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引用信息 Citation: *Acta Physica Sinica*, 65, 140201 (2016) DOI: 10.7498/aps.65.140201

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# 一类高阶非线性波方程的李群分析、最优系统、精确解和守恒律\*

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(2016年1月26日收到; 2016年3月4日收到修改稿)

本文运用李群分析的方法研究了一类高阶非线性波方程, 得到了五阶非线性波方程的对称以及方程的最优系统, 进而运用幂级数的方法, 求得了方程的精确幂级数解. 最后, 给出了五阶非线性波方程的一些守恒律.

**关键词:** 李群分析, 高阶非线性波方程, 精确解, 守恒律

**PACS:** 02.30.Jr, 02.20.-a, 02.30.Ik, 04.20.Jb

**DOI:** 10.7498/aps.65.140201

## 1 引言

由于非线性偏微分方程(NLPDEs)可以描述许多的物理现象, 因此, 这些方程的求解近年来得到了人们的广泛关注. 非线性偏微分方程是现代数学的一个重要分支, 无论在理论中还是在实际应用中, 非线性偏微分方程均被用来描述力学、控制过程、生态与经济系统、化工循环系统及流行病学等领域的问题. 利用非线性偏微分方程描述上述问题充分考虑到空间、时间、时滞的影响, 因而更能准确地反映实际. 因为非线性偏微分方程的重要性和实际应用的广泛性, 所以求出方程的精确解就变得格外重要. 经过学者们几十年的不懈努力, 已经形成了很多研究非线性微分方程精确解的有效方法, 如经典和非经典李群方法<sup>[1,2]</sup>、反散射变换法<sup>[3]</sup>、Bäcklund 变换法<sup>[4]</sup>、Hirota's 方法<sup>[5]</sup>、齐次平衡法<sup>[6-8]</sup>、Clarkson-Kruskal 直接方法(CK直接法)<sup>[9,10]</sup>、有理函数展开法<sup>[11-13]</sup>、非局域对称方法<sup>[14-16]</sup>、Painlevé截尾展开法<sup>[17]</sup>和Jacobi椭圆函数方法一般化的F-展开法<sup>[18]</sup>等.

以上方法中经典和非经典李群方法是非常重要的方法之一. 李群方法给出了构造微分方程变换

的方法. 后来人们又把李对称做了一系列推广, 它们有切对称、高阶对称和非局域对称<sup>[19]</sup>. 其中切对称和高阶对称就是局域对称.

本文考虑以下五阶非线性波方程

$$\alpha u_{xxxxx} + \beta uu_{xxx} + \gamma u_x u_{xx} + \delta u^2 u_x + u_t = 0, \quad (1)$$

其中 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ 是任意常数. 张丽俊等<sup>[20]</sup>结合子方程和动力系统分析的方法研究了方程(1)的精确行波解, 并且方程(1)包含了很多著名的方程, 例如: 当 $\alpha = 1, \beta = 5, \gamma = 5, \delta = 5$ 时, 该方程就是标准的 Sawada-Kotera (SK) 方程<sup>[21]</sup>. 显然, 当 $\alpha = 1, \beta = 30, \gamma = 30, \delta = 180$ 时, 该方程就是 Caudrey-Dodd-Gibbon (CDG) 方程<sup>[22]</sup>, 当 $\alpha = 1, \beta = -15, \gamma = -75/2, \delta = 45$ 时, 该方程就是 Kaup-Kupershmidt (KK)<sup>[23,24]</sup> 方程. 当 $\alpha = -1, \beta = -5, \gamma = -25/2, \delta = -5$ 时, 该方程就是另一种形式的 KK 方程<sup>[19]</sup>.

本文主要由以下几部分组成: 在第二部分, 应用李群分析的方法给出了方程(1)的生成元及其最优系统<sup>[25-27]</sup>; 在第三部分, 对方程(1)进行约化求解, 给出了方程(1)的精确解; 在第四部分, 给出了方程的伴随方程以及守恒律; 最后, 在第五部分对

\* 国家自然科学基金(批准号: 11171041, 11505090)和山东省优秀中青年科学家科研奖励基金(批准号: BS2015SF009)资助的课题.

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本文做了一个简要总结.

## 2 五阶非线性波方程的李群分析和最优系统

### 2.1 五阶非线性波方程的李群分析

一般地, 我们设单参数群的向量场为

$$V = \xi(x, t, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \tau(x, t, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \phi(x, t, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial u}, \quad (2)$$

其中,  $\xi(x, t, u)$ ,  $\tau(x, t, u)$ ,  $\phi(x, t, u)$  为向量场中未确定的系数函数.

如果向量场 (2) 是方程 (1) 的一个李对称, 那么  $V$  就必须满足下面的李对称条件:

$$\text{pr}^{(5)}V(\Delta)|_{\Delta=0} = 0, \quad (3)$$

其中,  $\text{pr}^{(5)}V$  为  $V$  的五阶延拓, 并且  $\Delta = \alpha u_{xxxxx} + \beta u u_{xxx} + \gamma u_x u_{xx} + \delta u^2 u_x + u_t$ .

由 (3) 式可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pr}^{(5)}V = V + \phi^t \frac{\partial}{\partial u_t} + \phi^x \frac{\partial}{\partial u_x} + \phi^{xx} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{xx}} \\ + \phi^{xxx} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{xxx}} + \phi^{xxxx} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{xxxx}}, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

其中, 系数函数为  $\phi^x = D_x \phi - u_x D_x \xi - u_t D_x \tau$ ,  $\phi^t = D_t \phi - u_x D_t \xi - u_t D_t \tau$ ,  $\phi^{xx} = D_x^2 \phi - u_x D_x^2 \xi - 2u_{xx} D_x \xi - u_t D_x^2 \tau - 2u_{xt} D_x \tau$ ,  $\phi^{xxx} = D_x^3 \phi - u_x D_x^3 \xi - 3u_{xx} D_x^2 \xi - 3u_{xxx} D_x \xi - u_t D_x^3 \tau - 3u_{xt} D_x^2 \tau - 3u_{xxt} D_x \tau$ ,  $\phi^{xxxx} = D_x^4 \phi - u_x D_x^4 \xi - 10u_{xxx} D_x^3 \xi - 10u_{xxxx} D_x^2 \xi - 5u_{xxxxx} D_x \xi - u_t D_x^4 \tau - 5u_{xt} D_x^3 \tau - 10u_{xxt} D_x^2 \tau - 10u_{xxx} D_x \tau - 5u_{xxxx} D_x \tau$ ,  $D_x$  和  $D_t$  是全导数算子.

通过方程 (1) 的对称条件 (4) 可以得到  $\xi(x, t, u)$ ,  $\tau(x, t, u)$ ,  $\phi(x, t, u)$  的决定方程组, 并且, 我们求得:

$$\tau = C_1 t + C_2, \quad \xi = \frac{1}{5} C_1 x + C_3, \quad \phi = -\frac{2}{5} C_1 u, \quad (5)$$

其中,  $C_1, C_2$  是任意的常数.

这样我们就用李群分析的方法得到了方程 (1) 的所有向量场:

$$V_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \quad V_2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \quad V_3 = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + 5t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - 2u \frac{\partial}{\partial u}. \quad (6)$$

### 2.2 五阶非线性波方程的最优系统

在 2.1 小节中, 我们求出方程 (1) 的所有向量场如 (6) 式所示.

根据上面的向量场, 很容易得出它们关于李括号是封闭的, 下面给出李代数交换子表 (见表 1).

表 1 李代数交换子表

Table 1. Commutator table of the Lie algebra.

$[V_i, V_j]$	$V_1$	$V_2$	$V_3$
$V_1$	0	0	$V_1$
$V_2$	0	0	$5V_2$
$V_3$	$-V_1$	$-5V_2$	0

然后, 我们给出最优系统的李级数公式<sup>[27]</sup>

$$\text{Ad}((e^{\epsilon V_i}))V_j = V_j - \epsilon[V_i, V_j] + \frac{1}{2}\epsilon^2[V_i, [V_i, V_j]] - \dots,$$

其中  $\epsilon$  是实常数.  $[V_i, V_j]$  是李代数交换子, 有如下算法:

$$[V_i, V_j] = V_i V_j - V_j V_i.$$

再由李级数公式和李代数交换子表, 可以得到李代数伴随表 (见表 2).

表 2 李代数伴随表

Table 2. Adjoint table of the Lie algebra.

Ad	$V_1$	$V_2$	$V_3$
$V_1$	$V_1$	$V_2$	$V_3 - \epsilon V_1$
$V_2$	$V_1$	$V_2$	$V_3 - 5\epsilon V_2$
$V_3$	$e^\epsilon V_1$	$e^{5\epsilon} V_2$	$V_3$

根据表 2, 我们能求出一维子代数最优系统, 它们是: 1)  $aV_1 + bV_2$ , 当  $a \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$  时,  $b \in R$ ; 当  $a = 0$  时,  $b \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$ ; 2)  $V_3$ .

## 3 五阶非线性波方程的对称约化和精确解

在第二部分, 我们求出了方程的最优系统, 接下来我们将利用对称系统对方程 (1) 进行约化, 并且利用幂级数法求出方程 (1) 的精确解.

i) 对于向量场  $aV_1 + bV_2$ , 取  $a = C, b = 1$ , 此时向量场为  $CV_1 + V_2$ , 我们能得到下面的相似变量

$$\xi = x - Ct, \quad u = \omega,$$

方程的群不变解为  $\omega = f(\xi)$ , 那么

$$u = f(x - Ct). \quad (7)$$

现将(7)式代入到方程(1)中, 可将方程(1)约化成下面的常微分方程:

$$\alpha f^{(5)} + \beta f f''' + \gamma f' f'' + \delta f^2 f' - C f' = 0, \quad (8)$$

其中,  $f' = df/d\xi$ . 如果  $\omega = f(\xi)$  是方程(8)的解, 那么(7)式就是方程(1)的解.

下面, 我们假设方程(8)有如下幂级数解:

$$f(\xi) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \xi^n, \quad (9)$$

其中,  $c_0 = f(0) \neq 0$ . 将(9)式代入(8)式可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned} & 120\alpha c_5 + 6\beta c_0 c_3 + 2\gamma c_1 c_2 + \delta c_0^2 c_1 - C c_1 \\ & + \alpha \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2)(n+3)(n+4)(n+5)c_{n+5}\xi^n \\ & + \beta \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^n (n+1-k)(n+2-k)(n+3-k) \right. \\ & \times c_k c_{n+3-k} \Big) \xi^n - C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)c_{n+1}\xi^n \\ & + \gamma \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^n (k+1)(n+1-k)(n+2-k) \right. \\ & \times c_{k+1} c_{n+2-k} \Big) \xi^n \\ & + \delta \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^k (n+1-k)c_j c_{k-j} c_{n+1-k} \right) \xi^n = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

比较(10)式中的系数, 我们能得到, 当  $n = 0$  时,

$$c_5 = \frac{C c_1 - 6\beta c_0 c_3 - 2\gamma c_1 c_2 - \delta c_0^2 c_1}{120\alpha}; \quad (11)$$

一般地, 当  $n \geq 1$  时, 能得到:

$$\begin{aligned} & c_{n+5} \\ & = \frac{1}{\alpha(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)(n+4)(n+5)} \\ & \times \left[ C(n+1)c_{n+1} - \beta \sum_{k=0}^n (n+1-k) \right. \\ & \times (n+2-k)(n+3-k)c_k c_{n+3-k} \\ & - \gamma \sum_{k=0}^n (k+1)(n+1-k)(n+2-k) \\ & \times c_{k+1} c_{n+2-k} \\ & \left. - \delta \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^k (n+1-k)c_j c_{k-j} c_{n+1-k} \right], \\ & n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

其中,  $c_0, c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4$  为任意的常数且  $c_0 \neq 0$ ; 根据(12)式可得到

$$c_6 = \frac{1}{720\alpha} (2C c_2 - 24\beta c_0 c_4 - 6\beta c_1 c_3 - 6\gamma c_1 c_3 - 4\gamma c_2^2 - 2\delta c_0 c_1^2 - 2\delta c_0^2 c_2)$$

等, 这样就能够确定方程(8)的全部系数.

通过上面的计算, 我们就能够得到方程(8)的幂级数解为

$$f(\xi) = c_0 + c_1 \xi + c_2 \xi^2 + c_3 \xi^3 + c_4 \xi^4 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{n+5} \xi^{n+5}. \quad (13)$$

因此, 我们就能求得方程(1)的精确幂级数解为

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= c_0 + c_1(x - Ct) + c_2(x - Ct)^2 \\ &+ c_3(x - Ct)^3 + c_4(x - Ct)^4 \\ &+ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{n+5}(x - Ct)^{n+5}, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

其中,  $c_0, c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4$  为任意的常数且  $c_0 \neq 0$ ,  $c_{n+5}$  ( $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ) 由(12)式决定.

ii) 对于向量场  $V_3$ , 我们能得到下面的相似变量

$$\xi = xt^{-\frac{1}{5}}, \quad \omega = ut^{\frac{2}{5}},$$

方程的群不变解为  $\omega = f(\xi)$ , 那么

$$u = t^{-\frac{2}{5}} f(xt^{-\frac{1}{5}}). \quad (15)$$

现将(15)式代入到方程(1)中, 可将方程(1)约化成下面的常微分方程:

$$\alpha f^{(5)} + \beta f f''' + \gamma f' f'' + \delta f^2 f' - \frac{1}{5} \xi f' - \frac{2}{5} f = 0, \quad (16)$$

其中,  $f' = df/d\xi$ . 如果  $\omega = f(\xi)$  是方程(16)的解, 那么(15)式就是方程(1)的解.

下面, 我们假设方程(16)有如下幂级数解:

$$f(\xi) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \xi^n, \quad (17)$$

其中,  $c_0 = f(0) \neq 0$ . 将(17)式代入(16)式可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned} & 120\alpha c_5 + 6\beta c_0 c_3 + 2\gamma c_1 c_2 + \delta c_0^2 c_1 - \frac{1}{5} \xi c_1 - \frac{2}{5} c_0 \\ & + \alpha \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2)(n+3)(n+4)(n+5)c_{n+5}\xi^n \\ & + \beta \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^n (n+1-k)(n+2-k)(n+3-k) \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \times c_k c_{n+3-k} \Big) \xi^n + \gamma \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^n (k+1)(n+1-k) \right. \\
 & \times (n+2-k)c_{k+1}c_{n+2-k} \Big) \xi^n \\
 & + \delta \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^k (n+1-k)c_j c_{k-j} c_{n+1-k} \right) \xi^n \\
 & - \frac{1}{5} \xi \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)c_{n+1} \xi^n - \frac{2}{5} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \xi^n = 0. \quad (18)
 \end{aligned}$$

比较(18)式中的系数, 我们能得到, 当  $n = 0$  时,

$$c_5 = \frac{\frac{1}{5}\xi c_1 + \frac{2}{5}c_0 - 6\beta c_0 c_3 - 2\gamma c_1 c_2 - \delta c_0^2 c_1}{120\alpha}. \quad (19)$$

一般地, 当  $n \geq 1$  时, 能得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_{n+5} = & \frac{1}{\alpha(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)(n+4)(n+5)} \\
 & \times \left[ \frac{1}{5}\xi(n+1)c_{n+1} + \frac{2}{5}c_n \right. \\
 & - \delta \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^k (n+1-k)c_j c_{k-j} c_{n+1-k} \\
 & - \beta \sum_{k=0}^n (n+1-k)(n+2-k) \\
 & \times (n+3-k)c_k c_{n+3-k} \\
 & - \gamma \sum_{k=0}^n (k+1)(n+1-k) \\
 & \left. \times (n+2-k)c_{k+1}c_{n+2-k} \right], \\
 & n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, \quad (20)
 \end{aligned}$$

其中,  $c_0, c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4$  为任意的常数且  $c_0 \neq 0$ . 根据(20)式可得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_6 = & \frac{1}{720\alpha} \left( \frac{2}{5}\xi c_2 + \frac{2}{5}c_1 - 24\beta c_0 c_4 - 6\beta c_1 c_3 \right. \\
 & \left. - 6\gamma c_1 c_3 - 4\gamma c_2^2 - 2\delta c_0 c_1^2 - 2\delta c_0^2 c_2 \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

等, 这样就能够确定方程(16)的全部系数.

通过上面的计算, 我们就能够得到方程(16)的幂级数解为

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(\xi) = & c_0 + c_1 \xi + c_2 \xi^2 + c_3 \xi^3 + c_4 \xi^4 \\
 & + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{n+5} \xi^{n+5}. \quad (21)
 \end{aligned}$$

因此, 我们就能够求得方程(1)的精确幂级数解为

$$u(x, t) = c_0 + c_1(xt^{-\frac{1}{5}}) + c_2(xt^{-\frac{1}{5}})^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + c_3(xt^{-\frac{1}{5}})^3 + c_4(xt^{-\frac{1}{5}})^4 \\
 & + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{n+5}(xt^{-\frac{1}{5}})^{n+5}, \quad (22)
 \end{aligned}$$

其中,  $c_0, c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4$  为任意的常数且  $c_0 \neq 0$ ,  $c_{n+5}$  ( $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ) 由(20)式决定.

### 4 五阶非线性波方程的伴随方程和守恒律

在这一部分, 我们将给出方程(1)的伴随方程和守恒律. 由 Ibragimov 给出的方程的伴随方程定理<sup>[28,29]</sup>可知, 方程(1)的伴随方程为

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \alpha v_{xxxxx} + \beta v_{xxx}u + (3\beta - \gamma)v_{xx}u_x \\
 & + (3\beta - \gamma)v_x u_{xx} + \beta v u_{xxx} + \delta v_x u^2 \\
 & + 2\delta v u u_x + v_t = 0, \quad (23)
 \end{aligned}$$

并且有一个标准的 Lagrangian, 记作

$$L = v(\alpha u_{xxxxx} + \beta u u_{xxx} + \gamma u_x u_{xx} + \delta u^2 u_x + u_t), \quad (24)$$

其中,  $v = v(x, t)$  由(23)式决定.

下面我们利用 Ibragimov 给出的另一个结论<sup>[30]</sup>, 给出方程(1)的守恒向量  $(C^1, C^2)$  的公式为

$$\begin{aligned}
 & C^i \\
 = & \xi^i L + W^\alpha \left[ \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_i} - D_j \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{ij}} \right) \right. \\
 & + D_j D_k \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{ijk}} \right) - D_j D_k D_m \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{ijkm}} \right) \\
 & + D_j D_k D_m D_n \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{ijkmn}} \right) \Big] \\
 & + D_j (W^\alpha) \left[ \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{ij}} - D_k \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{ijk}} \right) \right. \\
 & + D_k D_m \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{ijkm}} \right) - D_k D_m D_n \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{ijkmn}} \right) \Big] \\
 & + D_j D_k (W^\alpha) \left[ \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{ijk}} - D_m \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{ijkm}} \right) \right. \\
 & + D_m D_n \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{ijkmn}} \right) \Big] \\
 & + D_j D_k D_m (W^\alpha) \left[ \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{ijkm}} - D_n \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{ijkmn}} \right) \right] \\
 & + D_j D_k D_m D_n (W^\alpha) \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{ijkmn}}, \quad (25)
 \end{aligned}$$

其中,  $W^\alpha = \eta^\alpha - \xi^j u_j^\alpha$ .

根据 Ibragimov 给出的结论, 我们首先给出向量场的通式为

$$V = \xi^1(x, t, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \xi^2(x, t, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \phi(x, t, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial u}. \quad (26)$$

则方程 (1) 的守恒律由下式决定:

$$D_t(C^1) + D_x(C^2) = 0. \quad (27)$$

那么, 向量场  $C = (C^1, C^2)$  是由 (25) 式以及下面的式子决定:

$$\begin{aligned} C^1 &= \xi^1 L + W \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_t}, \quad (28) \\ C^2 &= \xi^2 L + W \left[ \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_x} - D_x \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xx}} \right) \right. \\ &\quad + D_{xx} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xxx}} \right) + D_{xxxx} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xxxx}} \right) \left. \right] \\ &\quad + D_x(W) \left[ \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xx}} - D_x \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xxx}} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - D_{xxx} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xxxx}} \right) \right] \\ &\quad + D_{xx}(W) \left[ \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xxx}} + D_{xx} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xxxx}} \right) \right] \\ &\quad + D_{xxx}(W) \left[ -D_x \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xxxx}} \right) \right] \\ &\quad + D_{xxxx}(W) \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xxxx}}, \quad (29) \end{aligned}$$

也就是:

$$\begin{aligned} C^1 &= \xi^1 L + Wv, \quad (30) \\ C^2 &= \xi^2 L + W[\delta u^2 v - \gamma v_x u_x + \beta v_{xx} u + 2\beta v_x u_x \\ &\quad + \beta v u_{xx} + \alpha v_{xxx}] + D_x(W)[\gamma v u_x - \beta v_x u \\ &\quad - \beta v u_x - \alpha v_{xxx}] + D_{xx}(W)[\beta v u + \alpha v_{xx}] \\ &\quad + D_{xxx}(W)[- \alpha v_x] + D_{xxxx}(W)\alpha v, \quad (31) \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$W = \phi - \xi^1 u_t - \xi^2 u_x. \quad (32)$$

下面我们将分情况讨论.

### 情况 1

对于向量场  $V = \partial/\partial x$ , 我们可以求得

$$W = -u_x, \quad (33)$$

由此, 我们能求得方程 (1) 的守恒向量场为

$$\begin{aligned} C^t &= -v u_x, \quad (34) \\ C^x &= v(\alpha u_{xxxx} + \beta u u_{xxx} + \gamma u_x u_{xx} + \delta u^2 u_x \\ &\quad + u_t) - u_x(\delta u^2 v - \gamma v_x u_x + \beta v_{xx} u + 2\beta v_x u_x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \beta v u_{xx} + \alpha v_{xxx}) - u_{xx}(\gamma v u_x - \beta v_x u \\ &- \beta v u_x - \alpha v_{xxx}) - u_{xxx}(\beta v u + \alpha v_{xx}) \\ &+ \alpha u_{xxxx} v_x - \alpha v u_{xxxx}). \quad (35) \end{aligned}$$

### 情况 2

对于向量场  $V = \partial/\partial t$ , 我们可以求得

$$W = -u_t, \quad (36)$$

同样地, 我们能求得方程 (1) 的守恒向量场为

$$\begin{aligned} C^t &= v(\alpha u_{xxxx} + \beta u u_{xxx} + \gamma u_x u_{xx} \\ &\quad + \delta u^2 u_x + u_t) - v u_x, \quad (37) \\ C^x &= -u_t(\delta u^2 v - \gamma v_x u_x + \beta v_{xx} u + 2\beta v_x u_x \\ &\quad + \beta v u_{xx} + \alpha v_{xxx}) - u_{xt}(\gamma v u_x - \beta v_x u \\ &\quad - \beta v u_x - \alpha v_{xxx}) - u_{xxt}(\beta v u + \alpha v_{xx}) \\ &\quad + \alpha u_{xxx} v_x - \alpha v u_{xxx}). \quad (38) \end{aligned}$$

### 情况 3

对于向量场  $V = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + 5t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - 2u \frac{\partial}{\partial u}$ , 我们可以求得

$$W = -2u - x u_x - 5t u_t, \quad (39)$$

同样地, 我们能求得方程 (1) 的守恒向量场为

$$\begin{aligned} C^t &= -5tv(\alpha u_{xxxx} + \beta u u_{xxx} + \gamma u_x u_{xx} \\ &\quad + \delta u^2 u_x + u_t) - 2vu - xv u_x - 5vt u_t, \quad (40) \\ C^x &= -xv(\alpha u_{xxxx} + \beta u u_{xxx} + \gamma u_x u_{xx} \\ &\quad + \delta u^2 u_x + u_t) - (2u + x u_x + 5t u_t)(\delta u^2 v \\ &\quad - \gamma v_x u_x + \beta v_{xx} u + 2\beta v_x u_x + \beta v u_{xx} \\ &\quad + \alpha v_{xxx}) - (3u_x + x u_{xx} + 5t u_{xt}) \\ &\quad \times (\gamma v u_x - \beta v_x u - \beta v u_x - \alpha v_{xxx}) \\ &\quad - (4u_{xx} + x u_{xxx} + 5t u_{xxt})(\beta v u + \alpha v_{xx}) \\ &\quad + \alpha(5u_{xxx} + x u_{xxxx} + 5t u_{xxx}) v_x \\ &\quad - \alpha v(6u_{xxx} + x u_{xxxx} + 5t u_{xxx}). \quad (41) \end{aligned}$$

显而易见, 上面的守恒向量里都含有伴随方程 (23) 式中的任意函数  $v$ , 并且它们给出了无限多个守恒律.

## 5 结 论

本文利用李群分析的方法得到了五阶非线性波方程对称以及最优系统, 并且对方程进行约化, 通过解约化方程得到了该方程的新精确解, 得到的新解是一类幂级数解, 该解对解释复杂的波运动有



着十分重要的意义. 最后, 给出了方程的一些情况下的守恒律, 并且利用数学软件 Maple, 验证了向量  $(C^1, C^2)$  是方程(1)的守恒向量.

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# Lie symmetry analysis, optimal system, exact solutions and conservation laws of a class of high-order nonlinear wave equations\*

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( Received 26 January 2016; revised manuscript received 4 March 2016 )

## Abstract

The symmetries, conservation laws and exact solutions to the nonlinear partial differential equations play a significant role in nonlinear science and mathematical physics. Symmetry is derived from physics, and it is a mathematical description for invariance. Symmetry group theory plays an important role in constructing explicit solutions, whether the equations are integrable or not. By using the symmetry method, an original nonlinear system can be reduced to a system with fewer independent variables through any given subgroup. But, since there are almost always an infinite number of such subgroups, it is usually not feasible to list all possible group invariant solutions to the system. It is anticipated to find all those equivalent group invariant solutions, that is to say, to construct the one-dimensional optimal system for the Lie algebra. Construction of explicit forms of conservation laws is meaningful, as they are used for developing the appropriate numerical methods and for making mathematical analyses, in particular, of existence, uniqueness and stability. In addition, the existence of a large number of conservation laws of a partial differential equation (system) is a strong indication of its integrability. The similarity solutions are of importance for investigating the long-time behavior, blow-up profile and asymptotic phenomena of a non-linear system. For instance, in some circumstance, the asymptotic behaviors of finite-mass solutions of non-linear diffusion equation with non-linear source term are described by an explicit self-similar solution, etc. However, how to tackle these matters is a complicated problem that challenges researchers to be solved. In this paper, by using the symmetry method, we obtain the symmetry reduction, optimal systems, and many new exact group invariant solution of a fifth-order nonlinear wave equation. By Lie symmetry analysis method, the point symmetries and an optimal system of the equation are obtained. The exact power series solutions to the equation are provided by the power series method, such solutions can be used for numerical computations in both theory and physical applications conveniently. Finally, a lot of conservation laws of the fifth-order nonlinear wave equation are presented by using the adjoint equation and symmetries of the equation.

**Keywords:** Lie symmetry analysis, high-order nonlinear wave equation, exact solution, conservation law

**PACS:** 02.30.Jr, 02.20.-a, 02.30.Ik, 04.20.Jb

**DOI:** 10.7498/aps.65.140201

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\* Project supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant Nos. 11171041, 11505090) and the Research Award Foundation for Outstanding Young Scientists of Shandong Province, China (Grant No. BS2015SF009).

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