A POSTER ABOUT THE RECENT HISTORY
OF FRACTIONAL CALCULUS

J. A. Tenreiro Machado 1, Virginia Kiryakova 2, Francesco Mainardi 3

Abstract

In the last decades fractional calculus became an area of intense research and development. The accompanying poster illustrates the major contributions during the period 1966-2010.

MSC 2010: 26A33, 05C72, 33E12, 34A08, 34K37, 35R11, 60G22
Key Words and Phrases: fractional calculus, history

Preliminary note

Clearly, lists such as those assembled in the paper [1] as well as in the present short note, can never be complete, and, besides, there must be selective decisions. We do apologize for all omissions. Moreover, we have not given any judgment on the references in [1]: we limited ourselves to cite (possibly/hopefully) most of them.

The progress of fractional calculus

The fractional calculus started from some speculations of G. W. Leibniz (1695, 1697) and L. Euler (1730), and it has been developed progressively up to now. A list of mathematicians, who have provided important contributions up to the middle of the twentieth century, includes P. S. Laplace

1Corresponding author

Only since the Seventies the fractional calculus has been the object of specialized conferences and treatises. For the first conference the merit is due to B. Ross who, shortly after his Ph.D. dissertation on fractional calculus, organized the First Conference on Fractional Calculus and its Applications at the University of New Haven in June 1974, and edited its proceedings. For the first monograph, the merit is ascribed to K. B. Oldham and J. Spanier who, after a joint collaboration begun in 1968, published a book devoted to fractional calculus in 1974.

In the recent years considerable interest in fractional calculus has been stimulated by the applications it finds in different areas of applied sciences like physics and engineering, possibly including fractal phenomena. Now there are more books of proceedings and special issues of journals published that refer to the applications of fractional calculus in several scientific areas including special functions, control theory, chemical physics, stochastic processes, anomalous diffusion, rheology. Several special issues appeared in the last decade which contain selected and improved papers presented at conferences and advanced schools, concerning various applications of fractional calculus. Already since several years, there exist two international journals devoted almost exclusively to the subject of fractional calculus: Journal of Fractional Calculus (Editor-in-Chief: K. Nishimoto, Japan) started in 1992, and Fractional Calculus and Applied Analysis (Managing Editor: V. Kiryakova, Bulgaria) started in 1998.

The authors have recently collected and listed information (see Table 1) about the progress in the area of fractional calculus during the period 1966-2010 in the paper [1] entitled “Recent History of Fractional Calculus” and published in Communications in Nonlinear Science and Numerical Simulation. The time series can be analyzed through the multidimensional scaling method. Defining the time correlation comparison factor as

\[ c_{ij} = \frac{\sum x_i(t)x_j(t)}{\left(\sum x_i(t)x_i(t)\sum x_j(t)x_j(t)\right)^{1/2}}, \quad i, j = 1, \ldots, 6, \]

the series lead to a 6 × 6 matrix.
Table 1: Fractional Calculus during 1966-2010

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and to the three dimensional map represented in Figure 1. We verify that, as expected, the Conferences (C), Special Sessions in conferences (SS), Special Issues in journals (SI) and Books with Author (BA) are closely related, while the Books Edited (BE) and Patents (P) have a different evolution.

Figure 1: The multidimensional scaling map for the fractional calculus evolution during the period 1966-2010. C - Conferences, SS - Special sessions in conferences, SI - Special issues in journals, BE - Books edited, BA - Books with author, P - Patents.

This note presents a POSTER (reduced version is depicted at Figure 2, and A3 format in true colors is attached separately) with the time line of events in this area during 1966-2010. The authors believe that this list demonstrates the large volume of research in the area of fractional calculus that will continue to grow up in the forthcoming years, and that it will constitute an important tool in the scientific progress of mankind.
Figure 2: The time line of fractional calculus during the period 1966-2010.

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References

1 Institute of Engineering of the Polytechnic of Porto
Dept. of Electrical Engineering
4200 - 072 Porto, PORTUGAL

e-mail: jtm@isep.ipp.pt

2 Institute of Mathematics and Informatics
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences,
Sofia – 1113, BULGARIA

e-mail: virginia@diogenes.bg

3 Department of Physics
University of Bologna, and INFN-Bologna
Via Irnerio 46, I - 40126 Bologna, ITALY

e-mail: francesco.mainardi@unibo.it ; francesco.mainardi@bo.infn.it
The History of Posters. By Olof Halldin. John Parry, 1835. INTRODUCTION These pages are meant to provide information about the
poster in Sweden starting with the significant era in the early 20th century. The public has little knowledge about the holdings of the
National Library’s poster collection, which is sad because it contains a trove of artistic treasures. So, this is a brief attempt to spark
interest in the poster, as a phenomenon and for its artistic qualities. BACKGROUND The poster is a composition of pictures and words
or words alone often with a distinct graphic expression. In recent decades, new means of expression have come into uses that