

构造非线性发展方程无穷序列复合型 精确解的一种方法*

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为了获得非线性发展方程新的无穷序列复合型精确解, 给出了 Riccati 方程的 Bäcklund 变换和解的非线性叠加公式, 符号计算系统 Mathematica 的帮助下, 以广义 Boussinesq 方程为应用实例, 获得了无穷序列复合型精确解. 这里包括双曲函数、三角函数与有理函数复合解、双曲函数与三角函数复合解等几种新的无穷序列复合型精确解. 该方法在构造非线性发展方程无穷序列复合型精确解方面具有普遍意义.

关键词: 非线性发展方程, 非线性叠加公式, Riccati 方程, 无穷序列精确解

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1. 引言

Joseph Valentin Boussinesq (1842—1929) 是法国物理学家和数学家. 他第一个给出了非线性色散波的传播方程, 第一个导出了罗素孤立波的数学表达式, 即 Boussinesq 方程.

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u^2}{\partial x^2} \pm \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} = 0. \quad (1)$$

这里取负号的方程叫做“坏”Boussinesq 方程. 描述小振幅浅水波双向的传播, 与 20 世纪 50 年代, 著名物理学家 Fermi, Pasta 和 Ulam 所做的著名 FPU 问题有着密切联系. 取正号的方程叫做“好”Boussinesq 方程. 描述均匀矩形水渠中无黏滞流体朝两个方向的无旋转流动. Boussinesq 的工作, 确立了孤立波作为流体力学方程解的地位. 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. 文献 [1—4] 分别用第一种椭圆辅助方程和齐次平衡法^[5], 获得了广义 Boussinesq 方程

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + p \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) u + q \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + r \frac{\partial^2 u^2}{\partial x^2}$$

$$- s \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} = 0 \quad (2)$$

的 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解和多孤子解. 文献 [6] 利用广田双线性方法和 Riemann theta 函数法, 获得了下列 (2+1) 维 Boussinesq 方程新

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

的精确解.

广义 Boussinesq 方程 (2) 包含了下列二阶 Benjamin-Ono 方程等非线性发展方程. 因此, 构造该方程新的精确解在理论上有着重要意义.

当 $p = 0, q = -c_0^2, s = \alpha, r = -\beta$ 时, 方程 (2) 转化为下列 Boussinesq 方程^[7]:

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

当 $p = 0$ 时, 方程 (2) 转化为下列 Boussinesq 方程:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + q \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + r \frac{\partial^2 u^2}{\partial x^2} - s \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} = 0. \quad (5)$$

当 $q = 0$ 时, 方程 (2) 转化为下列二阶 Benjamin-Ono 方程:

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

当 $p = 0, q = 0$ 时, 方程 (2) 转化为下列二阶

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Benjamin-Ono 方程^[8,9]:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + r \frac{\partial^2 u^2}{\partial x^2} - s \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} = 0. \quad (7)$$

当 $c_0^2 = 1, \beta = 1, \alpha = \pm 1$ 时, 方程(4) 转化为 Boussinesq 方程(1). 其中 $p, q, r, s, \alpha, \beta, c_0^2$ 是常数.

孤立子理论, 是上世纪六七十年代, 在科技和数学界的三个重大发现之一. 构造非线性发展方程的精确解, 是孤立子理论的重要研究课题之一. 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齐次平衡法、双曲正切函数展开法、Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法和辅助方程法等许多有效方法, 并获得了诸多新成果^[10-37]. 其中, 辅助方程法获得的成果, 引起人们的关注. 这些成果主要体现了辅助方程法的以下三个特点. 1) 利用了所用辅助方程的有限多个解. 2) 体现了非线性发展方程形式解的选择性. 3) 发挥了计算机代数系统 Mathematica 或 Maple 的优越性. 因此, 比较简便的获得了非线性发展方程的有限多个新精确解. 但是, 未能得到无穷序列精确解. 理论上说非线性发展方程存在无穷多个解. 本文为了获得非线性发展方程的无穷序列精确解, 给出了 Riccati 方程的 Bäcklund 变换、解的非线性叠加公式, 借助符号计算

系统 Mathematica, 用广义 Boussinesq 方程(2) 为例, 构造了新的无穷序列复合型精确解. 这里包括双曲函数、三角函数和有理函数, 通过几种形式复合而成的无穷序列精确解.

2. Riccati 方程的 Bäcklund 变换和解的非线性叠加公式

2.1. Riccati 方程的精确解

文献[29—37] 利用 Riccati 方程的四个解, 构造了非线性发展方程的有限多个新精确解

$$\frac{dz(\xi)}{d\xi} = z'(\xi) = R + z^2(\xi), \quad (8)$$

$$z_0(\xi) = -\sqrt{-R} \tanh(\sqrt{-R}\xi) \quad (R < 0), \quad (9)$$

$$z_0(\xi) = -\sqrt{-R} \coth(\sqrt{-R}\xi) \quad (R < 0), \quad (10)$$

$$z_0(\xi) = \sqrt{R} \tan(\sqrt{R}\xi) \quad (R > 0), \quad (11)$$

$$z_0(\xi) = -\sqrt{R} \cot(\sqrt{R}\xi) \quad (R > 0), \quad (12)$$

$$z_0(\xi) = -\frac{1}{\xi} \quad (R = 0). \quad (13)$$

本文经计算, 获得了 Riccati 方程(8) 的下列精确解:

$$z_1(\xi) = \frac{BR + A \sqrt{-R} \tanh(\sqrt{-R}\xi)}{-A + B \sqrt{-R} \tanh(\sqrt{-R}\xi)} \quad (R < 0), \quad (14)$$

$$z_1(\xi) = \frac{(r \sqrt{R} + CR) \cos(\sqrt{R}\xi) + (r - C \sqrt{R}) \sqrt{R} \sin(\sqrt{R}\xi)}{(r - C \sqrt{R}) \cos(\sqrt{R}\xi) + (r + C \sqrt{R}) \sin(\sqrt{R}\xi)} \quad (R > 0), \quad (15)$$

$$z_1(\xi) = \frac{-3BR + 4A \sqrt{R} - 5BR \sin(2 \sqrt{R}\xi) - 5A \sqrt{R} \cos(2 \sqrt{R}\xi)}{3A + 4B \sqrt{R} + 5A \sin(2 \sqrt{R}\xi) - 5B \sqrt{R} \cos(2 \sqrt{R}\xi)} \quad (R > 0), \quad (16)$$

$$z_1(\xi) = \frac{-BR + A \sqrt{R} [\sec(2 \sqrt{R}\xi) + \tan(2 \sqrt{R}\xi)]}{A + B \sqrt{R} [\sec(2 \sqrt{R}\xi) + \tan(2 \sqrt{R}\xi)]} \quad (R > 0), \quad (17)$$

$$z_1(\xi) = \frac{\sqrt{R} [\cos(\sqrt{R}\xi) + \sin(\sqrt{R}\xi)]}{\cos(\sqrt{R}\xi) - \sin(\sqrt{R}\xi)} \quad (R > 0), \quad (18)$$

$$z_1(\xi) = \frac{\sqrt{R} [-2AB \sqrt{R} + (A^2 - B^2 R) [\sec(2 \sqrt{R}\xi) + \tan(2 \sqrt{R}\xi)]]}{A^2 - B^2 R + 2AB \sqrt{R} [\sec(2 \sqrt{R}\xi) + \tan(2 \sqrt{R}\xi)]} \quad (R > 0), \quad (19)$$

其中 r, A, B, C, R 是常数.

2.2. Riccati 方程的 Bäcklund 变换

若 $z(\xi)$ 是 Riccati 方程(8) 的解, 则下面给出的 $\bar{z}(\xi)$ 也是 Riccati 方程(8) 的解:

$$\bar{z}(\xi) = \frac{p + qz(\xi) + mz^2(\xi) + nz^3(\xi) + rz'(\xi) + l[z'(\xi)]^2}{a + bz(\xi) + Dz^2(\xi) + Fz^3(\xi) + Cz'(\xi) + K[z'(\xi)]^2}. \quad (20)$$

若 $z(\xi)$ 是 Riccati 方程(8)的解,则下面给出的 $\bar{z}(\xi)$ 也是 Riccati 方程(8)的解:

$$\bar{z}(\xi) = \frac{-BR + Az(\xi)}{A + Bz(\xi)}. \quad (21)$$

Riccati 方程(8)的任意解与 Bäcklund 变换(20), (21)相结合,通过迭代运用可得到 Riccati 方程(8)的无穷序列精确解.下面列出解的四种非线性叠加公式:

$$z_k(\xi) = \frac{p + qz_{k-1}(\xi) + mz_{k-1}^2(\xi) + nz_{k-1}^3(\xi) + rz'_{k-1}(\xi) + l[z'_{k-1}(\xi)]^2}{a + bz_{k-1}(\xi) + Dz_{k-1}^2(\xi) + Fz_{k-1}^3(\xi) + Cz'_{k-1}(\xi) + K[z'_{k-1}(\xi)]^2},$$

$$z_0(\xi) = -\sqrt{-R} \tanh(\sqrt{-R}\xi) \quad (R < 0, k = 1, 2, \dots). \quad (22)$$

$$z_k(\xi) = \frac{p + qz_{k-1}(\xi) + mz_{k-1}^2(\xi) + nz_{k-1}^3(\xi) + rz'_{k-1}(\xi) + l[z'_{k-1}(\xi)]^2}{a + bz_{k-1}(\xi) + Dz_{k-1}^2(\xi) + Fz_{k-1}^3(\xi) + Cz'_{k-1}(\xi) + K[z'_{k-1}(\xi)]^2},$$

$$z_0(\xi) = \sqrt{R} \tan(\sqrt{R}\xi) \quad (R > 0, k = 1, 2, \dots). \quad (23)$$

$$z_k(\xi) = \frac{-BR + Az_{k-1}(\xi)}{A + Bz_{k-1}(\xi)} \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots),$$

$$z_0(\xi) = \frac{BR + A \sqrt{-R} \tanh(\sqrt{-R}\xi)}{-A + B \sqrt{-R} \tanh(\sqrt{-R}\xi)} \quad (R < 0). \quad (24)$$

$$z_k(\xi) = \frac{-BR + Az_{k-1}(\xi)}{A + Bz_{k-1}(\xi)} \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots),$$

$$z_0(\xi) = \frac{\sqrt{R}[-2AB\sqrt{R} + (A^2 - B^2R)[\sec(2\sqrt{R}\xi) + \tan(2\sqrt{R}\xi)]]}{A^2 - B^2R + 2AB\sqrt{R}[\sec(2\sqrt{R}\xi) + \tan(2\sqrt{R}\xi)]} \quad (R > 0). \quad (25)$$

其中 $q = \frac{1}{Kl}[bl^2 - (l^2 + K^2R)[m + r + (F + l)R]]$,
 $n = \frac{1}{K}(Fl - l^2 - K^2R)$, $a = \frac{1}{K}[bl - l^2R - l(m + r + FR) - KR(C + KR)]$, $p = R(-b + m + FR)$, $D = -C + \frac{1}{K}(Fl - l^2) + \frac{1}{l}(m + r + FR)K - KR$; b, A, B ,

C, K, F, l, m, r 是任意常数.

2.3. Riccati 方程解的非线性叠加公式

若 $z_1(\xi), z_2(\xi)$ 是 Riccati 方程(8)的解,则下面给出的 $\bar{z}(\xi)$ 也是 Riccati 方程(8)的解:

$$\bar{z}(\xi) = \frac{iR[im\sqrt{R} + (m + iD\sqrt{R} + CR)z_2(\xi) + [-CR + Dz_2(\xi)]z_1(\xi)]}{-\sqrt{R^3}[D + Cz_2(\xi)] + [m\sqrt{R} + iDR + C\sqrt{R^3} - imz_2(\xi)]z_1(\xi)} \quad (mD < 0), \quad (26)$$

$$\bar{z}(\xi) = \frac{m + Dz_2(\xi) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{R}}[-iCRz_1(\xi) + i[m + CR + Dz_1(\xi)]z_2(\xi)]}{D + Cz_2(\xi) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^3}}[m\sqrt{R} - iDR + C\sqrt{R^3} + imz_2(\xi)]z_1(\xi)} \quad (mD < 0). \quad (27)$$

根据 Riccati 方程(8)的已知解与解的非线性叠加公式(26), (27), 可以获得 Riccati 方程(8)新的无穷序列复合型解.下面列出解的一种非线性叠加公式:

$$z_k(\xi) = \frac{iR[im\sqrt{R} + (m + iD\sqrt{R} + CR)z_{k-1}(\xi) + [-CR + Dz_{k-1}(\xi)]z_{k-2}(\xi)]}{-\sqrt{R^3}[D + Cz_{k-1}(\xi)] + [m\sqrt{R} + iDR + C\sqrt{R^3} - imz_{k-1}(\xi)]z_{k-2}(\xi)},$$

$$z_0(\xi) = -\sqrt{-R} \tanh(\sqrt{-R}\xi), \quad z_1(\xi) = -\frac{1}{\xi} \quad (mD < 0, k = 2, 3, \dots). \quad (28)$$

当 $k = 2$ 时,从解的非线性叠加公式(28),得到 Riccati 方程(8)的下列新复合型精确解:

$$z_{21}(\xi) = \frac{m^2 \left[\sqrt{\frac{m^2}{D^2}}(D - m\xi) + m \left[-1 + \tanh\left(\frac{m}{D}\xi\right) \right] \right]}{D^3 \left[\left(\frac{m^2}{D^2}\right)^3 \xi + \left[Dm^2 - m^3\xi + D^3 \left(\frac{m}{D}\right)^3 \right] \tanh\left(\frac{m}{D}\xi\right) \right]} \quad (mD < 0), \quad (29)$$

$$z_{22}(\xi) = - \frac{m^2 \left[-\frac{m^2 C}{D^2} - D \sqrt{\frac{m^2}{D^2}} + m \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{m^2}{D^2}} \xi \right) + \Theta_1(\xi) \tanh\left(\frac{m}{D}\xi\right) \right]}{D^2 \left[\left(\frac{m^2}{D^2}\right)^3 (-C + D\xi) + \Theta_2(\xi) \tanh\left(\frac{m}{D}\xi\right) \right]} \quad (mD < 0), \quad (30)$$

其中 $\Theta_2(\xi) = m \left[\sqrt{\frac{m^2}{D^2}} + \frac{m^2}{D^2}\xi - \frac{1}{m} \sqrt{\left(\frac{m^2}{D^2}\right)^3} \left(D + C \sqrt{\frac{m^2}{D^2}} \xi \right) \right]$, $\Theta_1(\xi) = - \sqrt{\frac{m^2}{D^2}} \left(D - \frac{Cm^2}{D^2}\xi \right)$.

若 $z_1(\xi), z_2(\xi), z_3(\xi)$ 是 Riccati 方程(8)的三个解,则下面给出的 $\bar{z}(\xi)$ 也是 Riccati 方程(8)的解:

$$\bar{z}(\xi) = \frac{R[-rz_1(\xi) + (p+r)z_2(\xi) - pz_3(\xi)]}{-rz_2(\xi)z_3(\xi) + z_1(\xi)[-pz_2(\xi) + (p+r)z_3(\xi)]}, \quad (31)$$

$$\bar{z}(\xi) = \frac{rz_2(\xi)z_3(\xi) - z_1(\xi)[Pz_2(\xi) + (-P+r)z_3(\xi)]}{-rz_1(\xi) + (-P+r)z_2(\xi) + Pz_3(\xi)}, \quad (32)$$

$$\bar{z}(\xi) = \frac{R[Nz_3(\xi) - [-L + mz_3(\xi)]z_2(\xi) - \Psi(\xi)z_1(\xi)]}{nRz_3(\xi) + \Phi(\xi)z_1(\xi) - [(m+n)R + (L+N)z_3(\xi)]z_2(\xi)}, \quad (33)$$

这里 $\Psi(\xi) = L + N + nz_2(\xi) - (m+n)z_3(\xi)$, $\Phi(\xi) = mR + Nz_2(\xi) + Lz_3(\xi)$; P, L, N, p, r, m, n, R 都是常数.

Riccati 方程(8)的不同三个解与解的非线性叠加公式(31)–(33)相结合,获得 Riccati 方程(8)的复合型精确解,这里列出解的几种非线性叠加公式:

$$z_k(\xi) = \frac{R[-rz_{k-3}(\xi) + (p+r)z_{k-2}(\xi) - pz_{k-1}(\xi)]}{-rz_{k-2}(\xi)z_{k-1}(\xi) + z_{k-3}(\xi)[-pz_{k-2}(\xi) + (p+r)z_{k-1}(\xi)]} \quad (k = 3, 4, \dots),$$

$$z_0(\xi) = \frac{-BR + A \sqrt{R}[\sec(2\sqrt{R}\xi) + \tan(2\sqrt{R}\xi)]}{A + B \sqrt{R}[\sec(2\sqrt{R}\xi) + \tan(2\sqrt{R}\xi)]},$$

$$z_1(\xi) = \frac{\sqrt{R}[\cos(\sqrt{R}\xi) + \sin(\sqrt{R}\xi)]}{\cos(\sqrt{R}\xi) - \sin(\sqrt{R}\xi)}, \quad z_2(\xi) = -\frac{1}{\xi}. \quad (34)$$

当 $k = 3$ 时,从非线性叠加公式(34),得到 Riccati 方程(8)的如下复合型新解:

$$z_{32}(\xi) = \frac{\sqrt{R}[T_1(\xi) + T_2(\xi)\cos(2\sqrt{R}\xi) + T_3(\xi)\sin(2\sqrt{R}\xi)]}{T_4(\xi) + T_5(\xi)\cos(2\sqrt{R}\xi) + T_6(\xi)\sin(2\sqrt{R}\xi)}. \quad (35)$$

$$z_k(\xi) = \frac{R[-rz_{k-3}(\xi) + (p+r)z_{k-2}(\xi) - pz_{k-1}(\xi)]}{-rz_{k-2}(\xi)z_{k-1}(\xi) + z_{k-3}(\xi)[-pz_{k-2}(\xi) + (p+r)z_{k-1}(\xi)]} \quad (k = 3, 4, \dots),$$

$$z_0(\xi) = -\sqrt{-R}\tanh(\sqrt{-R}\xi), \quad z_1(\xi) = \frac{BR + A \sqrt{-R}\tanh(\sqrt{-R}\xi)}{-A + B \sqrt{-R}\tanh(\sqrt{-R}\xi)}, \quad z_2(\xi) = -\frac{1}{\xi}. \quad (36)$$

当 $k = 3$ 时,从非线性叠加公式(36)得到 Riccati 方程(8)的如下复合型新解:

$$z_{31}(\xi) = -\frac{R[-A + \sqrt{-R}(B + A\xi)\tanh(\sqrt{-R}\xi) + BR\xi\tanh^2(\sqrt{-R}\xi)]}{BR - \sqrt{-R}(-A + BR\xi)\tanh(\sqrt{-R}\xi) + AR\xi\tanh^2(\sqrt{-R}\xi)}. \quad (37)$$

$$z_k(\xi) = \frac{R[-rz_{k-3}(\xi) + (p+r)z_{k-2}(\xi) - pz_{k-1}(\xi)]}{-rz_{k-2}(\xi)z_{k-1}(\xi) + z_{k-3}(\xi)[-pz_{k-2}(\xi) + (p+r)z_{k-1}(\xi)]} \quad (k = 3, 4, \dots),$$

$$z_0(\xi) = \frac{\sqrt{R}[\cos(\sqrt{R}\xi) + \sin(\sqrt{R}\xi)]}{\cos(\sqrt{R}\xi) - \sin(\sqrt{R}\xi)},$$

$$z_1(\xi) = \frac{\sqrt{R}[-2AB\sqrt{R} + (A^2 - B^2R)[\sec(2\sqrt{R}\xi) + \tan(2\sqrt{R}\xi)]]}{A^2 - B^2R + 2AB\sqrt{R}[\sec(2\sqrt{R}\xi) + \tan(2\sqrt{R}\xi)]}, \quad z_2(\xi) = -\frac{1}{\xi}. \quad (38)$$

当 $k = 3$ 时, 从非线性叠加公式(38), 得到 Riccati 方程(8)的如下复合型新解:

$$z_{33}(\xi) = -\frac{\sqrt{R}[\phi_1(\xi) + \phi_2(\xi)\cos(2\sqrt{R}\xi) + \phi_3(\xi)\sin(2\sqrt{R}\xi)]}{\phi_4(\xi) - \phi_3(\xi)\cos(2\sqrt{R}\xi) + \phi_2(\xi)\sin(2\sqrt{R}\xi)}, \quad (39)$$

其中 $T_5(\xi) = (-A + BR\xi), T_6(\xi) = -\sqrt{R}(B + A\xi), \phi_1(\xi) = -A^2 + B^2R - 2ABR\xi, T_1(\xi) = (A + BR\xi), T_2(\xi) = (B + A\xi), T_3(\xi) = \sqrt{R}(-A + BR\xi), T_4(\xi) = \sqrt{R}(B - A\xi), \phi_2(\xi) = \sqrt{R}(-2AB - A^2\xi + B^2R\xi), \phi_3(\xi) = A^2 - B^2R - 2ABR\xi, \phi_4(\xi) = \sqrt{R}(2AB - A^2\xi + B^2R\xi)$. 我们迭代运用 Riccati 方程(8)的 Bäcklund 变换(22)–(25)和解的非线性叠加公式(28), (34), (36), (38) 获得 Riccati 方程(8)无穷序列双曲函数解、无穷序列三角函数解和无穷序列复合型精确解(这里只列出解的几种非线性叠加公式).

2.4. 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)

$$H(u, u_x, u_t, u_{xt}, u_{xx}, u_{tt}, \dots) = 0, \quad (40)$$

进行行波变换 $u(x, t) = u(\xi), \xi = \mu x + \omega t$ 后得到下列常微分方程:

$$G(u, u_\xi, u_{\xi\xi}, u_{\xi\xi\xi}, \dots) = 0. \quad (41)$$

我们把方程(41)的解取为下列形式:

$$u(x, t) = u(\xi) = g_0 + \frac{g_1 z(\xi) + g_2 \psi(\xi)}{f_1 + f_2 z(\xi) + f_3 \psi(\xi)}. \quad (42)$$

$$u(x, t) = u(\xi) = \sum_{i=0}^k h_i z^i(\xi). \quad (43)$$

其中 $\mu, \omega, g_0, g_1, g_2, f_1, f_2, f_3, h_i (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, k)$ 是待定常数. $z(\xi), \psi(\xi)$ 分别由 Riccati 方程(8)和 Riccati 方程

$$\frac{d\psi(\xi)}{d\xi} = \psi'(\xi) = H + \psi^2(\xi) \quad (44)$$

来确定.

在以上得到的 Riccati 方程(8)的解、Bäcklund 变换和解的非线性叠加公式中把 R 替换为 H 后得到 Riccati 方程(44)相应的结论. 将(8), (42), (44) 式一起代入(41)式, 并令 $z^i(\xi)\psi^j(\xi) (i = j = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 的系数为零可得到 $\mu, \omega, g_0, g_1, g_2, f_1, f_2, f_3$ 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, 再把方程组的

每一组解分别同 Riccati 方程(8)和 Riccati 方程(44)的 Bäcklund 变换(22)–(25)以及解的非线性叠加公式(28), (34), (36), (38) 迭代运用后所得到的无穷序列解一起代入(42)式即可得到非线性发展方程(40)的无穷序列复合型解、无穷序列双曲函数解和无穷序列三角函数解.

3. 方法的应用

下面以广义 Boussinesq 方程为应用实例, 构造无穷序列新精确解.

将 $u(x, t) = u(\xi), \xi = \mu x + \omega t$ 代入方程(2)后得到下列常微分方程:

$$Mu + r\mu^2 u^2 - s\mu^4 u'' = 0. \quad (45)$$

其中 $M = \omega^2 + 2r\mu\omega + \mu^2(p^2 + q)$.

我们把方程(45)的解取为(42). 将(8), (42), (44) 式一起代入(45)式, 令 $z^j(\xi)\psi^i(\xi) (i = j = 0, 1, 2, 3)$ 的系数为零后得到一个非线性代数方程组(未列出). 用符号计算系统 Mathematica 求出该方程组的如下解:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega &= -\mu p \mp \sqrt{-\mu^2 q + 2(3 + 2\sqrt{3})H\mu^4 s}, \\ f_1 &= 0, g_1 = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{r}H\mu^2 s f_3, \\ g_2 &= -\frac{2(3 + 2\sqrt{3})}{r}H\mu^2 s f_3, \\ f_2 &= \frac{(2 + \sqrt{3})f_3}{7 + 4\sqrt{3}}, R = -(7 + 4\sqrt{3})H; \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega &= -\mu p \mp \sqrt{-\mu^2 q + 2(3 - 2\sqrt{3})H\mu^4 s}, \\ f_1 &= 0, g_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{r}H\mu^2 s f_3, \\ g_2 &= \frac{2(-3 + 2\sqrt{3})}{r}H\mu^2 s f_3, \\ f_2 &= \frac{(-2 + \sqrt{3})f_3}{-7 + 4\sqrt{3}}, R = (-7 + 4\sqrt{3})H. \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

将(46), (47) 式分别代入(42) 即可得到广义 Boussinesq 方程(2)下列精确解:

$$u^{\pm}(x, t) = g_0 - \frac{2(7 + 4\sqrt{3})Hs\mu^2[\sqrt{3}z(\mu x + \omega t) + (3 + 2\sqrt{3})\psi(\mu x + \omega t)]}{(2 + \sqrt{3})rz(\mu x + \omega t) + (7 + 4\sqrt{3})r\psi(\mu x + \omega t)}, \quad (48)$$

$$u^{\pm}(x, t) = g_0 + \frac{2(-7 + 4\sqrt{3})Hs\mu^2[\sqrt{3}z(\mu x + \omega t) + (-3 + 2\sqrt{3})\psi(\mu x + \omega t)]}{(-2 + \sqrt{3})rz(\mu x + \omega t) + (-7 + 4\sqrt{3})r\psi(\mu x + \omega t)}, \quad (49)$$

这里 $z(\xi) = z(\mu x + \omega t)$, $\psi(\xi) = \psi(\mu x + \omega t)$ 由 Riccati 方程(8)和 Riccati 方程(44)来确定. 从 $R = (-7 \mp 4\sqrt{3})H$ 看出, 当 $R < 0$ 时 $H > 0$. 当 $R > 0$ 时 $H < 0$. 因此, 根据下面解的非线性叠加公式(解的

非线性叠加公式并不唯一), 可以构造广义 Boussinesq 方程(2)的无穷序列精确解.

1) 当 $H < 0, R > 0$ 时, 把非线性叠加公式

$$z_k(\xi) = \frac{p + qz_{k-1}(\xi) + mz_{k-1}^2(\xi) + nz_{k-1}^3(\xi) + rz'_{k-1}(\xi) + l[z'_{k-1}(\xi)]^2}{a + bz_{k-1}(\xi) + Dz_{k-1}^2(\xi) + Fz_{k-1}^3(\xi) + Cz'_{k-1}(\xi) + K[z'_{k-1}(\xi)]^2},$$

$$z_0(\xi) = \sqrt{R}\tan(\sqrt{R}\xi) \quad (R = -(7 \pm 4\sqrt{3})H > 0, \quad H < 0, k = 1, 2, \dots); \quad (50)$$

$$\psi_k(\xi) = \frac{p + q\psi_{k-1}(\xi) + m\psi_{k-1}^2(\xi) + n\psi_{k-1}^3(\xi) + r\psi'_{k-1}(\xi) + l[\psi'_{k-1}(\xi)]^2}{a + b\psi_{k-1}(\xi) + D\psi_{k-1}^2(\xi) + F\psi_{k-1}^3(\xi) + C\psi'_{k-1}(\xi) + K\psi'_{k-1}(\xi)^2},$$

$$\psi_0(\xi) = -\sqrt{-H}\tanh(\sqrt{-H}\xi) \quad (H < 0; k = 1, 2, \dots) \quad (51)$$

确定的解代入(48), (49)式得到方程(2)的双曲函数与三角函数相结合的无穷序列复合型精确解.

2) 当 $H > 0, R < 0$ 时, 把非线性叠加公式

$$z_k(\xi) = \frac{p + qz_{k-1}(\xi) + mz_{k-1}^2(\xi) + nz_{k-1}^3(\xi) + rz'_{k-1}(\xi) + l[z'_{k-1}(\xi)]^2}{a + bz_{k-1}(\xi) + Dz_{k-1}^2(\xi) + Fz_{k-1}^3(\xi) + Cz'_{k-1}(\xi) + K[z'_{k-1}(\xi)]^2},$$

$$z_0(\xi) = -\frac{R[-A + \sqrt{-R}(B + A\xi)\tanh(\sqrt{-R}\xi) + BR\xi\tanh^2(\sqrt{-R}\xi)]}{BR - \sqrt{-R}(-A + BR\xi)\tanh(\sqrt{-R}\xi) + AR\xi\tanh^2(\sqrt{-R}\xi)}; \quad (52)$$

$$\psi_k(\xi) = \frac{p + q\psi_{k-1}(\xi) + m\psi_{k-1}^2(\xi) + n\psi_{k-1}^3(\xi) + r\psi'_{k-1}(\xi) + l[\psi'_{k-1}(\xi)]^2}{a + b\psi_{k-1}(\xi) + D\psi_{k-1}^2(\xi) + F\psi_{k-1}^3(\xi) + C\psi'_{k-1}(\xi) + K\psi'_{k-1}(\xi)^2},$$

$$\psi_0(\xi) = -\frac{\sqrt{H}[\phi_1(\xi) + \sqrt{H}\phi_2(\xi)\cos(2\sqrt{H}\xi) + \phi_3(\xi)\sin(2\sqrt{H}\xi)]}{-\phi_3(\xi)\cos(2\sqrt{H}\xi) + \sqrt{H}[\phi_1(\xi) + \phi_2(\xi)\sin(2\sqrt{H}\xi)]} \quad (53)$$

确定的解代入(48), (49)式得到方程(2)的双曲函数、三角函数和有理函数相结合的无穷序列复合型精确解.

3) 当 $H < 0, R > 0$ 时, 把非线性叠加公式

$$z_k(\xi) = \frac{p + qz_{k-1}(\xi) + mz_{k-1}^2(\xi) + nz_{k-1}^3(\xi) + rz'_{k-1}(\xi) + l[z'_{k-1}(\xi)]^2}{a + bz_{k-1}(\xi) + Dz_{k-1}^2(\xi) + Fz_{k-1}^3(\xi) + Cz'_{k-1}(\xi) + K[z'_{k-1}(\xi)]^2},$$

$$z_0(\xi) = \frac{\sqrt{R}[T_1(\xi) + T_2(\xi)\cos(2\sqrt{R}\xi) + T_3(\xi)\sin(2\sqrt{R}\xi)]}{T_4(\xi) + T_5(\xi)\cos(2\sqrt{R}\xi) + T_6(\xi)\sin(2\sqrt{R}\xi)}; \quad (54)$$

$$\psi_k(\xi) = \frac{p + q\psi_{k-1}(\xi) + m\psi_{k-1}^2(\xi) + n\psi_{k-1}^3(\xi) + r\psi'_{k-1}(\xi) + l[\psi'_{k-1}(\xi)]^2}{a + b\psi_{k-1}(\xi) + D\psi_{k-1}^2(\xi) + F\psi_{k-1}^3(\xi) + C\psi'_{k-1}(\xi) + K\psi'_{k-1}(\xi)^2},$$

$$\psi_0(\xi) = -\frac{H[-A + \sqrt{-H}(B + A\xi)\tanh(\sqrt{-H}\xi) + BH\xi\tanh^2(\sqrt{-H}\xi)]}{BH - \sqrt{-H}(-A + BH\xi)\tanh(\sqrt{-H}\xi) + AH\xi\tanh^2(\sqrt{-H}\xi)} \quad (55)$$

确定的解代入(48), (49)式得到方程(2)的双曲函数、三角函数和有理函数相结合的无穷序列复合型

精确解.

4) 若果非线性发展方程(41)的形式解取为

$u(x, t) = u(\xi) = \sum_{j=0}^2 g_j z^j(\xi)$, 则利用下列解的非线性叠加公式(56)—(59) (解的非线性叠加公式不是

唯一的), 可以构造广义 Boussinesq 方程(2) 其他形式的无穷序列精确解.

如果利用非线性叠加公式

$$z_k(\xi) = \frac{p + qz_{k-1}(\xi) + mz_{k-1}^2(\xi) + nz_{k-1}^3(\xi) + rz'_{k-1}(\xi) + l[z'_{k-1}(\xi)]^2}{a + bz_{k-1}(\xi) + Dz_{k-1}^2(\xi) + Fz_{k-1}^3(\xi) + Cz'_{k-1}(\xi) + K[z'_{k-1}(\xi)]^2},$$

$$z_0(\xi) = \sqrt{R} \tan(\sqrt{R}\xi) \quad (R = -(7 \pm 4\sqrt{3})H > 0, \quad H < 0, k = 1, 2, \dots), \quad (56)$$

则得到方程(2)的无穷序列三角函数解.

如果利用非线性叠加公式

$$z_k(\xi) = \frac{p + qz_{k-1}(\xi) + mz_{k-1}^2(\xi) + nz_{k-1}^3(\xi) + rz'_{k-1}(\xi) + l[z'_{k-1}(\xi)]^2}{a + bz_{k-1}(\xi) + Dz_{k-1}^2(\xi) + Fz_{k-1}^3(\xi) + Cz'_{k-1}(\xi) + K[z'_{k-1}(\xi)]^2},$$

$$z_0(\xi) = -\sqrt{-R} \tanh(\sqrt{-R}\xi) \quad (R = -(7 \pm 4\sqrt{3})H < 0, \quad H > 0, k = 1, 2, \dots), \quad (57)$$

则得到方程(2)的无穷序列双曲函数解.

如果利用非线性叠加

$$z_k(\xi) = \frac{p + qz_{k-1}(\xi) + mz_{k-1}^2(\xi) + nz_{k-1}^3(\xi) + rz'_{k-1}(\xi) + l[z'_{k-1}(\xi)]^2}{a + bz_{k-1}(\xi) + Dz_{k-1}^2(\xi) + Fz_{k-1}^3(\xi) + Cz'_{k-1}(\xi) + K[z'_{k-1}(\xi)]^2},$$

$$z_0(\xi) = \frac{\sqrt{R}[T_1(\xi) + T_2(\xi)\cos(2\sqrt{R}\xi) + T_3(\xi)\sin(2\sqrt{R}\xi)]}{T_4(\xi) + T_5(\xi)\cos(2\sqrt{R}\xi) + T_6(\xi)\sin(2\sqrt{R}\xi)}, \quad (58)$$

则得到方程(2)的三角函数与有理函数相结合的无穷序列复合型精确解.

如果利用非线性叠加公式

$$z_k(\xi) = \frac{p + qz_{k-1}(\xi) + mz_{k-1}^2(\xi) + nz_{k-1}^3(\xi) + rz'_{k-1}(\xi) + l[z'_{k-1}(\xi)]^2}{a + bz_{k-1}(\xi) + Dz_{k-1}^2(\xi) + Fz_{k-1}^3(\xi) + Cz'_{k-1}(\xi) + K[z'_{k-1}(\xi)]^2},$$

$$z_0(\xi) = -\frac{R[-A + \sqrt{-R}(B + A\xi)\tanh(\sqrt{-R}\xi) + BR\xi\tanh^2(\sqrt{-R}\xi)]}{BR - \sqrt{-R}(-A + BR\xi)\tanh(\sqrt{-R}\xi) + AR\xi\tanh^2(\sqrt{-R}\xi)}, \quad (59)$$

则得到方程(2)的双曲函数与有理函数相结合的无穷序列复合型精确解.

在以上得到的表达式(50), (52), (54),

(56)—(59)中 $n = \frac{1}{K}(Fl - l^2 - K^2R)$, $a = \frac{1}{K}[bl - l^2R - l(m + r + FR) - KR(C + KR)]$, $p = R(-b + m + FR)$, $D = -C + \frac{1}{K}(Fl - l^2) + \frac{1}{l}(m + r + FR)K - KR$, $q = \frac{1}{Kl}[bl^2 - (l^2 + K^2R)[m + r + (F + l)R]]$;

在表达式(51), (53), (55)中 $n = \frac{1}{K}(Fl - l^2 - K^2H)$, $a = \frac{1}{K}[bl - l^2H - l(m + r + FH) - KH(C + KH)]$, $D = -C + \frac{1}{K}(Fl - l^2) + \frac{1}{l}(m + r + FH)K - KH$, $q = \frac{1}{Kl}[bl^2 - (l^2 + K^2H)[m + r + (F + l)H]]$, $p = H(-b + m + FH)$; 在表达式(53), (54), (58)

中 $\phi_1(\xi) = -A^2 + B^2H - 2ABH\xi$, $\phi_2(\xi) = -2AB - A^2\xi + B^2H\xi$, $\phi_3(\xi) = A^2 - B^2H - 2ABH\xi$, $\phi_4(\xi) = 2AB - A^2\xi + B^2H\xi$, $T_1(\xi) = (A + BR\xi)$, $T_2(\xi) = (B + A\xi)$, $T_3(\xi) = \sqrt{R}(-A + BR\xi)$, $T_5(\xi) = (-A + BR\xi)$, $T_4(\xi) = \sqrt{R}(B - A\xi)$, $T_6(\xi) = -\sqrt{R}(B + A\xi)$, $R = (-7 \pm 4\sqrt{3})H > 0, H < 0(k = 1, 2, \dots)$, 而且 $b, C, F, K, r, m, l, R, H, A, B$ 都是常数.

4. 结 论

辅助方程法, 是计算机代数为基础的一种直接方法. 在构造非线性发展方程精确解领域中发挥非常重要作用. 最近, 辅助方程法^[1-3, 6, 7, 12-37] 获得了非线性发展方程的各种新的有限多个精确解, 没有获得无穷序列精确解. 比如, 文献[1-3, 6, 7, 12-18]用第一种椭圆方程和第二种椭圆方程, 获得了非线性发展方程的有限多个 Jacobi 椭圆函数解. 本

文为了获得非线性发展方程的无穷序列精确解,推广运用 Riccati 方程法,给出了 Riccati 方程的 Bäcklund 变换和解的非线性叠加公式,选择了非线性发展方程的形式解为(42)或(43)式,以广义

Boussinesq 方程(2)为应用实例,借助符号计算系统 Mathematica 构造了无穷序列新精确解.这里包括双曲函数、三角函数和有理函数,通过几种形式复合而成的无穷序列复合型新精确解.

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A method for constructing infinite sequence complexiton solutions to nonlinear evolution equations *

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Abstract

To seek new infinite sequence complexiton solutions to nonlinear evolution equations (NEE(s)), the formula of nonlinear superposition of the solutions and Bäcklund transformation of Riccati equation are presented, and as an illustrative example, the generalized Boussinesq equation is chosen to obtain new infinite sequence complexiton solutions with the aid of symbolic computation system Mathematica, which includes complexiton solutions of hyperbolic function, triangular function type with rational function and hyperbolic function with triangular function. The method is of significance to construct infinite sequence complexiton solutions to other NEEs.

Keywords: nonlinear evolution equation, formula of nonlinear superposition, Riccati equation, infinite sequence exact solution

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