

长短波相互作用方程组的无穷序列新解*

阿如娜[†] 套格图桑

(内蒙古师范大学数学科学学院, 呼和浩特 010022)

摘要 本文对长短波相互作用方程组作行波变换后转化成第一种椭圆方程, 利用第一种椭圆方程的解和 Bäcklund 变换, 构造了长短波相互作用方程组的无穷序列新解. 这里包括了椭圆函数解、双曲函数解、指数函数解和有理函数解.

关键词 第一种椭圆方程, 无穷序列新解, Bäcklund 变换

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引言

在文献[1]中, Ahmer Bekir 等人通过 $\frac{G'(\xi)}{G(\xi)}$ 展开法得到了长短波交互系统的三种不同形式的解. 长短波交互系统可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} i\psi_t(x,t) + \psi_{xx}(x,t) - \psi(x,t)v(x,t) &= 0, \\ v_t(x,t) + v_x(x,t) + (|\psi(x,t)|^2)_x &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

这里 $\psi(x,t)$ 便是长波的振幅, $v(x,t)$ 表示短波包络.

一直以来, 有许多关于长短波相互作用方程组的研究. 如, 文献[2]中利用 F-展开法获得了方程(1)的由 Jacobi 椭圆函数表示的周期波解; 文献[3]中推广了 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法^[4]得到了长短波相互作用方程的准确包络周期解; 文献[5]中利用多项式完全判别系统方法^[6-12]得到了方程(1)的所有单行波解的分类, 这些解包括三角函数、双曲函数和椭圆函数解.

文献[5]获得了长短波交互系统的由三角函数、双曲函数和椭圆函数组成的有限多个解. 本文通过行波变换, 将方程(1)转换成了第一种椭圆方程, 进而利用第一种椭圆方程的解和 Bäcklund 变换构造了方程(1)的无穷序列新解.

1 第一种椭圆方程的解和 Bäcklund 变换

1.1 第一种椭圆方程(2)的解

$$[z'(\xi)]^2 = \left[\frac{dz(\xi)}{d\xi}\right]^2 = A + Bz^2(\xi) + Cz^4(\xi), \quad (2)$$

文献[13]给出第一种椭圆方程(2)的下列解.

情况 1. 当 $A = 1, B = -1 - k^2, C = k^2$ 时, (3)

~(4)式是第一种椭圆方程(2)的解:

$$z(\xi) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k) & K(k) \leq \xi \leq 5K(k), \\ 1, & \text{其他}, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$z(\xi) = \begin{cases} 1, & \xi \leq K(k), \\ \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k), & K(k) \leq \xi \leq 3K(k), \\ -1, & 3K(k) \leq \xi, \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

情况 2. 当 $A = 1 - k^2, B = 2k^2 - 1, C = -k^2$ 时, 得到第一种椭圆方程(2)的如下解:

$$z(\xi) = \begin{cases} 1, & \xi \leq 0, \\ \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k), & 0 \leq \xi \leq 2K(k), \\ -1, & \xi \geq 2K(k), \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

情况 3. 当 $A = -1 + k^2, B = 2 - k^2, C = -1$ 时, 获得了第一种椭圆方程(2)的下列解:

$$z(\xi) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1 - k^2}, & \xi \leq K(k), \\ \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k), & K(k) \leq \xi \leq 2K(k), \\ 1, & \xi \geq 2K(k), \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

其中式(3)~(6)中 $K(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} d\varphi =$

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[†] 通讯作者 E-mail: 369708905@qq.com

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-k^2x^2)}} dx, 0 \leq k \leq 1.$$

情况 4. 当 $A=0$ 时, 获得了第一种椭圆方程(2)的如下形式的解:

$$z(\xi) = \begin{cases} \left[\frac{-B}{C} \sec^2 \left[(-B)^{\frac{1}{2}} \xi \right] \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} & (B < 0, C > 0), \\ 0, & \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

$$z(\xi) = \begin{cases} \left[\frac{-B}{C} \csc^2 \left[(-B)^{\frac{1}{2}} \xi \right] \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} & (B < 0, C > 0), \\ \pm \sqrt{\frac{-B}{C}} & (B < 0, C > 0), \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$z(\xi) = \begin{cases} \left[\frac{B}{C} \operatorname{csch}^2 \left[B^{\frac{1}{2}} \xi \right] \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} & (B > 0, C > 0), \\ 0, & \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

情况 5. 当 $B^2 - 4AC = 0$ 时, 得到第一种椭圆方程(2)的如下解:

$$z(\xi) = \frac{\sqrt{B}}{\sqrt{2C}} \tan\left(\frac{\sqrt{B}}{\sqrt{2}} |\xi|\right) \quad (B > 0, C > 0), \quad (10)$$

$$z(\xi) = \frac{\sqrt{-B} [1 + \exp(\sqrt{-2B} |\xi|)]}{\sqrt{2C} [1 - \exp(\sqrt{-2B} |\xi|)]} \quad (B < 0, C > 0), \quad (11)$$

情况 6. 当 $A = B = 0$ 时, (12) 式是第一种椭圆方程(2)的解:

$$z(\xi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{C} |\xi|} \quad (C > 0), \quad (12)$$

1.2 第一种椭圆方程的 Bäcklund 变换

若 $z_{n-1}(\xi)$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$) 是第一种椭圆方程(2)的解, 则下列 $z_n(\xi)$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$) 也是第一种椭圆方程(2)的解.

$$z_n^2(\xi) = \mp \frac{2A + (B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}) z_{n-1}^2(\xi)}{\pm B + \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC} \pm 2C z_{n-1}^2(\xi)}, \quad (13)$$

$$z_n(\xi) = \frac{iB[S + Lz_{n-1}^2(\xi)]}{B\sqrt{SL} \mp iB\sqrt{\frac{(-2SC + BL)^2}{B^2} z_{n-1}^2(\xi) - 2C\sqrt{SL} z_{n-1}^2(\xi)}}. \quad (B^2 - 4AC = 0), \quad (14)$$

$$z_n(\xi) = \frac{l[-\sqrt{C} z_{n-1}^2(\xi) + z'_{n-1}(\xi)]}{g + z_{n-1}(\xi)[f + rz_{n-1}(\xi)] + mz'_{n-1}(\xi)},$$

$$(A = B = 0). \quad (15)$$

其中 $SL < 0, l, m, g, f, r$ 是任意常数, A, B 和 C 是方程(2)的系数.

2 方程(1)的无穷序列新解

对方程(1)作行波变换

$$\psi(x, t) = u(\xi) e^{i\eta}, \quad v(x, t) = v(\xi), \quad (16)$$

$$\xi = x - ct, \quad \eta = px + qt,$$

后, 得到如下方程

$$c = 2p, \quad (17)$$

$$v(\xi) = \frac{1}{2p-1} u^2(\xi) + h, \quad (18)$$

$$u''(\xi) - u(\xi)v(\xi) - (p+q^2)u(\xi) = 0, \quad (19)$$

这里 p, q 和 c 是待定常数, h 是积分常数.

将式(18)代入式(19), 化简后用 $u'(\xi)$ 乘以方程的两边, 并对 ξ 积分一次后得到下列方程

$$(u'(\xi))^2 = a + bu^2(\xi) + du^4(\xi), \quad (20)$$

这里 $d = \frac{1}{4p-2}, b = h + p^2 + q, a = 2h, p, q$ 和 h 是任意常数.

观察方程(20)后得知, 方程(20)是第一种椭圆方程. 由上面提到的第一种椭圆方程(2)的解和 Bäcklund 变换可得到方程(20)的无穷序列新解.

情况 1. 长短波相互作用方程组(1)的椭圆函数型无穷序列解

通过下列迭代公式可得到长短波相互作用方程组(1)的椭圆函数型无穷序列解.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \psi(x, t) = u_n(\xi) e^{i\eta}, \quad v(x, t) = v(\xi), \\ \xi = x - ct, \quad \eta = px + qt, \quad c = 2p, \\ u_0(\xi) = \begin{cases} 1, & \xi \leq K(k), \\ \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k), & K(k) \leq \xi \leq 3K(k), \\ -1, & 3K(k) \leq \xi, \end{cases} \\ d = \frac{1}{4p-2} = k^2, \quad b = -1 - k^2 = h + p^2 + q, \quad a = 1 = 2h, \\ u_n^2(\xi) = \mp \frac{2a + (b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ad}) u_{n-1}^2(\xi)}{\pm b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ad} \pm 2d u_{n-1}^2(\xi)}, \\ (n = 1, 2, \dots). \end{array} \right. \quad (21)$$

情况 2. 长短波相互作用方程组(1)的双曲函数型无穷序列解

利用以下公式, 可构造长短波相互作用方程组(1)的双曲函数型无穷序列解.

$$\begin{cases} \psi(x,t) = u_n(\xi)e^{i\eta}, v(x,t) = v(\xi), \\ \xi = x - ct, \eta = px + qt, c = 2p, \\ u_0(\xi) = \begin{cases} \left[\frac{b}{d} \operatorname{csch}^2 [b^{\frac{1}{2}} \xi] \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} & (b > 0, d > 0), \\ 0, & \end{cases} \\ d = \frac{1}{4p-2}, b = h + p^2 + q, a = 2h = 0, \\ u_n^2(\xi) = \mp \frac{2a + (b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ad})u_{n-1}^2(\xi)}{\pm b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ad} \pm 2du_{n-1}^2(\xi)}, \\ (n = 1, 2, \dots). \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

情况3. 长短波相互作用方程组(1)的指数函数型无穷序列解

由式(11), (14), (16)和(17), 可得到长短波相互作用方程组(1)的指数函数型无穷序列解.

$$\begin{cases} \psi(x,t) = u_n(\xi)e^{i\eta}, v(x,t) = v(\xi), \\ \xi = x - ct, \eta = px + qt, c = 2p, \\ u_0(\xi) = \frac{\sqrt{-b} [1 + \exp(\sqrt{-2b} |\xi|)]}{\sqrt{2d} [1 - \exp(\sqrt{-2b} |\xi|)]} \quad (b < 0, d > 0), \\ b^2 - 4ad = 0, d = \frac{1}{4p-2}, b = h + p^2 + q, a = 2h, \\ u_n(\xi) = \frac{ib[S + Lz_{n-1}^2(\xi)]}{b\sqrt{SL} \mp ib\sqrt{\frac{(-2SC + bL)^2}{b^2} z_{n-1}(\xi) - 2d\sqrt{SL} z_{n-1}^2(\xi)}}, \\ (n = 1, 2, \dots). \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

情况4. 长短波相互作用方程组(1)的有理函数型无穷序列解

通过下列叠加公式, 可获得长短波相互作用方程组(1)的有理函数型无穷序列解.

$$\begin{cases} \psi(x,t) = u_n(\xi)e^{i\eta}, v(x,t) = v(\xi), \\ \xi = x - ct, \eta = px + qt, c = 2p, \\ u_0(\xi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{d}|\xi|} \quad (d > 0), \\ d = \frac{1}{4p-2}, b = h + p^2 + q = 0, a = 2h = 0, \\ u_n(\xi) = \frac{l[-\sqrt{d}u_{n-1}^2(\xi) + u'_{n-1}(\xi)]}{g + u_{n-1}(\xi)[f + ru_{n-1}(\xi)] + mu'_{n-1}(\xi)}, \\ (n = 1, 2, \dots). \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

这里式(21) ~ (24)中 $K(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} d\varphi =$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-k^2x^2)}} dx, 0 \leq k \leq 1.$$

$SL < 0, l, m, g, f, r, p, q, h, c$ 是任意常数, a, b 和 d 是方程(20)的系数.

3 结论

文献[5]得到了长短波相互作用方程组(1)的三角函数、双曲函数和椭圆函数解, 也包含了文献[1]中获得的解. 本文利用行波变换将长短波相互作用方程组(1)转化成了第一种椭圆方程, 进而利用第一种椭圆方程的解和 Bäcklund 变换构造了长短波相互作用方程组(1)的椭圆函数型、双曲函数型、指数函数型和有理函数型的无穷序列新解.

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NEW INFINITE SEQUENCE SOLUTIONS OF LONG-SHORT-WAVE INTERACTION EQUATIONS*

Aruna[†] Taogetusang

(College of Mathematical Science, Inner Mongolia Normal University, Huhhot 010022, China)

Abstract The paper firstly obtained the first kind of elliptic equation for the long-short-wave interaction equations through travelling wave transformation. Based on the solutions and Bäcklund transformation of the first kind of elliptic equation, the new infinite sequence solutions of the long-short-wave interaction equations were constructed, including the Jacobi elliptic function, hyperbolic function, exponential function and rational function.

Key words the first kind of elliptic equation, new infinite sequence solutions, Bäcklund transformation

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[†] Corresponding author E-mail: 369708905@qq.com