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Schrödinger-KdV 方程的守恒律

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摘要: 利用分步积分公式研究了 Schrödinger-KdV 方程的守恒律, 证明了方程的 6 个守恒律. 最后, 用算例验证了这些守恒律.

关键词: Schrödinger-KdV 方程; 守恒律; 非线性发展方程

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0 引言

Schrödinger-KdV 方程是量子力学的一个重要方程, 它在等离子物理、水波等领域有着广泛的应用. D.J.Benney 研究了 Schrödinger-KdV 方程的一般理论^[1], 并提出了如下形式的 Schrödinger-KdV 方程:

$$\begin{cases} i\varepsilon\psi_t + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2}\psi_{xx} - \left(\alpha(|\psi|^2 - 1) + V\right)\psi = 0, \\ V_t = -\lambda(|\psi|^2)_x, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中复值函数 ψ 表示短波的包络, 实值函数 V 表示长波的振幅, ε 是 Planck 常数, λ, α 为常数. 文献[2]证明了 Schrödinger-KdV 方程初值问题的整体适定性, 文献[3]对其数值解进行了研究.

非线性发展方程的守恒律及守恒量具有重要意义^[4], 守恒律对研究孤立波的稳定性、演化与可分解提供简单而有效的方法^[5-9]. 本文讨论 Schrödinger-KdV 方程的守恒律, 得出它至少具有 6 个守恒律, 并对方程(1)和(2)进一步研究带来方便.

1 长短波共振方程的 6 个守恒律

对于 Schrödinger-KdV 共振方程(1)和(2)补充如下初值条件和边界条件:

$$\psi(x, 0) = \psi_0(x), V(x, 0) = V_0(x), \quad (3)$$

$$\psi(x_L, t) = \psi(x_R, t), V(x_L, t) = V(x_R, t), \quad (4)$$

有下列守恒律定理.

定理 1 对满足初值条件(3)与边界条件(4)的长短波共振方程, 有如下守恒律:

- (i) $\int_{x_L}^{x_R} |\psi(x, t)|^2 dx = C_1;$
- (ii) $\int_{x_L}^{x_R} \frac{i\varepsilon}{2} \left(\frac{\psi_x(x, t)}{\psi(x, t)} - \frac{\overline{\psi_x(x, t)}}{\overline{\psi(x, t)}} \right) dx = C_2;$
- (iii) $\int_{x_L}^{x_R} V(x, t) dx = C_3;$
- (iv) $\int_{x_L}^{x_R} \frac{i\varepsilon}{2} \left[\left(\psi(x, t) \overline{\psi_x(x, t)} - \psi_x(x, t) \overline{\psi(x, t)} \right) + \frac{1}{2\lambda} |V(x, t)|^2 \right] dx = C_4;$
- (v) $\int_{x_L}^{x_R} V_t(x, t) |\psi(x, t)|^2 dx = 0;$
- (vi) $\int_{x_L}^{x_R} E(x, t) dx = C_5,$ 其中

$$E(x, t) = \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} |\psi_x(x, t)|^2 + \frac{\alpha}{2} (|\psi(x, t)|^2 - 1)^2 + V(x, t) |\psi(x, t)|^2.$$

证 (i) 方程(1)两边同乘以 $\overline{\psi}$ 减去(1)式取共轭后两边同乘 ψ , 关于 x 在 $[x_L, x_R]$ 上积分得

$$\begin{aligned} i\varepsilon \int_{x_L}^{x_R} (\psi_t \overline{\psi} + \overline{\psi_t} \psi) dx + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \left(\int_{x_L}^{x_R} \psi_{xx} \overline{\psi} dx - \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \overline{\psi_{xx}} \psi dx \right) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

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根据边界条件有

$$\int_{x_L}^{x_R} \psi_{xx} \bar{\psi} dx = - \int_{x_L}^{x_R} |\psi_x|^2 dx, \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \bar{\psi}_{xx} \psi dx = - \int_{x_L}^{x_R} |\psi_x|^2 dx. \quad (6)$$

将(6)式代入(5)式得到

$$i\varepsilon \int_{x_L}^{x_R} (\psi_t \bar{\psi} + \bar{\psi}_t \psi) dx = 0,$$

故

$$\int_{x_L}^{x_R} |\psi(x, t)|^2 dx = \int_{x_L}^{x_R} |\psi(x, 0)|^2 dx = C_1.$$

(ii) 方程(1)两边同时除以 ψ , 并对 x 求导得

$$i\varepsilon \left(\frac{\psi_t}{\psi} \right)_x + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \left(\frac{\psi_{xx}}{\psi} \right)_x - (\alpha(|\psi|^2 - 1) + V)_x = 0, \quad (7)$$

方程(7)两边取共轭得

$$-i\varepsilon \left(\frac{\bar{\psi}_t}{\bar{\psi}} \right)_x + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \left(\frac{\bar{\psi}_{xx}}{\bar{\psi}} \right)_x - (\alpha(|\psi|^2 - 1) + V)_x = 0. \quad (8)$$

将(7)式和(8)式相加后, 关于 x 在 $[x_L, x_R]$ 上积分得

$$\begin{aligned} i\varepsilon \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \left[\left(\frac{\psi_t}{\psi} \right)_x - \left(\frac{\bar{\psi}_t}{\bar{\psi}} \right)_x \right] dx + \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \left[\frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \left(\frac{\psi_{xx}}{\psi} \right)_x - \right. \\ \left. (\alpha(|\psi|^2 - 1) + V)_x \right] dx + \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \left[\frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \left(\frac{\bar{\psi}_{xx}}{\bar{\psi}} \right)_x - \right. \\ \left. (\alpha(|\psi|^2 - 1) + V)_x \right] dx = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

根据边界条件有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \left[\frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \left(\frac{\psi_{xx}}{\psi} \right)_x - (\alpha(|\psi|^2 - 1) + V)_x \right] dx = \\ \left[\frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \left(\frac{\psi_{xx}}{\psi} \right) - (\alpha(|\psi|^2 - 1) + V) \right]_{x_L}^{x_R} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \left[\frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \left(\frac{\bar{\psi}_{xx}}{\bar{\psi}} \right)_x - (\alpha(|\psi|^2 - 1) + V)_x \right] dx = \\ \left[\frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \left(\frac{\bar{\psi}_{xx}}{\bar{\psi}} \right) - (\alpha(|\psi|^2 - 1) + V) \right]_{x_L}^{x_R} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

且

$$\left(\frac{\psi_x}{\psi} \right)_t = \left(\frac{\psi_t}{\psi} \right)_x, \left(\frac{\bar{\psi}_x}{\bar{\psi}} \right)_t = \left(\frac{\bar{\psi}_t}{\bar{\psi}} \right)_x. \quad (12)$$

将(10)~(12)式代入(9)式得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{x_L}^{x_R} i\varepsilon \left(\frac{\psi_x}{\psi} - \frac{\bar{\psi}_x}{\bar{\psi}} \right) dx = 0,$$

故

$$\int_{x_L}^{x_R} \frac{i\varepsilon}{2} \left(\frac{\psi_x(x, t)}{\psi(x, t)} - \frac{\bar{\psi}_x(x, t)}{\bar{\psi}(x, t)} \right) dx =$$

$$\int_{x_L}^{x_R} \frac{i\varepsilon}{2} \left(\frac{\psi_x(x, 0)}{\psi(x, 0)} - \frac{\bar{\psi}_x(x, 0)}{\bar{\psi}(x, 0)} \right) dx = C_2.$$

(iii) 对方程(2)关于 x 在 $[x_L, x_R]$ 上积分得

$$\int_{x_L}^{x_R} V_t dx = \int_{x_L}^{x_R} -\lambda (|\psi|^2)_x dx = -\lambda |\psi|^2 \Big|_{x_L}^{x_R} = 0,$$

故

$$\int_{x_L}^{x_R} V(x, t) dx = \int_{x_L}^{x_R} V(x, 0) dx = 0.$$

(iv) 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \frac{i\varepsilon}{2} (\psi \bar{\psi}_x - \psi_x \bar{\psi}) + \frac{1}{2\lambda} |V|^2 dx = \\ \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \frac{i\varepsilon}{2} (\psi_t \bar{\psi}_x + \psi \bar{\psi}_{xt} - \psi_{xt} \bar{\psi} - \psi_x \bar{\psi}_t) - V (|\psi|^2)_x dx, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

注意到

$$\int_{x_L}^{x_R} \psi_{xt} \bar{\psi} dx = - \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \psi_t \bar{\psi}_x dx, \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \psi \bar{\psi}_{xt} dx = - \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \bar{\psi}_t \psi_x dx.$$

将(13)式化为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \left[\frac{i\varepsilon}{2} (\psi \bar{\psi}_x - \psi_x \bar{\psi}) + \frac{1}{2\lambda} |V|^2 \right] dx = \\ \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \left[i\varepsilon (\psi_t \bar{\psi}_x - \psi_x \bar{\psi}_t) - V (|\psi|^2)_x \right] dx. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

又由于

$$i\varepsilon \psi_t = (\alpha(|\psi|^2 - 1) + V) \psi - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \psi_{xx}, \quad (15)$$

$$-i\varepsilon \bar{\psi}_t = (\alpha(|\psi|^2 - 1) + V) \bar{\psi} - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \bar{\psi}_{xx}, \quad (16)$$

将(15)式和(16)式代入(14)式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \left[\frac{i\varepsilon}{2} (\psi \bar{\psi}_x - \psi_x \bar{\psi}) + \frac{1}{2\lambda} |V|^2 \right] dx = \\ \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \left[(\alpha(|\psi|^2 - 1) + V) \psi \bar{\psi}_x - \right. \\ \left. \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \psi_{xx} \bar{\psi}_x \right] dx - \int_{x_L}^{x_R} V (|\psi|^2)_x dx, \end{aligned}$$

注意到

$$\int_{x_L}^{x_R} \alpha |\psi|^2 (\psi \bar{\psi}_x + \bar{\psi} \psi_x) dx = \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \alpha |\psi|^2 (|\psi|^2)_x dx =$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{2} |\psi|^4 \Big|_{x_L}^{x_R} = 0,$$

$$\int_{x_L}^{x_R} \alpha (\psi \bar{\psi}_x + \bar{\psi} \psi_x) dx = \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \alpha (|\psi|^2)_x dx = \alpha |\psi|^2 \Big|_{x_L}^{x_R} = 0,$$

$$\int_{x_L}^{x_R} \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} (\psi_{xx} \bar{\psi}_x + \bar{\psi}_{xx} \psi_x) dx =$$

$$\int_{x_L}^{x_R} \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} (\psi_x \bar{\psi}_x)_x dx = \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} |\psi_x|^2 \Big|_{x_L}^{x_R} = 0.$$

故

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \frac{i\varepsilon}{2} (\psi \bar{\psi}_x - \psi_x \bar{\psi}) + \frac{1}{2\lambda} |\psi|^2 dx = \int_{x_L}^{x_R} V (\psi \bar{\psi}_x + \psi_x \bar{\psi}) - V (|\psi|^2)_x dx = 0,$$

即

$$\int_{x_L}^{x_R} \left[\frac{i\varepsilon}{2} (\psi(x,t) \bar{\psi}_x(x,t) - \psi_x(x,t) \bar{\psi}(x,t)) + \frac{1}{2\lambda} |V(x,t)|^2 \right] dx = \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \left[\frac{i\varepsilon}{2} (\psi(x,0) \bar{\psi}_x(x,0) - \psi_x(x,0) \bar{\psi}(x,0)) + \frac{1}{2\lambda} |V(x,0)|^2 \right] dx = C_4.$$

(v) 方程(2)两边乘以 $|\psi|^2$ 后, 关于 x 在 $[x_L, x_R]$ 上积分得

$$\int_{x_L}^{x_R} V_t |\psi|^2 dx = \int_{x_L}^{x_R} -\lambda (|\psi|^2)_x |\psi|^2 dx = -\frac{\lambda}{2} |\psi|^4 \Big|_{x_L}^{x_R} = 0.$$

(vi) 方程(1)两边同乘以 $\bar{\psi}_t$ 加上方程(1)取共轭后两边同乘以 ψ_t , 关于 x 在 $[x_L, x_R]$ 上积分得

$$\int_{x_L}^{x_R} \left[\frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} (\psi_{xx} \bar{\psi}_t + \bar{\psi}_{xx} \psi_t) - (\alpha (|\psi|^2 - 1) + V) (\psi \bar{\psi}_t + \bar{\psi} \psi_t) \right] dx = 0,$$

注意到

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \psi_{xx} \bar{\psi}_t dx &= - \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \psi_x \bar{\psi}_{xt} dx, \\ \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \bar{\psi}_{xx} \psi_t dx &= - \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \bar{\psi}_x \psi_{xt} dx, \end{aligned}$$

将以上两式相加后乘以 $\varepsilon^2/2$ 得

$$\frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \int_{x_L}^{x_R} (\psi_{xx} \bar{\psi}_t + \bar{\psi}_{xx} \psi_t) dx = -\frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{x_L}^{x_R} |\psi_x|^2 dx. \quad (17)$$

又因为

$$- \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \alpha |\psi|^2 (\psi \bar{\psi}_t + \bar{\psi} \psi_t) dx = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{x_L}^{x_R} -\frac{\alpha}{2} |\psi|^4 dx, \quad (18)$$

$$\int_{x_L}^{x_R} \alpha (\psi \bar{\psi}_t + \bar{\psi} \psi_t) dx = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \alpha |\psi|^2 dx, \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{x_L}^{x_R} -V (\psi \bar{\psi}_t + \bar{\psi} \psi_t) dx &= - \\ \int_{x_L}^{x_R} V (|\psi|^2)_t dx - \int_{x_L}^{x_R} V_t |\psi|^2 dx &= \frac{d}{dt} \int_{x_L}^{x_R} -V |\psi|^2 dx, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

将(17)~(20)式相加得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \left(-\frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} |\psi_x|^2 - \frac{\alpha}{2} |\psi|^4 + \alpha |\psi|^2 - V |\psi|^2 \right) dx = 0,$$

即

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \left(\frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} |\psi_x|^2 + \frac{\alpha}{2} |\psi|^4 - \alpha |\psi|^2 + V |\psi|^2 \right) dx = 0,$$

所以

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \left[\frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} |\psi_x|^2 + \frac{\alpha}{2} (|\psi|^2 - 1)^2 + V |\psi|^2 \right] dx = 0,$$

故

$$\int_{x_L}^{x_R} E(x,t) dx = \int_{x_L}^{x_R} E(x,0) dx = C_5.$$

为了验证长短波共振方程的基本守恒律, 考虑方程(1)~(4)的孤立波解. 取 $\varepsilon=1, \alpha=1, \lambda=4$, 初始条件 $\psi(x,0) = \sqrt{2} \exp(-2xi) \sec h \sqrt{2}x$, $V(x,0) = -4 \sec h^2 \sqrt{2}x$, 则方程有孤立波解

$$\psi(x,t) = \sqrt{2} \exp(-2xi) \sec h \sqrt{2}(x+2t),$$

$$V(x,t) = -4 \sec h^2 \sqrt{2}(x+2t).$$

守恒律图像如图 1~6 所示.

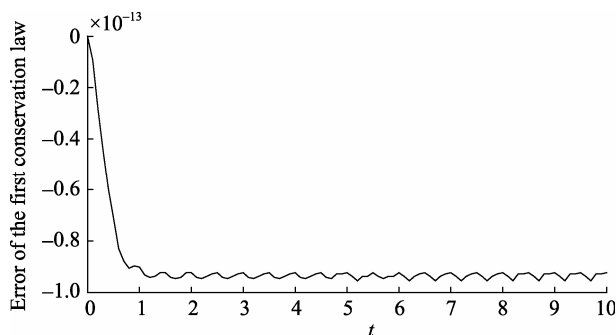


图1 守恒律(i)的误差

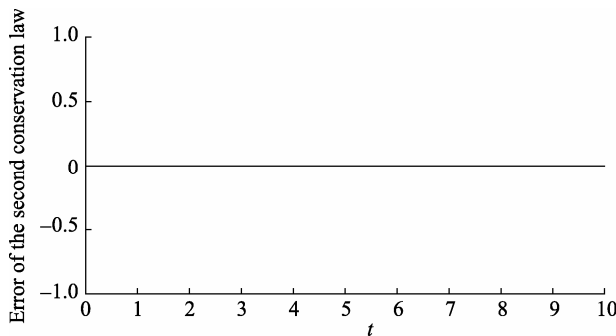


图2 守恒律(ii)的误差

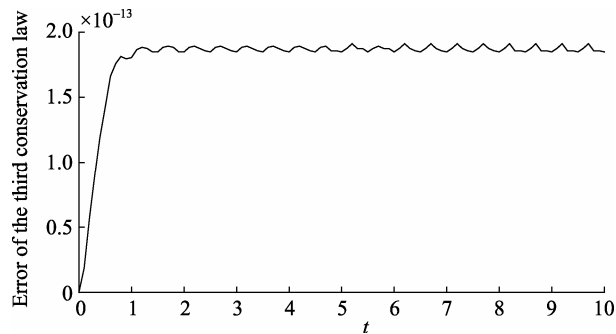


图3 守恒律(iii)的误差

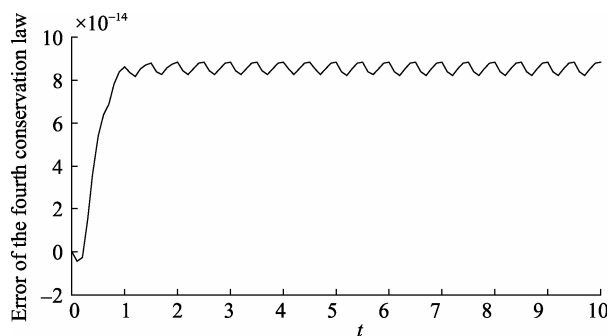


图 4 守恒律(iv)的误差

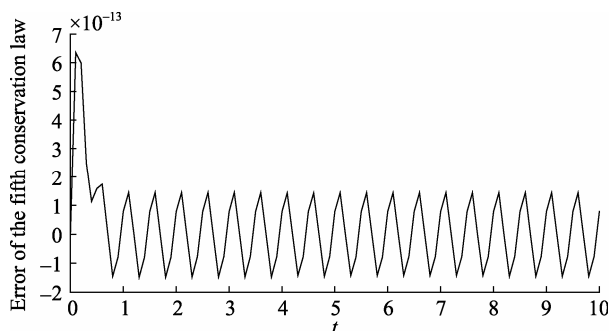


图 5 守恒律(v)的误差

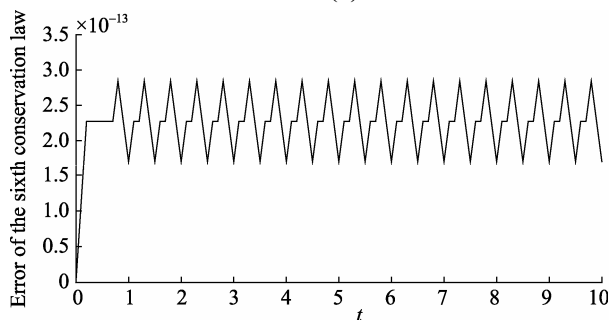


图 6 守恒律(vi)的误差

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The Conservation Laws of Schrödinger-KdV Equations

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Abstract: The conservation laws of Schrödinger-KdV equation is studied by segment integral formula. It is discovered that it admits at least six conservation laws and proves the conservation laws. Finally, the correctness of the derivation by specific illustrations are demonstrated.

Key words: Schrödinger-KdV equation; conservation laws; nonlinear evolution equation

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