

(n + 1) 维双 Sine-Gordon 方程的新精确解*

套格图桑[†] 斯仁道尔吉

(内蒙古师范大学 数学科学学院, 呼和浩特 010022)

(2009 年 6 月 6 日收到; 2009 年 11 月 20 日收到修改稿)

给出包含第一种椭圆方程的三角函数型辅助方程及其解的叠加公式. 在一般函数变换下, 借助符号计算系统 Mathematica, 构造了 (n + 1) 维双 sine-Gordon 方程新的 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解. 这些解包括了行波变换下的 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解、精确孤立波解和三角函数解.

关键词: 解的叠加公式, (n + 1) 维双 Sine-Gordon 方程, 三角函数型辅助方程, Jacobi 椭圆函数

PACC: 0230, 0340, 0290

1. 引 言

在非线性发展方程求解领域中提出, 齐次平衡法、双曲正切函数展开法、Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法、辅助方程法等许多直接方法^[1-11]. 这些方法主要是在行波变换下对非线性发展方程进行求解. 文献 [12, 13] 在一般的函数变换下推广应用 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法, 获得了非线性发展方程更一般意义的精确解. 但是, 这些方法在 sine-Gordon 型方程求解领域中的应用较少. sine-Gordon 型方程, 在非线性光学、离子物理、非线性晶格和超导物理的 Josephson 结构等, 物理领域中有着广泛的应用, 寻找 sine-Gordon 型方程的精确解具有重要意义. 关于 sine-Gordon 型方程有许多研究成果, 文献 [14-16] 分别用下列三种辅助方程:

$$\frac{du(\xi)}{d\xi} = a + b\sin\left(\frac{u(\xi)}{2}\right),$$

$$\frac{du(\xi)}{d\xi} = a + b\cos\left(\frac{u(\xi)}{2}\right),$$

$$\frac{du(\xi)}{d\xi} = a + b\sin\left(\frac{u(\xi)}{2}\right) + c\cos\left(\frac{u(\xi)}{2}\right),$$

$$\left[\frac{dz(\xi)}{d\xi}\right]^2 = [b + z(\xi)]^2 [a^2 + b + z^2(\xi)],$$

得到了 sine-Gordon 型方程

$$u_{xt} = \sin(u), \tag{1}$$

$$u_{xt} + \frac{3}{2}u_x^2 u_{xx} + u_{xxxx} = \sin(u), \tag{2}$$

$$u_{xt} = p[\sin(u) + 2\lambda \sin(2u)] \tag{3}$$

的一些新精确解.

文献 [17] 构造了下列 (n + 1) 维双 sine-Gordon 方程的精确解:

$$-u_{uu} + m \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i^2} = 2\alpha \sin(lu) + \beta \sin(2lu), \tag{4}$$

这里 $l \geq 1, \alpha, \beta, m$ 为常数.

当 $l = 1, \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \beta = 0, m = 1$ 时, 方程 (4) 变成为

下列 (n + 1) 维 sine-Gordon 方程:

$$u_{uu} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i^2} + \sin(u) = 0, \tag{5}$$

当 $n = 1$ 时, 方程 (4) 变成为文献 [18, 19] 讨论的 sine-Gordon 方程, 即

$$u_{uu} - mu_{xx} + 2\alpha \sin(lu) + \beta \sin(2lu) = 0. \tag{6}$$

辅助方程法, 在构造非线性发展方程精确解领域占据非常重要地位. 如果获得所用辅助方程的解的非线性叠加公式, 可以构造非线性发展方程的无穷序列解. 因此, 首先给出包含第一种椭圆方程的三角函数型辅助方程及其解的非线性叠加公式. 然后在一般函数变换下, 借助符号计算系统 Mathematica, 构造了 (n + 1) 维双 sine-Gordon 方程 (4) 新的精确解. 这些解包括了行波变换下的 Jacobi

* 国家自然科学基金 (批准号: 10761005), 内蒙古自治区高等学校科学研究基金 (批准号: NJZZ07031), 内蒙古自治区自然科学基金 (批准号: 200408020103), 内蒙古师范大学自然科学研究计划 (批准号: QN005023) 资助的课题.

[†] E-mail: tgts@imnu.edu.cn

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。

2. 三角函数型辅助方程与解的叠加公式

2.1. 三角函数型辅助方程及其解

为了获得方程(4)的无穷序列精确解,引入下面的三角函数型辅助方程:

$$\left[\frac{du(\xi)}{d\xi} \right]^2 = a \sin^2 [lu(\xi)] + b \cos [lu(\xi)] + c. \quad (7)$$

经变换 $\sin [lu(\xi)] = \frac{2v(\xi)}{1+v^2(\xi)}$, $\cos [lu(\xi)] =$

$\frac{1-v^2(\xi)}{1+v^2(\xi)}$, $\tan \left[\frac{lu(\xi)}{2} \right] = v(\xi)$, 方程(7)变成下列第

一种椭圆辅助方程:

$$\left[\frac{dv(\xi)}{d\xi} \right]^2 = \frac{(c-b)l^2}{4} v^4(\xi) + \frac{(4a+2c)l^2}{4} v^2(\xi) + \frac{(b+c)l^2}{4}, \quad (8)$$

其中 $l \geq 1$, a, b, c 是常数。

经计算获得了方程(7)的下列解,其中包括新的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } c = \frac{2(A^4 + B^4 k^2)}{A^2 B^2 l^2}, b = \frac{2(A^4 - B^4 k^2)}{A^2 B^2 l^2}, \\ a = -\frac{(A^2 + B^2)(A^2 + B^2 k^2)}{A^2 B^2 l^2} \text{ 时,} \\ u(\xi) = \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{B}{A} \operatorname{dc}(\xi, k) \right]. \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } c = \frac{2C^4 - 2B^4(-1+k^2)}{C^2 B^2 l^2}, \\ b = -\frac{2[C^4 + B^4(-1+k^2)]}{C^2 B^2 l^2}, \\ a = \frac{(B^2 + C^2)[C^2 - B^2(-1+k^2)]}{C^2 B^2 l^2} \text{ 时,} \\ u(\xi) = \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{B}{C} \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k) \right]. \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} u(\xi) = \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[C [1 \pm k \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k)] \right. \\ \left. \times \operatorname{nd}(\xi, k) \right]. \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } c = \frac{2[D^4 + B^4 k^2(-1+k^2)]}{D^2 B^2 l^2}, \\ b = -\frac{2[D^4 - B^4 k^2(-1+k^2)]}{D^2 B^2 l^2}, \\ a = \frac{(-D^2 + B^2 k^2)[D^2 - B^2(-1+k^2)]}{D^2 B^2 l^2} \text{ 时,} \\ u(\xi) = \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{B}{D} \operatorname{sd}(\xi, k) \right]. \quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } c = \frac{A^4 + B^4}{2A^2 B^2 l^2}, b = \frac{-A^4 + B^4}{2A^2 B^2 l^2}, \\ a = -\frac{A^4 + B^4 + 2A^2 B^2(-1+2k^2)}{4A^2 B^2 l^2} \text{ 时,} \\ u(\xi) = \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{A}{B} [\pm \operatorname{ns}(\xi, k) + \operatorname{cs}(\xi, k)] \right]. \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } c = \frac{2[B^4 - A^4(-1+k^2)]}{A^2 B^2 l^2}, \\ b = \frac{2[B^4 + A^4(-1+k^2)]}{A^2 B^2 l^2}, \\ a = \frac{(A^2 - B^2)[B^2 + A^2(-1+k^2)]}{A^2 B^2 l^2} \text{ 时,} \\ u(\xi) = \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{B}{A} \operatorname{cs}(\xi, k) \right]. \quad (14) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } c = \frac{2(B^4 + C^4)k^2}{C^2 B^2 l^2}, b = -\frac{2(B^4 - C^4 k^2)}{C^2 B^2 l^2}, \\ a = -\frac{(B^2 + C^2)(B^2 + C^2 k^2)}{C^2 B^2 l^2} \text{ 时,} \\ u(\xi) = \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{B}{C} \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k) \right]. \quad (15) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } c = \frac{2[B^4 - (B^4 + C^4)k^2]}{C^2 B^2 l^2}, \\ b = \frac{-2C^4 k^2 + 2B^4(-1+k^2)}{C^2 B^2 l^2}, \\ a = \frac{(B^2 + C^2)[C^2 k^2 + B^2(-1+k^2)]}{C^2 B^2 l^2} \text{ 时,} \\ u(\xi) = \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{B}{C} \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k) \right]. \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$u(\xi) = \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{C}{B} [nc(\xi, k) \pm sc(\xi, k)] \right] \pm (1 \mp k) ns(\xi, k) \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } a &= \frac{(C^4 + 1)(-1 + k)^2 + 2C^2[1 + k(6 + k)]}{4C^2 l^2}, \\ b &= \frac{(-1 + C^4)(-1 + k)^2}{2C^2 l^2}, \\ c &= -\frac{(1 + C^4)(-1 + k)^2}{2C^2 l^2} \text{ 时}, \\ u(\xi) &= \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{C[1 \pm \sqrt{k} \text{sn}(\xi, k)]}{1 \mp \sqrt{k} \text{sn}(\xi, k)} \right]. \quad (18) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } c &= \frac{1 + B^4}{2B^2 l^2}, \quad b = \frac{1 - B^4}{2B^2 l^2}, \\ a &= -\frac{1 + B^4 + B^2(-2 + 4k^2)}{4B^2 l^2} \text{ 时}, \\ u(\xi) &= \frac{2}{l} \arctan [B[dc(\xi, k) \pm Ksc(\xi, k)]] \quad (19) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } c &= \frac{1 + B^4(-1 + k^2)^2}{2B^2 l^2}, \\ b &= \frac{1 - B^4(-1 + k^2)^2}{2B^2 l^2}, \\ a &= -\frac{1 + B^4(-1 + k^2)^2 - 2B^2(1 + k^2)}{4B^2 l^2} \text{ 时}, \\ u(\xi) &= \frac{2}{l} \arctan [B[ds(\xi, k) \pm cs(\xi, k)]] \quad (20) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } c &= \frac{2 \mp 8A^4 k P^2}{A^2 l^2}, \quad b = \frac{2(1 \pm 4A^4 k P^2)}{A^2 l^2}, \\ a &= \frac{-1 - A^2[1 + (\mp 6 + k)k + 4A^4 k P^2]}{A^2 l^2} \text{ 时}, \\ u(\xi) &= \frac{2}{l} \arctan [A[ns(\xi, k) \mp ksn(\xi, k)]] \quad (21) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } c &= \frac{2(-1 + B^2 \Phi)}{B^2 l^2}, \quad b = -\frac{2(1 + B^2 \Phi)}{B^2 l^2}, \\ a &= \frac{1 - B^2(-2 + k^2 \pm 6K + \Phi)}{B^2 l^2} \text{ 时}, \end{aligned}$$

$$u(\xi) = \frac{2}{l} \arctan [B[\mp Knd(\xi, k) + dn(\xi, k)]] \quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } c &= \frac{2(k^3 \mp 4B^4 P^2)}{kB^2 l^2}, \quad b = \frac{2(k^3 \pm 4B^4 P^2)}{kB^2 l^2}, \\ a &= -\frac{k^3 + B^2 k[1 + (\mp 6 + k)k] \mp 4B^4 P^2}{kB^2 l^2} \text{ 时}, \\ u(\xi) &= \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{B}{k} [kcn^2(\xi, k) \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } c &= \frac{2[k^2 - 2(1 \pm K \pm 2A^4 K)]}{A^2 l^2}, \\ b &= \frac{2[-2 + k^2 + (\mp 2 \pm 4A^4)K]}{A^2 l^2}, \\ a &= \frac{(1 + A^2)[2 - k^2 \pm (2 + 4A^2)K]}{A^2 l^2} \text{ 时}, \\ u(\xi) &= \frac{2}{l} \arctan [A[-(1 \mp K) \times sn^2(\xi, k) + 1]nd(\xi, k)] \quad (24) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } c &= -\frac{2(-2 + k^2 \pm 2K \pm 4C^5 K)}{C^2 l^2}, \\ b &= -\frac{2[-2 + k^2 + (\pm 2 \mp 4C^5)K]}{C^2 l^2}, \\ a &= \frac{-2 + k^2 \pm (2 + 4C^5)K + C^2(2 - k^2 \mp 6K)}{C^2 l^2} \text{ 时}, \\ u(\xi) &= \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{C}{k^2} [\Theta + k^2 cn^2(\xi, k) \times ns(\xi, k)nc(\xi, k)] \right] \quad (25) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } c &= -\frac{[(A^2 - B^2)^2 + C^4]k^2}{2C^2 l^2(A^2 - B^2)}, \\ b &= -\frac{[(A^2 - B^2)^2 - C^4]k^2}{2C^2 l^2(A^2 - B^2)}, \\ a &= \frac{-4(A^2 - B^2)C^2 + (A^2 - B^2 + C^2)^2 k^2}{4C^2 l^2(A^2 - B^2)} \text{ 时}, \end{aligned}$$

$$u(\xi) = \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{C[cn(\xi, k) \mp Msn(\xi, k)]}{A + Bdn(\xi, k)} \right] \quad (26)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } c &= \frac{C^4 + B^4 k^4}{2C^2 l^2 B^2}, \quad b = \frac{-C^4 + B^4 k^4}{2C^2 l^2 B^2}, \\ a &= -\frac{C^4 + B^4 k^4 - 2B^2 C^2(-2 + k^2)}{4C^2 l^2 B^2} \text{ 时}, \end{aligned}$$

$$u(\xi) = \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{Ccn(\xi, k)}{B[\mp \sqrt{1 - k^2} + dn(\xi, k)]} \right] \quad (27)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } c &= \frac{D^4 + B^4 k^4}{2D^2 l^2 B^2}, \quad b = \frac{-D^4 + B^4 k^4}{2D^2 l^2 B^2}, \\ a &= -\frac{D^4 + B^4 k^4 - 2B^2 D^2(-2 + k^2)}{4D^2 l^2 B^2} \text{ 时}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(\xi) &= \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{Dsn(\xi, k)}{B[\mp 1 + dn(\xi, k)]} \right] \quad (28) \\ \text{当 } c &= -\frac{C^4 + (A^2 - B^2)^2}{2C^2 l^2(A^2 - B^2)}, \quad b = \frac{C^4 - (A^2 - B^2)^2}{2C^2 l^2(A^2 - B^2)}, \\ a &= \frac{(A^2 - B^2 + C^2)^2 - 4k^2(A^2 - B^2)C^2}{4C^2 l^2(A^2 - B^2)} \text{ 时}, \end{aligned}$$

$$u(\xi) = \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{C[\operatorname{dn}(\xi, k) \mp N \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k)]}{A + B \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k)} \right]. \quad (29)$$

$$\text{当 } c = -\frac{A^4 + C^4(-1 + k^2)^2}{2C^2 l^2 A^2},$$

$$b = \frac{-A^4 + C^4(-1 + k^2)^2}{2C^2 l^2 A^2},$$

$$a = \frac{A^4 + C^4(-1 + k^2)^2 + 2A^2 C^2(1 + k^2)}{4C^2 l^2 A^2} \text{ 时,}$$

$$u(\xi) = \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{C}{A} [\mp k \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k) + \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k)] \right]. \quad (30)$$

$$\text{当 } c = \frac{[A^4 + (C^2 - D^2)^2](-1 + k^2)}{2A^2 l^2 (C^2 - D^2)},$$

$$b = \frac{[A^4 - (C^2 - D^2)^2](-1 + k^2)}{2A^2 l^2 (C^2 - D^2)},$$

$$a = \frac{(A^2 - D^2 + C^2)^2 - k^2(A^2 - C^2 + D^2)^2}{4A^2 l^2 (C^2 - D^2)} \text{ 时,}$$

$$u(\xi) = \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{D \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k) + C \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k)}{A[1 \mp Q \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k)]} \right]. \quad (31)$$

$$\text{其中 } Q = \sqrt{\frac{D^2 - C^2 k^2}{-C^2 + D^2}}, \Phi = \mp 4B^2 [\pm 2(1 - k^2) + (k^2$$

$$- 2)K], P = 1 \mp k, \Theta = 1 - k^2 \pm K, K = \sqrt{1 - k^2}, M =$$

$$\sqrt{-1 + \frac{B^2 k^2}{B^2 - A^2}}, N = \sqrt{\frac{B^2}{-A^2 + B^2} - k^2}, 0 \leq k \leq 1, A, B,$$

C, D 是互不相等的任意常数.

实际上, 在方程(8)中做变换 $v(\xi) = z^{-1}(\xi)$, 即

$$\text{可得到下列形式的第一种椭圆辅助方程 } \left[\frac{dz(\xi)}{d\xi} \right]^2 = \frac{(c-b)l^2}{4} + \frac{(4a+2c)l^2}{4} z^2(\xi) + \frac{(b+c)l^2}{4} z^4(\xi).$$

因此在以上得到的解(9)–(31)式中把 b 替换为 $-b$, 即可得到辅助方程(7)的形如 $u(\xi) = \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{1}{v(\xi)} \right]$ 的解. 据我们掌握的资料来看, 在以上得到的解中(18)–(26)和(29)式, (31)式是辅助方程(7)的新解.

2.2. 解的非线性叠加公式

1) 若 $v(\xi)$ 是方程(8)的解, 则下列 $\bar{v}(\xi)$ 也是方程(8)的解:

$$\bar{v}(\xi) = \frac{S \mp Lv(\xi)}{L \mp S \sqrt{\frac{c-b}{c+b}} v(\xi)}, \quad (32)$$

这里辅助方程(7)的系数 a, b, c 之间满足

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \left[-c - \sqrt{\frac{c-b}{c+b}}(c+b) \right];$$

$$\bar{v}(\xi) = \frac{S \pm Lv(\xi)}{L \mp S \sqrt{\frac{c-b}{c+b}} v(\xi)}, \quad (33)$$

这里辅助方程(7)的系数 a, b, c 之间满足

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \left[-c + \sqrt{\frac{c-b}{c+b}}(c+b) \right].$$

而且(32), (33)式中 S, L 是不全为零的任意常数.

2) 若 $v(\xi)$ 是方程(8)的解, 则下列 $\bar{v}(\xi)$ 也是方程(8)的解:

$$\bar{v}(\xi) = \pm \frac{i\sqrt{c^2 - b^2}[S + Lv^2(\xi)]}{\sqrt{SL(c^2 - b^2)} - i\sqrt{[S(b-c) + L\sqrt{c^2 - b^2}]^2 v(\xi) + \sqrt{SL}(c-b)v^2(\xi)}}, \quad (34)$$

$$\bar{v}(\xi) = \pm \frac{i\sqrt{c^2 - b^2}[S + Lv^2(\xi)]}{\sqrt{SL(c^2 - b^2)} + i\sqrt{[S(b-c) + L\sqrt{c^2 - b^2}]^2 v(\xi) + \sqrt{SL}(c-b)v^2(\xi)}}, \quad (35)$$

这里辅助方程(7)的系数 a, b, c 之间满足 $a = \frac{1}{2}[-c + \sqrt{-b^2 + c^2}]$;

$$\bar{v}(\xi) = \frac{i\sqrt{c^2 - b^2}[S + Lv^2(\xi)]}{\sqrt{SL(c^2 - b^2)} \mp i\sqrt{[S(-b+c) + L\sqrt{c^2 - b^2}]^2 v(\xi) + \sqrt{SL}(b-c)v^2(\xi)}}, \quad (36)$$

$$\bar{v}(\xi) = \frac{i\sqrt{c^2 - b^2}[S + Lv^2(\xi)]}{-\sqrt{SL(c^2 - b^2)} \pm i\sqrt{[S(-b+c) + L\sqrt{c^2 - b^2}]^2 v(\xi) - \sqrt{SL}(c-b)v^2(\xi)}}, \quad (37)$$

这里辅助方程(7)的系数 a, b, c 之间满足 $a = \frac{1}{2}[-c - \sqrt{-b^2 + c^2}]$. 而且在(34) — (37)式中 S, L 满足 $SL < 0$ 的任意常数.

根据辅助方程(8)的已知解和解的叠加公式(32) — (37), 可以获得方程(8)的无穷序列新解

当 $a = \frac{1}{2}[-c + \sqrt{-b^2 + c^2}]$, 即 $k = 1$ 时, 方程(8)的解(29)式退化为下列双曲函数解:

$$v(\xi) = \frac{C[1 \mp \sqrt{\frac{A^2}{-A^2 + B^2} \sinh(\xi)}]}{B + A \cosh(\xi)}. \quad (38)$$

$$\bar{v}(\xi) = \pm \frac{i(A^2 - B^2)[S + Lv^2(\xi)]}{(-A^2 + B^2)\sqrt{SL} + i\sqrt{[(A^2 - B^2)L + C^2S]^2 v(\xi) + \sqrt{SL}C^2 v^2(\xi)}} \quad (SL < 0) \quad (41)$$

迭代运用, 则得到方程(8)新的无穷序列双曲函数解. 再把这些无穷序列解代入(39)式, 即可得到方程(7)新的无穷序列双曲函数解.

将(38)式和解的叠加公式(41)第一次迭代运用后得到方程(8)的如下新解:

$$\bar{v}(\xi) = \pm \frac{i(A^2 - B^2)[SE^2(\xi) + LC^2 \Xi^2(\xi)]}{(-A^2 + B^2)\sqrt{SLE^2(\xi) + i\sqrt{[(A^2 - B^2)L + C^2S]^2 Z(\xi) + \sqrt{SL}C^4 \Xi^2(\xi)}}}, \quad (42)$$

其中 $Z(\xi) = E(\xi)\Xi(\xi)$, $E(\xi) = [B + A \cosh(\xi)]$, $\Xi(\xi) = 1 \mp \sqrt{\frac{A^2}{-A^2 + B^2} \sinh(\xi)}$, ($SL < 0$). 将(42)式和解的叠加公式(41)第二次迭代(或无穷次迭代)运用后得到方程(8)的其他新解(或无穷序列新解)(未列出).

当 $a = \frac{1}{2}[-c + \sqrt{-b^2 + c^2}]$, 即 $k = 0$ 时, 方程(8)的解(29)退化为下列三角函数解:

$$v(\xi) = \frac{C[1 \mp \sqrt{\frac{B^2}{-A^2 + B^2} \sin(\xi)}]}{A + B \cos(\xi)}. \quad (43)$$

若(43)式代入(39)式, 则得到方程(7)的如下解:

$$u(\xi) = \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{C[1 \mp \sqrt{\frac{B^2}{-A^2 + B^2} \sin(\xi)}]}{A + B \cos(\xi)} \right]. \quad (44)$$

若方程(8)的解(43)和解的非线性叠加公式(41)迭代运用, 则得到方程(8)新的无穷序列三角函数解. 再把这些无穷序列解代入(39)式, 即可得到方程(7)新的无穷序列三角函数解.

若(38)式代入

$$u(\xi) = \frac{2}{l} \arctan[\bar{v}(\xi)], \quad (39)$$

则得到方程(7)的解

$$u(\xi) = \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{C[1 \mp \sqrt{\frac{A^2}{-A^2 + B^2} \sinh(\xi)}]}{B + A \cosh(\xi)} \right]. \quad (40)$$

若方程(8)的解(38)和解的叠加公式

3. $(n + 1)$ 维双 sine-Gordon 方程的精确解

下面构造 $(n + 1)$ 维双 sine-Gordon 方程(4)的精确解.

将 $\xi = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, t)$ 代入(4)式得到

$$[f_t^2 - m(f_{x_1}^2 + f_{x_2}^2 + \dots + f_{x_n}^2)]u'' + [f_u - m(f_{x_1 x_1} + f_{x_2 x_2} + \dots + f_{x_n x_n})]u' + 2\alpha \sin(lu) + \beta \sin(2lu) = 0. \quad (45)$$

将(7)式代入(45)式, 并令 $u'(\xi)$, $\sin(lu(\xi))$, $\cos^p(lu(\xi))$, ($p = 0, 1$)的系数为零后得到下列超定偏微分方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} 4\alpha - blf_t^2 + bml[f_{x_1}^2 + f_{x_2}^2 + \dots + f_{x_n}^2] &= 0, \\ 4\beta + 2alf_t^2 - 2aml[f_{x_1}^2 + f_{x_2}^2 + \dots + f_{x_n}^2] &= 0, \\ f_u - m[f_{x_1 x_1} + f_{x_2 x_2} + \dots + f_{x_n x_n}] &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

经计算获得了该方程组的下列解:

$$\begin{aligned} 2a\alpha &= -b\beta, 4\alpha\beta + 2al\alpha[f_t^2 \\ &\quad - m[f_{x_1}^2 + f_{x_2}^2 + \dots + f_{x_n}^2]] = 0, \\ f_u - m[f_{x_1 x_1} + f_{x_2 x_2} + \dots + f_{x_n x_n}] &= 0; \quad (46) \\ 4\alpha &= blc_0, 2\beta = -alc_0, \\ f_t^2 - m(f_{x_1}^2 + f_{x_2}^2 + \dots + f_{x_n}^2) &= c_0, \end{aligned}$$

$$f_u - m[f_{x_1x_1} + f_{x_2x_2} + \cdots + f_{x_nx_n}] = 0; \quad (47)$$

其中 $f_u - m[f_{x_1x_1} + f_{x_2x_2} + \cdots + f_{x_nx_n}] = 0$ 是 $(n+1)$ 维波动方程, 其通解为

$$\begin{aligned} \xi &= f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n, t) \\ &= \phi_1\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j + \sqrt{mt}\right) \\ &\quad + \phi_2\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j - \sqrt{mt}\right), \quad (m > 0); \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xi &= f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n, t) \\ &= \phi_1\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j + i\sqrt{-mt}\right) \\ &\quad + \phi_2\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j - i\sqrt{-mt}\right), \quad (m < 0). \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

这里 $\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j^2 = 1; i^2 = -1, \phi_1, \phi_2$ 是任意二阶可微函数.

将(48), (49)式分别代入 $4\alpha\beta + 2a\alpha[f_t^2 - m(f_{x_1}^2 + f_{x_2}^2 + \cdots + f_{x_n}^2)] = 0$ 和 $f_t^2 - m(f_{x_1}^2 + f_{x_2}^2 + \cdots + f_{x_n}^2) = c_0$ 式, 得到 ϕ_1, ϕ_2 满足的下列限制条件:

$$\begin{aligned} 4\alpha[\beta - 2aml\phi_1'\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j + \sqrt{mt}\right)\phi_2'\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j - \sqrt{mt}\right)] &= 0, \\ (2a\alpha = -b\beta, m > 0), \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

$$\begin{aligned} -4m\phi_1'\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j + \sqrt{mt}\right) \\ \times \phi_2'\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j - \sqrt{mt}\right) = c_0, \\ (4\alpha = blc_0, 2\beta = -alc_0, m > 0), \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4\alpha[\beta - 2aml\phi_1'\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j + i\sqrt{-mt}\right)\phi_2'\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j - i\sqrt{-mt}\right)] &= 0, \\ (2a\alpha = -b\beta, m < 0), \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

$$\begin{aligned} -4m\phi_1'\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j + i\sqrt{-mt}\right) \\ \times \phi_2'\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j - i\sqrt{-mt}\right) = c_0, \\ (4\alpha = blc_0, 2\beta = -alc_0, m < 0), \end{aligned} \quad (53)$$

其中 $\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j^2 = 1, i^2 = -1, c_0$ 是任意常数.

将(48)式分别与(50)和(51)式(或(49)式分别与(52)和(53)式), 一起代入(9)–(31)式, 即可

得到 $(n+1)$ 维双 sine-Gordon 方程(4)的 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解. 比如, 把(48)和(50)式一起代入(29)式后得到方程(4)的如下新的 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解(这里只列出一种情况, 其余解未列出):

$$\begin{aligned} u_1^\mp(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n, t) \\ = \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{C[\operatorname{dn}(\xi, k) \mp N \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k)]}{A + B \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k)} \right]; \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\xi = f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n, t) = \phi_1\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j + \sqrt{mt}\right) +$

$$\phi_2\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j - \sqrt{mt}\right), \quad (m > 0);$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4\alpha[\beta - 2aml\phi_1'\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j + \sqrt{mt}\right)\phi_2'\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j - \sqrt{mt}\right)] \\ = 0, \quad (2a\alpha = -b\beta, m > 0). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [(A^2 - B^2 + C^2)^2 - 4(A^2 - B^2)C^2k^2]\alpha - [(A^2 - B^2)^2 \\ - C^4]\beta = 0, N = \sqrt{\frac{B^2}{-A^2 + B^2} - k^2}, k^2A^2 + (1 - k^2)B^2 \\ \geq 0, a \text{ 由(29)式来确定.} \end{aligned}$$

当 $k=1$ 时, 以上得到的 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解, 退化为下列孤立波解:

$$u_2^\mp(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n, t) = \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{C \mp N_1 \operatorname{Csinh}(\xi)}{B + A \operatorname{cosh}(\xi)} \right],$$

其中 $\xi = f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n, t) = \phi_1\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j + \sqrt{mt}\right) +$

$$\phi_2\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j - \sqrt{mt}\right), \quad 4\alpha[\beta - 2aml\phi_1'\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j + \sqrt{mt}\right)\phi_2'\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j - \sqrt{mt}\right)] = 0, N_1 = \sqrt{\frac{A^2}{-A^2 + B^2}}, B^2 > A^2, [(A^2 - B^2 + C^2)^2 - 4(A^2 - B^2)C^2]\alpha - [(A^2 - B^2)^2 - C^4]\beta = 0, a = \frac{(-A^2 + B^2 + C^2)^2}{4(A^2 - B^2)C^2l^2}, m > 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} > A^2, [(A^2 - B^2 + C^2)^2 - 4(A^2 - B^2)C^2]\alpha - [(A^2 - B^2)^2 - C^4]\beta = 0, \\ a = \frac{(-A^2 + B^2 + C^2)^2}{4(A^2 - B^2)C^2l^2}, m > 0. \end{aligned}$$

当 $k=0$ 时, 以上得到的 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解, 退化为下列三角函数解:

$$u_3^\mp(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n, t) = \frac{2}{l} \arctan \left[\frac{C \mp N_2 \operatorname{Csin}(\xi)}{A + B \operatorname{cos}(\xi)} \right],$$

其中 $\xi = f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n, t) = \phi_1\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j + \sqrt{mt}\right) +$

$$\phi_2\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j - \sqrt{mt}\right), \quad 4\alpha[\beta - 2aml\phi_1'\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j + \sqrt{mt}\right)\phi_2'\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j - \sqrt{mt}\right)] = 0, N_2 = \sqrt{\frac{B^2}{-A^2 + B^2}}, B^2 > A^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} > A^2, \\ (A^2 - B^2 + C^2)^2\alpha - [(A^2 - B^2)^2 - C^4]\beta = 0, a = \frac{(A^2 - B^2 + C^2)^2}{4(A^2 - B^2)C^2l^2}, m > 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > A^2, \\ (A^2 - B^2 + C^2)^2\alpha - [(A^2 - B^2)^2 - C^4]\beta = 0, a = \frac{(A^2 - B^2 + C^2)^2}{4(A^2 - B^2)C^2l^2}, m > 0. \end{aligned}$$

另外, 将(48)式分别与(50)和(51)式(或

(49)式分别与(52)和(53)式一起代入由方程(8)的已知解和解的叠加公式(32)–(37)以及关系式(39)来确定的无穷序列解,即可得到 $(n+1)$ 维双 sine-Gordon 方程(4)无穷序列新解. 比如,将(48)、(50)和(42)式一起代入(39)式得到 $(n+1)$

$$\bar{v}(\xi) = \pm \frac{i(A^2 - B^2)[SE^2(\xi) + LC^2\Xi^2(\xi)]}{(-A^2 + B^2)\sqrt{SLE^2(\xi) + i[(A^2 - B^2)L + C^2S]^2E(\xi)\Xi(\xi) + \sqrt{SLC^4\Xi^2(\xi)}},$$

$$\xi = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, t) = \phi_1\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j + \sqrt{mt}\right) +$$

$$\phi_2\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j - \sqrt{mt}\right), E(\xi) = B + A \cosh(\xi),$$

$$4\alpha[\beta - 2aml\phi'_1\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j + \sqrt{mt}\right)\phi'_2\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_j - \sqrt{mt}\right)]$$

$$= 0, \Xi(\xi) = 1 \mp \sqrt{\frac{A^2}{-A^2 + B^2}} \sinh(\xi),$$

$$[(A^2 - B^2 + C^2)^2 - 4(A^2 - B^2)C^2]\alpha - [(A^2 - B^2)^2 - C^4]\beta = 0,$$

$$a = \frac{(-A^2 + B^2 + C^2)^2}{4(A^2 - B^2)C^2l^2}, B^2 > A^2, SL < 0, m > 0.$$

4. 结 论

文献[14–16, 19]没有得到 sine-Gordon 型方程的 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解. 只得到了有限多个双曲函数解和三角函数解. 文献[17]得到了 $(n+1)$ 维双 sine-Gordon 方程(4)的下列有限多个新解, 未能获得本文给出的形如 $u_1^\pm(\xi) \sim u_4^\pm(\xi)$ 的精确解.

$$u_{17}(\xi) = \frac{1}{m} \arccos\left(\frac{v_{17}^2(\xi) + 1}{2v_{17}(\xi)}\right), \text{ 这里 } v_{17}(\xi) \text{ 可以}$$

$$\text{取为下列几种情况. } v_{17}(\xi) = P_0 \pm \frac{P_1 \operatorname{sn}^2(\xi, k)}{P_2 \pm P_3 \operatorname{sn}^2(\xi, k)},$$

1) 维双 sine-Gordon 方程(4)的下列新的双曲函数解:

$$u_4^\pm(\xi) = \frac{2}{l} \arctan[\bar{v}(\xi)],$$

其中

$$v_{17}(\xi) = \frac{Q_0 - Q_1 \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k)}{Q_2 + Q_3 \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k)}, v_{17}(\xi) = 1 +$$

$$\frac{R_0}{R_1 + R_2 \cosh(\xi)}, v_{17}(\xi) = \pm [A_0 + A_1 \tanh(\xi)], v_{17}$$

$$(\xi) = -1 \pm \frac{B_0}{B_1 + B_2 \sinh(\xi)}, v_{17}(\xi) = -\tanh^2(\xi), \text{ 其}$$

中 $P_j, Q_j (j=0, 1, 2, 3); R_0, R_1, R_2, A_0, A_1, B_0, B_1, B_2$ 是常数.

本文获得了方程(7)的形如(9)–(31)式的 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解, 这些解不同与文献[17]给出的 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解. 文献[1–19]用不同的方法获得了非线性发展方程的有限多个精确解, 未能获得无穷序列精确解. 为了获得非线性发展方程的无穷序列解, 给出了辅助方程(8)解的非线性叠加公式(32)–(37), 并借助符号计算系统 Mathematica, $(n+1)$ 维双 sine-Gordon 方程(4)为应用实例, 获得了无穷序列新精确解(限于篇幅这里只列出有限个解). 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. 实际上, (7)式、(46)式(或(7)式、(47)式)给出了从 $(n+1)$ 维双 sine-Gordon 方程(4)到 $(n+1)$ 维波动方程 $f_u - m[f_{x_1 x_1} + f_{x_2 x_2} + \dots + f_{x_n x_n}] = 0$ 的一个 Bäcklund 变换, 因此, 还可以通过 $(n+1)$ 维波动方程的初边值问题的研究来讨论方程(4)的初边值问题.

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

[2] Liu S K, Fu Z T, Liu S D, Zhao Q 2002 *Acta. Phys. Sin.* **51** 1923 (in Chinese) [刘式适、付遵涛、刘式达、赵强 2002 物理学报 **51** 1923]

[3] Yan Z Y, Zhang H Q 1999 *Acta. Phys. Sin.* **48** 1957 (in Chinese) [闫振亚、张鸿庆 1999 物理学报 **48** 1957]

[4] Lu D C, Hong B J, Tian L X 2006 *Acta. Phys. Sin.* **55** 5617 (in Chinese) [卢殿臣、洪宝剑、田立新 2006 物理学报 **55** 5617]

[5] Sirendaoreji, Sun J 2003 *Phys. Lett. A* **309** 387

[6] Zhang J L, Ren D F, Wang M L, Wang Y M, Fang Z D 2003 *Chin. Phys.* **12** 825

[7] Fan E G 2000 *Phys. Lett. A* **277** 212

[8] Li D S, Zhang H Q 2003 *Acta. Phys. Sin.* **52** 1569 (in Chinese) [李德生、张鸿庆 2003 物理学报 **52** 1569]

[9] Li H M 2005 *Chin. Phys.* **14** 251

[10] Yang X L, Tang J S 2008 *Acta. Phys. Sin.* **57** 3305 (in Chinese) [杨先林、唐驾时 2008 物理学报 **57** 3305]

[11] Zhao X Q, Zhi H Y, Zhang H Q 2006 *Chin. Phys.* **15** 2202

- [12] Liu G T, Fan T Y 2004 *Acta. Phys. Sin.* **53** 676 (in Chinese)
[刘官厅、范天佑 2004 物理学报 **53** 676]
- [13] Han Z X 2005 *Acta. Phys. Sin.* **54** 1481 (in Chinese) [韩兆秀
2005 物理学报 **54** 1481]
- [14] Sirendaoreji, Sun J 2002 *Phys. Lett. A* **298** 133
- [15] Xie Y X, Tang J S 2005 *Chin. Phys.* **14** 1303
- [16] Taogetusang, Sirendaoreji 2004 *Acta Sci. J. Nat. Univ. Nei*
Mongol **33** 361 (in Chinese) [套格图桑、斯仁道尔吉 2004 内
蒙古师范大学学报 **33** 361]
- [17] Li J B 2007 *Sci. China. Series. A Math.* **50** 153
- [18] Wazwaz A M 2006 *Phys. Lett. A* **350** 367
- [19] Zhou J P, Yan Z L 2007 *Chinese Journal of Quantum Electronics*
24 535 (in Chinese) [周建平、闫志莲 2007 量子电子学报 **24**
535]

New exact solutions to $(n+1)$ -dimensional double sine-Gordon equation*

Taogetusang[†] Sirendaoreji

(The College of Mathematical Science, Inner Mongolia Normal University, Huhhot 010022, China)

(Received 6 June 2009; revised manuscript received 20 November 2009)

Abstract

The auxiliary equation of triangular function type including the first kind of elliptic equation and the formula of superposition of the solutions are given. Then based on general function transformation, new Jacobi elliptic exact solutions to $(n+1)$ -dimensional double sine-Gordon equation are constructed with aid of symbolic computation system Mathematica. And the solutions include Jacobi elliptic function exact solutions, exact solitary wave solutions and triangular functions.

Keywords: the formula of superposition of solutions, $(n+1)$ -dimensional double sine-Gordon equation, auxiliary equation of triangular type, Jacobi elliptic function

PACC: 0230, 0340, 0290

* Project supported by the Natural Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 10761005), the Science Research Foundation of Institution of Higher Education of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China (Grant No. NJZZ07031), the Natural Science Foundation of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China (Grant No. 200408020103), the Natural Science Research Program of Inner Mongolia Normal University, China (Grant No. QN005023).

[†] E-mail: tgts@imnu.edu.cn