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# 一类高阶 KdV 方程的行波复化亚纯解

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摘要: 考虑了一类高阶 KdV 微分方程  $u_t + \delta u^2 u_x + \beta u_x u_{xx} + \gamma u u_{xxx} + \omega u_{xxxx} = 0$ . 通过行波变换  $u(x, t) = w(z)$ ,  $z = x + \lambda t$  ( $\lambda \neq 0$ ), 这类高阶 KdV 微分方程变为常微分方程  $w^{(4)} + \delta w w'' + \beta w'^2 + \gamma w^3 + \lambda w + \mu = 0$ , 其控制项有 4 项:  $E(z, w) = w^{(4)} + \delta w w'' + \beta w'^2 + \gamma w^3$ . 主要结果是运用复方法给出这些常微分方程的 3 类亚纯解表达式, 即椭圆函数解、有理函数解、 $e^{\alpha z}$  ( $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ ) 的有理函数解, 并以行波复化 modified Sawada-Kotera 方程  $u_t + u_{xxxxx} + 5u u_{xxx} + 15u_x u_{xx} + 5u^2 u_x = 0$ , Kaup-Kupershmidt 方程  $u_t - u_{xxxxx} + 20u u_{xxx} + 50u_x u_{xx} - 80u^2 u_x = 0$  为例说明: 除了该文所确定的亚纯解之外, 或许还有方程其他的亚纯解.

关键词: 高阶 KdV 方程; 微分方程; 亚纯函数; 椭圆函数

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## 0 引言与主要定理

非线性偏微分方程被广泛用于研究物理学领域中的复杂现象, 如流体力学、固体物理、等离子体物理、凝聚态物理、非线性光学等. 学者们采用了各种方法去寻找非线性偏微分方程的精确解, 比如首次积分法<sup>[1]</sup>、李群分析法<sup>[2]</sup>、逆散射变换法<sup>[3]</sup>、Darboux 变换法<sup>[4]</sup>、Bäcklund 变换法<sup>[5]</sup>、三角函数展开法<sup>[6-7]</sup>、 $G'/G$  函数展开法<sup>[8]</sup>等. KdV 方程是 1895 年由荷兰数学家 Korteweg 和 de Vries 在研究浅水中小振幅长波运动时共同发现的一种单向运动浅水波偏微分方程. 本文考虑一类高阶 KdV 方程

$$u_t + 3\gamma u^2 u_x + (\delta + 2\beta) u_x u_{xx} + \delta u u_{xxx} + \omega u_{xxxx} = 0 \quad (1)$$

其中  $\omega \neq 0$ ,  $\delta, \beta, \gamma$  都是常数.

文献[9]曾对如下 Kaup-Kupershmidt 方程进行了研究, 并得到了一些精确解:

$$u_t - u_{xxxxx} + 20u u_{xxx} + 50u_x u_{xx} - 80u^2 u_x = 0.$$

令  $\omega = 1$ , 方程(1)做行波变换  $u(x, t) = w(z)$ ,  $z = x + \lambda t$  ( $\lambda \neq 0$ ), 并积分, 方程(1)化为常微分方程

$$w^{(4)} + \delta w w'' + \beta w'^2 + \gamma w^3 + \lambda w + \mu = 0, \quad (2)$$

其中  $\delta, \beta, \gamma \neq 0$ ,  $\mu$  是复常数.

先假定读者熟悉椭圆函数基本知识<sup>[10-11]</sup>. 记函数集合  $\mathcal{W} = \{\text{椭圆函数}, \text{有理函数}, e^{\alpha z} (\alpha \in \mathbb{C}) \text{ 的}$

有理函数}. 设  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ :  $= \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ ,  $r_j \in \mathbb{N}_0 = \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ ,  $r = \{r_0, r_1, \dots, r_m\}$ ,  $j = 0, 1, \dots, m$ . 记微分单项式

$$M_r[w](z) := [w(z)]^{r_0} [w'(z)]^{r_1} [w''(z)]^{r_2} \cdots [w^{(m)}(z)]^{r_m}.$$

称  $d(r) := r_0 + r_1 + \dots + r_m$  为  $M_r[w]$  的次数.

定义 1 称  $P(w, w', \dots, w^{(m)}) := \sum_{r \in I} a_r M_r[w]$

为常系数微分多项式, 其中  $a_r$  是常数,  $I$  是有限指标集.

定义 2  $P(w, w', \dots, w^{(m)})$  的全次数定义为

$$\deg P(w, w', \dots, w^{(m)}) := \max_{r \in I} \{d(r)\}.$$

考虑如下的常微分方程

$$P(w, w', \dots, w^{(m)}) = b w^n + c, \quad (3)$$

其中  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $b \neq 0$ ,  $c$  是常数.

定义 3 设  $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$ . 假设(3)的亚纯函数解  $w$  至少有一个极点. 称(3)满足  $\langle p, q \rangle$  条件, 如果(3)恰好存在  $p$  个不同的亚纯解以  $z = 0$  为  $q$  重极点. 进一步, 称(3)满足弱  $\langle p, q \rangle$  条件, 如果替换 Laurent 级数

$$w(z) = \sum_{k=-q}^{\infty} c_k z^k, \quad c_{-q} > 0, \quad c_{-q} \neq 0, \quad (4)$$

进入(3)能确定形如  $\sum_{k=-q}^{-1} c_k z^k$  的  $p$  个不同的 Laurent 级数主要部分.

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引理 1<sup>[12]</sup> 设  $p \nmid m, n \in \mathbf{N}, \deg P(w, w', \dots, w^{(m)}) < n$  并且方程 (3) 满足  $\langle p, q \rangle$  条件, 则 (3) 的所有亚纯函数解  $w \in W$  且必为下面 4 种形式之一:

(i)  $w$  是常数;

(ii)  $w: = R(z)$  是具有  $l (\leq p)$  个不同的  $q$  重极点形如

$$R(z) = \sum_{i=1}^l \sum_{j=1}^q \frac{c_{ij}}{(z - z_i)^j} + c_0 \quad (5)$$

的有理函数;

(iii)  $w: = R(\xi), \xi = e^{\alpha z} (\alpha \in \mathbf{C})$ , 其中  $R(\xi)$  是具有  $l (\leq p)$  个不同的  $q$  重极点形如

$$R(\xi) = \sum_{i=1}^l \sum_{j=1}^q \frac{c_{ij}}{(\xi - \xi_i)^j} + c_0; \quad (6)$$

(iv)  $w$  是在基本周期格内具有  $l (\leq p)$  个不同的  $q$  重极点的双周期  $2\omega_1$  和  $2\omega_2$  椭圆函数形如

$$w(z) = \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} \sum_{j=2}^q \frac{(-1)^{j-c_{ij}}}{(j-1)!} \frac{d^{j-2}}{dz^{j-2}} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{\varphi'(z) + B_i}{\varphi(z) - A_i} \right]^2 - \varphi(z) \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} \frac{c_{-i1}}{2} \frac{\varphi'(z) + B_i}{\varphi(z) - A_i} + \sum_{j=2}^q \frac{(-1)^{j-c_{ij}}}{(j-1)!} \frac{d^{j-2}}{dz^{j-2}} \varphi(z) + c_0, \quad (7)$$

其中  $B_i^2 = 4A_i^3 - g_2A_i - g_3$  且  $\sum_{i=1}^l c_{-i1} = 0$ .

注 1<sup>[12]</sup> 若方程 (3) 满足弱  $\langle p, q \rangle$  条件且  $\deg P(w, w', \dots, w^{(m)}) < n$  则仍可以利用引理 1 寻求  $W$  类解.

定义 4 设亚纯函数  $w(z)$  是  $m$  阶代数微分方程  $E(z, w) = 0$  的解, 称能决定亚纯函数解的极点重数的相关项为控制项, 记为  $\hat{E} = \hat{E}(z, w)$ . 显然方程 (2) 的控制项有 4 项:

$$\hat{E}(z, w) = w^{(4)} + \delta w w'' + \beta w'^2 + \gamma w^3.$$

记  $\hat{E}(z, w(z))$  的极点重数为  $D(q)$ . 记  $E(z, w) - \hat{E}(z, w)$  中微分单项式  $M_r[z]$  的极点重数为  $D_r(q)$ . 显然

$$D_r(q) = qd(r) + r_1 + 2r_2 + \dots + mr_m < D(q).$$

对任意  $v(z)$ , 定义控制项  $\hat{E}(z, w)$  的导数为

$$\hat{E}'(z, w)v = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{\hat{E}(z, w + \lambda v) - \hat{E}(z, w)}{\lambda}.$$

称方程

$$P(i) = \lim_{\chi \rightarrow 0} \chi^{-i+D(q)} \hat{E}'(\chi^{-i} \chi^{-q}) \chi^{i-q} = 0$$

的根为微分方程  $E(z, w) = 0$  的 Fuchs 指数.

本文采用复方法<sup>[13-14]</sup> 研究方程 (2), 证明了下

面的定理 1.

定理 1 令  $L := \sqrt{9\delta^2 + 12\delta\beta + 4\beta^2 - 120\gamma}$ . 方程 (2) 具有如下 3 种形式的非常数亚纯解  $w$ :

(i) 有理函数解

$$w_{r1}(z) = -\frac{3\delta + 2\beta + L}{\gamma} \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^2},$$

$$w_{r2}(z) = -\frac{3\delta + 2\beta - L}{\gamma} \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^2},$$

这里  $z_0 \in \mathbf{C}, \lambda = \mu = 0$ ;

(ii)  $e^{\alpha z}$  的有理函数解

$$w_{s1} = \frac{1}{4\gamma} (-3\delta - 2\beta + L) \alpha^2 \coth^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}(z - z_0)\right) + \frac{3\delta + 2\beta - L}{6\gamma} \alpha^2,$$

这里

$$(3L\delta^2 + 8L\delta\beta + 4L\beta^2 - 9\delta^3 - 30\delta^2\beta - 28\delta\beta^2 - 8\beta^3 - 18L\gamma + 114\delta\gamma + 156\beta\gamma) \alpha^6 + (12L\gamma\lambda - 36\delta\gamma\lambda - 24\beta\gamma\lambda) \alpha^2 = 0,$$

$$(9L\delta^2 + 30L\delta\beta + 16L\beta^2 - 27\delta^3 - 108\delta^2\beta - 108\delta\beta^2 - 32\beta^3 - 66L\gamma + 378\delta\gamma + 612\beta\gamma) \alpha^6 + (36L\gamma\lambda - 108\delta\gamma\lambda - 72\beta\gamma\lambda) \alpha^2 - 216\gamma^2\mu = 0,$$

$$w_{s2}(z) = \frac{1}{4\gamma} (-3\delta - 2\beta - L) \alpha^2 \coth^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}(z - z_0)\right) + \frac{3\delta + 2\beta + L}{6\gamma} \alpha^2,$$

这里

$$(3L\delta^2 + 8L\delta\beta + 4L\beta^2 + 9\delta^3 + 30\delta^2\beta + 28\delta\beta^2 + 8\beta^3 - 18L\gamma - 114\delta\gamma - 156\beta\gamma) \alpha^6 + (12L\gamma\lambda + 36\delta\gamma\lambda + 24\beta\gamma\lambda) \alpha^2 = 0,$$

$$(9L\delta^2 + 30L\delta\beta + 16L\beta^2 + 27\delta^3 + 108\delta^2\beta + 108\delta\beta^2 + 32\beta^3 - 66L\gamma - 378\delta\gamma - 612\beta\gamma) \alpha^6 + (36L\gamma\lambda + 108\delta\gamma\lambda + 72\beta\gamma\lambda) \alpha^2 + 216\gamma^2\mu = 0;$$

(iii) 椭圆函数解

$$w_{d1}(z) = -\frac{3\delta + 2\beta + L}{\gamma} \varphi(z - z_0, g_2, g_3),$$

这里  $z_0 \in \mathbf{C}$ ,

$$g_2 = -\frac{2\lambda\gamma}{(2\beta + \delta)L + 4\beta^2 + 8\delta\beta + 3\delta^2 - 36\gamma},$$

$$g_3 = \mu\gamma^2 / [(6\delta\beta + 4\beta^2 - 12\gamma)L + 8\beta^3 + 24\delta\beta^2 + (18\delta^2 - 144\gamma)\beta - 36\delta\gamma],$$

$$w_{d2}(z) = -\frac{3\delta + 2\beta - L}{\gamma} \varphi(z - z_0, g_2, g_3),$$

这里  $z_0 \in \mathbf{C}$ .

$$g_2 = -2\lambda\gamma / [(-2\beta - \delta)L + 4\beta^2 + 8\delta\beta + 3\delta^2 - 36\gamma],$$

$$g_3 = \mu\gamma^2 / [(-6\delta\beta - 4\beta^2 + 12\gamma)L + 8\beta^3 + 24\delta\beta^2 +$$

$$(18\delta^2 - 144\gamma)\beta - 36\delta\gamma].$$

## 1 定理 1 的证明

设  $z_0 \in \mathbf{C}$  是常数. 令

$$L := \sqrt{9\delta^2 + 12\delta\beta + 4\beta^2 - 120\gamma}.$$

将级数(4)代入方程(2)有  $p = q = 2$   $\epsilon_{-2} = -(3\delta + 2\beta \pm L)/\gamma$   $\epsilon_{-1} = c_0 = 0, \dots$ . 因此方程满足弱  $\langle p, q \rangle$  条件. 根据引理 1 把(5)式代入方程(2)可知, 当且仅当  $\lambda = \mu = 0$  时, 方程有如下有理函数解:

$$w_{r1}(z) = -\frac{3\delta + 2\beta + L}{\gamma} \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^2},$$

$$w_{r2}(z) = -\frac{3\delta + 2\beta - L}{\gamma} \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^2}.$$

设  $\xi = e^{\alpha z}$   $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}$  根据引理 1 把(6)式代入方程(2)得到以  $z = 0$  为极点的  $e^{\alpha z}$  的有理函数解:

$$w_{s01} = \frac{1}{12\gamma}(-3\delta - 2\beta + L) \left( \frac{\alpha^2 e^{2\alpha z}}{(e^{\alpha z} - 1)^2} + \frac{10\alpha^2 e^{\alpha z}}{(e^{\alpha z} - 1)^2} + \frac{\alpha^2}{(e^{\alpha z} - 1)^2} \right) = \frac{(-3\delta - 2\beta + L)\alpha^2}{\gamma}.$$

$$\frac{e^{\alpha z}}{(e^{\alpha z} - 1)^2} + \frac{(-3\delta - 2\beta + L)\alpha^2}{12\gamma} = \frac{1}{4\gamma}(-3\delta - 2\beta + L)\alpha^2 \coth^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}z\right) + \frac{3\delta + 2\beta - L}{6\gamma}\alpha^2,$$

这里

$$(3L\delta^2 + 8L\delta\beta + 4L\beta^2 - 9\delta^3 - 30\delta^2\beta - 28\delta\beta^2 - 8\beta^3 - 18L\gamma + 114\delta\gamma + 156\beta\gamma)\alpha^2 + (12L\gamma\lambda - 36\delta\gamma\lambda - 24\beta\gamma\lambda)\alpha^2 = 0,$$

$$(9L\delta^2 + 30L\delta\beta + 16L\beta^2 - 27\delta^3 - 108\delta^2\beta - 108\delta\beta^2 - 32\beta^3 - 66L\gamma + 378\delta\gamma + 612\beta\gamma)\alpha^6 + (36L\gamma\lambda - 108\delta\gamma\lambda - 72\beta\gamma\lambda)\alpha^2 - 216\gamma^2\mu = 0.$$

$$w_{s02} = -\frac{1}{12\gamma}(3\delta + 2\beta + L) \left( \frac{\alpha^2 e^{2\alpha z}}{(e^{\alpha z} - 1)^2} + \frac{10\alpha^2 e^{\alpha z}}{(e^{\alpha z} - 1)^2} + \frac{\alpha^2}{(e^{\alpha z} - 1)^2} \right) = -\frac{(3\delta + 2\beta + L)\alpha^2}{12\gamma}.$$

$$\frac{12e^{\alpha z}}{(e^{\alpha z} - 1)^2} - \frac{(3\delta + 2\beta + L)\alpha^2}{12\gamma} = \frac{1}{4\gamma}(-3\delta - 2\beta - L)\alpha^2 \coth^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}z\right) + \frac{3\delta + 2\beta + L}{6\gamma}\alpha^2,$$

这里

$$(3L\delta^2 + 8L\delta\beta + 4L\beta^2 + 9\delta^3 + 30\delta^2\beta + 28\delta\beta^2 + 8\beta^3 - 18L\gamma - 114\delta\gamma - 156\beta\gamma)\alpha^2 + (12L\gamma\lambda + 36\delta\gamma\lambda + 24\beta\gamma\lambda)\alpha^2 = 0,$$

$$(9L\delta^2 + 30L\delta\beta + 16L\beta^2 + 27\delta^3 + 108\delta^2\beta + 108\delta\beta^2 + 32\beta^3 - 66L\gamma - 378\delta\gamma - 612\beta\gamma)\alpha^6 + (36L\gamma\lambda + 108\delta\gamma\lambda + 72\beta\gamma\lambda)\alpha^2 + 216\gamma^2\mu = 0.$$

于是方程(2)以  $z = z_0 \in \mathbf{C}$  为极点的  $e^{\alpha z}$  有理函数解具有如下形式:

$$w_{s1}(z) = \frac{1}{4\gamma}(-3\delta - 2\beta + L)\alpha^2 \coth^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}(z - z_0)\right) + \frac{3\delta + 2\beta - L}{6\gamma}\alpha^2,$$

这里

$$(3L\delta^2 + 8L\delta\beta + 4L\beta^2 - 9\delta^3 - 30\delta^2\beta - 28\delta\beta^2 - 8\beta^3 - 18L\gamma + 114\delta\gamma + 156\beta\gamma)\alpha^2 + (12L\gamma\lambda - 36\delta\gamma\lambda - 24\beta\gamma\lambda)\alpha^2 = 0,$$

$$(9L\delta^2 + 30L\delta\beta + 16L\beta^2 - 27\delta^3 - 108\delta^2\beta - 108\delta\beta^2 - 32\beta^3 - 66L\gamma + 378\delta\gamma + 612\beta\gamma)\alpha^6 + (36L\gamma\lambda - 108\delta\gamma\lambda - 72\beta\gamma\lambda)\alpha^2 - 216\gamma^2\mu = 0.$$

$$w_{s2}(z) = \frac{1}{4\gamma}(-3\delta - 2\beta - L)\alpha^2 \coth^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}(z - z_0)\right) + \frac{3\delta + 2\beta + L}{6\gamma}\alpha^2,$$

这里

$$(3L\delta^2 + 8L\delta\beta + 4L\beta^2 + 9\delta^3 + 30\delta^2\beta + 28\delta\beta^2 + 8\beta^3 - 18L\gamma - 114\delta\gamma - 156\beta\gamma)\alpha^6 + (12L\gamma\lambda + 36\delta\gamma\lambda + 24\beta\gamma\lambda)\alpha^2 = 0,$$

$$(9L\delta^2 + 30L\delta\beta + 16L\beta^2 + 27\delta^3 + 108\delta^2\beta + 108\delta\beta^2 + 32\beta^3 - 66L\gamma - 378\delta\gamma - 612\beta\gamma)\alpha^6 + (36L\gamma\lambda + 108\delta\gamma\lambda + 72\beta\gamma\lambda)\alpha^2 + 216\gamma^2\mu = 0.$$

根据引理 1 把(7)式代入方程(2)得到方程具有如下形式的椭圆函数解:

$$w_{d1}(z) = -\frac{3\delta + 2\beta + L}{\gamma}\varphi(z - z_0, g_2, g_3),$$

这里  $z_0 \in \mathbf{C}$ ,

$$g_2 = -2\lambda\gamma / [(2\beta + \delta)L + 4\beta^2 + 8\delta\beta + 3\delta^2 - 36\gamma],$$

$$g_3 = \mu\gamma^2 / [(6\delta\beta + 4\beta^2 - 12\gamma)L + 8\beta^3 + 24\delta\beta^2 + (18\delta^2 - 144\gamma)\beta - 36\delta\gamma],$$

$$w_{d2}(z) = -\frac{3\delta + 2\beta - L}{\gamma}\varphi(z - z_0, g_2, g_3),$$

这里  $z_0 \in \mathbf{C}$ ,

$$g_2 = -2\lambda\gamma / [(-2\beta - \delta)L + 4\beta^2 + 8\delta\beta + 3\delta^2 - 36\gamma],$$

$$g_3 = \mu\gamma^2 / [(-6\delta\beta - 4\beta^2 + 12\gamma)L + 8\beta^3 + 24\delta\beta^2 + (18\delta^2 - 144\gamma)\beta - 36\delta\gamma].$$

定理 1 证毕.

## 2 2 个特例

特例 1 对 modified Sawada-Kotera 方程<sup>[9]</sup>

$$u_t + u_{xxxxx} + 5uu_{xxx} + 15u_x u_{xx} + 5u^2 u_x = 0 \quad (8)$$

做行波变换  $u(x, t) = w(z)$   $z = x + \lambda t$  并积分 1 次, 方程(8) 化为常微分方程

$$w^{(4)} + 5ww'' + 5w^2 + 5w^3/3 + \lambda w + \mu = 0. \quad (9)$$

$$\hat{E}(z, \mu) v = \left( \frac{\partial^4}{\partial z^4} + 5w \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + 10w' \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + 5w'' + 5w^2 \right) v,$$

$$P(i) = i^4 - 14i^3 + (\pm 15\sqrt{17} - 4)i^2 + (521 \mp 135\sqrt{17})i + 510 \mp \sqrt{17} = 0,$$

经计算知  $P(i) = 0$  无非负整数根, 即此方程满足  $\langle p, q \rangle$  条件<sup>[15]</sup>, 且  $\deg(w^{(4)} + 5ww'' + 5w^2 + \lambda w + \mu) < 3$  根据引理 1 知, 方程(9) 的所有亚纯解  $w \in W$ . 设  $z_0 \in \mathbf{C}$  是常数. 将级数(4) 代入方程(9) 知, 当且仅当  $\lambda = \mu = 0$  时, 方程有如下非常数有理函数解:

$$w_{i3}(z) = \frac{-15 + 3\sqrt{17}}{(z - z_0)^2} \quad w_{i4}(z) = \frac{-15 - 3\sqrt{17}}{(z - z_0)^2}.$$

设  $\xi = e^{\alpha z}$   $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}$  根据引理 1 把(6) 式代入方程(9) 得到以  $z = 0 \in \mathbf{C}$  为极点的  $e^{\alpha z}$  有理函数解:

$$w_{s03}(z) = \frac{(-5 + \sqrt{17})\alpha^2 e^{2\alpha z}}{4(e^{\alpha z} - 1)^2} +$$

$$\frac{5(-5 + \sqrt{17})\alpha^2 e^{\alpha z}}{2(e^{\alpha z} - 1)^2} + \frac{(-5 + \sqrt{17})\alpha^2}{4(e^{\alpha z} - 1)^2} =$$

$$\frac{3}{4}(-5 + \sqrt{17})\alpha^2 \coth^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} z + \frac{5 - \sqrt{17}}{2}\alpha^2,$$

这里  $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}$   $z_0 \in \mathbf{C}$   $\lambda = 3(\sqrt{17} - 21)\alpha^4/8$   $\mu = (23\sqrt{17} - 95)\alpha^6/12$ .

$$w_{s04}(z) = \frac{(-5 - \sqrt{17})\alpha^2 e^{2\alpha z}}{4(e^{\alpha z} - 1)^2} +$$

$$\frac{5(-5 - \sqrt{17})\alpha^2 e^{\alpha z}}{2(e^{\alpha z} - 1)^2} + \frac{(-5 - \sqrt{17})\alpha^2}{4(e^{\alpha z} - 1)^2} =$$

$$-\frac{3}{4}(5 + \sqrt{17})\alpha^2 \coth^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} z + \frac{5 + \sqrt{17}}{2}\alpha^2,$$

这里  $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}$   $z_0 \in \mathbf{C}$   $\lambda = -3(5\sqrt{17} + 21)\alpha^4/8$   $\mu = -(23\sqrt{17} + 95)\alpha^6/12$ .

于是方程(9) 以  $z = z_0 \in \mathbf{C}$  为极点的  $e^{\alpha z}$  有理函数解具有如下形式:

$$w_{s3}(z) = \frac{3}{4}(-5 + \sqrt{17})\alpha^2 \coth^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}(z - z_0) + \frac{5 - \sqrt{17}}{2}\alpha^2,$$

这里  $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}$   $z_0 \in \mathbf{C}$   $\lambda = 3(\sqrt{17} - 21)\alpha^4/8$   $\mu = (23\sqrt{17} - 95)\alpha^6/12$ .

$$w_{s4}(z) = -\frac{3}{4}(5 + \sqrt{17})\alpha^2 \coth^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}(z - z_0) +$$

$$\frac{5 + \sqrt{17}}{2}\alpha^2,$$

这里  $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}$   $z_0 \in \mathbf{C}$   $\lambda = -3(5\sqrt{17} + 21)\alpha^4/8$   $\mu = -(23\sqrt{17} + 95)\alpha^6/12$  以及

$$w_{s5}(z) = -\frac{c^{1/2}(5 + \sqrt{17})}{8} \coth^2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} c^{1/4}(z - z_0) - \frac{2}{3} \right),$$

这里  $\mu + \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{27}(-\lambda)^{-3/2} = 0$   $\rho = (30\sqrt{17} - 126)\lambda$ .

把(7) 式代入(9) 式, 得方程的椭圆函数解为

$$w_{d3}(z) = (-15 + 3\sqrt{17})\varphi(z - z_0, g_2, g_3),$$

$$w_{d4}(z) = (-15 - 3\sqrt{17})\varphi(z - z_0, g_2, g_3),$$

所以

$$w_{d3}(z) = (-15 + 3\sqrt{17}) \left\{ -\varphi(z, g_2, g_3) + \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{\varphi'(z, g_2, g_3) + \varphi'(z_0, g_2, g_3)}{\varphi(z, g_2, g_3) - \varphi(z_0, g_2, g_3)} \right]^2 \right\} + (15 -$$

$$3\sqrt{17})\varphi(z_0, g_2, g_3),$$

这里  $z_0 \in \mathbf{C}$   $g_2 = -(5\sqrt{17} + 21)\lambda/72$   $g_3 = (23\sqrt{17} + 95)\mu/576$ .

$$w_{d4}(z) = (-15 - 3\sqrt{17}) \left\{ -\varphi(z, g_2, g_3) + \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{\varphi'(z, g_2, g_3) + \varphi'(z_0, g_2, g_3)}{\varphi(z, g_2, g_3) - \varphi(z_0, g_2, g_3)} \right]^2 \right\} + (15 +$$

$$3\sqrt{17})\varphi(z_0, g_2, g_3),$$

这里  $z_0 \in \mathbf{C}$   $g_2 = (5\sqrt{17} - 21)\lambda/72$   $g_3 = -(23\sqrt{17} - 95)\mu/576$ .

取  $\alpha = 5i$   $z_0 = 0$  绘制方程(9) 的  $e^{\alpha z}$  有理函数解  $w_{s3}(z)$   $w_{s4}(z)$  的图形, 见图 1, 可见得到了一些周期爆破解.

**特例 2** 对 Kaup-Kupershmid 方程<sup>[9]</sup>

$$u_t - u_{xxxx} + 20uu_{xxx} + 50u_x u_{xx} - 80u^2 u_x = 0 \quad (10)$$

做行波变换  $u(x, t) = w(z)$   $z = x + \lambda t$  对  $z$  积分, 方程(10) 化为常微分方程

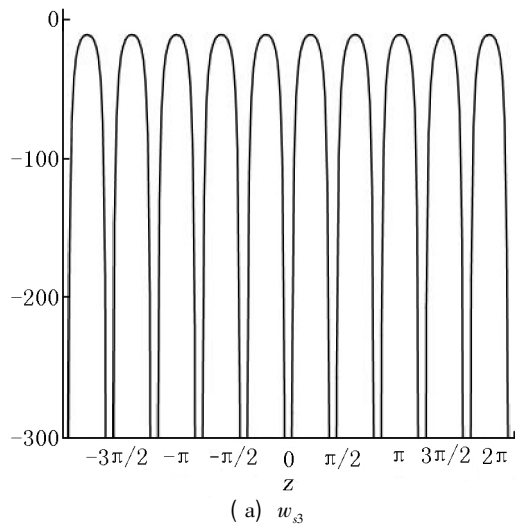
$$\lambda w - w^{(4)} + 20ww'' + 15w^2 - 80w^3/3 + \mu = 0. \quad (11)$$

$$\hat{E}(z, \mu) v = \left( -\frac{\partial^4}{\partial z^4} + 20w \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + 30w' \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + 20w'' - 80w^2 \right) v,$$

$$P(i) = \lim_{\chi \rightarrow 0} \chi^{-i+6} \hat{E}(\chi \rho_2 \chi^{-2}) \chi^{i-2},$$

经过计算, 知  $P(i) = 0$  的根为  $-1, -7, 10, 12$  或  $-1, 3, 5, 7$ , 因此方程(11) 不满足  $\langle p, q \rangle$  条件<sup>[15]</sup>. 设  $z_0 \in \mathbf{C}$  是常数. 将(4) 式代入方程(11), 有  $p = 2$ ,  $c_{-2} = 3/4$   $\rho_{-1} = 0$   $\rho_0 = 0$   $\rho_1 = 0$   $\rho_2 = \lambda/20$   $\rho_3 = 0$ ,  $c_4 = -\mu/21$   $\rho_5 = 0$   $\rho_6 = \lambda^2/900$  或者  $c_{-2} = 6$   $\rho_{-1} =$

$0 \quad c_0 = 0 \quad c_1 = 0 \quad c_2 = \lambda/440 \quad c_3 = 0 \quad c_4 = \mu/2184$ ,  
 $c_5 = 0 \quad c_6 = \lambda^2/3484800$ . 此时方程满足弱  $\langle p, q \rangle$  条件且  $\deg(\lambda w - w^{(4)} + 20ww'' + 15w'^2 + \mu) < 3$  根据引理 1 和注 1 知, 方程有如下亚纯函数解  $w$ :



(i) 当且仅当  $\lambda = \mu = 0 \quad z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$  时, 方程 (11) 有如下非常数有理函数解

$$w_{s5}(z) = \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^2} \quad w_{s6}(z) = \frac{6}{(z - z_0)^2}.$$

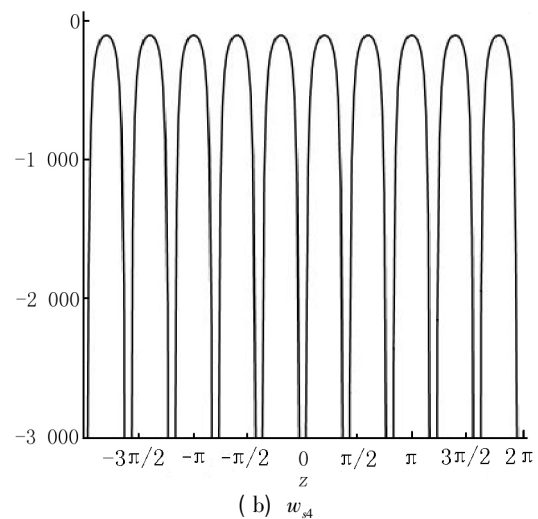


图 1 当  $\alpha = 5i \quad z_0 = 0$  时的  $e^{\alpha z}$  有理函数解

(ii) 方程 (11) 有如下形式  $e^{\alpha z}$  的有理函数解

$$w_{s6}(z) = \frac{3}{2} \alpha^2 \coth^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} (z - z_0) - \alpha^2,$$

这里  $\lambda = 11\alpha^4 \quad \mu = 13\alpha^6 = 0$ .

$$w_{s7}(z) = \frac{3}{16} \alpha^2 \coth^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} (z - z_0) - \frac{1}{8} \alpha^2,$$

这里  $144\lambda = 9\alpha^4 \quad 384\mu = \alpha^6$ .

注 2 特别地, 方程 (11) 另有如下形式的 4 个  $e^{\alpha z}$  的有理函数解

$$w_{s8}(z) = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{11}} - \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{11}} \coth^2 \left[ \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} \left( \frac{\lambda}{11} \right)^{1/4} (z - z_0) \right],$$

这里  $\mu = 13 \sqrt{11} \lambda^{3/2} / 726$ ,

$$w_{s9}(z) = -\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{11}} + \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{11}} \coth^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\lambda}{11} \right)^{1/4} (z - z_0) \right],$$

这里  $\mu = -13 \sqrt{11} \lambda^{3/2} / 726$ ,

$$w_{s10}(z) = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\lambda} + \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{\lambda} \coth^2 [\lambda^{1/4} (z - z_0)],$$

这里  $\mu = \lambda^{3/2} / 6$ ,

$$w_{s11}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\lambda} - \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{\lambda} \coth^2 [\sqrt{-1} \lambda^{1/4} (z - z_0)],$$

这里  $\mu = -\lambda^{3/2} / 6$ .

(iii) 方程 (2) 有如下形式的椭圆函数解

$$w_{d5}(z) = 6 \left\{ -\varphi(z, g_2, g_3) + \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{\varphi(z, g_2, g_3) + \varphi(z_0, g_2, g_3)}{\varphi(z, g_2, g_3) - \varphi(z_0, g_2, g_3)} \right]^2 \right\} - 6\varphi(z_0, g_2, g_3),$$

这里  $z_0 \in \mathbb{C} \quad g_2 = \lambda/132 \quad g_3 = \mu/468$ .

$$w_{d6}(z) = \frac{3}{4} \left\{ -\varphi(z, g_2, g_3) + \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{\varphi(z, g_2, g_3) + \varphi(z_0, g_2, g_3)}{\varphi(z, g_2, g_3) - \varphi(z_0, g_2, g_3)} \right]^2 \right\} - \frac{3}{4} \varphi(z_0, g_2, g_3),$$

这里  $z_0 \in \mathbb{C} \quad g_2 = 4\lambda/3 \quad g_3 = -16\mu/9$ . 特别地, 当  $\lambda = 0$  时方程有如下形式的椭圆函数解

$$w_{d7}(z) = 6\varphi(z - z_0, 0, \mu/468),$$

$$w_{d8}(z) = 3\varphi(z - z_0, 0, -16\mu/9) / 4.$$

### 3 结论

本文应用复方法<sup>[13-14]</sup>得到了一类高阶 KdV 方程的行波复化亚纯解. 由特例 1 可得出, 方程 (9) 满足  $\langle p, q \rangle$  条件且  $\deg(w^{(4)} + 5ww'' + 5w'^2 + \lambda w + \mu) < 3$ . 利用引理 1 知方程 (9) 的全部亚纯解属于  $W$  类. 由特例 2 可得出, 方程 (11) 满足弱  $\langle p, q \rangle$  条件且  $\deg(\lambda w - w^{(4)} + 20ww'' + 15w'^2 + \mu) < 3$ . 因此方程 (11) 的亚纯解除了得到的  $W$  类亚纯解之外, 还可能非  $W$  类亚纯解. 因此提出一个问题: 确定方程 (2) 的亚纯解全部属于  $W$  类或存在不属于  $W$  亚纯解的系数条件. 特别地, 寻找具有亚纯解不属于  $W$  的方程之例.

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## The Traveling Wave Meromorphic Solutions of a Kind of Complex Higher-Order KdV Equations

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**Abstract:** In this paper, a class of fifth-order KdV equations  $u_t + \delta u^2 u_x + \beta u_x u_{xx} + \gamma u u_{xxx} + \omega u_{xxxxx} = 0$  are considered. These KdV equations are reduced as a class of complex ordinary differential equations  $w^{(4)} + \delta w w'' + \beta w'^2 + \gamma w^3 + \lambda w + \mu = 0$ , by using the traveling wave transformation  $u(x, t) = w(z)$ ,  $z = x + \lambda t$  ( $\lambda \neq 0$ ), whose dominant parts have four terms  $\hat{E}(z, w) = w^{(4)} + \delta w w'' + \beta w'^2 + \gamma w^3$ . The main result is that the meromorphic solutions of the equations are obtained as elliptic function solutions, rational function solutions and rational function solutions of  $e^{\alpha z}$  ( $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ ), by employing complex method. Furthermore, two examples  $u_t + u_{xxxxx} + 5u u_{xxx} + 15u_x u_{xx} + 5u^2 u_x = 0$  (modified Sawada-Kotera equation) and  $u_t - u_{xxxxx} + 20u u_{xxx} + 50u_x u_{xx} - 80u^2 u_x = 0$  (Kaup-Kupershmidt equation) are given to show that besides the meromorphic solutions which are confirmed, some equations maybe have other meromorphic solutions.

**Key words:** higher-order KdV equation; differential equation; meromorphic function; elliptic function

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