
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) :

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

(2) On pose $\xi = x - ct$

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

Calcul des dérivées :

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{dz}{d(x - ct)} \frac{\partial(x - ct)}{\partial t} = -c \frac{dz}{d\xi} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{d(x - ct)} \frac{\partial(x - ct)}{\partial x} = \frac{dz}{d\xi} \\ \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^3 u = \frac{d^3 z}{d\xi^3}\end{aligned}$$

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

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

Transformation de la dérivée totale en dérivée partielle (intégration) :

$$\begin{aligned}C_1 &= -c \int dz + \epsilon \int z dz + \mu \int \frac{d^3 z(\xi)}{d^3 \xi} d\xi \\ C_1 &= -cz + \frac{\epsilon}{2} z^2 + \mu \frac{d^2 z(\xi)}{d\xi^2}\end{aligned}$$

On a donc :

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

On multiplie par $\frac{dz}{d\xi}$:

$$\begin{aligned}C_1 \frac{dz}{d\xi} &= -cz \frac{dz}{d\xi} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} z^2 \frac{dz}{d\xi} + \mu \frac{d^2 z}{d\xi^2} \cdot \frac{dz}{d\xi} \\ C_1 dz &= -cz dz + \frac{\epsilon}{2} z^2 dz + \mu \frac{d^2 z}{d\xi^2} dz\end{aligned}$$

On intègre des deux côtés et on pose une constante d'intégration C_2 :

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

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

Lorsque $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$ on a $C_1 = C_2 = 0$

On a donc :

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

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

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

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

On utilise la méthode de la séparation des variables :

A finir ! Ou va le mu ??? jsp