

## Problem 2.8

We have

$$\lambda = 100 \text{ m}$$

$$J_0 = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = 0.0628 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$\sigma = 0.071 \text{ N/m}$$

$$\rho_L \approx 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

From Eq. (2.105)

$$\omega = \left[ \sigma k^3 / \rho_L + gk \right]^{1/2} = 0.785 \text{ Rad/s}$$

Eq. (2.104) gives

$$A = J_0 \frac{\omega}{k} = 6.248 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

The velocity in  $z$  direction is  $\partial\phi/\partial z$ ,

and from Eq. (2.98)

$$v_{z, \max} \Big|_{z=0} = Ak = 0.3924 \text{ m/s}$$

At location  $-z^*$  (i.e., at a depth  $z^*$ ), again from Eq. (2.98)

$$v_{z, \max} \Big|_{z=-z^*} = Ake^{-kz^*}$$

We thus get

$$v_{z, \max} \Big|_{z=-10 \text{ m}} = 1.78 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{z, \max} \Big|_{z=-50 \text{ m}} \approx 0.0$$