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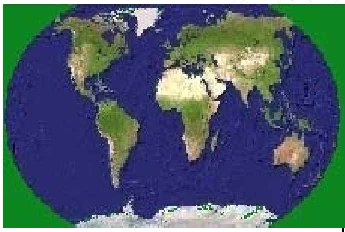

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Double Dirichlet Average of Generalized Mittag-Leffler function and Riemann-Liouville Fractional Integral

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Abstract
In this paper we establish the results of Double Dirichlet average of a **Generalized Mittag-Leffler function** which is recently given by Ahmad Faraj, Tariq Salim [13] using fractional derivative has been obtained. This function has recently found essential applications in solving problems in physics, biology, engineering and applied sciences.

Keywords: Dirichlet average, Generalized Mittag-Leffler function, Fractional calculus operators.
Mathematics Subject Classification: 26A33, 33A30, 33A25 and 83C99.

1. Introduction:

Carlson [1-5] has defined Dirichlet average of functions which represents certain type of integral average with respect to Dirichlet measure. He showed that various important special functions can be derived as Dirichlet averages for the ordinary simple functions likex^t,e^x etc. He has also pointed out [3] that the hidden symmetry of all special functions which provided their various transformations can be obtained by averaging x^n,e^x etc. Thus he established a unique process towards the unification of special functions by averaging a limited number of ordinary functions. Almost all known special functions and their well known properties have been derived by this process.

Recently, Gupta and Agarwal [9, 10] found that averaging process is not altogether new but directly connected with the old theory of fractional derivative. Carlson overlooked this connection whereas he has applied fractional derivative in so many cases during his entire work. Deora and Banerji [6] have found the double Dirichlet average of e^x by using fractional derivatives and they have also found the Triple Dirichlet Average of x^t by using fractional derivatives [7].

In the present paper the Double Dirichlet average of Generalized Mittag-Leffler function has been obtained.

2. Definitions:

Some definitions which are necessary in the preparation of this paper.

2.1 Standard Simplex in $R^n, n \geq 1$:

The standard simplex in R^n, $n \geq 1$ by [1, p.62].

$$E = E_n = \{S(u_1, u_2, \ldots \ldots . . u_n) \ : \ u_1 \geq 0, \ldots \ldots \ldots . u_n \geq 0, \ u_1 + u_2 + \cdots \ldots \ldots + u_n \leq 1\}$$

2.2 Dirichlet measure:

Let $b \in C^k, k \geq 2$ and let $E = E_{k-1}$ be the standard simplex in R^{k-1}. The complex measure μ_b is defined by $E[1]$.

$$d\mu_b(u) = \frac{1}{B(b)} u_1^{b_1-1} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . u_{k-1}^{b_{k-1}-1}(1 - u_1 - \cdots \ldots \ldots \ldots - u_{k-1}) b_k^{-1} du_1 \ldots \ldots \ldots . du_{k-1}$$

Will be called a Dirichlet measure.

Here

$$B(b) = B(b1, \ldots \ldots \ldots . bk) = \frac{\Gamma(b_1) \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . \Gamma(b_k)}{\Gamma(b_1 + \cdots \ldots \ldots . . + b_k)},$$

$$C_> = \{z \in z : z \neq 0, |ph\, z| < \pi/_2\},$$

Open right half plane and $C_>$k is the k^{th} Cartesian power of $C_>$

2.3 Dirichlet Average[1, p.75]:
Let Ω be the convex set in $C_>$, let $z=(z_1,\ldots\ldots\ldots,z_k)\in\Omega^k, k\geq 2$ and let $u.z$ be a convex combination of $z_1,\ldots\ldots\ldots,z_k$. Let f be a measureable function on Ω and let μ_b be a Dirichlet measure on the standard simplex E in R^{k-1}.Define

$$F(b,z)=\int_E^0 f(u.z)d\,\mu_b(u) \qquad (2.3)$$

F is the Dirichlet measure of f with variables $z=(z_1,\ldots\ldots\ldots,z_k)$ and parameters $b=(b_1,\ldots\ldots\ldots.b_k)$. Here

$$u.z=\sum_{i=1}^{k}u_iz_i \text{ and } u_k=1-u_1-\cdots\ldots\ldots.-u_{k-1.}$$

If $k=1$, define $F(b,z)=f(z)$.

2.4 Fractional Derivative [8, p.181]:
The theory of fractional derivative with respect to an arbitrary function has been used by Erdelyi [8]. The general definition for the fractional derivative of order α found in the literature on the "Riemann-Liouville integral" is

$$D_z^\alpha F(z)=\frac{1}{\Gamma(-\alpha)}\int_0^z F(t)(z-t)^{-\alpha-1}dt \qquad (2.4)$$

Where $Re(\alpha)<0$ and $F(x)$ is the form of $x^pf(x)$, where $f(x)$ is analytic at $x=0$.

2.5 Average of function $E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}$ (z) (from [4]):
let μ^b be a Dirichlet measure on the standard simplex E in R^{k-1}; k≥ 2. For every $z\in C^k$

$$S(b,z)=\int_E^0 E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}(\text{u.z})\, d\mu_b\,(u) \qquad (2.5)$$

If $k=1, S=(b,z)=E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}(\text{u.z})$.

2.6 Double averages of functions of one variable (from [1, 2]): let z be a $k\times x$ matrix with complex elements z_{ij}. Let $u=(u_1,\ldots\ldots\ldots u_k) and\ v=(v_1,\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots v_k)$ be an ordered k-tuple and x-tuple of real non-negative weights $\sum u_i=1\ and\ \sum v_j=1$, respectively.
We define

$$u.z.v=\sum_{i=1}^{k}\sum_{j=1}^{x}u_iz_{ij}v_j \qquad (2.6)$$

If z_{ij} is regarded as a point of the complex plane, all these convex combinations are points in the convex hull of $(z_{11},\ldots\ldots\ldots z_{kx})$, denote by $H(z)$.
Let $b=(b_1,\ldots\ldots\ldots.b_k) be$ an ordered k-tuple of complex numbers with positive real part(Re(b) > 0) and similarly for β=($\beta_{1,\ldots\ldots\ldots}\beta_x$). Then we define $d\mu_b(u) and\ d\mu_b(v)$.
Let f be the holomorphic on a domain D in the complex plane, If $Re(b)>0, Re(\beta)>0 and H(z)\subset D$, we define $E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1b_1,m}(\text{u,z,v})$ *ie.*

$$=\iint E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1b_1,m}(u,z,v)\,d\mu_b(u)d\mu_b(v) \qquad (2.7)$$

2.8 The Generalized M-L Function
Here , first the notation and the definition of the New Generalized M-L Function, introduced by Ahmad Faraj , Tariq Salim [13] has been given as

$$E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}(\text{z})=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(a_1)_{km}}{(b_1)_{kn}}\frac{z^k}{\Gamma(\alpha k+\beta)}$$

…(2.8)

Here $\alpha,\beta\in C, \mathrm{Re}(\alpha)>0,\ \mathrm{Re}(\beta)>0$,$(a_j)_{km}$, $(b_j)_{kn}$ are the pochammer symbols and m,n are non-negative real numbers.

3. Main Results and Proof:
Theorem: Following equivalence relation for Double Dirichlet Average is established for $(k=x=2)$ of $E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1b_1,m}(u,z,v)$

$$E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}(\mu,\mu';x;\rho,\rho')=\frac{\Gamma(\rho+\rho')}{\Gamma\rho}(x-y)^{1-\rho-\rho'}D_{x-y}^{-\rho'}E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}(\text{x})(x-y)^{\rho-1} \qquad (3.1)$$

Proof:

Let us consider the double average for $(k = x = 2)$ of $E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}\ (u.z.v)$

$$E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}\ (\mu,\mu';z;\rho,\rho') =$$

$$\int_0^1\int_0^1 E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}\ (u.z.v)\,dm_{\mu,\mu'}(u)dm_{\rho,\rho'}(v)$$

$$= \int_0^1\int_0^1 E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}\ [u.z.v]dm_{\mu,\mu'}(u)dm_{\rho,\rho'}(v)$$

$Re(\mu) = 0, Re(\mu') = 0, Re(\rho) > 0, Re(\rho') > 0$ and

$$u.z.v = \sum_{i=1}^{2}\sum_{i=1}^{2}(u_i z_{ij} v_j) = \sum_{i=1}^{2}[u_i(z_{i1}v_1 + z_{i2}v_2)]$$
$$= [u_1 z_{11} v_1 + u_1 z_{12} v_2 + u_2 z_{21} v_1 + u_2 z_{22} v_2]$$

let $z_{11} = a, z_{12} = b, z_{21} = c, z_{22} = d$ and $\begin{cases} u_1 = u, & u_2 = 1-u \\ v_1 = v, & v_2 = 1-v \end{cases}$

Thus $z = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$

$$v.z.v = uva + ub(1-v) + (1-u)c(1-u)d(1-v)$$
$$= uv(a-b-c+d) + u(b-d) + v(c-d) + d$$
$$dm_{\mu,\mu'}(u) = \frac{\Gamma(\mu+\mu')}{\Gamma\mu\,\Gamma\mu'} u^{\mu-1}(1-u)^{\mu'-1}du$$
$$dm_{\rho,\rho'}(v) = \frac{\Gamma(\rho+\rho')}{\Gamma\rho\Gamma\rho'} v^{\rho-1}(1-v)^{\rho'-1}dv$$

Putting these values in (3.1), we have,

$$E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}\ (\mu,\mu';z;\rho,\rho') = \frac{\Gamma(\mu+\mu')}{\Gamma\mu\,\Gamma\mu'}\frac{\Gamma(\rho+\rho')}{\Gamma\rho\Gamma\rho'}$$
$$\times\int_0^1\int_0^1 E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}\ [uv(a-b-c+d) + u(b-d) + v(c-d) + d]\,u^{\mu-1}(1-u)^{\mu'-1}v^{\rho-1}(1-v)^{\rho'-1}dudv$$

In order to obtained the fractional derivative equivalent to the above integral, we assume $a = c = x;\ b = d = y$ then

$$E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}\ (\mu,\mu';z;\rho,\rho')$$
$$= \frac{\Gamma(\mu+\mu')}{\Gamma\mu\,\Gamma\mu'}\frac{\Gamma(\rho+\rho')}{\Gamma\rho\Gamma\rho'}\times\int_0^1\int_0^1 E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}\ [v(x-y)+y]\,u^{\mu-1}(1-u)^{\mu'-1}v^{\rho-1}(1-v)^{\rho'-1}dudv$$

$$E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}\ (\mu,\mu';z;\rho,\rho') = \frac{\Gamma(\rho+\rho')}{\Gamma\rho\Gamma\rho'}\times\int_0^1 E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}\ [v(x-y)+y]\,v^{\rho-1}(1-v)^{\rho'-1}dv$$

Putting $v(x-y) = t$, we obtain

$$E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}\ (\mu,\mu';z;\rho,\rho') = \frac{\Gamma(\rho+\rho')}{\Gamma\rho\Gamma\rho'}\times\int_0^{x-y} E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}\ [y+t]\left(\frac{t}{x-y}\right)^{\rho-1}\left(1-\frac{t}{x-y}\right)^{\rho'-1}\frac{dt}{(x-y)}$$
$$= \frac{\Gamma(\rho+\rho')}{\Gamma\rho\Gamma\rho'}(x-y)^{1-\rho-\rho'}\int_0^{x-y} E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}\ [y+t]\,(t)^{\rho-1}(x-y-t)^{\rho'-1}dt$$

On changing the order of integration and summation, we have

$$E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}\ (\mu,\mu';z;\rho,\rho') = \frac{\Gamma(\rho+\rho')}{\Gamma\rho\Gamma\rho'}(x-y)^{1-\rho-\rho'}\int_0^{x-y} E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}\ [y+t]\,(t)^{\rho-1}(x-y-t)^{\rho'-1}dt$$

Using definition of fractional derivative (2.4), we get

$$E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}(\mu,\mu';z;\rho,\rho') =$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(\rho+\rho')}{\Gamma\rho}(x-y)^{1-\rho-\rho'} D_{x-y}^{-\rho'} \; E_{\alpha,\beta,n}^{a_1,b_1,m}(x)\,(x-y)^{\rho-1}$$

This is complete proof of (3.1).

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