Solitary Wave Solutions of High Order Scalar Fields and Coupled Scalar Fields

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An arbitrary Klein-Gordon field with a quite general constrained condition (which contains an arbitrary function) can be used as an auxililay field such that some special types of solutions of high order scalar fields can be obtained by solving an ordinary differential equation (ODE). For a special type of constraint, the general solution of the ODE can be obtained by twice integrating. The solitary wave solutions of the \( \phi^5 \) model and the corresponding equation of wave motion reads

\[
\mathcal{L}[\phi, \partial_t \phi] = \partial_x \phi \partial^p \phi - V(\phi).
\]

and the corresponding equation of wave motion reads

\[
\square \phi \equiv \sum_{i=1}^{D} \partial_{x_i}^2 \phi - \partial_{tt} \phi = F(\phi), \quad (F(\phi) \equiv \frac{dV(\phi)}{d\phi}). \tag{1}
\]

For not very large \( \phi \), the potential \( V \equiv V(\phi) \) in (1) can be replaced by a polynomial function of \( \phi \):

\[
V = \sum_{n=0}^{N} v_n \phi^n, \quad (v_n = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \frac{d^n v}{d\phi^n} \bigg|_{\phi=0}). \tag{2}
\]

and then the related wave motion equation becomes

\[
\square \phi = \sum_{n=1}^{N} v_n \phi^{n-1}. \tag{3}
\]

Some well known NKG models are just special cases of (3) (or (4)), say, the \( \phi^2 \) model corresponding to \( N = 4, v_1 = v_2 = 0 \) [1], the \( \phi^6 \) model to \( N = 6, v_1 = v_2 = v_3 = 0 \) [2], and the \( \phi^3 + \phi^4 \) (or Friedberg-Lee (FL)) model [3] is related to \( N = 4, v_1 = 0 \). In [4], the authors discuss the interesting properties of the self-exited soliton box model by using a \( \phi^{10} \) (\( N = 10, v_{N+1} = 0 \) \( i = 0 \ldots 4 \)) model. In [5] the generalized \( \phi^{2m} \) model \( (N = 2m, v_{2i+1} = 0 \) \( i = 0, 1 \ldots m - 1 \)) is used to study the effective kink-kink interaction mediated by phonon exchange. However, to our knowledge there are no known exact solutions of (4) for \( N = 5 \) and \( N > 6 \). In Sects. 2 and 3 of this paper we study the exact solitary wave solutions of (4) for \( N = 5 \). In Sect. 2, using an arbitrary scalar field with a quite general constraint as a basic equation system, we solve the \((D+1)\)-dimensional \( \phi^5 \) model by a second order ordinary differential equation (ODE). For a special constraint, the general solution of the ODE can be expressed simply by an integration. The solitary wave solutions of the \( \phi^5 \) model are discussed in an alternative way in Section 3. In Sect. 4, we give special solutions of the \( \phi^5 \) model \( (v_1 = v_3 = v_5 = v_7 = 0 \) in (4)) by means of the \( \phi^5 \) model. In Sect. 5, we discuss some special solutions of a coupled scalar field model by means of the \( \phi^5 \) model. The last section is a short summary.

1. Introduction

The Lagrangian density of a generalized nonlinear Klein-Gordon (NKG) field \( \phi \equiv \phi(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_D, t) \) in \((D+1)\)-dimensions has the form

\[
\mathcal{L}[\phi, \partial_t \phi] = \partial_x \phi \partial^p \phi - V(\phi).
\]

and the corresponding equation of wave motion reads

\[
\square \phi \equiv \sum_{i=1}^{D} \partial_{x_i}^2 \phi - \partial_{tt} \phi = F(\phi), \quad (F(\phi) \equiv \frac{dV(\phi)}{d\phi}). \tag{1}
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For not very large \( \phi \), the potential \( V \equiv V(\phi) \) in (1) can be replaced by a polynomial function of \( \phi \):

\[
V = \sum_{n=0}^{N} v_n \phi^n, \quad (v_n = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \frac{d^n v}{d\phi^n} \bigg|_{\phi=0}). \tag{2}
\]

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Some well known NKG models are just special cases of (3) (or (4)), say, the \( \phi^2 \) model corresponding to \( N = 4, v_1 = v_2 = 0 \) [1], the \( \phi^6 \) model to \( N = 6, v_1 = v_2 = v_3 = 0 \) [2], and the \( \phi^3 + \phi^4 \) (or Friedberg-Lee (FL)) model [3] is related to \( N = 4, v_1 = 0 \). In [4], the authors discuss the interesting properties of the self-exited soliton box model by using a \( \phi^{10} \) (\( N = 10, v_{N+1} = 0 \) \( i = 0 \ldots 4 \)) model. In [5] the generalized \( \phi^{2m} \) model \( (N = 2m, v_{2i+1} = 0 \) \( i = 0, 1 \ldots m - 1 \)) is used to study the effective kink-kink interaction mediated by phonon exchange. However, to our knowledge there are no known exact solutions of (4) for \( N = 5 \) and \( N > 6 \). In Sects. 2 and 3 of this paper we study the exact solitary wave solutions of (4) for \( N = 5 \). In Sect. 2, using an arbitrary scalar field with a quite general constraint as a basic equation system, we solve the \((D+1)\)-dimensional \( \phi^5 \) model by a second order ordinary differential equation (ODE). For a special constraint, the general solution of the ODE can be expressed simply by an integration. The solitary wave solutions of the \( \phi^5 \) model are discussed in an alternative way in Section 3. In Sect. 4, we give special solutions of the \( \phi^5 \) model \( (v_1 = v_3 = v_5 = v_7 = 0 \) in (4)) by means of the \( \phi^5 \) model. In Sect. 5, we discuss some special solutions of a coupled scalar field model by means of the \( \phi^5 \) model. The last section is a short summary.

2. Base Equation Approach for the \( \phi^5 \) Model

For the \( \phi^5 \) model, the motion eq. (4) becomes

\[
\square \phi = v_2 \phi + v_3 \phi^2 + v_4 \phi^3 + v_5 \phi^4, \tag{5}
\]

where we have set \( v_1 = 0 \) without loss of generality because we can make transformation \( \phi \rightarrow \phi + c \) by
selecting the constant $c$ appropriately. In order to get some interesting special solutions of (5), we introduce a basic equation system [4, 5]

$$\Box \psi = A(\psi),$$

$$\partial_{\mu} \partial^\mu \psi \equiv \sum_{i=1}^{D} (\partial_{x_i}^2 - (\partial_{t})^2 = B(\psi)).$$

(6)

(7)

where $A \equiv A(\psi)$ and $B \equiv B(\psi)$ are arbitrary functions of $\psi$. Now we suppose that $\phi$ is only a function of $\psi$. In other words, the space-time dependence of $\phi = \phi(\psi)$ results from the auxiliary field $\psi$, which is given by (6) and (7) with two arbitrary functions $A$ and $B$. Using the basic eqs. (6) and (7) and the above ansatz, (5) becomes an ODE:

$$A \phi_0 + B \phi_0 \phi \psi = v_2 \phi + v_3 \phi^2 + v_4 \phi^3 + v_5 \phi^4.$$  

(8)

Furthermore, after introducing

$$C(\psi) = \exp \left\{ 2 \int^{\psi} \frac{1}{B(\psi')} \left[ A(\psi') - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d B(\psi')}{d \psi'} \right] d \psi' \right\}.$$  

(9)

the ODE is changed to

$$\phi_\xi \xi = (v_2 \phi + v_3 \phi^2 + v_4 \phi^3 + v_5 \phi^4)C(\psi(\xi)).$$  

(10)

where $\xi$ and $\psi$ are related by

$$\xi = \int^{\psi} \frac{d \psi'}{\sqrt{B(\phi')}C(\phi')}}.$$  

(11)

Generally, to solve the ODE (10) is still quite difficult. However, if we select

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d B}{d \psi},$$

(12)

then $C(\psi) = 1$, and (10) is reduced to

$$\phi_\xi \xi = v_2 \phi + v_3 \phi^2 + v_4 \phi^3 + v_5 \phi^4,$$

$$\xi = \int^{\psi} \frac{d \psi'}{\sqrt{B(\phi')}}.$$  

(13)

with the general solution

$$\xi = \pm \int^{\phi} \frac{d \phi'}{\sqrt{C_1 + v_2 \phi'^2 + \frac{2}{3} v_3 \phi'^3 + \frac{1}{2} v_4 \phi'^4 + \frac{2}{5} v_5 \phi'^5}} + C_2.$$  

where $C_1$ and $C_2$ are two arbitrary integral constants.

Now the remaining key problems are how to solve the basic eqs. (6) and (7) and to finish the integration (14). For the first problem, the concrete solutions of (6) are dependent on the selection of the arbitrary function $B$. If we select the function $B$ as the potential of the known NKG fields, say, sine-Gordon (sG), $\phi^4$ or $\phi^6$ models, various types of special solutions have been given [6]. The simplest nontrivial selection of (6) and (7) reads

$$\Box \psi = \sigma^2 \psi,$$

$$\partial_{\mu} \partial^\mu \psi = \sigma^2 \psi^2.$$  

(15)

(16)

In this simple case we have

$$\xi = \frac{\ln \psi}{\sigma}.$$  

(17)

The simplest solution of (15) and (16) has the form

$$\psi = \left[ \sum_{\gamma=1}^{N} c_\gamma \exp \left( \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_1} \theta_\gamma \right) \right]^{c_1}.$$  

(18)

where $\sigma, \sigma_1$ and $c_\gamma, \gamma = 1, 2, ..., N$ are arbitrary constants and

$$\theta_\gamma = \sum_{i=1}^{D} P_\gamma^i \Delta x - \omega_\gamma t,$$

(19)

while $P_\gamma$ and $\omega_\gamma$ satisfy the conditions

$$\sum_{i=1}^{D} P_\gamma^i = -\omega_\gamma \omega' = 1, \gamma, \gamma' = 1, 2, ..., N.$$  

(20)

3. Solitary Wave Solutions of the $\phi^5$ Model

Generally, the integration of (14) can not be expressed by simple functions. For the solitary wave solutions with some special parameters ($v_i$) and integration constant ($C_1$) we can take an alternative way proposed, in [7] to express (14) by some known functions.

Equation (14) is equivalent to

$$\phi_\xi^2 = C_1 + v_2 \phi^2 + \frac{2}{3} v_3 \phi^3 + \frac{1}{2} v_4 \phi^4 + \frac{2}{5} v_5 \phi^5.$$  

(21)

To find the solitary wave solutions of (21), we take a
truncated series expansion of $\phi$ around an extended singular manifold $\chi = 0$, while $\chi$ is determined by [7]

$$\chi_{\xi} = \sum_{k=0}^{K} a_k \chi^k,$$  \hspace{1cm} (22)

where $a_k$, $k = 0, 1, \ldots K$ are arbitrary functions of $\xi$. If the integer $K$ is fixed, the possible expansions of $\phi$ read

$$\phi = \sum_{p=0}^{K-1} b_p \chi^p$$  \hspace{1cm} (23)

with $b_p$, $p = 0, 1, \ldots K-1$ being functions of $\xi$. For simplicity, we take $K = 4$. (24)

Substituting (23) with (22) and (24) into (21) and putting to zero the coefficients of $\chi^k$, $k = 0, \ldots$, we have eleven complicated equations of the functions $a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, b_1, b_2$ and the constant $C_1$. If the parameters $v_2, v_3, v_4$ and $v_5$ satisfy the conditions

$$W \equiv 11232v_2^3v_3^2v_4^3 - 5400v_2v_3^4v_4 - 9504v_2v_3v_4^3$$

$$- 35712v_2^3v_3^2v_4 - 31104v_2v_3^3v_4^3 + 675v_2^5 - 2048v_2v_3^2v_4^2 \neq 0$$  \hspace{1cm} (25)

and

$$(640v_2v_3^3 - 150v_2^2v_4^2 + 675v_2^4v_4 - 3240v_2v_3v_4v_5)$$

$$+ 5832v_2^2v_4^2(-128v_2^2v_3^3 - 45v_2^4v_4 + 22v_2v_3^2v_4^2)$$

$$+ 27v_5v_3v_4^2v_2 - 504v_3v_4v_5v_4 + 216v_3^3v_2^2$$  \hspace{1cm} (26)

we have an unique solution for $a_i$, $b_i$ and $C_1$ being constants:

$$a_4 = \frac{1}{10} \sqrt{10v_5b_2b_2}, \hspace{1cm} a_3 = \frac{1}{5} b_1 \sqrt{10v_5b_2}, \hspace{1cm} (27)$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{8} \sqrt{10v_5b_2}(7v_5b_1^2 + 20v_5b_0b_2 + 5v_5b_2), \hspace{1cm} (28)$$

$$a_1 = \frac{b_1}{8 \sqrt{10v_5b_2^3}}(-v_5b_1^2 + 20v_5b_0b_2 + 5v_5b_2), \hspace{1cm} (29)$$

while $b_1$ and $b_2$ remain free.

Now the remaining problem is to solve the ODE (22) with (27) - (30) and (32). According to the different relations among the model parameters $v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5$ and the constants $b_1$ and $b_2$, there may be nine types of possible $\chi$ solutions:

1.) If the quartic equation

$$\sum_{k=0}^{4} a_k \chi^k = 0,$$  \hspace{1cm} (33)

$a_i$ being given by (27) - (30), possesses four non-degenerate real roots, say $\{c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4\}$, the general solution of (22) reads

$$\sum_{k=0}^{4} \ln(c_1 - c_k) = a_4(\xi - \xi_0) = 0,$$  \hspace{1cm} (34)

where $a_i$ are related to $c_i$ by

$$a_0/a_4 = c_1c_2c_3c_4,$$  \hspace{1cm} (35)

$$a_1/a_4 = -c_1c_2c_4 - c_1c_2c_3 - c_2c_3c_4 - c_1c_3c_4.$$  \hspace{1cm} (36)
6.) If two of the roots are conjugate complex and the other two are nondegenerate real, we have
\[
a_2/a_4 = c_1c_2 + c_2c_4 + c_2c_4 + c_1c_4 + c_1c_3 + c_3c_4. \quad (37)
\]
\[
a_3/a_4 = -c_1 - c_2 - c_3 - c_4. \quad (38)
\]

2.) If (33) possesses four real roots and two roots are degenerate, say, \(c_4 = c_1\), then the solution of (22) has the form
\[
\frac{\ln(\chi - c_2)}{(c_2 - c_1)^2(c_3 - c_2)} \frac{(c_2 - 2c_1 + c_3) \ln(\chi - c_1)}{(-c_1 + c_2)^2(-c_1 + c_3)^2} + \frac{\ln(\chi - c_3)}{(c_2 - c_1)(c_3 - c_1)(\chi - c_1)} + \frac{1}{(c_2 - c_1)(c_3 - c_1)} + a_4(\xi - \xi_0) = 0.
\]

3.) If three of the four roots of (33) are equal, \(c_3 = c_4 = c_1\), the general solution of (22) becomes
\[
\frac{\ln(\chi - c_1)}{(-c_1 + c_2)^2} + \frac{1}{(c_2 - c_1)^2} + \frac{1}{2(c_2 - c_1)(\chi - c_1)} + \frac{\ln(\chi - c_2)}{(c_2 - c_1)^3} + a_4(\xi - \xi_0) = 0. \quad (40)
\]

4.) If all four real roots of (33) are degenerate, the function \(\chi\) becomes
\[
\chi = \frac{1}{(3a_4(\xi - \xi_0))^{1/3} + c_1}. \quad (41)
\]

5.) If there are two sets of degenerate roots of (33) say, \(c_4 = c_1\), \(c_3 = c_2\), the solution of (22) has the form
\[
\frac{2}{c_1 - c_2} \ln \frac{\chi - c_1}{\chi - c_2} + \frac{1}{\chi - c_1} + \frac{1}{\chi - c_2} + a_4(c_2 - c_1)^2(\xi - \xi_0) = 0. \quad (42)
\]

6.) If two of the roots are conjugate complex and the other two are nondegenerate real, we have
\[
\frac{d_1c_1 + 2c_3c_4 + 2d_2 + d_1c_4}{(d_1c_3 + c_3^2 - d_2)(d_1c_4 + c_4^2)(d_2 - c_1c_4 - c_4^2)} \arctan \left( \frac{2\chi + d_1}{\sqrt{-4d_2 - d_1^2}} \right) - \frac{\ln(\chi - c_4)}{(c_3 - c_4)(d_2 - d_1c_4 - c_4^2)}
\]
\[
+ \frac{\ln(\chi - c_3)}{(c_3 - c_4)(d_2 - d_1c_3 - c_3^2)} - \frac{(c_3 + d_1 + c_4)\ln(\chi^2 + d_1\chi - d_2)}{(d_1c_4 - c_4^2)(d_1c_3 - c_3^2 + d_4)} + a_4(\xi - \xi_0) = 0. \quad (43)
\]

where
\[
d_1^2 + 4d_2 < 0,
\]

and the \(a_i\) are linked with \(\{d_1, d_2\}\) and \(\{c_3, c_4\}\) by
\[
a_0/a_4 = -d_2c_3c_4, \quad (45)
\]
\[
a_1/a_4 = d_2c_4 + d_2c_3 + d_1c_3c_4, \quad (46)
\]
\[
a_2/a_4 = d_2 - d_1(c_4 + c_3) + c_3c_4, \quad (47)
\]
\[
a_3/a_4 = d_1 - c_3 - c_4. \quad (48)
\]

7.) If two of the roots are conjugate complex and the other two are degenerate real (\(c_4 = c_3\) in (45) - (48)), the related solution of (22) reads
\[
\frac{-2d_1c_5 + d_1^2 + 2c_5^2 + 2d_2}{(d_2 - d_1c_3 - c_3^2)^2\sqrt{-4d_2 - d_1^2}} \arctan \left( \frac{2\chi + d_1}{\sqrt{-4d_2 - d_1^2}} \right) + \frac{(2c_3 + d_1)\ln(\chi - c_3)}{(d_2 - d_1c_3 - c_3^2)^2} - \frac{(2c_3 + d_1)\ln(\chi^2 + d_1\chi - d_2)}{2(d_2 - d_1c_3 - c_3^2)^2}
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{(d_2 - d_1c_3 - c_3^2)(\chi - c_3)} + a_4(\xi - \xi_0) = 0. \quad (49)
\]
8.) If (33) possesses two sets of nondegenerate conjugate complex roots, the general solution of (22) becomes

\[
\frac{(2d_3 + 3d_1 - d_2^2 - 2d_2)}{\sqrt{-4d_2 - d_1^2}} \arctan \frac{2\chi + d_1}{\sqrt{-4d_2 - d_1^2}} + \frac{1}{2}(d_3 - d_1) \ln(\chi^2 + d_1\chi - d_2)
\]

\[
+ \frac{2d_2 - 2d_4 - d_1 d_3}{\sqrt{-4d_4 - d_3^2}} \arctan \frac{2\chi + d_3}{\sqrt{-4d_4 - d_3^2}} - \frac{1}{2}(d_3 - d_1) \ln(\chi^2 + d_3\chi - d_4)
\]

\[
+ (d_4^2 - 2d_4 d_2 - d_1^2 d_4 + d_2^2 - d_1 d_2 d_3) a_4 (\xi - \xi_0) = 0,
\]

where

\[
d_1^2 + 4d_2 < 0, \quad d_3^2 + 4d_4 < 0.
\]

and \(a_i\) and \(d_i\) are related by

\[
a_0 / a_4 = d_2 d_4, \quad a_1 / a_4 = -d_2 d_3 - d_1 d_4,
\]

\[
a_2 / a_4 = -d_2 - d_4 + d_3 d_1, \quad a_3 / a_4 = d_1 + d_3.
\]

9.) Finally, if \(d_1 = d_3\) and \(d_2 = d_4\) in (52) and (53), the \(\chi\) function should satisfy the relation

\[
\frac{2\chi + d_1}{(\chi^2 + d_1\chi - d_2)} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{-4d_2 - d_1^2}} \arctan \frac{2\chi + d_1}{\sqrt{-4d_2 - d_1^2}} + \frac{a_4 (-4d_4 - d_1^2)(\xi - \xi_0) = 0.}
\]

If the condition (25) is not satisfied, we have five further possible cases:

(i) If the parameters \(v_2, v_3\) and \(C_1\) are taken as

\[
C_1 = 0, \quad v_3 = \frac{15v_1^2}{64v_5}, \quad v_2 = 0,
\]

then the \(\chi\) function is given by

\[
\frac{1}{\sqrt{10(2b_2\chi + b_1)}} - \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5\sqrt{-b_2v_4}} \arctanh \frac{\sqrt{3\beta(2b_2\chi + b_1)}}{\sqrt{-5b_2v_4}} + \frac{v_4}{32\sqrt{v_5b_2}} (\xi - \xi_0) = 0.
\]

and the corresponding solution of the \(\phi^5\) model with (55) reads

\[
\phi = \frac{b_1^2}{4b_2} + b_1\chi + b_2\chi^2
\]

with three arbitrary constants \(b_1, b_2\) and \(\xi_0\).

(ii) If the parameters \(v_2, v_3\) and \(C_1\) are given by

\[
v_2 = -\frac{9v_1^2}{32v_5}, \quad v_3 = -\frac{3v_1^2}{16v_5}, \quad C_1 = \frac{27v_5^3}{640v_5^2}
\]

the related \(\chi\) obeys the form

\[
-\frac{1}{2b_2\chi + b_1} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5\sqrt{-b_2v_4}} \arctanh \left(-\frac{\sqrt{15}(2b_2\chi + b_1)}{\sqrt{-5b_2v_4}}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{10v_4}}{16\sqrt{v_5b_2}} (\xi - \xi_0) = 0,
\]

and \(\phi\) has the form

\[
\phi = \frac{-3v_4b_2 + v_5b_1^2}{4v_5b_2} + b_1\chi + b_2\chi^2.
\]
The parameters where the function \( v \) respectively.

while the constrained conditions for the model parameters

\( C_1 = 0, \quad v_2 = \frac{25v_4^3}{864v_5^2}, \quad v_3 = \frac{5v_4^2}{16v_5} \)

while the corresponding \( \chi \) and \( \phi \) are given by

\[
\sqrt{\frac{10}{100(2b_2\chi + b_1)}} - \frac{150v_5}{500\sqrt{b_2v_4}} \arctanh \left( \frac{-\sqrt{15}v_5(2b_2\chi + b_1)}{\sqrt{b_2v_4}} \right) = -\frac{v_4}{480\sqrt{v_5b_2}}(\xi - \xi_0)
\]

and

\[
\phi = \frac{3v_5b_1^2 - 5v_4b_2}{12v_5b_2} + b_1\chi + b_2\chi^2.
\]

respectively.

For the fourth special solution we have constraints on the parameters \( v_2, \ v_3 \) and the first integration constant \( C_1 \):

\[
v_3 = \frac{3(\sqrt{5} + 1)v_4^2}{32v_5}, \quad v_2 = -\frac{v_4^2(29\sqrt{5} - 60)}{16v_5^2(7\sqrt{5} - 27)}.
\]

The related \( \chi \) function is given by

\[
\sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}} + 3 \arctanh \left( \frac{\sqrt{v_5(5 + 3\sqrt{5})(2b_2\chi + b_1)}}{\sqrt{10v_5b_2}} \right) - \sqrt{2} \arctanh \left( \frac{5\sqrt{v_5(2b_2\chi + b_1)}}{\sqrt{5v_5b_2}} \right)
\]

\[
- v_4^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{5 - 1}(\xi - \xi_0) = 0,
\]

and the solution of the \( \phi \) equation is

\[
\phi = \frac{v_5b_1^2 - \sqrt{5}v_4b_2}{4v_5b_2} + b_1\chi + b_2\chi^2.
\]

The final special solution has the form

\[
\phi = \frac{v_5b_1^2 - 2v_4b_2 + \sqrt{5}v_4b_2}{4v_5b_2} + b_1\chi + b_2\chi^2.
\]

where the function \( \chi \) is related to \( \xi \) implicitly by

\[
\sqrt{\frac{5 + \sqrt{5}}{2}} \arctanh \left( \frac{\sqrt{v_5(5 + 3\sqrt{5})(2b_2\chi + b_1)}}{\sqrt{-b_2v_4}} \right) - 5^{\frac{1}{4}} \arctanh \left( \frac{v_5(2b_2\chi + b_1)}{\sqrt{-5v_5b_4}} \right)
\]

\[
+ \frac{\sqrt{10(\sqrt{5} - 1)v_4}\sqrt{-v_4}(\xi - \xi_0)}{32v_5} = 0,
\]

while the constrained conditions for the model parameters \( v_2, \ v_3 \) and the integral constant \( C_1 \) are

\[
v_3 = \frac{3(\sqrt{5} + 1)v_4^2}{32v_5}, \quad v_2 = -\frac{v_4^2(29\sqrt{5} - 60)}{16v_5^2(7\sqrt{5} - 27)}.
\]

The parameters \( b_1, b_2, \) and \( \xi_0 \) in the above special cases are all arbitrary constants.
4. Solutions of the $\phi^8$ Model

If we take $N = 8$, $v_1 = v_3 = v_5 = v_7 = 0$ in (4), we get the $\phi^8$ model

$$\Box \phi = V_2 \phi + V_3 \phi^3 + V_4 \phi^5 + V_5 \phi^7,$$

where we have written $v_i, i = 2, 4, 6, 8$ and $\phi$ as $V_i$ and $\phi$ for convenience later. By means of the basic equation approach proposed in Sect. 2, some types of special solutions of the $\phi^8$ model (70) can be obtained by solving a similar ODE:

$$A \phi_{\psi} + B \phi_{\psi\psi} = V_2 \phi + V_4 \phi^3 + V_6 \phi^5 + V_8 \phi^7,$$

where the auxiliary field $\psi$ and the arbitrary functions $A = A(\psi)$ and $B = B(\psi)$ are related by (6) and (7). Especially, if $A$ and $B$ satisfy (12), we have

$$\phi^2 = V_2 \phi^2 + \frac{1}{2} V_4 \phi^4 + \frac{1}{3} V_6 \phi^6 + \frac{1}{4} V_8 \phi^8$$

$$- \frac{c}{12} \left( 24 V_2 + 18 V_4 c + 16 V_6 c^2 + 15 V_8 c^3 \right),$$

where $\xi$ is given in (13) and $c$ is an arbitrary integration constant.

It is interesting and straightforward to see that the solutions of (72) can be obtained simply by using the transformation

$$\varphi = \sqrt{\epsilon + \phi},$$

where $\phi$ is a solution of the $\phi^5$ model (21) with

$$v_5 = \frac{5}{2} V_8,$$

$$v_4 = \frac{8}{3} V_6 + 10 c V_8,$$

$$v_3 = 3 V_4 + 16 c V_6 + 15 c^2 V_8,$$

$$v_2 = 4 V_2 + 6 c V_4 + 8 c^2 V_6 + 10 c^3 V_8,$$

$$C_1 = 4 c^2 (V_2 + c V_4 + c^2 V_6 + c^3 V_8).$$

So, all the special solutions obtained in Sects. 2 and 3 can be transformed to those of the $\phi^8$ model.

5. Some Special Solutions of Coupled Scalar Fields

Actually, the special solutions of the $\phi^5$ model obtained in sections 2 and 3 may be used to get exact solutions of other physically significant models, say the coupled nonlinear scalar field model

$$\Box f = A_1 f + A_2 f^3 + A_3 f g^2,$$

$$\Box g = B_1 g + B_2 g^3 + B_3 g f^2,$$

which appears in some physical fields such as particle physics and field theory [8] and condense matter physics [9].

After some complicated but direct calculations, we can change the solutions of the $\phi^5$ model obtained in Sects. 2 and 3 to those of the coupled scalar fields $f$ and $g$ for some special parameters $A_i$ and $B_i$. Here are five possible examples.

Case 1

If the parameters $B_1$ and $B_3$ are related to other parameters by

$$B_1 = - \frac{A_1 B_2}{11 B_2 - 6 A_3}, \quad B_3 = \frac{5}{9} A_2,$$

a special type of the coupled scalar fields reads

$$f = \phi,$$

$$g^2 = \frac{1}{50 A_2 \sqrt{A_1}} \left( 3 (6 A_3 - 11 B_2) (A_3 - 5 B_2) \right) \left( 15 B_2 - 8 A_3 \right)^{1/2} \phi^3 + \frac{9}{25 A_2} (15 B_2 - 8 A_3) \phi^2$$

$$- \frac{27 (15 B_2 - 8 A_3) A_1}{25 (11 B_2 - 6 A_3) A_2},$$

where $\phi$ is an arbitrary solution of the $\phi^5$ model given in Sect. 3, or more generally by (14) with

$$C_1 = \frac{24 (15 B_2 - 8 A_3) A_1^2}{25 (11 B_2 - 6 A_3)^2},$$

$$v_3 = \pm \sqrt{3 A_1 (5 B_2 - A_3) (15 B_2 - 8 A_3)}$$

$$v_4 = 4 B_2 - \frac{8}{5} A_3,$$
we can obtain a special solution of (79) and (80) with the form

\[ g = \phi, \]

\[ f^2 = \frac{\sqrt{-55A_1A_3^3}}{50A_1A_2} \phi^3 - \frac{6A_3}{5A_2} \phi^2 \]

\[ \pm \frac{18}{55A_2} \sqrt{-55A_3A_1} \phi, \]

where \( \phi \) is given by (14) or \( \phi \) in Sect. 3, while the constants \( v_i \) and \( C_1 \) should be replaced by

\[ C_1 = 0, \ v_2 = 4A_1, \ v_3 = \pm \frac{2}{11} \sqrt{-55A_3A_1}, \]

\[ v_4 = \frac{16}{45} A_3, \ v_5 = \pm \frac{1}{90A_1} A_3 \sqrt{-55A_3A_1}. \]

**Case 4**

For

\[ B_1 = \frac{1}{3} A_1, \ B_2 = \frac{1}{5} A_3, \ B_3 = \frac{5}{9} A_2, \]

a special type of solutions of the coupled scalar fields

\[ g = \phi, \]

\[ f^2 = \frac{9}{5A_2} F_3 \phi^3 - \frac{9}{5A_2} A_3 \phi^2 - \frac{A_1}{A_2}, \]

where \( \phi \) is given by (14) or \( \phi \) in Sect. 3, while the constants \( v_i \) and \( C_1 \) should be replaced by

\[ C_1 = 0, \ v_2 = -\frac{2}{9} A_1, \ v_3 = 0, \ v_4 = -\frac{4}{5} A_3, \]

\[ v_5 = \text{arbitrary constant}. \]

**Case 5**

The final one has the form

\[ g = \phi, \]

\[ \psi = \sqrt{\frac{9F_3}{5A_2} \phi^3}, \]

where the \( B_i \) are fixed as

\[ B_1 = \frac{4}{9} A_1, \ B_2 = \frac{8}{15} A_3, \ B_3 = \frac{5}{9} A_2. \]
and \( v_i \) and \( C_1 \) of the \( \phi^5 \) model should be replaced by

\[
C_1 = 0, \quad v_2 = \frac{4}{9}A_1, \quad v_3 = 0, \quad v_4 = \frac{8}{15}A_3, \\
v_5 = \text{arbitrary constant}
\]

(103)

From the field equations (79) and (80) we know that, if we take the transformation

\[
A_i \leftrightarrow B_i, \quad f \leftrightarrow g
\]

(104)

for Case 1 to Case 5, we can get another five special types of solutions for the coupled scalar fields.

6. Summary

In this paper, using an arbitrary single scalar field equation with a constraint condition as the basic equation system, we obtain a special type of exact solutions of the \( \phi^5 \) model by solving an ODE. For special types of the constraint, the ODE is solved by direct integration. For the solitary wave solutions we solve the problem by a nonstandard truncation approach of the extended Painlevé approach developed in [7].

Fourteen types of exact solutions of the \( \phi^5 \) model are obtained from the nonstandard truncation approach.

It is interesting that the exact solutions of the \( \phi^5 \) model may be mapped to the solutions of many other kinds of physically useful models. In this paper we have obtained some exact solutions of two physically significant models: (i) Making a simple transformation, all the exact solutions of the \( \phi^5 \) model obtained from the basic equation approach can be changed to those of the \( \phi^8 \) model. (ii) For the coupled nonlinear scalar field model which is used in field theory and condensed matter physics, there may be abundant solitary wave structures [10]. For some special parameters of the coupled scalar field equations we obtained ten types of special solutions by means of the \( \phi^5 \) model.

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