

分数阶 Khokhlov-Zabolotskaya-Kuznetsov 方程新的精确解*

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摘要:【目的】构建分数阶 Khokhlov-Zabolotskaya-Kuznetsov 方程新的精确解。【方法】结合修正的 Riemann-Liouville 导数, 运用扩展的 (G'/G) -展开法, 引入了新的辅助方程。【结果】这些新的精确解包括了双曲函数解、三角函数解以及有理函数解。【结论】得到方程更多的精确解。

关键词: 扩展的 (G'/G) -展开法; 分数阶 Khokhlov-Zabolotskaya-Kuznetsov 方程; 精确解

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分数阶偏微分方程是近些年来描述诸多“复杂多变”科学及工程问题, 甚至社会现象的重要数学模型。从应用角度看, 分数阶导数与整数阶导数模型的本质区别在于, 对时间导数而言, 整数阶导数描述的是某时刻研究对象的变化或性质, 而分数阶导数所表示的性质与整个历史过程有关; 对空间导数而言, 整数阶描述的是研究对象在空间某一局部位置的性质, 而分数阶描述的性质涉及整个空间位置。由于它有着重要科学价值及广泛应用背景, 分数阶偏微分方程引起了人们的广泛关注。为构造分数阶偏微分方程的精确解, 人们构建了大量行之有效的办法。如分数阶首次积分法^[1]、分数阶微分变换法^[2]、分数阶子方程方法^[3]、分数阶 exp-函数法^[4]和 Backlund 变换^[5]、分数阶 (G'/G) -展开法^[6-7]等。本文讨论了 $(3+1)$ 维的分数阶偏微分方程 KZK 方程的精确解。

分数阶 Khokhlov-Zabolotskaya-Kuznetsov 方程(KZK 方程)^[8]:

$$\partial_z D_\tau^\alpha p = \frac{c_0}{2} \Delta \perp p + \gamma D_\tau^{3\alpha} p + \beta D_\tau^{2\alpha} p^2, \quad (1)$$

其中, $\Delta \perp p = \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2}$, $0 < \alpha \leq 1$, $\gamma = \frac{D}{2c_0^3}$ 和 $\beta = \frac{\bar{\beta}}{2\rho_0 c_0^3}$ 。 p 是压强, z 是传波方向, $\tau = t - \frac{z}{c_0}$ 是延迟时间变量, c_0 是声波的最小信号传播速度, D 是扩散系数, ρ_0 是环流密度。 D_x^α 是分数阶微分算子, 由 Jumarie 的修正 Riemann-Liouville 导数^[9-10]定义:

$$D_x^\alpha f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Gamma(-\alpha)} \int_0^x (x-\xi)^{-\alpha-1} (f(\xi) - f(0)) d\xi, & \alpha < 0, \\ \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x (x-\xi)^{-\alpha} (f(\xi) - f(0)) d\xi, & 0 < \alpha < 1, \\ (D_x^{\alpha-n} f(x))^{(n)}, & n \leq \alpha < n+1, n \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

其中, $\Gamma(\cdot)$ 为 Gamma 函数。 Jumarie 的修正 Riemann-Liouville 导数具有如下性质:

$$\begin{cases} D_x^\alpha c = 0, \\ D_x^\alpha x^\gamma = \frac{\Gamma(1+\gamma)}{\Gamma(1+\gamma-\alpha)} x^{\gamma-\alpha}, \gamma > 0, \\ (u(x)v(x))^{(\alpha)} = u(x)^{(\alpha)}v(x) + u(x)v(x)^{(\alpha)}, \\ (f[u(x)])^{(\alpha)} = f'_u(u)u^{(\alpha)}(x) = f'_u(u)(u'_x)^{\alpha}. \end{cases}$$

三维衍射光电波 KZK 抛物型非线性波方程在三维衍射光电波中是最广泛应用模型之一, 同时(1)式也是描

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述医疗超声波传播的重要模型,研究(1)式的精确解对理解复杂的超声波物理现象十分重要。Saha^[8]应用首次积分法求得(1)式的精确解。本文拟采用扩展的 (G'/G) 方法^[11]和分数阶复变换方法^[12]相结合,以构建(1)式更丰富的精确解。

1 构建方法及过程描述

步骤 1,对于非线性分数阶偏微分方程

$$Q(u, u_x, u_{xx}, u_y, u_{yy}, u_z, u_t, D_t^\alpha u, D_x^{2\alpha} u, D_t^{3\alpha} u, \partial_z D_t^\alpha u, \dots) = 0, 0 < \alpha \leq 1, \tag{2}$$

其中, $D_t^\alpha u, D_x^{2\alpha} u, D_t^{3\alpha} u$ 是关于 u 的修改的 Riemann-Liouville 导数, $u = u(x, y, z, t)$ 是未知函数, Q 是 u 及 u 的关于 x, y, z, t 各阶偏导数的多项式。

对方程(2)作分数阶复变换:

$$u(x, y, z, t) = u(\xi), \xi = lx + my + kz + \frac{\lambda t^\alpha}{\Gamma(1 + \alpha)}, \tag{3}$$

其中, l, m, k, λ 为任意常数,(2)式转换为如下的常微分方程:

$$H(u, \lambda u', \lambda^2 u'', \lambda^3 u''', lu', l^2 u'', mu', m^2 u'', \dots, k\lambda u'', \dots) = 0. \tag{4}$$

步骤 2,假设方程(4)的解为:

$$u(\xi) = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i \left(\frac{G'}{G}\right)^i + \sum_{i=-m}^{-1} b_i \left(\frac{G'}{G}\right)^i, \tag{5}$$

其中, $G = G(\xi)$ 满足如下形式的常微分方程:

$$G''G = \tilde{\alpha}G'^2 + \tilde{\beta}GG' + \tilde{\gamma}G^2. \tag{6}$$

(5),(6)式中的 $b_{-m}, \dots, a_0, \dots, a_m, \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}, \tilde{\gamma}$ 为待定常数,正整数 m 由(4)式中平衡最高阶导数项和非线性项来确定。常微分方程(6)的解具有以下 3 种形式:

$$\frac{G'(\xi)}{G(\xi)} = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{\tilde{\beta}^2 + 4\tilde{\gamma} - 4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}}}{2(1 - \tilde{\alpha})} \left[\frac{C_1 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\tilde{\beta}^2 + 4\tilde{\gamma} - 4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}}}{2}\xi\right) + C_2 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\tilde{\beta}^2 + 4\tilde{\gamma} - 4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}}}{2}\xi\right)}{C_1 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\tilde{\beta}^2 + 4\tilde{\gamma} - 4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}}}{2}\xi\right) + C_2 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\tilde{\beta}^2 + 4\tilde{\gamma} - 4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}}}{2}\xi\right)} \right] + \\ \frac{\tilde{\beta}}{2(1 - \tilde{\alpha})}, \text{当 } \tilde{\beta}^2 - 4(\tilde{\alpha} - 1)\tilde{\gamma} > 0, \tilde{\alpha} \neq 1 \text{ 时,} \\ \frac{\sqrt{4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma} - \tilde{\beta}^2 - 4\tilde{\gamma}}}{2(1 - \tilde{\alpha})} \left[\frac{-C_1 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma} - \tilde{\beta}^2 - 4\tilde{\gamma}}}{2}\xi\right) + C_2 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma} - \tilde{\beta}^2 - 4\tilde{\gamma}}}{2}\xi\right)}{C_1 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma} - \tilde{\beta}^2 - 4\tilde{\gamma}}}{2}\xi\right) + C_2 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma} - \tilde{\beta}^2 - 4\tilde{\gamma}}}{2}\xi\right)} \right] + \\ \frac{\tilde{\beta}}{2(1 - \tilde{\alpha})}, \text{当 } \tilde{\beta}^2 - 4(\tilde{\alpha} - 1)\tilde{\gamma} < 0, \tilde{\alpha} \neq 1 \text{ 时,} \\ \frac{1}{(1 - \tilde{\alpha})} \left(\frac{C_1}{C_1\xi + C_2} + \frac{\tilde{\beta}}{2} \right), \text{当 } 4(\tilde{\alpha} - 1)\tilde{\gamma} - \tilde{\beta}^2 = 0, \tilde{\alpha} \neq 1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

步骤 3,将(5)式代入(4)式,结合(6)式合并 (G'/G) 的相同幂次项,则方程(4)左端就变成一个关于 (G'/G) 的多项式,令该多项式的 (G'/G) 各阶幂次的系数为零。

步骤 4,求解上述以 $a_i (i=0, 1, \dots, m)$ 和 $b_i (i=-m, \dots, -1)$ 为未知量的代数方程组,并把得到的各组解连同(6)式的解代回(5)式就得到了(2)式的多个精确解。

2 KZK 方程的精确解

对方程(1)作行波变换(3)得到 $p(x, y, z, t) = u(\xi), \xi = lx + my + kz + \frac{\lambda t^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}$ 。并对 ξ 积分两次,并令积分常数为零,可得:

$$\left[\frac{c_0}{2}(l^2 + m^2) - k\lambda \right] u + \gamma\lambda^3 u' + \lambda^2 \beta u^2 = 0. \quad (7)$$

设方程(7)有类似(5)式的解,平衡(7)式中 $u'(\xi)$ 和 $u^2(\xi)$, 有 $m=1$, 于是方程(7)的解为:

$$u(\xi) = a_0 + a_1 \left(\frac{G'}{G} \right) + b_{-1} \left(\frac{G'}{G} \right)^{-1}. \quad (8)$$

经计算可得 $u'(\xi)$ 和 $u^2(\xi)$, 且代入(8)式中, 合并 $\left(\frac{G'}{G} \right)^i$, $i=0, 1, 2, \dots$ 的相同幂次项, 令各幂次的系数为零, 得到关于 b_{-1}, a_0, a_1 的代数方程组:

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{G'}{G} \right)^2 : \gamma\lambda^3 [a_1(\tilde{\alpha} - 1)] + \lambda^2 \beta a_1^2 = 0, \\ \left(\frac{G'}{G} \right)^1 : \left[\frac{c_0}{2}(l^2 + m^2) - k\lambda \right] a_1 + \gamma\lambda^3 a_1 \tilde{\beta} + 2\lambda^2 \beta a_0 a_1 = 0, \\ \left(\frac{G'}{G} \right)^0 : \left[\frac{c_0}{2}(l^2 + m^2) - k\lambda \right] a_0 + \gamma\lambda^3 [a_1 \tilde{\gamma} - b_{-1}(\tilde{\alpha} - 1)] + \lambda^2 \beta [a_0^2 + 2a_1 b_{-1}] = 0, \\ \left(\frac{G'}{G} \right)^{-1} : \left[\frac{c_0}{2}(l^2 + m^2) - k\lambda \right] b_{-1} + \gamma\lambda^3 (-b_{-1} \tilde{\beta}) + 2\lambda^2 \beta a_0 b_{-1} = 0, \\ \left(\frac{G'}{G} \right)^{-2} : -\gamma\lambda^3 b_{-1} \tilde{\gamma} + \lambda^2 \beta b_{-1}^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解上述代数方程组, 可得:

$$a_1 = \frac{-\gamma\lambda(\tilde{\alpha} - 1)}{\beta}, a_0 = \frac{k\lambda - \frac{c_0}{2}(l^2 + m^2) - \gamma\lambda^3 \tilde{\beta}}{2\lambda^2 \beta}, b_{-1} = 0, k = \frac{c_0(l^2 + m^2)}{2\lambda} + \frac{\gamma\lambda^2 a_1 \tilde{\gamma}}{a_0} + \lambda \beta a_0,$$

$$a_1 = 0, a_0 = \frac{k\lambda - \frac{c_0}{2}(l^2 + m^2) + \gamma\lambda^3 \tilde{\beta}}{2\lambda^2 \beta}, b_{-1} = \frac{\gamma\lambda \tilde{\gamma}}{\beta}, k = \frac{c_0(l^2 + m^2)}{2\lambda} - \frac{\gamma\lambda^2 b_{-1} \tilde{\alpha}}{a_0} + \frac{\gamma\lambda^2 b_{-1}}{a_0} + \lambda \beta a_0.$$

情况 1, 1) 当 $\tilde{\beta}^2 + 4\tilde{\gamma} - 4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma} > 0$ 时, 方程(1)有双曲函数解:

$$u_1(\xi) = \frac{k\lambda - \frac{c_0}{2}(l^2 + m^2) - \gamma\lambda^3 \tilde{\beta}}{2\lambda^2 \beta} - \frac{\gamma\lambda(\tilde{\alpha} - 1)}{\beta} \frac{\sqrt{\tilde{\beta}^2 + 4\tilde{\gamma} - 4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}}}{2(1 - \tilde{\alpha})} H_1, \quad (9)$$

$$\text{其中, } H_1 = \frac{\left[C_1 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\tilde{\beta}^2 + 4\tilde{\gamma} - 4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}}}{2} \xi\right) + C_2 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\tilde{\beta}^2 + 4\tilde{\gamma} - 4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}}}{2} \xi\right) \right]}{\left[C_1 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\tilde{\beta}^2 + 4\tilde{\gamma} - 4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}}}{2} \xi\right) + C_2 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\tilde{\beta}^2 + 4\tilde{\gamma} - 4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}}}{2} \xi\right) \right]} + \frac{\tilde{\beta}}{2(1 - \tilde{\alpha})}, \xi = lx + my + kz + \frac{\lambda t^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)},$$

C_1, C_2 是任意的常数。

特别地, 当(9)式中的 $C_2=0, C_1 \neq 0$ 时, $u_1(\xi)$ 简化为:

$$u_2(\xi) = \frac{k\lambda - \frac{c_0}{2}(l^2 + m^2) - \gamma\lambda^3 \tilde{\beta}}{2\lambda^2 \beta} - \frac{\gamma\lambda(\tilde{\alpha} - 1)}{\beta} \frac{\sqrt{\tilde{\beta}^2 + 4\tilde{\gamma} - 4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}}}{2(1 - \tilde{\alpha})} H_2,$$

其中, $H_2 = \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\tilde{\beta}^2 + 4\tilde{\gamma} - 4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}}}{2} \xi\right) + \frac{\tilde{\beta}}{2(1 - \tilde{\alpha})}$, $\xi = lx + my + kz + \frac{\lambda t^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}$, C_1, C_2 是任意的常数。

2) 当 $\tilde{\beta}^2 + 4\tilde{\gamma} - 4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma} < 0$ 时, 方程(1)有三角形式解为:

$$u_3(\xi) = \frac{k\lambda - \frac{c_0}{2}(l^2 + m^2) - \gamma\lambda^3 \tilde{\beta}}{2\lambda^2 \beta} - \frac{\gamma\lambda(\tilde{\alpha} - 1)}{\beta} \frac{\sqrt{4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma} - \tilde{\beta}^2 - 4\tilde{\gamma}}}{2(1 - \tilde{\alpha})} H_3,$$

$$\text{其中, } H_3 = \left[\frac{-C_1 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}-\tilde{\beta}^2-4\tilde{\gamma}}}{2}\xi\right) + C_2 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}-\tilde{\beta}^2-4\tilde{\gamma}}}{2}\xi\right)}{C_1 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}-\tilde{\beta}^2-4\tilde{\gamma}}}{2}\xi\right) + C_2 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}-\tilde{\beta}^2-4\tilde{\gamma}}}{2}\xi\right)} \right] + \frac{\tilde{\beta}}{2(1-\tilde{\alpha})}, \xi = lx + my + kz + \frac{\lambda t^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)},$$

C_1, C_2 是任意的常数。

3) 当 $\tilde{\beta}^2 + 4\tilde{\gamma} - 4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma} = 0$ 时, 方程(1)的有理函数解为:

$$u_4(\xi) = \frac{k\lambda - \frac{c_0}{2}(l^2 + m^2) - \gamma\lambda^3\tilde{\beta}}{2\lambda^2\beta} - \frac{\gamma\lambda(\tilde{\alpha}-1)}{\beta} \left[\frac{1}{(1-\tilde{\alpha})} \left(\frac{C_1}{C_1\xi + C_2} + \frac{\tilde{\beta}}{2} \right) \right],$$

其中, $\xi = lx + my + kz + \frac{\lambda t^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}$, C_1, C_2 是任意的常数。

情况 2, 1) 当 $\tilde{\beta}^2 + 4\tilde{\gamma} - 4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma} > 0$ 时, 方程(1)有如下的双曲函数解:

$$u_5(\xi) = \frac{k\lambda - \frac{c_0}{2}(l^2 + m^2) + \gamma\lambda^3\tilde{\beta}}{2\lambda^2\beta} + \frac{\gamma\lambda\tilde{\gamma}}{\beta} H_4. \quad (10)$$

$$\text{其中, } H_4 = \left[\frac{C_1 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\tilde{\beta}^2+4\tilde{\gamma}-4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}}}{2}\xi\right) + C_2 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\tilde{\beta}^2+4\tilde{\gamma}-4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}}}{2}\xi\right)}{C_1 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\tilde{\beta}^2+4\tilde{\gamma}-4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}}}{2}\xi\right) + C_2 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\tilde{\beta}^2+4\tilde{\gamma}-4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}}}{2}\xi\right)} + \frac{\tilde{\beta}}{2(1-\tilde{\alpha})} \right]^{-1}, \xi = lx + my + kz +$$

$\frac{\lambda t^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}$, C_1, C_2 是任意的常数。

特别地, 当(10)式中的 $C_2 = 0, C_1 \neq 0$ 时, $u_5(\xi)$ 简化为 $u_6(\xi) = \frac{k\lambda - \frac{c_0}{2}(l^2 + m^2) + \gamma\lambda^3\tilde{\beta}}{2\lambda^2\beta} + \frac{\gamma\lambda\tilde{\gamma}}{\beta} H_5$, 其中,

$$H_5 = \left[\tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\tilde{\beta}^2+4\tilde{\gamma}-4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}}}{2}\xi\right) + \frac{\tilde{\beta}}{2(1-\tilde{\alpha})} \right]^{-1}, \xi = lx + my + kz + \frac{\lambda t^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}, C_1, C_2 \text{ 是任意的常数。}$$

2) 当 $\tilde{\beta}^2 + 4\tilde{\gamma} - 4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma} < 0$ 时, 方程(1)有如下的三角形解 $u_7(\xi) = \frac{k\lambda - \frac{c_0}{2}(l^2 + m^2) + \gamma\lambda^3\tilde{\beta}}{2\lambda^2\beta} + \frac{\gamma\lambda\tilde{\beta}}{\beta} H_6$, 其中,

$$H_6 = \left[\frac{-C_1 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}-\tilde{\beta}^2-4\tilde{\gamma}}}{2}\xi\right) + C_2 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}-\tilde{\beta}^2-4\tilde{\gamma}}}{2}\xi\right)}{C_1 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}-\tilde{\beta}^2-4\tilde{\gamma}}}{2}\xi\right) + C_2 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma}-\tilde{\beta}^2-4\tilde{\gamma}}}{2}\xi\right)} + \frac{\tilde{\beta}}{2(1-\tilde{\alpha})} \right]^{-1}, \xi = lx + my + kz + \frac{\lambda t^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}, C_1,$$

C_2 是任意的常数。

3) 当 $\tilde{\beta}^2 + 4\tilde{\gamma} - 4\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\gamma} = 0$ 时, 方程(1)的有理函数解为:

$$u_8(\xi) = \frac{k\lambda - \frac{c_0}{2}(l^2 + m^2) + \gamma\lambda^3\tilde{\beta}}{2\lambda^2\beta} + \frac{\gamma\lambda\tilde{\gamma}}{\beta} \left[\frac{1}{(1-\tilde{\alpha})} \left(\frac{C_1}{C_1\xi + C_2} + \frac{\tilde{\beta}}{2} \right) \right]^{-1}.$$

其中, $\xi = lx + my + kz + \frac{\lambda t^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}$, C_1, C_2 是任意的常数。

3 结论

本文引入新的辅助微分方程(6)及展开式(5)式(当 $\tilde{\alpha} = 0, \tilde{\beta} = -\lambda, \tilde{\gamma} = -\mu$ 时为文献[13]的辅助方程)。应用扩展的 (G'/G) 展开法, 获得了分数阶 Khokhlov-Zabolotskaya-Kuznetsov 方程的精确解。这些精确解包括双

曲函数解、三角函数解和有理函数解。文献[10]所得解为本文 $u_3(\xi)$ 的特例, $u_2(\xi), u_4(\xi), u_6(\xi), u_7(\xi), u_8(\xi)$ 是以往文献没有获得的解。此外, 扩展的 (G'/G) 法具有一定的普适性, 可应用到其他分数阶偏微分方程精确解的求解。

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The Construction of New Exact Solutions for Fractional Khokhlov-Zabolotskaya-Kuznetsov Equation

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Abstract: [Purposes] The exact solutions of fractional Khokhlov-Zabolotskaya-Kuznetsov equation are constructed. [Methods] Combined with the modified Riemann-Liouville derivative, the exact solutions of equation are obtained by the extended (G'/G) -expansion method which add negative power exponent and new auxiliary equation. [Findings] The new exact solutions contain hyperbolic function solution, trigonometric function solution and rational function solution. [Conclusions] The more exact solutions of equation are obtained.

Keywords: extended (G'/G) -expansion method; fractional Khokhlov-Zabolotskaya-Kuznetsov equation; exact solutions

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