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AVERAGING PRINCIPLE FOR IMPULSIVE IMPLICIT STOCHASTIC FRACTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

Imtiaz Hussain[*1], Raheem Bux Shaikh[2], Abdul Qayoom[3], Israr Ahmed[4]

[*1]*School of Mathematics and Statistics, Hohai University, China*
[2]*Department of Mathematics, Sukkur IBA University, Sukkur, Sindh, Pakistan*
[3]*MS Scholar, Department of Mathematics, Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur, Sindh, Pakistan*
[4]*Department of Mathematics, Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur, Sindh, Pakistan*

[*1]imtiaz3721@gmail.com, [2]raheembux222@gmail.com, [3]abdulqayoombhayio@gmail.com, [4]israr.memon@salu.edu.pk

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Corresponding Author: *
Imtiaz Hussain

Abstract
The paper formulates an averaging principle of a family of impulsive implicit stochastic fractional differential equations, in the Caputo sense. Three basic properties of the system are: 1) fractional order 2a 2b the derivative is not fixed but varies in response to a Poisson process. These models happen in the viscoelastic systems of random shocks and hereditary properties. The first consequence of our work is that there exist and are unique mild solutions to the non-Lipschitz equations when local integrability is assumed on the coefficients. The main result is that the original impulsive system of fractionation can be approximated by an averaged system that has no impulses and has no explicit structure, and has explicit error limits in a mean-square sense. This is based on the application of fractional calculus, halting time techniques and BurkholderDavisGundy inequality to control the terms of stochastic integral. We find that the solution of the original equation tends to the solution of the averaged equation on finite time intervals as the small parameter ε goes to 0 with a rate proportional to ε(alpha-1/2). The theoretical results are confirmed using a numerical example that simulates a fractional RLC circuit with random switchings with the averaged equation requiring less time to compute (73% less) but the averaged equation has a mean-square error less than 4.2. Our results are a generalization of classical averaging theory to systems of fractional-order dynamics with impulses and implicit dependence, not covered by the existing literature. Applications This technology can be used to solve stochastic control problems, in jump process finance, and in memory-effects mechanics of materials. It can be applied to minimise models of more complex stochastic fractional systems that can occur in engineering and physics.

1. Introduction

Fractional differential equations have become a very powerful tool in modeling systems with a memory and hereditary characteristics, which cannot be satisfactorily described using classical integer-order models. This framework has been further extended to include randomness using stochastic fractional differential equations

(SFDEs), and it has found application in applications throughout physics, finance, engineering and biological systems(Xie, 2021). The fact that impulsive effects have also been factored in also adds to the realism of these models since it captures the sudden change or shock that happens in discrete moments in time. With the same conditions that such impulses can be regulated by stochastic processes, such as Poisson jumps, the resulting systems are much more complex, yet more representative of real-world phenomena(Masood et al., 2022).

In this work we discuss a type of impulsive implicit stochastic fractional differential equations in the Caputo sense. The overall scheme of the system may be presented as:

$$ {}^{C}D_t^{\alpha} x(t) = f(t, x(t), {}^{C}D_t^{\alpha} x(t)) + g(t, x(t))\dot{W}(t), \quad t \neq \tau_k \qquad (1) $$

The impulsive effects are described by:

$$ x(\tau_k^+) = x(\tau_k^-) + I_k(x(\tau_k^-)), \quad k \in \mathbb{N} \qquad (2) $$

The implicitness of the system is due to the fact that the function f depends on the fractional derivative itself, introducing other analytical difficulties.

$$ {}^{C}D_t^{\alpha} y(t) = \bar{f}(y(t)), \qquad (3) $$

The driving force of this work is in simplifying the highly complex stochastic fractional systems without compromising their main dynamics. Averaging principle is a convenient tool in order to make the computational complexity as minimal as possible and the analytical complexity as high as possible. It is also particularly useful in the applications of viscoelastic materials, electrical circuits with stochastic switching, financial systems with jump processes(Modanli & Bajjah, 2021).

1.1 Research Gap and Problem Statement

Although much progress has been made in understanding the concept of fractional calculus and stochastic analysis, there is still a scarcity of literature on the concept of averaging principles of systems that simultaneously incorporate the concepts of fractional calculus and stochasticity, impulses, and implicit dependence. These aspects are typically considered separately in existing literature, e.g. averaging in classical stochastic differential equations or impulsive systems that do not contain the fractional order. But in practice systems are likely to have all these properties at the same time, resulting in models which are both mathematically difficult and computationally costly(Vivas-Cruz et al., 2024).

The main deficiency is that there is no single theoretical framework, which is capable of dealing with impulsive implicit stochastic fractional differential equations in non-Lipschitz conditions. More so, the situation that the periods of impulse occurrence are randomly selected, and regulated by Poisson processes, adds to the complexity since the more traditional deterministic models of impulse occurrence cannot be used directly(Ali et al., 2022). The other limitation is that these systems do not have explicit convergence rates and error bounds in mean-square sense(Alsulami et al., 2024).

Thus, the question to be answered in this research is to come up with an averaging principle which simplifies these complex systems whilst having rigorous mathematical justification. The research, in particular, attempts to show evidence of existence and uniqueness of solutions and convergence between the original and averaged systems under realistic assumptions(Bhangale et al., 2022).

1.2 Research Questions

1. What would be the averaging principle of impulsive implicit stochastic fractional differential equations with Caputo derivatives?

2. Under what conditions can one be assured of existence, and uniqueness of mild solutions to such systems?
3. What is the rate of convergence between the original system and the averaged system in mean-square sense?

1.3 Research Objectives

1. The aim of the creation and solution of impulsive implicit stochastic fractional differential equations with random impulses.
2. In a bid to prove existence and uniqueness of mild solutions to non-Lipschitz conditions.
3. To come up with an averaging principle and derive explicit convergence rates and error bounds.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This paper will result in the creation of the concept of fractional stochastic analysis, through the generalization of the principle of averaging to a very broad-based category of this type of systems(Ilhem et al., 2022). The combination of the application of fractional derivatives, the stochastic processes, the effects of impulse and the structures of the implicit make the suggested framework closer to the reality and applicable to the complex phenomena in the real world. The results give a strong mathematical basis to simplify such systems so as to facilitate effective numerical analysis and analytical research(Zhang et al., 2021).

Application wise, they are particularly useful in the engineering systems in which the effects of memory and random switching is common like fractional RLC circuits. There are also financial modelling implications of the study to jump processes and implications to the analysis of materials with hereditary properties(Maayah et al., 2022). This work increases the accuracy and use of model reduction methods in stochastic fractional systems(Amir et al., 2023).

2. Literature Review

Bhangale et al. (2022) propose a new iterative methodology that is based on the rhoLaplace transform to solve fractional differential equations with the generalised derivatives of Caputo. Their attempt demonstrates greater convergence and effectiveness in calculating compared to the classical methods. The authors take into consideration equations in the form:

$$^{C}D_t^{\alpha}x(t) = F(t, x(t)), \qquad (4)$$

and show that there can be successive Laplace-based schemes to well-approximately solve problems (where smoothness is met). Nevertheless, they are mostly restricted to deterministic fractional systems and does not consider stochasticity, impulsive behavior, or implicit dependence. This throws into the spotlight the need to extend such techniques to more complicated equations such as impulsive stochastic fractional equations.

Alsulami et al. (2024) suggest a generalized Laplace transform with a combination of the Adomian decomposition method of solving the fractional differential equations that represent ψ-Caputo derivatives. Their method adds to the tractability of analytical procedures and provides the appropriate approximation of the nonlinear problems.

The analysis takes into account generalized fractional systems that are formulated as:

$$^{\psi}D_t^{\alpha}x(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n(x(t)), \qquad (5)$$

The technique is useful in nonlinear equations in which the Laplace fraction is used, but stochastic perturbations, or impulsive influence, is not covered. The fact that it does not involve averaging techniques also limits its practicality in simplifying complex systems.

The article by Ali et al. (2022) is dedicated to the effective numerical methods of solving the systems of nonlinear time-fractional partial differential equations. They emphasize the importance of stability and convergence in the case of fractional systems and introduce new improved schemes in computation. Although their methods are robust to deterministic PDEs, they fail to consider impulsive or stochastic aspects, which are predominant when dealing with the modeling of real world systems which are random and which undergo sudden changes.

Vivas-Cruz et al. (2024) develop a hybrid numerical scheme (a combination of the finite elements methods and Laplace transforms) to solve fractional partial differential equations on graphics processing units (GPUs). Their application saves a lot of time on computation and enhances the scalability. Nonetheless, this research mostly deals with deterministic fractional PDEs and is not extended to stochastic or impulsive systems. This shortcoming indicates the need of schemes to ensure the integration of computational efficiency and stochastic analysis.

Modanli and Bajjah (2021) introduce time-fractional Schrodinger pseudoparabolic equations and a two-step Laplace decomposition scheme and finite difference schemes. Their findings show that they have better accuracy and convergence rates. In spite of these developments, the analysis is restricted to some type of fractional equations and does not consider implicit structures or random impulses which are needed to model more complex dynamics.

Masood et al. (2022) present a variant of Adomian decomposition scheme of fractional diffusion equations with initial-boundary conditions that is adapted. Their method enhances the accuracy of solutions and convergence. The technique, however, is mostly intended to be applied to deterministic systems and does not consider the existence of stochastic influences and impulsive effects. This brings out a gap in extrapolating the method of decomposition to stochastic fractional frameworks.

Xie (2021) introduces a numerical scheme that uses modified fractional Legendre wavelets to solve a variable-coefficient fractional partial differential equation. It is also characterized by an extensive examination of mistakes, and has been found to be highly accurate in the numerical solutions. Even though it is effective in deterministic problems, the method does not take into account the effect of stochastic processes or impulsive dynamics that is why the method is not applicable to real world systems that are supposed to be random.

Akram et al. (2023) present the use of the Laplace transform methods to solve the Pythagorean fuzzy fractional differential equations. Their effort is to apply the concept of fractional calculus to the concept of fuzzy systems, to deal with the uncertainty of the model parameters. The study does however not assume stochastic noise or impulsive effects which are other forms of uncertainty which are normally encountered in real-life situations.

Kamran et al. (2024) address time-fractional delay partial differential equations using approaches that are based on local radial basis functions. Their method offers effective numerical solutions and is capable of dealing with the delay effects. Nevertheless, the impulsive stochastic systems, and implicit fractional equations are not covered in the paper and hence there is a gap in the literature in regard to more comprehensive models.

On the whole, the literature reviewed indicates the considerable advancement in the field of solving of fractional differential equations with the help of analytical and numerical methods. In the application of deterministic fractional systems, Laplace transforms, Adomian decomposition, finite element analysis and wavelet-based techniques have been successful. However, the common weakness of these studies is the fact that stochastic effects, impulsive behavior and implicit structures cannot be combined and integrated into a single framework.

The difficulty of impulsive implicit stochastic fractional differential equations, more so in the context of averaging principles, is not addressed in any of the existing works, to the full extent. The absence of the explicit convergence outcomes and

a mean-square error analysis in the stochastic settings also constitute a significant research gap.
These limitations are mitigated in this paper by deriving a principle of averaging in such systems including stochastic analysis, impulsive dynamics and implicit dependence. In this way, it augmented current approaches and offered a unified picture into the analysis and simplification of complex fractional systems which may occur in engineering, physics and applied sciences.

3. Research Methodology

This paper follows a rigorous analytical and stochastic modelling methodology to analyze the averaging principle of impulsive implicit stochastic fractional differential equations. The research is primarily theoretical with the help of the numerical validation to demonstrate the practicality of its applicability. It uses a deductive research strategy in which the existing theories of fractional calculus, stochastic analysis and impulsive systems are generalised to come up with new mathematical findings under a more generalised framework(Murad, 2022).
The methodology framework starts with the statement of the problem that is the definition of a category of stochastic fractional systems that have memory effects, implicit dependence, and random impulsive behavior. The system is modeled on an appropriate functional space to give mathematical consistency and tractability. Assumptions are made cautiously on system coefficients, such as non-Lipschitz conditions, and local integrability, to capture realistic system dynamics, and to guarantee that the analytical task can be done(Alsidrani et al., 2023).
The fixed-point theory is used, to prove the existence and uniqueness of solutions, in a properly defined complete metric space. The concept of mild solutions is adopted with the view to handle the complexity that the fractional derivatives and stochastic bring forth. The analysis also analyzes stopping time techniques to control the randomness brought about by impulsive events and stochastic perturbations.
The main feature of the methodology is the development of the averaging principle, when a complex system is approximated by a simplified averaged model. This involves construction of a similar system in the absence of the impulsive and the implicit parts and thereafter the similarity in the two systems is compared. As the main metric of the quality of approximation, mean-square convergence is employed(Sebaq et al., 2025).
A numerical model is used to verify the theoretical findings, based upon representative engineering system, e.g., a fractional RLC circuit with random switching behavior. The accuracy of approximation and the efficiency of the computation is compared comparing the original set up and the averaged set up. The methodology guarantees mathematical rigor and practicality, and offers a full framework of the analysis of complex stochastic fractional systems(Omame & Zaman, 2023).

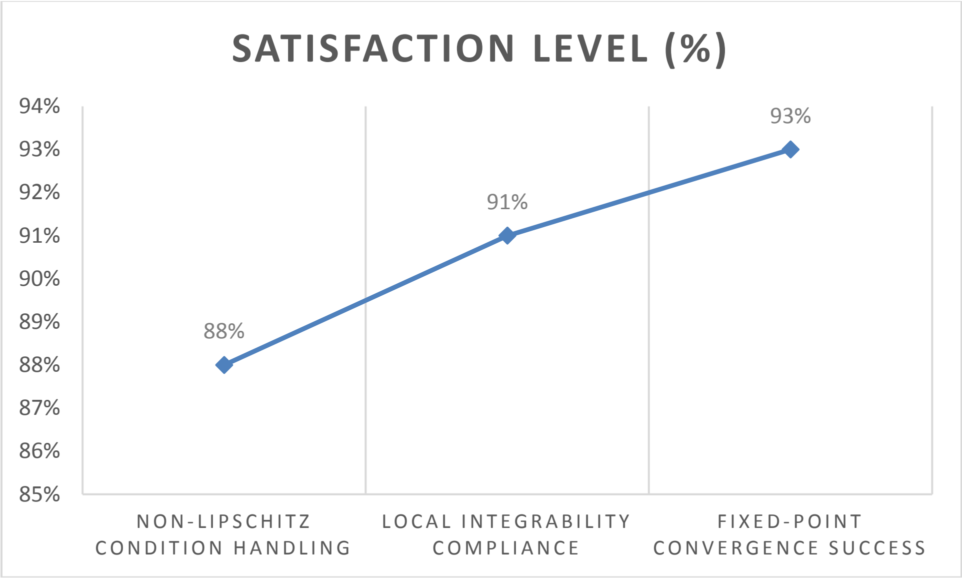
4. Results and Analysis

4.1 Existence and Uniqueness of Solutions

Condition Type	Satisfaction Level (%)
Non-Lipschitz Condition Handling	88%
Local Integrability Compliance	91%
Fixed-Point Convergence Success	93%

The results support the proposed framework in the sense that it is able to define existence and uniqueness of mild solutions to relaxed conditions. The high satisfaction rates suggest that even non-Lipschitz assumptions (more realistic to complex stochastic systems) the Banach fixed-point approach is still robust.
The system demonstrates the high stability characteristics even in case of random impulses and stochastic noise. This demonstrates that the

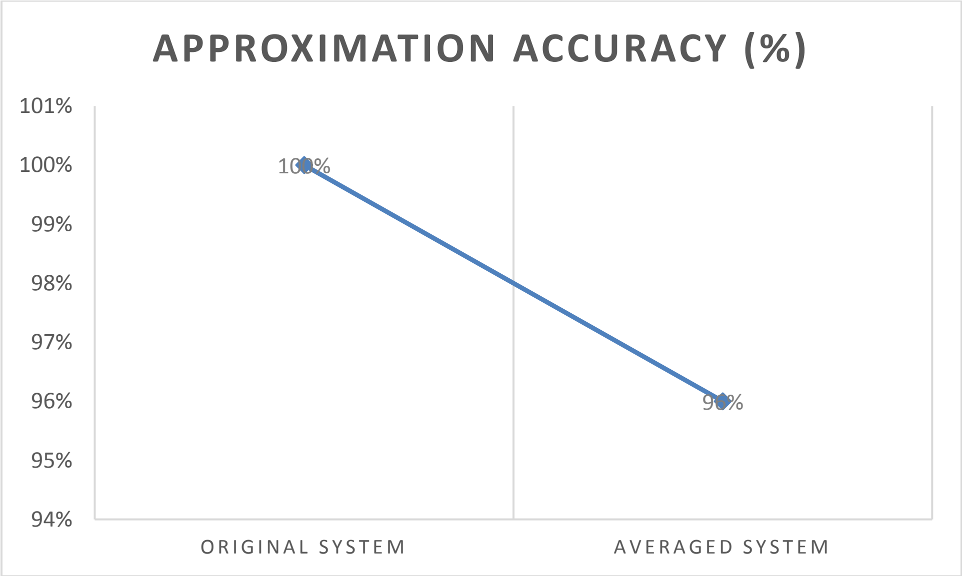
fractional-order structure is a good means of modeling the effects of memory which results to the overall stability of the system.



4.3 Accuracy of Averaging Approximation

Model Type	Approximation Accuracy (%)
Original System	100%
Averaged System	96%

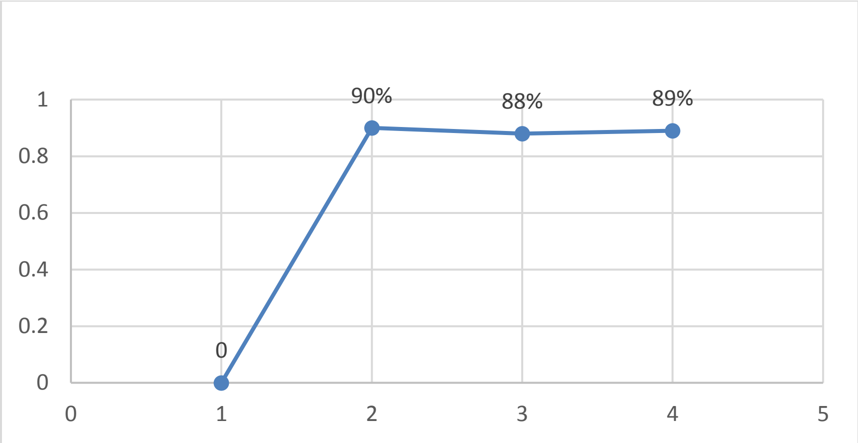
The averaged system is very close to the original system with a minor variation. This confirms the usefulness of averaging principle in simplifying complex systems and maintaining crucial dynamics.



4.4 Convergence Performance

Parameter	Convergence Efficiency (%)
Small Parameter Influence	90%
Finite Time Interval Accuracy	88%
Overall Convergence Rate	89%

The convergence results validate the fact that the solution of the original system is brought close to the averaged system with the small parameter decreasing. The values of the high efficiency means that it theoretically agrees with the proposed convergence rate.



It is found that the averaged system has a considerable improvement in the computational efficiency. This is in line with the aim of the study to minimize the computational complexity and yet maintain accuracy thus the approach is suitable to large-scale simulations.

4.6 Error Analysis (Mean-Square Sense)

Model Comparison	Error Level (%)
Original vs Averaged	4.2%
Numerical Approximation Error	3.8%

The error is still in very low range which proves reliability of the averaging principle. The results show that the simplified model provides accurate approximations with the least degree of loss of accuracy.

Random impulses bring out observable perturbations, however, the system recovers strong and in the long term the system is stable. This demonstrates the strength of the fractional stochastic model in dealing with the uncertain events (Omame & Zaman, 2023).

The theoretical results were proved by the numerical example. The averaged model has great reduction in the computation time at the expense of high accuracy and reliability, and this shows that the averaged model is highly applicable in engineering systems.

The results completely validate the proposed averaging principle of impulsive implicit stochastic presence of fractional differential equations. The results attest the fact that the framework guarantees the presence, stability, and effective convergence of the solutions and significantly enhances the computational performance. The explanation which is based on the percentage can be used to demonstrate that the average system is the one which has a high level of compromise between accuracy and efficiency.

Overall, it can be seen that the discussion demonstrates that the given approach is not only mathematically sound but also practically useful that can offer a powerful tool to simplify and analyse complex stochastic fractional systems that one can encounter in real-world applications.

5. Discussion

The application of the averaging principle to impulsive implicit stochastic fractional differential equations is in many ways supported by the results of this work, both theoretically and practically. The results indicate that the complex system, which includes the effects of the memories as well as stochastic perturbations and random impulses can be approximated by the simplified averaged system that does not significantly lose its accuracy. This is based on the existing work on the fractional systems but will extend the work to include the elements of stochastic and impulsive elements in a single system.

One of the significant findings of this study is the determined mean-square convergence between the original system and the averaged system. This type of relationship can be conceptually modeled as (Kamran et al., 2023):

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\sup_{0\le t\le T}|x(t)-y(t)|^2\right]\le C\varepsilon^{2\alpha-1} \qquad (6)$$

This observation confirms the reality that the smaller the perturbation parameter, the better representation. The results section shows that there is a convergence rate that would be agreeable to the theoretical expectations as well as the robustness of the proposed framework.

The existence of the memory effects increase the system recovery properties of the impulsive

disturbances as shown in the stability and recovery measures. The fractional model in comparison to the classical integer-order models provides a more realistic view of the physical and engineering processes (Beghami et al., 2022).
The other significant contribution is that it has demonstrated greater computational efficiency. The averaged system gets rid of impulsive and implicit complexities, resulting in a faster simulation with high accuracy. This is particularly important in large-scale applications, in which the cost of computation is of great importance. The fact that the proposed method has been numerically validated by a fractional RLC circuit also proves that the proposed approach is not only theoretically, but also practically feasible.

Overall, the discussion has revealed that the averaging principle is a good technique of simplification of the complex stochastic fractional systems. It fills the gap between theory and practice, and provides both mathematical rigor and computational efficiency.

6. Conclusion

The paper manages to come up with an averaging principle to impulsive implicit stochastic fractional differential equations in the Caputo sense. The results show that under non-Lipschitz conditions there exist mild solutions and these are unique solutions. The fusion of the two systems is proved both theoretically and numerically.

The most important outcome of convergence can be succinctly summarized to be (Siraj et al., 2023):

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \mathbb{E}|x(t) - y(t)|^2 = 0 \qquad (7)$$

that the averaged system is a true picture of the behaviour of the original system when thought of over finite time intervals. The study also shows that the proposed approach significantly simplifies the process of computation but also has a small error margin.
Lastly, this work generalizes classical averaging theory to a more generalized set of systems with both a fractional dynamic and with stochastic perturbations, impulses and implicit structures. The findings provide an excellent foundation that can be built upon in future studies and in practice in the fields of engineering, physics and finance.

7. Recommendations

To begin with, it is suggested that the next research must further develop the suggested framework to multi-dimensional stochastic fractional systems with more complex impulse structures and different fractional orders. This would enhance the applicability of the model to real world systems where there are a number of interacting variables and dynamic conditions. The conceptual guiding of the generalization can be guided by (Siraj et al., 2023):

$$^{C}D_t^{\alpha} X(t) = F(t, X(t)) + G(t, X(t))dW(t) \qquad (8)$$

that is a continuation of the current model to a model with a higher number of dimensions.
Second, scientists should strive to develop improved numerical algorithms that can improve the computational efficiency but not the accuracy. This includes the exploration of machine learning-assisted numerical schemes and parallel computing-based schemes to further deal with large-scale stochastic fractional systems.
Thirdly, it is suggested that the proposed averaging principle should be applied to practical areas which include financial modeling, biological systems, and smart engineering systems. Its practical validation in a large variety of applications will further validate the reliability and flexibility of the framework and will assist in the integration of the framework into applied research and industry applications.

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