

# Gerdjikov-Ivanov 方程的精确解\*

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研究在量子场理论、弱非线性色散水波、非线性光学等领域中出现的 Gerdjikov-Ivanov 方程. 对 Gerdjikov-Ivanov 方程的研究会导出具有高次非线性项的非线性数学物理方程. 选取 Liénard 方程作为辅助常微分方程, 借助于它并根据齐次平衡原则, 求解了 Gerdjikov-Ivanov 方程, 得到了该方程的包络孤立波解和包络正弦波解.

关键词: 齐次平衡原则, F 展开法, Gerdjikov-Ivanov 方程, 包络孤立波解

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## 1. 引言

现代物理学的进展在很大程度上将依赖于非线性数学及求解非线性方程方法的进展<sup>[1]</sup>. 近年来, 多种获取非线性数学物理方程精确解的方法陆续被提出, 例如反散射方法<sup>[2]</sup>、Hirota 双线性算子方法<sup>[3]</sup>、齐次平衡方法<sup>[4,5]</sup>、双曲正切函数展开法及其扩展方法<sup>[6]</sup>、Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法<sup>[7]</sup>、F 展开法<sup>[8-17]</sup>等等. F 展开法最初是为了概括 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法<sup>[7]</sup>而提出来的, 它揭示了复杂的非线性偏微分方程和辅助常微分方程之间的关系.

本文考虑 Gerdjikov-Ivanov 方程<sup>[18,19]</sup>

$$iq_t + q_{xx} - iq^2 q_x^* + \frac{1}{2} q^3 q^{*2} = 0. \quad (1)$$

此方程出现在许多领域, 如量子场理论、弱非线性色散水波、非线性光学等, 因而对此方程的精确求解是十分有意义的工作.

对 Gerdjikov-Ivanov 方程(1)的研究将导出具有高次非线性项的非线性数学物理方程, 由于较强的非线性, 已有的研究文献给出精确解的很少. 在本文中, 我们尝试借助于 Liénard 方程作为辅助常微分方程并根据齐次平衡原则来研究方程(1)的精确解. 这个 Liénard 方程<sup>[20]</sup>是

$$F'^2 = AF^2 + BF^4 + CF^6. \quad (2)$$

可以直接验证, 方程(2)有下列解:

$$F(\xi) = \left( \frac{1}{\cosh 2\sqrt{A\xi - \sigma}} \right)^{1/2} \quad (\sigma < 1), \quad (3)$$

此时  $A > 0, B = 2\sigma A, C = (\sigma^2 - 1)A$ ;

$$F(\xi) = \left( \frac{1}{\xi^2 + \sigma} \right)^{1/2} \quad (\sigma > 0), \quad (4)$$

此时  $A = 0, B = 1, C = -\sigma$ ;

$$F(\xi) = \left( \frac{1}{\sigma \pm \sin 2\xi} \right)^{1/2} \quad (\sigma > 1), \quad (5)$$

此时  $A = -1, B = 2\sigma, C = 1 - \sigma^2$ .

值得注意的是, 方程(2)还有其他解, 限于篇幅我们略去这些解.

用本文方法还可求解 DNLS 方程<sup>[21]</sup>

$$iu_t + u_{xx} \pm i(|u|^2 u)_x = 0;$$

Chen-Lee-Liu 方程<sup>[22]</sup>

$$iu_t + u_{xx} + i|u|^2 u_x = 0;$$

Ablowitz 方程<sup>[23]</sup>

$$iu_t - u_{xx} + 4iu^2 u_x^* - 8|u|^4 u = 0;$$

Rongwala-Rao 方程<sup>[24]</sup>

$$u_{xt} + u + iT|u|^2 u_x = 0 \quad (T = \pm 1)$$

等. 限于篇幅, 这些方程的结果不再一一给出.

## 2. Gerdjikov-Ivanov 方程的行波解

由于方程(1)中的  $q = q(x, t)$  是复函数, 故设<sup>[25]</sup>

$$q(x, t) = a(\xi) \exp\{i[\psi(\xi) - \omega t]\}, \quad (6)$$

式中  $\xi = x - vt, a(\xi) \neq 0, \psi(\xi) > 0, \psi(\xi)$  为待定实函数,  $\omega, v$  为待定常数. 将(6)式代入方程(1), 消去因子  $\exp\{i[\psi(\xi) - \omega t]\}$ , 并令实部和虚部分别为零,

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得  $\psi(\xi)$  及  $\alpha(\xi)$  的方程组

$$a''(\xi) - \alpha(\xi)\psi'^2(\xi) + v\alpha(\xi)\psi'(\xi) + \omega\alpha(\xi) - a^3(\xi)\psi'(\xi) + \frac{1}{2}a^5(\xi) = 0, \quad (7)$$

$$-v\alpha'(\xi) + 2a'(\xi)\psi'(\xi) + \alpha(\xi)\psi''(\xi) - a^2(\xi)\alpha'(\xi) = 0. \quad (8)$$

为简化方程组(7)(8),令

$$\psi'(\xi) = \frac{v}{2} + \frac{1}{4}a^2(\xi). \quad (9)$$

将(9)式代入方程(8),可使方程(8)自动成立.将(9)式代入方程(7),得

$$a''(\xi) + \left(\frac{v^2}{4} + \omega\right)a(\xi) - \frac{1}{2}va^3(\xi) + \frac{3}{16}a^5(\xi) = 0. \quad (10)$$

于是,求解方程组(7)(8)的问题简化为由方程(10)解出  $a(\xi)$ ,然后将  $a(\xi)$  代入(9)式,积分后求出  $\psi(\xi)$ .考虑到  $a''$  与  $a^5$  的齐次平衡,设方程(10)的解具有下列形式:

$$a(\xi) = \alpha F(\xi) \quad (\alpha > 0), \quad (11)$$

式中  $F(\xi)$  满足辅助常微分方程(2).将(11)式代入方程(10),注意利用方程(2)并消去公因子  $\alpha F$ ,得

$$\left(A + \frac{v^2}{4} + \omega\right) + \left(2B - \frac{1}{2}v\alpha^2\right)F^2(\xi) + \left(3C + \frac{3}{16}\alpha^4\right)F^4(\xi) = 0. \quad (12)$$

令(12)式中  $F^0, F^2$  与  $F^4$  的系数为零,得到  $\alpha, v$  和  $\omega$  的代数方程组( $A, B$  和  $C$  视为已知参数)

$$\begin{aligned} A + \frac{v^2}{4} + \omega &= 0, \\ 2B - \frac{1}{2}v\alpha^2 &= 0, \\ 3C + \frac{3}{16}\alpha^4 &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

下面我们分三种情形来进行讨论.

**情形 1** 当  $A > 0, B = 2\sigma A, C = (\sigma^2 - 1)A$  时,对方程组(13)求解后可得

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \mathfrak{A}(1 - \sigma^2)A \mathfrak{J}^{1/4}, \\ v &= 2\sigma\sqrt{\frac{A}{1 - \sigma^2}}, \\ \omega &= -\frac{A}{1 - \sigma^2}, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

式中  $\sigma^2 < 1$ .将解(14)及(3)式代入(11)式,得

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(\xi) &= \mathfrak{A}(1 - \sigma^2)A \mathfrak{J}^{1/4} \left( \frac{1}{\cosh 2\sqrt{A\xi} - \sigma} \right)^{1/2}, \\ \xi &= x - 2\sigma\sqrt{\frac{A}{1 - \sigma^2}}t. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当取 } A &= -\left(\omega + \frac{v^2}{4}\right), \sigma = \frac{v}{4\sqrt{\omega + \frac{3}{16}v^2}}, \beta = 0, \delta \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 时 (15) 式的结果与文献 [18] 中 (3.15) 式取正} \end{aligned}$$

值的情形相似.将(14)(15)式代入(9)式,积分后得

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(\xi) &= \sigma\sqrt{\frac{A}{1 - \sigma^2}}\xi \\ &+ \arctan \frac{\exp(2\sqrt{A\xi}) - \sigma}{\sqrt{1 - \sigma^2}} + \xi_0. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

将(14)–(16)式代入(6)式,得 Gerdjikov-Ivanov 方程(1)的精确解

$$\begin{aligned} u_1(x, t) &= \mathfrak{A}(1 - \sigma^2)A \mathfrak{J}^{1/4} \left( \frac{1}{\cosh 2\sqrt{A\xi} - \sigma} \right)^{1/2} \\ &\times \exp \left\{ i \left[ \sigma\sqrt{\frac{A}{1 - \sigma^2}}\xi \right. \right. \\ &+ \arctan \frac{\exp(2\sqrt{A\xi}) - \sigma}{\sqrt{1 - \sigma^2}} \\ &\left. \left. + \xi_0 + \frac{A}{1 - \sigma^2}t \right] \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

式中  $A > 0, \sigma^2 < 1, \xi = x - 2\sigma\sqrt{\frac{A}{1 - \sigma^2}}t, \xi_0$  为积分常数.

显然,

$$|u_1(x, t)|^2 = \frac{4\sqrt{(1 - \sigma^2)A}}{\cosh 2\sqrt{A\xi} - \sigma}.$$

**情形 2** 当  $A = 0, B = 1, C = -\sigma, \sigma > 0$  时,对方程组(13)求解后可得

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= 2\sigma^{1/4}, \\ v &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma}}, \\ \omega &= -\frac{1}{4\sigma}, \\ \sigma &> 0. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

将解(17)及(4)式代入(11)式,得

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(\xi) &= 2\sigma^{1/4} \left( \frac{1}{\xi^2 + \sigma} \right)^{1/2}, \\ \xi &= x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma}}t. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

将(17)(18)式代入(9)式,积分后得

$$\psi(\xi) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\sigma}}\xi + \arctan \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{\sigma}} + \xi_0. \quad (19)$$

将(17)–(19)式代入(6)式,得 Gerdjikov-Ivanov 方程(1)的精确解

$$u_2(x, t) = 2\sigma^{1/4} \left( \frac{1}{\left(x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma}}t\right)^2 + \sigma} \right)^{1/2} \times \exp \left\{ i \left[ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\sigma}} \left(x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma}}t\right) + \arctan \frac{x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma}}t}{\sqrt{\sigma}} + \xi_0 + \frac{1}{4\sigma}t \right] \right\},$$

式中参数  $\sigma > 0$ ,  $\xi_0$  为积分常数. 显然,

$$|u_2(x, t)|^2 = \frac{4\sqrt{\sigma}}{\left(x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma}}t\right)^2 + \sigma}.$$

情形 3 当  $A = -1, B = 2\sigma, C = 1 - \sigma^2, \sigma > 1$  时, 对方程组 (13) 求解后可得

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \alpha(\sigma^2 - 1)^{1/4}, \\ v &= \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 - 1}}, \\ \omega &= -\frac{1}{\sigma^2 - 1}. \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

将解 (20) 及 (5) 式代入 (11) 式得

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(\xi) &= \alpha(\sigma^2 - 1)^{1/4} \left( \frac{1}{\sigma \pm \sin 2\xi} \right)^{1/2}, \\ \xi &= x - \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 - 1}}t. \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

将 (20) (21) 式代入 (9) 式积分后得

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(\xi) &= \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 - 1}}\xi \\ &\quad - \arctan \left[ \sqrt{\frac{\sigma - 1}{\sigma + 1}} \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \xi \right) \right] + \xi_0 \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

或

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(\xi) &= \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 - 1}}\xi \\ &\quad - \arctan \left[ \sqrt{\frac{\sigma + 1}{\sigma - 1}} \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \xi \right) \right] + \xi_0. \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

将 (20) (22) 式代入 (6) 式, 得 Gerdjikov-Ivanov 方程

(1) 的精确解

$$\begin{aligned} u_3(x, t) &= \alpha(\sigma^2 - 1)^{1/4} \left( \frac{1}{\sigma + \sin 2\xi} \right)^{1/2} \\ &\quad \times \exp \left\{ i \left[ \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 - 1}}\xi \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \arctan \left( \sqrt{\frac{\sigma - 1}{\sigma + 1}} \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \xi \right) \right) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \xi_0 + \frac{1}{\sigma^2 - 1}t \right] \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

将 (20) (21) 和 (23) 式代入 (6) 式, 得 Gerdjikov-Ivanov 方程 (1) 的精确解

$$\begin{aligned} u_4(x, t) &= \alpha(\sigma^2 - 1)^{1/4} \left( \frac{1}{\sigma - \sin 2\xi} \right)^{1/2} \\ &\quad \times \exp \left\{ i \left[ \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 - 1}}\xi \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \arctan \left( \sqrt{\frac{\sigma + 1}{\sigma - 1}} \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \xi \right) \right) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \xi_0 + \frac{1}{\sigma^2 - 1}t \right] \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

在  $u_3, u_4$  中,  $\xi = x - \frac{2\sigma}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 - 1}}t, \sigma > 1, \xi_0$  为积分常数. 显然,

$$\begin{aligned} |u_3(x, t)|^2 &= \frac{4\sqrt{\sigma^2 - 1}}{\sigma + \sin 2\xi}, \\ |u_4(x, t)|^2 &= \frac{4\sqrt{\sigma^2 - 1}}{\sigma - \sin 2\xi}. \end{aligned}$$

### 3. 结 论

本文利用 Liénard 方程作为辅助常微分方程, 求解了 Gerdjikov-Ivanov 方程, 得到了其包络钟状孤波解、包络代数孤波解和包络正弦波解. 与文献 [18, 19] 相比, 本文方法更简洁, 结果更丰富. 本文还丰富了 F 展开法的内容.

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## Exact solutions of Gerdjikov-Ivanov equation<sup>\*</sup>

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### Abstract

The Gerdjikov-Ivanov equation which appears in the fields of quanta field theory ,weak nonlinear dispersive water wave , nonlinear optics , etc. , has been discussed. Nonlinear mathematical physics equation with higher order nonlinear terms is deduced in the discussion of Gerdjikov-Ivanov equation. The Liénard equation is chosen as subsidiary ordinary differential equation , with the help of which and according to homogeneous balance principle ,the Gerdjikov-Ivanov equation has been solved ,and the envelope solitary wave solutions and envelope sinusoidal wave solutions have been obtained.

**Keywords** : homogeneous balance principle , F-expansion method , Gerdjikov-Ivanov equation , envelope solitary wave solution

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