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Analysis of Ordinary Partial Differential Equations: Exact Solutions, Methods, and Problems

Deshmukh Sandip Sambhaji[1]* Dr. Anil Badarla[2]

[1] Ph.D. Student, University of Technology, Jaipur

[2] PhD Guide, University of Technology, Jaipur

Abstract – The examination of differential equations has been expecting a central occupation in the improvement of number juggling and its applications in basically all aspects of science and planning for very nearly five centuries. Most of the issues introduced normally are regularly nonlinear and are every now and again addressed by a lone or a course of action of fractional solicitation differential equations. From here on out the number solicitation fractional differential equations have been a valuable resource to show and study the components of various actual methodologies of the applied sciences. However, nature routinely presents complex components, which can't be explained by strategies for customary models and from the test insights and reality, it has been uncovered that there exists a lot of complex systems in nature which have strange components, for instance, the vehicle of engineered pollutants, the components of viscoelastic materials as polymers, sort out traffic, cash related business sectors and some more.

Key Words – Exact Solution, Equations, Symmetries

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INTRODUCTION

A solitary or arrangements of differential equations are at the center of exact sciences, those orders promptly evaluated and displayed numerically. As a rule, issues of actual interest are frequently deciphered regarding differential equations that might be normal, incomplete, direct or nonlinear in nature. Exact solutions of these subsequent equations are of much interest, both from numerical and application perspectives. Because of their applications in such ordinary regions as material science and designing and latest applications in the controls of science, science, biology and financial matters, differential equations have held there focal job. In any case, Physical instances of straight frameworks are moderately uncommon. With appearance of high velocity figuring offices investigation of nonlinear incomplete differential equations is of current premium and accentuation is moved from the traditional investigation of straight frameworks to the captivating issues experienced in the investigation of nonlinear frameworks. In investigation of nonlinear fractional differential equations (PDEs), discovering unequivocal solutions has incredible hypothetical and useful significance. Nonlinear equations are hard to address and their examination is viewed as a confounding undertaking. Yet, the powerful urge of exact and broader solutions to nonlinear PDEs overseeing nonlinear marvel in mechanical upgrade and for research reason made colossal development in research interest in this field.

There is a lot of current interest in getting exact solutions of nonlinear PDEs; these solutions give data about nonlinear marvels and depict different parts of the actual wonders. To bind together and expand different specific solution strategies for customary 1 2 differential equations (ODEs), Lie (1881) presented the thought of persistent gatherings currently known as Lie gatherings. Falsehood's strategy for minuscule change bunches which basically decreases the quantity of free factors in PDE and diminishes the request for ODE has been broadly utilized in equations of numerical material science. Falsehood's work has additionally been liable for efficiently relating countless points and techniques in common differential equations. We currently direct our concentration toward perhaps the main gathering according to the differential condition that is, evenness bunch. A balance gathering of an arrangement of differential equations is a gathering of changes which maps any solution to another solution of the framework. In Lie's system such a gathering relies upon nonstop boundaries and comprises of either the point changes or all the more by and large, contact changes.

The evenness bunch technique spearheaded by Lie is a unique and amazing strategy for discovering balance decreases of nonlinear incomplete differential equations. In spite of the fact that the technique is totally algorithmic, it frequently includes a lot of drawn-out polynomial math and assistant computations which are practically hard to oversee physically. Numerous representative control programs have been created to work with the assurance of the related comparability decreases. Ovsiannikov and his collaborators started a precise program of effectively applying the Lie nonstop gathering of changes technique to wide scope of issues. Bluman and Cole proposed a speculation of Lie's strategy which they called the "nonclassical technique for bunch invariant solutions," which itself have been summed up by Olver and Rosenau. Every one of these strategies decide Lie point changes of a given fractional differential condition. i.e., changes relying just upon the free and ward factors. Noether perceived that Lie's strategy could be summed up by permitting the change to rely on the subordinates of the reliant factors just as the free and ward factors.

The related symmetries, called Lie-B¨acklund symmetries, can likewise be dictated by an algorithmic technique. Bluman et al. (2016) present an algorithmic technique which yields 3 new classes of symmetries of a given incomplete differential condition that are neither Lie point nor Lie-B¨acklund symmetries. This strategy was additionally summed up by Olver and Rosenau (2017) and the idea of summed up restrictive balance was proposed. A typical attribute of every one of these techniques for discovering symmetries and related closeness decreases of a given fractional differential condition is the utilization of gathering hypothesis. Clarkson (2016) built up an immediate, algorithmic strategy for discovering comparability decreases of PDEs, and the novel highlights of this technique are totally clear without bunch examination. Since the evenness bunch technique can be utilized to acquire balance decreases of nonlinear PDEs with discretionary capacities, an open issue was then proposed by Clarkson to build up the immediate strategy for looking for balance decreases of nonlinear PDEs with self-assertive capacities.

The work did in this theory is committed to discover the symmetries and exact solutions of nonlinear PDEs. The superb goal and inspiration in completing the proposed study is to show the significance and viability of gathering hypothetical strategies to discover the symmetries and exact solutions of some significant actual frameworks. The current part is isolated into two areas. The principal segment gives significant fundamentals. The subsequent area contains strategy, all the more explicitly, a concise resume of the 'Falsehood old style technique (2014), 'Direct strategy' because of Clarkson and Kruskal (2015) and (G′ G)- development technique set forward by Wang et al. (2018), has been given. Additionally remembered for this part are vital numerical devices for building up the integrability of a nonlinear differential condition, to be specific the 'Painlev'e examination's as recommended by Wiess, Tabor and Carnevale (2010).

INVARIANT SUBSPACE METHOD

One of the actually made systems to build up an exact course of action of nonlinear PDEs is the invariant subspace procedure and its importance has been addressed by various trained professionals, for instance this strategy has been connected with nonlinear and its fittingness appeared through the time fractional Burgers type equations. At any rate the fittingness of this system to FDEs has not been for the most part represented. The invariant subspace procedure was familiar all along with discover cautious plans of nonlinear incomplete differential equations. The procedure was furthermore applied to some nonlinear halfway solicitation differential equations. Here, we give a short portrayal of the method.

Allow us to consider the incomplete headway condition

$$u_t^{(\alpha)} = F[u],$$

where u = u(x, t) is a real scalar function of two independent variables x, t and F[u] is a nonlinear differential operator of order k,

$$F[u] = F(x, u_1, u_2, ..., u_k).$$

Here, F(.) is a given sufficiently smooth function of its arguments and ui = ∂ iu ∂xi ,i ≥ 0.

Let f1(x), ..., fn(x), N ∈ N be n linearly independent functions which form an n-dimensional linear space

$$W_n = \langle f_1(x), ..., f_n(x)\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i f_i(x), a_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

That is, Wn is the linear span of f1(x), ..., fn(x) over R.

Definition 1.1.1 The n-dimensional linear space Wn = hf1(x), ..., fn(x)i is called invariant under the operator F[u], iff F[u] ∈Wn for any u ∈Wn.

Suppose that Wn is an invariant subspace with respect to a given differential F. Then there exist n functions φ1, ..., φn such that

$$F[\sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i f_i(x)] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \phi_i(c_1, ..., c_n) f_i(x),$$

Where c1, ..., cn are self-assertive constants and {φn} are the development coefficients of F[u] ∈Wn in the premise {fi}. It follows that an accurate arrangement of fragmentary development condition (1.6.1) can be acquired as

$$u(x,t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i(t) f_i(x),$$

Where the coefficient functions a1(t), a2(t), ..., an(t) satisfy a system of fractional ODEs

$$a_i(t)_t^{(\alpha)} = \phi_i(a_1(t), a_2(t), ..., a_n(t)), \quad i = 1, 2, ..., n.$$

SIMILARITY TRANSFORMATION

Adjusted issues are the most un-complex ones to handle. The equilibrium of the balanced triangle and that of the circle are sure about the grounds that these figures can expeditiously be envisioned. More unpretentious yet comparatively veritable is the arithmetical equilibrium of customary and halfway differential equations, which if present can empower the plan of the equations likewise as mathematical equity can energize the course of action of mathematical issues. Logically, an article is said to have uniformity if playing out explicit method on it leaves it seeming, by all accounts, to be indistinguishable. For example, rotating an even triangle by 120☐ around its centroid doesn't change its appearance. We express the equality of the triangle by saying it is invariant to turn of 120☐ around its centroid. Differential equations both standard and halfway are a portion of the time invariant to get-togethers of logarithmic changes and this arithmetical invariance, like the mathematical ones referred to above, are also balances. One of the pioneers to come up with using logarithmic equilibrium to find the game plan of normal differential equations was the mathematician Sophus Lie (1875).In his course of works he achieved two critical results; he advised the most ideal approach to use data on the change gathering:

- To assemble an organizing component for first-demand normal differential equations.

- To diminish second-mastermind standard differential equations to at first orchestrate by a distinction in factors.

OBJECTIVES

1. To find the Numerical Solution of a Neutral Differential Equation with Infinite Delay

2. In this proposed work, a real stage space Cσ(−∞, 0] is picked which supports the presence, uniqueness course of action and gives a blended mathematical arrangement to a fair differential condition with ceaseless delay.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Evenness examination for DEs was presented by Marius Sophus Lie during the 1870s as general standards for discovering arrangements of frameworks of ODEs and PDEs utilize the gathering ceaseless changes. After that idea of likeness showed up in physical setting with dimensional investigation Helmholtz [2013]. After ten years, Reynolds [2014] exhibited the significance of closeness parameters in material science followed by Boltzmann [2017] who utilized the arithmetical balance to consider the dispersion of particles with a dissemination coefficient relative to their focus, however the fundamental plan to abuse the logarithmic balance of a partial differential condition is because of crafted by Birkhoff [2012]. In the main portion of the nineteenth century the similitude arrangements show up broadly in crafted by Prandtl [2013] and Blasius [2016], on limit layers in liquid mechanics and stretched out by Falkner and Skan [2012], to the situation where the speed dispersion of the inviscid stream is a force law. Birkhoff [2013] is pioneer in building up the closeness arrangements of partial differential equations under the proper one-parameter gathering of changes.

Morgan [2017] explored altogether the hypotheses for creating likeness arrangements of partial differential equations. afterward, Michal [2019] stretched out Morgan's hypothesis to similitude changes which diminish the quantity of free factors by more than one. The old style work of Birkhoff [2016] assumed a key job in focusing on Lie's thoughts by explaining the connection between bunch invariance and dimensional investigation as applied to issues in liquid mechanics. Since that fine examination, the applications and speculations of gathering investigation have bloomed.

Manohar [2013], Hansen [2013] and Ames stretch out the methods to uncommon types of n-parameter gatherings. An assortment methods, hypotheses and applications were introduced by Moran and his colleagues [89-95], for diminishing frameworks of partial differential equations where they planned an improvement of general gathering hypothesis procedures dependent on rudimentary gathering hypothesis and prior methods due to Birkhoff [2015] and Morgan [2014]. Increasingly nitty gritty of procedures for finding the closeness arrangements of partial differential equations, is to be found likewise in various literary works.

Al-Saheli, (2012) a cautious glance at the writing uncovers that immediate methods which don't misuse bunch invariance are clear and easy to apply. The downside of such methods is that the vast majority of them lead to single arrangement of a given issue.

A.K., Multiparameter (2013) interestingly, bunch hypothetical methods that adventure bunch invariance under the tiny gatherings of changes contain deliberate logarithmic control. So the enormous measure of work important to determine an answer of a given differential equations, this is the primary insufficiency of such methods. While bunch hypothetical methods which abusing bunch invariance under limited gatherings of changes are less troublesome and extensively pertinent in light of the fact that a basic gathering is expected at the start of the examination.

A.K., Hasmani, (2014)All the gathering hypothetical methods require invariance of the given issue for deciding the similitude change and afterward the decrease of the issue, this is protracted and dull techniques particularly on the off chance that the differential equations which are nonlinear, immense and confounded in nature. The work did in this proposal is committed to locate a methodical technique to accomplish invariance and decrease of a given issue in one stage; and in this manner to beat the long and burdensome procedures.

Free parameter method

Timol, M.G., (2014) one of the least complex and generally straight forward methods of deciding similitude arrangements is a 'Free parameter strategy'. It is accepted that the reliant variable happening in a specific partial differential condition can be communicated as a result of two capacities. One of the capacities in this item is a component of all the free factors with the exception of one. The other capacity is expected to rely upon a solitary parameter, state; where is a variable acquired from a change of the factors including the free factor not happening in the primary capacity. As the type of isn't determined, is considered 39 a 'Free parameter' and consequently assigns this specific methods by Hansen [2015].

Al-Salihi, (2013) this strategy is utilized for the issues with limit conditions. A structure for the reliant variable was accepted. The articulation was picked so that capacity of the single variable, could be presented and limit conditions could be changed. Utilizing the change condition for the reliant variable, the partial differential condition was changed into a condition including the capacity of .

Timol, M.G (2013) The changed condition was analyzed to figure out what the conditions may be which bring about the condition turning into an ordinary differential condition. Clearly an adequate arrangement of conditions was just that the states of the different terms including capacity and its subordinates be elements of this suspicion a condition for any factor which is free and not engaged with the main capacity, in the result of the elements of the needy variable including an element of is resolved. The condition at long last prompts an articulation for Utilizing the condition for, the partial differential condition can be additionally streamlined. At long last, the accepted consistency of one co-effective diminished the condition to an ordinary differential condition.

Separation of variables method

The division of factors technique has been figured by D.E.Abbott and S.J.Kline [2017]. This strategy is a serious like the free parameter technique. These two methods are indistinguishable with regards to the job of the limit conditions and the details of likeness changes, at the start of examination. These sorts of issues are perceived and examined in [2018] and [2019]. The main issue is the assurance of closeness answers for a partial differential condition, which has a total arrangement of limit and introductory qualities endorsed. Such an issue is known as an 'all around presented' issue. Given a general structure for the comparability changes, either no particular closeness parameter exists or one similitude variable exists. The subsequent issue is the assurance of conceivable similitude arrangements of a partial differential condition when a few, however not the entirety of the limit conditions are given. In this kind of issue, no closeness parameter, one parameter or numerous parameters may exist under an expected general change. For instance, two-dimensional limit layers stream. There is a third kind of issue wherein we concerned uniquely with diminishing the quantity of free factor of a given differential condition independent of any limit condition precise arrangement, for the most part as an endless arrangement. We search for an answer for a partial differential condition by isolating the arrangement into pieces, where each piece manages a solitary ward variable.

For straight homogeneous partial differential condition, to speak to the arrangement as an entirety of terms wherein each term factors into a result of articulations, every articulation managing a solitary free factor.

How do DDEs differ from ODEs?

DDEs are differential equations in which the subsidiaries of some obscure capacity in the here and now are subject to the estimations of the capacity at prior occasions. In spite of the fact that fundamental properties of postpone differential equations are comparable in appearance to ordinary differential equations, defer differential equations have a few highlights which make their investigation progressively convoluted. For an ordinary differential framework, a special arrangement is controlled by an underlying point though for a defer differential framework, an underlying capacity or starting history decides a one of a kind answer for the postpone differential condition. While when in doubt, the conduct of postpone differential equations is more terrible than that of ordinary differential equations that isn't generally the situation. A phenomenal model was given by Burton (2017)

SOLUTIONS OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

Consider

$$x'(t) = f(t, x(t), x(t-\tau)),$$
$$x(\theta) = \phi(\theta), \quad \theta \in [-\tau, 0].$$

Denote x(t) by Σtφ. Σt can be regarded as a mapping of C[−τ, 0] → IR. But Σt need not be one-one. Besides, the complicated dynamics cannot be captured by Σt .Σtφ is the trajectory initiated by φ but Σtφ∈ IR. To consider the solution as a trajectory in C[−τ, 0], the mapping St : C[−τ, 0] → C[−τ, 0] is introduced and given by

$$(S_t\phi)(\theta) = \begin{cases} x(t+\theta), & t+\theta \geq 0, \\ \phi(t+\theta), & t+\theta < 0. \end{cases}$$

St is one-one and it captures the dynamics. A widely used version of a solvability result for the initial value problem for retarded delay equation is given as follows. Consider,

$$x'(t) = f(t, x_t), \quad x_t(\theta) = x(t+\theta), \quad -\tau \leq \theta \leq 0,$$
$$x_{t_0} = \phi,$$

Where τ is sure consistent, x(t) ∈IRn , t0 ∈ IR, φ : [−τ, 0] → IRn , n ≥ 1. A capacity x ∈ C′ [t0, T] is an answer of (1.3) for all t ∈ [t0, T] alongside xt(t + θ) = φ(t + θ − t0) for t + θ ≤ t0 and x(t0) = φ(0). On the off chance that f fulfills a Lipchitz condition; at that point there exists a one of a kind arrangement.

All the more as of late a progression of results on security investigation was made by Guglielmi (2012, 2013, 2014), Guglielmi and Hairer (2013, 2014) and Maset (2000). By methods for fixed point hypothesis without requiring the boundedness of postponement and a fixed sign on the co-efficients capacities, Zhang (2015) guaranteed the asymptotic strength for a straight scalar differential condition with variable deferral. Research in the territory of security examination of DDEs was centered around describing the likenesses and contrasts between crafted by Nyquist (1932) and Pontryagin (1955) and deciding the modifications in their methods lead to enhancements in soundness procedures by Nelson (2006). Utilizing the reverse Laplace change strategy, Krol (2009) proposed the vital and adequate conditions for asymptotic steadiness of fragmentary postpone differential equations.

Kuang et al (2009) set up an outcome for the circulation of the underlying foundations of the trademark work, an adequate condition for the asymptotic security and the comparing numerical dependability of direct multi step methods for an arrangement of unbiased differential equations with numerous deferrals. Jian et al (2012) applied the lattice pencil and the straight administrator methods and proposed another mathematical rules for the nonexistent hub eigen esteem and asymptotic soundness of particular nonpartisan defer differential frameworks. Utilizing the constriction mapping standard, Anh and Hieu (2012) examined the presence, uniqueness and uniform asymptotic security of arrangements of a theoretical differential condition with boundless deferral.

Survey of Research Work Done Related to 'Partial Differential Equations'

The numerical solution of partial differential equations (PDEs) with attracted the attention of several authors only recently. The influence of certain discontinuous delays on the behavior of solutions to partial differential equations and the initial value problems for differential equations with piecewise constant argument in partial derivatives were discussed by Wiener and Debnath (1991). Zubik-Kowal and Vandewalle (1999) studied waveform relaxation method for solving semi-discrete PDEs. Hernandez (2001) proved the existence of regular solutions for a class of partial neutral functional differential equations with unbounded delay which will be in the form

$$\frac{d}{dt}(x(t) + F(t, x_t)) = Ax(t) + G(t, x_t).$$

An investigation of postpone subordinate steadiness for ordinary and partial differential equations with fixed and disseminated delays was concentrated by Huang and Vandewalle (2004). Presence and strength for some partial impartial practical differential equations with vast deferral was talked about by Adimy et al in 2004. One of the incredible methods for finding logical arrangements of differential equations is bunch examination.

Applications of group analysis, symmetry analysis on

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} + u(x,t)\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x} = G(u(x,t-\tau), u(x,t))$$

was discussed by Tanthanuch in 2006.

Boufala et al (2010) built up nearby presence and uniqueness of basic answers for a class of partial nonpartisan useful integro differential equations with unbounded defer utilizing the incorporated semigroup hypothesis and Banach fixed point hypothesis.

The presence of mellow answers for partial impartial practical differential equations of second request with imprudent and unbounded postponement with the conditions in regard of the Hausdorff proportion of non-smallness in Banach space was concentrated by Ye (2011). Presence for a class of partial utilitarian differential equations with boundless deferral was concentrated by Adimy et al in 2011. In 2011, Chang talked about the presence of unbiased partial differential equations with vast deferral.

METHODOLOGY

In this paper we for the most part manage the strategies for bunch invariant solutions, in view of the hypothesis of consistent gathering of changes, otherwise called 'Falsehood gatherings', following up on the space of free and ward factors of the framework. We additionally applied Direct strategy by Clarkson (2016) and G′ G - development technique on some nonlinear fractional differential equations. We currently give the short frameworks of the strategies referenced previously. More accentuation has been laid on the execution than on the numerical complexities of the strategies, subsequently making the techniques algorithmic in nature and in this way simple to apply.

The old style strategy basically comprises of discovering balance decreases of PDEs with the assistance of deciding equations got under the state of invariance (1.1.8) of the arrangement of PDEs. All the more explicitly, when a given arrangement of PDEs (1.1.4) is exposed to invariance under one-boundary Lie gathering of changes (1.1.5), one shows up at an over decided straight arrangement of differential equations for the gathering infinitesimals. These infinitesimals of the changes assist us with acquiring the decreases of the framework. The stepwise method is as per the following:

Consider a system of N PDEs with m dependent variables u = (u 1 , u2 , ...,um) and n independent variables x = (x1, x2, ...,xn) given by

F μ (x, u, ∂u,∂2u, ...∂ku) = 0, μ = 1, 2, 3, ...,N. (1.2.1)

Let the one-parameter Lie group of point transformations (1.1.5) leaves invariant the system of PDEs (1.2.1).

Apply the prolonged operator X(k) given by (1.1.7) to each equation of the system (1.2.1) and require that X (k)F μ |Fv=0 = 0, μ, v = 1, 2, ...,N (1.2.2) The meaning of the condition (1.2.2) is that X(k) vanishes on the solution set of the originally given system (1.2.1). Precisely, this condition assures that u(x) is solution of (1.2.1) whenever u ∗ (x ∗) is one.

From the invariance condition, a system of linear PDEs for ξ and η that constitutes a set of determining equations for the infinitesimal generator X admitted by the given system of PDEs (1.2.1) is obtained.

The solutions of the determining equations will lead to the explicit forms of ξ and η.

Construct the corresponding characteristics equations (1.1.11) and obtain u in terms of n − 1 new independent variables.

Rewrite the system (1.2.1) in these new coordinates to get the reduced form of the system.

The Lie bundle procedure for differential equations was at first settled and applied by Sophus Lie during the period 1872-1899. Despite its huge features, the Lie's approach to manage differential equations obscured in to absence of lucidity and the entire subject lay lazy for all intents and purposes 50 years. It was in the fifties of a century prior, when created on dimensional assessment focused on the unexploited employments of Lie get-togethers to the differential equations and thereafter, it was viably applied to wide extent of issues through the initiating tries and his partners in the last part of the 1950s. By the last part of the 1960s and mid 1970s, the whole field was dynamic again and new usages of social occasion speculation were being made by different trained professionals.

CONCLUSION

The eccentric wonders are knowledgeable about various fields of science and development, for instance, material science, planning and math. Most of the mathematical showing of these wonders is controlled by nonlinear halfway differential equations. Finding game plans of such equations is a difficult task and simply in certain phenomenal cases one can record the courses of action unequivocally. In any case, precise responses for nonlinear incomplete differential equations accept a huge occupation in the cognizance of various miracles and methodology all through the ordinary sciences.

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Corresponding Author

Deshmukh Sandip Sambhaji*

Ph.D. Student, University of Technology, Jaipur