

Korteweg-de Vries-Burger

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Korteweg-de Vries-Burger (KdV-B)

(explicit scheme)

.Crank-Nicholson

Crank-Nicholson

Fourier(Von Neumann)

Crank-Nicholson

$$k \leq (vh^2 / 2(v^2 + \frac{\mu^2}{h^2}))$$

Numerical Solution and Stability Analysis of Korteweg-de Vries-Burger Equation

ABSTRACT

Numerical Solution of Korteweg-de Vries-Burger (KdV-B) equation is presented using two finite difference methods ,the explicit scheme and Crank-Nicholson scheme. The accuracy of computed solutions is examined by comparison with analytical solution using example , and it has been found that the explicit scheme is simpler while the Crank-Nicholson is more accurate and has faster convergent . Also , the stability analysis of the two methods by using Fourier (Von Neumann) method has been done and the result was showed that the explicit scheme is stable under the condition $k \leq (vh^2 / 2(v^2 + \frac{\mu^2}{h^2}))$ and the Crank-Nicholson is unconditionally stable.

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: .1

Korteweg-de Vries–Burger
) (dispersion) . (KdV-B)
[2] (dissipation)

KdV-B

[10] .[6] Burger

[1] .[0,1] KdV-Burger

Decomposition

[3] . KdV-Burger

KdV-B

Burger's

KdV

KdV-B

[6] .

[2] . Adomain decomposition

. Bernstein

KdV-Burger

KdV-Burger

Crank-Nicholson

: .2

[8] : Korteweg-de Vries – Burger

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \varepsilon u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} = 0 \quad \dots(1)$$

μ, v, ε

$$u(x,0) = u_0(x)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u(a, t) = \beta_1, \quad u(b, t) = \beta_2, \quad t \geq 0 \\ u_x(a, t) = u_x(b, t) = 0, \quad t \geq 0 \\ u_{xx}(a, t) = u_{xx}(b, t) = 0, \quad t \geq 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \dots (2)$$

$$[a, b] \quad (1) \quad u_0(x)$$

(1)

KdV-

$$\mu \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{Burger} \quad v \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{KdV} \quad B$$

: 3

:

$$u_x(x_i, y_j) = \frac{u_{i+1}^j - u_{i-1}^j}{2 \cdot h} \quad \dots (3)$$

$$u_{xx}(x_i, y_j) = \frac{u_{i+1}^j - 2u_i^j + u_{i-1}^j}{h^2} \quad \dots (4)$$

$$u_{xxx}(x_i, y_j) = \frac{u_{i+2}^j - 2u_{i+1}^j + 2u_{i-1}^j - u_{i-2}^j}{2 \cdot h^3} \quad \dots (5)$$

)

[4](

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-3u_i^j + 4u_{i+1}^j - u_{i+2}^j}{2h} \quad \dots (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{3u_i^j - 4u_{i-1}^j + u_{i-2}^j}{2h} \quad \dots (7)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2u_i^j - 5u_{i+1}^j + 4u_{i+2}^j - u_{i+3}^j}{h^2} \quad \dots (8)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2u_i^j - 5u_{i-1}^j + 4u_{i-2}^j - u_{i-3}^j}{h^2} \quad \dots (9)$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} = \frac{-5u_i^j + 18u_{i+1}^j - 24u_{i+2}^j + 14u_{i+3}^j - 3u_{i+4}^j}{2h^3} \quad \dots (10)$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} = \frac{5u_i^j - 18u_{i-1}^j + 24u_{i-2}^j - 14u_{i-3}^j + 3u_{i-4}^j}{2h^3} \quad \dots (11)$$

[4]:

$O(h^4)$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-u_{i+2}^j + 8u_{i+1}^j - 8u_{i-1}^j + u_{i-2}^j}{12h} \quad \dots (12)$$

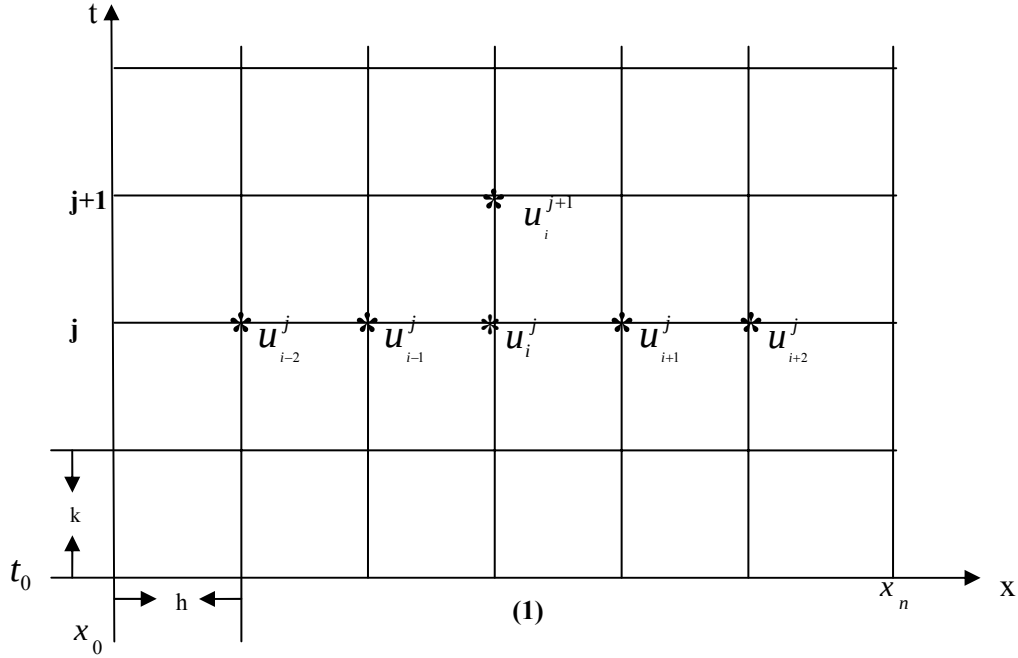
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-u_{i+2}^j + 16u_{i+1}^j - 30u_i^j + 16u_{i-1}^j - u_{i-2}^j}{12h^2} \quad \dots (13)$$

KdV-Burger (Explicit Scheme)

.3-1

$$n-1 \quad m-1 \quad R = \{(x, t) : a \leq x \leq b, 0 \leq t \leq c\}$$

$$:(1) \quad [9] \quad (\Delta x = h) \quad (\Delta t = k)$$



$$t = t_0 = 0$$

$$u(x_i, t_0) = u_0(x), \quad i = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$$

$$u(x, t)$$

$$\{ u(x_i, t_j) : i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1, j = 1, 2, \dots, m \}$$

:

$$i=1 \quad u(x_i, t_j)$$

(10) (8) (6)

(Forward Finite Difference equations)

(1)

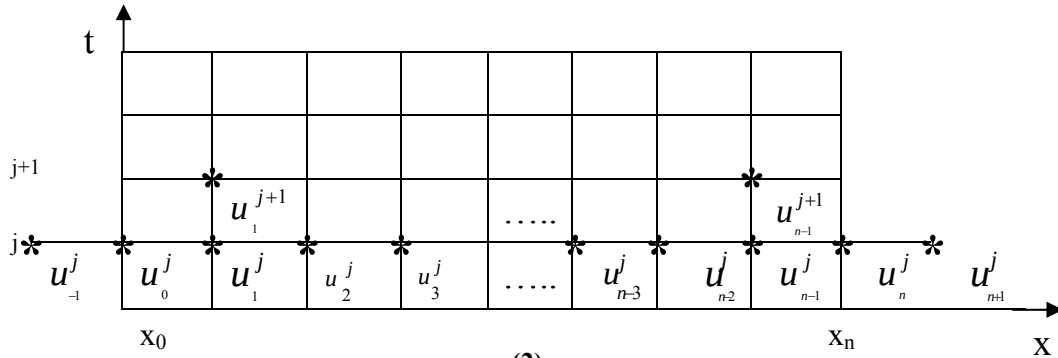
$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{u_i^{j+1} - u_i^j}{k} + \varepsilon u_i^j \left[\frac{-3u_i^j + 4u_{i+1}^j - u_{i+2}^j}{2h} \right] - v \left[\frac{2u_i^j - 5u_{i+1}^j + 4u_{i+2}^j - u_{i+3}^j}{h^2} \right] \\ & + \mu \left[\frac{-5u_i^j + 18u_{i+1}^j - 24u_{i+2}^j + 14u_{i+3}^j - 3u_{i+4}^j}{2h^3} \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$r = k/h^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_i^{j+1} = & \left[1 + \frac{3.r.h.\varepsilon}{2} u_i^j + 2rv + \frac{5.r}{2h} \mu \right] u_i^j + \left[-2.r.h.\varepsilon.u_i^j - 2.r.v - \frac{9.r}{h} \mu \right] u_{i+1}^j \\ & + \left[\frac{r.h.\varepsilon}{2} u_i^j + 2rv + \frac{12.r}{h} \mu \right] u_{i+2}^j + \left[-rv - 7\frac{r}{h} \mu \right] u_{i+3}^j + \frac{3.r}{2h} \mu u_{i+4}^j \end{aligned} \quad \dots(14)$$

$$x_1 \quad (14)$$

$$(2) \quad \text{KdV-Burger}$$



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$$i=2,3,\dots,n-2 \quad u(x_i, t_j)$$

$$: \quad (1) \quad (5) \quad (4) \quad (3)$$

$$u_i^{j+1} = u_i^j - \frac{r \cdot h \cdot \varepsilon}{2} u_i^j [u_{i+1}^j - u_{i-1}^j] + r v [u_{i+1}^j - 2u_i^j + u_{i-1}^j] - \frac{r \cdot \mu}{2 \cdot h} [u_{i+2}^j - 2u_{i+1}^j + 2u_{i-1}^j - u_{i-2}^j]$$

:

$$r = k/h^2$$

$$u_i^{j+1} = \left[r v + \frac{r}{h} \mu \right] u_{i+1}^j - \frac{r}{2h} \mu u_{i+2}^j + \left[1 - \frac{r h}{2} \varepsilon (u_{i+1}^j - u_{i-1}^j) - 2 r v \right] u_i^j + \left[r v - \frac{r}{h} \mu \right] u_{i-1}^j + \frac{r}{2h} \mu u_{i-2}^j \quad \dots (15)$$

$$(15)$$

$$j \quad j+1 \quad \text{KdV-Burger}$$

$$u_i^{j+1} \quad i = 2, \dots, n-2$$

$$.(1) \quad u_{i+1}^j, u_{i+2}^j, u_i^j, u_{i-1}^j, u_{i-2}^j$$

$$i=n-1 \quad u(x_i, t_j)$$

$$: \quad (1) \quad (11) \quad (9) \quad (7)$$

$$u_{n-1}^{j+1} = \left[1 - \frac{3 \cdot r \cdot h \cdot \varepsilon}{2} u_{n-1}^j + 2 \cdot r \cdot v - \frac{5 \cdot r}{2h} \mu \right] u_{n-1}^j + \left[2 \cdot r \cdot h \cdot \varepsilon \cdot u_{n-1}^j - 5 \cdot r \cdot v + \frac{9 \cdot r \cdot \mu}{h} \right] u_{n-2}^j + \left[-\frac{r \cdot h}{2} \varepsilon u_{n-1}^j + 4 \cdot r \cdot v - \frac{12 \cdot r \cdot \mu}{h} \right] u_{n-3}^j + \left[-r \cdot v + \frac{7 \cdot r \cdot \mu}{h} \right] u_{n-4}^j - \frac{3 \cdot r \cdot \mu}{2h} u_{n-5}^j \quad \dots (16)$$

$$r = k/h^2$$

$$(16)$$

$$u_{n-1}^{j+1} \quad u_1^{j+1} \quad (15)$$

$$x_{n-1} \quad x_1$$

$$u_{n+1}^j \quad u_{-1}^j \quad (\text{Focus})$$

.(2)

3-1-1

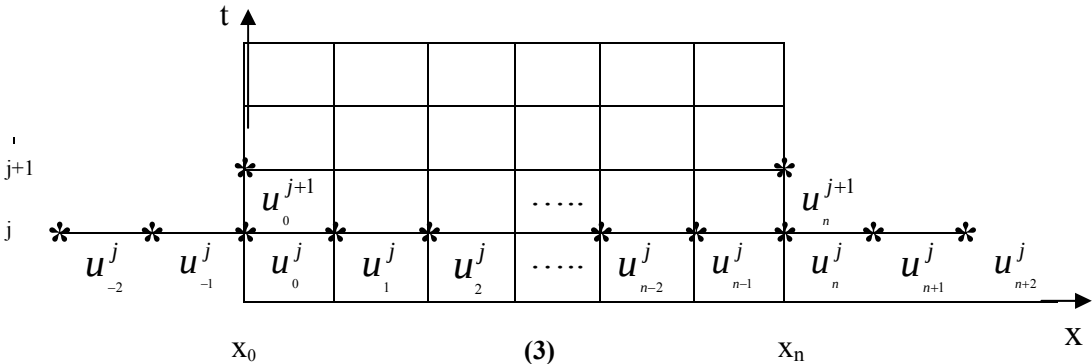
KdV-Burger (2)

$$. x = b \quad x = a \quad (2)$$

$$: \quad x_{-2}, x_{-1}, x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}$$

$$x_{-2} = x_0 - 2\Delta x, x_{-1} = x_0 - \Delta x, x_{n+1} = x_n + \Delta x, x_{n+2} = x_n + 2\Delta x$$

:(3)



في المستويين j و j+1 يوضح النقاط

$$\frac{\partial u(a,t)}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u(b,t)}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$: \quad i=0 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{u_{0+1}^j - u_{0-1}^j}{2.h} = 0$$

$$u_1^j = u_{-1}^j \quad \dots(17)$$

$$: \quad i=n$$

$$\frac{u_{n+1}^j - u_{n-1}^j}{2.h} = 0$$

$$u_{n+1}^j = u_{n-1}^j \quad \dots(18)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(a,t)}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(b,t)}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$(17) \quad i=0 \quad (13)$$

$$u_{-2}^j = 32 u_1^j - 30 u_0^j - u_2^j \quad \dots (19)$$

$$i=n \quad (20)$$

$$i=0 \quad (15) \quad (19) \quad (17)$$

$$: \quad (21)$$

$$u_0^{j+1} = \left[1 - 2 r v - \frac{15.r}{h} \mu \right] u_0^j + \left[2 r v + \frac{16.r}{h} \mu \right] u_1^j - \frac{r}{h} \mu u_2^j \quad \dots (21)$$

$$: \quad i=n \quad (15) \quad (20) \quad (18)$$

$$u_n^{j+1} = \left[1 - 2 r v + \frac{15.r}{h} \mu \right] u_n^j + \left[2 r v - \frac{16.r}{h} \mu \right] u_{n-1}^j + \frac{r}{h} \mu u_{n-2}^j \quad \dots (22)$$

KdV-Burger

Crank-Nicholson

3-2

1947

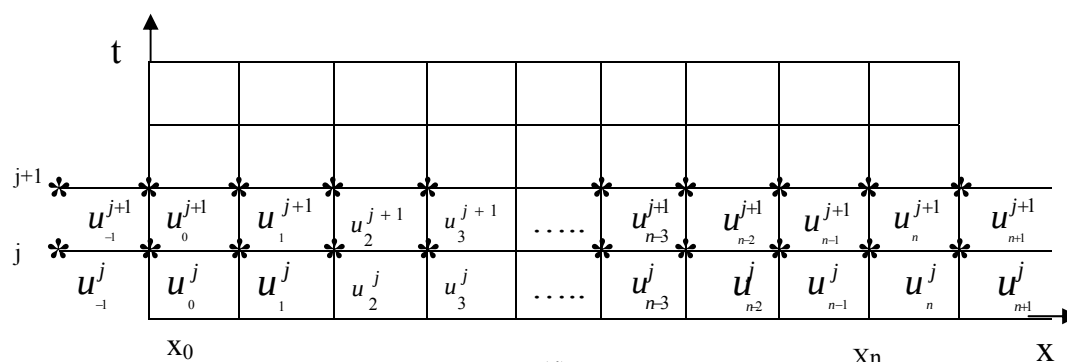
(John Crank and Phyllis Nicholson)

$$u_i^{j+1} \quad u(x_i, t_j) \quad u_{xxx} \quad u_{xx} \quad u_x \quad (j+1) \quad (j)$$

$$u_1^{j+1}$$

(Forward Finite Differences equations)

$$(4) \quad (1) \quad (10) \quad (8) \quad (6)$$



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$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[1 - \frac{3.r.h.\varepsilon}{4} u_i^j - r.v - \frac{5.r.\mu}{4h} \right] u_i^{j+1} + \left[r.h.\varepsilon u_i^j + \frac{5}{2} r.v + \frac{9.r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_{i+1}^{j+1} + \left[-\frac{r.h.\varepsilon}{4} u_i^j - 2.r.v - \frac{6.r.\mu}{h} \right] u_{i+2}^{j+1} \\
& + \left[\frac{r.v}{2} + \frac{7.\mu.r}{2h} \right] u_{i+3}^{j+1} - \frac{3.r.\mu}{4h} u_{i+4}^{j+1} = \left[1 + \frac{3}{4} \varepsilon r h u_i^j + r.v + \frac{5.r.\mu}{4h} \right] u_i^j + \left[-r.h.\varepsilon u_i^j - \frac{5}{2} r.v - \frac{9.r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_{i+1}^j \\
& + \left[\frac{r.h.\varepsilon}{4} u_i^j + 2.r.v + \frac{6.\mu.r}{h} \right] u_{i+2}^j + \left[-\frac{r.v}{2} - \frac{7.\mu.r}{2h} \right] u_{i+3}^j + \frac{3.r.\mu}{4h} u_{i+4}^j \quad \dots (23)
\end{aligned}$$

$$u(x_i, t_{j+1})$$

$$(5) \quad (4) \quad (3)$$

$$i = 2, 3, \dots, n-2$$

$$: \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{r.\mu}{4h} u_{i-2}^{j+1} + \left[-\frac{r.h.\varepsilon}{2} u_i^j - \frac{r.v}{2} + \frac{r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_{i-1}^{j+1} + [1 + r.v] u_i^{j+1} \\
& + \left[\frac{r.h.\varepsilon}{2} u_i^j - \frac{r.v}{2} - \frac{r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_{i+1}^{j+1} + \frac{r.\mu}{4h} u_{i+2}^{j+1} = \frac{r}{4h} \mu u_{i-2}^j + \left[\frac{r.h.\varepsilon}{2} u_i^j + \frac{r.v}{2} - \frac{r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_{i-1}^j \\
& + [1 - r.v] u_i^j + \left[-\frac{r.h.\varepsilon}{2} u_i^j + \frac{r.v}{2} + \frac{r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_{i+1}^j - \frac{r.\mu}{4h} u_{i+2}^j \quad \dots (24)
\end{aligned}$$

$$r = k/h^2$$

$$(u) \quad (24)$$

$$(j+1)$$

$$(24)$$

$$(j)$$

.

$$x_i, i = 2, 3, \dots, n-2$$

$$(9) \quad (7)$$

$$x_{n-1}$$

$$u_{n-1}^{j+1}$$

:

$$(1)$$

$$(11)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[1 + \frac{3.r.h.\varepsilon}{4} u_{n-1}^j - r.v - \frac{5.r.\mu}{4h} \right] u_{n-1}^{j+1} + \left[-r.h.\varepsilon u_{n-1}^j + \frac{5.r.v}{2} - \frac{9.r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_{n-2}^{j+1} + \left[r.h.\varepsilon u_{n-1}^j - 2.r.v + \frac{6.r.\mu}{h} \right] u_{n-3}^{j+1} \\
& + \left[\frac{r.v}{2} - \frac{7.r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_{n-4}^{j+1} + \frac{3.r.\mu}{4h} u_{n-5}^{j+1} = \left[1 - \frac{3}{4} r.h.\varepsilon u_{n-1}^j + r.v - \frac{5.r.\mu}{4h} \right] u_{n-1}^j + \left[r.h.\varepsilon u_{n-1}^j - \frac{5.r.v}{2} + \frac{9.r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_{n-2}^j \\
& + \left[-\frac{r.h.\varepsilon}{4} u_{n-1}^j + 2.r.v - \frac{6.r.\mu}{h} \right] u_{n-3}^j + \left[-\frac{r.v}{2} + \frac{7.r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_{n-4}^j - \frac{3.r.\mu}{4h} u_{n-5}^j \quad \dots (25)
\end{aligned}$$

$$(25) \quad (24) \quad (23)$$

Crank-Nicholson

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3-2-1

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \vdots \\
 & : \quad i=0 \quad (3) \\
 & u_1 = u_{-1} \quad \dots (26)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & i=n \\
 & u_{n+1} = u_{n-1} \quad \dots (27)
 \end{aligned}$$

(13)

$$(27) \quad i=0$$

$$u_{-2} = 32u_1 - 30u_0 - u_2 \quad \dots (28)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & i=n \\
 & u_{n+2} = 32 u_{n-1} - 30 u_n - u_{n-2} \quad \dots (29)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$: \quad i=0 \quad (24) \quad (28) \quad (26)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[1 + vr + \frac{15.r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_i^{j+1} - \left[vr + \frac{8.r.\mu}{h} \right] u_{i+1}^{j+1} + \frac{r.\mu}{2h} u_{i+2}^{j+1} \\
 & = \left[1 - vr - \frac{15.r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_i^j + \left[vr + \frac{8.r.\mu}{h} \right] u_{i+1}^j - \frac{r.\mu}{2h} u_{i+2}^j \quad \dots (30)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$i=n \quad (24) \quad (29) \quad (27)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[1 + vr - \frac{15.r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_i^{j+1} + \left[-vr + \frac{8.r.\mu}{h} \right] u_{i-1}^{j+1} - \frac{r.\mu}{2h} u_{i-2}^{j+1} \\
 & = \left[1 - vr + \frac{15.r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_i^j + \left[vr - \frac{8.r.\mu}{h} \right] u_{i-1}^j + \frac{r.\mu}{2h} u_{i-2}^j \quad \dots (31)
 \end{aligned}$$

KdV-Burger

:

Crank-Nicholson

$$u_i^0 = f(x_i), \quad i = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[1 + vr + \frac{15.r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_i^{j+1} - \left[vr + \frac{8.r.\mu}{h} \right] u_{i+1}^{j+1} + \frac{r.\mu}{2h} u_{i+2}^{j+1} \\
 & = \left[1 - vr - \frac{15.r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_i^j + \left[vr + \frac{8.r.\mu}{h} \right] u_{i+1}^j - \frac{r.\mu}{2h} u_{i+2}^j, \quad i = 0 \quad \forall \quad j \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[1 - \frac{3.r.h.\varepsilon}{4} u_i^j - r v - \frac{5.r.\mu}{4h} \right] u_i^{j+1} + \left[r h \varepsilon u_i^j + \frac{5}{2} r v + \frac{9.r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_{i+1}^{j+1} + \left[-\frac{r h \varepsilon}{4} u_i^j - 2 r v - \frac{6.r.\mu}{h} \right] u_{i+2}^{j+1} \\
 & + \left[\frac{r}{2} v + \frac{7.\mu.r}{2h} \right] u_{i+3}^{j+1} - \frac{3.r.\mu}{4h} u_{i+4}^{j+1} = \left[1 + \frac{3}{4} \varepsilon r h u_i^j + r v + \frac{5.r.\mu}{4h} \right] u_i^j + \left[-r h \varepsilon u_i^j - \frac{5}{2} r v - \frac{9.r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_{i+1}^j \\
 & + \left[\frac{r h \varepsilon}{4} u_i^j + 2 r v + \frac{6.\mu.r}{h} \right] u_{i+2}^j + \left[-\frac{r}{2} v - \frac{7.\mu.r}{2h} \right] u_{i+3}^j + \frac{3.r.\mu}{4h} u_{i+4}^j, \quad i = 1, \forall \quad j \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{r.\mu}{4h}u_{i-2}^{j+1} + \left[-\frac{r.h.\varepsilon}{2}u_i^j - \frac{r.v}{2} + \frac{r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_{i-1}^{j+1} + [1 + r.v]u_i^{j+1} + \left[\frac{r.h.\varepsilon}{2}u_i^j - \frac{r.v}{2} - \frac{r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_{i+1}^{j+1} \\
& + \frac{r.\mu}{4h}u_{i+2}^{j+1} = \frac{r}{4h}\mu u_{i-2}^j + \left[\frac{r.h.\varepsilon}{2}u_i^j + \frac{r.v}{2} - \frac{r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_{i-1}^j + [1 - r.v]u_i^j \\
& \quad + \left[-\frac{r.h.\varepsilon}{2}u_i^j + \frac{r.v}{2} + \frac{r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_{i+1}^j - \frac{r.\mu}{4h}u_{i+2}^j, \quad i = 2, \dots, n-2 \\
& \left[1 + \frac{3.r.h.\varepsilon}{4}u_{n-1}^j - r.v - \frac{5.r.\mu}{4h} \right] u_{n-1}^{j+1} + \left[-r.h.\varepsilon u_{n-1}^j + \frac{5.r.v}{2} - \frac{9.r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_{n-2}^{j+1} + \left[r.h.\varepsilon u_{n-1}^j - 2r.v + \frac{6.r.\mu}{h} \right] u_{n-3}^{j+1} \\
& + \left[\frac{r.v}{2} - \frac{7.r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_{n-4}^{j+1} + \frac{3.r.\mu}{4h}u_{n-5}^{j+1} = \left[1 - \frac{3}{4}r.h.\varepsilon u_{n-1}^j + r.v - \frac{5.r.\mu}{4h} \right] u_{n-1}^j + \left[r.h.\varepsilon u_{n-1}^j - \frac{5.r.v}{2} + \frac{9.r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_{n-2}^j \\
& + \left[-\frac{r.h.\varepsilon}{4}u_{n-1}^j + 2r.v - \frac{6.r.\mu}{h} \right] u_{n-3}^j + \left[-\frac{r.v}{2} + \frac{7.r.\mu}{2h} \right] u_{n-4}^j - \frac{3.r.\mu}{4h}u_{n-5}^j, \quad i = n-1, \forall j \geq 0 \\
& \left[1 + v.r - \frac{15.r}{2h}\mu \right] u_n^{j+1} + \left[-v.r + \frac{8.r}{h}\mu \right] u_{n-1}^{j+1} - \frac{r}{2h}\mu u_{n-2}^{j+1} \\
& = \left[1 - v.r + \frac{15.r}{2h}\mu \right] u_n^j + \left[v.r - \frac{8.r}{h}\mu \right] u_{n-1}^j + \frac{r}{2h}\mu u_{n-2}^j, \quad i = n \text{ \& } \forall j \geq 0
\end{aligned}$$

: **.4**

$$u_n^m \quad \text{Fourier(Von-Neumann)}$$

[9]. $\beta \quad i = \sqrt{-1} \quad \psi(t).e^{i\alpha x}$

Fourier (Von-Neumann) .4-1

KdV-Burger

: **Fourier Von Neumann**

$$\begin{aligned}
& : \quad (n=1) \\
& \frac{u_n^{m+1} - u_n^m}{k} = v. \left[\frac{2.u_n^m - 5.u_{n+1}^m + 4.u_{n+2}^m - u_{n+3}^m}{h^2} \right] - \mu. \left[\frac{-5.u_n^m + 18.u_{n+1}^m - 24.u_{n+2}^m + 14.u_{n+3}^m - 3.u_{n+4}^m}{2.h^3} \right] \quad \dots(32)
\end{aligned}$$

$n=1$

$$\begin{aligned}
& : \quad i = \sqrt{-1}, \alpha > 0 \quad \psi(t).e^{i\alpha x} \quad u_n^m \\
& \frac{\psi(t+k).e^{i\alpha x} - \psi(t).e^{i\alpha x}}{k} = v. \left[\frac{2.\psi(t).e^{i\alpha x} - 5.\psi(t).e^{i\alpha(x+h)} + 4.\psi(t).e^{i\alpha(x+2h)} - \psi(t).e^{i\alpha(x+3h)}}{h^2} \right] \\
& - \mu. \left[\frac{-5.\psi(t).e^{i\alpha x} + 18.\psi(t).e^{i\alpha(x+h)} - 24.\psi(t).e^{i\alpha(x+2h)} + 14.\psi(t).e^{i\alpha(x+3h)} - 3.\psi(t).e^{i\alpha(x+4h)}}{2.h^3} \right] \quad \dots(33)
\end{aligned}$$

$$r = \frac{k}{h^2} \quad \frac{k}{e^{i\alpha x}} \quad (33)$$

$$\frac{\psi(t+k)}{\psi(t)} = 1 + v.r[2 - 5.e^{i\alpha h} + 4.e^{2i\alpha h} - e^{3i\alpha h}] + \frac{\mu.r}{2h}[5 - 18.e^{i\alpha h} + 24.e^{2i\alpha h} - 14.e^{3i\alpha h} + 3.e^{4i\alpha h}]$$

[7]

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\psi(t+k)}{\psi(t)} = 1 + v.r. \left[(1 - e^{i\alpha h})^3 + (1 - e^{i\alpha h})^2 \right] + \frac{\mu.r}{2h} \left[3(1 - e^{i\alpha h})^4 + 2(1 - e^{i\alpha h})^3 \right] \\
& = 1 + r.Y(1 - e^{i\alpha h})^3 + r.(1 - e^{i\alpha h})^2.(v + Z(1 - e^{i\alpha h})^2)
\end{aligned}$$

:

$$Y = (v + \frac{\mu}{h}) \quad Z = \frac{3 \cdot \mu}{2 \cdot h}$$

$$\frac{\psi(t+k)}{\psi(t)} = 1 + r.Y(8.\sin^6(\frac{\alpha h}{2}) - 12.i.\sin(\alpha h).\sin^4(\frac{\alpha h}{2}) - 6.\sin^2(\alpha h).\sin^2(\frac{\alpha h}{2}) + i.\sin^3(\alpha h)) \\ + r.(4.\sin^4(\frac{\alpha h}{2}) - 4.i.\sin(\alpha h).\sin^2(\frac{\alpha h}{2}) - \sin^2(\alpha h)).(v + Z(4.\sin^4(\frac{\alpha h}{2}) - 4.i.\sin(\alpha h).\sin^2(\frac{\alpha h}{2}) - \sin^2(\alpha h))) = A + i.B = \xi$$

: (Amplification Factor) ξ

$$A = 1 + 8.Y.r.\sin^6(\frac{\alpha h}{2}) - 6.Y.r.\sin^2(\alpha h).\sin^2(\frac{\alpha h}{2}) - 24.r.Z.\sin^2(\alpha h).\sin^4(\frac{\alpha h}{2}) \\ + 16.r.Z.\sin^8(\frac{\alpha h}{2}) + 4.r.v.\sin^4(\frac{\alpha h}{2}) - r.v.\sin^2(\alpha h) + r.Z.\sin^4(\alpha h) \\ B = \sin(\alpha h).(-12.Y.r.\sin^4(\frac{\alpha h}{2}) + Y.r.\sin^2(\alpha h) - 4.r.v.\sin^2(\frac{\alpha h}{2}) \\ - 32.Z.r.\sin^6(\frac{\alpha h}{2}) + 8.Z.r.\sin^2(\alpha h).\sin^2(\frac{\alpha h}{2}))$$

$$\left| \frac{\psi(t + \Delta t)}{\psi(t)} \right| = \xi \leq 1$$

: . ξ

$$|\xi| = \sqrt{\xi \bar{\xi}} = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}$$

$$\alpha h \quad \sin^2 \frac{\alpha h}{2} = 1 \quad A^2 + B^2 \leq 1 \quad |\xi| \leq 1$$

$$[5] (\quad) \quad \sin^2 \beta k$$

$$A^2 + B^2 = (1 - r.(-2.Y + 7.Z - 3.v))^2 + r^2.(-11.v - 4.v - 24.Z)^2$$

: Z Y

$$\Rightarrow r \leq \frac{2.(-5.v + \frac{17 \cdot \mu}{2 \cdot h})}{(-5.v + \frac{17 \cdot \mu}{2 \cdot h})^2 + (15.v + \frac{47 \cdot \mu}{h})^2} \quad \dots (34)$$

$$\Rightarrow k \leq \frac{2.h^2.(-5.v + \frac{17 \cdot \mu}{2 \cdot h})}{(-5.v + \frac{17 \cdot \mu}{2 \cdot h})^2 + (15.v + \frac{47 \cdot \mu}{h})^2} \quad \dots (35)$$

:

p-2

$$\frac{u_n^{m+1} - u_n^m}{k} = v. \left[\frac{u_{n+1}^m - 2.u_n^m - u_{n-1}^m}{h^2} \right] - \mu. \left[\frac{u_{n+2}^m - 2.u_{n+1}^m + 2.u_{n-1}^m - u_{n-2}^m}{2.h^3} \right], n = 2, \dots, p-2 \quad \dots (36)$$

$$|\xi| = \sqrt{\xi \bar{\xi}} = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}$$

$$A^2 + B^2 \leq 1 \quad |\xi| \leq 1$$

$$A^2 + B^2 = 1 - 8.v.r.\sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right) + 16.r^2.v^2.\sin^4\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right) + \frac{16.r^2.\mu^2}{h^2}\sin^4\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right).\sin^2(\alpha h) \quad \dots(38)$$

$$[5] \left(\right) \sin^2 \beta k \quad \alpha h \quad \sin^2 \frac{\alpha h}{2} = 1$$

$$: \quad (38)$$

$$r \leq \frac{v}{2.(v^2 + \frac{\mu^2}{h^2})} \quad , \quad k \leq \frac{v.h^2}{2.(v^2 + \frac{\mu^2}{h^2})} \quad \dots(39)$$

$$r \leq \frac{2.(-5.v - \frac{17.\mu}{2.h})}{(5.v + \frac{17.\mu}{2.h})^2 + (15.v - \frac{47.\mu}{h})^2} \quad \dots (40)$$

$$(39) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & h & k \\ & & n=2, \dots, p-2 \\ & & p-1 \\ & .h, v, \mu & \end{array} \quad (40) \quad (35)$$

Fourier (Von-Neumann) Crank-Nicholson .4-2

KdV-Burger	Crank-Nicholson	
	:	Von Neumann

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \quad \quad \quad : \quad \quad \quad n=1 \\
 \frac{u_n^{m+1} - u_n^m}{k} &= \frac{v}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{2 \cdot u_n^{m+1} - 5 \cdot u_{n+1}^{m+1} + 4 \cdot u_{n+2}^{m+1} - u_{n+3}^{m+1}}{h^2} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \frac{2 \cdot u_n^m - 5 \cdot u_{n+1}^m + 4 \cdot u_{n+2}^m - u_{n+3}^m}{h^2} \right] \\
 & \quad - \frac{\mu}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{-5 \cdot u_n^{m+1} + 18 \cdot u_{n+1}^{m+1} - 24 \cdot u_{n+2}^{m+1} + 14 \cdot u_{n+3}^{m+1} - 3 \cdot u_{n+4}^{m+1}}{2 \cdot h^3} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \frac{-5 \cdot u_n^m + 18 \cdot u_{n+1}^m - 24 \cdot u_{n+2}^m + 14 \cdot u_{n+3}^m - 3 \cdot u_{n+4}^m}{2 \cdot h^3} \right] \quad \dots (40) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad n = 1 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad : \quad \quad \quad (40) \quad \quad \quad \psi(t) \cdot e^{i\alpha x} \quad u_n^m
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\psi(t+k)}{\psi(t)} &= \frac{1+v \cdot \frac{r}{2} [2-5e^{i\alpha h} + 4e^{2i\alpha h} - e^{3i\alpha h}] + \mu \cdot \frac{r}{4 \cdot h} [5-18e^{i\alpha h} + 24e^{2i\alpha h} - 14e^{3i\alpha h} + 3e^{4i\alpha h}]}{1-v \cdot \frac{r}{2} [2-5e^{i\alpha h} + 4e^{2i\alpha h} - e^{3i\alpha h}] - \mu \cdot \frac{r}{4 \cdot h} [5+18e^{i\alpha h} + 24e^{2i\alpha h} - 14e^{3i\alpha h} + 3e^{4i\alpha h}]} \\
 & \quad : \\
 \frac{\psi(t+k)}{\psi(t)} &= \frac{1 + \frac{v \cdot r}{2} [(1 - e^{i\alpha h})^3 + (1 - e^{i\alpha h})^2] + \frac{\mu \cdot r}{4 \cdot h} [3(1 - e^{i\alpha h})^4 + 2(1 - e^{i\alpha h})^3]}{1 - \frac{v \cdot r}{2} [(1 - e^{i\alpha h})^3 + (1 - e^{i\alpha h})^2] - \frac{\mu \cdot r}{4 \cdot h} [3(1 - e^{i\alpha h})^4 + 2(1 - e^{i\alpha h})^3]} \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{\psi(t+k)}{\psi(t)} &= \frac{1 + \frac{r \cdot Y}{2} (1 - e^{i\alpha h})^3 + r \cdot (1 - e^{i\alpha h})^2 \cdot (\frac{v}{2} + \frac{Z}{2} (1 - e^{i\alpha h})^2)}{1 - \frac{r \cdot Y}{2} (1 - e^{i\alpha h})^3 + r \cdot (1 - e^{i\alpha h})^2 \cdot (-\frac{v}{2} - \frac{Z}{2} (1 - e^{i\alpha h})^2)} \quad \dots (41) \\
 & \quad (41) \quad \quad \quad Y = (v + \frac{\mu}{h}) \quad Z = \frac{3 \cdot \mu}{2 \cdot h}
 \end{aligned}$$

:

$$\frac{\psi(t + \Delta t)}{\psi(t)} = \frac{A - i \cdot B}{A_1 + i \cdot B} \quad \dots (42)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= 1 + 4 \cdot r \cdot Y \cdot \sin^6\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right) - 3 \cdot r \cdot Y \cdot \sin^2(\alpha h) \cdot \sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right) - 12 \cdot r \cdot Z \cdot \sin^2(\alpha h) \cdot \sin^4\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right) \\
 & \quad + 8 \cdot r \cdot Z \cdot \sin^8\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right) + 2 \cdot r \cdot v \cdot \sin^4\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right) - \frac{r \cdot v}{2} \sin^2(\alpha h) + \frac{r \cdot Z}{2} \cdot \sin^4(\alpha h) \\
 A_1 &= 1 - 4 \cdot r \cdot Y \cdot \sin^6\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right) + 3 \cdot r \cdot Y \cdot \sin^2(\alpha h) \cdot \sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right) + 12 \cdot r \cdot Z \cdot \sin^2(\alpha h) \cdot \sin^4\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right) \\
 & \quad - 8 \cdot r \cdot Z \cdot \sin^8\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right) - 2 \cdot r \cdot v \cdot \sin^4\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right) - \frac{v \cdot r}{2} \sin^2(\alpha h) - \frac{r \cdot Z}{2} \cdot \sin^4(\alpha h) \\
 B &= \sin(\alpha h) \cdot [6 \cdot r \cdot Y \cdot \sin^4\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right) - \frac{r \cdot Y}{2} \cdot \sin^2(\alpha h) + 2 \cdot r \cdot v \cdot \sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right) \\
 & \quad + 16 \cdot r \cdot Z \cdot \sin^6\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right) - 4 \cdot r \cdot Z \cdot \sin^2(\alpha h) \cdot \sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right)]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\quad \right) \sin^2 \beta k \sin^2 \left(\frac{\alpha h}{2} \right) \alpha h$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 1 + r. \left(\frac{5.v}{2} - \frac{17.\mu}{4h} \right) \\ A_1 &= 1 + r. \left(\frac{5.v}{2} + \frac{17.\mu}{4h} \right) \\ B &= r. \sin(\alpha h). \left(\frac{15.v}{2} + \frac{47.\mu}{2.h} \right) \\ &\cdot |\xi| \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$A < A_1 \quad |\xi| \leq 1$$

$$1 + r. \left(\frac{5.v}{2} - \frac{17.\mu}{4h} \right) < 1 + r. \left(-\frac{5.v}{2} + \frac{17.\mu}{4h} \right)$$

$$r > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \quad & \frac{5.v}{2} - \frac{17.\mu}{4h} < -\frac{5.v}{2} + \frac{17.\mu}{4h} \\ & h < \frac{17.\mu}{10.v} \end{aligned}$$

$$\dots(43)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \vdots \\ & \frac{u_n^{m+1} - u_n^m}{k} = \frac{v}{2} \left[\frac{u_{n+1}^{m+1} - 2.u_n^{m+1} - u_{n-1}^{m+1}}{h^2} + \frac{u_{n+1}^m - 2.u_n^m - u_{n-1}^m}{h^2} \right] \\ & - \frac{\mu}{2} \left[\frac{u_{n+2}^{m+1} - 2.u_{n+1}^{m+1} + 2.u_{n-1}^{m+1} - u_{n-2}^{m+1}}{2.h^3} + \frac{u_{n+2}^m - 2.u_{n+1}^m + 2.u_{n-1}^m - u_{n-2}^m}{2.h^3} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\dots(44)$$

$$n = 2, \dots, p-2$$

$$(3.21) \quad \psi(t).e^{i\alpha x} \quad u_n^m$$

$$\frac{\psi(t+k)}{\psi(t)} = \frac{1 - 2.v.r.\sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right) + \frac{2.r.i.\mu}{h}\sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right)\sin(\alpha h)}{1 + 2.\mu.r.\sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right) - \frac{2.r.i.\mu}{h}\sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right)\sin(\alpha h)} = \frac{A+iB}{A_1-iB} = \xi \quad \dots(45)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 1 - 2.v.r.\sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right) \\ A_1 &= 1 + 2.v.r.\sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right) \\ B &= \frac{2.r.\mu}{h}\sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha h}{2}\right)\sin(\alpha h) \end{aligned}$$

$$(45)$$

$$|\xi| = \sqrt{\xi \bar{\xi}} = \sqrt{\frac{A^2 + B^2}{A_1^2 + B^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(1 - 2.v.r.\sin^2(\frac{\alpha h}{2}))^2 + (\frac{2.r.\mu}{h}\sin^2(\frac{\alpha h}{2})\sin(\alpha h))^2}{(1 + 2.v.r.\sin^2(\frac{\alpha h}{2}))^2 + (\frac{2.r.\mu}{h}\sin^2(\frac{\alpha h}{2})\sin(\alpha h))^2}} \quad \dots(46)$$

$$|\xi| \leq 1 \quad A < A_1$$

$$n=1$$

$$n=p-1$$

$$h > -\frac{17.\mu}{10.v} \quad \dots(47)$$

$$h > 0 \quad (47) \quad . \quad (h)$$

Crank-Nicholson

(unconditionally stable)

5. _____ :

KdV-B

$$u(x,t) = \frac{12.v^2}{\varepsilon.\mu} \left[1 - \frac{e^{\frac{2.v}{\varepsilon.\mu}(x-wt)}}{(e^{\frac{v}{\varepsilon.\mu}(x-wt)} + E)^2} \right], \quad w = \frac{12.v^2}{25.\mu}, E = 1000$$

$$.[8] \quad E$$

$$h=4.4$$

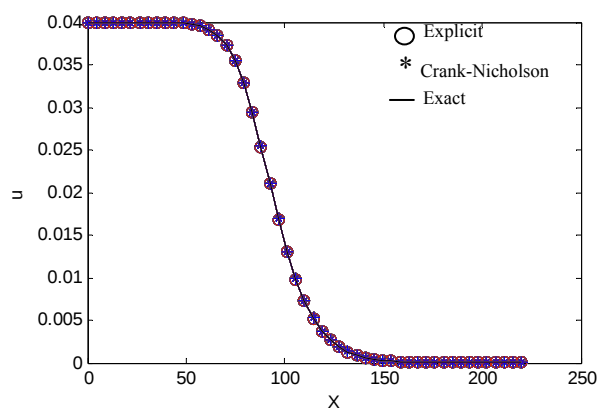
$$\mu=2, v=1, \varepsilon=6, \beta_1=1, \beta_2=0, a=0, b=220$$

$$k=0.02$$

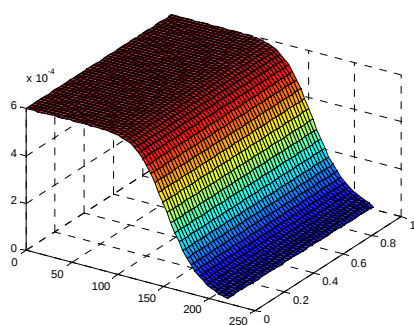
$$u(x,0) = \frac{12.v^2}{\varepsilon.\mu} \left[1 - \frac{e^{\frac{2.v.x}{\varepsilon.\mu}}}{(e^{\frac{v.x}{\varepsilon.\mu}} + E)^2} \right], \quad w = \frac{12.v^2}{25.\mu}, E = 1000$$

(1) الجدول
يوضح مقارنة عددية مع الحل التحليلي لمعادلة KdV-B عند الزمن $t=0.3$

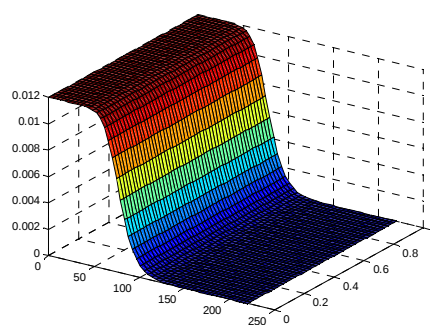
X	Exact solution	Explicit	Crank –Nicholson
0	0.039999960318446	0.039999955148289	0.039999955159623
4.4	0.039999917455490	0.039999916917152	0.039999917298841
8.8	0.039999828360065	0.039999831042243	0.039999828615391
13.2	0.039999643298937	0.039999648925799	0.039999643849634
17.6	0.039999259305798	0.039999270965322	0.039999260444376
22	0.039998463729635	0.039998487800572	0.039998466073458
26.4	0.039996818958375	0.039996868469135	0.039996823759595
30.8	0.039993429053020	0.039993530355763	0.039993438819987
35.2	0.039986473242929	0.039986678974430	0.039986492918280
39.6	0.039972290394539	0.039972703834823	0.039972329494921
44	0.039943630276347	0.039944449030829	0.039943706546412
48.4	0.039886445276387	0.039888034297712	0.039886590383112
52.8	0.039774353780204	0.039777354806152	0.039774621010196
57.2	0.039559966197731	0.039565433937697	0.039560438522562
61.6	0.039163381819971	0.039172896289629	0.039164175685396
66	0.038461556955463	0.038477198862063	0.038462812328880
70.4	0.037288467987453	0.037312501371842	0.037290307610848
74.8	0.035461635026268	0.035495806225642	0.035464071156986
79.2	0.032845195254650	0.032889801792040	0.032847994167581
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
136.4	0.000912851204663	0.000917413592494	0.000912391051058
140.8	0.000635995288886	0.000639196955007	0.000635668884972
145.2	0.000442393592640	0.000444631904708	0.000442163720484
149.6	0.000307380606630	0.000308941293698	0.000307219517598
154	0.000213405197478	0.000214491392745	0.000213292695451
158.4	0.000148080487635	0.000148835475892	0.000148002103495
162.8	0.000102713378867	0.000103237682647	0.000102658855086
167.2	0.000071226665812	0.000071590543220	0.000071188782121
171.6	0.000049383222098	0.000049635651094	0.000049356920732
176	0.000034234310793	0.000034409373222	0.000034216060549
180.4	0.000023730444277	0.000023851826805	0.000023717785384
184.8	0.000016448408533	0.000016532559025	0.000016439630248
189.2	0.000011400494581	0.000011458827490	0.000011394408394
193.6	0.000007901524316	0.000007941957736	0.000007897305151
198	0.000005476326366	0.000005504351512	0.000005473401740
202.4	0.000003795436251	0.000003814859260	0.000003793409063
206.8	0.000002630448955	0.000002643864196	0.000002629045329
211.2	0.000001823035575	0.000001832640413	0.000001822099396
215.6	0.000001263450962	0.000001284579391	0.000001262056950
220	0.000000875629206	0.000000846127470	0.000000847101196



(5)

مع الحل التحليلي عند الزمن $t=0.3$ 

الشكل (7)

الحل العددي بطريقة Crank-Nicholson
عندما $\varepsilon = 0.01, \nu = 0.001, \mu = 2$ 

الشكل (6)

الحل العددي بطريقة Crank-Nicholson
عندما $\varepsilon = 0.1, \nu = 0.01, \mu = 1$

(5)

(1)

.6

.KdV-B

. ε

Crank-Nicholson

(7) (6)

الاستنتاجات :

KdV-B

Crank -Nicholson

Crank-Nicholson

Crank–Nicholson

Fourier (Von-Neumann)

$$k \leq (v h^2 / 2 (v^2 + \frac{\mu^2}{h^2}))$$

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