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High-Order Chebyshev Pseudospectral Tempered Fractional Operational Matrices and Tempered Fractional Differential Problems

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Abstract: This paper focuses on presenting an accurate, stable, efficient, and fast pseudospectral method to solve tempered fractional differential equations (TFDEs) in both spatial and temporal dimensions. We employ the Chebyshev interpolating polynomial for g at Gauss–Lobatto (GL) points in the range $[-1, 1]$ and any identically shifted range. The proposed method carries with it a recast of the TFDE into integration formulas to take advantage of the adaptation of the integral operators, hence avoiding the ill-conditioning and reduction in the convergence rate of integer differential operators. Via various tempered fractional differential applications, the present technique shows many advantages; for instance, spectral accuracy, a much higher rate of running, fewer computational hurdles and programming, calculating the tempered-derivative/integral of fractional order, and its spectral accuracy in comparison with other competitive numerical schemes. The study includes stability and convergence analyses and the elapsed times taken to construct the collocation matrices and obtain the numerical solutions, as well as a numerical examination of the produced condition number $\kappa(A)$ of the resulting linear systems. The accuracy and efficiency of the proposed method are studied from the standpoint of the L^2 and L^∞ -norms error and the fast rate of spectral convergence.

Keywords: fractional differential equations; tempered fractional equations; Chebyshev interpolants; pseudospectral matrices; differentiable surfaces; tempered fractional Burgers' equation; fractional derivatives



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1. Introduction

The study of fractional calculus has gained significant interest from researchers worldwide in recent years, owing to its extensive range of applications in diverse fields such as chemistry, physics, electricity, mechanics, economy, biology, signal and image processing, control theory, blood flow phenomena, biophysics, and aerodynamics [1–3]. It is worth noting that Leibniz was the first to propose the notion of fractional calculus in 1695 when he wrote to L'Hopital, posing the famous question, 'What if, for instance, the derivative is $1/2$ instead of a positive integer? How would the derivative be defined?' [4]. This intriguing subject has been studied by mathematicians throughout history. However, practical applications were not anticipated for centuries.

A tempered fractional operator is obtained by multiplying fractional operators by an exponential factor. The resulting fractional operator depends on a parameter α , and, in specific circumstances, the well-known Riemann–Liouville (RL) and Caputo fractional derivatives (FDs) are derived for $\alpha = 0$. Due to its applications in groundwater hydrology [5,6], physics [7–9], geophysical flow [10], finance poroelasticity [11], etc., the tempered fractional derivative (TFD) has become a popular topic for research in recent years.

TFDs determine the bounds of random walk simulations with an exponentially tempered power-law jump distribution in fractional diffusion equation [4,12–14]. Consequently, it describes the crossover between anomalous and standard diffusion. Furthermore, the operators of tempered fractionals have found applications in wind speed data [4], finance [15], geophysics [6,16], and a variety of fields [17–19] in recent years.

Many approaches for obtaining exact analytical and approximate solutions to TFDEs have been provided, including the fractional spectral method [20], the fast predictor-corrector technique [21], the tempered fractional Laplace method [22], the fractional Jacobi-predictor-corrector algorithm [23], the fractional natural decomposition method [24,25], the fractional reduced differential transform method [26], and the fractional Fourier transform method [27]. Obeidat and Bentil [28] used a flexible tool called the tempered fractional natural transform method to find exact and approximate analytical solutions to tempered fractional linear ordinary and partial differential equations as an alternative to existing techniques; for instance, the Laplace transform and its extension to transforms such as the Sumudu transform and the \mathbb{J} -transform [29], which is a novel and effective integral transformation approach.

Currently dealing with TFDEs, spectral methods are fast, stable, and accurate [20]. These strategies were established in the 1970s, after finite element methods and the finite difference, which are often based on discretizing variables in a finite set of basis functions, typically of the Jacobi type [30–32], and producing equations for these functions' coefficients. For smooth functions, such methods display an exponential convergence rate of solutions. A sparse representation of equations has been produced recently in research, which is substantially well-conditioned and faster than traditional dense collocation approaches [33–35]. The aforementioned characteristics make spectral methods interesting to scientists in their attempts to examine a wide range of physical phenomena with high accuracy.

Due to the non-local nature of fractional operators and spectral methods, the usage of spectral methods to treat TFDEs and FDEs has been studied over the last decade Doha et al. [36], Bhrawy et al. [37], Zaky et al. [38], Dabiri and Butcher [39]. Various operational matrices of fractional differentiation of integration were presented with varied polynomial bases Dabiri and Butcher [39], Dahy and Elgindy [40], Elgindy and Dahy [41]. There are two types of techniques for constructing operational matrices: indirect and direct [39]. The size of the operational matrices created by direct techniques is limited [42]. Consequently, they are ineffective for treating PDEs with largely oscillatory solutions. Recent methods to overcome this drawback include the use of a fast fractional Chebyshev differentiation matrix with a reliable recurrence relation [39]. Spectral operational matrices were effectively applied in estimating and system identification [43,44], optimization [45], control and stability [45], and simulation [43,44]. One of the collocation spectral techniques is Sinc-collocation, and its theoretical interpretation is provided in [46].

This brief study provides a high-order pseudospectral Chebyshev-tempered fractional method (PCTFM), an accurate, efficient, and fast pseudospectral tool for solving TFDEs in both spatial and temporal dimensions that can be stated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} c_0 \frac{\partial v(x, t)}{\partial t} &= \mathcal{L}^{\alpha, \lambda_1, \lambda_2} v(x, t), \quad x \in [-1, 1], \quad t \in [0, T], \\ v(x, 0) &= g(x), \quad x \in [-1, 1], \\ v(x, t) &= 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus [-1, 1], \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where $c_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, we denote $\mathcal{L}^{\alpha, \lambda_1, \lambda_2}$ as the tempered fractional differential operator (TFDO), λ_1, λ_2 are the greatest fractional orders of the spatial and temporal operators, respectively, and $\alpha \geq 0$ is a non-negative value that represents the tempering parameter. We applied a tempered integration matrix that may be used to numerically perform successive tempered integrations of order $n \in \mathbb{R}^+$. To implement this strategy, we employed the most essential links between the first type of Chebyshev polynomials and Chebyshev interpo-

lating polynomials of a function g defined on $[-1, 1]$ and any identically shifted range $[0, T]$, $T \in \mathbb{R}^+$. This approach's objectives are highly motivated by less computing complexity and programming, a significantly faster rate of running (speed), evaluating the tempered integration of fractional order with high accuracy, applicable in both spatial and temporal dimensions, and working in the non-tempering scenario when $\alpha = 0$. Furthermore, by evaluating some tempered fractional integrals, this tool has been employed to numerically treat some initial or boundary linear and non-linear TFDEs in satisfactory agreement with the exact solutions.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows: in Section 2, we display important properties of Chebyshev polynomials. In Section 3, we introduce the fundamental concepts of tempered fractional calculus and some tempered fractional operators. In Section 4, we present Chebyshev-tempered fractional pseudospectral operational matrices, which are the fundamental tools of the PCTFM. Stability and convergence analyses are presented in Section 5. In Section 6, we examine the efficiency and accuracy of the proposed approach for the tempered fractional integral operator with the present technique through seven examples. Finally, in Section 7, we outline the main conclusions. Finally, Appendix A establishes an efficient computational Algorithm A1 for the implementation of the proposed method.

2. Important Properties of Chebyshev Polynomials

In this part, we will review some properties of Chebyshev polynomials of the first type $T_n(x)$, in addition to a few valuable formulae for developing their tempered operational matrices relying on GL points.

Chebyshev polynomials belong to the broader family of orthogonal polynomials (ultraspherical polynomials and Jacobi polynomials). In many practical circumstances, the Chebyshev series expansion of a function is superior to all other expansions into ultraspherical polynomials, which have a slower convergence rate compared to Chebyshev polynomials [47,48]. On the other hand, ultraspherical polynomials are stable and better suited for approximating functions with singularities in the interior of the interval [49,50]. The following three-term recurrence equation can be used to generate Chebyshev polynomials:

$$T_0(x) = 1, \quad T_1(x) = x, \quad (2)$$

$$T_{n+1}(x) = 2xT_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \quad (3)$$

The first type of Chebyshev polynomials, $T_k(x)$, are odd or even functions of x defined as [51]

$$T_k(x) = \frac{k}{2} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^\ell \Gamma(k-\ell)}{\Gamma(\ell+1)\Gamma(k-2\ell+1)} x^{k-2\ell}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (4)$$

where $\lfloor . \rfloor$ is the ceil function, and Γ represents the gamma function.

The first kind of Chebyshev polynomials, $T_n(x)$, show orthogonality when considering the weight function $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ in the form

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{T_n(x)T_k(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq k, \\ \pi, & n = k = 0, \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & n = k \neq 0. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

The first-order derivative and indefinite integral of $T_n(x)$ are defined by

$$\frac{d}{dx} T_n(x) = nU_{n-1}(x), \quad n \geq 0, \quad (6)$$

$$\int T_n(x) dx = \frac{nT_{n+1}(x)}{n^2 - 1} - \frac{xT_n(x)}{n-1} + \text{constant}, \quad (7)$$

where $U_{n-1}(x)$ is the second-type Chebyshev polynomial of degree $n - 1$.

The N th-order Chebyshev interpolating polynomial ($P_N g$) of the function g at the points $(x_j, g(x_j))$, where $x_j = -\cos(j\pi N)$, is defined as

$$(P_N g)(x) = \sum_{j=0}^N \vartheta_j(x) g_j, \quad (8)$$

with

$$\vartheta_j(x) = \frac{2a_j}{N} \sum_{r=0}^N a_r T_r(x_j) T_r(x), \quad (9)$$

where $\vartheta_j(x_k)$ satisfies the Kronecker delta function at the GL points, and $a_0 = a_N = 1/2$, $a_j = 1$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, N-1$. Due to the fact that $(P_N g)$ is unique, it may be expressed as a finite series of the standard Chebyshev polynomials, i.e.,

$$(P_N g)(x) = \sum_{r=0}^N \beta_r T_r(x), \quad (10)$$

where

$$\beta_r = \frac{2b_r}{N} \sum_{k=0}^N b_k g(x_k) T_r(x_k). \quad (11)$$

3. Definitions of Some Tempered Fractional Operators

In this section, we display the most important definitions and formulas of TFDs and integrals.

As we state in the above introduction, we can define the tempered RL (TRL) and tempered Caputo (TC) fractional integral and derivative operators as follows:

$$[-_1 \mathcal{I}_x^{(\alpha, \lambda)} g](x) = [e^{-\alpha x} {}_{-1} I_x^{(\lambda)} e^{\alpha x} g](x), \quad x > -1, \quad (12)$$

$$[_x \mathcal{I}_1^{(\alpha, \lambda)} g](x) = [e^{\alpha x} {}_x I_1^{(\lambda)} e^{-\alpha x} g](x), \quad x < 1, \quad (13)$$

and

$$[-_1 \mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, \lambda)} g](x) = [e^{-\alpha x} {}_{-1} D_x^{(\lambda)} e^{\alpha x} g](x), \quad x > -1, \quad (14)$$

$$[_x \mathcal{D}_1^{(\alpha, \lambda)} g](x) = [e^{\alpha x} {}_x D_1^{(\lambda)} e^{-\alpha x} g](x), \quad x < 1, \quad (15)$$

where α is the tempering parameter and I and D are the usual RL and Caputo fractional integral and derivative operators, respectively.

For $m-1 < \lambda < m$ and the tempering parameter α , the λ order RL's TFD is defined as

$${}_{-1} \mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, \lambda)} g(x) = \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{\Gamma(m-\lambda)} \frac{d^m}{d\eta^m} \int_{-1}^{\eta} (\eta - \xi)^{-\lambda+m-1} e^{\alpha \xi} g(\xi) d\xi \Big|_{\eta=x}, \quad (16)$$

$${}_x \mathcal{D}_1^{(\alpha, \lambda)} g(x) = \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{\Gamma(m-\lambda)} \frac{d^m}{d\eta^m} \int_{\eta}^1 (\xi - \eta)^{-\lambda+m-1} e^{-\alpha \xi} g(\xi) d\xi \Big|_{\eta=x}. \quad (17)$$

And, for $m-1 < \lambda < m$ and the tempering parameter α , the order λ Caputo's TFD is defined as

$${}_{-1} \mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, \lambda)} g(x) = \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{\Gamma(m-\lambda)} \int_{-1}^{\eta} (x - \xi)^{-\lambda+m-1} [e^{\alpha \xi} g(\xi)]^{(m)} d\xi, \quad (18)$$

$${}_x \mathcal{D}_1^{(\alpha, \lambda)} g(x) = \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{\Gamma(m-\lambda)} \int_{\eta}^1 (\xi - x)^{-\lambda+m-1} [e^{-\alpha \xi} g(\xi)]^{(m)} d\xi. \quad (19)$$

Both RL and Caputo TFD types are mainly related by the following useful relation:

$$\left({}_{-1}^{TRL} \mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, \lambda)} g \right) (x) = \frac{g(-1)}{\Gamma(1-\lambda)(1+x)^{\lambda}} + \left({}_{-1}^{TC} \mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, \lambda)} g \right) (x), \quad (20)$$

$$\left({}_x^{TRL} \mathcal{D}_1^{(\alpha, \lambda)} g \right) (x) = \frac{g(1)}{\Gamma(1-\lambda)(1-x)^{\lambda}} + \left({}_x^{TC} \mathcal{D}_1^{(\alpha, \lambda)} g \right) (x). \quad (21)$$

These definitions will be matched together when the boundary values vanish. Moreover, the associated tempered fractional integrations by parts for the aforementioned TFDs are obtained as

$$\begin{aligned} \left(g(x) {}_{-1}^{TRL} \mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, \lambda)} h(x) \right)_{[-1,1]} &= \left(h(x) {}_{-1}^{TC} \mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, \lambda)} g(x) \right)_{[-1,1]} \\ &\quad + g(x) {}_{-1}^{TRL} \mathcal{I}_x^{(\alpha, \lambda)} h(x) \Big|_{x=-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(g(x) {}_x^{TRL} \mathcal{D}_1^{(\alpha, \lambda)} h(x) \right)_{[-1,1]} &= \left(h(x) {}_{-1}^{TC} \mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, \lambda)} g(x) \right)_{[-1,1]} \\ &\quad - g(x) {}_x^{TRL} \mathcal{I}_1^{(\alpha, \lambda)} h(x) \Big|_{x=-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

Also, we note an important property of the TRL's FDs. Let $0 < p \leq 1$, $0 < q \leq 1$, and $g(-1) = 0$, $x > -1$; then,

$$\begin{aligned} {}_{-1}^{TRL} \mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, p+q)} g(x) &= \left({}_{-1}^{TRL} \mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, p)} \right) \left({}_{-1}^{TRL} \mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, q)} \right) g(x) \\ &= \left({}_{-1}^{TRL} \mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, q)} \right) \left({}_{-1}^{TRL} \mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, p)} \right) g(x). \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

Moreover,

$${}_{-1} \mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, p)} \left({}_{-1} \mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, \lambda)} g(x) \right) = {}_{-1} \mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, p+\lambda)} g(x), \quad p \in \mathbb{Z}^-, \quad n-1 \leq \lambda \leq n, \quad (25)$$

and the integer-tempered order is defined as

$${}^{\alpha} \mathcal{D}_x g(x) = \left(e^{-\alpha x} \frac{d}{dx} e^{\alpha x} g(x) \right). \quad (26)$$

We can define the order $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^+$ Grünwald–Letnikov's tempered fractional integral on $[-1, x]$ as follows:

$${}_{-1} \mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, -\lambda)} g(x) = \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{\Gamma(\lambda)} \int_{-1}^x (x-\xi)^{\lambda-1} e^{\alpha \xi} g(\xi) d\xi. \quad (27)$$

Furthermore, if g can be differentiated for m th times on the interval $[-1, 1]$, then

$$\begin{aligned} {}_{-1} \mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, -\lambda)} g(x) &= \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{e^{-\alpha(x+1)} (x+1)^{k+\lambda} g^{(k)}(-1)}{\Gamma(k+\lambda+1)} \\ &\quad + \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{\Gamma(m+\lambda)} \int_{-1}^x (x-\xi)^{\lambda+m-1} \left[e^{\alpha \xi} g^{(m)}(\xi) \right] d\xi. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

It was shown that both RL and the Grünwald–Letnikov TDs are exactly equivalent by repeated tempered integration by parts and tempered differentiation of RL's TFDs (16) and (17). This equivalence will hold when the function g is differentiable $(n-1)$ times and $g^{(n)}$ is integrable on $[-1, 1]$. Furthermore, if the function g has $n-1$ smooth derivatives,

$g^{(n)}$ is integrable on $[-1, 1]$, and $g^{(k)}(-1) = 0$ for $k = 0, 1, \dots, n - 1$, the three TFDs are equivalent.

4. Chebyshev Pseudospectral Tempered Fractional Operational Matrices

In this section, we deduce the Chebyshev pseudospectral tempered differentiation matrix (CPTDM), the Chebyshev pseudospectral tempered integration matrix (CPTIM), and the Chebyshev pseudospectral tempered fractional differentiation/integration matrix (CPTFDIM).

4.1. Chebyshev Pseudospectral Tempered Differentiation Matrix

According to the tempered operator definitions (12)–(15) and using [52], the matrix form of the CPTDM of order $n \in \mathbb{N}$ of the function g for a tempering parameter α at the GL points x_j , $j = 1, 2, \dots, N$ is

$$[\mathcal{D}^{(\alpha,n)}(g)] = (\mathbf{A} \circ \mathbf{D}^{(n)} \circ \mathbf{B})[g], \quad (29)$$

where \mathbf{D} is the Chebyshev pseudospectral differentiation matrix, \circ denotes the Hadamard entrywise product defined as $(\Psi \circ \Phi)_{j,s} = (\Psi)_{j,s}(\Phi)_{j,s}$ for Ψ and Φ of the same dimension $N \times M$, and

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-\alpha x_1} & e^{-\alpha x_1} & \cdots & e^{-\alpha x_1} \\ e^{-\alpha x_2} & e^{-\alpha x_2} & \cdots & e^{-\alpha x_2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ e^{-\alpha x_N} & e^{-\alpha x_N} & \cdots & e^{-\alpha x_N} \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{\alpha x_1} & e^{\alpha x_2} & \cdots & e^{\alpha x_N} \\ e^{\alpha x_1} & e^{\alpha x_2} & \cdots & e^{\alpha x_N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ e^{\alpha x_1} & e^{\alpha x_2} & \cdots & e^{\alpha x_N} \end{bmatrix};$$

thus, the elements of the Chebyshev pseudospectral tempered differentiation matrix $\mathcal{D}^{(\alpha,n)}$ for $r \geq n$ are

$$\mathcal{D}_{j,k}^{(\alpha,n)} = \frac{2b_j}{N} e^{-\alpha x_k} \sum_{r=n}^N b_r T_r(x_k) \sum_{\ell=0}^{n-\sigma_r} \frac{r 2^n e^{\alpha x_j} \Gamma(s - \ell + n) \Gamma(s + n)}{\kappa_\ell \Gamma(n) \Gamma(s + 1) \Gamma(n - \ell + 1)} T_\ell(x_j), \quad (30)$$

with $2s = r + \ell - n$ and also

$$\kappa_\ell = \begin{cases} 2, & \ell = 0, \\ 1, & \ell \neq 1. \end{cases} \quad (31)$$

4.2. Chebyshev Pseudospectral Tempered Integration Matrix

The successive (n -fold) integration of the function g and its reduction by Cauchy's formula is defined as

$${}_{-1}I_x^{(n)}(g) = \int_{-1}^x \int_{-1}^{\xi_{n-1}} \int_{-1}^{\xi_{n-2}} \cdots \int_{-1}^{\xi_1} g(\xi_0) d\xi_0 \cdots d\xi_{n-2} d\xi_{n-1} = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_{-1}^x \frac{g(\xi)}{(x - \xi)^{1-n}} d\xi, \quad (32)$$

due to the operator definitions (12)–(15) and using [53], the matrix form of the CPTIM to perform the successive (n -fold) tempered integration of the function g at the GL points x_j , $j = 1, 2, \dots, N$ for a tempering parameter α is

$$[\mathcal{I}^{(\alpha,n)}(g)] = (\mathbf{A} \circ \mathbf{I}^{(n)} \circ \mathbf{B})[g], \quad (33)$$

where $[\mathbf{I}^{(n)}(g)]$ is the usual (n -fold) integration matrix of the function g , and hence the elements of the CPTIM $\mathcal{I}^{(\alpha,n)}$ are

$$\mathcal{I}_{j,k}^{(\alpha,n)} = \frac{2b_j}{N} e^{-\alpha x_k} \sum_{r=0}^N a_r b_r T_r(x_k) \sum_{\ell=0}^{n-\sigma_r} \frac{(-1)^\ell e^{\alpha x_j} \Gamma(n+1)}{2^n \zeta_\ell \Gamma(\ell+1) \Gamma(n-\ell+1)} \chi_{n,\ell,r}(x_j), \quad (34)$$

with $[g] = [g(x_0), g(x_1), \dots, g(x_N)]^T$, $b_0 = b_N = 1/2$, $b_j = 1$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, N-1$, where the superscript T denotes the vector or matrix transpose, and

$$\chi_{n,\ell,r}(x) = T_{r+n-2\ell}(x) - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \gamma_i T_{r+n-2\ell}^{(i)}(-1), \quad (35)$$

$$\gamma_i = \sum_{j=0}^i \frac{x^k}{\Gamma(k+1)\Gamma(i-k+1)}, \quad \zeta_\ell = \prod_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq n-\ell}}^n (r+n-\ell-k), \quad (36)$$

$$a_i = \begin{cases} 2, & i = 0, \\ 1, & i > 1, \end{cases}, \quad \sigma_r = \begin{cases} n, & r = 0, \\ n-r+1, & 1 \leq r \leq n, \\ 0, & r > n. \end{cases} \quad (37)$$

4.3. Chebyshev Pseudospectral Tempered Fractional Differentiation/Integration Matrix

The major goal of this subsection is to develop a CPTFDIM that is applicable for any arbitrary $n \in \mathbb{R}^+$. Following identical steps of the derivation in [54], using the left tempered operator definition (12) and via Cauchy formula

$${}_{-1}\mathcal{I}_x^{(\alpha,n)}(g) = e^{-\alpha x} {}_{-1}I_x^{(n)}e^{\alpha x}(g) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n)} \int_{-1}^x (x-\xi)^{n-1} g(\xi) d\xi, \quad (38)$$

we obtain the elements of successive CPTIM of g at the GL points x_j as

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathcal{I}^{(\alpha,n)}(g)] \simeq & \left[\frac{(x_j+1)^n e^{-\alpha x_j}}{N\Gamma(n)} \right. \\ & \sum_{k=0}^N b_k e^{\alpha x_k} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \sum_{r=1}^N r(-2)^r b_r T_r(x_k) \sum_{\ell=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^\ell \Gamma(n-\ell)}{2^{2\ell} \Gamma(\ell+1)} \right. \\ & \left. \left. \sum_{i=0}^{r-2\ell} \frac{(-1)^i x_j^i (x_j+1)^{r-2\ell+n-i}}{\Gamma(i+1)\Gamma(r-2\ell-i+1)(r-2\ell+n-i)} \right) \right] [g] = \Omega^{(\alpha,n)}[g], \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

and the elements of the collocation matrix $\Omega^{(\alpha,n)}$ are

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{j,k}^{(\alpha,n)} = & \frac{(x_j+1)^n e^{-\alpha x_j}}{N\Gamma(n)} \sum_{k=0}^N b_k e^{\alpha x_k} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \sum_{r=1}^N r(-2)^r b_r T_r(x_k) \right. \\ & \left. \sum_{\ell=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^\ell \Gamma(n-\ell)}{2^{2\ell} \Gamma(\ell+1)} \sum_{i=0}^{r-2\ell} \frac{(-1)^i x_j^i (x_j+1)^{r-2\ell+n-i}}{\Gamma(i+1)\Gamma(r-2\ell-i+1)(r-2\ell+n-i)} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

Also, one can deduce the elements of the shifted CPTIM ${}^t\Omega^{(\alpha,n)}$ on $(0, T]$ at the shifted GL points $t_j = (x_j+1)T/2$ of the form

$$\begin{aligned} {}^t\Omega_{j,k}^{(\alpha,n)} = & \frac{t_j e^{-\alpha x(t_j)}}{N\Gamma(n)} \sum_{k=0}^N b_k e^{\alpha x(t_k)} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \sum_{r=1}^N r(-2)^r b_r T_r(x(t_k)) \right. \\ & \left. \sum_{\ell=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^\ell \Gamma(n-\ell)}{2^{2\ell} \Gamma(\ell+1)} \sum_{i=0}^{r-2\ell} \frac{(-1)^i (x(t_j))^i (x(t_j)+1)^{r-2\ell+n-i}}{\Gamma(i+1)\Gamma(r-2\ell-i+1)(r-2\ell+n-i)} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

It should be noted that the CPTIMs $\Omega^{(\alpha,n)}$ and ${}^t\Omega^{(\alpha,n)}$ are working very fast, and they can be applied for any chosen $n \in \mathbb{R}^+$ as well as the fractional pseudospectral integration matrix constructed in [54].

Corollary 1. Assume that g has m th smooth derivatives in the closed interval $[-1, 1]$. For non-integer $\lambda < 0$, and due to the equivalence between the λ -order RL and Grünwald–Letnikov TDs at the GL points, then

$$\left[{}_{-1}D_x^{(\alpha, -\lambda)} g(x) \right] = \left[\Omega_{j,k}^{(\alpha, \lambda)} \right] [g], \quad (42)$$

where $\Omega^{(\alpha, \lambda)}$ is the CPTIM for a non-integer negative λ .

5. Stability and Convergence Analysis

Firstly, we define the two sets

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_N &= \{f_n : f_n(x) = e^{-\alpha x} T_n(x), \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1, \quad n \geq 0\}, \\ \mathcal{G}_N &= \{g_n : g_n(x) = e^{\alpha x} T_n(x), \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1, \quad n \geq 0\}. \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

We carry out the discrete stability analysis given the pair of \mathcal{F}_N and \mathcal{G}_N . We represent f_N and choose g_N to be a linear combination of elements in \mathcal{F}_N and \mathcal{G}_N , respectively, as follows:

$$f_N(x) = \sum_{n=1}^N \tilde{f}_n e^{-\alpha x} T_n(x), \quad g_N(x) = \sum_{n=1}^N \tilde{f}_n e^{\alpha x} T_n(x). \quad (44)$$

Theorem 1. Suppose that denoted as f_N and \tilde{f}_N in set \mathcal{F} are two distinct approximations of a function f . It can be demonstrated that there exists a positive constant σ that holds the following:

$$\|f - f_N\|_{\mathcal{F}} \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sigma}\right) \|f - \tilde{f}_N\|_{\mathcal{F}}, \quad \forall \tilde{f}_N, f_N \in \mathcal{F}_N. \quad (45)$$

Proof. From (44) and the tempered fractional derivative, we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle {}_{-1}D_x^{(\alpha, \lambda)} f_n, {}_x D_1^{(\alpha, \lambda)} g_n \right\rangle_{[-1, 1]} &= \sum_{n=1}^N \tilde{f}_n \sum_{k=1}^N \tilde{f}_k \int_{-1}^1 {}_{-1}D_x^{(\alpha, \lambda)} [e^{-\alpha x} T_n(x)] {}_x D_1^{(\alpha, \lambda)} [e^{\alpha x} T_k(x)] dx \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^N \tilde{f}_n \sum_{k=1}^N \tilde{f}_k \int_{-1}^1 \left[\frac{ne^{-\alpha x}}{2} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^\ell \Gamma(n-\ell) x^{n-2\ell-\lambda}}{\Gamma(\ell+1)\Gamma(n-2\ell+1-\lambda)} \right] \\ &\quad \times \left[\frac{ke^{\alpha x}}{2} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^\ell \Gamma(k-\ell) x^{k-2\ell-\lambda}}{\Gamma(\ell+1)\Gamma(k-2\ell+1-\lambda)} \right] dx \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^N \tilde{f}_n^2 \left[\frac{\mathcal{M}_1 n^2}{4} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{\Gamma^2(n-\ell)}{(2n-4\ell-2\lambda+1)\Gamma^2(\ell+1)\Gamma^2(n-2\ell+1-\lambda)} \right] \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^N \tilde{f}_n^2 \left[\frac{\mathcal{M}_1 n^2 \Theta(n, \lambda)}{4} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

where \mathcal{M}_1 is a real positive constant and

$$\Theta(n, \lambda) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{\Gamma^2(n-\ell)}{(2\lambda+4\ell-2n-1)\Gamma^2(\ell+1)\Gamma^2(n-2\ell+1-\lambda)}. \quad (47)$$

Moreover, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|g_N\|_{\mathcal{G}}^2 &= \left\| {}_x D_1^{(\alpha, \lambda)} g_N \right\|_{L^2([-1, 1])}^2 = \int_{-1}^1 \left(\sum_{k=1}^N \tilde{f}_k {}_x D_1^{(\alpha, \lambda)} e^{\alpha x} T_k(x) \right)^2 dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \left(\sum_{k=1}^N \tilde{f}_k e^{\alpha x} \left[\frac{n}{2} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^\ell \Gamma(n-\ell) x^{n-2\ell-\lambda}}{\Gamma(\ell+1)\Gamma(n-2\ell+1-\lambda)} \right] \right)^2 dx. \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

This observation indicates that

$$\begin{aligned}\|g_N\|_V^2 &\geq A_1^2 \int_{-1}^1 \left(\sum_{k=1}^N \tilde{f}_k \left[\frac{n}{2} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^\ell \Gamma(n-\ell) x^{n-2\ell-\lambda}}{\Gamma(\ell+1)\Gamma(n-2\ell+1-\lambda)} \right] \right)^2 dx = A_1^2 \langle f_n, g_n \rangle_{[-1,1]}, \\ \|g_N\|_V^2 &\leq A_2^2 \int_{-1}^1 \left(\sum_{k=1}^N \tilde{f}_k \left[\frac{n}{2} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^\ell \Gamma(n-\ell) x^{n-2\ell-\lambda}}{\Gamma(\ell+1)\Gamma(n-2\ell+1-\lambda)} \right] \right)^2 dx = A_2^2 \langle f_n, g_n \rangle_{[-1,1]},\end{aligned}\quad (49)$$

where $A_1 = \min_{x \in (-1,1)} |e^{\alpha x}|$, $A_2 = \max_{x \in (-1,1)} |e^{\alpha x}|$. Similar results can be achieved for $\|f_N\|_V^2$, i.e.,

$$B_1^2 \langle f_n, g_n \rangle_{[-1,1]} \leq \|f_N\|_{\mathcal{F}}^2 \leq B_2^2 \langle f_n, g_n \rangle_{[-1,1]}, \quad (50)$$

where $B_1 = \min_{x \in (-1,1)} |e^{-\alpha x}|$, $B_2 = \max_{x \in (-1,1)} |e^{-\alpha x}|$.

Thus, there is a positive constant C_1 such that $\|g_N\|_{\mathcal{G}} \leq C_1 \|f_N\|_{\mathcal{F}}$, by which and through the right side of the inequality (50), we obtain

$$\sup_{g_n \in \mathcal{G}_n} \frac{\langle f_n, g_n \rangle_{[-1,1]}}{\|g_N\|_{\mathcal{G}}} \geq \frac{\frac{1}{B_2^2} \|f_N\|_{\mathcal{F}}^2}{C_1 \|f_N\|_{\mathcal{F}}} = \frac{1}{C_1 B_2^2} \|f_N\|_{\mathcal{F}}, \quad \forall f_N \in \mathcal{F}_N; \quad (51)$$

hence, the stability is confirmed for $\sigma = \frac{1}{C_1 B_2^2}$, which supports the verification of Céa's lemma, i.e.,

$$\|f - f_N\|_{\mathcal{F}} \leq \left(1 + \frac{Y}{\sigma}\right) \|f - \tilde{f}_N\|_{\mathcal{F}}, \quad \forall \tilde{f}_N \in \mathcal{F}_N, \quad (52)$$

with the continuity real constant $Y = 1$. \square

Theorem 2. Consider the exact solution of a real-valued function f expressed as an infinite series in terms of the left-tempered Chebyshev function $e^{-\alpha x} T_n(x)$. Then, there exists a real constant C that satisfies

$$\|f - f_N\|_{\mathcal{F}}^2 \leq CN^{-2s} \left\| {}_{-1}D_x^{(s+\lambda)} f(x) \right\|_{L^2([-1,1])}^2. \quad (53)$$

Proof. To obtain the projection error estimates, we express the exact solution using an infinite series of left-tempered Chebyshev functions.

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{f}_n e^{-\alpha x} T_n(x). \quad (54)$$

Here, we would like to bound $\|f - f_N\|_U$ in terms of higher-order derivatives; for instance, $s + \lambda$. Take the tempered fractional derivative ${}_{-1}D_x^{(\alpha,s+\lambda)}$ of both sides of Equation (54):

$$\begin{aligned}-{}_{-1}D_x^{(\alpha,s+\lambda)} f(x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{f}_n {}_{-1}D_x^{(\alpha,s+\lambda)} [e^{-\alpha x} T_n(x)] \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{f}_n {}_{-1}D_x^{(\alpha,s+\lambda)} \left[\frac{ne^{-\alpha x}}{2} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^\ell \Gamma(n-\ell)}{\Gamma(\ell+1)\Gamma(n-2\ell+1)} x^{n-2\ell} \right] \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{f}_n \frac{ne^{-\alpha x}}{2} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^\ell \Gamma(n-\ell)(n-2\ell-\lambda)_s}{\Gamma(\ell+1)\Gamma(n-\lambda-2\ell+1)} x^{n-2\ell-\lambda-s} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{f}_n \frac{ne^{-\alpha x}}{2} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^\ell \Gamma(n-\ell)}{\Gamma(\ell+1)\Gamma(n-\lambda-2\ell-s+2)} x^{n-2\ell-\lambda-s}.\end{aligned}\quad (55)$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left\| {}_{-1}D_x^{(\alpha,s+\lambda)} f(x) \right\| \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{f}_n \frac{n e^{-\alpha x}}{2} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^\ell \Gamma(n-\ell)}{\Gamma(\ell+1)\Gamma(n-\lambda-2\ell-s+2)} x^{n-2\ell-\lambda-s} \right)^2 dx \\
 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\tilde{f}_n \frac{n}{2} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^\ell \Gamma(n-\ell)}{\Gamma(\ell+1)\Gamma(n-\lambda-2\ell-s+2)} \int_{-1}^1 x^{2n-4\ell-2\lambda-2s} e^{-\alpha x} dx \right)^2 \geq \quad (56) \\
 & C_2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\tilde{f}_n \frac{n}{2} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^\ell \Gamma(n-\ell)}{\Gamma(\ell+1)\Gamma(n-\lambda-2\ell-s+2)} \int_{-1}^1 x^{2n-4\ell-2\lambda-2s} dx \right)^2 \\
 &= C_2 M_2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\tilde{f}_n \frac{n}{2} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^\ell \Gamma(n-\ell)}{\Gamma(\ell+1)\Gamma(n-\lambda-2\ell-s+2)(2n-4\ell-2\lambda-2s+1)} \right)^2,
 \end{aligned}$$

where $C_2 > \min_{x \in [-1,1]} |e^{-\alpha x}|$ and M_2 a positive real constant.

Let $\Gamma(N-2\ell-\lambda)/\Gamma(N-\lambda-2\ell-s)$ be a minimum value when $n = N+1$. We obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|f - f_N\|_{\mathcal{F}}^2 &\leq \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \left(\tilde{f}_n \frac{n}{2} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^\ell \Gamma(n-\ell)}{\Gamma(\ell+1)\Gamma(n-2\ell+1-\lambda)} \right)^2 \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{C_2 M_2} \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \left(\tilde{f}_n \frac{n}{2} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^\ell \Gamma(n-\ell)}{\Gamma(\ell+1)\Gamma(n-2\ell+1-\lambda)} \right)^2 \\
 &\quad \times \frac{\Gamma^2(N-2\ell+1-\lambda)}{4\Gamma^2(N-\lambda-2\ell-s+2)\left(N-2\ell-\lambda-s+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{C_2 M_2} N^{-2s} \left\| {}_{-1}D_x^{(s+\lambda)} f(x) \right\|_{L^2([-1,1])}^2,
 \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

where $s \geq 1$ for any λ . \square

6. Numerical Tests

In this section, we treat seven well-studied linear and non-linear numerical examples to demonstrate the efficiency, speed, and accuracy of the PCTFM. Some of these examples have exact solutions in the literature. All calculations, figures, and tables presented in this section were generated using MATLAB V. R2018a (8.5.0.197613) installed on a personal laptop equipped with an Intel (R) Core(TM) i5-4210U CPU working at 1.7 GHz (4 CPUs) and 2.4 GHz speed running on the Windows 10 64-bit operating system. The resulting linear algebraic systems were solved using the MATLAB mldivide and direct solver methods. To assess the accuracy of the PCTFM, we show the condition number of the collocation matrix $\kappa(A)$ and the elapsed times taken for constructing the pseudospectral matrices, and solve the resulting algebraic systems. Furthermore, we corroborate our numerical conclusions by presenting the L^2 and L^∞ -norm errors of the absolute errors vector E_N^v for the one-dimensional examples, defined by

$$E_N^v = |\mathbf{v}_{app} - \mathbf{v}_{exc}|,$$

and the absolute errors matrix E_{N_1, N_2}^v for the two-dimensional examples, whose elements are defined by

$$\left(E_{N_1, N_2}^v \right)_{r,k} = |\mathbf{v}_{app}(x_r, t_k) - \mathbf{v}_{exc}(x_r, t_k)|, \quad \forall r, k.$$

For the two-dimensional examples, we present the cross sections of the approximate and exact solution surfaces at the specified nodes to further validate the correctness of our plots. Comparisons with other recent numerical methods are also performed to further assess the accuracy of the PCTFM. The readers can see the efficiency of the PCTFM from the provided figures and tables in the following examples.

Example 1. As a typical numerical example, we consider the steady-state tempered fractional advection equation of order $\lambda \in (0, 1)$ and the tempering parameter $\alpha \geq 0$:

$${}_{-1}D_x^{(\alpha, \lambda)} v(x) = h(x), \quad -1 < x \leq 1, \quad (58)$$

where

$$h(x) = \frac{\Gamma(8 + 3/5)}{\Gamma(8 + 3/5 - \lambda)} e^{-\alpha x} (x + 1)^{7+3/5-\lambda},$$

subject to the initial condition $v(-1) = 0$. The exact solution of this problem is $v(x) = e^{-\alpha x} (x + 1)^{7+3/5}$.

Now, by applying the CPTFDIM at the GL points, we can rewrite Equation (58) as

$$\Omega^{(\alpha, -\lambda)} \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{h}, \quad (59)$$

where

$$\mathbf{v} = [v(x_1), v(x_2), \dots, v(x_N)]^T, \quad \mathbf{h} = [h(x_1), h(x_2), \dots, h(x_N)]^T.$$

The numerical results are reported in Figure 1, showing excellent approximations using relatively small values of N . And, the elapsed time taken to construct the collocation matrix $\Omega^{(\alpha, -\lambda)}$ and the right-hand side vector \mathbf{h} , as well as the resulting solved linear system (59), are exhibited on the left plot of Figure 2.

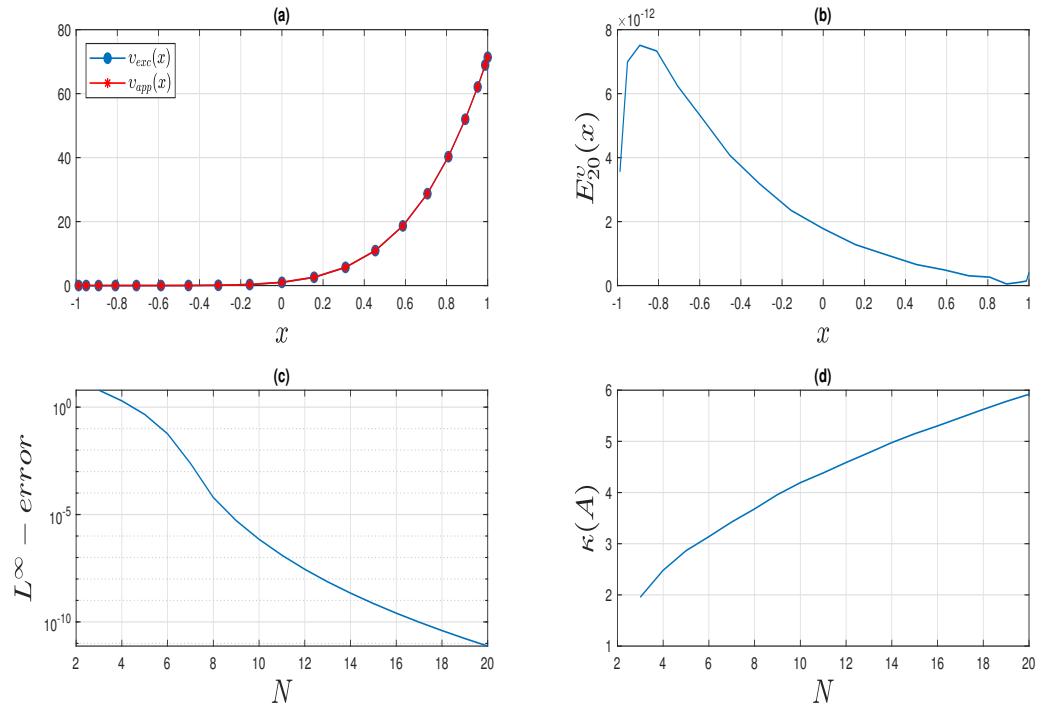


Figure 1. The numerical results of Example 1 using the PCTFM for $x \in (-1, 1]$ with the fractional order $\lambda = 1/5$ and tempering parameter $\alpha = 1$. Plot (a) shows the exact and approximate solutions for $N = 20$. Plot (b) shows the absolute error. Plot (c) shows the norm infinity error for $N = 3:20$. Plot (d) shows the corresponding condition number $\kappa(A)$.

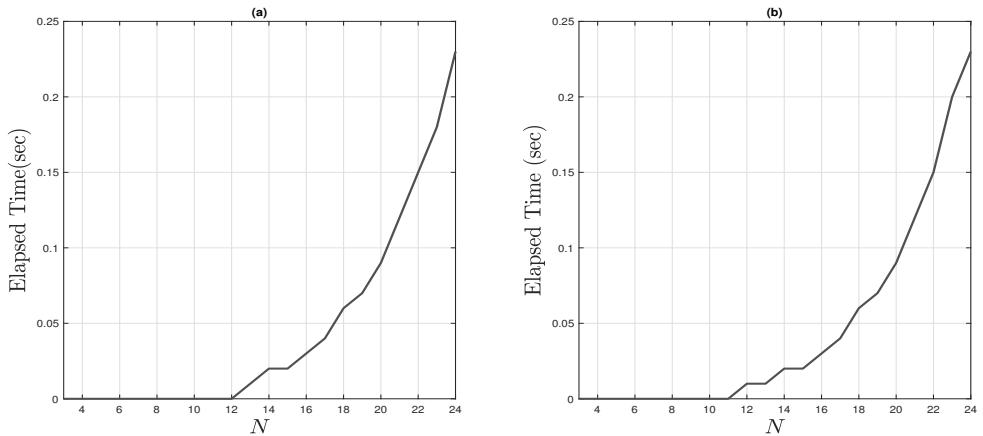


Figure 2. The elapsed times were taken by the PCTFM to construct the collocation matrices and the vectors and then solve the resulted linear systems of Examples 1 and 2, respectively, against various sizes N . Plot (a) uses $\lambda = 1/5, \alpha = 1$, and $x \in (-1, 1]$. Plot (b) uses $\lambda = 4/5, \alpha = 1, \rho = 1$, and $x \in (-1, 1]$.

Example 2. Consider the following TFDE:

$$2v'(x) + 2^\lambda {}_{-1}\mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, \lambda)} v(x) + \left(\frac{x+3}{2} \right) v(x) = h(x), \quad -1 < x \leq 1, \quad (60)$$

where ${}_{-1}\mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, \lambda)}$ the Caputo TFD for $0 < \lambda < 1$, subject to initial condition $v(-1) = 0$ and

$$h(x) = \frac{5e^{-\alpha x}(x+1)^\rho}{2^{\rho+1}} \left(\frac{2}{\Gamma(\rho+1)} + \frac{(x+1)^{\lambda-1}(4(\lambda+\rho)+x(x+4)+3)}{2^\lambda \Gamma(\lambda+\rho+1)} \right).$$

The exact solution to this problem is

$$v_{exc}(x) = \frac{5}{2^{\rho+\alpha}\Gamma(\rho+1+\alpha)} e^{-\alpha x} (1+x)^{(\rho+\alpha)}. \quad (61)$$

To avoid the ill-conditioning of integer differential operators and the reduction in convergence rate for the derivative in the first term, an alternative direction to this example is to recast the TFDE into its integral formulation to take advantage of the well conditioning of integral operators. Thus, apply the first integration of Equation (60), impose the given initial condition, and then use the CPTIM and CPTFDIM to obtain

$$\left[2\mathbb{I}_N + 2^\alpha \Omega^{(\alpha, 1-\lambda)} + \widehat{\mathbf{X}} \circ \mathcal{I}^{(\alpha, 1)} - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{I}^{(\alpha, 2)} \right] \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{H}, \quad (62)$$

where \mathbb{I}_N denotes the identity matrix of size $N \times N$, \mathbf{X} is the GL points vector,

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\mathbf{X}} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbf{X} + (\underbrace{3, 3, \dots, 3}_{N \text{ times}}) \right)^T \left(\underbrace{1, 1, \dots, 1}_{N \text{ times}} \right), \\ \mathbf{v} &= [v(x_1), v(x_2), \dots, v(x_N)]^T, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\mathbf{H} = \left[\int_{-1}^{x_1} h(\xi) d\xi, \int_{-1}^{x_2} h(\xi) d\xi, \dots, \int_{-1}^{x_N} h(\xi) d\xi \right]^T.$$

The numerical results are reported in Figure 3. And, the elapsed time taken to construct the collocation matrix $[2\mathbb{I}_N + 2^\alpha \Omega^{(\alpha, 1-\lambda)} + \widehat{\mathbf{X}} \circ \mathcal{I}^{(\alpha, 1)} - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{I}^{(\alpha, 2)}]$ and the vector \mathbf{H} , as well as the

resulting linear system (62), are exhibited on the right plot of Figure 2. The non-tempering case of Example 2 was previously solved by two methods in the study by Gholami et al. [54].

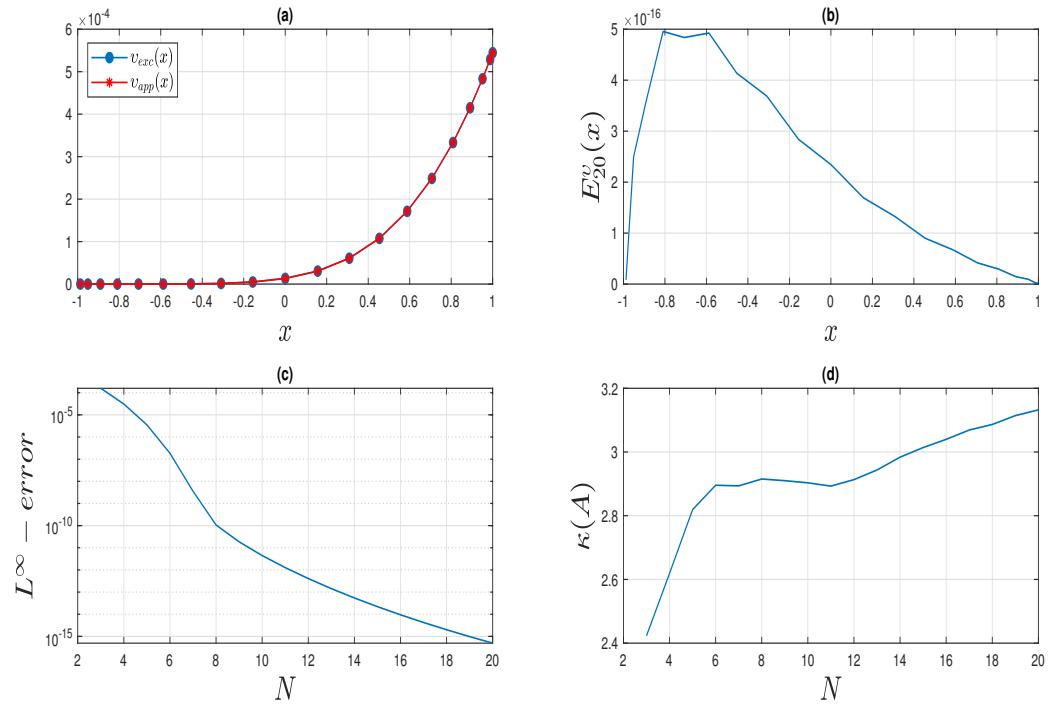


Figure 3. The numerical results of Example 2 using the PCTFM with the fractional order $\lambda = 4/5$, $\rho = 6$ and tempering parameter $\alpha = 1$ for $x \in (-1, 1]$. Plot (a) shows the exact and approximate solutions for $N = 20$. Plot (b) shows the absolute error. Plot (c) shows the norm infinity error for $N = 3:20$. Plot (d) shows the corresponding condition number $\kappa(A)$.

Example 3. Consider the nonlinear TFDE

$${}^C_0 D_t^{(\alpha,\lambda)} v(t) = h(t, v), \quad 0 < t \leq T, \quad (63)$$

where

$$h(t, v) = e^{-\alpha t} \left(\frac{\Gamma(4)}{4\Gamma(3-\lambda)} t^{2-\lambda} + \frac{\Gamma(5)}{4\Gamma(5-\lambda)} t^{4-\lambda} + \Lambda_{\lambda,\alpha} \left(t^4 + \frac{3}{4} t^2 \right) \right) - \Lambda_{\lambda,\alpha} v(t),$$

and

$$\Lambda_{\lambda,\alpha} = 2^{\lambda-1} e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \Gamma(\lambda+1), \quad v\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}},$$

for $0 < \lambda < 1$ subject to the initial condition $v\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}}$, whose analytical solution is given by $v(t) = e^{-\alpha t} (t^4 + \frac{3}{4} t^2)$. This problem was treated before in [12,55]. Using the shifted CPTFDIM at the shifted GL points, we obtain the linear system

$${}^t \boldsymbol{\Omega}^{(\alpha,-\lambda)} \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{h}, \quad (64)$$

where

$$\mathbf{v} = [v(t_1), v(t_2), \dots, v(t_N)]^T, \quad \mathbf{h} = [h(t_1, v_1), h(t_2, v_2), \dots, h(t_N, v_N)]^T.$$

The numerical results, which include the exact and approximate solutions, the absolute error, and the condition number $\kappa(A)$, are reported in Figure 4 for $\lambda = 1/2$, $\alpha = 1$, and $N = 3, 4, \dots, 8$. The elapsed time taken to evaluate the collocation matrix ${}_0 D_t^{(\alpha,\lambda)}$ and the vector \mathbf{h} , as well as

the resulting solved linear system (64), are exhibited on the left plot of Figure 5. Table 1 shows the L^∞ - and L^2 -errors of the numerical solutions using $\lambda = 1/4, 1/2, 2/3$ and $t \in (0, 1]$ for $N = 3, 4, \dots, 8$. The L^∞ -error comparison with the method of Morgado and Rebelo [55] at different values of λ and N for $\alpha = 2$ and $t \in (0, 1/2]$ is shown in Table 2.

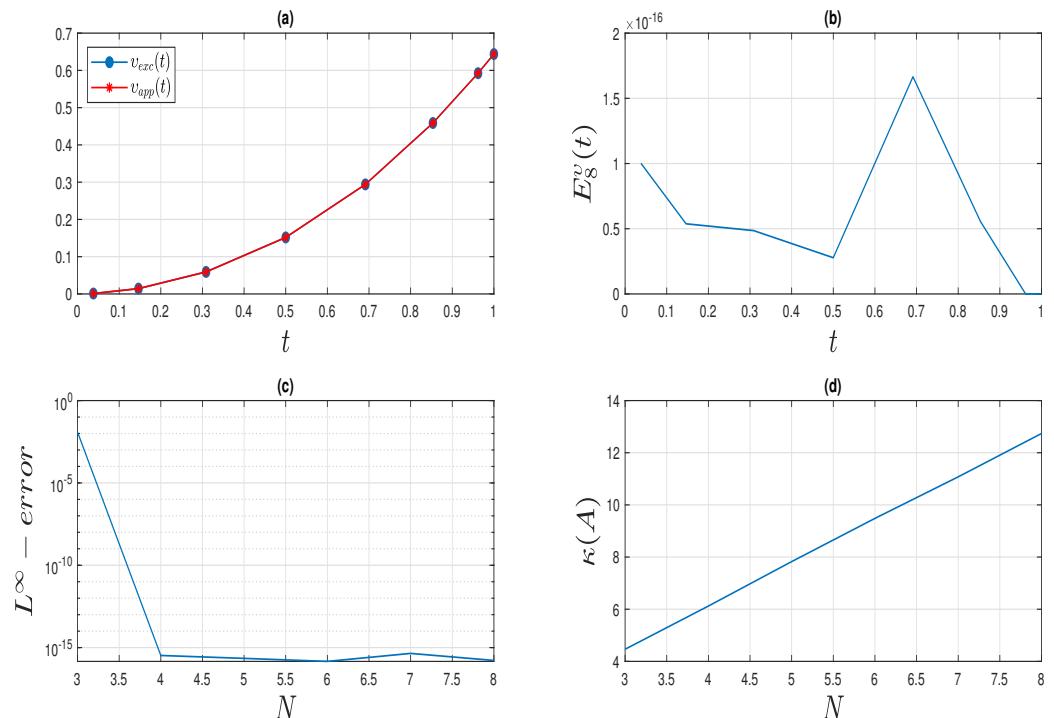


Figure 4. The numerical simulation of Example 3 using the PCTFM with the fractional order $\lambda = 1/2$ and tempering parameter $\alpha = 1$ for $t \in (0, 1]$. Plot (a) exhibits the exact and approximate solutions for $N = 8$. Plot (b) shows the absolute error. Plot (c) shows the norm infinity error for $N = 3:8$. Plot (d) shows the corresponding condition number $\kappa(A)$.

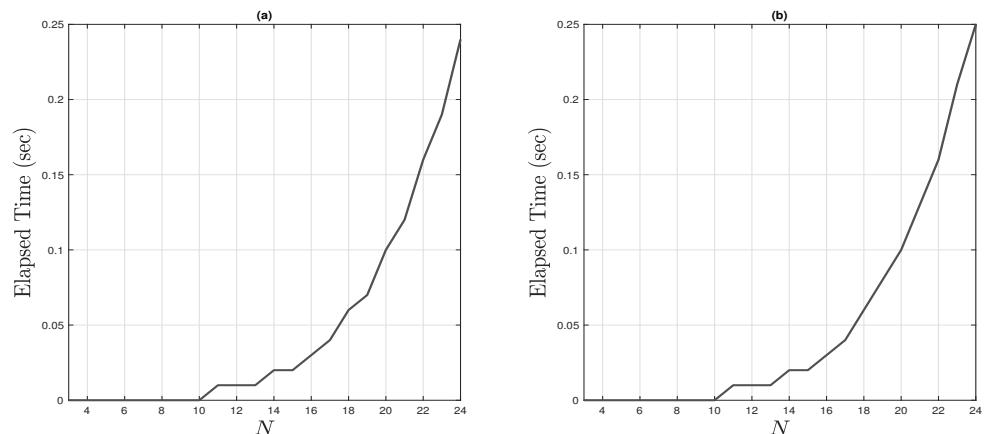


Figure 5. The elapsed times were taken by the PCTFM to construct the collocation matrices and the vectors and then solve the resulted linear systems of Examples 3 and 4, respectively, against various sizes N . Plot (a) uses $\lambda = 1/5, \alpha = 1$, and $t \in (0, 1]$. Plot (b) uses $\lambda = 4/5, \alpha = 1$, and $t \in (0, 3]$.

Table 1. The L^2 - and L^∞ -errors of the numerical treatments of Example 3 using the PCTFM for $t \in (0, 1]$, $\lambda = 1/4, 1/2, 2/3$ and different small values of N .

N	$\lambda = 1/4$		$\lambda = 1/2$		$\lambda = 2/3$	
	L^2	L^∞	L^2	L^∞	L^2	L^∞
3	5.2640×10^{-03}	4.2064×10^{-03}	1.3321×10^{-02}	1.2256×10^{-02}	2.1900×10^{-02}	2.1469×10^{-02}
4	2.5460×10^{-16}	2.2204×10^{-16}	3.6777×10^{-16}	3.3307×10^{-16}	2.2911×10^{-16}	2.2204×10^{-16}
5	2.4874×10^{-16}	2.2204×10^{-16}	2.7734×10^{-16}	2.2204×10^{-16}	4.5907×10^{-16}	3.3307×10^{-16}
6	3.4969×10^{-16}	2.2204×10^{-16}	2.2297×10^{-16}	1.4572×10^{-16}	2.1640×10^{-16}	1.5266×10^{-16}
7	4.7926×10^{-16}	4.4409×10^{-16}	4.7819×10^{-16}	4.4409×10^{-16}	1.9650×10^{-16}	1.1102×10^{-16}
8	4.8313×10^{-16}	3.3307×10^{-16}	2.1650×10^{-16}	1.6653×10^{-16}	3.0681×10^{-16}	1.6653×10^{-16}

Table 2. A comparison of the L^∞ -error of Example 3 between the numerical method Morgado and Rebelo [55] and the PCTFM with several values of N and step size $h = a/N$ with tempering parameter $\alpha = 2$ using the fractional orders $\lambda = 1/2, 1/4, 2/3$ and $t \in (0, 1/2]$.

N vs. h	$\lambda = 1/4$		$\lambda = 1/2$		$\lambda = 2/3$	
	PCTFM	Method of [55]	PCTFM	Method of [55]	PCTFM	Method of [55]
4 vs. 1/10	5.889858×10^{-04}	1.564×10^{-03}	1.179453×10^{-03}	5.128×10^{-03}	1.573923×10^{-03}	9.602×10^{-03}
5 vs. 1/20	5.917848×10^{-05}	5.098×10^{-04}	1.183718×10^{-04}	1.906×10^{-03}	1.578422×10^{-04}	3.922×10^{-03}
6 vs. 1/40	5.920612×10^{-06}	1.626×10^{-05}	1.184137×10^{-05}	6.978×10^{-04}	1.578863×10^{-05}	1.587×10^{-03}
7 vs. 1/80	5.920888×10^{-07}	5.107×10^{-05}	1.184179×10^{-06}	2.527×10^{-04}	1.578907×10^{-06}	6.381×10^{-04}
8 vs. 1/160	5.920916×10^{-08}	1.586×10^{-05}	1.184183×10^{-07}	9.084×10^{-05}	1.578911×10^{-07}	2.553×10^{-04}
9 vs. 1/320	5.920918×10^{-09}	4.883×10^{-06}	1.184184×10^{-08}	3.249×10^{-05}	1.578912×10^{-08}	1.019×10^{-04}

Example 4. We consider the following TFDE in the long time interval:

$${}^C\mathcal{D}_t^{(\alpha, \lambda)} v(t) = h(t, v), \quad 0 < t \leq T, \quad (65)$$

with

$$h(t, v) = e^{-\alpha t} \left[\frac{\Gamma(3)}{\Gamma(3 - \lambda)} t^{2-\lambda} - e^{\alpha t} v(t) + t^2 \right],$$

and the initial condition $v(0) = 0$ for $0 < \lambda < 1$. The exact solution of this initial value problem is $v_{\text{exc}}(t) = t^2 e^{-\alpha t}$. This problem was treated before in [56].

Applying the same steps as previous problems, we have the following algebraic system:

$${}^t\boldsymbol{\Omega}^{(\alpha, \lambda)} \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{h}, \quad (66)$$

where

$$\mathbf{v} = [v(t_1), v(t_2), \dots, v(t_N)]^T, \quad \mathbf{h} = [h(t_1, v_1), h(t_2, v_2), \dots, h(t_N, v_N)]^T.$$

The numerical results, which include the exact and approximate solutions, the absolute error, and the condition number $\kappa(A)$, are reported in Figure 6 for $t \in (0, 3]$, $\lambda = 4/5$, $\alpha = 1$, and $N = 3, 4, \dots, 10$. The elapsed time taken to construct the collocation matrix ${}^t\boldsymbol{\Omega}^{(\alpha, \lambda)}$ and the vector \mathbf{h} , as well as the resulting solved algebraic system (66), are exhibited on the right plot of Figure 5. Table 3 manifests again the superior accuracy of the PCTFM via the L^2 - and L^∞ -errors of the numerical solutions using $\lambda = 1/5, 1/2, 4/5$ and $t \in (0, 3]$ for $N = 3, 4, \dots, 10$. The L^∞ -error comparison with the method of Saedshoar Heris and Javidi [56] at different values of N for $\lambda = 1/5, 1/2, 4/5$, $\alpha = 1$ and $t = 3$ is shown in Table 4.

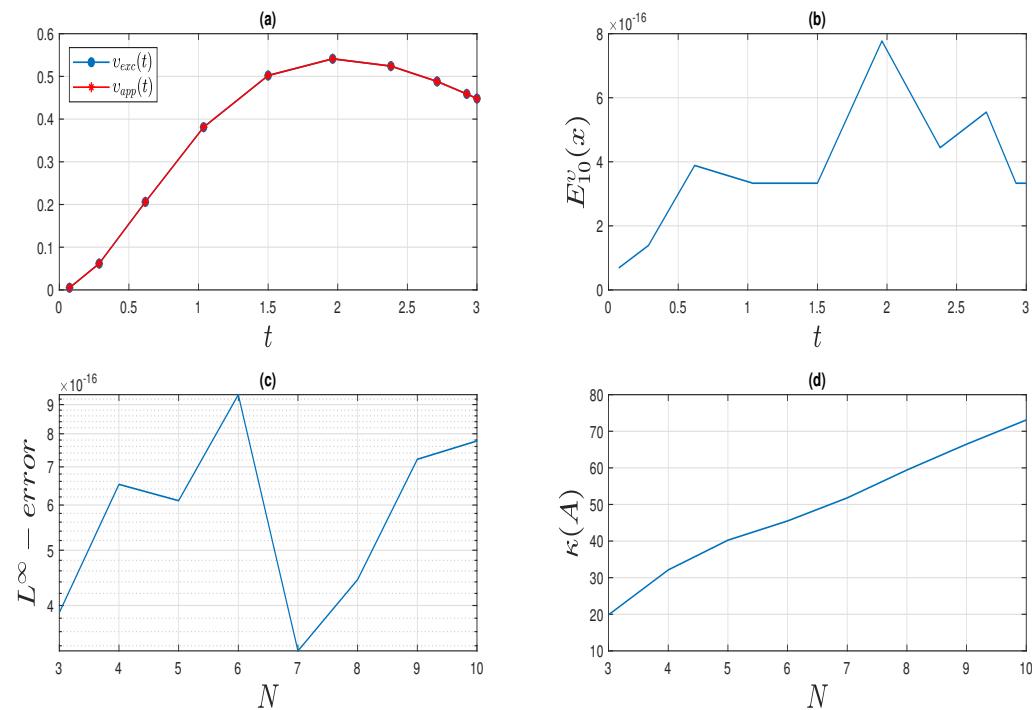


Figure 6. The numerical simulations of Example 4 using the PCTFM with the fractional order $\lambda = 4/5$ and tempering parameter $\alpha = 1$ for $t \in (0, 3]$. Plot (a) shows the exact and approximate solutions for $N = 10$. Plot (b) shows the absolute error. Plot (c) shows the norm infinity error for $N = 3:10$. Plot (d) shows the corresponding condition number $\kappa(A)$.

Table 3. The L^2 - and L^∞ -errors of the numerical treatments of Example 4 using the PCTFM for $t \in (0, 3]$, $\lambda = 1/5, 1/2, 4/5$ using different small values of N .

N	$\lambda = 1/5$		$\lambda = 1/2$		$\lambda = 4/5$	
	L^2	L^∞	L^2	L^∞	L^2	L^∞
3	3.3766×10^{-16}	3.3307×10^{-16}	5.5511×10^{-17}	5.5511×10^{-17}	5.8221×10^{-16}	3.8858×10^{-16}
4	7.9480×10^{-16}	6.6613×10^{-16}	6.4751×10^{-16}	4.5797×10^{-16}	8.2721×10^{-16}	6.5226×10^{-16}
5	3.0907×10^{-16}	2.7756×10^{-16}	1.9675×10^{-16}	1.8041×10^{-16}	1.0796×10^{-15}	6.1062×10^{-16}
6	1.0768×10^{-15}	1.0270×10^{-15}	8.1407×10^{-16}	6.5226×10^{-16}	1.0903×10^{-15}	9.3675×10^{-16}
7	6.2142×10^{-16}	4.1633×10^{-16}	4.7692×10^{-16}	3.3307×10^{-16}	5.6136×10^{-16}	3.3307×10^{-16}
8	8.6451×10^{-16}	5.4470×10^{-16}	5.5663×10^{-16}	5.1174×10^{-16}	8.8481×10^{-16}	4.4409×10^{-16}

Table 4. A comparison of the absolute error E_N^v of Example 4 between the predictor-corrector numerical method of Saedshoar Heris and Javidi [56] and the PCTFM for several values of N versus h with tempering parameter $\alpha = 1$ using the fractional orders $\lambda = 1/5, 1/2, 4/5$ at $T = 3$.

N vs. h	$\lambda = 1/5$		$\lambda = 1/2$		$\lambda = 4/5$	
	PCTFM	Method of [56]	PCTFM	Method of [56]	PCTFM	Method of [56]
3 vs. 1/10	5.551×10^{-17}	7.140×10^{-06}	1.665×10^{-16}	4.060×10^{-05}	3.886×10^{-16}	4.260×10^{-05}
4 vs. 1/20	1.665×10^{-16}	8.960×10^{-07}	1.110×10^{-16}	4.120×10^{-06}	4.441×10^{-16}	4.720×10^{-06}
9 vs. 1/40	3.886×10^{-16}	1.100×10^{-07}	4.996×10^{-16}	4.450×10^{-07}	7.216×10^{-16}	5.450×10^{-07}
10 vs. 1/80	1.110×10^{-16}	1.330×10^{-08}	1.110×10^{-16}	5.000×10^{-08}	3.331×10^{-16}	6.700×10^{-08}

Example 5. Consider the time–space–tempered fractional advection–diffusion problem:

$$C_{-1} \mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, \lambda_1)} v(x, t) - M_{-1} \mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, 1+\lambda_2)} v(x, t) + {}_0 \mathcal{D}_t^{(\alpha, \lambda_3)} v(x, t) = h(x, t), \quad (67)$$

$$-1 < x \leq 1, \quad 0 < t \leq T,$$

with the initial condition $v(x, 0) = 0$ together with the boundaries $v(\pm 1, t) = 0$, associated with the fractional orders $\lambda_i \in (0, 1)$, $i = 1, 2, 3$, and tempering parameters α . A non-tempering case of this problem was discussed before in [57].

Applying the CPTFDIM at the GL points for spatial terms and the shifted CPTFDIM at the shifted GL points for the temporal term, we obtain the linear Lyapunov system

$$\mathbf{v} \left({}^t \Omega^{(\alpha, -\lambda_3)} \right)^T + \left[C \Omega^{(\alpha, -\lambda_1)} - M \Omega^{(\alpha, -\lambda_2)} \right] \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{h}, \quad (68)$$

where \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{h} represent the numerical solution and load matrices whose elements are $v_{N_1, N_2}(x_i, t_k)$ and $h(x_i, t_k)$, respectively. The exact solution is given by

$$v_{exc}(x, t) = e^{-\alpha(x+t)} \left(2(1+x)^{128/17} - (1+x)^{145/17} \right) t^{26/3}.$$

The left-hand side bi-varient function $h(x, t)$ can be obtained using $v_{exc}(x, t)$ via Equation (67).

The numerical results, which include the exact and approximate solutions, the absolute error surface, and the norm infinity error for $N = 3 : 20$, are reported in Figure 7 for $(x, t) \in (-1, 1] \times (0, 1]$, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 9/17$, $\lambda_3 = 2/3$, $\alpha = 3$, and $N_1, N_2 = 3, 4, \dots, 20$. A cross-section of the exact and approximate solutions is shown at many values of the collocation temporal points t in Figure 8 for $N = 20$, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 9/17$, $\lambda_3 = 2/3$, and tempering parameter $\alpha = 1$ using the PCTFM. The elapsed time taken to construct the collocation matrices $\left({}^t \Omega^{(\alpha, \lambda_3)} \right)^T$, $\left[C \Omega^{(\alpha, \lambda_1)} - M \Omega^{(\alpha, \lambda_2)} \right]$ and the vector \mathbf{h} , as well as the solved linear Lyapunov system (68), are exhibited on the left plot of Figure 9. Table 5 manifests again the superior accuracy of the PCTFM via the L^2 - and L^∞ -errors of the numerical solutions using $\lambda_3 = 2/3, 1/3, 1/4, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 9/17$, and $(x, t) \in (-1, 1] \times (0, 1]$, for $N_1, N_2 = 24$.

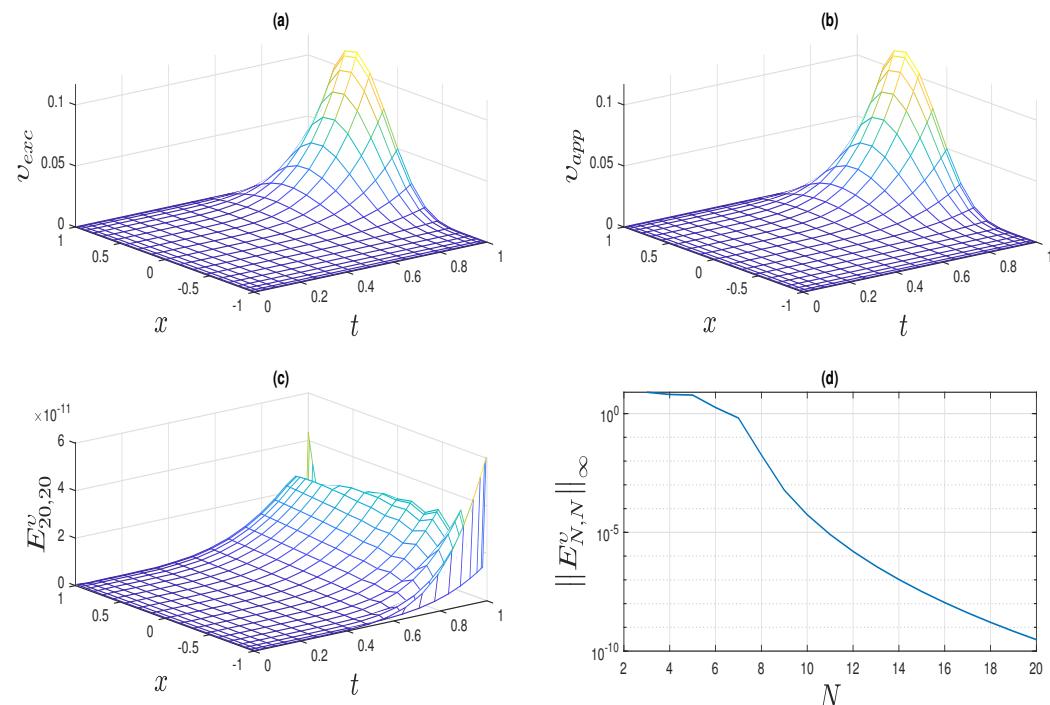


Figure 7. The numerical simulations of Example 5 using the PCTFM with the fractional orders $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 9/17$, $\lambda_3 = 2/3$, and tempering parameter $\alpha = 3$ and $(x, t) \in (-1, 1] \times (0, 1]$. Plots (a,b) show the exact and approximate solutions, respectively, for $N = 20$. The plot (c) shows the absolute error. Plot (d) shows the norm infinity error for $N = 3:20$.

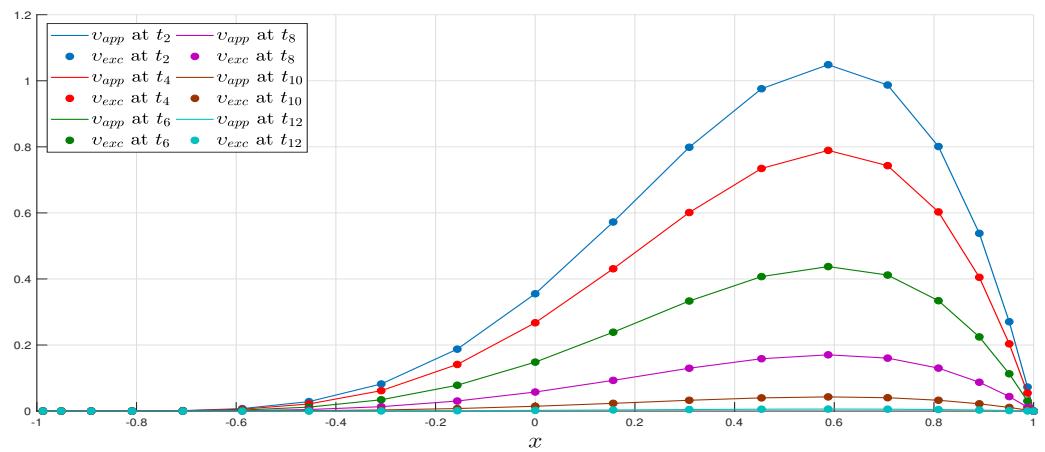


Figure 8. The exact and approximate solutions of Example 5 using the PCTFM with the fractional orders $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 9/17, \lambda_3 = 2/3$ and tempering parameter $\alpha = 1$ for $N = 20$ at the collocation points $t_i, i = 2, 4, \dots, 12$.

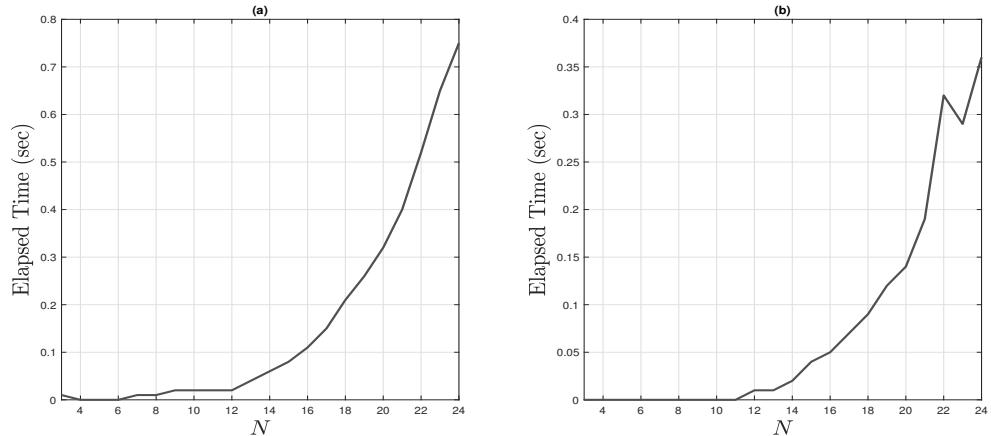


Figure 9. The elapsed times were taken by the PCTFM to perform Examples 5 and 6, respectively, against various sizes N . Plot (a) shows the construction of the collocation matrices ${}^t\Omega^{(\alpha, -\lambda_3)}$ and $[C\Omega^{(\alpha, -\lambda_1)} - M\Omega^{(\alpha, -\lambda_2)}]$, and the vector h , and then the solving of the Lyapunov system Equation (68) with $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 7/19, \lambda_3 = 1/4, \alpha = 1$, and $(x, t) \in (-1, 1] \times (0, 1]$. Plot (b) shows the elapsed time taken to confirm the first discretization (70) for $\nu = 10^{-3}$ using $\lambda_1 = 9/17, \alpha = 1$, and $T = 1/2$.

Table 5. The L^2 - and L^∞ -errors of the numerical treatments of Example 5 using the PCTFM when $N = 24, \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 3, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 9/17$, for different values of t and λ_3 .

t	$\lambda_3 = 2/3$		$\lambda_3 = 1/3$		$\lambda_3 = 1/4$	
	L^2	L^∞	L^2	L^∞	L^2	L^∞
t_4	6.306×10^{-12}	2.367×10^{-12}	3.894×10^{-12}	2.351×10^{-12}	3.748×10^{-12}	2.349×10^{-12}
t_8	2.753×10^{-12}	8.077×10^{-13}	1.348×10^{-12}	8.010×10^{-13}	1.285×10^{-12}	7.991×10^{-13}
t_{12}	4.483×10^{-13}	1.317×10^{-13}	1.352×10^{-13}	7.687×10^{-14}	1.263×10^{-13}	7.717×10^{-14}
t_{16}	1.322×10^{-13}	5.838×10^{-14}	2.546×10^{-15}	1.188×10^{-15}	1.478×10^{-15}	8.375×10^{-16}
t_{20}	4.262×10^{-13}	1.742×10^{-13}	5.911×10^{-16}	1.679×10^{-16}	4.651×10^{-16}	2.608×10^{-16}
t_{24}	1.273×10^{-12}	6.936×10^{-13}	1.888×10^{-15}	7.813×10^{-16}	4.200×10^{-16}	1.641×10^{-16}

Example 6. One of the most significant advantages of the PCTFM is the efficient numerical treatment of nonlinear tempered fractional differential terms in TFDEs. We consider the nonlinear time-dependent space-tempered fractional Burgers' equation:

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + v(x, t) {}_{-1}\mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, \lambda_1)} v(x, t) - v {}_{-1}\mathcal{D}_x^{(\alpha, \lambda_2+1)} v(x, t) = h(x, t), \quad (69)$$

$$-1 < x \leq 1, \quad 0 < t \leq T,$$

with the initial condition $v(x, 0) = 0$, together with the boundaries $v(\pm 1, t) = 0$, where λ_1 and $\lambda_2 \in (0, 1)$. The spatial discretization style can be similarly carried out as shown in previous examples; hence, we have a system of first-order differential equations in the form

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}(t)}{dt} = -\mathbf{v}(t) \circ \mathcal{D}^{(\alpha, \lambda_1)} \mathbf{v}(t) + \nu \mathcal{D}^{(\alpha, \lambda_2+1)} \mathbf{v}(t) + \mathbf{h}(t), \quad (70)$$

where $\mathbf{v}(t)$ are the components of the solution vector. We perform the time discretization of the resulting system using a Runge–Kutta algorithm of order four (RK-4). We have studied four different values of ν : the inviscid TFBE when $\nu = 0$, the viscous TFBE with very small diffusivity for $\nu = 10^{-5}$, the viscous TFBE with small diffusivity for $\nu = 10^{-4}$, and the viscous TFBE with comparatively larger diffusivity for $\nu = 10^{-3}$. For each case, the exact solution of such a problem is $v_{exc}(x, t) = e^{-\alpha x - (1+\alpha)t} (1-x)(1+x)^{94/17}$ with the corresponding forcing term

$$h(x, t) = -(\alpha + 1)u_{exc}(x, t) + \frac{2\Gamma(w_0)}{\Gamma(w_0 - \lambda_x)} e^{-(\alpha+1)t - \alpha x} (x+1)^{w_0 - \lambda_1} u_{exact}(x, t) \left((x+1)^{-1} - \frac{\Gamma(w_0+1)}{\Gamma(w_0 - \lambda_1 + 1)} \right) - \frac{\nu \Gamma(w_0)}{\Gamma(w_0 - \lambda_1)} e^{-(\alpha+1)t - \alpha x} \left((x+1)^{w_0 - \lambda_1 - 2} (w_0(1-x) - 2(\lambda_1 + 1)) \right), \quad (71)$$

where $w_0 = 111/17$.

The numerical results, which include the exact and approximate solutions, the absolute error surface, and the norm infinity error for $N = 20$, are reported in Figure 10 for $(x, t) \in (-1, 1] \times (0, 1/2]$, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 9/17$, $\alpha = 1$, and $N = 20$. We employ $\Delta t = 5 \times 10^{-6}$ in our RK-4 multistage time-discretization algorithm. A cross-section of the exact and approximate solutions is shown at many values of the collocation temporal points t in Figure 11 for $N = 20$, $T = 1$, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 9/17$, and tempering parameter $\alpha = 1$ using $\Delta t = 1/20$. The elapsed time taken to perform the first discretization is shown in Equation (70) exhibited on the right plot of Figure 9. Table 6 again manifests the superior accuracy of the PCTFM via the L^2 - and L^∞ -errors of the numerical solutions using $\nu = 0, 10^{-5}, 10^{-4}, 10^{-3}, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 9/17, \Delta t = 5 \times 10^{-5}$, and $(x, t) \in (-1, 1] \times (0, 1/2]$ for $N = 20$.

Table 6. The L^2 - and L^∞ -errors of the numerical treatments of Example 6 using the PCTFM when $N = 20, \Delta t = 1/2 \times 10^{-5}, t \in (0, 1/2], \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 9/17$, and many values of ν and x .

x	$\nu = 10^{-3}$		$\nu = 10^{-4}$		$\nu = 10^{-5}$		$\nu = 0$	
	L^2	L^∞	L^2	L^∞	L^2	L^∞	L^2	L^∞
x_3	5.692×10^{-8}	6.949×10^{-10}	5.788×10^{-8}	7.071×10^{-10}	5.797×10^{-8}	7.083×10^{-10}	5.80×10^{-8}	7.08×10^{-10}
x_6	1.158×10^{-7}	1.344×10^{-9}	1.159×10^{-7}	1.346×10^{-9}	1.159×10^{-7}	1.346×10^{-9}	1.16×10^{-7}	1.35×10^{-9}
x_9	8.964×10^{-8}	1.017×10^{-9}	8.963×10^{-8}	1.017×10^{-9}	8.963×10^{-8}	1.017×10^{-9}	8.96×10^{-8}	1.02×10^{-9}
x_{12}	2.193×10^{-8}	2.681×10^{-10}	2.218×10^{-8}	2.714×10^{-10}	2.220×10^{-8}	2.717×10^{-10}	2.22×10^{-8}	2.72×10^{-10}
x_{15}	2.006×10^{-10}	2.739×10^{-12}	1.042×10^{-9}	1.450×10^{-11}	1.125×10^{-9}	1.583×10^{-11}	1.13×10^{-9}	1.60×10^{-11}
x_{18}	3.359×10^{-9}	5.259×10^{-11}	3.253×10^{-10}	5.049×10^{-12}	3.023×10^{-11}	4.718×10^{-13}	2.46×10^{-12}	3.46×10^{-14}

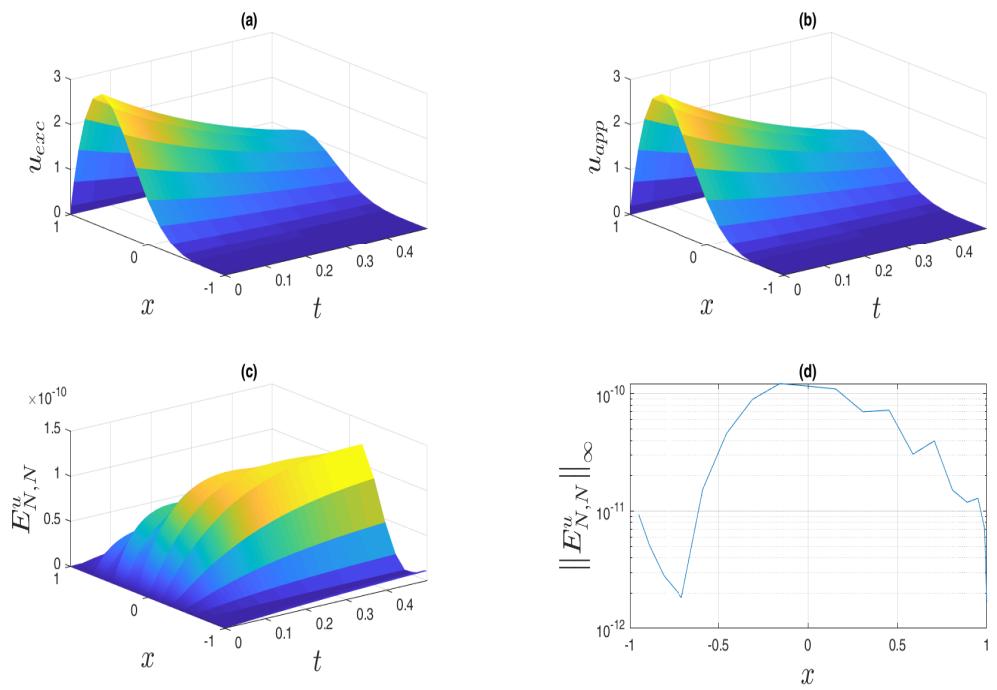


Figure 10. The numerical simulation of Example 6 using the PCTFM. Plot (a) exhibits the exact solution on $(x, t) \in (-1, 1] \times (0, 1/2]$. Plot (b) shows the numerical solution for the same region obtained using $N = 20$. Plot (c) shows the absolute error surface. Plot (d) shows $\|E_N^u\|_\infty$ versus x for the parameters $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 9/17$, $\alpha = 1$, $\nu = 10^{-3}$, $\Delta t = 5 \times 10^{-6}$ and $N = 20$.

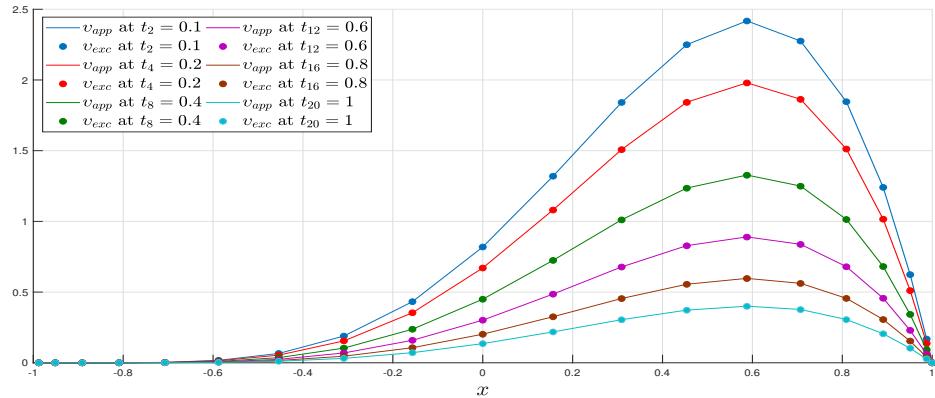


Figure 11. The exact and approximate solutions of Example 6 using the PCTFM for $N = 20$, $T = 1$, $\Delta t = 1/20$, for the fractional orders $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 9/17$, $\lambda_3 = 2/3$, and tempering parameter $\alpha = 1$ at the collocation points t_i , $i = 2, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20$.

Example 7. Finally, we consider a simple model of the tempered fractional unsteady conjugate heat transfer problem:

$$\frac{\partial v(x, t)}{\partial t} = k \mathcal{D}_x^{\alpha, 2\lambda} v(x, t) + h(x, t), \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, \quad (72)$$

with the initial condition $v(x, 0) = e^{-\alpha x} \sin(x+1)$, where $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, and k is a real constant. The spatial discretization style can be similarly carried out as shown in previous examples; hence, we have a system of first-order differential equations in the form

$$\frac{dv(t)}{dt} = k \mathcal{D}^{(\alpha, 2\lambda)} v(t) + h(t), \quad (73)$$

where $\mathbf{v}(t)$ are the components of the solution vector. We perform the time discretization of the resulting system using a Runge–Kutta algorithm of order four (RK-4). The exact solution of such a problem is $v_{exc}(x, t) = e^{-\alpha x - \alpha t} e^{-t} \sin(x + 1)$.

The numerical results, which include the exact and approximate solutions, the absolute error surface, and the norm infinity error for $N = 10$, are reported in Figure 12 for $(x, t) \in (-1, 1] \times (0, 1]$, $\lambda = 0.03$, $\alpha = 0$, and $N = 20$. We employ $\Delta t = 0.0005$ in our RK-4 multistage time-discretization algorithm.

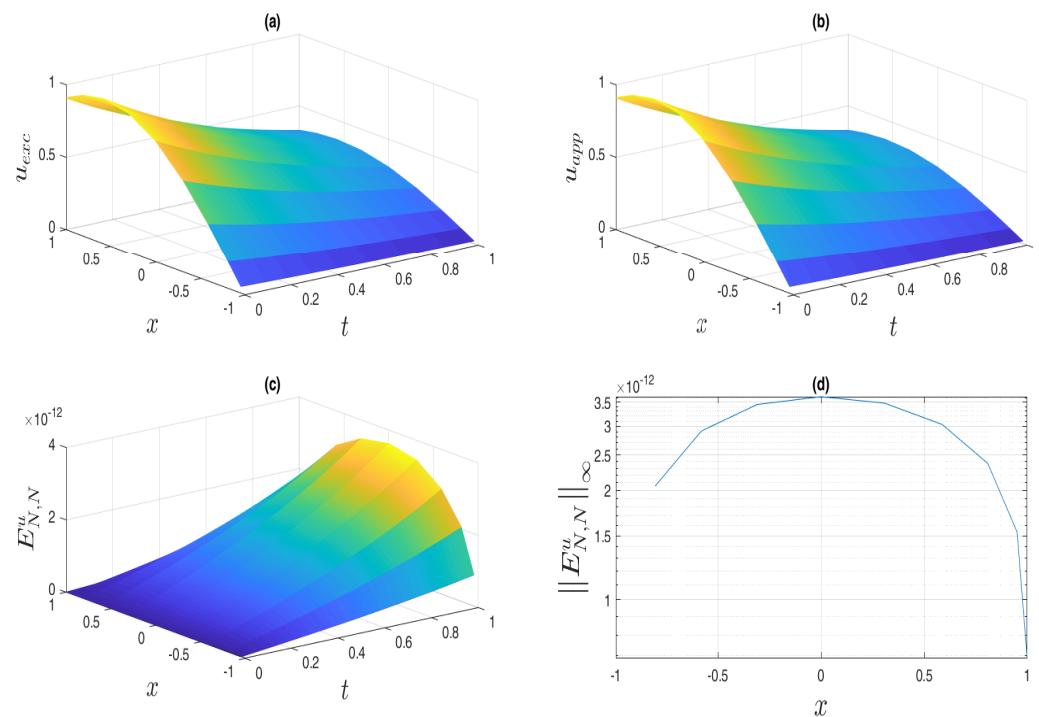


Figure 12. The numerical simulation of Example 7 using the PCTFM. Plot (a) exhibits the exact solution on $(x, t) \in (-1, 1] \times (0, 1]$. Plot (b) shows the numerical solution for the same region obtained using $N = 10$. Plot (c) shows the absolute error surface. Plot (d) shows $\|E_N^u\|_\infty$ versus x for the parameters $\lambda = 0.03$, $\alpha = 0$, $k = 1$, $\Delta t = 0.0005$, and $N = 20$.

7. Conclusions

We introduced the development of Chebyshev-tempered fractional pseudospectral operational matrices and their applications. These matrices are constructed using Chebyshev interpolating polynomials at Gauss–Lobatto points, based on the definitions of tempered fractional operators. The key features of the CPTFDIM include a high accuracy in numerical tempered integrations of any order, applicability, and efficiency in finding numerical solutions to TFDEs. We demonstrate that the developed matrix accurately handles any non-integer negative order in the CPTFDIM. Due to the lower computational complexity of the approach, it provides fast and straightforward computation. Numerical results, stability, and convergence analyses show that the error in approximating a function decreases exponentially with an increase in the number of collocation points. Overall, the CPTFDIM offers efficient and rapid convergence rates for numerical computations. Furthermore, our numerical simulations indicate that the condition number of the resulting collocation matrices, denoted as $\kappa(A)$, scales approximately linearly with N . The presented operational matrices are demonstrated to be highly efficient and accurate in dealing with linear and nonlinear problems, surpassing some recently presented techniques in the literature.

As a future aim, we expect to use these matrices to treat an efficient ADI difference scheme for the non-local evolution problem in three-dimensional space, multi-dimensional variable-order tempered fractional Schrödinger equations, and some elliptic problems.

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Appendix A. Computational Algorithm

This section presents the simple pseudocode performance of an algorithm that can effectively address Problem 6 using PCTFM. The approximate solution of Problem 6 is computed on a predetermined set of Gauss–Chebyshev nodes x_j , $j = 0, 1, \dots, N$ via the tempered differential matrices $\mathcal{D}^{\alpha, \lambda_1}$ and $\mathcal{D}^{\alpha, \lambda_2+1}$ as a spatial discretization, while the temporal discretization is performed using a direct Runge–Kutta algorithm of order four. The following pseudocode has demonstrated remarkable effectiveness and efficiency in tackling the given problem. Users should be able to utilize the algorithms after reading their descriptions.

Algorithm A1 PCTFM algorithm for solving tempered fractional Burgers' problem.

Input: Real numbers $\alpha, \nu, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, T, \Delta t$; smooth, real-valued function $h(x, t)$.

- 1: Construct the set of Gauss–Chebyshev collocation points x_j , $j = 0, 1, \dots, N$ and the selected points t_s , $s = 0, 1, \dots, M$ and $t = 0 : \Delta t : T$ for the temporal discretization, respectively.
 - 2: Construct the differentiation matrices $\mathcal{D}^{\alpha, \lambda_1}$ and $\mathcal{D}^{\alpha, \lambda_2+1}$ using Equations (40) and (42).
 - 3: Restate the main problem in the form of Equation (70) at x_j , $j = 0, 1, \dots, N$.
 - 4: Solve the resulting system of ordinary differential Equation (70) for v at the temporal mesh grids t_s , $s = 0, 1, \dots, M$ using Runge–Kutta algorithm of order 4.
 - 5: **return** The approximate solution function values $v(x_j, t_s)$, $j = 0, 1, \dots, N$, $s = 0, 1, \dots, M$.
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