

推广的投影 Riccati 方程法及其应用

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(2004 年 9 月 30 日收到, 2004 年 11 月 18 日收到修改稿)

将求非线性发展方程精确解的投影 Riccati 方程法给以推广, 并借助符号计算软件 Maple 求出了 Whitham-Broer-Kaup 方程的新的精确解.

关键词: 投影 Riccati 方程法, Whitham-Broer-Kaup 方程, 孤波解

PACC: 0340K, 0290

1. 引 言

在研究非线性物理现象中, 寻找非线性发展方程(NEEs)的行波解起着非常重要的作用. 近年来, 随着符号计算软件的发展, 利用计算机直接求解变得切实可行, 并出现了许多行之有效的办法. 1992 年 Conte 和 Musette^[1]提出了一种投影 Riccati 方程法来寻找 NEEs 的新的孤波解, 这些解通常是两个初等函数的多项式, 而这两个初等函数满足投影 Riccati 方程^[2]. 这种方法已经被用来求解许多方程的孤波解^[1-10]. 文献 [10] 的作者改进了此方法, 本文我们将作进一步的推广, 并用推广的方法求解一些 NEEs, 得到了更多形式的孤波解和周期解.

2. 推广的投影 Riccati 方程法

下面简单介绍一下我们的方法.

步骤(A): 对一个给定的非线性发展方程(组)

(不妨设自变量为 x, t):

$$H(u, u_t, u_x, u_{xt}, \dots) = 0, \quad (1)$$

首先作行波变换

$$u(x, t) = u(\xi), \xi = x - \lambda t, \quad (2)$$

其中 λ 为波速, 则得一常微分方程(组)

$$G(u, u'(\xi), u''(\xi), \dots) = 0, \quad (3)$$

这里'表示 $\frac{d}{d\xi}$.

步骤(B): 设(A)中得到的常微分方程(组)(3)的解为:

$$u(\xi) = \sum_{i=1}^n f^{i-1}(\xi) (a_i f(\xi) + b_i g(\xi)) + a_0. \quad (4)$$

其中 n 是一个待定常数, 它可以通过平衡最高阶导数项和非线性项得到^[11], 而 $f(\xi), g(\xi)$ 是下述双投影 Riccati 方程的非零解,

$$f'(\xi) = p f(\xi) g(\xi), \quad (5a)$$

$$g'(\xi) = q + p g^2(\xi) - r f(\xi), \quad (5b)$$

其中 p, q, r 是实常数且 $p \neq 0, q \neq 0$.

需要注意的是在方程组(5)中 f 和 g 有这样一个关系, 即:

$$g^2 = -\frac{1}{p} \left[q - 2rf + \frac{(r^2 + \delta)}{q} f^2 \right] \quad (\delta = \pm 1). \quad (6)$$

基于上述关系和文献 [12], 我们给出方程组(5)的如下形式解:

$$f_1(\xi) = \frac{\operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq}\xi)}{\frac{r}{q} \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq}\xi) + k \tanh(\sqrt{-pq}\xi) + l} \quad (pq < 0), \quad (7a)$$

$$g_1(\xi) = -\frac{\sqrt{-pq}}{p} \frac{k + l \tanh(\sqrt{-pq}\xi)}{\frac{r}{q} \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq}\xi) + k \tanh(\sqrt{-pq}\xi) + l} \quad (pq < 0), \quad (7b)$$

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$$f_2(\xi) = \frac{\sec(\sqrt{pq}\xi)}{\frac{r}{q}\sec(\sqrt{pq}\xi) + k\tan(\sqrt{pq}\xi) + l} \quad (pq > 0), \quad (7c)$$

$$g_2(\xi) = -\frac{\sqrt{pq}}{p} \frac{k - l\tan(\sqrt{pq}\xi)}{\frac{r}{q}\sec(\sqrt{pq}\xi) + k\tan(\sqrt{pq}\xi) + l} \quad (pq > 0), \quad (7d)$$

其中式(7a)(7b)中 k 和 l 满足

$$q^2 k^2 = q^2 l^2 + \delta \quad (\delta = \pm 1), \quad (8a)$$

而式(7c)(7d)中的 k 和 l 满足:

$$q^2 k^2 = -(q^2 l^2 + \delta) \quad (\delta = \pm 1). \quad (8b)$$

步骤(C)将式(4)连同方程组(5)代入方程(3),并搜集 $f^j(\xi)g^j(\xi) (i=0,1,\dots,n, j=0,1)$ 的各项系数,然后令这些系数为0,就得到了一个关于变量 $a_0, a_i, b_i, \lambda (i=1, \dots, n)$ 的超定代数方程组.

步骤(D):利用 Wu 方法^[13]和符号计算语言 Maple 求解上超定方程组,得到 $a_0, a_i, b_i, \lambda (i=1, \dots, n)$ 的若干解.

步骤(E)把步骤(D)中得到的各组解连同解组(7)代回式(4)和式(2)就得到了原方程组(1)的精确解.

注1:当 $p = -1, q = 1$, 方程组(5)为文献[16]中的形式,而当 $p = \pm 1$ 且 $q \neq 0$ 时,方程组(5)即为文献[3]中的形式.所以这里推广的方法具有更强的一般性,于是也就有可能得出更多形式的解(至少包含上述文献中所给出的各组解).

下面我们将应用推广的方法来具体求解 Whitham-Broer-Kaup(WBK)方程.

3. 应用

作为一个例子,文中我们来具体研究 WBK 方程^[14-17]

$$u_t + uu_x + v_x + \beta u_{xx} = 0, \quad (9a)$$

$$v_t + u_x v + uv_x + \alpha u_{xxx} - \beta v_{xx} = 0, \quad (9b)$$

其中 $\alpha, \beta \neq 0$ 是任意常数.当 α, β 取不同值时,方程组(9)包含了许多重要的数学物理方程,例如描写浅水波耗散系统的长波方程($\alpha = 0, \beta \neq 0$)^[18]和形变 Boussinesq 方程($\alpha = 1, \beta = 0$)^[19].首先对方程组(9)作行波变换 $u = u(\xi), \xi = x - \lambda t$ 得:

$$-\lambda u_x + uu_x + v_x + \beta u_{xx} = 0, \quad (10a)$$

$$-\lambda v_x + uv_x + u_x v + \alpha u_{xxx} - \beta v_{xx} = 0. \quad (10b)$$

由齐次平衡法^[11]可设上述方程组的解为:

$$u = a_0 + a_1 f(\xi) + a_2 f^2(\xi), \quad (11a)$$

$$v = b_0 + b_1 f(\xi) + b_2 g(\xi) + b_3 f^2(\xi) + b_4 f(\xi)g(\xi). \quad (11b)$$

将(11)式连同(5)式(6)式代入方程(10)并搜集相应的各项系数就得到了一个超定代数方程组,此处限于篇幅我们略去该方程组.利用 Maple 可求得这个方程组的如下若干组解.

(1)当 $r^2 + \delta = 0$, 即 $\delta = -1, r^2 = 1$ 时有解,

$$a_0 = \lambda, a_1 = b_2 = b_3 = b_4 = 0, a_2 = \pm \frac{p}{r} \sqrt{\alpha + \beta^2},$$

$$b_0 = 0, b_1 = \mp p\beta \sqrt{\alpha + \beta^2} - \frac{p(\alpha + \beta^2)}{r}, \lambda = \lambda.$$

(12)

(2)当 $r^2 + \delta \neq 0$ 时有解,

(2.1):

$$a_0 = a_0, a_1 = \pm 2\sqrt{-\frac{p(\beta^2 + \alpha)(r^2 + \delta)}{q}}$$

$$a_2 = b_2 = 0, b_0 = \frac{pq\delta(\beta^2 + \alpha)}{r^2 + \delta}, b_1 = -2rp(\beta^2 + \alpha),$$

$$b_3 = \frac{2p(\beta^2 \delta + \beta^2 r^2 + \alpha \delta + \alpha r^2)}{q}, b_4 = \mp 2\beta p \sqrt{-\frac{p(\beta^2 + \alpha)(r^2 + \delta)}{q}}, \quad (13)$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{-\frac{p(\beta^2 + \alpha)(r^2 + \delta)}{q}}} \left(\mp a_0 \sqrt{-\frac{p(\beta^2 + \alpha)(r^2 + \delta)}{q}} + p\beta^2 r + par \right).$$

(2.2):

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_0 &= \lambda, a_1 = \mp \sqrt{-\frac{\rho(\beta^2 + \alpha)(r^2 + \delta)}{q}}, a_2 = p\sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha}, b_1 = -rp(\beta\sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} + \beta^2 + \alpha), \\
 b_0 &= b_2 = 0, b_3 = \frac{p(\beta r^2\sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} + \delta\beta\sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} + (\alpha + \beta^2)(r^2 + \delta))}{q}, \\
 b_4 &= \pm p\sqrt{-\frac{\rho(\beta^2 + \alpha)(r^2 + \delta)}{q}}\sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} \pm p\beta\sqrt{-\frac{\rho(\beta^2 + \alpha)(r^2 + \delta)}{q}}, \lambda = \lambda.
 \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

(2.3):

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_0 &= a_0, a_1 = \pm\sqrt{-\frac{\rho(\beta^2 + \alpha)(r^2 + \delta)}{q}}, a_2 = -p\sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha}, b_1 = -rp(-\beta\sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} + \beta^2 + \alpha), \\
 b_0 &= b_2 = 0, b_3 = \frac{p(-\beta r^2\sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} - \delta\beta\sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} + (\alpha + \beta^2)(r^2 + \delta))}{q}, \\
 b_4 &= \pm p\sqrt{-\frac{\rho(\beta^2 + \alpha)(r^2 + \delta)}{q}}\sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} \mp p\beta\sqrt{-\frac{\rho(\beta^2 + \alpha)(r^2 + \delta)}{q}}, \lambda = a_0.
 \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

由以上各组解的情况和(7)式即可求得 WBK 方程的以下几组解.

对解(1)来说,当 $pq < 0$ 时有解,

$$u_{11} = a_0 \pm \sqrt{\alpha + \beta^2} \sqrt{-pq} \frac{k + l \operatorname{tanh}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{\frac{r \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{q} + k \operatorname{tanh}(\sqrt{-pq\xi}) + l}, \tag{16a}$$

$$v_{11} = -p(\mp \beta \sqrt{\alpha + \beta^2} + \alpha + \beta^2) \frac{\operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{\frac{r \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{q} + k \operatorname{tanh}(\sqrt{-pq\xi}) + l}, \tag{16b}$$

其中 $\xi = x - \lambda t$, 而 $a_0, \alpha, \beta \neq 0, p \neq 0, q \neq 0, \lambda$ 是任意常数, 且满足 $q^2 k^2 = q^2 l^2 - 1$.

当 $pq > 0$ 时有解,

$$u_{12} = a_0 \pm \sqrt{\alpha + \beta^2} \sqrt{pq} \frac{k - l \operatorname{tan}(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{\frac{r \operatorname{sec}(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{q} + k \operatorname{tan}(\sqrt{pq\xi}) + l}, \tag{17a}$$

$$v_{12} = -p(\mp \beta \sqrt{\alpha + \beta^2} + \alpha + \beta^2) \frac{\operatorname{sec}(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{\frac{r \operatorname{sec}(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{q} + k \operatorname{tan}(\sqrt{pq\xi}) + l}, \tag{17b}$$

其中 $\xi = x - \lambda t$, 而 $a_0, \alpha, \beta \neq 0, p \neq 0, q \neq 0, \lambda$ 是任意常数, 且满足 $q^2 k^2 = -(q^2 l^2 - 1)$.

对解(2.1)来说,当 $pq < 0$ 时有解,

$$u_{21} = a_0 \pm 2\sqrt{-\frac{\rho(\alpha + \beta^2)(\delta + r^2)}{q}} \frac{\operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{\frac{r \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{q} + k \operatorname{tanh}(\sqrt{-pq\xi}) + l}, \tag{18a}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_{21} &= \frac{q\delta\rho(\alpha + \beta^2)}{r^2 + \delta} - 2r\rho(\alpha + \beta^2) \frac{\operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{\frac{r \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{q} + k \operatorname{tanh}(\sqrt{-pq\xi}) + l} \\
 &+ \frac{2\rho(r^2\beta^2 + \beta^2\delta + \alpha\delta + ar^2)}{q} \frac{\operatorname{sech}^2(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{\left(\frac{r \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{q} + k \operatorname{tanh}(\sqrt{-pq\xi}) + l\right)^2} \\
 &\pm 2\beta\sqrt{p^2(r^2 + \delta)(\alpha + \beta^2)} \frac{\operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})(k + l \operatorname{tanh}(\sqrt{-pq\xi}))}{\left(\frac{r \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{q} + k \operatorname{tanh}(\sqrt{-pq\xi}) + l\right)^2},
 \end{aligned} \tag{18b}$$

其中 $\xi = x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{-\frac{\rho(\beta^2 + \alpha)(r^2 + \delta)}{q}}}\left(\mp a_0\sqrt{-\frac{\rho(\beta^2 + \alpha)(r^2 + \delta)}{q}} + p\beta^2 r + p\alpha r\right)t$, 而 $a_0, \alpha, \beta \neq 0, p \neq 0, q \neq 0$

是任意常数,且满足 $q^2 k^2 = q^2 l^2 + \delta (\delta = \pm 1)$.

当 $pq > 0$ 时有解,

$$u_{22} = a_0 \pm 2\sqrt{\frac{-p(\alpha + \beta^2)(\delta + r^2)}{q}} \frac{\sec(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{\frac{r\sec(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{q} + k\tan(\sqrt{pq\xi}) + l}, \tag{19a}$$

$$v_{22} = \frac{q\delta p(\alpha + \beta^2)}{r^2 + \delta} - 2rp(\alpha + \beta^2) \frac{\sec(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{\frac{r\sec(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{q} + k\tan(\sqrt{pq\xi}) + l} + \frac{2p(r^2\beta^2 + \beta^2\delta + \alpha\delta + \alpha r^2)}{q} \frac{\sec^2(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{\left(\frac{r\sec(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{q} + k\tan(\sqrt{pq\xi}) + l\right)^2} \pm 2\beta\sqrt{-p^2(r^2 + \delta)(\alpha + \beta^2)} \frac{\sec(\sqrt{pq\xi})(k - l\tan(\sqrt{pq\xi}))}{\left(\frac{r\sec(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{q} + k\tan(\sqrt{pq\xi}) + l\right)^2}, \tag{19b}$$

其中 $\xi = x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{-p(\beta^2 + \alpha)(r^2 + \delta)}} \left(\mp a_0\sqrt{-\frac{p(\beta^2 + \alpha)(r^2 + \delta)}{q}} + p\beta^2 r + p\alpha r \right) t$, 而 $a_0, \alpha, \beta \neq 0, p \neq 0, q \neq 0$

是任意常数,且满足 $q^2 k^2 = -(q^2 l^2 + \delta)(\delta = \pm 1)$.

对解(2.2)来说,当 $pq < 0$ 时有解,

$$u_{23} = \lambda \mp \sqrt{-\frac{p(\beta^2 + \alpha)(r^2 + \delta)}{q}} \frac{\operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{\frac{r\operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{q} + k\tanh(\sqrt{-pq\xi}) + l} - \sqrt{-pq} \sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} \frac{k + l\tanh(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{\frac{r\operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{q} + k\tanh(\sqrt{-pq\xi}) + l}, \tag{20a}$$

$$v_{23} = -rp(\beta\sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} + \beta^2 + \alpha) \frac{\operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{\frac{r\operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{q} + k\tanh(\sqrt{-pq\xi}) + l} + \frac{p(\beta r^2\sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} + \delta\beta\sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} + (\alpha + \beta^2)(r^2 + \delta))}{q} \frac{\operatorname{sech}^2(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{\left(\frac{r\operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{q} + k\tanh(\sqrt{-pq\xi}) + l\right)^2} \mp \sqrt{p^2(\beta^2 + \alpha)(r^2 + \delta)}(\sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} + \beta) \frac{\operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})(k + l\tanh(\sqrt{-pq\xi}))}{\left(\frac{r\operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{q} + k\tanh(\sqrt{-pq\xi}) + l\right)^2}, \tag{20b}$$

其中 $\xi = x - \lambda t$, 而 $\alpha, \beta \neq 0, p \neq 0, q \neq 0, \lambda$ 是任意常数,且满足 $q^2 k^2 = q^2 l^2 + \delta (\delta = \pm 1)$.

当 $pq > 0$ 时有解,

$$u_{24} = \lambda \mp \sqrt{-\frac{p(\beta^2 + \alpha)(r^2 + \delta)}{q}} \frac{\sec(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{\frac{r\sec(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{q} + k\tan(\sqrt{pq\xi}) + l} - \sqrt{pq} \sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} \frac{k - l\tan(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{\frac{r\sec(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{q} + k\tan(\sqrt{pq\xi}) + l}, \tag{21a}$$

$$v_{24} = -rp(\beta\sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} + \beta^2 + \alpha) \frac{\sec(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{\frac{r\sec(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{q} + k\tan(\sqrt{pq\xi}) + l}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{p(\beta r^2 \sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} + \delta \beta \sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} + (\alpha + \beta^2) r^2 + \delta)}{q} \frac{\operatorname{sech}^2(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{\left(\frac{r \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{q} + k \operatorname{tar}(\sqrt{pq\xi}) + l\right)^2} \\
& \mp \sqrt{p^2(\beta^2 + \alpha) r^2 + \delta} (\sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} + \beta) \frac{\operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{pq\xi}) (k - l \operatorname{tar}(\sqrt{pq\xi}))}{\left(\frac{r \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{q} + k \operatorname{tar}(\sqrt{pq\xi}) + l\right)^2}, \quad (21b)
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\xi = x - \lambda t$, 而 $\alpha, \beta \neq 0, p \neq 0, q \neq 0, \lambda$ 是任意常数, 且满足 $q^2 k^2 = -(q^2 l^2 + \delta) (\delta = \pm 1)$.

对解 (2.3) 来说, 当 $pq < 0$ 时有解,

$$\begin{aligned}
u_{25} = a_0 \pm \sqrt{-\frac{p(\beta^2 + \alpha) r^2 + \delta}{q}} \frac{\operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{\frac{r \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{q} + k \operatorname{tan}(\sqrt{-pq\xi}) + l} \\
+ \sqrt{-pq} \sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} \frac{k + l \operatorname{tan}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{\frac{r \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{q} + k \operatorname{tan}(\sqrt{-pq\xi}) + l}, \quad (22a)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
v_{25} = -rp(\beta \sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} + \beta^2 + \alpha) \frac{\operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{\frac{r \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{q} + k \operatorname{tan}(\sqrt{-pq\xi}) + l} \\
- \frac{p(-\beta r^2 \sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} - \delta \beta \sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} + (\alpha + \beta^2) r^2 + \delta)}{q} \frac{\operatorname{sech}^2(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{\left(\frac{r \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{q} + k \operatorname{tan}(\sqrt{-pq\xi}) + l\right)^2} \\
\mp \sqrt{p^2(\beta^2 + \alpha) r^2 + \delta} (\sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} - \beta) \frac{\operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi}) (k + l \operatorname{tan}(\sqrt{-pq\xi}))}{\left(\frac{r \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{-pq\xi})}{q} + k \operatorname{tan}(\sqrt{-pq\xi}) + l\right)^2}, \quad (22b)
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\xi = x - a_0 t$, 而 $a_0, \alpha, \beta \neq 0, p \neq 0, q \neq 0$ 是任意常数, 且满足 $q^2 k^2 = q^2 l^2 + \delta (\delta = \pm 1)$.

当 $pq > 0$ 时有解,

$$\begin{aligned}
u_{26} = a_0 \pm \sqrt{-\frac{p(\beta^2 + \alpha) r^2 + \delta}{q}} \frac{\operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{\frac{r \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{q} + k \operatorname{tar}(\sqrt{pq\xi}) + l} \\
+ \sqrt{pq} \sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} \frac{k - l \operatorname{tar}(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{\frac{r \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{q} + k \operatorname{tar}(\sqrt{pq\xi}) + l}, \quad (23a)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
v_{26} = -rp(\beta \sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} + \beta^2 + \alpha) \frac{\operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{\frac{r \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{q} + k \operatorname{tar}(\sqrt{pq\xi}) + l} \\
- \frac{p(-\beta r^2 \sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} - \delta \beta \sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} + (\alpha + \beta^2) r^2 + \delta)}{q} \frac{\operatorname{sech}^2(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{\left(\frac{r \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{q} + k \operatorname{tar}(\sqrt{pq\xi}) + l\right)^2} \\
\mp \sqrt{p^2(\beta^2 + \alpha) r^2 + \delta} (\sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha} - \beta) \frac{\operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{pq\xi}) (k - l \operatorname{tar}(\sqrt{pq\xi}))}{\left(\frac{r \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{pq\xi})}{q} + k \operatorname{tar}(\sqrt{pq\xi}) + l\right)^2}, \quad (23b)
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\xi = x - a_0 t$, 而 $a_0, \alpha, \beta \neq 0, p \neq 0, q \neq 0$ 是任意常数, 且满足 $q^2 k^2 = -(q^2 l^2 + \delta) (\delta = \pm 1)$.

注 2: 据我们所知, 在以前对 WBK 方程的研究中并没有得出上述形式解, 特别是当 $k^2 + l^2 \neq 0$ 时.

于是, 我们不仅可以根据 α 和 β 选择不同的方程, 而且还可以依据关系式 $q^2 k^2 = \pm(q^2 l^2 + \delta) (\delta = \pm 1)$ 选择不同的 k 和 l , 这样就得到了一类非线性发展方程更多形式的精确解, 其中包括周期解, 孤波解和

类孤波解. 这也正是我们推广原方法的目的所在.

4. 总 结

文中我们应用推广的 Riccati 方程展开法研究

了 Whitham-Broer-Kaup(WBK)方程, 求出了许多新形式的精确解. 此外, 推广的方法还可以用来求解更多非线性发展方程的行波解. 我们会在以后的工作中对此进行说明.

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Extended projective Riccati equations method and its application

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(Received 30 September 2004 ; revised manuscript received 18 November 2004)

Abstract

The projective Riccati equations method is extended and applied to find new exact solutions to the Whitham-Broer-Kaup (WBK) equation with the aid of symbolic computation system Maple.

Keywords : projective Riccati equations method , Whitham-Broer-Kaup(WBK) equation , solitary-wave solutions

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