

广义 Boussinesq 方程的无穷序列新精确解*

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以辅助方程法为基础, 给出第二种椭圆方程解的非线性叠加公式, 借助符号计算系统 Mathematica 获得了广义 Boussinesq 方程的无穷序列新精确解. 这里包括无穷序列 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解、无穷序列孤立波解和无穷序列三角函数解. 该方法在构造非线性发展方程无穷序列精确解方面具有普遍意义.

关键词: 非线性叠加公式, 辅助方程法, Jacobi 椭圆函数, 无穷序列精确解

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1. 引 言

近 20 年来, 随着科学技术的发展, 非线性科学问题不仅渗透到力学、声学、光学等物理学的各个领域, 而且已经涉及社会科学的许多领域. 构造非线性发展方程的精确解, 是非线性科学问题中的一个重要研究课题. 由于计算机技术的发展, 在构造非线性发展方程的精确解领域中涌现出 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法和辅助方程法等许多有效方法^[1-27]. 人们利用第一种椭圆辅助方程和第二种椭圆辅助方程, 获得了非线性发展方程的诸多新的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解^[4-13]. 文献[7, 12, 13, 16]分别用第一种椭圆方程和齐次平衡法^[2], 构造了如下广义 Boussinesq 方程的 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解和多孤子解:

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + p \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)^2 u + q \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + r \frac{\partial^2 u^2}{\partial x^2} - s \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} = 0. \quad (1)$$

文献[15]利用 Hirota 方法和 Riemann δ 函数获得了如下(2+1)维 Boussinesq 方程的精确解:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} - 3 \frac{\partial^2 u^2}{\partial x^2} = 0. \quad (2)$$

当 $p = 0, q = -c_0^2, s = \alpha, r = -\beta$ 时, 方程(1)转化为下列 Boussinesq 方程^[14]:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - c_0^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \beta \frac{\partial^2 u^2}{\partial x^2} - \alpha \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} = 0; \quad (3)$$

当 $p = 0$ 时, 方程(1)转化为下列 Boussinesq 方程:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + q \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + r \frac{\partial^2 u^2}{\partial x^2} - s \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} = 0; \quad (4)$$

当 $q = 0$ 时, 方程(1)转化为下列二阶 Benjamin-Ono 方程:

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + p \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)^2 u + r \frac{\partial^2 u^2}{\partial x^2} - s \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} = 0; \quad (5)$$

当 $p = 0, q = 0$ 时, 方程(1)转化为下列二阶 Benjamin-Ono 方程^[17, 18]:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + r \frac{\partial^2 u^2}{\partial x^2} - s \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} = 0; \quad (6)$$

其中 $p, q, r, s, \alpha, \beta, c_0^2$ 是常数.

广义 Boussinesq 方程是物理学中描述规则波和不规则波在复杂地形上发生折射、绕射和反射等效应的非常重要的数学模型. 包含了著名的 Boussinesq 方程和二阶 Benjamin-Ono 方程. 因此, 构造该方程的精确解在理论上有着非常重要的意义. 文献[7, 12-14, 16-18]用辅助方程法等各种方法, 获得了广义 Boussinesq 方程(1)的 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解等许多新解. 最近, 利用辅助方程法, 人们获得了非线性发展方程的诸多有限多个新解^[3-14, 18-25]. 但是, 没有得到无穷序列精确解. 本文为了获得非线性发展方程的无穷序列精确解, 给出了第二种椭圆方程解的非线性叠加公式, 以广义 Boussinesq 方程为应用实例, 借助符号计算系统 Mathematica, 构造了该方程的无穷序列 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解、无穷序列孤立波解和无穷序列三角函

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数解. 该方法在构造非线性发展方程的无穷序列精确解方面具有普遍意义.

2. 第二种椭圆方程解的非线性叠加公式以及方法的应用步骤

2.1. 第二种椭圆方程解的非线性叠加公式

$$\bar{z}(\xi) = \mp \frac{2a + (b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})z(\xi)}{\pm b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} \pm 2cz(\xi)}, \quad (8)$$

$$\bar{z}(\xi) = \frac{a[-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} - 2cz(\xi)]}{c[2a + (b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})z(\xi)]}, \quad (9)$$

$$\bar{z}(\xi) = \frac{-ab^2 \pm a\sqrt{b^2(b^2 - 4ac)} - 4abcz(\xi) + [-b^2c \mp c\sqrt{b^2(b^2 - 4ac)}]z^2(\xi)}{2abc + 2b^2cz(\xi) + 2bc^2z^2(\xi)}, \quad (10)$$

$$\bar{z}(\xi) = -\frac{bz(\xi)}{b + cz(\xi)} \quad (a = 0), \quad (11)$$

$$\bar{z}(\xi) = -\frac{ab + 4acz(\xi) + bcz^2(\xi)}{2c[a + bz(\xi) + cz^2(\xi)]} \quad (b^2 - 4ac = 0); \quad (12)$$

当 $a = 0$ 时, 方程(7)有下列形式的解:

$$z(\xi) = -\frac{4b[\cosh(\sqrt{b}\xi) + \sinh(\sqrt{b}\xi)]}{[c + \cosh(\sqrt{b}\xi) + \sinh(\sqrt{b}\xi)]^2} \quad (b > 0), \quad (13)$$

$$z(\xi) = \frac{4b[\cosh(\sqrt{b}\xi) + \sinh(\sqrt{b}\xi)]}{[-c + \cosh(\sqrt{b}\xi) + \sinh(\sqrt{b}\xi)]^2} \quad (b > 0), \quad (14)$$

$$z(\xi) = \frac{b}{c} \operatorname{csch}^2\left[\frac{\sqrt{b}}{2}\xi\right] \quad (b > 0, c \neq 0), \quad (15)$$

$$z(\xi) = -\frac{b}{c} \operatorname{sech}^2\left[\frac{\sqrt{b}}{2}\xi\right] \quad (b > 0, c \neq 0), \quad (16)$$

$$z(\xi) = \frac{1}{4c} \operatorname{sech}^2(\sqrt{b}\xi) \left[2\sqrt{b} \cosh(\sqrt{b}\xi) \pm 2i\sqrt{b} - 2\sqrt{b} \sinh(\sqrt{b}\xi) \right] \times \left[2\sqrt{b} \cosh(\sqrt{b}\xi) \pm 2i\sqrt{b} - 2\sqrt{b} [2\cosh(\sqrt{b}\xi) + \sinh(\sqrt{b}\xi)] \right] \quad (b > 0, c \neq 0), \quad (17)$$

$$z(\xi) = -\frac{b}{c} \operatorname{csc}^2\left[\frac{\sqrt{-b}}{2}\xi\right] \quad (b < 0, c \neq 0), \quad (18)$$

$$z(\xi) = -\frac{b}{c} \operatorname{sec}^2\left[\frac{\sqrt{-b}}{2}\xi\right] \quad (b < 0, c \neq 0). \quad (19)$$

利用第二种椭圆方程(7)的一些解和解的非线性叠

第二种椭圆方程如下:

$$(z'(\xi))^2 = \left(\frac{dz(\xi)}{d\xi}\right)^2 = az(\xi) + bz^2(\xi) + cz^3(\xi). \quad (7)$$

若 $z(\xi)$ 是第二种椭圆方程(7)的解, 则下列 $\bar{z}(\xi)$ 也是方程(7)的解:

加公式(8)–(12), 获得方程(7)的无穷序列 Jacobi 椭圆函数解.

当 $a = 0$ 时, 解(13)–(19)和解的非线性叠加公式(11), 获得方程(7)的无穷序列双曲函数解.

当 $b^2 - 4ac = 0$, 即 $k = 1$ 或 $k = 0$ 时, 第二种椭圆方程(7)的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解退化为双曲函数解和三角函数解. 利用退化后的解和解的非线性叠加公式(12), 获得方程(7)的无穷序列双曲函数解和无穷序列三角函数解.

2.2. 方法的应用步骤

对于给定的非线性发展方程(以(1+1)维非线性发展方程为例),

$$H(u, u_t, u_x, u_{xt}, u_{tt}, u_{xx}, \dots) = 0, \quad (20)$$

进行行波变换 $u(x, t) = u(\xi)$, $\xi = lx + \omega t$ 后, 得到如下常微分方程:

$$G(u, u_\xi, u_{\xi\xi}, u_{\xi\xi\xi}, \dots) = 0. \quad (21)$$

我们把方程(21)的解取为如下形式:

$$u(x, t) = u(\xi) = g_0 + g_1 z(\xi) + \frac{g_2}{z(\xi)}, \quad (22)$$

其中 l, ω, g_0, g_1, g_2 是待定常数; $z(\xi)$ 由第二种椭圆辅助方程(7)来确定.

我们根据 Jacobi 椭圆函数的定义, 获得了第二种椭圆方程(7)的如下解:

当 $a = \frac{4B^2}{C^2}, b = -4(1+k^2), c = \frac{4C^2k^2}{B^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = \frac{B^2}{C^2} \operatorname{sn}^2(\xi, k); \quad (23)$$

当 $a = \frac{4B^2(1-k^2)}{C^2}, b = 4(-1+2k^2), c = -\frac{4C^2k^2}{B^2}$

时,

$$z(\xi) = \frac{B^2}{C^2} \operatorname{cn}^2(\xi, k); \quad (24)$$

当 $a = \frac{4B^2(-1+k^2)}{C^2}, b = 4(2-k^2), c = -\frac{4C^2}{B^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = \frac{B^2}{C^2} \operatorname{dn}^2(\xi, k); \quad (25)$$

当 $a = \frac{4A^2}{B^2}, b = -4(1+k^2), c = \frac{4B^2k^2}{A^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = \frac{B^2}{A^2} \operatorname{cd}^2(\xi, k); \quad (26)$$

当 $a = \frac{4D^2}{B^2}, b = 4(-1+2k^2), c = \frac{4B^2k^2(-1+k^2)}{D^2}$

时,

$$z(\xi) = \frac{D^2}{B^2} \operatorname{sd}^2(\xi, k); \quad (27)$$

当 $a = \frac{4B^2}{A^2}, b = 4(2-k^2), c = -\frac{4A^2(-1+k^2)}{B^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = \frac{B^2}{A^2} \operatorname{sc}^2(\xi, k); \quad (28)$$

当 $a = \frac{C^2(-1+k^2)}{B^2}, b = 2(1+k^2), c =$

$\frac{B^2(-1+k^2)}{C^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = C^2 [\operatorname{nd}(\xi, k) \pm k \operatorname{sd}(\xi, k)]^2; \quad (29)$$

当 $a = \frac{B^2}{A^2}, b = 2-4k^2, c = \frac{A^2}{B^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = \frac{B^2 \operatorname{sn}^2(\xi, k)}{A^2 [\pm 1 + \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k)]^2}; \quad (30)$$

当 $a = \frac{C^2(1-k^2)}{B^2}, b = 2(1+k^2), c =$

$\frac{B^2(1-k^2)}{C^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = \frac{C^2}{B^2} [\operatorname{nc}(\xi, k) \pm \operatorname{sc}(\xi, k)]^2; \quad (31)$$

当 $a = -\frac{1}{C^2}(1-k)^2, b = 2(1+6k+k^2), c = -C^2(1$

$-k)^2$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = \frac{[1 \mp \sqrt{k} \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k)]^2}{C^2 [1 \pm \sqrt{k} \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k)]^2}; \quad (32)$$

当 $a = B^2, b = 2(1-2k^2), c = \frac{1}{B^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = B^2 [\operatorname{dc}(\xi, k) \pm \sqrt{1-k^2} \operatorname{sc}(\xi, k)]^2; \quad (33)$$

当 $a = B^2(1-k^2)^2, b = 2(1+k^2), c = \frac{1}{B^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = B^2 [\operatorname{ds}(\xi, k) \pm \operatorname{cs}(\xi, k)]^2; \quad (34)$$

当 $a = \mp 16A^2k^2(1 \mp k)^2, b = 4(-1 \pm 6k - k^2), c = \frac{4}{A^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = A^2 [\operatorname{ns}(\xi, k) \mp k \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k)]^2; \quad (35)$$

当 $a = \mp 16B^2 [\pm 2(1-k^2) + (k^2-2) \sqrt{1-k^2}], b = 4(2-k^2 \mp 6 \sqrt{1-k^2}), c = -\frac{4}{B^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = B^2 [\mp \sqrt{1-k^2} \operatorname{nd}(\xi, k) + \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k)]^2; \quad (36)$$

当 $a = \mp \frac{16}{k} B^2(1 \mp k)^2, b = 4(-1 \pm 6k - k^2), c = \frac{4k^2}{B^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = \frac{B^2}{k^2} [k \operatorname{cn}^2(\xi, k) \pm (1 \mp k)]^2 \operatorname{ns}^2(\xi, k); \quad (37)$$

当 $a = \mp 16B^2k^3(1 \mp k)^2, b = 4(-1 \pm 6k - k^2), c = \frac{4}{B^2k^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = B^2 [\operatorname{dn}^2(\xi, k) - (1 \mp k)]^2 \operatorname{ns}^2(\xi, k); \quad (38)$$

当 $a = \mp 16A^2 \sqrt{1-k^2}, b = 4(2-k^2 \mp 6 \sqrt{1-k^2}), c = \frac{4(-2+k^2 \mp 2 \sqrt{1-k^2})}{A^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = A^2 [- (1 \mp \sqrt{1-k^2}) \operatorname{sn}^2(\xi, k) + 1]^2 \times \operatorname{nd}^2(\xi, k); \quad (39)$$

当 $a = \frac{16B^2}{k^4} [2(-1+k^2) \pm (-2+k^2) \sqrt{1-k^2}],$

$b = 4(2-k^2 \mp 6 \sqrt{1-k^2}), c = -\frac{4k^4}{B^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = \frac{B^2}{k^4} [\operatorname{dn}^2(\xi, k) \pm \sqrt{1-k^2}]^2 \operatorname{nd}^2(\xi, k); \quad (40)$$

当 $a = \mp 16C^3 \sqrt{1-k^2}, b = 4(2-k^2 \mp 6 \sqrt{1-k^2}),$

$c = \frac{4(2-k^2 \mp 2 \sqrt{1-k^2})}{C^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = \frac{C^2}{k^4} \left[[(1-k^2) \pm \sqrt{1-k^2}] \operatorname{nc}(\xi, k) + k^2 \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k) \right]^2 \operatorname{ns}^2(\xi, k); \quad (41)$$

当 $a = \pm 16B^2k, b = 4(-1 \pm 6k - k^2), c = 4(\pm 1 + k)^2$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = B^2[1 \mp k \operatorname{sn}^2(\xi, k)]^2 \operatorname{nc}^2(\xi, k) \operatorname{nd}^2(\xi, k); \quad (42)$$

当 $a = \mp 16C^3 \sqrt{1 - k^2}, b = 4(2 - k^2 \mp 6 \sqrt{1 - k^2}), c = \frac{4(2 - k^2 \mp 2 \sqrt{1 - k^2})}{C^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = \frac{C^2}{k^4} \left[\mp \sqrt{1 - k^2} - \operatorname{dn}^2(\xi, k) \right]^2 \times \operatorname{ns}^2(\xi, k) \operatorname{nc}^2(\xi, k); \quad (43)$$

当 $a = -4C^2k^4(-1 + k^2), b = 4(2 - k^2), c = \frac{4}{C^2k^4}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = C^2k^4 \operatorname{ns}^2(\xi, k) \operatorname{cn}^2(\xi, k); \quad (44)$$

当 $a = \mp 16C^3k^4 \sqrt{1 - k^2}, b = 4(2 - k^2 \mp 6 \sqrt{1 - k^2}), c = \frac{4(2 - k^2 \pm 2 \sqrt{1 - k^2})}{C^2k^4}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = C^2 \left[\pm \sqrt{1 - k^2} + \operatorname{dn}^2(\xi, k) \right]^2 \times \operatorname{ns}^2(\xi, k) \operatorname{nc}^2(\xi, k); \quad (45)$$

当 $a = 4C^2k^4, b = 4(2 - k^2), c = \frac{4(1 - k^2)}{C^2k^4}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = C^2k^4 \operatorname{sn}^2(\xi, k) \operatorname{nc}^2(\xi, k); \quad (46)$$

当 $a = -\frac{C^2k^2}{(A^2 - B^2)}, b = 2(-2 + k^2), c = -\frac{(A^2 - B^2)k^2}{C^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = \frac{C^2[\operatorname{cn}(\xi, k) \mp M \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k)]^2}{[A + B \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k)]^2}; \quad (47)$$

当 $a = -\frac{C^2}{(A^2 - B^2)}, b = 2(1 - 2k^2), c = \frac{-A^2 + B^2}{C^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = \frac{C^2[\operatorname{dn}(\xi, k) \mp N \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k)]^2}{[A + B \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k)]^2}; \quad (48)$$

当 $a = \frac{C^2}{B^2}, b = 2(-2 + k^2), c = \frac{k^4 B^2}{C^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = \frac{C^2 \operatorname{cn}^2(\xi, k)}{B^2[\mp \sqrt{1 - k^2} + \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k)]^2}; \quad (49)$$

当 $a = \frac{D^2}{B^2}, b = 2(-2 + k^2), c = \frac{k^4 B^2}{D^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = \frac{D^2 \operatorname{sn}^2(\xi, k)}{B^2[\mp 1 + \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k)]^2}; \quad (50)$$

当 $a = -\frac{C^2(-1 + k^2)^2}{A^2}, b = 2(1 + k^2), c = -\frac{A^2}{C^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = \frac{C^2}{A^2} [\mp k \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k) + \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k)]^2; \quad (51)$$

当 $a = \frac{(C^2 - D^2)(-1 + k^2)}{A^2}, b = 2(1 + k^2), c = \frac{(-1 + k^2)A^2}{C^2 - D^2}$ 时,

$$z(\xi) = \frac{[D \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k) + C \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k)]^2}{A^2[1 \mp Q \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k)]^2}; \quad (52)$$

其中 $M = \sqrt{-1 + \frac{B^2k^2}{B^2 - A^2}}, N = \sqrt{-k^2 + \frac{B^2}{B^2 - A^2}},$

$Q = \sqrt{\frac{D^2 - C^2k^2}{D^2 - C^2}}; A, B, C, D$ 是互不相等的任意常

数. 这里获得的方程(7)的解中(31)–(34), (47), (48), (51), (52)是新得到的解. 将(7), (22)式一起代入(21)式, 令 $z^j(\xi)$ ($j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) 的系数为零后得到 g_0, g_1, g_2, l, ω 为未知量的非线性代数方程组, 用符号计算系统 Mathematica 求出该代数方程组的解, 再把该代数方程组的每一组解分别同(23)–(52)式(或第二种椭圆方程的已知解(23)–(52)和解的叠加公式(8)–(12)迭代运用后得到的无穷序列解)一起代入(22)式, 即可得到非线性发展方程(20)的无穷序列 Jacobi 椭圆函数解、无穷序列孤立波解和无穷序列三角函数解.

3. 广义 Boussinesq 方程新的无穷序列精确解

下面构造广义 Boussinesq 方程新的无穷序列精确解.

将 $u(x, t) = u(\xi), \xi = lx + \omega t$ 代入方程(1)后, 得到如下常微分方程:

$$Mu'' + 2rl^2(u')^2 + 2rl^2uu'' - sl^4u^{(4)} = 0, \quad (53)$$

其中 $M = \omega^2 + 2pl\omega + l^2(p^2 + q)$.

我们把方程(53)的解取为(22). 将(7), (22)式一起代入(53)式, 令 $z^i(\xi)$ ($i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 6$) 的系数为零后得到一个非线性代数方程组

$$-15a^2l^4sg_2 + 10al^2rg_2^2 = 0,$$

$$3aMg_2 - 15abl^4sg_2 + 6al^2rg_0g_2 + 8bl^2rg_2^2 = 0,$$

$$2bMg_2 - 2b^2l^4sg_2 - 9acl^4sg_2$$

$$+ 4bl^2rg_0g_2 + 6cl^2rg_2^2 = 0,$$

$$aMg_1 - abl^4sg_1 + 2al^2rg_0g_1 + cMg_2$$

$$- bcl^4sg_2 + 2cl^2rg_0g_2 = 0,$$

$$2bMg_1 - 2b^2l^4sg_1 - 9acl^4sg_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ 4bl^2rg_0g_1 + 6al^2rg_1^2 = 0, \\ &3cMg_1 - 15bcl^4sg_1 + 6cl^2rg_0g_1 \\ &+ 8bl^2rg_1^2 = 0, \\ &- 15c^2l^4sg_1 + 10cl^2sg_1^2 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

用符号计算系统 Mathematica 求出该方程组的如下解:

$$\begin{aligned} g_0 &= -\frac{1}{2rl^2}[l^2(p^2 + q) + 2lp\omega + \omega^2 - bl^4s], \\ g_1 &= \frac{3cl^2s}{2r}, g_2 = \frac{3al^2s}{2r}; \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_0 &= -\frac{1}{2rl^2}[l^2(p^2 + q) + 2lp\omega + \omega^2 - bl^4s], \\ g_1 &= 0, g_2 = \frac{3al^2s}{2r}; \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_0 &= -\frac{1}{2rl^2}[l^2(p^2 + q) + 2lp\omega + \omega^2 - bl^4s], \\ g_1 &= \frac{3cl^2s}{2r}, g_2 = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (56)$$

将(54)—(56)分别代入(22)式后得到广义 Boussinesq 方程(1)的下列精确解:

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= -\frac{1}{2rl^2}[l^2(p^2 + q) + 2lp\omega + \omega^2 - bl^4s] \\ &+ \frac{3cl^2s}{2r}z_0(lx + \omega t) + \frac{3al^2s}{2rz_0(lx + \omega t)}, \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= -\frac{1}{2rl^2}[l^2(p^2 + q) + 2lp\omega + \omega^2 - bl^4s] \\ &+ \frac{3al^2s}{2rz_0(lx + \omega t)}, \end{aligned} \quad (58)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= -\frac{1}{2rl^2}[l^2(p^2 + q) + 2lp\omega + \omega^2 - bl^4s] \\ &+ \frac{3cl^2s}{2r}z_0(lx + \omega t), \end{aligned} \quad (59)$$

这里 $z_0(lx + \omega t)$ 是第二种椭圆方程(7)的解.

如果把第二种椭圆方程(7)的解(23)—(52)直接代入(57)—(59), 可以获得广义 Boussinesq 方程(1)的有限多个精确解, 这里第二种椭圆方程的解(31)—(34); (47), (48), (51), (52) 构造广义 Boussinesq 方程(1)的新精确解. 文献[7, 12—14]没有得到这些解. 比如, 把(47)式代入(57)式后得到下列新解:

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= -\frac{1}{2rl^2}[l^2(p^2 + q) + 2lp\omega \\ &+ \omega^2 - 2(-2 + k^2)l^4s] \\ &+ \frac{3cl^2sC^2[cn(\xi, k) \mp Msn(\xi, k)]^2}{2r[A + Bdn(\xi, k)]^2} \\ &+ \frac{3al^2s[A + Bdn(\xi, k)]^2}{2r[cn(\xi, k) \mp Msn(\xi, k)]^2}, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $a = -\frac{C^2k^2}{(A^2 - B^2)}$, $c = -\frac{(A^2 - B^2)k^2}{C^2}$, $M =$

$$\sqrt{-1 + \frac{B^2k^2}{B^2 - A^2}}, \xi = lx + \omega t.$$

如果把第二种椭圆方程(7)的解(23)—(52)和解的非线性叠加公式(8)—(12)迭代运用后得到的无穷序列解, 分别代入(57)—(59), 可以获得方程(1)的无穷序列精确解. 下面列出方程(7)解的三种非线性叠加公式, 其余公式没列出.

$$z_n(\xi) = \frac{-ab^2 \pm a\sqrt{b^2(b^2 - 4ac)} - 4abcz_{n-1}(\xi) + [-b^2c \mp c\sqrt{b^2(b^2 - 4ac)}]z_{n-1}^2(\xi)}{2abc + 2b^2cz_{n-1}(\xi) + 2bc^2z_{n-1}^2(\xi)},$$

$$z_0(\xi) = \frac{C^2[dn(\xi, k) \mp Nsn(\xi, k)]^2}{[A + Bcn(\xi, k)]^2} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots),$$

$$a = -\frac{C^2}{(A^2 - B^2)}, b = 2(1 - 2k^2), c = \frac{-A^2 + B^2}{C^2}, N = \sqrt{-k^2 + \frac{B^2}{B^2 - A^2}}. \quad (60)$$

迭代运用解的非线性叠加公式(60)可以得到第二种椭圆方程(7)新的无穷序列 Jacobi 椭圆函数解. 把这些解分别代入(57)—(59), 就获得广义 Boussinesq 方程(1)新的无穷序列 Jacobi 椭圆函数解,

$$\begin{aligned} z_n(\xi) &= -\frac{ab + 4acz_{n-1}(\xi) + bc^2z_{n-1}^2(\xi)}{2c[a + bz_{n-1}(\xi) + cz_{n-1}^2(\xi)]} \\ &\quad (b^2 - 4ac = 0, n = 1, 2, \dots), \\ z_0(\xi) &= \frac{C^2[\operatorname{sech}(\xi) \mp N_1 \tanh(\xi)]^2}{[A + B\operatorname{sech}(\xi)]^2}, \end{aligned} \quad (61)$$

$$\text{其中, } a = -\frac{C^2}{(A^2 - B^2)}, b = -2, c = \frac{-A^2 + B^2}{C^2}, N_1 = \sqrt{\frac{A^2}{B^2 - A^2}}.$$

迭代运用解的非线性叠加公式(61)可以得到第二种椭圆方程(7)新的无穷序列双曲函数解. 把这些解分别代入(57)–(59), 就获得广义 Boussinesq 方程(1)新的无穷序列双曲函数解,

$$z_n(\xi) = -\frac{ab + 4acz_{n-1}(\xi) + bcz_{n-1}^2(\xi)}{2c[a + bz_{n-1}(\xi) + cz_{n-1}^2(\xi)]} \quad (b^2 - 4ac = 0, n = 1, 2, \dots),$$

$$z_0(\xi) = \frac{C^2[1 \mp N_2 \sin(\xi)]^2}{[A + B \cos(\xi)]^2}, \quad (62)$$

$$\text{其中, } a = -\frac{C^2}{(A^2 - B^2)}, b = 2, c = \frac{-A^2 + B^2}{C^2}, N_2 = \sqrt{\frac{B^2}{B^2 - A^2}}.$$

迭代运用解的非线性叠加公式(62)可以得到第二种椭圆方程(7)新的无穷序列三角函数解. 把这些解分别代入(57)–(59), 就获得广义

Boussinesq 方程(1)新的无穷序列三角函数解.

4. 结 论

在构造非线性发展方程精确解领域中, 辅助方程法是以计算机代数为基础的一种有效方法. 最近, 人们利用辅助方程法^[2–27]获得了非线性发展方程的各种新精确解. 但是, 只得到了有限多个精确解, 没有获得无穷序列精确解. 比如, 第一种椭圆辅助方程法和第二种椭圆辅助方程法有关的诸多文献, 只获得了非线性发展方程的有限多个 Jacobi 椭圆函数解^[4–15]. 理论上讲, 非线性发展方程存在无限多个解. 本文为了获得非线性发展方程的无穷序列精确解, 给出了第二种椭圆方程解的非线性叠加公式, 以广义 Boussinesq 方程(1)为应用实例, 借助符号计算系统 Mathematica 获得了新的无穷序列 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解、新的无穷序列双曲函数解以及新的无穷序列三角函数解. 该方法在构造非线性发展方程无穷序列精确解方面具有普遍意义.

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New exact infinite sequence solutions to generalized Boussinesq equation *

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Abstract

Based on the auxiliary equation method, the nonlinear superposition formula for the solutions of the second kind of elliptic equation is proposed. It is also used to construct the infinite sequence of new exact solutions to the generalized Boussinesq equation with the aid of symbolic computation system Mathematica. The infinite sequences of exact solutions include the Jacobi elliptic function infinite sequence solutions, the solitary wave infinite sequence solutions and the triangular function infinite sequence solutions. And the method is of significance to seek infinite sequence exact solutions to other nonlinear evolution equations.

Keywords: nonlinear superposition formula, auxiliary equation method, Jacobi elliptic function, infinite sequence exact solution

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