

非线性耦合标量场方程的精确解^{*}

范恩贵 张鸿庆

(大连理工大学数学科学研究所, 大连 116024)

林 钢[†]

(交通部第一航务工程勘察设计院, 天津 300222)

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在非线形耦合标量场方程已有精确解基础上, 利用适当的函数变换方法, 再次获得几种精确解, 从而新旧结果一起构成耦合标量场方程的 8 种精确解, 其中有 6 种孤子解, 另外两种为三角函数形式的周期解. 讨论了这些结果在物理学其他几个著名方程上的应用.

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1 引 言

非线性耦合标量场方程^[1]

$$\sigma_{xx} = -\sigma + \sigma^3 + d\rho^2\sigma, \quad (1a)$$

$$\rho_{xx} = (f - d)\rho + \lambda\rho^3 + d\sigma^2\rho, \quad (1b)$$

主要来源于基本粒子理论中量子化荷电孤子的研究, 其中 σ 和 ρ 为标量场; d , f 和 λ 为有关参数. 方程(1)的研究不仅有其自身的物理意义, 同时也联系着其他许多具有重要物理背景方程的研究. 例如, 起源于导电聚合物中弱钉扎电荷密度波方程^[2]

$$\sigma_{tt} - c^2\sigma_{xx} = a\sigma - b\sigma^3 - b\rho\sigma^2, \quad (2a)$$

$$\rho_{tt} - c^2\rho_{xx} = (a - 4e)\rho - b\rho^3 - b\rho\sigma^2, \quad (2b)$$

Klein-Gordon 方程, Landou-Ginburg-Higgs 方程和 sine-Gordon 方程的近似等方程^[3-5]的行波解都可归结为方程(1)的求解.

Rajaraman^[1]利用“规道函数”法, 对特殊的参数 f , λ 和 d , 获得了方程(1)如下形式孤子解:

$$(i) \quad 0 < f < 1/2, \quad \lambda > (d - f)^2, \quad d > 0$$

$$\sigma = \pm \tanh[\sqrt{f}(x + x_0)], \quad \rho = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1-2f}{d}} \operatorname{sech}[\sqrt{f}(x + x_0)].$$

最近, Wang 等人^[6]采用函数变换, 对不同的参数 f , d 和 λ , 除重新得到上述解外, 并发现如下两种新的孤子解.

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[†] 现在通讯地址: 天津大学土木建筑学院, 天津 300072.

(ii) $f=2$, $\lambda=(d-f)^2$, $d>4$

$$\sigma = \pm \sqrt{\frac{d-4}{d-2}} \operatorname{sech} \left[\sqrt{\frac{2}{d-2}} (x+x_0) \right], \quad \rho = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{d-2}} \tanh \left[\sqrt{\frac{2}{d-2}} (x+x_0) \right].$$

(iii) $f=d-1$, $\lambda=\frac{d(d-2)}{2d-3}$, $d<0$

$$\sigma = \pm \frac{2d-3}{d\sqrt{(1-d)(2-d)}} \operatorname{sech} \left[\frac{2d-3}{d\sqrt{2-d}} (x+x_0) \right],$$

$$\rho = \pm \left(\frac{2d-3}{d} \right)^{3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-d)(2-d)}} \operatorname{sech} \left[\frac{2d-3}{d\sqrt{2-d}} (x+x_0) \right].$$

本文旨在研究三个方面问题:

首先,基于文献[6]的部分结论,但与之略不同的函数变换法,重新得到情形(ii)和(iii)有关结论,并对 d 的其他取值范围也找到了几种精确解.

其次,观察上述情形(i)和(iii)所得孤子解的形状.不难发现: σ 扭状, ρ 钟状/ σ 钟状, ρ 扭状/ σ 和 ρ 均钟状.因此,可以猜测应有第4种形状的孤子解,即 σ 和 ρ 均为扭状的孤子解存在.我们采用另外一种形式的未知函数变换方法^[5]证实了这一猜测.

最后总结所得结果并讨论其应用.

由方程(1)容易看出,如果 (σ, ρ) 为方程(1)的解,则 $(-\sigma, \rho)$, $(\sigma, -\rho)$ 和 $(-\sigma, -\rho)$ 也均为方程(1)的解.为了叙述简便,以下只给出第一种形式的解.

2 基于文献[6]扩充精确解

文献[6]通过对方程(1)作如下形式变换:

$$\sigma_x = A\sigma\rho, \quad \rho_x = B + C\rho^2 + D\sigma^2,$$

得到参数满足条件: $f=2$, $\lambda=(f-d)^2$, 而 σ, ρ 满足

$$\rho = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sigma_x}{\sigma}, \quad (3)$$

$$\sigma_{xx} - \frac{d}{2} \frac{\sigma_x^2}{\sigma} = -\sigma + \sigma^3. \quad (4)$$

再次作变换 $\sigma = y^m$, 并经积分等运算,即得情形(ii).这里采用变换 $\sigma_x = \eta$, $\eta^2 = z$, 直接将(4)式化为如下标准 Bernoulli 方程:

$$z_\sigma - \frac{d}{\sigma} z = -2\sigma + 2\sigma^3.$$

于是

$$\sigma_x = \eta = \sqrt{z} = \left\{ \exp \left(\int \frac{d}{\sigma} d\sigma \right) \left(C_1 + 2 \int (\sigma^3 - \sigma) \exp \left(- \int \frac{d}{\sigma} d\sigma \right) d\sigma \right) \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{4-d} \sigma^4 - \frac{2}{2-d} \sigma^2 + C_1 \sigma^d}. \quad (5)$$

取 $C_1=0$, 并将(5)式改写为如下积分方程:

$$\int \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{2}{4-d} \sigma^2 - \frac{2}{2-d}}} d\sigma = x + x_0. \quad (6)$$

分三种情形讨论:

当 $d < 2$ 时, 作变换 $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{4-d}{2-d}} \sec y$, 由(6)式易得

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2-d}} (x + x_0),$$

从而得一组三角函数周期解

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{4-d}{2-d}} \sec \left[\sqrt{\frac{2}{2-d}} (x + x_0) \right], \quad \rho = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-d}} \tan \left[\sqrt{\frac{2}{2-d}} (x + x_0) \right].$$

当 $2 < d < 4$ 时, 方程(6)可改写为

$$\int \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{2}{4-d} \sigma^2 + \frac{2}{d-2}}} d\sigma = x + x_0, \quad (7)$$

于是作变换 $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{4-d}{d-2}} \tan y$, 由(7)式得

$$\ln \tan \frac{y}{2} = \int \frac{1}{\sin y} dy = \sqrt{\frac{2}{d-2}} (x + x_0)$$

从而得孤子解

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{4-d}{d-2}} \operatorname{cosech} \left[\sqrt{\frac{2}{d-2}} (x + x_0) \right], \quad \rho = \frac{1}{\sqrt{d-2}} \coth \left[\sqrt{\frac{2}{d-2}} (x + x_0) \right].$$

当 $d > 4$ 时, 方程(6)可改写为

$$\int \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{2}{d-2} - \frac{2}{d-4} \sigma^2}} d\sigma = x + x_0, \quad (8)$$

因此可作变换 $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{d-4}{d-2}} \cos y$, 将(8)式化为

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + \sin y}{1 - \sin y} = \int \frac{1}{\cos y} dy = \sqrt{\frac{2}{d-2}} (x + x_0).$$

由此并利用(3)式, 便得情形(ii)的结论.

另外, 文献[6]利用另外一种形式变换

$$\sigma_x = \rho \sqrt{A\rho^2 + B\sigma^2 + C}, \quad \rho_x = D\sigma \sqrt{A\rho^2 + B\sigma^2 + C},$$

得到参数满足条件: $f = d - 1$, $\lambda = \frac{d(d-2)}{2d-3}$, 而 σ, ρ 满足

$$\rho = \sqrt{\frac{2d-3}{d}} \sigma, \quad \sigma_x = \sigma \sqrt{(d-1)\sigma^2 + \frac{(2d-3)^2}{d^2(2-d)}}. \quad (9)$$

由此可得情形(iii)的结论.

这里仍将(9)式的第二个方程改写为积分方程形式并类似于上述讨论, 结果为

当 $d < 0$ 时, 可得情形(iii).

当 $3/2 < d < 2$ 时, 可得如下孤子解:

$$\sigma = \frac{2d-3}{d\sqrt{(d-1)(2-d)}} \operatorname{cosech} \left[\frac{2d-3}{d\sqrt{2-d}} (x+x_0) \right],$$

$$\rho = \left(\frac{2d-3}{d} \right)^{3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(d-1)(2-d)}} \operatorname{cosech} \left[\frac{2d-3}{d\sqrt{2-d}} (x+x_0) \right].$$

当 $d > 2$ 时, 可得如下三角函数周期解:

$$\sigma = \frac{2d-3}{d\sqrt{(d-1)(d-2)}} \sec \left[\frac{2d-3}{d\sqrt{d-2}} (x+x_0) \right],$$

$$\rho = \left(\frac{2d-3}{d} \right)^{3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(d-1)(d-2)}} \sec \left[\frac{2d-3}{d\sqrt{d-2}} (x+x_0) \right].$$

3 寻找其他形式的孤子解

寻找方程(1)如下形式的解:

$$\sigma = F' \omega_x + \alpha, \quad \rho = G' \omega_x + \beta, \quad (10)$$

其中 $F = F(\omega)$, $G = G(\omega)$ 和 $\omega(x)$ 为待定函数, α 和 β 为待定常数. 将(10)式代入方程(1), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{xx} + \sigma - \sigma^3 - d\rho^2 \sigma &= (F''' - F'^3 - dF'G'^2) \omega_x^3 + (3F''\omega_x\omega_{xx} - 3\alpha F'^2 \omega_x^2 \\ &\quad - d\alpha G'^2 \omega_x^2 - 2d\beta F'G' \omega_x^2) + (F'\omega_{xxx} + F'\omega_x - 3\alpha^2 F' \omega_x \\ &\quad - 2d\alpha\beta G' \omega_x - d\beta^2 F' \omega_x) + (\alpha - \alpha^3 - d\beta^2 \alpha) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (11a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{xx} + (d-f)\rho - \lambda\rho^3 - d\rho\sigma^2 &= (G''' - \lambda G'^3 - dG'F'^2) \omega_x^3 + (3G''\omega_x\omega_{xx} \\ &\quad - 3\lambda\beta G'^2 \omega_x^2 - 2d\alpha G'F' \omega_x^2 - d\beta F'^2 \omega_x^2) \\ &\quad + [G'\omega_{xxx} + (d-f)G'\omega_x - 3\lambda\beta G' \omega_x - d\alpha^2 G' \omega_x \\ &\quad - 2d\alpha\beta F' \omega_x] + [(d-f)\beta - \lambda\beta^3 - d\alpha^2 \beta] = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (11b)$$

令(11)式中 ω_x^3 的系数为零, 即

$$F''' - F'^3 - dF'G'^2 = 0, \quad G''' - \lambda G'^3 - dG'F'^2 = 0. \quad (12)$$

当 $\operatorname{sgn}(d^2 - \lambda) = \operatorname{sgn}(d - \lambda) = \operatorname{sgn}(d - 1)$ 时, 由(12)式可得一组特解

$$F = \sqrt{\frac{2(d-\lambda)}{d^2-\lambda}} \ln \omega, \quad G = \sqrt{\frac{d-1}{d-\lambda}} F. \quad (13)$$

记 $k = \sqrt{\frac{2(d-\lambda)}{d^2-\lambda}}$, 经计算可得如下关系:

$$F'^2 = -kF'', \quad G'^2 = -\frac{d-1}{d-\lambda} kF'', \quad F'G' = -\sqrt{\frac{d-1}{d-\lambda}} kF''. \quad (14)$$

将(14)式代入(11)式, 并利用(12)式, 得

$$\sigma_{xx} + \sigma - \sigma^3 - d\rho^2 \sigma = \left[3\omega_x\omega_{xx} + \left(3\alpha + \frac{d\alpha(d-1)}{d-\lambda} + 2d\beta\sqrt{\frac{d-1}{d-\lambda}} \right) k\omega_x^2 \right] F''$$

$$+ \left[\omega_{xxx} + \left(1 - 3\alpha^2 - 2d\alpha\beta\sqrt{\frac{d-1}{d-\lambda}} - d\beta^2 \right) \omega_x \right] F' \\ + (\alpha - \alpha^3 - d\beta^2\alpha) F^0 = 0,$$

$$\rho_{xx} + (d-f)\rho - \lambda\rho^3 - d\rho\sigma^2 = \left[3\omega_x\omega_{xx} + \left(3\lambda\beta\sqrt{\frac{d-1}{d-\lambda}} + d\beta\sqrt{\frac{d-\lambda}{d-1}} + 2d\alpha \right) k\omega_x^2 \right] G'' \\ + \left[\omega_{xxx} + \left(d-f-3\lambda\beta^2 - d\alpha^2 - 2d\alpha\beta\sqrt{\frac{d-\lambda}{d-1}} \right) \omega_x \right] G' \\ + [(d-f)\beta - \lambda\beta^3 - d\alpha^2\beta] G^0 = 0.$$

令 $F'', F', F^0, G'', G', G^0$ 的系数为零, 可得关于 ω, α, β 的方程组

$$3\omega_x\omega_{xx} + \left(3\alpha + \frac{d\alpha(d-1)}{d-\lambda} + 2d\beta\sqrt{\frac{d-1}{d-\lambda}} \right) k\omega_x^2 = 0, \\ 3\omega_x\omega_{xx} + \left(2d\alpha + 3\lambda\beta\sqrt{\frac{d-1}{d-\lambda}} + d\beta\sqrt{\frac{d-\lambda}{d-1}} \right) k\omega_x^2 = 0, \\ \omega_{xxx} + \left(1 - 3\alpha^2 - 2d\alpha\beta\sqrt{\frac{d-1}{d-\lambda}} - d\beta^2 \right) \omega_x = 0, \\ \omega_{xxx} + \left(d-f-3\lambda\beta^2 - d\alpha^2 - 2d\alpha\beta\sqrt{\frac{d-\lambda}{d-1}} \right) \omega_x = 0, \\ \alpha - \alpha^3 - d\beta^2\alpha = 0, \\ (d-f)\beta - \lambda\beta^3 - d\alpha^2\beta = 0.$$

其一组特解为

$$f = d-1, \quad \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{d-\lambda}{d^2-\lambda}}, \quad \beta = \sqrt{\frac{d-1}{d^2-\lambda}}, \quad \omega(x) = 1 + \exp[\sqrt{2}(x+x_0)]. \quad (15)$$

于是由(10), (13)和(15)式便得方程(1)的一种扭状孤子解

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{d-\lambda}{d^2-\lambda}} \tanh\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x+x_0)\right], \quad \rho = \sqrt{\frac{d-1}{d^2-\lambda}} \tanh\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x+x_0)\right].$$

注: 从求解过程中可以看出, 当 $\lambda=1$ 时, 只要将 $\operatorname{sgn}(d^2-\lambda) = \operatorname{sgn}(d-\lambda) = \operatorname{sgn}(d-1)$ 换成 $d+1 > 0$, $\frac{d-1}{d^2-1}$ 换成 $\frac{1}{d+1}$, 则上述推导及结论仍有效, 即此时孤子解为

$$\sigma = \rho = \frac{1}{\sqrt{d+1}} \tanh\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x+x_0)\right], \quad d+1 > 0.$$

4 结论与应用

本文获得了非线性耦合标量场方程 5 种精确解, 加之文献[1, 2]的 3 种孤子解, 共 8 种形式的精确解, 而每种精确解都对应方程(1)的 4 组精确解. 表 1 列出参数 f, d, λ 不同取值范围所对应的解的形式.

由表 1 看出, 这里只是对于特殊的参数 f, d 和 f 得到耦合场方程的精确解, 且参数取值范围直接影响着解的形式, 所得这些解均为三角函数或双曲函数. 因此, 耦合场方程

精确解的种类和参数的取值范围都有待进一步扩充,这将有助于该方程得到更广泛的应用.

表 1 非线性耦合标量场方程参数及解的形式

参数 f, λ 和 d 的取值范围		解的形式
$0 < f < \frac{1}{2},$ $\lambda > (d-f)^2$	$d > 0$	$\sigma = \tanh[\sqrt{f}(x+x_0)], \quad \rho = \sqrt{\frac{1-2f}{d}} \operatorname{sech}[\sqrt{f}(x+x_0)]$
$f=2,$ $\lambda = (f-d)^2$	$d < 2$	$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{4-d}{2-d}} \sec\left[\sqrt{\frac{2}{2-d}}(x+x_0)\right], \quad \rho = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-d}} \tan\left[\sqrt{\frac{2}{2-d}}(x+x_0)\right]$
	$2 < d < 4$	$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{4-d}{d-2}} \operatorname{cosech}\left[\sqrt{\frac{2}{d-2}}(x+x_0)\right], \quad \rho = \frac{1}{\sqrt{d-2}} \coth\left[\sqrt{\frac{2}{d-2}}(x+x_0)\right]$
	$d > 4$	$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{d-4}{d-2}} \operatorname{sech}\left[\sqrt{\frac{2}{d-2}}(x+x_0)\right], \quad \rho = \frac{1}{\sqrt{d-2}} \tanh\left[\sqrt{\frac{2}{d-2}}(x+x_0)\right]$
$f=d-1,$ $\lambda = \frac{d(d-2)}{2d-3}$	$d < 0$	$\sigma = \frac{2d-3}{d\sqrt{(1-d)(2-d)}} \operatorname{sech}\left[\frac{2d-3}{d\sqrt{2-d}}(x+x_0)\right],$ $\rho = \left(\frac{2d-3}{d}\right)^{3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-d)(2-d)}} \operatorname{sech}\left[\frac{2d-3}{d\sqrt{2-d}}(x+x_0)\right]$
	$\frac{3}{2} < d < 2$	$\sigma = \frac{2d-3}{d\sqrt{(d-1)(2-d)}} \operatorname{cosech}\left[\frac{2d-3}{d\sqrt{2-d}}(x+x_0)\right],$ $\rho = \left(\frac{2d-3}{d}\right)^{3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(d-1)(2-d)}} \operatorname{cosech}\left[\frac{2d-3}{d\sqrt{2-d}}(x+x_0)\right]$
	$d > 2$	$\sigma = \frac{2d-3}{d\sqrt{(d-1)(d-2)}} \sec\left[\frac{2d-3}{d\sqrt{d-2}}(x+x_0)\right],$ $\rho = \left(\frac{2d-3}{d}\right)^{3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(d-1)(d-2)}} \sec\left[\frac{2d-3}{d\sqrt{d-2}}(x+x_0)\right]$
$f=d-1,$ $\lambda=1$	$d > -1$	$\sigma = \rho = \frac{1}{\sqrt{d+1}} \tanh\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x+x_0)\right]$
$f=d-1, \lambda \neq 1$	$(d-\lambda)(d^2-\lambda) > 0,$ $(d-1)(d^2-\lambda) > 0$	$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{d-\lambda}{d^2-\lambda}} \tanh\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x+x_0)\right], \quad \rho = \sqrt{\frac{d-1}{d^2-\lambda}} \tanh\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x+x_0)\right]$

利用表 1 和适当的函数变换,很容易寻找其他著名物理学方程的精确解.例如,对耦合波动方程组(2),其行波解 $\sigma = \sigma(\xi), \rho = \rho(\xi), \xi = x + kt$ 满足

$$\begin{aligned} (k^2 - c^2) \sigma_{\xi\xi} &= a\sigma - b\sigma^3 - b\rho^2, \\ (k^2 - c^2) \rho_{\xi\xi} &= (a-4e)\rho - b\rho^3 - b\rho\sigma^2. \end{aligned}$$

经变换

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \bar{\sigma}, \quad \rho = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \bar{\rho}, \quad \xi = \sqrt{\frac{c^2 - k^2}{a}} \bar{x}, \quad (16)$$

化为方程(1),其参数取值范围为

$$\lambda = 1, \quad d = 1, \quad f = \frac{4e}{a}. \quad (17)$$

由表 1 看出,对应(17)式,方程(1)有表 1 中第 1,2 两种精确解,再利用(16)式,便得方程(2)的一组孤子解和一组行波解

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \tanh \left[2 \sqrt{\frac{e}{c^2 - k^2}} (x + kt + \xi_0) \right],$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{\frac{a - 8e}{b}} \operatorname{sech} \left[2 \sqrt{\frac{e}{c^2 - k^2}} (x + kt + \xi_0) \right],$$

其中 $ab > 0$, $b(a - 8e) > 0$, $e(c^2 - k^2) > 0$,

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{3a}{b}} \sec \left[\sqrt{\frac{2a}{c^2 - k^2}} (x + kt + \xi_0) \right],$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \tan \left[\sqrt{\frac{2a}{c^2 - k^2}} (x + kt + \xi_0) \right],$$

其中 $ab > 0$, $a(c^2 - k^2) > 0$, $a = 2e$.

类似地, 可求 Klein-Gordon 方程, Landon-Ginburg-Higgs 方程等孤子解或行波解.

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EXACT SOLUTIONS TO THE NONLINEAR COUPLED SCALAR FIELD EQUATIONS*

FAN EN-GUI ZHANG HONG-QING

(Institute of Mathematics, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian 116024)

LIN GANG

(The First Design Institute of Navigation Engineering, Ministry of Communications, Tianjin 300222)

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ABSTRACT

It is well known that three kinds of soliton solutions have been found to the nonlinear coupled scalar field equations. In this paper we continue to present five other kinds of exact solutions by using some appropriate function transformations. Applications of these results to other well-known equations in physics are also discussed.

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