

Reduction of a nonlinear system and its numerical solution using a fractional iterative method

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Abstract

A nonlinear algebraic equation system of 5 variables is numerically solved, which allows modeling the behavior of the temperatures and the efficiencies of a hybrid solar receiver, which in simple terms is the combination of a photovoltaic system with a thermoelectric system. In addition, a way to reduce the previous system to a nonlinear system of only 2 variables is presented. Naturally, reducing algebraic equation systems of dimension N to systems of smaller dimensions has the main advantage of reducing the number of variables involved in a problem, but the analytical expressions of the systems become more complicated. However, to minimize this disadvantage, an iterative method that does not explicitly depend on the analytical complexity of the system to be solved is used. A fractional iterative method, valid for one and several variables, that uses the properties of fractional calculus, in particular the fact that the fractional derivatives of constants are not always zero, to find solutions of nonlinear systems is presented.

Keywords: Iteration Function, Order of Convergence, Fractional Derivative, Parallel Chord Method, Hybrid Solar Receiver.

1. INTRODUCTION

A classic problem in mathematics, which is of common interest in physics and engineering, is finding the set of zeros of a function $f : \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, that is,

$$\{\xi \in \Omega : \|f(\xi)\| = 0\}, \quad (1)$$

where $\|\cdot\| : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ denotes any vector norm. Although finding the zeros of a function may seem like a simple problem, in general it involves solving an **algebraic equation system** as follows

$$\begin{cases} [f]_1(x) = 0 \\ [f]_2(x) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ [f]_n(x) = 0 \end{cases}, \quad (2)$$

where $[f]_k : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ denotes the k -th component of the function f . Let $\{\hat{e}_i\}_{i=1}^n$ be the canonical basis of \mathbb{R}^n , if the nature of function f allows it, it is possible to find a function $g_1 : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ that allows rewriting the system of equations (2) as follows

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$$\begin{cases} [x]_1 - [g_1]_1(x - \hat{e}_1[x]_1) = 0 \\ [x]_2 - [g_1]_2(x - \hat{e}_2[x]_2) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ [x]_n - [g_1]_n(x - \hat{e}_n[x]_n) = 0 \end{cases}, \quad (3)$$

it should be noted that the system of equations (3) may represent a **linear system** or a **nonlinear system**. Without loss of generality, taking the variable $[x]_1$ and replacing it in the rest of equations, the previous system may be rewritten as

$$\begin{cases} [x]_2 - [g_1]_2(x - \hat{e}_2[x]_2 - \hat{e}_1[x]_1 + \hat{e}_1[g_1]_1(x - \hat{e}_1[x]_1)) = 0 \\ [x]_3 - [g_1]_3(x - \hat{e}_3[x]_3 - \hat{e}_1[x]_1 + \hat{e}_1[g_1]_1(x - \hat{e}_1[x]_1)) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ [x]_n - [g_1]_n(x - \hat{e}_n[x]_n - \hat{e}_1[x]_1 + \hat{e}_1[g_1]_1(x - \hat{e}_1[x]_1)) = 0 \end{cases}, \quad (4)$$

if the nature of the function g_1 allows it, it is possible to find a function $g_2 : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, with $[g_2]_1 \equiv 0$, that allows rewriting the system of equations (4) as follows

$$\begin{cases} [x]_2 - [g_2]_2(x - \hat{e}_2[x]_2 - \hat{e}_1[x]_1) = 0 \\ [x]_3 - [g_2]_3(x - \hat{e}_3[x]_3 - \hat{e}_1[x]_1) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ [x]_n - [g_2]_n(x - \hat{e}_n[x]_n - \hat{e}_1[x]_1) = 0 \end{cases}, \quad (5)$$

which corresponds to an equivalent system of the system of equations (3). Assuming that the process to build the systems (4) and (5) may be repeated successively up to the variable $[x]_{k-2}$, it is possible to obtain the following system of equations

$$\begin{cases} [x]_{k-1} - [g_{k-1}]_{k-1}(x - \hat{e}_{k-1}[x]_{k-1} - \sum_{r=1}^{k-2} \hat{e}_r[x]_r) = 0 \\ [x]_k - [g_{k-1}]_k(x - \hat{e}_k[x]_k - \sum_{r=1}^{k-2} \hat{e}_r[x]_r) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ [x]_n - [g_{k-1}]_n(x - \hat{e}_n[x]_n - \sum_{r=1}^{k-2} \hat{e}_r[x]_r) = 0 \end{cases}, \quad (6)$$

if by taking the variable $[x]_{k-1}$ and replacing it in the rest of equations, it is not possible to obtain an equivalent system of the system of equations (3), it is possible to find a function $h : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, with $[h]_r \equiv 0 \forall r < k$, that allows rewriting the resulting system as follows

$$\begin{cases} [x]_k - [h]_k(x - \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} \hat{e}_r[x]_r) = 0 \\ [x]_{k+1} - [h]_{k+1}(x - \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} \hat{e}_r[x]_r) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ [x]_n - [h]_n(x - \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} \hat{e}_r[x]_r) = 0 \end{cases}, \quad (7)$$

the system of equations (7) represents a **transcendental system**, that is, there are no algebraic operations that allow rewriting (7) in an equivalent system of the system of equations (3). It should be noted that the previous system has the advantage of needing fewer variables, although its analytical expression becomes more complicated. However, it is possible to extract the same information as that contained in the system (2). In general, it is necessary to use numerical methods of the iterative type to approximate to the solution of the system (7).

It is necessary to mention that the iterative methods have an intrinsic problem, since if a system has N solutions it is necessary to invest time in finding N initial conditions, but this problem is partially solved by combining iterative methods with fractional calculus, whose result is known as **fractional iterative methods**, because these new methods have the ability to find N solutions of a system using a single initial condition. In this document, a fractional iterative method that does not explicitly depend on the analytical complexity or the fractional partial derivatives of the function for which zeros are searched is presented, then it is an ideal iterative method for solving nonlinear systems in several variables.

2. FIXED POINT METHOD

Let $\Phi : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be a function. It is possible to build a sequence $\{x_i\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$ by defining the following iterative method

$$x_{i+1} := \Phi(x_i), \quad (8)$$

if is true that $x_i \rightarrow \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and if the function Φ is continuous around ξ , we obtain that

$$\xi = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} x_{i+1} = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \Phi(x_i) = \Phi\left(\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} x_i\right) = \Phi(\xi), \quad (9)$$

the above result is the reason by which the method (8) is known as the **fixed point method**. Moreover, the function Φ is called an **iteration function**. To understand the nature of the convergence of the iteration function Φ , the following definition is necessary [1]

Definition 2.1. Let $\Phi : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be an iteration function. The method (8) for determining $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is called **(locally) convergent**, if there exists $\delta > 0$ such that for every initial value

$$x_0 \in B(\xi; \delta) := \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|y - \xi\| < \delta\},$$

it holds that

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \|x_i - \xi\| \rightarrow 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} x_i = \xi. \quad (10)$$

If we have a function $f : \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ for which we want to determine the set (1), in general it is possible to write an iteration function Φ as follows [2]

$$\Phi(x) = x - A(x)f(x),$$

with $A(x)$ a matrix given as follows

$$A(x) =: ([A]_{jk}(x)) = \begin{pmatrix} [A]_{11}(x) & [A]_{12}(x) & \cdots & [A]_{1n}(x) \\ [A]_{21}(x) & [A]_{22}(x) & \cdots & [A]_{2n}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ [A]_{n1}(x) & [A]_{n2}(x) & \cdots & [A]_{nn}(x) \end{pmatrix},$$

where $[A]_{jk}(x) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. It is necessary to mention that the matrix $A(x)$ is determined according to the order of convergence desired [3].

2.1. ORDER OF CONVERGENCE

Consider the following definition [1]

Definition 2.2. Let $\Phi : \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be an iteration function with a fixed point $\xi \in \Omega$. Then the method (8) is called **(locally) convergent of (at least) order p** ($p \geq 1$), if there are exists $\delta > 0$ and C , a non-negative constant with $C < 1$ if $p = 1$, such that for any initial value $x_0 \in B(\xi; \delta)$ it holds that

$$\|x_{k+1} - \xi\| \leq C \|x_k - \xi\|^p, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (11)$$

where C is called convergence factor.

The order of convergence is usually related to the speed at which the sequence generated by (8) converges. For the particular case $p = 1$ it is said that the method (8) has an **order of convergence (at least) linear**, and for the case $p = 2$ it is said that the method (8) has an **order of convergence (at least) quadratic**. The following theorem, allows characterizing the order of convergence of an iteration function Φ with its derivatives [1,4]. Before continuing, we need to consider the following multi-index notation. Let \mathbb{N}_0 be the set $\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, if $\gamma \in \mathbb{N}_0^n$ then

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma! := \prod_{k=1}^n [\gamma]_k! \\ |\gamma| := \sum_{k=1}^n [\gamma]_k \\ x^\gamma := \prod_{k=1}^n [x]_k^{[\gamma]_k} \\ \frac{\partial^\gamma}{\partial x^\gamma} := \frac{\partial^{|\gamma|}}{\partial [x]_1^{[\gamma]_1} \partial [x]_2^{[\gamma]_2} \dots \partial [x]_n^{[\gamma]_n}} \end{array} \right. \quad (12)$$

Theorem 2.3. Let $\Phi : \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be an iteration function with a fixed point $\xi \in \Omega$. Assuming that Φ is p -times differentiable in ξ for some $p \in \mathbb{N}$, and moreover

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{\partial^\gamma [\Phi]_k(\xi)}{\partial x^\gamma} = 0, \forall k \geq 1 \text{ and } \forall |\gamma| < p, & \text{if } p \geq 2 \\ \|\Phi^{(1)}(\xi)\| < 1, & \text{if } p = 1 \end{array} \right. , \quad (13)$$

where $\Phi^{(1)}$ denotes the **Jacobian matrix** of the function Φ , then Φ is (locally) convergent of (at least) order p .

Proof. Let $\Phi : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be an iteration function, and let $\{\hat{e}_k\}_{k=1}^n$ be the canonical basis of \mathbb{R}^n . Considering the following index notation (Einstein notation)

$$\Phi(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n [\Phi]_k(x) \hat{e}_k := [\Phi]_k(x) \hat{e}_k = \hat{e}_k [\Phi]_k(x),$$

and using the Taylor series expansion of a vector-valued function in multi-index notation, we obtain two cases:

i) Case $p \geq 2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(x_i) &= \Phi(\xi) + \sum_{|\gamma|=1}^p \frac{1}{\gamma!} \hat{e}_k \frac{\partial^\gamma [\Phi]_k(\xi)}{\partial x^\gamma} (x_i - \xi)^\gamma + \hat{e}_k [o]_k \left(\max_{|\gamma|=p} \{(x_i - \xi)^\gamma\} \right) \\ &= \Phi(\xi) + \sum_{m=1}^p \left(\sum_{|\gamma|=m} \frac{1}{\gamma!} \hat{e}_k \frac{\partial^\gamma [\Phi]_k(\xi)}{\partial x^\gamma} (x_i - \xi)^\gamma \right) + \hat{e}_k [o]_k \left(\max_{|\gamma|=p} \{(x_i - \xi)^\gamma\} \right), \end{aligned}$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Phi(x_i) - \Phi(\xi)\| &\leq \sum_{m=1}^p \left(\sum_{|\gamma|=m} \frac{1}{\gamma!} \left\| \hat{e}_k \frac{\partial^\gamma [\Phi]_k(\xi)}{\partial x^\gamma} (x_i - \xi)^\gamma \right\| \right) + \left\| \hat{e}_k [o]_k \left(\max_{|\gamma|=p} \{(x_i - \xi)^\gamma\} \right) \right\| \\ &\leq \sum_{m=1}^p \left(\sum_{|\gamma|=m} \frac{1}{\gamma!} \left\| \frac{\partial^\gamma [\Phi]_k(\xi)}{\partial x^\gamma} \hat{e}_k \right\| \right) \|x_i - \xi\|^m + o(\|x_i - \xi\|^p), \end{aligned}$$

assuming that ξ is a fixed point of Φ and that $\frac{\partial^\gamma[\Phi]_k(\xi)}{\partial x^\gamma} = 0 \forall k \geq 1$ and $\forall |\gamma| < p$ is fulfilled, the previous expression implies that

$$\frac{\|\Phi(x_i) - \Phi(\xi)\|}{\|x_i - \xi\|^p} = \frac{\|x_{i+1} - \xi\|}{\|x_i - \xi\|^p} \leq \sum_{|\gamma|=p} \frac{1}{\gamma!} \left\| \frac{\partial^\gamma[\Phi]_k(\xi)}{\partial x^\gamma} \hat{e}_k \right\| + \frac{o(\|x_i - \xi\|^p)}{\|x_i - \xi\|^p},$$

therefore

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|x_{i+1} - \xi\|}{\|x_i - \xi\|^p} \leq \sum_{|\gamma|=p} \frac{1}{\gamma!} \left\| \frac{\partial^\gamma[\Phi]_k(\xi)}{\partial x^\gamma} \hat{e}_k \right\|,$$

as a consequence, if the sequence $\{x_i\}_{i=0}^\infty$ generated by (8) converges to ξ , there exists a value $k > 0$ such that

$$\|x_{i+1} - \xi\| \leq \left(\sum_{|\gamma|=p} \frac{1}{\gamma!} \left\| \frac{\partial^\gamma[\Phi]_k(\xi)}{\partial x^\gamma} \hat{e}_k \right\| \right) \|x_i - \xi\|^p, \quad \forall i \geq k,$$

then Φ is (locally) convergent of (at least) order p .

ii) Case $p = 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(x_i) &= \Phi(\xi) + \sum_{|\gamma|=1} \frac{1}{\gamma!} \hat{e}_k \frac{\partial^\gamma[\Phi]_k(\xi)}{\partial x^\gamma} (x_i - \xi)^\gamma + \hat{e}_k[o]_k \left(\max_{|\gamma|=1} \{(x_i - \xi)^\gamma\} \right) \\ &= \Phi(\xi) + \Phi^{(1)}(\xi)(x_i - \xi) + \hat{e}_k[o]_k \left(\max_{|\gamma|=1} \{(x_i - \xi)^\gamma\} \right), \end{aligned}$$

then

$$\|\Phi(x_i) - \Phi(\xi)\| \leq \|\Phi^{(1)}(\xi)\| \|x_i - \xi\| + o(\|x_i - \xi\|),$$

assuming that ξ is a fixed point of Φ and that $\|\Phi^{(1)}(\xi)\| < 1$ is fulfilled, the previous expression implies that

$$\frac{\|\Phi(x_i) - \Phi(\xi)\|}{\|x_i - \xi\|} = \frac{\|x_{i+1} - \xi\|}{\|x_i - \xi\|} < \|\Phi^{(1)}(\xi)\| + \frac{o(\|x_i - \xi\|)}{\|x_i - \xi\|},$$

therefore

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|x_{i+1} - \xi\|}{\|x_i - \xi\|} < \|\Phi^{(1)}(\xi)\|,$$

as a consequence, if the sequence $\{x_i\}_{i=0}^\infty$ generated by (8) converges to ξ , there exists a value $k > 0$ such that

$$\|x_{i+1} - \xi\| < \|\Phi^{(1)}(\xi)\| \|x_i - \xi\|, \quad \forall i \geq k,$$

then Φ is (locally) convergent of order (at least) linear.

□

The following proposition follows from the previous theorem

Proposition 2.4. Let $f : \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be a function with a value $\xi \in \Omega$ such that $\|f(\xi)\| = 0$, and let $\Phi : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be an iteration function as follows

$$\Phi(x) = x - A(x)f(x), \quad (14)$$

with $A(x)$ a matrix. If the following condition is fulfilled

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \xi} A(x) = \left(f^{(1)}(\xi)\right)^{-1}, \quad (15)$$

then Φ satisfies a necessary (but not sufficient) condition to be (locally) convergent of order (at least) quadratic in $B(\xi; \delta)$.

Proof. From the **Theorem 2.3** we have that an iteration function has an order of convergence (at least) quadratic if it fulfills the following condition

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \xi} \frac{\partial[\Phi]_k(x)}{\partial[x]_j} = 0, \quad \forall j, k \leq n,$$

which may be written equivalently as follows

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \xi} \|\Phi^{(1)}(x)\| = 0. \quad (16)$$

Then, we can assume that we have a function $f(x) : \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ with a zero $\xi \in \Omega$, such that all of its first partial derivatives are defined in ξ , and taking the iteration function Φ given by (14), the k -th component of the iteration function may be written as

$$[\Phi]_k(x) = [x]_k - \sum_{j=1}^n [A]_{kj}(x)[f]_j(x),$$

then

$$\partial_l[\Phi]_k(x) = \delta_{lk} - \sum_{j=1}^n \left([A]_{kj}(x) \partial_l[f]_j(x) + \left(\partial_l[A]_{kj}(x) \right) [f]_j(x) \right),$$

where δ_{lk} is the Kronecker delta, which is defined as

$$\delta_{lk} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{si } l = k \\ 0, & \text{si } l \neq k \end{cases}.$$

Assuming that (16) is fulfilled

$$\partial_l[\Phi]_k(\xi) = \delta_{lk} - \sum_{j=1}^n [A]_{kj}(\xi) \partial_l[f]_j(\xi) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sum_{j=1}^n [A]_{kj}(\xi) \partial_l[f]_j(\xi) = \delta_{lk}, \quad \forall l, k \leq n,$$

the previous expression may be written in matrix form as

$$A(\xi)f^{(1)}(\xi) = I_n \quad \Rightarrow \quad A(\xi) = \left(f^{(1)}(\xi)\right)^{-1},$$

where I_n denotes the identity matrix of $n \times n$. Then any matrix $A(x)$ that fulfills the following condition

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \xi} A(x) = \left(f^{(1)}(\xi)\right)^{-1}$$

guarantees that exists $\delta > 0$ such that iteration function Φ given by (14) satisfies a necessary (but not sufficient) condition to be (locally) convergent of order (at least) quadratic in $B(\xi; \delta)$. \square

Finally, the following corollary follows from the previous proposition

Corollary 2.5. *Let $\Phi : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be an iteration function. If Φ defines a sequence $\{x_i\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$ such that $x_i \rightarrow \xi$, and if the following condition is fulfilled*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \xi} \|\Phi^{(1)}(x)\| \neq 0, \quad (17)$$

then Φ has an order of convergence (at least) linear in $B(\xi; \delta)$.

3. RIEMANN-LIOUVILLE FRACTIONAL DERIVATIVE

One of the key pieces in the study of fractional calculus is the iterated integral, which is defined as follows [5]

Definition 3.1. *Let $L_{loc}^1(a, b)$ be the space of locally integrable functions in the interval (a, b) . If f is a function such that $f \in L_{loc}^1(a, \infty)$, then the n -th iterated integral of the function f is given by*

$${}_a I_x^n f(x) = {}_a I_x ({}_a I_x^{n-1} f(x)) = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_a^x (x-t)^{n-1} f(t) dt, \quad (18)$$

where

$${}_a I_x f(x) := \int_a^x f(t) dt.$$

Considerate that $(n-1)! = \Gamma(n)$, a generalization of (18) may be obtained for an arbitrary order $\alpha > 0$

$${}_a I_x^\alpha f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^x (x-t)^{\alpha-1} f(t) dt, \quad (19)$$

the equation (19) correspond to the definition of **Riemann-Liouville (right) fractional integral**. Fractional integrals satisfy the **semigroup property**, which is given in the following proposition [5]

Proposition 3.2. *Let f be a function. If $f \in L_{loc}^1(a, \infty)$, then the fractional integrals of f satisfy that*

$${}_a I_x^\alpha {}_a I_x^\beta f(x) = {}_a I_x^{\alpha+\beta} f(x), \quad \alpha, \beta > 0. \quad (20)$$

From the previous proposition, and considering that the operator d/dx is the inverse operator to the left of the operator ${}_a I_x$, any integral α -th of a function $f \in L_{loc}^1(a, \infty)$ may be written as

$${}_a I_x^\alpha f(x) = \frac{d^n}{dx^n} {}_a I_x^n ({}_a I_x^\alpha f(x)) = \frac{d^n}{dx^n} ({}_a I_x^{n+\alpha} f(x)). \quad (21)$$

With the previous results, we can build the operator **Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative** as follows [5, 6]

$${}_a D_x^\alpha f(x) := \begin{cases} {}_a I_x^{-\alpha} f(x), & \text{if } \alpha < 0 \\ \frac{d^n}{dx^n} ({}_a I_x^{n-\alpha} f(x)), & \text{if } \alpha \geq 0 \end{cases}, \quad (22)$$

where $n = \lfloor \alpha \rfloor + 1$. Considering $a = 0$, then applying the operator (22) to the function x^μ , with $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$ and $\mu > -1$, we obtain the following result

$${}_0 D_x^\alpha x^\mu = \frac{\Gamma(\mu+1)}{\Gamma(\mu-\alpha+1)} x^{\mu-\alpha}. \quad (23)$$

4. FRACTIONAL PSEUDO-NEWTON METHOD

Let $f : \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be a function. We can consider the problem of finding a value $\xi \in \Omega$ such that $\|f(\xi)\|=0$. A first approximation to value ξ is by a linear approximation of the function f in a valor $x_i \in \Omega$ with $\|x_i - \xi\| < \epsilon$, that is,

$$f(x) \approx f(x_i) + f^{(1)}(x_i)(x - x_i), \quad (24)$$

then considering that ξ is a zero of f , from the previous expression we obtain that

$$0 \approx f(x_i) + f^{(1)}(x_i)(\xi - x_i) \Rightarrow \xi \approx x_i - \left(f^{(1)}(x_i)\right)^{-1} f(x_i),$$

consequently, may be generated a sequence $\{x_i\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$ that approximates the value ξ using the iterative method

$$x_{i+1} := \Phi(x_i) = x_i - \left(f^{(1)}(x_i)\right)^{-1} f(x_i), \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

which corresponds to well-known Newton's method. However, the equation (24) is not the only way to generate a linear approximation to the function f in the point x_i , another alternative is to use the next approximation

$$f(x) \approx f(x_i) + mI_n(x - x_i), \quad (25)$$

where I_n corresponds to the identity matrix of $n \times n$ and m is any constant value of a slope, that allows the approximation (25) to the function f to be valid. The previous equation allows to obtain the following iterative method

$$x_{i+1} := \Phi(x_i) = x_i - \left(m^{-1}I_n\right) f(x_i), \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (26)$$

which corresponds to a particular case of the **parallel chord method** [7]. It is necessary to mention that for some definitions of fractional derivative, it is fulfilled that the derivative of the order α of a constant is different from zero, that is,

$$\partial_k^\alpha c := \frac{\partial^\alpha}{\partial [x]_k^\alpha} c \neq 0, \quad c = \text{constant}, \quad (27)$$

where ∂_k^α denotes any fractional derivative applied only in the component k , that does not cancel the constants and that fulfills the following continuity relation with respect to the order α of the derivative

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 1} \partial_k^\alpha c = \partial_k c. \quad (28)$$

Using as a basis the idea of the method (26), and considering any fractional derivative that fulfills the conditions (27) and (28), we can define the **fractional pseudo-Newton method** as follows

$$x_{i+1} := \Phi(\alpha, x_i) = x_i - P_{\epsilon, \beta}(x_i) f(x_i), \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (29)$$

with $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$, in particular $\alpha \in [-2, 2] \setminus \mathbb{Z}$ [3], where $P_{\epsilon, \beta}(x_i)$ is a matrix evaluated in the value x_i , which is given by the following expression

$$P_{\epsilon, \beta}(x_i) := \left([P_{\epsilon, \beta}]_{jk}(x_i)\right) = \left(\partial_k^{\beta(\alpha, [x_i]_k)} \delta_{jk} + \epsilon \delta_{jk}\right)_{x_i}, \quad (30)$$

where

$$\partial_k^{\beta(\alpha, [x_i]_k)} \delta_{jk} := \frac{\partial \beta(\alpha, [x_i]_k)}{\partial [x_i]_k^{\beta(\alpha, [x_i]_k)}} \delta_{jk}, \quad 1 \leq j, k \leq n, \quad (31)$$

with δ_{jk} the Kronecker delta, ϵ a positive constant $\ll 1$, and $\beta(\alpha, [x_i]_k)$ a function defined as follows

$$\beta(\alpha, [x_i]_k) := \begin{cases} \alpha, & \text{if } |[x_i]_k| \neq 0 \\ 1, & \text{if } |[x_i]_k| = 0 \end{cases}. \quad (32)$$

It should be mentioned that the value $\alpha = 1$ in (32), is taken to avoid the discontinuity that is generated when using the fractional derivative of constants in the value $x = 0$. Moreover, since in the previous method $\|\Phi^{(1)}(\alpha, \xi)\| \neq 0$ if $\|f(\xi)\| = 0$, for the **Corollary 2.5**, any sequence $\{x_i\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$ generated by the iterative method (29) has an order of convergence (at least) linear.

To finish this section, it is necessary to mention that although the interest in fractional calculus has mainly focused on the study and development of techniques to solve differential equation systems of order non-integer [5, 6, 8–10]. Over the years, iterative methods have also been developed that use the properties of fractional derivatives to solve algebraic equation systems [3, 11–17]. These methods may be called **fractional iterative methods**, which under certain conditions, may accelerate their speed of convergence with the implementation of the Aitken's method [4, 13].

It should be noted that depending on the definition of fractional derivative used, fractional iterative methods have the particularity that they may be used of local form [11] or of global form [3]. These methods also have the peculiarity of being able to find complex roots of polynomials using real initial conditions [12]. Some differences between Newton's method and two fractional iterative methods are listed in the Table 1

	Classical Newton	Fractional Newton	Fractional Pseudo-Newton
Can it find complex zeros of a polynomial using real initial conditions?	No	Yes	Yes
Can it find multiple zeros of a function using a single initial condition?	No	Yes	Yes
Can it be used if the function is not differentiable?	No	Yes	Yes
For a space of dimension N are needed	$N \times N$ classic partial derivatives	$N \times N$ fractional partial derivatives	N fractional partial derivatives
Is it recommended for solving systems where the (fractional) partial derivatives are analytically difficult to obtain?	No	No	Yes

Table 1: Some differences between the classical Newton's method and two fractional iterative methods.

4.1. SOME EXAMPLES

Instructions for implementing the method (29) along with information to provide values $\alpha \in [-2, 2] \setminus \mathbb{Z}$ are found in the reference [3]. For rounding reasons, for the examples the following function is defined

$$\text{Rnd}_m([x]_k) := \begin{cases} \text{Re}([x]_k), & \text{if } |\text{Im}([x]_k)| \leq 10^{-m} \\ [x]_k, & \text{if } |\text{Im}([x]_k)| > 10^{-m} \end{cases}. \quad (33)$$

Combining the function (33) with the method (29), the following iterative method is defined

$$x_{i+1} := \text{Rnd}_5(\Phi(\alpha, x_i)), \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (34)$$

Example 4.1. Let $\{f_k\}_{k=0}^\infty$ be a sequence of functions, with

$$f_k(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \sum_{m=0}^k \frac{(-1)^m x^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)\Gamma(2m+2)} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_x^\infty \frac{\sin(t)}{t} dt.$$

Then considering the value $k = 50$, the initial condition $x_0 = 1.85$ is chosen to use the iterative method given by (34) along with fractional derivative given by (23). Consequently, we obtain the results of the Table 2

	α	x_n	$\ x_n - x_{n-1}\ _2$	$\ f_{50}(x_n)\ _2$	n
1	-0.83718	23.60399266	4.10000e-7	9.80551e-9	30
2	-0.81526	29.87824476	7.30000e-7	8.19133e-7	273
3	-0.71339	17.33566366	4.10000e-7	2.48591e-8	34
4	-0.71324	11.08303768	3.70000e-7	2.67499e-8	29
5	-0.71174	4.89383571	5.10000e-7	4.87621e-8	24
6	0.36251	-12.29964074 - 4.38965942i	4.41814e-7	9.42697e-7	42
7	0.36333	-31.27978791 - 5.29112884i	4.31045e-7	5.52647e-7	391
8	0.36684	-24.97153098 - 5.07020771i	3.56931e-7	7.71425e-7	42
9	0.38451	-24.97153097 + 5.07020788i	2.05913e-7	5.36982e-7	44
10	0.38646	-18.65002028 + 4.78651268i	2.30000e-7	5.54454e-7	42
11	0.44711	-5.86005858 - 3.72373544i	4.72017e-7	9.90371e-7	41
12	0.55885	-31.27978639 + 5.2911368i	5.50000e-7	3.69789e-7	183
13	1.41172	1.92644561	1.10000e-7	9.97696e-7	196

Table 2: Results obtained using the iterative method (34) with $\epsilon = e - 3$.

Example 4.2. Let f be a function, with

$$f(x) = \left(\begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2}[x]_1 \left(\sin([x]_1[x]_2) - 1 \right) - \frac{1}{4\pi}[x]_2 \\ \left(1 - \frac{1}{4\pi} \right) \left(e^{2[x]_1} - e \right) + e \left(\frac{1}{\pi}[x]_2 - 2[x]_1 \right) \end{array} \right).$$

Then the initial condition $x_0 = (0.86, 0.86)^T$ is chosen to use the iterative method given by (34) along with fractional derivative given by (23). Consequently, we obtain the results of the Table 3

	α	$[x_n]_1$	$[x_n]_2$	$\ x_n - x_{n-1}\ _2$	$\ f(x_n)\ _2$	n
1	0.7283	-0.13780202 - 0.87180273i	2.16460988 - 4.68221226i	9.11043e-8	8.81449e-7	100
2	0.72889	-0.15442216	1.14021866	6.22977e-7	8.30511e-7	60
3	0.78188	-0.20477864 - 1.30850366i	2.21623485 - 7.86783099i	5.56776e-8	9.92736e-7	246
4	0.86097	1.14584377 + 0.68994256i	8.09450017 - 5.99607116i	2.64575e-8	9.42041e-7	249
5	1.11159	1.70987637	-18.87534307	1.41421e-8	9.92487e-7	447
6	1.14766	1.48216448	-8.41311536	1.41421e-8	8.86632e-7	233
7	1.17262	-1.36674692 + 0.07786741i	-5.76423 + 0.47853094i	2.00000e-8	9.92337e-7	394
8	1.18538	-1.36674698 - 0.07786726i	-5.76422966 - 0.4785315i	2.23607e-8	9.88600e-7	387
9	1.19954	1.57643706	-12.098725	1.41421e-8	7.09538e-7	386
10	1.20058	1.64946521	-15.55495398	1.41421e-8	9.10544e-7	465
11	1.2852	-0.76073057 + 0.14192444i	-2.11123992 + 0.82667655i	1.02470e-7	8.39720e-7	97
12	1.29642	1.34362303	-4.29400761	7.61577e-8	4.60872e-7	92

Table 3: Results obtained using the iterative method (34) with $\epsilon = e - 3$.

Example 4.3. Let f be a function, with

$$f(x) = \left(\begin{array}{l} -3.6[x]_2 \left(\cos([x]_2^2) + [x]_1^3[x]_3 \right) - 3.6[x]_3 + 10.8 \\ -1.6[x]_1 \left([x]_1 + [x]_2^3[x]_3 \right) - 1.6 \sinh([x]_3) + 6.4 \\ -4.6[x]_2 \left([x]_1[x]_3^3 + 1 \right) - 4.6 \cosh([x]_1) + 27.6 \end{array} \right).$$

Then the initial condition $x_0 = (0.95, 0.95, 0.95)^T$ is chosen to use the iterative method given by (34) along with fractional derivative given by (23). Consequently, we obtain the results of the Table 4

	α	$[x_n]_1$	$[x_n]_2$	$[x_n]_3$	$\ x_n - x_{n-1}\ _2$	$\ f(x_n)\ _2$	n
1	0.96828	$-0.28991424 + 1.38566039i$	$0.4041105 - 1.39254282i$	$-0.62409681 + 1.25568859i$	$2.44949e-8$	$8.34134e-7$	78
2	0.9698	$0.62792492 - 1.29495978i$	$0.57678001 - 1.30742987i$	$0.48322895 - 1.29731024i$	$2.64575e-8$	$9.12958e-7$	64
3	0.96985	$-0.28991423 - 1.38566037i$	$0.40411047 + 1.39254282i$	$-0.62409683 - 1.25568861i$	$2.00000e-8$	$9.32021e-7$	83
4	0.97106	$-0.58277447 + 0.49660576i$	$-0.49995795 + 1.39319334i$	$0.09221108 - 1.69837571i$	$3.00000e-8$	$6.23838e-7$	62
5	0.97192	$0.62792485 + 1.29495977i$	$0.57677997 + 1.3074299i$	$0.48322899 + 1.29731024i$	$3.31662e-8$	$9.61719e-7$	57
6	0.97823	$-0.12415396 + 0.98083552i$	$-0.51004547 - 1.39105393i$	$-0.57743861 - 1.50487453i$	$2.44949e-8$	$9.15509e-7$	270
7	0.97858	$-0.12415386 - 0.98083557i$	$-0.51004543 + 1.3910539i$	$-0.57743856 + 1.50487453i$	$1.41421e-8$	$9.86401e-7$	278
8	1.03775	1.30219735	-1.31677799	-1.4605226	$2.82843e-8$	$8.76439e-7$	98
9	1.04019	-1.43433659	1.27415875	-1.11130559	$4.89898e-8$	$8.39041e-7$	54
10	1.0421	$-1.16248344 + 0.0469604i$	$-0.62570099 - 0.42962177i$	$1.74938849 - 0.27012065i$	$3.31662e-8$	$8.92465e-7$	279
11	1.96396	$0.53848559 - 0.36927367i$	$0.64776248 + 0.48376485i$	$2.00930932 - 0.07078346i$	$1.73205e-8$	$9.76607e-7$	216
12	1.96537	$0.5384856 + 0.3692736i$	$0.64776247 - 0.48376478i$	$2.00930935 + 0.07078343i$	$1.41421e-8$	$9.37835e-7$	208

 Table 4: Results obtained using the iterative method (34) with $\epsilon = e - 3$.

5. EQUATIONS OF A HYBRID SOLAR RECEIVER

Considering the notation

$$(T_{cell}, T_{hot}, T_{cold}, \eta_{cell}, \eta_{TEG})^T := ([x]_1, [x]_2, [x]_3, [x]_4, [x]_5)^T,$$

it is possible to define the following system of equations that corresponds to the combination of a solar photovoltaic system with a thermoelectric generator system [18, 19], which is named as a **hybrid solar receiver**

$$\begin{cases} [x]_1 = [x]_2 + a_1 \cdot a_2 (1 - [x]_4) \\ [x]_2 = [x]_3 + a_1 \cdot a_3 (1 - [x]_4) (1 - [x]_5) \\ [x]_3 = a_4 + a_1 \cdot a_5 (1 - [x]_4) (1 - [x]_5) \\ [x]_4 = a_6 [x]_1 + a_7 \\ [x]_5 = (a_8 - 1) \left(1 - \frac{[x]_3 + a_9}{[x]_2 + a_9} \right) \left(a_8 + \frac{[x]_3 + a_9}{[x]_2 + a_9} \right)^{-1} \end{cases}, \quad (35)$$

whose deduction and some details about the difficulty in finding its solution may be found in the reference [20]. The a_i 's in the previous system are constants defined by the following expressions

$$\begin{cases} a_2 = r_{cell} + r_{sol} + A_{cell} \left(\frac{r_{cop} + r_{cer}}{A_{TEG}} + \frac{r_{intercon}}{0.5 \cdot \sqrt{f^*} \cdot A_{TEG} (b \cdot \sqrt{f^*} + \sqrt{A_{TEG}})} \right) \\ a_5 = A_{cell} \left(\frac{r_{intercon}}{0.5 \cdot \sqrt{f^*} \cdot A_{TEG} (b \cdot \sqrt{f^*} + \sqrt{A_{TEG}})} + \frac{r_{cer}}{A_{TEG}} + R_{heat.exch} \right) \\ a_1 = \eta_{opt} \cdot C_g \cdot DNI, \quad a_3 = \frac{A_{cell} \cdot l}{f^* \cdot A_{TEG} \cdot k_{TEG}}, \quad a_4 = T_{air} \\ a_6 = -\eta_{cell.ref} \cdot \gamma_{cell}, \quad a_7 = \eta_{cell.ref} (1 + 25 \cdot \gamma_{cell}), \quad a_8 = \sqrt{1 + ZT} \\ a_9 = 273.15 \end{cases},$$

with the following particular values [20]

$$\begin{cases} \eta_{opt} = 0.85, & r_{intercon} = 2.331e-7, & T_{air} = 20 \\ C_g = 800, & A_{cell} = 9e-6, & R_{heat.exch} = 0.5 \\ DNI = 900, & A_{TEG} = 5.04e-5, & \eta_{cell.ref} = 0.43 \\ r_{cell} = 3e-6, & f^* = 0.7, & \gamma_{cell} = 4.6e-4 \\ r_{sol} = 1.603e-6, & b = 5e-4, & ZT = 1 \\ r_{cop} = 7.5e-7, & l = 5e-4, & r_{cer} = 8e-6 \\ k_{TEG} = 1.5 \end{cases}.$$

Using the system of equations (35), it is possible to define a function $f_1 : \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^5 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^5$, that is,

$$f_1(x) := \begin{pmatrix} [x]_1 - [x]_2 - a_1 \cdot a_2 (1 - [x]_4) \\ [x]_2 - [x]_3 - a_1 \cdot a_3 (1 - [x]_4) (1 - [x]_5) \\ [x]_3 - a_4 - a_1 \cdot a_5 (1 - [x]_4) (1 - [x]_5) \\ [x]_4 - a_6 [x]_1 - a_7 \\ [x]_5 - (a_8 - 1) \left(1 - \frac{[x]_3 + a_9}{[x]_2 + a_9} \right) \left(a_8 + \frac{[x]_3 + a_9}{[x]_2 + a_9} \right)^{-1} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (36)$$

Then the initial condition $x_0 = (53.67, 51.82, 21.54, 0.43, 0.01)^T$ is chosen to use the iterative method given by (34) along with fractional derivative given by (23). Consequently, we obtain the results of the Table 5

	α	$[x_n]_1$	$[x_n]_2$	$[x_n]_3$	$[x_n]_4$	$[x_n]_5$	$\ x_n - x_{n-1}\ _2$	$\ f_1(x_n)\ _2$	n
1	1.02632	53.76229916	51.55509481	22.07807195	0.42431082	0.01618411	$9.35752e-6$	$9.99890e-3$	4112

Table 5: Results obtained using the iterative method (34) with $\epsilon = e - 4$.

5.1. REDUCING THE NUMBER OF EQUATIONS OF A HYBRID SOLAR RECEIVER

It should be noted that system (35) corresponds to a particular case of the system of equations (3), as a consequence through consecutive substitutions of certain variables $[x]_k$'s may be transformed into a particular case of the system of equations (7). In particular, if we do consecutive substitutions of variables $[x]_1$, $[x]_4$, $[x]_5$ and some algebraic simplifications, we may obtain the following transcendental system

$$\begin{cases} [x]_2 = [x]_3 - a_1 \cdot a_3 \frac{(a_6[x]_2 + a_7 - 1)(a_8([x]_3 + a_9) + ([x]_2 + a_9))}{(1 + a_1 a_2 a_6)(a_8([x]_2 + a_9) + ([x]_3 + a_9))} \\ [x]_3 = a_4 - a_1 \cdot a_5 \frac{(a_6[x]_2 + a_7 - 1)(a_8([x]_3 + a_9) + ([x]_2 + a_9))}{(1 + a_1 a_2 a_6)(a_8([x]_2 + a_9) + ([x]_3 + a_9))} \end{cases}, \quad (37)$$

whose solution allows to know the values of the variables $[x]_1$, $[x]_4$ and $[x]_5$ through the following equations

$$\begin{cases} [x]_1 = \frac{[x]_2 - a_1 a_2 (a_7 - 1)}{1 + a_1 a_2 a_6} \\ [x]_4 = \frac{a_6 (a_1 a_2 + [x]_2) + a_7}{1 + a_1 a_2 a_6} \\ [x]_5 = \frac{(a_8 - 1)([x]_2 - [x]_3)}{a_8 ([x]_2 + a_9) + ([x]_3 + a_9)} \end{cases}. \quad (38)$$

Using the system of equations (37), it is possible to define a function $f_2 : \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, that is,

$$f_2(x) := \begin{pmatrix} [x]_2 - [x]_3 + a_1 \cdot a_3 \frac{(a_6[x]_2 + a_7 - 1)(a_8([x]_3 + a_9) + ([x]_2 + a_9))}{(1 + a_1 a_2 a_6)(a_8([x]_2 + a_9) + ([x]_3 + a_9))} \\ [x]_3 - a_4 + a_1 \cdot a_5 \frac{(a_6[x]_2 + a_7 - 1)(a_8([x]_3 + a_9) + ([x]_2 + a_9))}{(1 + a_1 a_2 a_6)(a_8([x]_2 + a_9) + ([x]_3 + a_9))} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (39)$$

Then the initial condition $x_0 = (53, 19)^T$ is chosen to use the iterative method given by (34) along with fractional derivative given by (23). Consequently, we obtain the results of the Table 6

	α	$[x_n]_2$	$[x_n]_3$	$\ x_n - x_{n-1}\ _2$	$\ f_2(x_n)\ _2$	n
1	1.17778	51.55653453	22.0782978	$3.72194e-5$	$9.97906e-3$	1420

Table 6: Results obtained using the iterative method (34) with $\epsilon = e - 4$.

Finally, using (38) and the results of the Table 6, we obtain the following values

$$\begin{cases} [x_n]_1 = 53.76173931 \\ [x_n]_4 = 0.42431093 \\ [x_n]_5 = 0.01618472 \end{cases} \quad (40)$$

It should be mentioned that the previous results are practically the same as those presented in Table 5, which shows that it is possible to extract the information contained in system (35) using the system (37).

The system of equations (35) generally depends on two parameters, the direct normal irradiance (DNI) and the ambient temperature (T_{air}). These parameters are measured in real-time at certain times of the day [20] and it is necessary to calculate a new system solution for each new pair of parameters, that is,

$$(DNI, T_{air}) \xrightarrow{f_1} x_n \in \mathbb{R}^5.$$

Unfortunately this system presents a certain degree of instability [15], as a consequence, it is difficult to find a solution through iterative methods unless a suitable initial condition is used. The latter implies that before trying to solve the system (35) using some iterative method, the task of searching for a suitable initial condition in a space of 5 dimensions must be carried out, and this task complicates obtaining in real-time the behavior of the temperatures and the efficiencies of the hybrid solar receiver. Although reducing the system dimensions does not eliminate the task of searching for an initial condition, it is less complicated to search for an initial condition in a space of 2 dimensions than in a space of 5 dimensions. Therefore, the solutions of the system (37) may be determined more quickly, and the behavior in real-time of the temperatures and the efficiencies of the hybrid solar receiver may be obtained with greater precision.

We finish this section by presenting real measurements of parameters DNI and T_{air} , as well as the solutions they generate for the system (37) using the iterative method given by (34) along with fractional derivative given by (23).

	DNI	T_{air}	$[x_0]_2$	$[x_0]_3$	α	$[x_n]_2$	$[x_n]_3$	$\ x_n - x_{n-1}\ _2$	$\ f_2(x_n)\ _2$	n
1	574.319	16.832	33	22	1.15517	36.97006552	18.16597807	2.14742e-5	9.99513e-3	1697
2	81.348	23.332	32	21	1.22759	26.1945392	23.51244959	3.78783e-5	9.98177e-3	1423
3	421.637	17.061	35	14	1.17586	31.86785373	18.03494236	3.41155e-5	9.98047e-3	1264
4	370.62	15.34	25	19	1.2069	28.35083227	16.20876627	5.35705e-5	9.96884e-3	997
5	63.796	19.527	30	22	1.23793	21.78372255	19.67591543	4.24110e-5	9.96582e-3	1861
6	173.964	13.955	23	12	1.22759	20.06382043	14.35167375	6.20276e-5	9.99870e-3	778
7	60.219	21.911	22	25	1.23793	24.04433152	22.05249253	3.74858e-5	9.97890e-3	1924
8	158.031	16.98	27	23	1.23793	22.54666358	17.34765403	4.07181e-5	9.99593e-3	1942
9	73.3474	31.87	30	33	1.21724	34.46203488	32.04766382	2.46233e-5	9.99229e-3	1960
10	114.473	19.798	20	15	1.23793	23.81769247	20.06413324	3.79117e-5	9.97919e-3	1927
11	337.977	14.505	27	12	1.24828	26.35550694	15.28940708	3.32622e-5	9.99058e-3	1599
12	290.003	17.678	25	20	1.2069	27.86466037	18.35620882	3.54168e-5	9.98776e-3	1178
13	198.9558	20.146	30	19	1.21724	27.15103929	20.60390244	3.60974e-5	9.96025e-3	1247
14	142.54	32.932	41	32	1.21724	37.96815767	33.25643301	2.40786e-5	9.96843e-3	1978
15	831.497	27.259	58	27	1.18621	56.50580249	29.1848537	2.60029e-5	9.99290e-3	1895
16	839.482	23.023	51	27	1.16552	52.50277786	24.97861392	2.19814e-5	9.98513e-3	1785
17	30.275	21.416	17	18	1.23793	22.47208318	21.48561688	4.08991e-5	9.99714e-3	1851
18	374.688	18.493	34	18	1.2069	31.66818022	19.36351722	2.63287e-5	9.98794e-3	1756
19	94.3555	28.373	35	28	1.21724	31.71360529	28.59186834	2.64235e-5	9.98198e-3	1978

Table 7: Results obtained using the iterative method (34) with $\epsilon = e - 4$.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The reduction of an algebraic equation system has among its advantages the fact that it is less complicated to determine initial conditions and that its solutions may be determined more quickly. However, these advantages are overshadowed by the fact that the analytical expression of the system becomes more complicated. For this reason, it is necessary to have an iterative method that is not affected by the increase in analytical complexity of the system. The fractional pseudo-Newton method does not explicitly depend on the analytical complexity or the fractional partial derivatives of the function for which zeros are searched, these characteristics make this method ideal to be implemented when reducing and solving nonlinear systems in several variables.

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