

# 反向4位势 Ablowitz-Ladik 方程的 Complexiton 解

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**摘要:** 微分差分可积方程的精确求解一直以来都是孤立子理论中的一个非常重要的课题,也是偏微分方程教学的拓展和延伸内容. 基于偏微分方程的教学实践与科学研究,借助双 Casorati 技巧和构造双 Casorati 行列式元素的矩阵方法,在数学软件 Maple 的辅助下,求出等谱的反向4位势 Ablowitz-Ladik 方程的 Complexiton 解和周期解,并通过对矩阵取不同的特殊形式,进一步得到该方程的 Complexiton 解与类有理解和 Matveev 解分别作用后的混合解.

**关键词:** 反向4位势 Ablowitz-Ladik 方程; 双 Casorati 行列式; Complexiton 解; 混合解

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## Complexiton solutions to a negative order four-potential Ablowitz-Ladik equation

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**Abstract:** Searching for the exact solutions to the differential-difference integrable equations has always been a very important topic in the soliton theory and the extending teaching contents of partial differential equation. Based on the teaching practice and scientific research of partial differential equation and by the help of mathematical software Maple, double Casoratian technique and a matrix method for constructing the entries of the double Casorati determinant were applied to a negative order isospectral four-potential Ablowitz-Ladik equation. Complexitons and a periodic solution were obtained. Furthermore, interaction solutions between the rational-like and Complexiton solutions, Matveev and Complexiton solutions were derived by letting the general matrix be some special cases, respectively.

**Key words:** negative order four-potential Ablowitz-Ladik equation; double Casorati determinant; Complexitons; interaction solution

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## 0 引言

微分方程是理工科学生众多专业课的基础和重要学习工具,是数学专业学生的基础课程,掌握偏微分方程的相关知识并学会灵活运用,有助于学生将数学模型、数学方法、应用软件及实际应用融会贯通,从而提高学生分析、解决问题的能力.《应用偏微分方程》<sup>[1]</sup>是继《常微分方程》、《数学物理方程》或《数学物理方法》之后大学里开设的又一门与方程有关的重要课程.在应用偏微分方程中有一类重要的方程,它们都容有孤立波型的解(又称为孤立子).寻找孤立子方程的精确解是孤立子理论中非常重要的研究课题之一,也是学生学习的重点.构造孤立子方程的精确解在理论上有助于让学生进一步地了解孤立子方程的本质属性和代数结构,在实际应用上也能被用来解释相关的自然现象等方面问题.截至目前,孤立子理论已经具有许多经典的讨论解的性质和寻求精确解的研究方法,并且这些方法都具有非常丰富的数学理论知识.在众多求解方法中,有些方法需要使用复杂的数学知识和艰深的求解技巧,导致学生往往理解不透、不易掌握,因而很难实现教学目标.

Wronski 技巧作为求解孤立子方程的一种十分有效且简明直接的方法,自从被提出以来,因其能够直接验证解是否满足方程的优点,一直得到了众多学者的广泛关注和研究,在教学上也常常被用来求解许多非线性偏微分方程<sup>[2-8]</sup>.双 Wronskian 是 Wronskian 的一种重要推广,它经常被用来求解孤立子方程的双 Wronski 行列式形式的解<sup>[9-11]</sup>.双 Casoratian 是双 Wronskian 的离散形式<sup>[6-7]</sup>.1988 年, Sirianunpiboon 提出了广义 Wronskian 解,将系数矩阵取成下三角阵后给出了 KdV 方程的有理解<sup>[12]</sup>.基于广义 Wronskian 解, KdV 方程的 Positon、Negaton、Complexiton 解等 Wronski 行列式形式的精确解陆续被构造出来<sup>[13-14]</sup>.随后,陈登远等通过构造行列式元素的矩阵方法得到了 AKNS 方程的广义双 Wronski 解,并利用矩阵块的不同形式推导出有理解、Matveev 解、Complexiton 解以及混合解<sup>[15]</sup>.这种矩阵方法后来被应用于求解多种类型的孤立子可积方程<sup>[16-21]</sup>.然而需要指出的是,并非所有的方程都存在 Positon, Negaton, Complexiton 等解,如 mKdV 方程<sup>[22]</sup>.

在微分方程的求解过程中常涉及非常复杂的符

号计算,这给研究和教学都带来了不小的困难.因此,在求解微分方程的教学研究中融入具有强大符号和数值计算功能的数学软件 Maple,不仅可以使师生减少烦琐的计算过程,将重心集中到解题方法上,还可以培养学生利用数学软件编程解决实际问题的能力.此外,数学软件 Maple 还具有图形绘制、建模和仿真、程序设计等功能,因而微分方程的教学研究与软件 Maple 之间的联系日益紧密<sup>[23-25]</sup>.

受文献<sup>[15]</sup>的启发,本文基于偏微分方程的教学实践与科学研究,在 Maple 软件的辅助下,主要利用构造双 Casorati 行列式元素的矩阵方法研究孤立子可积系统教学研究中非常著名的反向 4 位势 Ablowitz-Ladik (AL) 方程<sup>[26]</sup>:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Q_{n,t} &= (1 - Q_n R_n) S_{n-1}, & R_{n,t} &= -(1 - Q_n R_n) T_n, \\ S_{n,t} &= (1 - S_n T_n) Q_n, & T_{n,t} &= -(1 - S_n T_n) R_{n+1} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

式中,  $\{Q_n, R_n, S_n, T_n\}$  为 4 个位势. 方程(1)的 Lax 对为<sup>[27]</sup>

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E\Phi_n &= U_n \Phi_n, \\ U_n &= \begin{pmatrix} z^2 + S_n R_n & zQ_n + z^{-1}S_n \\ zT_n + z^{-1}R_n & z^{-2} + T_n Q_n \end{pmatrix}, \\ \Phi_n &= \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{1n} \\ \phi_{2n} \end{pmatrix}, \\ \Phi_{n,t} &= V_n \Phi_n, \\ V_n^{(-1)} &= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}R_n S_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2}z^{-2} & -S_{n-1}z^{-1} \\ -R_n z^{-1} & \frac{1}{2}R_n S_{n-1} - \frac{1}{2}z^{-2} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

式中,  $z$  是谱参数,  $E$  是定义为  $E^k v(n) = v(n+k)$  的平移算子,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ . 为方便起见,在不引起混淆的情况下令  $v(n) = v_n$ .

本文主要内容安排如下:首先回顾方程(1)的广义双 Casoratian 解、类有理解和 Matveev 解;其次计算出 Complexiton 解和周期解;最后给出 Complexiton 解分别与类有理解、Matveev 解相互作用后的双 Casorati 行列式形式的混合解.本文采用的求解方法和求解过程具有普遍性,适用于许多微分差分可积方程,通过对方程(1)新的精确解的研究,进而达到帮助学生理解并掌握运用这种求解方法构造微分差分方程精确解的教学目的.

## 1 类有理解和 Matveev 解

对方程(1)作用变量变换<sup>[19]</sup>,有

$$Q_n = \frac{g_n}{f_n}, R_n = \frac{h_n}{f_n}, S_n = \frac{G_n}{F_n}, T_n = \frac{H_n}{F_n} \quad (3)$$

则  $f_n, g_n, h_n, F_n, G_n, H_n$  满足双线性方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D_t g_n \cdot f_n &= F_n G_{n-1}, D_t h_n \cdot f_n = -F_{n-1} H_n, \\ D_t G_n \cdot F_n &= f_{n+1} g_n, D_t H_n \cdot F_n = -f_n h_{n+1}, \\ f_n^2 - g_n h_n &= F_n F_{n-1}, F_n^2 - G_n H_n = f_{n+1} f_n \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

式中,  $D$  是双线性算子, 定义为

$$D_t^m D_x^n f \cdot g = (\partial_t - \partial_{t'})^m (\partial_x - \partial_{x'})^n f(t, x) \cdot g(t', x') \Big|_{t'=t, x'=x} \quad (5)$$

定义  $|\widehat{m}; \widehat{p}|, |\widehat{l}; \widehat{k}|$  如下<sup>[28,29]</sup>:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} |\widehat{l}; \widehat{k}| &= |\Phi_n, E\Phi_n, \dots, E^l \Phi_n; \\ &\Psi_n, E\Psi_n, \dots, E^k \Psi_n|, \\ |\check{l}; \check{k}| &= |E\Phi_n, E^2 \Phi_n, \dots, E^l \Phi_n; \\ &\Psi_n, E\Psi_n, \dots, E^k \Psi_n| \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

**定理 1.1**<sup>[19]</sup> 方程(4)有广义双 Casorati 行列式解:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_n &= |\widehat{m}; \widehat{p}|, g_n = |\widehat{m+1}; \widehat{p-1}|, \\ h_n &= -|\widehat{m-1}; \widehat{p+1}|, \\ F_n &= |A|^{\frac{1}{2}} |\widehat{m}; \widehat{p+1}|, \\ G_n &= |A|^{\frac{1}{2}} |\widehat{m+1}; \check{p}|, \\ H_n &= -|A|^{\frac{1}{2}} |\widehat{m-1}; \widehat{p+2}| \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

$\Phi_n = (\phi_{1n}, \phi_{2n}, \dots, \phi_{m+p+2, n})^T, \Psi_n = (\psi_{1n}, \psi_{2n}, \dots, \psi_{m+p+2, n})^T$  满足一般性条件

$$\Phi_n = A^n e^{\frac{1}{2}A^{-1}t} C, \Psi_n = A^{-n} e^{-\frac{1}{2}A^{-1}t} D \quad (8)$$

式中,  $A = (a_{ij})$  是与  $n$  和  $t$  无关的  $(m+p+2) \times (m+p+2)$  阶任意可逆的实矩阵,  $C = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{m+p+2})^T$  和  $D = (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_{m+p+2})^T$  是任意实的常向量.

于是, 我们得到方程(1)对应的解为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Q_n &= \frac{|\widehat{m+1}; \widehat{p-1}|}{|\widehat{m}; \widehat{p}|}, \\ R_n &= -\frac{|\widehat{m-1}; \widehat{p+1}|}{|\widehat{m}; \widehat{p}|}, \\ S_n &= \frac{|\widehat{m+1}; \check{p}|}{|\widehat{m}; \widehat{p+1}|}, \\ T_n &= -\frac{|\widehat{m-1}; \widehat{p+2}|}{|\widehat{m}; \widehat{p+1}|} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

设  $A = e^{\frac{1}{2}B}$ , 式(8)可以表示成  $B$  的幂级数:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Phi_n &= \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}nB + \frac{1}{2}t \exp(-\frac{1}{2}B)\right) C = \\ &\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^r}{2^r r!} \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left[ \sum_{l=0}^s \frac{(-1)^l r^l n^{s-l}}{2^s l! (s-l)!} \right] B^s C, \\ \Psi_n &= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}nB - \frac{1}{2}t \exp(-\frac{1}{2}B)\right) D = \\ &\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^r (-1)^r}{2^r r!} \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \left[ \sum_{l=0}^s \frac{(-1)^s r^l n^{s-l}}{2^s l! (s-l)!} \right] B^s D \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

假设

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{(m+p+2) \times (m+p+2)} \quad (11)$$

不难得到  $B^{m+p+2} = 0$ . 于是可以构造出方程(1)的具有双 Casorati 行列式形式的类有理解<sup>[20]</sup>. 令  $c_1 = d_1 = 1, c_k = d_k = 0 (k=2, 3, \dots, m+p+2)$ ,  $\Phi_n$  和  $\Psi_n$  的分量为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \phi_{jn} &= \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^r}{2^r r!} \sum_{l=0}^{j-1} \frac{(-1)^l r^l n^{j-1-l}}{2^{j-1} l! (j-1-l)!}, \\ \psi_{jn} &= \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^r t^r}{2^r r!} \sum_{l=0}^{j-1} \frac{(-1)^{j-1-l} r^l n^{j-1-l}}{2^{j-1} l! (j-1-l)!} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (12)$$

若令  $m=p=0$ , 可以计算出

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \phi_{1n} &= e^{\frac{1}{2}t}, \psi_{1n} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}, \\ \phi_{2n} &= \left(\frac{n}{2} - \frac{t}{4}\right) e^{\frac{1}{2}t}, \psi_{2n} = -\left(\frac{n}{2} - \frac{t}{4}\right) e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (13)$$

假设

$$\left. \begin{aligned} B &= \begin{pmatrix} J(k_1) & & & 0 \\ & J(k_2) & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & J(k_s) \end{pmatrix}, \\ J(k_i) &= \begin{pmatrix} k & & & 0 \\ 1 & k & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1 & k \end{pmatrix}_{l_i \times l_i} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (14)$$

可以构造出方程(1)的具有双 Casorati 行列式形式的 Matveev 解<sup>[21]</sup>. 将  $J(k)$  替代展开式(10)中的矩阵  $B$ , 并令  $c_1 = d_1 = 1, c_j = d_j = 0 (j=2, 3, \dots, l)$ , 推出

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \phi_{jn}(k) &= \\ \frac{1}{(j-1)!} \partial_k^{j-1} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}nk + \frac{1}{2}t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}k\right)\right), \\ \psi_{jn}(k) &= \\ \frac{1}{(j-1)!} \partial_k^{j-1} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}nk - \frac{1}{2}t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}k\right)\right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (15)$$

式中,

$$J_i = \begin{pmatrix} B_i & & 0 \\ I_2 & B_i & \\ & \ddots & \ddots \\ 0 & & I_2 & B_i \end{pmatrix}, B_i = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_i & -\beta_i \\ \beta_i & \alpha_i \end{pmatrix} \quad (18)$$

$\alpha_i, \beta_i (i=1, 2, \dots, h)$  是任意常数.

在式(15)中取  $j=1$  (省去下标), 可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Phi_n(k) &= \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}nk + \frac{1}{2}t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}k\right)\right), \\ \Psi_n(k) &= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}nk - \frac{1}{2}t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}k\right)\right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (16)$$

首先考虑矩阵  $B$  的最简单情形(省去下标), 设

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\beta \\ \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \alpha I_2 + \beta \sigma_2, \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (19)$$

将(19)代入(10)得到

## 2 Complexiton 解

为了构造方程(1)的 Complexiton 解, 我们取实准 Jordan 矩阵:

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & & 0 \\ & J_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ 0 & & & J_h \end{pmatrix} \quad (17)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Phi_n &= \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}n\alpha I_2\right) \cdot \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}n\beta \sigma_2\right) \cdot \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha I_2\right) \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\beta \sigma_2\right)\right) C, \\ \Psi_n &= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}n\alpha I_2\right) \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}n\beta \sigma_2\right) \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha I_2\right) \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\beta \sigma_2\right)\right) D \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (20)$$

将上述的  $\Phi_n, \Psi_n$  关于  $\sigma_2$  展开, 注意到  $\sigma_2^2 = -I_2$  即有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Phi_n &= \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}n\alpha\right) \left[ \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}n\beta\right) I_2 + \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}n\beta\right) \sigma_2 \right] \cdot \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha\right) \left[ \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\beta\right) I_2 - \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \sigma_2 \right] \right) C, \\ \Psi_n &= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}n\alpha\right) \left[ \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}n\beta\right) I_2 - \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}n\beta\right) \sigma_2 \right] \cdot \\ &\quad \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha\right) \left[ \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\beta\right) I_2 - \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \sigma_2 \right] \right) D \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (21)$$

接下来再考虑矩阵  $B$  为 Jordan 块  $J_i$  的情形:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} B = J_i = B' + Y', B' = I_{l_i} \otimes B_i &= \begin{pmatrix} B_i & & 0 \\ & B_i & \\ & & \ddots \\ 0 & & & B_i \end{pmatrix}_{2l_i \times 2l_i}, \\ Y' = Y_{l_i} \otimes I_2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & 0 \\ I_2 & 0 & \\ & \ddots & \ddots \\ 0 & & I_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{2l_i \times 2l_i}, Y_{l_i} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \\ & \ddots & \ddots \\ 0 & & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{l_i \times l_i} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (22)$$

式中,  $\otimes$  代表直积. 利用等式  $B'Y' = Y'B'$ , 得到

$$B^s = (B' + Y')^s = (I_{2l_i} + Y' \partial_{\alpha_i} + \dots + \frac{1}{j!} Y'^j \partial_{\alpha_i}^j + \dots + \frac{1}{s!} Y'^s \partial_{\alpha_i}^s) B'^s \quad (23)$$

借助恒等式

$$\partial_{\alpha_i} B_i^h = \partial_{\alpha_i} (\alpha_i I_2 + \beta_i \sigma_2)^h = h(\alpha_i I_2 + \beta_i \sigma_2)^{h-1}, \quad h = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (24)$$

式(23)可以写成

$$B^s = T(\partial_{\alpha_i}) B'^s,$$

$$T(\partial_{\alpha_i}) = \begin{pmatrix} I_2 & & & & 0 \\ I_2 \partial_{\alpha_i} & I_2 & & & \\ \frac{1}{2} I_2 \partial_{\alpha_i}^2 & I_2 \partial_{\alpha_i} & I_2 & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ \frac{1}{(l-1)!} I_2 \partial_{\alpha_i}^{l-1} & \dots & \frac{1}{2} I_2 \partial_{\alpha_i}^2 & I_2 \partial_{\alpha_i} & I_2 \end{pmatrix}_{2l \times 2l} \quad (25)$$

将(25)带入(10)得

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{jn}(\alpha_i) &= T(\partial_{\alpha_i}) \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} n B' + \frac{1}{2} t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} B'\right)\right) C = \\ & T(\partial_{\alpha_i}) (I_{l_i} \otimes \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} n B_i + \frac{1}{2} t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} B_i\right)\right)) C \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

进一步写为

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{jn}(\alpha_i) &= \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{jn,1}(\alpha_i) \\ \phi_{jn,2}(\alpha_i) \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{s=1}^j \frac{1}{(j-s)!} \partial_{\alpha_i}^{j-s} \left[ \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} n \alpha_i + \frac{1}{2} t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \alpha_i\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2} \beta_i\right)\right) \cdot \right. \\ & \left. \begin{pmatrix} c_{s1} \cos\left(\frac{1}{2} n \beta_i - \frac{1}{2} t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \alpha_i\right) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} \beta_i\right)\right) - c_{s2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} n \beta_i - \frac{1}{2} t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \alpha_i\right) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} \beta_i\right)\right) \\ c_{s1} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} n \beta_i - \frac{1}{2} t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \alpha_i\right) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} \beta_i\right)\right) + c_{s2} \cos\left(\frac{1}{2} n \beta_i - \frac{1}{2} t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \alpha_i\right) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} \beta_i\right)\right) \end{pmatrix} \right] \quad (31a) \\ \psi_{jn}(\alpha_i) &= \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{jn,1}(\alpha_i) \\ \psi_{jn,2}(\alpha_i) \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{s=1}^j \frac{1}{(j-s)!} \partial_{\alpha_i}^{j-s} \left[ \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} n \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \alpha_i\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2} \beta_i\right)\right) \cdot \right. \\ & \left. \begin{pmatrix} d_{s1} \cos\left(\frac{1}{2} n \beta_i - \frac{1}{2} t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \alpha_i\right) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} \beta_i\right)\right) + d_{s2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} n \beta_i - \frac{1}{2} t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \alpha_i\right) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} \beta_i\right)\right) \\ -d_{s1} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} n \beta_i - \frac{1}{2} t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \alpha_i\right) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} \beta_i\right)\right) + d_{s2} \cos\left(\frac{1}{2} n \beta_i - \frac{1}{2} t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \alpha_i\right) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} \beta_i\right)\right) \end{pmatrix} \right] \quad (31b) \end{aligned}$$

于是得到(4)的双 Casorati 行列式形式(7)的 Complexiton 解, 其中  $\Phi_n$  和  $\Psi_n$  满足

$$\Phi_n = (\phi_{1n}^T(\alpha_1), \dots, \phi_{l_1n}^T(\alpha_1); \phi_{1n}^T(\alpha_2), \dots,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{jn}(\alpha_i) &= \frac{1}{(j-1)!} \partial_{\alpha_i}^{j-1} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} n B_i + \frac{1}{2} t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} B_i\right)\right) c_1 + \dots + \\ & \partial_{\alpha_i} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} n B_i + \frac{1}{2} t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} B_i\right)\right) c_{j-1} + \\ & \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} n B_i + \frac{1}{2} t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} B_i\right)\right) c_j \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

式中,

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{jn}(\alpha_i) &= (\phi_{jn,1}(\alpha_i), \phi_{jn,2}(\alpha_i))^T, \\ c_j &= (c_{j1}, c_{j2})^T \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

类似地, 计算出

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{jn}(\alpha_i) &= \frac{1}{(j-1)!} \partial_{\alpha_i}^{j-1} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} n B_i - \frac{1}{2} t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} B_i\right)\right) d_1 + \dots + \\ & \partial_{\alpha_i} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} n B_i - \frac{1}{2} t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} B_i\right)\right) d_{j-1} + \\ & \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} n B_i - \frac{1}{2} t \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} B_i\right)\right) d_j \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

式中,

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{jn}(\alpha_i) &= (\psi_{jn,1}(\alpha_i), \psi_{jn,2}(\alpha_i))^T, \\ d_j &= (d_{j1}, d_{j2})^T \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

根据(21), (27)和(29)可表示为显式:

$$\phi_{l_2n}^T(\alpha_2); \dots; \phi_{l_n}^T(\alpha_h), \dots, \phi_{l_hn}^T(\alpha_h))^T \quad (32a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_n &= (\psi_{1n}^T(\alpha_1), \dots, \psi_{l_1n}^T(\alpha_1); \psi_{1n}^T(\alpha_2), \dots, \\ & \psi_{l_2n}^T(\alpha_2); \dots; \psi_{l_n}^T(\alpha_h), \dots, \psi_{l_hn}^T(\alpha_h))^T \end{aligned} \quad (32b)$$

$$l_1 + l_2 + \cdots + l_h = m + p + 2.$$

另外,根据等式  $\partial_{\alpha_i} B_i^m = -\sigma_2 \partial_{\beta_i} B_i^m$ , 通过用  $\partial_{\beta_i}$  替代(31)中的  $\partial_{\alpha_i}$ , 可以给出类似于式(31)的 Complexiton 解.

特别地,取

$$m = p = 0, c_{11} = d_{11} = 1, c_{12} = d_{12} = 0,$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{2}n\alpha + \frac{1}{2}t \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha) \cos(\frac{1}{2}\beta),$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{2}n\beta - \frac{1}{2}t \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha) \sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta) \text{ (省去下标),}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Phi_n &= (\exp(\xi) \cos \eta, \exp(\xi) \sin \eta)^T, \\ \Psi_n &= (\exp(-\xi) \cos \eta, -\exp(-\xi) \sin \eta)^T \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (33)$$

利用软件 Maple, 具体输入如下程序:

```
> f1:=Matrix([[phi1,psi1],[phi2,psi2]]);
```

```
> f2:=Linear Algebra:-Determinant();
```

```
> f:=simplify(f2);
```

运行该程序后得到  $f_n$ , 进一步计算出  $g_n, h_n, F_n, G_n, H_n$ . 于是得到反向 4 位势 AL 方程(1)的 Complexiton 解:

$$Q_n = -\frac{\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)}{\sin(n\beta - \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha)\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)t)} \exp((n + \frac{1}{2})\alpha + \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha)\cos(\frac{1}{2}\beta)t) \quad (34a)$$

$$R_n = -\frac{\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)}{\sin(n\beta - \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha)\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)t)} \exp(-(n + \frac{1}{2})\alpha - \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha)\cos(\frac{1}{2}\beta)t) \quad (34b)$$

$$S_n = -\frac{\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)}{\sin((n + \frac{1}{2})\beta - \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha)\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)t)} \exp((n + 1)\alpha + \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha)\cos(\frac{1}{2}\beta)t) \quad (34c)$$

$$T_n = -\frac{\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)}{\sin((n + \frac{1}{2})\beta - \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha)\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)t)} \exp(-(n + 1)\alpha - \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha)\cos(\frac{1}{2}\beta)t) \quad (34d)$$

再次使用软件 Maple, 具体输入如下程序:

```
> Q:=(g)/(f);
```

```
> R:=(h)/(f);
```

```
> S:=(G)/(F);
```

```
> T:=(H)/(F);
```

```
> left1a:=diff(Q,t);
```

```
> left1:=simplify(left1a);
```

```
> m1:=n-n-1;
```

```
> SM1:=dsubs(m1,S);
```

```
> right1a:=(1-Q*R)*SM1;
```

```
> right1:=simplify(right1a);
```

```
> eq1a:=left1-right1;
```

```
> eq1:=simplify(eq1a);
```

运行该程序后, 验证(34)满足方程(1)的第一个方程, 类似可进一步验证(34)满足(1)的其余方程.

当  $\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta) = 1$ , 即  $\cos(\frac{1}{2}\beta) = 0$ , (34)即为方程(1)关于  $t$  的周期解:

$$Q_n = -\frac{\exp((n + \frac{1}{2})\alpha)}{\sin(n\beta - \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha)t)} \quad (35a)$$

$$R_n = -\frac{\exp(-(n + \frac{1}{2})\alpha)}{\sin(n\beta - \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha)t)} \quad (35b)$$

$$S_n = -\frac{\exp((n + 1)\alpha)}{\sin((n + \frac{1}{2})\beta - \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha)t)} \quad (35c)$$

$$T_n = -\frac{\exp(-(n + 1)\alpha)}{\sin((n + \frac{1}{2})\beta - \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha)t)} \quad (35d)$$

### 3 类有理解和 Complexiton 解的混合解

为了构造出反向 4 位势 AL 方程(1)的更多的双 Casorati 行列式形式的精确解,我们假设  $B$  是由矩阵(11)( $B_r$ ), (14)( $B_m$ ) 和(17)( $B_c$ ) 构成的准对角阵

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} B_r & & 0 \\ & B_m & \\ 0 & & B_c \end{pmatrix} \quad (36)$$

于是  $\Phi_n$  和  $\Psi_n$  应为

$$\begin{cases} \Phi_n = (\Phi_{nr}^T, \Phi_{mm}^T, \Phi_{nc}^T)^T, \\ \Psi_n = (\Psi_{nr}^T, \Psi_{mm}^T, \Psi_{nc}^T)^T \end{cases} \quad (37)$$

显然,由(37)得到双 Casorati 行列式(7)依然还是方

程(4)的解,称之为混合解.若取  $(m, p) = (1, 1)$ ,

$$\begin{cases} \Phi_n = (\phi_{1,nr}, \phi_{2,nr}, \phi_{1,nc}, \phi_{2,nc})^T, \\ \Psi_n = (\psi_{1,nr}, \psi_{2,nr}, \psi_{1,nc}, \psi_{2,nc})^T \end{cases} \quad (38a)$$

$$\begin{cases} \phi_{1,nr} = \exp(\frac{1}{2}t), \phi_{1,nc} = \exp(-\frac{1}{2}t), \\ \phi_{1,nc} = \exp(\xi)\cos\eta, \phi_{1,nc} = \exp(-\xi)\cos\eta \end{cases} \quad (38b)$$

$$\begin{cases} \phi_{2,nr} = (\frac{n}{2} - \frac{t}{4})\exp(\frac{1}{2}t), \\ \phi_{2,nr} = -(\frac{n}{2} - \frac{t}{4})\exp(-\frac{1}{2}t), \\ \phi_{2,nc} = \exp(\xi)\sin\eta, \\ \phi_{2,nc} = -\exp(-\xi)\sin\eta \end{cases} \quad (38c)$$

直接算出

$$\begin{aligned} f_n = & -\frac{1}{2}(2n-t)\sin(2\eta+\beta) - \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+2)\sin(2\eta) + \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+1)\sin(2\eta+\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(\frac{1}{2}\alpha) + \\ & \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+1)\sin(2\eta+\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha) - \frac{1}{2}\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi+\frac{1}{2}\alpha-t) - \\ & \frac{1}{2}\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-2\xi-\frac{1}{2}\alpha+t) \end{aligned} \quad (39a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_n = & -\frac{1}{2}(2n-t)\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi+\frac{3}{2}\alpha) + \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+1)\sin\beta\exp(2\xi+\alpha) - \\ & \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+2)\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi+\frac{1}{2}\alpha) - \\ & \frac{1}{2}\sin(2\eta+\beta)\exp(\alpha+t) + \sin(2\eta+\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(\frac{1}{2}\alpha+t) - \frac{1}{2}\sin(2\eta)\exp(t) \end{aligned} \quad (39b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_n = & -\frac{1}{2}(2n-t)\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-2\xi-\frac{3}{2}\alpha) + \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+1)\sin\beta\exp(-2\xi-\alpha) - \\ & \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+2)\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-2\xi-\frac{1}{2}\alpha) - \\ & \frac{1}{2}\sin(2\eta+\beta)\exp(-\alpha-t) + \sin(2\eta+\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha-t) - \frac{1}{2}\sin(2\eta)\exp(-t) \end{aligned} \quad (39c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_n = & |A|^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot [-\frac{1}{2}\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi+\frac{1}{2}\alpha-t) - \frac{1}{2}\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-2\xi-\frac{3}{2}\alpha+t) - \\ & \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+1)\sin(2\eta+\frac{3}{2}\beta)\exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha) + \\ & \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+2)\sin(2\eta+\beta) - \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+3)\sin(2\eta+\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha) + \\ & \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+2)\sin(2\eta+\beta)\exp(-\alpha)] \end{aligned} \quad (39d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_n = & |A|^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot [-\frac{1}{2}(2n-t+1)\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi+\frac{3}{2}\alpha) + \\ & \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+2)\sin\beta\exp(2\xi+\alpha) - \frac{1}{2}\sin(2\eta+\frac{3}{2}\beta)\exp(\frac{1}{2}\alpha+t) - \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(2n-t+3)\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi+\frac{1}{2}\alpha)+\sin(2\eta+\beta)\exp(t)-\frac{1}{2}\sin(2\eta+\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha+t)] \quad (39e)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_n = & |A|^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot [-\frac{1}{2}(2n-t+1)\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-2\xi-\frac{5}{2}\alpha)+ \\ & \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+2)\sin\beta\exp(-2\xi-2\alpha)-\frac{1}{2}\sin(2\eta+\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha-t)- \\ & \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+3)\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-2\xi-\frac{3}{2}\alpha)- \\ & \frac{1}{2}\sin(2\eta+\frac{3}{2}\beta)\exp(-\frac{3}{2}\alpha-t)+\sin(2\eta+\beta)\exp(-\alpha-t)] \quad (39f) \end{aligned}$$

利用位势变换(3),得到方程(1)的类有理解 and Complexiton 解相互作用后的混合解.

当  $(m, p) = (2, 0)$ , 得到

$$\begin{aligned} f_n = & -\frac{1}{2}(2n-t)\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi+\frac{3}{2}\alpha)+\frac{1}{2}(2n-t+1)\sin\beta\exp(2\xi+\alpha)- \\ & \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+2)\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi+\frac{1}{2}\alpha)- \\ & \frac{1}{2}\sin(2\eta+\beta)\exp(\alpha+t)+\sin(2\eta+\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(\frac{1}{2}\alpha+t)-\frac{1}{2}\sin(2\eta)\exp(t) \quad (40a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_n = & \frac{1}{2}\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi+\frac{5}{2}\alpha+t)-\sin\beta\exp(2\xi+2\alpha+t)+\frac{3}{2}\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi+\frac{3}{2}\alpha+t)+ \\ & \frac{1}{2}\sin(\frac{3}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi+\frac{3}{2}\alpha+t)-\sin\beta\exp(2\xi+\alpha+t)+\frac{1}{2}\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi+\frac{1}{2}\alpha+t) \quad (40b) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_n = & \frac{1}{2}(2n-t)\sin(2\eta+\beta)+\frac{1}{2}(2n-t+2)\sin(2\eta)-\frac{1}{2}(2n-t+1)\sin(2\eta+\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(\frac{1}{2}\alpha)- \\ & \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+1)\sin(2\eta+\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha)+\frac{1}{2}\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi+\frac{1}{2}\alpha-t)+ \\ & \frac{1}{2}\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-2\xi-\frac{1}{2}\alpha+t) \quad (40c) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_n = & |A|^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot [-\frac{1}{2}(2n-t+1)\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi+\frac{3}{2}\alpha)+\frac{1}{2}(2n-t+2)\sin\beta\exp(2\xi+\alpha)- \\ & \frac{1}{2}\sin(2\eta+\frac{3}{2}\beta)\exp(\frac{1}{2}\alpha+t)-\frac{1}{2}(2n-t+3)\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi+\frac{1}{2}\alpha)+ \\ & \sin(2\eta+\beta)\exp(t)-\frac{1}{2}\sin(2\eta+\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha+t)] \quad (40d) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_n = & |A|^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot [\frac{1}{2}\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi+\frac{5}{2}\alpha+t)-\sin\beta\exp(2\xi+2\alpha+t)+\frac{3}{2}\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi+\frac{3}{2}\alpha+t)+ \\ & \frac{1}{2}\sin(\frac{3}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi+\frac{3}{2}\alpha+t)-\sin\beta\exp(2\xi+\alpha+t)+\frac{1}{2}\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi+\frac{1}{2}\alpha+t)] \quad (40e) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_n = & |A|^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot [\frac{1}{2}\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi+\frac{1}{2}\alpha-t)+ \\ & \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+1)\sin(2\eta+\frac{3}{2}\beta)\exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha)+\frac{1}{2}(2n-t+3)\sin(2\eta+\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha)- \\ & \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+2)\sin(2\eta+\beta)-\frac{1}{2}(2n-t+2)\sin(2\eta+\beta)\exp(-\alpha)+ \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(-2\xi - \frac{3}{2}\alpha + t\right)] \quad (40f)$$

当  $(m, p) = (0, 2)$ , 得到

$$\begin{aligned} f_n = & \frac{1}{2}(2n-t) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(-2\xi - \frac{3}{2}\alpha\right) - \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+1) \sin\beta \exp\left(-2\xi - \alpha\right) + \\ & \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+2) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(-2\xi - \frac{1}{2}\alpha\right) + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\eta + \beta) \exp(-\alpha - t) - \sin\left(2\eta + \frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha - t\right) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\eta) \exp(-t) \end{aligned} \quad (41a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_n = & -\frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(2\xi + \frac{1}{2}\alpha - t\right) - \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(-2\xi - \frac{1}{2}\alpha + t\right) + \\ & \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+1) \sin\left(2\eta + \frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}\alpha\right) - \frac{1}{2}(2n-t) \sin(2\eta + \beta) - \\ & \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+2) \sin(2\eta) + \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+1) \sin\left(2\eta + \frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha\right) \end{aligned} \quad (41b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_n = & -\frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(-2\xi - \frac{1}{2}\alpha - t\right) + \sin\beta \exp\left(-2\xi - \alpha - t\right) - \frac{3}{2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(-2\xi - \frac{3}{2}\alpha - t\right) - \\ & \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{3}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(-2\xi - \frac{3}{2}\alpha - t\right) + \sin\beta \exp\left(-2\xi - 2\alpha - t\right) - \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(-2\xi - \frac{5}{2}\alpha - t\right) \end{aligned} \quad (41c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_n = & |A|^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+1) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(-2\xi - \frac{5}{2}\alpha\right) - \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+2) \sin\beta \exp\left(-2\xi - 2\alpha\right) + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(2\eta + \frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha - t\right) + \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+3) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(-2\xi - \frac{3}{2}\alpha\right) + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(2\eta + \frac{3}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(-\frac{3}{2}\alpha - t\right) - \sin(2\eta + \beta) \exp(-\alpha - t) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (41d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_n = & |A|^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(2\xi + \frac{1}{2}\alpha - t\right) - \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(-2\xi - \frac{3}{2}\alpha + t\right) - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+1) \sin\left(2\eta + \frac{3}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha\right) + \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+2) \sin(2\eta + \beta) - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+3) \sin\left(2\eta + \frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha\right) + \frac{1}{2}(2n-t+2) \sin(2\eta + \beta) \exp(-\alpha) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (41e)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_n = & |A|^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(-2\xi - \frac{3}{2}\alpha - t\right) + \sin\beta \exp\left(-2\xi - 2\alpha - t\right) - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{3}{2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(-2\xi - \frac{5}{2}\alpha - t\right) - \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{3}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(-2\xi - \frac{5}{2}\alpha - t\right) + \right. \\ & \left. \sin\beta \exp\left(-2\xi - 3\alpha - t\right) - \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\beta\right) \exp\left(-2\xi - \frac{7}{2}\alpha - t\right) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (41f)$$

将(40)和(41)分别代入(3), 得到在条件  $(m, p) = (2, 0)$  和  $(m, p) = (0, 2)$  下的方程(1)的类有理解 和 Complexiton 解相互作用后的混合解.

#### 4 Matveev 解和 Complexiton 解的混合解

在本节中, 我们将构造方程(1)的 Matveev 解

和 Complexiton 解相互作用后的混合解.

选取  $(m, p) = (1, 0)$ ,

$$\Phi_n = (\phi_{nm}, \phi_{1,nc}, \phi_{2,nc})^T, \Psi_n = (\psi_{nm}, \psi_{1,nc}, \psi_{2,nc})^T \quad (42)$$

式中,

$$\phi_{nm}(k) = e^\gamma, \psi_{nm}(k) = e^{-\gamma}, \gamma = \frac{1}{2}nk + \frac{1}{2}te^{-\frac{1}{2}k} \quad (43)$$

通过计算得出

$$Q_n = \frac{\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi + \gamma + \frac{1}{2}\alpha + k) - \sin(\beta)\exp(2\xi + \gamma + \alpha + \frac{1}{2}k) + \sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi + \gamma + \frac{3}{2}\alpha)}{\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi + \frac{1}{2}\alpha - \gamma) - \sin(2\eta + \frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(\gamma + \frac{1}{2}\alpha) + \sin(2\eta)\exp(\gamma + \frac{1}{2}k)} \quad (44a)$$

$$R_n = \frac{\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-2\xi + \gamma - \frac{1}{2}\alpha) - \sin(2\eta + \frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-\gamma - \frac{1}{2}\alpha) + \sin(2\eta)\exp(-\gamma - \frac{1}{2}k)}{\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi + \frac{1}{2}\alpha - \gamma) - \sin(2\eta + \frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(\gamma + \frac{1}{2}\alpha) + \sin(2\eta)\exp(\gamma + \frac{1}{2}k)} \quad (44b)$$

$$S_n = \frac{\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi + \gamma + \frac{1}{2}\alpha + k) - \sin(\beta)\exp(2\xi + \gamma + \alpha + \frac{1}{2}k) + \sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi + \gamma + \frac{3}{2}\alpha)}{\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi - \gamma + \frac{1}{2}\alpha - \frac{1}{2}k) - \sin(2\eta + \beta)\exp(\gamma) + \sin(2\eta + \frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(\gamma - \frac{1}{2}\alpha + \frac{1}{2}k)} \quad (44c)$$

$$T_n = \frac{\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-2\xi + \gamma - \frac{3}{2}\alpha) + \sin(2\eta + \frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-\gamma - \frac{1}{2}\alpha - k) - \sin(2\eta + \beta)\exp(-\gamma - \alpha - \frac{1}{2}k)}{\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi - \gamma + \frac{1}{2}\alpha - \frac{1}{2}k) - \sin(2\eta + \beta)\exp(\gamma) + \sin(2\eta + \frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(\gamma - \frac{1}{2}\alpha + \frac{1}{2}k)} \quad (44d)$$

若取  $(m, p) = (0, 1)$ , 类似计算出

$$Q_n = \frac{\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi + \frac{1}{2}\alpha - \gamma) - \sin(2\eta + \frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(\gamma + \frac{1}{2}\alpha) + \sin(2\eta)\exp(\gamma + \frac{1}{2}k)}{\sin(2\eta + \frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-\gamma - \frac{1}{2}\alpha) - \sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-2\xi + \gamma - \frac{1}{2}\alpha) - \sin(2\eta)\exp(-\gamma - \frac{1}{2}k)} \quad (45a)$$

$$R_n = \frac{\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-2\xi - \gamma - \frac{3}{2}\alpha) - \sin\beta \exp(-2\xi - \gamma - \alpha - \frac{1}{2}k) + \sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-2\xi - \gamma - \frac{1}{2}\alpha - k)}{\sin(2\eta + \frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-\gamma - \frac{1}{2}\alpha) - \sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-2\xi + \gamma - \frac{1}{2}\alpha) - \sin(2\eta)\exp(-\gamma - \frac{1}{2}k)} \quad (45b)$$

$$S_n = \frac{\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(2\xi - \gamma + \frac{1}{2}\alpha - \frac{1}{2}k) - \sin(2\eta + \beta)\exp(\gamma) + \sin(2\eta + \frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(\gamma - \frac{1}{2}\alpha + \frac{1}{2}k)}{\sin(2\eta + \beta)\exp(-\gamma - \alpha - \frac{1}{2}k) - \sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-2\xi + \gamma - \frac{3}{2}\alpha) - \sin(2\eta + \frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-\gamma - \frac{1}{2}\alpha - k)} \quad (45c)$$

$$T_n = \frac{\sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-2\xi - \gamma - \frac{3}{2}\alpha - \frac{3}{2}k) - \sin\beta \exp(-2\xi - \gamma - 2\alpha - k) + \sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-2\xi - \gamma - \frac{5}{2}\alpha - \frac{1}{2}k)}{\sin(2\eta + \beta)\exp(-\gamma - \alpha - \frac{1}{2}k) - \sin(\frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-2\xi + \gamma - \frac{3}{2}\alpha) - \sin(2\eta + \frac{1}{2}\beta)\exp(-\gamma - \frac{1}{2}\alpha - k)} \quad (45d)$$

不难验证, (44) 和 (45) 即为在条件  $(m, p) = (1, 0)$  和  $(m, p) = (0, 1)$  下方程 (1) 的 Matveev 解和 Complexiton 解相互作用后的混合解. 进一步, 当

$(m, p)$  选取不同的值时, 可以构造出更多的 Complexiton 解与类有理解或 Matveev 解之间相互作用后的混合解.

## 5 结论

本文基于双 Casorati 技巧, 利用构造双 Casorati 行列式元素的矩阵方法, 将矩阵  $B$  取成准约当阵的形式, 构造出了反向的 4 位势 AL 方程的 Complexiton 解, 并给出了该方程关于  $t$  的周期解. 进一步, 将矩阵  $B$  设成由下三角阵和准约当阵构成的准对角矩阵的形式, 得到了类有理解和 Complexiton 解的混合解. 此外, 本文也给出了 Matveev 解和 Complexiton 解相互作用后的混合解. 这一研究作为反向的 4 位势 AL 方程寻找到了更多的具有双 Casorati 行列式形式的精确解, 同时也为文中所用的矩阵方法运用到其它连续和离散可积系统提供了思路借鉴, 实现了引导学生理解并掌握微分差分方程求解的教学目的, 也为接下来的孤子可积代数特征的教学和研究提供了理论支持. 另外, 4 位势 AL 方程允许更丰富的约化关系, 最近张大军等提出了基于双 Wronskian 和双 Casoratian 的约化技巧<sup>[30-33]</sup>, 相关方程可解的约化值得进一步研究.

本文在求解过程中多次使用了 Maple 软件, 极大地简化了计算过程. 作为辅助学习强有力的工具, Maple 还可以通过绘制图形、演示变化过程等功能让学生更加直观地理解数学概念、降低教学难度, 通过让学生主动参与、亲自设计, 培养其主体意识, 使其成为教学和实践的主体. 基于种种强大的功能, Maple 可以很好地把理论和实例结合起来, 这将有利于微分(差分)方程的教学既能重视理论研究, 又能突出其实践性, 让师生从烦琐的计算中摆脱出来, 更多地关注基本原理和求解方法, 从而提高微分方程的教学效果.

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