

# 五阶耦合扩展 mKdV 方程的 $N$ 阶孤子解<sup>\*</sup>

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**摘要** 基于二分量五阶耦合扩展修正的 Korteweg-de Vries(mKdV)方程,借助广义 Darboux 变换和 Taylor 展式,得到方程  $N$  阶孤子解的迭代表达式. 对谱参数的实部和虚部分类讨论,取合适的自由参数,通过数值模拟展示孤子间的相互作用图,进一步分析不同参数对孤子间弹性及非弹性碰撞的影响. 所得结果对高阶孤子的研究具有一定的理论意义.

**关键词** 广义 Darboux 变换, Lax 对, mKdV 方程, 孤子解

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## $N$ th order Soliton Solutions of the Fifth-order Coupled Extended mKdV Equation<sup>\*</sup>

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**Abstract** Korteweg-de Vries (mKdV) equation modified by two-component five-order coupled extension is proposed. By means of generalized Darboux transformation and Taylor's expansion, the iterative expression of soliton solution of the order of the equation is obtained. After the real and imaginary sectors of the spectrum parameters are discussed, the free parameters are given to appropriate values. The interaction graphs between solitons are drawn by numerical simulation, and the effects of different parameters on the elastic and inelastic collisions between solitons are further analyzed. The obtained results have a certain theoretical significance for the study of higher-order solitons.

**Key words** generalized Darboux transform, Lax pair, mKdV equation, soliton solution

### 引言

孤子也叫做孤立波,在自然界中表现为某种非线性波动现象. 数学上,孤子可以被看作非线性发展方程的一类能量有限的稳定行波解<sup>[1]</sup>. 近些年

来,孤子理论在光纤系统<sup>[2]</sup>、玻色爱因斯坦凝聚态<sup>[3]</sup>、等离子体<sup>[4]</sup>、流体力学<sup>[5]</sup>、海洋学<sup>[6]</sup>等多个领域中被广泛地应用. 常被用来求孤子解的方法有 Darboux 变换法<sup>[7]</sup>, Riemann-Hilbert 法<sup>[8]</sup>, Darboux-dressing 法<sup>[9,10]</sup>, Hirota 双线性法<sup>[11]</sup>等. 广义

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Darboux 变换方法<sup>[12]</sup>是构造可积系统孤子解的有力工具之一,是经典 Darboux 变换法的推广,常用于可积方程初边界值问题的渐近性分析.

由于自然现象的复杂性和多样性,单分量方程

$$\begin{aligned} q_{1t} - q_{1xxxxx} - q_1^2(30q_1^* q_{1x} + 20q_1^* q_2^* q_{2x}) - q_1[40|q_2|^2 q_1^* q_{1x} + 10(q_{1x} q_{1xx}^* + q_{1x}^* q_{1xx} + q_1^* q_{1xxx}) + \\ 20|q_2|^2 q_2^* q_{2x} + 5(q_2^* q_{2xxx} + q_{2x} q_{2xx}^* + q_{2x}^* q_{2xx})] - q_{1x}[10(q_{1x} q_{1x}^* + |q_2|^4 + q_2^* q_{2xx} + q_{2x} q_{2x}^*) + \\ 20q_1^* q_{1xx} + 5q_2 q_{2xx}^*] - 5(|q_2|^2 q_{1xx} + q_2 q_{2x}^* q_{1xx}) - 10q_2^* q_{1xx} q_{2x} = 0, \\ q_{2t} - q_{2xxxxx} - q_2^2(30q_2^* q_{2x} + 20q_1^* q_2^* q_{1x}) - q_1[40|q_1|^2 q_2^* q_{2x} + 10(q_{2x} q_{2xx}^* + q_{2x}^* q_{2xx} + q_2^* q_{2xxx}) + \\ 20|q_1|^2 q_1^* q_{1x} + 5 + 5(q_1^* q_{1xxx} + q_{1x} q_{1xx}^* + q_{1x}^* q_{1xx})] - q_{2x}[10(q_{2x} q_{2x}^* + |q_1|^4 + q_1^* q_{1xx} + q_{1x} q_{1x}^*) + \\ 20q_2^* q_{2xx} + 5q_1 q_{1xx}^*] - 5(|q_1|^2 q_{2xx} + q_1 q_{1x}^* q_{2xx}) - 10q_1^* q_{2xx} q_{1x} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中  $q_1(x, t), q_2(x, t)$  是两个具有交互作用的波束包络函数,  $*$  为共轭,  $x$  为演化距离,  $t$  为演化时间.

对于方程(1), Sherriffe 等人<sup>[14]</sup>研究了 mKdV 方程行波解的解析方法; 姜雨等人<sup>[15]</sup>借助广义 Darboux 变换法求得 mKdV 方程的局域波解; 吴凡等人<sup>[13]</sup>通过 Riemann-Hilbert 方法, 得到 N 阶孤子解并数值模拟出二阶孤子演化图. 目前, 关于方程(1)的高阶孤子解研究较少, 本文将利用广义 Darboux 变换法研究方程(1)的孤子解, 讨论二阶及三阶孤子零振幅背景下的动力学行为.

## 1 广义 Darboux 变换

方程(1)具有如下形式的 Lax 对

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_x = U\Phi, U = \frac{1}{2}i\lambda J + iJP, \\ \Phi_t = V\Phi, V = \sum_{j=0}^5 \lambda^j V_j. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & u_1 & u_2 \\ -u_1^* & 0 & 0 \\ -u_2^* & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$V_5 = \frac{i}{2}J, V_4 = iJP, V_3 = P_x + iJP^2,$$

$$V_2 = P_x P - PP_x + iJ(2P_3 - P_{xx}),$$

$$V_1 = -P_{xxx} + 3(P_x P^2 + P^2 P_x) + iJ(3P^4 - PP_{xx} - P_{xx}P + P_x^2),$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_0 = [PP_{xxx} - P_{xxx}P + P_{xx}P_x - P_x P_{xx} + \\ 4(P_x P^3 - P^3 P_x) + 2(P^2 P_x P - PP_x P^2)] + \\ iJ[P_{xxx} - 4(P_{xx}P^2 + P^2 P_{xx}) - 2(P^2 P + \\ PP_x^2 + PP_x P) + 6(P^5 - P_x PP_x)]. \end{aligned}$$

$\Phi = [\varphi(x, t), \varphi(x, t), \chi(x, t)]^T$  为方程(1)的本征波函数,  $\lambda$  为光谱参量,  $T$  为向量转置,  $*$  为共轭.

已不能很好的描述粒子运动, 推广的高阶多分量非线性薛定谔方程可以更有效地解释介质及其边界的非均匀性. 本文研究二分量五阶耦合扩展 mKdV 方程<sup>[13]</sup>

设  $q_1[0] = q_2[0] = 0$  是方程(1)的种子解, 代入 Lax 对方程(2)中, 得出与  $\lambda = \lambda_1$  和  $\lambda = \lambda_3$  对应的解:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_a[0] = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1[0] \\ \varphi_1[0] \\ \chi_1[0] \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} e^{\frac{i\lambda}{2}(x + \lambda^4 t)} \\ h_{21} e^{-\frac{i\lambda}{2}(x + \lambda^4 t)} \\ h_{31} e^{-\frac{i\lambda}{2}(x + \lambda^4 t)} \end{pmatrix}, \\ \Phi_b[0] = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_2[0] \\ \varphi_2[0] \\ \chi_2[0] \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h_{12} e^{\frac{i\lambda}{2}(x + \lambda^4 t)} \\ h_{22} e^{-\frac{i\lambda}{2}(x + \lambda^4 t)} \\ h_{32} e^{-\frac{i\lambda}{2}(x + \lambda^4 t)} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

其中  $h_{j1}, h_{j2} (j=1, 2, 3)$  是任意复参数.

基于以上分析, 方程(1)一阶 Darboux 变换如下

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi[1] = T[1]\Phi, T[1] = \lambda I_3 - H\Lambda_1 H^{-1} \\ q_1[1] = q_1[0] + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_1^*) \cdot \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\varphi_1 \varphi_1^*}{| \varphi_1 |^2 + | \varphi_1 |^2 + | \chi_1 |^2} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_2[1] = q_2[0] + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_1^*) \cdot \\ \frac{\varphi_1 \chi_1^*}{| \varphi_1 |^2 + | \varphi_1 |^2 + | \chi_1 |^2} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

其中

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 & \varphi_1^* & \chi_1^* \\ \varphi_1 & -\varphi_1^* & 0 \\ \chi_1 & 0 & \varphi_1^* \end{pmatrix}, \Lambda_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_1^* & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_1^* \end{pmatrix}.$$

根据上述经典 Darboux 变换, 构造该方程广义 Darboux 变换获取方程(1)的精确解. 设  $\Phi_1 = \Phi_1|_{\lambda_1+\eta}$  是方程(2)相对于谱参量  $\lambda = \lambda_1 + \eta$  的一个特解,  $\eta$  为扰动的小参量,  $\eta=0$  处,  $\Phi_1$  泰勒展开, 则

$$\Phi_1 = \Phi_1^{[0]} + \Phi_1^{[1]}\eta + \Phi_1^{[2]}\eta^2 + \cdots + \Phi_1^{[l]}\eta^l + \cdots \quad (7)$$

其中

$$\Phi_1^{[l]} = (\varphi_1^{[l]}, \varphi_1^{[l]}, \chi_1^{[l]}),$$

$$\Phi_1^{[l]} = \frac{1}{l!} \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial \eta^l} \Big|_{\eta=0} (l=0, 1, 2, \dots, N).$$

方程(1)的  $N-1$  阶广义 Darboux 变换定义如下 ( $N=2, 3$ ):

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1[N-1] &= \Phi_1^{[0]} + \left[ \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} T_1^{[l]} \right] \Phi_1^{[1]} + \\ &\left( \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \sum_{k=1}^{l-1} T_1[l] T_1[k] \right) \Phi_1^{[2]} + \dots + \\ &(T_1[N-1] T[N-2] \dots T_1[1]) \Phi_1^{[N-1]}, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$\Phi_1[N] = T[N] T[N-1] \dots \Phi_1, \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_1[N] &= q_1[N-1] + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_1^*) \cdot \\ &\frac{\varphi_1[N-1] \varphi_1^*[N-1]}{|\varphi_1[N-1]|^2 + |\varphi_1[N-1]|^2 + |\chi_1[N-1]|^2} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_2[N] &= q_2[N-1] + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_1^*) \cdot \\ &\frac{\varphi_1[N-1] \chi_1^*[N-1]}{|\varphi_1[N-1]|^2 + |\varphi_1[N-1]|^2 + |\chi_1[N-1]|^2} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

其中,

$$T[1] = I, T[l] = \lambda I - H[l-1] \Lambda_l H[l-1]^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1[N-1] &= (\varphi_1[N-1], \varphi_1[N-1], \\ &\chi_1[N-1]) T^{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1[N] &= (\varphi_1[N], \varphi_1[N], \chi_1[N]) T^{-1}, \\ H[l-1] &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1[l-1] & \varphi_1^*[l-1] & \chi_1^*[l-1] \\ \varphi_1[l-1] & -\varphi_1^*[l-1] & 0 \\ \chi_1[l-1] & 0 & -\varphi_1^*[l-1] \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\Lambda[l] = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_1^* & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_1^* \end{pmatrix}, 1 \leq l \leq N.$$

此时可得方程(2)的二阶及三阶孤子的解表达式为  $q_1[N]$  和  $q_2[N]$  ( $N=2, 3$ ).

## 2 二阶和三阶孤子的动力学特性

方程(3)中取适合的参数,作出二阶及三阶孤子相互作用图,研究其传播特性.

当  $N=2$  时,分析二阶孤子的动力学特性. 对比谱参数  $\lambda_1$  和  $\lambda_3$  的  $\text{Re}$  和  $\text{Im}$ ,分以下两类情况:

(1)  $\text{Re}(\lambda_1) = \text{Re}(\lambda_3), \text{Im}(\lambda_1) \neq \text{Im}(\lambda_3)$  时,分量  $q_1[2], q_2[2]$  中的二阶孤子相互作用,发生弹性碰撞,在碰撞瞬间振幅发生波动,最大增加到 1.4. 碰撞后两个孤子相位与碰撞前相一致,如图 1 所示.

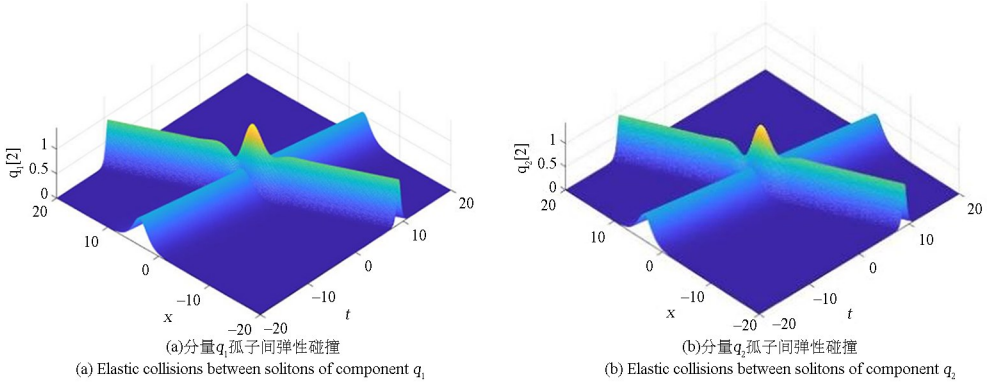


图 1  $h_{11} = i, h_{21} = i, h_{31} = i, h_{12} = i, h_{22} = i, h_{32} = i; \lambda_1 = 0.2 + 0.8i, \lambda_3 = 0.2 + 1.3i$  时,二阶孤子间的相互作用演化图  
Fig. 1 Second-order solitons at  $h_{11} = i, h_{21} = i, h_{31} = i, h_{12} = i, h_{22} = i, h_{32} = i; \lambda_1 = 0.2 + 0.8i, \lambda_3 = 0.2 + 1.3i$

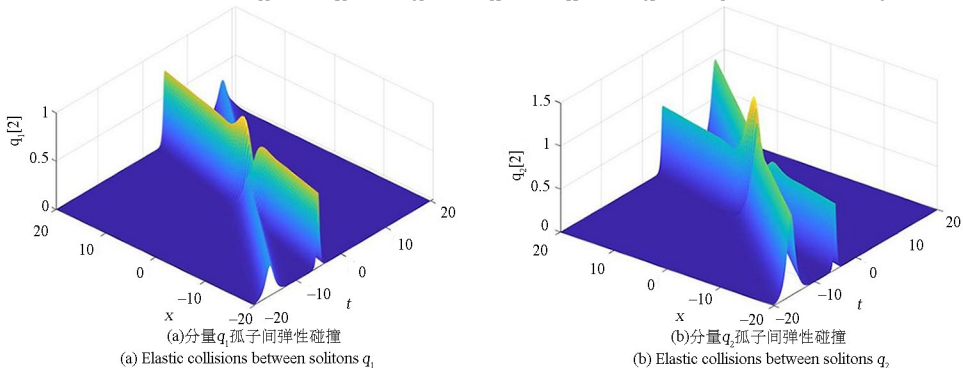


图 2  $h_{11} = i, h_{21} = i, h_{31} = 3i, h_{12} = i, h_{22} = i, h_{32} = i; \lambda_1 = 0.5 - i, \lambda_3 = -1 - i$  时,二阶孤子间的相互作用演化图  
Fig. 2 Second-order solitons at  $h_{11} = i, h_{21} = i, h_{31} = 3i, h_{12} = i, h_{22} = i, h_{32} = i; \lambda_1 = 0.5 - i, \lambda_3 = -1 - i$

(2)  $\text{Re}(\lambda_1) \neq \text{Re}(\lambda_3), \text{Im}(\lambda_1) = \text{Im}(\lambda_3)$  时, 分量  $q_1[2], q_2[2]$  中的二阶孤子发生两个孤子间弹性的碰撞行为, 碰撞后两孤子传播方向和所具有的能量未变.  $q_1[2]$  和  $q_2[2]$  中的二阶孤子动力学特性表现不一致,  $q_2[2]$  中的孤子振幅比  $q_1[2]$  中的孤子振幅高, 如图 2 所示.

当  $N=3$  时, 分析三阶孤子的动力学特性. 比较谱参数  $\lambda_1$  和  $\lambda_3$  的  $\text{Re}$  和  $\text{Im}$ , 分以下两类情况:

(1)  $\text{Re}(\lambda_1) \neq \text{Re}(\lambda_3), \text{Im}(\lambda_1) \neq \text{Im}(\lambda_3)$  时, 分量  $q_1[3], q_2[3]$  中的三阶孤子表现为三个孤子之间的弹性碰撞, 碰撞后三个孤子的振幅和传播方

向未发生改变, 如图 3 (a) 和图 3 (b) 所示; 若其他参数不变, 调换谱参数  $\lambda_1$  和  $\lambda_3$  的值, 分量  $q_1[3], q_2[3]$  中的三阶孤子相对于调换谱参数值之前, 传播轨迹发生改变, 振幅增大, 分量  $q_1[3]$  和  $q_2[3]$  具有相同的动力学行为, 此处仅展示分量  $q_1[3]$  孤子间的弹性碰撞传播图, 如图 3 (c) 所示.

(2)  $\text{Re}(\lambda_1) \neq \text{Im}(\lambda_1), \text{Re}(\lambda_3) \neq \text{Im}(\lambda_3)$  时, 分量  $q_1[3], q_2[3]$  中的三阶孤子发生三个孤子间的非弹性碰撞, 发生碰撞后其中两个孤子能量发生变化, 振幅降低, 如图 4 所示.

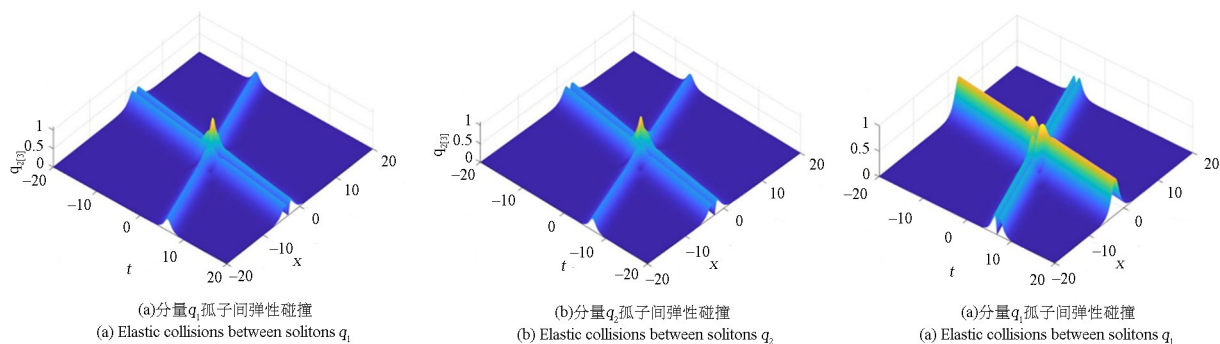


图 3  $h_{11} = i, h_{21} = i, h_{31} = i, h_{12} = i, h_{22} = i, h_{32} = i; \lambda_1 = -1 - 0.45i, \lambda_3 = 0.3 + i$  时, 三阶孤子间的相互作用演化图  
Fig. 3 Third-order solitons at  $h_{11} = i, h_{21} = i, h_{31} = i, h_{12} = i, h_{22} = i, h_{32} = i; \lambda_1 = -1 - 0.45i, \lambda_3 = 0.3 + i$

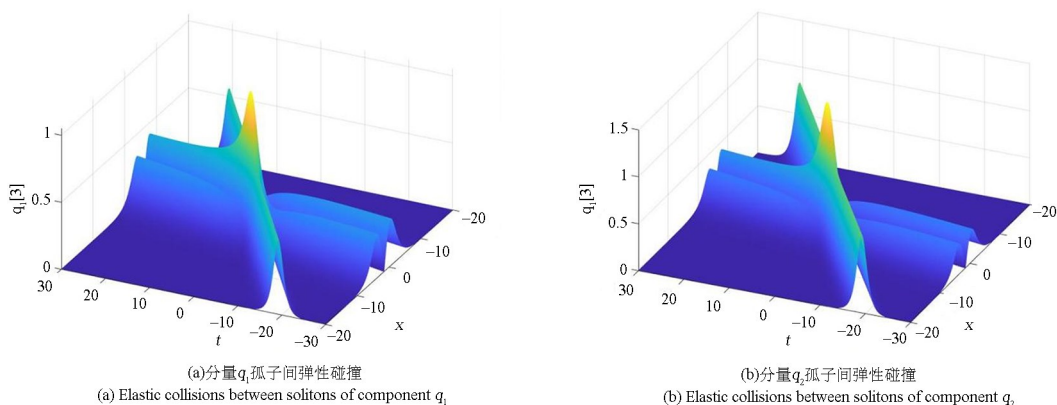


图 4  $h_{11} = 2.5i, h_{21} = 3i, h_{31} = -2 + 4i, h_{12} = 1, h_{22} = 1, h_{32} = 1; \lambda_1 = i, \lambda_3 = 0.6i$  时, 三阶孤子间的相互作用演化图  
Fig. 4 Third-order solitons at  $h_{11} = 2.5i, h_{21} = 3i, h_{31} = -2 + 4i, h_{12} = 1, h_{22} = 1, h_{32} = 1; \lambda_1 = i, \lambda_3 = 0.6i$

### 3 小结

本文从二分量五阶 mKdV 方程中的零种子解出发, 根据广义 Darboux 变换及 Lax 对方程, 求出方程孤子解的  $N$  阶迭代表达式. 对谱参数的实部和虚部进行分类, 选取方程解表达式中合适的自由参数值, 绘制出二阶及三阶孤子间的相互作用演化图, 并分析孤子的动力学行为, 包含弹性碰撞与非弹性碰撞. 所得结果为解释数学物理领域中出现的孤子现象具有一定的参考意义.

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