Solitons of the Jimbo-Miwa Equation through the Sine-Gordon Expansion Scheme

Md. Motaleb Hossain [a*] and Mousumi Akhter [b]

[a] *Department of Mathematics, University of Dhaka, Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh.*
[b] *Department of Mathematics, Pabna University of Science and Technology, Pabna 6600, Bangladesh.*

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Authors MMH and MA conducted analysis together and created all figures. Author MMH wrote the first draft and author MA riviewed the draft. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Original Research Article

Abstract

In this paper, we extract some novel solitary wave solutions in terms of hyperbolic functions to the Jimbo-Miwa model. The sine-Gordon expansion method is used to investigate the proposed model. By using graphical analysis, we show the impact the solution's which are very impactful to explain the nature of the solitary wave. We believe that the findings of the current work will be useful in the field of solitons and solitary waves.

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*Corresponding author: Email: motaleb@du.ac.bd;

1 Introduction

Natural processes and physical phenomena frequently exhibit intricate nonlinear characteristics which lead to different types of non-linear mathematical models. Differential equations (Des), particularly nonlinear partial differential equations (PDEs) are the key feature of those models. For instance, the Korteweg–de Vries (KdV) equation is proposed to study the surface water wave [1,2], the Kadomtsev–Petviashvili (KP) equation expresses the dynamics of 2D solitary waves [3], the Schrödinger equation expresses the dynamics of electromagnetic wave [4], etc. The Jimbo and Miwa (JM) equation was first developed by Jimbo and Miwa [5] to clarify some intriguing (3 + 1)-dimensional waves [6]. This JM equation is considered the 2nd equation of the KP hierarchy [7]. To get a better knowledge and explanation of different natural phenomena, finding solutions to the respective models is necessary. The JM equation has been the subject of extensive research, and numerous researchers have used various strategies to discover various types of solutions. Multiple-soliton solutions to the JM equation were discovered in [8] using the simplified Hirota's approach [8–10]. Hirota bilinear scheme [11-13] was applied to solve the JM equation. The generalized Riccati equation mapping scheme was also used to find exact solutions for the (3 + 1)-JM equation [14]. Two different forms of variable separation solutions for the (3+1)-dimensional JM equation are found using the multi-linear variable separation method [15]. Moreover, four different lump-type solutions to the (3+1)- dimensional JM equation were obtained using the Hirota bilinear form [7]. There are many methods [16-20] have been established to investigate the nonlinear evolution equations (NLEEs) by several mathematicians and physicists. To our knowledge, the (3+1)- dimensional JM equation has not yet been solved by using the sine-Gordon expansion scheme. The purpose of this study is to investigate the stated equation through the sine-Gordon expansion method and attain some fresh and broad-ranging solutions. Besides, demonstrate the wave profile of the obtained solutions to understand the nature of the solitons via MATLAB.

2 Methodology

In this section, sine-Gordon expansion method will be briefly explained. A nonlinear evolution equation of variables x, y, z, t is considered as follows:

$$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{m^2}\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2} = \sin(U). \tag{2.1}$$

where $U = U(x, y, z, t)$ is the wave function, while m denotes any real constant. Now, assuming the transformation below,

$$U(x, y, z, t) = U(\xi), \quad \xi = \alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z - \omega t, \tag{2.2}$$

where α, β and γ are ratios of the wave's directions and ω is the traveling wave's speed.

Equation (2.1) can be transferred by using (2.2), resulting in a nonlinear equation of the following form

$$\frac{d^2 U}{d\xi^2} = \frac{1}{\left(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{m^2}\right)}\sin(U). \tag{2.3}$$

After integrating equation (2.3), we have

$$\left(\frac{d}{d\xi}\left(\frac{U}{2}\right)\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\left(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{m^2}\right)}sin^2\left(\frac{U}{2}\right) + k, \tag{2.4}$$

here k is an integration constant.

For simplification; If $k = 0$, $\phi(\xi) = \left(\frac{U}{2}\right)$ and $l^2 = \frac{1}{\left(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{m^2}\right)}$, then from (2.4) we have

$$\frac{d\phi}{d\xi} = l \sin(\phi). \tag{2.5}$$

Equation (2.5) turn into the following when $l = 1$

$$\frac{d\phi}{d\xi} = \sin(\phi). \tag{2.6}$$

We develop the following relations by using the variable separation principle

$$\sin(\phi) = \sin\big(\phi(\xi)\big) = \frac{2 f\, e^{\xi}}{1 + f^2\, e^{2\xi}} = \operatorname{sech}(\xi), \qquad \text{for } f = 1, \tag{2.7}$$

$$\cos(\phi) = \cos\big(\phi(\xi)\big) = \frac{-1 + f^2\, e^{2\xi}}{1 + f^2\, e^{2\xi}} = \tanh(\xi), \qquad \text{for } f = 1, \tag{2.8}$$

here f is a constant of integration.

We now take into consideration a (3+1)-dimensional nonlinear evolution equation with four variables x, y, z and t as follows:

$$\psi\left(U, \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial U}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial U}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z^2}, \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2} \dots\right) = 0, \tag{2.9}$$

where $U = U(x, y, z, t)$ is an 26ndefined wave function, ψ is a polynomial of function U and of its derivatives. Here, the space variables are x, y and z, the temporal variable is t and partial derivatives of the function U with respect to x, y, z and t respectively are $\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial U}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} \dots$ etc.

We begin the solution of equation (2.9) as bellows in accordance with the sine-Gordon expansion method

$$U(\xi) = M_0 + \sum_{r=1}^{R} \tanh^{r-1}(\xi)\left[N_r \operatorname{sech}(\xi) + M_r \tanh(\xi)\right]. \tag{2.10}$$

Using the identities (2.7) and (2.8) into the solution of (2.10), we have

$$U\big(\phi(\xi)\big) = M_0 + \sum_{r=1}^{R} \cos^{r-1}\phi(\xi)\left[N_r \sin\big(\phi(\xi)\big) + B_r \cos\big(\phi(\xi)\big)\right]. \tag{2.11}$$

Value of R can be calculated from the resulting nonlinear equation using the balancing principle, taking into account term, the greatest power nonlinear and the higher derivative. A algebraic system of equations is produced by leveling the coefficients of $\left[\sin^q\big(\phi(\xi)\big) \cos^q\big(\phi(\xi)\big)\right]$ to zero. The values of $M_r, N_r, \alpha, \beta, \gamma$ and ω are obtained by solving this system of algebraic equations. At last, the desired solution of the equation (2.9) can be obtained by using the values of $M_r, N_r, \alpha, \beta, \gamma$ and ω into solution (2.10),

3 Application

In this section, the SGE method is exploited to obtain standard explicit and solitary wave solutions of the Jimbo-Miwa equation in the form

$$u_{xxxy} + 3u_x u_{xy} + 3u_y u_{xx} + 2u_{yt} - 3u_{xz} = 0. \tag{3.1}$$

To investigate the solitons through the SGE method to Eq. (3.1) we apply the wave transformation

$$u(x, y, z, t) = V(\xi), \xi = k(x + y + z - \omega t) \tag{3.2}$$

By using Eq. (3.2) in Eq. (3.1) we attain the nonlinear equation as follows

$$k^2 V^{iv} + 6kV'V'' - (2\omega + 3)V'' = 0, \tag{3.3}$$

where $'$ represents the derivatives with regard to ξ. Substituting $V'(\xi) = U(\xi)$ in Eq. (3.3) and integrating then we get the following differential equation:

$$k^2 U'' + 3kU^2 - (2\omega + 3)U = 0. \tag{3.4}$$

Applying the balancing principle between the highest degree of the nonlinear term U^2 and the derivative term U'' and gives the value of $N = 2$. Using the value of N we attain the shape of the solution function of Eq. (3.4) as in solution (2.10) as follows

$$U(\phi) = M_0 + N_1 \sin(\phi) + M_1 \cos(\phi) + N_2 \sin(\phi)\cos(\phi) + M_2 \cos^2(\phi). \tag{3.5}$$

The double derivative of the solution (3.5) is shown below

$$U''(\phi) = -N_1 \sin^3(\phi) + N_1 \cos^2(\phi)\sin(\phi) - 2M_1 \sin^2(\phi)\cos(\phi) - 5N_2 \cos(\phi)\sin^3(\phi)$$
$$+N_2 \cos^3(\phi)\sin(\phi) + 2M_2 \sin^4(\phi) - 4M_2 \cos^2(\phi)\sin^2(\phi). \tag{3.6}$$

Substitute the values in (3.4) and equating the like power of $\sin(\phi)$, $\cos(\phi)$ and constant term, we find the following results of the free parameters:

Set-1: $\omega = -\frac{k^2}{2} - \frac{3}{2}, M_0 = \frac{2k}{3}, M_1 = 0, M_2 = -k, N_1 = 0, N_2 = \pm\sqrt{-k}$

Set-2: $\omega = \frac{k^2}{2} - \frac{3}{2}, M_0 = k, M_1 = 0, M_2 = -k, N_1 = 0, N_2 = \pm\sqrt{-k}$

Putting the value of the free parameters mentioned in the set -1 into the solution (3.5), we attain

$$U_1 = \frac{k(-\sinh(\xi) + 2i)}{(3\sinh(\xi) + 3i)}; \tag{3.7}$$

where $\xi = k\left(x + y + z + \left(\frac{k^2}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\right)t\right)$.

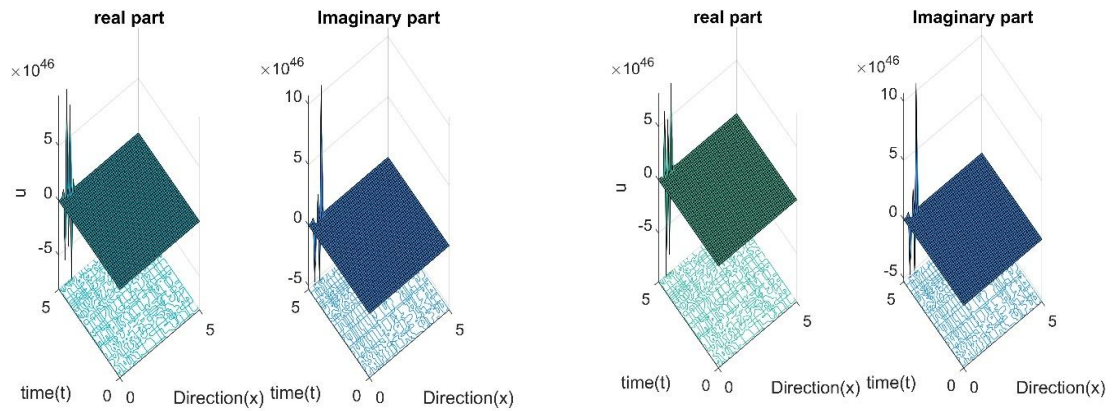Putting the value of the free parameters mentioned in the set -2 into the solution (3.5), we attain

$$U_2 = \frac{k(1 + i\sinh(\xi))}{\cosh(\xi)^2}; \tag{3.8}$$

where $\xi = k\left(x + y + z - \left(\frac{k^2}{2} - \frac{3}{2}\right)t\right)$.

Furthermore, we have achieved more solutions for the accomplished values of the free parameter but not noted here for repetition.

4 Physical Explanation

In this section, we will explain the physical significance of the soliton of the obtained solution functions of JM equation. The parameter k is much related to the velocity (ω) of the obtained solutions of the stated equation. It will very helpful to describe the wave profile of the solution functions using different values of the free parameter k. At the beginning, the solution function (3.7) represents a spike-type soliton is shown in Fig. 1(a) for the value of $k = \pm 4$.
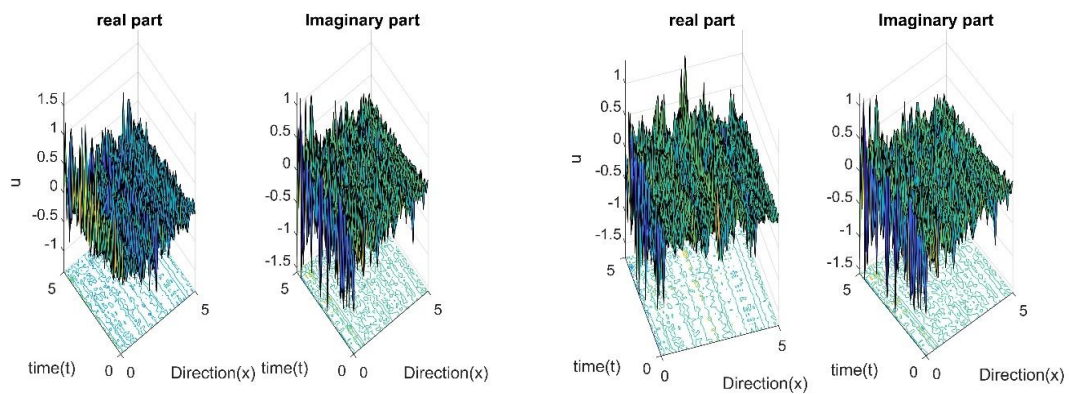
Fig. 1(a). wave profile of solution (3.7) for $k = -4$ (left) and $k = 4$ (right) respectively

When we choose the value of the free parameter as $k = \pm 1$, then the same solution provides more spike asserted in Fig. 1(b).
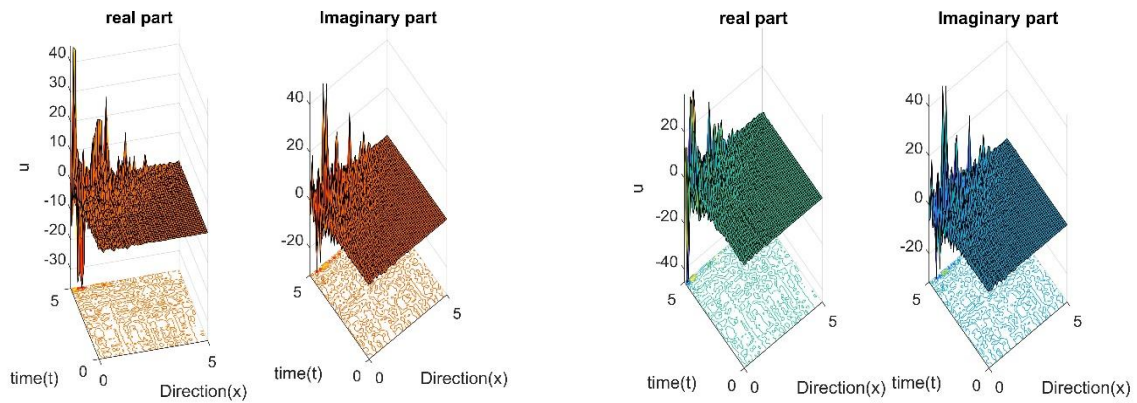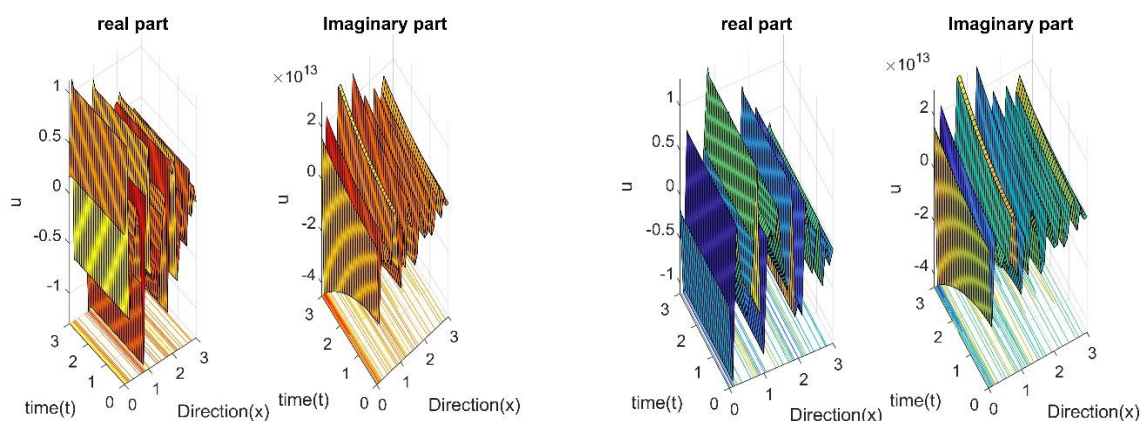

Fig. 1(b). Wave profile of solution (3.7) for $k = -1$ (left) and $k = 1$ (right) respectively

After selecting the value of the parameter as more small like $k = \pm 0.25$ the solution $U_1(x, y, z, t)$ represents a symmetric type wave marked in Fig. 1(c).
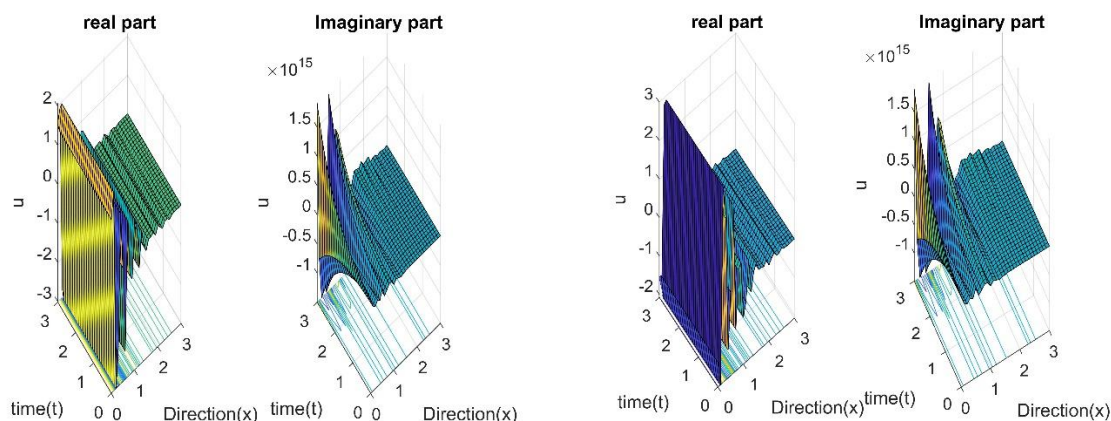

Fig. 1(c). Wave profile of solution (3.7) for $k = -0.25$ (left) and $k = 0.25$ (right) respectively

Furthermore, the solution function (3.8) represents the unequal periodic wave shown in Fig. 2(a) and Fig. 2(b) for the value of $k = \pm 0.25$ and $k = \pm 1$ respectively.

Fig. 2(a). wave profile of solution (3.8) for $k = -0.25$ (left) and $k = 0.25$ (right) respectively

Fig. 2(b). wave profile of solution (3.8) for $k = -1$ (left) and $k = 1$ (right) respectively

Besides, we have obtained the same wave profile for the different values of the free parameter of the attained solution functions. We have not documented here for sagacity.

5 Conclusion

In this study, we have investigated the Jimbo-Miwa equation through the sine-Gordon expansion method and attained some fresh and broad-ranging traveling wave solutions. Choosing analogous values of the free parameters of the obtained solution function represents different types of waves which has a very important and significant role to describe the reason for the real phenomena. Moreover, the implemented method is straightforward and easy to apply. This process will be very helpful to explain and investigate any nonlinear evolution equation in future research.

Competing Interests

Both authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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