

高维弱扰动破裂孤子波方程行波解*

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摘要: 研究了一类高维弱扰动破裂孤子波方程, 首先讨论了对应的典型破裂孤子波方程, 利用待定系数投射方法得到了孤子波精确解, 再利用泛函分析和摄动理论得到了原弱扰动破裂孤子波方程的孤子行波渐近解, 最后, 举出例子说明了用该方法得到的弱扰动破裂孤子波方程的行波渐近解具有简捷、有效和较高精度的优点。

关键词: Korteweg-de Vries 方程; 弱扰动; 渐近解

中图分类号: O175.29 **文献标志码:** A

doi: 10.3879/j.issn.1000-0887.2015.11.008

引 言

许多物理现象都涉及到孤子波^[1-4]. 当前, 非线性孤子波方程的孤子波理论得到了飞快发展, 广泛应用于凝聚态物理、量子场论、等离子体物理、流体力学、非线性光学等领域, 并且提出了一些非线性孤子波求解的新方法, 比如齐次平衡法、双线性法、截断函数法、同伦映射法、 \tanh 函数法、椭圆函数展开法、 G'/G 法和变分迭代法等^[5-9]. 同时构造出了很多相关的孤子波, 例如线孤子波、紧致孤子波、环孤子波、盘孤子波、方孤子波、折叠孤子波、钟状泡孤子波、峰孤子波、内嵌孤子波等. 在非线性系统中得到了许多局域激发结构并研究了其结构模式. 这是非线性理论工作者的一个重要研究课题. 当前, 非线性方程的定量、定性方法不断出现. 文献[10-19]研究了关于非线性孤子波、反应扩散、大气物理、激光脉冲等问题. 本文是讨论一类高维 KdV (Korteweg-de Vries) 弱扰动破裂孤子波方程, 并得到了相应方程的渐近解.

1 典型破裂孤子波方程

考虑如下广义(2+1)维弱扰动破裂孤子波 KdV 方程:

$$u_{xt} - au_x u_{xy} - bu_{yy} u_x - cu_{xx} u_y - du_{xxx} = \varepsilon g(u), \quad (1)$$

* 收稿日期: 2015-06-15; 修订日期: 2015-07-10

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(41275062; 11371248); 安徽省教育厅自然科学课题(KJ2015A347; KJ2013B153)

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其中, x, y 为空间变量; t 为时间变量; a, b, c, d 是常数; ε 为小的正参数; $\varepsilon g(u)$ 为扰动项, 它是充分光滑的有界函数. 破裂孤子波方程具有广泛的物理背景, 它在理论物理学、化学动力学、大气物理学等领域中有很重要的应用, 这类方程的性态以及所连带相应的孤子波解等, 可参见文献[1, 9].

先考虑当扰动项 $g(u) = 0$ 的典型情形:

$$u_{xt} - au_x u_{xy} - bu_{yy} u_x - cu_{xx} u_y - du_{xxx} = 0. \quad (2)$$

做行波变换

$$z = x + y + vt, \quad (3)$$

其中 v 为待定常数.

将式(3)代入方程(1)、(2), 分别有

$$vu_{zz} - (a + b + c)u_z u_{zz} - du_{zzz} = \varepsilon g(u), \quad (4)$$

$$vu_{zz} - (a + b + c)u_z u_{zz} - du_{zzz} = 0. \quad (5)$$

采用待定系数投射方法来寻找方程(5)具有如下形式的孤子波解:

$$u_z = A_1 w + A_2 w^2 + A_3 (1 - w^2)^{1/2}, \quad (6)$$

其中 A_1, A_2, A_3 为待定常数, 而 w 满足方程

$$\frac{dw}{dz} = w(1 - w^2)^{1/2}. \quad (7)$$

不难知道, 方程(7)的解为

$$w = \operatorname{sech} z. \quad (8)$$

将式(6)~(8), 代入方程(5), 有

$$\begin{aligned} & v(A_1 w + A_2 w^2) + vA_3(1 - w^2)^{1/2} - \\ & \frac{1}{2}(a + b + c)(A_1 w + 2A_2 w^2)^2 + A_3^2(1 - w^2) - \\ & \frac{1}{2}(a + b + c)A_3(A_1 w + A_2 w^2)(1 - w^2)^{1/2} - \\ & d(A_1(w - 2w^3) + 2A_2(2w^2 - 3w^4) + 2A_3 w^2(1 - w^2)^{1/2}) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

合并上式等号左端 $w^i, w^i(1 - w^2)^{1/2}$ 的同次幂项, 并令其系数为 0, 有

$$A_3^2 = 0, \quad (9)$$

$$(v - d)A_1 + A_3^2 = 0, \quad (10)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}(a + b + c)A_1^2 - A_3^2 - 4dA_2 = 0, \quad (11)$$

$$-2(a + b + c)A_1 A_2 + 2dA_1 = 0, \quad (12)$$

$$-2(a + b + c)A_2^2 + 6dA_2 = 0, \quad (13)$$

$$vA_3 = 0, \quad (14)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}(a + b + c)A_1 A_3 = 0, \quad (15)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}(a + b + c)A_2 A_3 - 2dA_3 = 0. \quad (16)$$

于是由式(9)~(16)可选定

$$v = d,$$

$$A_1 = A_3 = 0,$$

$$A_2 = \frac{a + b + c}{3d}.$$

再由式(6)、(8)可得

$$u_z = \frac{a + b + c}{3d} \operatorname{sech}^2 z.$$

由此便得到了典型破裂孤子波方程(5)的一个精确孤子波解:

$$u(z) = \frac{(a + b + c) \tanh z}{3d}. \quad (17)$$

不妨设 $a = b = c = d = 1$, 由式(17) 表示的孤子波解 $u(z)$ 的曲线图形如图 1 所示.

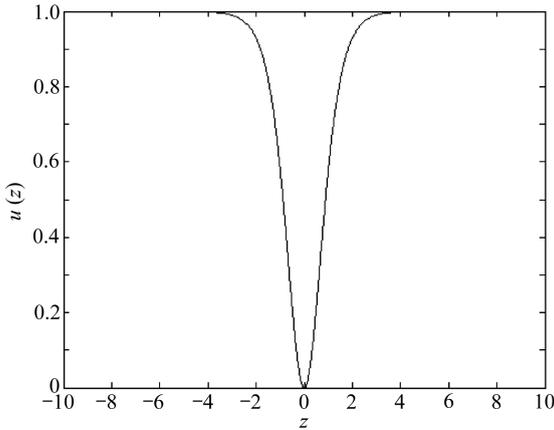


图 1 方程(5)的孤子波解 $u(z)$ 的曲线图形 ($a = b = c = d = 1$)

Fig. 1 The curve of soliton wave solution $u(z)$ to equation (5) ($a = b = c = d = 1$)

2 扰动破裂孤子波方程的渐近解

现用泛函分析相关理论^[20] 来求弱扰动破裂孤子波方程(4)的渐近解. 首先作一个泛函 $F[u]$:

$$F[u] = u - d \int_{-\infty}^z \lambda(\xi) [u_{\xi\xi} - u_{\xi\xi\xi\xi}] d\xi, \quad (18)$$

其中 λ 为 Lagrange 乘子. 然后对泛函(18)作变分 $\delta F[u]$, 并令其为 0: $\delta F[u] = 0$. 经过简单的变分运算, 不难得到 Lagrange 乘子 λ 满足

$$\lambda_{\xi\xi} - \lambda_{\xi\xi\xi\xi} = 0, \quad \lambda^{(3)}|_{\xi=z} = 1, \quad \lambda^{(i)}|_{\xi=z} = 0 \quad (i = 0, 1, 2). \quad (19)$$

由边值问题(19), 可解得 $\lambda(\xi)$ (不妨取出现的任意常数为 0):

$$\lambda(\xi) = \frac{1}{2} [\exp(\xi - z) - \exp(-(\xi - z))] - (\xi - z). \quad (20)$$

因此, 由式(18)、(20)并考虑到 $v = d$, 我们构造如下广义变分迭代:

$$u_{n+1}(z) = u_n(z) - \int_{-\infty}^z \left[\frac{1}{2} (\exp(\xi - z) - \exp(-(\xi - z))) - (\xi - z) \right] \times \\ [d((u_n)_{\xi\xi} - (u_n)_{\xi\xi\xi\xi}) - (a + b + c)(u_n)_\xi (u_n)_{\xi\xi} - \varepsilon g(u_n)] d\xi, \quad (21)$$

$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

选取式(21)的初始迭代 $u_0(z)$ 为式(17)决定的函数, 即

$$u_0(z) = \frac{(a+b+c)\tanh z}{3d}. \quad (22)$$

再由迭代式(21),可以依次决定 $u_n(z)$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$). 不难得知,得到的函数序列 $\{u_n(z)\}$ 在相应自变量的变化范围内是一致收敛的.因此由迭代式(21)知

$$u(z) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n(z)$$

就是弱扰动破裂方程(4)的孤子波精确解.而 $u_m(z)$ ($m = 1, 2, \dots$) 为扰动破裂方程(4)的孤子波的 m 次渐近解.

将行波变换 $z = x + y + dt$ 代入 $u(z) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n(z)$ 和 $u_m(z)$,便得到弱扰动破裂方程(1)的孤子波精确行波解和孤子波的 m 次渐近行波解:

$$u(x, y, t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n(x + y + dt),$$

$$u_m(x, y, t) = u_m(x + y + dt), \quad m = 1, 2, \dots.$$

由摄动理论不难证明^[21-22]:弱扰动破裂孤子波方程(4)的孤子行波解 $u(x, y, t)$ 与对应的 m 次孤子行波渐近解 $u_m(x, y, t)$ 有如下的渐近估计式:

$$u(x, y, t) = u_m(x, y, t) + O(\varepsilon^{m+1}), \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$$

即

$$u_m(x, y, t) = \frac{(a+b+c)\tanh(x+t+dt)}{3d} + \sum_{j=1}^m u_j(x+t+dt)\varepsilon^j + O(\varepsilon^{m+1}),$$

$$m = 1, 2, \dots, 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1. \quad (23)$$

3 举 例

作为一个简单的例子,不妨在方程(1)及行波变换式(3)中,设 $a = b = c = d = 1, g(u) = \varepsilon \sin u$.则相应的弱扰动破裂孤子波非线性方程为

$$u_{xt} - u_{xy}u_x - u_{xx}u_y - u_{yy}u_x - u_{xxx}y = \varepsilon \sin u. \quad (24)$$

在行波变换 $z = x + y + t$ 下对应的方程(24)为

$$u_{xz} - 3u_{zz}u_z - u_{zzz} = \varepsilon \sin u. \quad (25)$$

由式(22),选取初始函数 $u_0(z)$ 为

$$u_0(z) = \frac{\tanh z}{3}.$$

再由迭代关系式(21),可以得到弱扰动破裂孤子波非线性方程(25)的1次、2次孤子波的渐近解:

$$u_1(z) = \frac{\tanh z}{3} + \int_{-\infty}^z \left[\frac{1}{2}(\exp(\xi - z) - \exp(-(\xi - z))) - (\xi - z) \right] \times$$

$$\left[(\tanh \xi)_{\xi} (\tanh \xi)_{\xi\xi} + \varepsilon \sin\left(\frac{\tanh \xi}{3}\right) \right] d\xi, \quad (26)$$

$$u_2(z) = u_1(z) - \int_{-\infty}^z \left[\frac{1}{2}(\exp(\xi - z) - \exp(-(\xi - z))) - (\xi - z) \right] \times$$

$$[(u_1)_{\xi\xi} - (u_1)_{\xi\xi\xi} - 3(u_1)_{\xi}(u_1)_{\xi\xi} - \varepsilon \sin u_1] d\xi, \quad (27)$$

其中 u_1 由式(26)所示.

再由式(23)知,弱扰动破裂孤子波非线性方程(24)的1次、2次孤子行波的渐近解为

$$u_1(x, y, t) = \frac{\tanh(x + y + t)}{3} + \int_{-\infty}^{x+y+t} \left[\frac{1}{2} (\exp(\xi - (x + y + t)) - \exp(-(\xi - (x + y + t)))) - (\xi - (x + y + t)) \right] \times \left[(\tanh \xi)_{\xi} (\tanh \xi)_{\xi\xi} + \varepsilon \sin\left(\frac{\tanh \xi}{3}\right) \right] d\xi + O(\varepsilon^2), \quad 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1, \quad (28)$$

$$u_2(x, y, t) = u_1(x, y, t) - \int_{-\infty}^{x+y+t} \left[\frac{1}{2} (\exp(\xi - (x + y + t)) - \exp(-(\xi - (x + y + t)))) - (\xi - (x + y + t)) \right] \times [(u_1)_{\xi\xi\xi} - (u_1)_{\xi\xi\xi\xi} - 3(u_1)_{\xi}(u_1)_{\xi\xi} - \varepsilon \sin u_1] d\xi + O(\varepsilon^2), \quad 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1, \quad (29)$$

其中 u_1 由式(28)所示.

继续利用式(23)、(28)、(29), 可得到弱扰动破裂孤子波非线性方程(26)的更高次的孤子行波渐近解.

4 结 论

弱破裂孤子波方程具有很广的物理背景. 它在凝聚态物理, 电路分析, 理论物理, 生态学和生化动力学等领域中都有广泛的应用. 这类方程往往是由非线性微分方程来表述的. 但非线性方程一般不能用有限个初等函数来得到其孤子波精确解, 因此我们需用近似方法去求得其渐近解. 本文研究的方法就是一个很好的渐近解法.

当前对孤子波的研究不断深入, 提出了许多孤子波的求解新方法. 本文就是讨论一类弱扰动破裂孤子波方程, 利用待定系数投射方法得到了非扰动破裂孤子波方程的孤子波精确解, 再利用泛函分析及摄动理论和方法求得了弱扰动破裂孤子波方程的行波渐近解, 取得了满意的结果.

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Travelling Solutions to High-Dimensional Weakly Perturbed Breaking Soliton Wave Equations

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Abstract: A class of high-dimensional weakly perturbed breaking solitary wave equations were studied. Firstly, the corresponding typical breaking solitary wave equations were considered. The exact solitary wave solution was obtained with the throwing method of undetermined coefficients. Then, the travelling wave asymptotic solution to the original weakly perturbed breaking solitary wave equation was found through functional analysis based on the perturbation theories. Finally, with an example, the proposed travelling wave asymptotic solution to the weakly perturbed breaking solitary wave equation shows the merits of simpleness, validity and good accuracy.

Key words: Korteweg-de Vries equation; weak perturbation; asymptotic solution

Foundation item: The National Natural Science Foundation of China(41275062;11371248)