

强非线性波动方程孤子行波解*

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摘要: 研究了一个强非线性波动方程. 利用泛函分析变分迭代方法, 首先构造了一个变分, 求出相应的 Lagrange 乘子; 其次构造一个解的变分迭代, 选取初始孤子波; 最后利用迭代方法依次求出各次孤子波的近似解. 该方法是一个简单可行的近似求解非线性方程的方法.

关键词: 波动方程; 孤立子; 近似方法

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引 言

孤子波是非线性方程的一个很重要的研究内容. 许多学者在激波、量子力学、光波散射、神经网络、大气物理等方面都做了一些孤子波理论的研究^[1-8]. 求解孤子波已有了很多新的方法, 例如齐次平衡法、双曲函数法、辅助方程法、椭圆函数法等^[9-13]. 非线性孤子波的定性理论也不断地被研究. 孤子波渐近方法就是孤子波理论的一种新的研究方法. 它是用扰动理论的渐近展开式将非线性方程转化为能够求解的方程来处理. 这种方法完全摆脱了对逆散射变换的直接方法. 变分迭代方法就是属于这种新方法. 该方法的优点在于计算简便, 思路简明, 可得到较高近似度的解. 本文就是利用变分迭代方法来求解一类问题的孤子行波近似解析解.

近来, 许多学者讨论了非线性问题的近似理论, 近似方法也不断地优化. 笔者及其合作者利用一些渐近方法来研究一类数学物理问题^[14-23]. 本文首先构造一个变分迭代式, 然后进行迭代计算, 得到了相应强非线性波动方程的孤立波的任意次精度近似解.

1 波动方程与变分迭代

考虑如下强非线性波动方程:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + c_1 w + c_2 w^3 + dw^{2n+1} = f(t, x, w), \quad (1)$$

其中系数 a, c_1, c_2 和 d 均为正常数, n 是正整数, f 为关于其变量为充分光滑的有界函数.

首先做行波变换:

$$s = x - at. \quad (2)$$

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设 $u(s) = w(t, x)$, 则方程(1)为

$$2a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} - c_1 u - c_2 u^3 - du^{2n+1} + G(s, u) = 0, \quad (3)$$

其中 $G(s, u) = f(t, x, w)$.

引入一个泛函 $F[u]$:

$$F[u] = u - \int_0^s \lambda(\xi, s) \left[2a^2 \frac{d^2 u}{d\xi^2} - c_1 u - c_2 \bar{u}^3 - d\bar{u}^{2n+1} + G(s, \bar{u}) \right] d\xi, \quad (4)$$

式中 \bar{u} 为 u 的限制变量, λ 为 Lagrange 乘子^[24-25]. 将泛函式(4)进行变分运算 δF :

$$\delta F = [(1 + 2a^2 \lambda_\xi) \delta u - 2a^2 \lambda] \Big|_{\xi=s} \delta u_\xi - \int_0^s [2a^2 \lambda_{\xi\xi} - c_1 \lambda] \delta u.$$

令泛函 F 的变分为零 ($\delta F = 0$). 于是 $\lambda(\xi, s)$ 应满足

$$2a^2 \lambda_{\xi\xi} - c_1 \lambda = 0, \quad (5)$$

$$\lambda \Big|_{\xi=s} = 0, \quad \lambda_\xi \Big|_{\xi=s} = -\frac{1}{2a^2}. \quad (6)$$

由式(5)、(6)可解得

$$\lambda(\xi, s) = \frac{-1}{a\sqrt{2c_1}} \left[\exp \sqrt{\frac{c_1}{2a^2}} (\xi - s) - \exp \left(-\sqrt{\frac{c_1}{2a^2}} (\xi - s) \right) \right]. \quad (7)$$

于是由式(4)、(7), 可构造方程(3)解的变分迭代关系式:

$$u_{j+1} = u_j - \frac{1}{a\sqrt{2c_1}} \int_0^s \left[\left(\exp \sqrt{\frac{c_1}{2a^2}} (\xi - s) - \exp \left(-\sqrt{\frac{c_1}{2a^2}} (\xi - s) \right) \right) \times \left(2a^2 \frac{d^2 u_j}{d\xi^2} - c_1 u_j - c_2 u_j^3 - du_j^{2n+1} + G(s, u_j) \right) \right] d\xi, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots \quad (8)$$

2 初始变分迭代

为了求方程(3)的孤子波解, 今取如下非线性微分方程的孤子波解为变分迭代式(8)的初始迭代 $u_0(s)$:

$$2a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial s^2} - c_1 u_0 - c_2 u_0^3 = 0. \quad (9)$$

现采用双曲函数待定系数法来求解非线性方程(9)的孤子波解.

设

$$u_0 = A \operatorname{sech}(ls) + B \tanh(ls), \quad (10)$$

这里 A, B 和 l 为待定常数. 故

$$\frac{du_0}{ds} = lB \operatorname{sech}^2(ls) - lA \operatorname{sech}(ls) \tanh(ls), \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_0}{ds^2} = -l^2 A \operatorname{sech}^3(ls) + l^2 A \operatorname{sech}(ls) \tanh^2(ls) - 2l^2 B \operatorname{sech}^2(ls) \tanh(ls). \quad (12)$$

将式(10)~(12)代入方程(9):

$$2al^2 (-A \operatorname{sech}^3(ls) + A \operatorname{sech}(ls) (1 + \operatorname{sech}^2(ls)) - 2B \operatorname{sech}^2(ls) \tanh(ls)) - c_1 (A \operatorname{sech}(ls) + B \tanh(ls)) -$$

$$c_2(A^3 \operatorname{sech}^3(ls) + 3A^2B \operatorname{sech}^2(ls) \tanh(ls) + 3AB^2 \operatorname{sech}(ls)(1 + \operatorname{sech}^2(ls)) + B^3(1 + \operatorname{sech}^2(ls)) \tanh(ls)) = 0.$$

合并上式同类项, 并令其系数为零, 有

$$\begin{aligned} (-c_2A^3 + 3AB^2) \operatorname{sech}^3(ls) &= 0, \\ (-4al^2B + 3c_2A^2B + B^3) \operatorname{sech}^2(ls) \tanh(ls) &= 0, \\ (2al^2A - c_1A + 3AB^2) \operatorname{sech}(ls) &= 0, \\ (-c_1B + B^3) \tanh(ls) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

于是有

$$A = 0, B = \sqrt{c_1}, l = \frac{\sqrt{c_1}}{2\sqrt{a}}.$$

将上述结果代入式(10), 便得到初始迭代方程(9)的孤立子解 $u_0(s)$:

$$u_0(s) = \sqrt{c_1} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{c_1}}{2\sqrt{a}} s\right). \quad (13)$$

3 变分迭代渐近解

由式(8)、(13), 可得方程(3)的一次变分迭代解 $u_1(s)$:

$$\begin{aligned} u_1(s) &= \sqrt{c_1} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{c_1}}{2\sqrt{a}} s\right) - \frac{1}{a\sqrt{2c_1}} \int_0^s \left[\left(\exp\sqrt{\frac{c_1}{2a^2}}(\xi - s) - \exp\left(-\sqrt{\frac{c_1}{2a^2}}(\xi - s)\right) \right) \times \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left(-d\sqrt{c_1} \tanh^{2n+1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{c_1}}{2\sqrt{a}} \xi\right) + G\left(s, \sqrt{c_1} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{c_1}}{2\sqrt{a}} \xi\right)\right) \right) \right] d\xi. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

进而可得方程(3)的二次变分迭代解 $u_2(s)$:

$$\begin{aligned} u_2(s) &= u_1(s) - \frac{1}{a\sqrt{2c_1}} \int_0^s \left[\left(\exp\sqrt{\frac{c_1}{2a^2}}(\xi - s) - \exp\left(-\sqrt{\frac{c_1}{2a^2}}(\xi - s)\right) \right) \times \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left(-c_2 \left(u_1^3(\xi) - \sqrt{c_1} \tanh^3\left(\frac{\sqrt{c_1}}{2\sqrt{a}} \xi\right) \right) - du_1^{2n+1}(\xi) + G(s, u_1(\xi)) \right) \right] d\xi, \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

其中 u_1 由式(14)表示.

继续用相同的方法, 还能得到方程(3)孤子波解的更高次近似解.

由此, 便得到方程(3)的变分迭代近似解序列 $\{u_n(s)\}$. 由泛函分析变分的极值理论^[26-27]知, 函数序列 $\{u_n(s)\}$ 在区域 $[0, M]$ 上是一致收敛的, 其中 M 为足够大的常数, 而且极限函数 $u(s)$ 是方程(3)的解. 于是 $u_n(s)$ 就是波动方程(2)的第 n 次变分迭代孤子波近似解.

再由行波变换(2), $u_n(x - at)$ 就是超非线性波动方程(1)的第 n 次变分迭代孤子行波近似解 $w_n(t, x)$:

$$\begin{aligned} w_n(t, x) &= w_{n-1}(t, x) - \\ &\quad \frac{1}{a\sqrt{2c_1}} \int_0^{x-at} \left[\left(\exp\sqrt{\frac{c_1}{2a^2}}(\xi - x + at) - \exp\left(-\sqrt{\frac{c_1}{2a^2}}(\xi - x + at)\right) \right) \times \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left(-c_2 \left(u_{n-1}^3(\xi) - \sqrt{c_1} \tanh^3\left(\frac{\sqrt{c_1}}{2\sqrt{a}} \xi\right) \right) - du_{n-1}^{2n+1}(\xi) + G(\xi, u_{n-1}(\xi)) \right) \right] d\xi, \end{aligned}$$

其中 w_0 由式(13)决定, $w_j (j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$ 可依次地确定.

例 考虑如下一个简单的非线性波动方程:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + w + w^3 = \varepsilon \tanh^{-1}(w), \quad 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1. \quad (16)$$

做行波变换 $s = x - t$, 方程(16)的解 $w(t, x) = u(s)$ 满足

$$2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} - u - u^3 + \varepsilon \tanh^{-1}(u) = 0. \quad (17)$$

由式(7), 对应的 Lagrange 乘子为

$$\lambda(\xi, s) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\exp \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}(\xi - s) - \exp \left(-\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}(\xi - s) \right) \right]. \quad (18)$$

于是由式(8)、(18), 可构造方程(16)解的变分迭代关系式:

$$u_{j+1} = u_j - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^s \left[\left(\exp \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}(\xi - s) - \exp \left(-\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}(\xi - s) \right) \right) \times \left(2 \frac{d^2 u_j}{d\xi^2} - u_j - u_j^3 + \varepsilon \tanh^{-1}(u_j) \right) \right] d\xi, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots. \quad (19)$$

由式(13), 取方程

$$2 \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial t^2} - u_0 - u_0^3 = 0$$

的孤立子解

$$u_0(s) = \tanh \left(\frac{s}{2} \right) \quad (20)$$

为迭代式(19)的初始迭代. 再由式(20)和(14), 不妨取小参数 $\varepsilon = 5 \times 10^{-3}$, 波动方程(17)解的一次迭代 $u_1(s)$ 为

$$u_1(s) = \tanh \left(\frac{s}{2} \right) - \varepsilon \left[s - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\exp \left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - \exp \left(\frac{-s}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) \right]. \quad (21)$$

非线性波动方程(17)的初始迭代 $u_0(s)$ 和一次近似变分迭代 $u_1(s)$ 的曲线图形分别见图1和图2.

由式(15)和(21), 波动方程(17)解的二次迭代 $u_2(s)$ 为

$$u_2(s) = u_1(s) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^s \left[\left(\exp \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}(\xi - s) - \exp \left(-\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}(\xi - s) \right) \right) \times \left(-u_1^3(\xi) + \tanh^3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \xi \right) - \varepsilon \tanh^{-1} u_1(\xi) \right) \right] d\xi,$$

其中 u_1 由式(21)表示.

继续用相同的方法, 还能得到非线性方程(17)孤子波解的更高次近似解.

利用行波变换 $s = x - t$, 便得到非线性波动方程(16)对应的变分迭代初始行波解 $w_0(t, x)$ 和变分迭代一次近似行波解 $w_1(t, x)$:

$$w_0(t, x) = \tanh \frac{x-t}{2},$$

$$w_1(t, x) = \tanh \frac{x-t}{2} - \varepsilon \left[(x-t) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\exp \left(\frac{x-t}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - \exp \left(\frac{-(x-t)}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) \right].$$

其曲面图如图 3 和图 4 所示.

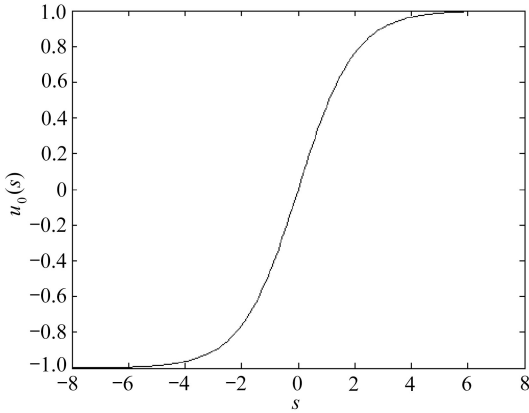


图 1 方程(17)的孤子波 $u_0(s)$ 的曲线
Fig. 1 The curve of solitary wave $u_0(s)$ to eq. (17)

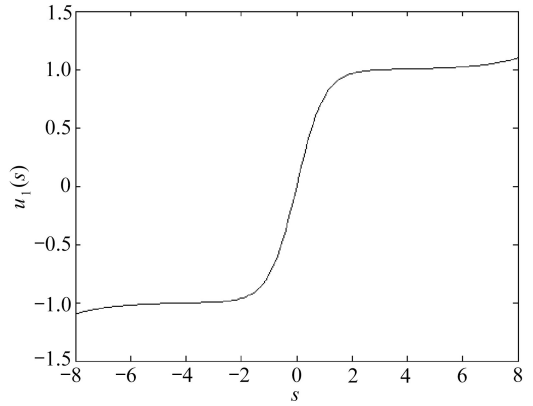


图 2 方程(17)的孤子波 $u_1(s)$ 的曲线
Fig. 2 The curve of solitary wave $u_1(s)$ to eq. (17)

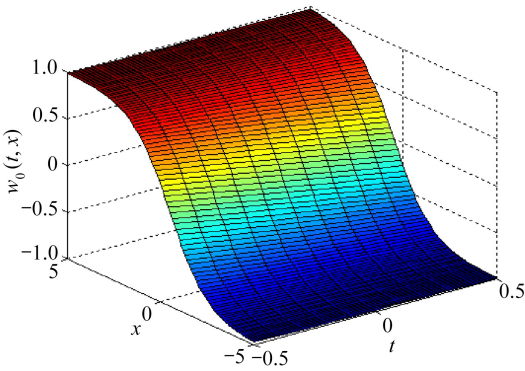


图 3 方程(16)的孤子波 $w_0(t, x)$ 的曲面
Fig. 3 The surface of solitary wave $w_0(t, x)$ to eq. (16)

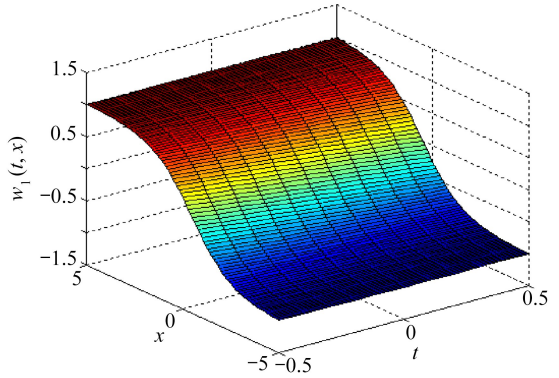


图 4 方程(16)的孤子波 $w_1(t, x)$ 的曲面
Fig. 4 The surface of solitary wave $w_1(t, x)$ to eq. (16)

波动方程(16)解的二次迭代 $w_2(t, x)$ 为

$$w_2(t, x) = w_1(t, x) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{x-t} \left[\left(\exp \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}(\xi - x + t) - \exp \left(-\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}(\xi - x + t) \right) \right) \times \left(-u_1^3(\xi) + \tanh^3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \xi \right) - \varepsilon \tanh^{-1} u_1(\xi) \right) \right] d\xi,$$

其中 u_1 由式(21)表示.

继续用相同的方法,还能得到非线性方程(16)的更高次孤子波行波近似解.

4 结束语

变分迭代方法是一种泛函的解析求解方法,并且方法简单.它不同于通常的数值模拟方法.用变分迭代方法得到的近似解析式还能进行解析运算.事实上,波动方程(1)的孤子波解,提供了一个构造任意次精度的孤子波近似解.它还可以通过解析运算从定量的角度来研究有

关孤子波的其他有关的定性性态。

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Solitary Travelling Wave Solutions to Strongly Nonlinear Wave Equations

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Abstract: A strongly nonlinear wave equation was studied. With the functional analytic variational iteration method, firstly, a variational iteration was constructed, and the corresponding Lagrangian multiplier was solved. Secondly, the initial solitary wave was selected and the iteration method was used to obtain the approximate solution of arbitrary-degree accuracy for the solitary wave. This method is easy and feasible for getting approximate solutions to nonlinear wave equations.

Key words: wave equation; soliton; approximate method

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