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A Generalization of a Fractional Variational Problem with Dependence on the Boundaries and a Real Parameter

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Abstract: In this paper, we present a new fractional variational problem where the Lagrangian depends not only on the independent variable, an unknown function and its left- and right-sided Caputo fractional derivatives with respect to another function, but also on the endpoint conditions and a free parameter. The main results of this paper are necessary and sufficient optimality conditions for variational problems with or without isoperimetric and holonomic restrictions. Our results not only provide a generalization to previous results but also give new contributions in fractional variational calculus. Finally, we present some examples to illustrate our results.

Keywords: fractional calculus; Euler–Lagrange equation; natural boundary conditions; isoperimetric problems; holonomic-constrained problems

MSC: 26A33; 49K05; 34A08



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1. Introduction

Non-integer calculus, known as fractional calculus, deals with integrals and derivatives with arbitrary real or complex orders [1,2]. It has developed in the past decades, becoming an important tool in applied sciences and engineering. Nowadays, fractional calculus is an important subject, e.g., in physics [3,4], robot trajectory controllers [5], heat diffusion [6], signal and image processing [7], or biology [8,9].

A question that arises when dealing with fractional calculus is which fractional integral or derivative should we choose? There are several definitions proposed, such as Riemann–Liouville, Caputo, Hadamard, Erdélyi–Kober, Grünwald–Letnikov, Weyl, or Marchaud fractional operators. However, there are ways to overcome this issue, considering a more general class of operators. In [2], we find the concept of fractional derivative with respect to another function. For particular choices of such function, we obtain some of the previous ones. We denote the fractional order by $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+$, and let $\psi \in C^1([a, b], \mathbb{R})$ be a function with $\psi'(t) > 0$, for all $t \in [a, b]$. Given an integrable function $x : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, the left-sided and the right-sided Riemann–Liouville fractional integrals of x with kernel ψ are defined as

$$(I_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x)(t) := \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^t \psi'(\tau) (\psi(t) - \psi(\tau))^{\alpha-1} x(\tau) d\tau, \quad t > a,$$

and

$$(I_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} x)(t) := \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_t^b \psi'(\tau) (\psi(\tau) - \psi(t))^{\alpha-1} x(\tau) d\tau, \quad t < b,$$

respectively, where Γ represents the Gamma function, and α is the order of the fractional integral. Moreover,

$$I_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x = I_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} x = x, \quad \text{as } \alpha \rightarrow 0^+.$$

We can recognize that the Riemann–Liouville, the Hadamard and the Erdélyi–Kober fractional integrals are just particular cases of this more general definition. With respect to fractional differentiation, the left- and right-sided Riemann–Liouville fractional derivatives of x , with kernel ψ , are given by the formulas

$$(D_{a^+}^{\alpha,\psi} x)(t) := \left(\frac{1}{\psi'(t)} \frac{d}{dt} \right)^n (I_{a^+}^{n-\alpha,\psi} x)(t), \quad t > a,$$

and

$$(D_{b^-}^{\alpha,\psi} x)(t) := \left(-\frac{1}{\psi'(t)} \frac{d}{dt} \right)^n (I_{b^-}^{n-\alpha,\psi} x)(t), \quad t < b,$$

where $n = [\alpha] + 1$. For simplicity, we call the last operators as ψ -Riemann–Liouville fractional derivatives of x of order α . It can be easily noticed that for certain choices of function ψ , we recover some important fractional derivatives. We also remark that when $\alpha = m \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$(D_{a^+}^{\alpha,\psi} x)(t) = \left(\frac{1}{\psi'(t)} \frac{d}{dt} \right)^m x(t) \quad \text{and} \quad (D_{b^-}^{\alpha,\psi} x)(t) = \left(-\frac{1}{\psi'(t)} \frac{d}{dt} \right)^m x(t).$$

It is worth mentioning that, opposite to the ordinary derivatives, fractional derivatives are non-local and, in the case of left-sided derivatives, take into account the past. This is particularly useful for problems in different areas, such as economics, epidemiology, and optimal control problems [10–13].

Recently, in [14], motivated by the concept of Caputo fractional derivative and by these generalized fractional operators, the following definition was presented. Let $\alpha > 0$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ be defined by $n = [\alpha] + 1$ if $\alpha \notin \mathbb{N}$, and $n = \alpha$ if $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$. Given two functions $x, \psi \in C^n([a, b], \mathbb{R})$, with $\psi'(t) > 0$, for all $t \in [a, b]$, the left- and right-sided Caputo fractional derivatives of x with kernel ψ (or simply, ψ -Caputo fractional derivatives of x), are defined as

$$({}^C D_{a^+}^{\alpha,\psi} x)(t) := \left(I_{a^+}^{n-\alpha,\psi} \left(\frac{1}{\psi'(t)} \frac{d}{dt} \right)^n x \right)(t), \quad t > a,$$

and

$$({}^C D_{b^-}^{\alpha,\psi} x)(t) := \left(I_{b^-}^{n-\alpha,\psi} \left(-\frac{1}{\psi'(t)} \frac{d}{dt} \right)^n x \right)(t), \quad t < b,$$

respectively. Thus, if $\alpha = m \in \mathbb{N}$, then

$$({}^C D_{a^+}^{\alpha,\psi} x)(t) = \left(\frac{1}{\psi'(t)} \frac{d}{dt} \right)^m x(t) \quad \text{and} \quad ({}^C D_{b^-}^{\alpha,\psi} x)(t) = \left(-\frac{1}{\psi'(t)} \frac{d}{dt} \right)^m x(t).$$

For $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \mathbb{N}$, then

$$({}^C D_{a^+}^{\alpha,\psi} x)(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \int_a^t \psi'(\tau) (\psi(t) - \psi(\tau))^{n-\alpha-1} \left(\frac{1}{\psi'(\tau)} \frac{d}{d\tau} \right)^n x(\tau) d\tau$$

and

$$({}^C D_{b^-}^{\alpha,\psi} x)(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \int_t^b \psi'(\tau) (\psi(\tau) - \psi(t))^{n-\alpha-1} \left(-\frac{1}{\psi'(\tau)} \frac{d}{d\tau} \right)^n x(\tau) d\tau.$$

We now present the following formulas (see Lemma 1 in [14]) that are useful in Section 3. If $n < \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, then

$${}^C D_{a^+}^{\alpha,\psi} (\psi(t) - \psi(a))^{\beta-1} = \frac{\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\beta-\alpha)} (\psi(t) - \psi(a))^{\beta-\alpha-1}$$

and

$${}^C D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} (\psi(b) - \psi(t))^{\beta-1} = \frac{\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\beta - \alpha)} (\psi(b) - \psi(t))^{\beta-\alpha-1}.$$

Next, we present the following fractional integration by parts formulas that are fundamental for the proofs of our results. For a more detailed study of the ψ -Caputo fractional derivatives, we refer to [14].

Theorem 1. [14] Let $x \in C([a, b], \mathbb{R})$ and $y, \psi \in C^n([a, b], \mathbb{R})$ be two functions. Then,

$$\int_a^b x(t) \cdot ({}^C D_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} y)(t) dt = \int_a^b y(t) \cdot \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{x}{\psi'} \right)(t) \psi'(t) dt + \left[\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left(-\frac{1}{\psi'(t)} \frac{d}{dt} \right)^k \left(I_{b^-}^{n-\alpha, \psi} \frac{x}{\psi'} \right)(t) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\psi'(t)} \frac{d}{dt} \right)^{n-k-1} y(t) \right]_{t=a}^{t=b}$$

and

$$\int_a^b x(t) \cdot ({}^C D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} y)(t) dt = \int_a^b y(t) \cdot \left(D_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{x}{\psi'} \right)(t) \psi'(t) dt + \left[\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^{n-k} \left(\frac{1}{\psi'(t)} \frac{d}{dt} \right)^k \left(I_{a^+}^{n-\alpha, \psi} \frac{x}{\psi'} \right)(t) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\psi'(t)} \frac{d}{dt} \right)^{n-k-1} y(t) \right]_{t=a}^{t=b}.$$

In particular, when $0 < \alpha < 1$, Theorem 1 becomes

$$\int_a^b x(t) \cdot ({}^C D_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} y)(t) dt = \int_a^b y(t) \cdot \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{x}{\psi'} \right)(t) \psi'(t) dt + \left[\left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{x}{\psi'} \right)(t) \cdot y(t) \right]_{t=a}^{t=b}$$

and

$$\int_a^b x(t) \cdot ({}^C D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} y)(t) dt = \int_a^b y(t) \cdot \left(D_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{x}{\psi'} \right)(t) \psi'(t) dt - \left[\left(I_{a^+}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{x}{\psi'} \right)(t) \cdot y(t) \right]_{t=a}^{t=b}.$$

Fractional calculus of variations started with the pioneering works of Riewe [15,16]. Since then, numerous works have appeared for different types of fractional derivatives and integrals. To mention a few in such vast literature, we can refer the reader to the books [17–19]. The goal is to extremize (minimize or maximize) a given functional, depending on some fractional operator. Due to the large number of fractional operators to choose from, we found several works dealing with similar subjects (e.g., [20–26]). By considering a more general form of fractional derivative, such as the one given in [14], we can study different problems in a general form. In [27], some calculus of variation problems were addressed, with dependence on this fractional derivative. Necessary and sufficient conditions of optimality were proven, such as the Euler–Lagrange equation, and the isoperimetric problem was studied, among others.

The main goal of this paper is to generalize the fractional variational problem studied in [27], considering the case where the Lagrangian depends not only on the independent variable, an unknown function and its left- and right-sided Caputo fractional derivatives with respect to another function, but also on the endpoints conditions and a free parameter. This type of generalized fractional variational problems cannot be solved using the classical theory. Our motivation for studying generalized variational problems where the Lagrangian explicitly depends on state values and a free parameter comes from interesting applications in economics [28] and in physics [29], respectively. It is worth mentioning that, since these types of fractional derivatives are generalizations of several fractional derivatives and our variational problem is a generalization of different types of fractional variational problems, many results available in the literature are corollaries of the results proven in this paper.

The organization of the paper is as follows. We start Section 2.1 considering the generalized fractional variational problem with fixed boundary conditions and proving a necessary optimality condition of Euler–Lagrange type and also a necessary condition which arises as a consequence of the Lagrangian dependence of the parameter. Then, we prove the natural boundary conditions for variational problems with free boundary conditions. In Section 2.2, we prove necessary optimality conditions for variational problems with integral constraints, with and without fixed boundary conditions. The variational problem with an holonomic constraint is studied in Section 2.3. In Section 2.4, we prove sufficient optimality conditions for the variational problems considered in the previous subsections. We conclude the paper with some illustrative examples and concluding remarks.

2. Main Results

In this work, we consider a functional depending on time, on the state function x , its fractional derivatives ${}^C D_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x$ and ${}^C D_{b^-}^{\beta, \psi} x$ of orders $\alpha, \beta \in]0, 1[$, the values $x(a)$ and $x(b)$, and a free parameter ζ . More specifically, we will study the following generalized fractional variational problem.

Problem (P): Determine $x \in C^1([a, b], \mathbb{R})$ and $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\mathcal{J}(x, \zeta) := \int_a^b L[x, \zeta](t) dt \longrightarrow \text{extremize} \quad (1)$$

where $L \in C^1([a, b] \times \mathbb{R}^6, \mathbb{R})$ and

$$[x, \zeta](t) := \left(t, x(t), ({}^C D_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x)(t), ({}^C D_{b^-}^{\beta, \psi} x)(t), x(a), x(b), \zeta \right).$$

We will consider problem (P) with fixed boundary conditions

$$x(a) = x_a \quad \text{and} \quad x(b) = x_b, \quad (2)$$

for some $x_a, x_b \in \mathbb{R}$, and when $x(a)$ and $x(b)$ are free. We will also consider problem (P) subject to an isoperimetric constraint

$$\mathcal{I}(x, \zeta) := \int_a^b F[x, \zeta](t) dt = \gamma, \quad (3)$$

for some $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$, and to an holonomic constraint

$$g(t, x(t), x(a), x(b), \zeta) = 0,$$

for a given function g .

Remark 1. We remark that:

1. If the function $\psi = Id$, and the Lagrange function does not depend on a free parameter ζ , then we get the fractional variational problem studied in [30];
2. Taking $\alpha \rightarrow 1^-$, and if ψ is the identity, the operators ${}^C D_{a^+}^{\alpha}$ and ${}^C D_{b^-}^{\alpha}$ can be replaced by $\frac{d}{dt}$ and $-\frac{d}{dt}$, respectively (see [1]). Hence, if α and β goes to 1, our functional \mathcal{J} tends to the generalized variational functional $\int_a^b \tilde{L}(t, x(t), x'(t), x(a), x(b), \zeta) dt$ of the classical calculus of variations studied in [31];
3. If $\psi = Id$, α and β goes to 1, and the Lagrange function does not depend on the state values and on a free parameter, functional \mathcal{J} reduces to the functional $\int_a^b L(t, x(t), x'(t)) dt$ from Lemma 2.2.2 in [32].

Next, we proceed with some basic definitions that are useful in what follows.

Definition 1. Let $x \in C^1([a, b], \mathbb{R})$ and $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}$. We say that (x, ζ) is an admissible pair to (\mathcal{P}) subject to (2), if x satisfies (2). Function $\eta \in C^1([a, b], \mathbb{R})$ is an admissible variation to (\mathcal{P}) subject to (2) if $\eta(a) = \eta(b) = 0$.

Definition 2. We say that (x^*, ζ^*) is a local minimizer (resp. local maximizer) for the functional \mathcal{J} if there exists some $\delta > 0$, such that, for all $(x, \zeta) \in C^1([a, b], \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ with $\|(x^*, \zeta^*) - (x, \zeta)\| < \delta$, we have $\mathcal{J}(x^*, \zeta^*) \leq \mathcal{J}(x, \zeta)$ (resp. $\mathcal{J}(x^*, \zeta^*) \geq \mathcal{J}(x, \zeta)$), where $\|(x, \zeta)\| := \max_{t \in [a, b]} |x(t)| + |\zeta|$. The pair (x^*, ζ^*) is called a local extremizer of \mathcal{J} .

If $\mathcal{J}(x^*, \zeta^*) \leq \mathcal{J}(x, \zeta)$ (resp. $\mathcal{J}(x^*, \zeta^*) \geq \mathcal{J}(x, \zeta)$) holds for all $(x, \zeta) \in C^1([a, b], \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$, then we say that (x^*, ζ^*) is a global minimizer (resp. global maximizer). In these cases, we say that (x^*, ζ^*) is a global extremizer of \mathcal{J} .

2.1. Generalized Fractional Variational Principle

The following result provides necessary conditions for an admissible pair (x, ζ) to be a local extremizer of functional \mathcal{J} , where x satisfies the boundary conditions (2). The equation

$$\partial_2 L[x, \zeta](t) + \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(t) \psi'(t) + \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(t) \psi'(t) = 0, \quad t \in [a, b], \quad (4)$$

is called the Euler–Lagrange equation. We will represent it by $ELe\{L[x, \zeta]\}$. To simplify, consider the two following conditions:

$$C^+[H, i] : \quad t \mapsto \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_i H[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(t) \text{ is continuous for all } t \in [a, b]$$

and

$$C^-[H, i] : \quad t \mapsto \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_i H[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(t) \text{ is continuous for all } t \in [a, b],$$

where H is a function and i a positive integer.

Theorem 2 (Generalized fractional variational principle). Suppose that L satisfies $C^+[L, 4]$ and $C^-[L, 3]$. If (x, ζ) is a local extremizer of functional \mathcal{J} , subject to the boundary conditions (2), then Equation (4) holds. Additionally,

$$\int_a^b \partial_7 L[x, \zeta](t) dt = 0 \quad (5)$$

is verified.

Proof. Let (x, ζ) be a local extremizer for functional \mathcal{J} subject to (2), η an admissible variation and δ an arbitrary real number. Define the new function $\phi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $\phi(\epsilon) = \mathcal{J}(x + \epsilon\eta, \zeta + \epsilon\delta)$. Since (x, ζ) is a local extremizer of \mathcal{J} , then $\phi'(0) = 0$. Therefore, the following condition holds

$$\int_a^b \left(\partial_2 L[x, \zeta](t) \eta(t) + \partial_3 L[x, \zeta](t) ({}^C D_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} \eta)(t) + \partial_4 L[x, \zeta](t) ({}^C D_{b^-}^{\beta, \psi} \eta)(t) \right. \\ \left. + \partial_5 L[x, \zeta](t) \eta(a) + \partial_6 L[x, \zeta](t) \eta(b) + \partial_7 L[x, \zeta](t) \delta \right) dt = 0.$$

Using the fractional integration by parts formulas stated in Theorem 1, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b \left(\partial_2 L[x, \zeta](t) + \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) + \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) \right) \cdot \eta(t) dt \\ & + \left[\left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \cdot \eta(t) \right]_{t=a}^{t=b} - \left[\left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \cdot \eta(t) \right]_{t=a}^{t=b} \\ & + \int_a^b \left(\partial_5 L[x, \zeta](t) \eta(a) + \partial_6 L[x, \zeta](t) \eta(b) + \partial_7 L[x, \zeta](t) \delta \right) dt = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Since $\eta(a) = \eta(b) = 0$, then

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b \left(\partial_2 L[x, \zeta](t) + \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) + \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) \right) \cdot \eta(t) dt \\ & + \int_a^b \partial_7 L[x, \zeta](t) \delta dt = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Taking $\delta = 0$ and using the arbitrariness of η , by Lemma 2.2.2 in [32], we obtain (4). Taking the admissible variation η to be null, we deduce from (6) that

$$\int_a^b \partial_7 L[x, \zeta](t) \delta dt = 0.$$

By the arbitrariness of δ , we conclude that

$$\int_a^b \partial_7 L[x, \zeta](t) dt = 0,$$

proving (5). \square

Remark 2. In Theorem 2, since the state values $x(a)$ and $x(b)$ are fixed, the Lagrangian's explicit dependence on $x(a)$ and $x(b)$ is irrelevant. However, in Theorem 3, since the state values can be free, this dependency is effective.

We remark that, although the functional \mathcal{J} depends only on ψ -Caputo fractional derivatives, the Euler–Lagrange equation involves ψ -Riemann–Liouville fractional derivatives. Using the relations (see Theorem 3 in [14])

$${}^C D_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x(t) = D_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} (x(t) - x(a)) = D_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x(t) - \frac{x(a)}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} (\psi(t) - \psi(a))^{-\alpha}$$

and

$${}^C D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} x(t) = D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} (x(t) - x(b)) = D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} x(t) - \frac{x(b)}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} (\psi(b) - \psi(t))^{-\alpha},$$

it is possible to write Equation (4) using only ψ -Caputo fractional derivatives.

Definition 3. We say that a pair $(x, \zeta) \in C^1([a, b], \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ is an extremal of functional \mathcal{J} if (x, ζ) satisfies the Euler–Lagrange Equation (4).

We now consider the case when the values $x(a)$ and $x(b)$ are not necessarily specified. For each boundary condition missing, there is a corresponding natural boundary condition, as given by Theorem 3.

Theorem 3 (Generalized fractional natural boundary conditions). *Suppose that L satisfies $C^+[L, 4]$ and $C^-[L, 3]$. If (x, ζ) is a local extremizer of functional \mathcal{J} , then (4) and (5) hold. Moreover,*

1. *If $x(a)$ is free, then*

$$\int_a^b \partial_5 L[x, \zeta](t) dt = \left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(a) - \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(a); \quad (7)$$

2. *If $x(b)$ is free, then*

$$\int_a^b \partial_6 L[x, \zeta](t) dt = \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(b) - \left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(b). \quad (8)$$

Proof. Suppose that (x, ζ) is a local extremizer of functional \mathcal{J} . Let $\eta \in C^1([a, b], \mathbb{R})$ and δ be an arbitrary real number. Let $\phi(\epsilon) = \mathcal{J}(x + \epsilon\eta, \zeta + \epsilon\delta)$. Since no boundary conditions are imposed, η do not need to be null at the endpoints. However, since Equation (6) must be satisfied for all η , it is also satisfied for those functions that vanish at the endpoints. Using the same arguments used in the proof of Theorem 2, one can conclude that (x, ζ) satisfies the necessary conditions (4) and (5).

1. Suppose that $x(a)$ is free. Restricting η to be null at $t = b$, and substituting the necessary conditions (4) and (5) into (6) it follows that

$$\left(\left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(a) - \left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(a) + \int_a^b \partial_5 L[x, \zeta](t) dt \right) \cdot \eta(a) = 0.$$

From the arbitrariness of $\eta(a)$, we get

$$\int_a^b \partial_5 L[x, \zeta](t) dt = \left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(a) - \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(a).$$

2. Suppose now that $x(b)$ is not fixed. Restricting η to be null at $t = a$, and using similar arguments as previously, we get Equation (8). \square

From Theorem 3, we can obtain the following corollaries. Note that if L does not depend on the parameter ζ , then condition (5) is trivially satisfied and we get the following results.

Corollary 1. *If x is a local extremizer of*

$$\int_a^b L\left(t, x(t), ({}^C D_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x)(t), ({}^C D_{b^-}^{\beta, \psi} x)(t), x(a), x(b)\right) dt,$$

then x satisfies the generalized fractional equation $ELe\{L[x]\}$, where

$$[x] := \left(t, x(t), ({}^C D_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x)(t), ({}^C D_{b^-}^{\beta, \psi} x)(t), x(a), x(b) \right).$$

Moreover,

1. *If $x(a)$ is free, then x satisfies the following condition*

$$\int_a^b \partial_5 L[x](t) dt = \left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 L[x]}{\psi'} \right)(a) - \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x]}{\psi'} \right)(a); \quad (9)$$

2. If $x(b)$ is free, then x satisfies

$$\int_a^b \partial_6 L[x](t) dt = \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x]}{\psi'} \right) (b) - \left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 L[x]}{\psi'} \right) (b). \quad (10)$$

If the Lagrangian function does not depend on the state values $x(a)$ and $x(b)$, and on a real parameter ζ , then we get the following result.

Corollary 2. If x is a local extremizer of functional

$$\int_a^b L(t, x(t), ({}^C D_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x)(t), ({}^C D_{b^-}^{\beta, \psi} x)(t)) dt,$$

then x satisfies $ELe\{L\langle x \rangle\}$ where $\langle x \rangle := (t, x(t), ({}^C D_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x)(t), ({}^C D_{b^-}^{\beta, \psi} x)(t))$. Moreover,

1. If $x(a)$ is free, then x satisfies the following condition

$$\left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 L\langle x \rangle}{\psi'} \right) (a) = \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L\langle x \rangle}{\psi'} \right) (a); \quad (11)$$

2. If $x(b)$ is free, then x satisfies

$$\left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L\langle x \rangle}{\psi'} \right) (b) = \left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 L\langle x \rangle}{\psi'} \right) (b). \quad (12)$$

Remark 3. Note that

1. If we consider $\psi(t) = t$, for all $t \in [a, b]$, in Corollary 1 and Corollary 2, we obtain Theorem 3.1 from [30] and Theorem 1 from [33], respectively;
2. The comparison of the natural boundary conditions (9) and (10) with (11) and (12) shows that the fractional problems of the calculus of variations, where the functional to extremize explicitly depends on $x(a)$ and/or $x(b)$, are of a different nature when compared with the case where the Lagrangian does not depend on the endpoint conditions.

2.2. Generalized Fractional Isoperimetric Problems

In this section, we deal with variational problems with integral constraints. Besides some possible boundary conditions, we impose on the set of admissible functions an integral restriction of type (3) (see, e.g., [34]). Such kinds of problems are known in the literature as isoperimetric problems. An example of this type of problem is Queen Dido's problem, probably the oldest problem in the calculus of variations, which consists of finding, among all the closed curves of the plane of a given perimeter, the curve that encloses the maximum area (see, e.g., [32]).

Before presenting necessary optimality conditions for such kind of variational problems, we first present the following definition.

Definition 4. We say that $(x, \zeta) \in C^1([a, b], \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ is a normal extremizer of the isoperimetric problem (1) and (3) if (x, ζ) is a local extremizer of functional \mathcal{J} and not an extremal of functional \mathcal{I} ; if $(x, \zeta) \in C^1([a, b], \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ is a local extremizer of functional \mathcal{J} and an extremal of functional \mathcal{I} , we say that (x, ζ) is an abnormal extremizer.

In the next two results, we prove necessary optimality conditions for generalized fractional isoperimetric problems, with and without fixed boundary conditions, respectively, for the particular case of normal extremizers.

Theorem 4 (Necessary optimality conditions for normal extremizers to fractional isoperimetric problems I). Suppose that $C^+[L, 4]$, $C^-[L, 3]$, $C^+[F, 4]$, and $C^-[F, 3]$ are verified. Let

(x, ζ) be a normal extremizer of problem (1) and (3), subject to the boundary conditions (2). Then there exists $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, such that defining $M \equiv L + \lambda F$, (x, ζ) satisfies the Euler–Lagrange equation

$$ELe\{M[x, \zeta]\} \quad (13)$$

and the necessary condition

$$\int_a^b \partial_7 M[x, \zeta](t) dt = 0. \quad (14)$$

Proof. Consider variations $(x + \epsilon_1 \eta_1 + \epsilon_2 \eta_2, \zeta + \epsilon_1 \delta)$, where η_i are admissible variations, with $\eta_i(a) = 0 = \eta_i(b)$, and ϵ_i, δ are arbitrary real numbers, for $i = 1, 2$. Let $\phi, \varphi : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the functions defined by

$$\phi(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) = \mathcal{J}(x + \epsilon_1 \eta_1 + \epsilon_2 \eta_2, \zeta + \epsilon_1 \delta)$$

and

$$\varphi(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) = \mathcal{I}(x + \epsilon_1 \eta_1 + \epsilon_2 \eta_2, \zeta + \epsilon_1 \delta) - \gamma.$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_2 \varphi(0, 0) \\ &= \int_a^b \left(\partial_2 F[x, \zeta](t) + \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 F[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) + \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 F[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) \right) \cdot \eta_2(t) dt \\ &+ \left[\left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 F[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \cdot \eta_2(t) \right]_{t=a}^{t=b} - \left[\left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 F[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \cdot \eta_2(t) \right]_{t=a}^{t=b} \\ &+ \int_a^b \left(\partial_5 F[x, \zeta](t) \eta_2(a) + \partial_6 F[x, \zeta](t) \eta_2(b) \right) dt. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\eta_2(a) = \eta_2(b) = 0$, we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_2 \varphi(0, 0) &= \int_a^b \left(\partial_2 F[x, \zeta](t) + \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 F[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 F[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) \right) \cdot \eta_2(t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

Observing that (x, ζ) is not an extremal of functional \mathcal{I} , one concludes that

$$\partial_2 F[x, \zeta](t) + \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 F[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) + \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 F[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) \neq 0, \quad (15)$$

for some $t \in [a, b]$. Then we can choose η_2 , such that $\partial_2 \varphi(0, 0) \neq 0$. Since $\varphi(0, 0) = 0$, there exists an open set $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, such that $0 \in U$ and there exists $h \in C^1(U, \mathbb{R})$ such that $h(0) = 0$ and $\varphi(\epsilon_1, h(\epsilon_1)) = 0$, for all $\epsilon_1 \in U$. This means that there exists an infinite family of pairs (x_*, ζ_*) where $x_* = x + \epsilon_1 \eta_1 + h(\epsilon_1) \eta_2$ and $\zeta_* = \zeta + \epsilon_1 \delta_1$, which satisfies the isoperimetric constraint (3). Now, we proceed proving the necessary conditions. Observe that $(0, 0)$ is a local extremizer of function ϕ , subject to the constraint $\varphi \equiv 0$, and we just proved that

$\nabla\varphi(0,0) \neq (0,0)$. Then, by the Lagrange Multiplier Rule, there exists a real number λ such that $\nabla(\varphi(0,0) + \lambda\varphi(0,0)) = (0,0)$. Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_1\varphi(0,0) \\ &= \int_a^b \left(\partial_2 L[x, \zeta](t) + \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(t) \psi'(t) + \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(t) \psi'(t) \right) \cdot \eta_1(t) dt \\ &+ \int_a^b \partial_7 L[x, \zeta](t) \cdot \delta dt \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_1\varphi(0,0) \\ &= \int_a^b \left(\partial_2 F[x, \zeta](t) + \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 F[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(t) \psi'(t) + \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 F[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(t) \psi'(t) \right) \cdot \eta_1(t) dt \\ &+ \int_a^b \partial_7 F[x, \zeta](t) \cdot \delta dt. \end{aligned}$$

Denoting $M := L + \lambda F$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b \left(\partial_2 M[x, \zeta](t) + \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 M[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(t) \psi'(t) + \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 M[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(t) \psi'(t) \right) \cdot \eta_1(t) dt \quad (16) \\ &+ \int_a^b \partial_7 M[x, \zeta](t) \cdot \delta dt = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since the last equation must hold for any $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$, then, in particular, we can conclude that

$$\int_a^b \left(\partial_2 M[x, \zeta](t) + \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 M[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(t) \psi'(t) + \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 M[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(t) \psi'(t) \right) \cdot \eta_1(t) dt = 0.$$

From Lemma 2.2.2 in [32], we obtain

$$\partial_2 M[x, \zeta](t) + \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 M[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(t) \psi'(t) + \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 M[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(t) \psi'(t) = 0, \quad t \in [a, b],$$

proving Equation (13). Introducing the Euler–Lagrange Equation (13) into (16), one gets

$$\int_a^b \partial_7 M[x, \zeta](t) \cdot \delta dt = 0.$$

From the arbitrariness of δ , we get

$$\int_a^b \partial_7 M[x, \zeta](t) dt = 0$$

proving (14). \square

Theorem 5 (Necessary optimality conditions for normal extremizers to fractional isoperimetric problems II). *Suppose that $C^+[L, 4]$, $C^-[L, 3]$, $C^+[F, 4]$, and $C^-[F, 3]$ hold. Let (x, ζ) be a normal extremizer of functional \mathcal{J} , subject to (3). Then, there exists $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, such that defining $M \equiv L + \lambda F$, (x, ζ) satisfies Equations (13) and (14). Moreover,*

1. *If $x(a)$ is not fixed then*

$$\int_a^b \partial_5 M[x, \zeta](t) dt = \left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 M[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(a) - \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 M[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(a); \quad (17)$$

2. If $x(b)$ is not fixed then

$$\int_a^b \partial_6 M[x, \zeta](t) dt = \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 M[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(b) - \left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 M[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(b). \quad (18)$$

Proof. The idea of the proof is to combine the methods presented in the proofs of Theorem 3 and Theorem 4. \square

Theorem 6 (Necessary optimality conditions for normal and abnormal extremizers to fractional isoperimetric problems). *Suppose that $C^+[L, 4]$, $C^-[L, 3]$, $C^+[F, 4]$, and $C^-[F, 3]$ hold. Let (x, ζ) be a local extremizer of functional \mathcal{J} , subject to the integral constraint (3). Then, there exists a vector $(\lambda_0, \lambda) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$, such that, defining the Lagrangian function $M \equiv \lambda_0 L + \lambda F$, then Equations (13) and (14) hold, as well the natural boundary conditions (17) and (18).*

Proof. First, suppose that (x, ζ) is a normal extremizer. Then, the results follow from Theorem 5 fixing $\lambda_0 = 1$. Otherwise, we consider $(\lambda_0, \lambda) = (0, 1)$. \square

2.3. Generalized Fractional Holonomic Constrained Problems

We now turn our attention to what is called in the literature as holonomic constrained problems. Suppose that the state variable x is a two-dimensional vector $x = (x_1, x_2)$. Thus, functional \mathcal{J} is defined as

$$\mathcal{J}(x, \zeta) := \int_a^b L(t, x(t), ({}^C D_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x)(t), ({}^C D_{b^-}^{\beta, \psi} x)(t), x(a), x(b), \zeta) dt, \quad (19)$$

where

1. $\alpha, \beta \in]0, 1[$, $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}$, and $x \in C^1([a, b], \mathbb{R}) \times C^1([a, b], \mathbb{R})$;
2. ${}^C D_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x = ({}^C D_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x_1, {}^C D_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x_2)$ and ${}^C D_{b^-}^{\beta, \psi} x = ({}^C D_{b^-}^{\beta, \psi} x_1, {}^C D_{b^-}^{\beta, \psi} x_2)$;
3. $L \in C^1([a, b] \times \mathbb{R}^{11}, \mathbb{R})$.

Boundary conditions are

$$x(a) = x_a \quad \text{and} \quad x(b) = x_b \quad (20)$$

for some $x_a, x_b \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and the holonomic constraint is

$$g\{x, \zeta\}(t) = 0, \quad \text{where} \quad \{x, \zeta\}(t) := (t, x(t), x(a), x(b), \zeta), \quad (21)$$

where g is a given C^1 function.

Theorem 7 (Generalized fractional variational principle with holonomic constraint). *Assume $C^+[L, 6]$, $C^+[L, 7]$, $C^-[L, 4]$, and $C^-[L, 5]$ hold. Let (x, ζ) be an extremizer of functional \mathcal{J} , as in (19), subject to (20) and to the holonomic constraint (21). If*

$$\partial_3 g\{x, \zeta\}(t) \neq 0, \quad \text{for all } t \in [a, b], \quad (22)$$

then there exists $\lambda \in C([a, b], \mathbb{R})$ satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_i L[x, \zeta](t) + \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_{i+2} L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(t) \psi'(t) + \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_{i+4} L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(t) \psi'(t) \\ + \lambda(t) \partial_i g\{x, \zeta\}(t) = 0, \quad t \in [a, b], \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

for $i = 2, 3$, and

$$\int_a^b \left(\partial_{12} L[x, \zeta](t) + \lambda(t) \partial_8 g\{x, \zeta\}(t) \right) dt = 0. \quad (24)$$

Proof. Consider variations of (x, ζ) of type $(x + \epsilon\eta, \zeta + \epsilon\delta)$, where $\eta = (\eta_1, \eta_2)$ is a differentiable function with $\eta(a) = (0, 0) = \eta(b)$. Since variations must fulfill the holonomic constraint, we have that

$$g\{x + \epsilon\eta, \zeta + \epsilon\delta\}(t) = 0, \quad (25)$$

for all $t \in [a, b]$. Differentiating Equation (25) with respect to ϵ and taking $\epsilon = 0$, we get that

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_2 g\{x, \zeta\}(t)\eta_1(t) + \partial_3 g\{x, \zeta\}(t)\eta_2(t) + \partial_4 g\{x, \zeta\}(t)\eta_1(a) + \partial_5 g\{x, \zeta\}(t)\eta_2(a) \\ + \partial_6 g\{x, \zeta\}(t)\eta_1(b) + \partial_7 g\{x, \zeta\}(t)\eta_2(b) + \partial_8 g\{x, \zeta\}(t)\delta = 0, \quad \forall t \in [a, b]. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

Using the boundary conditions of η , Equation (26) becomes

$$\partial_2 g\{x, \zeta\}(t)\eta_1(t) + \partial_3 g\{x, \zeta\}(t)\eta_2(t) + \partial_8 g\{x, \zeta\}(t)\delta = 0, \quad \forall t \in [a, b]. \quad (27)$$

Define function $\lambda : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as

$$\lambda(t) := -\frac{\partial_3 L[x, \zeta](t) + \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_5 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'}\right)(t)\psi'(t) + \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_7 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'}\right)(t)\psi'(t)}{\partial_3 g\{x, \zeta\}(t)}. \quad (28)$$

Hence, Equation (23) is proven for the case $i = 3$. Now, we prove the remaining conditions. Since (x, ζ) is an extremizer of functional \mathcal{J} , its first variation must vanish when evaluated at (x, ζ) , that is,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b \left(\partial_2 L[x, \zeta](t)\eta_1(t) + \partial_3 L[x, \zeta](t)\eta_2(t) + \partial_4 L[x, \zeta](t)({}^C D_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} \eta_1)(t) \right. \\ + \partial_5 L[x, \zeta](t)({}^C D_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} \eta_2)(t) + \partial_6 L[x, \zeta](t)({}^C D_{b^-}^{\beta, \psi} \eta_1)(t) + \partial_7 L[x, \zeta](t)({}^C D_{b^-}^{\beta, \psi} \eta_2)(t) \\ + \partial_8 L[x, \zeta](t)\eta_1(a) + \partial_9 L[x, \zeta](t)\eta_2(a) + \partial_{10} L[x, \zeta](t)\eta_1(b) \\ \left. + \partial_{11} L[x, \zeta](t)\eta_2(b) + \partial_{12} L[x, \zeta](t)\delta \right) dt = 0. \end{aligned}$$

By Theorem 1, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b \left(\left(\partial_2 L[x, \zeta](t) + \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'}\right)(t)\psi'(t) + \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_6 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'}\right)(t)\psi'(t) \right) \cdot \eta_1(t) \right. \\ + \left(\partial_3 L[x, \zeta](t) + \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_5 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'}\right)(t)\psi'(t) + \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_7 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'}\right)(t)\psi'(t) \right) \cdot \eta_2(t) \Big) dt \\ + \left[\left(\left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(t) - \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_6 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(t) \right) \cdot \eta_1(t) \right]_{t=a}^{t=b} \\ + \left[\left(\left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_5 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(t) - \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_7 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right)(t) \right) \cdot \eta_2(t) \right]_{t=a}^{t=b} \\ + \int_a^b \left(\partial_8 L[x, \zeta](t)\eta_1(a) + \partial_9 L[x, \zeta](t)\eta_2(a) \right. \\ \left. + \partial_{10} L[x, \zeta](t)\eta_1(b) + \partial_{11} L[x, \zeta](t)\eta_2(b) + \partial_{12} L[x, \zeta](t)\delta \right) dt = 0. \quad (29) \end{aligned}$$

By relations (27) and (28), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\partial_3 L[x, \zeta](t) + \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_5 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) + \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_7 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) \right) \cdot \eta_2(t) \\ & = \lambda(t) \left(\partial_2 g\{x, \zeta\}(t) \eta_1(t) + \partial_8 g\{x, \zeta\}(t) \delta \right). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b \left(\left(\partial_2 L[x, \zeta](t) + \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) + \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_6 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. + \lambda(t) \partial_2 g\{x, \zeta\}(t) \right) \times \eta_1(t) dt + \int_a^b \left(\partial_{12} L[x, \zeta](t) + \lambda(t) \partial_8 g\{x, \zeta\}(t) \right) \delta dt \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left[\left(\left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) - \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_6 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \right) \cdot \eta_1(t) \right]_{t=a}^{t=b} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left[\left(\left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_5 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) - \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_7 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \right) \cdot \eta_2(t) \right]_{t=a}^{t=b} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \int_a^b \left(\partial_8 L[x, \zeta](t) \eta_1(a) + \partial_9 L[x, \zeta](t) \eta_2(a) \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. + \partial_{10} L[x, \zeta](t) \eta_1(b) + \partial_{11} L[x, \zeta](t) \eta_2(b) \right) dt = 0. \quad (30) \end{aligned}$$

Taking into account the boundary conditions of η , and since η_1 is arbitrary on $]a, b[$, and parameter δ is free, we prove Equation (22) for the case $i = 2$ and Equation (24), ending the proof. \square

Now, we deduce the natural boundary conditions, for the case where $x(a)$ and $x(b)$ are free.

Theorem 8 (Natural boundary conditions with an holonomic constraint). *Let (x, ζ) be an extremizer of functional \mathcal{J} , as in (19), subject to the holonomic constraint (21) such that Equation (22) holds, and to the remaining assumptions of Theorem 7. Then, there exists $\lambda \in C([a, b], \mathbb{R})$ satisfying (23) and (24). Moreover,*

1. If $x(a)$ is not fixed, then, for $i = 4, 5$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b \left(\partial_{i+4} L[x, \zeta](t) + \lambda(t) \partial_i g\{x, \zeta\}(t) \right) dt \\ & = \left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_i L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} - I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_{i+2} L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (a); \quad (31) \end{aligned}$$

2. If $x(b)$ is not fixed, then, for $i = 6, 7$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b \left(\partial_{i+4} L[x, \zeta](t) + \lambda(t) \partial_i g\{x, \zeta\}(t) \right) dt \\ & = \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_i L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} - I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_{i-2} L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (b). \quad (32) \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Consider an arbitrary variation $(x + \epsilon\eta, \zeta + \epsilon\delta)$ of the optimal solution. Assuming that $\eta(a) = (0, 0) = \eta(b)$, following the proof of Theorem 7, we deduce Equations (23) and (24). Introducing Equations (23) and (24) and (26)–(28) into (29), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\left(\left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) - \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_6 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \right) \cdot \eta_1(t) \right]_{t=a}^{t=b} \\ & + \left[\left(\left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_5 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) - \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_7 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \right) \cdot \eta_2(t) \right]_{t=a}^{t=b} \\ & + \int_a^b \left((\partial_8 L[x, \zeta](t) + \lambda(t) \partial_4 g\{x, \zeta\}(t)) \eta_1(a) + (\partial_9 L[x, \zeta](t) + \lambda(t) \partial_5 g\{x, \zeta\}(t)) \eta_2(a) \right. \\ & \quad + (\partial_{10} L[x, \zeta](t) + \lambda(t) \partial_6 g\{x, \zeta\}(t)) \eta_1(b) \\ & \quad \left. + (\partial_{11} L[x, \zeta](t) + \lambda(t) \partial_7 g\{x, \zeta\}(t)) \eta_2(b) \right) dt = 0. \quad (33) \end{aligned}$$

First, suppose that $x(a)$ is free. Assuming that $\eta(b) = (0, 0)$, we get that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\int_a^b (\partial_8 L[x, \zeta](t) + \lambda(t) \partial_4 g\{x, \zeta\}(t)) dt \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (a) + \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_6 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (a) \right] \cdot \eta_1(a) \\ & + \left[\int_a^b (\partial_9 L[x, \zeta](t) + \lambda(t) \partial_5 g\{x, \zeta\}(t)) dt \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_5 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (a) + \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_7 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (a) \right] \cdot \eta_2(a) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\eta_1(a)$ and $\eta_2(a)$ are arbitrary real numbers, we obtain conditions (31). Conditions (32) are proven in a similar way. \square

2.4. Sufficient Optimality Conditions

Now, we focus on sufficient conditions that guarantee the existence of extremizers of functional \mathcal{J} . We consider fractional variational problems with or without an isoperimetric and holonomic restrictions. Our results are presented in the general case where the state values are not fixed.

Definition 5. We say that $L(t, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is jointly convex (resp. jointly concave) in $S \subseteq [a, b] \times \mathbb{R}^n$ if, for all $i = 2, 3, \dots, n + 1$, $\partial_i L$ exist and are continuous and verify

$$L(t, x_1 + \Delta x_1, \dots, x_n + \Delta x_n) - L(t, x_1, \dots, x_n) \geq (\text{resp. } \leq) \partial_2 L(\star) \Delta x_1 + \dots + \partial_{n+1} L(\star) \Delta x_n,$$

for all $(t, x + \Delta x_1, \dots, x_n + \Delta x_n), (t, x_1, \dots, x_n) \in S$ and where $(\star) := (t, x_1, \dots, x_n)$.

Theorem 9. Suppose that L is jointly convex (resp. jointly concave) in $[a, b] \times \mathbb{R}^6$. If (x, ζ) satisfies the necessary conditions (4) and (5) and (7) and (8), then (x, ζ) is a global minimizer (resp. global maximizer) of functional \mathcal{J} .

Proof. We shall give the proof only for the case where L is jointly convex; the other case is similar. Let $\eta \in C^1([a, b], \mathbb{R})$ and $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$ be arbitrary. Since L is jointly convex in $[a, b] \times \mathbb{R}^6$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{J}(x + \eta, \zeta + \delta) - \mathcal{J}(x, \zeta) \\ & \geq \int_a^b \left(\partial_2 L[x, \zeta](t) + \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) + \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) \right) \cdot \eta(t) dt \\ & \quad + \eta(a) \left(\int_a^b \partial_5 L[x, \zeta](t) dt - \left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (a) + \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (a) \right) \\ & \quad + \eta(b) \left(\int_a^b \partial_6 L[x, \zeta](t) dt - \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (b) + \left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_3 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (b) \right) \\ & \quad + \delta \int_a^b \partial_7 L[x, \zeta](t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

Introducing (4) and (5) and (7) and (8) into the last inequality, we conclude that

$$\mathcal{J}(x + \eta, \zeta + \delta) - \mathcal{J}(x, \zeta) \geq 0,$$

proving the desired result. \square

A similar result can be proved for isoperimetric problems.

Theorem 10. Suppose L is jointly convex (resp. jointly concave) in $[a, b] \times \mathbb{R}^6$, and also that there exists a real number λ such that λF is jointly convex (resp. jointly concave) in $[a, b] \times \mathbb{R}^6$. Let $M \equiv L + \lambda F$. If (x, ζ) satisfies the necessary conditions (13) and (14) and (17) and (18), then (x, ζ) is a global minimizer (resp. global maximizer) of functional \mathcal{J} subject to the isoperimetric constraint (3).

Proof. We shall give the proof only for the case where L and λF are jointly convex; the proof of the other case is analogous. Since M is jointly convex then, by Theorem 9, (x, ζ) is a global minimizer of functional \mathcal{M} defined by

$$\mathcal{M}(x, \zeta) = \int_a^b M\left(t, x(t), ({}^C D_{a^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x)(t), ({}^C D_{b^-}^{\beta, \psi} x)(t), x(a), x(b), \zeta\right) dt.$$

Hence, for any $\eta \in C^1([a, b], \mathbb{R})$ and $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$, one has

$$\mathcal{M}(x + \eta, \zeta + \delta) \geq \mathcal{M}(x, \zeta)$$

and, therefore,

$$\mathcal{J}(x + \eta, \zeta + \delta) + \lambda \mathcal{I}(x + \eta, \zeta + \delta) \geq \mathcal{J}(x, \zeta) + \lambda \mathcal{I}(x, \zeta).$$

If we restrict to the integral constraint (3), we can conclude that

$$\mathcal{J}(x + \eta, \zeta + \delta) \geq \mathcal{J}(x, \zeta),$$

proving the desired result. \square

Finally, a sufficient condition of optimality is proven when in the presence of an holonomic constraint.

Theorem 11. Suppose L is jointly convex (resp. jointly concave) in $[a, b] \times \mathbb{R}^{11}$. Let function λ be defined by (28), where g is a C^1 function, such that $\partial_3 g\{x, \zeta\}(t) \neq 0$, for all $t \in [a, b]$. If (x, ζ) satisfies the necessary conditions (23) and (24) and the natural boundary conditions (31) and (32),

then (x, ζ) is a global minimizer (resp. global maximizer) of functional \mathcal{J} as in (19), subject to the holonomic constraint (21).

Proof. Again, we only consider the case when L is jointly convex. In such situation,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathcal{J}(x + \eta, \zeta + \delta) - \mathcal{J}(x, \zeta) \\
 & \geq \int_a^b \left(\partial_2 L[x, \zeta](t) + \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) + \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_6 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) \right) \cdot \eta_1(t) dt \\
 & \quad + \int_a^b \left(\partial_3 L[x, \zeta](t) + \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_5 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) + \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_7 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) \right) \cdot \eta_2(t) dt \\
 & \quad + \eta_1(a) \left(\int_a^b \partial_8 L[x, \zeta](t) dt - \left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (a) + \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_6 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (a) \right) \\
 & \quad + \eta_2(a) \left(\int_a^b \partial_9 L[x, \zeta](t) dt - \left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_5 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (a) + \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_7 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (a) \right) \\
 & \quad + \eta_1(b) \left(\int_a^b \partial_{10} L[x, \zeta](t) dt - \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_6 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (b) + \left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_4 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (b) \right) \\
 & \quad + \eta_2(b) \left(\int_a^b \partial_{11} L[x, \zeta](t) dt - \left(I_{a^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_7 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (b) + \left(I_{b^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_5 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (b) \right) \\
 & \quad + \delta \int_a^b \partial_{12} L[x, \zeta](t) dt. \tag{34}
 \end{aligned}$$

From Equations (26) and (28), we get, for all $t \in [a, b]$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 -\partial_3 g\{x, \zeta\}(t) \eta_2(t) &= \partial_2 g\{x, \zeta\}(t) \eta_1(t) + \partial_4 g\{x, \zeta\}(t) \eta_1(a) + \partial_5 g\{x, \zeta\}(t) \eta_2(a) \\
 & \quad + \partial_6 g\{x, \zeta\}(t) \eta_1(b) + \partial_7 g\{x, \zeta\}(t) \eta_2(b) + \partial_8 g\{x, \zeta\}(t) \delta,
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\partial_3 L[x, \zeta](t) + \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_5 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) + \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_7 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) = -\lambda(t) \partial_3 g\{x, \zeta\}(t).$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_a^b \left(\partial_3 L[x, \zeta](t) + \left(D_{b^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{\partial_5 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) + \left(D_{a^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{\partial_7 L[x, \zeta]}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) \right) \cdot \eta_2(t) dt \\
 & = \int_a^b \lambda(t) \left(\partial_2 g\{x, \zeta\}(t) \eta_1(t) + \partial_4 g\{x, \zeta\}(t) \eta_1(a) + \partial_5 g\{x, \zeta\}(t) \eta_2(a) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \partial_6 g\{x, \zeta\}(t) \eta_1(b) + \partial_7 g\{x, \zeta\}(t) \eta_2(b) + \partial_8 g\{x, \zeta\}(t) \delta \right) dt.
 \end{aligned}$$

Replacing the last formula into (34) and using conditions (23) and (24) and (31) and (32), we prove the desired result. \square

3. Examples

In this section we present three examples in order to illustrate some results developed in the previous section. In all the examples, we suppose that functions L and ψ satisfy the needed assumptions.

Example 1. Suppose we intend to minimize

$$\mathcal{J}(x, \zeta) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(2x(t) + ({}^C D_{0^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x)^2(t) + (x(1) - 6)^2 + (\zeta - 1)^2 \right) dt$$

in the class of functions $C^1([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$, subject to the restriction $x(0) = 0$ ($x(1)$ is free). From Theorem 3, every local extremizer of functional \mathcal{J} satisfies the following necessary conditions:

1. $1 + \left(D_{1^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{{}^C D_{0^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) = 0, \quad t \in [0, 1];$
2. $\int_0^1 (\zeta - 1) dt = 0;$
3. $\int_0^1 (x(1) - 6) dt = - \left(I_{1^-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{{}^C D_{0^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x}{\psi'} \right) (1).$

Since the Lagrangian function is jointly convex, by Theorem 9, the solution of this system is actually a minimizer of \mathcal{J} . Observe that, when $\alpha \rightarrow 1$ and $\psi(t) = t, t \in [0, 1]$, our problem tends to

$$\tilde{\mathcal{J}}(x, \zeta) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(2x(t) + (x'(t))^2 + (x(1) - 6)^2 + (\zeta - 1)^2 \right) dt \longrightarrow \text{minimize}$$

with $x(0) = 0$, and the necessary conditions are

1. $x''(t) = 1, \quad t \in [0, 1];$
2. $\zeta = 1;$
3. $\int_0^1 (x(1) - 6) dt = -x'(1).$

From $x''(t) = 1$, we get $x(t) = \frac{t^2}{2} + ct + d$, for some $c, d \in \mathbb{R}$. Since $x(0) = 0$, then $x(t) = \frac{t^2}{2} + ct$. Since

$$x'(1) = 6 - x(1)$$

we can conclude that $c = \frac{9}{4}$. Hence,

$$(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\zeta}) = \left(\frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{9t}{4}, 1 \right)$$

is the only candidate to be a local extremizer of functional $\tilde{\mathcal{J}}$, and, since $\tilde{\mathcal{J}}$ is jointly convex, $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\zeta})$ is the global minimizer. Solving the fractional problem analytically is very difficult, and thus a numerical technique is applied. In Figure 1, we show the results. Four different fractional orders are considered, and, as can be observed, the solution converges to $(\tilde{x}, 1)$ as α goes to one.

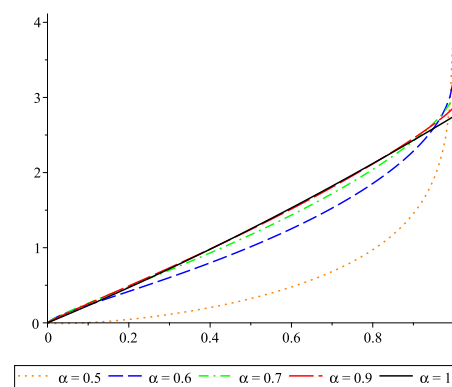


Figure 1. Numerical solutions for Example 1.

Example 2. Suppose we intend to minimize

$$\mathcal{J}(x, \zeta) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(\left(({}^C D_{1^-}^{\beta, \psi} x)(t) - \frac{(\psi(1) - \psi(t))^{1-\beta}}{\Gamma(2-\beta)} \right)^2 + t^2 - 3 + (x(0) - 1)^2 + (\zeta - 2)^2 \right) dt$$

in the class of functions $C^1([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$, subject to the restriction $x(1) = 0$ ($x(0)$ is free). From Theorem 3 every local extremizer of functional \mathcal{J} satisfies the following necessary conditions:

1. $\left(D_{0^+}^{\beta, \psi} \frac{{}^C D_{1^-}^{\beta, \psi} x - \frac{(\psi(1) - \psi)^{1-\beta}}{\Gamma(2-\beta)}}{\psi'} \right) (t) \psi'(t) = 0, \quad t \in [0, 1];$
2. $\int_0^1 (\zeta - 2) dt = 0;$
3. $\int_0^1 (x(0) - 1) dt = - \left(I_{0^+}^{1-\beta, \psi} \frac{{}^C D_{1^-}^{\beta, \psi} x - \frac{(\psi(1) - \psi)^{1-\beta}}{\Gamma(2-\beta)}}{\psi'} \right) (0).$

Observe that the function $x : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$x(t) = \psi(1) - \psi(t)$$

is such that

$${}^C D_{1^-}^{\beta, \psi} x(t) = {}^C D_{1^-}^{\beta, \psi} (\psi(1) - \psi(t)) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(2-\beta)} (\psi(1) - \psi(t))^{1-\beta},$$

hence, x satisfies the Euler–Lagrange equation given in 1. Moreover, x satisfies the natural boundary condition given by 3 if $x(0) = 1$, that is,

$$\psi(1) = 1 + \psi(0). \quad (35)$$

We remark that if $\psi = Id$, then we are dealing with the Caputo derivative and the identity (35) holds. Hence,

$$(x^*, \zeta^*) = (\psi(1) - \psi(t), 2)$$

is a possible local minimizer of functional \mathcal{J} . Observing that, for every function $C^1([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$, we have

$$\mathcal{J}(x, \zeta) \geq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (t^2 - 3) dt = -\frac{4}{3}$$

and since $\mathcal{J}(x^*, \zeta^*) = -\frac{4}{3}$, then (x^*, ζ^*) is indeed a global minimizer of \mathcal{J} .

Example 3. The goal is to minimize

$$\mathcal{J}(x, \zeta) = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{(\psi(t) - \psi(0))^\alpha}{2\Gamma(2+\alpha)} ({}^C D_{0^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x)^2(t) - ({}^C D_{0^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x)(t) (\psi(t) - \psi(0))^{\alpha+1} \right) dt$$

in the class of functions $C^1([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$, subject to the restriction $x(0) = 0$ ($x(1)$ is free) and to the integral constraint

$$\mathcal{I}(x, \zeta) = \int_0^1 \left((x(1) - 2)^2 + (\zeta - 1)^2 \right) dt = 0. \quad (36)$$

We assume that the kernel fulfills the condition $\psi(1) = \psi(0) + 2^{\frac{1}{\alpha+1}}$. Fix $(\lambda_0, \lambda) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ and define

$$M := \lambda_0 \left(\frac{(\psi(t) - \psi(0))^\alpha}{2\Gamma(2+\alpha)} ({}^C D_{0^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x)^2(t) - ({}^C D_{0^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x)(t) (\psi(t) - \psi(0))^{\alpha+1} \right) + \lambda \left((x(1) - 2)^2 + (\zeta - 1)^2 \right).$$

From Theorem 6, every local extremizer of functional \mathcal{J} subject to the integral constraint (36) satisfies the following conditions:

1. $\lambda_0 \left(D_{1^-}^{\alpha, \psi} \frac{(\psi - \psi(0))^\alpha}{\Gamma(2+\alpha)} ({}^C D_{0^+}^{\alpha, \psi} x) - (\psi - \psi(0))^{\alpha+1} \right) (t) \psi'(t) = 0, \quad t \in [0, 1];$

$$2. \quad \lambda \int_0^1 2(\zeta - 1) dt = 0;$$

$$3. \quad \lambda \int_0^1 2(x(1) - 2) dt = -\lambda_0 \left(I_{1-}^{1-\alpha, \psi} \frac{(\psi - \psi(0))^\alpha ({}^C D_{0+}^{\alpha, \psi} x) - (\psi - \psi(0))^{\alpha+1}}{\psi'} \right) (1).$$

Define $(\lambda_0, \lambda) = (1, 1)$ and $x^* : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $x^*(t) = (\psi(t) - \psi(0))^{\alpha+1}$. In this case,

$$({}^C D_{0+}^{\alpha, \psi} x^*)(t) = \Gamma(2 + \alpha)(\psi(t) - \psi(0))$$

and, therefore,

$$\frac{(\psi(t) - \psi(0))^\alpha}{\Gamma(2 + \alpha)} ({}^C D_{0+}^{\alpha, \psi} x^*)(t) - (\psi(t) - \psi(0))^{\alpha+1} = 0.$$

Hence, $(x^*, 1)$ satisfies the integral constraint (36) and the necessary conditions 1–3.

4. Conclusions and Future Work

In this work, we proved necessary and sufficient conditions of optimality, where the Lagrangian function depends on a general form of fractional derivative, a free parameter, and the state values. The Euler–Lagrange equation was deduced, for the fundamental problem, as well when in presence of constraints. With some examples, we show the applicability of the procedure.

For future, direct methods can be studied to deal with such generalized fractional variational problems. One possible direction is to study discretizations of the fractional derivative and then convert the problem as a finite dimensional case. In addition, other optimization conditions could be obtained, e.g., with arbitrary fractional orders $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^+$, or optimal control problems where the state equation involves the ψ -Caputo fractional derivative.

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