

Student Name:

Subscripts: $D_{a+} = {}_a D_x$, $D_{b-} = {}_x D_b$

- 1) Let $f \in C^1[0, 5]$. Find ${}^{GL}D_{1+}^{1.7}f|_{x=3}$ if

$$f(1) = -1, \quad f'(1) = 7, \quad {}^cD_{1+}^{1.7}f|_{x=3} = 4.$$

- 2) Use fractional integration by parts formula to evaluate the integral

$$\int_0^1 x^{-1/2} \left[I_{1-}^{1/2} x^{1/2} \right] dx.$$

- 3) Provide the most general appropriate initial conditions for the equation

$${}^{RL}D_{1+}^{5/2}y - e^x y = \sin x.$$

- 4) Given $0 < \alpha < 1$ and $\mu > 0$, use series expansion definitions to determine the scalars (b, c) and the function $g(t)$ such that

$${}^cD_{0+}^\alpha E_\mu(\lambda t^\mu) = t^{-\alpha} E_{b,c}(\lambda t^\mu) + g(t), \quad t > 0.$$

- 5) Let $y(x) = x^2$ on $[0, 3]$ and zero otherwise. Find

$$\frac{d^{5/4}y}{d|x|^{5/4}} \Big|_{x=2}$$

- 6) Derive the VIE satisfied by the solution $y \in C^2[0,4]$ of the Cauchy problem

$${}^cD_{0+}^{7/5}y + 4 \cdot {}^cD_{0+}^{3/5}y = 0, \quad y(0) = 2, \quad y'(0) = 1.$$

- 7) True or false. Justify your answer.

$$a) \quad f(x) = \sin x \quad \Rightarrow \quad D^3 [{}^{RL}D_{0+}^{1/2} f] = {}^{RL}D_{0+}^{7/2} f.$$

$$\text{b) } f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f \in C_{1/3}[0, \pi].$$

$$c) \quad f \in L^1(0,1) \quad \Rightarrow \quad (I_{0+}^\alpha f)(0) = 0 \quad \text{for all } \alpha > 1.$$

Formula

$$I_{0+}^\alpha D_{0+}^\alpha f(t) = f(t) - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{D_{0+}^{\alpha-k}f(0)}{\Gamma(\alpha-k+1)} t^{\alpha-k}, \quad {}^cD_{a+}^\alpha f := D_{a+}^\alpha \left[f - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k \right],$$

$$\frac{d^\alpha y}{d|x|^\alpha} = \frac{1}{2 \cos \frac{\alpha \pi}{2}} [D_{a+}^\alpha y + D_{b-}^\alpha y], \quad \int_a^b \phi(x) I_{a+}^\alpha \psi(x) dx = \int_a^b \psi(x) I_{b-}^\alpha \phi(x) dx,$$

$$E_{\alpha,\beta}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{\Gamma(\alpha k + \beta)}.$$