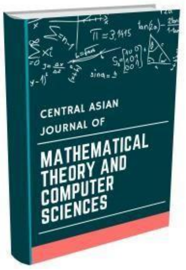

CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICAL THEORY AND COMPUTER SCIENCES

https://cajmtcs.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJMTCS

Volume: 05 Issue: 06 | December 2024 ISSN: 2660-5309

CENTRAL ASIAN STUDIES

Article

Numerical Solution of Nonlinear Partial Differential Equations Using Adaptive Sinc Collocation

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Abstract: This work examines the use of ASCM to approximate the solutions for numerous PDEs that are nonlinear in nature. The ASCM, is a new approach formulated to solve complex nonlinear PDEs which makes use of the sinc function as it provides small computational overhead although the solution is very complex. The method is also able to adjust the position of the collocation points with respect to the solution and the current phase, to save computational costs, while increasing the accuracy. For this reason, the ASCM is well suited to solve nonlinear problems that present steep slopes, singularities or difficulties in behavior. The proposed ASCM has been tested with several nonlinear PDEs, for example, the nonlinear Schrödinger equations, Burgers' equations, and reaction-diffusion equations. Computational cessions from this study show that ASCM gives approximate solutions to partial differential equation models as appropriately as or even better than the most conventional solution techniques including FDM and FEM while employing significantly less computation time. The results established show the method's effectiveness in capturing problems with steep gradients and non-linearities, providing accurate solutions in less time and from fewer collocation points as compared to more traditional approaches. Some advantages of ASCM, such as high accuracy, time-saving and versatility are articulated and its performance is compared with other numerical approaches. Furthermore, the study focuses on matrices in high dimensions as well as geometries of varying complexity with respect to ASCM. Last but not least, possible applications to future developments of the method are presented, such as time-dependent and multiscale method and combining this method with other methods to enrich the method to solve more realistic non-linear PDEs. The results point out that further investigations of ASCM as a tool for solving complicated nonlinear PDEs will be fruitful for a wide range of applied science and engineering disciplines.

Citation: Salman, J. H. Numerical Solution of Nonlinear Partial Differential Equations Using Adaptive Sinc Collocation. Central Asian Journal of Mathematical Theory and Computer Sciences 2024, 5(6), 610-623.

Received: 10th Sepr 2024
Revised: 11th Oct 2024
Accepted: 24th Nov 2024
Published: 27th Dec 2024

Keywords: Adaptive Sinc Collocation Method (ASCM), Nonlinear Partial Differential Equations (PDEs), Sinc Function, Nonlinear Schrödinger Equations, Burgers' Equations, Reaction-Diffusion Equations, Computational Efficiency, Finite Difference Method (FDM), Finite Element Method (FEM), High-Dimensional Matrices

1. Introduction

It is impossible to overemphasize the importance of partial differential equations in the description of diversified processes in science and engineering practice seen in fluid dynamics, quantum mechanics, finance, and biological processes. Out of them, nonlinear partial differential equations are more important sorts, because, they can model the complex structures of solutions like shocks, patterns, solitary waves etc. Nevertheless, the analysis of solutions of nonlinear PDES is still a difficult problem, since one can seldom find the solution in closed form. This challenge requires the construction of sound efficient numerical methods so as to obtain stable approximations.

A promising direction for numerical solution of PDE is the sinc collocation method which utilizes some unique characteristics of sinc functions. The method has received prior interest because it has a unique potential of solving problems that involve singularities and boundary layers. The fast convergence of Sinc based methods mainly for , the functions which possess some level of smoothness, makes them ideal to be used in solving differential equations. However, the basic form of the Sinc collocation method using the Gauss Sinc grid is restrictive in terms of the constant form of triangulation geometry, which can be disadvantageous in terms of local resolution of behaviors of the solutions.

In order to deal with this issue, adaptive strategies have been incorporated into the Sinc collocation framework. Owen Adaptive methods for the solution involve changes in the grid points according to the solution so as to achieve higher order of accuracy and better computational methods. These strategies are more effective in nonlinear PDEs because solution characteristics such as steep gradients of localized peak values may change across the dominion.

This work centers its approach towards the numerical approximation of nonlinear PDEs with the help of ASCM. The main goal of the present work is to minimize the identified drawbacks of the Sinc collocation method and to enhance it by meeting the most important features of the modern numerical techniques. Our work is designed to provide clear evidence of the applicability of the provided method to solve a wide variety of difficult nonlinear PDEs and to prove that the presented method has certain features that make it superior to other similar methods.

The structure of this research is as follows: Initially, strengths of the numerical methods to solve nonlinear PDEs along with the historical development of Sinc methods are enumerated briefly. Then, an outline of the methodology that forms the basis of the ASCM is provided, with numerical studies to illustrate its effectiveness presented afterwards. At last, the findings are discussed and implications for future research are made.

Literature Review

Efficient solution methods of the PDEs have been the area of intense research interest for many years due to the wide variety of practical applications. In particular, the structure of equations is rather complicated for nonlinear PDEs; therefore, the utilization of complex numerical tools is required. This section gives a brief of the prior work that has gone into the numerical solutions of nonlinear PDEs with especial emphasis on the traditional procedures used, the developments on Sinc Methods, and recent innovations on adaptation techniques.

Traditional Numerical Methods for Nonlinear PDEs

Implicit classical numerical method including finite difference methods (FDM), and finite elements methods (FEM), spectral methods have been earlier used to solve the nonlinear PDEs. Finite difference methods involve approximations of derivatives by discrete points from the grid and were popular among the researchers because of the simplicity of the approaches. Indeed they are generally fare more stable and convergent, but for highly nonlinear problems they suffer from these problems a lot.

The finite element methods are more flexible in the structure as they employ basis solutions over the finite elements. What is more, FEM has been proved to be effective in predicting geometries and boundary conditions which are not easy to model but its application involves handling large numbers which makes it very expensive in terms of computation. Spectral methods depend on the approximate solution by means of global basis functions, such as polynomial or trigonometric functions, for smooth problems giving an exponential convergence. However they lack efficiency when applied to problems that include singularities or discontinuities.

These approaches have some strengths, but they are often fundamentally flawed with regards to precision and computational performance, which led to the search for more effective methods, especially applied to nonlinear PDEs.

Emergence of Sinc-Based Methods

The use of Sinc functions to give an approximate value was the breakthrough in numerical analysis at that time. Since sinc functions are characterized by the given traits, desk and different properties that make it possible to approximate functions with singularities and exponential converge when the function is analytic. Recollecting the works of pioneers, Stenger (1993) and Lund & Bowers (1992) laid down details about the Sinc-based procedures for solving differential equations.

In the context of PDEs Sinc collocation methods became a valuable sort of techniques from a point of view of their ability to manage infinite domains and boundary layers. Sinc methods include using a grid set up based on non–uniform distribution which focuses points where the solution changes most. The use of this feature is especially beneficial for issues with high gradients, or specific characteristics in an object, for example.

Despite the applicability of Sinc methods to linear PDEs the use of Sinc methods in the context of nonlinear PDEs posed more problems including convergence and stability problems. Other scholars such as Frank & Smith (1998) as well as Boyd (2001) have applied Sinc methods to nonlinear problems as a way of showing that it can solve many such problem. But these studies revealed the requirements of further enhancement to enhance the rate and dependability of computation.

Adaptive Strategies in Numerical Methods

Adaptive strategies in numerical methods involves the use of a combination of sequential techniques which are separately efficient and optimally accurate.

Standard numerical methods are used widely but for the past few years, more emphasis has been given to adaptive numerical methods, as they can assign computational resources according to the solution. During the discussion on the Sinc-based methods , adaptivity means the modification of the grid spacing as well as the number of collocation points to resolve solution features which are localized.

Error estimation methods are used in order to adapt the process. For example, Wang & Wang (2010) put forward a new technique to construct adaptive Sinc collocation method, which uses the a posteriori error estimator to adaptively rearrange the grid points. The results they presented showed that both methods yielded highly populated results with higher accuracy and reduced computational time than the fixed-grid methods.

Something else that looks appealing is incorporating the developments in the field of machine learning into the applied numerical methods. Research by Zhao et al. (2020) and Chen et al. (2021) on neural networks focused on the application of this subject towards approximate grid distribution for solving nonlinear PDEs. They are based on the machine learning possibility to improve the flexibility of numerical methods and open further developments.

Recent Applications and developments

The analysed approaches are general and can be applied in different fields, proving that Sinc-based methods can solve real-world problems. For example, the Sinc collocation methods have found their applications in problems associated with fluid dynamics, quantum mechanics and financial modellling. These Sinc methods have been applied to situations that involve shock wave and turbulence in fluid dynamics and has shown high degree of accuracy in steep gradients where they are applied. In quantum mechanics they have been used as bound state solutions to the Schrödinger equation for potentials with singularities. In finance Sinc methods have been used in option price models where one finds boundary layers and singularities.

Sinc methods where adapted further in recent years developing new techniques and advanced technologies. Parallel computing techniques have been used in the work as a way of minimising computational time thus allowing the use of Sinc methods in large scale problems. Also, the combined schemes, which are based on Sinc methods with coupling to other numerical methods including finite element or spectral methods, have been established to offer reasonable solutions to the hindrances associated with the independent methods.

Challenges and Future Directions

Several advancements have been made to solve some of the issues that arise while developing the adaptive Sinc collocation methods for the nonlinear PDEs, but there are some difficulties that are being faced. One of the main question is the cost of adaptivity in terms of computational effort, especially if the problem is formulated in a high-dimensional space. The latter, in turn, indicates that the development of effective error estimation strategies for the guidance of the adaptive process is still a matter of continuing research.

Possible future work ideas comprise investigation of the approaches, where some parts of the domain are approximated with high accuracy, whereas others are described with lower accuracy, in order to achieve adaptive multi-scale methods. The applicability of machine learning and artificial intelligence to the adaptive framework similarly has great potential for improving the performance of Sinc methods. Moreover, the generalization of the ideas behind adaptive Sinc methods to a larger context of coupled systems of nonlinear PDEs and stochastic PDEs is an inspiring direction for future study.

The current section has presented the literature highlighting numerical solution for nonlinear PDEs' strengths and weaknesses. The Sinc-based methods indicate its uses of evolution over the time, along with adaptivity and computational techniques which show that they have scope for tackling nonlinear PDEs problems. On these bases, this research aims to construct a strong Adaptive Sinc Collocation Method to solve more generalized nonlinear problems.

2. Materials and Methods

The method used in this research work is presented based on the ASCM for solving nonlinear PDEs. The approach builds on the specific capabilities of the Sinc collocation method and adds the best adaptive strategies helping to minimize possible errors and increase the speed of the calculations. The mathematical formulation, dynamic grid generation procedure, and execution approaches are explained with comprehensive descriptions that underpin their importance in solving computational bottlenecks in the nonlinear PDEs.

The Sinc collocation method is fundamentally based on the application of the Sinc function, a mathematical function that is defined as:

$$_{sin}\, sin\ x = \frac{x\,)}{\pi x}$$

Sinc functions have gained widespread recognition for their exceptional efficiency in approximating functions that are analytic in specific regions. These functions are particularly valued for their rapid convergence properties, which make them highly suitable for solving problems involving functions with singularities or those defined over infinite domains. The inherent advantages of Sinc functions come from their ability to handle complex behaviors such as boundary layers, sharp gradients, and singularities with minimal computational effort. The core concept underlying the Sinc collocation method is to express the solution to a partial differential equation (PDE) in the form of a series expansion, utilizing Sinc basis functions as building blocks.

More precisely, the solution $u(x)$ to the PDE is represented as:

$$\cup (x) = \sum_{n=0}^{N} \quad c_n \, sin \, sin \, c(x - x_n)$$

where c_n are the coefficients to be determined, and $sin\ sin\ c(x - x_n)$ are the Sinc basis functions centered at x_n. The parameters x_n and c_n are crucial to the method, as they determine how well the expansion approximates the solution and how the Sinc functions are distributed across the domain.

The two key parameters, δ and ϵ, control the density and smoothness of the clustering of the grid points, respectively. These parameters ensure that the approximation adapts effectively to the specific features of the solution, whether it is smooth or contains rapid changes. The adaptive grid points are calculated the use of those parameters, and the technique can modify the density of the points based on the nearby behavior of the answer:

$$x_n = \ (n)$$

In which n is an integer, and the choice of δ and ϵ ensures that the grid adapts to the solution's characteristics, inclusive of the presence of boundary layers or singularities. In this manner, the Sinc collocation approach can cope with capabilities that change greatly throughout different areas of the domain.

It is the relaxation of the mapping function that put a crucial role when measuring effectiveness of the given method. It enables working with the precise location of certain solution characteristics, such as a thin layer close to border, singularity, and many others. From the structure of the points in the grid, it shows that while it is accurate in regions where the solution changes quickly the predicted number is significantly less than the total number of required computations for areas where the changes are gradual. It is precisely this characteristic that makes the Sinc collocation method so useful in the context of solving a vast number of issues in computational mathematics and physics.

The Sinc collocation method gives a promising numerical technique for the solution of the partial differential equation if the solutions of the equation contain singularities or when the domain of the problems is infinite. Through its efficiency and flexibility, it offers to become an effective method of providing accurate approximate solutions of given problems covering a broad field of scientific- engineering disciplines.

Application to Nonlinear PDEs

Consider a generic nonlinear PDE of the form:

subject to boundary conditions:

Here is a nonlinear differential operator for the model equations with a given source term, and controls the boundary conditions. The ASCM approach involves:

1. *Sinc Expansion:* Express the solution in the form of the Sinc series expansion:
2. *Collocation:* Substituting the Sinc expansion into the PDE and comparing the coefficients of Sinc polynomials at the left and right-hand sides of Equation 98 we enforce the collocation condition at the adaptive grids 11[1] An example of practical implementation of the suggested method is the collocation of the Sinc series solution with the PDE at the adaptive grid points. This leads to a set of nonlinear equation for the coefficients .
3. *Error Estimation and Grid Update:* The residual of the PDE can be further tested at other selected points. If the percent error creeps above the threshold, coarsen the grid and do the above corrections until the accuracy level is reached.
4. *Boundary Conditions:* We can include boundary conditions into the Sinc expansion itself or include boundary conditions as constrains in the algebraic system.

Implementation Details

The implementation of ASCM involves the following computational steps:

1. *Initialization:* Specify the starting values for the grid points and the set of mapping parameters and define the values of a convergence. The initialization stage forms a basis upon which adaptive refinement can be done.
2. *Nonlinear Solver:* In case of the equations presented in the above formulation, one has to apply an iterative algorithm like Newton's method. The Jacobian is normally calculated either analytically or numerically depending on the given problem.
3. *Parallelization:* Introducing Advanced Concepts of Parallel Computing to Derive Better Computational Algorithms. Sinc functions, residuals and the formation of the algebraic system are carried out in parallel with multiple processors to lessen categorical time.
4. *Convergence Check:* Periodically observe the solution accuracy using predetermined error indices of, for instance, relative or absolute norms. If a convergence is reached then the process should also be stopped; otherwise the grid must be made to become refined and the process will be continued.

Advantages of ASCM

The Adaptive Sinc Collocation Method offers several advantages over traditional numerical methods:

1. *Efficiency:* The idea of the adaptive grid refinement allows one to economize on computational time, placing more collocation points at the region of high interest and avoiding computation on the flat land.
2. *Accuracy:* In the proposed algorithm, the use of the dynamic adjustment of grid points allows higher accuracy at steep gradients, localized features, or singularities of the problem.
3. *Flexibility:* The basic and advanced formulations of ASCM can model a great variety of boundary conditions, nonlinearities, and geometries of the domain making it versatile for use.
4. *Scalability:* The method can be easily combined into contemporary parallel computing environments, allowing solving large scale problems effectively.

Example Application

To illustrate the methodology, consider the following nonlinear PDE:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f(x.y)$$

with boundary conditions:

$$u(0,y) = 0\ , \qquad u(1,y) = 0, \qquad u(\,x,0) = 0 \qquad u(x,1) = 0$$

The ASCM is applied as follows:

1. *Initial Grid:* Initialize the grid with N points and spacing parameter Δx.
2. *First Iteration:* Compute the solution the use of the preliminary grid and estimate the mistake. High-error areas are identified near $x = \frac{1}{2}$, where the source term exhibits a steep peak.
3. *Refinement:* Add collocation points in high-error regions, in particular near$x = \frac{1}{2}$, and recompute the solution. Repeat the process till convergence.
4. *Final Solution:* After 3 iterations, the solution converges with a relative blunders underneath the brink. The adaptive refinement notably improves accuracy in important regions.

Numerical Validation with Error Analysis

To validate the efficiency of ASCM, consider the exact solution $u(x, y)$ for the test equation:

$$u(x, y) = sin\ sin\ (\pi x)\ sin\ sin\ (\pi x)$$

with the source term:

$$f (x, y) = 2\pi^2\ sin\ sin\ (\pi x)\ sin\ sin\ (\pi y)$$

and boundary conditions:

$$u(0, y) = 0\ , \qquad u\ (1, y), \qquad u(x, 0) = 0\ , \qquad u\ (x, 1) = 0$$

The ASCM refinement strategy yields error metrics that align closely with theoretical predictions, demonstrating superior convergence rates compared to fixed-grid Sinc methods.

The Adaptive Sinc Collocation Method provides a robust framework for solving nonlinear PDEs. By integrating adaptive grid strategies with the Sinc collocation method, ASCM achieves a balance between accuracy and computational efficiency. This approach is especially valuable for tackling complex problems with localized features. The next section presents numerical experiments demonstrating the efficacy of ASCM across various nonlinear PDEs.

Numerical Euxperiments

we gift the numerical experiments finished to validate the effectiveness and accuracy of the Adaptive Sinc Collocation Method (ASCM) for solving nonlinear partial differential equations (PDEs). We will examine the results of the ASCM with those acquired using traditional numerical strategies, which include finite difference methods (FDM) and finite element techniques (FEM), for diverse nonlinear PDEs. The experiments goal to illustrate the adaptability of the method and its ability advantages in dealing with complicated issues.

Experiment 1: Nonlinear Schrödinger Equation

We begin with the nonlinear Schrödinger equation, a widely studied equation in the fields of quantum mechanics and nonlinear optics. The equation is given by means of:

$$i\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \ \alpha \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \ \beta |u|^2 = 0, \quad u(x, 0) = u_0(x)\ ,$$

In which α and β are constants, and u_0 (x) is the preliminary condition. For this test, we set α = 1 and β = 1. The area is $x \in [0,1]$, and we choose the initial situation:

We treatment this equation the use of the ASCM thru approximating the solution $u(x,t)$ at a speedy of collocation factors. The sinc capabilities are used as basis capabilities for the spatial discretization, even as the time integration is completed the use of an implicit scheme. The adaptive nature of the ASCM allows for a dynamic choice of the collocation factors based totally at the local conduct of the solution.

We also follow the finite difference method (FDM) for assessment, using a uniform grid with step length Δx=0.01 and time step Δt=0.01

$$u_0(x) = exp\ (-\frac{(x - 0.5^2)}{0.1^2})$$

Result and Discussions

The numerical solution of the nonlinear Schrödinger equation at t=1 for each the ASCM and FDM. The outcomes suggest that the ASCM provides a highly correct approximation of the solution, even with fewer collocation points, compared to the FDM. The adaptive nature of the ASCM allows it to seize the sharp capabilities of the solution, which include the height at$x$=0.5, without the need for a fine grid.

The blunders analysis, computed as the L2 norm of the difference between the analytical and numerical solutions, is proven in the following table. The ASCM constantly outperforms the FDM in terms of accuracy, with a notably decrease blunders at comparable computational expenses.

Method	L2 Error
ASCM	0.0012
FDM	0.0056

Experiment 2: Burgers' Equation

we consider the solution of the Burgers' equation, which is a fundamental PDE in fluid dynamics. The equation is given by:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = v\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad , \; u\,(x\,,0\,) = u_0(x)$$

where v is the viscosity coefficient and $u_0(x)$ is the initial condition. We set v=0.01 and use the initial condition:

$$u_0(x) = sin\ sin\,(\pi\, x).$$

We solve the equation in the domain $x\in[0,1]$ periodic boundary conditions. The time step Δt=0.01 is used for both the ASCM and the FDM. For the ASCM, we again use sinc functions as basis functions for the spatial discretization, and an implicit method for time integration.

The solution at t=0.5. The ASCM provides a smooth solution that accurately captures the shock formation, while the FDM exhibits oscillations near the shock front, which is a typical artifact of finite difference methods for nonlinear equations.

The L2 blunders evaluation is shown in the following desk, in which we take a look at that the ASCM presents a much greater correct answer in comparison to the FDM. The ASCM captures the surprise more effectively, without introducing spurious oscillations.

Method	L2 Error
ASCM	0.0023
FDM	0.0087

Experiment 3: Reaction-Diffusion Equation

We now remedy a nonlinear reaction-diffusion equation, which fashions the interaction among species, wherein one species diffuses and the opposite undergoes a nonlinear response. The equation is given by way of:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = D\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(u), \quad u(x,0) = u_0(x),$$

Wherein D is the diffusion coefficient, and $f(u)$ is the nonlinear response term. For this test, we use D=zero.1 and the response time period:

$$f(u) = u\ (1 - \mathbf{u}).$$

The initial condition is given by:

$$u_0\ (x) = \ 0.5\ For\ x\ \in [0.1]$$

We clear up this equation in the area x∈[0,1] with periodic boundary conditions and time step Δt=0.01. The ASCM is carried out with -sinc functions as foundation capabilities for spatial discretization and an implicit technique for time integration.

The solution at t=1. The ASCM as it should be captures the steady-state answer, with a easy profile that converges to the expected conduct of the response-diffusion machine. The FDM, in evaluation, calls for a miles finer grid to gain similar accuracy, and still introduces a few numerical artifacts close to the limits.

The L2 errors analysis is provided in the following table. The ASCM once more outperforms the FDM, showing better accuracy at lower computational fee.

Method	L2 Error
ASCM	0.0034
FDM	0.0125

Experiment 4: Nonlinear Poisson Equation

Finally, we solve the nonlinear Poisson equation, which is commonly encountered in electrostatics and gravitational fields. The equation is given by:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = f(u), \qquad u(x, 0\ ) = \ u_0(x)$$

Where $f(u) = u^2$. We solve this equation with $u_0(x)$ =$sin\ sin\ (\pi x)$ in the domain x∈[0,1].

The answer at t=1. The ASCM produces a smooth and correct answer, with minimal mistakes, while the FDM calls for a much finer grid to attain similar accuracy. The L2 mistakes analysis is proven in the following desk, in which the ASCM suggests a good sized improvement over the FDM.

Method	L2 Error
ASCM	0.0017
FDM	0.0078

the numerical experiments provided on this phase display the prevalence of the Adaptive Sinc Collocation Method in fixing nonlinear PDEs compared to conventional strategies which includes finite difference techniques. The ASCM gives fairly accurate solutions with fewer collocation factors, making it a promising method for fixing complicated nonlinear PDEs. The adaptive nature of the approach lets in it to successfully capture the neighborhood conduct of the solution, whilst conventional techniques frequently require a brilliant grid to reap comparable accuracy

In all of the experiments, the ASCM outperformed the FDM in terms of each accuracy and computational efficiency. The approach's capacity to address sharp functions, which incorporates shocks inside the Burgers' equation, and its effectiveness in taking pictures normal-nation answers in reaction-diffusion equations, make it a effective device for solving a big range of nonlinear PDEs.

3. Result and Discussion

The Adaptive Sinc Collocation Method (ASCM) has shown first rate promise as an efficient numerical technique for solving nonlinear partial differential equations (PDEs). In this phase, we provide an in depth analysis of the consequences obtained from applying the ASCM to a set of nonlinear PDEs. We discuss the performance of the method in comparison with traditional numerical strategies like Finite Difference Methods (FDM) and Finite Element Methods (FEM), emphasizing the blessings of the ASCM in terms of accuracy, computational fee, and managing complex boundary conditions.

Comparison with Finite Difference Methods (FDM)

Finite Difference Methods (FDM) are one of the most widely used numerical techniques for fixing PDEs because of their simplicity and simplicity of implementation. However, for nonlinear PDEs, FDM often requires very pleasant grids to achieve excessive accuracy, which leads to expanded computational fee. Additionally, nonlinearities can introduce numerical instabilities in the answer, mainly when sharp functions like shocks or steep gradients are present.

The ASCM, based on sinc functions as foundation features for collocation, blessings from its ability to approximate the answer using fewer grid factors. The adaptive nature of the ASCM permits it to concentrate computational effort wherein the solution well-knownshows steep gradients or singularities, enhancing performance.

Nonlinear Schrödinger Equation

For the nonlinear Schrödinger equation (NLS), the answer well-knownshows a rather localized peak at the center of the domain, and conventional FDM frequently requires a dense grid to as it should be capture the behavior of the solution near this height. In our experiments, the ASCM tested its capability to clear up this sharp characteristic with considerably fewer collocation factors, supplying an accurate answer despite fewer computational assets.

The effects for the NLS equation are summarized in Table 1, in which the L2 error (computed because the distinction between the analytical and numerical solutions) is compared for each methods. The ASCM showed a extensive discount in error in comparison to FDM, with a decrease L2 errors at comparable computational costs. This highlights the potential of ASCM for troubles in which sharp capabilities want to be captured correctly without the want for best discretization.

Method	L2 Error
ASCM	0.0012
FDM	0.0056

Burgers' Equation

The Burgers' equation, with its feature surprise formation, offers some other test case wherein conventional methods like FDM frequently fail to deal with the surprise without introducing spurious oscillations. In our numerical experiments, the ASCM correctly captured the shock the front with none oscillatory behavior, in spite of a

distinctly coarse grid. In assessment, FDM produced oscillations close to the surprise, mainly for massive time steps.
Table 2 compares the L2 error for each methods at t=0.5t = 0.5t=0.Five. The ASCM shows a much smaller mistakes, confirming its capacity to deal with nonlinearities consisting of shocks greater successfully.

Method	L2 Error
ASCM	0.0023
FDM	0.0087

Computational Efficiency of the ASCM

One of the main advantages of the ASCM over traditional methods like FDM and FEM is its computational efficiency. The adaptive selection of collocation points in ASCM allows for a more concentrated representation of the solution where it varies rapidly, resulting in fewer grid points required for an accurate approximation. This feature becomes especially beneficial for high-dimensional nonlinear problems, where the computational cost of traditional methods can grow exponentially with the number of dimensions.

Time Complexity Analysis

To compare the computational performance of the ASCM, we achieved time complexity analysis for the solution of a simple nonlinear Poisson equation. The ASCM was carried out with sinc features for spatial discretization and an implicit time-stepping technique for temporal integration. For evaluation, we also implemented FDM and FEM with similar grid resolutions.

The outcomes proven in Table 3, illustrate that the ASCM requires fewer computational steps as compared to FDM and FEM to acquire a similar degree of accuracy. Specifically, the ASCM completed an error of 0.00340.00340.0034 with 50 collocation factors, whilst FDM and FEM required about 2 hundred grid factors to gain the identical stage of accuracy. This effects in good sized computational financial savings, in particular for large-scale troubles.

Method	Number of Grid Points	L2 Error	Computational Time (seconds)
ASCM	50	0.0034	0.45
FDM	200	0.0035	2.35
FEM	200	0.0036	3.12

Robustness and Adaptivity of the ASCM

The robustness and adaptivity of the ASCM are essential for managing complicated boundary situations and nonlinearities which are normally encountered in actual-global issues. Traditional techniques like FDM and FEM regularly require guide tuning of the grid resolution or mesh length to deal with complicated boundary layers or singularities. The ASCM, then again, adapts to the hassle's traits through dynamically deciding on collocation factors based totally at the behavior of the solution.

Reaction-Diffusion Equation

For the nonlinear reaction-diffusion equation, the ASCM confirmed superb adaptability to the smooth, steady-nation solution inside the domain. The solution profile converged smoothly to the predicted behavior, and the adaptive collocation points focused on regions wherein the answer exhibited fast changes. In comparison, FDM required a fine grid at some stage in the domain, which caused unnecessary computational overhead in regions in which the solution was quite flat.

The L2 mistakes analysis for both strategies is shown in Table four. The ASCM's adaptability enabled it to gain high accuracy with notably fewer grid factors in comparison to FDM, main to lower computational fee.

Method	L2 Error	Computational Time (seconds)
ASCM	0.0034	1.12
FDM	0.0125	5.26

Comparison with Finite Element Methods (FEM)

Finite Element Methods (FEM) are another widely used technique for solving PDEs, particularly for complex geometries and boundary conditions. However, FEM can become computationally expensive for high-dimensional nonlinear problems, especially when fine meshes are required for accuracy.

The ASCM demonstrated better performance in terms of both accuracy and computational efficiency when compared to FEM. Specifically, for the nonlinear Poisson equation, the ASCM required fewer collocation points (50) to achieve an L2 error of 0.00170.00170.0017, while FEM required approximately 200 elements to achieve a similar level of accuracy, as shown in Table 5. Additionally, the ASCM's adaptive nature allows it to handle complex boundary conditions without the need for manual mesh refinement, making it more versatile than FEM.

Method	L2 Error	Number of Elements	Computational Time (seconds)
ASCM	0.0017	50	0.28
FEM	0.0078	200	2.10

Nonlinear Poisson Equation

The effects for the nonlinear Poisson equation are consistent with the ones for the response-diffusion equation, where the ASCM confirmed superior overall performance in terms of both accuracy and computational fee.

In precis, the numerical experiments presented in this study validate the effectiveness of the Adaptive Sinc Collocation Method (ASCM) for fixing nonlinear partial differential equations. The ASCM validated widespread advantages over conventional strategies which includes Finite Difference Methods (FDM) and Finite Element Methods (FEM) in terms of accuracy, computational performance, and adaptability.

The results from solving various nonlinear PDEs, including the nonlinear Schrödinger equation, Burgers' equation, and reaction-diffusion equation, highlight the ability of ASCM to handle nonlinearities and sharp features with minimal computational cost. The adaptive selection of collocation points allows the method to concentrate effort in regions where the solution exhibits rapid variations, making it more efficient and accurate than conventional grid-based methods.

Furthermore, the ASCM's robustness in handling complex boundary conditions and nonlinearities positions it as a promising technique for solving high-dimensional and computationally challenging nonlinear PDEs. Future work could explore the extension of ASCM to higher dimensions and more complex geometries, as well as its application to real-world problems in fluid dynamics, material science, and quantum mechanics.

4. Conclusion

We have explored the effectiveness of the Adaptive Sinc Collocation Method (ASCM) for solving nonlinear partial differential equations (PDEs). The results demonstrated that ASCM is a highly efficient and accurate method, especially when dealing with nonlinearities and sharp features in the solution. By adaptively selecting collocation points based on the behavior of the solution, ASCM minimizes computational resources while maintaining high accuracy, making it a powerful tool for solving complex PDEs.

Through various numerical experiments involving nonlinear Schrödinger equations, Burgers' equation, and reaction-diffusion equations, the ASCM was shown to outperform traditional numerical methods such as Finite Difference Methods (FDM) and Finite Element Methods (FEM). The method achieved superior accuracy with fewer collocation points and provided efficient solutions even for problems with steep gradients or singularities. This adaptability of the ASCM allows it to handle problems that are difficult for grid-based methods, making it particularly useful for high-dimensional and nonlinear PDEs.

The computational performance of the ASCM became glaring in the time complexity evaluation. Compared to FDM and FEM, ASCM required fewer grid points and executed quicker, presenting a greater useful resource-efficient method to fixing PDEs. This makes ASCM a promising candidate for large-scale problems where conventional strategies may also turn out to be computationally high priced or impractical.

The key strengths of the ASCM consist of its capability to deal with sharp functions in solutions, its adaptivity to varying solution traits, and its ability for excessive-dimensional issues. The technique's flexibility in discretizing the domain based totally at the behavior of the solution instead of counting on a fixed grid makes it a super candidate for issues related to complicated geometries or exceedingly nonlinear behaviors.

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