

# 一类广义非线性强阻尼扰动 发展方程的行波解\*

冯依虎<sup>1</sup>, 石兰芳<sup>2</sup>, 汪维刚<sup>3</sup>, 莫嘉琪<sup>4</sup>

- (1. 亳州师范高等专科学校 理工系, 安徽 亳州 236800;
2. 南京信息工程大学 数学与统计学院, 南京 210044;
3. 安庆师范学院 桐城教学部, 安徽 桐城 231402;
4. 安徽师范大学 数学系, 安徽 芜湖 241003)

**摘要:** 研究了一类非线性强阻尼广义扰动发展方程问题.它们在数学、力学、物理学等领域中广泛出现.首先,引入一个行波变换,把相应的偏微分方程问题转化为行波方程问题并求出原典型问题的精确解.再用小参数方法和引入伸长变量构造了问题的渐近解.最后,用泛函分析的不动点理论证明了原非线性强阻尼广义扰动发展方程初值问题渐近行波解的存在性,并证明渐近解具有较高的精度和一致有效性.该文求得的渐近解是一个解析展开式,所以它还可继续进行解析运算,而单纯用数值模拟的方法是不行的.

**关键词:** 行波; 强阻尼; 发展方程

**中图分类号:** O175.29      **文献标志码:** A

**doi:** 10.3879/j.issn.1000-0887.2015.03.009

## 引 言

非线性扰动发展方程在理论物理学、力学、量子力学、孤立波和色散波等学科领域中有非常广泛的应用<sup>[1-10]</sup>.例如在激波、量子力学、大气物理、光波散射等方面都有重要的研究<sup>[1-5]</sup>.目前,研究它们的许多方法在发展和优化中,包括匹配渐近展开和多尺度法、初始层、边界层方法及平均法等.近来许多学者,诸如 McPhaden 和 Zhang<sup>[3]</sup>, Gu 和 Philander<sup>[4]</sup>, Ramos<sup>[5]</sup>, D'Aprile 和 Pistoia<sup>[6]</sup>, Suzuki<sup>[7]</sup>, Kellogg 和 Kopteva<sup>[8]</sup>, Ei 和 Kuwamura 等<sup>[9]</sup>以及张建文等<sup>[10]</sup>都有很深入的研究.用小参数和其它方法,作者也研究了一类非线性方程的孤波解、大气物理问题、飞秒脉冲模型和激光放大等问题<sup>[11-21]</sup>.本文讨论了一类广义非线性强阻尼广义扰动发展方程的行波解.它在物理学中有重要的应用<sup>[10]</sup>,是在作者前期工作的基础上,进一步讨论了具有小参数的奇摄动问题,作行波变换来得到行波形式的解,且求得了相应问题解的渐近展开式.本文所用的求解方法,简单、有效并具有较高的精度,得到的是近似解析解.利用它还可进行微分、积分等解析运算,得到其它相关物理量的渐近表示式.这是利用一般的数值方法得到的数值解所不

\* 收稿日期: 2014-11-19; 修订日期: 2014-12-11

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(11202106)

作者简介: 冯依虎(1982—),男,安徽潜山人,讲师,硕士(E-mail: fengyihubzsz@163.com);  
莫嘉琪(1937—),男,浙江德清人,教授(通讯作者. E-mail: mojiaqi@mail.ahnu.edu.cn).

能达到的.

## 1 广义非线性强阻尼广义扰动发展方程初值问题

研究如下广义非线性强阻尼广义扰动发展方程初值问题:

$$u_u - u_{xx} + au_t + bu_{tx} + u_{txx} = \mu f(u, u_x), \quad (1)$$

$$u^{(i)}|_{t=0} = h_i(x), \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \quad (2)$$

其中  $\mu$  为小参数,  $a, b$  为阻尼参数,  $\mu f$  和  $h_i (i = 0, 1, 2)$  分别为扰动项和初始项, 它们在对应的变化区域内为充分光滑的函数. 因为非线性发展方程(1)一般不能用有限项初等函数来得到其精确解, 所以需要非线性强阻尼广义扰动发展方程的解用近似解来表示.

引入行波变换:  $z = x - t$ , 将  $z = x - t$  代入广义非线性强阻尼广义扰动发展方程初值问题(1)、(2), 得

$$\frac{d^3 u}{dz^3} + b \frac{d^2 u}{dz^2} + a \frac{du}{dz} = -\mu f\left(u, \frac{du}{dz}\right), \quad (3)$$

$$u^{(i)}|_{z=x} = h_i, \quad i = 0, 1, 2. \quad (4)$$

为了得到问题的近似解, 令

$$u = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u_i(z) \mu^i. \quad (5)$$

将式(5)代入式(3)、(4), 按  $\mu$  展开  $f$ , 并使  $\mu^i (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$  同次幂的系数相等. 对于  $\mu^0$ , 不难得到退化问题的解  $u_0$  为

$$\begin{aligned} u_0(z) = & - [b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}] \left[ \frac{[b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}] h_2(x) + 2h_3(x)}{8a\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} \right] \times \\ & \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}](z - x)\right) - \\ & [b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}] \left[ \frac{[b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}] h_2(x) + 2h_3(x)}{8a\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} \right] \times \\ & \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}](z - x)\right) + \\ & h_1(x) + \frac{(b^2 - 2a)h_2(x) + bh_3(x)}{2a\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}}. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

选择无量纲数  $a = 4, b = 5, h_1(x) = h_3(x) = 0, h_2(x) = x$ , 可得到  $u_0(z)$  当  $x = 2, x = 3$  时的曲线图形, 参见图 1~3.

将行波变换  $z = x - t$  代入式(6), 得到原非线性强阻尼广义扰动发展方程初值问题(1)、(2)的退化问题行波解  $u_0(x - t)$ :

$$\begin{aligned} u_0(x - t) = & - [b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}] \left[ \frac{[b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}] h_2(x) + h_3(x)}{8a\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} \right] \times \\ & \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}](x - t)\right) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}] \left[ \frac{[b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]h_2(x) + h_3(x)}{8a\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} \right] \times \\
 & \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}](x - t)\right) + \\
 & h_1(x) + \frac{(b^2 - 2a)h_2(x) + bh_3(x)}{2a\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}}. \tag{7}
 \end{aligned}$$

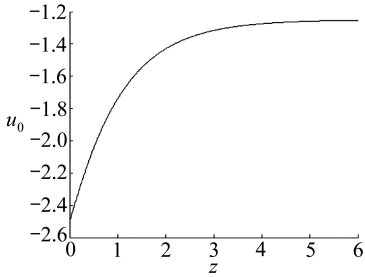


图1 当  $x = 2$  时  $u_0(z)$  的曲线

Fig. 1 Curve of  $u_0(z)$  ( $x = 2$ )

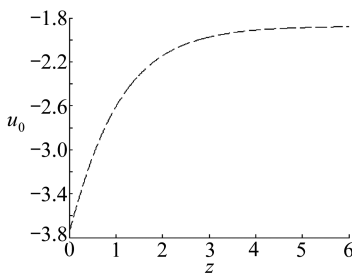


图2 当  $x = 3$  时  $u_0(z)$  的曲线

Fig. 2 Curve of  $u_0(z)$  ( $x = 3$ )

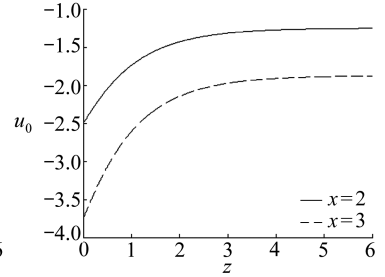


图3  $u_0(z)$  的曲线

Fig. 3 Curves of  $u_0(z)$

## 2 行波渐近解

将式(5)代入式(3)、(4),按  $\mu$  展开  $f$ ,并使  $\mu^i (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$  同次幂的系数相等.对于  $\mu^1$ , 得到问题

$$\frac{d^3 u_1}{dz^3} + b \frac{d^2 u_1}{dz^2} + a \frac{du_1}{dz} = -f\left(u_0, \frac{du_0}{dz}\right), \quad u_1^{(i)}|_{z=x} = 0, \quad i = 0, 1, 2. \tag{8}$$

问题(8)的解  $u_1(z)$  为

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_1(z) = & -\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}}{a} \int_0^z \left[ \frac{2f(u_0, du_0/d\xi) + [b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]}{[-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]} \times \right. \\
 & \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}](z - \xi)\right) + \\
 & \left. \frac{2f(u_0, du_0/d\xi) + [b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]}{[b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}](z - \xi)\right) \right] d\xi. \tag{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

同样,将式(5)代入式(3)、(4),由  $\mu^i (i = 2, 3, \dots)$  同次幂的的系数,得到

$$\frac{d^3 u_i}{dz^3} + b \frac{d^2 u_i}{dz^2} + a \frac{du_i}{dz} = F_i, \quad u_i^{(i)}|_{z=x} = 0, \quad i = 2, 3, \dots, \tag{10}$$

其中

$$F_{i+1} = \frac{1}{i!} \left[ \frac{\partial^i}{\partial \mu^i} f\left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} u_j(z)\mu^j, \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{du_j(z)}{dz}\mu^j\right) \right]_{\mu=0}, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots.$$

由问题(10),可得

$$u_i(z) = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}}{a} \int_0^z \left[ \frac{2F_i + [b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]}{[-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]} \times \right.$$

$$\exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}](z - \xi)\right) + \frac{2F_i + [b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]}{[b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}](z - \xi)\right) \Big] d\xi, \quad i = 2, 3, \dots \quad (11)$$

由式(5)、(6)、(9)和(11),得到问题(3)、(4)解  $u_{\text{asy}}(z)$  的如下渐近展开式:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{\text{asy}}(z) = & -[b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}] \left[ \frac{[b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]h_2(x) + h_3(x)}{8a\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} \right] \times \\ & \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]z\right) + \\ & [b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}] \left[ \frac{[b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]h_2(x) + h_3(x)}{8a\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} \right] \times \\ & \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]z\right) + \\ & h_1(x) + \frac{(b^2 - 2a)h_2(x) + bh_3(x)}{2a\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} + \\ & \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}}{a} \int_0^z \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{2F_i + [b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]}{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} \times \right. \\ & \left. \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}](z - \xi)\right) + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{2F_i + [b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]}{b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}](z - \xi)\right) \right] \mu^i d\xi. \quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

现用泛函分析的不动点理论证明:当  $0 < \mu \ll 1$  时,式(12)为问题(3)、(4)的一致有效的渐近解.

设

$$u(z) = w(z) + R_m, \quad (13)$$

其中  $R_m$  为  $u(z)$  的余项,  $m$  为任意的正整数,而

$$\begin{aligned} w(z) = & -[b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}] \left[ \frac{[b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]h_2(x) + h_3(x)}{8a\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} \right] \times \\ & \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]z\right) + \\ & [b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}] \left[ \frac{[b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]h_2(x) + h_3(x)}{8a\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} \right] \times \\ & \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]z\right) + h_1(x) + \frac{(b^2 - 2a)h_2(x) + bh_3(x)}{2a\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} + \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}}{a} \int_0^z \sum_{i=1}^m \left[ \frac{2F_i + [b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]}{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} \times \right. \\ \left. \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}](z - \xi)\right) + \right. \\ \left. \frac{2F_i + [b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]}{b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}](z - \xi)\right) \right] \mu^i d\xi. \quad (14)$$

由式(7)、(9)、(11),利用中值定理,有

$$\frac{d^3 R_m}{dz^3} + b \frac{d^2 R_m}{dz^2} + a \frac{dR_m}{dz} - f\left(R_m, \frac{dR_m}{dz}\right) = \\ - \left( \frac{d^3 w(z)}{dz^3} + b \frac{d^2 w(z)}{dz^2} + a \frac{dw(z)}{dz} \right) - \\ \left[ f\left(u(z) - w(z), \frac{d(u(z) - w(z))}{dz}\right) - f\left(u(z), \frac{du(z)}{dz}\right) \right] = \\ \left[ \frac{d^3 u_0}{dz^3} + b \frac{d^2 u_0}{dz^2} + a \frac{du_0}{dz} \right] + \left[ \frac{d^3 u_1}{dz^3} + b \frac{d^2 u_1}{dz^2} + a \frac{du_1}{dz} + f\left(u_0, \frac{du_0}{dz}\right) \right] \mu + \\ \sum_{i=2}^m \left( \frac{d^3 u_i}{dz^3} + b \frac{d^2 u_i}{dz^2} + a \frac{du_i}{dz} - F_i \right) \mu^i - \\ \left[ f\left(u(z) - w(z), \frac{d(u(z) - w(z))}{dz}\right) - f\left(u(z), \frac{du(z)}{dz}\right) \right] = \\ O(\mu^{m+1}), \quad 0 < \mu \ll 1, \quad (15)$$

$$R_m^{(i)}|_{z=x} = [u - w]_{z=0} = O(\varepsilon^{m+1}), \quad i = 0, 1, 2. \quad (16)$$

因此,设  $F$  是 Banach 空间的一个非线性映射:

$$F[u] = L[u] - \mu f\left(u, \frac{du}{dz}\right),$$

其中  $L$  为线性算子

$$L = \frac{d^3}{dz^3} + b \frac{d^2}{dz^2} + a \frac{d}{dz}.$$

于是由式(15)、(16)和不动点定理<sup>[1-2]</sup>知,有

$$R_m = O(\varepsilon^{m+1}), \quad 0 < \mu \ll 1, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots.$$

再由式(13)知,广义非线性强阻尼广义扰动发展方程初值问题(1)、(2)存在一个解  $u(z) \in C^2[0 \leq z \leq Z_0]$ , 其中  $Z_0$  为足够大的正数,且关系式:

$$u(z) = w(z) + O(\mu^{m+1}), \quad 0 < \mu \ll 1$$

在  $0 \leq z \leq Z_0$  上一致成立.于是广义非线性强阻尼广义扰动发展方程初值问题(1)、(2)存在一个解  $u_{m \text{ asy}}(z)$ , 在  $0 \leq z \leq Z_0$  上一致有效地成立如下渐近式:

$$u_{m \text{ asy}}(z) = - [b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}] \left[ \frac{[b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]h_2(x) + h_3(x)}{8a\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} \right] \times \\ \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]z\right) +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& [b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}] \left[ \frac{[b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]h_2(x) + h_3(x)}{8a\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} \right] \times \\
& \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]z\right) + h_1(x) + \frac{(b^2 - 2a)h_2(x) + bh_3(x)}{2a\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} + \\
& \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}}{a} \int_0^z \sum_{i=1}^m \left[ \frac{2F_i + [b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]}{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}](z - \xi)\right) \right] + \\
& \frac{2F_i + [b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]}{b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}](z - \xi)\right) \Big] \mu^i d\xi + \\
& O(\mu^{m+1}), \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, 0 < \mu \ll 1. \tag{17}
\end{aligned}$$

将行波变换  $z = x - t$  代入式(13), 得到广义非线性强阻尼广义扰动发展方程初值问题(1)、(2)的行波解  $u_{\text{asy}}(x - t)$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
u_{m\text{asy}}(x - t) = & -[b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}] \left[ \frac{[b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]h_2(x) + h_3(x)}{8a\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} \right] \times \\
& \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}](x - t)\right) + \\
& [b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}] \left[ \frac{[b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]h_2(x) + h_3(x)}{8a\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} \right] \times \\
& \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}](x - t)\right) + h_1(x) + \frac{(b^2 - 2a)h_2(x) + bh_3(x)}{2a\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} + \\
& \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4a}}{a} \int_0^{x-t} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[ \frac{2F_i + [b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]}{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} \times \right. \\
& \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}](x - t - \xi)\right) + \\
& \left. \frac{2F_i + [b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}]}{b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}[-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4a}](x - t - \xi)\right) \right] \mu^i d\xi + \\
& O(\mu^{m+1}), \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, 0 < \mu \ll 1. \tag{18}
\end{aligned}$$

### 3 举 例

现举出如下广义非线性强阻尼广义扰动发展方程指数型扰动项的初值问题:

$$u_{tt} - u_{xx} + 5u_t + 4u_{tx} + u_{xxx} = \mu \exp u, \tag{19}$$

$$u|_{t=0} = 0, \quad \frac{du}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} = 1, \quad \frac{d^2u}{dt^2}\Big|_{t=0} = 1. \tag{20}$$

由式(6)、(9), 可得扰动发展方程初值问题(19)、(20)的解  $u_0(z)$  和  $u_1(z)$ :

$$u_0(z) = [(\sin x - \cos x) \cos z - (\sin x + \cos x) \sin z] \exp(-2(z - x)) + 1, \tag{21}$$

$$u_1(z) = -\frac{2}{3} \int_0^z \left[ (\exp u_0 + 3) \exp(-2(z - \xi)) + \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{2\exp u_0^2 + 2}{3} \exp\left(-\frac{3}{2}(z - \xi)\right) \right] d\xi, \tag{22}$$

其中  $z = x - t$ , 且  $u_0$  可由式(21)表示.

于是得到解的一次渐近展开式  $u_{1\text{asy}}(z)$  :

$$u_{1\text{asy}}(z) = [(\sin x - \cos x) \cos z - (\sin x + \cos x) \sin z] \exp(-2(z - x)) + 1 - \frac{2\mu}{3} \int_0^z \left[ (\exp u_0 + 3) \exp(-2(z - \xi)) + \frac{2\exp u_0^2 + 2}{3} \exp\left(-\frac{3}{2}(z - \xi)\right) \right] d\xi + O(\mu^2), \quad 0 < \mu \ll 1, \tag{23}$$

其中  $u_0$  由式(21)表示.

由此可得当  $\mu = 0.2$  和  $\mu = 0.1$  时的精确解  $u_{\text{exa}}(z)$  (实线) 和一次渐近解  $u_{1\text{asy}}(z)$  (虚线) 的曲线图形, 参见图 4、5.

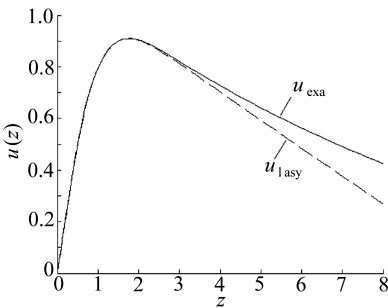


图 4 当  $\mu = 0.2$  时,  $u_{\text{exa}}(z)$  和  $u_{1\text{asy}}(z)$  的曲线  
Fig. 4 Curves of  $u_{\text{exa}}(z)$  and  $u_{1\text{asy}}(z)$  ( $\mu = 0.2$ )

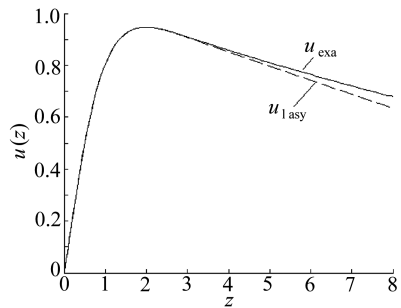


图 5 当  $\mu = 0.1$  时,  $u_{\text{exa}}(z)$  和  $u_{1\text{asy}}(z)$  的曲线  
Fig. 5 Curves of  $u_{\text{exa}}(z)$  and  $u_{1\text{asy}}(z)$  ( $\mu = 0.1$ )

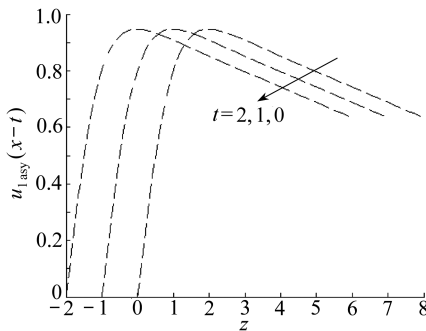


图 6 行波解  $u_{1\text{asy}}(x - t)$  的曲线(当  $t = 0, 1, 2$  和  $\mu = 0.1$  时)

Fig. 6 Curves of travelling wave solution  $u_{1\text{asy}}(x - t)$  ( $t = 0, 1, 2$  and  $\mu = 0.1$ )

将行波变换  $z = x - t$  代入得到行波的一次渐近解  $u_{1\text{asy}}(x - t)$  的式(13), 得到广义非线性强阻尼广义扰动发展方程初值问题(19)、(20) 的行波解  $u_{\text{asy}}(x - t)$  :

$$u_{1\text{asy}}(x - t) = [(\sin x - \cos x) \cos z - (\sin x + \cos x) \sin z] \exp(-2(z - x)) + 1 - \frac{2\mu}{3} \int_0^{x-t} \left[ (\exp u_0 + 3) \exp(-2(x - t - \xi)) + \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{2\exp u_0^2 + 2}{3} \exp\left(-\frac{3}{2}(x-t-\xi)\right) \right] d\xi + O(\mu^2), \quad 0 < \mu \ll 1,$$

其中  $u_0$  可由式(21)表示.

当  $t = 0, 1, 2$  和  $\mu = 0.1$  时, 可得一次渐近行波解  $u_{1asy}(x-t)$  的曲线图形, 参见图 6.

## 4 结 论

许多自然现象可简化为广义非线性强阻尼扰动发展机制的物理模型并且用近似解去描述它. 本文的行波变换方法就是一个简单有效的方法.

由上面讨论的结果不难看出, 广义非线性强阻尼扰动发展方程物理模型的行波渐近解具有良好的精度.

用行波方法得到的广义非线性强阻尼扰动发展方程物理模型的近似解是一个解析方法, 它不同于简单的数值模拟方法. 由它得到的解是渐近解析式. 因此, 笔者将得到的渐近解还能继续进行解析运算, 如微分和积分运算等. 于是, 我们能进一步研究广义非线性强阻尼广义扰动发展方程物理模型的其它相关物理量的定性和定量方面的性态.

## 参考文献(References):

- [1] de Jager E M, JIANG Fu-ru. *The Theory of Singular Perturbation*[M]. Amsterdam: North-Holland Publishing Co, 1996.
- [2] Barbu L, Morosanu G. *Singularly Perturbed Boundary-Value Problem*[M]. Basel: Birkhauser-Verlag AG, 2007.
- [3] McPhaden M J, Zhang D. Slowdown of the Meridional overturning circulation in the upper Pacific ocean[J]. *Nature*, 2002, **415**: 603-608.
- [4] GU Dai-fang, Philander S G H. Interdecadal climate fluctuations that depend on exchanges between the tropics and extratropics[J]. *Science*, 1997, **275**(7): 805-807.
- [5] Ramos M. On singular perturbation of superlinear elliptic systems[J]. *Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications*, 2009, **352**(1): 246-258.
- [6] D'Aprile T, Pistoia A. On the existence of some new positive interior spike solutions to a semilinear Neumann problem[J]. *Journal of Differential Equations*, 2010, **248**(3): 556-573.
- [7] Suzuki R. Asymptotic behavior of solutions of a semilinear heat equation with localized reaction[J]. *Advances in Difference Equations*, 2010, **15**(3/4): 283-314.
- [8] Kellogg R B, Kopteva N. A singularly perturbed semilinear reaction-diffusion problem in a polygonal domain[J]. *Journal of Differential Equations*, 2010, **248**(1): 184-208.
- [9] Ei S-I, Kuwamura M, Morita Y. A variational approach to singular perturbation problems in reaction-diffusion systems[J]. *Physica D: Nonlinear Phenomena*, 2005, **207**(3/4): 171-219.
- [10] 张建文, 王旦霞, 吴润衡. 一类广义强阻尼 Sine-Gordon 方程的整体解[J]. *物理学报*, 2008, **57**(4): 2021-2025. (ZHANG Jian-wen, WANG Dan-xia, WU Run-heng. Global solutions for a kind of generalized Sine-Gordon equation with strong damping[J]. *Acta Physica Sinica*, 2008, **57**(4): 2021-2025. (in Chinese))
- [11] MO Jia-qi. Homotopic mapping solving method for gain fluency of a laser pulse amplifier[J]. *Science in China, Physics, Mechanics & Astronomy(Series G)*, 2009, **52**(7): 1007-1010.
- [12] 莫嘉琪, 温朝晖. 一类具有转向点的三阶方程边值问题[J]. *应用数学和力学*, 2010, **31**(8):



- 979-985.( MO Jia-qi, WEN Zhao-hui. A class of boundary value problems for third-order differential equation with a turning point[J]. *Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 2010, **31**(8): 979-985.( in Chinese ))
- [13] MO Jia-qi, LIN Wan-tao. Generalized variation iteration solution of an atmosphere-ocean oscillator model for global climate[J]. *Journal of Systems Science and Complexity*, 2011, **24**(2): 271-276.
- [14] MO Jia-qi, LIN Wan-tao, LIN Yi-hua. Asymptotic solution for the El Niño time delay sea-air oscillator model[J]. *Chinese Physics B*, 2011, **20**(7): 070205.
- [15] MO Jia-qi. Solution of travelling wave for nonlinear disturbed long-wave system[J]. *Communications in Theoretical Physics*, 2011, **55**(3): 387-390.
- [16] 汪维刚, 许永红, 石兰芳, 莫嘉琪. 一类双参数非线性高阶反应扩散方程的摄动解法[J]. *应用数学和力学*, 2014, **35**(12): 1383-1391.(WANG Wei-gang, XU Yong-hong, SHI Lan-fang, MO Jia-qi. Perturbation method for a class of high-order nonlinear reaction diffusion equations with double parameters[J]. *Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 2014, **35**(12): 1383-1391. (in Chinese))
- [17] 史娟荣, 石兰芳, 莫嘉琪. 一类非线性强阻尼扰动发展方程的解[J]. *应用数学和力学*, 2014, **35**(9): 1046-1054.(SHI Juan-rong, SHI Lan-fang, MO Jia-qi. Solutions to a class of nonlinear strong-damp disturbed evolution equations[J]. *Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 2014, **35**(9): 1046-1054.(in Chinese))
- [18] 石兰芳, 陈贤峰, 韩祥临, 许永红, 莫嘉琪. 一类 Fermi 气体在非线性扰动机制中轨线的渐近表示[J]. *物理学报*, 2014, **63**(6): 060204.(SHI Lan-fang, CHEN Xian-feng, HAN Xiang-lin, XU Yong-hong, MO Jia-qi. Asymptotic expressions of path curve for a class of Fermi gases in nonlinear disturbed mechanism[J]. *Acta Physica Sinica*, 2014, **63**(6): 060204.(in Chinese))
- [19] 石兰芳, 朱敏, 周先春, 汪维刚, 莫嘉琪. 一类非线性发展方程孤立子行波解[J]. *物理学报*, 2014, **63**(13): 130201.(SHI Lan-fang, ZHU Min, ZHOU Xian-chun, WANG Wei-gang, MO Jia-qi. The solitary traveling wave solution for a class of nonlinear evolution equations[J]. *Acta Physica Sinica*, 2014, **63**(13): 130201.(in Chinese))
- [20] WANG Wei-gang, SHI Juan-rong, SHI Lan-fang, MO Jia-qi. The singularly perturbed solution of nonlinear nonlocal equation for higher order[J]. *Acta Scientiarum Naturalium Universitatis Nankaiensis(Natural Science Edition)*, 2014, **47**(1): 13-18.
- [21] 汪维刚, 林万涛, 石兰芳, 莫嘉琪. 非线性扰动时滞长波系统孤波近似解[J]. *物理学报*, 2014, **63**(11): 110204.(WANG Wei-gang, LIN Wan-tao, SHI Lan-fang, MO Jia-qi. Approximate solution of solitary wave for nonlinear-disturbed time delay long-wave system[J]. *Acta Physica Sinica*, 2014, **63**(11): 110204.(in Chinese))

# Travelling Wave Solution to a Class of Generalized Nonlinear Strong-Damp Disturbed Evolution Equations

FENG Yi-hu<sup>1</sup>, SHI Lan-fang<sup>2</sup>, WANG Wei-gang<sup>3</sup>, MO Jia-qi<sup>4</sup>

(1. *Department of Science and Technology, Bozhou Teachers College,  
Bozhou, Anhui 236800, P.R.China;*

2. *College of Mathematics and Statistics, Nanjing University of Information  
Science & Technology, Nanjing 210044, P.R.China;*

3. *Tongcheng Teaching Department, Anqing Normal University,  
Tongcheng, Anhui 231402, P.R.China;*

4. *Department of Mathematics, Anhui Normal University,  
Wuhu, Anhui 241003, P.R.China)*

**Abstract:** A class of generalized nonlinear strong-damp disturbed evolution differential equations were studied, which widely appeared in the fields of mathematics, mechanics and physics etc.. Firstly, a travelling wave transformation was introduced to convert the related problem of partial differential equations to one of travelling wave equations, with the exact solution to the original typical problem obtained. Then the small parameter method was used and the stretched variables introduced to construct the asymptotic solution. Finally, the existence, high accuracy and uniform validity of the asymptotic travelling wave solution to the original generalized nonlinear strong-damp disturbed evolution equation for the initial-value problem were proved with the fixed point theory for functional analysis. The presented travelling wave asymptotic solution is an analytic expansion, therefore, it is continuously open to analytic operations, which reject the solutions given by those pure numerical methods.

**Key words:** travelling wave; strong damp; evolution equation

**Foundation item:** The National Natural Science Foundation of China(11202106)