

分数阶复 Ginzburg-Landau 方程精确解的构建^{*}

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摘要:研究了时空分数阶复 Ginzburg-Landau 方程的精确解,首先利用分数阶变换作用于时空分数阶复 Ginzburg-Landau 方程,将该方程由分数阶偏微分方程转化为常微分方程,然后采用新的扩展直接代数法,得到的解分别以有理函数、三角函数和双曲函数的形式给出,这些精确解的存在性通过对所给参数的约束来保证。该方法是一种简便、高效的求解方法,可广泛用于求解其他非线性偏微分方程。

关键词:时空分数阶复 Ginzburg-Landau 方程;精确解;新的扩展直接代数法

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本文研究如下分数阶 Ginzburg-Landau 方程:

$$i \frac{\partial^\delta u}{\partial t^{2\delta}} + a \frac{\partial^{2\delta} u}{\partial x^{2\delta}} + b F(|u|^2) u = \frac{1}{|u|^2 u^*} \left[m |u|^2 \frac{\partial^{2\delta} |u|^2}{\partial x^{2\delta}} - l \left(\frac{\partial^\delta |u|^2}{\partial x^\delta} \right)^2 \right] + nu, \quad (1)$$

其中: $i = \sqrt{-1}$, δ 表示分数阶导数的阶数且 $0 < \delta \leq 1$, u 是 $u(x, t)$ 的简写, x 和 t 分别表示时间和空间坐标, a, b, m, l 和 n 均表示有值常数, $|u| = \sqrt{u \cdot u^*}$, 其中 $|u|$ 表示波函数的模长, u^* 表示波函数的复共轭, F 为实值代数函数且具有函数 $F(|u|^2)u: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ 的平滑性。将复平面 $\mathbf{C}$ 视为二维线性空间 $\mathbf{R}^2$, $F(|u|^2)u$ 是 k 次连续可微的。时空分数阶复 Ginzburg-Landau 方程是刻画各类波导中孤立子传输的最高效模型,在光孤子通讯等方面有重要的研究意义。时空分数阶复 Ginzburg-Landau 方程是由包含生长项和阻尼项的非线性 Schrödinger 方程导出的,是一个扩展版本,主要应用于流体力学、凝聚态物理、非线性光学和等离子体物理等非线性数学物理的各个领域,尤其是对场论中非线性波、液晶、弦等各种现象的模拟,并且该方程对耗散系统孤子解的研究和脉冲传输的动态描述都具有重要意义和丰富的内涵。Shi 等人^[1]利用指数函数法解得该方程的周期解、广义孤立波、扭结型孤立波解。Zayed 等人^[2]利用 $(G'/G, 1/G)$ 展开法解得该方程的有理函数、双曲函数及三角函数解。Zayed 等人^[3]利用扩展的辅助方程法求得了该方程的三角函数、Jacobi 椭圆函数及双曲函数解。胡艳等人^[4]通过多项式完全判别系统法求得了该方程的 Jacobi 椭圆函数双周期、孤立波、有理函数及三角函数周期解。Akram 等人^[5]采用新的扩展的 φ^6 -model 展开法求得该方程的多种孤子解。Akram 等人^[6]采用 Hirota 双线性方法求得新的块孤子解,包括扭结有理波解、同斜呼吸波解和 M-shaped 有理解。Tang 等人^[7]给出了分数阶复 Ginzburg-Landau 系统的分岔相图和哈密顿量,通过动力学方法推导了色散光孤子和行波的解。Lu 等人^[8]基于 Mittag-Leffler 函数构造了包含孤子解和组合孤子解的精确行波解。

除此之外,求偏微分方程的精确解还有很多行之有效的方法,例如反散射法^[9]、雅可比椭圆函数法^[10]、F-展开法^[11]、首次积分法^[12]、Kudryashov 法^[13]、改进的 Khater 法^[14]等。扩展的直接代数法^[15-16]是一种简单高效的新方法,具有更广泛的适用性。本文拟采用该方法对方程(1)的精确解进行构建,以求得新的解的结构。

1 扩展直接代数法求解过程

考虑关于 u 的分数阶非线性偏微分方程:

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$$P(u, D_t^\alpha u, D_x^\alpha u, D_t^{2\alpha} u, \dots) = 0, \quad (2)$$

其中: P 表示跟 u 相关以及由它各阶分数阶偏导数所构成的多项式, α 表示分数阶导数的阶数且 $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ 。下面给出新扩展的直接代数法的求解过程。

步骤 1, 对式(2)采用分数阶复变换:

$$u = u(\xi) e^{i\theta}, \quad (3)$$

其中: ξ 是波变量且 $\xi = r \frac{x^\alpha}{\alpha} - s \frac{t^\alpha}{\alpha}$, r 表示波的空间缩放, s 是波速。式(2)经过过行波变换转换成常微分方程:

$$P(u, -vu, \omega u', v^2 u'' - v\omega u'') = 0, \quad (4)$$

其中: $u' = \frac{du}{d\xi}$, $u'' = \frac{d^2 u}{d\xi^2}$ 。

步骤 2, 利用 Weiss-Tabor-Carnevale 方法(简称 WTC 方法)^[17-18]初步判断式(4)是否具有可积性与精确解, 发现该方程解的 Laurent 展开式 $u = \varphi^\alpha \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} u_j \varphi^j$ 是单值的, 除了可能的移动奇点外, 在整个复平面上都是解析的, 并且没有发现破坏 Painlevé 性质的项, 所以式(4)通过了 Painlevé 的验证, 假设解可以表示为:

$$u(\xi) = \sum_{i=0}^N a_i G^i(\xi), a_N \neq 0, \quad (5)$$

其中: $a_i (0 \leq i \leq N)$ 为待定常数。 $G(\xi)$ 满足下列常微分方程:

$$G'(\xi) = \ln(A)(\alpha + \beta G(\xi) + \eta G^2(\xi)). \quad (6)$$

其中: A, α, β, η 均为常实数, $A \neq 0, 1$ 且与后文定义的双曲三角函数和广义三角函数相关, α, β, η 的取值与方程(6)的解有关。方程(6)的解已列于文献[15]中, 通过平衡 $G(\xi)$ 的各次项, 可得到关于 $a_i (0 \leq i \leq N)$ 的代数方程组, 解此方程组, 将求得的解代入式(3)即可得式(2)的解。

2 应用扩展直接代数法求解分数阶复 Ginzburg-Landau 方程

取分数阶复变换:

$$u(x, t) = U(\xi) e^{i\tau}, \xi = \frac{x^{2\delta}}{2\delta} - \frac{vt^\delta}{\delta}, \tau = -k \frac{x^{2\delta}}{2\delta} + \omega \frac{t^\delta}{\delta} + \theta, \quad (7)$$

其中: v 为孤子速度, k 为孤子频率, ω 为孤子波数, θ 为相位常数。

将式(7)代入式(1)并分为实部和虚部:

$$-\omega U + a(U'' - k^2 U) + bF(U^2)U = 2(m - 2n) \frac{(U')^2}{U} + 2mU'' + lU, \quad (8)$$

$$v = -2ak。$$

上式给出了孤子的速度, 本文以 $m = 2n$ 为例, 式(8)可改写成:

$$(a - 4n)U'' - (\omega + ak^2 + l)U + bF(U^2)U = 0。$$

然后, 考虑 Kerr 定律^[19]的非线性, 导出:

$$(a - 4n)U'' - (\omega + ak^2 + l)U + bU^3 = 0。 \quad (9)$$

设方程(9)的解如式(5), 将式(5)、(6)代入方程(9), 设最高阶导数项 U'' 与非线性项 U^3 幂次相等, 得 $N = 1$, 于是设方程(9)的解为:

$$u(\xi) = a_0 + a_1 G(\xi), \quad (10)$$

将式(10)、(6)代入方程(9), 并令 $G(\xi)$ 各幂次项系数为 0, 得到代数方程组为:

$$\begin{cases} -8a_1 \ln(A)^2 l \eta^2 + 2a_1 \ln(A)^2 m \eta^2 + ba_1^3 = 0, \\ -12a_1 \ln(A)^2 l \beta \eta + 3a_1 \ln(A)^2 m \beta \eta + 3ba_0 a_1^2 = 0, \\ -8 \ln(A)^2 \alpha \eta l a_1 + 2 \ln(A)^2 \alpha \eta m a_1 - 4a_1 \ln(A)^2 l \beta^2 + a_1 \ln(A)^2 m \beta^2 - ak^2 a_1 + 3ba_0^2 a_1 - na_1 - \omega a_1 = 0, \\ -4a_1 \ln(A)^2 l \beta \alpha + a_1 \ln(A)^2 m \beta \alpha - ak^2 a_0 + ba_0^3 - na_0 - \omega a_0 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解此方程组得:

$$\begin{cases} m=m, \\ l=-\frac{-4\ln(A)^2\alpha\eta m+\ln(A)^2\beta^2 m+2ak^2+2n+2\omega}{4(4\alpha\eta-\beta^2)\ln(A)^2}, \\ a_0=\pm\sqrt{-\frac{ak^2+n+\omega}{4ab\eta-b\beta^2}}\beta, \\ a_1=\pm 2\sqrt{-\frac{ak^2+n+\omega}{4ab\eta-b\beta^2}}\eta. \end{cases}$$

根据式(10),得到方程(9)有如下解。

情况 1,当 $\beta^2-4\alpha\eta<0$ 且 $\eta\neq 0$ 时,有:

$$\begin{aligned} U_1(\xi) &= \pm\sqrt{-\frac{ak^2+n+\omega}{4ab\eta-b\beta^2}}\left(-\beta\pm 1+\sqrt{4\alpha\eta-\beta^2}\tan_A\left(\frac{\sqrt{4\alpha\eta-\beta^2}\xi}{2}\right)\right), \\ U_2(\xi) &= \pm\sqrt{-\frac{ak^2+n+\omega}{4ab\eta-b\beta^2}}\left(-\beta\pm 1+\sqrt{4\alpha\eta-\beta^2}\cot_A\left(\frac{\sqrt{4\alpha\eta-\beta^2}\xi}{2}\right)\right), \\ U_3(\xi) &= \pm\sqrt{-\frac{ak^2+n+\omega}{4ab\eta-b\beta^2}}\left(-\beta\pm 1+\sqrt{4\alpha\eta-\beta^2}\left(\tan_A(\sqrt{4\alpha\eta-\beta^2}\xi)\pm\frac{\sqrt{-pq(-4\alpha\eta+\beta^2)}\sec_A(\sqrt{4\alpha\eta-\beta^2}\xi)}{2\eta}\right)\right), \\ U_4(\xi) &= \pm\sqrt{-\frac{ak^2+n+\omega}{4ab\eta-b\beta^2}}\left(-\beta\pm 1+\sqrt{4\alpha\eta-\beta^2}\left(\cot_A(\sqrt{4\alpha\eta-\beta^2}\xi)\pm\frac{\sqrt{-pq(-4\alpha\eta+\beta^2)}\csc_A(\sqrt{4\alpha\eta-\beta^2}\xi)}{2\eta}\right)\right), \\ U_5(\xi) &= \pm\sqrt{-\frac{ak^2+n+\omega}{4ab\eta-b\beta^2}}\left[-\beta\pm 1+\frac{\sqrt{4\alpha\eta-\beta^2}(\tan_A(\frac{\sqrt{4\alpha\eta-\beta^2}\xi}{2}))}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{4\alpha\eta-\beta^2}(\cot_A(\frac{\sqrt{4\alpha\eta-\beta^2}\xi}{2}))}{2}\right]. \end{aligned}$$

情况 2,当 $\beta^2-4\alpha\eta>0$ 且 $\eta\neq 0$ 时,有:

$$\begin{aligned} U_6(\xi) &= \pm\sqrt{-\frac{ak^2+n+\omega}{4ab\eta-b\beta^2}}\left(-\beta\pm 1-\sqrt{-4\alpha\eta+\beta^2}\tanh_A\left(\frac{\sqrt{-4\alpha\eta+\beta^2}\xi}{2}\right)\right), \\ U_7(\xi) &= \pm\sqrt{-\frac{ak^2+n+\omega}{4ab\eta-b\beta^2}}\left(-\beta\pm 1-\sqrt{-4\alpha\eta+\beta^2}\coth_A\left(\frac{\sqrt{-4\alpha\eta+\beta^2}\xi}{2}\right)\right), \\ U_8(\xi) &= \sqrt{-\frac{ak^2+n+\omega}{4ab\eta-b\beta^2}}\left(-\beta+1-\sqrt{-4\alpha\eta+\beta^2}\left(\tanh(\sqrt{-4\alpha\eta+\beta^2}\xi)+\frac{(\sqrt{pq(-4\alpha\eta+\beta^2)}\operatorname{sech}_A(\sqrt{-4\alpha\eta+\beta^2}\xi))}{2\eta}\right)\right), \\ U_9(\xi) &= \sqrt{-\frac{ak^2+n+\omega}{4ab\eta-b\beta^2}}\left(-\beta+1-\sqrt{-4\alpha\eta+\beta^2}\left(\coth_A(\sqrt{-4\alpha\eta+\beta^2}\xi)+\frac{(\sqrt{pq(-4\alpha\eta+\beta^2)}\operatorname{csch}_A(\sqrt{-4\alpha\eta+\beta^2}\xi))}{2\eta}\right)\right), \\ U_{10}(\xi) &= \pm\sqrt{-\frac{ak^2+n+\omega}{4ab\eta-b\beta^2}}\left[-\beta\pm 1-\frac{\sqrt{-4\alpha\eta+\beta^2}(\tanh_A(\frac{\sqrt{-4\alpha\eta+\beta^2}\xi}{2}))}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{-4\alpha\eta+\beta^2}(\coth_A(\frac{\sqrt{-4\alpha\eta+\beta^2}\xi}{2}))}{2}\right]. \end{aligned}$$

情况 3,当 $\alpha=0, \beta=\beta, \eta=t\beta$ 时,有:

$$U_{11} = \frac{\pm 2 \sqrt{\frac{ak^2 + n + \omega}{b\beta^2}} \beta (tpA^{\beta} \pm 1)}{q - mpA^{\beta}},$$

当 $\beta=0$ 时以及其余退化特解情况本文不再讨论。

上述式子中的广义三角函数和广义双曲三角函数定义如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin_A(\xi) &= \frac{r \cdot A^{h \cdot \xi} - s \cdot A^{-h \cdot \xi}}{2 \cdot h}, \cos_A(\xi) = \frac{r \cdot A^{h \cdot \xi} + s \cdot A^{-h \cdot \xi}}{2}, \\ \tan_A(\xi) &= -\frac{h \cdot (r \cdot A^{h \cdot \xi} - s \cdot A^{-h \cdot \xi})}{r \cdot A^{h \cdot \xi} + s \cdot A^{-h \cdot \xi}}, \cot_A(\xi) = -\frac{h \cdot (r \cdot A^{h \cdot \xi} + s \cdot A^{-h \cdot \xi})}{r \cdot A^{h \cdot \xi} - s \cdot A^{-h \cdot \xi}}, \\ \sec_A(\xi) &= \frac{2}{r \cdot A^{h \cdot \xi} + s \cdot A^{-h \cdot \xi}}, \csc_A(\xi) = \frac{2 \cdot h}{r \cdot A^{h \cdot \xi} - s \cdot A^{-h \cdot \xi}}, \\ \sinh_A(\xi) &= \frac{r \cdot A^{\xi} - s \cdot A^{-\xi}}{2}, \cosh_A(\xi) = \frac{r \cdot A^{\xi} + s \cdot A^{-\xi}}{2}, \\ \tanh_A(\xi) &= \frac{r \cdot A^{\xi} - s \cdot A^{-\xi}}{r \cdot A^{\xi} + s \cdot A^{-\xi}}, \coth_A(\xi) = \frac{r \cdot A^{\xi} + s \cdot A^{-\xi}}{r \cdot A^{\xi} - s \cdot A^{-\xi}}, \\ \operatorname{sech}_A(\xi) &= \frac{2}{r \cdot A^{\xi} + s \cdot A^{-\xi}}, \operatorname{csch}_A(\xi) = \frac{2}{r \cdot A^{\xi} - s \cdot A^{-\xi}}. \end{aligned}$$

其中: ξ 为自变量, r 和 s 是称为变形参数的正常数。

当参数 $\alpha, \beta, \eta, r, s, k, a, b, n, \omega, A$ 取特定值时, $U_1(x, t), U_4(x, t), U_8(x, t), U_{10}(x, t)$ 的二维图和三维图如图 1 至图 4 所示。

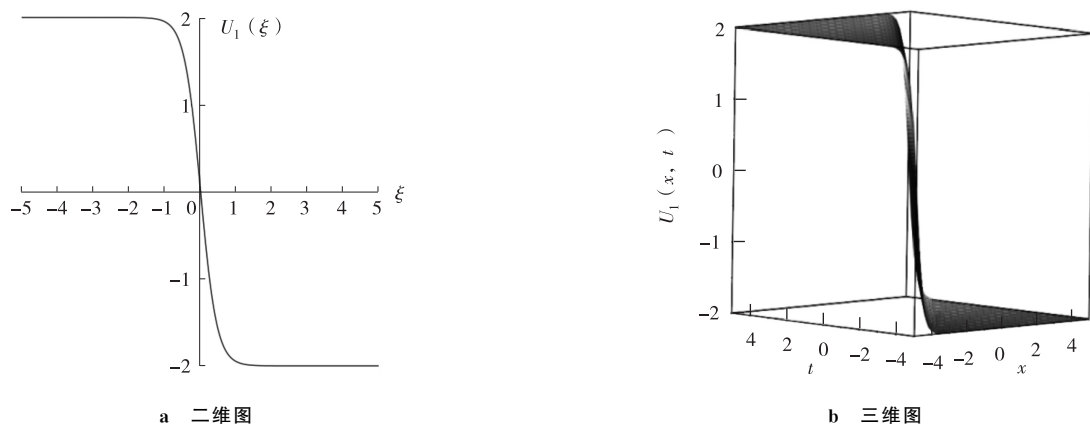


图 1 当 $\alpha=2.5, \beta=1, \eta=1.5, r=0.9, s=0.95, \omega=-3, A=1.8$ 时 $U_1(x, t)$ 的图

Fig. 1 When $\alpha=2.5, \beta=1, \eta=1.5, r=0.9, s=0.95, \omega=-3, A=1.8$, 2D and 3D drawings of $U_1(x, t)$

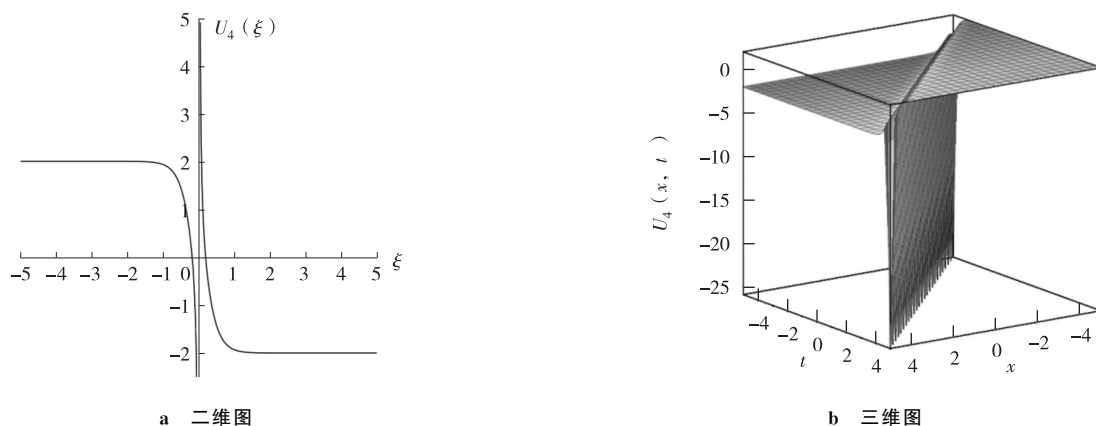


图 2 当 $\alpha=2.5, \beta=1, \eta=1.5, r=0.9, s=0.95, \omega=-3, A=1.8$ 时 $U_4(x, t)$ 的图

Fig. 2 When $\alpha=2.5, \beta=1, \eta=1.5, r=0.9, s=0.95, \omega=-3, A=1.8$, 2D and 3D drawings of $U_4(x, t)$

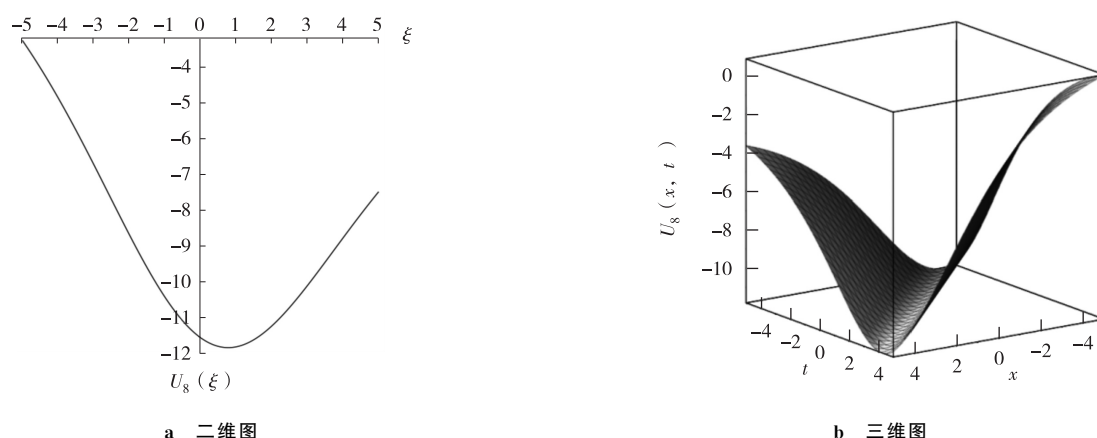


图3 当 $\alpha=0.2, \beta=1, \eta=0.1, r=0.9, s=0.95, \omega=-3, A=1.8$ 时 $U_8(x, t)$ 的图

Fig. 3 When $\alpha=0.2, \beta=1, \eta=0.1, r=0.9, s=0.95, \omega=-3, A=1.8$, 2D and 3D drawings of $U_8(x, t)$

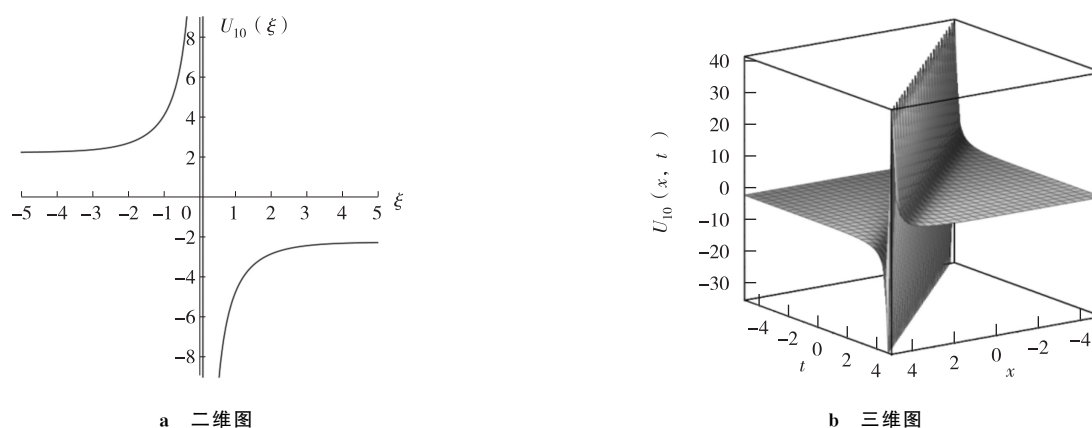


图4 当 $\alpha=0.2, \beta=1, \eta=0.1, r=0.9, s=0.95, \omega=-3, A=1.8$ 时 $U_{10}(x, t)$ 的图

Fig. 4 When $\alpha=0.2, \beta=1, \eta=0.1, r=0.9, s=0.95, \omega=-3, A=1.8$, 2D and 3D drawings of $U_{10}(x, t)$

3 结论与讨论

本文采用 Khalil 等人^[20]提出的 conformable 分数阶导数定义和分数阶复变换,完成分数阶偏微分方程到整数阶常微分方程的转换,再应用新的扩展的直接代数法研究并构建分数阶复 Ginzburg-Landau 方程的精确解,引入了相应解的二维和三维图,精确阐述了反钟形、反扭结型等孤立波的形状。其中出现了与文献[1-6]相似的解,化简完毕后, U_3, U_4, U_8, U_9 等解与现有文献研究结果已不同,证明了新的扩展的直接代数法在研究和构建分数阶偏微分方程的精确解时具有普适性与有效性。

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Construction of Exact Solutions of Fractional Complex Ginzburg-Landau Equation

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Abstract: The exact solution of space-time fractional complex Ginzburg-Landau equation is studied. Firstly, fractional complex transformation is applied to the space-time fractional complex Ginzburg-Landau equation, it is transformed from fractional partial differential equation to ordinary differential equation. Then, a new extended direct algebraic method is used to obtain solutions, which are given in the form of rational function, trigonometric function and hyperbolic function respectively. The existence of these exact solutions is guaranteed by the constraints on the given parameters. The method is simple and effective, and can be applied to the solution of other nonlinear partial differential equations.

Keywords: space-time fractional complex Ginzburg Landau equation; exact solution; extended direct algebraic method

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