

Travelling Wave Solution of the Generalized KDV Equation

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Abstract

By combining the fractional transform with Cn-expansion method, we give the improved elliptic expansion method to solve the generalized fraction KDV equations, and obtain some new periodic solution and solitary wave solutions.

Keywords

Complex-Transform-Cn Expansion Method, Modified Riemann-Liouville Derivative, Fractional Generalized KDV Equation

分数阶广义KDV方程的精确解

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摘要

本文将分数阶复变换方法和椭圆函数展开法相结合, 给出了求解分数阶广义KDV方程的复变换椭圆函数展开法。进而得到了分数阶广义KDV方程的周期波解和孤立波解。

关键词

复变换椭圆函数展开法, 修正Riemann-Liouville函数, 分数阶广义KDV方程

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1. 引言

自然科学中的定律及原理是用偏微分方程来表达的,因而偏微分方程是联结数学与自然科学的关键性纽带,求解偏微分方程的显解,特别是行波解,在理论和实际中有重要的作用,并受到数学和物理学家的广泛关注。许多数学工具和方法被用来求解非线性偏微分方程的行波解。如反散色法[1], Backlund 法[2], Darboux 变换法[3], Hirota 双线性法[4], 延拓法[5], Painleve 分析法[6], 有限差分法[7], Tanh 法[8]和 Sin-Cos 法[9], 首次积分法[10], 试探函数法[11]等。由于非线性偏微分方程形式和特征的多样性,尚无一种适用于求解所有类型偏微分方程的方法。

本文研究如下广义 KDV 方程的行波解

$$D_t^\alpha u + (au^n - bu^{2n})u_x + u^k (u^m)_{xxx} = 0 \quad (1)$$

其中,分数阶微分算子 D_t^α 是 Jumarie 的修正 Riemann-Liouville 导数[12],其定义如下:

$$D_x^\alpha f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Gamma(-\alpha)} \int_0^x (x-\xi)^{-\alpha-1} (f(\xi) - f(0)) d\xi, \alpha < 0, \\ \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x (x-\xi)^{-\alpha} (f(\xi) - f(0)) d\xi, 0 < \alpha < 1, \\ (D_x^{\alpha-n} f(x))^{(n)}, n \leq \alpha < n+1, n \geq 1, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$\Gamma(\cdot)$ 为 Gamma 函数,定义为:

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx, \alpha > 0. \quad (3)$$

Jumarie 的修正 Riemann-Liouville 导数有如下性质:

$$\begin{cases} D_x^\alpha c = 0, \\ D_x^\alpha x^\gamma = \frac{\Gamma(1+\gamma)}{\Gamma(1+\gamma-\alpha)} x^{\gamma-\alpha}, \gamma > 0, \\ (u(x)v(x))^{(\alpha)} = u(x)^{(\alpha)}v(x) + u(x)v^{(\alpha)}(x), \\ (f[u(x)])^{(\alpha)} = f'_u(u)u^{(\alpha)}(x) = f_u^{(\alpha)}(u)(u'_x)^\alpha. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

显然,方程(1)为一类典型的非线性偏微分方程。分数阶非线性偏微分方程是整数阶非线性偏微分方程的自然推广,可以解释许多整数阶非线性偏微分方程无法解释的现象,因而得到了生物、化学、物理、数学等领域学者的广泛关注和高度重视。现已广泛运用到流体力学[13]、生物医学[14]、固态物理[15]等工程领域,并对这些领域的发展产生了深远的影响。寻求分数阶微分方程的精确解已成了数学工作者的重要研究课题,得到了一些求解分数阶非线性方程的方法。如分数阶 G'/G 展开法[16],分数阶子方程法[17],分数阶微分变换法[18],分数阶同伦扰动法[19]等。

最近, Li Zheng Biao 和 He Ji Huan 等人提出了分数阶复变换法[20],运用该方法可将分数阶偏微分方程转化为整数阶偏微分方程。本文将分数阶复变换法与 Cn 函数展开法[21]相结合,求解了分数阶广义

的 KDV 方程(1)。最终, 我们获得了方程(1)的周期解和孤立波解, 当分数阶导数 $\alpha = 1$ 时, 所得到的精确解就是通常的行波解, 大大丰富了此方程的解系, 为专家学者在某些问题的研究上提供了帮助。

2. 复变换-Cn 函数展开法

基于复变换方法和 Cn 函数展开法, 得到下面的复变换-Cn 函数展开法, 该方法主要步骤如下:

第一步, 考虑如下分数阶微分方程:

$$p(u, D_t^\alpha u, u_x, u_t, u_{xx}, u_{xt}, u_{xxx}, \dots) = 0 \quad (0 < \alpha \leq 1). \quad (5)$$

其中 $D_t^\alpha u$ 是代数函数 $u(x, t)$ 关于自变量 t 和 x 的 Jumarie 的修正 Riemann-Liouville 导数, P 是关于函数 u 及偏导数的多项式, P 中含有最高阶导数和非线性项。

作分数阶复变换:

$$u(x, t) = u(\xi), \quad \xi = \mu \left(x - \frac{\lambda t^\alpha}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \right), \quad 0 < \alpha \leq 1. \quad (6)$$

其中 μ, λ 是常数, 当 $\alpha = 1$ 时, 式(6)就是通常的行波变换, 在式(6)的作用下, 式(5)变为:

$$p(u, -\mu\lambda u', \mu u', -\mu\lambda u', \mu^2 u'', -\lambda\mu^2 u'', \mu^3 u''', \dots) = 0. \quad (7)$$

第二步, 假设(7)式的解 u 可以表示为 C 的多项式形式:

$$u = \sum_{i=0}^K a_i C^i \quad (8)$$

其中 $C = Cn(\xi, \omega)$, $a_i (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, K)$ 是待定常数, $a_K \neq 0$ 。正整数 K 通过式(7)中的最高阶导数项和非线性项来确定。

记 $D = dn(\xi, \omega)$, $S = sn(\xi, \omega)$, 由椭圆函数的导数公式有:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dSD}{d\xi} &= H(C) = C(2\omega^2 - 1 - 2\omega^2 C^2), \\ S^2 D^2 &= J(C) = (1 - C^2)(1 - \omega^2 + \omega^2 C^2), \\ \frac{d}{d\xi} &= -SD \frac{d}{dC}, \\ \frac{d^2}{d\xi^2} &= H(C) \frac{d}{dC} + J(C) \frac{d^2}{dC^2}, \\ \frac{d^3}{d\xi^3} &= -SD \frac{d}{dC} \left[H(C) \frac{d}{dC} + J(C) \frac{d^2}{dC^2} \right], \\ \frac{d^4}{d\xi^4} &= -H(C) \frac{d}{dC} \left[H(C) \frac{d}{dC} + J(C) \frac{d^2}{dC^2} \right] + J(C) \frac{d^2}{dC^2} \left[H(C) \frac{d}{dC} + J(C) \frac{d^2}{dC^2} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

若以 $O(u(\xi))$ 表示 u 的最高幂次的次数 K , 则 $\frac{d^j u}{d\xi^j}$ 最高幂次的次数应为:

$$O\left(\frac{d^j u}{d\xi^j}\right) = K + j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots \quad (10)$$

而 $u' \frac{d^j u}{d\xi^j}$ 的最高幂次的系数为

$$O\left(u^l \frac{d^j u}{d\xi^j}\right) = (l+1)K + j, \quad j=1,2,\dots, l=0,1,2,\dots \quad (11)$$

将(8)式代入(7)式, 平衡方程(7)中的最高阶导数项和非线性项的幂次, 可以确定参数 K 的值, 同时利用(9)式等可以导出代数方程

$$P_1(C) + SDP_2(C) = 0 \quad (12)$$

其中 P_1 和 P_2 为 C 的多项式, 令 P_1 和 P_2 中 C 的各幂次系数为零, 便得到确定 $a_i (i=1,2,\dots,K)$ 及 μ 和 λ 的代数方程组。运用 Wu 消元法求解这个代数方程组, 就得到(5)式的形如(8)的周期波解。特别地, 令模数 $w \rightarrow 1$, 就可以得到相应的孤立波解。

3. 分数阶广义 KDV 方程

考虑如下分数阶广义 KDV 方程:

$$D_t^\alpha u + (au^n - bu^{2n})u_x + u^k (u^m)_{xxx} = 0 \quad (13)$$

对(13)式作复变换:

$$u(x,t) = u(\xi), \quad \xi = \mu \left(x - \frac{\lambda t^\alpha}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \right), \quad (0 < \alpha \leq 1) \quad (14)$$

经过整理变形, 方程(14)化为

$$\frac{-\lambda(u^{-k+1})_\xi}{-k+1} + \frac{a(u^{n-k+1})_\xi}{n-k+1} - \frac{b(u^{2n-k+1})_\xi}{2n-k+1} + \mu^2 (u^m)_{\xi\xi\xi} = 0 \quad (15)$$

假设 $k \neq 1, m \neq 0, n \neq 0, n-k+1 \neq 0, 2n-k+1 \neq 0$ 。对方程(15)积分, 并忽略积分常数, 得到关于 ξ 的二阶常微分方程

$$\frac{-\lambda u^{-k+1}}{-k+1} + \frac{a u^{n-k+1}}{n-k+1} - \frac{b u^{2n-k+1}}{2n-k+1} + \mu^2 (u^m)_{\xi\xi} = 0 \quad (16)$$

平衡式(16)中的最高阶导数项和非线性项得到

$$(2n+1)M = kM + mM + 2 \quad (17)$$

所以

$$M = \frac{2}{2n+1-k-m} \quad (18)$$

情况 3.1 当 $m+k=1$ 时, 方程(16)化为

$$\frac{-\lambda u^m}{m} + \frac{a u^{n-k+1}}{m+n} - \frac{b u^{2n-k+1}}{2n+m} + \mu^2 (u^m)_{\xi\xi} = 0 \quad (19)$$

令 $u = v^{\frac{1}{n}}$, 代入到(19)中得到

$$\begin{aligned} & -\lambda n^2 (2n+m)(n+m)v^2 + an^2 m(2n+m)v^3 - bn^2 m(n+m)v^4 \\ & + \mu^2 m^2 (n+m)(2n+m)(m-n)(v')^2 + \mu^2 m^2 n(n+m)(2n+m)vv'' = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

假设式(20)具有如下形式解

$$v = \sum_{i=0}^K a_i C^i \tag{21}$$

平衡式(20)中最高阶导数项和非线性项得到 $K = 1$ ，将(21)代入式(20)，其中

$$\begin{aligned} v' &= -a_1 SD, \\ v'' &= 2a_1 w^2 C^3 - a_1 (2w^2 - 1)C, \\ v^2 &= a_0^2 + 2a_0 a_1 C + a_1^2 C^2, \\ v^3 &= a_1^3 C^3 + 3a_0 a_1^2 C^2 + 3a_1 a_0^2 C + a_0^3, \\ v^4 &= a_1^4 C^4 + 4a_1^3 a_0 C^3 + 6a_1^2 a_0^2 C^2 + 4a_1 a_0^3 C + a_0^4, \\ vv'' &= 2a_1^2 w^2 C^4 + 2a_0 a_1 w^2 C^3 - a_1^2 (2w^2 - 1)C^2 - a_0 a_1 (2w^2 - 1)C, \\ (v')^2 &= -a_1^2 w^2 C^4 + a_1^2 (w^2 - 1)C^2 - a_1^2 (w^2 - 1), \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

合并 C 相同幂次，并令每一项系数为零，得到一组关于 a_0, a_1, λ, μ 的方程组

$$\begin{aligned} C^0: & -\lambda n^2 (2n+m)(n+m)a_0^2 + an^2 m(2n+m)a_0^3 - bmn^2 (n+m)a_0^4 \\ & - \mu^2 m^2 (m-n)(2n+m)(n+m)a_1^2 (w^2 - 1) = 0, \\ C^1: & -2\lambda n^2 (2n+m)(n+m) + 3amn^2 (2n+m)a_0 - 4bmn^2 (n+m)a_0^2 \\ & - m^2 n(2n+m)(n+m)\mu^2 (2w^2 - 1) = 0, \\ C^2: & -\lambda n^2 (2n+m)(n+m) + 3amn^2 (2n+m)a_0 - 6bmn^2 (n+m)a_0^2 \\ & + m^2 (2n+m)(n+m)\mu^2 (w^2 - 1) - m^2 n(m+n)(2n+m)\mu^2 (2\omega^2 - 1) = 0, \\ C^3: & amn^2 (2n+m)a_1^2 - 4bmn^2 (n+m)a_0 a_1^2 + 2\mu^2 m^2 n(2n+m)(n+m)a_0 \omega^2 = 0, \\ C^4: & -bmn^2 (n+m)a_1^2 - m^2 (m-n)(2n+m)(n+m)\mu^2 w^2 \\ & + 2\mu^2 m^2 n(2n+m)(n+m)w^2 = 0. \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

借助 Wu 消元法求解方程组得到

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{a(2n+m)(3n-m)}{2b(m+n)(5n-2m)}, \\ a_1 &= \pm \frac{(2n+m)(3n-m)w}{b(m+n)(5n-2m)} \sqrt{\frac{a^2(9n-4m)k_1 - 2ak_2}{2n(2w^2-1)k_1}}, \\ \lambda &= \frac{am(2n+m)(3n-m)k_2}{2b(n+m)^2(5n-2m)^2 k_1}, \\ \mu &= \pm \frac{1}{(n+m)(5n-2m)} \sqrt{\frac{na(2n+m)(3n-m)[a(9n-4m)k_1 - 2k_2]}{2bm(2w^2-1)k_1}}. \end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

其中

$$k_1 = 2(m-n)(w^2 - 1) - n(2w^2 - 1), \tag{25}$$

$$k_2 = n(3n-w)(2w^2 - 1) - a(9n-4m)(m-n)(w^2 - 1) \tag{26}$$

于是

$$v(x,t) = \frac{(2n+m)(3n-m)}{b(m+n)(5n-2m)} \left(\frac{a}{2} \pm w \sqrt{\frac{a^2(9n-4m)k_1 - 2ak_2}{2n(2w^2-1)k_1}} \right) \times Cn \left[\frac{1}{(n+m)(5n-2m)} \sqrt{\frac{na(2n+m)(3n-m)[a(9n-4m)k_1 - 2k_2]}{2bm(2w^2-1)k_1}} \left(x - \frac{\lambda t^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right), w \right]. \quad (27)$$

特别的, 当 $w \rightarrow 1$ 时

$$v(x,t) = \frac{(2n+m)(3n-m)}{b(m+n)(5n-2m)} \left(\frac{a}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{a^2(9n-4m)k_1 - 2ak_2}{2nk_1}} \right) \times \text{Sech} \left[\frac{1}{(n+m)(5n-2m)} \sqrt{\frac{na(2n+m)(3n-m)[a(9n-4m)k_1 - 2k_2]}{2bmk_1}} \left(x - \frac{\lambda t^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right) \right]. \quad (28)$$

其中 $0 < \alpha \leq 1$, λ, k_1, k_2 的值由上给出, 因此得到广义 KDV 方程精确解如下:

$$u(x,t) = \left[\frac{(2n+m)(3n-m)}{b(m+n)(5n-2m)} \left(\frac{a}{2} \pm w \sqrt{\frac{a^2(9n-4m)k_1 - 2ak_2}{2n(2w^2-1)k_1}} \right) \times Cn \left[\frac{1}{(n+m)(5n-2m)} \sqrt{\frac{na(2n+m)(3n-m)[a(9n-4m)k_1 - 2k_2]}{2bm(2w^2-1)k_1}} \left(x - \frac{\lambda t^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right), w \right] \right]^{\frac{1}{n}}. \quad (29)$$

$$u(x,t) = \left[\frac{(2n+m)(3n-m)}{b(m+n)(5n-2m)} \left(\frac{a}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{a^2(9n-4m)k_1 - 2ak_2}{2nk_1}} \right) \times \text{Sech} \left[\frac{1}{(n+m)(5n-2m)} \sqrt{\frac{na(2n+m)(3n-m)[a(9n-4m)k_1 - 2k_2]}{2bmk_1}} \left(x - \frac{\lambda t^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right) \right] \right]^{\frac{1}{n}}. \quad (30)$$

情况 3.2 当 $m+k=n+1$ 时, 方程(16)化为

$$-\lambda u^{m-n} + \frac{au^m}{m-n} - \frac{bu^{m+n}}{m+n} + \mu^2 (u^m)_{\xi\xi} = 0 \quad (31)$$

令 $u = v^{\frac{2}{n}}$, 代入到(31)得到

$$-\lambda mn^2(n+m) + an^2(n+m)(m-n)v^2 - bn^2m(m-n)v^4 + 2\mu^2 m^2(n+m)(2n-m)(m-n)(v')^2 + 2\mu^2 m^2 n(n+m)(m-n)vv'' = 0 \quad (32)$$

假设式(31)具有如下形式解

$$v = \sum_{i=0}^K a_i C^i \quad (33)$$

平衡式(32)中最高阶导数项和非线性项得到 $K=1$, 将(33)代入式(32), 合并 C 的相同幂次, 并令每一项系数为零, 得到一组关于 a_0, a_1, λ, μ 的方程组

$$\begin{aligned}
C^0: & -\lambda mn^2(n+m) + an^2(m-n)(n+m)a_0^2 - bmn^2(m-n)a_0^4 \\
& - 2\mu^2 m^2(n-m)(2m-n)(n+m)a_1^2(w^2-1) = 0, \\
C^1: & 2an^2(m-n)(n+m) - 4bmn^2(m-n)a_0^2 \\
& - 2m^2 n(m-n)(n+m)\mu^2(2w^2-1) = 0, \\
C^2: & an^2(m-n)(n+m) - 6bmn^2(m-n)a_0^2 \\
& + 2m^2(2n-m)(n+m)\mu^2(m-n)(w^2-1) - 2m^2 n(m-n)(n+m)\mu^2(2w^2-1) = 0, \\
C^3: & -bmn^2(m-n)a_1^2 + \mu^2 m^2 n(m-n)(n+m)\omega^2 = 0, \\
C^4: & -bmn^2(m-n)a_1^2 - 2m^2(m-n)(2m-n)(n+m)\mu^2 w^2 \\
& + 4\mu^2 m^2 n(m-n)(n+m)w^2 = 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{34}$$

借助 Wu 消元法求解方程组得到

$$\begin{aligned}
a_0 &= 0, \\
a_1 &= \pm \frac{w}{mn} \sqrt{\frac{2amn(m+n)(3n-2m)}{(2w^2-1)b}}, \\
\lambda &= \frac{2a(2m-n)(m-n)(m+n)(2m-3n)w^2(w^2-1)}{bm^2 n^2(2w^2-1)^2} \\
\mu &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{an}{m^2(2w^2-1)}}.
\end{aligned} \tag{35}$$

于是

$$v(x,t) = \pm \frac{w}{mn} \sqrt{\frac{2amn(m+n)(3n-2m)}{(2w^2-1)b}} Cn \left[\sqrt{\frac{an}{m^2(2w^2-1)}} \left(x - \frac{\lambda t^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right), w \right]. \tag{36}$$

特别的, 当 $w \rightarrow 1$ 时

$$v(x,t) = \pm \frac{1}{mn} \sqrt{\frac{2amn(m+n)(3n-2m)}{b}} \text{Sech} \left[\sqrt{\frac{an}{m^2}} \left(x - \frac{\lambda t^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right) \right]. \tag{37}$$

其中 $0 < \alpha \leq 1$, λ 的值由上给出. 因此得到广义 KDV 方程精确解如下:

$$u(x,t) = \left[\pm \frac{w}{mn} \sqrt{\frac{2amn(m+n)(3n-2m)}{(2w^2-1)b}} Cn \left[\sqrt{\frac{an}{m^2(2w^2-1)}} \left(x - \frac{\lambda t^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right), w \right] \right]^{\frac{2}{n}}. \tag{38}$$

$$u(x,t) = \left[\pm \frac{1}{mn} \sqrt{\frac{2amn(m+n)(3n-2m)}{b}} \text{Sech} \left[\sqrt{\frac{an}{m^2}} \left(x - \frac{\lambda t^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right) \right] \right]^{\frac{2}{n}}. \tag{39}$$

4. 结语

将分数阶复变换方法和 Cn 函数展开法相结合, 得到了求解分数阶非线性方程的精确解的一种新方法. 本文求解了广义 KDV 方程, 得到了此方程的新的精确解. 当分数阶导数 $\alpha = 1$ 时, 所得到的精确解就是通常的行波解.

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