

带强迫项变系数组合KdV方程的无穷序列 复合型类孤子新解*

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为了获得变系数非线性发展方程的无穷序列复合型新解, 研究了 $\frac{G'(\xi)}{G(\xi)}$ 展开法. 通过引入一种函数变换, 把常系数二阶齐次线性常微分方程的求解问题转化为一元二次方程和 Riccati 方程的求解问题. 在此基础上, 利用 Riccati 方程解的非线性叠加公式, 获得了常系数二阶齐次线性常微分方程的无穷序列复合型新解. 借助这些复合型新解与符号计算系统 Mathematica, 构造了带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的无穷序列复合型类孤子新精确解.

关键词: $\frac{G'(\xi)}{G(\xi)}$ 展开法, 非线性叠加公式, 带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程, 复合型类孤子新解

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1 引言

孤立子理论的研究内容大致分为如下两类. 1) 提出和发展求解一类非线性发展方程有效且系统的方法. 2) 研究这类可积方程解的一系列的代数和几何性质以及实际意义. 在构造非线性发展方程的精确求解方法方面取得了诸多成果. 比如: 辅助方程法 [1—20], 齐次平衡法 [21—23], Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法 [24,25], $\frac{G'(\xi)}{G(\xi)}$ 展开法 [26—29] 等求解方法, 已获得了非线性发展方程的多种新精确解. 文献 [9—14] 构造了变系数非线性发展方程的新精确解. 比如: 文献 [9] 用一种变换得到了变系数 KdV-MKdV 方程 (1) 的类孤子解.

$$\begin{aligned} & K_0(t)(u_{xxx} - a_1 u^2 u_x + 2a_2(u_x^2 + uu_x)) \\ & + a_3 h(t)uu_x + (K_1(t) + K_2(t)x)u_x \\ & + K_2(t)u + u_t = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

式中 a_1, a_2, a_3 是任意常数,

$$h(t) = \exp\left(-\int K_2(s)ds\right),$$

$K_1(t), K_2(t), K_3(t)$ 是 t 的任意函数. 文献 [10—12] 分别用截断展开法、改进的双曲正切函数展开法和试探方程法, 讨论了下列广义变系数 KdV 方程和变系数 MKdV 方程的精确解:

$$\begin{aligned} & u_t + 2\beta(t)u + (\alpha(t) + \beta(t)x)u_x \\ & - 3c\gamma(t)uu_x + \gamma(t)u_{xxx} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & u_t = K_0(t)(u_{xxx} - 6u^2u_x) + 4K_1(t)u_x \\ & - h(t)(u + xu_x). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

文献 [13, 14] 分别用 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法和两个新的 Riccati 方程, 获得了如下两类变系数 KdV 方程和带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的精确解:

$$u_t + \alpha(t)uu_x + \beta(t)u_{xxx} = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & u_t + (\sigma(t) + \mu(t)x)u_x + \alpha(t)uu_x \\ & + \beta(t)u_{xxx} + \gamma(t)u = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & u_t + \alpha(t)uu_x + m(t)u^2u_x + \beta(t)u_{xxx} \\ & = R(t). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

当 $\alpha(t), \beta(t)$ 为常数时, 方程(4)转化为 KdV 方程. 当 $\sigma(t) = -\mu(t)x, \gamma(t) = 0$ 时, 方程(5)变成方程(4), 方程(4)是方程(6)的特殊情况.

文献[26—29]给出 $\frac{G'(\xi)}{G(\xi)}$ 展开法, 获得了非线性发展方程(组)的新解. 实际上 $\frac{G'(\xi)}{G(\xi)}$ 展开法是二阶常系数齐次线性常微分方程(7)为辅助方程的非线性发展方程的一种求解方法. 在该方法中只是利用解(8), (9), 构造了非线性发展方程的精确解.

$$G''(\xi) + pG'(\xi) + qG(\xi) = 0, \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} G(\xi) = & \left[C_1 \sinh \left(\frac{\sqrt{p^2 - 4q}}{2} \xi \right) \right. \\ & \left. + C_2 \cosh \left(\frac{\sqrt{p^2 - 4q}}{2} \xi \right) \right] \exp \left(-\frac{p}{2} \xi \right), \end{aligned} \quad (p^2 - 4q > 0), \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} G(\xi) = & \left[C_1 \sin \left(\frac{\sqrt{-p^2 + 4q}}{2} \xi \right) \right. \\ & \left. + C_2 \cos \left(\frac{\sqrt{-p^2 + 4q}}{2} \xi \right) \right] \exp \left(-\frac{p}{2} \xi \right), \end{aligned} \quad (p^2 - 4q < 0), \quad (9)$$

其中 C_1, C_2 是任意常数.

文献[1—29]只获得了非线性发展方程的由 Jacobi 椭圆函数、双曲函数、三角函数和有理函数单独构成的单函数型有限多个新精确解, 未能获得无穷序列精确解. 理论上说“非线性发展方程存在无穷多个解”. 因此, 本文为了获得变系数非线性发展方程的无穷序列复合型新解, 在文献[30, 31]的基础上, 进一步研究 $\frac{G'(\xi)}{G(\xi)}$ 展开法, 获得了新的结论.

首先, 给出一种函数变换, 将二阶常系数齐次线性常微分方程的求解问题转化为一元二次代数方程与 Riccati 方程的求解问题. 然后, 利用 Riccati 方程的 Bäcklund 变换和解的非线性叠加公式, 获得二阶常系数齐次线性常微分方程的无穷序列复合型新解. 在此基础上, 选择了带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的一种简单形式解, 借助符号计算系统 Mathematica, 构造了无穷序列复合型类孤子新精确解.

2 函数变换与二阶常系数齐次线性常微分方程的新解

在一般情况下, 对二阶常系数齐次线性常微分方程进行函数变换 $G(\xi) = \exp(\lambda\xi)$ (这里 λ 是待定常数), 获得形如(8), (9)式的解. 本文改进了该函数变换, 给出下列函数变换(10), 获得了二阶常系数齐次线性常微分方程(11)的无穷序列复合型新解.

$$G(\xi) = \exp(\lambda\xi) + \exp \left(\int z(\xi) d\xi \right), \quad (10)$$

这里 λ 是待定的常数, $z(\xi)$ 是 Riccati 方程的解.

$$aG''(\xi) + bG'(\xi) + cG(\xi) = 0, \quad (11)$$

其中 a, b, c 是常数. 把函数变换(10)代入常微分方程(11), 并令 $\exp(\lambda\xi)$ 和 $\exp \left(\int z(\xi) d\xi \right)$ 的系数为零后得到如下一元二次代数方程和 Riccati 方程:

$$a\lambda^2 + b\lambda + c = 0, \quad (12)$$

$$a(z'(\xi) + z^2(\xi)) + bz(\xi) + c = 0. \quad (13)$$

经计算获得了二阶常系数齐次线性常微分方程(11)的如下形式解:

$$\begin{aligned} G(\xi) = & C_1 \exp \left(\frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \xi \right) \\ & + C_2 \exp \left(\frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \xi \right) \\ & + \exp \left(\int z(\xi) d\xi \right), \end{aligned} \quad (b^2 - 4ac > 0), \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} G(\xi) = & (C_1 + C_2\xi) \exp \left(\frac{-b}{2a} \xi \right) \\ & + \exp \left(\int z(\xi) d\xi \right), \end{aligned} \quad (b^2 - 4ac = 0), \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} G(\xi) = & \left[C_1 \cos \left(\frac{\sqrt{-b^2 + 4ac}}{2a} \xi \right) \right. \\ & \left. + C_2 \sin \left(\frac{\sqrt{-b^2 + 4ac}}{2a} \xi \right) \right] \exp \left(\frac{-b}{2a} \xi \right) \\ & + \exp \left(\int z(\xi) d\xi \right), \end{aligned} \quad (b^2 - 4ac < 0). \quad (16)$$

在解(14)—(16)中 $z(\xi)$ 为 Riccati 方程(13)来确定. 文献[31]中给出了 Riccati 方程的解、Bäcklund 变

换和解的非线性叠加公式等结论. 因此, 根据文献 [31] 的相关结论, 获得了 Riccati 方程(13) 的下列几种结论.

结论 1 Riccati 方程(13) 的解.

$$\begin{aligned} z(\xi) = & \frac{1}{2a} \left[-b + a\sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{a^2}} \right. \\ & \times \tanh \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{a^2}}\xi \right) \left. \right], \end{aligned} \quad (b^2 - 4ac > 0), \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} z(\xi) = & \frac{1}{2a} \left[-b + a\sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{a^2}} \right. \\ & \times \coth \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{a^2}}\xi \right) \left. \right], \end{aligned} \quad (b^2 - 4ac > 0), \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} z(\xi) = & \frac{1}{2a} \left[-b - a\sqrt{\frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{a^2}} \right. \\ & \times \tan \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{a^2}}\xi \right) \left. \right], \end{aligned} \quad (b^2 - 4ac < 0), \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} z(\xi) = & \frac{1}{2a} \left[-b + a\sqrt{\frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{a^2}} \right. \\ & \times \cot \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{a^2}}\xi \right) \left. \right], \end{aligned} \quad (b^2 - 4ac < 0), \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} z(\xi) = & 2c \left[d_1 \exp \left(\sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{a^2}}\xi \right) + d_2 \right] \\ & \times \left\{ a\sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{a^2}} \right. \\ & \times \left[d_1 \exp \left(\sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{a^2}}\xi \right) - d_2 \right] \\ & \left. + b \left[d_1 \exp \left(\sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{a^2}}\xi \right) + d_2 \right] \right\}^{-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (b^2 - 4ac > 0), \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} z(\xi) = & 2c \left[d_1 \cos \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{a^2}}\xi \right) \right. \\ & \left. + d_2 \sin \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{a^2}}\xi \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \times \left\{ a \left[D_1 \cos \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{a^2}}\xi \right) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + D_2 \sin \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{a^2}}\xi \right) \right] \right\}^{-1}, \\ & (b^2 - 4ac < 0), \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} z(\xi) = & -\frac{b^2(d_1 + d_2\xi)}{2a[2ad_2 + b(d_1 + d_2\xi)]}, \\ & (b^2 - 4ac = 0), \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 = & -\frac{b}{a}d_1 - d_2\sqrt{-\frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{4c}{a}}, \\ D_2 = & d_1\sqrt{-\frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{4c}{a}} - \frac{b}{a}d_2, \end{aligned}$$

d_1, d_2 是不全为零的任意常数.

结论 2 Riccati 方程(13) 的 Bäcklund 变换.

若 $z(\xi)$ 是 Riccati 方程(13) 的解, 则下面给出的 $\bar{z}(\xi)$ 也是 Riccati 方程(13) 的解.

$$\bar{z}(\xi) = -\frac{b}{a} + \frac{bA}{aA + amz(\xi) - bBz^2(\xi)}. \quad (24)$$

结论 3 Riccati 方程(13) 解的非线性叠加公式.

若 $z_1(\xi), z_2(\xi), z_3(\xi)$ 是 Riccati 方程(13) 的三个解, 则下面给出的 $\bar{z}(\xi)$ 也是 Riccati 方程(13) 的解.

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{z}(\xi) = & \{-cNz_3(\xi) + [c(L+N) + (cn+bN)z_2(\xi) \\ & + (cl+bL)z_3(\xi)]z_1(\xi) + \Upsilon(\xi)z_2(\xi)\} \\ & \times \{-cnz_3(\xi) + [c(l+n) - aNz_2(\xi) \\ & - aLz_3(\xi)]z_1(\xi) + [-cl + a(L+N)z_3(\xi)] \\ & \times z_2(\xi)\}^{-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

在(24)–(26) 式中 $\Upsilon(\xi) = -cL - [c(l+n) + b(L+N)]z_3(\xi)$, $a, b, c, N, L, m, n, l, A, B$ 是不全为零的任意常数.

结论 4 计算 $\exp(\int z(\xi)d\xi)$ 的两种结果.

把解(17)–(23) 分别代入(26), (27) 式后获得两种无穷函数序列.

$$\begin{aligned} \exp \left(\int z_k(\xi)d\xi \right) = & \\ \exp \left(\int \left(-\frac{b}{a} + \frac{bA}{aA + amz_{k-1}(\xi) - bBz_{k-1}^2(\xi)} \right) d\xi \right), & \\ (k = 2, 3, \dots), \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

$$\exp\left(\int z_k(\xi) d\xi\right) = \exp\left(\int \left(\frac{-cNz_{k-1}(\xi) + \Phi_2(\xi)z_{k-3}(\xi) + a\Upsilon(\xi)z_{k-2}(\xi)}{-cnz_{k-1}(\xi) + [c(l+n) - aNz_{k-2}(\xi) - aLz_{k-1}(\xi)]z_{k-3}(\xi) + \Phi_1(\xi)}\right) d\xi\right). \quad (27)$$

这里

$$\Phi_1(\xi) = [-cl + a(L+N)z_{k-1}(\xi)]z_{k-2}(\xi),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_2(\xi) = & [c(L+N) + (cn+bN)z_{k-2}(\xi) \\ & + (cl+bL)z_{k-1}(\xi)], \end{aligned}$$

$$\Upsilon(\xi) = -cL - [c(l+n) + b(L+N)]z_3(\xi),$$

$a, b, c, N, L, m, n, l, A, B$ 是不全为零的任意常数.

3 带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的无穷序列复合型类孤子新精确解

下面在一种形式解与符号计算系统 Mathematica 的帮助下, 利用常微分方程(11)及其相关的结论, 构造带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的无穷序列复合型类孤子新精确解.

本文选择了带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的如下形式解:

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) = & g_0(t) + [g_1(t)G'(xp(t) + q(t))] \\ & \times \left\{ g_2(t)G(xp(t) + q(t)) \right. \\ & \left. + g_3(t)G'(xp(t) + q(t)) \right\}^{-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

这里 $g_0(t), g_1(t), g_2(t), g_3(t), p(t), q(t)$ 是 t 的任意待定函数.

将形式解(28)与常微分方程(11)一起代入微分方程(6), 并令 $x^r G^j(\xi) (G'(\xi))^i$ ($r = 0, 1; i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4; j+i = 4$) (其中 $\xi = xp(t) + q(t)$) 的系数为零后得到一个 $g_0(t), g_1(t), g_2(t), g_3(t), p(t), q(t)$ 为未知量的超定微分方程组(未列出), 利用符号计算系统 Mathematica 求出该方程组的如下解:

$$g_0(t) = \int R(t) dt,$$

$$g_2(t) = g_1(t),$$

$$g_3(t) = g_1(t),$$

$$m(t) = -\frac{6}{a^2}(a-b+c)^2 p^2 \beta(t),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(t) = & \frac{6}{a^2}(a-b+c)p^2[-b+2c \\ & + 2(a-b+c)g_0(t)]\beta(t), \end{aligned}$$

$$p(t) = p,$$

$$q(t) = \frac{1}{a^2c} \int [-cp^3[b^2+2ac-6bc+6c^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & - 6(b-2c)(a-b+c)g_0(t) \\ & + 6(a-b+c)^2 g_0^2(t)]\beta(t)] dt; \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

$$g_0(t) = \int R(t) dt,$$

$$g_2(t) = g_1(t),$$

$$g_3(t) = g_1(t),$$

$$m(t) = -\frac{6}{b^4}(b-2c)^4 p^2 \beta(t),$$

$$\alpha(t) = \frac{12}{b^4}(b-2c)^3 p^2 [-2c + (b-2c)g_0(t)]\beta(t),$$

$$p(t) = p,$$

$$a = \frac{b^2}{4c},$$

$$\begin{aligned} q(t) = & -\frac{6}{b^4} \int [(b-2c)^2 p^3 [-2c \\ & + (b-2c)g_0(t)]^2 \beta(t)] dt; \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

这里 p 是常数.

将(29), (30)式代入(28)式后得到带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的下列形式的解:

$$u(x, t) = \int R(t) dt + \frac{G'[px + q(t)]}{G[px + q(t)] + G'[px + q(t)]},$$

$$\begin{aligned} q(t) = & \frac{1}{a^2c} \int [-cp^3[b^2+2ac-6bc+6c^2 \\ & - 6(b-2c)(a-b+c)g_0(t)] \end{aligned}$$

$$+ 6(a-b+c)^2 g_0^2(t)]\beta(t)] dt; \quad (31)$$

$$u(x, t) = \int R(t) dt + \frac{G'[px + q(t)]}{G[px + q(t)] + G'[px + q(t)]},$$

$$a = \frac{b^2}{4c},$$

$$\begin{aligned} q(t) = & -\frac{6}{b^4} \int [(b-2c)^2 p^3 [-2c \\ & + (b-2c)g_0(t)]^2 \beta(t)] dt. \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

二阶常微分方程(11)的系数满足 $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ 或 $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ 时, 用形式解(31)来构造带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的精确解. 满足 $b^2 - 4ac = 0$ 时, 用形式解(32)来构造带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的精确解.

根据以上得到的结论, 可以构造带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的有限多个复合型类孤子新精确解和无穷序列复合型类孤子新精确解.

1) 带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的有限多个

复合型类孤子新精确解.

当 $z(\xi) = 0$ 时, 二阶常微分方程(11)存在如下解. 用这三种解获得带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的有限多个复合型类孤子新精确解.

$$\begin{aligned} G(\xi) = & C_1 \exp\left(\frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}\xi\right) \\ & + C_2 \exp\left(\frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}\xi\right), \end{aligned} \quad (b^2 - 4ac > 0), \quad (33)$$

$$\begin{aligned} G(\xi) = & \left[C_1 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{-b^2 + 4ac}}{2a}\xi\right) \right. \\ & \left. + C_2 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-b^2 + 4ac}}{2a}\xi\right) \right] \exp\left(\frac{-b}{2a}\xi\right), \end{aligned} \quad (b^2 - 4ac < 0), \quad (34)$$

$$\begin{aligned} G(\xi) = & [2ad_2 + b(d_1 + d_2\xi)] \exp\left(\frac{-b}{2a}\xi\right) \\ & + (C_1 + C_2\xi) \exp\left(\frac{-b}{2a}\xi\right), \end{aligned} \quad (b^2 - 4ac = 0). \quad (35)$$

情况 1 把(33)式代入(31)式后可以获得带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的指数函数型类孤子新精确解.

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) = & \int R(t) dt + \frac{G'(\xi)}{G(\xi) + G'(\xi)}, \\ & (\xi = px + q(t)), \\ q(t) = & \frac{1}{a^2 c} \int [-cp^3[b^2 + 2ac - 6bc + 6c^2 \\ & - 6(b-2c)(a-b+c)g_0(t) \\ & + 6(a-b+c)^2 g_0^2(t)\beta(t)] dt, \\ G(\xi) = & C_1 \exp\left(\frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}\xi\right) \\ & + C_2 \exp\left(\frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}\xi\right), \end{aligned} \quad (b^2 - 4ac > 0). \quad (36)$$

情况 2 把(34)式代入(31)式后可以获得带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的三角函数与指数函数复合的类孤子新精确解.

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) = & \int R(t) dt + \frac{G'(\xi)}{G(\xi) + G'(\xi)}, \\ & (\xi = px + q(t)), \\ q(t) = & \frac{1}{a^2 c} \int [-cp^3[b^2 + 2ac - 6bc + 6c^2 \\ & - 6(b-2c)(a-b+c)g_0(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$+ 6(a-b+c)^2 g_0^2(t)\beta(t)] dt,$$

$$\begin{aligned} G(\xi) = & \left[C_1 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{-b^2 + 4ac}}{2a}\xi\right) \right. \\ & \left. + C_2 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-b^2 + 4ac}}{2a}\xi\right) \right] \exp\left(\frac{-b}{2a}\xi\right), \\ & (b^2 - 4ac < 0). \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

情况 3 把(35)式代入(32)式后可以获得带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的指数函数与有理函数复合的类孤子新精确解.

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) = & \int R(t) dt + \frac{G'(\xi)}{G(\xi) + G'(\xi)}, \\ & \xi = px + q(t), \quad a = \frac{b^2}{4c}, \\ q(t) = & -\frac{6}{b^4} \int [(b-2c)^2 p^3[-2c \\ & + (b-2c)g_0(t)]^2 \beta(t)] dt, \\ G(\xi) = & [2ad_2 + b(d_1 + d_2\xi)] \exp\left(\frac{-b}{2a}\xi\right) \\ & + (C_1 + C_2\xi) \exp\left(\frac{-b}{2a}\xi\right), \\ & (b^2 - 4ac = 0). \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

2) 带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的无穷序列复合型类孤子新精确解.

利用 Riccati 方程的 Bäcklund 变换(24)和解的非线性叠加(25)式, 可以获得非线性发展方程的无穷序列复合型类孤子新精确解. 下面用 Bäcklund 变换(24)来构造带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的无穷序列复合型类孤子新精确解.

情况 1 指数函数型无穷序列类孤子新精确解.

通过下列公式, 可以获得带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的指数函数型无穷序列类孤子新精确解.

$$\begin{aligned} u_k(x, t) = & \int R(t) dt + \frac{G'_k(\xi)}{G_k(\xi) + G'_k(\xi)}, \\ & (\xi = px + q(t)), \\ G_k(\xi) = & C_1 \exp\left(\frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}\xi\right) \\ & + C_2 \exp\left(\frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}\xi\right) \\ & + \exp\left(\int z_k(\xi) d\xi\right), \\ & \exp\left(\int z_k(\xi) d\xi\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \exp \left(\int \left(-\frac{b}{a} + bA \{aA + amz_{k-1}(\xi) \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. - bBz_{k-1}^2(\xi)\}^{-1} \right) d\xi \right), \quad (k = 2, 3, \dots), \\
z_1(\xi) &= \frac{1}{2a} \left[-b + a\sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{a^2}} \right. \\
&\quad \times \tanh \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{a^2}}\xi \right) \left. \right], \\
&\quad (b^2 - 4ac > 0), \\
q(t) &= \frac{1}{a^2 c} \int \left[-cp^3[b^2 + 2ac - 6bc + 6c^2 \right. \\
&\quad - 6(b - 2c)(a - b + c)g_0(t) \\
&\quad \left. + 6(a - b + c)^2 g_0^2(t)]\beta(t) \right] dt. \quad (39)
\end{aligned}$$

情况2 指数函数与三角函数复合的无穷序列类孤子新精确解.

用下列叠加公式, 可以获得带强迫项变系数组合KdV方程的指数函数与三角函数复合的无穷序列类孤子新精确解.

$$\begin{aligned}
u_k(x, t) &= \int R(t) dt + \frac{G'_k(\xi)}{G_k(\xi) + G'_k(\xi)}, \\
&\quad (\xi = px + q(t)), \\
G_k(\xi) &= \left[C_1 \cos \left(\frac{\sqrt{-b^2 + 4ac}}{2a}\xi \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + C_2 \sin \left(\frac{\sqrt{-b^2 + 4ac}}{2a}\xi \right) \right] \exp \left(\frac{-b}{2a}\xi \right) \\
&\quad + \exp \left(\int z_k(\xi) d\xi \right), \\
&\quad \exp \left(\int z_k(\xi) d\xi \right) \\
&= \exp \left(\int \left(-\frac{b}{a} + bA \{aA + amz_{k-1}(\xi) \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. - bBz_{k-1}^2(\xi)\}^{-1} \right) d\xi \right), \quad (k = 2, 3, \dots), \\
z_1(\xi) &= \frac{1}{2a} \left[-b - a\sqrt{\frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{a^2}} \right. \\
&\quad \times \tan \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{a^2}}\xi \right) \left. \right], \\
&\quad (b^2 - 4ac < 0), \\
q(t) &= \frac{1}{a^2 c} \int \left[-cp^3[b^2 + 2ac - 6bc + 6c^2 \right. \\
&\quad - 6(b - 2c)(a - b + c)g_0(t) \\
&\quad \left. + 6(a - b + c)^2 g_0^2(t)]\beta(t) \right] dt. \quad (40)
\end{aligned}$$

情况3 指数函数与有理函数复合的无穷序列类孤子新精确解.

用下列叠加公式, 可以获得带强迫项变系数组合KdV方程的指数函数与有理函数复合的无穷序列类孤子新精确解.

$$\begin{aligned}
u_k(x, t) &= \int R(t) dt + \frac{G''_k(\xi)}{G_k(\xi) + G'_k(\xi)}, \\
&\quad (\xi = px + q(t)), \\
G_k(\xi) &= (C_1 + C_2\xi) \exp \left(\frac{-b}{2a}\xi \right) \\
&\quad + \exp \left(\int z_k(\xi) d\xi \right), \\
&\quad \exp \left(\int z_k(\xi) d\xi \right) \\
&= \exp \left(\int \left(-\frac{b}{a} + bA \{aA + amz_{k-1}(\xi) \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. - bBz_{k-1}^2(\xi)\}^{-1} \right) d\xi \right), \quad (k = 2, 3, \dots), \\
z_1(\xi) &= -\frac{b^2(d_1 + d_2\xi)}{2a[2ad_2 + b(d_1 + d_2\xi)]}, \\
&\quad (b^2 - 4ac = 0), \\
q(t) &= -\frac{6}{b^4} \int \left[(b - 2c)^2 p^3[-2c \right. \\
&\quad \left. + (b - 2c)g_0(t)]^2 \beta(t) \right] dt. \quad (41)
\end{aligned}$$

4 结 论

变系数非线性发展方程比较准确地描述物质运动的规律. 因此, 引起了数学物理学家的极大关注. 辅助方程法是近几年在构造非线性发展方程的精确解方面提出的最有效方法之一. 该方法具有构造性和机械化特点, 挖掘辅助方程法的这两大特点, 在获得非线性发展方程的新解具有重要意义.

本文进一步研究了 $\frac{G'(\xi)}{G(\xi)}$ 展开法, 获得了新的结论. 给出一种函数变换, 把二阶常系数齐次线性常微分方程的求解问题转化为一元二次方程和 Riccati 方程的求解问题. 在此基础上, 利用 Riccati 方程的 Bäcklund 变换和解的非线性叠加公式, 获得了二阶常系数齐次线性常微分方程的无穷序列复合型新解. 这些解结合与符号计算系统 Mathematica, 可以构造非线性发展方程的无穷序列复合型新精确解. 本文带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程作为应用实例, 构造了无穷序列复合型类孤子新精确解. 该方法也可以构造其他非线性发展方程的由双曲函数、三角函数和有理函数通过几种形式复合的无穷序列复合型新精确解.

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New complex soliton-like solutions of combined KdV equation with variable coefficients and forced term^{*}

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Abstract

The $\frac{G'(\xi)}{G(\xi)}$ expansion method is extensively studied to search for new infinite sequence of complex solutions to nonlinear evolution equations with variable coefficients. According to a function transformation, the solving of homogeneous linear ordinary differential equation with constant coefficients of second order can be changed into the solving of a one-unknown quadratic equation and the Riccati equation. Based on this, new infinite sequence complex solutions of homogeneous linear ordinary differential equation with constant coefficients of second order are obtained by the nonlinear superposition formula of the solutions to Riccati equation. By means of the new complex solutions, new infinite sequence complex soliton-like exact solutions to the combined KdV equation with variable coefficients and forced term are constructed with the help of symbolic computation system Mathematica.

Keywords: the $\frac{G'(\xi)}{G(\xi)}$ expansion method, nonlinear superposition formula, combined KdV equation with variable coefficients and forced term, new complex soliton-like solution

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