

改进的分数阶辅助方程方法及其在非线性和空间-时间分数阶微分方程中的应用^①

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摘要: 利用改进的分数阶辅助方程方法求解具有修正的 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数的非线性发展方程组. 将该方法应用到空间-时间分数阶 Broer-Kaup 方程组和空间-时间分数阶长水波近似方程组, 并通过符号计算得到这两类方程组的精确行波解. 结果表明, 该方法能十分有效和便捷地得到时间-空间分数阶非线性微分方程组的解.

关键词: 改进的分数阶辅助方程方法; 修正的 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数; 分数阶微分方程; Broer-Kaup 方程组; 长水波近似方程组

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近些年来, 分数阶微分方程(FDEs)已经广泛应用于各个研究领域^[1-16]. 文献[17]指出, 寻找分数阶微分方程的精确解析解是一项比较困难的研究任务. 文献[18]提出了一种新的分数阶微分方程的求解方法, 即构造分数阶微分方程的显式精确解. 这是一种基于齐次平衡原理^[19]、改进的 Riemann-Liouville 导数^[20-21]以及符号计算的直接方法.

在本文中, 我们将利用改进的分数阶辅助方程方法^[22]求解流体力学中的两个空间-时间分数阶微分方程:

(I) 空间-时间分数阶 Broer-Kaup 方程组^[23]:

$$\begin{cases} D_t^\alpha u + uD_x^\alpha u + D_x^\alpha v = 0 \\ D_t^\alpha v + D_x^\alpha u + D_x^\alpha(uv) + D_x^{3\alpha} u = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

这个方程描述了当存在色散和非线性影响的时候, 在充满弹性的液体或粘弹性的介质中波的传播. x 为空间变量, t 为时间变量. $u = u(x, t)$ 表示波的水平速度, $v = v(x, t)$ 表示与平衡位置的高度偏差.

(II) 空间-时间分数阶长水波近似方程组^[24-26]:

$$\begin{cases} D_t^\alpha u - uD_x^\alpha u - D_x^\alpha v + \beta D_x^{2\alpha} u = 0 \\ D_t^\alpha v - D_x^\alpha(uv) - \beta D_x^{2\alpha} v = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

此方程组是浅水长波双向传播的模型.

1 改进的分数阶辅助方程方法

修正的 Riemann-Liouville 导数^[27]定义如下:

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$$D_t^\alpha f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^t (t-\xi)^{-\alpha} (f(\xi) - f(0)) d\xi & 0 < \alpha < 1 \\ (f^{(n)}(t))^{(\alpha-n)} & n \leq \alpha < n+1, n \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

关于修正的 Riemann-Liouville 导数^[27]的一些性质列举如下:

$$D_t^\alpha t^\delta = \frac{\Gamma(1+\delta)}{\Gamma(1+\delta-\alpha)} t^{\delta-\alpha}, \delta > 0 \quad (4)$$

$$D_t^\alpha (f(t)g(t)) = g(t)D_t^\alpha f(t) + f(t)D_t^\alpha g(t) \quad (5)$$

$$D_t^\alpha f[g(t)] = f'_g[g(t)]D_t^\alpha g(t) = D_{g'}^t f[g(t)](g'(t))^\alpha \quad (6)$$

上述性质在后面的分数阶微分方程求解中起着重要的作用.

给定如下的非线性分数阶微分方程,

$$P(u, u_t, u_x, D_t^\alpha u, D_x^\alpha u, \dots) = 0, 0 < \alpha \leq 1 \quad (7)$$

其中: x 和 t 是两个独立的变量, $D_t^\alpha u$ 和 $D_x^\alpha u$ 是 u 的修正的 Riemann-Liouville 导数, $u = u(x, t)$ 是一个未知函数, P 是关于 $u = u(x, t)$ 的多项式及其偏导数的多项式, P 含有高阶导数和非线性项.

为了得到 u 的精确解, 采取以下 4 步:

1) 作行波变换:

$$u(x, t) = u(\xi), \xi = x + ct \quad (8)$$

其中 c 是待定系数. 将(8)式代入(7)式, 则非线性分数阶微分方程(7)转化成下面的关于 $u = u(\xi)$ 的分数阶常微分方程:

$$P(u, cu', u', c^\alpha D_\xi^\alpha u, D_\xi^\alpha u, \dots) = 0 \quad (9)$$

2) 设方程(9)具有以下解:

$$u(\xi) = \sum_{i=-n}^{-1} a_i \varphi^i + a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \varphi^i \quad (10)$$

其中 $a_i (i = -n, -n+1, \dots, n-1, n)$ 是待定系数, 正整数 n 通过平衡方程(9)的最高阶导数和非线性项确定^[27]. $\varphi = \varphi(\xi)$ 满足下列分数阶 Riccati 方程:

$$D_\xi^\alpha \varphi(\xi) = \sigma + \varphi^2(\xi) \quad (11)$$

其中 σ 为常数. 分数阶 Riccati 方程(11)有以下解^[28]:

$$\varphi(\xi) = \begin{cases} -\sqrt{-\sigma} \tanh(\sqrt{-\sigma} \xi, \alpha), \sigma < 0 \\ -\sqrt{-\sigma} \coth(-\sqrt{-\sigma} \xi, \alpha), \sigma < 0 \\ \sqrt{-\sigma} \tan(\sqrt{\sigma} \xi, \alpha), \sigma > 0 \\ -\sqrt{\sigma} \cot(\sqrt{\sigma} \xi, \alpha), \sigma > 0 \\ -\frac{\Gamma(1+\alpha)}{\xi^\alpha + \omega}, \sigma = 0 \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

其中 ω 是常数, 广义双曲和三角函数定义如下:

$$\cosh(z, \alpha) = \frac{E_\alpha(z) + E_\alpha(-z)}{2} \quad \sinh(z, \alpha) = \frac{E_\alpha(z) - E_\alpha(-z)}{2}$$

$$\cos(z, \alpha) = \frac{E_\alpha(iz) + E_\alpha(-iz)}{2} \quad \sin(z, \alpha) = \frac{E_\alpha(iz) - E_\alpha(-iz)}{2i}$$

$$\tanh(z, \alpha) = \frac{\sinh(z, \alpha)}{\cosh(z, \alpha)} \quad \coth(z, \alpha) = \frac{\cosh(z, \alpha)}{\sinh(z, \alpha)}$$

$$\tan(z, \alpha) = \frac{\sin(z, \alpha)}{\cos(z, \alpha)} \quad \cot(z, \alpha) = \frac{\cos(z, \alpha)}{\sin(z, \alpha)}$$

其中 $E_\alpha(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{\Gamma(1+k\alpha)}$ ($\alpha > 0$) 是含有一个参数的 Mittag-Leffler 函数.

3) 将方程(11)及(10)代入方程(9), 并且利用修正的 Riemann-Liouville 导数(6)–(8)的性质, 可以得到一个关于 $\varphi(\xi)$ 的多项式. 令 $\varphi^k (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, -1, -2, \dots)$ 的所有系数为零, 从而得到一些关于 $c, a_i (i = -n, -n+1, \dots, n-1, n)$ 的超定非线性代数方程组.

4) 假设通过解代数方程组可以得到常数 $c, a_i (i = -n, -n+1, \dots, n-1, n)$, 将这些常数和方程(11)的解代入到(10)式, 可以得到方程(7)的精确解.

2 应用举例

应用改进的分数阶辅助方程方法求解方程组(1)及(2).

2.1 分数阶 Broer-Kaup 方程组

利用行波变量 $u = u(\xi), v = v(\xi), \xi = x + ct$, 方程(1)可以化简为以下非线性分数阶常微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} c^\alpha D_\xi^\alpha u + u D_\xi^\alpha u + D_\xi^\alpha v = 0 \\ c^\alpha D_\xi^\alpha v + D_\xi^\alpha u + D_\xi^\alpha(uv) + D_\xi^{3\alpha} u = 0 \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

平衡方程(13)中的最高阶导数项和非线性项, 并结合(10)式可知方程(13)有以下形式的解:

$$\begin{cases} u(\xi) = a_0 + a_1 \varphi(\xi) + \frac{a_2}{\varphi(\xi)} \\ v(\xi) = b_0 + b_1 \varphi(\xi) + b_2 \varphi^2(\xi) + \frac{b_3}{\varphi(\xi)} + \frac{b_4}{\varphi^2(\xi)} \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

其中 $\varphi(\xi)$ 满足方程(11).

将方程(14)及方程(11)代入方程(13), 合并 $\varphi(\xi)$ 的相同幂次项, 方程(13)的左端是一个关于 $\varphi(\xi)$ 的多项式. 令该多项式的 $\varphi(\xi)$ 各阶幂次的系数为零, 导出一组关于 $c, a_0, a_1, a_2, b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4$ 的代数方程.

然后利用 Maple 或 Mathematica 求解代数方程组有两种情形:

1) $a_0 = -c^\alpha, a_1 = 0, a_2 = 2\sigma, b_0 = -2\sigma - 1, b_1 = b_2 = b_3 = 0, b_4 = -2\sigma^2$, 其中 c 为任意常数.

2) $a_0 = -c^\alpha, a_1 = 2, a_2 = -2\sigma, b_1 = b_3 = 0, b_0 = -4\sigma - 1, b_2 = -2, b_4 = -2\sigma^2$, 其中 c 为任意常数.

利用情形 1) 中的方程(14)和方程(11)的解可以得到非线性分数阶微分方程(1)的下列精确解:

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = -c^\alpha - 2\sqrt{-\sigma} \coth(\sqrt{-\sigma}\xi, \alpha) \\ v_1 = -2\sigma - 1 - 2\sigma \coth^2(\sqrt{-\sigma}\xi, \alpha) \end{cases}$$

其中 $\sigma < 0, \xi = x + ct$;

$$\begin{cases} u_2 = -c^\alpha - 2\sqrt{-\sigma} \tanh(\sqrt{-\sigma}\xi, \alpha) \\ v_2 = -2\sigma - 1 - 2\sigma \tanh^2(\sqrt{-\sigma}\xi, \alpha), \end{cases}$$

其中 $\sigma < 0, \xi = x + ct$;

$$\begin{cases} u_3 = -c^\alpha + 2\sqrt{\sigma} \cot(\sqrt{\sigma}\xi, \alpha) \\ v_3 = -2\sigma - 1 - 2\sigma \cot^2(\sqrt{\sigma}\xi, \alpha) \end{cases}$$

其中 $\sigma > 0, \xi = x + ct$;

$$\begin{cases} u_4 = -c^\alpha - 2\sqrt{\sigma} \tan(\sqrt{\sigma}\xi, \alpha) \\ v_4 = -2\sigma - 1 - 2\sigma \tan^2(\sqrt{\sigma}\xi, \alpha) \end{cases}$$

其中 $\sigma > 0, \xi = x + ct$;

$$\begin{cases} u_5 = -c^\alpha - \frac{2\sigma(\xi^\alpha + \omega)}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \\ v_5 = -2\sigma - 1 - 2\sigma^2 \frac{(\xi^\alpha + \omega)^2}{\Gamma^2(1+\alpha)} \end{cases}$$

其中 $\sigma > 0, \xi = x + ct, \omega$ 是常数.

利用情形 2) 可以得到方程(1) 更多的解, 这里就不再列出.

2.2 分数阶长水波近似方程组

通过行波变换 $u = u(\xi)$, $v = v(\xi)$, $w = w(\xi)$, $\xi = x + ct$, 可以将方程(2) 化简为以下分数阶常微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} c^\alpha D_\xi^\alpha u - u D_\xi^\alpha u - D_\xi^\alpha v + \beta D_\xi^{2\alpha} u = 0 \\ c^\alpha D_\xi^\alpha v - D_\xi^\alpha(uv) - \beta D_\xi^{2\alpha} v = 0 \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

平衡方程(15) 中最高阶导数项和非线性项, 并结合(10) 式可知方程(15) 有以下形式的解:

$$\begin{cases} u(\xi) = a_0 + a_1 \varphi(\xi) + \frac{a_2}{\varphi(\xi)} \\ v(\xi) = b_0 + b_1 \varphi(\xi) + b_2 \varphi^2(\xi) + \frac{b_3}{\varphi(\xi)} + \frac{b_4}{\varphi^2(\xi)} \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

其中 $\varphi(\xi)$ 满足方程(11).

将方程(16) 及方程(11) 代入方程(15), 合并 $\varphi(\xi)$ 的相同幂次项, 方程(15) 的左端是一个关于 $\varphi(\xi)$ 的多项式. 令该多项式的 $\varphi(\xi)$ 各阶幂次的系数为零, 导出一组关于 $c, a_0, a_1, a_2, b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4$ 的代数方程. 然后利用 Maple 或 Mathematica 求解代数方程组有:

1) $a_0 = c^\alpha$, $a_1 = 0$, $a_2 = 2\beta\sigma$, $b_0 = -4\beta^2\sigma$, $b_1 = b_2 = b_3 = 0$, $b_4 = -4\beta^2\sigma^2$, 其中 c 是任意常数.

2) $a_0 = c^\alpha$, $a_1 = -2\beta$, $a_2 = 2\beta\sigma$, $b_0 = -8\beta^2\sigma$, $b_1 = b_3 = 0$, $b_2 = -4\beta^2$, $b_4 = -4\beta^2\sigma^2$, 其中 c 是任意常数.

利用情形 1) 中(16) 式及方程(11) 的解可以获得 FDEs(2) 的以下精确解:

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = c^\alpha - 2\beta \sqrt{-\sigma} \coth(\sqrt{-\sigma}\xi, \alpha) \\ v_1 = -4\beta^2\sigma - 4\beta^2\sigma \coth^2(\sqrt{-\sigma}\xi, \alpha) \end{cases}$$

其中 $\sigma < 0$, $\xi = x + ct$;

$$\begin{cases} u_2 = c^\alpha - 2\beta \sqrt{\sigma} \tan(\sqrt{\sigma}\xi, \alpha) \\ v_2 = -4\beta^2\sigma - 4\beta^2\sigma \tan^2(\sqrt{\sigma}\xi, \alpha) \end{cases}$$

其中 $\sigma > 0$, $\xi = x + ct$;

$$\begin{cases} u_3 = c^\alpha - \frac{2\beta\sigma(\xi + \omega)}{\Gamma(1 + \alpha)} \\ v_3 = -4\beta^2\sigma - 4\beta^2\sigma^2 \frac{(\xi + \omega)^2}{\Gamma^2(1 + \alpha)} \end{cases}$$

其中 $\sigma = 0$, $\xi = x + ct$, w 是常数.

利用情形 2) 可以得到方程(2) 的其他精确解.

3 结 论

本文利用改进的分数阶辅助方程方法构造了空间-时间分数阶 Broer-Kaup 方程组和空间-时间分数阶近似长水波方程组的 3 种类型的行波解, 这些解包括广义双曲函数解、广义三角函数解和有理函数解. 这些行波解将有助于更深入地了解非线性波动现象的物理机理. 该方法的核心思想是按照 $\varphi^j(\xi)$ 项构造分数阶微分方程的精确解, 从而将分数阶微分方程转化为非线性代数方程组. 因此, 分数阶微分方程的精确解能够通过符号计算进行构造.

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On Improved Fractional Sub-Equation Method and Its Applications to Nonlinear Space-Time Fractional Equations

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Abstract: An improved fractional sub-equation method is applied to solve nonlinear evolution equations involving Jumarie's modified Riemann-Liouville derivative. In this method, the space-time fractional Broer-Kaup and the approximate long water wave equations are considered and exact traveling wave solutions are explicitly obtained with the aid of symbolic computation. As a result, the obtained solutions show that the proposed method is very effective and convenient.

Key words: improved fractional sub-equation method; modified Riemann-Liouville derivative; fractional differential equation; Broer-Kaup equations; approximate long water wave equations

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