# Lista de exercícios Matemática Computacional Parte B – Prof. Dr. Reinaldo Rosa - 2020

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## Exercício 5 – Descrição

5.1. A partir do Mapeamento Logístico e do Mapeamento de Henon gere 2 famílias de series Temporais com 30 séries em cada uma. Para a família logística varie o parâmetro  $\rho$  na faixa (3.85 a 4.05). Paragerar a família Henon varie os parâmetros a e b nas respectivas faixas: (de 1.350 a 1.420) e (0.210-0.310). Por exemplo: pode fixar o a=1.40 e variar o b. Pode fixar o b=0.300 e variar o a. Ou variar ambos dentro de um critério de passo ou aleatoriamente.

Aplique as respectivas analises estatísticas dos exercícios 4.1 e 4.2. Total do Grupo chaosnoise: 60

5.2 A partir da 2a lei de Newton construa a equação de Navier-Stokes na sua forma mais simples.

#### Exercício 5.1 – Detalhes da implementação

Foram instalados as funções gerador\_de\_sinais\_logisticos e gerador\_de\_sinais\_henon, que utilizam o Gerador de Mapa Logístico Caótico 1D: Atrator e Série Temporal e o # Gerador de Mapa Logístico Caótico 2D (Henon Map): Atrator e Série Temporal (por R.Rosa, 2020).

A função logísitica recebe o número de sinais, número de valores por sinal, valor mínimo e máximo de rho, que são usados para delimitar os valores máximos de rho, gerados randomicamente para a quantidade de sinais delimitada. Também é possível alterar os valores iniciais de x e y. A opção is\_plot\_sinais\_log pode ser usada para se verificar os plots dos sinais gerados.

Assinatura da função geradora de sinais Logísticos:

```
def gerador_de_sinais_logisticos(num_sinais, num_valores_por_sinal, rho_min=3.81, rho_max=4.00,
tau=1.1, x_ini=0.001, y_ini=0.001, is_plot_sinais_log=False):
```

A função geradora de sinas Henon recebe o número de sinais, número de valores por sinal, valor mínimo e máximo de a e b, que são usados para delimitar os valores máximos de a e b, respectivamente, gerados randomicamente para a quantidade de sinais delimitada. Também é possível alterar os valores iniciais de x e y. A opção is\_plot\_sinais pode ser usada para se verificar os plots dos sinais gerados.

Assinatura da função geradora de sinais Henon:

```
def gerador_de_sinais_henon(num_sinais, num_valores_por_sinal, a_min=1.350, a_max=1.420,
b_min=0.210, b_max=0.310, x_ini=0.001, y_ini=0.001, is_plot_sinais=False):
```

#### Exercício 5.1 – Resultados

Trinta sinais com 8192 valores foram gerados com as funções Logística e Henon, sendo que os outros parâmetros das funções não foram definidos, gerando valores padrão.

O gráfico de Cullen e Frey enquadra o sinal da função logística como um sinal uniforme, como se pode observar na figura 1.

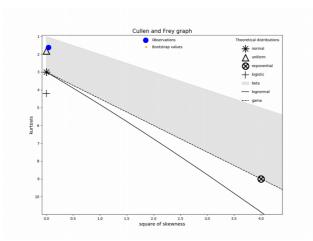


Figura 1. Gráfico de Cullen e Frey sobre o sinal Logístico

Foram utilizados seguintes parâmetros para ajuste da cuva do sinal Logístico. A curva da figura 2 foi gerada com a utilização desses parâmetros sob o histograma.

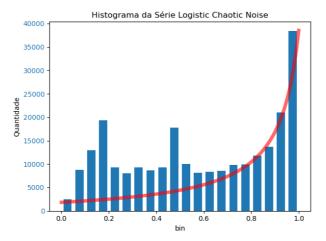


Figura 2. Ajuste da PDF sobre o sinal Logístico

O gráfico de Cullen e Frey enquadra o sinal Henon dentro do espaço Beta, com variância baixa, como se pode observar na figura 3.

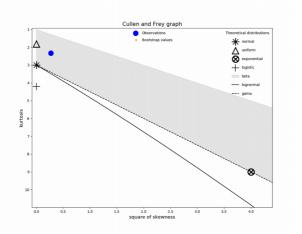


Figura 3. Gráfico de Cullen Frei para o sinal Henon

Foram utilizados seguintes parâmetros para ajuste da cuva do sinal Henon. A curva da figura 4 foi gerada com a utilização desses parâmetros sob o histograma.

c = 0.5 loc = 0.1 scale = 0.15

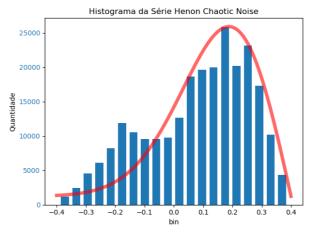


Figura 4. Ajuste da PDF sobre o sinal Henon

# Exercício 5.2 - Equação de Navier-Stokes

A partir de uma partícula de massa m e velocidade v. A quantidade de movimento ou momento linear associada a essa partícula é data pela expressão: p=mv, em que p é a quantidade de movimento.

A 2° Lei de Newton: 
$$\overrightarrow{F_r} = \frac{d\overrightarrow{p}}{dt}$$

Que nos diz que a força resultante atuando sobre essa partícula é dada pela derivada da quantidade de movimento em relação ao tempo.

Substituindo p da equação acima ficamos:  $\overrightarrow{F_r} = \frac{d(m\overrightarrow{v})}{dt}$ 

Supondo que a massa da partícula permanece constante, podemos tirar a massa da derivada e obter essa expressão:

$$\overrightarrow{F_r} = m \frac{d\overrightarrow{v}}{dt}$$

A derivada da velocidade em relação ao tempo é a aceleração de partícula. E dessa forma obtemos a expressão:

Força resultante é igual a massa vezes a aceleração.  $\overrightarrow{F_r}=m\overrightarrow{a}$ 

A 2º Lei de Newton vale para partículas individuais, mas veja que quando trabalhamos com escoamento, nós não trabalhamos com cada partícula de fluido individualmente e sim com todas ao mesmo tempo. Dessa forma temos que adaptar a 2º Lei de Newton.

Equações bidimensionais considerando x e y:

$$\frac{D\vec{V}}{Dt} = \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial t} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{D}\vec{V} = \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial t}$$

Ela nos dá a taxa de variação da velocidade da partícula a partir de dados sobre o escocamento como um todo. Esse expressão nos da em tão a aceleração de uma partícula fluida se movendo pelo campo de velocidades.

Equações tridimensionais considerando 
$$x$$
,  $y$  e  $z$ . 
$$\frac{D\vec{V}}{Dt} = \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial x}u + \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial y}v + \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial z}w + \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial t}$$

#### Deducão:

Vamos considerar uma partícula fluida cúbica tridimensional de tamanho muito, muito pequeno com dimensões Delta x, Delta, y e Delta z e vamos tomar a 2º Lei de Newnton e substituir a aceleração por DV/DT.

$$\overrightarrow{F_r} = m\overrightarrow{a} \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{F_r} = m \frac{\overrightarrow{DV}}{Dt} \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{F_r} = m \left( \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{V}}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{V}}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{V}}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{V}}{\partial t} \right)$$

Conhecendo as dimensões da partícula podemos calcular a sua massa, basta multiplicar o seu volume pela sua densidade.

$$\overrightarrow{F_r} = \frac{\rho \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z}{\rho \Delta x} \left( \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{V}}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{V}}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{V}}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{V}}{\partial t} \right)$$

Densidade

Falta determinar a força resultante que atua sobre essa partícula. De *X*, *Y* e *Z*.

Força em X:

Tensões normais: Peso: Tensões cisalhantes: Superior e Inferior 
$$F_{rx} = \left(\sigma_{xx}\Big|_{x+\Delta x} - \sigma_{xx}\Big|_{x}\right) \Delta y \Delta z + g_{x} \rho \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z + \left(\tau_{yx}\Big|_{y+\Delta y} - \tau_{yx}\Big|_{y}\right) \Delta x \Delta z$$

Tensões cisalhantes: Laterais

$$+\left(\tau_{zx}\left|_{z+\Delta z}-\tau_{zx}\right|_{z}\right)\Delta x\Delta y$$

Força em Y:

Tensões normais: Peso Tensões cisalhantes: Superior e Inferior 
$$F_{ry} = \left(\sigma_{yy}\Big|_{y+\Delta y} - \sigma_{yy}\Big|_{y}\right) \Delta x \Delta z + g_{y} \rho \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z + \left(\tau_{xy}\Big|_{x+\Delta x} - \tau_{xy}\Big|_{x}\right) \Delta y \Delta z$$

Tensões cisalhantes: Laterais

$$+\left(\tau_{zy}\Big|_{z+\Delta z}-\tau_{zy}\Big|_{z}\right)\Delta x\Delta y$$

Força em *z*:

Tensões normais: Peso Tensões cisalhantes: Superior e Inferior 
$$F_{rz} = \left(\sigma_{zz}\Big|_{z+\Delta z} - \sigma_{zz}\Big|_{z}\right) \Delta x \Delta y + g_{z} \rho \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z + \left(\tau_{xz}\Big|_{x+\Delta x} - \tau_{xz}\Big|_{x}\right) \Delta y \Delta z$$

Tensões cisalhantes: Laterais

$$+\left(\tau_{yz}\left|_{y+\Delta y}-\tau_{yz}\right|_{y}\right)\Delta x\Delta z$$

Agora podemos substituir a Forma Resultante da primeira equação: 
$$\overrightarrow{F_r} = \rho \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \left( \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial t} \right)$$

Temos que considerar cada uma das componentes: 
$$X$$

$$F_{rx} = \rho \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \left( \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial t} \right) \longrightarrow \rho \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$\left( \sigma_{xx} \Big|_{x + \Delta x} - \sigma_{xx} \Big|_{x} \right) \Delta y \Delta z$$

$$+ \left( \tau_{yx} \Big|_{y + \Delta y} - \tau_{yx} \Big|_{y} \right) \Delta x \Delta z = \rho \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$+ \left( \tau_{zx} \left|_{z + \Delta z} - \tau_{zx} \left|_{z} \right) \Delta \mathbf{x} \Delta \mathbf{y} \right.$$

$$+g_x\rho\Delta x\Delta y\Delta z$$

Podemos dividir os dois lados da equação por  $\Delta x \Delta y \Delta z$ 

Vamos substituir o termo pela derivada de  $\partial xx$ :  $\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} + g_x \rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)$ 

Aplicando os mesmos cálculos para as três forças temos: As equações da quantidade de movimento.

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} + g_x \rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right) \\ &\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} + g_y \rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \right) \\ &\frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{zz}}{\partial z} + g_z \rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \right) \end{split}$$

Simetria das Tensões Cisalhantes:  $\tau_{zx} = \tau_{xz}$   $\tau_{zy} = \tau_{yz}$   $\tau_{yx} = \tau_{xy}$ 

Calcular as tensões:

Fluido Newtoniano: significa que a tensão cisalhante é proporcional a taxa de deformação do fluido.

Fórmula para uma dimensão: 
$$\tau = \mu \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} = \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)$$

Fórmula para as três dimensões:  $\tau_{zy} = \tau_{yz} = \mu \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right)$ 

$$\tau_{zx} = \tau_{xz} = \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)$$

Simetria das Tensões Normais:

$$\sigma_{xx} = -\mathbf{p} - \frac{2}{3}\mu\nabla.\vec{V} + 2\mu\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$\sigma_{yy} = -\mathbf{p} - \frac{2}{3}\mu\nabla.\vec{V} + 2\mu\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\nabla.\vec{V} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$

$$\text{Divergência}$$

$$\sigma_{zz} = -\mathbf{p} - \frac{2}{3}\mu\nabla.\vec{V} + 2\mu\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$

Substituir as tensão na equação de quantidade de movimento:

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} + g_{x}\rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right) \\ &- \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ -\frac{2}{3} \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + 2\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] \\ &+ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\ &+ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\ &+ g_{x}\rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right) \end{split}$$

Compactando em uma linha e aplicando nas outras duas equações chegamos a essa expressão:

$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ -\frac{2}{3} \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + 2\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) \right] + g_x \rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right) \\ -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ -\frac{2}{3} \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + 2\mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ \mu \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \right] + g_y \rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \right) \\ -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \mu \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \mu \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ -\frac{2}{3} \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + 2\mu \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right] + g_z \rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \right) \\ -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \mu \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \mu \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ -\frac{2}{3} \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + 2\mu \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right] + g_z \rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)$$

Simplificando a equação:

$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ -\frac{2}{3} \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + 2 \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) \right] + g_x \rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} v \right) \\ -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3} \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial z} \right) + 2 \mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) \right] + g_x \rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w \right)$$

$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3}\mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial z} \right) + 2\mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) \right] + g_x \rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} v \right) - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3}\mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} \right) + 2\mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial$$

# Rearranjar alguns termos:

$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3}\mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial z} \right) + 2\mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial z} \right) + g_{x}\rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} v \right) \\ -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3}\mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial z} \right) + \mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial z} \right) + g_{x}\rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} v \right) \\ -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3}\mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial z} \right) + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial z} \right) + g_{x}\rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w \right) \\ -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3}\mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial z} \right) + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + g_{x}\rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w \right) \\ -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3}\mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial z} \right) + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} \right) + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + g_{x}\rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w \right) \\ -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3}\mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial z} \right) + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} \right) + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right) + g_{x}\rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w \right) \\ -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} v \right) \\ + \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial$$

## Fatorando a derivada:

$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{3}\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + g_x \rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)$$

Esse termo dentro dos Colchetes é a divergência do campo de velocidade: 
$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{3}\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + g_x \rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)$$

Se o escoamento for incompressível o termo vale [0] 
$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{3}\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x}[0] + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}\right) + g_x \rho = \rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right)$$

$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + g_x \rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)$$

Aplicando os mesmos cálculos para as outras equações:

$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + \mathbf{g_x} \rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right) + \mathsf{g}_y \rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) + g_z \rho = \rho \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \right)$$