IJESRT

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING SCIENCES & RESEARCH TECHNOLOGY

SOME NEW RESULTS RELATED TO THE GENERALIZED SPECIAL FUNCTION OF FRACTIONAL CALCULUS

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ABSTRACT

In recent year's many special functions given by mathematicians, here a new function termed as M- function has been introduced. This Function is a particular case of H-function given in [2,3]. This function is important because hypergeometric function and Mittag-Leffler function follow as particular cases and these functions have great significance in the context of problems in physics, biology, engineering and applied sciences. It is to be noted that Mittag-Leffler [4,5] function occurs as solution of fractional integral equations in those subjects. In this paper we have also obtained the fractional integration and fractional differentiation of M - function.

MATHEMATICS SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION: 33C60, 33E12, 82C31, 26A33.

KEYWORDS: Fractional Calculus, M- function, Riemann-Liouville Operator.

INTRODUCTION

We give the new special function, called $\mathbf{M}-$ function, which is the most generalization of New Generalized Mittag-Leffler Function . Here, we give first the notation and the definition of the New Special $\mathbf{M}-$ function, introduced by the author as follows:

$$ {}_{p}^{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\rho}\mathbf{M}_{q}^{k_1,\ldots k_p,l_1,\ldots l_q;c}(t) = \sum_{n=o}^{\infty} \frac{(a_1)_n \ \ldots \ (a_p)_n (\gamma)_n}{(b_1)_n \ldots (b_q)_n} \frac{(\delta)_n}{(\rho)_n} \frac{k_1^n \ldots k_p^n}{l_1^n \ldots l_q^n} \frac{(ct)^{(n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1}}{n!\,\Gamma\big((n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta\big)} \qquad (1) $$

There are p upper parameters $a_1, a_2, \ldots a_p$ and q lower parameters $b_1, b_2, \ldots b_q, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \rho \in C, Re(\alpha) > 0, Re(\beta) > 0, Re(\gamma) > 0, Re(\delta) > 0, Re(\rho) > 0, Re(\alpha\gamma - \beta) > 0$and $(a_j)_k$ $(b_j)_k$ are pochammer symbols and $k_1, \ldots k_p$, $l_1, \ldots l_q$are constants. The function (1) is defined when none of the denominator parameters $b_j s,\ j = 1,2, \ldots q$ is a negative integer or zero. If any parameter a_j is negative then the function (1) terminates into a polynomial in (t).

RELATIONSHIP OF THE ${}_{p}^{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\rho}\mathbf{M}_{q}^{k_1,\ldots k_p,l_1,\ldots l_q;c}$ FUNCTION AND OTHER SPECIAL FUNCTIONS:

In this section, we define relationship of $\mathbf{M}-$ function and various special functions.

(i). For $k_1 = a, k_2 \ldots\ k_p = 1, l_1, \ldots l_q = 1, \delta = 1$ and $\rho = 1, c = 1$, we defined relationship of $\mathbf{M}$ -function and various special functions. .

The $\mathbf{M}-$ function reduces to New Generalized Mittag-Leffler Function [6]

$$ {}_{1}^{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,1,1}\mathbf{M}_{1}^{a,1}(t) = t^{\alpha\gamma-\beta-1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\gamma)_n (a)^n (t)^{\alpha n}}{n!\,\Gamma\big((n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta\big)} = t^{\alpha\gamma-\beta-1} E_{\alpha,\alpha\gamma-\beta}^{\gamma}[at^{\alpha}] \qquad (2) $$

(ii). We take $\gamma = 1$, in (2) obtained Generalized Mittag-Leffler Function [10], we get

$$ {}_{1}^{\alpha,\beta,1,1,1}\mathbf{M}_{1}^{a,1}(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)^n (t)^{(n+1)\alpha-\beta-1}}{\Gamma\big((n+1)\alpha-\beta\big)} = t^{\alpha-\beta-1} E_{\alpha,\alpha-\beta}[at^{\alpha}] \quad (3) $$

(iii). Further $\beta = \alpha - 1$,, in(3), this **M** function converts Mittag-Leffler Function [6,7], we have

$$ {}_{1}^{\alpha,\alpha-1,1,1,1}\mathbf{M}_{1}^{a,1}(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)^n (t)^{n\alpha}}{\Gamma(n\alpha+1)} = E_{\alpha}[at^{\alpha}] \quad (4) $$

(iv). When $a = 1$ and $\beta = \alpha - \beta$ in (4) then the **M** function treats as Agarwal's Function [1]

$$ {}_{1}^{\alpha,\alpha-\beta,1,1,1}\mathcal{M}_{1}^{1,1}(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t)^{n\alpha+\beta-1}}{\Gamma(n\alpha+\beta)} = E_{\alpha,\beta}[t^{\alpha}] \quad (5) $$

(ix). On substituting $\alpha = 1, \beta = -\beta$ in (3), we get Miller and Ross Function [5].

$$ {}_{1}^{1,-\beta,1,1,1}\mathcal{M}_{1}^{a,1}(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)^n (t)^{n+\beta}}{\Gamma(n+\beta+1)} = E_t[\beta, a] \quad (6) $$

MATHEMATICAL PREREQSITIES

The Riemann-Liouville fractional integral of order $v \in C$ is defined by Miller and Ross (1993, p.45)

$$ {}_0D_t^{-v} f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(v)} \int_0^t (t-u)^{v-1} f(u)du, \quad \textbf{(3.1)} $$

where Re(v)>0. Following Samko et al. (1993, p. 37) we define the fractional derivative for $\alpha > 0$ in the form

$$ {}_0D_t^{\alpha} f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \frac{d^n}{dt^n} \int_0^t \frac{f(u)du}{(t-u)^{\alpha-n+1}}, \qquad (n = [\mathrm{Re}(\alpha)]+1), \quad \textbf{(3.2)} $$

Where $[\mathrm{Re}(\alpha)]$ means the integral part of $\mathrm{Re}(\alpha).$

FRACTIONAL CALCULUS OPERATORS AND M -FUNCTION

$$ Let \quad f(t) = \sum_{n=o}^{\infty} \frac{(a_1)_n \ \dots \ (a_p)_n (\gamma)_n}{(b_1)_n \dots (b_q)_n} \frac{(\delta)_n}{(\rho)_n} \frac{k_1^n \dots k_p^n}{l_1^n \dots l_q^n} \frac{(dct)^{(n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1}}{(n!)\big(((n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1)!\big)^2} \quad (4.1) $$

Let us consider the fractional Riemann − Liouville (R-L) integral operator, as in [5,8] (for lower limit $a = 0$ with respect to variable z) of the $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{t})$ function (4.1).

$$ {}_0D_t^{-v} f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(v)} \int_0^z (z-t)^{v-1} \sum_{n=o}^{\infty} \frac{(a_1)_n \ \dots \ (a_p)_n (\gamma)_n}{(b_1)_n \dots (b_q)_n} \frac{(\delta)_n}{(\rho)_n} \frac{k_1^n \dots k_p^n}{l_1^n \dots l_q^n} \frac{(dct)^{(n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1}}{(n!)\big(((n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1)!\big)^2} dt $$

$$ = \frac{1}{\Gamma(v)} \sum_{n=o}^{\infty} \frac{(a_1)_n \dots (a_p)_n (\gamma)_n}{(b_1)_n \dots (b_q)_n} \frac{(\delta)_n}{(\rho)_n} \frac{k_1^n \dots k_p^n \, (dc)^{(n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1}}{l_1^n \dots l_q^n \, n! \, ((n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1)!} \times $$

$$\int_0^z (z-t)^{v-1}\,(t)^{(n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1}\,dt$$

$$=\frac{1}{\Gamma(v)}\sum_{n=o}^{\infty}\frac{(a_1)_n\ \dots (a_p)_n\,(\gamma)_n}{(b_1)_n\dots(b_q)_n}\frac{(\delta)_n}{(\rho)_n}\frac{k_1^n\dots k_p^n\,(dc)^{(n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1}}{l_1^n\dots l_q^n\,n!\,((n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1)!}\times z^{(n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta+v-1}\frac{\Gamma(v)}{\Gamma((n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta)+v)}\times\Gamma((n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta)$$

$$=z^{v}\sum_{n=o}^{\infty}\frac{(a_1)_n\ \dots (a_p)_n\,(\gamma)_n}{(b_1)_n\dots(b_q)_n}\frac{(\delta)_n}{(\rho)_n}\frac{k_1^n\dots k_p^n\,(dc)^{(n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1}}{l_1^n\dots l_q^n\,n!\left(((n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1)!\right)}\times z^{(n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1}\frac{1}{\Gamma((n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta)+v)}\times$$

$$=\frac{1}{\left(\Gamma\left((n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta\right)!\right)}z^{v}\ {}^{\alpha,\beta-v,\gamma,\delta,\rho}{}_{p}\mathbf{M}_{q}^{k_1,\dots k_p,l_1,\dots l_q;c}(dz)$$

Analogously, Riemann − Liouville fractional derivative operator [5,8] of the $\mathbf{f(t)}$-Function with respect to z.

$$D_z^v f(t)=\frac{1}{\Gamma(n-v)}\left(\frac{d}{dz}\right)^n\int_0^z (z-t)^{n-v-1}\sum_{n=o}^{\infty}\frac{(a_1)_n\ \dots (a_p)_n\,(\gamma)_n}{(b_1)_n\dots(b_q)_n}\frac{(\delta)_n}{(\rho)_n}\frac{k_1^n\dots k_p^n}{l_1^n\dots l_q^n}\frac{(dct)^{(n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1}}{n!\left((n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1\right)!\left((n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1\right)!}dt$$

$$=\frac{1}{\Gamma(n-v)}\sum_{n=o}^{\infty}\frac{(a_1)_n\ \dots (a_p)_n\,(\gamma)_n}{(b_1)_n\dots(b_q)_n}\frac{(\delta)_n}{(\rho)_n}\frac{k_1^n\dots k_p^n}{l_1^n\dots l_q^n}\frac{1}{n!\left((n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1\right)!\left((n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1\right)!}(dc)^{(n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1}\left(\frac{d}{dz}\right)^n\int_0^z (z-t)^{n-v-1}\ t^{(n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1}\,dt$$

$$=\frac{1}{\Gamma(n-v)}\sum_{n=o}^{\infty}\frac{(a_1)_n\ \dots (a_p)_n\,(\gamma)_n}{(b_1)_n\dots(b_q)_n}\frac{(\delta)_n}{(\rho)_n}\frac{k_1^n\dots k_p^n}{l_1^n\dots l_q^n}\frac{1}{n!\left((n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1\right)!\left((n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1\right)!}(dc)^{(n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1}\left(\frac{d}{dz}\right)^n z^{(n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta+n-v-1}\,B(n-v,(n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta$$

We use the modified Beta-function:

$$\int_a^b (b-t)^{\beta-1}\ (t-a)^{\alpha-1}\,dt\ =(b-a)^{\alpha+\beta-1}\,B(\alpha,\beta),\ \ \text{for } R(\alpha)>0,R(\beta)>0$$

$$=\sum_{n=o}^{\infty}\frac{(a_1)_n\ \dots (a_p)_n\,(\gamma)_n}{(b_1)_n\dots(b_q)_n}\frac{(\delta)_n}{(\rho)_n}\frac{k_1^n\dots k_p^n}{l_1^n\dots l_q^n}\frac{1}{n!\,\Gamma((n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta+n-v)\left((n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1\right)!}\ (dc)^{(n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1}\left(\frac{d}{dz}\right)^n z^{(n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta+n-v-1} \tag{4.2}$$

Where $k+1>0, n-v>0$

Differentiation n times the term $z^{(n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta+n-v-1}$ representation (4.2) reduces to

$$=\frac{1}{\left((n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1\right)!\,\Gamma(\alpha(n+\gamma)-\beta+n-v)}z^{-v}\sum_{n=o}^{\infty}\frac{(a_1)_n\ \dots (a_p)_n\,(\gamma)_n}{(b_1)_n\dots(b_q)_n}\frac{(\delta)_n}{(\rho)_n}\frac{k_1^n\dots k_p^n}{l_1^n\dots l_q^n}\frac{1}{n!}$$

$$\times\ (dcz)^{(n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1}(\alpha(n+\gamma)-\beta-v-1)!$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha(n+\gamma)-\beta+n-v)\big((n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1\big)!} z^{-v} \sum_{n=o}^{\infty} \frac{(a_1)_n \ \dots \ (a_p)_n \, (\gamma)_n}{(b_1)_n \dots (b_q)_n} \frac{(\delta)_n}{(\rho)_n} \frac{k_1^n \dots k_p^n}{l_1^n \dots l_q^n} \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$\times \ (dcz)^{(n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1} \Gamma(\alpha(n+\gamma)-\beta-v)$$

$$= z^{-v} \sum_{n=o}^{\infty} \frac{(a_1)_n \ \dots \ (a_p)_n \, (\gamma)_n}{(b_1)_n \dots (b_q)_n} \frac{(\delta)_n}{(\rho)_n} \frac{1}{\Gamma(n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta)(\alpha(n+\gamma)-\beta-v)_n} \frac{k_1^n \dots k_p^n}{l_1^n \dots l_q^n} \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$\times \ (dcz)^{(n+\gamma)\alpha-\beta-1}$$

$$= z^{-v} \ {}^{\alpha,\beta,,\gamma,\delta;,\alpha(n+\gamma)-\beta-v,\rho}{}_{p}\mathbf{M}_{q}^{k_1,\dots k_p,l_1,\dots l_q;c}(dz)$$

This completes the analysis.

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