

# 两类基于Riemann-Liouville分数阶导数的非线性偏微分方程的对称分析

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## 摘要

针对热传导类和扩散类这两类Riemann-Liouville分数阶微分方程, 采用了Lie对称方法, 研究了这两类分数阶微分方程所允许的Lie代数。给出两类方程拥有的对称, 运用部分Lie对称变换把对应的偏微分方程化为新变量下的分数阶常微分方程, 表明Lie对称方法适用于此类方程, 可以使方程实现约化, 进而更易求解, 使得热传导类和扩散类Riemann-Liouville分数阶微分方程可以更加广泛地应用于对事物现象的描述。

## 关键词

Riemann-Liouville分数阶微分方程, Lie对称, 约化

# Symmetry Analysis of Two Kinds of Nonlinear Partial Differential Equations Based on Riemann-Liouville Fractional Derivatives

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## Abstract

For two kinds of Riemann-Liouville fractional differential equations of heat conduction and diffusion, the Lie symmetry method is used to study the Lie algebras allowed by these two kinds of fractional differential equations. The symmetries possessed by the two kinds of equations are given, and the partial differential equations are transformed into fractional ordinary differential equations under the partial Lie symmetry transformation, showing that the Lie symmetry method is applicable to this kind of equation, which can realize the reduction of the equation, and it is easier to solve, making the heat conduction and diffusion Riemann-Liouville fractional differential equations can be more widely applied to the description of phenomena.

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sion, the Lie algebras allowed for these two kinds of fractional differential equations are studied by using Lie symmetry method. The symmetry of the two kinds of equations is given, and the corresponding partial lie symmetry transformation is used to transform the corresponding partial differential equations into fractional ordinary differential equations with new variables. It shows that the Lie symmetry method is suitable for such equations, which can reduce the equations and make them easier to solve. The Riemann-Liouville fractional differential equations of heat conduction and diffusion can be more widely used to describe the phenomena of things.

## Keywords

Riemann-Liouville Fractional Differential Equation, Lie Symmetry, Reduction

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## 1. 引言

分数阶微积分作为微积分理论中的一个重要分支, 在 17 世纪末就已正式提出, 在分数阶微积分引入的早期, 其理论和作用仅在数学领域得到广泛研究[1] [2]。经过三百余年的发展, 分数阶微积分已经成为众多科学领域的重要研究工具[3] [4]。分数阶导数具有记忆效应和非局部效应[5], 相对于整数阶导数而言, 它可以更好地描述某些异常现象, 例如: 用分数阶微分方程描述在发生超扩散和亚扩散的复杂液体中的示踪粒子的异常扩散现象则更加精确[6]。但分数阶导数种类众多且结构复杂, 所以分数阶微分方程的求解并没有一个通用的方法[7]。目前, 许多理论与方法已被应用到分数阶导数相关理论中, 并取得了显著成效, 例如: 拉普拉斯变换[8], 有限差分[9], Adomian 分解[10], 变分迭代[11]和 Lie 对称群理论[12]等。其中, 拉普拉斯变换常用来求解线性微分方程, 可以把初始条件一同考虑在变换后的方程组中, 避免了先求通解进而求得特解的繁琐; 有限差分则是求解分数阶微分方程数值解的一种常用方法; Adomian 分解法可以在不进行线性化处理的前提下求解复杂的非线性分数阶微分方程, 但其需要对非线性项作特别处理; 变分迭代法在问题边界是直角形的前提下对线性和非线性的微分方程均可求解。

在这些方法中, Lie 对称群理论是分析微分方程的有力工具, 且 Lie 群具有可以简化微分方程的优点。且该方法已应用到很多分数阶偏微分方程(FPDE)中[13]-[19]。Leo 等人[20]将 Lie 群理论推广到 FPDE 中, 提出了 FPDE 在有限自变量下的 Lie 对称结构; Zhang 等人[6] [21]证明了 Riemann-Liouville 时间分数阶导数的 Lie 无穷小算子在满足一定条件时具有简单的形式; Wang 等人[22] [23] [24]描述了不同阶数下的时间分数阶 KdV 方程以及多维时间分数阶 KdV 方程的尺度变换; Liu 等人[12] [25] [26]得到了具有 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数的标准形式下的时间分数阶热传导方程、分数阶扩散方程和时间分数阶 Harry-Dym 方程对称变换下的群不变解; Sahadevan 等人[27]研究了耦合时间 FPDE 在 Lie 对称分析下的精确解。

在以上研究基础上, 将继续运用 Lie 对称方法分析热传导类和扩散类 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶微分方程。文章结构如下: 第一部分, 回顾 Riemann-Liouville 导数的相关基础知识。第二部分, 建立 Lie 对称结构, 列出所求解方程的无穷小算子的分数阶延拓公式。第三部分, 对所考虑的第一类方程进行对称分类及约化。第四部分, 对所考虑的第二类方程进行对称分类及约化。

## 2. Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数

下面回顾 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数的定义和一些相关性质。

**定义 1** 函数  $u(x, t) \in L^1[(a, b), R^+]$  在  $\alpha > 0$  时的 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶微分算子定义如下:

$$\partial_t^\alpha u = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial t^n} \int_0^t \frac{u(s, x)}{(t-s)^{\alpha+1-n}} ds, 0 \leq n-1 < \alpha \leq n, n=1, 2, \dots \quad (1)$$

**定义 2** Erdelyi-Kober 分数阶微分算子  $(P_\delta^{v, \kappa} \psi)$  [27] 定义如下:

$$(P_\delta^{v, \kappa} \psi)(\omega) = \prod_{r=0}^{m-1} \left( v + r - \frac{1}{\delta} \omega \frac{d}{d\omega} \right) (k_\delta^{v+\kappa, m-\kappa} \psi)(\omega), \omega > 0, \delta > 0, \kappa > 0, m = \begin{cases} [\kappa] + 1, & \text{if } \kappa \notin \mathbb{N} \\ \kappa, & \text{if } \kappa \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中,

$$(k_\delta^{v, \kappa} \psi)(\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\kappa)} \int_1^\infty (u-1)^{\kappa-1} u^{-(v+\kappa)} \psi\left(\omega u^{\frac{1}{\delta}}\right) du, & \kappa > 0, \\ \psi(\omega), & \kappa = 0. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

**引理 1** 幂函数的 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数[22]形为

$$\partial_t^\alpha t^\gamma = \begin{cases} \frac{\Gamma(\gamma+1)}{\Gamma(\gamma+1-\alpha)} t^{\gamma-\alpha}, & \gamma > \alpha - 1, \\ 0, & \gamma = \alpha - 1. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

证明详见[28]。

**引理 2** 两个连续函数  $u(x, t)$  和  $v(x, t)$  的乘积的 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数——广义莱布尼兹公式 [19] [25] [27] 为

$$\partial_t^\alpha (uv) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{k} \partial_t^k u \partial_t^{\alpha-k} v, \alpha > 0, \quad (5)$$

$$\binom{\alpha}{k} = \frac{(-1)^{k-1} \alpha \Gamma(k-\alpha)}{\Gamma(1-\alpha) \Gamma(k+1)}. \quad (6)$$

证明详见[28]。

当(5)式中的  $v(x, t) = 1$  时, 得到 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数[6]的另一种定义:

$$\partial_t^\alpha u(x, t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{k} \frac{t^{k-\alpha}}{\Gamma(k+1-\alpha)} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial t^k} u(x, t), 0 \leq n-1 < \alpha \leq n. \quad (7)$$

## 3. Riemann-Liouville 分数阶微分方程的对称

考虑如下 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶微分方程

$$\partial_t^\alpha u(x, t) = F(x, t, u, u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_l), 0 < \alpha < 1, \quad (8)$$

其中,  $u = u(x, t)$  是关于自变量  $x, t$  的函数,  $u_i = \partial^i u / \partial x^i$ ,  $i = 0, 1, \dots, l$  以及  $u_0 = u$ 。

假设方程(8)在以下单参数变化群下不变

$$\bar{x} = \phi(x, t, u; a), \bar{t} = \varphi(x, t, u; a), \bar{u} = \psi(x, t, u; a), \quad (9)$$

$$\phi|_{a=0} = x, \varphi|_{a=0} = t, \psi|_{a=0} = u, \quad (10)$$

其中  $a$  是群参数。变换群(9)改写为

$$\bar{x} = x + a\xi(x, t, u) + O(a^2), \bar{t} = t + a\tau(x, t, u) + O(a^2), \bar{u} = u + a\eta(x, t, u) + O(a^2), \quad (11)$$

其中,

$$\xi(x, t, u) = \left. \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial a} \right|_{a=0}, \tau(x, t, u) = \left. \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial a} \right|_{a=0}, \eta(x, t, u) = \left. \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial a} \right|_{a=0}. \quad (12)$$

对应的无穷小算子为

$$X = \xi(x, t, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \tau(x, t, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \eta(x, t, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial u}. \quad (13)$$

由于分数阶导数算子的结构在变换(9)下需要保持不变[12], 所以

$$\tau(x, t, u(x, t)) \Big|_{t=0} = 0. \quad (14)$$

**引理 3** 方程(8)在变换群(9)下不变的充分必要条件是

$$\Pr^{(\alpha, l)} X \left( \partial_t^\alpha u - F \right) \Big|_{\{c_t^\alpha u - F = 0\}} = 0. \quad (15)$$

其中  $\Pr^{(\alpha, l)} X$  是  $X$  的延拓, 其结构如下

$$\Pr^{(\alpha, l)} X = X + \eta^\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial (\partial_t^\alpha u)} + \sum_{i=1}^l \eta^{(i)} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_i}, \quad (16)$$

$$\eta^{(i)} = D_x^i (\eta - \xi u_x - \tau u_t) + \xi u_{i+1} + \tau u_{it}, \quad (17)$$

符号  $D_x$  表示  $x$  的全导数

$$D_x = \partial_x + u_x \partial_u + u_{xx} \partial_{u_x} + u_{xt} \partial_{u_t} + \dots. \quad (18)$$

**引理 4**  $\eta^\alpha$  在  $0 < \alpha < 1$  时的一般表达式为

$$\eta^\alpha = D_t^\alpha \eta + \xi D_t^\alpha (u_x) + D_t^\alpha (D_t (\tau) u) + \tau D_t^{\alpha+1} u - D_t^\alpha (\xi u_x) - D_t^{\alpha+1} (\tau u). \quad (19)$$

证明详见[21]。

**引理 5** 复合函数的  $\alpha$  阶导数公式[29]为

$$D_t^\alpha f(t, g(t)) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} \frac{t^{n-\alpha}}{\Gamma(n+1-\alpha)} D_t^n [f(t, g(t))]. \quad (20)$$

**证明:** 根据引理 2 可知, 复合函数的  $\alpha$  阶导数可表示为

$$D_t^\alpha f(t, g(t)) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} \frac{t^{n-\alpha}}{\Gamma(n+1-\alpha)} D_t^n [f(t, g(t))]. \quad (21)$$

且复合函数的整数阶导数[26]在链式法则[30] [31]下记为

$$\frac{d^m f(g(t))}{dt^m} = \sum_{k=0}^m \sum_{r=0}^k \binom{k}{r} \frac{1}{k!} [-g(t)]^r \frac{d^m}{dt^m} [(g(t))^{k-r}] \frac{d^k f(g)}{dg^k}. \quad (22)$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}
 & D_t^\alpha f(t, g(t)) \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} \frac{t^{n-\alpha}}{\Gamma(n+1-\alpha)} \sum_{m=0}^n \binom{n}{m} \frac{\partial^n f(t, g(t_1))}{\partial t^{n-m} \partial t_1^m} \Big|_{\{t_1=t\}} \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} \frac{t^{n-\alpha}}{\Gamma(n+1-\alpha)} \sum_{m=0}^n \binom{n}{m} \sum_{k=0}^m \sum_{r=0}^k \binom{k}{r} \frac{1}{k!} [-g(t)]^r \frac{d^m}{dt^m} [(g(t))^{k-r}] \frac{\partial^{n-m+k} f(t, g)}{\partial t^{n-m} \partial g^k} \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^n \sum_{k=0}^m \sum_{r=0}^k \binom{\alpha}{n} \binom{n}{m} \binom{k}{r} \frac{1}{k!} \frac{t^{n-\alpha}}{\Gamma(n+1-\alpha)} [-g(t)]^r \frac{d^m}{dt^m} [(g(t))^{k-r}] \frac{\partial^{n-m+k} f(t, g)}{\partial t^{n-m} \partial g^k}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

证明完毕。

引理 6  $\eta^\alpha$  在  $0 < \alpha < 1$  时的具体表达式[12]为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \eta^\alpha &= \partial_t^\alpha \eta + [\eta_u - \alpha D_t(\tau)] \partial_t^\alpha u - u \partial_t^\alpha (\eta_u) + \mu \\
 &+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \binom{\alpha}{n} \partial_t^n (\eta_u) - \binom{\alpha}{n+1} D_t^{n+1}(\tau) \right] \partial_t^{\alpha-n} u - \binom{\alpha}{n} D_t^n(\xi) \partial_t^{\alpha-n} (u_x),
 \end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

其中,

$$\mu = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{m=2}^n \sum_{k=2}^m \sum_{r=0}^{k-1} \binom{\alpha}{n} \binom{n}{m} \binom{k}{r} \frac{1}{k!} \frac{t^{n-\alpha}}{\Gamma(n+1-\alpha)} [-y(t)]^r \frac{d^m}{dt^m} [(y(t))^{k-r}] \frac{\partial^{n-m+k} \eta(t, y)}{\partial t^{n-m} \partial y^k}. \tag{25}$$

证明: 根据复合函数的  $\alpha$  阶导数公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_t^\alpha \eta &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} \frac{t^{n-\alpha}}{\Gamma(n+1-\alpha)} \partial_t^n (\eta[t]) \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} \frac{t^{n-\alpha}}{\Gamma(n+1-\alpha)} \sum_{m=0}^n \binom{n}{m} \frac{\partial^n \eta(x, t, u(x, t_1))}{\partial t^{n-m} \partial t_1^m} \Big|_{\{t_1=t\}} \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^n \sum_{k=0}^m \sum_{r=0}^k \binom{\alpha}{n} \binom{n}{m} \binom{k}{r} \frac{1}{k!} \frac{t^{n-\alpha}}{\Gamma(n+1-\alpha)} [-u(x, t)]^r \frac{d^m}{dt^m} [(u(x, t))^{k-r}] \frac{\partial^{n-m+k} \eta(x, t, u)}{\partial t^{n-m} \partial u^k}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

分离出  $D_t^\alpha \eta$  中  $y$  及其导数的线性项, 它们仅出现在  $k=0$  和  $k=1$  中, 并借助 FPDE 的莱布尼茨公式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 k=0, m=0: & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} \frac{t^{n-\alpha}}{\Gamma(n+1-\alpha)} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial t^n} \eta(x, t, u) = \partial_t^\alpha \eta; \\
 k=1, r=0: & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} \frac{t^{n-\alpha}}{\Gamma(n+1-\alpha)} \sum_{m=1}^n \binom{n}{m} \frac{\partial^m u}{\partial t^m} \frac{\partial^{n-m}}{\partial t^{n-m}} \left( \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial u} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} \frac{t^{n-\alpha}}{\Gamma(n+1-\alpha)} \left[ \frac{\partial^n}{\partial t^n} \left( u \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial u} \right) - u \frac{\partial^n}{\partial t^n} \left( \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial u} \right) \right] \\
 &= \partial_t^\alpha \left( u \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial u} \right) - u \partial_t^\alpha \left( \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial u} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} \partial_t^{\alpha-n} u \partial_t^n \left( \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial u} \right) - u \partial_t^\alpha \left( \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial u} \right).
 \end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

然后将上述结果代入  $D_t^\alpha \eta$  可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_t^\alpha \eta &= \partial_t^\alpha \eta + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} \partial_t^{\alpha-n} u \partial_t^n \left( \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial u} \right) - u \partial_t^\alpha \left( \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial u} \right) + \mu \\
 &= \partial_t^\alpha \eta + \eta_u \partial_t^\alpha u + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} \partial_t^{\alpha-n} u \partial_t^n (\eta_u) - u \partial_t^\alpha (\eta_u) + \mu,
 \end{aligned} \tag{28}$$

其中,

$$\mu = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{m=2}^n \sum_{k=2}^m \sum_{r=0}^{k-1} \binom{\alpha}{n} \binom{n}{m} \binom{k}{r} \frac{1}{k! \Gamma(n+1-\alpha)} [-u(x,t)]^r \frac{\partial^m}{\partial t^m} \left[ (u(x,t))^{k-r} \right] \frac{\partial^{n-m+k} \eta(x,t,u)}{\partial t^{n-m} \partial u^k}. \quad (29)$$

利用广义莱布尼兹公式,

$$D_t^\alpha (D_t(\tau)u) + \tau D_t^{\alpha+1} u - D_t^{\alpha+1}(\tau u) = -\alpha D_t(\tau) D_t^\alpha u - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n+1} D_t^{n+1} \tau D_t^{\alpha-n} u. \quad (30)$$

$$\xi D_t^{\alpha+1}(u_x) - D_t^{\alpha+1}(\xi u_x) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} D_t^n \xi D_t^{\alpha-n}(u_x). \quad (31)$$

因此, 将上述所有结果代入引理 4 所得的表达式并化简

$$\begin{aligned} \eta^\alpha &= D_t^\alpha \eta + \xi D_t^\alpha(u_x) + D_t^\alpha(D_t(\tau)u) + \tau D_t^{\alpha+1} u - D_t^\alpha(\xi u_x) - D_t^{\alpha+1}(\tau u) \\ &= \partial_t^\alpha \eta + \eta_u \partial_t^\alpha u + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} \partial_t^{\alpha-n} u \partial_t^n(\eta_u) - u \partial_t^\alpha(\eta_u) + \mu \\ &\quad - \alpha D_t(\tau) D_t^\alpha u - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n+1} D_t^{n+1} \tau D_t^{\alpha-n} u \\ &= \partial_t^\alpha \eta + [\eta_u - \alpha D_t(\tau)] \partial_t^\alpha u - u \partial_t^\alpha(\eta_u) + \mu \\ &\quad + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \binom{\alpha}{n} \partial_t^n(\eta_u) - \binom{\alpha}{n+1} D_t^{n+1}(\tau) \right] \partial_t^{\alpha-n} u - \binom{\alpha}{n} D_t^n(\xi) \partial_t^{\alpha-n}(u_x). \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

证明完毕。

**引理 7**  $\mu=0$  当且仅当  $\eta$  关于  $u$  是线性的, 即  $\eta_{uu} = 0$ 。

证明详见[21]。

#### 4. 主要研究内容

**定理 1** 分数阶微分方程

$$\partial_t^\alpha u = (f(u)u_x)_x + u_x^3, \quad (33)$$

拥有的 Lie 对称如下:

- 1) 对于任意函数  $f(u)$ , 方程(33)允许的对称拥有无穷小算子  $X_1 = \partial_x$ ;
- 2) 当  $f(u) = c$  时, 方程(33)拥有无穷小算子  $X_2 = x\partial_x + \frac{2t}{\alpha}\partial_t + \frac{u}{2}\partial_u$ ;
- 3) 当  $f(u) = u^2$  时, 方程(33)有无穷小算子  $X_3 = t\partial_t - \frac{\alpha u}{2}\partial_u$ ;
- 4) 当  $f(u) = e^u$  时, 方程(33)有无穷小算子  $X_4 = -t^2\partial_t$ 。

其中,  $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$ ,  $u = u(x,t)$ ,  $f(u) = f(u(x,t))$  为任意函数。

**证明:** 将变换(9)作用于方程(33), 可得方程不变的条件

$$\eta^\alpha - f''u_x^2\eta - f'u_{xx}\eta - 2f'u_x\eta^{(1)} - 3u_x^2\eta^{(1)} - f(u)\eta^{(2)} \Big|_{\text{eq.(2)}} = 0. \quad (34)$$

其中,

$$\eta^{(1)} = D_x(\eta) - u_t D_x(\tau) - u_x D_x(\xi) = \eta_x + (\eta_u - \xi_x)u_x - \tau_x u_t - u_x^2 \xi_u - \tau_u u_x u_t. \quad (35)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta^{(2)} &= D_t(\eta^{(1)}) - u_{xt}D_x(\tau) - u_{xx}D_x(\xi) \\ &= \eta_{xx} + (2\eta_{xu} - \xi_{xx})u_x - \tau_{xx}u_t + (\eta_{uu} - 2\xi_{xu})u_x^2 - 2\tau_{xu}u_tu_x - u_x^3\xi_{uu} \\ &\quad - \tau_{uu}u_x^2u_t + (\eta_u - 2\xi_x)u_{xx} - 2\tau_xu_{xt} - 3\xi_uu_{xx}u_x - \tau_uu_{xx}u_t - 2\tau_{tu}u_{xt}u_x. \end{aligned} \tag{36}$$

由方程(34)得到确定方程组

$$\begin{cases} \binom{\alpha}{n} \partial_t^n(\eta_u) - \binom{\alpha}{n+1} D_t^{n+1}(\tau) = 0, \quad n=1,2,3,\dots, \\ \tau_x = \tau_u = \xi_t = \xi_u = \eta_{uu} = 0, \\ -2f'\eta_x - 2f\eta_{xu} + f\xi_{xx} = 0, \\ 2f\xi_x - \alpha f\tau_t - f'\eta = 0, \\ -f'\eta_u - \alpha f'\tau_t + 2f'\xi_x - f''\eta - 3\eta_x = 0, \\ 3\xi_x - 2\eta_u - \alpha\tau_t = 0, \\ \partial_t^\alpha \eta - u\partial_t^\alpha(\eta_u) - f\eta_{xx} = 0. \end{cases} \tag{37}$$

从(37)的第二式, 易得到  $\tau = \tau(t)$ ,  $\xi = \xi(x)$ ,  $\eta = c_1(x,t)u + c_{11}(x,t)$ ; 由(37)的第六式可知  $c_1(x,t) = \frac{1}{2}(3\xi'(x) - \alpha\tau'(t))$ 。

1) 当  $f(u) = c$  时,

由(37)的第三式可得  $\xi(x) = c_3x + c_4$ ; 进而可知  $\tau(t) = \frac{2c_3}{\alpha}t$ ; 且根据上述结果有

$\partial_t^\alpha \eta - u\partial_t^\alpha(\eta_u) = \partial_t^\alpha [c_1(x,t)u + c_{11}(x,t)] - u\partial_t^\alpha [c_1(x,t)] = \partial_t^\alpha [c_{11}(x,t)]$ ; 求解(37)的最后一式则可得  $c_{11}(x,t) = 0$ 。

综上所述:

$$\xi(x) = c_3x + c_4, \tau(t) = \frac{2c_3t}{\alpha}, \eta(x,t,u) = \frac{c_3u}{2}. \tag{38}$$

由此, 得到方程(33)的两个无穷小算子

$$X_1 = \partial x, X_2 = x\partial x + \frac{2t}{\alpha}\partial t + \frac{u}{2}\partial u. \tag{39}$$

2) 当  $f(u) = u^n$  时, 取特殊值  $n = 2$ , 即  $f(u) = u^2$ ,

此时, 由(37)的第四式可知  $c_{11}(x,t) = -\frac{1}{2}u\xi'(x)$ ; 将其代入(37)则有  $\xi(x) = c_3x + c_4$ ,  $\tau(t) = c_5t$ ; 由(37)最后一式可得  $c_3 = 0$ 。

综上所述:

$$\xi(x) = c_4, \tau(t) = c_5t, \eta(x,t,u) = -\frac{\alpha}{2}c_5u. \tag{40}$$

由此, 得到方程(33)的两个无穷小算子

$$X_1 = \partial x, X_3 = t\partial t - \frac{\alpha u}{2}\partial u. \tag{41}$$

3) 当  $f(u) = e^u$  时,

由(37)的第一式可得  $\tau(t) = at^2 + bt$ ; 由(37)的第三式可知  $c_{11}(x, t) = c_6(t) - \xi'(x) - \frac{3}{2}u\xi'(x)$ ; 将其代入(37)继续化简则有  $\xi(x) = \frac{1}{6}x[-2b\alpha - 4at\alpha + bu\alpha + 2atu\alpha + 2c_6(t)] + c_7$ , 其中  $c_6(t) = \frac{1}{2}(b + 2at)(-4 + 3u)\alpha$ ,  $b = -2at$ 。

综上所述:

$$\xi(x) = c_7, \tau(t) = -at^2, \eta(x, t, u) = 0. \quad (42)$$

由此, 得到方程(33)的两个无穷小算子

$$X_1 = \partial x, X_4 = -t^2 \partial t. \quad (43)$$

**定理 2** 方程(33)可以约化为分数阶常微分方程  $\left( P_{\frac{2}{\alpha}}^{1-\frac{3}{4}\alpha, \alpha} g \right) (\omega) = cg''(\omega) + [g'(\omega)]^3$ 。

**证明:** 当  $f(u) = c$  时:

对于  $X_2 = x\partial x + \frac{2t}{\alpha}\partial t + \frac{u}{2}\partial u$ , 求解不变曲面条件  $\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{\alpha dt}{2t} = \frac{2du}{u}$  可以得到相似变量  $\omega$  和相似变换  $g(\omega)$ , 其中  $u(x, t) = t^{\frac{\alpha}{4}}g(\omega)$ ,  $\omega = xt^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$ , 将其代入方程(33)得到简化的分数阶微分方程

$$\left( P_{\frac{2}{\alpha}}^{1-\frac{3}{4}\alpha, \alpha} g \right) (\omega) = cg''(\omega) + [g'(\omega)]^3. \quad (44)$$

**定理 3** 分数阶微分方程

$$D_t^\alpha u + \mu u_{xx} + \nu u u_x + \lambda u = h(x, t). \quad (45)$$

所拥有的无穷小算子为  $X_1 = \partial x$ , 其中,  $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$ ,  $u = u(x, t)$ ,  $\mu, \nu, \lambda$  为任意常数,  $h(x, t)$  为  $x, t$  的任意函数。

**证明:** 将变换(9)作用于方程(45), 可得方程不变的条件

$$\eta^\alpha - \tau h_t - \xi h_x + \lambda \eta + \nu u_x \eta + \nu u \eta^{(1)} + \mu \eta^{(2)} \Big|_{\text{eq.(1)}} = 0. \quad (46)$$

由方程(46)得到确定方程组

$$\begin{cases} \left( \frac{\alpha}{n} \right) \partial_t^n (\eta_u) - \left( \frac{\alpha}{n+1} \right) D_t^{n+1} (\tau) = 0, n=1, 2, 3, \dots, \\ \tau_x = \tau_u = \xi_t = \xi_u = \eta_{uu} = 0, \\ -\nu(\eta_u - \alpha \tau_t)u + \mu(2\eta_{xu} - \xi_{xx}) + \nu(\eta_u - \xi_x) + \nu \eta = 0, \\ -\mu(\eta_u - \alpha \tau_t) + \mu(\eta_u - 2\xi_x) = 0, \\ \partial_t^\alpha \eta - u \partial_t^\alpha (\eta_u) - \lambda(\eta_u - \alpha \tau_t)u + (\eta_u - \alpha \tau_t)h(x, t) + \mu \eta_{xx} + \nu \eta_x + \lambda \eta - \tau h_t - \xi h_x = 0. \end{cases} \quad (47)$$

从(47)可得对称分类, 易得到  $\tau = \tau(t)$ ,  $\xi = \xi(x)$ ,  $\eta = c_1(x, t)u + c_{11}(x, t)$ ; 由(47)的第四式, 且根据  $\tau(x, t, u(x, t)) \Big|_{t=0} = 0$  可得  $\xi = c_3 x + c_2$ ,  $\tau = \frac{2c_3}{\alpha} t$ ; 代入第一式进而有  $\eta = c_1(x)u + c_{11}(x, t)$ ; 因此将上述结果代入(47)的其余各式可知  $c_3 = c_1(x) = c_{11}(x, t) = 0$ 。



综上所述:

$$\xi = c_2, \tau = 0, \eta = 0. \quad (48)$$

由此得到方程(45)的无穷小算子

$$X_1 = \partial x. \quad (49)$$

**定理 4** 方程(45)可以相似约化为分数阶常微分方程  $\partial_t^\alpha \phi(v) + \lambda \phi(v) - h(x, t) = 0$ 。

**证明:** 对于  $X_1 = \partial x$ , 求解不变曲面条件  $\frac{dx}{1} = \frac{dt}{0} = \frac{du}{0}$  可以得到相似变量  $v$ ,  $\phi(v)$ , 其中  $v = t$ ,  $u = \phi(v)$ , 将其代入方程(45)得到简化的分数阶常微分方程

$$\partial_t^\alpha \phi(v) + \lambda \phi(v) - h(x, t) = 0. \quad (50)$$

## 5. 结论

本文对具有 Riemann-Liouville 导数的两类非线性偏微分方程  $\partial_t^\alpha u = (f(u)u_x)_x + u_x^3$  和  $D_t^\alpha u + \mu u_{xx} + \nu u u_x + \lambda u = h(x, t)$  进行了 Lie 对称分析, 得到了  $\partial_t^\alpha u = (f(u)u_x)_x + u_x^3$  的三类 Lie 对称结构, 且利用 Lie 点对称, 在  $f(u) = c$ , 无穷小算子  $X_2 = x\partial x + \frac{2t}{\alpha}\partial t + \frac{u}{2}\partial u$  时, 方程可以约化为分数阶常微分方程  $\left(P_{\frac{2}{\alpha}}^{1-\frac{3}{4}\alpha, \alpha} g\right)(\omega) = cg''(\omega) + [g'(\omega)]^3$ 。对于方程  $D_t^\alpha u + \mu u_{xx} + \nu u u_x + \lambda u = h(x, t)$ , 在无穷小算子  $X_1 = \partial x$  下可以约化为分数阶常微分方程  $\partial_t^\alpha \phi(v) + \lambda \phi(v) - h(x, t) = 0$ 。

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