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带有二次非线性项的耦合薛定谔方程组的精确解^①

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摘要: 通过几个变换, 借助于多个辅助方程新的精确解, 导出了具有二次非线性项的耦合薛定谔方程组的一些精确解, 包括三角函数解, 钟状、扭状孤波解以及 Weierstrass 椭圆函数解.

关键词: 具有二次非线性项的耦合薛定谔方程组; 变换; 辅助方程; 精确解

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非线性演化方程精确解的研究在理论和应用上都有重要的价值, 长期以来一直受到应用数学家和物理学家的极大关注, 发展了许多有效求精确解的方法^[1-7].

近年来, 有关薛定谔方程的研究受到了数学物理学家的普遍关注, 这方面的理论及实验研究已取得巨大的成果^[8-11]. 而耦合非线性薛定谔方程更是一个研究的热点问题^[12,13].

本文通过几个变换, 借助于多个辅助方程新的精确解, 考虑如下形式的带有二次非线性项的耦合薛定谔方程组^[14,15]的精确解.

$$\begin{cases} iu_{1z} - \alpha \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial^2 x} + u_1^* u_2 \exp[-i\beta z] = 0 \\ iu_{2z} - \frac{\alpha}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial^2 x} + u_1^2 \exp[i\beta z] = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

这里 $u_1 = u_1(x, z)$ 和 $u_2 = u_2(x, z)$ 表示两耦合光纤中的孤子波包, x, z 分别表示距离和时间, α 和 β 是常数. 该方程组描述了在非临界周[位]相匹配的条件下, 光纤通信中一些慢变包络波的传播, 寻求该方程组的精确解对于物理学家从深层次上了解慢变包络波传播意义重大.

1 一个等价常微分方程的导出

首先, 我们做如下变换:

令

$$u_1(x, z) = u_1(\xi) = g(\xi) \exp[i\eta_1] \quad u_2(x, z) = u_2(\xi) = h(\xi) \exp[i\eta_2] \quad (2)$$

$$\xi = x + 2\alpha k_1 z \quad \eta_i = k_i x + \omega_i z \quad i = 1, 2, k_2 = 2k_1, \omega_2 = 2\omega_1 + \beta \quad (3)$$

这里 $g(\xi)$ 和 $h(\xi)$ 是待定的实函数, k_1 和 ω_1 是待定的常数. 把(2),(3)式代入方程组(1), 分离其实部和虚部, 此时方程组(1)转化为等价的方程组

$$\begin{cases} \alpha g'' + (\omega_1 - \alpha k_1^2)g - gh = 0 \\ \alpha h'' + 2(2\omega_1 + \beta - 2\alpha k_1^2)h - 2g^2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$\text{令} \quad g(\xi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}h(\xi) \quad \omega_1 = -\frac{2}{3}\beta + \alpha k_1^2 \quad (5)$$

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则方程组(4)就转化为关于 $h(\xi)$ 的一个常微分方程

$$\alpha h'' - \frac{2}{3}\beta h - h^2 = 0 \quad (6)$$

显然, 只要求出方程(6)的解, 借助于变换(2)~(5)就可以得到方程组(1)的解.

2 方程(6)的精确解

2.1 方程(6)的第一种类型解

为了求解方程(6), 考虑方程(6)中最高阶导数项 h'' 和非线性项 h^2 的齐次平衡, 可假设方程(6)有解

$$h(\xi) = a_0 + a_1 F(\xi) + a_2 F^2(\xi) \quad (7)$$

其中 a_0, a_1 为待定常数, $F(\xi)$ 满足常微分方程

$$F'^2(\xi) = q_0 + q_1 F(\xi) + q_2 F^2(\xi) + q_3 F^3(\xi) + q_4 F^4(\xi) \quad (8)$$

把(7)式代入到方程(6), 并利用辅助方程(8), 把方程(6)的左端化为关于 $F(\xi)$ 的多项式, 令 $F(\xi)$ 的各次幂的系数为零, 可得如下的非线性方程组

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{q_1}{2}\alpha a_1 + 2\alpha q_0 a_2 - \frac{2}{3}\beta a_0 - a_0^2 &= 0 \\ \alpha q_2 a_1 + 3\alpha q_1 a_2 - \frac{2}{3}\beta a_1 - 2a_0 a_1 &= 0 \\ \frac{3}{2}q_3 \alpha a_1 + 4\alpha q_2 a_2 - \frac{2}{3}\beta a_2 - a_1^2 - 2a_0 a_2 &= 0 \\ 2q_4 \alpha a_1 + 5q_3 \alpha a_2 - 2a_1 a_2 &= 0 \\ 6\alpha q_4 a_2 - a_2^2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

求解上述方程组, 得解如下:

情形 A 如果 $\frac{\beta}{\alpha} < 0$, 此时

$$\textcircled{1} a_0 = -\frac{2}{3}\beta, a_1 = 3\alpha q_3, a_2 = 6\alpha q_4, q_0 = q_1 = 0, q_4 = -\frac{3}{8}\frac{\alpha}{\beta}q_3^2, q_2 = -\frac{2}{3}\frac{\beta}{\alpha},$$

$$q_3 = -2\sqrt{q_2 q_4}, q_3 \leq 0;$$

$$\textcircled{2} a_0 = -\frac{2}{3}\beta, a_1 = 0, a_2 = 6\alpha q_4, q_0 = q_1 = q_3 = 0, q_2 = -\frac{1}{6}\frac{\beta}{\alpha}, q_4 = -q_2;$$

$$\textcircled{3} a_0 = -\frac{2}{3}\beta, a_1 = 0, a_2 = 6\alpha q_4, q_0 = q_1 = q_3 = 0, q_2 = -\frac{1}{6}\frac{\beta}{\alpha}, q_4 \neq 0;$$

$$\textcircled{4} a_0 = 0, a_1 = 0, a_2 = 6\alpha q_4, q_0 = q_1 = q_3 = 0, q_2 = \frac{1}{6}\frac{\beta}{\alpha}, q_4 > 0.$$

特别地, 如果 $\frac{\beta}{\alpha} = -\frac{1}{6}$, 那么 $a_0 = -\frac{2}{3}\beta, a_1 = 3\alpha q_3, a_2 = 6\alpha q_4, q_0 = q_1 = 0, q_2 = 4, q_3 = -4(2b \pm c), q_4 = (2b \pm c)^2$;

$$\text{如果 } \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = -\frac{1}{24}, \text{ 则 } a_0 = -\frac{2}{3}\beta, a_1 = 0, a_2 = 6\alpha q_4, q_0 = q_1 = q_3 = 0, q_2 = 4, q_4 = a^2 - 4b^2.$$

情形 B 如果 $\frac{\beta}{\alpha} > 0$, 此时

$$\textcircled{5} a_0 = 0, a_1 = 3\alpha q_3, a_2 = 6\alpha q_4, q_0 = q_1 = 0, q_4 = \frac{3}{8}\frac{\alpha}{\beta}q_3^2, q_2 = \frac{2}{3}\frac{\beta}{\alpha}, q_3 = -2\sqrt{q_2 q_4}, q_3 \leq 0;$$

$$\textcircled{6} a_0 = 0, a_1 = 0, a_2 = 6\alpha q_4, q_0 = q_1 = q_3 = 0, q_2 = \frac{1}{6}\frac{\beta}{\alpha}, q_4 = -q_2;$$

$$\textcircled{7} a_0 = 0, a_1 = 0, a_2 = 6\alpha q_4, q_0 = q_1 = q_3 = 0, q_2 = \frac{1}{6}\frac{\beta}{\alpha}, q_4 \neq 0;$$

$$\textcircled{8} a_0 = -\frac{2}{3}\beta, a_1 = 0, a_2 = 6\alpha q_4, q_0 = q_1 = q_3 = 0, q_2 = -\frac{1}{6}\frac{\beta}{\alpha}, q_4 > 0.$$

特殊的, 如果 $\frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{6}$, 则 $a_1 = 3\alpha q_3, a_2 = 6\alpha q_4, q_0 = q_1 = 0, q_2 = 4, q_3 = -4(c \pm 2b), q_4 = (c \pm 2b)^2$.

而当 $\frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{24}$ 时, $a_0 = 0, a_1 = 0, a_2 = 6\alpha q_4, q_0 = q_1 = q_3 = 0, q_2 = 4, q_4 = a^2 - 4b^2$.

依据情形 A 和 B, 借助附表 1, 把上述解代入(7)式, 就得到方程(6)丰富的精确解.

如果 $\frac{\beta}{\alpha} < 0$, 方程(6)有扭状、钟状以及三角函数形式的精确解:

$$h_1(\xi) = -\frac{2}{3}\beta + 4\beta \left[\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \sqrt{-\frac{\beta}{\alpha}} \xi\right) \right] - 4\beta \left[\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \sqrt{-\frac{\beta}{\alpha}} \xi\right) \right]^2$$

$$h_2(\xi) = -\frac{2}{3}\beta + \beta \operatorname{sech}^4 \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{-\frac{\beta}{6\alpha}} \xi$$

$$h_3(\xi) = -\frac{2}{3}\beta - \beta \operatorname{csch}^2 \sqrt{-\frac{\beta}{6\alpha}} \xi$$

$$h_4(\xi) = -\frac{2}{3}\beta + \beta \operatorname{sech}^4 \sqrt{-\frac{\beta}{6\alpha}} \xi$$

$$h_5(\xi) = \beta \operatorname{csc}^2 \sqrt{-\frac{\beta}{6\alpha}} \xi$$

特殊的, 如果 $\frac{\beta}{\alpha} = -\frac{1}{6}$, 则方程(6)有解:

$$h_6(\xi) = -\frac{2}{3}\beta - 12\alpha(2b+c) \frac{\operatorname{sech}^2 \xi}{b \operatorname{sech}^2 \xi \pm c \tanh \xi + c} + 6\alpha(2b+c)^2 \left[\frac{\operatorname{sech}^2 \xi}{b \operatorname{sech}^2 \xi \pm c \tanh \xi + c} \right]^2$$

$$h_7(\xi) = -\frac{2}{3}\beta - 12(2b-c)\alpha \frac{\operatorname{csch}^2 \xi}{b \operatorname{csch}^2 \xi \pm c \coth \xi + c} + 6\alpha(2b-c)^2 \left[\frac{\operatorname{csch}^2 \xi}{b \operatorname{csch}^2 \xi \pm c \coth \xi + c} \right]^2$$

而若 $\frac{\beta}{\alpha} = -\frac{1}{24}$, 则方程(6)有解:

$$h_8(\xi) = -\frac{2}{3}\beta + 6\alpha(a^2 - 4b^2) \left[\frac{\operatorname{sech}^2 \xi}{b \operatorname{sech}^2 \xi + a \tanh \xi - 2b} \right]^2$$

$$h_9(\xi) = -\frac{2}{3}\beta + 6\alpha(a^2 - 4b^2) \left[\frac{\operatorname{csch}^2 \xi}{b \operatorname{csch}^2 \xi + a \coth \xi + 2b} \right]^2$$

如果 $\frac{\beta}{\alpha} > 0$, 方程(6)有解:

$$h_{10}(\xi) = -4\beta q_3 \left[\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}} \xi\right) \right] + 4\beta \left[\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}} \xi\right) \right]^2$$

$$h_{11}(\xi) = -\beta \operatorname{sech}^4 \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{6\alpha}} \xi$$

$$h_{12}(\xi) = \beta \operatorname{csch}^2 \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{6\alpha}} \xi$$

$$h_{13}(\xi) = -\beta \operatorname{sech}^2 \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{6\alpha}} \xi$$

$$h_{14}(\xi) = -\frac{2}{3}\beta + \beta \operatorname{csc}^2 \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{6\alpha}} \xi$$

$$h_{15}(\xi) = -12\alpha(2b+c) \frac{\operatorname{sech}^2 \xi}{b \operatorname{sech}^2 \xi \pm c \tanh \xi + c} + 6\alpha(2b+c)^2 \left[\frac{\operatorname{sech}^2 \xi}{b \operatorname{sech}^2 \xi \pm c \tanh \xi + c} \right]^2$$

$$h_{16}(\xi) = -12(2b-c)\alpha \frac{\operatorname{csch}^2 \xi}{b \operatorname{csch}^2 \xi \pm c \coth \xi + c} + 6\alpha(2b-c)^2 \left[\frac{\operatorname{csch}^2 \xi}{b \operatorname{csch}^2 \xi \pm c \coth \xi + c} \right]^2$$

在上述解中 $\xi = x + 2ak_1 z$, k_1 是任意常数.

2.2 方程(6)的第二种类型解

采用 2.1 中的思想和方法, 设方程(6)有如下形式的解:

$$h(\xi) = b_0 + b_1 F(\xi) \quad (9)$$

这里 a_0, a_1, a_2 是待定的常数, 而 $F(\xi)$ 则满足如下的常微分方程:

$$F'^2(\xi) = q_0 + q_1 F(\xi) + q_2 F^2(\xi) + q_3 F^3(\xi) \quad (10)$$

类似于 2.1, 借助于附表 1, 可得到方程(6)的三角函数解以及 Weierstrass 椭圆函数解.

$$h_{17}(\xi) = -\frac{2}{3}\beta + \beta \sec^2 \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{6\alpha}} \xi \quad \frac{\beta}{\alpha} > 0$$

$$h_{18}(\xi) = -\frac{1}{3}\beta + 6\alpha p[\xi; g_2, g_3]$$

在上述解中 $\xi = x + 2ak_1z$, k_1 为任意常数. 其中 $p[\xi; g_2, g_3]$ 是 Weierstrass 椭圆函数, 它满足微分方程

$$p'(\xi) = \sqrt{4p^3(\xi) - g_2p(\xi) - g_3}, \text{ 这里的 } g_2 = \pm \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \frac{\beta}{\alpha}, g_3 \text{ 是任意常数.}$$

3 方程(1)的精确解

将方程(6)的 18 组解利用变换(2)~(5), 可得到方程组(1)的 18 组精确解, 其中包括以三角函数形式、双曲函数以及 weierstrass 椭圆函数所表示的各种包络波解等.

限于文章的篇幅, 我们这里仅列出部分解.

如果 $\frac{\beta}{\alpha} < 0$, 方程组(1)有解

$$1^0 \begin{cases} u_1(x, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ -\frac{2}{3}\beta + 4\beta \left[\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \sqrt{-\frac{\beta}{\alpha}} \xi\right) \right] - 4\beta \left[\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \sqrt{-\frac{\beta}{\alpha}} \xi\right) \right]^2 \right\} \exp[i\eta_1] \\ u_2(x, z) = \left\{ -\frac{2}{3}\beta + 4\beta \left[\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \sqrt{-\frac{\beta}{\alpha}} \xi\right) \right] - 4\beta \left[\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \sqrt{-\frac{\beta}{\alpha}} \xi\right) \right]^2 \right\} \exp[i\eta_2] \end{cases}$$

$$2^0 \begin{cases} u_1(x, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[-\frac{2}{3}\beta + \beta \operatorname{sech}^4 \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{-\frac{\beta}{6\alpha}} \xi \right] \exp[i\eta_1] \\ u_2(x, z) = \left[-\frac{2}{3}\beta + \beta \operatorname{sech}^4 \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{-\frac{\beta}{6\alpha}} \xi \right] \exp[i\eta_2] \end{cases}$$

$$3^0 \begin{cases} u_1(x, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[-\frac{2}{3}\beta - \beta \operatorname{csch}^2 \sqrt{-\frac{\beta}{6\alpha}} \xi \right] \exp[i\eta_1] \\ u_2(x, z) = \left[-\frac{2}{3}\beta - \beta \operatorname{csch}^2 \sqrt{-\frac{\beta}{6\alpha}} \xi \right] \exp[i\eta_2] \end{cases}$$

$$4^0 \begin{cases} u_1(x, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\beta \operatorname{csc}^2 \sqrt{-\frac{\beta}{6\alpha}} \xi \right] \exp[i\eta_1] \\ u_2(x, z) = \left[\beta \operatorname{csc}^2 \sqrt{-\frac{\beta}{6\alpha}} \xi \right] \exp[i\eta_2] \end{cases}$$

特别的, 如果 $\frac{\beta}{\alpha} = -\frac{1}{6}$, 则方程组(1)有解

$$5^0 \begin{cases} u_1(x, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ -\frac{2}{3}\beta - 12\alpha(2b+c) \frac{\operatorname{sech}^2 \xi}{b \operatorname{sech}^2 \xi \pm c \tanh \xi + c} + 6\alpha(2b+c)^2 \left[\frac{\operatorname{sech}^2 \xi}{b \operatorname{sech}^2 \xi \pm c \tanh \xi + c} \right]^2 \right\} \exp[i\eta_1] \\ u_2(x, z) = \left\{ -\frac{2}{3}\beta - 12\alpha(2b+c) \frac{\operatorname{sech}^2 \xi}{b \operatorname{sech}^2 \xi \pm c \tanh \xi + c} + 6\alpha(2b+c)^2 \left[\frac{\operatorname{sech}^2 \xi}{b \operatorname{sech}^2 \xi \pm c \tanh \xi + c} \right]^2 \right\} \exp[i\eta_2] \end{cases}$$

如果 $\frac{\beta}{\alpha} > 0$ 时, 可得方程组(1)的精确解为:

$$6^0 \begin{cases} u_1(x, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ -4\beta q_3^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}} \xi\right) \right] + 4\beta \left[\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}} \xi\right) \right]^2 \right\} \exp[i\eta_1] \\ u_2(x, z) = \left\{ -4\beta q_3^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}} \xi\right) \right] + 4\beta \left[\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}} \xi\right) \right]^2 \right\} \exp[i\eta_2] \end{cases}$$

$$7^0 \begin{cases} u_1(x, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ -\beta \operatorname{sech}^4 \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{6\alpha}} \xi \right\} \exp[i\eta_1] \\ u_2(x, z) = \left\{ -\beta \operatorname{sech}^4 \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{6\alpha}} \xi \right\} \exp[i\eta_2] \end{cases}$$

$$8^{\circ} \begin{cases} u_1(x, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ -\beta \operatorname{sech}^2 \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{6\alpha}} \xi \right\} \exp[i\eta_1] \\ u_2(x, z) = \left\{ -\beta \operatorname{sech}^2 \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{6\alpha}} \xi \right\} \exp[i\eta_2] \end{cases}$$

$$9^{\circ} \begin{cases} u_1(x, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ -12\alpha(2b+c) \frac{\operatorname{sech}^2 \xi}{b \operatorname{sech}^2 \xi \pm c \tanh \xi + c} + 6\alpha(2b+c)^2 \left[\frac{\operatorname{sech}^2 \xi}{b \operatorname{sech}^2 \xi \pm c \tanh \xi + c} \right]^2 \right\} \times \exp[i\eta_1] \\ u_2(x, z) = \left\{ -12\alpha(2b+c) \frac{\operatorname{sech}^2 \xi}{b \operatorname{sech}^2 \xi \pm c \tanh \xi + c} + 6\alpha(2b+c)^2 \left[\frac{\operatorname{sech}^2 \xi}{b \operatorname{sech}^2 \xi \pm c \tanh \xi + c} \right]^2 \right\} \times \exp[i\eta_2] \end{cases}$$

$$10^{\circ} \begin{cases} u_1(x, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ -\frac{2}{3}\beta + \beta \operatorname{sech}^2 \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{6\alpha}} \xi \right\} \exp[i\eta_1] \\ u_2(x, z) = \left\{ -\frac{2}{3}\beta + \beta \operatorname{sech}^2 \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{6\alpha}} \xi \right\} \exp[i\eta_2] \end{cases}$$

如果 $\frac{\beta}{\alpha}$ 是任意的常数, 则得到方程组(1) 的精确解为:

$$11^{\circ} \begin{cases} u_1(x, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ -\frac{1}{3}\beta + 6\alpha p[\xi; g_2, g_3] \right\} \exp[i\eta_1] \\ u_2(x, z) = \left\{ -\frac{1}{3}\beta + 6\alpha p[\xi; g_2, g_3] \right\} \exp[i\eta_2] \end{cases}$$

在上述解中, k_1, ω_1 是任意常数, $\xi = x + 2\alpha k_1 z, \eta_i = k_i x + \omega_i z, (i = 1, 2), k_2 = 2k_1, \omega_2 = 2\omega_1 + \beta$.

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Exact Solutions to a Coupled Schrödinger Equations with a Quadratic Nonlinearity

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Abstract: Using several different function transformations, and then by using various solutions of some new differential sub-equations, many new exact solutions of the coupled schrödinger equations with a quadratic nonlinearity are explicitly obtained, which including triangle functions, the king, bell solitary wave envelope and Weierstrass elliptic function.

Key words: The coupled schrödinger equations with a quadratic nonlinearity; transformation; sub-equations; the exact solutions

附表 1 q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4 与方程 $F'^2(\xi) = q_0 + q_1 F(\xi) + q_2 F^2(\xi) + q_3 F^3(\xi) + q_4 F^4(\xi)$ 的解 $F(\xi)$ 的关系

q_0	q_1	q_2	q_3	q_4	$F(\xi)$
0	0	> 0	$-2\sqrt{q_2 q_4}$	> 0	$\sqrt{\frac{q_2}{q_4}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{q_2} \xi\right) \right]$
0	0	> 0	0	$-q_2$	$\operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{q_2} \xi$
0	0	> 0	0	> 0	$\pm \sqrt{\frac{q_2}{q_4}} \operatorname{csch}(\sqrt{q_2} \xi)$
0	0	> 0	0	< 0	$\pm \sqrt{-\frac{q_2}{q_4}} \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{q_2} \xi)$
0	0	< 0	0	> 0	$\pm \sqrt{-\frac{q_2}{q_4}} \operatorname{csc}(\sqrt{-q_2} \xi)$
0	0	> 0	$\neq 0$	0	$-\frac{q_2}{q_3} \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{\sqrt{q_2}}{2} \xi$
0	0	> 0	$\neq 0$	0	$\frac{q_2}{q_3} \operatorname{csch}^2 \frac{\sqrt{q_2}}{2} \xi$
0	0	< 0	$\neq 0$	0	$-\frac{q_2}{q_3} \operatorname{sec}^2 \frac{\sqrt{-q_2}}{2} \xi$
0	0	4	$-4(2b+c)$	$(2b+c)^2$	$\frac{\operatorname{sech}^2 \xi}{b \operatorname{sech}^2 \xi \pm a \tanh \xi + c}$
0	0	4	$4(2b-c)$	$a^2 + 4b^2 - 4bc$	$\frac{\operatorname{csch}^2 \xi}{b \operatorname{csch}^2 \xi + a \tanh \xi + 2b}$
$-g_3$	$-g_2$	0	0	4	$F'(\xi) = p'(\xi) = \sqrt{4p^3(\xi) - g_2 p(\xi) - g_3}$

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