

# 一个非线性方程的显式行波解\*

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利用双曲函数法和吴文元代数消元法,获得了 R-L-W 方程的多组行波解,其中包括新的行波解、有理函数形式的行波解.

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## 1 引 言

在许多科学领域中,很多科学问题的研究最终可用非线性发展方程来描述,然而如何求解它们,一直是数学家和物理学家研究的重要课题.近年来已发展了许多求解这些非线性发展方程的方法,例如反散射方法、齐次平衡法等.文献 [1] 用三角函数法得到了非线性发展方程的一批解,基于这一思想,下面提出双曲函数法解题思想:

1. 对非线性发展方程作行波约化变换:设  $u(x, t) = \phi(\xi)$ ,  $\xi = x - ct$ , 将这一变换代入原方程得到一常微分方程

$$G(\phi, \phi', \dots) = 0. \quad (1)$$

2. 设 (1) 式有如下形式的解:

$$\phi(\xi) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sinh^{i-1} \phi (b_i \sinh \phi + a_i \cosh \phi) + a_0,$$

且  $d\phi/d\xi = \sinh \phi$ , 或  $d\phi/d\xi = \cosh \phi$ , 其中  $a_0, a_i, b_i$  为待定常数,  $m$  可以通过最高阶导数项和非线性项来确定.

3. 将以上诸式代入 (1) 式,整理后可得关于  $\sinh^j \phi \cosh^i \phi$  ( $j=0, 1, \dots, m-1; i=0, 1$ ),  $\sinh^n \phi$  这些项的式子.可以利用函数组  $(1, e^\phi, e^{2\phi}, \dots, e^{2m\phi})$  的线性无关性,很快证明  $\sinh^j \phi \cosh^i \phi$  ( $j=0, 1, \dots, m-1; i=0, 1$ ),  $\sinh^n \phi$  这些项是线性无关的,因此令这些项的系数为零,得到一组关于  $a_0, a_i, b_i$  的代数方程组,解这代数方程组就可得原方程的解.

当然,如果变化第 (2) 步可求得方程的另外一些解,本文将给出这方面的探索.下面给出详细步骤.

## 2 R-L-W 方程的行波解

R-L-W 方程

$$u_t - au_{xxt} = \left( bu + \frac{d}{2} u^2 \right)_x, \quad (2)$$

设  $u(x, t) = \phi(\xi)$ ,  $\xi = x - ct$ , 原方程变为

$$ac \phi'' - (b + c)\phi - \frac{d}{2} \phi^2 = 0. \quad (3)$$

1. 设  $\phi(\xi) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sinh^{i-1} \phi (b_i \sinh \phi + a_i \cosh \phi) + a_0$ ,  $d\phi/d\xi = \sinh \phi$ . 类似于齐次平衡法,通过平衡最高阶导数项  $\phi''$  与非线性项  $\phi^2$  中  $\sinh \phi$  的最高次幂,可解得  $n$  为 2.

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &= b_1 \sinh \phi + a_1 \cosh \phi + b_2 \sinh^2 \phi \\ &\quad + a_2 \sinh \phi \cosh \phi + a_0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi^2 &= (b_2^2 + a_2^2) \sinh^4 \phi + 2a_2 b_2 \sinh^3 \phi \cosh \phi \\ &\quad + 2(a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2) \sinh^3 \phi + 2(b_1 a_2 + b_2 a_1) \sinh^2 \phi \\ &\quad \cdot \cosh \phi + (b_1^2 + a_1^2 + a_2^2 + 2a_0 b_2) \sinh^2 \phi \\ &\quad + 2(b_1 a_2 + a_0 a_2) \sinh \phi \cosh \phi + 2(a_0 b_1 \\ &\quad + a_1 a_2) \sinh \phi + 2a_0 b_1 \cosh \phi + a_0^2 + a_1^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi'' &= 6b_2 \sinh^4 \phi + 6a_2 \sinh^3 \phi \cosh \phi + 2b_1 \sinh^3 \phi \\ &\quad 2a_1 \sinh^2 \phi \cosh \phi + 4b_2 \sinh^2 \phi \\ &\quad + a_2 \sinh \phi \cosh \phi + b_1 \sinh \phi. \end{aligned}$$

把以上诸式代入 (3) 式,并分别令  $\sinh^i \phi \cosh^j \phi$  ( $i=0, 1; j=0, \dots, 3$ ),  $\sinh^4 \phi$  的系数为零,得

$$-\frac{d}{2}(a_0^2 + a_1^2) - (b + c)a_0 = 0;$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -da_0a_1 - (b+c)a_1 = 0; \\
& acb_1 - d(a_0b_1 + a_1a_2) - (b+c)b_1 = 0; \\
& aca_2 - d(a_1b_1 + a_0a_2) - (b+c)a_1 = 0; \\
& 4acb_2 - \frac{d}{2}(b_1^2 + a_1^2 + a_2^2 + 2a_0b_2) - (b+c)b_2 = 0; \\
& 2aca_1 - d(a_2b_1 + a_1b_2) = 0; \\
& 2acb_1 - d(a_2a_1 + b_1b_2) = 0; \\
& 6aca_2 - da_2b_2 = 0; \\
& 6acb_2 - \frac{d}{2}(a_2^2 + b_2^2) = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

利用吴文元代数消元法,可得如下解:

$$\begin{aligned}
& 1) a_1 = 0, a_2 = 0, b_1 = 0, a_0 = 0, b_2 = \frac{12ab}{d(4a-1)}, \\
& c = \frac{b}{4a-1}, 4a-1 \neq 0; \\
& 2) a_1 = 0, a_2 = 0, b_1 = 0, a_0 = -\frac{8ab}{d(4a+1)}, \\
& b_2 = -\frac{12ab}{d(4a+1)}, c = -\frac{b}{4a+1}, 4a+1 \neq 0; \\
& 3) a_1 = 0, a_2 = \pm \frac{6ab}{d(a+1)}, b_1 = 0, a_0 = \\
& -\frac{2ab}{d(a+1)}, b_2 = -\frac{6ab}{d(a+1)}, c = -\frac{b}{a+1}, a+1 \neq 0; \\
& 4) a_1 = 0, a_2 = \pm \frac{6ab}{d(a-1)}, b_1 = 0, a_0 = 0, b_2 = \\
& \frac{6ab}{d(a-1)}, c = \frac{b}{a-1}, a-1 \neq 0.
\end{aligned}$$

对方程  $d\phi/d\xi = \sinh\phi$ , 通过积分可得  $\sinh\phi = -\operatorname{csch}\xi, \cosh\phi = -\operatorname{coth}\xi$  (积分常数取为零). 于是 R-L-W 方程有如下解:

$$\begin{aligned}
& 1) u(x, t) = \frac{12ab}{d(4a-1)} \operatorname{csch}^2\xi, \xi = x \\
& - \frac{b}{4a-1}t; \\
& 2) u(x, t) = -\frac{12ab}{d(4a+1)} \operatorname{csch}^2\xi - \frac{8ab}{d(4a+1)}, \\
& \xi = x + \frac{b}{4a+1}t; \\
& 3) u(x, t) = -\frac{6ab}{d(a+1)} \operatorname{csch}^2\xi \\
& + \frac{6ab}{d(a+1)} \operatorname{csch}\xi \operatorname{coth}\xi - \frac{2ab}{d(a+1)}, \xi = x + \frac{b}{a+1}t; \\
& 4) u(x, t) = \frac{6ab}{d(a-1)} \operatorname{csch}^2\xi \\
& \pm \frac{6ab}{d(a-1)} \operatorname{csch}\xi \operatorname{coth}\xi, \xi = x - \frac{b}{a-1}t.
\end{aligned}$$

2. 设  $d\phi/d\xi = \cosh\phi$ , 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi'' &= 6b_2 \sinh^4\phi + 6a_2 \sinh^3\phi \cosh\phi \\
&+ 2b_1 \sinh^3\phi + a_1 \cosh\phi
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cdot 2a_1 \sinh^2\phi \cosh\phi + 8b_2 \sinh^2\phi \\
&+ 5a_2 \sinh\phi \cosh\phi + 2b_1 \sinh\phi + 2b_2.
\end{aligned}$$

同理,把上式和  $\phi, \phi^2$  代入(3)式,并分别令  $\sinh^i\phi \cosh^j\phi$  ( $i=0, 1; j=0, \dots, 3$ ),  $\sinh^4\phi$  的系数为零,得

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{d}{2}(a_0^2 + a_1^2) - (b+c)a_0 + 2acb_2 = 0; \\
& -da_0a_1 - (b+c)a_1 + aca_1 = 0; \\
& 2acb_1 - d(a_0b_1 + a_1a_2) - (b+c)b_1 = 0; \\
& 5aca_2 - d(a_1b_1 + a_0a_2) - (b+c)a_2 = 0; \\
& 8acb_2 - \frac{d}{2}(b_1^2 + a_1^2 + a_2^2 + 2a_0b_2) \\
& - (b+c)b_2 = 0; \\
& 2aca_1 - d(a_2b_1 + a_1b_2) = 0; \\
& 2acb_1 - d(a_2a_1 + b_1b_2) = 0; \\
& 6aca_2 - da_2b_2 = 0, 6acb_2 - \frac{d}{2}(a_2^2 + b_2^2) = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

利用吴文元代数消元法,可得如下解:

$$\begin{aligned}
& 1) a_1 = 0, a_2 = 0, b_1 = 0, a_0 = -\frac{24ab}{1+4a}, b_2 = \\
& -\frac{12ab}{d(1+4a)}, c = -\frac{b}{1+4a}, 1+4a \neq 0; \\
& 2) a_1 = 0, a_2 = 0, b_1 = 0, a_0 = -\frac{8ab}{1-4a}, b_2 = \\
& -\frac{12ab}{d(1-4a)}, c = -\frac{b}{1-4a}, 1-4a \neq 0.
\end{aligned}$$

对方程  $d\phi/d\xi = \cosh\phi$ , 通过积分可得  $\sinh\phi = -\cot\xi, \cosh\phi = \cos\xi$  (积分常数取为零). 于是 R-L-W 方程有如下解:

$$\begin{aligned}
& 1) u(x, t) = -\frac{12ab}{d(1+4a)} \cot^2\xi - \frac{24ab}{1+4a}, \xi = x \\
& + \frac{b}{1+4a}t; \\
& 2) u(x, t) = -\frac{12ab}{d(1-4a)} \cot^2\xi - \frac{8ab}{1-4a}, \xi = x \\
& + \frac{b}{1-4a}t.
\end{aligned}$$

3. 设  $\phi(\xi) = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i v^i, v' = b_1 v^{(m+2)\gamma/2}$ , 将这些代入(3)式,可得一关于  $v$  的各次幂的多项式,令  $v$  的各次幂的系数为零,可得一组关于  $a_i, b_1$  的代数方程组,其解为

$$a_{m-1} = \dots a_0 = 0, b = -c,$$

$$b_1 = \pm \frac{1}{m} \sqrt{\frac{-da_m}{3ab}}; da_m b_m > 0,$$

所以原方程的解为

$$u(x, t) = -\frac{12ab}{d\xi^2}, \quad \xi = x + ct.$$

- [ 1 ] 闫振亚、张鸿庆、范恩贵, 物理学报, **48**( 1999 ), [ Yan Zhen-Ya, Zhang Hong-Qing, Fan En-Gui, *Acta Physica Sinica*, **48**( 1999 ), ( in Chinese )].

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 [ 4 ] E. G. Fan, H. Q. Zhang, *Phys. Lett.*, **A246**( 1998 ) 403.

## EXPLICIT TRAVELLING WAVE SOLUTIONS TO A NONLINEAR EQUATION\*

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### ABSTRACT

In this text many travelling wave solutions to R-L-W equation were obtained by using hyperbola function method and Wu-elimination method, which include new travelling wave solutions, rational travelling wave solutions. The method used in this work also can be applied to other nonlinear equations.

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