



An Expansion Based on Sine-Gordon Equation to Solve KdV and modified KdV Equations in Conformable Fractional Forms

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ABSTRACT: An expansion method based on time fractional Sine-Gordon equation is implemented to construct some real and complex valued exact solutions to the Korteweg-de Vries and modified Korteweg-de Vries equations in time fractional forms. Compatible fractional traveling wave transform plays a key role to be able to apply homogeneous balance technique to set the predicted solution. The relation between trigonometric and hyperbolic functions based on fractional Sine-Gordon equation allows to form the exact solutions with multiplication of powers of hyperbolic functions. Some exact solutions in traveling wave forms are explicitly expressed by the proposed method for both the Korteweg-de Vries and modified Korteweg-de Vries equations.

Key Words: Sine-Gordon Expansion Method, Conformable time fractional KdV Equation, Conformable time fractional modified KdV Equation, Exact Solution, Traveling Wave Solution.

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1. Introduction

Probably the most famous and fundamental weakly nonlinear PDE with soliton type wave solutions in shallow water surface is Korteweg-de Vries (KdV) equation. Even though it was firstly introduced by Boussinesq [1] in 1877, it is named after the study of Korteweg and de Vries [2]. The KdV equation is completely integrable and has wave solutions of classical solitary wave type shapes. Moreover, it has infinitely many conservation laws representing various physical quantities such as mass, momentum, energy, etc. preserved during motion [3]. The equation can describe many types of physical phenomena particularly waves covering internal ocean waves in changing density layers, plasma ion-acoustic waves and acoustic-type waves over crystal lattice.

The KdV equation is similar to nonlinear Schrödinger equation due to the fact that both are solvable by inverse scattering transform approach. It has stable N-soliton solutions that behave like particles, too [4]. These solutions are valid for multiple collisions, i.e. more than two well-separated solitons, even when their heights are different from each other [5].

Recent developments in computer algebra lead various solution techniques to appear [9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20]. Different forms of tanh – coth method was implemented to the KdV equation to determine periodic and soliton type wave solutions [6]. (G'/G) -expansion method is also capable of setting the exact solutions of the KdV equation in various rational forms of hyperbolic or trigonometric function series [7]. Some periodic solitary type wave solutions are determined by extended form of homoclinic test method [8].

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2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification*: 35C07, 35R11, 35Q53.

Submitted September 14, 2018. Published March 03, 2019

The modified form of the KdV (mKdV) equation is obtained by changing the nonlinear term uu_z to u^2u_z in the KdV equation. Wronskian expansion technique was used to determine composite function solutions to the mKdV equation [21]. Implementation of simple sin – cos ansatz techniques gives some traveling type wave solutions in forms of trigonometric and hyperbolic functions [22]. The exp function approach also determines some periodic solutions including the rational functions of exponential and trigonometric function in both numerator and denominator [23].

In this study, we focus on the conformable time fractional forms of the KdV equation

$$D_t^\gamma u + puu_z + qu_{zzz} = 0, t > 0, \gamma \in (0, 1] \quad (1.1)$$

and the modified KdV equation

$$D_t^\gamma u + pu^2u_z + qu_{zzz} = 0, t > 0, \gamma \in (0, 1] \quad (1.2)$$

where u is function of the independent variables t and z , p and q are real parameters. The operator D_t^γ represents conformal fractional derivative operator defined only for positive region of t [24]. Different from some classical methods such as various forms of Kudryashov approach, exponential rational function technique, simple hyperbolic ansatzes, rational exponential approach [25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32], the fractional form of the Sine-Gordon equation method is implemented to both equations to derive exact solutions in traveling wave forms. In this perspective, the study is one of the pioneer studies that the solutions are constructed for various equations in KdV class.

Before constructing the solutions, some preliminaries and basic properties of conformable derivative are given below. A brief summary of the method is also given in the next sections.

2. Preliminaries of Conformable Derivative

γ .th order conformable derivative of a conformably differentiable function $T = T(t)$ is defined as

$$D_t^\gamma(T(t)) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{T(t + \epsilon t^{1-\gamma}) - T(t)}{\epsilon}, t > 0, \gamma \in (0, 1]. \quad (2.1)$$

where $T = T(t) : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ [24]. This form of the fractional derivative satisfies many properties required to be able to study to solve non linear fractional PDEs. Some of these properties can be summarized in the following theorem.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $S = S(t)$ and $T = T(t)$ are γ -differentiable in the positive part of t -axis. Then,*

- $D_t^\gamma(k_1S(t) + k_2T(t)) = k_1D_t^\gamma(S(t)) + k_2D_t^\gamma(T(t))$
- $D_t^\gamma(t^m) = mt^{m-\gamma}, \forall m \in \mathbb{R}$
- $D_t^\gamma(k_3) = 0$, for all constant functions $S(t) = k_3$
- $D_t^\gamma(S(t)T(t)) = S(t)D_t^\gamma(T(t)) + T(t)D_t^\gamma(S(t))$
- $D_t^\gamma\left(\frac{S(t)}{T(t)}\right) = \frac{T(t)D_t^\gamma(S(t)) - S(t)D_t^\gamma(T(t))}{T^2(t)}$
- $D_t^\gamma(S(t)) = t^{1-\gamma} \frac{dS(t)}{dt}$

for $\forall k_1, k_2, k_3 \in \mathbb{R}$ [33].

This newly introduced fractional derivative satisfies plenty of helpful properties. Some of these properties like the chain rule, some integral transforms, and Taylor series expansion were summarized in [34]. The following theorem gives the relation between the classical and conformable derivative.

Theorem 2.2. *Let $S = S(t)$ be a γ -conformable differentiable function. Then,*

$$D_t^\gamma(S \circ T)(t) = t^{1-\gamma}T'(t)S'(T(t)) \quad (2.2)$$

where \circ denotes composite function, the differentiable function $T = T(t)$ is defined in the range of $S(t)$.

3. Sine-Gordon Equation (SGE) Method

Consider the one dimensional time fractional SGE of the form

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} - D_t^{2\gamma} u = m^2 \sin u, \quad c \text{ is constant} \quad (3.1)$$

where $u = u(z, t)$. The fractional traveling wave transform

$$\begin{aligned} u(z, t) &\rightarrow U(\eta) \\ \eta &= a(z - \nu t^\gamma / \gamma) \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

reduces the time fractional SGE (3.1) to

$$\frac{d^2 U}{d\eta^2} = \frac{m^2}{a^2(1-\nu^2)} \sin U \quad (3.3)$$

where ν is speed parameter of the wave defined in the fractional traveling wave transform [35]. After some calculus, the equation is reduced to

$$\left(\frac{d(U/2)}{d\eta} \right)^2 = \frac{m^2}{a^2(1-\nu^2)} \sin^2 U/2 + C \quad (3.4)$$

where C is integration constant and assumed zero. Assume that $w(\eta) = U(\eta)/2$ and $m^2/(a^2(1-\nu^2)) = 1$. Then, (3.4) takes the form

$$\frac{d(w)}{d\eta} = \sin w \quad (3.5)$$

Thus, (3.5) gives the following relations

$$\sin w(\eta) = \frac{2ce^\eta}{c^2 e^{2\eta} + 1} \Big|_{c=1} = \operatorname{sech} \eta \quad (3.6)$$

or

$$\cos w(\eta) = \frac{c^2 e^{2\eta} - 1}{c^2 e^{2\eta} + 1} \Big|_{c=1} = \tanh \eta \quad (3.7)$$

where $c \neq 0$ is integral constant.

On the other hand, the governing fractional PDE

$$\Omega(u, D_t^\gamma u, u_z, D_{tt}^{2\gamma} u, u_{zz}, \dots) = 0 \quad (3.8)$$

is reduced to an ODE of the form

$$\tilde{\Omega}(U, U', U'', \dots) = 0 \quad (3.9)$$

by using the fractional traveling wave transform $u(z, t) = U(\eta)$ with the transform variable $\eta = a(z - \nu t^\gamma / \gamma)$. Then, a predicted solution to (3.9) of the form

$$U(\eta) = A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^s \tanh^{i-1}(\eta) (B_i \operatorname{sech} \eta + A_i \tanh \eta) \quad (3.10)$$

is constructed. This solution can be expressed in terms of w as

$$U(w) = A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^s \cos^{i-1}(w) (B_i \sin w + A_i \cos w) \quad (3.11)$$

due to the relations between hyperbolic and trigonometric functions given (3.6) - (3.7). The solution procedure starts by determining the degree s of the predicted power series solution of trigonometric functions. The balance between the non linear term and the derivative term with highest order is the

key to find s . Once it is determined, the predicted solution can be written as a finite power series of multiplication of trigonometric functions. Substitution of the predicted solution (3.11) into (3.9) is followed by equating the coefficients of powers of $\sin w \cos w$ to zero. The resultant algebraic system is solved for the coefficients A_0, A_1, B_1, \dots and at least one of transform non zero coefficients a and ν . Later on, the determined parameters are substituted in to the predicted solution (3.11). Changing the trigonometric functions to hyperbolic functions by using (3.6) - (3.7) gives the next form of the solution. Finally, the solutions are expressed in original variables z and t . a and ν are also substituted into the final forms of the solutions.

4. Solutions to the conformable time fractional KdV Equation

The KdV equation (1.1) reads

$$-avU' + apUU' + qa^3U''' = 0 \quad (4.1)$$

under the fractional traveling wave transform (3.2). The balance number is calculated as 2 when UU' and U''' are considered. Thus, the predicted solution takes the form

$$U(w) = A_0 + B_1 \sin(w) + A_1 \cos(w) + \cos(w) B_2 \sin(w) + A_2 (\cos(w))^2 \quad (4.2)$$

Substituting the predicted solution (4.2) into (4.1) gives

$$\begin{aligned} & a^3qB_2 \sin(w(\eta)) (\cos(w(\eta)))^4 + (-8a^3qA_2 - 2apA_2^2 + apB_2^2) (\sin(w(\eta)))^2 (\cos(w(\eta)))^3 \\ & + (a^3qB_1 + apA_1B_2 + apA_2B_1) \sin(w(\eta)) (\cos(w(\eta)))^3 \\ & + (-18a^3qB_2 - 4apA_2B_2) (\sin(w(\eta)))^3 (\cos(w(\eta)))^2 \\ & + (-4a^3qA_1 - 3apA_1A_2 + 2apB_1B_2) (\sin(w(\eta)))^2 (\cos(w(\eta)))^2 \\ & + (apA_0B_2 + apA_1B_1 - avB_2) \sin(w(\eta)) (\cos(w(\eta)))^2 \\ & + (16a^3qA_2 - apB_2^2) (\sin(w(\eta)))^4 \cos(w(\eta)) \\ & + (-5a^3qB_1 - 2apA_1B_2 - 2apA_2B_1) (\sin(w(\eta)))^3 \cos(w(\eta)) \\ & + (-2apA_0A_2 - apA_1^2 + apB_1^2 + 2avA_2) (\sin(w(\eta)))^2 \cos(w(\eta)) \\ & + (apA_0B_1 - avB_1) \sin(w(\eta)) \cos(w(\eta)) + 5(\sin(w(\eta)))^5 a^3qB_2 \\ & + (2a^3qA_1 - apB_1B_2) (\sin(w(\eta)))^4 + (-apA_0B_2 - apA_1B_1 - apA_2B_2 + avB_2) (\sin(w(\eta)))^3 \\ & + (-apA_0A_1 + avA_1) (\sin(w(\eta)))^2 + apA_2B_2 \sin(w(\eta)) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

Following some algebra and substitution of some trigonometric identities and rearrange of coefficients of the terms, we assume that all coefficients are zero. Thus, we find the system

$$\begin{aligned} -3a(2a^2qA_1 + pA_1A_2 - pB_1B_2) + 8a^3qA_1 - apA_0A_1 + 3apA_1A_2 - 4apB_1B_2 + avA_1 &= 0 \\ 5a^3qB_2 - apA_0B_2 - apA_1B_1 + avB_2 &= 0 \\ 24a^3qB_2 + 4apA_2B_2 &= 0 \\ 6a^3qB_1 + 3apA_1B_2 + 3apA_2B_1 &= 0 \\ -28a^3qB_2 + 2apA_0B_2 + 2apA_1B_1 - 3apA_2B_2 - 2avB_2 &= 0 \\ -5a^3qB_1 + apA_0B_1 - 2apA_1B_2 - 2apA_2B_1 - avB_1 &= 0 \\ a(24a^2qA_2 + 2pA_2^2 - 2pB_2^2) &= 0 \\ 6a^3qA_1 + 3apA_1A_2 - 3apB_1B_2 &= 0 \\ a(-16a^2qA_2 + 2pA_0A_2 + pA_1^2 - pB_1^2 + pB_2^2 - 2\nu A_2) - a(24a^2qA_2 + 2pA_2^2 - 2pB_2^2) &= 0 \\ -14a^3qA_1 + apA_0A_1 - 6apA_1A_2 + 7apB_1B_2 - avA_1 + 3a(2a^2qA_1 + pA_1A_2 - pB_1B_2) &= 0 \\ -a(-16a^2qA_2 + 2pA_0A_2 + pA_1^2 - pB_1^2 + pB_2^2 - 2\nu A_2) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

Solution of this algebraic system for ν , A_0 , A_1 , A_2 , B_1 and B_2 gives

$$\begin{aligned} \nu &= -8a^2q + pA_0, A_1 = 0, A_2 = -\frac{12a^2q}{p}, B_1 = 0, B_2 = 0 \\ \nu &= -5a^2q + pA_0, A_1 = 0, A_2 = -\frac{6a^2q}{p}, B_1 = 0, B_2 = \frac{6a^2q}{p}i \\ \nu &= -5a^2q + pA_0, A_1 = 0, A_2 = -\frac{6a^2q}{p}, B_1 = 0, B_2 = -\frac{6a^2q}{p}i \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

where a , A_0 arbitrarily chosen constants and $i = \sqrt{-1}$. The real solution of the conformable KdV equation is expressed as

$$u_1(z, t) = A_0 - \frac{12a^2q}{p} \tanh^2 \left(a \left(z + (8a^2q - pA_0) \frac{t^\gamma}{\gamma} \right) \right) \quad (4.6)$$

for arbitrary $a \neq 0$ and A_0 . On the other hand, the complex solutions are represented as

$$\begin{aligned} u_{2,3}(z, t) &= A_0 - \frac{6a^2q}{p} \tanh^2 \left(a \left(z + (5a^2q - pA_0) \frac{t^\gamma}{\gamma} \right) \right) \\ &\pm \frac{6a^2q}{p} \tanh \left(a \left(z + (5a^2q - pA_0) \frac{t^\gamma}{\gamma} \right) \right) \operatorname{sech} \left(a \left(z + (5a^2q - pA_0) \frac{t^\gamma}{\gamma} \right) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

The real valued exact solution is pictured out in Fig 1(a)-1(d) for various derivative orders in a finite domain of z and t . This solution is a particular form of $u_1(z, t)$ determined by assuming $A_0 = 1$, $a = -1$, $q = -1/2$, $p = 1$. These parameters gives a solution with upside-down pulse whose nadir is located at the origin initially. Parallel to proceeding time, the initial wave with negative amplitude moves along the positive z -direction by preserving its shape and depth. Even though the velocity of the pulse changes for smaller values of γ , we observe a linear motion with constant speed for $\gamma = 1$, Fig 1(d).

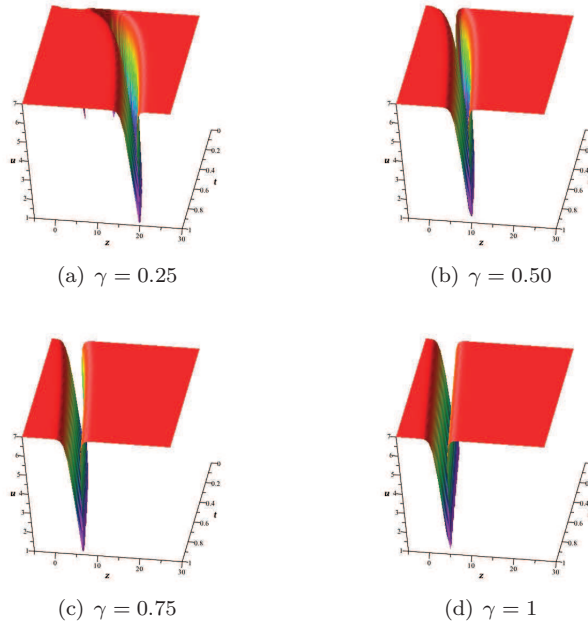


Figure 1: The solution $u_1(z, t) = 1 + 6 \tanh^2 \left(-z + \frac{5t^\gamma}{\gamma} \right)$ for various derivative orders

5. Solutions to the conformable time fractional mKdV Equation

The fractional traveling wave transform (3.2) reduces the mKdV equation (1.2) into

$$-a\nu U' + apU^2U' + qa^3U''' = 0 \quad (5.1)$$

where ' denotes the classical derivative with respect to η . s is determined as 1 by balancing U^2U' and U''' . Thus, the predicted solution is set as

$$U(w) = A_0 + B_1 \sin(w) + A_1 \cos(w) \quad (5.2)$$

Substitution of this solution into (5.1) reads

$$\begin{aligned} & (a^3qB_1 + apA_1^2B_1) \sin(w(\eta)) (\cos(w(\eta)))^3 \\ & + (-4a^3qA_1 - apA_1^3 + 2apA_1B_1^2) (\sin(w(\eta)))^2 (\cos(w(\eta)))^2 \\ & + 2(\cos(w(\eta)))^2 apA_0A_1B_1 \sin(w(\eta)) \\ & + (-5a^3qB_1 - 2apA_1^2B_1 + apB_1^3) (\sin(w(\eta)))^3 \cos(w(\eta)) \\ & + (-2apA_0A_1^2 + 2apA_0B_1^2) (\sin(w(\eta)))^2 \cos(w(\eta)) \\ & + (apA_0^2B_1 - a\nu B_1) \sin(w(\eta)) \cos(w(\eta)) \\ & + (2a^3qA_1 - apA_1B_1^2) (\sin(w(\eta)))^4 \\ & + (-apA_0^2A_1 + a\nu A_1) (\sin(w(\eta)))^2 \\ & - 2(\sin(w(\eta)))^3 apA_0A_1B_1 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5.3)$$

Some algebra and equating the coefficients of sin and cos functions to zero leads the following algebraic system:

$$\begin{aligned} -aA_1(6a^2q + pA_1^2 - 3pB_1^2) + 8a^3qA_1 - apA_0^2A_1 + apA_1^3 - 4apA_1B_1^2 + a\nu A_1 &= 0 \\ -2apA_0A_1B_1 &= 0 \\ 6a^3qB_1 + 3apA_1^2B_1 - apB_1^3 &= 0 \\ 4apA_0A_1B_1 &= 0 \\ -5a^3qB_1 + apA_0^2B_1 - 2apA_1^2B_1 + apB_1^3 - a\nu B_1 &= 0 \\ 6a^3qA_1 + apA_1^3 - 3apA_1B_1^2 &= 0 \\ 2apA_0(A_1^2 - B_1^2) &= 0 \\ -2apA_0(A_1^2 - B_1^2) &= 0 \\ -14a^3qA_1 + apA_0^2A_1 - 2apA_1^3 + 7apA_1B_1^2 - a\nu A_1 + aA_1(6a^2q + pA_1^2 - 3pB_1^2) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

Solving this system for a , ν , A_0 , A_1 and B_1 gives the solution set

$$\begin{aligned}
\nu = a^2q, \quad A_0 = 0, A_1 = 0, \quad B_1 = \sqrt{\frac{6q}{p}}a \\
\nu = a^2q, \quad A_0 = 0, A_1 = 0, \quad B_1 = -\sqrt{\frac{6q}{p}}a \\
\nu = -a^2q, \quad A_0 = 0, A_1 = \sqrt{-\frac{6q}{p}}a, \quad B_1 = 0 \\
\nu = -a^2q, \quad A_0 = 0, A_1 = -\sqrt{-\frac{6q}{p}}a, \quad B_1 = 0 \\
\nu = -a^2q/2, \quad A_0 = 0, A_1 = \sqrt{-\frac{3q}{2p}}a, \quad B_1 = \sqrt{\frac{3q}{2p}}a \\
\nu = -a^2q/2, \quad A_0 = 0, A_1 = \sqrt{-\frac{3q}{2p}}a, \quad B_1 = -\sqrt{\frac{3q}{2p}}a \\
\nu = -a^2q/2, \quad A_0 = 0, A_1 = -\sqrt{-\frac{3q}{2p}}a, \quad B_1 = \sqrt{\frac{3q}{2p}}a \\
\nu = -a^2q/2, \quad A_0 = 0, A_1 = -\sqrt{-\frac{3q}{2p}}a, \quad B_1 = -\sqrt{\frac{3q}{2p}}a
\end{aligned} \tag{5.5}$$

for arbitrary constant a . Thus, the solutions in both real and complex forms are constructed as

$$\begin{aligned}
u_{4,5}(z, t) &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{6q}{p}}a \operatorname{sech} a(z - a^2q \frac{t^\gamma}{\gamma}) \\
u_{6,7}(z, t) &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{-6q}{p}}a \tanh a(z + a^2q \frac{t^\gamma}{\gamma}) \\
u_{8,9}(z, t) &= \sqrt{\frac{-3q}{2p}}a \tanh a(z + \frac{a^2q t^\gamma}{2\gamma}) \pm \sqrt{\frac{3q}{2p}}a \operatorname{sech} a(z + \frac{a^2q t^\gamma}{2\gamma}) \\
u_{10,11}(z, t) &= -\sqrt{\frac{-3q}{2p}}a \tanh a(z + \frac{a^2q t^\gamma}{2\gamma}) \pm \sqrt{\frac{3q}{2p}}a \operatorname{sech} a(z + \frac{a^2q t^\gamma}{2\gamma})
\end{aligned} \tag{5.6}$$

for arbitrary a . A particular form of the solution $u_6(z, t)$ (the positive signed one) calculated by choosing the parameters $a = q = 1$ and $p = -1$ is pictured out in Fig 2(a)-2(d) for various values of γ . The initial wave moves along z -axis without changing its initial shape and height as time proceeds. The velocity of propagation is not constant when $\gamma < 1$. When γ value approaches 1, the propagation speed also gets closer to a constant. Finally, $\gamma = 1$ allows the initial wave a uniform propagation with constant speed.

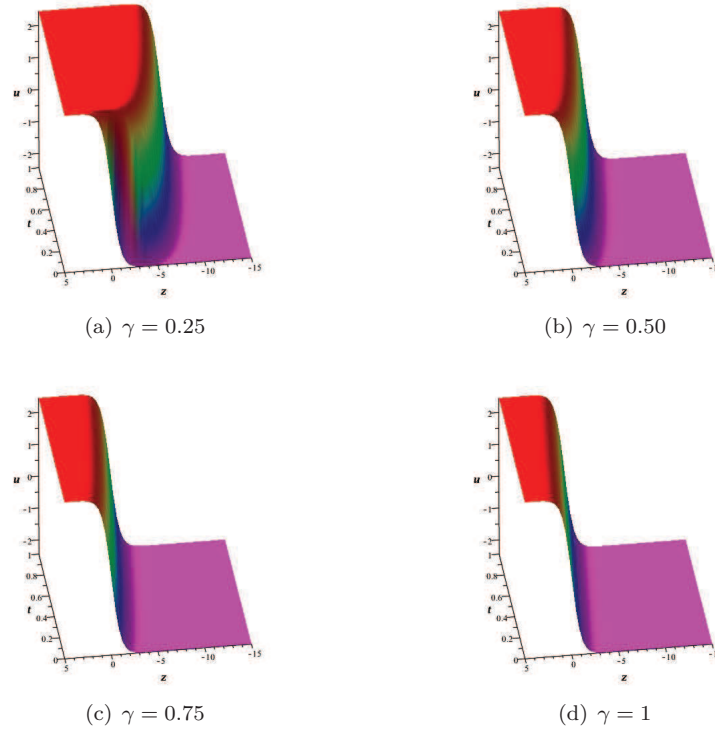


Figure 2: The solution $u_6(z, t) = \sqrt{6} \tanh\left(z + \frac{2t^\gamma}{\gamma}\right)$ for various derivative orders

6. Conclusion

Fractional traveling wave transform succeeds both reducing the time fractional KdV and mKdV equations to some ODEs and giving the relation between trigonometric and hyperbolic functions based on time fractional Sine-Gordon equation. The predicted solution of a finite series form is constructed with aid of time fractional Sine-Gordon equation and homogeneous balance technique. The relation derived from time fractional Sine-Gordon equation provides the solutions to be expressed in multiplication of hyperbolic functions. Some real and complex valued solutions are calculated for both time fractional KdV and time fractional mKdV equations. The plots of some solutions are indicators of shape and height preserved initial wave propagations.

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