New Analytical Solutions of Wick-Type Stochastic Schamel KdV Equation Via Modified Khater Method

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This research employs a new analytical scheme to construct novel traveling wave solutions of the Wick-type stochastic Schamel KdV equation. This equation explains the electrostatic potential for a particular electron distribution in velocity space. It is also used to explain the nonlinear interaction of ion-acoustic waves when electron trapping. By using the Hermite transform, inverse Hermite transforms, and white noise analysis allows us for applying the modified Khater method to this model. Many novel solutions are obtained and sketched to discuss more physical properties of the model.

Keywords: Wick-type stochastic Schamel KdV equation, modified Khater method, analytical traveling wave solutions, solitary waves, partial differential equations

1. INTRODUCTION

Recently, many vital phenomena are formulated in nonlinear partial differential equations form [1-8]. These equations explain and discuss more detail of each model by solving them with analytical or numerical schemes. According to the importance and effectiveness of this study, many researchers in different fields have been attracted to investigate more and more of the character of each phenomenon. So that, many analytical and numerical schemes have been formulated such as the simplest equation method, modified tanh-function method, B-spline method, iterative method, and other methods [9-25].

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This paper studies the analytical solutions of the Wick-type stochastic Schamel KdV equation by using the modified Khater method. This equation describes the nonlinear interaction of ion-acoustic waves when electron trapping is present, and also it governs the electrostatic potential for a particular electron distribution in velocity space. Our model is a generalized model of the Schamel-Korteweg-de Vries equation that is given by [16-18]

$$\varphi_t + \left(a\,\varphi^{0.5} + b\,\varphi\right)\,\varphi_x + c\,\varphi_{xxx} = 0,\tag{1}$$

where $\varphi = \varphi(x,t)$ is unknown function of the space variable (*x*) and time (*t*) while *a*, *b*, *c* are respectively, represent the activation trapping, the convection, and the dispersion coefficients. Eq. (1) has various applications in different fields such as plasma physics and optical fibre. Additionally, the Schamel KdV model is considered as a generalized form of the generalized KdV model under the following condition [*a* = 0] [29, 30]. Moreover, it also incorporates the Schamel equation when [*b* = 0] [31, 32]. On the other hand, the Wick-type stochastic Schamel-KdV equation with variable coefficients is one of the most important stochastic PDEs. This equation is given by [33-35]

$$\varphi_t + \left[\beta_1(t) \otimes \varphi^{\frac{1}{2}} + \beta_2(t) \otimes \varphi\right] \otimes \varphi_t + \beta_3(3) \otimes \varphi_{xxx} = 0,$$
(2)

where \otimes is the Wick product on the Kondratiev distribution space $(\delta)_{-1}$ and $\beta_1(t), \beta_2(t), \beta_3(t)$ are valued functions [36].

The paper is organized as follows: Section (2), applies the modified Khater method on the suggested model to get novel solitary wave solutions of it [37, 38]. Section (3), explains the summary of all the steps of our paper is detailed.

2. APPLICATION

Using the Hermite transform with the following wave transformation $[\varphi = \varphi(x,t) = \varphi(\wp), \ \wp = \lambda \left[x + \int_0^t \alpha(x,t)dt\right] + c]$ on Eq. (2), leads to

$$-\alpha \,\varphi \,\varphi' + \left[\beta_1 \,\varphi^2 + \beta_2 \,\varphi^3\right] \,\varphi' + \beta_3 \,\lambda^3 \left[\varphi \,\varphi''' + 3 \,\varphi' \,\varphi''\right] = 0, \tag{3}$$

where k, c are arbitrary constants. Calculating the balance value between the highest order derivative term and nonlinear term of Eq. (3), and using the general suggested form of solutions of the modified Khater method, obtain the general solution of Eq. (3) that is given by

$$\varphi(\wp) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i k^{if(\wp)} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i k^{-if(\wp)} + a_0 = a_1 k^{f(\wp)} + a_0 + b_1 k^{-f(\wp)}, \tag{4}$$

where a_0, a_1, b_1 are arbitrary constants. Additionally, $f(\wp)$ is the solution function of the following ODE

$$f'(\wp) = \frac{\delta k^{f(\wp)} + \rho k^{-f(\wp)} + \chi}{\ln(k)},\tag{5}$$

where δ , ρ , χ are arbitrary constants. Substituting Eq. (4) along (5) and its derivatives into Eq. (3), give a polynomial of $k^{f(\mathcal{P})}$. Gathering the coefficients of the same power of $[k^{if(\mathcal{P})}, (i = -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3)]$, gives a system of algebraic equations. Solving this system by using Mathematica 11.3, yields

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \textbf{Case} \quad \textbf{1:} \quad \left[a_0 \rightarrow & -\frac{4\beta_1}{5\beta_2}, a_1 \rightarrow & -\frac{4\beta_1\delta}{5\beta_2\chi}, b_1 \rightarrow & -\frac{4\beta_1\rho}{5\beta_2\chi}, \alpha \rightarrow & -\frac{16\beta_1^2(\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho)}{75\beta_2\chi^2}, \lambda \rightarrow \\ & -\frac{\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2/3}\beta_1^{2/3}}{\sqrt[3]{3}\sqrt{\beta_2}\sqrt[3]{\beta_2}\sqrt[3]{\beta_2}\chi^{2/3}} \right]. \end{array}$$

Thus, the solutions of Eq. (2) are given in the following forms: For $[\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho < 0\&\delta \neq 0]$

$$\varphi_{1}(x,t) = -\frac{2\beta_{1}\left(\chi^{2} - 4\delta\rho\right)\sec^{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\wp\sqrt{4\delta\rho - \chi^{2}}\right)}{5\beta_{2}\chi\left(\chi - \sqrt{4\delta\rho - \chi^{2}}\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\wp\sqrt{4\delta\rho - \chi^{2}}\right)\right)},\tag{6}$$

$$\varphi_{2}(x,t) = -\frac{2\beta_{1}\left(\chi^{2} - 4\delta\rho\right)\csc^{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\mathscr{D}\sqrt{4\delta\rho - \chi^{2}}\right)}{5\beta_{2}\chi\left(\chi - \sqrt{4\delta\rho - \chi^{2}}\cot\left(\frac{1}{2}\mathscr{D}\sqrt{4\delta\rho - \chi^{2}}\right)\right)}.$$
(7)

For $[\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho > 0 \& \delta \neq 0]$

$$\varphi_{3}(x,t) = -\frac{2\beta_{1}\left(\chi^{2} - 4\delta\rho\right)\operatorname{sech}^{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\partial\sqrt{\chi^{2} - 4\delta\rho}\right)}{5\beta_{2}\chi\left(\sqrt{\chi^{2} - 4\delta\rho}\operatorname{tanh}\left(\frac{1}{2}\partial\sqrt{\chi^{2} - 4\delta\rho}\right) + \chi\right)},\tag{8}$$

$$\varphi_4(x,t) = \frac{2\beta_1 \left(\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho\right) \operatorname{csch}^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathscr{O} \sqrt{\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho}\right)}{5\beta_2 \chi \left(\sqrt{\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho} \operatorname{coth} \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathscr{O} \sqrt{\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho}\right) + \chi\right)}.$$
(9)

For $[\chi = \frac{\rho}{2} = \kappa \& \delta = 0]$

$$\varphi_5(x,t) = -\frac{4\beta_1 e^{\kappa_0}}{5\beta_2 \left(e^{\kappa_0} - 2\right)}.$$
(10)

For $[\chi = \delta = \kappa \& \rho = 0]$

$$\varphi_6(x,t) = \frac{4\beta_1}{5\beta_2 \left(e^{\kappa_0} - 1\right)}.\tag{11}$$

For $[\rho = 0 \& \chi \neq 0 \& \delta \neq 0]$

$$\varphi_7(x,t) = \frac{8\beta_1}{5\beta_2\left(\delta e^{\beta \chi} - 2\right)}.$$
(12)

For $[\chi = \delta = 0 \& \rho \neq 0]$

$$\varphi_8(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\sqrt{k^2 - 4\beta} + k - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\wp} \right).$$
(13)

For $[\delta = 0 \& \chi \neq 0 \& \rho \neq 0]$

$$\varphi_9(x,t) = \frac{4\beta_1 \chi e^{\vartheta \chi}}{5\beta_2 \rho - 5\beta_2 \chi e^{\vartheta \chi}}.$$
(14)

For $[\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho = 0]$

$$\varphi_{10}(x,t) = \frac{2\beta_1 \left(4\delta\rho(\wp\chi + 2)^2 - \wp\chi^3(\wp\chi + 4)\right)}{5\beta_2\wp\chi^3(\wp\chi + 2)}.$$
(15)

where
$$\left[\wp = -\frac{\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2/3}\beta_{1}^{2/3}}{\sqrt[3]{3}\sqrt[3]{\beta_{2}\sqrt[3]{\beta_{1}}}\sqrt[3]{\beta_{2}\sqrt[3]{\beta_{1}}}\sqrt[3]{\beta_{2}\sqrt[3]{\beta_{1}}}\left[x + \int_{0}^{t} \left(-\frac{16\beta_{1}^{2}(\chi^{2}-4\delta\rho)}{75\beta_{2}\chi^{2}}\right)dt\right] + c, \beta_{1} = \beta_{1}(x,t), \beta_{2} = \beta_{2}(x,t), \beta_{3} = \beta_{3}(x,t) \right].$$

Case 2: $\left[a_{0} \rightarrow -\frac{4\beta_{1}}{5\beta_{2}}, a_{1} \rightarrow -\frac{4\beta_{1}\delta}{5\beta_{2}\chi}, b_{1} \rightarrow -\frac{4\beta_{1}\rho}{5\beta_{2}\chi}, \alpha \rightarrow -\frac{16\beta_{1}^{2}(\chi^{2}-4\delta\rho)}{75\beta_{2}\chi^{2}}, \lambda \rightarrow -\frac{(-2)^{2/3}\beta_{1}^{2/3}}{\sqrt[3]{3}\sqrt[3]{\beta_{2}\sqrt[3]{\beta_{3}}}\chi^{2/3}}\right].$

Thus, the solutions of Eq. (2) are given in the following forms: For $[\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho < 0 \& \delta \neq 0]$

$$\varphi_{11}(x,t) = -\frac{2\beta_1 \left(\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho\right) \sec^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \wp \sqrt{4\delta\rho - \chi^2}\right)}{5\beta_2 \chi \left(\chi - \sqrt{4\delta\rho - \chi^2} \tan\left(\frac{1}{2} \wp \sqrt{4\delta\rho - \chi^2}\right)\right)},\tag{16}$$

$$\varphi_{12}(x,t) = -\frac{2\beta_1 \left(\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho\right) \csc^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathscr{D} \sqrt{4\delta\rho - \chi^2}\right)}{5\beta_2 \chi \left(\chi - \sqrt{4\delta\rho - \chi^2} \cot\left(\frac{1}{2} \mathscr{D} \sqrt{4\delta\rho - \chi^2}\right)\right)}.$$
(17)

For $[\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho > 0 \& \delta \neq 0]$

$$\varphi_{13}(x,t) = -\frac{2\beta_1 \left(\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho\right) \operatorname{sech}^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \partial \sqrt{\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho}\right)}{5\beta_2 \chi \left(\sqrt{\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho} \tanh\left(\frac{1}{2} \partial \sqrt{\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho}\right) + \chi\right)},\tag{18}$$

$$\varphi_{14}(x,t) = \frac{2\beta_1 \left(\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho\right) \operatorname{csch}^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \wp \sqrt{\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho}\right)}{5\beta_2 \chi \left(\sqrt{\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho} \operatorname{coth} \left(\frac{1}{2} \wp \sqrt{\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho}\right) + \chi\right)}.$$
(19)

For $[\boldsymbol{\chi} = \frac{\rho}{2} = \kappa \& \boldsymbol{\delta} = 0]$

$$\varphi_{15}(x,t) = -\frac{4\beta_1 e^{\kappa\wp}}{5\beta_2 \left(e^{\kappa\wp} - 2\right)}.$$
(20)

For $[\chi = \delta = \kappa \& \rho = 0]$

$$\varphi_{16}(x,t) = \frac{4\beta_1}{5\beta_2 \left(e^{\kappa \wp} - 1\right)}.$$
(21)

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For $[\rho = 0 \& \chi \neq 0 \& \delta \neq 0]$

$$\varphi_{17}(x,t) = \frac{8\beta_1}{5\beta_2 \left(\delta e^{i\varphi\chi} - 2\right)}.$$
(22)

For $[\boldsymbol{\chi} = \boldsymbol{\delta} = 0 \,\&\, \boldsymbol{\rho} \neq 0]$

$$\varphi_{18}(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\sqrt{k^2 - 4\beta} + k - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\wp} \right).$$
(23)

For $[\delta = 0 \& \chi \neq 0 \& \rho \neq 0]$

$$\varphi_{19}(x,t) = \frac{4\beta_1 \chi e^{i\beta\chi}}{5\beta_2 \rho - 5\beta_2 \chi e^{i\beta\chi}}.$$
(24)

For $[\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho = 0]$

$$\varphi_{20}(x,t) = \frac{2\beta_1 \left(4\delta\rho(\wp\chi + 2)^2 - \wp\chi^3(\wp\chi + 4)\right)}{5\beta_2 \wp\chi^3(\wp\chi + 2)}.$$
(25)

where
$$\left[\wp = -\frac{(-2)^{2/3}\beta_1^{2/3}}{\sqrt[3]{35^{2/3}}\sqrt[3]{\beta_2}\sqrt[3]{\beta_3}\chi^{2/3}}\left[x + \int_0^t \left(-\frac{16\beta_1^2(\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho)}{75\beta_2\chi^2}\right)dt\right] + c, \beta_1 = \beta_1(x,t), \beta_2 = \beta_2(x,t), \beta_3 = \beta_3(x,t)\right].$$

Case 3: $\left[a_0 \to \frac{-2}{5\beta_2}\left(\frac{\beta_2\beta_1\chi}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2(\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho)}} + \beta_1\right), a_1 \to \frac{-4\beta_1\delta}{5\sqrt{\beta_2^2\chi^2 - 4\beta_2^2\delta\rho}}, b_1 \to 0, \alpha \to \frac{-16\beta_1^2}{75\beta_2}, \lambda \to \frac{-\sqrt[3]{3-\frac{1}{3}(\frac{5}{2})^{2/3}\beta_1^{2/3}}}{\sqrt[3]{4\beta_2\beta_3\delta\rho - \beta_2\beta_3\chi^2}}\right].$
Thus the solutions of Eq. (2) are given in the following forms:

Thus, the solutions of Eq. (2) are given in the following forms: For $[\chi^2-4\delta\rho<0\,\&\,\delta\neq 0]$

$$\varphi_{21}(x,t) = \frac{2\beta_1 \left(\frac{\sqrt{\beta_2^2 (\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho)} \tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\wp\sqrt{4\delta\rho - \chi^2}\right)}{\sqrt{4\delta\rho - \chi^2}} - \beta_2\right)}{5\beta_2^2},$$
(26)

$$\varphi_{22}(x,t) = \frac{2\beta_1 \left(\frac{\sqrt{\beta_2^2 (\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho)} \cot\left(\frac{1}{2} \wp \sqrt{4\delta\rho - \chi^2}\right)}{\sqrt{4\delta\rho - \chi^2}} - \beta_2\right)}{5\beta_2^2}.$$
(27)

For $[\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho > 0 \& \delta \neq 0]$

$$\varphi_{23}(x,t) = \frac{2\beta_1 \left(\frac{\sqrt{\beta_2^2 (\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho)} \tanh\left(\frac{1}{2}\wp\sqrt{\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho}\right)}{\sqrt{\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho}} - \beta_2\right)}{5\beta_2^2},$$
(28)

$$\varphi_{24}(x,t) = \frac{2\beta_1 \left(\frac{\sqrt{\beta_2^2 (\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho)} \coth\left(\frac{1}{2}\wp\sqrt{\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho}\right)}{\sqrt{\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho}} - \beta_2\right)}{5\beta_2^2}.$$
(29)

For $[\delta \rho > 0 \& \rho \neq 0 \& \delta \neq 0 \& \chi = 0]$

$$\varphi_{25}(x,t) = \frac{2}{5}\beta_1 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{\delta\rho}\tan\left(\sqrt{\delta\rho}\right)}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2(-\delta)\rho}} - \frac{1}{\beta_2} \right),\tag{30}$$

$$\varphi_{26}(x,t) = \frac{2}{5}\beta_1 \left(\frac{\sqrt{\delta\rho}\cot\left(\wp\sqrt{\delta\rho}\right)}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2(-\delta)\rho}} - \frac{1}{\beta_2} \right).$$
(31)

For $[\delta
ho < 0 \&
ho \neq 0 \& \delta \neq 0 \& \chi = 0]$

$$\varphi_{27}(x,t) = \frac{2}{5}\beta_1 \left(\frac{\sqrt{-\delta\rho} \tanh\left(\wp\sqrt{-\delta\rho}\right)}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2(-\delta)\rho}} - \frac{1}{\beta_2} \right), \tag{32}$$

$$\varphi_{28}(x,t) = \frac{2}{5}\beta_1 \left(\frac{\sqrt{-\delta\rho}\coth\left(\wp\sqrt{-\delta\rho}\right)}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2(-\delta)\rho}} - \frac{1}{\beta_2}\right).$$
(33)

For $[\chi = 0 \& \rho = -\delta]$

$$\varphi_{29}(x,t) = \frac{2}{5}\beta_1 \left(\frac{\rho \coth(\rho\rho)}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2 \rho^2}} - \frac{1}{\beta_2}\right).$$
(34)

For $[\chi = \delta = \kappa \& \rho = 0]$

$$\varphi_{30}(x,t) = \frac{2}{5}\beta_1 \left(\frac{\kappa \coth\left(\frac{\kappa \rho}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2 \kappa^2}} - \frac{1}{\beta_2}\right).$$
(35)

For $[\boldsymbol{\rho} = 0 \& \boldsymbol{\chi} \neq 0 \& \boldsymbol{\delta} \neq 0]$

$$\varphi_{31}(x,t) = \frac{2}{5}\beta_1 \left(\frac{\chi \left(\delta e^{\beta \chi} + 2\right)}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2 \chi^2} \left(\delta e^{\beta \chi} - 2\right)} - \frac{1}{\beta_2} \right).$$
(36)

For $[\chi = 0 \& \rho = \delta]$

$$\varphi_{32}(x,t) = \frac{2}{5}\beta_1 \left(-\frac{1}{\beta_2} - \frac{\rho \tan(C + \rho)}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2 (-\rho^2)}} \right).$$
(37)

where
$$\left[\wp = -\frac{\sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{3}(\frac{2}{5})^{2/3}\beta_1^{2/3}}}{\sqrt[3]{4\beta_2\beta_3\delta\rho - \beta_2\beta_3\chi^2}} \left[x + \int_0^t \left(-\frac{16\beta_1^2}{75\beta_2} \right) dt \right] + c, \beta_1 = \beta_1(x,t), \beta_2 = \beta_2(x,t), \beta_3 = \beta_3(x,t) \right].$$

Case 4:
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_0 \rightarrow \frac{-2}{5\beta_2} \left(\frac{\beta_2 \beta_1 \chi}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2 (\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho)}} + \beta_1 \right), a_1 \rightarrow 0, b_1 \rightarrow \frac{-4\beta_1 \rho}{5\sqrt{\beta_2^2 \chi^2 - 4\beta_2^2 \delta\rho}}, \alpha \rightarrow \frac{-16\beta_1^2}{75\beta_2}, \lambda \rightarrow \frac{-\sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{2/3} \beta_1^{2/3}}{\sqrt[3]{4\beta_2 \beta_3 \delta\rho - \beta_5 \beta_3 \chi^2}} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Thus, the solutions of Eq. (2) are given in the following forms: For $[\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho < 0\&\delta \neq 0]$

$$\varphi_{33}(x,t) = \frac{2}{5}\beta_1 \left(\frac{4\delta\rho}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2 \left(\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho\right)} \left(\chi - \sqrt{4\delta\rho - \chi^2} \tan\left(\frac{1}{2} \wp \sqrt{4\delta\rho - \chi^2}\right)\right)} - \frac{\frac{\beta_2 \chi}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2 \left(\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho\right)}} + 1}{\beta_2} \right),$$
(38)

$$\varphi_{34}(x,t) = \frac{8\beta_1\delta\rho}{5\sqrt{\beta_2^2\left(\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho\right)}\left(\chi - \sqrt{4\delta\rho - \chi^2}\cot\left(\frac{1}{2}\wp\sqrt{4\delta\rho - \chi^2}\right)\right)} + \frac{2\beta_1\left(-\frac{\beta_2\chi}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2\left(\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho\right)}} - 1\right)}{5\beta_2}.$$
(39)

For $[\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho > 0 \& \delta \neq 0]$

$$\varphi_{35}(x,t) = \frac{2}{5}\beta_1 \left(\frac{4\delta\rho}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2 (\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho)} \left(\sqrt{\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho} \tanh\left(\frac{1}{2}\wp\sqrt{\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho}\right) + \chi\right)} - \frac{\frac{\beta_2\chi}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2 (\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho)}} + 1}{\beta_2} \right),$$

$$(40)$$

$$\varphi_{36}(x,t) = \frac{8\beta_1\delta\rho}{5\sqrt{\beta_2^2\left(\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho\right)}\left(\sqrt{\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho}\coth\left(\frac{1}{2}\wp\sqrt{\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho}\right) + \chi\right)}} + \frac{2\beta_1\left(-\frac{\beta_2\chi}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2\left(\chi^2 - 4\delta\rho\right)}} - 1\right)}{5\beta_2}.$$
(41)

For $[\delta \rho > 0 \& \rho \neq 0 \& \delta \neq 0 \& \chi = 0]$

$$\varphi_{37}(x,t) = \frac{2}{5}\beta_1 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{\delta\rho}\cot\left(\wp\sqrt{\delta\rho}\right)}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2(-\delta)\rho}} - \frac{1}{\beta_2} \right),\tag{42}$$

$$\varphi_{38}(x,t) = \frac{2}{5}\beta_1 \left(\frac{\sqrt{\delta\rho} \tan\left(\rho \sqrt{\delta\rho}\right)}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2(-\delta)\rho}} - \frac{1}{\beta_2} \right).$$
(43)

For $[\delta \rho < 0 \& \rho \neq 0 \& \delta \neq 0 \& \chi = 0]$

$$\varphi_{39}(x,t) = \frac{2}{5}\beta_1 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{-\delta\rho} \coth\left(\wp\sqrt{-\delta\rho}\right)}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2(-\delta)\rho}} - \frac{1}{\beta_2} \right), \tag{44}$$

$$\varphi_{40}(x,t) = \frac{2}{5}\beta_1 \left(\frac{\sqrt{\delta}\sqrt{\rho}\tan\left(\sqrt{\delta}\rho\sqrt{\rho}\right)}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2(-\delta)\rho}} - \frac{1}{\beta_2}\right).$$
(45)

For $[\chi = 0 \& \rho = -\delta]$

$$\varphi_{41}(x,t) = \frac{2}{5}\beta_1 \left(-\frac{\rho \tanh(\wp\rho)}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2 \rho^2}} - \frac{1}{\beta_2} \right).$$
(46)

For $[\chi = \frac{\rho}{2} = \kappa \& \delta = 0]$

$$\varphi_{42}(x,t) = \frac{2}{5}\beta_1 \left(-\frac{\kappa (e^{\kappa \wp} + 2)}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2 \kappa^2} (e^{\kappa \wp} - 2)} - \frac{1}{\beta_2} \right).$$

$$\tag{47}$$

For $[\chi = 0 \& \rho = \delta]$

$$\varphi_{43}(x,t) = \frac{2}{5}\beta_1 \left(-\frac{1}{\beta_2} - \frac{\rho \cot(C + \rho)}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2 (-\rho^2)}} \right).$$
(48)

For $[\delta = \rho 0 \& \chi \neq 0 \& \neq 0]$

$$\varphi_{44}(x,t) = \frac{2}{5}\beta_1 \left(-\frac{\chi \left(\chi e^{i\beta\chi} + \rho\right)}{\sqrt{\beta_2^2 \chi^2} \left(\chi e^{i\beta\chi} - \rho\right)} - \frac{1}{\beta_2} \right).$$
(49)

where
$$\left[\wp = -\frac{\sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{3}} (\frac{2}{5})^{2/3} \beta_1^{2/3}}{\sqrt[3]{4\beta_2 \beta_3 \delta \rho - \beta_2 \beta_3 \chi^2}} \left[x + \int_0^t \left(-\frac{16\beta_1^2}{75\beta_2} \right) dt \right] + c, \beta_1 = \beta_1(x,t), \beta_2 = \beta_2(x,t), \beta_3 = \beta_3(x,t) \right].$$

3. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we studied the electrostatic potential for a particular electron distribution in velocity space that is represented by the Wick-type stochastic Schamel KdV equation. The modified Khater method was employed to find exact and solitary wave solutions of this model. The Hermite transform, inverse Hermite transforms, and white noise analysis were also used to convert the nonlinear partial differential equation form of this model to nonlinear ordinary differential equation. Many new solitary wave solutions were constructed in different formula such as trigonometric, hyperbolic, and rational forms.

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