



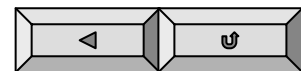
数学物理方法

Methods in Mathematical Physics

第十二章 非线性方程

Nonlinear Equations

武汉大学物理科学与技术学院





第十二章 非线性方程 Nonlinear Equations

§ 12.2 孤波和孤子 Solitary Waves

一、KdV方程

§ 12.2 孤波

1、孤波的起源:

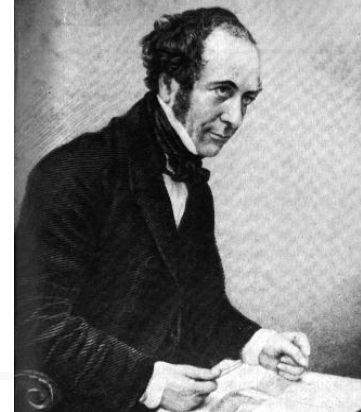
1834年: 苏格兰的Scott. Russel 追踪水波;



Fig.-5 Union运河边的Russell观察者

◆引言

➤ 1834年, Scott.Russel报道:

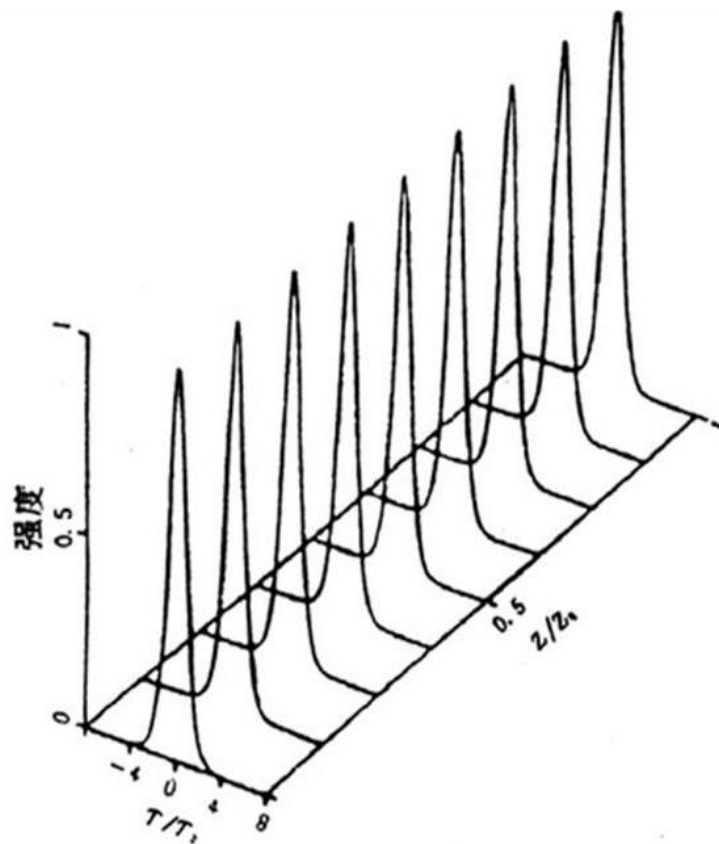
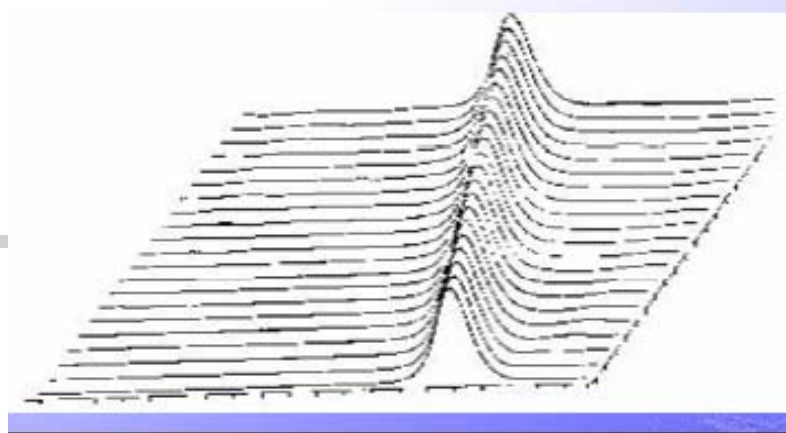


“我正在观察一条船的运动，这条船被两匹马拉着，沿着狭窄的河道匀速前进。船突然停止了，河道内被船体扰动的水团却没有停下来，而是以剧烈受激的状态聚集在船头周围，然后形成了一个巨大的圆而光滑的孤立水峰，突然离开船头，以极大速度向前推进，这水峰若有30英尺长，1~1.5英尺高，在河道中行进时一直保持着起初的形状，速度也未见减慢，我骑着马紧紧跟着，发觉它大约以每小时8~9英里的速度前进，后来波的高度渐渐减小，过了1~2英里后终于消失在蜿蜒的河道中。这就是我在1834年8月第一次偶然发现这奇异而美妙的现象的经过...”

一、KdV方程

1、孤波的起源：

孤波：单峰行进，常速，波形不变。



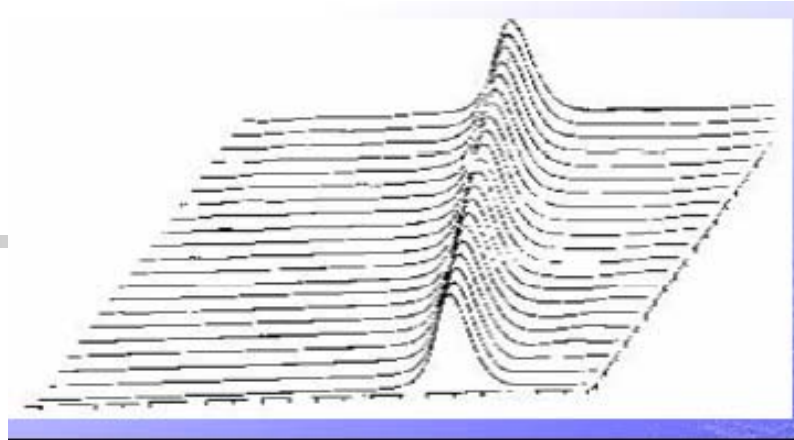
一、KdV方程

1、孤波的起源：

孤波： 单峰行进，常速，波形不变。

1895年： 荷兰的Kortweg & de Vries 观察浅水沟中水波，总结得KdV方程：

$$u_{\tau} + u_{\xi} + 12uu_{\xi} + u_{\xi\xi\xi} = 0$$





一、KdV方程

§ 11.2 孤波

2、孤波解:

$$u_{\tau} + u_{\xi} + 12uu_{\xi} + u_{\xi\xi\xi} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} u = u(\theta) \\ \theta = a\xi - \omega\tau + \delta \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$(3)$$

其中, a —常数, δ —位相因子, $u^{(n)} \xrightarrow{|\theta| \rightarrow \infty} 0 (n=1,2,\dots)$

则 $u_{\tau} = -\omega u_{\theta}, u_{\xi} = au_{\theta}, u_{\xi\xi\xi} = a^3 u_{\theta\theta\theta},$

$$-\omega u_{\theta} + au_{\theta} + 12auu_{\theta} + a^3 u_{\theta\theta\theta} = 0$$

$$(1) \rightarrow u_{\theta\theta\theta} + \frac{12}{a^2} uu_{\theta} - \frac{\omega - a}{a^3} u_{\theta} = 0$$

$$\text{取 } \omega = a + a^3, \quad (1) \rightarrow u_{\theta\theta\theta} + \frac{12}{a^2} uu_{\theta} - u_{\theta} = 0 \quad (4)$$



一、KdV方程

§ 12.2 孤 波

2、孤波解:

$$(1) \rightarrow u_{\theta\theta\theta} + \frac{12}{a^2} uu_{\theta} - u_{\theta} = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\int (4) d\theta: \int \frac{d}{d\theta} u_{\theta\theta} d\theta + \frac{12}{a^2} \int u du - \int du = 0$$

$$\text{即 } u_{\theta\theta} + \frac{6}{a^2} u^2 - u + c_1 = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\int (5) \cdot u_{\theta} d\theta: \int u_{\theta} du_{\theta} + \frac{6}{a^2} \int u^2 du - \int u du + c_1 \int du = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} u_{\theta}^2 + \frac{2}{a^2} u^3 - \frac{1}{2} u^2 + c_1 u + c_2 = 0$$

$$\text{使 } u^{(n)} \xrightarrow{|\theta| \rightarrow \infty} 0 (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \rightarrow c_1 = c_2 = 0$$



一、KdV方程

§ 12.2 孤波

$$\begin{aligned} 2、孤波解: & \rightarrow u_{\theta}^2 = u^2 \left(1 - \frac{4}{a^2}u\right) \rightarrow u_{\theta} = \frac{u}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - 4u} \\ & \rightarrow \frac{adu}{u\sqrt{a^2 - 4u}} = d\theta \rightarrow \theta = \ln \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - 4u}}{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4u}} \\ & \rightarrow e^{\theta} = \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - 4u}}{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4u}} = \frac{a^2 - 2u - a\sqrt{a^2 - 4u}}{2u} \\ & \rightarrow u = \frac{a^2 e^{\theta}}{(e^{\theta} + 1)^2} = \frac{a^2}{e^{\theta} + e^{-\theta} + 2} \\ & = \frac{a^2}{(e^{\frac{\theta}{2}} + e^{-\frac{\theta}{2}})^2} = \frac{a^2}{4} \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \end{aligned}$$



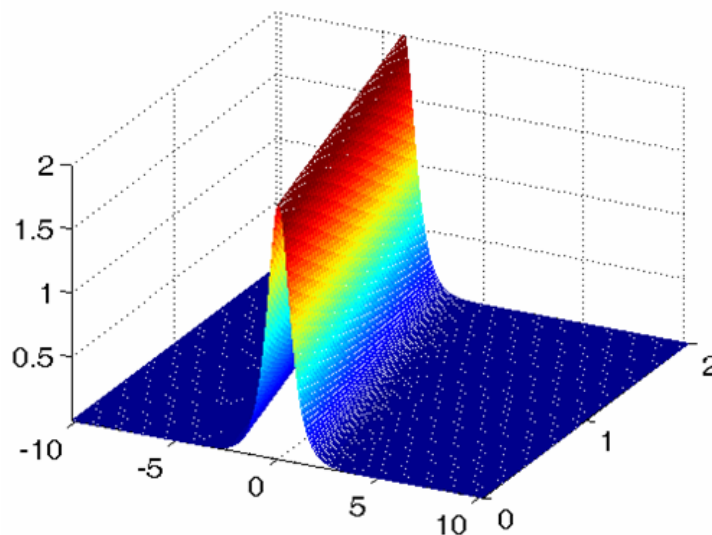
一、KdV方程

§ 12.2 孤 波

2、孤波解:

$$\therefore u(\xi, \tau) = \frac{a^2}{4} \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{a}{2} \left[\xi - (1 + a^2)\tau + \frac{\delta}{a} \right]$$

常速: $1 + a^2$ 振幅: $a^2/4$





二、正弦Gordon方程

§ 12.2 孤 波

$$\Phi_{xx} - \Phi_{tt} = \sin \Phi \quad (6)$$

1、引入变量代换 $\xi = \frac{x-t}{2}, \tau = \frac{x+t}{2},$

$$(6) \rightarrow \Phi_{\xi\tau} = \sin \Phi \quad (7)$$

令(3)的两线性无关的解为:

$$\begin{cases} \Phi = u(\xi, \tau) + v(\xi, \tau) \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{cases} \overline{\Phi} = u(\xi, \tau) - v(\xi, \tau) \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

令 $\begin{cases} u_{\xi} = f(v) \end{cases} \quad (10)$

$$\begin{cases} v_{\tau} = g(u) \end{cases} \quad (11)$$



二、正弦Gordon方程

§ 12.2 孤波

2、确定 $g(u), f(v)$:

$$\begin{cases} (10) \\ (11) \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} u_{\xi\tau} = g(u)f'(v) & (12) \\ v_{\xi\tau} = f(v)g'(u) & (13) \end{cases}$$

$$(12) + (13) : (u + v)_{\xi\tau} = g(u)f'(v) + g'(u)f(v)$$

$$(12) - (13) : (u - v)_{\xi\tau} = g(u)f'(v) - g'(u)f(v)$$

$$\sin(u + v) = g(u)f'(v) + g'(u)f(v) \quad (14)$$

$$\sin(u - v) = g(u)f'(v) - g'(u)f(v) \quad (15)$$



二、正弦Gordon方程

§ 12.2 孤波

2、确定 $g(u), f(v)$:

$$(14) + (15): \quad g(u) f'(v) = \sin u \cos v$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{g(u)}{\sin u} = \frac{\cos v}{f'(v)} = \alpha \quad \rightarrow g(u) = \alpha \sin u \quad (16)$$

$$(14) - (15): \quad g'(u) f(v) = \sin v \cos u$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{f(v)}{\sin v} = \frac{\cos u}{g'(u)} = \beta \quad \rightarrow f(v) = \beta \sin v = \frac{1}{\alpha} \sin v \quad (17)$$



二、正弦Gordon方程

§ 12.2 孤 波

3、引入Baklund变换

$$(8) + (9): \quad u = \frac{1}{2}(\Phi + \bar{\Phi}) \quad (18)$$

$$(8) - (9): \quad v = \frac{1}{2}(\Phi - \bar{\Phi}) \quad (19)$$

故由(18),(10),(17) \rightarrow $\frac{1}{2}(\Phi + \bar{\Phi})_\xi = \frac{1}{\alpha} \sin \frac{\Phi - \bar{\Phi}}{2} \quad (20)$

而由(19),(11),(16) \rightarrow $\frac{1}{2}(\Phi - \bar{\Phi})_\tau = \alpha \sin \frac{\Phi + \bar{\Phi}}{2} \quad (21)$

— 巴克朗德 (Baklund) 变换



二、正弦Gordon方程

§ 12.2 孤波

4、正弦Gordon方程的解

$$\text{由 } \bar{\Phi} = 0 \text{ 有 (20) } \rightarrow \Phi_{\xi} = 2 \frac{1}{\alpha} \sin \frac{\Phi}{2} \quad (22)$$

$$(21) \rightarrow \Phi_{\tau} = 2\alpha \sin \frac{\Phi}{2} \quad (23)$$

$$(22) \rightarrow \int \csc \frac{\Phi}{2} d \frac{\Phi}{2} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int d\xi \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} \xi = \ln \tan \frac{\Phi}{4} - c_1(\tau)$$

$$\rightarrow \Phi = 4 \tan^{-1} \exp \left[\frac{1}{\alpha} \xi + c_1(\tau) \right]$$

$$(23) \rightarrow \int \csc \frac{\Phi}{2} d \frac{\Phi}{2} = 2\alpha \int d\tau \rightarrow \alpha\tau = \ln \tan \frac{\Phi}{4} - c_2(\xi)$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1(\tau) = \alpha\tau + \delta \\ c_2(\xi) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \xi + \delta \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi = 4 \tan^{-1} \exp \left[\frac{1}{\alpha} \xi + \alpha\tau + \delta \right]$$



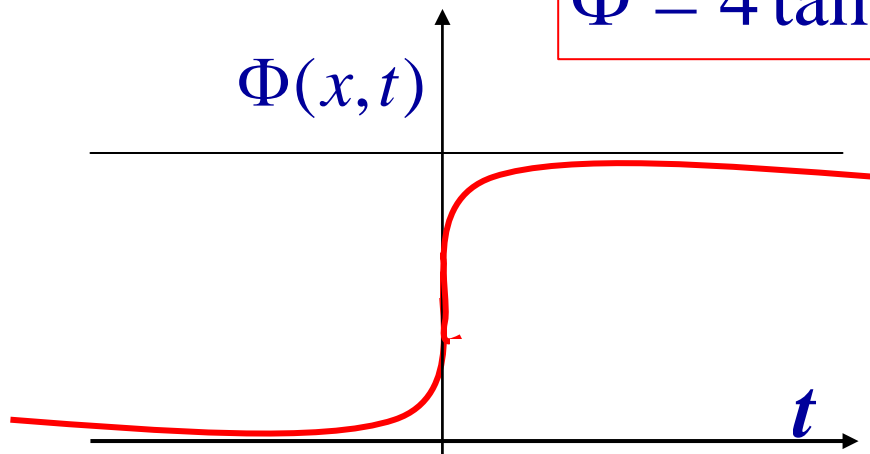
二、正弦Gordon方程

§ 12.2 孤 波

4、正弦Gordon方程的解

$$\Phi = 4 \tan^{-1} \exp\left[\frac{x-t}{2\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{2}(x+t) + \delta\right]$$

$$\Phi = 4 \tan^{-1} \exp[a(x-bt) + \delta]$$



—扭结（孤波解）

$$a = \frac{\alpha^2 + 1}{2\alpha}, \quad b = \frac{1 - \alpha^2}{1 + \alpha^2}$$

$$\Phi_{\xi} = 4 \frac{1}{\alpha} \operatorname{sech}[a(x-bt) + \delta]$$

$$\Phi_{\tau} = 4\alpha \operatorname{sech}[a(x-bt) + \delta]$$



三、非线性薛定谔方程

§ 12.2 孤波

$$i\Phi_t + \Phi_{xx} + \beta\Phi\bar{\Phi}^2 = 0 \quad (25)$$

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} \Phi = e^{i(kx-vt)} u(\theta) \\ \theta = x - bt \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

$$(25) \rightarrow u_{\theta\theta} + i(2k - b)u_{\theta} + (v - k^2)u + \beta u^3 = 0$$

$$\text{选 } k = \frac{b}{2}, v = \frac{b^2}{4} - a^2 \rightarrow u_{\theta\theta} - a^2 u + \beta u^3 = 0 \quad (27)$$

$$\int (27) \cdot u_{\theta} d\theta: u_{\theta}^2 = a^2 u^2 - \frac{\beta}{2} u^4 + c \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{由 } |x| \rightarrow \infty, \Phi^{(n)}(x) \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{有: } c = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{du}{u\sqrt{a^2 - \frac{\beta}{2}u^2}} = d\theta \rightarrow \theta = -\frac{1}{a} \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{\beta}{2}u^2}}{u\sqrt{\frac{\beta}{2}}}$$



三、非线性薛定谔方程

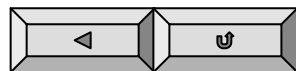
§ 12.2 孤 波

$$i\Phi_t + \Phi_{xx} + \beta\Phi\bar{\Phi}^2 = 0 \quad (25)$$

$$e^{-a\theta} = \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{\beta}{2}u^2}}{u\sqrt{\frac{\beta}{2}}} \rightarrow u(\theta) = a\sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta}} \operatorname{sech} a\theta$$

$$\varphi(x, t) = a\sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta}} \exp\left\{i\left[\frac{1}{2}bx - \left(\frac{1}{4}b^2 - a^2\right)t\right]\right\} \operatorname{sech}[a(x - bt)]$$

—孤波解





四、小结

§ 12.2 孤波

一、KdV方程:
$$u_\tau + u_\xi + 12uu_\xi + u_{\xi\xi\xi} = 0 \quad (1)$$

令 $\begin{cases} u = u(\theta) \\ \theta = a\xi - \omega\tau + \delta \end{cases}$
$$u(\xi, \tau) = \frac{a^2}{4} \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{a}{2} [\xi - (1 + a^2)\tau + \frac{\delta}{a}]$$

二、非线性薛定谔方程
$$i\Phi_{tt} + \Phi_{xx} + \beta\Phi\bar{\Phi}^2 = 0 \quad (25)$$

令 $\begin{cases} \Phi = e^{i(kx-vt)} u(\theta) \\ \theta = x - bt \end{cases}$
$$\varphi(x, t) = a \sqrt{\frac{2}{\beta}} \exp \left\{ i \left[\frac{1}{2} bx - \left(\frac{1}{4} b^2 - a^2 \right) t \right] \right\} \operatorname{sech} [a(x - bt)]$$

三、正弦Gordon方程

$$\Phi_{xx} - \Phi_{tt} = \sin \Phi \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}(\Phi + \bar{\Phi})_\xi &= \frac{1}{\alpha} \sin \frac{\Phi - \bar{\Phi}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}(\Phi - \bar{\Phi})_\tau &= \alpha \sin \frac{\Phi + \bar{\Phi}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi = 4 \tan^{-1} \exp[a(x - bt) + \delta]$$

$$a = \frac{\alpha^2 + 1}{2\alpha}, \quad b = \frac{1 - \alpha^2}{1 + \alpha^2}$$

一、巴克朗德 (Baklund) 变换



§ 12.2 孤波

Good-bye!

