Solution to $u_t = -Lu, \quad L = -\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$.
Figure 1B

Solution to $u_t = -Lu$, $L = \left(-\frac{d^2}{dx^2}\right)^{1/2}$. 
Solution to $u_t = -Lu$, $L = \left(-\frac{d^2}{dx^2}\right)^{1/4}$.
Solution to $u_t = -Lu$, $L = \psi_a^{\lambda}(D)$, $a = \frac{3}{2}$. 

Figure 1D
Solution to $u_t = -Lu, \quad L = \varphi_a^\#(D), \quad a = \frac{1}{2}$. 

Figure 1E
Solution to \( u_t = -Lu + 6u(1-u) \), \( L = -\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \).
Solution to $u_t = -Lu + 6u(1-u)$, $L = \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2}\right)^{1/2}$. 

Figure 2B
Solution to \[ u_t = -Lu + 6u(1 - u), \quad L = \left(-\frac{d^2}{dx^2}\right)^{1/4}. \]
Solution to \( u_t = -Lu + 6u(1 - u) \), \( L = \psi^b_a(D) \), \( a = \frac{3}{2} \).
Solution to $u_t = -Lu + 6u(1-u)$, $L = \varphi^\#_a(D)$, $a = \frac{1}{2}$. 

Figure 2E