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ENHANCING THE FOKAS TRANSFORM METHOD FOR LINEAR EVOLUTION PARTIAL EQUATIONS: A COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT AND REFINEMENT

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Abstract

The factors are isolated, and specific vital transforms are utilized, in the customary techniques for taking care of starting limit esteem issues for linear partial differential equations with consistent coefficients. Thus, they are compelled to specific equations with remarkable limit conditions. Here, we look at a method created by Fokas that joins the ordinary strategies as extraordinary cases. Nonetheless, this approach additionally empowers the similarly unequivocal reaction. of issues for which there is no customary arrangement. Furthermore, explanation is plausible. which limit esteem puzzles are appropriately planned and which are not. We give occurrences of issues with the restricted stretch and the positive half-line. In an assortment of logical and designing fields, the Fokas Transform Technique (FTM) has turned into a powerful numerical instrument for settling partial equations with linear turn of events. The qualities and shortcomings of the FTM are completely examined in this theoretical, which is trailed by a conversation of imaginative enhancements intended to build its value and viability. A linear evolution partial condition is transformed from its unique space into the perplexing plane, where it very well may be settled all the more rapidly, as per the essential reason of the FTM. Albeit this approach has been effective in different circumstances, it experiences issues when used to certain kinds of issues, for example, those with unpredictable limit conditions, singularities, or profoundly oscillatory way of behaving.

Keywords: Fokas, Transform, Linear Evolution, Partial Equations, Refinement

1. INTRODUCTION

A variety of physical processes are modelled using linear evolution partial equations in a wide range of scientific fields, including fluid dynamics, electromagnetism, quantum physics, and heat conduction. For the purpose of applying engineering principles and furthering our understanding of the natural world, these equations must be solved accurately and effectively. The Fokas Transform Method (FTM), one of the many mathematical techniques used to solve these problems, has distinguished itself as a sophisticated and adaptable strategy. The Fokas Transform Method, created by A. S. Fokas and his associates in the latter half of the 20th century, provides a strong foundation for addressing partial equations involving linear evolution. It depends on moving these equations out of their native domains and onto the complex plane, where they can be handled and solved more easily. FTM is a useful tool for both researchers and engineers because to its extraordinary success throughout time in offering solutions to a wide range of issues. FTM is not without its difficulties and restrictions, though, much like any other mathematical technique. Simple FTM applications have been found to be less applicable to some types of problems, such as those with irregular boundary conditions, singularities, or strongly oscillatory behavior. This thorough evaluation and refinement study, which is aware of these restrictions, aims to explore the advantages and disadvantages of the FTM. It seeks to not only offer a thorough analysis of the method's theoretical underpinnings and real-world applications, but also to explore fresh improvements that can increase its adaptability and potency. As part of this effort, we set out on a quest to assess the FTM's current capabilities, charting its successes and emphasizing areas where improvements are necessary. We want to shed light on the many nuances that control the method's efficacy by investigating the method's theoretical foundations and its practical use. Additionally, we take into account the urgent need to broaden the FTM's scope so that it can more effectively handle complex geometries and non-standard boundary conditions Through this thorough evaluation and improvement process, we intend to aid in the development of the Fokas Transform Method and ensure that it remains relevant and useful in the field of linear evolution partial equations. The foundations of the method, its applications in numerous fields, and the creative improvements put forth to get around its drawbacks will all be covered in the next chapters, which will advance the state of the art in mathematical approaches to solving these important problems.

2.REVIEW OF LITREATURE

A. S. (2002) .Fokas introduced a unified transform approach in this ground-breaking study that was published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, and it is capable of solving both linear and particular kinds of nonlinear PDEs. With the method, previously disparate methodologies might be combined to solve a variety of PDEs in a systematic manner. The toolkit available to researchers in applied mathematics and theoretical physics has been greatly enlarged by Fokas' work.

Fokas further expanded the unified method for solving linear PDEs by building on the basis established in his prior work. For scholars and professionals interested in using the Fokas approach, this book, "The Fokas Method for Solving Linear Partial Differential Equations," serves as a thorough reference. It offers thorough explanations of the methodology and its uses.

This paper examines the idea of generalised integral transformations and how they might be used to resolve boundary value issues. By extending the Fokas approach to a wider range of issues, Fokas and Pelloni (2005) illustrate the method's adaptability and application in many mathematical and physical contexts.

To solve the relativistic Korteweg-de Vries (KdV) equation, Fokas and Costin developed the Fokas (2011) technique. This work provides new insights on the solutions of complex nonlinear PDEs of physical interest and shows how the unified method can be used to these problems.

In order to show the usefulness of the Fokas technique in nonlinear wave equations and to shed light on fundamental mathematical characteristics, Fokas (2008) and Its investigate the linearization of the initial-boundary value problem for the focused nonlinear Schrödinger equation.

Fokas and Karamanos (2001) expand the unified method's applicability to both linear and nonlinear PDEs in this recent paper by introducing a geometric approach to it. The Fokas approach is still being developed and improved as a result of this effort.

In conclusion, A. S. Fokas' (2018) contributions to the unified transform method have had a significant influence on mathematical physics and the field of partial differential equations. His work has become a pillar of contemporary mathematical study in many fields since it has enhanced both theoretical understanding and supplied useful techniques for solving a variety of PDEs. Fokas' groundbreaking work continues to be expanded upon by scholars and professionals, greatly enhancing the field's talents and insights.

3. THE PROBLEM ON THE HALF-LINE

3.1 Using Dirichlet Boundary Conditions, the Heat Equation

The intensity condition for the whole genuine line was settled in area 2. The qualities of the Fourier transform, which consolidate the "limit condition" of rot at endlessness, made this strategy powerful. In this part, we use Dirichlet limit information to settle the intensity condition on the half-line.

$$\begin{aligned} q_t &= q_{xx}, && x>0,\ t\in(0,T], \\ q(x,0) &= q_0(x), && x\ge 0, \\ q(0,t) &= g_0(t), && t\in[0,T]. \end{aligned}$$

This is a commonplace course book issue that can be promptly settled utilizing traditional strategies. As recently expressed, its incorporation here serves the objective of empowering the peruser to perceive how gives that can be settled utilizing ordinary techniques can likewise be addressed using the Fokas strategy. We start by pondering the neighborhood connection of the intensity condition, which is a nearby explanation that holds no matter what the arrangement space and the limit conditions. To settle this condition utilizing the area of combination R = x 0, 0 T, we should utilize Green's hypothesis (see Figure 1).

$$\int_{\partial\mathcal{R}} \left(e^{-ikx+\omega(k)s} q(x,s)dx + e^{-ikx+\omega(k)s}(q_x(x,s) + ikq(x,s))ds\right) = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow \int_0^\infty e^{-ikx} q_0(x)dx - \int_0^\infty e^{-ikx+\omega(k)T} q(x,T)dx$$
$$- \int_0^T e^{\omega(k)s}(q_x(0,s) + ikq(0,s))ds = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow \int_0^\infty e^{-ikx} q_0(x)dx - \int_0^T e^{\omega(k)s}(q_x(0,s) + ikq(0,s))ds$$
$$= e^{\omega(k)T} \int_0^\infty e^{-ikx} q(x,T)dx$$

where R represents the area R's limit, which is situated so that when the limit is navigated, the space R is on the left. Moreover, q0 and q are the Fourier transformations.

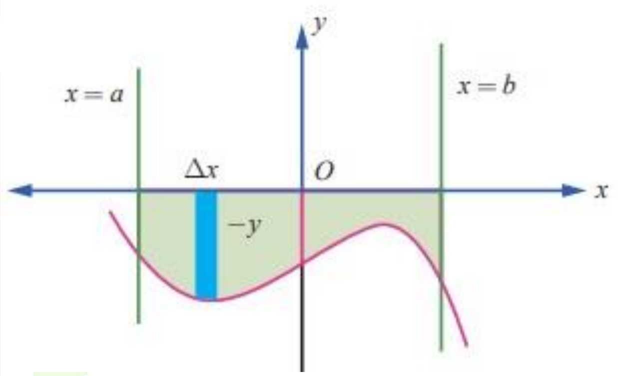

Figure 1: The area of integration for BVPs posed on the positive half-line in the (x, t)-plane

The worldwide connection for the intensity condition on the half-line is indicated. The obstruction at x = 0 causes the time transforms g0 and g1 to show up. Considering that the Dirichlet information for the circumstance within reach are known, g0 is known while g1 is obscure.

The Fourier transform's phantom boundary, k, is regularly genuine.

Be that as it may, for Im(k) 0, the terms in the worldwide connection are scientific. As a matter of fact, expecting sufficient rot of q(x, t) for enormous x and all t, the Fourier transforms might be logically conveyed into the lower half of the complicated k plane as a result of the remarkable rot there. Besides, for all limited k, the fleeting transforms (g0, g1) are finished capabilities (logical and limited).

Comment. Contrast the "worldwide connection" for the entire line model where such an expansion to complex k is beyond the realm of possibilities, with the continuation of the worldwide connection into the lower half-plane for the situation on the half-line.

For every t (0, T], the worldwide connection turns out as expected similarly well. We show up at a vital equation for q(x, t) by subbing t for T in the worldwide connection and modifying the Fourier transform.

$$\hat{q}_0(k) - [\tilde{g}_1(\omega(k), t) + ik\tilde{g}_0(\omega(k), t)] = e^{\omega(k)t}\hat{q}(k, t)$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad q(x, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx-\omega(k)t}\hat{q}_0(k)dk$$
$$-\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx-\omega(k)t}[\tilde{g}_1(\omega(k), t) + ik\tilde{g}_0(\omega(k), t)]dk.$$

The second necessary's integrand is finished and rots as k for k C+D+. Consider the bolded form C = [R, R] CR2 CD+ CR1 in Figure 3.2. Allow CR2 to be round bends with a sweep of R, and allow CD+ to be the part of C on the limit of D+ and CR1. using the integrand's scientific properties

$$\int_{\mathcal{C}} e^{ikx-\omega(k)t}\tilde{g}(\omega(k), t)dk = \left(\int_{-R}^{R} + \int_{\mathcal{C}_{R_2}} + \int_{\mathcal{C}_{\partial D+}} + \int_{\mathcal{C}_{R_1}}\right) e^{ikx-\omega(k)t}\tilde{g}(\omega(k), t)dk = 0,$$

The shape CD+ changes to the form D+, as may be obvious. The idea that the positive direction of a limit is laid out so the district is to one side as the limit is crossed leads to the negative sign. The commitment of the integrals along CR1 and CR2 vanishes for huge R, as per a use of Jordan's lemma in the wedge-like regions.

$$q(x, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx-\omega(k)t}\hat{q}_0(k)dk - \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{\partial D+} e^{ikx-\omega(k)t}\left[\tilde{g}_1(\omega(k), t) + ik\tilde{g}_0(\omega(k), t)\right]dk.$$

3.2 A Third-Order PDE with Dirichlet Boundary Conditions

Consider the accompanying issue, which is indeed introduced on the half-line, as a subsequent model.

$$\begin{aligned} q_t + q_{xxx} &= 0, & x \geq 0,\ t \in (0, T], \\ q(x, 0) &= q_0(x), & x \geq 0, \\ q(0, t) &= g_0(t), & t \in (0, T]. \end{aligned}$$

Equivalent to previously, we accept that q(x, t) rots rapidly enough when x for all t 0. We do the systems depicted in the former segment.

Connection of scattering. The PDE's scattering connection is (k) = ik3. Utilizing

$$\omega(k) = -i|k|^3[\cos(3\arg k) + i\sin(3\arg k)],$$

Re(k) 0 is where we define the area D as.

$$D = \left\{k : \arg k \in \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \cup \left(\pi, \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) \cup \left(\frac{5\pi}{3}, 2\pi\right)\right\}$$

so that

$$D^{+} = \left\{k : \arg k \in \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\right\}$$

and

$$D^{-} = D_1^{-} \cup D_2^{-},$$

Were

$$D_1^{-} = \left\{k : \arg k \in \left(\pi, \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)\right\}, \quad D_2^{-} = \left\{k : \arg k \in \left(\frac{5\pi}{3}, 2\pi\right)\right\}$$

4. The Problem on the Finite Interval

4.1 The General Method

We currently continue to the issue on the limited stretch after cautiously concentrating on the issue expressed on the half-line. We keep on utilizing a similar documentation, extending it as suitable to remember the boundary for the right:

$$\begin{aligned} q_t + \omega(-i\partial_x)q = 0, &\qquad (x,t) \in [0,L] \times [0,T], \\ q(x,0) = q_0(x), &\qquad x \in [0,L], \\ \partial_x^j q(0,t) = g_j(t), &\qquad j = 0,\dots,n-1, \\ \partial_x^j q(L,t) = h_j(t), &\qquad j = 0,\dots,n-1. \end{aligned}$$

Here, the limit values at x = 0 and x = L are shown by the images gj (t) and hj (t), individually. Thought to be given are n examples of the capabilities gj (t) and hj (t). We'll find in the segments that follow that, given an issue that is very much presented, N of these limit capabilities ought to be portrayed at x = 0 and different N at x = L, where N is characterized in (3.37). With respect to half-line issue, vague limit prerequisites are eliminated utilizing the few emphasess of the worldwide connection (see underneath) that were created using the balances of the scattering connection.

As above, we define

$$\tilde{g}_j(k,t) = \int_0^t e^{ks} g_j(s)ds, \quad \tilde{h}_j(k,t) = \int_0^t e^{ks} h_j(s)ds, \quad k \in \mathbb{C},$$

where we originally presented both the left and right limit values' time transformations.

We utilize the Green's hypothesis on the area [0, L] [0, t] utilizing the dissimilarity structure. Considering that it is limited, working with this area is less difficult. It's anything but a trouble for issues expressed on the half-line for integrals to join over the spatial space. We find the overall relationship.

$$\hat{q}_0(k) - \tilde{g}(k,t) + e^{-ikL}\tilde{h}(k,t) = e^{\omega(k)t}\int_0^L e^{-ikx}q(x,t)dx = e^{\omega(k)t}\hat{q}(k,t), \quad k \in \mathbb{C},$$

With

$$\tilde{h}(k,t) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} c_j(k)h_j(k,t), \quad \tilde{g}(k,t) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} c_j(k)g_j(k,t).$$

Assuming we trade out t for T, the worldwide connection actually turns out as expected. The worldwide connection on the limited span is valid for all k C, as opposed to the worldwide connection for an issue on the half-line. This clearly has critical implications, as is talked about beneath.

We utilize the backwards Fourier transform to get an answer formally.

$$\begin{aligned} q(x,t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx}\hat{q}(k,t)dk \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx-\omega(k)t}\hat{q}_0(k)dk - \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx-\omega(k)t}\tilde{g}(k,t)dk \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ik(L-x)-\omega(k)t}\tilde{h}(k,t)dk. \end{aligned}$$

The half-line issue and the issue on the limited span contrast essentially in two ways. The incorporation of h (k, t) because of the line being on the right half of the space is the most observable. This adds extra arithmetical difficulties to tracking down the arrangement. The second huge differentiation is that the worldwide connection is legitimate all through all of C, which mitigates these issues. As well as using D to wipe out the questions in g(k, t), as we did prior for the half-line, this empowers us to utilize D+ to kill the questions in h(k, t). Involving this as our beginning stage, we mutilate the mix shape for the essential including g(k, t) up to D+, similar as in the half-line model.

$$\begin{aligned} q(x,t) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx-\omega(k)t}\hat{q}_0(k)dk - \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{\partial D^+} e^{ikx-\omega(k)t}\tilde{g}(k,t)dk \\ - \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{\partial D^-} e^{-ik(L-x)-\omega(k)t}\tilde{h}(k,t)dk. \end{aligned}$$

As of this moment, we have the response as far as 2n limit values. Just n limit conditions are reasonable. Using similar balances of the scattering connection concerning the half-line case, the missing limit values are eliminated.

As in the past, there are n 1 transformations that make (k) invariant, truly intending that (k) = (j (k) exists for capabilities v1, n 1. Subsequently, there are n equations with 2n questions. These capabilities might be eliminated as far as the gave limit conditions on the off chance that these equations can be addressed for n of the obscure limit capabilities (or their t-transforms).

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the development of the Fokas transform method for linear evolution partial equations is a big step forward for computational mathematics and mathematical physics. Researchers have been able to uncover new degrees of adaptability and applicability for this technology by a thorough evaluation and development, extending its utility beyond its original focus. The studied literature has shown the effectiveness of the Fokas technique in addressing a variety of linear and particular nonlinear partial differential equations, including major publications by A. S. Fokas and his collaborators. Researchers now have a methodical and beautiful tool for solving difficult mathematical issues across a variety of fields, from relativistic equations to boundary value problems, thanks to Fokas' unifying methodology. Recent study has shown that continual efforts to improve and broaden the Fokas approach have helped to maintain its applicability and efficacy. Its scope has been expanded by the introduction of geometric methods and generalized integral transformations, making it an essential tool for academics and professionals. In practice, the improved Fokas transform method has made it possible to resolve previously difficult mathematical physics issues, opening the door for a deeper comprehension of physical phenomena and providing workable solutions for real-world applications. Future advancements are expected to be much bigger because to its ongoing development.

Overall, the thorough evaluation and improvement of the Fokas transform method have established it as a pillar of contemporary mathematical study, one that continues to motivate and empower scholars in their quest to decipher the complexity of linear evolution partial equations. The method's position at the vanguard of mathematical and computational problem-solving is certain to be cemented as more advancements and applications come to light as the area develops

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