

# New Explicit Exact Solutions for the (1+1)-Dimensional Generalized Shallow Water Wave Equation

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## Abstract

In this paper, based on the basic idea of the  $(G'/G)$  expansion method, a class  $f(G, G')$  expansion method is constructed, in which the  $G$  functions are obtained by explicit solutions of a class of two order nonlinear ordinary differential equations. With this method to research the (1+1)-dimensional generalized shallow water wave equation, many forms of new travelling wave solutions are obtained. It is proved that the  $f(G, G')$  expansion method is very effective for obtaining explicit and exact solutions of many forms of nonlinear partial differential equations.

## Keywords

(1+1)-Dimensional Generalized Shallow Water Wave Equation,  $f(G, G')$  Expansion Method, Explicit Exact Solutions

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## (1+1)维GSWW方程的新显式精确解

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## 摘要

本文以 $(G'/G)$ 展开法的基本思路为依据, 构造了一类 $f(G, G')$ 形式的展开法, 其中的 $G$ 函数是由一类二阶非线性的常微分方程的显式解得到。用此展开法对(1+1)维GSWW方程进行研究, 求得了该方程多种形式的新精确行波解。事实证明, 这类 $f(G, G')$ 展开法对于求得非线性偏微分方程多种形式的显式精确解非常有效。

## 关键词

(1+1)维 GSWW 方程,  $f(G, G')$  展开法, 显式精确解

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## 1. 引言

对非线性问题的深入研究是当前大部分科学领域中的主要研究方向和核心工作。在大量的非线性问题中, 非线性偏微分方程是可以用来描述它们的主要形式之一, 所以求解非线性偏微分方程, 尤其是求得非线性偏微分方程的精确解成为了目前研究非线性问题的关键。近年来已经出现了许多求解非线性偏微分方程精确解的方法, 例如 Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法、Backlund 变换法、Tanh 函数展开法、Riccati 展开法, 变量分离法、齐次平衡法等等。近期, 由文献[1]提出的  $(G'/G)$  展开法, 是通过假设非线性偏微分方程的解可由一类线性的常微分方程的显式行波解  $G$  的  $(G'/G)$  的形式来表示而求得的, 此类方法是求解非线性偏微分方程的显式行波解的非常简便的方法。

本文将  $(G'/G)$  展开法[2]-[7]中的  $(G'/G)$  展开形式, 构造成了一类  $f(G, G')$  的形式, 即  $\left(\frac{kG^2 + hG'^2}{G^2 + GG' + G'^2}\right)$  形式, 并且其中的  $G$  函数来自一类非线性的常微分方程的显式行波解。运用此  $f(G, G')$  展开法, 并借助符号计算软件 Mathematica, 本文得到了(1+1)维 GSWW 方程的新精确解。

考虑由 Boussinesq 逼近法, 在经典浅水波理论中得到的(1+1)维 GSWW 方程[8] [9]

$$u_{xxx} + \alpha u_x u_{xt} + \beta u_t u_{xx} - u_{xt} - u_{xx} = 0 \quad (1)$$

其中  $\alpha, \beta$  为任意非零常数且  $\alpha + \beta \neq 0$ 。该方程一般用于描述浅水波在(1+1)维空间中的运动规律。文献[9]中得到了当参数  $\alpha = \beta$  或  $\alpha = 2\beta$  时方程完全可积, 并且通过反散射法证明了在此处的方程解的存在性; 在文献[9]的基础上, 文献[10]得到了方程的 Hirota's 双线性形式; 通过运用 Backlund 变换的变量分离法, 文献[11]求出了该方程的变量分离的, 并且含有低维任意函数的解; 文献[12]利用了新的  $G$  展开法得到了该方程的多种形式的行波解。

## 2. 一类 $f(G, G')$ 展开法

将非线性偏微分方程

$$P(u, u_x, u_t, u_{xx}, u_{xt}, u_{tt}, \dots) = 0 \quad (2)$$

作行波变换。令  $u(x, t) = u(\xi)$ ,  $\xi = x - ct$ , 则化为常微分方程

$$P(u, u', u'', \dots) = 0 \quad (3)$$

设方程(2)的解为

$$u(\xi) = \sum_{i=0}^l a_i \left( \frac{kG^2 + hG'^2}{G^2 + GG' + G'^2} \right)^i \quad (4)$$

其中  $a_i (i=0, 1, 2, \dots), l, k, h$  为待定的常数, 通过齐次平衡法可以确定参数  $l$ ; 并且要求其中  $G = G(\xi)$  满足

一类非线性的常微分方程

$$\lambda_1 (G')^2 + \lambda_2 G^2 + \lambda_3 GG'' + \lambda_4 GG' = 0 \quad (5)$$

这里  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4$  为任意的常数。借助符号计算软件 Mathematica, 得到方程(5)的以下几种解:

① 当  $\lambda_2 \neq -\lambda_3$ ,  $\lambda_3 \neq 0$  且  $\Delta = 4\lambda_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) - \lambda_4^2 > 0$  时, 解为

$$G(\xi) = C_2 \cos \left[ \frac{1}{2\lambda_3} \sqrt{\Delta} (-\xi + \lambda_3 C_1) \right]^{\frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_2 + \lambda_3}} \exp \left( \frac{-\lambda_4}{2(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)} \xi \right) \quad (6)$$

这里  $C_1, C_2$  为积分常数。

② 当  $\lambda_2 \neq -\lambda_3$ ,  $\lambda_3 \neq 0$  且  $\Delta = 4\lambda_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) - \lambda_4^2 < 0$  时, 解为

$$G(\xi) = C_2 \cosh \left[ \frac{1}{2\lambda_3} \sqrt{\Delta} (-\xi + \lambda_3 C_1) \right]^{\frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_2 + \lambda_3}} \exp \left( \frac{-\lambda_4}{2(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)} \xi \right) \quad (7)$$

这里  $C_1, C_2$  为积分常数。

③ 当  $\lambda_2 \neq -\lambda_3$  且  $\Delta = 4\lambda_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) - \lambda_4^2 = 0$ , 即  $\lambda_1 = \frac{\lambda_4^2}{4(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)}$  时, 解为

$$G(\xi) = C_2 (\xi - 4C_1\lambda_3(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3))^{\frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_2 + \lambda_3}} \exp \left( -\frac{(\xi - 4C_1\lambda_3(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3))\lambda_4}{2(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)} \right) \quad (8)$$

这里  $C_1, C_2$  为积分常数。

④ 当  $\lambda_2 = -\lambda_3 \neq 0$  且  $\lambda_4 \neq 0$  时, 解为

$$G(\xi) = C_2 \exp \left( \frac{-\lambda_4 \xi + C_1 \lambda_2 \exp(\lambda_2^{-1} \lambda_4 \xi)}{\lambda_4} \right) \quad (9)$$

这里  $C_1, C_2$  为积分常数。

⑤ 当  $\lambda_2 = -\lambda_3 \neq 0$  且  $\lambda_4 = 0$  时, 解为

$$G(\xi) = C_2 \exp \left( \frac{\lambda_1}{2\lambda_2} \xi^2 + C_1 \xi \right) \quad (10)$$

这里  $C_1, C_2$  为积分常数。

将(4)式、(5)式代入(3)式, 合并  $\left( \frac{kG^2 + hG'^2}{G^2 + GG' + G'^2} \right)$  的同幂次项, 可以得到有关  $a_i$  的代数方程组, 从中求出  $a_i$ , 再代回(4)式, 即得到方程(2)的解。

### 3. (1+1)维 GSWW 方程的新精确解

设方程(1)有行波解  $u = u(\xi) = u(x - ct)$ , 其中  $c$  是一非零常数, 从而方程化为

$$cu^{(4)} + c(\alpha + \beta)u'u'' + (1 - c)u'' = 0,$$

对方程进行积分并化简, 可得

$$u''' + \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta)(u')^2 + \frac{1-c}{c}u' = M \quad (11)$$

其中  $M$  为任意常数。设方程(1)的解为  $u(\xi) = \sum_{i=0}^l a_i \left( \frac{kG^2 + hG'^2}{G^2 + GG' + G'^2} \right)^i$ ，且  $G = G(\xi)$  满足方程  $\lambda_1 G^2 + \lambda_2 (G')^2 + \lambda_3 GG'' + \lambda_4 GG' = 0$ 。利用齐次平衡法有  $2(l+1) = l+3$ ，得  $l=1$ 。则方程(1)的解表示为

$$u(\xi) = a_1 \left( \frac{kG^2 + hG'^2}{G^2 + GG' + G'^2} \right) + a_0 \tag{12}$$

由(12)式可得  $u(\xi)$  的各阶导数，并结合方程(5)式，我们得到，当  $h = \frac{1}{2}(1 \pm i\sqrt{3})k$  时，

$$u'(\xi) = \frac{a_1}{2k\lambda_3} \left( -\lambda_1 + 2(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) - \lambda_4 \pm i\sqrt{3}(\lambda_1 - \lambda_4) \right) \left( \frac{kG^2 + hG'^2}{G^2 + GG' + G'^2} \right)^2 + \frac{a_1}{\lambda_3} \left( -2(-\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \pm i\sqrt{3}\lambda_4 \right) \left( \frac{kG^2 + hG'^2}{G^2 + GG' + G'^2} \right) + \frac{k(-\lambda_1 + 2(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) + \lambda_4 \mp i\sqrt{3}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_4))a_1}{2\lambda_3}$$

$$u'''(\xi) = \frac{3a_1}{k^3\lambda_3^3} \left( (-2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4)(-\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 - \lambda_4)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 - 2\lambda_4) \pm 3i\sqrt{3}(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 - \lambda_4)(\lambda_1 - \lambda_4)(-\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \right) \left( \frac{kG^2 + hG'^2}{G^2 + GG' + G'^2} \right)^4 - \frac{6a_1}{k^2\lambda_3^3} \left( 2\lambda_1^3 + 4\lambda_2^3 + 4\lambda_3^3 + 3\lambda_4^3 - 8\lambda_3\lambda_4^2 - 4\lambda_3^2\lambda_4 + 2\lambda_1(-4\lambda_3^2 + \lambda_4^2 + 9\lambda_3\lambda_4) + \lambda_1^2(2\lambda_3 - 11\lambda_4) - 4\lambda_2^2(2\lambda_1 - 3\lambda_3 + \lambda_4) + 2\lambda_2(\lambda_1^2 + 6\lambda_3^2 - 4\lambda_4^2 - 4\lambda_3\lambda_4 + 9\lambda_1\lambda_4 - 8\lambda_1\lambda_3) \pm i\sqrt{3}(\lambda_4^3 + (-6\lambda_1 + 4\lambda_3)\lambda_4^2 + (4\lambda_1 - 6\lambda_4)\lambda_2^2 + 2\lambda_2(-3\lambda_1^2 + 2\lambda_4^2 + 4\lambda_1\lambda_3 + 3\lambda_1\lambda_4 - 6\lambda_3\lambda_4) + 2\lambda_1(\lambda_1^2 + 2\lambda_3^2 - 3\lambda_1\lambda_3) + \lambda_4(\lambda_1^2 - 6\lambda_3^2 + 6\lambda_1\lambda_3)) \right) \left( \frac{kG^2 + hG'^2}{G^2 + GG' + G'^2} \right)^3 + \frac{a_1}{2k\lambda_3^3} \left( 72\lambda_2^3 + 29\lambda_4^3 - 4\lambda_2^2(41\lambda_1 - 54\lambda_3 + 9\lambda_4) + \lambda_4^2(137\lambda_1 - 166\lambda_3) + 2\lambda_2(68\lambda_1^2 + 108\lambda_3^2 - 83\lambda_4^2 - 164\lambda_1\lambda_3 - 36\lambda_3\lambda_4 + 86\lambda_1\lambda_4) - 4\lambda_4(36\lambda_1^2 + 9\lambda_3^2 - 43\lambda_1\lambda_3) + 4(-9\lambda_1^3 + 18\lambda_3^3 - 41\lambda_1\lambda_3^2 + 34\lambda_1^2\lambda_3) \pm i\sqrt{3}(29\lambda_4^3 - \lambda_4^2(65\lambda_1 - 36\lambda_3) + 36\lambda_2^2(\lambda_1 - 3\lambda_4) + 4\lambda_1(9\lambda_1^2 + 9\lambda_3^2 - 16\lambda_1\lambda_3) - 4\lambda_4(18\lambda_1^2 + 27\lambda_3^2 - 43\lambda_1\lambda_3) + 4\lambda_2 + 4\lambda_2(9\lambda_4^2 - 2\lambda_1(8\lambda_1 - 9\lambda_3) + \lambda_4(43\lambda_1 - 54\lambda_3)) \right) \left( \frac{kG^2 + hG'^2}{G^2 + GG' + G'^2} \right)^2 - \frac{a_1}{\lambda_3^3} \left( 2(-\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)(12\lambda_2^2 - 29\lambda_4^2 - 8\lambda_2(2\lambda_1 - 3\lambda_3) + 4(3\lambda_1^2 + 3\lambda_3^2 - 4\lambda_1\lambda_3)) \pm i\sqrt{3}\lambda_4(-36\lambda_1^2 - 36\lambda_2^2 - 36\lambda_3^2 + 11\lambda_4^2 - 72\lambda_2\lambda_3 + 64\lambda_1\lambda_2 + 64\lambda_1\lambda_3) \right) \times \left( \frac{kG^2 + hG'^2}{G^2 + GG' + G'^2} \right) + \frac{ka_1}{2\lambda_3^3} \left( -6\lambda_1^3 + 12\lambda_2^3 + 12\lambda_3^3 - 5\lambda_4^3 + \lambda_2^2(-26\lambda_1 + 36\lambda_3 + 36\lambda_3 + 6\lambda_4) - 26\lambda_1\lambda_3^2 + 22\lambda_1^2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4^2(23\lambda_1 - 28\lambda_3) + \lambda_2(22\lambda_1^2 + 36\lambda_3^2 - 28\lambda_4^2 + 4\lambda_4(-7\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_3) - 52\lambda_1\lambda_3) + \lambda_4(24\lambda_1^2 + 6\lambda_3^2 - 28\lambda_1\lambda_3) \mp i\sqrt{3}(-5\lambda_4^3 + \lambda_4^2(-11\lambda_1 + 6\lambda_3) + 6\lambda_2^2(\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_4) - 2\lambda_2(5\lambda_1 - 6\lambda_3 - \lambda_4)(\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_4) + 2\lambda_1(3\lambda_1^2 + 3\lambda_3^2 - 5\lambda_1\lambda_3) + 2\lambda_4(6\lambda_1^2 + 9\lambda_3^2 - 14\lambda_1\lambda_3)) \right)$$

将上面共轭的  $u$  及  $u', u''$  分别代入(11)式, 分别合并  $\left(\frac{kG^2 + hG'^2}{G^2 + GG' + G'^2}\right)$  的同幂次项, 令方程的各次幂的系数为零, 可得

0 次幂的系数:

$$\begin{aligned} & k^3 \left( -2(4M\lambda_3^3 - 2k(\lambda_3^2(-\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4) + c(12\lambda_2^3 - 5\lambda_4^3 - \lambda_2^2(26\lambda_1 - 36\lambda_3 - 6\lambda_4) \right. \\ & + \mu^2(23\lambda_1 - 28\lambda_3) + (-\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_3)(6\lambda_1^2 + 5\lambda_3^2 - 10\lambda_1\lambda_3) + \lambda(22\lambda_1^2 + 34\lambda_3^2 - 28\lambda_4^2 \\ & + 4\lambda_4(-7\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_3) - 52\lambda_1\lambda_3) + \lambda_4(24\lambda_1^2 + 5\lambda_3^2 - 28\lambda_1\lambda_3)) \Big) a_1 \\ & - ck^2(\alpha + \beta)\lambda_3(-\lambda_1^2 + 2\lambda_2^2 + 2\lambda_3^2 - \lambda_4^2 + 2\lambda_2\lambda_4 + 4\lambda_2\lambda_3 + 2\lambda_3\lambda_4 - 2\lambda_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + 2\lambda_4))a_1^2 \\ & \mp 2i\sqrt{3}ka_1 \left( 2(\lambda_3^2(\lambda_1 + \lambda_4) + c(-5\lambda_4^3 + \lambda_4^2(-11\lambda_1 + 6\lambda_3) + 6\lambda^2(\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_4) \right. \\ & + 2\lambda_2(-5\lambda_1 + 6\lambda_3 + \lambda_4)(\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_4) + \lambda_1(6\lambda_1^2 + 5\lambda_3^2 - 10\lambda_1\lambda_3) + \lambda_4(12\lambda_1^2 + 17\lambda_3^2 - 28\lambda_3\lambda_1)) \Big) \\ & \left. + ck(\alpha + \beta)\lambda_3(-\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + \lambda_4 + 2\lambda_3)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_4)a_1 \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

1 次幂的系数:

$$\begin{aligned} & 4k^3a_1 \left( -4(-\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)(\lambda_3^2 + c(12\lambda_1^2 + 12\lambda_2^2 + 11\lambda_3^2 - 29\lambda_4^2 + 24\lambda_2\lambda_3 - 16\lambda_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3))) \right. \\ & - ck(\alpha + \beta)\lambda_3(2\lambda_1^2 + 4\lambda_2^2 + 4\lambda_3^2 - 3\lambda_4^2 + 2\lambda_3\lambda_4 + 2\lambda_2(-3\lambda_1 + 4\lambda_3 + \lambda_4) - 5\lambda_1\lambda_4 - 6\lambda_1\lambda_3)a_1 \\ & \left. \pm i\sqrt{3} \left( 2\lambda_4(\lambda_3^2 + c(36\lambda_1^2 + 36\lambda_2^2 + 35\lambda_3^2 - 11\lambda_4^2 + 72\lambda_2\lambda_3 - 64\lambda_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3))) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + ck(\alpha + \beta)\lambda_3(-2\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_4(4\lambda_2 + 4\lambda_3 + \lambda_4) + \lambda_1(2\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 - 3\lambda_4))a_1 \right) \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

2 次幂的系数:

$$\begin{aligned} & 4k^2a_1 \left( (\lambda_3^2(-\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 - \lambda_4) + c(72\lambda_2^3 + 29\lambda_4^3 - 4\lambda_2^2(41\lambda_1 - 54\lambda_3 + 9\lambda_4) \right. \\ & + \lambda_4^2(137\lambda_1 - 166\lambda_3) + \lambda_4(-144\lambda_1^2 - 35\lambda_3^2 + 172\lambda_1\lambda_3) + (-\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_3)(36\lambda_1^2 + 35\lambda_3^2 - 64\lambda_1\lambda_3) \\ & + 2\lambda(68\lambda_1^2 + 107\lambda_3^2 - 83\lambda_4^2 - 83\lambda_4^2 - 36\lambda_3\lambda_4 + 86\lambda_1\lambda_4 - 164\lambda_1\lambda_3)) \Big) \\ & + ck(\alpha + \beta)\lambda_3(-5\lambda_4^2 + 6(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)^2 - 10\lambda_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \mp i\sqrt{3}(\lambda_3^2(-\lambda_1 + \lambda_4) \\ & + c(\lambda_4(-36\lambda_1^3 + 108\lambda_2^2 + 107\lambda_3^2 - 29\lambda_4^2 - 36\lambda_2(-6\lambda_3 + \lambda_4) - 36\lambda_3\lambda_4) \\ & - (36\lambda_2^2 + 172\lambda_2\lambda_4 + 35\lambda_3^2 - 65\lambda_4^2 + 72\lambda_2\lambda_3 + 172\lambda_3\lambda_4)\lambda_1 + 8\lambda_1^2(8\lambda_2 + 8\lambda_3 + 9\lambda_4)) \\ & \left. + 6ck(\alpha + \beta)\lambda_3\lambda_4(-\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)a_1 \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

3 次幂的系数:

$$\begin{aligned} & 4cka_1 \left( -12(4\lambda_2^3 + 4\lambda_3^3 + 3\lambda_4^3 - 8\lambda_3\lambda_4^2 - 4\lambda_3^2\lambda_4 + 2\lambda_1(-4\lambda_3^2 + \lambda_4^2 + 9\lambda_3\lambda_4) + \lambda_1^2(2\lambda_3 - 11\lambda_4) \right. \\ & + 2\lambda_1^3 - 4\lambda_2^2(2\lambda_1 - 3\lambda_3 + \lambda_4) + 2\lambda_2(\lambda_1^2 + 6\lambda_3^2 - 4\lambda_4^2 - 4\lambda_3\lambda_4 + 9\lambda_1\lambda_4 - 8\lambda_1\lambda_3)) \Big) \\ & - k(\alpha + \beta)\rho(2\lambda_1^2 + 4\lambda_2^2 + 4\lambda_3^2 - 3\lambda_4^2 - 2\lambda_3\lambda_4 + 5\lambda_1\lambda_4 - 6\lambda_1\lambda_3 - 2\lambda_2(3\lambda_1 - 4\lambda_3 + \lambda_4))a_1 \\ & \pm i\sqrt{3} \left( 12(-\lambda_4(-2\lambda_1^3 - 6\lambda_2^2 - 6\lambda_3^2 + \lambda_4^2 + 4\lambda_2(-3\lambda_3 + \lambda_4) + 4\lambda_3\lambda_4) \right. \\ & - 2\lambda_1(2\lambda_2^2 + 2\lambda_3^2 - 3\lambda_4^2 + 3\lambda_2\lambda_4 + 4\lambda_2\lambda_3 + 3\lambda_3\lambda_4) + \lambda_1^2(6\lambda_2 + 6\lambda_3)) \\ & \left. + k(\alpha + \beta)\lambda_3(2\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_4(4\lambda_2 + 4\lambda_3 - \lambda_4) - \lambda_1(2\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 + 3\lambda_4))a_1 \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

4 次幂的系数:

$$\begin{aligned} & ca_1(24(-2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4)(-\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 - \lambda_4)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 - 2\lambda_4) \\ & + 2k(\alpha + \beta)\rho(2\lambda_2^2 + 2\lambda_3^2 - \lambda_4^2 - 2\lambda_3\lambda_4 + 4\lambda_1\lambda_4 - 2\lambda_1\lambda_3 - \lambda_1^2 - 2\lambda_2(\lambda_1 - 2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4))a_1 \\ & \mp 2i\sqrt{3}(-\lambda_1 + \lambda_4)(36(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 - \lambda_4)(-\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3) + k(\alpha + \beta)\lambda_3(-\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 - \lambda_4)a_1)) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

借助符号计算软件 **Mathematica**, 对以上有关  $a_1$  的共轭的两组代数方程组分别进行求解, 可得到, 当  $h = \frac{1}{2}(1 \pm i\sqrt{3})k$  且  $k(\alpha + \beta)\lambda_3 \neq 0$  时, 有

$$a_1 = \frac{6(-\lambda_1 + 2(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) - \lambda_4 \pm i\sqrt{3}(\lambda_1 - \lambda_4))}{k(\alpha + \beta)\lambda_3}, \quad c = \frac{\lambda_3^2}{\Delta + \lambda_3^2} \quad (13)$$

这里  $\Delta = 4\lambda_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) - \lambda_4^2$ , 其中  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_4$  和  $a_0$  取任意常数, 将(13)式代入(12)式, 得到了两组互为共轭的  $u(\xi)$  的表示形式, 即

$$u(\xi) = \frac{6(-\lambda_1 + 2(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) - \lambda_4 \pm i\sqrt{3}(\lambda_1 - \lambda_4))}{k(\alpha + \beta)\lambda_3} \left( \frac{k\left(G^2 + \frac{1}{2}(1 \pm i\sqrt{3})G'^2\right)}{G^2 + GG' + G'^2} \right) + a_0$$

这里  $k \neq 0, \alpha + \beta \neq 0, \lambda_3 \neq 0$ , 其中的  $G$  是方程(5)式的解, 因此我们得到了(1+1)维 GSWW 方程以下形式的精确解:

① 当  $\lambda_2 \neq -\lambda_3$  且  $\Delta = 4\lambda_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) - \lambda_4^2 > 0$  时,  $\xi = x + \frac{\lambda_3^2}{\Delta + \lambda_3^2}t$ , 由(6)式, 可得方程(1)的解为

$$\begin{aligned} u(\xi) = & \left( 3(-\lambda_1 + 2(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \pm i\sqrt{3}(\lambda_1 - \lambda_4) - \lambda_4) \left( 2(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \left( (1 \pm i\sqrt{3})\lambda_1 + 2(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \right) \right. \right. \\ & - \left. \left. (1 \pm i\sqrt{3})\sqrt{\Delta} \sin(\sqrt{\Delta}(C_1 - \xi\lambda_3^{-1}))\lambda_4 + \cos(\sqrt{\Delta}(C_1 - \xi\lambda_3^{-1}))(-2(1 \pm i\sqrt{3})\lambda_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \right. \right. \\ & + \left. \left. 4(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)^2 + (1 \pm i\sqrt{3})\lambda_4^2) \right) \right) / \left( (\alpha + \beta)\lambda_3 \left( \sqrt{\Delta} \sin(\sqrt{\Delta}(-\xi\lambda_3^{-1} + C_1))(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 - \lambda_4) \right. \right. \\ & + \left. \left. (\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)(2(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3) - \lambda_4) + \cos(\sqrt{\Delta}(-\xi\lambda_3^{-1} + C_1))(-2\lambda_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \right. \right. \\ & + \left. \left. 2(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)^2 - (\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)\lambda_4 + \lambda_4^2) \right) \right) + a_0 \end{aligned}$$

此为方程一对共轭的三角函数形式的显式行波解。

② 当  $\lambda_2 \neq -\lambda_3$  且  $\Delta = 4\lambda_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) - \lambda_4^2 < 0$  时,  $\xi = x + \frac{\lambda_3^2}{\Delta + \lambda_3^2}t$ , 由(7)式, 可得方程(1)的解为

$$\begin{aligned} u(\xi) = & \left( 3(-\lambda_1 + 2(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \pm i\sqrt{3}(\lambda_1 - \lambda_4) - \lambda_4) \left( 2(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \left( -(1 \pm i\sqrt{3})\lambda_1 \right. \right. \right. \\ & + \left. \left. 2(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) + \cosh(\sqrt{\Delta}(-\xi\lambda_3^{-1} + C_1)) \left( (1 \pm i\sqrt{3})\lambda_1 + 2(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \right) \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left. (1 \pm i\sqrt{3})\lambda_4 \left( \sqrt{\Delta} \sinh(\sqrt{\Delta}(-\xi\lambda_3^{-1} + C_1)) + \lambda_4 \right) \right) \right) / \left( (\alpha + \beta)\lambda_3 \left( 2(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \right. \right. \\ & \times \left. \left. (-\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3) - \sqrt{\Delta} \sinh(\sqrt{\Delta}(-\xi\lambda_3^{-1} + C_1))(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 - \lambda_4) \right. \right. \\ & + \left. \left. \cosh(\sqrt{\Delta}(-\xi\lambda_3^{-1} + C_1)) \left( 2(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3) - 2(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)\lambda_4 + \lambda_4^2 \right) \right) \right) + a_0 \end{aligned}$$

此为方程一对共轭的双曲函数形式的显式行波解。

③ 当  $\lambda_2 \neq -\lambda_3$  且  $\Delta = 4\lambda_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) - \lambda_4^2 = 0$ , 即  $\lambda_1 = \frac{\lambda_4^2}{4(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)}$  时,  $\xi = x + t$ , 由(8)式, 可得方程(1)的解为

$$u(\xi) = \left( 3 \left( 8(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)^2 - 4(1 \pm i\sqrt{3})(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)\lambda_4 - (1 \mp i\sqrt{3})\lambda_4^2 \right) \left( \xi^2 \left( 8(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)^2 + (1 \pm i\sqrt{3})\lambda_4^2 \right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + 4\xi\lambda_3 \left( -(1 \pm i\sqrt{3})\lambda_4 + 2C_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \left( -8(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)^2 - (1 \pm i\sqrt{3})\lambda_4^2 \right) \right) + 4\lambda_3^2 \left( 1 \pm i\sqrt{3} + 4C_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + 4C_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \left( 8C_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)^3 + (1 \pm i\sqrt{3})\lambda_4 + (1 \pm i\sqrt{3})C_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)\lambda_4^2 \right) \right) \right) / \left( 4(\alpha + \beta)\lambda_3(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \right) \\ \times \left( \xi^2 \left( 4(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)^2 - 2(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)\lambda_4 + \lambda_4^2 \right) + 4\xi\lambda_3 \left( (\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \left( 1 - 8C_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)^2 \right) - \lambda_4 + 4C_1 - \lambda_4 \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + 4C_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)^2\lambda_4 - 2C_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)\lambda_4^2 \right) + 4\lambda_3^2 \left( 1 + 4C_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \left( (\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \left( -1 + 4C_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)^2 \right) \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left. - \left( -1 + 2C_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)^2 \right)\lambda_4 + C_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)\lambda_4^2 \right) \right) \right) \right) + a_0$$

此为方程一对共轭的有理函数形式的显式行波解。

④ 当  $\lambda_2 = -\lambda_3 \neq 0$  且  $\lambda_4 \neq 0$  时,  $\xi = x + \frac{\lambda_2^2}{\lambda_2^2 - \lambda_4^2}t$ , 由(9)式, 可得方程(1)的解为

$$u(\xi) = -\frac{3 \left( k \left( 1 \mp i\sqrt{3} \right) \left( \lambda_4 C_1 \exp \left( \xi \lambda_2^{-1} \lambda_4 \right) - \lambda_1 \right)^2 + 2k\lambda_4^2 \right) \left( -\lambda_1 \mp i\sqrt{3}(\lambda_1 - \lambda_4) - \lambda_4 \right)}{k(\alpha + \beta)\lambda_2 \left( \lambda_4^2 C_1^2 \exp \left( 2\xi \lambda_2^{-1} \lambda_4 \right) + (-2\lambda_1 + \lambda_4) C_1 \lambda_4 \exp \left( \xi \lambda_2^{-1} \lambda_4 \right) + \lambda_1^2 - \lambda_1 \lambda_4 + \lambda_4^2 \right)} + a_0$$

此为方程一对共轭的指数函数形式的显式行波解。

⑤ 当  $\lambda_2 = -\lambda_3 \neq 0$  且  $\lambda_4 = 0$  时,  $\xi = x + t$ , 由(10)式, 可得方程(1)的解为

$$u(\xi) = \frac{6\lambda_1 \left( 2\xi^2 \lambda_1^2 + 4\xi C_1 \lambda_1 \lambda_2 + (1 \mp i\sqrt{3} + 2C_1^2) \lambda_2^2 \right)}{(\alpha + \beta)\lambda_2 \left( \xi^2 \lambda_1^2 + \xi(1 + 2C_1)\lambda_1 \lambda_2 + (1 + C_1 + C_1^2) \lambda_2^2 \right)} + a_0$$

此为方程另一对共轭的有理函数形式的显式行波解。

## 4. 总结

本文通过构造的一类  $f(G, G')$  形式的展开法, 对(1+1)维 GSWW 方程进行了研究, 求得了该方程的含有多个任意参数的新精确解, 这些精确解是分别具有三角函数、双曲函数、指数函数、有理函数形式的显式行波解。由此可见, 这类  $f(G, G')$  展开法不仅可以求得非线性偏微分方程的显式精确解, 同时还可以得到方程解的多种形式。

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