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# On a fractional differential equation with infinitely many solutions

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## Abstract

We present a set of restrictions on the fractional differential equation  $x^{(\alpha)}(t) = g(x(t))$ ,  $t \geq 0$ , where  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$  and  $g(0) = 0$ , that leads to the existence of an infinity of solutions (a continuum of solutions) starting from  $x(0) = 0$ . The operator  $x^{(\alpha)}$  is the Caputo differential operator.

**Keywords:** fractional differential equation; multiplicity of solutions; Caputo differential operator

## 1 Introduction

The issue of multiplicity for solutions of an initial value problem that is associated to some nonlinear differential equation is essential in the modeling of complex phenomena.

Typically, when the nonlinearity of an equation is not of Lipschitz type [1], there are only a few techniques to help us decide whether an initial value problem has more than one solution. As an example, the equation  $x' = f(x) = \sqrt{x} \cdot \chi_{(0,+\infty)}(x)$  has an infinity of solutions (a continuum of solutions [8, p.15])  $x_T(t) = \frac{(t-T)^2}{4} \cdot \chi_{(T,+\infty)}(t)$  defined on the nonnegative half-line which start from  $x(0) = 0$ . Here, by  $\chi$  we denote the characteristic function of a Lebesgue-measurable set.

An interesting classical result [1, 10], which generalizes the example, asserts that the initial value problem

$$\begin{cases} x'(t) = g(x(t)), & t \geq 0, \\ x(0) = x_0, & x_0 \in \mathbb{R}, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where the continuous function  $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  has a zero at  $x_0$  and is positive everywhere else, possesses an infinity of solutions if and only if  $\int_{x_0+} \frac{du}{g(u)} < +\infty$ .

Recently, variants of this result have been employed in establishing various facts regarding some mathematical models [13, 14]. In particular, if the function  $g$  is allowed to have two zeros  $x_0 < x_1$  while remaining positive everywhere else and

$$\int_{x_0+} \frac{du}{g(u)} < +\infty, \quad \int^{x_1-} \frac{du}{g(u)} = +\infty,$$

then the problem (1) has an infinity of solutions  $(x_T)_{T>0}$  such that  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} x_T(t) = x_1$ .

Our intention in the following is to discuss a particular case of the above non-uniqueness theorem in the framework of fractional differential equations. To the best of our knowl-

edge, the result has not been established in its full generality yet for any generalized differential equation. We mention at this point the closely connected investigation [5].

In the last number of years, it became evident that differential equations of non-integer order, also called *fractionals* (FDE's), can capture better in models many of the relevant features of complex phenomena from engineering, physics or chemistry, see the references in [2–4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 16].

Let us consider a function  $h \in C^1(I, \mathbb{R}) \cap C(\bar{I}, \mathbb{R})$  with  $\lim_{t \searrow 0} [t^{1-\alpha} h'(t)] \in \mathbb{R}$  for some  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ , where  $I = (0, 1]$ . The *Caputo derivative* of order  $\alpha$  of  $h$  is defined as

$$h^{(\alpha)}(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \cdot \int_0^t \frac{h'(s)}{(t-s)^\alpha} ds, \quad t \in I,$$

where  $\Gamma$  is Euler's function Gamma, cf. [16, p.79]. To have an idea about the eventual smoothness of this quantity, we mention that by letting the function  $h'$  be at least absolutely continuous [17, Chapter 7] the (usual) derivative of  $h^{(\alpha)}$  will exist almost everywhere with respect to the Lebesgue measure  $m$  on  $\mathbb{R}$ , see [18, p.35, Lemma 2.2]. Further, we have that

$$h(t) = h(0) + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t \frac{h^{(\alpha)}(s)}{(t-s)^{1-\alpha}} ds, \quad t \in I, \tag{2}$$

provided that  $h^{(\alpha)}$  is in  $L^\infty(m)$ .

The initial value problem we investigate in this paper is

$$\begin{cases} x^{(\alpha)}(t) = g(x(t)), & t \in I, \\ x(0) = 0, \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

where the function  $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous,  $g(0) = 0$  and  $g(u) > 0$  when  $u \in (0, 1]$ . Further restrictions will be imposed on  $g$  to ensure that  $\int_{0+} \frac{du}{g(u)} < +\infty$ .

By means of (2), we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \int_0^t x'(s) ds \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t \frac{1}{(t-s)^{1-\alpha}} \left[ \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \int_0^s \frac{x'(\tau)}{(s-\tau)^\alpha} d\tau \right] ds \end{aligned}$$

and so the problem (3) can be recast as

$$\begin{cases} y(t) = g\left(\int_0^t \frac{y(s)}{(t-s)^\beta} ds\right), & t \in [0, 1], \\ y(0) = 0, \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

where  $y = x^{(\alpha)}$ ,  $\beta = 1 - \alpha$  and the (general) function  $g$  has absorbed the constant  $\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$ .

In the next section, we look for a family  $(y_T)_{T>0}$ , with  $y_T \in C([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ , of (non-trivial) solutions to (4).

## 2 Infinitely many solutions to (4)

We start by noticing that the function  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow (0, 1)$  with the formula  $f(x) = \frac{1+x}{2+x-\beta} = 1 - \frac{1-\beta}{2+x-\beta}$  is increasing. Introduce now the numbers  $\delta_1$  and  $\delta_2$  such that

$$f(1) = \frac{2}{3-\beta} > \delta_1 \geq \delta_2 > f(0) = \frac{1}{2-\beta}. \tag{5}$$

Obviously,  $\delta_1, \delta_2 \in (0, 1)$ .

Set  $c_1 \leq c_2$  in  $(0, +\infty)$  and assume that

$$c_1 \cdot y^{\delta_1} \leq g(y) \leq c_2 \cdot y^{\delta_2}, \quad y \in [0, 1]. \tag{6}$$

As a by-product,  $\int_{0+}^1 \frac{dy}{g(y)} \leq \frac{c_1^{-1}}{1-\delta_1} < +\infty$ . Further, suppose that there exists  $c > 0$  such that

$$|g(y_2) - g(y_1)| \leq \frac{c}{(\min\{y_1, y_2\})^{1-\delta_1}} \cdot |y_2 - y_1|, \quad y_1, y_2 \in (0, 1]. \tag{7}$$

The latter condition has been inspired by the analysis in [15].

Introduce now the numbers  $Y_1, Y_2 \geq 1$  and  $T \in (0, 1)$  with

$$(Y_1 + Y_2)(1 - T)^{2-\beta} < 1 - \beta \tag{8}$$

and

$$8Y_1 \leq c_1 \leq c_2 \leq (1 - \beta)Y_2^{1-\delta_2} \tag{9}$$

and

$$k = \frac{c}{(1 - \beta)^{\delta_1}} \cdot \left(\frac{8}{Y_1}\right)^{1-\delta_1} < 1. \tag{10}$$

These will be used in the following for describing the solution  $y_T$ .

Several simple estimates, of much help in the proof of our result, are established next.

Notice first that, *via* the change of variables  $s = T + u(t - T)$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_T^t \frac{(s - T)^{1+\varepsilon}}{(t - s)^\beta} ds &= (t - T)^{2+\varepsilon-\beta} \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{u^{1+\varepsilon}}{(1 - u)^\beta} du \\ &= B(2 + \varepsilon, 1 - \beta)(t - T)^{2+\varepsilon-\beta}, \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

where  $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$  and  $B$  represents Euler's function Beta [16]. Also,

$$\begin{aligned} B(2 + \varepsilon, 1 - \beta) &\geq \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{u^{1+\varepsilon}}{(1 - u)^\beta} du \geq \frac{1}{2^{1+\varepsilon}} \cdot \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{du}{(1 - u)^\beta} \\ &= \frac{2^{-(2+\varepsilon-\beta)}}{1 - \beta} \geq \frac{1}{8(1 - \beta)} \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

and

$$B(2 + \varepsilon, 1 - \beta) \leq \int_0^1 \frac{du}{(1 - u)^\beta} = \frac{1}{1 - \beta}. \tag{13}$$

Now, returning to (5), there exist  $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 \in (0, 1)$ , with  $\varepsilon_1 \geq \varepsilon_2$ , such that

$$f(\varepsilon_1) = \delta_1 \geq \delta_2 = f(\varepsilon_2). \tag{14}$$

In particular,  $1 - \delta_1 = \frac{1-\beta}{2+\varepsilon_1-\beta}$  and, by means of (13),

$$\begin{aligned} & Y_1 B(2 + \varepsilon_1, 1 - \beta)(1 - T)^{2+\varepsilon_1-\beta} \\ & + Y_2 B(2 + \varepsilon_2, 1 - \beta)(1 - T)^{2+\varepsilon_2-\beta} < 1. \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

Taking into account (12) and (9), we deduce that

$$Y_1^{1-\delta_1} \leq c_1 \left[ \frac{1}{8(1-\beta)} \right]^{\delta_1} \leq c_1 B(2 + \varepsilon_1, 1 - \beta)^{\delta_1},$$

which leads to

$$Y_1 \leq c_1 [Y_1 B(2 + \varepsilon_1, 1 - \beta)]^{\delta_1}, \tag{16}$$

and, *via* (13),

$$c_2 B(2 + \varepsilon_2, 1 - \beta)^{\delta_2} \leq \frac{c_2}{(1-\beta)^{\delta_2}} \leq \frac{c_2}{1-\beta},$$

which implies that

$$c_2 [Y_2 B(2 + \varepsilon_2, 1 - \beta)]^{\delta_2} \leq Y_2. \tag{17}$$

Let the set  $\mathcal{Y} \subset C([T, 1], \mathbb{R})$  be given by the double inequality

$$Y_1(t - T)^{1+\varepsilon_1} \leq y(t) \leq Y_2(t - T)^{1+\varepsilon_2}, \quad t \in [T, 1], y \in \mathcal{Y}. \tag{18}$$

Observe that, by means of (16), (11), (6),

$$Y_1 B(2 + \varepsilon_1, 1 - \beta)(t - T)^{2+\varepsilon_1-\beta} \leq \int_T^t \frac{y(s)}{(t-s)^\beta} ds \tag{19}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} Y_1(t - T)^{1+\varepsilon_1} & \leq c_1 [Y_1 B(2 + \varepsilon_1, 1 - \beta)]^{\delta_1} \cdot (t - T)^{1+\varepsilon_1} \\ & = c_1 [Y_1 B(2 + \varepsilon_1, 1 - \beta)(t - T)^{2+\varepsilon_1-\beta}]^{\delta_1} \\ & \leq g \left( \int_T^t \frac{y(s)}{(t-s)^\beta} ds \right). \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

Similarly, *via* (17),

$$\int_T^t \frac{y(s)}{(t-s)^\beta} ds \leq Y_2 B(2 + \varepsilon_2, 1 - \beta)(t - T)^{2+\varepsilon_2-\beta} \tag{21}$$

and

$$g\left(\int_T^t \frac{y(s)}{(t-s)^\beta} ds\right) \leq c_2 [Y_2 B(2 + \varepsilon_2, 1 - \beta)]^{\delta_2} \cdot (t - T)^{1 + \varepsilon_2} \leq Y_2 (t - T)^{1 + \varepsilon_2}.$$

In conclusion, the mapping  $t \mapsto g(\int_T^t \frac{y(s)}{(t-s)^\beta} ds)$  is a member of  $\mathcal{Y}$  whenever  $y \in \mathcal{Y}$ . Also, taking into account (15), we deduce that the quantities  $y = Y_1 B(2 + \varepsilon_1, 1 - \beta)(t - T)^{2 + \varepsilon_1 - \beta}$  from (20) and  $y = Y_2 B(2 + \varepsilon_2, 1 - \beta)(t - T)^{2 + \varepsilon_2 - \beta}$  from (21) belong to  $[0, 1]$  as imposed in (6).

We are now ready to state and prove our main result.

**Theorem 1** *Assume that the nonlinearity  $g$  of (4) satisfies the restrictions (5), (6), (7). Given the numbers  $Y_1, Y_2, T$  subject to (8), (9), (10) and the set  $\mathcal{Y} = \mathcal{Y}(Y_1, Y_2, T)$  from (18), the problem (4) has a unique solution  $y_T$  in  $\mathcal{Y}$ .*

*Proof* The operator  $\mathcal{O} : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$  with the formula

$$\mathcal{O}(y)(t) = g\left(\int_T^t \frac{y(s)}{(t-s)^\beta} ds\right), \quad y \in \mathcal{Y}, t \in [T, 1],$$

is well defined.

The typical sup-metric  $d(y_1, y_2) = \sup_{t \in [T, 1]} |y_1(t) - y_2(t)|$  provides the set  $\mathcal{Y}$  with the structure of a complete metric space.

Taking into account (7), (19) and (10), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & |\mathcal{O}(y_1)(t) - \mathcal{O}(y_2)(t)| \\ & \leq \frac{c}{[Y_1 B(2 + \varepsilon_1, 1 - \beta)(t - T)^{2 + \varepsilon_1 - \beta}]^{1 - \delta_1}} \cdot \int_T^t \frac{|y_1(s) - y_2(s)|}{(t - s)^\beta} ds \\ & \leq c \left[ \frac{8(1 - \beta)}{Y_1} \right]^{1 - \delta_1} \cdot \frac{1}{(t - T)^{1 - \beta}} \cdot d(y_1, y_2) \int_T^t \frac{ds}{(t - s)^\beta} \\ & = k \cdot d(y_1, y_2), \quad y_1, y_2 \in \mathcal{Y}. \end{aligned}$$

The operator  $\mathcal{O}$  being thus a contraction, its fixed point  $y_T$  in  $\mathcal{Y}$  is the solution we are looking for. Notice that  $y_T$  is identically null in  $[0, T]$ . □

As an easily computed example, consider the initial value problem

$$\begin{cases} y(t) = c_1 \left(\int_T^t \frac{y(s)}{\sqrt{t-s}} ds\right)^\delta, & t \in [T, 1], \\ y(T) = 0, \end{cases} \tag{22}$$

where  $c_1 > 0$  and  $\delta \in (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{5})$ . Then, introducing  $Y > 0$  such that  $c_1 \cdot B(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2 - 3\delta}{2 - 2\delta})^\delta \cdot Y^{\delta - 1} = 1$ , the problem (22) has the solution  $y(t) = Y(t - T)^{\frac{\delta}{2(1 - \delta)}}$  throughout  $[T, 1]$  which can be extended as a  $C^1$ -function downward to 0.

**Competing interests**

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

#### Authors' contributions

All authors have equal contributions in preparing this manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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