

A NOTE ON CONVEXITY, CONCAVITY, AND GROWTH CONDITIONS IN DISCRETE FRACTIONAL CALCULUS WITH DELTA DIFFERENCE

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Abstract. We demonstrate that some recent results regarding the connection between the convexity of the map $t \mapsto f(t)$ and the sign of $\Delta_a^v f(t)$, with $2 < v < 3$, can be improved. In particular, by utilizing a recent inequality due to Jia, Erbe, and Peterson, we are able to improve some of the existing results in the literature. As part of this study we illustrate the improvements that our results afford by providing several specific examples of their application.

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Implicit Function Theorem 3. Convexity and Concavity. Convex Sets. R2. I want to thank Elena Kochegarova for invaluable advice in preparation of these notes, without which they would not have been written. Feel free to contact me regarding typos, suggestions, questions about the material, etc. by email: alexey@guzey.com / VK: vk.com/alexeyguzey / Telegram: t.me/alexeyguzey.

1. As an extension of rst year calculus topics but for several dimensions. 2. Getting ready to solve optimization problems. This is totally unobvious, but all the set theory, limits, derivatives of functions of several variables, etc. are needed to be able to fully understand constrained optimization problems, similar to the typical micro utility maximization problems, but more complex. Optimization Methods: Optimization using Calculus-Convexity and Concavity. 1. Module “2 Lecture Notes” 2. Convexity and Concavity of Functions of One and Two Variables. Introduction In the previous class we studied about stationary points and the definition of relative and global optimum. A differentiable function of one variable is convex on an interval if and only if its derivative is monotonically non-decreasing on that interval. A continuously differentiable function of one variable is convex on an interval if and only if the function lies above all of its tangents: $f(b) \geq f(a) + f'(a)(b - a)$ for all a and b in the interval. A twice differentiable function of one variable is convex on an interval if and only if its second derivative is non-negative in that interval; this gives a practical test for convexity. We can find fractional delta difference calculus and fractional nabla difference calculus in [8 , 9 , 10 , 11 , 12 , 13 , 14 , 15 , 16 , 17 , 18 , 19 , 20 , 21 , 22 , 23 , 24] and [25 , 26 , 27 , 28 , 29 , 30 , 31 , 32 , 33 , 34 , 35 , 36], respectively. Definitions and properties of fractional difference calculus are presented in the book [37]. We note that there are a few papers using the delta-nabla calculus as a tool. Liu, Jin and Hou [42] investigated existence of positive solutions for discrete delta-nabla fractional boundary value problems with p -Laplacian. In this paper, we aim to extend the study of delta-nabla calculus that has appeared in discrete fractional boundary value problems. We have found that the research works related to delta-nabla calculus were presented as above. Part of a series of articles about. Calculus. Fundamental theorem. Leibniz integral rule. Limits of functions. Continuity. Mean value theorem. Rolle's theorem. v. t. e. Fractional calculus is a branch of mathematical analysis that studies the several different possibilities of defining real number powers or complex number powers of the differentiation operator D . and of the integration operator J . and developing a calculus for such operators generalizing the classical one.