

用改进的代数方法构造(2+1)维 ZK-MEW 方程的精确行波解*

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摘要: 利用一种改进的统一代数方法将构造(2+1)维 ZK-MEW ((2+1)-dimensional Zakharov-Kuznetsov modified equal width)方程精确行波解的问题转化为求解一组非线性的代数方程组.再借助于符号计算系统 Mathematica 求解所得到的非线性代数方程组,最终获得了方程的多种形式的精确行波解.其中包括有理解,三角函数解,双曲函数解,双周期 Jacobi 椭圆函数解,双周期 Weierstrass 椭圆形式解等.并给出了部分解的图形.

关键词: 改进的代数方法; (2+1)维 ZK-MEW 方程; 精确行波解

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引 言

在非线性科学领域里如何寻找非线性发展方程的尽可能多的一般形式的精确行波解一直是一个重要且基本的研究课题.目前人们已经发明了许多有效的方法^[1-6],如:反散射法、Bäcklund 变换法、Darboux 变换法、齐次平衡法、Hirota 双线性法等.

2002年,Fan^[1]提出了一种代数方法来构造非线性发展方程的多种形式的精确行波解.后来 Yan 改进了这种方法,获得了更多类型的解析解^[2].2005年,曾昕和张鸿庆进一步改进了这种方法,给出了辅助方程的许多解.并借助辅助方程的解获得了(2+1)维色散长波方程组的多种形式的类孤子解^[3].长勒和斯仁道尔吉对文献[3]中的线性独立解进行了重新分类,合并了它们之间的相互包含关系,并用该方法获得了变系数组合 KdV 方程的多种精确类孤子解^[4].

本文用改进的代数方法来求解(2+1)维 ZK-MEW (Zakharov-Kuznetsov modified equal width)方程^[7]:

$$u_t + 3\alpha u^2 u_x + \beta(u_{xxt} + u_{xyy}) = 0. \quad (1)$$

在式(1)中, α 和 β 是实值常数,第1项为演化项,第2项为非线性项,括号中的第3项和第4项一起表示色散项.孤子现象的产生是色散项和非线性项之间的一种微妙的平衡的结果.这个方程的精确解已在一些文献中被研究.例如,Khalique 和 Adem 用李群分析法得到了它的一些

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精确解^[7], Wazwaz 用 \tanh 和 sine-cosine 函数展开法获得了它的一些精确解^[8,9], Tascan 及其合作者利用首次积分法得到了它的一些行波解^[10].

首先作行波变换

$$u(x, y, t) = u(\xi), \quad \xi = x + ky - \lambda t, \quad (2)$$

其中, k, λ 为待定常数. 得到

$$-\lambda u' + 3\alpha u^2 u' + \beta(k^2 - \lambda)u''' = 0, \quad (3)$$

这里“ u' ”表示 $du/d\xi$.

1 改进的代数方法

首先根据齐次平衡原理可以假设方程(1)的解为

$$u(x, y, t) = u(\xi) = a_0 + a_1 \varphi(\xi) + \frac{b_1}{\varphi(\xi)}, \quad (4)$$

其中, $\xi = x + ky - \lambda t$, $a_0, a_1, b_1, k, \lambda$ 均为待定常数. 并且 $\varphi(\xi)$ 满足下面的辅助方程:

$$\varphi'(\xi) = \varepsilon \sqrt{\sum_{i=0}^4 c_i \varphi^i(\xi)}, \quad (5)$$

其中, $\varepsilon = \pm 1, c_i (i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4)$ 为常数.

关于辅助方程(5)有下列形式的解^[4]:

(i) 多项式解

$$\varphi(\xi) = \begin{cases} \varepsilon \sqrt{c_0} \xi, & c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = c_4 = 0, c_0 > 0, \\ -\frac{c_0}{c_1} + \frac{1}{4} c_1 \xi^2, & c_2 = c_3 = c_4 = 0, c_1 \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

(ii) 指数解

$$\varphi(\xi) = -\frac{c_1}{2c_2} + e^{\varepsilon \sqrt{c_2} \xi}, \quad c_3 = c_4 = 0, c_1^2 - 4c_0 c_2 = 0, c_2 > 0.$$

(iii) 三角函数解

$$\varphi(\xi) = \begin{cases} -\frac{c_1}{2c_2} + \varepsilon \frac{\sqrt{c_1^2 - 4c_0 c_2}}{2c_2} \sin \sqrt{-c_2} \xi, & c_3 = c_4 = 0, c_1^2 - 4c_0 c_2 > 0, c_2 < 0, \\ \frac{2c_2}{\varepsilon \sqrt{c_3^2 - 4c_2 c_4} \cos(\sqrt{-c_2} \xi + \theta_{01}) - c_3}, & c_0 = c_1 = 0, c_3^2 - 4c_2 c_4 > 0, c_2 < 0, \\ \varepsilon \sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2c_4}} \tan \sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2}} \xi, & c_1 = c_3 = 0, c_2^2 - 4c_0 c_4 = 0, c_2 > 0, c_4 > 0. \end{cases}$$

(iv) 双曲函数解

$$\varphi(\xi) = \begin{cases} -\frac{c_1}{2c_2} + \frac{\varepsilon\sqrt{\pm(4c_0c_2 - c_1^2)}}{2c_2} \sinh \sqrt{c_2}\xi, & c_3 = c_4 = 0, c_1^2 - 4c_0c_2 \neq 0, c_2 > 0, \\ -\frac{c_1}{2c_2} + \frac{\varepsilon\sqrt{\pm(4c_0c_2 - c_1^2)}}{2c_2} \cosh \sqrt{c_2}\xi, & c_3 = c_4 = 0, c_1^2 - 4c_0c_2 \neq 0, c_2 > 0, \\ 2c_2/[\varepsilon\sqrt{c_3^2 - 4c_2c_4} \cosh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi + \theta_{02}) - c_3], & c_0 = c_1 = 0, c_3^2 - 4c_2c_4 > 0, c_2 > 0, \\ 2c_2/[\varepsilon\sqrt{4c_2c_4 - c_3^2} \sinh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi + \theta_{03}) - c_3], & c_0 = c_1 = 0, c_3^2 - 4c_2c_4 < 0, c_2 > 0, \\ -(c_2/c_3)(1 + \varepsilon \tanh(\sqrt{c_2/2}\xi + \theta_{04})), & c_0 = c_1 = 0, c_3^2 - 4c_2c_4 = 0, c_2 > 0, \\ -(c_2/c_3)(1 + \varepsilon \coth(\sqrt{c_2/2}\xi + \theta_{05})), & c_0 = c_1 = 0, c_3^2 - 4c_2c_4 = 0, c_2 > 0, \\ \varepsilon\sqrt{-\frac{c_2}{2c_4}} \tanh \sqrt{-\frac{c_2}{2}}\xi, & c_1 = c_3 = 0, c_2^2 - 4c_0c_4 = 0, c_2 < 0, c_4 > 0, \end{cases}$$

其中, $\theta_{0i}(i=1,2,\dots,5)$ 为常数.

(v) 有理解

$$\varphi(\xi) = \begin{cases} -\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{c_4}\xi}, & c_0 = c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = 0, c_4 > 0, \\ \frac{4c_3}{c_3^2\xi^2 - 4c_4}, & c_0 = c_1 = c_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

(vi) 双周期 Jacobi 椭圆函数解

$$\varphi(\xi) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{-\frac{c_2m^2}{c_4(2m^2-1)}} \operatorname{cn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2m^2-1}}\xi\right), & c_1 = c_3 = 0, c_0 = \frac{c_2^2m^2(m^2-1)}{c_4(2m^2-1)^2}, c_2 > 0, c_4 < 0, \\ \sqrt{-\frac{c_2}{c_4(2-m^2)}} \operatorname{dn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2-m^2}}\xi\right), & c_1 = c_3 = 0, c_0 = \frac{c_2^2(1-m^2)}{c_4(-2+m^2)^2}, c_2 > 0, c_4 < 0, \\ \varepsilon\sqrt{-\frac{c_2m^2}{c_4(m^2+1)}} \operatorname{sn}\left(\sqrt{-\frac{c_2}{m^2+1}}\xi\right), & c_1 = c_3 = 0, c_0 = \frac{c_2^2m^2}{c_4(m^2+1)^2}, c_2 < 0, c_4 > 0. \end{cases}$$

(vii) 双周期 Weierstrass 椭圆形式解

$$\varphi(\xi) = G(\xi\sqrt{c_3}/2, g_2, g_3), \quad c_2 = c_4 = 0, \quad c_3 > 0,$$

其中, $g_2 = -4c_1/c_3, g_3 = -4c_0/c_3$ 称为 Weierstrass 椭圆函数不变量.

把所求得的 $a_0, a_1, b_1, k, \lambda$ 和 $\varphi(\xi)$ 代入式(4), 就可得到(2+1)维 ZK-MEW 方程的多种形式精确行波解.

2 (2+1)维 ZK-MEW 方程的精确行波解

借助于 Mathematica 将式(4)和式(5)代入式(3), 得到一个关于 $\varphi^i(\xi)$ 和 $\varphi^j(\xi)\varphi'(\xi)$ ($i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) 的代数方程. 再令 $\varphi^i(\xi)$ 和 $\varphi^j(\xi)\varphi'(\xi)$ 的系数为 0, 得到下面一个关于 $a_0, a_1, b_1, k, \lambda$ 的非线性代数方程组:

$$-a_1\lambda + 3a_0^2a_1\alpha + 3a_1^2b_1\alpha + a_1c_2(k^2 - \lambda)\beta = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$-3b_1^3\alpha - 6b_1c_0(k^2 - \lambda)\beta = 0, \quad (7)$$

$$-6a_0b_1^2\alpha - 3b_1c_1(k^2 - \lambda)\beta = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$b_1\lambda - 3a_0^2b_1\alpha - 3a_1b_1^2\alpha - b_1c_2(k^2 - \lambda)\beta = 0, \quad (9)$$

$$6a_0a_1^2\alpha + 3a_1c_3(k^2 - \lambda)\beta = 0, \quad (10)$$

$$3a_1^3\alpha + 6a_1c_4(k^2 - \lambda)\beta = 0. \quad (11)$$

利用 Mathematica 解方程组(6)~(11), 得到如下结果:

情形 1

$$a_0 = \pm \frac{c_1k\sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_1^2\beta - 8c_0(1 + c_2\beta))}}, \quad a_1 = 0,$$

$$b_1 = \pm \frac{4c_0k\sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_1^2\beta - 8c_0(1 + c_2\beta))}}, \quad \lambda = \frac{(3c_1^2 - 8c_0c_2)k^2\beta}{3c_1^2\beta - 8c_0(1 + c_2\beta)}.$$

情形 2

$$a_0 = \pm \frac{c_3k\sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_3^2\beta - 8c_4(1 + c_2\beta))}}, \quad a_1 = \pm \frac{4c_4k\sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_3^2\beta - 8c_4(1 + c_2\beta))}},$$

$$b_1 = 0, \quad \lambda = \frac{(-3c_3^2 + 8c_2c_4)k^2\beta}{-3c_3^2\beta + 8c_4(1 + c_2\beta)}.$$

下面根据 c_i ($i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$) 的不同取值情况对方程(1)的解进行讨论:

(I) 当 $c_0 = c_1 = 0$ 时

① 当 $c_2 = 0$ 时

$$a_0 = \pm \frac{c_3k\sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_3^2\beta - 8c_4)}}, \quad a_1 = \pm \frac{4c_4k\sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_3^2\beta - 8c_4)}}, \quad b_1 = 0, \quad \lambda = \frac{-3c_3^2k^2\beta}{-3c_3^2\beta + 8c_4}.$$

方程(1)有有理解

$$u = \pm \frac{c_3k\sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_3^2\beta - 8c_4)}} \pm \frac{16c_3c_4k\sqrt{\beta}}{(c_3^2\xi^2 - 4c_4)\sqrt{\alpha(3c_3^2\beta - 8c_4)}}, \quad (12)$$

其中, $\xi = x + ky - \lambda t, k$ 为任意实数.

② 当 $c_3^2 - 4c_2c_4 > 0, c_2 > 0$ 时

$$a_0 = \pm \frac{c_3 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_3^2\beta - 8c_4(1 + c_2\beta))}}, \quad a_1 = \pm \frac{4c_4 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_3^2\beta - 8c_4(1 + c_2\beta))}},$$

$$b_1 = 0, \quad \lambda = \frac{(-3c_3^2 + 8c_2c_4)k^2\beta}{-3c_3^2\beta + 8c_4(1 + c_2\beta)}.$$

方程(1)有双曲函数解

$$u = \pm \frac{c_3 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_3^2\beta - 8c_4(1 + c_2\beta))}} \pm \frac{4c_4 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_3^2\beta - 8c_4(1 + c_2\beta))}} \cdot \frac{2c_2}{\varepsilon \sqrt{c_3^2 - 4c_2c_4} \cosh(\sqrt{c_2}\xi + \theta_{02}) - c_3}, \quad (13)$$

其中, $\xi = x + ky - \lambda t$, k 为任意实数.

③ 当 $c_3^2 - 4c_2c_4 > 0$, $c_2 < 0$ 时

$$a_0 = \pm \frac{c_3 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_3^2\beta - 8c_4(1 + c_2\beta))}}, \quad a_1 = \pm \frac{4c_4 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_3^2\beta - 8c_4(1 + c_2\beta))}},$$

$$b_1 = 0, \quad \lambda = \frac{(-3c_3^2 + 8c_2c_4)k^2\beta}{-3c_3^2\beta + 8c_4(1 + c_2\beta)}.$$

方程(1)有三角函数解

$$u = \pm \frac{c_3 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_3^2\beta - 8c_4(1 + c_2\beta))}} \pm \frac{4c_4 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_3^2\beta - 8c_4(1 + c_2\beta))}} \cdot \frac{2c_2}{\varepsilon \sqrt{c_3^2 - 4c_2c_4} \cos(\sqrt{-c_2}\xi + \theta_{01}) - c_3}, \quad (14)$$

其中, $\xi = x + ky - \lambda t$, k 为任意实数.

④ 当 $c_3^2 - 4c_2c_4 = 0$, $c_2 > 0$ 时

$$a_0 = \pm \frac{c_3 k \sqrt{\beta}}{2\sqrt{\alpha c_4(c_2\beta - 2)}}, \quad a_1 = \pm \frac{2c_4 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha c_4(c_2\beta - 2)}}, \quad b_1 = 0, \quad \lambda = \frac{c_2 k^2 \beta}{c_2\beta - 2}.$$

方程(1)有双曲函数解

$$u_1 = \pm \frac{c_3 k \sqrt{\beta}}{2\sqrt{\alpha c_4(c_2\beta - 2)}} \mp \frac{2c_2 c_4 k \sqrt{\beta}}{c_3 \sqrt{\alpha c_4(c_2\beta - 2)}} \cdot \left(1 + \varepsilon \tanh\left(\sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2}}\xi + \theta_{04}\right)\right), \quad (15)$$

$$u_2 = \pm \frac{c_3 k \sqrt{\beta}}{2\sqrt{\alpha c_4(c_2\beta - 2)}} \mp \frac{2c_2 c_4 k \sqrt{\beta}}{c_3 \sqrt{\alpha c_4(c_2\beta - 2)}} \cdot \left(1 + \varepsilon \coth\left(\sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2}}\xi + \theta_{05}\right)\right), \quad (16)$$

其中, $\xi = x + ky - \lambda t$, k 为任意实数.

(II) 当 $c_1 = c_3 = 0$ 时

情形 1

$$a_0 = 0, \quad a_1 = 0, \quad b_1 = \pm \frac{c_0 k \sqrt{2\beta}}{\sqrt{-\alpha c_0(1 + c_2\beta)}}, \quad \lambda = \frac{c_2 k^2 \beta}{1 + c_2\beta}.$$

情形 2

$$a_0 = 0, \quad a_1 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2} c_4 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{-\alpha c_4(1 + c_2\beta)}}, \quad b_1 = 0, \quad \lambda = \frac{c_2 k^2 \beta}{1 + c_2\beta}.$$

① 当 $c_2^2 - 4c_0c_4 = 0, c_2 > 0, c_4 > 0$ 时

方程(1)有三角函数解

$$u_1 = \pm \frac{k \sqrt{\frac{c_2 \beta}{-\alpha(1+c_2\beta)}}}{\varepsilon \tan \sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2}} \xi}, \quad (17)$$

$$u_2 = \pm \frac{k \sqrt{c_2 \beta}}{\sqrt{-\alpha(1+c_2\beta)}} \cdot \varepsilon \tan \sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2}} \xi, \quad (18)$$

其中, $\xi = x + ky - \lambda t, k$ 为任意实数.

② 当 $c_2^2 - 4c_0c_4 = 0, c_2 < 0, c_4 > 0$ 时

方程(1)有双曲函数解

$$u_1 = \pm \frac{k \sqrt{\frac{c_2 \beta}{\alpha(1+c_2\beta)}}}{\varepsilon \tanh \sqrt{-\frac{c_2}{2}} \xi}, \quad (19)$$

$$u_2 = \pm k \varepsilon \sqrt{\frac{c_2 \beta}{\alpha(1+c_2\beta)}} \cdot \tanh \sqrt{-\frac{c_2}{2}} \xi, \quad (20)$$

其中, $\xi = x + ky - \lambda t, k$ 为任意实数.

③ 当 $c_0 = \frac{c_2^2 m^2 (m^2 - 1)}{c_4 (2m^2 - 1)^2}, c_2 > 0, c_4 < 0$ 时

方程(1)有双周期 Jacobi 椭圆函数解

$$u_1 = \mp \sqrt{\frac{2\beta(2m^2 - 1)}{\alpha c_2 (1 + c_2\beta)(m^2 - 1)}} \cdot \frac{c_4(2m^2 - 1)}{c_2 m^2} \operatorname{cn} \left(\sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2m^2 - 1}} \xi \right), \quad (21)$$

$$u_2 = \pm k \sqrt{\frac{2\beta c_2 m^2}{\alpha(1+c_2\beta)(2m^2-1)}} \operatorname{cn} \left(\sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2m^2-1}} \xi \right), \quad (22)$$

其中, $\xi = x + ky - \lambda t, k$ 为任意实数.

(III) 当 $c_2 = c_4 = 0, c_3 > 0$ 时

情形 1

$$a_0 = \pm \frac{c_1 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_1^2\beta - 8c_0)}}, a_1 = 0, b_1 = \pm \frac{4c_0 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_1^2\beta - 8c_0)}}, \lambda = \frac{3c_1^2 k^2 \beta}{3c_1^2\beta - 8c_0}.$$

情形 2

$$a_0 = \pm \frac{k}{\sqrt{3\alpha}}, a_1 = 0, b_1 = 0, \lambda = k^2.$$

方程(1)有双周期 Weierstrass 椭圆形式解

$$u = \pm \frac{c_1 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_1^2\beta - 8c_0)}} \pm \frac{4c_0 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_1^2\beta - 8c_0)} G\left(\frac{\sqrt{c_3}}{2} \xi, g_2, g_3\right)}, \quad (23)$$

其中, $\xi = x + ky - \lambda t$, k 为任意实数, $g_2 = -4c_1/c_3$, $g_3 = -4c_0/c_3$ 为 Weierstrass 椭圆函数不变量.

(IV) 当 $c_3 = c_4 = 0$ 时

① 当 $c_2 = 0$, $c_1 \neq 0$ 时

$$a_0 = \pm \frac{c_1 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_1^2\beta - 8c_0)}}, a_1 = 0, b_1 = \pm \frac{4c_0 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_1^2\beta - 8c_0)}}, \lambda = \frac{3c_1^2 k^2 \beta}{3c_1^2\beta - 8c_0}.$$

方程(1)有多项式解

$$u = \pm \frac{c_1 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_1^2\beta - 8c_0)}} \pm \frac{16c_0 c_1 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_1^2\beta - 8c_0)} (-4c_0 + c_1^2 \xi^2)}, \quad (24)$$

其中, $\xi = x + ky - \lambda t$, k 为任意实数.

② 当 $c_1^2 - 4c_0c_2 = 0$, $c_2 > 0$ 时

$$a_0 = \pm \frac{c_1 k \sqrt{\beta}}{2\sqrt{\alpha c_0(c_2\beta - 2)}}, a_1 = 0, b_1 = \pm \frac{2c_0 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha c_0(c_2\beta - 2)}}, \lambda = \frac{c_2 k^2 \beta}{c_2\beta - 2}.$$

方程(1)有指数解

$$u = \pm \frac{c_1 k \sqrt{\beta}}{2\sqrt{\alpha c_0(c_2\beta - 2)}} \pm \frac{4c_0 c_2 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha c_0(c_2\beta - 2)} (-c_1 + 2c_2 e^{\varepsilon \sqrt{c_2} \xi})}, \quad (25)$$

其中, $\xi = x + ky - \lambda t$, k 为任意实数.

③ 当 $c_1^2 - 4c_0c_2 > 0$, $c_2 < 0$ 时

$$a_0 = \pm \frac{c_1 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_1^2\beta - 8c_0(1 + c_2\beta))}}, a_1 = 0,$$

$$b_1 = \pm \frac{4c_0 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_1^2\beta - 8c_0(1 + c_2\beta))}}, \lambda = \frac{(3c_1^2 - 8c_0c_2) k^2 \beta}{3c_1^2\beta - 8c_0(1 + c_2\beta)}.$$

方程(1)有三角函数解

$$u = \pm \frac{c_1 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_1^2\beta - 8c_0(1 + c_2\beta))}} \pm \frac{8c_0 c_2 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_1^2\beta - 8c_0(1 + c_2\beta))} (-c_1 + \varepsilon \sqrt{c_1^2 - 4c_0c_2} \sin \sqrt{-c_2} \xi)}, \quad (26)$$

其中, $\xi = x + ky - \lambda t$, k 为任意实数.

④ 当 $c_1^2 - 4c_0c_2 \neq 0$, $c_2 > 0$ 时

$$a_0 = \pm \frac{c_1 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_1^2\beta - 8c_0(1 + c_2\beta))}}, a_1 = 0,$$

$$b_1 = \pm \frac{4c_0 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_1^2\beta - 8c_0(1 + c_2\beta))}}, \lambda = \frac{(3c_1^2 - 8c_0c_2) k^2 \beta}{3c_1^2\beta - 8c_0(1 + c_2\beta)}.$$

方程(1)有双曲函数解

$$u_1 = \pm \frac{c_1 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_1^2 \beta - 8c_0(1 + c_2 \beta))}} \pm \frac{8c_0 c_2 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_1^2 \beta - 8c_0(1 + c_2 \beta))} - c_1 + \varepsilon \sqrt{\pm(4c_0 c_2 - c_1^2)} \sinh \sqrt{c_2} \xi}, \quad (27)$$

$$u_2 = \pm \frac{c_1 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_1^2 \beta - 8c_0(1 + c_2 \beta))}} \pm \frac{8c_0 c_2 k \sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha(3c_1^2 \beta - 8c_0(1 + c_2 \beta))} - c_1 + \varepsilon \sqrt{\pm(4c_0 c_2 - c_1^2)} \cosh \sqrt{c_2} \xi}, \quad (28)$$

其中, $\xi = x + ky - \lambda t, k$ 为任意实数.

下面给出部分解的图形, 见图 1 至图 6 ($\alpha = \beta = k = \varepsilon = t = 1$):

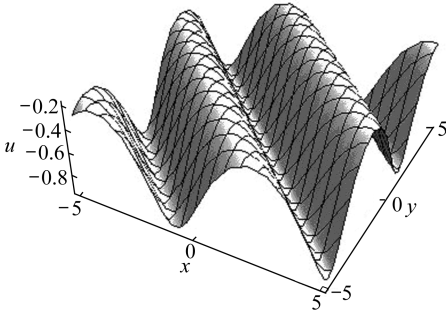


图 1 解(14), $c_2 = -1, c_3 = 3, c_4 = -2$

Fig.1 Profile of eq. (14) for $c_2 = -1, c_3 = 3, c_4 = -2$

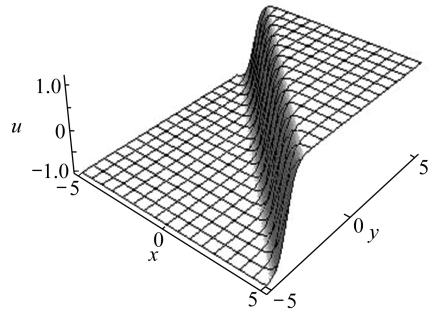


图 2 解(20), $c_2 = -10$

Fig.2 Profile of eq. (20) for $c_2 = -10$

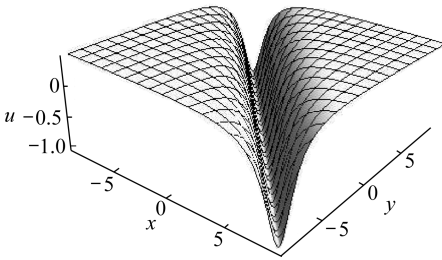


图 3 解(24), $c_0 = -2, c_1 = 2$

Fig.3 Profile of eq. (24) for $c_0 = -2, c_1 = 2$

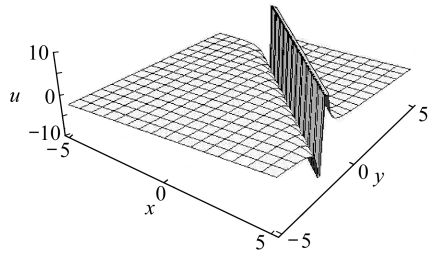


图 4 解(25), $c_0 = 1, c_1 = 4, c_2 = 4$

Fig.4 Profile of eq. (25) for $c_0 = 1, c_1 = 4, c_2 = 4$

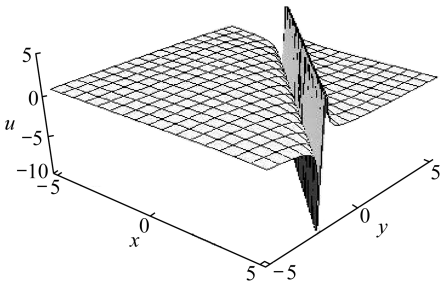


图 5 解(27), $c_0 = 1, c_1 = 3, c_2 = 1$

Fig.5 Profile of eq. (27) for $c_0 = 1, c_1 = 3, c_2 = 1$

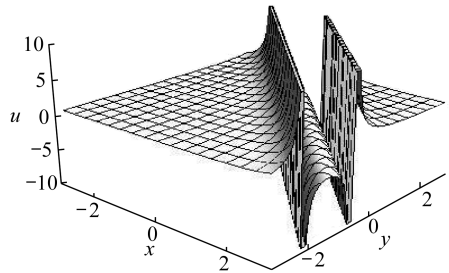


图 6 解(28), $c_0 = 1, c_1 = 3, c_2 = 1$

Fig.6 Profile of eq. (28) for $c_0 = 1, c_1 = 3, c_2 = 1$

3 结 论

本文利用改进的代数方法研究了(2+1)维 ZK-MEW 方程的精确行波解. 这种方法将求解方程精确行波解的问题归结为非线性代数方程组的求解问题. 在得到非线性代数方程组的解之后, 再利用辅助方程的解就能够得到所求方程的多种形式的精确行波解. 而求解非线性的代数方程组目前已经有比较成熟的程序化算法, 如吴文俊消元法, Gröbner 基方法等, 也有很多符号计算软件可以做这些工作, 因此这种方法具有很强的适用性和可操作性. 这种方法还可以用于构造其他的任意阶(2+1)维和(3+1)维非线性发展方程或方程组的多种形式的精确行波解.

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Exact Travelling Wave Solutions for the (2+1)-Dimensional ZK-MEW Equation by Using an Improved Algebra Method

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Abstract: Based upon an improved unified algebra method and implement in the symbolic computation system Mathematica, the (2+1)-dimensional Zakharov-Kuznetsov modified equal width equation was considered. This method converted the work of constructing exact travelling wave solutions for an equation into solving a system of nonlinear algebra equations (NLAEs). After solving the system of nonlinear algebra equations, abundant general form solutions are obtained, including rational function solutions, trigonometric function solutions, hyperbolic function solutions, Jacobi elliptic function solutions, Weierstrass elliptic function solutions. The profiles of some obtained solutions are also given out.

Key words: improved algebra method; (2+1)-dimensional ZK-MEW equation; exact travelling wave solutions