

# Trabalho Prático

TRANSFORMADAS DE FOURIER

E

EQUAÇÃO DE KORTEWEG-DE-VRIES

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# Parte I

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Cálculo da derivada de 4ª ordem da função usando:

- i) Transformadas de Fourier
- ii) Método das Diferenças Finitas dada pela seguinte expressão

$$y_k^{iv} = \frac{y_{k-2} - 4y_{k-1} + 6y_k - 4y_{k+1} + y_{k+2}}{h^4} + O(h^2)$$

Função em questão:

$$q = \tanh(x) \operatorname{sech}(x)$$

Derivada de 4ª ordem obtida no Wolfram|Alpha (solução analítica) :

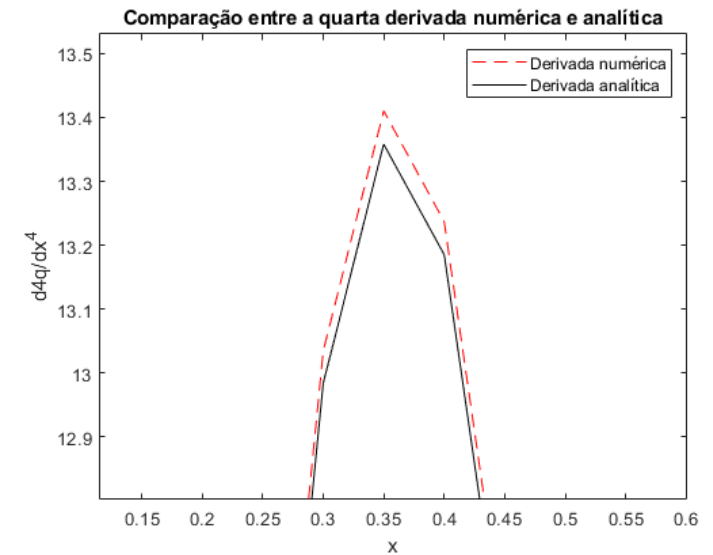
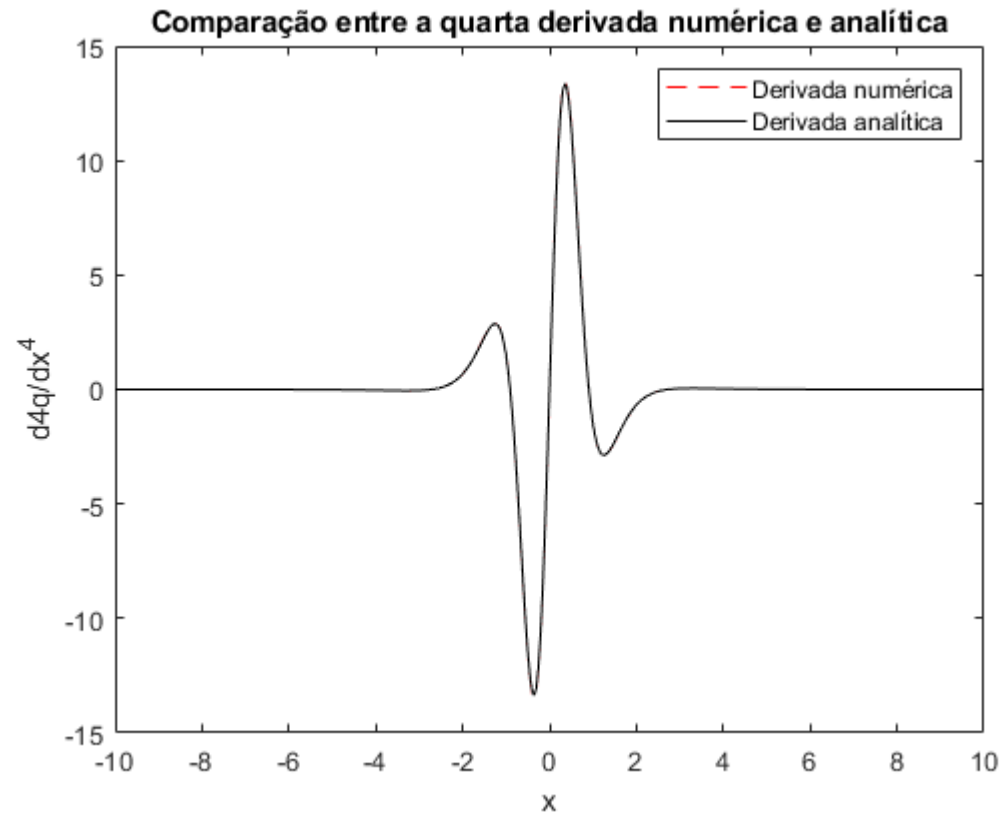
$$\frac{\partial^4 q}{\partial x} = \tanh(x) \operatorname{sech}(x) (\tanh(x)^4 + 61 \operatorname{sech}(x)^4 - 58 \tanh(x)^2 \operatorname{sech}(x)^2)$$

# i) Transformadas de Fourier

Condições iniciais:

$h = 0.05$

$N = 1024$

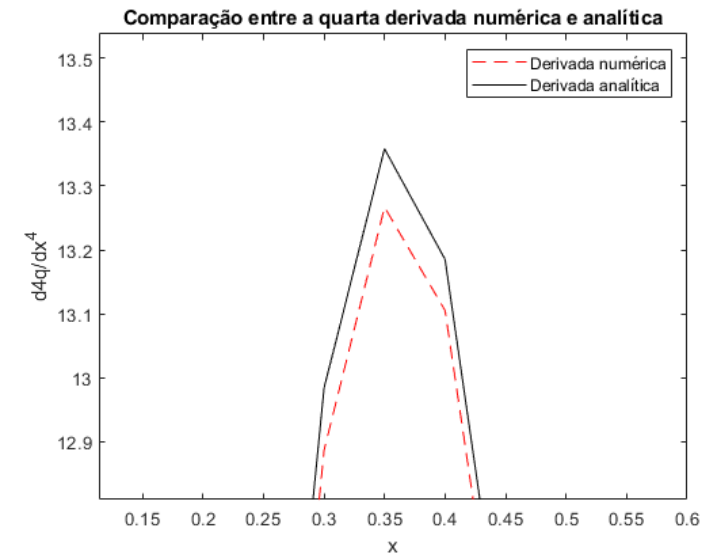
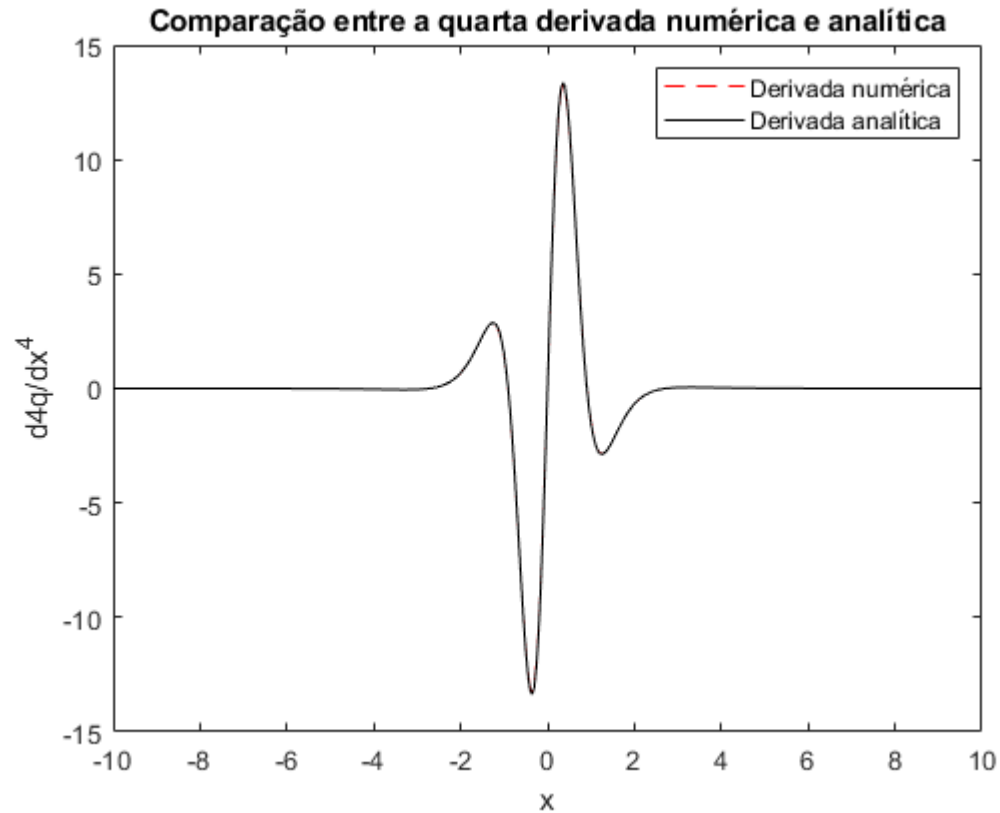


## ii) Método das Diferenças Finitas

Condições iniciais:

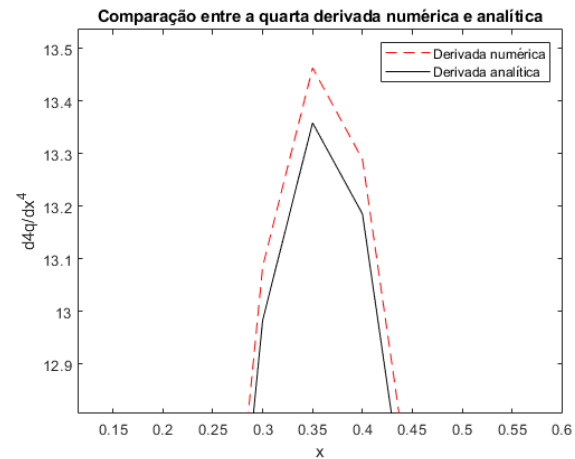
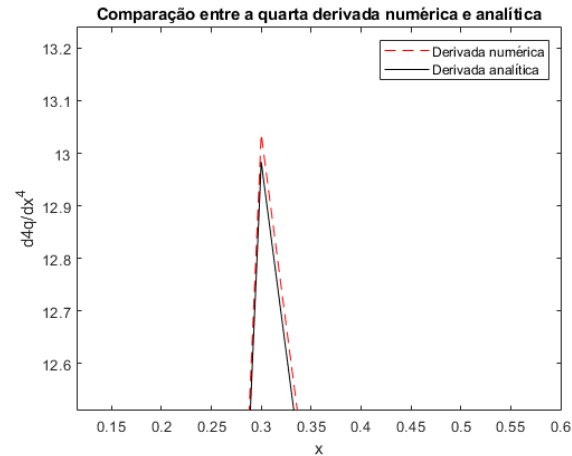
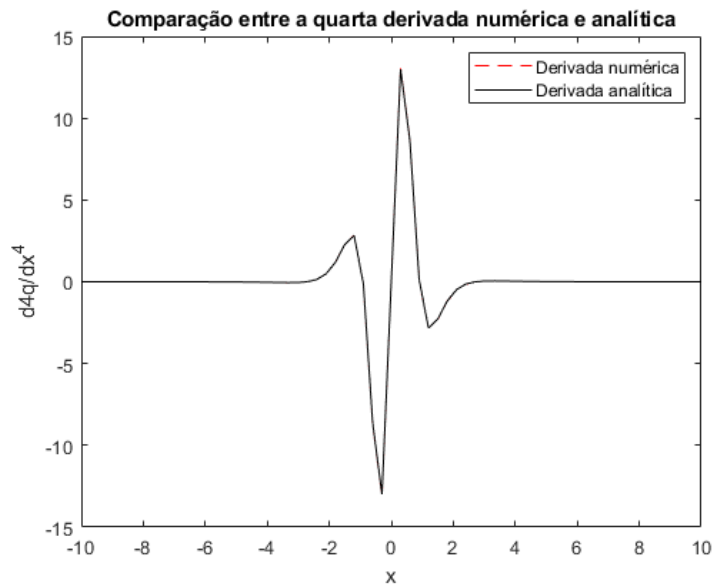
$h = 0.05$

$N = 1024$

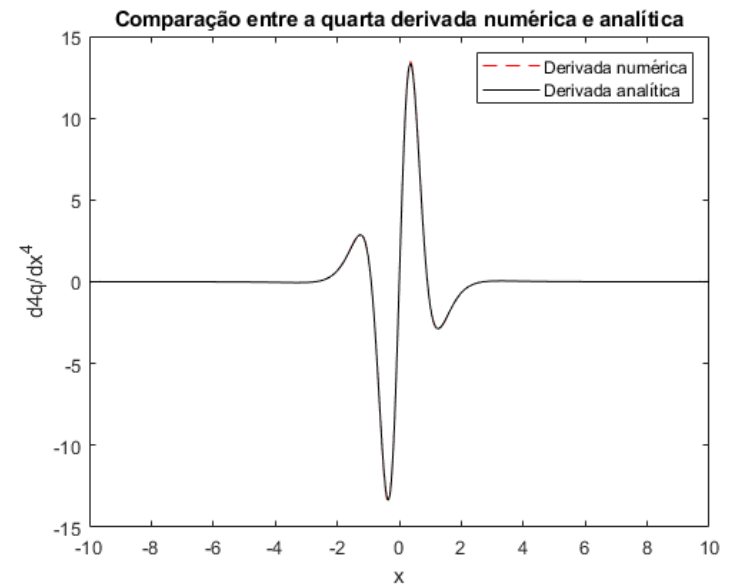


# Variando os valores de h e N

Condições iniciais:  $h = 0.3$   $N = 1024$



Condições iniciais:  $h = 0.05$  e  $N = 512$



# Parte II

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## Equação de Korteweg-De-Vries

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^3 q}{\partial x^3} - \alpha q \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} = 0$$

## Runge-Kutta 4ª ordem:

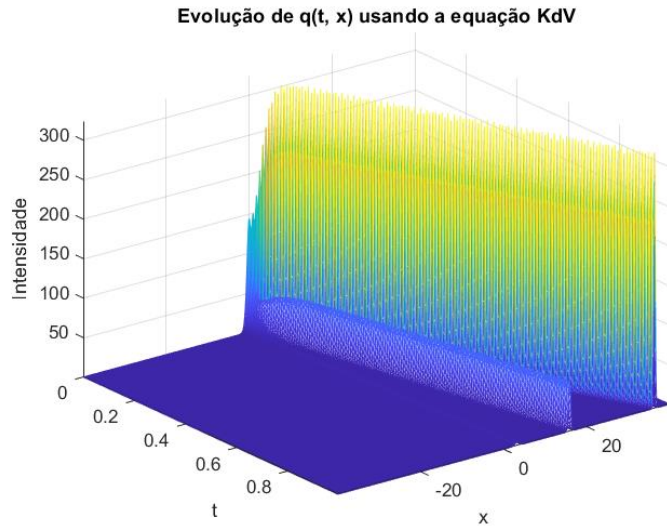
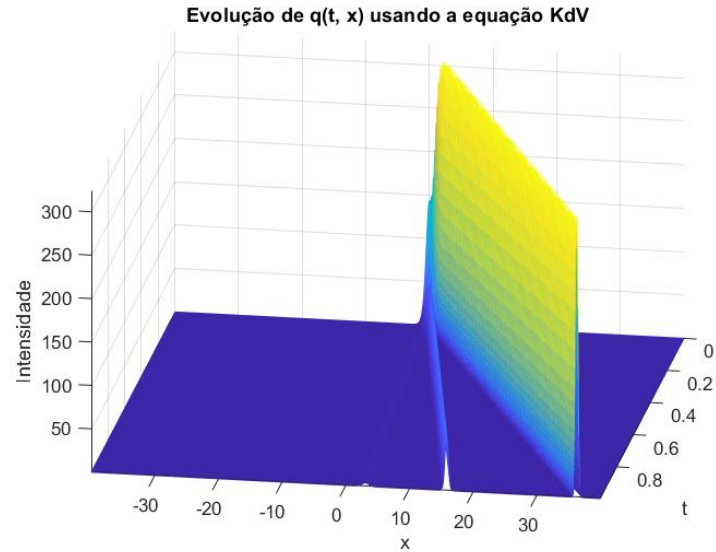
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qx=zeros(Nt,N);
qx(1,:)=-12.*sech(x).^(2);
t1=(1i.*w);
t3=(1i.*w).^3;

for n = 1:Nt-1
    q=qx(n,:);

    r1 = (-ifft(t3.*fft(q)) + alfa.*q.*ifft(t1.*fft(q)));
    v = q + r1*dt/2;
    r2 = (-ifft(t3.*fft(v)) + alfa.*v.*ifft(t1.*fft(v)));
    v2 = q + r2*dt/2;
    r3 = (-ifft(t3.*fft(v2)) + alfa.*v2.*ifft(t1.*fft(v2)));
    v3 = q + r3*dt;
    r4 = (-ifft(t3.*fft(v3)) + alfa.*v3.*ifft(t1.*fft(v3)));

    qx(n+1,:)= qx(n,:) + 1/6*(r1 + 2*r2 + 2*r3 + r4)*dt;
end
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# ALÍNEA A)



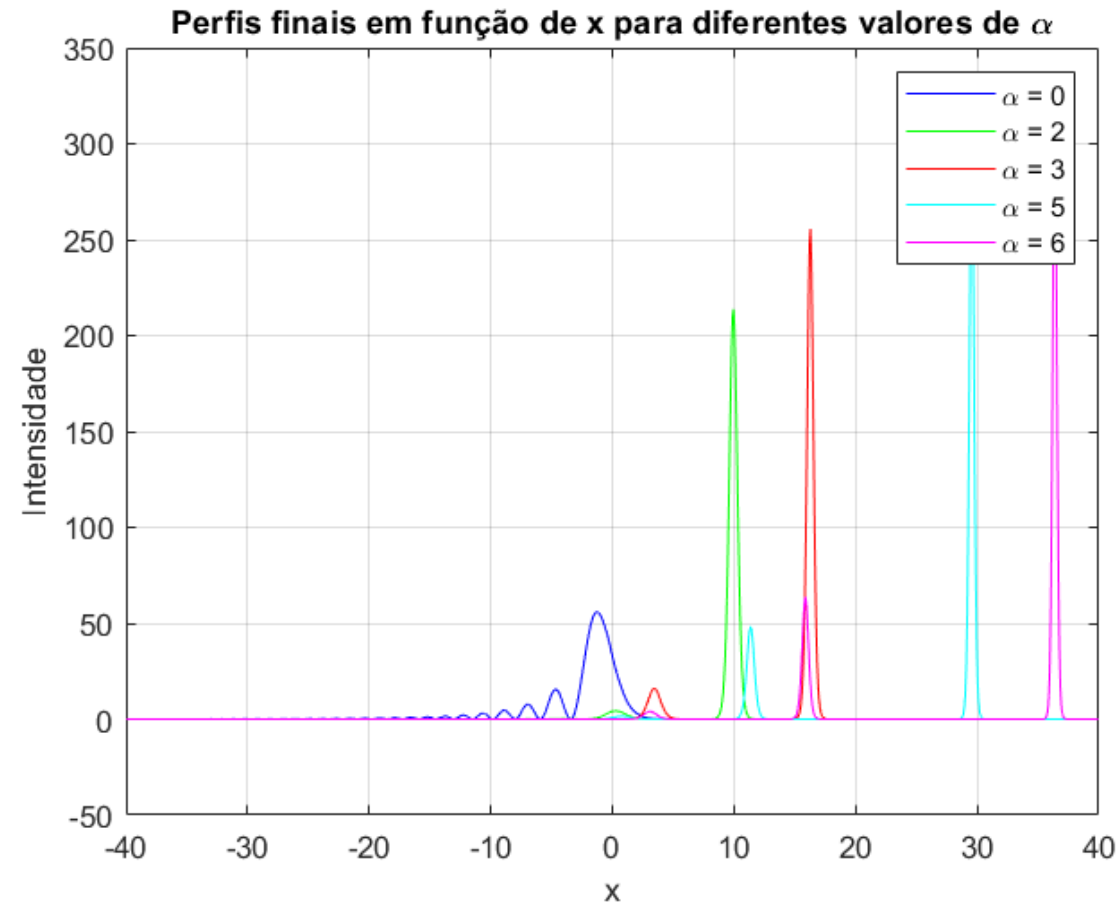
- Equação de Korteweg-De-Vries:

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^3 q}{\partial x^3} - \alpha q \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} = 0$$

- Condição inicial:

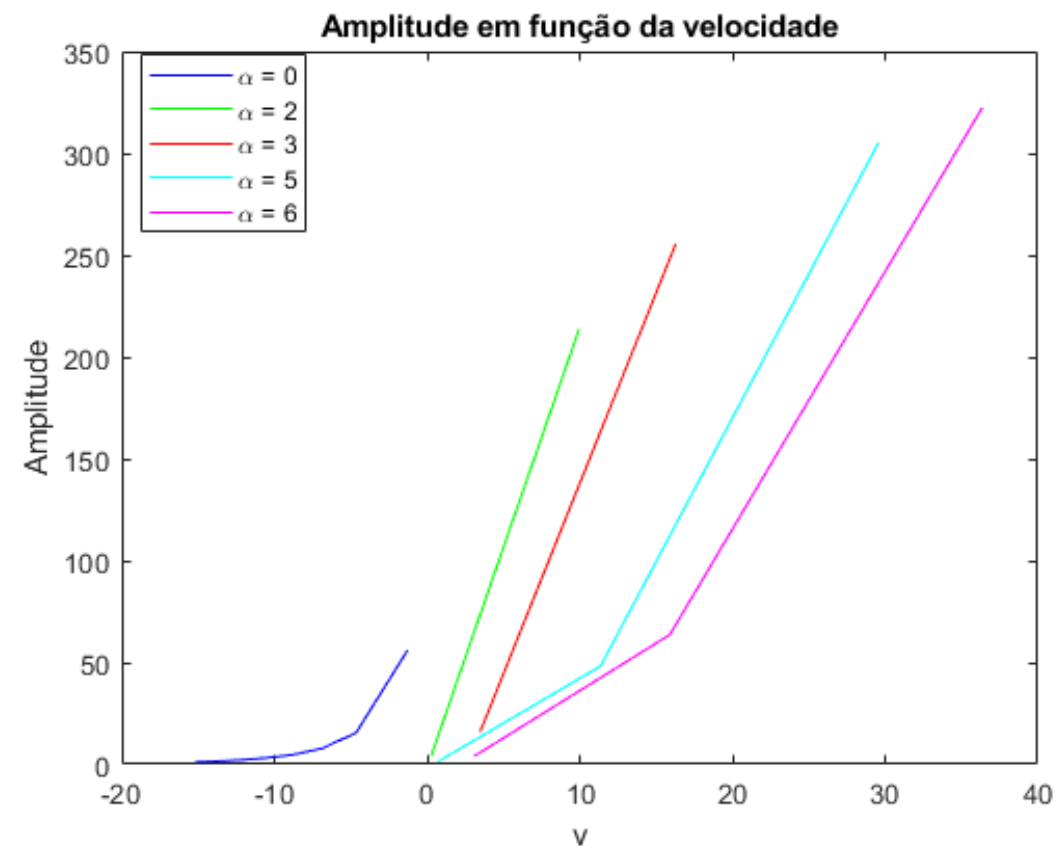
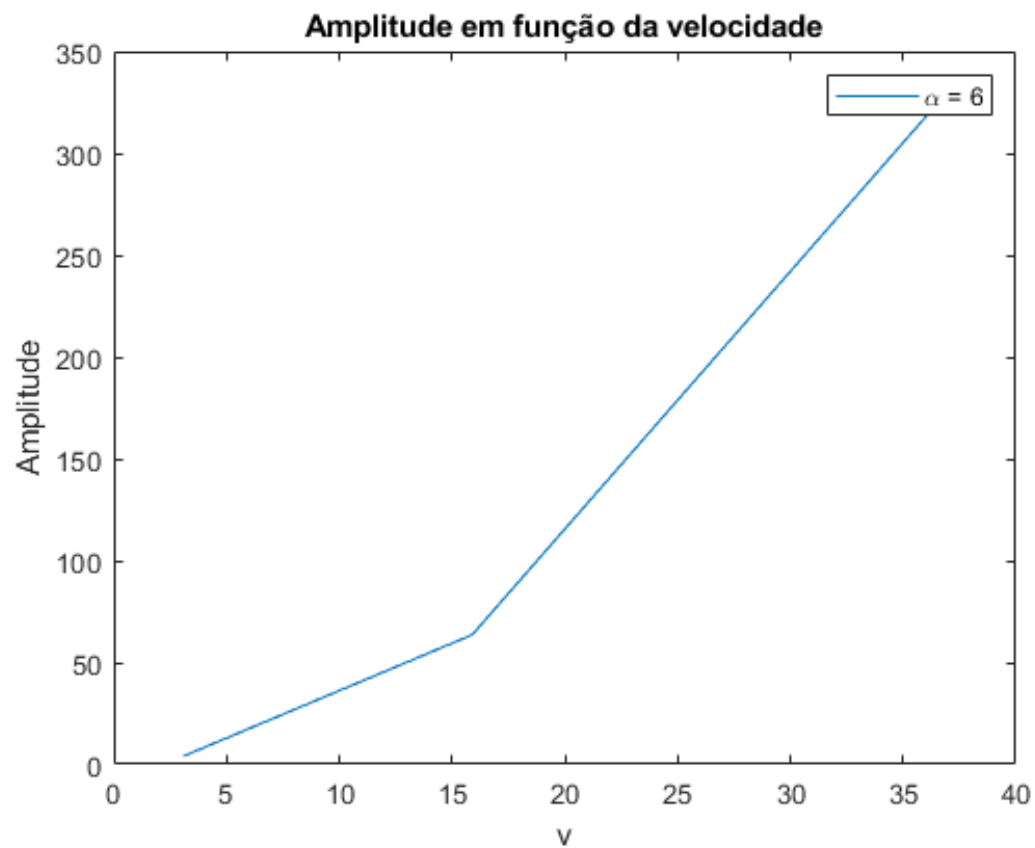
$$q(0, x) = -12 \operatorname{sech}^2 x$$

# ALÍNEA B)





# ALÍNEA C)



# ALÍNEA D)

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Forma do perfil inicial:

$$q(t_0, x_1) = -12 \frac{3 + 4 \cosh(2x_1 + 24 * t_0) + \cosh(4x_1)}{(3 \cosh(x_1 - 12t_0) + \cosh(3x_1 + 12t_0))^2}$$

Com:

$$x_1 = x + 60$$

$$t_0 = -4$$

$$t_{final} = 8$$

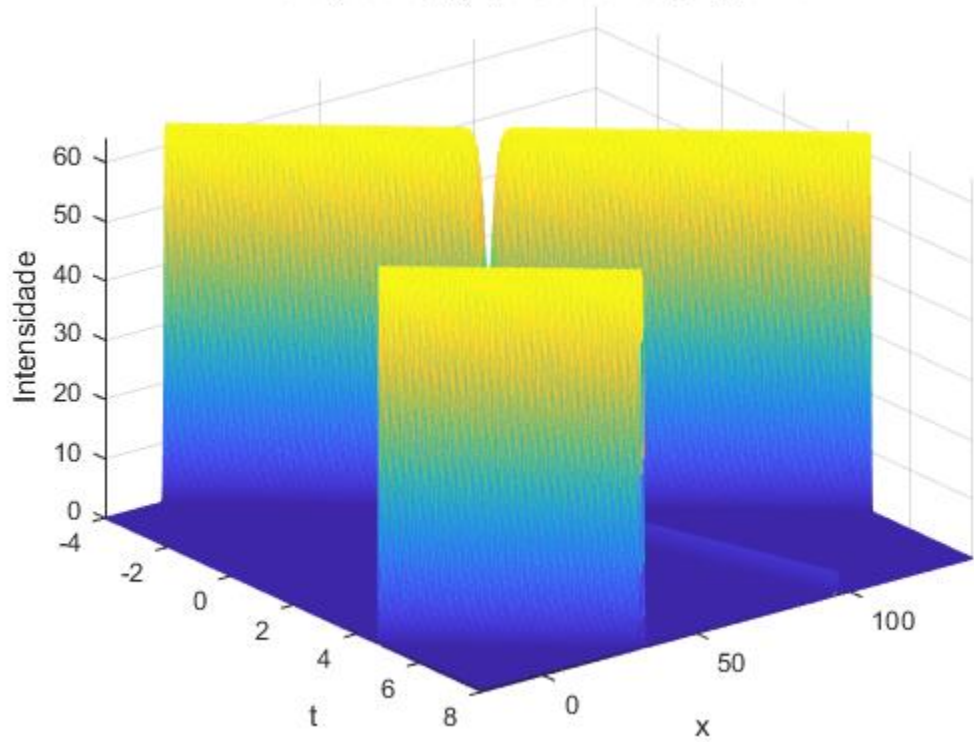
$$L = 160$$

$$N = 1024$$

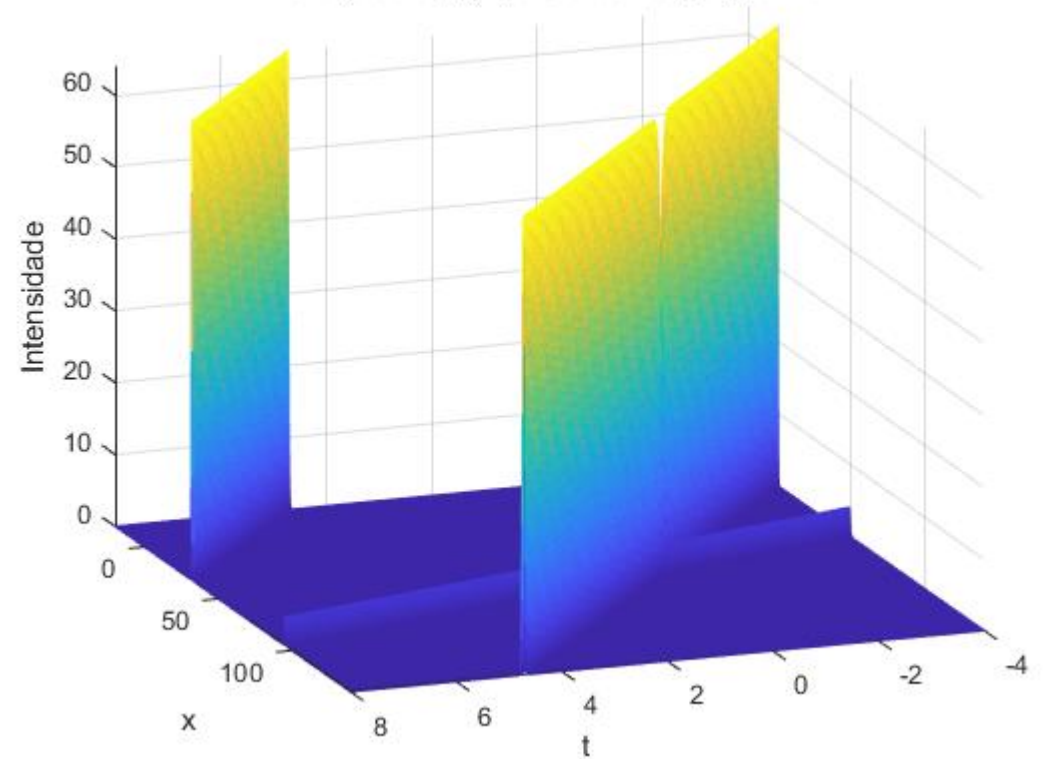
# ALÍNEA D)

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Evolução de  $q(t, x)$  usando a equação KdV



Evolução de  $q(t, x)$  usando a equação KdV



# ALINEA E)

- Nova equação de Korteweg-De-Vries, na forma generalizada :

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^3 q}{\partial x^3} + (n+1) * (n+2) * q^n \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = 0$$

- Condição inicial:

$$q(0, x) = \left( \frac{C}{2} * \operatorname{sech}^2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{C}}{2} * n * x \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

Perfis finais em função de x

