

非线性色散波 $K(2,2)$ 方程的精确解及动力学性质*

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摘要:【目的】研究了非线性色散波 $K(2,2)$ 方程的行波解问题。【方法】利用行波变换研究了非线性色散波 $K(2,2)$ 方程的行波解问题。【结果】获得了非线性色散波 $K(2,2)$ 方程的各种精确行波解,并讨论了这些解的动力学性质。通过图像模拟,直观地展示了部分精确解的动力学行为和动力学演化现象。【结论】研究发现部分解具有奇异性质,与现有文献中的结果相比,获得的精确解都是新结果,而且求解方法和技巧较之前文献中的要简便许多。

关键词:非线性色散波 $K(2,2)$ 方程;行波变换;精确解

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对非线性波的研究起源于19世纪苏格兰工程师 Russell 对非线性波(即孤立波)的发现。随着社会的发展和科技的进步,科研人员对非线性波的研究逐渐深入,最终发现:波形在传播中是陡峭还是光滑,与所研究的问题中是否存在色散现象和非线性现象有着直接的联系。比如, Yan^[1-2] 研究了 $K(m, n, k)$ 方程 $u^{m-1}u_t + a(u^n)_x + b(u^k)_{xxx} = 0, (n, k \neq 1)$, 获得了上述方程的紧波解、孤立波解以及周期波解。Yan^[2] 还通过作变换获得了以上方程的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解。特别地,当 $m=1, n=k=2$ 时,以上 $K(m, n, k)$ 方程就变成了 $K(2, 2)$ 方程。

近些年来,田立新等人^[3-5]采用动力系统面分支法研究了下列 $K(2, 2)$ 方程的各种行波解及动力学性质:

$$u_t + (u^2)_x - (u^2)_{xxx} = 0, \quad (1)$$

其中负色散项表示收缩色散。这些解的形状有尖峰型孤立(尖峰波)、周期尖峰波、光滑波等。这些现象被看作非线性收缩色散与非线性对流之间相互作用而产生的结果。关于 $K(2, 2)$ 更多的研究结果,详见参考文献[6-8]及相关引用文献。

著名的 Camassa-Holm 方程^[9] $u_t - u_{xxt} + 3uu_x = 2u_x u_{xx} + uu_{xxx}$ (后简称 CH 方程)与本文研究的 $K(2, 2)$ 方程具有类似的结构,且与方程(1)含有相同的非线性项,只是非线性项的系数略有不同。早期的研究者们通过不同的方法获得了 CH 方程的大量精确解。例如, Camassa 等人^[10]通过动力系统面分支法获得了该方程的尖峰波(peakon)解;Liu 等人^[11]和 Li 等人^[12]通过平面动力系统分支方法获得了该方程的周期尖峰波解;Li 等人^[13]进一步证明了周期尖峰波解的收敛性;Liu 等人^[14]用 Jacobian 椭圆函数法获得了该方程的尖峰波和孤立尖峰波,并通过因式分解的方法获得了该方程具有参数形式的尖峰波;此外, Parkes 等人^[15]还研究了尖峰波以及反尖峰波的收敛性和非色散极限。更多关于非线性色散波方程的精确解的研究可以参看文献[16-20]。

虽然利用上述方法可以有效地得到一些非线性偏微分方程的精确解,但在寻找尖峰型和周期尖峰型等非光滑波解时仍存在一些局限性,其中最具挑战性的是不能用上述方法来研究非线性偏微分方程的弱解。值得指出的是 Lenells 在解决这一问题上做出了巨大的贡献^[21],他给出了弱解一个很好的定义,在弱解定义下,Lenells 研究了 CH 方程,得到了包括尖峰波、周期尖峰波和一些复合波等的各种行波解,极大地丰富了 CH 方程的行波解内容。尽管如此,在上述文献中,一些奇特形式的行波解,如环状孤立波(loop soliton)、破缺的扭结波和其他非对称形式的行波并没有揭示出来,仅对尖峰孤立波和周期尖峰波给出了显式解。此外,解的极限行为也尚未被研究。因此,本文引入平面动力系统分岔理论^[22-25],即简化的积分分岔法^[11-12],再次研究了方程(1),本文将获得与上述文献结果不相同的精确行波解,并讨论它们的动力学性质,并通过解的三维图形展示几种新解的空间演化现象。

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1 方程(1)的二维平面动力系统及首次积分方程

作行波变换 $u(x, t) = \varphi(\xi)$, $\xi = x - ct$, 把方程(1)约化成常微分方程, 式中: c 是沿 x 轴方向运动的波速。将行波变换代入式(1), 约化成非线性常微分方程:

$$-c\varphi' + (\varphi^2)' - (\varphi^2)''' = 0, \quad (2)$$

式中: $\varphi' = \frac{d\varphi}{d\xi}$ 。通过对式(2)进行积分, 可得:

$$-c\varphi + \varphi^2 - 2(\varphi')^2 - 2\varphi\varphi'' = g, \quad (3)$$

式中: g 为积分常数。令 $\varphi' = \frac{d\varphi}{d\xi} = y$, 当 $\varphi \neq 0$ 时, 式(3)可以转化为如下的一个奇异的二维动力系统:

$$\frac{d\varphi}{d\xi} = y, \quad \frac{dy}{d\xi} = -\frac{g + c\varphi - \varphi^2 + 2y^2}{2\varphi}. \quad (4)$$

$\varphi = 0$ 为系统(5)的奇异直线。不难发现, 当 $\varphi = 0$ 时, 式(4)并不等于方程(3)。不管函数 φ 如何变化, 为获得完全等价于式(3)的系统, 需做如下变换:

$$d\xi = 2\varphi d\tau. \quad (5)$$

这里 τ 为参数。通过变换(6), 系统(7)可化为如下规则系统:

$$\frac{d\varphi}{d\tau} = 2\varphi y, \quad \frac{dy}{d\tau} = -(g + c\varphi - \varphi^2 + 2y^2). \quad (6)$$

显然, 系统(4)与(6)具有相同的首次积分:

$$\varphi^2 y^2 - \frac{\varphi^4}{4} + \frac{c\varphi^3}{3} + \frac{g\varphi^2}{2} = h, \quad (7)$$

式中: h 为另一积分常数。记函数 $H(\varphi, y) = \varphi^2 y^2 - \frac{\varphi^4}{4} + \frac{c\varphi^3}{3} + \frac{g\varphi^2}{2}$, 从式(6)、(8)易知 $\frac{d\varphi}{d\tau} \neq -\frac{\partial H}{\partial y}$, $\frac{dy}{d\tau} \neq \frac{\partial H}{\partial \varphi}$ 。

因此, 系统(6)不是哈密顿系统。在 $H(\varphi, y) = h$ (h 为常数)的条件下, 虽然全局的能量是守恒的, 但是局部能量, 即系统的动能和势能并不守恒, 这意味着系统还有外能存在, 因此方程(1)还应该包含许多奇异的行波解(不光滑的行波解)。

2 模型的精确行波解及动力学性质

本节将讨论方程(1)的各种精确行波解, 下面以定理的形式来叙述方程(1)的行波解及分类。

定理 设 h, g 为任意常数, 当数 $h = g = 0$ 时, $K(2, 2)$ 方程(1)有一个双曲函数型的无界 U 型波解; 当数 $h = 0$, $g \neq 0$ 时, $K(2, 2)$ 方程(1)有一个指数函数型的解; 当数 $h \neq 0, g = 0$ 时, $K(2, 2)$ 方程(1)有一个第一类 Jacobi 椭圆积分函数型的解; 当数 $h \neq 0, g \neq 0$ 时, $K(2, 2)$ 方程(1)有一个第三类 Jacobi 椭圆积分函数型的解。

证明 首先, 由方程(7)可解得:

$$y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}\varphi^2 - \frac{1}{3}c\varphi - \frac{1}{2}g + \frac{h}{\varphi^2}}. \quad (8)$$

1) 当积分常数 $h = g = 0$ 时, 式(8)可以化简为 $y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}\varphi^2 - \frac{1}{3}c\varphi}$, 代入式(4)得 $\frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{\frac{\varphi^2}{4} - \frac{c\varphi}{3}}} = \pm d\xi$, 对它积

分, 有:

$$\varphi = \frac{\left(c_1 e^{\xi/2} + \frac{c}{3}\right)^2}{c_1 e^{\xi/2}}, \quad (9)$$

式中: c_1 为一常数。

特别地, 当 $c_1 = \frac{c}{3}$ 时, 式(9)能被化简为 $\varphi = \frac{2c}{3} \left[\cosh\left(\frac{\xi}{2}\right) + 1 \right]$ 。结合 $u(x, t) = \varphi(\xi)$, 可以获得式(1)的精确行波解 $u = \frac{2c}{3} \left[\cosh\left(\frac{x-ct}{2}\right) + 1 \right]$, 这是一个无界的 U 型波解, 为了展示它的动力学性质, 取 $c = 2$, 得到它在空间

中的波形图(图 1)。

当 $c_1 = -\frac{c}{3}$ 时,方程(9)能被化简为 $\varphi = \frac{2c}{3} \left[1 - \cosh\left(\frac{\xi}{2}\right) \right]$ 。因此,由 $u(x, t) = \varphi(\xi)$,可以得到式(1)的精确行波解为 $u = \frac{2c}{3} \left[1 - \cosh\left(\frac{x-ct}{2}\right) \right]$ 。这是一个无界的反 U 型波解,为了展示它的动力学性质,取 $c = 2$,得到它在空间中的波形图(图 2)。

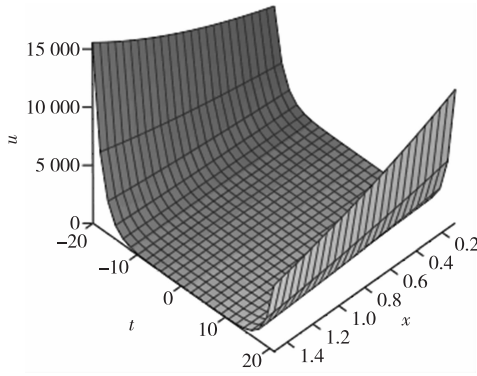


图 1 $c = 2$ 时解 $\frac{2c}{3} \left[\cosh\left(\frac{x-ct}{2}\right) + 1 \right]$ 的波形演化

Fig. 1 Graphs of waveform evolution the solution

$$\frac{2c}{3} \left[\cosh\left(\frac{x-ct}{2}\right) + 1 \right] \text{ at } c = 2$$

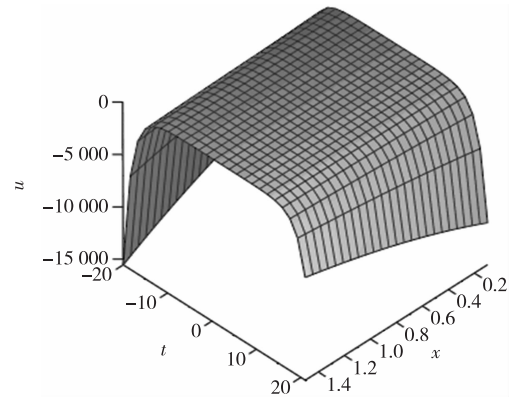


图 2 $c = 2$ 时解 $\frac{2c}{3} \left[1 - \cosh\left(\frac{x-ct}{2}\right) \right]$ 的波形演化

Fig. 2 Graphs of waveform evolution the solution

$$\frac{2c}{3} \left[1 - \cosh\left(\frac{x-ct}{2}\right) \right] \text{ at } c = 2$$

当 $c_1 \neq \pm \frac{c}{3}$ 时,结合 $u(x, t) = \varphi(\xi)$,可得到式(1)精确解 $u = \frac{(c_1 e^{(x-ct)/2} + c/3)^2}{c_1 e^{(x-ct)/2}}$,该解是一个具有衰减性质的行波解,取 $c = 2, c_1 = 1$,得到它在空间中的波形图(图 3)。

2) 当积分常数 $h = 0, g \neq 0$ 时,式(8)可以化简为 $y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}\varphi^2 - \frac{1}{3}c\varphi - \frac{g}{2}}$,代入式(4)的第一个方程,可得

$$\frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{\frac{\varphi^2}{4} - \frac{c\varphi}{3} - \frac{g}{2}}} = \pm d\xi, \text{再对此式积分得:}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{18} \cdot \frac{2(3c_1 e^{\xi/2} + c)^2 + 9g}{c_1 e^{\xi/2}}. \quad (10)$$

当 $c_1 = \frac{c}{3}$ 时,式(10)可以化简为

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{2c^2 + 9g}{c} e^{-\xi/2} + 2c e^{-\xi/2} + 4c \right].$$

再由 $u(x, t) = \varphi(\xi)$ 可得方程(1)的精确行波解 $u = \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{2c^2 + 9g}{c} e^{-(x-ct)/2} + 2c e^{-(x-ct)/2} + 4c \right]$ 。为了展示该解的动力学性质,取 $c = 2, g = \mp 3$,得到它在空间中的波形图(图 4)。

当 $c_1 = -\frac{c}{3}$ 时,可以将式(10)化简为 $\varphi = \frac{1}{6} \left[4c - \frac{2c^2 + 9g}{c} e^{-\xi/2} - 2c e^{-\xi/2} \right]$ 。因此,利用 $u(x, t) = \varphi(\xi)$ 得到式(1)的如下行波精确解: $u = \frac{1}{6} \left[4c - \frac{2c^2 + 9g}{c} e^{-(x-ct)/2} - 2c e^{-(x-ct)/2} \right]$,为了展示它的动力学性质,取 $c = 2, g = \mp 3$,得到它在空间中的波形图(图 5)。

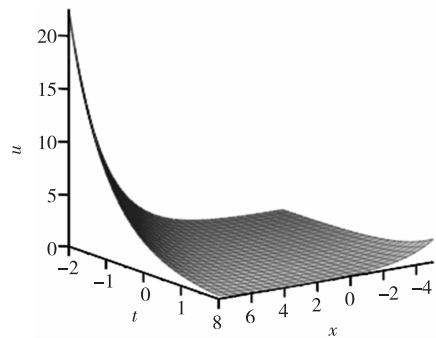


图 3 $c = 2, c_1 = 1$ 时解 $\frac{(c_1 e^{(x-ct)/2} + c/3)^2}{c_1 e^{(x-ct)/2}}$ 的波形演化

Fig. 3 Graphs of waveform evolution the solution

$$\frac{(c_1 e^{(x-ct)/2} + c/3)^2}{c_1 e^{(x-ct)/2}} \text{ at } c = 2, c_1 = 1$$

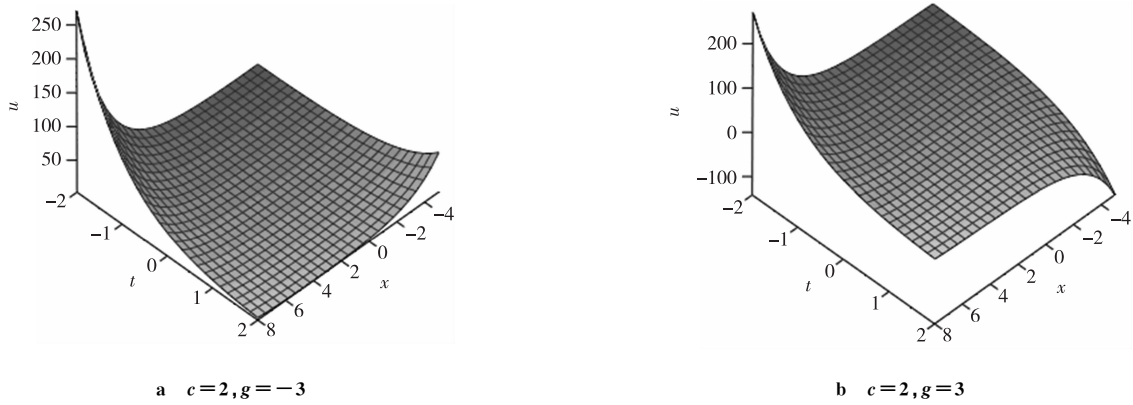


图 4 $c=2, g=\mp 3$ 时解 $\frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{2c^2+9g}{c} e^{-(x-ct)/2} + 2ce^{-(x-ct)/2} + 4c \right]$ 的波形演化

Fig. 4 Graphs of waveform evolution the solution $\frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{2c^2+9g}{c} e^{-(x-ct)/2} + 2ce^{-(x-ct)/2} + 4c \right]$ at $c=2, g=\mp 3$

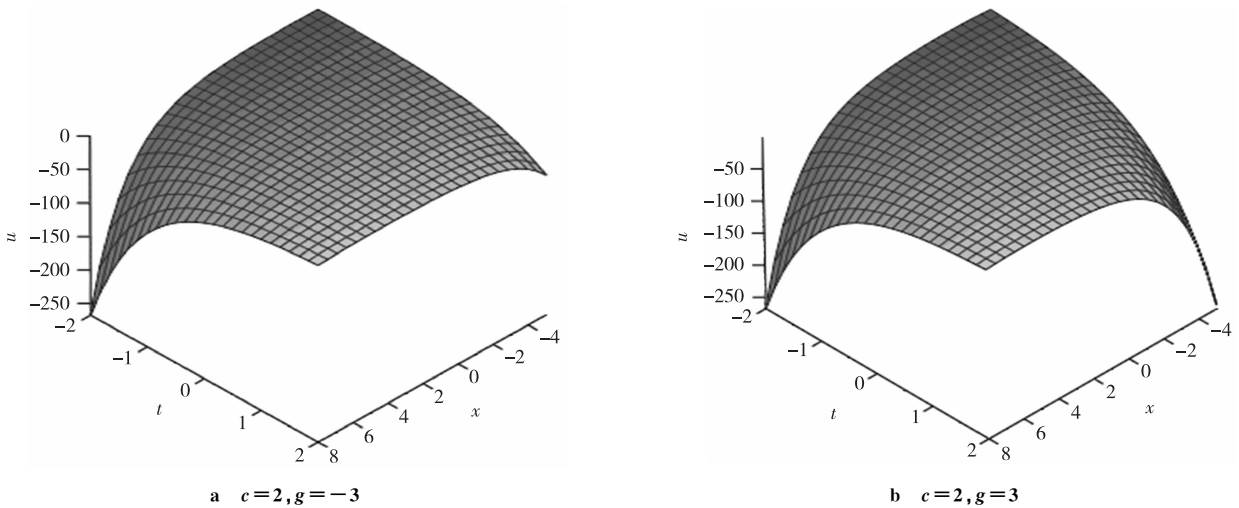


图 5 $c=2, g=\mp 3$ 时解 $\frac{1}{6} \left[4c - \frac{2c^2+9g}{c} e^{-(x-ct)/2} - 2ce^{-(x-ct)/2} \right]$ 的波形演化

Fig. 5 Graphs of waveform evolution the solution $\frac{1}{6} \left[4c - \frac{2c^2+9g}{c} e^{-(x-ct)/2} - 2ce^{-(x-ct)/2} \right]$ at $c=2, g=\mp 3$

当 $c_1 \neq \pm \frac{c}{3}$ 时, 由 $u(x, t) = \varphi(\xi)$ 得到式(1)的如下行波精确解 $u = \frac{1}{18} \cdot \frac{2(3c_1 e^{(x-ct)/2} + c)^2 + 9g}{c_1 e^{(x-ct)/2}}$, 为了展示此解的动力学性质, 取 $c=2, g=\mp 3$, 得到它在空间中的波形图(图 6)。

3) 当积分常数 $h \neq 0, g=0$ 时, 式(8)可以化简为 $y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}\varphi^2 - \frac{1}{3}c\varphi + \frac{h}{\varphi^2}}$, 代入式(4)的第 1 个方程, 可得

$$\frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}\varphi^2 - \frac{1}{3}c\varphi + \frac{h}{\varphi^2}}} = \pm d\xi, \text{ 即 } \frac{\varphi d\varphi}{\sqrt{\varphi^4 - \frac{4}{3}c\varphi^3 + 4h}} = \pm \frac{1}{2} d\xi. \text{ 令 } \varphi = \psi + \frac{c}{3}, h = \frac{1}{108}c^4, \text{ 则此式化简为:}$$

$$\frac{\left(\psi + \frac{1}{3}\right) d\psi}{\sqrt{\psi(\psi^3 + p\psi + q)}} = \pm \frac{1}{2} d\xi. \tag{11}$$

此处, $p = -\frac{2}{3}c^2, q = -\left(\frac{2c}{3}\right)^3$, 现记 $\Delta = \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3$ 。显然, $\Delta = \frac{8c^6}{729} > 0$ 。易知, 方程 $\psi^3 + p\psi + q = 0$ 有 3 个不同的根, 分别为:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_1 &= \frac{1}{3} \left[(4+2\sqrt{2})^{1/3} + \frac{2}{(4+2\sqrt{2})^{1/3}} \right] c, \\ \psi_2 &= \frac{1}{3} \left[-\frac{1}{2}(4+2\sqrt{2})^{1/3} - \frac{1}{(4+2\sqrt{2})^{1/3}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2} \left((4+2\sqrt{2})^{1/3} - \frac{2}{(4+2\sqrt{2})^{1/3}} \right) \right] c, \\ \psi_3 &= \frac{1}{3} \left[-\frac{1}{2}(4+2\sqrt{2})^{1/3} - \frac{1}{(4+2\sqrt{2})^{1/3}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2} \left((4+2\sqrt{2})^{1/3} - \frac{2}{(4+2\sqrt{2})^{1/3}} \right) \right] c. \end{aligned}$$

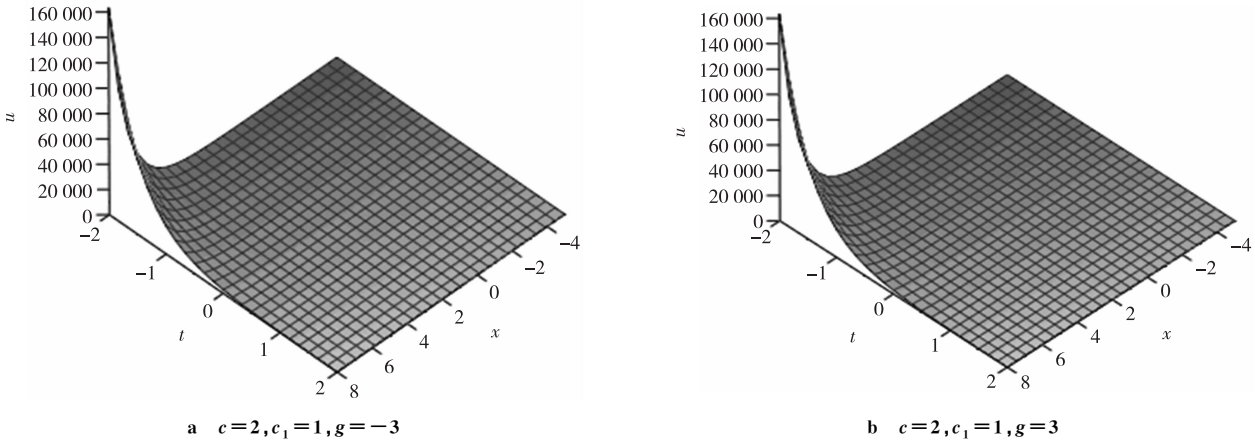


图 6 $c=2, \frac{1}{18} \cdot \frac{2(3c_1 e^{(x-\alpha t)/2} + c)^2 + 9g}{c_1 e^{(x-\alpha t)/2}}, g = \mp 3$ 时解 $\frac{1}{18} \cdot \frac{2(3c_1 e^{(x-\alpha t)/2} + c)^2 + 9g}{c_1 e^{(x-\alpha t)/2}}$ 的波形演化

Fig. 6 Graphs of waveform evolution the solution $\frac{1}{18} \cdot \frac{2(3c_1 e^{(x-\alpha t)/2} + c)^2 + 9g}{c_1 e^{(x-\alpha t)/2}}$ at $c = \frac{1}{4}, c_1 = 1, g = \mp 3$

这里 i 为虚数单位。由此,式(11)可以简化为:

$$\frac{\left(\psi + \frac{c}{3}\right) d\psi}{\sqrt{(\psi-0)(\psi-\psi_1)(\psi-\psi_2)(\psi-\psi_3)}} = \pm \frac{1}{2} d\xi.$$

对上式积分可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{c}{3} g_1 \operatorname{cn}^{-1}(\cos \omega, k) + \frac{c}{3} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{7}{36}(4+2\sqrt{2})^{2/3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{7}{9(4+2\sqrt{2})^{2/3}} \left((4+2\sqrt{2})^{1/3} + \frac{2}{(4+2\sqrt{2})^{1/3}} \right)}}{\sqrt{\frac{19}{36}(4+2\sqrt{2})^{2/3} + \frac{13}{9} + \frac{19}{9(4+2\sqrt{2})^{2/3}} + \sqrt{\frac{7}{36}(4+2\sqrt{2})^{2/3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{7}{9(4+2\sqrt{2})^{2/3}}}}} \cdot \\ \left\{ \operatorname{cn}^{-1}(\cos \omega, k) g_1 - \frac{1}{1+\alpha} \left[\Pi\left(\omega, \frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2-1}, k\right) - \alpha f_1 \right] \right\} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \xi + c_1, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

式中: $\operatorname{cn}(u, k)$ 为余弦类 Jacobi 椭圆函数, k 为模且 $0 < k < 1$, $\Pi\left(\omega, \frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2-1}, k\right)$ 为第三类标准椭圆积分函数, c_1 为任意常数。

$$\begin{aligned} g_1 &= \frac{(4+2\sqrt{2})^{2/3}}{c} \cdot \frac{1}{\left[(7(4+2\sqrt{2})^{4/3} + 4((4+2\sqrt{2})^{2/3} + 28)((4+2\sqrt{2})^{4/3} + 28(4+2\sqrt{2})^{2/3} + 4) \right]^{1/4}}, \\ \alpha &= \frac{\sqrt{\frac{7}{36}(4+2\sqrt{2})^{2/3} + \frac{7}{9(4+2\sqrt{2})^{2/3}} + \frac{1}{9}} + \sqrt{\frac{19}{36}(4+2\sqrt{2})^{2/3} + \frac{19}{9(4+2\sqrt{2})^{2/3}} + \frac{13}{9}}}{\sqrt{\frac{7}{36}(4+2\sqrt{2})^{2/3} + \frac{7}{9(4+2\sqrt{2})^{2/3}} + \frac{1}{9}} - \sqrt{\frac{19}{36}(4+2\sqrt{2})^{2/3} + \frac{19}{9(4+2\sqrt{2})^{2/3}} + \frac{13}{9}}}, \\ f_1 &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2-1}{k^2+(1-k^2)\alpha^2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{k^2+(1-k^2)\alpha^2} \operatorname{dn}(u, k) + \sqrt{\alpha^2-1} \operatorname{sn}(u, k)}{\sqrt{k^2+(1-k^2)\alpha^2} \operatorname{dn}(u, k) - \sqrt{\alpha^2-1} \operatorname{sn}(u, k)}, & \text{若 } \frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2-1} > k^2, \\ \operatorname{sd}(u, k), & \text{若 } \frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2-1} = k^2. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

式中: $\text{sn}(u, k)$ 为 正弦类 Jacobi 椭圆函数, $\text{dn}(u, k)$ 为 delta 类 Jacobi 椭圆函数, $\text{sd}(u, k) = \frac{\text{sn}(u, k)}{\text{dn}(u, k)}$ 。上述椭圆函数 $\text{sn}(u, k), \text{cn}(u, k), \text{dn}(u, k), \text{sd}(u, k)$ 均属于第一类标准椭圆函数。

$$\omega = \arccos \left[\frac{(A-B)\psi + aB - bA}{(A+B)\psi - aB - bA} \right], \text{ 这里 } a = \psi_1, b = 0,$$

$$A =$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \sqrt{36 \left[\frac{c}{3} \left((4+2\sqrt{2})^{1/3} + \frac{2}{(4+2\sqrt{2})^{1/3}} \right) + \frac{(4+2\sqrt{2})^{1/3}}{3} + \frac{2}{3(4+2\sqrt{2})^{1/3}} \right]^2 + 3c^2 \left[(4+2\sqrt{2})^{1/3} - \frac{2}{(4+2\sqrt{2})^{1/3}} \right]^2},$$

$$B = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{36 \left[\frac{(4+2\sqrt{2})^{1/3}}{3} + \frac{2}{3(4+2\sqrt{2})^{1/3}} \right]^2 + 3c^2 \left[(4+2\sqrt{2})^{1/3} - \frac{2}{(4+2\sqrt{2})^{1/3}} \right]^2}.$$

为了展示解(12)的动力学性质,取 $c = \frac{1}{4}, c_1 = 1$, 获得它在空间中的波形图(图 7)。

4) 当积分常数 $h \neq 0, g \neq 0$ 时,式(8)可以化简为

$$y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}\varphi^2 - \frac{1}{3}c\varphi - \frac{1}{2}cg + \frac{h}{\varphi^2}}. \text{ 代入式(4)的第 1}$$

个方程,可得 $\frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}\varphi^2 - \frac{1}{3}c\varphi - \frac{1}{2}cg + \frac{h}{\varphi^2}}} = \pm d\xi$, 即

$$\frac{\varphi d\varphi}{\sqrt{\varphi^4 - \frac{4}{3}c\varphi^3 - 2cg\varphi^2 + 4h}} = \pm \frac{1}{2} d\xi.$$

令 $\varphi = \psi + \frac{c}{3}$, 于是上式化简为:

$$\frac{\left(\psi + \frac{c}{3}\right) d\psi}{\sqrt{\psi^4 + p\psi^2 + q\psi + r}} = \pm \frac{1}{2} d\xi, \quad (13)$$

式中: $p = -2c\left(\frac{c}{3} + g\right), q = -\frac{8}{27}c^3 - \frac{4c^2}{3}g, r = 4h - \frac{c^4}{27} - \frac{2gc^3}{9}$ 。

当 $q = 0$ 时,即 $g = -\frac{c}{9}$, 则 $p = -\frac{4c^2}{9}, r = 4h - \frac{c^4}{81}$ 。因此,式(13)可化简为: $\frac{\left(\psi + \frac{c}{3}\right) d\psi}{\sqrt{\psi^4 - \frac{4c^2}{9}\psi^2 + 4h - \frac{c^4}{81}}} = \pm \frac{1}{2} d\xi$,

即 $\frac{\left(\psi + \frac{c}{3}\right) d\psi}{\sqrt{(\psi - \psi_1)(\psi - \psi_2)(\psi - \psi_3)(\psi - \psi_4)}} = \pm \frac{1}{2} d\xi$, 解得:

$$\frac{\psi_1 g_1}{\alpha^2} \cdot [(\alpha^2 - \alpha_1^2)\Pi(\varphi, \alpha^2, k) + \alpha_1^2 \mu] + \frac{c}{3} g_1 \cdot \text{sn}^{-1}(\sin \varphi, k) = \pm \frac{\xi}{2} + c_1,$$

式中: c_1 为任意常数,且:

$$\psi_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2c^2 + \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}}}{3}, \psi_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2c^2 - \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}}}{3}, \psi_3 = -\frac{\sqrt{2c^2 - \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}}}{3}, \psi_4 = -\frac{\sqrt{2c^2 + \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}}}{3},$$

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{2\sqrt{2c^2 + \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}}}{\sqrt{2c^2 - \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}} + \sqrt{2c^2 + \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}}},$$

$$\alpha_1^2 = \frac{2\sqrt{2c^2 - \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}}}{\sqrt{2c^2 - \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}} + \sqrt{2c^2 + \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}}},$$

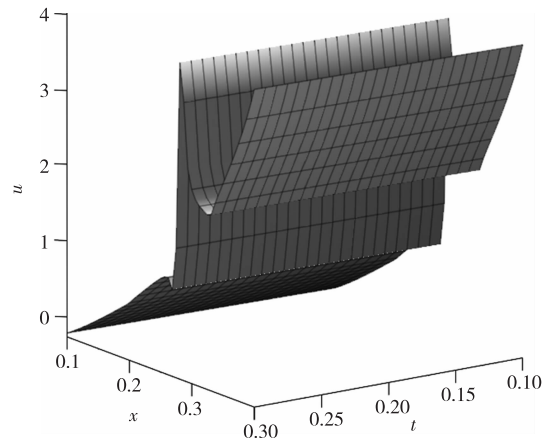


图 7 $c = \frac{1}{4}, c_1 = 1$ 时解(12)的波形演化

Fig. 7 Graphs of waveform evolution the solution of (12) at $c = \frac{1}{4}, c_1 = 1$

$$\varphi = \arcsin \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{2c^2 + \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}} + \sqrt{2c^2 - \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}}) \cdot (\sqrt{2c^2 + \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}} - 3\psi)}{\sqrt{2c^2 + \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}} \cdot (\sqrt{2c^2 - \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}} - 3\psi)},$$

$$g_1 = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2c^2 - \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}} + \sqrt{2c^2 + \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}}},$$

$$k^2 = \frac{4\sqrt{2c^2 - \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}}\sqrt{2c^2 + \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}}}{(\sqrt{2c^2 - \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}} + \sqrt{2c^2 + \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}})^2},$$

$$\mu = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sqrt{\frac{(\sqrt{2c^2 - \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}} + \sqrt{2c^2 + \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}}) \cdot (-3\psi + \sqrt{2c^2 + \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}})}{\sqrt{2c^2 + \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}} \cdot (-3\psi + \sqrt{2c^2 - \sqrt{5c^4 - 324h}})}}.$$

当 $q \neq 0$ 时, 则式(13)可以写成:

$$\frac{(\psi + \frac{c}{3})d\psi}{\sqrt{(\psi - \psi_1)(\psi - \psi_2)(\psi - \psi_3)(\psi - \psi_4)}} = \pm \frac{1}{2} d\xi. \quad (14)$$

这里 $\psi_1 > \psi_2 > \psi_3 > \psi_4$ 且满足: $\begin{cases} l + m - k^2 = p \\ k(m - l) = q \\ lm = r \end{cases}$ 与 $\begin{cases} \psi^2 + k_0\psi + l_0 = 0 \\ \psi^2 - k_0\psi + m_0 = 0 \end{cases}$, 这里 k_0 是前一个方程组的任意一根。利用

式(14)可得:

$$\frac{\psi_1 g_1}{\alpha^2} \cdot [(\alpha^2 - \alpha_1^2)\Pi(\varphi, \alpha^2, k) + \alpha_1^2 \mu] + \frac{c}{3} g_1 \cdot \operatorname{sn}^{-1}(\sin \varphi, k) = \pm \frac{\xi}{2} + c_1,$$

这里 c_1 是任一常数, 且:

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{\psi_1 - \psi_4}{\psi_2 - \psi_4}, \alpha_1^2 = \frac{\psi_2(\psi_1 - \psi_4)}{\psi_1(\psi_2 - \psi_4)}, \varphi = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{(\psi_2 - \psi_4)(\psi - \psi_1)}{(\psi_1 - \psi_4)(\psi - \psi_2)}}, g_1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{(\psi_1 - \psi_3)(\psi_2 - \psi_4)}},$$

$$k^2 = \frac{(\psi_2 - \psi_3)(\psi_1 - \psi_4)}{(\psi_1 - \psi_3)(\psi_2 - \psi_4)}, \mu = \sqrt{\frac{(\psi_2 - \psi_4)(\psi - \psi_1)}{(\psi_1 - \psi_4)(\psi - \psi_2)}}. \quad \text{证毕}$$

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The Exact Solutions and their Dynamical Properties of Nonlinear Dispersive Wave $K(2, 2)$ Equation

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Abstract: [Purposes] The traveling wave solution of nonlinear dispersive wave $K(2, 2)$ equation is studied. [Methods] Traveling wave transform are used here. [Results] Various exact traveling wave solutions of these nonlinear dispersive wave $K(2, 2)$ equations, and the dynamic properties of these solutions are discussed, and the dynamic behavior and dynamic evolution of some exact solutions are visually demonstrated by image simulation. [Conclusions] It is found that some of the solutions have singular properties. Compared with the results in the existing literature, the exact solutions obtained are new results, and the solving methods and techniques are much simpler than those in the previous literature.

Keywords: nonlinear dispersive wave $K(2, 2)$ equation; travelling wave transformation; exact solution

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