

# 长短波相互作用方程的 Jacobi 椭圆函数求解<sup>\*</sup>

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推广了 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开方法, 研究了复非线性演化方程组的求解问题, 得到了长短波相互作用方程的准确包络周期解. 该结果在一定条件下包含了相应的孤波解.

关键词: Jacobi 椭圆函数方法, 长短波相互作用方程, 孤波解

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## 1. 引言

随着科学技术的发展, 在自然科学和社会科学领域中非线性作用的影响越来越重要, 对于非线性问题的关注也越来越大, 而且许多非线性问题的研究最终都归结为非线性演化方程来描述. 如何求解它们一直是数学和物理学研究的一个核心问题. 近几十年来, 已发展了多类不同的求解方法, 如反散射方法<sup>[1]</sup>、Bäcklund 变换方法<sup>[2]</sup>、Hirota 双线性方法<sup>[3]</sup>、Darboux 变换方法<sup>[4]</sup>、齐次平衡方法<sup>[5-8]</sup>、双曲函数方法<sup>[9-13]</sup>、sine-cosine 方法<sup>[14]</sup>、截断展开方法<sup>[15]</sup>和直接约化方法<sup>[16]</sup>等, 而且获得了广泛的应用. 最近刘式适、傅遵涛、刘式达、赵强等人建立起求解非线性演化方程的 Jacobi 椭圆函数方法<sup>[17-20]</sup>, 并得到了很好的应用. 本文推广这种方法, 进一步研究下列长短波相互作用方程<sup>[21]</sup>:

$$iS_t + S_{xx} = SL, \quad (1)$$

$$L_t + \alpha LL_x + \beta L_{xxx} = |S|_x^2, \quad (2)$$

它是非线性 Schrödinger 方程 KdV 方程的耦合形式, 其中  $L$  和  $S$  分别为实长波和复短包络波的振幅,  $\alpha$  和  $\beta$  为两个控制参数. 值得指出, 方程 (1) 和 (2) 不仅在水波动力学中有实际意义, 而且在其他物理问题中也有重要意义.

## 2. Jacobi 椭圆函数展开方法求解

寻求方程 (1) 和 (2) 如下形式的行波解为

$$S = \Phi(\xi) \exp[-i(ax + bt + l)], \quad \xi = kx - ct + \xi_0, \quad (3)$$

$$L = I(\xi), \quad (4)$$

式中  $\Phi(\xi)$  为实函数. 把 (3) 和 (4) 式代入 (1) 式, 得

$$-ic\Phi' + b\Phi + k^2\Phi'' - 2iak\Phi' - a^2\Phi - \Phi L = 0. \quad (5)$$

由 (5) 式得

$$a = -\frac{c}{2k}, \quad (6)$$

$$b\Phi + k^2\Phi'' - a^2\Phi - \Phi L = 0. \quad (7)$$

把 (3) 和 (4) 式代入 (2) 式, 得

$$-cL' + \alpha kLL' + \beta k^3L''' - 2k\Phi\Phi' = 0. \quad (8)$$

将  $\Phi$  和  $L$  展开为下列 Jacobi 椭圆正弦函数  $\text{sn}\xi$  的级数:

$$\Phi(\xi) = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j \text{sn}^j \xi, \quad (9)$$

$$I(\xi) = \sum_{i=0}^m c_i \text{sn}^i \xi. \quad (10)$$

根据 (7) 和 (8) 式平衡关系可知  $j \leq 2$ ,  $i \leq 2$ , 即

$$\Phi(\xi) = a_0 + a_1 \text{sn}\xi + a_2 \text{sn}^2 \xi, \quad (11)$$

$$I(\xi) = c_0 + c_1 \text{sn}\xi + c_2 \text{sn}^2 \xi. \quad (12)$$

于是有

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$$\frac{d\Phi}{d\xi} = (a_1 + 2a_2 \operatorname{sn} \xi) \operatorname{cn} \xi \operatorname{dn} \xi, \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\xi^2} = & 2a_2 - (1 + m^2)a_1 \operatorname{sn} \xi - 4(1 + m^2)a_2 \operatorname{sn}^2 \xi \\ & + 2m^2 a_1 \operatorname{sn}^3 \xi + 6m^2 a_2 \operatorname{sn}^4 \xi, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{dL}{d\xi} = (c_1 + 2c_2 \operatorname{sn} \xi) \operatorname{cn} \xi \operatorname{dn} \xi, \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 L}{d\xi^2} = & 2c_2 - (1 + m^2)c_1 \operatorname{sn} \xi - 4(1 + m^2)c_2 \operatorname{sn}^2 \xi \\ & + 2m^2 c_1 \operatorname{sn}^3 \xi + 6m^2 c_2 \operatorname{sn}^4 \xi, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^3 L}{d\xi^3} = & [-(1 + m^2)c_1 - 8(1 + m^2)c_2 \operatorname{sn} \xi \\ & + 6m^2 c_1 \operatorname{sn}^2 \xi + 24m^2 c_2 \operatorname{sn}^3 \xi] \operatorname{cn} \xi \operatorname{dn} \xi. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

将(13)–(17)式代入(7)和(8)式,可得如下代数方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 b + 2k^2 a_2 - a^2 a_0 - a_0 c_0 &= 0, \\ a_1 b - k^2(1 + m^2)a_1 - a^2 a_1 - a_1 c_0 - a_0 c_1 &= 0, \\ a_2 b - 4k^2(1 + m^2)a_2 - a^2 a_2 - a_2 c_0 \\ &- a_1 c_1 - a_0 c_2 = 0, \\ 2a_1 k^2 m^2 - a_2 c_1 - a_1 c_2 &= 0, \\ 6k^2 m^2 a_2 - a_2 c_2 &= 0, \\ -cc_1 + akc_0 c_1 - \beta k^3(1 + m^2)c_1 - 2ka_0 a_1 &= 0, \\ -2cc_2 + akc_1^2 + 2akc_0 c_2 - 8\beta k^3(1 + m^2)c_2 \\ &- 2ka_1^2 - 4ka_0 a_2 = 0, \\ 3akc_1 c_2 + 6\beta k^3 m^2 c_1 - 6ka_1 a_2 &= 0, \\ 2akc_2^2 + 24\beta k^3 m^2 c_2 - 4ka_2^2 &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

借助 Maple 或 Mathematica 软件,通过求解方程组(18),得到

情形 1

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= 0, \quad c_1 = 0, \quad c_2 = 6k^2 m^2, \\ a_2 &= \pm 3\sqrt{2}k^2 m^2 \sqrt{\alpha + 2\beta}, \\ a_0 &= \pm \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\alpha + 2\beta} k^2 [\sqrt{1 - m^2 + m^4} - (1 + m^2)], \\ b &= a^2 + c_0 + 2k^2(1 + m^2 + \sqrt{1 - m^2 + m^4}), \\ c &= k[c_0 \alpha + 2k^2(1 + m^2)\alpha - 2k^2(\alpha + 2\beta) \\ &\quad \times \sqrt{1 - m^2 + m^4}]. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

代入(11)和(12)及(3)和(4)式,得到椭圆函数解

$$\begin{aligned} S_1(x, t) &= \pm \sqrt{2}k^2 \sqrt{\alpha + 2\beta} [\sqrt{1 - m^2 + m^4} \\ &\quad - 1 - m^2 + 3m^2 \operatorname{sn}^2(kx - ct + \xi_0)] \\ &\quad \times \exp[-i(ax + bt + l)], \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$L_1(x, t) = c_0 + 6k^2 m^2 \operatorname{sn}^2(kx - ct + \xi_0), \quad (21)$$

式中  $l, \xi_0, c_0$  为任意常数,  $a, b, c$  由(6)和(19)式

确定.

情形 2

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= 0, \quad c_1 = 0, \quad c_2 = 6k^2 m^2, \\ a_2 &= \pm 3\sqrt{2}k^2 m^2 \sqrt{\alpha + 2\beta}, \\ a_0 &= \mp \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\alpha + 2\beta} k^2 [\sqrt{1 - m^2 + m^4} + (1 + m^2)], \\ b &= a^2 + c_0 + 2k^2(1 + m^2 - \sqrt{1 - m^2 + m^4}), \\ c &= k[c_0 \alpha + 2k^2(1 + m^2)\alpha + 2k^2(\alpha + 2\beta) \\ &\quad \times \sqrt{1 - m^2 + m^4}]. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

于是可得情形 2 的椭圆函数解为

$$\begin{aligned} S_2(x, t) &= \sqrt{2}k^2 \sqrt{\alpha + 2\beta} [\mp (\sqrt{1 - m^2 + m^4} \\ &\quad + 1 + m^2) \pm 3m^2 \operatorname{sn}^2(kx - ct + \xi_0)] \\ &\quad \times \exp[-i(ax + bt + l)], \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

$$L_2(x, t) = c_0 + 6k^2 m^2 \operatorname{sn}^2(kx - ct + \xi_0), \quad (24)$$

式中  $l, \xi_0, c_0$  为任意常数,  $a, b, c$  由(6)和(22)式确定.

情形 3

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= 0, \quad a_2 = 0, \quad c_1 = 0, \quad c_2 = 2k^2 m^2, \\ b &= a^2 + c_0 + k^2(1 + m^2), \\ c &= -\left\{ \frac{a_1^2}{2km^2} + 2k[3c_0 + 2k^2(1 + m^2)]\beta \right\}, \\ \alpha &= -6\beta. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

于是可得情形 3 的椭圆函数解为

$$\begin{aligned} S_3(x, t) &= a_1 \operatorname{sn}(kx - ct + \xi_0) \\ &\quad \times \exp[-i(ax + bt + l)], \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

$$L_3(x, t) = c_0 + 2k^2 m^2 \operatorname{sn}^2(kx - ct + \xi_0), \quad (27)$$

式中  $l, \xi_0, c_0, a_1$  为任意常数,  $a, b, c$  由(6)和(25)式确定.

取  $m \rightarrow 1$  时,则第一组解为

$$\begin{aligned} S_1(x, t) &= \pm \sqrt{2}k^2 \sqrt{\alpha + 2\beta} [-1 + 3 \tanh^2(kx - ct \\ &\quad + \xi_0)] \exp\left[-i\left(-\frac{c}{2k}x + bt + l\right)\right] \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

$$L_1(x, t) = c_0 + 6k^2 \tanh^2(kx - ct + \xi_0), \quad (29)$$

式中  $c = k[c_0 \alpha + 2k^2(\alpha - 2\beta)], b = \frac{1}{4}[c_0 \alpha + 2k^2(\alpha - 2\beta)]^2 + c_0 + 6k^2, c_0, l, \xi_0, k$  为任意常数.

取  $c_0 = 0$  时,则

$$\begin{aligned} S_1(x, t) &= \pm \sqrt{2}k^2 \sqrt{\alpha + 2\beta} [-1 + 3 \tanh^2(kx - ct \\ &\quad + \xi_0)] \exp\left[-i\left(-\frac{c}{2k}x + bt + l\right)\right] \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

$$L_1(x, t) = 6k^2 \tanh^2(kx - ct + \xi_0), \quad (31)$$

式中  $c = 2k^3(\alpha - 2\beta), b = k^4(\alpha - 2\beta)^2 + 6k^2, l, \xi_0, k$

为任意常数.

第二组解为

$$S_2(x, t) = \pm 3\sqrt{2k^2} \sqrt{\alpha + 2\beta} [1 - \tanh^2(kx - ct + \xi_0)] \exp\left[-i\left(-\frac{c}{2k}x + bt + l\right)\right], \quad (32)$$

$$L_2(x, t) = c_0 + 6k^2 \tanh^2(kx - ct + \xi_0), \quad (33)$$

式中  $c = k[c_0\alpha + 2k^2(3\alpha + 2\beta)]$ ,  $b = \frac{1}{4}[c_0\alpha + 2k^2(3\alpha + 2\beta)]^2 + c_0 + 2k^2$ ,  $c_0, \xi_0, k, l$  为任意常数.

取  $c_0 = 0$  时 则

$$S_2(x, t) = \pm 3\sqrt{2k^2} \sqrt{\alpha + 2\beta} [1 - \tanh^2(kx - ct + \xi_0)] \exp\left[-i\left(-\frac{c}{2k}x + bt + l\right)\right], \quad (34)$$

$$L_2(x, t) = 6k^2 \tanh^2(kx - ct + \xi_0), \quad (35)$$

式中  $c = 2k^3(3\alpha + 2\beta)$ ,  $b = k^4(3\alpha + 2\beta)^2 + 2k^2$ ,  $\xi_0, k, l$  为任意常数.

第三组解为

$$S_3(x, t) = a_1 \tanh(kx - ct + \xi_0) \times \exp\left[-i\left(-\frac{c}{2k}x + bt + l\right)\right] \quad (36)$$

$$L_3(x, t) = c_0 + 2k^2 \tanh^2(kx - ct + \xi_0), \quad (37)$$

式中  $c = -\left[\frac{a_1^2}{2k} + 2k(3c_0 + 4k^2)\beta\right]$ ,  $b = \frac{1}{4k^2}\left[\frac{a_1^2}{2k} + 2k(3c_0 + 4k^2)\beta\right]^2 + c_0 + 2k^2$ ,  $a_1, \xi_0, k, l$  为任意常数.

取  $c_0 = 0$  时 则

$$S_3(x, t) = a_1 \tanh(kx - ct + \xi_0) \times \exp\left[-i\left(-\frac{c}{2k}x + bt + l\right)\right] \quad (38)$$

$$L_3(x, t) = 2k^2 \tanh^2(kx - ct + \xi_0), \quad (39)$$

式中  $c = -\left(\frac{a_1^2}{2k} + 8k^3\beta\right)$ ,  $b = \frac{1}{4k^2}\left(\frac{a_1^2}{2k} + 8k^3\beta\right)^2 + 2k^2$ ,  $a_1, \xi_0, k, l$  为任意常数.

### 3. 结 论

本文把 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开方法进一步扩展并应用到具有复形式的非线性长短波相互作用方程, 得到了三类新的椭圆函数解析解. 当  $m \rightarrow 1$  这些解退化为长短波相互作用方程的孤波解. 如果所选的椭圆函数是余弦函数, 类似可以得到相应的结果. 限于篇幅, 这里不做讨论.

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# Jacobi elliptic function expansion method applied to long-short wave interaction equations<sup>\*</sup>

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## Abstract

In this paper, the Jacobi elliptic function method is generalized to study nonlinear evolution system. The envelope periodic solutions of long-short wave interaction equation are obtained. The solitary wave solutions for this model are also given under some conditions.

**Keywords :** Jacobi elliptic function method, long-short wave interaction equation, solitary wave solution

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