

Riesz 空间分数阶 Klein-Gordon-Zakharov 方程的保能量格式

刘莹, 孙建强, 孔嘉萌

(海南大学理学院, 海南海口 570228)

摘要:首先利用傅里叶拟谱方法对 Riesz 空间分数阶导数离散近似, 然后利用二阶平均向量场方法构造出 Riesz 空间分数阶非线性 Klein-Gordon-Zakharov 方程新的保能量格式, 最后利用新的平均向量场格式数值模拟方程孤立波的演化行为。数值模拟结果表明, Riesz 空间分数阶非线性 Klein-Gordon-Zakharov 方程的新格式可以精确地保持方程的能量守恒特性。

关键词:平均向量场方法; Klein-Gordon-Zakharov 方程; 傅里叶拟谱方法; Riesz 空间分数阶导数

中图分类号: O241.5

文献标志码: A

Energy-preserving scheme for Riesz space-fractional nonlinear Klein-Gordon-Zakharov equation

LIU Ying, SUN Jianqiang, KONG Jiameng

(College of Science, Hainan University, Haikou, Hainan 570228, China)

Abstract: Firstly, the Riesz space-fractional derivative is discretized by Fourier pseudo-spectral method. Then, a new energy-preserving scheme for Riesz space-fractional nonlinear Klein-Gordon-Zakharov equation is constructed by the second-order average vector field method. Lastly, the evolution behavior of solitary waves is simulated by applying the new average vector field scheme. Numerical simulated results show that the new scheme for Riesz space-fractional nonlinear Klein-Gordon-Zakharov equation can preserve the energy-preserving property accurately.

Key words: average vector field method; Klein-Gordon-Zakharov equation; Fourier pseudo-spectral method; Riesz space-fractional derivative

著名的 Zakharov 方程是等离子体物理中 Langmuir 波传播研究中的偏微分方程模型^[1]。Zakharov 指出, 任意足够强的 Langmuir 湍流是不稳定的, 这种不稳定导致等离子体中低密度区域的发展, 并在有限时间内崩塌。这些区域被称为洞穴, 是长 Langmuir 振荡的能量耗散机制^[2]。Zakharov 系统推动了模型的进一步发展, 为类似物理现象提供了更真实的描述, 其中就包括 Klein-Gordon-Zakharov 系统^[3-5]。直到今天, 经典的 Zakharov 系统仍然被认为是描述高频 Langmuir 波和低频离子声波耦合的最佳系统之一, 已经应用于描述浅水波和非线性光学中^[6-7]。本研究考虑分数阶 Klein-Gordon-Zakharov 方程^[8-13]

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^\alpha u(x, t)}{\partial |x|^\alpha} + u(x, t) + m(x, t)u(x, t) + |u(x, t)|^2 u(x, t) &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial^2 m(x, t)}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2 m(x, t)}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 (|u(x, t)|^2)}{\partial x^2} &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

在有限域 $\Omega = (a, b) \times (0, T]$, 满足初始条件 $u(x, 0) = u_0(x)$, $u_t(x, 0) = u_1(x)$, $m(x, 0) = m_0(x)$, $m_t(x,$

收稿日期: 2021-01-21

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(11961020, 11561018)

作者简介: 刘莹(1995—), 女, 山东菏泽人, 硕士研究生, 研究方向为微分方程数值解法. E-mail: 768176675@qq.com

孙建强(1971—), 男, 湖南双峰人, 教授, 研究方向为微分方程数值解法, 本文通信作者. E-mail: sunjq123@qq.com

$0) = m_1(x), x \in [a, b]$ 和狄利克雷边界条件 $u(a, t) = u(b, t) = 0, m(a, t) = m(b, t) = 0, t \in [0, T]$ 。

$\frac{\partial^\alpha u(x, t)}{\partial |x|^\alpha}$ 是 Riesz 空间分数阶导数, $1 \leq \alpha \leq 2$ 。方程(1)具有能量守恒函数^[8]

$$E(t) = \left\| \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial t} \right\|_{x,2}^2 + \left\| \frac{\partial^{\alpha/2} u(x, t)}{\partial |x|^{\alpha/2}} \right\|_{x,2}^2 + \|u(x, t)\|_{x,2}^2 + \langle m, |u|^2 \rangle_x + \frac{1}{2} \|v(x, t)\|_{x,2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|m(x, t)\|_{x,2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|u(x, t)\|_{x,4}^4。$$

许多学者从理论或数值分析的角度研究分数阶偏微分方程, 提出一些重要的解析方法来求解分数阶偏微分方程。同时, 许多有效的数值方法, 包括有限差分法、有限元法、有限体积法、谱方法等也被用来求解空间分数阶偏微分方程, 并证明了它们的一致性、稳定性和收敛性^[14-17]。Wang 等^[14]构造了一维 Klein-Gordon-Zakharov 系统的隐式保守有限差分格式和多对称拟谱方法。Bao 等^[11]提出 Klein-Gordon-Zakharov 系统的指数波积分傅里叶拟谱方法和一致精确的有限差分方法。本研究利用平均向量场方法构造了方程(1)的保能量格式。

1 傅里叶拟谱方法对 Riesz 空间分数阶导数的离散

定义 1 当 $n-1 < \alpha < n, n \in \mathbf{N}$ 和 $x \in \mathbf{R}$ 时, α 阶的 Riesz 空间分数阶导数定义为^[18]:

$$\frac{\partial^\alpha u(x, t)}{\partial |x|^\alpha} = \frac{-1}{2\cos(\frac{\pi\alpha}{2})\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial x^n} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{u(\xi, t)}{|x-\xi|^{\alpha+1-n}} d\xi, \quad (2)$$

式中 $\Gamma(\cdot)$ 为伽马函数。为了简洁起见, 用 $\partial_{|x|^\alpha}^\alpha u(x, t)$ 来表示 x 在 (x, t) 处 u 的 α 阶 Riesz 空间分数阶导数。实际上, Riesz 空间分数阶导数是函数的左和右 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数的线性组合。

引理 1 在无限区间 $(-\infty < x < \infty)$ 上, 对于函数 $u(x, t)$, 有^[18]:

$$\frac{\partial^\alpha u(x, t)}{\partial |x|^\alpha} = \frac{-1}{2\cos(\frac{\pi\alpha}{2})\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial x^n} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{u(\xi, t)}{|x-\xi|^{\alpha+1-n}} d\xi = -(-\Delta)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} u(x, t)。 \quad (3)$$

式中: $n-1 < \alpha < n, n \in \mathbf{N}$ 。在无限区间 $(-\infty < x < \infty)$ 上, 分数阶拉普拉斯算子可以被定义为^[19]:

$$-(-\Delta)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} u(x, t) = -F^{-1} |x|^\alpha F u(x, t), \quad (4)$$

式中, F 和 F^{-1} 分别表示 $u(x, t)$ 的傅里叶变换和傅里叶逆变换。因此, 有:

$$-(-\Delta)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} u(x, t) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ix\xi} |x|^\alpha \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\xi\eta} u(\eta, t) d\eta d\xi。 \quad (5)$$

另外, 在具有周期边界条件的有界区间 $\Omega = (a, b)$ 上, 由傅里叶级数定义为:

$$-(-\Delta)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} u(x, t) = -\sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}} |v_l|^\alpha \hat{u}_l e^{iv_l(x-a)}, \quad v_l = \frac{2l\pi}{b-a}。 \quad (6)$$

傅里叶系数为:

$$\hat{u}_l = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{\Omega} u(x, t) e^{-iv_l(x-a)} dx。$$

利用傅里叶拟谱方法对 Riesz 空间分数阶导数在空间上进行离散^[19]。假设空间积分区间 $\Omega = [a, b]$, 并将 Ω 进行 N 等分, N 是一个正偶数, 空间步长 $h = \frac{b-a}{N}$ 。令 $x_j = a + jh, j = 0, \dots, N-1$ 为空间傅里叶配置点。令函数 $u(x, t)$ 中的 $u_N(x, t)$ 表示插值逼近 $I_N u(x, t)$, 有:

$$(I_N u)(x, t) = u_N(x, t) = \sum_{k=-N/2}^{N/2} \tilde{u}_k e^{ik\mu(x-a)}。 \quad (7)$$

式中: $\tilde{u}_k = \frac{1}{Nc_k} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} u(x_j, t) e^{-ik\mu(x_j-a)}, \mu = \frac{2\pi}{b-a}$, 当 $|k| < N/2$ 时 $c_k = 1$, 当 $k = \pm N/2$ 时 $c_k = 2$ 。

由式(6)和式(7)可得:

$$-(-\Delta)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} u_N(x_j, t) = - \sum_{k=-N/2}^{N/2} |k\mu|^{\alpha} \tilde{u}_k e^{ik\mu(x_j - a)}. \tag{8}$$

令 $u_j = u(x_j, t)$, 将 \tilde{u}_k 代入式(8), 再由引理 1 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^{\alpha} u_N(x_j, t)}{\partial |x|^{\alpha}} &= -(-\Delta)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} u_N(x_j, t) = - \sum_{k=-N/2}^{N/2} |k\mu|^{\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{Nc_k} \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} u_l e^{-ik\mu(x_l - a)} \right) e^{ik\mu(x_j - a)} \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} u_l \left(- \sum_{k=-N/2}^{N/2} \frac{1}{Nc_k} |k\mu|^{\alpha} e^{ik\mu(x_j - x_l)} \right) = (\mathbf{D}_2^{\alpha} \mathbf{U})_j. \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

式中: $\mathbf{U} = (u_0, \dots, u_{N-1})^T$, \mathbf{D}_2^{α} 是 $N \times N$ 阶矩阵, 且

$$(\mathbf{D}_2^{\alpha})_{j,l} = - \sum_{k=-N/2}^{N/2} \frac{1}{Nc_k} |k\mu|^{\alpha} e^{ik\mu(x_j - x_l)}. \tag{10}$$

2 分数阶 Klein-Gordon-Zakharov 方程的保能量格式

令 $w(x, t) = u_t(x, t)$, $-2q_{xx}(x, t) = m_t(x, t)$, 则方程(1)等价于:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = w, \\ m_t = -2q_{xx}, \\ w_t = \frac{\partial^{\alpha} u}{\partial |x|^{\alpha}} - u - mu - |u|^2 u, \\ q_t = -\frac{1}{2} m - \frac{1}{2} |u|^2. \end{cases} \tag{11}$$

方程组(11)可以被写成无限维哈密顿系统:

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \mathbf{J} \frac{\delta H(\mathbf{z})}{\delta \mathbf{z}}, \mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} \\ -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{I} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{12}$$

式中: $\mathbf{z} = (u, m, w, q)^T$, \mathbf{I} 为 2×2 单位矩阵, 哈密顿函数

$$H(\mathbf{z}) = \int \left(\frac{1}{2} w^2 + (q_x)^2 - \frac{1}{2} u \frac{\partial^{\alpha} u}{\partial |x|^{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{2} |u|^2 + \frac{1}{2} m |u|^2 + \frac{1}{4} |u|^4 + \frac{1}{4} m^2 \right) dx. \tag{13}$$

用傅里叶拟谱方法对方程(12)在空间方向上进行离散。傅里叶拟谱方法的关键是对偏微分方程导数的离散。对于分数阶导数, 相应谱矩阵为方程(10), 对于二阶偏导数, 相应的谱微分矩阵 \mathbf{D}_2 为:

$$(\mathbf{D}_2)_{i,j} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \mu^2 (-1)^{i+j+1} \frac{1}{\sin^2(\mu \frac{x_i - x_j}{2})}, & i \neq j; \\ -\mu^2 \frac{N^2 + 2}{12}, & i = j. \end{cases}$$

从而得到方程(11)的半离散系统为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} u_j = w_j, \\ \frac{d}{dt} m_j = -2(\mathbf{D}_2 \mathbf{Q})_j, \\ \frac{d}{dt} w_j = (\mathbf{D}_2^{\alpha} \mathbf{U})_j - u_j - m_j u_j - |u_j|^2 u_j, \\ \frac{d}{dt} q_j = -\frac{1}{2} m_j - \frac{1}{2} |u_j|^2. \end{cases} \tag{14}$$

式中: $j = 0, \dots, N-1$; $\mathbf{Q} = (q_0, q_1, \dots, q_{N-1})^T$ 。式(14)可表示为半离散哈密顿系统形式:

$$\frac{d\mathbf{Z}}{dt} = \mathbf{J} \nabla_{\mathbf{z}} H(\mathbf{Z}), \mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I}_N & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I}_N \\ -\mathbf{I}_N & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{I}_N & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{15}$$

式中: $\mathbf{Z} = (\mathbf{U}^\top, \mathbf{M}^\top, \mathbf{W}^\top, \mathbf{Q}^\top)^\top$, $\mathbf{M} = (m_0, m_1, \dots, m_{N-1})^\top$, $\mathbf{W} = (\omega_0, \omega_1, \dots, \omega_{N-1})^\top$, $\mathbf{0}$ 和 \mathbf{I}_N 分别为 $N \times N$ 阶零矩阵和单位矩阵, 相应的哈密顿函数为:

$$H(\mathbf{Z}) = -\mathbf{Q}^\top \mathbf{D}_2 \mathbf{Q} - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{U}^\top \mathbf{D}_2 \mathbf{U} + \sum_{j=1}^N \left[\frac{1}{2} \omega_j^2 + \frac{1}{2} |u_j|^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_j |u_j|^2 + \frac{1}{4} |u_j|^4 + \frac{1}{4} m_j^2 \right]. \quad (16)$$

在时间方向上利用二阶平均向量场方法离散哈密顿系统得^[17]:

$$\frac{\mathbf{Z}^{n+1} - \mathbf{Z}^n}{\tau} = \int_0^1 f((1-\xi)\mathbf{Z}^n + \xi\mathbf{Z}^{n+1}) d\xi. \quad (17)$$

式(17)等价于:

$$\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\tau} = \int_0^1 ((1-\xi)\omega_j^n + \xi\omega_j^{n+1}) d\xi, \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{m_j^{n+1} - m_j^n}{\tau} = -2 \int_0^1 ((1-\xi)(\mathbf{D}_2 \mathbf{Q}^n)_j + \xi(\mathbf{D}_2 \mathbf{Q}^{n+1})_j) d\xi, \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\omega_j^{n+1} - \omega_j^n}{\tau} = & \int_0^1 ((1-\xi)(\mathbf{D}_2^a \mathbf{U}^n)_j + \xi(\mathbf{D}_2^a \mathbf{U}^{n+1})_j) d\xi - \int_0^1 ((1-\xi)u_j^n + \xi u_j^{n+1}) d\xi - \int_0^1 ((1-\xi)m_j^n + \\ & \xi m_j^{n+1}) ((1-\xi)u_j^n + \xi u_j^{n+1}) d\xi - \int_0^1 |((1-\xi)u_j^n + \xi u_j^{n+1})|^2 ((1-\xi)u_j^n + \xi u_j^{n+1}) d\xi, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\frac{q_j^{n+1} - q_j^n}{\tau} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (((1-\xi)m_j^n + \xi m_j^{n+1}) + |((1-\xi)u_j^n + \xi u_j^{n+1})|^2) d\xi. \quad (21)$$

消去辅助变量 ω 和 q 后, 可得方程(1)的平均向量场格式:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u_j^{n+1} - 2u_j^n + u_j^{n-1}}{\tau^2} = & (\mathbf{D}_2^a \frac{\mathbf{U}^{n+1} + \mathbf{U}^n}{4})_j - \frac{u_j^{n+1} + u_j^n}{4} - \frac{m_j^{n+1} + m_j^n}{4} u_j^n - \frac{2m_j^{n+1} + m_j^n}{12} (u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n) - \\ & \left| \frac{1}{6} (u_j^{n+1})^2 + \frac{1}{6} (u_j^n)^2 + \frac{1}{6} u_j^{n+1} u_j^n \right| u_j^n - \left| \frac{1}{8} (u_j^{n+1})^2 + \frac{1}{24} (u_j^n)^2 + \frac{1}{12} u_j^{n+1} u_j^n \right| (u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n) + \\ & (\mathbf{D}_2^a \frac{\mathbf{U}^n + \mathbf{U}^{n-1}}{4})_j - \frac{u_j^n + u_j^{n-1}}{4} - \frac{m_j^n + m_j^{n-1}}{4} u_j^{n-1} - \frac{2m_j^n + m_j^{n-1}}{12} (u_j^n - u_j^{n-1}) - \left| \frac{1}{6} (u_j^n)^2 + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{6} (u_j^{n-1})^2 + \frac{1}{6} u_j^n u_j^{n-1} \right| u_j^{n-1} - \left| \frac{1}{8} (u_j^n)^2 + \frac{1}{24} (u_j^{n-1})^2 + \frac{1}{12} u_j^n u_j^{n-1} \right| (u_j^n - u_j^{n-1}), \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{m_j^{n+1} - 2m_j^n + m_j^{n-1}}{\tau^2} = & (\mathbf{D}_2^a \frac{\mathbf{M}^{n+1} + 2\mathbf{M}^n + \mathbf{M}^{n-1}}{4})_j + \sum_{l=1}^N d_{j,l} \left(\left| \frac{1}{6} (u_j^{n+1})^2 + \frac{1}{6} (u_j^n)^2 + \frac{1}{6} u_j^{n+1} u_j^n \right| + \right. \\ & \left. \left| \frac{1}{6} (u_j^n)^2 + \frac{1}{6} (u_j^{n-1})^2 + \frac{1}{6} u_j^n u_j^{n-1} \right| \right). \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

分数阶 Klein-Gordon-Zakharov 方程的新格式(22)和(23)具有良好的稳定性和二阶收敛精度^[20-21]。

3 数值模拟

为验证理论分析, 利用得到的新格式(22)和(23)对 Riesz 空间分数阶非线性 Klein-Gordon-Zakharov 方程(1)进行数值模拟。定义相对能量误差为:

$$RE(t) = \left| \frac{H(\mathbf{Z}^n) - H(\mathbf{Z}^0)}{H(\mathbf{Z}^0)} \right|. \quad (24)$$

考虑 Riesz 空间分数阶非线性 Klein-Gordon-Zakharov 方程在 $\mathbf{I} = [-10, 10]$ 和长度 $T = 6$ 的时间周期上。取初始条件:

$$\begin{aligned} u_0(x) = & \frac{\sqrt{10} - \sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{sech} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}} x \right) \exp \left(i \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{5}}} x \right), \\ m_0(x) = & -2 \operatorname{sech}^2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}} x \right). \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

图 1 是方程(1)孤立波在 $\alpha = 2.0$ 和 $t \in [0, 6]$ 内的相互作用图, 分别对应于孤立波 $|u(x, t)|$ 和 $m(x,$

t)。从图 1 可以发现,方程数值解的波形非常光滑,且运算结果与文献[8]一致,验证了所构造的新格式可以正确地数值模拟方程的解。图2是方程(1)孤立波在 $\alpha = 1.6$ 和 $t \in [0, 6]$ 内的相互作用图。从图2可知,分

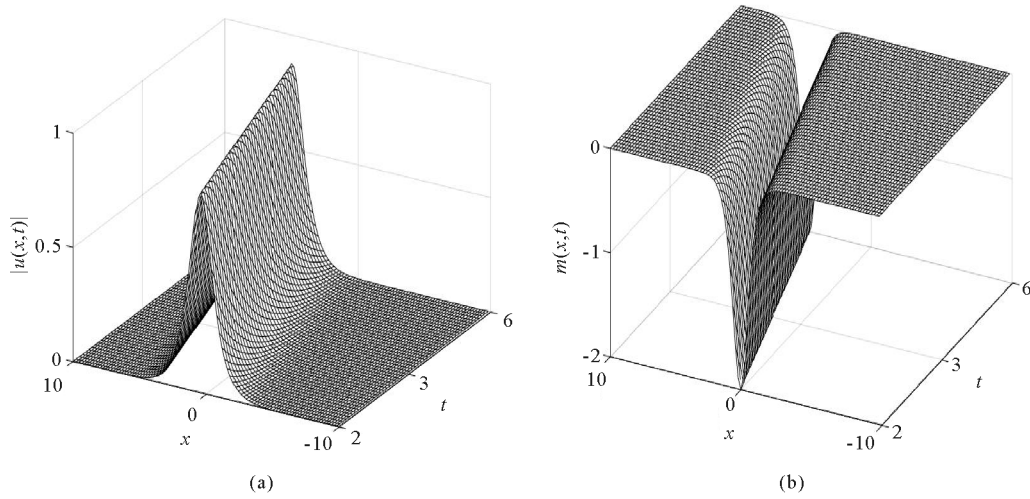


图 1 方程(1)孤立波在 $\alpha=2.0$ 和 $t \in [0,6]$ 内的相互作用图

Fig. 1 Interaction figure of solitary waves of equation (1) When $\alpha=2.0$ and $t \in [0,6]$

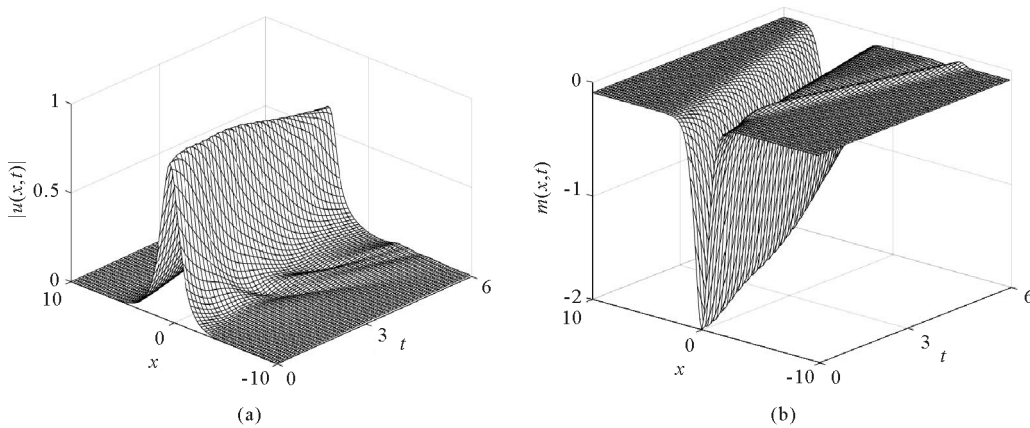


图 2 方程(1)孤立波在 $\alpha=1.6$ 和 $t \in [0,6]$ 内的相互作用图

Fig. 2 Interaction figure of solitary waves of equation (1) When $\alpha=1.6$ and $t \in [0,6]$

数阶微分方程的孤立波振幅和波形在传输中发生了变形弯曲,表明分数阶 Klein-Gordon-Zakharov 微分方程中的孤立波很难稳定传播。图 3 是方程(1)在不同 α 时的能量图,从图中可以发现, α 取不同值时方程能量都是一条直线,不随时间的变化而变化,运算结果与文献[8]一致,证明新格式能够精确地保持系统能量守恒。

4 结论

本研究利用分数阶拉普拉斯算子与 Riesz 空间分数阶导数的关系以及傅里叶拟谱方法,对分数阶拉普拉斯算子的空间离散近似,从而得到傅里叶拟谱方法对 Riesz 空间分数阶导数的离散格式。在时

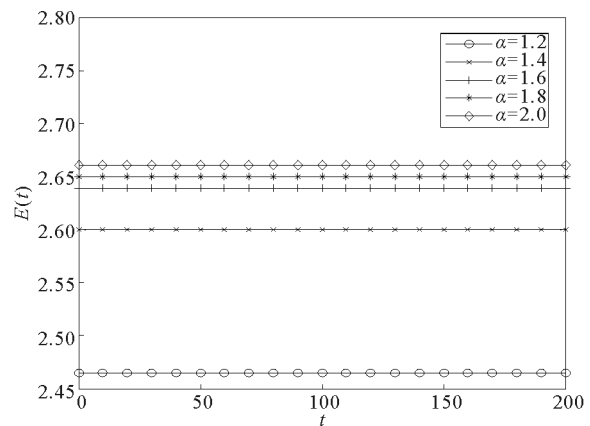


图 3 方程(1)在 α 取不同值时的能量图
Fig. 3 Energy diagram of equation (1) when α takes different values

间方向上利用平均向量场方法对哈密顿系统进行离散,构造出分数阶 Klein-Gordon-Zakharov 方程新的保能量格式,并利用得到的平均向量场格式对分数阶 Klein-Gordon-Zakharov 方程进行数值模拟。结果表明,新格式可以正确地模拟孤立波的演化行为,分数阶微分方程中的孤立波在传输中会发生弯曲和变形,同时方程取不同 α 值时的能量随时间的变化保持不变,验证了所构造的新格式能够精确地保持系统能量守恒。

参考文献:

- [1] HENDY A S, MACIAS-DIAZ J E. A numerically efficient and conservative model for a Riesz space-fractional Klein-Gordon-Zakharov system[J]. *Communications in Nonlinear Science and Numerical Simulation*, 2019, 71: 22-37.
- [2] AKBULUT A, TASCIN F. Application of conservation theorem and modified extended tanh-function method to (1+1) dimensional nonlinear coupled Klein-Gordon-Zakharov equation[J]. *Chaos, Solitons & Fractals*, 2017, 104(1): 33-40.
- [3] MARTINEZ R, MACIAS-DIAZ J E. An energy-preserving and efficient scheme for a double-fractional conservative Klein-Gordon-Zakharov system[J]. *Applied Numerical Mathematics*, 2020, 158: 292-313.
- [4] MA Y, SU C M. A uniformly and optimally accurate multiscale time integrator method for the Klein-Gordon-Zakharov system in the subsonic limit regime[J]. *Computers & Mathematics with Applications*, 2018, 76(3): 602-619.
- [5] SU C M, ZHAO X F. A uniformly first-order accurate method for Klein-Gordon-Zakharov system in simultaneous high-plasma-frequency and subsonic limit regime[J/OL]. *Journal of Computational Physics*, 2021, 428. DOI: 10.1016/j.jcp.2020.110064.
- [6] MACIAS-DIAZ J E. Existence of solutions of an explicit energy-conserving scheme for a fractional Klein-Gordon-Zakharov system[J]. *Applied Numerical Mathematics*, 2020, 151(C): 40-43.
- [7] GAO Y L, MEI L Q, LI R. Galerkin finite element methods for the generalized Klein-Gordon-Zakharov equations[J]. *Computers & Mathematics with Applications*, 2017, 74(10): 2466-2484.
- [8] MARTINEZ R, MACIAS-DIAZ J E, HENDY A S. Theoretical analysis of an explicit energy-conserving scheme for a fractional Klein-Gordon-Zakharov system[J]. *Applied Numerical Mathematics*, 2019, 146(C): 245-259.
- [9] DEGHAN M, NIKPOUR A. The solitary wave solution of coupled Klein-Gordon-Zakharov equations via two different numerical methods[J]. *Computer Physics Communications*, 2013, 184(9): 2145-2158.
- [10] WANG J. Solitary wave propagation and interactions for the Klein-Gordon-Zakharov equations in plasma physics[J/OL]. *Journal of Physics A: Mathematical & Theoretical*, 2009, 42(8). DOI: 10.1088/1751-8113/42/8/085205.
- [11] BAO W, SU C. Uniform error bounds of a finite difference method for the Klein-Gordon-Zakharov system in the subsonic limit regime[J]. *Mathematics of Computation*, 2018, 87(313): 2133-2158.
- [12] MACIAS-DIAZ J E, HENDY A S, DE STAELEN R. A pseudo energy-invariant method for relativistic wave equations with Riesz space fractional derivatives[J]. *Computer Physics Communications*, 2018, 224: 98-107.
- [13] MACIAS-DIAZ J E, HENDY A S, DE STAELEN R. A compact fourth-order in space energy-preserving method for Riesz space-fractional nonlinear wave equations[J]. *Applied Mathematics and Computation*, 2018, 325: 1-14.
- [14] WANG H M. Numerical simulation for solitary wave of Klein-Gordon-Zakharov equation based on the lattice Boltzmann model[J]. *Computers & Mathematics with Applications*, 2019, 78(12): 3941-3955.
- [15] SUN Z, GAO G. Finite difference methods for fractional differential equations[M]. Beijing: Science Press, 2015.
- [16] DING H, LI C. Fractional-compact numerical algorithms for Riesz spatial fractional reaction-dispersion equations[J]. *Fractional Calculus & Applied Analysis*, 2017, 20(3): 722-764.
- [17] QUISPÉL G R W, MCLAREN D I. A new class of energy-preserving numerical integration methods[J/OL]. *Journal of Physics A: Mathematical & Theoretical*, 2008, 41(4). DOI: 10.1088/1751-8113/41/4/045206.
- [18] RAY S S. A new analytical modelling for nonlocal generalized Riesz fractional sine-Gordon equation[J]. *Journal of King Saud University-Science*, 2016, 28(1): 48-54.
- [19] WANG P, HUANG C. Structure-preserving numerical methods for the fractional Schrödinger equation[J]. *Applied Numerical Mathematics*, 2018, 129: 137-158.
- [20] HOU B H, LIANG D. Time four-order energy-preserving AVF finite difference method for nonlinear space-fractional wave equations[J/OL]. *Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics*, 2021, 386. DOI: 10.1016/j.cam.2020.113227.
- [21] JIANG C L, SUN J Q, LI H C, et al. A fourth-order AVF method for the numerical integration of sine-Gordon equation[J]. *Applied Mathematics and Computation*, 2017, 313(C): 144-158.