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Solutions of some Partial Differential Equations with variable coefficients by properties of Monogenic functions

Anatoliy Pogorui, Ramón M. Rodríguez-Dagnino

(*Presented by I. I. Skripnik*)

Abstract. In this paper we study some partial differential equations by using properties of Gateaux differentiable functions on commutative algebra. It is proved that components of differentiable functions satisfy some partial differential equations with coefficients related with properties of bases of subspaces of the corresponding algebra.

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1. Introduction

The idea of studying partial differential equation by using properties of differentiable functions on algebras is not new. The first step in this direction was the connection established between complex differential functions and harmonic functions. Ketchum [1] extended this idea to the three-dimensional Laplace equation by using the algebra of functions associated with the equation.

The so-called biharmonic bases in commutative algebras and monogenic functions on these algebras associated with the biharmonic equation are studied in [2, 3]. An interesting solution of the three dimensional Laplace's equation has been elaborated in [4] by defining a related commutative and associative algebra over the field of complex numbers. These ideas were generalized in [5] to a wide class of partial differential equations with constant coefficients. In this paper we propose a further generalization to the case of PDEs with linear dependent variable coefficients.

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2. Differentiability on commutative algebras

Let **A** be an infinite-dimensional (or finite-dimensional) commutative unitary Banach algebra over a field K of characteristic 0. Assume that the set of vectors $\vec{e}_n$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$ is a basis of **A**. Suppose **B** is an m-dimensional subspace of **A** with the basis $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \dots, \vec{e}_m$, $m \in \mathbf{N}$. Now, any function $\vec{f} : \mathbf{B} \to \mathbf{A}$ is of the form

$$\vec{f}(\vec{x}) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \vec{e}_k u_k(\vec{x}),$$

where $u_k(\vec{x}) = u_k(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$ are K-valued functions of m variables $x_i \in K$. We will assume that all considered series are convergent in **A**.

Definition 2.1. *$\vec{f}(\vec{x})$ is called differentiable at a point $\vec{x}_0 \in \mathbf{B}$ if there exists a unique element $\vec{f}'(\vec{x}_0) \in \mathbf{A}$ such that for any $\vec{h} \in \mathbf{B}$*

$$\vec{h}\vec{f}'(\vec{x}_0) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{\vec{f}(\vec{x}_0 + \varepsilon\vec{h}) - \vec{f}(\vec{x}_0)}{\varepsilon}, \tag{2.1}$$

*where $\vec{h}\vec{f}'(\vec{x}_0)$ is the product of elements $\vec{h}$ and $\vec{f}'(\vec{x}_0)$ in algebra **A**.*

It should be keep in mind that $\varepsilon \in K$ in accordance with algebra **A**. The classification of monogenic functions in a finite-dimensional commutative algebra is performed in [6]. The element $\vec{f}'(\vec{x}_0)$ is called as the Gateaux derivative of $\vec{f}$ at the point $\vec{x}_0$. For $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{C}$ this definition is also equivalent to the (complex) differentiability of the complex function $\vec{f}$, and $\vec{f}'(\vec{x}_0)$ becomes the usual complex derivative.

We say that $\vec{f} : \mathbf{B} \longrightarrow \mathbf{A}$ is differentiable (in **B**) or monogenic if it is differentiable at any point of **B**.

Theorem 2.1. *Suppose that for some $1 \le l \le m$ there exists $\vec{e}_l^{\,-1}$. Then a function $\vec{f}(\vec{x}) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \vec{e}_k u_k(\vec{x})$ is is monogenic if and only if there exists the function $\vec{f}' : \mathbf{B} \to \mathbf{A}$ such that for all $k = 0, 1, \dots, m$, and $\forall\, \vec{x} \in \mathbf{B}$*

$$\vec{e}_k \vec{f}'(\vec{x}) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{\vec{f}(\vec{x} + \varepsilon\vec{e}_k) - \vec{f}(\vec{x})}{\varepsilon}, \tag{2.2}$$

where $\vec{f}'$ does not depend on $\vec{e}_k$.

Proof. Suppose that (2.2) is fulfilled. Since by assumption there exists $\vec{e}_l^{\,-1}$ $(1 \le l \le m)$, we have

$$\vec{e}_l \vec{f}' = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{\vec{f}(\vec{x} + \varepsilon\vec{e}_1) - \vec{f}(\vec{x})}{\varepsilon} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \vec{e}_k \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_l},$$

or equivalently,

$$\vec{e}_1\vec{f}' = \lim_{\varepsilon\to 0} \tfrac{\vec{f}(\vec{x}+\varepsilon\vec{e}_1)-\vec{f}(\vec{x})}{\varepsilon} = \textstyle\sum_{k=1}^{n} \vec{e}_k \tfrac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_1} = \vec{e}_1\vec{e}_l^{\,-1} \textstyle\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \vec{e}_k \tfrac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_l},$$

$$\vec{e}_2\vec{f}' = \lim_{\varepsilon\to 0} \tfrac{\vec{f}(\vec{x}+\varepsilon\vec{e}_2)-\vec{f}(\vec{x})}{\varepsilon} = \textstyle\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \vec{e}_k \tfrac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_2} = \vec{e}_2\vec{e}_l^{\,-1} \textstyle\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \vec{e}_k \tfrac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_l},$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\vec{e}_m\vec{f}' = \lim_{\varepsilon\to 0} \tfrac{\vec{f}(\vec{x}+\varepsilon\vec{e}_m)-\vec{f}(\vec{x})}{\varepsilon} = \textstyle\sum_{k=0}^{n} \vec{e}_k \tfrac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_m} = \vec{e}_m\vec{e}_l^{\,-1} \textstyle\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \vec{e}_k \tfrac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_l}. \tag{2.3}$$

Now, let us consider $\vec{h} = \sum_{k=1}^{m} h_k\vec{e}_k$, then it follows from (2.3) that

$$h_1\vec{e}_1\vec{f}' = h_1 \textstyle\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \vec{e}_k \tfrac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_1},$$

$$h_2\vec{e}_2\vec{f}' = h_2 \textstyle\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \vec{e}_k \tfrac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_2},$$

$$\vdots$$

$$h_m\vec{e}_m\vec{f}' = h_m \textstyle\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \vec{e}_k \tfrac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_m}.$$

This implies that

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{h}\vec{f}' &= h_1 \textstyle\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \vec{e}_k \tfrac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_1} + h_2 \textstyle\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \vec{e}_k \tfrac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_2} + \cdots + h_m \textstyle\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \vec{e}_k \tfrac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_m} \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon\to 0} \tfrac{\vec{f}(\vec{x}+\varepsilon\vec{h})-\vec{f}(\vec{x})}{\varepsilon}.\end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, it follows from (2.3) that

$$\begin{aligned}&h_1 \textstyle\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \vec{e}_k \tfrac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_1} + h_2 \textstyle\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \vec{e}_k \tfrac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_2} + \cdots + h_m \textstyle\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \vec{e}_k \tfrac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_m} \\ &= h_1\vec{e}_1\vec{e}_l^{\,-1} \textstyle\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \vec{e}_k \tfrac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_l} + h_2\vec{e}_2\vec{e}_l^{\,-1} \textstyle\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \vec{e}_k \tfrac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_l} + \cdots \\ &\quad + h_m\vec{e}_m\vec{e}_l^{\,-1} \textstyle\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \vec{e}_k \tfrac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_l}.\end{aligned}$$

Hence, for every $\vec{h} \in \mathbf{B}$

$$\vec{h}\vec{e}_l^{\,-1} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \vec{e}_k \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_l} = \lim_{\varepsilon\to 0} \frac{\vec{f}(\vec{x}+\varepsilon\vec{h})-\vec{f}(\vec{x})}{\varepsilon}$$

or

$$\vec{f}' = \vec{e}_l^{\,-1} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \vec{e}_k \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_l}. \tag{2.4}$$

□

The set of (2.4) implies the following Cauchy–Riemann type of conditions for a differentiable function $\vec{f}$:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{e}_l\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\vec{e}_k\frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_1} &= \vec{e}_1\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\vec{e}_k\frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_l},\\ \vec{e}_l\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\vec{e}_k\frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_2} &= \vec{e}_2\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\vec{e}_k\frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_l},\\ &\vdots\\ \vec{e}_l\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\vec{e}_k\frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_m} &= \vec{e}_m\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\vec{e}_k\frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_l},\end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

or in the vector form

$$\vec{e}_l\frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial x_k} = \vec{e}_k\,\frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial x_l}, \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots, m. \tag{2.6}$$

3. Differentiable functions providing solutions to partial differential equations

In this section we extend the basic idea of relating analytic and harmonic functions into more general situations. For given integers m, $r \geq 1$ let

$$P(\xi_1, \xi_2, \ldots, \xi_m) := \sum_{i_1+i_2+\cdots+i_m=r} C_{i_1,i_2,\ldots,i_m}(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m)\xi_1^{i_1}\xi_2^{i_2}\ldots\xi_m^{i_m}, \tag{3.1}$$

where $C_{i_1,i_2,\ldots,i_m}(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m)$ are K-valued continuous functions of m variables x_i, $i = 1, 2, \ldots, m$. Consider the following partial differential equation

$$P(\partial_0, \partial_1, \ldots, \partial_m)\,[u(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m)] = 0, \tag{3.2}$$

where $\partial_k := \dfrac{\partial^k}{\partial x^k}$.

Theorem 3.1. *Let P be a polynomial as in (3.1). Let a function $\vec{f}$: $\boldsymbol{B} \longrightarrow \boldsymbol{A}$, and its derivatives $\vec{f}', \vec{f}'', \ldots, \vec{f}^r$ be differentiable, $\vec{f}(\vec{x}) = \sum_{k=0}^{n}\vec{e}_k u_k(\vec{x})$. Assume that functions $C_{i_1,i_2,\ldots,i_m}(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m)$ are linear dependent in K^m and the basis $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \ldots, \vec{e}_m$ of the subspace $\boldsymbol{B}$ of the algebra $\boldsymbol{A}$ is such that*

$$P(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \ldots, \vec{e}_m) = 0, \tag{3.3}$$

then the functions $u_k(\vec{x})$, $k = 1, 2, \dots$ *are solutions of* (3.2).

Proof. It follows from the Cauchy–Riemann condition (2.6) that

$$\frac{\partial^{i_n} \vec{f}}{\partial x_k^{i_n}} = \vec{e_k}^{\,i_n} \vec{e_l}^{\,-i_n} \frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial x_l}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, m. \tag{3.4}$$

This implies, for $i_1 + i_2 + \cdots + i_m \le r$, that

$$\frac{\partial^{i_1+i_2+\cdots+i_m} \vec{f}}{\partial x_1^{i_1} \partial x_2^{i_2} \cdots \partial x_m^{i_m}} = \vec{e}_l^{\,-(i_1+i_2+\cdots+i_m)} \vec{e}_1^{\,i_1} \vec{e}_2^{\,i_2} \cdots \vec{e}_m^{\,i_m} \frac{\partial^{i_1+i_2+\cdots+i_m} \vec{f}}{\partial x_1^{i_1+i_2+\cdots+i_m}}. \tag{3.5}$$

Therefore, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{i_1+i_2+\cdots+i_m=r} C_{i_1,i_2,\dots,i_m}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \\ &\times \frac{\partial^r}{\partial x_1^{i_1} \partial x_2^{i_2} \cdots \partial x_m^{i_m}} \vec{f}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \\ &= \vec{e}_l^{\,-r} \frac{\partial^r \vec{f}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)}{\partial x_l^r} \\ \times &\sum_{i_1+i_2+\cdots+i_m=r} C_{i_1,i_2,\dots,i_m}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)(\vec{e}_1)^{i_1}(\vec{e}_2)^{i_2} \cdots (\vec{e}_m)^{i_m} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, it follows that every component $u_k(\vec{x})$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ of function $\vec{f}$ is a solution of (3.2). □

Remark 3.1. We should notice that if the subspace **B** contains the unit then among its basis vectors there is an invertible element.

4. Examples

4.1. The three-dimensional equation

Let us consider the following PDE

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + x^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + (x^2 + 1) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) u(x, y, z) = 0. \tag{4.1}$$

This equation implies the polynomial $P(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \xi_1^2 + x^2 \xi_2^2 + (x^2 + 1)\xi_3^2$ and (3.3) has the following view $e_1^2 + x^2 e_2^2 + (x^2 + 1)e_3^2 = 0$. In this case we can use bicomplex algebra $BC = \{a_0 + a_1\mathbf{i} + a_2\mathbf{j} + a_3\mathbf{e} | \, a_k \in \mathbb{R}\}$. This algebra is commutative and its basis vectors $1, \mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{e}$ satisfy $\mathbf{i}^2 = \mathbf{j}^2 = -\mathbf{e}^2 = 1$, and $\mathbf{ij} = \mathbf{ji} = \mathbf{e}$, $\mathbf{ie} = \mathbf{ei} = -\mathbf{j}$, $\mathbf{je} = \mathbf{ej} = -\mathbf{i}$.

It is easy to see that $x^2\mathbf{i}^2 + \mathbf{j}^2 + (x^2+1)\mathbf{e}^2 = 0$. So, we may consider BC as algebra $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B} = \{a_1\mathbf{i} + a_2\mathbf{j} + a_3\mathbf{e} |\, a_k \in \mathbb{R}\} \subset BC$ as a subspace of $\mathbf{A}$.

Consider a function $\vec{f} \colon \mathbf{B} \to \mathbf{A}$, namely,

$$\vec{f}(x,y,z) = u_0(x,y,z) + u_1(x,y,z)\,\mathbf{i} + u_2(x,y,z)\,\mathbf{j} + u_3(x,y,z)\,\mathbf{e}$$

where $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$ and $u_k : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$, $k = 0,1,2,3$.

According to Theorem 3.1, if the function $\vec{f}$ is monogenic then the functions $u_k(x,y,z)$ are solutions of (4.1).

Thus, to obtain solutions of (4.1) it is enough to find a monogenic function $\vec{f} : \mathbf{B} \to \mathbf{A}$. As an example consider the following function $\vec{f}(z) = e^{x\mathbf{i}+y\mathbf{j}+z\mathbf{e}}$, where $z = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{e}$. It is easily seen that f is monogenic and

$$\begin{aligned}
\vec{f}(z) &= e^{x\mathbf{i}+y\mathbf{j}+z\mathbf{e}} \\
&= (\cos(x) + \mathbf{i}\sin(x))(\cos(y) + \mathbf{j}\sin(y))(\cosh(z) + \mathbf{e}\sinh(z)) \\
&= \cos(x)\cos(y)\cosh(z) + \sin(x)\sin(y)\sinh(z) \\
&+ \mathbf{i}(\sin(x)\cos(y)\cosh(z) - \cos(x)\sin(y)\sinh(z)) \\
&+ \mathbf{j}(\cos(x)\sin(y)\cosh(z) - \sin(x)\cos(y)\cosh(z)) \\
&+ \mathbf{e}(\cos(x)\cos(y)\sinh(z) + \sin(x)\sin(y)\cosh(z)).
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we obtain four solutions of (4.1)

$$\begin{aligned}
u_0(x,y,z) &= \cos(x)\cos(y)\cosh(z) + \sin(x)\sin(y)\sinh(z); \\
u_1(x,y,z) &= \sin(x)\cos(y)\cosh(z) - \cos(x)\sin(y)\sinh(z); \\
u_2(x,y,z) &= \cos(x)\sin(y)\cosh(z) - \sin(x)\cos(y)\cosh(z); \\
u_3(x,y,z) &= \cos(x)\cos(y)\sinh(z) + \sin(x)\sin(y)\cosh(z).
\end{aligned}$$

4.2. The four-dimensional equation

Now let us consider the following PDE

$$\left(y^2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + v\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - (y^2+v+1)\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v^2}\right) u(x,y,z,v) = 0. \qquad (4.2)$$

This equation implies the polynomial $P(\xi_1,\xi_2,\xi_3,\xi_4) = y^2\xi_1^2 + v\xi_2^2 - (y^2 + v+1)\xi_3^2 + \xi_4^2$ and (3.3) has the following form $y^2e_1^2 + ve_2^2 - (y^2+v+1)e_3^2 + e_4^2 = 0$. Suppose $\mathbf{A}$ is the commutative algebra of the following form $\mathbf{A} = \{a_0 + \mathbf{e}a_1 + \mathbf{f}a_2 + \mathbf{g}a_3 | a_k \in \mathbb{R}\}$, where $\mathbf{e}^2 = \mathbf{f}^2 = \mathbf{g}^2 = 1$ and $\mathbf{efg} = 1$.

We will find a monogenic function such as

$$\vec{f} \colon \mathbf{A} \to \mathbf{A},$$

namely,

$$\vec{f}(x,y,z,v) = u_0(x,y,z,v) + u_1(x,y,z,v)\,\mathbf{e} + u_2(x,y,z,v)\,\mathbf{f}$$

$$+u_3(x,y,z,v)\,\mathbf{g}$$

where $x,y,z,v \in \mathbb{R}$ and $u_k : \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}$, $k = 0,1,2,3$.

Let us define

$$\vec{f}(x,y,z,v) = (x + y\,\mathbf{e} + z\,\mathbf{f} + v\,\mathbf{g})^3.$$

It is easily verified that this function is monogenic and hence, by calculating $u_i(x,y,z,v)$, $i = 0,1,2,3$ we obtain four solutions of (4.2). After a simple computation, we obtain a solution of (4.2) in the following form

$$u_0(x,y,z,v) = x^3 + 3xy^2 + 3xz^2 + 3xv^2 + 6yzv.$$

We may obtain solutions of (4.2), by using such monogenic functions as $\vec{f}(z) = e^{x+y\mathbf{e}+z\mathbf{f}+v\mathbf{g}}$, $\vec{f}(z) = \cos(x + y\mathbf{e} + z\mathbf{f} + v\mathbf{g})$, and so on.

4.3. The linearized Korteweg–de–Vries equation

A linearized version of the KdV equation is

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} = 0. \tag{4.3}$$

Then, in order to show the use of our method we consider the slightly different equation

$$\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial z^2 \partial t} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} = 0. \tag{4.4}$$

The corresponding polynomial can be defined as

$$P\,(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \xi_3^2 \xi_1 + \xi_2^3.$$

Let $\mathbf{A}_0$ be a 3-dimensional commutative algebra over $\mathbb{R}$, and assume that the set $\mathbf{e}_0$, $\mathbf{e}_1$, $\mathbf{e}_2$, is a basis of $\mathbf{A}_0$ with Cayley table:

$$\mathbf{e}_i \mathbf{e}_j = \mathbf{e}_{i \oplus j},$$

where $\oplus j = i + j\ (mod\ 3)$.

The algebra $\mathbf{A}_0$ has the following matrix representation:

$$\mathbf{e}_k \to P_k = P_1^k,$$

where

$$P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let us define

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_0^{(l)} = \mathbf{e}_l,\ l = 0,1,2, \quad \boldsymbol{\tau}_1^{(m)} = \mathbf{e}_m\mathbf{i} = \mathbf{i}\mathbf{e}_m,\ m = 0,1,2,$$

where $\mathbf{i}$ is the complex numbers imaginary unit.

Let us consider the commutative algebra with the basis $\boldsymbol{\tau}_0^{(l)}$, $\boldsymbol{\tau}_1^{(m)}$, $l = 0,1,2$, $m = 0,1,2$ as $\mathbf{A}$ and the element $\boldsymbol{\tau}_0^{(0)} = \mathbf{e}_0$ is a unit of $\mathbf{A}$. We state $\mathbf{B} = \left\{ t\mathbf{i} + x\boldsymbol{\tau}_1^{(1)} + z\mathbf{e}_0 \right\}$ since it is easily seen that

$$P(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \xi_3^2\xi_1 + \xi_2^3.$$

$$P\left(\mathbf{i}, \boldsymbol{\tau}_1^{(1)}, \mathbf{e}_0\right) = 0.$$

Consider a function $\overrightarrow{f} : \mathbf{B} \to \mathbf{A}$ such that

$$\overrightarrow{f}(z,t,x) = \sum_{l=0}^{2} u_l(t,x,z)\,\mathbf{e}_l + \sum_{m=0}^{2} u_{m+3}(t,x,z)\,\mathbf{e}_m\mathbf{i}$$

where $u_l : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$, $l = 0,1,\cdots,5$, are three times continuously differentiable functions.

We will find $\overrightarrow{f}$ as an exponential function of the following form

$$\overrightarrow{f}(t,z,x) = e^{t\mathbf{i} + x\boldsymbol{\tau}_1^{(1)} + z\mathbf{e}_0}$$

$$= (\cos t\ + \mathbf{i}\sin t\ ) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{6k}}{(6k)!} + \mathbf{e}_1\mathbf{i} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{6k+1}}{(6k+1)!} \right.$$

$$- \mathbf{e}_2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{6k+2}}{(6k+2)!} - \mathbf{i} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{6k+3}}{(6k+3)!}$$

$$\left. + \mathbf{e}_1 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{6k+4}}{(6k+4)!} + \mathbf{e}_2\mathbf{i} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{6k+5}}{(6k+5)!} \right) e^z.$$

Taking into account that

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{6k}}{(6k)!} = \frac{14+\sqrt{3}}{48} e^{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x} \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \frac{3-2\sqrt{3}}{48} e^{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x} \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$+\frac{1}{3}e^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x}\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\frac{1}{3}\cos(x).$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k x^{6k+3}}{(6k+3)!}=\frac{14+\sqrt{3}}{48}e^{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x}\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\frac{2\sqrt{3}-3}{48}e^{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x}\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$+\frac{1}{3}e^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x}\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\frac{1}{3}\sin(x).$$

Therefore, omitting the factor e^z we obtain three particular solutions of the linearized Korteweg–de–Vries equation. One of them is given by

$$w_1(t,x)=\cos t\left(K_1\,e^{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x}\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-K_2\,e^{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x}\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right.$$

$$\left.+\frac{1}{3}e^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x}\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\frac{1}{3}\cos(x)\right)$$

$$+\sin t\left(K_1\,e^{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x}\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+K_2\,e^{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x}\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\frac{1}{3}e^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x}\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right.$$

$$\left.-\frac{1}{3}\sin(x)\right).$$

where $K_1=\frac{14+\sqrt{3}}{48}$ and $K_2=\frac{2\sqrt{3}-3}{48}$.

In the same manner, by computing the pairs

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k x^{6k+1}}{(6k+1)!},\qquad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k x^{6k+4}}{(6k+4)!}$$

and

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k x^{6k+2}}{(6k+2)!},\qquad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k x^{6k+5}}{(6k+5)!},$$

we obtain two more solutions, respectively $w_2(t,x)$ and $w_3(t,x)$ of (4.4).

4.4. Fourth-order equation

Let us consider the following equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2}+a^2\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4}=0. \tag{4.5}$$

This equation arises in the problems of the transverse vibrations of a uniform elastic rod [7].

To use our method we consider the close related equation

$$\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial t^2 \partial z^2} + a^2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} = 0. \tag{4.6}$$

The corresponding polynomial is as follows

$$P(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \xi_1^2 \xi_2^2 + a^2 \xi_3^4.$$

In this case, we may consider the bicomplex algebra as $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B} = \{a_0 + a_1 \mathbf{i} a + a_2 \mathbf{e}\}$ with the basis $1, \mathbf{i}\sqrt{a}, \mathbf{e}$, which satisfies the equation $P(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = 0$.

Consider a function $\overrightarrow{f} : \mathbf{B} \to \mathbf{A}$, as follows

$$\overrightarrow{f}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = u_0(x_1, x_2, x_3) + u_1(x_1, x_2, x_3)\,\mathbf{i} + u_2(x_1, x_2, x_3)\,\mathbf{j}$$

$$+ u_3(x_1, x_2, x_3)\,\mathbf{e},$$

where $u_l : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$, $l = 0, 1, \cdots, 5$ are four times continuously differentiable functions.

The components of the exponential function

$$\overrightarrow{f}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = e^{z + \mathbf{i} a t + \mathbf{e} x}$$

are solutions of (4.6). It is easily seen that solutions of (4.5) are components of the function $e^{\mathbf{i} a t + \mathbf{e} x}$, namely

$$\begin{aligned} u_0(t, x) &= \cos(at)\,\cosh(x), \\ u_1(t, x) &= \sin(at)\,\cosh(x), \\ u_2(t, x) &= \cos(at)\,\sinh(x), \\ u_3(t, x) &= \sin(at)\,\sinh(x). \end{aligned}$$

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Contact information

Anatoliy Pogorui Department of Mathematical Analysis, Zhytomyr Ivan Franko State University, Zhytomyr, Ukraine
E-Mail: pogor@zu.edu.ua

Ramón M. Rodríguez-Dagnino Tecnológico de Monterrey, Monterrey, México
E-Mail: rmrodrig@itesm.mx