

一个两流体系统中mKdV孤立波的迎撞*

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摘 要

本文从文[2]的基本方程出发, 采用约化摄动方法和PLK方法, 讨论了三阶非线性和色散效应相平衡的修正的KdV(mKdV)孤立波迎撞问题. 这些波在流体密度比等于流体深度比平方的两流体系统界面上传播. 我们求得了二阶摄动解, 发现在不考虑非均匀相移的情况下, 碰撞后孤立波保持原有的形状, 这与Fornberg和Whitham^[6]的追撞数值分析结果一致, 但当考虑波的非均匀相移后, 碰撞后波形将变化.

关键词 孤立波 迎撞 摄动方法

一、引 言

自从1834年Scott Russell实验观测到孤立波以及1895年Korteweg和de Vries用Korteweg-de Vries(KdV)方程来描述这种孤立波后, 由于孤立波的广泛存在性和对它研究的理论价值, 对孤立波的研究已成为一项令人感兴趣的课题^[1]. KdV方程描述了二阶非线性作用和色散作用相平衡的系统, 当系统中这种平衡不能达到时, 在考虑三阶非线性作用后会得到修正的KdV(mKdV)方程, 如在二流体系统中, 当上、下层流体密度比等于上、下层流体深度比的平方时, 可以求得mKdV方程^[2].

本文讨论两个mKdV界面孤立波的迎撞. 有些作者已对内波的相互作用问题作了研究, 如Gear和Grimshaw^[3], Mirie和Su^[4], 戴世强^[5]等, Fornberg和Whitham^[6]数值求解了两mKdV孤立波的追撞问题, 发现相互作用后它们的形状不发生变化. 本文讨论了流体深度比平方等于流体密度比的二流体系统中两mKdV界面孤立波的迎撞问题, 我们采用PLK方法和约化摄动法相结合的办法, 求得了二阶摄动解, 在不考虑非均匀相移的情况下, 其结果与Fornberg和Whitham^[6]的追撞数值结果相同, 但在考虑非均匀相移后, 发现两mKdV孤立波迎撞后将发生变形.

二、基本方程

我们考虑两层不可压无旋无粘流体, 它们限制在两水平固壁间, 上、下层流体密度比为

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$\sigma = \rho_2 / \rho_1$, 假定流体静止时处于稳定状态 ($\sigma < 1$), 我们考虑有表面张力存在的情形, 取下层流体厚度 h_1 为特征长度, 特征速度取为 $\sqrt{gh_1}$, 特征时间取为 $\sqrt{h_1/g}$, w_1, w_2 分别为下、上壁面处流体的水平速度, $\xi(x, t)$ 代表界面升高, 将 x 轴取在未扰界面上, z 轴垂直于 x 轴, 则有如下基本方程组^[2]:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[(\xi+1)w_1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(\xi+1)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \frac{\partial^{2n} w_1}{2x^{2n}} \right] &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[(\xi-r)w_2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(\xi-r)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \frac{\partial^{2n} w_2}{\partial x^{2n}} \right] &= 0 \\ \left\{ \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\xi + \frac{1}{2} w_1^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(\xi+1)^{2n}}{(2n)!} \left(\frac{\partial^{2n} w_1}{\partial t \partial x^{2n-1}} \right. \right. \right. \\ &+ \left. \left. \left. \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{2n} (-1)^m \binom{2n}{m} \frac{\partial^m w_1}{\partial x^m} \frac{\partial^{2n-m} w_1}{\partial x^{2n-m}} \right) \right] \right\} - \sigma \left\{ \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial t} \right. \\ &+ \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\xi + \frac{1}{2} w_2^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(\xi-r)^{2n}}{(2n)!} \left(\frac{\partial^{2n} w_2}{\partial t \partial x^{2n-1}} + \frac{1}{2} \right. \right. \right. \\ &\left. \left. \left. \sum_{m=0}^{2n} (-1)^m \binom{2n}{m} \frac{\partial^m w_2}{\partial x^m} \frac{\partial^{2n-m} w_2}{\partial x^{2n-m}} \right) \right] \right\} - T \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x^2} \right. \\ &\left. + \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n+1)!!!}{2^n (n-1)!} \left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \right)^{2n} \right] = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

三、两mKdV型孤立波迎撞的摄动解

考虑两个小但有限波幅的mKdV型孤立波, 它们在作相向运动, 引进包含相移函数的、随波一起运动的坐标变换:

$$\xi = \varepsilon k(x - c_1 t) + \varepsilon^2 k\theta(\xi, \eta) \quad (3.1)$$

$$\eta = \varepsilon l(x + c_2 t) + \varepsilon^2 l\varphi(\xi, \eta) \quad (3.2)$$

这里 ε 是一个无量纲小量, 它代表波幅大小的量级, 水平波长的尺度取为 ε^{-1} , 这样可以使非线性和色散效应相平衡, εk 和 εl 分别是右、左传播的波的波数, c_1, c_2 为右、左传播的波的波速; θ 和 φ 分别为两波的相移函数, 这两函数的引进使我们确定由于碰撞而引起的波的相位变化; 将 c_1, c_2 和 θ, φ 作如下展开

$$\theta = \theta_0(\eta) + \varepsilon \theta_1(\xi, \eta) + \dots \quad (3.3)$$

$$\varphi = \varphi_0(\xi) + \varepsilon \varphi_1(\xi, \eta) + \dots \quad (3.4)$$

$$c_1 = c(1 + \varepsilon^2 a^2 R_1 + \varepsilon^4 a^4 R_2 + \dots) \quad (3.5)$$

$$c_2 = c(1 + \varepsilon^2 b^2 L_1 + \varepsilon^4 b^4 L_2 + \dots) \quad (3.6)$$

上式中 a, b 为波幅因子; c 为线性重力波波速, 它由下式确定

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{(1-\sigma)r}{\sigma+r}} = \sqrt{1-\sigma} \quad (3.7)$$

$R_i, L_i (i=1, 2, 3, \dots)$ 是待定常数, 它们是为了消除下述方程中的长期项而引进的. 引入列向量 $U = (\xi, w_1, w_2)^T$, 并且作摄动展开

$$U = \varepsilon U_1 + \varepsilon^2 U_2 + \dots \quad (3.8)$$

利用上述变换和展开, 基本方程组(2.1)可以化为含有各阶 ε 的方程, $\varepsilon^2, \varepsilon^3, \varepsilon^4$ 和 ε^5 的系数将罗列于下:

1. $O(\varepsilon^2)$

在这一阶有如下方程:

$$M_0 k \frac{\partial U_1}{\partial \xi} + \bar{M}_0 l \frac{\partial U_1}{\partial \eta} = 0 \quad (3.9)$$

其中

$$M_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -c & 1 & 0 \\ -c & 0 & -r \\ 1-\sigma & -c & -\sigma c \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{M}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} c & 1 & 1 \\ c & 0 & -r \\ 1-\sigma & c & +\sigma c \end{pmatrix}$$

我们在此只考虑准简单波, 因而可求得(3.9)的解

$$U_1 = a f_1(\xi) R + b g_1(\eta) \bar{R} \quad (3.10)$$

其中列向量 R, \bar{R} 满足

$$M_0 R = 0, \quad \bar{M}_0 \bar{R} = 0 \\ R = (1, c, c/r)^T, \quad \bar{R} = (1, -c, -c/r)^T$$

由(3.10)式可求得界面展开式的一阶项

$$\xi_1 = a f_1(\xi) + b g_1(\eta) \quad (3.11)$$

$f_1(\xi), g_1(\eta)$ 为待定函数, 它们在求解 $O(\varepsilon^4)$ 方程时才可确定, 这与 KdV 型表面孤立波和 KdV 型界面孤立波的情形不一样 (Mirie 和 Su 1984, 戴世强 1983).

2. $O(\varepsilon^3)$

我们可得如下方程:

$$M_0 k \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial \xi} + S_2 k f_1 \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \xi} + \bar{M}_0 l \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial \eta} + \bar{S}_2 l g_1 \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial \eta} = 0 \quad (3.12)$$

上式中

$$S_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2a^2 kc \\ -\frac{2a^2 kc}{r} \\ a^2 kc^2 \left(1 - \frac{\sigma}{r^2}\right) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{S}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2b^2 lc \\ +\frac{2b^2 lc}{r} \\ b^2 l^2 c^2 \left(1 - \frac{\sigma}{r^2}\right) \end{pmatrix}$$

可求得

$$U_2 = a^2 f_1^2(\xi) R_1 + b^2 g_1^2(\eta) \bar{R}_1 + a^2 f_2(\xi) R + b^2 g_2(\eta) \bar{R} \quad (3.13)$$

其中

$$R_1 = \left(0, -c, -\frac{c}{r^2}\right)^T, \quad \bar{R}_1 = \left(0, c, \frac{c}{r^2}\right)^T$$

由(3.13)得界面升高的二阶项

$$\xi_2 = a^2 f_2(\xi) + b^2 g_2(\eta) \quad (3.14)$$

式中 $f_2(\xi)$, $g_2(\eta)$ 为待定函数, 由 $O(\varepsilon^5)$ 方程确定.

3. $O(\varepsilon^4)$

我们可导出 ε^4 阶的方程:

$$\begin{aligned} & M_0 k \frac{\partial U_3}{\partial \xi} + S_1 f_1' + S_2 f_1 f_1' + S_3 f_1^2 f_1' + S_4 f_1'' + S_5 f_2 f_1' \\ & + S_6 g_1' f_1' + S_7 f_1 f_1' + S_8 f_1 g_1 f_1' + S_9 g_1 f_1' + S_{10} g_2 f_1' \\ & + S_{11} f_1' + \bar{M}_0 l \frac{\partial U_3}{\partial \eta} + \bar{S}_1 g_1' + \bar{S}_2 g_1 g_1' + \bar{S}_3 g_1^2 g_1' + \bar{S}_4 g_1'' \\ & + \bar{S}_5 g_2 g_1' + \bar{S}_6 f_1^2 g_1' + \bar{S}_7 g_1 g_1' + \bar{S}_8 f_1 g_1 g_1' + \bar{S}_9 f_1 g_1' \\ & + \bar{S}_{10} f_2 g_1' + \bar{S}_{11} g_1' = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.15)$$

上式中

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} -R_1 a^3 k c \\ -R_1 a^3 k c \\ -R_1 a^3 k c^2 \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{r}\right) \end{pmatrix}, & S_3 &= \begin{pmatrix} -3a^3 k c \\ -3a^3 c / r^2 \\ -3a^3 c^2 \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{r^3}\right) \end{pmatrix} \\ S_4 &= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{6} a k^3 c \\ -\frac{1}{6} r^2 a k^3 c \\ \frac{1}{2} a k^3 c^3 (1 + \sigma r) \end{pmatrix}, & S_5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 2a^3 k c \\ -2a^3 k c / r \\ a^3 k c^2 \left(1 - \frac{\sigma}{r^2}\right) \end{pmatrix} \\ S_6 &= \begin{pmatrix} a b^2 k c \\ a b^2 k c / r^2 \\ a b^2 k c^2 \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{r^3}\right) \end{pmatrix}, & S_7 &= \begin{pmatrix} 2a^3 k c \\ -2a^3 k c / r \\ a^3 k c^2 \left(1 - \frac{\sigma}{r^2}\right) \end{pmatrix} \\ S_8 &= \begin{pmatrix} -2a^2 b k c \\ -2b^2 b k c / r^2 \\ 2a^2 b k c^2 \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{r^3}\right) \end{pmatrix}, & S_9 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -a^2 b k c^2 \left(1 - \frac{\sigma}{r^2}\right) \end{pmatrix} \\ S_{10} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -a b^2 k c^2 \left(1 - \frac{\sigma}{r^2}\right) \end{pmatrix}, & S_{11} &= \begin{pmatrix} 2a k l c \theta_0' \\ 2a k l c \theta_0' \\ 2(1 - \sigma) a k l \theta_0' \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$\bar{S}_1, \bar{S}_3 \dots \bar{S}_{11}$ 由上面 $S_1, S_3 \dots S_{11}$ 中 $R_1, a, b, k, l, c, \theta_0'$ 换成 $L_1, b, a, l, k, -c, \varphi_0'$ 后而得到的表达式.

令向量 L, \bar{L} 满足

$$LM_0 = 0, \quad \bar{L}\bar{M}_0 = 0$$

可求得

$$L = \left(1, \frac{\sigma}{r}, \frac{1}{c}\right), \quad \bar{L} = \left(1, \frac{\sigma}{r}, -\frac{1}{c}\right) \quad (3.16)$$

令

$$U_3 = F_3(\xi, \eta)R + G_3(\xi, \eta)\bar{R} \quad (3.17)$$

将(3.17)代入(3.15)式, 并用左本征矢 L 左乘该方程, 并且注意到

$$LS_2 = LS_6 = LS_7 = LS_8 = LS_9 = LS_{10} = 0$$

$$L\bar{S}_1 = L\bar{S}_2 = L\bar{S}_3 = L\bar{S}_5 = L\bar{S}_6 = L\bar{S}_7 = L\bar{S}_8 = L\bar{S}_{10} = L\bar{S}_{11} = 0$$

可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} L\bar{M}_0 R l \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial \eta} + LS_1 f_1' + LS_3 f_1^2 f_1' + LS_4 f_1''' + LS_6 g_1^2 f_1' \\ + LS_{11} f_1' + L\bar{S}_4 g_1'' + L\bar{S}_8 f_1 g_1 g_1' = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.18)$$

式中

$$L\bar{M}_0 R = \frac{4(1-\sigma)}{c}, \quad LS_1 = -2R_1 a^3 k c \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{r}\right)$$

$$LS_3 = -6a^3 k c \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{r^3}\right), \quad LS_4 = \frac{1}{3c} a k^3 [c^2(1+\sigma r) - 3T]$$

$$LS_6 = 2ab^2 k c \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{r^3}\right), \quad LS_{11} = \frac{4(1-\sigma)}{c} a k l \theta_0'$$

$$L\bar{S}_4 = \frac{2}{3c} b l^3 [c^2(1+\sigma r) - 3T], \quad L\bar{S}_8 = 4a^2 c l c \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{r^3}\right)$$

为了消除(3.18)式中的长期项, 须令

$$LS_1 f_1' + LS_3 f_1^2 f_1' + LS_4 f_1''' = 0 \quad (3.19)$$

令

$$R_1 = -\frac{\left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{r^3}\right)}{2\left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{r}\right)}, \quad k^2 = -3a^2 \frac{\left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{r^3}\right)c^2}{c^2(1+\sigma r) - 3T}$$

(3.19)式化成

$$f_1' - 6f_1^2 f_1' - f_1''' = 0 \quad (3.20)$$

这是常微分方程形式的mKdV方程, 它有解:

$$f_1 = \operatorname{sech} \xi \quad (3.21)$$

此时必须保证下列条件成立才有孤立波解.

$$T > \frac{c^2(1+\sigma r)}{3} \quad (3.22)$$

用同样方法可以得到 G_3 的方程, 可以求得

$$L_1 = R_1, \quad l^2 = -3b^2 \frac{\left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{r^3}\right)c^2}{c^2(1+\sigma r) - 3T} = \frac{b^2}{a^2} k^2$$

$$g_1 = \operatorname{sech} \eta$$

在方程(3.18)中还有间接长期项存在, 也必须消除, 需令

$$LS_0 g_1' f_1' + LS_{11} f_1' = 0 \quad (3.23)$$

由此得

$$\theta_0' = -\frac{c^2 b^2 \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{r^3}\right)}{2(1-\sigma)l} g_1^2$$

$$\theta_0 = -\frac{c^2 b^2 \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{r^3}\right)}{2(1-\sigma)l} \int_{-\infty}^{\eta} g_1^2 d\eta = -\frac{c^2 b^2 \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{r^3}\right)}{2(1-\sigma)l} (\tanh \eta + 1) \quad (3.24)$$

同理可求得

$$\varphi_0 = -\frac{c^2 a^2 \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{r^3}\right)}{2(1-\sigma)k} \int_{+\infty}^{\xi} f_1^2 d\xi = -\frac{c^2 a^2 \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{r^3}\right)}{2(1-\sigma)k} (\tanh \xi - 1) \quad (3.25)$$

最后, F_3 的一致有效解应满足的方程:

$$\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial \eta} = \frac{L\tilde{S}_4}{L\tilde{M}_0 R l} g_1''' + \frac{L\tilde{S}_8}{L\tilde{M}_0 R l} f_1 g_1 g_1'$$

可解得

$$F_3 = R_1 \left(b^3 g_1'' - \frac{ab^2}{2} f_1 g_1^2 \right) + a^3 f_3(\xi)$$

$$= R_1 \left(b^3 g_1 - 2b^3 g_1^3 - \frac{ab^2}{2} f_1 g_1^2 \right) + a^3 f_3(\xi) \quad (3.26)$$

同理可求得 G_3

$$G_3 = L_1 \left(a^3 f_1 - 2a^3 f_1^3 - \frac{a^2 b}{2} g_1 f_1^2 \right) + b^3 g_3(\eta) \quad (3.27)$$

$f_3(\xi)$, $g_3(\eta)$ 为待定函数.

4. $O(e^5)$

可求得 e^5 阶的系数为

$$M_0 k \frac{\partial U_4}{\partial \xi} + a S_1 f_1' + a^2 S_2 f_2 f_2' + T_1 (f_1^2 f_2)' + a S_4 f_1''$$

$$+ T_2 f_1^3 f_1' + T_3 (f_1 f_1'')' + T_4 g_1^2 f_1' + T_5 f_1 g_1^2 f_1'$$

$$+ T_6 f_1' + a S_{11} S_2' + \tilde{M}_0 l \frac{\partial U_4}{\partial \eta} + b \tilde{S}_1 g_1' + b^2 \tilde{S}_2 g_2 g_2'$$

$$+ \tilde{T}_1 (g_1^2 g_2)' + b \tilde{S}_4 g_1'' + \tilde{T}_2 g_1^2 g_1' + \tilde{T}_3 (g_1 g_1'')' + \tilde{T}_4 f_1^2 g_1'$$

$$+ \tilde{T}_5 f_1^2 g_1 g_1' + \tilde{T}_6 g_1' + b \tilde{S}_{11} g_1' = 0 \quad (3.28)$$

式中

$$T_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -a^4 c \\ -\frac{a^4 c}{r^2} \\ -a^4 c^2 \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{r^3}\right) \end{pmatrix}, \quad T_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2a^4 c^2 \left(1 - \frac{\sigma}{r^4}\right) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3}a^2c \\ a^2c^2(-1+\sigma) \end{pmatrix}, \quad T_4 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{a^2b^2c}{r^2} \\ a^2b^2c^2\left(1+\frac{\sigma}{r^3}\right) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2a^2b^2c^2\left(1-\frac{\sigma}{r^4}\right) \end{pmatrix}, \quad T_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 2aklc\theta'_{1\eta} \\ 2(1-\sigma)akl\theta'_{1\eta} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\bar{T}_1, \bar{T}_2, \bar{T}_3, \bar{T}_4, \bar{T}_5, \bar{T}_6$ 对应于 $T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4, T_5, T_6$ 中 $a, b, k, l, c, \theta'_{1\eta}$ 换成 $b, a, l, k, -c, \varphi'_{1\xi}$ 后的值.

令

$$U_4 = F_4(\xi, \eta)R + G_4(\xi, \eta)\bar{R} \quad (3.29)$$

代入(3.28), 并用左本征矢 L 左乘该式. 为了消除长期项, 须令

$$aLS_1f_2' + LT_1(f_1^2f_2)' + aLS_4f_2'' + LT_2f_1^3f_1' + LT_3(f_1f_1'')' = 0$$

上式可化为

$$f_2' - 6(f_1^2f_2)' - f_2'' + m_1f_1^3f_1'' + m_2(f_1f_1'')' = 0 \quad (3.30)$$

其中

$$m_1 = \frac{2\left(1-\frac{\sigma}{r^4}\right)}{1+\frac{\sigma}{r^3}}, \quad m_2 = \frac{3k^2\left(1+\frac{\sigma}{r^3}\right)}{2a^2(\sigma-1)}$$

积分(3.30)后可得

$$f_2 - 6f_1^2f_2 - f_2'' = -m_2f_1^2 + \left(2m_2 - \frac{m_1}{4}\right)f_1^4 \quad (3.31)$$

为了求解(3.31), 设

$$f_2 = f_1' H_1 \quad (3.32)$$

代入(3.31)式后可得

$$(f_1'^2 H_1')' = -f_1' \left[-m_2 f_1^2 + \left(2m_2 - \frac{m_1}{4}\right) f_1^4 \right]$$

由此求得

$$H_1 = \int f_1'^{-2} \left(\int f_1' \left[m_2 f_1^2 + \left(\frac{m_1}{4} - 2m_2 \right) f_1^4 \right] d\xi \right) d\xi$$

$$= a_1 \frac{f_1^2}{f_1'} + a_2 \int_0^\xi f_1 d\xi \quad (3.33)$$

其中

$$a_1 = \frac{m_2}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{m_1}{4} - 2m_2 \right)$$

$$a_2 = -\frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{m_1}{4} - 2m_2 \right)$$

在求解过程中, 我们利用了以下关系式

$$f_1'' = f_1 - 2f_1^3 \quad (3.34)$$

$$f_1'^2 = f_1^2 - f_1^4 \quad (3.35)$$

由(3.32), (3.33)可得

$$f_2 = a_1 f_1^2 + a_2 f_1' \int_0^\xi f_1 d\xi = a_1 \operatorname{sech}^2 \xi - a_2 \operatorname{sech} \xi \operatorname{th} \xi \operatorname{arctg}(\operatorname{sh} \xi) \quad (3.36)$$

类似地可求得

$$g_2 = \bar{a}_1 g_1^2 + \bar{a}_2 g_1' \int_0^\eta g_1 d\eta = \bar{a}_1 \operatorname{sech}^2 \eta - \bar{a}_2 \operatorname{sech} \eta \operatorname{th} \eta \operatorname{arctg}(\operatorname{sh} \eta) \quad (3.37)$$

其中

$$\bar{a}_1 = \frac{\bar{m}_2}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{\bar{m}_1}{4} - 2\bar{m}_2 \right)$$

$$\bar{a}_2 = -\frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{\bar{m}_1}{4} - 2\bar{m}_2 \right)$$

此处

$$\bar{m}_1 = \frac{2 \left(1 - \frac{\sigma}{r^4} \right)}{1 + \frac{\sigma}{r^2}}$$

$$\bar{m}_2 = \frac{3l^2 \left(1 + \frac{\sigma}{r^4} \right)}{2b^2(\sigma - 1)}$$

由(3.14)可得界面升高二阶项为

$$\xi_2 = a^2 \left(a_1 f_1^2 + a_2 f_1' \int_0^\xi f_1 d\xi \right) + b^2 \left(\bar{a}_1 g_1^2 + \bar{a}_2 g_1' \int_0^\eta g_1 d\eta \right) \quad (3.38)$$

(3.28)中间接长期项也须消除, 令

$$L T_0 f_1' + L T_0 f_1 g_1^2 f_1' = 0 \quad (3.39)$$

可解得相移函数 θ_1

$$\theta_1 = -\frac{ab^2c^3}{2(1-\sigma)l} \int_{-\infty}^{\eta} f_1 g_1^2 d\eta = -\frac{ab^2c^3}{2(1-\sigma)l} (\tanh \eta + 1) f_1 \quad (3.40)$$

类似可求得

$$\varphi_1 = -\frac{4b^2c^3}{2(1-\sigma)k} \int_{+\infty}^{\xi} f_1^2 g_1 d\xi = -\frac{a_1 b c^3}{2(1-\sigma)k} (\tanh \xi - 1) g_1 \quad (3.41)$$

由 F_4 满足的方程

$$L \bar{M}_0 R l \frac{\partial F_4}{\partial \eta} + b L \bar{S}_4 g_1'' + L \bar{T}_2 g_1^3 g_1' + L \bar{T}_3 (g_1 g_1')' + L \bar{T}_0 f_1^2 g_1 g_1' = 0 \quad (3.42)$$

可得到

$$\frac{\partial F_4}{\partial \eta} = R_1 b^4 g_1'' + 2Q b^4 g_1^3 g_1' + P b^2 (g_1 g_1')' - 2a^2 b^2 Q f_1^2 g_1 g_1' \quad (3.43)$$

其中

$$P = \frac{1}{3} c^2$$

$$Q = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{\sigma}{r^4} \right) c^2}{4(1-\sigma)} = -\frac{c^2}{4\sigma}$$

可求得

$$F_4 = R_1 b^4 g''_2 + \frac{1}{2} Q b^4 g_1^4 + P b^2 g_1 g_1'' - a^2 b^2 Q f_1^2 g_1^2 + a^4 f_4(\xi) \quad (3.44)$$

类似有

$$G_4 = R_1 a^4 f''_2 + \frac{1}{2} Q a^4 f_1^4 + P a^2 f_1 f_1'' - a^2 b^2 Q f_1^2 g_1^2 + b^4 g_4(\eta) \quad (3.45)$$

其中 $f_4(\xi)$, $g_4(\eta)$ 为待定函数。

四、结果与讨论

1. 波高和最大波幅

界面升高为

$$\begin{aligned} \xi = & a f_1 e + a^2 e^2 \left(a_1 f_1 + a_2 f_1' \int_0^\xi f_1 d\xi_1 \right) + b g_1 e \\ & + b^2 e^2 \left(\bar{a}_1 g_1 + \bar{a}_2 g_1' \int_0^\eta g_1 d\eta_1 \right) + O(e^3) \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

令碰撞前的最大波幅分别为 ε_R , ε_L , 则

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_R = \xi(1, 0) &= \varepsilon a + \varepsilon^2 a^2 a_1 + O(\varepsilon^3) \\ \varepsilon_L = \xi(0, 1) &= \varepsilon b + \varepsilon^2 b^2 \bar{a}_1 + O(\varepsilon^3) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.2)$$

(4.1)又可写成

$$\begin{aligned} \xi = & \varepsilon_R f_1 + \varepsilon_L g_1 + \varepsilon_R^2 (a_1 f_1^2 + a_2 f_1' - a_1 f_1) \\ & + \varepsilon_L^2 (\bar{a}_1 g_1^2 + \bar{a}_2 g_1' - \bar{a}_1 g_1) + O(\varepsilon_R^3) + O(\varepsilon_L^3) \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

可求得最大波幅

$$A_{\max} = |\varepsilon_R + \varepsilon_L| \quad (4.4)$$

上式表明在二阶近似下, 最大波幅为碰撞前波幅的线性叠加, 非线性项可望在更高阶出现。

2. 波速

由(3.5), (3.6)式可得波速

$$c_1 = c(1 + \varepsilon_R R_1 - a_1 R_1 \varepsilon_R^2) + O(\varepsilon_R^3) \quad (4.5)$$

$$|c_2| = c(1 + \varepsilon_L R_1 - \bar{a}_1 R_1 \varepsilon_L^2) + O(\varepsilon_L^3) \quad (4.6)$$

3. 相移

由(3.1), (3.2)式得

$$\xi = \frac{k}{a} \varepsilon_R (1 - a_1 \varepsilon_R) (x - c_1 t + \Theta) \quad (4.7)$$

$$\eta = \frac{l}{b} \varepsilon_L (1 - \bar{a}_1 \varepsilon_L) (x + c_2 t + \Phi) \quad (4.8)$$

其中

$$\Theta = \varepsilon_L \left[\frac{b}{l} (\tanh \eta + 1) - \frac{\bar{a}_1 b}{l} (\tanh \eta + 1) \varepsilon_L + \frac{c^3 b}{2(1-\sigma)l} (\tanh \eta + 1) f_1 \varepsilon_R \right] \quad (4.9)$$

$$\Phi = \varepsilon_R \left[\frac{a}{k} (\tanh \xi - 1) - \frac{a_1 a}{k} (\tanh \xi - 1) \varepsilon_B - \frac{c^3 a}{2(1-\sigma)k} (\tanh \xi - 1) g_1 \varepsilon_L \right]$$

由(4.9)式知, 对于右行波, 碰撞前后的相移为

$$\Delta\Theta = \varepsilon_L \left(\frac{b}{l} - \frac{\bar{a}_1 b}{l} \varepsilon_L + \frac{c^3 b}{2(1-\sigma)l} f_1 \varepsilon_R \right) \quad (4.10)$$

上式中最后一项代表了碰撞后波内各点有不同的相移, 这导致波的变形, 右行波的情形也是这样。进一步分析表明这种变形波可进一步演化成原来的波形尾随着色散波群。

4. 波形

在二阶近似及不考虑非均匀相移的情况下, 我们计算了两 mKdV 孤立波迎撞过程中波形的变化, 从式(3.1)~(3.6)及(4.1)出发, 取 $a=1$, $b=0.5$, $\varepsilon=0.1$, $\sigma=0.0735$, 计算结果如图 1 所示, 由该图可知两 mKdV 孤立波相互作用后, 波形保持原来的形状, 这与 Fornberg 和 Whitham 直接从 mKdV 方程出发的追撞计算结果相一致。

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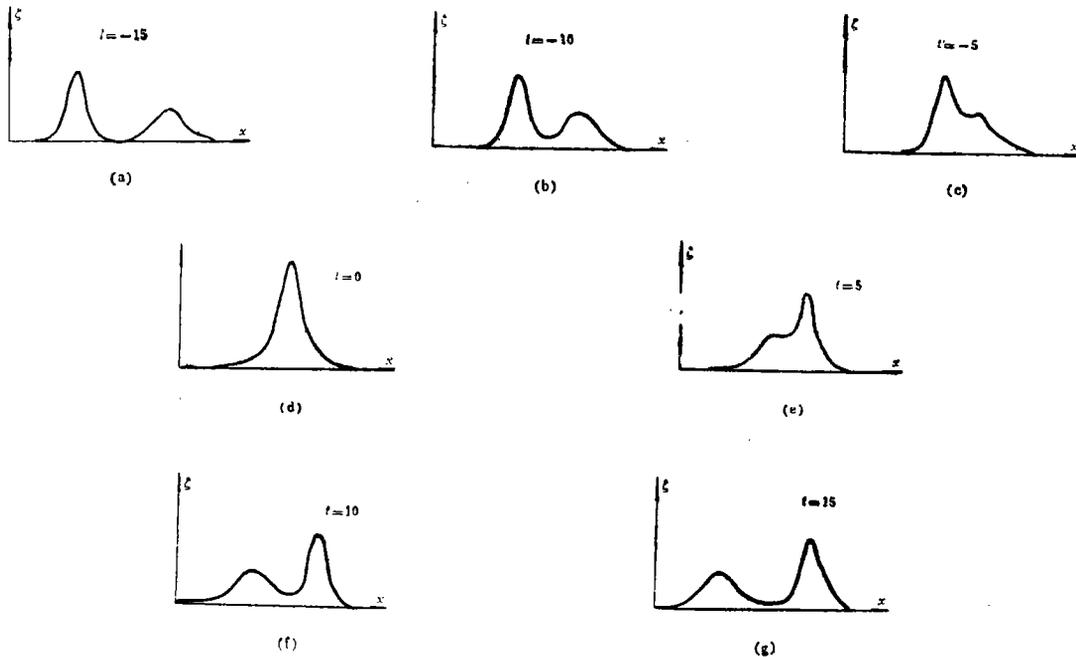


图1 两个mKdV孤立波的迎撞

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Head-on Collision between Two mKdV Solitary Waves in a Two-Layer Fluid System

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Abstract

In this paper, based on the equations presented in[2], the head-on collision between two solitary waves described by the modified KdV equation (the mKdV equation, for short) is investigated by using the reductive perturbation method combined with the PLK method. These waves propagate at the interface of a two-fluid system, in which the density ratio of the two fluids equals the square of the depth ratio of the fluids. The second order perturbation solution is obtained. It is found that in the case of disregarding the nonuniform phase shift, the solitary waves preserve their original profiles after collision, which agrees with Fornberg and Whitham's numerical result of overtaking collision^[6]; whereas after considering the nonuniform phase shift, the wave profiles may deform after collision.

Key words mKdV solitary wave, head-on collision, perturbation method