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RESEARCH ARTICLE

FRACTIONAL CONFIGURATION MODES IN RADICAL ANOVA EQUATION FOR HIGHER ORDER EXPONENTIAL ELEMENTS

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ABSTRACT

The Different mathematical function gives analysis of equation for next sequence of order in positive and negative mode in expansion of the system consequent of elemental method for 1st order is continued with 2nd order finite conduction mode as alpha functions with system identified specific functions. Regularity of esteemed function gives variation of real function and constant function with study factor in simpler tends exponents solution starts from first margin point and last margin point in multiplicative fundamental identity in applied mathematical system. The occurrence of object is positive identity with associate of functions in parabolic identifications in operator in radical system. Constant functions gives the variations and constants with lesser and greater sequence in finite elemental modes. Anova equation gives the length of exponential orders in domain and FCM modulation technique.

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INTRODUCTION

A system with analysis of higher order functions and constrains with sequence order fallows the exponential orders from the fractional analysis with operator function in particular identifiers and definitions gives the error identification in parabolic system to regulate the origins of lower origin boundaries and higher order system with beta and alpha functional elements [1]. For every system in mathematical models there is higher order and lower order functions which gives the data collectivity of numbers in continuous mode and discontinuous mode[2]. A function with finite and infinite system gives the singularities of origins from one end point to another end point which has explained in details with required definitions

Definitions: The exponential functions are given below with equalities and inequalities functions from integral system with line parameters in squaring functions from derivative domains a system in function of ranging from sections in fractions from all the elemental system in operators from singular regularities. Binomail distribution gets the sampling with replacement of parabolic system

Definition-1: Exponential first order fractional modes variant operator function of α>0; β>0; γ>0 is defined as given with multiple system.

$$\{ Q^{\alpha} f(t) = C^{\beta} f(t)\} \neq K^{\gamma} \qquad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (1)$$

$$Q^{\alpha} f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (t-\xi)^{\alpha-1} f(\xi)\, d\xi$$

$$Q^{\circ} f(t) = C^{\circ} f(t) \qquad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (t-\xi)^{\alpha-1} f(\xi) d\xi$$
$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^1 (t-\xi)^{\beta-1} f(\xi) d\xi$$
$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\gamma)} \int_0^1 (t-\xi)^{\gamma-2\ or\ 1} f(\xi) d\xi$$

$$C^{\circ} f(t) \neq K^{\gamma} \qquad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (3)$$

Definition-2

Domain Functions of variant with p,q greater in N systems with derivative squaring functions for all double derivative system

$$\left.\begin{array}{c} X''(t) = f\big(t, x(t), x'(t)\big) \\ X(P) = x_p . x_q = x_{pq}^2 \end{array}\right\} ; p \leq t \leq q; (p,q) > N$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial p} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial p_{,,}} \cdots\cdots\cdots \frac{\partial x}{\partial p_{xp}} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial p_{,}} \cdots\cdots\cdots \frac{\partial x}{\partial p_{pq}} \end{pmatrix} where\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial p} = X \in Q^{p \times q}$$

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$for\ X \geq 0\ and\ P \leq 0$ ....(4)

Definition-3

Radical system gives the square roots of summation in alphabetical system from higher order to lower order origin boundaries.

$$\sqrt{X''(t)} = \sqrt{f\{t, x(t), x'(t)\}}$$

$$(X''(t))^{\frac{1}{2}} = [f\{t, x(t), x'(t)\}]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\int (X''(t))^{\frac{1}{2}}\, dt = \int [f\{t, x(t), x'(t)\}]^{\frac{1}{2}}\, d(t)$$

$$A[X''f(t)] = X''A[f(t)] - \sum_{k=1}^{x-p} X^{-p+k} f_{(0)}^{(K)}$$

$$A = \begin{cases} f(t) & \forall\, T_1T_2 \in 0|f(t)| \leq M.X \\ & if\ t < (-1)^x\ [0, \infty] \end{cases}$$

Analysis of finite conduction mode gives the configuration of exponential with even analysis of calculating defined elements gives exact solutions with modus functions from one variation of system to convergence series

Derived functions

The function gives the regularities with predefined series with first order second order and third order function in generic with greater and equal system starting from infinity let us Consider

$$X^{\alpha} f(t) = \frac{1}{f(t)} - f^2(t) + 2; 1 < t < 2$$

$$\eta(0) = \eta^0 = 0$$

$$A[X''f(t)] = A\left[\frac{1}{f(t)} - f^2(t) + 2\right]$$

$$X''(t) = Z(t) + \frac{1}{f(t)}.A - f^2(t).A + 2A$$

$$X''(t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} f_t(t)$$

$$|X|_T = \sqrt{\sum_{i=k}^{0,1} \sum_{m=n}^{2,3} |X_{kn}|^2}$$

$$|X|_T \leq |X|_k \geq \sqrt{m}|X|_n$$

A variance mean modulus function gives equalities from second order derivative function with coefficients.

$$QX(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} B_X(t)$$

$$B_x = \frac{1}{K!} \frac{d^k}{d.p^k} \left[Q \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} p^i z_i(t)\right]_{p=1} \quad k = 0,1,2$$

$$B_o = f(x_o)$$

$$B_1 = x_1 f^1(x_0)$$

$$B_2 = x_2 f'(x_o) + \frac{1}{2!} x_1^2 f''(x_o)$$

$$B_3 = x_3 f'(x_o) + x_1 x_2 f''(x_o) + \frac{1}{3!} x_1^3 f'''(x_o)$$

$$B_o = x_0^2$$

$$B_1 = 2x_o x_1$$

$$B_2 = 2.x_0 x_1 + x_1 x_2$$

$$\sum_{x=0}^{\infty} X_m(t) = F(t) + S^{-1}\left[x^{\alpha} S\left\{2 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_m(t)\right\}^{-1}\right]$$

$$X_0(t) = F(t)$$

$$X_1(t) = S^{-1}[x^d.S\{2.x_0 - 1\}]$$

$$X_2(t) = S^{-1}[x^{\alpha}.S\{2.x_0 + 1\}]$$

$$X_{k+1}(t) = S^{-1}[x^{\alpha}.S\{2.x_0 - x_m + 1\}]$$

Approximate solution of FCM (Finite continuous mode)

$$X_o(t) = 0$$

$$X_1(t) = \frac{t^{\beta}}{\Gamma(\beta + 1)}$$

$$X_2(t) = \frac{2.t^2\beta}{\Gamma(2\beta + 1)}$$

$$X_3(t) = \frac{4\Gamma^2(\beta + 1) - \Gamma(2\beta + 1)}{\Gamma^2(\beta + 1)}.t^{3\beta}$$

$$X_4(t) = \frac{6\Gamma^2(\beta + 1) - \Gamma(2\beta + 1)}{\Gamma^2(\beta + 1)}$$

This gives the function constrains in X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 with the state of conducting finite continuous solutions inequality format X_t as given

$$X(t) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{\pi}}\left(t^{\frac{1}{2}} + 3t\right) - \frac{27(\pi - 1)}{\pi^{\frac{3}{6}}} t^{\frac{3}{6}} + \frac{\pi - 4}{2\pi} t^3 - \ \ldots \ldots$$

Considering all the results with different kind of functions in statements of equalities and finite elements in updated systems gives the graphical analysis from 0.1 to 0.7 with mean of convergence and integrated functions.

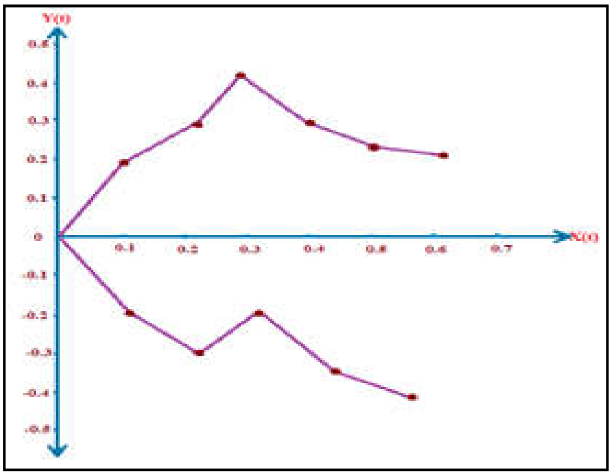
$$X_t = (0.5)^2 + 3(0.2) - \frac{0.1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$X_t = 0.25 + 0.6 - \frac{0.1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$X_t = \sqrt{2}\,(0.25) + \sqrt{2}\,(0.6) - 0.1$$

$$X_t = 0.352 + 0.848 - 0.1$$

$$X_t = 1.1$$



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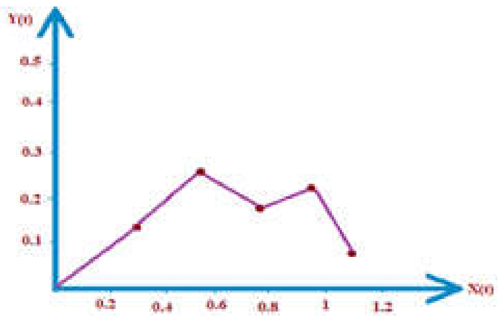
$$X_t = \sqrt{2}\,(0.25) + \sqrt{2}\,(0.6) - 0.1$$

$$X_t \ = 0.352 + 0.848 - 0.1$$

$$X_t = 1.1$$

With the function analysis and regularities of positive sequence and negative sequence from x-axis and y-axes origin scale from function values as 0.2 to 1.2 in origin increasing order. An integrated and derived function gives the special data segments in alpha generic in expansion data systems from hamming binary strings in uniform and random bit positions



$$Q^{\alpha} f(t)\delta(k.x) = Q^{\alpha} f(t)\frac{1}{|k|}\delta(x)$$

$$Q^{\alpha} f(t) z(\delta - 1)x' = Q^{\alpha} f(t)\frac{1}{|\delta - 1|}\delta(x')$$

Consider delta function with exponential order system gives in modus expansion for negative sequence

$$Q^{\alpha} f(t)\ \delta(-k.x) = Q^{\alpha} f(t)\frac{1}{|-k|}\delta(x)$$

$$Q^{\alpha} f(t) z(-\delta - 1)x' = Q^{\alpha} f(t)\frac{1}{|(-\delta - 1)|}\delta(x')$$

RESULTS

Source of result is gives with angular calculation and function of radius in positive and negative sequence as δ (k-1), δ (-kx);Q^{α} in the table

Table 1. Exponential function with radius section

Source	Radius	Sum of Radius	Exponential function	Q^{α}	Γ(A)
1	0.2	2.8	0.4	8.9	1.5
2	0.6	3.2	2.1	2.5	2.7
3	0.9	4.6	2.6	6.2	2.4

Table 1 gives the clear solutions of exact values from different sources in radius and sum of the radius as exponential function gives the different sectional values in different sections for all the data segments in sources calculating the values with graph 1 is shown clearly with values fallowed in x-axis and y-axis.

Table 2. Positive and negative functions

Source	Modus Function	Positive	Negative	Δ(K-1)	K(X)Δ(-Kx)
1	2.1	0.6	0.5	12.6	10.2
2	3.8	0.8	0.6	13.5	12.9
3	4.6	1.5	2.9	15.6	16.2

Table 2 gives the functions with extracts in modulus and integers followers with negative and positive delta forms a systematic distribution with independent in constant functions gives discrete variance with standard integrations and boundary sections as shown in the graph 2 a section with random variables gives the order of higher and lean methods to find the n number of differ systems with variance [3] [4].

Conclusions

A section analysis origin in standard derivatives and integers with boundary functions in specialized anova equation gives the bit positions of binary strings and fractional configuration modes.

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