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推广的 GDGH2 系统的自相似解 及爆破现象

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摘要 本文研究了广义两分量 Dullin–Gottwald–Holm (GDGH2) 浅水波系统及其推广形式的一类自相似解. 首先通过构造 Emden 方程, 分析了解的全局存在性, 以及在一定条件下解的爆破现象; 其次利用扰动方法和特征线法, 构造了两种形式的精确解.

关键词 Dullin–Gottwald–Holm 系统; Emden 方程; 全局存在性; 爆破

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Analytical Solutions and Blowup Phenomena for the GDGH2 System

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Abstract In this paper, we study the analytical solutions for the extended generalized two-component Dullin–Gottwald–Holm shallow water system. By the resulting of Emden equation, we investigate the global existence and finite-time blowup phenomena. Furthermore, the perturbation method and characteristic method are used to construct two types of exact solutions for this system.

Keywords Dullin–Gottwald–Holm system; Emden equation; global existence; blowup

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1 引言

浅水波系统的研究不仅是应用数学和数学物理的一个重要组成部分,而且是非线性偏微分方程研究中的一个重要课题. 典型的浅水波系统有 Korteweg-de Vries (KdV) 方程^[39, 44], Benjamin-Bona-Mahoney (BBM) 方程^[3] 及 Camassa-Holm (CH) 方程^[4] 等. 1993 年, Camassa 和 Holm 在研究浅水波运动时, 通过对 Euler 方程的哈密顿算子进行渐近展开得到 CH 方程

$$u_t - u_{txx} + 2\omega u_x + 3uu_x = 2u_x u_{xx} + uu_{xxx}, \quad (1.1)$$

该方程描述了浅水波在水平底面单向且无旋的传播状态^[4, 13, 27, 29, 30]. Olver 和 Rosenau^[40] 通过对 KdV 方程的哈密顿算子进行对偶重组, 同样得到了方程 (1.1). 事实上, 1981 年, Fokas 和 Fuchssteiner^[19, 20] 在研究遗传算子时已给出了该方程, 并证明了对任意 ω , 方程 (1.1) 是完全可积的^[4, 20]. 而 Camassa 和 Holm 工作的重要性在于他们通过严格的物理证明推导出了 CH 方程并给出了相应的物理解释, 其中 u 表示流体的水平速度, ω 是一个与临界浅水波速度有关的常数. 对任意的 ω , CH 方程具有无穷多个守恒率^[4], 满足适定性, 具有几何结构^[6, 31, 38] 等性质. 当 $\omega = 0$ 时, CH 方程具有 $ce^{-|x-ct|}$ 形式的尖峰孤子解 (Peakon)^[2, 4, 34]. 与一般的光滑孤子解不同的是, 在波峰处其一阶导数不存在, 且这些尖峰孤子解是轨道稳定的^[14, 15, 33].

2008 年, Constantin 和 Ivanov^[11, 28] 在涡量为非零常数的浅水波理论中推导得到了两分量 Camassa-Holm 系统 (CH2):

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{txx} - Au_x + 3uu_x + \kappa\rho\rho_x = 2u_x u_{xx} + uu_{xxx}, \\ \rho_t + (\rho u)_x = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

其中 $u(t, x)$ 表示水波速度, $\rho(t, x)$ 表示液体密度, 标量 $A \geq 0$ 用来描述线性切流的特征. 当 $\rho \equiv 0$, $A \equiv 0$ 时, 系统 (1.2) 可化为标准的 CH 方程 (1.1). 2011 年, Chen 和 Liu^[5] 利用 Ivanov 的方法推广得到了广义两分量 Camassa-Holm 系统 (GCH2):

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{txx} - Au_x + 3uu_x + \kappa\rho\rho_x = \sigma(2u_x u_{xx} + uu_{xxx}), \\ \rho_t + (\rho u)_x = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1.3)$$

当 $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $u \rightarrow 0$, $\rho \rightarrow 1$. σ 是一个实无量纲常数, 表示流体间相互作用. 当 $\sigma = 0$ 时, 流体表面张力为 0; 当 $\sigma = 1$ 时, 系统 (1.3) 转化为标准两分量 CH 系统. 当 $\kappa = -1$ 时, 重力加速度方向向上. 对该系统数学性质的研究已有丰富的成果, 见文^[11, 17, 21-23, 26, 40, 41].

2001 年, Dullin, Gottwald 和 Holm^[16] 从 Euler 方程出发, 利用渐近扩张思想, 推导得到了一类 1+1 维新型单向浅水波方程 (DGH 方程):

$$m_t + c_0 u_x + um_x + 2mu_x = -\gamma u_{xxx}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad t > 0, \quad (1.4)$$

其中 $m = u - \alpha^2 u_{xx}$ 表示动量, γ/c_0 为尺度变换的平方, $c_0 = \sqrt{gh}$ ($c_0 := 2\omega$) 表示无扰动条件下水波的线性传播速度. DGH 方程 (1.4) 具有双哈密顿结构且可以构造一个 Lax 对^[16]. 其次, DGH 方程包含两类特殊的可积方程: KdV 方程和 CH 方程. 前者含有线性色散项, 后者含有非线性色散项. 因此该方程是一类非常重要的可积浅水波方程, 它和 KdV 方程是一样存在孤子解, 也具备了和 Camassa-Holm 方程类似的尖峰解. 由变换 $m = u - \alpha^2 u_{xx}$, DGH 方程可改写为如下等价形式

$$u_t - \alpha^2 u_{txx} + 2\omega u_x + 3uu_x + \gamma u_{xxx} = \alpha^2 (2u_x u_{xx} + uu_{xxx}), \quad (1.5)$$

当 $\alpha^2 = 0$ 时, 方程 (1.5) 可化为 KdV 方程

$$u_t + 2\omega u_x + 3uu_x + \gamma u_{xxx} = 0.$$

当 $\gamma = 0$ 时, 方程 (1.5) 可化为 CH 方程.

Dullin–Gottwald–Holm 方程作为一类重要的可积型孤立波方程, 近年来引起国内外专家学者的广泛关注. 2005 年, Tian 等人 [43] 讨论了 DGH 方程的适定性问题, 等谱问题及散射问题, 同时也给出了 DGH 方程的散射数据; Lu 等人 [36] 解决了广义 DGH 方程的适定性问题; 进一步, Liu 和 Yin [35] 利用 Kato 定理研究了广义 DGH 方程的适定性及尖峰孤立波的轨道稳定性问题. 通过对 DGH 方程进行推广, 分别可以得到两分量 Dullin–Gottwald–Holm (DGH2) 系统

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{txx} - Au_x + 3uu_x = 2u_x u_{xx} + uu_{xxx} - \gamma u_{xxx} - \rho\rho_x, \\ \rho_t + (\rho u)_x = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1.6)$$

及广义两分量 Dullin–Gottwald–Holm (GDGH2) 系统

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{txx} - Au_x + 3uu_x = \sigma(2u_x u_{xx} + uu_{xxx}) - \gamma u_{xxx} - \rho\rho_x, \\ \rho_t + (\rho u)_x = 0. \end{cases} \quad (1.7)$$

Guo [24, 25] 等人对上述系统进行了详细的推导. DGH2 系统和 GDGH2 系统是可积的且具备双哈密顿结构.

在广义两分量 Dullin–Gottwald–Holm 浅水波系统研究的基础上, 本文考虑推广的 GDGH2 系统的自相似解及爆破现象

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{txx} - Au_x + k_1 uu_x = \sigma(2u_x u_{xx} + uu_{xxx}) - \gamma u_{xxx} - k_4 \rho\rho_x, \\ \rho_t + k_2 u\rho_x + k_3 \rho u_x = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1.8)$$

其中 k_1, k_2 和 k_3 为任意常数, $k_4 = \pm 1$. 当 $k_1 = 3, k_2 = k_3 = k_4 = 1$ 时, 系统可化为 GDGH2 系统 (1.7); 当 $k_1 = -1, \sigma = \rho = \gamma = 0$ 时, 系统可化为 BBM 方程; 当 $k_1 = 3, \gamma = \rho = 0, \sigma = 1$ 时, 系统可化为 CH 方程.

精确解的构造可以有效地简化非线性问题. 常用的求解方法有 Darboux 变换, 反散射方法, 分离变量法等. 2010 年后, Yuen [45, 46] 利用分离变量法得到了两分量 Camassa–Holm 系统和两分量 Degasperis–Procesi 浅水波系统的自相似爆破解. 此外, 利用扰动方法构造了两分量 CH 系统的精确解 [47]

$$u(t, x) = c(t)x + b(t), \quad \rho(t, x) = c_1(t)x^2 + c_2(t)x + c_3(t).$$

基于上述相关研究成果, 本文主要利用分离变量法, 结合扰动方法和特征线法研究 GDGH2 系统及其推广形式的自相似解的结构, 性质及爆破现象.

2 主要定理及其证明

本节研究了推广的广义两分量 Dullin–Gottwald–Holm 系统的自相似解及爆破现象

$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{txx} + k_1 uu_x = \sigma(2u_x u_{xx} + uu_{xxx}) - \gamma u_{xxx} - k_4 \rho\rho_x, \\ \rho_t + k_2 u\rho_x + k_3 \rho u_x = 0, \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

其中 k_1, k_2 及 k_3 是任意的常数, $k_4 = \pm 1$.

定理 2.1 设函数 $a(s)$ 是 Emden 方程

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{a}(s) - \frac{\xi \text{Sign}(a(s))}{k_1 |a(s)|^k} = 0, \\ a(0) = a_0 \neq 0, \quad \dot{a}(0) = a_1 \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

的解,且

$$f(\eta) = \frac{\xi}{k_4} \sqrt{-\frac{k_4}{\xi} \eta^2 + \left(\frac{k_4}{\xi} \alpha\right)^2}, \tag{2.3}$$

$\eta = x/a^{k_2/k_1}(s)$, $k = (2k_2 + 2k_3 - k_1)/k_1$, $s = k_1 t$, 其中 ξ , a_0 及 a_1 为任意常数. 在此, 假设 $k_1 > 0$, 有以下结论:

(1) 当 $0 < k < 1$ 时, 即 $0 < (2k_2 + 2k_3 - k_1)/k_1 < 1$.

(1a) 若 $\xi < 0$, 则在有限时间 S , $\lim_{s \rightarrow S^-} a(s) = 0$ 成立;

(1b) 若 $\xi > 0$, $a_0 > 0$, 则在有限时间 S , $\lim_{s \rightarrow S^-} a(s) = 0$ 成立当且仅当

$$a_1 \leq -\sqrt{2\xi a_0^{1-k}/k_1(1-k)} = -\sqrt{\xi a_0^{1-k}/(k_1 - k_2 - k_3)},$$

否则 $a(s)$ 全局存在, 满足 $\lim_{s \rightarrow +\infty} a(s) = +\infty$;

(1c) 若 $\xi > 0$, $a_0 < 0$, 则在有限时间 S , $\lim_{s \rightarrow S^-} a(s) = 0$ 成立当且仅当

$$a_1 \geq \sqrt{2\xi |a_0|^{1-k}/k_1(1-k)} = \sqrt{\xi |a_0|^{1-k}/(k_1 - k_2 - k_3)},$$

否则 $a(s)$ 全局存在, 满足 $\lim_{s \rightarrow +\infty} a(s) = -\infty$.

(2) 当 $k > 1$ 时, 即 $(2k_2 + 2k_3 - k_1)/k_1 > 1$.

(2a) 若 $\xi > 0$, 则在有限时间 S , $\lim_{s \rightarrow +\infty} a(s) = +\infty$ 成立;

(2b) 若 $\xi < 0$, $a_0 > 0$, 则在有限时间 S , $\lim_{s \rightarrow S^-} a(s) = 0$ 成立当且仅当

$$a_1 \leq -\sqrt{2\xi a_0^{1-k}/k_1(1-k)} = -\sqrt{\xi a_0^{1-k}/(k_1 - k_2 - k_3)},$$

否则 $a(s)$ 全局存在, 满足 $\lim_{s \rightarrow +\infty} a(s) = +\infty$;

(2c) 若 $\xi < 0$, $a_0 < 0$, 则在有限时间 S , $\lim_{s \rightarrow S^-} a(s) = 0$ 成立当且仅当

$$a_1 \geq \sqrt{2\xi |a_0|^{1-k}/k_1(1-k)} = \sqrt{\xi |a_0|^{1-k}/(k_1 - k_2 - k_3)},$$

否则 $a(s)$ 全局存在, 满足 $\lim_{s \rightarrow +\infty} a(s) = -\infty$.

引理 2.2 连续性方程

$$\rho_t + k_2 u \rho_x + k_3 \rho u_x = 0, \tag{2.4}$$

存在如下形式的解

$$\rho(t, x) = \frac{f(\eta)}{a^{k_3/\lambda}(\lambda t)}, \quad u(t, x) = \frac{\dot{a}(\lambda t)}{a(\lambda t)} x, \tag{2.5}$$

对任意的 $f(\eta) \geq 0 \in C^1$, 其中 $\eta = x/a^{k_2/\lambda}(\lambda t)$, $a(\lambda t) > 0 \in C^1$, λ 为任意常数.

证明 首先, 将方程 (2.5) 代入 (2.4) 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho_t + k_2 u \rho_x + k_3 \rho u_x \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{f(\frac{x}{a^{k_2/\lambda}(\lambda t)})}{a^{k_3/\lambda}(\lambda t)} \right) + k_2 \frac{\dot{a}(\lambda t)}{a(\lambda t)} x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{f(\frac{x}{a^{k_2/\lambda}(\lambda t)})}{a^{k_3/\lambda}(\lambda t)} \right) + k_3 \frac{f(\frac{x}{a^{k_2/\lambda}(\lambda t)})}{a^{k_3/\lambda}(\lambda t)} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\dot{a}(\lambda t)}{a(\lambda t)} x \right) \\ &= -k_3 \frac{f(\eta) \dot{a}(\lambda t)}{a^{(k_3/\lambda)+1}(\lambda t)} - \frac{f(\eta)}{a^{k_3/\lambda}(\lambda t)} \frac{k_2 x \dot{a}(\lambda t)}{a^{(k_2/\lambda)+1}(\lambda t)} \\ & \quad + k_2 \frac{\dot{a}(\lambda t)}{a(\lambda t)} x \frac{1}{a^{k_3/\lambda}(\lambda t)} \frac{f(\eta)}{a^{k_2/\lambda}(\lambda t)} + k_3 \frac{f(\eta)}{a^{k_3/\lambda}(\lambda t)} \frac{\dot{a}(\lambda t)}{a(\lambda t)} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

将 (2.5) 代入 (2.1) 中 DGH 方程, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & u_t + k_1 u u_x + k_4 \rho \rho_x \\ &= \lambda x \left(\frac{\ddot{a}(\lambda t)}{a(\lambda t)} - \frac{\dot{a}^2(\lambda t)}{a^2(\lambda t)} \right) + k_1 \left(\frac{\dot{a}(\lambda t)}{a(\lambda t)} \right) \left(\frac{\dot{a}(\lambda t)}{a(\lambda t)} x \right) + k_4 \frac{f(\eta)}{a^{k_3/\lambda}(\lambda t)} \frac{\dot{f}(\eta)}{a^{k_3/\lambda}(\lambda t)} \frac{1}{a^{k_2/\lambda}(\lambda t)}, \end{aligned}$$

则当 $\lambda = k_1$ 时, 上式可化为

$$k_1 \frac{\ddot{a}(k_1 t)}{a(k_1 t)} x + k_4 \frac{f(\eta) \dot{f}(\eta)}{a^{(2k_3+k_2)/k_1}(k_1 t)} = \frac{k_4}{a^{(2k_3+k_2)/k_1}(k_1 t)} \left(\frac{\xi}{k_4} \eta + f(\eta) \dot{f}(\eta) \right).$$

因为函数 $a(s)$, $s = k_1 t$ 满足 Emden 方程 (2.2). 因此, 上式化为 0, 由此可得

$$\rho(t, x) = \frac{f(\eta)}{a^{k_3/k_1}(k_1 t)}, \quad u(t, x) = \frac{\dot{a}(k_1 t)}{a(k_1 t)} x$$

同样满足推广的两分量 DGH 系统.

至此, 原偏微分方程问题可转化为求解常微分方程的初值问题.

若 $\xi/k_4 < 0$,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\xi}{k_4} \eta + f(\eta) \dot{f}(\eta) = 0, \\ f(0) = -\alpha \leq 0; \end{cases} \quad (2.6)$$

若 $\xi/k_4 > 0$,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\xi}{k_4} \eta + f(\eta) \dot{f}(\eta) = 0, \\ f(0) = \alpha \geq 0. \end{cases} \quad (2.7)$$

由常微分方程 (2.6), (2.7) 可得

$$f(\eta) = \frac{\xi}{k_4} \sqrt{-\frac{k_4}{\xi} \eta^2 + \left(\frac{k_4}{\xi} \alpha \right)^2}.$$

证毕.

解的构造依赖于辅助函数 $a(s)$, ξ , a_0 , a_1 的取值, 其满足 Emden 方程. 接下来, 分析不同情形下解的性质.

定理 2.1 的证明 定理的证明分为两步. 在此, 考虑 $k > 1$ ($(2k_2 + 2k_3 - k_1)/k_1 > 1$, $k_1 > 0$) 的情形, 当 $0 < k < 1$ 时, 证明类似.

第一步 首先证明 (2a).

(1) 当 $\xi > 0$, $\text{Sign}(a(s)) = 1$ 时, $a(s)$ 为上凹函数, 且在初始时刻 $a(s) > 0$. 在 Emden 方程 (2.2) 两边同时乘以 $\dot{a}(s)$ 后积分, 可得能量守恒方程

$$\frac{1}{2} (\dot{a}(s))^2 + \frac{\xi a^{1-k}(s)}{k_1(k-1)} = E \left(= \frac{1}{2} (a_1)^2 + \frac{\xi a_0^{1-k}}{k_1(k-1)} \right). \quad (2.8)$$

由条件 $a_0 > 0$, $\xi > 0$, $k > 1$ 可知 $E > 0$, 则

$$\frac{1}{2} (\dot{a}(s))^2 = E - \frac{\xi a^{1-k}(s)}{k_1(k-1)} \geq 0, \quad (2.9)$$

且

$$a(s) \geq \left[\frac{\xi}{k_1(k-1)E} \right]^{\frac{1}{k-1}} > 0, \quad (2.10)$$

即 $a(s)$ 存在下界.

(1.1) 当 $a_1 > 0$, $a(s)$ 单调递增, 满足 $s \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $a(s) \rightarrow +\infty$;

(1.2) 当 $a_1 < 0$, 存在以下两种情形:

(1.2a) $a(s)$ 先单调递减, 后单调递增.

对此类情形, 假设存在有限时间 $\sigma > 0$, 使得 $\dot{a}(\sigma) \geq 0$ 成立. 当 $s > \sigma$, $\dot{a}(s) > 0$, 满足 $s \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $a(s) \rightarrow +\infty$.

(1.2b) $a(s)$ 一直单调递减.

如果 $a(s)$ 取得下确界, 满足 $s \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $\dot{a}(s) \rightarrow 0$, 又

$$s = \int_0^s ds = \int_{a_{\text{inf}}}^{a_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E - \frac{2\xi a^{1-k}(s)}{k_1(k-1)}}} da.$$

由瑕积分性质可知, 等式右边收敛. 而当 $s \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 等式左边无界, 即可得到矛盾.

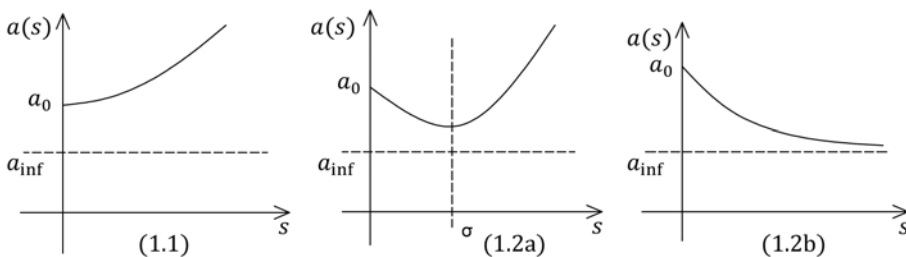


图 1 情形 (1) 中函数 $a(s)$ 变化趋势图

(2) 当 $\xi > 0$, $\text{Sign}(a(s)) = -1$ 时, $a(s)$ 为下凹函数, 且在初始时刻 $a(s) < 0$.

由不等式 (2.10) 可知

$$a(s) \leq - \left[\frac{\xi}{k_1(k-1)E} \right]^{\frac{1}{k-1}} < 0,$$

即函数 $a(s)$ 有上界, 且上界为 $-(\xi/k_1(k-1)E)^{1/(k-1)}$. 同样可以分为 $a_1 > 0$ 和 $a_1 < 0$ 两种情形进行讨论, 证法与 (1) 类似.

综上可得结论 (2a).

第二步 其次证明 (2b).

(3) 当 $\xi < 0$, $\text{Sign}(a(s)) = 1$ 时, $a(s)$ 为下凹函数, 且在初始时刻 $a(s) > 0$.

根据能量守恒方程 (2.8), 可分为 $E > 0$ 和 $E < 0$ 两种情形.

(3.1) $E > 0$, 结合能量守恒方程 (2.8) 可得

$$\dot{a}(s) \leq -\sqrt{\frac{2\xi a^{1-k}(s)}{k_1(1-k)}} \quad \text{或} \quad \dot{a}(s) \geq \sqrt{\frac{2\xi a^{1-k}(s)}{k_1(1-k)}},$$

且

$$a(s) \geq \left[\frac{\xi}{k_1 E (k-1)} \right]^{\frac{1}{k-1}} = a_{\text{inf}},$$

由假设 $\xi < 0, k > 1, E > 0$ 可知 $a_{\text{inf}} < 0$.

(3.1a) $\dot{a}(s) \leq -\sqrt{2\xi a^{1-k}(s)/k_1(1-k)} \leq 0.$

$a(s)$ 单调递减. 由于 $a_0 > 0, \dot{a}(s) < 0$, 则 $a(s)$ 一定会在有限时间 S 后与 s 轴相交.

(3.1b) $\dot{a}(s) \geq \sqrt{2\xi a^{1-k}(s)/k_1(1-k)} \geq 0.$

$a(s)$ 单调递增. 由下凹函数性质可知, 当 $s \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 满足 $a(s) \rightarrow +\infty$.

(3.2) $E < 0$, 结合能量守恒方程 (2.8) 可得

$$-\sqrt{\frac{2\xi a^{1-k}(s)}{k_1(1-k)}} \leq \dot{a}(s) \leq \sqrt{\frac{2\xi a^{1-k}(s)}{k_1(1-k)}},$$

由假设 $\xi < 0, k > 1$ 及 $E < 0$, 可知 $a_{\inf} > 0$.

由 (2.9) 及 $0 < a(s) \leq \left[\frac{\xi}{k_1 E (k-1)} \right]^{\frac{1}{k-1}}$ 可知 $a(s)$ 有上界, 且不会化为 0, 则 $a(s)$ 一定与 s 轴无交点.

综上可得结论 (2b).

(4) 当 $\xi < 0, \text{Sign}(a(s)) = -1$ 时, $a(s)$ 为上凹函数, 且在初始时刻 $a(s) < 0$.

在 Emden 方程 (2.2) 中, 令 $b(t) = -a(t), a_0 < 0$, 可得

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{b}(s) - \frac{\xi \text{Sign}(a(s))}{k_1 |b(s)|^k} = 0, & k_1 > 0, \\ b(0) = b_0 > 0, & \dot{b}(0) = b_1. \end{cases}$$

证法与 (2b) 类似, 可得结论 (2c). 证毕.

根据能量守恒方程 (2.8), 可以描绘出势能 $\xi a^{1-k}(s)/k_1(k-1)$ 的变化趋势.

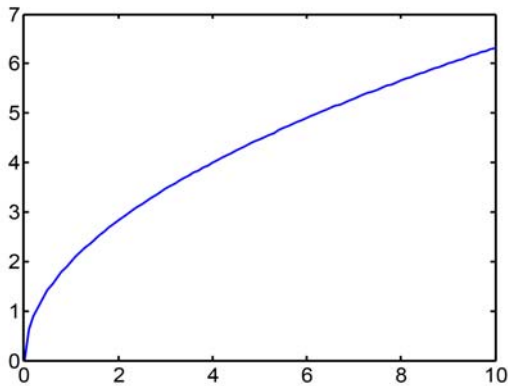


图 2 当 $\xi = -1, k_1 = 1$ 及 $k = \frac{1}{2}$ 时的势能曲线

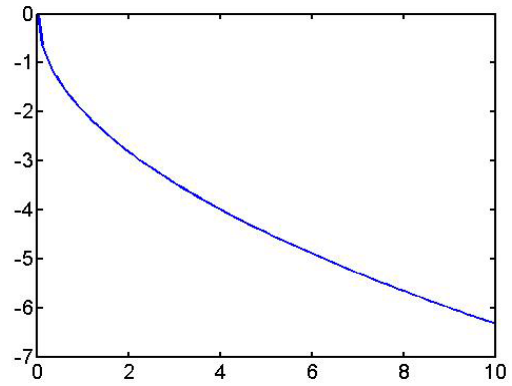


图 3 当 $\xi = 1, k_1 = 1$ 及 $k = \frac{1}{2}$ 时的势能曲线

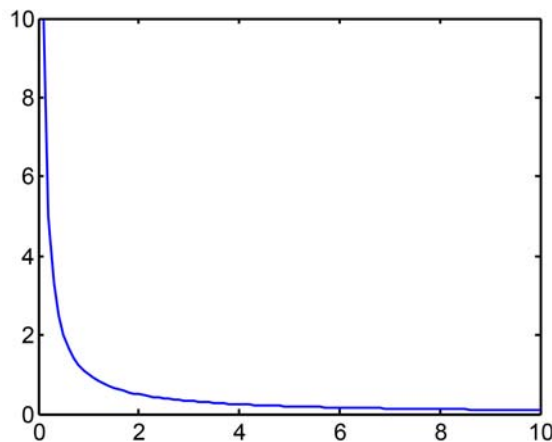


图 4 当 $\xi = 1, k_1 = 1$ 及 $k = 2$ 时的势能曲线.

3 推广的 GDGH2 系统的扰动方法

广义两分量 DGH 系统允许对称 $V = u\partial_u + x\partial_x$, 具有 $u(t, x) = c(t)x$ 形式的自相似解. 本节构造如下解的形式

$$u(t, x) = c(t)x + b(t), \quad (3.1)$$

其中 $c(t) = \dot{a}(k_1 t)/a(k_1 t)$.

定理 3.1 推广的 GDGH2 系统 (2.1), 存在如下一族精确解

$$\begin{cases} \rho^2(t, x) = \max \left\{ \frac{\int_0^t \mu(s)G(s)ds + k}{\mu(t)} - \frac{2}{k_4} \left[\dot{b}(t) + k_1 b(t) \frac{\dot{a}(k_1 t)}{a(k_1 t)} \right] x - \frac{k_1}{k_4} \frac{\xi}{a^{(2k_2+2k_3)/k_1}(k_1 t)} x^2, 0 \right\}, \\ u(t, x) = \frac{\dot{a}(k_1 t)}{a(k_1 t)} x + b(t), \end{cases} \quad (3.2)$$

其中 $H(t) = 2k_3 c(t)$, $G(t) = \frac{2k_3}{k_4} b(t)[\dot{b}(t) + k_1 b(t)c(t)]$, $\mu(t) = e^{\int_0^t H(s)ds}$; $a(t), b(t)$ 分别满足以下微分方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} a(k_1 t) = \frac{\xi}{a^{(2k_2+2k_3-k_1)/k_1}(k_1 t)}, \\ \frac{d^2}{dt^2} b(t) + (k_1 + k_2 + 2k_3) \frac{\dot{a}(k_1 t)}{a(k_1 t)} \frac{d}{dt} b(t) + k_1(k_1 + k_2) \frac{\xi}{a^{(2k_2+2k_3)/k_1}(k_1 t)} b(t) \\ \quad + (k_1 k_2 + 2k_1 k_3 - k_1^2) \frac{\dot{a}^2(k_1 t)}{a^2(k_1 t)} b(t) = 0, \\ \frac{d}{dt} [\rho^2(t, 0)] + 2 \frac{\dot{a}(k_1 t)}{a(k_1 t)} \rho^2(t, 0) = 2 \frac{k_3}{k_4} b(t) \left[\dot{b}(t) + k_1 b(t) \frac{\dot{a}(k_1 t)}{a(k_1 t)} \right], \end{cases} \quad (3.3)$$

其中 ξ, k_1, k_2, k_3 及 k_4 为任意常数.

证明 首先证明 (3.2) 第一个式子. 考虑速度 u 是线性项, (2.1) 化为

$$u_t + k_1 u u_x + k_4 \rho \rho_x = 0,$$

将 (3.2) 中速度项 $u(t, x)$ 代入推广的 GDGH2 方程, 可得

$$[\dot{c}(t)x + \dot{b}(t)] + k_1 [c(t)x + b(t)]c(t) + \frac{k_4}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \rho^2 = 0,$$

即

$$\frac{k_4}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \rho^2 = -[\dot{b}(t) + k_1 b(t)c(t)] - [\dot{c}(t) + k_1 c^2(t)]x.$$

等式两边关于 x 积分,

$$\frac{k_4}{2} \int_0^x \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \rho^2 ds = -[\dot{b}(t) + k_1 b(t)c(t)] \int_0^x ds - [\dot{c}(t) + k_1 c^2(t)] \int_0^x s ds,$$

$$\frac{k_4}{2} [\rho^2(t, x) - \rho^2(t, 0)] = -[\dot{b}(t) + k_1 b(t)c(t)]x - \frac{[\dot{c}(t) + k_1 c^2(t)]}{2} x^2,$$

化简可得

$$\rho^2(t, x) = \rho^2(t, 0) - \frac{2}{k_4} [\dot{b}(t) + k_1 b(t)c(t)]x - \frac{[\dot{c}(t) + k_1 c^2(t)]}{k_4} x^2. \quad (3.4)$$

将 u 代入连续性方程, 有

$$\rho_t + k_2[c(t)x + b(t)]\rho_x + k_3\rho c(t) = 0,$$

等式两边同乘以 ρ ,

$$\frac{1}{2}(\rho^2)_t + \frac{k_2[c(t)x + b(t)]}{2}(\rho^2)_x + k_3\rho^2 c(t) = 0. \quad (3.5)$$

结合 (3.4) 和 (3.5), 并根据 x 的指数合并同类项

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2}(\rho^2)_t + \frac{k_2}{2}[c(t)x + b(t)](\rho^2)_x + k_3\rho^2 c(t) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial t}[\rho^2(t, 0)] - \frac{2}{k_4} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}[\dot{b}(t) + k_1 b(t)c(t)]x - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{[\dot{c}(t) + k_1 c^2(t)]}{k_4} x^2 \right\} \\ &+ \frac{k_2}{2}[c(t)x + b(t)] \left\{ -\frac{2}{k_4}[\dot{b}(t) + k_1 b(t)c(t)] - \frac{2}{k_4}[\dot{c}(t) + k_1 c^2(t)]x \right\} \\ &+ k_3 c(t) \left\{ \rho^2(t, 0) - \frac{2}{k_4}[\dot{b}(t) + k_1 b(t)c(t)]x - \frac{[\dot{c}(t) + k_1 c^2(t)]}{k_4} x^2 \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}[\rho^2(t, 0)] + k_3 c(t)\rho^2(t, 0) - \frac{k_2}{k_4} b(t)[\dot{b}(t) + k_1 b(t)c(t)] \\ &+ \left\{ -\frac{1}{k_4} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}[\dot{b}(t) + k_1 b(t)c(t)] - \frac{k_2}{k_4} c(t)[\dot{b}(t) + k_1 b(t)c(t)] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{k_2}{k_4} b(t)[\dot{c}(t) + k_1 c^2(t)] - \frac{2k_3}{k_4} c(t)[\dot{b}(t) + k_1 b(t)c(t)] \right\} \cdot x \\ &+ \left\{ -\frac{1}{2k_4} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}[\dot{c}(t) + k_1 c^2(t)] - \frac{k_2}{k_4} [\dot{c}(t) + k_1 c^2(t)]c(t) - \frac{k_3 c(t)[\dot{c}(t) + k_1 c^2(t)]}{k_4} \right\} \cdot x^2 \\ &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

整理可得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}[\rho^2(t, 0)] + 2k_3 c(t)\rho^2(t, 0) - \frac{2k_3}{k_4} b(t)[\dot{b}(t) + k_1 b(t)c(t)] = 0, \\ \frac{d}{dt}[\dot{b}(t) + k_1 b(t)c(t)] + (k_2 + 2k_3)c(t)[\dot{b}(t) + k_1 b(t)c(t)] + k_2 b(t)[\dot{c}(t) + k_1 c^2(t)] = 0, \\ \frac{d}{dt}[\dot{c}(t) + k_1 c^2(t)] + 2(k_2 + k_3)c(t)[\dot{c}(t) + k_1 c^2(t)] = 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.7)$$

下面分别对 (3.7) 的三个方程进行化简. (3.7) 中第一个方程可被改写为如下等价形式

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}[\rho^2(t, 0)] + \rho^2(t, 0)H(t) = G(t), \\ \rho^2(0, 0) = \alpha^2, \end{cases}$$

其中 $H(t) = 2k_3 c(t)$, $G(t) = \frac{2k_3}{k_4} b(t)[\dot{b}(t) + k_1 b(t)c(t)]$.

由常数变易法可解得该一阶常微分方程

$$\rho^2(t, 0) = \frac{\int_0^t \mu(s)G(s)ds + k}{\mu(t)},$$

其中 $\mu(t) = e^{\int_0^t H(s)ds}$. 进一步, 有

$$\rho^2(t, x) = \frac{\int_0^t \mu(s)G(s)ds + k}{\mu(t)} - \frac{2}{k_4} \left[\dot{b}(t) + k_1 b(t) \frac{\dot{a}(k_1 t)}{a(k_1 t)} \right] x - \frac{k_1}{k_4} \frac{\ddot{a}(k_1 t)}{a(k_1 t)} x^2. \quad (3.8)$$

其次, (3.7) 中第二个方程可化简为

$$\begin{aligned} & \ddot{b}(t) + k_1 \dot{b}(t)c(t) + k_1 b(t)\dot{c}(t) + (k_2 + 2k_3)c(t)\dot{b}(t) + (k_2 + 2k_3)k_1 b(t)c^2(t) + k_2 b(t)\dot{c}(t) + k_1 k_2 b(t)c^2(t) \\ & = b(t) + (k_1 + k_2 + 2k_3)\dot{b}(t)c(t) + (k_1 + k_2)b(t)\dot{c}(t) + (2k_1 k_2 + 2k_1 k_3)b(t)c^2(t) \\ & = \ddot{b}(t) + (k_1 + k_2 + 2k_3)\frac{\dot{a}(k_1 t)}{a(k_1 t)}\dot{b}(t) + k_1(k_1 + k_2)b(t)\frac{\ddot{a}(k_1 t)}{a(k_1 t)} + (k_1 k_2 + 2k_1 k_3 - k_1^2)b(t)\frac{\dot{a}^2(k_1 t)}{a^2(k_1 t)} \\ & = 0. \end{aligned}$$

当 $a(k_1 t)$, $\dot{a}(k_1 t)$ 存在时, 则 $b(t)$ 存在且有意义.

(3.7) 中第三个方程可化简为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} \left[k_1 \frac{\ddot{a}(k_1 t)}{a(k_1 t)} - k_1 \frac{\dot{a}^2(k_1 t)}{a^2(k_1 t)} + k_1 \frac{\dot{a}^2(k_1 t)}{a^2(k_1 t)} \right] + 2(k_2 + k_3) \left[k_1 \frac{\ddot{a}(k_1 t)}{a(k_1 t)} - k_1 \frac{\dot{a}^2(k_1 t)}{a^2(k_1 t)} + k_1 \frac{\dot{a}^2(k_1 t)}{a^2(k_1 t)} \right] \frac{\dot{a}(k_1 t)}{a(k_1 t)} \\ & = \frac{d}{dt} \left(k_1 \frac{\ddot{a}(k_1 t)}{a(k_1 t)} \right) + (2k_1 k_2 + 2k_1 k_3) \frac{\ddot{a}(k_1 t)}{a(k_1 t)} \frac{\dot{a}(k_1 t)}{a(k_1 t)} \\ & = k_1^2 \frac{\ddot{a}(k_1 t)}{a(k_1 t)} - k_1^2 \frac{\ddot{a}(k_1 t)\dot{a}(k_1 t)}{a^2(k_1 t)} + (2k_1 k_2 + 2k_1 k_3) \frac{\ddot{a}(k_1 t)\dot{a}(k_1 t)}{a^2(k_1 t)} \\ & = k_1^2 \frac{\ddot{a}(k_1 t)}{a(k_1 t)} + (2k_1 k_2 + 2k_1 k_3 - k_1^2) \frac{\ddot{a}(k_1 t)\dot{a}(k_1 t)}{a^2(k_1 t)} \\ & = 0. \end{aligned}$$

在等式两边同乘以 $a^2(k_1 t)$, 有

$$k_1 a(k_1 t) \ddot{a}(k_1 t) + (2k_2 + 2k_3 - k_1) \dot{a}(k_1 t) \ddot{a}(k_1 t) = 0,$$

化简可得

$$\ddot{a}(k_1 t) = \frac{\xi}{a^{(2k_2+2k_3-k_1)/k_1}(k_1 t)}, \quad (3.9)$$

最后, 将 (3.9) 代入上式即可证明方程.

至此, 可得推广的广义两分量 Dullin-Gottwald-Holm 系统的一族精确解

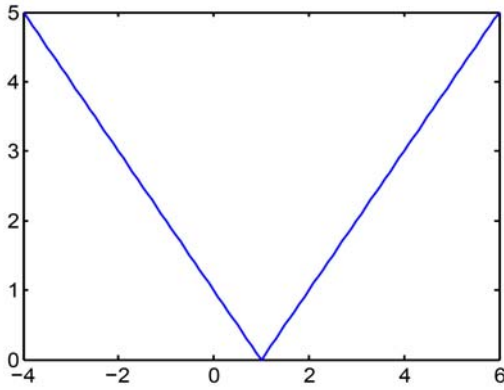
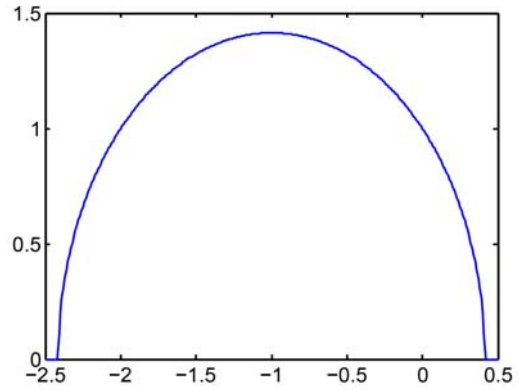
$$\begin{cases} \rho^2(t, x) = \max \left\{ \frac{\int_0^t \mu(s)G(s)ds + k}{\mu(t)} - \frac{2}{k_4} \left[\dot{b}(t) + k_1 b(t) \frac{\dot{a}(k_1 t)}{a(k_1 t)} \right] x - \frac{k_1}{k_4} \frac{\xi}{a^{(2k_2+2k_3)/k_1}(k_1 t)} x^2, 0 \right\}, \\ u(t, x) = \frac{\dot{a}(k_1 t)}{a(k_1 t)} x + b(t), \end{cases}$$

证毕.

特别地, 当 $k_1 = 3, k_2 = k_3 = k_4 = 1$ 时, 可以得到 GDGH2 系统的一族精确解

$$\begin{cases} \rho^2(t, x) = \max \left\{ \rho^2(t, 0) - 2 \left[\dot{b}(t) + 3b(t) \frac{\dot{a}(3t)}{a(3t)} \right] x - \frac{3\xi}{a^{4/3}(3t)} x^2, 0 \right\}, \\ u(t, x) = \frac{\dot{a}(3t)}{a(3t)} x + b(t). \end{cases} \quad (3.10)$$

当 $\alpha = a_0 = b_1 = 1, a_1 = 0$ 及 $\xi = -\frac{1}{3} < 0$, GDGH2 系统存在爆破解; 当 $\alpha = a_0 = b_1 = 1, a_1 = 0$ 及 $\xi = \frac{1}{3} > 0$, GDGH2 系统存在全局解.

图 5 $\rho_0(x) = \sqrt{1 - 2x + x^2}$ 图 6 $\rho_0(x) = \max\{\sqrt{1 - 2x - x^2}, 0\}$

4 推广的 GDGH2 系统的扰动解

本节应用特征线法构造了具有 drift 结构的解

$$u(t, x) = \frac{\dot{a}(t)}{a(t)}(x + d(t)) + b(t), \quad (4.1)$$

其中 $b(t)$ 和 $d(t)$ 均依赖于时间, 可直观地刻画实际问题中某时刻外界的扰动.

首先, 引入如下的尺度变换

$$\rho(t, x) = \rho(\bar{t}, \bar{x}), \quad u(t, x) = u(\bar{t}, \bar{x}), \quad \bar{t} = k_1 t, \quad \bar{x} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} x.$$

推广的 GDGH2 系统 (2.1) 可被改写为以下等价形式

$$\begin{cases} k_1 u_{\bar{t}} + \frac{k_1^2}{k_2} u u_{\bar{x}} + \frac{k_1 k_4}{k_2} \rho \rho_{\bar{x}} = 0, \\ \rho_{\bar{t}} + u \rho_{\bar{x}} + \frac{k_3}{k_2} \rho u_{\bar{x}} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4.2)$$

将 (4.1) 代入 (4.2) 中连续性方程, 可得

$$\rho_{\bar{t}} + u \rho_{\bar{x}} + \frac{k_3}{k_2} \rho u_{\bar{x}} = \rho_{\bar{t}} + \left[\frac{\dot{a}(\bar{t})}{a(\bar{t})} (\bar{x} + d(\bar{t})) + b(\bar{t}) \right] \rho_{\bar{x}} + \frac{k_3}{k_2} \frac{\dot{a}(\bar{t})}{a(\bar{t})} \rho = 0.$$

由特征线法

$$\frac{d\bar{t}}{1} = \frac{d\bar{x}}{\frac{\dot{a}(\bar{t})}{a(\bar{t})} (\bar{x} + d(\bar{t})) + b(\bar{t})} = \frac{d\rho}{-\frac{k_3}{k_2} \frac{\dot{a}(\bar{t})}{a(\bar{t})} \rho},$$

则解可以表示为

$$\Phi \left(\frac{\bar{x}}{a(\bar{t})} - \int^{\bar{t}} \left[\frac{\dot{a}(\bar{t})}{a^2(\bar{t})} d(\bar{t}) + \frac{b(\bar{t})}{a(\bar{t})} \right] dt, \rho a(\bar{t})^{\frac{k_3}{k_2}} \right) = 0, \quad (4.3)$$

其中 $\Phi \in C^1$.

受文献 [1] 的启发, 在 $d(\bar{t})$ 前取负号且令 $b(\bar{t}) = \dot{d}(\bar{t})$, 则 (4.3) 可化为

$$\Phi \left(\frac{\bar{x} - d(\bar{t})}{a(\bar{t})}, \rho a(\bar{t})^{\frac{k_3}{k_2}} \right) = 0, \quad (4.4)$$

亦可化为精确解的形式

$$\rho(t, x) = \frac{f\left(\frac{\bar{x}-d(\bar{t})}{a(\bar{t})}\right)}{a(\bar{t})^{k_3/k_2}},$$

其中 $f \in C^1$.

定理 4.1 推广的 GDGH2 系统 (2.1), 存在一族扰动解

$$\begin{cases} \rho(t, x) = \frac{f(\eta)}{a(\bar{t})^{k_3/k_2}}, \\ u(t, x) = \frac{\dot{a}(\bar{t})}{a(\bar{t})}(\bar{x} - d(\bar{t})) + \dot{d}(\bar{t}), \end{cases} \tag{4.5}$$

其中 $f(\eta) = \pm\sqrt{-k_2\xi\eta/k_4 + \eta_0}$, $\eta = ((\bar{x} - d(\bar{t}))/a(\bar{t}))^2$, η_0, ξ 为非零常数. 辅助函数 $a(\bar{t})$ 满足 Emden 动态系统

$$(a(\bar{t})^{k_1/k_2})'' = \frac{k_2\xi}{k_1 a(\bar{t})^{\frac{2k_3}{k_2} + 2 - \frac{k_1}{k_2}}}, \quad a(0) = a_0 \neq 0, \quad \dot{a}(0) = a_1,$$

$d(\bar{t})$ 满足

$$d(\bar{t}) = \int^{\bar{t}} \frac{c}{a(t)^{k_1/k_2-1}} dt,$$

其中 a_0, a_1 和 c 为任意常数.

证明 容易证明 (4.5) 满足 (2.1) 中连续方程. 下面证明 (4.5) 满足推广的 GDGH 方程. 将 $u(t, x), \rho(t, x)$ 代入 (4.2) 中的 DGH 方程, 整理可得

$$\begin{aligned} & k_1 u_{\bar{t}} + \frac{k_1^2}{k_2} u u_{\bar{x}} + \frac{k_1 k_4}{k_2} \rho \rho_{\bar{x}}, \\ & = k_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{t}} \left(\frac{\dot{a}(\bar{t})}{a(\bar{t})} (\bar{x} - d(\bar{t})) + \dot{d}(\bar{t}) \right) + \frac{k_1^2}{k_2} u \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{x}} \left(\frac{\dot{a}(\bar{t})}{a(\bar{t})} (\bar{x} - d(\bar{t})) + \dot{d}(\bar{t}) \right) + \frac{k_1 k_4}{k_2} \rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{x}} \left(\frac{f(\eta)}{a(\bar{t})^{k_3/k_2}} \right) \\ & = \frac{k_1 (\bar{x} - d(\bar{t}))}{a(\bar{t})} \left[\ddot{a}(\bar{t}) - \left(1 - \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right) \frac{\dot{a}(\bar{t})^2}{a(\bar{t})} + \frac{2k_4}{k_2} \frac{f(\eta) \dot{f}(\eta)}{a(\bar{t})^{1+2k_3/k_2}} \right] + k_1 \left[\ddot{d}(\bar{t}) - \left(1 - \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right) \frac{\dot{a}(\bar{t})}{a(\bar{t})} \dot{d}(\bar{t}) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

令

$$\ddot{a}(\bar{t}) - \left(1 - \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right) \frac{\dot{a}(\bar{t})^2}{a(\bar{t})} = \frac{\xi}{a(\bar{t})^{1+2k_3/k_2}},$$

由相应的条件, 可以得到 Emden 动态系统

$$(a(\bar{t})^{k_1/k_2})'' = \frac{k_2\xi}{k_1 a(\bar{t})^{\frac{2k_3}{k_2} + 2 - \frac{k_1}{k_2}}}, \quad a(0) = a_0 \neq 0, \quad \dot{a}(0) = a_1.$$

令

$$\ddot{d}(\bar{t}) - \left(1 - \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right) \frac{\dot{a}(\bar{t})}{a(\bar{t})} \dot{d}(\bar{t}) = 0,$$

可得

$$d(\bar{t}) = \int^{\bar{t}} \frac{c}{a(t)^{k_1/k_2-1}} dt,$$

其中 c 为任意常数.

又

$$\xi + \frac{2k_4}{k_2} f(\eta) \dot{f}(\eta) = 0,$$

则

$$f(\eta) = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{k_2 \xi}{k_4} \eta + \eta_0}, \quad \eta = \left(\frac{\bar{x} - d(\bar{t})}{a(\bar{t})} \right)^2.$$

证毕.

观察以上所述的系统, 当参数 k_1, k_2, k_3 及 k_4 取某些特殊值时, 可得到 GDGH2, CH2, BBM 等其他系统扰动形式的精确解. 此类扰动解为自相似解, 同样具有爆破性及全局存在性等性质, 这些性质我们在第 2 节已经讨论过, 且该类扰动解在描述海啸模型的运动中起着重要的作用.

致谢 感谢审稿人对本文提出的宝贵意见.

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