NUMERICAL SOLUTION FOR SOLVING BURGER’S-FISHER EQUATION
BY USING ITERATIVE METHODS

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Abstract- In this paper, a Burger’s-Fisher equation is solved by using the Adomian’s decomposition method (ADM), modified Adomian’s decomposition method (MADM), variational iteration method (VIM), modified variational iteration method (MVIM), modified homotopy perturbation method (MHPM) and homotopy analysis method (HAM). The approximate solution of this equation is calculated in the form of series which its components are computed by applying a recursive relation. The existence and uniqueness of the solution and the convergence of the proposed methods are proved. A numerical example is studied to demonstrate the accuracy of the presented methods.

Key Words: Burger’s-Fisher equation, Adomian decomposition method , Modified Adomian decomposition method , Variational iteration method , Modified variational iteration method , Modified homotopy perturbation method , Homotopy analysis method.

1.INTRODUCTION
Burger’s-Fisher equation plays an important role in mathematical physics. In recent years some works have been done in order to find the numerical solution of this equation. For example [1-11,35-37]. In this work, we develop the ADM, MADM, VIM, MVIM, MHPM and HAM to solve the Burger’s-Fisher equation as follows:

\[
\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + au \frac{\sigma}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \beta u (1-u^\sigma), 0 \leq x \leq L, 0 \leq t \leq T,
\]

with the initial condition given by:

\[
u(x,0) = \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \tanh \left( \frac{-a\sigma}{2(\sigma+1)} x \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} = f(x),
\]

and boundary conditions:

\[
u(0,t) = \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \tanh \left( \frac{-a\sigma}{2(\sigma+1)} \left( \frac{a}{2(\sigma+1)} \left( \frac{a}{\sigma+1} + \frac{\beta(\sigma+1)}{a} \right) t \right) \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{\sigma}}, t \geq 0,
\]

\[
u(L,t) = \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \tanh \left( \frac{-a\sigma}{2(\sigma+1)} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{a}{\sigma+1} + \frac{\beta(\sigma+1)}{a} \right) t \right) \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{\sigma}}, t \geq 0.
\]
Where α, β and σ are constants. When α = 0, σ = 1, Eq.(1) is reduced to the Huxley equation which describes nerve pulse propagation in nerve fibre and wall motion in liquid crystals [12]. Generalized Burger equation will be obtained when β = 0.

This equation when β = 0, has been used to investigate sound waves in a viscous medium by Lighthill [13]. However, it was originally introduced by Burgers [14] to model one-dimensional turbulence and can also be applied to waves in fluid-filled viscous elastic tubes and magnetohydrodynamic waves in a medium with finite electrical conductivity [15].

In order to obtain an approximate solution of Eq.(1), let us integrate one time Eq.(1) with respect to t using the initial conditions we obtain,

\[ u(x, t) = f(x) + \beta \int_0^t F(u(x, t))dt - \alpha \int_0^t F_1((u(x, t))dt + \int_0^t D^2(u(x, t))dt, \]  

where,

\[ F(u(x, t)) = u(x,t)(1-u^\sigma(x,t)), \quad F_1(u(x, t)) = u^\sigma(x,t) \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x}, \quad D^2(u(x, t)) = \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial x^2}. \]

In Eq.(5), we assume \( f(x) \) is bounded for all \( x \) in \( J = [0, L] \).

The terms \( D^2(u(x,t)), F(u(x,t)) \) and \( F_1(u(x,t)) \) are Lipschitz continuous with \( |D^2(u) - D^2(u^*)| \leq L_2 |u - u^*|, |F_i(u) - F_i(u^*)| \leq L_2 |u - u^*|, |F(u) - F(u^*)| \leq L_1 |u - u^*| \) and \( a_1 := T (|\beta| L_1 + |a| L_2 + L_3), \quad \beta_1 := 1 - T (1 - a_1), \quad \beta_2 := 1 - TL \alpha_1. \)

## 2. THE ITERATIVE METHODS

### 2.1 Description of the MADM and ADM

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

\[ Lu + Ru + Nu = g, \]  

where \( u \) 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 \( g \) is the source term. Applying the inverse operator \( L^{-1} \) to both sides of Eq.(6), and using the given conditions we obtain

\[ u(x, t) = f(x) - L^{-1}(Ru) - L^{-1}(Nu), \]

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

\[ G_f(u) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n, \]

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

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

Adomian polynomials were introduced in as
$A_0 = G_1(u_0), A_1 = u_1G_1'(u_0), A_2 = u_2G_1'(u_0) + \frac{1}{2!}u_1^3G_1''(u_0),$

$A_3 = u_3G_1'(u_0) + u_1u_2G_1''(u_0) + \frac{1}{3!}u_1^3G_1'''(u_0),...$

\(10\)

**2.1.1 Adomian decomposition method**

The standard decomposition technique represents the solution of \(u(x, t)\) in (6) as the following series,

\[ u(x, t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u_i(x, t), \]  

(11)

where, the components \(u_0, u_1,\ldots\) are usually determined recursively by

\[ u_0 = f(x), u_1 = \beta \int_{0}^{t} A_0(x, t) dt - \alpha \int_{0}^{t} B_0(x, t) dt + \int_{0}^{t} L_0(x, t) dt, \]

\[ u_{n+1} = \beta \int_{0}^{t} A_n(x, t) dt - \alpha \int_{0}^{t} B_n(x, t) dt + \int_{0}^{t} L_n(x, t) dt, n \geq 0. \]  

(12)

Substituting (10) into (12) leads to the determination of the components of \(u\). Having determined the components \(u_0, u_1,\ldots\) the solution \(u\) in a series form defined by (11) follows immediately.

**2.1.2 The modified Adomian decomposition method**

The modified decomposition method was introduced by Wazwaz [19]. The modified forms was established based on the assumption that the function \(f(x)\) can be divided into two parts, namely \(f_1(x)\) and \(f_2(x)\). Under this assumption we set

\[ f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x). \]  

(13)

Accordingly, a slight variation was proposed only on the components \(u_0\) and \(u_1\). The suggestion was that only the part \(f_1\) be assigned to the zeroth component \(u_0\), whereas the remaining part \(f_2\) be combined with the other terms given in (12) to define \(u_1\).

Consequently, the modified recursive relation

\[ u_0 = f_1(x), u_1 = f_2(x) - L^{-1}(Ru_0) - L^{-1}(A_0), u_{n+1} = -L^{-1}(Ru_n) - L^{-1}(A_n), n \geq 1, \]  

(14)

was developed.

To obtain the approximation solution of Eq.(1), according to the MADM, we can write the iterative formula (14) as follows:

\[ u_0 = f_1(x), u_{n+1} = \beta \int_{0}^{t} A_n(x, t) dt - \alpha \int_{0}^{t} B_n(x, t) dt + \int_{0}^{t} L_n(x, t) dt. \]

\[ u_1 = f_2(x) + \beta \int_{0}^{t} A_0(x, t) dt - \alpha \int_{0}^{t} B_0(x, t) dt + \int_{0}^{t} L_0(x, t) dt \]  

(15)

The operators \(D^2(u), F(u), \) and \(F_1(u)\) are usually represented by the infinite series of the Adomian polynomials as follows:
\[ F(u) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} A_i, \quad F_i(u) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} B_i, \quad D^2(u) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} L_i, \]

where \( A_i, B_i \) and \( L_i \) (i \( \geq \) 0) are the Adomian polynomials.

Also, we can use the following formula for the Adomian polynomials [20]:
\[ A_n = F(s_n) - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} A_i, \quad B_n = F_i(s_n) - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} B_i, \quad L_n = D^2(s_n) - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} L_i. \]  

(16)

### 2.2 Description of the VIM and MVIM

To obtain the approximation solution of Eq.(1), according to the VIM [21-24,33-34], we can write iteration formula as follows:
\[ \delta u_{n+1}(x,t) = \delta u_n(x,t) + \delta L^{-1}_n \left[ \lambda \left[ u_n(x,t) - f(x) - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \int_0^t F(u_n(x,t))dt + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} F_1(u_n(x,t))dt - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} D^2(u_n(x,t))dt \right] \right]. \]

(17)

Where,
\[ L^{-1}_n(\cdot) = \int_0^t(\cdot)d\tau \]

To find the optimal \( \lambda \), we proceed as
\[ \delta u_{n+1}(x,t) = \delta u_n(x,t) + \delta L^{-1}_n \left[ \lambda \left[ u_n(x,t) - f(x) - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \int_0^t F(u_n(x,t))dt + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} F_1(u_n(x,t))dt - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} D^2(u_n(x,t))dt \right] \right]. \]

(18)

From Eq.(18), the stationary conditions can be obtained as follows:
\[ \lambda = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad 1 + \lambda = 0. \]

Therefore, the Lagrange multipliers can be identified as \( \lambda = -1 \) and by substituting in (17), the following iteration formula is obtained.

\[ u_0(x,t) = f(x), \]

\[ u_{n+1}(x,t) = u_n(x,t) - L^{-1}_n \left[ \lambda \left[ u_n(x,t) - f(x) - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \int_0^t F(u_n(x,t))dt + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} F_1(u_n(x,t))dt - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} D^2(u_n(x,t))dt \right] \right], \quad n \geq 0. \]

To obtain the approximation solution of Eq.(1), based on the MVIM [25-27], we can write the following iteration formula:
\[ u_{n+1}(x,t) = u_n(x,t) - L^{-1}_n \left[ \lambda \left[ u_n(x,t) - f(x) - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \int_0^t F(u_n(x,t))dt + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} F_1(u_n(x,t))dt - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} D^2(u_n(x,t))dt \right] \right], \quad n \geq 0. \]

(20)

Relations (19) and (20) 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 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, \( H(x, t) \neq 0 \) an auxiliary function, and \( L \) an auxiliary nonlinear operator with the property \( L[\phi(x,t;q)] = 0 \) when \( \phi(x,t) = 0 \). Then using \( q \in [0, 1] \) as an embedding parameter, we construct a homotopy as follows:

\[
(1 - q)L[\phi(x,t;q) - u_0(x,t)] - gH(x,t)N[\phi(x,t;q)] = \hat{H}[\phi(x,t;q), u_0(x,t), H(x,t), h, q]
\]

It should be emphasized that we have great freedom to choose the initial guess \( u_0(x, t) \), the auxiliary nonlinear operator \( L \), the non-zero auxiliary parameter \( h \), and the auxiliary function \( H(x, t) \).

Enforcing the homotopy (21) to be zero, i.e.,

\[
\hat{H}[\phi(x,t;q), u_0(x,t), H(x,t), h, q] = 0,
\]

we have the so-called zero-order deformation equation

\[
(1 - q)L[\phi(x,t;q) - u_0(x,t)] = gH(x,t)N[\phi(x,t;q)].
\]

When \( q = 0 \), the zero-order deformation Eq.(23) becomes

\[
\phi(x;0) = u_0(x,t),
\]

and when \( q = 1 \), since \( h \neq 0 \) and \( H(x,t) \neq 0 \), the zero-order deformation Eq.(23) is equivalent to

\[
\phi(x,t;1) = u(x,t).
\]

Thus, according to (24) and (25), 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 \([28,29]\).

Due to Taylor’s theorem, \( \phi(x,t;q) \) can be expanded in a power series of \( q \) as follows

\[
\phi(x,t;q) = u_0(x,t) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} u_m(x,t)q^m, \quad u_m(x,t) = \frac{1}{m!} \frac{\partial^m \phi(x,t;q)}{\partial q^m} \bigg|_{q=0}.
\]

Let the initial guess \( u_0(x, t) \), the auxiliary nonlinear parameter \( L \), the nonzero auxiliary parameter \( h \) and the auxiliary function \( H(x, t) \) be properly chosen so that the power series (26) of \( \phi(x,t;q) \) converges at \( q = 1 \), then, we have under these assumptions the solution series

\[
u(x,t) = \phi(x,t;1) = u_0(x,t) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} u_m(x,t)
\]

From Eq.(26), we can write Eq.(23) as follows

\[
(1 - q)L[\phi(x,t;q) - u_0(x,t)] = (1 - q)L[\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} u_m(x,t)q^m] = gH(x,t)N[\phi(x,t;q)] \Rightarrow
\]
By differentiating (28) \( m \) times with respect to \( q \), we obtain

\[
L \left[ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} u_m (x,t) q^m \right] - qL \left[ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} u_m (x,t) q^m \right] = qhH(x,t)N[\phi(x,t,q)]
\]

Therefore,

\[
L[u_m(x,t)] - \chi_m u_{m-1}(x,t) = hH(x,t)R_m(u_{m-1}(x,t)),
\]

where,

\[
R_m(u_{m-1}(x,t)) = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \frac{\partial^{m-1} N[\phi(x,t;q)]}{\partial q^{m-1}} \bigg|_{q=0}, \quad \chi_m = \begin{cases} 0, & m \leq 1 \\ 1, & m > 1 \end{cases}
\]

To obtain the approximation solution of Eq. (1), according to HAM, let

\[
N \left[ u \right] = u(x,t) - \beta \int_{0}^{t} F \left( u(x,t) \right) dt + \alpha \int_{0}^{t} F_1 \left( u(x,t) \right) dt - \int_{0}^{t} D^2 \left( u(x,t) \right) dt,
\]

so,

\[
r_m(u_{m-1}(x,t)) = u_{m-1}(x,t) - \beta \int_{0}^{t} F \left( u_{m-1}(x,t) \right) dt + \alpha \int_{0}^{t} F_1 \left( u_{m-1}(x,t) \right) dt - \int_{0}^{t} D^2 \left( u_{m-1}(x,t) \right) dt,
\]

Substituting (31) into (29),

\[
L[u_m(x,t)] - \chi_m u_{m-1}(x,t) = hH(x,t) \left[ u_{m-1}(x,t) - \beta \int_{0}^{t} F \left( u(x,t) \right) dt + \alpha \int_{0}^{t} F_1 \left( u(x,t) \right) dt \right]
\]

\[
- \int_{0}^{t} D^2 \left( u(x,t) \right) dt - (1 - \chi_m) f(x)
\]

We take an initial guess \( u_0(x,t) = f(x) \), an auxiliary nonlinear operator \( Lu = u_* \), a nonzero auxiliary parameter \( h = -1 \), and auxiliary function \( H(x,t) = 1 \). This is substituted into (32) to give the recurrence relation

\[
u_0(x,t) = f(x),
\]

\[
u_{n+1}(x,t) = \beta \int_{0}^{t} F \left( u_n(x,t) \right) dt - \alpha \int_{0}^{t} F_1 \left( u_n(x,t) \right) dt + \int_{0}^{t} D^2 \left( u_n(x,t) \right) dt, \quad n \geq 1.
\]

### 2.4 Description of the MHPM

To explain MHPM, we consider Eq. (1) as

\[
L \left( u(x,t) \right) = u(x,t) - \beta \int_{0}^{t} F \left( u(x,t) \right) dt + \alpha \int_{0}^{t} F_1 \left( u(x,t) \right) dt - \int_{0}^{t} D^2 \left( u(x,t) \right) dt.
\]
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Where \( F(u(x,t)) = g_1(x)h_1(t), F_1(u(x,t)) = g_2(x)h_2(t) \) and \( D^2(u(x,t)) = g_3(x)h_3(t) \). We can define homotopy \( H(u(x, t), p, m) \) by

\[
H(u(x, t), 0, m) = f_1(u(x, t)), H(u(x, t), 1, m) = L(u(x, t)).
\]

Where \( m \) is an unknown real number and

\[
f_1(u(x, t)) = u(x, t) - f(x).
\]

Typically we may choose a convex homotopy by

\[
H(u(x, t), p, m) = (1 - p)f(u(x, t)) + pL(u(x, t)) + p(1 - p)\left[m(g_1(x) + g_2(x) + g_3(x))\right] = 0, 0 \leq p \leq 1.
\]

where \( m \) is called the accelerating parameters, and for \( m = 0 \) we define \( H(u(x, t), p, 0) = H(u(x, t), p) \), which is the standard HPM.

The convex homotopy (34) continuously trace an implicitly defined curve from a starting point \( H(u(x, t) - f_1(u(x, t)), 0, m) \) to a solution function \( H(u(x, t), 1, m) \). The embedding parameter \( p \) monotonically increase from 0 to 1 as trivial problem \( f_1(u(x, t)) = 0 \) is continuously deformed to original problem \( L(u(x, t)) = 0 \). [30-32]

The MHPM uses the homotopy parameter \( p \) as an expanding parameter to obtain

\[
H(x, t, p, m) = \left(1 - p\right)\frac{f(u(x, t))}{f_1(u(x, t))} + \frac{p}{f_1(u(x, t))} \left[g_1(x) + g_2(x) + g_3(x)\right] = 0, 0 \leq p \leq 1.
\]

Typically we may choose a convex homotopy by

\[
H(u(x, t), p, m) = \left(1 - p\right)f(u(x, t)) + pL(u(x, t)) + p(1 - p)\left[m(g_1(x) + g_2(x) + g_3(x))\right] = 0, 0 \leq p \leq 1.
\]

Theorem 3.1. Let \( 0 < \alpha_i < 1 \), then Burger’s-Fisher equation (1), has a unique solution.

Proof. Let \( u \) and \( u^* \) be two different solutions of (5) then

\[
|u - u^*| = \left|\beta \int_0^t F(u(x, t)) dt - \alpha \int_0^t F_1(u(x, t)) dt + \int_0^t D^2(u_n(x, t)) dt\right|
\]

\[
\leq \left|\beta \int_0^t F(u(x, t)) dt - \alpha \int_0^t F_1(u(x, t)) dt + \frac{\beta}{t} \frac{1}{2} F(u(x, t)) dt + \frac{\alpha}{t} \frac{1}{2} F_1(u(x, t)) dt - \frac{1}{t} D^2(u^*(x, t)) dt + \frac{1}{t} D^2(u(x, t)) dt\right|
\]

\[
\leq T \left(\beta L_1 + \alpha L_2 + L_3\right) |u - u^*| = \alpha_i |u - u^*|\]
From which we get \((1 - \alpha_i)|u - u'| \leq 0.0\). Since \(0 < \alpha_i < 1\), then \(|u - u'| = 0\). Implies \(u = u'\). and completes the proof.

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

**Proof.** Denote as \((C[J], ||.||)\) the Banach space of all continuous functions on \(J\) with the norm \(||f(t)|| = \max |f(t)|\), 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:

\[
\|s_n - s_m\| = \max_{t \in J} |s_n - s_m| = \max_{t \in J} \left| \sum_{i=m+1}^{n} u_i(x, t) \right|
\]

\[
= \max_{t \in J} \beta \int_0^t \left[ \sum_{i=m}^{n-1} A_i \right] dt - \alpha \int_0^t \left[ \sum_{i=m}^{n-1} B_i \right] dt + \int_0^t \left[ \sum_{i=m}^{n-1} L_i \right] dt.
\]

From [20], we have

\[
\|s_n - s_m\| \leq \alpha_1 \|s_m - s_{m-1}\| \leq \ldots \leq \alpha_1^m \|s_1 - s_0\|.
\]

Let \(n = m + I\), then

\[
\|s_n - s_m\| \leq \alpha_1 \|s_m - s_{m-1}\| \leq \ldots \leq \alpha_1^m \|s_1 - s_0\|.
\]

From the triangle inequality we have

\[
\|s_n - s_m\| \leq \|s_{m+1} - s_m\| + \|s_{m+2} - s_{m+1}\| + \ldots + \|s_n - s_{m-1}\| \leq \alpha_1^m + \alpha_1^{m+1} + \ldots + \alpha_1^{n-1} \|s_1 - s_0\|.
\]

Since \(\theta < \alpha_i < I\), we have \((I - \alpha_i)^{-n} < 1\), then

\[
\|s_n - s_m\| \leq a_m \|u_{1\alpha}(x, t)\|.
\]

But \(|u_{1\alpha}(x, t)| < \infty\), so, as \(m \to \infty\), then \(|s_n - s_m| \to 0\). We conclude that \(s_n\) is a Cauchy sequence in \(C[J]\), therefore the series is convergence and the proof is complete.

**Theorem 3.3.** The series solution \(u_H(x, t)\) of problem (1) using VIM converges when \(0 < \alpha_i < 1\), \(0 < \beta_i < 1\).

**Proof.**

\[
u_{n+1}(x, t) = u_n(x, t) - \alpha_i^{-1} \left[ \sum_{i=0}^{n} u_i(x, t) - f(x) - \beta_i \int_0^t f(u_n(x, t)) dt + \alpha_i \int_0^t f(u_n(x, t)) dt - \int_0^t D^2 u_n(x, t) dt \right]
\]
By subtracting relation (38) from (39),
\[
\begin{align*}
&\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [u_n(x,t) - u(x,t)] = u_n(x,t) - u(x,t) - L \int_0^t \left[ F(u_n(x,t)) - F(u(x,t)) \right] dt \\
&\quad + \alpha \int_0^t \left[ F'(u_n(x,t)) - F'(u(x,t)) \right] dt \\
&\quad - \beta \int_0^t \left[ D^2(u_n(x,t)) - D^2(u(x,t)) \right] dt,
\end{align*}
\]
if we set, \( e_{n+1}(x,t) = u_{n+1}(x,t) - u_n(x,t), \) then since \( e_n \) is a decreasing function with respect to \( t \) from the mean value theorem we can write,
\[
e_{n+1}(x,t) = e_n(x,t) + L \int_0^t \left[ e_n(x,t) + \beta \int_0^t \left[ F(u_n(x,t)) - F(u(x,t)) \right] dt \right] dt.
\]
Therefore,
\[
\|e_n\| = \max_{t \in J} \|e_n(x,t)\|.
\]
Since \( 0 < \beta_1 \), then \( \|e_n\| \to 0 \). So, the series converges and the proof is complete.

**Theorem 3.4.** The series solution \( u_N(x,t) \) of problem (1) using MVIM converges when \( 0 < \alpha_1 < 1, \ 0 < \beta_2 < 1 \).

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

**Theorem 3.5.** If the series solution (33) of problem (1) using HAM convergent then it converges to the exact solution of the problem (1).

**Proof.** We assume:
\[
\begin{align*}
u(x,t) &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} u_m(x,t), \quad \hat{F}(u(x,t)) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} F(u_m(x,t)), \quad \hat{F}'(u(x,t)) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} F'(u_m(x,t)) \\
\hat{D}^2(u(x,t)) &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} D^2(u_m(x,t)).
\end{align*}
\]

We can write,
\[
\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [u_m(x,t) - \chi_m u_{m+1}(x,t)] = u_1 + (u_2 - u_1) + ... + (u_n - u_{n-1}) = u_n(x,t).
\]
Hence, from (40)
\[
\lim_{m \to \infty} u_n(x,t) = 0.
\]

So, using (41) and the definition of the nonlinear operator \( L \), we have
therefore from (29), we can obtain that,
\[\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} L[u_m(x,t) - \chi_m u_{m-1}(x,t)] = L \left[ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [u_m(x,t) - \chi_m u_{m-1}(x,t)] \right] = 0.\]

Since \( h \neq 0 \) and \( H(x, t) = 0 \), we have
\[\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \mathfrak{R}_{m-1}(u_{m-1}(x,t)) = 0. \quad (42)\]

By substituting \( \mathfrak{R}_{m-1}(u_{m-1}(x,t)) \) into the relation (42) and simplifying it, we have
\[\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \mathfrak{R}_{m-1}(u_{m-1}(x,t)) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [u_m(x,t) dt + C \int_0^t F(u_{m-1}(x,t)) dt - \int_0^t D^2(u_m(x,t)) dt - (1 - \chi_m) f(x)] \quad (43)\]
\[= u(x,t) - f(x) - \beta \int_0^t \hat{F}(u(x,t)) dt + C \int_0^t \hat{F}_1(u(x,t)) dt - \int_0^t \hat{D}^2(u(x,t)) dt. \]

From (42) and (43), we have
\[u(x,t) = f(x) + \beta \int_0^t \hat{F}(u(x,t)) dt - C \int_0^t \hat{F}_1(u(x,t)) dt + \int_0^t \hat{D}^2(u(x,t)) dt\]

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

**Theorem 3.6.** If \( |u_m(x,t)| \leq 1 \), then the series solution (37) of problem (1) converges to the exact solution by using MHPM.

**Proof.** We set,
\[\phi_n(x,t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} u_i(x,t) \phi_{n+i}(x,t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} u_i(x,t).\]

\[|\phi_{n+1}(x,t) - \phi_n(x,t)| = D(\phi_{n+1}(x,t), \phi_n(x,t)) = D(\phi_n + u_n, \phi_n) = D(u_n, 0) \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} |B| \int_0^t |F(u_{m+k-1}(x,t))| dt + |\alpha| \int_0^t |F_1(u_{m+k-1}(x,t))| dt + |\beta| \int_0^t |D^2(u_{m+k-1}(x,t))| dt.\]

\[\leq (m \alpha)^n |f(x)|.\]

\[|\phi_{n+1}(x,t) - \phi_n(x,t)| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} |B| \int_0^t |F(u_{m+k-1}(x,t))| dt + |\alpha| \int_0^t |F_1(u_{m+k-1}(x,t))| dt + |\beta| \int_0^t |D^2(u_{m+k-1}(x,t))| dt.\]

\[(m \alpha)^n |f(x)|. \rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \|\phi_{n+1}(x,t) - \phi_n(x,t)|| \leq m \alpha_1 |f(x)| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (m \alpha)^n,\]

Therefore,
\[\lim_{n \to \infty} u_n(x,t) = u(x,t). \quad \square\]

**4. NUMERICAL EXAMPLE**

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

**Algorithm :**
**Step 1.** Set \( n \leftarrow 0 \).

**Step 2.** Calculate the recursive relations \((12)\) for ADM, \((15)\) for MADM, \((36)\) for HAM, \((40)\) for MHPM, \((22)\) for VIM and \((23)\) for MVIM.

**Step 3.** If \( |u_{n+1} - u_n| < \varepsilon \) 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 (ADM, MADM, HAM and MHPM) and Print \( u_n(x,t) \) as the approximate of the exact solution (VIM and MVIM).

**Example 4.1.** [6] Consider the Burger’s-Fisher equation as follows:

\[
u_t = \nu_{xx} + uu_x + u(1-u),
\]

subject to the initial condition :

\[
u(x,0) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left(\frac{x}{4}\right).
\]

With the exact solution is \( \nu(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (x + \frac{5}{2})\right).\)

| \(X\) | ADM (n=10) | MADM (n=8) | VIM (n=6) | MVIM (n=5) | MHPM (n=4) | HAM (n=7) |
|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1.0  | 4.53\times10^{-11} | 2.13\times10^{-10} | 3.89\times10^{-12} | 2.73\times10^{-12} | 1.21\times10^{-13} | 3.53\times10^{-12} |
| 1.5  | 5.74\times10^{-11} | 3.27\times10^{-11} | 2.94\times10^{-12} | 2.16\times10^{-12} | 1.71\times10^{-13} | 2.58\times10^{-12} |
| 2.5  | 6.39\times10^{-12} | 3.69\times10^{-12} | 7.16\times10^{-13} | 4.17\times10^{-13} | 4.53\times10^{-14} | 603\times10^{-13} |
| 3.0  | 4.86\times10^{-11} | 2.25\times10^{-11} | 2.32\times10^{-12} | 1.73\times10^{-12} | 1.26\times10^{-13} | 1.22\times10^{-12} |

**5. CONCLUSION**

The MHPM has been shown to solve effectively, easily and accurately a large class of nonlinear problems with the approximations which convergent are rapidly to exact solutions. In this work, the MHPM has been successfully employed to obtain the approximate analytical solution of the Burger’s-Fisher equation. For this purpose, we showed that the MHPM is more rapid convergence than the ADM, MADM, VIM, MVIM and HAM.

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