

# Zakharov-Kuznetsov 方程新的周期解和孤立波解

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**摘要:**随着非线性科学的发展,许多物理、工程技术和数学模型都可以转化为非线性方程,如非线性常微分方程、偏微分方程等。非线性方程的求解已经成为非线性科学领域的一个重要研究课题。Zakharov-Kuznetsov 方程(简称 ZK 方程)作为非线性方程中重要的一类,是由 Zakharov 和 Kuznetsov 在 1974 年提出的,该方程是 KdV 方程在二维空间的典型推广形式之一,因此研究该方程具有广泛的理论意义和实践意义。本文用拓展的双曲函数正切法,借助 Riccati 方程的解,结合 Mathematica 数学软件,得到 Zakharov-Kuznetsov 方程新的显示精确解,包括周期解和孤立波解。所给的方法还可以用来求解其它的一大类非线性发展方程。

**关键词:**Zakharov-Kuznetsov 方程;Riccati 方程;周期解;孤立波解

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非线性波动方程被广泛地应用到物理、工程技术和数学等众多领域,如非线性光学、量子论、流体力学等。Zakharov-Kuznetsov 方程(简称 ZK 方程)作为非线性波动方程中重要的一类,近年来受到了很多数学和物理学家的关注,也取得了一些有价值的研究成果:应用 Backlund 变换和齐次平衡法(Chen Y, et al., 2003)得到 ZK 方程的显式解;利用相容性方法(Yan et al., 2006)求出了 ZK 方程的某些精确解;用试探函数法(冯庆江等,2010;刘常福等,2008)求 ZK 方程的孤子解;Jacobi 椭圆函数展开法(刘式适等,2001);还有一种直接方法等(LOU et al., 2005; Ma, 2005)。笔者在以上文献的基础上给出新辅助方程与 ZK 方程的一种新形式解相结合的方法,借助 Riccati 方程的解(韦雪敏等,2010),结合 Mathematica 数学软件,求出 ZK 方程新的精确解。这种方法构造非线性发展方程(组)的新精确解有重要的意义。

## 1 新的辅助方程

假设给定的非线性发展方程

$$H(u, u_x, u_t, u_y, u_{xx}, u_{xt}, u_{xy}, u_u, \dots) = 0$$

具有行波解  $u(x, y, t) = u(\xi)$ ,  $\xi = kx + cy + wt$ , 将该解代入上面方程得常微分方程

$$G(u, u_\xi, u_{\xi\xi}, u_{\xi\xi\xi}, \dots) = 0$$

假设该方程的解为

$$u(\xi) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \varphi^i(\xi) + a_0$$

其中  $a_i (i = 0, 1, \dots, n)$  为待定常数,  $n$  是由齐次平衡法确定的自然数, 在双曲正切函数法中取  $\tanh(\xi) = \varphi(\xi)$ ,  $\varphi(\xi)$  由 Riccati 方程所确定,  $\varphi' = q\varphi^2 + p\varphi + r$  ( $p, q, r$  是可变化的常数)。将  $u(\xi), \varphi'$  代入  $G(u, u_\xi, u_{\xi\xi}, u_{\xi\xi\xi}, \dots) = 0$ , 并令  $u(\xi)$  的各次幂的系数为 0, 得到一个以  $a_i (i = 0, 1, \dots, n), w, p, q, r$  为未知量的代数方程组, 利用 Mathematica 软件求该方程组的解, 再把每一组解与  $\varphi(\xi)$  的解代回  $u(\xi)$ , 就得到要求非线性发展方程的精确解。

## 2 具体例子

求解 ZK 方程

$$u_t + 6uu_x + u_{xxx} + u_{xyy} = 0 \tag{1}$$

作变换  $\xi = kx + cy + wt$  ( $k, c, w$  是任意常数), 设  $u(x, y, t) = u(\xi)$  为方程(1)的解, 代入(1)并整理得到

$$k(k^2 + c^2)u_{\xi\xi\xi} + 6kuu_\xi + wu_\xi = 0 \tag{2}$$

对(2)式关于  $\xi$  积分一次得

$$k(k^2 + c^2)u_{\xi\xi} + 3ku^2 + wu = 0 \tag{3}$$

令方程(3)有解  $u(\xi) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \varphi^i(\xi) + a_0$ , 而

$\varphi(\xi)$  满足 Riccati 方程

$$\varphi' = q\varphi^2 + p\varphi + r \tag{4}$$

其中  $p, q, r$  是可变化的常数。平衡最高阶导数项  $u_{\xi\xi}$

和最高次非线性项  $u^2$ , 可得  $n = 2$ , 则

$$u(\xi) = a_0 + a_1\varphi(\xi) + a_2\varphi^2(\xi) \quad (5)$$

其中  $a_2 \neq 0, a_0, a_1, a_2$  是待定实常数。

把(5)代入(3), 并利用(4)式得到关于  $\varphi(\xi)$  的函数, 设其各次幂的系数为0, 得

$$3ka_2^2 + 6q^2k(k^2 + c^2)a_2 = 0$$

$$6ka_1a_2 + 2qk(k^2 + c^2)(5pa_2 + qa_1) = 0$$

$$wa_2 + 3k(a_1^2 + 2a_0a_2) + k(k^2 + c^2)(8qra_2 + 4p^2a_2 + 3pqa_1) = 0$$

$$wa_1 + 6ka_0a_1 + k(k^2 + c^2)(6pra_2 + 2qra_1 + p^2a_1) = 0$$

$$wa_0 + 3ka_0^2 + k(k^2 + c^2)(2r^2a_2 + pra_1) = 0$$

解此非线性代数方程组, 得

$$\text{情形一} \begin{cases} a_0 = -\frac{1}{3}p^2(k^2 + c^2) \\ a_1 = -2pq(k^2 + c^2) \\ a_2 = -2q^2(k^2 + c^2) \\ r = 0 \\ w = p^2k(k^2 + c^2) \end{cases}$$

选定不同的  $p, q, r$  的值, 利用 Riccati 方程(4)的解, 可以得到方程(1)新的显式精确解。

(i)  $p^2 < 0, r = 0$ , 且  $pq \neq 0$ , 有

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{1}{2q}[-p + |p|\tan(\frac{|p|}{2}\xi)]$$

$$\varphi_2 = -\frac{1}{2q}[p + |p|\cot(\frac{|p|}{2}\xi)]$$

$$\varphi_3 = \frac{1}{2q}[-p + |p|(\tan(|p|\xi) \pm \sec(|p|\xi))]$$

$$\varphi_4 = -\frac{1}{2q}[p + |p|(\cot(|p|\xi) \pm \csc(|p|\xi))]$$

$$\varphi_5 = \frac{1}{4q}[-2p + |p|(\tan(\frac{|p|}{4}\xi) - \cot(\frac{|p|}{4}\xi))]$$

$$\varphi_6 = \frac{1}{2q}[-p + \frac{\pm \sqrt{-p^2(A^2 - B^2)} - A|P|\cosh(|p|\xi)}{\text{Asinh}(|p|\xi) + B}]$$

$$\varphi_7 = \frac{1}{2q}[-p - \frac{\pm \sqrt{-p^2(A^2 - B^2)} + A|P|\cos(|p|\xi)}{\text{Asinh}(|p|\xi) + B}]$$

其中  $A, B$  是非零的实常数, 且  $A^2 - B^2 > 0$ 。

把情形一的值与  $\varphi_1 \sim \varphi_7$  的值分别代入(5)式, 从而得方程(1)的周期解为

$$u_1 = -\frac{1}{3}p^2(k^2 + c^2) - p(k^2 + c^2)[-p + |p|\tan(\frac{|p|}{2}\xi)] - \frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2)[-p + |p|\tan(\frac{|p|}{2}\xi)]^2$$

$$u_2 = -\frac{1}{3}p^2(k^2 + c^2) + p(k^2 + c^2)[p + |p|\cot(\frac{|p|}{2}\xi)] - \frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2)[p + |p|\cot(\frac{|p|}{2}\xi)]^2$$

$$u_3 = -\frac{1}{3}p^2(k^2 + c^2) - p(k^2 + c^2)[-p + |p|\tan(|p|\xi) \pm \sec(|p|\xi)] - \frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2)[-p + |p|(\tan(|p|\xi) \pm \sec(|p|\xi))]^2$$

$$u_4 = -\frac{1}{3}p^2(k^2 + c^2) + p(k^2 + c^2)[p + |p|\cot(|p|\xi) \pm \csc(|p|\xi)] - \frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2)[p + |p|(\cot(|p|\xi) \pm \csc(|p|\xi))]^2$$

$$u_5 = -\frac{1}{3}p^2(k^2 + c^2) - \frac{p}{2}(k^2 + c^2)[-2p + |p|(\tan(\frac{|p|}{4}\xi) - \cot(\frac{|p|}{4}\xi))] - \frac{1}{8}(k^2 + c^2)[-2p + |p|(\tan(\frac{|p|}{4}\xi) - \cot(\frac{|p|}{4}\xi))]^2$$

$$u_6 = -\frac{1}{3}p^2(k^2 + c^2) - p(k^2 + c^2)[-p + \frac{\pm \sqrt{-p^2(A^2 - B^2)} - A|P|\cosh(|p|\xi)}{\text{Asinh}(|p|\xi) + B} - \frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2)[-p + \frac{\pm \sqrt{-p^2(A^2 - B^2)} - A|P|\cosh(|p|\xi)}{\text{Asinh}(|p|\xi) + B}]^2,$$

$$u_7 = -\frac{1}{3}p^2(k^2 + c^2) - p(k^2 + c^2)[-p - \frac{\pm \sqrt{-p^2(A^2 - B^2)} + A|P|\cos(|p|\xi)}{\text{Asinh}(|p|\xi) + B} - \frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2)[-p - \frac{\pm \sqrt{-p^2(A^2 - B^2)} + A|P|\cos(|p|\xi)}{\text{Asinh}(|p|\xi) + B}]^2$$

(ii)  $p^2 > 0, r = 0$ , 且  $pq \neq 0$  有

$$\varphi_8 = -\frac{1}{2q} [p + |p| \tanh(\frac{|p|}{2}\xi)]$$

$$\varphi_9 = -\frac{1}{2q} [p + |p| \coth(\frac{|p|}{2}\xi)]$$

$$\varphi_{10} = -\frac{1}{2q} [p + |p| (\tanh(|p|\xi) \pm \operatorname{isec}(|p|\xi))]$$

$$\varphi_{11} = -\frac{1}{2q} [p + |p| (\coth(|p|\xi) \pm \operatorname{csch}(|p|\xi))]$$

$$\varphi_{12} = -\frac{1}{4q} [2p + |p| (\tanh(\frac{|p|}{4}\xi) \pm \operatorname{coth}(\frac{|p|}{4}\xi))]$$

$$\varphi_{13} = \frac{1}{2q} [-p + \frac{\sqrt{p^2(A^2 + B^2)} - A|P|\cosh(|p|\xi)}{\operatorname{Asinh}(|p|\xi) + B}]$$

$$\varphi_{14} = \frac{1}{2q} [-p - \frac{\sqrt{p^2(B^2 - A^2)} + A|P|\cosh(|p|\xi)}{\operatorname{Asinh}(|p|\xi) + B}]$$

其中  $A, B$  是非零的实常数, 且  $B^2 - A^2 > 0$ .

把情形一的值与  $\varphi_8 - \varphi_{14}$  的值分别代入(5)式, 从而得方程(1)的孤立波解为

$$u_8 = -\frac{1}{3}p^2(k^2 + c^2) + p(k^2 + c^2)[p + |p| \tanh(\frac{|p|}{2}\xi)] - \frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2)[p + |p| \tanh(\frac{|p|}{2}\xi)]^2$$

$$u_9 = -\frac{1}{3}p^2(k^2 + c^2) + p(k^2 + c^2)[p + |p| \coth(\frac{|p|}{2}\xi)] - \frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2)[p + |p| \coth(\frac{|p|}{2}\xi)]^2$$

$$u_{10} = -\frac{1}{3}p^2(k^2 + c^2) + p(k^2 + c^2)[p + |p| \tanh(|p|\xi) \pm \operatorname{isec}(|p|\xi)] - \frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2)[p + |p| (\tanh(|p|\xi) \pm \operatorname{isec}(|p|\xi))]^2$$

$$u_{11} = -\frac{1}{3}p^2(k^2 + c^2) + p(k^2 + c^2)[p +$$

$$|p| (\coth(|p|\xi) \pm \operatorname{csch}(|p|\xi))] - \frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2) [p + |p| (\coth(|p|\xi) \pm \operatorname{csch}(|p|\xi))]^2$$

$$u_{12} = -\frac{1}{3}p^2(k^2 + c^2) - \frac{p}{2}(k^2 + c^2)[2p + |p| \tanh(\frac{|p|}{4}\xi) \pm \coth(\frac{|p|}{4}\xi)] - \frac{1}{8}(k^2 + c^2) [2p + |p| (\tan(\frac{|p|}{4}\xi) \pm \coth(\frac{|p|}{4}\xi))]^2$$

$$u_{13} = -\frac{1}{3}p^2(k^2 + c^2) - p(k^2 + c^2)[-p + \frac{\sqrt{p^2(A^2 + B^2)} - A|P|\cosh(|p|\xi)}{\operatorname{Asinh}(|p|\xi) + B}] - \frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2) [-p + \frac{\sqrt{p^2(A^2 + B^2)} - A|P|\cosh(|p|\xi)}{\operatorname{Asinh}(|p|\xi) + B}]^2$$

$$u_{14} = -\frac{1}{3}p^2(k^2 + c^2) - p(k^2 + c^2)[-p - \frac{\sqrt{p^2(B^2 - A^2)} + A|P|\cosh(|p|\xi)}{\operatorname{Asinh}(|p|\xi) + B}] - \frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2) [-p - \frac{\sqrt{p^2(B^2 - A^2)} + A|P|\cosh(|p|\xi)}{\operatorname{Asinh}(|p|\xi) + B}]^2$$

(iii)  $r = 0, pq \neq 0$  有

$$\varphi_{15} = \frac{-pd}{q[d + \cosh(p\xi) - \sinh(p\xi)]}$$

$$\varphi_{16} = -\frac{p[\cosh(p\xi) + \sinh(p\xi)]}{q[d + \cosh(p\xi) + \sinh(p\xi)]}$$

把情形一的值与  $\varphi_{15}, \varphi_{16}$  的值分别代入(5)式, 从而得方程(1)的孤立波解为

$$u_{15} = -\frac{1}{3}p^2(k^2 + c^2) + \frac{2p^2d(k^2 + c^2)}{d + \cosh(p\xi) - \sinh(p\xi)} - \frac{2p^2d^2(k^2 + c^2)}{[d + \cosh(p\xi) - \sinh(p\xi)]^2}$$

$$u_{16} = -\frac{1}{3}p^2(k^2 + c^2) + \frac{2p^2(k^2 + c^2)[\cosh(p\xi) + \sinh(p\xi)]}{d + \cosh(p\xi) + \sinh(p\xi)} - \frac{2p^2(k^2 + c^2)[\cosh(p\xi) + \sinh(p\xi)]^2}{[d + \cosh(p\xi) + \sinh(p\xi)]^2}$$

其中  $\xi = kx + cy + p^2k(k^2 + c^2)t, d$  是任意常数。

$$\text{情形二} \begin{cases} a_0 = 0 \\ a_1 = -2pq(k^2 + c^2) \\ a_2 = -2q^2(k^2 + c^2) \\ r = 0 \\ w = -kp^2(k^2 + c^2) \end{cases}$$

(i)  $p^2 < 0, r = 0$ , 且  $pq \neq 0$  时, 把情形二的值与  $\varphi_1 - \varphi_7$  的值分别代入(5)式有  $u_1 = -p(k^2 + c^2) [-p + |p| \tan(\frac{|p|}{2}\xi)] -$

$$\frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2) [-p + |p| \tan(\frac{|p|}{2}\xi)]^2$$

$$u_2 = p(k^2 + c^2) [p + |p| \cot(\frac{|p|}{2}\xi)] - \frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2) [p + |p| \cot(\frac{|p|}{2}\xi)]^2$$

$$u_3 = -p(k^2 + c^2) [-p + |p| (\tan(|p|\xi) \pm \sec(|p|\xi))] - \frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2) [-p + |p| (\tan(|p|\xi) \pm \sec(|p|\xi))]^2$$

$$u_4 = p(k^2 + c^2) [p + |p| (\cot(|p|\xi) \pm \csc(|p|\xi))] - \frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2) [p + |p| (\cot(|p|\xi) \pm \csc(|p|\xi))]^2$$

$$u_5 = -\frac{p}{2}(k^2 + c^2) [-2p + |p| (\tan(\frac{|p|}{4}\xi) - \cot(\frac{|p|}{4}\xi))] - \frac{1}{8}(k^2 + c^2) [-2p + |p| (\tan(\frac{|p|}{4}\xi) - \cot(\frac{|p|}{4}\xi))]^2$$

$$u_6 = -p(k^2 + c^2) [-p + \frac{\pm \sqrt{-p^2(A^2 - B^2)} - A|P| \cosh(|p|\xi)}{\text{Asinh}(|p|\xi) + B} - \frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2) [-p + \frac{\pm \sqrt{-p^2(A^2 - B^2)} - A|P| \cosh(|p|\xi)}{\text{Asinh}(|p|\xi) + B}]^2$$

$$u_7 = -p(k^2 + c^2) [-p - \frac{\pm \sqrt{-p^2(A^2 - B^2)} + A|P| \cosh(|p|\xi)}{\text{Asinh}(|p|\xi) + B} - \frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2) [-p - \frac{\pm \sqrt{-p^2(A^2 - B^2)} + A|P| \cosh(|p|\xi)}{\text{Asinh}(|p|\xi) + B}]^2,$$

(ii)  $p^2 > 0, r = 0$ , 且  $pq \neq 0$  时, 把情形二的值与  $\varphi_8 - \varphi_{14}$  的值分别代入(5)式有

$$u_8 = p(k^2 + c^2) [p + |p| \tanh(\frac{|p|}{2}\xi)] - \frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2) [p + |p| \tanh(\frac{|p|}{2}\xi)]^2$$

$$u_9 = p(k^2 + c^2) [p + |p| \coth(\frac{|p|}{2}\xi)] -$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2) [p + |p| \coth(\frac{|p|}{2}\xi)]^2$$

$$u_{10} = p(k^2 + c^2) [p + |p| (\tanh(|p|\xi) \pm \text{isec}(|p|\xi))] - \frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2) [p + |p| (\tanh(|p|\xi) \pm \text{isec}(|p|\xi))]^2$$

$$u_{11} = p(k^2 + c^2) [p + |p| (\coth(|p|\xi) \pm \text{csch}(|p|\xi))] - \frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2) [p + |p| (\coth(|p|\xi) \pm \text{csch}(|p|\xi))]^2$$

$$u_{12} = -\frac{p}{2}(k^2 + c^2) [2p + |p| (\tanh(\frac{|p|}{4}\xi) \pm \coth(\frac{|p|}{4}\xi))] - \frac{1}{8}(k^2 + c^2) [2p + |p| (\tanh(\frac{|p|}{4}\xi) \pm \coth(\frac{|p|}{4}\xi))]^2$$

$$u_{13} = -p(k^2 + c^2) [-p + \frac{\sqrt{p^2(A^2 + B^2)} - A|P| \cosh(|p|\xi)}{\text{Asinh}(|p|\xi) + B} - \frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2) [-p + \frac{\sqrt{p^2(A^2 + B^2)} - A|P| \cosh(|p|\xi)}{\text{Asinh}(|p|\xi) + B}]^2$$

$$u_{14} = -p(k^2 + c^2) [-p - \frac{\sqrt{p^2(B^2 - A^2)} + A|P| \cosh(|p|\xi)}{\text{Asinh}(|p|\xi) + B} - \frac{1}{2}(k^2 + c^2) [-p - \frac{\sqrt{p^2(B^2 - A^2)} + A|P| \cosh(|p|\xi)}{\text{Asinh}(|p|\xi) + B}]^2$$

(iii)  $r = 0, pq \neq 0$  时, 把情形二的值与  $\varphi_{15}, \varphi_{16}$  的值分别代入(5)式, 有

$$u_{15} = \frac{2p^2 d(k^2 + c^2)}{d + \cosh(p\xi) - \sinh(p\xi)} - \frac{2p^2 d^2(k^2 + c^2)}{[d + \cosh(p\xi) - \sinh(p\xi)]^2},$$

$$u_{16} = \frac{2p^2(k^2 + c^2) [\cosh(p\xi) + \sinh(p\xi)]}{d + \cosh(p\xi) + \sinh(p\xi)} - \frac{2p^2(k^2 + c^2) [\cosh(p\xi) + \sinh(p\xi)]^2}{[d + \cosh(p\xi) + \sinh(p\xi)]^2}$$

其中  $\xi = kx + cy - p\Gamma_2 k(k^2 + c^2)t, d$  是任意常数。

### 3 结论

本文通过构造辅助方程, 把求解非线性偏微分方程的问题转化为求解线性方程组的问题, 不同于利用分式变换法(刘常福等, 2008)求解, 并借助符号计算系统 Mathematica 求出了 ZK 方程的一些新

的精确解,这些解在其它的文献中尚未出现过,这些新解有助于对 ZK 方程的进一步深入了解。此方法同样可以用来求解其它非线性方程或方程组。

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## A New Periodic and Solitary Wave Solutions to Zakharov-Kuznetsov Equation

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**Abstract:** With development of nonlinear science, a lot of physics, engineering, and mathematics models can be changed into nonlinear equations, such as nonlinear ODE, PDE. Solving nonlinear equations has become an important research topic in the field of nonlinear science. In 1974 Zakharov and Kuznetsov posed the nonlinear Zakharov-Kuznetsov equation (ZK equations in short), which is an important nonlinear equations for a class. This equation is one of the best known two-dimensional generalizations of the KdV equation. Studying this equation is important not only in theory but also in practice. In this paper, by using extend hyperbolic tangent function, with the aid of solutions of Riccati equation and Mathematica software, Zakharov-Kuznetsov equation obtains the new explicit exact solutions, which contain periodic solutions and solitary wave solutions. The method can be used to solve other nonlinear developing equation.

**Key Words:** Zakharov-Kuznetsov equation; Riccati equation; periodic solutions; solitary wave solutions