

Lecture 26: Solitons

Korteweg-de Vries equation (KdV)

$$u_t + u_{xxx} + uu_x = 0 \quad \text{surface wave in shallow water}$$

Traveling wave solution: $u = v(\xi)$, $\xi = x - ct$

$$v''' + vv' - cv' = 0$$

Look for localized solutions: $v, v', v''' \rightarrow 0$ as $\xi \rightarrow \pm\infty$,

$$v'' + \frac{1}{2}v^2 - cv = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{localized solution}$$

$$v'v'' + \frac{1}{2}v'v^2 - cv'v = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(v')^2 + \frac{1}{6}v^3 - \frac{1}{2}cv^2 = 0$$

$$v'(\xi) = \pm v \sqrt{c - \frac{1}{3}v}$$

Take $v > 0$.

Not quite right in other.

Need \pm otherwise $v' > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \pm \int \frac{dv}{v \sqrt{c - \frac{1}{3}v}} = \pm \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{c}} \operatorname{arctanh} \sqrt{1 - \frac{v}{3c}} \right) \\ &= \xi + \delta \end{aligned}$$

$$\xi \rightarrow \infty, \nu \rightarrow 0^+: \text{LHS} \rightarrow \pm \left(\frac{-2}{\sqrt{c}} \overbrace{\operatorname{arctanh}(1^-)}^{+\infty} \right) = +\infty$$

So take "-" solution as $\xi \rightarrow \infty$

$$\xi \rightarrow -\infty, \nu \rightarrow 0^+: \text{LHS} \rightarrow \pm \left(\frac{-2}{\sqrt{c}} \overbrace{\operatorname{arctanh}(1^-)}^{+\infty} \right) = -\infty$$

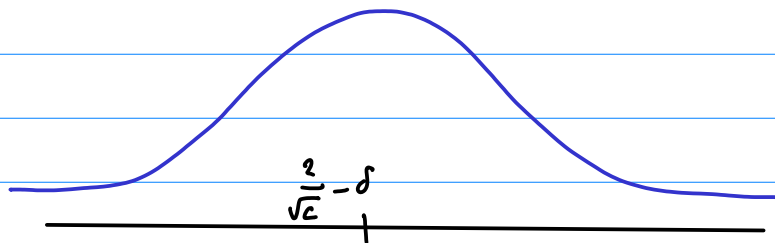
So take "+" solution as $\xi \rightarrow -\infty$.

The two branches meet at $\nu' = 0 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{3}\nu$.

$$\nu(\xi) = 3c \operatorname{sech}^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{c} \xi + \delta \right)$$

solitary
wave
(soliton in this
case)

Balance of dispersion and nonlinearity



$c > 0$, so
moves to
the right
(left for $c < 0$)

Is this C^∞ at $\xi = \frac{2}{\sqrt{c}} - \delta$? ($\nu = 3c$)

$$(\log \nu)' = \pm \sqrt{c - \frac{1}{3}\nu}$$

$$(\log \nu)'' = \pm \frac{1}{2} \left(c - \frac{1}{3}\nu \right)^{-1/2} \left(-\frac{1}{3}\nu' \right)$$

$$= \pm \frac{1}{2} \left(c - \frac{1}{3}\nu \right)^{-1/2} \left(-\pm \frac{1}{3}\nu \sqrt{c - \frac{1}{3}\nu} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6}\nu$$

$$\text{So now } (\log u)^{(n+2)} = -\frac{1}{6} u^{(n)}.$$

Hence, if u, u' continuous at max, so are all other derivatives.

Equations such as KdV are examples of integrable systems

These are nonlinear equations that admit full solutions in terms of solitons (+ etc.).

Multi-soliton solutions exist; interaction still a topic of study (esp. in higher dim.)