

文章编号: 1000-0887(2001) 07_0701_05

一类非线性演化方程新的显式行波解^{*}

夏铁成, 张鸿庆, 闫振亚

(大连理工大学 应用数学系, 大连 116024)

(本刊编委张鸿庆来稿)

摘要: 借助 Mathematica 软件和吴方法, 采用双曲函数法, 获得了一类非线性演化方程 $u_t + au_{xx} + bu + cu^2 + du^3 = 0$ 的多组行波解, 其中包括周期解与孤子解. 这种方法也适用于其他非线性方程或方程组.

关键词: 方程; 周期解; 孤波解

中图分类号: O175.29 文献标识码: A

引言

随着科学技术的快速发展, 现代科学研究的核心已逐步从线性转向非线性, 很多非线性科学问题的研究最终可用非线性方程这个数学模型来简炼而准确地描述, 而目前已发现越来越多的具有重要物理意义的非线性演化方程如 Sin-Gordon 方程, KdV 方程, Schrodinger 方程等均具有孤波解. 而求孤波解的方法较多, 如反散射法, Hopf-Cole 变换, Miura 变换, Darboux 变换和 Backlund 变换^[1-5]被有效地运用具体的非线性方程, 但求解非线性方程仍是一个十分艰巨的任务.

本文借助 Mathematica 软件, 采用双曲函数法思想^[6]和吴文俊消元法^[7], 获得了一类非线性演化方程

$$u_t + au_{xx} + bu + cu^2 + du^3 = 0 \quad (1)$$

(a, b, c, d 为常数) 的多组行波解. 从而作为该方程的特例, 如, Duffing 方程, Sin-Gordon 方程, φ^4 方程和 Klein-Gordon 等也都获得了相应的若干行波解.

1 非线性演化方程(1) 新的行波解及孤波解

首先对非线性演化方程(1) 做行波约化变换:

$$u(x, t) = \varphi(\xi), \quad \xi = \lambda(x - kt + c_0), \quad (2)$$

其中 λ, k 为待定的常数, c_0 为任意常数.

将(2)式代入(1)式, 得到(1)对应的常微分方程

* 收稿日期: 2000_05_08; 修订日期: 2001_03_23

基金项目: 国家重点基础研究发展规划项目(G1998030600); 国家自然科学基金资助项目(10072013); 高等学校博士学科点专项科研基金资助的课题(98014119)

作者简介: 夏铁成(1960—), 男, 辽宁锦州人, 博士, 副教授, E-mail: jz_xia_t_c@263.net.

$$\lambda^2(k^2 + a) \frac{d^2 \varphi}{d\xi^2} + b\varphi + c\varphi^2 + d\varphi^3 = 0 \quad (3)$$

设方程(3)有如下形式的行波解:

$$\varphi(\xi) = A_1 \sinh w + A_2 \cosh w + A_0 \quad (4a)$$

(i) 取目标方程

$$\frac{dw}{d\xi} = \sinh w, \quad (4b)$$

其中 A_0, A_1, A_2 , 为待定常数.

将(4a)和(4b)式代入(3)式, 借助 Mathematica 得

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^2(k^2 + a) \frac{d^2 \varphi}{d\xi^2} + b\varphi + c\varphi^2 + d\varphi^3 = & \lambda^2(k^2 + a)(2A_1 \sinh^3 w + \\ & 2A_2 \sinh^2 w \cosh w + A_1 \sinh w) + b(A_1 \sinh w + A_2 \cosh w + A_0) + c(A_1^2 + \\ & A_2^2) \sinh^2 w + 2cA_1 A_2 \sinh w \cosh w + 2cA_0 A_1 \sinh w + 2cA_0 A_2 \cosh w + \\ & c(A_0^2 + A_2^2) + d(A_1^3 + 3A_1 A_2^2) \sinh^3 w + d(A_2^3 + 3A_1^2 A_2) \sinh^2 w \cosh w + \\ & d(3A_0 A_1^2 + 3A_0 A_2^2) \sinh^2 w + d(A_2^3 + 3A_0^2 A_2) \cosh w + \\ & 6dA_0 A_1 A_2 \sinh w \cosh w + d(3A_1 A_2^2 + 3A_0^2 A_1) \sinh w + d(A_0^3 + 2A_1 A_2^2 + 3A_0 A_2^2) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

我们分别令 $\sinh^i w \cosh^j w$ ($i = 0, 1, j = 0, 1, 2, 3$) 的系数为零, 得到

$$A_0 b + A_0^2 c + A_2^2 c + A_0^3 d + 3A_0 A_2^2 d = 0, \quad (5a)$$

$$A_2 b + 2A_0 A_2 c + 3A_0^2 A_2 d + A_2^3 d = 0, \quad (5b)$$

$$A_1 b + 2A_0 A_1 c + 3A_0^2 A_1 d + 3A_1 A_2^2 d + A_1(a + k^2) \lambda^2 = 0, \quad (5c)$$

$$2A_1 A_2 c + 6A_0 A_1 A_2 d = 0, \quad (5d)$$

$$A_1^2 c + A_2^2 c + 3A_0 A_1^2 d + 3A_0 A_2^2 d = 0, \quad (5e)$$

$$3A_1^2 A_2 d + A_2^3 d + 2(a + k^2) A_2 \lambda^2 = 0, \quad (5f)$$

$$A_1^3 d + 3A_1 A_2^2 d + 2A_1(a + k^2) \lambda^2 = 0 \quad (5g)$$

利用吴文俊代数消元法解上述关于 $A_1, A_2, A_3, \lambda, k$ 的超定方程组(5a) ~ (5g) 得到

情况 1 $c \neq 0, \quad b = \frac{2c^2}{9d}, \quad i^2 = -1,$

$$A_1 = 0, \quad A_0 = -\frac{c}{3d}, \quad A_2 = \pm \frac{c}{3d}, \quad \lambda = \pm \frac{1}{3} ci,$$

情况 2 $c \neq 0, \quad d > 0, \quad a + k^2 > 0, \quad b = \frac{2c^2}{9d},$

$$A_1 = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{d}}, \quad A_0 = -\frac{c}{3d}, \quad A_2 = 0, \quad \lambda = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(a + k^2)}};$$

情况 3 $c = 0, \quad bd < 0, \quad b(a + k^2) > 0,$

$$A_2 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-b}{d}}, \quad A_0 = 0, \quad A_1 = 0, \quad \lambda = \pm \sqrt{\frac{b}{2(a + k^2)}};$$

情况 4 $c = 0, \quad bd > 0, \quad b(a + k^2) < 0,$

$$A_1 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{b}{d}}, \quad A_0 = 0, \quad A_2 = 0, \quad \lambda = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-b}{a + k^2}};$$

情况 5 $c^2 - 3bd > 0, \quad d(a + k^2) < 0,$

$$A_0 = -\frac{c}{3d}, \quad A_1 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{c^2 - 3bd}{3d^2}} = A_2, \quad \lambda = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2(3db - c^2)}{3d(a + k^2)}}.$$

对于方程 $\frac{dw}{d\xi} = \sinh w$ 进行积分(取积分常数为零), 我们有

$$\sinh w = -\operatorname{csch} \xi \quad (6)$$

$$\cosh w = -\operatorname{coth} \xi \quad (7)$$

由(4a), (6), (7)及情况 1~ 情况 5 我们得到下面孤波解

$$\text{I) } c \neq 0, \quad b = \frac{2c^2}{9d}, \quad i^2 = -1,$$

$$u_1(x, t) = \pm \frac{c}{3d} \operatorname{coth} \left[\pm \frac{1}{3} i(x - kt + c_0) \right] - \frac{c}{3d};$$

$$\text{II) } c \neq 0, \quad d > 0, \quad a + k^2 > 0, \quad b = \frac{2c^2}{9d},$$

$$u_2(x, t) = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{d}} \operatorname{csch} \left[\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(a + k^2)}}(x - kt + c_0) \right] - \frac{c}{3d};$$

$$\text{III) } c = 0, \quad bd < 0, \quad b(a + k^2) > 0,$$

$$u_3(x, t) = \sqrt{\frac{b}{d}} \operatorname{coth} \left[\pm \sqrt{\frac{b}{a + k^2}}(x - kt + c_0) \right];$$

$$\text{IV) } c = 0, \quad bd > 0, \quad b(a + k^2) > 0,$$

$$u_4(x, t) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{b}{d}} \operatorname{csch} \left[\pm \sqrt{\frac{b}{2(a + k^2)}}(x - kt + c_0) \right];$$

$$\text{V) } c^2 - 3bd > 0, \quad d(a + k^2) < 0,$$

$$u_5(x, t) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{c^2 - 3bd}{3d^2}} (\operatorname{csch} \xi + \operatorname{coth} \xi) - \frac{c}{3d};$$

$$\text{其中 } \xi = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2(3db - c^2)}{3d(a + k^2)}}(x - kt + c_0).$$

(ii) 当目标方程为 $\frac{dw}{d\xi} = \cosh w$ 可得 $\sinh w = -\operatorname{coth} \xi$, $\cosh w = \operatorname{csc} \xi$ 同样得到几组周期解如下

$$\text{VI) } c \neq 0, \quad b(k^2 + a) > 0, \quad b = \frac{2c^2}{9d},$$

$$u_6(x, t) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{b}{d}} \operatorname{csc} \left[\pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{b}{k^2 + a}}(x - kt + c_0) \right] - \frac{c}{3d};$$

$$\text{VII) } c \neq 0, \quad b = \frac{2c^2}{9d}, \quad b < 0,$$

$$u_7(x, t) = \pm \sqrt{-b} \operatorname{coth} \left[\pm \sqrt{\frac{c^2}{2(a + k^2)d}}(x - kt + c_0) \right] - \frac{c}{3d};$$

$$\text{VIII) } c = 0, \quad db > 0, \quad b(a + k^2) < 0,$$

$$u_8(x, t) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{b}{d}} \operatorname{coth} \left[\pm \sqrt{\frac{-b}{2(a + k^2)}}(x - kt + c_0) \right];$$

$$\text{IX) } c = 0, \quad b > 0, \quad d(a + k^2) > 0,$$

$$u_9(x, t) = \pm \sqrt{2b} \operatorname{csc} \left[\pm \sqrt{\frac{bd}{a + k^2}}(x - kt + c_0) \right].$$

2 非线性演化方程(1)的特例及其行波解

1° 由 III)、IV)、V)、VIII)、IX) 获得 Duffing 方程^[1,8,9] $uu_t + bu + du^3 = 0$ 的五组行波解

$$u_1(x, t) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{b}{d}} \operatorname{csch} \sqrt{\frac{-b}{k^2}} (-kt + c_0), \quad b < 0, \quad d < 0,$$

$$u_2(x, t) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-b}{d}} \operatorname{coth} \left[\pm \sqrt{\frac{b}{2k^2}} (-kt + c_0) \right], \quad b > 0, \quad d < 0,$$

$$u_3(x, t) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-b}{d^2}} (\operatorname{csch} \xi + \operatorname{coth} \xi), \quad \xi = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2b}{k^2}} (-kt + c_0), \quad b > 0,$$

$$u_4(x, t) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{b}{d}} \cot \left[+ \frac{1}{|k|} \sqrt{-b} (-kt + c_0) \right], \quad b < 0, \quad d < 0,$$

$$u_5(x, t) = \pm \sqrt{2b} \operatorname{csc} \left[\pm \frac{1}{|k|} \sqrt{bd} (-kt + c_0) \right], \quad bd > 0.$$

2° 由 III)、IV)、V)、IX) 获得 Sin_Gordon 方程^[2,5,8,10] $uu_t - u_{xx} + u - \frac{1}{6}u^3 = 0$ 的四组行波解

$$u_1(x, t) = \pm \sqrt{6} \operatorname{csch} \left[\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1-k^2)}} (x - kt + c_0) \right], \quad 1 - k^2 > 0,$$

$$u_2(x, t) = \pm \sqrt{6} \operatorname{coth} \left[\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(k^2-1)}} (x - kt + c_0) \right], \quad k^2 - 1 > 0,$$

$$u_3(x, t) = \frac{i}{d} (\operatorname{csch} \xi + \operatorname{coth} \xi), \quad \xi = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{k^2-1}} (x - kt + c_0), \quad k^2 - 1 > 0,$$

$$u_4(x, t) = \pm \sqrt{2} \operatorname{csc} \left[\pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-k^2}} (x - kt + c_0) \right].$$

3° 由 III)、IV)、V)、VIII)、IX) 获得了 ϕ^4 方程^[1,8,9,10] $uu_t - u_{xx} + u - u^3 = 0$ 的五组行波解

$$u_1(x, t) = \pm i \operatorname{csch} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-k^2}} (x - kt + c_0), \quad 1 - k^2 > 0,$$

$$u_2(x, t) = \pm \operatorname{coth} \left[\pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2(k^2-1)}} (x - kt + c_0) \right], \quad k^2 - 1 > 0,$$

$$u_3(x, t) = \pm i (\operatorname{csch} \xi + \operatorname{coth} \xi), \quad \xi = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{k^2-1}} (x - kt + c_0), \quad k^2 - 1 > 0,$$

$$u_4(x, t) = \pm \cot \left[\pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2(k^2-1)}} (x - kt + c_0) \right], \quad k^2 - 1 > 0,$$

$$u_5(x, t) = \pm \sqrt{2} \operatorname{csc} \left[\pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-k^2}} (x - kt + c_0) \right], \quad 1 - k^2 > 0.$$

4° 由 III)、IV)、V)、VIII)、IX) 获得 Klein_Gordon 方程^[3,5,8,9] $u_{tt} - u_{xx} + m^2u + nu^3 = 0$ 的五组行波解

$$u_1(x, t) = \frac{|m|}{\sqrt{n}} \operatorname{csch} \frac{|m|}{\sqrt{1-k^2}} (x - kt + c_0), \quad 1 - k^2 > 0,$$

$$u_2(x, t) = \frac{|m|}{\sqrt{-n}} \operatorname{coth} \left[\pm \frac{|m|}{\sqrt{2(k^2-1)}} (x - kt + c_0) \right], \quad n < 0, \quad k^2 - 1 > 0,$$

$$u_3(x, t) = \frac{m}{n} i (\operatorname{csch} \xi + \operatorname{coth} \xi),$$

$$\text{其中 } \xi = \sqrt{\frac{2}{k^2-1}} m (x - kt + c_0), \quad k^2 - 1 > 0, \quad i^2 = -1,$$

$$u_4(x, t) = \frac{|m|}{\sqrt{n}} \cot \left[\pm \frac{|m|}{\sqrt{2(1-k^2)}} (x - kt + c_0) \right], \quad n > 0, \quad k^2 - 1 < 0,$$

$$u_5(x, t) = \pm \sqrt{2} |m| \csc \left[\sqrt{\frac{n}{k^2 - 1}} (x - kt + c_0) \right], \quad 1 - k^2 < 0$$

[参 考 文 献]

- [1] Abeowitz M J, Clarkson P A. Nonlinear Evolution Equations and Inverse Scattering[M]. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1991.
- [2] Miura M R. Backland Transformation [M]. Berlin: Springer-Verlag, 1978.
- [3] 谷超豪, 郭柏灵. 孤子理论和应用[M]. 杭州: 浙江科学技术出版社, 1990.
- [4] 郭柏灵, 庞小峰. 孤子[M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 1987.
- [5] Dodd R K. Solitons and Nonlinear Wave Equations [M]. London: Academic Press, Inc Ltd, 1982.
- [6] 郑, 张鸿庆. 一类非线性方程的显式行波解[J]. 物理学报, 2000, 49(3): 1-3.
- [7] Wu W T. Polynomial equation solving and application[A]. In: DU Ding zhou Ed. Algorithm and Com putati on [C]. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1994, 1-6.
- [8] 范恩贵, 张鸿庆. 非线性波动方程的孤波解[J]. 物理学报, 1997, 46(7): 1254-1258.
- [9] YAN Zhen_ya, ZHANG Hong_qing. The exact solutions for a class of nonlinear wave equations[J]. Communication Nonlinear Science and Number Simulation, 1999, 4(3): 224-229.
- [10] 闫振亚, 张鸿庆, 范恩贵. 一类非线性演化方程新的显式行波解[J]. 物理学报, 1999, 48(1): 1-5.

New Explicit and Exact Travelling Wave Solutions for a Class of Nonlinear Evolution Equations

XIA Tie_cheng, ZHANG Hong_qing, YAN Zhen_ya

(Department of Mathematics, Dalian University of

Technology, Dalian 116024, P R China)

Abstract: With the help of Mathematica, many travelling wave solutions for a class of nonlinear evolution equations $u_{tt} + au_{xx} + bu + cu^2 + du^3 = 0$ are obtained by using hyperbola function method and Wuelimation method, which include new travelling wave solutions, periodic solutions and kink soliton solutions. Some equations such as Duffing equation, sin_Gordon equation, ϕ^4 and Klein_Gordon equation are particular cases of the evolution equations. The method can also be applied to other nonlinear equations.

Key words: equation; periodic solution; solitary wave solution