

SOME BASIC CONCEPTS OF FRACTIONAL CALCULUS

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Theory I

Abstract

In this research section, a definition for Fractional Derivative is presented.

Theory

Definition For Fractional Derivative

Given

$0 < \alpha < 1$ and $N \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$ i.e., a set of positive integers from 1 onwards,

We know that a derivative for a function is given by

$$f'(x) = \frac{df(x)}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \quad (1)$$

In the same spirit, we define the Fractional Derivative in the following fashion:

$$f^{1+\alpha}(x) = \frac{d^{1+\alpha} f(x)}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x + \alpha \Delta x) - f'(x)}{\alpha \Delta x} \quad (2)$$

$$f^{2+\alpha}(x) = \frac{d^{2+\alpha} f(x)}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x + \alpha \Delta x) - f''(x)}{\alpha \Delta x} \quad (3)$$

And similarly, we write

$$f^{N+\alpha}(x) = \frac{d^{N+\alpha} f(x)}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{\overbrace{\dots}^{N \text{ times}}}(x + \alpha \Delta x) - f^{\overbrace{\dots}^{N \text{ times}}}(x)}{\alpha \Delta x} \quad (4)$$

Here, the notation, $f'(x) = \frac{df(x)}{dx}$ and (5)

$$f^{\overbrace{\dots}^{N \text{ times}}}(x) = \frac{d^N f(x)}{dx^N} \quad (6)$$

Theory II

Abstract

In this research section, a method to calculate Fractional Integral is detailed.

1 Theory

For the Integral

$$\int_a^b f(x) d^\beta x, \quad \text{where } 0 < \beta < 1 \quad (7)$$

we consider the Riemann sum of the kind

Definition 1:

$$\int_a^b f(x) d^\beta x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ f \left[a + (i + \beta) \left(\frac{b-a}{n+\beta} \right) \right] \right\} \left(\frac{b-a}{n+\beta} \right) \quad \text{where} \quad (8)$$

$$dx = \left(\frac{b-a}{n+\beta} \right) \quad (9)$$

For the Integral

$$\int_a^b f(x) d^{1+\beta} x, \quad \text{where } 0 < \beta < 1 \quad (10)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) d^{1+\beta} x = \int_a^b p(x) d^\beta x \quad \text{where} \quad (11)$$

$$p(x) = \int f(x) dx \quad (12)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) d^{1+\beta} x = \int_a^b \left(\int f(x) dx \right) d^\beta x$$

(13)

Say , for $\int_a^b f(x) d^{N+\beta} x$ (14)

$$\int_a^b f(x) d^{N+\beta} x = \int_a^b \underbrace{\left(\int \left(\dots \int \left(\int f(x) dx \right) dx \right) \dots dx \right)}_{N-1 \text{ Integrals}} d^{1+\beta} x$$
(15)

Where N is a positive Integer

If $g(x) = \underbrace{\left(\int \left(\dots \int \left(\int f(x) dx \right) dx \right) \dots dx \right)}_{N-1 \text{ Integrals}}$ (16)

Then

$$\int_a^b f(x) d^{N+\beta} x = \int_a^b g(x) d^{1+\beta} x$$
(17)

2 A Definition For Functional Integration

The Integral

$$\int_a^b f(x) d^{h(x)} x$$

(18)

Is a curve where we find the Integral for every co-ordinate of $h(x)$ for every co-ordinate of x if $h(x)$ is a function of x

References

1. 'Calculus' by Thomas & Finney.
2. 'Calculus' by Apostol.

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Note

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