

扩展的 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法和 Zakharov 方程组的新的精确周期解*

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对 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法进行了扩展, 且利用这一方法求出了 Zakharov 方程组的一系列新的精确周期解, 在极限情况下可得到相应的孤波解, 补充了前面研究的结果.

关键词: Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法, 非线性发展方程, 精确解, 周期解

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1. 引 言

求解非线性发展方程的精确解在非线性问题的研究中占有非常重要的地位. 近几年, 研究人员对求解非线性发展方程的精确解提出了许多方法, 如齐次平衡法^[1-4]、双曲函数法^[5-10]、sine-cosine 方法^[11]等. 但这些方法只能求得非线性方程的冲击波解和孤波解, 不能求得非线性方程广义上的周期解. 为了解决这个问题, 刘等人提出了 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法^[12-15], 该方法可借助计算机代数系统得以实现, 故得到了广泛的推广和应用^[16-19]. 然而, 寻找新形式的精确解仍然是一件很有意义的工作. 本文在前面工作的基础上对 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法进行了扩展, 并用该方法求出了 Zakharov 方程组一系列新形式的精确周期解, 当 $m \rightarrow 1$ 时, 这些解可退化为相应的孤波解.

2. 方法简述

非线性发展方程的一般形式可以写为

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

式中的 F 是关于变元 $u, u_t, u_x, u_{tt}, u_{xt}, u_{xx}, \dots$ 的多项式.

引入变换

$$u(x, t) = u(\xi), \\ \xi = k(x - ct) + \xi_0, \quad (2)$$

其中 k 和 c 是非零的待定常数, ξ_0 是一任意常数. 把 (2) 式代入 (1) 式得到关于 $u(\xi)$ 的常微分方程

$$F(u, u', u'', \dots) = 0. \quad (3)$$

设方程 (3) 具有如下形式的行波解:

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

其中 $a_0, a_i, b_i, c_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是待定常数, 正整数 n 的值通过平衡方程 (3) 中非线性项和最高阶导数项来确定. 把 (4) 式代入 (3) 式会得到一关于 $f(\xi), g(\xi)$ 和 $h(\xi)$ 的多项式方程, 化简该方程后令 $f^i(\xi), f^i(\xi)g(\xi), f^i(\xi)h(\xi), f^i(\xi)g(\xi)h(\xi) (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 项的系数为 0, 就得到一包含所有待定系数 $k, c, a_0, a_i, b_i, c_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 的非线性代数方程组 NAES, 求解该 NAES 最终可获得 (1) 式的精确周期解.

为了寻找新形式的精确周期解, 选取 $f(\xi), g(\xi), h(\xi)$ 满足如下条件:

$$\frac{df}{d\xi} = \lambda gh, \\ \frac{dg}{d\xi} = p_1 fh + q_1 h,$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dh}{d\xi} &= p_2 f g + q_2 g, \\ g^2 &= p_3 f^2 + q_3 f + r_1, \\ h^2 &= p_4 f^2 + q_4 f + r_2, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中 $\lambda, p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, r_1, r_2$ 的值由选定的 $f(\xi), g(\xi), h(\xi)$ 来确定. 利用(5)式通过构造不同形式的 $f(\xi), g(\xi), h(\xi)$ 可以求得非线性方程的一系列新形式的精确周期解.

3. Zakharov 方程组

考虑如下形式的 Zakharov 方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{tt} - c_s^2 u_{xx} - \beta(|v|^2)_{xx} &= 0, \\ i v_t + \alpha v_{xx} - \delta u v &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

方程组(6)是描写等离子体的高频运动或非线性光波的模型, 其中 u 是离子的密度偏差, v 是电场强度的慢变振幅, c_s 是电子-离子热运动速度, $\alpha (> 0), \beta (> 0), \delta, c_s$ 为常数. 令

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= u(\xi), \\ v &= \mathcal{F}(\xi) \exp[i(px - \omega t)], \\ \xi &= k(x - ct) + \xi_0, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中 p, ω, k, c 为待定常数. 将(7)式代入(6)式, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} k^2(c^2 - c_s^2)u'' - \beta k^2(\phi^2)'' &= 0, \\ \alpha k^2 \phi'' + (\omega - \alpha p^2)\phi - \delta u \phi + (2\alpha p k - kc)\phi' &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

对(8)式的第一式直接积分并取积分常数为零, 则得

$$u = \frac{\beta}{c^2 - c_s^2} \phi^2. \quad (9)$$

在(8)式的第二式中取 $c = 2\alpha p$, 并把(9)式代入整理后得

$$\alpha k^2 \phi'' + (\omega - \alpha p^2)\phi - \frac{\delta \beta}{c^2 - c_s^2} \phi^3 = 0. \quad (10)$$

考虑方程(10)中最高阶导数项 ϕ'' 与与支配地位非线性项 ϕ^3 齐次平衡, 可确定(4)式中 $n = 1$, 于是方程(9)的解具有下列形式:

$$u(\xi) = a_0 + a_1 f(\xi) + b_1 g(\xi) + c_1 h(\xi). \quad (11)$$

把方程(5)和(11)代入(10)式, 收集 $f^i(\xi)g^j(\xi)h^k(\xi)$ ($i=0, 1, 2, \dots; j=0, 1; k=0, 1$) 的系数并令它们为零, 就得到一个关于 k, c, a_0, a_1, b_1, c_1 的非线性方程组 NAES. 利用 Mathematica 求解该 NAES, 就可以求得方程(10)的解. 下面分六种情况讨论.

情形 1 当

$$\begin{aligned} f(\xi) &= \frac{1}{\text{ns}\xi + r}, \\ g(\xi) &= \frac{\text{cs}\xi}{\text{ns}\xi + r}, \\ h(\xi) &= \frac{\text{ds}\xi}{\text{ns}\xi + r} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

时, $\lambda = 1, p_1 = -(1 - r^2), q_1 = -r, p_2 = -(m^2 - r^2), q_2 = -r, p_3 = r^2 - 1, q_3 = -2r, r_1 = 1, p_4 = -(m^2 - r^2), q_4 = -2r, r_2 = 1$, 这里 r 为一常数, $\text{ns}\xi = \frac{1}{\text{sn}\xi}, \text{cs}\xi = \frac{\text{cn}\xi}{\text{sn}\xi}, \text{ds}\xi = \frac{\text{dn}\xi}{\text{sn}\xi}$. 若 $r = 0$, 就是文献 [12—15] 中介绍的 Jacobi 椭圆正弦函数展开法, 本文取 $r \neq 0$ (以下同), 代入可求得如下三组解:

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= \frac{(1 - m^2)\alpha k^2}{2\delta} \left(\frac{\text{cs}\xi}{\text{ns}\xi \pm 1} \right)^2, \\ v_1 &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{(1 - m^2)\alpha(c^2 - c_s^2)}{2\delta\beta}} \\ &\quad \times k \frac{\text{cs}\xi}{\text{ns}\xi \pm 1} \exp(ipx - \omega t), \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

其中 $\xi = k(x - ct) + \xi, \omega = \frac{-(1 + m^2)\alpha k^2 + 2\alpha p^2}{2}$;

$$\begin{aligned} u_2 &= \frac{(1 - m^2)\alpha k^2}{2\delta} \left(\frac{\text{ds}\xi}{\text{ns}\xi \pm m} \right)^2, \\ v_2 &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{(m^2 - 1)\alpha(c^2 - c_s^2)}{2\delta\beta}} \\ &\quad \times k \frac{\text{ds}\xi}{\text{ns}\xi \pm m} \exp(ipx - \omega t), \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

其中 $\xi = k(x - 2\alpha p t) + \xi, \omega = \frac{-(1 + m^2)\alpha k^2 + 2\alpha p^2}{2}$;

$$\begin{aligned} u_3 &= \frac{\alpha k^2}{\alpha(c^2 - c_s^2)} \left[\frac{\sqrt{\frac{(m^2 - r^2)(c_s^2 - c^2)}{\delta}} \text{cs}\xi}{\text{ns}\xi + r} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \pm \frac{\sqrt{\frac{(1 - r^2)(c_s^2 - c^2)}{\delta}} \text{ds}\xi}{\text{ns}\xi + r} \right]^2, \\ v_3 &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2\beta} k} \left[\frac{\sqrt{\frac{(m^2 - r^2)(c_s^2 - c^2)}{\delta}} \text{cs}\xi}{\text{ns}\xi + r} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \pm \frac{\sqrt{\frac{(1 - r^2)(c_s^2 - c^2)}{\delta}} \text{ds}\xi}{\text{ns}\xi + r} \right] \exp(ipx - \omega t), \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

其中 $\xi = k(x - 2\alpha p t) + \xi, \omega = \frac{-(1 + m^2)\alpha k^2 + 2\alpha p^2}{2}$, 当 $r^2 = 1$ 时, 上式变为(13)式, 当 $r^2 = m^2$ 时, 上式变为

(14) 式, 当 $m \rightarrow 1$ 且上式括号内取“+”号, 则变为如下孤波解:

$$\begin{aligned} u'_3 &= \frac{2\alpha k^2(1-r^2)}{\delta} \left(\frac{1}{\cosh\xi + r\sinh\xi} \right)^2, \\ v'_3 &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha(1-r^2)(c_s^2 - c^2)}{\delta\beta}} \\ &\times k \frac{1}{\cosh\xi + r\sinh\xi} \exp(ipx - \omega t), \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

当 $r = \frac{3}{5}$ 时上式即为文献 [20] 中的 (22) 式.

情形 2 当

$$\begin{aligned} f(\xi) &= \frac{1}{nc\xi + r}, \\ g(\xi) &= \frac{sc\xi}{nc\xi + r}, \\ h(\xi) &= \frac{dc\xi}{nc\xi + r} \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

时, $\lambda = -1$, $p_1 = 1 - r^2$, $q_1 = r$, $p_2 = m^2 r^2 - m^2 - r^2$, $q_2 = (1 - m^2)r$, $p_3 = r^2 - 1$, $q_3 = -2r$, $r_1 = 1$, $p_4 = -m^2 r^2 + m^2 + r^2$, $q_4 = -2(1 - m^2)r$, $r_2 = 1 - m^2$. 这里 $nc\xi = \frac{1}{cn\xi}$, $sc\xi = \frac{sn\xi}{cn\xi}$, $dc\xi = \frac{dn\xi}{cn\xi}$. 代入可以得到如下三组解:

$$\begin{aligned} u_4 &= \frac{\alpha k^2}{2\delta} \left(\frac{sc\xi}{nc\xi \pm 1} \right)^2, \\ v_4 &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{\alpha(c^2 - c_s^2)}{2\delta\beta}} k \frac{sc\xi}{nc\xi \pm 1} \exp(ipx - \omega t), \quad (18) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\xi = k(x - 2\alpha pt) + \xi$, $\omega = \frac{(2m^2 - 1)\alpha k^2 + 2\alpha p^2}{2}$;

$$\begin{aligned} u_5 &= \frac{\alpha k^2}{2\delta(1 - m^2)} \left(\frac{dc\xi}{nc\xi + r} \right)^2, \\ v_5 &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{\alpha(c^2 - c_s^2)}{2\delta\beta(1 - m^2)}} k \frac{dc\xi}{nc\xi + r} \exp(ipx - \omega t), \quad (19) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\xi = k(x - 2\alpha pt) + \xi$, $\omega = \frac{(2m^2 - 1)\alpha k^2 + 2\alpha p^2}{2}$, $r^2 = \frac{m^2}{m^2 - 1}$. 由于 $0 \leq m \leq 1$, 故 r 必为虚数, 所以此解为复标量场中一组解;

$$\begin{aligned} u_6 &= \frac{\alpha k^2}{2\delta} \left[\frac{\sqrt{m^2 + r^2 - m^2 r^2} sc\xi}{ns\xi + r} \pm \frac{\sqrt{1 - r^2} dc\xi}{nc\xi + r} \right]^2, \\ v_6 &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{\alpha(c^2 - c_s^2)}{2\delta\beta}} k \left[\frac{\sqrt{m^2 + r^2 - m^2 r^2} sc\xi}{nc\xi + r} \right. \\ &\left. \pm \frac{\sqrt{1 - r^2} dc\xi}{nc\xi + r} \right] \exp(ipx - \omega t), \quad (20) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\xi = k(x - 2\alpha pt) + \xi$, $\omega = \frac{(2m^2 - 1)\alpha k^2 + 2\alpha p^2}{2}$,

当 $r^2 = 1$ 时, 上式变为 (18) 式, 当 $r^2 = \frac{m^2}{m^2 - 1}$ 时, 上式变为 (19) 式, 当 $m \rightarrow 1$ 时, 该解退化为

$$\begin{aligned} u'_6 &= \frac{\alpha k^2}{2\delta} \left(\frac{\sinh\xi \pm \sqrt{r^2 - 1}}{\cosh\xi + r} \right)^2, \\ v'_6 &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{\alpha(c^2 - c_s^2)}{2\delta\beta}} k \frac{\sinh\xi \pm \sqrt{r^2 - 1}}{\cosh\xi + r} \\ &\times \exp(ipx - \omega t). \quad (21) \end{aligned}$$

上式对应文献 [20] 的 (32) 式, 当 $r = \pm 1$ 时, 与该文献的 (30) 式相同.

情形 3 当

$$\begin{aligned} f(\xi) &= \frac{1}{nd\xi + r}, \\ g(\xi) &= \frac{sd\xi}{nd\xi + r}, \\ h(\xi) &= \frac{cd\xi}{nd\xi + r} \quad (22) \end{aligned}$$

时, $\lambda = -m^2$, $p_1 = 1 - r^2$, $q_1 = r$, $p_2 = r^2 - 1 - m^2 r^2$, $q_2 = r(m^2 - 1)$, $p_3 = \frac{r^2 - 1}{m^2}$, $q_3 = -\frac{2r}{m^2}$, $r_1 = \frac{1}{m^2}$, $p_4 = \frac{1 - r^2 + m^2 r^2}{m^2}$, $q_4 = \frac{2r(1 - m^2)}{m^2}$, $r_2 = -\frac{1 - m^2}{m^2}$. 这里 $nd\xi = \frac{1}{dn\xi}$, $sd\xi = \frac{sn\xi}{dn\xi}$, $cd\xi = \frac{cn\xi}{dn\xi}$. 代入可求得如下三组解:

$$\begin{aligned} u_7 &= \frac{\alpha k^2 m^4}{2\delta} \left(\frac{sd\xi}{nd\xi \pm 1} \right)^2, \\ v_7 &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{\alpha m^4 (c^2 - c_s^2)}{2\delta\beta}} k \frac{sd\xi}{nd\xi \pm 1} \exp(ipx - \omega t), \quad (23) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\xi = k(x - 2\alpha pt) + \xi$, $\omega = \frac{(2 - m^2)\alpha k^2 + 2\alpha p^2}{2}$;

$$\begin{aligned} u_8 &= \frac{\alpha k^2 m^4}{2\delta(1 - m^2)} \left(\frac{cd\xi}{nd\xi + r} \right)^2, \\ v_8 &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{\alpha m^4 (c^2 - c_s^2)}{2\delta\beta(1 - m^2)}} k \frac{cd\xi}{nd\xi + r} \exp(ipx - \omega t), \quad (24) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\xi = k(x - 2\alpha pt) + \xi$, $\omega = \frac{(2 - m^2)\alpha k^2 + 2\alpha p^2}{2}$,

$$\begin{aligned} r^2 &= \frac{1}{1 - m^2}; \\ u_9 &= \frac{\alpha k^2}{2\delta(c^2 - c_s^2)} \left[\sqrt{\frac{(1 - r^2 + m^2 r^2)(c^2 - c_s^2)}{\delta}} sc\xi \right. \\ &\left. \pm \frac{\alpha k^2}{2\delta(c^2 - c_s^2)} \right] \exp(ipx - \omega t), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \pm \left[\frac{\sqrt{\frac{(r^2 - 1)(c^2 - c_s^2)}{\delta}}}{nc\xi + r} dc\xi \right]^2, \\ v_9 = & \pm \sqrt{\frac{\alpha m^2}{2\beta}} k \left[\frac{\sqrt{\frac{(1 - r^2 + m^2 r^2)(c^2 - c_s^2)}{\delta}}}{nd\xi + r} sd\xi \right. \\ & \left. \pm \frac{\sqrt{\frac{(r^2 - 1)(c^2 - c_s^2)}{\delta}}}{nd\xi + r} cd\xi \right] \exp(ipx - \omega t), \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

其中 $\xi = k(x - 2apt) + \xi$, $\omega = \frac{(2 - m^2)\alpha k^2 + 2ap^2}{2}$,

当 $r^2 = 1$ 时, 上式变为(23)式, 当 $r^2 = \frac{1}{1 - m^2}$ 时, 上式变为(24)式, 当 $m \rightarrow 1$ 且上式括号内取“+”时, 该解同样给出(21)式.

情形 4 当

$$\begin{aligned} f(\xi) &= \frac{1}{\operatorname{sn}\xi + r}, \\ g(\xi) &= \frac{\operatorname{cn}\xi}{\operatorname{sn}\xi + r}, \\ h(\xi) &= \frac{\operatorname{dn}\xi}{\operatorname{sn}\xi + r} \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

时, $\lambda = -1$, $p_1 = r^2 - 1$, $q_1 = -r$, $p_2 = m^2 r^2 - 1$, $q_2 = -m^2 r$, $p_3 = 1 - r^2$, $q_3 = 2r$, $r_1 = -1$, $p_4 = 1 - m^2 r^2$, $q_4 = 2m^2 r$, $r_2 = -m^2$, 代入可求得如下三组解:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{10} &= \frac{\alpha k^2 (1 - m^2)}{2\delta} \left(\frac{\operatorname{cn}\xi}{\operatorname{sn}\xi \pm 1} \right)^2, \\ v_{10} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{\alpha(1 - m^2)(c^2 - c_s^2)}{2\delta\beta}} k \frac{\operatorname{cn}\xi}{\operatorname{sn}\xi \pm 1} \\ & \times \exp(ipx - \omega t), \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

其中 $\xi = k(x - 2apt) + \xi$, $\omega = \frac{-(1 + m^2)\alpha k^2 + 2ap^2}{2}$;

$$\begin{aligned} u_{11} &= \frac{\alpha k^2 (m^2 - 1)}{2\delta m^2} \left(\frac{\operatorname{dn}\xi}{\operatorname{sn}\xi + r} \right)^2, \\ v_{11} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{\alpha(m^2 - 1)(c^2 - c_s^2)}{2\delta\beta m^2}} k \frac{\operatorname{dn}\xi}{\operatorname{sn}\xi + r} \\ & \times \exp(ipx - \omega t), \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

其中 $\xi = k(x - 2apt) + \xi$, $\omega = \frac{-(1 + m^2)\alpha k^2 + 2ap^2}{2}$, $r = \pm \frac{1}{m}$;

$$u_{12} = \frac{\alpha k^2}{2\delta(c^2 - c_s^2)} \left[\frac{\sqrt{\frac{(1 - m^2 r^2)(c^2 - c_s^2)}{\delta}} \operatorname{cn}\xi}{\operatorname{sn}\xi + r} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left. \pm \frac{\sqrt{\frac{(1 - r^2)(c^2 - c_s^2)}{\delta}} \operatorname{dn}\xi}{\operatorname{sn}\xi + r} \right]^2, \\ v_{12} = & \pm \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2\beta}} k \left[\frac{\sqrt{\frac{(1 - m^2 r^2)(c^2 - c_s^2)}{\delta}} \operatorname{cn}\xi}{\operatorname{sn}\xi + r} \right. \\ & \left. \pm \frac{\sqrt{\frac{(1 - r^2)(c^2 - c_s^2)}{\delta}} \operatorname{dn}\xi}{\operatorname{sn}\xi + r} \right] \\ & \times \exp(ipx - \omega t), \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

$\xi = k(x - 2apt) + \xi$, $\omega = \frac{-(1 + m^2)\alpha k^2 + 2ap^2}{2}$, 当 r^2

$= 1$ 时, 该解变为(27)式, 当 $r^2 = \frac{1}{m^2}$ 时, 该解变为(28)式, 当 $m \rightarrow 1$ 且上式括号内取“+”时, 该解退化为

$$\begin{aligned} u'_{12} &= \frac{2\alpha k^2 (1 - r^2)}{\delta(c^2 - c_s^2)} \left(\frac{1}{\sinh\xi + r \cosh\xi} \right)^2, \\ v'_{12} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha(1 - r^2)(c^2 - c_s^2)}{\delta\beta}} k \frac{1}{\sinh\xi + r \cosh\xi} \\ & \times \exp(ipx - \omega t), \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

当 $r = \frac{5}{3}$ 时, 上式也可变为文献 20 中的(22)式.

情形 5 当

$$\begin{aligned} f(\xi) &= \frac{1}{\operatorname{cn}\xi + r}, \\ g(\xi) &= \frac{\operatorname{sn}\xi}{\operatorname{cn}\xi + r}, \\ h(\xi) &= \frac{\operatorname{dn}\xi}{\operatorname{cn}\xi + r} \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

时, $\lambda = 1$, $p_1 = 1 - r^2$, $q_1 = r$, $p_2 = 1 - m^2 + m^2 r^2$, $q_2 = -m^2 r$, $p_3 = 1 - r^2$, $q_3 = 2r$, $r_1 = -1$, $p_4 = 1 - m^2 + m^2 r^2$, $q_4 = -2m^2 r$, $r_2 = m^2$, 代入可求得如下三组解:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{13} &= \frac{\alpha k^2}{2\delta} \left(\frac{\operatorname{sn}\xi}{\operatorname{cn}\xi \pm 1} \right)^2, \\ v_{13} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{\alpha(c^2 - c_s^2)}{2\delta\beta}} k \frac{\operatorname{sn}\xi}{\operatorname{cn}\xi \pm 1} \\ & \times \exp(ipx - \omega t), \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

其中 $\xi = k(x - 2apt) + \xi$, $\omega = \frac{(2m^2 - 1)\alpha k^2 + 2ap^2}{2}$;

$$\begin{aligned} u_{14} &= \frac{\alpha k^2}{2\delta m^2} \left(\frac{\operatorname{dn}\xi}{\operatorname{cn}\xi + r} \right)^2, \\ v_{14} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{\alpha(c^2 - c_s^2)}{2\delta\beta m^2}} k \frac{\operatorname{dn}\xi}{\operatorname{cn}\xi + r} \\ & \times \exp(ipx - \omega t), \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

其中 $\xi = k(x - 2\alpha pt) + \xi$, $\omega = \frac{-(1+m^2)\alpha k^2 + 2\alpha p^2}{2}$, $r^2 = \frac{m^2-1}{m^2}$ 考虑到 $0 \leq m \leq 1$, 则 r 必为虚数, 所以此解为复标量场中一组解;

$$u_{15} = \frac{\alpha k^2}{2\delta} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-m^2+m^2 r^2} \operatorname{sn}\xi}{\operatorname{dn}\xi+r} \pm \frac{\sqrt{1-r^2} \operatorname{dn}\xi}{\operatorname{dn}\xi+r} \right)^2,$$

$$v_{15} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\alpha(c^2-c_s^2)}{2\delta\beta}} k \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-m^2+m^2 r^2} \operatorname{sn}\xi}{\operatorname{dn}\xi+r} \pm \frac{\sqrt{1-r^2} \operatorname{dn}\xi}{\operatorname{dn}\xi+r} \right) \exp(ipx - \omega t), \quad (34)$$

其中 $\xi = k(x - 2\alpha pt) + \xi$, $\omega = \frac{(2m^2-1)\alpha k^2 + 2\alpha p^2}{2}$, 当 $r^2 = 1$ 时, 该解变为(32)式, 当 $r^2 = \frac{m^2-1}{m^2}$ 时, 该解变为(33)式, 当 $m \rightarrow 1$ 时, 该解退化为

$$u'_{15} = \frac{\alpha k^2}{2\delta} \left(\frac{\sqrt{r^2} \sinh\xi \pm \sqrt{1-r^2}}{1+r \cosh\xi} \right)^2,$$

$$v'_{15} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\alpha(c^2-c_s^2)}{2\delta\beta}} k \frac{\sqrt{r^2} \sinh\xi \pm \sqrt{1-r^2}}{1+r \cosh\xi} \times \exp(ipx - \omega t), \quad (35)$$

当 $r^2 = 1$ 时, 上式也可变为文献[20]中的(30)式.

情形 6 当

$$f(\xi) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{dn}\xi+r},$$

$$g(\xi) = \frac{\operatorname{sn}\xi}{\operatorname{dn}\xi+r},$$

$$h(\xi) = \frac{\operatorname{cn}\xi}{\operatorname{dn}\xi+r} \quad (36)$$

时 $\lambda = m^2$, $p_1 = 1 - r^2$, $q_1 = r$, $p_2 = r^2 + m^2 - 1$, $q_2 = -r$, $p_3 = \frac{1-r^2}{m^2}$, $q_3 = \frac{2r}{m^2}$, $r_1 = -\frac{1}{m^2}$, $p_4 = \frac{r^2+m^2-1}{m^2}$, $q_4 = -\frac{2r}{m^2}$, $r_2 = \frac{1}{m^2}$, 代入可求得如下三组解:

$$u_{16} = \frac{\alpha k^2 m^4}{2\delta} \left(\frac{\operatorname{sn}\xi}{\operatorname{dn}\xi \pm 1} \right)^2,$$

$$v_{16} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\alpha m^4 (c^2 - c_s^2)}{2\delta\beta}} k \frac{\operatorname{sn}\xi}{\operatorname{dn}\xi \pm 1} \times \exp(ipx - \omega t), \quad (37)$$

其中

$$\xi = k(x - 2\alpha pt) + \xi,$$

$$\omega = \frac{(2-m^2)\alpha k^2 + 2\alpha p^2}{2};$$

$$u_{17} = \frac{\alpha k^2 m^4}{2\delta} \left(\frac{\operatorname{cn}\xi}{\operatorname{dn}\xi+r} \right)^2,$$

$$v_{17} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\alpha m^4 (c^2 - c_s^2)}{2\delta\beta}} k \frac{\operatorname{cn}\xi}{\operatorname{dn}\xi+r} \times \exp(ipx - \omega t), \quad (38)$$

其中

$$\xi = k(x - 2\alpha pt) + \xi,$$

$$\omega = \frac{(2-m^2)\alpha k^2 + 2\alpha p^2}{2}, r^2 = 1 - m^2;$$

$$u_{18} = \frac{\alpha k^2}{2\delta} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\frac{(m^2+r^2-1)(c^2-c_s^2)}{\delta}} \operatorname{sn}\xi}{\operatorname{dn}\xi+r} \pm \frac{\sqrt{\frac{(1-r^2)(c^2-c_s^2)}{\delta}} \operatorname{cn}\xi}{\operatorname{dn}\xi+r} \right)^2,$$

$$v_{18} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{m^2 \alpha}{2\beta}} k \left(\frac{\sqrt{\frac{(m^2+r^2-1)(c^2-c_s^2)}{\delta}} \operatorname{sn}\xi}{\operatorname{dn}\xi+r} \pm \frac{\sqrt{\frac{(1-r^2)(c^2-c_s^2)}{\delta}} \operatorname{cn}\xi}{\operatorname{dn}\xi+r} \right) \times \exp(ipx - \omega t), \quad (39)$$

其中

$$\xi = k(x - 2\alpha pt) + \xi,$$

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

当 $r^2 = 1$ 时, 该解变为(37)式, 当 $r^2 = 1 - m^2$ 时, 该解变为(38)式, 当 $m \rightarrow 1$ 时, 该解退化为(35)式.

以上各周期解和孤波解皆为本文求得的新解, 其中各孤波解在一定条件下都可变为文献[20]中的解.

4. 结 论

本文对 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法进一步扩展, 在此基础上求得了 Zakharov 方程组一系列新的精确周期解和孤波解. 本文的方法具有一定的普遍性, 可以用来求解更多的非线性发展方程, 例如非线性 Schrödinger 方程、KP 方程、Ginzburg-Landau 方程等.

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The extended expansion method for Jacobi elliptic function and new exact periodic solutions of Zakharov equations^{*}

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Abstract

We generalized the Jacobi elliptic function expansion method and obtained some new exact periodic solutions of Zakharov equations, thus replenished the known results of the equation using this method.

Keywords : Jacobian elliptic function expansion method, nonlinear evolution equation, exact solution, periodic solution

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