$$v_x = -k_s \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}$$
$$\llbracket v_x \rrbracket = \llbracket k_s \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \rrbracket$$

na verdade v_x é uma vazão por unidade de área

Note que

$$[\![h_0 k_s]\!] = \mathsf{Z} \mathsf{X}^2 \mathsf{Z}^{-1} \mathsf{T}^{-1} = \mathsf{X}^2 \mathsf{T}^{-1}$$

Operações sobre a EDP de Boussinesq.

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{k_s}{n} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[h \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \frac{h}{h_0}}{\partial t} = \frac{k_s}{n} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[h \frac{\partial \frac{h}{h_0}}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \frac{h}{h_0}}{\partial t} = \frac{k_s h_0}{n} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{h}{h_0} \frac{\partial \frac{h}{h_0}}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \Pi_1}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\Pi_1 \frac{\partial \Pi_1}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$\begin{split} \Pi_2 &= g L^a c^b, \\ 1 &= \mathsf{L} \mathsf{T}^{-2} \mathsf{L}^a (\mathsf{L} \mathsf{T}^{-1})^b \\ 1 &= \mathsf{L}^{1+\mathsf{a}+\mathsf{b}} \mathsf{T}^{-2-\mathsf{b}} \\ a+b &= -1, \\ -b &= 2 \end{split}$$