

非线性波动方程的 Jacobi 椭圆函数包络周期解*

刘式达¹⁾²⁾ 傅遵涛¹⁾²⁾ 刘式适¹⁾ 赵 强¹⁾

¹⁾ 北京大学地球物理系, 北京 100871)

²⁾ 北京大学湍流与复杂系统国家重点实验室, 北京 100871)

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应用 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法求得了一类非线性波方程的包络周期解, 而且用这种方法得到的周期解在一定条件下可以退化为包络冲击波解或包络孤立波解.

关键词: Jacobi 椭圆函数, 非线性方程, 包络周期解, 包络孤立波解

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1. 引 言

为了理解各种非线性问题的物理机理, 各种非线性模型(非线性方程)被陆续提了出来. 一般而言, 很难得到这些非线性方程的准确解析解, 因此, 更多地得到的是应用计算方法得到的数值解. 但是, 在一定条件下, 人们确实可以得到部分的解析解, 例如孤立波解、冲击波解和周期解等等. 应用这些解析解人们可以验证在相同控制参数的条件下得到的数值解的可靠性, 寻找非线性波动方程的准确解越来越吸引到更多的关注. 人们发展了很多求非线性波方程准确解的方法, 如齐次平衡法^[1-5], 双曲正切函数展开法^[6-8], 试探函数法^[9,10], 非线性变换法^[11,12] 和 sine-cosine 方法^[13]. 但是, 这些方法只能求得非线性波方程的冲击波解和孤立波解, 或仅仅能够得到初等函数构成的周期解^[14-21], 不能求得非线性方程的广义上的周期解. Porubov 等^[22-24] 虽然求得了一些非线性波方程的准确周期解, 但是应用的是 Weierstrass 椭圆函数. 我们^[25,26] 提出的 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法求得了非线性方程的广义周期解, 也得到了相应的冲击波解和孤立波解. 在本文中, 我们将利用这种展开法求解一类非线性方程的包络周期解和相应的包络冲击波解和孤立波解.

2. 非线性薛定谔(NLS)方程的 Jacobi 椭圆函数包络周期解

NLS 方程

$$i \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \alpha \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \beta |u|^2 u = 0, \quad (1)$$

令

$$u = \phi(\xi) e^{i(kx - \omega t)}, \quad \xi = \rho(x - c_g t), \quad (2)$$

式中 k 和 ω 分别为波数和相速度, c_g 为群速度. 代入方程(1)求得

$$\alpha \rho^2 \frac{d^2 \phi}{d\xi^2} + i\rho(2ak - c_g) \frac{d\phi}{d\xi} + (\omega - ak^2)\phi + \beta\phi^3 = 0. \quad (3)$$

取 $2ak = c_g$, $\omega - ak^2 = -\gamma$ ($\gamma > 0$), 得到

$$\alpha \rho^2 \frac{d^2 \phi}{d\xi^2} - \gamma\phi + \beta\phi^3 = 0. \quad (4)$$

下面我们应用不同的 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开对方程(4)求解.

2.1. Jacobi 椭圆正弦函数展开法

$$\phi(\xi) = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j \operatorname{sn}^j \xi. \quad (5)$$

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$$\alpha(\phi) = n, \quad O\left(\frac{d^2 \phi}{d\xi^2}\right) = n + 2, \quad \alpha(\phi^3) = 3n. \quad (6)$$

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选择 n 使得非线性波动方程(4)中的非线性项和最高阶导数项平衡得到

$$n = 1. \quad (7)$$

故设方程(4)的解为

$$\phi = a_0 + a_1 \operatorname{sn} \xi. \quad (8)$$

注意到

$$\frac{d\phi}{d\xi} = a_1 \operatorname{cn} \xi \operatorname{dn} \xi, \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{d\xi^2} = -(1+m^2)a_1 \operatorname{sn} \xi + 2m^2 a_1 \operatorname{sn}^3 \xi, \quad (10)$$

$$\phi^3 = a_0^3 + 3a_0^2 a_1 \operatorname{sn} \xi + 3a_0 a_1^2 \operatorname{sn}^2 \xi + a_1^3 \operatorname{sn}^3 \xi, \quad (11)$$

式中 $\operatorname{cn} \xi$ 和 $\operatorname{dn} \xi$ 分别为 Jacobi 椭圆余弦函数和第三种 Jacobi 椭圆函数, 而且 m ($0 < m < 1$) 为模数. 则把(8)式代入到方程(4)有

$$[-\gamma + \beta a_0^2] a_0 + [-\gamma + 3\beta a_0^2 - (1+m^2)\alpha p^2] a_1 \operatorname{sn} \xi + 3\beta a_0 a_1^2 \operatorname{sn}^2 \xi + [\beta a_1^2 + 2m^2 \alpha p^2] a_1 \operatorname{sn}^3 \xi = 0. \quad (12)$$

由此定得

$$a_0 = 0, a_1 = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{2\alpha m^2 p^2}{\beta}}, \quad (13)$$

$$p^2 = -\frac{\gamma}{(1+m^2)\alpha},$$

代入到(8)式最后求得

$$\phi = \pm m \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma}{(1+m^2)\beta}} \operatorname{sn} \sqrt{-\frac{\gamma}{(1+m^2)\alpha}} (x - c_g t). \quad (14)$$

它要求 $\alpha < 0, \beta > 0$. 取 $m = 1$ 则

$$\phi = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\beta}} \tanh \sqrt{-\frac{\gamma}{2\alpha}} (x - c_g t). \quad (15)$$

2.2. Jacobi 椭圆余弦函数展开法

$$\phi(\xi) = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j \operatorname{cn}^j \xi. \quad (16)$$

同样可以得到方程(4)的解为

$$\phi = a_0 + a_1 \operatorname{cn} \xi, \quad (17)$$

注意到

$$\frac{d\phi}{d\xi} = -a_1 \operatorname{sn} \xi \operatorname{dn} \xi, \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{d\xi^2} = (2m^2 - 1)a_1 \operatorname{cn} \xi - 2m^2 a_1 \operatorname{cn}^3 \xi. \quad (19)$$

$$\phi^3 = a_0^3 + 3a_0^2 a_1 \operatorname{cn} \xi + 3a_0 a_1^2 \operatorname{cn}^2 \xi + a_1^3 \operatorname{cn}^3 \xi. \quad (20)$$

则把(17)式代入方程(4)有

$$[-\gamma + \beta a_0^2] a_0 + [-\gamma + 3\beta a_0^2 + (2m^2 - 1)\alpha p^2] a_1 \operatorname{cn} \xi$$

$$+ 3\beta a_0 a_1^2 \operatorname{cn}^2 \xi + [\beta a_1^2 - 2m^2 \alpha p^2] a_1 \operatorname{cn}^3 \xi = 0. \quad (21)$$

由此定得

$$a_0 = 0, a_1 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha m^2 p^2}{\beta}},$$

$$p^2 = \frac{\gamma}{(2m^2 - 1)\alpha}. \quad (22)$$

代入到(17)式最后求得

$$\phi = \pm m \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma}{(2m^2 - 1)\beta}} \operatorname{cn} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{(2m^2 - 1)\alpha}} (x - c_g t). \quad (23)$$

它要求 $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$. 取 $m = 1$ 则

$$\phi = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma}{\beta}} \operatorname{sech} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\alpha}} (x - c_g t). \quad (24)$$

这就是通常的 NLS 方程的包络孤立波解.

2.3. 第三类 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法

$$\phi(\xi) = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j \operatorname{dn}^j \xi. \quad (25)$$

同样可以得到方程(4)的解为

$$\phi = a_0 + a_1 \operatorname{dn} \xi. \quad (26)$$

注意到

$$\frac{d\phi}{d\xi} = -m^2 a_1 \operatorname{sn} \xi \operatorname{cn} \xi, \quad (27)$$

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{d\xi^2} = (2 - m^2) a_1 \operatorname{dn} \xi - 2a_1 \operatorname{dn}^3 \xi, \quad (28)$$

$$\phi^3 = a_0^3 + 3a_0^2 a_1 \operatorname{dn} \xi + 3a_0 a_1^2 \operatorname{dn}^2 \xi + a_1^3 \operatorname{dn}^3 \xi, \quad (29)$$

则把(26)式代入到方程(4)有

$$[-\gamma + \beta a_0^2] a_0 + [-\gamma + 3\beta a_0^2 + (2 - m^2)\alpha p^2] a_1 \operatorname{dn} \xi + 3\beta a_0 a_1^2 \operatorname{dn}^2 \xi + [\beta a_1^2 - 2\alpha p^2] a_1 \operatorname{dn}^3 \xi = 0. \quad (30)$$

由此定得

$$a_0 = 0, a_1 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha p^2}{\beta}},$$

$$p^2 = \frac{\gamma}{(2 - m^2)\alpha}, \quad (31)$$

代入到(26)式最后求得

$$\phi = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma}{(2 - m^2)\beta}} \operatorname{dn} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{(2 - m^2)\alpha}} (x - c_g t). \quad (32)$$

它要求 $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$. 取 $m = 1$ 则

$$\phi = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma}{\beta}} \operatorname{sech} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\alpha}} (x - c_g t). \quad (33)$$

2.4. Jacobi 椭圆函数 $\operatorname{cs} \xi$ 展开法

$$\phi(\xi) = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j \text{cs}^j \xi, \text{cs} \xi \equiv \frac{\text{cn} \xi}{\text{sn} \xi}. \quad (34)$$

同样可以得到方程(4)的解为

$$\phi = a_0 + a_1 \text{cs} \xi. \quad (35)$$

注意到

$$\frac{d\phi}{d\xi} = -a_1(1 + \text{cs}^2 \xi) \text{dn} \xi, \quad (36)$$

$$\frac{d^2 \phi}{d\xi^2} = (2 - m^2) a_1 \text{cs} \xi + 2 a_1 \text{cs}^3 \xi, \quad (37)$$

$$\phi^3 = a_0^3 + 3 a_0^2 a_1 \text{cs} \xi + 3 a_0 a_1^2 \text{cs}^2 \xi + a_1^3 \text{cs}^3 \xi, \quad (38)$$

则把(35)式代入到方程(4)有

$$[-\gamma + \beta a_0^2] a_0 + [-\gamma + 3\beta a_0^2 + (2 - m^2) \alpha p^2] a_1 \text{cs} \xi + 3\beta a_0 a_1^2 \text{cs}^2 \xi + [\beta a_1^2 + 2\alpha p^2] a_1 \text{cs}^3 \xi = 0. \quad (39)$$

由此定得

$$a_0 = 0, a_1 = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{2\alpha p^2}{\beta}},$$

$$p^2 = \frac{\gamma}{(2 - m^2)\alpha}, \quad (40)$$

代入到(35)式最后求得

$$\phi = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{2\gamma}{(2 - m^2)\beta}} \text{cs} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{(2 - m^2)\alpha}} (x - c_g t). \quad (41)$$

它要求 $\alpha < 0, \beta < 0$. 取 $m = 1$ 则

$$\phi = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{2\gamma}{\beta}} \text{csch} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\alpha}} (x - c_g t). \quad (42)$$

3. Zakharov 方程的 Jacobi 椭圆函数包络周期解

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - c_s^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \beta \frac{\partial^2 |v|^2}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad (43a)$$

$$i \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \alpha \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - \delta u v = 0, \quad (43b)$$

式中 c_s 为声速. 令

$$u = u(\xi), v = \phi(\xi) e^{i(kx - \omega t)}, \xi = p(x - c_g t), \quad (44)$$

则得到

$$(c_g^2 - c_s^2) \frac{d^2 u}{d\xi^2} - \beta \frac{d^2 \phi^2}{d\xi^2} = 0, \quad (45a)$$

$$\alpha p^2 \frac{d^2 \phi}{d\xi^2} + i p (2\alpha k - c_g) \frac{d\phi}{d\xi} + (\omega - \alpha k^2) \phi - \delta u \phi = 0. \quad (45b)$$

由(45a)式直接积分并取积分常数为0, 得到

$$(c_g^2 - c_s^2) u = \beta \phi^2. \quad (46)$$

在(45b)式中, 取 $2\alpha k = c_g$, 并令 $\omega - \alpha k^2 = -\gamma$ ($\gamma > 0$), 同时把(46)代入得到

$$\alpha p^2 \frac{d^2 \phi}{d\xi^2} - \gamma \phi - \frac{\beta \delta}{c_g^2 - c_s^2} \phi^3 = 0. \quad (47)$$

这与(4)式相似, 只是把系数 β 换为 $-\beta \delta / (c_g^2 - c_s^2)$, 因此, 不难得到(47)式的四种解.

3.1. Jacobi 椭圆正弦函数展开法

$$\phi = \pm m \sqrt{-\frac{2\gamma(c_g^2 - c_s^2)}{(1 + m^2)\beta\delta}} \times \text{sn} \sqrt{-\frac{\gamma}{(1 + m^2)\alpha}} (x - c_g t), \quad (48)$$

$$u = \frac{\beta \phi^2}{c_g^2 - c_s^2} = -\frac{2m^2 \gamma}{(1 + m^2)\delta} \times \text{sn}^2 \sqrt{-\frac{\gamma}{(1 + m^2)\alpha}} (x - c_g t), \quad (49a)$$

$$v = \phi(\xi) e^{i(kx - \omega t)} = \pm m \sqrt{-\frac{2\gamma(c_g^2 - c_s^2)}{(1 + m^2)\beta\delta}} \times \text{sn} \sqrt{-\frac{\gamma}{(1 + m^2)\alpha}} (x - c_g t) e^{i(kx - \omega t)}. \quad (49b)$$

它要求超声速时 ($c_g > c_s$), $\alpha < 0, \beta > 0, \delta < 0$ 或 $\alpha < 0, \beta < 0, \delta > 0$; 在亚声速时 ($c_g < c_s$), $\alpha < 0, \beta > 0, \delta > 0$ 或 $\alpha < 0, \beta < 0, \delta < 0$. 在 $m = 1$ 时化为

$$u = \frac{\beta \phi^2}{c_g^2 - c_s^2} = -\frac{\gamma}{\delta} \tanh^2 \sqrt{-\frac{\gamma}{2\alpha}} (x - c_g t) \quad (50a)$$

$$v = \phi(\xi) e^{i(kx - \omega t)} = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{\gamma(c_g^2 - c_s^2)}{\beta\delta}} \times \tanh \sqrt{-\frac{\gamma}{2\alpha}} (x - c_g t) e^{i(kx - \omega t)}. \quad (50b)$$

3.2. Jacobi 椭圆余弦函数展开法

$$\phi = \pm m \sqrt{-\frac{2\gamma(c_g^2 - c_s^2)}{(2m^2 - 1)\beta\delta}} \times \text{cn} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{(2m^2 - 1)\alpha}} (x - c_g t), \quad (51)$$

$$u = \frac{\beta \phi^2}{c_g^2 - c_s^2} = -\frac{2m^2 \gamma}{(2m^2 - 1)\delta} \times \text{cn}^2 \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{(2m^2 - 1)\alpha}} (x - c_g t), \quad (52a)$$

$$v = \phi(\xi) e^{i(kx - \omega t)} = \pm m \sqrt{-\frac{2\gamma(c_g^2 - c_s^2)}{(2m^2 - 1)\beta\delta}} \times \text{cn} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{(2m^2 - 1)\alpha}} (x - c_g t) e^{i(kx - \omega t)}. \quad (52b)$$

它要求超声速时 ($c_g > c_s$), $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0, \delta < 0$ 或 $\alpha > 0, \beta < 0, \delta > 0$; 在亚声速时 ($c_g < c_s$), $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0, \delta > 0$ 或 $\alpha > 0, \beta < 0, \delta < 0$. 在 $m = 1$ 时化为

$$u = \frac{\beta \phi^2}{c_g^2 - c_s^2} = -\frac{2\gamma}{\delta} \operatorname{sech}^2 \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\alpha}}(x - c_g t) \quad (53a)$$

$$v = \phi(\xi) e^{i(kx - \omega t)} = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{2\gamma(c_g^2 - c_s^2)}{\beta\delta}} \times \operatorname{sech} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\alpha}}(x - c_g t) e^{i(kx - \omega t)}. \quad (53b)$$

(53a)式表示 u 为孤立波解 (53b)式则表示 v 为一个包络孤立波解. 当 $\delta > 0$ 时, 而且 u 为负值, 它被称作 Langmuir 坑孤立子 (pit soliton); 当 $\delta < 0$ 时, 这时 u 为正值, 它被称作 Langmuir 哨孤立子 (whistler soliton).

3.3. 第三类 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法

$$\phi = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{2\gamma(c_g^2 - c_s^2)}{(2 - m^2)\beta\delta}} \times \operatorname{dn} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{(2 - m^2)\alpha}}(x - c_g t), \quad (54)$$

$$u = \frac{\beta \phi^2}{c_g^2 - c_s^2} = -\frac{2\gamma}{(2 - m^2)\delta} \times \operatorname{dn}^2 \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{(2 - m^2)\alpha}}(x - c_g t), \quad (55a)$$

$$v = \phi(\xi) e^{i(kx - \omega t)} = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{2\gamma(c_g^2 - c_s^2)}{(2 - m^2)\beta\delta}} \times \operatorname{dn} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{(2 - m^2)\alpha}}(x - c_g t) e^{i(kx - \omega t)}. \quad (55b)$$

它要求超声速时 ($c_g > c_s$), $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0, \delta < 0$ 或 $\alpha > 0, \beta < 0, \delta > 0$; 在亚声速时 ($c_g < c_s$), $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0, \delta > 0$ 或 $\alpha > 0, \beta < 0, \delta < 0$. 在 $m = 1$ 时化为

$$u = \frac{\beta \phi^2}{c_g^2 - c_s^2} = -\frac{2\gamma}{\delta} \operatorname{sech}^2 \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\alpha}}(x - c_g t) \quad (56a)$$

$$v = \phi(\xi) e^{i(kx - \omega t)} = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{2\gamma(c_g^2 - c_s^2)}{\beta\delta}}$$

$$\times \operatorname{sech} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\alpha}}(x - c_g t) e^{i(kx - \omega t)}. \quad (56b)$$

3.4. Jacobi 椭圆函数 csξ 展开法

$$\phi = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma(c_g^2 - c_s^2)}{(2 - m^2)\beta\delta}} \times \operatorname{cs} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{(2 - m^2)\alpha}}(x - c_g t), \quad (57)$$

$$u = \frac{\beta \phi^2}{c_g^2 - c_s^2} = \frac{2\gamma}{(2 - m^2)\delta} \times \operatorname{cs}^2 \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{(2 - m^2)\alpha}}(x - c_g t), \quad (58a)$$

$$v = \phi(\xi) e^{i(kx - \omega t)} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma(c_g^2 - c_s^2)}{(2 - m^2)\beta\delta}} \times \operatorname{cs} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{(2 - m^2)\alpha}}(x - c_g t) e^{i(kx - \omega t)}. \quad (58b)$$

它要求超声速时 ($c_g > c_s$), $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0, \delta > 0$ 或 $\alpha > 0, \beta < 0, \delta < 0$; 在亚声速时 ($c_g < c_s$), $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0, \delta < 0$ 或 $\alpha > 0, \beta < 0, \delta > 0$. 在 $m = 1$ 时化为

$$u = \frac{\beta \phi^2}{c_g^2 - c_s^2} = \frac{2\gamma}{\delta} \operatorname{csch}^2 \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\alpha}}(x - c_g t), \quad (59a)$$

$$v = \phi(\xi) e^{i(kx - \omega t)} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma(c_g^2 - c_s^2)}{\beta\delta}} \times \operatorname{csch} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\alpha}}(x - c_g t) e^{i(kx - \omega t)}. \quad (59b)$$

4. 结 论

本文应用 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法求得几种非线性波方程的准确包络周期解. 由这种方法得到的包络周期解在一定条件下可以退化为包络冲击波解或包络孤立波解. 类似地, 上述求解包络周期解的过程也可以应用到其他非线性方程或方程组的求解, 如 Landau-Lifshitz 方程组, Kadomtsev-Petviashvili 方程等, 在这里就不再给出求解过程.

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The envelope periodic solutions to nonlinear wave equations with Jacobi elliptic function ^{*}

Liu Shi-Da^{1,2)} Fu Zun-Tao^{1,2)} Liu Shi-Kuo¹⁾ Zhao Qiang¹⁾

¹⁾ Department of Geophysics , Peking University , Beijing 100871 , China)

²⁾ State Key Laboratory of Turbulence Research and Complex Systems , Peking University , Beijing 100871 , China)

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Abstract

Jacobi elliptic function expansion method is applied to construct the exact envelope periodic solutions of nonlinear wave equations. These envelope periodic solutions obtained by this method include the envelope shock wave solutions or the envelope solitary wave solutions.

Keywords : Jacobi elliptic function , nonlinear equation , envelope periodic solution , envelope solitary wave solution

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