

Fractional Euler-Lagrange differential equations via Caputo derivatives

Ricardo Almeida, Agnieszka B. Malinowska, and Delfim F. M. Torres

Abstract We review some recent results of the fractional variational calculus. Necessary optimality conditions of Euler–Lagrange type for functionals with a Lagrangian containing left and right Caputo derivatives are given. Several problems are considered: with fixed or free boundary conditions, and in presence of integral constraints that also depend on Caputo derivatives.

1 Introduction

Fractional calculus plays an important role in many different areas, and has proven to be a truly multidisciplinary subject [20,30]. It is a mathematical field as old as the calculus itself. In a letter dated 30th September 1695, Leibniz posed the following question to L’Hopital: “Can the meaning of derivative be generalized to derivatives of non-integer order?” Since then, several mathematicians had investigated Leibniz’s challenge, among them Liouville, Riemann, Weyl, and Letnikov. There are many applications of fractional calculus, e.g., in viscoelasticity, electrochemistry, diffusion processes, control theory, heat conduction, electricity, mechanics, chaos and fractals, and signals and systems [12,22].

Several methods to solve fractional differential equations are available, using Laplace and Fourier transforms, truncated Taylor series, and numerical approxima-

Ricardo Almeida

Department of Mathematics, University of Aveiro, 3810-193 Aveiro, Portugal

e-mail: ricardo.almeida@ua.pt

Agnieszka B. Malinowska

Faculty of Computer Science, Białystok University of Technology, 15-351 Białystok, Poland

e-mail: abmalinowska@ua.pt

Delfim F. M. Torres

Department of Mathematics, University of Aveiro, 3810-193 Aveiro, Portugal

e-mail: delfim@ua.pt

tions. In [7] a new direct method to find exact solutions of fractional variational problems is proposed, based on a simple but powerful idea introduced by Leitmann, that does not involve solving (fractional) differential equations [32]. By an appropriate coordinate transformation, we rewrite the initial problem to an equivalent simpler one; knowing the solution for the new equivalent problem, and since there exists an one-to-one correspondence between the minimizers (or maximizers) of the new problem with the ones of the original, we determine the desired solution. For a modern account on Leitmann's direct method see [25, 26].

The calculus of variations is a field of mathematics that deals with extremizing functionals [33]. The variational functionals are often formed as definite integrals involving unknown functions and their derivatives. The fundamental problem consists to find functions $y(x)$, $x \in [a, b]$, that extremize a given functional when subject to boundary conditions $y(a) = y_a$ and $y(b) = y_b$. Since this can be a hard task, one wishes to study necessary and sufficient optimality conditions. The simplest example is the following one: what is the shape of the curve $y(x)$, $x \in [a, b]$, joining two fixed points y_a and y_b , that has the minimum possible length? The answer is obviously the straight line joining y_a and y_b . One can obtain it solving the corresponding Euler–Lagrange necessary optimality condition. If the boundary condition $y(b) = y_b$ is not fixed, i.e., if we are only interested in the minimum length, the answer is the horizontal straight line $y(x) = y_a$, $x \in [a, b]$ (free endpoint problem). In this case we need to complement the Euler–Lagrange equation with an appropriate natural boundary condition. For a general account on Euler–Lagrange equations and natural boundary conditions, we refer the reader to [23, 24] and references therein. Another important family of variational problems is the isoperimetric one [5]. The classical isoperimetric problem consists to find a continuously differentiable function $y = y(x)$, $x \in [a, b]$, satisfying given boundary condition $y(a) = y_a$ and $y(b) = y_b$, which minimizes (or maximizes) a functional

$$I(y) = \int_a^b L(x, y(x), y'(x)) dx$$

subject to the constraint

$$\int_a^b g(x, y(x), y'(x)) dx = l.$$

The most famous isoperimetric problem can be posed as follows. Amongst all closed curves with a given length, which one encloses the largest area? The answer, as we know, is the circle. The general method to solve such problems involves an Euler–Lagrange equation obtained via the concept of Lagrange multiplier (see, e.g., [4]).

The fractional calculus of variations is a recent field, initiated in 1997, where classical variational problems are considered but in presence of some fractional derivative or fractional integral [31]. In the past few years an increasing of interest has been put on finding necessary conditions of optimality for variational problems with Lagrangians involving fractional derivatives [1, 9–11, 16–19, 27, 28], fractional derivatives and fractional integrals [3, 6, 15], classical and fractional derivatives [29],

as well as fractional difference operators [13, 14]. A good introduction to the subject is given in the monograph [21]. Here we consider unconstrained and constrained fractional variational problems via Caputo operators.

2 Preliminaries and notations

There exist several definitions of fractional derivatives and fractional integrals, e.g., Riemann–Liouville, Caputo, Riesz, Riesz–Caputo, Weyl, Grunwald–Letnikov, Hadamard, and Chen. We review here only some basic features of Caputo’s fractional derivative. For proofs and more on the subject, we refer the reader to [20, 30].

Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be an integrable function, $\alpha > 0$, and Γ be the Euler gamma function. The left and right Riemann–Liouville fractional integral operators of order α are defined by¹

$${}_a I_x^\alpha [f] := x \mapsto \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^x (x-t)^{\alpha-1} f(t) dt$$

and

$${}_x I_b^\alpha [f] := x \mapsto \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_x^b (t-x)^{\alpha-1} f(t) dt,$$

respectively. The left and right Riemann–Liouville fractional derivative operators of order α are, respectively, defined by

$${}_a D_x^\alpha := \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \circ {}_a I_x^{n-\alpha}$$

and

$${}_x D_b^\alpha := (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \circ {}_x I_b^{n-\alpha},$$

where $n = [\alpha] + 1$. Interchanging the composition of operators in the definition of Riemann–Liouville fractional derivatives, we obtain the left and right Caputo fractional derivatives of order α :

$${}_a^C D_x^\alpha := {}_a I_x^{n-\alpha} \circ \frac{d^n}{dx^n}$$

and

$${}_x^C D_b^\alpha := {}_x I_b^{n-\alpha} \circ (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{dx^n}.$$

Theorem 1. *Assume that f is of class C^n on $[a, b]$. Then its left and right Caputo derivatives are continuous on the closed interval $[a, b]$.*

¹ Along the work we use round brackets for the arguments of functions, and square brackets for the arguments of operators. By definition, an operator receives a function and returns another function.

One of the most important results for the proof of necessary optimality conditions, is the integration by parts formula. For Caputo derivatives the following relations hold.

Theorem 2. *Let $\alpha > 0$, and $f, g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be C^n functions. Then,*

$$\int_a^b g(x) \cdot {}_a^C D_x^\alpha [f](x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) \cdot {}_x D_b^\alpha [g](x) dx + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \left[{}_x D_b^{\alpha+j-n} [g](x) \cdot {}_x D_b^{n-1-j} [f](x) \right]_a^b$$

and

$$\int_a^b g(x) \cdot {}_x^C D_b^\alpha [f](x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) \cdot {}_a D_x^\alpha [g](x) dx + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \left[(-1)^{n+j} {}_a D_x^{\alpha+j-n} [g](x) \cdot {}_a D_x^{n-1-j} [f](x) \right]_a^b,$$

where ${}_a D_x^k = {}_a I_x^{-k}$ and ${}_x D_b^k = {}_x I_b^{-k}$ whenever $k < 0$.

In the particular case when $0 < \alpha < 1$, we get from Theorem 2 that

$$\int_a^b g(x) \cdot {}_a^C D_x^\alpha [f](x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) \cdot {}_x D_b^\alpha [g](x) dx + [{}_x I_b^{1-\alpha} [g](x) \cdot f(x)]_a^b$$

and

$$\int_a^b g(x) \cdot {}_x^C D_b^\alpha [f](x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) \cdot {}_a D_x^\alpha [g](x) dx - [{}_a I_x^{1-\alpha} [g](x) \cdot f(x)]_a^b.$$

In addition, if f is such that $f(a) = f(b) = 0$, then

$$\int_a^b g(x) \cdot {}_a^C D_x^\alpha [f](x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) \cdot {}_x D_b^\alpha [g](x) dx$$

and

$$\int_a^b g(x) \cdot {}_x^C D_b^\alpha [f](x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) \cdot {}_a D_x^\alpha [g](x) dx.$$

Along the work, we denote by $\partial_i L$, $i = 1, \dots, m$ ($m \in \mathbb{N}$), the partial derivative of function $L : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with respect to its i th argument. For convenience of notation, we introduce the operator ${}_\alpha^C [\cdot]_\beta$ defined by

$${}_\alpha^C [y]_\beta := x \mapsto \left(x, y(x), {}_a^C D_x^\alpha y(x), {}_x^C D_b^\beta y(x) \right),$$

where $\alpha, \beta \in (0, 1)$.

3 Euler–Lagrange equations

The fundamental problem of the fractional calculus of variations is addressed in the following way: find functions $y \in \mathcal{E}$,

$$\mathcal{E} := \{y \in C^1([a, b]) \mid y(a) = y_a \text{ and } y(b) = y_b\},$$

that maximize or minimize the functional

$$J(y) = \int_a^b (L \circ_{\alpha}^C [y]_{\beta})(x) dx. \quad (1)$$

As usual, the Lagrange function L is assumed to be of class C^1 on all its arguments. We also assume that $\partial_3 L \circ_{\alpha}^C [y]_{\beta}$ has continuous right Riemann–Liouville fractional derivative of order α and $\partial_4 L \circ_{\alpha}^C [y]_{\beta}$ has continuous left Riemann–Liouville fractional derivative of order β for $y \in \mathcal{E}$.

In [1] a necessary condition of optimality for such functionals is proved. We remark that although functional (1) contains only Caputo fractional derivatives, in the fractional Euler–Lagrange equation it appears also Riemann–Liouville fractional derivatives.

Theorem 3 (Euler–Lagrange equation for (1)). *If y is a minimizer or a maximizer of J on \mathcal{E} , then y is a solution of the fractional differential equation*

$$(\partial_2 L \circ_{\alpha}^C [y]_{\beta})(x) + {}_x D_b^{\alpha} [\partial_3 L \circ_{\alpha}^C [y]_{\beta}](x) + {}_a D_x^{\beta} [\partial_4 L \circ_{\alpha}^C [y]_{\beta}](x) = 0 \quad (2)$$

for all $x \in [a, b]$.

Proof. Given $|\varepsilon| \ll 1$, consider $h \in V$ where

$$V := \{h \in C^1([a, b]) \mid h(a) = 0 \text{ and } h(b) = 0\},$$

and a variation of function y of type $y + \varepsilon h$. Define the real valued function $j(\varepsilon)$ by

$$j(\varepsilon) = J(y + \varepsilon h) = \int_a^b (L \circ_{\alpha}^C [y + \varepsilon h]_{\beta})(x) dx.$$

Since $\varepsilon = 0$ is a minimizer or a maximizer of j , we have $j'(0) = 0$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b \left[(\partial_2 L \circ_{\alpha}^C [y]_{\beta})(x) \cdot h(x) + (\partial_3 L \circ_{\alpha}^C [y]_{\beta})(x) \cdot {}_a D_x^{\alpha} [h](x) \right. \\ \left. + (\partial_4 L \circ_{\alpha}^C [y]_{\beta})(x) \cdot {}_x D_b^{\beta} [h](x) \right] dx = 0. \end{aligned}$$

We obtain equality (2) integrating by parts and applying the classical fundamental lemma of the calculus of variations [33].

We remark that when $\alpha \rightarrow 1$, then (1) is reduced to a classical functional

$$J(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y(x), y'(x)) dx,$$

and the fractional Euler–Lagrange equation (2) gives the standard one:

$$\partial_2 f(x, y(x), y'(x)) - \frac{d}{dx} \partial_3 f(x, y(x), y'(x)) = 0.$$

Solutions to equation (2) are said to be *extremals* of (1).

4 The isoperimetric problem

The fractional isoperimetric problem is stated in the following way: find the minimizers or maximizers of functional J as in (1), over all functions $y \in \mathcal{E}$ satisfying the fractional integral constraint

$$I(y) = \int_a^b (g \circ_{\alpha}^C [y]_{\beta})(x) dx = l.$$

Similarly as L , g is assumed to be of class C^1 with respect to all its arguments, function $\partial_3 g \circ_{\alpha}^C [y]_{\beta}$ is assumed to have continuous right Riemann–Liouville fractional derivative of order α and $\partial_4 g \circ_{\alpha}^C [y]_{\beta}$ continuous left Riemann–Liouville fractional derivative of order β for $y \in \mathcal{E}$. A necessary optimality condition for the fractional isoperimetric problem is given in [8].

Theorem 4. *Let y be a minimizer or maximizer of J on \mathcal{E} , when restricted to the set of functions $z \in \mathcal{E}$ such that $I(z) = l$. In addition, assume that y is not an extremal of I . Then, there exists a constant λ such that y is a solution of*

$$(\partial_2 F \circ_{\alpha}^C [y]_{\beta})(x) + {}_x D_b^{\alpha} [\partial_3 F \circ_{\alpha}^C [y]_{\beta}](x) + {}_a D_x^{\beta} [\partial_4 F \circ_{\alpha}^C [y]_{\beta}](x) = 0 \quad (3)$$

for all $x \in [a, b]$, where $F = L + \lambda g$.

Proof. Given $h_1, h_2 \in V$, $|\varepsilon_1| \ll 1$ and $|\varepsilon_2| \ll 1$, consider

$$j(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) = \int_a^b (L \circ_{\alpha}^C [y + \varepsilon_1 h_1 + \varepsilon_2 h_2]_{\beta})(x) dx$$

and

$$i(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) = \int_a^b (g \circ_{\alpha}^C [y + \varepsilon_1 h_1 + \varepsilon_2 h_2]_{\beta})(x) dx - l.$$

Since y is not an extremal for I , there exists a function h_2 such that

$$\left. \frac{\partial i}{\partial \varepsilon_2} \right|_{(0,0)} \neq 0,$$

and by the implicit function theorem, there exists a C^1 function $\varepsilon_2(\cdot)$, defined in some neighborhood of zero, such that

$$i(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2(\varepsilon_1)) = 0.$$

Applying the Lagrange multiplier rule (see, e.g., [33, Theorem 4.1.1]) there exists a constant λ such that

$$\nabla(j(0,0) + \lambda i(0,0)) = \mathbf{0}.$$

Differentiating j and i at $(0,0)$, and integrating by parts, we prove the theorem.

Example 1. Let $\bar{y}(x) = E_\alpha(x^\alpha)$, $x \in [0, 1]$, where E_α is the Mittag-Leffler function. Then ${}_0^C D_x^\alpha[\bar{y}] = \bar{y}$. Consider the following fractional variational problem:

$$\begin{aligned} J(y) &= \int_0^1 ({}_0^C D_x^\alpha[y](x))^2 dx \longrightarrow \text{extr}, \\ I(y) &= \int_0^1 \bar{y}(x) {}_0^C D_x^\alpha[y](x) dx = l, \\ y(0) &= 1, \quad y(1) = y_1, \end{aligned}$$

with $l := \int_0^1 (\bar{y}(x))^2 dx$ and $y_1 := E_\alpha(1)$. In this case function F of Theorem 4 is

$$F(x, y, v, w) = v^2 + \lambda \bar{y}(x) v$$

and the fractional Euler-Lagrange equation (3) is

$${}_x D_1^\alpha [2 {}_0^C D_x^\alpha[y] + \lambda \bar{y}](x) = 0.$$

A solution to this problem is $\lambda = -2$ and $y(x) = \bar{y}(x)$, $x \in [0, 1]$.

The case when y is an extremal of I is also included in the results of [8].

Theorem 5. *If y is a minimizer or a maximizer of J on \mathcal{E} , subject to the isoperimetric constraint $I(y) = l$, then there exist two constants λ_0 and λ , not both zero, such that*

$$(\partial_2 K \circ {}_a^C [y]_\beta)(x) + {}_x D_b^\alpha [\partial_3 K \circ {}_a^C [y]_\beta](x) + {}_a D_x^\beta [\partial_4 K \circ {}_a^C [y]_\beta](x) = 0$$

for all $x \in [a, b]$, where $K = \lambda_0 L + \lambda g$.

Proof. The same as the proof of Theorem 4, but now using the abnormal Lagrange multiplier rule (see, e.g., [33, Theorem 4.1.3]).

5 Transversality conditions

We now give the *natural boundary conditions* (also known as *transversality conditions*) for problems with the terminal point of integration free as well as y_b .

Let

$$\mathcal{F} := \{(y, x) \in C^1([a, b]) \times [a, b] \mid y(a) = y_a\}.$$

The type of functional we consider now is

$$J(y, T) = \int_a^T (L \circ_\alpha^C [y])(x) dx, \quad (4)$$

where the operator $\overset{C}{\alpha}[\cdot]$ is defined by

$$\overset{C}{\alpha}[y] := x \mapsto (x, y(x), \overset{C}{D}_x^\alpha y(x)).$$

These problems are investigated in [1] and more general cases in [2].

Theorem 6. *Suppose that $(y, T) \in \mathcal{F}$ minimizes or maximizes J defined by (4) on \mathcal{F} . Then*

$$(\partial_2 L \circ_\alpha^C [y])(x) + {}_x D_T^\alpha [\partial_3 L \circ_\alpha^C [y]](x) = 0 \quad (5)$$

for all $x \in [a, T]$. Moreover, the following transversality conditions hold:

$$(L \circ_\alpha^C [y])(T) = 0, \quad {}_x I_T^{1-\alpha} [\partial_3 L \circ_\alpha^C [y]](T) = 0.$$

Proof. The result is obtained by considering variations $y + \varepsilon h$ of function y and variations $T + \varepsilon \Delta T$ of T as well, and then applying the Fermat theorem, integration by parts, Leibniz's rule, and using the arbitrariness of h and ΔT .

Transversality conditions for several other situations can be easily obtained. Some important examples are:

- If T is fixed but $y(T)$ is free, then besides the Euler–Lagrange equation (5) one obtains the transversality condition

$${}_x I_T^{1-\alpha} [\partial_3 L \circ_\alpha^C [y]](T) = 0.$$

- If $y(T)$ is given but T is free, then the transversality condition is

$$(L \circ_\alpha^C [y])(T) - y'(T) \cdot {}_x I_T^{1-\alpha} [\partial_3 L \circ_\alpha^C [y]](T) = 0.$$

- If $y(T)$ is not given but is restricted to take values on a certain given curve ψ , i.e., $y(T) = \psi(T)$, then

$$(\psi'(T) - y'(T)) \cdot {}_x I_T^{1-\alpha} [\partial_3 L \circ_\alpha^C [y]](T) + (L \circ_\alpha^C [y])(T) = 0.$$

Acknowledgements Work supported by the *Center for Research and Development in Mathematics and Applications (CIDMA)* from the *Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT)*, cofinanced by the European Community Fund FEDER/POCI 2010. Agnieszka Malinowska is also supported by Białystok University of Technology grant S/WI/00/2011.

References

1. Agrawal, O.P.: Generalized Euler-Lagrange equations and transversality conditions for fvps in terms of the Caputo derivative. *J. Vib. Control* **13** (9-10), 1217–1237 (2007)
2. Almeida, R., Malinowska, A.B.: General transversality conditions for Caputo's fractional derivative. Submitted
3. Almeida, R., Malinowska, A.B., Torres, D.F.M.: A fractional calculus of variations for multiple integrals with application to vibrating string. *J. Math. Phys.* **51** (3), 033503, 12pp (2010)
4. Almeida, R., Torres, D.F.M.: Hölderian variational problems subject to integral constraints. *J. Math. Anal. Appl.* **359** (2), 674–681 (2009)
5. Almeida, R., Torres, D.F.M.: Isoperimetric problems on time scales with nabla derivatives. *J. Vib. Control* **15** (6), 951–958 (2009)
6. Almeida, R., Torres, D.F.M.: Calculus of variations with fractional derivatives and fractional integrals. *Appl. Math. Lett.* **22** (12), 1816–1820 (2009)
7. Almeida, R., Torres, D.F.M.: Leitmann's direct method for fractional optimization problems. *Appl. Math. Comput.* **217** (3), 956–962 (2010)
8. Almeida, R., Torres, D.F.M.: Necessary and sufficient conditions for the fractional calculus of variations with Caputo derivatives. *Commun. Nonlinear Sci. Numer. Simul.* **16** (3), 1490–1500 (2011)
9. Atanacković, T.M., Konjik, S., Pilipović, S.: Variational problems with fractional derivatives: Euler-Lagrange equations. *J. Phys. A* **41** (9), 095201, 12pp (2007)
10. Baleanu, D.: Fractional constrained systems and caputo derivatives. *J. Comput. Nonlinear Dynam.* **3** (2), 021102 (2008)
11. Baleanu, D.: New applications of fractional variational principles. *Rep. Math. Phys.* **61** (2), 199–206 (2008)
12. Baleanu, D., Güvenç, Z.B., Tenreiro Machado, J.A.: *New trends in nanotechnology and fractional calculus applications*. Springer, New York (2010)
13. Bastos, N.R.O., Ferreira, R.A.C., Torres, D.F.M.: Necessary optimality conditions for fractional difference problems of the calculus of variations. *Discrete Contin. Dyn. Syst.* **29** (2), 417–437 (2011)
14. Bastos, N.R.O., Ferreira, R.A.C., Torres, D.F.M.: Discrete-time fractional variational problems. *Signal Process.* **91** (3), 513–524 (2011)
15. El-Nabulsi, R.A., Torres, D.F.M.: Necessary optimality conditions for fractional action-like integrals of variational calculus with Riemann-Liouville derivatives of order (α, β) . *Math. Methods Appl. Sci.* **30** (15), 1931–1939 (2007)
16. El-Nabulsi, R.A., Torres, D.F.M.: Fractional actionlike variational problems. *J. Math. Phys.* **49** (5), 053521, 7pp (2008)
17. Frederico, G.S.F., Torres, D.F.M.: A formulation of Noether's theorem for fractional problems of the calculus of variations. *J. Math. Anal. Appl.* **334** (2), 834–846 (2007)
18. Frederico, G.S.F., Torres, D.F.M.: Fractional conservation laws in optimal control theory. *Nonlinear Dynam.* **53** (3), 215–222 (2008)
19. Frederico, G.S.F., Torres, D.F.M.: Fractional Noether's theorem in the Riesz-Caputo sense. *Appl. Math. Comput.* **217** (3), 1023–1033 (2010)
20. Kilbas, A.A., Srivastava, H.M., Trujillo, J.J.: *Theory and applications of fractional differential equations*. Elsevier, Amsterdam (2006)
21. Klimek, M.: On solutions of linear fractional differential equations of a variational type. *Czestochowa Series Monographs 172*, Czestochowa University of Technology, Czestochowa (2009)
22. Magin, R., Ortigueira, M.D., Podlubny, I., Trujillo, J. On the fractional signals and systems. *Signal Process.* **91** (3), 350–371 (2011)
23. Malinowska, A.B., Torres, D.F.M.: Natural boundary conditions in the calculus of variations. *Math. Methods Appl. Sci.* **33** (14), 1712–1722 (2010)
24. Malinowska, A.B., Torres, D.F.M.: Generalized natural boundary conditions for fractional variational problems in terms of the Caputo derivative. *Comput. Math. Appl.* **59** (9), 3110–3116 (2010)

25. Malinowska, A.B., Torres, D.F.M.: Leitmann's direct method of optimization for absolute extrema of certain problems of the calculus of variations on time scales. *Appl. Math. Comput.* **217** (3), 1158–1162 (2010)
26. Malinowska, A.B., Torres, D.F.M.: The Hahn quantum variational calculus. *J. Optim. Theory Appl.* **147** (3), 419–442 (2010)
27. Mozyrska, D., Torres, D.F.M.: Minimal modified energy control for fractional linear control systems with the Caputo derivative. *Carpathian J. Math.* **26** (2), 210–221 (2010)
28. Mozyrska, D., Torres, D.F.M.: Modified optimal energy and initial memory of fractional continuous-time linear systems. *Signal Process.* **91** (3), 379–385 (2011)
29. Odziejewicz, T., Malinowska, A.B., Torres, D.F.M.: Fractional variational calculus with classical and combined Caputo derivatives. *Nonlinear Anal.*, in press (2011). DOI: 10.1016/j.na.2011.01.010
30. Podlubny, I.: *Fractional differential equations*. Academic Press, San Diego, CA (1999)
31. Riewe, F.: Mechanics with fractional derivatives. *Phys. Rev. E* **55** (3), 3581–3592 (1997)
32. Torres, D.F.M., Leitmann, G.: Contrasting two transformation-based methods for obtaining absolute extrema. *J. Optim. Theory Appl.* **137** (1), 53–59 (2008)
33. van Brunt, B.: *The calculus of variations*. Universitext, Springer, New York (2004)