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# 高阶 Boussinesq-Burgers 方程的 Painlevé 测试及其精确解

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摘要: 应用 Painlevé 测试方法, 研究高阶 Boussinesq-Burgers 方程, 证明该方程是 Painlevé 完全可积的. 利用 Painlevé 分析, 得到该方程的自 Backlund-Darboux 变换和一些精确解.

关键词: Painlevé 测试; 高阶 Boussinesq-Burgers 方程; 调谐因子; Backlund-Darboux 变换; 孤立子解

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非线性微分方程的可积性判定, 是非线性理论研究中十分的重要内容, 而 Painlevé 测试方法是判定非线性偏微分方程可积性的有效方法. 利用 Painlevé 测试方法, 在判定方程可积性的同时, 还能得到非线性方程的自 Backlund-Darboux 变换和 Lax 对等<sup>[1-3]</sup>. 对于高阶 Boussinesq-Burgers 方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_t &= \left( \frac{1}{4}u_{xx} + u^3 - \frac{3}{2}uw \right)_x, \\ v_t &= \left( \frac{1}{4}v_{xx} - \frac{3}{2}uu_{xx} - \frac{3}{4}u_x^2 - \frac{3}{4}v^2 + 3u^2v \right)_x. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

文[4]用 Bargmann 约束的办法, 得到相应的有限维 Hamilton 系统和代数几何解. 本文用 Painlevé 分析方法证明了该方程是完全可积性的, 并找出了相关的自 Backlund-Darboux 变换、孤立子解、周期解.

## 1 Boussinesq-Burgers 方程的 Painlevé 测试

首先把 Boussinesq-Burgers 方程(1)转化为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_t &= \frac{1}{4}u_{xxx} + 3u^2u_x - \frac{3}{2}u_xv - \frac{3}{2}uw_x, \\ v_t &= \frac{1}{4}v_{xxx} - 3u_xu_{xx} - \frac{3}{2}uu_{xx} - \frac{3}{2}vv_x + 3u^2v_x + 6wv_{ux}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

按照 Painlevé 测试方法, 假设方程有罗朗级数形式的解为

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u_i \Phi^{i-\alpha}, \\ v(x, t) &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} v_i \Phi^{i-\beta}. \end{aligned} \right.$$

其中:  $u_i, v_i, \Phi$  为  $x, t$  的解析函数 ( $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ). 将其代入方程(2), 由主导项 ( $i = 0$ ) 可得到  $\alpha = 1, \beta = 2$ , 以及

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} -2v_0\Phi_x^2 + 5u_0^2\Phi_x^2 + v_0^2 - 4u_0^2v_0 &= 0, \\ -\Phi_x^2 - 2u_0^2 + 3v_0 &= 0. \end{aligned} \right.$$

于是, 有  $v_0 = 1/2\Phi_x^2, u_0 = \pm 1/2\Phi_x$  或  $v_0 = -\Phi_x^2, u_0 = \pm\Phi_x$  共 4 个分支. 取其中  $v_0 = 1/2\Phi_x^2, u_0 = \pm 1/2\Phi_x$  分

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支, 计算调谐因子, 有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}v_i\varphi_x^3(i+1)(i-3)(i-4)(i-5) = F_1, \\ \frac{1}{4}u_i\varphi_x^4(i+1)(i-1)(i-3)(i-4)(i-5) = F_2. \end{cases}$$

其中:  $F_1, F_2$  是  $u_0, v_0, u_1, v_1, \dots, u_{i-1}, v_{i-1}, \varphi_x$  的解析函数. 所以,  $u, v$  的调谐因子分别为  $-1, 1, 3, 4, 5$  和  $-1, 3, 4, 5$ .

通过选择适当的  $u_i, v_i$ , 将 Boussinesq-Burgers 方程的奇异流形展式进行有限截断, 证明了 Boussinesq-Burgers 方程具有 Painlevé 可积性质. 因此, 可以得到方程的 Backlund-Darboux 变换.

**定理 1** Boussinesq-Burgers 方程(2)的 Backlund-Darboux 变换为

$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{u_0}{\varphi} + u_1, \\ v = \frac{v_0}{\varphi^2} + \frac{v_1}{\varphi} + v_2. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

式(3)中,  $\varphi$  满足 Schwarz 方程

$$\frac{\varphi_t}{\varphi_x} + \frac{1}{2}\{\varphi, x\} = 0 \quad (4)$$

**证明** 设  $u, v$  是方程(2)的解. 将式(3)代入方程(2), 比较  $\varphi$  的同次幂的系数, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^4: v_1 &= -\frac{1}{2}\varphi_{xx}, \\ \varphi^3: \varphi_t &= \frac{1}{4}\varphi_{xxx} + \frac{3}{2}u_x\varphi_{xx} + \frac{3}{2}u_{1x}\varphi_{xx} + 3u_1^2\varphi_x, \\ \varphi^2: \varphi_t &= \frac{1}{4}\varphi_{xxx} + \frac{3}{2}u_1\varphi_{xx} - \frac{3}{2}v_2\varphi_x + 3u_1^2\varphi_x \\ \varphi_x\varphi_{xt} + \frac{1}{2}\varphi_{xx}\varphi_t &= \frac{1}{4}\varphi_x\varphi_{xxx} + \frac{1}{8}\varphi_{xx}\varphi_{xxx} + \frac{3}{2}u_1\varphi_x\varphi_{xx} + \\ &\quad \frac{3}{4}u_1\varphi_{xx}^2 + 3u_{1x}\varphi_x\varphi_{xx} + \frac{3}{2}u_{1xx}\varphi_x^2 - \\ &\quad \frac{3}{4}v_1\varphi_x\varphi_{xx} - 3u_1v_2\varphi_x^2 + 3u_1u_{1x}\varphi_x^2 + \frac{9}{2}u_1^2\varphi_x\varphi_{xx} \\ \varphi^1: \frac{1}{2}\varphi_{xt} &= \frac{1}{8}\varphi_{xxx} + \frac{3}{2}(u_1^2\varphi_x)_x + \frac{3}{4}(u_1\varphi_{xx})_x - \\ \frac{3}{4}(v_2\varphi_x)_x - \frac{1}{2}\varphi_{xxt} &= \frac{1}{8}\varphi_{xxx} - \frac{3}{4}u_1\varphi_{xxx} - \frac{3}{4}u_{1xx}\varphi_x - \\ \frac{3}{4}(u_{1x}\varphi_{xx})_x + \frac{3}{4}(v_2\varphi_{xx})_x - \frac{3}{2}(u_1^2\varphi_{xx})_x + 3(u_1v_2\varphi_x)_x \\ \varphi^0: u_t &= \frac{1}{4}\varphi_{xxx} + u_1^2u_{1x} - \frac{3}{2}u_1v_{2x} - \frac{3}{2}u_{1x}v_2 \\ v_{2t} &= \frac{1}{4}v_{2xxx} - 3u_{1x}u_{1xx} - \frac{3}{2}u_1u_{1xxx} - \frac{3}{2}v_2v_{2x} + 6u_1v_2u_{1x} + 3u_1^2v_{2x} \end{aligned}$$

利用相容条件  $v_2 = -u_{1x}$ , 经过繁琐计算, 可得到  $\varphi$  满足

$$\frac{\varphi_t}{\varphi_x} + \frac{1}{2}\{\varphi, x\} = 0$$

因此, 式(3)是 Boussinesq-Burgers 方程(2)的 Backlund-Darboux 变换.

## 2 Boussinesq-Burgers 方程的孤立子解

下面从平凡的种子解  $u_1 = 0, v_2 = 0$  出发, 通过以上给出的 Backlund-Darboux 变换, 求得方程的孤立子解. 由于施瓦兹导数方程的解在 Moebius 变换

$$\varphi \rightarrow \frac{a\varphi + b}{c\varphi + d}, \quad ab \neq cd$$

下不变<sup>[3]</sup>, 即其解仍满足施瓦兹导数方程. 选取施瓦兹导数方程(4)的解为

$$\varphi = \frac{e^{\eta_1} + a}{e^{\eta_2} + b}, \quad \eta_i = px + qt + k_i.$$

上式中:  $i = 1, 2$ ;  $k_1 = \eta_0 + \ln c$ ,  $k_2 = \eta_0 + \ln d$ ;  $ad \neq cb$ ;  $p = \pm \sqrt{-2\lambda}$ ;  $q = \pm \frac{1}{2}\lambda \sqrt{-2\lambda}$  其中,  $\lambda, k_1, k_2, a, b$  为常数.

(a) 当  $\lambda < 0$  时, 利用 Backlund-Darboux 变换(3), 可得到 Boussinesq-Burgers 方程的一个孤立子解, 即

$$u = \frac{1}{2}(\ln \varphi)_x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\varphi_{xx}}{\varphi_x} = \frac{1}{2}(\ln \frac{e^{\eta_1} + a}{e^{\eta_2} + b})_x - \frac{p}{2} \frac{e^{\eta_1} + b - 2}{e^{\eta_2} + b},$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2}(\ln \varphi)_{xx} - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{\varphi_{xx}}{\varphi_x})_x = -\frac{1}{2}(\ln \frac{e^{\eta_1} + a}{e^{\eta_2} + b})_{xx} + \frac{p}{2}(\frac{e^{\eta_1} + b - 2}{e^{\eta_2} + b})_x.$$

(b) 当  $\lambda > 0$  时, 得到 Boussinesq-Burgers 方程的一个周期解为

$$u = \frac{1}{2}(\ln \varphi)_x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\varphi_{xx}}{\varphi_x} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\ln \frac{c(\cos \xi + i \sin \xi) + a}{d(\cos \xi + i \sin \xi) + b})_x - \frac{p}{2} \frac{d(\cos \xi + i \sin \xi) + b - 2}{d(\cos \xi + i \sin \xi) + b},$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2}(\ln \varphi)_{xx} + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{\varphi_{xx}}{\varphi_x})_x =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\ln \frac{c(\cos \xi + i \sin \xi) + a}{d(\cos \xi + i \sin \xi) + b})_{xx} + \frac{p}{2}(\frac{d(\cos \xi + i \sin \xi) + b - 2}{d(\cos \xi + i \sin \xi) + b})_x.$$

$$\varphi = \frac{c(\cos \xi + i \sin \xi) + a}{d(\cos \xi + i \sin \xi) + b}, \quad \xi = \pm \sqrt{2\lambda} \pm \frac{1}{2}\lambda \sqrt{2\lambda}, \quad ab \neq cd.$$

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## Painlevé Test and Exact Solutions for Higher Order Boussinesq-Burgers Equation

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**Abstract:** The Painlevé test method is used to higher order Boussinesq-Burgers equation. The integrability of the equation is proved. A Backlund-Darboux transformation and exact solutions are obtained for the equation.

**Keywords:** Painlevé test; higher Boussinesq-Burgers equation; resonances; backlund-darboux transformation; solitonian solution

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