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辛祥鹏 刘汉泽 刘希强

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Xin Xiang-Peng Liu Han-Ze Liu Xi-Qiang

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# (2+1)维高阶Broer-Kaup系统的 非局域对称及相互作用解\*

辛祥鹏<sup>†</sup> 刘汉泽 刘希强

(聊城大学数学科学学院, 山东 252059)

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利用非局域对称方法及相容 tanh 展开方法研究了 (2+1) 维高阶 Broer-Kaup 系统. 通过对 Broer-Kaup 系统的留数对称进行局域化, 把非局域对称转化成等价的李点对称, 同时得到了相应的对称群. 利用相容 tanh 展开方法, 得到了 (2+1) 维高阶 Broer-Kaup 系统的多种形式的波与孤立子的相互作用解, 如椭圆周期波与孤立子等. 为了研究这些解的动力学行为, 本文给出了解的相应图像.

**关键词:** 非局域对称, 相容 tanh 展开方法, 相互作用解

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## 1 引言

构造非线性发展方程的精确解一直以来都是数学物理学家研究的重要问题之一, 至今为止已经发展了很多种方法, 如反散射方法<sup>[1,2]</sup>、Painlevé 分析方法<sup>[3-6]</sup>、经典和非经典李群方法<sup>[7-9]</sup>、非局域对称方法<sup>[10-15]</sup>、变量分离法<sup>[16,17]</sup>、函数展开法<sup>[18,19]</sup>等. 近来很多学者都在关注非线性发展方程的相互作用解<sup>[20,21]</sup>, 重要原因是因为这类解在物理中有着重要的应用而且解的构造非常困难.

众所周知, Painlevé 分析是研究系统可积性的重要方法之一, 而且一个重要的推广是截断的 Painlevé 展开方法. 此方法不仅可以直接构造系统的自 Bäcklund 变换和解析解, 还可以用来构造系统的非局域对称. 最近, 截断 Painlevé 方法又有了新的发展, Lou 等<sup>[22-25]</sup>给出了一种具有相容 tanh 展开性的可积性. 这种方法可以有效地构造不同形式的相互作用解, 如孤立子、椭圆函数解、Painlevé 波、Airy 波、Bessel 波等相互作用, 这说明很多可积

系统是相容 tanh 展开可解并具有相互作用解的.

本文首先利用截断的 Painlevé 展开方法构造了 (2+1) 维高阶 Broer-Kaup (BK) 系统的留数对称, 并通过引入新的函数关系使之局域化; 通过变量分离法可以得到此系统的单孤子及多孤子解, 并利用相容 tanh 展开方法构造了系统的多种形式的相互作用解, 同时给出了相应的图像来研究解的动力学行为; 最后进行了简单总结.

## 2 高阶 BK 系统的非局域对称

本节将讨论 (2+1) 维高阶 BK 系统的非局域对称, 高阶 BK 系统具有如下形式<sup>[26,27]</sup>:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{yt} + 4(u_{xx} + u^3 - 3uu_x + 3uw)_{xy} \\ + 12(uv)_{xx} = 0, \\ v_t + 4(v_{xx} + 3vu^2 + 3uv_x + 3vw)_x = 0, \\ w_y - v_x = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中  $u = u(x, y, t)$ ,  $v = v(x, y, t)$ ,  $w = w(x, y, t)$ . 此系统是对 Kadomtsev-Petviashvili 方程内参数的对

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<sup>†</sup> 通信作者. E-mail: [xinxiangpeng2012@gmail.com](mailto:xinxiangpeng2012@gmail.com)

称约束得到, 当  $y = x$  时, 系统 (1) 将约化为 (1+1) 维高阶 BK 系统. 在文献 [26] 中, 作者讨论了此方程的 Painlevé 性质并得到了系统的分形 dromion 及多尖峰解, 在文献 [27] 中, 利用 tanh 展开法得到了系统的三角函数解, 但是还没有学者研究此系统的非局域对称及相互作用解.

对于 (2+1) 维高阶 BK 系统 (1), 相应的截断 Painlevé 展开为

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \frac{u_0}{\phi} + u_1, \\ v &= \frac{v_0}{\phi^2} + \frac{v_1}{\phi} + v_2, \\ w &= \frac{w_0}{\phi^2} + \frac{w_1}{\phi} + w_2, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中  $u_0, u_1, v_0, v_1, v_2, w_0, w_1, w_2$  为待定函数,  $\phi$  是  $x, y$  及  $t$  的函数.

将方程 (2) 代入到 (1) 式, 令  $1/\phi$  的各次方的系数为零可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= \phi_x, \quad v_0 = -\phi_x \phi_y, \quad w_0 = -\phi_x^2, \\ v_1 &= \phi_{xy}, \quad w_1 = \phi_{xx}; \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

然后再将方程 (2) 和 (3) 代入系统 (1), 并令  $1/\phi^3$  的系数为 0, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} v_2 &= u_{1y}, \\ \phi_t &= -12\phi_x u_1^2 - 12\phi_x w_2 - 12\phi_{xx} u_1 \\ &\quad - 12\phi_{xxx}; \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

其中  $u_1, v_2, w_2$  为 (2+1) 维高阶 BK 系统的解. 通过标准的截断 Painlevé 展开方程 (2), 可以得到来自 Bäcklund 定理及非局域对称定理.

**定理 1** 如果函数  $\phi$  由方程 (4) 决定, 则表达式 (2) 所决定的  $u, v, w$  也是 (2+1) 维高阶 BK 系统 (1) 的解.

**证明** 直接验证即可.

**定理 2** (2+1) 维高阶 BK 系统具有下面形式的留数对称:

$$\sigma^u = \phi_x, \quad \sigma^v = \phi_{xy}, \quad \sigma^w = \phi_{xx}, \quad (5)$$

其中  $u, v, w$  及  $\phi$  满足自 Bäcklund 变换;  $\sigma^u, \sigma^v, \sigma^w$  分别为  $u, v, w$  的对称.

**证明** 直接验证即可.

为了得到留数对称的对称群, 下面将利用非局域对称的局域化方法, 使之等价于一个封闭系统的李对称. 从 (5) 式可知, 非局域对称中包含了函数  $\phi$

的导数项, 为了使非局域对称局域化, 引入下面的变换:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_x &= \phi_1, \quad \phi_{xx} = \phi_{1x} = \phi_2, \\ \phi_{xy} &= \phi_{1y} = \phi_3, \quad \phi_y = \phi_4. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

并假设向量场  $V$  满足如下形式,

$$\begin{aligned} V &= X \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + T \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \Lambda \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \\ &\quad + W \frac{\partial}{\partial w} + \psi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} + \psi_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi_1} + \psi_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi_2} \\ &\quad + \psi_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi_3} + \psi_4 \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi_4}, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $X, Y, T, U, \Lambda, W, \psi, \psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3, \psi_4$  均为  $\{x, y, t, u, v, w, \phi, \phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3, \phi_4\}$  的待定函数, 即封闭系统在如下变换下是不变的,  $(x, y, t, u, v, w, \phi, \phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3, \phi_4) \rightarrow (x + \epsilon X, y + \epsilon Y, t + \epsilon T, u + \epsilon U, v + \epsilon \Lambda, \phi_1 + \epsilon \psi_1, \dots, \phi_4 + \epsilon \psi_4)$ , 因此相应的对称满足下面形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^u &= X \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + T \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - U, \\ \sigma^v &= X \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + T \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} - \Lambda, \\ \sigma^w &= X \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + T \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} - W, \\ \sigma^\phi &= X \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + T \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} - \psi, \\ \sigma^{\phi_1} &= X \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial y} + T \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial t} - \psi_1, \\ \sigma^{\phi_2} &= X \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial y} + T \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial t} - \psi_2, \\ \sigma^{\phi_3} &= X \frac{\partial \phi_3}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial \phi_3}{\partial y} + T \frac{\partial \phi_3}{\partial t} - \psi_3, \\ \sigma^{\phi_4} &= X \frac{\partial \phi_4}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial \phi_4}{\partial y} + T \frac{\partial \phi_4}{\partial t} - \psi_4, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中  $u, v, w, \phi, \phi_1, \dots, \phi_4$  的对称  $\sigma^u, \sigma^v, \sigma^w, \sigma^\phi, \sigma^{\phi_1}, \sigma^{\phi_2}, \sigma^{\phi_3}, \sigma^{\phi_4}$  满足方程 (1), (4), (6) 的线性化形式.

可以证明, (7) 式具有下面形式的解:

$$\begin{aligned} X &= F_6 - xF_{2t}, \quad Y = c_2 - F_5, \quad T = c_1 - 3F_2, \\ U &= F_1\phi_1 + uF_{2t}, \\ \Lambda &= F_{1y}\phi_1 + F_1\phi_3 + v(F_{2t} + F_{5y}), \\ W &= F_1\phi_2 - \frac{1}{12}(xF_{2tt} - F_{6t}) + 2wF_{2t}, \\ \psi &= -F_1\phi^2 + F_3\phi + F_4, \\ \psi_1 &= -2F_1\phi\phi_1 + F_3\phi_1 + F_{2t}\phi_1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \psi_2 &= -2F_1\phi_1^2 + F_3\phi_2 - 2F_1\phi\phi_2 + 2F_{2t}\phi_2, \\
 \psi_3 &= -2F_1\phi_1\phi_4 + F_3\phi_1 - 2F_1\phi_4\phi_1 \\
 &\quad + (F_{2t} + F_3 + F_{5y} - 2F_1\phi)\phi_3, \\
 \psi_4 &= -2F_1\phi\phi_4 + F_3\phi + F_{4y} - F_1\phi^2 \\
 &\quad + (F_3 + F_{5y})\phi_4,
 \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

其中  $F_1 = F_1(y), F_2 = F_2(t), F_3 = F_3(y), F_4 = F_4(y), F_5 = F_5(y), F_6 = F_6(t)$ . 方程 (8) 表明非局域对称方程 (5) 被成功地从空间  $(x, y, t, u, v, w)$  等价局域化到空间  $(x, y, t, u, v, w, \psi, \psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3, \psi_4)$  中去.

通过把非局域对称 (5) 局域化到等价延拓系统的李对称方程 (8), 因此可以利用李群理论构造群不变解. 为了简单起见, 令  $F_1(y) = 1, F_2(t) = F_3(y) = F_4(y) = F_5(y) = F_6(t) = 0$ , 然后解下面初始值问题:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d\bar{u}(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} &= \bar{\phi}_1(\varepsilon), \quad \frac{d\bar{v}(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} = \bar{\phi}_3(\varepsilon), \\
 \frac{d\bar{w}(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} &= \bar{\phi}_2(\varepsilon), \quad \frac{d\bar{\phi}(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} = -\bar{\phi}^2(\varepsilon), \\
 \frac{d\bar{\phi}_1(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} &= -2\bar{\phi}(\varepsilon)\bar{\phi}_1(\varepsilon), \\
 \frac{d\bar{\phi}_2(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} &= -2\bar{\phi}_1^2(\varepsilon) - 2\bar{\phi}(\varepsilon)\bar{\phi}_2(\varepsilon), \\
 \frac{d\bar{\phi}_3(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} &= -2\bar{\phi}_1(\varepsilon)\bar{\phi}_4(\varepsilon) - 2\bar{\phi}(\varepsilon)\bar{\phi}_3(\varepsilon), \\
 \frac{d\bar{\phi}_4(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} &= -2\bar{\phi}(\varepsilon)\bar{\phi}_4(\varepsilon) - \bar{\phi}^2(\varepsilon), \\
 \bar{u}(\varepsilon)|_{\varepsilon=0} &= u, \quad \bar{v}(\varepsilon)|_{\varepsilon=0} = v, \\
 \bar{w}(\varepsilon)|_{\varepsilon=0} &= w, \quad \bar{\phi}(\varepsilon)|_{\varepsilon=0} = \phi, \\
 \bar{\phi}_i(\varepsilon)|_{\varepsilon=0} &= \phi_i \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4).
 \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

通过求解上述初始问题, 可以得到下面群定理.

**定理 3** 如果  $\{u, v, w, \phi, \phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3, \phi_4\}$  是延拓系统 (1), (4), (6) 的解, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{u}(\varepsilon) &= \frac{\phi_1}{\varepsilon\phi^2 + \phi} + \frac{\phi_1 + \phi u}{\phi}, \\
 \bar{v}(\varepsilon) &= \frac{2\phi_1\phi_4 - \phi\phi_3}{\varepsilon\phi^3 + \phi^2} - \frac{\phi_1\phi_4}{\varepsilon^2\phi^4 + 2\varepsilon\phi^3 + \phi^2} \\
 &\quad + \frac{\phi^2 v + \phi\phi_3 - \phi_1\phi_4}{\phi^2}, \\
 \bar{w}(\varepsilon) &= \frac{\phi^2 w + \phi\phi_2 - \phi_1^2}{\phi^2} - \frac{\phi_1^2}{\varepsilon^2\phi^4 + 2\varepsilon\phi^3 + \phi^2} \\
 &\quad + \frac{2\phi_1^2 - \phi\phi_2}{\varepsilon\phi^3 + \phi^2},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{\phi}(\varepsilon) &= \frac{\phi}{1 + \varepsilon\phi}, \\
 \bar{\phi}_1(\varepsilon) &= \frac{\phi_1}{(1 + \varepsilon\phi)^2}, \\
 \bar{\phi}_2(\varepsilon) &= \frac{\varepsilon\phi\phi_2 - 2\varepsilon\phi_1^2 + \phi_2}{(1 + \varepsilon\phi)^3}, \\
 \bar{\phi}_3(\varepsilon) &= \frac{\varepsilon\phi\phi_3 - 2\varepsilon\phi_1\phi_4 + \phi_3}{(1 + \varepsilon\phi)^3}, \\
 \bar{\phi}_4(\varepsilon) &= \frac{\phi_4}{(1 + \varepsilon\phi)^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

也是系统 (1) 和 (4) 的解.

定理 3 表明, 可以利用系统的已知解来构造新的精确解, 并且解中包含了变量  $\phi$  及其导数项, 因此可以构造 (2+1) 维高阶 BK 系统丰富的精确解.

### 3 (2+1) 维高阶 BK 系统的孤子解

为了得到系统 (1) 的解, 需要求解方程 (4), 但是当  $u_1, w_2$  为变量的任意函数时, 求方程 (4) 的一般解是非常困难的. 通过验证可以知道, 作为种子解  $u_1, w_2$  可以仅是  $x$  和  $t$  的函数, 因此将  $u_1 = u_1(x, t), w_2 = w_2(x, t)$  代入到方程 (4) 中得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_2 &= 0, \\
 \phi_t &= -12\phi_x u_1^2 - 12\phi_x w_2 - 12\phi_{xx} u_1 \\
 &\quad - 12\phi_{xxx}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

为了得到 (2+1) 维高阶 BK 系统的解, 这里应用变量分离法, 假设

$$\phi = a_1 p(x, t) + a_2 q(y, t), \tag{11}$$

而  $w_2$  满足方程

$$\begin{aligned}
 w_2 &= -u_1^2 - \frac{1}{12a_1 p_x} (12a_1 p_{xx} u_1 + a_2 F_{1t} \\
 &\quad + a_1 p_t + 4a_1 p_{xxx}), \\
 q &= F_1 + F_2,
 \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

其中  $F_1 = F_1(t), F_2 = F_2(y)$ .

把方程 (3), (11), (12) 代入到方程 (2) 中就可以得到 (2+1) 维高阶 BK 系统的精确解,

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= \frac{\phi_x}{\phi} + u_1, \\
 v &= -\frac{\phi_x \phi_y}{\phi^2} + \frac{\phi_{xy}}{\phi}, \\
 w &= -\frac{\phi_x^2}{\phi^2} + \frac{\phi_{xx}}{\phi} + w_2,
 \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

其中  $u_1$  是  $x, t$  的任意函数,  $\phi$  和  $w_2$  满足方程 (11) 和 (12). 因为方程 (12) 中包含了任意函数  $p(x, t)$ , 因此可以得到方程 (13) 非常多的形式的解, 在这里将讨论方程的孤子解和周期解.

### 3.1 单孤子解

当  $p(x, t)$  选择适当的光滑函数时, 可以构造 (2+1) 维高阶 BK 系统的孤子解, 如果取

$$p = \text{sech}(\xi), \quad \xi = x - \omega t, \quad (14)$$

把方程 (14) 代入到方程 (11)—(13) 中, 即得到方程 (1) 的单孤子解, 为了研究解的动力学行为, 我们给出了沿  $x-t$  的图像, 见图 1. 参数选择为  $F_1(t) = 1, F_2(y) = y, u_1 = 1, \omega = 0.1$ .

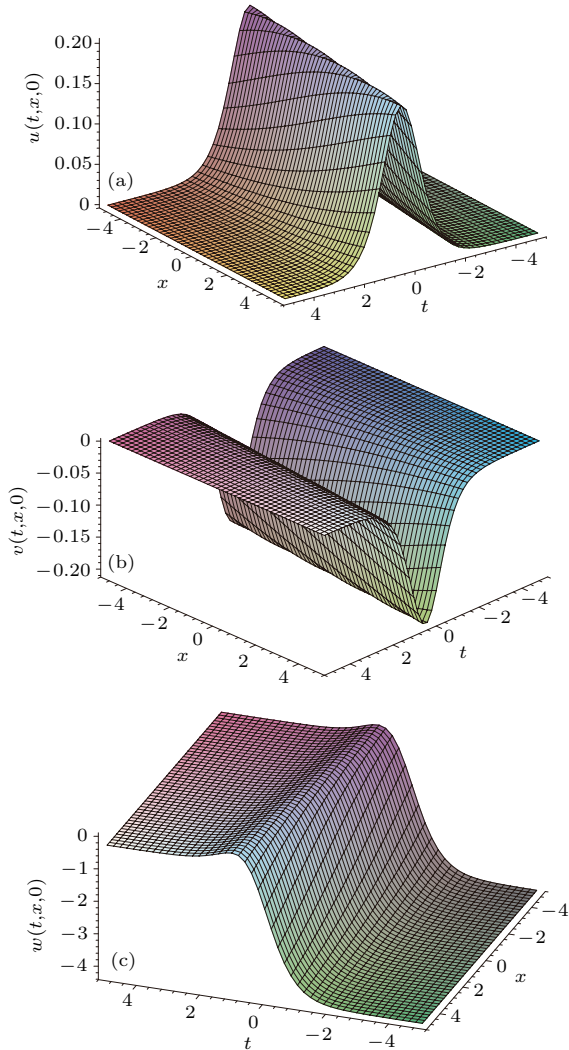


图1 (网刊彩色) (a)  $u$  对应的钟型孤子解; (b)  $v$  对应的钟型孤子解; (c)  $w$  对应的扭结型孤子解

Fig. 1. (color online) (a) The bell-shaped soliton for the fields  $u$ ; (b) the bell-shaped soliton for the fields  $v$ ; (c) the kink-shaped soliton for the fields  $w$ .

### 3.2 多共振孤子解

为了研究 (2+1) 维高阶 BK 系统的其他形式的孤子解, 即共振孤子解, 可以假设  $p$  具有下面形式:

$$p = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left[ 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \exp(k_i x + \omega_i t) \right]. \quad (15)$$

利用方程 (11) 及 (13) 的解, 可以得到系统 (1) 的  $(n+1)$  共振孤子解. 在下一节中, 我们还将利用相容 tanh 展开法讨论不同形式的解之间的相互作用.

## 4 高阶 BK 系统的相互作用解

对于 (2+1) 维高阶 BK 系统 (1), 其广义的 tanh 展开形式为

$$\begin{aligned} u &= u_0 + u_1 \tanh(f), \\ v &= v_0 + v_1 \tanh(f) + v_2 \tanh^2(f), \\ w &= w_0 + w_1 \tanh(f) + w_2 \tanh^2(f), \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

其中  $f$  是变量  $x, y$  和  $t$  的函数; 展开项系数  $u_0, u_1, v_0, v_1, v_2, w_0, w_1, w_2$  将通过  $\tanh(f)$  的系数求解. 把表达式 (16) 代入 (1) 式, 并通过  $\tanh(f)$  的系数得到:

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= f_x, \\ v_0 &= f_x f_y + u_{0y}, v_1 = f_{xy}, v_2 = -f_x f_y, \\ w_0 &= -12f_x^{-1}(12u_0^2 f_x - 8f_x^3 + 12u_0 f_{xx} \\ &\quad + f_t + 4f_{xxx}), \\ w_1 &= f_{xx}, w_2 = -f_x^2. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

函数  $f$  和  $u_0$  满足

$$\begin{aligned} u_{0xy} &= -\frac{1}{12} f_x^{-2} (8f_{xy} f_x^3 + f_x f_{yt} + 4f_x f_{xxy} \\ &\quad - f_t f_{xy} - 4f_{xxx} f_{xy} + 24u_0 u_{0y} f_x^2 \\ &\quad + 12u_0 y f_x f_{xx} + 12u_0 f_x f_{xxy} \\ &\quad - 12u_0 f_{xx} f_{xy}), \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$F(u_0, f) = 0. \quad (19)$$

因为方程 (19) 比较复杂, 我们将其放在附录 A 中. 寻找方程 (18), (19) 中  $u_0, f$  的一般解是非常复杂的, 为了简便起见, 假设  $u_0 = 0$ , 将其代入到方程 (18) 中, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} f_{xxy} &= \frac{1}{4} f_x^{-1} (f_t f_{xy} - f_x f_{yt} - 8f_x^3 f_{xy} \\ &\quad + 4f_{xxx} f_{xy}). \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

然后把方程(20)代入到方程(19)中,化简可得

$$8f_{xxx}f_{xy} + f_{xxx}f_{xx} - 8f_{xy}f_x^3 + f_t f_{xy} - f_x f_{yt} = 0. \quad (21)$$

接下来是求解方程(21),进而得到下面三种类型的相互作用解.

**情况1** 变量分离解

不难验证方程(21)具有下面形式的分离变量解,

$$f = f_1(x) + f_2(y) + f_3(t), \quad (22)$$

进而得到(2+1)维高阶BK系统(1)的相互作用解,

$$\begin{aligned} u &= f_{1x} \tanh(f), \\ v &= f_{1x}f_{2y} - f_{1x}f_{2y} \tanh^2(f), \\ w &= \frac{1}{12}f_{1x}^{-1}(8f_{1x}^3 - 4f_{1xxx} - f_{3t} \\ &\quad + 12f_{1x}f_{1xx} \tanh(f) - 12f_{1x}^3 \tanh^2(f)). \end{aligned}$$

**注1:** 由于有任意函数  $f_1(x), f_2(y), f_3(t)$ , 因此可以构造系统多种类型的相互作用解. 例如, 令  $f_1(x) = k_1 \sin x, f_2(y) = k_2 \cos y, f_3(t) = k_3 t$ , 则得到了孤子与三角周期函数之间的相互作用解, 如果令  $f_1(x) = k_4 x, f_2(y) = k_5 y, f_3(t) = k_6 t$ , 则解又退化为普通的孤子解. 通过选择不同的函数  $f_1(x), f_2(y), f_3(t)$ , 可以得到更多类型的相互作用解.

**情况2** 第一型椭圆周期波与孤子作用解

为求解方程(21), 假设具有下述类型的解:

$$f = sn(k_1x + k_2t, m_1), \quad (23)$$

其中  $k_1, k_2$  为任意常数,  $m_1$  为Jacobi椭圆函数的模. 通过求解可以得到(2+1)维高阶BK系统的相互作用解,

$$\begin{aligned} u &= k_1CD \tanh(S), \quad v = 0, \\ w &= -k_1^2C^2D^2 \tanh^2(S) \\ &\quad - k_1^2S(m^2C^2 + D^2) \tanh(S) - \frac{1}{12k_1} \\ &\quad (k_2 + 16k_1^3m_1^2S^2 - 8k_1^3C^2D^2 \\ &\quad - 4k_1^3m_1^2C^2 - 4k_1^3D^2), \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

其中  $S \equiv sn(k_1x + k_2t, m_1), C \equiv cn(k_1x + k_2t, m_1), D \equiv dn(k_1x + k_2t, m_1)$ . 从(24)式可以看出, 这种解为椭圆周期波解与孤子相互作用的解.

**情况3** 第二型椭圆周期波与孤子作用解

假设方程(21)具有下面形式的解:

$$f = l_0x + l_1y + l_2t + cF(sn(\omega_0x + \omega_1y + \omega_2t, m_2), m_2), \quad (25)$$

利用符号计算软件Maple, 把表达式(25)代入到(21)式中得到,

$$\begin{aligned} f &= l_0x + l_1y + \frac{1}{\omega_0}(8c^3\omega_0^4 + 24c^2\omega_0^3l_0 \\ &\quad + 24cl_0^2\omega_0^2 + 8l_0^3\omega_0 + l_0\omega_2)t \\ &\quad + cF(sn(\Delta_3, m_2), m_2), \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

$l_0, l_1, \omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2$  及  $c$  为任意常数,  $m_2$  为第二型Jacobi椭圆函数的模. 把上面的结果代入到(16)式中, 得到BK系统的相互作用解为

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= v_1 = w_1 = 0, \\ u_1 &= (c\omega_0DC + l_0\Delta_1\Delta_2)/(\Delta_1\Delta_2), \\ v_0 &= (l_0l_1 + l_0l_1m_2^2S^4 - l_0l_1m_2^2S^2 - l_0l_1S^2 \\ &\quad + c\omega_0l_1DC\Delta_1\Delta_2 + c\omega_1l_0DC\Delta_1\Delta_2 \\ &\quad + c^2\omega_0\omega_1m_2^2S^4 - c^2\omega_0\omega_1m_2^2S^2 - c^2\omega_0\omega_1S^4 \\ &\quad + c^2\omega_0\omega_1)/(m_2^2S^4 - m_2^2S^2 - S^2 + 1), \\ w_2 &= -(l_0^2 + c^2\omega_0^2 + c^2\omega_0^2m_2^2S^4 - c^2\omega_0^2m_2^2S^2 \\ &\quad - c^2\omega_0^2S^2 + 2c\omega_0l_0DC\Delta_1\Delta_2 + l_0^2m_2^2S^4 \\ &\quad - l_0^2m_2^2S^2 - l_0^2S^2) \\ &\quad \times (m_2^2S^4 - m_2^2S^2 - S^4 + 1)^{-1}, \\ v_2 &= -v_0, \\ w_0 &= \frac{1}{12}(8c^3\omega_0^4CD - 24cl_0^2\omega_0^2\Delta_1\Delta_2 - c\omega_0\omega_2CD \\ &\quad + 24cl_0^2\omega_0^2CD - l_0\omega_2\Delta_1\Delta_2 - 8c^3\omega_0^4\Delta_1\Delta_2) \\ &\quad \times (c\omega_0^2CD + l_0\omega_0\Delta_1\Delta_2)^{-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

其中  $S \equiv sn(\Delta_3, m_2), C \equiv cn(\Delta_3, m_2), D \equiv dn(\Delta_3, m_2), \Delta_1 = \sqrt{1 - sn^2(\Delta_3, m_2)}, \Delta_2 = \sqrt{1 - sn^2(\Delta_3, m_2)m_2^2}, \Delta_3 = \omega_0x + \omega_1y + \omega_2t$ . 通过把(27)式代入(17)式可以得到相互作用解, 由于解的表达式比较复杂, 在这里省略. 在解(27)中,  $F(\xi, m)$  表示为第一类不可积椭圆积分, 即  $F(\xi; m) = \int_0^\xi \frac{dt}{\sqrt{(1-t^2)(1-m^2t^2)}}$ . 从解的表达式(24), (27)可以看出, 此解表示为孤子与椭圆周期波的相互作用解, 可以用来分析很多物理过程<sup>[28,29]</sup>.

为了研究解(27)的动力学行为, 我们给出相应的图像, 因为  $u, v, w$  的动力学行为比较相似, 因此

在这里仅给出  $u$  的图像, 通过选择适当的参数,  $u$  的动力学行为如图 2 所示. 当  $m_2 \neq 1$ ,  $u$  图形表示一个扭结孤子在椭圆周期波上行走; 当  $m_2 = 1$  时, Jacobi 椭圆函数退化为普通的双曲函数, 则图形变为孤子如图 3 所示.

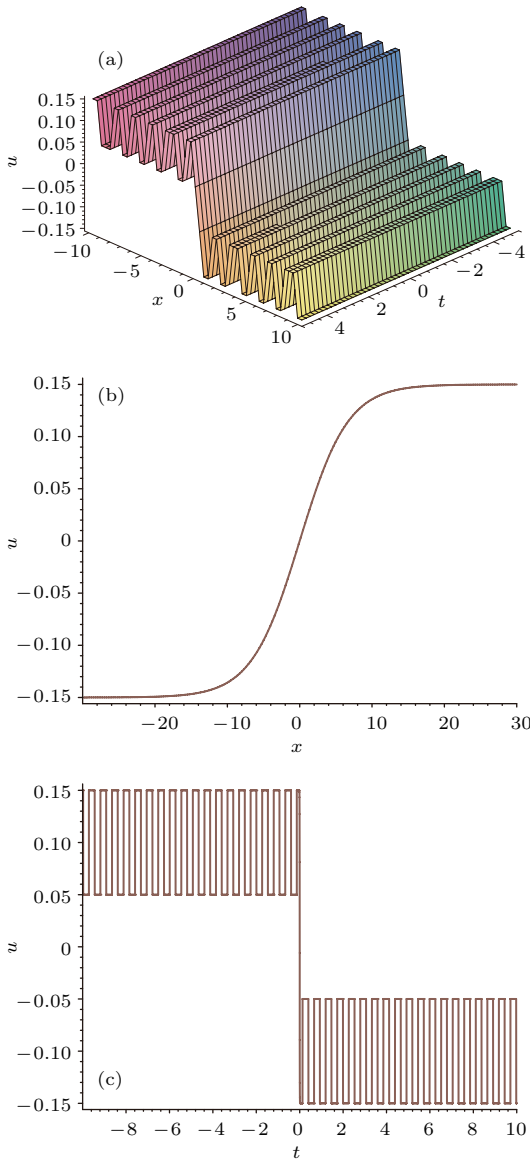


图 2 (网刊彩色) (a)  $u$  对应的孤子与椭圆周期波相互作用解; (b) 当  $t = 0, y = 0$  时, 波在  $x-u$  坐标系中的传播模式; (c) 当  $x = 0, y = 0$  时, 波在  $t-u$  坐标系中的传播模式  
Fig. 2. (color online) (a) The interaction solution between a soliton and a special cnoidal wave for the fields  $u$ ; (b) the wave propagation pattern of the wave along  $x-u$  axis at  $t = 0, y = 0$ ; (c) the wave propagation pattern of the wave along  $t-u$  axis at  $x = 0, y = 0$ .

**情况 4** 第三型椭圆周期波与孤子作用解  
假设方程 (21) 具有下面形式的解:

$$f = \lambda_0 x + \lambda_1 y + \lambda_2 t + \mu E(\text{sn}(\gamma_0 x$$

$$+ \gamma_1 y + \gamma_2 t, m_3), m_3), \quad (28)$$

其中  $E(\xi, m)$  表示第二类不可积椭圆积分, 即  $E(\xi, m) = \int_0^\xi \frac{\sqrt{1-m^2 t^2}}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$ . 通过把 (28) 式代入 (21) 式, 不难验证 (21) 式有下面两类非平凡解:

$$\begin{aligned} \{ \lambda_0 = \lambda_0, \lambda_1 = \lambda_1, \lambda_2 = \lambda_2, \mu = \mu, \\ \gamma_0 = 0, \gamma_1 = \gamma_1, \gamma_2 = \gamma_2, m_3 = m_3 \}, \\ \{ \lambda_0 = \lambda_0, \lambda_1 = \lambda_1, \lambda_2 = \lambda_2, \mu = \mu, \\ \gamma_0 = \gamma_0, \gamma_1 = 0, \gamma_2 = \gamma_2, m_3 = m_3 \}. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

通过把 (28) 和 (29) 式代入 (16) 式, 可以得到 (2+1) 维高阶 BK 系统的精确的相互作用解, 由于解的形式与情况 3 类似, 这里就不再给出具体表达式.

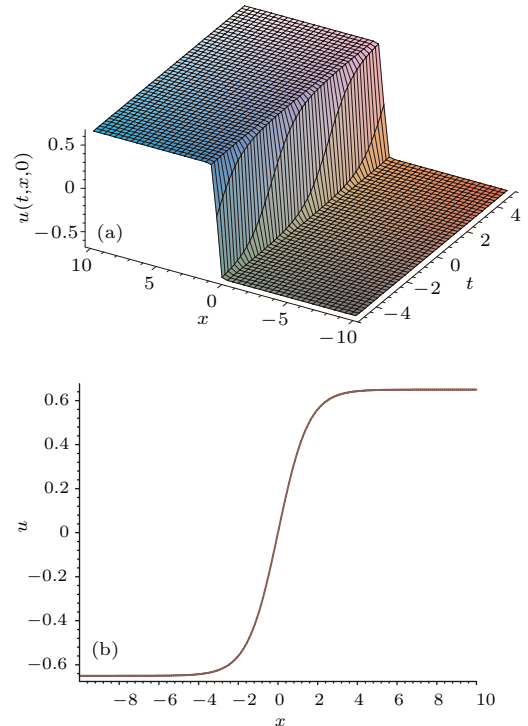


图 3 (网刊彩色) (a)  $u$  对应的扭结孤立波解; (b) 当  $t = 0, y = 0$  时, 波在  $x-u$  坐标系中的传播模式  
Fig. 3. (color online) (a) Kink-shaped soliton wave for the fields  $u$ ; (b) the wave propagation pattern of the wave along  $x-u$  axis at  $t = 0, y = 0$ .

**注 2:** 椭圆周期解与孤子相互作用解中, 椭圆函数的模不能为 1, 这种类型的解可以被用来解释很多物理过程. 并且利用定理 3, 我们又可以构造更多的 (2+1) 维高阶 BK 系统的精确解.

## 5 结 论

本文通过截断 Painlevé 分析方法, 构造了 (2+1) 维高阶 BK 系统的留数, 并利用非局域对称

局域化方法, 通过引入适当的变量, 将非局域对称转化为一个等价的封闭系统. 通过研究封闭系统的李对称, 得到了 (2+1) 维高阶 BK 系统的对称群及群不变解, 为寻找新解提供了有效的方法. 利用相容 tanh 展开法求解的该系统, 得到了多种类型的精确解如单孤子解、多孤子解以及四种类型的相互作用解. 这些类型的解为解释 (2+1) 维高阶 BK 系统的可积性及其他性质提供了依据.

附录 A  $F(u_0, f)$  表达式

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(u_0, f) = & 12u_{0y}f_x^4 - 28u_0f_xf_{xy}f_{t}f_{xx} - \\
 & 544u_0f_xf_{xx}f_{xxx}f_{xy} - 64f_x^7f_{xy} - 8f_x^5f_{yt} - 4f_x^3f_{xxyt} + \\
 & 80f_x^5f_{xxy} + 16f_x^4f_{xy}f_t + 96u_0y f_x^5f_{xx} + f_t f_x^2 f_{ty} - f_x^2 f_{xy} f_x + \\
 & 64u_0^2 f_x^5 f_{xy} + 8u_0^2 f_x^3 f_{ty} + 96u_0^3 f_x^3 f_{xxy} - 16u_0^3 f_x^3 f_{xxy} + \\
 & 160u_0 f_x^5 f_{xxy} - 4u_0 f_x^3 f_{xyt} + 320u_0x f_x^5 f_{xy} + 4u_0x f_x^3 f_{yt} - \\
 & 12u_0y f_x^3 f_{xt} - 64f_x^3 f_{xy} f_{xx}^2 - 96u_0y f_x^4 u_{0xx} - 48u_0xx f_x^3 f_{xxy} - \\
 & 80u_0x f_x^3 f_{xxy} - 64u_0 f_x^3 f_{xxxx} - 96u_0y f_x^3 f_{xxxx} + \\
 & 256f_x^4 f_{xx} f_{xxy} + 240f_x^4 f_{xxx} f_{xy} - 16f_x^2 f_{xxx} f_{yt} + \\
 & 12f_x^2 f_{xx} f_{xyt} + 48f_x^2 f_{xxxxy} f_{xx} + 8f_x^2 f_{xxxxy} f_t + 8f_x^2 f_{xxy} f_{xt} + \\
 & 4f_x^2 f_{xy} f_{xt} + 16f_x^2 f_{xxxx} f_{xy} + 32f_x^2 f_{xxxx} f_{xxy} - \\
 & 24f_x f_{xx}^2 f_{yt} - 96f_x f_{xx}^2 f_{xxy} - 288f_x f_{xx}^3 u_{0y} + 44f_t f_{xx}^2 f_{xy} + \\
 & 176f_{xxx} f_{xx}^2 f_{yx} + 528u_0 f_{xx}^3 f_{yx} + 80f_{xxx} f_{xx}^2 f_{yxxx} + \\
 & 288u_0^2 f_{xx}^3 f_{xx} u_{0y} + 16u_0^2 f_{xx}^2 f_{xy} f_{xxx} + 192u_0^2 f_{xx}^2 f_{xx} f_{xxy} - \\
 & 4u_0x f_{xx}^2 f_{xy} f_t + 416u_0 f_{xx}^4 f_{xy} f_{xx} + 96u_0 u_{0y} f_{xx}^3 f_{xxx} + \\
 & 240u_0 f_{xx}^2 f_{xx} f_{xxy} + 48u_0xx f_{xx}^2 f_{xx} f_{xy} + 80u_0x f_{xx}^2 f_{xy} f_{xxx} + \\
 & 64u_0 f_{xx}^2 f_{xy} f_{xxxx} + 304u_0 f_{xx}^2 f_{xxx} f_{xxy} + 384u_0y f_{xx}^2 f_{xxx} f_{xxx} - \\
 & 20f_x f_{xx} f_{xxy} f_t - 20f_x f_{xx} f_{xy} f_{xt} - 80f_x f_{xx} f_{xxxx} f_{xy} - \\
 & 80f_x f_{xx} f_{xxx} f_{xxy} + 240u_0 f_{xx} f_{xxy} f_x^2 - 240u_0x f_x f_{xy} f_{xx}^2 - \\
 & 528u_0 f_x f_{xxy} f_{xx}^2 - 24f_x f_{xy} f_{xxx} f_t + 24u_0y f_t f_{xx} f_x^2 + \\
 & 12u_0 f_{yt} f_{xx} f_x^2 - 192u_0^2 f_x f_{xy} f_{xx}^2 + 16u_0 f_t f_{xxy} f_x^2 + \\
 & 4u_0 f_{xt} f_{xy} f_x^2 - 8u_0^2 f_t f_{xy} f_x^2 - 192u_0 u_{0y} f_x^6 + 192u_0^3 u_{0y} f_x^4 + \\
 & 24u_0 u_{0y} f_x^3 f_t - 16f_x^3 f_{xxxxxy} = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

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# Nonlocal symmetries and interaction solutions of the (2+1)-dimensional higher order Broer-Kaup system\*

Xin Xiang-Peng<sup>†</sup> Liu Han-Ze Liu Xi-Qiang

(School of Mathematical Sciences, Liaocheng University, Liaocheng 252059, China)

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## Abstract

Finding explicit solutions of nonlinear partial differential equation is one of the most important problems in mathematical physics. And it is very difficult to find interaction solutions among different types of nonlinear excitations except for soliton-soliton interactions. It is known that Painlevé analysis is an important method to investigate the integrable property of a given nonlinear evolution equation, and the truncated Painlevé expansion method is a straight way to provide auto-Bäcklund transformation and analytic solution, furthermore, it can also be used to obtain nonlocal symmetries. Symmetry group theory plays an important role in constructing explicit solutions, whether the equations are integrable or not. By applying the nonlocal symmetry method, many new exact group invariant solution can be obtained. This method is greatly valid for constructing various interaction solutions between different types of excitations, for example, solitons, cnoidal waves, Painlevé waves, Airy waves, Bessel waves, etc. It has been revealed that many more integrable systems are consistent tanh expansion (CTE) solvable and possess quite similar interaction solutions which can be described by the same determining equation with different constant constraints.

In this paper, the (2+1)-dimensional higher-order Broer-Kaup (HBK) system is studied by the nonlocal symmetry method and CTE method. By using the nonlocal symmetry method, the residual symmetries of (2+1)-dimensional higher order Broer-Kaup system can be localized to Lie point symmetries after introducing suitable prolonged systems, and symmetry groups can also be obtained from the Lie point symmetry approach via the localization of the residual symmetries. By developing the truncated Painlevé analysis, we use the CTE method to solve the HBK system. It is found that the HBK system is not only integrable under some nonstandard meaning but also CTE solvable. Some interaction solutions among solitons and other types of nonlinear waves which may be explicitly expressed by the Jacobi elliptic functions and the corresponding elliptic integral are constructed. To leave it clear, we give out four types of soliton+cnoidal periodic wave solutions. In order to study their dynamic behaviors, corresponding images are explicitly given.

**Keywords:** nonlocal symmetry, consistent tanh expansion method, interaction solution

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† Corresponding author. E-mail: [xinxiangpeng2012@gmail.com](mailto:xinxiangpeng2012@gmail.com)