FRACTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL PERTURBED EQUATIONS WITH INFINITE STATE-DEPENDENT DELAY IN FRÉCHET SPACES

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In this work we investigate the existence of solutions of some classes of perturbed partial functional hyperbolic differential equations with infinite state-dependent delay involving the Caputo fractional derivative by using a nonlinear alternative of Avramescu in Fréchet spaces.

This work deals with the existence and of solutions to fractional order initial value problem (IVP for short), for the system

$$u(t,x) = \phi(t,x), \text{ if } (t,x) \in \tilde{J}', \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} u(t,0) = \varphi(t), \\ u(0,x) = \psi(x), \end{cases} \quad (t,x) \in J, \end{cases}$$

$$(3)$$

where $\tilde{J}' := (-\infty, +\infty) \times (-\infty, +\infty) \setminus [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty), \varphi, \psi : [0, \infty) \to \mathbb{R}^n$ are given absolutely continuous functions, $f, g : J \times \mathcal{B} \to \mathbb{R}^n$, $\rho_1, \rho_2 : J \times \mathcal{B} \to (-\infty, +\infty)$ are given functions, $\phi : \tilde{J}' \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is a given continuous function with $\phi(t, 0) = \varphi(t), \ \phi(0, x) = \psi(x)$ for each $(t, x) \in J$ and \mathcal{B} is called a phase space.

Below we introduce notations, definitions, and preliminary facts which are used throughout this paper.

By $L^1(J, \mathbb{R}^n)$ we denote the space of Lebesgue-integrable functions $u: J \to \mathbb{R}^n$ with the norm

$$||u||_{L^1} = \int_0^a \int_0^b ||u(t,x)|| dx dt,$$

where $\|\cdot\|$ denotes a suitable complete norm on \mathbb{R}^n .

Definition 1. Let $r = (r_1, r_2) \in (0, \infty) \times (0, \infty)$, $\theta = (0, 0)$ and $u \in L^1(J, \mathbb{R}^n)$. The left-sided mixed Riemann-Liouville integral of order r of u is defined by

$$(I_{\theta}^{r}u)(t,x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(r_{1})\Gamma(r_{2})} \int_{0}^{t} \int_{0}^{x} (t-s)^{r_{1}-1} (x-\tau)^{r_{2}-1} u(s,\tau) d\tau ds.$$

Definition 2. Let $r \in (0,1] \times (0,1]$ and $u \in L^1(J,\mathbb{R}^n)$. The mixed fractional Riemann-Liouville derivative of order r of u is defined by the expression

$$D^r_{\theta}u(t,x) = (D^2_{tx}I^{1-r}_{\theta}u)(t,x)$$

and the Caputo fractional-order derivative of order r of u is defined by the expression

$$(^{c}D_{0}^{r}u)(t,x) = \left(I_{\theta}^{1-r}\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t\partial x}u\right)(t,x).$$

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In the sequel we will make use of the following generalization of Gronwall's lemma for two independent variables and singular kernel.

Lemma 1. Let $v : J \to [0,\infty)$ be a real function and $\omega(\cdot, \cdot)$ be a nonnegative, locally integrable function on J. If there are constants c > 0 and $0 < r_1, r_2 < 1$ such that

$$\upsilon(t,x) \le \omega(t,x) + c \int_0^t \int_0^x \frac{\upsilon(s,\tau)}{(t-s)^{r_1}(x-\tau)^{r_2}} d\tau ds,$$

then there exists a constant $\delta = \delta(r_1, r_2)$ such that

$$\upsilon(t,x) \le \omega(t,x) + \delta c \int_0^t \int_0^x \frac{\omega(s,\tau)}{(t-s)^{r_1}(x-\tau)^{r_2}} d\tau ds,$$

for every $(t, x) \in J$.

Theorem 1 (Nonlinear Alternative of Avramescu). Let $(X, |\cdot|_n)$ be a Fréchet space and let $A, B: X \to X$ two operators. Suppose that the following hypothesis are fulfilled:

- (i) A is a compact operator;
- (ii) B is a contraction operator with respect to a family of seminorms $|| \cdot ||_n$ equivalent with the family $| \cdot |_n$;
- (iii) the set $\mathcal{E} = \{ u \in X : u = \lambda A(u) + \lambda B(\frac{u}{\lambda}) \text{ for some } \lambda \in (0,1) \}$ is bounded.

Then there is $u \in X$ such that u = Au + Bu.

Acknowledgements. The author is grateful to the editor and referees for their careful reading of this work and for their helpful comments and suggestions.

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