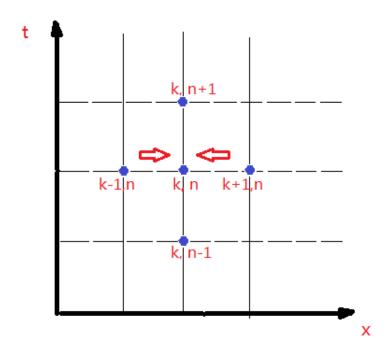
计算物理第二部分 第3讲



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3. 偏微分方程A

概念介绍

1阶对流方程: 差分法 (不同格式), vonNeumann stability

抛物形方程(1阶扩散方程):

线上法, vonNeumann stability, FTCS/CN差分

非线性PDE: Burgers, KdV, ...

引言

微分方程: 含有自变量、未知函数及其导数的方程

常微分方程: 未知函数只含有一个变量偏微分方程: 未知函数含有多个变量

阶: 微分方程中未知函数的导数或偏导数的最高阶数

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} = 0$$

一阶偏微分方程(对流方程)

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial t^2} = a \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial x^2}$$

二阶偏微分方程

$$u_t + 6uu_x + u_{xxx} = 0$$

三阶非线性偏微分方程 (KdV)

在科学研究和工程计算中,大量的物理问题由偏微分方程来描述,并且这些方程大多数只能得到数值解.

要得到偏微分方程的唯一解,需要定解条件,即问题的初始条件和边界条件. 边界条件有三类:

$$u \mid_{s} = \alpha$$
, Dirichlet条件 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \mid_{s} = \beta$, Neumann条件 $(u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}) \mid_{s} = \beta$, Robbins条件

二阶线形偏微分方程分类

 $Au_{xx} + 2Bu_{xy} + Cu_{yy} + Du_x + Eu_y + Fu + G = 0$, 其中A, B, C, D, E, F, G为x, y的函数.

椭圆(Elliptic):
$$B^2 - AC < 0$$
,
Laplace方程 $\nabla^2 u = u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$
Poisson方程 $\nabla^2 u = f(x,y)$
抛物(Parabolic): $B^2 - AC = 0$,
Diffusion方程 $u_t = au_{xx}$
双曲(Hyperbolic): $B^2 - AC > 0$,
Wave方程 $u_{tt} = cu_{xx}$

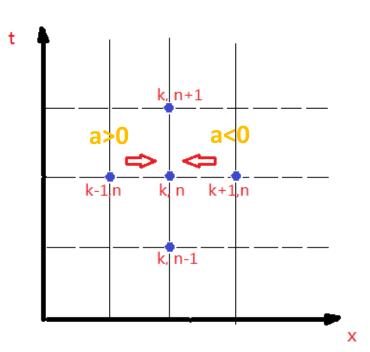
$$Lu = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{i,j} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \quad ext{ plus lower-order terms} = 0.$$

The classification depends upon the signature of the eigenvalues of the coefficient matrix $a_{i,j}$.

- Elliptic: The eigenvalues are all positive or all negative.
- 2. Parabolic: The eigenvalues are all positive or all negative, save one that is zero.
- Hyperbolic: There is only one negative eigenvalue and all the rest are positive, or there is only one positive eigenvalue and all the rest are negative.
- Ultrahyperbolic: There is more than one positive eigenvalue and more than one negative eigenvalue
 There is only a limited theory for ultra-hyperbolic equations (Courant and Hilbert, 1962).

阶对流方程

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} = 0, \quad a \neq 0$$



(1) Upwind (迎风)差分:

$$(u_k^{n+1}-u_k^n)/\Delta t + a/\Delta x * (u_k^n - u_{k-1}^n) = 0, \quad a > 0$$

$$(u_k^{n+1}-u_k^n)/\Delta t + a/\Delta x^*(u_k^n-u_{k-1}^n) = 0, \qquad a>0$$

 $(u_k^{n+1}-u_k^n)/\Delta t + a/\Delta x^*(u_{k+1}^n-u_k^n) = 0, \qquad a<0$

a > 0, 波从k-1点过来; a < 0, 波从k+1点过来; 精度 $O(\Delta t, \Delta x)$

稳定性条件, $\Delta t < \Delta x/|a|$

一阶对流方程: Von Neumann稳定性分析

Upwind (迎风)差分:

$$(u_k^{n+1}-u_k^n)/\Delta t + a/\Delta x^*(u_k^n-u_{k-1}^n) = 0, \quad a>0$$

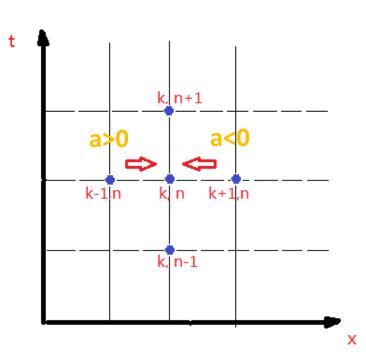
 $(u_k^{n+1}-u_k^n)/\Delta t + a/\Delta x^*(u_{k+1}^n-u_k^n) = 0, \quad a<0$

```
假设u(x,t) = \hat{u}(t) \exp(ikx),以a > 0为例,可得:
(\widehat{u}^{n+1} - \widehat{u}^n)/\Delta t + a/\Delta x * (\widehat{u}^n - \widehat{u}^n \exp(-i\Delta x)) = 0
 则 \widehat{u}^{n+1} = A \widehat{u}^n
其中 A = 1 - r[1 - \cos(\Delta x)] - irsin(\Delta x),
          \mathbf{r} = \Delta t |\mathbf{a}| / \Delta x
|A|^2 = 1 - 2r(1-r)[1 - \cos(\Delta x)]
|A| < 1, if \Delta t < \Delta x/|a|
```

这是著名的Courant-Friedrichs-Lewy (CFL)稳定性条件

一阶对流方程

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} = 0, \quad a \neq 0$$



(2) 中心差分:

$$\frac{u_k^{n+1} - u_k^n}{\Delta t} = -a \frac{u_{k+1}^n - u_{k-1}^n}{2\Delta x}$$

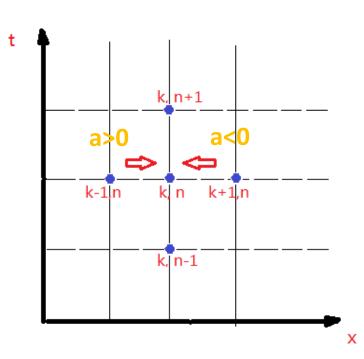
总是不稳定:

$$A = 1 - irsin(\Delta x),$$

 $|A|^2 = 1 + r^2 sin^2 \Delta x > 1$

一阶对流方程

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} = 0, \quad a \neq 0$$



(3) Lax格式:
$$\frac{u_k^{n+1} - u_k^n}{\Delta t} = -a \frac{u_{k+1}^n - u_{k-1}^n}{2\Delta x}$$

$$(u_{k+1}^n + u_{k-1}^n)/2$$

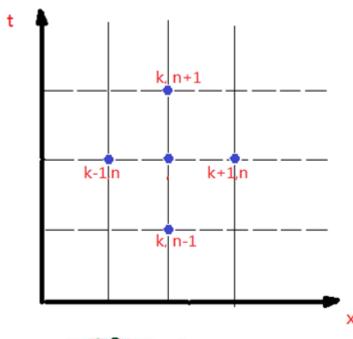
$$A = cos(\Delta x) - irsin(\Delta x),$$

$$|A|^2 = 1 - (1 - r^2)sin^2 \Delta x$$

$$|A| < 1, if \Delta t < \Delta x/|a|$$

一阶对流方程

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} = 0, \quad a \neq 0$$



(4) 蛙跳格式:

$$\frac{u_k^{n+1} - u_k^{n-1}}{2\Delta t} = -a \frac{u_{k+1}^n - u_{k-1}^n}{2\Delta x}$$



精度 $O(\Delta t^2, \Delta x^2)$ 稳定性条件, $\Delta t < \Delta x/|a|$

一阶对流方程 示例

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} = 0,$$

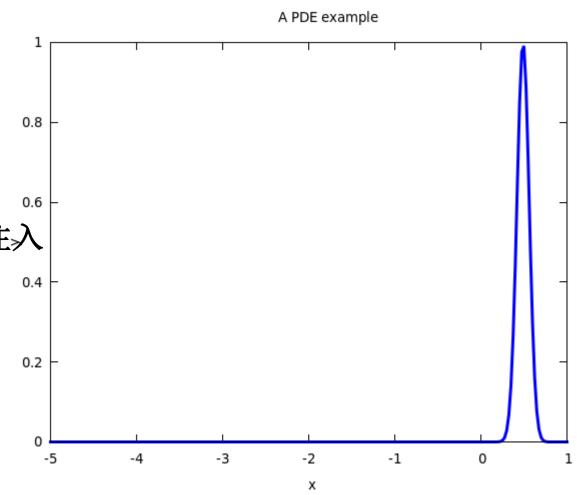
t: 0-4s

x: -15-1

初态: 方波或高斯波注入



中心差分法



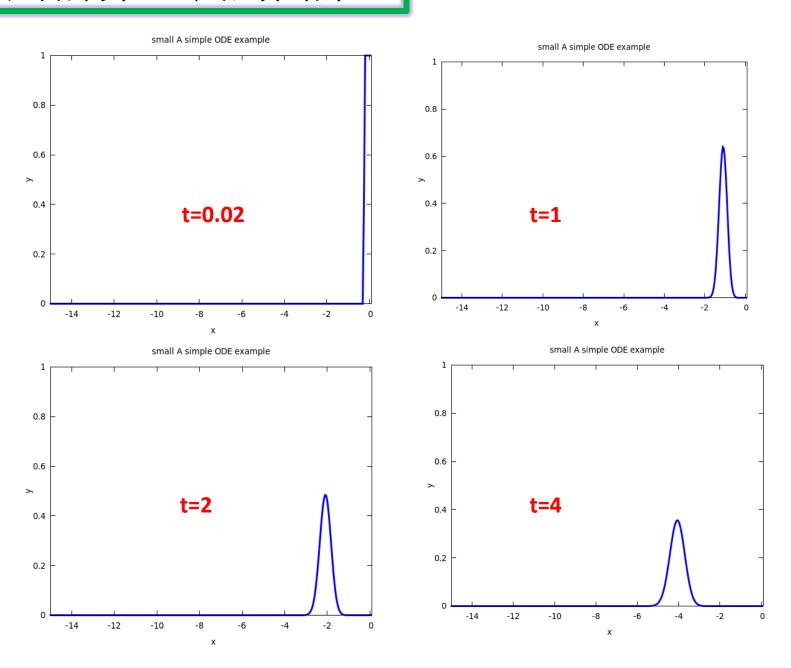
哪一个更好、更可信?

一阶对流方程 示例 (迎风法)

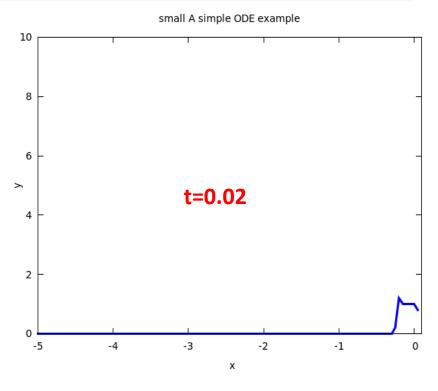
```
Program main
      IMPLICIT NONE
      Real*8 tfinal, tini
      Real*8 xfinal, xini
      Real*8 dt, dx, r
      Integer nt, nx
      Real*8 a
      Real*8 u(1000, 5000)
      Integer i, j
      character*50 file name out
      file name out = 'plot.gnu'
     open (unit=16, file=file name out,
access="sequential",
           form='formatted', status="unknown")
     format (E15.7, E15.7, E15.7)
10
11
     format (E15. 7, E15. 7, E15. 7 //)
      a=-1. d0
      dx=0.05d0
      dt=0.02d0
      r=a*dt/dx
      xfinal=-15.d0
      xini=0.d0
      tfinal=4. d0
      tini=0. d0
      nx=int(dabs(xfinal-xini)/dx)+1
      nt=int (dabs (tfinal-tini)/dt)+1
```

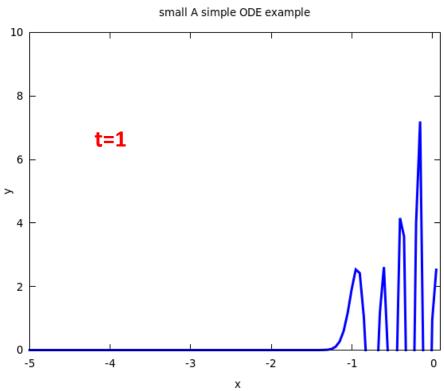
```
do j=1,nt
    do i=1,nx+1
        u(i,j+1)=(1+r)*u(i,j)-r*u(i+1,j)
        if(i<nx+1) then
        write(unit=16, fmt=10) tini+dt*j,
        xfinal+dx*(i-1), u(i,j+1)
        else
        write(unit=16, fmt=11) tini+dt*j,
        xfinal+dx*(i-1), u(i,j+1)
        endif
        enddo
        enddo
        close( unit=16 )
        end</pre>
```

一阶对流方程 迎风差分结果

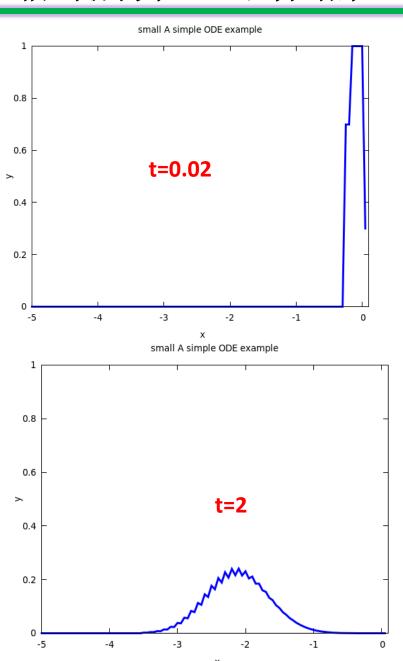


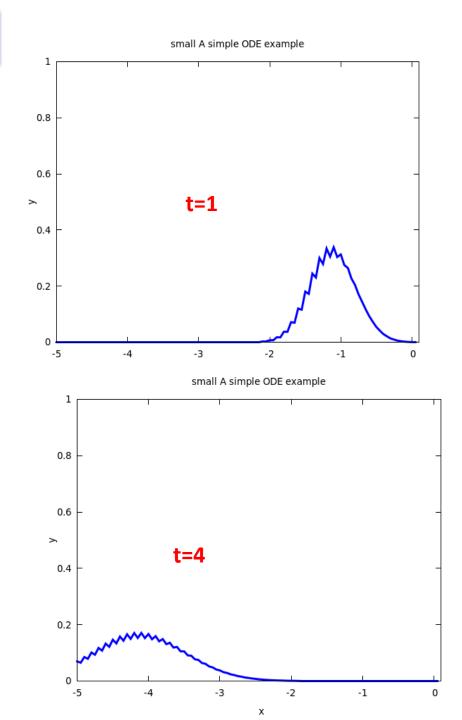
一阶对流方程 中心差分结果





一阶对流方程 Lax差分结果





讨论

- 如所预料的,中心差分不收敛;
- · Lax差分的振荡很明显,特别是当波形边缘不平滑时;
- 迎风差分则相对好很多。

· Lax和迎风格式的结果都有衰减行为,而且衰减幅度不一致??

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} + \alpha \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} = 0$$
, $a \neq 0$, 通解具有如下形式:

$$u(x,t)=F(x-at)$$

Lax和迎风格式 衰减行为讨论

这是一个虚假的效应

考虑傅立叶展开,假设
$$u_k(x,t) = \widehat{u_k}(t) \exp(ikx)$$
,代入

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} = 0,$$

则得到

$$\widehat{u_k}(t) = \widehat{u_k}(0) \exp(-ikat)$$

即模不随时间改变

而之前,我们得到
$$|A|<1$$
, if $\Delta t<\Delta x/|a|$ $|A|^2=1-2r(1-r)[1-cos(\Delta x)]$ 迎风 $|A|^2=1-(1-r^2)sin^2\Delta x$ Lax

迎风格式 不同dt/dx情况下的结果

$$dx=0.05$$
 $dt=0.04$

$$dx=0.05$$
 $dt=0.05$

$$dx=0.05$$
 $dt=0.06$

$$|A|^2 = 1 - 2r(1 - r)[1 - cos(\Delta x)]$$
 迎风 当 $r=1$, $|A| = 1$!

Test Yourself

Crank-Nicholson方案

$$u_k^{n+1} + r/4(u_{k+1}^{n+1} - u_{k-1}^{n+1}) = u_k^n - r/4(u_{k+1}^n - u_{k-1}^n)$$

即将
$$\frac{u_{k+1}^n-u_{k-1}^n}{2\Delta x}$$
用 n 和 $n+1$ 时刻值的平均来取代

由Von Neumann稳定性分析

$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{1 - i\left(\frac{r}{2}\right) sin(\Delta x)}{1 + i\left(\frac{r}{2}\right) sin(\Delta x)}$$

|A|=1! 稳定性并不要求 r<1

Crank-Nicholson示例

```
| #include <blitz/array.h>
using namespace blitz;
void Tridiagonal (Array double, 1> a,
Array \( double, 1 \rangle b, Array \( double, 1 \rangle c, \)
Array <double, 1> w, Array <double, 1>& u)
   int N = a. extent(0) - 2;
   Array \langle double, 1 \rangle \times (N), y(N);
   x(N-1) = -a(N) / b(N);
   y(N-1) = w(N) / b(N);
   for (int i = N-2; i > 0; i--)
   \{x(i) = -a(i+1) / (b(i+1) + c(i+1) *
 x(i+1));
    v(i) = (w(i+1) - c(i+1) * v(i+1)) /
(b(i+1) + c(i+1) * x(i+1));
   X(0) = 0.;
   y(0) = (w(1) - c(1) * y(1)) / (b(1) + c(1))
 *_{X}(1));
   u(1) = v(0):
   for (int i = 1: i < N: i++)
    u(i+1) = x(i) * u(i) + y(i);
```

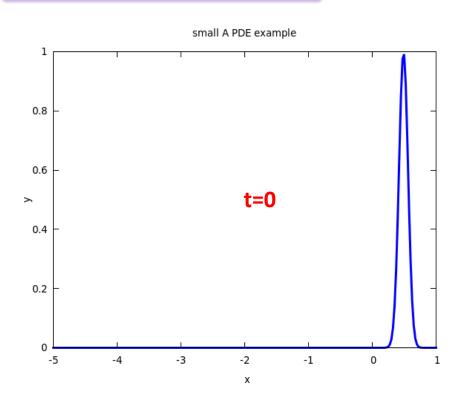
```
∣int main()
   char *out= "plot.gnu";
   FILE *fp2 = fopen(out, "w");
   double fa, dx, dt, r;
   double xfinal, xini, tfinal, tini;
   int N, Nt;
   fa=-1.0;
   xfinal=-9.0;
   xini=1.0:
   tfinal=4.0;
   tini=0.0;
   N=2000;
   Nt=2000;
   dx=float(fabs(xfinal-xini)/N);
   dt=float(fabs(tfinal-tini)/Nt);
   r=fa*dt/dx;
```

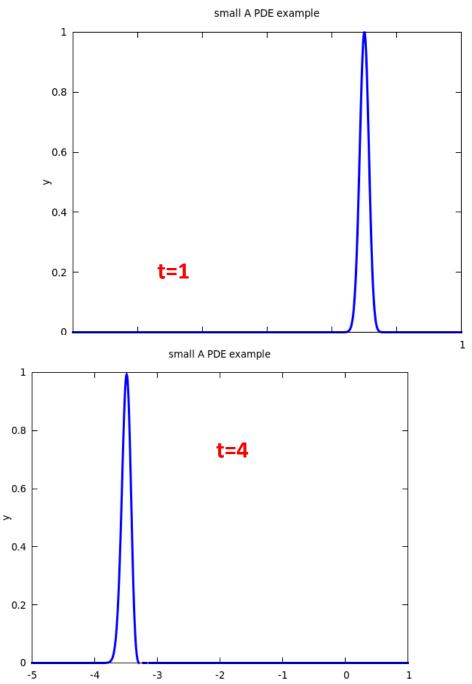
Crank-Nicholson示例

```
Array\langledouble, 1\rangle u (N+2);
  Array\langledouble, 1\rangle a (N+2),
 b(N+2), c(N+2), w(N+2);
 for (int i = 2; i \le N;
i++) a(i) = -0.25 * r;
for (int i = 1; i \le N;
1i++) b(i) = 1.;
 for (int i = 1; i \le N-1;
i++) c(i) = + 0.25 * r;
 for (int i=0; i<=N+1; i++) {
     double xx=xfinal+i*dx;
     u(i) = exp(-100.*(xx-
0.5)*(xx-0.5));
     fprintf(fp2,"%15.7f %15.7f
%15.7f\n'', tini, xx, u(i));
    fprintf(fp2,"\n\n");
```

```
for (int k=1; k<=Nt; k++ ) {</pre>
    for (int i = 1; i <= N; i++)
     w(i) = u(i) - 0.25 * r * (u(i+1) - i)
ا u(i-1));
    Tridiagonal (a, b, c, w, u);
    for (int i=0; i<=N+1;i++) {
    double xx=xfinal+i*dx;
    fprintf(fp2,"%15.7f %15.7f
%15.7f\n'', tini+k*dt, xx, u(i));
    fprintf(fp2,"\n\n");
```

Crank-Nicholson示例





扩散方程(1D抛物型方程)

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$$

以热传导为例,我们有 $q = -k\nabla T$, 其中q为热流,T为温度,k为导热系数

由能量守恒
$$-\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} = \int q. dS$$
 其中 Q 为热能, $Q = \int cTdV$, c 为热容密度

故有

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = D\nabla^2 T, \qquad D = k/c$$

在实际问题中,常见情形例如给出初始时刻 t_0 的温度分布 $T(x,y,z,t_0)$,求其后时刻的分布。

扩散方程 差分方法

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}, \quad x_l \le x \le x_h$$

差分:
$$t_n = t_0 + n\delta t$$
, $x_i = x_0 + i\delta x$

$$\frac{T(x,t_{n+1}) - T(x,t_n)}{\delta t} = D \frac{\partial^2 T(x,t_n)}{\partial x^2} + O(\delta t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T_i^{n+1} - T_i^n}{\delta t} = D \frac{T_{i-1}^n - 2T_i^n + T_{i+1}^n}{(\delta x)^2} \quad \text{x方向 二阶中心差分}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_i^{n+1} = T_i^n + C(T_{i-1}^n - 2T_i^n + T_{i+1}^n), \qquad \text{for i=1, N}$$

$$C = D \frac{\delta t}{(\delta x)^2}$$

混合边界条件

$$\alpha_{l}(t)T(x_{l},t) + \beta_{l}(t)\frac{\partial T(x_{l},t)}{\partial x} = \gamma_{l}(t), \qquad \Rightarrow T_{0}^{n} = \frac{\gamma_{l}^{n}\delta x - \beta_{l}^{n}T_{1}^{n}}{\alpha_{l}^{n}\delta x - \beta_{l}^{n}},$$

$$\alpha_{h}(t)T(x_{h},t) + \beta_{h}(t)\frac{\partial T(x_{h},t)}{\partial x} = \gamma_{h}(t), \qquad T_{N+1}^{n} = \frac{\gamma_{h}^{n}\delta x + \beta_{h}^{n}T_{N}^{n}}{\alpha_{h}^{n}\delta x + \beta_{h}^{n}} \quad \gamma_{l}^{n} = \gamma_{l}(t_{n}), \dots$$

Von Neumann stability

假设
$$T(x,t) = \hat{T}(t) \exp(ikx)$$
,可得:

$$\hat{T}^{n+1}e^{ikx_n} = \hat{T}^n e^{ikx_n} [1 + C(e^{-ik\delta x} - 2 + e^{+ik\delta x})]$$

$$\mathbb{P} \hat{T}^{n+1} = A\hat{T}^n$$

其中
$$A = A = 1 - 2C(1 - \cos k\delta x) = 1 - 4C\sin^2(k\delta x/2)$$

可得

$$\delta t < \frac{(\delta x)^2}{2D}$$

Diffusion PDE示例

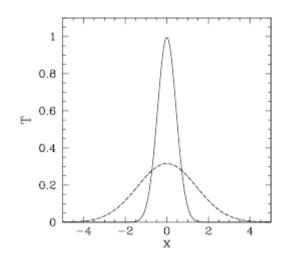
$$T(x, t_0) = \exp\left(\frac{-x^2}{4 D t_0}\right),\,$$

时间维度的初值条件

$$T(\pm x_0,t) = \sqrt{\frac{t_0}{t}} \, exp\!\left(\!\frac{-x_0^2}{4\,D\,t}\!\right) \label{eq:total_total_total}$$

空间维度的边值条件

$$t_0 = 0.1s$$
, $t_f = 2.1s$
 $-x_0 \le x \le x_0$, $x_0 = 5$



Width $\sim \sqrt{Dt}$

Diffusion PDE示例

```
Program main
      IMPLICIT NONE
      Real*8 a
      Real*8 nxstep
      Real*8 xfinal, xini
      Real*8 xstep
     Real*8 ntstep
      Real*8 tfinal, tini
      Real*8 tstep
      Real*8 u(1000, 1000)
      Integer i, j
      character*50 file name out
      file name out = 'plot.gnu'
      open(unit=16, file=file name out,
access="sequential",
           form='formatted', status="unknown")
10
     format (E15.7, E15.7, E15.7)
     format (E15.7, E15.7, E15.7 / /)
11
      a=1. d0
      nxstep=40. d0
      xfina1=5.0
      xini=-5. d0
      xstep=(xfinal-xini)/nxstep
      ntstep=100. d0
      tfina1=2.1d0
      tini=0.1d0
      tstep=(tfinal-tini)/ntstep
```

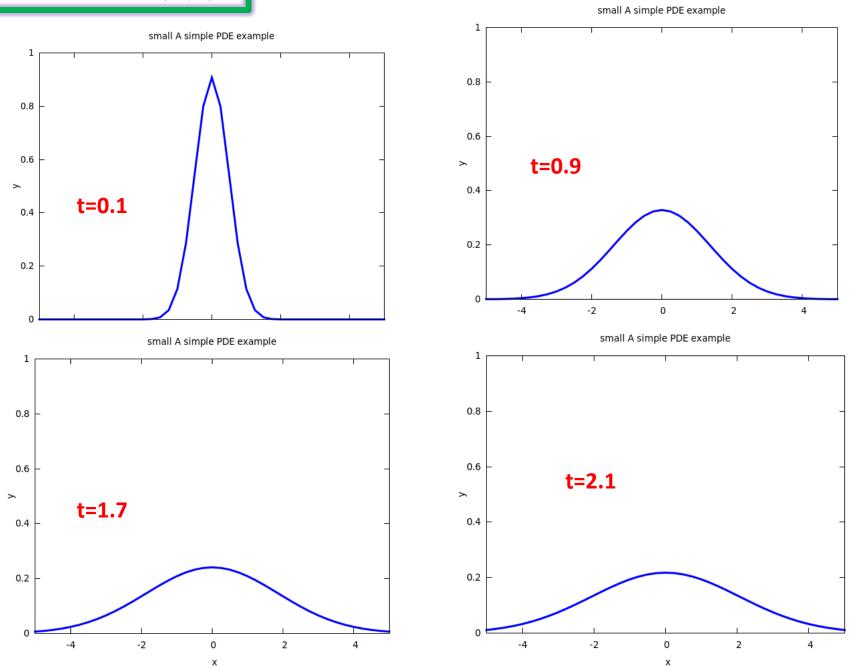
```
T(+-x0, t) = sqrt(t0/t) exp(-x0^2/(4 a t))
   a=1, t0=0.1, x0=5.
c von Neumann Stability Analysis: dt<(dx)^2/2/a
            do j=1, nxstep+1
            u(j, 1) = dexp(-(xini+(j-
      1. d0)*xstep)**2/4. d0/a/tini)
            enddo
            do i=1, ntstep+1
             u(1, i) = dsqrt(tini/(tini+(i-1.d0)*tstep))
                *dexp(-(xini)**2/4.d0/a/(tini+(i-
      1. d0)*tstep))
             u(nxstep+1, i)=dsqrt(tini/(tini+(i-
      1. d0)*tstep))
                *dexp(-(xfina1)**2/4.d0/a/(tini+(i-
      1. d0)*tstep))
            enddo
            do i=2, ntstep+1
             do j=2, nxstep
              u(j, i) = u(j, i-1)
           & +a*tstep/xstep**2*(u(j+1, i-1)-2. d0*u(j, i-1))
      1) +u(j-1, i-1)
             enddo
            enddo
```

A Diffusion PDE Example:

 $T(x, t0) = \exp(-x^2/(4 \text{ a } t0))$

T' t=a*T'' x

Diffusion PDE示例



Crank-Nicholson 方法

$$\begin{split} \frac{T(x,t_{n+1})-T(x,t_n)}{\delta t} &= D\,\frac{\partial^2 T(x,t_n)}{\partial x^2} + O(\delta t) \\ \\ \frac{T(x,t_{n+1})-T(x,t_n)}{\delta t} &= \frac{D}{2}\,\frac{\partial^2 T(x,t_n)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{D}{2}\,\frac{\partial^2 T(x,t_{n+1})}{\partial x^2} + O(\delta t)^2. \\ \\ T_i^{n+1} &- \frac{C}{2}\,\left(T_{i-1}^{n+1} - 2\,T_i^{n+1} + T_{i+1}^{n+1}\right) &= T_i^n + \frac{C}{2}\,\left(T_{i-1}^n - 2\,T_i^n + T_{i+1}^n\right) \end{split}$$

稳定性分析可得,

对所有k,有|A|<1

$$A = \frac{1 - 2C \sin^{2}(k \delta x/2)}{1 + 2C \sin^{2}(k \delta x/2)}$$

需要处理三对角矩阵

扩散方程 的概率论分析

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}$$

定义w(x,t)dx为在时刻t在[x,x+dx]范围内粒子的分布几率,那么我们又如下的平均值:

$$\langle x(t)\rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xw(x,t)dx, \quad \langle x^2(t)\rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2w(x,t)dx$$

从而可以来计算方差: $\sigma^2 = \langle x^2(t) \rangle - \langle x(t) \rangle^2$

由归一化条件
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} w(x,t)dx = 1$$
 及概率要求 $w(x,t)>0$

有如下限制条件:

$$w(x = \pm \infty, t) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^n w(x, t)}{\partial x^n}|_{x = \pm \infty} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \langle x \rangle}{\partial t} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \frac{\partial w(x,t)}{\partial t} dx = D \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \frac{\partial^2 w(x,t)}{\partial x^2} dx,$$

$$\frac{\partial \langle x \rangle}{\partial t} = Dx \frac{\partial w(x,t)}{\partial x} |_{x=\pm\infty} - D \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial w(x,t)}{\partial x} dx,$$

$$\frac{\partial \langle x \rangle}{\partial t} = 0.$$

X的平均值不 随时间变化

$$\frac{\partial \langle x^2 \rangle}{\partial t} = -2 Dxw(x,t)|_{x=\pm\infty} + 2D \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} w(x,t) dx = 2D,$$

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = 2Dt,$$

$$\langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2 = 2Dt.$$

$$\sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2} = \sqrt{2Dt}.$$

在随机行走(Random Walk)章节,我们将看到扩散方程和RM更多的联系

Navier-Stokes equations粘性流体力学

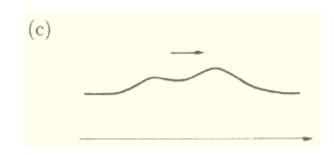
$$-\vec{\nabla}p + \mu \left(\vec{\nabla}^2 \mathbf{v}\right) + \frac{1}{3}\mu \left(\vec{\nabla} \left(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \mathbf{v}\right)\right) + \rho \mathbf{b} = \rho \dot{\mathbf{v}} \qquad \text{compressible fluid}$$
$$-\vec{\nabla}p + \mu \left(\vec{\nabla}^2 \mathbf{v}\right) + \rho \mathbf{b} = \rho \dot{\mathbf{v}} \qquad \text{incompressible fluid}$$

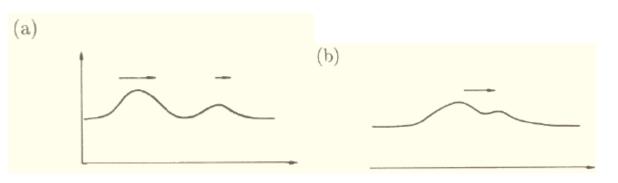
浅水波方程: 扰动在浅水中的传播。 浅水是假设水深相对扰动范围很小。方程由流体质量守恒和动量守恒方程得到,涉及的变量包括流体深度η, 二维流体速度u、v。

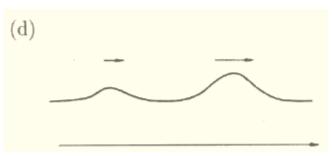
$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial(\rho\eta)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho\eta u)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\rho\eta v)}{\partial y} &= 0\\ \frac{\partial(\rho\eta u)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\rho\eta u^2 + \frac{1}{2}\rho g\eta^2\right) + \frac{\partial(\rho\eta uv)}{\partial y} &= 0\\ \frac{\partial(\rho\eta v)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho\eta uv)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\rho\eta v^2 + \frac{1}{2}\rho g\eta^2\right) &= 0. \end{split}$$

1834年,英国Scott. Russell偶 然观测到一种奇妙的水波:

一条在狭窄河道的船被两匹马拉着前进。 突然,船停了下来,河道内被船体带动 的水团并未停止,他们聚集在周围激烈 第扰动着,然后呈现一个长度约30英尺, 高约1~1.5英尺的滚圆而平滑的巨大孤 立波峰,以每小时约8~9英里的速度向 前推进了1~2英里,最后终于消失在逶 迤的河道中. 一个高,薄呈驼峰状的孤立子,会追上它较矮胖的兄弟,這兩波相会之后合而为一。经过一阵混乱之后,这个合而为一的波又彼此分开,较快较高的那道波以原有的速度前进,渐渐将较矮胖的波远远地抛在脑后。"







孤子(孤立子、孤波)是一种具有永久形状的、局域化的行波解。在很多领域被发现,尺度由大到小。

星系中的密度波; 木星的大红斑; 海水中水波在撞击油井时; 分子、等离子体、磁场系统; 激光在固体中的传播; 超导Josephson节 等等.....



涉及的学科有:流体力学、等离子体物理、非线性光学、经典场论和量子场论等。

Russell认为他观测到的是流体运动的一个稳定解,并称之为"孤立波"。但是,Russell并未能成功证明并使物理学家信服他的观点。

1895年,荷兰数学家Korteweg和他的学生 de Vries研究了浅水波的运动,在长波近似和小振动的前提下,建立了单向运动方程(KdV),并求出了与Russell描述一致的孤子解,从而从理论上证明了孤立波的存在。

然而,孤立波的稳定性问题并未得到解决。由于非线性方程不满足叠加原理, 人们担心碰撞可能会破坏孤子解。自然有这样的问题,即:两个孤立波在碰 撞后是否会被破坏?由于担心孤立波"不稳定"从而没有太大的物理意义, 孤立波的研究并没有大规模开展。

1955年,物理学家Fermi, Pasta, Ulam进行了非线性振子实验。将64个质点用非线性弹簧连接成一条非线性振动弦。初始时能量集中在一个质点上,期望经过相当长时间后非线性作用会使得能量均分、各态历经等现象出现。结果发现,经过相对长时间后,几乎所有能量又回到了初始分布。

后来Toda研究类似的问题——晶体内部非线性振动时得到孤立解,该现象才得以解释。

1962年,Perring和Skyrme (Nucl. Phys. 31, 550)研究基本粒子模型的sin-Gordon方程,得到该方程孤立波解的解析解,并发现该解具有弹性碰撞的特点,即碰撞后两个孤立波解也保持原有的形状和速度。

1965年,美国物理学家Kruskal和Zabusky (Phys. Rev. Lett. 15, 240) 用数值模拟方法研究了等离子体中孤立波碰撞的非线性相互作用过程,进一步证实了孤立波相互作用后不改变波形的论断。由于这种孤立波具有类似与粒子碰撞不变的性质,他们命名这种孤立波(Solitary Waves)为孤立子(Solitons)。

以后的二十多年,孤立子理论的研究蓬勃发展,研究和应用的领域包括:流体物理、固体物理、基本粒子物理、等离子体物理、凝聚态物理、超导物理、激光物理和生物物理等。



Interaction of "Solitons" in a Collisionless Plasma and the Recurrence of Initial States

N. J. Zabusky and M. D. Kruskal Phys. Rev. Lett. **15**, 240 – Published 9 August 1965

Physics See Focus story: Landmarks—Computer Simulations Led to Discovery of Solitons

An article within the collection: Letters from the Past - A PRL Retrospective

Article References Citing Articles (1,666) PDF Export Citation

⁶We restrict ourselves to solutions of (1) periodic in x with period 2 so that we need only consider the interval $0 \le x \le 2$ with periodic (cyclic) boundary conditions. For numerical purposes we replaced (1) with

$$u_{i}^{j+1} = u_{i}^{j-1} - \frac{1}{3}(k/h)(u_{i+1}^{j} + u_{i}^{j} + u_{i-1}^{j})(u_{i+1}^{j} - u_{i-1}^{j})$$

$$-(\delta^{2}k/h^{3})(u_{i+2}^{j} - 2u_{i+1}^{j} + 2u_{i-1}^{j} - u_{i-2}^{j}),$$

$$i = 0, 1, \dots, 2N-1.$$

where a rectangular mesh has been used with temporal and spatial intervals of k and h=1/N, respectively.

$$u_t + \alpha u u_x + u_{xxx} = 0$$

考察一个具有色散的线性波:

$$\theta_t - \theta_{xxx} = 0$$

其中: $\theta = \theta(x,t), \theta_t = \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t}$. 该方程的解为:

$$\theta = \sum_{k} \theta_{k}$$

$$\theta_k = \theta_{k0} \exp[i(kx - \omega t)]$$

 $\omega = k^3$, θ_{k0} 是常数。 每一分量的相速度依赖于k: $\frac{\omega}{k} = k^2$

不同的分量以不同的速度传播,这种现象称为色散。

因此,一个由多个 θ_k 组成的脉冲随着它向前传播将会散开。

$$u_t + \alpha u u_x + u_{xxx} = 0$$

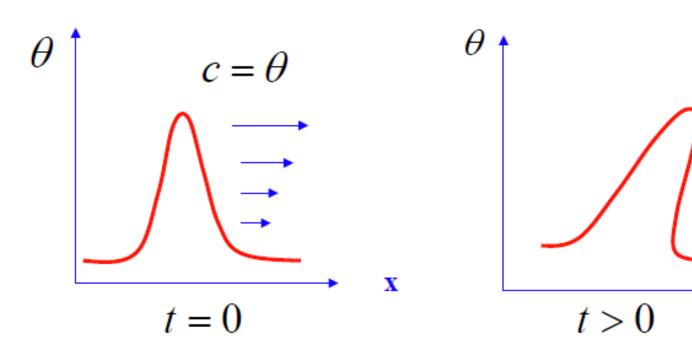
另一方面,没有色散的非线性方程:

$$\theta_t + \theta \theta_x = 0$$

具有形式解:

$$\theta = f(x-ct), c = \theta$$

脉冲的不同点的速度不同,于是脉冲向前传播时因挤压变形:



$$u_t + \alpha u u_x + u_{xxx} = 0$$

对一些特殊的具有色散的非线性方程,若由于非线性引起的脉冲的挤压与由色散引起的扩展相互抵消,则可以使行波保持一个永久的形状,从而得到孤子。

例如: Kowteweg-de Vries(KdV) 方程

$$\theta_t + \alpha \theta \theta_x + \theta_{xxx} = 0 \tag{KdV}$$

$$\theta_t - \theta_{xxx} = 0
\theta_t + \theta \theta_x = 0$$
(1)
(KdV)

(KdV)方程具有孤子解:

$$\theta(x,t) = \frac{12}{\alpha}a^2 \sec h^2 [a(x-4a^2t-x_0)]$$

$$a, x_0$$
 为常数。 $\sec hx = 2(e^x + e^{-x})^{-1}$

KdV方程解析解

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} + \varepsilon u(x,t) \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial^3 u(x,t)}{\partial x^3} = 0.$$

行波解: $u(x,t) = u(z), z \equiv x - ct$

代入,得到常微分方程 $-c\frac{du}{dz} + \epsilon u\frac{du}{dz} + \mu \frac{d^3u}{dz^3} = 0$,

$$\theta(x,t) = \frac{12}{\alpha}a^2 \sec h^2 [a(x-4a^2t-x_0)]$$

该解的特点是:

- (1) 对于固定的时刻t,空间具有局域性;
- (2) 它具有行波解的形式 $\theta = \theta(x-ct)$
- (3) 波的振幅 $\frac{12}{\alpha}a^2$, 宽度 $\frac{1}{a}$, 相 速度 $4a^2$ 都是相关的
- 第(3)点也是孤子的一个特性,通常线性方程的形波解的这三个量是不相关的。
 - 由(3)得到KdV孤子的特点: 高=苗条=跑的快

KdV方程解析解

$u_t + 6uu_x + u_{xxx} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
& | U(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} | \sec x^{2}(\frac{x-t}{2}) \\
& | U(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} | \sec x^{2}(\frac{x-t}{2}) \\
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& | U(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} | \sec x^{2}(\frac{x-t}{2}) \\
& | U(x,t) = \frac{1}$$

KdeV方程

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} + \varepsilon u(x,t) \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial^3 u(x,t)}{\partial x^3} = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \simeq \frac{u_{i,j+1} - u_{i,j-1}}{2\Delta t}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \simeq \frac{u_{i+1,j} - u_{i-1,j}}{2\Delta x}$$

$$u(x,t) \simeq \frac{u_{i+1,j} + u_{i,j} + u_{i-1,j}}{3}$$



$$u_{i,j+1} \simeq u_{i,j-1} - \frac{\epsilon}{3} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \left[u_{i+1,j} + u_{i,j} + u_{i-1,j} \right] \left[u_{i+1,j} - u_{i-1,j} \right]$$
$$-\mu \frac{\Delta t}{(\Delta x)^3} \left[u_{i+2,j} + 2u_{i-1,j} - 2u_{i+1,j} - u_{i-2,j} \right].$$

$$\frac{1}{(\Delta x/\Delta t)} \left[\epsilon |u| + 4 \frac{\mu}{(\Delta x)^2} \right] \le 1$$

KdeV示例

```
Program main
      IMPLICIT NONE
      Real*8 nxstep
      Real*8 xfinal, xini
      Real*8 xstep
      Real*8 ntstep
      Real*8 tfinal, tini
      Real*8 tstep
      Real*8 u (50010, 50010)
      Integer i, j
     character*50 file name out
     file name out = 'plot.gnu'
     open (unit=16, file=file name out,
access="sequential",
           form='formatted', status="unknown")
     format (E15.7, E15.7, E15.7)
 10
 11
     format (E15.7, E15.7, E15.7 / /)
      nxstep=300.d0
      xfina1=100.0
      xini=-100. d0
      xstep=(xfinal-xini)/nxstep
      ntstep=50000. d0
      tfina1=100, d0
      tini=0, d0
      tstep=(tfinal-tini)/ntstep
```

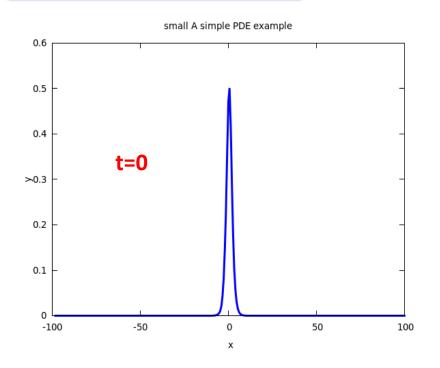
```
c A KdV PDE Example:
c u't+6*u*u'x+u'xxx=0
c u(x,0)=sech^2((x)/2.0)/2.0
c analytical solution:
c u(x,t)=sech^2((x-t)/2.0)/2.0
c Stability:
1/(dx/dt)*(6|u|+4/(dx^2)) \le 1
c xrange and dx, dt are crucial!!!
```

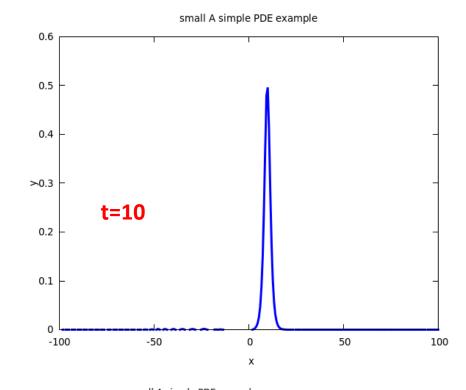
KdeV示例

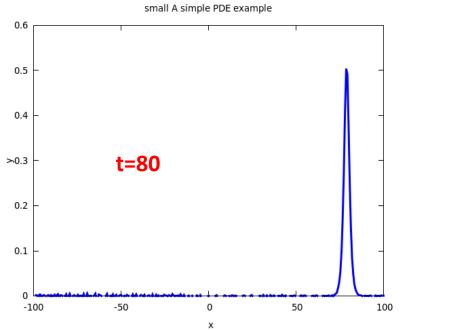
```
do j=1, nxstep+1
     u(j, 1) = 0.5d0/d\cosh(0.5d0*(xini+(j-
1. d0)*xstep))**2
      enddo
      u(nxstep+2, 1) = u(nxstep+1, 1)
      u(nxstep+3, 1) = u(nxstep+1, 1)
      do i=2, ntstep+1
       do j=3, nxstep+1
       u(j, i) = u(j, i-1) - tstep*(
     & 1.0d0/xstep*
       (u(j+1, i-1)+u(j, i-1)+u(j-1, i-1)
1))*(u(j+1, i-1)-u(j-1, i-1))
      + (u(j+2, i-1)-2. d0*u(j+1, i-1)) 
1) +2. d0*u(j-1, i-1)-u(j-2, i-1)
        /2. d0/xstep**3
       enddo
      enddo
```

```
do i=1, ntstep+1
       do j=3, nxstep+1
          if (j>nxstep) then
              write (unit=16, fmt=11)
tini+tstep*(i-1.d0)
                , xini+xstep*(j-1.d0), u(j,i)
          else
              write (unit=16, fmt=10)
tini+tstep*(i-1.d0)
               , xini+xstep*(j-1.d0), u(j, i)
          endif
       enddo
      enddo
      close(unit=16)
      end
```

KdeV示例



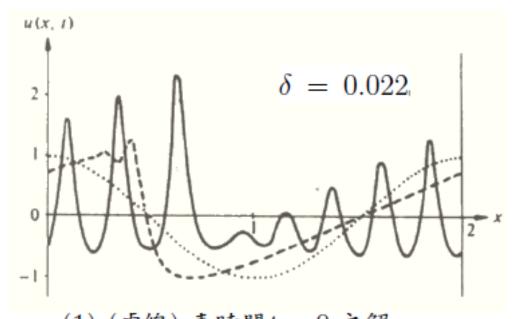




$$\begin{cases} u_t + uu_x + \delta^2 u_{xxx} = 0 \\ u(x,0) = \cos(\pi x) & 0 \le x \le 2. \end{cases}$$

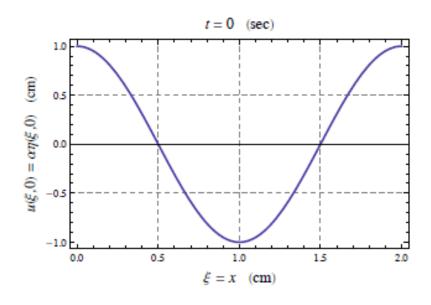
随着时间的演进, 余弦波开 始挤压且几乎产生截波.其 后色散项uxxx开始起作用。 解变为一列由8个类sech 函 数组成的波,而在这过程中, 速度快的波会追上慢的波, 好像是高的波吞下矮的,但 后来又把它突出一样. 经过 一段时间之后,原先的余弦 波又出现了.

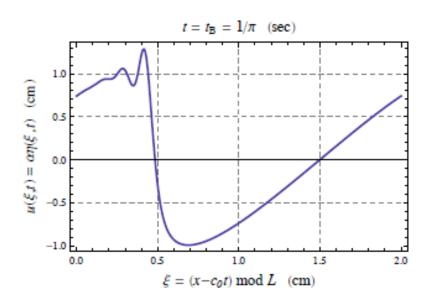
u, ux, uxx为在[0, 2]上的周期函数

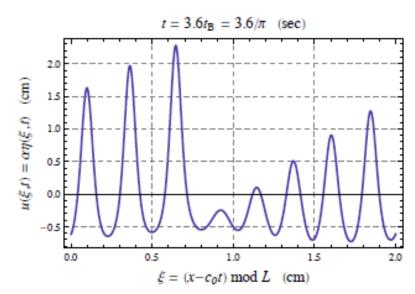


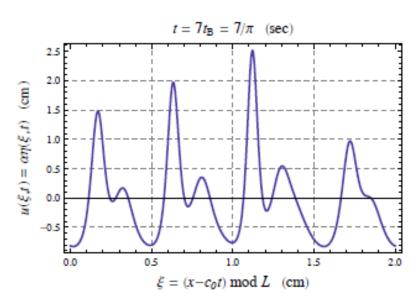
- (1) (虛線) 表時間t = 0 之解
- (2) (斷線) 表時間 $t = \frac{1}{\pi}$ 之解
- (3) (實線) 表時間 $t = \frac{3.6}{\pi}$ 之解

Soliton



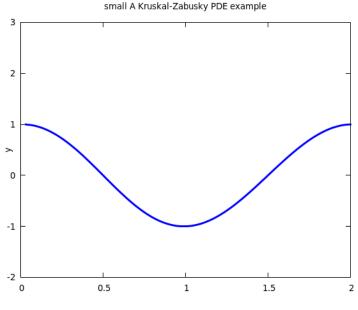


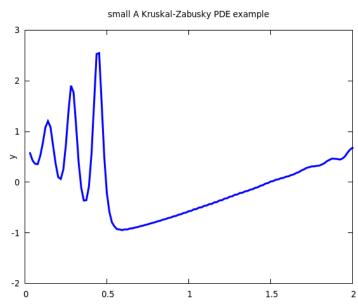




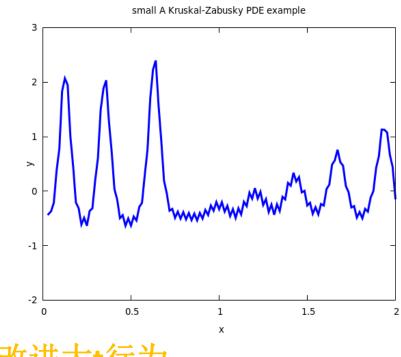
```
nxstep=128. d0
      xfina1=2.0
     xini=0.d0
     xstep=(xfinal-xini)/nxstep
     ntstep=50000. d0
      tfina1=2.1d0
      tini=0.d0
     tstep=(tfinal-tini)/ntstep
     do j=1, nxstep+1
     u(j, 1) = d\cos(da\cos(-1.d0) *(xini+(j-
(.d0)*xstep))
     enddo
     u(nxstep+2, 1)=u(2, 1)
     u(nxstep+3, 1)=u(3, 1)
       do i=2, ntstep+1
        do j=3, nxstep+1
        u(j, i) = u(j, i-1) - tstep*(
      & 1.0d0/6.d0/xstep*
      & (u(j+1, i-1)+u(j, i-1)+u(j-1, i-1)
1))*(u(j+1, i-1)-u(j-1, i-1))
      & +0.022d0**2*(u(j+2, i-1)-
2. d0*u(j+1, i-1)+2. d0*u(j-1, i-1)
        -u(j-2, i-1))/2. d0/xstep**3
        enddo
```

```
u(1, i) = u(1, i-1) - tstep*(
      & 1.0d0/6.d0/xstep*
        (u(2, i-1)+u(1, i-
11)+u(nxstep, i-1))*(u(2, i-1)-
Iu(nxstep, i-1)
      & +0.022d0**2*(u(3, i-1)-
2. d0*u(2, i-1)+2. d0*u(nxstep, i-1)
      & -u(nxstep-1, i-
 1))/2. d0/xstep**3
                                 周期函数
        u(2, i) = u(2, i-1) - tstep*(
      & 1.0d0/6.d0/xstep*
      & (u(3, i-1)+u(2, i-1)+u(1, i-1)
 1)) *(u(3, i-1)-u(1, i-1))
      & +0.022d0**2*(u(4, i-1)-
 2. d0*u(3, i-1)+2. d0*u(1, i-1)
      & -u (nxstep-1, i-
 1))/2.d0/xstep**3
        u(nxstep+2, i)=u(2, i)
        u(nxstep+3, i)=u(3, i)
       enddo
```





- A Kruskal-Zabusky PDE Example:
- c u't+ u*u'x+0.022^2*u'''xxx=0
- $c \quad u(x,0) = cos(Pi*x), \quad 0 < x < 2$
- c ux, uxx, uxxx periodic on [0,2] for all t.
- c Stability: 1/(dx/dt)*(-
- $2|u0|+1/(dx^2)$) <= 2/3/sqrt (3)
- xrange and dx, dt are crucial!!!



进大t行为

Sine-Gordon方程

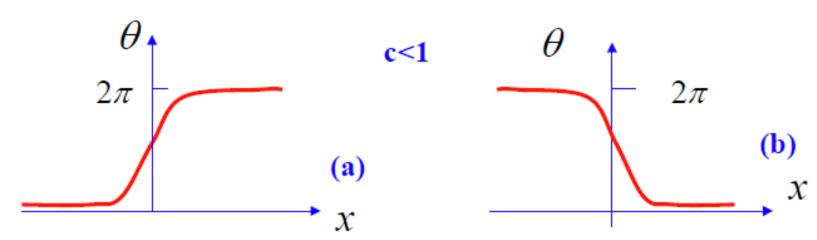
sine-Gordon (sG)方程首先是在微分几何学出现的,一 个负常曲率曲面对应于sine-Gordon 方程的一个非零解。 该方程的形式为:

$$\theta_{xx} - \theta_{tt} = \sin \theta$$

它有三种基本孤立子解:

(a)kink
$$\theta = 4 \tan^{-1} \{ \exp[(x - ct - x_0) / \sqrt{(1 - c^2)}] \}$$

(b) antikink
$$\theta = 4 \tan^{-1} \{ \exp[-(x - ct - x_0) / \sqrt{(1 - c^2)}] \}$$



Sine-Gordon方程

(c) breather

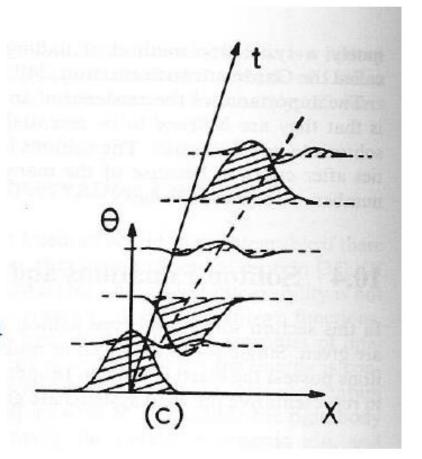
$$\theta = 4 \tan^{-1} \{ (\tan a) \sin[(\cos a)(t - t_0)] \sec h[(\sin a)(x - x_0)] \}$$

$$x_0,t_0,a$$
是常数。

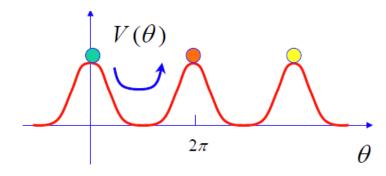
(d)双狐子

$$\theta =$$

4 tan
$$^{-1}$$
 { $\frac{c \sinh[x/\sqrt{(1-c^2)}]}{\cosh[ct/\sqrt{(1-c^2)}]}$ }



孤立子



为了理解上述解,我们给出一个简单的力学图象。

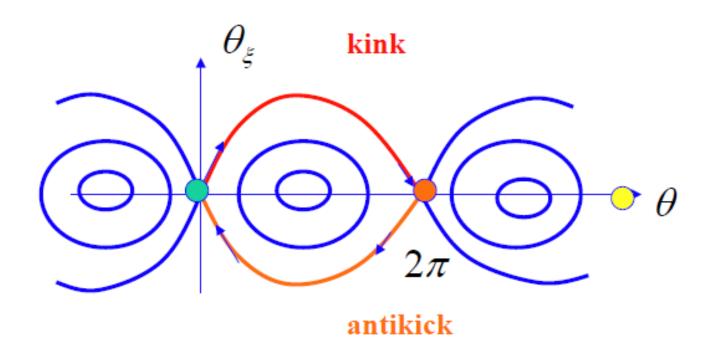
对于sG方程
$$\theta_{xx} - \theta_{tt} = \sin \theta$$

的行波解
$$\theta(x,t) = \theta(\xi), \xi = x - ct, c = const.$$

代入 sG方程,有:
$$(1-c^2)\theta_{\xi\xi} = \sin\theta = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial\theta}$$

其中:
$$V = 1 + \cos \theta$$

将 θ 看成振幅, ξ 看成时间,上述方程对 应于一个 $m = (1-c^2)$ 的粒子在势场 $V(\theta)$ 中运动(也就是单摆方程)。



作业:

1. P17: 一阶对流方程,迎风格式三种不同设定的结果,及其讨论

2. P46-49: Kruskal, Zalusky孤立子, 给出数值解, 改善大t行为