

Research Article

Dianchen Lu, Aly R. Seadawy*, and Asghar Ali

Structure of traveling wave solutions for some nonlinear models via modified mathematical method

<https://doi.org/10.1515/phys-2018-0107>

Received Jul 22, 2018; accepted Oct 19, 2018

Abstract: We have employed the $\exp(-\varphi(\xi))$ -expansion method to derive traveling waves solutions of breaking soliton (BS), Zakharov-Kuznetsov-Burgers (ZKB), Ablowitz-Kaup-Newell-Segur (AKNS) water wave, Unstable nonlinear Schrödinger (UNLS) and Dodd-Bullough-Mikhailov (DBM) equations. These models have valuable applications in mathematical physics. The results of the constructed model, along with some graphical representations provide the basic knowlegde about these models. The derived results have various applications in applied science.

Keywords: Breaking soliton equation, Three-dimensional ZKB equation, Ablowitz-Kaup-Newell-Segur equation, Unstable nonlinear NLS, Dodd-Bullough-Mikhailov equation (DBME), Mathematical method

PACS: 02.30.Jr, 04.30.Nk, 05.45.Yv

1 Introduction

Partial differential equations (PDEs) have been measured with great significance due to its variety of applications in physics, applied mathematics and engineering. PDEs can be used to describe a wide variety of phenomena such as sound, heat, electrostatics, electrodynamics, fluids dynamics, elasticity and quantum mechanics. These seemingly distinct physical phenomena can be formalized sim-

ilarly in terms of PDEs. Due to its broad/various applications and important mathematical properties, many methods have been presented to study in different aspects related with the solutions and physical phenomena of nonlinear wave equations. Hence, penetrating and constructing exact traveling wave solutions for nonlinear differential equations is a modern research area. Numerous effective methods were discussed to obtain solutions of nonlinear wave system of equations in different aspects [1–10].

Recently, many new powerful methods have been proposed for finding the exact traveling waves solution of nonlinear evolution equations such as: the inverse scattering transform method, the homogeneous balance method, modified simple equation method, modified extended direct algebraic method, the tanhsech method and the extended tanhcoth method, the soliton ansatz method [11–20] and many more [21–40]. In previous studies the authors [23–29] applied, auxiliary equation, extended mapping, modified simple equation, modified extended and $\frac{G}{G'}$ expansion methods on breaking soliton (BS), Zakharov-Kuznetsov-Burgers (ZKB), Ablowitz-Kaup-Newell-Segur (AKNS) water wave, unstable nonlinear Schrödinger (UNLS) and Dodd-Bullough-Mikhailov (DBM) equations, respectively. But here our aim is to investigate the novel exact and solitary wave solutions of these models by employing $\exp(-\varphi(\xi))$ -expansion method.

The description of method is given in Section 2. In section 3, we apply the present method on selective models. Results and discussion are presented in Section 4. Finally, the Conclusions are given in Section 5.

2 Description of the method

Consider PDE in the form

$$G(v, v_t, v_x, v_y, v_z, v_{xx}, v_{yy}, v_{zz}, \dots) = 0, \quad (1)$$

where G is a polynomial function in $v(x, y, z, t)$.

Suppose,

$$v(x, y, z, t) = V(\xi), \quad \xi = x + y + z - \omega t, \quad (2)$$

*Corresponding Author: **Aly R. Seadawy:** Mathematics Department, Faculty of Science, Taibah University, Al-Madinah Al-Munawarah, Saudi Arabia; Mathematics Department, Faculty of Science, Beni-Suef University, Egypt; Email: Aly742001@yahoo.com

Dianchen Lu: Faculty of Science, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, Jiangsu 212013, P. R. China

Asghar Ali: Faculty of Science, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, Jiangsu 212013, P. R. China; Department of Mathematics, University of Education, Multan Campus, Pakistan

Put (2) in (1),

$$Q(V, V', V'', V''', \dots) = 0, \tag{3}$$

where Q is a polynomial in V

Let (3) solution,

$$V = A_m(\exp(-\varphi(\xi)))^m + \dots, A_m \neq 0, \tag{4}$$

where $\varphi(\xi)$ gratifies,

$$\varphi'(\xi) = \exp(-\varphi(\xi)) + \mu_1 \exp(\varphi(\xi)) + \lambda_1, \tag{5}$$

Case 1. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 > 0, \mu_1 \neq 0$ then (5) has solution,

$$\varphi = \ln \left(\frac{-\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1} \tanh \left(\frac{\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1}}{2} (\xi + \xi_0) \right) - \lambda_1}{2\mu_1} \right) \tag{6}$$

Case 2. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 > 0, \mu_1 = 0$ then (5) has solution,

$$\varphi = -\ln \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\exp(\lambda_1(\xi + \xi_0)) - 1} \right) \tag{7}$$

Case 3. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 = 0, \mu_1 \neq 0, \lambda_1 \neq 0$, (5) has solution,

$$\varphi = \ln \left(-\frac{2(\lambda_1(\xi + \xi_0) + 2)}{\lambda_1^2(\xi + \xi_0)} \right) \tag{8}$$

Case 4. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 = 0, \mu_1 = 0, \lambda_1 = 0$, (5) has solution,

$$\varphi = \ln(\xi + \xi_0) \tag{9}$$

Case 5. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 < 0$, (5) has the following solution

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\xi) & \tag{10} \\ &= \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{4\mu_1 - \lambda_1^2} \tan \left(\frac{\sqrt{4\mu_1 - \lambda_1^2}}{2} (\xi + \xi_0) \right) - \lambda_1}{2\mu_1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Substituting (4) with (5) in (3), adjusting coefficients of $\exp(-m\varphi(\xi))$, $m=0,1,2,3,\dots$ equal to zero, we achieve numerous equations that can be solved with use of Mathematica.

Putting all values of parameters with solution of (5) in (4), we obtain solution of (1).

3 Applications

3.1 (3+1)-dimensional BS equation

Consider general form of BS equation in [23]

$$v_{xt} + \alpha_1 v_x(v_{xy} + v_{xz}) + \alpha_2 v_{xx}(v_y + v_z) \tag{11}$$

$$+ \alpha_3(v_{xxy} + v_{xxz}) = 0,$$

Suppose the transformations,

$$v(x, y, z, t) = V(\xi), \quad \xi = x + y + z - \omega t, \tag{12}$$

Put (12) in (11), after integrating,

$$-\omega V' + (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)(V')^2 + 2\alpha_3 V''' = 0 \tag{13}$$

Let (13) has solution,

$$V = A_0 + A_1 \exp(-\varphi(\xi)) \tag{14}$$

Substituting (14) with (5) in (13), we attained several equations

$$A_0 = A_0, \quad A_1 = \frac{12\alpha_3}{(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)}, \quad \omega = (2\lambda_1^2 - 8\mu_1)\alpha_3 \tag{15}$$

Then (14) becomes,

$$V = A_0 + \frac{12\alpha_3}{(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)} \exp(-\varphi(\xi)) \tag{16}$$

Case 1. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 > 0, \mu_1 \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 = A_0 & \tag{17} \\ &+ \frac{24\alpha_3\mu_1}{(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) \left(-\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1} \tanh \left(\frac{\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1}}{2} (\xi + \xi_0) \right) - \lambda_1 \right)} \end{aligned}$$

Case 2. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 > 0, \mu_1 = 0$,

$$V_2 = A_0 + \frac{1}{(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)} \left(\frac{12\alpha_3\lambda_1}{\exp(\lambda_1(\xi + \xi_0)) - 1} \right) \tag{18}$$

Case 3. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 = 0, \mu_1 \neq 0, \lambda_1 \neq 0$,

$$V_3 = A_0 - \frac{1}{(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)} \left(\frac{6\alpha_3\lambda_1^2(\xi + \xi_0)}{(\lambda_1(\xi + \xi_0) + 2)} \right) \tag{19}$$

Case 4. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 = 0, \mu_1 = 0, \lambda_1 = 0$,

$$V_4 = A_0 + \frac{12\alpha_3}{(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)(\xi + \xi_0)} \tag{20}$$

Case 5. If $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 < 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} V_5 = A_0 & \tag{21} \\ &+ \frac{24\alpha_3\mu_1}{(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) \left(\sqrt{4\mu_1 - \lambda_1^2} \tan \left(\frac{\sqrt{4\mu_1 - \lambda_1^2}}{2} (\xi + \xi_0) \right) - \lambda_1 \right)} \end{aligned}$$

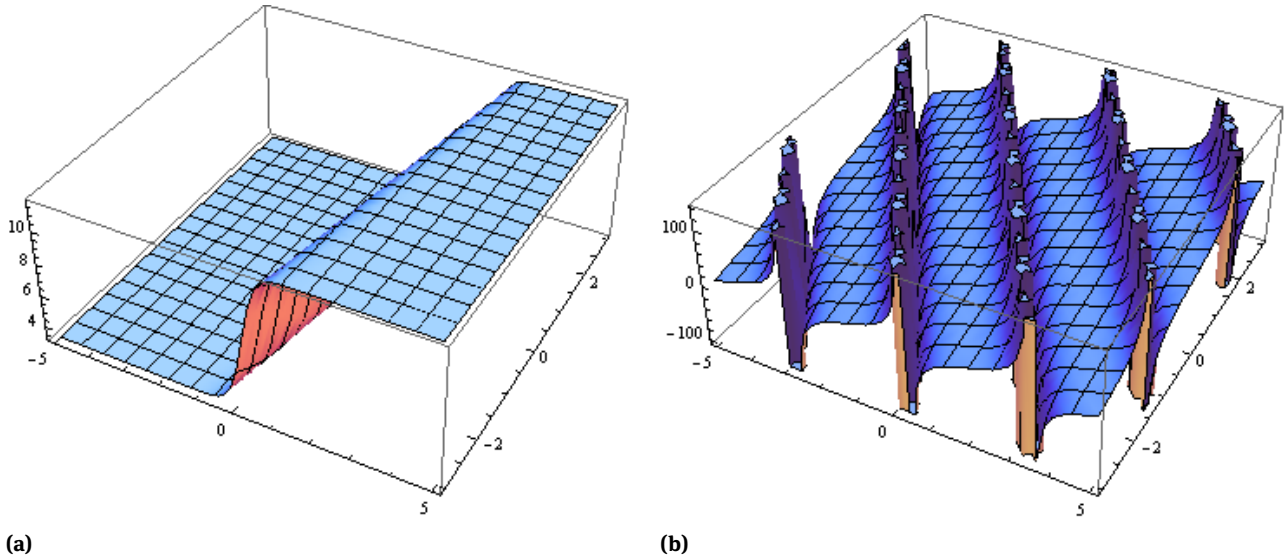


Figure 1: Solitary waves of solutions (17), (21) on (a), (b) with: $A_0 = 1.5, \lambda_1 = 2, \mu_1 = 0.7, \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 1.0, \alpha_3 = -1.0, \epsilon = 0.5$ and $A_0 = 1.6, \lambda_1 = 2, \mu_1 = 2, \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 1.1, \alpha_3 = -3, \epsilon = .6$ respectively.

3.2 (3+1)-dimensional ZKB equation

The general form of three-dimensional Zakharov-Kuznetsov-Burgers equation [24, 25],

$$v_t + \beta_1 v v_x + \beta_2 v_{xxx} + \beta_3 (v_{yyx} + v_{zzx}) + \beta_4 v_{xx} = 0, \quad (22)$$

Let the transformations,

$$v(x, t) = V(\xi), \quad \xi = kx + ly + mz - \omega t, \quad (23)$$

Put (23) in (22),

$$-\omega V' + \beta_1 k V V' + \beta_4 k^2 V'' + (\beta_2 k^3 + \beta_3 k l^2 + \beta_3 k m^2) V''' = 0. \quad (24)$$

Let (24) has solution form of (14). Substituting (14) with (5) into Eq.(24), after solving we have,

$$A_0 = \frac{\beta_4 \lambda_1 k^2 + \omega}{\beta_1 k} \quad A_1 = \frac{2\beta_4 k}{\beta_1} \quad m = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-k^2 \beta_2}{\beta_3} - l^2}, \quad (25)$$

Thus (14) can be written as:

$$V = \frac{\beta_4 \lambda_1 k^2 + \omega}{\beta_1 k} + \frac{2\beta_4 k}{\beta_1} \exp(-\varphi(\xi)) \quad (26)$$

Case 1. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 > 0, \mu_1 \neq 0$

$$V_6 = \frac{\beta_4 \lambda_1 k^2 + \omega}{\beta_1 k} \quad (27)$$

$$+ \frac{4k\beta_4\mu_1}{\beta_1 \left(-\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1}}{2}(\xi + \xi_0)\right) - \lambda_1 \right)},$$

$$k > l, \beta_3 > 0, \beta_2 < 0.$$

Case 2. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 > 0, \mu_1 = 0,$

$$V_7 = \frac{\beta_4 \lambda_1 k^2 + \omega}{\beta_1 k} + \left(\frac{2k\beta_4 \lambda_1}{\beta_1 (\exp(\lambda_1(\xi + \xi_0)) - 1)} \right), \quad (28)$$

$$k > l, \beta_3 > 0, \beta_2 < 0.$$

Case 3. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 = 0, \mu_1 \neq 0, \lambda_1 \neq 0,$

$$V_8 = \frac{\beta_4 \lambda_1 k^2 + \omega}{\beta_1 k} - \left(\frac{k\beta_4 \lambda_1^2 (\xi + \xi_0)}{\beta_1 (2\lambda_1 (\xi + \xi_0) + 2)} \right), \quad (29)$$

$$k > l, \beta_3 > 0, \beta_2 < 0.$$

Case 4. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 = 0, \mu_1 = 0, \lambda_1 = 0,$

$$V_9 = \frac{\beta_4 \lambda_1 k^2 + \omega}{\beta_1 k} + \frac{2k\beta_4}{\beta_1 (\xi + \xi_0)}, \quad (30)$$

$$k > l, \beta_3 > 0, \beta_2 < 0.$$

Case 5. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 < 0,$

$$V_{10} = \frac{\beta_4 \lambda_1 k^2 + \omega}{\beta_1 k} \quad (31)$$

$$+ \frac{4k\beta_4\mu_1}{\beta_1 \left(\sqrt{4\mu_1 - \lambda_1^2} \tan\left(\frac{\sqrt{4\mu_1 - \lambda_1^2}}{2}(\xi + \xi_0)\right) - \lambda_1 \right)},$$

$$k > l, \beta_3 > 0, \beta_2 < 0.$$

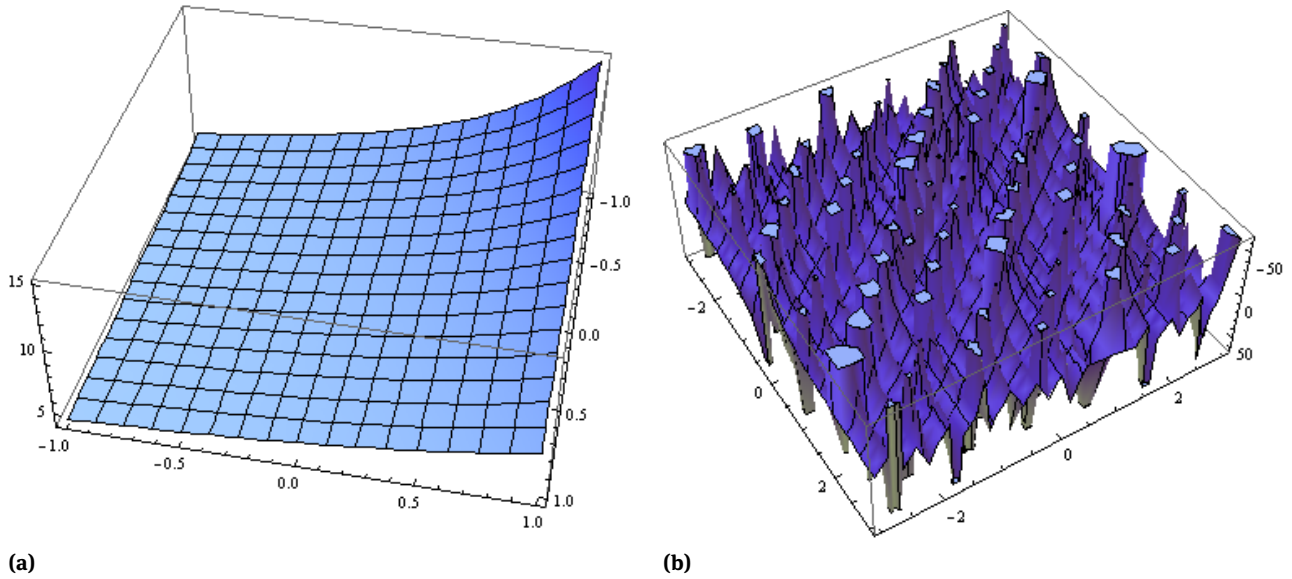


Figure 2: Exact solitary wave solutions (30) on (a), (31) at (b) with: $\beta_1 = 0.7, \beta_2 = -1.0, \beta_3 = 1.4, \beta_4 = -3, k = 1.00, l = -0.5, \omega = 0.6$ and $\beta_1 = 4, \beta_2 = -1, \beta_3 = 3, \beta_4 = 3, \lambda_1 = -1, k = -5.1, \mu_1 = 2, l = 0.5, \omega = -0.5, \epsilon = 0.5$ respectively.

3.3 (2+1)-dimensional AKNS equation

Let the generalized form in [26, 27]

$$4V_{xt} + V_{xxx}t + 8V_xV_{xy} + 4V_{xx}V_y - \gamma V_{xx} = 0, \tag{32}$$

Consider,

$$v(x, y, t) = V, \quad \xi = x + y + kt, \tag{33}$$

Putting (33) in (32), we obtaine

$$(4k - \gamma)V' + 6V'^2 + kV''' = 0 \tag{34}$$

Let (34) has solution form (14), after solving we have:

$$A_0 = A_0, \quad A_1 = \frac{\gamma}{\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 + 4}, \quad k = \frac{\gamma}{\lambda_1^2 + 4 - 4\mu_1} \tag{35}$$

Hence, (14) becomes as:

$$V = A_0 + \frac{\gamma}{\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 + 4} \exp(-\varphi(\xi)) \tag{36}$$

Case 1. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 > 0, \mu_1 \neq 0$

$$V_{11} = A_0 + \frac{2\gamma\mu_1}{(\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 + 4) \left(-\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1}}{2}(\xi + \xi_0)\right) - \lambda_1 \right)} \tag{37}$$

Case 2. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 > 0, \mu_1 = 0,$

$$V_{12} = A_0 + \frac{1}{(\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 + 4)} \left(\frac{\gamma\lambda_1}{\exp(\lambda_1(\xi + \xi_0)) - 1} \right) \tag{38}$$

Case 3. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 = 0, \mu_1 \neq 0, \lambda_1 \neq 0,$

$$V_{13} = A_0 - \frac{1}{(\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 + 4)} \left(\frac{\gamma\lambda_1^2(\xi + \xi_0)}{(2\lambda_1(\xi + \xi_0) + 2)} \right) \tag{39}$$

Case 4. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 = 0, \mu_1 = 0, \lambda_1 = 0,$

$$V_{14} = A_0 + \frac{\gamma}{(\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 + 4)(\xi + \xi_0)} \tag{40}$$

Case 5. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 < 0,$

$$V_{15} = A_0 + \frac{2\gamma\mu_1}{(\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 + 4) \left(\sqrt{4\mu_1 - \lambda_1^2} \tan\left(\frac{\sqrt{4\mu_1 - \lambda_1^2}}{2}(\xi + \xi_0)\right) - \lambda_1 \right)} \tag{41}$$

3.4 Unstable nonlinear Schrödinger equation

The general form of unstable Schrödinger equation[28],

$$iu_t + u_{xx} + 2\eta|u|^2u - 2\gamma u = 0, \tag{42}$$

Consider,

$$u(x, t) = V(\xi)e^{i\delta}, \quad \xi = kx + \omega t, \quad \delta = \alpha x + \beta t \tag{43}$$

Put (43) in (42),

$$k^2V'' - (\alpha^2 + \beta + 2\gamma)V + 2\eta V^3 = 0, \quad \omega = -2\alpha k \tag{44}$$

Let (44) has solution form:

$$V = A_0 + A_1 \exp(-\varphi(\xi)) + A_2(\exp(-\varphi(\xi)))^2 \tag{45}$$

a_0, a_1 and a_2 are constants, which can be determined later. Substituting (45) with (5) in (44), after solving we obtain:

$$A_0 = -\sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2 + \beta + 2\gamma\lambda_1}{2\eta(\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1)}}, \quad A_1 = -\sqrt{\frac{2(\alpha^2 + \beta + 2\gamma)}{\eta(\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1)}}, \quad (46)$$

$$A_2 = 0, \quad \omega = 2\alpha \sqrt{\frac{-2(\alpha^2 + \beta + 2\gamma)}{(\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1)}}$$

we have demonstrated possible solutions regarding to (46).

Case I. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 > 0, \mu_1 \neq 0$

$$V_{16} = \left(-\sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2 + \beta + 2\gamma\lambda_1}{2\eta(\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1)}} - \sqrt{\frac{2(\alpha^2 + \beta + 2\gamma)}{\eta(\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1)}} \frac{2\mu_1}{\left(-\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1}}{2}(\xi + \epsilon_0)\right) - \lambda_1\right)} \right) e^{i\delta} \quad (47)$$

Case II. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 > 0, \mu_1 = 0,$

$$V_{17} = \left(-\sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2 + \beta + 2\gamma\lambda}{2\eta(\lambda^2 - 4\mu)}} - \sqrt{\frac{2(\alpha^2 + \beta + 2\gamma)}{\eta(\lambda^2 - 4\mu)}} \left(\frac{\lambda}{(\exp(\lambda(\xi + \epsilon_0)) - 1)}\right) \right) e^{i\delta} \quad (48)$$

Case III. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 < 0,$

$$V_{18} = \left(-\sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2 + \beta + 2\gamma\lambda_1}{2\eta(\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1)}} - \sqrt{\frac{2(\alpha^2 + \beta + 2\gamma)}{\eta(\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1)}} \left(\frac{2\mu_1}{\left(\sqrt{4\mu_1 - \lambda_1^2} \tan\left(\frac{\sqrt{4\mu_1 - \lambda_1^2}}{2}(\xi + \epsilon_0)\right) - \lambda_1\right)}\right) \right) e^{i\delta} \quad (49)$$

3.5 DBM equation

General form in [29, 34],

$$v_{xt} + a e^v + d e^{-2v} = 0, \quad (50)$$

Consider,

$$v(x, t) = v(\xi), \quad \xi = kx + ct, \quad (51)$$

Put (51) in (50),

$$cV'' + ae^v + de^{-2v} = 0 \quad (52)$$

Let $V = e^v$ substitute it and its derivatives in (52), we obtained:

$$ckVV'' - ckV'^2 + aV^3 + d = 0 \quad (53)$$

Suppose (53) has solution form of (45), after solving we have:

$$A_0 = -\frac{\sqrt[3]{d}(\lambda_1^2 + 2\mu_1)}{\sqrt[3]{a}(\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1)} \quad A_1 = -\frac{6\sqrt[3]{d}\lambda_1}{\sqrt[3]{a}(\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1)} \quad (54)$$

$$A_2 = -\frac{6\sqrt[3]{d}}{\sqrt[3]{a}(\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1)}, \quad c = \frac{3a^{2/3}\sqrt[3]{d}}{k(\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu)}$$

Case I. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 > 0, \mu_1 \neq 0$

$$V_{19} = -\frac{(\lambda_1^2 + 2\mu_1)d^{\frac{1}{3}}}{a^{\frac{1}{3}}(\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1)} - \frac{12\lambda_1\mu_1 d^{\frac{1}{3}}}{a^{\frac{1}{3}}(\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1) \left(-\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1}}{2}(\xi + \epsilon_0)\right) - \lambda_1\right)} - \frac{24\mu_1^2 d^{\frac{1}{3}}}{a^{\frac{1}{3}}(\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1) \left(-\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1} \tanh\left(\frac{\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1}}{2}(\xi + \epsilon_0)\right) - \lambda_1\right)^2} \quad (55)$$

Case II. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 > 0, \mu_1 = 0,$

$$V_{20} = -\frac{d^{\frac{1}{3}}}{a^{\frac{1}{3}}} \left(1 + \frac{6}{(\exp(\lambda_1(\xi + \epsilon_0)) - 1)} + \frac{6}{(\exp(\lambda_1(\xi + \epsilon_0)) - 1)^2} \right) \quad (56)$$

Case III. $\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1 < 0,$

$$V_{21} = -\frac{(\lambda_1^2 + 2\mu_1)d^{\frac{1}{3}}}{a^{\frac{1}{3}}(\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1)} - \frac{12\lambda_1\mu_1 d^{\frac{1}{3}}}{a^{\frac{1}{3}}(\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1) \left(\sqrt{4\mu_1 - \lambda_1^2} \tan\left(\frac{\sqrt{4\mu_1 - \lambda_1^2}}{2}(\xi + \epsilon_0)\right) - \lambda_1\right)} - \frac{24\mu_1^2 d^{\frac{1}{3}}}{a^{\frac{1}{3}}(\lambda_1^2 - 4\mu_1) \left(\sqrt{4\mu_1 - \lambda_1^2} \tan\left(\frac{\sqrt{4\mu_1 - \lambda_1^2}}{2}(\xi + \epsilon_0)\right) - \lambda_1\right)^2} \quad (57)$$

4 Discussion of the results

We attained that our result in (18) is likely similar to the Eqs. (3.14) and (3.24) in the [23]. It is conversant that our result in (38) is approximately the same as the solution (13) and (19) in [27]. Moreover, solution (47) is nearly equal to solution (17) in [28] and solution (10) in [33]. Furthermore, our constructed solution (57) is likely the same as the solution (3.9) in [34] and solution (3.26b) in [35] respectively. our results are novel and have not been presented in any literature.

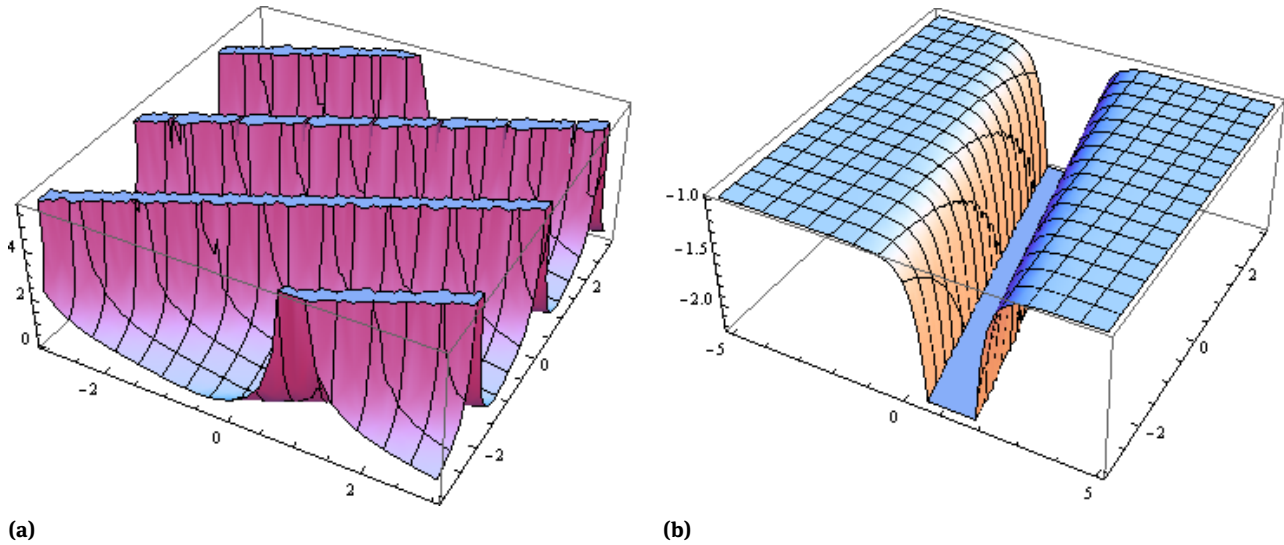


Figure 3: Graph of (49) at (a), (56) on (b) with: $\varepsilon = 0.5$, $\mu_1 = 4$, $\lambda_1 = -2$, $\beta = -1$, $\alpha = -1$, $\gamma = 0.5$, $\eta = 1$ and $\varepsilon = -0.5$, $\mu_1 = 0$, $\lambda_1 = 1$, $a = -1$, $d = 1$, $k = 1$ respectively.

5 Conclusion

We have successfully employed the $\exp(-\varphi(\xi))$ -expansion method to construct solutions of important selective waves models. The investigated results have numerous applications in applied sciences and play a fruitful rule in nonlinear sciences. Our technique is simple and straightforward, which is useful for solving different evolutions equations in mathematics and physics.

References

- [1] Ablowitz M.J., Clarkson P.A., *Solitons Nonlinear Evolution Equation and Inverse Scattering*, 1991, Cambridge University Press, New York.
- [2] Fan E., Zhang H., A note on the homogeneous balance method, *Phys. Lett. A* 1998, 246, 403-406.
- [3] Wang1 M., Li X., Simplified homogeneous balance method and its applications to the Whitham-Broer-Kaup model equations, *J. Apply Math Phy*, 2014, 2, 823-827.
- [4] Seadawy A.R., Modulation instability analysis for the generalized derivative higher order nonlinear Schrödinger equation and its the bright and dark soliton solutions, *Journal of Electromagnetic Waves and Applications*, 2017, 31, 14, 1353-1362.
- [5] Ali A., Seadawy A.R., Lu D., Soliton solutions of the nonlinear Schrödinger equation with the dual power law nonlinearity and resonant nonlinear Schrödinger equation and their modulation instability analysis, *Optik*, 2017, 145, 79-88.
- [6] Lu D., Seadawy A.R., Ali A., Applications of exact traveling wave solutions of Modified Liouville and the Symmetric Regularized Long Wave equations via two new techniques, *Results in Physics*, 2018, 9, 1403-1410.
- [7] Lu D., Seadawy A.R., Arshad M., Applications of extended simple equation method on unstable nonlinear Schrödinger equations, *Optik*, 2017, 140, 136-144.
- [8] Seadawy A.R., Exact solutions of a two-dimensional nonlinear Schrodinger equation, *Appl. Math. Lett.* 2012, 25, 687-691.
- [9] Lu D., Seadawy A.R., Ali A., Dispersive traveling wave solutions of the Equal-Width and Modified Equal-Width equations via mathematical methods and its applications, *Results in Physics* 2018, 9, 313-320.
- [10] Arshad M., Seadawy A.R., Lu D., Wang J., Travelling wave solutions of Drinfeld–Sokolov–Wilson, Whitham–Broer–Kaup and (2 + 1)-dimensional Broer–Kaup–Kupershmit equations and their applications, *Chin. J. Phys.* 2017, 55, 780-797.
- [11] K A Touchent K.A., Belgacem F.B., Nonlinear fractional partial differential equations systems solutions through a hybrid homotopy perturbation Sumudu transform method, *Nonlinear Studies*, 2015, 22, 4, 591-600.
- [12] Alam M.N., Hafez M.G., Belgace F.B., Applications of the novel (G'/G) expansion method to find new exact traveling wave solutions of the nonlinear coupled Higgs field equation, *Nonlinear Studies*, 2015, 22, 4, 613-633.
- [13] Alam M.N., Belgace F.B., Analytical treatment of the evolutionary (1+1) dimensional combined KdV-mKdV equation via novel (G'/G)-expansion method, *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Physics*, (2015) 1571-1579.
- [14] Khan M.A., Akbar M.A., Belgacem F.B.M., Solitary Wave Solutions for the Boussinesq and Fisher Equations by the Modified Simple Equation Method, *Mathematics Letters*, 2016, 2, 1, 1-18.
- [15] Alam M.N., Belgace F.B., New generalized (G'/G)-expansion method Applications to coupled Konno-Oono and right-handed noncommutative Burgers equations, *Advances in Pure Mathematics APM - 2016*, 6, 3, 5301012, 168-179.
- [16] Alam M.N., Belgace F.B., Exact Traveling Wave Solutions for the (1+1)-Dim Compound KdVB Equation by the Novel (G'/G)-Expansion Method, *International Journal of Modern Nonlinear*

- Theory and Application, 2016, 5, 1, 28-39.
- [17] Davy J. Data Modeling and Simulation Applied to Radar Signal Recognition. *Prov. Med. Surg. J.* 2005, 26, 165-173.
- [18] Guariglia E., Entropy and Fractal Antennas, *Entropy* 2016, 18,3, 84.
- [19] Carpinteri A., Cornetti P., A fractional calculus approach to the description of stress and strain localization in fractal media, *Chaos Soliton. Fract.* 2002, 13, (1), 85-94.
- [20] Guariglia E., and Silvestrov S., Fractional-Wavelet Analysis of Positive definite Distributions and Wavelets on $D'(C)$, in *Engineering Mathematics II*, Silvestrov, Rancic (Eds.), Springer, 2017, 337-353.
- [21] Tan B.K., Wu R.S., Nonlinear Rossby waves and their interactions. I. Collision of envelope solitary Rossby waves, *Sci. China B* 1993, 36, 1367.
- [22] Tang X.Y., Shukla P.K., Lie symmetry analysis of the quantum Zakharov equations, *Phys. Scr. A* 2007, 76, 665-668.
- [23] Tariq T., Seadawy A.R., Bistable bright-dark solitary wave solutions of the (3+1)-dimensional Breaking soliton, Boussinesq equation with dual dispersion and modified Korteweg-de Vries kadmstev-petviashvili equations and their applications, *Result in physics* 2017, 7, 1143-1149.
- [24] Seadawy A.R., Nonlinear wave solutions of the three-dimensional Zakharov- Kuznetsov-Burgers equation in dusty plasma. *Physica A* 2015, 439, 124-131.
- [25] Abdullah, Seadawy A.R., Wang J., Mathematical methods and solitary wave solutions of three-dimensional Zakharov-Kuznetsov-Burgers equation in dusty plasma and its applications, *Results in Physics* 2017, 7, 4269-4277.
- [26] Ali A., Seadawy A.R., Lu D., Computational methods and traveling wave solutions for the fourth-order nonlinear Ablowitz-Kaup-Newell-Segur water wave dynamical equation via two methods and its applications, *Open Phys.* 2018; 16, 219-226.
- [27] Helal M.A., Seadawy A.R., Zekry M.H., Stability analysis solutions for the fourth-Order nonlinear ablowitz-kaup-newell-segur water wave equation, *Applied Mathematical Sciences*, 2013, 7, 3355-3365.
- [28] Lu D., Seadawy A.R., Arshad M., Bright-dark solitary wave and elliptic function solutions of unstable nonlinear Schrödinger equation and their applications, *Opt Quant Electron* 2018, 50, 23.
- [29] Seadawy A.R., Ion acoustic solitary wave solutions of two-dimensional nonlinear Kadomtsev-Petviashvili-Burgers equation in quantum plasma, *Mathematical methods and applied Sciences*, 2017, 40, (5), 1598-1607.
- [30] Kochanov M.B., Kudryashov N.A., Sinelshchikov D.I., Nonlinear waves on shallow water under an ice cover, higher order expansion, *J Apply Math Mech* 2013, 77, 25-32.
- [31] Seadawy A.R., Stability analysis for Zakharokuznestov equation of weakly nonlinear ion acoustic waves in a plasma, *Comput Math Appl* 2014, 67, (1), 172-180.
- [32] Seadawy A.R., Stability analysis for two dimensional ionacoustic waves in quantum plasmas, *Phys plasmas* 2014, 21, (5), 052107.
- [33] Arshad M., Seadawy A.R., Lu D., WANG J., Optical soliton solutions of unstable nonlinear Schrödinger dynamical equation and stability analysis with applications, *Optik*, 2018, 157, 597-605.
- [34] Seadawy A.R., Lu D., Khater M.A., Bifurcations of traveling wave solutions for Dodd-Bullough-Mikhailov equation and coupled Higgs equation and their applications, *Chinese Journal of Physics* 2017, 55 1310-1318.
- [35] Bahrami B.S., Abdollah H.Z., Exact traveling solutions for some nonlinear physical models by (G'/G) - expansion method, *Journal of physics*, 2011, 77, 2, 263-275.
- [36] Ali A., Seadawy A.R, Lu D., New solitary wave solutions of some nonlinear models and their applications, *Advances in Difference Equations*, 2018 2018, 232.
- [37] Khater A.H., Callebaut D.K., Helal M.A. and Seadawy A.R., Variational Method for the Nonlinear Dynamics of an Elliptic Magnetic Stagnation Line, *The European Physical Journal D*, 2006, 39, 237-245.
- [38] Seadawy A.R., Travelling wave solutions of a weakly nonlinear two-dimensional higher order Kadomtsev-Petviashvili dynamical equation for dispersive shallow water waves, *Eur. Phys. J. Plus* 2017, 132, 29.
- [39] Seadawy A.R., The generalized nonlinear higher order of KdV equations from the higher order nonlinear Schrodinger equation and its solutions. *Optik - Int J Light Electron Optics* 2017, 139, 31-43.
- [40] Seadawy A.R., El-Rashidy K., Rayleigh-Taylor instability of the cylindrical ow with mass and heat transfer, *Pramana J. Phys.*, 2016, 87, 20.