

应用Riccati展开法求解广义KdV-mKdV方程的新精确解

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摘要

应用Riccati映射法, 对广义KdV-mKdV方程进行新的精确解的研究, 根据齐次平衡理论, 得到了广义KdV-mKdV方程新的精确解, 这些解包括双曲函数解和三角函数解。通过这些解中待求参数之间的关系, 运用Maple软件得到了这些解的图象。此方法在求解其他非线性偏微分方程中也有重要的作用。

关键词

Riccati映射法, 广义KdV-mKdV方程, 齐次平衡理论, 精确解

New Exact Solution for Generalized KdV-mKdV Equation via Riccati Expansion Method

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Abstract

The Riccati mapping method is used to study the new exact solutions of the generalized KdV-mKdV equation. According to the homogeneous equilibrium theory, the new exact solutions of the generalized KdV-mKdV equation are obtained, which include hyperbolic and trigonometric solutions. The images of these solutions are obtained by using Maple software. This method also plays an important role in solving other nonlinear partial differential equations.

Keywords

Riccati Mapping Method, Generalized KdV-mKdV Equation, Homogeneous Equilibrium Theory, Exact Solutions

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1. 引言

很多在现实生活中的物理现象都可以在数学中通过建立模型来描述, 然而这些模型往往都是非线性偏微分方程, 难以用常规方法去解决, 因此需要进行非线性偏微分方程精确解的研究, 这些精确解的表达形式对解释这些物理现象可以起到非常好的作用, 以及这些精确解的相关性质是非线性科学的重点。到目前为止, 已经有很多简单有效的方法可以得到非线性偏微分方程精确解, 如首次积分法、齐次平衡法、指数函数法、Riccati 映射法、 G'/G 展开法、Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法等[1]-[10]。本文主要运用 Riccati 映射法, 选取了一类 Riccati 方程作为辅助函数, 得到了广义 KdV-mKdV 方程[11]的精确解。

KdV 方程已经是数理方程中的基本方程之一, 1985 年 Korteweg 和 de Vries 在讨论无黏不可压缩液体表面波动力学时引入此方程, 随后在物理学与工程学的许多问题中, 相继都引出 KdV-mKdV 方程。广义 KdV-mKdV 方程是等离子体物理、固体物理和量子场理论等领域中许多物理现象的重要非线性模型, 它描述了一维非线性晶格中部分有界波在简谐力作用下的传播, 特别描述了等离子体物理中无 Landau 阻尼的小振幅离子声波的传播[12]。

广义 KdV-mKdV 方程为

$$u_t + (\alpha + \beta u^\gamma) u^\gamma u_x + \varepsilon u_{xxx} = 0, \quad (1)$$

其中, $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \varepsilon$ 均为常数。当参数取一些特定的值时, 可以演化为 KdV 方程, mKdV 方程以及其它一些重要的非线性发展方程。

2. Riccati 映射法的介绍

对于一个非线性偏微分方程

$$F(u, u_x, u_t, u_{xx}, u_{tt}, u_{xt}, \dots) = 0, \quad (2)$$

我们假设它的解有如下形式

$$u(\xi) = \sum_{i=-m}^m a_i \varphi(\xi)^i, \quad (3)$$

其中 $\varphi(\xi)$ 满足

$$\varphi' = \sigma + \varphi^2, \quad (4)$$

(4)解的情况如下

$$\varphi_1(\xi) = \sigma \frac{\sigma C_1 \tanh(\xi) + C_2 \tan(\xi)}{\sigma C_1 + C_2 \tan(\xi) \coth(\xi)}, \varphi_2(\xi) = \sigma \frac{C_1 \tan(\xi) + \sigma C_2 \coth(\xi)}{C_1 \tanh(\xi) \tan(\xi) + \sigma C_2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_3(\xi) &= \sigma \frac{\sigma C_1 \tanh(\xi) + C_2 \cot(\xi)}{\sigma C_1 + C_2 \cot(\xi) \coth(\xi)}, \varphi_4(\xi) = \sigma \frac{C_1 \cot(\xi) + \sigma C_2 \coth(\xi)}{C_1 \tanh(\xi) \cot(\xi) + \sigma C_2}, \\ \varphi_5(\xi) &= \sigma \frac{\sigma C_1 \tanh(\xi) \tan(\xi) + C_2}{\sigma C_1 \tan(\xi) + C_2 \coth(\xi)}, \varphi_6(\xi) = \sigma \frac{C_1 + \sigma C_2 \tan(\xi) \coth(\xi)}{C_1 \tanh(\xi) + \sigma C_2 \tan(\xi)}, \\ \varphi_7(\xi) &= \sigma \frac{\sigma C_1 \tanh(\xi) \cot(\xi) + C_2}{\sigma C_1 \cot(\xi) + C_2 \coth(\xi)}, \varphi_8(\xi) = \sigma \frac{C_1 + \sigma C_2 \cot(\xi) \coth(\xi)}{C_1 \tanh(\xi) + \sigma C_2 \cot(\xi)}, \end{aligned}$$

其中 σ, C_1, C_2 都是任意常数, a_i 为待求常数, 最高次数 m 可以通过对最高阶导数项和最高阶非线性项运用齐次平衡理论来确定。将(3)、(4)代入(2), 合并 φ^i 的同次幂, 并取各次幂系数为零, 得到一组包含相关参数的非线性代数方程组, 解出 a_i , 结合(4)解的情况代入(3)即可得到所求方程的精确解。

3. 广义 KdV-mKdV 方程的精确解

在(1)中, 当 $\gamma=1$ 时, 广义 KdV-mKdV 方程为

$$u_t - \alpha u u_x - \beta u^2 u_x - \varepsilon u_{xxx} = 0, \tag{5}$$

令 $\xi = x - mt$, 所以

$$u_x = u_\xi \xi_x = u_\xi, \tag{6}$$

$$u_t = u_\xi \xi_t = -m u_\xi, \tag{7}$$

$$u_{xx} = (u_x)_\xi \xi_x = u_{\xi\xi}, \tag{8}$$

$$u_{xxx} = (u_{xx})_\xi \xi_x = u_{\xi\xi\xi}, \tag{9}$$

将(6)~(9)代入(5)可得

$$-m u_\xi - \alpha u u_\xi - \beta u^2 u_\xi - \varepsilon u_{\xi\xi\xi} = 0, \tag{10}$$

进一步地, (10)两边关于 ξ 积分可得

$$m u + \alpha u^2 + \beta u^3 + \varepsilon u_{\xi\xi} + \kappa = 0, \tag{11}$$

其中, κ 为积分常数。对(11)中的最高阶导数项 $u_{\xi\xi}$ 和最高阶非线性项 u^3 运用齐次平衡理论, (3)中的最高次数 m 满足等式 $m + 2 = 3m$, 解得 $m = 1$, 假设(8)有如下形式的解

$$u = a_{-1} \varphi^{-1} + a_0 + a_1 \varphi, \tag{12}$$

其中, a_{-1}, a_0, a_1 为待求常数。将(4)和(12)代入(11), 合并 φ^i 的同次幂, 并取 φ^i 的系数为零, 得到包含相关参数的非线性代数方程组

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^{-3} : & \beta a_{-1}^3 - 2\sigma^2 \varepsilon a_{-1} = 0, \\ \varphi^{-2} : & \alpha a_{-1}^3 + 3\beta a_{-1}^2 a_0 = 0, \\ \varphi^{-1} : & m a_{-1} + 2\alpha a_{-1} a_0 + 3\beta a_{-1} a_0^2 + 3\beta a_{-1} a_1^2 + 2\sigma \varepsilon a_{-1} = 0, \\ \varphi^0 : & m a_0 + \alpha a_0^2 + 2\alpha a_{-1} a_1 + \beta a_0^3 + 9\beta a_{-1} a_0 a_1 + \kappa = 0, \\ \varphi^1 : & m a_1 + 2\alpha a_0 a_1 + 3\beta a_{-1} a_1^2 + 3\beta a_0^2 a_1 + 2\sigma \varepsilon a_1 = 0, \\ \varphi^2 : & \alpha a_1^2 + 3\beta a_0 a_1^2 = 0, \\ \varphi^3 : & \beta a_1^3 + 2\varepsilon a_1 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

解得代数方程组的非平凡解为

$$a_{-1} = 0, a_0 = -\frac{\alpha}{3\beta}, a_1 = \sqrt{-\frac{2\varepsilon}{\beta}}, m = \frac{\alpha^2}{3\beta} - 2\sigma\varepsilon, \kappa = 2\sigma\varepsilon - \frac{\alpha^2}{9\beta}, \tag{13}$$

$$a_{-1} = \sqrt{\frac{2\sigma^2\varepsilon}{\beta}}, a_0 = -\frac{\alpha}{3\beta}, a_1 = 0, m = \frac{\alpha^2}{3\beta} - 2\sigma\varepsilon, \kappa = 2\sigma\varepsilon - \frac{\alpha^2}{9\beta}, \tag{14}$$

$$a_{-1} = \sqrt{\frac{2\sigma^2\varepsilon}{\beta}}, a_0 = -\frac{\alpha}{3\beta}, a_1 = \sqrt{-\frac{2\varepsilon}{\beta}}, m = \frac{\alpha^2}{3\beta} - 2\sigma\varepsilon, \kappa = 2\sigma\varepsilon - \frac{\alpha^2}{9\beta}, \tag{15}$$

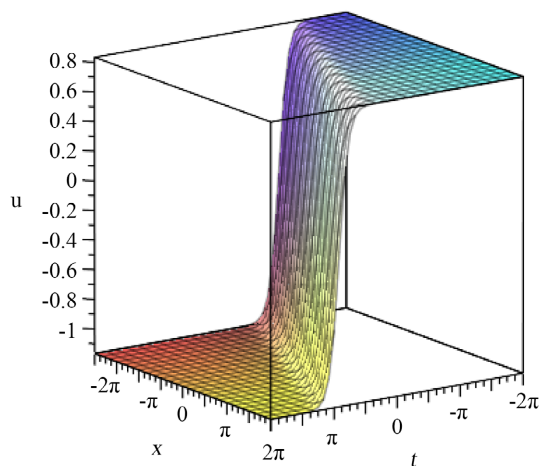
将(13)代入(12), 我们可以得到 8 组广义 KdV-mKdV 方程的精确解

$$\begin{aligned} u_1(\xi) &= -\frac{\alpha}{3\beta} + \sigma \frac{\sigma C_1 \tanh(\xi) + C_2 \tan(\xi)}{\sigma C_1 + C_2 \tan(\xi) \coth(\xi)} \sqrt{-\frac{2\varepsilon}{\beta}}, & u_2(\xi) &= -\frac{\alpha}{3\beta} + \sigma \frac{C_1 \tan(\xi) + \sigma C_2 \coth(\xi)}{C_1 \tanh(\xi) \tan(\xi) + \sigma C_2} \sqrt{-\frac{2\varepsilon}{\beta}}, \\ u_3(\xi) &= -\frac{\alpha}{3\beta} + \sigma \frac{\sigma C_1 \tanh(\xi) + C_2 \cot(\xi)}{\sigma C_1 + C_2 \cot(\xi) \coth(\xi)} \sqrt{-\frac{2\varepsilon}{\beta}}, & u_4(\xi) &= -\frac{\alpha}{3\beta} + \sigma \frac{C_1 \cot(\xi) + \sigma C_2 \coth(\xi)}{C_1 \tanh(\xi) \cot(\xi) + \sigma C_2} \sqrt{-\frac{2\varepsilon}{\beta}}, \\ u_5(\xi) &= -\frac{\alpha}{3\beta} + \sigma \frac{\sigma C_1 \tanh(\xi) \tan(\xi) + C_2}{\sigma C_1 \tan(\xi) + C_2 \coth(\xi)} \sqrt{-\frac{2\varepsilon}{\beta}}, & u_6(\xi) &= -\frac{\alpha}{3\beta} + \sigma \frac{C_1 + \sigma C_2 \tan(\xi) \coth(\xi)}{C_1 \tanh(\xi) + \sigma C_2 \tan(\xi)} \sqrt{-\frac{2\varepsilon}{\beta}}, \\ u_7(\xi) &= -\frac{\alpha}{3\beta} + \sigma \frac{\sigma C_1 \tanh(\xi) \cot(\xi) + C_2}{\sigma C_1 \cot(\xi) + C_2 \coth(\xi)} \sqrt{-\frac{2\varepsilon}{\beta}}, & u_8(\xi) &= -\frac{\alpha}{3\beta} + \sigma \frac{C_1 + \sigma C_2 \cot(\xi) \coth(\xi)}{C_1 \tanh(\xi) + \sigma C_2 \cot(\xi)} \sqrt{-\frac{2\varepsilon}{\beta}}, \end{aligned}$$

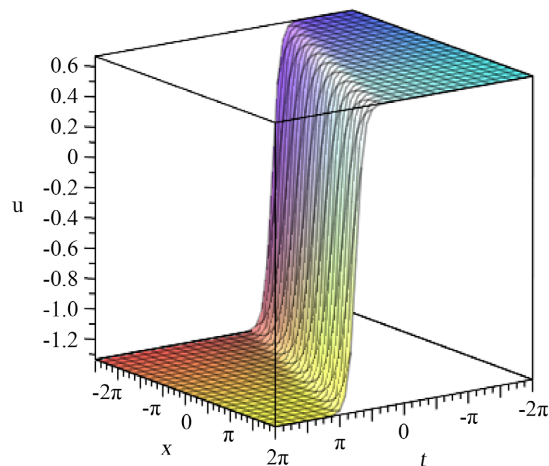
其中 $\xi = x - \left(\frac{\alpha^2}{3\beta} - 2\sigma\varepsilon\right)t$, C_1, C_2 是常数。为了研究广义 KdV-mKdV 方程的一些性质, 我们选取一种简单的情形, 取 $\alpha = 1, \beta = 2, \varepsilon = -1, C_1 = 1, C_2 = 1, \sigma = 1$, 我们可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} u_1(\xi) &= -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{\tanh\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right) + \tan\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right)}{1 + \tanh\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right) \coth\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right)}, & u_2(\xi) &= -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{\tan\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right) + \coth\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right)}{\tanh\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right) \tan\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right) + 1}, \\ u_3(\xi) &= -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{\tanh\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right) + \cot\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right)}{1 + \cot\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right) \coth\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right)}, & u_4(\xi) &= -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{\cot\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right) + \coth\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right)}{\tanh\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right) \cot\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right) + 1}, \\ u_5(\xi) &= -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{\tanh\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right) \tan\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right) + 1}{\tan\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right) + \coth\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right)}, & u_6(\xi) &= -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1 + \tan\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right) \coth\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right)}{\tanh\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right) + \tan\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right)}, \\ u_7(\xi) &= -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{\tanh\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right) \cot\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right) + 1}{\cot\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right) + \coth\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right)}, & u_8(\xi) &= -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1 + \cot\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right) \coth\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right)}{\tanh\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right) + \cot\left(x - \frac{13}{6}t\right)}, \end{aligned}$$

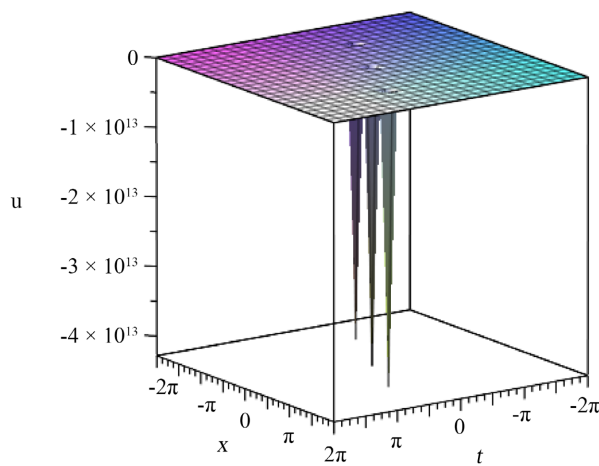
以及 8 组解的图象, 如图 1。



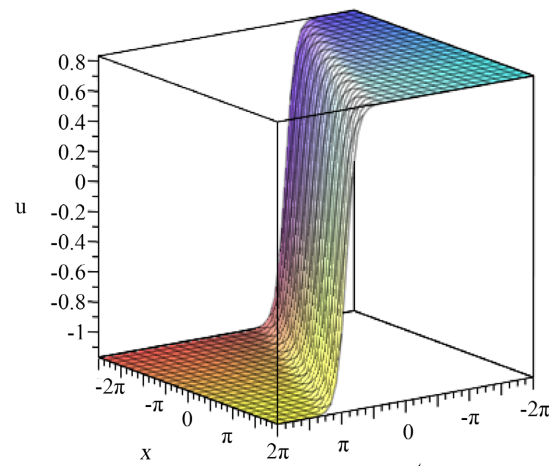
(a)



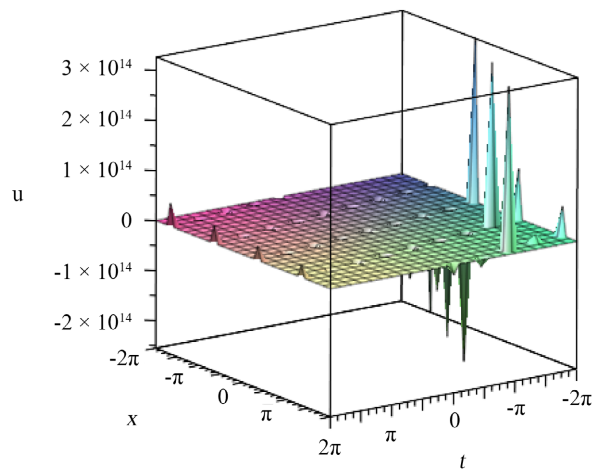
(b)



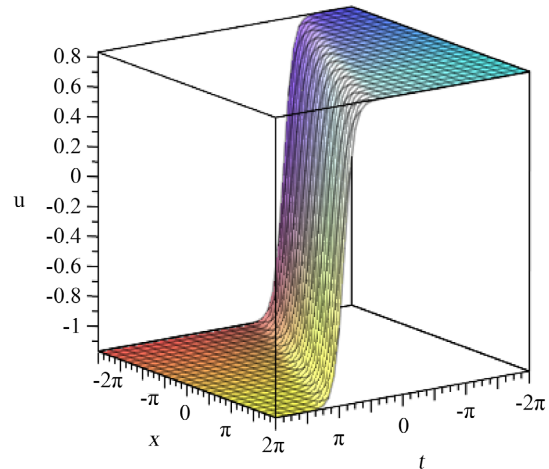
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

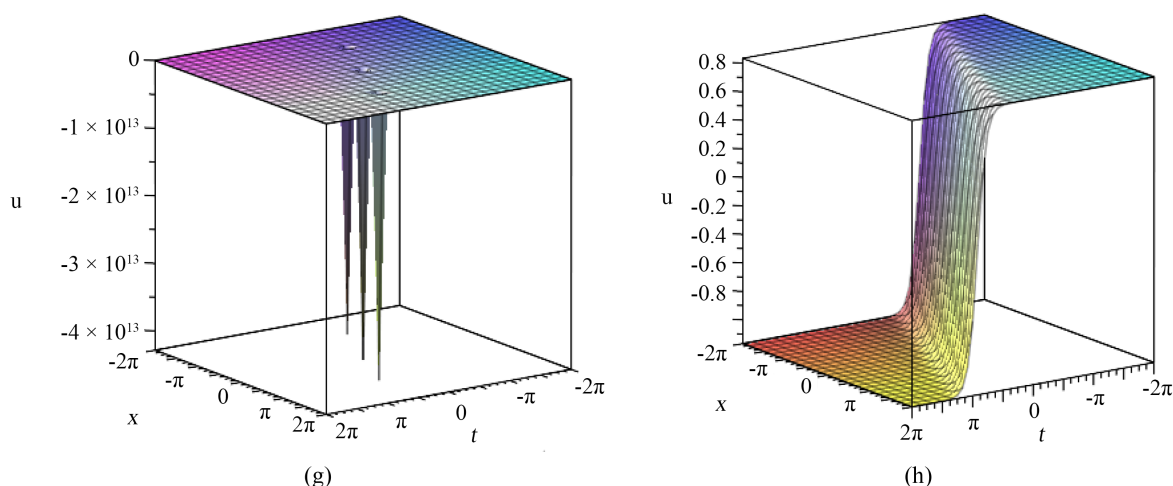


Figure 1. When $\alpha=1, \beta=2, \varepsilon=-1, C_1=1, C_2=1, \sigma=1$ is the exact solution of the generalized KdV-mKdV equation, the waveform of $u_1(\xi)-u_8(\xi)$

图 1. 当 $\alpha=1, \beta=2, \varepsilon=-1, C_1=1, C_2=1, \sigma=1$ 时广义 KdV-mKdV 方程的精确解 $u_1(\xi)-u_8(\xi)$ 的波形图

再将(14), (15)代入(12), 我们可以得到另外 16 组广义 KdV-mKdV 方程的精确解。

4. 结论

本文运用 Riccati 映射法求解了广义 KdV-mKdV 方程, 得到了 8 组广义 KdV-mKdV 方程的精确解, 同时取一种简单的情况, 通过 Maple 软件得到了这些解所对应的图象。值得注意的是, 本文研究的方程包含一大类非常重要的非线性偏微分方程, 对图象的研究或许对物理上的应用将有一定的实际意义。

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