

Qual é o comprimento da costa do Brasil?

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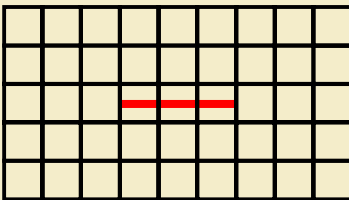
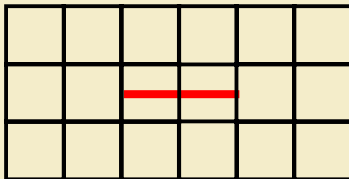
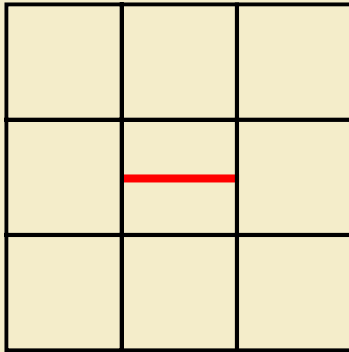
Orientador: C. E. Aguiar

Instituto de Física - UFRJ

Roteiro

- **O que é Dimensão**
- **Fractais**
- **Um programa para medir a dimensão fractal**
- **Aplicações**

O que é Dimensão (de Caixa)



Número de
caixas:

$$N=1$$

$$N=2$$

$$N=3$$

Comprimento
das caixas:

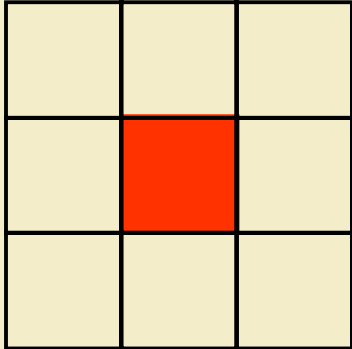
$$L=1$$

$$L=1/2$$

$$L=1/3$$

$$N = L^{-1} \Rightarrow D = 1$$

O que é Dimensão (de Caixa)



Número de
caixas:

$$N=1$$

$$N=4$$

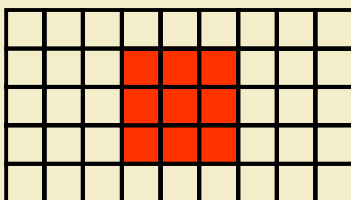
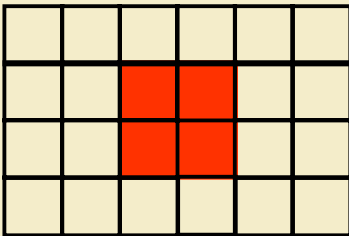
$$N=9$$

Comprimento
das caixas:

$$L=1$$

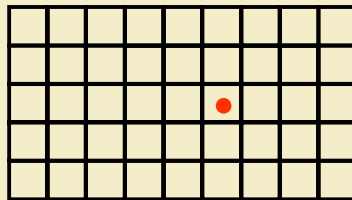
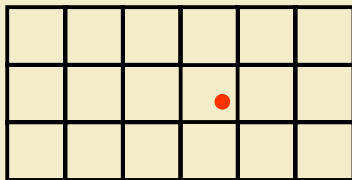
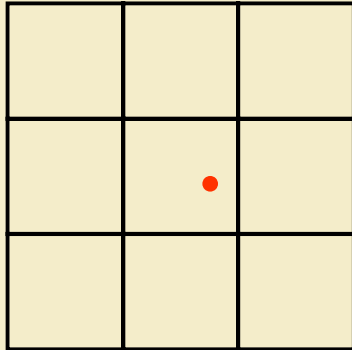
$$L=1/2$$

$$L=1/3$$



$$N = L^{-2} \Rightarrow D = 2$$

O que é Dimensão (de Caixa)



Número de
caixas:

$$N=1$$

$$N=1$$

$$N=1$$

Comprimento
das caixas:

$$L=1$$

$$L=1/2$$

$$L=1/3$$

$$N = L^0 \Rightarrow D = 0$$

O que é Dimensão (de Caixa)

Figura coberta por N caixas de comprimento L:

$$N = L^{-D}$$

D = dimensão de caixa

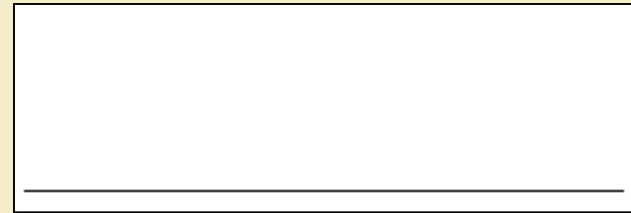
Fractais

A Curva de Koch

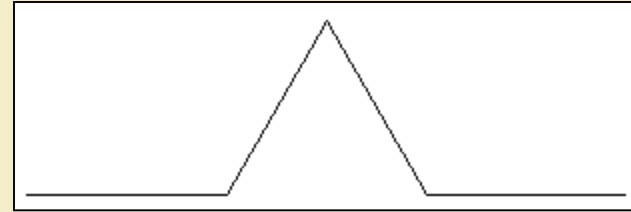
Construção:



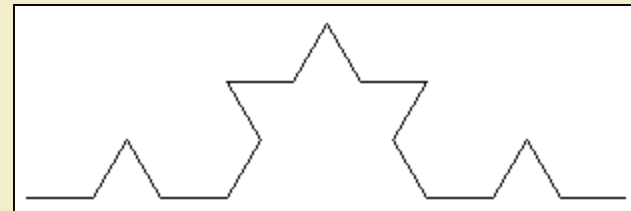
1



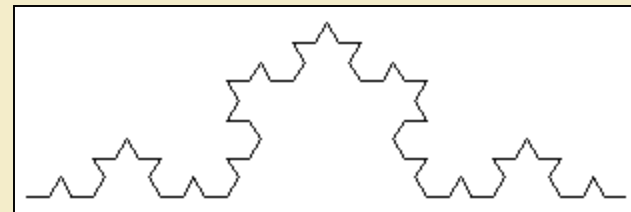
2



3

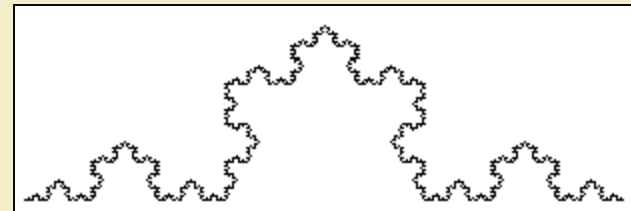


4

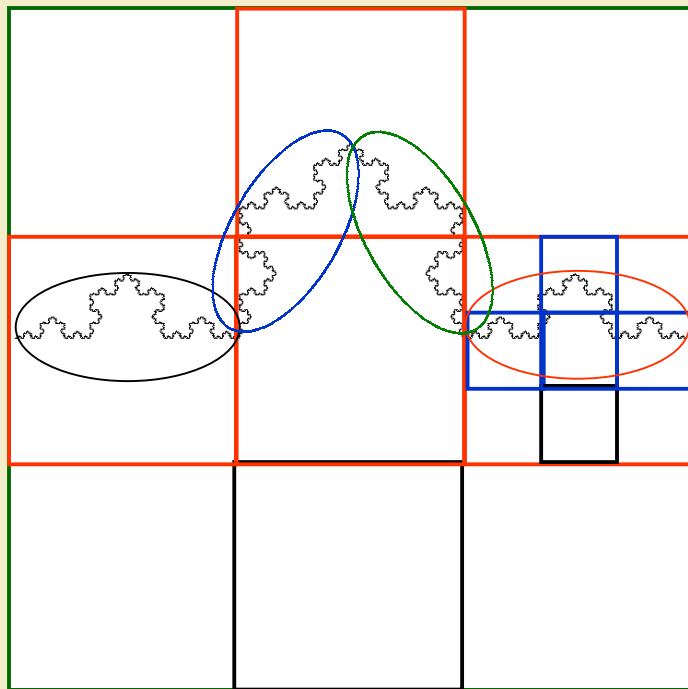


...

∞



Qual é a Dimensão da Curva de Koch?



Número de caixas:

$$N=1$$

$$N=4$$

$$N=16$$

Comprimento das caixas:

$$L=1$$

$$L=1/3$$

$$L=1/9$$

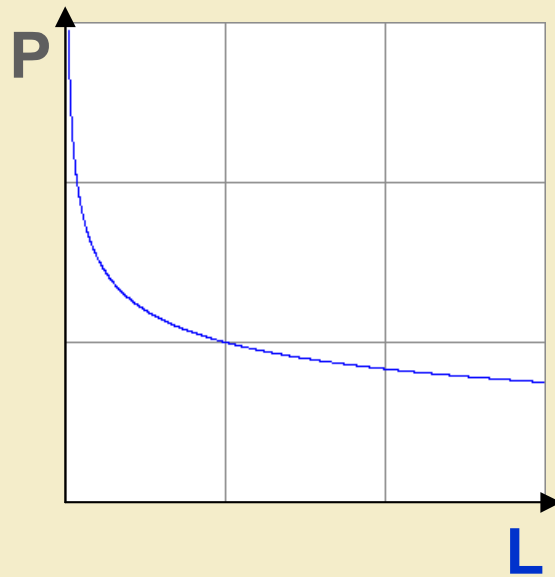
$$N = L^{-D} \Rightarrow D = (\log N) / (\log L^{-1})$$

$$D = (\log 4) / (\log 3) = 1,26\dots$$

Qual é o Comprimento da Curva de Koch?

Comprimento: $P \sim N \times L \sim L^{1-D}$

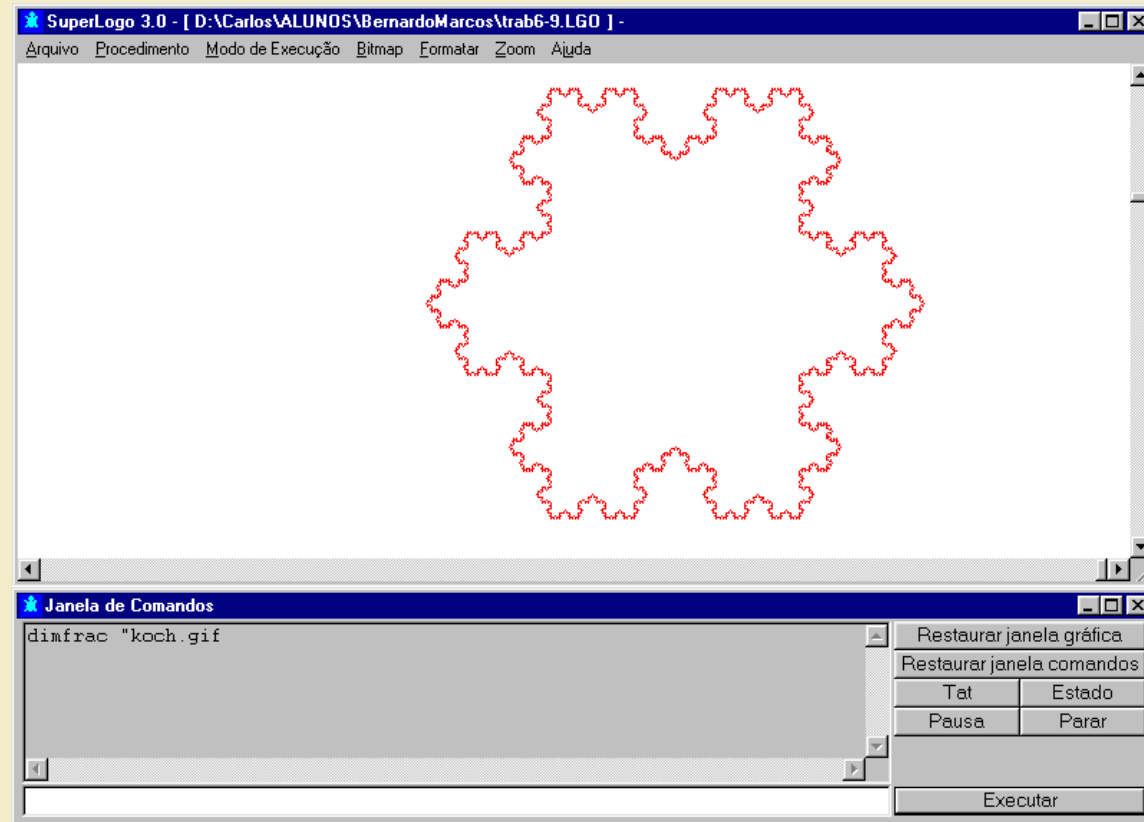
$P \sim L^{1-D}$
$P \sim L^{1-1,26}$
$P \sim L^{-0,26}$



L	P
1	1,00
1/2	1,20
1/3	1,33
1/4	1,44
1/5	1,52

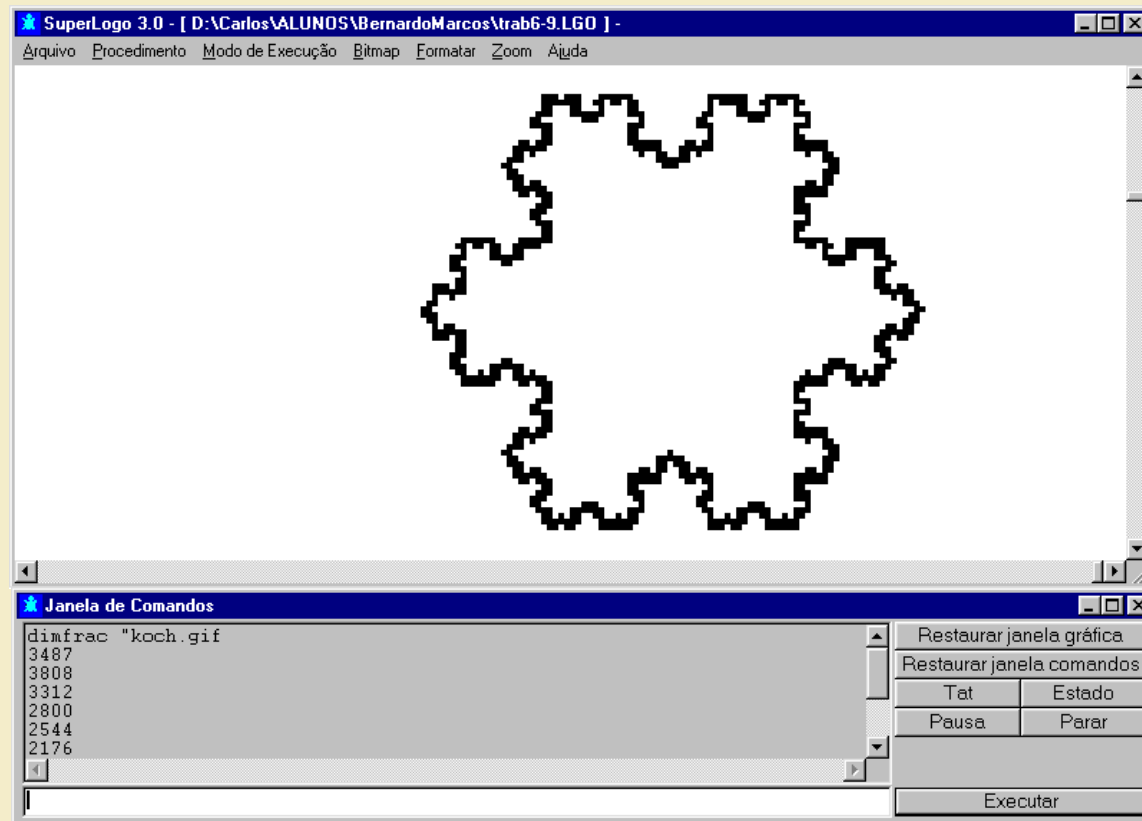
$$L \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow P \rightarrow \infty$$

Um Programa Logo para Medir a Dimensão Fractal



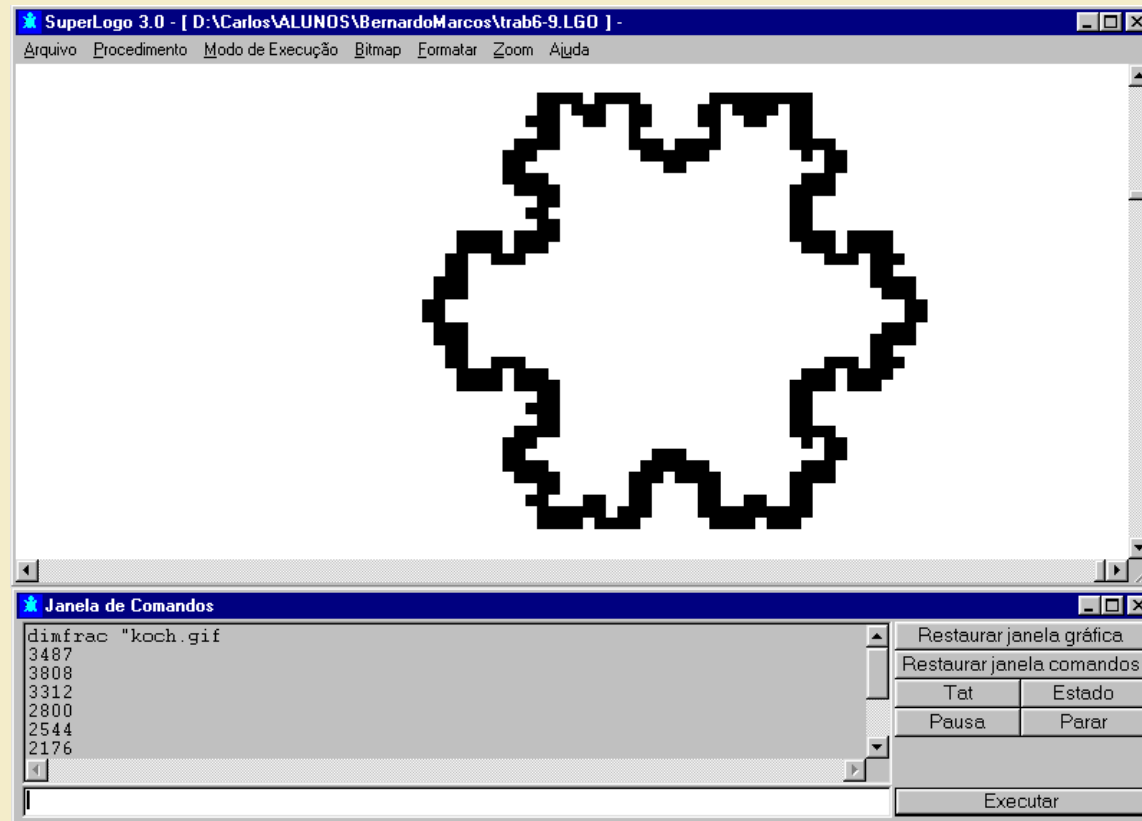
Um Programa Logo para Medir a Dimensão Fractal

L = 4 pxl
N = 828
P = 3312

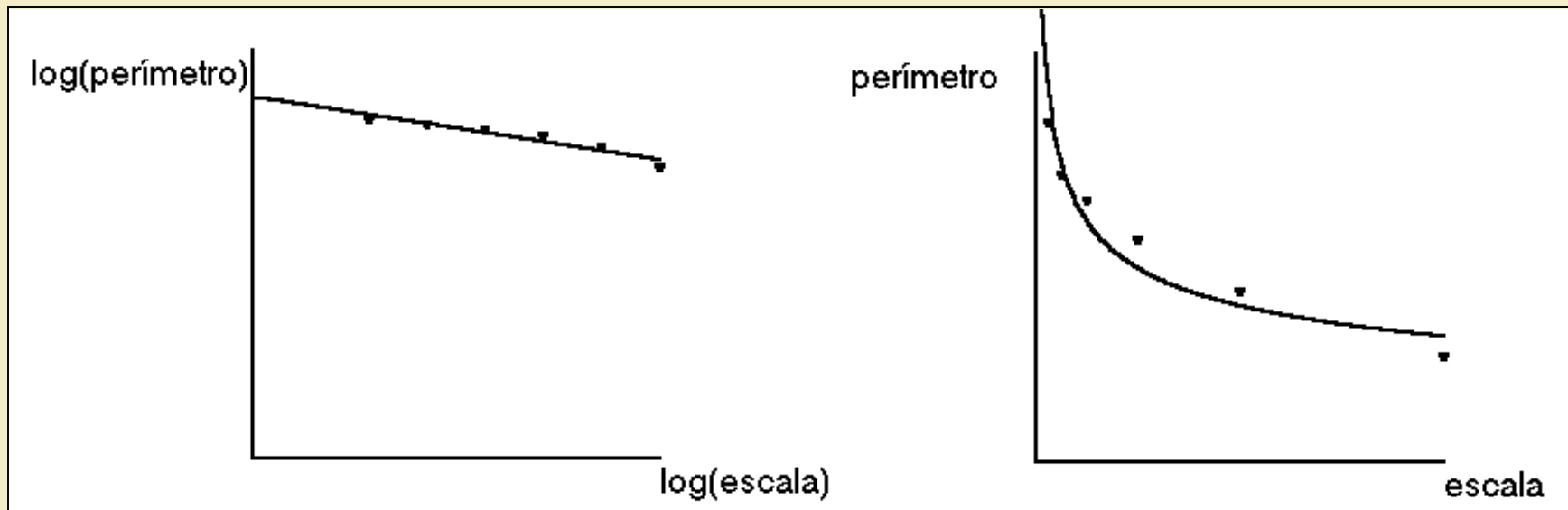


Um Programa Logo para Medir a Dimensão Fractal

L = 8 pxl
N = 350
P = 2800



Um Programa Logo para Medir a Dimensão Fractal



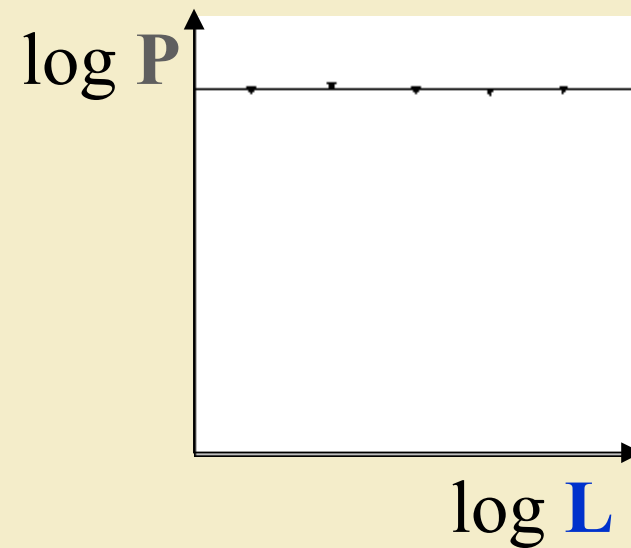
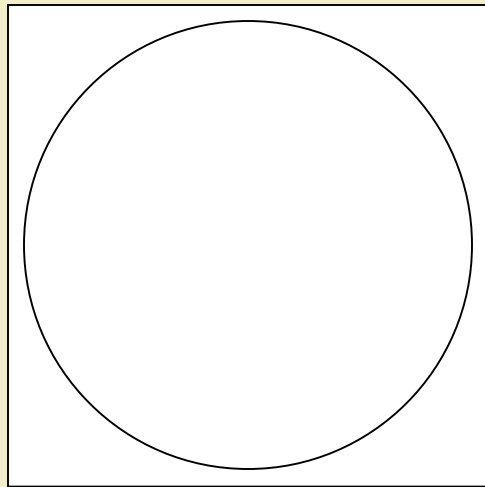
$$\log P = (1-D) \log L + \text{cte}$$

$$P = \text{cte } L^{1-D}$$

$$D = 1,29 \pm 0,04$$

$$D(\text{exato}) = 1,2618\dots$$

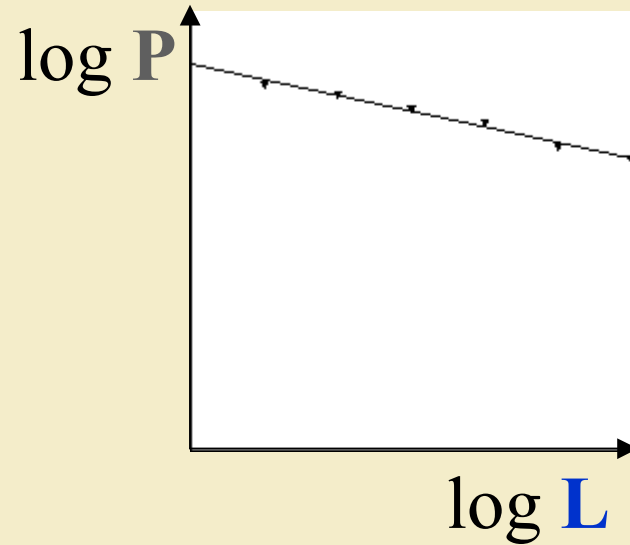
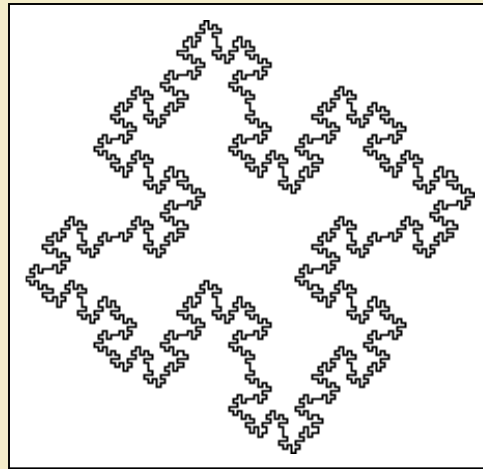
Dimensão da Circunferência



$$D = 0,99 \pm 0,02$$

$$D(\text{exato}) = 1$$

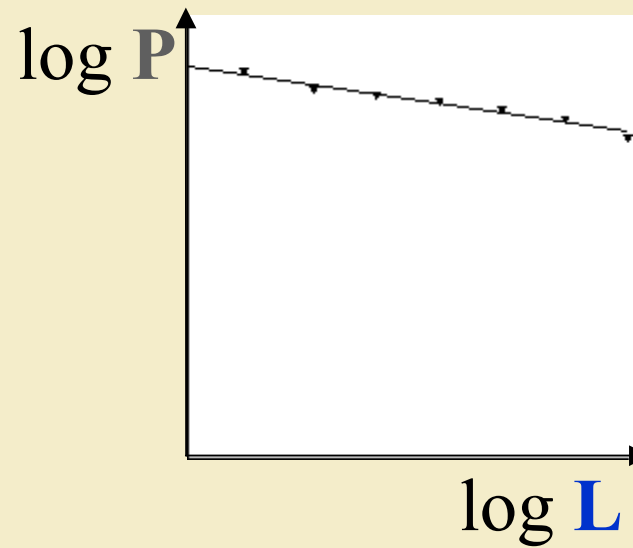
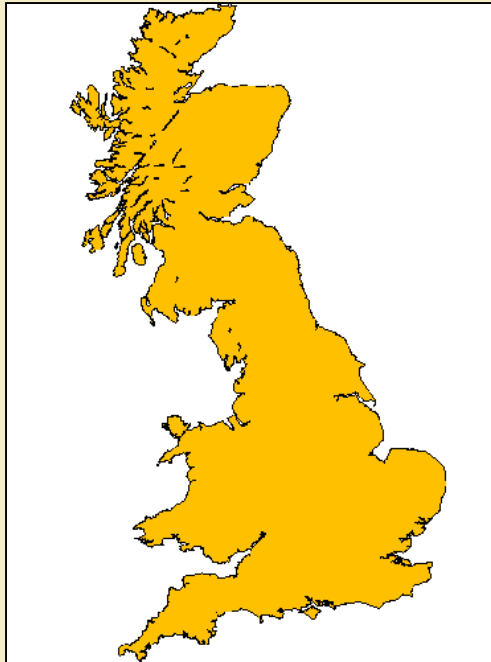
Ilha de Koch Quadrangular



$$D = 1,51 \pm 0,03$$

$$D(\text{exato}) = 1,5$$

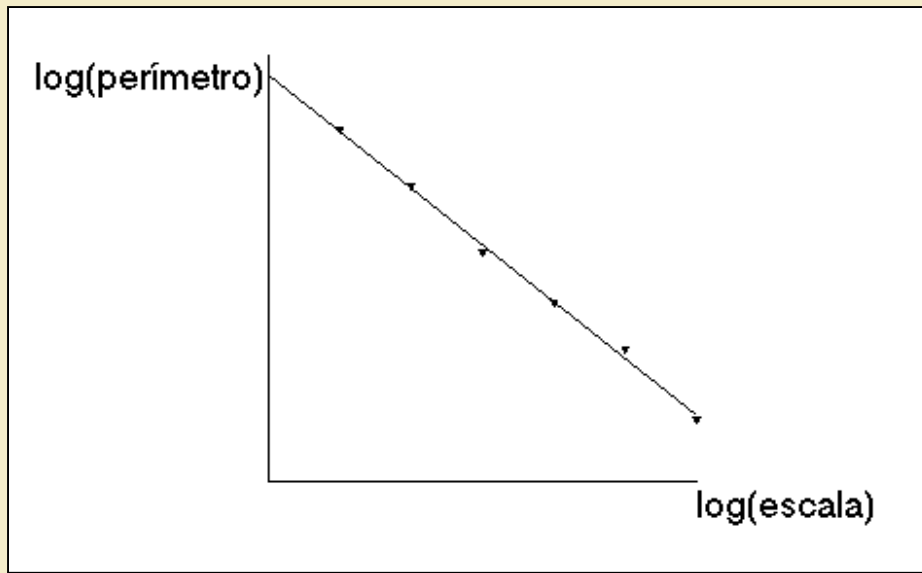
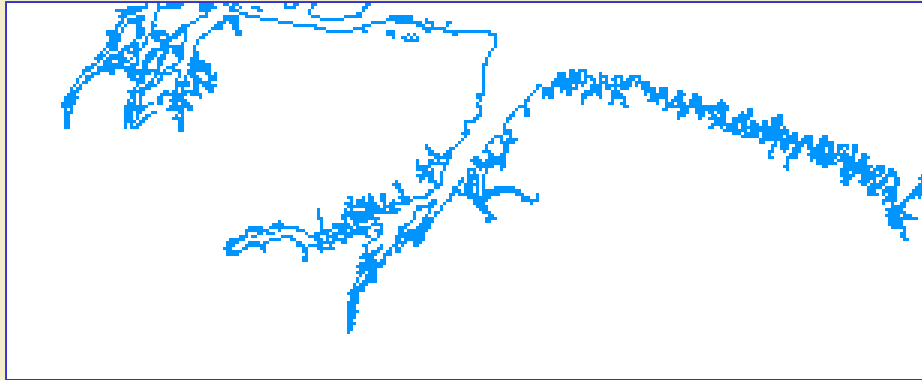
Costa da Grã-Bretanha



$$D = 1,30 \pm 0,04$$

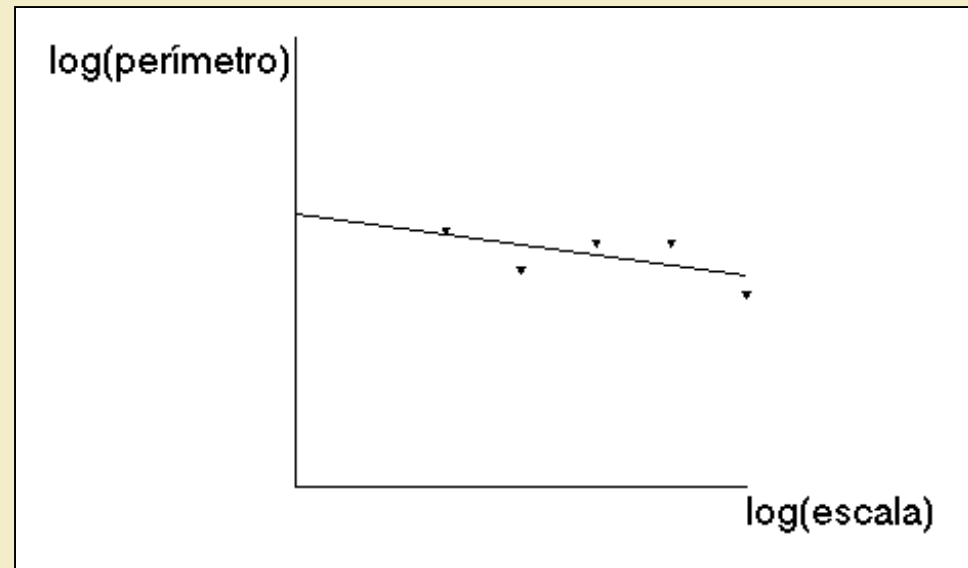
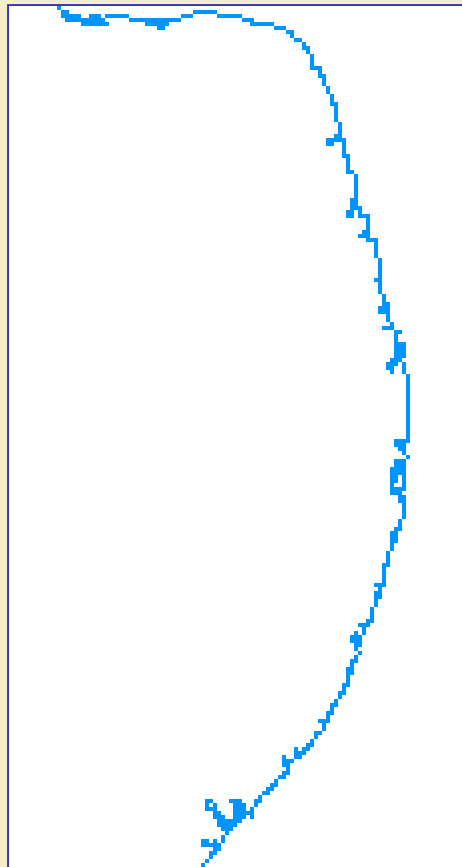
$$D = 1,31 \text{ (Peitgen et al.)}$$

Costa do Pará-Maranhão



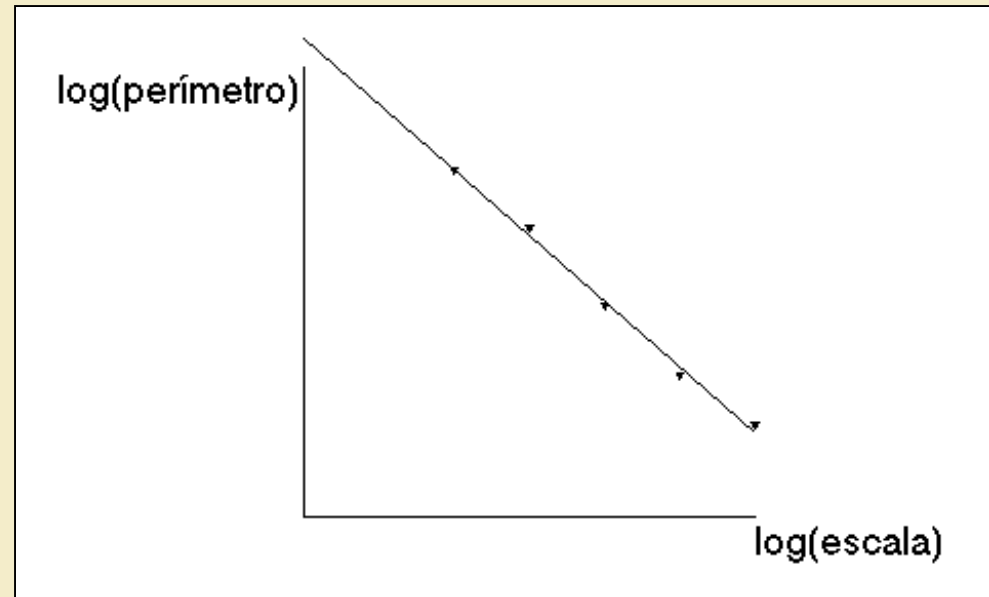
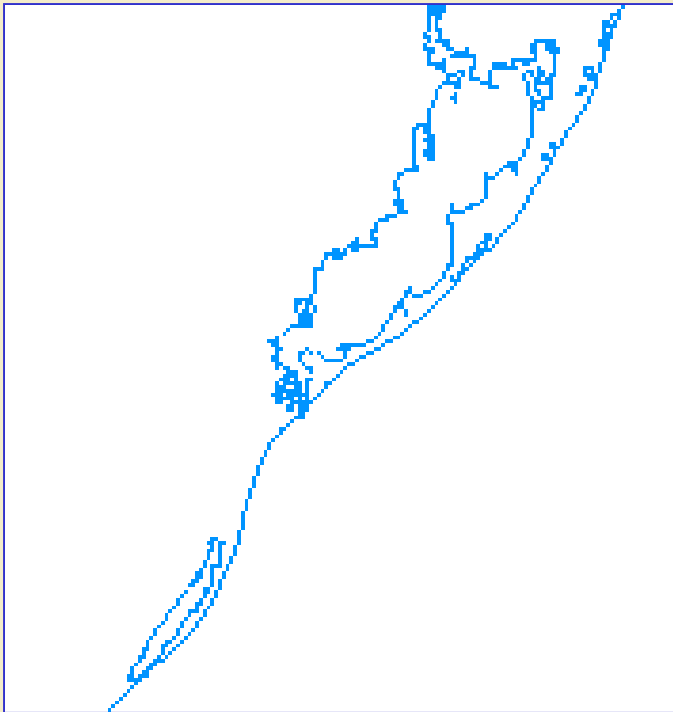
$$D = 1,41 \pm 0,01$$

Costa do Nordeste



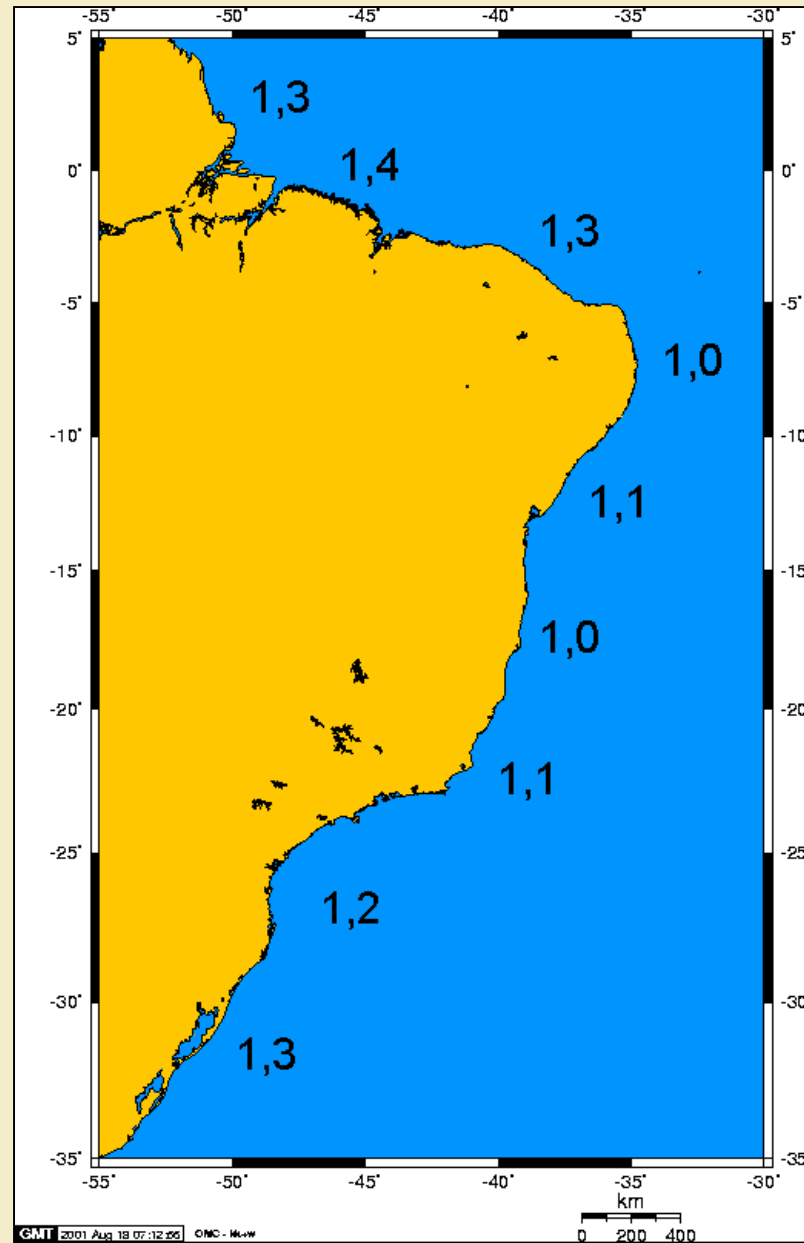
$$D = 1,02 \pm 0,02$$

Costa do R. G. do Sul

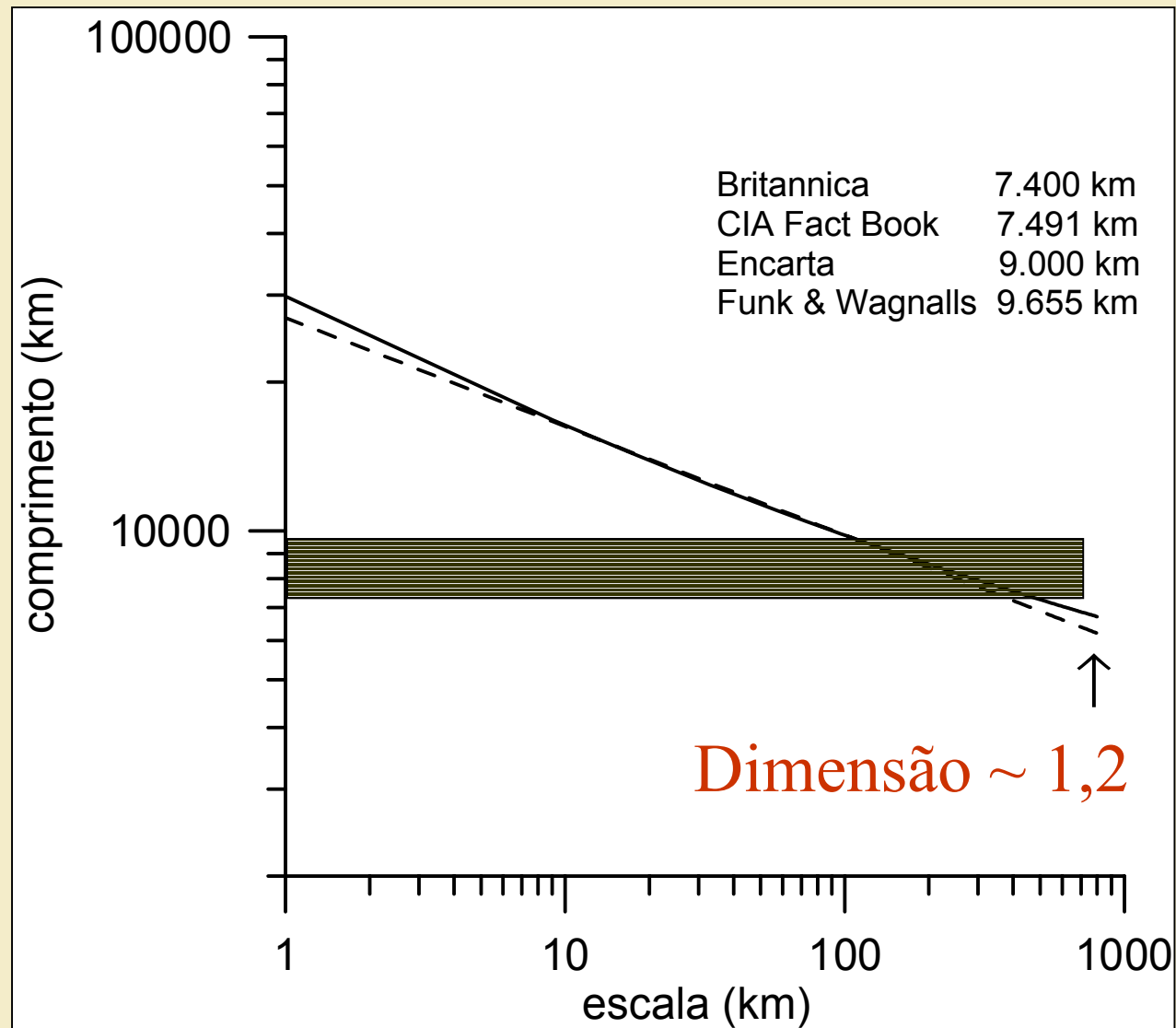


$$D = 1,30 \pm 0,01$$

Costa do Brasil



Qual o Comprimento da Costa do Brasil?



Concluindo:

- A costa brasileira é um fractal, logo não tem um (único) comprimento. O comprimento depende da escala de medida.
- Comprimento = 14.000 km \leftrightarrow escala de 20 km
12.000 km \leftrightarrow escala de 40 km
- $D = 1$ (Nordeste) até $D = 1.4$ (Pará/Maranhão)
- D ("médio") ≈ 1.2