

广义 $(3 + 1)$ 维 Zakharov-Kuznetsov 方程的对称约化、精确解和守恒律

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Symmetry reductions, exact equations and the conservation laws of the generalized $(3 + 1)$ dimensional Zakharov-Kuznetsov equation

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引用信息 Citation: *Acta Physica Sinica*, **66**, 080201 (2017) DOI: 10.7498/aps.66.080201

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广义(3 + 1)维Zakharov-Kuznetsov方程的 对称约化、精确解和守恒律*

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(2016年1月1日收到; 2017年1月2日收到修改稿)

运用李群分析, 得到了广义(3 + 1)维Zakharov-Kuznetsov (ZK) 方程的对称及约化方程, 结合齐次平衡原理, 试探函数法和指数函数法得到了该方程的群不变解和新精确解, 包括冲击波解、孤立波解等. 进一步给出了广义(3 + 1)维ZK方程的伴随方程和守恒律.

关键词: Zakharov-Kuznetsov 方程, 李群分析, 精确解, 守恒律

PACS: 02.20.-a, 04.20.Jb, 02.30.Jr, 11.30.-j

DOI: 10.7498/aps.66.080201

1 引言

非线性发展方程的求解一直是数学和物理工作者研究的热点问题, 经过多年研究, 提出了许多有效的方法, 如经典李群方法^[1-3], 改进的tanh函数方法^[4], Hirota方法^[5], Painlevé截断展开法^[6], Clarkson-Kruskal直接约化方法^[7,8], (G'/G) 展开方法^[9], Jacobi椭圆函数展开法^[10]. 其中李群方法是研究偏微分方程的有力工具之一, 本文将采用李群分析研究广义(3 + 1)维Zakharov-Kuznetsov (ZK) 方程

$$u_t + a_1 u^2 u_x + a_2 u_{xxx} + a_3 u_{xyy} + a_4 u_{xzz} + a_5 u u_x + a_6 u_{xxt} = 0, \quad (1)$$

其中 $u = u(x, y, z, t)$, $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6$ 是任意非零常数. 方程(1)包含了许多著名的方程, 例如当 $a_1 = a_3 = a_4 = a_6 = 0$ 时, 该方程就是著名的Korteweg-de Vries方程^[11]; 当 $a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = a_4 = 0$ 时, 该方程就是正则长波方程^[12]; 当 $a_2 = a_4 = a_5 = 0$ 时, 该方程就是(2+1)维ZK-MEW方程^[13,14]; 当 $a_1 = a_4 = a_6 = 0$ 时, 该方程就是

(2+1)维ZK方程^[15]; 当 $a_2 = a_3 = a_4 = a_5 = 0$ 时, 该方程就是修正的(1+1)维MEW方程.

本文主要由以下几部分组成: 第2部分, 求出方程(1)的李点对称; 第3部分, 对方程(1)进行约化; 第4部分, 利用试探函数法^[16]、指数函数法^[17]和齐次平衡原理^[18-20], 求约化方程的精确解, 进而得到方程(1)的精确解; 第5部分, 给出方程(1)的伴随方程和守恒律^[21-24]; 最后, 对本文做简要总结.

2 广义(3 + 1)维ZK方程的对称

设方程(1)的单参数向量场为

$$V = \xi^1(x, y, z, t, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \xi^2(x, y, z, t, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \xi^3(x, y, z, t, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \xi^4(x, y, z, t, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \phi(x, y, z, t, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial u}, \quad (2)$$

其中, $\xi^1(x, y, z, t, u), \xi^2(x, y, z, t, u), \xi^3(x, y, z, t, u), \xi^4(x, y, z, t, u), \phi(x, y, z, t, u)$ 是待定函数. 若向量场(2)是方程(1)的李点对称, 那么 V 需要满足以下李对称条件:

* 国家自然科学基金(批准号: 11171041, 11505090)资助的课题.

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

其中 $\text{pr}^{(3)}V$ 是 V 的三阶延拓, 并且 $\Delta = u_t + a_1u^2u_x + a_2u_{xxx} + a_3u_{xyy} + a_4u_{xzz} + a_5uu_x + a_6u_{xxt}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pr}^{(3)}V = & V + \phi^t \frac{\partial}{\partial u_t} + \phi^x \frac{\partial}{\partial u_x} + \phi^{xxx} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{xxx}} \\ & + \phi^{xxt} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{xxt}} + \phi^{xyy} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{xyy}} \\ & + \phi^{xzz} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{xzz}}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

必须且只需

$$\begin{aligned} \phi^t + a_1u^2\phi^x + 2a_1uu_x\phi + a_2\phi^{xxx} + a_3\phi^{xyy} \\ + a_4\phi^{xzz} + a_5u_x\phi + a_5u\phi^x + a_6\phi^{xxt} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中, 系数函数

$$\begin{aligned} \phi^x &= D_x\phi - u_xD_x\xi^1 - u_yD_x\xi^2 - u_zD_x\xi^3 \\ &\quad - u_tD_x\xi^4, \\ \phi^t &= D_t\phi - u_xD_t\xi^1 - u_yD_t\xi^2 - u_zD_t\xi^3 \\ &\quad - u_tD_t\xi^4, \\ \phi^{xxx} &= D_x^3\phi - u_xD_x^3\xi^1 - 3u_{xxx}D_x\xi^1 - 3u_{xx}D_x^2\xi^1 \\ &\quad - 3u_{xxy}D_x\xi^2 - 3u_{xy}D_x^2\xi^2 - u_yD_x^3\xi^2 \\ &\quad - 3u_{xzz}D_x\xi^3 - 3u_{xz}D_x^2\xi^3 - u_zD_x^3\xi^3 \\ &\quad - u_tD_x^3\xi^4 - 3u_{xt}D_x^2\xi^4 - 3u_{xxt}D_x\xi^4, \\ \phi^{xyy} &= D_xD_y^2\phi - 2u_{xyy}D_x\xi^1 - 2u_{xy}D_xD_y\xi^1 \\ &\quad - u_xD_xD_y^2\xi^1 - 2u_{xxy}D_y\xi^1 - u_{xx}D_y^2\xi^1 \\ &\quad - 2u_{xyy}D_y\xi^2 - u_{xy}D_y^2\xi^2 - u_{yyy}D_x\xi^2 \\ &\quad - 2u_{yy}D_xD_y\xi^2 - u_yD_xD_y^2\xi^2 - 2u_{xyz}D_y\xi^3 \\ &\quad - u_{xz}D_y^2\xi^3 - u_{yyz}D_x\xi^3 - 2u_{yz}D_xD_y\xi^3 \\ &\quad - u_zD_xD_y^2\xi^3 - u_{tyy}D_x\xi^4 - 2u_{ty}D_xD_y\xi^4 \\ &\quad - u_tD_xD_y^2\xi^4 - u_{xy}D_y\xi^4 - u_{xt}D_y^2\xi^4 \dots, \end{aligned}$$

其中 D_x, D_y, D_z, D_t 为全导算子. 把以上系数函数代入 (5) 式, 得到关于 $\xi^1, \xi^2, \xi^3, \xi^4, \phi$ 的决定方程组, 解之得

$$\begin{aligned} \xi^1 &= C_5, \quad \xi^2 = C_2z + C_3, \\ \xi^3 &= -\frac{a_4}{a_3}C_2y + C_4, \quad \xi^4 = C_1, \quad \phi = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

其中 C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5 为任意常数. 同时也得到了方程 (1) 的相似对称

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= C_5u_x + C_1u_t + (C_2z + C_3)u_y \\ &\quad + \left(C_4 - \frac{a_4}{a_3}C_2y\right)u_z. \end{aligned}$$

这样就利用李群分析得到了方程 (1) 的所有向量场

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \quad V_2 = z\frac{\partial}{\partial y} - \frac{a_4}{a_3}y\frac{\partial}{\partial z}, \\ V_3 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \quad V_4 = \frac{\partial}{\partial z}, \quad V_5 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}. \end{aligned}$$

与它们相对应的单参数变换群为

$$\begin{aligned} g_1 &: (x, y, z, t, u) \longrightarrow (x, y, z, t + \varepsilon, u), \\ g_2 &: (x, y, z, t, u) \\ &\longrightarrow \left(x, y + z\varepsilon, z - \frac{a_3}{a_4}(y\varepsilon^2 + yz\varepsilon), t, u\right), \\ g_3 &: (x, y, z, t, u) \longrightarrow (x, y + \varepsilon, z, t, u), \\ g_4 &: (x, y, z, t, u) \longrightarrow (x, y, z + \varepsilon, t, u), \\ g_5 &: (x, y, z, t, u) \longrightarrow (x + \varepsilon, y, z, t, u). \end{aligned}$$

根据上面的单参数不变群可知, 若 $u = f(x, y, z, t)$ 是方程 (1) 的解, 下列 u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4, u_5 也是方程 (1) 的解:

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= f(x, y, z, t - \varepsilon), \\ u_2 &= f\left(x, y - z\varepsilon, z + \frac{a_3}{a_4}(y\varepsilon^2 + yz\varepsilon), t\right), \\ u_3 &= f(x, y - \varepsilon, z, t), \\ u_4 &= f(x, y, z - \varepsilon, t), \\ u_5 &= f(x - \varepsilon, y, z, t), \end{aligned}$$

其中 ε 是任意常数.

3 广义 (3 + 1) 维 ZK 方程的对称约化

在前面, 已经得到了方程 (1) 的对称, 在这部分, 对方程 (1) 进行约化.

情况 1 令 $C_2 = 1, C_1 = C_3 = C_4 = C_5 = 0$, 则

$$\sigma = zu_y - \frac{a_4}{a_3}yu_z,$$

可以得到下面的相似变换

$$\xi = x + t, \quad \eta = \frac{y^2}{2a_3} + \frac{z^2}{2a_4}, \quad u = w,$$

方程 (1) 的群不变解为 $w = f(\xi, \eta)$, 即 $u = f(\xi, \eta)$, 代入方程 (1) 中, 可将方程 (1) 约化成 (1+1) 维偏微分方程

$$f_\xi + a_1f^2f_\xi + (a_2 + a_3)f_{\xi\xi\xi} + 2f_{\xi\eta} + a_5ff_\xi = 0. \quad (7)$$

情况 2 令 $C_2 = C_4 = 0, C_1 = C_3 = C_5 = 1$, 则

$$\sigma = u_x + u_y + u_t,$$

可以得到下面的相似变换

$$\xi = x + y - 2t, \quad u = w.$$

方程(1)的群不变解为 $u = f(\xi)$, 代入方程(1)中, 得约化后的常微分方程为

$$-2f' + a_1 f^2 f' + (a_2 + a_3) f''' + a_5 f f' = 0, \quad (8)$$

其中 $f' = df/d\xi$.

情况3 令 $C_1 = 1, C_2 = C_3 = C_4 = C_5 = 0$, 则

$$\sigma = u_t,$$

可以得到下面的相似变换

$$\xi = x + y + z, \quad u = w,$$

方程(1)的群不变解为 $u = f(\xi)$, 代入方程(1), 可得到约化后的常微分方程为

$$a_1 f^2 f' + (a_2 + a_3 + a_4) f''' + a_5 f f' = 0, \quad (9)$$

其中 $f' = df/d\xi$.

情况4 令 $C_1 = C_2 = 0, C_3 = C_4 = C_5 = 1$, 则

$$\sigma = u_x + u_y + u_z,$$

可以得到下面的相似变换

$$\xi = x + y + z, \quad u = w,$$

方程(1)的群不变解为 $u = f(\xi)$, 代入方程(1), 可得到约化后的常微分方程为

$$a_1 f^2 f' + (a_2 + a_3 + a_4) f''' + a_5 f f' = 0, \quad (10)$$

其中 $f' = df/d\xi$. 约化后的方程(10)和方程(9)相同.

4 广义(3+1)维ZK方程的精确解

在这一部分, 结合齐次平衡原理、指数函数法和试探函数法, 对约化后的方程(7)—方程(9)分别求其精确解, 进而得到方程(1)的精确解.

情况1 为求方程(7)的解, 我们应用齐次平衡原理, 假设方程(7)有如下形式的解

$$f = \frac{\partial^{m+n} g(h)}{\partial \xi^m \partial \eta^n} + \dots,$$

其中 $g = g(h), h = h(\xi, \eta)$. 由齐次平衡原理, 得到 $m = 1, n = 0$, 故方程(7)有如下形式的解

$$f = g' h_\xi. \quad (11)$$

将(11)代入方程(7)中, 合并 h 的各种偏导数同次项, 并令 h_ξ^4 的系数为零, 得到

$$a_2 g^{(4)} + a_1 g'^2 g'' = 0,$$

解之得 $g = A \ln h, A = \sqrt{\frac{-6a_2}{a_1}}$, 并且

$$g'^3 = \frac{A^2}{2} g''', \quad g' g'' = -\frac{A}{2} g''', \quad g'^2 = -A g''.$$

把以上等量关系代入(11)式, 得

$$g''' : (6a_2 + \frac{a_1 A^2}{2} h_\xi^2 h_{\xi\xi} + 8h_{\xi\eta} h_\xi + 2h_{\eta\eta} h_\xi^2 + 2h_\eta^2 h_{\xi\xi} - \frac{a_5 A}{2} h_\xi^3) = 0, \quad (12)$$

$$g'' : h_\xi^2 + a_2 h_{\xi\xi}^2 + 4a_2 h_\xi h_{\xi\xi\xi} + 4h_{\xi\eta}^2 + 4h_\xi h_{\xi\eta\eta} + 2h_{\xi\xi} h_{\eta\eta} + 4h_{\xi\eta} h_\eta - a_5 A h_\xi h_{\xi\xi} = 0, \quad (13)$$

$$g' : h_{\xi\xi} + a_2 h_{\xi\xi\xi} + 2h_{\xi\xi\eta} = 0. \quad (14)$$

解(12)式—(14)式得

$$h(\xi, \eta) = 1 + \exp(k\xi + k\eta),$$

把上式代入(12)式—(14)式得

$$k = \frac{(24 + 6a_2)\sqrt{-6a_1 a_2}}{a_1 a_5}, \quad k^2 = -\frac{1}{2 + a_2},$$

故方程(7)的准确孤立波解为

$$f(\xi, \eta) = -\frac{2}{2 + a_2} \left(\tanh \left(\pm \frac{\xi}{2 + a_2} + \frac{(24 + 6a_2)\sqrt{-6a_1 a_2} \eta}{2 a_1 a_5} \right) + 1 \right),$$

因此, 方程(1)的精确解为

$$u(x, y, z, t) = -\frac{2}{2 + a_2} \tanh \left(\pm \frac{x + t}{2 + a_2} + \frac{(24 + 6a_2)\sqrt{-6a_1 a_2} (a_4 y^2 + a_3 z^2)}{2 a_1 a_3 a_4 a_5} \right) + 1.$$

情况 2 为求方程 (8) 的解, 我们利用试探函数法求其冲击波解. 对方程 (8) 积分一次得

$$f'' = \alpha f + \beta f^2 + \gamma f^3, \quad (15)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \frac{2}{a_2 + a_3}, \\ \beta &= -\frac{a_5}{2(a_2 + a_3)}, \\ \gamma &= -\frac{a_1}{3(a_2 + a_3)}. \end{aligned}$$

假设方程 (15) 有如下形式的解:

$$f = \frac{Be^{b\xi}}{1 + e^{a\xi}}, \quad (16)$$

其中 a, b, B 为待定常数. 把 (16) 式代入 (15) 式, 收集关于 $\frac{1}{1 + e^{a\xi}}$ 的同次幂系数得:

1) 当 $a = b$ 时, $B = -\frac{3\alpha}{\beta}, a = \sqrt{\alpha}$, 方程 (15) 的冲击波解为

$$f(\xi) = -\frac{\alpha}{4\beta} \operatorname{sech}^2 \sqrt{\alpha} \xi,$$

因此, 方程 (1) 的解为

$$u(x, y, z, t) = \frac{16}{a_5} \operatorname{sech}^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2(a_2 + a_3)}(x + y - 2t)}{a_2 + a_3} \right);$$

2) 当 $b = 0$ 时, $B = -\frac{3\alpha}{\beta}, a = \sqrt{\alpha}$ 时, 解的情况和 1) 相同.

情况 3 为求方程 (9) 的解, 我们结合指数函数法和齐次平衡原理求其精确解. 为方便, 把方程 (9) 写成以下形式:

$$a_1 f^2 f' + (a_2 + a_3 + a_4) f''' + a_5 f f' = 0, \quad (17)$$

假设方程 (17) 有如下形式的解:

$$f(\xi) = \frac{\sum_{n=-c}^d c_n e^{n\xi}}{\sum_{m=-p}^q b_m e^{m\xi}}, \quad (18)$$

其中 c, d, p, q 为正整数, c_n, b_m 为待定常数. 则

$$f''' = \frac{d_1 e^{(7p+c)\xi} + \dots}{d_2 e^{8p\xi} + \dots}, \quad (19)$$

$$f^2 f' = \frac{d_3 e^{(5p+3c)\xi} + \dots}{d_4 e^{8p\xi} + \dots}. \quad (20)$$

其中 d_i 为各项系数. 平衡最高阶导数项 (19) 式和非线性项 (20) 式的次数, 得

$$7p + c = 5p + 3c \Rightarrow p = c.$$

同理, 平衡最低阶导数项和非线性项次数得 $q = d$, 为计算简便, 令 $p = c = 1$, 且 $q = d = 1$, 故 (18) 式为

$$f(\xi) = \frac{c_1 e^\xi + c_0 + c_{-1} e^{-\xi}}{e^\xi + b_0 + b_{-1} e^{-\xi}}, \quad (21)$$

把 (21) 式代入方程 (17) 中, 借助 Maple 软件, 得到关于 $e^{i\xi}$ 的各项系数, 令每项系数为零, 可以得到关于 $c_{-1}, c_0, c_1, b_0, b_{-1}$ 的超定方程组, 解得

$$c_0 = -\frac{b_0[a_5 c_1 - 4(a_2 + a_3 + a_4)]}{a_5 + 2a_1 c_1},$$

$$c_{-1} = c_1 D, \quad b_{-1} = D.$$

其中

$$D = \frac{b_0^2[a_1 a_5^2 c_1^2 - 4(a_2 + a_3 + a_4) a_1^2 c_1^2 - 4a_1 a_5(a_2 + a_3 + a_4) c_1 - 5(a_2 + a_3 + a_4) a_5^2 - 16(a_2 + a_3 + a_4)^2]}{(a_5 + 2a_1 c_1)^2 [a_1 c_1^2 + a_5 c_1 - 23(a_2 + a_3 + a_4)]},$$

c_1, b_0 为任意常数, 故方程 (17) 的解为

$$f(\xi) = \frac{a_1 e^\xi - \frac{b_0[a_5 c_1 - 4(a_2 + a_3 + a_4)]}{a_5 + 2a_1 c_1} + c D e^{-\xi}}{e^\xi + b_0 + D e^{-\xi}},$$

因此, 方程 (1) 的解为

$$u = (x, y, z, t) = \frac{a_1 e^{x+y+z} - \frac{b_0[a_5 c_1 - 4(a_2 + a_3 + a_4)]}{a_5 + 2a_1 c_1} + c_1 D e^{-(x+y+z)}}{e^{x+y+z} + b_0 + D e^{-(x+y+z)}}.$$

其中

$$D = \frac{b_0^2[a_1 a_5^2 c_1^2 - 4(a_2 + a_3 + a_4) a_1^2 c_1^2 - 4a_1 a_5(a_2 + a_3 + a_4) c_1 - 5(a_2 + a_3 + a_4) a_5^2 - 16(a_2 + a_3 + a_4)^2]}{(a_5 + 2a_1 c_1)^2 [a_1 c_1^2 + a_5 c_1 - 23(a_2 + a_3 + a_4)]},$$

c_1, b_0 为任意常数.

5 广义(3+1)维ZK方程的伴随方程和守恒律

在这部分,我们将给出方程(1)的伴随方程和守恒律. 方程(1)的伴随方程为

$$v_t + a_1 u^2 v_x + a_2 v_{xxx} + a_3 v_{xyy} + a_4 v_{xzz} + a_5 uv_x + a_6 v_{xt} = 0. \tag{22}$$

并且Lagrangian记作

$$L = v(u_t + a_1 u^2 u_x + a_2 u_{xxx} + a_3 u_{xyy} + a_4 u_{xzz} + a_5 uu_x + a_6 u_{xt}),$$

利用Ibragimov的结论, 守恒向量的公式为

$$C^i = \xi^i L + W^\alpha \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_i^\alpha} - D_j \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{ij}^\alpha} \right) + D_j D_k \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{ijk}^\alpha} \right) \right] + D_j (W^\alpha) \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{ij}^\alpha} - D_j \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{ijk}^\alpha} \right) \right] + D_j D_k (W^\alpha) \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{ijk}^\alpha}, \quad (i = 1, 2, 3), \tag{23}$$

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

根据Ibragimov给出的结论, 我们给出向量场的通式:

$$V = \xi^1(x, y, z, t, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \xi^2(x, y, z, t, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \xi^3(x, y, z, t, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \xi^4(x, y, z, t, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \eta^1(x, y, z, t, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial u},$$

那么方程(1)的守恒律由下式决定:

$$D_x(C^1) + D_y(C^2) + D_z(C^3) + D_t(C^4) = 0,$$

则向量场 $C = (C^1, C^2, C^3, C^4)$ 由下面的式子决定:

$$\begin{aligned} C^1 &= \xi^1 L + W \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_x} + D_{xx} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xxx}} \right) + D_{xt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xxt}} \right) + D_{yy} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xyy}} \right) + D_{zz} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xzz}} \right) \right] \\ &\quad + D_x(W) \left[-D_x \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xxx}} \right) - D_t \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xxt}} \right) \right] + D_y(W) \left[-D_y \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xyy}} \right) \right] + D_z(W) \left[-D_z \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xzz}} \right) \right] \\ &\quad + D_{xx}(W) \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xxx}} + D_{xt}(W) \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xxt}} + D_{yy}(W) \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xyy}} + D_{zz}(W) \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xzz}}, \\ C^2 &= \xi^2 L + W \left[D_{xy} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xyy}} \right) \right] + D_y(W) \left[-D_x \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xyy}} \right) \right] + D_{xy}(W) \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xyy}}, \\ C^3 &= \xi^3 L + W \left[D_{xz} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xzz}} \right) \right] + D_z(W) \left[-D_x \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xzz}} \right) \right] + D_{xz}(W) \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xzz}}, \\ C^4 &= \xi^4 L + W \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_t} + D_{xx} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xxt}} \right) \right] + D_x(W) \left[-D_x \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xxt}} \right) \right] + D_{xx}(W) \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_{xxt}}, \end{aligned}$$

对于 $V_2 = z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - \frac{a_4}{a_3} y \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$, 则 $W = \frac{a_4}{a_3} y u_z - z u_y$.

$$\begin{aligned} C^1 &= \left(\frac{a_4}{a_3} y u_z - z u_y \right) (a_1 u^2 v + a_5 uv + a_2 v_{xx} + a_6 v_{xt} + a_3 v_{yy} + a_6 v_{zz}) - \left(\frac{a_4}{a_3} y u_z - z u_y \right) (a_2 v_x + a_6 v_t) \\ &\quad - a_3 v_y \left(\frac{a_4}{a_3} u_z + \frac{a_4}{a_3} y u_{yz} - z u_{yy} \right) - a_4 v_z \left(\frac{a_4}{a_3} y u_{zz} - u_y - z u_{yz} \right) + a_2 v \left(\frac{a_4}{a_3} y u_{xxz} - z u_{xxy} \right) \\ &\quad + a_6 v \left(\frac{a_4}{a_3} y u_{xt} - z u_{xyt} \right) + a_3 v \left(2 \frac{a_4}{a_3} u_{yz} + \frac{a_4}{a_3} y u_{yyz} - z u_{yyy} \right) + a_4 v \left(\frac{a_4}{a_3} y u_{zzz} - 2 u_{yz} - z u_{yzz} \right), \\ C^2 &= z v (u_t + a_1 u^2 u_x + a_2 u_{xxx} + a_3 u_{xyy} + a_4 u_{xzz} + a_5 uu_x + a_6 u_{xt}) + a_3 v_{xy} \left(\frac{a_4}{a_3} y u_z - z u_y \right) \\ &\quad - a_3 v_x \left(\frac{a_4}{a_3} u_z + \frac{a_4}{a_3} y u_{yz} - z u_{yy} \right) + a_3 v \left(\frac{a_4}{a_3} u_{xz} + \frac{a_4}{a_3} y u_{xyz} - z u_{xyy} \right), \\ C^3 &= -\frac{a_4}{a_3} y v (u_t + a_1 u^2 u_x + a_2 u_{xxx} + a_3 u_{xyy} + a_4 u_{xzz} + a_5 uu_x + a_6 u_{xt}) + a_4 v_{xz} \left(\frac{a_4}{a_3} y u_z - z u_y \right) \\ &\quad - a_4 u_y v_x \left(\frac{a_4}{a_3} y u_{zz} - u_y - z u_{yz} \right) + a_4 v \left(\frac{a_4}{a_3} y u_{xzz} - u_{xy} - z u_{xyz} \right), \end{aligned}$$

$$C^4 = v \left(\frac{a_4}{a_3} y u_z - z u_y \right) + a_6 v_{xx} \left(\frac{a_4}{a_3} y u_z - z u_y \right) - a_6 v_x \left(\frac{a_4}{a_3} y u_{xz} - z u_{xy} \right) + a_6 v \left(\frac{a_4}{a_3} y u_{xxz} - z u_{xxy} \right),$$

以上守恒向量(C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4)包含了伴随方程(21)的任意解,因此以上守恒向量给出了方程(1)的无穷多个守恒律.

6 结 论

本文利用李群分析求得了广义(3+1)维ZK方程的李点对称,将(3+1)维方程直接约化成常微分方程和(1+1)维偏微分方程,并结合齐次平衡原理,试探函数法和指数函数法对约化方程求其精确解,从而得到原方程的精确解.丰富了广义(3+1)维ZK方程的显示解.可见,李群分析对偏微分方程的求解问题有重要的作用,李群分析在其他领域的应用,有待进一步研究.

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Symmetry reductions, exact equations and the conservation laws of the generalized (3 + 1) dimensional Zakharov-Kuznetsov equation*

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(Received 1 January 2016; revised manuscript received 2 January 2017)

Abstract

Because the nonlinear evolution equations can describe the complex phenomena of physical, chemical and biological field, many methods have been proposed for investigating such types of equations, and the Lie symmetry analysis method is one of the powerful tools for studying the nonlinear evolution equations. By using the Lie symmetry analysis method, we can obtain the symmetries, reduced equations, group invariant solutions, conservation laws, etc. In the reduction process, we can reduce the order and dimension of the equations, and a complex partial differential equations (PDE) can be reduced to ordinary differential equations directly, which simplifies the solving process. Meanwhile, the symmetries, conservation laws and exact solutions to the nonlinear partial differential equations play a significant role in nonlinear science and mathematical physics. For example, we can obtain a lot of new exact solutions by the known symmetries of the original equation; through the analysis of the special form of solution we can better explain some physical phenomena. In addition, the studying of conservation laws and symmetry groups is also the central topic of physical science in both classical mechanics and quantum mechanics. Lie symmetry analysis method is suitable for not only constant coefficient equations, but also variable coefficient equations and PDE systems. By using Lie symmetry analysis method, the symmetries and corresponding symmetry reductions of the (3+1) dimensional generalized Zakharov-Kuznetsov (ZK) equation are obtained. Combining the homogeneous balance principle, the trial function method and exponential function method, the group invariant solutions and some new exact explicit solutions are obtained, including the shock wave solutions, solitary wave solutions, etc. Then, we give the conservation laws of the generalized (3 + 1) dimensional ZK equation in terms of the Lagrangian and adjoint equation method.

Keywords: Zakharov-Kuznetsov equation, Lie symmetry analysis, exact solution, conservation law

PACS: 02.20.-a, 04.20.Jb, 02.30.Jr, 11.30.-j

DOI: [10.7498/aps.66.080201](https://doi.org/10.7498/aps.66.080201)

* Project supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant Nos. 11171041, 11505090).

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