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Existence and uniqueness of solutions for multi-term nonlinear fractional integro-differential equations

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Abstract

In this manuscript, by using the fixed point theorems, the existence and the uniqueness of solutions for multi-term nonlinear fractional integro-differential equations are reported. Two examples are presented to illustrate our results.

Keywords: Caputo fractional derivative; fixed point theorem; multi-term nonlinear fractional differential equation

1 Introduction

The study of fractional differential equations ranges from the theoretical aspects of existence and uniqueness of solutions to the analytic and numerical methods for finding solutions. Fractional differential equations appear naturally in a number of fields such as physics, polymer rheology, regular variational in thermodynamics, biophysics, blood flow phenomena, aerodynamics, electro-dynamics of complex medium, viscoelasticity, Bode's analysis of feedback amplifiers, capacitor theory, electrical circuits, electron-analytical chemistry, biology, control theory, fitting of experimental data, *etc.* An excellent account in the study of fractional differential equations can be found in [1, 2] and [3]. For more details and examples, one can study [4–13] and [14]. It is considerable that there are many works about fractional integro-differential equations (see, for example, [15–18] and [19]).

In 2007, Xinwei and Landong reviewed the existence of solutions for the nonlinear fractional differential equation

$$^{c}D^{\alpha}u(t) = f\big(t, u(t), {}^{c}D^{\beta}u(t)\big) \quad (0 < t < 1)$$

with boundary values $u(0) = u'(1) = 0$ or $u'(0) = u(1) = 0$ or $u(0) = u(1) = 0$, where $1 < \alpha \leq 2$, $0 < \beta \leq 1$, and f is continuous on $[0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ [20]. In 2009, Su and Zhang studied the existence and uniqueness of solutions for the following nonlinear two-point fractional boundary value problem

$$^{c}D^{\alpha}u(t) = f\big(t, u(t), {}^{c}D^{\beta}u(t)\big) \quad (0 < t < 1)$$

with boundary values $a_1u(0) - a_2u'(0) = A$ and $b_1u(1) + b_2u'(1) = B$, where α, β, a_i, b_i ($i = 1, 2$) satisfy certain conditions [21]. In 2010, Ahmad and Sivasundaram studied the

existence of solutions for the nonlinear fractional integro-differential equation

$$^cD^q u(t) = f\big(t, u(t), (\phi u)(t), (\psi u)(t)\big) \quad (0 < t < 1 \text{ and } 1 < q \le 2)$$

with boundary values $u'(0) + au(\eta_1) = 0$, $bu'(1) + u(\eta_2) = 0$ and $0 < \eta_1 \le \eta_2 < 1$, where $^cD^q$ is the Caputo fractional derivative, $a, b \in (0,1)$, $f : [0,1] \times X \times X \times X \to X$ is continuous and for the mappings $\gamma, \lambda : [0,1] \times [0,1] \to [0,\infty)$ with the property $\sup_{t\in[0,1]} |\int_0^t \lambda(t,s)\,ds| < \infty$ and $\sup_{t\in[0,1]} |\int_0^t \gamma(t,s)\,ds| < \infty$, the maps ϕ and ψ are defined by $(\phi u)(t) = \int_0^t \gamma(t,s)u(s)\,ds$ and $(\psi u)(t) = \int_0^t \lambda(t,s)u(s)\,ds$. Here, X is a Banach space (see [22]).

2 Main results

2.1 The basic problem

In this paper, we study the existence and uniqueness of solutions for the multi-term non-linear fractional integro-differential equation

$$^cD^\alpha u(t) = f\big(t, u(t), (\phi u)(t), (\psi u)(t), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(t), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(t), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(t)\big) \quad (0 < t < 1) \qquad (1)$$

with boundary values $u(0) + au(1) = 0$ and $u'(0) + bu'(1) = 0$, where $1 < \alpha < 2$, $0 < \beta_i < 1$, $\alpha - \beta_i \ge 1$, $a, b \ne -1$, $f : [0,1] \times \mathbb{R}^{n+3} \to \mathbb{R}$ is continuous, and for the mappings

$$\gamma, \lambda : [0,1] \times [0,1] \to [0,\infty)$$

with the property $\sup_{t\in[0,1]} |\int_0^t \lambda(t,s)\,ds| < \infty$ and $\sup_{t\in[0,1]} |\int_0^t \gamma(t,s)\,ds| < \infty$, the maps ϕ and ψ are defined by $(\phi u)(t) = \int_0^t \gamma(t,s)u(s)\,ds$ and $(\psi u)(t) = \int_0^t \lambda(t,s)u(s)\,ds$. In this way, we need the following result, which has been proved in [2].

Lemma 2.1 *Let $\alpha > 0$ and $n = [\alpha] + 1$. Then*

$$I^\alpha {}^cD^\alpha u(t) = u(t) + c_0 + c_1 t + c_2 t + \cdots + c_{n-1}t^{n-1},$$

where $c_0, c_1, \ldots, c_{n-1}$ are some real numbers.

The proof of the following result by using Lemma 2.1 is straightforward.

Lemma 2.2 *Let $y \in C[0,1]$, $a, b \ne -1$ and $1 < \alpha < 2$. Then the problem $^cD^\alpha u(t) = y(t)$ with boundary values $u(0) + au(1) = 0$ and $u'(0) + bu'(1) = 0$ has the unique solution*

$$u(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} y(s)\,ds - \frac{a}{(1+a)\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1-s)^{\alpha-1} y(s)\,ds$$

$$+ \frac{ab - b(1+a)t}{(1+a)(1+b)\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \int_0^1 (1-s)^{\alpha-2} y(s)\,ds.$$

2.2 Some results on solving the problem

Let $C(I)$ be the space of all continuous real-valued functions on $I = [0,1]$ and

$$X = \big\{ u : u \in C(I) \text{ and } {}^cD^{\beta_i}u \in C(I) \ (0 < \beta_i < 1) \text{ for } i = 1, 2, \ldots, n \big\}$$

endowed with the norm $\|u\| = \max_{t\in I} |u(t)| + \sum_{i=1}^n \max_{t\in I} |{}^cD^{\beta_i}u(t)|$. It is known that $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ is a Banach space.

Theorem 2.3 *Assume that there exist* $\kappa \in (0, \alpha - 1)$ *and* $\mu(t) \in L^{\frac{1}{\kappa}}([0,1], (0,\infty))$ *such that*

$$\left| f(t, x, y, w, u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_n) - f(t, x', y', w', v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n) \right|$$
$$\le \mu(t) \left(\left| x - x' \right| + \left| y - y' \right| + \left| w - w' \right| + |u_1 - v_1| + |u_2 - v_2| + \cdots + |u_n - v_n| \right)$$

for all $t \in [0,1]$ *and* $x, y, w, x', y', w', u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_n, v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n \in \mathbb{R}$. *Then problem* (1) *has a unique solution whenever*

$$\Delta = (1 + \gamma_0 + \lambda_0) \left[\frac{(1 + 2|a|)\mu^*}{|1 + a|\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\frac{1 - \kappa}{\alpha - \kappa} \right)^{1-\kappa} + \frac{|b|(1 + 2|a|)\mu^*}{|1 + a||1 + b|\Gamma(\alpha - 1)} \left(\frac{1 - \kappa}{\alpha - \kappa - 1} \right)^{1-\kappa} \right.$$
$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\Gamma(\alpha - \kappa)\mu^*}{\Gamma(\alpha - 1)\Gamma(\alpha - \beta_i - \kappa + 1)} \left(\frac{1 - \kappa}{\alpha - \kappa - 1} \right)^{1-\kappa} \right.$$
$$\left. + \frac{|b|\mu^*}{|1 + b|\Gamma(2 - \beta_i)\Gamma(\alpha - 1)} \left(\frac{1 - \kappa}{\alpha - \kappa - 1} \right)^{1-\kappa} \right) \Bigg] < 1,$$

where $\gamma_0 = \sup_{t \in I} | \int_0^t \gamma(t, s) \, ds |$, $\lambda_0 = \sup_{t \in I} | \int_0^t \lambda(t, s) \, ds |$, $\mu^* = (\int_0^1 (\mu(s))^{\frac{1}{\kappa}} \, ds)^\kappa$.

Proof Define the mapping $F : X \to X$ by

$$(Fu)(t) = \int_0^t \frac{(t - s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f\left(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(s)\right) ds$$
$$- \frac{a}{(1 + a)} \int_0^1 \frac{(1 - s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$$
$$\times f\left(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(s)\right) ds$$
$$+ \frac{ab - b(1 + a)t}{(1 + a)(1 + b)} \int_0^1 \frac{(1 - s)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha - 1)}$$
$$\times f\left(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(s)\right) ds.$$

For each $u, v \in X$ and $t \in [0,1]$, by using the Hölder inequality, we have

$$\left| (Fu)(t) - (Fv)(t) \right|$$
$$= \left| \int_0^t \frac{(t - s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(f\left(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(s)\right) \right. \right.$$
$$\left. - f\left(s, v(s), (\phi v)(s), (\psi v)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}v(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}v(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}v(s)\right) \right) ds$$
$$- \frac{a}{(1 + a)} \int_0^1 \frac{(1 - s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(f\left(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(s)\right) \right.$$
$$\left. - f\left(s, v(s), (\phi v)(s), (\psi v)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}v(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}v(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}v(s)\right) \right) ds$$
$$+ \frac{ab - b(1 + a)t}{(1 + a)(1 + b)} \int_0^1 \frac{(1 - s)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha - 1)} \left(f\left(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(s), \right. \right.$$
$$\left. \left. \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(s)\right) - f\left(s, v(s), (\phi v)(s), (\psi v)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}v(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}v(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}v(s)\right) \right) ds \right|$$
$$\le \int_0^t \frac{(t - s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left| f\left(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(s)\right) \right.$$

$$-f\left(s, v(s), (\phi v)(s), (\psi v)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}v(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}v(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}v(s)\right)\Big| \, ds$$

$$+ \frac{|a|}{|1+a|} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \Big|f\left(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(s)\right)$$

$$-f\left(s, v(s), (\phi v)(s), (\psi v)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}v(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}v(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}v(s)\right)\Big| \, ds$$

$$+ \frac{|ab-b(1+a)t|}{|1+a||1+b|} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \Big|f\left(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(s),\right.$$

$$\left.\ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(s)\right) - f\left(s, v(s), (\phi v)(s), (\psi v)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}v(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}v(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}v(s)\right)\Big| \, ds$$

$$\leq \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \mu(s)\left(\big|u(s)-v(s)\big| + \big|(\phi u)(s)-(\phi v)(s)\big| + \big|(\psi u)(s)-(\psi v)(s)\big|\right.$$

$$\left.+ \big|{}^cD^{\beta_1}u(s) - {}^cD^{\beta_1}v(s)\big| + \big|{}^cD^{\beta_2}u(s) - {}^cD^{\beta_2}v(s)\big| + \cdots + \big|{}^cD^{\beta_n}u(s) - {}^cD^{\beta_n}v(s)\big|\right) ds$$

$$+ \frac{|a|}{|1+a|} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \mu(s)\left(\big|u(s)-v(s)\big| + \big|(\phi u)(s)-(\phi v)(s)\big| + \big|(\psi u)(s)-(\psi v)(s)\big|\right.$$

$$\left.+ \big|{}^cD^{\beta_1}u(s) - {}^cD^{\beta_1}v(s)\big| + \big|{}^cD^{\beta_2}u(s) - {}^cD^{\beta_2}v(s)\big| + \cdots + \big|{}^cD^{\beta_n}u(s) - {}^cD^{\beta_n}v(s)\big|\right) ds$$

$$+ \frac{|b|(1+2|a|)}{|1+a||1+b|} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \mu(s)\left(\big|u(s)-v(s)\big| + \big|(\phi u)(s)-(\phi v)(s)\big|\right.$$

$$+ \big|(\psi u)(s)-(\psi v)(s)\big| + \big|{}^cD^{\beta_1}u(s) - {}^cD^{\beta_1}v(s)\big|$$

$$\left.+ \big|{}^cD^{\beta_2}u(s) - {}^cD^{\beta_2}v(s)\big| + \cdots + \big|{}^cD^{\beta_n}u(s) - {}^cD^{\beta_n}v(s)\big|\right) ds$$

$$\leq \frac{(1+\gamma_0+\lambda_0)\|u-v\|}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1}\mu(s)\, ds$$

$$+ \frac{|a|(1+\gamma_0+\lambda_0)\|u-v\|}{|1+a|\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1-s)^{\alpha-1}\mu(s)\, ds$$

$$+ \frac{|b|(1+2|a|)(1+\gamma_0+\lambda_0)\|u-v\|}{|1+a||1+b|\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \int_0^1 (1-s)^{\alpha-2}\mu(s)\, ds$$

$$\leq \frac{(1+\gamma_0+\lambda_0)\|u-v\|}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\int_0^t \left((t-s)^{\alpha-1}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-\kappa}} ds\right)^{1-\kappa} \left(\int_0^t \left(\mu(s)\right)^{\frac{1}{\kappa}} ds\right)^{\kappa}$$

$$+ \frac{|a|(1+\gamma_0+\lambda_0)\|u-v\|}{|1+a|\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\int_0^1 \left((1-s)^{\alpha-1}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-\kappa}} ds\right)^{1-\kappa} \left(\int_0^1 \left(\mu(s)\right)^{\frac{1}{\kappa}} ds\right)^{\kappa}$$

$$+ \frac{|b|(1+2|a|)(1+\gamma_0+\lambda_0)\|u-v\|}{|1+a||1+b|\Gamma(\alpha-1)}$$

$$\times \left(\int_0^1 \left((1-s)^{\alpha-2}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-\kappa}} ds\right)^{1-\kappa} \left(\int_0^1 \left(\mu(s)\right)^{\frac{1}{\kappa}} ds\right)^{\kappa}$$

$$\leq \frac{\mu^*(1+\gamma_0+\lambda_0)\|u-v\|}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\frac{1-\kappa}{\alpha-\kappa}\right)^{1-\kappa} + \frac{|a|\mu^*(1+\gamma_0+\lambda_0)\|u-v\|}{|1+a|\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\frac{1-\kappa}{\alpha-\kappa}\right)^{1-\kappa}$$

$$+ \frac{|b|(1+2|a|)\mu^*(1+\gamma_0+\lambda_0)\|u-v\|}{|1+a||1+b|\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \left(\frac{1-\kappa}{\alpha-\kappa-1}\right)^{1-\kappa}$$

$$\leq (1+\gamma_0+\lambda_0)\left[\frac{(1+2|a|)\mu^*}{|1+a|\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\frac{1-\kappa}{\alpha-\kappa}\right)^{1-\kappa}\right.$$

$$\left.+ \frac{|b|(1+2|a|)\mu^*}{|1+a||1+b|\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \left(\frac{1-\kappa}{\alpha-\kappa-1}\right)^{1-\kappa}\right]\|u-v\|.$$

Also, we have

$$\left| {}^cD^{\beta_i}(Fu)(t) - {}^cD^{\beta_i}(Fv)(t) \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)}(Fu)'(s)\,ds - \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)}(Fv)'(s)\,ds \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \right. \right.$$

$$\times f\left(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\right)d\tau$$

$$- \frac{b}{1+b}\int_0^1 \frac{(1-\tau)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)}$$

$$\times f\left(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\right)d\tau \bigg)\,ds$$

$$- \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)}\left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \right.$$

$$\times f\left(\tau, v(\tau), (\phi v)(\tau), (\psi v)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}v(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}v(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}v(\tau)\right)d\tau$$

$$- \frac{b}{1+b}\int_0^1 \frac{(1-\tau)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)}$$

$$\left. \left. \times f\left(\tau, v(\tau), (\phi v)(\tau), (\psi v)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}v(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}v(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}v(\tau)\right)d\tau \bigg)\,ds \right| \right.$$

$$\leq \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)}\left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \right.$$

$$\times \left| f\left(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\right) \right.$$

$$\left. - f\left(\tau, v(\tau), (\phi v)(\tau), (\psi v)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}v(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}v(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}v(\tau)\right)\right|d\tau \bigg)\,ds$$

$$+ \frac{|b|}{|1+b|}\int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)}$$

$$\times \left(\int_0^1 \frac{(1-\tau)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)}\left| f\left(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\right) \right. \right.$$

$$\left. \left. - f\left(\tau, v(\tau), (\phi v)(\tau), (\psi v)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}v(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}v(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}v(\tau)\right)\right|d\tau \bigg)\,ds$$

$$\leq \frac{(1+\gamma_0+\lambda_0)\|u-v\|}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)\Gamma(\alpha-1)}\int_0^t (t-s)^{-\beta_i}\left(\int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\alpha-2}\mu(\tau)\,d\tau \right)ds$$

$$+ \frac{|b|(1+\gamma_0+\lambda_0)\|u-v\|}{|1+b|\Gamma(1-\beta_i)\Gamma(\alpha-1)}\int_0^t (t-s)^{-\beta_i}\left(\int_0^1 (1-\tau)^{\alpha-2}\mu(\tau)\,d\tau \right)ds$$

$$\leq \frac{\mu^*(1+\gamma_0+\lambda_0)\|u-v\|}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)\Gamma(\alpha-1)}\left(\frac{1-\kappa}{\alpha-\kappa-1} \right)^{1-\kappa}\int_0^t (t-s)^{-\beta_i}s^{\alpha-\kappa-1}\,ds$$

$$+ \frac{|b|\mu^*(1+\gamma_0+\lambda_0)\|u-v\|}{|1+b|\Gamma(1-\beta_i)\Gamma(\alpha-1)}\left(\frac{1-\kappa}{\alpha-\kappa-1} \right)^{1-\kappa}\int_0^t (t-s)^{-\beta_i}\,ds$$

$$\leq \frac{\mu^*(1+\gamma_0+\lambda_0)\|u-v\|}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)\Gamma(\alpha-1)}\left(\frac{1-\kappa}{\alpha-\kappa-1} \right)^{1-\kappa}\int_0^1 (1-\xi)^{-\beta_i}\xi^{\alpha-\kappa-1}\,d\xi$$

$$+ \frac{|b|\mu^*(1+\gamma_0+\lambda_0)\|u-v\|}{|1+b|\Gamma(2-\beta_i)\Gamma(\alpha-1)}\left(\frac{1-\kappa}{\alpha-\kappa-1} \right)^{1-\kappa}.$$

Since $B(\alpha - \kappa, 1 - \beta_i) = \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{-\beta_i} \xi^{\alpha - \kappa - 1} \, d\xi = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha - \kappa)\Gamma(1 - \beta_i)}{\Gamma(\alpha - \beta_i - \kappa + 1)}$, we obtain

$$\left| {}^c D^{\beta_i}(Fu)(t) - {}^c D^{\beta_i}(Fv)(t) \right| \leq (1 + \gamma_0 + \lambda_0) \left[\frac{\Gamma(\alpha - \kappa)\mu^*}{\Gamma(\alpha - 1)\Gamma(\alpha - \beta_i - \kappa + 1)} \left(\frac{1 - \kappa}{\alpha - \kappa - 1} \right)^{1 - \kappa} \right.$$
$$\left. + \frac{|b|\mu^*}{|1 + b|\Gamma(2 - \beta_i)\Gamma(\alpha - 1)} \left(\frac{1 - \kappa}{\alpha - \kappa - 1} \right)^{1 - \kappa} \right] \|u - v\|$$

for all $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$. Hence, we get

$$\|Fu - Fv\|$$
$$\leq (1 + \gamma_0 + \lambda_0) \left[\frac{(1 + 2|a|)\mu^*}{|1 + a|\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\frac{1 - \kappa}{\alpha - \kappa} \right)^{1 - \kappa} + \frac{|b|(1 + 2|a|)\mu^*}{|1 + a||1 + b|\Gamma(\alpha - 1)} \left(\frac{1 - \kappa}{\alpha - \kappa - 1} \right)^{1 - \kappa} \right.$$
$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\Gamma(\alpha - \kappa)\mu^*}{\Gamma(\alpha - 1)\Gamma(\alpha - \beta_i - \kappa + 1)} \left(\frac{1 - \kappa}{\alpha - \kappa - 1} \right)^{1 - \kappa} \right.$$
$$\left. \left. + \frac{|b|\mu^*}{|1 + b|\Gamma(2 - \beta_i)\Gamma(\alpha - 1)} \left(\frac{1 - \kappa}{\alpha - \kappa - 1} \right)^{1 - \kappa} \right) \right] \|u - v\| = \Delta \|u - v\|.$$

Since $\Delta < 1$, F is a contraction mapping, therefore, by using the Banach contraction principle, F has a unique fixed point, which is the unique solution of problem (1) by using Lemma 2.2. □

Corollary 2.4 *Assume that there exists $L > 0$ such that*

$$\left| f(t, x, y, w, u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_n) - f(t, x', y', w', v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n) \right|$$
$$\leq L \left(|x - x'| + |y - y'| + |w - w'| + |u_1 - v_1| + |u_2 - v_2| + \cdots + |u_n - v_n| \right)$$

for all $t \in [0, 1]$ and $x, y, w, x', y', w', u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_n, v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n \in \mathbb{R}$. Then problem (1) has a unique solution whenever

$$(1 + \gamma_0 + \lambda_0) \left[\frac{(1 + 2|a|)(1 + (\alpha + 1)|b|)L}{|1 + a||1 + b|\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} \right.$$
$$\left. + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{L}{\Gamma(\alpha - \beta_i + 1)} + \frac{|b|L}{|1 + b|\Gamma(2 - \beta_i)\Gamma(\alpha)} \right) \right] < 1,$$

where $\gamma_0 = \sup_{t \in I} | \int_0^t \gamma(t, s) \, ds|$, $\lambda_0 = \sup_{t \in I} | \int_0^t \lambda(t, s) \, ds|$.

Now, we restate the Schauder's fixed point theorem, which is needed to prove next result (see Theorem 1.10.16 in [23]).

Theorem 2.5 *Let E be a closed, convex and bounded subset of a Banach space X, and let $F : E \to E$ be a continuous mapping such that $F(E)$ is a relatively compact subset of X. Then F has a fixed point in E.*

Theorem 2.6 *Let $f : [0,1] \times \mathbb{R}^{n+3} \to \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function such that there exists a constant $l \in (0, \alpha - 1)$ and a real-valued function $m(t) \in L^{\frac{1}{l}}([0,1], (0, \infty))$ such that*

$$
\big| f(t, x, y, w, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \big|
$$
$$
\leq m(t) + d|x|^{\rho} + d'|y|^{\rho'} + d''|w|^{\rho''} + d_1|u_1|^{\rho_1} + d_2|u_2|^{\rho_2} + \cdots + d_n|u_n|^{\rho_n}, \qquad (*)
$$

where $d, d', d'', d_i \geq 0$ and $0 < \rho, \rho', \rho'', \rho_i < 1$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, or

$$
\big| f(t, x, y, w, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \big|
$$
$$
\leq d|x|^{\rho} + d'|y|^{\rho'} + d''|w|^{\rho''} + d_1|u_1|^{\rho_1} + d_2|u_2|^{\rho_2} + \cdots + d_n|u_n|^{\rho_n},
$$

where $d, d', d'', d_i > 0$ and $\rho, \rho', \rho'', \rho_i > 1$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Then problem (1) has a solution.

Proof First, suppose that f satisfy condition $(*)$. Define $B_r = \{u \in X, \|u\| \leq r\}$, where

$$
r \geq \max\Big\{ \big((n+4)Ad\big)^{\frac{1}{1-\rho}}, \big((n+4)Ad'\gamma_0^{\rho'}\big)^{\frac{1}{1-\rho'}}, \big((n+4)Ad''\lambda_0^{\rho''}\big)^{\frac{1}{1-\rho''}}, \big((n+4)Ad_1\big)^{\frac{1}{1-\rho_1}},
$$

$$
\big((n+4)Ad_2\big)^{\frac{1}{1-\rho_2}}, \dots, \big((n+4)Ad_n\big)^{\frac{1}{1-\rho_n}}, (n+4)K \Big\},
$$

$$
K = \frac{(1+2|a|)M}{|1+a|\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\frac{1-l}{\alpha - l} \right)^{1-l} + \frac{|b|(1+2|a|)M}{|1+a||1+b|\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \left(\frac{1-l}{\alpha - l - 1} \right)^{1-l}
$$

$$
+ \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\Gamma(\alpha - l)M}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)\Gamma(\alpha - \beta_i - l + 1)} \left(\frac{1-l}{\alpha - l - 1} \right)^{1-l} \right.
$$

$$
\left. + \frac{|b|M}{|1+b|\Gamma(2-\beta_i)\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \left(\frac{1-l}{\alpha - l - 1} \right)^{1-l} \right),
$$

$$
A = \frac{(1+2|a|)(1+(1+\alpha)|b|)}{|1+a||1+b|\Gamma(\alpha+1)} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha - \beta_i + 1)} + \frac{|b|}{|1+b|\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(2-\beta_i)} \right)
$$

and $M = (\int_0^1 (m(t))^{\frac{1}{l}} \, ds)^l$. Note that B_r is a closed, bounded and convex subset of the Banach space X. For each $u \in B_r$, we have

$$
\big| (Fu)(t) \big| = \left| \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f\big(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^c D^{\beta_1} u(s), {}^c D^{\beta_2} u(s), \dots, {}^c D^{\beta_n} u(s) \big) \, ds \right.
$$

$$
- \frac{a}{(1+a)} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}
$$

$$
\times f\big(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^c D^{\beta_1} u(s), {}^c D^{\beta_2} u(s), \dots, {}^c D^{\beta_n} u(s) \big) \, ds
$$

$$
+ \frac{ab - b(1+a)t}{(1+a)(1+b)} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)}
$$

$$
\left. \times f\big(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^c D^{\beta_1} u(s), {}^c D^{\beta_2} u(s), \dots, {}^c D^{\beta_n} u(s) \big) \, ds \right|
$$

$$
\leq \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \big| f\big(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^c D^{\beta_1} u(s), {}^c D^{\beta_2} u(s), \dots, {}^c D^{\beta_n} u(s) \big) \big| \, ds
$$

$$
+ \frac{|a|}{|1+a|} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}
$$

$$\times \left| f\big(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^{c}D^{\beta_1}u(s), {}^{c}D^{\beta_2}u(s), \ldots, {}^{c}D^{\beta_n}u(s)\big) \right| ds$$

$$+ \frac{|b|(1+2|a|)}{|1+a||1+b|} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)}$$

$$\times \left| f\big(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^{c}D^{\beta_1}u(s), {}^{c}D^{\beta_2}u(s), \ldots, {}^{c}D^{\beta_n}u(s)\big) \right| ds$$

$$\leq \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} m(s)\, ds$$

$$+ \big(dr^\rho + d'\gamma_0^{p'} r^{\rho'} + d''\lambda_0^{p''} r^{\rho''} + d_1 r^{\rho_1} + d_2 r^{\rho_2} + \cdots + d_n r^{\rho_n}\big) \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}\, ds$$

$$+ \frac{|a|}{|1+a|} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} m(s)\, ds$$

$$+ \frac{|a|}{|1+a|} \big(dr^\rho + d'\gamma_0^{p'} r^{\rho'} + d''\lambda_0^{p''} r^{\rho''} + d_1 r^{\rho_1} + d_2 r^{\rho_2} + \cdots + d_n r^{\rho_n}\big)$$

$$\times \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}\, ds + \frac{|b|(1+2|a|)}{|1+a||1+b|} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)} m(s)\, ds$$

$$+ \frac{|b|(1+2|a|)}{|1+a||1+b|} \big(dr^\rho + d'\gamma_0^{p'} r^{\rho'} + d''\lambda_0^{p''} r^{\rho''} + d_1 r^{\rho_1} + d_2 r^{\rho_2} + \cdots + d_n r^{\rho_n}\big)$$

$$\times \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)}\, ds$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\int_0^t \big((t-s)^{\alpha-1}\big)^{\frac{1}{1-l}}\, ds \right)^{1-l} \left(\int_0^t \big(m(s)\big)^{\frac{1}{l}}\, ds \right)^{l}$$

$$+ \frac{|a|}{|1+a|\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\int_0^1 \big((1-s)^{\alpha-1}\big)^{\frac{1}{1-l}}\, ds \right)^{1-l} \left(\int_0^1 \big(m(s)\big)^{\frac{1}{l}}\, ds \right)^{l}$$

$$+ \frac{|b|(1+2|a|)}{|1+a||1+b|\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \left(\int_0^1 \big((1-s)^{\alpha-2}\big)^{\frac{1}{1-l}}\, ds \right)^{1-l} \left(\int_0^1 \big(m(s)\big)^{\frac{1}{l}}\, ds \right)^{l}$$

$$+ \frac{(1+2|a|)(1+(1+\alpha)|b|)}{|1+a||1+b|\Gamma(\alpha+1)}$$

$$\times \big(dr^\rho + d'\gamma_0^{p'} r^{\rho'} + d''\lambda_0^{p''} r^{\rho''} + d_1 r^{\rho_1} + d_2 r^{\rho_2} + \cdots + d_n r^{\rho_n}\big)$$

$$\leq \frac{(1+2|a|)M}{|1+a|\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\frac{1-l}{\alpha-l} \right)^{1-l} + \frac{|b|(1+2|a|)M}{|1+a||1+b|\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \left(\frac{1-l}{\alpha-l-1} \right)^{1-l}$$

$$+ \frac{(1+2|a|)(1+(1+\alpha)|b|)}{|1+a||1+b|\Gamma(\alpha+1)}$$

$$\times \big(dr^\rho + d'\gamma_0^{p'} r^{\rho'} + d''\lambda_0^{p''} r^{\rho''} + d_1 r^{\rho_1} + d_2 r^{\rho_2} + \cdots + d_n r^{\rho_n}\big).$$

Also, we have

$$\left| {}^{c}D^{\beta_i}(Fu)(t) \right| = \left| \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)} (Fu)'(s)\, ds \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \right. \right.$$

$$\times f\big(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), {}^{c}D^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^{c}D^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \ldots, {}^{c}D^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\big)\, d\tau$$

$$- \frac{b}{1+b} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-\tau)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)}$$

$$\times f\big(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau),$$

$${}^c D^{\beta_1} u(\tau), {}^c D^{\beta_2} u(\tau), \dots, {}^c D^{\beta_n} u(\tau)\big) \, d\tau \bigg) \, ds \bigg|$$

$$\leq \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)} \bigg(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \big| f\big(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau),$$

$${}^c D^{\beta_1} u(\tau), {}^c D^{\beta_2} u(\tau), \dots, {}^c D^{\beta_n} u(\tau)\big) \big| \, d\tau \bigg) \, ds$$

$$+ \frac{|b|}{|1+b|} \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)} \bigg(\int_0^1 \frac{(1-\tau)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \big| f\big(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau),$$

$${}^c D^{\beta_1} u(\tau), {}^c D^{\beta_2} u(\tau), \dots, {}^c D^{\beta_n} u(\tau)\big) \big| \, d\tau \bigg) \, ds$$

$$\leq \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)} \bigg(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)} m(\tau) \, d\tau \bigg) \, ds$$

$$+ \big(dr^\rho + d' \gamma_0^{p'} r^{\rho'} + d'' \lambda_0^{p''} r^{\rho''} + d_1 r^{\rho_1} + d_2 r^{\rho_2} + \cdots + d_n r^{\rho_n} \big)$$

$$\times \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)} \bigg(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \, d\tau \bigg) \, ds$$

$$+ \frac{|b|}{|1+b|} \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)} \bigg(\int_0^1 \frac{(1-\tau)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)} m(\tau) \, d\tau \bigg) \, ds$$

$$+ \frac{|b|}{|1+b|} \big(dr^\rho + d' \gamma_0^{p'} r^{\rho'} + d'' \lambda_0^{p''} r^{\rho''} + d_1 r^{\rho_1} + d_2 r^{\rho_2} + \cdots + d_n r^{\rho_n} \big)$$

$$\times \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)} \bigg(\int_0^1 \frac{(1-\tau)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \, d\tau \bigg) \, ds$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)\Gamma(1-\beta_i)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{-\beta_i}$$

$$\times \bigg[\bigg(\int_0^s \big((s-\tau)^{\alpha-2}\big)^{\frac{1}{1-l}} \, d\tau \bigg)^{1-l} \bigg(\int_0^s \big(m(\tau)\big)^{\frac{1}{l}} \, d\tau \bigg)^l \bigg] \, ds$$

$$+ \frac{\big(dr^\rho + d' \gamma_0^{p'} r^{\rho'} + d'' \lambda_0^{p''} r^{\rho''} + d_1 r^{\rho_1} + d_2 r^{\rho_2} + \cdots + d_n r^{\rho_n} \big)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(1-\beta_i)}$$

$$\times \int_0^t (t-s)^{-\beta_i} s^{\alpha-1} \, ds + \frac{|b|}{|1+b|\Gamma(\alpha-1)\Gamma(1-\beta_i)}$$

$$\times \int_0^t (t-s)^{-\beta_i} \bigg[\bigg(\int_0^1 \big((1-\tau)^{\alpha-2}\big)^{\frac{1}{1-l}} \, d\tau \bigg)^{1-l} \bigg(\int_0^1 \big(m(\tau)\big)^{\frac{1}{l}} \, d\tau \bigg)^l \bigg] \, ds$$

$$+ \frac{|b| \big(dr^\rho + d' \gamma_0^{p'} r^{\rho'} + d'' \lambda_0^{p''} r^{\rho''} + d_1 r^{\rho_1} + d_2 r^{\rho_2} + \cdots + d_n r^{\rho_n} \big)}{|1+b|\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(2-\beta_i)}$$

$$\leq \frac{M}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)\Gamma(1-\beta_i)} \bigg(\frac{1-l}{\alpha-l-1} \bigg)^{1-l} \int_0^t (t-s)^{-\beta_i} s^{\alpha-l-1} \, ds$$

$$+ \frac{\big(dr^\rho + d' \gamma_0^{p'} r^{\rho'} + d'' \lambda_0^{p''} r^{\rho''} + d_1 r^{\rho_1} + d_2 r^{\rho_2} + \cdots + d_n r^{\rho_n} \big)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(1-\beta_i)}$$

$$\times \int_0^t (t-s)^{-\beta_i} s^{\alpha-1} \, ds$$

$$+ \frac{|b|M}{|1+b|\Gamma(\alpha-1)\Gamma(1-\beta_i)}\left(\frac{1-l}{\alpha-l-1}\right)^{1-l}\int_0^t (t-s)^{-\beta_i}\,ds$$

$$+ \frac{|b|(dr^\rho + d'\gamma_0^{p'}r^{\rho'} + d''\lambda_0^{p''}r^{\rho''} + d_1 r^{\rho_1} + d_2 r^{\rho_2} + \cdots + d_n r^{\rho_n})}{|1+b|\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(2-\beta_i)}$$

$$\leq \frac{M}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)\Gamma(1-\beta_i)}\left(\frac{1-l}{\alpha-l-1}\right)^{1-l}\int_0^1 (1-\xi)^{-\beta_i}\xi^{\alpha-l-1}\,d\xi$$

$$+ \frac{(dr^\rho + d'\gamma_0^{p'}r^{\rho'} + d''\lambda_0^{p''}r^{\rho''} + d_1 r^{\rho_1} + d_2 r^{\rho_2} + \cdots + d_n r^{\rho_n})}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(1-\beta_i)}$$

$$\times \int_0^1 (1-\xi)^{-\beta_i}\xi^{\alpha-1}\,d\xi$$

$$+ \frac{|b|M}{|1+b|\Gamma(\alpha-1)\Gamma(2-\beta_i)}\left(\frac{1-l}{\alpha-l-1}\right)^{1-l}$$

$$+ \frac{|b|(dr^\rho + d'\gamma_0^{p'}r^{\rho'} + d''\lambda_0^{p''}r^{\rho''} + d_1 r^{\rho_1} + d_2 r^{\rho_2} + \cdots + d_n r^{\rho_n})}{|1+b|\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(2-\beta_i)}.$$

Since $B(\alpha-l,1-\beta_i) = \int_0^1 (1-\xi)^{-\beta_i}\xi^{\alpha-l-1}\,d\xi = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha-l)\Gamma(1-\beta_i)}{\Gamma(\alpha-\beta_i-l+1)}$ and, on the other hand, $B(\alpha,1-\beta_i) = \int_0^1 (1-\xi)^{-\beta_i}\xi^{\alpha-1}\,d\xi = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(1-\beta_i)}{\Gamma(\alpha-\beta_i+1)}$, we conclude that

$$\left|{}^c D^{\beta_i}(Fu)(t)\right| \leq \frac{\Gamma(\alpha-l)M}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)\Gamma(\alpha-\beta_i-l+1)}\left(\frac{1-l}{\alpha-l-1}\right)^{1-l}$$

$$+ \frac{|b|M}{|1+b|\Gamma(\alpha-1)\Gamma(2-\beta_i)}\left(\frac{1-l}{\alpha-l-1}\right)^{1-l}$$

$$+ \frac{dr^\rho + d'\gamma_0^{p'}r^{\rho'} + d''\lambda_0^{p''}r^{\rho''} + d_1 r^{\rho_1} + d_2 r^{\rho_2} + \cdots + d_n r^{\rho_n}}{\Gamma(\alpha-\beta_i+1)}$$

$$+ \frac{|b|(dr^\rho + d'\gamma_0^{p'}r^{\rho'} + d''\lambda_0^{p''}r^{\rho''} + d_1 r^{\rho_1} + d_2 r^{\rho_2} + \cdots + d_n r^{\rho_n})}{|1+b|\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(2-\beta_i)}$$

for all $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$. Thus,

$$\|Fu\| \leq \frac{(1+2|a|)M}{|1+a|\Gamma(\alpha)}\left(\frac{1-l}{\alpha-l}\right)^{1-l} + \frac{|b|(1+2|a|)M}{|1+a||1+b|\Gamma(\alpha-1)}\left(\frac{1-l}{\alpha-l-1}\right)^{1-l}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{\Gamma(\alpha-l)M}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)\Gamma(\alpha-\beta_i-l+1)}\left(\frac{1-l}{\alpha-l-1}\right)^{1-l}\right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{|b|M}{|1+b|\Gamma(\alpha-1)\Gamma(2-\beta_i)}\left(\frac{1-l}{\alpha-l-1}\right)^{1-l}\right]$$

$$+ \left(dr^\rho + d'\gamma_0^{p'}r^{\rho'} + d''\lambda_0^{p''}r^{\rho''} + d_1 r^{\rho_1} + d_2 r^{\rho_2} + \cdots + d_n r^{\rho_n}\right)$$

$$\times \left(\frac{(1+2|a|)(1+(1+\alpha)|b|)}{|1+a||1+b|\Gamma(\alpha+1)} + \sum_{i=1}^n\left[\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha-\beta_i+1)} + \frac{|b|}{|1+b|\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(2-\beta_i)}\right]\right)$$

$$= K + \left(dr^\rho + d'\gamma_0^{p'}r^{\rho'} + d''\lambda_0^{p''}r^{\rho''} + d_1 r^{\rho_1} + d_2 r^{\rho_2} + \cdots + d_n r^{\rho_n}\right)A$$

$$\leq \frac{r}{n+4}\times(n+4) = r.$$

Hence, F maps B_r into B_r. Now, suppose that f satisfy the second condition. In this case, choose

$$0 < r$$

$$\leq \min\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{(n+3)Ad}\right)^{\frac{1}{\rho-1}}, \left(\frac{1}{(n+3)Ad'\gamma_0^{p'}}\right)^{\frac{1}{\rho'-1}}, \left(\frac{1}{(n+3)Ad''\lambda_0^{p''}}\right)^{\frac{1}{\rho''-1}}, \right.$$

$$\left. \left(\frac{1}{(n+3)Ad_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{\rho_1-1}}, \left(\frac{1}{(n+3)Ad_2}\right)^{\frac{1}{\rho_2-1}}, \ldots, \left(\frac{1}{(n+3)Ad_n}\right)^{\frac{1}{\rho_n-1}} \right\}.$$

By using similar arguments, one can show that $\|Fu\| \leq \frac{r}{n+3} \times (n+3) = r$, and so F maps B_r into B_r. Since f is continuous, it is easy to get that F is also continuous. Now, we show that F is completely continuous operator on B_r. For each $u \in B_r$, put

$$N = \max_{t \in I}\left\{ f\left(t, u(t), (\phi u)(t), (\psi u)(t), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(t), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(t), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(t)\right)\right\} + 1.$$

For each $t_1, t_2 \in I$ with $t_1 < t_2$, we have

$$\left| (Fu)(t_2) - (Fu)(t_1) \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_0^{t_2} \frac{(t_2-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f\left(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(s)\right) ds \right.$$

$$- \int_0^{t_1} \frac{(t_1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f\left(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(s)\right) ds$$

$$+ \frac{b(t_1-t_2)}{1+b} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)}$$

$$\left. \times f\left(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(s)\right) ds \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_0^{t_1} \frac{(t_2-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f\left(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(s)\right) ds \right.$$

$$+ \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{(t_2-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f\left(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(s)\right) ds$$

$$- \int_0^{t_1} \frac{(t_1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f\left(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(s)\right) ds$$

$$+ \frac{b(t_1-t_2)}{1+b} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)}$$

$$\left. \times f\left(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(s)\right) ds \right|$$

$$\leq \int_0^{t_1} \frac{(t_2-s)^{\alpha-1} - (t_1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$$

$$\times \left| f\left(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(s)\right) \right| ds$$

$$+ \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{(t_2-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left| f\left(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(s)\right) \right| ds$$

$$+ \frac{|b|(t_2-t_1)}{|1+b|} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)}$$

$$\times \left| f\left(s, u(s), (\phi u)(s), (\psi u)(s), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(s), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(s), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(s)\right)\right| ds$$

$$\leq N \int_0^{t_1} \frac{(t_2-s)^{\alpha-1} - (t_1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} ds + N \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{(t_2-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} ds$$

$$+ \frac{N|b|(t_2-t_1)}{|1+b|} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)} ds$$

$$= \frac{N}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \left(t_2^\alpha - t_1^\alpha\right) + \frac{N|b|}{|1+b|\Gamma(\alpha)} (t_2-t_1).$$

On the other hand, for each $i \in \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$, we have

$$\left| {}^cD^{\beta_i}(Fu)(t_2) - {}^cD^{\beta_i}(Fu)(t_1)\right|$$

$$= \left| \int_0^{t_2} \frac{(t_2-s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)} (Fu)'(s) ds - \int_0^{t_1} \frac{(t_1-s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)} (Fu)'(s) ds \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_0^{t_2} \frac{(t_2-s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \right. \right.$$

$$\times f\left(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\right) d\tau$$

$$- \frac{b}{1+b} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-\tau)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)}$$

$$\left. \times f\left(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\right) d\tau \right) ds$$

$$- \int_0^{t_1} \frac{(t_1-s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \right.$$

$$\times f\left(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\right) d\tau$$

$$- \frac{b}{1+b} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-\tau)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)}$$

$$\left. \left. \times f\left(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\right) d\tau \right) ds \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_0^{t_1} \frac{(t_2-s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \right. \right.$$

$$\times f\left(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\right) d\tau$$

$$- \frac{b}{1+b} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-\tau)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)}$$

$$\left. \times f\left(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\right) d\tau \right) ds$$

$$+ \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{(t_2-s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1-\beta_i)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \right.$$

$$\times f\left(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\right) d\tau$$

$$- \frac{b}{1+b} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-\tau)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)}$$

$$\left. \times f\left(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\right) d\tau \right) ds$$

$$- \int_0^{t_1} \frac{(t_1 - s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1 - \beta_i)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s - \tau)^{\alpha - 2}}{\Gamma(\alpha - 1)} \right.$$

$$\times f\big(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\big) \, d\tau$$

$$- \frac{b}{1 + b} \int_0^1 \frac{(1 - \tau)^{\alpha - 2}}{\Gamma(\alpha - 1)}$$

$$\left. \times f\big(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\big) \, d\tau \right) ds \Bigg|$$

$$= \Bigg| \int_0^{t_1} \frac{(t_2 - s)^{-\beta_i} - (t_1 - s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1 - \beta_i)}$$

$$\times \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s - \tau)^{\alpha - 2}}{\Gamma(\alpha - 1)} f\big(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), \right.$$

$${}^cD^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\big) \, d\tau$$

$$- \frac{b}{1 + b} \int_0^1 \frac{(1 - \tau)^{\alpha - 2}}{\Gamma(\alpha - 1)}$$

$$\left. \times f\big(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\big) \, d\tau \right) ds$$

$$+ \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{(t_2 - s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1 - \beta_i)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s - \tau)^{\alpha - 2}}{\Gamma(\alpha - 1)} \right.$$

$$\times f\big(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\big) \, d\tau$$

$$- \frac{b}{1 + b} \int_0^1 \frac{(1 - \tau)^{\alpha - 2}}{\Gamma(\alpha - 1)}$$

$$\left. \times f\big(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\big) \, d\tau \right) ds \Bigg|$$

$$\leq \int_0^{t_1} \frac{(t_1 - s)^{-\beta_i} - (t_2 - s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1 - \beta_i)}$$

$$\times \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s - \tau)^{\alpha - 2}}{\Gamma(\alpha - 1)} \big| f\big(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), \right.$$

$${}^cD^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\big) \big| \, d\tau \Big) ds$$

$$+ \frac{|b|}{|1 + b|} \int_0^{t_1} \frac{(t_1 - s)^{-\beta_i} - (t_2 - s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1 - \beta_i)}$$

$$\times \left(\int_0^1 \frac{(1 - \tau)^{\alpha - 2}}{\Gamma(\alpha - 1)} \big| f\big(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), \right.$$

$${}^cD^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\big) \big| \, d\tau \Big) ds$$

$$+ \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{(t_2 - s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1 - \beta_i)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s - \tau)^{\alpha - 2}}{\Gamma(\alpha - 1)} \right.$$

$$\times \big| f\big(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \ldots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\big) \big| \, d\tau \Big) ds$$

$$+ \frac{|b|}{|1 + b|} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{(t_2 - s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1 - \beta_i)} \left(\int_0^1 \frac{(1 - \tau)^{\alpha - 2}}{\Gamma(\alpha - 1)} \right.$$

$$\times \left| f\big(\tau, u(\tau), (\phi u)(\tau), (\psi u)(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_1}u(\tau), {}^cD^{\beta_2}u(\tau), \dots, {}^cD^{\beta_n}u(\tau)\big) \right| d\tau \bigg) ds$$

$$\leq \frac{N}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{t_1} \frac{(t_1 - s)^{-\beta_i} - (t_2 - s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1 - \beta_i)} s^{\alpha-1} \, ds$$

$$+ \frac{N|b|}{|1 + b|\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{t_1} \frac{(t_1 - s)^{-\beta_i} - (t_2 - s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1 - \beta_i)} \, ds$$

$$+ \frac{N}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{(t_2 - s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1 - \beta_i)} s^{\alpha-1} \, ds + \frac{N|b|}{|1 + b|\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{(t_2 - s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1 - \beta_i)} \, ds$$

$$\leq \frac{(1 + 2|b|)N}{|1 + b|\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{t_1} \frac{(t_1 - s)^{-\beta_i} - (t_2 - s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1 - \beta_i)} \, ds$$

$$+ \frac{(1 + 2|b|)N}{|1 + b|\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{(t_2 - s)^{-\beta_i}}{\Gamma(1 - \beta_i)} \, ds$$

$$\leq \frac{(1 + 2|b|)N}{|1 + b|\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(2 - \beta_i)} \big[\big(t_2^{1-\beta_i} - t_1^{1-\beta_i}\big) + 2(t_2 - t_1)^{1-\beta_i} \big].$$

Hence,

$$\|Fu(t_2) - Fu(t_1)\|$$

$$\leq \frac{N}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} \big(t_2^\alpha - t_1^\alpha\big) + \frac{N|b|}{|1 + b|\Gamma(\alpha)} (t_2 - t_1)$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(1 + 2|b|)N}{|1 + b|\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(2 - \beta_i)} \big[\big(t_2^{1-\beta_i} - t_1^{1-\beta_i}\big) + 2(t_2 - t_1)^{1-\beta_i} \big],$$

which implies that $\|Fu(t_2) - Fu(t_1)\| \to 0$ as $t_1 \to t_2$. Thus, F is equi-continuous and uniformly bounded. By using the Arzela-Ascoli theorem, one can get that F is completely continuous. Now, by using Theorem 2.5, F has a fixed point in B_r. Therefore, problem (1) has a solution. □

Corollary 2.7 *Let $f : [0,1] \times \mathbb{R}^{n+3} \to \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function such that there exists a constant $l \in (0, \alpha - 1)$ and a real-valued function $m(t) \in L^{\frac{1}{l}}([0,1], (0, \infty))$ such that $|f(t, x, y, w, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)| \leq m(t)$ for all $t \in [0,1]$ and $x, y, w, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n \in \mathbb{R}$. Then problem (1) has a solution.*

Finally, we should emphasize the importance of anti-periodic conditions, which appear in the case that $a = 1$ and $b = 1$ in the problem. For more details about this note, one can review the papers [24] and [25].

2.3 Examples
Example 2.1 Consider the boundary value problem

$$
\begin{cases}
{}^cD^{\frac{7}{4}}u(t) = \frac{e^{-\pi t}}{24\sqrt{\pi} + e^{-\pi t}} \Big[\frac{\sin t + e^t}{1 + t^3} + \frac{|u(t)|}{1 + |u(t)|} + \frac{e^{-\pi t}\cos \pi t}{1 + t^2}\Big(1 + \frac{|(\phi u)(t) + {}^cD^{\frac{1}{2}}u(t)|}{1 + |(\phi u)(t) + {}^cD^{\frac{1}{2}}u(t)|}\Big) \\
\qquad\quad + \frac{1 + \sin^2 \pi t}{2(t^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4)}\Big((\psi u)(t) + \frac{|{}^cD^{\frac{3}{4}}u(t)|}{1 + |{}^cD^{\frac{3}{4}}u(t)|}\Big)\Big], \\
u(0) + u(1) = 0, \qquad u'(0) + u'(1) = 0,
\end{cases}
\tag{2}
$$

where $(\phi u)(t) = \int_0^t \frac{e^{-(s-t)}}{8} u(s)\, ds$ and $(\psi u)(t) = \int_0^t \frac{e^{-(s-t)/2}}{8} u(s)\, ds$ with $\gamma_0 = \frac{e-1}{8}$ and $\lambda_0 = \frac{\sqrt{e}-1}{4}$. Then, we have

$$\left| f\left(t, u(t), (\phi u)(t), (\psi u)(t), {}^cD^{\frac{1}{2}} u(t), {}^cD^{\frac{3}{4}} u(t)\right) \right.$$

$$\left. - f\left(t, v(t), (\phi v)(t), (\psi v)(t), {}^cD^{\frac{1}{2}} v(t), {}^cD^{\frac{3}{4}} v(t)\right) \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{24\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\left| u(t) - v(t) \right| + \left| (\phi u)(t) - (\phi v)(t) \right| \right.$$

$$+ \left| (\psi u)(t) - (\psi v)(t) \right| + \left| {}^cD^{\frac{1}{2}} u(t) - {}^cD^{\frac{1}{2}} v(t) \right|$$

$$\left. + \left| {}^cD^{\frac{3}{4}} u(t) - {}^cD^{\frac{3}{4}} v(t) \right| \right).$$

Put $\mu(t) = \frac{1}{24\sqrt{\pi}} \in L^4([0,1], (0,\infty))$, $\kappa = \frac{1}{4}$ and $\mu^* = \left(\int_0^1 (\frac{1}{24\sqrt{\pi}})^4\, ds \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{24\sqrt{\pi}}$. Since $\Gamma(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$, $\Gamma(\frac{3}{4}) \approx 1/2{,}254$, $\Gamma(\frac{5}{4}) \approx 0/9{,}064$ and $\Gamma(\frac{7}{4}) \approx 0/9{,}191$, we have

$$(1 + \gamma_0 + \lambda_0) \left[\frac{3\mu^*}{2\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\frac{1-\kappa}{\alpha-\kappa} \right)^{1-\kappa} + \frac{\mu^*}{4\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \left(\frac{1-\kappa}{\alpha-\kappa-1} \right)^{1-\kappa} \right.$$

$$+ \frac{\Gamma(\alpha-\kappa)\mu^*}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \left(\frac{1-\kappa}{\alpha-\kappa-1} \right)^{1-\kappa} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha-\beta_1-\kappa+1)} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha-\beta_2-\kappa+1)} \right)$$

$$+ \left. \frac{\mu^*}{2\Gamma(\alpha-1)} \left(\frac{1-\kappa}{\alpha-\kappa-1} \right)^{1-\kappa} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(2-\beta_1)} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(2-\beta_2)} \right) \right]$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{e-1}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{e}-1}{4} \right) \left[\frac{1}{16\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\frac{7}{4})} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} + \frac{1}{96\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\frac{3}{4})} \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} \right.$$

$$+ \frac{\Gamma(\frac{3}{2})}{24\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\frac{3}{4})} \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(2)} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{7}{4})} \right) + \left. \frac{1}{48\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\frac{3}{4})} \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{3}{2})} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{5}{4})} \right) \right]$$

$$\approx 0/1{,}466 < 1.$$

Thus, by using Theorem 2.3, the boundary value problem (2) has a unique solution.

Example 2.2 Consider the boundary value problem

$$\begin{cases} {}^cD^\alpha u(t) = \frac{\lambda e^{-\pi t}}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} + \frac{\cos \pi t}{\sqrt{\pi + |u(t)| + |{}^cD^{\frac{1}{2}} u(t)|}} (u(t))^{\sigma_1} + \frac{e^{-\pi t}(1+\sin^2 u(t))}{(t+6)^3} ((\phi u)(t))^{\sigma_2} \\ \quad + \frac{tu(t)}{(4+t^2)(1+|u(t)|)} ((\psi u)(t))^{\sigma_3} \\ \quad + \frac{(1+\alpha)(t-\frac{1}{2})^2}{\Gamma(\alpha)(1+|u(t)+{}^cD^{\frac{3}{2}} u(t)|)} \sum_{k=1}^{4} \left(\frac{\sin k\pi t}{2^k} \right) ({}^cD^{\beta_k} u(t))^{\delta_k}, \\ u(0) + \frac{1}{2} u(1) = 0, \qquad u'(0) + \frac{2}{3} u'(1) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

where $\alpha = \frac{9}{5}$, $\beta_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, $\beta_2 = \frac{4}{5}$, $\beta_3 = \frac{2}{3}$, $\beta_4 = \frac{1}{7}$, $\lambda \in [0,\infty)$, $(\phi u)(t) = \int_0^t \frac{s^2 e^{-(s-t)/2}}{s^3+4} u(s)\, ds$ and $(\psi u)(t) = \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^5}{\sqrt{1+s^2}} u(s)\, ds$. Then, we have

$$\left| f\left(t, u(t), (\phi u)(t), (\psi u)(t), {}^cD^{\beta_1} u(t), {}^cD^{\beta_2} u(t), {}^cD^{\beta_3} u(t), {}^cD^{\beta_4} u(t)\right) \right|$$

$$\leq m(t) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} |u(t)|^{\sigma_1} + \frac{1}{108} |(\phi u)(t)|^{\sigma_2} + \frac{1}{4} |(\psi u)(t)|^{\sigma_3} + \sum_{k=1}^{4} \frac{(1+\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)2^{k+2}} |{}^cD^{\beta_k} u(t)|^{\delta_k},$$

where $m(t) = \frac{\lambda e^{-\pi t}}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$ for all $t \in [0,1]$. If $0 < \sigma_j < 1$, $0 < \delta_i < 1$ for $j = 1, 2, 3$ and $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, then assumption (∗) holds. If $\lambda = 0$ and $\sigma_j, \delta_i > 1$ for $j = 1, 2, 3$ and $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, then the second condition of Theorem 2.6 holds. Thus, by using Theorem 2.6, the boundary value problem (3) has a solution.

3 Conclusions

Fractional nonlinear differential equations, fractional integro-differential equations and their applications represent a topic of high interest in the area of fractional calculus and its applications in various fields of science and engineering [7]. In this article, based on the Schauder's fixed point theorem, we have proved some existence results for the multi-term nonlinear fractional integro-differential equation (1).

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