Nonsymmetrical Kink Solution of Generalized KdV Equation with Variable Coefficients

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Abstract: Using the auxiliary equation method, we consider the generalized KdV equation with variable coefficients and present some new soliton-like solutions. These solutions include nonsymmetrical kink solutions, compacton solutions, solitary pattern solutions, triangular function solution, Jacobi and Weierstrass elliptic function solutions. Furthermore, it provides a guideline to classify the various types of the traveling wave solutions according to the values of some parameters.

Key words: nonsymmetrical kink solution; generalized KdV equation; variable coefficient

1 Introduction

Nonlinear wave phenomena exist in many fields, such as fluid mechanics, plasma physics, biology, hydrodynamics, solid state physics and optical fibers, etc. In order to better understand these nonlinear phenomena, it is important to seek their exact solutions. They can help to analyze the stability of these solutions and the movement role of the wave by making the graphs of the exact solutions. In the past decades, many effective methods such as the inverse scattering method[1], Darboux transformation[2], the Hirota bilinear method[3], the homogeneous balance method[4] and the Tanh method[5] have been developed. However, to our knowledge, most of aforementioned methods are related to the constant-coefficient models. Recently, the study of the variable-coefficient nonlinear equations has attracted much attention[6] because most of real nonlinear physical equations possess variable coefficients.

The research on KdV equation attracted the interest of many scientists. Khare and Sukhatme[7] found that the KdV equation possess periodic traveling wave solutions involving Jacobi elliptic functions. The multi-compacton solutions and its stability were studied by Tian and Yin[8]. Zhao, Tang and Wang[9] obtained soliton-like solutions for KdV equation with variable coefficient by using Jacobi elliptic function expansion method. In this paper, a new auxiliary equation method with symbolic computation will be used to obtain the various exact solutions of generalized KdV equation with variable coefficients[10].

\[ u_t + 2\beta(t)u + [\alpha(t) + \beta(t)x]u_x - 3\alpha(t)u_{xx} + \gamma(t)u_{xxx} = 0 \] (1)

The rest of this paper is organized as follows: In Section 2, the auxiliary equation method is described in detail. In Section 3, this method is applied to generalized KdV equation with variable coefficients for constructing new exact solutions including nonsymmetrical kink solution, compacton solutions, rational solutions, triangular, Jacobi and Weierstrass elliptic function solutions. A conclusion is given in Section 4.

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2 The introduction of the auxiliary equation method

The following is a given nonlinear differential equation with two variables $x$ and $t$

$$F(u, u_x, u_{xt}, u_{xx}, u_{tt}, \ldots) = 0$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)

where $F$ is a polynomial function with respect to the indicated variables or some functions which can be reduced to a polynomial function by using some transformations.

**Step 1:** Assume that Eq.(2) has the following formal solution:

$$u(\xi) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} f_i(t)\varphi^i(\xi)$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)

with the variable $\varphi$ satisfying

$$\left( \frac{d\varphi}{d\xi} \right)^2 = c_0 + c_1\varphi(\xi) + c_2\varphi^2(\xi) + c_3\varphi^3(\xi) + c_4\varphi^4(\xi)$$  \hspace{1cm} (4)

$$\xi(x, t) = p(t)x + q(t)$$  \hspace{1cm} (5)

where $c_i (i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4)$ are constants.

**Step 2:** Balancing the highest order derivative term and the highest order nonlinear term of Eq.(2) with homogeneous balance method, the parameters $n$ in (3) can be determined.

**Step 3:** Substituting (3), (4) and (5) into Eq.(2) and collecting coefficients of $\varphi^k\varphi^l$, then setting coefficients equal zero, we will obtain a set of over-determined equations for $f_i(t), p(t), q(t)$ and $c_i$. By solving the system, we may determine these parameters.

**Step 4:** Substituting $f_i(t), p(t), q(t), c_i$ and $\varphi(\xi)$ obtained in Step 3 into Eq. (3), we can derive the solutions of Eq.(2).

3 Exact solutions of generalized KdV equation with variable coefficients

In this section, we apply the method introduced in section 2 to generalized KdV equation with variable coefficients Eq.(1). The importance of Eq.(1) is well known. When $\gamma(t) = -K_0(t), A = -2, \beta(t) = h(t), \alpha(t) = -4K_1(t)$, Eq.(1) can be degenerated to the nonisospectral KdV equation with variable coefficients studied in [11]:

$$u_t = K_0(t)(u_{xxx} + 6uu_x) + 4K_1(t)u_x - h(t)(2u + xu_x)$$

When $\gamma(t) = 1, A = -2, \alpha(t) = c_0$, Eq. (1) can be degenerated to the KdV equation with variable coefficients discussed in [12]:

$$u_{xxx} + 6uu_x + [(c_0 + \beta(t)x)u]_x + \beta(t)u + u_t = 0$$

According to the above method in section 2, we consider homogeneous balance between $uu_x$ and $u_{xxx}$ in Eq.(1), which give $n = 2$. We suppose the solution of Eq.(1) is of the form

$$u = f_0(t) + f_1(t)\varphi(\xi) + f_2(t)\varphi^2(t)$$  \hspace{1cm} (6)

$$\xi(x, t) = p(t)x + q(t)$$  \hspace{1cm} (7)

$$\left( \frac{d\varphi}{d\xi} \right)^2 = c_0 + c_1\varphi(\xi) + c_2\varphi^2(\xi) + c_3\varphi^3(\xi) + c_4\varphi^4(\xi)$$  \hspace{1cm} (8)
Substituting (6), (7) and (8) into Eq.(1) and collecting coefficients of $\varphi^k \varphi^{(l)}$, $k = 0, 1, 2, 3$, $l = 0, 1$, and letting each coefficient equals zero, we obtain a set of over-determined equations:

$$\begin{align*}
2\beta f_0 + f_0' &= 0 \\
2\beta f_1 + f_1' &= 0 \\
2\beta f_2 + f_2' &= 0 \\
4c_4 f_2 p^3 \gamma - Af_2^2 p \gamma &= 0 \\
f_1 p (\alpha(t) + \beta(t)x) - 3Af_0 f_1 p \gamma + f_1 p'(t)x + q'(t) + c_2 f_1 p^3 \gamma + 3c_1 f_2 p^3 \gamma &= 0 \\
2f_2 p (\alpha(t) + \beta(t)x) - 3Af_1^2 p \gamma + 2f_2 p'(t)x + q'(t) - 6Af_0 f_2 p \gamma + 3c_3 f_1 p^3 \gamma + 8c_2 f_2 p^3 \gamma &= 0 \\
2c_4 f_1 p^3 \gamma + 5c_3 f_2 p^3 \gamma - 3Af_1 f_2 p \gamma &= 0
\end{align*}$$

With mathematic software MATHEMATICA, we obtain the parameters of $f_i(t)$, $p(t)$, $q(t)$ and $c_i$ via symbolic computation[13].

**Case 1**

a) When $c_3 = c_1 = 0$, $c_0 = 0$, Eq.(8) possesses a bell-shaped solitary wave solution

$$\varphi_1 = \sqrt{-\frac{c_2}{c_4}} \sec h(\sqrt{c_2} \xi) \quad c_2 > 0 \quad c_4 < 0 \quad (9)$$

a triangular solution

$$\varphi_2 = \sqrt{-\frac{c_2}{c_4}} \sec(\sqrt{c_2} \xi) \quad c_2 < 0 \quad c_4 > 0 \quad (10)$$

and a rational solution

$$\varphi_3 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{c_2} \xi} \quad c_2 = 0 \quad c_4 > 0 \quad (11)$$

By solving the above over-determined equations under the condition $c_3 = c_1 = c_0 = 0$, the parameters $f_i(t)$, $p(t)$, $q(t)$ and $c_i$ can be derived.

$$\begin{align*}
f_0 &= k_1 e^{-2 \int \beta dt} \\
f_1 &= k_2 e^{-2 \int \beta dt} \\
f_2 &= k_3 e^{-2 \int \beta dt} \\
p &= k_4 e^{- \int \beta dt} \quad c_4 = \frac{Ak_3}{4k_4} \quad c_2 = \frac{Ak_2^2}{4k_3k_4} \\
q &= \int \left( 3A \gamma k_1 k_4 e^{-3 \int \beta dt} - \alpha k_1 e^{- \int \beta dt} - 4 \gamma k_4^3 e^{-3 \int \beta dt} \right) dt
\end{align*}$$

(12a)

(12b)

(12c)

From (6), (7) and (9)-(12), we obtain the following solutions of Eq.(1).

$$u_1 = k_1 e^{-2 \int \beta dt} + k_2 e^{-2 \int \beta dt} \left[ \sqrt{-\frac{c_2}{c_4}} \sec h(\sqrt{c_2} \xi) \right] + k_3 e^{-2 \int \beta dt} \left[ \sqrt{-\frac{c_2}{c_4}} \sec h(\sqrt{c_2} \xi) \right]^2 \quad (13)$$

$$u_2 = k_1 e^{-2 \int \beta dt} + k_2 e^{-2 \int \beta dt} \left[ \sqrt{-\frac{c_2}{c_4}} \sec(\sqrt{c_2} \xi) \right] + k_3 e^{-2 \int \beta dt} \left[ \sqrt{-\frac{c_2}{c_4}} \sec(\sqrt{c_2} \xi) \right]^2 \quad (14)$$

$$u_3 = k_1 e^{-2 \int \beta dt} + k_2 e^{-2 \int \beta dt} \left[ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{c_4} \xi} \right] + k_3 e^{-2 \int \beta dt} \left[ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{c_4} \xi} \right]^2 \quad (15)$$

b) When $c_3 = c_1 = 0$, $c_0 = \frac{c_3}{4c_4}$, Eq.(8) possesses kink-shaped solitary wave solution

$$\varphi_4 = \sqrt{-\frac{c_2}{2c_4}} \tanh \left( \sqrt{-\frac{c_2}{2}} \xi \right) \quad c_2 < 0 \quad c_4 > 0$$
Figure 1: solitary-pattern solution. Figure 2: periodic wave solution.

The shape of solution (15) is shown in Fig. 3, with \( \beta(t) = 0, c_2 = -2 \). Eq.(8) also possesses a triangular solution

\[
\varphi_5 = \sqrt{\frac{c_2}{c_4}} \tan \left( \sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2}} \xi \right) \quad c_2 > 0, \ c_4 > 0
\]  

(16)

We obtain the following solutions of Eq.(1) from (6), (7), (12) and (15), (16)

\[
u_4 = k_1 e^{-2 \int \beta dt} + k_2 e^{-2 \int \beta dt} \left[ \sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2c_4}} \tanh \left( \sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2}} \xi \right) \right]
\]

\[
+k_3 e^{-2 \int \beta dt} \left[ \sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2c_4}} \tanh \left( \sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2}} \xi \right) \right]^2
\]

(17)

This solution is a new type of nonsymmetrical kink solution. The shape of solution (17) is shown in Fig. 4, with \( \beta(t) = 0, c_2 = -c_4 = -2 \). Compared with kink solution (Fig.3), we can observe the difference between Fig.3 and Fig.4. The solution in Fig.4 is nonsymmetrical kink solution.

\[
u_5 = k_1 e^{-2 \int \beta dt} + k_2 e^{-2 \int \beta dt} \left[ \sqrt{\frac{c_2}{c_4}} \tan \left( \sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2}} \xi \right) \right] + k_3 e^{-2 \int \beta dt} \left[ \sqrt{\frac{c_2}{c_4}} \tan \left( \sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2}} \xi \right) \right]^2
\]

where \( \xi = k_4 e^{- \int \beta dt} x + \int \left( 3A\gamma k_1 k_4 e^{-3 \int \beta dt} - \alpha k_4 e^{- \int \beta dt} - 4\gamma k_4 c_2 e^{-3 \int \beta dt} \right) dt, k_1 \) and \( k_2 \) are arbitrary constants, \( k_3 \neq 0, k_4 \neq 0 \).

c) When \( c_3 = c_1 = 0, \) Eq.(8) admits three Jacobi elliptic function solutions

\[
\varphi_6 = \sqrt{\frac{-c_2 m^2}{c_4 (2m^2 - 1)}} \text{cn} \left( \sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2m^2 - 1}} \xi \right) \quad c_2 > 0, \ c_0 = \frac{c_2 m^2 (m^2 - 1)}{c_4 (2m^2 - 1)^2}
\]  

(18)

\[
\varphi_7 = \sqrt{\frac{-c_2}{c_4 (2 - m^2)}} \text{dn} \left( \sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2 - m^2}} \xi \right) \quad c_2 > 0, \ c_0 = \frac{c_2 (1 - m^2)}{c_4 (2 - m^2)^2}
\]  

(19)

and

\[
\varphi_8 = \sqrt{\frac{-c_2 m^2}{c_4 (m^2 + 1)}} \text{sn} \left( \sqrt{\frac{-c_2}{m^2 + 1}} \xi \right) \quad c_2 < 0, \ c_0 = \frac{c_2 m^2}{c_4 (m^2 + 1)^2}
\]  

(20)

So the solutions of Eq.(1) are shown as follows:

\[
u_6 = k_1 e^{-2 \int \beta dt} + k_2 e^{-2 \int \beta dt} \left[ \sqrt{\frac{-c_2 m^2}{c_4 (2m^2 - 1)}} \text{cn} \left( \sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2m^2 - 1}} \xi \right) \right]
\]

\[
+k_3 e^{-2 \int \beta dt} \left[ \sqrt{\frac{-c_2 m^2}{c_4 (2m^2 - 1)}} \text{cn} \left( \sqrt{\frac{c_2}{2m^2 - 1}} \xi \right) \right]^2
\]
where \( \xi = k_4 e^{-f^\beta dt} \int f^\beta dt - \int (3A^\gamma k_1 k_4 e^{-3f^\beta dt} - \alpha k_4 e^{-f^\beta dt} - 4\gamma k_4^3 c_2 e^{-3f^\beta dt}) dt \), \( k_1 \) and \( k_2 \) are arbitrary constants, \( k_4 \neq 0 \).

**Remark** Using the transformations \( c_0 = \frac{c_2 m^2}{c_4 (m^2 + 1)^2} \), \( \tilde{\varphi} = \sqrt{\frac{c_4 (m^2 + 1)}{-c_2 m^2}} \varphi \), \( \tilde{\xi} = \sqrt{\frac{-c_2}{m^2 + 1}} \). Eq.(8) is reduced to \( \varphi' = \sqrt{1 - (m^2 + 1) \varphi^2 + m^2 \varphi^4} \), where \( m \) is a modulus of Jacobi elliptic functions. We can obtain the solution (20). Then, by using the relations among Jacobi elliptic functions \( sn \xi, cn \xi \) and \( dn \xi \), we also get solutions (18) and (19). As \( m \rightarrow 1 \) the Jacobi elliptic solutions degenerate to the soliton solutions.

**Case 2** When \( c_4 = c_1 = c_0 = 0 \), Eq.(8) possesses a bell-shaped solitary wave solution

\[
\varphi_9 = -\frac{c_2}{c_3} \sec h^2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{c_2}}{2} \xi \right) \quad c_2 > 0
\]

and a triangular solution

\[
\varphi_{10} = -\frac{c_2}{c_3} \sec^2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{-c_2}}{2} \xi \right) \quad c_2 < 0
\]

and a rational solution

\[
\varphi_{11} = \frac{1}{c_3 \xi^2} \quad c_2 = 0
\]

By Solving relevant over-determined equations under the condition \( c_4 = c_1 = c_0 = 0 \), the parameters \( f_i(t) \), \( p(t) \), \( q(t) \) and \( c_1 \) can be derived, and we obtain the following solutions for Eq.(1).

\[
ug = k_1 e^{-f^\beta dt} + k_2 e^{-f^\beta dt} \left[ \frac{c_2}{c_3} \sec h^2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{c_2}}{2} \xi \right) \right]
\]

\[
u_{10} = k_1 e^{-f^\beta dt} + k_2 e^{-f^\beta dt} \left[ \frac{c_2}{c_3} \sec^2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{-c_2}}{2} \xi \right) \right]
\]

\[
u_{11} = k_1 e^{-f^\beta dt} + k_2 e^{-f^\beta dt} \left[ \frac{1}{c_3 \xi^2} \right]
\]

where \( \xi = k_4 e^{-f^\beta dt} \int f^\beta dt - \int (3A^\gamma k_1 k_4 e^{-3f^\beta dt} - \alpha k_4 e^{-f^\beta dt} - 4\gamma k_4^3 c_2 e^{-3f^\beta dt}) dt \), \( k_1 \) and \( k_2 \) are arbitrary constants, \( k_4 \neq 0 \).

**Case 3** When \( c_4 = c_2 = 0 \), \( c_3 > 0 \), Eq.(8) possesses a Weierstrass elliptic function solution

\[
\varphi_{12} = \wp \left( \frac{\sqrt{c_3}}{2} \xi, g_2, g_3 \right)
\]

where \( g_2 = -4c_1/c_3 \) and \( g_3 = -4c_0/c_3 \) are called invariants of Weierstrass elliptic function. The solutions of Eq.(1) are shown as follows:

\[
u_{12} = k_1 e^{-f^\beta dt} + k_2 e^{-f^\beta dt} \left[ \wp \left( \frac{\sqrt{c_3}}{2} \xi, g_2, g_3 \right) \right]
\]

where \( \xi = k_4 e^{-f^\beta dt} \int f^\beta dt - \int (3A^\gamma k_1 k_4 e^{-3f^\beta dt} - \alpha k_4 e^{-f^\beta dt}) dt \), \( k_1 \) and \( k_4 \) are arbitrary constants, \( k_4 \neq 0 \).
**Remark** In the case when \( c_4 = c_2 = 0 \), \( c_3 > 0 \), by using the transformations

\[
\xi = \frac{\sqrt{c_3}}{2} \xi_0 = -\frac{1}{4}c_3 g_3 \quad c_1 = -\frac{1}{4}c_3 g_2
\]

Eq.(8) is reduced to \( \varphi' = \sqrt{-g_3 - 2g_4 + 4\varphi^3} \), which the Weierstrass elliptic function satisfies the equation.

**Case 4** When \( c_4 = c_3 = 0 \), Eq.(8) possesses a compacton solution

\[
\varphi_{13} = \sqrt{\frac{c_1^4 - 4c_0 c_2}{4c_2^2}} \sin (\sqrt{c_2} \xi + \xi_0) - \frac{c_1}{2c_2} \quad c_2 < 0
\]  

and the hyperbolic function solutions

\[
\varphi_{14} = \sqrt{\frac{4c_0 c_2 - c_1^2}{4c_2^2}} \sinh (\sqrt{c_2} \xi) - \frac{c_1}{2c_2} \quad c_2 > 0
\]

\[
\varphi_{15} = \sqrt{\frac{c_1^4 - 4c_0 c_2}{4c_2^2}} \cosh (\sqrt{c_2} \xi) - \frac{c_1}{2c_2} \quad c_2 > 0
\]  

Using the same method, we substitute (21), (22) and (23) into (6), and obtain the solutions of Eq.(1) under the condition \( c_4 = c_3 = 0 \)

\[
u_{13} = k_1 e^{-2f \beta dt} + k_2 e^{-2f \beta dt} \left[ \sqrt{\frac{c_1^4 - 4c_0 c_2}{4c_2^2}} \sin (\sqrt{c_2} \xi + \xi_0) - \frac{c_1}{2c_2} \right]
\]

\[
u_{14} = k_1 e^{-2f \beta dt} + k_2 e^{-2f \beta dt} \left[ \sqrt{\frac{c_1^2 - 4c_0 c_2}{4c_2^2}} \sinh (\sqrt{c_2} \xi) - \frac{c_1}{2c_2} \right]
\]

\[
u_{15} = k_1 e^{-2f \beta dt} + k_2 e^{-2f \beta dt} \left[ \sqrt{\frac{c_1^2 - 4c_0 c_2}{4c_2^2}} \cosh (\sqrt{c_2} \xi) - \frac{c_1}{2c_2} \right]
\]

where \( \xi = k_4 e^{-f \beta dt} x + \int (3A\gamma k_1 k_4 e^{-3f \beta dt} - \alpha k_4 e^{-f \beta dt} - 4\gamma k_4^2 c_2 e^{-3f \beta dt} \beta dt) \), \( k_1 \) and \( k_4 \) are arbitrary constants, \( k_3 \neq 0 \).

**Case 5** When \( c_0 = c_1 = 0 \), Eq.(8) possesses solitary wave solutions

\[
\varphi_{16} = \frac{c_2 c_3 \sec h^2(\sqrt{c_2} \xi)}{c_3^2 - c_2 c_4 \left[ 1 - \tanh \left( \sqrt{c_2} \xi \right) \right]^2}
\]

\[
\varphi_{17} = \frac{-8c_2 c_3 \sec h^2(\sqrt{c_2} \xi) + \left[ 4c_3^2 + C^2 (4c_2 c_4 - c_3^2) \right] \tanh (\sqrt{c_2} \xi) + 4c_2^2 - C^2 (4c_2 c_4 - c_3^2)}{4c_3^2 C \sec h^2(\sqrt{c_2} \xi) + \left[ 4c_3^2 + C^2 (4c_2 c_4 - c_3^2) \right] \tanh (\sqrt{c_2} \xi) + 4c_2^2 - C^2 (4c_2 c_4 - c_3^2)}
\]

where \( C \) is a constant.

The solutions of Eq.(1) under the condition \( c_0 = c_1 = 0 \) are as follows:

\[
u_{16} = k_1 e^{-2f \beta dt} + k_2 e^{-2f \beta dt} \left[ \frac{c_2 c_3 \sec h^2(\sqrt{c_2} \xi)}{c_3^2 - c_2 c_4 \left[ 1 - \tanh \left( \sqrt{c_2} \xi \right) \right]^2} \right]
\]

\[
+ k_3 e^{-2f \beta dt} \left[ \frac{c_2 c_3 \sec h^2(\sqrt{c_2} \xi)}{c_3^2 - c_2 c_4 \left[ 1 - \tanh \left( \sqrt{c_2} \xi \right) \right]^2} \right]
\]

where \( \xi = k_1 e^{-f \beta dt} x + \int \frac{1}{k_0^2} (12A\gamma k_1 k_4 e^{-3f \beta dt} - A\gamma k_2^2 k_4 e^{-3f \beta dt} - 4\alpha k_4 k_4 e^{-3f \beta dt} \beta dt) \), \( k_1 \) and \( k_2 \) are arbitrary constants, \( k_3 \neq 0 \), \( k_4 \neq 0 \).

\[
u_{17} = k_1 e^{-2f \beta dt} + k_2 e^{-2f \beta dt} \left[ \varphi \right] + k_3 e^{-2f \beta dt} \left[ \varphi \right]^2
\]  

\[24\]

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where
\[
\varphi = \frac{-8C_c2c_3 \sec h^2(\sqrt{c_2} \xi)}{4c_3^2C \sec h^2(\sqrt{c_2} \xi) + [4c_3^2 + C^2 (4c_2c_4 - c_3^2)] \tanh (\sqrt{c_2} \xi) + 4c_3^2 - C^2 (4c_2c_4 - c_3^2)}
\]

When \(\beta(t) = 0\), \(c_2 = -c_4 = -2\), \(k_1 = 0, k_2 = k_3 = 1\), (24) is transformed as follows
\[
u_{17'} = \frac{-2 \sec h^2 (x + t)}{\sec h (x + t)^2 \tanh (x + t)} + \left(\frac{-2 \sec h^2 (x + t)}{\sec h (x + t)^2 \tanh (x + t)}\right)^2
\]

**4 Conclusions**

The auxiliary equation method is powerful to solve the exact solutions of the Eq.(1). When \(c_1 = c_3 = 0\), \(c_0 = 1\), \(c_2 = -2\), \(c_4 = 1\), Eq.(8) reduces to the Tanh method. When \(c_1 = c_3 = 0\), \(c_0 = b^2\), \(c_2 = 2b\), \(c_4 = 1\), Eq.(8) degenerates to the Riccati equation method. When \(\varphi\) is replaced by Jacobi elliptic function, Eq.(8) degenerates to Jacobi elliptic function method. On the other hand, the auxiliary equation method not only constructs various types of solutions, such as solitary pattern solutions, solitary wave solutions, triangular function solution, Jacobi and Weierstrass elliptic function solutions, but also provides a guideline to classify these solutions according to the values of some parameters. This method is applicable to a large number of nonlinear equations with variable coefficients.

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