

# 具强迫项的变系数 Burgers 方程的特殊孤波结构\*

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**摘要** 利用推广的双曲函数展开法,得到了具强迫项的变系数 Burgers 方程的几组带有任意函数和任意常数的精确解.根据得到的解,分析了各种可能的孤波结构,发现了运动学特征不同于通常扭结孤立波的特殊扭结孤立波.

**关键词** 双曲函数展开法, 变系数 Burgers 方程, 孤立波

## 引言

随着科学技术的发展,人们越来越重视对非线性科学的研究.作为非线性科学的重要组成部分,孤立子理论与应用研究也必然地受到众多学者的关注.孤立子解在光纤通信、流体力学和等离子体物理领域中有着广泛的应用<sup>[1-3]</sup>,因此寻找非线性演化方程的孤立子(波)解具有重要的理论和实际意义.经典的 Burgers 方程是物理学和力学中经常出现的重要的非线性耗散方程.首次由 Burgers 在 1948 年得到,并用来描述河道中湍流现象,另外一维冲击波的传播以及一定条件下声波在具有粘滞性和热传导性介质中的传播等也都可以用经典的 Burgers 方程来描述.关于经典的 Burgers 方程的研究,目前已比较成熟和多样化<sup>[1-6]</sup>.

当前科学与工程技术的许多领域都致力于研究变系数非线性演化方程,本文将研究其中的一种变系数演化方程,即具强迫项的变系数 Burgers 方程

$$u_t + \alpha(t)uu_x + \beta(t)u_{xx} = R(t) \quad (1)$$

其中非线性系数  $\alpha(t)$ , 耗散系数  $\beta(t)$  和强迫项  $R(t)$  都是时间  $t$  的任意函数.当  $R(t) = 0$ , 而  $\alpha(t)$  和  $\beta(t)$  为常数时,方程(1)转化为我们熟悉的经典的 Burgers 方程.我们力求研究此模型的目的,一是变系数能够反映出实际物理问题中介质性质的非均匀性,如密度分层等<sup>[7]</sup>;二是近年来具强迫项的 Burgers 模型广泛出现在各领域的研究中,如湍流问题<sup>[8]</sup>、电荷密度波问题<sup>[9]</sup>、高温超导中的涡流

问题<sup>[10]</sup>以及无序固体的位错与外延生长问题<sup>[11]</sup>等.关于无强迫项的变系数 Burgers 方程已有些文献<sup>[12,13,14]</sup>进行了研究,但关于具强迫项的变系数 Burgers 方程的研究目前还是较少,文<sup>[9]</sup>研究了在流体力学中出现的具强迫项的变系数 Burgers 方程,得到了可能观察到的某些类孤波结构.本文将利用推广的双曲函数展开法<sup>[15,16]</sup>,求解具强迫项的变系数 Burgers 方程,得到该方程的精确解.根据得到的孤立波解,分析该模型的孤波结构.

## 1 具强迫项的变系数 Burgers 方程的精确解

通过平衡方程(1)中的最高阶导数项和最高次非线性项可得  $n = 1$ , 因此按照推广的双曲函数展开法的基本思想<sup>[15,16]</sup>,把方程(1)的解可设为

$$u(x, t) = a_0(t) + a_1(t)f(\xi) + b_1(t)g(\xi) \quad (2)$$

其中

$$\xi(x, t) = k(t)x + c(t) \quad (3)$$

而

$$f(\xi) = \frac{1}{\cosh\xi + r}, g(\xi) = \frac{\sinh\xi}{\cosh\xi + r} \quad (4)$$

另外,  $f(\xi)$  和  $g(\xi)$  满足如下 Riccati 方程组

$$\begin{aligned} f'(\xi) &= -f(\xi)g(\xi), g'(\xi) = 1 - g^2(\xi) - rf(\xi), \\ g^2(\xi) &= 1 - 2rf(\xi) + (r^2 - 1)f^2(\xi) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

这里“'”表示  $\frac{d}{d\xi}$ ,  $r$  为任意实数.将式(2)和(3)代入方程(1),并进行行波约化可得

$$\begin{aligned} a_0'(t) + a_1'(t)f(\xi) + a_1(t)f'(\xi)k'(t) + \\ a_1(t)f'(\xi)c'(t) + b_1'(t)g(\xi) + b_1(t)g'(\xi)k'(t) + \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
& b_1(t)g'(\xi)c'(t) + \alpha(t)a_0(t)a_1(t)f'(\xi)k(t) + \\
& \alpha(t)a_0(t)b_1(t)g'(\xi)k(t) + \\
& \alpha(t)a_1^2(t)f(\xi)f'(\xi)k(t) + \\
& \alpha(t)a_1(t)f(\xi)b_1(t)g'(\xi)k(t) + \\
& \alpha(t)b_1(t)g(\xi)a_1(t)f'(\xi)k(t) + \\
& \alpha(t)b_1^2(t)g(\xi)g'(\xi)k(t) + \\
& \beta(t)a_1(t)f''(\xi)k^2(t) + \beta(t)b_1(t)g''(\xi)k^2(t) = R(t)
\end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

将式(5)代入式(6)计算,可得到关于 $f(\xi)$ 和 $g(\xi)$ 的方程,令 $f(\xi)$ 和 $g(\xi)$ 的系数为零,得到如下关于待定系数的非线性微分方程组

$$a_0'(t) - R(t) = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$b_1'(t) = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\alpha(t)a_1^2(t)k(t) - \alpha(t)b_1^2(t)k(t)r^2 + \\
& \alpha(t)b_1^2(t)k(t) + 2\beta(t)b_1^2(t)k^2(t)r^2 - \\
& 2\beta(t)b_1^2(t)k^2(t) = 0
\end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -2\beta(t)a_1(t)k^2(t) - 2\alpha(t)a_1(t)b_1(t)k(t)r^2 + \\
& 2\alpha(t)a_1(t)b_1(t)k(t) + 2\beta(t)a_1(t)k^2(t)r^2 = 0
\end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$b_1(t)k'(t)r = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& a_1'(t) + b_1(t)c'(t)r + \beta(t)a_1(t)k^2(t) + \\
& \alpha(t)a_0(t)b_1(t)k(t)r - \\
& \alpha(t)a_1(t)b_1(t)k(t) = 0
\end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$a_1(t)k'(t) = 0 \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -a_1(t)c'(t) + \alpha(t)b_1^2(t)k(t)r - \\
& \beta(t)b_1(t)k^2(t)r - \\
& \alpha(t)a_0(t)a_1(t)k(t) = 0
\end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$b_1(t)k'(t) - b_1(t)k'(t)r^2 = 0 \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -b_1(t)c'(t)r^2 - \alpha(t)a_0(t)b_1(t)k(t)r^2 + \\
& \alpha(t)a_0(t)b_1(t)k(t) + 3\alpha(t)a_1(t)b_1(t)k(t)r - \\
& 3\beta(t)a_1(t)k^2(t)r + b_1(t)c'(t) = 0
\end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$k'(t) = 0 \quad (17)$$

借助 Maple 软件求解非线性方程组(7)—(17)可得

情形 1:

$$a_0(t) = \int R(t)dt + A, b_1(t) = B, k(t) = K,$$

$$r = 0, a_1(t) = 0, \beta(t) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\alpha(t)b_1(t)}{k(t)},$$

$$c(t) = -\int \alpha(t)a_0(t)k(t)dt + C \quad (18)$$

情形 2:

$$a_0(t) = \int R(t)dt + A, b_1(t) = B, k(t) = K,$$

$$r = 1, a_1(t) = 0, \beta(t) = \frac{\alpha(t)b_1(t)}{k(t)},$$

$$c(t) = -\int \alpha(t)a_0(t)k(t)dt + C \quad (19)$$

情形 3:

$$a_0(t) = \int R(t)dt + A, b_1(t) = B, k(t) = K,$$

$$r = -1, a_1(t) = 0, \beta(t) = \frac{\alpha(t)b_1(t)}{k(t)},$$

$$c(t) = -\int \alpha(t)a_0(t)k(t)dt + C \quad (20)$$

情形 4:

$$a_0(t) = \int R(t)dt + A, b_1(t) = B, k(t) = K,$$

$$r = r, a_1(t) = \sqrt{-1+r^2}b_1(t), \beta(t) = \frac{\alpha(t)b_1(t)}{k(t)}, c(t) = -\int \alpha(t)a_0(t)k(t)dt + C \quad (21)$$

情形 5:

$$a_0(t) = \int R(t)dt + A, b_1(t) = B, k(t) = K,$$

$$r = r, a_1(t) = -\sqrt{-1+r^2}b_1(t),$$

$$\beta(t) = \frac{\alpha(t)b_1(t)}{k(t)}, c(t) = -\int \alpha(t)a_0(t)k(t)dt + C \quad (22)$$

其中 $A, B, C, K$ 和 $r$ 均为任意常数, $\alpha(t)$ 和 $R(t)$ 为任意时间函数.因此,由式(2),(3),(4)及(18)—(22),可得到方程(1)的如下解

$$\begin{aligned}
u_1(x,t) &= \int R(t)dt + A + \\
& B \frac{\sinh[Kx - \int \alpha(t)(\int R(t)dt + A)Kdt + C]}{\cosh[Kx - \int \alpha(t)(\int R(t)dt + A)Kdt + C]}
\end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u_2(x,t) &= \int R(t)dt + A + \\
& B \frac{\sinh[Kx - \int \alpha(t)(\int R(t)dt + A)Kdt + C]}{\cosh[Kx - \int \alpha(t)(\int R(t)dt + A)Kdt + C] + 1}
\end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$$u_3(x,t) = \int R(t)dt + A +$$

$$B \frac{\sinh[Kx - \int \alpha(t) (\int R(t) dt + A) K dt + C]}{\cosh[Kx - \int \alpha(t) (\int R(t) dt + A) K dt + C] - 1} \quad (25)$$

$$u_4(x, t) = \int R(t) dt + A + \sqrt{r^2 - 1} \times \frac{B}{\cosh[Kx - \int \alpha(t) (\int R(t) dt + A) K dt + C] + r} + \frac{\sinh[Kx - \int \alpha(t) (\int R(t) dt + A) K dt + C]}{\cosh[Kx - \int \alpha(t) (\int R(t) dt + A) K dt + C] + r} \quad (26)$$

$$u_5(x, t) = \int R(t) dt + A - \sqrt{r^2 - 1} \times \frac{B}{\cosh[Kx - \int \alpha(t) (\int R(t) dt + A) K dt + C] + r} + \frac{\sinh[Kx - \int \alpha(t) (\int R(t) dt + A) K dt + C]}{\cosh[Kx - \int \alpha(t) (\int R(t) dt + A) K dt + C] + r} \quad (27)$$

这里  $u_1(x, t)$  等效于文[9]中得到的解, 其他解与文[9]中给出的解不同.

## 2 具强迫项的变系数 Burgers 方程的特殊孤波结构

上面我们利用推广的双曲函数展开法, 得到了具强迫项的变系数 Burgers 方程的几组精确解析解. 这些解都包含一些任意函数和常数, 因此它们可以反映出丰富的孤波结构. 这里只以解 (26) 作为例子来分析该系统的孤波结构. 我们选取各种不同的任意函数和常数, 对解 (26) 表示的可能的孤波结构进行了分析, 得到了各种特殊孤波结构.

图 1 显示了无强迫项作用下, 在非均匀性介质  $\alpha(t) = \frac{5}{6} \cos(t), \beta(t) = 12 \cos(t)$  中可能形成的特殊扭结孤立波. 从图可看出扭结孤立波沿水平方向振荡, 且其速度是变化的. 图 2 显示了无强迫项作用下, 在另一种非均匀性介质  $\alpha(t) = \frac{t}{10}, \beta(t) = t$  中可能形成的特殊扭结孤立波. 从图可看出, 开始时扭结孤立波沿水平方向直线传播, 当传到某一确定位置后又反回来, 且其传播速度上也有变化.

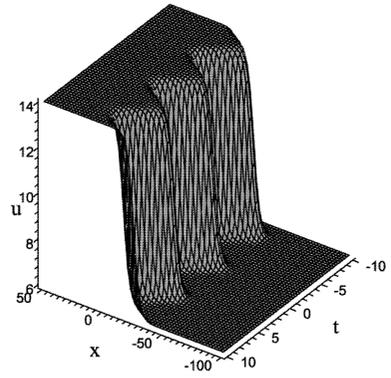


图 1  $A = 10, B = 4, C = 6, r = 2, R(t) = 0, \alpha(t) = \frac{5}{6} \cos(t), \beta(t) = 12 \cos(t)$  时的特殊扭结孤立波

Fig. 1 Special Kink solitary wave, when  $A = 10, B = 4, C = 6,$

$$r = 2, R(t) = 0, \alpha(t) = \frac{5}{6} \cos(t), \beta(t) = 12 \cos(t)$$

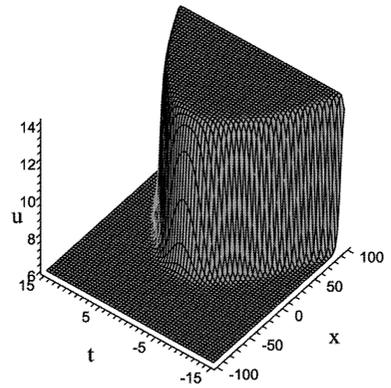


图 2  $A = 10, B = 4, C = 6, r = 2, K = \frac{2}{5}, R(t) = 0, \alpha(t) = \frac{t}{10}, \beta(t) = t$  时的特殊扭结孤立波

Fig. 2 Special Kink solitary wave, when  $A = 10, B = 4, C = 6,$

$$r = 2, K = \frac{2}{5}, R(t) = 0, \alpha(t) = \frac{t}{10}, \beta(t) = t$$

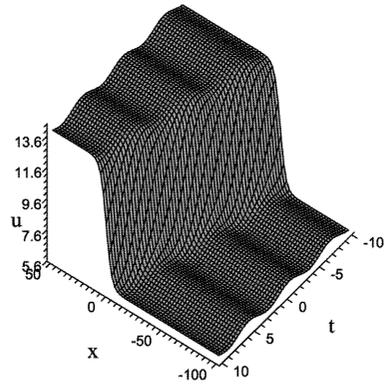


图 3  $A = 10, B = 4, C = 6, r = 2, R(t) = \frac{1}{4} \sin(t + 4), \alpha(t) = \frac{1}{5}, \beta(t) = 2$  时的特殊扭结孤立波

Fig. 3 Special Kink solitary wave, when  $A = 10, B = 4, C = 6,$

$$r = 2, R(t) = \frac{1}{4} \sin(t + 4), \alpha(t) = \frac{1}{5}, \beta(t) = 2$$

图3显示了在强迫项  $R(t) = \frac{1}{4} \sin(t+4)$  作用下,均匀性介质中可能形成的特殊扭结孤立波.从图中可明显的看出,扭结孤立波行进时在垂直方向周期性地波动,并且它的传播速度是不均匀的.图4显示了在另一种强迫项  $R(t) = 5e^{-2t^2}$  作用下,均匀性介质中可能形成的特殊扭结孤立波.可观察到扭结孤立波开始时沿水平方向平稳传播,当它传播到某一位置后在垂直方向有个跳跃,之后又平稳传播.这时扭结孤立波的传播速度也有变化.

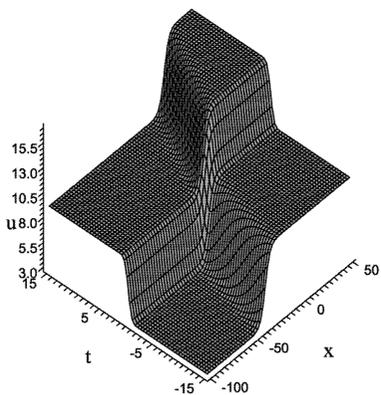


图4  $A=10, B=4, C=6, r=2, R(t)=5e^{-2t^2}, \alpha(t)=\frac{1}{5}, \beta(t)=2$  时的特殊扭结孤立波

Fig.4 Special Kink solitary wave, when  $A=10, B=4, C=6, r=2,$

$$R(t)=5e^{-2t^2}, \alpha(t)=\frac{1}{5}, \beta(t)=2$$

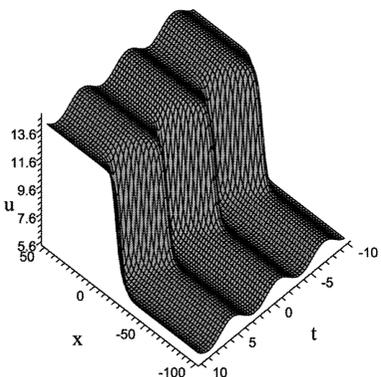


图5  $A=10, B=4, C=6, r=2, R(t)=\frac{1}{2} \sin(t+4), \alpha(t)=\frac{5}{6} \cos(t), \beta(t)=12 \cos(t)$  时的特殊扭结孤立波

Fig.5 Special Kink solitary wave, when  $A=10, B=4, C=6,$

$$r=2, R(t)=\frac{1}{2} \sin(t+4), \alpha(t)=\frac{5}{6} \cos(t), \beta(t)=12 \cos(t)$$

图5显示了在强迫项  $R(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sin(t+4)$  作用下,非均匀性介质  $\alpha(t) = \frac{5}{6} \cos(t), \beta(t) = 12 \cos(t)$  中可能形成的特殊扭结孤立波.此时扭结孤立

波表现出的特征是图1和图3所示的并合特征.图6显示了在强迫项  $R(t) = 5e^{-2t^2}$  作用下,非均匀性介质  $\alpha(t) = \frac{1}{5}t, \beta(t) = 2t$  中可能形成的特殊扭结孤立波.此时扭结孤立波表现出的特征是图2和图4所示的并合特征.

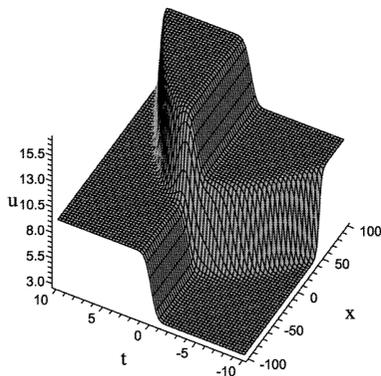


图6  $A=10, B=4, C=6, r=2, R(t)=5e^{-2t^2}, \alpha(t)=\frac{1}{5}t, \beta(t)=2t$  时的特殊扭结孤立波

Fig.6 Special Kink solitary wave, when  $A=10, B=4, C=6, r=2, R(t)=5e^{-2t^2}, \alpha(t)=\frac{1}{5}t, \beta(t)=2t$

### 3 结语

本文利用推广的双曲函数展开法并借助符号运算系统 Maple 得到了具强迫项的变系数 Burgers 方程的几组精确孤立波解.根据得到的解,分析该系统中出现的各种可能的孤波结构,得到了一些运动学特征不同于通常扭结孤立波的特殊扭结孤立波.本文结果将对进一步认识和理解具强迫项的变系数 Burgers 方程所描述的物理现象提供了新的线索和有力的帮助,对孤立波的控制与利用提供了可靠的理论依据.

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## SPECIAL SOLITARY WAVE STRUCTURES OF A VARIABLE-COEFFICIENT FORCED BURGERS EQUATION \*

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**Abstract** In this paper, we obtained several sets of exact solutions with arbitrary functions and constants of a variable-coefficient forced Burgers equation, using the extended hyperbolic function method. According to the obtained solution, we analyzed various possible solitary wave structures, and found some special kink solitary waves which are different from ordinary kink solitary waves in Kinematic characteristics.

**Key words** hyperbolic function method, variable-coefficient Burgers equation, solitary wave