

# FRACTIONAL CALCULUS WITH AN INTEGRAL OPERATOR CONTAINING A

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**What is a fractional integral equation?** The fractional integral  $I^\alpha$  of function  $f(t)$  is defined as follows: (1)  $I^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{\alpha-1} f(\tau) d\tau$ , where the fractional order  $\alpha > 0$  and  $\Gamma(z) = \int_0^\infty t^{z-1} e^{-t} dt$  is the gamma function.

**What is the equation for the integral operator?**  $A^\alpha(t) = \int_0^t K(t,\tau) f(\tau) d\tau$ ,  $t \in D$ . The operator generated by the integral in (2), or simply the operator (2), is called a linear integral operator, and the function  $K$  is called its kernel (cf. also Kernel of an integral operator).

**What are the applications of fractional calculus?** However, in recent years, applications of fractional calculus in physics have become more common in fields ranging from classical and quantum mechanics, nuclear physics, hadron spectroscopy, and up to quantum field theory.

**What is the summary of fractional calculus?** Fractional calculus is defined as a generalization of ordinary calculus that involves derivatives and integrals of fractional order. It is a powerful modeling tool used to represent the behavior of various dynamic systems in fields such as chemistry, mechanics, and electronics.

**How to do integrals on fractions?**

**What is the formula of fractional function?** For a real number  $x$ , the fractional part function is written as,  $f(x) = \{x\} = x - \lfloor x \rfloor$ . To understand the

working of the function, let us consider a few examples consider a non-negative real number and a negative real number.

**What is the equation of integral calculus?** The list of basic integral formulas is given below:  $\int 1 \, dx = x + C$ .  $\int a \, dx = ax + C$ .  $\int x^n \, dx = \frac{(x^{n+1})}{(n+1)} + C$  ;  $n \neq -1$ .

**How do you write an integral formula?** Basically, integration is a way of uniting the part to find a whole. It is the inverse operation of differentiation. Thus the basic integration formula is  $\int f'(x) \, dx = f(x) + C$ . Using this, the following integration formulas are derived. Let us discuss these formulas in detail.

**How do you solve an integral of a function?** To find the definite integral of a function, we can use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus, which states: If  $f$  is continuous and  $F$  is an antiderivative of  $f$ , then  $\int_a^b f(x) \, dx = [F(x)]_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$   $\int_a^b f(x) \, dx = [F(x)]_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$

**Is fractional calculus real?** The real world applications of fractional calculus in different science and engineering fields are presented. Fractional calculus provides better description for analyzing the dynamics of complex systems.

**When was fractional calculus invented?** Its first appearance is in a letter written to Guillaume de l'Hôpital by Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz in 1695. Around the same time, Leibniz wrote to one of the Bernoulli brothers describing the similarity between the binomial theorem and the Leibniz rule for the fractional derivative of a product of two functions.

**What are the generalized functions for the fractional calculus?** Presented for consideration are two generalized functions, the  $R$ -function and the  $G$ -function, useful in analysis and as a basis for computation in the fractional calculus. The  $R$ -function is unique in that it contains all of the derivatives and integrals of the  $F$ -function.

**Who is the father of fractional calculus?** This means that N. H. Abel, who was only 21 years of age at the time of the publication of his paper, was the father of the complete fractional-order calculus framework.

**What is the advantage of fractional calculus?** Fractional calculus offers a significant advantage over integer-order calculus by providing a more realistic

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framework to model complex systems in various fields such as biology, physics, and finance 1.

**What is local fractional calculus?** Local fractional calculus is a generalization of differentiation and integration of the functions defined on fractal sets. The idea of local fractional calculus has been a subject of interest not only among mathematicians but also among physicists and engineers [1- 15].

**What is the rule for integrals?** Integration rules are the rules used to integrate a function. The most important integration rules are as follows:  $\int x^n dx = x^{n+1}/(n+1) + C$ .  $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$ .

**What is fractional method of integration?** Integration by partial fractions is a method used to decompose and then integrate a rational fraction integrand that has complex terms in the denominator. By using partial fraction, we calculate and decompose the expression into simpler terms so that we can easily calculate or integrate the expression thus obtained.

**How do integrals work calculus?** Integrals are the values of the function found by the process of integration. The process of getting  $f(x)$  from  $f'(x)$  is called integration. Integrals assign numbers to functions in a way that describe displacement and motion problems, area and volume problems, and so on that arise by combining all the small data.

**What is the greatest integer function?** Greatest integer function is a function that gives the greatest integer less than or equal to a given number. The greatest integer less than or equal to a number  $x$  is represented as  $\lfloor x \rfloor$ . We will round off the given number to the nearest integer that is less than or equal to the number itself.

**What is fractional calculus pdf?** The Fractional Calculus (FC) is a generalization of classical calculus concerned with operations of integration and differentiation of non-integer (fractional) order. The concept of fractional operators has been introduced almost simultaneously with the development of the classical ones.

**What is the integral part of a fraction?** (a) The integer part, or integral part of a decimal number is the part to the left of the decimal separator. The part from the decimal separator to the right is the fractional part.

**What is fractional method of integration?** Integration by partial fractions is a method used to decompose and then integrate a rational fraction integrand that has complex terms in the denominator. By using partial fraction, we calculate and decompose the expression into simpler terms so that we can easily calculate or integrate the expression thus obtained.

**What is a fractional equation?** Solving a Fractional Equation. An equation in which one or more terms is a fraction is called a fractional equation. To solve a fractional equation, first eliminate the fractions by multiplying both sides of the equation by the least common denominator (LCD) of every term.

**What is an example of a fractional function?**  $y=\{x\}$ . For nonnegative real numbers, the fractional part is just the "part of the number after the decimal," e.g.  $\{3.64\} = 3.64 - 3 = 0.64$ .

**What is a fractional differential equation?** Fractional differential equations (FDEs) involve fractional derivatives of the form  $(d^{\alpha}/dx^{\alpha})$ , which are defined for  $\alpha > 0$ , where  $\alpha$  is not necessarily an integer. They are generalizations of the ordinary differential equations to a random (noninteger) order.

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## **Sistem Pernapasan Direktori File UPI Silabus SAP**

### **Pertanyaan 1: Apa itu sistem pernapasan direktori file UPI Silabus SAP?**

**Jawaban:** Sistem pernapasan direktori file UPI Silabus SAP adalah sistem yang digunakan untuk mengatur dan memantau proses pernapasan pada pasien yang membutuhkan bantuan pernapasan mekanis. Sistem ini terdiri dari perangkat keras dan perangkat lunak yang terhubung ke pasien melalui selang napas.

**Pertanyaan 2: Bagaimana cara kerja sistem ini?**

**Jawaban:** Sensor pada selang napas memantau pola pernapasan pasien. Informasi ini kemudian dikirim ke perangkat lunak, yang menganalisis data dan menyesuaikan pengaturan ventilator sesuai kebutuhan. Sistem ini dapat memberikan dukungan pernapasan yang disesuaikan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pernapasan pasien tertentu.

**Pertanyaan 3: Apa saja komponen dari sistem ini?**

**Jawaban:** Komponen sistem pernapasan direktori file UPI Silabus SAP meliputi:

- Ventilator
- Selang napas
- Sensor
- Perangkat lunak
- Antarmuka pengguna

**Pertanyaan 4: Bagaimana cara menggunakan sistem ini?**

**Jawaban:** Sistem ini dioperasikan oleh staf medis yang terlatih. Mereka memasukkan parameter pasien ke dalam perangkat lunak dan memantau pasien dengan cermat. Sistem secara otomatis menyesuaikan pengaturan ventilator berdasarkan kondisi pasien.

**Pertanyaan 5: Apa saja manfaat dari sistem ini?**

**Jawaban:** Sistem pernapasan direktori file UPI Silabus SAP menawarkan beberapa manfaat, termasuk:

- Peningkatan pemantauan pasien
- Dukungan pernapasan yang disesuaikan
- Pengurangan risiko komplikasi
- Kemudahan penggunaan

**Q1: Describe the concept of linear programming (LP).**

**A1:** LP is a mathematical technique used to solve optimization problems with linear objective functions and constraints. It aims to find the optimal values of decision variables that minimize or maximize the objective function while satisfying the constraints.

**Q2: Explain the workings of the simplex method in LP.**

**A2:** The simplex method is an iterative algorithm used to solve LP problems. It starts with an initial feasible solution and iteratively moves to adjacent vertices of the feasible region until an optimal solution is found. The algorithm checks each vertex to determine if it improves the objective function value while still satisfying the constraints.

**Q3: Discuss the role of duality theory in optimization.**

**A3:** Duality theory provides a relationship between an optimization problem (primal) and its corresponding dual problem. The dual problem is formulated from the constraints of the primal problem and provides an upper bound (for maximization problems) or lower bound (for minimization problems) for the optimal objective function value.

**Q4: Explain the concept of evolutionary algorithms in optimization.**

**A4:** Evolutionary algorithms are a class of optimization algorithms inspired by biological evolution. They use a population of potential solutions and apply genetic operators (such as mutation and crossover) to create new solutions. The solutions with better fitness values are selected and recombined to generate subsequent populations, leading to an optimal solution.

**Q5: Describe the importance of particle swarm optimization (PSO) in engineering.**

**A5:** PSO is a swarm intelligence algorithm inspired by the social behavior of birds or fish. It involves a population of particles that iteratively search for the optimal solution by exchanging information among themselves. PSO has been successfully applied to solve a wide range of complex engineering optimization problems, particularly

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those involving multiple objectives or nonlinear constraints.

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