

Existence results for perturbed boundary value problem with fractional order

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Abstract

In this work, we deal with the following class of fractional differential equations with fractional derivative boundary conditions:

$$\begin{cases} -D^\alpha u(t) + a(t)u(t) = w(t)f(t, u(t)), & t \in (0, 1), \\ u^{(j)}(0) = 0, \quad 0 \leq j \leq n-2, \quad [D^\beta u(t)]_{t=1} = 0, \end{cases}$$

where $n \geq 3$, $n-1 < \alpha < n$, $1 \leq \beta \leq n-2$, D^α and D^β are the standard Riemann-Liouville fractional derivatives and a is a continuous function on $[0, 1]$. The associated Green's function is derived in term of a series of functions by the perturbed approach. Sharp estimates on it are established. We give sufficient conditions for existence results by the means of Schauder's fixed point theorem. Some examples are given to illustrate our results.

keywords: Nonlinear fractional differential equation, positive solution, Green's function.

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1 Introduction

In this paper, we study the following problem for the Riemann-Liouville fractional differential equation with fractional derivative boundary conditions

$$\begin{cases} -D^\alpha u(t) + a(t)u(t) = w(t)f(t, u(t)), & t \in (0, 1), \\ u^{(j)}(0) = 0, \quad 0 \leq j \leq n-2, \quad [D^\beta u(t)]_{t=1} = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where $n-1 < \alpha < n$, $n > 2$, $1 \leq \beta \leq n-2$. $a : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function. f and w are appropriate functions to be specified later. $D^\alpha h$ is the α -th left Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative of $h : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$D^\alpha h(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^n \int_0^t (t-s)^{n-\alpha-1} h(s) ds, \quad n = [\alpha] + 1,$$

whenever the right-hand side exists and where $\Gamma(\cdot)$ is the Gamma function. Fractional calculus has been used to model physical and engineering processes, which are found to be best described by fractional differential equations. It is worth noting that the standard mathematical models of integer-order derivatives, including nonlinear models, do not work adequately in many cases. In the recent years, fractional calculus has been applied in various fields such as mechanics, electricity, chemistry, biology, economics. For more details, see [1, 15, 16].

The Green's function is a fundamental tool for studying the existence of solutions of BVPs of fractional order. By using the theory of the fixed point on cones, the existence of solutions can be shown based on the construction of the mentioned function and its main properties. More precisely, in the literature, the Green's functions are derived by considering of a linear equation with one term

$$D^\alpha u(t) = 0, \quad 0 < t < 1,$$

subject to certain boundary conditions and convert it to an integral equation, which is the aim of many papers; see for example, [2–5, 7]. However, this method is not applicable in the presence of a perturbed term

$$-D^\alpha u(t) + a(t)u(t) = 0, \quad 0 < t < 1, \quad (2)$$

and also it is not possible to show the positivity of the associated Green's function. To overcome this difficulty, Graef et al., [8–13] proposed new techniques for the construction of the related Green's function of (2) with various kinds of boundary conditions. By using spectral theory, they obtained the Green's function as a series of functions.

In [8], Graef et al. considered the boundary value problem consisting of the fractional differential equation

$$-D^\alpha u(t) + a(t)u(t) = w(t)f(u), \quad t \in (0, 1),$$

and subject to boundary conditions

$$u(0) = u'(0) = u'(1) = 0,$$

where $2 < \alpha < 3$, $a \in \mathcal{C}([0, 1])$, $w \in \mathcal{C}([0, 1])$ satisfies $w(t) \geq 0$ a.e. on $[0, 1]$ and $f \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$. The authors obtained the Green's function associated to the problem as a series of functions and showed its positivity. And then by deriving certain property of the series, they established the existence and the uniqueness of solutions of the above problem.

Recently, Zou [19] studied the following problem

$$-D^\alpha u(t) + a(t)u(t) = f(t, u(t)), \quad t \in (0, 1), \quad u(0) = u'(0) = u'(1) = 0,$$

where $2 < \alpha < 3$, $a \in \mathcal{C}[0, 1]$, and $f \in \mathcal{C}([0, 1] \times [0, \infty), \mathbb{R})$. There, the author derived new properties of the associated Green's function than ones given in [8], to obtain the existence of positive solutions.

On the other hand, in [18], Zhen and Wang considered the following fractional differential equations:

$$\begin{cases} -D^\alpha u(t) + a(t)u(t) = w(t)f(u, t), & t \in (0, 1), \quad \alpha > 2 \\ u^{(k)}(0) = 0, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, [\alpha], \quad u(1) = \int_0^1 u(s)dA(s), \end{cases}$$

where $a \in \mathcal{C}([0, 1])$, $w \in L^1[0, 1]$ with $w(t) \neq 0$ a.e on $[0, 1]$ and $f \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R} \times [0, 1], \mathbb{R})$. The authors used the perturbation approach for deriving the associated Green's function. And so, the existence of solutions is established by the fixed point theorem.

Motivated by the cited papers, in this work, we first improve main properties on the Green's function $G_0(t, s)$ related to the following BVP

$$-D^\alpha u(t) = h(t), \quad u^{(j)}(0) = 0, \quad 0 \leq j \leq n-2, \quad [D^\beta u(t)]_{t=1} = 0. \quad (3)$$

Next, by applying the spectral theory, we derive the Green's function associated to problem (1) and we establish some estimates. Moreover, we show its positivity which is the main factor to ensure our main result. Finally, we give sufficient conditions on the nonlinearity to obtain the existence of solutions of problem (1).

The paper is developed as follows: In the next Section, we get suitable properties on the Green's function $G_0(t, s)$. After that, we construct the Green's function $G(t, s)$ as a series of functions and we prove some new estimates on it. Section 3 is devoted to show the existence of nontrivial and positive solutions of problem (1). In the last section, two examples are given to illustrate our results.

2 Estimates on the Green's function

In this section, we shall construct the explicit expression of the Green's function associated to the following BVP

$$\begin{cases} -D^\alpha u(t) + a(t)u(t) = 0, & t \in (0, 1), \\ u^{(j)}(0) = 0, \quad 0 \leq j \leq n-2, & [D^\beta u(t)]_{t=1} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

First, we give the expression of the Green's function related to problem (3). The proof of the following lemma is essentially given in [14, Theorem 3.1].

Lemma 1 *Let $h \in \mathcal{C}([0, 1])$, then the fractional boundary value problem*

$$\begin{cases} -D^\alpha u(t) = h(t), & t \in (0, 1), \\ u^{(j)}(0) = 0, \quad 0 \leq j \leq n-2, \\ [D^\beta u(t)]_{t=1} = 0, \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

has a unique solution

$$u(t) = \int_0^1 G_0(t, s)h(s)ds, \quad (6)$$

where for $t, s \in [0, 1]$,

$$G_0(t, s) = \frac{t^{\alpha-1}(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} - ((t-s)^+)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}. \quad (7)$$

Here, for $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $x^+ = \max(x, 0)$.

Next, we recall some properties of the Green's function G_0 , presented in [13, Lemma 2.1].

Proposition 2 *The function $G_0(t, s)$ has the following properties:*

- (i) G_0 is continuous on $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$.
- (ii) $G_0(t, s) \geq 0$ for $t, s \in [0, 1]$.
- (iii) $\max_{t \in [0, 1]} G_0(t, s) = G_0(1, s)$ for $s \in [0, 1]$.

Now, we state new sharp estimates on G_0 that will be used later.

Lemma 3 (i) *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n - 1 < \alpha < n$ and $1 \leq \beta \leq n - 2$. Define the function $H(t, s)$ on $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ by*

$$H(t, s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} t^{\alpha-2} (1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} \min(t, s). \quad (8)$$

Then G_0 has the following property

$$H(t, s) \leq G_0(t, s) \leq (\alpha - 1)\beta H(t, s). \quad (9)$$

- (ii) *For $t, s \in [0, 1]$, we have*

$$t^{\alpha-1} \frac{s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \leq G_0(t, s) \leq (\alpha - 1)\beta t^{\alpha-2} \frac{s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}. \quad (10)$$

To prove the previous result, we need the following standard lemma.

Lemma 4 (i) *Let $\sigma, \lambda \in (0, \infty)$, $c, x \in [0, 1]$. Then*

$$\min(1, \frac{\sigma}{\lambda})(1 - cx^\sigma) \leq (1 - cx^\sigma) \leq \max(1, \frac{\sigma}{\lambda})(1 - cx^\sigma).$$

- (ii) *For $x, t \in [0, 1]$, we have $xt \leq \min(x, t) \leq t$.*

Proof of Lemma 3:

- (i) For $t \in (0, 1]$ and $s \in [0, 1)$, we have

$$\Gamma(\alpha)G_0(t, s) = t^{\alpha-1}(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} \left[1 - \frac{((t-s)^+)^{\alpha-1}}{t^{\alpha-1}(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1}} \right]$$

From Lemma 4, for $\lambda = 1$, $\sigma = \alpha - 1$, $c = (1-s)^\alpha$ and $x = \frac{(t-s)^+}{t(1-s)}$, we obtain

$$t^{\alpha-1}(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} \left(1 - (1-s)^\beta \frac{(t-s)^+}{t(1-s)} \right) \leq \Gamma(\alpha)G_0(t, s) \leq (\alpha-1)t^{\alpha-1}(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} \left(1 - (1-s)^\beta \frac{(t-s)^+}{t(1-s)} \right).$$

Applying again Lemma 4, for $\lambda = 1$, $\sigma = \beta \geq 1$, $x = (1-s)$ and $c = \frac{(t-s)^+}{t(1-s)}$, we get

$$t^{\alpha-1}(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} \left(1 - \frac{(t-s)^+}{t} \right) \leq \Gamma(\alpha)G_0(t, s) \leq (\alpha-1)t^{\alpha-1}(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} \beta \left(1 - \frac{(t-s)^+}{t} \right).$$

By using the fact that $(1 - \frac{(t-s)^+}{t}) = \frac{1}{t} \min(t, s)$, we conclude that

$$H(t, s) \leq G_0(t, s) \leq (\alpha - 1)\beta H(t, s).$$

(ii) From Lemma 4, (ii), formula (10) holds.

The proof is completed.

In the next lemma, we derive an important property of Green's function G_0 .

Lemma 5 *For $t, \tau, s \in (0, 1)$, we have*

$$\frac{G_0(t, \tau)G_0(\tau, s)}{G_0(t, s)} \leq \frac{((\alpha - 1)\beta)^2}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \tau^{\alpha-1} (1 - \tau)^{\alpha-\beta-1}. \quad (11)$$

Proof. By Lemma 3 (i), for $t, \tau, s \in (0, 1)$, we obtain

$$\frac{G_0(t, \tau)G_0(\tau, s)}{G_0(t, s)} \leq \frac{((\alpha - 1)\beta)^2}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \tau^{\alpha-2} (1 - \tau)^{\alpha-\beta-1} \frac{\min(t, \tau) \min(\tau, s)}{\min(t, s)}.$$

If $t \leq s$. Then

$$\frac{\min(t, \tau) \min(\tau, s)}{\min(t, s)} \leq \frac{t \min(\tau, s)}{t} \leq \tau.$$

On the other hand, if $s \leq t$ we have

$$\frac{\min(t, \tau) \min(\tau, s)}{\min(t, s)} \leq \frac{s \min(t, \tau)}{s} \leq \tau,$$

which completes the proof. ■

Now, let $G : [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$G(t, s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k G_k(t, s), \quad (12)$$

where G_0 is given by (7) and $G_k : [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$G_k(t, s) = \int_0^1 a(\tau) G_0(t, \tau) G_{k-1}(\tau, s) d\tau, \quad a \in \mathcal{C}[0, 1], \quad k \geq 1. \quad (13)$$

In order to express the Green's function associated with the linear problem (4), we shall use the spectral theory in Banach spaces. To this end, we require the following lemma.

Lemma 6 [17] *Let X be a Banach space and $\mathcal{A} : X \rightarrow X$ be a linear operator with the operator norm $\|\mathcal{A}\|$ and spectral radius $r(\mathcal{A})$ of \mathcal{A} . Then*

(i) $r(\mathcal{A}) \leq \|\mathcal{A}\|$;

(ii) if $r(\mathcal{A}) < 1$, then $(\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{A})^{-1}$ exists and $(\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{A})^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{A}^n$, where \mathcal{I} stands for the identity operator.

Let X denotes the Banach space $(\mathcal{C}([0, 1]), \|\cdot\|)$ where $\|u\| = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u(t)|$, and let

$$\sigma = \frac{(\alpha - 1)\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha)(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha - \beta + 1)}. \quad (14)$$

The next theorem, which is our main contribution in this paper, presents a careful analysis of Green's function which allows us to deduce the existence results of our problem (1).

Theorem 7 Let $\bar{a} = \max_{t \in [0,1]} |a(t)| < \frac{1}{\sigma}$. Then, G , defined by (12) as a series of functions, is uniformly convergent for $(t, s) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ and continuous on $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$. Furthermore, G is the Green's function for the problem

$$\begin{cases} -D^\alpha u(t) + a(t)u(t) = 0, & t \in (0, 1), \\ u^{(j)}(0) = 0, \quad 0 \leq j \leq n-2, \quad [D^\beta u(t)]_{t=1} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

Moreover, if $\sigma \bar{a} < 1$, we obtain

$$|G(t, s)| \leq \frac{\sigma}{1 - \sigma \bar{a}} s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} \quad \text{on } [0, 1] \times [0, 1], \quad (16)$$

Proof. Let $y \in X$, assume that u is the solution of problem

$$\begin{cases} -D^\alpha u(t) + a(t)u(t) = y(t), & t \in (0, 1), \\ u^{(j)}(0) = 0, \quad 0 \leq j \leq n-2, \quad [D^\beta u(t)]_{t=1} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

Then, u satisfies

$$u(t) = \int_0^1 G_0(t, s)[y(s) - a(s)u(s)]ds,$$

which implies

$$u(t) + \int_0^1 a(s)G_0(t, s)u(s)ds = \int_0^1 G_0(t, s)y(s)ds. \quad (18)$$

Define \mathcal{A} and $\mathcal{B} : X \rightarrow X$ by

$$(\mathcal{A}y)(t) = \int_0^1 G_0(t, s)y(s)ds, \quad t \in [0, 1], \quad (19)$$

$$(\mathcal{B}u)(t) = \int_0^1 a(s)G_0(t, s)u(s)ds, \quad t \in [0, 1]. \quad (20)$$

Then, equation (18) becomes

$$(\mathcal{I} + \mathcal{B})u = \mathcal{A}y. \quad (21)$$

First, let us verify that $\|\mathcal{B}\| < 1$. For any $u \in X$ with $\|u\| = 1$ and $t \in [0, 1]$, by (10), we have

$$|\mathcal{B}u(t)| = \left| \int_0^1 G_0(t, s)a(s)u(s)ds \right| \leq \frac{(\alpha-1)\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \bar{a} \int_0^1 s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1}ds \|u\| \leq \sigma \bar{a}.$$

Thus, since $\bar{a} < \frac{1}{\sigma}$, we have $\|\mathcal{B}\| < 1$. And by Lemma 6, we deduce that

$$u = (\mathcal{I} + \mathcal{B})^{-1} \mathcal{A}y = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-\mathcal{B})^k \mathcal{A}y. \quad (22)$$

Next, we shall prove that

$$(-\mathcal{B})^k \mathcal{A}y(t) = \int_0^1 (-1)^k G_k(t, s)y(s)ds, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (23)$$

It is clear that, for $k = 0$, (23) holds. Assume that (23) holds for $k = m - 1$. Then, by (13), (19), (20), (23) and Fubini's Theorem, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
(-\mathcal{B})^m \mathcal{A}y(t) &= (-\mathcal{B}(-\mathcal{B})^{m-1} \mathcal{A}y)(t) \\
&= \int_0^1 -a(\tau) G_0(t, \tau) \int_0^1 (-1)^{m-1} G_{m-1}(\tau, s) y(s) ds d\tau \\
&= \int_0^1 (-1)^m y(s) \int_0^1 a(\tau) G_0(t, \tau) G_{m-1}(\tau, s) d\tau ds \\
&= \int_0^1 (-1)^m G_m(t, s) y(s) ds.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, (23) holds for $k = m$. And so, (23) holds for any $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. Now, we show that for $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$|(-1)^k G_k(t, s)| \leq \sigma^{k+1} \bar{a}^k s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1}. \quad (24)$$

For $k = 0$, (24) holds. Assume that (24) holds for $k = m \geq 0$. Then, for $t, s \in [0, 1]$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
|(-1)^{m+1} G_{m+1}(t, s)| &= \left| \int_0^1 (-1)^{m+1} G_0(t, \tau) G_m(\tau, s) d\tau \right| \\
&\leq \sigma^{m+1} \bar{a}^m \left(\int_0^1 |a(\tau)| G_0(t, \tau) d\tau \right) s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} \\
&= \sigma^{m+2} \bar{a}^{m+1} s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

So, (24) holds for $k = m + 1$. Then, by induction, for any $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, we have that (24) holds.

Since $\sigma \bar{a} < 1$, then, for $(t, s) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
|G(t, s)| &= \left| \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k G_k(t, s) \right| \\
&\leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sigma^{k+1} \bar{a}^k s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} < \infty.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, G is uniformly convergent on $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$. And, G satisfies (16).

In addition, from (12), (22) and (23), we get

$$u(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \int_0^1 G_k(t, s) y(s) ds = \int_0^1 G(t, s) y(s) ds, \quad t \in [0, 1]. \quad (25)$$

Finally, we shall verify that u , defined by (25), is a solution of problem (17). From (12), (19) and (20), we deduce that u satisfies (22). Moreover, by (19) and (20), u satisfies (18).

Therefore, u is a solution of problem (17) and so G is the Green's function of problem (4). ■

The following result ensures the positivity of the related Green's function.

Proposition 8 Let $\gamma = \frac{((\alpha-1)\beta)^2}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 \tau^{\alpha-1} (1-\tau)^{\alpha-\beta-1} d\tau$. Assume that $\gamma\bar{a} < \frac{1}{2}$. Then for $(t, s) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$, we have

$$(1 - \frac{\gamma\bar{a}}{1 - \gamma\bar{a}})G_0(t, s) \leq G(t, s) \leq G_0(t, s). \quad (26)$$

Proof. Since $\gamma\bar{a} < \frac{1}{2}$. Then by Lemma 5, we obtain

$$|G(t, s)| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |(-1)^k G_k(t, s)| \leq \frac{1}{1 - \gamma\bar{a}} G_0(t, s). \quad (27)$$

And, from the expression of G given by (12), we get

$$\begin{aligned} G(t, s) &= G_0(t, s) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k G_k(t, s) \\ &= G_0(t, s) - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k G_{k+1}(t, s) \\ &= G_0(t, s) - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \int_0^1 a(\tau) G_0(t, \tau) G_k(\tau, s) d\tau \\ &= G_0(t, s) - \int_0^1 a(\tau) G_0(t, \tau) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k G_k(\tau, s) \right) d\tau \\ &= G_0(t, s) - \int_0^1 a(\tau) G_0(t, \tau) G(\tau, s) d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

By (11) and (27), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 a(\tau) G_0(t, \tau) G(\tau, s) d\tau &\leq \frac{1}{1 - \gamma\bar{a}} \int_0^1 a(\tau) \frac{G_0(t, \tau) G_0(\tau, s)}{G_0(t, s)} d\tau G_0(t, s) \\ &\leq \frac{\bar{a}}{1 - \gamma\bar{a}} \frac{((\alpha-1)\beta)^2}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 \tau^{\alpha-1} (1-\tau)^{\alpha-\beta-1} d\tau G_0(t, s) \\ &= \frac{\gamma\bar{a}}{1 - \gamma\bar{a}} G_0(t, s). \end{aligned}$$

This implies that

$$G(t, s) \geq G_0(t, s) - \frac{\gamma\bar{a}}{1 - \gamma\bar{a}} G_0(t, s) = \frac{1 - 2\gamma\bar{a}}{1 - \gamma\bar{a}} G_0(t, s) \geq 0.$$

So, it follows that $0 \leq G(t, s) \leq G_0(t, s)$. This completes the proof. ■

An immediate consequence of Proposition 8 and Lemma 3 (ii) is the following result.

Corollary 9 For $(t, s) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$, we have

$$(1 - \frac{\gamma\bar{a}}{1 - \gamma\bar{a}}) \frac{t^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} \leq G(t, s) \leq \frac{(\alpha-1)\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha)} s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1}. \quad (28)$$

3 Existence Results

In this section, using the estimates of $G(t, s)$ derived above, sufficient conditions on the non-linearity f are discussed to guarantee the existence of solutions of problem (1).

Hereinafter, we suppose the following assumption:

$$(H) \quad w : (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ such that } w(t) \geq 0 \text{ for a.e } t \in [0, 1] \text{ and } 0 < \sigma_w = \int_0^1 s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} w(s) ds < \infty.$$

Theorem 10 *Assume that (H) holds. In addition if the following conditions hold:*

$$(C_1) \quad f : [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ is a continuous function.}$$

$$(C_2) \quad f(t, 0) \neq 0 \text{ on } [0, 1] \text{ and}$$

$$\lim_{|u| \rightarrow \infty} \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \frac{|f(t, u)|}{|u|} = 0.$$

Then Problem (1) has at least nontrivial solution.

Proof. From (C_2) , for $\varepsilon = \left(\frac{(\alpha-1)\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \sigma_w \right)^{-1} > 0$, there exists $B > 0$ such that for each $t \in [0, 1]$ and $|u| \geq B$, we have $|f(t, u)| \leq \varepsilon|u|$. Moreover, by (C_1) , there exists $M > 0$ such that

$$|f(t, u)| \leq M \text{ on } [0, 1] \times [-B, B].$$

Let $R = \max\{B, \frac{M}{\varepsilon}\}$. Then

$$|f(t, u)| \leq \varepsilon R \text{ on } [0, 1] \times [-R, R]. \quad (29)$$

Let

$$\Omega = \{u \in X : \|u\| \leq R\}.$$

It is clear that Ω is a non-empty, convex and closed set.

Define the operator $T : \Omega \longrightarrow X$ by

$$Tu(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) w(s) f(s, u(s)) ds, \quad t \in [0, 1], \quad (30)$$

where $G(t, s)$ is defined by (12). Obviously, u is a solution of problem (1) if and only if u is a fixed point of T .

By (C_1) and Theorem 7, we get that $T : \Omega \longrightarrow X$ is continuous.

Let $u \in \Omega$, then by Corollary 9 and (29), we have for $t \in [0, 1]$,

$$\begin{aligned} |Tu(t)| &\leq \int_0^1 G(t, s) w(s) |f(s, u(s))| ds \\ &\leq \frac{(\alpha-1)\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} w(s) |f(s, u(s))| ds \\ &\leq \varepsilon R \frac{(\alpha-1)\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \sigma_w \leq R. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $\|Tu\| \leq R$. And so, $T(\Omega) \subset \Omega$.

Next, we will show that T is uniformly bounded. Let S be bounded set of Ω , then there exists a positive constant N such that $\|u\| = N$, for all $u \in S$.

Let $N_1 = 1 + \max_{t \in [0,1], u \in [-N,N]} |f(t, u)|$. Then, by (H), (C₁) and Corollary 9, we obtain for all $u \in S$ and $t \in [0, 1]$

$$\begin{aligned} |Tu(t)| &\leq \frac{(\alpha-1)\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} w(s) |f(s, u)| ds \\ &\leq \frac{(\alpha-1)\beta N_1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \sigma_w < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $T(S)$ is uniformly bounded. Now, let us prove that $T(S)$ is equicontinuous on $[0, 1]$. Using Theorem 7, we obtain that G is uniformly continuous on $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$. Then for $t_1, t_2 \in [0, 1]$ such that $t_1 \leq t_2$ and for each $s \in [0, 1]$, we obtain $|G(t_2, s) - G(t_1, s)| \rightarrow 0$ as $t_2 \rightarrow t_1$ and

$$|G(t_2, s) - G(t_1, s)| \leq \frac{2(\alpha-1)\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha)} M_1 s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} w(s) := g(s).$$

Since g is a nonnegative integrable function on $(0, 1)$, the Lebesgue control convergence guarantee that $T(S)$ is equicontinuous. Consequently by Ascoli's theorem, we conclude that $T(S)$ is relatively compact. Therefore, by Schauder fixed point theorem, T has at least one fixed point in Ω . Hence, problem (1) has a solution u in Ω .

Now, let prove that u is a nontrivial solution.

Fix $\delta \in (0, 1)$. From (C₂), let $\varepsilon = (1 - \delta)f(t, 0)$ be such that

$$f(t, u) \geq \delta f(t, 0), \quad \text{for } 0 \leq t \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq u \leq R. \quad (31)$$

Again, since $f(t, 0) \neq 0, \forall t \in [0, 1]$, there exists $[a, b] \subset [0, 1]$ such that

$$\min_{t \in [a, b]} |f(t, 0)| > 0. \quad (32)$$

Suppose, on contrary, that there exists $t_0 \in (0, 1)$: $u(t_0) \equiv 0$. From Corollary 9, (H), (31) and (32), we get

$$\begin{aligned} u(t_0) &= \int_0^1 G(t_0, s) w(s) f(s, u(s)) ds \\ &\geq \left(1 - \frac{\gamma \bar{a}}{1 - \gamma \bar{a}}\right) \frac{t_0^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} w(s) f(s, u(s)) ds \\ &\geq \left(1 - \frac{\gamma \bar{a}}{1 - \gamma \bar{a}}\right) \frac{t_0^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \delta \int_0^1 s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} w(s) f(s, 0) ds \\ &\geq \left(1 - \frac{\gamma \bar{a}}{1 - \gamma \bar{a}}\right) \frac{t_0^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \delta \min_{t \in [a, b]} |f(t, 0)| \int_0^1 s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} w(s) ds \\ &> 0, \end{aligned}$$

which is a contradiction. Thus, we deduce that problem (1) has at least one nontrivial solution in Ω . ■

Now, we will be concerned with the existence of positive solution to the problem (1) under the following conditions:

(C₁') $f : [0, 1] \times [0, \infty) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a continuous function.

(C₃) There exist $d_2 > d_1 > 0$ such that

$$\inf_{u \in P} \int_0^1 s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} w(s) f(s, u(s)) ds \geq d_1 \Gamma(\alpha) \left(1 - \frac{\gamma \bar{a}}{1 - \gamma \bar{a}}\right)^{-1} \quad (33)$$

and

$$\sup_{u \in P} \int_0^1 s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} w(s) f(s, u(s)) ds \leq d_2 \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)}{(\alpha-1)\beta}, \quad (34)$$

where

$$P = \{u \in X : t^{\alpha-1} d_1 \leq u \leq d_2\}. \quad (35)$$

Theorem 11 *Under assumptions (H), (C₁') and (C₃) Problem (1) has at least one positive solution in P.*

Proof. Define the operator $T : P \rightarrow X$ by

$$Tu(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) w(s) f(s, u(s)) ds.$$

It is clear that u is a fixed point of T if and only if u is a solution of problem (1).

Let's prove that $T(P) \subset P$. Let $t \in [0, 1]$ and $u \in P$. Then, by Corollary 9, (C₁') and (C₃), we have

$$Tu(t) \geq \left(1 - \frac{\gamma \bar{a}}{1 - \gamma \bar{a}}\right) \frac{t^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \inf_{u \in P} \int_0^1 s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} w(s) f(s, u(s)) ds \geq d_1 t^{\alpha-1}$$

and

$$Tu(t) \leq \frac{(\alpha-1)\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \sup_{u \in P} \int_0^1 s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} w(s) f(s, u(s)) ds \leq d_2.$$

Thus, $T(P) \subset P$. Using standard arguments, we conclude, by Schauder fixed point theorem, that T has at least one fixed point $u \in P$. Since $u(t) > 0$, $t \in [0, 1]$, this implies the existence of a positive solution of problem (1) in P . ■

As a consequence of Theorem 11, we deduce the following corollaries.

Corollary 12 *Assume that (H) holds. Moreover, if there exist $d_2 > d_1 > 0$ such that for $t \in [0, 1]$, $f(t, \cdot)$ is non-decreasing on $[0, d_2]$, satisfying*

$$\int_0^1 s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} w(s) f(s, s^{\alpha-1} d_1) ds \geq d_1 \Gamma(\alpha) \left(1 - \frac{\gamma \bar{a}}{1 - \gamma \bar{a}}\right)^{-1}$$

and

$$\int_0^1 s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} w(s) f(s, d_2) ds \leq d_2 \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)}{(\alpha-1)\beta}.$$

Then problem (1) has at least one positive solution in P.

Corollary 13 Assume that (H) holds. In addition, if there exist $d_2 > d_1 > 0$ such that for $t \in [0, 1]$, $f(t, \cdot)$ is non-increasing on $[0, d_2]$, satisfying

$$\int_0^1 s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} w(s) f(s, d_2) ds \geq d_1 \Gamma(\alpha) \left(1 - \frac{\gamma \bar{a}}{1 - \gamma \bar{a}}\right)^{-1}$$

and

$$\int_0^1 s(1-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1} w(s) f(s, s^{\alpha-1} d_1) ds \leq d_2 \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)}{(\alpha-1)\beta}.$$

Then problem (1) has at least one positive solution in P .

4 Examples

In this section, we give two examples to illustrate the applicability of the obtained results.

Example 14 Consider the following problem

$$\begin{cases} -D^{\frac{9}{2}} u(t) + a(t)u(t) = w(t)f(t, u(t)), & t \in (0, 1), \\ u(0) = u'(0) = u''(0) = u'''(0) = 0, & [D^{\frac{5}{2}} u(t)]_{t=1} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (36)$$

Set $a(t) = \frac{-e^t}{3}$, $w(t) = \frac{1}{1-t}$ and $f(t, u) = \ln(t+2)(u+1)e^{-u}$. It is not difficult to verify that (C_1) and (C_2) are satisfied. By direct calculation, we obtain $\bar{a} \simeq 0.906093$, $\sigma \simeq 0.10746118$, $\sigma_w = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\gamma \simeq 0.265947$.

Hence, $\gamma \bar{a} \simeq 0.240972 < \frac{1}{2}$ and $\bar{a}\sigma \simeq 0.0973698 < 1$. From Theorem 10, problem (36) has at least one nontrivial solution.

Example 15 Consider the following problem

$$\begin{cases} -D^{\frac{7}{2}} u(t) + a(t)u(t) = w(t)f(t, u(t)), & t \in (0, 1), \\ u(0) = u'(0) = u''(0) = 0, & [D^{\frac{3}{2}} u(t)]_{t=1} = 0, \end{cases} \quad (37)$$

where $a(t) = -\frac{t^2}{2}$, $w(t) = \frac{1}{t}$ and $f(t, u) = \ln(\frac{1}{2} + t) \cos(\sqrt{u})$. A simple calculation yields to $\bar{a} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\sigma_w = \frac{1}{2}$, $\sigma \simeq 0.188063$ and $\gamma \simeq 0.2686619$. So, assumptions (H) and (\bar{C}_1') are satisfied. In addition, $\bar{a} < \frac{1}{\sigma} \simeq 5.31735$ and $\gamma \bar{a} \simeq 0.134331 < \frac{1}{2}$.

Thus, for d_1 small enough and d_2 large enough, hypothesis (C_3) holds and so, by Theorem 11, the problem (37) has at least one positive solution.

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