

超经典 Boussinesq 系统的守恒律和自相容源

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摘 要: 本文研究了超经典 Boussinesq 系统. 利用已有的超经典 Boussinesq 方程族及其超哈密顿结构, 构造了带自相容源的超经典 Boussinesq 方程族, 并通过引入变量 F 和 G , 获得了超经典 Boussinesq 方程族的守恒律.

关键词: 超经典 Boussinesq 系统; 自相容源; 守恒律

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1 引言

随着孤子理论的发展, 与 Lie 超代数 $B(0, 1)$ 相关的超可积系统及其超 Hamilton 结构的研究引起了很多学者的兴趣, 许多经典的可积方程已被拓展到超完全可积方程 (见文 [1–4] 等). 胡星标教授 [5] 和马文秀教授 [6] 对此方面做出了很大的贡献, 其中, 在 1990 年, 胡 [5] 不加证明的首次提出了超迹恒等式——是构造超可积方程的超哈密顿系统的有效工具; 在 2008 年, 马给出超迹恒等式的证明, 同时应用此超迹恒等式构造许多超可积方程的超双哈密顿结构 (见文 [6, 7] 等).

含自相容源的可积系统研究是寻找新的可积系统过程中发展起来的, 含自相容源的孤子方程在物理上有广泛的应用, 它与流体力学、固体物理学和等离子体物理有关. 一般地, 源导致孤立波以变速行进, 使得孤子的运动特征发生了很大的变化. 从物理上讲, 含自相容源的可积方程描述的是不同孤立波间的相互作用, 如含自相容源的 KdV 方程可以描述等离子体重量高频波包和一个低频波包的相互作用, 含自相容源的 KP 方程描述了在 X - Y 平面上传播的长短波之间的相互作用. 因而, 含自相容源的可积方程的研究得到重视 [8–10]. 俄罗斯数学物理学家 Melnikov [11] 在原 Lax 对增加一个新的算子而得到带源的非线性可积系统. 曾云波等从约束流出发可以得到含自相容源的方程族, 如含自相容源的 KdV 方程族、AKNS 方程族等. 胡星标等提出源生成法, 从方程的行列式解或 Pfaff 解出发, 对原孤子方程的解进行推广, 来构造和求解含自相容源的孤子方程.

近期, 李等 [12–15] 对一些经典可积系统超化, 进一步从约束流出发构造含自相容源的超可积系统并研究其守恒律. 目前, 关于经典的 Boussinesq 谱问题的研究也有不少结果. 如斯仁道尔吉 [16] 研究了经典 Boussinesq 方程族的约束流; 陶 [17] 构造了超经典 Boussinesq 方程族,

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并研究该超方程族的双非线性化问题. 基于前人的工作, 本文旨在已有的超经典 Boussinesq 系统及其超哈密顿结构上, 研究超经典 Boussinesq 方程族的守恒律以及构造带自相容源的超经典 Boussinesq 方程族.

本文结构如下: 在第二部分, 列出了超经典 Boussinesq 系统及其超哈密顿结构已有的结果. 在第三部分, 我们在第二部分基础之上构造带自相容源的超经典 Boussinesq 可积方程族, 并在第四部分中研究超经典 Boussinesq 方程族的守恒律问题.

2 超 Boussinesq 系列及其超哈密顿结构

本节中将已知结果罗列如下: 超 Boussinesq 等谱问题

$$\phi_x = U\phi, \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda - \frac{1}{4}q & r & \alpha \\ -1 & \lambda + \frac{1}{4}q & \beta \\ \beta & -\alpha & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad u = \begin{pmatrix} q \\ r \\ \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2.1)$$

其中 λ 为谱参数, q, r 为偶变量, α, β 为奇变量, 其零曲率方程

$$U_t - V_x^{(n)} + [U, V^{(n)}] = 0, \quad (2.2)$$

其中

$$V^{(n)} = V_+^{(n)} + \Delta_n = \sum_{m=0}^n \begin{pmatrix} A_m & B_m & \rho_m \\ C_m & -A_m & \delta_m \\ \delta_m & -\rho_m & 0 \end{pmatrix} \lambda^{n-m} + \begin{pmatrix} -C_{n+1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C_{n+1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2.3)$$

此处 $(-\frac{1}{2}A_{j+1}, C_{j+1}, -2\delta_{j+1}, 2\rho_{j+1})^T$ 的递推关系式

$$\begin{cases} (-\frac{1}{2}A_{j+1}, C_{j+1}, -2\delta_{j+1}, 2\rho_{j+1})^T = \mathcal{L}(-\frac{1}{2}A_j, C_j, -2\delta_j, 2\rho_j)^T, \\ A_j = \partial^{-1}(B_j + rC_j + \alpha\delta_j + \beta\rho_j), \end{cases} \quad (2.4)$$

递推算子 $\mathcal{L}$ 有下列形式

$$\mathcal{L} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}\partial - \frac{1}{4}\partial^{-1}q\partial & -\frac{1}{4}\partial^{-1}r\partial - \frac{1}{4}r & \frac{1}{4}\partial^{-1}\alpha\partial + \frac{1}{8}\alpha & \frac{1}{4}\partial^{-1}\beta\partial - \frac{1}{8}\beta \\ -2 & \frac{1}{2}\partial - \frac{1}{4}q & \frac{1}{2}\beta & 0 \\ 4\beta & 2\alpha & -\partial + \frac{1}{4}q & 1 \\ 4\alpha + 4\beta & 2r\beta & \alpha\beta - r & -\partial - \frac{1}{4}q \end{pmatrix},$$

可得到超 Boussinesq 系统

$$u_{t_n} = \begin{pmatrix} q \\ r \\ \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}_t = J \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}A_n \\ C_n \\ -2\delta_n \\ 2\rho_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4\partial & 0 & 0 \\ 4\partial & 0 & -\alpha & \beta \\ 0 & -\alpha & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \beta & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}A_n \\ C_n \\ -2\delta_n \\ 2\rho_n \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.5)$$

应用超迹恒等式

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta u}(\text{Str} V \frac{\partial U}{\partial \lambda}) = (\lambda^{-\gamma} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \lambda^{\gamma})(\text{Str} V \frac{\partial U}{\partial u}), \quad (2.6)$$

得到超经典 Boussinesq 系统 (2.5) 的超哈密顿结构

$$u_{t_n} = J\mathcal{L}^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} q \\ r \\ \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = J \frac{\delta \tilde{H}_n}{\delta u}, \quad \tilde{H}_n = \int \frac{2A_{n+2}}{n+1} dx, \quad n \geq 0. \quad (2.7)$$

由此递推关系式 (2.4), 给定初值 $A_0 = -1, B_0 = C_0 = \rho_0 = \delta_0 = 0, A_j, B_j, C_j, \rho_j, \delta_j$ ($j \geq 1$) 前面几项结果为

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= 0, B_1 = r, C_1 = -1, \rho_1 = \alpha, \delta_1 = \beta, A_2 = -\frac{1}{2}r + \alpha\beta, \\ B_2 &= -\frac{1}{2}r_x - \frac{1}{4}qr, C_2 = \frac{1}{4}q, \rho_2 = -\frac{1}{4}q\alpha - \alpha_x, \delta_2 = -\frac{1}{4}q\beta + \beta_x. \end{aligned}$$

特别地, $n = 2$, 方程 (2.5) 约化为超经典 Boussinesq 方程

$$\begin{cases} q_{t_2} = \frac{1}{2}q_{xx} - 2r_x + 4(\alpha\beta)_x - \frac{1}{2}qq_x - 4\beta\beta_{xx}, \\ r_{t_2} = -\frac{1}{2}r_{xx} - \frac{1}{2}(qr)_x - 2\alpha\alpha_x + 2r\beta\beta_x, \\ \alpha_{t_2} = -\alpha_{xx} - \frac{3}{8}q_x\alpha - \frac{1}{2}q\alpha_x - \frac{1}{2}r_x\beta - r\beta_x + \alpha\beta\beta_x, \\ \beta_{t_2} = \beta_{xx} - \frac{1}{8}q_x\beta - \frac{1}{2}q\beta_x - \alpha_x, \end{cases} \quad (2.8)$$

其 Lax 对为 U 和

$$V^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda^2 + \frac{1}{16}q^2 - \frac{1}{8}q_x + \beta\beta_x & r\lambda - \frac{1}{2}r_x - \frac{1}{4}qr & \alpha\lambda - \alpha_x - \frac{1}{4}q\alpha \\ -\lambda + \frac{1}{4}q - \frac{1}{16}q^2 + \frac{1}{8}q_x - \beta\beta_x & \lambda^2 - \frac{1}{16}q^2 + \frac{1}{8}q_x - \beta\beta_x & \beta\lambda + \beta_x - \frac{1}{4}q\beta \\ \beta\lambda + \beta_x - \frac{1}{4}q\beta & -\alpha\lambda + \alpha_x + \frac{1}{4}q\alpha & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.9)$$

3 带自相容源的超经典 Boussinesq 方程族

本节中我们将构造带自相容源的超经典 Boussinesq 系统的可积方程族, 在其超谱问题

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_x &= U\phi, \\ \phi_t &= V\phi \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

中令 $\lambda = \lambda_j$, 相应的谱向量 ϕ 记为 ϕ_j , 则得到 N 个相应线性问题

$$\begin{pmatrix} \phi_{1j} \\ \phi_{2j} \\ \phi_{3j} \end{pmatrix}_x = U_j \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{1j} \\ \phi_{2j} \\ \phi_{3j} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{1j} \\ \phi_{2j} \\ \phi_{3j} \end{pmatrix}_t = V_j \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{1j} \\ \phi_{2j} \\ \phi_{3j} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.2)$$

其中 $U_j = U|_{\lambda=\lambda_j}$, $V_j = V|_{\lambda=\lambda_j}$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, N$. 由

$$\frac{\delta \tilde{H}_n}{\delta u} = \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{\delta \lambda_j}{\delta u} = \sum_{j=1}^N \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}\langle \Phi_1, \Phi_2 \rangle \\ \langle \Phi_2, \Phi_2 \rangle \\ -2\langle \Phi_2, \Phi_3 \rangle \\ 2\langle \Phi_1, \Phi_3 \rangle \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.3)$$

其中 $\Phi_j = (\phi_{j1}, \dots, \phi_{jN})^T, j = 1, 2, 3$. 故带自相容源的超经典 Boussinesq 可积方程族为

$$u_t = \begin{pmatrix} q \\ r \\ \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}_t = J \begin{pmatrix} A_n \\ C_n \\ -2\delta_n \\ 2\rho_n \end{pmatrix} + J \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}\langle \Phi_1, \Phi_2 \rangle \\ \langle \Phi_2, \Phi_2 \rangle \\ -2\langle \Phi_2, \Phi_3 \rangle \\ 2\langle \Phi_1, \Phi_3 \rangle \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.4)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{1j,x} &= (-\lambda - \frac{1}{4}q)\phi_{1j} + r\phi_{2j} + \alpha\phi_{3j}, \\ \phi_{2j,x} &= -\phi_{1j} + (\lambda + \frac{1}{4}q)\phi_{2j} + \beta\phi_{3j}, \\ \phi_{3j,x} &= \beta\phi_{1j} - \alpha\phi_{2j}. \end{aligned}$$

当 $n = 2$ 时, 可得带自相容源的超经典 Boussinesq 方程

$$\begin{aligned} q_{t2} &= \frac{1}{2}q_{xx} - 2r_x + 4(\alpha\beta)_x - \frac{1}{2}qq_x - 4\beta\beta_{xx} + 4\partial \sum_{j=1}^N \phi_{2j}\phi_{2j}, \\ r_{t2} &= -\frac{1}{2}r_{xx} - \frac{1}{2}(qr)_x - 2\alpha\alpha_x + 2r\beta\beta_x - 2\partial \sum_{j=1}^N \phi_{1j}\phi_{2j} + 2\alpha \sum_{j=1}^N \phi_{2j}\phi_{3j} + 2\beta \sum_{j=1}^N \phi_{1j}\phi_{3j}, \\ \alpha_{t2} &= -\alpha_{xx} - \frac{3}{8}q_x\alpha - \frac{1}{2}q\alpha_x - \frac{1}{2}r_x\beta - r\beta_x + \alpha\beta\beta_x - \alpha \sum_{j=1}^N \phi_{2j}\phi_{2j} - 2 \sum_{j=1}^N \phi_{1j}\phi_{3j}, \\ \beta_{t2} &= \beta_{xx} - \frac{1}{8}q_x\beta - \frac{1}{2}q\beta_x - \alpha_x + \beta \sum_{j=1}^N \phi_{2j}\phi_{2j} + \sum_{j=1}^N \phi_{2j}\phi_{3j}. \end{aligned}$$

4 超 Boussinesq 方程族的守恒律

本节转为构造超 Boussinesq 方程族的守恒律. 首先引入变量

$$F = \frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1}, \quad G = \frac{\phi_3}{\phi_1}. \quad (4.1)$$

由谱问题 (3.1), 有

$$F_x = -1 + (2\lambda + \frac{1}{2}q)F + \beta G - rF^2 - \alpha FG, \quad (4.2)$$

$$G_x = \beta - \alpha F + (\lambda + \frac{1}{4}q)G - \alpha G^2 - rGF. \quad (4.3)$$

设 F, G 存在, 且将 F, G 按谱参数 λ 的负幂展开

$$F = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} f_j \lambda^{-j}, \quad G = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} g_j \lambda^{-j}. \quad (4.4)$$

将展开式 (4.4) 代入方程 (4.2), (4.3) 比较 λ 同次幂的系数, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda^0: \quad f_1 &= \frac{1}{2}, g_1 = -\beta, \\
 \lambda^{-1}: \quad f_2 &= \frac{1}{2}f_{1x} - \frac{1}{4}qf_1 - \frac{1}{2}\beta g_1 = -\frac{1}{8}q, \\
 g_2 &= g_{1x} + \alpha f_1 - \frac{1}{4}qg_1 = -\beta_x + \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{4}q\beta, \\
 \lambda^{-2}: \quad f_3 &= \frac{1}{2}f_{2x} - \frac{1}{4}qf_2 - \frac{1}{2}\beta g_2 + \frac{1}{2}rf_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha f_1 g_1 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{16}q_x + \frac{1}{32}q^2 + \frac{1}{2}\beta\beta_x - \frac{1}{4}\beta\alpha - \frac{1}{8}\beta^2q + \frac{1}{8}r - \frac{1}{4}\alpha\beta \\
 &= -\frac{1}{16}q_x + \frac{1}{32}q^2 + \frac{1}{2}\beta\beta_x + \frac{1}{8}r, \\
 g_3 &= g_{2x} + \alpha f_2 - \frac{1}{4}qg_2 + \alpha g_1^2 + rf_1g_1 \\
 &= -\beta_{xx} + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_x + \frac{1}{4}q_x\beta + \frac{1}{4}q\beta_x - \frac{1}{8}\alpha q + \frac{1}{4}q\beta_x - \frac{1}{8}q\alpha - \frac{1}{16}q^2\beta + \alpha\beta^2 - \frac{1}{2}r\beta \\
 &= -\beta_{xx} + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_x + \frac{1}{4}q_x\beta + \frac{1}{2}q\beta_x - \frac{1}{16}q^2\beta - \frac{1}{2}r\beta.
 \end{aligned}$$

从而有 f_n 和 g_n 的递推公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{n+1} &= \frac{1}{2}f_{nx} - \frac{1}{4}qf_n - \frac{1}{2}\beta g_n + \frac{1}{2}r \sum_{l=1}^n f_l f_{n-l} - \frac{1}{2}\alpha \sum_{l=1}^n f_l g_{n-l}, \\
 g_{n+1} &= g_{nx} + \alpha g_n - \frac{1}{4}qg_n + \alpha \sum_{l=1}^n g_l g_{n-l} + r \sum_{l=1}^n f_l g_{n-l}.
 \end{aligned}$$

由线性谱问题 (3.1) 知

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\ln \phi_1)_x &= (-\lambda - \frac{1}{4}q) + rF + \alpha G, \\
 (\ln \phi_1)_t &= A + BF + \rho G.
 \end{aligned}$$

所以有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}((-\lambda - \frac{1}{4}q) + rF + \alpha G) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(A + BF + \rho G).$$

若令 $a = (-\lambda - \frac{1}{4}q) + rF + \alpha G$, $\theta = A + BF + \rho G$. 则方程化为 $a_t = \theta_x$. 对于超经典 Boussinesq 方程 (2.8), 容易计算出

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= -\lambda^2 - \frac{1}{2}r + \alpha\beta, \quad B = r\lambda - \frac{1}{2}r_x - \frac{1}{4}qr, \quad C = -\lambda + \frac{1}{4}q, \\
 \rho &= \alpha\lambda - \alpha x - \frac{1}{4}q\alpha, \quad \delta = \beta\lambda + \beta_x - \frac{1}{4}q\beta.
 \end{aligned}$$

将 F, G 的展开式 (4.4) 与超经典 Boussinesq 方程族 (2.8) 所对应的 A, B, ρ 代入可见

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= -\lambda - \frac{1}{4}q + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_j \lambda^{-j}, \\
 \theta &= -\lambda^2 - \frac{1}{2}r + \alpha\beta + \frac{1}{2}r - \alpha\beta + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \theta_j \lambda^{-j} = -\lambda^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \theta_j \lambda^{-j}.
 \end{aligned}$$

令 λ 的同次幂相等, 即知超经典 Boussinesq 方程 (2.8) 具有无穷多守恒律, 其中 a_j, θ_j 分别称为守恒密度和连带流. 第一对守恒密度和流为

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= rf_1 + \alpha g_1 = \frac{1}{2}r - \alpha\beta, \\ \theta_1 &= rf_2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}r_x + \frac{1}{4}qr\right)f_1 + \alpha g_2 - \left(\alpha_x + \frac{1}{4}qr\right)g_1 \\ &= -\frac{1}{8}rq - \frac{1}{4}r_x - \frac{1}{8}qr - \alpha\beta_x + \frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 + \frac{1}{4}\alpha q\beta + \frac{1}{4}q\alpha\beta + \alpha_x\beta \\ &= -\frac{1}{4}rq - \frac{1}{4}r_x - \alpha\beta_x + \frac{1}{2}q\alpha\beta + \alpha_x\beta. \end{aligned}$$

一般的守恒密度和流的表达式为

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= rf_n + \alpha g_n, \\ \theta_n &= rf_{n+1} - \left(\frac{1}{2}r_x + \frac{1}{4}qr\right)f_n + \alpha g_{n+1} - \left(\frac{1}{4}q\alpha + \alpha_x\right)g_n. \end{aligned}$$

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CONSERVATION LAWS AND SELF-CONSISTENT SOURCES FOR THE SUPER CLASSICAL BOUSSINESQ SYSTEM

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Abstract: In this paper we study super classical Boussinesq system. By using the family super classical Boussinesq equation, its super Hamiltonian structures have been constructed, with self-consistent sources family super classical Boussinesq equation. By introducing the variables F and G , we obtain the conservation laws of super classical Boussinesq hierarchy of equations.

Keywords: super classical Boussinesq system; conservation laws; self-consistent sources

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