

广义 Schrödinger 扰动耦合系统孤子解*

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摘要: 研究了一类广义非线性 Schrödinger 扰动耦合系统.首先,利用待定系数投射的特殊方法求得了相应的无扰动耦合系统的孤子精确行波解.然后,选定对应的无扰动耦合系统的精确行波解作为扰动系统的初始近似,再用同伦分析方法,构造了一组同伦映射,依次得到原扰动耦合系统的各次近似解.最后通过举例,并参照摄动理论可以看出:由同伦分析方法得到的广义非线性 Schrödinger 扰动耦合系统的近似解方便而有效.

关键词: 同伦分析方法; 孤子; 耦合系统

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引言

非线性 Schrödinger 方程在凝聚态物理、量子物理、光学等研究领域中都具有广泛的应用.非线性方程的孤子解在求解方法上有许多重要的研究^[1-5].当前,使用渐近方法来求孤子解就是一种新的方法.它改变了过去单纯用数值模拟来研究孤子,通过解析理论得到孤子的精确解和它的近似表达式.这种方法的优点是可以近似表达式再用解析运算的工具来对孤子性态做更加深入地探讨.近来,渐近方法已经不断地在改进,例如合成展开法、边界层法、多重尺度法等^[6-11],特别是由廖世俊提出的同伦分析方法来得到非线性问题的渐近解^[12-18].同伦分析方法为求非线性问题的解析近似解开辟了一个新思路^[16].莫嘉琪等也应用渐近方法讨论了一类非线性数学物理问题^[19-27].因为光的传播具有波、粒二重性,非线性 Schrödinger 方程就是这类重要的光学模型之一.目前非线性 Schrödinger 系统已经普遍地应用到现代光通信技术中,然而,光通信的理论基础就是光孤子传播时的性状.本文主要是利用同伦分析方法的一个特殊情形研究了一类广义非线性 Schrödinger 扰动耦合系统,得到了对应孤子的精确解和近似解.

今考虑如下一类广义非线性 Schrödinger 扰动耦合系统:

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$$a_1 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - a_2 u + a_3 uv = F_1 \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t}, u, \varepsilon \right), \quad (1)$$

$$b_1 \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} - b_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b_3 uv = F_2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, v, \varepsilon \right), \quad (2)$$

其中, ε 为正的小参数, u 和 v 分别为对应系统的物理场函数, $a_i, b_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$ 为对应物理量的加权参数, F_1 和 F_2 为物理场函数的扰动项, 它是在相应变化范围内的充分光滑的有界函数. 本系统代表了一类光导纤维中光孤子传播并受到场函数的速率和非线性扰动参数 ε 作用的广义孤子传播系统的模型. 马松华等研究了该系统孤子脉冲、飞秒孤子和时间孤子的激励, 并讨论了孤子间的弹性相互作用. 其详细物理背景参见文献 [28-29]. 现用一个简单可行的待定系数投射和特殊同伦分析方法求得非线性 Schrödinger 扰动耦合系统 (1)、(2) 的近似解.

1 非扰动耦合系统

首先讨论如下一组对应的非扰动 Schrödinger 耦合系统:

$$a_1 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - a_2 u + a_3 uv = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$b_1 \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} - b_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b_3 uv = 0. \quad (4)$$

引入一个行波变换 $s = x + ct$. 这时系统 (3)、(4) 为

$$a_1 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} - a_2 u + a_3 uv = 0, \quad (5)$$

$$b_1 c \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} - b_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} + b_3 uv = 0. \quad (6)$$

现采用待定系数投射方法^[28-29]. 设系统 (5)、(6) 有如下形式的孤子解:

$$u(s) = k_0 + k_1 w + k_2 w^2, \quad (7)$$

$$v(s) = l_0 + l_1 w + l_2 w^2, \quad (8)$$

其中 $k_i, l_i (i = 0, 1, 2)$ 为待定常数, 而 $w(s)$ 满足方程

$$\frac{dw}{ds} = w^2 - \sigma^2. \quad (9)$$

不难得到方程 (9) 具有如下孤子解:

$$w(s) = -\sigma \tanh(\sigma s), \quad \sigma > 0. \quad (10)$$

由式 (7)、(8), 有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} = -k_1 \sigma^2 - 2k_2 \sigma^2 w + k_1 w^2 + 2k_2 w^3, \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial s} = -l_1 \sigma^2 - 2l_2 \sigma^2 w + l_1 w^2 + 2l_2 w^3, \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} = 2k_2 \sigma^4 - 2k_1 \sigma^2 w - 6k_2 \sigma^2 w^2 + 2k_1 w^3 + 6k_2 w^4, \quad (13)$$

$$uw = k_0 l_0 + (k_0 l_1 + k_1 l_0) w + (k_0 l_2 + 2k_1 l_1 + k_2 l_0) w^2 + (k_1 l_2 + k_2 l_1) w^3 + (2k_2 l_2) w^4. \quad (14)$$

将式 (7)、(8)、(11)~(14) 代入方程 (5)、(6), 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 & a_1(2k_2\sigma^4 - 2k_1\sigma^2w - 6k_2\sigma^2w^2 + 2k_1w^3 + 6k_2w^4) - \\
 & a_2(k_0 + k_1w - k_2w^2) + a_3(k_0l_0 + (k_0l_1 + k_1l_0)w + \\
 & (k_0l_2 + 2k_1l_1 + k_2l_0)w^2 + (k_1l_2 + k_2l_1)w^3 + 2k_2l_2w^4) = 0, \\
 & b_1c(-l_1\sigma^2 - 2l_2\sigma^2w + l_1w^2 + 2l_2w^3) - b_2(-k_1\sigma^2 - 2k_2\sigma^2w + k_1w^2 + 2k_2w^3) + \\
 & b_3(k_0l_0 + (k_0l_1 + k_1l_0)w + (k_0l_2 + 2k_1l_1 + k_2l_0)w^2 + \\
 & (k_1l_2 + k_2l_1)w^3 + 2k_2l_2w^4) = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

令上两式中 $w^i (i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4)$ 的系数为 0:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2a_1k_2\sigma^4 - a_2k_0 + a_3k_0l_0 = 0, \\
 & -b_1cl_1\sigma^2 - b_2k_1\sigma^2 + b_3k_0l_0 = 0, \\
 & -2a_1k_1\sigma^2 - a_2k_1 + a_3k_0l_1 + a_3k_1l_0 = 0, \\
 & -2b_1cl_2\sigma^2 + 2b_2k_2\sigma^2 + b_3k_0l_1 + b_3k_1l_0 = 0, \\
 & -6a_1k_2\sigma^2 + a_2k_2 + a_3k_0l_2 + 2a_3k_1l_1 + a_3k_2l_0 = 0, \\
 & b_1cl_1 - b_2k_1 + b_3k_0l_2 + 2b_3k_1l_1 + b_3k_2l_0 = 0, \\
 & 2a_1k_1 + a_3k_1l_2 + a_3k_2l_1 = 0, \\
 & 2b_1cl_2 - 2b_2k_2 + a_3k_1l_2 + a_3k_2l_1 = 0, \\
 & 6a_1k_2 + 2a_3k_2l_2 = 0, \\
 & 2b_3k_2l_2 = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

于是, 能够得到

$$k_0 = \frac{-2b_1c(2b_2 + 3b_3c)}{a_1b_1(a_3 - 4b_2)}, k_1 = -\frac{2b_1c}{a_3}, k_2 = 0, \quad (15)$$

$$l_0 = \frac{a_2}{a_3}, a_3l_1^3 - 2b_2l_1^2 + \frac{2a_1a_2b_3}{a_3^2} = 0, l_2 = -\frac{2a_1}{a_3}, \quad (16)$$

$$\sigma = \left(\frac{2a_2b_3}{a_1(-a_3l_1 + 2b_2)} \right)^{1/2}, \quad (17)$$

其中波速 c 为方程

$$\frac{4a_2c(2b_2 + 3b_3c)}{2b_2 + 3b_3c + 2a_1b_1b_2c(a_3 - 4b_2)} + \frac{(2b_2 + 3b_3c)a_3b_1c}{a_1b_1(a_3c - 4b_2c)} + \frac{a_2}{a_3} = 0 \quad (18)$$

的解.

由式(10)、(15)~(18), 构造了系统(5)、(6)如下的精确孤子解:

$$U(s) = k_0 - k_1\sigma \tanh(\sigma s) + k_2\sigma^2 \tanh^2(\sigma s), \quad (19)$$

$$V(s) = l_0 + l_1\sigma \tanh(\sigma s) + l_2\sigma^2 \tanh^2(\sigma s). \quad (20)$$

例 1 作为例子, 取 $a_i = b_i = 1, i = 1, 2, 3$, 这时由式(18), 可得波速 $c = -1/3$ 和 $-2/9$. 当 $c = -1/3$ 时, 由式(15)~(17)可得

$$k_0 = -\frac{2}{9}, k_1 = \frac{2}{3}, k_2 = 0, l_0 = 1, l_1 = -1, l_2 = -2, \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}.$$

对应的非扰动 Schrödinger 耦合系统为

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} - u + uv = 0, \quad (21)$$

$$c \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} + uv = 0. \quad (22)$$

于是由式(19)、(20),系统(21)、(22)的一组精确孤子解 $U_1(s), V_1(s)$ 为

$$U_1(s) = -\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \tanh \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} s \right) \right), \quad (23)$$

$$V_1(s) = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \tanh \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} s \right) - \frac{4}{3} \tanh^2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} s \right). \quad (24)$$

同样,当 $c = -2/9$ 时,系统(21)、(22)的另一组精确孤子解 $U_2(s), V_2(s)$ 为

$$U_2(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \left(\frac{4}{9} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \tanh \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} s \right) \right), \quad (25)$$

$$V_2(s) = 1 - 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \tanh \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} s \right) - \frac{4}{3} \tanh^2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} s \right). \quad (26)$$

非扰动 Schrödinger 耦合系统(21)、(22)的两组孤子解(23)~(26) [$(U_i(s), V_i(s)) (i = 1, 2)$] 的图形参见图1~4所示。

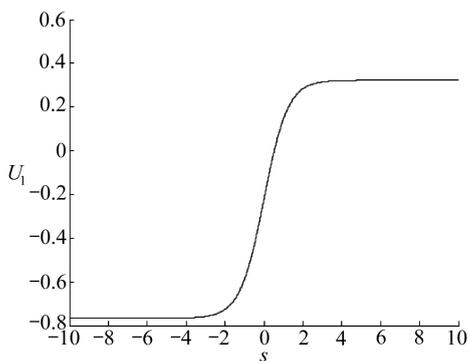


图1 孤子解 U_1 的曲线

Fig. 1 The curve of solitary solution U_1

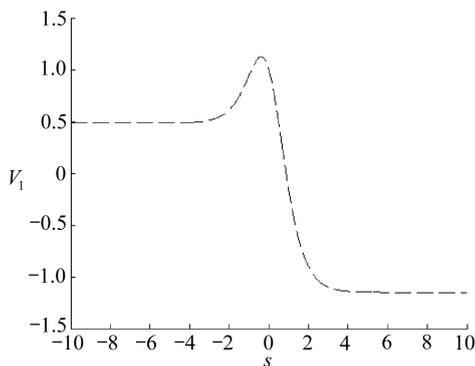


图2 孤子解 V_1 的曲线

Fig. 2 The curve of solitary solution V_1

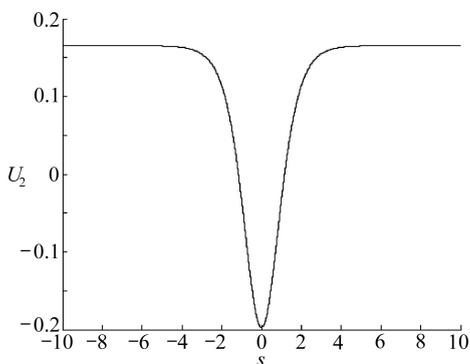


图3 孤子解 U_2 的曲线

Fig. 3 The curve of solitary solution U_2

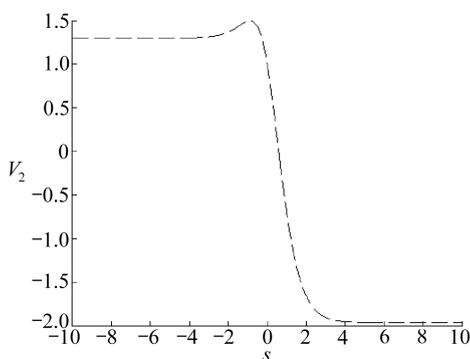


图4 孤子解 V_2 的曲线

Fig. 4 The curve of solitary solution V_2

再由式(19)、(20)和行波变换 $s = x + ct$, 得到 Schrödinger 无扰动耦合系统(3)、(4)的一组孤子的行波精确解:

$$U(x, t) = k_0 - k_1 \sigma \tanh[\sigma(x + ct)] + k_2 \sigma^2 \tanh^2[\sigma(x + ct)], \quad (27)$$

$$V(x, t) = l_0 + l_1 \sigma \tanh[\sigma(x + ct)] + l_2 \sigma^2 \tanh^2[\sigma(x + ct)], \quad (28)$$

其中常数 $c, \sigma, k_i, l_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$ 由式(15)~(18)表示.

2 非线性 Schrödinger 扰动耦合系统

众所周知, 对于非线性扰动耦合系统(1)、(2)一般是不能得到有限项初等函数形式的精确解. 因此需要求出非线性 Schrödinger 扰动耦合系统(1)、(2)孤子的近似解析表示式.

首先, 引入一般的同伦分析方法^[15-16], 其思路大体如下:

对于微分方程

$$N[u(x)] = f(x), \quad (*)$$

其中 $u(x)$ 为未知函数, N 为微分算子, $f(x)$ 为已知函数. 选取一个辅助线性算子 L 、一个辅助参数 q 和一个初始近似函数 $u_0(x)$, 构造一个同伦映射 $H[u, p]$, ($\mathbf{R} \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$):

$$H[u, p] = (1 - p)L[U(x, p) - u_0(x)] - q\{N[U(x, p)] - f(x)\},$$

其中 $p \in [0, 1]$ 为人工参数^[12]. 由上述映射对应的方程:

$$(1 - p)L[U(x, p) - u_0(x)] - q\{N[U(x, p)] - f(x)\} = 0, \quad (**)$$

并令 $U(x, p)$ 为

$$U(x, p) = u_0(x) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k(x)p^k. \quad (***)$$

将式(***)代入方程(**), 按 p 的幂级数展开方程左端非线性项, 合并 p 的各次幂的系数, 并令其为 0. 这样可在形式上依次得到 $u_k(x) (k = 1, 2, \dots)$. 再将 $u_k(x)$ 代入式(**)得到形如式(**)的 $U(x, p)$ 级数. 这时如果 $U(x, p)$ 的级数收敛, 那么

$$U(x, 1) = u_0(x) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k(x)$$

就是微分方程(*)的一个精确解^[15-16]. 因而

$$u_{napp}(x) = u_0(x) + \sum_{k=1}^n u_k(x)$$

就是方程(*)的一个对应的 n 次渐近解.

上述方法同样也适用于自变量为高维和方程组(系统)的情形.

利用上述同伦分析方法的特殊情形, 来研究非线性扰动耦合系统(1)、(2).

设 Schrödinger 非线性扰动耦合系统的孤子解为

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u_i(x, t)p^i, \quad v(x, t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} v_i(x, t)p^i, \quad (29)$$

其中 p 就是一个人工参数. 在上述同伦分析方法中, 引入特殊的辅助参数 $q = -1$ 和辅助算子 $L_i (i = 1, 2)$ (见下面的定义), 于是参照上述同伦映射, 做如下讨论:

引入一组同伦映射 $H_i(u, v, p), i = 1, 2, (R^2 \times I \rightarrow \mathbf{R})$:

$$H_1(u, v, p) = L_1(u, v) - L_1(U, V) + p \left[L_1(u, v) + N_1(u, v) - F_1 \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t}, u, \varepsilon \right) \right], \quad (30)$$

$$H_2(u, v, p) = L_2(u, v) - L_2(U, V) + p \left[L_2(u, v) + N_2(u, v) - F_2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, v, \varepsilon \right) \right], \quad (31)$$

其中 $I = [0, 1]$. 选取第 1 节中得到的孤子解 (U, V) 为 Schrödinger 非线性扰动耦合系统的初

始近似函数组, 而算子 $L_i, N_i (i = 1, 2)$ 分别为

$$L_1(u_1, u_2) = a_1 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - a_2 u, \quad L_2(u, v) = b_1 \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} - b_2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$$

$$N_1(u, v) = a_3 uv, \quad N_2(u, v) = b_3 uv.$$

由泛函分析同伦映射式(30)、(31), 将式(29)代入 $H_i(u, v, p) = 0 (i = 1, 2)$, 把它的非线性项按 p 展开, 合并 p 的同次幂项的系数, 并将各次幂的系数令为 0. 当选定了系统的初始近似 (U, V) 后, 可依次得到 $(u_i, v_i) (i = 1, 2, \dots)$ 的方程, 并可求出对应的解. 在 $F_i (i = 1, 2)$ 的假设下, 利用不动点原理和逐次逼近方法^[6-7, 28-29]可知, 在选择初始近似后, 在

$$u = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u_i(x, t) p^i, \quad v = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} v_i(x, t) p^i, \quad x \in |X_0|, \quad t \in [0, T_0], \quad p \in [0, 1]$$

(这里 X_0, T_0 为适当的正数) 上为一致收敛的(具体证明从略).

不难看出, 由同伦映射式(30)、(31), $H_i(u, v, 1) = 0 (i = 1, 2)$ 和非线性 Schrödinger 扰动耦合系统(1)、(2)相同. 于是系统(1)、(2)的解 u, v 就是 $H_i(u, v, p) = 0 (i = 1, 2)$ 在 $p \rightarrow 1$ 时的解.

于是, 由式(30)、(31), 令 $H_i(u, v, p) = 0 (i = 1, 2)$, 将其左端展开为 p 的幂级数, 且令 p 的同次幂的系数为 0. 由 $H_i(u, v, p) = 0 (i = 1, 2)$ 关于 p^0 次幂的系数, 有

$$L_i(u_0, v_0) = L_i(U, V), \quad i = 1, 2. \quad (32)$$

选取 (u_0, v_0) 为对应的非扰动 Schrödinger 耦合系统(3)、(4)的一组孤子行波精确解 (U, V) , 即

$$u_0(x, t) = k_0 - k_1 \sigma \tanh[\sigma(x + ct)] + k_2 \sigma^2 \tanh^2[\sigma(x + ct)], \quad (33)$$

$$v_0(x, t) = l_0 + l_1 \sigma \tanh[\sigma(x + ct)] + l_2 \sigma^2 \tanh^2[\sigma(x + ct)], \quad (34)$$

其中常数 $c, \sigma, k_i, l_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$ 由式(15)~(18)表示.

比较 $H_i(u, v, p) = 0 (i = 1, 2)$ 关于 p^1 的同次幂的系数. 由 $H_i(u, v, p) = 0 (i = 1, 2)$ 关于 p^1 次幂的系数, 有

$$a_1 \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x^2} - a_2 u_1 - F_1 \left(\frac{\partial v_0}{\partial t}, u_0, \varepsilon \right) = 0, \quad (35)$$

$$b_1 \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial t} - b_2 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} - F_2 \left(\frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x}, v_0, \varepsilon \right) = 0. \quad (36)$$

不难得到线性系统(35)、(36)在零初始条件下的解 (u_1, v_1) 为

$$u_1(x, t) = \int_0^x \left[F_1 \left(\frac{\partial v_0}{\partial s}, u_0, \varepsilon \right) \right] \left[\exp \left(\sqrt{\frac{a_2}{a_1}} (s - \eta) \right) + \exp \left(-\sqrt{\frac{a_2}{a_1}} (s - \eta) \right) \right] d\eta, \quad (37)$$

$$v_1(x, t) = \frac{1}{b_1} \int_0^t \left[b_2 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + F_2 \left(\frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x}, v_0, \varepsilon \right) \right] d\tau, \quad (38)$$

其中 u_0, v_0 分别由式(33)、(34)决定, 式(38)中的 u_1 由式(37)决定.

比较 $H_i(u, v, p) = 0 (i = 1, 2)$ 关于 p^2 的同次幂的系数. 由 $H_i(u_1, u_2, s) = 0 (i = 1, 2)$ 关于 p^2 的系数, 有

$$a_1 \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} - a_2 u_2 + a_3 (u_0 v_1 + u_1 v_0) -$$

$$\left(F_{1(\partial u/\partial t)} \left(\frac{\partial v_0}{\partial t}, u_0, \varepsilon \right) \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x} + F_{1u} \left(\frac{\partial v_0}{\partial t}, u_0, \varepsilon \right) u_1 \right) = 0, \quad (39)$$

$$b_1 \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial t} - b_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} + b_3(u_0 v_1 + u_1 v_0) - \left(F_{2(\partial u/\partial x)} \left(\frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x}, v_0, \varepsilon \right) \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + F_{2v} \left(\frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x}, v_0, \varepsilon \right) v_1 \right) = 0. \quad (40)$$

线性系统(39)、(40)在零初始条件下的解 (u_2, v_2) 为

$$u_2(x, t) = - \int_0^x \left[a_3(u_0 v_1 + u_1 v_0) - \left(F_{1(\partial v/\partial t)} \left(\frac{\partial v_0}{\partial t}, u_0, \varepsilon \right) \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x} + F_{1u} \left(\frac{\partial v_0}{\partial t}, u_0, \varepsilon \right) u_1 \right) \right] \times \left[\exp \left[\sqrt{\frac{a_2}{a_1}}(s - \eta) \right] + \exp \left[-\sqrt{\frac{a_2}{a_1}}(s - \eta) \right] \right] d\eta, \quad (41)$$

$$v_2(x, t) = \frac{1}{b_1} \int_0^t \left[b_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} - b_3(u_0 v_1 + u_1 v_0) + F_{2(\partial u/\partial x)} \left[\frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x}, v_0, \varepsilon \right] \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + F_{2v} \left(\frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x}, v_0, \varepsilon \right) v_1 \right] d\tau = 0, \quad (42)$$

其中 $u_j, v_j (j = 0, 1)$ 分别由式(33)、(34)和(37)、(38)决定.式(42)中的 u_2 由式(41)决定.

由上,我们能分别得到 Schrödinger 扰动耦合系统(1)、(2)的一组孤子解的一次、二次行波近似解析式 $(u_{iapp}(x, t), v_{iapp}(x, t)) (i = 1, 2)$ 分别为

$$u_{1app}(x, t) = k_0 - k_1 \sigma \tanh[\sigma(x + ct)] + k_2 \sigma^2 \tanh^2[\sigma(x + ct)] + \int_0^x F_{1\left(\frac{\partial v_0}{\partial s}, u_0, \varepsilon\right)} \left[\exp \left(\sqrt{\frac{a_2}{a_1}}(s - \eta) \right) + \exp \left(-\sqrt{\frac{a_2}{a_1}}(s - \eta) \right) \right] d\eta, \quad (43)$$

$$v_{1app}(x, t) = l_0 + l_1 \sigma \tanh[\sigma(x + ct)] + l_2 \sigma^2 \tanh^2[\sigma(x + ct)] + \frac{1}{b_1} \int_0^t \left[b_2 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + F_{2\left(\frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x}, v_0, \varepsilon\right)} \right] d\tau, \quad (44)$$

$$u_{2app}(x, t) = k_0 - k_1 \sigma \tanh[\sigma(x + ct)] + k_2 \sigma^2 \tanh^2[\sigma(x + ct)] - \int_0^x \left[a_3(u_0 v_1 + u_1 v_0) - \left(F_{1\left(\frac{\partial v_0}{\partial s}, u_0, \varepsilon\right)} + F_{1(\partial v/\partial t)} \left[\frac{\partial v_0}{\partial t}, u_0, \varepsilon \right] \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x} + F_{1u} \left(\frac{\partial v_0}{\partial t}, u_0, \varepsilon \right) v_1 \right) \right] \left[\exp \left(\sqrt{\frac{a_2}{a_1}}(s - \eta) \right) + \exp \left(-\sqrt{\frac{a_2}{a_1}}(s - \eta) \right) \right] d\eta, \quad (45)$$

$$v_{2app}(x, t) = l_0 + l_1 \sigma \tanh[\sigma(x + ct)] + l_2 \sigma^2 \tanh^2[\sigma(x + ct)] + \frac{1}{b_1} \int_0^t \left[b_2 \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \right) - b_3(u_0 v_1 + u_1 v_0) + F_{2\left(\frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x}, v_0, \varepsilon\right)} + F_{2(\partial u/\partial x)} \left(\frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x}, v_0, \varepsilon \right) \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + F_{2v} \left(\frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x}, v_0, \varepsilon \right) v_1 \right] d\tau. \quad (46)$$

用同样的方法,我们还能得到更高次的近似解 $(u_{iapp}(x, t), v_{iapp}(x, t)) (i = 3, 4, \dots)$.

例 2 考虑一个非线性 Schrödinger 扰动耦合系统:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - u + uv = \varepsilon \sin u, \quad (47)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + uv = \varepsilon \cos v. \quad (48)$$

设

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u_i(x, t) p^i, \quad v(x, t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} v_i(x, t) p^i. \quad (49)$$

将式(49)代入 $H_i(u, v, p) = 0 (i = 1, 2)$, 将

$$\left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u_i(x, t) p^i \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} v_i(x, t) p^i \right), \quad \varepsilon \sin \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u_i(x, t) p^i \right), \quad \varepsilon \cos \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} v_i(x, t) p^i \right)$$

按 p 的幂级数展开, 合并 p 的同次幂项的系数, 并将各次幂 $p^i (i = 0, 1, \dots)$ 的系数令为 0.

(i) 当 p^0 的系数等于 0, 得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - u + uv = 0, \quad (50)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + uv = 0. \quad (51)$$

由例 1, 上述系统(50)、(51)有行波速度为 $c = -1/3$ 的孤子精确行波解 (U_1, V_1) :

$$U_1(x, t) = -\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \tanh \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left(x - \frac{1}{3} t \right) \right) \right),$$

$$V_1(x, t) = 1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \tanh \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} s \right) + \frac{4}{3} \tanh^2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left(x - \frac{1}{3} t \right) \right).$$

因此

$$u_0(x, t) = -\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \tanh \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left(x - \frac{1}{3} t \right) \right) \right), \quad (52)$$

$$v_0(x, t) = 1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \tanh \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left(x - \frac{1}{3} t \right) \right) + \frac{4}{3} \tanh^2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left(x - \frac{1}{3} t \right) \right). \quad (53)$$

(ii) 当 p^1 的系数等于 0, 由式(37)、(38)可得

$$u_1(x, t) = \varepsilon \int_0^x \sin u_0 [\exp(s - \eta) + \exp(-(s - \eta))] d\eta, \quad (54)$$

$$v_1(x, t) = \int_0^t \left[\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + \varepsilon \cos v_0 \right] d\tau, \quad (55)$$

其中 u_0, v_0 分别由式(52)、(53)决定, 式(55)中的 u_1 由式(54)决定.

(iii) 当 p^2 的系数等于 0, 由式(41)、(42)可得

$$u_2(x, t) = -\int_0^x [u_0 v_1 + u_1 v_0 - \varepsilon u_1 \sin u_0] [\exp(s - \eta) + \exp(-(s - \eta))] d\eta, \quad (56)$$

$$v_2(x, t) = \int_0^t \left[\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} - (u_0 v_1 + u_1 v_0) + \varepsilon \cos v_0 \right] d\tau, \quad (57)$$

其中 $u_i, v_i (i = 0, 1)$ 分别由式(52)、(53)和式(54)、(55)决定, 式(57)中的 u_2 由式(56)决定.

由式(52)~(55), 便得到非线性 Schrödinger 扰动耦合系统(47)、(48)的一个一次近似解

$(u_{1\text{app}}, v_{1\text{app}})$:

$$u_{1\text{app}}(x, t) = -\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \tanh \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left(x - \frac{1}{3} t \right) \right) \right) +$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon \int_0^x \sin u_0 [\exp(s - \eta) + \exp(-(s - \eta))] d\eta, \\ v_{1app}(x, t) = & 1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \tanh\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\left(x - \frac{1}{3}t\right)\right) + \frac{4}{3} \tanh^2\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\left(x - \frac{1}{3}t\right)\right) + \\ & \int_0^t \left[\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + \varepsilon \cos v_0 \right] d\tau, \end{aligned}$$

其中 u_0, v_0 分别由式(50)、(51) 决定, u_1 由式(52) 决定.

由式(52) ~ (57), 便得到非线性 Schrödinger 扰动耦合系统(47)、(48)的一个二次近似解 (u_{2app}, v_{2app}) :

$$\begin{aligned} u_{2app}(x, t) = & -\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \tanh\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\left(x - \frac{1}{3}t\right)\right) \right) - \\ & \int_0^x [u_0 v_1 + u_1 v_0 - \varepsilon(1 + u_1) \sin u_0] [\exp(s - \eta) + \exp(-(s - \eta))] d\eta, \\ v_{2app}(x, t) = & 1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \tanh\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\left(x - \frac{1}{3}t\right)\right) + \frac{4}{3} \tanh^2\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\left(x - \frac{1}{3}t\right)\right) + \\ & \int_0^t \left[\left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \right) - (u_0 v_1 + u_1 v_0) + \varepsilon(1 + v_1) \cos v_0 \right] d\tau, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $u_i, v_i (i = 0, 1)$ 分别由式(52)、(53) 和(54)、(55) 决定, u_2 由式(56) 决定.

我们还能用摄动理论以及不动点原理和逐次逼近方法证明^[6-7, 28-29] Schrödinger 非线性扰动耦合系统(47)、(48)的孤子近似解 $(u_{iapp}, v_{iapp} (i = 1, 2))$ 有如下的渐近估计式^[6-7]:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{\text{exa}}(x, t) = & u_{1app}(x, t) + O(\varepsilon^2), \quad v_{\text{exa}}(x, t) = v_{1app}(x, t) + O(\varepsilon^2), \quad 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1, \\ u_{\text{exa}}(x, t) = & u_{2app}(x, t) + O(\varepsilon^3), \quad v_{\text{exa}}(x, t) = v_{2app}(x, t) + O(\varepsilon^3), \quad 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 利用本文的近似方法得到的孤子近似解具有较好的精确度.

继续利用同样的方法能够得到非线性 Schrödinger 扰动耦合系统(47)、(48)的更高次近似的孤子解.

由例 1, 还可利用系统(47)、(48)对应的无扰动系统(50)、(51)的另一个行波速度为 $c = -2/9$ 的孤子精确行波解 (U_2, V_2) :

$$\begin{aligned} U_2(x, t) = & -\frac{4}{9} \left(\frac{4}{9} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \tanh\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\left(x - \frac{2}{9}t\right)\right) \right), \\ V_2(x, t) = & 1 + 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \tanh\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\left(x - \frac{2}{9}t\right)\right) + \frac{4}{3} \tanh^2\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\left(x - \frac{2}{9}t\right)\right). \end{aligned}$$

因此, 我们还可得到 Schrödinger 非线性扰动耦合系统(47)、(48)的另一组近似孤子解. 其表示式在此从略.

3 结束语

孤子理论来源于一类复杂的自然现象. 对它的研究, 需要简化为基本模型. 利用近似方法来求解这类模型是孤子理论的非常重要的方面. 本文就是利用投射方法以及同伦分析方法相结合来构造一个简单而有效的非线性 Schrödinger 耦合系统的孤子近似解.

由渐近方法求解得模型的近似解, 它不同于单纯的用模拟方法得到的数值近似解. 由于

这样的渐近解具有解析形式的结构,因此它还可以进行微分、积分等有关的解析运算,从而能更加深入地理解相应孤子解的性态和结构。

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Solitary Solutions to Generalized Schrödinger Disturbed Coupled Systems

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Abstract: A class of generalized nonlinear Schrödinger disturbed coupled systems were studied. Firstly, with a special projection method of undetermined coefficients the solitary exact travelling wave solutions to the corresponding non-disturbed coupled systems were found, which were selected as the initial approximation of the disturbed coupled systems. Next, by means of the homotopy analysis method, a set of homotopy mappings were constructed. Thus, each order of the approximate solutions to the original nonlinear Schrödinger disturbed coupled system was obtained successively with the homotopy analysis method. Finally, through the examples and the perturbation theory, it is shown that the acquired approximate solutions to the generalized nonlinear Schrödinger disturbed coupled systems are simple and valid.

Key words: homotopy analysis method; soliton; coupled system

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