

(3+1) 维 Burgers 扰动系统孤波的解法*

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研究了在物理模型中的一类扰动高维非线性 Burgers 系统. 利用经过改进的广义变分迭代方法, 构造了相应迭代关系式. 得到了扰动系统的孤波近似解.

关键词: Burgers 系统, 非线性, 孤波

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1 引言

孤波广泛地涉及到许多物理领域中, 诸如流体力学、凝聚态物理、激光、等离子物理、场论、通讯等等各方面都有很重要的应用. 对非线性方程的求解是孤波理论的一个很重要部分. 目前产生和发展了许多研究方法, 例如双曲正切函数法、Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法、Riccati 函数法、 F 展开法、辅助方程法、齐次平衡法和 (G'/G) 展开法等^[1-6]. 近来, 许多学者在大气物理、激波、散射光波、量子力学、神经网络等等各方面都作了大量孤波的研究. 在许多非线性问题的研究中, 有时是利用近似式转化为线性问题来求解. 经过改进的广义变分迭代方法就是这样的一个新方法. 利用非线性渐近方法, 作者等也做了一类反应扩散、孤子波、激波、激光脉冲和大气物理等方面的工作^[7-14]. 本文就是引入改进的广义变分迭代方法^[15]来研究一类高维 Burgers 扰动系统物理模型的孤波解.

2 扰动 Burgers 系统

考虑 (3+1) 维 Burgers 扰动系统物理模型^[5,6]

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \Delta u - 2\left(u\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + v\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + w\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right) = f_1(u, v, w),$$

$$(t \in [0, \infty), x, y, z \in R), \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = f_2(u, v, w),$$

$$(t \in [0, \infty), x, y, z \in R), \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = f_3(u, v, w),$$

$$(t \in [0, \infty), x, y, z \in R), \quad (3)$$

其中扰动项 f_i ($i = 1, 2, 3$) 是关于其变量在对应的区域内为充分光滑的有界函数.

对应于方程 (1)–(3) 的典型系统为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \Delta u - 2\left(u\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + v\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + w\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right) = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 0. \quad (5)$$

我们能够得到系统 (4), (5) 的如下孤波解^[6]:

$$\bar{u}(t, x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2}\varphi_y\sigma\left[1 + \tanh\left(\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\varphi + \psi)\right)\right], \quad (6)$$

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$$\bar{v}(t, x, y, z) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\varphi_y^2 \sigma + \varphi_{yy} + \psi_{zz} + \psi_z^2 \sigma + \psi_{xx} - \psi_t - \psi_x^2 \sigma \tanh[\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\varphi + \psi)]}{\psi_x}, \quad (7)$$

$$\bar{w}(t, x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2} \psi_z \sigma \left[1 + \tanh\left(\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\psi + \varphi)\right) \right], \quad (8)$$

和

$$\tilde{u}(t, x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2} \varphi_y \sigma \left[1 + \coth\left(\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\varphi + \psi)\right) \right], \quad (9)$$

$$\tilde{v}(t, x, y, z) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\varphi_y^2 \sigma + \varphi_{yy} + \psi_{zz} + \psi_z^2 \sigma + \psi_{xx} - \psi_t - \psi_x^2 \sigma \coth[\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\varphi + \psi)]}{\psi_x}, \quad (10)$$

$$\tilde{w}(t, x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2} \psi_z \sigma \left[1 + \coth\left(\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\psi + \varphi)\right) \right], \quad (11)$$

其中 $\sigma \neq 0$ 为常数, $\varphi(t, x, z)$, $\psi(y)$ 为任意常数.

3 广义变分迭代

为了解扰动系统 (1)–(3) 的解, 引入泛函^[15]

$$F[u] = u - \int_0^t \lambda(\tau) \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau} - \Delta \bar{u} - 2\left(\bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial y} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} + \bar{w} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x}\right) - f_1(\bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{w}) \right] d\tau, \quad (12)$$

其中 $\bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{w}$ 分别为 u, v, w 的限止变量, λ 为 Lagrange 乘子.

计算泛函 (12) 的变分

$$\delta F = \delta u - (\lambda \delta u)|_{\tau=t} + \int_0^t \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \tau} \delta u d\tau.$$

令 $\delta F = 0$ 得

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \tau} = 0, \quad (\tau < t), \quad (13)$$

$$\lambda(t) = 1. \quad (14)$$

由 (13), (14) 式, 可以得到 Lagrange 乘子 $\lambda = 1$. 这

时我们构造如下变分迭代:

$$u_{n+1} = u_n - \int_0^t \left[\frac{\partial u_n}{\partial \tau} - \Delta u_n - 2\left(u_n \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial y} + v_n \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x} + w_n \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial z}\right) - f_1(u_n, v_n, w_n) \right] d\tau, \quad (15)$$

$$v_{n+1} = v_n - \int_0^t \left[\frac{\partial v_n}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial y} - f_2(u_n, v_n, w_n) \right] d\tau, \quad (16)$$

$$w_{n+1} = w_n - \int_0^t \left[\frac{\partial w_n}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w_n}{\partial y} - f_3(u_n, v_n, w_n) \right] d\tau. \quad (17)$$

由 (15)–(17) 式, 当选择初始近似 $u_0(t, x, y, z)$, $v_0(t, x, y, z)$, $w_0(t, x, y, z)$ 时, 能够依次得到 u_n, v_n, w_n ($n = 1, 2, \dots$).

4 近似解和精确解

首先选择扰动 Burgers 系统 (1)–(3) 的零次近似 u_0, v_0, w_0 为典型系统 (4), (5) 的孤波解 (6)–(8), 即

$$u_0(t, x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2} \varphi_y \sigma \left[1 + \tanh \frac{1}{2} \sigma (\varphi + \psi) \right], \quad (18)$$

$$v_0(t, x, y, z) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\varphi_y^2 \sigma + \varphi_{yy} + \psi_{zz} + \psi_z^2 \sigma + \psi_{xx} - \psi_t - \psi_x^2 \sigma \tanh[\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\varphi + \psi)]}{\psi_x}, \quad (19)$$

$$w_0(t, x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2} \psi_z \sigma \left[1 + \tanh \frac{1}{2} \sigma (\psi + \varphi) \right]. \quad (20)$$

将 (18)–(20) 式代入 (15)–(17) 式, 可得到扰动 Burgers 系统 (1)–(3) 的一次近似

$$u_1(t, x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2} \varphi_y \sigma \left[1 + \tanh\left(\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\varphi + \psi)\right) \right] + \int_0^t f_1(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau, \quad (21)$$

$$v_1(t, x, y, z) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\varphi_y^2 \sigma + \varphi_{yy} + \psi_{zz} + \psi_z^2 \sigma + \psi_{xx} - \psi_t - \psi_x^2 \sigma \tanh[\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\varphi + \psi)]}{\psi_x}$$

$$+ \int_0^t f_2(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau, \tag{22}$$

$$w_1(t, x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2} \psi_z \sigma \left[1 + \tanh \frac{1}{2} \sigma (\psi + \varphi) \right] + \int_0^t f_3(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau. \tag{23}$$

将 (21)—(23) 式代入 (15)—(17) 式, 可得扰动 Burgers 系统 (1)—(3) 的二次近似

$$\begin{aligned} u_2(t, x, y, z) &= \frac{1}{2} \varphi_y \sigma \left[1 + \tanh \frac{1}{2} \sigma (\varphi + \psi) \right] + \int_0^t f_1(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau \\ &+ \int_0^t \left[2(u_0 + \int_0^\tau f_1(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau_1) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int_0^\tau f_1(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau_1 \right. \\ &+ 2\left(v_0 + \int_0^\tau f_2(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau_1\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_0^\tau f_1(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau_1 \\ &+ 2\left(w_0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \int_0^\tau f_3(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau_1\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \int_0^\tau f_1(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau_1 \\ &+ 2\left(\int_0^\tau f_1(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau_1\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int_0^\tau (u_0 + f_1(u_0, v_0, w_0)) d\tau_1 \\ &+ 2\left(\int_0^\tau f_2(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau_1\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_0^\tau (u_0 + f_1(u_0, v_0, w_0)) d\tau_1 \\ &+ 2\left(\int_0^\tau f_3(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau_1\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \int_0^\tau (u_0 + f_1(u_0, v_0, w_0)) d\tau_1 \\ &+ f_1\left(u_0 + \int_0^\tau f_1(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau_1, v_0\right) + \left(\int_0^\tau f_2(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau_1, w_0\right) \\ &+ \left.\int_0^\tau f_3(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau_1\right] d\tau, \\ v_2(t, x, y, z) &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\varphi_y^2 \sigma + \varphi_{yy} + \psi_{zz} + \psi_z^2 \sigma + \psi_{xx} - \psi_t - \psi_x^2 \sigma \tanh \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma (\varphi + \psi)\right]}{\psi_x} \\ &+ \int_0^t f_2(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau - \int_0^t \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_0^\tau f_1(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau_1 - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int_0^\tau f_2(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau_1 \right. \\ &+ f_2\left(u_0 + \int_0^\tau f_1(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau_1, v_0\right) + \left(\int_0^\tau f_2(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau_1, w_0\right) \\ &+ \left.\int_0^\tau f_3(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau_1\right] d\tau, \\ w_2(t, x, y, z) &= \frac{1}{2} \psi_z \sigma \left[1 + \tanh \left(\frac{1}{2} \sigma (\psi + \varphi)\right) \right] + \int_0^t f_3(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau \\ &- \int_0^t \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \int_0^\tau f_1(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau_1 - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int_0^\tau f_3(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau_1 \right. \\ &+ f_3\left(u_0 + \int_0^\tau f_1(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau_1, v_0\right) + \left(\int_0^\tau f_2(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau_1, w_0\right) \\ &+ \left.\int_0^\tau f_3(u_0, v_0, w_0) d\tau_1\right] d\tau, \end{aligned}$$

其中 u_0, v_0, w_0 分别由 (18)—(20) 式表示.

继续用迭代 (15)—(17) 式, 我们能得到 (3+1) 扰动 Burgers 系统物理模型 (1)—(3) 的一组更高次的近似解 $u_n(t, x, y), v_n(t, x, y), w_n(t, x, y)$ ($n = 3, 4, \dots$).

由构造的 (3+1) 维 Burgers 系统 (1)—(3) 变分迭代式和扰动项的 f_i ($i = 1, 2, 3$) 假设, 可以得到收敛的迭代序列 $\{u_n(t, x, y, z)\}, \{v_n(t, x, y, z)\}, \{w_n(t, x, y, z)\}$. 因此不难看出

$$u = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n, \quad v = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n, \quad w = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} w_n$$

为 (3+1) 维扰动 Burgers 系统物理模型 (1)—(3) 的一组精确孤波解.

类似地, 由 (9)—(11) 式, 选择广义变分迭代的 (3+1) 维高维 Burgers 系统物理模型 (1)—(3) 另一组零次近似 (u_0, v_0, w_0) 为

$$\begin{aligned} u_0(t, x, y, z) &= \frac{1}{2}\varphi_y\sigma\left[1 + \coth\left(\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\varphi + \psi)\right)\right], \\ v_0(t, x, y, z) &= -\frac{1}{2}\frac{\varphi_y^2\sigma + \varphi_{yy} + \psi_{zz} + \psi_z^2\sigma + \psi_{xx} - \psi_t - \psi_x^2\sigma\coth\left[\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\varphi + \psi)\right]}{\psi_x}, \\ w_0(t, x, y, z) &= \frac{1}{2}\psi_z\sigma\left[1 + \coth\left(\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\psi + \varphi)\right)\right], \end{aligned}$$

并利用迭代 (15)—(17) 式, 也能得到 (3+1) 维 Burgers 系统物理模型 (1)—(3) 的另一组第 n 次近似和相应的精确解的表示式.

5 举例

现考虑一个简单的例子. 设 (3+1) 维 Burgers 系统 (1)—(3) 扰动项为 $f_1 = \exp(-u)$, $f_2 = \exp(-v)$, $f_3 = \exp(-w)$. 这时扰动 Burgers 系统为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \Delta u - 2\left(u\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + v\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + w\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right) = \exp(-u), \quad (24)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \exp(-v), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \exp(-w). \quad (25)$$

利用广义变分迭代方法, 由 (15)—(17) 式和选取初始迭代

$$u_0(t, x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2}\varphi_y\sigma\left[1 + \tanh\left(\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\varphi + \psi)\right)\right], \quad (26)$$

$$v_0(t, x, y, z) = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{\varphi_y^2\sigma + \varphi_{yy} + \psi_{zz} + \psi_z^2\sigma + \psi_{xx} - \psi_t - \psi_x^2\sigma\tanh\left[\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\varphi + \psi)\right]}{\psi_x}, \quad (27)$$

$$w_0(t, x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2}\psi_z\sigma\left[1 + \tanh\left(\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\psi + \varphi)\right)\right]. \quad (28)$$

能得到 (3+1) 维扰动 Burgers 系统 (24), (25) 的第一、第二次近似

$$\begin{aligned} u_1(t, x, y, z) &= \frac{1}{2}\varphi_y\sigma\left[1 + \tanh\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\varphi + \psi)\right] + \int_0^t \exp(-u_0)d\tau, \\ v_1(t, x, y, z) &= -\frac{1}{2}\frac{\varphi_y^2\sigma + \varphi_{yy} + \psi_{zz} + \psi_z^2\sigma + \psi_{xx} - \psi_t - \psi_x^2\sigma\tanh\left[\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\varphi + \psi)\right]}{\psi_x} + \int_0^t \exp(-v_0)d\tau, \\ w_1(t, x, y, z) &= \frac{1}{2}\psi_z\sigma\left[1 + \coth\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\psi + \varphi)\right] + \int_0^t \exp(-w_0)d\tau; \\ u_2(t, x, y, z) &= \frac{1}{2}\varphi_y\sigma\left[1 + \tanh\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\varphi + \psi)\right] + \int_0^t \exp(-u_0)d\tau \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \left[2\left(u_0 + \int_0^\tau \exp(-u_0)d\tau_1\right) \int_0^\tau u_{0y} \exp(-u_0)d\tau_1\right. \\ &\quad + 2\left(v_0 + \int_0^\tau \exp(-v_0)d\tau_1\right) \int_0^\tau u_{0x} \exp(-u_0)d\tau_1 \\ &\quad + 2\left(w_0 + \int_0^\tau w_{0z} \exp(-w_0)d\tau_1\right) \int_0^\tau u_{0z} \exp(-u_0)d\tau_1 \\ &\quad + 2\left(\int_0^\tau \exp(-u_0)d\tau_1\right) \int_0^\tau u_{0y}(1 + \exp(-u_0))d\tau_1 \\ &\quad + 2\left(\int_0^\tau \exp(-v_0)d\tau_1\right) \int_0^\tau u_{0x}(1 + \exp(-u_0))d\tau_1 \\ &\quad \left. + 2\left(\int_0^\tau \exp(-w_0)d\tau_1\right) \int_0^\tau u_{0x}(1 + \exp(-u_0))d\tau_1\right] d\tau \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \exp\left(u_0 + \int_0^\tau \exp(-u_0) d\tau_1\right) d\tau, \\
 v_2(t, x, y, z) = & -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\varphi_y^2 \sigma + \varphi_{yy} + \psi_{zz} + \psi_z^2 \sigma + \psi_{xx} - \psi_t - \psi_x^2 \sigma \tanh\left[\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\varphi + \psi)\right]}{\psi_x} \\
 & + \int_0^t \exp(-v_0) d\tau - \int_0^t \left[\int_0^\tau u_{0x} \exp(-u_0) d\tau_1 - \int_0^\tau v_{0y} \exp(-v_0) d\tau_1 \right. \\
 & \left. + \exp\left(v_0 + \int_0^\tau \exp(-v_0) d\tau_1\right) \right] d\tau, \\
 w_2(t, x, y, z) = & \frac{1}{2} \psi_z \sigma \left[1 + \coth\left(\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\psi + \varphi)\right) \right] + \int_0^t \exp(-w_0) d\tau,
 \end{aligned}$$

其中 u_0, v_0, w_0 分别由 (26)—(28) 式表示. 继续地, 利用迭代 (15)—(17) 式, 我们还能得到扰动 Burgers 系统 (24), (25) 的更高次 (第 n 次) 的近似解 $\{w_n\}, \{v_n\}, \{u_n\}$.

类似地, 由 (9)—(11) 式, 选取扰动 Burgers 系统 (24), (25) 的广义变分迭代另一组初始近似 (u_0, v_0, w_0) 为

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_0(t, x, y, z) &= \frac{1}{2} \varphi_y \sigma \left[1 + \coth \frac{1}{2} \sigma (\varphi + \psi) \right], \\
 v_0(t, x, y, z) &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\varphi_y^2 \sigma + \varphi_{yy} + \psi_{zz} + \psi_z^2 \sigma + \psi_{xx} - \psi_t - \psi_x^2 \sigma \coth\left[\frac{1}{2}\sigma(\varphi + \psi)\right]}{\psi_x}, \\
 w_0(t, x, y, z) &= \frac{1}{2} \psi_z \sigma \left[1 + \coth \frac{1}{2} \sigma (\psi + \varphi) \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

于是, 我们还能得到扰动 Burgers 系统 (24), (25) 孤波解的另一组第 n 次近似解.

6 结论

孤波描述的是一个复杂的自然现象. 因此我们需要去简化相应的自然现象来构造出相应的模型. 并有时用近似方法去求解它. 改进的广义变分迭代

方法就是一个简单而有效的方法

广义变分迭代方法是一个解析方法, 它不同于一般的数值方法. 利用广义变分迭代方法, 其解的表示式还能够继续进行解析运算. 于是, 由得到解的近似式, 还能进一步得到孤波其他有关的定性、定量方面的性态. 此外, 在本文中选取初始近似为典型系统的解 u_0, v_0, w_0 , 它能够较快地得到较高精度的近似解.

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Solving method of solitary wave for (3+1) - dimensional burgers disturbed system*

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Abstract

A class of higher-dimensional disturbed nonlinear Burgers system in physical model is studied. By using the modifying generalized variational iteration method, the corresponding iteration expansions are constructed. And the approximate solutions of the solitary wave by using the iteration method are obtained.

Keywords: Burgers system, nonlinear solution, solitary wave

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