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广义三阶非线性薛定谔方程的行波解

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摘要: 利用改进的双曲正切函数展开法研究了广义三阶非线性薛定谔方程的行波解, 得到了其双曲函数解、有理函数解和三角函数解的精确表达式, 其中两组双曲函数解的精确表达式是新解. 利用 Maple 软件给出了解在具体参数值下的 3D 图和 2D 图, 并通过分析解的性态得出了相应解的类型.

关键词: 广义三阶非线性薛定谔方程; 双曲正切函数展开法; 行波解

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Traveling wave solutions of generalized third-order nonlinear Schrödinger equations

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Abstract: In this paper, the traveling wave solutions of the generalized third-order nonlinear Schrödinger equation are studied by using the hyperbolic tanh-function expansion method, and the exact expressions of hyperbolic, rational and trigonometric function solutions are obtained. The exact expressions of the solutions of two sets of hyperbolic functions are new solutions. The 3D and 2D graphs under specific parameter values are given by Maple software, and the types of corresponding solutions are obtained by analyzing the properties of the solutions.

Keywords: generalized third-order nonlinear Schrödinger equation; hyperbolic tanh-function expansion method; traveling wave solutions

0 引言

非线性薛定谔方程(NLSE)在物理学、生物学等领域具有重要作用^[1-2]. 为了构造 NLSE 的各种形式的行波解, 学者们提出了许多有效的方法, 如 F-展开法^[3]、雅可比椭圆函数法^[4]、扩展的辅助方程法^[5]、G'/G 展开法^[6]、Riccati 展开法^[7]、正弦余弦法^[8]等. 本文将利用双曲正切函数展开法研究如下广义三阶非线性薛定谔方程^[9]

$$i(q_t + q_{xxx}) + |q|^2(\delta_1 q + i\delta_2 q_x) + i\delta_3(|q|^2)_x q = 0 \quad (1)$$

的精确行波解, 其中 i 是虚数单位($i = \sqrt{-1}$), $\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3$ 是实参数, 函数 $q = q(x, t)$ 为复值函数. 方程(1)描述的是超短脉冲在光纤中的运动现象. 如果 $\delta_1 = \delta_3 = 0$, 则方程(1)为 Hirota 方程或修正 KdV 方程的

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复数形式. 近年来,许多学者对方程(1)的精确解进行了研究. 例如:文献[10]的作者运用 \exp 函数法和统一方法获得了方程(1)的明暗孤波解和雅可比椭圆函数解. 文献[11]的作者利用广义 Riccati 映射方法得到了方程(1)的一些新的精确行波解. 文献[12]的作者利用扩展的简方程方法获得了方程(1)的一些明暗孤波解、奇异孤波解、周期解和其他解. 文献[13]的作者利用辅助方程方法获得了方程(1)的一些雅可比椭圆函数形式的精确解,并得出当雅可比函数趋近于1时其相应的雅可比椭圆函数解退化为双曲函数解. 文献[14]的作者运用两种不同形式的广义 Kudryashov 方法和李对称性分析法得到了方程(1)的一些光孤子解. 文献[15]的作者利用改进的广义指数有理函数方法和对数变换方法获得了方程(1)的多种形式的孤波解,并给出了一些孤波解的动力学行为.

1 改进的双曲正切函数法

首先考虑如下非线性偏微分方程:

$$N(q, q_x, q_t, q_{xx}, \dots) = 0. \quad (2)$$

为了构造方程(2)的精确行波解,本文引入如下行波变换:

$$q(x, t) = \phi(\xi), \quad \xi = ax + ct, \quad a, c \neq 0, \quad (3)$$

其中 a, c 分别表示频率和波数. 将式(3)代入式(2)可将式(2)化为如下常微分方程:

$$N(q(\xi), aq'(\xi), cq'(\xi), a^2q'(\xi), \dots) = 0. \quad (4)$$

假设式(4)具有如下形式的解:

$$\phi(\xi) = A_0 + \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha^j (A_j + B_j \alpha^{-2j}), \quad (5)$$

且 α 满足

$$\alpha' = b + \alpha^2. \quad (6)$$

其中 b 是待确定的参数, $A_0, A_j, B_j (j=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是任意常数, $\alpha = \alpha(\xi)$, n 由齐次平衡原则确定. 将式(5)和式(6)代入式(4)后合并 $\alpha^j (j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 的同次幂,并令同次幂的系数为零,由此可得到关于 $A_0, A_j, B_j (j=1, 2, \dots, n), b, a$ 和 c 的代数方程组. 求解该代数方程组后再结合方程(6)的几种情况的解^[16](式7—式11),即可给出方程(2)的有界行波解的精确表达式.

1) 当 $b < 0$ 时,方程(6)有如下双曲函数解:

$$\alpha = -\sqrt{-b} \tanh(\sqrt{-b} \xi), \quad (7)$$

$$\alpha = -\sqrt{-b} \coth(\sqrt{-b} \xi). \quad (8)$$

2) 当 $b = 0$ 时,方程(6)有如下有理函数解:

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{\xi}. \quad (9)$$

3) 当 $b > 0$ 时,方程(6)有如下三角函数解:

$$\alpha = \sqrt{b} \tan(\sqrt{b} \xi), \quad (10)$$

$$\alpha = -\sqrt{b} \cot(\sqrt{b} \xi). \quad (11)$$

2 精确行波解

本文基于上述改进的双曲正切函数展开法构造方程(1)的有界行波解的精确表达式. 首先引入如下行波变换:

$$q(x, t) = \phi(\xi) e^{i\eta(x, t)}, \quad \xi = kx + \omega t, \quad \eta(x, t) = \delta x + \lambda t, \quad (12)$$

其中 k 和 δ 为孤子的频率, ω 和 λ 为波数. 将式(12)代入式(1),并分别令实部和虚部为零可得:

$$3\delta k^2 \phi'' + (\lambda - \delta^3) \phi + (\delta_2 \delta - \delta_1) \phi^3 = 0, \quad (13)$$

$$k^3 \phi''' + (\omega - 3k\delta^2) \phi' + k(\delta_2 + 2\delta_3) \phi^2 \phi' = 0. \quad (14)$$

对式(14)关于 ξ 进行积分,并令积分常数为 0,则有:

$$k^3 \phi'' + (\omega - 3k\delta^2) \phi + \frac{k(\delta_2 + 2\delta_3)}{3} \phi^3 = 0. \quad (15)$$

比较方程(13)和方程(15)可得 $\frac{3\delta k^2}{k^3} = \frac{\lambda - \delta^3}{\omega - 3k\delta^2} = \frac{3(\delta_2 \delta - \delta_1)}{k(\delta_2 + 2\delta_3)}$, 即 $\delta = -\frac{\delta_1}{2\delta_3}, \lambda = \frac{3\delta\omega - 8k\delta^3}{k}$. 根据非线性项 ϕ^3 与最高阶导数项 ϕ'' 的平衡原则可得式(5)中的 n 等于 1. 因此,可令方程(15)有如下形式的解:

$$\phi(\xi) = A_0 + A_1 \alpha + B_1 \alpha^{-1}. \quad (16)$$

将式(16)及 ϕ 的二阶导数代入式(15)后合并 $\alpha^{\pm j} (j=0,1,2,3)$ 的同类项系数,并令其为 0 可得到如下关于 A_0, A_1, B_1 和 ω 的代数方程组:

$$\begin{cases} (\omega - 3k\delta^2)A_0 + \frac{k}{3}(\delta_2 + 2\delta_3)A_0^3 + 2k(\delta_2 + 2\delta_3)A_0A_1B_1 = 0, \\ 2bk^3A_1 + (\omega - 3k\delta^2)A_1 + k(\delta_2 + 2\delta_3)A_0^2A_1 + k(\delta_2 + 2\delta_3)A_1^2B_1 = 0, \\ 2bk^3B_1 + (\omega - 3k\delta^2)B_1 + k(\delta_2 + 2\delta_3)A_0^2B_1 + k(\delta_2 + 2\delta_3)A_1B_1^2 = 0, \\ k(\delta_2 + 2\delta_3)A_0A_1^2 = 0, \\ k(\delta_2 + 2\delta_3)A_0B_1^2 = 0, \\ 2k^3A_1 + \frac{k}{3}(\delta_2 + 2\delta_3)A_1^3 = 0, \\ 2k^3B_1 + \frac{k}{3}(\delta_2 + 2\delta_3)B_1^3 = 0. \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

求解方程(17)可得 ω, A_0, A_1, B_1 的值有以下几种情况:

$$\delta_2 + 2\delta_3 > 0, \omega = 3k\delta^2 + 4bk^3, A_0 = 0, A_1 = -ik \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{\delta_2 + 2\delta_3}}, B_1 = -ikb \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{\delta_2 + 2\delta_3}}. \quad (18)$$

$$\delta_2 + 2\delta_3 > 0, \omega = 3k\delta^2 + 4bk^3, A_0 = 0, A_1 = ik \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{\delta_2 + 2\delta_3}}, B_1 = ikb \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{\delta_2 + 2\delta_3}}. \quad (19)$$

$$\delta_2 + 2\delta_3 < 0, \omega = 3k\delta^2 - 2bk^3, A_0 = 0, A_1 = \pm k \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{-\delta_2 - 2\delta_3}}, B_1 = 0. \quad (20)$$

$$\delta_2 + 2\delta_3 < 0, \omega = 3k\delta^2 - 2bk^3, A_0 = 0, A_1 = 0, B_1 = \pm kb \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{-\delta_2 - 2\delta_3}}. \quad (21)$$

$$\delta_2 + 2\delta_3 < 0, \omega = 3k\delta^2 - 8bk^3, A_0 = 0, A_1 = -k \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{-\delta_2 - 2\delta_3}}, B_1 = kb \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{-\delta_2 - 2\delta_3}}. \quad (22)$$

$$\delta_2 + 2\delta_3 < 0, \omega = 3k\delta^2 - 8bk^3, A_0 = 0, A_1 = k \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{-\delta_2 - 2\delta_3}}, B_1 = -kb \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{-\delta_2 - 2\delta_3}}. \quad (23)$$

由式(18)、(19)以及式(7)–(12)可得方程(1)有如下的有界行波解:

1) 当 $b < 0$ 时,方程(1)有如下的双曲函数解:

$$q_1(x, t) = \pm \frac{ik\sqrt{6}\sqrt{-b} \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-b}\xi) \operatorname{csch}(\sqrt{-b}\xi)}{\sqrt{\delta_2 + 2\delta_3}} e^{i(\delta x + \lambda t)}. \quad (24)$$

2) 当 $b = 0$ 时,方程(1)有如下的有理函数解:

$$q_2(x, t) = \pm \frac{i\sqrt{6}}{(x + 3\delta^2 t) \sqrt{\delta_2 + 2\delta_3}} e^{i(\delta x + \lambda t)}. \quad (25)$$

3) 当 $b > 0$ 时, 方程(1) 有如下的三角函数解:

$$q_3(x, t) = \pm \frac{ik\sqrt{6}\sqrt{b}\sec(\sqrt{b}\xi)\csc(\sqrt{b}\xi)}{\sqrt{\delta_2 + 2\delta_3}} e^{i(\delta x + \lambda t)}. \quad (26)$$

其中 $\xi = kx + (3k\delta^2 + 4bk^3)t$, $\delta = -\frac{\delta_1}{\delta_2}$, $\lambda = \delta^3 + 12b\delta k^2$.

由式(20)、(21) 以及式(7)–(12) 可得方程(1) 有如下的有界行波解:

1) 当 $b < 0$ 时, 方程(1) 有如下的双曲函数解:

$$q_4(x, t) = \pm \frac{k\sqrt{6}\sqrt{-b}\tanh(\sqrt{-b}\xi)}{\sqrt{-\delta_2 - 2\delta_3}} e^{i(\delta x + \lambda t)}, \quad q_5(x, t) = \pm \frac{k\sqrt{6}\sqrt{-b}\coth(\sqrt{-b}\xi)}{\sqrt{-\delta_2 - 2\delta_3}} e^{i(\delta x + \lambda t)}. \quad (27)$$

2) 当 $b = 0$ 时, 方程(1) 有如下的有理函数解:

$$q_6(x, t) = \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{(x + 3\delta^2 t)\sqrt{-\delta_2 - 2\delta_3}} e^{i(\delta x + \lambda t)}. \quad (28)$$

3) 当 $b > 0$ 时, 方程(1) 有如下的三角函数解:

$$q_7(x, t) = \pm \frac{k\sqrt{6}\sqrt{b}\tan(\sqrt{b}\xi)}{\sqrt{-\delta_2 - 2\delta_3}} e^{i(\delta x + \lambda t)}, \quad q_8(x, t) = \pm \frac{k\sqrt{6}\sqrt{b}\cot(\sqrt{b}\xi)}{\sqrt{-\delta_2 - 2\delta_3}} e^{i(\delta x + \lambda t)}. \quad (29)$$

其中 $\xi = kx + (3k\delta^2 - 2bk^3)t$, $\delta = -\frac{\delta_1}{\delta_3}$, $\lambda = \delta^3 - 6b\delta k^2$.

由式(22)、(23) 以及式(7)–(12) 可得方程(1) 有如下的有界行波解:

1) 当 $b < 0$ 时, 方程(1) 有如下的双曲函数解:

$$q_9(x, t) = \pm \frac{k\sqrt{6}\sqrt{-b}(1 + \coth^2(\sqrt{-b}\xi))\tanh(\sqrt{-b}\xi)}{\sqrt{-\delta_2 - 2\delta_3}} e^{i(\delta x + \lambda t)}. \quad (30)$$

2) 当 $b = 0$ 时, 方程(1) 有如下的有理函数解:

$$q_{10}(x, t) = \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{(x + 3\delta^2 t)\sqrt{-\delta_2 - 2\delta_3}} e^{i(\delta x + \lambda t)}. \quad (31)$$

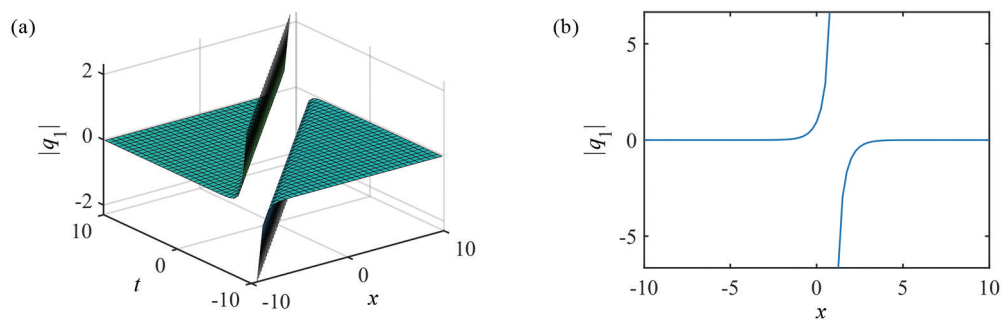
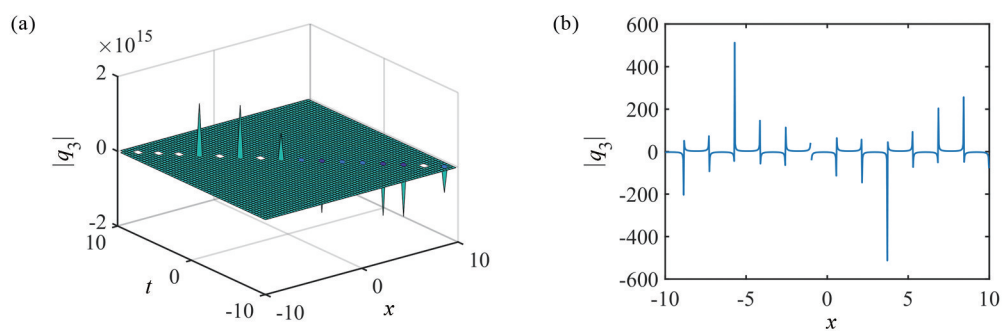
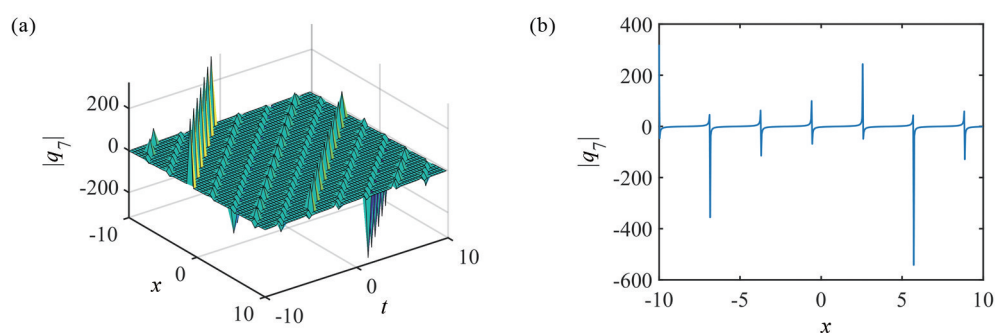
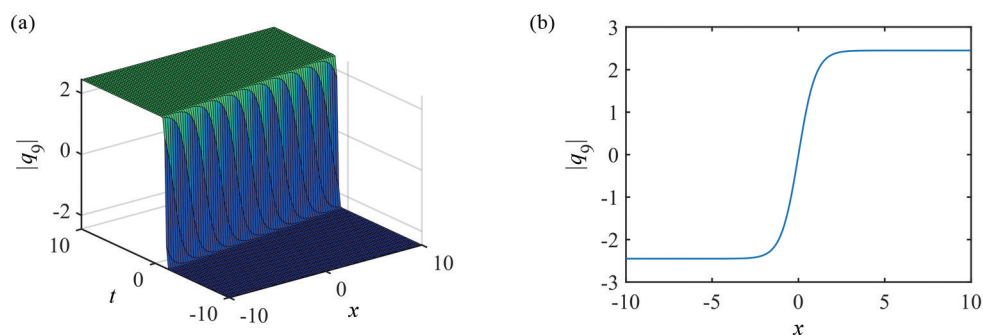
3) 当 $b > 0$ 时, 方程(1) 有如下的三角函数解:

$$q_{11}(x, t) = \pm \frac{k\sqrt{6}\sqrt{b}(\cot^2(\sqrt{b}\xi) - 1)\tanh(\sqrt{-b}\xi)}{\sqrt{-\delta_2 - 2\delta_3}} e^{i(\delta x + \lambda t)}. \quad (32)$$

其中 $\xi = kx + (3k\delta^2 - 8bk^3)t$, $\delta = -\frac{\delta_1}{\delta_3}$, $\lambda = \delta^3 - 24b\delta k^2$.

3 解的性态分析

图1是方程(1)的解 $|q_1|$ 在 $-10 < x, t < 10$ 区间内的3D图(参数为 $\delta_1 = 0.5, \delta_2 = 1, \delta_3 = -1, b = -1, k = 1$)和2D图(参数为 $t = 1$). 由图1可以看出, 该解为双曲函数型的奇异行波解. 图2是方程(1)的解 $|q_3|$ 在 $-10 < x, t < 10$ 区间内的3D图(参数为 $\delta_1 = 1, \delta_2 = 2, \delta_3 = 1, b = 1, k = 1$)和2D图(参数为 $t = 4$). 由图2可以看出, 该解为正割型周期解. 图3是方程(1)的解 $|q_7|$ 在 $-10 < x, t < 10$ 区间内的3D图(参数为 $\delta_1 = 1, \delta_2 = -1, \delta_3 = -1, b = 1, k = 1$)和2D图(参数为 $t = -1$). 由图3可以看出, 该解为奇异行波解. 图4是方程(1)的解 $|q_9|$ 在 $-10 < x, t < 10$ 区间内的3D图(参数为 $\delta_1 = 0.5, \delta_2 = 1, \delta_3 = -1, b = -1, k = -1$)和2D图(参数为 $t = -4$). 由图4可以看出, 该解为单调递增的扭状行波解. 将本文所得的解与文献[9]和[11]中的解进行比较发现, 本文中式(24)和(26)是方程(1)的新解.

图 1 解 $|q_1|$ 的 3D 图(a) 和 2D 图(b)图 2 解 $|q_3|$ 的 3D 图(a) 和 2D 图(b)图 3 解 $|q_7|$ 的 3D 图(a) 和 2D 图(b)图 4 解 $|q_9|$ 的 3D 图(a) 和 2D 图(b)

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