

Letter to the Editor: Singular-manifold view on a (3 + 1)-dimensional fourth-order nonlinear equation in a fluid via HFF 32, 1664 (2022)

Letter to the
Editor

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Recently, [Wazwaz \(2022\)](#) and [Meng *et al.* \(2023\)](#) have made some outstanding contributions to a (3 + 1)-dimensional integrable fourth-order nonlinear equation in a fluid, which is:

$$v_{tt} - v_{xxx} - 3(v_x v_t)_x + \alpha v_{xt} + \beta v_{yt} + \gamma v_{zt} = 0, \quad (1)$$

with γ , β and α being the real nonzero constants, $v(x, y, z, t)$ denoting a real differentiable function of the independent variables x, y, z and t , while the subscripts representing the partial derivatives ([Meng *et al.*, 2023](#)). For [equation \(1\)](#), [Wazwaz \(2022\)](#) has investigated the Painlevé integrability, lump and multiple soliton solutions, while [Meng *et al.* \(2023\)](#) has presented the special cases in fluid dynamics, bilinear auto-Bäcklund transformations, breather and mixed lump-kink solutions.

This Letter, based on the work in [Wazwaz \(2022\)](#) and [Meng *et al.* \(2023\)](#), aims to seek an auto-Bäcklund transformation for [equation \(1\)](#), which is different from those in [Meng *et al.* \(2023\)](#).

In [equation \(1\)](#) let us put the truncated Painlevé expansion, in a generalized Laurent series ([Zhou and Tian, 2022](#); [Zhou *et al.*, 2023](#); [Gao, 2023a, 2023b, 2023c](#)), around a noncharacteristic movable singular manifold conferred by an analytic function $\psi(x, y, z, t) = 0$, as:

$$v(x, y, z, t) = \psi^{-K}(x, y, z, t) \sum_{k=0}^K v_k(x, y, z, t) \psi^k(x, y, z, t), \quad (2)$$

where $v_k(x, y, z, t)$'s also represent the analytic functions, with $v_0(x, y, z, t) \neq 0$, $\psi_x(x, y, z, t) \neq 0$ and $\psi_t(x, y, z, t) \neq 0$, and if the powers of ψ at the lowest orders cancel out, the positive integer:

$$K = 1. \quad (3)$$

Using symbolic computation ([Wu *et al.*, 2022a, 2022b](#); [Shen *et al.*, 2022, 2023](#); [Gao and Tian, 2022](#); [Gao *et al.*, 2021, 2022](#)) and substituting [formulae \(2\)](#) and [\(3\)](#) into [equation \(1\)](#), we recommend that the coefficients of like powers of ψ fade away, to obtain the Painlevé-Bäcklund equations:

$$\psi^{-5} : v_0 = 2\psi_x, \quad (4)$$

$$\psi^{-4} : (\text{satisfied})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi^{-3} : & \alpha\psi_x\psi_t + \beta\psi_y\psi_t + \gamma\psi_z\psi_t - 3\psi_x\psi_tv_{1,x} - 3\psi_x^2v_{1,t} + \psi_t^2 - \psi_{xxx}\psi_t \\ & + 3\psi_{xt}\psi_{xx} - 3\psi_x\psi_{xxt} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \psi^{-2} : & 2\alpha\psi_{xt}\psi_x + \alpha\psi_t\psi_{xx} + \beta\psi_{yt}\psi_x + \beta\psi_y\psi_{xt} + \beta\psi_t\psi_{xy} + \gamma\psi_{zt}\psi_x \\ & + \gamma\psi_z\psi_{xt} + \gamma\psi_t\psi_{xz} - 3\psi_x^2v_{1,xt} - 6\psi_{xt}\psi_xv_{1,x} - 9\psi_{xx}\psi_xv_{1,t} \\ & - 3\psi_t\psi_xv_{1,xx} - 3\psi_t\psi_{xx}v_{1,x} + \psi_{tt}\psi_x - 4\psi_{xxx}\psi_x + 2\psi_t\psi_{xt} \\ & + 2\psi_{xt}\psi_{xxx} - \psi_t\psi_{xxx} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi^{-1} : & \alpha\psi_{xxt} + \beta\psi_{xyt} + \gamma\psi_{xzt} - 3\psi_{xx}v_{1,xt} - 3\psi_{xt}v_{1,xx} - 3\psi_{xxt}v_{1,x} \\ & - 3\psi_{xxx}v_{1,t} + \psi_{xtt} - \psi_{xxxxt} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$\psi^0 : v_{1,tt} - v_{1,xxxxt} - 3(v_{1,x}v_{1,t})_x + \alpha v_{1,xt} + \beta v_{1,yt} + \gamma v_{1,zt} = 0. \quad (8)$$

Mutually consistent or as noticed below, explicitly solvable with respect to $\psi(x, y, z, t)$, $v_0(x, y, z, t)$ and $v_1(x, y, z, t)$, [equations \(2\)–\(8\)](#) fashion an auto-Bäcklund transformation for [equation \(1\)](#).

Next, the assumptions:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(x, y, z, t) &= e^{\eta_1x + \eta_2y + \eta_3z + \eta_4t + \eta_5} + 1, \\ v_1(x, y, z, t) &= \eta_6x + \eta_7y + \eta_8z + \eta_9t + \eta_{10}, \end{aligned}$$

are substituted into auto-Bäcklund transformation [\(2\)–\(8\)](#) via symbolic computation, leading to:

$$\eta_9 = \frac{\eta_4(\alpha\eta_1 + \beta\eta_2 - \eta_1^3 - 3\eta_1\eta_6 + \eta_3\gamma + \eta_4)}{3\eta_1^2}$$

and the following explicit soliton solutions for [equation \(1\)](#):

$$\begin{aligned} v(x, y, z, t) &= \eta_1 \tanh\left(\frac{\eta_1x + \eta_2y + \eta_3z + \eta_4t + \eta_5}{2}\right) + \eta_6x + \eta_7y + \eta_8z \\ &+ \frac{\eta_4(\alpha\eta_1 + \beta\eta_2 - \eta_1^3 - 3\eta_1\eta_6 + \eta_3\gamma + \eta_4)}{3\eta_1^2}t + \eta_1 + \eta_{10}, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

where $\eta_1 \dots \eta_{10}$ are the real constants with $\eta_1 \neq 0$ and $\eta_4 \neq 0$.

Our results are linked to γ, β and α , the coefficients in [equation \(1\)](#).

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