

具有三个任意函数的变系数 KdV-MKdV 方程的精确类孤子解*

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利用一个新的变换将变系数 KdV-MKdV 方程约化为三阶非线性常微分方程(NODE), 考虑这个 NODE, 获得了变系数 KdV-MKdV 方程的若干精确类孤子解. 这种思路也适合于其他的变系数非线性方程, 如变系数 KP 方程、变系数 sine-Gordon 方程等.

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1 引 言

近数十年来, 人们对常系数非线性方程的研究很多^[1-4], 尤其是在求解方程方面有了很多方法, 如反散射法、Bäcklund 变换、Hirota 变换、Darboux 变换等^[1-4]. 但常系数非线性方程只能近似地反映实际物质运动变化的规律, 为了准确地描述物质的属性, 研究相应的变系数非线性方程显得非常重要. 文献[5]用 Miura 方法研究了变系数 KdV 方程

$$q_t = K_0(t)(q_{xxx} + 6qq_x) + 4K_1(t)q_x - h(t)(2q + xq_x) \quad (1)$$

和变系数 MKdV 方程

$$u_t = K_0(t)(u_{xxx} - 6u^2u_x) + 4K_1(t)u_x - h(t)(u + xu_x) \quad (2)$$

的无穷多守恒律. 文献[6]用特殊的函数变换获得了变系数 KdV 方程

$$u_t + 2\beta(t)u + [\alpha(t) + \beta(t)x]u_x - 3c\gamma(t)uu_x + \gamma(t)u_{xxx} = 0 \quad (3)$$

的钟状孤波解. 本文将考虑更一般的变系数 KdV-MKdV 方程:

$$K_0(t)[u_{xxx} - a_1u^2u_x + 2a_2(u_x^2 + uu_{xx})] + a_3h(t)K_0(t)uu_x + [K_1(t) + K_2(t)x]u_x + K_2(t)u + u_t = 0, \quad (4)$$

其中 a_1, a_2, a_3 为任意常数, $h(t) = \exp\left[-\int_a^t K_2(s)ds\right]$, $K_0(t), K_1(t), K_2(t)$ 为 t 的任意函数. 受文献[6]的启发, 通过引入一个新的变换将方程(4)约化为三阶非线性常微分方程(NODE), 然后通过这个 NODE 获得(4)式的类孤子解.

方程(4)是数学家和物理学家感兴趣的诸方程的统一和推广. 事实上, 方程(1)-(3)为(4)式的特例. 取 $K_0=1, K_1=K_2=a_1=a_2=0, a_3=-6$, 则(4)式为 KdV 方程, 取 K_0

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$= 1, a_2 = a_3 = K_1 = K_2 = 0$, 则(4)式为 MKdV 方程, 取 $a_2 = a_3 = 0, K_0, K_1, K_2$ 为常数, 则(4)式为具有弛豫效应非均匀介质的 MKdV 方程.

2 变系数 KdV-MKdV 方程(4)的类孤子解

对给定的方程(4), 设有如下形式的解:

$$u(x, t) = f(t)H(\alpha), \quad \alpha = f(t)x + g(t) + \alpha_0, \quad (5)$$

其中 $H(\alpha), f(t), g(t)$ 为待定函数, α_0 为任意常数. 由(5)式易得

$$\begin{aligned} u_{xxx} &= f^4(t)H'''(\alpha), \quad u^2 u_x = f^4(t)H^2(\alpha)H'(\alpha), \quad u_x^2 = f^4(t)H'^2(\alpha), \\ uu_{xx} &= f^4(t)H(\alpha)H''(\alpha), \quad u_x = f^2(t)H'(\alpha), \quad uu_x = f^3(t)HH' \\ u_t &= fH'(\alpha) + f(t)g_t H'(\alpha) + f(t)f_t x H'(\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

将上述式子代入(4)式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} &K_0(t)[u_{xxx} - a_1 u^2 u_x + 2a_2(u_x^2 + uu_{xx})] + a_3 h(t)K_0(t)uu_x + [K_1(t) \\ &+ K_2(t)x]u_x + K_2(t)u + u_t = K_0(t)[f^4 H''' - a_1 f^4 H^2 H' + 2a_2(f^4 H'^2 \\ &+ f^4 HH'')] + a_3 h(t)K_0(t)f^3 HH' + [K_1(t)f^2 + fg_t + (K_2(t)f^2 + ff_t)x]H' \\ &+ (K_2(t)f + f_t)H = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

为了求解方程(6), 设

$$K_2(t)f + f_t = 0, \quad (7)$$

$$K_1(t)f^2 + fg_t = D_0 K_0(t)f^4, \quad (8)$$

其中 D_0 为任意常数. 对方程(7)通过分离变量并且积分, 易得

$$f(t) = A \exp\left[-\int_a^t K_2(s) ds\right], \quad (9)$$

其中 $A \neq 0$ 为积分常数, a 为某一常数. 将(9)式代入(8)式, 整理积分, 可得

$$g(t) = \int_a^t \left[D_0 A^3 K_0(t) \exp\left[-3\int_a^t K_2(s) ds\right] - AK_1(t) \exp\left[-\int_a^t K_2(s) ds\right] \right] dt + B, \quad (10)$$

其中 B 为积分常数. 又因为 $h(t) = \exp\left[-\int_a^t K_2(s) ds\right] = f(t)/A$, 将此及(7)和(8)式代入方程(6), 并结合 $f(t) \neq 0$, 得

$$H''' - a_1 H^2 H' + 2a_2(H'^2 + HH'') + \frac{a_3}{A} HH' + D_0 H' = 0. \quad (11)$$

对方程(11)两边积分, 并令积分常数为零, 得

$$H'' - \frac{a_1}{3} H^3 + 2a_2 HH' + \frac{a_3}{2A} H^2 + D_0 H = 0. \quad (12)$$

设(12)式有如下形式的解:

$$H(\alpha) = \frac{M e^{\lambda \alpha}}{1 + e^{\lambda \alpha}} = \frac{M}{2} \left[1 + \tanh \frac{\lambda}{2} \alpha \right], \quad (13)$$

其中 M, λ 为待定常数, 则

$$H'(\alpha) = \frac{\lambda M e^{\lambda \alpha}}{(1 + e^{\lambda \alpha})^2}, \quad (14)$$

$$H''(\alpha) = \frac{\lambda^2 M e^{\lambda \alpha} - \lambda^2 M e^{2\lambda \alpha}}{(1 + e^{\lambda \alpha})^3}. \quad (15)$$

将(13)–(15)式代入(12)式, 并令 $e^{\lambda \alpha}$, $e^{2\lambda \alpha}$, $e^{3\lambda \alpha}$ 的系数为零,

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^2 M + D_0 M &= 0, \\ -\frac{a_1}{3} M^3 + \frac{a_3}{2A} M^2 + D_0 M &= 0, \\ -\lambda^2 M + 2a_2 \lambda M^2 + \frac{a_3}{2A} M^2 + 2D_0 M &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

从方程组(16)采用吴文俊消元法^[7,8], 得

$$(1) \quad D_0 = -\lambda^2, \quad \lambda = \frac{a_2 a_3 \pm a_3 \sqrt{9a_2^2 + 6a_1}}{6a_1 A + 8A a_2^2},$$

$$M = \frac{3a_3(a_2 \pm \sqrt{9a_2^2 + 6a_1})^2}{(6a_1 A + 8A a_2^2)(3a_1 + 6a_2^2 \pm 2a_2 \sqrt{9a_2^2 + 6a_1})}.$$

(2) 当 $a_1 = -\frac{4}{3}a_2^2$ 时

$$D_0 = -\lambda^2, \quad \lambda = -\frac{a_3}{2A a_2}, \quad M = -\frac{3a_3}{2A a_2^2}.$$

根据(5)–(16)式, 得如下定理:

定理 1 (1) 当 $3a_1 + 4a_2^2 \neq 0$, $D_0 = -(a_2 a_3 \pm a_3 \sqrt{9a_2^2 + 6a_1})^2 / (6a_1 A + 8A a_2^2)^2$ 时, 方程(4)有类扭状孤子解:

$$u_{\pm}(x, t)_1 = \frac{3a_3(a_3 \pm \sqrt{9a_2^2 + 6a_1})^2 A \exp\left[-\int_a^t K_2(s) ds\right]}{(12a_1 A + 16A a_2^2)(3a_1 + 6a_2^2 \pm 2a_2 \sqrt{9a_2^2 + 6a_1})} \left\{ 1 + \tanh\left[\frac{a_2 a_3 \pm a_3 \sqrt{9a_2^2 + 6a_1}}{4A(3a_1 + 4a_2^2)} \left[A \exp\left[-\int_a^t K_2(s) ds\right] x + g(t) + \alpha_0\right]\right] \right\}.$$

(2) 当 $3a_1 + 4a_2^2 = 0$ 时, $D_0 = -\frac{a_3^2}{4A^2 a_2^2}$, 方程(4)有另一组类扭状孤子解:

$$u_{\pm}(x, t)_2 = -\frac{3a_3 A}{4A a_2^2} \exp\left[-\int_a^t K_2(s) ds\right] \left\{ 1 + \tanh\left[-\frac{a_3}{4A a_2} \left[A \exp\left[-\int_a^t K_2(s) ds\right] x + g(t) + \alpha_0\right]\right] \right\},$$

其中 $g(t)$ 满足(10)式. 当 a_1, a_2, a_3 都不为零时, 方程(4)不存在类钟状孤波解(sech x 型). 从 $u_{\pm}(x, t)_1$ 和 $u_{\pm}(x, t)_2$ 可以得出: 1) 当 $|a| = |f(t)x + g(t) + \alpha_0| \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$u_{\pm}(x, t)_1 \rightarrow 0$ 或者 $\frac{3a_3(a_2 \pm \sqrt{9a_2^2 + 6a_1})^2 A}{(6a_1 A + 8A a_2^2)(3a_1 + 6a_2^2 \pm 2a_2 \sqrt{9a_2^2 + 6a_1})} \exp\left[-\int_a^t K_2(s) ds\right]$ (此式仅与时间 t 有关, 若对某一固定时间 t_0 , 则此时 $u_{\pm}(x, t)_1$ 趋于常数); 2) 当 $|a| \rightarrow \infty$

时, $u_{\pm}(x, t) \rightarrow 0$ 或者 $-\frac{3a_3}{2a_2^2} \exp\left[-\int_a^t K_2(s) ds\right]$.

下面寻找方程(12)其他形式的解, 设有如下的解:

$$H(\alpha) = \frac{M \exp(\lambda \alpha)}{\exp(2\lambda \alpha) + N \exp(\lambda \alpha) + 1} = \frac{M \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{\lambda}{2} \alpha}{(N-2) \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{\lambda}{2} \alpha + 4}, \quad (17)$$

其中 M, N, λ 为待定常数. 将(17)式代入(12)式, 并令 $\exp(i\lambda\alpha)$ ($i=1, 2, 3, 4, 5$) 的系数为零, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^2 M + D_0 M &= 0, \\ -NM\lambda^2 - 2a_2 M^2 \lambda + 2D_0 MN + \frac{a_3}{2A} M^2 &= 0, \\ -6M\lambda^2 - \frac{a_1}{3} M^3 + D_0 MN^2 + 2D_0 M + \frac{a_3}{2A} M^2 N &= 0, \\ -MN\lambda^2 + 2a_2 M^2 \lambda + 2D_0 MN + \frac{a_3}{2A} M^2 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

解其得(用吴文俊消元法较简单)

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 &= 0, \quad \lambda = \pm \sqrt{-D_0} \quad (D_0 < 0), \\ M &= \mp \frac{12AD_0}{\sqrt{6a_1A^2D_0 + a_3^2}}, \quad N = \pm \frac{2a_3}{\sqrt{6a_1A^2D_0 + a_3^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

定理 2 当 $a_2=0$ 时, 方程(4)成为变系数组合 KdV 方程:

$$\begin{aligned} K_0(t)(u_{xxx} - a_1 u^2 u_x) + a_3 h(t) K_0(t) u u_x + [K_1(t) + K_2(t)x] u_x \\ + K_2(t) u + u_t = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

其一组类孤子解为

$$\begin{aligned} u_{\pm}(x, t) = \\ \mp \frac{12AD_0}{\sqrt{6a_1A^2D_0 + a_3^2}} \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{\sqrt{-D_0}}{2} \left[A \exp\left[-\int_a^t K_2(s) ds\right] x + g(t) + \alpha_0 \right] \\ \left[-2 \pm \frac{2a_3}{\sqrt{6a_1A^2D_0 + a_3^2}} \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{\sqrt{-D_0}}{2} \left[A \exp\left[-\int_a^t K_2(s) ds\right] x + g(t) + \alpha_0 \right] + 4 \right], \end{aligned}$$

其中 $D_0 < 0$, $g(t)$ 满足(10)式, 并且当 $|\alpha| = |f(t)x + g(t) + \alpha_0| \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $u_{\pm}(x, t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$ (常数). 表明波在运动的过程中能量是集成的.

对方程(12), 令 $H' = y$, 则 $yy'(H) = H''$, 因此方程(12)为

$$yy' = -2a_2Hy + \frac{a_1}{3}H^3 - \frac{a_3}{2A}H^2 - D_0H. \quad (19)$$

此方程为第二类阿贝耳方程. 若又令 $y = 1/\omega$, 则方程(19)改写为

$$\omega' = 2a_2H\omega^2 + \left[-\frac{a_1}{3}H^3 + \frac{a_3}{2A}H^2 + D_0H \right] \omega^3.$$

此方程为第一类阿贝耳方程的特例. 若 $a_2=0$, 则方程(12)变为方程(18)对应的常微分方程, 并积分, 得

$$H'^2 = \frac{a_1}{6}H^4 - \frac{a_3}{3A}H^3 - D_0H^2 + c,$$

其中 c 为积分常数. 此方程的解可用 Jacobi 椭圆函数表示.

3 结 论

利用一个变换将变系数 KdV-MKdV 方程约化为常系数常微分方程, 并给出几种变形, 这大大简化了求解难度. 这种思路也适合于其他的方程, 如变系数 sine-Gordon 方程, 变系数 KP 方程等^[6,9] 或许它还可用于化简变系数耦合非线性方程组.

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EXACT SOLITON SOLUTIONS OF THE VARIABLE COEFFICIENT KdV-MKdV EQUATION WITH THREE ARBITRARY FUNCTIONS*

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, first, by using a new transformation, the variable coefficient KdV-MKdV equation is reduced to a third-order nonlinear ordinary differential equation (NODE), and then several exact soliton-solutions for the variable coefficient KdV-MKdV equation are obtained through considering this NODE. The method can be also used to solve other nonlinear equations, such as the variable coefficient KP equation, sine-Gordon equation and so on.

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