

Equation de Korteweg - de Vries

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} + \epsilon u(x,t) \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial^3 u(x,t)}{\partial x^3} = 0$$

On a :

$$(1) \quad \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} + \varepsilon u(x,t) \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial^3 u(x,t)}{\partial x^3} = 0$$

$$(2) \quad \text{on pose } \xi = x - ct$$

$$u(x,t) = z(x-ct) = z(\xi)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{dz}{d(x-ct)} \frac{\partial(x-ct)}{\partial t} = -c \frac{dz}{d\xi}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{dz}{d(x-ct)} \frac{\partial(x-ct)}{\partial x} = \frac{dz}{d\xi}$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^3 u = \frac{d^3 z}{d\xi^3}$$

On substitue (2) à (1) et on obtient :

$$-c \frac{dz(\xi)}{d\xi} + \varepsilon z(\xi) \frac{dz(\xi)}{d\xi} + \mu \frac{d^3 z(\xi)}{d\xi^3} = 0$$

Transformation de la dérivée totale en dérivée partielle

$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \dot{z}^2$

$$C_1 = -c \int dz + \varepsilon \int dz \dot{z} + \mu \int \frac{d^3 z(\xi)}{d\xi^3}$$

$$C_1 = -c z + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \dot{z}^2 + \mu \frac{d^2 z(\xi)}{d\xi^2}$$

$$C_1 = -cz + \mu \frac{d^2 z}{d\varphi^2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} z^2$$

$\curvearrowleft$

constante  
d'intégration

on multiplie par  $\frac{dz}{d\varphi}$

$$C_1 \frac{dz}{d\varphi} = -cz \frac{dz}{d\varphi} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} z^2 \frac{dz}{d\varphi} + \mu \frac{d^2 z}{d\varphi^2} \cdot \frac{dz}{d\varphi}$$

$$C_1 dz = -cz dz + \frac{\epsilon}{2} z^2 dz + \mu \frac{d^2 z}{d\varphi^2} dz$$

on intègre des deux côtés et on pose  $C_2$  conste d'intégration

$$C_1 \int dz = -c \int z dz + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \int z^2 dz + \mu \int \frac{d^2 z}{d\varphi^2} dz$$

$$C_1 z + C_2 = -\frac{c}{2} z^2 + \frac{\epsilon}{6} z^3 + \frac{1}{2} \mu \left( \frac{dz}{d\varphi} \right)^2$$

Lorsque  $\varphi \rightarrow \pm \infty$  on a  $C_1 = C_2 = 0$  (Pourquoi ?)

On a donc

$$0 = -\frac{c}{2} z^2 + \frac{\epsilon}{6} z^3 + \frac{1}{2} \mu \left( \frac{dz}{d\varphi} \right)^2$$

à comprendre

$$-\frac{1}{2} \mu \left( \frac{dz}{d\varphi} \right)^2 = -\frac{c}{2} z^2 + \frac{\epsilon}{6} z^3$$

$$\left( \frac{dz}{d\varphi} \right)^2 = \frac{c}{\mu} z^2 - \frac{\epsilon}{3\mu} z^3$$

$$\left( \frac{dz}{d\varphi} \right)^2 = z^2 \left( \frac{c}{\mu} - \frac{\epsilon}{3\mu} z \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{d\vartheta}{d\varphi}\right)^2 = \vartheta^2 \left(c - \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \vartheta\right)$$

Méthode de  
la séparation  
des variables

$$\frac{d\vartheta}{d\varphi} = \vartheta \sqrt{\left(c - \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \vartheta\right)}$$

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$$\frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{\frac{c-\varepsilon}{\mu} \vartheta}} = d\vartheta$$

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$$\text{Soit } \begin{cases} \vartheta = \frac{3\mu}{\varepsilon} g^2 \\ dg = \frac{6\mu}{\varepsilon} g dg \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{6\mu g dg}{\varepsilon \frac{3\mu}{\varepsilon} g^2 \sqrt{\frac{c}{\mu} - g^2}} = d\varphi$$

On intègre des deux côtés

$$\int_0^g \frac{6\mu n dn}{\varepsilon \frac{3\mu}{\varepsilon} n^2 \sqrt{\frac{c}{\mu} - n^2}} = \int_{\varphi_0}^{\varphi} d\varphi$$

$$2 \int_0^g \frac{dn}{n \sqrt{\frac{c}{\mu} - n^2}} = (\varphi - \varphi_0)$$

Séparation  
des variables

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= g(x) h(y) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{h(y)} &= g(x) dx \\ g(\varphi) &= 1 \\ h(n) &= \sqrt{c - \frac{\varepsilon}{3} n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{sech}^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$$

$$2 \int_0^g \frac{d\eta}{\eta \sqrt{\frac{c}{\mu} - \eta^2}} = (\varphi - \varphi_0) \quad \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{sech}^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$$

$$2 \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{c}{\mu}}} \operatorname{sech}^{-1}\left(\frac{g}{\sqrt{\frac{c}{\mu}}}\right) \right) = (\varphi - \varphi_0)$$

$$\operatorname{sech}^{-1}\left(\frac{g}{\sqrt{\frac{c}{\mu}}}\right) = \frac{(\varphi - \varphi_0)}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{c}{\mu}}$$

$$g = \operatorname{sech}\left(\frac{(\varphi - \varphi_0)}{2} \sqrt{\frac{c}{\mu}}\right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{c}{\mu}}$$

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$$3 = \frac{3\mu}{\varepsilon} g^2 = \frac{3c}{\varepsilon} \operatorname{sech}^2\left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{c}{\mu}} (\varphi - \varphi_0)\right)$$