

# A study on Degasperis - Procesi equation by iterative methods

Sh. S. Behzadi \* †

---

## Abstract

The Degasperis-Procesi equation can be derived as a member of a oneparameter family of asymptotic shallow water approximations to the Euler equations with the same asymptotic accuracy as that of the Camassa- Holm equation. In this paper, the Degasperis-Procesi equation is solved by using the Adomian's decomposition method , modified Adomian's decomposition method , variational iteration method , modified variational iteration method, homotopy perturbation method, modified homotopy perturbation method and homotopy analysis method. The existence and uniqueness of the solution and convergence of the proposed methods are proved in details. Finally an example shows the accuracy of these methods.

*Keywords* : Degasperis-Procesi equation; Adomian decomposition method (ADM); Modified Adomian decomposition method (MADM); Variational iteration method (VIM); Modified variational iteration method (MVIM); Homotopy perturbation method (HPM); Modified homotopy perturbation method (MHPM); Homotopy analysis method (HAM).

---

## 1 Introduction

It has been shown that many important dynamic problems in physics and other fields are usually characterized by nonlinear evolution equations which are often called governing equations [3, 42, 36, 27]. To understand the physical mechanism of these problems one has to study the solutions to the associated governing equations. Searching for the exact solutions of the nonlinear physical models has been a major concern for both mathematicians and physicists since they can provide much physical information and more insight into the physical aspects of the problems and thus maybe lead to further applications. Recently, some mathematician have studied the numerical solution of the Degasperis-Procesi equation by numerical method [28, 21, 12, 29, 32, 20].

In this work, we develop the ADM, MADM, VIM, MVIM, HPM, MHPM and HAM to solve this equation as follows [28, 21, 29, 32, 20]:

$$u_t - u_{xx} = uu_{xxx} + 3u_x u_{xx} - 4uu_x. \quad (1.1)$$

With the initial condition:

$$u(x, 0) = g(x). \quad (1.2)$$

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, the mentioned iterative methods are introduced for solving Eq.(1.1). In Section 3 we prove the existence , uniqueness of the solution and convergence of the proposed methods. Finally, the numerical example is shown in Section 4. In order to obtain an approximate solution of Eq.(1.1), let us integrate one time Eq.(1.1) with respect to  $t$  using the initial condition we obtain,

---

\*Corresponding author. shadan.behzadi@yahoo.com

†Department of Mathematics, Qazvin Branch, Islamic Azad University, Qazvin, Iran.

$$\begin{aligned}
 u(x, t) = g(x) &+ \int_0^t F_1(u(x, \tau)) d\tau + \int_0^t F_2(u(x, \tau)) d\tau \\
 &+ 3 \int_0^t F_3(u(x, \tau)) d\tau \\
 &- 4 \int_0^t F_4(u(x, \tau)) d\tau,
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.3}$$

where,

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_1(u(x, t)) &= u_{xx}(x, t), \\
 F_2(u(x, t)) &= u(x, t)u_{xxx}(x, t), \\
 F_3(u(x, t)) &= u_x(x, t)u_{xx}(x, t), \\
 F_4(u(x, t)) &= u(x, t)u_x(x, t).
 \end{aligned}$$

In Eq.(1.3), we assume  $g(x)$  is bounded for all  $x$  in  $J = [0, T](T \in \mathbb{R})$ . The terms  $F_1(u(x, t))$ ,  $F_2(u(x, t))$ ,  $F_3(u(x, t))$  and  $F_4(u(x, t))$  are Lipschitz continuous with  $|F_1(u) - F_1(u^*)| \leq L_1 |u - u^*|$ ,  $|F_2(u) - F_2(u^*)| \leq L_2 |u - u^*|$ ,  $|F_3(u) - F_3(u^*)| \leq L_3 |u - u^*|$  and  $|F_4(u) - F_4(u^*)| \leq L_4 |u - u^*|$ .

## 2 The iterative methods

### 2.1 Description of the MADM and ADM

The Adomian decomposition method is applied to the following general nonlinear equation

$$Lu + Ru + Nu = f, \tag{2.4}$$

where  $u(x, t)$  is the unknown function,  $L$  is the highest order derivative operator which is assumed to be easily invertible,  $R$  is a linear differential operator of order less than  $L$ ,  $Nu$  represents the nonlinear terms, and  $f$  is the source term. Applying the inverse operator  $L^{-1}$  to both sides of Eq.(2.4), and using the given conditions we obtain

$$u(x, t) = z(x) - L^{-1}(Ru) - L^{-1}(Nu), \tag{2.5}$$

where the function  $z(x)$  represents the terms arising from integrating the source term  $f$ . The nonlinear operator  $Nu = G_1(u)$  is decomposed as

$$G_1(u) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n, \tag{2.6}$$

where  $A_n, n \geq 0$  are the Adomian polynomials determined formally as follows:

$$A_n = \frac{1}{n!} \left[ \frac{d^n}{d\lambda^n} \left[ N \left( \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \lambda^i u_i \right) \right] \right]_{\lambda=0}. \tag{2.7}$$

The first Adomian polynomials (introduced in [7, 14, 34]) are:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_0 &= G_1(u_0), \\
 A_1 &= u_1 G_1'(u_0), \\
 A_2 &= u_2 G_1'(u_0) + \frac{1}{2!} u_1^2 G_1''(u_0), \\
 A_3 &= u_3 G_1'(u_0) + u_1 u_2 G_1''(u_0) + \frac{1}{3!} u_1^3 G_1'''(u_0), \dots
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.8}$$

#### 2.1.1 Adomian decomposition method

The standard decomposition technique represents the solution of  $u(x, t)$  in Eq.(2.4) as the following series,

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u_i(x, t), \tag{2.9}$$

where, the components  $u_0, u_1, \dots$  which can be determined recursively

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_0(x, t) &= g(x), \\
 u_1(x, t) &= \int_0^t A_0(x, t) dt + \int_0^t B_0(x, t) dt \\
 &+ 3 \int_0^t Z_0(x, t) dt - 4 \int_0^t K_0(x, t) dt, \\
 &\vdots \\
 u_{n+1}(x, t) &= \int_0^t A_n(x, t) dt + \int_0^t B_n(x, t) dt + \\
 &3 \int_0^t Z_n(x, t) dt - 4 \int_0^t K_n(x, t) dt, \\
 n &\geq 0.
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.10}$$

Substituting Eq.(2.8) into Eq.(2.10) leads to the determination of the components of  $u$ .

#### 2.1.2 The modified Adomian decomposition method

The modified decomposition method was introduced by Wazwaz [35]. The modified forms was established on the assumption that the function  $g(x)$  can be divided into two parts, namely  $g_1(x)$  and  $g_2(x)$ . Under this assumption we set

$$g(x) = g_1(x) + g_2(x). \tag{2.11}$$

Accordingly, a slight variation was proposed only on the components  $u_0$  and  $u_1$ . The suggestion was that only the part  $g_1$  be assigned to the zeroth component  $u_0$ , whereas the remaining part  $g_2$  be combined with the other terms given in Eq.(2.11) to define  $u_1$ . Consequently, the modified recursive relation

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= g_1(x), \\ u_1 &= g_2(x) - L^{-1}(Ru_0) - L^{-1}(A_0), \\ &\vdots \\ u_{n+1} &= -L^{-1}(Ru_n) - L^{-1}(A_n), \quad n \geq 1, \end{aligned} \tag{2.12}$$

was developed. To obtain the approximation solution of Eq.(1.1), according to the MADM, we can write the iterative formula Eq.(2.12) as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= g_1(x), \\ u_1 &= g_2(x) + \int_0^t A_0(x, t) dt + \int_0^t B_0(x, t) dt \\ &\quad + 3 \int_0^t Z_0(x, t) dt - 4 \int_0^t K_0(x, t) dt, \\ &\vdots \\ u_{n+1} &= \int_0^t A_n(x, t) dt + \int_0^t B_n(x, t) dt \\ &\quad + 3 \int_0^t Z_n(x, t) dt - 4 \int_0^t K_n(x, t) dt, \quad n \geq 1. \end{aligned} \tag{2.13}$$

The operators  $F_i(u(x, t))$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ ) are usually represented by the infinite series of the Adomian polynomials as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} F_1(u) &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} A_i, \\ F_2(u) &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} B_i, \\ F_3(u) &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} Z_i, \\ F_4(u) &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} K_i. \end{aligned}$$

where  $A_i, B_i, Z_i$  and  $K_i$  are the Adomian polynomials. Also, we can use the following formula for the Adomian polynomials [13]:

$$\begin{aligned} A_n &= F_1(s_n) - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} A_i, \\ B_n &= F_2(s_n) - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} B_i, \\ Z_n &= F_3(s_n) - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} Z_i, \\ K_n &= F_4(s_n) - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} K_i. \end{aligned} \tag{2.14}$$

Where  $s_n = \sum_{i=0}^n u_i(x, t)$  is the partial sum.

## 2.2 Description of the VIM and MVIM

In the VIM [1, 2, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 38], it has been considered the following nonlinear differential equation:

$$Lu + Nu = g, \tag{2.15}$$

where  $L$  is a linear operator,  $N$  is a nonlinear operator and  $g$  is a known analytical function. In this case, the functions  $u_n$  may be determined recursively by

$$\begin{aligned} u_{n+1}(x, t) &= u_n(x, t) + \\ &\int_0^t \lambda(x, \tau) \{L(u_n(x, \tau)) + N(u_n(x, \tau)) - g(x, \tau)\} d\tau, \end{aligned} \tag{2.16}$$

$$n \geq 0,$$

where  $\lambda$  is a general Lagrange multiplier which can be computed using the variational theory. Here the function  $u_n(x, \tau)$  is a restricted variations which means  $\delta u_n = 0$ . Therefore, we first determine the Lagrange multiplier  $\lambda$  that will be identified optimally via integration by parts. The successive approximation  $u_n(x, t)$ ,  $n \geq 0$  of the solution  $u(x, t)$  will be readily obtained upon using the obtained Lagrange multiplier and by using any selective function  $u_0$ . The zeroth approximation  $u_0$  may be selected any function that just satisfies at least the initial and boundary conditions. With  $\lambda$  determined, then several approximation  $u_n(x, t)$ ,  $n \geq 0$  follow immediately. Consequently, the exact solution may be obtained by using

$$u(x, t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n(x, t). \tag{2.17}$$

The VIM has been shown to solve effectively, easily and accurately a large class of nonlinear problems with approximations converge rapidly to accurate solutions. To obtain the approximation solution of Eq.(1.1), according to the VIM, we can write iteration Eq.(2.16) as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{n+1}(x, t) &= u_n(x, t) + L_t^{-1}(\lambda[u_n(x, t) - g(x) - \\ &\int_0^t F_1(u_n(x, t)) dt - \int_0^t F_2(u_n(x, t)) dt - \\ &3 \int_0^t F_3(u_n(x, t)) dt + 4 \int_0^t F_4(u_n(x, t)) dt]), \\ &n \geq 0. \end{aligned} \tag{2.18}$$

Where,

$$L_t^{-1}(\cdot) = \int_0^t (\cdot) d\tau.$$

To find the optimal  $\lambda$ , we proceed as

$$\begin{aligned} \delta u_{n+1}(x, t) &= \delta u_n(x, t) + \delta L_t^{-1}(\lambda[u_n(x, t) - g(x) \\ &- \int_0^t F_1(u_n(x, t)) dt - \int_0^t F_2(u_n(x, t)) dt - \\ &3 \int_0^t F_3(u_n(x, t)) dt + 4 \int_0^t F_4(u_n(x, t)) dt]). \end{aligned} \tag{2.19}$$

From Eq.(2.19), the stationary conditions can be obtained as follows:  $\lambda' = 0$  and  $1 + \lambda = 0$ . Therefore, the Lagrange multipliers can be identified as  $\lambda = -1$  and by substituting in Eq.(2.18), the following iteration formula is obtained.

$$\begin{aligned} u_0(x, t) &= g(x), \\ u_{n+1}(x, t) &= u_n(x, t) - L_t^{-1}(u_n(x, t) - g(x) \\ &- \int_0^t F_1(u_n(x, t)) dt - \int_0^t F_2(u_n(x, t)) dt - 3 \\ &\int_0^t F_3(u_n(x, t)) dt + 4 \int_0^t F_4(u_n(x, t)) dt), n \geq 0. \end{aligned} \tag{2.20}$$

To obtain the approximation solution of Eq.(1.1), based on the MVIM [4, 5, 37], we can write the following iteration formula:

$$\begin{aligned} u_0(x, t) &= g(x), \\ u_{n+1}(x, t) &= u_n(x, t) - \\ &L_t^{-1}(- \int_0^t F_1(u_n(x, t) - u(x, t)) dt - \\ &\int_0^t F_2(u_n(x, t) - u(x, t)) dt - \\ &3 \int_0^t F_3(u_n(x, t) - u(x, t)) dt \\ &+ 4 \int_0^t F_4(u_n(x, t) - u(x, t)) dt), n \geq 0. \end{aligned} \tag{2.21}$$

Eq.(2.20) and Eq.(2.21) will enable us to determine the components  $u_n(x, t)$  recursively for  $n \geq 0$ .

### 2.3 Description of the HAM

Consider

$$N[u] = 0,$$

where  $N$  is a nonlinear operator,  $u(x, t)$  is an unknown function and  $x$  is an independent variable. let  $u_0(x, t)$  denote an initial guess of the

exact solution  $u(x, t)$ ,  $h \neq 0$  an auxiliary parameter,  $H_1(x, t) \neq 0$  an auxiliary function, and  $L$  an auxiliary linear operator with the property  $L[s(x, t)] = 0$  when  $s(x, t) = 0$ . Then using  $q \in [0, 1]$  as an embedding parameter, we construct a homotopy as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - q)L[\phi(x, t; q) - u_0(x, t)] \\ - qhH_1(x, t)N[\phi(x, t; q)] = \\ \hat{H}_1[\phi(x, t; q); u_0(x, t), H_1(x, t), h, q]. \end{aligned} \tag{2.22}$$

It should be emphasized that we have great freedom to choose the initial guess  $u_0(x, t)$ , the auxiliary linear operator  $L$ , the non-zero auxiliary parameter  $h$ , and the auxiliary function  $H_1(x, t)$ . Enforcing the homotopy Eq.(2.22) to be zero, i.e.,

$$\hat{H}_1[\phi(x, t; q); u_0(x, t), H_1(x, t), h, q] = 0, \tag{2.23}$$

we have the so-called zero-order deformation equation

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - q)L[\phi(x, t; q) - u_0(x, t)] = \\ qhH_1(x, t)N[\phi(x, t; q)]. \end{aligned} \tag{2.24}$$

When  $q = 0$ , the zero-order deformation Eq.(2.24) becomes

$$\phi(x; 0) = u_0(x, t), \tag{2.25}$$

and when  $q = 1$ , since  $h \neq 0$  and  $H_1(x, t) \neq 0$ , the zero-order deformation Eq.(2.24) is equivalent to

$$\phi(x, t; 1) = u(x, t). \tag{2.26}$$

Thus, according to Eq.(2.25) and Eq.(2.26), as the embedding parameter  $q$  increases from 0 to 1,  $\phi(x, t; q)$  varies continuously from the initial approximation  $u_0(x, t)$  to the exact solution  $u(x, t)$ . Such a kind of continuous variation is called deformation in homotopy [8, 11, 16, 30, 31]. Due to Taylor's theorem,  $\phi(x, t; q)$  can be expanded in a power series of  $q$  as follows

$$\phi(x, t; q) = u_0(x, t) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} u_m(x, t)q^m, \tag{2.27}$$

where,

$$u_m(x, t) = \frac{1}{m!} \frac{\partial^m \phi(x, t; q)}{\partial q^m} \Big|_{q=0}.$$

Let the initial guess  $u_0(x, t)$ , the auxiliary linear parameter  $L$ , the nonzero auxiliary parameter  $h$  and the auxiliary function  $H_1(x, t)$  be properly chosen so that the power series Eq.(2.27) of

$\phi(x, t; q)$  converges at  $q = 1$ , then, we have under these assumptions the solution series

$$u(x, t) = \phi(x, t; 1) = u_0(x, t) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} u_m(x, t). \tag{2.28}$$

From Eq.(2.27), we can write Eq.(2.24) as follows

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - q)L[\phi(x, t, q) - u_0(x, t)] &= \\ (1 - q)L[\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} u_m(x, t) q^m] &= \\ q h H_1(x, t)N[\phi(x, t, q)] &\Rightarrow \\ L[\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} u_m(x, t) q^m] - q L[\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} u_m(x, t)q^m] & \\ = q h H_1(x, t)N[\phi(x, t, q)] & \end{aligned} \tag{2.29}$$

By differentiating Eq.(2.29)  $m$  times with respect to  $q$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \{L[\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} u_m(x, t) q^m] - q L[\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} u_m(x, t)q^m]\}^{(m)} &= \\ \{q h H_1(x, t)N[\phi(x, t, q)]\}^{(m)} &= \\ m! L[u_m(x, t) - u_{m-1}(x, t)] &= \\ h H_1(x, t) m \frac{\partial^{m-1} N[\phi(x, t; q)]}{\partial q^{m-1}} \Big|_{q=0}. & \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} L[u_m(x, t) - \chi_m u_{m-1}(x, t)] &= \\ h H_1(x, t) \mathfrak{R}_m(u_{m-1}(x, t)), & \end{aligned} \tag{2.30}$$

where,

$$\mathfrak{R}_m(u_{m-1}(x, t)) = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \frac{\partial^{m-1} N[\phi(x, t; q)]}{\partial q^{m-1}} \Big|_{q=0}, \tag{2.31}$$

and

$$\chi_m = \begin{cases} 0, & m \leq 1 \\ 1, & m > 1 \end{cases}$$

Note that the high-order deformation Eq.(3.7) is governing the linear operator  $L$ , and the term  $\mathfrak{R}_m(u_{m-1}(x, t))$  can be expressed simply by Eq.(2.31) for any nonlinear operator  $N$ . To obtain the approximation solution of Eq.(1.1), ac-

cording to HAM, let

$$\begin{aligned} N[u(x, t)] &= u(x, t) - g(x) - \int_0^t F_1(u(x, t)) dt - \\ &\int_0^t F_2(u(x, t)) dt - 3 \int_0^t u(x, t) dt \\ &+ 4 \int_0^t F_4(u(x, t)) dt - 3 \int_0^t u(x, t) dt, \end{aligned}$$

so,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{R}_m(u_{m-1}(x, t)) &= u_{m-1}(x, t) - g(x) - \\ &\int_0^t F_1(u_{m-1}(x, t)) dt - \int_0^t F_2(u_{m-1}(x, t)) dt - \\ &3 \int_0^t F_3(u_{m-1}(x, t)) dt + 4 \int_0^t F_4(u_{m-1}(x, t)) dt. \end{aligned} \tag{2.32}$$

Substituting Eq.(2.32) into Eq.(3.7)

$$\begin{aligned} L[u_m(x, t) - \chi_m u_{m-1}(x, t)] &= \\ h H_1(x, t)[u_{m-1}(x, t) - g(x) - \\ &\int_0^t F_1(u_{m-1}(x, t)) dt - \int_0^t F_2(u_{m-1}(x, t)) dt - \\ &3 \int_0^t F_3(u_{m-1}(x, t)) dt + 4 \int_0^t F_4(u_{m-1}(x, t)) dt. \\ &+ (1 - \chi_m)g(x)(x)]. \end{aligned} \tag{2.33}$$

We take an initial guess  $u_0(x, t) = g(x)$ , an auxiliary linear operator  $Lu = u$ , a nonzero auxiliary parameter  $h = -1$ , and auxiliary function  $H_1(x, t) = 1$ . This is substituted into Eq.(2.33) to give the recurrence relation

$$\begin{aligned} u_0(x, t) &= g(x), \\ u_{n+1}(x, t) &= \int_0^t F_1(u_n(x, t)) dt + \\ &\int_0^t F_2(u_n(x, t)) dt + 3 \int_0^t F_3(u_n(x, t)) dt \end{aligned} \tag{2.34}$$

$$- 4 \int_0^t F_4(u_n(x, t)) dt, \quad n \geq 0.$$

Therefore, the solution  $u(x, t)$  becomes

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n(x, t) = g(x) \\ &+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \int_0^t F_1(u_n(x, t)) dt + \int_0^t F_2(u_n(x, t)) dt \right. \\ &\left. + 3 \int_0^t u_n(x, t) dt - 4 \int_0^t F_4(u_n(x, t)) dt. \right) \end{aligned} \tag{2.35}$$

Which is the method of successive approximations. If

$$|u_n(x, t)| < 1,$$

then the series solution Eq.(2.35) convergence uniformly.

### 2.4 Description of the HPM and MHPM

To explain HPM [9, 10, 18, 33, 39, 40, 41], we consider the following general nonlinear differential equation:

$$Lu + Nu = f(u), \tag{2.36}$$

with initial conditions

$$u(x, 0) = f(x).$$

According to HPM, we construct a homotopy which satisfies the following relation

$$H(u, p) = Lu - Lv_0 + p Lv_0 + p [Nu - f(u)] = 0, \tag{2.37}$$

where  $p \in [0, 1]$  is an embedding parameter and  $v_0$  is an arbitrary initial approximation satisfying the given initial conditions. In HPM, the solution of Eq.(2.37) is expressed as

$$u(x, t) = u_0(x, t) + p u_1(x, t) + p^2 u_2(x, t) + \dots \tag{2.38}$$

Hence the approximate solution of Eq.(2.36) can be expressed as a series of the power of  $p$ , i.e.

$$u = \lim_{p \rightarrow 1} u = u_0 + u_1 + u_2 + \dots$$

where,

$$\begin{aligned} u_0(x, t) &= g(x), \\ \vdots \\ u_m(x, t) &= \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \int_0^t F_1(u_{m-k-1}(x, t)) dt + \\ &\int_0^t F_2(u_{m-k-1}(x, t)) dt + 3 \int_0^t F_3(u_{m-k-1}(x, t)) dt \\ &- 4 \int_0^t F_4(u_{m-k-1}(x, t)) dt, \quad m \geq 1. \end{aligned} \tag{2.39}$$

To explain MHPM [6, 17, 26], we consider Eq.(1.1) as

$$\begin{aligned} L(u) &= u(x, t) - g(x) - \int_0^t F_1(u_{m-k-1}(x, t)) dt - \\ &\int_0^t F_2(u_{m-k-1}(x, t)) dt - 3 \int_0^t F_3(u_{m-k-1}(x, t)) dt \\ &+ 4 \int_0^t F_4(u_{m-k-1}(x, t)) dt. \end{aligned}$$

Where  $F_1(u(x, t)) = g_1(x)h_1(t)$ ,  $F_2(u(x, t)) = g_2(x)h_2(t)$ ,  $F_3(u(x, t)) = g_3(x)h_3(t)$  and  $F_4(u(x, t)) = g_4(x)h_4(t)$ . We can define homotopy  $H(u, p, m)$  by

$$H(u, 0, m) = f(u), \quad H(u, 1, m) = L(u),$$

where,  $m$  is an unknown real number and

$$f(u(x, t)) = u(x, t) - z(x, t).$$

Typically we may choose a convex homotopy by  $H(u, p, m) = (1 - p)f(u) + p L(u)$

$$+ p (1 - p)[m(g_1(x) + g_2(x) + g_3(x)) + g_4(x)] = 0, \tag{2.40}$$

$$0 \leq p \leq 1.$$

Where  $m$  is called the accelerating parameters, and for  $m = 0$  we define  $H(u, p, 0) = H(u, p)$ , which is the standard HPM. The convex homotopy Eq.(2.40) continuously trace an implicitly defined curve from a starting point  $H(u(x, t) - f(u), 0, m)$  to a solution function  $H(u(x, t), 1, m)$ . The embedding parameter  $p$  monotonically increase from 0 to 1 as trivial problem  $f(u) = 0$  is continuously deformed to original problem  $L(u) = 0$ . The MHPM uses the homotopy parameter  $p$  as an expanding parameter to obtain

$$v = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p^n u_n, \tag{2.41}$$

when  $p \rightarrow 1$ , Eq.(2.37) corresponds to the original one and Eq.(2.41) becomes the approximate solution of Eq.(1.1), i.e.,

$$u = \lim_{p \rightarrow 1} v = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} u_m.$$

Where,

$$\begin{aligned} u_0(x, t) &= g(x), \\ u_1(x, t) &= \int_0^t F_1(u_0(x, t)) dt + \int_0^t F_2(u_0(x, t)) dt \\ &+ 3 \int_0^t F_3(u_0(x, t)) dt \\ &- m(g_1(x) + g_2(x) + g_3(x) + g_4(x)), \\ u_2(x, t) &= \int_0^t F_1(u_1(x, t)) dt + \int_0^t F_2(u_1(x, t)) dt \\ &+ 3 \int_0^t F_3(u_1(x, t)) dt - 4 \int_0^t F_4(u_{m-k-1}(x, t)) dt \\ &+ m(g_1(x) + g_2(x) + g_3(x) + g_4(x)), \\ \vdots \\ u_m(x, t) &= \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \int_0^t F_1(u_{m-k-1}(x, t)) dt + \\ &\int_0^t F_2(u_{m-k-1}(x, t)) dt + 3 \int_0^t F_3(u_{m-k-1}(x, t)) dt \\ &- 4 \int_0^t F_4(u_{m-k-1}(x, t)) dt, \quad m \geq 3. \end{aligned} \tag{2.42}$$



### 3 Existence and convergency of iterative methods

We set,

$$\alpha_1 := T(L_1 + L_2 + 3L_3 + 4L_4),$$

$$\beta_1 := 1 - T(1 - \alpha_1), \quad \gamma_1 := 1 - T\alpha_1.$$

**Theorem 3.1** Let  $0 < \alpha_1 < 1$ , then Degasperis-Procesi Eq.(1.1), has a unique solution.

**Proof.** Let  $u$  and  $u^*$  be two different solutions of Eq.(1.3) then

$$\begin{aligned} |u - u^*| &= \int_0^t [F_1(u(x,t)) - F_1(u^*(x,t))] dt \\ &+ \int_0^t [F_2(u(x,t)) - F_2(u^*(x,t))] dt \\ &+ 3 \int_0^t [F_3(u(x,t)) - F_3(u^*(x,t))] dt - \\ &4 \int_0^t [F_4(u(x,t)) - F_4(u^*(x,t))] dt | \\ &\leq \int_0^t |F_1(u(x,t)) - F_1(u^*(x,t))| dt + \\ &\int_0^t |F_2(u(x,t)) - F_2(u^*(x,t))| dt + \\ &\int_0^t |F_3(u(x,t)) - F_3(u^*(x,t))| dt + \\ &4 \int_0^t |F_4(u(x,t)) - F_4(u^*(x,t))| dt \leq \\ &T(L_1 + L_2 + 3L_3 + 4L_4) |u - u^*| \\ &= \alpha_1 |u - u^*|. \end{aligned}$$

From which we get  $(1 - \alpha_1) |u - u^*| \leq 0$ . Since  $0 < \alpha_1 < 1$ , then  $|u - u^*| = 0$ . Implies  $u = u^*$  and completes the proof.  $\square$

**Theorem 3.2** The series solution  $u(x,t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u_i(x,t)$  of Eq.(1.1) using MADM convergence when  $0 < \alpha_1 < 1$ ,  $|u_1(x,t)| < \infty$ .

**Proof.** Denote as  $(C[J], \|\cdot\|)$  the Banach space of all continuous functions on  $J$  with the norm  $\|g(t)\| = \max |g(t)|$ , for all  $t$  in  $J$ . Define the sequence of partial sums  $s_n$ , let  $s_n$  and  $s_m$  be arbitrary partial sums with  $n \geq m$ . We are going to prove that  $s_n$  is a Cauchy sequence in this Banach space:

$$\begin{aligned} \|s_n - s_m\| &= \max_{\forall t \in J} |s_n - s_m| = \\ \max_{\forall t \in J} &|\sum_{i=m+1}^n u_i(x,t)| = \\ \max_{\forall t \in J} &|\int_0^t (\sum_{i=m}^{n-1} A_i) dt + \int_0^t (\sum_{i=m}^{n-1} B_i) dt + \\ &3 \int_0^t (\sum_{i=m}^{n-1} Z_i) dt - 4 \int_0^t (\sum_{i=m}^{n-1} K_i) dt|. \end{aligned}$$

From [13], we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=m}^{n-1} A_i &= F_1(s_{n-1}) - F_1(s_{m-1}), \\ \sum_{i=m}^{n-1} B_i &= F_2(s_{n-1}) - F_2(s_{m-1}), \\ \sum_{i=m}^{n-1} Z_i &= F_3(s_{n-1}) - F_3(s_{m-1}), \\ \sum_{i=m}^{n-1} K_i &= F_4(s_{n-1}) - F_4(s_{m-1}). \end{aligned}$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \|s_n - s_m\| &= \\ \max_{\forall t \in J} &|\int_0^t [F_1(s_{n-1}) - F_1(s_{m-1})] dt + \\ &\int_0^t [F_2(s_{n-1}) - F_2(s_{m-1})] dt + \\ &3 \int_0^t [F_3(s_{n-1}) - F_3(s_{m-1})] dt - \\ &4 \int_0^t [F_4(s_{n-1}) - F_4(s_{m-1})] dt| \leq \\ &\int_0^t |F_1(s_{n-1}) - F_1(s_{m-1})| dt + \\ &\int_0^t |F_2(s_{n-1}) - F_2(s_{m-1})| dt \\ &+ 3 \int_0^t |F_3(s_{n-1}) - F_3(s_{m-1})| dt + \\ &4 \int_0^t |F_4(s_{n-1}) - F_4(s_{m-1})| dt \leq \alpha_1 \|s_n - s_m\|. \end{aligned}$$

Let  $n = m + 1$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} \|s_n - s_m\| &\leq \alpha_1 \|s_m - s_{m-1}\| \leq \\ &\alpha_1^2 \|s_{m-1} - s_{m-2}\| \leq \dots \leq \alpha_1^m \|s_1 - s_0\|. \end{aligned}$$

From the triangle inequality we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|s_n - s_m\| &\leq \|s_{m+1} - s_m\| \\ &+ \|s_{m+2} - s_{m+1}\| + \dots + \|s_n - s_{n-1}\| \\ &\leq [\alpha_1^m + \alpha_1^{m+1} + \dots + \alpha_1^{n-m-1}] \|s_1 - s_0\| \\ &\leq \alpha_1^m [1 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_1^2 + \dots + \alpha_1^{n-m-1}] \|s_1 - s_0\| \leq \\ &\alpha_1^m \left[ \frac{1 - \alpha_1^{n-m}}{1 - \alpha_1} \right] \|u_1(x,t)\|. \end{aligned}$$

Since  $0 < \alpha_1 < 1$ , we have  $(1 - \alpha_1^{n-m}) < 1$ , then

$$\|s_n - s_m\| \leq \frac{\alpha_1^m}{1 - \alpha_1} \max_{\forall t \in J} |u_1(x,t)|. \quad (3.43)$$

But  $|u_1(x,t)| < \infty$ , so, as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ , then  $\|s_n - s_m\| \rightarrow 0$ . We conclude that  $s_n$  is a Cauchy sequence in  $C[J]$ , therefore the series is convergence and the proof is complete.  $\square$

**Theorem 3.3** The maximum absolute truncation error of the series solution  $u(x, t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u_i(x, t)$  to Eq.(1.1) by using MADM is estimated to be

$$\max |u(x, t) - \sum_{i=0}^m u_i(x, t)| \leq \frac{k\alpha_1^m}{1 - \alpha_1}. \quad (3.44)$$

**Proof.** From inequality Eq.(3.43), when  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , then  $s_n \rightarrow u$  and

$$\begin{aligned} \max |u_1(x, t)| &\leq T(\max_{\forall t \in J} |F_1(u_0(x, t))| + \\ \max_{\forall t \in J} |F_2(u_0(x, t))| + \\ 3\max_{\forall t \in J} |F_3(u_0(x, t))| + \\ 4\max_{\forall t \in J} |F_4(u_0(x, t))|). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \|u(x, t) - s_m\| &\leq \frac{\alpha_1^m}{1 - \alpha_1} T(\max_{\forall t \in J} |F_1(u_0(x, t))| + \\ &+ \max_{\forall t \in J} |F_2(u_0(x, t))| + \\ &3\max_{\forall t \in J} |F_3(u_0(x, t))| + \\ &4\max_{\forall t \in J} |F_4(u_0(x, t))|). \end{aligned}$$

Finally the maximum absolute truncation error in the interval  $J$  is obtained by Eq.(3.44).

**Theorem 3.4** The solution  $u_n(x, t)$  obtained from the relation Eq.(2.20) using VIM converges to the exact solution of the Eq.(1.1) when  $0 < \alpha_1 < 1$  and  $0 < \beta_1 < 1$ .

**Proof.**

$$\begin{aligned} u_{n+1}(x, t) &= u_n(x, t) - L_t^{-1}([u_n(x, t) - g(x) - \\ &\int_0^t F_1(u_n(x, t)) dt - \int_0^t F_2(u_n(x, t)) dt \\ &- 3 \int_0^t F_3(u_n(x, t)) dt + 4 \int_0^t F_4(u_n(x, t)) dt.]) \end{aligned} \quad (3.45)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= u(x, t) - L_t^{-1}([u(x, t) - g(x) - \\ &\int_0^t F_1(u(x, t)) dt - \int_0^t F_2(u(x, t)) dt \\ &- 3 \int_0^t F_3(u(x, t)) dt + 4 \int_0^t F_4(u(x, t)) dt.]) \end{aligned} \quad (3.46)$$

By subtracting relation Eq.(3.45) from Eq.(3.46),

$$\begin{aligned} u_{n+1}(x, t) - u(x, t) &= u_n(x, t) - u(x, t) - \\ &L_t^{-1}(u_n(x, t) - u(x, t) \int_0^t [F_1(u_n(x, t)) - \\ &F_1(u(x, t))] dt - \\ &\int_0^t [F_2(u_n(x, t)) - F_2(u(x, t))] dt - \\ &3 \int_0^t [F_3(u_n(x, t)) - F_3(u(x, t))] dt + \\ &4 \int_0^t [F_4(u_n(x, t)) - F_4(u(x, t))] dt), \end{aligned}$$

if we set,  $e_{n+1}(x, t) = u_{n+1}(x, t) - u_n(x, t)$ ,  $e_n(x, t) = u_n(x, t) - u(x, t)$ ,  $|e_n(x, t^*)| = \max_t |e_n(x, t)|$  then since  $e_n$  is a decreasing function with respect to  $t$  from the mean value theorem we can write,

$$\begin{aligned} e_{n+1}(x, t) &= e_n(x, t) + L_t^{-1}(-e_n(x, t) - \\ &\int_0^t [F_1(u_n(x, t)) - F_1(u(x, t))] dt \\ &- \int_0^t [F_2(u_n(x, t)) - F_2(u(x, t))] dt - \\ &3 \int_0^t [F_3(u_n(x, t)) - F_3(u(x, t))] dt + \\ &4 \int_0^t [F_4(u_n(x, t)) - F_4(u(x, t))] dt) \\ &\leq e_n(x, t) + L_t^{-1}[-e_n(x, t) + \\ &L_t^{-1} |e_n(x, t)| (T(L_1 + L_2 + 3L_3 + 4L_4))] \\ &\leq e_n(x, t) - Te_n(x, \eta) + \\ &T(L_1 + L_2 + 3L_3 + 4L_4)L_t^{-1}L_t^{-1} |e_n(x, t)| \\ &\leq (1 - T(1 - \alpha_1)) |e_n(x, t^*)|, \end{aligned}$$

where  $0 \leq \eta \leq t$ . Hence,  $e_{n+1}(x, t) \leq \beta_1 |e_n(x, t^*)|$ . Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \|e_{n+1}\| &= \max_{\forall t \in J} |e_{n+1}| \leq \\ &\beta_1 \max_{\forall t \in J} |e_n| \leq \beta_1 \|e_n\|. \end{aligned}$$

Since  $0 < \beta_1 < 1$ , then  $\|e_n\| \rightarrow 0$ . So, the series converges and the proof is complete.  $\square$

**Theorem 3.5** The solution  $u_n(x, t)$  obtained from the Eq.(2.22) using MVIM for the Eq.(1.1) converges when  $0 < \alpha_1 < 1$ ,  $0 < \gamma_1 < 1$ . **Proof.** The Proof is similar to the previous theorem.



**Theorem 3.6** The maximum absolute truncation error of the series solution  $u(x, t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u_i(x, t)$  to Eq.(1.1) by using VIM is estimated to be

$$\|e_n\| \leq \frac{\beta_1^n k'}{1 - \beta_1}, \quad k' = \max |u_1(x, t)|.$$

**Proof.**

$$\begin{aligned} u_{n+1} - u_n &= (u_{n+1} - u) + (u - u_n) = e_n - e_{n+1} \\ &\rightarrow e_n = e_{n+1} - (u_{n+1} - u_n) \\ \|e_n\| &= \|e_{n+1} - (u_{n+1} - u_n)\| \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$\|e_{n+1}\| + \|u_{n+1} - u_n\| \leq \beta_1 \|e_n\| + \|u_{n+1} - u_n\|$$

$$\rightarrow \|e_n\| \leq \frac{\|u_{n+1} - u_n\|}{1 - \beta_1} \leq \frac{\beta_1^n k'}{1 - \beta_1}. \quad \square$$

**Theorem 3.7** If the series solution Eq.(2.34) of Eq.(1.1) using HAM convergent then it converges to the exact solution of the Eq.(1.1). **Proof.** We assume:

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} u_m(x, t), \\ \widehat{F}_1(u(x, t)) &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} F_1(u_m(x, t)), \\ \widehat{F}_2(u(x, t)) &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} F_2(u_m(x, t)), \\ \widehat{F}_3(u(x, t)) &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} F_3(u_m(x, t)), \\ \widehat{F}_4(u(x, t)) &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} F_4(u_m(x, t)). \end{aligned}$$

Where,

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} u_m(x, t) = 0.$$

We can write,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{m=1}^n [u_m(x, t) - \chi_m u_{m-1}(x, t)] &= \\ u_1 + (u_2 - u_1) + \dots + (u_n - u_{n-1}) & \quad (3.47) \\ &= u_n(x, t). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, from Eq.(3.47),

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n(x, t) = 0. \quad (3.48)$$

So, using and the definition of the linear operator  $L$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} L[u_m(x, t) - \chi_m u_{m-1}(x, t)] &= \\ L\left[\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [u_m(x, t) - \chi_m u_{m-1}(x, t)]\right] &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

therefore from , we can obtain that,

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} L[u_m(x, t) - \chi_m u_{m-1}(x, t)] = h$$

$$H_1(x, t) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \mathfrak{R}_{m-1}(u_{m-1}(x, t)) = 0.$$

Since  $h \neq 0$  and  $H_1(x, t) \neq 0$ , we have

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \mathfrak{R}_{m-1}(u_{m-1}(x, t)) = 0. \quad (3.49)$$

By substituting  $\mathfrak{R}_{m-1}(u_{m-1}(x, t))$  into the relation Eq.(3.49) and simplifying it , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \mathfrak{R}_{m-1}(u_{m-1}(x, t)) &= \\ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [\int_0^t F_1(u_{m-1}(x, t)) dt & \\ + \int_0^t F_2(u_{m-1}(x, t)) dt + & \\ 3 \int_0^t F_3(u_{m-1}(x, t)) dt - & \\ 4 \int_0^t F_4(u_{m-1}(x, t)) dt + (1 - \chi_m)g(x)] & \quad (3.50) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= u(x, t) - g(x) - \int_0^t \widehat{F}_1(u(x, t)) dt - \\ &\int_0^t \widehat{F}_2(u(x, t)) dt - 3 \int_0^t \widehat{F}_3(u(x, t)) dt + \\ &4 \int_0^t \widehat{F}_4(u(x, t)) dt. \end{aligned}$$

From Eq.(3.49) and Eq.(3.50), we have

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= g(x) - \int_0^t \widehat{F}_1(u(x, t)) dt - \\ &\int_0^t \widehat{F}_2(u(x, t)) dt - 3 \int_0^t \widehat{F}_3(u(x, t)) dt + \\ &4 \int_0^t \widehat{F}_4(u(x, t)) dt. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,  $u(x, t)$  must be the exact solution.  $\square$

**Theorem 3.8** The maximum absolute truncation error of the series solution  $u(x, t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u_i(x, t)$  to Eq.(1.1) by using HAM is estimated to be

$$\|e_n\| \leq \frac{\alpha_1^n k'}{1 - \alpha_1}, \quad k' = \max |u_1(x, t)|.$$

**Proof.**The Proof is similar to the 3.6 theorem

**Theorem 3.9** If  $|u_m(x, t)| \leq 1$ , then the series solution  $u(x, t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u_i(x, t)$  of Eq.(1.1) converges to the exact solution by using HPM.

**Proof.** We set,

$$\phi_n(x, t) = \sum_{i=1}^n u_i(x, t),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{n+1}(x, t) &= \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} u_i(x, t). \\ | \phi_{n+1}(x, t) - \phi_n(x, t) | &= \\ D(\phi_{n+1}(x, t), \phi_n(x, t)) &= \\ D(\phi_n + u_n, \phi_n) &= D(u_n, 0) \leq \\ \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \int_0^t | F_1(u_{m-k-1}(x, t)) | dt + \\ \int_0^t | F_2(u_{m-k-1}(x, t)) | dt \\ + 3 \int_0^t \int_0^t | F_3(u_{m-k-1}(x, t)) | dt - \\ 4 \int_0^t | F_4(u_{m-k-1}(x, t)) | dt. \\ \rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \| \phi_{n+1}(x, t) - \phi_n(x, t) \| &\leq \\ m\alpha_1 | g(x) | \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (m\alpha_1)^n. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n(x, t) = u(x, t).$$

**Theorem 3.10** If  $| u_m(x, t) | \leq 1$ , then the series solution  $u(x, t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u_i(x, t)$  of Eq.(1.1) converges to the exact solution by using MHPM.

**Proof.**The Proof is similar to the previous theorem.

**Theorem 3.11** The maximum absolute truncation error of the series solution  $u(x, t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u_i(x, t)$  to Eq.(1.1) by using HPM is estimated to be

$$\| e_n \| \leq \frac{(n\alpha_1)^n n k'}{1 - \alpha_1}, \quad k' = \max | u_1(x, t) |.$$

**Proof.**The Proof is similar to the 3.6 theorem

### 4 Numerical example

In this section, we compute a numerical example which is solved by the ADM, MADM, VIM, MVIM, HPM, MHPM and HAM. The program has been provided with Mathematica 6 according to the following algorithm where  $\epsilon$  is a given positive value.

**Algorithm 1:**

**Step 1.** Set  $n \leftarrow 0$ .

**Step 2.** Calculate the recursive relations Eq.(2.10) for ADM , Eq.(2.13) for MADM, Eq.(2.34) for HAM, Eq.(2.39) for HPM and Eq.(2.42) for MHPM.

**Step 3.** If  $| u_{n+1} - u_n | < \epsilon$  then go to step 4, else  $n \leftarrow n + 1$  and go to step 2.

**Step 4.** Print  $u(x, t) = \sum_{i=0}^n u_i(x, t)$  as the approximate of the exact solution.

**Algorithm 2:**

**Step 1.** Set  $n \leftarrow 0$ .

**Step 2.** Calculate the recursive relations Eq.(2.20) for VIM and Eq.(2.21) for MVIM.

**Step 3.** If  $| u_{n+1} - u_n | < \epsilon$  then go to step 4, else  $n \leftarrow n + 1$  and go to step 2.

**Step 4.** Print  $u_n(x, t)$  as the approximate of the exact solution.

**Example 4.1** Consider the Degasperis-Procesi equation as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} u_t(x, t) - u_{xx}(x, t) &= u(x, t)u_{xxx}(x, t) + \\ 3u_x(x, t)u_{xx}(x, t) - 4u(x, t)u_x(x, t). \end{aligned}$$

With initial condition:

$$g(x) = x^2 + 5.$$

$$\epsilon = 10^{-4}.$$

Table 1, shows that, approximate solution of the Degasperis-Procesi equation is convergence with 15 iterations by using the MHPM . By comparing the results of Table 1, we can observe that the HAM is more rapid convergence than the ADM, MADM, VIM, MVIM, HPM and HAM.

### 5 Conclusion

The modified homotopy perturbation method has been shown to solve effectively, easily and accurately a large class of nonlinear problems with the approximations which are convergent are rapidly to exact solutions. In this work, the MHPM has been successfully employed to obtain the approximate solution to analytical solution of the Degasperis-Procesi equation. For

**Table 1:** Numerical results for Example 4.1

(x,t)	Errors			
	ADM(n=29)	MADM(n=27)	VIM(n=22)	MVIM(n=19)
(0.1, 0.12)	0.00083646	0.00072454	0.00054954	0.00041257
(0.2, 0.15)	0.00084357	0.00073423	0.00055225	0.00042089
(0.3, 0.29)	0.00085219	0.00074308	0.00056675	0.00043465
(0.4, 0.35)	0.00086964	0.00075607	0.00057112	0.00044812
(0.5, 0.40)	0.00087342	0.00076178	0.00058556	0.00045779
(0.7, 0.47)	0.00088255	0.00077609	0.00059348	0.00046347

(Continue Table 1).

(x,t)	Errors		
	HPM(n=20)	HAM(n=17)	MHPM(n=15)
(0.1, 0.12)	0.00064322	0.00064322	0.00433885
(0.2, 0.15)	0.00652491	0.00652491	0.00044475
(0.3, 0.29)	0.00066624	0.00066624	0.00045513
(0.4, 0.35)	0.00067715	0.00067715	0.00046729
(0.5, 0.40)	0.00068433	0.00068433	0.00047146
(0.7, 0.47)	0.00069677	0.00069677	0.00048572

this purpose, we showed that the MHPM is more rapid convergence than the ADM, MADM, VIM, MVIM, HPM and HAM.

### Acknowledgments

The author would like to express her sincere appreciation to the Department of Mathematics, Islamic Azad University, Qazvin Branch for their cooperation.

### References

[1] S. Abbasbandy, *Numerical method for nonlinear wave and diffusion equations by the variational iteration method*, Q1 Int. J. Numer. Methods Eng. 73 (2008) 1836-1843.

[2] S. Abbasbandy, A. Shirzadi, *The variational iteration method for a class of eight-order boundary value differential equations*, Z. Naturforsch 63 (2008) 745-751.

[3] M. J. Ablowitz, H. Segur, *Soliton and The Inverse Scattering Transformation*, SIAM, Philadelphia, PA, 1981.

[4] T. A. Abassy, El-Tawil, H. El. Zoheiry, *Toward a modified variational iteration method*

(MVIM) , J. Comput. Appl. Math. 207 (2007) 137-147.

[5] T. A. Abassy, El-Tawil, H. El. Zoheiry, *Modified variational iteration method for Boussinesq equation*, Comput. Math. Appl. 54 (2007) 955-965.

[6] S. Abbasbandy, *Modified homotopy perturbation method for nonlinear equations and comparison with Adomian decomposition method*, Appl. Math. Comput 172 (2006) 431-438.

[7] S. H. Behriy, H. Hashish, I. L. E-Kalla, A. El-said, *A new algorithm for the decomposition solution of nonlinear differential equations*, App. Math. Comput. 54 (2007) 459-466.

[8] E. Babolian, J. Saeidian, *Analytic approximate solutions to Burger, Fisher, Huxley equations and two combined forms of these equations*, Commun Nonlinear Sci Numer Simulat. 14 (2009) 1984-1992.

[9] J. Biazar, H. Ghazvini, *Convergence of the homotopy perturbation method for partial differential equations*, Nonlinear Analysis: Real World Application 10 (2009) 2633-2640.

[10] Sh. S. Behzadi, *The convergence of homotopy methods for nonlinear Klein-Gordon*

- equation, J. Appl. Math. Informatics 28 (2010) 1227-1237.
- [11] Sh. S. Behzadi, M. A. Fariborzi Araghi, *The use of iterative methods for solving Navier-Stokes equation*, J. Appl. Math. Informatics 29 (2011) 1-15.
- [12] A. Degasperis, M. Procesi, *Asymptotic integrability*, in: Symmetry and Perturbation Theory, Rome, 1998, World Scientific, River Edge, NJ (1999) 2337.
- [13] I. L. El-Kalla, *Convergence of the Adomian method applied to a class of nonlinear integral equations*, Appl. Math. Comput. 21 (2008) 372-376.
- [14] M. A. Fariborzi Araghi, Sh. S. Behzadi, *Solving nonlinear Volterra-Fredholm integral differential equations using the modified Adomian decomposition method*, Comput. Methods in Appl. Math. 9 (2009) 1-11.
- [15] M. A. Fariborzi Araghi, Sh. S. Behzadi, *Solving nonlinear Volterra-Fredholm integro-differential equations using He's variational iteration method*, International Journal of Computer Mathematics <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12190-010-0417-4/>, 2010.
- [16] M. A. Fariborzi Araghi, Sh. S. Behzadi, *Numerical solution of nonlinear Volterra-Fredholm integro-differential equations using Homotopy analysis method*, Journal of Applied Mathematics and Computing <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00207161003770394/>, 2010.
- [17] M. A. Fariborzi Araghi, Sh. S. Behzadi, *Numerical solution for solving Burger's-Fisher equation by using Iterative Methods*, Mathematical and Computational Applications 16 (2011) 443-455.
- [18] M. Ghasemi, M. Tavasoli, E. Babolian, *Application of He's homotopy perturbation method of nonlinear integro-differential equation*, Appl. Math. Comput. 188 (2007) 538-548.
- [19] A. Golbabai, B. Keramati, *Solution of nonlinear Fredholm integral equations of the first kind using modified homotopy perturbation method*, Chaos Solitons and Fractals 5 (2009) 2316-2321.
- [20] F. Guo, *Global weak solutions and breaking waves to the Degasperis-Procesi equation with linear dispersion*, J. Math. Anal. Appl. 360 (2009) 345362.
- [21] M. Giuseppe Coclite, Kenneth H. Karlsen, *On the uniqueness of discontinuous solutions to the Degasperis-Procesi equation*, J. Differential Equations 234 (2007) 142160.
- [22] J. H. He, X. H. Wu, *Exp-function method for nonlinear wave equations*, Chaos, Solitons and Fractals 30 (2006) 700-708.
- [23] J. H. He, *Variational principle for some nonlinear partial differential equations with variable coefficients*, Chaos, Solitons and Fractals 19 (2004) 847-851.
- [24] J. H. He, Wang. Shu-Qiang, *Variational iteration method for solving integro-differential equations*, Physics Letters A 367 (2007) 188-191.
- [25] J. H. He, *Variational iteration method some recent results and new interpretations*, J. Comp. Appl. Math. 207 (2007) 3-17.
- [26] M. Javidi, *Modified homotopy perturbation method for solving linear Fredholm integral equations*, Chaos Solitons and Fractals 50 (2009) 159-165.
- [27] B. G. Konopelchenko, *Inverse spectral transform for the  $(2 + 1)$ -dimensional Gardner equation*, Inverse Prob. 7 (1991) 739753.
- [28] Z. Liu, Z. Ouyang, *A note on solitary waves for modified forms of Camassa-Holm and Degasperis-Procesi equations*, Phys. Lett. A 366 (2007) 377381.
- [29] H. Lundmark, J. Szmigielski, *Degasperis-Procesi peakons and the discrete cubic string IMRP*, Int. Math. Res. Pap. 2 (2005) 53116.
- [30] S. J. Liao, *Beyond Perturbation: Introduction to the Homotopy Analysis Method*, Chapman and Hall/CRC Press, Boca Raton, 2003.
- [31] S. J. Liao, *Notes on the homotopy analysis method: some definitions and theorems*, Communication in Nonlinear Science and Numerical Simulation 14 (2009) 9 83-997.

- [32] C. Shena, A. Gaob, *Optimal control of the viscous weakly dispersive Degasperis - Procesi equation*, *Nonlinear Analysis* 72 (2010) 933-945.
- [33] S. A. Sezer, A.Yildirim, S. T. Mohyud-Din, *Hes homotopy perturbation method for solving the fractional KdV-Burgers-Kuramoto equation*, *International Journal of Numerical Methods for Heat and Fluid Flow* 21 (2011) 448-458.
- [34] A. M. Wazwaz, *Construction of solitary wave solution and rational solutions for the KdV equation by ADM*, *Chaos, Solution and fractals* 12 (2001) 2283-2293.
- [35] A. M. Wazwaz, *A first course in integral equations*, WSPC, New Jersey, 1997.
- [36] M. Wadati, *The exact solution of the modified Kortweg-de Vries equation*, *J. Phys. Soc. Jpn.* 32 (1972) 1681-1687.
- [37] A.Yildirim, S.T. Mohyud-Din, D. H. Zhang, *Analytical solutions to the pulsed Klein-Gordon equation using Modified Variational Iteration Method (MVIM) and Boubaker Polynomials Expansion Scheme (BPES)*, *Computers and Mathematics with Applications* 59 (2010) 2473-2477.
- [38] A. A.Yildirim, *Variational iteration method for modified Camassa-Holm and Degasperis-Procesi equations*, *International Journal for Numerical Methods in Biomedical Engineering* 26 (2010) 266-272.
- [39] A. A.Yildirim, *Solution of BVPs for Fourth-Order Integro-Differential Equations by using Homotopy Perturbation Method*, *Computers and Mathematics with Applications* 56 (2008) 3175-3180.
- [40] A. A.Yildirim, *The Homotopy Perturbation Method for Approximate Solution of the Modified KdV Equation*, *Zeitschrift für Naturforschung A, A Journal of Physical Sciences* 63 (2008) 621-626.
- [41] A. A.Yildirim, *Application of the Homotopy perturbation method for the Fokker-Planck equation*, *International Journal for Numerical Methods in Biomedical Engineering* 26 (2010) 1144-1154.
- [42] N. J. Zabusky, M. D. Kruskal, *Interaction of Solitons in a collisionless plasma and the recurrence of initial states*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 15 (1965) 240-253.



Shadan Sadigh Behzadi she has born in Tehran- Iran in 1983. Got B.Sc and M.Sc degrees in applied mathematics, numerical analysis field from Islamic Azad University, Central Tehran Branch and PHD degree in applied mathematics, here numerical analysis field from Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University. Main research interest includ numerical solution of nonlinear Fredholm- Volterra integro-differential equation systems, ordinary differential equation, partial differential equation, fuzzy system and some equations in fluid dynamics.