

Lam 函数和非线性演化方程的扰动方法*

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利用小扰动方法对非线性演化方程作展开得到原始方程的各级近似方程.应用 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法求得了零级近似方程的准确解,并由此得到一级近似方程和二级近似方程分别满足齐次 Lam 方程和非齐次 Lam 方程,应用 Lam 函数和 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法可以分别求得一级近似方程和二级近似方程的准确解.这样,就求得了非线性演化方程的多级准确解.

关键词: Jacobi 椭圆函数, Lam 函数, 多级准确解, 非线性演化方程, 扰动方法

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1. 引 言

寻找非线性演化方程的准确解在非线性问题中占有重要的地位.应用求解非线性演化方程准确解的新方法,如齐次平衡法^[1-3]、双曲正切函数展开法^[4]、非线性变换法^[5,6]、试探函数法^[7,8]、sine-cosine 方法^[9]和 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法^[10-12]等,求得的非线性演化方程的解主要有孤立波解、冲击波解^[11-13-21]和椭圆函数解^[10-12,22-24].为了讨论这些解的稳定性,必须在这些解的基础上叠加一个小扰动^[26,27],并分析小扰动的演化.这种做法实质上是将非线性演化方程的解展开为小参数的幂级数,并力求获得它的各级准确解.本文在 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法的基础上,应用 Lam 函数^[25]求得了某些非线性演化方程的多级准确解.

2. Lam 函数

函数 $y(x)$ 的 Lam 方程^[25]通常可以写为

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + [- n(n+1)m^2 \operatorname{sn}^2 x] y = 0, \quad (1)$$

其中 n 为本征值, n 通常为正整数, $\operatorname{sn} x$ 为 Jacobi 椭圆正弦函数^[25,26], m 为模数 ($0 < m < 1$).

若作自变量变换

$$x = \operatorname{sn}^2 x, \quad (2)$$

则 Lam 方程(1)化为

$$\frac{d^2 y}{d^2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{-1} + \frac{1}{-h} \right) \frac{dy}{d} - \frac{\mu + n(n+1)}{4(-1)(-h)} y = 0, \quad (3)$$

其中

$$h = m^{-2} > 1, \quad \mu = -h. \quad (4)$$

方程(3)是包含 4 个正则奇点的 $= 0, 1, h$ 和 ∞ 的 Fuch 型方程,它的解称为 Lam 函数.

例如,当 $n = 3$, $= 4(1 + m^2)$, [$\mu = -4(1 + m^{-2})$] 时, Lam 函数为

$$L_3(x) = (1-x)^{1/2} (1-h^{-1}x)^{1/2} = \operatorname{sn} x \operatorname{cn} x \operatorname{dn} x. \quad (5)$$

而当 $n = 2$, $= 1 + m^2$, [$\mu = -(1 + m^{-2})$] 时, Lam 函数为

$$L_2(x) = (1-x)^{1/2} (1-h^{-1}x)^{1/2} = \operatorname{cn} x \operatorname{dn} x. \quad (6)$$

在(5),(6)式中, $\operatorname{cn} x$ 和 $\operatorname{dn} x$ 分别为 Jacobi 椭圆余弦函数和第三类 Jacobi 椭圆函数.

3. $n = 3$, $= 4(1 + m^2)$ 的多级准确解

当 $n = 3$, $= 4(1 + m^2)$ 时, Lam 方程(1)化为

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + [4(1 + m^2) - 12m^2 \operatorname{sn}^2 x] y = 0. \quad (7)$$

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它的解为(5)式.

下面将予以举例说明.

3.1. KdV 方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} = 0. \quad (8)$$

设它的行波解为

$$u = u(\xi), \quad \xi = k(x - ct), \quad (9)$$

其中 k 和 c 分别为波数和波速.

将(9)式代入方程(8),求得

$$k^2 \frac{d^3 u}{d\xi^3} + u \frac{du}{d\xi} - c \frac{du}{d\xi} = 0. \quad (10)$$

将(10)式对 ξ 积分一次,取积分常数为零,得到

$$k^2 \frac{d^2 u}{d\xi^2} + \frac{1}{2} u^2 - cu = 0. \quad (11)$$

设

$$u = u_0 + u_1 + u_2 + \dots, \quad (12)$$

其中 ϵ 为小参数 ($0 < \epsilon \ll 1$), u_0, u_1, u_2, \dots , 分别代表 u 的零级、一级、二级等各级解.

将(12)式代入方程(11),求得它的零级方程、一级方程和二级方程分别为

$$k^2 \frac{d^2 u_0}{d\xi^2} + \frac{1}{2} u_0^2 - cu_0 = 0, \quad (13)$$

$$k^2 \frac{d^2 u_1}{d\xi^2} + (u_0 - c) u_1 = 0, \quad (14)$$

$$k^2 \frac{d^2 u_2}{d\xi^2} + (u_0 - c) u_2 = -\frac{1}{2} u_1^2. \quad (15)$$

对于零级方程(13),应用 Jacobi 椭圆正弦函数展开法,令

$$u_0 = a_0 + a_1 \text{sn} \xi + a_2 \text{sn}^2 \xi \quad (16)$$

代入方程(13),很容易定得

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= c + 4(1 + m^2) k^2, \\ a_1 &= 0, \\ a_2 &= -12m^2 k^2, \\ c^2 &= 16(1 - m^2 + m^4) k^2. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

因而, KdV 方程(8)的零级准确解为

$$u_0 = c + 4(1 + m^2) k^2 - 12m^2 k^2 \text{sn}^2 \xi. \quad (18)$$

对于一级方程(14),将(18)式代入得到

$$\frac{d^2 u_1}{d\xi^2} + [4(1 + m^2) - 12m^2 \text{sn}^2 \xi] u_1 = 0. \quad (19)$$

这正是 $n=3$, $c = 4(1 + m^2)$ 的 Lam 方程(7),因此, KdV 方程(8)的一级准确解为

$$u_1 = AL_3(\xi) = A \text{sn} \xi \text{cn} \xi \text{dn} \xi, \quad (20)$$

其中 A 为任意常数.

对于二级方程(15),用(20)式代入得到

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{d^2 u_2}{d\xi^2} + [4(1 + m^2) - 12m^2 \text{sn}^2 \xi] u_2 \\ &= -\frac{A^2}{2k^2} \text{sn}^2 \xi \text{cn}^2 \xi \text{dn}^2 \xi. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

考虑 $\text{cn}^2 \xi = 1 - \text{sn}^2 \xi$, $\text{dn}^2 \xi = 1 - m^2 \text{sn}^2 \xi$, 则二级方程(21)可以写为

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{d^2 u_2}{d\xi^2} + [4(1 + m^2) - 12m^2 \text{sn}^2 \xi] u_2 \\ &= -\frac{A^2}{2k^2} [\text{sn}^2 \xi - (1 + m^2) \text{sn}^4 \xi + m^2 \text{sn}^6 \xi]. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

由于方程(22)的齐次方程与(19)式的形式相同,所以,二级方程(22)为非齐次的 Lam 方程,关键在于方程(22)中非齐次项的特解.考虑方程(22)中的非齐次项的形式,我们设

$$u_2 = b_0 + b_2 \text{sn}^2 \xi + b_4 \text{sn}^4 \xi. \quad (23)$$

将(23)式代入方程(22),定得

$$\begin{aligned} b_0 &= -\frac{A^2}{48m^2 k^2}, \\ b_2 &= \frac{(1 + m^2)A^2}{24m^2 k^2}, \\ b_4 &= -\frac{A^2}{16k^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

因而求得 KdV 方程的二级准确解为

$$u_2 = -\frac{A^2}{48m^2 k^2} + \frac{(1 + m^2)A^2}{24m^2 k^2} \text{sn}^2 \xi - \frac{A^2}{16k^2} \text{sn}^4 \xi. \quad (25)$$

3.2. 非线性 Klein-Gordon 方程()

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - c_0^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + u - u^2 = 0. \quad (26)$$

以行波解(9)式代入,求得

$$k^2(c^2 - c_0^2) \frac{d^2 u}{d\xi^2} + u - u^2 = 0. \quad (27)$$

将(12)式代入方程(27),求得零级、一级和二级方程分别为

$$k^2(c^2 - c_0^2) \frac{d^2 u_0}{d\xi^2} - u_0^2 + u_0 = 0, \quad (28)$$

1:

$$k^2 (c^2 - c_0^2) \frac{d^2 u_1}{d^2} + (-2 u_0) u_1 = 0, \quad (29)$$

2 :

$$k^2 (c^2 - c_0^2) \frac{d^2 u_2}{d^2} + (-u_0) u_2 = u_1^2. \quad (30)$$

类似地,求解方程(28),(29)和(30),得到非线性 Klein-Gordon 方程(26)的零级、一级和二级准确解分别为

$$u_0 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2(1+m^2)}{k^2} k^2 (c^2 - c_0^2) + \frac{6}{m^2} k^2 (c^2 - c_0^2) \text{sn}^2, \quad (31)$$

$$u_1 = AL_3(\) = A \text{sn} \text{cn} \text{dn}, \quad (32)$$

$$u_2 = \frac{A^2}{24m^2 k^2 (c^2 - c_0^2)} \times [1 - 2(1+m^2) \text{sn}^2 + 3m^2 \text{sn}^4]. \quad (33)$$

4. $n = 2, \quad = 1 + m^2$ 的多级准确解

当 $n=2, \quad = 1 + m^2$ 时,Lam 方程(1)化为

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + [(1+m^2) - 6m^2 \text{sn}^2 x]y = 0. \quad (34)$$

它的解为(6)式.

下面将予以举例说明.

4.1. mKdV 方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} = 0. \quad (35)$$

将(9)式代入方程(35),求得

$$k^2 \frac{d^3 u}{d^3} + u^2 \frac{du}{d} - c \frac{du}{d} = 0. \quad (36)$$

将上式对 积分一次,取积分常数为零,得到

$$k^2 \frac{d^2 u}{d^2} + \frac{1}{3} u^3 - cu = 0. \quad (37)$$

用(12)式代入方程(37),求得它的零级、一级和二级方程分别为

0 :

$$k^2 \frac{d^2 u_0}{d^2} + \frac{1}{3} u_0^3 - cu_0 = 0, \quad (38)$$

1 :

$$k^2 \frac{d^2 u_1}{d^2} + (u_0^2 - c) u_1 = 0, \quad (39)$$

2 :

$$k^2 \frac{d^2 u_2}{d^2} + (u_0^2 - c) u_2 = -u_0 u_1^2. \quad (40)$$

对于零级方程(38),应用 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法,令

$$u_0 = a_0 + a_1 \text{sn}, \quad (41)$$

代入方程(38),定得

$$a_0 = 0, \\ a_1 = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{6}{m}} mk, \\ c = -(1+m^2) k^2. \quad (42)$$

因而 mKdV 方程(35)的零级准确解为

$$u_0 = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{6}{m}} mksn. \quad (43)$$

对于一级方程(39),(43)式代入得到

$$\frac{d^2 u_1}{d^2} + [(1+m^2) - 6m^2 \text{sn}^2] u_1 = 0. \quad (44)$$

这正是 $n = 2, \quad = 1 + m^2$ 的 Lam 方程(34).因此 mKdV 方程(36)的一级准确解为

$$u_1 = AL_2(\) = A \text{cn} \text{dn}, \quad (45)$$

其中 A 为任意常数.

对于二级方程(40),用(45)式代入,得到

$$\frac{d^2 u_2}{d^2} + [(1+m^2) - 6m^2 \text{sn}^2] u_2 = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{6}{m}} \frac{mA^2}{k} \text{sn} \text{cn}^2 \text{dn}^2 \quad (46)$$

或

$$\frac{d^2 u_2}{d^2} + [(1+m^2) - 6m^2 \text{sn}^2] u_2 = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{6}{m}} \frac{mA^2}{k} [\text{sn} - (1+m^2) \text{sn}^3 + m^2 \text{sn}^5]. \quad (47)$$

这是 $n = 2, \quad = 1 + m^2$ 的非齐次 Lam 方程,为此,设

$$u_2 = b_1 \text{sn} + b_3 \text{sn}^3. \quad (48)$$

将(48)式代入(47)式,定得

$$b_1 = \mp \frac{1+m^2}{12m} \sqrt{-\frac{6}{m}} \frac{A^2}{k}, \\ b_3 = \pm \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{-\frac{6}{m}} \frac{mA^2}{k}. \quad (49)$$

因此,mKdV 方程的二级准确解为

$$u_2 = \mp \sqrt{-\frac{6}{m}} \frac{(1+m^2)A^2}{12mk} \text{sn} \left[1 - \frac{2m^2}{1+m^2} \text{sn}^2 \right]. \quad (50)$$

4.2. 非线性 Klein-Gordon 方程()

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - c_0^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + u - u^3 = 0. \quad (51)$$

将(9)式代入方程(51),求得



$$k^2 (c^2 - c_0^2) \frac{d^2 u}{d^2} + u - u^3 = 0. \quad (52)$$

将(12)式代入方程(52),求得它的零级、一级和二级方程分别为

0:

$$k^2 (c^2 - c_0^2) \frac{d^2 u_0}{d^2} - u_0^3 + u_0 = 0, \quad (53)$$

1:

$$k^2 (c^2 - c_0^2) \frac{d^2 u_1}{d^2} + (-3 u_0^2) u_1 = 0, \quad (54)$$

2:

$$k^2 (c^2 - c_0^2) \frac{d^2 u_2}{d^2} + (-3 u_0^2) u_2 = 3 u_0 u_1^2. \quad (55)$$

对于零级方程(53),应用(40)式,很容易求得

$$u_0 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2(c^2 - c_0^2)}{1 + m^2}} m k \operatorname{sn} \left[k^2 = \frac{2(c^2 - c_0^2)}{(1 + m^2)(c^2 - c_0^2)} \right]. \quad (56)$$

这就是非线性 Klein-Gordon 方程(51)的零级准确解.

将(56)式代入一级方程(54),得到

$$\frac{d^2 u_1}{d^2} + [(1 + m^2) - 6 m^2 \operatorname{sn}^2] u_1 = 0. \quad (57)$$

这正是 $n=2$ 的 Lam 方程(34),所以

$$u_1 = A L_2(\) = A \operatorname{cn} \operatorname{dn}. \quad (58)$$

这就是非线性 Klein-Gordon 方程(51)的一级准确解.

将(58)式代入(55)式,求得二级方程为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d^2 u_2}{d^2} + [(1 + m^2) - 6 m^2 \operatorname{sn}^2] u_2 \\ & = \pm 3 \sqrt{\frac{2}{c^2 - c_0^2}} \frac{m A^2}{k} \operatorname{sn} \operatorname{cn}^2 \operatorname{dn}^2. \end{aligned} \quad (59)$$

将(48)式代入(59)式,定得

$$\begin{aligned} u_2 = & \mp \frac{1 + m^2}{2 m k} \sqrt{2(c^2 - c_0^2)} A^2 \\ & \times \operatorname{sn} \left[1 - \frac{2 m^2}{1 + m^2} \operatorname{sn}^2 \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (60)$$

5. 结 论

在本文中,我们把 Jacobi 椭圆函数和 Lam 函数应用求解非线性演化方程,得到这些非线性演化方程的多级准确解.

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Lamè function and perturbation method to nonlinear evolution equations *

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Abstract

The perturbation method is applied to the multi-order exact solutions of nonlinear evolution equations. The exact solutions to the zeroth-order equation can be derived by Jacobi elliptic function expansion method, and then the first-order and the second-order equations can be rewritten as the homogeneous Lamé equation and inhomogeneous Lamé equation, respectively. They can be solved by using Lamé functions and the Jacobi elliptic function expansion method. Thus, the multi-order solutions are obtained to the nonlinear evolution equations.

Keywords: Lamé function, Jacobi elliptic function, nonlinear evolution equation, multi-order exact solution, perturbation method

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