

# 一类五阶非线性演化方程的新孤波解\*

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利用齐次平衡法给出了一类较广泛的五阶非线性演化方程的孤波解, 数学物理中著名的 Kaup-Kupershmidt 方程、Caudrey-Dodd-Gibbon-Sawada-Kotera 方程和五阶 Korteweg-de-Vries 方程等都可作为该方程的特殊情形而得到相应的孤波解.

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## 1 引 言

从存在无限多个守恒量和无限多个对称的意义上来说, 数学物理中许多重要的非线性演化方程都是完全可积的. 如何寻找这些方程的解析解, 特别是如何寻找这些方程的孤波解, 长期以来一直是倍受数学家和物理学家格外关注的问题. 人们研究发现, 许多颇具物理意义的非线性演化方程, 如 sin-Gordon 方程、Korteweg-de-Vries (缩写为 KdV) 方程、非线性薛定谔方程、Kaup-Kupershmidt (缩写为 KK) 方程、Caudrey-Dodd-Gibbon-Sawada-Kotera (缩写为 CDGSK) 方程等均具有孤波解. 孤波正在流体物理、固体物理、等离子体物理、凝聚态物理和非线性光纤通信等许多科学技术领域中得到应用. 寻找孤波解的方法也是多种多样的, 如逆散射方法、贝科隆变换法、广田法等等.

本文利用文献[1]引入的齐次平衡法给出了一类较广泛的五阶非线性演化方程

$$u_t = \epsilon u_{xxxxx} + a_1 u u_{xxx} + a_2 u_x u_{xx} + a_3 u^2 u_x \quad (1)$$

的孤波解, 其中  $\epsilon, a_1, a_2$  和  $a_3$  为常数. 数学物理中著名的 KK 方程、CDGSK 方程和五阶 KdV 方程<sup>[2-7]</sup>等都可作为该方程的特殊情形.

## 2 非线性演化方程(1)的孤波解

设方程(1)的解具有下列形式:

$$u(x, t) = \alpha [f''(\varphi) \varphi_x^2(x, t) + f'(\varphi) \varphi_{xx}(x, t)] + \beta, \quad \varphi_t = V \varphi_x, \quad (2)$$

其中  $f, \varphi$  为待定函数,  $\alpha, \beta, V$  为待定常数, 并假定  $\alpha$  不等于零. 由(2)式经繁琐而冗长的计算得到

$$u_5 / \alpha = f_7 \varphi_1^7 + 21 f_6 \varphi_1^5 \varphi_2 + 105 f_5 \varphi_1^3 \varphi_2^2 + 35 f_5 \varphi_1^4 \varphi_3 + 105 f_4 \varphi_1 \varphi_2^3$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
& + 210 f_4 \varphi_1^2 \varphi_2 \varphi_3 + 35 f_4 \varphi_1^3 \varphi_4 + 105 f_3 \varphi_2^2 \varphi_3 + 70 f_3 \varphi_1 \varphi_3^2 \\
& + 105 f_3 \varphi_1 \varphi_2 \varphi_4 + 21 f_3 \varphi_1^2 \varphi_5 + 35 f_2 \varphi_3 \varphi_4 + 21 f_2 \varphi_2 \varphi_5 \\
& + 7 f_2 \varphi_1 \varphi_6 + f_1 \varphi_7,
\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u u_3 / \alpha = & \alpha f_2 f_5 \varphi_1^7 + 10 \alpha f_2 f_4 \varphi_1^5 \varphi_2 + 15 \alpha f_2 f_3 \varphi_1^3 \varphi_2^2 + 10 \alpha f_2 f_3 \varphi_1^4 \varphi_3 \\
& + 10 \alpha f_2^2 \varphi_1^2 \varphi_2 \varphi_3 + 5 \alpha f_2^2 \varphi_1^3 \varphi_4 + \alpha f_1 f_2 \varphi_1^2 \varphi_5 + \alpha f_1 f_5 \varphi_1^5 \varphi_2 \\
& + 10 \alpha f_1 f_4 \varphi_1^3 \varphi_2^2 + 15 \alpha f_1 f_3 \varphi_1 \varphi_2^3 + 10 \alpha f_1 f_3 \varphi_1^2 \varphi_2 \varphi_3 \\
& + 10 \alpha f_1 f_2 \varphi_2^2 \varphi_3 + 5 \alpha f_1 f_2 \varphi_1 \varphi_2 \varphi_4 + \alpha f_1^2 \varphi_2 \varphi_5 + \beta f_5 \varphi_1^5 \\
& + 10 \beta f_4 \varphi_1^3 \varphi_2 + 15 \beta f_3 \varphi_1 \varphi_2^2 + 10 \beta f_3 \varphi_1^2 \varphi_3 + 10 \beta f_2 \varphi_2 \varphi_3 \\
& + 5 \beta f_2 \varphi_1 \varphi_4 + \beta f_1 \varphi_5,
\end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u_1 u_2 / \alpha^2 = & f_3 f_4 \varphi_1^7 + 6 f_3^2 \varphi_1^5 \varphi_2 + 3 f_2 f_3 \varphi_1^3 \varphi_2^2 + 4 f_2 f_3 \varphi_1^4 \varphi_3 \\
& + f_1 f_3 \varphi_1^3 \varphi_4 + 3 f_2 f_4 \varphi_1^5 \varphi_2 + 18 f_2 f_3 \varphi_1^3 \varphi_2^2 + 9 f_2^2 \varphi_1 \varphi_3^2 \\
& + 12 f_2^2 \varphi_1^2 \varphi_2 \varphi_3 + 3 f_1 f_2 \varphi_1 \varphi_2 \varphi_4 + f_1 f_4 \varphi_1^4 \varphi_3 + 6 f_1 f_3 \varphi_1^2 \varphi_2 \varphi_3 \\
& + 3 f_1 f_2 \varphi_2^2 \varphi_3 + 4 f_1 f_2 \varphi_1 \varphi_3^2 + f_1^2 \varphi_3 \varphi_4,
\end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u^2 u_1 / \alpha = & \alpha^2 f_2^2 f_3 \varphi_1^7 + 2 \alpha^2 f_1 f_2 f_3 \varphi_1^5 \varphi_2 + \alpha^2 f_1^2 f_3 \varphi_1^3 \varphi_2^2 \\
& + 2 \alpha \beta f_2 f_3 \varphi_1^5 + 2 \alpha \beta f_1 f_3 \varphi_1^3 \varphi_2 + \beta^2 f_3 \varphi_1^3 + 3 \alpha^2 f_2^3 \varphi_1^5 \varphi_2 \\
& + 6 \alpha^2 f_1 f_2^2 \varphi_1^3 \varphi_2^2 + 3 \alpha^2 f_1^2 f_2 \varphi_1 \varphi_2^3 + 6 \alpha \beta f_1 f_2 \varphi_1 \varphi_2^2 + 6 \alpha \beta f_2^2 \varphi_1^3 \varphi_2 \\
& + 3 \beta^2 f_2 \varphi_1 \varphi_2 + \alpha^2 f_1 f_2^2 \varphi_1^4 \varphi_3 + 2 \alpha^2 f_1^2 f_2 \varphi_1^2 \varphi_2 \varphi_3 + \alpha^2 f_1^3 \varphi_2^2 \varphi_3 \\
& + 2 \alpha \beta f_1 f_2 \varphi_1^2 \varphi_3 + 2 \alpha \beta f_1^2 \varphi_2 \varphi_3 + \beta^2 f_1 \varphi_3,
\end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

其中上标表示幂次,下标表示偏导数的阶数,即

$$f_m^n = (\partial^m f / \partial \varphi^m)^n; \quad \varphi_m^n = (\partial^m \varphi / \partial x^m)^n.$$

将(3)—(6)式代入(1)式得到

$$\begin{aligned}
0 = & (\epsilon u_5 + a_1 u u_3 + a_2 u_1 u_2 + a_3 u^2 u_1 - u_t) / \alpha \\
= & (\epsilon f_7 + a_1 \alpha f_2 f_5 + a_2 \alpha f_3 f_4 + a_3 \alpha^2 f_2^2 f_3) \varphi_1^7 + \dots
\end{aligned}$$

令  $\varphi_1^7$  的系数等于零,得

$$\epsilon f_7 + a_1 \alpha f_2 f_5 + a_2 \alpha f_3 f_4 + a_3 \alpha^2 f_2^2 f_3 = 0. \tag{7}$$

上式表明,只要适当选择待定常数  $\alpha$ , 待定函数  $f(\varphi)$  具有下列形式:

$$f(\varphi) = \ln \varphi. \tag{8}$$

将(8)式代入(7)式,得

$$a_3 \alpha^2 - 6(2 a_1 + a_2) \alpha + 360 \epsilon = 0. \tag{9}$$

将(3)—(7)式代入(1)式,并利用(9)式,得

$$\begin{aligned}
0 = & (\epsilon u_5 + a_1 u u_3 + a_2 u_1 u_2 + a_3 u^2 u_1 - u_t) / \alpha \\
= & [(-2520 \epsilon + 84 a_1 \alpha + 42 a_2 \alpha - 7 a_3 \alpha^2) \varphi_1^5 \varphi_2 / \varphi^6 + (840 \epsilon - 20 a_1 \alpha \\
& - 14 a_2 \alpha + a_3 \alpha^2) \varphi_1^4 \varphi_3 / \varphi^5 + 4(6 a_1 - a_3 \alpha) \beta \varphi_1^5 / \varphi^5] \\
& + [(2520 \epsilon - 90 a_1 \alpha - 42 a_2 \alpha + 8 a_3 \alpha^2) \varphi_1^3 \varphi_2^2 / \varphi^5
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - 5(42 \epsilon - a_1 \alpha) \varphi_1^3 \varphi_4 / \varphi^4 - 2(630 \epsilon - 15 a_1 \alpha - 12 a_2 \alpha + a_3 \alpha^2) \varphi_1^2 \varphi_2 \varphi_3 / \varphi^4 \\
 & + 4(35 \epsilon - a_2 \alpha) \varphi_1 \varphi_3^2 / \varphi^3 + (42 \epsilon - a_1 \alpha) \varphi_1^2 \varphi_5 / \varphi^3 \\
 & - 10(6 a_1 - a_3 \alpha) \beta \varphi_1^3 \varphi_2 / \varphi^4 + 2(10 a_1 - a_3 \alpha) \beta \varphi_1^2 \varphi_3 / \varphi^3 \\
 & + 2(a_3 \beta^2 + V) \varphi_1^3 / \varphi^3] \\
 & + [3(-210 \epsilon + 10 a_1 \alpha + 3 a_2 \alpha - a_3 \alpha^2) \varphi_1 \varphi_2^3 / \varphi^4 + (210 \epsilon - 10 a_1 \alpha \\
 & - 3 a_2 \alpha + a_3 \alpha^2) \varphi_2^2 \varphi_3 / \varphi^3 + (210 \epsilon - 5 a_1 \alpha - 3 a_2 \alpha) \varphi_1 \varphi_2 \varphi_4 / \varphi^3 \\
 & - (35 \epsilon - a_2 \alpha) \varphi_3 \varphi_4 / \varphi^2 - (21 \epsilon - a_1 \alpha) \varphi_2 \varphi_5 / \varphi^2 - 7 \epsilon \varphi_1 \varphi_6 / \varphi^2 \\
 & + \epsilon \varphi_7 / \varphi + 6(5 a_1 - a_3 \alpha) \beta \varphi_1 \varphi_2^2 / \varphi^3 - 2(5 a_1 - a_3 \alpha) \beta \varphi_2 \varphi_3 / \varphi^2 \\
 & - 5 a_1 \beta \varphi_1 \varphi_4 / \varphi^2 + a_1 \beta \varphi_5 / \varphi - 3(a_3 \beta^2 - V) \varphi_1 \varphi_2 / \varphi^2 \\
 & + (a_3 \beta^2 - V) \varphi_3 / \varphi]. \tag{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

上式中各项均为形如  $\varphi_a^i \varphi_b^j \varphi_c^k / \varphi^m$  的零次齐次函数, 即有  $i + j + k = m$ , 因此可以假定函数  $\varphi(x, t)$  是下列方程的解:

$$\varphi_{xx} + 2 \lambda_1 \varphi_x + \lambda_2 \varphi = 0, \tag{11}$$

其中  $\lambda_1$  和  $\lambda_2$  是待定参数.

1. 当  $\lambda_1^2 - \lambda_2 > 0$  时, (11) 式的基本解为

$$\varphi = (c_1 e^{\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 - \lambda_2} x} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 - \lambda_2} x}) e^{-\lambda_1 x}, \tag{12}$$

令

$$k = \sqrt{\lambda_1^2 - \lambda_2},$$

根据假定(1)式, 若  $c_1 c_2 > 0$ , 则  $\varphi = \text{Ach } k(x + Vt - x_0) e^{-\lambda_1 x}$ ; 若  $c_1 c_2 < 0$ , 则  $\varphi = \text{Ash } k(x + Vt - x_0) e^{-\lambda_1 x}$ . 前者对应于孤波解, 后者对应于奇异解, 我们仅讨论后一种情形. 在此情形下, 将  $\varphi = \text{Ach } k(x + Vt - x_0) e^{-\lambda_1 x}$  代入(8)和(2)式, 经过繁琐的计算, 并令  $e^{k(x + Vt - x_0)}$  的各幂系数等于零, 得独立的代数方程组

$$56(4 \epsilon - a_1 \alpha - a_2 \alpha) k^4 - 2(a_3 \alpha^2 - 4 a_1) \beta k^2 - a_3 \beta^2 + V = 0, \tag{13}$$

$$(1968 \epsilon - 80 a_1 \alpha - 32 a_2 \alpha + 8 a_3 \alpha^2) k^4 - 4(9 a_1 - 2 a_3 \alpha) \beta k^2 + 3 a_3 \beta^2 - 3 V = 0, \tag{14}$$

$$16 \epsilon k^4 + 4 a_1 \beta k^2 + a_3 \beta^2 - V = 0. \tag{15}$$

不难验证, 在  $k \neq 0$  的情况下, (9), (13), (14)和(15)四式只有三个是独立的, 因此四个待定常数  $\alpha, \beta, V$  和  $k^2$  均可由其中的一个(我们取为  $k^2$ )和方程的系数确定下来.

2. 当  $\lambda_1^2 - \lambda_2 < 0$  时, (11) 式的实数形式的基本解为

$$\varphi = (c_1 \cos(\sqrt{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1^2} x) + c_2 \sin(-\sqrt{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1^2} x)) e^{-\lambda_1 x}, \tag{16}$$

它对应于非孤波解, 本文不加讨论.

3. 当  $\lambda_1^2 - \lambda_2 = 0$  时, 根据假定(1)式, (11) 式的实数形式的基本解为

$$\varphi = c(x + Vt - x_0) e^{k(x + Vt - x_0)}, \tag{17}$$

其中  $c$  和  $x_0$  为任意常数. 上式对应于有理函数形式解, 将它代入(8)和(2)式, 经过繁琐的计算, 并令  $(x + Vt - x_0)$  的各幂系数等于零, 得到确定待定常数  $\alpha, \beta$  和  $V$  的独立的代数

方程组

$$V = a_3 \beta^2, \alpha = a_3/a_1, 360 \epsilon + 12 a_1 \beta - 6(a_2 + 2 a_1) \alpha + a_3 \alpha^2 = 0. \quad (18)$$

### 3 应用举例

1. 令  $\epsilon=1, a_1=10, a_2=25, a_3=20$ , (1)式给出 KK 方程<sup>[2,3]</sup>

$$u_t = u_{xxxxx} + 10 uu_{xxx} + 25 u_x u_{xx} + 20 u^2 u_x. \quad (19)$$

1) 由(9)式, 得

$$\alpha_+ = 12, \alpha_- = 3/2. \quad (20)$$

(1) 对应于  $\alpha_+ = 12$ , 由方程组(13)—(15)得  $\beta_+ = -4k^2, V_+ = 176k^4$ , 利用(2), (8)和(12)式得到孤波解

$$u(x, t) = -4k^2 + 12k^2 \operatorname{sech}^2 k(x + 176k^4 t - x_0). \quad (21)$$

这是一个左行孤波解.

(2) 对应于  $\alpha_- = 3/2$ , 由方程组(13)—(15)得  $\beta_- = -\frac{1}{2}k^2, V_- = k^4$ , 利用(2), (8)和(12)式得到孤波解

$$u(x, t) = -\frac{1}{2}k^2 + \frac{3}{2}k^2 \operatorname{sech}^2 k(x + k^4 t - x_0). \quad (22)$$

这也是一个左行孤波解, 与文献[2]利用非局域对称变换给出的结果完全相同.

2) 由方程组(18)得

$$\alpha = 3, \beta = 9/4, V = 405/4. \quad (23)$$

利用(1), (8)和(17)式得到有理解

$$u(x, t) = \frac{9}{4} - \frac{3}{(x - x_0 + 405t/4)^2}. \quad (24)$$

2. 令  $\epsilon=1, a_1=a_2=a_3=5$ , (1)式给出 CDGSK 方程<sup>[4-6]</sup>

$$u_t = u_{xxxxx} + 5 uu_{xxx} + 5 u_x u_{xx} + 5 u^2 u_x. \quad (25)$$

1) 由(9)式, 得

$$\alpha_+ = 12, \alpha_- = 6. \quad (26)$$

(1) 对应于  $\alpha_+ = 12$ , 由方程组(13)—(15)得  $\beta_+ = -4k^2, V_+ = 16k^4$ , 利用(2), (8)和(12)式得到孤波解

$$u(x, t) = -4k^2 + 12k^2 \operatorname{sech}^2 k(x + 16k^4 t - x_0). \quad (27)$$

这也是一个左行孤波解.

(2) 对应于  $\alpha_- = 6$ , 由方程组(13)—(15)得  $\beta_- = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{5v' - 64}}{5} k^2, V_- = v'k^4$  ( $v' \geq 12.8$ ), 利用(2), (8)和(12)式得到两个双参量(孤波宽度参量  $k$  和孤波速度参量  $v'$ )孤波解族

$$u(x, t) = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{5v' - 64}}{5} k^2 + 6k^2 \operatorname{sech}^2 k(x + v'k^4 t - x_0). \quad (28)$$

这两个双参量孤波解族给出的都是左行孤波.

2) 由方程组(18)得

$$\alpha = 6, \beta = V = 0. \quad (29)$$

利用(1), (8)和(17)式得到静态有理解

$$u(x, t) = -\frac{6}{(x - x_0)^2}. \quad (30)$$

3 令  $\epsilon = -1, a_1 = 10, a_2 = 20, a_3 = -30$ , (1)式给出五阶 KdV 方程<sup>[7]</sup>

$$u_t + u_{xxxxx} - 10uu_{xxx} - 20u_xu_{xx} + 30u^2u_x = 0. \quad (31)$$

1) 由(9)式, 得

$$\alpha_+ = -6, \alpha_- = -2. \quad (32)$$

(1) 对应于  $\alpha_+ = -6$ , 由方程组(13)–(15)得  $\beta_+ = 2k^2, V_+ = -56k^4$ , 利用(2), (8)和(12)式得到孤波解

$$u(x, t) = 2k^2 - 6k^2 \operatorname{sech}^2 k(x - 56k^4 t - x_0). \quad (33)$$

这是一个右行孤波解.

(2) 对应于  $\alpha_- = -2$ , 由方程组(13)–(15)得  $\beta_- = \frac{20 \pm \sqrt{30v' - 80}}{30} k^2, V_- = -v'k^4$

( $v' \geq \frac{8}{3}$ ), 利用(2), (8)和(12)式得到两个双参量(孤波宽度参量  $k$  和孤波速度参量  $v'$ )

孤波解族

$$u(x, t) = \frac{20 \pm \sqrt{30v' - 80}}{30} k^2 - 2k^2 \operatorname{sech}^2 k(x - v'k^4 t - x_0). \quad (34)$$

这两个双参量孤波解族给出的都是右行孤波.

2) 由方程组(18)得

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{18}, \beta = \frac{2485}{2332}, V = -45 \times \left(\frac{2485}{2332}\right)^2. \quad (35)$$

利用(2), (8)和(17)式得到有理解

$$u(x, t) = \frac{2485}{2332} - \frac{1}{18(x + vt - x_0)^2}. \quad (36)$$

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## NEW SOLITARY WAVE SOLUTIONS FOR A CLASS OF FIFTH-ORDER NONLINEAR EVOLUTION EQUATIONS\*

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### ABSTRACT

The exact explicit solitary wave solutions for a class of fifth-order nonlinear evolution equations are obtained by using a homogeneous method. Particular important cases of the equation, such as Kaup-Kupershmidt, Caudrey-Dodd-Gibbon-Sawada-Kotera and fifth-order KdV equations can be solved by this method.

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