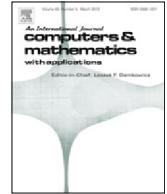




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Resonant multiple wave solutions for a $(3 + 1)$ -dimensional nonlinear evolution equation by linear superposition principle

Hai-Qiang Zhang^{a,b,*}, Wen-Xiu Ma^b

^a College of Science, P. O. Box 253, University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, Shanghai 200093, China

^b Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620, USA

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ABSTRACT

The linear superposition principle can apply to the construction of resonant multiple wave solutions for a $(3 + 1)$ -dimensional nonlinear evolution equation. Two types of resonant solutions are obtained by the parameterization for wave numbers and frequencies for linear combinations of exponential traveling waves. The resonance phenomena of multiple waves are discussed through the figures for several sample solutions.

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1. Introduction

It is known that the Hirota bilinear method is an efficient tool to construct exact solutions of nonlinear evolution equations [1–3], especially the soliton solutions [4–7]. By virtue of the dependent variable transformations, nonlinear equations are transformed into bilinear equations with binary differential operators, and then the perturbation expansion can be used to solve those bilinear equations. The resulting bilinear equations are still nonlinear equations and generally do not obey the principle of linear superposition. However, it has been shown that the linear superposition principle can apply to exponential traveling waves of Hirota bilinear equations, and can form a specific sub-class of solutions from linear combinations of exponential wave solutions [8–11].

Let us consider a Hirota bilinear equation

$$F(D_{x_1}, D_{x_2}, \dots, D_{x_M})(f \cdot f) = 0, \quad (1)$$

where F is a multivariate polynomial in M variables satisfying

$$F(0, 0, \dots, 0) = 0, \quad (2)$$

and the Hirota bilinear operators D_{x_j} ($1 \leq j \leq M$) are defined by

$$D_x^m D_t^n g \cdot f = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} \right)^m \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \right)^n g(x, t) f(x', t')|_{x'=x, t'=t}, \quad (3)$$

for nonnegative integers m and n . We remark that the Hirota bilinear operators have been generalized in Ref. [12].

* Corresponding author at: College of Science, P. O. Box 253, University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, Shanghai 200093, China.

E-mail address: hqzhang@usst.edu.cn (H.-Q. Zhang).

Now Let us fix $N \in \mathbb{N}$ and introduce N wave variables

$$\theta_i = k_{1,i}x_1 + k_{2,i}x_2 + \cdots + k_{M,i}x_M, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N, \quad (4)$$

where $k_{j,i}$'s are all constants, and set a linear combination of N exponential traveling waves

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^N \varepsilon_i e^{\theta_i} = \sum_{i=1}^N \varepsilon_i e^{k_{1,i}x_1 + k_{2,i}x_2 + \cdots + k_{M,i}x_M}, \quad (5)$$

with all ε_i 's as arbitrary constants. Note that we have the following bilinear identity

$$F(D_{x_1}, \dots, D_{x_M})e^{\theta_i} \cdot e^{\theta_j} = F(k_{1,i} - k_{1,j}, \dots, k_{M,i} - k_{M,j})e^{\theta_i + \theta_j}, \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq N. \quad (6)$$

From Eq. (6), it is obvious to find that a linear combination function f defined by Eq. (5) solves the bilinear equation (1) if only if the constants $k_{j,i}$'s satisfy

$$F(k_{1,i} - k_{1,j}, k_{2,i} - k_{2,j}, \dots, k_{M,i} - k_{M,j}) = 0, \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq N. \quad (7)$$

Based on the condition (7), we point out that the linear superposition principle can apply to the bilinear equation (1), and allow us to construct specific subspaces of solutions from linear combinations of exponential traveling waves.

In this paper, with the above presented linear superposition principle, we will consider a $(3 + 1)$ -dimensional nonlinear evolution equation

$$3u_{xz} - (2u_t + u_{xxx} - 2uu_x)_y + 2(u_x \partial_x^{-1} u_y)_x = 0, \quad (8)$$

where ∂_x^{-1} stands for an inverse operator $\partial_x = \partial/\partial x$. This $(3 + 1)$ -dimensional nonlinear equation (8) was originally introduced as a model for the study of algebraic-geometrical solutions [13]. Obviously, Eq. (8) possesses the Korteweg–de Vries (KdV) equation as a main term. Therefore, Eq. (8) can be regarded as an extension of the KdV equation, and may be used to study shallow-water waves in nonlinear dispersive models [14]. Although the application of Eq. (8) in physics or other science is not well clear, Eq. (8) admits more abundant soliton structures due to the higher space dimension. Its integrability and large classes of exact solutions have been studied with various methods [13–18], e.g., the soliton, positon, negaton and rational solutions.

In fact, the integral term in Eq. (8) can be removed by introducing the potential

$$u(x, y, z, t) = w(x, y, z, t)_x, \quad (9)$$

and then Eq. (8) is transformed to

$$3w_{xxx} - (2w_{xt} + w_{xxx} - 2w_x w_{xx})_y + 2(w_{xx} w_y)_x = 0. \quad (10)$$

Through the dependent variable transformation $u = -3(\ln f)_{xx}$ or $w = -3(\ln f)_x$, the $(3 + 1)$ -dimensional nonlinear equation (8) has the following bilinear form

$$(3D_x D_z - 2D_y D_t - D_x^3 D_y) f \cdot f = 0. \quad (11)$$

In the following sections, we will apply the linear superposition principle to this Hirota bilinear equation (11) and construct specific subspaces of solutions from linear combinations of exponential traveling waves, i.e., resonant multiple wave solutions of Eq. (8).

2. Linear combinations of exponential traveling wave solutions

According to Eq. (4), let us take

$$\theta_i = k_i x + l_i y + m_i z + \omega_i t, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N, \quad (12)$$

where all k_i 's, l_i 's, m_i 's and ω_i 's are constants to be determined. Substituting Eq. (12) into the linear superposition principle condition (7) corresponding to Eq. (11) shows

$$\begin{aligned} & F(k_i - k_j, l_i - l_j, m_i - m_j, \omega_i - \omega_j) \\ &= 3(k_i - k_j)(m_i - m_j) - 2(l_i - l_j)(\omega_i - \omega_j) - (k_i - k_j)^3(l_i - l_j) \\ &= k_i^3 l_j + 3k_i^2 l_i k_j - 3k_i^2 k_j l_j - 3k_i l_i k_j^2 + 3k_i k_j^2 l_j + l_i k_j^3 - 3k_i m_j - 3m_i k_j \\ &\quad + 2\omega_i l_j + 2l_i \omega_j - k_i^3 l_i + 3k_i m_i - 2l_i \omega_i - k_j^3 l_j + 3k_j m_j - 2l_j \omega_j = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

In order to solve Eq. (13), as in Refs. [8,19], we adopt a kind of the parameterization for wave numbers and frequencies

$$l_j = a k_j^\alpha, \quad m_j = b k_j^\beta, \quad \omega_j = c k_j^\gamma, \quad 1 \leq j \leq N, \quad (14)$$

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