

一类非线性耦合系统的复合型双孤子新解*

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(2014年3月31日收到; 2014年4月14日收到修改稿)

首先给出一种函数变换, 把一类非线性耦合系统化为两个第一种椭圆方程组. 然后利用第一种椭圆方程的新解与 Bäcklund 变换, 构造了一类非线性耦合系统的无穷序列复合型双孤子新解.

关键词: 非线性耦合系统, 函数变换, Bäcklund 变换, 复合型双孤子新解

PACS: 02.30.Ik, 02.30.Jr

DOI: 10.7498/aps.63.160201

1 引言

非线性耦合系统的研究对于物理学和生物学等很多领域都具有重要的意义. 文献[1—6]获得了一类非线性耦合系统的有限多个单孤子解, 但尚未获得无穷序列精确解. 文献[1—6]所研究的两个非线性耦合系统为

$$\sigma_{xx} = -\sigma + \sigma^3 + l\sigma\rho^2, \quad (1)$$

$$\rho_{xx} = (h-l)\rho + m\rho^3 + l\rho\sigma^2; \quad (2)$$

$$\sigma_{tt} - c^2\sigma_{xx} = a\sigma - b\sigma^3 - b\sigma\rho^2, \quad (3)$$

$$\rho_{tt} - c^2\rho_{xx} = (a-4e)\rho - b\rho^3 - b\rho\sigma^2. \quad (4)$$

这里, h, l, m, a, b, c^2 和 e 是常数, ρ 和 σ 是标量.

在文献[1—6]的基础上, 本文研究如下一类非线性耦合系统的双孤子解问题:

$$\sigma_{xx} = \alpha_1\sigma + \alpha_2\sigma^3 + \alpha_3\sigma\rho^2,$$

$$\rho_{xx} = \beta_1\rho + \beta_2\rho^3 + \beta_3\rho\sigma^2; \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma_{tt} + \nu_1\sigma_{xx} = \gamma_1\sigma + \gamma_2\sigma^3 + \gamma_3\sigma\rho^2,$$

$$\rho_{tt} + \nu_2\rho_{xx} = \delta_1\rho + \delta_2\rho^3 + \delta_3\rho\sigma^2. \quad (6)$$

这里, $\alpha_i, \beta_j, \gamma_l, \delta_k$ 和 ν_h ($i = j = l = k = 1, 2, 3$; $h = 1, 2$) 是常数.

系统(1), (2)是研究基本粒子理论中量子化荷电和凝聚态物理的重要模型. 系统(3), (4)是研究电聚合物中弱钉扎电荷密度波和非线性电荷激发的重要数学模型. 而且系统(1), (2)和(3), (4)是非线性耦合系统(5)和(6)的特殊情况. 因此, 研究系统(5)和(6)具有重要意义.

本文构造了非线性耦合系统(5)和(6)的无穷序列复合型双孤子新解. 首先给出第一种函数变换, 把一类非线性耦合系统化为两个第一种椭圆方程组. 然后利用第一种椭圆方程的新解与 Bäcklund 变换, 构造了一类非线性耦合系统的无穷序列复合型双孤子新解.

2 一类非线性耦合系统与两个第一种椭圆方程组

2.1 一类非线性耦合系统与函数变换

通过下列函数变换将一类非线性耦合系统转化为第一种椭圆方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(x, t) &= \frac{1}{2}[P(\xi) + Q(\eta)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[P(\lambda x + \mu t) + Q(\vartheta x + \omega t)], \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

* 国家自然科学基金(批准号: 11361040)、内蒙古自治区高等学校科学研究基金(批准号: NJZY12031)和内蒙古自治区自然科学基金(批准号: 2010MS0111)资助的课题.

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$$\begin{aligned}\rho(x, t) &= \frac{1}{2}[P(\xi) - Q(\eta)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[P(\lambda x + \mu t) - Q(\vartheta x + \omega t)].\end{aligned}\quad (8)$$

这里, λ, μ, ϑ 和 ω 是待定常数, 而且 $\lambda \neq \vartheta, \mu \neq \omega$.

情况 1 当 $\alpha_1 = \beta_1, \alpha_2 = \beta_2, \alpha_3 = 3\beta_2, \beta_3 = 3\beta_2$ 和 $t = 0$ 时, 把函数变换(7)和(8)式代入非线性耦合系统(5)得到一个第一种椭圆方程组

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d^2P(\xi)}{d\xi^2} &= P''(\xi) \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda^2}[\beta_1 + \beta_2 P^2(\xi)]P(\xi),\end{aligned}\quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d^2Q(\eta)}{d\eta^2} &= Q''(\eta) \\ &= \frac{1}{\vartheta^2}[\beta_1 + \beta_2 Q^2(\eta)]Q(\eta).\end{aligned}\quad (10)$$

把第一种椭圆方程组(9)和(10)改写为

$$\begin{aligned}\left[\frac{dP(\xi)}{d\xi}\right]^2 &= [P'(\xi)]^2 \\ &= 2c_1 + \frac{\beta_1}{\lambda^2}P^2(\xi) + \frac{\beta_2}{2\lambda^2}P^4(\xi),\end{aligned}\quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\left[\frac{dQ(\eta)}{d\eta}\right]^2 &= [Q'(\eta)]^2 \\ &= 2c_2 + \frac{\beta_1}{\vartheta^2}Q^2(\eta) + \frac{\beta_2}{2\vartheta^2}Q^4(\eta).\end{aligned}\quad (12)$$

这里, $\xi = \lambda x, \eta = \vartheta x$, 而且 λ, ϑ 是非零常数, $\lambda \neq \vartheta$; c_1 和 c_2 是任意常数.

情况 2 当 $\gamma_1 = \delta_1, \gamma_2 = \delta_2, \gamma_3 = 3\delta_2, \delta_3 = 3\delta_2, \nu_1 = \nu_2$ 时, 把函数变换(7)和(8)式代入非线性耦合系统(6)得到另一个第一种椭圆方程组

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d^2P(\xi)}{d\xi^2} &= P''(\xi) \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda^2\nu_2 + \mu^2}[\delta_1 + \delta_2 P^2(\xi)]P(\xi),\end{aligned}\quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d^2Q(\eta)}{d\eta^2} &= Q''(\eta) \\ &= \frac{1}{\vartheta^2\nu_2 + \omega^2}[\delta_1 + \delta_2 Q^2(\eta)]Q(\eta).\end{aligned}\quad (14)$$

把第一种椭圆方程组(13)和(14)改写为

$$\begin{aligned}\left[\frac{dP(\xi)}{d\xi}\right]^2 &= [P'(\xi)]^2 = 2c_3 + \frac{\delta_1}{\lambda^2\nu_2 + \mu^2}P^2(\xi) \\ &\quad + \frac{\delta_2}{2(\lambda^2\nu_2 + \mu^2)}P^4(\xi),\end{aligned}\quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\left[\frac{dQ(\eta)}{d\eta}\right]^2 &= [Q'(\eta)]^2 = 2c_4 + \frac{\delta_1}{\vartheta^2\nu_2 + \omega^2}Q^2(\eta) \\ &\quad + \frac{\delta_2}{2(\vartheta^2\nu_2 + \omega^2)}Q^4(\eta).\end{aligned}\quad (16)$$

这里 c_3 和 c_4 是任意常数.

情况 3 非线性耦合系统(5)的无穷序列单孤子新解.

当非线性耦合系统(5)的 $\sigma = \sigma(x)$ 满足第一种椭圆方程

$$\left[\frac{d\sigma(x)}{dx}\right]^2 = A_0 + B_0\sigma^2(x) + C_0\sigma^4(x)\quad (17)$$

时, $\sigma = \sigma(x)$ 和 $\rho = \rho(x)$ 满足如下关系式:

$$\begin{aligned}-B_0 + \alpha_1 + (-2C_0 + \alpha_2)\sigma^2(x) + \alpha_3\sigma^2(x) \\ = 0,\end{aligned}\quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\left[\frac{d\rho(x)}{dx}\right]^2 &= c_5 + \frac{1}{2M}[(-B_0 + \alpha_1)\beta_3 \\ &\quad + M\beta_1]\rho^2(x) + \frac{1}{4M}(M\beta_2 + \beta_3\alpha_3)\rho^4(x).\end{aligned}\quad (19)$$

这里, $M = (2C_0 - \alpha_2)$, c_5 是任意常数. 根据第一种椭圆方程的相关结论, 通过方程(17)和(19)可获得 $\sigma = \sigma(x)$ 和 $\rho = \rho(x)$, 再把获得的解代入(18)式确定系数之间满足的约束条件.

2.2 第一种椭圆方程的解与 Bäcklund 变换

通过以上计算, 获得了两个第一种椭圆方程组(11), (12)和(15), (16). 第一种椭圆方程的一般形式为

$$\left[\frac{dz(\xi)}{d\xi}\right]^2 = [z'(\xi)]^2 = a + bz^2(\xi) + cz^4(\xi).\quad (20)$$

下面利用第一种椭圆方程(20)的解与 Bäcklund 变换^[7-9]求解第一种椭圆方程组(11), (12)和(15), (16).

2.2.1 第一种椭圆方程的新解

情况 1 Jacobi 椭圆函数解.

根据 Jacobi 椭圆函数的周期性, 获得了第一种椭圆方程的新解.

当 $a = 1, b = -1 - k^2, c = k^2$ 时, 第一种椭圆方程(20)有如下解:

$$z(\xi) = \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k);\quad (21)$$

$$z(\xi) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k) & ((4p+1)K(k) \leq \xi \leq (4p+5)K(k), p \in Z), \\ 1 & (\text{其他}); \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

$$z(\xi) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k) & ((4p-1)K(k) \leq \xi \leq (4p+3)K(k), p \in Z), \\ -1 & (\text{其他}); \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

$$z(\xi) = \begin{cases} 1 & (\xi \leq (4p+1)K(k)), \\ \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k) & ((4p+1)K(k) \leq \xi \leq (4p+3)K(k)), \\ -1 & ((4p+3)K(k) \leq \xi); \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

$$z(\xi) = \begin{cases} -1 & (\xi \leq (4p+3)K(k)), \\ \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k) & ((4p+3)K(k) \leq \xi \leq (4p+5)K(k)), \\ 1 & ((4p+5)K(k) \leq \xi, p \in Z). \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

当 $a = 1 - k^2$, $b = 2k^2 - 1$, $c = -k^2$ 时, 第一种椭圆方程 (20) 有如下解:

$$z(\xi) = \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k); \quad (26)$$

$$z(\xi) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k) & ((4p+1)K(k) \leq \xi \leq (4p+4)K(k)), \\ 1 & (\text{其他}); \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

$$z(\xi) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k) & ((4p+2)K(k) \leq \xi \leq (4p+6)K(k)), \\ -1 & (\text{其他}); \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

$$z(\xi) = \begin{cases} 1 & (\xi \leq 4pK(k)), \\ \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k) & (4pK(k) \leq \xi \leq (4p+2)K(k)), \\ -1 & (\xi \geq (4p+2)K(k)); \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

$$z(\xi) = \begin{cases} -1 & (\xi \leq (4p+2)K(k)), \\ \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k) & ((4p+2)K(k) \leq \xi \leq (4p+4)K(k)), \\ 1 & (\xi \geq (4p+4)K(k)). \end{cases} \quad (30)$$

当 $a = -1 + k^2$, $b = 2 - k^2$, $c = -1$ 时, 第一种椭圆方程 (20) 有如下解:

$$z(\xi) = \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k); \quad (31)$$

$$z(\xi) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k) & (2pK(k) \leq \xi \leq (2p+2)K(k)), \\ 1 & (\text{其他}); \end{cases} \quad (32)$$

$$z(\xi) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k) & ((2p+1)K(k) \leq \xi \leq (2p+3)K(k)), \\ \sqrt{1-k^2} & (\text{其他}); \end{cases} \quad (33)$$

$$z(\xi) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1-k^2} & (\xi \leq (2p+1)K(k)), \\ \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k) & ((2p+1)K(k) \leq \xi \leq (2p+2)K(k)), \\ 1 & (\xi \geq (2p+2)K(k)); \end{cases} \quad (34)$$

$$z(\xi) = \begin{cases} 1 & (\xi \leq (2p+2)K(k)), \\ \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k) & ((2p+2)K(k) \leq \xi \leq (2p+3)K(k)), \\ \sqrt{1-k^2} & (\xi \geq (2p+3)K(k)). \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

这里

$$K(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} d\varphi = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - x^2)(1 - k^2 x^2)}} dx \quad (0 \leq k \leq 1).$$

情况 2 Riemann θ 函数解.

文献 [10] 给出了第一种椭圆方程 (20) 的 Riemann θ 函数解.

当 $a = \theta_4^2(0)\theta_2^2(0)$, $b = \theta_2^4(0) - \theta_4^4(0)$, $c = -\theta_4^2(0)\theta_2^2(0)$ 时, 第一种椭圆方程 (20) 有如下解 [10]:

$$z(\xi) = \frac{\theta_1(\xi)}{\theta_3(\xi)}. \quad (36)$$

当 $a = \theta_3^2(0)\theta_2^2(0)$, $b = -(\theta_2^4(0) + \theta_3^4(0))$, $c = \theta_3^2(0)\theta_2^2(0)$ 时, 第一种椭圆方程 (20) 有如下解 [10]:

$$z(\xi) = \frac{\theta_1(\xi)}{\theta_4(\xi)}. \quad (37)$$

当 $a = \theta_4^2(0)\theta_3^2(0)$, $b = \theta_3^4(0) + \theta_4^4(0)$, $c = \theta_4^2(0)\theta_3^2(0)$ 时, 第一种椭圆方程 (20) 有如下解 [10]:

$$z(\xi) = \frac{\theta_1(\xi)}{\theta_2(\xi)}. \quad (38)$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned} & \theta \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon \\ \varepsilon^* \end{pmatrix} (z, \tau) \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp \left[\left(n + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right) \left(\pi i \tau \left(n + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right) \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. + 2 \left(z + \frac{\varepsilon^*}{2} \right) \right) \right], \end{aligned}$$

其中, $\begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon \\ \varepsilon^* \end{pmatrix}$ 是二维向量, n 为整数;

$$\theta_1(z) = \theta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (z; \tau),$$

$$\theta_2(z) = \theta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (z; \tau),$$

$$\theta_3(z) = \theta \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (z; \tau),$$

$$\theta_4(z) = \theta \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (z; \tau).$$

2.2.2 第一种椭圆方程的 Bäcklund 变换

若 $z_{n-1}(\xi)$ 是第一种椭圆方程 (20) 的非常数解, 则 $z_n(\xi)$ 也是第一种椭圆方程 (20) 的解,

$$z_n(\xi) = \left[\frac{A + C z_{n-1}^2(\xi)}{-C + C \left(-\frac{b}{a} + \frac{C}{A} \right) z_{n-1}^2(\xi)} \right]^{1/2} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots). \quad (39)$$

这里, A 和 C 是不为零的任意常数; a 和 b 是第一种椭圆方程 (20) 的系数, 并且满足 $c = \frac{C}{A^2}(Ab - aC)$.

若 $z_{n-1}(\xi)$ 是第一种椭圆方程 (20) 的非常数解, 则下列 $z_n(\xi)$ 也是方程 (20) 的解:

$$z_n^2(\xi) = \mp \frac{2a + (b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) z_{n-1}^2(\xi)}{\pm b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} \pm 2cz_{n-1}^2(\xi)} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots). \quad (40)$$

这里 a , b 和 c 是第一种椭圆方程 (20) 的系数.

2.2.3 特殊第一种椭圆方程的 Bäcklund 变换

当 $a = 0$ 时, 第一种椭圆方程 (20) 转化为如下特殊第一种椭圆方程:

$$\left[\frac{dz(\xi)}{d\xi} \right]^2 = [z'(\xi)]^2 = bz^2(\xi) + cz^4(\xi). \quad (41)$$

特殊第一种椭圆方程 (41) 通过

$$z(\xi) = \frac{b - Z^2(\xi)}{2\sqrt{c}Z(\xi)} \quad (42)$$

变换成为如下 Riccati 方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dZ(\xi)}{d\xi} &= Z'(\xi) \\ &= \epsilon(Z^2(\xi) + b) \quad \left(\epsilon = \pm \frac{1}{2} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

因此, 利用 Riccati 方程的有关结果可获得特殊第一种椭圆方程 (41) 的新解.

2.2.4 Riccati 方程的解

Riccati 方程

$$Z'(\xi) = \frac{dZ(\xi)}{d\xi} = fZ^2(\xi) + g \quad (44)$$

的解为

$$Z(\xi) = -\frac{1}{f} \sqrt{-fg} \tanh(\sqrt{-fg}\xi) \quad (fg < 0), \quad (45)$$

$$Z(\xi) = -\frac{1}{f} \sqrt{-fg} \coth(\sqrt{-fg}\xi) \quad (fg < 0), \quad (46)$$

$$Z(\xi) = \frac{1}{f} \sqrt{fg} \tan(\sqrt{fg}\xi) \quad (fg > 0), \quad (47)$$

$$Z(\xi) = -\frac{1}{f} \sqrt{fg} \cot(\sqrt{fg}\xi) \quad (fg > 0), \quad (48)$$

$$Z(\xi) = \frac{g(d_1 \exp(\sqrt{-4fg}\xi) + d_2)}{(\sqrt{-fg})[d_1 \exp(\sqrt{-4fg}\xi) + d_2] - d_2 \sqrt{-4fg}} \quad (fg < 0), \quad (49)$$

$$Z(\xi) = \frac{g[d_1 \cos(\sqrt{fg}\xi) + d_2 \sin(\sqrt{fg}\xi)]}{\sqrt{fg}[d_2 \cos(\sqrt{fg}\xi) - d_1 \sin(\sqrt{fg}\xi)]} \quad (fg > 0), \quad (50)$$

$$Z(\xi) = -\frac{1}{d_1 + f\xi} \quad (g = 0). \quad (51)$$

这里 d_1, d_2 是任意常数.

2.2.5 Riccati 方程的 Bäcklund 变换

若 $Z_{n-1}(\xi)$ 是 Riccati 方程 (44) 的非常数解, 则下列 $Z_n(\xi)$ ($n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$) 也是 Riccati 方程 (44) 的解:

$$Z_n(\xi) = \frac{-gB + (2fA - 2gC)Z_{n-1}(\xi) + BfZ_{n-1}^2(\xi) \mp \sqrt{B^2 - 4(C + fd)(A + gd)}Z'_{n-1}(\xi)}{2f[A + gd + [B + (C + fd)Z_{n-1}(\xi)]Z_{n-1}(\xi)]}. \quad (52)$$

这里 A, B, C, d 是不全为零的任意常数.

2.2.6 特殊第一种椭圆方程的解

当 $b^2 - 4ac = 0$ 时, 第一种椭圆方程 (20) 有如下解:

$$z(\xi) = \frac{\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{2c}} \tan\left(\frac{\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{2}}|\xi|\right) \quad (b > 0, c > 0), \quad (53)$$

$$z(\xi) = \frac{\sqrt{-b}[1 + \exp(\sqrt{-2b}|\xi|)]}{\sqrt{2c}[1 - \exp(\sqrt{-2b}|\xi|)]} \quad (b < 0, c > 0). \quad (54)$$

当 $a = b = 0$ 时, 第一种椭圆方程 (20) 有如下解:

$$z(\xi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}|\xi|} \quad (c > 0). \quad (55)$$

3 一类非线性耦合系统的无穷序列复合型双孤子新解

通过把第一种椭圆方程组 (11) 和 (12) (或 (15) 和 (16)) 的 Riemann θ 函数解、Jacobi 椭圆函数解、双曲函数解、三角函数解和有理函数解两两组合的形式, 构造一类非线性耦合系统的无穷序列复合型双孤子新解.

下面以第一种椭圆方程组 (15) 和 (16) 为例, 构造无穷序列复合型双孤子新解 (仅列出几种解).

3.1 $c_3 \neq 0, c_4 \neq 0$

当 $c_3 \neq 0, c_4 \neq 0$ 时, 构造非线性耦合系统 (6) 的由 Riemann θ 函数和 Jacobi 椭圆函数组成的无穷序列复合型新解.

情况 1 两个 Riemann θ 函数组成的复合型新解.

通过下列公式构造非线性耦合系统 (6) 的 Riemann θ 函数组成的无穷序列复合型新解:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_n(x, t) &= \frac{1}{2} [P_n(\xi) + Q_n(\eta)] = \frac{1}{2} [P_n(\lambda x + \mu t) + Q_n(\vartheta x + \omega t)] \quad (\lambda \neq \vartheta, \mu \neq \omega), \\ \rho_n(x, t) &= \frac{1}{2} [P_n(\xi) - Q_n(\eta)] = \frac{1}{2} [P_n(\lambda x + \mu t) - Q_n(\vartheta x + \omega t)] \quad (\lambda \neq \vartheta, \mu \neq \omega). \end{aligned} \quad (56)$$

这里,

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_n(\xi) &= \left[\mp \frac{2a_0 + (b_0 \pm \sqrt{b_0^2 - 4a_0c_0})P_{n-1}^2(\xi)}{\pm b_0 + \sqrt{b_0^2 - 4a_0c_0} \pm 2c_0P_{n-1}^2(\xi)} \right]^{1/2} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \\
 P_0(\xi) &= \frac{\theta_1(\xi)}{\theta_3(\xi)}, \\
 a_0 &= 2c_3 = \theta_4^2(0)\theta_2^2(0), \\
 b_0 &= \frac{\delta_1}{\lambda^2\nu_2 + \mu^2} = \theta_2^4(0) - \theta_4^4(0), \\
 c_0 &= \frac{\delta_2}{2(\lambda^2\nu_2 + \mu^2)} = -\theta_4^2(0)\theta_2^2(0); \\
 Q_n(\eta) &= \left[\mp \frac{2a_{01} + (b_{01} \pm \sqrt{b_{01}^2 - 4a_{01}c_{01}})Q_{n-1}^2(\eta)}{\pm b_{01} + \sqrt{b_{01}^2 - 4a_{01}c_{01}} \pm 2c_{01}Q_{n-1}^2(\eta)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \\
 Q_0(\eta) &= \frac{\theta_1(\eta)}{\theta_4(\eta)}, \\
 a_{01} &= 2c_4 = \theta_3^2(0)\theta_2^2(0), \\
 b_{01} &= \frac{\delta_1}{\vartheta^2\nu_2 + \omega^2} = -(\theta_2^4(0) + \theta_3^4(0)), \\
 c_{01} &= \frac{\delta_2}{2(\vartheta^2\nu_2 + \omega^2)} = \theta_3^2(0)\theta_2^2(0).
 \end{aligned} \tag{57}$$

情况2 Riemann θ 函数与 Jacobi 椭圆函数组成的复合型新解.

把由

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_n(\xi) &= \left[\mp \frac{2a_0 + (b_0 \pm \sqrt{b_0^2 - 4a_0c_0})P_{n-1}^2(\xi)}{\pm b_0 + \sqrt{b_0^2 - 4a_0c_0} \pm 2c_0P_{n-1}^2(\xi)} \right]^{1/2} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \\
 P_0(\xi) &= \frac{\theta_1(\xi)}{\theta_3(\xi)}, \\
 a_0 &= 2c_3 = \theta_4^2(0)\theta_2^2(0), \\
 b_0 &= \frac{\delta_1}{\lambda^2\nu_2 + \mu^2} = \theta_2^4(0) - \theta_4^4(0), \\
 c_0 &= \frac{\delta_2}{2(\lambda^2\nu_2 + \mu^2)} = -\theta_4^2(0)\theta_2^2(0),
 \end{aligned} \tag{58}$$

$$Q_n(\eta) = \left[\mp \frac{2a_{01} + (b_{01} \pm \sqrt{b_{01}^2 - 4a_{01}c_{01}})Q_{n-1}^2(\eta)}{\pm b_{01} + \sqrt{b_{01}^2 - 4a_{01}c_{01}} \pm 2c_{01}Q_{n-1}^2(\eta)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots),$$

$$Q_0(\eta) = \text{sn}(\eta, k),$$

$$a_{01} = 2c_4 = 1,$$

$$b_{01} = \frac{\delta_1}{\vartheta^2\nu_2 + \omega^2} = -1 - k^2,$$

$$c_{01} = \frac{\delta_2}{2(\vartheta^2\nu_2 + \omega^2)} = k^2$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_n(\xi) &= \left[\mp \frac{2a_0 + (b_0 \pm \sqrt{b_0^2 - 4a_0c_0})P_{n-1}^2(\xi)}{\pm b_0 + \sqrt{b_0^2 - 4a_0c_0} \pm 2c_0P_{n-1}^2(\xi)} \right]^{1/2} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \\
 P_0(\xi) &= \frac{\theta_1(\xi)}{\theta_3(\xi)}, \\
 a_0 &= 2c_3 = \theta_4^2(0)\theta_2^2(0), \\
 b_0 &= \frac{\delta_1}{\lambda^2\nu_2 + \mu^2} = \theta_2^4(0) - \theta_4^4(0), \\
 c_0 &= \frac{\delta_2}{2(\lambda^2\nu_2 + \mu^2)} = -\theta_4^2(0)\theta_2^2(0), \\
 Q_n(\eta) &= \left[\mp \frac{2a_{01} + (b_{01} \pm \sqrt{b_{01}^2 - 4a_{01}c_{01}})Q_{n-1}^2(\eta)}{\pm b_{01} + \sqrt{b_{01}^2 - 4a_{01}c_{01}} \pm 2c_{01}Q_{n-1}^2(\eta)} \right]^{1/2} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \\
 Q_0(\eta) &= \begin{cases} \text{sn}(\eta, k) & ((4p+1)K(k) \leq \xi \leq (4p+5)K(k), p \in Z), \\ 1 & (\text{其他}), \end{cases} \\
 a_{01} &= 2c_4 = 1, \quad b_{01} = \frac{\delta_1}{\vartheta^2\nu_2 + \omega^2} = -1 - k^2, \quad c_{01} = \frac{\delta_2}{2(\vartheta^2\nu_2 + \omega^2)} = k^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{59}$$

叠加公式确定的解分别代入方程组 (56) 可得到非线性耦合系统 (6) 的 Riemann θ 函数与 Jacobi 椭圆函数组成的无穷序列复合型新解.

情况 3 两个 Jacobi 椭圆函数组成的复合型双周期解.

把由叠加公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_n(\xi) &= \left[\mp \frac{2a_0 + (b_0 \pm \sqrt{b_0^2 - 4a_0c_0})P_{n-1}^2(\xi)}{\pm b_0 + \sqrt{b_0^2 - 4a_0c_0} \pm 2c_0P_{n-1}^2(\xi)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \\
 P_0(\xi) &= \text{sn}(\xi, k), \\
 a_0 &= 2c_3 = 1, \\
 b_0 &= \frac{\delta_1}{\lambda^2\nu_2 + \mu^2} = -1 - k^2, \\
 c_0 &= \frac{\delta_2}{2(\lambda^2\nu_2 + \mu^2)} = k^2, \\
 Q_n(\eta) &= \left[\mp \frac{2a_{01} + (b_{01} \pm \sqrt{b_{01}^2 - 4a_{01}c_{01}})Q_{n-1}^2(\eta)}{\pm b_{01} + \sqrt{b_{01}^2 - 4a_{01}c_{01}} \pm 2c_{01}Q_{n-1}^2(\eta)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \\
 Q_0(\eta) &= \text{sn}(\eta, k), \\
 a_{01} &= 2c_4 = 1, \quad b_{01} = \frac{\delta_1}{\vartheta^2\nu_2 + \omega^2} = -1 - k^2, \quad c_{01} = \frac{\delta_2}{2(\vartheta^2\nu_2 + \omega^2)} = k^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{60}$$

确定的解代入方程组 (56) 可得到非线性耦合系统 (6) 的 Jacobi 椭圆函数型无穷序列复合型双周期解.

$$3.2 \quad c_3 = \frac{\delta_1^2}{4\delta_2(\lambda^2\nu_2 + \mu^2)}, \quad c_4 = \frac{\delta_1^2}{4\delta_2(\vartheta^2\nu_2 + \omega^2)}$$

当 $c_3 = \frac{\delta_1^2}{4\delta_2(\lambda^2\nu_2 + \mu^2)}$, $c_4 = \frac{\delta_1^2}{4\delta_2(\vartheta^2\nu_2 + \omega^2)}$ 时, 构造了非线性耦合系统 (6) 的三种无穷序列复合型新解.

情况 1 两个指数函数组成的尖峰形式的无穷序列复合型双孤子新解.

情况 2 指数函数孤子解与正切函数周期解组成的尖峰形式的无穷序列复合型新解.

情况 3 两个正切函数组成的尖峰形式的无穷序列复合型双周期新解.

3.3 $c_3 \neq 0, c_4 = 0$ (或 $c_3 = 0, c_4 \neq 0$)

当 $c_3 \neq 0, c_4 = 0$ (或 $c_3 = 0, c_4 \neq 0$)时,构造了非线性耦合系统(6)的六种无穷序列复合型新解.

情况1 Riemann θ 函数与双曲函数组成的复合型新解.

把叠加公式

$$\begin{aligned} P_n(\xi) &= \left[\mp \frac{2a_0 + (b_0 \pm \sqrt{b_0^2 - 4a_0c_0})P_{n-1}^2(\xi)}{\pm b_0 + \sqrt{b_0^2 - 4a_0c_0} \pm 2c_0P_{n-1}^2(\xi)} \right]^{1/2} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \\ P_0(\xi) &= \frac{\theta_1(\xi)}{\theta_3(\xi)}, \\ a_0 &= 2c_3 = \theta_4^2(0)\theta_2^2(0), \quad b_0 = \frac{\delta_1}{\lambda^2\nu_2 + \mu^2} = \theta_2^4(0) - \theta_4^4(0), \quad c_0 = \frac{\delta_2}{2(\lambda^2\nu_2 + \mu^2)} = -\theta_4^2(0)\theta_2^2(0), \\ Q_n(\eta) &= \frac{b_{01} - Z_n^2(\eta)}{2\sqrt{c_{01}}Z_n(\eta)} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \\ b_{01} &= \frac{\delta_1}{\vartheta^2\nu_2 + \omega^2}, \quad c_{01} = \frac{\delta_2}{2(\vartheta^2\nu_2 + \omega^2)}, \\ Z_n(\eta) &= \frac{-gB + (2fA - 2gC)Z_{n-1}(\eta) + BfZ_{n-1}^2(\eta) \mp \sqrt{B^2 - 4(C + fd)(A + gd)}Z'_{n-1}(\eta)}{2f[A + gd + [B + (C + fd)Z_{n-1}(\eta)]Z_{n-1}(\eta)]}, \\ Z_0(\eta) &= -\frac{1}{f}\sqrt{-fg}\tanh(\sqrt{-fg}\eta), \\ c_4 &= 0, \quad f = \frac{1}{2}, \quad g = \frac{b_{01}}{2} \quad (fg < 0) \end{aligned} \tag{61}$$

确定的解代入方程组(56)即可得到非线性耦合系统(6)的Riemann θ 函数与双曲函数组成的复合型新解.

情况2 Jacobi 椭圆函数与双曲函数组成的复合型新解.

把叠加公式

$$\begin{aligned} P_n(\xi) &= \left[\mp \frac{2a_0 + (b_0 \pm \sqrt{b_0^2 - 4a_0c_0})P_{n-1}^2(\xi)}{\pm b_0 + \sqrt{b_0^2 - 4a_0c_0} \pm 2c_0P_{n-1}^2(\xi)} \right]^{1/2} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \\ P_0(\xi) &= \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k), \\ a_0 &= 2c_3 = 1, \\ b_0 &= \frac{\delta_1}{\lambda^2\nu_2 + \mu^2} = -1 - k^2, \\ c_0 &= \frac{\delta_2}{2(\lambda^2\nu_2 + \mu^2)} = k^2, \\ Q_n(\eta) &= \frac{b_{01} - Z_n^2(\eta)}{2\sqrt{c_{01}}Z_n(\eta)} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \\ b_{01} &= \frac{\delta_1}{\vartheta^2\nu_2 + \omega^2}, \\ c_{01} &= \frac{\delta_2}{2(\vartheta^2\nu_2 + \omega^2)}, \\ Z_n(\eta) &= \frac{-gB + (2fA - 2gC)Z_{n-1}(\eta) + BfZ_{n-1}^2(\eta) \mp \sqrt{B^2 - 4(C + fd)(A + gd)}Z'_{n-1}(\eta)}{2f[A + gd + [B + (C + fd)Z_{n-1}(\eta)]Z_{n-1}(\eta)]}, \\ Z_0(\eta) &= -\frac{1}{f}\sqrt{-fg}\tanh(\sqrt{-fg}\eta), \\ c_4 &= 0, \\ f &= \frac{1}{2}, \\ g &= \frac{b_{01}}{2} \quad (fg < 0) \end{aligned} \tag{62}$$

确定的解代入方程组(56)即可得到非线性耦合系统(6)的周期解与孤子解组合的复合型新解.

情况3 Riemann θ 函数与三角周期函数组成的复合型新解.

情况4 Riemann θ 函数与有理函数组成的复合型新解.

情况5 Jacobi 椭圆函数与三角函数组成的复合型双周期新解.

情况6 Jacobi 椭圆周期函数与有理函数组合的复合型新解.

3.4 $c_3 = 0, c_4 = 0$

当 $c_3 = 0, c_4 = 0$ 时, 构造了非线性耦合系统(6)的六种无穷序列复合型新解.

情况1 两个双曲函数组成的无穷序列复合型双孤子新解.

把叠加公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_n(\xi) &= \frac{b_{01} - Z_n^2(\xi)}{2\sqrt{c_{01}}Z_n(\xi)} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \\
 b_{01} &= \frac{\delta_1}{\lambda^2\nu_2 + \mu^2}, \\
 c_{01} &= \frac{\delta_2}{2(\lambda^2\nu_2 + \mu^2)}, \\
 Z_n(\xi) &= \frac{-g_1B + (2f_1A - 2g_1C)Z_{n-1}(\xi) + Bf_1Z_{n-1}^2(\xi) \mp \sqrt{B^2 - 4(C + f_1d)(A + g_1d)}Z'_{n-1}(\xi)}{2f_1[A + g_1d + [B + (C + f_1d)Z_{n-1}(\xi)]Z_{n-1}(\xi)]}, \\
 Z_0(\xi) &= -\frac{1}{f_1}\sqrt{-g_1f_1}\tanh(\sqrt{-g_1f_1}\xi), \\
 f_1 &= \frac{1}{2}, \\
 g_1 &= \frac{1}{2}b_{01} \quad (f_1g_1 < 0), \\
 Q_n(\eta) &= \frac{b_{02} - Z_n^2(\eta)}{2\sqrt{c_{02}}Z_n(\eta)} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \\
 b_{02} &= \frac{\delta_1}{\vartheta^2\nu_2 + \omega^2}, \\
 c_{02} &= \frac{\delta_2}{2(\vartheta^2\nu_2 + \omega^2)}, \\
 Z_n(\eta) &= \frac{-g_2B + (2f_2A - 2g_2C)Z_{n-1}(\eta) + Bf_2Z_{n-1}^2(\eta) \mp \sqrt{B^2 - 4(C + f_2d)(A + g_2d)}Z'_{n-1}(\eta)}{2f_2[A + g_2d + [B + (C + f_2d)Z_{n-1}(\eta)]Z_{n-1}(\eta)]}, \\
 Z_0(\eta) &= -\frac{1}{f_2}\sqrt{-g_2f_2}\tanh(\sqrt{-g_2f_2}\eta), \\
 f_2 &= \frac{1}{2}, \\
 g_2 &= \frac{1}{2}b_{02} \quad (g_2f_2 < 0)
 \end{aligned} \tag{63}$$

确定的解代入方程组(56)即可得到非线性耦合系统(6)的两个双曲函数组成的无穷序列复合型双孤子新解. 在叠加公式(61), (62) 和(63)中 A, B, C, d 是不全为零的任意常数.

情况2 双曲函数孤子解与三角函数周期解组成的无穷序列复合型新解.

情况3 双曲函数孤子解与有理函数解组成的无穷序列复合型新解.

情况4 两个三角函数组合的无穷序列复合型双周期新解.

情况5 三角函数周期解与有理函数解组成的无穷序列复合型新解.

情况6 两个有理函数组成的无穷序列复合型双孤子新解.

根据上述结果, 可以构造非线性耦合系统(3)和(4)的无穷序列复合型新解. 利用第一种椭圆方程(11)和(12), 可以构造非线性耦合系统(5)的无穷序列复合型新解(这里未列出), 进而可以构造非线性耦合系统(1)和(2)的复合型新解. 根据关系式(17)–(19), 可以构造非线性耦合系统(1)和(2)的无穷序列单孤子新解, 这里不做讨论.

4 结 论

利用辅助方程法获得的结果具有以下三个特点[11–18]: 一是存在有限多个单函数解; 二是存在有限多个复合型解; 三是存在有限多个单孤子解. 利用辅助方程法, 本文获得了一类非线性耦合系统存在无穷序列复合型新解的条件, 并给出了构造双孤子解和双周期解等几种新解的叠加公式. 这些解有以下两个新特点: 一是存在由 Riemann θ 函数解、Jacobi 椭圆函数解、双曲函数解、三角函数解和有理函数解两两组合而成的无穷序列复合型新解; 二是存在光滑孤立子解、紧孤立子解和尖峰孤立子解组合而成的无穷序列复合型新解.

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New complexion two-soliton solutions to a kind of nonlinear coupled system*

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(Received 31 March 2014; revised manuscript received 14 April 2014)

Abstract

A function transformation is presented to change a kind of nonlinear coupled system into a set of two elliptic equations of the first kind. Then new infinite sequence complexion two-soliton solutions to a kind of nonlinear coupled system are constructed by new solutions and Bäcklund transformation of elliptic equation of the first kind.

Keywords: nonlinear coupled system, function transformation, Bäcklund transformation, complexion two-soliton solution

PACS: 02.30.Ik, 02.30.Jr

DOI: 10.7498/aps.63.160201

* Project supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 11361040), the Scientific Research Foundation of Institution of Higher Education of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China (Grant No. NJZY12031), and the Natural Science Foundation of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China (Grant No. 2010MS0111).

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