# 非线性演化方程的新 Jacobi 椭圆函数解\*

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摘要 基于 sinh-Gordon 方程的椭圆函数解,构造新的试探解来扩展 sinh-Gordon 方程展开法.利用该方法研究了 KdV-mKdV 方程,双 sine-Gordon 方程和 BBM 方程,获得了这些方程的新 Jacobi 椭圆函数解.该方法也能用来求解其他数学物理中的非线性演化方程.

关键词 sinh-Gordon 方程展开法, Jacobi 椭圆函数, KdV-mKdV 方程, 双 sine-Gordon 方程, BBM 方程

# 引言

在非线性问题中,寻找非线性演化方程的精确解占有很重要的地位.至今已发展了许多比较成熟的求解方法,如反散射方法<sup>[1]</sup>,Backlund变换<sup>[2]</sup>,Darboux变换<sup>[3]</sup>,齐次平衡法<sup>[4]</sup>,形变映射法<sup>[5]</sup>,双曲正切函数展开法<sup>[6]</sup>,扩展的双曲正切函数展开法<sup>[7]</sup>,Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法<sup>[8]</sup>,扩展的 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法<sup>[9]</sup>和辅助方程法<sup>[10-13]</sup>等.最近,基于sinh-Gordon方程,文献[14]提出了一个sinh-Gordon方程展开法,并用它来构造非线性演化方程的Jacobi 椭圆函数解.利用如下行波变换

$$u = u(\xi), \xi = k(x - \lambda t) \tag{1}$$

则 sinh-Gordon 方程

被简化为一常微分方程,

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{d\xi^2} = -\frac{\alpha}{k\lambda}\sinh\phi\tag{3}$$

式中 k 和  $\lambda$  分别是波数和波速. 对式(3) 积分得

$$\left(\frac{d}{d\xi} \frac{1}{2} \phi\right)^2 = -\frac{\alpha}{k\lambda} \sinh^2\left(\frac{1}{2} \phi\right) + a \tag{4}$$

Jacobi 椭圆函数的模数. 则式(4)变为

$$\left(\frac{d\omega}{d\xi}\right)^{2} = \sinh^{2}\omega + 1 - m^{2}$$

$$\vec{E} \qquad \frac{d\omega}{d\xi} = \sqrt{\sinh^{2}\omega + 1 - m^{2}}$$
(5)

求解方程(5),得到的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解为  $sinh\omega(\xi) = cs(\xi,m)$ 

或 
$$\cosh\omega(\xi) = ns(\xi, m)$$
 (6)

再利用如下变换

$$u(\xi) = a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \cosh^{i-1} \omega(\xi) \left[ a_i \sinh \omega(\xi) + b_i \cosh \omega(\xi) \right]$$

$$(7)$$

就构造出了 sinh-Gordon 方程展开法. 本文中,我们 令  $\phi = 2\omega$ ,  $-\frac{\alpha}{k\lambda} = 1 - m^2$ ,取积分常数 a = 1,则式 (4) 变为

$$\left(\frac{d\omega}{d\xi}\right)^{2} = (1 - m^{2})\sinh^{2}\omega + 1$$

$$\overrightarrow{d\xi} = \sqrt{(1 - m^{2})\sinh\omega(\xi) + 1}$$
(8)

求解方程(8),得到的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解为

$$\sinh_{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(\boldsymbol{\xi}) = sc(\boldsymbol{\xi}, m)$$

或 
$$\cosh\omega(\xi) = nc(\xi, m)$$
 (9)

下面我们将利用方程(8)及其解(9),并对变换(7)稍加改变来扩展 sinh-Gordon 方程展开法,然后用该方法求解几个非线性演化方程的行波解.

### 1 扩展的 sinh-Gordon 方程展开法

下面依据 sinh-Gordon 方程展开法的基本思路 给出扩展的 sinh-Gordon 方程展开法的一般步骤:

步骤 1. 考虑如下具有三个独立变量 x, y, t 的 非线性演化方程

$$F(u, u_x, u_y, u_t, u_{xx}, u_{xy}, u_{xt}, u_{yy}, u_{yt}, u_{yt}, u_{tt}, \cdots)$$
 (10)

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利用行波变换

$$u = u(\xi)$$
,  $\xi = k(x + ly - \lambda t)$  (11)  
这里  $k, l$  和  $\lambda$  是待定常数. 方程(10)被简化为非线

性常微分方程

$$H(u, u', u'', u''', \cdots) = 0$$
 (12)  
这里  $u'$ 表示  $du/d\xi$ .

步骤 2. 假设方程(12)具有如下形式的解

$$u(\xi) = A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} [A_i \sinh \omega \xi + B_i \cosh \omega (\xi)]^i$$
 (13)  
式中  $A_0$ ,  $A_i$ ,  $B_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 是待定常数, 新的变量  $\omega(\xi)$ 满足方程(8). 依据式(8)和(13), 我们定义  $u(\xi)$ 的次数为  $D[u(\xi)] = n$ , 则其他表达式的次数为:

$$D[d^{\alpha}u/d\xi^{\alpha}] = n + \alpha,$$

$$D[u^{\beta}(d^{\alpha}u/d\xi^{\alpha})^{q}] = n\beta + (n + \alpha)q$$

因此通过平衡方程(12)中最高阶导数项和非线性 项,可以确定(13)式中参数 n 的值. 如果参数 n 不 是一个正整数,则需要作变换  $u = v^n$ .

步骤 3. 把式(13)和方程(8)代入式(12) 得一  $\omega'^{s}(\xi) \sinh^{i} \omega(\xi) \cosh^{j} \omega(\xi)$  ( s = 0, 1, i = 0, 1; j = 0, $1,2,\cdots$ )的多项式方程. 然后令  $\omega''(\xi)\sinh^i\omega(\xi)$  $\cosh^{\prime}\omega(\xi)$ 的系数为零得到一个关于  $k,l,\lambda,A_0,A_i$ ,  $B_i(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$  的非线性代数方程组. 再借助符 号计算软件 Mathematica 求解这个非线性代数方程 组可以获得  $k, l, \lambda, A_0, A_i, B_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 的显示 表达式.

步骤 4. 利用上一步所获得的结果以及方程 (8)的解(9),可以得到非线性演化方程(10)的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解. 当 Jacobi 椭圆函数的模数, Jacobi 椭圆函数解退化成三角函数解.

#### 应用

下面我们利用扩展的 sinh-Gordon 方程展开法 来求解几个非线性演化方程.

#### 2.1 KdV-mKdV 方程

KdV-mKdV 方程为

$$u_{t} + (\alpha + \beta u) u u_{x} + u_{xxx} = 0$$
 (14)

对方程(14)作行波变换

$$u = u(\xi), \quad \xi = k(x - \lambda t)$$
 (15)

式中 k 和  $\lambda$  分别是波数和波速. 则方程(14)化为

$$k^{2}u'' + \frac{1}{3}\beta u^{3} + \frac{1}{2}\alpha u^{2} - \lambda u - c = 0$$
 (16)

式中c为积分常数.平衡方程(16)中的最高阶导数 项 $u^{"}$ 和非线性项 $u^{3}$ 可得式(13)中的n=1,由此可 假设方程(16)具有如下形式的解

 $u(\xi) = A_0 + A_1 \sinh \omega(\xi) + B_1 \cosh \omega(\xi)$ 式中 $A_0, A_1, B_1$ 是待定常数,并且变量 $\omega(\xi)$ 满足方 程(8). 把方程(17),(8)代入方程(16)得到关于  $\omega'^{s}(\xi) \sinh^{i} \omega(\xi) \cosh^{j} \omega(\xi)$  ( s = 0, 1, i = 0, 1; j = 0, $1,2,\cdots$ )的多项式方程. 然后令  $\omega'^{s}(\xi)\sinh^{i}\omega(\xi)$  $\cosh \omega(\xi)$ 的系数为零得到一关于  $k, \lambda, A_0, A_1, B_1$ 的非线性代数方程组. 再借助符号计算软件 Mathematica 求解该非线性代数方程组,获得的解为:

$$(1)A_{0} = \frac{-\alpha}{2\beta}, A_{1} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3(4\lambda\beta + \alpha^{2})(-1 + m^{2})}{2\beta^{2}(2 - m^{2})}},$$

$$B_{1} = 0, k = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4\lambda\beta + \alpha^{2}}{4\beta(2 - m^{2})}}, c = \frac{\alpha^{3} + 6\alpha\beta\lambda}{12\beta^{2}};$$

$$(2)A_{0} = \frac{-\alpha}{2\beta}, B_{1} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3(4\lambda\beta + \alpha^{2})(-1 + m^{2})}{2\beta^{2}(2m^{2} - 1)}},$$

$$(2)A_{0} = \frac{-\alpha}{2\beta}, B_{1} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3(4\lambda\beta + \alpha^{2})(-1 + m^{2})}{2\beta^{2}(2m^{2} - 1)}},$$

$$2\beta^{2} (2m^{2} - 1)$$

$$4\lambda\beta + \alpha^{2} = \alpha^{3} + 6\alpha\beta\lambda \tag{18}$$

$$A_1 = 0, k = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4\lambda\beta + \alpha^2}{4\beta(2m^2 - 1)}}, c = \frac{\alpha^3 + 6\alpha\beta\lambda}{12\beta^2};$$
 (19)

$$(3)A_0 = \frac{-\alpha}{2\beta}, A_1 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3(4\lambda\beta + \alpha^2)(-1 + m^2)}{4\beta^2(1 + m^2)}},$$

$$k = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4\lambda\beta + \alpha^2}{4\beta(2m^2 - 1)}}, c = \frac{\alpha^3 + 6\alpha\beta\lambda}{12\beta^2}, A_1^2 = B_1^2. \quad (20)$$

利用上述结果以及式(17)和方程(8)的解(9),可 以得到 KdV-mKdV 方程(14)如下 Jacobi 椭圆函数

$$u_{1}(x,t) = \frac{-\alpha}{2\beta} \pm \sqrt{\frac{3(4\lambda\beta + \alpha^{2})(-1 + m^{2})}{2\beta^{2}(2 - m^{2})}} sc(\xi,m)$$
(21)

式中 
$$\xi = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4\lambda\beta + \alpha^2}{4\beta(2 - m^2)}} (x - \lambda t)$$

$$u_2(x,t) = \frac{-\alpha}{2\beta} \pm \sqrt{\frac{3(4\lambda\beta + \alpha^2)(-1 + m^2)}{2\beta^2(2m^2 - 1)}} nc(\xi, m)$$

(22)

式中

$$u_{3}(x,t) = \frac{-\alpha}{2\beta} \pm \sqrt{\frac{3(4\lambda\beta + \alpha^{2})(-1 + m^{2})}{4\beta^{2}(1 + m^{2})}} (sc(\xi,m) + nc(\xi,m))$$
(23)

$$\vec{x} + \xi = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4\lambda\beta + \alpha^2}{2\beta(1 + m^2)}} (x - \lambda t)$$

由于当  $m \rightarrow 0$  时,  $sc(\xi, m) \rightarrow tan\xi$ ,  $nc(\xi, m) \rightarrow sec\xi$ , 所以 KdV-mKdV 方程(14)的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解退

(35)

化为如下三角函数解.

$$u_4(x,t) = \frac{-\alpha}{2\beta} \pm \sqrt{\frac{-3(4\lambda\beta + \alpha^2)}{4\beta^2}} \tan\xi, \quad (24)$$

式中 
$$\xi = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4\lambda\beta + \alpha^2}{8\beta}}(x - \lambda t)$$

$$u_5(x,t) = \frac{-\alpha}{2\beta} \pm \sqrt{\frac{-3(4\lambda\beta + \alpha^2)}{-2\beta^2}} \sec \xi, \quad (25)$$

式中 
$$\xi = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4\lambda\beta + \alpha^2}{-4\beta}}(x - \lambda t)$$

$$u_6(x,t) = \frac{-\alpha}{2\beta} \pm \sqrt{\frac{-3(4\lambda\beta + \alpha^2)}{4\beta^2}} (\tan\xi + \sec\xi), (26)$$

$$\vec{x} + \xi = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4\lambda\beta + \alpha^2}{2\beta}} (x - \lambda t) \ .$$

#### 双 sine-Gordon 方程

双 sine-Gordon 方程为

$$u_{xt} = \alpha \sin u + \beta \sin 2u \tag{27}$$

为了求解该方程,引入变换

$$u = 2 \arctan v$$
,  $\vec{\mathbf{x}} v = \tan \frac{u}{2}$ , (28)

从而有

$$\sin u = \frac{2v}{1+v^2}, \sin 2u = \frac{4v(1-v^2)}{(1+v^2)^2},$$

$$u_{xt} = \frac{2}{1+v^2}v_{xt} - \frac{4v}{(1+v^2)^2}v_xv_t$$
(29)

把式(29)代入方程(27)得

$$(1 + v^2)v_{xt} - 2vv_xv_t - (\alpha + 2\beta)v -$$

$$(3)A_0 = 0, A_1 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-(1+m^2)\alpha \pm 2\sqrt{\beta^2 + m^4\beta^2 + m^2(\alpha^2 - 2\beta^2)}}{(-1+m^2)(\alpha - 2\beta)}},$$

$$B_{1} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\beta + m^{4}\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^{2} + m^{4}\beta^{2} + m^{2}(\alpha^{2} - 2\beta^{2})} + m^{2}(-2\alpha - 2\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^{2} + m^{4}\beta^{2} + m^{2}(\alpha^{2} - 2\beta^{2})})}{(1 - m^{2})(1 + m^{2})\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^{2} + m^{4}\beta^{2} + m^{2}(\alpha^{2} - 2\beta^{2})}}}$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{(1+m^2)\beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 + 1m^4\beta^2 + m^2(\alpha^2 - 2\beta^2)}}{m^4k^2}, m \neq 1, m \neq 0$$
(36)

利用上述结果以及式(33)和方程(8)的解(9),可 以得到双 sine-Gordon 方程(27)如下 Jacobi 椭圆函 数解.

$$u_1(x,t) =$$

$$2\arctan\left[\pm\sqrt{\frac{(1-2m^2)\alpha\pm\sqrt{\alpha^2-16m^2(1-m^2)\beta^2}}{2m^2(\alpha-2\beta)}}nc(\xi,m)\right]$$

$$\vec{x} + \xi = k(x - \frac{2\beta(1 - 2m^2) \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 16m^2(1 - m^2)\beta^2}}{k^2});$$

$$u_2(x,t) =$$

$$(\alpha - 2\beta)v^3 = 0 \tag{30}$$

作行波变换

$$v = v(\xi), \xi = k(x - \lambda t)$$
(31)

式中k和 $\lambda$ 分别是波数和波速,方程(30)变为

$$k^{2} \lambda (1 + v^{2}) v'' - 2k^{2} \lambda v v'^{2} + (\alpha + 2\beta) v + (\alpha - 2\beta) v^{3} = 0$$
(32)

$$(\alpha - 2\beta)v^3 = 0 \tag{32}$$

平衡方程(32)中的最高阶导数项 v'' 和非线性项  $v^3$ 可得式(13)中的n=1,可假设方程(32)具有如下 形式的解

$$v(\xi) = A_0 + A_1 \sinh \omega(\xi) + B_1 \cosh \omega(\xi)$$
 (33)  
式中  $A_0$ ,  $A_1$ ,  $B_1$  是待定常数, 并且变量  $\omega(\xi)$ 满足方程(8)。同理依据共骤 3 求得非线性代数方程组的

程(8). 同理依据步骤 3 求得非线性代数方程组的 解如下:

$$(1)A_0 = 0, A_1 = 0,$$

$$B_{1} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{(1-2m^{2})\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^{2}-16m^{2}(1-m^{2})\beta^{2}}}{2m^{2}(\alpha-2\beta)}},$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\beta(1 - 2m^2) \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 16m^2(1 - m^2)\beta^2}}{k^2}, m \neq 0 \quad (34)$$

$$(2)A_0 = 0, B_1 = 0,$$

$$A_1 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{(2-m^2)\alpha \pm \sqrt{m^4\alpha^2 + 16\beta^2(1-m^2)}}{2\alpha - 4\beta}},$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-2\beta(2-m^2) \pm \sqrt{m^4\alpha^2 + 16\beta^2(1-m^2)}}{m^4k^2}, m \neq 0$$

$$m \neq 1, m \neq 0 \tag{36}$$

 $2\arctan\left[\pm\sqrt{\frac{(2-m^2)\alpha\pm\sqrt{M^4\alpha^2+16\beta^2(1-m^2)}}{2\alpha-4\beta}}sc(\xi,m)\right]$ (38)

$$\vec{x} + \xi = k(x - \frac{-2\beta(2 - m^2) \pm \sqrt{m^4 \alpha^2 + 16\beta^2(1 - m^2)}}{m^4 k^2});$$

$$u_3(x,t) = 2\arctan[A_1 sc(\xi, m) + B_1 nc(\xi, m)]$$

$$B_{1}=\pm\sqrt{\frac{\beta+m^{4}\beta\pm\sqrt{\beta^{2}+m^{4}\beta^{2}+m^{2}(\alpha^{2}-2\beta^{2})}+m^{2}(-2\alpha-2\beta\pm\sqrt{\beta^{2}+m^{4}\beta^{2}+m^{2}(\alpha^{2}-2\beta^{2})})}{(1-m^{2})(1+m^{2})\beta\pm\sqrt{\beta^{2}+m^{4}\beta^{2}+m^{2}(\alpha^{2}-2\beta^{2})}}}$$

#### 2.3 BBM 方程

Benjamin-Bona-Mahoney(BBM)方程为

$$u_t + \alpha u_x + \beta u u_x - \gamma u_{xxt} = 0 \tag{40}$$

作行波变换

$$u = u(\xi), \quad \xi = k(x - \lambda t) \tag{41}$$

式中k和 $\lambda$ 分别是波数和波速,方程(40)变为

$$c + (\alpha \lambda) u + \frac{1}{2} \beta u^2 + k^2 \lambda \gamma u'' = 0$$
 (42)

式中 c 为积分常数. 平衡方程(42)中的最高阶导数 项  $u^{''}$  和非线性项  $u^{2}$  可得式(13)中的 n=2,由此可假设方程(42)具有如下形式的解

$$u(\xi) = A_0 + A_1 \sinh \omega(\xi) + B_1 \cosh \omega(\xi) +$$

 $(A_2 \sinh\omega(\xi) + B_2 \cosh\omega(\xi))^2 \tag{43}$ 

式中  $A_i$ ,  $B_j$ (i=0,1,2,j=1,2)是待定常数,并且变量  $\omega(\xi)$ 满足方程(8). 同理依据步骤 3 求得非线性代数方程组的解如下

$$A_{0} = \frac{-\alpha + \lambda - 2k^{2}\lambda\gamma - 2k^{2}m^{2}\lambda\gamma}{\beta}, A_{1} = 0,$$

$$A_{2} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{3k^{2}(-1 + m^{2})\lambda\gamma}{\beta}}, B_{1} = 0,$$

$$B_{2} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{3k^{2}(-1 + m^{2})\lambda\gamma}{\beta}},$$

$$c = \frac{\alpha^{2} - 2\alpha\lambda - \lambda^{2}(-1 + k^{4}(1 + 14m^{2} + m^{4})\gamma^{2})}{2\beta}$$

(44)

利用该结果以及式(43)和方程(8)的解(9),可以 得到 BBM 方程(40)如下 Jacobi 椭圆函数解

$$u(x,t) = \frac{-\alpha + \lambda - 2k^2\lambda\gamma - 2k^2m^2\lambda\gamma}{\beta} + \frac{3k^2(-1+m^2)\lambda\gamma}{\beta} (sc(\xi,m) + nc(\xi,m))^2$$
(45)

由于当  $m\to 0$  时, $sc(\xi,m)\to tan\xi$ , $nc(\xi,m)\to sec\xi$ , 所以 BBM 方程(40)的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解退化为如 下三角函数解

$$u(x,t) = \frac{-\alpha + \lambda - 2k^2 \lambda \gamma}{\beta} + \frac{-3k^2 \lambda \gamma}{\beta} (\tan \xi + \sec \xi)^2$$
(46)

方程(42)中的积分常数为:

$$c = \frac{\alpha^2 - 2\alpha\lambda - \lambda^2(-1 + k^4\gamma^2)}{2\beta}.$$

#### 3 结论

本文基于 sinh-Gordon 方程和变换(13)对 sinh-Gordon 方程展开法进行了扩展,并应用它获得了 KdV-mKdV 方程,双 sine-Gordon 方程和 BBM 方程的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解. 不难看出,该方法只能求解非线性演化方程的行波解,可以对该方法进一步扩展,使之能寻找非线性演化方程的非行波解.

令 
$$\xi$$
→ $\Psi$ ( $x$ , $y$ , $t$ ), 则方程(8)变为

$$\frac{d\omega(\Psi(x,y,t))}{d\Psi(x,y,t)} =$$

$$\sqrt{(1-m^2)\sinh^2\omega(\Psi(x,\gamma,t))+1} \tag{47}$$

式中  $\Psi(x,y,t)$  是 x,y,t 的光滑函数. 方程(47) 具有形如(9) 式的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解,只需把(9) 式中的  $\xi$  用  $\Psi(x,y,t)$  替代即可. 对于给定的非线性演化方程(10),可以假设它具有如下形式的解

$$u(x,y,t) = A_0(x,y,t) +$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ A_i(x,y,t) \sinh \omega \left( \Psi(x,y,t) \right) + B_i(x,y,t) \cosh \omega \left( \Psi(x,y,t) \right) \right]^i$$
(48)

类似于扩展的 sinh-Gordon 方程展开法的一般步骤,可以获得非线性演化方程的非行波解. 该方法的应用,我们将另文给出.

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# NEW JACOBIAN ELLIPTIC FUNCTION SOLUTIONS FOR NONLINEAR EVOLUTION EQUATIONS\*

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**Abstract** The sinh-Gordon equation expansion method is further extended based on the sinh-Gordon equation and constructing new ansatz solution of the considered equation, we apply this method to the KdV-mKdV equation, the double sine-Gordon equation and the BBM equation, and some new Jacobian elliptic function solutions of them are derived, The method can be applied to other nonlinear evolution equations in mathematical physics.

**Key words** sinh-Gordon equation expansion method, Jacobi elliptic function, KdV-mKdV equation, double sine-Gordon equation, BBM equation

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