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# 构造非线性演化方程精确解的一个新方法

邱春, 刁明军, 徐兰兰, 岳书波, 赵静

( 四川大学水力学与山区河流开发保护国家重点实验室, 四川 成都 610065 )

**摘 要:** 基于辅助方程提出一种求解非线性演化方程的新方法, 该方法简单易行且具有一定的普适性, 根据不同的参数可给出各种形式的精确解, 从而有助于探索非线性方程的新解及其性质。并以 mKdV 方程为例, 得到了其多组精确解, 包括 Jacobi 椭圆函数解及 Weierstrass 椭圆函数解等, 除涵盖了以往结果, 还给出一些新解。

**关键词:** 非线性方程; 精确解; 辅助方程; mKdV 方程

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## A new algebra method for constructing exact solutions of nonlinear evolution equations

QIU Chun, DIAO Ming-jun, XU Lan-lan, YUE Shu-bo, ZHAO Jing

( State Key Laboratory of Hydraulics and Mountain River Engineering, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610065, China )

**Abstract:** A new algebra method for constructing exact solutions of nonlinear evolution equations is proposed based on the auxiliary equation. The method is simple and universal. It can give various types of exact solutions according to different parameters, which are helpful to seek more new exact solutions and explore properties of nonlinear evolution equations. Many kinds of explicit solutions including Jacobi and Weierstrass elliptic function solutions are obtained, some of which are new.

**Key words:** nonlinear equation; exact solution; auxiliary equation; mKdV equation

## 1 引 言

物理学和其它许多领域中的很多现象通常用非线性演化方程来描述, 而这些方程的解的性质可以帮助我们更好理解自然现象的本质, 因而寻找非线性方程的精确解占有重要地位。近年来涌现出一系列有效的求解方法, 如, 齐次平衡法、试探函数法、sine-cose 方法、Cole-Hopf 变换法、双线性导数法、双曲函数法、混合指数法、Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法<sup>[1~12]</sup>, 最近辅助方程方法得到了广泛应用<sup>[13~16]</sup>。本文基于投影 Riccati 方程提出了一种新的扩展方法, 该方法更具一般性, 可以给出各种形式的行波解, 包括有理函数解、周期波解、孤波解等, 这些解有助于我们探索方程的新解和理解光纤通信、流体力学、等离子体中

**作者简介:** 邱春 (1976 -), 江苏徐州人, 博士生, 研究方向为非线性物理及工程水力学。E-mail: qiu3216@163.com

**导师简介:** 刁明军 (1968 -), 四川简阳人, 博士, 教授, 博士生导师, 主要从事工程水力学科研与教学工作。

E-mail: diaomingjun@scu.edu.cn

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的波传播机理。以 mKdV 方程为例说明该方法的有效性, 除得到了文献 [6,16,18,19] 所提及的解, 还给出一些新形式的解。

## 2 方法介绍

设非线性演化方程一般形式为

$$F(U, U_x, U_t, U_{xt}, \dots) = 0, \quad (1)$$

其中  $F$  是其参数的多项式函数。引入行波变换

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

$c$  为待定波参数, 将 (2) 式代入 (1) 式得到关于  $U(\xi)$  的常微分方程

$$F(U, U', U'', \dots) = 0, \quad (3)$$

这里 “'” 表示  $d/d\xi$ 。

设方程 (3) 的解为

$$U(\xi) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i F^i(\xi) + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i F^{i-1}(\xi) G(\xi), \quad (4)$$

其中  $a_i$ 、 $b_i$  为待定常数,  $n$  由 (3) 中  $U$  的非线性项和最高阶导数项平衡来确定, 且  $F(\xi)$  和  $G(\xi)$  满足辅助微分方程组

$$\begin{cases} F' = pFG \\ G' = q - pG^2 + rF^2 + jF^{-1} + kF \end{cases}, \quad (5)$$

$$\text{且} \quad G^2 = \frac{1}{p^2} \left( \frac{2l}{F^2} + \frac{2pj}{F} + pq + \frac{2}{3}pkF + \frac{1}{2}prF^2 \right), \quad (6)$$

其中  $l, p, q, j, k, r$  为实常数, 将 (4) 代入 (3) 并结合 (5) 与 (6), (3) 式左边可变为关于  $F^i G^j$  ( $i = -2, -1, \dots, n; j = 0, 1$ ) 的多项式, 令其系数为零, 就得到关于参数  $a_i, b_i, c$  的非线性代数方程组, 解此方程组即可得到 (1) 式的精确解。该方法的关键是微分方程 (5) 的解, 由于其解繁多, 我们不再单独列出, 而将在以下应用中对应给出。

## 3 方法应用

描述一维浅水波运动的 mKdV 方程形式为<sup>[17]</sup>

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

它是人们在研究水波的过程中获得的一种可积模型, 描述横向波动, 属于典型的非线性色散方程, 文献 [16] 曾用投影 Riccati 方程方法得到了该方程的多组精确解, [6,18,19] 也进行了相应的求解, 此处我们将用新提出的方法来求解, 计算表明既涵盖了以往结果还包含了一些新的精确行波解。

将 (2) 式代入 (7) 式经简单变换得

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

上式关于  $\xi$  积分一次,

$$-cu + \frac{\alpha u^3}{3} + \beta \frac{d^2 u}{d\xi^2} - C_0 = 0, \quad (9)$$

$C_0$  为积分常数。依据前述的平衡原则易知  $n = 1$ , 于是方程 (9) 有如下形式的解

$$u(\xi) = a_0 + a_1 F(\xi) + b_1 G(\xi), \quad (10)$$

其中  $a_0, a_1, b_1$  为待定常数,  $F(\xi)$  和  $G(\xi)$  满足方程 (5) 和关系 (6)。将 (10) 和 (5)、(6) 代入 (9), 并令  $F^i G^j (i = -2, -1, \dots, n; j = 0, 1)$  的各次幂项系数为零得代数方程组, 借助于计算机符号软件可得到如下非平凡解:

- 1) 
$$a_0 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{-k^6 p^3 \beta^3}}{\sqrt{3r} \sqrt{\alpha} k^2 p \beta}, a_1 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3r} \sqrt{-k^6 p^3 \beta^3}}{k^3 p \beta \sqrt{\alpha}}, b_1 = 0, c = \frac{-k^2 p \beta}{3r},$$

$$C_0 = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{-k^6 p^3 \beta^3}}{9\sqrt{3\alpha} r^{\frac{3}{2}}}, l = j = q = 0, kr\alpha(2c + pq\beta) \neq 0.$$
- 2) 
$$a_0 = 0, a_1 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{-3pr\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha}}, b_1 = 0, c = pq\beta, C_0 = 0, k = j = 0, \alpha pr \neq 0.$$
- 3) 
$$a_0 = 0, a_1 = 0, b_1 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{-3/2\beta p}}{\sqrt{\alpha}}, c = -\frac{1}{2}pq\beta, C_0 = 0, r = l = k = 0, \alpha p j \beta \neq 0.$$
- 4) 
$$a_0 = 0, a_1 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{-3pr\beta}}{2\sqrt{\alpha}}, b_1 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{p} \sqrt{-3/2pr\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha} \sqrt{r}},$$

$$c = -\frac{1}{2}pq\beta, C_0 = 0, l = j = 0, \alpha \beta k p r \neq 0.$$
- 5) 
$$a_0 = 0, a_1 = 0, b_1 = \pm \frac{p\sqrt{-6\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha}}, c = -2pq\beta, C_0 = 0, l = k = j = 0, \alpha \beta p r \neq 0.$$
- 6) 
$$a_0 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3c}}{\sqrt{\alpha}}, a_1 = \pm \frac{3r\sqrt{3c}}{k\sqrt{\alpha}}, b_1 = 0, c = -\frac{1}{2}pq\beta, C_0 = 0, k = \pm \sqrt{9/2qr}, l = j = 0, \alpha \beta p \neq 0.$$
- 7) 
$$a_0 = 0, a_1 = 0, b_1 = \pm \frac{p\sqrt{-6\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha}}, c = -2pq\beta, C_0 = 0, k = j = 0, \alpha \beta p \neq 0.$$
- 8) 
$$a_0 = 0, a_1 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{-3pr\beta}}{2\sqrt{\alpha}}, b_1 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3/2p} \sqrt{-pr\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha} \sqrt{r}},$$

$$c = -\frac{1}{2}pq\beta, C_0 = 0, l = k = j = 0, \alpha \beta p r \neq 0.$$

将以上系数代入 (10) 并考虑到  $F$  和  $G$  表达式, 可得出方程 (7) 对应的精确解:

$$1) \quad u_{1,1} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{-k^6 p^3 \beta^3}}{k^2 p \beta \sqrt{3\alpha} \sqrt{r}} \mp \frac{12\sqrt{3r} \sqrt{-k^6 p^3 \beta^3}}{\sqrt{\alpha} (9k^2 p r \beta - 2k^4 p^2 \beta \xi^2)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2) \quad u_{2,1} &= \pm \frac{\sqrt{-6pr\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \sqrt{\frac{-qm^2}{r(2m^2-1)}} \operatorname{cn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{pq}{2m^2-1}}\xi, m\right), \\
l &= \frac{pm^2q^2(m^2-1)}{r(2m^2-1)^2}, \quad pq > 0, \quad pr < 0, \\
u_{2,2} &= \pm \frac{\sqrt{-3pr\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \sqrt{\frac{-2qm^2}{r(m^2+1)}} \operatorname{sn}\left(\sqrt{-\frac{pq}{m^2+1}}\xi, m\right), \\
l &= \frac{pq^2m^2}{r(m^2+1)^2}, \quad pq < 0, \quad pr > 0, \\
u_{2,3} &= \pm \frac{\sqrt{-3pr\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \sqrt{\frac{-2q}{r(2-m^2)}} \operatorname{dn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{pq}{2-m^2}}\xi, m\right), \\
l &= \frac{pq^2(1-m^2)}{r(2-m^2)^2}, \quad pq > 0, \quad pr < 0, \\
u_{2,4} &= \pm \frac{\sqrt{-2pr\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \sqrt{\frac{-pq+3\wp(\xi; g_2, g_3)}{pr}}, \\
u_{2,5} &= \pm \frac{\sqrt{-9pr\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \sqrt{\frac{l}{3\wp(\xi; g_2, g_3) - pq}},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } g_2 = \frac{1}{3}(4p^2q^2 - 12plr), \quad g_3 = \frac{4}{27}pq(-2p^2q^2 + 9plr),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u_{2,6} &= \pm \frac{\sqrt{-3pr\beta}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \left( \frac{2\sqrt{l}\wp(\xi; g_2, g_3)}{\wp'(\xi; g_2, g_3)} + \frac{\sqrt{l}pq}{3\wp'(\xi; g_2, g_3)} \right), \\
u_{2,7} &= \pm \frac{3\sqrt{-6pr\beta}}{\sqrt{pr}\sqrt{\alpha}} \frac{\wp'(\xi; g_2, g_3)}{6\wp(\xi; g_2, g_3) + pq},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } g_2 = \frac{1}{12}p^2q^2 + plr, \quad g_3 = \frac{1}{216}pq(-p^2q^2 + 36plr).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3) \quad u_{3,1} &= \pm \frac{\sqrt{-3/2\beta}\sqrt{-pq}\cos(\sqrt{-pq}\xi)}{\sqrt{\alpha}[-1 \pm \sin(\sqrt{-pq}\xi)]}, \quad pq < 0, \\
u_{3,2} &= \pm \frac{\sqrt{-3/2\beta}\sqrt{pq}\cosh(\sqrt{pq}\xi)}{\sqrt{-\alpha} \pm \sqrt{\alpha}\sinh(\sqrt{pq}\xi)}, \quad pq > 0.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
4) \quad u_{4,1} &= \pm \frac{\sqrt{3p}\sqrt{r}\beta \sec\left(\frac{\sqrt{-pq}}{2}\xi\right)^2 \left\{ 3p^{\frac{3}{2}}q\sqrt{r} + \sqrt{-pq}[\pm 3\sqrt{-p^2qr}\cos(\sqrt{-pq}\xi) - \sqrt{2}kp\sin(\sqrt{-pq}\xi)] \right\}}{2\sqrt{\alpha}\sqrt{-pr}\beta \left[ 2kp \pm 3\sqrt{2}\sqrt{-p^2qr}\tan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-pq}}{2}\xi\right) \right]}, \\
pq &< 0, \\
u_{4,2} &= \pm \frac{\sqrt{3p}\sqrt{r}\beta \operatorname{sech}\left(\frac{\sqrt{pq}}{2}\xi\right)^2 \left\{ 3p^{\frac{3}{2}}q\sqrt{r} + \sqrt{pq}[\pm 3\sqrt{p^2qr}\cosh(\sqrt{pq}\xi) + \sqrt{2}kp\sinh(\sqrt{pq}\xi)] \right\}}{2\sqrt{\alpha}\sqrt{-pr}\beta \left[ 2kp \pm 3\sqrt{2}\sqrt{p^2qr}\tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{pq}}{2}\xi\right) \right]}, \\
pq &> 0.
\end{aligned}$$

为更具一般性, 以上两式也可以写为

$$u_{4,a} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3p}\sqrt{r}\beta \left\{ 3p^{\frac{3}{2}}q\sqrt{r} + \sqrt{-pq}[\pm 3\sqrt{-p^2qr}\cos(\sqrt{-pq}\xi) - \sqrt{2}kp\sin(\sqrt{-pq}\xi)] \right\}}{2kp\sqrt{\alpha}\sqrt{-pr}\beta + 2kp\sqrt{\alpha}\sqrt{-pr}\beta \cos(\sqrt{-pq}\xi) \pm 3\sqrt{2}\sqrt{\alpha}\sqrt{-pr}\beta \sqrt{-p^2qr}\sin(\sqrt{-pq}\xi)},$$

$$pq < 0,$$

$$u_{4,b} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3p}\sqrt{r}\beta \left\{ 3p^{\frac{3}{2}}q\sqrt{r} + \sqrt{pq}[\pm 3\sqrt{p^2qr} \cosh(\sqrt{pq}\xi) + \sqrt{2}kpsinh(\sqrt{pq}\xi)] \right\}}{2kp\sqrt{\alpha}\sqrt{-pr}\beta + 2kp\sqrt{\alpha}\sqrt{-pr}\beta \cosh(\sqrt{pq}\xi) \pm 3\sqrt{2}\sqrt{\alpha}\sqrt{-pr}\beta\sqrt{p^2qr}sinh(\sqrt{pq}\xi)},$$

$$pq > 0.$$

$$5) \quad u_{5,1} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{-6pq}\sqrt{-\beta} \tan(\sqrt{-pq}\xi)}{\sqrt{\alpha}}, \quad pq < 0, \quad pr > 0,$$

$$u_{5,2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{6pq}\sqrt{-\beta} \tanh(\sqrt{pq}\xi)}{\sqrt{\alpha}}, \quad pq > 0, \quad pr < 0.$$

$$6) \quad u_{6,1} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3c}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \pm \frac{3r\sqrt{3c}}{k\sqrt{\alpha}} \left[ \frac{-pq \sec\left(\frac{\sqrt{-pq}}{2}\xi\right)^2}{\frac{2}{3}kp \pm \sqrt{-2p^2qr} \tan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-pq}}{2}\xi\right)} \right], \quad pq < 0,$$

$$u_{6,2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3c}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \pm \frac{3r\sqrt{3c}}{k\sqrt{\alpha}} \left[ \frac{pq \operatorname{sech}\left(\frac{\sqrt{pq}}{2}\xi\right)^2}{-\frac{2}{3}kp \pm \sqrt{2p^2qr} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{pq}}{2}\xi\right)} \right], \quad pq > 0.$$

$$7) \quad u_{7,1} = \mp \frac{\sqrt{-6\beta} \sqrt{\frac{pq}{2m^2-1}} \operatorname{dn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{pq}{2m^2-1}}\xi, m\right) \operatorname{sn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{pq}{2m^2-1}}\xi, m\right)}{\sqrt{\alpha} \operatorname{cn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{pq}{2m^2-1}}\xi, m\right)},$$

$$l = \frac{pm^2q^2(m^2-1)}{r(2m^2-1)^2}, \quad pq > 0, \quad pr < 0.$$

$$u_{7,2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{-6\beta} \sqrt{\frac{-pq}{m^2+1}} \operatorname{dn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{-pq}{m^2+1}}\xi, m\right) \operatorname{cn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{-pq}{m^2+1}}\xi, m\right)}{\sqrt{\alpha} \operatorname{sn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{-pq}{m^2+1}}\xi, m\right)},$$

$$l = \frac{pq^2m^2}{r(m^2+1)^2}, \quad pq < 0, \quad pr > 0.$$

$$u_{7,3} = \pm \frac{m^2\sqrt{-6\beta} \sqrt{\frac{-pq}{m^2-2}} \operatorname{sn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{-pq}{m^2-2}}\xi, m\right) \operatorname{cn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{-pq}{m^2-2}}\xi, m\right)}{\sqrt{\alpha} \operatorname{dn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{-pq}{m^2-2}}\xi, m\right)},$$

$$l = \frac{pq^2(1-m^2)}{r(2-m^2)^2}, \quad pq > 0, \quad pr < 0.$$

$$u_{7,4} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{-3\beta}\varphi'(\xi; g_2, g_3)}{\sqrt{2\alpha}\left(\varphi(\xi; g_2, g_3) - \frac{pq}{3}\right)},$$

$$u_{7,5} = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{-3\beta}\varphi'(\xi; g_2, g_3)}{\sqrt{2\alpha}(3\varphi(\xi; g_2, g_3) - pq)},$$

$$\text{其中 } \varphi'(\xi; g_2, g_3) = \frac{d\varphi(\xi; g_2, g_3)}{d\xi},$$

$$g_2 = \frac{1}{3}(4p^2q^2 - 12plr), \quad g_3 = \frac{4}{27}pq(-2p^2q^2 + 9plr).$$

$$u_{7,6} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{-3\beta}[-pqg_2 - 6g_2\wp(\xi; g_2, g_3) + 12pq\wp(\xi; g_2, g_3)^2 + 72\wp(\xi; g_2, g_3)^3 - 12\wp'(\xi; g_2, g_3)^2]}{\sqrt{2\alpha}[6\wp(\xi; g_2, g_3) + pq]\wp'(\xi; g_2, g_3)},$$

$$u_{7,7} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{-3\beta}[pqg_2 + 6g_2\wp(\xi; g_2, g_3) - 12pq\wp(\xi; g_2, g_3)^2 - 72\wp(\xi; g_2, g_3)^3 + 12\wp'(\xi; g_2, g_3)^2]}{\sqrt{2\alpha}[6\wp(\xi; g_2, g_3) + pq]\wp'(\xi; g_2, g_3)},$$

其中  $g_2 = \frac{1}{12}p^2q^2 + plr$ ,  $g_3 = \frac{1}{216}pq(-p^2q^2 + 36plr)$ .

$$8) \quad u_{8,1} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{\frac{-3q}{2r}}\sqrt{-pr}\beta \sec(\sqrt{-pq}\xi)}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \pm \frac{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\sqrt{-pq}\sqrt{-pr}\beta \tan(\sqrt{-pq}\xi)}{\sqrt{p}\sqrt{r}\sqrt{\alpha}},$$

$pq < 0, pr > 0,$

$$u_{8,2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{\frac{-3q}{2r}}\sqrt{-pr}\beta \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{pq}\xi)}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \pm \frac{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\sqrt{pq}\sqrt{-pr}\beta \tanh(\sqrt{pq}\xi)}{\sqrt{p}\sqrt{r}\sqrt{\alpha}},$$

$pq > 0, pr < 0.$

说明:

1) 在以上解中  $\wp(\xi, g_2, g_3)$  为 Weierstrass 椭圆函数, 它与 Jacobi 椭圆函数有如下关系:  $\phi(\xi, g_2, g_3) = e_2 - (e_2 - e_3) \operatorname{cn}^2(\sqrt{e_1 - e_3}\xi; m)$ , 其中  $m^2 = \frac{e_2 - e_3}{e_1 - e_2}$  为 Jacobi 椭圆函数的模  $m(0 < m < 1)$ ,  $e_i(i = 1, 2, 3; e_1 \geq e_2 \geq e_3)$  是方程  $4z^3 - g_2z - g_3 = 0$  的根, 同时当  $m \rightarrow 1$  时,  $\operatorname{cn}(\xi, m) \rightarrow \operatorname{sech}(\xi)$ ,  $\operatorname{sn}(\xi, m) \rightarrow \tanh(\xi)$ ,  $\operatorname{dn}(\xi, m) \rightarrow \tanh(\xi)$ . 所以在  $m \rightarrow 1$  时极限条件下 (2) 和 (7) 中的解将变为相应的孤波解, 而  $m \rightarrow 0$  时 (2) 和 (7) 中的解则变为相应的周期解.

2) 在相应的解 (2) 和 (7) 中我们仅列出了三种常用的 Jacobi 椭圆函数解, 当然它还有另外九种 Jacobi 椭圆函数形式的解, 限于篇幅的关系本文没有一一列出.

3) 解 (4) 更具一般性, 前述文献中许多结果均被其包含, 本质上讲 (3)、(5)、(6)、(8) 也可看作是 (4) 在某种情况下的特例.

## 4 结 论

本文基于辅助微分方程构造了一种求解非线性演化方程的新方法, 该方法的优点就是简单易行且能给出各种形式的精确解, 以 mKdV 方程为例, 结果得出了一系列精确解, 包括一些新解, 这些解将帮助我们更好地理解波的传播机理. 此方法具有一定的普遍性, 也可用于求解其它的非线性方程, 同时有助于我们探索非线性演化方程的新解.

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