

带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的显式精确解*

卢殿臣 洪宝剑[†] 田立新

(江苏大学非线性科学研究中心, 镇江 212013)
(2006 年 2 月 8 日收到, 2006 年 4 月 10 日收到修改稿)

通过构造两个新的 Riccati 方程组, 推广了 Riccati 方法, 使其具有简洁的形式, 丰富和发展了已有的结果, 借助 Mathematica 软件, 求出了带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的一些精确解, 包括各种类孤波解、类周期解和变速孤波解.

关键词: Riccati 方程组, 变系数组合 KdV 方程, 强迫项, 类孤波解

PACC: 0340K, 0290

1. 引言

随着非线性科学的发展, 非线性发展方程的求解成为广大物理学、力学、地球科学、生命科学、应用数学、和工程技术工作者研究的一个重要课题, 多年来许多数学家、物理学家为此做了大量的工作. 常系数非线性方程只能近似地反映实际物质运动变化规律, 而变系数非线性方程却能更加准确地描述物质的属性, 因此研究变系数非线性方程的精确解显得十分重要. 近年来, 人们已经发现了一些有效的求解方法, 如变分法、截断展开法、齐次平衡法、Backlund 变换法、F-展开法、分离变量法、Jacobi 椭圆函数法、形变映射法等^[1-15]. 本文运用两个推广形式的 Riccati 方程组求解带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程

$$u_t + \alpha(t)uu_x + m(t)u^2u_x + \beta(t)u_{xxx} = R(t), \quad (1)$$

其中 $\alpha(t), m(t), \beta(t), R(t)$ 为 t 的任意函数. 当 $R(t) = 0, \alpha(t), m(t), \beta(t)$ 为常数时转化为组合 KdV 方程, 该方程是 KdV 和 mKdV 方程的复合, 广泛应用于等离子体物理、固体物理、原子物理、流体力学和量子场理论等领域. 在等离子体物理中它描述了无 Landau 衰变小振幅离子声波的传播, 在固体物理中用于解释通过氯化钠单晶的热脉冲传播, 同时还可以很好地描述在具有非谐束缚粒子的一维非线性晶格中波的传播, 又可作为流体力学中的一个模型方

程. 当 $R(t) = 0, \alpha(t) = 0, m(t), \beta(t)$ 为常数时转化为 mKdV 方程, 用来描述非调和晶格中声波的传播和一个无碰撞等离子体的 Alfen 波的运动; 当 $R(t) = 0, m(t) = 0, \alpha(t), \beta(t)$ 为常数时转化为 KdV 方程, 众所周知, 它是最典型的非线性色散波动方程的代表. 因此, 研究 (1) 的精确解有重要的理论和实际价值.

2. 推广的 Riccati 方程法

对非线性发展方程

$$P(u, u_t, u_x, uu_x, u_{xt}, u_{xx}, u_{xxx}, \dots) = 0, \quad (2)$$

我们寻求如下形式的解:

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i f^i(\xi) + \sum_{j=0}^n b_j f^{j-1}(\xi)g(\xi) \quad (3)$$

其中 $a_0 = a_0(t), a_i = a_i(t), b_j = b_j(t) (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n), \xi = \xi(x, t)$ 均是关于相应变元的任意函数, n 是待定常数, 它可以通过平衡最高阶导数项和非线性项确定, 而 $f(\xi), g(\xi)$ 满足如下投影 Riccati 方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(\xi) &= -qf(\xi)g(\xi), \\ g'(\xi) &= r[1 - g^2(\xi) - \tau f(\xi)], \\ g^2(\xi) &= 1 - 2\tau f(\xi) + (r^2 + \varepsilon)f^2(\xi), \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

这里'表示 $\frac{d}{d\xi}$, r, q 为任何实数, $\varepsilon = \pm 1$, 后面雷同, 方程组 (4) 有下列解:

$$f(\xi) = \frac{a}{bc \cosh(q\xi) + c \sinh(q\xi) + ar},$$

* 国家自然科学基金 (批准号: 30420130638), 江苏省自然科学基金 (批准号: BK20022003) 和教育部骨干教师基金 (批准号: 2002-383) 资助的课题.

[†] E-mail: hongbaojian@163.com

$$g_1(\xi) = \frac{b \sinh(q\xi) + c \cosh(q\xi)}{b \cosh(q\xi) + c \sinh(q\xi) + ar}, \quad (5)$$

其中 a, b, c 满足条件: 当 $\varepsilon = 1$ 时 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$, 当 $\varepsilon = -1$ 时 $b^2 = a^2 + c^2$.

$$f(\xi) = qf(\xi)g(\xi),$$

$$g'(\xi) = q[1 + g^2(\xi) - rf(\xi)],$$

$$g^2(\xi) = -1 + 2rf(\xi) + (1 - r^2)f^2(\xi). \quad (6)$$

方程组(6)有下列解:

$$f_2(\xi) = \frac{a}{b \cos(q\xi) + c \sin(q\xi) + ar},$$

$$g_2(\xi) = \frac{b \sin(q\xi) - c \cos(q\xi)}{b \cos(q\xi) + c \sin(q\xi) + ar}, \quad (7)$$

其中 a, b, c 满足条件 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2$.

将(3)(4)式和(3)(6)式分别代入(1)式并令 $f^i(\xi)g^j(\xi)$ 系数为零 ($i = 1, 2, \dots; j = 0, 1, \dots$), 可得一关于所有待定系数的非线性代数方程组 (NAEs), 借助 Mathematica 软件求解该 NAEs 便可由(5)(7)式得(1)式的精确解.

显然, 若将(5)(7)式转换成 $\operatorname{sech}(\xi), \operatorname{csch}(\xi), \tanh(\xi), \operatorname{coth}(\xi), \operatorname{sec}(\xi), \operatorname{csc}(\xi), \tan(\xi), \cot(\xi)$ 的形式, 对(5)(7)式选取特殊的 a, b, c, q, r 的值, 就可以得到文献 16—22 的结果.

若(5)式中取 $\varepsilon = -1, r = c = 0, b = a, q = 1$, 则得钟型孤波解、扭型孤波解 $f_1(\xi) = \operatorname{sech}\xi, g_1(\xi) = \tanh\xi$; 取 $\varepsilon = 1, r = b = 0, c = a, q = 1$, 则得奇异行波解: $f_1(\xi) = \operatorname{csch}\xi, g_1(\xi) = \operatorname{coth}\xi$; 同理在(7)式中选择特殊的 r, c, b, a, q 则可得 $\operatorname{sec}\xi, \operatorname{csc}\xi, \tan\xi, \cot\xi$ 型的三角函数周期解.

注记 1 这里给出的新的 Riccati 方程组(4), (6)得到的解(5)(7)完全包含文献 16—22 的结果, 且方程简单, 解组丰富, 适普性更强.

3. 带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的精确解

由齐次平衡原则可设

$$u(\xi) = a_0(t) + a_1(t)f(\xi) + a_2(t)g(\xi), \quad (8)$$

其中 $(x, t) = k(t)x + l(t) + \xi_0, \xi_0$ 为任意常数.

情形 1

将(4)(8)式代入(1)式并令 $f^i(\xi)g^j(\xi)$ 系数为零 ($i = 1, 2, \dots; j = 0, 1$) 得

$$a_0(t) - R(t) = 0, a_2(t) = 0,$$

$$(12a_2k^3q^3r\beta - 2a_1a_2kq\alpha)(\varepsilon + r^2)$$

$$+ a_2kmqr(3a_2^2\varepsilon - 4a_0a_1r + 3a_2^2r^2)$$

$$+ a_1a_2kmq(5a_1r - 4a_0\varepsilon) = 0,$$

$$3a_1^2a_2\varepsilon kmq + a_2^3kmq + 3a_1^2a_2kmqr^2$$

$$+ 2a_2^3\varepsilon kmqr^2 + a_2^3kmqr^4 + 6a_2k^3q^3\beta$$

$$+ 12a_2\varepsilon k^3q^3\beta r^2 + 6a_2k^3q^3\beta r^4 = 0,$$

$$- 2a_0a_1^2kmq - 2a_0a_2^2\varepsilon kmq - a_2^2\varepsilon kq\alpha$$

$$- 2a_0a_2^2kmqr^2 - a_1^2kq\alpha + 4a_1a_2^2kmqr$$

$$- a_2^2kqr^2\alpha + 6a_1k^3q^3r\beta = 0,$$

$$a_1^3kmq + 3a_1a_2^2\varepsilon kmq + 3a_1a_2^2kmqr^2$$

$$+ 6a_1\varepsilon k^3q^3\beta + 6a_1k^3q^3r^2\beta = 0,$$

$$- a_0^2a_1kmq - a_1a_2^2kmq + 2a_0a_2^2kmqr$$

$$- a_0a_1kq\alpha + a_2^2kq\alpha - a_1k^3q^3\beta$$

$$- a_1qxk_i - a_1ql_i = 0,$$

$$- 2a_0a_1a_2kmq + a_0^2a_2kmqr + a_2^3kmqr$$

$$- a_1a_2kq\alpha + a_0a_2kq\alpha + a_2k^3q^3r\beta$$

$$+ a_1l_i + a_2qrxk_i + a_2qrl_i = 0,$$

$$- 2a_1^2a_2kmq - a_0^2a_2\varepsilon kmq - a_2^3\varepsilon kmq$$

$$+ 6a_0a_1a_2kmqr - a_0^2a_2kmqr^2$$

$$- 3a_2^3kmqr^2 - a_0a_2\varepsilon kq\alpha + 3a_1a_2kq\alpha$$

$$- a_0a_2kqr^2\alpha - 4a_2\varepsilon k^3q^3\beta - 7a_2k^3q^3r^2\beta$$

$$- a_2\varepsilon qxk_i - a_2qr^2xk_i - a_2\varepsilon ql_i - a_2qr^2l_i = 0,$$

其中 $a_0 = a_0(t), a_1 = a_1(t), a_2 = a_2(t), k = k(t), l = l(t), \alpha = \alpha(t), \beta = \beta(t), m = m(t), R = R(t); \varepsilon = \pm 1, q, r$ 为任意实数, 下标 i 表示对 t 求偏导.

借助 mathematica 和吴消元法可得三组解:

$$1) \beta(t) = C_0 m(t), k(t) = k_0,$$

$$a_0(t) = \int R(t) dt + C_1,$$

$$a_1(t) = \pm k_0 q \sqrt{-6C_0(r^2 + \varepsilon)},$$

$$a_2(t) = 0,$$

$$l(t) = \int \left\{ -k_0 m(t) \left[\int R(t) dt + C_1 \right] \right.$$

$$\left. - k_0 \left[\int R(t) dt + C_1 \right] \alpha(t) \right.$$

$$\left. - k_0^3 q^2 C_0 m(t) \right\} dt + C_2,$$

其中 $R(t), \alpha(t), m(t)$ 满足约束关系

$$\int R(t) dt + C_1 = -\frac{\alpha(t)}{2m(t)} + C_3,$$

$$C_3 = \frac{k_0 q r \sqrt{-6C_0(r^2 + \varepsilon)}}{2(r^2 + \varepsilon)};$$

且 $\varepsilon = \pm 1, r^2 \neq -\varepsilon; k_0 \neq 0, q \neq 0, C_0 \neq 0, C_1, C_2$ 均为任意常数, 后面雷同.

$$2) \beta(x, t) = C_0 m(t), h(x, t) = k_0, r = i, \varepsilon = 1,$$

$$a_0(x, t) = \int R(x, t) dx + C_1, a_1(x, t) = 0,$$

$$a_2(x, t) = \pm k_0 q \sqrt{\frac{-3C_0}{2}},$$

$$K(x, t) = \int \left(\frac{k_0 \alpha^2(x, t)}{4m(x, t)} + \frac{k_0^3 q^2 C_0 m(x, t)}{2} \right) dx + C_2,$$

其中 $R(x, t), \alpha(x, t), m(x, t)$ 满足约束关系 $\int R(x, t) dx +$

$$C_1 = -\frac{\alpha(x, t)}{2m(x, t)}, \text{ 这里 } i^2 = -1.$$

$$3) \beta(x, t) = C_0 m(t), h(x, t) = k_0, r = \pm 1, \varepsilon = -1,$$

$$a_2(x, t) = \pm k_0 q \sqrt{\frac{-3C_0}{2}},$$

$$a_0(x, t) = \int R(x, t) dx + C_1, a_1(x, t) = 0,$$

$$K(x, t) = \int \left(\frac{k_0 \alpha^2(x, t)}{4m(x, t)} + \frac{k_0^3 q^2 C_0 m(x, t)}{2} \right) dx + C_2,$$

其中 $R(x, t), \alpha(x, t), m(x, t)$ 满足约束关系

$$\int R(x, t) dx + C_1 = -\frac{\alpha(x, t)}{2m(x, t)};$$

所以 (1) 式有类孤波解

$$u_{11}(x, t) = u_{11}(\xi_{11}) = \int R(x, t) dx + C_1 \\ \pm \frac{ak_0 q \sqrt{-6C_0(r^2 + \varepsilon)}}{b \cosh(q\xi_{11}) + c \sinh(q\xi_{11}) + ar},$$

$$u_{12}(x, t) = u_{12}(\xi_{12}) \\ = \int R(x, t) dx + C_1 \pm k_0 q \sqrt{\frac{-3C_0}{2}} \\ \times \frac{b \sinh(q\xi_{12}) + c \cosh(q\xi_{12})}{b \cosh(q\xi_{12}) + c \sinh(q\xi_{12}) + ai},$$

$$u_{13}(x, t) = u_{13}(\xi_{13}) \\ = \int R(x, t) dx + C_1 \pm k_0 q \sqrt{\frac{-3C_0}{2}} \\ \times \frac{b \sinh(q\xi_{13}) + c \cosh(q\xi_{13})}{b \cosh(q\xi_{13}) + c \sinh(q\xi_{13}) \pm a},$$

其中

$$\xi_{11}(x, t) = k_0 x + \int \left\{ -k_0 m(t) \left[\int R(x, t) dx + C_1 \right] \right. \\ \left. - k_0 \left[\int R(x, t) dx + C_1 \right] \alpha(x, t) \right. \\ \left. - k_0^3 q^2 C_0 m(t) \right\} dt + C_2,$$

$$\xi_{12}(x, t) = \xi_{13}(x, t) \\ = k_0 x + \int \left(\frac{k_0 \alpha^2(x, t)}{4m(x, t)} + \frac{k_0^3 q^2 C_0 m(x, t)}{2} \right) dx \\ + C_2.$$

情形 2

同理将 (6)(8) 式代入 (1) 式并令 $f(\xi)g'(\xi)$ 系数为零 ($i = 1, 2, \dots, j = 0, 1$) 得一 NAEs:

$$a_0(x, t) - R(x, t) = 0, a_2(x, t) = 0, \\ a_2 kmqr(3a_2^2 - 4a_0 a_1 r - 3a_2^2 r^2) \\ + (2a_1 a_2 kq\alpha + 12a_2 k^3 q^3 r\beta)(1 - r^2) \\ - a_1 a_2 kmq(4a_0 + 5a_1 r) = 0, \\ 3a_1^2 a_2 kmq + a_2^3 kmq - 3a_1^2 a_2 kmqr^2 \\ - 2a_2^3 kmqr^2 + a_2^3 kmqr^4 + 6a_2 k^3 q^3 \beta \\ - 12a_2 k^3 q^3 \beta r^2 + 6a_2 k^3 q^3 \beta r^4 = 0, \\ 2a_0 a_1^2 kmq + 2a_0 a_2^2 kmq + 4a_1 a_2^2 kmqr \\ - 2a_0 a_2^2 kmqr^2 + a_1^2 kq\alpha + a_2^2 kq\alpha \\ - a_2^2 kqr^2 \alpha + 6a_1 k^3 q^3 r\beta = 0, \\ a_1^3 kmq + 3a_1 a_2^2 kmq - 3a_1 a_2^2 kmqr^2 \\ + 6a_1 k^3 q^3 \beta - 6a_1 k^3 q^3 r^2 \beta = 0, \\ kmq(a_0^2 a_1 - a_1 a_2^2 + 2a_0 a_2^2 r) \\ - a_1 k^3 q^3 \beta + kq\alpha(a_0 a_1 + a_2^2 r) \\ + a_1 qxk_t + a_1 ql_t = 0, \\ -2a_0 a_1 a_2 kmq + a_0^2 a_2 kmqr - a_2^3 kmqr \\ - a_1 a_2 kq\alpha + a_0 a_2 kq\alpha - a_2 k^3 q^3 r\beta \\ + a_{1t} + a_2 qrxk_t + a_2 qrl_t = 0, \\ a_2 kmq(a_0^2 - 2a_1^2 - a_2^2) \\ + a_2 kmqr(6a_0 a_1 - a_0^2 r + 3a_2^2 r) \\ - 4a_2 k^3 q^3 \beta - a_2 qr^2 xk_t \\ + a_2 kq\alpha(a_0 + 3a_1 - a_0 r^2) + 7a_2 k^3 q^3 r^2 \beta \\ + a_2 qxk_t + a_2 ql_t - a_2 qr^2 l_t = 0,$$

解之得

$$1) \beta(x, t) = C_0 m(t), h(x, t) = k_0, a_2(x, t) = 0, \\ a_1(x, t) = \pm k_0 q \sqrt{6C_0(r^2 - 1)}, \\ a_0(x, t) = \int R(x, t) dx + C_1,$$

$$K(x, t) = \int \left\{ -k_0 m(t) \left[\int R(x, t) dx + C_1 \right] - k_0 \left[\int R(x, t) dx \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + C_1 \right] \alpha(x, t) + k_0^3 q^2 C_0 m(t) \right\} dx + C_2,$$

其中 $R(x, t), \alpha(x, t), m(x, t)$ 满足约束关系

$$\int R(x, t) dx + C_1 = -\frac{\alpha(x, t)}{2m(x, t)} \mp C_3,$$

$$C_3 = k_0 qr \sqrt{\frac{3C_0}{2(r^2 - 1)}},$$

且 $r \neq \pm 1, k_0 \neq 0, q \neq 0, C_0 \neq 0, C_1, C_2$ 均为任意常

数,后面雷同.

$$2) \beta(t) = C_0 m(t) k(t) = k_0, r = \pm 1,$$

$$a_0(t) = \int R(t) dt + C_1, a_1(t) = 0,$$

$$a_2(t) = \pm k_0 q \sqrt{\frac{-3C_0}{2}},$$

$$k(t) = \int \left(\frac{k_0 \alpha^2(t)}{4m(t)} - \frac{k_0^3 q^2 C_0 m(t)}{2} \right) dt + C_2,$$

其中 $R(t), \alpha(t), m(t)$ 满足约束关系

$$\int R(t) dt + C_1 = -\frac{\alpha(t)}{2m(t)}.$$

$$3) \beta(t) = C_0 m(t) k(t) = k_0, r = 0, a_1(t) = 0,$$

$$a_0(t) = \int R(t) dt + C_1, a_2(t) = \pm k_0 q \sqrt{-6C_0},$$

$$k(t) = \int \left(\frac{k_0 \alpha^2(t)}{4m(t)} - 2k_0^3 q^2 C_0 m(t) \right) dt + C_2,$$

其中 $R(t), \alpha(t), m(t)$ 满足约束关系

$$\int R(t) dt + C_1 = -\frac{\alpha(t)}{2m(t)}.$$

所以(1)式有类周期解

$$u_{21}(x, t) = u_{21}(\xi_{21}) = \int R(t) dt + C_1 \pm \frac{ak_0 q \sqrt{6C_0(r^2 - 1)}}{b \cosh(q\xi_{21}) + c \sinh(q\xi_{21}) + ar},$$

$$u_{22}(x, t) = u_{22}(\xi_{22}) = \int R(t) dt + C_1 \pm k_0 q \sqrt{\frac{-3C_0}{2}} \times \frac{b \sinh(q\xi_{22}) - c \cosh(q\xi_{22})}{b \cosh(q\xi_{22}) + c \sinh(q\xi_{22})} \pm a,$$

$$u_{23}(x, t) = u_{23}(\xi_{23}) = \int R(t) dt + C_1 \pm k_0 q \sqrt{-6C_0} \times \frac{b \sinh(q\xi_{23}) - c \cosh(q\xi_{23})}{b \cosh(q\xi_{23}) + c \sinh(q\xi_{23})},$$

其中

$$\xi_{21}(x, t) = k_0 x + \int \left\{ -k_0 m(t) \left[\int R(t) dt + C_1 \right] - k_0 \left[\int R(t) dt + C_1 \right] \alpha(t) + k_0^3 q^2 C_0 m(t) \right\} dt + C_2,$$

$$\xi_{22}(x, t) = k_0 x + \int \left(\frac{k_0 \alpha^2(t)}{4m(t)} - \frac{k_0^3 q^2 C_0 m(t)}{2} \right) dt + C_2,$$

$$\xi_{23}(x, t) = k_0 x + \int \left(\frac{k_0 \alpha^2(t)}{4m(t)} - 2k_0^3 q^2 C_0 m(t) \right) dt + C_2.$$

显然,当无外力项作用即 $R(t) = 0$ 时,对情况 1,当有约束关系 $\beta(t) = C_0 m(t) = C_0 C_4 \alpha(t)$ 时,我们得到下列变速孤波解:

$$u_{11}(x, t) = u_{11}(\xi_{11}) = C_1 \pm \frac{ak_0 q \sqrt{-6C_0(r^2 + \epsilon)}}{b \cosh(q\xi_{11}) + c \sinh(q\xi_{11}) + ar}, \quad (9)$$

$$\xi_{11}(x, t) = k_0 x + C_5 \int \alpha(t) dt + C_2,$$

$$C_5 = -k_0 C_4 C_1^2 - k_0 C_1 - k_0^3 q^2 C_0 C_4,$$

$$C_4 = -\frac{1}{\alpha(C_1 \pm C_3)}.$$

$$u_{12}(x, t) = u_{12}(\xi_{12}) = C_1 \pm k_0 q \sqrt{\frac{-3C_0}{2}} \times \frac{b \sinh(q\xi_{12}) + c \cosh(q\xi_{12})}{b \cosh(q\xi_{12}) + c \sinh(q\xi_{12})} + ai,$$

其中

$$\xi_{12}(x, t) = k_0 x + \int \left(\frac{k_0 \alpha^2(t)}{4m(t)} + \frac{k_0^3 q^2 C_0 m(t)}{2} \right) dt + C_2,$$

$$C_4 = -\frac{1}{2C_1}.$$

$$u_{13}(x, t) = u_{13}(\xi_{13}) = C_1 \pm k_0 q \sqrt{\frac{-3C_0}{2}} \times \frac{b \sinh(q\xi_{13}) + c \cosh(q\xi_{13})}{b \cosh(q\xi_{13}) + c \sinh(q\xi_{13})} \pm a$$

其中

$$\xi_{13}(x, t) = k_0 x + \int \left(\frac{k_0 \alpha^2(t)}{4m(t)} + \frac{k_0^3 q^2 C_0 m(t)}{2} \right) dt + C_2,$$

$$C_4 = -\frac{1}{2C_1}.$$

当 $\epsilon = -1, r = c = 0, b = a$ 时(9)式转化为钟型变速孤立波:

$$u_{1r}(x, t) = C_1 \pm k_0 q \sqrt{6C_0} \operatorname{sech}(q\xi_{1r}),$$

$$\xi_{1r}(x, t) = \xi_{1r}(x, t) = k_0 x + C_5 \int \alpha(t) dt + C_2,$$

其中波速为 $\frac{C_5}{k_0} \alpha(t)$,若 $\alpha(t)$ 是常数,则波的速度在传播过程中不发生改变,否则波速 $\alpha(t)$ 就会随着时间 t 的改变而改变.

对情况 2, 当有约束关系 $\beta(t) = C_0 m(t) = C_0 C_4 \alpha(t)$ 时, 我们得到下列类周期解:

$$u_{21}(x, t) = u_{21}(\xi_{21}) \\ = C_1 \pm \frac{ak_0 q \sqrt{6C_0(r^2 - 1)}}{b \cos(q\xi_{21}) + c \sin(q\xi_{21}) + ar},$$

$$\xi_{21}(x, t) = k_0 x + C_5 \int \alpha(t) dt + C_2, \\ C_5 = -k_0 C_4 C_1^2 - k_0 C_1 + k_0^3 q^2 C_0 C_4, \\ C_4 = -\frac{1}{2(C_1 \pm C_3)},$$

$$u_{22}(x, t) = u_{22}(\xi_{22}) = C_1 \pm k_0 q \sqrt{\frac{-3C_0}{2}} \\ \times \frac{b \sin(q\xi_{22}) - c \cos(q\xi_{22})}{b \cos(q\xi_{22}) + c \sin(q\xi_{22}) \pm a},$$

$$\xi_{22}(x, t) = k_0 x + \int \left(\frac{k_0 \alpha^2(t)}{4m(t)} - \frac{k_0^3 q^2 C_0 m(t)}{2} \right) dt \\ + C_2, \\ C_4 = -\frac{1}{2C_1}.$$

$$u_{23}(x, t) = u_{23}(\xi_{23}) = C_1 \pm k_0 q \sqrt{-6C_0} \\ \times \frac{b \sin(q\xi_{23}) - c \cos(q\xi_{23})}{b \cos(q\xi_{23}) + c \sin(q\xi_{23})},$$

$$\xi_{23}(x, t) = k_0 x + \int \left(\frac{k_0 \alpha^2(t)}{4m(t)} - 2k_0^3 q^2 C_0 m(t) \right) dt \\ + C_2, \\ C_4 = -\frac{1}{2C_1}.$$

注记 2 当 $\varepsilon = -1, c = 0, a = b = 1, \alpha(t) = 1$ 和 $\varepsilon = 1, b = 0, c = b = 1, \alpha(t) = 1$ 时 u_{11} 包含文献 [17] 中的解 (8) (9) (15), 当 $c = 0, a = b = 1, \alpha(t) = 1$ 时 u_{13} 包含文献 [17] 中的解 (11), 选取不同的参数, 我们可以得到方程 (1) 的许多新解, 同时其他四组解也是新的.

4. 结 论

本文构造了两个新的 Riccati 方程组, 将 Riccati 方法做了推广, 使之结果更一般, 形式更加简洁, 适用性更强, 并得到了许多新解. 成功地求出了带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的一些精确解, 包括类孤波解, 类周期解和变速孤波解. 实践证明这种方法可以适用于许多其他非线性方程, 文献 [16—22] 只是该方法的特殊情形, 如何将该方法推广到具高次非线性耦合方程, 还值得进一步研究.

- [1] Wen S X, Xu W C, Guo Q *et al* 1997 *Science in China*(Series A) **27** 949 [in Chinese] 文双喜、徐文成、郭旗等 1997 中国科学(A) **27** 949
- [2] Zhang J F, Chen F Y 2001 *Acta Phys Sin.* **50** 1648 [in Chinese] [张解放、陈芳跃 2001 物理学报 **50** 1648]
- [3] Wang M L 1996 *Phys. Lett. A* **213** 279
- [4] Zhang Y, Chen D Y 2004 *Chin. Phys.* **13** 1606
- [5] Xu C Z, He B G, Zhang J F 2004 *Chin. Phys.* **13** 1777
- [6] Zheng C L, Fang J P, Chen L Q 2005 *Chin. Phys.* **14** 0676
- [7] Ding H Y, Xu X X, Yang H X 2005 *Chin. Phys.* **14** 1296
- [8] Li B A, Wang M L 2005 *Chin. Phys.* **14** 1698
- [9] He H S, Chen J, Yang K Q 2005 *Chin. Phys.* **14** 1926
- [10] Wang Z, Li D S, Lu H F, Zhang H Q 2005 *Chin. Phys.* **14** 2158
- [11] Zhen Q, Yue P, Gong L X 2006 *Chin. Phys.* **15** 0035
- [12] Zhang H Q 2005 *Chaos, Solitons and Fractals* **26** 921
- [13] Parkes E J, Dufly B R, Abbott P C 2002 *Phys. Lett. A* **295** 280

- [14] Zhou Y B, Wang M L, Wang Y M 2003 *Phys. Lett. A* **308** 31
- [15] Li D S, Zhang H Q 2003 *Chaos, Solitons and Fractals* **18** 193
- [16] Lü K P, Shi Y R, Duan W S *et al* 2001 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **50** 2074 [in Chinese] 吕克璞、石玉仁、段文山等 2001 物理学报 **50** 2074]
- [17] Shi Y R, Lü K P, Duan W S *et al* 2003 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **52** 267 [in Chinese] 石玉仁、吕克璞、段文山等 2003 物理学报 **52** 267]
- [18] Huang D J, Zhang H Q 2004 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **53** 2435 [in Chinese] [黄定江、张鸿庆 2004 物理学报 **53** 2435]
- [19] Huang D J, Zhang H Q 2005 *Chaos, Solitons and Fractals* **23** 601
- [20] Zhi H Y, Chen Y, Zhang H Q 2005 *Acta Mathematica Scientia* **25A** 956 [智红燕、陈勇、张鸿庆 2005 数学物理学报 **25A** 956]
- [21] Li D S, Zhang H Q 2004 *Chin. Phys.* **13** 1377
- [22] Yong X L, Zhang H Q 2005 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **54** 2514 [in Chinese] [雍雪林、张鸿庆 2005 物理学报 **54** 2514]

Explicit and exact solutions to the variable coefficient combined KdV equation with forced term^{*}

Lu Dian-Chen Hong Bao-Jian[†] Tian Li-Xin

(Center of Nolinear Science Research , Jiangsu University , Zhenjiang 212013 , China)

(Received 8 February 2006 ; revised manuscript received 10 April 2006)

Abstract

By constructing two new Riccati equations and using the generalized Riccati method , we simplified the form and enriched the general results . Using Mathematica software , exact solutions of the variable coefficient combined KdV equation with forced term are obtained , including many kinds of solitary-wave-like solutions , quasi-periodical solutions and solitary wave solutions with variable speed .

Keywords : Riccati equations , variable coefficient combined KdV equation , forced term , solitary-wave-like solutions

PACC : 0340K , 0290

^{*} Project supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 10420130638) , the Natural Science Foundation of Jiangsu Province of China (Grant No. BK20022003) and the Core Teachers ' Foundation of Ministry of Education of China (Grant No. 2002-383) .

[†] E-mail : hongbaojian@163.com