



10. 
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ f(w) \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right] + g(w).$$

This equation occurs in nonlinear problems of heat and mass transfer with volume reaction.

1°. Traveling-wave solution:

$$w = w(z), \quad z = kx + \lambda t,$$

where  $k$  and  $\lambda$  are arbitrary constants, and the function  $w(z)$  is determined by the autonomous ordinary differential equation  $k^2[f(w)w'_z]'_z - \lambda w'_z + g(w) = 0$ .

2°. Let the function  $f = f(w)$  be arbitrary and let  $g = g(w)$  be defined by

$$g(w) = \frac{A}{f(w)} + B,$$

where  $A$  and  $B$  are some numbers. In this case, there is a functional separable solution, which is defined implicitly by

$$\int f(w) dw = At - \frac{1}{2} Bx^2 + C_1x + C_2,$$

where  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are arbitrary constants.

3°. Let now  $g = g(w)$  be arbitrary and let  $f = f(w)$  be defined by

$$f(w) = \frac{A_1 A_2 w + B}{g(w)} + \frac{A_2 A_3}{g(w)} \int Z dw, \tag{1}$$

$$Z = -A_2 \int \frac{dw}{g(w)}, \tag{2}$$

where  $A_1, A_2,$  and  $A_3$  are some numbers. Then there are generalized traveling-wave solutions of the form

$$w = w(Z), \quad Z = \frac{\pm x + C_2}{\sqrt{2A_3t + C_1}} - \frac{A_1}{A_3} - \frac{A_2}{3A_3}(2A_3t + C_1),$$

where the function  $w(Z)$  is determined by the inversion of (2), and  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are arbitrary constants.

4°. Let  $g = g(w)$  be arbitrary and let  $f = f(w)$  be defined by

$$f(w) = \frac{1}{g(w)} \left( A_1 w + A_3 \int Z dw \right) \exp \left[ -A_4 \int \frac{dw}{g(w)} \right], \tag{3}$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{A_4} \exp \left[ -A_4 \int \frac{dw}{g(w)} \right] - \frac{A_2}{A_4}, \tag{4}$$

where  $A_1, A_2, A_3,$  and  $A_4$  are some numbers ( $A_4 \neq 0$ ). In this case, there are generalized traveling-wave solutions of the form

$$w = w(Z), \quad Z = \varphi(t)x + \psi(t),$$

where the function  $w(Z)$  is determined by the inversion of (4),

$$\varphi(t) = \pm \left( C_1 e^{2A_4 t} - \frac{A_3}{A_4} \right)^{-1/2}, \quad \psi(t) = -\varphi(t) \left[ A_1 \int \varphi(t) dt + A_2 \int \frac{dt}{\varphi(t)} + C_2 \right],$$

and  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are arbitrary constants.

5°. Let the functions  $f(w)$  and  $g(w)$  be as follows:

$$f(w) = \varphi'(w), \quad g(w) = \frac{a\varphi(w) + b}{\varphi'(w)} + c[a\varphi(w) + b],$$

where  $\varphi(w)$  is an arbitrary function and  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are any numbers (the prime denotes a derivative with respect to  $w$ ). Then there are functional separable solutions defined implicitly by

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(w) &= e^{at} [C_1 \cos(x\sqrt{ac}) + C_2 \sin(x\sqrt{ac})] - \frac{b}{a} & \text{if } ac > 0, \\ \varphi(w) &= e^{at} [C_1 \cosh(x\sqrt{-ac}) + C_2 \sinh(x\sqrt{-ac})] - \frac{b}{a} & \text{if } ac < 0.\end{aligned}$$

6°. Let  $f(w)$  and  $g(w)$  be as follows:

$$f(w) = w\varphi'_w(w), \quad g(w) = a \left[ w + 2 \frac{\varphi(w)}{\varphi'_w(w)} \right],$$

where  $\varphi(w)$  is an arbitrary function and  $a$  is any number. Then there are functional separable solutions defined implicitly by

$$\varphi(w) = C_1 e^{2at} - \frac{1}{2} a (x + C_2)^2.$$

7°. Let  $f(w)$  and  $g(w)$  be defined by the formulas

$$f(w) = A \frac{V(z)}{V'_z(z)}, \quad g(w) = B [2z^{-1/2} V'_z(z) + Bz^{-3/2} V(z)],$$

where  $V(z)$  is an arbitrary function of  $z$ ,  $A$  and  $B$  are arbitrary constants ( $AB \neq 0$ ), and the function  $z = z(w)$  is determined implicitly by

$$w = \int z^{-1/2} V'_z(z) dz + C_1, \quad (5)$$

with  $C_1$  being an arbitrary constant. Then, there is a functional separable solution of the form (5) where

$$z = -\frac{(x + C_3)^2}{4At + C_2} + 2Bt + \frac{BC_2}{2A},$$

$C_2$  and  $C_3$  are arbitrary constants.

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