

求一类非线性偏微分方程解析解的简洁构造算法*

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摘要 通过引入一个变换,利用齐次平衡原理和选准一个待定函数来构造求解一类非线性偏微分方程解析解的算法.作为实例,我们将该算法应用到了 mKdV 方程, KdV-Burgers 方程和 KdV-Burgers-Kuramoto 方程.借助符号计算软件 Mathematica 获得了这些方程的解析解.不难看出,该方法不仅简洁,而且有望进一步扩展.

关键词 非线性偏微分方程, 解析解, mKdV 方程, KdV-Burgers 方程, KdV-Burgers-Kuramoto 方程

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引言

在非线性问题中,求解非线性偏微分方程的解析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 Bäcklund 变换法^[1], Darboux 变换法^[2], 齐次平衡法^[3], 双曲正切函数展开法^[4], Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法, 辅助方程法^[5-8] 等不断地被改进和创新.本文在文献[9,10]的基础上通过引入一个变换,利用齐次平衡的原理和选准一个待定函数来得到一类非线性偏微分方程特解的构造性算法,避免了文献[9]对试探函数选择的多样性和不确定性.

1 算法描述

步骤 1. 设给定的一类非线性偏微分方程为:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \dots + u^p \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]^q + \alpha_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \dots + \alpha_n \frac{\partial^n u}{\partial x^n} = 0 \quad (1)$$

其中 p, q, n 和 $\alpha_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 为与自变量 x 和 t 无关的参数.利用行波变换

$$u = u(\xi), \quad \xi = x - ct \quad (2)$$

这里 c 是待定常数.方程(1)被简化为非线性常微分方程:

$$-c \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \dots + u^p \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right]^q + \alpha_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \dots + \alpha_n \frac{\partial^n u}{\partial \xi^n} = 0 \quad (3)$$

步骤 2. 引入变换:

$$u = a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m a_i \frac{\partial^i v}{\partial \xi^i} \quad (4)$$

式中 $v = v(x, t)$ 为试探函数,不失一般性,可取 $a_m = 1$, $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{m-1}$ 和 m 均为待定常数,其中 m 可利用齐次平衡原理,通过平衡方程(1)或(3)中最高阶导数项和最高幂次的非线性项确定.即:

$$m = \frac{n-q}{p+q-1} \quad (5)$$

步骤 3. 选取试探函数为:

$$v = a \ln(b + w^2), \quad w = e^{k\xi} \quad (6)$$

式中 a, b, k 为待定常数.

步骤 4. 将式(6)代入式(4),再回代方程(3),将非线性常微分方程(3)化为含 $w^i (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 的代数方程,令 $w^i (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 的系数为零得一代数方程组.借助符号计算软件 Mathematica 求解确定相应的常数,最后得到其解析解.

2 mKdV 方程, KdV-Burgers 方程和 KdV-Burgers-Kuramoto 方程的解析解

2.1 mKdV 方程

mKdV 方程一般形式为:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \alpha u^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \beta \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} = 0 \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta < 0) \quad (7)$$

其中 α, β 为常数.

依据算法作形如式(2)的行波变换,方程(7)

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被简化为如下非线性常微分方程:

$$-c \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \alpha u^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \beta \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial \xi^3} = 0 \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta < 0) \quad (8)$$

通过平衡方程(8)中最高阶导数项和最高幂次的非线性项,可得 $m=1$,因此,引入的变换为:

$$u = a_0 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} \quad (9)$$

式中 $v=v(x,t)$ 选取形如式(6)的待定函数,将式(6)代入式(9),再回代方程(8),将非线性常微分方程(8)化为含 $w^i (i=0,2,4,6)$ 的代数方程,令 $w^i (i=0,2,4,6)$ 的系数为零,可得如下关于待定常数 a, b, a_0 的非线性代数方程组:

$$\begin{cases} -4ab^3ck^2 + 16ab^3k^4\beta + 4ab^3k^2\alpha a_0^2 = 0 \\ -8ab^2ck^2 - 64ab^2k^4\beta + 16a^2b^2k^3\alpha a_0 + \\ \quad 8ab^2k^2\alpha a_0^2 = 0 \\ -4abck^2 + 16a^3bk^4\alpha + 16abk^4\beta + 16a^2bk^3\alpha a_0 + \\ \quad 4abk^2\alpha a_0^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

借助符号计算软件 Mathematica 求解该方程组得:

$$a = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-6\beta}{\alpha}}, c = -2k^2\beta, a_0 = \pm k \sqrt{\frac{-6\beta}{\alpha}} \quad (10)$$

其中, b, k 为任意常数.

将式(10)代入式(6)和式(9)得:

$$u = \pm k \sqrt{\frac{-6\beta}{\alpha}} \left(1 - \frac{2e^{2k\xi}}{b + e^{2k\xi}} \right) \quad (11)$$

取 $b=1$,并利用下列等式:

$$\frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \tanh \frac{x}{2} \right) \quad (12)$$

可将式(11)化为:

$$u = \pm k \sqrt{\frac{-6\beta}{\alpha}} \tanh k\xi \quad (13)$$

通过回代方程(7),可以验证此解是方程(7)的一个扭状孤波解.

取 $b=-1$,并利用下列等式:

$$\frac{e^x}{e^x - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \coth \frac{x}{2} \right) \quad (14)$$

可得方程(7)的一个奇异行波解.

$$u = \pm k \sqrt{\frac{-6\beta}{\alpha}} \coth k\xi \quad (15)$$

因 k 为任意常数,故可令:

$$k = ik' \quad (16)$$

式中 i 为虚数单位, k' 为常数,仍然将 k' 视为 k ,且

利用双曲函数与三角函数之间的下列关系式:

$$\tanh(ix) = i \tan x, \coth(ix) = -i \cot x \quad (17)$$

则式(13)和式(15)可化为:

$$u = \pm k \sqrt{\frac{-6\beta}{\alpha}} \tan k\xi \quad (18)$$

$$u = \pm k \sqrt{\frac{-6\beta}{\alpha}} \cot k\xi \quad (19)$$

上两式分别为 mKdV 方程(7)的正切和余切函数型的三角函数周期波解.

又由文献[11]所给出的定理知,非线性演化方程的解 $u(x,t) = P(\tanh k\xi)$ 和 $u(x,t) = P(\tanh 2k\xi \pm i \operatorname{sech} 2k\xi)$ 总是成对出现,还有 $u(x,t) = P(\coth k\xi)$ 和 $u(x,t) = P(\coth 2k\xi \pm \operatorname{csch} 2k\xi)$, $u(x,t) = P(\tan k\xi)$ 和 $u(x,t) = P(\tan 2k\xi \pm \sec 2k\xi)$, $u(x,t) = P(\cot k\xi)$ 和 $u(x,t) = P(\cot 2k\xi \pm \csc 2k\xi)$ 也都是成对出现.故 mKdV 方程(7)还有如下解:

$$u = \pm k \sqrt{\frac{-6\beta}{\alpha}} (\tanh 2k\xi \pm i \operatorname{sech} 2k\xi) \quad (20)$$

$$u = \pm k \sqrt{\frac{-6\beta}{\alpha}} (\coth 2k\xi \pm \operatorname{csch} 2k\xi) \quad (21)$$

$$u = \pm k \sqrt{\frac{-6\beta}{\alpha}} (\tan 2k\xi \pm \sec 2k\xi) \quad (22)$$

$$u = \pm k \sqrt{\frac{-6\beta}{\alpha}} (\cot 2k\xi \pm \csc 2k\xi) \quad (23)$$

解式(13)、(15)、(18)、(19)与其他文献[12, 13]的结果完全等价,而解式(20)~(23)则在其它文献中没有找到.

2.2 KdV-Burgers 方程

人们在研究液体内部含有气泡的流动以及弹性管道中的液体流动等问题时,提出了 KdV-Burgers 方程,其一般形式为:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \beta \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} = 0 \quad (24)$$

同样的作形如式(2)的行波变换,方程(24)被简化为如下非线性常微分方程:

$$-c \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \alpha \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \beta \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial \xi^3} = 0 \quad (25)$$

通过平衡方程(25)中最高阶导数项和最高幂次的非线性项,可得 $m=2$,因此,引入的变换为:

$$u = a_0 + a_1 \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi^2} \quad (26)$$

式中 $v=v(x,t)$ 选取形如式(6)的待定函数,将式

(6) 代入式(26), 再回代方程(25), 将非线性常微分方程(25)化为含 $w^i (i=0, 2, 4, 6, 8)$ 的代数方程, 令 $w^i (i=0, 2, 4, 6, 8)$ 的系数为零, 可得如下关于待定常数 a, b, a_0, a_1 的非线性代数方程组:

$$\begin{cases} -8ab^4ck^3+16ab^4k^4\alpha+32ab^4k^5\beta+8ab^4k^3a_0- \\ 4ab^4ck^2a_1+8ab^4k^3\alpha a_1+16ab^4k^4\beta a_1+ \\ 4ab^4k^2a_0a_1=0 \\ -8ab^3ck^3+32a^2b^3k^5-48ab^3k^4\alpha-352ab^3k^5\beta+ \\ 8ab^3k^3a_0-12ab^3ck^2a_1+32a^2b^3k^4a_1+ \\ 8ab^3k^3\alpha a_1-48ab^3k^4\beta a_1+12ab^3k^2a_0a_1+ \\ 8a^2b^3k^3a_1^2=0 \\ 8ab^2ck^3-32a^2b^2k^5-48ab^2k^4\alpha+352ab^2k^5\beta- \\ 8ab^2k^3a_0-12ab^2ck^2a_1+16a^2b^2k^4a_1- \\ 8ab^2k^3\alpha a_1-48ab^2k^4\beta a_1+12ab^2k^2a_0a_1+ \\ 16a^2b^2k^3a_1^2=0 \\ 8abck^3+16abk^4\alpha-32abk^5\beta-8abk^3a_0- \\ 4abck^2a_1-16a^2bk^4a_1-8abk^3\alpha a_1+ \\ 16abk^4\beta a_1+4abk^2a_0a_1+8a^2bk^3a_1^2=0 \end{cases}$$

借助符号计算软件 Mathematica 求解该方程组得如下两组解:

情况 1:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 12\beta, a_0 = c - 24\beta k^2, a_1 = 2k, k = \frac{\alpha}{10\beta}, \\ b, c &\text{ 为任意常数} \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

将式(27)代入式(6)和式(26)得:

$$u = c - 24\beta k^2 + \frac{96\beta k^2 e^{2k\xi}}{b + e^{2k\xi}} - \frac{48\beta k^2 e^{4k\xi}}{(b + e^{2k\xi})^2} \quad (28)$$

取 $b = 1$, 利用式(12), 由式(28)得方程(25)的扭钟状正则孤波解:

$$u = c + 12\beta k^2 + \frac{12\alpha k}{5} \tanh k\xi - 12\beta k^2 \tanh^2 k\xi \quad (29)$$

取 $b = -1$, 利用式(14), 可得方程(25)的一个奇异行波解:

$$u = c + 12\beta k^2 + \frac{12\alpha k}{5} \coth k\xi - 12\beta k^2 \coth^2 k\xi \quad (30)$$

注意:式(29)、(30)中的 k 满足关系式 $k = \frac{\alpha}{10\beta}$.

情况 2:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 12\beta, a_0 = c + 24\beta k^2, a_1 = -2k, \\ k &= -\frac{\alpha}{10\beta}, b, c \text{ 为任意常数} \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

将式(31)代入式(6)和式(22)得:

$$u = c + 24\beta k^2 - \frac{48\beta k^2 e^{4k\xi}}{(b + e^{2k\xi})^2} \quad (32)$$

取 $b = 1$, 同理可得方程(25)的扭钟状正则孤波解:

$$u = c + 12\beta k^2 + \frac{12\alpha k}{5} \tanh k\xi - 12\beta k^2 \tanh^2 k\xi \quad (33)$$

与解(29)形式相同, 但式中 k 满足关系式 $k = -\frac{\alpha}{10\beta}$.

取 $b = -1$, 同理可得方程(25)的一个奇异行波解:

$$u = c + 12\beta k^2 + \frac{12\alpha k}{5} \coth k\xi - 12\beta k^2 \coth^2 k\xi \quad (34)$$

与解(30)形式相同, 但式中 $k = -\frac{\alpha}{10\beta}$.

因 $k = \pm \frac{\alpha}{10\beta}$, 不为任意数, 故不能利用式(16)、(17)

来求 KdV-Burgers 方程(25)的正切和余切函数型的三角函数周期解.

同理依据文献[11]所给出的定理, 可求出 KdV-Burgers 方程(25)的如下解:

$$\begin{aligned} u &= c + 12\beta k^2 + \frac{12\alpha k}{5} (\tanh 2k\xi \pm \operatorname{sech} 2k\xi) - \\ &12\beta k^2 (\tanh 2k\xi \pm \operatorname{sech} 2k\xi)^2 \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= c + 12\beta k^2 + \frac{12\alpha k}{5} (\coth 2k\xi \pm \operatorname{csch} 2k\xi) - \\ &12\beta k^2 (\coth 2k\xi \pm \operatorname{csch} 2k\xi)^2 \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

通过回代 KdV-Burgers 方程(25), 可以验证解(29)、(30)、(35)、(36)均为方程的解. 显而易见, 解(29)、(30)与文献[14]的结果相类似, 而(35)、(36)在其它文献中没有找到.

2.3 KdV-Burgers-Kuramoto 方程

KdV-Burgers-Kuramoto 方程, 又称 Benney 方程, 其一般形式为:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \beta \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} + \gamma \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} = 0 \quad (37)$$

式中 β 为频散系数, 要求 $\alpha\gamma > 0$, 表示 $\alpha \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ 和 $\gamma \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4}$ 中的一个表征耗散作用, 另一个表征不稳定作用.

作形如式(2)的行波变换, 方程(37)被简化为如下非线性常微分方程:

$$-c \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \alpha \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \beta \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial \xi^3} + \gamma \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial \xi^4} = 0 \quad (38)$$

通过平衡方程(38)中最高阶导数项和最高幂次的非线性项, 可得 $m = 3$, 因此, 引入的变换为:

$$u = a_0 + a_1 \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} + a_2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial \xi^3} \quad (39)$$

式中 $v = v(x, t)$ 选取形如式(6)的待定函数, 将式(6)代入式(39), 再回代方程(38), 将非线性常微分方程(38)化为含 $w^i (i=0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10)$ 的代数方程, 令 $w^i (i=0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10)$ 的系数为零, 可得如下关于待定常数 a, b, a_0, a_1, a_2 的非线性代数方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} & -4b^5ck^2 + 8b^5k^3\alpha + 16b^5k^4\beta + 32b^5k^5\gamma + \\ & 4b^5k^2a_0 - b^5ca_1 + 2b^5k\alpha a_1 + 4b^5k^2\beta a_1 + \\ & 8b^5k^3\gamma a_1 + b^5a_0a_1 - 2b^5cka_2 + 4b^5k^2\alpha a_2 + \\ & 8b^5k^3\beta a_2 + 16b^5k^4\gamma a_2 + 2b^5ka_0a_2 = 0 \\ & 4b^4ck^2 + 32ab^4k^5 - 72b^4k^3\alpha - 400b^4k^4\beta - \\ & 1824b^4k^5\gamma - 4b^4k^2a_0 - 5b^4ca_1 + \\ & 16ab^4k^3a_1 + 6b^4k\alpha a_1 - 4b^4k^2\beta a_1 - \\ & 72b^4k^3\gamma a_1 + 5b^4a_0a_1 + 2ab^4ka_1^2 - \\ & 6b^4cka_2 + 32ab^4k^4a_2 - 4b^4k^2\alpha a_2 - \\ & 72b^4k^3\beta a_2 - 400b^4k^4\gamma a_2 + 6b^4ka_0a_2 + \\ & 8ab^4k^2a_1a_2 + 8ab^4k^3a_2^2 = 0 \\ & 32b^3ck^2 - 160ab^3k^5 - 80b^3k^3\alpha + 640b^3k^4\beta + \\ & 9664b^3k^5\gamma - 32b^3k^2a_0 - 10b^3ca_1 - \\ & 8ab^3k^3a_1 + 4b^3k\alpha a_1 - 32b^3k^2\beta a_1 - \\ & 80b^3k^3\gamma a_1 + 10b^3a_0a_1 + 8ab^3ka_1^2 - \\ & 4b^3cka_2 - 64ab^3k^4a_2 - 32b^3k^2\alpha a_2 - \\ & 80b^3k^3\beta a_2 + 640b^3k^4\gamma a_2 + 4b^3ka_0a_2 + \\ & 20ab^3k^2a_1a_2 + 8ab^3k^3a_2^2 = 0 \\ & 32b^2ck^2 + 160ab^2k^5 + 80b^2k^3\alpha + 640b^2k^4\beta - \\ & 9664b^2k^5\gamma - 32b^2k^2a_0 - 10b^2ca_1 - \\ & 56ab^2k^3a_1 - 4b^2k\alpha a_1 - 32b^2k^2\beta a_1 + \\ & 80b^2k^3\gamma a_1 + 10b^2a_0a_1 + 12ab^2ka_1^2 + \\ & 4b^2cka_2 - 64ab^2k^4a_2 - 32b^2k^2\alpha a_2 + \\ & 80b^2k^3\beta a_2 + 640b^2k^4\gamma a_2 - 4b^2ka_0a_2 + \\ & 12ab^2k^2a_1a_2 - 8ab^2k^3a_2^2 = 0 \\ & 4bck^2 - 32abk^5 + 72bk^3\alpha - 400bk^4\beta + \\ & 1824bk^5\gamma - 4bk^2a_0 - 5bca_1 - 24abk^3a_1 - \\ & 6bk\alpha a_1 - 4bk^2\beta a_1 + 72bk^3\gamma a_1 + 5ba_0a_1 + \\ & 8abka_1^2 + 6bcka_2 + 32abk^4a_2 - 4bk^2\alpha a_2 + \\ & 72bk^3\beta a_2 - 400bk^4\gamma a_2 - 6bka_0a_2 - \\ & 4abk^2a_1a_2 - 8abk^3a_2^2 = 0 \\ & -4ck^2 - 8k^3\alpha + 16k^4\beta - 32k^5\gamma + 4k^2a_0 - \\ & ca_1 + 8ak^3a_1 - 2k\alpha a_1 + 4k^2\beta a_1 - 8k^3\gamma a_1 + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & a_0a_1 + 2aka_1^2 + 2cka_2 + 4k^2\alpha a_2 - 8k^3\beta a_2 + \\ & 16k^4\gamma a_2 - 2ka_0a_2 - 4ak^2a_1a_2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

借助符号计算软件 Mathematica 求解该方程组得如下三组解:

情况 1:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \frac{47\beta^2}{144\gamma}, k = \pm \frac{\beta}{24\gamma}, a = 60\gamma, a_0 = c \pm \frac{5\beta^3}{144\gamma^2}, \\ a_1 &= \frac{\beta^2}{72\gamma^2}, a_2 = \frac{\beta}{4\gamma}, \\ b, c & \text{ 为任意常数} \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

将式(40)代入式(6)和式(39), 并取 $b=1$, 利用式(12)和文献[11]所给出的定理可得方程(37)的特解:

$$\begin{aligned} u &= c + \frac{5\beta^3}{192\gamma^2} \left(1 + \tanh \frac{\beta}{24\gamma} \xi - \tanh^2 \frac{\beta}{24\gamma} \xi + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{3} \tanh^3 \frac{\beta}{24\gamma} \xi \right) \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= c + \frac{5\beta^3}{192\gamma^2} \left(1 + \left(\tanh \frac{\beta}{12\gamma} \xi \pm \operatorname{sech} \frac{\beta}{12\gamma} \xi \right) - \right. \\ & \left. \left(\tanh \frac{\beta}{12\gamma} \xi \pm \operatorname{sech} \frac{\beta}{12\gamma} \xi \right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\tanh \frac{\beta}{12\gamma} \xi \pm \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \operatorname{sech} \frac{\beta}{12\gamma} \xi \right)^3 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

取 $b=-1$, 利用式(14)和文献[11]所给出的定理可得方程(37)的特解:

$$\begin{aligned} u &= c + \frac{5\beta^3}{192\gamma^2} \left(1 + \coth \frac{\beta}{24\gamma} \xi - \coth^2 \frac{\beta}{24\gamma} \xi + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{3} \coth^3 \frac{\beta}{24\gamma} \xi \right) \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= c + \frac{5\beta^3}{192\gamma^2} \left(1 + \left(\coth \frac{\beta}{12\gamma} \xi \pm \operatorname{csch} \frac{\beta}{12\gamma} \xi \right) - \right. \\ & \left. \left(\coth \frac{\beta}{12\gamma} \xi \pm \operatorname{csch} \frac{\beta}{12\gamma} \xi \right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\coth \frac{\beta}{12\gamma} \xi \pm \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \operatorname{csch} \frac{\beta}{12\gamma} \xi \right)^3 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

情况 2:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \frac{73\beta^2}{256\gamma}, k = \pm \frac{\beta}{32\gamma}, a = 60\gamma, a_0 = c \pm \frac{45\beta^3}{2048\gamma^2}, \\ a_1 &= \frac{3\beta^2}{256\gamma^2}, a_2 = \frac{\beta}{4\gamma}, b, c \text{ 为任意常数} \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

将式(45)代入式(6)和式(39), 并取 $b=1$, 利用式(12)和文献[11]所给出的定理可得方程(37)的特解:

$$u = c + \frac{15\beta^3}{1024\gamma^2} \left(1 + \frac{5}{4} \tanh \frac{\beta}{32\gamma} \xi - \tanh^2 \frac{\beta}{32\gamma} \xi + \frac{1}{4} \tanh^3 \frac{\beta}{32\gamma} \xi \right) \quad (46)$$

$$u = c + \frac{15\beta^3}{1024\gamma^2} \left(1 + \frac{5}{4} \left(\tanh \frac{\beta}{16\gamma} \xi \pm \operatorname{isech} \frac{\beta}{16\gamma} \xi \right) - \left(\tanh \frac{\beta}{16\gamma} \xi \pm \operatorname{isech} \frac{\beta}{16\gamma} \xi \right)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \left(\tanh \frac{\beta}{16\gamma} \xi \pm \operatorname{isech} \frac{\beta}{16\gamma} \xi \right)^3 \right) \quad (47)$$

取 $b = -1$, 利用式(14)和文献[11]所给出的定理可得方程(37)的特解:

$$u = c + \frac{15\beta^3}{1024\gamma^2} \left(1 + \frac{5}{4} \coth \frac{\beta}{32\gamma} \xi - \coth^2 \frac{\beta}{32\gamma} \xi + \frac{1}{4} \coth^3 \frac{\beta}{32\gamma} \xi \right) \quad (48)$$

$$u = c + \frac{15\beta^3}{1024\gamma^2} \left(1 + \frac{5}{4} \left(\coth \frac{\beta}{16\gamma} \xi \pm \operatorname{csch} \frac{\beta}{16\gamma} \xi \right) - \left(\coth \frac{\beta}{16\gamma} \xi \pm \operatorname{csch} \frac{\beta}{16\gamma} \xi \right)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \left(\coth \frac{\beta}{16\gamma} \xi \pm \operatorname{csch} \frac{\beta}{16\gamma} \xi \right)^3 \right) \quad (49)$$

情况3:

$$\alpha = \frac{\beta^2}{16\gamma}, k = \pm \frac{\beta}{8\gamma}, a = 60\gamma, a_0 = c \pm \frac{3\beta^3}{32\gamma^2}, a_1 = 0, a_2 = \frac{\beta}{4\gamma}, b, c \text{ 为任意常数} \quad (50)$$

将式(50)代入式(6)和式(37), 并取 $b = 1$, 利用式(12)和文献[11]所给出的定理可得方程(37)的特解:

$$u = c + \frac{15\beta^3}{64\gamma^2} \left(\frac{3}{5} - \tanh \frac{\beta}{8\gamma} \xi - \tanh^2 \frac{\beta}{8\gamma} \xi + \tanh^3 \frac{\beta}{8\gamma} \xi \right) \quad (51)$$

$$u = c + \frac{15\beta^3}{64\gamma^2} \left(\frac{3}{5} - \left(\tanh \frac{\beta}{4\gamma} \xi \pm \operatorname{isech} \frac{\beta}{4\gamma} \xi \right) - \left(\tanh \frac{\beta}{4\gamma} \xi \pm \operatorname{isech} \frac{\beta}{4\gamma} \xi \right)^2 + \left(\tanh \frac{\beta}{4\gamma} \xi \pm \operatorname{isech} \frac{\beta}{4\gamma} \xi \right)^3 \right) \quad (52)$$

取 $b = -1$, 利用式(14)和文献[11]所给出的定理可得方程(37)的特解:

$$u = c + \frac{15\beta^3}{64\gamma^2} \left(\frac{3}{5} - \coth \frac{\beta}{8\gamma} \xi - \coth^2 \frac{\beta}{8\gamma} \xi + \coth^3 \frac{\beta}{8\gamma} \xi \right) \quad (53)$$

$$u = c + \frac{15\beta^3}{64\gamma^2} \left(\frac{3}{5} - \left(\coth \frac{\beta}{4\gamma} \xi \pm \operatorname{csch} \frac{\beta}{4\gamma} \xi \right) - \left(\coth \frac{\beta}{4\gamma} \xi \pm \operatorname{csch} \frac{\beta}{4\gamma} \xi \right)^2 + \left(\coth \frac{\beta}{4\gamma} \xi \pm \operatorname{csch} \frac{\beta}{4\gamma} \xi \right)^3 \right) \quad (54)$$

显而易见, 解(41)、(46)、(51)在文献[15]和[16]中能够找到类似解, 而其它解则为我们所求得 KdV-Burgers-Kuramoto 方程(37)的新解。

3 结论

本文通过引入一个变换, 利用齐次平衡的原理和选择一个待定函数来构造求解一类非线性偏微分方程特解的算法. 利用该算法获得了三个 KdV 型方程的特解, 其中一些是新解. 由此表明该方法在寻找非线性偏微分方程解析解上的有效性. 试验表明, 该算法作适当修改也能求高维及非线性偏微分方程组等非线性系统的特解.

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A SIMPLE ALGORITHM OF CONSTRUCTING ANALYTICAL SOLUTIONS TO A CLASS OF NONLINEAR PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS*

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Abstract By introducing a new transformation, using the principle of homogeneous balance and selecting an appropriate undetermined function, an algorithm was proposed to construct the analytical solutions to a class of nonlinear partial differential equations. As an example, this algorithm was applied to the mKdV equation, the KdV-Burgers equation and the KdV-Burgers-Kuramoto equation. Furthermore, the analytical solutions of such equations were obtained with the help of the symbolic computation system Mathematica. The results show that this algorithm is simple and effective to find out the analytical solutions of KdV equations, which could be extended to solve high-dimensional nonlinear partial differential equations.

Key words nonlinear partial differential equations, analytical solution, mKdV equation, KdV-Burgers equation, KdV-Burgers-Kuramoto equation

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