

The Tanh Method for Kink Solution of Some Modified Nonlinear Equation

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Abstract. The tanh method is a very powerful technique for computation of exact traveling wave, in this paper this method has been employed for special modified states of Burger, Klein-Gordon and Fisher-Burger equations and the solitary solution of these equations are derived.

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1 Introduction

The nonlinear phenomena are very important in a variety of scientific fields, especially in fluid mechanics, solid state physics, plasma physics, plasma waves, nonlinear optics and etc [1]. A variety of powerful method such as the inverse scattering [2], the Backlund transformation [3,4], sine-cos method [5], tanh-sech method [6], Hirota's bilinear technique [7] and the homogeneous balance method [8] were used to solve nonlinear equations. The tanh method developed by Malfliet et al. [9,10], is a reliable and accurate algebraic method to obtain exact solution of nonlinear equations [11]. Wazwaz also used this method for several forms of nonlinear partial differential equations such as

Fisher-Burger equation:

$$u_t + (n+1)u^n u_x + u_{xxx} = 0; \quad (1.1)$$

Klein-Gordon equation:

$$u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} + (\alpha)u - (\beta)u^n = 0; \quad (1.2)$$

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Burger equation:

$$u_t + uu_x + u_x x = 0. \quad (1.3)$$

Fisher-Burger equation has important applications in various fields such as traffic flow, financial mathematics, gas dynamic, applied mathematics and physics [12-19]. This equation shows a prototypical model for describing the interaction between the reaction mechanism, convection effect, and diffusion transport [20]. In this paper solitary solution of theirs special modified states will be obtained.

2 Tanh method

A partial differential equation (PDE) can be converted to an ordinary differential equation (ODE) upon using a wave variable [21]:

$$z = x - ct. \quad (2.1)$$

Introducing a new independent variable $y = \tanh \mu z$ that leads to change of derivatives[7]:

$$\frac{d}{dz} = (1 - y^2) \frac{d}{dy}, \quad (2.2)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dz^2} = (1 - y^2) - 2y \frac{d}{dy} + (1 - y^2) \frac{d^2}{dy^2}, \quad (2.3)$$

$$\frac{d^3}{dz^3} = (1 - y^2)[(6y^2 - 2)] \frac{d}{dy} - 6y(1 - y^2) \frac{d^2}{dy^2} + (1 - y^2)^2 \frac{d^3}{dy^3}, \quad (2.4)$$

Introduce the ansatz:

$$u(\mu z) = S(y) = \sum_{k=0}^m a_k y^k, \quad (2.5)$$

where m in most cases is a positive integer. To determine the parameter m we usually balance the linear terms of highest order in the resulting equation with the highest order nonlinear terms. With m determined, equate the coefficients of power of y in the resulting equation [1].

3 Modified nonlinear Burgers equation

By adding a nonlinear term of the form $u(1 - u^2)$ to burger's equation, the modified burger equation is obtained as follows:

$$u_t + uu_x - u_{xx} + u(1 - u^2) = 0. \quad (3.1)$$

Substituting (2.1) into (3.1) gives:

$$cu' + uu' - u'' + u - u^3 = 0. \quad (3.2)$$