

FRACTION IN ORDER SIMPLE DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS. IN CAPUTO'S SENSE FRACTION IN ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS FOR KOSHI ISSUE

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Annotation: Today's in the day differential equations and mathematics and physics equations directions wide spreading from directions one this fraction in order derivative and fraction are integral equations of order . Our life during many fields basically physics , chemistry , biology and etc in the fields processes fraction in order equations with expressing them _ in learning to us fraction in order equations help will give . In life many in processes them manage important importance occupation is enough For example , heat spread in the process something from the border the heat management

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Fraction in order simple differential equations . In Caputo's sense fraction in order differential equations for Koshi issue

This In the section we mean Caputo linear fraction in order differential of Eqs sure solutions let's make In this : ${}^c D_{a+}^\alpha (y)(x)$ if $\alpha > 0$

when $C_\gamma^{\alpha, n-1}[a, b](n = [a] + 1)$, in space defined Caputo fraction in order derivative .

First we $\alpha > 0$ when initial conditions with given Koshi the issue seeing let's go :

$$({}^c D_{a+}^\alpha y)(x) - \lambda y(x) = f(x) \quad (a \leq x \leq b; n-1 < \alpha < n; n \in \mathbb{N}; \lambda \in \mathbb{R}),$$

(2.1)

$$y^{(k)}(a) = b_k, \quad (b_k \in \mathbb{R}; k = 0, \dots, n-1). \quad (2.2)$$

Hypothesis let's do $f(x) \in C_\gamma[a, b]$ ($0 \leq \gamma < 1, \gamma \leq \alpha$) let it be In that case

$C^{n-1}[a, b]$ in space (2.1), (2.2) Cauchy issue the following to the Volterra integral equation equivalent equation will be :

$$y(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{b_j}{j!} (x-a)^j + \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^x \frac{y(t)}{(x-t)^{1-\alpha}} dt + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^x \frac{f(t)}{(x-t)^{1-\alpha}} dt \quad (2.2.3)$$

We have this integral equation consecutively approach method through the solution we find To this method according to as follows sequence dry we get :

$$y_0(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{b_j}{j!} (x-a)^j \quad (2.4)$$

$$y_m(x) = y_0(x) + \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^x \frac{y_{m-1}(t)}{(x-t)^{1-\alpha}} dt + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^x \frac{f(t)}{(x-t)^{1-\alpha}} dt \quad (m \in N) \quad (2.5)$$

These approximations (2.4) and the following

$$\left(I_{a+}^{\alpha} f\right)(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^x \frac{f(t)}{(x-t)^{1-\alpha}} dt \quad (x > a; \Re(\alpha) > 0) \quad (*)$$

from equality using , in the form of an operator writing we get can :

$$y_m(x) = y_0(x) + \lambda \left(I^{\alpha} y_{m-1}\right)(x) + \left(I^{\alpha} f\right)(x) \quad (2.6)$$

By the formula above $y_1(x)$ the counting we can

$$\begin{aligned} y_1(x) &= y_0(x) + \lambda \left(I^{\alpha} y_0\right)(x) + \left(I^{\alpha} f\right)(x) = \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} b_j \sum_{k=0}^1 \frac{\lambda^k (x-a)^{\alpha k+j}}{\Gamma(\alpha k+j+1)} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^x (x-t)^{\alpha-1} f(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

To the above similar $y_2(x)$ also for the following the formula writing we get :

$$y_2(x) = y_0(x) + \lambda \left(I^{\alpha} y_1\right)(x) + \left(I^{\alpha} f\right)(x)$$

From this ,

$$y_2(x) = y_0(x) + \lambda \left(I^{\alpha} y_1\right)(x) + \left(I^{\alpha} f\right)(x)$$

This as follows concisely to write can :

$$y_2(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} b_j \sum_{k=0}^2 \frac{\lambda^k (x-a)^{\alpha k+j}}{\Gamma(\alpha k+j+1)} + \int_a^x \left[\sum_{k=1}^2 \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha k)} (x-t)^{\alpha k-1} \right] f(t) dt \quad (2.7)$$

The process continue bringing the following sequence harvest we do :

$$y_m(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} b_j \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{\lambda^k (x-a)^{\alpha k+j}}{\Gamma(\alpha k+j+1)} + \int_a^x \left[\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha k)} (x-t)^{\alpha k-1} \right] f(t) dt \quad (2.8)$$

m in this sequence to infinity yearning to the limit if we pass (2.3) of the integral equation to the solution we will come

$$y(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} b_j \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k (x-a)^{\alpha k+j}}{\Gamma(\alpha k+j+1)} + \int_a^x \left[\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha k)} (x-t)^{\alpha k-1} \right] f(t) dt \quad (2.9)$$

Now this the solution appearance condense for citation in chapter 1 passed

$$E_{\alpha, \beta}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{\Gamma(\alpha k + \beta)} \quad (2.11)$$

Mittag-Leffler from the function we use Necessary in places this function expression if we replace it , the following in appearance to the solution have we will be :

$$y(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} b_j (x-a)^j E_{\alpha, j+1} [\lambda(x-a)^\alpha] + \int_a^x (x-t)^{\alpha-1} E_{\alpha, \alpha} [\lambda(x-t)^\alpha] f(t) dt \quad (2.10)$$

This function (2.3) of Volterra's integral equation the solution will be and therefore , (2.1), (2.2) Cauchy the solution of the problem represents _

Example 2.1. Caputo's meaning to us Koshi type problem is given be :

$$({}^c D^\alpha y)(x) - \lambda y(x) = f(x), \quad y(+0) = b \quad (b \in \sim) \quad (2.11)$$

$0 < \alpha < 1$ va $\lambda \in \sim$ when find the solution .

$$I^\alpha ({}^c D^\alpha y)(x) = I^\alpha \lambda y(x) + I^\alpha f(x)$$

$$y(x) - y(+0) = I^\alpha \lambda y(x) + I^\alpha f(x)$$

$$y(x) = y(+0) + I^\alpha \lambda y(x) + I^\alpha f(x)$$

Integral equation solve for don't go go away approach method we use

$$y_m(x) = b + \lambda I^\alpha y_{m-1}(x) + I^\alpha f(x) \quad (2.12)$$

By the formula above $y_1(x)$ the counting we can and the first approach as $y_0(x) = b$ from we use

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= b + \lambda I^\alpha y_0(x) + I^\alpha f(x) = b + \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^x (x-t)^{\alpha-1} b dt + I^\alpha f(x) = \\ &= b + \frac{\lambda b}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \frac{1}{\alpha} (x-t)^\alpha \Big|_0^x + I^\alpha f(x) = b + \frac{\lambda b x^\alpha}{\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} + I^\alpha f(x) = \\ &= b + \frac{\lambda b x^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} + I^\alpha f(x); \end{aligned}$$

To the above similar $y_2(x)$ also for the following the formula writing we get :

$$\begin{aligned} y_2 &= b + \lambda I^\alpha y_1(x) + I^\alpha f(x) = \\ &= b + \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^x (x-t)^{\alpha-1} \left[b + \frac{\lambda b t^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} + I^\alpha f(t) \right] dt + I^\alpha f(x) = \\ &= b + \frac{\lambda b}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^x (x-t)^{\alpha-1} dt + \frac{\lambda^2 b}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^x (x-t)^{\alpha-1} t^\alpha dt + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^x (x-t)^{\alpha-1} I^\alpha f(t) dt + I^\alpha f(x) = \\
& = b - \frac{\lambda b}{\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} (x-t)^\alpha \Big|_0^x + \frac{\lambda^2 b x^{2\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)\Gamma(\alpha)} B(\alpha, \alpha+1) + \\
& + \lambda I^\alpha [I^\alpha f(x)] + I^\alpha f(x) = b + \frac{\lambda b x^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} + \frac{\lambda^2 b x^{2\alpha}}{\Gamma(2\alpha+1)} + \\
& + \lambda I^\alpha [I^\alpha f(x)] + I^\alpha f(x) = b \cdot \sum_{k=0}^2 \frac{\lambda^k x^{2\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha k + 1)} + \lambda I^{2\alpha} f(x) + I^\alpha f(x);
\end{aligned}$$

The process continue bringing the following sequence harvest we do :

$$\begin{aligned}
y_m(x) & = b \cdot \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{(\lambda x^\alpha)^k}{\Gamma(\alpha k + 1)} + \sum_{k=1}^m \lambda^{k-1} I^{\alpha k} f(x) = \\
& = b \cdot \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{(\lambda x^\alpha)^k}{\Gamma(\alpha k + 1)} + \int_0^x \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha k)} (x-t)^{\alpha k - 1} f(t) dt;
\end{aligned}$$

m in this sequence to infinity yearning to the limit if we pass (2.11) of the integral equation to the solution we will come

$$y(x) = b \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda x^\alpha)^k}{\Gamma(2\alpha + 1)} + \int_0^x (x-t)^{\alpha-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda(x-t)^\alpha)^i}{\Gamma(\alpha i + \alpha)} f(t) dt. \quad (2.12)$$

Now this is the solution of (2.12). appearance condense for citation in chapter 1 passed

$$E_{\alpha,\beta}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{\Gamma(\alpha k + \beta)} \quad (2.11)$$

Mittag-Leffler from the function we use Necessary in places this function expression if we replace it , the following in appearance to the solution have we will be :

$$y(x) = b E_{\alpha,1} [\lambda x^\alpha] + \int_0^x (x-t)^{\alpha-1} E_{\alpha,\alpha} [\lambda(x-t)^\alpha] f(t) dt. \quad (2.13)$$

Example 2. Caputo's meaning to us Koshi type problem is given be :

$$({}^c D^{\frac{1}{2}} y)(x) + 2y(x) = 10, \quad y(+0) = b \quad b \in \sim \quad (2.14)$$

$0 < \alpha < 1$ va $\lambda \in \sim$ when find the solution .

Equation (2.14). for those given writing we can

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \quad f(x) = 10, \quad b=3, \quad \lambda = -2$$

Above proven (2.13) to the formula reached let's leave

$$\begin{aligned}
y(x) &= 3E_{\alpha,1}(-2x^\alpha) + \int_0^x (x-t)^{\alpha-1} E_{\alpha,\alpha}(-2(x-t)^\alpha) f(t) dt = \\
&= 3E_{\frac{1}{2}}(-2x^{\frac{1}{2}}) + 10 \int_0^x (x-t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} E_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}(-2(x-t)^{\frac{1}{2}}) dt = \\
&= 3E_{\frac{1}{2}}(-2x^{\frac{1}{2}}) + 10x^{\frac{1}{2}} E_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{3}{2}}(-2x^{\frac{1}{2}}).
\end{aligned}$$

3- example _ Caputo's meaning to us Koshi type problem is given be :

$$({}^c D_{a+}^\alpha y)(x) - \lambda y(x) = f(x), \quad y(a+) = b \quad (b \in \sim) \quad (2.11)$$

$0 < \alpha < 1$ va $\lambda \in \sim$ when find the solution .

$$y(x) = bE_\alpha \left[\lambda(x-a)^\alpha \right] + \int_a^x (x-t)^{\alpha-1} E_{\alpha,\alpha} \left[\lambda(x-t)^\alpha \right] f(t) dt. \quad (2.12)$$

solution in appearance will be

Example 4 . Eq one sexual has been in case

$$({}^c D_{a+}^\alpha y)(x) - \lambda y(x) = 0, \quad y(a) = b \quad (b \in \sim) \quad (2.13)$$

solution as follows will be :

$$y(x) = bE_\alpha \left[\lambda(x-a)^\alpha \right] \quad (2.14)$$

Example 5. $({}^c D_{a+}^{\frac{1}{2}} y)(x) - \lambda y(x) = f(x), \quad y(a+) = b \quad (b \in \sim)$

this equation the solution the following in appearance will be

$$y(x) = bE_{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\lambda(x-a)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] + \int_a^x (x-t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} E_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}} \left[\lambda(x-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] f(t) dt.$$

One sexual has been case for looking after if we

$$({}^c D_{a+}^{\frac{1}{2}} y)(x) - \lambda y(x) = 0, \quad y(a) = b \quad (b \in \sim)$$

solution $y(x) = bE_{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\lambda(x-a)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]$ in appearance will be

Example 6. This example order high has been case for seeing we go out

$$({}^c D_{a+}^\alpha y)(x) - \lambda y(x) = f(x), \quad y(a) = b, \quad y'(a) = d \quad (2.15)$$

Koshi of the issue $1 < \alpha < 2$ va $\lambda, b, d \in \sim$ when the solution

$$\begin{aligned}
y(x) &= bE_\alpha \left[\lambda(x-a)^\alpha \right] + d(x-a) E_{\alpha,2} \left[\lambda(x-a)^\alpha \right] + \\
&+ \int_a^x (x-t)^{\alpha-1} E_{\alpha,\alpha} \left[\lambda(x-t)^\alpha \right] f(t) dt \quad (2.16)
\end{aligned}$$

with the formula is expressed .

If Eq one sexual

$$\begin{aligned}({}^c D_{a+}^\alpha y)(x) - \lambda y(x) &= 0, \\ y(a) = b, \quad y'(a) &= d\end{aligned}\tag{2.17}$$

Koshi of the issue $1 < \alpha < 2$ va $\lambda, b, d \in \sim$ when the solution

$$y(x) = bE_\alpha[\lambda(x-a)^\alpha] + d(x-a)E_{\alpha,2}[\lambda(x-a)^\alpha]\tag{2.18}$$

with the formula is expressed .

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