



Propagation of harmonic waves in a cylindrical rod via generalized Pochhammer-Chree dynamical wave equation

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ABSTRACT

In this manuscript, three novel schemes (Generalized direct algebraic; Improved simple equation and Modified F-expansion methods) are successfully utilized to find the solitary solutions of generalized form of Pochhammer-Chree equation. The concerned wave model has been used in the scrutiny for the propagating of harmonic waves in a cylindrical rod and several problems in fluid mechanics and waves theory in physics. The obtained results have imperative role in the field of the nonlinear science.

1. Introduction

The dynamical behaviors of solitons have altered the life style of the people. For exemplar, discussions of internet phone tricks are allocated with help of soliton transmission, over transcontinental and transoceanic distances, in the itinerary of optical fibers cables. Moreover, in the previous few decades important progress has been made and many powerful and capable techniques for acquiring the analytical traveling wave solutions for nonlinear partial differential equations have been discussed in the literature [1–10]. Many efficient methods have been discovered for nonlinear wave equations such as; Homogeneous balance method [11], G/G' -expansion method [12,13], Extended tanh function method [14], Extended F-expansion method, Jacobi elliptic function method [15], Transformed rational function method [16], Weierstrass elliptic function expansion method [17], Hirota's bilinear method [18], Generalized Kudryashov method, Trial equation method [19], Solitary ansatz method [20], Auxiliary equation method [21], Modified Kudryashov method [22,23], Sine-Gordon equation expansion method [24], Modified F-expansion method [25], $\text{Exp}(\varphi(-\xi))$ -expansion method [26] and many more in [27–43].

Here our focus in this article is to study Pochhammer-Chree equation which is used in the propagation of harmonic waves in a cylindrical rod. Distinct methodologies to find the exact solution of generalized PC equation were used, algebraic method was imposed in [44] for explicit and exact solutions of generalized PC equation. Similarly

Exp-functional technique in [45] was employed for PC model. Moreover recently authors in [46] discussed the solitary wave solutions of PC equation via $\text{Exp}(-\phi(\xi))$ -expansion method. But our main focus is here successfully implementation of three novel analytical techniques, so called generalized direct algebraic, Improved form of simple equation and modified F-expansion on the generalized PC equation. The achieved results are more general as compared to discuss in [44–46]. Hence our adopted methods are general and powerful tools for nonlinear problems. The remainder of this article is arranged as; Description of proposed methods are illustrated in Section 2, application in 3. Discussion and conclusion in Sections 4 and 5.

2. Description of proposed methods

Consider

$$H_1(u, u_x, u_t, u_{xx}, u_{tt}, u_{xt}, \dots) = 0. \quad (1)$$

Let

$$u = V(\xi), \quad \xi = x - \omega \times t. \quad (2)$$

Substitute Eq.(2) into Eq. (1).

$$H_2(V, V', V'', \dots) = 0, \quad (3)$$

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2.1. Generalized direct algebraic method

Let solution (3) has,

$$V = \sum_{i=0}^N i = 0A_i\Psi^i + \sum_{i=1}^{-N} i = -1B_{-i}\Psi^i + \sum_{i=2}^N i = 2C_i\Psi^{i-2}\Psi' + \sum_{i=3}^N i = 1D_i\left(\frac{\Psi'}{\Psi}\right)^i \tag{4}$$

Suppose Ψ satisfies following,

$$\Psi' = \sqrt{\beta_1\Psi^2 + \beta_2\Psi^3 + \beta_3\Psi^4}. \tag{5}$$

Put (4) with (5) in (3), solve for require destination of Eq. (1).

2.2. Improved simple equation method

Let (3) has solution,

$$V = \sum_{i=0}^m i = -mA_i\Psi^i. \tag{6}$$

Let Ψ gratify,

$$\Psi' = c_0 + c_1\Psi + c_2\Psi^2 + c_3\Psi^3. \tag{7}$$

Put (6) with (7) in (3). after solving achieved the require solution of (1).

2.3. Modified F-expansion method

Let us suppose that (3) has solution as:

$$V = a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m i = 1a_iF^i(\xi) + \sum_{i=2}^m i = 1b_iF^{-i}(\xi). \tag{8}$$

Let F gratifies,

$$F' = A + BF + CF^2. \tag{9}$$

Put (8) with (9) in (3), after solving obtained solution Eq. (1).

3. Applications

3.1. Application of generalized direct algebraic method

Consider the generalized form of Pochhammer-Chree equation in [46]

$$u_{tt} - u_{ttxx} - (au - bu^3)_{xx} = 0. \tag{10}$$

Put (2) into (10), integrate twice with neglecting constant of integration, yields following ODE form as;

$$-aV + bV^3 - \omega^2V'' + V\omega^2 = 0 \tag{11}$$

Let Eq. (11) has solution form as,

$$V = A_1\Psi + A_0 + \frac{B_1}{\Psi} + \frac{D_1\Psi'}{\Psi} \tag{12}$$

Put (12) along with (5) in (11) (See Fig. 1);

$$A_0 = 0, \quad A_1 = \frac{\sqrt{a\beta_3}}{\sqrt{\beta_1 b + 2b}}, \quad D_1 = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b(\beta_1 + 2)}}, \quad B_1 = 0, \tag{13}$$

$$\omega = -\frac{\sqrt{2a}}{\sqrt{\beta_1 + 2}}$$

Put (13) in (12) (See Fig. 2),

Case- I

$$V_1 = \frac{\sqrt{a}\left(\beta_1^{3/2} \in \operatorname{csch}^2\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\beta_1}(\xi + \xi_0)\right)\right)}{\sqrt{b(\beta_1 + 2)}\left(2\beta_2\left(-\beta_1\left(\in \coth\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\beta_1}(\xi + \xi_0)\right) + 1\right)\right)\right)} - \frac{\sqrt{a\beta_3}\left(\beta_1\left(\in \coth\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\beta_1}(\xi + \xi_0)\right) + 1\right)\right)}{\beta_2\sqrt{\beta_1 b + 2b}}$$

$$\beta_1 > 0, \quad \beta_2^2 - 4\beta_1\beta_3 = 0, \quad a > 0, \quad b > 0. \tag{14}$$

Case- II

$$V_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{a}\left(\frac{\beta_1}{\sqrt{\beta_3}}\left(\frac{\sqrt{\beta_1} \in \cosh(\sqrt{\beta_1}(\xi + \xi_0))}{\cosh(\sqrt{\beta_1}(\xi + \xi_0)) + \eta} - \frac{\sqrt{\alpha_1} \in \sinh^2(\sqrt{\beta_1}(\xi + \xi_0))}{(\cosh(\sqrt{\beta_1}(\xi + \xi_0)) + \eta)^2}\right)\right)}{\sqrt{b(\beta_1 + 2)}\left(2\left(-\frac{\beta_1}{\sqrt{4\beta_3}}\left(\frac{\in \sinh(\sqrt{\beta_1}(\xi + \xi_0))}{\cosh(\sqrt{\beta_1}(\xi + \xi_0)) + \eta} + 1\right)\right)\right)}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{a\beta_3}\left(\frac{\beta_1}{\sqrt{4\beta_3}}\left(\frac{\in \sinh(\sqrt{\beta_1}(\xi + \xi_0))}{\cosh(\sqrt{\beta_1}(\xi + \xi_0)) + \eta} + 1\right)\right)}{\sqrt{\beta_1 b + 2b}},$$

$$\beta_1 > 0, \quad \beta_3 > 0, \quad \beta_2 = \sqrt{4\beta_1\beta_3}, \quad a > 0, \quad b > 0. \tag{15}$$

Case- III

$$V_3 = \frac{\sqrt{a}\left(-\left(\beta_1\left(\frac{\sqrt{\beta_1} \in \cosh(\sqrt{\beta_1}(\xi + \xi_0))}{\cosh(\sqrt{\beta_1}(\xi + \xi_0)) + \eta\sqrt{p^2 + 1}} - \frac{\sqrt{\beta_1} \in \sinh(\sqrt{\beta_1}(\xi + \xi_0))(\sinh(\sqrt{\beta_1}(\xi + \xi_0)) + p)}{(\cosh(\sqrt{\beta_1}(\xi + \xi_0)) + \eta\sqrt{p^2 + 1})^2}\right)\right)\right)}{\sqrt{b(\beta_1 + 2)}\left(\beta_2\left(-\beta_1\left(\frac{\in \sinh(\sqrt{\beta_1}(\xi + \xi_0))}{\cosh(\sqrt{\beta_1}(\xi + \xi_0)) + \eta\sqrt{p^2 + 1}} + 1\right)\right)\right)}$$

$$+\frac{\sqrt{a\beta_3}\left(-\beta_1\left(\frac{\in \sinh(\sqrt{\beta_1}(\xi + \xi_0))}{\cosh(\sqrt{\beta_1}(\xi + \xi_0)) + \eta\sqrt{p^2 + 1}} + 1\right)\right)}{\beta_2\sqrt{\beta_1 b + 2b}}, \quad \beta_1 > 0, \quad a > 0, \quad b > 0. \tag{16}$$

3.2. Applications of improved simple equation method

Suppose solution of (11) is;

$$V = A_1\Psi + \frac{A_{-1}}{\Psi} + A_0 \tag{17}$$

Put (17) into (11) along with (7) (See Fig. 3),

Case I: $c_3 = 0$,

Family-I

$$A_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{a}c_2}{\sqrt{b(2 - (4c_0c_2 - c_1^2))}}, \quad A_0 = \frac{\sqrt{a}c_1}{\sqrt{b(2 - (4c_0c_2 - c_1^2))}},$$

$$A_{-1} = 0, \quad \omega = \frac{\sqrt{2a}}{\sqrt{2 - (4c_0c_2 - c_1^2)}} \tag{18}$$

Substitute (18) in (17) (See Fig. 4),

$$V_4 = \frac{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{4c_0c_2 - c_1^2}\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4c_0c_2 - c_1^2}(\xi + \xi_0)\right)}{\sqrt{-b(4c_0c_2 - c_1^2 - 2)}}, \quad 4c_0c_2 > c_1^2,$$

$$a > 0, \quad b > 0. \tag{19}$$

Family-II

$$A_1 = 0, \quad A_0 = -\frac{\sqrt{a}c_1}{\sqrt{bc_1^2 - 4bc_0c_2 + 2b}},$$

$$A_{-1} = -\frac{2\sqrt{a}c_0}{\sqrt{b(c_1^2 - 4c_0c_2 + 2)}}, \quad \omega = \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{c_1^2 - 4c_0c_2 + 2}} \tag{20}$$

Put (20) in (17),

$$V_5 = \frac{\sqrt{a}\left(c_0\left(c_1 - \sqrt{4c_0c_2 - c_1^2}\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4c_0c_2 - c_1^2}(\xi + \xi_0)\right)\right) - c_1c_2\right)}{c_2\sqrt{b(c_1^2 - 4c_0c_2 + 2)}},$$

$$4c_0c_2 > c_1^2, \quad a > 0, \quad b > 0. \tag{21}$$

Case II: $c_0 = c_3 = 0$,

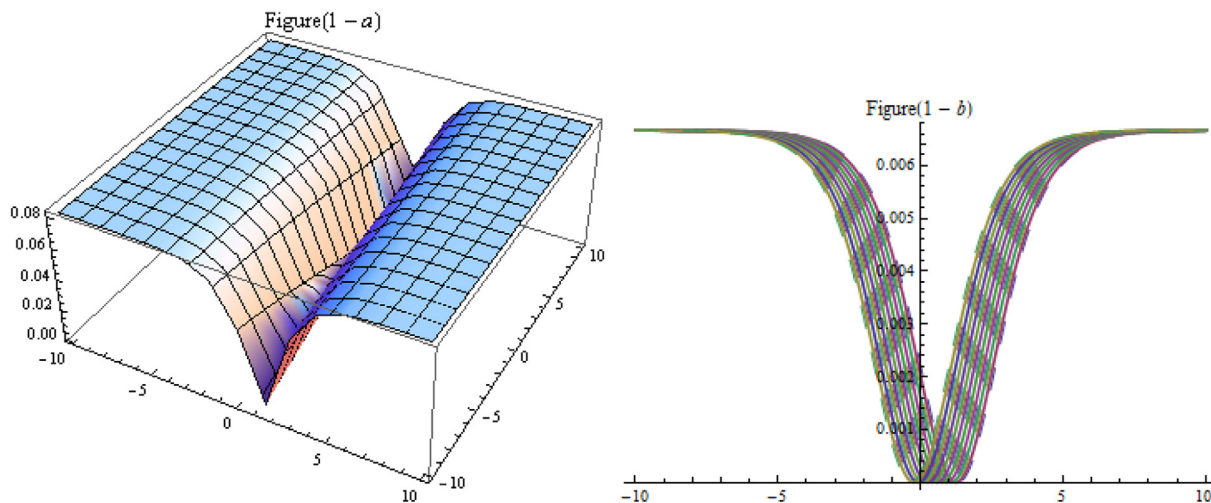


Fig. 1. Profile of solution (15) with $\beta_1 = \beta_3 = 1$, $\beta_2 = 2.0$, $\eta = 1$, $\xi_0 = -0.5$, $\epsilon = 1$, $a = 0.01$, $b = 0.4$.

$$A_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{a}c_2}{\sqrt{b(c_1^2 + 2)}}, \quad A_0 = \frac{\sqrt{a}c_1}{\sqrt{bc_1^2 + 2b}}, \quad A_{-1} = 0, \quad \omega = \frac{\sqrt{2a}}{\sqrt{c_1^2 + 2}} \tag{22}$$

Put (22) in (17),

$$V_6 = \frac{(2\sqrt{a}c_2)(c_1 \exp(c_1(\xi + \epsilon)))}{\sqrt{b(c_1^2 + 2)}(1 - c_2 \exp(c_1(\xi + \epsilon)))} + \frac{\sqrt{a}c_1}{\sqrt{bc_1^2 + 2b}}, \quad c_1 > 0. \tag{23}$$

$$V_7 = \frac{\sqrt{a}c_1}{\sqrt{bc_1^2 + 2b}} - \frac{(2\sqrt{a}c_2)(c_1 \exp(c_1(\xi + \epsilon)))}{\sqrt{b(c_1^2 + 2)}(c_2 \exp(c_1(\xi + \epsilon)) + 1)}, \quad c_1 < 0. \tag{24}$$

Case III: $c_1 = c_3 = 0$,

Family-I

$$A_1 = 0, \quad A_0 = 0, \quad A_{-1} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a}c_0}{\sqrt{b - 2bc_0c_2}}, \quad \omega = -\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{1 - 2c_0c_2}} \tag{25}$$

Put (25) in (17),

$$V_8 = \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a}\sqrt{c_0c_2} \cot(\sqrt{c_0c_2}(\xi + \xi_0))}{\sqrt{b - 2bc_0c_2}}, \quad c_2c_0 > 0. \tag{26}$$

$$V_9 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a}\sqrt{-c_0c_2} \coth(\sqrt{-c_0c_2}(\xi + \xi_0))}{\sqrt{b - 2bc_0c_2}}, \quad c_2c_0 < 0. \tag{27}$$

Family-II

$$A_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a}c_2}{\sqrt{b - 2bc_0c_2}}, \quad A_0 = 0, \quad A_{-1} = 0, \quad \omega = -\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{1 - 2c_0c_2}} \tag{28}$$

Put (27) in (17),

$$V_{10} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a}\sqrt{c_0c_2} \tan(\sqrt{c_0c_2}(\xi + \xi_0))}{\sqrt{b - 2bc_0c_2}}, \quad c_2c_0 > 0. \tag{29}$$

$$V_{11} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a}\sqrt{-c_0c_2} \tanh(\sqrt{-c_0c_2}(\xi + \xi_0))}{\sqrt{b - 2bc_0c_2}}, \quad c_2c_0 < 0. \tag{30}$$

Family-III

$$A_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a}c_2}{\sqrt{4bc_0c_2 + b}}, \quad A_0 = 0, \quad A_{-1} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a}c_0}{\sqrt{4bc_0c_2 + b}}, \tag{31}$$

$$\omega = -\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{4c_0c_2 + 1}}$$

Put (31) in (17),

$$V_{12} = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a}\sqrt{c_0c_2} \csc(2\sqrt{c_0c_2}(\xi + \xi_0))}{\sqrt{4bc_0c_2 + b}}, \quad c_2c_0 > 0. \tag{32}$$

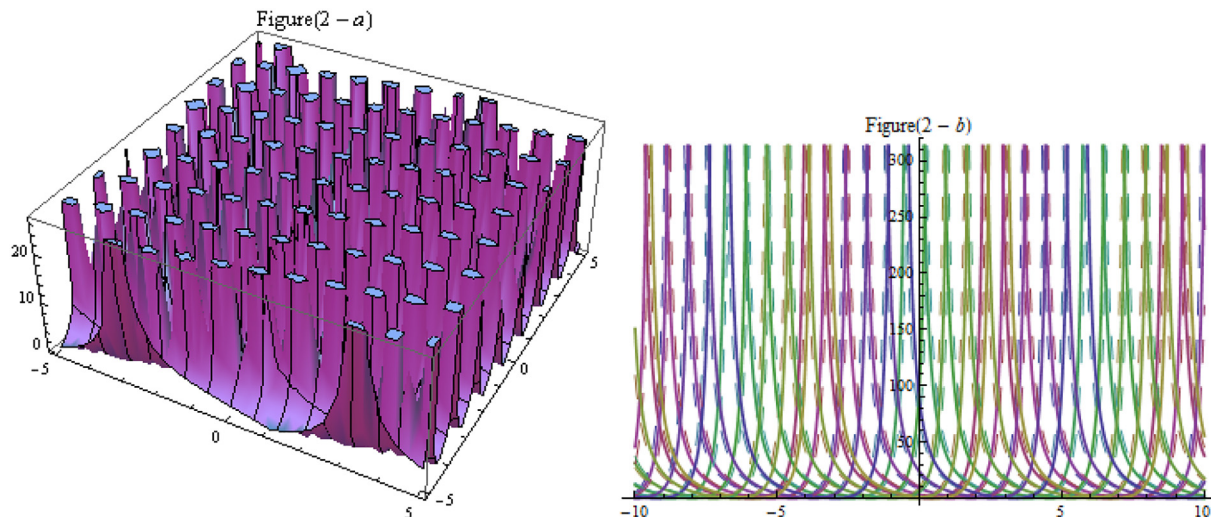


Fig. 2. Profile of solution (21) with $a = 12$, $b = 5$, $c_1 = 1$, $c_2 = 0.5$, $c_0 = 1$, $\xi_0 = 0.5$.

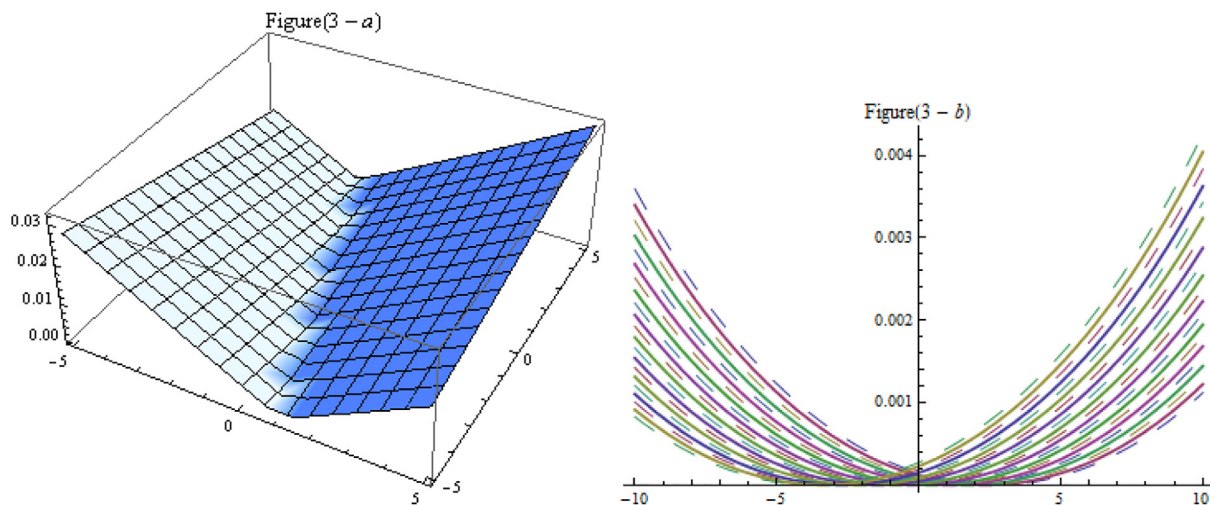


Fig. 3. Profile of solution (29) with $a = 0.1$, $b = 0.01$, $c_2 = 0.1$, $c_0 = 0.01$, $\xi_0 = 0.5$.

$$V_{13} = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a}\sqrt{-c_0c_2}\operatorname{csch}(2\sqrt{-c_0c_2}(\xi + \xi_0))}{\sqrt{4bc_0c_2 + b}}, \quad c_2c_0 < 0. \tag{33}$$

3.3. Applications of modified F-expansion method

Let solution of (11) is;

$$V = a_0 + a_1F + \frac{b_1}{F} \tag{34}$$

Put (31) in (11),

For $A = 0, B = 1, C = -1$, we have,

$$a_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2a}}{\sqrt{3b}}, \quad a_0 = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{3b}}, \quad b_1 = 0, \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{2a}{3}} \tag{35}$$

Put (35) in (34),

$$V_{14} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{3b}} - \frac{\sqrt{2a}}{2\sqrt{3b}} \left(1 + \tanh\left(\frac{1}{2}\xi\right) \right) \tag{36}$$

$A = 0, C = 1, B = -1$,

$$a_1 = -\frac{2\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{b}}, \quad a_0 = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{b}}, \quad b_1 = 0, \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{2a}{3}} \tag{37}$$

Put (37) into (34),

$$V_{15} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{3b}} - \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{3b}} \left(1 - \coth\left(\frac{1}{2}\xi\right) \right) \tag{38}$$

For $A = \frac{1}{2}, B = 0, C = -\frac{1}{2}$,

Family-I

$$a_1 = 0, \quad a_0 = 0, \quad b_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{b}}, \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{2a}{3}} \tag{39}$$

Put (39) in (34),

$$V_{16} = \left(\frac{-\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{b}(\coth(\xi) \pm \operatorname{csch}(\xi))} \right) \tag{40}$$

Family-II

$$a_1 = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{b}}, \quad a_0 = 0, \quad b_1 = 0, \quad \omega = -\sqrt{\frac{2a}{3}} \tag{41}$$

Put (41) in (34),

$$V_{17} = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{a}(\pm \operatorname{csch}(\xi) + \coth(\xi))}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{b}} \right), \quad a > 0, \quad b > 0. \tag{42}$$

Family-III

$$a_1 = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{6}\sqrt{b}}, \quad a_0 = 0, \quad b_1 = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{6}\sqrt{b}}, \quad \omega = -\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{3}} \tag{43}$$

Put (43) in (34),

$$V_{18} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{6}\sqrt{b}} \left(\frac{1}{(\coth + \operatorname{csch})} + (\operatorname{csch} + \coth) \right) \tag{44}$$

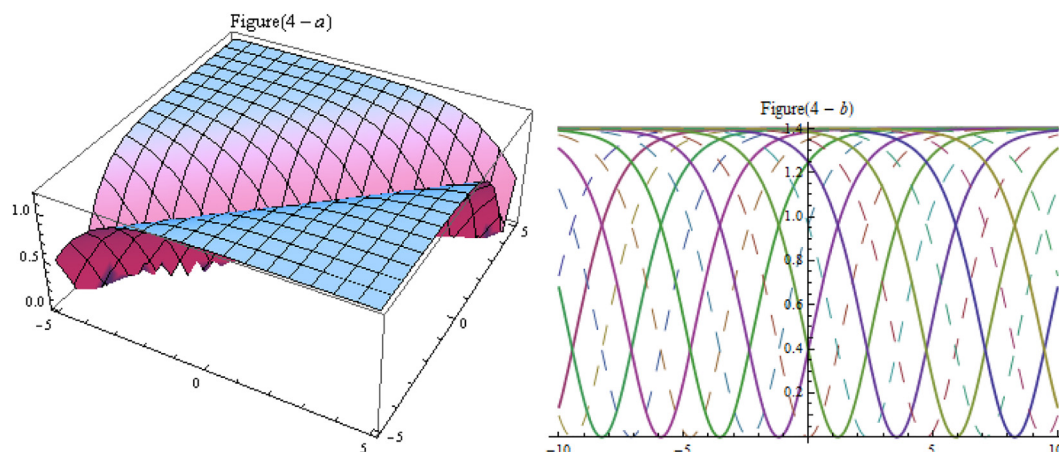


Fig. 4. Profile of solution (40) with $a = 2.1$, $b = 0.5$, $\omega = 1.18$.

For $C = -1, B = 0, A = 1,$

Family-I

$$a_1 = 0, \quad a_0 = 0, \quad b_1 = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2a}{3}}}{\sqrt{b}}, \quad \omega = -\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{3}} \tag{45}$$

Put (45) in (34),

$$V_{19} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2a}{3}}}{\sqrt{b}} \left(\frac{1}{\tanh(\xi)} \right), \quad a > 0, \quad b > 0. \tag{46}$$

Family-II

$$a_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}, \quad a_0 = 0, \quad b_1 = 0, \quad \omega = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{3}} \tag{47}$$

Put (47) in (34),

$$V_{20} = -\frac{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} (\tanh(\xi)), \quad a > 0, \quad b > 0. \tag{48}$$

Family-III

$$a_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a}}{3\sqrt{b}}, \quad a_0 = 0, \quad b_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a}}{3\sqrt{b}}, \quad \omega = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{3} \tag{49}$$

Put (49) in (34),

$$V_{21} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a}}{3\sqrt{b}} \left(\tanh(\xi) + \frac{1}{\tanh(\xi)} \right), \quad a > 0, \quad b > 0. \tag{50}$$

For $A = \frac{1}{2}, C = \frac{1}{2}, B = 0,$

Family-I

$$a_1 = 0, \quad a_0 = 0, \quad b_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}, \quad \omega = -\sqrt{2a} \tag{51}$$

Put (51) in (34),

$$V_{22} = -\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} \left(\frac{1}{\tan(\xi) + \sec(\xi)} \right), \quad a > 0, \quad b > 0. \tag{52}$$

Family-II

$$a_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}, \quad a_0 = 0, \quad b_1 = 0, \quad \omega = -\sqrt{2a} \tag{53}$$

Put (53) in (34),

$$V_{23} = -\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} (\tan(\xi) + \sec(\xi)), \quad a > 0, \quad b > 0. \tag{54}$$

Family-III

$$a_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{a}}{2\sqrt{b}}, \quad a_0 = 0, \quad b_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{a}}{2\sqrt{b}}, \quad \omega = -\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{2}} \tag{55}$$

Put (55) in (34),

$$V_{24} = -\frac{\sqrt{a}}{2\sqrt{b}} \left(\frac{1}{\sec(\xi_1)\tan(\xi_1) + (\tan(\xi_1) + \sec(\xi_1))} \right) \tag{56}$$

$A = C = -\frac{1}{2}, B = 0$

Family-I

$$a_1 = 0, \quad a_0 = 0, \quad b_1 = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}, \quad \omega = -\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a} \tag{57}$$

Put (57) in (34),

$$V_{25} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} \left(\frac{1}{-\tan(\xi) + \sec(\xi)} \right), \quad a > 0, \quad b > 0. \tag{58}$$

Family-II

$$a_1 = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}, \quad a_0 = 0, \quad b_1 = 0, \quad \omega = -\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a} \tag{59}$$

Put (59) in (34),

$$V_{26} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} (-\tan(\xi) + \sec(\xi)) \tag{60}$$

Family-III

$$a_1 = b_1 = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{2\sqrt{b}}, \quad a_0 = 0, \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{+a}{2}} \tag{61}$$

Put (61) in (34),

$$V_{27} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{2\sqrt{b}} \left((\tan(\xi_1) + \sec(\xi_1)) + \frac{1}{\tan(\xi_1) + \sec(\xi_1)} \right) \tag{62}$$

For $C = -1, B = 0, A = -1,$

$$\omega = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{5}}, \quad a_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}, \quad a_0 = 0, \quad b_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} \tag{63}$$

Put (63) in (34),

$$V_{28} = -\frac{\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} \left(\tan(\xi) + \frac{1}{\tan(\xi)} \right) \tag{64}$$

For $A = 0, B = 0,$

$$\omega = \sqrt{a}, \quad a_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2a}C}{\sqrt{b}}, \quad a_0 = 0, \quad b_1 = 0 \tag{65}$$

Put (65) in (34),

$$V_{29} = \frac{\sqrt{2a}C}{\sqrt{b}} \left(\frac{-1}{C\xi + \eta} \right), \quad a > 0, \quad b > 0. \tag{66}$$

For $C = 0, B = 0,$

$$\omega = \sqrt{a}, \quad a_1 = 0, \quad a_0 = 0, \quad b_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a}A}{\sqrt{b}} \tag{67}$$

Put (66) in (34),

$$V_{30} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a}A}{\sqrt{b}} \left(\frac{1}{A\xi} \right), \quad a > 0, \quad b > 0. \tag{68}$$

For $C = 0,$

$$\omega = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{B^2 + 2}}, \quad a_1 = 0, \quad a_0 = \frac{\sqrt{a}B}{\sqrt{bB^2 + 2b}}, \quad b_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{a}A}{\sqrt{b(B^2 + 2)}} \tag{69}$$

Put (69) in (34) (See Fig. 5),

$$V_{31} = a_0 = \frac{\sqrt{a}B}{\sqrt{bB^2 + 2b}} + \frac{2\sqrt{a}A}{\sqrt{b(B^2 + 2)}} \left(\frac{B}{(\exp(B\xi) - A)} \right), \quad a > 0, \quad b > 0. \tag{70}$$

4. Results and discussion

The achieved analytical solutions of generalized PC equation via three novel techniques, having different form solutions as compared to results derived several researchers in [47–50]. With assigning the distinct particular values to the parameters in Eqs. (4), (6), (8) have numerous solutions. However, our derived solutions have few resemblance with previously results in distinct research literature. Solutions (66) and (68) are likely similar form of solutions in Eqs. (17) and (20) in [47]. Further our solutions (23) and (24) are approximately same form of solutions in Eqs. (18) and (21) in [48]. Solutions (23) and (24) are also likely form as solutions in Eqs. (11) and (12) in [49] gradually. Furthermore Our derived solutions in (26) and (27) are also likely form as solutions in Eqs. (34) and (35) in [50] respectively. Hence from these details deliberation about our discovered solutions and previous results in different research literature, we have concluded that our solutions

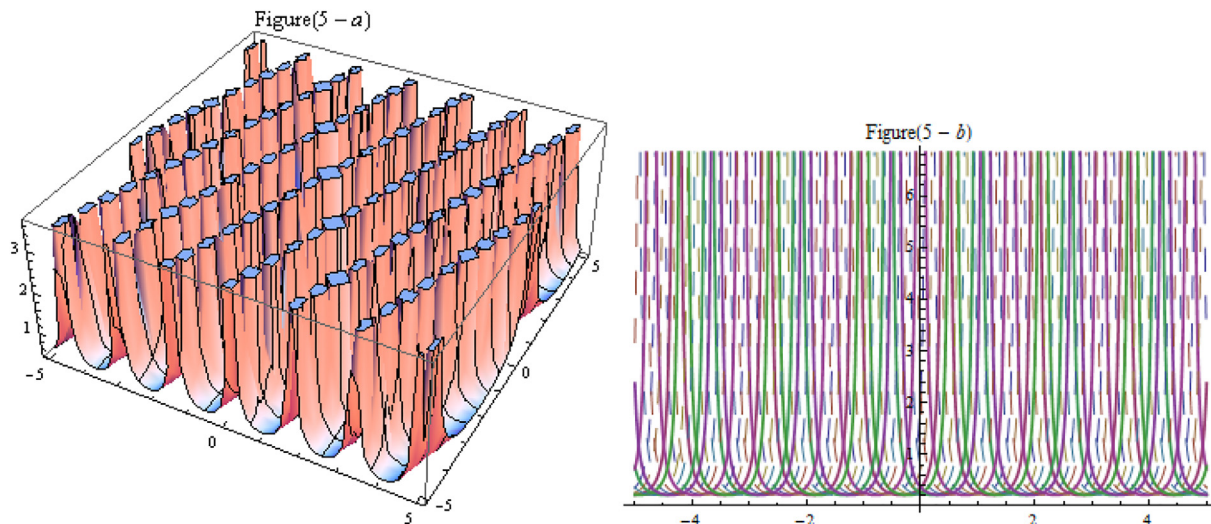


Fig. 5. Profile of solution (64) with $a = 2.1$, $b = 0.5$, $\omega = 0.28$.

are general and powerful as compared in earlier results discussed in [47–50]. From this we predict that presentation of our techniques are best mathematical tools nonlinear wave problems.

5. Conclusion

In this work, we have successfully implementation of three novel methods so called Generalized direct algebraic, Improved simple equation and modified F-expansion methods are utilized on the generalized PC equation, variety of solutions in distinct types are investigated. Our novel solutions of the mention equation are fruitful in mathematical physics.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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