

# Using the Extend ( $G'/G$ ) Expansion Method to Obtain the Exact Solution of the (3 + 1)-Dimensional Potential YTSF Equation

Houxu Mo, Yanfeng Guo, Pingli Zhu, Ganjie Liao

College of Science, Guangxi University of Science and Technology, Liuzhou Guangxi  
Email: 1051740009@qq.com

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## Abstract

Using the extend ( $G'/G$ )-expansion method and the new auxiliary equations, the new exact solutions of (3 + 1)-dimensional potential Yu-Toda-Sasa-Fukuyama (YTSF) equation are obtained on the basis of the homogeneous balance method. And some forms of exact solutions of (3 + 1)-dimensional potential (YTSF) equation are given. Furthermore, the corresponding figures are given.

## Keywords

( $G'/G$ )-Expansion Methods, YTSF Equation, Exact Solution

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# 利用扩展的( $G'/G$ )展开法求(3 + 1)维YTSF势方程的精确解

莫厚旭, 郭艳凤, 朱萍丽, 廖干杰

广西科技大学, 理学院, 广西 柳州  
Email: 1051740009@qq.com

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## 摘要

利用扩展的( $G'/G$ )展开法和新的辅助方程, 通过借助齐次平衡法确定相关次幂, 求解(3 + 1)维 Yu-Toda-Sasa-Fukuyama (YTSF) 势方程的新精确解, 得到了(3 + 1)维 YTSF 势方程的一些新的精确解的

形式, 并给出解的相应图形。

**关键词**

扩展的(G'/G)展开法, YTSF势方程, 精确解

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**1. 前言**

随着社会的进步, 科技的发展, 非线性偏微分方程在物理、数学等学科上的应用越来越广泛, 因此也引起了许多数学家的关注。近年来, 在许多学者的努力下, 提出了许多求解非线性偏微分方程的精确解的方法, 例如: Fourier 变换[1], 三波法[2] [3] [4], 可变量分离法[5]等方法来求解某类非线性偏微分方程的精确解。

本文主要考虑(3 + 1)维 Yu-Toda-Sasa-Fukuyama (YTSF)势方程的新精确解。此方程为

$$-4u_{xt} + u_{xxxz} + 4u_x u_{xz} + 2u_{xx} u_z + 3u_{yy} = 0. \tag{1}$$

在 1998 年, Song-Ju Yu 等人[6]将 Bogoyavlenskii-Schiff 方程[7]

$$v_t + \phi(v)v_z = 0, \phi(v) = \partial_x^2 + 4v + 2v_x \partial_x^{-1},$$

拓展为一个新的(3 + 1)维非线性演化方程

$$(-4v_t + \phi(v)v_z) + 3v_{yy} = 0, \phi(v) = \partial_x^2 + 4v + 2v_x \partial_x^{-1},$$

于是它被称为(3 + 1)维的 Yu-Toda-Sasa-Fukuyama (YTSF)势方程, 他们随后给出了该方程的行波解。为了方便研究, 利用变换  $v = u_x$  把此方程化为它的潜在形式, 也就是本文将要考虑的(3 + 1)维 Yu-Toda-Sasa-Fukuyama (YTSF)势方程。

通过扩展的同宿测试法[8] [9], 可以获得(3 + 1)维 Yu-Toda-Sasa-Fukuyama (YTSF)势方程[10]的精确纽结呼吸波解, 利用 auto-Backland [11]变换和广义投影的 Riccati [12]方程方法可以得到关于(3 + 1)维 YTSF 势方程的一些类孤立波子解和非行波解。本文将利用扩展的(G'/G)展开法[13]和新的辅助方程[13]

$$AGG'' - BGG' - C(G')^2 - EG^2 = 0, \tag{2}$$

来求解 YTSF 势方程的一些新精确解的形式。

**2. 扩展的(G'/G)展开法的概述**

1) 对于一般的非线性偏微分方程

$$L(w, w_t, w_x, w_{tt}, w_{xt}, w_{xx}, \dots) = 0, \tag{3}$$

其中 L 是 u 及关于 x, y, z, t 的各阶导数的多项式。然后对(3)进行行波变换

$$w(\zeta) = w(x, y, z, t), \zeta = ax + by + cz + d_1 t, \tag{4}$$

a, b, c, d<sub>1</sub> 为待定常数, 将(4)代入(3)中, (3)就可化为

$$Q(w', w'', w''', w^{(4)}, \dots) = 0. \quad (5)$$

其中  $w' = \frac{dw}{d\xi}$ ,  $w'' = \frac{d^2w}{d\xi^2}$ ,  $L$

2) 设方程(5)的拟解为

$$w(\xi) = \sum_{g=-m}^m e_g (d+H)^g + \sum_{g=1}^m f_g (d+H)^g. \quad (6)$$

其中  $H(\xi) = \left(\frac{G'}{G}\right)$ ,  $e_g, f_g$  中为待定常数,  $g$  可取  $0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm m$ ,  $m$  可通过齐次平衡法求出来, 并且  $G(\xi)$  满足以下非线性常微分方程

$$AGG'' - BGG' - C(G')^2 - EG^2 = 0, \quad (7)$$

其中  $A, B, C, E$  为待定常数。

3) 将方程(6)和方程(7)代入方程(5)中, 并将  $(d+H)$  中相同的指数幂的系数合并, 令各次幂的系数为零, 得到一个关于  $e_g, d, f_g$  ( $g = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm m$ ),  $a, b, c, d_1$ ,  $A, B, C, E$  的代数方程组。

4) 利用 maple 软件求解代数方程组, 确定待定常数之间的关系。

5) 通过文献[13], 得到 5 组关于  $H(\xi)$  的表达式

a) 当  $B \neq 0, \phi = A - C$  且  $\Omega = B^2 + 4E\phi > 0$  时,

$$H(\xi) = \left(\frac{G'}{G}\right) = \frac{B}{2\phi} + \frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\phi} \frac{C_1 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\phi}\xi\right) + C_2 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\phi}\xi\right)}{C_2 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\phi}\xi\right) + C_1 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\phi}\xi\right)} \quad (8)$$

b) 当  $B \neq 0, \phi = A - C$  且  $\Omega = B^2 + 4E\phi < 0$  时,

$$H(\xi) = \left(\frac{G'}{G}\right) = \frac{B}{2\phi} + \frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\phi} \frac{-C_1 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\phi}\xi\right) + C_2 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\phi}\xi\right)}{C_2 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\phi}\xi\right) + C_1 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\phi}\xi\right)} \quad (9)$$

c) 当  $B \neq 0, \phi = A - C$  且  $\Omega = B^2 + 4E\phi = 0$  时,

$$H(\xi) = \left(\frac{G'}{G}\right) = \frac{B}{2\phi} + \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2\xi} \quad (10)$$

d) 当  $B = 0, \phi = A - C$  且  $\Delta = \phi E > 0$  时,

$$H(\xi) = \left(\frac{G'}{G}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\phi} \frac{C_1 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\phi}\xi\right) + C_2 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\phi}\xi\right)}{C_2 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\phi}\xi\right) + C_1 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\phi}\xi\right)} \quad (11)$$

e) 当  $B = 0, \phi = A - C$ ,  $\Delta = \phi E < 0$  时,

$$H(\xi) = \left(\frac{G'}{G}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\phi} \frac{-C_1 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\phi}\xi\right) + C_2 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\phi}\xi\right)}{C_2 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\phi}\xi\right) + C_1 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\phi}\xi\right)} \quad (12)$$

### 3. Yu-Toda-Sasa-Fukuyama 势方程的新精确解

对方程(1)引入变换(4)  $w(\zeta) = w(x, y, z, t)$ ,  $\zeta = ax + by + cz + d_1t$ , 可将(1)化为方程

$$-4ad_1w'' + a^3cw^{(4)} + 6a^2cw'w'' + 3b^2 = 0. \tag{13}$$

对方程(13)两边进行一次积分得

$$(-4ad_1 + 3b^2)w' + a^3cw''' + 3a^2c(w')^2 + k = 0. \tag{14}$$

其中  $k$  为待定常数, 由(6)可知  $w$  关于  $(d+H)$  的最高次幂为  $m$ ,  $w'$  关于  $(d+H)$  的最高次幂为  $m+1$ ,  $w'''$  关于  $(d+H)$  的最高次幂为  $m+3$ , 由齐次平衡法得, 最高阶导数线性项  $w'''$  和非线性项  $(w')^2$  进行平衡, 则  $m+3 = 2m+2$ , 解得  $m=1$ . 则(6)的表达式为

$$W(\zeta) = e_0 + (e_{-1} + f_1)(d+H)^{-1} + e_1(d+H) \tag{15}$$

将(15)代入(14), 得到 3 组解符合我们(3+1)维方程的系数关系

第一组:

$$a = a, b = b, c = c, d = d, k = 0, d_1 = \frac{1}{4} \frac{a^3c\Omega + 3A^2b^2}{aA^2}, e_{-1} = -\frac{2ad^2\varphi + f_1A - 2aE}{A}, e_1 = 0, f_1 = f_1.$$

第二组:

$$a = a, b = b, c = c, d = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{B}{\varphi}, k = 0, d_1 = \frac{1}{4} \frac{4a^3c\Omega + 3A^2b^2}{aA^2}, e_{-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{2Af_1\varphi - a\Omega}{A\varphi}, e_1 = \frac{2a\varphi}{A}, f_1 = f_1.$$

第三组:

$$a = a, b = b, c = c, d = d, k = 0, d_1 = \frac{1}{4} \frac{a^3c\Omega + 3A^2b^2}{aA^2}, e_{-1} = -f_1, e_1 = \frac{2a\varphi}{A}, f_1 = f_1.$$

当第一、二、三组解满足  $H(\zeta)$  的条件时,  $w(\zeta)$  的表达式为

$$w_{11}(\zeta) = e_0 + (e_{-1} + f_1) \left( \frac{d + \frac{B}{2\varphi} + \frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\varphi} \frac{C_1 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\varphi}\zeta\right) + C_2 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\varphi}\zeta\right)}{C_2 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\varphi}\zeta\right) + C_1 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\varphi}\zeta\right)} \right)^{-1},$$

$$w_{12}(\zeta) = e_0 + (e_{-1} + f_1) \left( \frac{d + \frac{B}{2\varphi} + \frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\varphi} \frac{-C_1 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\varphi}\zeta\right) + C_2 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\varphi}\zeta\right)}{C_2 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\varphi}\zeta\right) + C_1 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\varphi}\zeta\right)} \right)^{-1},$$

$$w_{13}(\zeta) = e_0 + (e_{-1} + f_1) \left( d + \frac{B}{2\varphi} + \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2\zeta} \right)^{-1},$$

$$w_{14}(\zeta) = e_0 + (e_{-1} + f_1) \left( \frac{d + \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{M} \frac{C_1 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\varphi}\zeta\right) + C_2 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\varphi}\zeta\right)}{C_2 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\varphi}\zeta\right) + C_1 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\varphi}\zeta\right)} \right)^{-1},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
w_{15}(\zeta) &= e_0 + (e_{-1} + f_1) \left( d + \frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\varphi} \frac{-C_1 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_2 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right)}{C_2 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_1 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right)} \right)^{-1} \\
w_{21}(\zeta) &= e_0 + (e_{-1} + f_1) \left( d + \frac{B}{2\varphi} + \frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\varphi} \frac{C_1 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_2 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right)}{C_2 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_1 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right)} \right)^{-1} \\
&\quad + e_1 \left( d + \frac{B}{2\varphi} + \frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\varphi} \frac{C_1 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_2 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right)}{C_2 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_1 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right)} \right), \\
w_{22}(\zeta) &= e_0 + (e_{-1} + f_1) \left( d + \frac{B}{2\varphi} + \frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\varphi} \frac{-C_1 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_2 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right)}{C_2 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_1 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right)} \right)^{-1} \\
&\quad + e_1 \left( d + \frac{B}{2\varphi} + \frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\varphi} \frac{-C_1 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_2 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right)}{C_2 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_1 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right)} \right), \\
w_{23}(\zeta) &= e_0 + (e_{-1} + f_1) \left( d + \frac{B}{2\varphi} + \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2 \zeta} \right)^{-1} + e_1 \left( d + \frac{B}{2\varphi} + \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2 \zeta} \right), \\
w_{24}(\zeta) &= e_0 + (e_{-1} + f_1) \left( d + \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{M} \frac{C_1 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_2 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right)}{C_2 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_1 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right)} \right)^{-1} \\
&\quad + e_1 \left( d + \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{M} \frac{C_1 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_2 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right)}{C_2 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_1 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right)} \right), \\
w_{25}(\zeta) &= e_0 + (e_{-1} + f_1) \left( d + \frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\varphi} \frac{-C_1 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_2 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right)}{C_2 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_1 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right)} \right)^{-1} \\
&\quad + e_1 \left( d + \frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\varphi} \frac{-C_1 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_2 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right)}{C_2 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_1 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right)} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

$$w_{31}(\zeta) = e_0 + e_1 \left( d + \frac{B}{2\varphi} + \frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\varphi} \frac{C_1 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_2 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right)}{C_2 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_1 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right)} \right),$$

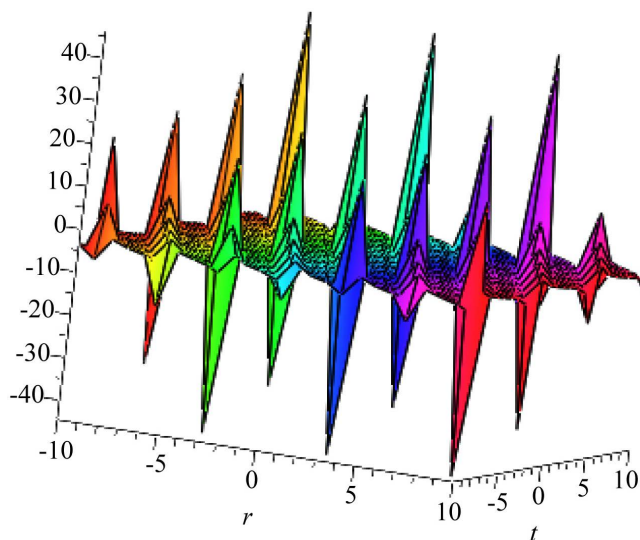
$$w_{32}(\zeta) = e_0 + e_1 \left( d + \frac{B}{2\varphi} + \frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\varphi} \frac{-C_1 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_2 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right)}{C_2 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_1 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Omega}}{2\varphi} \zeta\right)} \right),$$

$$w_{33}(\zeta) = e_0 + e_1 \left( d + \frac{B}{2\varphi} + \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2 \zeta} \right),$$

$$w_{34}(\zeta) = e_0 + e_1 \left( d + \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{M} \frac{C_1 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_2 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right)}{C_2 \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_1 \cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right)} \right),$$

$$w_{35}(\zeta) = e_0 + e_1 \left( d + \frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\varphi} \frac{-C_1 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_2 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right)}{C_2 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right) + C_1 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{\varphi} \zeta\right)} \right).$$

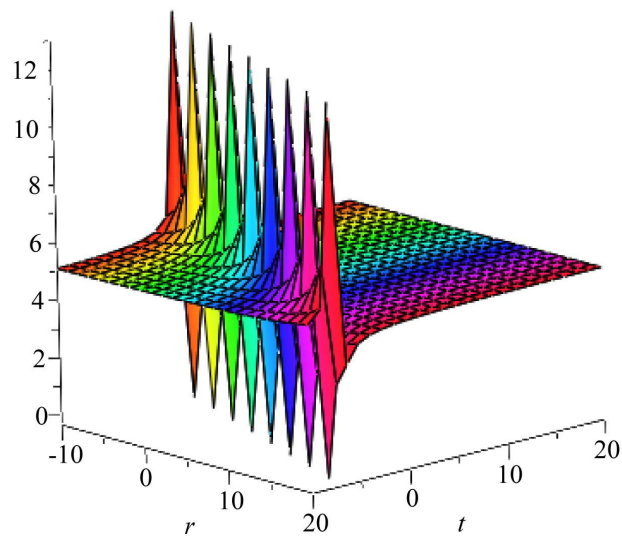
令  $r = \alpha_1 x + \alpha_2 y + \alpha_3 z$  ( $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  为不为零的常数), 利用 maple 软件画出部分解的图像, 如下: (图 1~图 3)



$w_{12}(\zeta): a = C = C_1 = d = 1, b = 4, c = 16, d_1 = 8, C_2 = A = B = 2, E = f_1 = -2, e_{-1} = -3, e_1 = 0, e_0 = -1.$

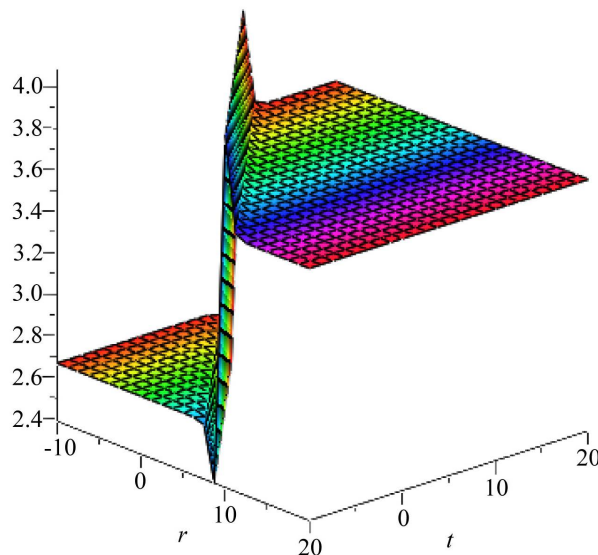
Figure 1. Triangle function solution  $w_{12}(\zeta)$  schematic diagram

图 1. 三角函数求解示意图



$$w_{33}(\zeta): a = A = E = C_1 = e_0 = 1, b = c = B = C_2 = 2, d = 0, d_1 = 3, e_1 = -4.$$

**Figure 2.** Rational partition solution  $w_{33}(\zeta)$  schematic diagram  
**图 2.** 合理分区解示意图



$$w_{24}(\zeta): a = b = c = f_1 = C_1 = d_1 = e_0 = 1, d = 2, A = 4, C_2 = C = 2, B = 0, E = \frac{1}{2}, e_1 = 1, e_{-1} = -\frac{3}{4}.$$

**Figure 3.** Hyperbolic function solution  $w_{24}(\zeta)$  schematic diagram  
**图 3.** 双曲函数求解示意图

#### 4. 结论

本文通过引用文献[13]中扩展的  $(G'/G)$  方法求解  $(3 + 1)$  维 YTSF 势方程的精确解, 此方法是把原来  $(G'/G)$  正次幂的形式扩展成  $(d + G'/G)$  展正负次幂的形式, 在此基础上引入新的辅助常微分方程(2)的解的不同形式。通过 maple 软件确定表达式中待定参数之间的关系, 即当方程(2)系数  $A, B, C, E$  满足(8)~(12)的关系时, 得到了非线性偏微分方程的  $(3 + 1)$  维 YTSF 势方程的新的负幂次形式的精确解, 包括双曲函数

解、有理分式解和三角函数解的形式，并且此方法还可以用于求解其它非线性偏微分方程。三角函数具有周期性，三角函数解的图像如图 1；有理分式的图像如图 2 所示，由图可以看出此图为中心对称图形；双曲函数是一种类似于三角函数的函数，具有三角函数的一些性质，双曲函数解的图像如图 3，是中心对称图像。同时也希望能为大家拓宽解决此类问题的方法。

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