

# 三类非线性演化方程新的 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解\*

吴海燕<sup>†</sup> 张亮 谭言科 周小滔

(解放军理工大学气象学院, 南京 211101)

(2007 年 12 月 7 日收到, 2007 年 12 月 27 日收到修改稿)

应用修正影射法分别求解三类非线性演化方程, 即非线性 Klein-Gordon 方程, mKdV 方程和广义 Boussinesq 方程, 得到了一些新的 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开解, 包括 Jacobi 椭圆函数解、混合 Jacobi 椭圆函数解、孤子解和三角函数解.

关键词: Klein-Gordon 方程, mKdV 方程, 广义 Boussinesq 方程, Jacobi 椭圆函数

PACC: 0340K, 0290

## 1. 引言

非线性科学是一门研究非线性现象共性的基础科学, 它是 20 世纪 60 年代以来, 在各门以非线性为特征的分支学科的基础上逐步发展起来的综合性学科, 被誉为 20 世纪自然科学的“第三次大革命”. 科学界认为非线性科学的研究不仅具有重大的科学意义, 而且具有广泛的应用前景, 它几乎涉及到自然科学和社会科学的各个领域, 并正在改变人们对现实世界的传统看法. 寻找非线性演化方程的精确解越来越重要, 它也是孤子理论中的一个重要课题. 自反散射方法问世以来, 已涌现出许多构造非线性偏微分方程孤立波的方法和技巧, 如 Bäcklund 变换、Hirota 方法、Darboux 变换<sup>[1-3]</sup>等. 然而这些方法在求孤子解时, 求解过程较为复杂不易使用. 随着数学计算软件 (Mathematica, Matlab, Maple 等) 的不断发展和完善, 近十年来, 一些直接代数方法的研究变得非常活跃, 如齐次平衡法、双曲正切法、三角函数法、椭圆函数展开法、试探法、影射法<sup>[4-19]</sup>等. 这些方法在求解非线性演化方程孤子解中得到了广泛的应用.

最近 Li 用影射法<sup>[19]</sup>求解 Gross-Pitaevskii 方程, Zhang 等<sup>[20, 21]</sup>应用该方法求解了 Petviashvili 方程、广义 Boussinesq 方程和 Boussinesq-Burgers 方程, 得出了这些方程的椭圆函数展开解. Taogetusang 等<sup>[22]</sup>构造

了一个新的辅助方程, 通过函数变换, 求解出两类变系数的 KdV 方程和带强迫项的 KdV 方程的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解.

本文应用修正影射法<sup>[19-21]</sup>求解出三类非线性演化方程的一些新的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解, 并讨论了相应的孤子解和三角函数解.

## 2. 修正影射法

修正影射法<sup>[19]</sup>的简单介绍如下: 对于含有两个自变量  $x$  和  $t$  的非线性偏微分方程

$$F(u, u_t, u_x, uu_x, u^2 u_x, u_{tx}, u_{tt}, u_{xx}, \dots) = 0. \quad (1)$$

第一步: 行波变换, 令

$$u = u(\xi), \xi = kx - wt, \quad (2)$$

将方程 (1) 化为常微分方程

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

其中  $k, w$  是待定的实常数, “'”表示  $d/d\xi$ .

第二步: 设方程 (3) 的解具有如下形式:

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{i=0}^N g_i f^i(\xi) + \sum_{i=1}^N h_i f^{-i}(\xi), \quad (4)$$

其中  $g_0, g_i, h_i (i=1, \dots, N)$  是待定的实常数,  $N$  由齐次平衡法 (平衡最高阶导数项和非线性项) 确定,  $f(\xi)$  函数满足如下关系:

$$f'^2(\xi) = c + bf^2(\xi) + \frac{a}{2}f^4(\xi),$$

\* 国家自然科学基金 (批准号: 40405010) 资助的课题.

<sup>†</sup> E-mail: haiyan\_1221@163.com

$$f''(\xi) = bf(\xi) + af^3(\xi), \quad (5)$$

其中参数  $a, b, c$  是实数,对于不同的  $a, b, c$  由方程(5)得到的  $f(\xi)$  的函数表达式如下<sup>[19]</sup>:

当  $a = 2m^2, b = -(1 + m^2), c = 1$  时,

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

或

$$f(\xi) = \operatorname{cd}(\xi) = \operatorname{cr}(\xi) \operatorname{dr}(\xi); \quad (6)$$

当  $a = -2m^2, b = 2m^2 - 1, c = 1 - m^2$  时,

$$f(\xi) = \operatorname{cr}(\xi); \quad (7)$$

当  $a = -2, b = 2 - m^2, c = m^2 - 1$  时,

$$f(\xi) = \operatorname{dr}(\xi); \quad (8)$$

当  $a = 2, b = -(m^2 + 1), c = m^2$  时,

$$f(\xi) = \operatorname{nd}(\xi) = 1/\operatorname{sn}(\xi), \quad (9)$$

或

$$f(\xi) = \operatorname{dc}(\xi) = \operatorname{dr}(\xi) \operatorname{cr}(\xi);$$

当  $a = 2(1 - m^2), b = 2m^2 - 1, c = -m^2$  时,

$$f(\xi) = \operatorname{nc}(\xi) = 1/\operatorname{cr}(\xi); \quad (10)$$

当  $a = 2(m^2 - 1), b = 2 - m^2, c = -1$  时,

$$f(\xi) = \operatorname{nd}(\xi) = 1/\operatorname{dr}(\xi); \quad (11)$$

当  $a = 2, b = 2 - m^2, c = 1 - m^2$  时,

$$f(\xi) = \operatorname{cs}(\xi) = \operatorname{cr}(\xi) \operatorname{sn}(\xi); \quad (12)$$

当  $a = 2(1 - m^2), b = 2 - m^2, c = 1$  时,

$$f(\xi) = \operatorname{sd}(\xi) = \operatorname{sn}(\xi) \operatorname{cr}(\xi); \quad (13)$$

当  $a = 2m^2(m^2 - 1), b = 2m^2 - 1, c = 1$  时,

$$f(\xi) = \operatorname{sd}(\xi) = \operatorname{sn}(\xi) \operatorname{dr}(\xi); \quad (14)$$

当  $a = 2, b = 2m^2 - 1, c = m^2(m^2 - 1)$  时,

$$f(\xi) = \operatorname{ds}(\xi) = \operatorname{dr}(\xi) \operatorname{sn}(\xi); \quad (15)$$

当  $a = -1/2, b = (1 + m^2)/2, c = -(1 - m^2)^2/4$  时,

$$f(\xi) = m \operatorname{cr}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{dr}(\xi); \quad (16)$$

当  $a = 1/2, b = (1 - 2m^2)/2, c = 1/4$  时,

$$f(\xi) = \operatorname{nc}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{cs}(\xi); \quad (17)$$

当  $a = (1 - m^2)/2, b = (1 + m^2)/2, c = (1 - m^2)/4$  时,

$$f(\xi) = \operatorname{nd}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{sd}(\xi); \quad (18)$$

当  $a = 1/2, b = (m^2 - 2)/2, c = m^4/4$  时,

$$f(\xi) = \operatorname{nc}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{ds}(\xi); \quad (19)$$

当  $a = m^2/2, b = (m^2 - 2)/2, c = m^2/4$  时,

$$f(\xi) = \operatorname{sn}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{icr}(\xi), \quad (20)$$

或

$$f(\xi) = \frac{\operatorname{dr}(\xi)}{\sqrt{1 - m^2 \operatorname{sn}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{cr}(\xi)}};$$

当  $a = 1/2, b = (1 - 2m^2)/2, c = 1/4$  时,

$$f(\xi) = m \operatorname{sn}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{idr}(\xi), \quad (21)$$

或

$$f(\xi) = \frac{\operatorname{sn}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{cr}(\xi)};$$

当  $a = m^2/2, b = (m^2 - 2)/2, c = 1/4$  时,

$$f(\xi) = \frac{\operatorname{sn}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{dr}(\xi)}; \quad (22)$$

当  $a = (m^2 - 1)/2, b = (m^2 + 1)/2, c = (m^2 - 1)/4$  时,

$$f(\xi) = \frac{\operatorname{dr}(\xi)}{1 \pm m \operatorname{sn}(\xi)}; \quad (23)$$

当  $a = (1 - m^2)/2, b = (m^2 + 1)/2, c = (1 - m^2)/4$  时,

$$f(\xi) = \frac{\operatorname{cr}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{sn}(\xi)}; \quad (24)$$

当  $a = (1 - m^2)^2/2, b = (1 + m^2)/2, c = 1/4$  时,

$$f(\xi) = \frac{\operatorname{sn}(\xi)}{\operatorname{dr}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{cr}(\xi)}; \quad (25)$$

当  $a = m^4/2, b = (m^2 - 2)/2, c = 1/4$  时,

$$f(\xi) = \frac{\operatorname{cr}(\xi)}{\sqrt{1 - m^2} \pm \operatorname{dr}(\xi)}; \quad (26)$$

其中  $m(0 < m < 1)$  是 Jacobi 椭圆函数的模数,  $k^2 = -1$ , Jacobi 椭圆函数  $\operatorname{sn}(\xi), \operatorname{cr}(\xi), \operatorname{dr}(\xi)$  满足

$$\operatorname{sn}^2(\xi) + \operatorname{cn}^2(\xi) = 1,$$

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

$$\frac{d \operatorname{sn}(\xi)}{d \xi} = \operatorname{cr}(\xi) \operatorname{dr}(\xi),$$

$$\frac{d \operatorname{cr}(\xi)}{d \xi} = -\operatorname{sn}(\xi) \operatorname{dr}(\xi),$$

$$\frac{d \operatorname{dr}(\xi)}{d \xi} = -m^2 \operatorname{cr}(\xi) \operatorname{sn}(\xi), \quad (27)$$

当  $m \rightarrow 0$  时, Jacobi 椭圆函数退化为非线性偏微分方程的三角函数解

$$\operatorname{sn}(\xi) \rightarrow \sin(\xi), \operatorname{cr}(\xi) \rightarrow \cos(\xi), \operatorname{dr}(\xi) \rightarrow 1, \quad (28)$$

当  $m \rightarrow 1$  时, Jacobi 椭圆函数退化为非线性偏微分方程的孤子解

$$\operatorname{sn}(\xi) \rightarrow \tanh(\xi), \operatorname{cr}(\xi) \rightarrow \operatorname{sech}(\xi), \operatorname{dr}(\xi) \rightarrow \operatorname{sech}(\xi). \quad (29)$$

第三步 固定  $a, b, c$  的数值,使得它们分别满足(6)~(26)式,将(4)(5)代入(3)式,令  $f^j(\xi)$  ( $j = -N, \dots, N$ ) 前的系数为零,则可以得到关于  $k, w, g_0, g_i, h_i$  ( $i = 1, \dots, N$ ) 的超定偏微分方程组,再利用 Mathematica( Maple ) 软件求解该方程组,这样就可以确定方程(1)的行波解。

下面分别按照(6)~(26)式求解三类非线性演化方程。

### 3. 修正影射法的应用

#### 3.1. 非线性 Klein-Gordon 方程<sup>[23]</sup>

$$u_{tt} - c_0^2 u_{xx} + au - \beta u^3 = 0, \quad (30)$$

其中  $c_0, \alpha, \beta$  为实常数. 将 (2) 式代入 (30) 式得

$$\alpha u(\xi) - \beta u^3(\xi) + (w^2 - c_0^2 k^2) u''(\xi) = 0 \quad (31)$$

由齐次平衡法可知  $N=1$ , 令

$$u(\xi) = g_0 + g_1 f(\xi) + h_1 f^{-1}(\xi), \quad (32)$$

将 (5) (32) 式代入 (31) 式, 令  $f^i(\xi) \chi_i = -3, \dots, 3$  前的系数为零, 则可得关于  $k, w, g_0, g_1, h_1$  的超定方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} 2cc_0^2 h_1 k^2 - 2ch_1 w^2 + h_1^2 \beta &= 0, \quad g_0 h_1^2 \beta = 0, \\ bc_0^2 h_1 k^2 - bh_1 w^2 - h_1 \alpha + 3g_0^2 h_1 \beta + 3g_1 h_1^2 \beta &= 0, \\ g_0 \alpha - g_0^3 \beta - 6g_0 g_1 h_1 \beta &= 0, \\ bc_0^2 g_1 k^2 - bg_1 w^2 - g_1 \alpha + 3g_0^2 g_1 \beta + 3g_1^2 h_1 \beta &= 0, \\ g_0 g_1^2 \beta = 0, \quad ac_0^2 g_1 k^2 - ag_1 w^2 + g_1^2 \beta &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

解方程组 (33) 可得以下四种情形, 记  $\gamma = (w^2 - c_0^2 k^2) \beta$ .

##### 情形 1

$$g_0 = 0, g_1 = \pm \sqrt{\alpha\gamma}, h_1 = \pm \sqrt{2\gamma c}.$$

##### 条件 1

$$(\alpha + b\gamma\beta)^2 = 18ac\gamma^2\beta^2, \quad ac > 0.$$

##### 情形 2

$$g_0 = 0, g_1 = 0, h_1 = \pm \sqrt{2\gamma c}.$$

##### 条件 2

$$b = -\alpha\beta/\gamma.$$

##### 情形 3

$$g_0 = 0, h_1 = 0, g_1 = \pm \sqrt{\alpha\gamma}.$$

##### 条件 3

$$b = -\alpha\beta/\gamma.$$

##### 情形 4

$$g_0 = 0, h_1 = \pm \sqrt{2\gamma c}, g_1 = \pm \frac{\alpha}{6\beta} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\gamma c}}.$$

##### 条件 4

$$a = \alpha^2(72\gamma^2\beta^2 c), b = -\alpha\beta(2\gamma).$$

以情形 1 为例, 满足此情形的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解 (这里考虑  $\beta$  为任意的非零实数) 有

$$\begin{aligned} u_{1,1} &= \pm \sqrt{2\gamma} (m \operatorname{sn}(\xi) + \operatorname{sn}^{-1}(\xi)), \\ u_{2,1} &= \pm \sqrt{2\gamma} (m \operatorname{cd}(\xi) + \operatorname{cd}^{-1}(\xi)), \\ u_{3,1} &= \pm \sqrt{-2\gamma} (\operatorname{dn}(\xi) + \sqrt{1-m^2} \operatorname{dn}^{-1}(\xi)), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_{4,1} &= \pm \sqrt{2\gamma} (\operatorname{nc}(\xi) + m \operatorname{ns}^{-1}(\xi)), \\ u_{5,1} &= \pm \sqrt{2\gamma} (\operatorname{dc}(\xi) + m \operatorname{dc}^{-1}(\xi)), \\ u_{6,1} &= \pm \sqrt{-2\gamma} (\sqrt{1-m^2} \operatorname{nc}(\xi) + \operatorname{nd}^{-1}(\xi)), \\ u_{7,1} &= \pm \sqrt{2\gamma} (\operatorname{cs}(\xi) + \sqrt{1-m^2} \operatorname{cs}^{-1}(\xi)), \\ u_{8,1} &= \pm \sqrt{2\gamma} (\sqrt{1-m^2} \operatorname{sc}(\xi) + \operatorname{sc}^{-1}(\xi)), \\ u_{9,1} &= \pm \sqrt{-\gamma/2} ([m \operatorname{cn}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{dn}(\xi)] \\ &\quad + (1-m^2) [m \operatorname{cn}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{dn}(\xi)]^{-1}), \\ u_{10,1} &= \pm \sqrt{\gamma/2} ([\operatorname{nc}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{cs}(\xi)] \\ &\quad + [\operatorname{nc}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{cs}(\xi)]^{-1}), \\ u_{11,1} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{(1-m^2)\gamma}{2}} ([\operatorname{nc}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{sc}(\xi)] \\ &\quad + [\operatorname{nc}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{sc}(\xi)]^{-1}), \\ u_{12,1} &= \pm \sqrt{\gamma/2} ([\operatorname{ns}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{ds}(\xi)] \\ &\quad + m^2 [\operatorname{ns}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{ds}(\xi)]^{-1}), \\ u_{13,1} &= \pm m \sqrt{\gamma/2} ([\operatorname{sn}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{icn}(\xi)] \\ &\quad + [\operatorname{sn}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{icn}(\xi)]^{-1}), \\ u_{14,1} &= \pm m \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \left( \left[ \frac{\operatorname{dn}(\xi)}{\sqrt{1-m^2} \operatorname{sn}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{cn}(\xi)} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left[ \frac{\operatorname{dn}(\xi)}{\sqrt{1-m^2} \operatorname{sn}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{cn}(\xi)} \right]^{-1} \right), \\ u_{15,1} &= \pm \sqrt{\gamma/2} ([m \operatorname{sn}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{idn}(\xi)] \\ &\quad + [m \operatorname{sn}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{idn}(\xi)]^{-1}), \\ u_{16,1} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \left( \left[ \frac{\operatorname{sn}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{cn}(\xi)} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left[ \frac{\operatorname{sn}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{cn}(\xi)} \right]^{-1} \right), \\ u_{17,1} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \left( m \left[ \frac{\operatorname{sn}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{dn}(\xi)} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left[ \frac{\operatorname{sn}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{dn}(\xi)} \right]^{-1} \right), \\ u_{18,1} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{(m^2-1)\gamma}{2}} \left( \left[ \frac{\operatorname{dn}(\xi)}{1 \pm m \operatorname{sn}(\xi)} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left[ \frac{\operatorname{dn}(\xi)}{1 \pm m \operatorname{sn}(\xi)} \right]^{-1} \right), \\ u_{19,1} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{(1-m^2)\gamma}{2}} \left( \left[ \frac{\operatorname{cn}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{sn}(\xi)} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left[ \frac{\operatorname{cn}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{sn}(\xi)} \right]^{-1} \right), \\ u_{20,1} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \left( (1-m^2) \left[ \frac{\operatorname{sn}(\xi)}{\operatorname{dn}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{cn}(\xi)} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left[ \frac{\operatorname{sn}(\xi)}{\operatorname{dn}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{cn}(\xi)} \right]^{-1} \right), \end{aligned}$$

$$u_{2,1} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \left( m^2 \left[ \frac{\operatorname{cr}(\xi)}{\sqrt{1-m^2 \pm \operatorname{dr}(\xi)}} \right] + \left[ \frac{\operatorname{cr}(\xi)}{\sqrt{1-m^2 \pm \operatorname{dr}(\xi)}} \right]^{-1} \right),$$

其中  $\xi = kx - \sqrt{\gamma^2 \beta^2 + c_0^2 k^2} t$ .

当  $m = 1$  时,方程的孤子解为

$$u_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{2\gamma} (\coth(\xi) + \tanh(\xi)),$$

$$u_{2,2} = \pm \sqrt{-2\gamma} \operatorname{sech}(\xi),$$

$$u_{3,2} = \pm \sqrt{2\gamma} \operatorname{csch}(\xi),$$

$$u_{4,2} = \pm \sqrt{\gamma/2} [\coth(\xi) \pm \operatorname{csch}(\xi)] + [\coth(\xi) \pm \operatorname{csch}(\xi)]^{-1},$$

$$u_{5,2} = \pm \sqrt{\gamma/2} [\tanh(\xi) \pm \operatorname{isech}(\xi)] + [\tanh(\xi) \pm \operatorname{isech}(\xi)]^{-1},$$

$$u_{6,2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \left( \left[ \frac{\tanh(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{sech}(\xi)} \right] + \left[ \frac{\tanh(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{sech}(\xi)} \right]^{-1} \right);$$

当  $m = 0$  时,方程的三角函数解为

$$u_{1,3} = \pm \sqrt{2\gamma} \operatorname{csc}(\xi),$$

$$u_{2,3} = \pm \sqrt{2\gamma} \operatorname{sec}(\xi),$$

$$u_{3,3} = \pm \sqrt{2\gamma} (\operatorname{co}(\xi) + \operatorname{tar}(\xi)),$$

$$u_{4,3} = \pm \sqrt{2\gamma} ([\operatorname{csc}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{co}(\xi)] + [\operatorname{csc}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{co}(\xi)]^{-1}),$$

$$u_{5,3} = \pm \sqrt{2\gamma} ([\operatorname{sec}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{tar}(\xi)] + [\operatorname{sec}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{tar}(\xi)]^{-1}),$$

$$u_{6,3} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \left( \left[ \frac{\operatorname{sin}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{cos}(\xi)} \right] + \left[ \frac{\operatorname{sin}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{cos}(\xi)} \right]^{-1} \right),$$

$$u_{7,3} = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \left( \left[ \frac{\operatorname{cos}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{sin}(\xi)} \right] + \left[ \frac{\operatorname{cos}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{sin}(\xi)} \right]^{-1} \right).$$

### 3.2. mKdV 方程<sup>[24]</sup>

$$u_t + \alpha u^2 u_x + \beta u_{xxx} = 0, \quad (34)$$

其中  $\alpha, \beta$  为实常数.将(2)式代入(34)式并积分一次,可得

$$k^3 \beta u'' + \frac{k\alpha}{3} u^3 - wu + d = 0, \quad (35)$$

由齐次平衡法知  $N = 1$ ,将(5)(32)式代入(35)式,令  $f^i(\xi) (i = -3, \dots, 3)$  前的系数为零,则可得关于  $k, w, g_0, g_1, h_1, d$  的超定方程组:

$$h_1^3 k\alpha + 6ch_1 k^3 \beta = 0,$$

$$g_0 h_1^2 k\alpha = 0,$$

$$-h_1 w + g_0^2 h_1 k\alpha + g_1 h_1^2 k\alpha + bh_1 k^3 \beta = 0,$$

$$d - g_0 w + g_0^3 k\alpha/3 + 2g_0 g_1 h_1 k\alpha = 0,$$

$$g_0 g_1^2 k\alpha = 0,$$

$$g_1^3 k\alpha/3 + ag_1 k^3 \beta = 0. \quad (36)$$

解方程组(36)可得以下三种情形:

情形 1

$$g_0 = 0, g_1 = 0, h_1^2 = -6k^2 \beta c/\alpha, w = bk^3 \beta, d = 0.$$

条件 1

$$\beta c/\alpha < 0.$$

情形 2

$$g_0 = 0, h_1 = 0, g_1^2 = -3k^2 \beta a/\alpha,$$

$$w = bk^3 \beta, d = 0.$$

条件 2

$$\beta a/\alpha < 0.$$

情形 3

$$g_0 = 0, g_1^2 = -3k^2 \beta a/\alpha, h_1^2 = -6k^2 \beta c/\alpha,$$

$$w = k(g_1 h_1 \alpha + bk^2 \beta), d = 0.$$

条件 3

$$\beta c/\alpha < 0, \beta a/\alpha < 0.$$

以情形 3 为例,若记

$$\gamma = -3k^2 \beta/\alpha,$$

则

$$g_1^2 = \gamma a, h_1^2 = 2\gamma c,$$

满足此情形的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解及其孤子解和三角函数解的形式与上例情形 1 的解完全一样,此时

$$\xi = kx - \beta k^3 (b - 3\sqrt{2ac}) t$$

### 3.3. 广义 Boussinesq 方程<sup>[25]</sup>

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + p \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^2 u + q \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + r \frac{\partial^2 u^2}{\partial x^2} - s \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} = 0, \quad (37)$$

该方程是著名的 Boussinesq 方程和二阶 Benjamin-Ono 方程的扩展形式,其中  $p, r, q, s$  为实常数.当  $p = 0$  时,方程(37)即为 Boussinesq 方程

$$u_t + qu_{xx} + r(u^2)_{xx} - su_{xxxx} = 0; \quad (38)$$

当  $q = 0$  时,方程(37)化为二阶 Benjamin-Ono 方程

$$u_{uu} + 2pu_{ux} + p^2 u_{xx} + r(u^2)_{xx} - su_{xxxx} = 0. \quad (39)$$

将(2)式代入(37)式,可得

$$2k^2 r(u')^2 + [k^2(p^2 + q) - 2kpw + w^2 + 2k^2 ru]u'' - k^4 u^{(4)} = 0, \quad (40)$$

由齐次平衡法知  $N = 2$ , 令

$$u(\xi) = g_0 + g_1 f(\xi) + g_2 f^2(\xi) + h_1 f^{-1}(\xi) + h_2 f^{-2}(\xi), \quad (41)$$

将(5)(41)式代入(40)式,令  $f^i(\xi)$   $i = -6, \dots, 6$

前的系数为零,则可得关于  $k, w, g_0, g_1, g_2, h_1, h_2$  的超定方程组

$$\begin{aligned} & ch_2 k^2(-h_2 r + 6ck^2 s) = 0, \\ & ch_1 k^2(-h_2 r + ck^2 s) = 0, \\ & -3ch_2 k^2 p^2 - 3ch_2 k^2 q - 3ch_1^2 k^2 r \\ & - 6cg_0 h_2 k^2 r - 8bh_2^2 k^2 r + 60bch_2 k^4 s \\ & + 6ch_2 kpw - 3ch_2 w^2 = 0, \\ & -ch_1 k^2 p^2 - ch_1 k^2 q - 2cg_0 h_1 k^2 r \\ & - 2cg_1 h_2 k^2 r - 9bh_1 h_2 k^2 r + 10bch_1 k^4 s \\ & + 2ch_1 kpw - ch_1 w^2 = 0, \\ & -2bh_2 k^2 p^2 - 2bh_2 k^2 q - 2bh_1^2 k^2 r \\ & - 4bg_0 h_2 k^2 r - 3ah_2^2 k^2 r + 8b^2 h_2 k^4 s \\ & + 18ach_2 k^4 s + 4bh_2 kpw - 2bh_2 w^2 = 0, \\ & bh_1 k^2 p^2 + bh_1 k^2 q + 2bg_0 h_1 k^2 r \\ & + 2bg_1 h_2 k^2 r + 6ah_1 h_2 k^2 r - b^2 h_1 k^4 s \\ & - 6ach_1 k^4 s - 2bh_1 kpw + bh_1 w^2 = 0, \\ & 2cg_2 k^2 p^2 + ah_2 k^2 p^2 + 2cg_2 k^2 q + ah_2 k^2 q \\ & + 2cg_1^2 k^2 r + 4cg_0 g_2 k^2 r + ah_1^2 k^2 r + 2ag_0 h_2 k^2 r \\ & - 8bcg_2 k^4 s - 4abh_2 k^4 s - 4cg_2 kpw \\ & - 2ah_2 kpw + 2cg_2 w^2 + ah_2 w^2 = 0, \\ & bg_1 k^2 p^2 + bg_1 k^2 q + 2bg_0 g_1 k^2 r \\ & + 12cg_1 g_2 k^2 r + 2bg_2 h_1 k^2 r - b^2 g_1 k^4 s \\ & - 6acg_1 k^4 s - 2bg_1 kpw + bg_1 w^2 = 0, \\ & -bg_2 k^2 p^2 - bg_2 k^2 q - bg_2^2 k^2 r - 2bg_0 g_2 k^2 r \\ & - 3cg_2^2 k^2 r + 4b^2 g_2 k^4 s + 9acg_2 k^4 s \\ & + 2bg_2 kpw - bg_2 w^2 = 0, \\ & ag_1 k^2 p^2 + ag_1 k^2 q + 2ag_0 g_1 k^2 r \\ & + 18bg_1 g_2 k^2 r + 2ag_2 h_1 k^2 r - 10abg_1 k^4 s \\ & - 2ag_1 kpw + ag_1 w^2 = 0, \\ & 3ag_2 k^2 p^2 + 3ag_2 k^2 q + 3ag_1^2 k^2 r \\ & + 6ag_0 g_2 k^2 r + 16g_2^2 k^2 r - 60abg_2 k^4 s \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

$$-6ag_2 kpw + 3ag_2 w^2 = 0,$$

$$ag_1 k^2(-2g_2 r + ak^2 s) = 0,$$

$$ag_2 k^2(-g_2 r + 3ak^2 s) = 0.$$

解方程组(42)可得以下三种情形,记  $\gamma = 3k^2 s/r$ :

情形 1

$$g_0 = \frac{-k^2 p^2 - k^2 q + 4bk^4 s + 2kpw - w^2}{2k^2 r},$$

$$g_1 = 0, g_2 = a\gamma, h_1 = 0, h_2 = 2c\gamma.$$

情形 2

$$g_0 = \frac{-k^2 p^2 - k^2 q + 4bk^4 s + 2kpw - w^2}{2k^2 r},$$

$$g_1 = 0, g_2 = a\gamma, h_1 = 0, h_2 = 0.$$

情形 3

$$g_0 = \frac{-k^2 p^2 - k^2 q + 4bk^4 s + 2kpw - w^2}{2k^2 r},$$

$$g_1 = 0, g_2 = 0, h_1 = 0, h_2 = 2c\gamma.$$

以情形 1 为例,满足此情形的 Jacobi 椭圆函数

解有

$$\begin{aligned} u_{1A} &= g_0 + 2\gamma [m^2 \operatorname{sn}^2(\xi) + \operatorname{sn}^{-2}(\xi)], \\ u_{2A} &= g_0 + 2\gamma [m^2 \operatorname{cd}^2(\xi) + \operatorname{cd}^{-2}(\xi)], \\ u_{3A} &= g_0 + 2\gamma [(1 - m^2) \operatorname{cn}^{-2}(\xi) - m^2 \operatorname{cn}^2(\xi)], \\ u_{4A} &= g_0 + 2\gamma [(m^2 - 1) \operatorname{dn}^{-2}(\xi) - \operatorname{dn}^2(\xi)], \\ u_{5A} &= g_0 + 2\gamma [\operatorname{ns}^2(\xi) + m^2 \operatorname{ns}^{-2}(\xi)], \\ u_{6A} &= g_0 + 2\gamma [\operatorname{dc}^2(\xi) + m^2 \operatorname{dc}^{-2}(\xi)], \\ u_{7A} &= g_0 + 2\gamma [(1 - m^2) \operatorname{nc}^2(\xi) - m^2 \operatorname{nc}^{-2}(\xi)], \\ u_{8A} &= g_0 + 2\gamma [(m^2 - 1) \operatorname{nd}^2(\xi) - \operatorname{nd}^{-2}(\xi)], \\ u_{9A} &= g_0 + 2\gamma [\operatorname{cs}^2(\xi) + (1 - m^2) \operatorname{cs}^{-2}(\xi)], \\ u_{10A} &= g_0 + 2\gamma [(1 - m^2) \operatorname{sc}^2(\xi) + \operatorname{sc}^{-2}(\xi)], \\ u_{11A} &= g_0 + 2\gamma [m^2(m^2 - 1) \operatorname{sd}^2(\xi) + \operatorname{sd}^{-2}(\xi)], \\ u_{12A} &= g_0 + 2\gamma [\operatorname{ds}^2(\xi) + m^2(m^2 - 1) \operatorname{ds}^{-2}(\xi)], \\ u_{13A} &= g_0 - \frac{\gamma}{2} [(m \operatorname{erf}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{erf}(\xi))^2 \\ & \quad + (1 - m^2)(\operatorname{merf}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{erf}(\xi))^2], \\ u_{14A} &= g_0 + \frac{\gamma}{2} [(\operatorname{ns}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{cs}(\xi))^2 \\ & \quad + (\operatorname{ns}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{cs}(\xi))^{-2}], \\ u_{15A} &= g_0 + \frac{(1 - m^2)\gamma}{2} [(\operatorname{nc}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{sc}(\xi))^2 \\ & \quad + (\operatorname{nc}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{sc}(\xi))^{-2}], \\ u_{16A} &= g_0 + \frac{\gamma}{2} [(\operatorname{ns}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{ds}(\xi))^2 \\ & \quad + m^4(\operatorname{ns}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{ds}(\xi))^{-2}], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u_{17A} &= g_0 + \frac{m^2 \gamma}{2} [(\operatorname{sn}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{icn}(\xi))^2 \\
&\quad + (\operatorname{sn}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{icn}(\xi))^{-2}], \\
u_{18A} &= g_0 + \frac{m^2 \gamma}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{\operatorname{dn}(\xi)}{\sqrt{1 - m^2 \operatorname{sn}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{cn}(\xi)}} \right)^2 \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left( \frac{\operatorname{dn}(\xi)}{\sqrt{1 - m^2 \operatorname{sn}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{cn}(\xi)}} \right)^{-2} \right], \\
u_{19A} &= g_0 + \frac{\gamma}{2} [(m \operatorname{sn}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{idn}(\xi))^2 \\
&\quad + (m \operatorname{sn}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{idn}(\xi))^{-2}], \\
u_{20A} &= g_0 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{\operatorname{sn}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{cn}(\xi)} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\operatorname{sn}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{cn}(\xi)} \right)^{-2} \right], \\
u_{21A} &= g_0 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \left[ m^2 \left( \frac{\operatorname{sn}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{dn}(\xi)} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\operatorname{sn}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{dn}(\xi)} \right)^{-2} \right], \\
u_{22A} &= g_0 + \frac{(m^2 - 1)\gamma}{2} \\
&\quad \times \left[ \left( \frac{\operatorname{dn}(\xi)}{1 \pm m \operatorname{sn}(\xi)} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\operatorname{dn}(\xi)}{1 \pm m \operatorname{sn}(\xi)} \right)^{-2} \right], \\
u_{23A} &= g_0 + \frac{(1 - m^2)\gamma}{2} \\
&\quad \times \left[ \left( \frac{\operatorname{cn}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{sn}(\xi)} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\operatorname{cn}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{sn}(\xi)} \right)^{-2} \right], \\
u_{24A} &= g_0 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \left[ (1 - m^2) \left( \frac{\operatorname{sn}(\xi)}{\operatorname{dn}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{cn}(\xi)} \right)^2 \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left( \frac{\operatorname{sn}(\xi)}{\operatorname{dn}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{cn}(\xi)} \right)^{-2} \right], \\
u_{25A} &= g_0 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \left[ m^4 \left( \frac{\operatorname{cn}(\xi)}{\sqrt{1 - m^2} \pm \operatorname{dn}(\xi)} \right)^2 \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left( \frac{\operatorname{cn}(\xi)}{\sqrt{1 - m^2} \pm \operatorname{dn}(\xi)} \right)^{-2} \right].
\end{aligned}$$

当  $m = 1$  时,方程的孤子解为

$$\begin{aligned}
u_{1.5} &= g_0 + 2\gamma [\coth^2(\xi) + \tanh^2(\xi)], \\
u_{2.5} &= g_0 - 2\gamma \operatorname{sech}^2(\xi), \\
u_{3.5} &= g_0 + 2\gamma \operatorname{csch}^2(\xi), \\
u_{4.5} &= g_0 + \frac{\gamma}{2} [(\coth(\xi) \pm \operatorname{csch}(\xi))^2 \\
&\quad + (\coth(\xi) \pm \operatorname{csch}(\xi))^{-2}], \\
u_{5.5} &= g_0 + \frac{\gamma}{2} [(\tanh(\xi) \pm \operatorname{sech}(\xi))^2 \\
&\quad + (\tanh(\xi) \pm \operatorname{sech}(\xi))^{-2}], \\
u_{6.5} &= g_0 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{\tanh(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{sech}(\xi)} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\tanh(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{sech}(\xi)} \right)^{-2} \right];
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\quad + (\coth(\xi) \pm \operatorname{csch}(\xi))^{-2}], \\
u_{5.5} &= g_0 + \frac{\gamma}{2} [(\tanh(\xi) \pm \operatorname{sech}(\xi))^2 \\
&\quad + (\tanh(\xi) \pm \operatorname{sech}(\xi))^{-2}], \\
u_{6.5} &= g_0 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{\tanh(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{sech}(\xi)} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\tanh(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{sech}(\xi)} \right)^{-2} \right];
\end{aligned}$$

当  $m = 0$  时,方程的三角函数解为

$$\begin{aligned}
u_{1.6} &= g_0 + 2\gamma \operatorname{csc}^2(\xi), \\
u_{2.6} &= g_0 + 2\gamma \operatorname{sec}^2(\xi), \\
u_{3.6} &= g_0 + 2\gamma [\cot^2(\xi) + \tan^2(\xi)], \\
u_{4.6} &= g_0 + \frac{\gamma}{2} [(\operatorname{csc}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{co}(\xi))^2 \\
&\quad + (\operatorname{csc}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{co}(\xi))^{-2}], \\
u_{5.6} &= g_0 + \frac{\gamma}{2} [(\operatorname{sec}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{tan}(\xi))^2 \\
&\quad + (\operatorname{sec}(\xi) \pm \operatorname{tan}(\xi))^{-2}], \\
u_{6.6} &= g_0 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{\operatorname{sin}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{cos}(\xi)} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\operatorname{sin}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{cos}(\xi)} \right)^{-2} \right], \\
u_{7.6} &= g_0 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{\operatorname{cos}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{sin}(\xi)} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\operatorname{cos}(\xi)}{1 \pm \operatorname{sin}(\xi)} \right)^{-2} \right],
\end{aligned}$$

此时

$$\begin{aligned}
g_0 &= \frac{-k^2 p^2 - k^2 q + 4bk^4 s + 2kpw - w^2}{2k^2 r}, \\
\xi &= kx - wt.
\end{aligned}$$

## 4. 结 论

本文应用修正影射法分别求解了非线性 Klein-Gordon 方程, mKdV 方程和广义 Boussinesq 方程,得到了这三类方程的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解,并讨论了相应的孤子解和三角函数解,其中对于非线性 Klein-Gordon 方程,情形 1 对应的解是新解,对于 mKdV 方程,情形 2 和情形 3 对应的解是新解,对于广义 Boussinesq 方程,情形 1 和情形 3 对应的解是新解。

[1] Miura M R 1978 *Bäcklund Transformation* (Berlin: Springer-Verlag)

[2] Hirota R 1971 *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **27** 1192

[3] Gu C H, Zhou Z H 1987 *Math. Phys. Lett.* **13** 179

[4] Wang M L 1995 *Phys. Lett. A* **199** 169

[5] Wang M L 1996 *Phys. Lett. A* **213** 297

[6] Zhang J L, Wang Y M, Wang M L, Fang Z D 2003 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **52** 1574 (in Chinese) [张金良, 王跃明, 王明亮, 方宗德 2003 物理学报 **52** 1574]

[7] Fan E G, Zhang H Q 1998 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **47** 353 (in Chinese) [范恩贵, 张鸿庆 1998 物理学报 **47** 353]

[8] Parkes E J, Duffy B R 1997 *Phys. Lett. A* **229** 217

- [ 9 ] Yan C T 1996 *Phys. Lett. A* **224** 77
- [ 10 ] Chen Z D ,Chen S R ,Huang N N 1999 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **48** 887 ( in Chinese ) [ 陈芝得、陈世荣、黄念宁 1999 物理学报 **48** 887 ]
- [ 11 ] Lou S Y 2000 *Phys. Lett. A* **277** 94
- [ 12 ] Porubov A V 1996 *Phys. Lett. A* **221** 391
- [ 13 ] Porubov A V ,Velarde M G 1999 *J. Math. Phys.* **40** 884
- [ 14 ] Liu S K ,Fu Z T ,Liu S D ,Zhao Q 2001 *Phys. Lett. A* **289** 69
- [ 15 ] Fu Z T ,Liu S K ,Liu S D 2004 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **53** 343 ( in Chinese ) [ 付遵涛、刘式适、刘式达 2004 物理学报 **53** 343 ]
- [ 16 ] Wu G J ,Han J H ,Shi L M ,Zhang M 2006 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **55** 3858 ( in Chinese ) [ 吴国将、韩家骅、史良马、张 苗 2006 物理学报 **55** 3858 ]
- [ 17 ] Liu C S 2005 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **54** 4506 ( in Chinese ) [ 刘成仕 2005 物理学报 **54** 4506 ]
- [ 18 ] Peng Y Z 2003 *Phys. Lett. A* **314** 401
- [ 19 ] Li H M 2005 *Chin. Phys.* **14** 251
- [ 20 ] Zhang L , Zhang L F , Li C Y , Wang T , Tan Y K 2008 *Chin. Phys. B* **17** 403
- [ 21 ] Zhang L , Zhang L F , Li C Y *Commun. Theor. Phys.* ( to be accepted )
- [ 22 ] Taogetusang , Sirendaoerji 2006 *Chin. Phys.* **15** 2809
- [ 23 ] Han Z X 2005 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **54** 1481 ( in Chinese ) [ 韩兆秀 2005 物理学报 **54** 1481 ]
- [ 24 ] Li D S , Zhang H Q 2006 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **55** 1565 ( in Chinese ) [ 李德生、张鸿庆 2006 物理学报 **55** 1565 ]
- [ 25 ] Xu G Q , Li Z B 2003 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **52** 1848 ( in Chinese ) [ 徐桂琼、李志斌 2003 物理学报 **52** 1848 ]

## Some new exact Jacobian elliptic function solutions of three kinds of nonlinear evolution equations<sup>\*</sup>

Wu Hai-Yan<sup>†</sup> Zhang Liang Tan Yan-Ke Zhou Xiao-Tao

( *Institute of Meteorology , PLA University of Science and Technology , Nanjing 211101 , China* )

( Received 7 December 2007 ; revised manuscript received 27 December 2007 )

### Abstract

By using the modified mapping method , we find some new exact solutions of the nonlinear Klein-Gordon equation , mKdV equation and the generalized Boussinesq equation. The solutions obtained in this paper include Jacobian elliptic function solutions , combined Jacobian elliptic function solutions , soliton-like solutions and triangular function solutions.

**Keywords :** Klein-Gordon equation , mKdV equation , generalized Boussinesq equation , Jacobian elliptic functions

**PACC :** 0340K , 0290

<sup>\*</sup> Project supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China ( Grant No.40405010 ).

<sup>†</sup> E-mail : haiyan\_1221@163.com