A tutorial on gtools to solve Differential Equations

gtools (V1.0.0)

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gtools is a command-line interface for GiNaCDE library. It requires no GUI tools. It is executed in console mode. The usage of gtools for solving differential equations is described in this tutorial. The following two examples demonstrate the usage of gtools to solve differential equations.

1 Example 1

Let us consider the Eckhaus equation

$$iu_t + u_{xx} + 2(|u|^2)_x u + |u|^4 u = 0.$$
 (1)

For solving Eq. (1) using GiNaCDE library, the C++ codes are

```
// eckhaus_FIM.cpp
#include <GiNaCDE/GiNaCDE.h>
int main()
{
    const ex u=reader("u"), t=reader("t"), x=reader("x"),
             a=reader("a"), b=reader("b"),k=reader("k");
    depend(u, {t, x});
    const ex pde = I*Diff(u,t,1) + Diff(u,x,2) + 2*u*Diff(u*conjugate(u),x,1)
                   + u*u*conjugate(u)*conjugate(u)*u;
    output = mathematica;
    twcPhase=lst{lst{-2*k*a,k},lst{b,a}};
    paraInDiffSolve=lst{};
    filename = "eckhaus_FIM.txt";
    desolve(pde, {u},FIM);
    return 0;
}
```

In the following, we display the screenshots of each step when we implement the above C++ code in gtools.

```
## Stocks - A tool for solving differential equation (GiNaCDE VI.0 )

Type h for help.

Input dependent variables: u

Input independent variables: (t,x)

Input differential equation: "POIFf(u,t,1)+DIff(u,x,2)+2*u*Diff(u*conjugate(u),x,1)+u*u*conjugate(u)*conjugate(u)*u

Output format for saving results: h

Type a for output format in markematica.

Output format for saving results: M

Do you assign value of N?: h

Do you assign value of N?: h

Type y for yes.

For-eyansion methods, the solutions of input NIPDE is expressed by a finite power series where presents 'NA' 'tems.

By default, for EIM, Nel and for F-expansion, modified F-expansion methods 'N' is evaluated automatically if N is not assigned to any value.

Do you assign value of N?: h

Provide constants in the traveling wave coordinate: (-2*k*a,k)

Provide constants in phase part: (b,a)

Wethods for solving differential equation: h

Type if for First integral method.

Type if for pexapansion method.

Wethods for solving differential equation: f

Do you supply any extra constant parameter(s)?: h

Type y for yes.

Type y for yes.
```

Figure 1: Screenshot 1.

Figure 2: Screenshot 2.

After execution of the last step in fig. 2 the output results are saved in $eckhaus_FIM.txt$ file.

2 Example 2

We now discuss an another example considering generalized Camassa-Holm equation $\,$

$$u_t + 2ku_x - u_{xxt} + auu_x - 2u_x u_{xx} - uu_{xxx} = 0. (2)$$

The following C++ code solve Eq. (2) applying modified F-expansion method.

```
// Generalized_Camassa-Holm_mF.cpp
#include <GiNaCDE/GiNaCDE.h>
int main()
{
    const ex u=reader("u"),t=reader("t"), x=reader("x"),
             k=reader("k"), a=reader("a"), k_0=reader("k_0"),
             k_1=reader("k_1"), A_1=reader("A_1"), A_3=reader("A_3");
    depend(u, {t,x});
    const ex pde = Diff(u,t,1)+2*k*Diff(u,x,1)-Diff(Diff(u,x,2),t,1)
                   +a*u*Diff(u,x,1)-2*Diff(u,x,1)*Diff(u,x,2)
                   -u*Diff(u,x,3);
    output = maple;
    twcPhase = lst{lst{k_0,k_1},lst{}};
    degAcoeff = lst{3,0,A_1,0,A_3};
    NValue = 2;
    filename = "Generalized_Camassa-Holm_mF.txt";
    ASolve=false;
    positivePart = true;
    negativePart = true;
    paraInDiffSolve = lst{k,a};
    desolve(pde, {u}, mF_expansion);
    return 0;
}
```

The following screenshot expresses each step to implement the above C++ code in gtools.



Figure 3: Screenshot 1.

After execution of the last step in fig. 3 the output results are saved in $Generalized_Camassa-Holm.txt$ file.