

Davey-Stewartson 方程组的包络周期解和孤立波解*

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应用 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法, 求得了 Davey-Stewartson 方程组的包络周期解和孤立波解.

关键词: Davey-Stewartson 方程, Jacobi 椭圆函数, 包络周期解, 孤立波解

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1. 引 言

在广泛的流体力学问题中都会遇到 Davey-Stewartson 方程组(简称为 DS 方程组). 其形式可写为^[1-3]

$$i \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \alpha \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \delta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) + \beta_1 |u|^2 u - \mu v = 0, \quad (1a)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - \delta \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \beta_2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} |u|^2 = 0, \quad (1b)$$

其中 u 为复函数, v 为实函数, β_1, β_2 为非线性系数, μ 为相互作用系数, $\delta = \pm 1$. 当 $\delta = +1$ 时, 方程组(1)称为 DS I 方程组; 当 $\delta = -1$ 时, 方程组(1)称为 DS II 方程组. 应用 Darboux 变换^[4]、散射反演法^[5]和 Hirota 方法^[6]可以获得 DS 方程组(1)的多种孤立子解. 本文主要应用 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法^[7,8], 求 DS 方程组的包络周期解, 相应的包络冲击波解和孤立波解.

2. 定性分析

对于 DS 方程组(1), 设

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \varphi(\xi) e^{i(kx + ly - \omega t)}, \\ v &= \nu(\xi), \\ \xi &= px + qy - \sigma t, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中 $\varphi(\xi)$ 和 $\nu(\xi)$ 都是实函数, p 和 q 分别是波包

在 x 和 y 方向的波数, σ 为波包的圆频率, k 和 l 分别是载波在 x 和 y 方向的波数, ω 为载波的圆频率.

(2) 式代入到 DS 方程组(1) 得

$$\alpha (p^2 + \delta q^2) \frac{d^2 \varphi}{d\xi^2} + [-\sigma + 2\alpha(kp + \delta lq)] i \frac{d\varphi}{d\xi} + [\omega - \alpha(k^2 + \delta l^2)] \varphi + \beta_1 \varphi^3 - \mu \nu = 0, \quad (3a)$$

$$(p^2 - \delta q^2) \frac{d^2 \nu}{d\xi^2} - \beta_2 p^2 \frac{d^2(\varphi^2)}{d\xi^2} = 0. \quad (3b)$$

由于 φ 是实函数, 因此由(3a) 式的虚部为零可得

$$\alpha (p^2 + \delta q^2) \frac{d^2 \varphi}{d\xi^2} + [\omega - \alpha(k^2 + \delta l^2)] \varphi + \beta_1 \varphi^3 - \mu \nu = 0, \quad (4a)$$

$$\sigma = 2\alpha(kp + \delta lq). \quad (4b)$$

(3b) 式对 ξ 积分两次, 取积分常数为零得

$$(p^2 - \delta q^2) \nu - \beta_2 p^2 \varphi^2 = 0, \quad (5)$$

因而

$$\nu = \frac{\beta_2 p^2}{p^2 - \delta q^2} \varphi^2. \quad (6)$$

这是 ν 与 φ 之间联系的简单代数式.

(6) 式代入(4a) 式得

$$\alpha (p^2 + \delta q^2) \frac{d^2 \varphi}{d\xi^2} - \gamma \varphi + \beta \varphi^3 = 0, \quad (7)$$

其中

$$\omega - \alpha(k^2 + \delta l^2) = -\gamma \quad (\gamma > 0), \quad (8)$$

$$\beta = \beta_1 - \frac{\mu \beta_2 p^2}{p^2 - \delta q^2}. \quad (9)$$

令 $\psi = \frac{d\varphi}{d\xi}$, 则非线性常微分方程(7) 等价于下列自

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治动力系统：

$$\frac{d\varphi}{d\xi} = \psi, \quad (10a)$$

$$\frac{d\psi}{d\xi} = \frac{1}{\alpha(p^2 + \delta q^2)}(\gamma\varphi - \beta\varphi^3). \quad (10b)$$

动力系统(10)有三个平衡点：

$$\begin{aligned} (\varphi_1^*, \psi_1^*) &= (0, 0), \\ (\varphi_2^*, \psi_2^*) &= (\sqrt{\gamma/\beta}, 0), \\ (\varphi_3^*, \psi_3^*) &= (-\sqrt{\gamma/\beta}, 0). \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

由于 $\gamma > 0$ 因而要求 $\beta > 0$.

在平衡点处(10)式右端的 Jacobi 矩阵分别为

$$\begin{aligned} J_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{\gamma}{\alpha(p^2 + \delta q^2)} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ J_{2,3} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{2\gamma}{\alpha(p^2 + \delta q^2)} & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

它们的特征方程分别是

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^2 - \frac{\gamma}{\alpha(p^2 + \delta q^2)} &= 0, \\ \lambda^2 + \frac{2\gamma}{\alpha(p^2 + \delta q^2)} &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

相应的特征根分别为

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\alpha(p^2 + \delta q^2)}}, \\ \lambda &= \pm \sqrt{-\frac{2\gamma}{\alpha(p^2 + \delta q^2)}}. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

显然在 $\gamma > 0$ 的条件下,对于平衡点 $(\varphi_1^*, \psi_1^*) = (0, 0)$ 而言,其特征根或是不等实根($p^2 + \delta q^2 > 0$),或是共轭纯虚根($p^2 + \delta q^2 < 0$);同样,对于平衡点 $(\varphi_{2,3}^*, \psi_{2,3}^*) = (\pm\sqrt{\gamma/\beta}, 0)$ 而言,其特征根或是共轭纯虚根($p^2 + \delta q^2 > 0$),或是不等实根($p^2 + \delta q^2 < 0$);因而平衡点或是中心点,或是鞍点.

由(10)式知,在相平面 (φ, ψ) 上的相轨道满足

$$\frac{d\psi}{d\varphi} = \frac{1}{\alpha(p^2 + \delta q^2)} \frac{\gamma\varphi - \beta\varphi^3}{\psi}. \quad (15)$$

积分上式得

$$\frac{1}{2}\psi^2 - \frac{1}{2}\frac{\gamma}{\alpha(p^2 + \delta q^2)}\varphi^2 + \frac{1}{4}\frac{\beta}{\alpha(p^2 + \delta q^2)}\varphi^4 = H, \quad (16)$$

其中 H 为系统(7)的总能量或 Hamilton 函数.

因方程(16)可以化为

$$\psi = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \varphi},$$

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \psi}. \quad (17)$$

所以(7)式表示的系统为保守系统,有周期解.

3. 包络周期解

下面应用 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法,求出了 DS 方程的包络周期解,相应的包络冲击波解和孤立波解.

将 $\varphi(\xi)$ 展开为下列 Jacobi 椭圆正弦函数的级数：

$$\varphi = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \operatorname{sn}^i \xi. \quad (18)$$

由(7)式中的非线性项与最高阶导数项平衡可定出 $n=1$ 则

$$\varphi = a_0 + a_1 \operatorname{sn} \xi. \quad (19)$$

注意到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\varphi}{d\xi} &= a_1 \operatorname{cn} \xi \operatorname{dn} \xi, \\ \frac{d^2\varphi}{d\xi^2} &= a_1 [-\operatorname{sn} \xi \operatorname{dn}^2 \xi - m^2 \operatorname{cn}^2 \xi \operatorname{sn} \xi] \\ &= -a_1(1+m^2)\operatorname{sn} \xi + 2a_1 m^2 \operatorname{sn}^3 \xi. \end{aligned}$$

把(19)式代入(7)式得

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(p^2 + \delta q^2) \mathbb{I} - a_1(1+m^2)\operatorname{sn} \xi + 2a_1 m^2 \operatorname{sn}^3 \xi] \\ - \gamma(a_0 + a_1 \operatorname{sn} \xi) + \beta[a_0^3 + 3a_0^2 a_1 \operatorname{sn} \xi \\ + 3a_0 a_1^2 \operatorname{sn}^2 \xi + a_1^3 \operatorname{sn}^3 \xi] = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

由此得

$$\begin{aligned} -\gamma a_0 + \beta a_0^3 &= 0, \\ -a_1(1+m^2)\alpha(p^2 + \delta q^2) - \gamma a_1 + 3\beta a_0^2 a_1 &= 0, \\ 3a_0 a_1^2 \beta &= 0, \\ 2a_1 m^2 \alpha(p^2 + \delta q^2) + \beta a_1^3 &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

解之得

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= 0, \\ a_1 &= \pm \sqrt{-\frac{2\alpha(p^2 + \delta q^2)}{\beta}} m, \\ p^2 + \delta q^2 &= -\frac{\gamma}{(1+m^2)\alpha}, \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

其中 $0 \leq m \leq 1$ 为模数.

(22)式代入到(18)式求得 u 的振幅是

$$\varphi(\xi) = \pm m \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma}{\beta(1+m^2)}} \operatorname{sn}(px + qy - \sigma t). \quad (23)$$

显然这是围绕中心点的闭合轨道.当 $m \rightarrow 1$ 时,上式化为

$$\varphi(\xi) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\beta}} \operatorname{tanh}(px + qy - \sigma t). \quad (24)$$

因 $\xi \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $\varphi(\xi) \rightarrow \pm \sqrt{\gamma/\beta}$; $\xi \rightarrow -\infty$ 时, $\varphi(\xi) \rightarrow \mp \sqrt{\gamma/\beta}$, 故这是连接两鞍点 $\varphi_1^* = \sqrt{\gamma/\beta}$, $\varphi_2^* = -\sqrt{\gamma/\beta}$ 的异宿轨道, 即冲击波解.

(23) 式代入 (2) 和 (6) 式, 求得 DS 方程的包络 Jacobi 椭圆正弦函数周期解为

$$u = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma}{\beta(1+m^2)}} m \operatorname{sn}(px + qy - \sigma t) e^{(kx+ly-\sigma t)}, \quad (25)$$

$$v = \frac{\beta_2 p^2}{p^2 - \delta q^2} \frac{2\gamma}{\beta(1+m^2)} m^2 \operatorname{sn}^2(px + qy - \sigma t). \quad (26)$$

以下还可以作 $\operatorname{cn}\xi$ 展开和 $\operatorname{dn}\xi$ 展开分别得出 Jacobi 椭圆余弦函数周期解和第三类 Jacobi 椭圆函数周期解及相应的孤立波解.

$$u = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma}{\beta(2m^2-1)}} m \operatorname{cn}(px + qy - \sigma t) e^{(kx+ly-\sigma t)}, \quad (27)$$

$$v = \frac{\beta_2 p^2}{p^2 - \delta q^2} \frac{2\gamma}{\beta(2m^2-1)} m^2 \operatorname{cn}^2(px + qy - \sigma t), \quad (28)$$

$$\gamma = \alpha(2m^2 - 1)(p^2 + \delta q^2). \quad (29)$$

与

$$u = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma}{\beta(2-m^2)}} \operatorname{dn}(px + qy - \sigma t) e^{(kx+ly-\sigma t)}, \quad (30)$$

$$v = \frac{\beta_2 p^2}{p^2 - \delta q^2} \frac{2\gamma}{\beta(2-m^2)} \operatorname{dn}^2(px + qy - \sigma t), \quad (31)$$

$$\gamma = \alpha(2 - m^2)(p^2 + \delta q^2). \quad (32)$$

当 $m \rightarrow 1$ 时, $\operatorname{cn}\xi \rightarrow \operatorname{sech}\xi$, $\operatorname{dn}\xi \rightarrow \operatorname{sech}\xi$. 则

$$u = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma}{\beta}} \operatorname{sech}(px + qy - \sigma t) e^{(kx+ly-\sigma t)}, \quad (33)$$

$$v = \frac{\beta_2 p^2}{p^2 - \delta q^2} \frac{2\gamma}{\beta} \operatorname{sech}^2(px + qy - \sigma t). \quad (34)$$

这就是 DS 方程组的包络孤立波解.

4. 结 论

本文应用行波变换将 Davey-Stewartson 方程化为了非线性常微分方程, 对其进行了定性分析, 并应用 Jacobi 椭圆正弦函数、Jacobi 椭圆余弦函数和第三类 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法, 求出了它的包络周期解, 相应的包络冲击波解和孤立波解.

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Envelope periodic and solitary solutions of Davey-Stewartson equation *

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Abstract

The Jacobi elliptic function expansion method is applied to construct the envelope periodic and solitary solutions to the Davey-Stewartson equation.

Keywords : Davey-Stewartson equation , Jacobi elliptic function , envelope periodic solution , solitary solution

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