

一类非线性扰动 Nizhnik-Novikov-Veselov 系统的 孤立波近似解析解*

莫嘉琪^{1)3)†} 陈贤峰²⁾³⁾

1) (安徽师范大学数学系, 芜湖 241000)

2) (上海交通大学数学系, 上海 200240)

3) (上海高校计算科学 E-研究院 SJTU 研究所, 上海 200240)

(2009 年 8 月 8 日收到; 2009 年 9 月 1 日收到修改稿)

采用了一个简单而有效的技巧, 研究了一类非线性扰动 Nizhnik-Novikov-Veselov 系统. 首先引入一个相应典型系统的孤立波解. 然后利用同伦映射方法得到了原非线性扰动 Nizhnik-Novikov-Veselov 系统的近似解析解.

关键词: 孤立波, 扰动 Nizhnik-Novikov-Veselov 系统, 同伦映射

PACC: 0230

1. 引 言

孤立波在流体力学、场论、光学、等离子学、凝聚态物理、光波散射、量子力学、激波、大气物理、神经网络等等自然科学中都有多方面应用^[1-11]. 研究孤立波解出现了许多新的方法, 例如齐次平衡法^[12]、Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法^[13]、辅助方程法^[14]、双曲函数法^[15]、符号计算代数法^[16]、Riccati 函数法^[17]、(G'/G) 展开法^[18,19]等. 近来, 求解一类非线性问题的方法不断优化. 同伦映射法^[20,21]是其中一种新方法. 近来许多学者, 例如 Graef 和 Kong^[22], Hovhannisyan 和 Vulcanovic^[23], Barbu 和 Cosma^[24] 以及 Ramos^[25] 研究了有关非线性问题. 莫嘉琪等人也研究了非线性问题的激波^[26], 孤波^[27,28], 激光脉冲^[29], 海洋科学^[30] 和大气物理^[31] 等问题. 本文讨论的是与近代物理有关的一个非线性扰动 Nizhnik-Novikov-Veselov 系统, 利用简单而有效的同伦映射方法得到了相应系统的孤立波解的近似展开式.

2. 扰动 Nizhnik-Novikov-Veselov 系统和同伦映射

考虑如下一个非线性扰动 Nizhnik-Novikov-Veselov 系统^[19]:

$$u_t + u_{xxx} - 3v_x u - 3vu_x = f(u, v), \quad (1)$$

$$u_x - v_y = g(u, v), \quad (2)$$

其中 f, g 为扰动项, 它是关于其变量在相应的区域内为充分光滑的函数. 在研究理论物理等学科中的许多相关的应用问题均涉及到本系统.

首先考虑与 (1), (2) 式对应的无扰动项的系统

$$u_t + u_{xxx} - 3v_x u - 3vu_x = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$u_x - v_y = 0, \quad (4)$$

引入自变量行波变换 $\xi = x + ly - st$, 系统 (3), (4) 可变为关于 ξ 的微分方程, 并利用齐次平衡法和 G'/G 展开法^[12,18,19], 不难得到系统 (3), (4) 的行波解. 并进而可分别得到如下四组孤立波解 (U_i, V_i) , $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$:

$$U_1(t, x, y) = -\frac{l\lambda^2}{6}(-2 + 3\operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{\lambda}{2}(x + ly + \lambda^2 t)),$$

* 国家自然科学基金(批准号:40676016,40876010), 中国科学院知识创新工程重要方向项目(批准号:KZCX2-YW-Q03-08), LASG 国家重点实验室专项经费和上海市教育委员会 E-研究院建设计划(批准号:E03004), 公益行业(气象)科研专项(批准号:GYHY200806010)和浙江省自然科学基金(批准号:6090164)资助的课题.

† E-mail: mojqiaqi@mail.ahnu.edu.cn.

$$V_1(t, x, y) = -\frac{\lambda^2}{6}(-2 + 3\text{sech}^2 \frac{\lambda}{2}(x + ly + \lambda^2 t)); \tag{5}$$

$$U_2(t, x, y) = -\frac{l\lambda^2}{2}\text{sech}^2 \frac{\lambda}{2}(x + ly - \lambda^2 t),$$

$$V_2(t, x, y) = -\frac{\lambda^2}{2}\text{sech}^2 \frac{\lambda}{2}(x + ly - \lambda^2 t); \tag{6}$$

$$U_3(t, x, y) = \frac{3C_0}{s + \lambda^2} \left(\frac{\lambda^2}{3} - \frac{\lambda^2}{2}\text{sech}^2 \frac{\lambda}{2} \right. \\ \left. \times \left(x - \frac{3C_0 y}{s + \lambda^2} - st \right) \right) + C_0,$$

$$V_3(t, x, y) = \frac{\lambda^2}{3} - \frac{\lambda^2}{2}\text{sech}^2 \frac{\lambda}{2} \left(x - \frac{3C_0 y}{s + \lambda^2} - st \right); \tag{7}$$

$$U_4(t, x, y) = \frac{-3C_0}{s - \lambda^2} \left(-\frac{\lambda^2}{2}\text{sech}^2 \frac{\lambda}{2} \right. \\ \left. \times \left(x - \frac{3C_0 y}{s - \lambda^2} - st \right) \right) + C_0,$$

$$V_4(t, x, y) = -\frac{\lambda^2}{2}\text{sech}^2 \frac{\lambda}{2} \left(x - \frac{3C_0 y}{s - \lambda^2} - st \right), \tag{8}$$

其中 l, s 和 $C_0 \neq 0, \lambda > 0$ 均为常数.

由于系统(1),(2)具有非零扰动项 $f(u, v)$, $g(u, v)$, 它一般不能求得显式解析精确解. 为此, 我们需要构造其近似解.

为了得到系统(1),(2)孤立波的近似解析解, 我们引入如下的一组同伦映射 $H_i(u, v, s)$ ($i = 1, 2$): $R \times I \rightarrow R^{[20, 21]}$:

$$H_1(u, v, s) = L_1(u) - L_1(\tilde{u}_0) + s[L_1(\tilde{u}_0) - 3v_x u - 3vu_x - f(u, v)], \tag{9}$$

$$H_2(u, v, s) = L_2(u, v) - L_2(\tilde{u}_0, \tilde{v}_0) + s[L_2(\tilde{u}_0, \tilde{v}_0) - g(u, v)], \tag{10}$$

其中 $R = (-\infty, +\infty), I = [0, 1], (\tilde{u}_0, \tilde{v}_0)$ 为系统(1),(2)的一组初始近似函数, 它将在下面确定, 线性算子 L_1, L_2 为

$$L_1(u) = u_t + u_{xxx}, L_2(u, v) = u_x - v_y. \tag{11}$$

显然, 由关系式(9),(10), $H_i(u, v, 1) = 0$ ($i = 1, 2$) 与系统(1),(2)相同. 故扰动系统(1),(2)的解 $(u(t, x, y), v(t, x, y))$ 就是 $H_i(u, v, s) = 0$ ($i = 1, 2$) 的解当 $s \rightarrow 1$ 的情形.

3. 扰动系统孤立波近似解

设

$$u = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u_i(t, x, y) s^i, v = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} v_i(t, x, y) s^i. \tag{12}$$

将(12)式代入式 $H_i(u, v, s) = 0$ ($i = 1, 2$), 比较方程 $H_i(u, v, s) = 0$ ($i = 1, 2$) 关于 s 的同次幂的系数. 由 s 的零次幂的系数得

$$L_1(u_0) = L_1(\tilde{u}_0), L_2(u_0, v_0) = L_2(\tilde{u}_0, \tilde{v}_0). \tag{13}$$

取 \tilde{u}_0, \tilde{v}_0 为系统(3),(4)的一个由(5)式决定的孤子解 U_1, V_1 , 于是可由(5),(13)式得到

$$u_0(t, x, y) = -\frac{l\lambda^2}{6} \left(-2 + 3\text{sech}^2 \frac{\lambda}{2}(x + ly + \lambda^2 t) \right),$$

$$v_0(t, x, y) = -\frac{\lambda^2}{6} \left(-2 + 3\text{sech}^2 \frac{\lambda}{2}(x + ly + \lambda^2 t) \right). \tag{14}$$

在 $H_i(u, v, s) = 0$ ($i = 1, 2$) 中, 由关于 s 的一次幂的系数可得

$$L_1(u_1) = 3(v_{0x}u_0 + v_0u_{0x}) + f(u_0, v_0),$$

$$L_2(u_1, v_1) = g(u_0, v_0).$$

利用 Fourier 变换法, 设 $\bar{u}_0, \bar{v}_0, \bar{u}_1, \bar{f}(u_0, v_0)$ 分别为 $u_0, v_0, u_1, f(u_0, v_0)$ 的 Fourier 变换. 由 $L_1(u_1) = 3(v_{0x}u_0 + v_0u_{0x}) + f(u_0, v_0)$ 得

$$\frac{d\bar{u}_1}{d\lambda} - i\lambda^3 \bar{u}_1 = \frac{3}{2\pi} (\bar{v}_{0x} * \bar{u}_0 + \bar{v}_0 * \bar{u}_{0x}) + \bar{f}(u_0, v_0),$$

其中 $i = \sqrt{-1}, *$ 为卷积, 上述方程在零初值下的解为

$$\bar{u}_1 = \int_0^t \left(\frac{3}{2\pi} (\bar{v}_{0x} * \bar{u}_0 + \bar{v}_0 * \bar{u}_{0x}) + \bar{f}(u_0, v_0) \right) \exp(i\lambda^3(t - \tau)) d\tau.$$

于是

$$u_1(t, x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [3(v_{0x}(\tau, \lambda, y)u_0(\tau, \lambda, y) + v_0(\tau, \lambda, y)u_{0x}(\tau, \lambda, y)) + f(u_0(\tau, \lambda, y)v_0(\tau, \lambda, y))] \times \exp(i(\lambda^3(t - \tau) - \lambda x)) d\lambda d\tau, \tag{15}$$

其中 u_0, v_0 由(14)式表示. 再由 $L_2(u_1, v_1) = g(u_0, v_0)$ 可得

$$v_1(t, x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_y^{\infty} i\lambda [3(v_{0x}(\tau, \lambda, \mu)u_0(\tau, \lambda, \mu) + v_0(\tau, \lambda, \mu)u_{0x}(\tau, \lambda, \mu)) + f(u_0(\tau, \lambda, \mu)v_0(\tau, \lambda, \mu))] \times \exp(i(\lambda^3(t - \tau) - \lambda x)) d\mu d\lambda d\tau + \int_y^{\infty} g(u_0(t, x, \mu)v_0(t, x, \mu)) d\mu. \tag{16}$$

由(9),(10)式,比较 $H_i(u, v, s) = 0 (i = 1, 2)$ 的 s 的二次幂的系数得

$$L_1(u_2) = 3(v_{0x}u_1 + v_1u_{0x}) + f_u(u_0, v_0)u_1 + f_v(u_0, v_0)v_1, \quad (17)$$

$$L_2(u_2, v_2) = g_u(u_0, v_0)u_1 + g_v(u_0, v_0)v_1. \quad (18)$$

同样,不难得到在零初值条件下系统(17),(18)的解为

$$u_2(t, x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [3(v_{0x}(\tau, \lambda, y)u_1(\tau, \lambda, y) + v_1(\tau, \lambda, y)u_{0x}(\tau, \lambda, y)) + f_u(u_0(\cdot, \lambda, y), v_0(t, \lambda, y))u_1(t, \lambda, y) + f_v(u_0(t, \lambda, y), v_0(t, \lambda, y))v_1(t, \lambda, y)] \times \exp(i(\lambda^3(t - \tau) - \lambda x)d\lambda d\tau, \quad (19)$$

$$v_2(t, x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_y^{\infty} i\lambda [3(v_{0x}(\tau, \lambda, \mu)u_1(\tau, \lambda, \mu) + v_1(\tau, \lambda, \mu)u_{0x}(\tau, \lambda, \mu)) + f_u(u_0(\cdot, \lambda, \mu), v_0(t, \lambda, \mu))u_1(t, \lambda, \mu) + f_v(u_0(t, \lambda, \mu), v_0(t, \lambda, \mu))v_1(t, \lambda, \mu)] \times \exp(i(\lambda^3(t - \tau) - \lambda x)d\mu d\lambda d\tau + \int_y^{\infty} [g_u(u_0(t, x, \mu), v_0(t, x, \mu))u_1(t, x, \mu) + g_v(u_0(t, x, \mu), v_0(t, x, \mu))v_1(t, x, \mu)]d\mu. \quad (20)$$

于是,根据同伦映射理论,扰动系统(1),(2)的一个孤立波的二次近似解($u_{\text{hom}2}, v_{\text{hom}2}$)为

$$u_{\text{hom}2}(t, x, y) = -\frac{l\lambda^2}{6} \left(-2 + 3\text{sech}^2 \frac{\lambda}{2}(x + ly + \lambda^2 t) \right) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [3(v_{0x}(\tau, \lambda, y)u_0(\tau, \lambda, y) + v_0(\tau, \lambda, y)u_{0x}(\tau, \lambda, y)) + 3(v_{0x}(\tau, \lambda, y)u_1(\tau, \lambda, y) + v_1(\tau, \lambda, y)u_{0x}(\tau, \lambda, y)) + f(u_0(\tau, \lambda, y), v_0(\tau, \lambda, y)) + f_u(u_0(\cdot, \lambda, y), v_0(t, \lambda, y))u_1(t, \lambda, y) + f_v(u_0(t, \lambda, y), v_0(t, \lambda, y))v_1(t, \lambda, y)] \times \exp(i(\lambda^3(t - \tau) - \lambda x)d\lambda d\tau, \quad (21)$$

$$v_{\text{hom}2}(t, x, y) = -\frac{\lambda^2}{6} \left(-2 + 3\text{sech}^2 \frac{\lambda}{2}(x + ly + \lambda^2 t) \right) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} i\lambda [3(v_{0x}(\tau, \lambda, \mu)u_0(\tau, \lambda, \mu) + v_0(\tau, \lambda, \mu)u_{0x}(\tau, \lambda, \mu)) + 3(v_{0x}(\tau, \lambda, \mu)u_1(\tau, \lambda, \mu)$$

$$+ v_1(\tau, \lambda, \mu)u_{0x}(\tau, \lambda, \mu)) + f(u_0(\tau, \lambda, y), v_0(\tau, \lambda, y)) + f_u(u_0(\cdot, \lambda, y), v_0(t, \lambda, y))u_1(t, \lambda, y) + f_v(u_0(t, \lambda, \mu), v_0(t, \lambda, \mu))v_1(t, \lambda, \mu)] \times \exp(i(\lambda^3(t - \tau) - \lambda x)d\mu d\lambda d\tau + \int_y^{\infty} [g(u_0(t, x, \mu), v_0(t, x, \mu))u_1(t, x, \mu) + g_u(u_0(\cdot, x, \mu), v_0(t, x, \mu))u_1(t, x, \mu) + g_v(u_0(t, x, \mu), v_0(t, x, \mu))v_1(t, \lambda, y)]d\mu. \quad (22)$$

用同样的方法比较关系式 $H_i(u, v, s) = 0 (i = 1, 2)$ 关于 s 的更高次幂的系数,可得到扰动 Nizhnik-Novikov-Veselov 系统(1),(2)更高次的扰动孤立波近似解.

同理,我们取 \tilde{u}_0, \tilde{v}_0 为系统(3),(4)的一个由(6)式或(7),(8)式决定的孤立波解 $U_i, V_i (i = 2, 3, 4)$,于是由(6),(8)式和(13)式得到扰动 Nizhnik-Novikov-Veselov 系统(1),(2)孤立波相应的零次近似,用上述同样的方法可以分别求出相应的孤立波解与(21),(22)相应的二次近似表示式和更高次近似的表示式.

4. 例

现讨论一个特殊的 Nizhnik-Novikov-Veselov 系统(1),(2),它的扰动项为 $f = \exp v, g = \exp u$,这时系统(1),(2)为

$$u_t + u_{xxx} - 3v_x u - 3vu_x = \exp v, \quad (23)$$

$$u_x - v_y = \exp u. \quad (24)$$

这时由(14),系统(23),(24)的一个孤子解的零次近似($u_{\text{hom}0}(t, x, y), v_{\text{hom}0}(t, x, y)$)为

$$u_{\text{hom}0}(t, x, y) = -\frac{l\lambda^2}{6} \left(-2 + 3\text{sech}^2 \frac{\lambda}{2}(x + ly + \lambda^2 t) \right),$$

$$v_{\text{hom}0}(t, x, y) = -\frac{\lambda^2}{6} \left(-2 + 3\text{sech}^2 \frac{\lambda}{2}(x + ly + \lambda^2 t) \right).$$

利用同伦映射方法,由(9),(10),(14)式,可得到孤立波解的一次近似($u_{\text{hom}1}(t, x, y), v_{\text{hom}1}(t, x, y)$)为

$$u_{\text{hom}1}(t, x, y) = -\frac{l\lambda^2}{6} \left(-2 + 3\text{sech}^2 \frac{\lambda}{2} \times (x + ly + \lambda^2 t) \right) + \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \times \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [3(v_{\text{hom}0x}(\tau, \lambda, y) u_{\text{hom}0}(\tau, \lambda, y) \\
& + v_{\text{hom}0}(\tau, \lambda, y) u_{0x}(\tau, \lambda, y)) \\
& + \exp(v_{\text{hom}0}(\tau, \lambda, y))] \\
& + \exp(i(\lambda^3(t - \tau) - \lambda x)) d\lambda d\tau, \\
v_{\text{hom}1}(t, x, y) = & -\frac{\lambda^2}{6} \left(-2 + 3\text{sech}^2 \frac{\lambda}{2} (x + ly + \lambda^2) \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_y^{\infty} i\lambda [3(v_{\text{hom}0x} \\
& \times (\tau, \lambda, \mu) u_0(\tau, \lambda, \mu) \\
& + v_{\text{hom}0}(\tau, \lambda, \mu) u_{\text{hom}0x}(\tau, \lambda, \mu)) \\
& + \exp(u_{\text{hom}0}(\tau, \lambda, \mu))] \\
& \times \exp(i(\lambda^3(t - \tau) - \lambda x)) d\mu d\lambda d\tau \\
& + \int_y^{\infty} \exp(u_{\text{hom}0}(t, x, \mu)) d\mu.
\end{aligned}$$

同样可得到孤立波解的二次近似 ($u_{\text{hom}2}(t, x, y)$, $v_{\text{hom}2}(t, x, y)$) 为

$$\begin{aligned}
u_{\text{hom}2}(t, x, y) = & -\frac{l\lambda^2}{6} \left(-2 + 3\text{sech}^2 \frac{\lambda}{2} (x + ly + \lambda^2) \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [3(v_{\text{hom}0x}(\tau, \lambda, y) \\
& \times u_0(\tau, \lambda, y) + v_{\text{hom}0}(\tau, \lambda, y) \\
& \times u_{\text{hom}0x}(\tau, \lambda, y) + 3(v_{\text{hom}0x}(\tau, \lambda, y) \\
& \times (u_{\text{hom}1}(\tau, \lambda, y) + v_{\text{hom}1}(\tau, \lambda, y) \\
& - u_{\text{hom}1}(\tau, \lambda, y) - v_{\text{hom}1}(\tau, \lambda, y)) \\
& \times u_{\text{hom}0x}(\tau, \lambda, y) + \exp(v_{\text{hom}0}(\tau, \lambda, y)) \\
& \times [1 + v_{\text{hom}1}(\tau, \lambda, y) - v_{\text{hom}1}(\tau, \lambda, y)] \\
& \times \exp(i(\lambda^3(t - \tau) - \lambda x)) d\lambda d\tau, \\
v_{\text{hom}2}(t, x, y) = & -\frac{\lambda^2}{6} \left(-2 + 3\text{sech}^2 \frac{\lambda}{2} (x + ly + \lambda^2) \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} i\lambda [3(v_{\text{hom}0x}(\tau, \lambda, \mu)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \times u_0(\tau, \lambda, \mu) + v_{\text{hom}0}(\tau, \lambda, \mu) \\
& \times u_{\text{hom}0x}(\tau, \lambda, \mu) + 3(v_{\text{hom}0x}(\tau, \lambda, \mu) \\
& \times (u_{\text{hom}1}(\tau, \lambda, \mu) - u_{\text{hom}0}(\tau, \lambda, \mu)) \\
& + v_1(\tau, \lambda, \mu) u_{\text{hom}0x}(\tau, \lambda, \mu)) \\
& + \exp(v_{\text{hom}0}(\tau, \lambda, \mu)) \\
& \times [1 + (v_{\text{hom}1}(\tau, \lambda, \mu) - v_{\text{hom}0}(\tau, \lambda, \mu))] \\
& \times \exp(i(\lambda^3(t - \tau) - \lambda x)) d\mu d\lambda d\tau \\
& + \int_y^{\infty} \exp(u_{\text{hom}0}(t, x, \mu)) \\
& \times [1(u_{\text{hom}1}(t, x, \mu) - u_{\text{hom}0}(t, x, \mu))] d\mu.
\end{aligned}$$

继续利用同伦映射关系式(9), (10), 可以得到扰动 Nizhnik-Novikov-Veselov 系统(23), (24)的孤立波解任意次近似表示式. 并且利用(6)–(8)式, 可以得到扰动 Nizhnik-Novikov-Veselov 系统(23), (24)的另三个孤立波解的近似表示式.

5. 结 论

用同伦映射方法求解 Nizhnik-Novikov-Veselov 系统的孤立波的近似解是一个简单而有效的方法. 同伦映射方法得到的解不是离散的数值解. 例如对近似解(21), (22)式继续进行解析运算, 并作相应的定性和定量方面的分析. 同时, 本文选取初始近似 ($u_0(t, x, y)$, $v_0(t, x, y)$) 是采用非扰动情形下的典型系统的孤立波解. 它保证了相应于扰动 Nizhnik-Novikov-Veselov 系统(1), (2)情形下较快地求得对应的孤立波在要求的精度范围内的近似解析解.

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Approximate analytic solution of solitary wave for a class of nonlinear disturbed Nizhnik-Novikov-Veselov system *

Mo Jia-Qi^{1)3)†} Chen Xian-Feng²⁾³⁾

1) (Department of Mathematics, Anhui Normal University, Wuhu 241000, China)

2) (Department of Mathematics, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai 200240, China)

3) (Division of Computational Science, E-Institutes of Shanghai Universities, at SJTU, Shanghai 200240, China)

(Received 8 August 2009; revised manuscript received 1 September 2009)

Abstract

The approximate analytic solution for a class of nonlinear disturbed Nizhnik-Novikov-Veselov system is considered by a simple and valid technique. We first introduce the approximate solution of a corresponding typical differential system. And then the approximate analytic solution for the original nonlinear disturbed Nizhnik-Novikov-Veselov system is obtained using the homotopic mapping method.

Keywords: solitary wave, disturbed Nizhnik – Novikov – Veselov system, homotopic mapping

PACC: 0230

* Project supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant Nos. 40676016, 40876010), the Knowledge Innovation Project of Chinese Academy of Sciences (Grant No. KZCX2-YW-Q03-08), the LASG State Key Laboratory Special Fund and in Part by E-Institutes of Shanghai Municipal Education Commission (Grant No. E03004), the R & D Special Fund for Public Welfare Industry (Meteorology) (Grant No. GYHY200806010), the Natural Science Foundation of Zhejiang Province (Grant No. 6090164).

† E-mail: mojiaqi@mail.ahnu.edu.cn