

The forms of half-derivatives and half-integrals for functions of the form

$$f(x) = x^k, k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$$

Half Integrals:

$$\lambda_i = J^{\frac{1}{2}} x^i$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_0 &= \frac{2x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \\ \lambda_1 &= \frac{4x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \\ \lambda_2 &= \frac{16x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{15\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \\ \lambda_3 &= \frac{96x^{\frac{7}{2}}}{105\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \\ \lambda_i &= \frac{i!2^{i+1}}{(2i+1)!!} \frac{x^{\frac{2i+1}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}\end{aligned}$$

Half Derivatives:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx} \lambda_0 &= \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \lambda_1 &= \frac{2x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \lambda_2 &= \frac{8x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \lambda_3 &= \frac{48x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{15\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \lambda_i &= \frac{i!2^i}{(2i-1)!!} \frac{x^{\frac{2i-1}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}\end{aligned}$$