# Radhakrishnan-Kundu-Lakshmanan方程的 分支相图及非线性波解

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收稿日期: 2025年4月23日; 录用日期: 2025年5月16日; 发布日期: 2025年5月28日

### 摘要

本文应用动力系统分支方法研究了Radhakrishnan-Kundu-Lakshmanan方程的分支相图和非线性波 解,给出了 $\mu < 0$ 和 $\mu > 0$ 时RKL方程的分支相图,同时,对 $\lambda$ 、 $\tau$ 、 $\mu$ 和n的不同参数值条件下的分析,结合 特殊轨道进行积分得到了RKL方程的12个新的非线性波解。

#### 关键词

Radhakrishnan-Kundu-Lakshmanan方程,分支方法,分支相图,非线性波解

## Bifurcation Phase Portraits and Nonlinear Wave Solutions for the Radhakrishnan-Kundu-Lakshmanan Equation

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Received: Apr. 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2025; accepted: May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2025; published: May 28<sup>th</sup>, 2025

#### Abstract

In this work, the bifurcation phase portraits and exact nonlinear solutions of the Radhakrishnan-Kundu-Lakshmanan equation (RKL) are studied by using the bifurcation method of dynamical systems. The bifurcation phase portraits of the RKL equation are presented when  $\mu < 0$  and  $\mu > 0$ . Additionally,

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**文章引用:** 傅健娇, 周丹丹, 许悦, 马天胤, 刘猛. Radhakrishnan-Kundu-Lakshmanan 方程的分支相图及非线性波解[J]. 应用数学进展, 2025, 14(5): 357-370. DOI: 10.12677/aam.2025.145265

by analyzing different parameter values of  $\lambda$ ,  $\tau$ ,  $\mu$  and n, and integrating along specific orbits, 12 new nonlinear wave solutions of the RKL equation are obtained.

#### **Keywords**

Radhakrishnan-Kundu-Lakshmanan Equation, Bifurcation Theory, Bifurcation Phase Portraits, Nonlinear Wave Solution

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### 1. 引言

非线性偏微分方程已经成为现代数学中的重要分支。随着研究的深入,人们发现很多复杂的自然科学问题最终都可归结为非线性偏微分方程,非线性偏微分方程在物理学、生物医学、空气动力学、海洋物理和材料科学等众多领域中有广泛的应用价值。因此,对于非线性偏微分方程及其精确解的研究倍受学术界关注,是目前热门研究领域之一[1]-[5]。随着光纤通信技术的发展,发现了光脉冲的传播受到多种因素的影响,例如群延迟色散、三阶色散、自相位调制以及自陡峭效应。为了描述这些物理现象[6][7]。Radhakrishnan、Kundu和 Lakshmanan 引出了 Radhakrishnan-Kundu-Lakshmanan (RKL)方程[8],该方程是通过对光纤中光脉冲传播过程的物理机制进行分析和建模而得到的非线性偏微分方程。

$$i\psi_{i} + a\psi_{xx} + \left(b_{1}\left|\psi\right|^{2n} + b_{2}\left|\psi\right|^{4n}\right)\psi + i\left(c_{1}\left|\psi\right|^{2n} + c_{2}\left|\psi\right|^{4n}\psi\right)_{x} + i\gamma\psi_{xxx} = 0, i = \sqrt{-1}$$
(1)

其中, $b_1$ 和 $b_2$ 源自自相位调制,而 $\gamma$ 源自三阶色散(3OD), $c_1$ 和 $c_2$ 源自自陡峭结构,而a源自色散。n >0 源自完全非线性, 而  $\psi = \psi(x, t)$ 表示非线性波形, 其中 x 和 t 依次为空间变量和时间变量。RKL 方程是 非线性薛定谔方程(NLSE)的一个修正方程,它纳入了高阶色散和非线性效应。该方程已在各种光纤系统 中得到广泛应用,包括孤子传输、破碎波、非线性脉冲动力学,以及等离子体物理学、流体动力学和玻 色 - 爱因斯坦凝聚等其他领域[9]-[11]。近年来,许多学者使用不同的方法来构造 RKL 方程及其广义 RKL 方程的孤子解。在过去的几年里,许多学者对 RKL 方程进行了研究。例如, Bansal 等人[12]运用李群分 析方法来研究具有幂律非线性和非线性色散的 RKL 方程,得到了明孤子和暗孤子解。Biswas 等 3 人[13] 采用扩展试验函数法求解 RKL 方程,得到了具有克尔定律和幂律非线性的光孤子解。Yıldırım 等人[14] 利用五种积分方法求解了双折射光纤中由 RKL 方程描述的色散光学孤子问题。Arshed 等人[15]应用 G'/G<sup>2</sup> 展开法和 sine-Gordon 方程展开法求解了含有完全非线性的 RKL 方程。Mahmood 等人[16]使用 EDA 法求 解RKL 方程,得到了多种孤子解,研究了光孤子在双折射光纤中的传播特性。Peng 等人[17]主要研究了 含有乘性噪声的分数阶 RKL 方程的孤子解和动力学特性。Samir 等人[18]利用一种改进的直接代数积分 技术求解了含有乘性噪声的 RKL 方程。Hussain 等人[19]通过使用多种方法研究了具有迈克尔折射率的 RKL 方程,分析了孤子解以及系统的动力学行为。Arnous 等人[20]研究了具有双幂律非线性折射率的 RKL 方程,通过多种方法求解光孤子、推导守恒定律。但是,上述文章在研究 RKL 方程时,由于系统参数众 多,全面分析参数变化对系统的影响存在困难,导致研究不够全面。此外,有些方法会产生复杂的方程 组,导致求解困难,没有对方程的非线性波解进行全面分析。

本文运用动力系统的分支方法[21]-[25]研究了 RKL 方程的各类精确非线性波解。当非线性偏微分方 程能转化为结构清晰且奇点可求解、特殊轨道可积分的动力系统时,动力系统分支方法可有效找到非线 性波解。我们首先通过特定的变换将该偏微分方程转化为一个常微分方程。然后,我们把这个常微分方 程转化为一个平面动力系统。通过将分支理论与数学软件 Mathematica 相结合,我们绘制出分支相图。随 后,经过进一步分析,沿一些特殊的轨道积分,我们得到了非线性波解。之后,我们应用定性理论和分 支方法,得到当参数 $\mu < 0$ 、 $\mu > 0$ 时 RKL 方程的分支相图。当参数 $\lambda$ 、 $\tau$ 、 $\mu$ 和n处于不同的取值范围时, 我们推导出了方程(1)的许多新非线性波解,其中包括孤立波解、扭波解、奇异波解和周期波解。

#### 2. 分支分析

为了研究 RKL 方程,首先,我们设定非线性波变换 $\psi(x,t) = U(\xi)e^{i\varrho(x,t)}, \xi = k(x-vt),$  $\varrho(x,t) = -\kappa x + \sigma t + \vartheta$ ,其中, $U(\xi)$ 是振幅分量, $\xi$ 是波变量, $\varrho(x,t)$ 是相位分量, $\kappa, \sigma, v \pi \vartheta$  依次为 频率、波数、速度和相位常数,将其代入方程(1)中,令实部和虚部为 0。将方程(1)转化为关于 $U(\xi)$ 的常 微分方程:

$$-(a\kappa^{2} + \gamma\kappa^{3} + \varpi)U + (b_{1} + c_{1}\kappa)U^{2n+1} + (b_{2} + c_{2}\kappa)U^{4n+1} + k^{2}(a + 3\gamma\kappa)U_{\xi\xi} = 0$$
(2)

和

$$-(\kappa(2a+3\gamma\kappa)+\nu)U+c_1U^{2n+1}+c_2U^{4n+1}+\gamma k^2U_{\xi\xi}=0$$
(3)

通过使方程(2)和方程(3)这两个方程的系数相等,可得到以下关系式 $a = -2\gamma$ ,  $\sigma = v$ ,  $b_1 = b_2 = 0$ 。令  $\kappa = 1$ ,通过化简可以得到以下方程:

$$(\gamma - \nu)U + c_1 U^{2n+1} + c_2 U^{4n+1} + \gamma k^2 U_{\xi\xi} = 0$$
(4)

通过转换方程(4)可得:

$$U_{\xi\xi} = -\frac{\gamma - \nu}{\gamma k^2} U - \frac{c_1}{\gamma k^2} U^{2n+1} - \frac{c_2}{\gamma k^2} U^{4n+1}$$
(5)

为了方便讨论, 令
$$\mu = \frac{\gamma - \nu}{\gamma k^2}, \tau = -\frac{c_1}{\gamma k^2}, \lambda = -\frac{c_2}{\gamma k^2}$$

方程(4)可以构造出以下平面哈密顿系统:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dU}{d\xi} = y, \\ \frac{dy}{d\xi} = \lambda U^{4n+1} + \tau U^{2n+1} - \mu \end{cases}$$
(6)

(6)式首次积分可以得到如下的哈密顿函数:

$$H(U,y) = \frac{\lambda}{4n+2}U^{4n+2} + \frac{\tau}{2n+2}U^{2n+2} - \frac{\mu}{2}U^2 - \frac{1}{2}y^2 = h$$
(7)

其中, h 是哈密顿量。

为了研究系统(6)的奇点分布情况,令

$$f(U) = \lambda U^{4n+1} + \tau U^{2n+1} - \mu U \tag{8}$$

假设 $(\phi^*, 0)$ 是系统(6)的奇点,则系统(6)在点 $(\phi^*, 0)$ 处的特征根为:

$$\lambda^2(\phi,0) = f'(\phi)$$

根据动力学系统的理论,我们得出了以下结论: 1) 当  $f'(\phi) < 0$  时,  $(\phi^*, 0)$  是中心; 当 f'(φ) > 0 时, (φ<sup>\*</sup>, 0) 是鞍点;
 当 f'(φ) = 0 时, (φ<sup>\*</sup>, 0) 是退化鞍点。
 分别求解方程 f'(φ) = 0 和 H(φ<sup>\*</sup>, 0) = 0, 得到如下两条分支曲线 L<sub>1</sub> 和 L<sub>2</sub>:
 L<sub>1</sub>: λ = - τ<sup>2</sup>/4μ

和

$$L_2: \lambda = -\frac{(2n+1)\tau^2}{(2n+2)\mu}$$

利用分支方法、定性理论和数学软件 Mathematica,我们得到了图中系统(6)的分支相图(见图 1)。



(b)  $\mu < 0$ , n 是偶数



Figure 1. Bifurcation phase portraits of the RKL equation 图 1. RKL 方程的分支相图

## 3. 非线性波解

3.1. 命题1

当
$$\mu < 0, \tau < 0, \lambda < 0$$
时,由图2可以看出,在平面系统上,轨道 $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2$ 的表达为:

$$y^{2} = \frac{\lambda}{2n+1} U^{4n+1} + \frac{\tau}{n+1} U^{2n+2} - \mu U^{2}, \ U \in [\phi_{1}, \phi_{2}]$$
(9)

其中

$$\phi_{1} = -\left(\frac{-(2n+1)\tau}{(2n+2)\lambda} - \frac{(2n+1)}{\lambda}\left(\frac{\tau^{2}}{(2n+2)^{2}} + \frac{\lambda\mu}{(2n+1)}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$



Figure 2. The phase portraits when $\mu < 0, \tau < 0, \lambda < 0$ 图 2.  $\mu < 0, \tau < 0, \lambda < 0$ 时相图

将方程(9)代入
$$\frac{d\phi}{d\xi} = y$$
,并沿着轨道 $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2$ 进行积分,我们得到  
$$-\int_{\phi_1}^{U_1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2n+1}s^{4n+1} + \frac{\tau}{n+1}s^{2n+2} - \mu s^2}} ds = \int_0^{\xi} ds$$
(10)

和

$$\int_{\phi_2}^{U_2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2n+1}s^{4n+1} + \frac{\tau}{n+1}s^{2n+2} - \mu s^2}} ds = \int_0^{\xi} ds$$
(11)

对方程(10)和(11)进行积分,由此可以得到方程(1)的两个孤立波解:

$$U_{1} = \left(\frac{4p_{1}\beta e^{2n\xi\sqrt{-\mu}}}{\left(\beta_{1}e^{2n\xi\sqrt{-\mu}} - q_{1}\right)^{2} - 4p_{1}\lambda}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$
(12)

$$U_{2} = \left(\frac{4p_{1}\beta e^{-2n\xi\sqrt{-\mu}}}{\left(\beta_{1}e^{-2n\xi\sqrt{-\mu}} - q_{1}\right)^{2} - 4p_{1}\lambda}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$
(13)

其中, 
$$p_1 = -(2n+1)\mu, q_1 = \frac{(2n+1)}{(n+1)}\tau, \beta_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{p_1(\lambda\phi_1^{4n} + q_1\phi_1^{2n} + p)} + q\phi_1^{2n} + 2p}{\phi_1^{2n}}$$

#### 3.2. 命题 2

当
$$\mu < 0, \tau < 0, \lambda = \frac{-(2n+1)\tau^2}{(2n+2)^2\mu}$$
时,由图3可以看出,在平面系统上,轨道 $\Gamma_3, \Gamma_4$ 的表达式为:  

$$y^2 = -\frac{\tau^2}{(2n+2)^2\mu}U^{4n+2} + \frac{\tau}{n+1}U^{2n+2} - \mu U^2, U \in (0,\phi_3)$$
(14)

其中

$$\phi_3 = \left(\frac{2(n+1)\mu}{\tau}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$
$$\phi_4 = -\left(\frac{2(n+1)\mu}{\tau}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$

其中,  $\tilde{\phi}_1 \in (0, \phi_3)$ 。



Figure 3. The phase portraits when  $\mu < 0, \tau < 0, \lambda = \frac{-(2n+1)\tau^2}{(2n+2)^2 \mu}$ 图 3.  $\mu < 0, \tau < 0, \lambda = \frac{-(2n+1)\tau^2}{(2n+2)^2 \mu}$ 时相图

將方程(14)代入
$$\frac{d\phi}{d\xi} = y$$
并沿轨道 $\Gamma_3, \Gamma_4$ 进行积分,我们得到  
$$\int_{\tilde{A}}^{U_3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{-\frac{\tau^2}{(2n+2)^2 \mu} s^{4n+2} + \frac{\tau}{n+1} s^{2n+2} - \mu s^2}} ds = \int_0^{\xi} ds$$
(15)

和

$$-\int_{\tilde{\phi}_{1}}^{U_{3}} \frac{1}{-\frac{\tau^{2}}{\left(2n+2\right)^{2} \mu} s^{4n+2} + \frac{\tau}{n+1} s^{2n+2} - \mu s^{2}} ds = \int_{0}^{\xi} ds$$
(16)

对方程(15)和(16)进行积分,由此可以得到方程(1)的两个扭波解:

$$U_{3} = \left(\frac{-4\mu\beta_{2}e^{-2n\xi\sqrt{-\mu}}}{\left(\beta_{2}e^{-2n\xi\sqrt{-\mu}} - q_{2}\right)^{2} - q_{2}^{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$
(17)

$$U_{4} = \left(\frac{-4\mu\beta_{2}e^{2n\xi\sqrt{-\mu}}}{\left(\beta_{2}e^{2n\xi\sqrt{-\mu}} - q_{2}\right)^{2} - q_{2}^{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$
(18)  

$$\pm \psi, \quad q_{2} = \frac{\tau}{n+1}, \quad \beta_{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{\frac{q_{2}^{2}}{4}\tilde{\phi}_{1}^{4n} - \mu q_{2}\tilde{\phi}_{1}^{2n} + \mu^{2} + q_{2}\tilde{\phi}_{1}^{2n} - 2\mu}}{\tilde{\phi}_{1}^{2n}} \quad .$$

## 3.3. 命题 3

当
$$\mu < 0, \tau < 0, 0 < \lambda < \frac{-(2n+1)\tau^2}{(2n+2)^2\mu}$$
时, 由图 4 可以看出, 在平面系统上, 轨道 $\Gamma_5, \Gamma_6$ 的表达式为:  
$$y^2 = \frac{\lambda}{2n+1}U^{4n+1} + \frac{\tau}{n+1}U^{2n+2} - \mu U^2, U \in [\phi_6, \phi_5]$$
(19)

其中

$$\phi_{5} = \left(\frac{-(2n+1)\tau}{(2n+2)\lambda} - \frac{(2n+1)}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\tau^{2}}{(2n+2)^{2}} + \frac{\lambda\mu}{(2n+1)}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$

$$\phi_{6} = -\left(\frac{-(2n+1)\tau}{(2n+2)\lambda} - \frac{(2n+1)}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\tau^{2}}{(2n+2)^{2}} + \frac{\lambda\mu}{(2n+1)}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$

$$\int \int \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{1}{$$

将方程(19)代入 $\frac{d\phi}{d\xi} = y$ 并沿着轨道 $\Gamma_5, \Gamma_6$ 进行积分,我们得到

$$\int_{\phi_5}^{U_5} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2n+1}s^{4n+1} + \frac{\tau}{n+1}s^{2n+2} - \mu s^2}} ds = \int_0^{\xi} ds$$
(20)

和

$$-\int_{\phi_{6}}^{U_{6}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2n+1}s^{4n+1} + \frac{\tau}{n+1}s^{2n+2} - \mu s^{2}}} ds = \int_{0}^{\xi} ds$$
(21)

对方程(20)和(21)进行积分,由此可以得到方程(1)的两个孤立波解:

$$U_{5} = \left(\frac{-4\mu\beta_{3}e^{-2n\xi\sqrt{-\mu}}}{\left(\beta_{3}e^{-2n\xi\sqrt{-\mu}} - q_{2}\right)^{2} + \frac{4\lambda\mu}{2n+1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$
(22)

$$U_{6} = \left(\frac{-4\mu\beta_{3}e^{2n\xi\sqrt{-\mu}}}{\left(\beta_{3}e^{2n\xi\sqrt{-\mu}} - q_{2}\right)^{2} + \frac{4\lambda\mu}{2n+1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$
(23)

其中, 
$$\beta_3 = \frac{2\sqrt{\frac{-\lambda\mu}{2n+1}\phi_5^{4n} - \mu q_2 \phi_5^{2n} + \mu^2} + q_2 \phi_5^{2n} - 2\mu}{\phi_5^{2n}}$$
。

此外,由图4还可以看出,在平面系统上,轨道 $\Gamma_7, \Gamma_8$ 的表达式为:

$$y^{2} = \frac{\lambda}{2n+1} U^{4n+1} + \frac{\tau}{n+1} U^{2n+2} - \mu U^{2}, \ U \in (\phi_{5}, \phi_{7})$$
(24)

其中

$$\phi_{7} = \left(-\frac{(2n+1)\tau}{(2n+2)\lambda} + \frac{(2n+1)}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\tau^{2}}{(2n+2)^{2}} + \frac{\lambda\mu}{(2n+1)}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$

和

$$\phi_8 = -\left(-\frac{(2n+1)\tau}{(2n+2)\lambda} + \frac{(2n+1)}{\lambda}\left(\frac{\tau^2}{(2n+2)^2} + \frac{\lambda\mu}{(2n+1)}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$

其中, 
$$\tilde{\phi}_{2} \in (\phi_{5}, \phi_{7})$$
。  
将方程(24)代入 $\frac{d\phi}{d\xi} = y$ ,沿着轨道 $\Gamma_{7}, \Gamma_{8}$ 进行积分,我们得到  
$$\int_{\tilde{\phi}_{2}}^{U_{7}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2n+1}s^{4n+1} + \frac{\tau}{n+1}s^{2n+2} - \mu s^{2}}} ds = \int_{0}^{\xi} ds$$
(25)

和

$$-\int_{\bar{\phi}_2}^{U_8} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2n+1}s^{4n+1} + \frac{\tau}{n+1}s^{2n+2} - \mu s^2}} \, \mathrm{d}s = \int_0^{\bar{\varepsilon}} \mathrm{d}s \tag{26}$$

对方程(25)和(26)进行积分,由此可以得到图4参数情况下方程(1)的另外两个奇异波解:

$$U_{7} = \left(\frac{-4\mu\beta_{4}e^{-2n\xi\sqrt{-\mu}}}{\left(\beta_{4}e^{-2n\xi\sqrt{-\mu}} - q_{2}\right)^{2} + \frac{4\lambda\mu}{2n+1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$
(27)

1

1

$$U_{8} = \left(\frac{-4\mu\beta_{4}e^{2n\xi\sqrt{-\mu}}}{\left(\beta_{4}e^{2n\xi\sqrt{-\mu}} - q_{2}\right)^{2} + \frac{4\lambda\mu}{2n+1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$

$$\left(\frac{-\lambda\mu}{6}\tilde{\phi}^{4n} - \mu q_{2}\tilde{\phi}^{2n} + \mu^{2}} + q_{2}\tilde{\phi}^{2n} - 2\mu\right)$$
(28)

其中, 
$$\beta_4 = \frac{2\sqrt{\frac{-\lambda\mu}{2n+1}}\tilde{\phi}_2^{4n} - \mu q_2 \tilde{\phi}_2^{2n} + \mu^2 + q_2 \tilde{\phi}_2^{2n} - 2\mu}{\tilde{\phi}_2^{2n}}$$
。

3.4. 命题 4

当 $\mu > 0, \lambda > 0$ 时,由图 5可以看出,在平面系统上,轨道 $\Gamma_9, \Gamma_{10}$ 的表达式为:



**Figure 5.** The phase portraits when  $\mu > 0, \lambda > 0$ 图 5.  $\mu > 0, \lambda > 0$ 时相图

$$y^{2} = \frac{\lambda}{2n+1} U^{4n+1} + \frac{\tau}{n+1} U^{2n+2} - \mu U^{2}, \ U \in (0, \phi_{9})$$
<sup>(29)</sup>

其中

$$\phi_{9} = \left(\frac{-(2n+1)\tau}{(2n+2)\lambda} + \frac{(2n+1)}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\tau^{2}}{(2n+2)^{2}} + \frac{\lambda\mu}{(2n+1)}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$

和

$$\phi_{10} = -\left(\frac{-(2n+1)\tau}{(2n+2)\lambda} + \frac{(2n+1)}{\lambda}\left(\frac{\tau^2}{(2n+2)^2} + \frac{\lambda\mu}{(2n+1)}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$

其中, 
$$\tilde{\phi}_3 \in (0, \phi_3)$$
。  
将方程(29)代入 $\frac{d\phi}{d\xi} = y$ ,并沿着轨道 $\Gamma_9, \Gamma_{10}$ 进行积分,我们得到

$$\int_{\tilde{\phi_3}}^{U_9} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2n+1}s^{4n+1} + \frac{\tau}{n+1}s^{2n+2} - \mu s^2}} \, \mathrm{d}s = \int_0^{\xi} \mathrm{d}s \tag{30}$$

和

$$-\int_{\tilde{\phi}_{3}}^{U_{10}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2n+1}s^{4n+1} + \frac{\tau}{n+1}s^{2n+2} - \mu s^{2}}} ds = \int_{0}^{\xi} ds$$
(31)

对方程(30)和(31)进行积分,由此可以得到方程(1)的两个奇异波解:

$$U_{9} = \left(\frac{-2(2n+1)\mu}{(m_{1}+m_{2})m_{3}-h_{1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$
(32)

$$U_{10} = \left(\frac{-2(2n+1)\mu}{(m_1^* + m_2^*)m_3 - h_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$
(33)

其中

$$\begin{split} m_{1} &= \sqrt{1 - \beta_{5}^{2}} \sin\left(2n\xi\sqrt{\mu}\right), m_{2} = \beta_{5}\cos\left(2n\xi\sqrt{\mu}\right), m_{3} = \sqrt{h_{1}^{2} + 4(2n+1)\lambda}, \\ m_{1}^{*} &= \sqrt{1 - \beta_{5}^{2}} \sin\left(-2n\xi\sqrt{\mu}\right), m_{2}^{*} = \beta_{5}\cos\left(-2n\xi\sqrt{\mu}\right), h_{1} = \frac{(2n+1)\tau}{(n+1)} \, \text{Fl}\beta_{5} = \frac{h_{1}\tilde{\phi}_{3}^{2n} - 2(2n+1)\mu}{\tilde{\phi}_{3}^{2n}\sqrt{h_{1}^{2} + 4(2n+1)\lambda}}. \end{split}$$

## 3.5. 命题 5

当
$$\mu > 0, \tau > 0, \frac{-(2n+1)\tau^2}{(2n+2)^2\mu} < \lambda < 0$$
和 $\mu > 0, \tau > 0, -\frac{\tau^2}{4\mu} < \lambda < \frac{-(2n+1)\tau^2}{(2n+2)\mu}$ 时,由图6可以看出,在平面系

统上,轨道 $\Gamma_{11},\Gamma_{12}$ 的表达式为:

$$y^{2} = \frac{\lambda}{2n+1}U^{4n+1} + \frac{\tau}{n+1}U^{2n+2} - \mu U^{2}, U \in (0, \phi_{11})$$
(34)

其中

$$\phi_{11} = \left(\frac{-(2n+1)\tau}{(2n+2)\lambda} - \frac{(2n+1)}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\tau^2}{(2n+2)^2} + \frac{\lambda\mu}{(2n+1)}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$

和

$$\phi_{12} = -\left(\frac{-(2n+1)\tau}{(2n+2)\lambda} - \frac{(2n+1)}{\lambda}\left(\frac{\tau^2}{(2n+2)^2} + \frac{\lambda\mu}{(2n+1)}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$

其中,  $\tilde{\phi}_4 \in (0, \phi_{11})$ 。



Figure 6. The phase portraits when  $\mu > 0, \tau > 0, \frac{-(2n+1)\tau^2}{(2n+2)^2\mu} < \lambda < 0$ 徑 6.  $\mu > 0, \tau > 0, \frac{-(2n+1)\tau^2}{(2n+2)^2\mu} < \lambda < 0$ 时相图

将方程(34)代入 
$$\frac{d\phi}{d\xi} = y$$
, 并沿着轨道  $\Gamma_{11}, \Gamma_{12}$ 进行积分, 我们得到  
$$\int_{\tilde{\phi}_4}^{U_{11}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2n+1}S^{4n+1} + \frac{\tau}{n+1}s^{2n+2} - \mu s^2}} ds = \int_0^{\xi} ds$$
(35)

和

$$-\int_{\tilde{\phi}_{4}}^{U_{12}} \frac{1}{\frac{\lambda}{2n+1}S^{4n+1} + \frac{\tau}{n+1}s^{2n+2} - \mu s^{2}} ds = \int_{0}^{\xi} ds$$
(36)

对方程(35)和(36)进行积分,由此可以得到方程(1)的两个周期波解:

$$U_{11} = \left(\frac{-2(2n+1)\mu}{(m_4 + m_5)m_5 - h_2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$
(37)

和

$$U_{12} = \left(\frac{-2(2n+1)\mu}{(m_4^* + m_5^*)m_6 - h_2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$
(38)

其中

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{m}_{4} &= \sqrt{1 - \beta_{6}^{2}} \sin\left(2n\xi\sqrt{\mu}\right), \mathbf{m}_{5} = \beta_{6} \cos\left(2n\xi\sqrt{\mu}\right), \mathbf{m}_{6} = \sqrt{h_{1}^{2} + 4(2n+1)\lambda}, \\ m_{4}^{*} &= \sqrt{1 - \beta_{6}^{2}} \sin\left(-2n\xi\sqrt{\mu}\right), \mathbf{m}_{5}^{*} = \beta_{6} \cos\left(-2n\xi\sqrt{\mu}\right), h_{2} = \frac{(2n+1)\tau}{(n+1)} \mathcal{F} \mathbb{I}\beta_{6} = \frac{h_{2}\tilde{\phi}_{4}^{2n} - 2(2n+1)\mu}{\tilde{\phi}_{4}^{2n}\sqrt{h_{2}^{2} + 4(2n+1)\lambda}}. \end{split}$$

#### 4. 结论

本文应用平面动力系统分支方法和定性理论,研究了 Radhakrishnan-Kundu-Lakshmanan 方程。我们 得到了四种情况下 Radhakrishnan-Kundu-Lakshmanan 方程的分支相图: 1)  $\mu < 0$ , *n* 是奇数; 2)  $\mu < 0$ , *n* 是偶数; 3)  $\mu > 0$ , *n* 是奇数; 4)  $\mu > 0$ , *n* 是偶数。在命题中,我们得到了 12 个新的非线性波解,包 括 4 个孤立波解、2 个扭波解、4 个奇异波解和 2 个周期波解。与参考文献的结果相比,我们通过详细分 析不同参数组合下的解,揭示了参数与解之间更为精细的内在联系,这种方法从全局视角分析波的存在 与类型,更系统地揭示方程解的特性,极大地拓展了 RKL 方程解的多样性,丰富了 RKL 方程的解系。 同时,本文的方法可应用于许多其他的非线性变化的方程,我们相信有许多新的结果有待于运用该方法 进行进一步的研究。

## 基金项目

2024年大学生创新创业训练计划项目(S202410371135)。

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