

By some transformations, equation (1) is reduced to the following four types of equations:

$$u_{tx} + A_1 u_t + A_2 u_x + \lambda f(u) = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$u_{tt} - u_{xx} + A_1 u_t + A_2 u_x + \lambda f(u) = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$u_{tt} + u_{xx} + A_1 u_t + A_2 u_x + \lambda f(u) = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$u_t + A_{22} u_{xx} + A_2 u_x + \lambda f(u) = 0. \quad (5)$$

Equation (2) is a hyperbolic nonlinear Klein–Gordon equation in the first form. Equation (3) is a hyperbolic nonlinear Klein–Gordon equation in the second form. Equation (4) is an elliptic nonlinear Klein–Gordon equation. The equation (5) is a nonlinear convection–diffusion equation.

The reduction for equation (1) will be carried out using symmetries and substitution of variables $u = y(z(t, x))$.

We will look for infinitesimal transformations for equation (1) in the form [2–5]

$$\tilde{t} = t + \varepsilon \tau(t, x, u) + \dots, \quad \tilde{x} = x + \varepsilon \xi(t, x, u) + \dots, \quad \tilde{u} = u + \varepsilon \eta(t, x, u) + \dots,$$

and $\tilde{f}(\tilde{u}) = f(u) + \varepsilon f^{(1)}(u)\eta + \dots$

Then the group generator for equation (1) has the form

$$X = \tau(t, x, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \xi(t, x, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \eta(t, x, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial u}.$$

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ON FRACTIONAL DERIVATIVE OF THE MITTAG-LEFFLER TYPE FUNCTIONS

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The report is devoted to the calculation of the fractional derivatives of the Mittag-Leffler function with respect to parameters.

We calculate the fractional derivative of the Mittag-Leffler function. We use both main types of fractional derivatives, namely, the Riemann–Liouville fractional derivative

$$\left({}^{RL}D^\mu f(\tau)\right)(t) := \frac{1}{\Gamma(n - \mu)} \frac{d^n}{dt^n} \int_0^t \frac{f(\tau) d\tau}{(t - \tau)^{\mu - n + 1}}, \quad n = [\mu] + 1,$$

and the Dzherbashian–Caputo fractional derivative

$$\left({}^{DC}D^\mu f(\tau)\right)(t) := \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\mu)} \int_0^t \frac{f^{(n)}(\tau) d\tau}{(t-\tau)^{\mu-n+1}}, \quad n = [\mu] + 1.$$

It is motivated by the recent approaches to the calculation of the derivatives of special functions with respect to parameters (see, e.g., [1]) and by the study of evolution equations in the form proposed in [2].

The Mittag-Leffler function is an entire function of the complex variable z defined by the following power series (see, e.g. [3]):

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

for every $z, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\operatorname{Re} \alpha > 0$.

Calculation are based on a complex integral representation of the function $1/\Gamma(z)$ valid for *unrestricted* z (see, e.g., [3, Appendix A]):

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(z)} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{Ha_-} \frac{e^t}{t^z} dt, \quad z \in \mathbb{C},$$

with integration along so called Hankel path Ha_- .

$$\left({}^{RL}D_{0+,\alpha}^\mu \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha k + \beta)}\right)(\alpha) = k^\mu \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{Ha_-} e^s s^{-\alpha k - \beta} (-\ln s)^{\mu-1} ds =: k^\mu c_k(\alpha, \beta),$$

$$\left({}^{RL}D_{0+,\beta}^\mu \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha k + \beta)}\right)(\beta) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{Ha_-} e^s s^{-\alpha k - \beta} (-\ln s)^{\mu-1} ds = c_k(\alpha, \beta).$$

Final results is presented in the form of series:

$$\left({}^{RL}D_{0+,\alpha}^\mu E_{\alpha,\beta}\right)(\alpha) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^\mu c_k(\alpha, \beta) z^k,$$

$$\left({}^{RL}D_{0+,\beta}^\mu E_{\alpha,\beta}\right)(\alpha) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k(\alpha, \beta) z^k.$$

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References

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