

辅助方程构造带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程 的精确解^{*}

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在辅助方程法的基础上给出第一种椭圆辅助方程和函数变换相结合的一种方法, 并借助符号计算系统 Mathematica 构造了带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的类 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解以及退化后的类孤子解和三角函数解.

关键词: 辅助方程, 函数变换, 变系数组合 KdV 方程, 精确解

PACC: 0230, 0340, 0290

1. 引 言

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. 对于常系数的非线性发展方程, 已提出构造精确解的许多方法^[1-9]. 人们为了准确地描述物质运动的规律, 研究了变系数的非线性发展方程, 并获得了许多研究成果^[10-18]. 文献[19]用两个新的 Riccati 方程得到了带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的类孤子解和三角函数解. 本文以辅助方程法为基础给出第一种椭圆辅助方程和一种函数变换相结合的方法, 并借助符号计算系统 Mathematica 构造了带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程^[19]的类 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解以及退化后的类孤子解和三角函数解.

$$u_t + \alpha(t)uu_x + m(t)u^2u_x + \beta(t)u_{xxx} = R(t). \quad (1)$$

其中 $\alpha(t), m(t), \beta(t), R(t)$ 是 t 的任意函数. 方程(1)在等离子体物理、固体物理、原子物理、流体力学等物理当中被广泛应用. 该方程包含了 KdV 方程和 mKdV 方程. 当 $m(t) = 0, R(t) = 0, \alpha(t), \beta(t)$ 为常数时, 方程(1)转化为 KdV 方程, 它是非线性色散波方程的典型代表. 当 $\alpha(t) = 0, R(t) = 0, m(t), \beta(t)$ 为常数时, 方程(1)转化为 mKdV 方程,

它描述非调和晶格中声波的传播等运动. 一直以来数学和物理学家关注 KdV 方程和 mKdV 方程, 并获得了许多成果. 因此构造方程(1)的精确解具有重要意义.

2. 方法的介绍

假定给定的变系数非线性发展方程

$$H(u, u_x, u_t, u_{xx}, u_{xt}, u_{tt}, \dots) = 0, \quad (2)$$

具有行波解 $u(x, t) = u(\xi), \xi = p(t)x + q(t)$. 其中 $p(t)$ 和 $q(t)$ 是随时间 t 的待定函数. 我们在方程(1)的形式解取为下列形式:

$$u(x, t) = u(\xi) = f_0(t) + f_1(t)\alpha(\xi) + \frac{f_2(t)}{\alpha(\xi)}, \quad (3)$$

其中 $f_0(t), f_1(t), f_2(t)$ 是随时间 t 的待定函数. $\alpha(\xi)$ 是由下列第一种椭圆辅助方程来确定:

$$\begin{aligned} (z'(\xi))^2 &= \left(\frac{dz(\xi)}{d\xi}\right)^2 \\ &= a + bz^2(\xi) + cz^4(\xi). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

下面列出方程(4)的一部分解, 其余解未列出.

当 $a = 1, b = -(1 + k^2), c = k^2$ 时,

$$\alpha(\xi) = \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k); \quad (5)$$

当 $a = 1 - k^2, b = -1 + 2k^2, c = -k^2$ 时,

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$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \operatorname{cr}(\xi, k); \quad (6)$$

当 $a = -1 + k^2, b = 2 - k^2, c = -1$ 时,

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \operatorname{dr}(\xi, k); \quad (7)$$

当 $a = k^2, b = -(1 + k^2), c = 1$ 时,

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \operatorname{ns}(\xi, k); \quad (8)$$

当 $a = -k^2, b = -1 + 2k^2, c = 1 - k^2$ 时,

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \operatorname{nc}(\xi, k); \quad (9)$$

当 $a = -1, b = 2 - k^2, c = -1 + k^2$ 时,

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \operatorname{nd}(\xi, k); \quad (10)$$

当 $a = 1, b = 2 - k^2, c = 1 - k^2$ 时,

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \operatorname{sd}(\xi, k); \quad (11)$$

当 $a = 1, b = -1 + 2k^2, c = k^2(-1 + k^2)$ 时,

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \operatorname{sd}(\xi, k); \quad (12)$$

当 $a = 1 - k^2, b = 2 - k^2, c = 1$ 时,

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \operatorname{cs}(\xi, k); \quad (13)$$

当 $a = 1, b = -(1 + k^2), c = k^2$ 时,

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \operatorname{cd}(\xi, k); \quad (14)$$

当 $a = k^2(-1 + k^2), b = -1 + 2k^2, c = 1$ 时,

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \operatorname{ds}(\xi, k); \quad (15)$$

当 $a = k^2, b = -(1 + k^2), c = 1$ 时,

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \operatorname{dc}(\xi, k); \quad (16)$$

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

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \frac{\operatorname{cr}(\xi, k)}{1 \pm \operatorname{sr}(\xi, k)}; \quad (17)$$

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

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \frac{\operatorname{dr}(\xi, k)}{1 \pm k \operatorname{sr}(\xi, k)}; \quad (18)$$

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

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \frac{k \operatorname{sr}(\xi, k)}{1 \pm \operatorname{dr}(\xi, k)}; \quad (19)$$

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

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \frac{\operatorname{sr}(\xi, k)}{1 \pm \operatorname{cr}(\xi, k)}; \quad (20)$$

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

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \frac{\operatorname{sr}(\xi, k)}{1 \pm \operatorname{dr}(\xi, k)}; \quad (21)$$

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

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = k \operatorname{cr}(\xi, k) \pm \operatorname{dr}(\xi, k); \quad (22)$$

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

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \operatorname{ns}(\xi, k) \pm \operatorname{cs}(\xi, k); \quad (23)$$

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

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \operatorname{nc}(\xi, k) \pm \operatorname{sd}(\xi, k); \quad (24)$$

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

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \operatorname{ns}(\xi, k) \pm \operatorname{ds}(\xi, k); \quad (25)$$

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

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \operatorname{sr}(\xi, k) \pm \operatorname{icr}(\xi, k),$$

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \frac{\operatorname{dr}(\xi, k)}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \operatorname{sr}(\xi, k) \pm \operatorname{cr}(\xi, k)}}; \quad (26)$$

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

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = k \operatorname{sr}(\xi, k) \pm \operatorname{idr}(\xi, k); \quad (27)$$

当 $a = 1, b = 2 - 4k^2, c = 1$ 时,

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \frac{\operatorname{sr}(\xi, k) \operatorname{dr}(\xi, k)}{\operatorname{cr}(\xi, k)}; \quad (28)$$

当 $a = 1, b = 2, c = k^4$ 时,

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \frac{\operatorname{sr}(\xi, k) \operatorname{cr}(\xi, k)}{\operatorname{dr}(\xi, k)}; \quad (29)$$

当 $a = -2k^2 + k^4 + 1, b = 2 + k^2, c = 1$ 时,

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \frac{\operatorname{cr}(\xi, k) \operatorname{dr}(\xi, k)}{\operatorname{sr}(\xi, k)}; \quad (30)$$

当 $a = \frac{k^2 - 2k + 1}{4A^2}, b = \frac{1 + k^2}{2} + 3k, c = \frac{A^2(k - 1)^2}{4}$ 时,

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \frac{\operatorname{cr}(\xi, k) \operatorname{dr}(\xi, k)}{A(1 \pm \operatorname{sr}(\xi, k))(1 \pm k \operatorname{sr}(\xi, k))}; \quad (31)$$

当 $a = \frac{k^2 + 2k + 1}{4A^2}, b = \frac{1 + k^2}{2} - 3k, c = \frac{A^2(k + 1)^2}{4}$ 时,

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \frac{\operatorname{cr}(\xi, k) \operatorname{dr}(\xi, k)}{A(1 \pm \operatorname{sr}(\xi, k))(1 \mp k \operatorname{sr}(\xi, k))}; \quad (32)$$

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

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \frac{k \operatorname{cr}(\xi, k) \operatorname{dr}(\xi, k)}{k \operatorname{sn}^2(\xi, k) \pm 1}; \quad (33)$$

当 $a = 1, b = 2 \pm 6\sqrt{1 - k^2} - k^2, c = 8 \pm 8\sqrt{1 - k^2} - 4k^2 + 4$ 时,

$$\mathcal{A}(\xi) = \frac{\operatorname{cr}(\xi, k) \operatorname{sr}(\xi, k)}{\operatorname{cn}^2(\xi, k) \mp \sqrt{1 - k^2} \operatorname{sn}^2(\xi, k)}; \quad (34)$$

当 $a = 2 \pm 2\sqrt{1 - k^2} - k^2, b = 2 \pm 6\sqrt{1 - k^2} - k^2,$

$c = \pm 4\sqrt{1-k^2}$ 时,

$$\alpha(\xi) = \frac{k^2 \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k) \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k)}{\pm \sqrt{1-k^2} - \operatorname{dn}^2(\xi, k)}; \quad (35)$$

当 $a = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{1-k^2} - k^2}{4}$, $b = \frac{k^2}{2} \mp 3\sqrt{1-k^2} -$

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

$$\alpha(\xi) = \frac{k^2 \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k) \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k)}{\operatorname{sn}^2(\xi, k) + (\pm 1 + \sqrt{1-k^2}) \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k) - 1 \mp \sqrt{1-k^2}}; \quad (36)$$

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

$\frac{1}{4}(C^2 k^4 - B^2 k^2 - C^2 k^2 + B^2)$ 时,

$$\alpha(\xi) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{B^2 - C^2}{B^2 - C^2 k^2} + \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k)}}{B \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k) + C \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k)}; \quad (37)$$

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

$\frac{1}{4}(C^2 k^2 + B^2)$ 时,

$$\alpha(\xi) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{C^2 k^2 + B^2 - C^2}{B^2 + C^2 k^2} + \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k)}}{B \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k) + C \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k)}; \quad (38)$$

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

时,

$$\alpha(\xi) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{B^2 + C^2 - C^2 k^2}{B^2 + C^2} + \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k)}}{B \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k) + C \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k)}; \quad (39)$$

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

$\mp 2B^2 k$ 时,

$$\alpha(\xi) = \frac{k \operatorname{sn}^2(\xi, k) \mp 1}{B(\operatorname{sn}^2(\xi, k) \pm 1)}; \quad (40)$$

当 $a = -\frac{k^2 - 2\sqrt{1-k^2} - 2}{B^2}$, $b = 2k^2 - 4$, $c =$

$-B^2(-2 + k^2 + 2\sqrt{1-k^2})$ 时,

$$\alpha(\xi) = \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2} + \operatorname{dn}^2(\xi, k)}{B(\operatorname{dn}^2(\xi, k) - \sqrt{1-k^2})}; \quad (41)$$

当 $c = -\frac{k^2 - 2\sqrt{1-k^2} - 2}{B^2}$, $b = 2k^2 - 4$, $a =$

$-B^2(-2 + k^2 + 2\sqrt{1-k^2})$ 时,

$$\alpha(\xi) = \frac{B(\operatorname{dn}^2(\xi, k) - \sqrt{1-k^2})}{\sqrt{1-k^2} + \operatorname{dn}^2(\xi, k)}. \quad (42)$$

将 $u(x, t) = u(\xi)$, $\xi = p(t)x + q(t)$ 和 (3)(4) 式一起代入 (2) 式, 并令 $z(\xi) (j = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 和

$x^i z^j(\xi) z'(\xi) (s = 0, 1; i = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 的系数为零后得到 $a, b, c, f_0(t), f_1(t), f_2(t), p(t), q(t)$ 为未知量的超定偏微分方程组, 用符号计算系统 Mathematica 求出该方程组的解, 再把该方程组的每一组解分别同 (5)–(42) 式一起代入 (3) 式后得到变系数非线性发展方程 (2) 的类 Jacobi 椭圆函数解以及退化后的类孤子解和三角函数波解 (其中 A, B, C 是不为零的任意常数).

3. 带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的精确解

下面构造带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程 (1) 的精确解.

在方程 (1) 中取

$$u(x, t) = f_0(t) + f_1(t)z(p(t)x + q(t)) + \frac{f_2(t)}{z(p(t)x + q(t))}. \quad (43)$$

将 $u(x, t) = u(\xi)$, $\xi = p(t)x + q(t)$ 和 (4)(43) 式一起代入方程 (1), 并令 $z(\xi) (j = 3, 4, 5)$, $xz^r(\xi) z'(\xi) (r = 2, 4)$; $z^s(\xi) z'(\xi) (s = 0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6)$ 的系数为零后得到如下超定偏微分方程组:

$$f_0'(t) = R(t),$$

$$f_1'(t) = 0,$$

$$f_2'(t) = 0,$$

$$f_2(t)p'(t) = 0,$$

$$f_1(t)p'(t) = 0,$$

$$f_2^3(t)m(t)p(t) + 6af_2(t)p^3(t)\beta(t) = 0,$$

$$2f_2^2(t)f_0(t)m(t)p(t) + f_2^2(t)p(t)\alpha(t) = 0,$$

$$-2f_0(t)f_1^2(t)m(t)p(t) - f_1^2(t)p(t)\alpha(t) = 0,$$

$$-f_1^3(t)m(t)p(t) - 6cf_1(t)p^3(t)\beta(t) = 0,$$

$$-f_0^2(t)f_1(t)m(t)p(t) - f_2(t)f_1^2(t)m(t)p(t)$$

$$-f_0(t)f_1(t)p(t)\alpha(t)$$

$$-bf_1(t)p^3(t)\beta(t) - f_1(t)q'(t)$$

$$= 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & f_0^2(t)f_2(t)m(t)p(t) \\
 & + f_1(t)f_2^2(t)m(t)p(t) + f_0(t)f_2(t)p(t)\alpha(t) \\
 & + bf_2(t)p^3(t)\beta(t) + f_2(t)q'(t) \\
 & = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

用符号计算系统 Mathematica 求出该方程组的如下解.

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_0(t) &= \int R(t)dt, \quad f_1(t) = f_2(t) = f, \\
 p(t) &= p, \quad a = c, \quad f_2^2 m(t) + 6ap^2 \beta(t) = 0, \\
 2f_0(t)m(t) + \alpha(t) &= 0, \\
 q(t) &= - \int \left(f_0^2(t)m(t)p(t) \right. \\
 & \quad + f_1(t)f_2 m(t)p(t) + f_0(t)p(t)\alpha(t) \\
 & \quad \left. + bp^3(t)\beta(t) \right) dt, \quad (44)
 \end{aligned}$$

其中 $a, b, c, p, f_1 = f_2 = f$ 是常数(积分常数均取为零).

将(44)式分别与(17)–(20), (23), (24), (26)–(28), (31), (32)式一起代入(43)式后得到带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程(1)的下列形式的类 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解:

$$u_{(1,1)}(x,t) = f_0(t) + \frac{f_1 \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k)}{1 \pm \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k)} + \frac{f_2(1 \pm \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k))}{\operatorname{cn}(\xi, k)};$$

$$u_{(1,2)}(x,t) = f_0(t) + \frac{f_1 \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k)}{1 \pm k \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k)} + \frac{f_2(1 \pm k \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k))}{\operatorname{dn}(\xi, k)};$$

$$u_{(1,3)}(x,t) = f_0(t) + \frac{f_1 k \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k)}{1 \pm \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k)} + \frac{f_2(1 \pm \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k))}{k \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k)};$$

$$u_{(1,4)}(x,t) = f_0(t) + \frac{f_1 \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k)}{1 \pm \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k)} + \frac{f_2(1 \pm \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k))}{\operatorname{sn}(\xi, k)};$$

$$u_{(1,5)}(x,t) = f_0(t) + f_1(\operatorname{ns}(\xi, k) \pm \operatorname{cs}(\xi, k)) + \frac{f_2}{\operatorname{ns}(\xi, k) \pm \operatorname{cs}(\xi, k)};$$

$$u_{(1,6)}(x,t) = f_0(t) + f_1(\operatorname{nd}(\xi, k) \pm \operatorname{sd}(\xi, k)) + \frac{f_2}{\operatorname{nd}(\xi, k) \pm \operatorname{sd}(\xi, k)};$$

$$u_{(1,7)}(x,t) = f_0(t) + f_1(\operatorname{sn}(\xi, k) \pm \operatorname{icn}(\xi, k)) + \frac{f_2}{\operatorname{sn}(\xi, k) \pm \operatorname{icn}(\xi, k)};$$

$$u_{(1,8)}(x,t) = f_0(t) + \frac{f_1 \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k)}{\sqrt{1-k^2} \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k) \pm \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k)} + \frac{f_2(\sqrt{1-k^2} \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k) \pm \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k))}{\operatorname{dn}(\xi, k)};$$

$$u_{(1,9)}(x,t) = f_0(t) + f_1(k \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k) \pm \operatorname{idn}(\xi, k)) + \frac{f_2}{k \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k) \pm \operatorname{idn}(\xi, k)};$$

$$u_{(1,10)}(x,t) = f_0(t) + \frac{f_1 \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k) \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k)}{\operatorname{cn}(\xi, k)} + \frac{f_2 \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k)}{\operatorname{sn}(\xi, k) \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k)};$$

$$u_{(1,11)}(x,t)$$

$$= f_0(t) + \frac{f_1 \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k) \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k)}{A(1 \pm \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k))(1 \pm k \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k))} + \frac{f_2 A(1 \pm \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k))(1 \pm k \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k))}{\operatorname{cn}(\xi, k) \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k)};$$

$$u_{(1,12)}(x,t)$$

$$= f_0(t) + \frac{f_1 \operatorname{cn}(\xi, k) \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k)}{A(1 \pm \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k))(1 \mp k \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k))} + \frac{f_2 A(1 \pm \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k))(1 \mp k \operatorname{sn}(\xi, k))}{\operatorname{cn}(\xi, k) \operatorname{dn}(\xi, k)};$$

其中

$$f_0(t) = \int R(t)dt, \quad f_1(t) = f_2(t) = f,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(t) &= p, \quad a = c, \quad f_2^2 m(t) + 6ap^2 \beta(t) = 0, \\
 2f_0(t)m(t) + \alpha(t) &= 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 q(t) &= - \int \left(f_0^2(t)m(t)p(t) + f_1(t)f_2 m(t)p(t) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + f_0(t)p(t)\alpha(t) + bp^3(t)\beta(t) \right) dt, \\
 A &= \pm 1
 \end{aligned}$$

或

$$A = \pm i; \quad a, b, c, f, 0 \leq k \leq 1$$

是常数.

由于限于篇幅下面只讨论了类 Jacobi 椭圆函数解 $u_{(1,1)}(x,t)$ 退化后的类孤子解和三角函数解.

当 $k = 1$ 时, $u_{(1,1)}(x,t)$ 退化为下列变速类孤子解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_{(1,1)}^*(x,t) &= f_0(t) + f_1 \cosh\left(px - \int (f_0^2(t)m(t)p(t) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + f_1(t)f_2 m(t)p(t) + f_0(t)p(t)\alpha(t) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + bp^3(t)\beta(t)) dt\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

当 $k = 0$ 时, $u_{(1,1)}(x,t)$ 退化为下列变速三角函数解:

$$u_{(1,1)}^{**}(x,t)$$

$$= f_0(t) + \frac{f_1(\cos(\xi) + \sec(\xi) + (\mp 2 + \sin(\xi)) \tan(\xi))}{\mp 1 + \sin(\xi)},$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} f_0(t) &= \int R(t) dt, \quad f_1(t) = f_2(t) = f, \\ p(t) &= p, \quad a = c, \quad f_2^2 m(t) + 6ap^2 \beta(t) = 0, \\ 2f_0(t)m(t) + \alpha(t) &= 0, \\ \xi &= px - \int (f_0^2(t)m(t)p(t) + f_1(t)f_2 m(t)p(t) \\ &\quad + f_0(t)p(t)\alpha(t) + bp^3(t)\beta(t)) dt. \end{aligned}$$

当 $f_2(t) = 0$ 时, (43) 式变成下列形式:

$$u(x, t) = f_0(t) + f_1(t)z(p(t)x + q(t)). \tag{45}$$

将(4)(45)式一起代入(1)式,并令 $z(\xi) = 0, 1, 2$ 的系数为零后得到如下超定偏微分方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} -R(t) + f_0'(t) &= 0, \\ f_1'(t) &= 0, \\ 2f_1^2(t)f_0(t)m(t)p(t) + f_1^2(t)p(t)\alpha(t) &= 0, \\ f_1^3(t)m(t)p(t) + 6cf_1(t)p^3(t)\beta(t) &= 0, \\ f_1(t)p'(t) &= 0, \\ f_1(t)f_0^2(t)m(t)p(t) + f_1(t)f_0(t)p(t)\alpha(t) \\ + bf_1(t)p^3(t)\beta(t) + f_1(t)q'(t) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

用符号计算系统 Mathematica 求出该方程组的如下解.

$$\begin{aligned} f_0(t) &= \int R(t) dt, \\ f_1(t) &= f_1, \quad \alpha(t) + 2m(t)f_0(t) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$p(t) = p, \quad f_1^2 m(t) + 6cp^2 \beta(t) = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} q(t) &= - \int (pf_0^2(t)m(t) + pf_0(t)\alpha(t) \\ &\quad + bp^3\beta(t)) dt, \end{aligned} \tag{46}$$

其中 b, c, p, f_1 是常数.

将(46)式分别与(5)–(42)式一起代入(45)式后也得到带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程(1)的其他形式的类 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解(限于篇幅这里未列出).

4. 结 论

本文给出辅助方程和函数变换相结合的一种方法,并构造了带强迫项变系数组合 KdV 方程的新的类 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解以及类孤子解和三角函数解(限于篇幅一些退化后的类孤子解和三角函数解未列出).文献[19]未能得到本文所得到的类 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解以及类孤子解和三角函数解.该方法也得到两类变系数 KdV 方程^[15–18]等变系数非线性发展方程更多新的类 Jacobi 椭圆函数精确解.实际上方程(4)通过变换 $z(\xi) = \frac{1}{v(\xi)}$, 后变成下列方程:

$$(v'(\xi))^2 = \left(\frac{dv(\xi)}{d\xi}\right)^2 = c + bv^2(\xi) + av^4(\xi). \tag{47}$$

这就说明从(11)–(42)式当中置换 a 和 c 后得到方程(4)的更多的解(限于篇幅这些解未列出).

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The auxiliary equation for constructing the exact solutions of the variable coefficient combined KdV equation with forcible term *

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Abstract

Based on the auxiliary equation method , a method of auxiliary equation of elliptic function combined with function transformation is proposed. The method is applied to constructed the Jacobi-like elliptic function exact solutions , degenerated solitary-like solutions and triangle-like function wave solutions of variable coefficient combined KdV equation with forcible term with the help of symbolic computation system Mathematica .

Keywords : auxiliary equation , function transformation , variable coefficient combined KdV equation , exact solution

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