



Undetermined coefficients for local fractional differential equations

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Abstract

Let $G = (V, \sigma, \mu)$ be a fuzzy graph. Let H be the graph constructed from G as follows $V(H) = V(G)$, two points u and v are adjacent in H if and only if u and v are adjacent and degree fuzzy equitable in G . H is called the adjacency inherent fuzzy equitable graph of G or fuzzy equitable associate graph of G and is denoted by $e^{ef}(G)$. In this paper we introduced the concept of fuzzy equitable associate graph and obtain some interesting results for this new parameter in fuzzy equitable associate graph. ©2016 All rights reserved.

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1. Introduction

Fractional differential equations have been of great interest for the last thirty years because of their applications in applied sciences, see [6, 8] and [12]. The main definitions which are of wide use are the Riemann-Liouville definition and the Caputo definition, see [10, 11].

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(i) Riemann - Liouville Definition. For $\alpha \in [n - 1, n)$, the α derivative of f is

$$D_a^\alpha(f)(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n - \alpha)} \frac{d^n}{dt^n} \int_a^t \frac{f(x)}{(t - x)^{\alpha - n + 1}} dx.$$

(ii) Caputo Definition. For $\alpha \in [n - 1, n)$, the α derivative of f is

$$D_a^\alpha(f)(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n - \alpha)} \int_a^t \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{(t - x)^{\alpha - n + 1}} dx.$$

However, the following are some of the setbacks of one definition or the other:

(i) The Riemann-Liouville derivative does not satisfy $D_a^\alpha(1) = 0$ ($D_a^\alpha(1) = 0$ for the Caputo derivative), if α is not a natural number.

(ii) All fractional derivatives do not satisfy the known formula of the derivative of the product of two functions:

$$D_a^\alpha(fg) = fD_a^\alpha(g) + gD_a^\alpha(f).$$

(iii) All fractional derivatives do not satisfy the known formula of the derivative of the quotient of two functions:

$$D_a^\alpha(f/g) = \frac{gD_a^\alpha(f) - fD_a^\alpha(g)}{g^2}.$$

(iv) All fractional derivatives do not satisfy the chain rule:

$$D_a^\alpha(f \circ g)(t) = f^{(\alpha)}(g(t)) g^{(\alpha)}(t).$$

(v) All fractional derivatives do not satisfy: $D^\alpha D^\beta f = D^{\alpha+\beta} f$, in general.

(vi) All fractional derivatives, especially the Caputo definition, assume that the function f is differentiable.

In [9], the authors gave a new definition of a (local) fractional derivative which is a natural extension to the usual first derivative as follows:

Let $f : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a given function. Then for all $t > 0$ and $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, define $T_\alpha(f)$ via

$$T_\alpha(f)(t) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t + \varepsilon t^{1-\alpha}) - f(t)}{\varepsilon}.$$

T_α is called the **conformable fractional derivative of f of order α** .

Let $f^{(\alpha)}(t)$ stand for $T_\alpha(f)(t)$. It then follows that

$$f^{(\alpha)}(t) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t + \varepsilon t^{1-\alpha}) - f(t)}{\varepsilon}.$$

If f is α -differentiable in some $(0, b)$, $b > 0$, and $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f^{(\alpha)}(t)$ exists, then define

$$f^{(\alpha)}(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f^{(\alpha)}(t).$$

According to this definition, the following statements are true, see [9], see also [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7],

1. $T_\alpha(t^p) = pt^{p-\alpha}$ for all $p \in \mathbb{R}$.
2. $T_\alpha(\sin \frac{1}{\alpha}t^\alpha) = \cos \frac{1}{\alpha}t^\alpha$.
3. $T_\alpha(\cos \frac{1}{\alpha}t^\alpha) = -\sin \frac{1}{\alpha}t^\alpha$.
4. $T_\alpha(e^{\frac{1}{\alpha}t^\alpha}) = e^{\frac{1}{\alpha}t^\alpha}$.

Further, all the classical properties of the derivative hold. This suggests that one may try to solve (local) fractional differential equations using the same techniques for solving ordinary differential equations. It is the purpose of this paper to study the method of undetermined coefficients to find particular solutions for linear fractional differential equations. The concept of fractional polynomials, fractional exponential, and fractional trigonometric functions are introduced, and then applied for the undetermined coefficients method.

2. Fractional Polynomial Functions

Let X be a vector space, and $T : X \rightarrow X$, be a linear operator on X . A subspace $M \subset X$, is called invariant under T , if $T(M) \subseteq M$. Such a concept was used in the method of undetermined coefficients for ordinary differential equations. For such a situation, T was the differential operator, and M was taken to be the space generated by polynomials, exponential functions, and trigonometric functions, added or multiplied.

Definition 2.1. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the set of natural numbers, and $\alpha \in (0, 1)$. We call α a factor of n if there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $k\alpha = n$.

For example, $\frac{1}{2}$ is a factor of 2 with $k = 4$, and $\frac{1}{3}$ is a factor of 1 with $k = 3$. But $\frac{3}{5}$ is not a factor of 1.

Definition 2.2. A fractional polynomial of degree n and factor α is a function of the form

$$P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-\alpha} + \dots + a_{n-k-1} x^\alpha + a_{n-k},$$

where $a_j \in \mathbb{R}$, the set of real numbers. We write $P(x)$ is an (n, α) -fractional polynomial. If $a_n = 0$, we take n to be the smallest n for which α is a factor.

For example, $x + x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 4$ is a $(1, \frac{1}{2})$ -fractional polynomial, and $2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 5x - x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 7$ is a $(2, \frac{1}{2})$ -fractional polynomial. In addition, $x + x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1$ is a $(1, \frac{1}{3})$ -fractional polynomial. Here the coefficient of $x^{\frac{1}{3}}$ is 0.

Let $J(\alpha)$ be the set of all (n, α) -polynomials for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and fixed α ; clearly, $J(\alpha)$ is a subspace of the space of all continuous functions on $[0, \infty)$. Let $G(\alpha)$ be the space of all functions of the form $c_1 \sin(\frac{t^\alpha}{\alpha}) + c_2 \cos(\frac{t^\alpha}{\alpha})$, where $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$; $E(\alpha)$ be the space of all functions of the form $ce^{\frac{t^\alpha}{\alpha}}$, where $c \in \mathbb{R}$; and let $M(\alpha)$ be the space of all functions of the form $e^{\frac{t^\alpha}{\alpha}} \left(P_1(t) \sin(\frac{t^\alpha}{\alpha}) + P_2(t) \cos(\frac{t^\alpha}{\alpha}) \right)$, where $P_1, P_2 \in J(\alpha)$.

Theorem 2.3. *The subspaces $J(\alpha)$, $G(\alpha)$, $E(\alpha)$, and $M(\alpha)$ are invariant under the linear map T_α .*

Proof. Using Theorem 2.2 in [9], and the facts, see also [9],

$$\begin{aligned} T_\alpha(e^{\frac{1}{\alpha}t^\alpha}) &= e^{\frac{1}{\alpha}t^\alpha}, \\ T_\alpha(\sin \frac{1}{\alpha}t^\alpha) &= \cos(\frac{1}{\alpha}t^\alpha), \\ T_\alpha(\cos \frac{1}{\alpha}t^\alpha) &= -\sin(\frac{1}{\alpha}t^\alpha), \\ T_\alpha(t^p) &= pt^{p-\alpha}, \end{aligned}$$

the result follows. \square

We should remark that the spaces $J(1)$, $G(1)$, $E(1)$, and $M(1)$ are invariant under T_1 , which is the first derivative.

3. Method of Undetermined Coefficients

Let us start with the following definition.

Definition 3.1. A differential equation is called an (n, α) -fractional differential equation if it is of the form

$$a_n y^{(n)} + a_{n-1} y^{(n-\alpha)} + \dots + a_{n-k-1} y^{(k)} + a_{n-k} y = f(t), \quad (3.1)$$

where α is a factor of the natural number n . If $a_n = 0$, we take n to be the smallest n for which α is a factor. The differential equation (3.1) is called a fractional differential equation of order n and factor α .

Since T_α is linear, see [9], Theorem 2.2, then one can easily see that equation (3.1) is linear.

In this section we consider equations of the form

$$y^{(\alpha)} + ay = f(t), \quad (3.2)$$

where $f(t)$ is an element of one of the spaces $J(\alpha)$, $G(\alpha)$, $E(\alpha)$, and $M(\alpha)$.

Let us write y_h for the solution of the homogenous equation $y^{(\alpha)} + ay = 0$, and y_p for any particular solution of $y^{(\alpha)} + ay = f(t)$. Then as in the case of ordinary differential equations, the general solution is $y_g = y_h + y_p$.

The equation $y^{(\alpha)} + ay = 0$ can be written as $(T_\alpha + aI)y = 0$, where I is the identity operator on the space of continuous functions on $[0, \infty)$. Hence, y_h is an element of the kernel of the operator $T_\alpha + aI$.

Now, since $T_\alpha(e^{\frac{1}{\alpha}t^\alpha}) = e^{\frac{1}{\alpha}t^\alpha}$, it follows that $T_\alpha(e^{-\frac{a}{\alpha}t^\alpha}) = -ae^{-\frac{a}{\alpha}t^\alpha}$. It follows that the kernel of $T_\alpha + aI$ consists of the functions $be^{-\frac{a}{\alpha}t^\alpha}$, for $b \in \mathbb{R}$. Thus y_h for $y^{(\alpha)} + ay = 0$ is $y_h = be^{-\frac{a}{\alpha}t^\alpha}$.

Remark 3.2. It is interesting to observe that the general solution of the homogenous part of equation (3.2) is $y_h = e^{r\frac{1}{\alpha}t^\alpha}$ and to notice that one can form the auxiliary equation $r + a = 0$, where $y^{(\alpha)}$ is replaced by r . So $r = -a$, and $y_h = e^{-a\frac{1}{\alpha}t^\alpha}$. For example, the equation $y^{(\frac{1}{2})} - y = 0$, has auxiliary equation $r - 1 = 0$, so $r = 1$, and hence $y_h = e^{2\sqrt{t}}$.

Now, to find y_p using the method of undetermined coefficients, the function $f(t)$ must be in one of the spaces $J(\alpha)$, $G(\alpha)$, $E(\alpha)$, and $M(\alpha)$. This is because such spaces are invariant under T_α , and hence under $T_\alpha + aI$.

Consequently, if $f(t) = ce^{t^\alpha}$, then y_p must be be^{t^α} , where b is to be determined by substituting be^{t^α} in $y^{(\alpha)} + ay = ce^{t^\alpha}$.

If $f(t) = c_1 \sin t^\alpha + c_2 \cos t^\alpha$, then y_p must be $b_1 \sin t^\alpha + b_2 \cos t^\alpha$, where b_1 and b_2 are to be determined by substituting in the equation $y^{(\alpha)} + ay = c_1 \sin t^\alpha + c_2 \cos t^\alpha$.

Similarly if $f(t)$ is an (n, α) -fractional polynomial.

Remark 3.3. The above discussion works for the form of y_p as long as there is no similarity between y_h and $f(t)$. In such a case, we have to modify the form of y_p as we will show later in this paper.

Example 3.4. Let us consider the general solution of the following fractional differential equations:

$$(1) y^{(\frac{1}{2})} + 2y = \sin \sqrt{t}.$$

Solution. The auxiliary equation of $y^{(\frac{1}{2})} + 2y = 0$ is $r + 2 = 0$, so $r = -2$. Hence $y_h = be^{-2(2)\sqrt{t}} = be^{-4\sqrt{t}}$.

Now, $y_p = A \sin \sqrt{t} + B \cos \sqrt{t}$, noting there is no similarity between y_h and any of the terms of y_p . Substituting y_p in the equation $y^{(\frac{1}{2})} + 2y = \sin \sqrt{t}$, we get $A = \frac{8}{17}$ and $B = -\frac{2}{17}$. Hence

$$y_g = be^{-4\sqrt{t}} + \frac{8}{17} \sin \sqrt{t} - \frac{2}{17} \cos \sqrt{t}.$$

$$(2) y^{(\frac{1}{3})} - y = t.$$

Solution. The auxiliary equation of $y^{(\frac{1}{3})} - y = 0$ is $r - 1 = 0$, so $r = 1$. Hence

$$y_h = be^{3\sqrt[3]{t}}.$$

Again, $y_p = at + bt^{\frac{2}{3}} + ct^{\frac{1}{3}} + d$, since there is no similarity between any of the terms of y_p and y_h . Substituting y_p in the equation $y^{(\frac{1}{3})} - y = t$, we get

$$a = -1, b = 1, c = \frac{2}{3}, d = \frac{2}{9}.$$

$$(3) y^{(\frac{1}{2})} - 3y = te^{\sqrt{t}} \cos \sqrt{t}.$$

Solution. One can easily see that $y_h = be^{6\sqrt{t}}$. As for y_p , the form is

$$y_p = e^{\sqrt{t}}(c_1 t + c_2 \sqrt{t} + c_3)(A \sin \sqrt{t} + B \cos \sqrt{t}),$$

noting that there is no similarity between y_h and any of the terms of y_p .

So just substituting y_p in our equation and determine the coefficients.

4. The case of similarity

What if there is a similarity between y_h and any of the terms of y_p ? Here is such an example

$$y^{(\frac{1}{2})} - y = 5e^{2\sqrt{t}}. \quad (4.1)$$

Here $y_h = e^{2\sqrt{t}}$, and the form of y_p is $y_p = be^{2\sqrt{t}}$. But if we substitute y_p in equation (4.1), we will not be able to determine b . Hence we try $y_p = b\sqrt{t}e^{2\sqrt{t}}$. Substitute such y_p in equation (4.1) to get

$$b\sqrt{t}e^{2\sqrt{t}} + \frac{1}{2}be^{2\sqrt{t}} - b\sqrt{t}e^{2\sqrt{t}} = 5e^{2\sqrt{t}}.$$

Hence $b = 10$. So $y_g = ce^{2\sqrt{t}} + 10\sqrt{t}e^{2\sqrt{t}}$.

Thus in case of similarity between any of the terms of y_p and y_h we multiply the assumed form of y_p by t^α , whenever the equation is $y^{(\alpha)} + by = f(t)$.

Open Problem 1. Is there an auxiliary equation for equations

$$a_n y^{(n)} + a_{n-1} y^{(n-\alpha)} + \dots + a_{n-k-1} y^{(\alpha)} + a_{n-k} y = f(t),$$

with at least one coefficient of some derivative (not fractional) not equal to zero? As an example $y'' + y^{(\frac{3}{2})} - y = 0$?

Open Problem 2. If $f(t)$ does not belong to any of the spaces $J(\alpha)$, $G(\alpha)$, $E(\alpha)$, and $M(\alpha)$, is there a method of undetermined coefficients to find y_p ?

For example, in the case of (3.2), we have the following affirmative result.

Lemma 4.1. *Let $f, a : [t_0, \infty) \subset [0, \infty)$ be continuous, and let $y_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. Then the unique solution of the initial value problem*

$$y^{(\alpha)}(t) + a(t)y(t) = f(t), \quad y(t_0) = y_0,$$

is given by

$$y(t) = y_0 e^{-\int_{t_0}^t a(\tau)\tau^{\alpha-1}d\tau} + \int_{t_0}^t e^{-\int_s^t a(\tau)\tau^{\alpha-1}d\tau} f(s)s^{\alpha-1}ds, \quad t \in [t_0, \infty). \quad (4.2)$$

Proof. Let y be given by (4.2). Using the conformable fractional derivative rules,

$$\begin{aligned} D^\alpha y(t) &= -y_0 a(t) e^{-\int_{t_0}^t a(\tau)\tau^{\alpha-1}d\tau} + f(t) e^{-\int_t^t a(\tau)\tau^{\alpha-1}d\tau} - \int_{t_0}^t a(t) e^{-\int_s^t a(\tau)\tau^{\alpha-1}d\tau} f(s)s^{\alpha-1}ds \\ &= -a(t)y(t) + f(t), \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof of the lemma. □

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