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双模耦合KdV方程的多孤子解与精确解

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摘要: 根据简化的 Hirota 双线性方法和 Cole-Hopf 变换, 当一个新的双模耦合 KdV 方程中的非线性参数与耗散参数取特殊值时, 得到了该新的双模耦合 KdV 方程的多孤子解. 同时, 当方程中的非线性参数与耗散参数取一般值时, 通过不同的函数展开法, 如 tanh/coth 法和 Jacobi 椭圆函数法, 可得到这个方程的其他精确解.

关键词: 双模耦合 KdV 方程; 简化的 Hirota 方法; 多孤子解; 周期解

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Two-mode coupled KdV equation: Multiple-soliton solutions and other exact solutions

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Abstract: In this paper, multiple-soliton solutions for a new two-mode coupled KdV (nTMcKdV) equation are obtained by using the simplified Hirota's method and the Cole-Hopf transformation. It is shown that these types of multiple solutions exist only for models in which specific values for the nonlinearity and dispersion parameters are included in the models. Furthermore, other exact solutions for an nTMcKdV equation using general values of these parameters are derived by using several different expansion methods such as the tanh/coth method and the Jacobi elliptic function method.

Keywords: two-mode coupled KdV equation; simplified Hirota's method; multiple-soliton solutions; periodic solutions

0 引言

一般来说, 大多数非线性方程都是关于时间 t 的一阶导数的方程, 它们描述了单一方向的波. 例如, KdV 方程, Burgers 方程等, 这些模型均是沿 x 轴正向传播的. 而关于时间 t 的二阶导数方程 Boussinesq 方程, 它是沿 x 轴正向和负向两个方向传播的. 1994 年, Korsunsky^[1]第一次提出了双模 KdV (TMKdV) 方程, 它是关于时间 t 的二阶导数的方程, 却

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描述了沿同一方向传播的两个具有相同的耗散关系、不同的相速、非线性和耗散参数的波。双模 KdV 方程定义如下:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{tt} + (c_1 + c_2)u_{xt} + c_1c_2u_{xx} + & \left((\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + (\alpha_1c_2 + \alpha_2c_1)\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) uu_x \\ & + \left((\beta_1 + \beta_2)\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + (\beta_1c_2 + \beta_2c_1)\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) u_{xxx} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (0.1)$$

其中: $u(x, t)$ 是场函数, $-\infty < x, t < \infty$; c_i ($i = 1, 2$) 表示相速度; α_i 为非线性参数; β_i 为耗散参数。场函数 $u(x, t)$ 表示水波从水底部到自由表面的高度。

经过特殊的变换, 并令

$$s = \frac{1}{2}(c_1 - c_2), \quad \alpha = \frac{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}, \quad \beta = \frac{\beta_1 - \beta_2}{\beta_1 + \beta_2}, \quad -1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq 1. \quad (0.2)$$

方程 (0.1) 可以约化为

$$u_{tt} - s^2u_{xx} + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \alpha s \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) uu_x + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \beta s \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) u_{xxx} = 0. \quad (0.3)$$

可以看出, 当 $s = 0$ 时, 对所得方程关于时间 t 积分后 TMKdV 方程 (0.3) 就约化为标准形式的 KdV 方程。近年来, TMKdV 方程 (0.3) 的其他性质也被广泛研究。文献 [2-10] 给出了 TMKdV 方程 (0.3) 的孤子解和哈密顿结构, 并证明了此方程具有两个不相容的哈密顿算子。文献 [11-12] 给出了 TMKdV 方程 (0.3) 的守恒律和 Jacobi 椭圆函数解。利用双 Bell 多项式, Xiao、Tian 等人在文献[13]中研究了 TMKdV 方程 (0.3) 的多孤子解和 Bäcklund 变换。许多学者也研究了其他类型的双模方程, 例如双模 mKdV 方程^[14], 双模 Burgers 方程^[15], 双模 KP 方程^[16], 双模耦合 KdV 方程^[17]等^[18-22]。

本文结构安排如下: 第 1 节, 根据 Korsunsky 在文献[1]中提出的方法, 构造新的双模耦合 KdV (nTMcKdV) 方程; 第 2 节, 利用简化的双线性方法^[23-27], 得到 nTMcKdV 方程的多孤子解存在的条件; 第 3 节, 利用不同的函数展开法, 如 \tanh/\coth 和 \tan/\cot 方法找到方程的其他精确解。此外, 本节中还得到了 nTMcKdV 方程的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解; 在第 4 节中给出结论。

1 新的双模耦合 KdV 方程

本文主要研究一个新的双模耦合 KdV 方程。Yu 在文献[28]中通过 Kronecker 内积构造了一个新的非线性可积耦合 KdV 族。他们得到了耦合 KdV 方程

$$\begin{cases} u_t + \frac{1}{4}u_{xxx} + \frac{3}{2}uu_x = 0, \\ v_t + \frac{1}{4}v_{xxx} + 2vv_x + \frac{3}{2}(uv)_x = 0. \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

文献[28]研究了方程 (1.1) 的延拓结构。根据 Korsunsky 在文献[1]中提出的方法, 我们构造出新的双模耦合 KdV (nTMcKdV) 方程

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} + (c_1 + c_2)u_{xt} + c_1c_2u_{xx} + \left((\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + (\alpha_1c_2 + \alpha_2c_1)\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \frac{3}{2}uu_x \\ \quad + \left((\beta_1 + \beta_2)\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + (\beta_1c_2 + \beta_2c_1)\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \frac{1}{4}u_{xxx} = 0, \\ v_{tt} + (c_1 + c_2)v_{xt} + c_1c_2v_{xx} + \left((\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + (\alpha_1c_2 + \alpha_2c_1)\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \left(2vv_x + \frac{3}{2}(uv)_x \right) \\ \quad + \left((\beta_1 + \beta_2)\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + (\beta_1c_2 + \beta_2c_1)\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \frac{1}{4}v_{xxx} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

经过变换 (0.2), 方程 (1.2) 就可约化为

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - s^2 u_{xx} + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \alpha s \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) \frac{3}{2} u u_x + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \beta s \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) \frac{1}{4} u_{xxx} = 0, \\ v_{tt} - s^2 v_{xx} + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \alpha s \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) \left(2vv_x + \frac{3}{2}(uv)_x\right) + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \beta s \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) \frac{1}{4} v_{xxx} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (1.3)$$

可以看到当 $s = 0$ 时, 对所得方程关于时间 t 积分, nTMcKdV 方程就约化为了标准的耦合 KdV 方程 (1.1).

2 多孤子解

在本节中, 将利用简化的双线性方法研究双模耦合 KdV(nTMcKdV) 方程的多孤子解. 把方程

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = e^{\theta_i} = e^{k_i x - c_i t}, \\ v(x, t) = e^{\theta_i} = e^{k_i x - c_i t}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n. \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

代入方程 (1.3) 中并比较线性项与非线性项, 得到耗散关系

$$c_i = \frac{k_i^3 \pm k_i \sqrt{k_i^4 + 16\beta s k_i^2 + 64s^2}}{8}. \quad (2.2)$$

因此

$$\theta_i = k_i x - \frac{k_i^3 \pm k_i \sqrt{k_i^4 + 16\beta s k_i^2 + 64s^2}}{8} t. \quad (2.3)$$

利用 Cole-Hopf 变换, 假定方程 (1.3) 存在多孤子解

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = R_1 (\ln f(x, t))_{xx}, \\ v(x, t) = R_2 (\ln f(x, t))_{xx}, \end{cases} \quad (2.4)$$

其中 R_1, R_2 为待定常数. 对于单孤子解, 令函数 $f(x, t)$ 为

$$f(x, t) = 1 + e^{\theta_1} = 1 + e^{k_1 x - \frac{k_1^3 \pm k_1 \sqrt{k_1^4 + 16\beta s k_1^2 + 64s^2}}{8} t}. \quad (2.5)$$

把方程 (2.4)、(2.5) 代入 nTMcKdV 方程 (1.3) 并求解 R_1, R_2 , 得到当

$$\beta = \alpha, \quad R_1 = 2, \quad R_2 = -\frac{3}{2} \quad (2.6)$$

时, 单孤子解存在.

把式 (2.5) 与式 (2.6) 代入方程 (2.4), 可得到 nTMcKdV 方程 (1.3) 的单孤子解为

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = \frac{2k_1^2 e^{k_1 x - \frac{k_1^3 \pm k_1 \sqrt{k_1^4 + 16\beta s k_1^2 + 64s^2}}{8} t}}{\left(1 + e^{k_1 x - \frac{k_1^3 \pm k_1 \sqrt{k_1^4 + 16\beta s k_1^2 + 64s^2}}{8} t}\right)^2}, \\ v(x, t) = -\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{k_1^2 e^{k_1 x - \frac{k_1^3 \pm k_1 \sqrt{k_1^4 + 16\beta s k_1^2 + 64s^2}}{8} t}}{\left(1 + e^{k_1 x - \frac{k_1^3 \pm k_1 \sqrt{k_1^4 + 16\beta s k_1^2 + 64s^2}}{8} t}\right)^2}. \end{cases}$$

对于二孤子解, 令

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, t) &= 1 + e^{\theta_1} + e^{\theta_2} + a_{12}e^{\theta_1+\theta_2} \\ &= 1 + e^{k_1x - \frac{k_1^3 \pm k_1 \sqrt{k_1^4 + 16\beta s k_1^2 + 64s^2}}{8}t} + e^{k_2x - \frac{k_2^3 \pm k_2 \sqrt{k_2^4 + 16\beta s k_2^2 + 64s^2}}{8}t} \\ &\quad + a_{12}e^{k_1x + k_2x - \frac{k_1^3 \pm k_1 \sqrt{k_1^4 + 16\beta s k_1^2 + 64s^2}}{8}t - \frac{k_2^3 \pm k_2 \sqrt{k_2^4 + 16\beta s k_2^2 + 64s^2}}{8}t}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

把方程(2.4)、(2.7)代入nTMcKdV方程(1.3)并求解 a_{12} , 可得到当 $\alpha = \beta = 1$, 且 $a_{12} = \frac{(k_1 - k_2)^2}{(k_1 + k_2)^2}$ 时, 二孤子解存在。利用同样的方法可以得到 a_{23}, a_{13} 的具体表达式, 即

$$a_{ij} = \frac{(k_i - k_j)^2}{(k_i + k_j)^2}, \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq 3. \quad (2.8)$$

因此二孤子解为

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = 2 \frac{k_1^2 e^{\theta_1} + k_2^2 e^{\theta_2} + 2(k_1 - k_2)^2 e^{\theta_1+\theta_2} + a_{12}(k_2^2 e^{2\theta_1+\theta_2} + k_1^2 e^{\theta_1+2\theta_2})}{(1 + e^{\theta_1} + e^{\theta_2} + a_{12}e^{\theta_1+\theta_2})^2}, \\ v(x, t) = -\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{k_1^2 e^{\theta_1} + k_2^2 e^{\theta_2} + 2(k_1 - k_2)^2 e^{\theta_1+\theta_2} + a_{12}(k_2^2 e^{2\theta_1+\theta_2} + k_1^2 e^{\theta_1+2\theta_2})}{(1 + e^{\theta_1} + e^{\theta_2} + a_{12}e^{\theta_1+\theta_2})^2}. \end{cases}$$

为了得到三孤子解, 令

$$f(x, t) = 1 + e^{\theta_1} + e^{\theta_2} + e^{\theta_3} + a_{12}e^{\theta_1+\theta_2} + a_{13}e^{\theta_1+\theta_3} + a_{23}e^{\theta_2+\theta_3} + a_{123}e^{\theta_1+\theta_2+\theta_3}, \quad (2.9)$$

其中 θ_i ($i = 1, 2, 3$)由式(2.3)决定, a_{ij} ($1 \leq i < j \leq 3$)、 a_{123} 为相位。把方程(2.4)、(2.6)、(2.8)、(2.9)和 $\alpha = \beta = 1$ 代入nTMcKdV方程(1.3), 并求解 a_{123} , 我们得到 $a_{123} = a_{12}a_{13}a_{23}$ 。利用以上结果可以得到方程(1.3)的三孤子解。

注 与耦合KdV方程(1.1)不同, nTMcKdV方程(1.3)的孤子解存在只是针对特殊的 α, β 值。在本节中, 我们发现当且仅当 $\alpha = \beta$ 时单孤子解存在, $\alpha = \beta = 1$ 时二孤子解与三孤子解存在。而对于一般的非线性参数 α 与耗散参数 β 值, 孤子解是否存在, 我们还不能确定。

3 其他的精确解

3.1 tanh/coth方法

在本节中, 我们将会利用tanh/coth方法^[29-31]来求nTMcKdV方程的精确解。设

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = a_0 + a_1 \tanh^{m_1}(kx - ct), \\ v(x, t) = b_0 + b_1 \tanh^{m_2}(kx - ct). \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

将方程(3.1)代入方程(1.3), 在所得方程中平衡非线性项与耗散项可得 $m_1 = m_2 = 2$, 则

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = a_0 + a_1 \tanh^2(kx - ct), \\ v(x, t) = b_0 + b_1 \tanh^2(kx - ct). \end{cases} \quad (3.2)$$

3.1.1 $\alpha \neq \beta$

把方程 (3.2) 代入 nTMcKdV 方程 (1.3) 并比较所得方程中 $\tanh(kx - ct)$ 的各次幂系数, 得到

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = a, & b_0 = b, \\ b_1 = -\frac{3}{4}a, & c = -\frac{sk(2\beta k^2 + a\alpha)}{2k^2 + a}, \\ a_0 = -\frac{2}{3}a - \frac{s(2k^2 + a)}{3k^2(\alpha - \beta)} + \frac{s(2\beta k^2 + a\alpha)^2}{3k^2(\alpha - \beta)(2k^2 + a)}, \end{cases} \quad (3.3)$$

这里 a, b 为非零常数.

由式 (3.2) 与式 (3.3), 可求得解

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = -\frac{2}{3}a - \frac{s(2k^2 + a)}{3k^2(\alpha - \beta)} + \frac{s(2\beta k^2 + a\alpha)^2}{3k^2(\alpha - \beta)(2k^2 + a)} \\ \quad + a \tanh^2\left(kx + \frac{sk(2\beta k^2 + a\alpha)}{2k^2 + a}t\right), \\ v(x, t) = b - \frac{3a}{4} \tanh^2\left(kx + \frac{sk(2\beta k^2 + a\alpha)}{2k^2 + a}t\right). \end{cases} \quad (3.4)$$

若设

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = a_0 + a_1 \coth^2(kx - ct), \\ v(x, t) = b_0 + b_1 \coth^2(kx - ct). \end{cases} \quad (3.5)$$

与 $\tanh(kx - ct)$ 方法的步骤相似, 可求得奇异解

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = -\frac{2}{3}a - \frac{s(2k^2 + a)}{3k^2(\alpha - \beta)} + \frac{s(2\beta k^2 + a\alpha)^2}{3k^2(\alpha - \beta)(2k^2 + a)} \\ \quad + a \coth^2\left(kx + \frac{sk(2\beta k^2 + a\alpha)}{2k^2 + a}t\right), \\ v(x, t) = b - \frac{3a}{4} \coth^2\left(kx + \frac{sk(2\beta k^2 + a\alpha)}{2k^2 + a}t\right). \end{cases} \quad (3.6)$$

3.1.2 $\alpha = \beta$

把方程 (3.2) 代入 nTMcKdV 方程 (1.3) 并令 $\beta = \alpha$, 在所得的方程中比较 $\tanh(kx - ct)$ 的各次幂系数, 可以得到

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = a, & b_0 = b, \\ a_1 = -2k^2, & b_1 = \frac{3}{2}k^2, \\ c = -k^3 + \frac{3}{4}ak \pm \frac{1}{4}k\sqrt{16k^4 - 8k^2(3a + 4\alpha s) + 9a^2 + 8s(3a\alpha + 2s)}, \end{cases} \quad (3.7)$$

这里 a, b 为非零常数.

由式(3.2)与式(3.7)可求得解为

$$\begin{cases} u(x,t) = a - 2k^2 \tanh^2 \left[kx - \left(-k^3 + \frac{3}{4}ak \right. \right. \\ \quad \left. \left. \pm \frac{1}{4}k\sqrt{16k^4 - 8k^2(3a + 4\alpha s) + 9a^2 + 8s(3a\alpha + 2s)} \right) t \right], \\ v(x,t) = b + \frac{3}{2}k^2 \tanh^2 \left[kx - \left(-k^3 + \frac{3}{4}ak \right. \right. \\ \quad \left. \left. \pm \frac{1}{4}k\sqrt{16k^4 - 8k^2(3a + 4\alpha s) + 9a^2 + 8s(3a\alpha + 2s)} \right) t \right]. \end{cases} \quad (3.8)$$

若设

$$\begin{cases} u(x,t) = a_0 + a_1 \coth^2(kx - ct), \\ v(x,t) = b_0 + b_1 \coth^2(kx - ct). \end{cases} \quad (3.9)$$

与 $\tanh(kx - ct)$ 方法的步骤相似, 可求得奇异解为

$$\begin{cases} u(x,t) = a - 2k^2 \coth^2 \left[kx - \left(-k^3 + \frac{3}{4}ak \right. \right. \\ \quad \left. \left. \pm \frac{1}{4}k\sqrt{16k^4 - 8k^2(3a + 4\alpha s) + 9a^2 + 8s(3a\alpha + 2s)} \right) t \right], \\ v(x,t) = b + \frac{3}{2}k^2 \coth^2 \left[kx - \left(-k^3 + \frac{3}{4}ak \right. \right. \\ \quad \left. \left. \pm \frac{1}{4}k\sqrt{16k^4 - 8k^2(3a + 4\alpha s) + 9a^2 + 8s(3a\alpha + 2s)} \right) t \right]. \end{cases} \quad (3.10)$$

3.2 tan/cot 方法

在本节中, 对于一般的非线性参数与耗散参数值, 将利用 tan/cot 方法来求 nTMcKdV 方程的周期解. 设

$$\begin{cases} u(x,t) = a_0 + a_1 \tan^{m_3}(kx - ct), \\ v(x,t) = b_0 + b_1 \tan^{m_4}(kx - ct). \end{cases} \quad (3.11)$$

把式(3.11)代入方程(1.3), 在所得方程中平衡非线性项与耗散项可得 $m_3 = m_4 = 2$. 则

$$\begin{cases} u(x,t) = a_0 + a_1 \tan^2(kx - ct), \\ v(x,t) = b_0 + b_1 \tan^2(kx - ct). \end{cases} \quad (3.12)$$

3.2.1 $\alpha \neq \beta$

事实上, 由于 $\tanh(i\xi) = i \tan(\xi)$ (i 是虚数单位), 如果令 k 为 ik 并代入式(3.4), 即可求得解为

$$\begin{cases} u(x,t) = \frac{2}{3}a - \frac{s(2k^2 + a)}{3k^2(\alpha - \beta)} + \frac{s(2\beta k^2 + a\alpha)^2}{3k^2(\alpha - \beta)(2k^2 + a)} \\ \quad + a \tan^2 \left(kx + \frac{sk(2\beta k^2 + a\alpha)}{2k^2 + a} t \right), \\ v(x,t) = b - \frac{3a}{4} \tan^2 \left(kx + \frac{sk(2\beta k^2 + a\alpha)}{2k^2 + a} t \right). \end{cases} \quad (3.13)$$

若设

$$\begin{cases} u(x,t) = a_0 + a_1 \cot^2(kx - ct), \\ v(x,t) = b_0 + b_1 \cot^2(kx - ct). \end{cases} \quad (3.14)$$

与 $\tan(kx - ct)$ 方法的步骤相似, 可求得奇异数解为

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = \frac{2}{3}a - \frac{s(2k^2 + a)}{3k^2(\alpha - \beta)} + \frac{s(2\beta k^2 + a\alpha)^2}{3k^2(\alpha - \beta)(2k^2 + a)} \\ \quad + a \cot^2\left(kx + \frac{sk(2\beta k^2 + a\alpha)}{2k^2 + a}t\right), \\ v(x, t) = b - \frac{3a}{4}\cot^2\left(kx + \frac{sk(2\beta k^2 + a\alpha)}{2k^2 + a}t\right). \end{cases} \quad (3.15)$$

3.2.2 $\alpha = \beta$

令 k 为 ik , 并代入式 (3.8), 即可求得解为

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = a - 2k^2\tan^2\left[kx - \left(k^3 + \frac{3}{4}ak\right.\right. \\ \quad \left.\left. \pm \frac{1}{4}k\sqrt{16k^4 + 8k^2(3a + 4\alpha s) + 9a^2 + 8s(3a\alpha + 2s)}\right)t\right], \\ v(x, t) = b + \frac{3}{2}k^2\tan^2\left[kx - \left(k^3 + \frac{3}{4}ak\right.\right. \\ \quad \left.\left. \pm \frac{1}{4}k\sqrt{16k^4 + 8k^2(3a + 4\alpha s) + 9a^2 + 8s(3a\alpha + 2s)}\right)t\right]. \end{cases} \quad (3.16)$$

若设

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = a_0 + a_1\cot^2(kx - ct), \\ v(x, t) = b_0 + b_1\cot^2(kx - ct). \end{cases} \quad (3.17)$$

与 $\tan(kx - ct)$ 方法的步骤相似, 可求得奇异数解为

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = a - 2k^2\cot^2\left[kx - \left(k^3 + \frac{3}{4}ak\right.\right. \\ \quad \left.\left. \pm \frac{1}{4}k\sqrt{16k^4 + 8k^2(3a + 4\alpha s) + 9a^2 + 8s(3a\alpha + 2s)}\right)t\right], \\ v(x, t) = b + \frac{3}{2}k^2\cot^2\left[kx - \left(k^3 + \frac{3}{4}ak\right.\right. \\ \quad \left.\left. \pm \frac{1}{4}k\sqrt{16k^4 + 8k^2(3a + 4\alpha s) + 9a^2 + 8s(3a\alpha + 2s)}\right)t\right]. \end{cases} \quad (3.18)$$

3.3 Jacobi 椭圆函数解

在研究 nTMcKdV 方程 (1.3) 的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解之前, 我们先介绍一些基本关系式^[12,32]

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{sn}(\zeta, 1) = \tanh(\zeta), \quad \operatorname{cn}(\zeta, 1) = \operatorname{sech}(\zeta), \\ \operatorname{sn}^2(\zeta, m) + \operatorname{cn}^2(\zeta, m) = 1, \quad m^2\operatorname{sn}^2(\zeta, m) + \operatorname{dn}^2(\zeta, m) = 1, \quad m \in (0, 1]. \end{cases} \quad (3.19)$$

设 $u = u(\xi)$, $v = v(\xi)$, $\xi = k(x - \lambda t)$, $k \neq 0$, k , λ 为任意常数, 利用链式法则可将 nTMcKdV 方程 (1.3) 化为下述常微分方程

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{3}{2}(\lambda + \alpha s)u'^2 + (\lambda^2 - s^2)u'' - \frac{3}{2}(\lambda + \alpha s)uu'' - \frac{1}{4}k^2(\lambda + \beta s)u''' = 0, \\ -\frac{3}{2}(\lambda + \alpha s)u''v - 3(\lambda + \alpha s)u'v' - 2(\lambda + \alpha s)v'^2 + (\lambda^2 - s^2)v'' - 2(\lambda + \alpha s)vv'' \\ \quad - \frac{3}{2}(\lambda + \alpha s)uv'' - \frac{1}{4}k^2(\lambda + \beta s)v''' = 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.20)$$

3.3.1 Jacobi椭圆正弦函数解

设

$$u(\xi) = \sum_{i=0}^M a_i \operatorname{sn}^i(\xi, m), \quad v(\xi) = \sum_{i=0}^N b_i \operatorname{sn}^i(\xi, m). \quad (3.21)$$

把式(3.21)代入方程(3.20)并比较非线性项与耗散项, 可得到 $M = N = 2$, 则

$$\begin{cases} u(\xi) = a_0 + a_1 \operatorname{sn}(\xi, m) + a_2 \operatorname{sn}^2(\xi, m), \\ v(\xi) = b_0 + b_1 \operatorname{sn}(\xi, m) + b_2 \operatorname{sn}^2(\xi, m). \end{cases} \quad (3.22)$$

将方程(3.22)代入方程(3.20)并利用关系式(3.19), 在所得方程中令 $\operatorname{sn}(\xi, m)$ 的不同次幂系数均为零, 可得到

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = 0, \quad b_1 = 0, \quad b_0 = b, \\ a_0 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\beta k^2 m^2 s + k^2 \lambda m^2 + \beta k^2 s + k^2 \lambda + \lambda^2 - s^2}{\alpha s + \lambda}, \\ a_2 = -\frac{2k^2 m^2 (\beta s + \lambda)}{\alpha s + \lambda}, \quad b_2 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{k^2 m^2 (\beta s + \lambda)}{\alpha s + \lambda}, \end{cases} \quad (3.23)$$

这里 b 为非零常数. 因此, Jacobi 椭圆正弦函数解为

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = \frac{2}{3(\alpha s + \lambda)} [k^2(1 + m^2)(\beta s + \lambda) + \lambda^2 - s^2 \\ \quad - 3k^2 m^2 (\beta s + \lambda) \operatorname{sn}^2(k(x - \lambda t), m)], \\ v(x, t) = b + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{k^2 m^2 (\beta s + \lambda)}{\alpha s + \lambda} \operatorname{sn}^2(k(x - \lambda t), m). \end{cases} \quad (3.24)$$

若式(3.24)中 $m = 1$, 可得到双曲正切函数解

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = \frac{2}{3(\alpha s + \lambda)} [2k^2(\beta s + \lambda) + \lambda^2 - s^2 - 3k^2(\beta s + \lambda) \tanh^2(k(x - \lambda t))], \\ v(x, t) = b + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{k^2(\beta s + \lambda)}{\alpha s + \lambda} \tanh^2(k(x - \lambda t)). \end{cases} \quad (3.25)$$

可以看出这组解即为利用 \tanh 方法得到的解(3.4)或(3.8).

3.3.2 Jacobi 椭圆余弦函数解

在式(3.21)中用 $\operatorname{cn}(\xi, m)$ 代替 $\operatorname{sn}(\xi, m)$, 代入方程(3.20)并平衡非线性项与耗散项, 可得到 $M = N = 2$, 则

$$\begin{cases} u(\xi) = a_0 + a_1 \operatorname{cn}(\xi, m) + a_2 \operatorname{cn}^2(\xi, m), \\ v(\xi) = b_0 + b_1 \operatorname{cn}(\xi, m) + b_2 \operatorname{cn}^2(\xi, m). \end{cases} \quad (3.26)$$

将式(3.26)代入方程(3.20)并利用关系式(3.19), 在所得方程中令 $\operatorname{cn}(\xi, m)$ 的不同次幂系数均为零, 可得到

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = 0, \quad b_1 = 0, \quad b_0 = b, \\ a_0 = -\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2\beta k^2 m^2 s + 2k^2 \lambda m^2 - \beta k^2 s - k^2 \lambda - \lambda^2 + s^2}{\alpha s + \lambda}, \\ a_2 = \frac{2k^2 m^2 (\beta s + \lambda)}{\alpha s + \lambda}, \quad b_2 = -\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{k^2 m^2 (\beta s + \lambda)}{\alpha s + \lambda}, \end{cases} \quad (3.27)$$

这里 b 为非零常数. 因此, Jacobi 椭圆余弦函数解为

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = -\frac{2}{3(\alpha s + \lambda)} [k^2(2m^2 - 1)(\beta s + \lambda) - \lambda^2 + s^2 \\ \quad - 3k^2 m^2 (\beta s + \lambda) \operatorname{cn}^2(k(x - \lambda t), m)], \\ v(x, t) = b - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{k^2 m^2 (\beta s + \lambda)}{\alpha s + \lambda} \operatorname{cn}^2(k(x - \lambda t), m). \end{cases} \quad (3.28)$$

注 由式 (3.27) 中 $a_1 = b_1 = 0$ 可知, Jacobi 椭圆余弦函数解也可利用关系式 (3.19) 直接由 Jacobi 椭圆正弦函数解得出.

若在解 (3.28) 中取 $m = 1$, 可得到双曲正割函数解

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = -\frac{2}{3(\alpha s + \lambda)} [k^2(\beta s + \lambda) - \lambda^2 + s^2 - 3k^2(\beta s + \lambda) \operatorname{sech}^2(k(x - \lambda t))], \\ v(x, t) = b - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{k^2(\beta s + \lambda)}{\alpha s + \lambda} \operatorname{sech}^2(k(x - \lambda t)). \end{cases}$$

与求 $\operatorname{sn}(\xi, m)$ 或 $\operatorname{cn}(\xi, m)$ 函数解的步骤一样, 我们可求得 Jacobi DN 解

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = \frac{2}{3(\alpha s + \lambda)} [k^2(m^2 - 2)(\beta s + \lambda) + \lambda^2 - s^2 \\ \quad + 3k^2(\beta s + \lambda) \operatorname{dn}^2(k(x - \lambda t), m)], \\ v(x, t) = b - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{k^2(\beta s + \lambda)}{\alpha s + \lambda} \operatorname{dn}^2(k(x - \lambda t), m). \end{cases}$$

由于 $\tanh(i\xi) = i \tan(\xi)$, 如果令 $k = i\kappa$ 并代入式 (3.25), 可得到周期解

$$\begin{cases} u(x, t) = \frac{2}{3(\alpha s + \lambda)} [-2\kappa^2(\beta s + \lambda) + \lambda^2 - s^2 - 3\kappa^2(\beta s + \lambda) \tan^2(\kappa(x - \lambda t))], \\ v(x, t) = b + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{\kappa^2(\beta s + \lambda)}{\alpha s + \lambda} \tan^2(\kappa(x - \lambda t)). \end{cases}$$

可以看出这组解即为利用 \tan 方法得到的解 (3.13) 或 (3.16).

4 结 论

在本文中, 我们构造了一个新的双模耦合 KdV 方程. 一方面, 通过简化的 Hirota 方法和 Cole-Hopf 变换, 对于特殊的 α 、 β 值可得到该方程的孤子解, 但对于一般的 α 、 β 值, 孤子解是否存在, 我们还不能确定. 另一方面, 通过不同的函数展开法, 对于一般的 α 、 β 值, 我们得到了该方程的其他精确解.

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