

The Exact Solutions of the Sharma-Tasso-Olver Equation Using $\exp(-G(\xi))$ Method and Ansatz Method

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Abstract

Using the traveling wave transformation and homogeneous balance simplified the Sharma-Tasso-Olver equation to obtain the reduced ordinary differential equations, using the $\exp(-G(\xi))$ -method to get the trigonometric function solution, hyperbolic function solution and the rational function solution. In addition, an exact soliton solution is provided by using the Ansatz method.

Keywords

Sharma-Tasso-Olver Equation, $\exp(-G(\xi))$ -Method, Soliton Solution, Ansatz Method

利用 $\exp(-G(\xi))$ 方法和拟设函数法求 Sharma-Tasso-Olver 方程精确解

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摘要

本文运用行波变换和齐次平衡原理对Sharma-Tasso-Olver方程进行化简,得到约化的常微分方程。利用 $\exp(-G(\xi))$ 方法和拟设双曲函数法求得方程的三角函数解、双曲函数解、有理函数解和孤子解。

关键词

Sharma-Tasso-Olver方程, $\exp(-G(\xi))$ 方法, 孤子解, 拟设双曲函数法

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1. 引言

非线性发展方程是国内外研究的热点问题, Sharma-Tasso-Olver (STO)方程在数学和物理领域有着重要的作用, 很多专家对其有深入研究。例如, 文献[1] [2]运用 Bäcklund 变换求精确解。在[3]中介绍扩展双曲函数方法的 STO 方程的显式行波解。楼森岳等人[4]通过使用标准的截断 Painlevé 分析, Hirota 双线性方法和 Bäcklund 变换方法彻底检查了孤子裂变和聚变。在[5]中, Yan 通过使用两种类型的 Cole-Hopf 变换, 研究了两类(2 + 1)维广义 Sharma-Tasso-Olver 积分-微分方程的可积性。他证明了这两个 GSTO 方程都拥有 Painlevé 属性和双哈密顿结构。另外, 利用耦合 Riccati 方程方法[6], 修正最简单方程方法[7], Exp 函数方法[8] [9]和李对称分析求出 STO 方程精确解等[10] [11] [12]。

我们研究以下 STO 方程

$$u_t + 3\epsilon u^2 u_x + 3\epsilon u_x^2 + 3\epsilon u u_{xx} + \epsilon u_{xxx} = 0 \quad (1)$$

其中 $u = u(x, t)$, ϵ 是任意常数。

本文首先对 Sharma-Tasso-Olver 方程进行了综述。第二部分运用行波变换, 利用 $\exp(-G(\xi))$ 方法[13] [14] [15]和齐次平衡原理[16] [17]将原方程约化成常微分方程, 求出方程的三角函数解, 双曲函数解和有理函数解。第三部分利用拟设双曲函数的行波变换得到方程的孤子解[18] [19]。

2. $\exp(-G(\xi))$ 方法

对于方程(1), 我们进行行波变换:

$$u(x, t) = u(\xi), \quad \xi = kx - wt,$$

得到约化的常微分方程:

$$-wu' + 3\epsilon k u^2 u' + 3\epsilon k^2 (u')^2 + 3\epsilon k^2 u u'' + \epsilon k^3 u''' = 0,$$

积分一次为:

$$-wu + \epsilon k u^3 + 3\epsilon k^2 u u' + \epsilon k^3 u'' = 0. \quad (2)$$

我们假设方程(2)有以下形式的精确解[14] [15] [16]:

$$u(\xi) = \sum_{n=0}^m a_n (\exp(-G(\xi)))^n, \quad (3)$$

其中 a_n 为任意常数, m 为正整数, $G(\xi)$ 满足以下辅助常微分方程:

$$G'(\xi) = \exp(-G(\xi)) + \mu \exp(G(\xi)) + \lambda, \quad (4)$$

从辅助方程(4)中我们可以得到不同的精确解。

把(3)和(4)带入(2), 利用齐次平衡原理可以得到 $m=1$, 则方程(1)的解可以表示为:

$$u(\xi) = a_0 + a_1 \exp(-G(\xi)). \quad (5)$$

把(4)和(5)带入(2), 收集 $\exp(-G(\xi))^n$, $n=0,1,2,3$ 的系数, 令其系数方程等于 0, 可以得到关于 $a_0, a_1, \mu, \lambda, w, k, \varepsilon$ 的超定方程组:

$$\exp(-G(\xi))^3: 2k^3 \varepsilon a_1 - 3\varepsilon k^2 a_1^2 + k \varepsilon a_1^3 = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$\exp(-G(\xi))^2: k^3 \varepsilon a_1 - k^2 \varepsilon \lambda a_1^2 + k^2 \varepsilon a_1^2 a_0 = 0, \quad (7)$$

$$\exp(-G(\xi)): k^3 \varepsilon \lambda^2 a_1 + 2k^3 \varepsilon \mu a_1 - 3k^2 \varepsilon \mu a_1^2 - 3k^2 \varepsilon \lambda a_1 a_0 + 3k \varepsilon a_1 a_0^2 - w a_1 = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$\exp(-G(\xi))^0: k^3 \varepsilon \lambda \mu a_1 + 3k^2 \varepsilon \mu a_0 + k \varepsilon a_0^3 - w a_0 = 0. \quad (9)$$

求解(6)~(9), 得到两组解分别为:

情况 1: $k = k, w = \frac{k^3 \varepsilon \lambda^2 - 4k^3 \varepsilon \mu}{4}, a_0 = \frac{\lambda k}{2}, a_1 = k$, 带入方程(5), 得到五种不同的解为:

① 当 $\lambda^2 - 4\mu > 0$, 且 $\mu \neq 0$ 时,

$$u_{1.1} = \frac{2k\mu}{-\sqrt{\lambda^2 - 4\mu} \tanh\left(\sqrt{\lambda^2 - 4\mu}/2(\xi + C)\right) - \lambda} + \frac{\lambda k}{2}; \quad (\text{如图 1})$$

② 当 $\lambda^2 - 4\mu < 0$, 且 $\mu \neq 0$ 时,

$$u_{1.2} = \frac{2k\mu}{\sqrt{4\mu - \lambda^2} \tan\left(\sqrt{4\mu - \lambda^2}/2(\xi + C)\right) - \lambda} + \frac{\lambda k}{2}; \quad (\text{如图 2})$$

③ 当 $\lambda^2 - 4\mu > 0$, 且 $\mu = 0, \lambda \neq 0$ 时,

$$u_{1.3} = \frac{\lambda k}{\cosh(\lambda(\xi + C)) + \sinh(\lambda(\xi + C)) - 1} + \frac{\lambda k}{2}; \quad (\text{如图 3})$$

④ 当 $\lambda^2 - 4\mu = 0$, 且 $\mu \neq 0, \lambda \neq 0$ 时,

$$u_{1.4} = -\frac{\lambda^2 k(\xi + C)}{2\lambda(\xi + C) + 4} + \frac{\lambda k}{2}; \quad (\text{如图 4})$$

⑤ 当 $\lambda^2 - 4\mu = 0$, 且 $\mu = 0, \lambda = 0$ 时,

$$u_{1.5} = \frac{k}{\xi + C} + \frac{\lambda k}{2}, \quad (\text{如图 5})$$

其中 $\xi = kx - \frac{k^3 \varepsilon \lambda^2 - 4k^3 \varepsilon \mu}{4}t$, k, C 为任意常数。

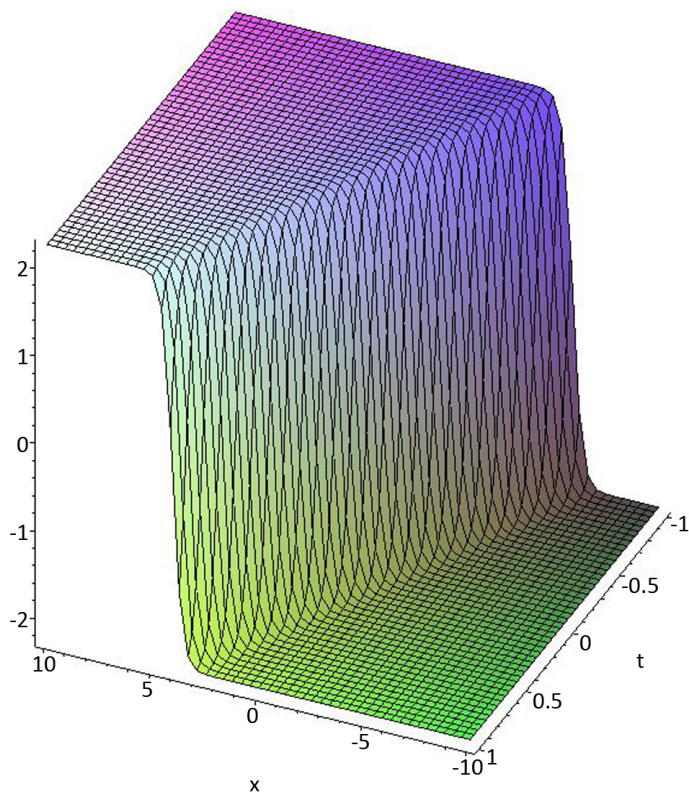


Figure 1. Hyperbolic function solution $u_{1,1}$

图 1. 双曲函数解 $u_{1,1}$

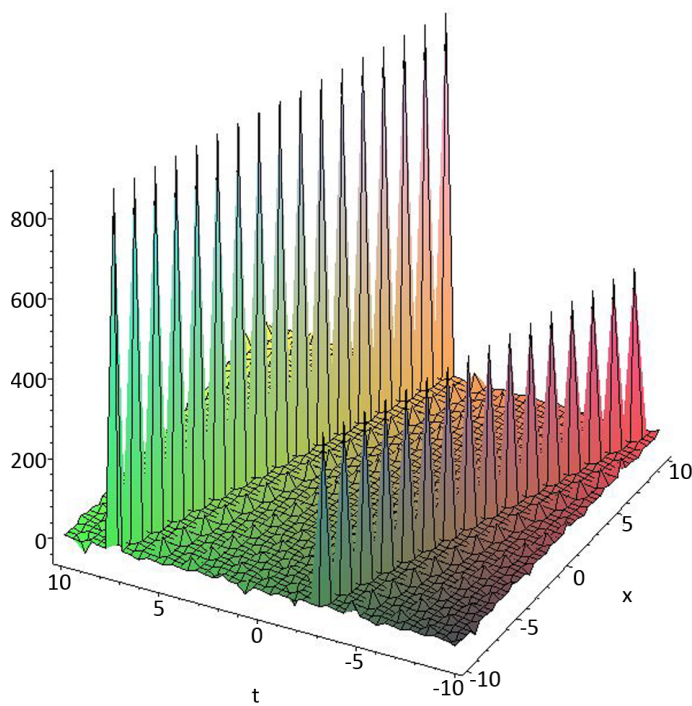


Figure 2. Trigonometric function solution $u_{1,2}$

图 2. 三角函数解 $u_{1,2}$

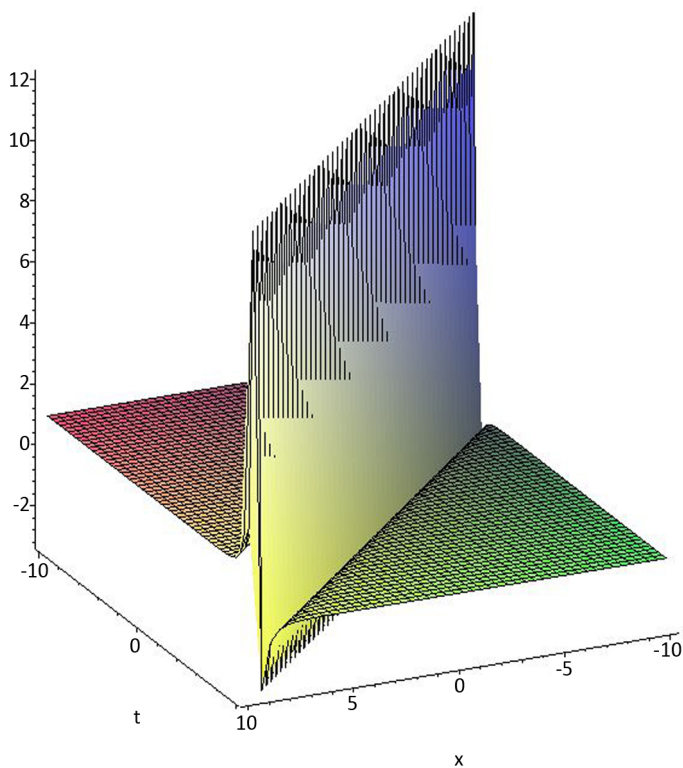


Figure 3. Hyperbolic function solution $u_{1,3}$

图 3. 双曲函数解 $u_{1,3}$

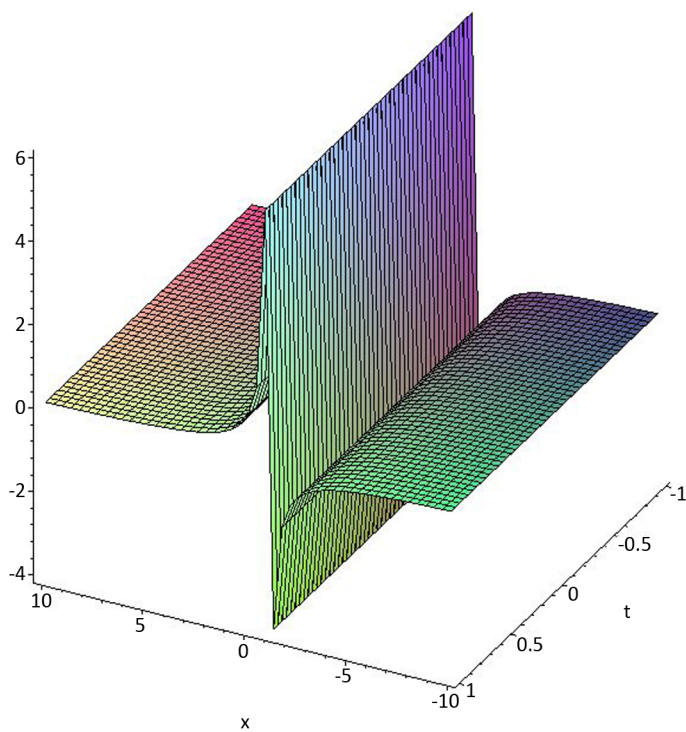


Figure 4. Rational function solution $u_{1,4}$

图 4. 有理函数解 $u_{1,4}$

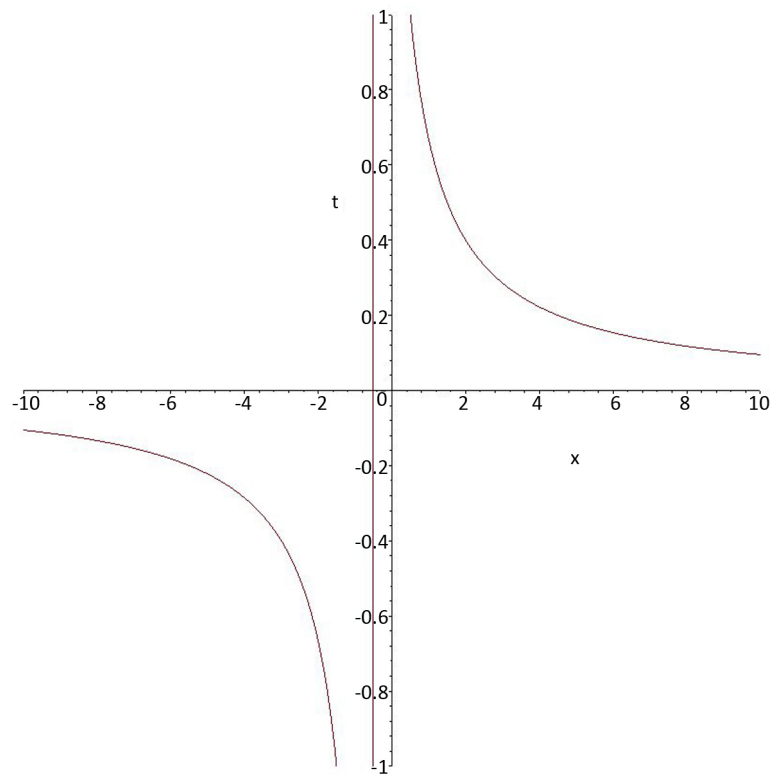


Figure 5. Rational function solution $u_{1,5}$

图 5. 有理函数解 $u_{1,5}$

情况 2: $k = k, w = k^3 \varepsilon \lambda^2 - 4k^3 \varepsilon \mu, a_0 = \lambda k, a_1 = 2k$, 带入方程(7), 得到五种不同的解为:

① 当 $\lambda^2 - 4\mu > 0$, 且 $\mu \neq 0$ 时,

$$u_{2.1} = \frac{4k\mu}{-\sqrt{\lambda^2 - 4\mu} \tanh\left(\sqrt{\lambda^2 - 4\mu}/2(\xi + C)\right) - \lambda} + \lambda k;$$

② 当 $\lambda^2 - 4\mu < 0$, 且 $\mu \neq 0$ 时,

$$u_{2.2} = \frac{4k\mu}{\sqrt{4\mu - \lambda^2} \tan\left(\sqrt{4\mu - \lambda^2}/2(\xi + C)\right) - \lambda} + \lambda k;$$

③ 当 $\lambda^2 - 4\mu > 0$, 且 $\mu = 0, \lambda \neq 0$ 时,

$$u_{2.3} = \frac{2\lambda k}{\cosh(\lambda(\xi + C)) + \sinh(\lambda(\xi + C)) - 1} + \lambda k;$$

④ 当 $\lambda^2 - 4\mu = 0$, 且 $\mu \neq 0, \lambda \neq 0$ 时,

$$u_{2.4} = -\frac{\lambda^2 k (\xi + C)}{\lambda(\xi + C) + 2} + \lambda k;$$

⑤ 当 $\lambda^2 - 4\mu = 0$, 且 $\mu = 0, \lambda = 0$ 时,

$$u_{2.5} = \frac{2k}{\xi + C} + \lambda k,$$

其中 $\xi = kx - (k^3 \varepsilon \lambda^2 - 4k^3 \varepsilon \mu)t$, k, C 为任意常数。

3. 拟设双曲函数法

假设方程有以下形式的解[18][19]:

$$u(x, t) = A \tanh^n \tau, \quad \tau = B(x - vt), \quad (10)$$

其中 A 和 B 是自由参数, p 是固定参数, v 是孤子速度。

由(10)可以得到:

$$u_t = -nvAB(\tanh^{n-1} \tau - \tanh^{n+1} \tau), \quad (11)$$

$$u_x = nvAB(\tanh^{n-1} \tau - \tanh^{n+1} \tau), \quad (12)$$

$$u_{xx} = n(n-1)AB^2 \tanh^{n-2} \tau - 2n^2 AB^2 \tanh^n \tau + n(n+1)AB^2 \tanh^{n+2} \tau, \quad (13)$$

$$u_{xxx} = n(n-1)(n-2)AB^3 \tanh^{n-3} \tau - [n(n-1)(n-2) + 2n^3]AB^3 \tanh^{n-1} \tau \\ + [n(n+1)(n+2) + 2n^3]AB^3 \tanh^{n+1} \tau - n(n+1)(n+2)AB^3 \tanh^{n+3} \tau, \quad (14)$$

把(11)~(14)带入方程(1), 得到:

$$-nvAB(\tanh^{n-1} \tau - \tanh^{n+1} \tau) + 3\varepsilon nvA^2 B(\tanh^{2n-1} \tau - \tanh^{2n+1} \tau) \\ + 3\varepsilon [nvAB(\tanh^{n-1} \tau - \tanh^{n+1} \tau)]^2 + 3\varepsilon A^2 B^2 [n(n-1)\tanh^{2n-2} \tau \\ - 2n^2 \tanh^{2n} \tau + n(n+1)\tanh^{2n+2} \tau] + \varepsilon [n(n-1)(n-2)AB^3 \tanh^{n-3} \tau \\ - (n(n-1)(n-2) + 2n^3)AB^3 \tanh^{n-1} \tau + (n(n+1)(n+2) + 2n^3)AB^3 \tanh^{n+1} \tau \\ - n(n+1)(n+2)AB^3 \tanh^{n+3} \tau]. \quad (15)$$

从(15)的指数可以得到 $2n+2$ 和 $n+3$ 相等, 得到 $n=1$ 。代入(29)收集 $\tanh^n \tau$ 的系数, 令其系数方程等于 0, 可以得到:

$$B = A \text{ 或者 } B = \frac{A}{2}, \quad v = \varepsilon A^2$$

上式给出了自由参数 A 和 B 的关系, 扰动孤子的速度 v 。我们就得到了方程(1)的 1-孤子解:

$$u(x, t) = A \tanh(B(x - vt)).$$

4. 结论

本文运用行波变换、齐次平衡原理, 利用 $\exp(-G(\xi))$ 方法求出 Sharma-Tasso-Olver 方程的新显式行波解。这些解包括双曲函数解, 三角函数解和有理数解。利用拟设双曲函数得到了方程的 1-孤子解。

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