

The Nature for k -Equivariant Solutions to the Schrodinger Map Problem

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Abstract

K -equivariant solutions have a relationship with its homotopy index k in the Schrodinger map problem. We can explain it by topological degree. We give an example to verify it without certification. Then we proved that the equation keeps the Dirichlet energy constant. At last we calculate its minimum value.

Keywords

Schrodinger Map Problem, k -Equivariant Solution, Dirichlet Energy

薛定谔映射问题的 k 等变解的性质

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摘 要

薛定谔映射问题中的等变解的同伦指数 k 与解本身是有一定的关系的, 可以通过定义的拓扑度来表达。举了一个例子验证了一下, 没有证明。但证明了方程保证了解的狄里克雷能量是保持不变的, 并计算出了随着初值变化, 解的能量的最小值。

关键词

薛定谔映射, k 等变解, 狄里克雷能量



1. 引言

薛定谔映射如下:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t u = u \wedge \Delta u \\ u|_{t=0} = u_0 \in H_0^1, (t, x) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^2, u(t, x) \in S^2 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

该方程是由 Landau 和 Lifshitz 在 1935 年研究铁磁流体的色散理论时在[1]提出来的, 用来描述磁化运动。其应用广泛且意义重大, 就如 NS 方程在流体力学中的地位一样, 它是铁磁体材料的基本方程。从数学上讲, 它是一个强退化的拟线性抛物型方程, 与调和热流、薛定谔方程等著名方程都有密切的联系。其精确解在文献[2]中已经构造出来。包括方程的爆破问题在文献[3] [4]也给出了许多显式的解。方程目前的研究主要是小能量附近的等变爆破解。研究等变解是因为方程本身的结构所决定的, 本文也主要研究的是等变解的一些性质, 最后根据文献[5]求得解的最小的狄里克雷能量。

2. 一些定义

定义 1: 方程(1)的如下形式的解称为 k 等变解: $u(t, x) = e^{k\theta R} \begin{pmatrix} u_1(t, r) \\ u_2(t, r) \\ u_3(t, r) \end{pmatrix}, R = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

其中 (r, θ) 是 \mathbb{R}^2 中的极坐标。

定义 2: 解的拓扑度为: $\deg u = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |u_{x_1} \quad u \quad u_{x_2}| dx$

定义 3: 解的狄里克雷能量为: $E(u(t)) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla u(t, x)|^2 dx$

例如: $V = e^{k\theta R} \begin{pmatrix} 2r^k \\ 1+r^{2k} \\ 0 \\ r^{2k}-1 \\ r^{2k}+1 \end{pmatrix}$ 就是一个等变解。根据定义就可以验证。

3. 本文的主要结果

定理 1: 方程的解保持狄里克雷能量 $E(u(t))$ 不变, 即:

$$E(u(t)) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla u(t, x)|^2 dx = E(u_0)$$

定理 2: 等变解 V 的拓扑度为 k 。

定理 3: 等变解 V 的狄里克雷能量为 $8|k|\pi$

4. 定理的证明

4.1. 定理 1 的证明

方程两边点乘 Δu 再积分:

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \Delta u \cdot \partial_t u = \Delta u \cdot (u \wedge \Delta u) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \int_{R^2} \Delta u \cdot \partial_t u \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{R^2} |\nabla u|^2 \, dx = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \int_{R^2} |\nabla u|^2 \, dx = C \\ &\Rightarrow E(u(t)) = E(u_0) \end{aligned}$$

4.2. 定理 2 的证明

先用数学归纳法可求得 $R^k = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{k\pi}{2} & -\sin \frac{k\pi}{2} & 0 \\ \sin \frac{k\pi}{2} & \cos \frac{k\pi}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$K=1$ 时显然成立, 若 $K=n(n>1)$ 时成立, 则

$$\begin{aligned} R^{n+1} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} & -\sin \frac{n\pi}{2} & 0 \\ \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} & \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \frac{n\pi}{2} & -\cos \frac{n\pi}{2} & 0 \\ \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} & -\sin \frac{n\pi}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{(n+1)\pi}{2} & -\sin \frac{(n+1)\pi}{2} & 0 \\ \sin \frac{(n+1)\pi}{2} & \cos \frac{(n+1)\pi}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

再计算 $e^{k\theta R}$:

$$e^{k\theta R} = \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{h!} (k\theta R)^h = \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{h!} (k\theta)^h \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} & -\sin \frac{n\pi}{2} & 0 \\ \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} & \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^h$$

分别计算得: $\sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{h!} (k\theta)^h \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} = \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)!} (k\theta)^{2n} (-1)^n = \cos k\theta$

同理可得: $e^{k\theta R} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos k\theta & -\sin k\theta & 0 \\ \sin k\theta & \cos k\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{记: } A = e^{k\theta R} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos k\theta & -\sin k\theta & 0 \\ \sin k\theta & \cos k\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2r^k}{1+r^{2k}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{r^{2k}-1}{r^{2k}+1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad V = AQ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \deg V &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{R^2} |V_{x_1} \quad V \quad V_{x_2}| dx = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{R^2} |(AQ)_{x_1} \quad AQ \quad (AQ)_{x_2}| dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{R^2} |A_\theta \theta_{x_1} Q + AQ_r R_{x_1} \quad AQ \quad A_\theta \theta_{x_2} Q + AQ_r R_{x_2}| dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &|A_\theta \theta_{x_1} Q + AQ_r R_{x_1} \quad AQ \quad A_\theta \theta_{x_2} Q + AQ_r R_{x_2}| \\ &= \left| -\frac{\sin \theta}{r} A_\theta Q + AQ_r \cos \theta \quad AQ \quad \frac{\cos \theta}{r} A_\theta Q + AQ_r \sin \theta \right| \\ &= \left| -\frac{\sin \theta}{r} A_\theta Q \quad AQ \quad \frac{\cos \theta}{r} A_\theta Q + AQ_r \sin \theta \right| + \left| AQ_r \cos \theta \quad AQ \quad \frac{\cos \theta}{r} A_\theta Q + AQ_r \sin \theta \right| \\ &= \left| -\frac{\sin \theta}{r} A_\theta Q \quad AQ \quad AQ_r \sin \theta \right| + \left| AQ_r \cos \theta \quad AQ \quad \frac{\cos \theta}{r} A_\theta Q \right| \\ &= \frac{(\sin \theta)^2}{r} |-A_\theta Q \quad AQ \quad AQ_r| + \frac{(\sin \theta)^2}{r} |AQ_r \quad AQ \quad A_\theta Q| = \frac{1}{r} |AQ_r \quad AQ \quad A_\theta Q| \end{aligned}$$

$$\deg V = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{R^2} \frac{1}{r} |AQ_r \quad AQ \quad A_\theta Q| dx$$

$$\text{记: } Q_r = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2r^k}{1+r^{2k}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{r^{2k}-1}{r^{2k}+1} \end{pmatrix}_r = \begin{pmatrix} M_r \\ 0 \\ N_r \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} -k \sin k\theta & -k \cos k\theta & 0 \\ k \cos k\theta & -k \sin k\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \deg V &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} \begin{vmatrix} \cos k\theta M_r & \cos k\theta M & -k \sin k\theta M \\ \sin k\theta M_r & \sin k\theta M & k \cos k\theta M \\ N_r & N & 0 \end{vmatrix} dr d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \cos k\theta M & -k \sin k\theta M \\ 0 & \sin k\theta M & k \cos k\theta M \\ N_r - \frac{M_r}{M} N & N & 0 \end{vmatrix} dr d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -k \sin k\theta M \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sin k\theta} M & k \cos k\theta M \\ N_r - \frac{M_r}{M} N & N & 0 \end{vmatrix} dr d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{k}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} M^2 N_r - MNM_r dr = \frac{k}{2} \left(M^2 N \Big|_0^{+\infty} - 3 \int_0^{+\infty} MNM_r dr \right) = -\frac{3k}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} MNM_r dr \\
&= -\frac{3k}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} (M^2)_r N dr = \frac{3k}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} M^2 N_r dr = \frac{3k}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4r^{2k}}{(1+r^{2k})^2} \cdot \frac{4kr^{2k-1}}{(1+r^{2k})^2} dr \\
&= 12k^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{r^{4k-1}}{(1+r^{2k})^4} dr = 12k^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{s^{\frac{4k-1}{2k}}}{(1+s)^4} \cdot \frac{1}{2k} \cdot s^{\frac{1}{2k}-1} ds = 6k \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{s}{(1+s)^4} ds \\
&= 6k \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x)^3} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^4} dx = 6k \times \left(\frac{1}{3(1+x)^3} - \frac{1}{2(1+x)^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \right) = k
\end{aligned}$$

4.3. 定理 3 的证明

由定理 2 知:

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2r^k}{1+r^{2k}} \cos(k\theta) \\ \frac{2r^k}{1+r^{2k}} \sin(k\theta) \\ \frac{r^{2k}-1}{r^{2k}+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \cos(k\theta) \\ A \sin(k\theta) \\ B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x_1} = \cos \theta \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \\
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x_2} = \sin \theta \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
|\nabla u|^2 &= \left| \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right) \right|^2 = \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|^2 \\
&= \left| \cos \theta \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right|^2 + \left| \sin \theta \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right|^2 \\
&= \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \right|^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$E(V) = \int_{R^2} |\nabla V|^2 dx = \int_{R^2} \left| \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \right|^2 dx$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \right|^2 = A_r^2 \cos^2(k\theta) + A_r^2 \sin^2(k\theta) + B_r^2 = A_r^2 + B_r^2$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} (A^2 k^2 \sin^2(k\theta) + A^2 k^2 \cos^2(k\theta) + 0) = \frac{k^2}{r^2} A^2$$

$$E(V) = \int_{R^2} A_r^2 + B_r^2 + \frac{k^2}{r^2} A^2 dx = \int_{R^2} \frac{8k^2 r^{2k-2}}{(1+r^{2k})^2} dx = 16\pi k^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{r^{2k-2}}{(1+r^{2k})^2} \cdot r dr$$

$k=0$ 时, 显然 $E(V)=0$

$k > 0$ 时, 令 $S = r^{2k}$, 则 $dr = \frac{1}{2k} S^{\frac{1}{2k}-1} ds$, 带入得: $16\pi k^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2k(1+s)^2} ds = 8k\pi$

$k < 0$ 时, 令 $S = r^{2k}$, 则 $dr = \frac{1}{2k} S^{\frac{1}{2k}-1} ds$, 带入得: $16\pi k^2 \int_{+\infty}^0 \frac{1}{2k(1+s)^2} ds = -8k\pi$

综上: $E(V) = 8\pi|k|$ 。

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