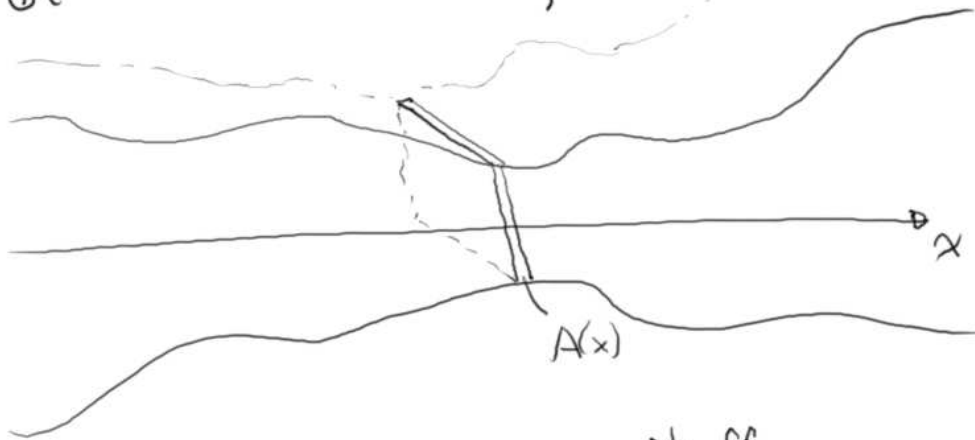


$$\phi c_t \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot \left( \frac{\bar{k}}{\mu} \nabla p \right) \Rightarrow \text{For homo., iso. } \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = \alpha \nabla \cdot (\nabla p)$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \omega(\vec{x}) \phi c_t \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} - \omega(\vec{x}) \nabla \cdot \left( \frac{\bar{k}}{\mu} \nabla p \right) d\vec{x} = 0$$



$$\int_0^L \int_{A(x)} \omega(x) \phi c_t \frac{\partial p(x,t)}{\partial t} dA' dx - \int_0^L \int_{A(x)} \omega(x) \nabla \cdot \left( \frac{\bar{k}}{\mu} \nabla p(x,t) \right) dA' dx = 0$$

$$\int_0^L A(x) \omega(x) \phi c_t \frac{\partial p(x,t)}{\partial t} dx - \int_0^L \underbrace{A(x) \omega(x)} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{k(x)}{\mu(x)} \frac{\partial p(x,t)}{\partial x} \right) dx = 0$$

$$\int_0^L A(x) \omega(x) \phi c_t \frac{\partial p(x,t)}{\partial t} dx + \int_0^L \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( A(x) \omega(x) \right) \frac{k(x)}{\mu(x)} \frac{\partial p(x,t)}{\partial x} dx - \left[ A(x) \omega(x) \frac{k}{\mu} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right]_0^L = 0$$

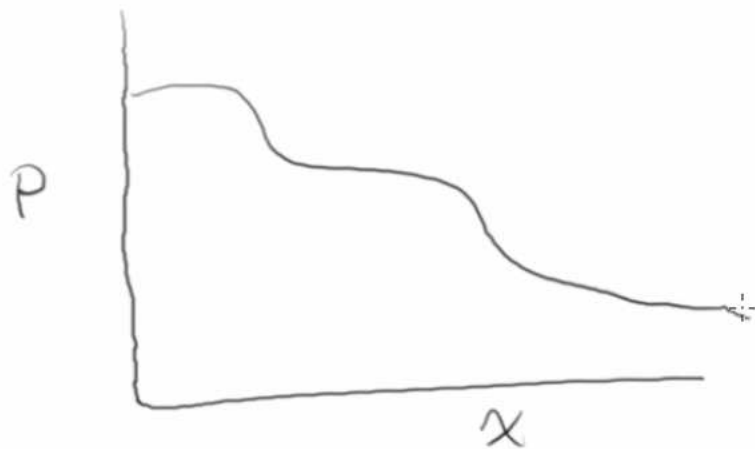
Let  $w(x) = 1$

$$\int_0^L A \phi C_t \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} dx + \int_0^L \frac{k}{\mu} \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dx - \left[ A \frac{k}{\mu} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right]_0^L = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \left\{ \int_{x_i - \Delta x_i/2}^{x_i + \Delta x_i/2} A \phi C_t \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} dx + \int_{x_i - \Delta x_i/2}^{x_i + \Delta x_i/2} \frac{k}{\mu} \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dx - \left[ A \frac{k}{\mu} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right]_{x_i - \Delta x_i/2}^{x_i + \Delta x_i/2} \right\} = 0$$

Use midpoint quadrature  $\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx (b-a) f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \left\{ A(x_i) \phi C_t \frac{\partial p(x_i, t)}{\partial t} \Delta x_i + \frac{k(x_i)}{\mu(x_i)} \frac{\partial A(x_i)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial p(x_i)}{\partial x} \Delta x_i - \left[ A \frac{k}{\mu} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right]_{x_i - \Delta x_i/2}^{x_i + \Delta x_i/2} \right\} = 0$$



$$\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \left\{ \frac{V(x_i) c_t \phi}{B_\alpha} \frac{\partial p(x_i, t)}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{B_\alpha} \left[ A(x) \frac{k(x)}{\mu(x)} \frac{\partial p(x)}{\partial x} \right]_{x_i - \Delta x_i / 2}^{x_i + \Delta x_i / 2} \right\} = 0$$

$$V(x_i) = A(x_i) \Delta x_i$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \left\{ \frac{V(x_i) c_t \phi}{B_\alpha} \frac{\partial p(x_i, t)}{\partial t} - \frac{k A}{\mu B_\alpha} \left[ \frac{\partial p(x)}{\partial x} \right]_{x_i - \Delta x_i / 2}^{x_i + \Delta x_i / 2} \right\} = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{V(x_i) c_t \phi}{B_\alpha}}_{B(x_i)} \frac{\partial p(x_i, t)}{\partial t} - \frac{k A}{\mu B_\alpha} \left[ \frac{\partial p(x_i + \Delta x_i / 2)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial p(x_i - \Delta x_i / 2)}{\partial x} \right] \right\} = 0$$

The diagram shows a horizontal axis with points  $x_{i-1}$ ,  $x_i$ , and  $x_{i+1}$ . A wavy line represents the pressure profile  $p(x)$ . A small interval of length  $\Delta x_i$  is centered at  $x_i$ , with boundaries at  $x_i - \Delta x_i / 2$  and  $x_i + \Delta x_i / 2$ . A blue wavy line above the axis is labeled  $T(x_i)$ . A red wavy line below the axis is labeled  $B(x_i)$ .

$$\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \left\{ B(x_i) \frac{\partial p(x_i, t)}{\partial t} - \frac{k A}{\mu B_\alpha \Delta x_i} \left[ p(x_{i+1}) - p(x_i) - (p(x_i) - p(x_{i-1})) \right] \right\} = 0$$

