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Research paper

Soliton solution of the coupled nonlinear Klein Gordon equations with two integration schemes

Anwar Ja'afar Mohamad Jawad *

Al-Rafidain University College, Baghdad-10014, IRAQ
**Corresponding author E-mail: anwar_jawad2001@yahoo.com*

Abstract

This paper established a traveling wave solution by using Sech - Csch function algorithms as well as the Modified Simple Equation Method (MSEM) for nonlinear partial differential equations. These methods will be applied to solving the conservation laws of the coupled Klein-Gordon equations that arise in the quantum field theory. There are two types of nonlinearity that will be considered, namely the cubic and the power law. The conservation laws will be finally determined from these conserved densities from the corresponding soliton solution.

Keywords: *Nonlinear PDEs; Klein-Gordon Equations; Exact Solutions; Sech –Csch Function Method.*

1. Introduction

Nonlinear evolution equations have a major role in various scientific and engineering fields, such as fluid mechanics, plasma physics, optical fibers, solid state physics, chemical physics and geochemistry. Nonlinear wave phenomena of dispersion, dissipation, diffusion, reaction and convection are very important in nonlinear wave equations. In recent years, quite a few methods for obtaining explicit traveling and solitary wave solutions of nonlinear evolution equations have been proposed. A variety of powerful methods has been used to solve different types of nonlinear systems of PDEs. [1-15]
The nonlinear Klein-Gordon equation (KGE) is the NLEE that is going to be studied. KGE is a very important equation in the area of theoretical and mathematical physics. It is studied in quantum mechanics. This paper is going to take a look at the coupled KGE where cubic and power law nonlinearities [2].

2. The travelling wave

Consider the nonlinear partial differential equation in the form

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

Where u(x, y, t) is a traveling wave solution of nonlinear partial differential equation Eq. (1). We use the transformations,

$$u(x,t) = f(\xi) \quad (2)$$

Where $\xi = kx - \lambda t$ This enables us to use the following changes:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(.) = -\lambda \frac{d}{d\xi}(.)\,, \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(.) = k\,\frac{d}{d\xi}(.) \quad (3)$$

Using Eq. (3) to transfer the nonlinear partial differential equation Eq. (1) to nonlinear ordinary differential equation

$$Q(f, f', f'', f''', \dots\dots\dots\dots.) = 0 \quad (4)$$

The ordinary differential equation (4) is then integrated as long as all terms contain derivatives, where we neglect the integration constants. The solutions of many nonlinear equations can be expressed in the form: [3]

3. Sech and csch methods

Consider the solution of the form [16]

$$f(\xi) = \sigma\,\mathrm{sech}^{\beta}(\mu\xi)$$

$$f'(\xi) = -\sigma\beta\mu\,\mathrm{sech}^{\beta}(\mu\xi)\,.\tanh(\mu\xi) \quad (5)$$

$$f''(\xi) = -\sigma\beta\mu^2\left[(\beta+1)\mathrm{sech}^{\beta+2}(\mu\xi) - \beta\,\mathrm{sech}^{\beta}(\mu\xi)\right]$$

$$f'''(\xi) = \sigma\beta\mu^3\left[(\beta+1)(\beta+2)\,\mathrm{sech}^{\beta+2}(\mu\xi) - \beta^2\,\mathrm{sech}^{\beta}(\mu\xi)\right]\tanh(\mu\xi)$$

And their derivative. Or use

$$f(\xi) = \sigma\,\mathrm{csch}^{\beta}(\mu\xi)$$

$$f'(\xi) = -\sigma\beta\mu\,\mathrm{csch}^{\beta}(\mu\xi)\,.\coth(\mu\xi) \quad (6)$$

$$f''(\xi) = \sigma\beta\mu^2\left[(\beta+1)\mathrm{csch}^{\beta+2}(\mu\xi) + \beta\,\mathrm{csch}^{\beta}(\mu\xi)\right]$$

$$f'''(\xi) = -\sigma\beta\mu^3\left[(\beta+1)(\beta+2)\,\mathrm{csch}^{\beta+2}(\mu\xi) + \beta^2\,\mathrm{csch}^{\beta}(\mu\xi)\right]\coth(\mu\xi)$$

Where σ , μ, and β are parameters to be determined, μ and c are the wave number and the wave speed, respectively. We substitute (5) or (6) into the reduced equation (4), balance the terms of the sech functions when (5) are used, or balance the terms of the csch

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functions when (6) are used, and solve the resulting system of algebraic equations by using computerized symbolic packages. We next collect all terms with the same power in $\mathrm{sech}^{k}(\mu\xi)$ or $\mathrm{csch}^{k}(\mu\xi)$ and set to zero their coefficients to get a system of algebraic equations among the unknown's α , μ and β, and solve the subsequent system.

4. Governing equations

The coupled KGE with the cubic law as well as the power law nonlinearity are going to be studied in this paper. The following two subsections will list the dimensionless form of these equations along with their respective 1-soliton solutions. The constraint conditions or the domain restrictions for the existence of the solitons will also be given.

4.1. KGE with cubic law

In this section, the coupled NKGE will be investigated with cubic law of nonlinearity which is on (1+1) dimensions:
The coupled KGE with cubic law nonlinearity, in dimensionless form is given by:

$$q_{tt} - k^2\, q_{xx} + a_1\, q + b_1\, q^3 + c_1\, q\,.r^2 = 0$$
(7)

$$r_{tt} - k^2\, r_{xx} + a_2\, r + b_2\, r^3 + c_2\, q^2\,.r = 0$$
(8)

Where q(x,t) and r(x,t) in Eq.(1), and (2) are the wave profiles. The independent variables are x and t
This equation studied by Biswas et al [2]. Introduce the transformations

$$q(x,t) = u_1(\xi),\ r(x,t) = u_2(\xi)$$
(9)

$$\xi = (x - \lambda\, t + \chi)$$
(10)

Where λ, and χ are real constants. The parameter λ represents the soliton velocity..
Substituting (10) into Equations (8-9) we obtain that

$$[\lambda^2 - k^2]\, u_1'' + a_1\, u_1 + b_1\, u_1^3 + c_1\, u_1\,.u_2^2 = 0$$
(11)

$$[\lambda^2 - k^2]\, u_2'' + a_2\, u_2 + b_2\, u_2^3 + c_2\, u_1^2\,.u_2 = 0$$
(12)

Seeking the solution by csh function method as in (6)

$$u_1(\xi) = \sigma_1\, \mathrm{csch}^{\beta_1}(\mu\,\xi)$$
(13)

$$u_2(\xi) = \sigma_2\, \mathrm{csch}^{\beta_2}(\mu\,\xi)$$
(14)

where σ_1, σ_2 represent the amplitudes of the solitons, μ represents the solitons width. the system of equations in Eqs. (11) and (12) becomes respectively:

$$[\lambda^2 - k^2]\,\sigma_1\,\beta_1\,\mu^2\left[(\beta_1+1)\mathrm{csch}^{\beta_1+2}(\mu\xi) + \beta_1\,\mathrm{csch}^{\beta_1}(\mu\xi)\right] + a_1\,\sigma_1\,\mathrm{csch}^{\beta_1}(\mu\xi) + b_1\sigma_1^3\,\mathrm{csch}^{3\beta_1}(\mu\xi) + c_1\,\sigma_1\,.\sigma_2^2\,\mathrm{csch}^{\beta_1+2\beta_2}(\mu\xi) = 0$$
(15)

$$[\lambda^2 - k^2]\,\sigma_2\,\beta_2\,\mu^2\left[(\beta_2+1)\mathrm{csch}^{\beta_2+2}(\mu\xi) + \beta_2\,\mathrm{csch}^{\beta_2}(\mu\xi)\right] + a_2\,\sigma_2\,\mathrm{csch}^{\beta_2}(\mu\xi) + b_2\,\sigma_2^3\,\mathrm{csch}^{3\beta_2}(\mu\xi) + c_2\,\sigma_1^2\,\sigma_2\,\mathrm{csch}^{2\beta_1+\beta_2}(\mu\xi) = 0$$
(16)

Equating the exponents and the coefficients of each pair of the csch functions we find from (15)

$$3\beta_1 = \beta_1 + 2\beta_2 \text{ , then } \beta_1 = \beta_2$$
(17)

from Eq. (16)

$$2\beta_1 + \beta_2 = \beta_2 + 2$$
(18)

Then

$$\beta_1 = 1\ ,\ \beta_2 = 1$$
(19)

Thus setting coefficients of Equations (15-16) to zero yields

$$[\lambda^2 - k^2]\,\sigma_1\,\mu^2 + a_1\,\sigma_1 = 0$$

$$2\,[\lambda^2 - k^2]\,\sigma_1\,\mu^2 + b_1\sigma_1^3 + c_1\,\sigma_1\,\sigma_2^2 = 0$$

$$[\lambda^2 - k^2]\,\sigma_2\,\mu^2 + a_2\,\sigma_2 = 0$$

$$2[\lambda^2 - k^2]\,\sigma_2\,\mu^2 + b_2\,\sigma_2^3 + c_2\,\sigma_1^2\,\sigma_2 = 0$$
(20)

Solving the system of equations in (20) we get:

$$\sigma_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2\,a_2\,[b_2 - c_1]}{[b_1\,b_2 - c_1\,c_2]}}$$
(21)

$$\sigma_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2\,a_1\,[b_1 - c_2]}{[b_1\,b_2 - c_1\,c_2]}}$$
(22)

$$\mu = \sqrt{\frac{a_1}{[k^2 - \lambda^2]}}$$
(23)

$$\mu = \sqrt{\frac{a_2}{[k^2 - \lambda^2]}}$$
(24)

These relations consequently introduce the constraint conditions:

$$a_1 = a_2 = a = [k^2 - \lambda^2]\,\mu^2$$
(25)

Then

$$\mu = \sqrt{\frac{a}{[k^2 - \lambda^2]}}$$
(26)

Where

$$[k^2 - \lambda^2] > 0$$
(27)

$$[b_1\,b_2 - c_1\,c_2] > 0$$
(28)

in general form the amplitudes:

$$\sigma_j = \sqrt{\frac{2\,a\,[b_i - c_j]}{[b_1\,b_2 - c_1\,c_2]}}\,, j = 1,2\,;\; i = 3 - j$$
(29)

Also, the amplitude relations dictate the constraint condition given by:

$$a\,[b_i - c_j] > 0$$
(30)

Then:

$$u_j(x,t) = \sqrt{\frac{2\,a\,[b_i - c_j]}{[b_1\,b_2 - c_1\,c_2]}}\; csch\left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{[k^2 - \lambda^2]}}\,(x - \lambda\,t + \chi)\right),, j = 1,2\,;\; i = 3 - j$$
(31)

Then

$$q(x,t) = \sqrt{\frac{2\,a\,[b_2 - c_1]}{[b_1\,b_2 - c_1\,c_2]}}\; csch\left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{[k^2 - \lambda^2]}}\,(x - \lambda\,t + \chi)\right)$$
(32)

Where:

$$a\,[b_2 - c_1] > 0$$
(33)

And

$$r(x,t) = \sqrt{\frac{2\,a\,[b_1 - c_2]}{[b_1\,b_2 - c_1\,c_2]}}\; csch\left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{[k^2 - \lambda^2]}}\,(x - \lambda\,t + \chi)\right)$$
(34)

Where

$$a\,[b_1 - c_2] > 0$$
(35)

For $a = 1, k = \sqrt{2}, \lambda = 1, b_1 = b_2 = 2, c_1 = c_2 = 1, \chi = 0$

$$q(x,t) = r(x,t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\; csch\big((x - t)\big)$$
(36)

Figure 1 represents the solitary wave solution of $q(x,t), and\ r(x,t)$ in Eq.(36).

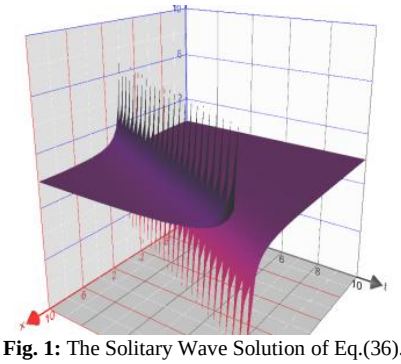


Fig. 1: The Solitary Wave Solution of Eq.(36).

4.2. Power law nonlinearity

For power law nonlinearity, the dimensionless form of the coupled KGE is given:

$$q_{tt} - k^2\,q_{xx} + a_1\,q + b_1\,q^{m+n} + c_1\,q^m\,.r^n = 0$$
(37)

$$r_{tt} - k^2\,r_{xx} + a_2\,r + b_2\,r^{m+n} + c_2\,q^n\,.r^m = 0$$
(38)

Where n ≠1. While the coefficients have the same interpretation as in the previous subsection, the additional parameters in this case are the power law nonlinearity parameters m and n and here m > 0 as well as n > 0. This equation studied by Biswas et al [2]. Assume the transformations in Equation (9-10) and Substituting into Equations (31-32) we obtain that

$$[\lambda^2 - k^2]\,u_1'' + a_1\,u_1 + b_1\,{u_1}^{m+n} + c_1\,{u_1}^m\,.{u_2}^n = 0$$
(39)

$$[\lambda^2 - k^2]\,u_2'' + a_2\,u_2 + b_2\,{u_2}^{m+n} + c_2\,{u_1}^n\,.{u_2}^m = 0$$
(40)

Seeking the solution by sech function method as in (5)

$$u_1(\xi) = \sigma_1\,sech^{\beta_1}(\mu\,\xi)$$
(41)

$$u_2(\xi) = \sigma_2\,sech^{\beta_2}(\mu\,\xi)$$
(42)

Where σ_1, σ_2 represent the amplitudes of the solitons, μ represents the solitons width. The system of equations in Eqs. (40) and (41) becomes respectively:

$$[\lambda^2 - k^2]\,\sigma_1\,\beta_1\,\mu^2\left[-(\beta_1 + 1)sech^{\beta_1+2}(\mu\xi) + \beta_1\,sech^{\beta_1}(\mu\xi)\right] + a_1\,\sigma_1\,sech^{\beta_1}(\mu\xi) + b_1{\sigma_1}^{(m+n)}\,sech^{(m+n)\beta_1}(\mu\xi) + c_1\,{\sigma_1}^m\,.{\sigma_2}^n\,sech^{m\beta_1+n\beta_2}(\mu\xi) = 0$$
(43)

$$[\lambda^2 - k^2]\,\sigma_2\,\beta_2\,\mu^2\left[-(\beta_2 + 1)\,sech^{\beta_2+2}(\mu\xi) + \beta_2\,sech^{\beta_2}(\mu\xi)\right] + a_2\,\sigma_2\,sech^{\beta_2}(\mu\xi) + b_2\,{\sigma_2}^{(m+n)}\,sech^{(m+n)\beta_2}(\mu\xi) + c_2\,{\sigma_1}^n\,{\sigma_2}^m\,sech^{n\beta_1+m\beta_2}(\mu\xi) = 0$$
(44)

Equating the exponents and the coefficients of each pair of the sech functions we find the following algebraic system from Eq. (43)

$$m\beta_1 + n\beta_2 = (m+n)\beta_1$$
(45)

From Eq. (45)

$$n\beta_1 + m\beta_2 = \beta_2 + 2$$
(46)

Then

$$\beta_1 = \beta_2 = \frac{2}{m+n-1}$$
(47)

Thus setting coefficients of Equations (43-44) to zero yields

$$[\lambda^2 - k^2]\frac{4}{(m+n-1)^2}\,\mu^2 + a_1 = 0$$

$$-[\lambda^2 - k^2]\,\frac{2\,(m+n+1)}{(m+n-1)^2}\,\mu^2 + b_1{\sigma_1}^{(m+n-1)} + c_1\,{\sigma_1}^{m-1}\,.{\sigma_2}^n = 0$$

$$[\lambda^2 - k^2]\frac{4}{(m+n-1)^2}\,\mu^2 + a_2 = 0$$

$$-[\lambda^2 - k^2]\,\frac{2\,(m+n+1)}{(m+n-1)^2}\,\mu^2 + b_2\,{\sigma_2}^{(m+n-1)} + c_2\,{\sigma_1}^n\,{\sigma_2}^{m-1} = 0$$
(48)

Solving the system of equations in (44) we get:

$$\mu = \frac{(m+n-1)}{2}\sqrt{\frac{a_1}{[k^2-\lambda^2]}} = \frac{(m+n-1)}{2}\sqrt{\frac{a_2}{[k^2-\lambda^2]}}$$
(49)

These relations consequently introduce the constraint conditions:

$$a_1 = a_2 = a = \frac{4\,[k^2-\lambda^2]}{(m+n-1)^2}\,\mu^2$$
(50)

$$a\,[k^2 - \lambda^2] > 0$$
(51)

Then in general form:

$$\mu = \sqrt{\frac{a}{[k^2-\lambda^2]}}$$
(52)

the amplitudes σ_j; (j =1,2) are connected to each other by the coupled relations:

$$2\,b_j\,{\sigma_j}^{(m+n-1)} + 2\,c_j\,{\sigma_j}^{m-1}.\sigma_{3-j}^{n} + (m+n+1)\,a_j = 0\,,$$
(53)

Then:

$$u_j(x,t) = \sigma_j\ sech^{\left(\frac{2}{m+n-1}\right)}\left(\frac{(m+n-1)}{2}\sqrt{\frac{a}{[k^2-\lambda^2]}}\,(x-\lambda\,t+\chi)\right), j = 1,2$$
(54)

For $m = 1\,, n = 2\,, a = 1, k = 2\,, \lambda = 1\,, \chi = 0$

$$u_j\,(x,t) = \sigma_j\ sech\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}\,(x-\ t+\chi)\right), j = 1,2$$
(55)

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \mp\, i\,\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$
(56)

$$q(x,t) = r(x,t) = \mp i\,\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\ sech\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}\,(x-\ t)\right)$$
(57)

Figure 2 represents the solitary wave solution of $q(x,t), and\ r(x,t)$ in Eq.(57).

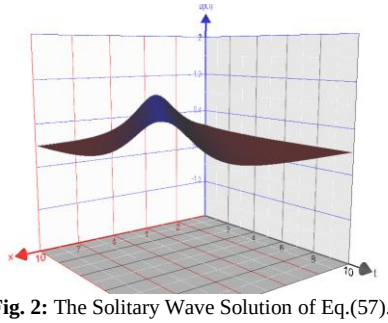


Fig. 2: The Solitary Wave Solution of Eq.(57).

5. Modified simple equation method

Consider for solutions of the form [17]:

$$r(\xi) = \left(A_0 + A_1\frac{\psi_\xi}{\psi}\right)$$
(58)

$$q(\xi) = \left(B_0 + B_1\frac{\psi_\xi}{\psi}\right)$$
(59)

Then Eqsn. (11-12) become the following equations:

$$(\lambda^2 - k^2)\,A_1\left\{\frac{\psi_{\xi\xi\xi}}{\psi} - 3\frac{\psi_\xi\,\psi_{\xi\xi}}{\psi^2} + 2\frac{{\psi_\xi}^3}{\psi^3}\right\} + a_1\left\{A_0 + A_1\frac{\psi_\xi}{\psi}\right\} + b_1\left\{{A_0}^3 + 3\,{A_0}^2\,A_1\frac{\psi_\xi}{\psi} + 3A_0\,{A_1}^2\frac{{\psi_\xi}^2}{\psi^2} + {A_1}^3\frac{{\psi_\xi}^3}{\psi^3}\right\} + c_1\left\{A_0 + A_1\frac{\psi_\xi}{\psi}\right\}\left\{{B_0}^2 + 2\,B_0\,B_1\frac{\psi_\xi}{\psi} + {B_1}^2\frac{{\psi_\xi}^2}{\psi^2}\right\} = 0$$
(60)

$$(\lambda^2 - k^2)\,B_1\left\{\frac{\psi_{\xi\xi\xi}}{\psi} - 3\frac{\psi_\xi\,\psi_{\xi\xi}}{\psi^2} + 2\frac{{\psi_\xi}^3}{\psi^3}\right\} + a_2\left\{B_0 + B_1\frac{\psi_\xi}{\psi}\right\} + b_2\left\{{B_0}^3 + 3\,{B_0}^2\,B_1\frac{\psi_\xi}{\psi} + 3B_0\,{B_1}^2\frac{{\psi_\xi}^2}{\psi^2} + {B_1}^3\frac{{\psi_\xi}^3}{\psi^3}\right\} + c_2\left\{B_0 + B_1\frac{\psi_\xi}{\psi}\right\}\left\{{A_0}^2 + 2\,A_0\,A_1\frac{\psi_\xi}{\psi} + {A_1}^2\frac{{\psi_\xi}^2}{\psi^2}\right\} = 0$$
(61)

Equating expressions (60-61) at ψ−1, ψ−2, ψ−3, and ψ−4 to zero we have the following system of equations

$$a_1 + b_1\,{A_0}^2 + c_1\,.\,{B_0}^2 = 0$$

$$a_2 + b_2\,{B_0}^2 + c_2\,{A_0}^2 = 0$$

$$[\lambda^2 - k^2]\,A_1\psi_{\xi\xi\xi} + a_1A_1\psi_\xi + 3b_1\,{A_0}^2\,A_1\psi_\xi + c_1\left[{B_0}^2A_1 + 2\,B_0\,B_1A_0\right]\psi_\xi = 0$$

$$[\lambda^2 - k^2]\,B_1\psi_{\xi\xi\xi} + a_2\,B_1\,\psi_\xi + 3b_2\,{B_0}^2\,B_1\psi_\xi + c_2\left[{A_0}^2B_1 + 2\,A_0\,A_1B_0\right]\psi_\xi = 0$$

$$-3[\lambda^2 - k^2]\,A_1\psi_\xi\,\psi_{\xi\xi} + \left[3b_1A_0\,{A_1}^2 + 2c_1\,A_1\,B_0\,B_1 + c_1A_0{B_1}^2\right]{\psi_\xi}^2 = 0$$

$$-3\,[\lambda^2 - k^2]\,B_1\,\psi_\xi\,\psi_{\xi\xi} + \left[3b_2\,B_0\,{B_1}^2 + 2\,c_2A_0\,A_1B_1 + c_2\,{A_1}^2B_0\right]{\psi_\xi}^2 = 0$$

$$2\,[\lambda^2 - k^2]\,A_1\,{\psi_\xi}^3 + b_1\,{A_1}^3{\psi_\xi}^3 + c_1A_1{B_1}^2\,{\psi_\xi}^3 = 0$$

$$2\,[\lambda^2 - k^2]B_1\ {\psi_\xi}^3 + b_2{B_1}^3\,{\psi_\xi}^3 + c_2\,B_1\,{A_1}^2\,{\psi_\xi}^3 = 0$$
(62)

These relations consequently introduce the constraint conditions:

$$A_1 = B_1\,, A_0 = B_0\,, a_1 = a_2 = a\,, b_1 = b_2 = b\,, c_1 = c_2 = c$$
(63)

System of equations in (62) reduce to the following system:

$$a + (b+c)\,{A_0}^2 = 0$$

$$[\lambda^2 - k^2]\,\psi_{\xi\xi\xi} + [\,a + 3(b+c)\,A_0]\,\psi_\xi = 0$$

$$[\lambda^2 - k^2]\,\psi_{\xi\xi} - A_0A_1\,(b+c)\,\psi_\xi = 0$$

$$2\,[\lambda^2 - k^2] + (b+c)\,{A_1}^2 = 0$$
(64)

Solving system (64), then

$$A_0 = \mp i\sqrt{\frac{a}{(b+c)}}, A_1 = \mp i\sqrt{\frac{2[\lambda^2-k^2]}{[b+c]}}$$
(65)

Case 1

$$\psi_{\xi\xi\xi} - \frac{2a}{[\lambda^2-k^2]}\psi_\xi = 0$$
(66)

Solving the differential equation in (66) to get

$$\psi = \alpha + \beta\,\xi + \mu\, exp(\frac{2a}{[\lambda^2-k^2]}\xi)$$
(67)

Then

$$\psi_\xi = \beta + \mu\,\frac{2a}{[\lambda^2-k^2]}\, exp(\frac{2a}{[\lambda^2-k^2]}\xi)$$
(68)

Finally the solution

$$r(x,t) = q(x,t) = \mp i\sqrt{\frac{1}{(b+c)}}\left(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{2}\,\frac{\beta\sqrt{[\lambda^2-k^2]}+2\,\mu\,a\,exp(\frac{2a}{[\lambda^2-k^2]}(x-\lambda\,t+\chi))}{\alpha+\beta(x-\lambda\,t+\chi)+\mu\,exp(\frac{2a}{[\lambda^2-k^2]}(x-\lambda\,t+\chi))}\right)$$
(69)

Case 2

$$\psi_{\xi\xi} + \sqrt{\frac{2\,a}{[\lambda^2-k^2]}}\,\psi_\xi = 0$$
(70)

Solving the differential equation in (70) to get

$$\psi = \rho + \sigma\, exp(-\sqrt{\frac{2\,a}{[\lambda^2-k^2]}}\,\xi)$$
(71)

Then

$$\psi_\xi = -\sigma\sqrt{\frac{2\,a}{[\lambda^2-k^2]}}\,exp(-\sqrt{\frac{2\,a}{[\lambda^2-k^2]}}\,(x-\lambda\,t+\chi))$$
(72)

The solution

$$r(x,t) = q(x,t) = \mp i\sqrt{\frac{a}{[b+c]}}\left(1 - 2\,\sigma\,\frac{exp\left(-\sqrt{\frac{2\,a}{[\lambda^2-k^2]}}(x-\lambda\,t+\chi)\right)}{\rho+\sigma\,exp\left(-\sqrt{\frac{2\,a}{[\lambda^2-k^2]}}(x-\lambda\,t+\chi)\right)}\right)$$
(73)

Where:

$$[b+c]\,[\lambda^2-k^2] > 0$$
(74)

6. Conclusion

In this paper, the Sech-Csch function methods as well as the MSEM have been successfully applied to find solitons solutions for the coupled KGE. Both the cubic and the power law are considered. It was observed that for power law nonlinearity the conserved quantities exist only if the exponents are connected by a simple relation. This is one of the very many integration algorithms to locate soliton solutions. Such results will be reported in future publications.

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