



# Conformable Regulator Problems with Fixed Delay

Seth Baur Joseph E. Smith Nick Wintz

Department of Mathematics, Computer Science, and Information Technology - Lindenwood University



## Abstract

In this project, we consider processes guided by a conformable derivative first introduced by Khalil et al in 2014. This time-weighted derivative has many of the same properties as the classical derivative but lacks the semigroup property for the exponential. Here, we study a conformable linear system where the state and control are subject to the same fixed delay. Our process is also subject to wear and tear, represented by a cost functional. Our goal is to find an optimal control that minimizes this cost. This control is propagated by a quasi-Riccati equation, which itself includes a time delay. Finally, we offer a physical model associated with our delayed as well as numerical simulations for different rates alpha.

## Definition (Khalil Derivative)

Let  $f : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and let  $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ . Then the conformable derivative of order  $\alpha$  of  $f$  at  $t$  is defined by

$$f^{(\alpha)}(t) := \begin{cases} \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t + \theta t^{1-\alpha}) - f(t)}{\theta}, & t > 0 \\ \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} f^{(\alpha)}(s), & t = 0, \end{cases}$$

provided that the limit exists.

## Properties of the Conformable Derivative

Let  $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ . Let  $f, g$  be  $\alpha$ -differentiable for  $t > 0$ , and let  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ . Then

- $(af + bg)^{(\alpha)}(t) = af^{(\alpha)}(t) + bg^{(\alpha)}(t)$ ,
- $(t^b)^{(\alpha)} = bt^{b-\alpha}$ ,
- $(b)^{(\alpha)} = 0$ ,
- $(fg)^{(\alpha)}(t) = f^{(\alpha)}(t)g(t) + f(t)g^{(\alpha)}(t)$ ,
- $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)^{(\alpha)}(t) = \frac{g(t)f^{(\alpha)}(t) - f(t)g^{(\alpha)}(t)}{[g(t)]^2}$ , and
- if  $f$  is differentiable, then  $f^{(\alpha)}(t) = t^{1-\alpha}f'(t)$ .

## Definition (Khalil Integral)

Let  $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ . The  $\alpha$ -conformable integral of  $f$  is defined by

$$I_\alpha^\alpha(f)(t) := \int_a^t \frac{f(\tau)}{\tau^{1-\alpha}} d\tau,$$

where the integral here is the usual Riemann integral.

## Delayed Model

Consider the system

$$x^{(\alpha)}(t) = Ax(t-h) + Bu(t-h)$$

where

- $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  represents the state
- $u \in \mathbb{R}^m$  represents the control
- $h$  is the time delay

We make the natural assumption that our system is completely observable.

## Delayed Conformable Linear Quadratic Regulator (DCLQR)

$$\text{System: } x^{(\alpha)}(t) = Ax(t-h) + Bu(t-h), \quad x(0) = x_0$$

$$\text{Cost: } J(x, u) = \frac{1}{2}x^T(t_f)S(t_f)x(t_f) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{t_f} \frac{[x^T Q x + u^T R u](\tau)}{\tau^{1-\alpha}} d\tau,$$

where  $S(t_f), Q \geq 0, R > 0$

$$\text{Feedback Gain: } K(t) := R^{-1}B^T S(t)$$

Quasi-Riccati Equation:

$$-S^{(\alpha)}(t) = A^T N^T S(t) + S(t) A N - S(t) B M R^{-1} M^T N S(t-h) + Q,$$

where  $M = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial u}$  and  $N = \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x}$

$$\text{Optimal Control: } u^*(t) = -K(t)x(t)$$

$$\text{Optimal Cost: } J^*(x, u) = \frac{1}{2}x^T(0)S(0)x(0)$$

## Piecewise Solution

It can be shown that

$$M = I \\ N = \begin{cases} 0, & t < t_0 + h \\ I, & t \geq t_0 + h \end{cases}$$

Thus,

$$-S^{(\alpha)}(t) = \begin{cases} Q, & t < t_0 + h \\ A^T S(t) + S(t) A - S(t) B R^{-1} S(t-h) + Q, & t \geq t_0 + h \end{cases}$$

## Damped Oscillator With Delay

Consider the control system

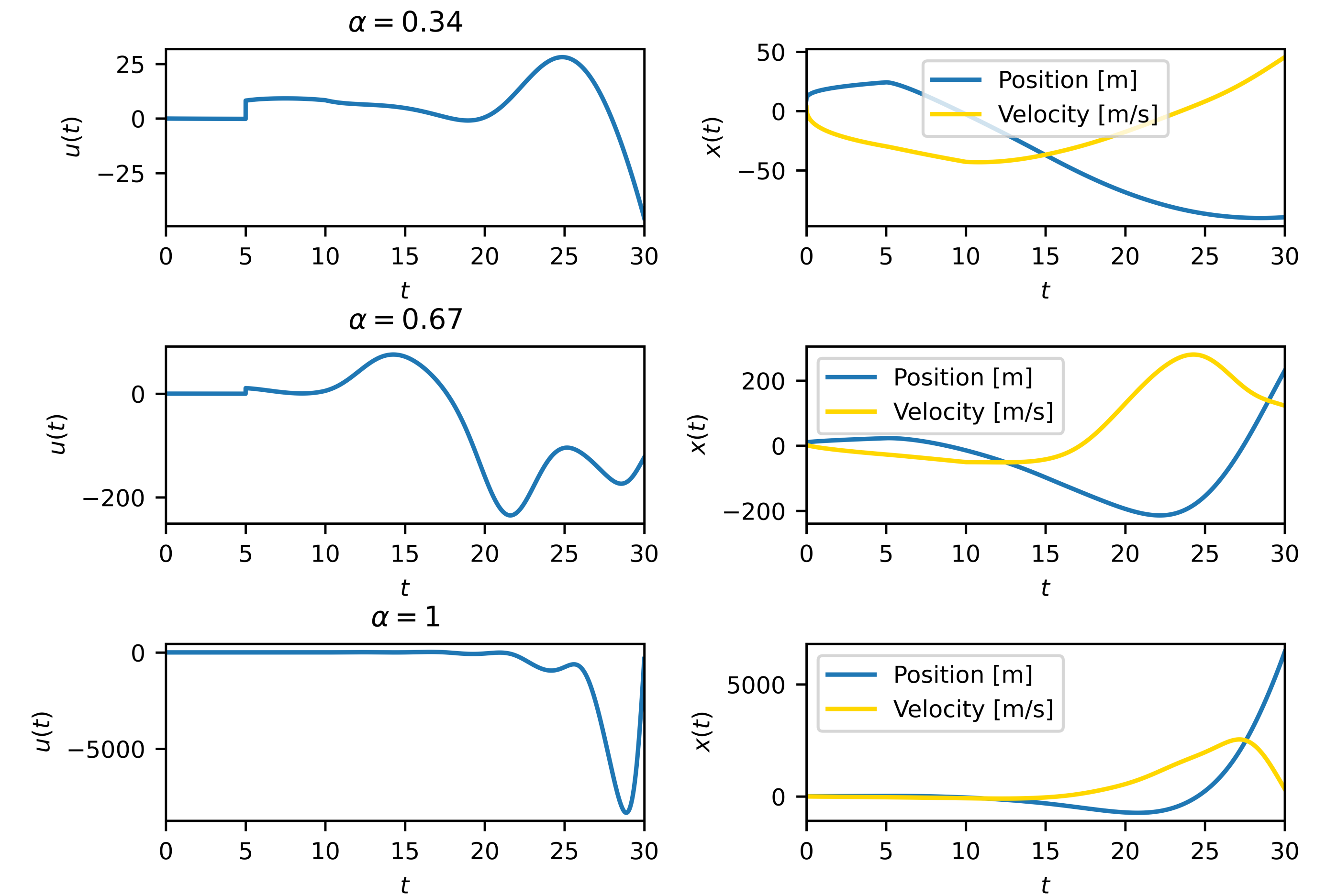
$$x^{(\alpha)}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -0.64 & -0.16 \end{bmatrix} x(t-5) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(t-5), \quad x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

associated with the quadratic cost functional

$$J(x, u) = \frac{1}{2}x^T(t_f)S(t_f)x(t_f) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{30} \frac{\left(x^T \begin{bmatrix} 0.001 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.001 \end{bmatrix} x + u^2\right)(\tau)}{\tau^{1-\alpha}} d\tau.$$

## Numerical Methods

Since  $S(t_f)$  is given, we calculate  $S(t)$ ,  $t_0 + h \leq t \leq t_f$  by iterating backwards in time. However,  $-S^{(\alpha)}(t)$  is defined in terms of  $S(t-h)$ , so this method requires past information that is often unavailable. In order to sidestep this issue, we initially set  $S(t) = Q$  for all  $t_0 + h \leq t < t_f$ . We then repeatedly solve for  $S(t)$ ,  $t_0 + h \leq t \leq t_f$  backwards using the newfound  $S$  values until they sufficiently converge.



## Related/Future Projects

- Conformable Kalman filter (REU group, Summer 2023)
- Conformable information filter (S. Hungerford and J. Smith, Space Grant Project 2024)
- Conformable Heart Rate Controller (with T. Cuchta and Ö. Öztürk)
- Linear quadratic pursuit-evasion games (time scales version with D. Funk and R. Williams)
- Steady-state results
- Communications models
- Conformable LQR with multiple delays in state/control
- Tracking of economic indicators

## References

- [1] Michael Basin and Jesus Rodriguez-Gonzalez. A closed-form optimal control for linear systems with equal state and input delays. *Automatica*, 41(5):915–920, May 2005.
- [2] Pratik Adhikari, Scarlett S. Bracey, Katie A. Evans, Isidro B. Magaña, and D. Patrick O'Neal. Lqr tracking of a delay differential equation model for the study of nanoparticle dosing strategies for cancer therapy. In *2013 American Control Conference*, pages 2068–2073, 2013.
- [3] R. Khalil, M. Al Horani, A. Yousef, and M. Sababheh. A new definition of fractional derivative. *Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics*, 264:65–70, July 2014.
- [4] Tom Cuchta, Dylan Poulsen, and Nick Wintz. Linear quadratic tracking with continuous conformable derivatives. *European Journal of Control*, 72:100808, July 2023.