EXACT ANALYTICAL SOLUTIONS OF FRACTIONAL ORDER TELEGRAPH EQUATIONS VIA TRIPLE LAPLACE TRANSFORM

RAHMAT ALI KHAN
Department of Mathematics, University of Malakand, Chakadara Dir(L), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

YONGJIN LI
Department of Mathematics, Sun Yat-Sen University
Guangzhou, China

FAHD JARAD*
Department of Mathematics, Çankaya University
06790 Etimesgut, Ankara, Turkey

Abstract. In this paper, we study initial/boundary value problems for 1 + 1 dimensional and 1 + 2 dimensional fractional order telegraph equations. We develop the technique of double and triple Laplace transforms and obtain exact analytical solutions of these problems. The techniques we develop are new and are not limited to only telegraph equations but can be used for exact solutions of large class of linear fractional order partial differential equations.

1. Introduction. The fractional calculus has become one of the most notable branches of mathematics for the outstanding findings obtained when scientists working on various areas of science and engineering [13, 4, 16, 18, 25, 27]. The most conventional fractional derivatives having singular kernels are defined as follows:

Definition 1.1. [25, 16, 27] The Riemann- Liouville fractional order integral operator of order $p > 0$ of function $\phi$ starting at 0 is given as:

$$I^p\phi(v) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(p)} \int_0^v (v - \tau)^{p-1} \phi(\tau)d\tau,$$

(1)

$$I^0\phi(t) = \phi(t).$$

Definition 1.2. [25, 16, 27] The Caputo derivative of a function $\psi$ of order $p \geq 0$ is defined as

$$^cD^p\phi(v) = I^{k-p}D^k\phi(v)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(k-p)} \int_0^v (v - \tau)^{k-p-1} \psi^{(k)}(\tau)d\tau,$$

(2)

for $k - 1 < p \leq k$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. Primary: 26A33; Secondary: 34A08, 35R11.
Key words and phrases. Fractional telegraph equations, initial/ boundary value problems, double and triple Laplace transform, Exact solutions.

* Corresponding author.
On the other hand, integral transforms are very effective tools to solve analytically ordinary and partial differential equation with positive or fractional orders. For such integral transforms, we refer the readers to [14, 2] and the works cited in these references. Meanwhile, The initial/boundary value problems for telegraph equation have a rich history and have a lot of applications. This equation was studied and modified by numerous researchers. We refer to [24, 5, 6, 26, 7, 8, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 11, 9, 10, 1, 3] for different techniques for obtaining the approximate solutions of telegraph equations. To the best of our knowledge, exact analytic solutions to two-dimensional telegraph equations has never been studied previously. In this paper, we aim to study initial/boundary value problems for fractional order telegraph equations via multiple Laplace transform method and obtain exact analytical solutions. We develop a technique to find the exact analytical solutions of 1 + 1 dimensional and 1 + 2 dimensional fractional order transient hyperbolic telegraph equation with initial conditions(IC) and boundary conditions(BC). The initial/ boundary value problems for fractional order transient hyperbolic telegraph equation are given as below

\[ D_t^p u + 2\alpha D_t^p u + \beta^2 u = D_t^p u + f(x, t), \quad 1 < p \leq 2, 0 < q \leq 1 \]

IC: \( u(x, 0) = \phi_1(x), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x, 0) = \phi_2(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}_+ \),

BC: \( u(0, t) = \psi_1(t), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(0, t) = \psi_2(t), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}_+ \),

where \((x, t) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2, D_t^r\) is fractional partial derivative of order \(r\) with respect to \(l\) in the sense of Caputo, \(u \in C(\mathbb{R}_+^2, \mathbb{R}_+), \phi_1, \phi_2, \psi_1, \psi_2 \in C(\mathbb{R}_+, \mathbb{R}_+)\) and \(f\) is a continuous source term. The two dimensional transient hyperbolic telegraph is of the form

\[ D_t^p v + 2\alpha D_t^p v + \beta^2 v = D_t^p v + D_y^q v + F(x, y, t), \quad 1 < p \leq 2, 0 < q \leq 1 \]

IC: \( v(x, y, 0) = \rho_1(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}(x, y, 0) = \rho_2(x, y), \quad (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2 \),

BC: \( v(0, y, t) = \phi_1(y, t), \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(0, y, t) = \phi_2(y, t), \quad (y, t) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2 \)

\[ v(x, 0, t) = \psi_1(x, t), \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(x, 0, t) = \psi_2(x, t), \quad (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2 \],

where \(v \in C(\mathbb{R}_+^2, \mathbb{R}_+), \rho_1, \rho_2, \phi_1, \phi_2, \psi_1, \psi_2 \in C(\mathbb{R}_+^2, \mathbb{R}_+)\), \(F\) is a continuous source term and \(\alpha, \beta\) are parameters.

2. Double and Tripple laplace transform. The double Laplace transform of a function \(u(x, t)\) defined in the positive quadrant of the \(xt\)-plane is defined by the equation

\[ L_x L_t \{u(x, t)\}(s_1, s_2) = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-(s_1 x + s_2 t)} u(x, t) dx dt, \]

provided that the integral exist, while the triple Laplace transform of a function \(v(x, y, t)\) is defined by the following equation

\[ L_x L_y L_t \{v(x, y, t)\}(s_1, s_2, s_3) = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-(s_1 x + s_2 y + s_3 t)} v(x, y, t) dx dy dt, \]

provided that the integrals exist. We need the following results for existence of double Laplace transform for partial derivatives [2].
**Theorem 2.1.** [2] Let $\alpha, \beta > 0$, $m - 1 < \alpha \leq m$, $n - 1 < \beta \leq n$, $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $l = \max\{m, n\}$, $u \in L_{1}((0, a) \times (0, b))$ for any $a, b > 0$, $|u(x, t)| < \lambda e^{x\tau_1 + \tau_2}$ for $x > a > 0$, $t > b > 0$, the laplace transform of $u$ and $\frac{\partial^{i+j}u(x, t)}{\partial x^i \partial t^j}$, $i = 0, 1, ..., m$, $j = 0, 1, ..., n$ exist. Then the following hold:

\[
L_{x}L_{t}\{D_{x}^{\alpha}u(x, t)\} = s_{1}^{\alpha-1-i}L_{x}\{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x^{i}}(0, t)\},
\]
\[
L_{x}L_{t}\{D_{x}^{\beta}u(x, t)\} = s_{2}^{\beta-1-j}L_{x}\{\frac{\partial u}{\partial y^{j}}(x, 0)\},
\]
\[
L_{x}L_{t}\{D_{x}^{\gamma}D_{y}^{\beta}u(x, t)\} = s_{3}^{\gamma-1-k}L_{x}\{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x^{k}}(x, 0)\},
\]

The extension of Theorem (2.1) to triple Laplace transform is provided in [15] as the following :

**Theorem 2.2.** For $\alpha, \beta, \gamma > 0$, $m - 1 < \alpha \leq m$, $n - 1 < \beta \leq n$, $r - 1 < \gamma \leq r$, $v \in C^{l}(\mathbb{R}_{+}^{3})$, $l = \max\{m, n, r\}$, there exist $\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3 > 0$ such that $|\frac{\partial^{i+j+k}v(x, y, t)}{\partial x^{i}\partial y^{j}\partial t^{k}}| < \lambda e^{x\tau_1 + y\tau_2 + z\tau_3}$, $i = 0, 1, ..., m, j = 0, 1, ..., n, k = 0, 1, ..., r$, then the following hold:

\[
L_{x}L_{y}L_{t}\{D_{x}^{\alpha}v(x, y, t)\} = s_{1}^{\alpha-1-i}L_{x}L_{y}L_{t}\{\frac{\partial v}{\partial x^{i}}(0, y, t)\},
\]
\[
L_{x}L_{y}L_{t}\{D_{y}^{\beta}v(x, y, t)\} = s_{2}^{\beta-1-j}L_{x}L_{y}L_{t}\{\frac{\partial v}{\partial y^{j}}(x, 0, t)\},
\]
\[
L_{x}L_{y}L_{t}\{D_{y}^{\gamma}D_{x}^{\beta}v(x, y, t)\} = s_{3}^{\gamma-1-k}L_{x}L_{y}L_{t}\{\frac{\partial v}{\partial x^{k}}(x, 0, t)\},
\]

3. Solution of One dimensional telegraph equation. We now consider the initial/boundary value problem for one dimensional fractional order hyperbolic telegraph equation (3). Applying the double Laplace transform on the differential equation in (3) and using (5), we obtain

\[
(s_{1}^{2} + 2\alpha s_{1}^{1} + \beta^{2} - s_{1}^{\gamma})L_{x}L_{t}\{u\} = (s_{1}^{\alpha-1} + 2\alpha s_{1}^{\alpha-1})L_{x}\{u(x, 0)\} + s_{2}^{\beta-2}L_{x}\{\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x, 0)\} - s_{1}^{\alpha-1}L_{t}\{u(0, t)\} - s_{1}^{\beta-2}L_{t}\{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(0, t)\} + L_{x}L_{t}\{f(x, t)\}.
\]
Using the initial and boundary conditions, we obtain
\[
L_xL_t \{u(x,t)\} = \frac{1}{(s_2^p + 2\alpha s_2^q + \beta^2 - s_1^p)} \left\{(s_2^p - 1 + 2\alpha s_2^q - 1)L_x \{\phi_1(x)\} \right. \\
+ s_2^p - 2L_x \{\phi_2(x)\} - s_1^p - 1L_t \{\psi_1(t)\} - s_1^p - 2L_t \{\psi_2(t)\} + L_xL_t \{f(x,t)\} \right\}
\tag{8}
\]
As a particular case, we choose the source term \(f(x,t) = \beta^2 \exp(-t) \sin x\), the initial and boundary conditions as \(\phi_1(x) = \sin(x)\), \(\phi_2(x) = -\sin(x)\), \(\psi_1(t) = 0\), \(\psi_2(t) = \exp(-t)\), then, the initial/boundary value problem for the telegraph equation (3) takes the form
\[
D_t^p u + 2\alpha D_t^q u + \beta^2 u = D_t^p u + \beta^2 \exp(-t) \sin x, \ (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^2_+,
\]
**IC:** \(u(x, 0) = \sin(x), \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x, 0) = -\sin(x), \ x \in \mathbb{R}_+\), \tag{9}
**BC:** \(u(0, t) = 0, \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(0, t) = \exp(-t), \ t \in \mathbb{R}_+\).

Hence, the solution (8) of (9) reduces to
\[
u(x, t) = L_x^{-1} L_t^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(s_2 + 1)(s_1^2 + 1)} \right\} \\
+ L_x^{-1} L_t^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2\alpha s_2^p - 1 - s_2^p - 2 - s_1^p}{(s_2 + 1)(s_1^2 + 1)(s_2^p + 2\alpha s_2^q + \beta^2 - s_1^p)} \right\}
\tag{10}
\]
where \(u_1(s_1, s_2) = \frac{2\alpha s_2^p - 1 - s_2^p - 2 - s_1^p}{(s_2 + 1)(s_1^2 + 1)(s_2^p + 2\alpha s_2^q + \beta^2 - s_1^p)}\). Using the series expansion
\[
\frac{1}{s_2 + 1} = \frac{1}{s_2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{s_2}\right)^{-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{1}{s_2^{k+1}},
\tag{11}
\]
we obtain
\[
u_1(s_1, s_2) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{2\alpha s_2^p - 1 - s_2^p - 2 - s_1^p - 2 s_2^p s_2^q - 2 s_2^q - 2 s_2^p s_2^q - 2 s_2^q - 2}{(s_2^p + 2\alpha s_2^q + \beta^2 - s_1^p)}.
\tag{12}
\]
Applying the inverse transform \(L_t^{-1}\) on (12) and using the formula [12]
\[
L_t^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s^{\rho - 1}}{(s^\alpha + a s^\beta + b)} \right\}, t = t^{\alpha - \rho} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} (-a)^r t^{(\alpha - \beta)r} E_{\alpha, \alpha + (\alpha - \beta)r + \rho + 1}(-bt^\alpha),
\tag{13}
\]
we obtain
\[
L_t^{-1} \{u_1(s_1, s_2)\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{1}{(s_2^p + 1)} \left[2\alpha t^{p - q - k - 1} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} (-2\alpha)^r t^{(p - q)r} E_{p, \delta_1}^{r+1}(\theta(s_1) t^p) - \\
t^{p - (p - k - 2)} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} (-2\alpha)^r t^{(p - q)r} E_{p, \delta_2}^{r+1}(\theta(s_1) t^p) - \\
s_1^p t^{p - (p - k - 2)} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} (-2\alpha)^r t^{(p - q)r} E_{p, \delta_3}^{r+1}(\theta(s_1) t^p) \right],
\]
which can be rewritten as
\[
L_t^{-1}\{u_1(s_1, s_2)\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} (-2\alpha)^r t^{(p-q)r} \frac{t^{(p-q)r}}{(s_1^2 + 1)} \left\{ 2\alpha t^{p-q+k+1} E_{p,\delta_1}^{\gamma+1}(\theta(s_1)t^p) - t^{(k+2)} E_{r,\delta_2}^{\gamma+1}(\theta(s_1)t^p) - s_1^{p-2} E_{r,\delta_3}^{\gamma+1}(\theta(s_1)t^p) \right\},
\]
(14)
where, \( \delta_1 = p+(p-q)r-q+k+2 \), \( \delta_2 = p+(p-q)r-p+k+3 \), \( \delta_3 = p+(p-q)r+k+1 \) and \( \theta(s_1) = s_1^p - \beta^2 \). Now, we use the formula
\[
E_{\alpha,\beta}^{\gamma}(z) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(r)} \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(r + v)}{v!\Gamma(\alpha v + \beta)} (z^v),
\]
(15)
and obtain
\[
\frac{1}{s_1^2 + 1} E_{r,\delta_i}^{\gamma+1}(\theta(s_1)t^p) = \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\Gamma(r + 1)} \frac{\Gamma(r + v + 1)}{v!\Gamma(pv + \delta_i)} \frac{\Gamma(r + v + 1)}{s_1^2 + 1} t^{pv}(s_1^p - \beta^2)^v, \quad i = 1, 2, 3
\]
which in view of (11) takes the form
\[
\frac{1}{s_1^2 + 1} E_{r,\delta_i}^{\gamma+1}(\theta(s_1)t^p) = \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\rho=0}^{\infty} (-1)\rho t^{pv} \frac{\Gamma(r + v + 1)}{\Gamma(r + 1)} \frac{\Gamma(r + v + 1)}{s_1^{p\rho+1}} (s_1^p - \beta^2)^v
\]
(16)
Using the linearity of the inverse Laplace transform \( L_x^{-1} \) formula [12], and the following formula
\[
L_x \{x^{\beta-1} E_{\alpha,\beta}^{\gamma}(ax^\alpha), s\} = s^{-\beta}[1 - as^{-\alpha}]^{-r},
\]
(17)
the equation (16) yields
\[
L_x^{-1}\left\{ E_{r,\delta_i}^{\gamma+1}(\theta(s_1)t^p) \right\} = \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\rho=0}^{\infty} (-1)\rho t^{pv} x^{2(\rho+1)-pv-1} \frac{\Gamma(r + v + 1)}{\Gamma(r + 1)} \frac{\Gamma(r + v + 1)}{s_1^{p\rho+1}} E_{2(\rho+1)-pv}^{\gamma}(\beta^2 x^p),
\]
(18)
where
\[
E_{\alpha,\beta}^{\gamma}(z) = \sum_{l=0}^{v} (-1)^l \binom{v}{l} \frac{z^l}{\Gamma(\alpha l + \beta)}, \quad l \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ is a polynomial.}
\]
(19)
Using (18) in (14), we obtain
\[
L_t^{-1}L_x^{-1}\{u(s_1, s_2)\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} (-2\alpha)^r t^{(p-q)r} [2\alpha t^{p-q+k+1}I_1 - t^{k+2}I_2 - t^{p-k}I_3],
\]
(20)
where
\[
I_1 = \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} (-1)^r \frac{p \Gamma(r + 1)}{\Gamma(r + 1)} E_{\beta^2 x^p} E_{\beta^2 x^p},
\]
\[
I_2 = \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} (-1)^r \frac{p \Gamma(r + 1)}{\Gamma(r + 1)} E_{\beta^2 x^p} E_{\beta^2 x^p},
\]
\[
I_3 = \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} (-1)^r \frac{p \Gamma(r + 1)}{\Gamma(r + 1)} E_{\beta^2 x^p} E_{\beta^2 x^p}
\]
\[
(21)
\]
Hence the exact solution of the one dimensional telegraph equation is given by
\[
u(x, t) = e^{-t} \sin x + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} (-2\alpha)^r [2\alpha t^{\beta^2 x^p}] I_1 - t^{k+2} I_2 - t^{p-k} I_3.
\]
\[
(22)
\]
4. Analytical solutions of two dimensional telegraph equations using triple Laplace transform. Now, we obtain exact analytic solution of 1 + 2 dimensional telegraph equations (4) with initial and boundary conditions via triple Laplace transform. Apply triple Laplace transform on the differential equation in (4), using the linearity property, the results (6) and the initial/ boundary conditions, we obtain
\[
(s^2 + 2\alpha s + \beta^2 - s^2) L_x L_y \{v(x, y, t)\} = (s^2 + 2\alpha s - s^2) L_x L_y \{\rho_1(x, y)\}
\]
\[
+ s^2 - 2 s^2 L_x L_y \{\phi_1(y, t)\} - s^2 - 2 L_x L_y \{\phi_2(y, t)\}
\]
\[
- s^2 L_x L_y \{\psi_1(x, t)\} - s^2 L_x L_y \{\psi_2(x, t)\} + L_x L_y \{F(x, y, t)\}
\]
\[
(23)
\]
Hence, it follows that
\[
v(x, y, t) = L_x^{-1} L_y^{-1} L_t^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{(s^2 + 2\alpha s + \beta^2 - s^2)} (s^2 + 2\alpha s - s^2) L_x L_y \{\rho_1(x, y)\}
\]
\[
+ s^2 - 2 L_x L_y \{\phi_1(y, t)\} - s^2 - 2 L_x L_y \{\phi_2(y, t)\}
\]
\[
- s^2 L_x L_y \{\psi_1(x, t)\} - s^2 L_x L_y \{\psi_2(x, t)\} + L_x L_y \{F(x, y, t)\}\]
\[
(24)
\]
As a special case, choose \(F(x, y, t) = \beta^2 e^{-t} \sin x \sin y\), the initial conditions as \(\rho_1(x, y) = \sin x \sin y\), \(\rho_2(x, y) = -\sin x \sin y\) and the boundary conditions as \(\phi_1(y, t) = 0\), \(\phi_2(y, t) = e^{-t} \sin y\), \(\psi_1(x, t) = 0\), \(\psi_2(x, t) = e^{-t} \sin x\), then, the problem (4) takes the form
\[
D_t^p v + 2\alpha D_t^p v + \beta^2 v = D_x^p v + D_x^p v + \beta^2 e^{-t} \sin x \sin y, \quad (x, y, t) \in \mathbb{R}^3_+,
\]
\[
\text{IC: } v(x, y, 0) = \sin x \sin y, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}(x, y, 0) = e^{-t} \sin y, \quad (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2_+,
\]
\[
\text{BC: } v(0, y, t) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(0, y, t) = e^{-t} \sin y, \quad (y, t) \in \mathbb{R}^2_+
\]
\[
\text{BC: } v(x, 0, t) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(x, 0, t) = e^{-t} \sin x, \quad (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^2_+.
\]
\[
(25)
\]
The solution (24) of (25) takes the form
\[
v(x, y, t) = L_x^{-1} L_y^{-1} L_t^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 1)} (s^2 + 2\alpha s + \beta^2 - s^2 - s^2)\right]
\]
\[
(26)
\]
+ 2αs_3^{q-1} + β^2 - s_1^p - s_2^p + 2αs_3^{q-1} - s_3^{p-2} - s_2^p - s_1^{p-2})

= L_x^{-1}L_y^{-1}(1)

\sum_{k=0}^{∞} (-1)^k \frac{2αs_3^k - s_3^{k-3} - (s_1^p + s_2^p)^{k-1}}{(s_1^2 + 1)(s_2^2 + 1)} \left[ 2αt^{p-q+k+1} E_{p,δ_1}^{r+1}(θ(s)t^p) - t^{k+1} E_{p,δ_2}^{r+1}(θ(s)t^p) - (s_2^p + s_1^p)^{p-k} E_{p,δ_3}^{r+1}(θ(s)t^p) \right],

where, \( δ_1 = p+(p-q)r-q+k+2, δ_2 = p+(p-q)r-p+k+3, δ_3 = p+(p-q)r+k+1 \) and \( θ(s) = s_1^p + s_2^p - β^2 \). Using (15), we obtain

\[ E_{p,δ_1}^{r+1}(θ(s)t^p) = \sum_{v=0}^{∞} \sum_{ρ=0}^{∞} (-1)^v t^{ρ+1} \frac{(s_1^p + s_2^p - β^2)^v}{Γ(v+1)} \left[ 1 - (β^2 - s_1^p)s_2^p \right]^v

Applying \( L_y^{-1} \) and using (17) we obtain

\[ E_{p,δ_1}^{r+1}(θ(s)t^p) = \sum_{v=0}^{∞} \sum_{ρ=0}^{∞} (-1)^v t^{ρ+1} \frac{(s_1^p + s_2^p - β^2)^v}{Γ(v+1)} \left[ 1 - (β^2 - s_1^p)s_2^p \right]^v

where \( E_{α,β}^{ρ}(z) = \sum_{l=0}^{∞} (-1)^l \left( \begin{array}{c} v \\ l \end{array} \right) \frac{t^l}{Γ(αl+β)} \), \( l ∈ N \) is a polynomial. Hence it follows that

\[ L_y^{-1}(\frac{E_{p,δ_1}^{r+1}(θ(s)t^p)}{(s_1^2 + 1)(s_2^2 + 1)}) = \sum_{v=0}^{∞} \sum_{ρ=0}^{∞} \sum_{l=0}^{∞} (-1)^{ρ+l} t^{ρ+2l+p-ρ+1} (β^2 - s_1^p)^l \frac{Γ(p+δ_1)(s_1^2 + 1)}{Γ(ρv+δ_1)(s_1^2 + 1)}. \]
where $\Lambda_{vpl} = \binom{v}{l} \frac{\Gamma(r+v+1)}{\Gamma(r+1)\Gamma(pl+2(p-v)+2)}$. Using (11), we obtain

$$L^{-1}_y \left\{ \frac{E_{p,\rho,1}^{r+1}(\theta(s)t^p)}{(s_1^2 + 1)(s_2^2 + 1)} \right\} = \sum_{\rho=0}^{\infty} \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{v} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{\rho+m} \frac{t^{\rho+l+m} \sum_{vpl} t^{pv} y^{pl+2p-p+1} s_1^{-2(m+1)}(\beta^2 - s_1^2)^t}{\Gamma(pv + \delta_1)} \tag{33}$$

Applying $L_x^{-1}$ and using (13), we obtain

$$L^{-1}_y L_x^{-1} \left\{ \frac{E_{p,\rho,1}^{r+1}(\theta(s)t^p)}{(s_1^2 + 1)(s_2^2 + 1)} \right\} = \sum_{\rho=0}^{\infty} \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{v} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{\rho+m} \frac{t^{\rho+l+m} \sum_{vpl} t^{pv} y^{pl+2p-p+1} x^{2m-p+1} E_{p,\rho,1}^{-l}(\beta^2 x^p)}{\Gamma(pv + \delta_1)} \tag{34}$$

where $\tau = 2(m+1) - pl$.

Now, using (11), we have

$$\frac{s_2^{-p} + s_1^{-p}}{(s_1^2 + 1)(s_2^2 + 1)} E_{p,\rho,3}^{r+1}(\theta(s)t^p) = \sum_{\rho=0}^{\infty} \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{\rho} \left( \frac{s_2^{-p} - (\rho+1)}{s_1^2 + 1} + \frac{s_2^{-p} - (\rho+2)}{s_1^2 + 1} \right) E_{p,\rho,3}^{r+1}(\theta(s)t^p), \tag{35}$$

which in view of (15) implies that

$$\frac{s_2^{-p} + s_1^{-p}}{(s_1^2 + 1)(s_2^2 + 1)} E_{p,\rho,3}^{r+1}(\theta(s)t^p) = \sum_{\rho=0}^{\infty} \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{\rho} \Lambda_v t^{pv} \left\{ \frac{s_1^{-p}}{s_1^2 + 1} s_2^{-(\rho+1)-pv} \left[ 1 - (\beta^2 - s_1^2) s_2^{-p} \right]^v \right\} + \frac{1}{s_1^2 + 1} s_2^{-(\rho+2)-pv+1} \left[ 1 - (\beta^2 - s_1^2) s_2^{-p} \right]^v \tag{36}$$

where $\Lambda_v = \frac{\Gamma(r+v+1)}{\Gamma(r+1)\Gamma(pv + \delta_3)}$. Using (17), we obtain

$$L^{-1}_y \left\{ \frac{s_2^{-p} + s_1^{-p}}{(s_1^2 + 1)(s_2^2 + 1)} E_{p,\rho,3}^{r+1}(\theta(s)t^p) \right\} = \sum_{\rho=0}^{\infty} \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{v} (-1)^{\rho+l} \Lambda_v \binom{v}{l} \frac{t^{pv} y^{pl+2p-p+1}}{\Gamma(pl + \tau_1)} \left\{ \frac{s_1^{pl+p-2}(\beta^2 s_1^{p-1} - 1)^{l}}{(s_1^2 + 1)^{pl + \tau_1}} + \frac{y^{(2-p)pl}(\beta^2 s_1^{p-1} - 1)^{l}}{(s_1^2 + 1)^{pl + \tau_2}} \right\} \tag{37}$$

which in view of (19) implies that

$$L^{-1}_y \{ \frac{s_2^{-p} + s_1^{-p}}{(s_1^2 + 1)(s_2^2 + 1)} E_{p,\rho,3}^{r+1}(\theta(s)t^p) \} = \sum_{\rho=0}^{\infty} \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{v} (-1)^{\rho+l} \Lambda_v \binom{v}{l} \frac{t^{pv} y^{pl+2p-p+1}}{\Gamma(pl + \tau_1)} \left\{ \frac{s_1^{pl+p-2}(\beta^2 s_1^{p-1} - 1)^{l}}{(s_1^2 + 1)^{pl + \tau_1}} + \frac{y^{(2-p)pl}(\beta^2 s_1^{p-1} - 1)^{l}}{(s_1^2 + 1)^{pl + \tau_2}} \right\} \tag{38}$$
where \( \tau_1 = 2(\rho + 1) - pv, \tau_2 = 2\rho - p(v + 1) + 3 \). Using (11), we obtain

\[
L_y^{-1}\left\{ \frac{s_2^{p-2} + s_1^{p-2}}{(s_1^2 + 1)(s_2^2 + 1)} E^{r+1}_{\rho, \delta_3}(\theta(s)t^p) \right\} = \\
\sum_{\rho=0}^{\infty} \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{\rho+m} \Lambda_v \left( \frac{v}{l} \right) \int_0^{\infty} y(t) L^{-1}_{x} \sqrt{t^p y^{pl+2p-pv+1} x^{2m-pl+1}}
\]

Taking the inverse transform \( L_x^{-1} \) and using (17), we obtain

\[
L_x^{-1} L_y^{-1}\left\{ \frac{s_2^{p-2} + s_1^{p-2}}{(s_1^2 + 1)(s_2^2 + 1)} E^{r+1}_{\rho, \delta_3}(\theta(s)t^p) \right\} = \\
\sum_{\rho=0}^{\infty} \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{\rho+m} \Lambda_v \left( \frac{v}{l} \right) \int_0^{\infty} y(t) L^{-1}_{x} \sqrt{t^p y^{pl+2p-pv+1} x^{2m-pl+1}}
\]

where \( \delta_4 = 2m - p(l+1) + 3, \delta_5 = 2m - pl + 2 \). Applying \( L_x^{-1} L_y^{-1} \) on (41), using (34) and (40), we obtain

\[
L_x^{-1} L_y^{-1}\{ \{ v_1(s_1, s_2, s_3) \} = \\
\sum_{\rho=0}^{\infty} \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{\rho+m} \int_0^{\infty} y(t) L^{-1}_{x} \sqrt{t^p y^{pl+2p-pv+1} x^{2m-pl+1}} \left\{ \frac{2\alpha t^{p-q+k+1}}{\Gamma(pv + \delta_1)} \right\} E^{-1}_{\rho, \delta_5}(\beta_2 x^p)
\]

Hence the exact solution is obtained by putting the values in (26).

5. Conclusion. We developed triple Laplace transform technique to obtain exact solutions of 1 + 1 and 1 + 2 dimensional telegraph equations. We conclude that the proposed techniques are also appropriate to further types of fractional order partial differential equations.

Acknowledgments. This research has been supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (11571378). The research visit to Sun Yet Sen University was supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China.

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Received for publication May 2019.

E-mail address: rahmat_alipk@yahoo.com
E-mail address: stslyj@mail.sysu.edu.cn
E-mail address: fahd@cankaya.edu.tr