

# 修正 Camassa-Holm 方程的可积推广及其可积性质

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[摘要] 通过修正的 Camassa-Holm (modified Camassa-Holm, mCH) 方程的可积推广, 推导出带自相容源的修正 Camassa-Holm 方程 (modified Camassa-Holm equation with self-consistent sources, mCHESCS) 及其相应的 Lax 对。构造出该带源方程的无穷守恒律及其互反变换。基于 mCHESCS 的互反变换, 求出 mCHESCS 的一些新解, 如 multisoliton、multinegaton 和 multipositon 解。

[关键词] 带自相容源的修正 Camassa-Holm 方程; Lax 对; 无穷守恒律; 互反变换; 求解

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## The Integrable Coupled Generalization of Modified Camassa-Holm Equation and Its Integrable Properties

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**Abstract:** By the integrable coupled generalization of modified Camassa-Holm (mCH) equation, the mCH equation with self-consistent sources (mCHESCS) and its related Lax pairs were derived. The infinite conservation laws of the mCHESCS were also constructed. By means of the presented reciprocal transformation of mCHESCS, some new solutions of mCHESCS such as multisoliton, multinegaton and multipositon solutions were finally obtained.

**Keywords:** mCHESCS; Lax pair; infinite conservation law; reciprocal transformation; solutions

## 0 引言

修正的 Camassa-Holm (modified Camassa-Holm, mCH) 方程最初以一种新的可积系统被研究<sup>[1-3]</sup>。之后, 文献 [4-5] 重新发现并推导出该方程。文献 [1] 把三哈密顿结构运用于 mKdV 方程的双哈密顿形式中, 从而推出 mCH 方程。

众所周知, mCH 方程在很多领域都有重要的应用。例如, 在物理学上, 该方程描述是在浅水波上单方向传播时的相互作用, 其中  $u$  是自由液面高度, 文献 [6] 从二维流体力学的表面波推导出该方程; 在几何学上, 该方程也来自一种内在的 (弧线保留) 流在欧几里得几何<sup>[7]</sup> 不变的平面曲线。从此, mCH 方程引起了人们的关注。研究表明, mCH 方程与 CH 方程有很多相似的可积性质, 该方程具有 Lax 对和达布变换<sup>[8]</sup>、爆破波和 peakon<sup>[7]</sup>、Well-posedness<sup>[9]</sup>、双哈密顿结构<sup>[1]</sup>、无穷守恒律、孤子解<sup>[10]</sup>。然而, mCH 方程与 CH 方程的可积性质<sup>[11]</sup> 不同之处在于 mCH 方程具有高阶非线性, 所

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以 mCH 方程具有包括爆破波和 multi-peakon 动态等新特点。而且, 无论 mCH 方程在有无界条件下, 该方程都具有光滑的亮孤子解<sup>[12]</sup>。

作为孤子方程的可积推广, 带源的孤子方程 (soliton equations with self-consistent sources, SESCS) 在很多领域如等离子体、固体物理和流体力学等均有广泛的应用。例如, 带源 KdV 方程描述了长短毛细-重力波的相互作用<sup>[13]</sup>。2010 年, 文献 [14] 考察了带自相容源的 Camassa-Holm 方程 (Camassa-Holm equation with self-consistent sources, CHESCS) 在浅水中不同孤立波的相互作用, 同时构造了 CHESCS 及其相应 Lax 对、无穷守恒律和互反变换, 也给出了 CHESCS 的一些新解, 例如 soli-ton、negaton、positon 和单 peakon 解。

已有学者对 CHESCS 进行了研究, 但对 mCHESCS 研究过少。由于 CH 方程具有二次非线性, 而 mCH 方程具有三次非线性, 这必将使得 mCHESCS 的构造要比 CHESCS 的更复杂。本文主要研究 mCH 方程

$$m_t + [m(u^2 - u_x^2)]_x = 0, m = u - u_{xx} \tag{1}$$

的推广问题, 这里  $u(x, t)$  是与空间变量  $x$  和时间变量  $t$  有关的函数。本文主要研究 mCHESCS 的构造和求解, 同时, mCHESCS 的 Lax 对、无穷守恒律和互反变换等一些可积性质也会相继给出。

# 1 带源 mCH 方程及其 Lax 对

## 1.1 带源 mCH 方程

众所周知, mCH 方程 (1) Lax 对中的空间部分为

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_{1x} = -\varphi_1/2 + \lambda m\varphi_2/2, \\ \varphi_{2x} = -\lambda m\varphi_1/2 + \varphi_2/2, \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

时间部分为

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_{1t} = [\lambda^{-2} + (u^2 - u_x^2)/2]\varphi_1 - [\lambda^{-1}(u - u_x) + \lambda m(u^2 - u_x^2)/2]\varphi_2, \\ \varphi_{2t} = [\lambda^{-1}(u + u_x) + \lambda m(u^2 - u_x^2)/2]\varphi_1 - [\lambda^{-2} + (u^2 - u_x^2)/2]\varphi_2, \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

这里  $\lambda$  为谱参数。

利用式 (2) 和式 (3) 的相容性可推导出 mCH 方程 (1)。以下为 mCH 方程的双哈密顿形式

$$m_t = -[m(u^2 - u_x^2)]_x = J(\delta H_1/\delta m) = K(\delta H_0/\delta m), m = u - u_{xx}, \tag{4}$$

这里,  $J = -\partial_x m(\partial_x^{-1} m)\partial_x$ ,  $K = \partial_x^3 - \partial_x$ ,  $H_0 = \int mudx = \int (u^2 - uu_{xx})dx$ ,  $H_1 = \int (u^4 + 2u^2u_x^2 - (u/3)_x^4)dx/4$ 。

对于  $n$  个不同的实数  $\lambda_j$ , 考虑以下谱问题

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_{1jx} = -\varphi_{1j}/2 + \lambda_j m\varphi_{2j}/2, \\ \varphi_{2jx} = -\lambda_j m\varphi_{1j}/2 + \varphi_{2j}/2. \end{cases} \tag{5}$$

不难发现,  $\delta\lambda_j/\delta m = \lambda_j(\varphi_{1j}^2 + \varphi_{2j}^2)/2$ 。根据文献 [14] 的方法以及式 (5), 将定义 mCHESCS 如下:

$$m_t = K[\delta H_0/\delta m + \sum_{j=1}^N (\delta\lambda_j/\delta m)/\lambda_j^2], \tag{6}$$

其中  $\varphi_{1j}$  和  $\varphi_{2j}$  由式 (5) 确定。由式 (6) 可推导出 mCHESCS

$$m_t = -[(u - u_{xx})(u^2 - u_x^2)]_x + \sum_{j=1}^N [(\varphi_{1j}^2 + \varphi_{2j}^2)_{xxx} - (\varphi_{1j}^2 + \varphi_{2j}^2)_x]/(2\lambda_j), \tag{7}$$

$$\varphi_{1jx} = -\varphi_{1j}/2 + \lambda_j m\varphi_{2j}/2, \varphi_{2jx} = -\lambda_j m\varphi_{1j}/2 + \varphi_{2j}/2, j = 1, \dots, N. \tag{8}$$

在式 (8) 条件下, mCHESCS 可以重写为

$$m_t = -[(u - u_{xx})(u^2 - u_x^2)]_x + \sum_{j=1}^N [\lambda_j m^2(\varphi_{1j}^2 - \varphi_{2j}^2)/2 - m_x\varphi_{1j}\varphi_{2j}]. \tag{9}$$

### 1.2 带源 mCH 方程的 Lax 对

下面推导出 mCHESCS 的 Lax 对。假设 mCHESCS 有如下的 Lax 对

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \varphi_2 \end{pmatrix}_x = \mathbf{V} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \varphi_2 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 & \lambda m/2 \\ -\lambda m/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \varphi_2 \end{pmatrix}_t = \bar{\mathbf{U}} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \varphi_2 \end{pmatrix}, \bar{\mathbf{U}} = \mathbf{U} + \mathbf{U}_0, \quad (11)$$

$$\mathbf{U} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^{-2} + (u^2 - u_x^2)/2 & -\lambda^{-1}(u - u_x) - \lambda m(u^2 - u_x^2)/2 \\ \lambda^{-1}(u + u_x) + \lambda m(u^2 - u_x^2)/2 & -[\lambda^{-2} + (u^2 - u_x^2)/2] \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{U}_0 = \sum_{j=1}^N \begin{pmatrix} D_1 & D_2 \\ D_3 & -D_1 \end{pmatrix},$$

其中,  $D_1 = \lambda A_0/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2) + A_1/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2) + \lambda A_2/(\lambda - \lambda_j) + A_3/(\lambda - \lambda_j) + A_4 + \lambda A_5$ ,  $D_2 = \lambda B_0/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2) + B_1/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2) + \lambda B_2/(\lambda - \lambda_j) + B_3/(\lambda - \lambda_j) + B_4 + \lambda B_5$ ,  $D_3 = \lambda C_0/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2) + C_1/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2) + \lambda C_2/(\lambda - \lambda_j) + C_3/(\lambda - \lambda_j) + C_4 + \lambda C_5$ 。且  $A_i, B_i, C_i (i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$  是与  $\varphi_{1j}$  和  $\varphi_{2j}$  有关的确定函数。由式 (10) 和式 (11) 的相容性,

$$\mathbf{V}_t - \bar{\mathbf{U}}_x + [\mathbf{V}, \bar{\mathbf{U}}] = 0, \quad (12)$$

有

$$\sum_{j=1}^N \{ -\lambda A_{0x}/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2) - A_{1x}/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2) - \lambda A_{2x}/(\lambda - \lambda_j) - A_{3x}/(\lambda - \lambda_j) - A_{4x} - \lambda A_{5x} + \lambda^2 m(B_0 + C_0)/[2(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2)] + \lambda m(B_1 + C_1)/[2(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2)] + \lambda^2 m(B_2 + C_2)/[2(\lambda - \lambda_j)] + \lambda m(B_3 + C_3)/[2(\lambda - \lambda_j)] + \lambda m(B_4 + C_4)/2 + \lambda^2 m(B_5 + C_5)/2 \} = 0, \quad (13)$$

$$\lambda m_t/2 = \lambda [ -m(u^2 - u_x^2)/2 ]_x + \sum_{j=1}^N [ \lambda B_{0x}/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2) + B_{1x}/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2) + \lambda B_{2x}/(\lambda - \lambda_j) + B_{3x}/(\lambda - \lambda_j) + B_{4x} + \lambda B_{5x} + \lambda^2 mA_0/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2) + \lambda mA_1/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2) + \lambda^2 mA_2/(\lambda - \lambda_j) + \lambda mA_3/(\lambda - \lambda_j) + \lambda mA_4 + \lambda^2 mA_5 + \lambda B_0/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2) + B_1/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2) + \lambda B_2/(\lambda - \lambda_j) + B_3/(\lambda - \lambda_j) + B_4 + \lambda B_5 ], \quad (14)$$

$$-\lambda m_t/2 = \lambda [ m(u^2 - u_x^2)/2 ]_x + \sum_{j=1}^N [ \lambda C_{0x}/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2) + C_{1x}/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2) + \lambda C_{2x}/(\lambda - \lambda_j) + C_{3x}/(\lambda - \lambda_j) + C_{4x} + \lambda C_{5x} + \lambda^2 mA_0/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2) + \lambda mA_1/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2) + \lambda^2 mA_2/(\lambda - \lambda_j) + \lambda mA_3/(\lambda - \lambda_j) + \lambda mA_4 + \lambda^2 mA_5 - \lambda C_0/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2) - C_1/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2) - \lambda C_2/(\lambda - \lambda_j) - C_3/(\lambda - \lambda_j) - C_4 - \lambda C_5 ]。 \quad (15)$$

为了确定  $A_i, B_i$  和  $C_i (i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$ , 由以上方程 (13) ~ (15) 分别比较系数  $\lambda/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2)$ ,  $1/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2)$ ,  $\lambda/(\lambda - \lambda_j)$ ,  $1/(\lambda - \lambda_j)$ ,  $\lambda^2, \lambda$  和  $\lambda^0$ , 从而得到

$$-A_{0x} + m(B_1 + C_1)/2 = 0, \quad -A_{1x} + m\lambda_j^2(B_0 + C_0)/2 = 0, \quad (16)$$

$$-2A_{2x} + m(B_3 + C_3) = 0, \quad -2A_{3x} + \lambda_j^2 m(B_2 + C_2) = 0, \quad (17)$$

$$-A_{4x} + m(B_0 + C_0)/2 + m\lambda_j(B_2 + C_2)/2 = 0, \quad -A_{5x} + m(B_2 + C_2)/2 + m(B_4 + C_4)/2 = 0, \quad (18)$$

$$B_5 + C_5 = 0, \quad A_5 = 0, \quad (19)$$

$$B_{0x} + mA_1 + B_0 = 0, \quad B_{1x} + \lambda_j^2 mA_0 + B_1 = 0, \quad (20)$$

$$B_{2x} + mA_3 + B_2 = 0, \quad B_{3x} + \lambda_j^2 mA_2 + B_3 = 0, \quad (21)$$

$$B_{4x} + mA_0 + \lambda_j mA_2 + B_4 = 0, \quad m_t = 2(B_{5x} + mA_2 + mA_4 + B_5) = 0, \quad (22)$$

$$C_{0x} + mA_1 - C_0 = 0, \quad C_{1x} + \lambda_j^2 mA_0 - C_1 = 0, \quad (23)$$

$$C_{2x} + mA_3 - C_2 = 0, \quad C_{3x} + \lambda_j^2 mA_2 - C_3 = 0, \quad (24)$$

$$C_{4x} + mA_0 + \lambda_j mA_2 - C_4 = 0, \quad m_t = -2(C_{5x} + mA_2 + mA_4 - C_5) = 0。 \quad (25)$$

从以上关系中可推导出,  $A_0 = A_2 = A_3 = A_5 = 0$ ,  $A_1 = \lambda_j^2 \varphi_{1j} \varphi_{2j} / 2$ ,  $A_4 = \varphi_{1j} \varphi_{2j} / 2$ ,  $B_1 = B_2 = B_3 = B_4 =$

0, B<sub>0</sub> = -λ<sub>j</sub>φ<sub>1j</sub><sup>2</sup>/2, B<sub>5</sub> = -mφ<sub>1j</sub>φ<sub>2j</sub>/2, C<sub>1</sub> = C<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>3</sub> = C<sub>4</sub> = 0, C<sub>0</sub> = λ<sub>j</sub>φ<sub>2j</sub><sup>2</sup>/2, C<sub>5</sub> = mφ<sub>1j</sub>φ<sub>2j</sub>/2。因此, 得到如下 mCHESCS 的 Lax 对

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \varphi_2 \end{pmatrix}_x = \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 & \lambda m/2 \\ -\lambda m/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \varphi_2 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{26}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \varphi_2 \end{pmatrix}_t = \left[ \begin{pmatrix} (\lambda^{-2} + (u^2 - u_x^2)/2 & -\lambda^{-1}(u - u_x) - \lambda m(u^2 - u_x^2)/2 \\ \lambda^{-1}(u + u_x) + \lambda m(u^2 - u_x^2)/2 & -[\lambda^{-2} + (u^2 - u_x^2)/2] \end{pmatrix} + \sum_{j=1}^N \begin{pmatrix} E_1 & E_2 \\ E_3 & -E_1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \varphi_2 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{27}$$

其中, E<sub>1</sub> = φ<sub>1j</sub>φ<sub>2j</sub>/2 + λ<sub>j</sub><sup>2</sup>φ<sub>1j</sub>φ<sub>2j</sub>/[2(λ<sup>2</sup> - λ<sub>j</sub><sup>2</sup>)], E<sub>2</sub> = -λmφ<sub>1j</sub>φ<sub>2j</sub>/2 - λλ<sub>j</sub>φ<sub>1j</sub><sup>2</sup>/[2(λ<sup>2</sup> - λ<sub>j</sub><sup>2</sup>)], E<sub>3</sub> = λmφ<sub>1j</sub>φ<sub>2j</sub>/2 + λλ<sub>j</sub>φ<sub>2j</sub><sup>2</sup>/[2(λ<sup>2</sup> - λ<sub>j</sub><sup>2</sup>)].

## 2 带源 mCH 方程的无穷守恒律

基于 mCHESCS 的 Lax 形式, 构造出带源 mCH 方程的无穷守恒律。令 Γ = φ<sub>2</sub>/φ<sub>1</sub>, 其中 φ<sub>1</sub> 和 φ<sub>2</sub> 是由方程 (26) 和 (27) 所确定。由式 (26) 知道 Γ 满足 Riccati 方程<sup>[15]</sup>

$$\Gamma_x = -\lambda m(\Gamma)^2/2 + \Gamma - \lambda m/2. \tag{28}$$

由方程 (26) 和 (27) 可得出

$$(\ln \varphi_1)_x = -1/2 + \lambda m\Gamma/2, (\ln \varphi_1)_t = V_{11} + V_{12}\Gamma, \tag{29}$$

其中,

$$\begin{cases} V_{11} = \lambda^{-2} + (u^2 - u_x^2)/2 + \sum_{j=1}^N [\varphi_{1j}\varphi_{2j}/2 + \lambda_j^2\varphi_{1j}\varphi_{2j}/(2(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2))], \\ V_{12} = -[\lambda^{-1}(u - u_x) + \lambda m(u^2 - u_x^2)/2 + \sum_{j=1}^N (\lambda m\varphi_{1j}\varphi_{2j}/2 + \lambda\lambda_j\varphi_{1j}^2/(2(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2)))] \end{cases} \tag{30}$$

注意到方程 (29) 的相容性条件,

$$\theta_t = F_x, \tag{31}$$

其中, θ = mΓ,

$$F = -2\lambda^{-2}(u - u_x)\Gamma + \lambda^{-1}[(u^2 - u_x^2) + \sum_{j=1}^N (\varphi_{1j}\varphi_{2j} + \lambda_j^2\varphi_{1j}\varphi_{2j}/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2))] - m[(u^2 - u_x^2) + \sum_{j=1}^N (\varphi_{1j}\varphi_{2j} + \lambda_j\varphi_{1j}^2/m(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2))]\Gamma, \tag{32}$$

其中, θ 为守恒密度, F 为伴随通量。以下通过两种正负不同的 λ 的阶展开 Γ, 从而得到守恒密度的显式表达式。

第一种以 λ 负阶形式展开 Γ,

$$\Gamma = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (\Gamma_j\lambda^{-j}), \theta = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (\theta_j\lambda^{-j}), F = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (F_j\lambda^{-j}), \tag{33}$$

其中 Γ<sub>j</sub>, θ<sub>j</sub> 和 F<sub>j</sub> (j = 0, 1, 2, ...) 是与 x, t 有关的函数。

将式 (33) 代入式 (28) 并比较 λ 的系数, 得到

$$\Gamma_0 = I, \Gamma^2 = -1, \Gamma_1 = 1/m, \tag{34}$$

以及与 Γ<sub>j</sub> 有关的递推公式:

$$\Gamma_{j+1} = [\Gamma_j - \Gamma_{j,x} - m \sum_{i+k=j+1, i, k \geq 1} (\Gamma_i\Gamma_k)/2]/(m\Gamma_0), j \geq 1. \tag{35}$$

将式 (33) ~ 式 (35) 代入式 (32), 分别得到方程 (9) 的守恒密度和伴随通量,

$$\begin{cases} \theta_0 = \sqrt{-m^2}, F_0 = -\sqrt{-m^2}[(u^2 - u_x^2) + \sum_{j=1}^N (\varphi_{1j}\varphi_{2j} + \lambda_j\varphi_{1j}^2/(m(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2)))] , \\ \theta_1 = 1, F_1 = \sum_{j=1}^N [\lambda_j^2\varphi_{1j}\varphi_{2j}/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2) - \lambda_j\varphi_{1j}^2/(m(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2))] , \\ \theta_j = m\Gamma_j, F_j = -2(u - u_x)\Gamma_{j-2} - \theta_j[(u^2 - u_x^2) + \sum_{j=1}^N (\varphi_{1j}\varphi_{2j} + \lambda_j\varphi_{1j}^2/m(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2))] , j \geq 2. \end{cases} \quad (36)$$

其中  $\Gamma_j$  由式 (34) 和式 (35) 所确定。

第二种  $\Gamma$  的展开是以  $\lambda$  的正阶展开

$$\Gamma = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (\Gamma_j\lambda^j), \theta = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (\theta_j\lambda^j), F = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (F_j\lambda^j), \quad (37)$$

将式 (37) 代入式 (28) 并比较  $\lambda$  的系数, 得到

$$\begin{cases} \Gamma_{2j} = 0, j \geq 0, \\ \Gamma_1 = (u + u_x)/2, \Gamma_{2j+1} - \Gamma_{2j+1,x} = m \sum_{i+k=2j, 0 \leq i, k \leq 2j} ((\Gamma_i\Gamma_k)/2), j \geq 1. \end{cases} \quad (38)$$

将式 (37) 和式 (38) 代入式 (32), 同样得到

$$\theta_{2j} = 0, F_{2j} = 0, j \geq 0, \quad (39)$$

以及

$$\begin{cases} \theta_1 = m(u + u_x)/2, F_1 = -2(u - u_x)\Gamma_3 - [(u^2 - u_x^2) + \sum_{j=1}^N (\varphi_{1j}\varphi_{2j} + \lambda_j\varphi_{1j}^2/m(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2))]\theta_1, \\ \theta_{2j+1} = m\Gamma_{2j+1}, F_{2j+1} = -2(u - u_x)\Gamma_{2j+3} - [(u^2 - u_x^2) + \sum_{j=1}^N (\varphi_{1j}\varphi_{2j} + \lambda_j\varphi_{1j}^2/m(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2))]\theta_{2j+1}, j \geq 1, \end{cases} \quad (40)$$

其中  $\Gamma_{2j+1}$  由以下递推公式所定义

$$\Gamma_{2j+1} = (1 - \partial_x)^{-1} (m \sum_{i+k=2j, 0 \leq i, k \leq 2j} (\Gamma_i\Gamma_k)/2), j \geq 1. \quad (41)$$

### 3 带源的 mCH 方程的互反变换

方程 (7) 可重写为

$$m_t + [m(u^2 - u_x^2) + \sum_{j=1}^N (m\varphi_{1j}\varphi_{2j})]_x = 0. \quad (42)$$

方程 (42) 给出封闭的 1-form

$$w = m dx - [m(u^2 - u_x^2) + \sum_{j=1}^N (m\varphi_{1j}\varphi_{2j})] dt. \quad (43)$$

以下通过文献 [8] 的关系定义互反变换  $(x, t) \rightarrow (y, s)$

$$dy = m dx - [m(u^2 - u_x^2) + \sum_{j=1}^N (m\varphi_{1j}\varphi_{2j})] ds, ds = dt, \quad (44)$$

以及

$$\partial/\partial x = m(\partial/\partial y), \partial/\partial t = \partial/\partial s - [m(u^2 - u_x^2) + \sum_{j=1}^N (m\varphi_{1j}\varphi_{2j})](\partial/\partial y). \quad (45)$$

进而 mCHESCS (7) 可转为以下新的形式

$$m_s + 2m^3 u_y + \sum_{j=1}^N [\lambda_j m^2 (\varphi_{2j}^2 - \varphi_{1j}^2)/2] = 0, \quad (46)$$

$$m\varphi_{1jy} = -\varphi_{1j}/2 + \lambda_j m\varphi_{2j}/2, m\varphi_{2jy} = -\lambda_j m\varphi_{1j}/2 + \varphi_{2j}/2, \quad (47)$$

且  $u$  与  $m$  有关, 即

$$u = m + m(1/m)_{,y}/2 - \sum_{j=1}^N [\lambda_j(\varphi_{1j}^2 + \varphi_{2j}^2 - 2m\lambda_j\varphi_{1j}\varphi_{2j})/4]。 \tag{48}$$

称式 (46)、式 (47) 和式 (48) 的系统为相伴的 mCHESCS (associated mCHESCS, AmCHESCS)。基于互反变换 (45), 谱问题 (26) 的空间部分可转变为薛定谔中的谱问题

$$\varphi_{2yy} = -\lambda^2\varphi_2/4 + U\varphi_2, \tag{49}$$

以及

$$U = 1/(4m^2) - m_{,y}/(2m^2)。 \tag{50}$$

同样, 谱问题 (27) 的时间部分也可转为

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{2s} = & -V_y\varphi_2/(2\lambda^2) + V\varphi_{2y}/\lambda^2 + \sum_{j=1}^N \{ \varphi_2[\lambda_j^2\varphi_{2j}^2/(2m(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2)) - \\ & \lambda_j^2\varphi_{1j}\varphi_{2j}/(2(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2))] \} - \sum_{j=1}^N [\lambda_j\varphi_{2j}^2\varphi_{2y}/(\lambda^2 - \lambda_j^2)], \end{aligned} \tag{51}$$

且

$$V = -2(u + u_x) = -2(u + mu_y)。 \tag{52}$$

由式 (49) 和式 (51) 的相容性, 可得出

$$\begin{cases} U_s = -(V_y/2) + \sum_{j=1}^N (\lambda_j(\varphi_{2j}^2)_{,y}/2), \\ V_{yyy} - 2VU_y - 4V_yU = 0, \\ \varphi_{2jyy} = (-\lambda_j^2/4 + U)\varphi_{2j}, j = 1, 2, \dots, N. \end{cases} \tag{53}$$

不难发现, 式 (53) 为负阶的 KdVSCS (negative order KdVSCS, NKdVSCS)。

令  $\rho = \varphi_{2y}/\varphi_2$ 。由方程 (49) 发现,  $\rho$  满足 Riccati 方程

$$\rho_y = -\lambda^2/4 + U - \rho^2。 \tag{54}$$

将式 (50) 代入式 (54), 得到

$$m = 1/(2\rho) |_{\lambda=0} = \varphi_2(y, s, \lambda)/(2\varphi_{2y}(y, s, \lambda)) |_{\lambda=0}。 \tag{55}$$

注意到式 (55) 可用来求 AmCHESCS 的 multi-soliton、multi-negaton 和 multi-positon 解。

## 4 带源的 mCH 方程的解

### 4.1 带源的 mCH 方程的 multi-soliton 解

由文献 [8], 注意到负阶的 KdV 方程的 N-soliton 已给出

$$\begin{cases} U = 1/(4k^2) - 2\partial^2 \ln W(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_N)/\partial y^2, \\ V = -2k + 4\partial^2 \ln W(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_N)/\partial ys, \end{cases} \tag{56}$$

其相应特征函数

$$\varphi = \mathbf{W}(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_N, e^{\xi_j})/\mathbf{W}(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_N), \tag{57}$$

其中  $\mathbf{W}$  是  $N$  个函数  $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_N$  的朗斯基行列式。这里函数  $f_j$  由以下

$$f_j = \begin{cases} \cosh \xi_j, & j \text{ 是奇数,} \\ \sinh \xi_j, & j \text{ 是偶数,} \end{cases} \tag{58}$$

所确定, 其中  $\xi_j = p_j(y + c_j s + \alpha_j)/2$  及  $p_j^2/4 = -\lambda_j^2/4 + 1/(4k^2)$ ,  $c_j = 2k^3/(k^2 p_j^2 - 1)$ ,  $\alpha_j$  和  $p_j$  为实数,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, N$ 。

根据文献 [16] 和常数变易法, 得到 NKdVSCS (53) 的 N-soliton 解

$$\begin{cases} \bar{U} = k^2/4 - 2\partial^2 \ln \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{f}_2, \dots, \bar{f}_N)/\partial y^2, \\ \bar{V} = -2k + 4\partial^2 \ln \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{f}_2, \dots, \bar{f}_N)/\partial ys, \\ \varphi_j = \beta_j(s) \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{f}_2, \dots, \bar{f}_N; e^{\bar{\xi}_j})/\mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{f}_2, \dots, \bar{f}_N), \end{cases} \tag{59}$$

其中  $W$  是  $N$  个函数  $\bar{f}_1, \bar{f}_2, \dots, \bar{f}_N$  的朗斯基行列式。函数  $\bar{f}_j$  由以下

$$\bar{f}_j = \begin{cases} \cosh \bar{\xi}_j, & j \text{ 是奇数,} \\ \sinh \bar{\xi}_j, & j \text{ 是偶数,} \end{cases} \tag{60}$$

所确定, 其中  $\bar{\xi}_j = p_j(y + c_j s + \alpha_j(s))/2$ ,  $\beta_j(s) = 2\sqrt{(-1)^j \alpha'_j(s) / (\lambda_j \prod_{i \neq j} (p_i^2 - p_j^2) / 4)}$ ,  $c_j$  和  $p_j$  由式 (58) 所确定,  $\alpha_j(s)$  是与  $s$  有关的任意函数。方程 (49) 和式 (51) 的两个基础解系, 当  $\lambda = 0$  且  $\bar{U}$  和  $\bar{V}$  由式 (59) 所确定, 得到

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_1 = \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{f}_2, \dots, \bar{f}_N; e^{-y/2k}) / \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{f}_2, \dots, \bar{f}_N) \triangleq \hat{\mathbf{W}}_N / W_N, \\ \varphi_2 = \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{f}_2, \dots, \bar{f}_N; e^{y/2k}) / \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{f}_2, \dots, \bar{f}_N) \triangleq \bar{\mathbf{W}}_N / W_N. \end{cases} \tag{61}$$

注意到  $\varphi_1$  和  $\varphi_2$  的渐近性质分别为

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_1 \sim \prod_{j=1}^N (-1/(2k) - p_j/2) e^{-y/(2k)}, \varphi_2 \sim \prod_{j=1}^N (1/(2k) - p_j/2) e^{y/(2k)}, \\ \varphi_{1y} \sim - \prod_{j=1}^N (-1/(2k) - p_j/2) e^{-y/(2k)} / (2k), \varphi_{2y} \sim \prod_{j=1}^N (1/(2k) - p_j/2) e^{y/(2k)} / (2k). \end{cases} \tag{62}$$

根据渐近性 (62), 方程 (49) 的函数  $\varphi$  和式 (51) 相应的边界条件  $\lim_{|y| \rightarrow \infty} m(y, s) = k$  为  $d_1 \varphi_2$ , 其中  $d_1$  为常数,  $\varphi_2$  由式 (61) 给出。进而由式 (55), 得到

$$m = \varphi_2 / (2\varphi_{2y}) |_{\lambda=0} = \mathbf{W}_N \bar{\mathbf{W}}_N' / [2(\mathbf{W}_N \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{Ny} - \mathbf{W}_{Ny} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_N)]. \tag{63}$$

进一步, 把式 (63) 代入式 (48) 中, 得到以下 mCHESCS 的  $N$ -soliton 解

$$\begin{cases} u = (\mathbf{W}_N^3 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_N^3 - F_N) / (2(\mathbf{W}_N \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{Ny} - \mathbf{W}_{Ny} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_N) \mathbf{W}_N^2 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_N^2), \\ \varphi_{2j} = 2\sqrt{(-1)^j \alpha'_j(s) / (\lambda_j \prod_{i \neq j} (p_i^2 - p_j^2) / 4)} \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{f}_2, \dots, \bar{f}_N; e^{\bar{\xi}_j}) / \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{f}_2, \dots, \bar{f}_N), \\ \varphi_{1j} = \varphi_{2j} / (m\lambda_j) - 2\varphi_{2j} / \lambda_j, \\ x = \int (1/m) dy = \int (2\varphi_{1y} / \varphi_1) dy = \ln \varphi_1^2 + \alpha = \ln(\bar{\mathbf{W}}_N^2 / W_N^2) + \alpha, t = s, \end{cases} \tag{64}$$

其中  $\alpha$  为任意常数且

$$F_N = \mathbf{W}_N^3 (2\bar{\mathbf{W}}_N \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{Ny} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{Nys} - 2\bar{\mathbf{W}}_{Ny}^2 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{Ns} + \bar{\mathbf{W}}_N \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{Ns} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{Nyy} - \bar{\mathbf{W}}_N^2 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{Nyy}) - \bar{\mathbf{W}}_N^3 (2\mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{W}_{Ny} \mathbf{W}_{Nys} - 2\mathbf{W}_{Ny}^2 \mathbf{W}_{Ns} + \mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{W}_{Ns} \mathbf{W}_{Nyy} - \mathbf{W}_N^2 \mathbf{W}_{Nyy}). \tag{65}$$

特别地, 当  $N = 1$ , 从方程 (64), 得到如下 mCHESCS 的 one-soliton 解的参数形式

$$\begin{cases} u = k + 4k^3 p_1^2 [(1 - kp_1) e^{2\bar{\xi}_1} + (1 + kp_1) e^{-2\bar{\xi}_1} + 2(1 - k^2 p_1^2)] / \\ (1 - k^2 p_1^2) [(1 - kp_1) e^{2\bar{\xi}_1} + (1 + kp_1) e^{-2\bar{\xi}_1} + 2]^2, \\ \varphi_{11} = \varphi_{21} / (m\lambda_1) - 2\varphi_{21} / \lambda_1 = \sqrt{-\alpha'_1(s) / \lambda_1} 2kp_1 \lambda_1 / \\ [(1 - kp_1) e^{\bar{\xi}_1} + (1 + kp_1) e^{-\bar{\xi}_1}], \\ \varphi_{21} = p_1 \sqrt{-\alpha'_1(s) / \lambda_1} \operatorname{sech} \bar{\xi}_1 = 2p_1 \sqrt{-\alpha'_1(s) / \lambda_1} / (e^{\bar{\xi}_1} + e^{-\bar{\xi}_1}), \\ x = y/k + \ln [((1 - kp_1) e^{\bar{\xi}_1} + (1 + kp_1) e^{-\bar{\xi}_1}) / (2k(e^{\bar{\xi}_1} + e^{-\bar{\xi}_1}))]^2 + \alpha, t = s. \end{cases} \tag{66}$$

#### 4.2 带源的 mCH 方程的 multi-negaton 解

不难知道 NKdVESCS (53) 的解也可以由式 (59) 给出, 其中, 函数  $\bar{f}_j$  由  $\cosh \bar{\xi}_j$  表示, 用  $2N$  替代  $N$ 。根据式 (59), 令  $\alpha_j(s)$  为

$$\alpha_j(s) = y_j(p_j) \tag{67}$$

$$\alpha_{N+j}(s) = (p_{N+j} - p_j) e_j(s) / p_{N+j} + y_j(p_{N+j}), j = 1, 2, \dots, N, \tag{68}$$

其中:  $y_j(k)$  是与  $k$  有关的渐近函数;  $e_j(s)$  是与  $s$  有关的任意函数。

通过泰勒展开式和假设  $p_{N+j} \rightarrow p_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, N$ , 得到如下 NKdVESCS (53) 的  $N$ -negaton 解

$$\begin{cases} \bar{U} = 1/(4k^2) - 2\partial^2 \ln \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{r}_1 \bar{g}_1; \cdots; \bar{f}_N, \bar{r}_N \bar{g}_N) / \partial y^2, \\ \bar{V} = -2k + 4\partial^2 \ln \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{r}_1 \bar{g}_1; \cdots; \bar{f}_N, \bar{r}_N \bar{g}_N) / \partial y s, \\ \phi_{2j} = \beta_j(s) \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{r}_1 \bar{g}_1; \cdots; \bar{f}_N, \bar{r}_N \bar{g}_N, e^{\xi_j}) / \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{r}_1 \bar{g}_1; \cdots; \bar{f}_N, \bar{r}_N \bar{g}_N), j = 1, 2, \cdots, N. \end{cases} \quad (69)$$

其中:  $W$  是  $2N$  个函数  $\bar{f}_1, \bar{r}_1 \bar{g}_1; \cdots; \bar{f}_N, \bar{r}_N \bar{g}_N$  的朗斯基行列式;  $\bar{g}_j = \sinh \bar{\xi}_j, \bar{r}_j = y/2 - k^3(k^2 p_j^2 + 1)s / (k^2 p_j^2 - 1)^2 + e_j(s)/2 + y_j(p_j)/2 + (p_j/2) \partial y_j(p_j) / \partial p_j$ ;  $\beta_j(s) = 2 \sqrt{e'_j(s) / [(\lambda_j p_j^2 / 2) \prod_{i \neq j} (p_i^2 / 4 - p_j^2 / 4)^2]}$ 。注意到方程 (49) 和式 (51) 两个基础解系, 当  $\lambda = 0$  且  $\bar{U}$  和  $\bar{V}$  由式 (69) 所确定, 得到以下

$$\begin{cases} \phi_1 = \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{r}_1 \bar{g}_1; \cdots; \bar{f}_N, \bar{r}_N \bar{g}_N, e^{-y/(2k)}) / \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{r}_1 \bar{g}_1; \cdots; \bar{f}_N, \bar{r}_N \bar{g}_N) \triangleq \hat{\mathbf{W}}_{2N} / \mathbf{W}_{2N}, \\ \phi_2 = \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{r}_1 \bar{g}_1; \cdots; \bar{f}_N, \bar{r}_N \bar{g}_N, e^{y/(2k)}) / \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{r}_1 \bar{g}_1; \cdots; \bar{f}_N, \bar{r}_N \bar{g}_N) \triangleq \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N} / \mathbf{W}_{2N}, \end{cases} \quad (70)$$

与 mCHESCS 的 N-soliton 解的做法相似, 得到如下 mCHESCS 的 N-negaton 解

$$\begin{cases} u = (\mathbf{W}_{2N}^3 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N}^3 - F_{2N}) / (2(\mathbf{W}_{2N} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N_y} - \mathbf{W}_{2N_y} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N}) \mathbf{W}_{2N}^2 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N}^2), \\ \phi_{2j} = 2 \sqrt{e'_j(s) / [(\lambda_j p_j^2 / 2) \prod_{i \neq j} (p_i^2 / 4 - p_j^2 / 4)^2]} \times \\ \quad \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{r}_1 \bar{g}_1; \cdots; \bar{f}_N, \bar{r}_N \bar{g}_N, e^{\xi_j}) / \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{r}_1 \bar{g}_1; \cdots; \bar{f}_N, \bar{r}_N \bar{g}_N), \\ \phi_{1j} = \phi_{2j} / (m\lambda)_j - 2\phi_{2j} / \lambda_j, \\ x = \int (1/m) dy = \int (2\phi_{1y} / \phi_1) dy = \ln \phi_1^2 + \alpha = \ln [\bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N}^2 / \mathbf{W}_{2N}^2] + \alpha, t = s. \end{cases} \quad (71)$$

其中  $\alpha$  是任意可积常数且

$$F_{2N} = \mathbf{W}_{2N}^3 (2\bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N_y} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N_{ys}} - 2\bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N_y}^2 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N_s} + \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N_s} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N_{yy}} - \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N}^2 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N_{yys}}) - \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N}^3 (2\mathbf{W}_{2N} \mathbf{W}_{2N_y} \mathbf{W}_{2N_{ys}} - 2\mathbf{W}_{2N_y}^2 \mathbf{W}_{2N_s} + \mathbf{W}_{2N} \mathbf{W}_{2N_s} \mathbf{W}_{2N_{yy}} - \mathbf{W}_{2N}^2 \mathbf{W}_{2N_{yys}}). \quad (72)$$

特别地, 当  $N = 1$ , 从方程 (71), 得到 mCHESCS 的 one-negaton 解

$$\begin{cases} u = (\mathbf{W}_2^3 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_2^3 - F_2) / (2(\mathbf{W}_2 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2y} - \mathbf{W}_{2y} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_2) \mathbf{W}_2^2 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_2^2), \\ \phi_{21} = \sqrt{e'_1(s) / (\lambda_1 p_1^2 / 2)} [ (p_1^2 + 1) \sinh(2\bar{\xi}_1) - 4p_1 \cosh^2 \bar{\xi}_1 - \\ \quad 2p_1 \bar{r}_1 (p_1^2 - 1) ] e^{\bar{\xi}_1} / (2(\sinh 2\bar{\xi}_1 + 2p_1 \bar{r}_1)), \\ \phi_{11} = \phi_{21} / (m\lambda_1) - 2\phi_{21} / \lambda_1, \\ x = \ln [\bar{\mathbf{W}}_2^2 / \mathbf{W}_2^2] + \alpha, t = s. \end{cases} \quad (73)$$

其中,  $F_2 = \mathbf{W}_2^3 (2\bar{\mathbf{W}}_2 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2y} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2ys} - 2\bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2y}^2 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2s} + \bar{\mathbf{W}}_2 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2s} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2yy} - \bar{\mathbf{W}}_2^2 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2yys}) - \bar{\mathbf{W}}_2^3 (2\mathbf{W}_2 \mathbf{W}_{2y} \mathbf{W}_{2ys} - 2\mathbf{W}_{2y}^2 \mathbf{W}_{2s} + \mathbf{W}_2 \mathbf{W}_{2s} \mathbf{W}_{2yy} - \mathbf{W}_2^2 \mathbf{W}_{2yys})$ ,  $\mathbf{W}_2 = (\sinh 2\bar{\xi}_1) / 4 + p_1 \bar{r}_1 / 2$ ,  $\mathbf{W}_{2y} = (p_1 \cosh^2 \bar{\xi}_1) / 2$ ,  $\bar{\mathbf{W}}_2 = e^{y/2k} [ (p_1^2 + 1/k^2) \sinh 2\bar{\xi}_1 - 4(p_1 \cosh^2 \bar{\xi}_1) / k - 2p_1 \bar{r}_1 (p_1^2 - 1/k^2) ] / 16$ ,  $\bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2y} = e^{y/2k} [ 4p_1^3 \sinh^2 \bar{\xi}_1 + (-3p_1^2 + 1/k^2) (\sinh 2\bar{\xi}_1) / k - 2p_1 \bar{r}_1 (p_1^2 - 1/k^2) / k ] / 32$ ,  $\bar{f}_1 = \cosh \bar{\xi}_1$ ,  $\bar{\xi}_1 = p_1 (y + c_1 s + y_1(p_1)) / 2$ ,  $p_1^2 / 4 = -\lambda_1^2 / 4 + 1 / (4k^2)$ ,  $c_1 = 2k^3 / (k^2 p_1^2 - 1)$ ,  $\bar{r}_1 = y/2 - k^3(k^2 p_1^2 + 1)s / (k^2 p_1^2 - 1)^2 + e_1(s)/2 + y_1(p_1)/2 + (p_1/2) \partial y_1(p_1) / \partial p_1$ .

### 4.3 带源的 mCH 的 multi-positon 解

当  $N = 0$  时, 令  $V = -2k$  和  $U = 1/(4k^2)$  为 NKdVESCS(53) 的解, 从方程 (49) 和式 (51), 得到

$$\varphi_{2yy} = (-\lambda^2/4 + 1/(4k^2))\varphi_2, \varphi_{2s} = -2k\varphi_2/\lambda^2. \quad (74)$$

注意到  $-\lambda^2/4 + 1/(4k^2) < 0$ , 得到如下 (74) 的解

$$f_j = \sin \xi_j, \quad (75)$$

其中  $\xi_j = p_j (y - 2k^3 s / (k^2 p_j^2 - 1) + \alpha_j) / 2$ ,  $p_j$  是实数且满足  $-p_j^2/4 = -\lambda_j^2/4 + 1 / (4k^2)$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \cdots, N$ 。

与 N-negaton 解的做法相似, 如下得到 NKdVESCS (53) 的 N-positon 解

$$\begin{cases} \bar{U} = 1/(4k^2) - 2\partial^2 \ln \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{r}_1 \bar{g}_1; \dots; \bar{f}_N, \bar{r}_N \bar{g}_N) / \partial y^2, \\ \bar{V} = -2k + 4\partial^2 \ln \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{r}_1 \bar{g}_1; \dots; \bar{f}_N, \bar{r}_N \bar{g}_N) / \partial y s, \\ \phi_{2j} = \beta_j(s) \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{r}_1 \bar{g}_1; \dots; \bar{f}_N, \bar{r}_N \bar{g}_N, e^{\bar{k}_j}) / \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{r}_1 \bar{g}_1; \dots; \bar{f}_N, \bar{r}_N \bar{g}_N), j = 1, 2, \dots, N. \end{cases} \quad (76)$$

其中  $\mathbf{W}$  是  $N$  个函数  $\bar{f}_1, \bar{r}_1 \bar{g}_1; \dots; \bar{f}_N, \bar{r}_N \bar{g}_N$  的朗斯基行列式,  $\bar{f}_j = \sin \bar{\xi}_j$ ,  $\bar{g}_j = \partial \bar{f}_j / \partial \bar{\xi}_j = \cos \bar{\xi}_j$ ,  $\bar{\xi}_j = p_j(y - 2k^3 s / (k^2 p_j^2 - 1) + \alpha_j(s)) / 2$ ,  $I^2 = -1$ ,  $\bar{r}_j = y/2 + k^3(k^2 p_j^2 + 1)s / (k^2 p_j^2 - 1)^2 + e_j(s)/2 + y_j(p_j)/2 + (p_j/2) \partial y_j(p_j) / \partial p_j$ ,  $\beta_j(s) = 2 \sqrt{-e'_j(s) / [(\lambda_j p_j^2 / 2) \prod_{i \neq j} (p_i^2 / 4 - p_j^2 / 4)^2]}$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, N$ 。注意到方程 (49) 和式 (51) 的两个基础解系, 当  $\lambda = 0$  以及  $\bar{U}$  和  $\bar{V}$  由式 (76) 所确定, 有

$$\begin{cases} \phi_1 = \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{r}_1 \bar{g}_1; \dots; \bar{f}_N, \bar{r}_N \bar{g}_N, e^{-y/(2k)}) / \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{r}_1 \bar{g}_1; \dots; \bar{f}_N, \bar{r}_N \bar{g}_N) \triangleq \hat{\mathbf{W}}_{2N} / \mathbf{W}_{2N}, \\ \phi_2 = \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{r}_1 \bar{g}_1; \dots; \bar{f}_N, \bar{r}_N \bar{g}_N, e^{y/(2k)}) / \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{r}_1 \bar{g}_1; \dots; \bar{f}_N, \bar{r}_N \bar{g}_N) \triangleq \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N} / \mathbf{W}_{2N}. \end{cases} \quad (77)$$

由式 (77) 知道如下  $\phi_1$  和  $\phi_2$  的渐近性质

$$\begin{cases} \phi_1 \sim \prod_{j=1}^N (-1/(2k) - p_j/2) e^{-y/(2k)}, \phi_2 \sim \prod_{j=1}^N (1/(2k) - p_j/2) e^{y/(2k)}, \\ \phi_{1y} \sim - \prod_{j=1}^N (-1/(2k) - p_j/2) e^{-y/(2k)} / (2k), \phi_{2y} \sim \prod_{j=1}^N (1/(2k) - p_j/2) e^{y/(2k)} / (2k), \end{cases} \quad (78)$$

其中  $I^2 = -1$ 。类似地, 得到

$$m = \phi_2 / (2\phi_{2y}) |_{\lambda=0} = \mathbf{W}_N \bar{\mathbf{W}}_N / (2(\mathbf{W}_N \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{Ny} - \mathbf{W}_{Ny} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_N)). \quad (79)$$

与 N-negaton 解的做法类似, 得到如下 mCHESCS 的 N-positons 解

$$\begin{cases} u = (\mathbf{W}_{2N}^3 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N}^3 - F_{2N}) / (2(\mathbf{W}_{2N} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2Ny} - \mathbf{W}_{2Ny} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N}) \mathbf{W}_{2N}^2 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N}^2), \\ \phi_{2j} = 2 \sqrt{-e'_j(s) / [(\lambda_j p_j^2 / 2) \prod_{i \neq j} (p_i^2 / 4 - p_j^2 / 4)^2]} \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{r}_1 \bar{g}_1; \dots; \bar{f}_N, \bar{r}_N \bar{g}_N, e^{\bar{k}_j}) / \mathbf{W}(\bar{f}_1, \bar{r}_1 \bar{g}_1; \dots; \bar{f}_N, \bar{r}_N \bar{g}_N), \\ \phi_{1j} = \phi_{2j} / (m \lambda_j) - 2\phi_{2j} / \lambda_j, \\ x = \int (1/m) dy = \int (2\phi_{1y} / \phi_1) dy = \ln \phi_1^2 + \alpha = \ln[\bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N}^2 / \mathbf{W}_{2N}^2] + \alpha, t = s. \end{cases} \quad (80)$$

其中  $\alpha$  是任意可积常数且

$$F_{2N} = \mathbf{W}_{2N}^3 (2\bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2Ny} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2Nys} - 2\bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2Ny}^2 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2Ns} + \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2Ns} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2Nyy} - \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N}^2 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2Nys}) - \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2N}^3 (2\mathbf{W}_{2N} \mathbf{W}_{2Ny} \mathbf{W}_{2Nys} - 2\mathbf{W}_{2Ny}^2 \mathbf{W}_{2Ns} + \mathbf{W}_{2N} \mathbf{W}_{2Ns} \mathbf{W}_{2Nyy} - \mathbf{W}_{2N}^2 \mathbf{W}_{2Nys}). \quad (81)$$

特别地, 当  $N = 1$  时, 从方程 (80), 得到如下 mCHESCS 的 one-positon 解

$$\begin{cases} u = (\mathbf{W}_2^3 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_2^3 - F_2) / 2(\mathbf{W}_2 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2y} - \mathbf{W}_{2y} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_2) \mathbf{W}_2^2 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_2^2, \\ \phi_{21} = \sqrt{-2e'_1(s) / \lambda_1 p_1^2} [ - (p_1^2 + 1) \sin(2\bar{\xi}_1) + 4p_1 \text{Isin}^2 \bar{\xi}_1 + 2p_1 \bar{r}_1 (p_1^2 + 1) ] e^{\bar{k}_1} / 2(\sin(2\bar{\xi}_1) - 2p_1 \bar{r}_1), \\ \phi_{11} = \phi_{21} / (m \lambda_1) - 2\phi_{21} / \lambda_1, \\ x = \ln[\bar{\mathbf{W}}_2^2 / \mathbf{W}_2^2] + \alpha, t = s. \end{cases} \quad (82)$$

其中,  $F_2 = \mathbf{W}_2^3 (2\bar{\mathbf{W}}_2 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2y} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2ys} - 2\bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2y}^2 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2s} + \bar{\mathbf{W}}_2 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2s} \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2yy} - \bar{\mathbf{W}}_2^2 \bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2ys}) - \bar{\mathbf{W}}_2^3 (2\mathbf{W}_2 \mathbf{W}_{2y} \mathbf{W}_{2ys} - 2\mathbf{W}_{2y}^2 \mathbf{W}_{2s} + \mathbf{W}_2 \mathbf{W}_{2s} \mathbf{W}_{2yy} - \mathbf{W}_2^2 \mathbf{W}_{2ys})$ ,  $\mathbf{W}_2 = (\sin(2\bar{\xi}_1)) / 4 - p_1 \bar{r}_1 / 2$ ,  $\mathbf{W}_{2y} = -p_1 (\sin^2 \bar{\xi}_1) / 2$ ,  $\bar{\mathbf{W}}_2 = e^{y/(2k)} [(-p_1^2 + 1/k^2) \sin(2\bar{\xi}_1) + 4p_1 (\sin^2 \bar{\xi}_1) / k - 2p_1 \bar{r}_1 (p_1^2 + 1/k^2)] / 16$ ,  $\bar{\mathbf{W}}_{2y} = e^{y/(2k)} [-4p_1^3 \cos^2 \bar{\xi}_1 + (3p_1^2 + 1/k^2) (\sin(2\bar{\xi}_1)) / k - 2p_1 \bar{r}_1 (p_1^2 + 1/k^2) / k] / 32$ ,  $\bar{f}_1 = \sin \bar{\xi}_1$ ,  $\bar{\xi}_1 = p_1(y + c_1 s + y_1(p_1)) / 2$ ,  $c_1 = 2k^3 / (k^2 p_1^2 - 1)$ ,  $\bar{r}_1 = y/2 + k^3(k^2 p_1^2 + 1)s / (k^2 p_1^2 - 1)^2 + e_1(s)/2 + y_1(p_1)/2 + (p_1/2) \partial y_1(p_1) / \partial p_1$ ,  $-p_1^2/4 = -\lambda_1^2/4 + 1/(4k^2)$ ,  $p_1$  是实数。

## 5 结语

本文推导出 mCHESCS 及其相应的 Lax 对。此外,构造出该方程的互反变换和无穷守恒律。基于达布变换和常数变异法,得到 mCHESCS 的 N-soliton、N-negaton 和 N-positon 解。众所周知,由于 mCH 方程存在 peakon 解,那么 mCHESCS 是否也有 peakon 解?这是一个令人感兴趣的问题,在以后的研究中,笔者将会做进一步的探讨。

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