

Research Article

Positivity and Stability of the Solutions of Caputo Fractional Linear Time-Invariant Systems of Any Order with Internal Point Delays

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This paper is devoted to the investigation of the nonnegative solutions and the stability and asymptotic properties of the solutions of fractional differential dynamic systems involving delayed dynamics with point delays. The obtained results are independent of the sizes of the delays.

1. Introduction

The theory of fractional calculus is basically concerned with the calculus of integrals and derivatives of any arbitrary real or complex orders. In this sense, it may be considered as a generalization of classical calculus which is included in the theory as a particular case. The former ideas have been stated about three hundred years ago, but the main mathematical developments and applications of fractional calculus have been of increasing interest from the seventies. There is a good compendium of the state of the art of the subject and the main related existing mathematical results with examples and case studies in [1]. There are a lot of results concerning the exact and approximate solutions of fractional differential equations of Riemann-Liouville and Caputo types, [1–4], fractional derivatives involving products of polynomials, [5, 6], fractional derivatives and fractional powers of operators, [7–9], boundary value problems concerning fractional calculus (see, e.g., [1, 10]), and so forth. There is also an increasing interest in the recent mathematical literature in the characterization of dynamic fractional differential systems oriented towards several fields of science like physics, chemistry or control theory because it is a powerful tool for later applications in all fields requiring support via ordinary, partial derivatives, and functional differential equations. Perhaps the reason of interest of fractional calculus is that the numerical value of

the fraction parameter allows a closer characterization of eventual uncertainties present in the dynamic model compared to the alternative use of structured uncertainties. We can find, in particular, a lot of literature concerned with the development of Lagrangian and Hamiltonian formulations where the motion integrals are calculated through fractional calculus and also in related investigations concerning dynamic and damped and diffusive systems [11–17] as well as the characterization of impulsive responses or its use in applied optics related, for instance, to the formalism of fractional derivative Fourier plane filters (see, e.g., [16–18]) and Finance [19]. Fractional calculus is also of interest in control theory concerning, for instance, heat transfer, lossless transmission lines, the use of discretizing devices supported by fractional calculus, and so forth (see, e.g., [20–22]). In particular, there are several recent applications of fractional calculus in the fields of filter design, circuit theory and robotics, [21, 22], and signal processing, [17]. Fortunately, there is an increasing mathematical literature, currently available on fractional differ-integral calculus, which can formally support successfully the investigations in other related disciplines.

This paper is concerned with the investigation of the solutions of time-invariant fractional differential dynamic systems, [23, 24], involving point delays which leads to a formalism of a class of functional differential equations, [25–31]. Functional equations involving point delays are a crucial mathematical tool to investigate real process where delays appear in a natural way like, for instance, transportation problems, war and peace problems, or biological and medical processes. The main interest of this paper is concerned with the positivity and stability of solutions independent of the sizes of the internal delays and also with obtaining results being independent of the eventual mutual coincidence of some values of delays, [31–33]. It has to be pointed out that the positivity of the solutions is a crucial property in investigating some dynamic systems like biological systems or epidemic models, [32, 33], where positivity is an essential requirement since negative solutions have nonsense at any time instant. It is also a relevant property concerning the existence and characterization of oscillatory solutions of differential equations, [34]. Most of the results are centred in characterizations via Caputo fractional differentiation although some extensions are presented concerned with the classical Riemann-Liouville differ integration. It is proved that the existence of nonnegative solutions independent of the sizes of the delays and the stability properties of linear time-invariant fractional dynamic differential systems subject to point delays may be characterized with sets of precise mathematical results.

1.1. Notation

\mathbf{Z} , \mathbf{R} , and \mathbf{C} are the sets of integer, real, and complex numbers, \mathbf{Z}_+ and \mathbf{R}_+ are the positive integer and real numbers, and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Z}_{0+} &:= \mathbf{Z}_+ \cup \{0\}, & \mathbf{R}_{0+} &:= \mathbf{R}_+ \cup \{0\}, & \mathbf{C}_+ &:= \{z \in \mathbf{C} : \operatorname{Re} z > 0\}, \\ \mathbf{C}_{0+} &:= \{z \in \mathbf{C} : \operatorname{Re} z \geq 0\}, & \bar{n} &:= \{1, 2, \dots, n\}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

The following notation is used to characterize different levels of positivity of matrices: $\mathbf{R}_{0+}^{n \times m} := \{M = (M_{ij}) \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times m} : M_{ij} \geq 0; \forall (i, j) \in \bar{n} \times \bar{m}\}$ is the set of all $n \times m$ real matrices of nonnegative entries. If $M \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times m}$ then $M \geq 0$ is used as a simpler notation for $M \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}^{n \times m}$.

$\mathbf{R}_+^{n \times m} := \{0 \neq M = (M_{ij}) \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times m} : M_{ij} \geq 0; \forall (i, j) \in \bar{n} \times \bar{m}\}$ is the set of all nonzero $n \times m$ real matrices of nonnegative entries (i.e., at least one of their entries is positive). If $M \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times m}$ then $M > 0$ is used as a simpler notation for $M \in \mathbf{R}_+^{n \times m}$.

$\mathbf{R}_{++}^{n \times m} := \{M = (M_{ij}) \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times m} : M_{ij} > 0; \forall (i, j) \in \bar{n} \times \bar{m}\}$ is the set of all $n \times m$ real matrices of positive entries. If $M \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times m}$ then $M \gg 0$ is used as a simpler notation for $M \in \mathbf{R}_{++}^{n \times m}$. The superscript T denotes the transpose, M_i^T and M_j are, respectively, the i th row and the j th column of the matrix M .

A close notation to characterize the positivity of vectors is the following: $\mathbf{R}_{0+}^n := \{v = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)^T \in \mathbf{R}^n : v_i \geq 0; \forall i \in \bar{n}\}$ is the set of all n real vectors of nonnegative components. If $v \in \mathbf{R}^n$ then $v \geq 0$ is used as a simpler notation for $v \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n$. $\mathbf{R}_+^n := \{0 \neq v = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)^T \in \mathbf{R}^n : v_i \geq 0; \forall i \in \bar{n}\}$ is the set of all n real nonzero vectors of nonnegative components (i.e., at least one component is positive). If $v \in \mathbf{R}^n$ then $v > 0$ is used as a simpler notation for $v \in \mathbf{R}_+^n$.

$\mathbf{R}_{++}^n := \{v = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)^T \in \mathbf{R}^n : v_i > 0; \forall i \in \bar{n}\}$ is the set of all n real vectors of positive components. If $v \in \mathbf{R}^n$ then $v \gg 0$ is used as a simpler notation for $v \in \mathbf{R}_{++}^n$.

$M = (M_{ij}) \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ is a Metzler matrix if $M_{ij} \geq 0$; for all $(i, j \neq i) \in \bar{n} \times \bar{n}$. $\mathbf{MR}^{n \times n}$ is the set of Metzler matrices of order n .

The maximum real eigenvalue, if any, of a real matrix M , is denoted by $\lambda_{\max}(M)$. Multiple subscripts of vector, matrices, and vector and matrix functions are separated by commas only in the case that, otherwise, some confusion could arise as, for instance, when some of the subscripts is an expression involving several indices.

2. Some Background on Fractional Differential Systems

Assume that $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^n$ for some real interval $[a, b] \subset \mathbf{R}$ satisfies $f \in C^{k-2}((a, b), \mathbf{R}^n)$ and, furthermore, $d^{k-1}f(\tau)/d\tau^{k-1}$ exists everywhere in $[a, b]$ for $k = [\text{Re } \alpha] + 1$ for some $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}_{0+}$. Then, the Riemann-Liouville left-sided fractional derivative ${}^{\text{RL}}D_{a+}^\alpha f$ of order $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}_{0+}$ of the vector function f in $[a, b]$ is pointwise defined in terms of the Riemann-Liouville integral as

$$\left({}^{\text{RL}}D_{a+}^\alpha f\right)(t) := \frac{1}{\Gamma(k-\alpha)} \left(\frac{d^k}{dt^k} \int_a^t \frac{f(\tau)}{(t-\tau)^{\alpha+1-k}} d\tau\right), \quad t \in [a, b], \quad (2.1)$$

where the integer k is given by $k = [\text{Re } \alpha] + 1$ and $\Gamma : \mathbf{C} \setminus \mathbf{Z}_{0-} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$, where $\mathbf{Z}_{0-} := \{n \in \mathbf{Z} : n \leq 0\}$, is the Γ -function defined by $\Gamma(z) := \int_0^\infty \tau^{z-1} e^{-\tau} d\tau$; $z \in \mathbf{C} \setminus \mathbf{Z}_{0-}$. If $f \in C^{k-1}((a, b), \mathbf{R}^n)$ and, furthermore, $f^{(k)}(\tau) \equiv d^k f(\tau)/d\tau^k$ exists everywhere in $[a, b]$, then the Caputo left-sided fractional derivative ${}^{\text{C}}D_{a+}^\alpha f$ of order $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}_{0+}$ of the vector function f in $[a, b]$ is pointwise defined in terms of the Riemann-Liouville integral as

$$\left({}^{\text{C}}D_{a+}^\alpha f\right)(t) := \frac{1}{\Gamma(k-\alpha)} \int_a^t \frac{f^{(k)}(\tau)}{(t-\tau)^{\alpha+1-k}} d\tau, \quad t \in [a, b], \quad (2.2)$$

where $k = [\text{Re } \alpha] + 1$ if $\alpha \notin \mathbf{Z}_{0+}$ and $k = \alpha$ if $\alpha \in \mathbf{Z}_{0+}$. The following relationship between both fractional derivatives holds provided that they exist (i.e., if $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^n$ possesses Caputo left-sided fractional derivative in $[a, b]$), [1]

$$\left({}^{\text{C}}D_{a+}^\alpha f\right)(t) = {}^{\text{RL}}D_{a+}^\alpha \left[f(\tau) - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{f^{(j)}(a)(\tau-a)^j}{j!} \right](t), \quad t \in [a, b]. \quad (2.3)$$

Since $\operatorname{Re} \alpha \leq k$, the above formula relating both fractional derivatives proves the existence of the Caputo left-sided fractional derivative in $[a, b]$ if the Riemann-Liouville one exists in $[a, b]$.

3. Solution of a Fractional Differential Dynamic System of Any Order α with Internal Point Delays

Consider the linear and time-invariant differential functional Caputo fractional differential system of order α :

$$\left({}^C D_{0+}^\alpha x\right)(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(k-\alpha)} \int_a^t \frac{f^{(k)}(\tau)}{(t-\tau)^{\alpha+1-k}} d\tau = \sum_{i=0}^p A_i x(t-h_i) + Bu(t) \quad (3.1)$$

with $k-1 < \alpha (\in \mathbf{R}_+) \leq k$; $k-1, k \in \mathbf{Z}_{0+}$, $0 = h_0 < h_1 < h_2 < \dots < h_p = h < \infty$ being distinct constant delays, $A_0, A_i \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ ($i \in \bar{p} := \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$), are the matrices of dynamics for each delay h_i , $i \in \bar{p} \cup \{0\}$, $B \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times m}$ is the control matrix. The initial condition is given by k n -real vector functions $\varphi_j : [-h, 0] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$, with $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$, which are absolutely continuous except eventually in a set of zero measure of $[-h, 0] \subset \mathbf{R}$ of bounded discontinuities with $\varphi_j(0) = x_j(0) = x^{(j)}(0) = x_{j0}$. The function vector $u : \mathbf{R}_{0+} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$ is any given bounded piecewise continuous control function. The following result is concerned with the unique solution on \mathbf{R}_{0+} of the above differential fractional system (3.1). The proof follows directly from a parallel existing result from the background literature on fractional differential systems by grouping all the additive forcing terms of (3.1) in a unique one (see, e.g., [1, (1.8.17), (3.1.34)–(3.1.49)], with $f(t) \equiv \sum_{i=1}^p A_i x(t-h_i) + Bu(t)$).

Theorem 3.1. *The linear and time-invariant differential functional fractional differential system (3.1) of any order $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}_{0+}$ has a unique solution on \mathbf{R}_{0+} for each given set of initial functions $\varphi_j : [-h, 0] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$, $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$ being absolutely continuous except eventually in a set of zero measures of $[-h, 0] \subset \mathbf{R}$ of bounded discontinuities with $\varphi_j(0) = x_j(0) = x^{(j)}(0) = x_{j0}$; $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$ and each given control $u : \mathbf{R}_{0+} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$ being a bounded piecewise continuous control function. Such a solution is given by*

$$\begin{aligned} x_\alpha(t) = & \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \left(\Phi_{\alpha j 0}(t) x_{j0} + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^{h_i} \Phi_\alpha(t-\tau) A_i \varphi_j(\tau-h_i) d\tau \right) \\ & + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_{h_i}^t \Phi_\alpha(t-\tau) A_i x_\alpha(\tau-h_i) d\tau + \int_0^t \Phi_\alpha(t-\tau) Bu(\tau) d\tau, \quad t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+} \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

with $k = [\operatorname{Re} \alpha] + 1$ if $\alpha \notin \mathbf{Z}_+$ and $k = \alpha$ if $\alpha \in \mathbf{Z}_+$,

$$\Phi_{\alpha j 0}(t) := t^j E_{\alpha, j+1}(A_0 t^\alpha), \quad \Phi_\alpha(t) := t^{\alpha-1} E_{\alpha, \alpha}(A_0 t^\alpha), \quad (3.3)$$

$$E_{\alpha, j}(A_0 t^\alpha) := \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{(A_0 t^\alpha)^\ell}{\Gamma(\alpha \ell + j)}, \quad j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0, \alpha\} \quad (3.4)$$

for $t \geq 0$ and $\Phi_{\alpha 0}(t) = \Phi_\alpha(t) = 0$ for $t < 0$, where $E_{\alpha, j}(A_0 t^\alpha)$ are the Mittag-Leffler functions.

Now consider that the right-hand side of (3.1) is the evaluation of a Riemann-Liouville fractional differential system of the same order α as follows:

$$\left({}^{\text{RL}}D_{0+}^{\alpha} x \right)(t) = \sum_{i=0}^p A_i x(t - h_i) + Bu(t) \tag{3.5}$$

under the same functions of initial conditions as those of (3.1). Through the formula (2.3) relating Caputo and Riemann-Liouville left-sided fractional derivatives of the same order α , one gets

$$\left({}^{\text{C}}D_{0+}^{\alpha} x \right)(t) = \sum_{i=0}^p A_i x(t - h_i) + Bu(t) - {}^{\text{RL}}D_{0+}^{\alpha} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{x_{j0} \tau^j}{j!} \right)(t). \tag{3.6}$$

Since the Caputo left-sided fractional derivative and the Riemann-Liouville fractional integral of order $\alpha \in \widehat{\mathbf{C}}_+ := \{ \mathbf{Z}_+ \cup \{ z \in \mathbf{C}_+ : \text{Re } z \notin \mathbf{Z}_+ \} \}$ are inverse operators (what is not the case if $\alpha \notin \widehat{\mathbf{C}}_+$), (see [1, Lemma 2.21(a)]), one gets from (3.6), (2.3), and (3.2) if $\alpha \in \widehat{\mathbf{C}}$ the subsequent result for the fractional differential system (3.5) on \mathbf{R}_{0+} .

Corollary 3.2. *If (3.5) of any order $\alpha \in \widehat{\mathbf{C}}_+$ is replaced with (3.1) under the same initial conditions then its unique solution on \mathbf{R}_{0+} is given by*

$$\begin{aligned} x_{\alpha}(t) &= \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \left(\left(\Phi_{\alpha j 0}(t) - \frac{t^j}{j!} I_n \right) x_{j0} + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^{h_i} \Phi_{\alpha}(t - \tau) A_i \varphi_j(\tau - h_i) d\tau \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_{h_i}^t \Phi_{\alpha}(t - \tau) A_i x_{\alpha}(\tau - h_i) d\tau + \int_0^t \Phi_{\alpha}(t - \tau) Bu(\tau) d\tau, \quad \alpha \notin \mathbf{Z}_{0+}; t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \left(\left(E_{\alpha, j+1}(t) - \frac{1}{j!} I_n \right) t^j x_{j0} + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^{h_i} \Phi_{\alpha}(t - \tau) A_i \varphi_j(\tau - h_i) d\tau \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_{h_i}^t \Phi_{\alpha}(t - \tau) A_i x_{\alpha}(\tau - h_i) d\tau + \int_0^t \Phi_{\alpha}(t - \tau) Bu(\tau) d\tau, \quad \alpha \notin \mathbf{Z}_{0+}, t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+} \end{aligned} \tag{3.7}$$

with $k = [\text{Re } \alpha] + 1$ if $\alpha \notin \mathbf{Z}_+$ and $k = \alpha$ if $\alpha \in \mathbf{Z}_+$.

Another mild evolution operator can be considered to construct the unique solution of (3.1) by considering the control effort as the unique forcing term of (3.1) and the functions of initial conditions as forcing terms. See the corresponding expressions obtainable from [1, (1.8.17), (3.1.34)–(3.1.49)], with the identity ($f(t) \equiv Bu(t)$) and the evolution operator defined in [2, 3] for the standard (nonfractional differential system), that is, $\alpha = 1$ in (3.1). Thus, another equivalent expression for the unique solution of the Caputo fractional differential system of order α is given in the subsequent result.

Theorem 3.3. *The solution of (3.1) given in Theorem 3.1 is equivalently rewritten as follows:*

$$x_\alpha(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \left(\Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t) x_{j 0} + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^{h_i} \Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t-\tau) \varphi_j(\tau-h_i) d\tau \right) + \int_0^t \Psi_\alpha(t-\tau) B u(\tau) d\tau \quad (3.8)$$

for $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$, any $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}_+$ with $k = [\operatorname{Re} \alpha] + 1$ if $\alpha \notin \mathbf{Z}_+$ and $k = \alpha$ if $\alpha \in \mathbf{Z}_+$;

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t) &:= t^j E_{\alpha, j+1}(A_0 t^\alpha) + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^t \tau^{\alpha-1} E_{\alpha\alpha}(A_0 \tau^\alpha) A_i \Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t-\tau-h_i) d\tau, \\ \Psi_\alpha(t) &:= t^{\alpha-1} E_{\alpha\alpha}(A_0 t^\alpha) + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^t \tau^{\alpha-1} E_{\alpha\alpha}(A_0 \tau^\alpha) A_i \Psi_\alpha(t-\tau-h_i) d\tau \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

for $t \geq 0$ and $\Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t) = \Psi_\alpha(t) = 0$, $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$ for $t \in [-h, 0)$.

Also, the solution to the Riemann-Liouville fractional differential system (3.5) under the same initial conditions as those of (3.4) is given in the next result for $k = [\operatorname{Re} \alpha] + 1$ if $\alpha \notin \mathbf{Z}_+$ based on (3.6).

Corollary 3.4. *If (3.5) being of order $\alpha \in \widehat{\mathbf{C}}_+$ is replaced with (3.1) under the same initial conditions then its unique solution on \mathbf{R}_{0+} is given by*

$$x_\alpha(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \left(\left(\Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t) - \frac{t^j}{j!} I_n \right) x_{j 0} + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^{h_i} \Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t-\tau) \varphi_j(\tau-h_i) d\tau \right) + \int_0^t \Psi_\alpha(t-\tau) B u(\tau) d\tau \quad (3.10)$$

with $k = [\operatorname{Re} \alpha] + 1$ if $\alpha \notin \mathbf{Z}_+$ and $k = \alpha$ if $\alpha \in \mathbf{Z}_+$ which is identical to that given in Corollary 3.2.

Particular cases of interest of the solution of (3.1) given in Theorem 3.3 are

(1) $\alpha = k$ which yields the solution:

$$x_k(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \left(\Psi_{k j 0}(t) x_{j 0} + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^{h_i} \Psi_{k j 0}(t-\tau) \varphi_j(\tau-h_i) d\tau \right) + \int_0^t \Psi_k(t-\tau) B u(\tau) d\tau, \quad (3.11)$$

(2) a further particular case $\alpha = k = 1$ which yields the solution:

$$x_1(t) = \Psi_1(t) x_{j 0} + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^{h_i} \Psi_1(t-\tau) \varphi_0(\tau-h_i) d\tau + \int_0^t \Psi_1(t-\tau) B u(\tau) d\tau \quad (3.12)$$

since $\Psi_{100}(t) = \Psi_1(t)$, $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ which is the unique solution of $(Dx)(t) = \sum_{i=0}^p A_i(t-h_i) + Bu(t)$ under any almost everywhere absolutely continuous function (except eventually in some

subset of zero measure of $[-h, 0]$ of bounded discontinuities) of initial conditions $\varphi \equiv \varphi_0 : [-h, 0] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$. Use for this case, the less involved notations $(\Psi x)(t) = (\Psi_{100}x)(t) = (\Psi_1x)(t)$ for the smooth evolution operator from $\mathbf{R}_{0+} \times \mathbf{R}^n$ to \mathbf{R}^n , and $\Phi(t) = \Phi_{100}(t) = \Phi_1(t) = e^{A_0t}$, $t \in \mathbf{R}_+$ for the exponential matrix function e^{A_0t} from \mathbf{R}_{0+} to $\mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$, which defines a C_0 -semigroup $(e^{A_0t}, t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+})$ of infinitesimal generator A_0 from \mathbf{R}_{0+} to $L(\mathbf{R}^n)$. Then, the unique solution $x(t) \equiv x_1(t)$, $t \in \mathbf{R}_+$ for the given function of initial conditions is

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \Phi(t)x_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^{h_i} \Phi(t-\tau)A_i\varphi(\tau-h_i) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_{h_i}^t \Phi(t-\tau)A_ix(\tau-h_i)d\tau + \int_0^t \Phi(t-\tau)Bu(\tau)d\tau \\ &= \Psi(t)x_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^{h_i} \Psi(t-\tau)\varphi(\tau-h_i)d\tau + \int_0^t \Psi(t-\tau)Bu(\tau)d\tau, \quad t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+} \end{aligned} \tag{3.13}$$

and $x(t) = \varphi(t)$ for $t \in [-h, 0]$, where $\Phi(t) = e^{A_0t}$ satisfies $\dot{\Phi}(t) = A_0\Phi(t)$ $t \in \mathbf{R}$, and $\dot{\Psi}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^p A_i\Psi(t-h_i)$ with $\Psi(0) = \Phi(0) = I_n$ (the n -identity matrix) and $\Psi(t) = 0$, $t \in [-h, 0]$ which has a unique solution $\Psi(t) = e^{A_0t}(I_n + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_{h_i}^t e^{-A_0\tau}A_i\Psi(\tau-h_i)d\tau)$ for $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$, [2, 3, 25, 26].

A problem of interest when considering a set of p delays in $[0, h]$ is the case of potentially repeated delays, then subject to $0 = h_0 \leq h_1 \leq h_2 \leq \dots \leq h_p \leq h < \infty$, with q of them $\{h_{j_p}, j \in \bar{q} \cup \{0\}\}$ being distinct, each being repeated $1 \leq \nu_j \leq p$ ($j \in \bar{q} \cup \{0\}$) times so that

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = h_0 = h_{0_p} < h_{1_p} < \dots < h_{q_p} \leq h < \infty, \quad \sum_{j=0}^p \nu_{j_p} = p + 1, \\ h_{j_p} = h_{k+i}, \quad k = \sum_{\ell=0}^{j-1} \nu_{\ell}, \quad \forall i \in \bar{\nu}_j, \quad j \in \bar{q} \cup \{0\}. \end{aligned} \tag{3.14}$$

Thus, the following result holds from Theorem 3.3 by grouping the terms of the delayed dynamics corresponding to the same potentially repeated delays.

Theorem 3.5. *The Caputo solutions to the subsequent Caputo and Riemann-Liouville fractional differential systems of order α with $p \geq 0$ (potentially repeated) delays and $0 \leq q \leq p$ distinct delays:*

$$\left({}^C D_{0+}^\alpha x\right)(t) = \sum_{i=0}^p A_i(t-h_i) + Bu(t), \quad \left({}^{RL} D_{0+}^\alpha x\right)(t) = \sum_{i=0}^p A_i(t-h_i) + Bu(t) \tag{3.15}$$

on \mathbf{R}_{0+} for the given set of initial conditions on $[-h, 0)$ are given by

$$x_\alpha(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \left(\Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t)x_{j0} + \sum_{i=1}^q \int_0^{h_{ip}} \Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t-\tau)\varphi_j(\tau-h_{ip})d\tau \right) + \int_0^t \Psi_\alpha(t-\tau)Bu(\tau)d\tau \tag{3.16}$$

for any $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}_+$ with $k = [\operatorname{Re} \alpha] + 1$ if $\alpha \notin \mathbf{Z}_{0+}$ and $k = \alpha$ if $\alpha \in \mathbf{Z}_{0+}$, and, respectively by

$$x_\alpha(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \left(\left(\Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t) - \frac{t^j}{j!} \right) x_{j0} + \sum_{i=1}^q \int_0^{h_{ip}} \Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t - \tau) \varphi_j(\tau - h_{ip}) d\tau \right) + \int_0^t \Psi_\alpha(t - \tau) B u(\tau) d\tau \quad (3.17)$$

for any $\alpha \in \widehat{\mathbf{C}}_+$ with $k = [\operatorname{Re} \alpha] + 1$ if $\alpha \notin \mathbf{Z}_+$ and $k = \alpha$ if $\alpha \in \mathbf{Z}_+$, where

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t) := & E_{\alpha, j+1} \left(\left(\sum_{i=0}^{\nu_0-1} A_i \right) t^\alpha \right) \\ & + \sum_{i=1}^q \int_0^t \tau^{\alpha-1} E_{\alpha, \alpha} \left(\left(\sum_{i=0}^{\nu_0-1} A_i \right) \tau^\alpha \right) \left(\sum_{\ell=1}^{\nu_i} A_{(\sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \nu_j + \ell)} \right) \Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t - \tau - h_i) d\tau, \end{aligned} \quad (3.18)$$

$t \geq 0$ and $\Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t) = \Psi_\alpha(t) = 0$, $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$ for $t \in [-h, 0)$.

4. Nonnegativity of the Solutions

The positivity of the solutions of (3.1) independent of the values of the delays is now investigated under initial conditions $\varphi_j : [-h, 0] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n$, $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$.

Theorem 4.1. *The Caputo fractional differential system (3.1) under the delay constraint $0 = h_0 < h_1 < h_2 < \dots < h_p = h < \infty$ for any given absolutely continuous functions of initial conditions $\varphi_j : [-h, 0] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n$, $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$ and any piecewise continuous vector function $u : \mathbf{R}_{0+} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{0+}^m$ if $k = [\alpha] + 1$ if $\alpha \notin \mathbf{Z}_+$ and $k = \alpha \in \mathbf{Z}_+$, for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$; for all $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}_+$ has following properties:*

(i) $\Phi_{\alpha j 0}(t)$ is nonsingular; for all $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$ and $\Phi_\alpha(t) \geq 0$; for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ (if $B \in \mathbf{R}_+^{n \times m}$ then $\Phi_\alpha(t) > 0$; for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$),

(ii)

(1) $A_0 \in M\mathbf{R}^{n \times n} \Leftrightarrow \Phi(t) \equiv \Phi_{100}(t) > 0$; for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$,

(2) $A_0 \in M\mathbf{R}^{n \times n} \Rightarrow \Phi_{\alpha j 0}(t) > 0$; for all $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$; for all $t \in [0, \bar{t}_j]$ for some sufficiently small $\bar{t}_j \in \mathbf{R}_+$ with $\Phi_{\alpha 0 0}(t) > 0$, for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ (i.e., $\bar{t}_0 = \infty$). This property holds for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ (i.e., $\bar{t}_j = \infty$; for all $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$) if, in addition, either $A_0 \geq 0$ or if A_0 is nilpotent or if $0 < \alpha \leq k = 1$. Furthermore, there are at least n entries (one per row) of $\Phi_{\alpha j 0}(t)$ being positive; for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$;

(iii) Any solution (3.2) to any Caputo fractional differential system (3.1) is nonnegative independent of the delays; that is, $x_\alpha(t) \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n$; for all $t \in [-h, \bar{t}] \cap \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ for some $\bar{t} \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$, for any set of delays satisfying $0 = h_0 < h_1 < h_2 < \dots < h_p \leq h < \infty$ and any absolutely continuous functions of initial conditions $\varphi_j : [-h, 0] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n$, for all $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$ and any piecewise continuous control $u : \mathbf{R}_{0+} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{0+}^m$, if and only if $A_0 \in M\mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ for $\bar{t} \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ being sufficiently small. Furthermore, $x_\alpha(t) \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n$; for all $t \in [-h, 0) \cup \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ if, in addition, either $A_0 \geq 0$ or if A_0 is nilpotent or if $0 < \alpha \leq k = 1$, $A_i \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}^{n \times n}$ ($\forall i \in \overline{p}$) and $B \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}^{n \times m}$.

Proof. It is now proven that $\Phi_{\alpha j_0}(t) \geq 0$; for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+} \Rightarrow A_0 \in \mathbf{MR}^{n \times n}$; for all $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}_+$ for any $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$. First, note the following. If $\alpha = k = 1$ then $\Phi_{\alpha 00}(t) = E_{1,1}(A_0 t) = \Phi(t) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} A_0^\ell t^\ell / \ell! = e^{A_0 t} \geq 0$ if $A_0 \in \mathbf{MR}^{n \times n}$ from the above part of the proof and also $A_0 \in \mathbf{MR}^{n \times n} \Rightarrow \Phi(t) \geq 0$; for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$. This follows by contradiction. Assume that $\Phi_{im}(t) < 0$ for some $t \in \mathbf{R}_+$. Consider the positive differential system $\dot{x}(t) = A_0 x(t)$, $x(0) = e_j$, $A_0 \in \mathbf{MR}^{n \times n}$ so that $x_i(t) = -|\Phi_{im}(t)| < 0$ which contradicts the system being positive. Thus, $A_0 \in \mathbf{MR}^{n \times n} \Leftrightarrow \Phi(t) \geq 0$; for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$. Furthermore, since $\Phi(t)$ is a fundamental matrix of solutions of the differential system, it is non-singular for all finite time and the above result is weakened as follows.

$A_0 \in \mathbf{MR}^{n \times n} \Leftrightarrow (\Phi(t) = \Phi_{\alpha 00}(t) = e^{A_0 t} > 0 \wedge \Phi(t)$ is non-singular; for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$). Since $\Phi(t)$ is nonsingular; for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ at least n of its entries (one per-row) is positive. Property (i) has been proven. Now, one gets from (3.3)-(3.4):

$$\Phi_{\alpha j_0}(t) = E_{\alpha, j+1}(A_0 t^\alpha) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{A_0^\ell t^{\alpha\ell}}{\Gamma(\alpha\ell + j + 1)} = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{A_0^\ell t^\ell}{\ell!} \frac{t^{(\alpha-1)\ell} \ell!}{(\alpha\ell + j)\Gamma(\alpha\ell + j)}, \quad j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}. \quad (4.1)$$

Let e_i the i th unit Euclidean vector of \mathbf{R}^n whose i th component is 1. Then, one obtains for all $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$, irrespective of the value of $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}_+$ and $k \in \mathbf{Z}_+$ being $k = [\alpha] + 1$ if $\alpha \notin \mathbf{Z}_+$ and $k = \alpha \in \mathbf{Z}_+$, provided that $A_0 \in \mathbf{MR}^{n \times n}$:

$$\begin{aligned} (\Phi_{\alpha j_0 im}(t)) &= e_i^T \Phi_{\alpha j_0}(t) e_m = e_i^T \left(\sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{A_0^\ell t^\ell}{\ell!} \frac{t^{(\alpha-1)\ell} \ell!}{\Gamma(\alpha\ell + j + 1)} \right) e_m \\ &= e_i^T \left(\sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{A_0^\ell t^\ell}{\ell!} \frac{t^{(\alpha-1)\ell} \ell!}{(\alpha\ell + j)\Gamma(\alpha\ell + j)} \right) e_m \\ &\geq e_i^T (e^{A_0 t}) e_m \min_{0 \leq \ell \leq \infty} \left(\frac{t^{(\alpha-1)\ell} \ell!}{\Gamma(\alpha\ell + k)} \right) \\ &= e_i^T \left(\sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{A_0^\ell t^\ell}{\ell!} \frac{t^{(\alpha-1)\ell} \ell!}{(\alpha\ell + j)\Gamma(\alpha\ell + j)} \right) e_m \\ &= e_i^T \left(\sum_{\ell=0}^N \frac{A_0^\ell t^\ell}{\ell!} \right) e_m \min_{0 \leq \ell \leq N} \left(\frac{t^{(\alpha-1)\ell} \ell!}{(\alpha\ell + j)\Gamma(\alpha\ell + k)} \right) \\ &= e_i^T (e^{A_0 t}) e_m \min_{0 \leq \ell \leq N} \left(\frac{t^{(\alpha-1)\ell} \Gamma(\ell + 1)}{(\alpha\ell + j)\Gamma(\alpha\ell + k)} \right) \\ &\geq e_i^T (e^{A_0 t}) e_m \min_{0 \leq \ell \leq N} \left(\frac{t^{(\alpha-1)\ell} \Gamma(\ell + 1)}{(\alpha\ell + j)\Gamma(\alpha\ell + k)} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

for all $(i, m) \in \overline{n} \times \overline{n}$, for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ since $A_0 \in \mathbf{MR}^{n \times n} \Leftrightarrow \Phi(t) \geq 0$; for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$, for some $N(\leq \infty) \in \mathbf{Z}_{0+}$ and N is finite if and only if A_0 is nilpotent (of degree N). Equation (4.3)

implies that $e_i^T(e^{A_0 t})e_m \geq 0$ and then $(\Phi_{\alpha j_0 im}(t)) \geq 0$, for all $(i, m) \in \bar{n} \times \bar{n}$ in the following cases:

(a) $N \leq \infty, t \in [0, \bar{t})$, since $\cap \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ and some sufficiently small $\bar{t} \in \mathbf{R}_{+}$, since $A_0 \in MR^{n \times n} \Rightarrow I + A_0 t > 0$; for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ and $\Phi_{\alpha j_0}(t) = \sum_{\ell=0}^N (A_0^\ell t^\ell / \ell!) (t^{\alpha-1} \ell! / (\alpha \ell + j)) \Gamma(\alpha \ell + j) = I + A_0 t + o(t) > 0$ for some sufficiently small $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ for any $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}_{+}$.

(b) $N \leq \infty$ and $A_0 \geq 0$ since $t^{(\alpha-1)\ell} \ell! / (\alpha \ell + j) \Gamma(\alpha \ell + j) \geq 0$; for all $\ell \in \mathbf{Z}_{0+}$, for all $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$ for any $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}_{+}$. It follows from inspection of (4.2) since $e_i^T(e^{A_0 t})e_m \geq 0$ for all $(i, m) \in \bar{n} \times \bar{n}$, since $A_0 \in MR^{n \times n}$. This implies $(\Phi_{\alpha j_0 im}(t)) \geq 0$; for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$.

(c) $N < \infty \Rightarrow \min_{0 \leq \ell \leq N} (t^{(\alpha-1)\ell} / \Gamma(\alpha \ell + k)) > 0$; for all $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$ for any $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}_{+}$ so that $e_i^T(e^{A_0 t})e_m \geq 0$, for all $(i, m) \in \bar{n} \times \bar{n}$, since $A_0 \in MR^{n \times n}$, irrespectively of $A_0 \geq 0$ or not, what follows from (4.3). This implies $(\Phi_{\alpha j_0 im}(t)) \geq 0$; for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$.

(d) $N \leq \infty, 0 < \alpha \leq k = 1$. Then, $j = 0$ so that

$$\frac{t^{(\alpha-1)\ell} \ell!}{\Gamma(\alpha \ell + j + 1)} = \frac{t^{(\alpha-1)\ell} \ell!}{\Gamma(\alpha \ell + 1)} = \frac{t^{(\alpha-1)\ell} \ell!}{\alpha \ell \Gamma(\alpha \ell)} = \frac{t^{(\alpha-1)\ell} (\ell - 1)!}{\alpha \Gamma(\alpha \ell)} = \frac{\Gamma(\ell)}{\alpha t^{(1-\alpha)\ell} \Gamma(\alpha \ell)} \geq \frac{1}{\alpha t^{(1-\alpha)\ell}}, \quad (4.4)$$

$$\forall \ell \in \mathbf{Z}_{0+}, \quad \forall t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$$

since $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ implies

$$\Gamma(\alpha \ell) = \int_0^\infty \tau^{\alpha \ell - 1} e^{-\tau} d\tau \leq \Gamma(\ell) = \int_0^\infty \tau^{\ell - 1} e^{-\tau} d\tau, \quad \forall \ell \in \mathbf{Z}_{0+}. \quad (4.5)$$

As a result, $\Phi_{\alpha 00}(t)$ from (4.2); for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$. Also, direct calculations with (3.3)-(3.4) lead to

$$\Phi_\alpha(t) := t^{\alpha-1} E_{\alpha\alpha}(A_0 t^\alpha) = \sum_{\ell=0}^\infty \frac{t^{\alpha-1} A_0^\ell t^{\alpha \ell}}{\Gamma((\ell + 1)\alpha)} = \sum_{\ell=0}^\infty \frac{A_0^\ell t^\ell}{\ell!} \frac{t^{(\alpha-1)(\ell+1)} \ell!}{\Gamma((\ell + 1)\alpha)} \quad (4.6)$$

and similar developments to the above ones yield $(\Phi_\alpha(t))_{im} \geq 0$; for all $(i, m) \in \bar{n} \times \bar{n}$, for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ under the same conditions as above in the cases (a) to (d) for $\Phi_{\alpha 00}(t)$. On the other hand, one gets from (3.2)–(3.4) for the unforced system with point initial conditions at $t = 0$:

$$x_\alpha(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \Phi_{\alpha j_0}(t) x_{j_0} = [\Phi_{\alpha 00}(t), \dots, \Phi_{\alpha, k-1, 0}(t)] [x_{00}^T, \dots, x_{k-1, 0}^T]^T \quad (4.7)$$

which leads to $x_\alpha(t) = \Phi_{\alpha i_0}(t) x_{i_0}$ by taking point initial conditions $x_{i_0} \neq 0, x_{j_0} = 0, (i \neq j), j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$ so that $\Phi_{\alpha i_0}(t)$ is nonsingular for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ since otherwise the solution is not unique for each given set of initial conditions since any trajectory solution subject to some set of initial conditions $x_{i_0} \neq 0, x_{j_0} = 0$, would have infinitely many initial conditions, subject to identical constraint, so that such a trajectory is not unique which is a contradiction. Since this reasoning may be made for any $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$, $\Phi_{\alpha j_0}(t)$ is nonsingular for all $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$, all and, in addition, $\Phi_{\alpha j_0}(t) > 0$; for all $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$, for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ if either $A_0 \geq 0$ or if A_0 is nilpotent or if $0 < \alpha \leq k = 1$ or without these restricting condition within some first interval $[0, \bar{t})$. The following properties have been proven:

(a) $A_0 \in MR^{n \times n} \Leftrightarrow \Phi_{\alpha 00}(t) > 0$; for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$,

(b) $A_0 \in MR^{n \times n} \Rightarrow (\Phi_{\alpha j 0}(t) > 0 \wedge \det \Phi_{\alpha j 0}(t) \neq 0 \wedge \Phi_{\alpha}(t) \geq 0; \text{ for all } j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}, k = [\alpha] + 1 \text{ if } \alpha \notin \mathbf{Z}_+ \text{ and } k = \alpha \in \mathbf{Z}_+, \text{ for all } t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}).$

It remains to prove $\Phi_{\alpha j 0}(t) > 0; \text{ for all } t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+} \Rightarrow A_0 \in MR^{n \times n}; \text{ for all } j \in \overline{k-1}, \text{ some } t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$. This is equivalent to its contrapositive logic proposition. Proceed by contradiction by assuming there exist $j \in \overline{k-1}$ such that $A_0 \notin MR^{n \times n} \Rightarrow \Phi_{\alpha j 0}(t) < 0, \text{ some } t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$. Note that $A_0 \notin MR^{n \times n} \Rightarrow e_i^T e^{A_0 t}(t) e_m = e_i^T \Phi_{\alpha 0 0}(t) e_m < 0, \text{ some } t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}, \text{ some } (i, m \neq i) \in \bar{n}$. Then, one gets

$$(\Phi_{\alpha j 0 m}(t)) = e_i^T \Phi_{\alpha j 0}(t) e_m \leq e_i^T (e^{A_0 t}) e_m \max_{0 \leq \ell \leq \infty} \left(\frac{t^{(\alpha-1)\ell} \ell!}{\Gamma(\alpha \ell + k)} \right) < 0 \tag{4.8}$$

which contradicts $(-\Phi_{\alpha j 0}(t)) > 0; \text{ for all } t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+} \Leftarrow A_0 \notin MR^{n \times n}; \text{ for all } j \in \overline{k-1}, \text{ some } t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$. Thus, the proof of Properties (i)-(ii) becomes complete since the above proven property (a) extends to any $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$ as follows.

(c) $A_0 \in MR^{n \times n} \Leftrightarrow \Phi_{\alpha j 0}(t) > 0; \text{ for all } j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}, k = [\alpha] + 1 \text{ if } \alpha \notin \mathbf{Z}_+ \text{ and } k = \alpha \in \mathbf{Z}_+, \text{ for all } t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}; \text{ for all } \alpha \in \mathbf{R}_+ \text{ so that the unforced solution for any set of nonnegative point initial conditions is nonnegative for all time and, furthermore, } \varphi_i(t) \geq 0 (\forall i \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}); \text{ for all } t \in [-h, 0], u(t) \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n; \text{ for all } t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}, A_i \geq 0 (\forall i \in \bar{p}) \text{ and } B \geq 0; \text{ for all } t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+} \text{ implies that (3.2) is everywhere nonnegative within its definition domain. The converse is also true as it follows by contradiction arguments. If there is one entry of } B \text{ or } A_i \text{ (some } i \in \bar{p}) \text{ which is negative, or if } A_0 \notin MR^{n \times n}, \text{ it can always be found a control } u(t) \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n \text{ of sufficiently large norm along a given time interval such that some component of the solution is negative for some time. It can be also found that some nonnegative initial condition of sufficiently large norm at } t = 0 \text{ such that some component of the solution is negative at } t = 0^+. \text{ Thus, Property (iii) is proven. } \square$

The following result is obvious from the proof of Theorem 4.1.

Corollary 4.2. *Theorem 4.1(iii) is satisfied also independent of the delays for any given set of delays satisfying the constraint $0 = h_0 \leq h_1 \leq h_2 \leq \dots \leq h_p = h < \infty$.*

Proof. It follows directly since Theorem 4.1 is an independent of the delay size type result and, under the delay constraint $0 = h_0 \leq h_1 \leq h_2 \leq \dots \leq h_p = h < \infty$, it has also to be fulfilled for any combination of delays satisfying the stronger constraint $0 = h_0 < h_1 < h_2 < \dots < h_p = h < \infty$. \square

Corollary 4.3. *Any solution (3.8), subject to (3.9), to the Caputo fractional differential system (3.1) under the delay constraint $0 = h_0 \leq h_1 \leq h_2 \leq \dots \leq h_p = h < \infty$ is nonnegatively independent of the delays within a first interval, that is, it satisfies $x_{\alpha}(t) \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n; \text{ for all } t \in [-h, \bar{t}] \cap \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ for some sufficiently small $\bar{t} \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ for any given absolutely continuous functions of initial conditions $\varphi_j : [-h, 0] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n, j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$ and any given piecewise continuous vector function $u : \mathbf{R}_{0+} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n$ with $k = [\alpha] + 1$ if $\alpha \notin \mathbf{Z}_+$ and $k = \alpha \in \mathbf{Z}_+$, for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}; \text{ for all } \alpha \in \mathbf{R}_+$ if and only if $A_0 \in MR^{n \times n}, A_i \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}^{n \times n} (\forall i \in \bar{p}), \text{ and } B \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}^{n \times m}$. In addition, $x_{\alpha} : [-h, 0) \cup \mathbf{R}_{0+} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n$ if, in addition, either $A_0 \geq 0$ or if A_0 is nilpotent or if $0 < \alpha \leq k = 1$. Furthermore, $\Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t) > 0$ (with at least n entries being positive), $\det \Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t) > 0 (\forall j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\})$ and $\Psi_{\alpha}(t) \geq 0; \text{ for all } t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ (if $B \in \mathbf{R}_+^{n \times m}$ then $\Psi_{\alpha}(t) > 0; \forall t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$).*

Proof. The solution (3.8) is identical to the unique solution (3.2) for (3.1) thus it is everywhere nonnegative under the same conditions that those of Theorem 4.1 which have been extended in Corollary 4.2. \square

Note that the conditions of nonnegativity of the solution of the above theorem also imply the excitability of all the components of the state-trajectory solution; that is its strict positivity for some $t \in \mathbf{R}_+$ provided that $B \gg 0$ and the control $u : \mathbf{R}_{0+} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n$ is admissible (i.e., piecewise continuous) and nonidentically zero since $\Psi_\alpha(t) > 0$ and nonsingular for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_+$. It is now seen that the positivity conditions for the Riemann-Liouville fractional differential system (3.5) are not guaranteed in general by the above results for any given absolutely continuous functions of initial conditions $\varphi_j : [-h, 0] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n$, $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$ and any given piecewise continuous vector function $u : \mathbf{R}_{0+} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n$ with $k = [\alpha] + 1$ if $\alpha \notin \mathbf{Z}_+$ and $k = \alpha \in \mathbf{Z}_+$, for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$; for all $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}_+$. The following two results hold by using Corollary 3.2 and Corollary 3.4.

Theorem 4.4. *Any solution (3.7), subject to (3.3)-(3.4), to the Riemann-Liouville fractional differential system (3.5) under the delay constraint $0 = h_0 \leq h_1 \leq h_2 \leq \dots \leq h_p = h < \infty$ is everywhere nonnegative independent of the delays, that is, it satisfies $x_\alpha : [-h, 0) \cup \mathbf{R}_{0+} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n$, for any given absolutely continuous functions of initial conditions $\varphi_j : [-h, 0] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n$, $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$ and any given piecewise continuous vector function $u : \mathbf{R}_{0+} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n$ with $k = [\alpha] + 1$ if $\alpha \notin \mathbf{Z}_+$ and $k = \alpha \in \mathbf{Z}_+$, for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$; for all $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}_+$ if $A_0 \in \mathbf{MR}^{n \times n}$, $A_i \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}^{n \times n}$ ($\forall i \in \overline{p}$), $(E_{\alpha, j+1}(t) - (1/j!)I_n) \geq 0$; for all $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$, for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ and $B \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}^{n \times m}$. The conditions $A_0 \in \mathbf{MR}^{n \times n}$, $A_i \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}^{n \times n}$ ($\forall i \in \overline{p}$) and $B \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}^{n \times m}$ are also necessary for $x_\alpha : [-h, 0) \cup \mathbf{R}_{0+} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n$ for any nonnegative function of initial conditions and nonnegative controls. The condition $(E_{\alpha, j+1}(t) - (1/j!)I_n) \geq 0$; for all $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$, for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ is removed for initial conditions $\varphi_j : [-h, 0] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n$ subject to $\varphi_j(0) = x_{j0} = 0$.*

Proof. The proof follows in a similar way as the sufficiency part of the proof of Theorem 4.1(iii) by inspecting the nonnegative of the solution Corollary 3.2, (3.7) for a nonnegative function of initial conditions and any nonnegative control. \square

Theorem 4.5. *Any solution (3.10), subject to (3.3)-(3.4), to the Riemann-Liouville fractional differential system (3.5) under the delay constraint $0 = h_0 \leq h_1 \leq h_2 \leq \dots \leq h_p = h < \infty$ is everywhere nonnegatively independent of the delays, that is, it satisfies $x_\alpha : [-h, 0) \cup \mathbf{R}_{0+} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n$, for any given absolutely continuous functions of initial conditions $\varphi_j : [-h, 0] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n$, $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$ and any given piecewise continuous vector function $u : \mathbf{R}_{0+} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n$ with $k = [\alpha] + 1$ if $\alpha \notin \mathbf{Z}_+$ and $k = \alpha \in \mathbf{Z}_+$, for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$; for all $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}_+$ if and only if $A_0 \in \mathbf{MR}^{n \times n}$, $A_i \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}^{n \times n}$ ($\forall i \in \overline{p}$), $(\Psi_{\alpha j0}(t) - (t^j/j!)I_n) \geq 0$; for all $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$, for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ and $B \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}^{n \times m}$. The condition $(\Psi_{\alpha j0}(t) - (t^j/j!)I_n) \geq 0$; for all $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$, for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ is removed for initial conditions $\varphi_j : [-h, 0] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{0+}^n$ subject to $\varphi_j(0) = x_{j0} = 0$.*

Proof. The proof of sufficiency follows in a similar way as the sufficiency part of the proof of Theorem 4.1(iii) (see also the proof of Theorem 4.5) by inspecting the nonnegativity of the solution Corollary 3.2, (3.7) for a nonnegative function of initial conditions and any nonnegative control. The proof necessity follows by contradiction by inspecting the solution (3.10) as follows.

(a) Assume that $A_0 \notin MR^{n \times n}$ and the solution is nonnegative for all time for any nonnegative function of initial conditions and controls. Take initial conditions $\varphi_j(t) = 0$; for all $t \in [-h, 0]$, for all $j \in \overline{k-1}$; $\varphi_0(t) = 0$; for all $t \in [-h, 0)$, $\varphi_0(0) = x_{00}(0) \neq 0$ and $u \equiv 0$ on \mathbf{R}_{0+} . Then (3.10) becomes

$$x_\alpha(t) = (\Psi_{\alpha 00}(t) - I_n)x_{00} = (E_{\alpha 00}(t) - I_n)x_{00} \quad \text{for } t \in [0, h_1] \quad (4.9)$$

since $\Psi_{\alpha 00}(t) = \Phi_{\alpha 00}(t)$ for $t \in [0, h_1]$. Since $A_0 \notin MR^{n \times n}$, there exist $t \in [0, h_1]$ and $(i = i(t), m(t) \neq i) \in \overline{n}$ such that $(\Phi_{\alpha 00}(t))_{im} < 0$. Otherwise, if $A_0 \notin MR^{n \times n}$ and $\Phi_{\alpha 00}(t) > 0$; for all $t \in [0, h_1]$, it would follow from (4.3) that $\Phi_{\alpha 00}(t) > 0$; for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ since

$$e^{A_0 t} = e^{\chi A_0 h_1 + A_0 \delta} = e^{\chi A_0 h_1} e^{A_0 \delta} = \left(e^{A_0 h_1} \right)^\chi e^{A_0 \delta} > 0 \quad (4.10)$$

from the semigroup property of $(e^{A_0 t}, t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+})$ with $\chi = \chi(t, h_1) = [t/h_1]$ and $(0, h_1) \ni \delta = \delta(t, h_1) = t - \chi h_1$ what implies $\Phi_{\alpha 00}(t) > 0$; for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ from (4.3). Thus, $A_0 \in MR^{n \times n}$ which contradicts $A_0 \notin MR^{n \times n}$. It has been proven that $A_0 \notin MR^{n \times n} \Rightarrow e_i^T \Phi_{\alpha 00}(t) e_m < 0$; for all $t \in (0, h_1]$ for some $(i = i(t), m(t) \neq i) \in \overline{n}$. Now, take $x_{00j} = \delta_{jm}$ ($\forall j \in \overline{n}$) where δ_{jm} denotes the Kronecker delta. Then,

$$x_{\alpha i}(t) = e_i^T \left(\Psi_{\alpha 00}(t) - \frac{t^j}{j!} I_n \right) x_{00} = e_i^T \left(\Phi_{\alpha 00}(t) - \frac{t^j}{j!} I_n \right) e_m = e_i^T \Phi_{\alpha 00}(t) e_m < 0. \quad (4.11)$$

As a result, $A_0 \in MR^{n \times n}$ is a necessary condition for the solution to be nonnegative for all time irrespective of the delay sizes.

(b) Assume that the solution is nonnegative for all time for any nonnegative function of initial conditions and controls. Assume that $e_i^T A_\ell e_j < 0$ and $h_\ell \neq h_i$; for all $i(\neq \ell) \in \overline{p}$ for some $i, j \in \overline{n}$, $\ell \in \overline{p}$. Take initial conditions $x_{j0} = \varphi_j(0) = 0$; for all $t \in [-h, 0]$; for all $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$, $\varphi_j \equiv 0$; for all $j \in \overline{k-1}$ and $u \equiv 0$. One gets from (3.2)

$$\begin{aligned} x_{\alpha i}(t) &= \int_0^{h'} e_i^T \Phi_\alpha(t - \tau) \left(\sum_{j(\neq \ell) \in \overline{p}} A_j \right) \varphi_0(\tau - h') d\tau \\ &\quad + \int_0^{h_\ell} e_i^T \Phi_\alpha(t - \tau) A_\ell \varphi_0(\tau - h_\ell) d\tau; \quad \forall t \in [0, h_i] \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

for the case $h' = h_i$; for all $i(\neq \ell \in \overline{p})$. Now, if $h = h_\ell > h'$, take a further specification of initial conditions as follows: $\varphi_0(t) = 0$; for all $t \in [0, h']$, and $\varphi_0(\tau) = (k_1, \dots, k_n)^T \gg 0$;

for all $t \in (h', h_\ell]$ then

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_{ai}(t) &= \int_{h'}^{h_\ell} e_i^T \Phi_\alpha(t - \tau) A_\ell \varphi_0(\tau - h_\ell) d\tau \\
 &= \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n \left(\int_{h'}^{h_\ell} \Phi_{air}(t - \tau) A_{\ell rm} d\tau \right) k_m \\
 &= \sum_{j=1}^n k_j \left(\int_{h'}^{h_\ell} \Phi_{ai}^T(t - \tau) d\tau \right) A_{\ell j} \\
 &= \sum_{(m \neq j) \in \bar{n}} k_m \left(\sum_{r=1}^m \int_{h'}^{h_\ell} \Phi_{air}(t - \tau) d\tau \right) A_{\ell rm} \\
 &\quad + k_j \left(\sum_{r=1}^m \int_{h'}^{h_\ell} \Phi_{air}(t - \tau) d\tau \right) A_{\ell rj}, \quad \forall t \in [0, h_i].
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.13}$$

As a result, $A_i \geq 0$ ($\forall i \in \bar{p}$) is a necessary condition for the solution to be nonnegative for all time irrespective of the delay sizes.

(c) Assume that the solution is nonnegative for all time for any nonnegative function of initial conditions and controls, and $B \geq 0$ is not fulfilled so that it exists at least an entry $B_{\ell j} < 0$ of B . Then, one has under identically zero initial conditions the following unique solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_{ai}(t) &= \int_0^t e_i^T \Psi_\alpha(t - \tau) B u(\tau) d\tau \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^m \int_0^t \Psi_{ai}^T(t - \tau) B_i u_i(\tau) d\tau \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\ell=1}^n \int_0^t \Psi_{ai\ell}(t - \tau) B_{\ell i} u_i(\tau) d\tau \\
 &= \sum_{(i \neq j) \in \bar{m}} \sum_{\ell=1}^n \int_0^t \Psi_{ai\ell}(t - \tau) B_{\ell i} u_i(\tau) d\tau \\
 &\quad - \left(\sum_{\ell=1}^n \int_0^t \Psi_{aj\ell}(t - \tau) |B_{\ell j}| d\tau \right) k_{uj} < 0, \quad t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.14}$$

provided that $k_{uj} > \sum_{(i \neq j) \in \bar{m}} \sum_{\ell=1}^n \int_0^t \Psi_{ai\ell}(t - \tau) B_{\ell i} u_i(\tau) d\tau / (\sum_{\ell=1}^n \int_0^t \Psi_{aj\ell}(t - \tau) |B_{\ell j}| d\tau)$ by assuming that $B \geq 0$ fails because $B_{\ell j} < 0$ for some $(\ell, j) \in \bar{n} \times \bar{m}$ and a constant control component $u_j \equiv k_{uj} > 0$ is injected on the time interval $[0, t]$ for some arbitrary $t \in \mathbf{R}_+$ for the remaining control components being chosen t be nonnegative for all time. This contradicts that the solution is nonnegative for all time if the condition $B \geq 0$ fails. \square

Remark 4.6. Note that Theorem 4.1 can be extended as a necessary condition for $t \in [0, h_1]$ since $\Psi_{\alpha j_0}(t) = \Phi_{\alpha j_0}(t)$ for $t \in [0, h_1]$; for all $j \in \bar{k} - 1 \cup \{0\}$, for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$.

Remark 4.7. Note by simple calculation that $(A_0 \in MR^{n \times n} \wedge A_i \geq 0 \ (i \in \bar{p})) \Rightarrow (\sum_{i=0}^p A_i) \in MR^{n \times n}$. This is a necessary and sufficient condition for the nonnegativity of the solutions of the Caputo fractional differential system (3.1) of arbitrary order $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}_+$ under arbitrary nonnegative controls and initial conditions in the absence of delays; that is, for $h_i = 0$; for all $i \in \bar{\omega} \cup \{0\}$ and any $\omega \in \mathbf{Z}_+$.

Remark 4.8. The given conditions to guarantee that the solution is everywhere nonnegative under any given arbitrary nonnegative initial conditions and nonnegative controls are independent of the sizes of the delays type; that is, for any given set of p delays. However, the conditions are weakened for particular situations involving repeated delays as follows. Note from Theorem 4.5 that the various given conditions $A_i \geq 0$ of necessary type to guarantee the nonnegativity of the solution under any admissible nonnegative controls and nonnegative initial conditions are weakened to $(\sum_{\ell=1}^{v_i} A_{(\sum_{j=0}^{i-1} v_j + \ell)})$ if there is some repeated delay h_i of multiplicity $v_i \geq 2$ (i.e., the number of distinct delays is $0 \leq q < p$). Also, if $h_0 = 0$ is repeated with multiplicity $v_0 \geq 2$ then the condition $A_0 \in MR^{n \times n}$ for $v_0 = 1$ is replaced by $(\sum_{\ell=0}^{v_0-1} A_\ell) \in MR^{n \times n}$.

Remark 4.9. Note that there is a duality of all the given results of sufficiency type or necessary and sufficiency type in the sense that the solutions are guaranteed to be nonpositive for all time under similar conditions for the cases when all components of the controls and initial conditions are nonpositive for all time.

5. Asymptotic Behavior of Unforced Solutions for $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}_+$

The asymptotic behaviour and the stability properties of the Caputo fractional differential system (3.1) can be investigated via the extension of the subsequent formulas for $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}_+$, (see (1.8.27)–(1.8.29), [1]).

(1) If $0 < \alpha < 2$ then for $|z| \rightarrow \infty$ and some $\mu \in \mathbf{R}$ satisfying $\mu < \pi \min(1, \alpha)$:

$$E_{\alpha\beta}(z) = \frac{1}{\alpha} z^{(1-\beta)/\alpha} e^{(z^{1/\alpha})} - \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta - \alpha j)} \frac{1}{z^j} + O\left(\frac{1}{z^{N+1}}\right) \tag{5.1}$$

with $|\arg z| \leq \mu < \pi \min(1, \alpha)$, any $N \in \mathbf{Z}_+$, and

$$E_{\alpha\beta}(z) = - \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta - \alpha j)} \frac{1}{z^j} + O\left(\frac{1}{z^{N+1}}\right) \tag{5.2}$$

with $\pi \geq |\arg z| \geq \mu < \pi = \pi \min(1, \alpha)$, any $N \in \mathbf{Z}_+$.

(2) If $\alpha \geq 2$ then for $|z| \rightarrow \infty$

$$E_{\alpha\beta}(z) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{j \in \mathbf{Q}} \left(z^{1/\alpha} e^{2j\pi i/\alpha} \right)^{1-\beta} e^{(e^{2j\pi i/\alpha} z^{1/\alpha})} - \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta - \alpha j)} \frac{1}{z^j} + O\left(\frac{1}{z^{N+1}}\right) \tag{5.3}$$

for any $N \in \mathbf{Z}_+$ with $\beta \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\} \cup \{\alpha\}$, $|\arg z| \leq \alpha\pi/2$, $Q := \{n \in \mathbf{Z} : |\arg z + 2\pi n| \leq \alpha\pi/2\}$ and $\mathbf{i} = \sqrt{-1}$ being the complex imaginary unit. The above formulas are extendable to the Mittag-Leffler matrix functions $E_{\alpha, j+1}(A_0 t^\alpha) := \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} (A_0 t^\alpha)^\ell / \Gamma(\alpha\ell + j + 1)$; for all $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$, respectively, $E_{\alpha\alpha}(A_0 t^\alpha)$ by identifying $z \rightarrow A_0 t^\alpha$, $z^{1/\alpha} \rightarrow (A_0)^{1/\alpha} t$ (if $(A_0)^{1/\alpha}$ exists) and $z^{-1} \rightarrow A_0^{-1} t^{-\alpha}$ (if A_0 is non-singular), $\beta \rightarrow j + 1$, respectively, $\beta \rightarrow \alpha$. Irrespective of the existence of $(A_0)^{1/\alpha}$ and of $A_0 \neq 0$ being singular or nonsingular, it is possible to identify $z^{-1} \rightarrow \|A_0\|^{-1} t^{-\alpha}$ and $z \rightarrow \|A_0\| t^\alpha$ and to use

$$\begin{aligned} \|E_{\alpha, j+1}(A_0 t^\alpha)\| &\leq E_{\alpha, j+1}(\|A_0\| t^\alpha) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\|A_0\| t^\alpha)^\ell}{\Gamma(\alpha\ell + j + 1)}, \quad \forall j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}, \\ \|E_{\alpha\alpha}(A_0 t^\alpha)\| &\leq E_{\alpha\alpha}(\|A_0\| t^\alpha) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\|A_0\| t^\alpha)^\ell}{\Gamma(\alpha\ell + \alpha)}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

The method may be used to calculate an asymptotic estimate of the solution (3.2) if A_0 is non-singular (or an upperbounding function for any nonzero A_0) of the Caputo fractional differential system (3.1), via (3.3)-(3.4), or, equivalently (3.8), via (3.9) and (3.3)-(3.4). The estimations may be extended with minor modification to the Riemann-Liouville fractional differential system (3.5). Note that if all the complex eigenvalues of A_0 appear by conjugate pairs A_0 then $A_0 = T^{-1} J_0 A_0$ where J_0 is its real canonical form. First, consider two separate cases as follows.

(A) Assume that $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}_+$, A_0 is real non-singular and $(A_0)^{1/\alpha}$ exists; that is, there exist M such that $M^\alpha = A_0$ and A_i ($i \in \overline{p}$) is real. Then, one gets from (5.1)-(5.3):

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\alpha, j+1}(A_0 t^\alpha) &= \frac{1}{\alpha} (A_0^{-j})^{1/\alpha} t^{-j} e^{(A_0^{1/\alpha})t} - \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{\Gamma((1-\alpha)\ell + 1)} (A_0^{-\ell}) t^{-\ell\alpha} \\ &\quad + O(A_0^{-(N+1)} t^{-(N+1)\alpha}), \quad \forall j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}, \\ E_{\alpha\alpha}(A_0 t^\alpha) &= \frac{1}{\alpha} A_0^{(1-\alpha)/\alpha} t^{1-\alpha} e^{(A_0^{1/\alpha})t} - \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{\Gamma((1-\ell)\alpha)} (A_0^{-\ell}) t^{-\ell\alpha} + O(A_0^{-(N+1)} t^{-(N+1)\alpha}) \end{aligned} \quad (5.5)$$

as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if $0 < \alpha < 2$, for any $N \in \mathbf{Z}_+$,

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\alpha, j+1}(A_0 t^\alpha) &= \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{\ell \in Q} (A_0^{1/\alpha} t e^{2\ell\pi\mathbf{i}/\alpha})^{-j} e^{(e^{2\ell\pi\mathbf{i}/\alpha} (A_0^{1/\alpha})t)} - \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{\Gamma((1-\alpha)\ell + 1)} (A_0^{-\ell}) t^{-\ell\alpha} \\ &\quad + O(A_0^{-(N+1)} t^{-(N+1)\alpha}), \quad \forall j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}, \\ E_{\alpha\alpha}(A_0 t^\alpha) &= \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{\ell \in Q} (A_0^{1/\alpha} t e^{2\ell\pi\mathbf{i}/\alpha})^{1-\alpha} e^{(e^{2\ell\pi\mathbf{i}/\alpha} (A_0^{1/\alpha})t)} \\ &\quad - \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{\Gamma((1-\ell)\alpha)} (A_0^{-\ell}) t^{-\ell\alpha} + O(A_0^{-(N+1)} t^{-(N+1)\alpha}) \end{aligned} \quad (5.6)$$

as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if $\alpha \geq 2$, for any $N \in \mathbf{Z}_+$, with $Q := \{n \in \mathbf{Z} : |n| \leq \alpha/4\}$.

(B) Assume that $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}_+$ and A_i ($i \in \bar{p} \cup \{0\}$) is real, one obtains from (5.1)-(5.2):

$$|E_{\alpha\beta}(z)| \leq \bar{E}_{\alpha\beta}(z) = \frac{1}{\alpha} |z|^{(1-\beta)/\alpha} |e^z|^{1/\alpha} + \left| \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta - \alpha\ell)} \frac{1}{z^\ell} + O\left(\frac{1}{z^{N+1}}\right) \right| \quad (5.7)$$

for $0 < \alpha < 2, \beta \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$,

$$|E_{\alpha\beta}(z)| \leq \bar{E}_{\alpha\beta}(z) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{j \in Q} \left(|z|^{(1-\beta)/\alpha} \right) |e^z|^{1/\alpha} + \left| \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta - \alpha\ell)} \frac{1}{z^\ell} + O\left(\frac{1}{z^{N+1}}\right) \right| \quad (5.8)$$

for $\alpha \geq 2, \beta \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0, \alpha\}$. Thus, one gets from (5.7)

$$\begin{aligned} \|E_{\alpha, j+1}(A_0 t^\alpha)\| &\leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \left(\|A_0\|^{-j} \right)^{1/\alpha} t^{-j} \|e^{A_0 t}\|^{1/\alpha} - \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{\Gamma((1-\alpha)\ell + 1)} \left(\|A_0\|^{-\ell} \right) t^{-\ell\alpha} \\ &\quad + O\left(\|A_0\|^{-(N+1)} t^{-(N+1)\alpha} \right), \quad \forall j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}, \\ \|E_{\alpha\alpha}(A_0 t^\alpha)\| &\leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \|A_0\|^{(1-\alpha)/\alpha} t^{1-\alpha} \|e^{A_0 t}\|^{1/\alpha} - \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{\Gamma((1-\ell)\alpha)} \left(\|A_0\|^{-\ell} \right) t^{-\ell\alpha} \\ &\quad + O\left(\|A_0\|^{-(N+1)} t^{-(N+1)\alpha} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (5.9)$$

as $t \rightarrow \infty$, for any $N \in \mathbf{Z}_+$, if $0 < \alpha < 2$, and one gets from (5.8)

$$\begin{aligned} \|E_{\alpha, j+1}(A_0 t^\alpha)\| &\leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{\ell \in Q} \left(\|A_0\|^{1/\alpha} t \right)^{-j} \|e^{A_0 t}\|^{1/\alpha} - \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{\Gamma((1-\alpha)\ell + 1)} \left(\|A_0\|^{-\ell} \right) t^{-\ell\alpha} \\ &\quad + O\left(\|A_0\|^{-(N+1)} t^{-(N+1)\alpha} \right), \quad \forall j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}, \\ \|E_{\alpha\alpha}(A_0 t^\alpha)\| &\leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{\ell \in Q} \left(\|A_0\|^{1/\alpha} t \right)^{1-\alpha} \|e^{A_0 t}\|^{1/\alpha} - \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{\Gamma((1-\ell)\alpha)} \left(\|A_0\|^{-\ell} \right) t^{-\ell\alpha} \\ &\quad + O\left(\|A_0\|^{-(N+1)} t^{-(N+1)\alpha} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (5.10)$$

as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if $\alpha \geq 2$, for any $N \in \mathbf{Z}_+$, with $Q := \{n \in \mathbf{Z} : |n| \leq \alpha/4\}$. The formula (3.8) for the solution is more useful than its equivalent expression (3.2) to investigate the asymptotic properties of the Caputo fractional differential system. Therefore, we obtain now either explicit or upperbounding asymptotic expressions for (3.9) by using (5.5) to (5.9) as follows.

(1) Assume that $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}_+$, A_0 is real non-singular, $(A_0)^{1/\alpha}$ exists and A_i ($i \in \bar{p}$) are also real. Then, one gets from (5.5)–(5.6) into (3.9):

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{\alpha j_0}(t) &= \frac{1}{\alpha} \left(A_0^{-j} \right)^{1/\alpha} e^{(A_0^{1/\alpha})t} - \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{\Gamma(j+1-\alpha\ell)} \left(A_0^{-\ell} \right) t^{j-\ell\alpha} + O\left(A_0^{-(N+1)} t^{j-(N+1)\alpha} \right) \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} A_0^{(1-\alpha)/\alpha} e^{(A_0^{1/\alpha})\tau} - \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{\Gamma((1-\ell)\alpha)} \left(A_0^{-\ell} \right) \tau^{(1-\ell)\alpha-1} + O\left(A_0^{-(N+1)} \tau^{-N\alpha-1} \right) \right) \\ &\quad \times A_i \Psi_{\alpha j_0}(t-\tau-h_i) d\tau, \end{aligned} \tag{5.11}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{\alpha}(t) &= \frac{1}{\alpha} A_0^{(1-\alpha)/\alpha} e^{(A_0^{1/\alpha})t} - \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{\Gamma((1-\ell)\alpha)} \left(A_0^{-\ell} \right) t^{(1-\ell)\alpha} + O\left(A_0^{-(N+1)} t^{-N\alpha} \right) \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} A_0^{(1-\alpha)/\alpha} e^{(A_0^{1/\alpha})\tau} - \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{\Gamma((1-\ell)\alpha)} \left(A_0^{-\ell} \right) \tau^{(1-\ell)\alpha-1} + O\left(A_0^{-(N+1)} \tau^{-N\alpha-1} \right) \right) \\ &\quad \times A_i \Psi_{\alpha}(t-\tau-h_i) d\tau \end{aligned} \tag{5.12}$$

for all $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if $0 < \alpha < 2$, for any $N \in \mathbf{Z}_+$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{\alpha j_0}(t) &= \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{\ell \in Q} \left(A_0^{1/\alpha} e^{2\ell\pi i/\alpha} \right)^{-j} e^{(e^{2\ell\pi i/\alpha} A_0^{1/\alpha})t} - \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{\Gamma(j+1-\alpha\ell)} \left(A_0^{-\ell} \right) t^{j-\ell\alpha} \\ &+ O\left(A_0^{-(N+1)} t^{j-(N+1)\alpha} \right) \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{\ell \in Q} \left(A_0^{(1-\alpha)/\alpha} e^{2\ell\pi i/\alpha} \right)^{-j} e^{(e^{2\ell\pi i/\alpha} A_0^{1/\alpha})\tau} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{\Gamma((1-\ell)\alpha)} \left(A_0^{-\ell} \right) \tau^{(1-\ell)\alpha-1} + O\left(A_0^{-(N+1)} \tau^{-N\alpha-1} \right) \right) \\ &\quad \times A_i \Psi_{\alpha j_0}(t-\tau-h_i) d\tau, \\ \Psi_{\alpha}(t) &= \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{\ell \in Q} \left(A_0^{(1-\alpha)/\alpha} e^{2\ell\pi(1-\alpha)i/\alpha} \right) e^{(e^{2\ell\pi i/\alpha} A_0^{1/\alpha})t} \\ &\quad - \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{\Gamma((1-\alpha)\ell+1)} \left(A_0^{-\ell} \right) t^{j-\ell\alpha} + O\left(A_0^{-(N+1)} t^{j-(N+1)\alpha} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{\ell \in Q} \left(A_0^{(1-\alpha)/\alpha} e^{2\ell\pi(1-\alpha)i/\alpha} \right) e^{(e^{2\ell\pi i/\alpha} A_0^{1/\alpha})\tau} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{\Gamma((1-\alpha)\ell)} \left(A_0^{-\ell} \right) \tau^{(1-\ell)\alpha-1} + O\left(A_0^{-(N+1)} \tau^{-N\alpha-1} \right) \right) \\
 & \quad \times A_i \Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t - \tau - h_i) d\tau
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.13}$$

for all $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if $\alpha \geq 2$, for any $N \in \mathbf{Z}_+$.

(2) Assume that $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}_+$ and A_i ($i \in \overline{p} \cup \{0\}$) are real. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|\Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t)\| & \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \left(\|A_0\|^{-j} \right)^{1/\alpha} \|e^{A_0 t}\|^{1/\alpha} + \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{|\Gamma(j+1-\alpha\ell)|} \|A_0\|^{-\ell} t^{j-\ell\alpha} + O\left(\|A_0\|^{-(N+1)} t^{j-(N+1)\alpha} \right) \\
 & + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \|A_0\|^{(1-\alpha)/\alpha} \|e^{A_0 \tau}\|^{1/\alpha} + \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{|\Gamma((1-\ell)\alpha)|} \left(\|A_0\|^{-\ell} \right) \tau^{(1-\ell)\alpha-1} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + O\left(\|A_0\|^{-(N+1)} \tau^{-N\alpha-1} \right) \right) \|A_i\| \|\Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t - \tau - h_i)\| d\tau,
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.14}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|\Psi_{\alpha}(t)\| & \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \|A_0\|^{(1-\alpha)/\alpha} \|e^{A_0 t}\|^{1/\alpha} t^{\alpha} + \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{|\Gamma((1-\ell)\alpha)|} \left(\|A_0\|^{-\ell} \right) t^{(1-\ell)\alpha} + O\left(\|A_0\|^{-(N+1)} t^{-N\alpha} \right) \\
 & + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \|A_0\|^{(1-\alpha)/\alpha} \tau^{\alpha} \|e^{A_0 \tau}\|^{1/\alpha} + \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{|\Gamma((1-\ell)\alpha)|} \|A_0\|^{-\ell} \tau^{(1-\ell)\alpha-1} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + O\left(\|A_0\|^{-(N+1)} \tau^{-N\alpha-1} \right) \right) \|A_i\| \|\Psi_{\alpha}(t - \tau - h_i)\| d\tau
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.15}$$

for all $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if $0 < \alpha < 2$, for any $N \in \mathbf{Z}_+$, and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|\Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t)\| & \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \left(\|A_0\|^{1/\alpha} \right)^{-j} \|e^{A_0 t}\|^{1/\alpha} + \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{|\Gamma(j+1-\alpha\ell)|} \|A_0\|^{-\ell} t^{j-\ell\alpha} + O\left(\|A_0\|^{-(N+1)} t^{j-(N+1)\alpha} \right) \\
 & + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \|A_0\|^{(1-\alpha)/\alpha} \|e^{A_0 \tau}\|^{1/\alpha} + \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{|\Gamma((1-\ell)\alpha)|} \|A_0\|^{-\ell} \tau^{(1-\ell)\alpha-1} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + O\left(\|A_0\|^{-(N+1)} \tau^{-N\alpha-1} \right) \right) \|A_i\| \|\Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t - \tau - h_i)\| d\tau,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\Psi_\alpha(t)\| &\leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \|A_0\|^{(1-\alpha)/\alpha} \|e^{A_0 t}\|^{1/\alpha} + \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{|\Gamma((1-\ell)\alpha)|} \|A_0\|^{-\ell} t^{j-\ell\alpha} + O\left(\|A_0\|^{-(N+1)} t^{j-(N+1)\alpha}\right) \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \|A_0\|^{(1-\alpha)/\alpha} \|e^{A_0 \tau}\|^{1/\alpha} + \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{|\Gamma((1-\ell)\alpha)|} \|A_0\|^{-\ell} \tau^{(1-\ell)\alpha-1} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + O\left(\|A_0\|^{-(N+1)} \tau^{-N\alpha-1}\right) \right) \|A_i\| \|\Psi_{\alpha j_0}(t-\tau-h_i)\| d\tau
\end{aligned} \tag{5.16}$$

for all $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if $\alpha \geq 2$, for any $N \in \mathbf{Z}_+$.

For further discussion, note that there exists a set of linearly independent continuously differential real functions $\{\alpha_i : \mathbf{R}_{0+} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}, i \in \overline{\nu-1} \cup \{0\}\}$, where ν is the degree of the minimal polynomial of any square real matrix A_0 such that:

$$e^{A_0 t} = \sum_{i=0}^{\nu-1} \alpha_i(t) A_0^i = \sum_{j=0}^{\nu} \sum_{i=0}^{\nu_j-1} k_{ij} t^i e^{\lambda_j t}; \quad \forall t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+} \tag{5.17}$$

(see, e.g., [4, 5]), where $k_{ij} \in \mathbf{R}; i \in \overline{\nu-1} \cup \{0\}, j \in \overline{\nu} \cup \{0\}, \sigma(M) := \{\lambda_i \in \mathbf{C} : \det(\lambda_i I_n - A_0) = 0\}$ is the spectrum of A_0 defined by the set of eigenvalues λ_i of M of respective index ν_i (i.e., the multiplicity of λ_i in the minimal polynomial of A_0) and algebraic multiplicity μ_i (i.e., the multiplicity of λ_i in the characteristic polynomial of A_0) so that $n = \sum_{i=1}^n n_i \geq \nu = \sum_{i=1}^n \nu_i$ with n being the order of A_0 with ν being the degree of its minimal polynomial. The subsequent fractional calculus-related stability result is based on the above formulas.

Theorem 5.1. *The following properties hold.*

(i) *If $k = \alpha = 1$ (the particular standard non-fractional case) then (3.1) is globally Lyapunov stable independent of the delays if*

$$\left\| \left(\frac{1}{\beta_1} A_1, \frac{1}{\beta_2} A_2, \dots, \frac{1}{\beta_p} A_p \right) \right\|_2 \leq -\mu_2(A_0) \tag{5.18}$$

requiring for the ℓ_2 -matrix measure of A_0 to fulfil $\mu_2(A_0) := (1/2)\lambda_{\max}(A_0 + A_0^T) \leq 0$, for some $\beta_i \in \mathbf{R}_+$ ($i \in \overline{p}$) subject to $\sum_{i=1}^p \beta_i^2 = 1$, [6]. Also,

$$\begin{aligned}
\Psi_{100}(t) &= e^{A_0 t} - A_0^{-1} t^{-1} + O\left(A_0^{-1} t^{-1}\right) \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^t \left(e^{A_0 \tau} - A_0^{-1} \tau^{-1} + O\left(A_0^{-1} \tau^{-1}\right) \right) A_i \Psi_{100}(t-\tau-h_i) d\tau \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty
\end{aligned} \tag{5.19}$$

is bounded provided that A_0 is non-singular with $e^{A_0 t}$ being of the form (5.17) if (5.18) holds and then the unforced solution:

$$x_\alpha(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \left(\Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t) x_{j0} + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^{h_i} \Psi_{\alpha j 0}(t - \tau) \varphi_j(\tau - h_i) d\tau \right). \tag{5.20}$$

Is bounded for all time. Furthermore,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Psi_{100}(t)\| \leq & \|e^{A_0 t}\| + \|A_0\|^{-1} t^{-1} + O(\|A_0\|^{-2} t^{-2}) \\ & + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^t \left(\|e^{A_0 \tau}\| + \|A_0\|^{-1} \tau^{-1} + O(\|A_0\|^{-1} \tau^{-1}) \right) \\ & \times \|A_i\| \|\Psi_{100}(t - \tau - h_i)\| d\tau \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned} \tag{5.21}$$

if (5.18) holds irrespective of A_0 being singular or non-singular. If, in addition, $\mu_2(A_0) < 0$ and (5.18) holds with strict inequality then (3.1) is globally asymptotically Lyapunov stable independent of the delays and

$$\Psi_{100}(t) \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^t \left(e^{A_0 \tau} - A_0^{-1} \tau^{-1} + O(A_0^{-1} \tau^{-1}) \right) A_i \Psi_{10}(t - \tau - h_i) d\tau \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty. \tag{5.22}$$

(ii) If $k = 1$ and $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ the inequality (5.18) is strict then (3.1) is globally Lyapunov stable independent of the delays if $\mu_2(A_0^{1/\alpha}) \leq 0$ and

$$\left\| \left(\frac{1}{\beta_1} A_1, \frac{1}{\beta_2} A_2, \dots, \frac{1}{\beta_p} A_p \right) \right\|_2 \leq -\mu_2(A_0^{1/\alpha}) \tag{5.23}$$

provided that A_0 is non-singular and $A_0^{1/\alpha}$ exists. Also, then (3.1) is globally asymptotically Lyapunov stable independent of the delays if, in addition, $\mu_2(A_0^{1/\alpha}) < 0$ and

$$\left\| \left(\frac{1}{\beta_1} A_1, \frac{1}{\beta_2} A_2, \dots, \frac{1}{\beta_p} A_p \right) \right\|_2 < |\mu_2(A_0^{1/\alpha})|, \tag{5.24}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{\alpha 00}(t) = & \frac{1}{\alpha} e^{(A_0^{1/\alpha})t} - \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} A_0^{-1} t^{-\alpha} + O(A_0^{-2} t^{-2\alpha}) \\ & + \sum_{i=1}^p \int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} A_0^{(1-\alpha)/\alpha} e^{(A_0^{1/\alpha})\tau} - A_0^{-1} \tau^{-1} + O(A_0^{-(N+1)} \tau^{-\alpha-1}) \right) \\ & \times A_i \Psi_{\alpha 00}(t - \tau - h_i) d\tau \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty. \end{aligned} \tag{5.25}$$

If either A_0 is singular or $A_0^{1/\alpha}$ does not exist then (5.25) is replaced by a corresponding less than or equal to relation of norms with the replacements $A_0 \rightarrow \|A_0\|$, $A_0^{-1} \rightarrow \|A_0\|^{-1}$, and $e^{A_0 t} \rightarrow \|e^{A_0 t}\|$.

(iii) Assume that $J_{A_0} = J_{A_{0d}} + \tilde{J}_{A_0}$ is the canonical real form of A_0 (in particular, its Jordan form if all the eigenvalues are real) with $J_{A_{0d}}$ being diagonal and \tilde{J}_{A_0} being off diagonal such that the above decomposition is unique with $A_0 = T^{-1}J_{A_0}T$ where T is a unique non-singular transformation matrix. Then, the Caputo fractional differential system (3.1) is globally Lyapunov stable independently of $A_0^{1/\alpha}$ to exist or not by replacing $\mu_2(A_0^{1/\alpha}) \rightarrow \mu_2(J_{A_{0d}}^{1/\alpha})$ in (5.23) by

$$\left\| \left(\frac{1}{\beta_0} T^{-1} \tilde{J}_{A_0} T, \frac{1}{\beta_1} T^{-1} A_1 T, \frac{1}{\beta_2} T^{-1} A_2 T, \dots, \frac{1}{\beta_p} T^{-1} A_p T \right) \right\|_2 \leq |\mu_2(J_{A_{0d}})|^{1/\alpha} \quad (5.26)$$

with $\mu_2(J_{A_{0d}}^{1/\alpha}) \leq 0$ for some set of numbers $\beta_i \in \mathbf{R}_+$ ($i \in \bar{p} \cup \{0\}$) satisfying $\sum_{i=0}^p \beta_i^2 = 1$. The fractional system is globally asymptotically Lyapunov stable for one such a set of real numbers if $\mu_2(J_{A_{0d}}^{1/\alpha}) < 0$, what implies that $|\arg \lambda| < \alpha\pi/2$, for all $\lambda \in \sigma(A_0)$, and

$$\left\| \left(\frac{1}{\beta_0} T^{-1} \tilde{J}_{A_0} T, \frac{1}{\beta_1} T^{-1} A_1 T, \frac{1}{\beta_2} T^{-1} A_2 T, \dots, \frac{1}{\beta_p} T^{-1} A_p T \right) \right\|_2 < |\mu_2(J_{A_{0d}})|^{1/\alpha}. \quad (5.27)$$

Proof. It turns out that $x_\alpha(t)$ is bounded for all time so that (3.1) is globally Lyapunov stable if $\|\Psi_{\alpha j_0}(t)\|$ is bounded; for all $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$ for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$ for any bounded functions of initial conditions $\varphi_j : [-h, 0] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$; for all $j \in \overline{k-1} \cup \{0\}$ with $\varphi_j(0) = x_j(0) = x_{j_0}$. If, in addition, $\|\Psi_{\alpha j_0}(t)\| \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$ then $x_\alpha(t) \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$ so that (3.1) is globally asymptotically Lyapunov stable and the solution (5.20) is bounded for all time. Thus, if $k = \alpha = 1$ (the particular standard non-fractional case) then (3.1) is globally Lyapunov stable if $\|\Psi_{100}(t)\|$ is bounded for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$. A sufficient condition independent of the delays is that (5.18) holds requiring trivially for the ℓ_2 -matrix measure of A_0 to fulfil $\mu_2(A_0) := (1/2)\lambda_{\max}(A_0 + A_0^T) \leq 0$, where the for some $\beta_i \in \mathbf{R}_+$ ($i \in \bar{p}$) subject to $\sum_{i=1}^p \beta_i^2 = 1$, [27]. Equation (5.19) follows from (5.11) after inspection for $N = 1$ and it is bounded as $t \rightarrow \infty$ and since otherwise the global stability property (5.18) would fail contradicting its sufficient condition for $j + 1 = k = \alpha = 1$. Equation (5.20) follows from (5.14) for $j + 1 = k = \alpha = N = 1$ irrespective of A_0 being singular or non-singular and of the fact of $A_0^{1/\alpha}$ to exist or not. Equation (5.21) follows from (5.19) since $\mu_2(A_0) < 0$ implies that A_0 is a stability matrix then $\text{Re}(\lambda) < 0$; for all $\lambda \in \sigma(A_0)$ and, furthermore, $\Psi_{100}(t) \rightarrow 0$, and the unforced solution $x_\alpha(t) \rightarrow 0$, as $t \rightarrow \infty$ from the strict inequality guaranteeing global asymptotic stability independent of the delays, namely, $\|(1/\beta_1)A_1, (1/\beta_2)A_2, \dots, (1/\beta_p)A_p\|_2 < |\mu_2(A_0)|$. Property (i) has been proven. Property (ii) has a similar proof for $\alpha \in (0, 1], k = 1$ by replacing $A_0 \rightarrow A_0^{1/\alpha}$. Property (iii) follows by using the matrix similarity transformation $A_0 = T^{-1}J_{A_0}T = T^{-1}(J_{A_{0d}} + \tilde{J}_{A_0})T$ and using the homogeneous transformed Caputo fractional differential system from (3.1):

$$\begin{aligned} ({}^C D_{0+}^\alpha z)(t) &= ({}^C D_{0+}^\alpha Tx)(t) = \sum_{i=0}^p A_i Tx(t - h_i) \iff \\ ({}^C D_{0+}^\alpha x)(t) &= \sum_{i=0}^p T^{-1} A_i Tx(t - h_i) = T^{-1} A_0 Tx(t) + \sum_{i=1}^p T^{-1} A_i Tx(t - h_i) \\ &= T^{-1} J_{A_{0d}} Tx(t) + \sum_{i=0}^p T^{-1} \tilde{A}_i Tx(t - h_i), \end{aligned} \quad (5.28)$$

where $z(t) = T x(t)$; for all $t \in \mathbf{R}_{0+}$, $h_0 = 0$ plays the role of an additional delay. $\bar{A}_0 = \tilde{J}_{A_0}$ and $\bar{A}_i = A_i$ ($i \in \bar{p}$) by noting also that since $(J_{A_{0d}} + J_{A_{0d}}^*)$ is diagonal with real eigenvalues by construction, one has

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \mu_2(J_{A_{0d}}^{1/\alpha}) \right| &= \left| \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{\max}(J_{A_{0d}}^{1/\alpha} + J_{A_{0d}}^{1/\alpha*}) \right| = \left| \lambda_{\max}(J_{A_{0d}}^{1/\alpha}) \right| = \left| \operatorname{Re} \lambda_{\max}(J_{A_{0d}}^{1/\alpha}) \right| \\ &= \left| \operatorname{Re} \lambda_{\max}^{1/\alpha}(J_{A_{0d}}) \right| = \left| \operatorname{Re} \lambda_{\max}^{1/\alpha}(A_{0d}) \right| = \left| \mu_2(J_{A_{0d}}) \right|^{1/\alpha}. \end{aligned} \tag{5.29}$$

Then, the proof is similar to that of the related part of Property (ii). Note also that $\mu_2(J_{A_{0d}}^{1/\alpha}) < 0$, implies that

$$\operatorname{Re} \lambda^{1/\alpha} < 0 \iff \arg\left(\frac{\lambda}{\alpha}\right) \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right); \quad \forall \lambda \in \sigma(A_0) \iff |\arg \lambda| > \frac{\alpha\pi}{2}, \quad \forall \lambda \in \sigma(A_0). \tag{5.30}$$

□

Remark 5.2. Note that a similar expressions to (5.25) applies to guarantee global asymptotic stability for $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ in Theorem 5.1(iii) by replacing $A_0 \rightarrow T^{-1}J_{A_{0d}}T$ and $A_i \rightarrow T^{-1}\bar{A}_iT$ with \bar{A}_i ($i \in \bar{p} \cup \{0\}$) defined in the proof of Theorem 5.1(iii). Theorem 5.1 establishes that for any stability matrix A_0 , the asymptotic stability condition of sufficient type is as follows:

$$\left\| \left(\frac{1}{\beta_0} T^{-1} \tilde{J}_{A_0} T, \frac{1}{\beta_1} T^{-1} A_1 T, \frac{1}{\beta_2} T^{-1} A_2 T, \dots, \frac{1}{\beta_p} T^{-1} A_p T \right) \right\|_2 < \left| \mu_2(J_{A_{0d}}) \right|^{1/\alpha} \tag{5.31}$$

provided that $\mu_2(J_{A_{0d}}^{1/\alpha_0}) < 0$ extends from $\alpha = \alpha_0 \leq 1$, (in particular, from the standard nonfractional differential system $\alpha = \alpha_0 = 1$) to any $\alpha \in (0, \alpha_0]$ provided that $\arg(\lambda/\alpha) \in (-\pi/2, \pi/2)$ in the clockwise sense, or equivalently, if $|\arg \lambda| > \alpha\pi/2$, for all $\lambda \in \sigma(A_0)$, since

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \left(\frac{1}{\beta_0} T^{-1} \tilde{J}_{A_0} T, \frac{1}{\beta_1} T^{-1} A_1 T, \frac{1}{\beta_2} T^{-1} A_2 T, \dots, \frac{1}{\beta_p} T^{-1} A_p T \right) \right\|_2 &< \left| \mu_2(J_{A_{0d}}) \right|^{1/\alpha_0} \leq \left| \mu_2(J_{A_{0d}}) \right|^{1/\alpha}, \\ &\forall \alpha \in (0, \alpha_0]. \end{aligned} \tag{5.32}$$

Note that the global Lyapunov's stability conditions (5.23) and (5.26) with nonpositive measures $\mu_2(J_{A_{0d}}^{1/\alpha})$ being eventually zero of the corresponding matrices of the unforced fractional dynamic system does not imply the boundedness of the solutions of the system for any admissible forcing bounded control. However, under strict inequalities (5.24) or (5.27) and negative related matrix measures $\mu_2(J_{A_{0d}}^{1/\alpha})$, that is, if asymptotic stability holds, the forced solutions for any bounded controls are guaranteed to be uniformly bounded.

It follows after inspecting the solution (3.8), subject to (3.9), and the expressions (5.16) that the stability properties for arbitrary admissible initial conditions or admissible bounded controls are lost in general if $\alpha \geq 2$ and may be improved for $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ compared to the nonfractional calculus counterpart (i.e., for $\alpha = 1$). However, it turns out that the

boundedness of the solutions can be obtained by zeroing some of the functions of initial conditions. Note, in particular, from (5.16) that φ_j is required to be identically zero on its definition domain for $\overline{k-1} \cup \{0\} \ni j < \alpha - 1$ ($\alpha \geq 2$) in order that the Γ -functions be positive (note that $\Gamma(x)$ is discontinuous at zero with an asymptote to $-\infty$ as $x \rightarrow 0^-$). This observation combined with Theorem 5.1 leads to the following direct result which is not a global stability result.

Theorem 5.3. *Assume that $\alpha \geq 2$ and the constraint (5.25) holds with negative matrix measure $\mu_2(J_{A_{0d}}^{1/\alpha})$. Assume also that $\varphi_j : [-h, 0] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ are any admissible functions of initial conditions for $\overline{k-1} \cup \{0\} \ni j \geq \alpha - 1$ while they are identically zero if $\overline{k-1} \cup \{0\} \ni j < \alpha - 1$. Then, the unforced solutions are uniformly bounded for all time independent of the delays. Also, the total solutions for admissible bounded controls are also bounded for all time independent of the delays.*

The stability of positive or nonnegative solutions is of a direct characterization by combining the positivity conditions of the above section with the stability analysis of this section. The extensions of the given results to discrete fractional systems under either periodic or nonperiodic sampling might be of interest for a future research, [35].

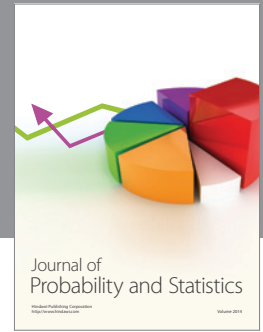
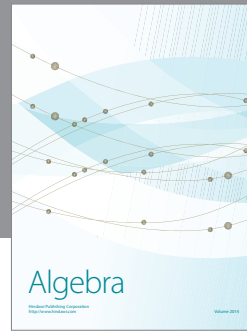
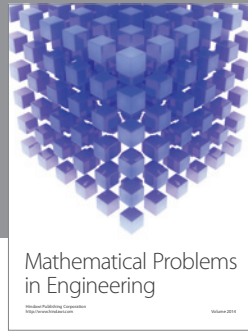
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