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13   ISBN   9787040294736

10   ISBN   7040294737

        2010-8

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Fractional calculus is a theory of integrals and derivatives of any arbitrary real or complex order. It has a long history from 30 September 1695, when the derivative of order a = 1/2 was mentioned by Leibniz. The fractional differentiation and frac-tional integration go back to many great mathematicians such as Leibniz, Liouville, Grfinwald, Letnikov, Riemann, Abel, Riesz and Weyl. The integrals and derivatives of non-integer order, and the fractional integro-differential equations have found many applications in recent studies in theoretical physics, mechanics and applied mathematics. New possibilities in mathematics and theoretical physics appear, when the order a of the differential operator Dxa or the integral operator Ixa becomes an arbitrary parameter. The fractional calculus is a powerful tool to describe physical systems that have long-term memory and long-range spatial interactions. In general, many usual properties of the ordinary first-order derivative Dx are not realized for frac-tional derivative operators Da. For example, a product rule, chain rule and semi-group property have strongly complicated analogs for the operators D~a. Most of the processes associated with complex systems have nonlocal dynamics and it can be characterized by long-term memory in time. The fractional integration and fractional differentiation operators allow one to consider some of those charac-teristics. Using fractional calculus, it is possible to obtain useful dynamical mod-els, where fractional integro-differential operators in the time and space variables describe the long-term memory and nonlocal spatial properties of the complex me-dia and processes. We should note that close connections exist between fractional differential and integral equations, and the dynamics of many complex systems, anomalous processes and fractal media. There are many interesting books about fractional calculus, fractional differential equations, and their physical applications. The first book dedicated specifically to the theory of fractional integrals and derivatives, is the one by Oldham and Spanier published in 1974. There exists the remarkably comprehensive encyclopedic-type monograph by Samko, Kilbus and Marichev, which was published in Russian in 1987 and in English in 1993.

Nonlinear Physical Science focuses on the recent advances of fundamental theories and principles   analytical and symbolic approaches   as well as computational techniques in nonlinear physical science and nonlinear mathematics with engineering applications.

Vasily E.Tarasov

Statistical mechanics is the application of probability theory to study the dynam-ics of systems of arbitrary number of particles Gibbs, 1960, Bogoliubov, 1960,Bogolyubov, 1970 . Equations with derivatives of non-integer order have many ap-plications in physical kinetics see, for example, Zaslavsky, 2002, 2005; Uchaikin,2008 and Zaslavsky, 1994; Saichev and Zaslavsky, 1997; Weitzner and Zaslavsky,2001; Chechkin et al., 2002; Saxena et al., 2002; Zelenyi and Milovanov, 2004;Zaslavsky and Edelman, 2004; Nigmatullin, 2006; Tarasov and Zaslavsky, 2008;Rastovic, 2008 . Fractional calculus is used to describe anomalous diffusion, andtransport theory Montroll and Shlesinger, 1984; Metzler and Klafter, 2000, Za-slavsky, 2002; Uchaikin, 2003a,b; Metzler and Klafter, 2004 . Application of frac-tional integration and differentiation in statistical mechanics was also consideredin Tarasov, 2006a, 2007a and Tarasov, 2004, 2005b,a, 2006b, 2007b . Fractionalkinetic equations usually appear from some phenomenological models. We suggestfractional generalizations of some basic equations of statistical mechanics. To ob-tain these equations, the probability conservation in a fractional differential volumeelement of the phase space can be used Tarasov, 2006a, 2007a . This element canbe considered as a small part of the phase space set with non-integer-dimension. Wederive the Liouville equation with fractional derivatives with respect to coordinatesand momenta. The fractional Liouville equation Tarasov, 2006a, 2007a is obtainedfrom the conservation of probability to find a system in a fractional volume element.This equation is used to derive fractional Bogolyubov and fractional kinetic equa-tions with fractional derivatives. Statistical mechanics of fractional generalizationof the Hamiltonian systems is discussed. Liouville and Bogolyubov equations withfractional coordinate and momenta derivatives are considered as a basis to derivefractional kinetic equations. The Vlasov equation with derivatives of non-integer or-der is obtained. The Fokker-Planck equation that has fractional phase space deriva-tives is derived from fractional Bogolyubov equation.

:   Fractional Dynamics: Applications of Fractional Calculus to Dynamics of Particles,Fields and Media presents applications of fractional calculus, integral anddifferential equations of non-integer orders in describing systems with long-timememory, non-local spatial and fractal properties. Mathematical models of fractalmedia and distributions, generalized dynamical systems and discrete maps, non-local statistical mechanics and kinetics, dynamics of open quantum systems, thehydrodynamics and electrodynamics of complex media with non-local propertiesand memory are considered.This book is intended to meet the needs of scientists and graduate studentsin physics, mechanics and applied mathematics who are interested in electro-dynamics, statistical and condensed matter physics, quantum dynamics, complexmedia theories and kinetics, discrete maps and lattice models, and nonlineardynamics and chaos.Dr. Vasily E. Tarasov is a Senior Research Associate at Nuclear Physics Instituteof Moscow State University and an Associate Professor at Applied Mathematicsand Physics Department of Moscow Aviation Institute.

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