

组合 KdV-mKdV 方程的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解*

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对第一类椭圆方程进行新形式的函数展开, 构造出非线性波动方程新的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解. 将该方法应用于组合 KdV-mKdV 方程, 得到方程新的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解, 并列出一一些具体的解和作出相应的图形.

关键词: 第一类椭圆方程, Jacobi 椭圆函数, 组合 KdV-mKdV 方程, 行波解

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1. 引 言

寻找非线性波动方程的精确解在非线性科学中占有非常重要的地位. 近年来, 人们提出了许多方法, 如齐次平衡法^[1-5]、双曲正切函数展开法^[6-8]、sine-cosine 方法^[9]等. 最近, 刘式适等^[10-16]提出了 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法并求得了一大类非线性波动方程的周期解; 张善卿等^[17]利用秩的概念扩充了 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法的应用范围; 郭冠平等^[18]、沈守枫等^[19]、石玉仁等^[20]以及吕大昭^[21]分别推广了 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法的展开形式; 刘官厅等^[22]和韩兆秀^[23]将在行波变换下的 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法推广到一般函数变换下进行; Zhu 等^[24]的方法的关键在于将展开项的指数从 $-n$ 扩展到 n ; Peng 用修正影射法^[25]得到了 $(2+1)$ 维破裂孤子方程的解. 本文在以上文献的启发下, 结合文献^[26], 对第一类椭圆方程进行新形式的函数展开, 构造出非线性波动方程新的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解, 并对组合 KdV-mKdV 方程求解.

2. 方法简述

考虑非线性波动方程

$$M(u, u_t, u_x, u_{tt}, u_{xx}, \dots) = 0, \quad (1)$$

寻求它的行波解为

$$u = u(\xi), \quad \xi = k_1 x + k_2 t, \quad (2)$$

其中 $k_j (j = 1, 2)$ 为待定的波参数.

把 (2) 式代入 (1) 式 (1) 式可约化为如下的常微分方程:

$$K(u, du/d\xi, d^2u/d\xi^2, \dots) = 0. \quad (3)$$

由文献^[26], 并进一步将展开项的指数从 $-n$ 扩展到 n , 假设方程 (3) 具有如下新形式的函数展开解:

$$u(\xi) = \sum_{i=-n}^n [A_i f^i(\xi) + B_i f^{i-1}(\xi) f'(\xi)], \quad (4)$$

其中 A_i, B_i 为待定常数, $f'(\xi)$ 是 $\frac{d}{d\xi} f(\xi)$, n 的值由领头项分析法^[27]确定.

(4) 式中 $f(\xi)$ 满足第一类椭圆方程^[28]:

$$(f')^2 = h_0 + h_2 f^2 + h_4 f^4, \quad (5a)$$

即

$$f' = e \sqrt{h_0 + h_2 f^2 + h_4 f^4}, \quad (5b)$$

其中 $e = \pm 1$; h_0, h_2, h_4 为待定常数, 适当选取这些常数的值, 可使方程 (5) 的解 $f(\xi)$ 为 Jacobi 椭圆函数^[29, 30].

把 (4) 式代入 (3) 式并结合 (5) 式可得到一关于 $f(\xi)$ 的多项式方程. 化简该方程后, 令

$$f^n (f')^q$$

$$(p = 0, -1, 1, -2, 2, \dots; q = 0, 1, \dots) \quad (6)$$

的系数为 0, 就得到一包含所有待定常数 $A_i, B_i, h_0, h_2, h_4, k_j$ 的非线性代数方程组, 解此方程组就可以得到方程 (1) 的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解.

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3. 组合 KdV-mKdV 方程的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解

考虑如下形式的组合 KdV-mKdV 方程^[14]

$$u_t + (\alpha u + \beta u^2)u_x + \gamma u_{xxx} = 0. \quad (7)$$

把(2)式代入(7)式得

$$k_1^3 \gamma u''' + k_2 u' + k_1 \alpha u u' + k_1 \beta u^2 u' = 0. \quad (8)$$

(8)式两边同时对 ξ 积分一次得

$$A u'' + B u + C u^2 + D u^3 = C_0, \quad (9)$$

其中 $A = k_1^3 \gamma$, $B = k_2$, $C = k_1 \alpha / 2$, $D = k_1 \beta / 3$, C_0 为积分常数.

对(9)式,由领头项分析法得平衡常数

$$n = 1. \quad (10)$$

故由(4)(10)式得方程(7)的解为

$$u(\xi) = A_0 + A_{-1} f^{-1} + A_1 f + B_{-1} f^{-2} f' + B_0 f^{-1} f' + B_1 f'. \quad (11)$$

由上述方法,把(11)式代入(9)式并利用(5)式

(以 $e = 1$ 为例),可得到如下的代数方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} & A_0 B + A_0^2 C + 2A_1 A_{-1} C - C_0 + A_0^3 D + 6A_0 A_1 A_{-1} D \\ & + B_1^2 Ch_0 + 6A_1 B_0 B_1 Dh_0 + 3A_0 B_1^2 Dh_0 + B_0^2 Ch_2 \\ & + 2B_1 B_{-1} Ch_2 + 3A_0 B_0^2 Dh_2 + 6A_{-1} B_0 B_1 Dh_2 \\ & + 6A_1 B_0 B_{-1} Dh_2 + 6A_0 B_1 B_{-1} Dh_2 + B_{-1}^2 Ch_4 \\ & + 6A_{-1} B_0 B_{-1} Dh_4 + 3A_0 B_{-1}^2 Dh_4 = 0, \\ & 3A_{-1} B_{-1}^2 Dh_0 = 0, \\ & B_{-1}^2 Ch_0 + 6A_{-1} B_0 B_{-1} Dh_0 + 3A_0 B_{-1}^2 Dh_0 = 0, \\ & A_{-1}^3 D + 2AA_{-1} h_0 + 2B_0 B_{-1} Ch_0 + 3A_{-1} B_0^2 Dh_0 \\ & + 6A_0 B_0 B_{-1} Dh_0 + 6A_{-1} B_1 B_{-1} Dh_0 + 3A_1 B_{-1}^2 Dh_0 \\ & + 3A_{-1} B_{-1}^2 Dh_2 = 0, \\ & A_{-1}^2 C + 3A_0 A_{-1}^2 D + B_0^2 Ch_0 + 2B_1 B_{-1} Ch_0 \\ & + 3A_0 B_0^2 Dh_0 + 6A_{-1} B_0 B_1 Dh_0 + 6A_1 B_0 B_{-1} Dh_0 \\ & + 6A_0 B_1 B_{-1} Dh_0 + B_{-1}^2 Ch_2 + 6A_{-1} B_0 B_{-1} Dh_2 \\ & + 3A_0 B_{-1}^2 Dh_2 = 0, \\ & A_{-1} B + 2A_0 A_{-1} C + 3A_0^2 A_{-1} D + 3A_1 A_{-1}^2 D \\ & + 2B_0 B_1 Ch_0 + 3A_1 B_0^2 Dh_0 + 6A_0 B_0 B_1 Dh_0 \\ & + 3A_{-1} B_1^2 Dh_0 + 6A_1 B_1 B_{-1} Dh_0 + AA_{-1} h_2 \\ & + 2B_0 B_{-1} Ch_2 + 3A_{-1} B_0^2 Dh_2 + 6A_0 B_0 B_{-1} Dh_2 \\ & + 6A_{-1} B_1 B_{-1} Dh_2 + 3A_1 B_{-1}^2 Dh_2 \\ & + 3A_{-1} B_{-1}^2 Dh_4 = 0, \\ & A_1 B + 2A_0 A_1 C + 3A_0^2 A_1 D + 3A_1^2 A_{-1} D \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & + 3A_1 B_1^2 Dh_0 + AA_1 h_2 + 2B_0 B_1 Ch_2 + 3A_1 B_0^2 Dh_2 \\ & + 6A_0 B_0 B_1 Dh_2 + 3A_{-1} B_1^2 Dh_2 + 6A_1 B_1 B_{-1} Dh_2 \\ & + 2B_0 B_{-1} Ch_4 + 3A_{-1} B_0^2 Dh_4 + 6A_0 B_0 B_{-1} Dh_4 \\ & + 6A_{-1} B_1 B_{-1} Dh_4 + 3A_1 B_{-1}^2 Dh_4 = 0, \\ & A_1^2 C + 3A_0 A_1^2 D + B_1^2 Ch_2 + 6A_1 B_0 B_1 Dh_2 \\ & + 3A_0 B_1^2 Dh_2 + B_0^2 Ch_4 + 2B_1 B_{-1} Ch_4 \\ & + 3A_0 B_0^2 Dh_4 + 6A_{-1} B_0 B_1 Dh_4 \\ & + 6A_1 B_0 B_{-1} Dh_4 + 6A_0 B_1 B_{-1} Dh_4 = 0, \\ & A_1^3 D + 3A_1 B_1^2 Dh_2 + 2AA_1 h_4 + 2B_0 B_1 Ch_4 \\ & + 3A_1 B_0^2 Dh_4 + 6A_0 B_0 B_1 Dh_4 + 3A_{-1} B_1^2 Dh_4 \\ & + 6A_1 B_1 B_{-1} Dh_4 = 0, \\ & B_1^2 Ch_4 + 6A_1 B_0 B_1 Dh_4 + 3A_0 B_1^2 Dh_4 = 0, \\ & 3A_1 B_1^2 Dh_4 = 0, \\ & BB_1 + 2A_1 B_0 C + 2A_0 B_1 C + 6A_0 A_1 B_0 D + 3A_0^2 B_1 D \\ & + 6A_1 A_{-1} B_1 D + 3A_1^2 B_{-1} D + B_1^3 Dh_0 \\ & + AB_1 h_2 + 3B_0^2 B_1 Dh_2 + 3B_1^2 B_{-1} Dh_2 \\ & + 3B_0^2 B_{-1} Dh_4 + 3B_1 B_{-1}^2 Dh_4 = 0, \\ & B_{-1}^3 Dh_0 = 0, \\ & 3B_0 B_{-1}^2 Dh_0 = 0, \\ & 3A_{-1}^2 B_{-1} D + 6AB_{-1} h_0 + 3B_0^2 B_{-1} Dh_0 \\ & + 3B_1 B_{-1}^2 Dh_0 + B_{-1}^3 Dh_2 = 0, \\ & 2A_{-1} B_{-1} C + 3A_{-1}^2 B_0 D + 6A_0 A_{-1} B_{-1} D \\ & + 2AB_0 h_0 + B_0^3 Dh_0 + 6B_0 B_1 B_{-1} Dh_0 \\ & + 3B_0 B_{-1}^2 Dh_2 = 0, \\ & BB_{-1} + 2A_{-1} B_0 C + 2A_0 B_{-1} C + 6A_0 A_{-1} B_0 D \\ & + 3A_{-1}^2 B_1 D + 3A_0^2 B_{-1} D + 6A_1 A_{-1} B_{-1} D \\ & + 3B_0^2 B_1 Dh_0 + 3B_1^2 B_{-1} Dh_0 + AB_{-1} h_2 \\ & + 3B_0^2 B_{-1} Dh_2 + 3B_1 B_{-1}^2 Dh_2 \\ & + B_{-1}^3 Dh_4 = 0, \\ & BB_0 + 2A_0 B_0 C + 2A_{-1} B_1 C + 2A_1 B_{-1} C + 3A_0^2 B_0 D \\ & + 6A_1 A_{-1} B_0 D + 6A_0 A_{-1} B_1 D + 6A_0 A_1 B_{-1} D \\ & + 3B_0 B_1^2 Dh_0 + B_0^3 Dh_2 + 6B_0 B_1 B_{-1} Dh_2 \\ & + 3B_0 B_{-1}^2 Dh_4 = 0, \\ & 2A_1 B_1 C + 3A_1^2 B_0 D + 6A_0 A_1 B_1 D + 3B_0 B_1^2 Dh_2 \\ & + 2AB_0 h_4 + B_0^3 Dh_4 + 6B_0 B_1 B_{-1} Dh_4 = 0, \\ & 3A_1^2 B_1 D + B_1^3 Dh_2 + 6AB_1 h_4 + 3B_0^2 B_1 Dh_4 \\ & + 3B_1^2 B_{-1} Dh_4 = 0, \\ & 3B_0 B_1^2 Dh_4 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$B_1^3 Dh_4 = 0. \tag{12}$$

解方程组 (12) 可以得到以下解:

情形 1

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &= -\frac{C}{3D}, A_1 = \pm\sqrt{-\frac{2Ah_4}{D}}, \\ A_{-1} &= 0, B_0 = 0, B_1 = 0, B_{-1} = 0, \\ B &= A\left(\frac{C^2}{3AD} - h_2\right), \\ 9C_0D &= AC\left(3h_2 - \frac{C^2}{3AD}\right), \\ ADh_4 &< 0. \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

情形 2

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &= -\frac{C}{3D}, A_1 = 0, A_{-1} = \pm\sqrt{-\frac{2Ah_0}{D}}, \\ B_0 &= 0, B_1 = 0, B_{-1} = 0, B = A\left(\frac{C^2}{3AD} - h_2\right), \\ 9C_0D &= AC\left(3h_2 - \frac{C^2}{3AD}\right), ADh_0 < 0. \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

情形 3

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &= -\frac{C}{3D}, \\ A_1 &= \pm\frac{1}{18}\sqrt{-\frac{2}{AD^3}h_0(3BD + 3ADh_2 - C^2)}, \\ A_{-1} &= \pm\sqrt{-\frac{2Ah_0}{D}}, B_0 = 0, B_1 = 0, B_{-1} = 0, \\ 9DC_0 &= C\left(\frac{2C^2}{3D} - 3B\right), \\ B^2 + AB\left(2h_2 - \frac{2C^2}{3AD}\right) &= A^2\left(-\frac{C^4}{9A^2D^2} + \frac{2C^2h_2}{3AD} - h_2^2 + 36h_0h_4\right), ADh_0 < 0. \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

情形 4

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &= -\frac{C}{3D}, \\ A_1 &= \frac{1}{36}\sqrt{-\frac{2}{AD^3}h_0(2C^2 - 6BD + 3ADh_2)}, \\ A_{-1} &= -\sqrt{-\frac{Ah_0}{2D}}, \\ B_0 &= \pm\sqrt{-\frac{A}{2D}}, B_1 = 0, B_{-1} = 0, \\ 36DC_0 &= C\left(\frac{8C^2}{3D} - 12B\right), \\ 4B^2 - B\left(\frac{8C^2}{3D} + 4Ah_2\right) &= 36A^2h_0h_4 - \frac{4C^4}{9D^2} - \frac{4AC^2h_2}{3D} - A^2h_2^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$AD < 0, h_0 > 0. \tag{16}$$

将 (13)–(16) 式代入 (11) 式便可得到组合 KdV-mKdV 方程 (7) 的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解. 以情形 4 为例, 下面具体计算一些 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开解.

1) 若 $h_0 = 1/4, h_2 = (m^2 + 1)/2, h_4 = (1 - m^2)^2/4$, 则

$$f(\xi) = \operatorname{sn}\xi(\operatorname{dn}\xi + \operatorname{cn}\xi),$$

由 (16) 式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} u(\xi) &= -\frac{C}{3D} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-\frac{A}{2D}}\frac{\operatorname{dn}\xi + \operatorname{cn}\xi}{\operatorname{sn}\xi} \\ &+ \frac{1}{18}\sqrt{-\frac{2}{AD^3}}\left[2C^2 - 6BD + \frac{3}{2}AD(m^2 + 1)\right] \\ &\times \frac{\operatorname{sn}\xi}{\operatorname{dn}\xi + \operatorname{cn}\xi} + \sqrt{-\frac{A}{2D}}\operatorname{ns}\xi. \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

上式中 $A = k_1^3\gamma, B = k_2, C = k_1\alpha/2, D = k_1\beta/3$, 下文同. 若取 $k_1 = 2, k_2 = 1, \alpha = 0.4072, \beta = 0.1, \gamma = -0.05$, 有 $m = 0.2695$. 这里 $m(0 < m < 1)$ 是 Jacobi 椭圆函数的模数, 下文同. 取 $t = 0$, 由 (17) 式, 可作出图 1. 从图 1 可见, 方程的解为周期解, 在 $x = 0$ 处出现了奇点, 而且在其光滑的曲线上出现了尖峰.

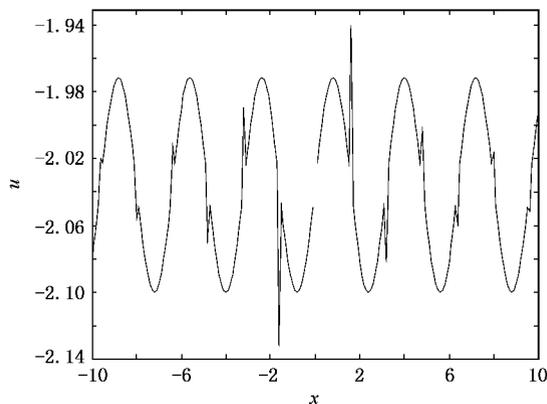


图 1 取 $t = 0$ (17 式) 的 $x-u$ 图

2) 若 $h_0 = m^2/4, h_2 = (m^2 - 2)/2, h_4 = m^2/4$, 则

$$f(\xi) = \operatorname{dn}\xi(\sqrt{1 - m^2}\operatorname{sn}\xi + \operatorname{cn}\xi),$$

由 (16) 式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} u(\xi) &= -\frac{C}{3D} - \frac{m}{2}\sqrt{-\frac{A}{2D}}\frac{\sqrt{1 - m^2}\operatorname{sn}\xi + \operatorname{cn}\xi}{\operatorname{dn}\xi} \\ &+ \frac{1}{18m}\sqrt{-\frac{2}{AD^3}}\left[2C^2 - 6BD \right. \\ &\left. + \frac{3}{2}AD(m^2 - 2)\right]\frac{\operatorname{dn}\xi}{\sqrt{1 - m^2}\operatorname{sn}\xi + \operatorname{cn}\xi} \end{aligned}$$

$$-\sqrt{-\frac{A}{2D} \frac{\sqrt{1-m^2} \operatorname{cn} \xi - \operatorname{sn} \xi \sqrt{m^2-1}}{\operatorname{dn} \xi \sqrt{1-m^2} \operatorname{sn} \xi + \operatorname{cn} \xi}}. \quad (18)$$

若取 $k_1 = 2, k_2 = 1, \alpha = 0.0462, \beta = 0.01, \gamma = -0.5$, 有 $m = 0.5260$. 取 $t = 0$, 由(18)式, 可作出图2. 从图2可见, 方程的解具有非对称性, 各尖峰围绕成两条包络的曲线.

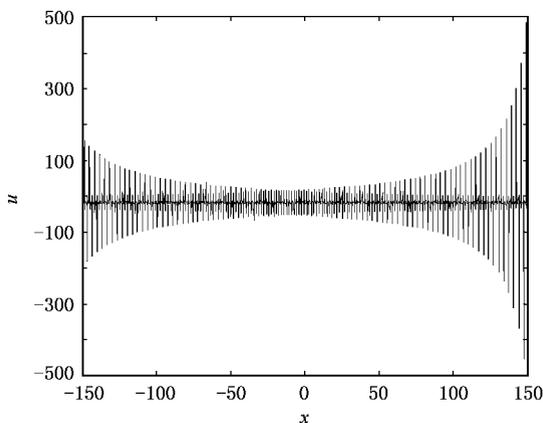


图2 取 $t = 0$ (18) 式的 $x-u$ 图

3) 若 $h_0 = 4m', h_2 = 1 + m'^2 + 6m', h_4 = (1 + m')^2$ 则

$$f(\xi) = 2\sqrt{m'} \operatorname{sn} \xi \operatorname{cn} \xi (\operatorname{cn}^2 \xi - m' \operatorname{sn}^2 \xi),$$

其中 $m' = \sqrt{1-m^2}$, 由(16)式, 可得

$$u(\xi) = -\frac{C}{3D} - 2\sqrt{-\frac{Am'}{2D} \frac{\operatorname{cn}^2 \xi - m' \operatorname{sn}^2 \xi}{2\sqrt{m'} \operatorname{sn} \xi \operatorname{cn} \xi}} + \frac{1}{72} \sqrt{-\frac{2}{AD^3 m'}} \times [2C^2 - 6BD + 3AD(1 + m'^2 + 6m')] \frac{2\sqrt{m'} \operatorname{sn} \xi \operatorname{cn} \xi}{\operatorname{cn}^2 \xi - m' \operatorname{sn}^2 \xi} - \sqrt{-\frac{A}{2D} \frac{2\sqrt{m'} \operatorname{dn} \xi (1 - 2\operatorname{sn}^2 \xi) (\operatorname{cn}^2 \xi - m' \operatorname{sn}^2 \xi) - 4\sqrt{m'} \operatorname{sn}^2 \xi \operatorname{cn}^2 \xi \operatorname{dn} \xi (-1 - m')}{2\sqrt{m'} \operatorname{sn} \xi \operatorname{cn} \xi (\operatorname{cn}^2 \xi - m' \operatorname{sn}^2 \xi)}}. \quad (19)$$

若取 $k_1 = 2, k_2 = 1, \alpha = 3.4712, \beta = 0.1, \gamma = -0.5$, 有 $m = 0.3799$. 取 $t = 0$, 由(19)式, 可作出图3. 从图3可见, 方程的解为周期解, 在 $x = 0$ 处出现了奇点, 其结构内部尖峰围绕成两条包络的曲线.

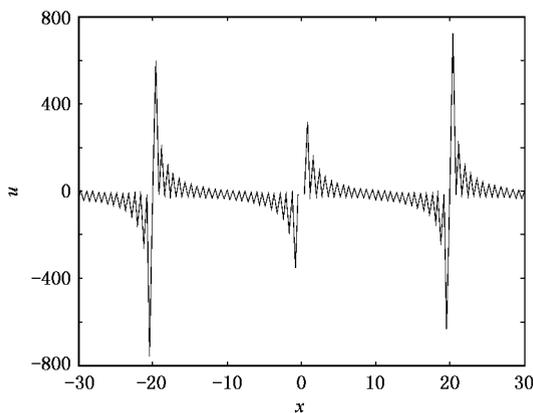


图3 取 $t = 0$ (19) 式的 $x-u$ 图

4) 若 $h_0 = (1 + m')^2/4, h_2 = (1 + 6m' + m'^2)/4, h_4 = m'$ 则

$$f(\xi) = (1 + m') \operatorname{sn} \xi / \sqrt{2 \operatorname{cn}^2 \xi + \operatorname{dn} \xi + m' \operatorname{sn}^2 \xi},$$

其中 $m' = \sqrt{1-m^2}$, 由(16)式, 可得

$$u(\xi) = -\frac{C}{3D} - \frac{1 + m'}{2} \sqrt{-\frac{A}{2D} \frac{\sqrt{2 \operatorname{cn}^2 \xi + \operatorname{dn} \xi + m' \operatorname{sn}^2 \xi}}{(1 + m') \operatorname{sn} \xi}} + \frac{1}{18(1 + m')} \sqrt{-\frac{2}{AD^3} [2C^2 - 6BD + \frac{3}{4} AD(1 + 6m' + m'^2)]} \frac{(1 + m') \operatorname{sn} \xi}{\sqrt{2 \operatorname{cn}^2 \xi + \operatorname{dn} \xi + m' \operatorname{sn}^2 \xi}} + \sqrt{-\frac{A}{2D} \frac{2(1 + m') \operatorname{cn} \xi \operatorname{dn} \xi (\operatorname{cn}^2 \xi + \operatorname{dn} \xi + m' \operatorname{sn}^2 \xi) - (1 + m') \operatorname{sn}^2 \xi \operatorname{cn} \xi (-2 \operatorname{dn} \xi - m^2 + 2m' \operatorname{dn} \xi)}{2(1 + m') \operatorname{sn} \xi (\operatorname{cn}^2 \xi + \operatorname{dn} \xi + m' \operatorname{sn}^2 \xi)}}. \quad (20)$$

若取 $k_1 = 3.5, k_2 = 1, \alpha = 3.0071, \beta = 0.1, \gamma = -0.5$, 有 $m = 0.4145$. 取 $t = 0$, 由(20)式, 可作出图4. 从图4可见, 方程的解为周期解, 曲线出现

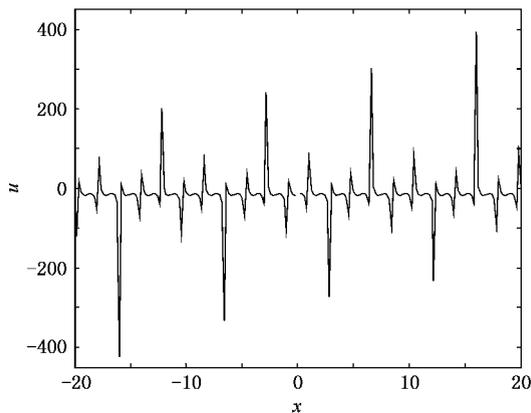


图4 取 $t = 0$ (20)式的 $x-u$ 图

了一些尖峰, 在 $x = 0$ 处出现了奇点.

函数 $f(\xi)$ 的更多取法可参阅文献 [29, 30]. 组合 KdV-mKdV 方程其余的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解可同上讨论, 这里不一一计算, 从略.

4. 结 论

本文对第一类椭圆方程进行新形式的函数展开, 构造出非线性波动方程新的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解. 由于函数 $f(\xi)$ 不拘于具体的表达式, 通过选择合适的参数, 应用该方法可以寻找更多的解. 本文就是利用这一特点, 将该方法应用于组合 KdV-mKdV 方程, 并得到方程新的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解. 这个方法还可以去寻找其他非线性波动方程的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解.

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Jacobi elliptic function solutions to the coupled KdV-mKdV equation^{*}

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Abstract

Based on the new expansion of the first kind of elliptic function , a method for constructing Jacobi elliptic function solutions to nonlinear wave equations is proposed . The method is applied to the coupled KdV-mKdV equation and some new Jacobi elliptic function solutions to the equation are obtained . Some specific kinds of solutions and their relevant figures are also presented .

Keywords : elliptic function of the first kind , Jacobi elliptic functions , coupled KdV-mKdV equation , travelling wave solutions

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