

用三角函数法获得非线性 Boussinesq 方程的 广义孤子解*

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(2006 年 4 月 18 日收到,2007 年 4 月 3 日收到修改稿)

找到一个合适的代换——三角函数法,将非线性 Boussinesq 微分方程转换为非线性代数方程组,用吴消元法求解该非线性代数方程组,从而获得一般形式 Boussinesq 微分方程的广义孤子解.

关键词: Boussinesq 方程, 吴消元法, 非线性代数方程组, 孤子解

PACC: 0340K, 0290

1. 引 言

物理现象在本质上应是非线性的,而线性规律仅是物理世界的近似描写.事实上,非线性问题与物理学相伴而生,开普勒对天体轨迹的研究就是对非线性问题探索之发端.20 世纪初,非线性问题在物理学中似乎被冷漠.有人认为非线性问题仅是数学问题,但很快被察觉这种观点不仅是短视的,也是片面的.近 20 年来的科技进展表明,非线性问题已不是物理学中的个别特殊现象,它已渗透到力学、热学、电学、声学、原子物理和粒子物理等物理学的各个领域^[1-16].

Boussinesq 方程是一种能够描述规则波和不规则波在复杂地形上发生浅化、折射、绕射和反射效应相当有效的数学模型,可分为经典(标准) Boussinesq 方程、低阶 Boussinesq 方程和高阶 Boussinesq 方程.各种 Boussinesq 方程均在一定程度上考虑了波浪的非线性效应和频散效应,因此能够反映不同频率分量间的能量输运、波形变化和波群演化.

Boussinesq 于 1871 年提出了著名的 Boussinesq 理论,在该理论中考虑了自由面曲率对浅水长波流动的影响.经过 100 多年的发展,该理论取得了长足发展,已被推广用于深水短波的研究,并且已成为模拟近岸区波浪运动的强有力工具.第一个考虑变水

深地形并得到较好应用的 Boussinesq 方程是 Pergrine 于 1967 年提出来的,后人称其为经典或标准的 Boussinesq 方程.在随后的 20 多年时间内,许多学者应用该方程或其改进形式研究了浅水中的长波、短波以及波流的作用.

2. 非线性 Boussinesq 微分方程的求解

2.1. 化简 Boussinesq 方程

当前可以解非线性微分方程的方法很多,但一般只能得到近似解,得到精确解的数目有限.在本文中,我们将采用一种全新的方法——吴消元法,以获得非线性 Boussinesq 微分方程的孤子解.

一般形式的非线性 Boussinesq 微分方程^[2,17]如下:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - c_0^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \alpha \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} - \beta \frac{\partial^2 u^2}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

($\alpha, \beta > 0$), (1)

式中 α, β 和 c_0^2 均为正的常数.

以行波解 $u = u(\xi), \xi = x - ct$ 代入(1)式,得

$$(c^2 - c_0^2) \frac{d^2 u}{d\xi^2} - \alpha \frac{d^4 u}{d\xi^4} - \beta \frac{d^2 u^2}{d\xi^2} = 0. \quad (2)$$

对 ξ 取积分,并取积分常数为零,得

$$(c^2 - c_0^2) \frac{du}{d\xi} - \alpha \frac{d^3 u}{d\xi^3} - \beta \frac{du^2}{d\xi} = 0. \quad (3)$$

* 教育部留学回国人员科研启动基金(批准号 2004527)、湖南省自然科学基金(批准号 06JJ20026)和湖南科技大学科研基金资助的课题.

对 ξ 再取一次积分,有

$$(c^2 - c_0^2)u - \alpha \frac{d^2 u}{d\xi^2} - \beta u^2 = A. \quad (4)$$

2.2. 将 Boussinesq 微分方程转换为非线性代数方程组

对(4)式取积分常数 A 为零,并设^[18]

$$u = A_0 + \sum_{l=0}^m (A_l \cos^l k\varphi + B_l \sin^l k\varphi) \quad (k \neq 0), \quad (5)$$

且

$$\frac{d\varphi}{d\xi} = \sin k\varphi. \quad (6)$$

利用平衡法^[18],平衡(4)式中的最高次幂 u^2 与 u 的最高阶导数幂,有 $m+2=2m$,得 $m=2$.(4)式的解为

$$u = A_0 + A_1 \cos k\varphi + B_1 \sin k\varphi + A_2 \cos^2 k\varphi + B_2 \sin^2 k\varphi. \quad (7)$$

利用(7)得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du}{d\xi} &= A_1(-k) \sin k\varphi \frac{d\varphi}{d\xi} + B_1 k \cos k\varphi \frac{d\varphi}{d\xi} \\ &+ 2A_2(-k) \sin k\varphi \cos k\varphi \frac{d\varphi}{d\xi} \\ &+ 2B_2 k \sin k\varphi \cos k\varphi \frac{d\varphi}{d\xi}. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

将 $\frac{d\varphi}{d\xi} = \sin k\varphi$ 代入(8)式得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\varphi}{d\xi} &= -kA_1 \sin^2 k\varphi + B_1 k \sin k\varphi \cos k\varphi \\ &- 2kA_2 \sin^2 k\varphi \cos k\varphi + 2kB_2 \sin^2 k\varphi \cos k\varphi \\ &= -kA_1 \sin^2 k\varphi + B_1 k \sin k\varphi \cos k\varphi \\ &- 2k(A_2 + B_2) \sin^2 k\varphi \cos k\varphi. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

利用(8)式得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 u}{d\xi^2} &= \frac{d}{d\xi} \left(\frac{du}{d\xi} \right) = -2kA_1 \sin k\varphi (\cos k\varphi) k \frac{d\varphi}{d\xi} \\ &+ B_1 k \left[\cos k\varphi \left(k \frac{d\varphi}{d\xi} \right) \cos k\varphi \right. \\ &+ \left. \sin k\varphi (-\sin k\varphi) k \frac{d\varphi}{d\xi} \right] \\ &+ (2kB_2 - 2kA_2) \left[2\sin k\varphi (\cos^2 k\varphi) k \frac{d\varphi}{d\xi} \right. \\ &+ \left. \sin^2 k\varphi (-\sin k\varphi) k \frac{d\varphi}{d\xi} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

将 $\frac{d\varphi}{d\xi} = \sin k\varphi$ 代入(10)式得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 u}{d\xi^2} &= -2k^2 A_1 \sin^2 k\varphi \cos k\varphi \\ &+ k^2 B_1 (\sin k\varphi \cos^2 k\varphi - \sin^3 k\varphi) \\ &+ 2k^2 (B_2 - A_2) \\ &\times (2\sin^2 k\varphi \cos^2 k\varphi - \sin^4 k\varphi). \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

由(7)式得

$$\begin{aligned} u^2 &= (A_0 + A_1 \cos k\varphi + B_1 \sin k\varphi \\ &+ A_2 \cos^2 k\varphi + B_2 \sin^2 k\varphi)^2 \\ &= A_0^2 + A_1^2 \cos^2 k\varphi + B_1^2 \sin^2 k\varphi \\ &+ A_2^2 \cos^4 k\varphi + B_2^2 \sin^4 k\varphi \\ &+ 2A_0 A_1 \cos k\varphi + 2A_0 B_1 \sin k\varphi \\ &+ 2A_0 A_2 \cos^2 k\varphi + 2A_0 B_2 \sin^2 k\varphi \\ &+ 2A_1 B_1 \cos k\varphi \sin k\varphi + 2A_1 A_2 \cos^3 k\varphi \\ &+ 2A_1 \cos k\varphi B_2 \sin^2 k\varphi \\ &+ 2B_1 A_2 \sin k\varphi \cos^2 k\varphi + 2B_1 B_2 \sin^3 k\varphi \\ &+ 2A_2 B_2 \cos^2 k\varphi \sin^2 k\varphi. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

将(5)(11)(12)式代入(4)式得

$$\begin{aligned} (c^2 - c_0^2) &[A_0 + A_1 \cos k\varphi + B_1 \sin k\varphi \\ &+ A_2 \cos^2 k\varphi + B_2 \sin^2 k\varphi] \\ &- k^2 \alpha [-2A_1 \sin^2 k\varphi \cos k\varphi \\ &+ B_1 (\sin k\varphi \cos^2 k\varphi - \sin^3 k\varphi) \\ &+ 2(B_2 - A_2) (2\sin^2 k\varphi \cos^2 k\varphi - \sin^4 k\varphi)] \\ &- \beta [A_0^2 + (A_1^2 + 2A_0 A_2) \cos^2 k\varphi \\ &+ (B_1^2 + 2A_0 B_2) \sin^2 k\varphi \\ &+ A_2^2 \cos^4 k\varphi + B_2^2 \sin^4 k\varphi + 2A_0 A_1 \cos k\varphi \\ &+ 2A_0 B_1 \sin k\varphi + 2A_1 B_1 \cos k\varphi \sin k\varphi \\ &+ 2A_1 A_2 \cos^3 k\varphi + 2A_1 \cos k\varphi B_2 \sin^2 k\varphi \\ &+ 2B_1 A_2 \sin k\varphi \cos^2 k\varphi + 2B_1 B_2 \sin^3 k\varphi \\ &+ 2A_2 B_2 \cos^2 k\varphi \sin^2 k\varphi] = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

为了简化计算,使得出的方程数目最少,现将

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2 k\varphi &= (1 - \sin^2 k\varphi), \\ \cos^4 k\varphi &= 1 - 2\sin^2 k\varphi + \sin^4 k\varphi \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

代入(13)式,化简合并整理后得

$$\begin{aligned} (c^2 - c_0^2) &[A_0 + A_2] \\ &- \beta (A_0^2 + A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_0 A_2) \\ &+ [(c^2 - c_0^2) A_1 - 2\beta (A_0 A_1 + A_1 B_2) \\ &+ 2k^2 \alpha A_1] \cos k\varphi \\ &+ [(c^2 - c_0^2) B_1 - 2\beta (A_0 B_1 + B_1 A_2) \\ &- k^2 \alpha B_1] \sin k\varphi \\ &+ [(c^2 - c_0^2) (B_2 - A_2) - 4k^2 \alpha (B_2 - A_2)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + [\alpha(A_1^2 - B_1^2 + 2A_2^2 - 2A_2B_2)] \sin^2 k\varphi \\
& + (-2k^2\alpha A_1 - 2\beta A_1 A_2 - 2\beta A_1 B_1) \cos^3 k\varphi \\
& + (2k^2\alpha B_1 + 2\beta B_1 A_2 + 2\beta B_1 B_2) \sin^3 k\varphi \\
& + [6k^2(B_2 - A_2) + 2\beta A_2 B_2 \\
& - \beta A_2^2 - \beta B_2^2] \sin^4 k\varphi \\
& + (-2\beta A_1 B_1) \cos k\varphi \sin k\varphi \\
& = 0. \tag{15}
\end{aligned}$$

设(15)式中 $\sin^0 k\varphi, \cos^0 k\varphi, \sin^1 k\varphi, \cos^1 k\varphi, \sin^2 k\varphi, \cos^2 k\varphi, \sin^3 k\varphi, \cos^3 k\varphi, \sin^4 k\varphi, \cos k\varphi \sin k\varphi$ 的系数为零, 可得到如下一组系数方程:

$$\begin{aligned}
& (c^2 - c_0^2)(A_0 + A_2) \\
& - [\alpha(A_0^2 + A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_0 A_2)] = 0, \\
& (c^2 - c_0^2)A_1 - 2[\alpha(A_0 A_1 + A_1 B_2)] + 2k^2\alpha A_1 = 0, \\
& (c^2 - c_0^2)B_1 - 2[\alpha(A_0 B_1 + B_1 A_2)] - k^2\alpha B_1 = 0, \\
& (c^2 - c_0^2)(B_2 - A_2) - 4k^2\alpha(B_2 - A_2) \tag{16} \\
& + [\alpha(A_1^2 - B_1^2 + 2A_2^2 - 2A_2 B_2)] = 0, \\
& -2k^2\alpha A_1 - 2\beta A_1 A_2 - 2\beta A_1 B_1 = 0, \\
& 2k^2\alpha B_1 + 2\beta B_1 A_2 + 2\beta B_1 B_2 = 0, \\
& 6k^2(B_2 - A_2) + 2\beta A_2 B_2 - \beta A_2^2 - \beta B_2^2 = 0, \\
& -2\beta A_1 B_1 = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

2.3. 求解系数方程组

利用吴消元法和数学专业软件 Maple 可求得(16)式的四组解. 第一组解如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
A_1 &= 0, \\
B_1 &= 0, \\
A_0 &= -A_2, \\
B_2 &= A_2.
\end{aligned}$$

第二组解如下: 当 $A_2 > 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
A_1 &= 0, \\
B_1 &= 0, \\
A_0 &= \frac{(c^2 - c_0^2) - \beta}{\beta}, \\
B_2 &= A_2.
\end{aligned}$$

当 $A_2 < 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
A_1 &= 0, \\
B_1 &= 0, \\
A_0 &= \frac{(c^2 - c_0^2) + \beta}{\beta}, \\
B_2 &= A_2.
\end{aligned}$$

第三组解如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
A_1 &= 0, \\
B_1 &= 0, \\
A_0 &= \frac{4\alpha k^2 - (c^2 - c_0^2)}{2\beta}, \\
A_2 &= -\frac{4\alpha k^2 - (c^2 - c_0^2)}{2\beta}, \\
B_2 &= \frac{-12k^2 + 4\alpha k^2 - (c^2 - c_0^2)}{2\beta}.
\end{aligned}$$

第四组解如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
A_1 &= 0, \\
B_1 &= 0, \\
A_0 &= \frac{4\alpha k^2 + (c^2 - c_0^2)}{2\beta}, \\
A_2 &= -\frac{4\alpha k^2 - (c^2 - c_0^2)}{2\beta}, \\
B_2 &= \frac{-12k^2 + 4\alpha k^2 - (c^2 - c_0^2)}{2\beta}.
\end{aligned}$$

2.4. Boussinesq 方程解的分析

在以上求得的四组解中, 第一组解和第二组解是平庸的, 不符合要求, 故舍去. 将第三组解代入(7)式, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
u_1 &= \frac{4\alpha k^2 - (c^2 - c_0^2)}{2\beta} \\
& + \left[-\frac{4\alpha k^2 - (c^2 - c_0^2)}{2\beta} \right] \cos^2 k\varphi \\
& + \frac{-12k^2 + 4\alpha k^2 - (c^2 - c_0^2)}{2\beta} \sin^2 k\varphi. \tag{17}
\end{aligned}$$

同理, 将第四组解代入(7)式, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
u_2 &= \frac{4\alpha k^2 + (c^2 - c_0^2)}{2\beta} \\
& + \left[-\frac{4\alpha k^2 - (c^2 - c_0^2)}{2\beta} \right] \cos^2 k\varphi \\
& + \frac{-12k^2 + 4\alpha k^2 - (c^2 - c_0^2)}{2\beta} \sin^2 k\varphi. \tag{18}
\end{aligned}$$

方程(6)的一般解为

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos k\varphi &= -\tan[k(\xi + \xi_0)], \\
\sin k\varphi &= \operatorname{sech}[k(\xi + \xi_0)]. \tag{19}
\end{aligned}$$

这里 ξ_0 为积分常数. 将(19)式和 $\xi = x - ct$ 分别代入(17)(18)式, 得

$$u_1 = \frac{4\alpha k^2 - (c^2 - c_0^2)}{2\beta} + \left[-\frac{4\alpha k^2 - (c^2 - c_0^2)}{2\beta} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \times \tanh^2[k(x - ct + \xi_0)] \\
& + \frac{-12k^2 + 4\alpha k^2 - (c^2 - c_0^2)}{2\beta} \\
& \times \operatorname{sech}^2[k(x - ct + \xi_0)], \quad (20) \\
u_2 = & \frac{4\alpha k^2 + (c^2 - c_0^2)}{2\beta} + \left[-\frac{4\alpha k^2 - (c^2 - c_0^2)}{2\beta} \right] \\
& \times \tanh^2[k(x - ct + \xi_0)] \\
& + \frac{-12k^2 + 4\alpha k^2 - (c^2 - c_0^2)}{2\beta}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\times \operatorname{sech}^2[k(x - ct + \xi_0)]. \quad (21)$$

3. 结 论

本文采用三角函数法和吴消元法求解非线性 Boussinesq 微分方程,得到了两个新的精确解(广义孤子解),并且将它们代入(1)式利用 Mathematica 进行了验证.(20)和(21)式的第二项称为冲击波,第三项称为孤子,这两式为广义孤子解.

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Obtaining general soliton solutions of nonlinear Boussinesq equations by trigonometric function method^{*}

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(Received 18 April 2006 ; revised manuscript received 3 April 2007)

Abstract

A suitable transformation (trigonometric function method) is found to change nonlinear Boussinesq differential equations into nonlinear algebra equations, which are solved by Wu elimination method and therewith the general soliton solutions of Boussinesq differential equations are obtained.

Keywords : Boussinesq equations, Wu elimination method, nonlinear algebraic equations, soliton solutions

PACC : 0340K, 0290

^{*} Project supported by the Scientific Research Foundation for the Returned Overseas Chinese Scholars from Ministry of Education, China (Grant No. 2004527), the Natural Science Foundation of Hunan Province, China (Grant No. 06JJ20026) and the Scientific Research Foundation of Hunan University of Science and Technology, China.