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几个谱问题及相关的发展方程族*

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摘要 在这篇文章中,我们给出几个谱问题及相应的保谱发展方程族.

关键词 谱问题; 发展方程族

保谱发展方程, 非线性

大家知道,依反散射方法^[1],从一个适当给定的谱问题出发,我们可以获得一保谱可积发展方程族.1989年,Tu Guizhang^[2]提出了一种所谓 Loop 代数格式,以此来产生 Liouville 可积的保谱发展方程族.的确,根据 Tu 的方法,许多保谱可积发展方程族被导出^[3,4].

本文打算利用由 Fuchssteiner^[5],Fokas and Anderson^[6]发明的谱梯度法,提供几个新的谱问题及相应的非线性发展方程族.

1 考虑谱问题

$$y_x = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 v & \alpha_2 u + \alpha_3 \lambda \\ \alpha_4 u - \alpha_5 \lambda & -\alpha_1 v \end{pmatrix} y, \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

这里 λ 是谱参数, u 和 v 是两个位势, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$ 是一些常数,且满足关系 $\alpha_3 \alpha_4 = \epsilon \alpha_2 \alpha_5$ ($\epsilon = \pm 1$) 及 $\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \alpha_4 \alpha_5 \neq 0$. 不难算得谱参数 λ 关于位势 u, v 的谱梯度 $\nabla \lambda$:

$$\nabla \lambda \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} \delta \lambda / \delta u \\ \delta \lambda / \delta v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_2 y_2^2 - \alpha_4 y_1^2 \\ 2\alpha_1 y_1 y_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

从(2)和(1),我们有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\delta \lambda}{\delta u}\right)_x &= -2\lambda(\alpha_2 \alpha_5 + \alpha_3 \alpha_4) y_1 y_2 - 2\alpha_1 v(\alpha_2 y_2^2 + \alpha_4 y_1^2) \\ \left(\frac{\delta \lambda}{\delta v}\right)_x &= 2\alpha_1 u(\alpha_2 y_2^2 + \alpha_4 y_1^2) + 2\lambda \alpha_2^{-1} \alpha_1 \alpha_3 (\alpha_2 y_2^2 - \epsilon \alpha_4 y_1^2) \\ (\alpha_2 y_2^2 + \alpha_4 y_1^2)_x &= 4\alpha_2 \alpha_4 u y_1 y_2 + 2\lambda(\alpha_3 \alpha_4 - \alpha_2 \alpha_5) y_1 y_2 - 2\alpha_1 v(\alpha_2 y_2^2 - \alpha_4 y_1^2) \end{aligned} \right\} (3)$$

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下面,我们对 $\epsilon = -1$ 和 $\epsilon = 1$ 两种情况分别讨论.

(i) 对 $\epsilon = -1$, 那么 $\alpha_3\alpha_4 = -\alpha_2\alpha_5$ 成立. 此时, 我们只要选取下列二算子 ($\partial = \partial/\partial x$)

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{4}(\alpha_3\alpha_4)^{-1}\partial \frac{1}{v}\partial \frac{1}{v}\partial + (\alpha_3\alpha_4)^{-1}\alpha_1^2\partial & -\alpha_3^{-1}\alpha_2\partial \frac{u}{v} \\ -\alpha_3^{-1}\alpha_2 \frac{u}{v}\partial & -\alpha_3^{-1}\alpha_2\partial \end{bmatrix}, \quad J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \partial \frac{1}{v} \\ \frac{1}{v}\partial & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

作为(1)的 Lenard 算子对, 则由(3)我们肯定获得

$$K\nabla\lambda = \lambda \cdot J\nabla\lambda \quad (5)$$

现在, 由 K, J 的表达式(4), 递推定义 Lenard 梯度序列 $\{G_j\}$ 如下:

$$\begin{cases} G_0 = \alpha(1, v)^T \in \text{Ker}J \\ G_j = J^{-1}KG_{j-1} = (J^{-1}K)^j G_0, \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

这里 α 是一个任意的常数. 由 Lenards 梯度序列(6)产生的非线性发展方程族

$$(u, v)_t = KG_{j-1} = J(J^{-1}K)^j G_0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (7)$$

称为(1)的一族演化方程 ($\epsilon = -1$). 前几个为

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}_t = KG_0 = -\alpha\alpha_3^{-1}\alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} u_x \\ v_x \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{平凡情况}) \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}_t = KG_1 = \alpha\alpha_3^{-2}\alpha_2^2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4}(\alpha_2\alpha_4)^{-1}(\frac{v_{xx}}{v})_x - (\alpha_2\alpha_4)^{-1}\alpha_1^2 vv_x + 2uu_x \\ 2uv_x + vu_x \end{pmatrix} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}_t = KG_2 = -\alpha\alpha_3^{-3}\alpha_2^3 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4}(\alpha_2\alpha_4)^{-1}(\frac{uv_x}{v})_x + \frac{1}{4}(\alpha_2\alpha_4)^{-1}u_{xxx} \\ -\frac{3}{2}(\alpha_2\alpha_4)^{-1}\alpha_1^2(uv^2)_x + 3u^2u_x \\ \frac{1}{4}(\alpha_2\alpha_4)^{-1}u_{xxx} - \frac{3}{2}(\alpha_2\alpha_4)^{-1}\alpha_1^2v^2v_x + 3u(uv)_x \end{pmatrix} \quad (10)$$

很明显地, 当 $u=0$ 时, 最后一个方程可化约至著名的 Mkdv 型方程 $v_t = -\alpha\alpha_3^{-3}\alpha_4^{-1}\alpha_2^2(\frac{1}{4}v_{xxx} - \frac{3}{2}\alpha_1^2v^2v_x)$.

(ii) 对 $\epsilon = 1$, 那么 $\alpha_3\alpha_4 = \alpha_2\alpha_5$ 成立. 在这种情形下, 只要选择 Lenard 算子对 K, J 为

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(\alpha_3\alpha_4)^{-1}\alpha_1\partial - 2(\alpha_3\alpha_4)^{-1}\alpha_1^3v\partial^{-1}v & 2\alpha_3^{-1}\alpha_1\alpha_2v\partial^{-1}u \\ 2\alpha_3^{-1}\alpha_1\alpha_2u\partial^{-1}v & \frac{1}{2}(\alpha_1\alpha_3)^{-1}\alpha_2\partial - 2(\alpha_1\alpha_3)^{-1}\alpha_2^2\alpha_4u\partial^{-1}u \end{pmatrix}, \quad J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (11)$$

我们便获得

$$K\nabla\lambda = \lambda \cdot J\nabla\lambda. \quad (12)$$

显然,如不计常数因子,(11)即是著名的 AKNS 方程族的 Lenard 算子对,因而对 $\epsilon = 1$ 的情形,(1)的演化方程族应为 AKNS 族.

2 考虑谱问题

$$y_x = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda + w & u \\ \lambda v & -\lambda - w \end{pmatrix} y, \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (13)$$

则:

$$\nabla\lambda \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\delta\lambda}{\delta u} \\ \frac{\delta\lambda}{\delta v} \\ \frac{\delta\lambda}{\delta w} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_2^2 \\ -\lambda y_1^2 \\ 2y_1y_2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (14)$$

选取下述

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \partial - 2w & 0 \\ \partial + 2w & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}u\partial & \frac{1}{2}v\partial & \frac{1}{2}w\partial \end{pmatrix}, \quad J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -u \\ -2 & 0 & v \\ u & -v & -\partial \end{pmatrix}, \quad (15)$$

为(13)的 Lenard 算子对,那么

$$K\nabla\lambda = \lambda \cdot J\nabla\lambda. \quad (16)$$

(13)的 Lenard 递推序列 $\{G_j\}$ 由下式给出:

$$\begin{cases} G_0 = \alpha(v, u, 2) \in \text{Ker}J, & \alpha = \text{const.} \\ KG_{j-1} = JG_j, & j = 1, 2, \dots, \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

(17)产生(13)的保谱发展方程族:

$$(u, v, w)_t^T = KG_j = K(J^{-1}K)'G_0, \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (18)$$

其代表方程为

$$u_t = \alpha(u_x - 2uw), \quad v_t = \alpha(v_x + 2vw), \quad w_t = \frac{1}{2}\alpha(uv)_x. \quad (19)$$

在(13)中,如果取 $w = -\frac{1}{2}uv$,那么(13)便是文献[7]中所研究的谱问题,其保谱演化方程族, Lax 表示及非线性化后所产生的完全可积系统与对合解详见文[7].

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Several Spectral Problems and Corresponding

Evolution Equation Hierarchies

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ABSTRACT In this paper, we have presented several spectral problems and the corresponding hierarchies of isospectral evolution equations.

KEY WORDS Spectral problem, Evolution equations.