Korean J. Math. **24** (2016), No. 4, pp. 637–645
https://doi.org/10.11568/kjm.2016.24.4.637

DYNAMICAL BIFURCATION OF THE BURGERS-FISHER EQUATION

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Abstract. In this paper, we study dynamical Bifurcation of the Burgers-Fisher equation. We show that the equation bifurcates an invariant set $\mathcal{A}_n(\beta)$ as the control parameter β crosses over n^2 with $n \in \mathbb{N}$. It turns out that $\mathcal{A}_n(\beta)$ is homeomorphic to S^1, the unit circle.

1. Introduction

The Burgers equation

$$u_t = u_{xx} + \alpha u u_x$$

is known as an important nonlinear diffusion equation describing the far field of wave propagation in the corresponding dissipative systems such as shallow water waves and gas dynamics [1,4]. Here, $u : \mathbb{R}\times[0,\infty) \to \mathbb{R}$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. On the other hand, the Fisher equation

$$u_t = u_{xx} + \beta u(1-u)$$

is known to have close connection with biophysics such as diffusive population dynamics and nerve signal propagation [7]. Here, $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^+$. If

Received November 14, 2016. Revised December 6, 2016. Accepted December 7, 2016.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 37G35, 35B32.

Key words and phrases: Burgers-Fisher equation, dynamic bifurcation, center manifold.

This research was supported by the Research Grant of Kwangwoon University in 2016.

we consider the nonlinear effect in both the Burgers equation and the Fisher equation, we are led to the Bugers-Fisher equation(BFE):

$$u_t = u_{xx} + \alpha u u_x + \beta u(1-u). \tag{1.1}$$

The Bugers-Fisher equation is regarded as a prototypical model for describing the interaction between the reaction mechanism, convection effect, and diffusion transport [7].

In this paper, we are interested in the dynamical bifurcation of the BFE as the control parameter β moves. It is not difficult to see by the linear stability analysis that the trivial solution $u = 0$ is unstable. We will prove that the BFE bifurcates from the trivial solution to an invariant sets as β passes over a sequence of nodal point n^2, $n = 1, 2, \cdots$. Such a bifurcation problem is quite interesting since it provides us long time dynamics of solutions near the trivial solution. For instance, consider the generalized Burgers equation

$$u_t = u_{xx} + \lambda u + \delta u_x + \alpha u u_x. \tag{1.2}$$

In [3], the dynamical bifurcation problem of (1.2) was studied for the case $\delta = 0$. Recently, this result was extended to the case $\delta \neq 0$ in [5]. In these results, the trivial solution bifurcates to an attractor which determines the final patterns of solutions. The main difference between [3] and [5] lies in the invariance of odd functions. Indeed, if the initial condition is an odd function, then the solution of (1.2) is also odd if $\delta = 0$. However, such an invariance is no longer true for the case $\delta \neq 0$. This means that the dimension of the center manifold the trivial solution may be doubled if $\delta \neq 0$. Consequently, the analysis is more complicated. See also [2] for the dynamical bifurcation of a fourth order differential equation in a similar spirit.

To set up our problem, we consider the BFE (1.1) under the periodic boundary condition on $\Omega = [-\pi, \pi]$. For the functional setting of the periodic BFE, let

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \left\{ u \in L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}) : u(-\pi) = u(\pi) \right\}, \\ H^2_{per}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}) &= \left\{ u \in H^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}) : \frac{\partial^j u}{\partial x^j}(-\pi) = \frac{\partial^j u}{\partial x^j}(\pi) \text{ for } j = 0, 1 \right\}, \\ H_1 &= H^2_{per}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}) \cap H. \end{aligned}$$

Then, we can rewrite (1.1) into an abstract equation

$$\begin{cases} \dfrac{du}{dt} &= \mathcal{L}_\beta u + G(u,\alpha,\beta), \\ u(0) &= u_0, \end{cases} \tag{1.3}$$

where

$$\mathcal{L}_\beta u = \Big(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \beta\Big)u, \quad G(u,\alpha,\beta) = \alpha u u_x - \beta u^2.$$

It is easy to see that $\mathcal{L}_\beta,\ G(\cdot,\alpha,\beta) : H_1 \to H$ are well-defined.

To find the eigenvalues of $\mathcal{L}_\beta$, given $u \in H$ we set

$$u(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \big(a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx\big).$$

If λ is an eigenvalue of $\mathcal{L}_\beta$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_\beta u &= \beta a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \Big(a_n(\beta - n^2)\cos nx + b_n(\beta - n^2)\sin nx\Big) \\ &= \lambda a_0 + \lambda \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \big(a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx\big) = \lambda u. \end{aligned}$$

Thus the eigenvalues of $\mathcal{L}_\beta$ are

$$\lambda_n(\beta) = \beta - n^2, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$

with the corresponding eigenvectors $\phi_0 = 1$,

$$\phi_n(x) = \cos nx, \quad \psi_n(x) = \sin nx, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots .$$

We note that

$$\|\phi_0\| = \sqrt{2\pi}, \quad \|\phi_n\| = \|\psi_n\| = \sqrt{\pi}, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots .$$

Now we are ready to state the main result of this paper as follows.

Theorem 1.1. *As β passes through n^2 for $n = 1, 2, \cdots$, BFE (1.1) defined in H bifurcates to an invariant set $\mathcal{A}_n(\beta)$ which is homeomorphic to S^1.*

We prove Theorem 1.1 in subsequent section. We follow the method in [2] where the center manifold reduction was made by using of Theorem 3.8 in [6]. As in the equation (1.2) with $\delta \neq 0$, the equation (1.1) is not invariant under odd or even function spaces. As a consequence, the center manifolds is not represented as a single variable.

2. Proof of Theorem 1.1

In this section, we prove Theorem 1.1. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ be fixed and assume that β is slightly bigger than n^2. We note that

$$\lambda_n(\beta) = \beta - n^2 \begin{cases} < 0 & \text{for} \quad \beta < n^2, \\ = 0 & \text{for} \quad \beta = n^2, \\ > 0 & \text{for} \quad \beta > n^2. \end{cases}$$

Hence, by Theorem 5.2 of [6], the BFE bifurcates to an attractor $\mathcal{A}_n(\beta)$. In the following, we study the structure of $\mathcal{A}_n(\beta)$ by the center manifold analysis. The main issue is to find the reduced equation of (1.1) on the center manifold. To find a form of the center manifold function, let $E_1 = \text{span}\{\phi_n, \psi_n\}$ and $E_2 = E_1^{\perp}$ in H. Let $P_j : H \to E_j$ be the canonical projection and $\mathcal{L}_j = \mathcal{L}_\beta|_{E_j}$, for $j = 1, 2$. For $u \in H$, we expand it into

$$u = y_0\phi_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty}(y_k\phi_k + z_k\psi_k).$$

If $\Phi : E_1 \to E_2$ is a center manifold function and $v = P_1 u = y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n$, then the reduced equation of (1.3) on the center manifold is

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \mathcal{L}_1 v + P_1 G\big(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n + \Phi(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n)\big). \tag{2.1}$$

Here, we used the notation $G(u) = G(u, \alpha, \beta)$ for simplicity. By taking the inner product of (2.1) with ϕ_n and ψ_n, we are led to

$$\begin{cases} \dfrac{dy_n}{dt} = \lambda_n y_n + F_1(y_n, z_n), \\ \dfrac{dz_n}{dt} = \lambda_n z_n + F_2(y_n, z_n), \end{cases} \tag{2.2}$$

where

$$F_1(y_n, z_n) = \frac{1}{\pi}\left\langle G(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n + \Phi(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n)), \phi_n \right\rangle,$$
$$F_2(y_n, z_n) = \frac{1}{\pi}\left\langle G(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n + \Phi(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n)), \psi_n \right\rangle.$$

Since β is slightly bigger than n^2, we have the following

$$\lambda_n(\beta) = \beta - n^2 = o(1) \tag{2.3}$$

as $\beta \to n^2$. By means of Theorem 3.8 in [6], the center manifold function Φ can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n) &= (-\mathcal{L}_2)^{-1}P_2G(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n) \\ &\qquad + O\big(|\lambda_n| \cdot \pi(y_n^2 + z_n^2)\big) + o(\pi(y_n^2 + z_n^2)) \\ &= (-\mathcal{L}_2)^{-1}P_2G(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n) + o(y_n^2 + z_n^2)\end{aligned}$$

where the last equality comes from (2.3). By direct computation, we have

$$\begin{aligned}&G(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n) \\ =\ & \alpha(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n)(-y_n\psi_n + z_n\phi_n) - \beta(y_n^2\phi_n^2 + 2y_nz_n\phi_n\psi_n + z_n^2\psi_n^2) \\ =\ & -\alpha(y_n^2 - z_n^2)\phi_n\psi_n + \alpha y_nz_n(\phi_n^2 - \psi_n^2) - \beta(y_n^2\phi_n^2 + 2y_nz_n\phi_n\psi_n + z_n^2\psi_n^2) \\ =\ & -\frac{\beta}{2}(y_n^2 + z_n^2)\phi_0 + \Big(\alpha y_nz_n - \frac{\beta}{2}(y_n^2 - z_n^2)\Big)\phi_{2n} - \Big(\alpha\frac{y_n^2 - z_n^2}{2} + \beta y_nz_n\Big)\psi_{2n},\end{aligned}$$

where we used the trigonometric identities:

$$\phi_n\psi_n = \frac{1}{2}\psi_{2n}, \quad \phi_n^2 = \frac{\phi_0 + \phi_{2n}}{2}, \quad \psi_n^2 = \frac{\phi_0 - \phi_{2n}}{2}. \tag{2.4}$$

Let

$$\Phi(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n) = a_0\phi_0 + \sum_{k\neq n, k\geq 1}(a_k\phi_k + b_k\psi_k).$$

From the relation

$$-\mathcal{L}_2\Phi(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n) = P_2G(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n) + o(y_n^2 + z_n^2),$$

we derive that

$$\begin{aligned}&-\lambda_0a_0\phi_0 - \sum_{k\neq n, k\geq 1}\lambda_k(a_k\phi_k + b_k\psi_k) \\ =\ & -\frac{\beta}{2}(y_n^2 + z_n^2)\phi_0 + \Big(\alpha y_nz_n - \frac{\beta}{2}(y_n^2 - z_n^2)\Big)\phi_{2n} - \Big(\alpha\frac{y_n^2 - z_n^2}{2} + \beta y_nz_n\Big)\psi_{2n} \\ &+ o(y_n^2 + z_n^2).\end{aligned}$$

Hence, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n) = \frac{y_n^2 + z_n^2}{2}\phi_0 - \Big(\alpha y_nz_n - \frac{\beta}{2}(y_n^2 - z_n^2)\Big)\frac{\phi_{2n}}{\lambda_{2n}} \\ + \Big(\alpha\frac{y_n^2 - z_n^2}{2} + \beta y_nz_n\Big)\frac{\psi_{2n}}{\lambda_{2n}} + o(y_n^2 + z_n^2).\end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

Then, by tedious computation, we get

(2.6)

$$
\begin{aligned}
&G(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n + \Phi(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n))\\
&= \big(\alpha y_n z_n - \frac{\beta}{2}(y_n^2 + z_n^2)\big)\phi_0\\
&+ \Big[-(\beta^2 + 2\lambda_{2n}\beta)y_n^3 + (\alpha\beta + \lambda_{2n}\alpha)y_n^2 z_n - (\beta^2 + 2\lambda_{2n}\beta)y_n z_n^2 + (\alpha\beta + \lambda_{2n}\alpha)z_n^3\Big]\frac{\phi_n}{2\lambda_{2n}}\\
&+ \Big[-(\alpha\beta + \lambda_{2n}\alpha)y_n^3 - (\beta^2 + 2\lambda_{2n}\beta)y_n^2 z_n - (\alpha\beta + \lambda_{2n}\alpha)y_n z_n^2 - (\beta^2 + 2\lambda_{2n}\beta)z_n^3\Big]\frac{\psi_n}{2\lambda_{2n}}\\
&- \frac{\beta}{2}(y_n^2 - z_n^2)\phi_{2n} - (\alpha y_n^2 + 2\beta y_n z_n - \alpha z_n^2)\frac{\psi_{2n}}{2}\\
&+ \Big[\big(\alpha^2 - \beta^2\big)y_n^3 + 6\alpha\beta y_n^2 z_n - 3\big(\alpha^2 - \beta^2\big)y_n z_n^2 - 2\alpha\beta z_n^3\Big]\frac{\phi_3}{2\lambda_{2n}}\\
&+ \Big[-2\alpha\beta y_n^3 + 3(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)y_n^2 z_n + 6\alpha\beta y_n z_n^2 - \big(\alpha^2 - \beta^2\big)z_n^3\Big]\frac{\psi_3}{2\lambda_{2n}} + o(y_n^3 + z_n^3).
\end{aligned}
$$

We postpone the derivation of (2.6) in the Appendix. As a consequence, we are led to

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{\pi}\langle G_2(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n + \Phi(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n)), \phi_n\rangle\\
&= \frac{-(\beta^2 + 2\lambda_{2n}\beta)y_n^3 + (\alpha\beta + \lambda_{2n}\alpha)y_n^2 z_n - (\beta^2 + 2\lambda_{2n}\beta)y_n z_n^2 + (\alpha\beta + \lambda_{2n}\alpha)z_n^3}{2\lambda_{2n}}\\
&\qquad + o(|y_n|^3 + |z_n|^3),\\
&\frac{1}{\pi}\langle G_2(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n + \Phi(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n)), \psi_n\rangle\\
&= \frac{-(\alpha\beta + \lambda_{2n}\alpha)y_n^3 - (\beta^2 + 2\lambda_{2n}\beta)y_n^2 z_n - (\alpha\beta + \lambda_{2n}\alpha)y_n z_n^2 - (\beta^2 + 2\lambda_{2n}\beta)z_n^3}{2\lambda_{2n}}\\
&\qquad + o(|y_n|^3 + |z_n|^3).
\end{aligned}
$$

In the sequel, (2.2) becomes

$$
\frac{d\mathbf{y}}{dt} = \lambda_n\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{y}) + o(|\mathbf{y}|^3), \tag{2.7}
$$

where $\mathbf{y} = (y_n, z_n)$ and

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{y}) =& \frac{1}{2\lambda_{2n}}\Big((\beta^2 + 2\lambda_{2n}\beta)(y_n^3 + y_n z_n^2) - (\alpha\beta + \lambda_{2n}\alpha)(y_n^2 z_n + z_n^3),\\
&(\alpha\beta + \lambda_{2n}\alpha)(y_n^3 + y_n z_n^2) + (\beta^2 + 2\lambda_{2n}\beta)(y_n^2 z_n + z_n^3)\Big).
\end{aligned}
$$

We notice that

$$\langle \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{y}), \mathbf{y} \rangle = \frac{\beta^2 + 2\lambda_{2n}\beta}{2\lambda_{2n}}(y_n^2 + z_n^2)^2 = \frac{\beta^2 + 2\lambda_{2n}\beta}{2\lambda_{2n}}|\mathbf{y}|^4.$$

If $0 < \beta < -2\lambda_{2n}$, or equivalently if $0 < \beta < 8n^2/3$, then $d = (\beta^2 + 2\lambda_{2n}\beta)/(2\lambda_{2n}) > 0$. Thus we obtain

$$d|\mathbf{y}|^4 \le \langle \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{y}), \mathbf{y} \rangle \le 2d|\mathbf{y}|^4.$$

This implies by Theorem 5.10 of [6] that (2.7) bifurcates from the trivial solution to an invariant set $\mathcal{A}_n(\lambda, \alpha)$ as β passes through n^2 which is homeomorphic to S^1. This finishes the proof. □

3. Appendix

In this appendix section, we verify the identity (2.6). By definition, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &G(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n + \Phi(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n)) \\ &= \alpha\big(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n + \Phi(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n)\big)\big(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n + \Phi(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n)\big)_x \\ &\quad - \beta\big(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n + \Phi(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n)\big)^2. \end{aligned}$$

Then, by (2.5),

$$\begin{aligned} &G(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n + \Phi(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n)) \\ &= \alpha\Big[y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n + \frac{y_n^2 + z_n^2}{2}\phi_0 - \Big(\alpha y_n z_n - \frac{\beta}{2}(y_n^2 - z_n^2)\Big)\frac{\phi_{2n}}{\lambda_{2n}} \\ &\qquad + \Big(\alpha\frac{y_n^2 - z_n^2}{2} + \beta y_n z_n\Big)\frac{\psi_{2n}}{\lambda_{2n}}\Big] \\ &\quad \times \Big[- y_n\psi_n + z_n\phi_n + \Big(\alpha y_n z_n - \frac{\beta}{2}(y_n^2 - z_n^2)\Big)\frac{\psi_{2n}}{\lambda_{2n}} \\ &\qquad + \Big(\alpha\frac{y_n^2 - z_n^2}{2} + \beta y_n z_n\Big)\frac{\phi_{2n}}{\lambda_{2n}}\Big] \\ &\quad - \beta\Big[y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n + \frac{y_n^2 + z_n^2}{2}\phi_0 - \Big(\alpha y_n z_n - \frac{\beta}{2}(y_n^2 - z_n^2)\Big)\frac{\phi_{2n}}{\lambda_{2n}} \\ &\qquad + \Big(\alpha\frac{y_n^2 - z_n^2}{2} + \beta y_n z_n\Big)\frac{\psi_{2n}}{\lambda_{2n}}\Big]^2. \\ &\quad + o(y_n^2 + z_n^2). \end{aligned}$$

Expanding these terms, we get

$$
\begin{aligned}
& G(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n + \Phi(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n)) \\
= & -\frac{2\beta(y_n^3 + y_n z_n^2) - \alpha(y_n^2 z_n + z_n^3)}{2}\phi_n - \frac{\alpha(y_n^3 + y_n z_n^2) + 2\beta(y_n^2 z_n + z_n^3)}{2}\psi_n \\
& (\alpha y_n z_n - \beta y_n^2)\phi_n^2 - (\alpha y_n^2 + 2\beta y_n z_n - \alpha z_n^2)\phi_n\psi_n + (\alpha y_n z_n - \beta z_n^2)\psi_n^2 \\
& + \Big[\big(\frac{\alpha^2}{2} - \beta^2\big)y_n^3 + \frac{7\alpha\beta}{2}y_n^2 z_n - \big(\frac{3\alpha^2}{2} - \beta^2\big)y_n z_n^2 - \frac{\alpha\beta}{2}z_n^3\Big]\frac{\phi_n\phi_{2n}}{\lambda_2} \\
& + \Big[-\frac{3\alpha\beta}{2}y_n^3 + \big(\frac{3\alpha^2}{2} - 2\beta^2\big)y_n^2 z_n + \frac{5\alpha\beta}{2}y_n z_n^2 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2}z_n^3\Big]\frac{\phi_n\psi_{2n}}{\lambda_{2n}} \\
& + \Big[-\frac{\alpha\beta}{2}y_n^3 + \big(\frac{3\alpha^2}{2} - \beta^2\big)y_n^2 z_n + \frac{7\alpha\beta}{2}y_n z_n^2 - \big(\frac{\alpha^2}{2} - \beta^2\big)z_n^3\Big]\frac{\psi_n\phi_{2n}}{\lambda_{2n}} \\
& + \Big[-\frac{\alpha^2}{2}y_n^3 - \frac{5\alpha\beta}{2}y_n^2 z_n + \big(\frac{3\alpha^2}{2} - 2\beta^2\big)y_n z_n^2 + \frac{3\alpha\beta}{2}z_n^3\Big]\frac{\psi_n\psi_{2n}}{\lambda_{2n}} \\
& + o(y_n^3 + z_n^3).
\end{aligned}
$$

Then, we obtain by (2.4) that

$$
\begin{aligned}
& G(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n + \Phi(y_n\phi_n + z_n\psi_n)) \\
= & -\frac{2\beta(y_n^3 + y_n z_n^2) - \alpha(y_n^2 z_n + z_n^3)}{2}\phi_n - \frac{\alpha(y_n^3 + y_n z_n^2) + 2\beta(y_n^2 z_n + z_n^3)}{2}\psi_n \\
& + (\alpha y_n z_n - \beta y_n^2)\frac{\phi_0 + \phi_{2n}}{2} - (\alpha y_n^2 + 2\beta y_n z_n - \alpha z_n^2)\frac{\psi_{2n}}{2} \\
& + (\alpha y_n z_n - \beta z_n^2)\frac{\phi_0 - \phi_{2n}}{2} \\
& + \Big[\big(\frac{\alpha^2}{2} - \beta^2\big)y_n^3 + \frac{7\alpha\beta}{2}y_n^2 z_n - \big(\frac{3\alpha^2}{2} - \beta^2\big)y_n z_n^2 - \frac{\alpha\beta}{2}z_n^3\Big]\frac{\phi_n + \phi_3}{2\lambda_{2n}} \\
& + \Big[-\frac{3\alpha\beta}{2}y_n^3 + \big(\frac{3\alpha^2}{2} - 2\beta^2\big)y_n^2 z_n + \frac{5\alpha\beta}{2}y_n z_n^2 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2}z_n^3\Big]\frac{\psi_n + \psi_3}{2\lambda_{2n}} \\
& + \Big[-\frac{\alpha\beta}{2}y_n^3 + \big(\frac{3\alpha^2}{2} - \beta^2\big)y_n^2 z_n + \frac{7\alpha\beta}{2}y_n z_n^2 - \big(\frac{\alpha^2}{2} - \beta^2\big)z_n^3\Big]\frac{-\psi_n + \psi_3}{2\lambda_{2n}} \\
& + \Big[-\frac{\alpha^2}{2}y_n^3 - \frac{5\alpha\beta}{2}y_n^2 z_n + \big(\frac{3\alpha^2}{2} - 2\beta^2\big)y_n z_n^2 + \frac{3\alpha\beta}{2}z_n^3\Big]\frac{\phi_n - \phi_3}{2\lambda_{2n}} \\
& + o(y_n^3 + z_n^3)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&= \big(\alpha y_n z_n - \frac{\beta}{2}(y_n^2 + z_n^2)\big)\phi_0 \\
&\quad + \Big[- (\beta^2 + 2\lambda_{2n}\beta)y_n^3 + (\alpha\beta + \lambda_{2n}\alpha)y_n^2 z_n - (\beta^2 + 2\lambda_{2n}\beta)y_n z_n^2 \\
&\qquad + (\alpha\beta + \lambda_{2n}\alpha)z_n^3\Big]\frac{\phi_n}{2\lambda_{2n}} \\
&\quad + \Big[- (\alpha\beta + \lambda_{2n}\alpha)y_n^3 - (\beta^2 + 2\lambda_{2n}\beta)y_n^2 z_n - (\alpha\beta + \lambda_{2n}\alpha)y_n z_n^2 \\
&\qquad - (\beta^2 + 2\lambda_{2n}\beta)z_n^3\Big]\frac{\psi_n}{2\lambda_{2n}} \\
&\quad - \frac{\beta}{2}(y_n^2 - z_n^2)\phi_{2n} - (\alpha y_n^2 + 2\beta y_n z_n - \alpha z_n^2)\frac{\psi_{2n}}{2} \\
&\quad + \Big[\big(\alpha^2 - \beta^2\big)y_n^3 + 6\alpha\beta y_n^2 z_n - 3\big(\alpha^2 - \beta^2\big)y_n z_n^2 - 2\alpha\beta z_n^3\Big]\frac{\phi_3}{2\lambda_{2n}} \\
&\quad + \Big[- 2\alpha\beta y_n^3 + 3(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)y_n^2 z_n + 6\alpha\beta y_n z_n^2 - \big(\alpha^2 - \beta^2\big)z_n^3\Big]\frac{\psi_3}{2\lambda_{2n}} \\
&\quad + o(y_n^3 + z_n^3).
\end{aligned}
$$

This gives (2.6).

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