



# Nonlinear Schrödinger Solitary Waves

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## Introduction

We consider that nonlinear Schrödinger (NLS) equations with focusing power nonlinearities have solitary wave solutions [1, 3, 4].

$$i\partial_t\psi = -\Delta\psi - |\psi|^{p-1}\psi, \quad (1)$$

where  $\psi \doteq \psi(t, x)$  is a complex function,  $x$  is a  $n$ -dimensional real variable, and the nonlinearity power  $p$ ,  $1 < p < \infty$ .

To study the spectra of the “linearized operators” which arise when the NLS (1) is linearized around the solitary waves.

**Case 1: Non-trivial radial**  $\psi(t, x) = \phi(r) e^{it}$ .

**Case 2: Non-radial**  $\psi(t, x) = \phi(r) e^{im\theta} e^{it}$   
(non-zero angular momenta sol.).

The spectra of the linearized operators around these solitary waves are intimately connected to stability properties of the solitary waves, and to the long-time dynamics of solutions of (NLS).

## Mathematical Model

The linearized operators come from  $\psi(t, x) = [Q(x) + h(t, x)] e^{it}$  and the NLS (1).

**Case 1: Non-trivial radial**  $\mathcal{L}h = -i\{(-\Delta + 1 - Q^{p-1})h - \frac{p-1}{2}Q^{p-1}(h + \bar{h})\}$ ;

**Case 2: Non-radial**  $\mathcal{L}h = i(\Delta h - h + \frac{p+1}{2}|Q|^{p-1}h + \frac{p-1}{2}|Q|^{p-3}Q^2\bar{h})$ .

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## References

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## Conclusions

We observe a more detailed understanding of the spectrum of  $\mathcal{L}$ , using numerical techniques [2].

- Estimate the number and locations of the ew.s of the linearized operator  $\mathcal{L}$ .
- Bifurcations, as  $p$  varies, of pairs of purely imaginary ew.s into pairs of ew.s with non-zero real part (a stability/instability transition, see Fig. 1).

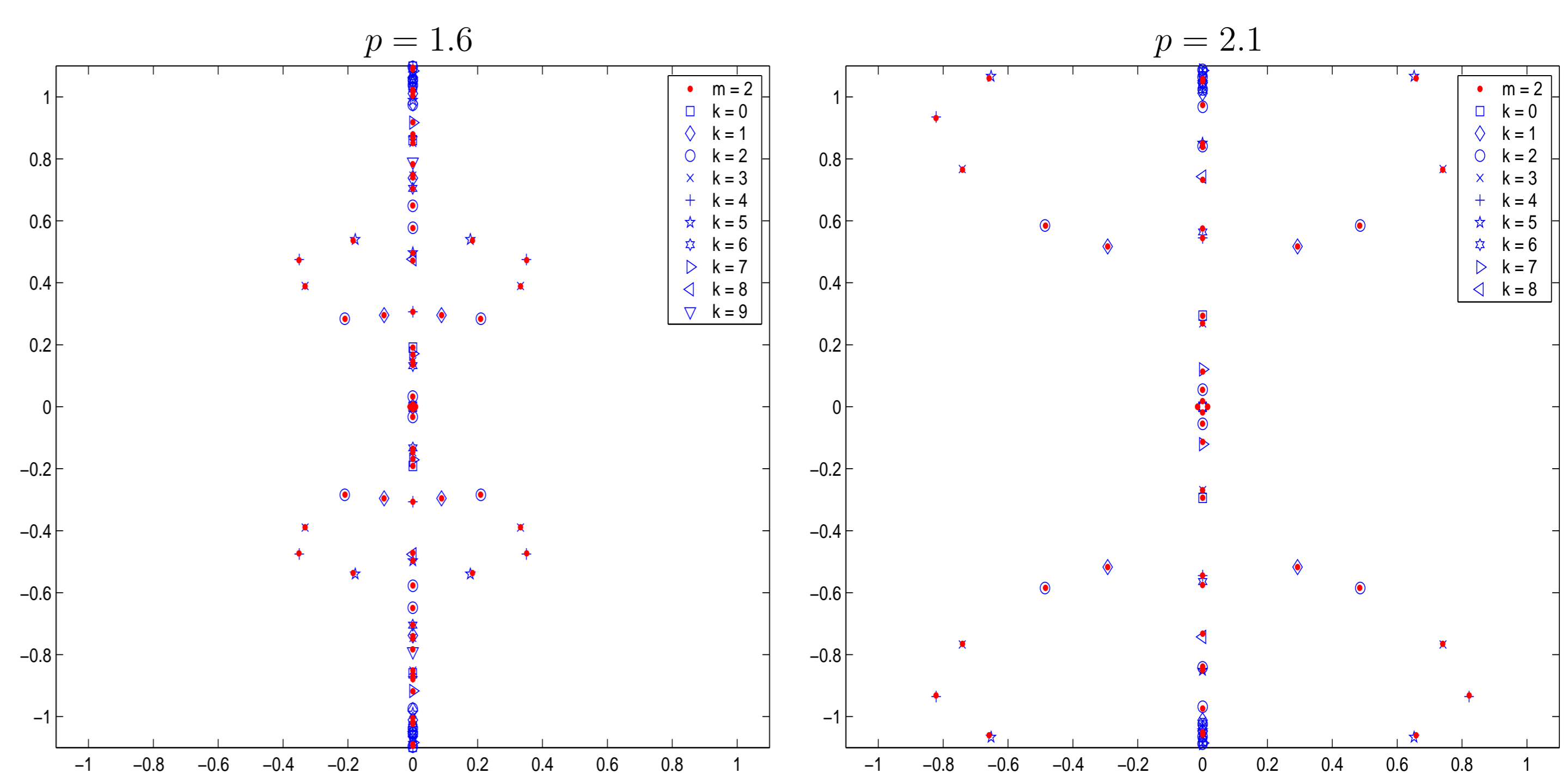


Fig. 1: Spectra of  $\mathcal{L}$  for  $n, m = 2$  and various  $p = 1.6, 2.1$ . “.” denotes the spectra computed by Alg. 1, and the other blue symbols denote the spectra computed by Alg. 2 and 3.