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STUDY OF FRACTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL AND FRACTIONAL PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

[1]KUNDE SARITA SUBHASHRAO [2]Dr. PRABHA SUDHIR RASTOGI
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
SHRI JAGDISHPRASAD JHABARMAL TIBREWALA UNIVERSITY
VIDYANAGARI, JHUNJHUNU, RAJASTHAN

ABSTRACT

In this study we discuss the standard approaches to the problem of fractional derivatives and fractional integrals (called simply differential integrals), namely the Riemann–Liouville, Caputo and sequential approaches. We prove basic properties of different integrals including the rules of their structure and the conditions for the equivalence of different definitions. In addition, we give a brief survey of basic methods for solving linear fractional differential equations and mention the limits of their usefulness. In particular, we formulate a theorem describing the structure of the initial-value problem for linear two-term equations. Finally, we consider some physical applications, in particular the fractional convective dispersion equation and the viscoelasticity problem. Dealing with the first issue we obtain the fundamental solution in the form of the Lévy α-stable distribution density and then we discuss the relationship between the generalized central limit theorem and the choice of the corresponding fractional model. In the section concerning viscoelasticity we mention some specific models that generalize the norm through the replacement of the classical terms by partial terms. In particular, we obtain the phase response functions of those generalized systems.

Keywords: fractional differential, fractional partial, differential equations

INTRODUCTION

As physicists and mathematicians understood that fragmentary auxiliaries may be utilized to minimally depict various different applications, interest in fractional math soar. They assisted with plan and had the option to imitate a few substance and actual responses. Various creators have examined techniques for addressing divided differential circumstances and talked about their mathematical elements. Nonlinear shake movements, fluid exceptional traffic models with fragmentary subordinates, and differential circumstances with halfway orders are only a couple of instances of utilizations where these kinds of subordinates have shown to be helpful representation instruments. The presence and uniqueness of the answer for the fractional differential circumstances have been inspected by a select gathering of scientists. Dynamic structure tending to piecewise subsidiary circumstances, fractional semi-subordinate imperatives, halfway necessary subsidiary limitations, and subordinates can be found in progress of Line methodologies, Fourier adjusted system procedures, restrictive ways to deal with states of piecemeal differential or outstanding nature of judicious necessities, Laplace changed techniques, and cycle systems. Ongoing years have seen the improvement of various mathematical procedures for finding the specific and approximative plans; these incorporate the Adomian deterioration strategy, the variational cycle method, the homotopy disturbance system, and the homotopy request procedure. A portion of these methodologies give the arrangement as a succession that at last amounts to the right response, while others use change to separate unpredictable circumstances or structures of conditions into easier ones.

The polynomial essential changes are either models of the Laplace change or serve comparable to capabilities. The pieces of these essential movements are outstanding limit components. Time and muddled mathematical strategies are expected to take care of the sensational ability piece issue. Comparative challenges emerge while utilizing the Mellin-Barnes fundamental or the Laplace vital change. In the creator dissects the polynomial crucial change procedure for settling differential circumstances, makes another polynomial essential change, and characterizes and gives evidence to it. Utilizing this polynomial essential change, it is shown that the response converges for x under the differential condition, and a couple of qualities of the polynomial required change are framed. We tackle the polynomial fundamental difference in halfway subordinate and apply it to track down a couple of fractional differential circumstances in the ongoing survey.

One more crucial change is accomplished by utilizing the standard Fourier indispensable. PhD understudy in-the-production ArtionKashuri and his scholarly teammate, Akli Fundo, advanced an original essential shift (see) to improve the standard technique for settling fractional differential conditions in time. Normal mathematical strategies for managing differential conditions incorporate Fourier and Laplace changes, as well as Sumudu and Elzaki alterations. One more key change in importance for exceptionally surprising data sources. This shift is substantially more firmly associated with the Laplace shift.

INTEGRAL TRANSFORM OF FRACTIONAL INTEGRAL

Optics, viscoelasticity, fluid mechanics, electrochemistry, regular populace models, and signals handling are just not many of the numerous spaces in plan and rationale that utilize fragmentary math. The best portrayal of specific and genuine cycles has been displayed utilizing fragmentary differential conditions, and these cycles have been reproduced. For authoritative appearance of systems calling for bare essential replication of damping, halfway subordinate models are utilized. Late advancements here have incorporated the utilization of assorted intelligent and numerical ways to deal with novel issues.

The objective of this unique issue on "Fractional Examination and its Applications in Applied Number juggling and Various Sciences" is to give an outline of the latest exploration on fragmentary math led by the main experts from the previously mentioned disciplines all through the globe. The articles in this unique version were chosen after broad and careful companion checking. In some cases, the unequivocal mathematical actual science abilities provoked by the appearance of sensible hardships, as well as their developments and hypotheses in no less than one component, prompts divided differential circumstances and different issues. Furthermore, inside their legitimate space, divided demand PDEs manage the force of genuine cycles across a large number of settings, including models of fluid components, quantum physical science, power, organic structures, and some more.

It is critical to get to know every one of the laid out and as of late found techniques for managing divided demand PDEs [1-4]. The vital shift requires a mathematical technique for changing a differential condition into a logarithmic one. This technique might assist with making a troublesome mathematical issue more congenial. By consolidating the result of one limit with that of another, the fundamental change mathematical overseer might deliver another capacity. The following stage is to completely explain why this shift is vital:

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{s}) = \int \mathfrak{K}(t, \mathfrak{s}) f(\mathfrak{s}) D\mathfrak{s}$$

where K (t, s) is the limit of the part before change and (s) is the ability after adjustment. One change might move a limit from a space where certain mathematical procedures are simply fairly hard to an area where they are both more flexible and relatively simple.

The converse of the necessary change is once in a while used to transform the succeeding capacity into its own space. Considering on going explanations, I will clarify a few basic changes for the fundamental science and substance. This is intended to save researchers the fatigue and actual kind of looking for a few hotspots for a similar data.

LITERATURE REVIEW

E. Ozergin (2011) Both Appell's and Lauricella's three-variable hypergeometric capabilities were broadened utilizing an additional boundary added to the Beta capability's expansion, which had recently demonstrated to be useful. By characterizing the expansion of the partial subordinate administrator, direct and bilinear creating relations for these drawn out hypergeometric capabilities are likewise delivered. Besides, the drawn out fragmentary subordinate administrator's qualities are shown.

E. Ozergin, M. A. Ozarslan and A. Altin (2011) This paper's significant objective is to show gamma, beta, and hypergeometric capability speculations. For these original speculations, a few repeat relations, change formulae, activity equations, and fundamental portrayals are delivered.

D. Kumar, S. D. Purohit, A. Secer, and A. Atangana (2006) The fragmentary dynamic condition was made in a new and more summed up variant by the creators utilizing the summed up k-Bessel capability. In the ongoing review, the arrangement of the partial motor condition is utilized to talk about the complex over-simplification of the summed up k-Bessel capability. The discoveries are genuinely conventional in nature and can possibly give countless known and (likely) novel discoveries.

R. K. Saxena and S. L. Kalla (2008) Because of its utilization in a few logical and designing applications during the beyond a decade, fragmentary dynamic conditions have become more huge. This page gives a speedy outline of some of essayists' answers for different fragmentary dynamic conditions. Rather than the Laplace change approach, an original strategy for settling partial dynamic conditions is given in this review. The outcomes are given in brief arrangements that might be registered mathematically. To show the way of behaving of the produced arrangements, a few figures are given.

Method

In this segment, we talk about how to tackle nonlinear fractional fundamental differential conditions utilizing the diminished differential change strategy and the homotopy annoyance approach.

- **Technique of Reduced Differential Transform**

We find the accompanying repeat connection by playing out the decreased differential change on the two sides.

$$a(k+1)(k+2)U_{k+2}(x) = b(k+1)U_{k+1}(x) - \sum_{k_1=0}^{\kappa} F_{k_1}(x)\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}U_{k-k_1}(x)$$

$$+G_k(x) + H_k(x) + I_k(x)$$

$$U_0(x) = u(x,0) = \varphi(x), U_1(x) = \psi(x)$$

Where $U_k(x), F_k(x), G_k(x), H_k(x)$ and $I_k(x)$ are the transformed functions of $u(x,t), \alpha(x,t), g(x,t), \phi(u(x,t))$ and $\int_0^t k(x,t,s,u(x,s))ds$ respectively.

By iterative calculations, we obtain the values of $U_{1(k)}$ (x), . . . $U_{n(k)}$ (x) as

$$U_{1_{(0)}}(x) = \eta_0(x), U_{1_{(1)}}(x) = \eta_1(x), U_{1_{(2)}}(x) = \eta_2(x), U_{1_{(3)}}(x) = \eta_3(x), \dots$$

- **Homotopy Perturbation Method**

Ponder the savage bits of the accompanying nonlinear exaggerated and allegorical incomplete differential conditions.

$$A(u) - f(r) = 0, r \in \Omega$$

with the boundary conditions

$$B\left(u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\right) = 0, r \in \Gamma,$$

f(r) is a notable logical capability, A will be a nonexclusive differential administrator, B is a limit administrator, and is the limit of the space.

L is a direct administrator, while N is a nonlinear administrator, and together they make up the administrator A. It might likewise be composed as follows:

$$L(u) + N(u) - f(r) = 0$$

We make a homotopy v(r, p) utilizing the homotopy approach that meets the accompanying circumstances:

$$\underline{\mathrm{H}}(\mathrm{v},\mathrm{p}) = \mathrm{L}(\mathrm{v}) - \mathrm{L}(\mathrm{u0}) + \mathrm{pL}(\mathrm{u0}) + \mathrm{p}[\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{v}) - \mathrm{f}(\mathrm{r})] = 0,$$

where u0 is an underlying appraisal for the arrangement, which satisfies the limit conditions, and p [0, 1] is known as the homotopy boundary. Obviously, we have

$$\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{v},0) = L(v) - L(u0) = 0; H(v,1) = A(v) - f(r) = 0$$

It is reasonable to believe that the answer may be represented as the following series in p:

$$\mathrm{v} = \mathrm{v}_0 + \mathrm{pvl} + \mathrm{p}^2\mathrm{v}_2 + \cdots$$

Setting p = 1 outcomes in the scientific arrangement, specifically,

$$u = \lim_{p\to 1} v = v_0 + v_1 + v_2 + \cdots$$

In HPM, the assistant administrator L and the underlying evaluation v0 are the vital wellsprings of concern. The homotopy condition not set in stone after we pick these parts since the excess part is basically the first condition. However, there is no normalized strategy for choosing the reason. Despite the fact that Babolian et al. given a few proposals to choosing the underlying suspicion, these ideas miss the mark regarding giving a precise answer for a few nonlinear issues. The underlying expectation can be decided to be the answer for a specific part of the first condition or it very well may be looked over the underlying or limit conditions.

Main Results

Theorem: Let us consider the FKE

$$N^*(\tau) - N_0 \quad {}^*L_\eta^\theta(\tau) = c^\vartheta \quad {}_0D_\tau^{-\vartheta} N^*(\tau)$$

Provided, $\eta \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\eta - 1 < \vartheta < \eta, 0 \le \tau < \infty$ and $\theta > -1$

then the following is the solution

$$N^*(\tau) = N_0 \sum_{\omega=0}^{\eta} \frac{(-1)^\omega \Gamma(\eta+\theta+1)\tau^\omega}{\Gamma(\omega+\theta+1)\Gamma(\eta-\omega+1)} E_{\vartheta,\omega+1}\left(-c^\vartheta \tau^\vartheta\right)$$

Proof: Take the Laplace transform

$$\mathcal{L}\{N^*(\tau)\} - \mathcal{L}N_0 \quad ^*\{L_\eta^\theta(\mathrm{t})\} = c^\vartheta \mathcal{L}\{ \quad _0D_\tau^{-\vartheta} N^*(\tau)\}$$

$$\bar{N}^*(p) = N_0^* \sum_{\omega=0}^{\eta} \frac{(-1)^\omega \Gamma(\eta+\theta+1)}{\Gamma(\omega+\theta+1))\Gamma(\eta-\omega+1)\rho^{\omega+1}[1+c^\vartheta p^{-\vartheta}]}$$

$$\bar{N}^*(p) = N_0^* \sum_{\omega=0}^{\eta} \frac{(-1)^\omega \Gamma(\eta+\theta+1)}{\Gamma(\omega+\theta+1)\Gamma(\eta-\omega+1)} \sum_{\varepsilon=0}^{\infty} (-1)^s c^{\vartheta\varepsilon} p^{-(\theta\varepsilon+\omega+1)}$$

taking Inverse Laplace Transform

$$N^*(\tau) = N_0^* \sum_{\omega=0}^{\eta} \frac{(-1)^\omega \Gamma(\eta+\theta+1)}{\Gamma(\omega+\theta+1)\Gamma(\eta-\omega+1)} \sum_{\varepsilon=0}^{\infty} (-1)^\varepsilon c^{\vartheta\varepsilon} \frac{\tau^{\vartheta\varepsilon+\omega}}{\Gamma(\vartheta\varepsilon+\omega+1)}$$

$$= N_0^* \sum_{\omega=0}^{\eta} \frac{(-1)^\omega \Gamma(\eta+\theta+1)\tau^\omega}{\Gamma(\omega+\theta+1)\Gamma(\eta-\omega+1)} \sum_{\varepsilon=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-c^\vartheta \tau^\vartheta\right)^\varepsilon}{\Gamma(\vartheta\varepsilon+\omega+1)}$$

$$= N_0^* \sum_{\omega=0}^{\eta} \frac{(-1)^\omega \Gamma(\eta+\theta+1)\tau^\omega}{\Gamma(\omega+\theta+1)\Gamma(\eta-\omega+1)} E_{\vartheta,\omega+1}\left(-c^\vartheta \tau^\vartheta\right)$$

Theorem: Let us consider the FKE

$$N^*(\tau) - N_0^* L_\eta^\theta\left(\beta^\delta \tau^\delta\right) = c_0^\vartheta D_\tau^{-\vartheta} N^*(\tau)$$

provided, $\eta \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\eta - 1 < \vartheta < \eta, 0 \leq \tau < \infty$ and $\theta > -1$.

$$N^*(\tau) = N_0^* \sum_{\omega=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^\omega (1+\theta)_\eta \Gamma(\delta\omega+1)\beta^{\delta\omega}\tau^{\delta\omega}}{(1+\theta)_k \Gamma(\eta-\omega+1)\Gamma(\omega+1)} E_{\vartheta,\delta\omega+1}\left(-c^\vartheta \tau^\vartheta\right)$$

$$= N_0^* L_\eta^\theta\left(\beta^\delta \tau^\delta\right)\Gamma(\delta\omega+1) E_{\vartheta,\delta\omega+1}\left(-c^\vartheta \tau^\vartheta\right)$$

Proof: Taking the Laplace Transform

$$\mathcal{L}\{N^*(\tau)\} - N_0^* \mathcal{L}\{L_\eta^\theta\left(\beta^\delta \tau^\delta\right)\} = c^\vartheta \mathcal{L}\{ \quad _0D_\tau^{-\vartheta} N^*(\tau)\}$$

$$\bar{N}^*(\rho)\left[1+c^\vartheta \rho^{-\vartheta}\right] = N_0^* \sum_{\omega=0}^{\eta} \frac{(-1)^\omega \Gamma(\eta+\theta+1)\beta^{\delta\omega}}{\Gamma(\omega+\theta+1)\omega!\,(\eta-\omega)!} \frac{\Gamma(\delta\omega+1)}{\rho^{\delta\omega+1}}$$

$$\bar{N}^*(\rho) = N_0^* \sum_{\omega=0}^{\eta} \frac{(-1)^\omega \Gamma(\eta+\theta+1)\Gamma(\delta\omega+1)\beta^{\delta\omega}\rho^{-(\delta\omega+1)}}{\Gamma(\omega+1)\Gamma(\omega+\theta+1)\Gamma(\eta-\omega+1)} \sum_{\varepsilon=0}^{\infty} \left(-c^\vartheta \rho^{-\vartheta}\right)^\varepsilon$$

taking Inverse Laplace Transform

$$N^*(\tau) = N_0^* \sum_{\omega=0}^{\eta} \frac{(-1)^\omega \Gamma(\eta+\theta+1)\Gamma(\delta\omega+1)\beta^{\delta\omega}}{\Gamma(\omega+1)\Gamma(\omega+\theta+1)\Gamma(\eta-\omega+1)} \sum_{\varepsilon=0}^{\infty} (-1)^\varepsilon c^{\vartheta\varepsilon} \frac{\tau^{\vartheta\varepsilon+\delta\omega}}{\Gamma(\vartheta\varepsilon+\delta\omega+1)}$$

$$N^*(\tau) = N_0^* \sum_{\omega=0}^{\eta} \frac{(-1)^\omega \Gamma(\eta+\theta+1)\Gamma(\delta\omega+1)\beta^{\delta\omega}\tau^{\delta\omega}}{\Gamma(\omega+1)\Gamma(\omega+\theta+1)\Gamma(\eta-\omega+1)} \sum_{\varepsilon=0}^{\infty} (-1)^\varepsilon c^{\vartheta\varepsilon} \frac{\tau^{\vartheta\varepsilon}}{\Gamma(\vartheta\varepsilon+\delta\omega+1)}$$

$$N^*(\tau) = N_0^* \sum_{\omega=0}^{\eta} \frac{(-1)^\omega \Gamma(\eta+\theta+1)\Gamma(\delta\omega+1)\beta^{\delta\omega}\tau^{\delta\omega}}{\Gamma(\omega+1)\Gamma(\omega+\theta+1)\Gamma(\eta-\omega+1)} E_{\vartheta,\delta\omega+1}\left(-c^\vartheta\tau^\vartheta\right)$$

$$N^*(\tau) = N_0^* L_\eta^\theta\left(\beta^\delta\tau^\delta\right)\Gamma(\delta\omega+1)E_{\vartheta,\delta\omega+1}\left(-c^\vartheta\tau^\vartheta\right)$$

Theorem: Let us consider the FKE

$$N^*(\tau) - N_0^*\left\{ {}_0D_\tau^{-\propto} L_\emptyset^\theta(\tau)\right\} = c^\vartheta \; {}_0D_\tau^{-\vartheta} N^*(\tau)$$

along with the conditions, $y \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\eta - 1 < \vartheta < \mathrm{n}, 0 \le \tau < \infty$ and $\theta > -1$ and the solution is

$$N^*(\tau) = N_0^* \sum_{\omega=0}^{\eta} \frac{(-1)^\omega (1+\theta)_\eta \tau^{\omega-\alpha}}{(1+\theta)_\omega \Gamma(\eta-\omega+1)} E_{\vartheta,\omega+\alpha+1}\left(-c^\vartheta\tau^\vartheta\right)$$

Proof: The Laplace transform

$$\mathcal{L}\{N^*(\tau)\} - N_0^*\mathcal{L}\left\{ {}_0D_\tau^{-\alpha} L_\eta^\theta(\tau)\right\} = c^\vartheta \mathcal{L}\left\{ {}_0D_\tau^{-\vartheta} N^*(\tau)\right\}$$

$$N^*(\rho)\left[1 + c^\vartheta\rho^{-\vartheta}\right] = N_0^* \sum_{\omega=0}^{\eta} \frac{(-1)^\omega (1+\theta)_\eta}{(1+\theta)_\omega \Gamma(\eta-\omega+1)\Gamma(\eta+\alpha+1)} \frac{\Gamma(\eta+\alpha+1)}{\rho^{\omega+\alpha+1}}$$

$$= N_0^* \sum_{\omega=0}^{\eta} \frac{(-1)^\omega (1+\theta)_\eta}{(1+\theta)_\omega \Gamma(\eta-\omega+1)} \sum_{\varepsilon=0}^{\infty} (-1)^\varepsilon c^{\vartheta\varepsilon} \rho^{-(\vartheta\varepsilon+\omega+\alpha+1)}$$

taking the inverse Laplace transform and using the definition of the MittagLeffler function, we get the desired result.

Theorem: Let us consider the FKE

$$N^*(\tau) - N_0^* D_\tau^{-\propto} L_\eta^\theta\left(\beta^\delta\tau^\delta\right) = c_0^\vartheta D_\tau^{-\vartheta} N^*(\tau)$$

along with the conditions, $\eta \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\eta - 1 < \vartheta < \eta, 0 \le \tau < \infty$ and $\theta > -1$ and the solution of this is given by

$$N^*(\tau) = N_0^* \sum_{\omega=0}^{\eta} \frac{(-1)^\omega (1+\theta)_\eta \Gamma(\delta\omega+1)\beta^{\delta\omega}\tau^{\delta\omega+\alpha}}{(1+\theta)_\omega \Gamma(\eta-\omega+1)\Gamma(\omega+1)} E_{\vartheta,\delta\omega+\alpha+1}\left(-c^\vartheta\tau^\vartheta\right)$$

Proof: Utilizing the properties of Laplace change we can prove the result.

Conclusions

We presented a new operator for the fractional integral that connects the K4 function. Both the Laplace and Mellin transforms incorporating the suggested K4 integral operator's features have been shown. The results have now been applied to a fractional order derivative problem, using the K4 function and its connected Hilfer differentiations, in order to provide a solution. The composite fractional relaxation equation was solved using the fractional power series approach whereas the composite fractional oscillation equation was solved using the modified variation iteration method (MVIM). The results of solving the composite oscillation equation at various fractional orders and at classical order were graphically shown. A family of nonlinear fraction equations and SIR models of varying fractional order were solved using MVIM. The fractional gas dynamics problem was solved using the innovative efficient numerical techniques AEM-1 and AEM-2.

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