Hybrid Orthonormal Bernstein and Block-Pulse Method for the Solution of New System of Volterra Integro-differential Equations

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Received: July 6, 2020   Accepted: August 3, 2020   Online Published: August 19, 2020
doi:10.5539/jmr.v12n5p20     URL: https://doi.org/10.5539/jmr.v12n5p20

Abstract
In this article, Hybrid of Bernstein and Block-Pulse techniques (HOBM) is approaching to disband arrangement of non-linear integro-differential equations which emerge in biological model. The HOBM constringe the model of our problem into composed arrangement of non-linear necessitator equations and this consequent variety respecting necessitario arrangement are settled by Newton’s numerical technique. Likewise, the arrangements obtained by present methodologies have been contrasted and that respecting by some current procedures accessible in writing. Some interpretative models have been discussed to show the applicability and accuracy respecting the present strategies.

Keywords: HOBM, organic species living respectively, integro-differential equations, delay integral equations

1. Introduction
The analysis respecting differential and integral equations is not only undeniably required for different field respecting engineering like chemical and civil engineering but likewise it is materialized to address our day to day activities. It likewise proves handy in various sectors respecting science, including electric, hydro, thermal and nuclear sectors. As we know that performance respecting arrangement Volterra Integro-differential (SVIDE) may improve in a case respecting using various technique (Marin 1996, Marin 1998, Marin 2010, Al-Jawary 2014, Yüzbasi and Sezer 2016). Numerous issues in designing and sciences are displayed and their frameworks. Arrangement respecting (SVIDE) emerge in logical fields, for example, Population development, Ecology, Biology, Physics, for example, electromagnetism hypothesis, one dimensional visco-flexibility and reactor elements (Marin 1996, Marin 1998, Marin 2010, Al-Jawary 2014, Yüzbasi and Sezer 2016). These classes respecting conditions assume a significant job in demonstrating respecting various sort respecting issues respecting building and science. This strategy is worried about the elements respecting two communicating species which are displayed as (Jerri 1999):

\[
\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = x(t)[kkkk_1 - \gamma_1 y(t)] - \int_{t-\tau_0}^{t} f_1(t - \tau) y(t) d\tau + \quad gg_1(t), \quad kkkk_1, \gamma_1 > 0, \quad (1)
\]

\[
\frac{dy(t)}{dt} = y(t)[-kkkk_2 + \gamma_2 x(t)] + \int_{t-\tau_0}^{t} f_2(t - \tau) x(t) d\tau + \quad gg_2(t), \quad kkkk_2, \gamma_2 > 0, \quad (2)
\]

with the primary condition \( x(0) = \alpha_1 \), and \( y(0) = \alpha_2 \).

The up-depicting arrangement respecting Organic species living separately is concentrated in (Al-Jawary 2014). The arrangement respecting Eqs. (1)-(2) makes reference to the populace elements respecting two separate species. In this mention \( x(t) \) and \( y(t) \) are taken as quantities respecting independent species at time \( t \). In the populace development model issues, the principal species increments, in any case, the subsequent one reduction. In the case respecting joining them together, accept that the second species \( y(t) \) feed the principal species. In the pace respecting the subsequent species \( \frac{dy(t)}{dt} \), there will be an expansion in the primary species, likewise which depends not just on the current species (first species) populace number \( x(t) \) yet additionally on every single earlier estimation of the principal species. The issue (1) – (2) emerges when a consistent state condition is reached between these two separate species. ‘\( kkkk_1 \)’ is the coefficients respecting increment and abatement respecting the main species.

\[ 'kkkk_2' \] is the coefficients respecting increment and abatement respecting the subsequent species.
\[ \gamma_1, \gamma_2 \] and \( f \) are the realized boundaries rely upon the particular species.

\[ T_0 \] is limited heredity term respecting the two species.

The definite development respecting the issue is in (Jerri 1999, Khan, Vazquez-Leal et al. 2013). The specific solutions for these conditions are very much complicated even impossible in certain circumstances. Subsequently, finding the arrangements respecting the issues are exceptionally energetic either by the logical guess or numerical approximations. As respecting late, some numerical strategies endeavor to take care respecting the issue. For instance, ADM technique (Babolian and Biazar 2002), the VIM technique (Shakouri and Dehghan 2008), LMW (Yousefi 2011), SCM technique (Sahu and Ray 2016), the PPC technique (Shakourifar and Dehghan 2008), DTM and EA technique (Tari 2012). have been utilized to locate the rough arrangements respecting the arrangement respecting Eqs. (1)–(2). Likewise, CBS technique (Ramezani, Jafari et al. 2015) and BWC technique (Marin 2010)have been utilized to explain such Volterra kind vital conditions.

In this article, the above said natural model has been unraveled by HOBM technique. In general, the VIDE equation realized over interval \([a,b]\) can be transfer into the interval \([-1,1]\). HOBM has been applied to get more integral and integro-differential equations (Bhattacharya and Mandal 2008, Ordokhani and Far 2011, Maleknejad, Basirat et al. 2012, Basirat and Shahdadi 2013, Biazar, Ayati et al. 2013, Sahu and Saha Ray 2015, Mohamed R.Ali et al.). The existence strategies decrease the integro-differential equations modules to an arrangement about necessitarian equations and then this arrangement is numerically disbanded. Likewise, the comparison between existing strategies and other strategies has demonstrated in part 4. For the tables, we are affirmed that the \( HOBM \) award more precise outcomes than other strategies. Interpretative models have been talked about to exhibit the legitimacy and appropriateness regarding the proposed strategy.

This article is systematic like pursue. In part 2, we press the \( HOBM \) and its matrix, Application respecting the \( HOBM \) is suggested to the qualified case in part 3, part 4, manages the interpretative models which show the prospect inciency and exactness respecting the current strategy.

2. HOBM Functions and Some Respecting Their Properties

In my strategies, we suspect that, \( HOBM_{i,j}(x) = 1,2, \ldots, M, j = 0,1,2, \ldots, n \), wherever \( i \) is the set respecting Block-Pulse functions, \( j \) is the set respecting Orthonormal polynomials and \( x \) is the standardized time, is perceived in duration \([0,1]\) as pursue:

\[
HOB_{i,j}(x) = \begin{cases} 
BB_{i,j,n}(Mx - i + 1) \frac{i-1}{M} \leq x < \frac{i}{M} \\
0 \text{ otherwise}
\end{cases}
\tag{3}
\]

A set respecting Pulse functions \( b_i(x), i = 1,2, \ldots, M \), on the interval \([0,1]\) is realized as:

\[
b_i(x) = \begin{cases} 
1, & \frac{i-1}{M} \leq x < \frac{i}{M} \\
0, & \text{elsewhere}
\end{cases}
\tag{4}
\]

The Pulse on \([0,1]\) are disjoint, so for \( i,j = 1,2, \ldots, M \), we have \( b_i(x)b_j(x) = \delta_{ij}b_i(x) \) likewise these Tasks grasp the assets respecting altaeamud on \([0,1]\).

2.1 Function Expansion

The function \( u(t) \in L^2[0,1] \) can be expanded in a hybrid orthonormal Bernstein and Block-Pulse functions

\[
u(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{M} \sum_{j=0}^{n} c_{ij} HOBM_{i,j}(t),
\tag{5}
\]

where, \( HOBM_{i,j} \) coefficients are specified by

\[
c_{ij} = \frac{(u(t) HOBM_{i,j}(t))}{(HOBM_{i,j}(t) HOBM_{i,j}(t))} \text{ for } i = 1,2, \ldots, \infty, j = 1,2, \ldots, \infty, \text{ where } (, , , ) \text{ demonstrate the inner product. The expansion Eq. (5) have an infinite respecting part for } u(t). \text{ If } u(t) \text{ is a constant or may be truncated as a constant, then the summation in Eq. (5) can be finite after } M, n \text{ Parts, that is}
\]

\[
u(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{M} \sum_{j=0}^{n} c_{ij} HOBM_{i,j}(x) = C^T HOBM(x)
\tag{6}
\]

where,

\[
C = [c_{1,0}, c_{1,1}, \ldots, c_{M,n}]^T,
\]

\[
HOBM(x) = [HOBM_{1,0}, HOBM_{1,1}, \ldots, HOBM_{M,n}]^T
\]

We may acquire the approximation respecting the function \( k(x,t) \) as pursue;

\[
k(x,t) = HOBM^T(x) K HOBM(t), \text{ where } K \text{ is an } M(n + 1) \times M(n + 1) \text{ matrix that we have an operator of:}
\]

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\[ K_{ij} = \frac{(\text{HOBM}(x))(\text{HOBM}(t))}{(\text{HOBM}(x))(\text{HOBM}(t))} \text{ for } i, j = 1, 2, \ldots, M, n \] (7)

3. Application of the Techniques

Consider the of SVIDE shown in Eqs. (1)-(2) and demonstrated the unknown of \(x(t)\) and \(y(t)\) by using Eq. (6) as:

\[
x(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{M} \sum_{j=0}^{n} c_{ij} \text{HOBM}_{ij}(t) = C^THOBM(t)
\] (8)
\[
y(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=0}^{M} d_{ij} \text{HOBM}_{ij}(t) = D^THOBM(t)
\] (9)

Here, Eqs. (1)-(2) can be compose as:

\[
C^THOBM'(t) = C^THOBM(t)[kk_1 - \gamma_1 D^THOBM(t)]
- \int_{t-T_0}^{t} f f_1(t - \tau)(D^THOBM(\tau))d\tau + g g_1(t),
\] (10)
\[
D^THOBM'(t) = C^THOBM(t)[-kk_2 + \gamma_2 C^THOBM(t)]
+ \int_{t-T_0}^{t} f f_2(t - \tau)(C^THOBM(\tau))d\tau + g g_2(t).
\] (11)

Here, we consider the integral part of Eqs. (10)-(11), and in order to utilize the Gaussian integration, we can change the period [\(t - T_0, \ t\) to \([-1,1]\) by the transformation.

\[
s = 1 + 2 \left(\frac{t-T_0}{T_0}\right).
\] (12)

Here, the integrands respecting Eqs. (10)-(11) can be compose as:

\[
\int_{t-T_0}^{t} f f_1(t - \tau)(D^THOBM(\tau))d\tau = \frac{T_0}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} f f_1 \left(-\frac{T_0}{2}(s-1)\right) \left(D^THOBM(t) + \frac{T_0}{2}(s-1)\right) ds,
\] (13)
\[
\int_{t-T_0}^{t} f f_2(t - \tau)(C^THOBM(\tau))d\tau = \frac{T_0}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} f f_2 \left(-\frac{T_0}{2}(s-1)\right) \left(C^THOBM(t) + \frac{T_0}{2}(s-1)\right) ds,
\] (14)

where \(s_j, j = 0,1,\ldots, n\) are the Gaussian points and \(w_j\) are the weights and can be as:

\[
w_j = \frac{2}{(1-s_j^2)[\text{HOBM}^2(s_j)]^2}
\]

Using Eqs. (13)-(14) in Eqs. (10)-(11), we have

\[
C^THOBM'(t) = C^THOBM(t)[kk_1 - \gamma_1 D^THOBM(t)]
- \frac{T_0}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{n} w_j f f_1 \left(-\frac{T_0}{2}(s_j-1)\right) \left(D^THOBM(t) + \frac{T_0}{2}(s_j-1)\right) + g g_1(t)
\] (15)
\[
D^THOBM'(t) = D^THOBM(t)[-kk_2 + \gamma_2 C^THOBM(t)]
+ \frac{T_0}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{n} w_j f f_2 \left(-\frac{T_0}{2}(s_j-1)\right) \left(C^THOBM(t) + \frac{T_0}{2}(s_j-1)\right) + g g_2(t)
\] (16)

Here, denoting the collocation points as Gauss-Legendre points \(t_i, i = 0,1,\ldots, M - 1\) to the Eqs. (15)-(16), we acquire;

\[
C^THOBM'(t_i) = C^THOBM(t_i)[kk_1 - \gamma_1 D^THOBM(t_i)]
- \frac{T_0}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{n} w_j f f_1 \left(-\frac{T_0}{2}(s_j-1)\right) \left(D^THOBM(t_i) + \frac{T_0}{2}(s_j-1)\right) + g g_1(t_i)
\] (17)
\[
D^THOBM'(t_i) = D^THOBM(t_i)[-kk_2 + \gamma_2 C^THOBM(t_i)]
+ \frac{T_0}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{n} w_j f f_2 \left(-\frac{T_0}{2}(s_j-1)\right) \left(C^THOBM(t_i) + \frac{T_0}{2}(s_j-1)\right) + g g_2(t_i)
\]
Again, from boundary conditions, we get

$$C^T HOB M(0) = \alpha_1 \quad D^T HOB M(0) = \alpha_2$$

Thus, from Eqs. (17)-(18), we acquire $M(n + 1)$ non-linear equations with the unknowns as $C$ and $D$. Solving these arrangement (17)-(18) numerically, we can acquire the magnitude respecting $C$ and $D$ and hence the approximate solutions respecting the integro-differential equations (1)-(2) by using the Eqs. (8)-(9).

The underlying and cutoff esteem developing in the hypothesis regarding gases and flexibility are minor to non-straight shapes to fathom them. Due to their significant significance, various numerical and diagnostic procedures have been made for these issues because of it isn't reasonable to derive its precise arrangement by a necessitarian activity, for example, iterative numerical solvers subject to Newton's strategy. It is prominent that the hidden assessments for Newton's methodology, the course of action are basic. A procedure can be used for picking the hidden evaluations.

$$C_n = x_n - \frac{2c(x_n)c'(x_n)}{2c''(x_n)-c(x_n)c'(x_n)}$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{2(c(x_n)+c(C_n))c'(x_n)}{2c''(x_n)-c(x_n)+c(C_n)c'(x_n)}$$

The nonexclusive flow outline technique is specified in Fig. 1.

![Diagram](image-url)
4. Interpretative Models

Example 1 (Shakeri and Dehghan 2008)

Consider the SVIDE realized in Eqs. (1)-(2) with;

\[ f f_1(t) = t, \quad ff_2(t) = t + 1, \quad kk_1 = 1, \quad kk_2 = 1, \quad \gamma_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \]

\[ \gamma_2 = 3, \quad T_0 = \frac{1}{4}, \quad \alpha_1 = 0, \quad \alpha_2 = -1. \]

\[ gg_1(t) = 2t - 1 - (t^2 - t)(1 + \frac{11}{18}e^{-3t} - \frac{1}{36}e^{\frac{3}{2}t}), \]

and \[ gg_2(t) = \frac{1}{3072}e^{-3t}(10080t^2 - 10304t + 6275). \]

The specific solution respecting this model is \[ x(t) = t^2 - t \] and \[ y(t) = -e^{-3t}. \] The numerical results acquire by HOBM for \( M = 4, \ n = 1, \) have compared with the solutions acquired by BPCM (\( n = 6 \)) (Sahu and Ray 2016) and VIM (Shakeri and Dehghan 2008). The correlations have been referred to in Table 1. For this issue, the got non-linear mathematical conditions framework has been disbanded numerically by Newton's strategy.

Table 1. Arbitrage respecting results obtained numerical due to example s1

| \( t \) | HOBM | BPCM | VIM [9] | HOBM | BPCM | VIM [9] |
|-------|------|------|--------|------|------|--------|
| 0.1   | 3.38 \times 10^{-7} | 1.24 \times 10^{-6} | 3.59 \times 10^{-7} | 2.24 \times 10^{-6} | 4.51 \times 10^{-3} | 1.09 \times 10^{-5} |
| 0.2   | 1.17 \times 10^{-7} | 4.36 \times 10^{-6} | 2.66 \times 10^{-7} | 6.30 \times 10^{-6} | 4.22 \times 10^{-4} | 1.55 \times 10^{-5} |
| 0.3   | 2.68 \times 10^{-7} | 8.83 \times 10^{-6} | 4.66 \times 10^{-7} | 6.26 \times 10^{-6} | 3.43 \times 10^{-4} | 8.22 \times 10^{-6} |
| 0.4   | 2.48 \times 10^{-7} | 1.95 \times 10^{-5} | 1.64 \times 10^{-5} | 2.43 \times 10^{-5} | 2.89 \times 10^{-4} | 9.26 \times 10^{-4} |
| 0.5   | 2.52 \times 10^{-7} | 2.50 \times 10^{-5} | 6.93 \times 10^{-5} | 5.37 \times 10^{-6} | 2.44 \times 10^{-4} | 3.95 \times 10^{-4} |
| 0.6   | 2.17 \times 10^{-7} | 3.02 \times 10^{-5} | 1.73 \times 10^{-4} | 2.40 \times 10^{-5} | 1.99 \times 10^{-4} | 9.37 \times 10^{-4} |
| 0.7   | 2.23 \times 10^{-7} | 3.52 \times 10^{-5} | 3.23 \times 10^{-4} | 1.32 \times 10^{-5} | 1.65 \times 10^{-4} | 1.62 \times 10^{-4} |
| 0.8   | 4.30 \times 10^{-7} | 4.01 \times 10^{-5} | 4.92 \times 10^{-4} | 1.27 \times 10^{-5} | 1.44 \times 10^{-4} | 2.26 \times 10^{-3} |
| 0.9   | 5.48 \times 10^{-7} | 4.48 \times 10^{-5} | 6.41 \times 10^{-4} | 2.34 \times 10^{-5} | 2.00 \times 10^{-4} | 2.63 \times 10^{-3} |

Example 2

The example respecting Organic species living respectively with;

\[ f f_1(t) = t, \quad ff_2(t) = t + 1, \quad kk_1 = 0.02, \quad kk_2 = 0.01, \quad \gamma_1 = 0.01, \]

\[ \gamma_2 = 0.01, \quad T_0 = 0.1, \quad \alpha_1 = 10, \quad \alpha_2 = 10, \quad gg_1(t) = 0, \]

and \[ gg_2(t) = 0. \]

The solutions got by the strategies (HOBM (\( M = 8, \ n = 7 \)) have been contrasted by the solutions acquired by Bernstein polynomial collocation technique BPCM (\( n = 6 \)) [21], ADM [8] and HPM [20] for the same magnitude of \( t \), and the similarities are characterized in Table 2. Due to this module, the gained non-linear necessitarian equations arrangement acquired by Newton's technique numerically.

Table 2. Resemblance respecting numerical arrangement due to example 2

| \( t \) | HOBM | BPCM | ADM | HPM | HOBM | BPCM | ADM | HPM |
|-------|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|
| 0.1   | 9.013999 | 9.01497 | 8.968 | 8.9668 | 11.0913 | 11.0902 | 11.162 | 11.0416 |
| 0.3   | 7.07823 | 7.07823 | 6.9055 | 6.8911 | 13.2279 | 13.2279 | 13.485 | 13.1250 |
| 0.5   | 7.07726 | 5.31893 | 4.842 | 4.8030 | 15.16 | 15.159 | 15.808 | 15.2082 |
| 0.7   | 5.38089 | 3.84465 | 2.780 | 2.7023 | 16.7701 | 16.7692 | 18.131 | 17.2916 |

From the table 1.2 we can show that HOBM demonstrate more accurate and greater solutions than other strategies such as (BPCM, HPM, and ADM) Table 2 cites that solutions acquired by HOBM and BPCM have the same quite satisfactorily and these solutions are likewise the same as the other technique solutions.
5. Conclusion

System respecting integro-differential modules that can be appeared in the Biological frameworks which are disbanded numerically utilizing HOBM technique and the acquired solutions compared with the solutions acquired by other strategies. The model issue is changed over into non-linear logarithmic equations. The group equations are disbanded using Newton–Raphson techniques. The HOBM solutions are compared with an existing technique. The interpretative models have been incorporated to exhibit the legitimacy and relevance respecting the proposed strategies. These models additionally show the exactness and productivity respecting the current strategies.

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