

(2+1) 维 Broer-Kau-Kupershmidt 方程一系列新的精确解

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借助于符号计算软件 Maple, 通过一种构造非线性偏微分方程(组)更一般形式精确解的直接方法即改进的代数方法, 求解(2+1)维 Broer-Kau-Kupershmidt 方程, 得到该方程的一系列新的精确解, 包括多项式解、指数解、有理解、三角函数解、双曲函数解、Jacobi 和 Weierstrass 椭圆函数双周期解。

关键词: 代数方法, (2+1) 维 Broer-Kau-Kupershmidt 方程, 精确解, 行波解

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方程

1. 引言

非线性微分方程(组)的精确解在数学物理领域中一直都是非常重要的且有实际意义的。到目前为止已有许多有效的求解方法, 如: Bäcklund 变换^[1,2]、达布变换^[1,3]、反散射方法^[4]、双线性 Hirota 方法^[5]、tanh 函数方法^[6]、齐次平衡法^[7,8]、Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法^[9,10]等等。

最近 Fan^[11,12]提出了一种寻找可积或不可积的非线性发展方程一系列行波解的统一代数方法, 该方法基于一种非线性常微分方程多种类型的解。Yan^[13]改进该方法, 给出该常微分方程的其他类型的解。本文进一步改进该方法, 来寻求方程(组)的更一般形式的解。并以(2+1)维 Broer-Kau-Kupershmidt (BKK) 方程

$$\begin{aligned} H_{ty} - H_{xy} + \alpha HH_x)_y + \alpha G_{xx} &= 0, \\ G_t + \beta G_{xx} + \alpha HG_x &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

为例来说明该方法。(1)式中 $\alpha = 2, \beta = 1$ 时就是普通的 BKK 方程。对于普通的 BKK 方程, 文献[14]已经证明了它的 Paileve 可积性, 并给出无穷多个对称。文献[15]Chen 等人证明出通过选择适当的自变量和因变量变换, 该普通的方程可以变换为 DLW

$$\begin{aligned} u_{ty} &= -\eta_{xx} - \frac{1}{2}(u^2)_{xy}, \\ \eta_t &= -(u\eta + u + u_{xy})_x \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

和 AKNS 方程

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_t &= -\Psi_{xx} + \Psi u, \\ \phi_t &= \phi_{xx} - \phi u, \\ u_y &= \Psi\phi. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

文献[16]Lou 用分离变量法求得了一类解。

2. 改进的代数方法

对于给定的非线性偏微分方程组(不妨设为含两个自变量 x, t):

$$\begin{aligned} F(u, v, u_x, v_x, u_t, v_t, u_{xx}, v_{xx}, u_{xxx}, v_{xxx}, \dots) &= 0, \\ G(u, v, u_x, v_x, u_t, v_t, u_{xx}, v_{xx}, u_{xxx}, v_{xxx}, \dots) &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

做行波变换, $u(x, t) = u(\xi)$, $v(x, t) = v(\xi)$, $\xi = x + \lambda t$, 代入(4)式, 并整理得到常微分方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} F(u, v, u', v', u'', v'', u''', v''', \dots) &= 0, \\ G(u, v', u', v', u'', v'', u''', v''', \dots) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

式中“'”表示 $d/d\xi$ 。设

$$u = a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(a_i \phi^i + \frac{f_i}{\phi^i} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(b_i \phi^{i-1} + \frac{k_i}{\phi^i} \right) |$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{c_0 + c_1\phi + c_2\phi^2 + c_3\phi^3 + c_4\phi^4}, \\ v = A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m \left(A_i \phi^i + \frac{F_i}{\phi^i} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^m \left(B_i \phi^{i-1} + \frac{K_i}{\phi^i} \right) \\ & \times \sqrt{c_0 + c_1\phi + c_2\phi^2 + c_3\phi^3 + c_4\phi^4}, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

且 ϕ 是 ξ 的函数, 并适合方程

$$\begin{aligned} \phi' = \epsilon \sqrt{c_0 + c_1\phi + c_2\phi^2 + c_3\phi^3 + c_4\phi^4}, \\ \epsilon = \pm 1, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

式中 m, n 通过齐次平衡法得到, $a_0, a_i, b_i, f_i, k_i, A_0, A_i, B_i, F_i, K_i$ 是待定常数. 借助于 Maple, 将 (6), (7) 式代入 (5) 式, 得到关于 ϕ , $\sqrt{c_0 + c_1\phi + c_2\phi^2 + c_3\phi^3 + c_4\phi^4}$ 的多项式. 搜集 $\phi^i(\sqrt{c_0 + c_1\phi + c_2\phi^2 + c_3\phi^3 + c_4\phi^4})(i = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, j=0, 1)$ 的系数并令其为零, 得到关于 $\lambda, a_0, a_i, b_i, f_i, k_i, A_0, A_i, B_i, F_i, K_i, c_j(i=1, \dots, n, l=1, \dots, m, j=0, 1, \dots, A)$ 的超定方程组. 解此方程组得到这些待定常数. 再根据 (6) 和 (7) 式的解, 即可得到原方程的一些行波解.(注: 由于 (6) 式中对 u, v 做的是更一般的变换, 所以此种设法包含 Fan 和 Yan 的解的形式, 并且有可能含有其他形式的解.)

3. 例子

下面考虑方程(1). 首先做行波变换, $H = H(\xi), G = G(\xi), \xi = x + ly + \lambda t$, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} l\lambda H'' - lH''' + 2l(HH')' + \alpha G'' = 0, \\ \lambda G' + \beta G'' + \chi(HG)' = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

利用上面提到的方法, 设

$$\begin{aligned} H = a_0 + a_1\phi + \frac{f_1}{\phi} + \left(b_1 + \frac{k_1}{\phi} \right) \\ \times \sqrt{c_0 + c_1\phi + c_2\phi^2 + c_3\phi^3 + c_4\phi^4}, \\ G = A_0 + A_1\phi + A_2\phi^2 + \frac{F_1}{\phi} + \frac{F_2}{\phi^2} \\ + \left(B_1 + B_2\phi + \frac{K_1}{\phi} + \frac{K_2}{\phi^2} \right) \\ \times \sqrt{c_0 + c_1\phi + c_2\phi^2 + c_3\phi^3 + c_4\phi^4}, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

将 (9) 和 (7) 式代入 (8) 式, 并搜集 $\phi^i(\sqrt{c_0 + c_1\phi + c_2\phi^2 + c_3\phi^3 + c_4\phi^4})(i = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, j=0, 1)$ 的系数, 得到关于 $a_0, a_1, b_1, f_1, k_1, A_0, A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2, F_1, F_2, K_1, K_2, l, \lambda, c_0, c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4$ 的超定方程组. 为了方便, 只取 $\epsilon = 1$.

由于此方程组包含 50 个代数方程, 这里不详细列出. 借助于软件包解这个超定方程组, 得到如下 6 组解:

情况 1

$$\begin{aligned} c_0 = c_1 = c_3 = c_4 = 0, \\ A_1 = -\frac{4a_0a_1 + 4b_1k_1c_2 + l\lambda a_1 - lb_1c_2}{\alpha}, \\ A_2 = -\frac{\chi b_1^2c_2 + a_1^2}{\alpha}, \\ B_1 = \frac{-4a_0b_1 + la_1 - l\lambda b_1 - 4a_1k_1}{\alpha}, \\ B_2 = -\frac{4b_1a_1}{\alpha}, \quad F_1 = -\frac{f_1(4a_0 + l\lambda)}{\alpha}, \\ F_2 = -\frac{2f_1^2}{\alpha}, \quad K_2 = -\frac{f_1(4k_1 + l)}{\alpha}, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

式中 $a_0, a_1, b_1, f_1, k_1, K_1, A_0, c_2, l, \lambda$ 均为任意常数.

情况 2

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 = -\frac{2b_1^2c_1 + 4a_0a_1 + l\lambda a_1}{\alpha}, \\ A_2 = -\frac{2a_1^2}{\alpha}, \quad B_2 = -\frac{4b_1a_1}{\alpha}, \\ F_1 = -\frac{2lf_1\lambda + 4c_1k_1^2 + 8a_0f_1 + lk_1c_1 + 8b_1k_1c_0}{2\alpha}, \\ F_2 = -\frac{2c_0k_1^2 + c_0lk_1 + 2f_1^2}{\alpha}, \\ K_1 = -\frac{4a_0k_1 + l\lambda k_1 + 4f_1b_1}{\alpha}, \\ K_2 = -\frac{f_1(4k_1 + l)}{\alpha}, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

式中 $c_2 = c_3 = c_4 = 0, a_0, a_1, b_1, f_1, k_1, A_0, B_1, c_0, c_1, l, \lambda$ 为任意常数.

情况 3

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 = -\frac{2b_1^2c_1 + 4a_0a_1 + 4b_1k_1c_2 + l\lambda a_1 - lb_1c_2}{\alpha}, \\ A_2 = -\frac{\chi b_1^2c_2 + a_1^2}{\alpha}, \\ B_1 = -\frac{-4a_0b_1 + la_1 - l\lambda b_1 - 4a_1k_1}{\alpha}, \\ B_2 = -\frac{4b_1a_1}{\alpha}, \\ F_1 = -\frac{2lf_1 + 4k_1^2c_1 + 8a_0f_1 + lk_1c_1 + 8b_1k_1c_0}{2\alpha}, \\ F_2 = -\frac{2k_1^2c_0 + c_0lk_1 + 2f_1^2}{\alpha}, \\ K_1 = -\frac{4a_0k_1 + l\lambda k_1 + 4f_1b_1}{\alpha}, \end{aligned}$$

$$K_2 = -\frac{f_1(4k_1 + l)}{\alpha}, \quad (12)$$

式中 $c_3 = c_4 = 0$, $a_0, a_1, b_1, f_1, k_1, A_0, c_0, c_1, c_2, l, \lambda$ 为任意常数.

情况 4

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= -\frac{a_1(4a_0 + l\lambda)}{\alpha}, \\ A_2 &= \frac{-2c_4k_1^2 + c_4lk_1 - 2a_1^2}{\alpha}, \\ B_1 &= \frac{a_1(l - 4k_1)}{\alpha}, \quad F_2 = -\frac{2f_1^2}{\alpha}, \\ K_1 &= -\frac{k_1(4a_0 + l\lambda)}{\alpha}, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

其中 $c_0 = c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = b_1 = B_2 = 0$, $a_0, a_1, f_1, k_1, A_0, F_1, K_2, c_4, l, \lambda$ 为任意常数.

情况 5

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= -\frac{2l\lambda a_1 + 8a_0 a_1 + 4k_1^2 c_3 - lk_1 c_3}{2\alpha}, \\ A_2 &= \frac{-2c_4 k_1^2 + c_4 lk_1 - 2a_1^2}{\alpha}, \\ B_1 &= \frac{a_1(l - 4k_1)}{\alpha}, \quad F_1 = -\frac{f_1(4a_0 + l\lambda)}{\alpha}, \end{aligned}$$

$$F_2 = -\frac{2f_1^2}{\alpha}, \quad K_1 = -\frac{k_1(4a_0 + l\lambda)}{\alpha}, \quad (14)$$

式中 $c_0 = c_1 = c_2 = b_1 = B_2 = 0$, $a_0, a_1, f_1, k_1, A_0, K_2, l, \lambda, c_3, c_4$ 为任意常数.

情况 6

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= -\frac{2l\lambda a_1 + 8a_0 a_1 + 4k_1^2 c_3 - lk_1 c_3}{2\alpha}, \\ A_2 &= \frac{-2c_4 k_1^2 + c_4 lk_1 - 2a_1^2}{\alpha}, \quad B_1 = \frac{a_1(l - 4k_1)}{\alpha}, \\ F_1 &= -\frac{2l\lambda f_1 + 4k_1^2 c_1 + 8a_0 f_1 + lk_1 c_1}{2\alpha}, \\ F_2 &= -\frac{2k_1^2 c_0 + c_0 lk_1 + 2f_1^2}{\alpha}, \\ K_1 &= -\frac{k_1(4a_0 + l\lambda)}{\alpha}, \quad K_2 = -\frac{f_1(4k_1 + l)}{\alpha}, \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

式中 $b_1 = B_2 = 0$, $a_0, a_1, f_1, k_1, A_0, l, \lambda, c_0, c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4$ 为任意常数.

根据 Fan 和 Yan 对常微分方程 (7) 的解的讨论 (经验证, 文献 [10] 中 (2.13) 式是错误的), 我们得到下面的解. 由于篇幅所限, 以下仅列出双曲函数解和 Jacobi 椭圆函数解.

根据 (12) 式, 当 $c_2 > 0$ 且 $c_0 c_2 - c_1^2 > 0$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} H &= a_0 + \frac{a_1(\sqrt{4c_0 c_2 - c_1^2} \sinh(\sqrt{c_2} \xi) - c_1)}{2c_2} + \frac{2c_2 f_1}{\sqrt{4c_0 c_2 - c_1^2} \sinh(\sqrt{c_2} \xi) - c_1} \\ &\quad + \frac{b_1 \sqrt{4c_0 c_2 - c_1^2} \cosh(\sqrt{c_2} \xi)}{2\sqrt{c_2}} + \frac{\sqrt{c_2} k_1 \sqrt{4c_0 c_2 - c_1^2} \cosh(\sqrt{c_2} \xi)}{\sqrt{4c_0 c_2 - c_1^2} \sinh(\sqrt{c_2} \xi) - c_1}, \\ G &= A_0 + \frac{A_1(\sqrt{4c_0 c_2 - c_1^2} \sinh(\sqrt{c_2} \xi) - c_1)}{2c_2} + \frac{A_2(\sqrt{4c_0 c_2 - c_1^2} \sinh(\sqrt{c_2} \xi) - c_1)^2}{4c_2^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{2c_2 F_1}{\sqrt{4c_0 c_2 - c_1^2} \sinh(\sqrt{c_2} \xi) - c_1} + \frac{4c_2^2 F_2}{(\sqrt{4c_0 c_2 - c_1^2} \sinh(\sqrt{c_2} \xi) - c_1)^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{B_1 \sqrt{4c_0 c_2 - c_1^2} \cosh(\sqrt{c_2} \xi)}{2\sqrt{c_2}} + \frac{B_2(\sqrt{4c_0 c_2 - c_1^2} \sinh(\sqrt{c_2} \xi) - c_1) \sqrt{4c_0 c_2 - c_1^2} \cosh(\sqrt{c_2} \xi)}{4c_2^{3/2}} \\ &\quad + \frac{\sqrt{c_2} K_1 \sqrt{4c_0 c_2 - c_1^2} \cosh(\sqrt{c_2} \xi)}{\sqrt{4c_0 c_2 - c_1^2} \sinh(\sqrt{c_2} \xi) - c_1} + 2 \frac{c_2^{3/2} K_2 \sqrt{4c_0 c_2 - c_1^2} \cosh(\sqrt{c_2} \xi)}{\sqrt{4c_0 c_2 - c_1^2} \sinh(\sqrt{c_2} \xi) - c_1}, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

式中 $\xi = x + ly + \lambda t$, $a_0, a_1, b_1, f_1, k_1, A_0, A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2, F_1, F_2, K_1, K_2, l, \lambda$ 满足 (12) 式. 当 $c_2 > 0$, $-4c_0 c_2 + c_1^2 > 0$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} H &= a_0 + \frac{a_1(\sqrt{-4c_0 c_2 + c_1^2} \cosh(\sqrt{c_2} \xi) - c_1)}{2c_2} + \frac{2c_2 f_1}{\sqrt{-4c_0 c_2 + c_1^2} \cosh(\sqrt{c_2} \xi) - c_1} \\ &\quad + \frac{b_1 \sqrt{-4c_0 c_2 + c_1^2} \sinh(\sqrt{c_2} \xi)}{2\sqrt{c_2}} + \frac{\sqrt{c_2} k_1 \sqrt{-4c_0 c_2 + c_1^2} \sinh(\sqrt{c_2} \xi)}{-\sqrt{-4c_0 c_2 + c_1^2} \cosh(\sqrt{c_2} \xi) - c_1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
G = A_0 + & \frac{A_1(\sqrt{-4c_0c_2 + c_1^2}\cosh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi) - c_1)}{2c_2} + \frac{A_2(\sqrt{-4c_0c_2 + c_1^2}\cosh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi) - c_1)^2}{4c_2^2} \\
& + \frac{2c_2F_1}{\sqrt{-4c_0c_2 + c_1^2}\cosh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi) - c_1} + \frac{4c_2^2F_2}{(\sqrt{-4c_0c_2 + c_1^2}\cosh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi) - c_1)^2} \\
& + \frac{B_1\sqrt{-4c_0c_2 + c_1^2}\sinh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi)}{2\sqrt{c_2}} + \frac{B_2(\sqrt{-4c_0c_2 + c_1^2}\cosh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi) - c_1)\sqrt{-4c_0c_2 + c_1^2}\sinh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi)}{4c_2^{3/2}} \\
& + \frac{\sqrt{c_2}K_1\sqrt{-4c_0c_2 + c_1^2}\sinh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi)}{\sqrt{-4c_0c_2 + c_1^2}\cosh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi) - c_1} + \frac{2c_2^{3/2}K_2\sqrt{-4c_0c_2 + c_1^2}\sinh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi)}{\sqrt{-4c_0c_2 + c_1^2}\cosh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi) - c_1}, \tag{17}
\end{aligned}$$

式中 $\xi = x + ly + \lambda t$, $a_0, a_1, b_1, f_1, k_1, A_0, A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2, F_1, F_2, K_1, K_2, l, \lambda$ 满足(12)式.

(15)式中 c_0, c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4 为任意常数, 所以分别对 c_0, c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4 附加条件, 得到双曲函数解、Jacobi 椭圆函数双周期解. 例如:

1)若 $c_0 = c_3 = c_4 = 0, c_2 > 0$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi = & -\frac{c_1}{2c_2} + \frac{c_1}{2c_2}\sinh(2\sqrt{c_2}\xi), \\
H = a_0 + & \frac{a_1c_1(\sinh(2\sqrt{c_2}\xi) - 1)}{2c_2} \\
& + \frac{2f_1c_2}{c_1(\sinh(2\sqrt{c_2}\xi) - 1)} \\
& + \frac{2k_1\sqrt{c_2}\cosh(2\sqrt{c_2}\xi)}{\sinh(2\sqrt{c_2}\xi) - 1},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
G = A_0 + & \frac{A_1c_1(\sinh(2\sqrt{c_2}\xi) - 1)}{2c_2} \\
& + \frac{A_2c_1^2(\sinh(2\sqrt{c_2}\xi) - 1)^2}{4c_2^2} \\
& + \frac{2F_1c_2}{c_1(\sinh(2\sqrt{c_2}\xi) - 1)} \\
& + \frac{4F_2c_2^2}{c_1^2(\sinh(2\sqrt{c_2}\xi) - 1)^2} \\
& + \frac{B_1c_1\cosh(2\sqrt{c_2}\xi)}{\sqrt{c_2}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{2K_1\sqrt{c_2}\cosh(2\sqrt{c_2}\xi)}{\sinh(2\sqrt{c_2}\xi) - 1} \\
& + \frac{4K_2c_2^{3/2}\cosh(2\sqrt{c_2}\xi)}{c_1(\sinh(2\sqrt{c_2}\xi) - 1)^2}, \tag{18}
\end{aligned}$$

式中 $\xi = x + ly + \lambda t$, $a_0, a_1, f_1, k_1, A_0, A_2, F_1, F_2, B_1, K_1, K_2, l, \lambda$ 满足(15)式.

2)若 $c_1 = c_3 = c_4 = 0, c_0 > 0, c_2 > 0$, 则

$$\phi = \sqrt{\frac{c_0}{c_2}}\sinh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H = a_0 + a_1\sqrt{\frac{c_0}{c_2}}\sinh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi) + f_1\sqrt{\frac{c_2}{c_0}}\cosh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi) \\
& + k_1\sqrt{c_2}\coth(\sqrt{c_2}\xi), \\
G = A_0 + A_1\sqrt{\frac{c_0}{c_2}}\sinh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi) + \frac{A_2c_0\sinh^2(\sqrt{c_2}\xi)}{c_2} \\
& + F_1\sqrt{\frac{c_2}{c_0}}\cosh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi) + \frac{F_2c_2\cosh^2(\sqrt{c_2}\xi)}{c_0} \\
& + B_1\sqrt{c_0}\cosh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi) + K_1\sqrt{c_2}\coth(\sqrt{c_2}\xi) \\
& + \frac{K_2\coth(\sqrt{c_2}\xi)c_2\cosh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi)}{\sqrt{c_0}}, \tag{19}
\end{aligned}$$

式中 $\xi = x + ly + \lambda t$, $a_0, a_1, f_1, k_1, A_0, A_2, F_1, F_2, B_1, K_1, K_2, l, \lambda$ 满足(15)式.

3)若 $c_0 = c_1 = c_3 = 0, c_2 > 0, c_4 < 0$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi = & \sqrt{\frac{-c_2}{c_4}}\sech(\sqrt{c_2}\xi), \\
H = a_0 + a_1\sqrt{-\frac{c_2}{c_4}}\sech(\sqrt{c_2}\xi) + f_1\sqrt{-\frac{c_4}{c_2}}\cosh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi) \\
& - k_1\tanh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi)\sqrt{c_2}, \\
G = A_0 + A_1\sqrt{-\frac{c_2}{c_4}}\sech(\sqrt{c_2}\xi) - \frac{A_2c_2\sech^2(\sqrt{c_2}\xi)}{c_4} \\
& + F_1\sqrt{-\frac{c_4}{c_2}}\cosh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi) - \frac{F_2c_4\cosh^2(\sqrt{c_2}\xi)}{c_2} \\
& - B_1\sqrt{-\frac{c_2}{c_4}}\sech(\sqrt{c_2}\xi)\tanh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi)\sqrt{c_2} \\
& - K_1\tanh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi)\sqrt{c_2} + K_2\sqrt{-c_4}\sinh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi), \tag{20}
\end{aligned}$$

式中 $\xi = x + ly + \lambda t$, $a_0, a_1, f_1, k_1, A_0, A_2, F_1, F_2, B_1, K_1, K_2, l, \lambda$ 满足(15)式.

4)若 $c_0 = c_1 = c_4 = 0, c_2 > 0$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\phi &= -\frac{c_2}{c_3} \operatorname{sech}^2\left(\frac{\sqrt{c_2}}{2}\xi\right), \\ H &= a_0 - \frac{a_1 c_2 \operatorname{sech}^2\left(\frac{\sqrt{c_2}}{2}\xi\right)}{c_3} - \frac{f_1 c_3 \cosh^2\left(\frac{\sqrt{c_2}}{2}\xi\right)}{c_2} \\ &\quad - k_1 \sqrt{c_2} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{c_2}}{2}\xi\right), \\ G &= A_0 - \frac{A_1 c_2 \operatorname{sech}^2\left(\frac{\sqrt{c_2}}{2}\xi\right)}{c_3} + \frac{A_2 c_2^2 \operatorname{sech}^4\left(\frac{\sqrt{c_2}}{2}\xi\right)}{c_3^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{F_1 c_3 \cosh^2\left(\frac{\sqrt{c_2}}{2}\xi\right)}{c_2} + \frac{F_2 c_3^2 \cosh^4\left(\frac{\sqrt{c_2}}{2}\xi\right)}{c_2^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{B_1 c_2^{3/2} \operatorname{sech}^2\left(\frac{\sqrt{c_2}}{2}\xi\right) \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{c_2}}{2}\xi\right)}{c_3} \\ &\quad - K_1 \sqrt{c_2} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{c_2}}{2}\xi\right) \\ &\quad + \frac{K_2 c_3 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{c_2}}{2}\xi\right) \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{c_2}}{2}\xi\right)}{\sqrt{c_2}}, \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

式中 $\xi = x + ly + \lambda t$, a_0 , a_1 , f_1 , k_1 , A_0 , A_2 , F_1 , F_2 , B_1 , K_1 , K_2 , l , λ 满足(15)式.

5)若 $c_1 = c_3 = 0$, $c_0 = \frac{c_2^2}{4c_4}$, $c_2 < 0$, $c_4 > 0$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\phi &= \sqrt{-\frac{c_2}{2c_4}} \tanh\left(\sqrt{\frac{-c_2}{2}}\xi\right), \\ H &= a_0 + \frac{a_1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{-2c_2}{c_4}} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{-2c_2}}{2}\xi\right) \\ &\quad + f_1 \sqrt{\frac{-2c_4}{c_2}} \coth\left(\frac{\sqrt{-2c_2}}{2}\xi\right) \\ &\quad + k_1 \sqrt{-\frac{c_2}{2}} \operatorname{sech}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-2c_2}}{2}\xi\right) \operatorname{csch}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-2c_2}}{2}\xi\right), \\ G &= A_0 + \frac{A_1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{-2c_2}{c_4}} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{-2c_2}}{2}\xi\right) \\ &\quad - \frac{A_2 c_2 \tanh^2\left(\frac{\sqrt{-2c_2}}{2}\xi\right)}{2c_4} \\ &\quad + F_1 \sqrt{\frac{-2c_4}{c_2}} \coth\left(\frac{\sqrt{-2c_2}}{2}\xi\right) \\ &\quad - \frac{2F_2 c_4 \coth^2\left(\frac{\sqrt{-2c_2}}{2}\xi\right)}{c_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&- \frac{B_1 c_2}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{c_4}} \operatorname{sech}^2\left(\frac{\sqrt{-2c_2}}{2}\xi\right) \\ &+ K_1 \sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2}} \operatorname{sech}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-2c_2}}{2}\xi\right) \operatorname{csch}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-2c_2}}{2}\xi\right) \\ &+ K_2 \sqrt{c_4} \operatorname{csch}^2\left(\frac{\sqrt{-2c_2}}{2}\xi\right), \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

式中 $\xi = x + ly + \lambda t$, a_0 , a_1 , f_1 , k_1 , A_0 , A_2 , F_1 , F_2 , B_1 , K_1 , K_2 , l , λ 满足(15)式.

6)若 $c_1 = c_3 = 0$, $c_2 > 0$, $c_4 < 0$, $c_0 = \frac{\gamma^4 m^2 (m^2 - 1)}{c_4}$,

$$\gamma = \sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2m^2 - 1}}$$

$$\phi = \gamma \sqrt{-\frac{m^2}{c_4}} \operatorname{erf}(\gamma\xi),$$

$$\begin{aligned}H &= a_0 + a_1 \gamma \sqrt{-\frac{m^2}{c_4}} \operatorname{erf}(\gamma\xi) + \sqrt{-\frac{c_4}{m^2}} \frac{f_1}{\gamma \operatorname{erf}(\gamma\xi)} \\ &\quad - \frac{k_1 \gamma \sin(\gamma\xi) \operatorname{dn}(\gamma\xi)}{\operatorname{erf}(\gamma\xi)}, \end{aligned}$$

$$G = A_0 + A_1 \gamma \sqrt{-\frac{m^2}{c_4}} \operatorname{erf}(\gamma\xi) - \frac{A_2 \gamma^2 m^2 \operatorname{cn}^2(\gamma\xi)}{c_4}$$

$$+ \sqrt{-\frac{c_4}{m^2}} \frac{F_1}{\gamma \operatorname{erf}(\gamma\xi)} - \frac{F_2 c_4}{\gamma^2 m^2 \operatorname{cn}^2(\gamma\xi)}$$

$$- B_1 \gamma^2 \sqrt{-\frac{m^2}{c_4}} \operatorname{sn}(\gamma\xi) \operatorname{dn}(\gamma\xi)$$

$$- \frac{K_1 \gamma \sin(\gamma\xi) \operatorname{dn}(\gamma\xi)}{\operatorname{erf}(\gamma\xi)}$$

$$+ \frac{K_2 c_4 \sqrt{-\frac{m^2}{c_4}} \operatorname{sn}(\gamma\xi) \operatorname{dn}(\gamma\xi)}{m^2 \operatorname{cn}^2(\gamma\xi)}, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

式中 $\xi = x + ly + \lambda t$, a_0 , a_1 , f_1 , k_1 , A_0 , A_2 , F_1 , F_2 , B_1 , K_1 , K_2 , l , λ 满足(15)式.

7)若 $c_1 = c_3 = 0$, $c_2 > 0$, $c_4 < 0$, $c_0 = \frac{\delta^4 (1 - m^2)}{c_4}$, $\delta = \sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2 - m^2}}$, 则

$$\phi = \delta \sqrt{-\frac{1}{c_4}} \operatorname{dn}(\delta\xi),$$

$$H = a_0 + a_1 \delta \sqrt{-\frac{1}{c_4}} \operatorname{dn}(\delta\xi) + \frac{f_1 \sqrt{-c_4}}{\delta \operatorname{dn}(\delta\xi)}$$

$$- \frac{k_1 m^2 \delta \operatorname{sn}(\delta\xi) \operatorname{cn}(\delta\xi)}{\operatorname{dn}(\delta\xi)},$$

$$G = A_0 + A_1 \delta \sqrt{-\frac{1}{c_4}} \operatorname{dn}(\delta\xi) - \frac{A_2 \delta^2 \operatorname{dn}^2(\delta\xi)}{c_4}$$

$$+ \frac{F_1 \sqrt{-c_4}}{\delta \operatorname{dn}(\delta\xi)} - \frac{F_2 c_4}{\delta^2 \operatorname{dn}^2(\delta\xi)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -B_1 m^2 \delta^2 \sqrt{\frac{-1}{c_4}} \operatorname{sn}(\delta\xi) \operatorname{cn}(\delta\xi) \\
 & -\frac{K_1 m^2 \delta \operatorname{sn}(\delta\xi) \operatorname{cn}(\delta\xi)}{\operatorname{dn}(\delta\xi)} \\
 & +\frac{K_2 c_4 m^2 \sqrt{\frac{-1}{c_4}} \operatorname{sn}(\delta\xi) \operatorname{cn}(\delta\xi)}{\operatorname{dn}^2(\delta\xi)}, \quad (24)
 \end{aligned}$$

式中 $\xi = x + ly + \lambda t$, $a_0, a_1, f_1, k_1, A_0, A_2, F_1, F_2, B_1, K_1, K_2, l, \lambda$ 满足(15)式.

8)若 $c_1 = c_3 = 0, c_2 < 0, c_4 > 0, c_0 = \frac{\tau^4 m^2}{c_4}, \tau =$

$$\sqrt{\frac{-c_2}{m^2 + 1}}, \text{则}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi &= \tau \sqrt{\frac{m^2}{c_4}} \operatorname{sn}(\tau\xi), \\
 H &= a_0 + a_1 \tau \sqrt{\frac{m^2}{c_4}} \operatorname{sn}(\tau\xi) + \sqrt{\frac{c_4}{m^2}} \frac{f_1}{\tau \operatorname{sn}(\tau\xi)} \\
 &+ \frac{k_1 \tau \operatorname{cn}(\tau\xi) \operatorname{dn}(\tau\xi)}{\operatorname{sn}(\tau\xi)},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 G &= A_0 + A_1 \tau \sqrt{\frac{m^2}{c_4}} \operatorname{sn}(\tau\xi) + \frac{A_2 \tau^2 m^2 \operatorname{sn}^2(\tau\xi)}{c_4} \\
 &+ \sqrt{\frac{c_4}{m^2}} \frac{F_1}{\tau \operatorname{sn}(\tau\xi)} + \frac{F_2 c_4}{\tau^2 m^2 \operatorname{sn}^2(\tau\xi)} \\
 &+ B_1 \tau^2 \sqrt{\frac{m^2}{c_4}} \operatorname{cn}(\tau\xi) \operatorname{dn}(\tau\xi) + \frac{K_1 \tau \operatorname{cn}(\tau\xi) \operatorname{dn}(\tau\xi)}{\operatorname{sn}(\tau\xi)} \\
 &+ \frac{K_2 \sqrt{\frac{m^2}{c_4}} \operatorname{cn}(\tau\xi) \operatorname{dn}(\tau\xi) c_4}{m^2 \operatorname{sn}^2(\tau\xi)}, \quad (25)
 \end{aligned}$$

式中 $\xi = x + ly + \lambda t, a_0, a_1, f_1, k_1, A_0, A_2, F_1, F_2, B_1, K_1, K_2, l, \lambda$ 满足(15)式.

4. 小结与讨论

本文利用改进的代数方法得到方程组(1)的更一般形式的行波解.这种方法也可以解其他的任意阶方程(组).

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A series of new exact solutions to the (2+1)-dimensional Broer-Kau-Kupershmidt equation

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Abstract

With the aid of computer symbolic systems Maple , and by an improved algebraic method which is used to construct a series of more general exact solutions to nonlinear differential equation or coupled equations , we have solved the (2+1)-dimensional Broer-Kau-Kupershmidt equation , and obtained a number of new exact solutions including polynomial solutions ,exponential solutions , rational solutions , triangular periodic solutions ,hyperbolic solutions , and Jacobi and Weierstrass doubly periodic wave solutions.

Keywords : algebraic method ,(2+1)-dimensional Broer-Kau-Kupershmidt equation , exact solution , wave solution

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