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Multi-parameter fourth order impulsive integral boundary value problems with one-dimensional m -Laplacian and deviating arguments

Meiqiang Feng* and Jingliang Qiu

*Correspondence:
meiqiangfeng@sina.com
School of Applied Science, Beijing
Information Science & Technology
University, Beijing, 100192, People's
Republic of China

Abstract

Using inequality techniques and fixed point theories, several new and more general existence and multiplicity results are derived in terms of different values of $\lambda > 0$ and $\mu > 0$ for a fourth order impulsive integral boundary value problem with one-dimensional m -Laplacian and deviating arguments. We discuss our problems under two cases when the deviating arguments are delayed and advanced. Moreover, the nonexistence of a positive solution is also studied. In this paper, our results cover fourth order boundary value problems without deviating arguments and impulsive effect and are compared with some recent results by Jankowski.

Keywords: multi-parameter; impulsive integral boundary value problems with advanced and delayed arguments; inequality techniques and fixed point theories; one-dimensional m -Laplacian; existence and nonexistence of positive solutions

1 Introduction

Functional differential equations with impulse effect occur in many applications, such as population dynamics, biology, biotechnology, industrial robotic, pharmacokinetics, optimal control, *etc.*, and can be expressed by functional differential equations with impulses, see [1–5]. Functional differential equations with impulses are characterized by sudden changing of their state and by the fact that the processes under consideration depend on their prehistory at each moment of time. Therefore, the study of impulsive functional differential equations has gained prominence and it is a rapidly growing field, see Zhang and Feng [6], Nieto and Rodríguez-López [7], Yan and Shen [8], Li and Shen [9], Yang and Shen [10], YS Liu [11], YJ Liu [12], He and Yu [13] and Ding *et al.* [14] and the references therein. We note that the difficulties dealing with such problems are that they have deviating arguments and their states are discontinuous. Therefore, the results of impulsive functional differential equations, especially for higher order impulsive functional differential equations, are fewer than those of differential equations without impulses and deviating arguments.

Moreover, owing to its importance in modeling the stationary states of the deflection of an elastic beam, fourth order boundary value problems have attracted much attention from many authors; for example, see Sun and Wang [15], Yao [16], O'Regan [17], Yang [18],

Zhang [19], Gupta [20], Agarwal [21], Bonanno and Bella [22] and Han and Xu [23]. In particular, we would like to mention some results of Zhang and Liu [24] and Feng [25]. In [24], Zhang and Liu studied the following fourth order four-point boundary value problem without impulsive effect:

$$\begin{cases} (\phi_p(x''(t)))'' = w(t)f(t, x(t)), & t \in [0, 1], \\ x(0) = 0, & x(1) = ax(\xi), \\ x''(0) = 0, & x''(1) = bx''(\eta), \end{cases}$$

where $0 < \xi, \eta < 1, 0 \leq a < b < 1$. By using the upper and lower solution method, fixed point theorems and the properties of Green's function $G(t, s)$ and $H(t, s)$, the authors give sufficient conditions for the existence of one positive solution.

Recently, Feng [25] studied a fourth order boundary value problem with impulses and integral boundary conditions

$$\begin{cases} (\phi_p(y''(t)))'' = f(t, y(t)), & t \in J, t \neq t_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ \Delta y'|_{t=t_k} = -I_k(y(t_k)), & k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ y(0) = y(1) = \int_0^1 g(s)y(s) ds, \\ \phi_p(y''(0)) = \phi_p(y''(1)) = \int_0^1 h(s)\phi_p(y''(s)) ds. \end{cases}$$

Using a suitably constructed cone and fixed point theory for cones, the existence of multiple positive solutions was established. Furthermore, upper and lower bounds for these positive solutions were given.

However, to the best of our knowledge, no paper has considered the existence, multiplicity and nonexistence of positive solutions for fourth order impulsive differential equations with one-dimensional m -Laplacian, multiple parameters and deviating arguments till now; for example, see [26–30] and the references therein.

In this paper, we investigate a fourth order impulsive integral boundary value problem with one-dimensional m -Laplacian and deviating arguments

$$\begin{cases} (\phi_m(y''(t)))'' = \lambda\omega(t)f(t, y(\alpha(t))), & t \in J, t \neq t_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ \Delta y'|_{t=t_k} = -\mu I_k(t_k, y(t_k)), & k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ ay(0) - by'(0) = \int_0^1 g(s)y(s) ds, \\ ay(1) + by'(1) = \int_0^1 g(s)y(s) ds, \\ \phi_p(y''(0)) = \phi_p(y''(1)) = \int_0^1 h(t)\phi_p(y''(t)) dt, \end{cases} \tag{1.1}$$

where $\lambda > 0$ and $\mu > 0$ are two parameters, $a, b > 0, J = [0, 1], \phi_m(s)$ is an m -Laplace operator, i.e., $\phi_m(s) = |s|^{m-2}s, m > 1, (\phi_m)^{-1} = \phi_{m^*}, \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m^*} = 1, t_k (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ (where n is a fixed positive integer) are fixed points with $0 = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_k < \dots < t_n < t_{n+1} = 1, \Delta y'|_{t=t_k} = y'(t_k^+) - x'(t_k^-)$, where $y'(t_k^+)$ and $y'(t_k^-)$ represent the right-hand limit and the left-hand limit of $y'(t)$ at $t = t_k$, respectively. In addition, ω, f, I_k, g and h satisfy

- (H₁) $\omega \in L^p[0, 1]$ for some $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$, and there exists $\eta > 0$ such that $\omega(t) \geq \eta$ a.e. on J ;
- (H₂) $f : J \times R_+ \rightarrow R_+$ is continuous with $f(t, y) > 0$ for all $t \in J$ and $y > 0, \alpha \in C(J, J)$ with $R_+ = [0, +\infty)$;
- (H₃) $I_k : J \times R_+ \rightarrow R_+$ is continuous with $I_k(t, y) > 0 (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ for all t and $y > 0$;

(H₄) $g, h \in L^1[0, 1]$ are nonnegative and $\xi \in [0, a), \nu \in [0, 1)$, where

$$\xi = \int_0^1 g(t) dt, \quad \nu = \int_0^1 h(t) dt. \tag{1.2}$$

Some special cases of (1.1) have been investigated. For example, Jankowski [31] considered problem (1.1) with $\lambda = 1, I_k = 0$ and $\omega \in C[0, 1]$, not $\omega \in L^p[0, 1]$ for some $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$. By using a fixed point theorem for cones due to Avery and Peterson, the author proved the existence results of positive solutions for problem (1.1).

Motivated by the results mentioned above, in this paper we study the existence, multiplicity and nonexistence of positive solutions for problem (1.1) by using different methods from that of the proof of Theorem 2.1 and Theorem 2.2 in [30] to overcome difficulties arising from the appearances of $\alpha(t) \neq t$ and $\omega(t)$ is L^p -integrable. The arguments are based upon a fixed point theorem due to Krasnoselskii which deals with fixed points of a cone-preserving operator defined on an ordered Banach space.

The organization of this paper is as follows. In Section 2, we present the expression and properties of Green’s function associated with problem (1.1). In Section 3, we present some definitions and lemmas which are needed throughout this paper. In Section 4, we use a fixed point theorem to obtain the existence, multiplicity and nonexistence of positive solutions for problem (1.1) with advanced argument α . In Section 5, we formulate sufficient conditions under which delayed problem (1.1) has positive solutions. In particular, our results in these sections are new when $\alpha(t) \equiv t$ on $t \in J$. Finally, in Section 6, we offer some remarks and comments of the associated problem (1.1).

2 Expression and properties of Green’s function

We shall reduce problem (1.1) to an integral equation. To this goal, firstly by means of the transformation

$$\phi_m(y''(t)) = -x(t), \tag{2.1}$$

we convert problem (1.1) into

$$\begin{cases} x''(t) + \lambda\omega(t)f(t, y(\alpha(t))) = 0, & t \in J, \\ x(0) = x(1) = \int_0^1 h(t)x(t) dt \end{cases} \tag{2.2}$$

and

$$\begin{cases} y''(t) = -\phi_m^*(x(t)), & t \in J, t \neq t_k, \\ \Delta y'|_{t=t_k} = -\mu I_k(t_k, y(t_k)), & k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ ay(0) - by'(0) = \int_0^1 g(s)y(s) ds, \\ ay(1) + by'(1) = \int_0^1 g(s)y(s) ds. \end{cases} \tag{2.3}$$

Theorem 2.1 *If (H₁), (H₂) and (H₄) hold, then problem (2.2) has a unique solution x given by*

$$x(t) = \lambda \int_0^1 H(t, s)\omega(s)f(s, y(\alpha(s))) ds, \tag{2.4}$$

where

$$H(t, s) = G(t, s) + \frac{1}{1 - \nu} \int_0^1 G(s, \tau)h(\tau) d\tau, \tag{2.5}$$

$$G(t, s) = \begin{cases} t(1 - s), & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1, \\ s(1 - t), & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1. \end{cases} \tag{2.6}$$

Proof The proof of Theorem 2.1 is similar to that of Lemma 2.1 in [25]. □

Write $e(t) = t(1 - t)$. Then from (2.5) and (2.6) we can prove that $H(t, s)$ and $G(t, s)$ have the following properties.

Theorem 2.2 *Let G and H be given as in Theorem 2.1. If (H_4) holds, then*

$$H(t, s) > 0, \quad G(t, s) > 0, \quad \forall t, s \in (0, 1), \tag{2.7}$$

$$H(t, s) \geq 0, \quad G(t, s) \geq 0, \quad \forall t, s \in J, \tag{2.8}$$

$$e(t)e(s) \leq G(t, s) \leq G(t, t) = t(1 - t) = e(t) \leq \bar{e} = \max_{t \in J} e(t) = \frac{1}{4}, \quad \forall t, s \in J, \tag{2.9}$$

$$\rho e(s) \leq H(t, s) \leq \gamma s(1 - s) = \gamma e(s) \leq \frac{1}{4}\gamma, \quad \forall t, s \in J, \tag{2.10}$$

where

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{1 - \nu}, \quad \rho = \frac{\int_0^1 e(\tau)h(\tau) d\tau}{1 - \nu}. \tag{2.11}$$

Theorem 2.3 *If (H_1) , (H_3) and (H_4) hold, then problem (2.3) has a unique solution y expressed in the form*

$$y(t) = \int_0^1 H_1(t, s)\phi_{m^*}(x(s)) ds + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n H_1(t, t_k)I_k(t_k, y(t_k)), \tag{2.12}$$

where

$$H_1(t, s) = G_1(t, s) + \frac{1}{a - \xi} \int_0^1 G_1(s, \tau)g(\tau) d\tau, \tag{2.13}$$

$$G_1(t, s) = \frac{1}{d} \begin{cases} (b + as)(b + a(1 - t)), & \text{if } 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ (b + at)(b + a(1 - s)), & \text{if } 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1 \end{cases} \tag{2.14}$$

and

$$d = a(2b + a).$$

Proof The proof of Theorem 2.3 is similar to that of Lemma 2.2 in [25]. □

From (2.13) and (2.14) we can prove that $H_1(t, s)$ and $G_1(t, s)$ have the following properties.

Theorem 2.4 Let $\zeta \in (0, t_1)$, G_1 and H_1 be given as in Theorem 2.3. If (H_4) holds, then we have

$$\frac{1}{d}b^2 \leq G_1(t, s) \leq G_1(s, s) \leq \frac{1}{d}(b + a)^2, \quad \forall t, s \in J, \tag{2.15}$$

$$\rho_1 \leq H_1(t, s) \leq \frac{a}{a - \xi}G_1(s, s) \leq \rho_2, \quad \forall t, s \in J, \tag{2.16}$$

$$G_1(t, s) \geq \delta G_1(s, s) \geq \frac{b^2\delta}{d}, \quad H_1(t, s) \geq \frac{\delta a}{a - \xi}G_1(s, s) \geq \delta\rho_1, \quad \forall t \in [\zeta, 1], s \in J, \tag{2.17}$$

where

$$\delta = \frac{b}{a + b}, \quad \rho_1 = \frac{b^2\gamma_1}{a + 2b}, \quad \rho_2 = \frac{\gamma_1(b + a)^2}{a + 2b}, \quad \gamma_1 = \frac{1}{a - \xi}. \tag{2.18}$$

Proof It follows from the definition of $G_1(t, s)$ and $H_1(t, s)$ that (2.15) and (2.16) hold. Now, we show that (2.17) also holds.

In fact, for $t \in [\zeta, 1]$ and $s \in J$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{G_1(t, s)}{G_1(s, s)} &= \frac{b + a(1 - t)}{b + a(1 - s)} \geq \frac{b}{b + a} \quad \text{for } s \leq t, \\ \frac{G_1(t, s)}{G_1(s, s)} &= \frac{b + at}{b + as} \geq \frac{b + a\zeta}{b + a} \quad \text{for } t \leq s. \end{aligned}$$

This and (2.13) show that

$$\begin{aligned} H_1(t, s) &\geq \delta G_1(s, s) \left[1 + \frac{1}{a - \xi} \int_0^1 g(\tau) d\tau \right] \\ &\geq \frac{a\delta}{a - \xi} G_1(s, s), \quad t \in [\zeta, 1], s \in J. \end{aligned}$$

This together with (2.13) and (2.15) finishes the proof of (2.17). □

From Theorem 2.1 and Theorem 2.3, we have the following result.

Theorem 2.5 Assume that (H_1) - (H_4) hold. Then problem (1.1) has a unique solution y given by

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= \int_0^1 H_1(t, s)\phi_{m^*} \left(\lambda \int_0^1 H(s, \tau)\omega(\tau)f(\tau, y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau \right) ds \\ &\quad + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n H_1(t, t_k)I_k(t_k, y(t_k)). \end{aligned}$$

3 Preliminaries for the case $\alpha(t) \geq t$ on J

We begin by introducing the notations

$$\begin{aligned} f^0 &= \limsup_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \max_{t \in J} \frac{f(t, y)}{\phi_m(y)}, & f^\infty &= \limsup_{y \rightarrow \infty} \max_{t \in J} \frac{f(t, y)}{\phi_m(y)}, \\ f_0 &= \liminf_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \min_{t \in J} \frac{f(t, y)}{\phi_m(y)}, & f_\infty &= \liminf_{y \rightarrow \infty} \min_{t \in J} \frac{f(t, y)}{\phi_m(y)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I^0(k) &= \limsup_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \max_{t \in J} \frac{I_k(t, y)}{y}, & I^\infty(k) &= \limsup_{y \rightarrow \infty} \max_{t \in J} \frac{I_k(t, y)}{y}, \\
 I_0(k) &= \liminf_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \min_{t \in J} \frac{I_k(t, y)}{y}, & I_\infty(k) &= \liminf_{y \rightarrow \infty} \min_{t \in J} \frac{I_k(t, y)}{y}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n.
 \end{aligned}$$

We will also need the functions

$$f^*(u) = \max \left\{ \max_{t \in J} f(t, y), y \in [0, u] \right\}, \quad I_k^*(u) = \max \left\{ \max_{t \in J} I_k(t, y), y \in [0, u] \right\},$$

and let

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_0^* &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f^*(u)}{\phi_m(u)}, & f_\infty^* &= \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f^*(u)}{\phi_m(u)}, \\
 I_0^*(k) &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{I_k^*(u)}{u}, & I_\infty^*(k) &= \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{I_k^*(u)}{u},
 \end{aligned}$$

where $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

Our first lemma gives some relationships between the functions f and f^* and I_k^* and I_k .

Lemma 3.1 (See [32]) *Assume that (H₁) holds. Then*

$$f_0^* = f^0, \quad f_\infty^* = f^\infty, \quad I_0^*(k) = I^0(k), \quad I_\infty^*(k) = I^\infty(k),$$

where $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

Proof The proof of Lemma 3.1 is similar to that of Lemma 2.8 in [32]. □

The following fixed point theorem of a cone is crucial in the proofs of our results.

Lemma 3.2 (See [33]) *Let P be a cone in a real Banach space E . Assume that Ω_1 and Ω_2 are bounded open sets in E with $0 \in \Omega_1, \bar{\Omega}_1 \subset \Omega_2$. If*

$$A : P \cap (\bar{\Omega}_2 \setminus \Omega_1) \rightarrow P$$

is completely continuous such that either

- (i) $\|Ax\| \leq \|x\|, \forall x \in P \cap \partial\Omega_1$ and $\|Ax\| \geq \|x\|, \forall x \in P \cap \partial\Omega_2$, or
- (ii) $\|Ax\| \geq \|x\|, \forall x \in P \cap \partial\Omega_1$ and $\|Ax\| \leq \|x\|, \forall x \in P \cap \partial\Omega_2$,

then A has at least one fixed point in $P \cap (\bar{\Omega}_2 \setminus \Omega_1)$.

Let $J' = J \setminus \{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_m\}$, and

$$PC^1[0, 1] = \{y \in C[0, 1] : y'|_{(t_k, t_{k+1})} \in C(t_k, t_{k+1}), y'(t_k^-), y'(t_k^+) \text{ exist}, k = 1, 2, \dots, m\}.$$

Then $PC^1[0, 1]$ is a real Banach space with the norm

$$\|y\|_{PC^1} = \max \{ \|y\|_\infty, \|y'\|_\infty \}, \tag{3.1}$$

where $\|y\|_\infty = \sup_{t \in J} |y(t)|, \|y'\|_\infty = \sup_{t \in J} |y'(t)|$.

A function $y \in PC^1[0,1] \cap C^4(J')$ with $\varphi_p(y'') \in C^2(0,1)$ is called a solution of problem (1.1) if it satisfies (1.1).

Define a cone in $PC^1[0,1]$ by

$$K = \left\{ y \in PC^1[0,1] : y(t) \geq 0 \text{ on } J \text{ and } \min_{t \in [s,1]} y(t) \geq \delta \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_4} \|y\|_{PC^1} \right\}, \tag{3.2}$$

where δ, ρ_1 and ρ_4 are defined in (2.18) and (3.8), respectively. For $r > 0$, let

$$\Omega_r = \{y \in K : \|y\|_{PC^1} < r\}. \tag{3.3}$$

Define an operator $T_\lambda^\mu : K \rightarrow PC^1[0,1]$ by

$$\begin{aligned} (T_\lambda^\mu y)(t) &= \int_0^1 H_1(t,s)\phi_{m^*} \left(\lambda \int_0^1 H(s,\tau)\omega(\tau)f(\tau,y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau \right) ds \\ &\quad + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n H_1(t,t_k)I_k(t_k,y(t_k)). \end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

It follows from (3.4) and Theorem 2.5 that the following lemma holds.

Lemma 3.3 *Assume that (H₁)-(H₄) hold. Then $y \in K$ is a positive fixed point of T_λ^μ if and only if y is a positive solution of problem (1.1).*

Lemma 3.4 *Suppose that (H₁)-(H₄) hold. Then $T_\lambda^\mu(K) \subset K$ and $T_\lambda^\mu : K \rightarrow K$ is completely continuous.*

Proof For all $u \in K$, then $T_\lambda u \geq 0$ on J and it follows from (2.16) and (3.4) that

$$\begin{aligned} (T_\lambda^\mu y)(t) &= \int_0^1 H_1(t,s)\phi_{m^*} \left(\lambda \int_0^1 H(s,\tau)\omega(\tau)f(\tau,y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau \right) ds \\ &\quad + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n H_1(t,t_k)I_k(t_k,y(t_k)) \\ &\leq \rho_2 \left(\int_0^1 \phi_{m^*} \left(\lambda \int_0^1 H(s,\tau)\omega(\tau)f(\tau,y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau \right) ds + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n I_k(t_k,y(t_k)) \right), \\ &\quad t \in J, \end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |(T_\lambda^\mu y)'(t)| &\leq \int_0^1 |H'_{1t}(t,s)|\phi_{m^*} \left(\lambda \int_0^1 H(s,\tau)\omega(\tau)f(\tau,y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau \right) ds \\ &\quad + \mu \sum_{k=1}^m |H'_{1t}(t,t_k)|I_k(t_k,y(t_k)) \\ &\leq \rho_3 \left(\int_0^1 \phi_{m^*} \left(\lambda \int_0^1 H(s,\tau)\omega(\tau)f(\tau,y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau \right) ds + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n I_k(t_k,y(t_k)) \right), \\ &\quad t \in J, \end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

where $\rho_3 = \frac{1}{d}a(a + b)$,

$$H'_{1t}(t, s) = G'_{1t}(t, s) = \frac{1}{d} \begin{cases} -a(b + as), & \text{if } 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ a(b + a(1 - s)), & \text{if } 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

and

$$\max_{t,s \in J, t \neq s} |H'_{1t}(t, s)| = \max_{t,s \in J, t \neq s} |G'_{1t}(t, s)| = \frac{1}{d}a(b + a).$$

It follows from (3.5) and (3.6) that

$$\begin{aligned} \|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} &\leq \rho_4 \left(\int_0^1 \phi_{m^*} \left(\lambda \int_0^1 H(s, \tau)\omega(\tau)f(\tau, y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau \right) ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n I_k(t_k, y(t_k)) \right), \end{aligned} \tag{3.7}$$

where

$$\rho_4 = \max\{\rho_2, \rho_3\}. \tag{3.8}$$

Noticing (2.17), (3.4) and (3.7), we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\min_{t \in [\zeta, 1]} (T_\lambda^\mu y)(t) \\ &= \min_{t \in [\zeta, 1]} \left(\int_0^1 H_1(t, s)\phi_{m^*} \left(\lambda \int_0^1 H(s, \tau)\omega(\tau)f(\tau, y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau \right) ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n H_1(t, t_k)I_k(t_k, y(t_k)) \right) \\ &\geq \delta \rho_1 \left(\int_0^1 \phi_{m^*} \left(\lambda \int_0^1 H(s, \tau)\omega(\tau)f(\tau, y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau \right) ds + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n I_k(t_k, y(t_k)) \right) \\ &= \delta \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_4} \rho_4 \left(\int_0^1 \phi_{m^*} \left(\lambda \int_0^1 H(s, \tau)\omega(\tau)f(\tau, y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau \right) ds + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n I_k(t_k, y(t_k)) \right) \\ &\geq \delta \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_4} \|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $T_\lambda^\mu(K) \subset K$.

Finally, similar to the proof of Lemma 2.10 in [25], one can prove that $T_\lambda^\mu : K \rightarrow K$ is completely continuous. This gives the proof of Lemma 3.4. \square

To obtain some of the norm inequalities in Lemma 3.6 and Lemma 3.8, we employ Hölder’s inequality.

Lemma 3.5 (Hölder) *Let $f \in L^p[a, b]$ with $p > 1$, $g \in L^q[a, b]$ with $q > 1$, and $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$. Then $fg \in L^1[a, b]$ and*

$$\|fg\|_1 \leq \|f\|_p \|g\|_q.$$

Let $f \in L^1[a, b], g \in L^\infty[a, b]$. Then $fg \in L^1[a, b]$ and

$$\|fg\|_1 \leq \|f\|_1 \|g\|_\infty.$$

Next, we consider the following cases for $\omega \in L^p[0, 1]: p > 1, p = 1, p = \infty$. Case $p > 1$ is treated in Lemma 3.6 and Lemma 3.8.

Lemma 3.6 *Assume that (H₁)-(H₄) hold, $\alpha(t) \geq t$ on J and let $r > 0$ be given. If there exist $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ and $\varepsilon_2 > 0$ such that $f^*(r) \leq \varepsilon_1\phi_m(r)$ and $I_k^*(r) \leq \varepsilon_2r$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, n$), then*

$$\|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} \leq \rho_4(\phi_{m^*}(\lambda\gamma\varepsilon_1\|e\|_q\|\omega\|_p) + \mu n\varepsilon_2)\|y\|_{PC^1}, \quad y \in \partial\Omega_r. \tag{3.9}$$

Proof By the definition of $f^*(r)$ and I_k^* , if $f^*(r) \leq \varepsilon_1\phi_m(r)$ and $I_k^*(r) \leq \varepsilon_2r$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, n$), then

$$f(t, y) \leq \varepsilon_1\phi_m(r), \quad I_k(t, y) \leq \varepsilon_2r \quad \text{for } t \in J \text{ and } 0 \leq y \leq r.$$

Since $0 \leq t \leq \alpha(t) \leq 1$ on J , it follows from $0 \leq y(t) \leq r$ on J that $0 \leq y(\alpha(t)) \leq r$. Therefore, we have $f(t, y(\alpha(t))) \leq \varepsilon_1\phi_m(r)$ for $t \in J$, and it follows from (3.7) that

$$\begin{aligned} \|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} &\leq \rho_4\left(\int_0^1 \phi_{m^*}\left(\lambda \int_0^1 H(s, \tau)\omega(\tau)f(\tau, y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau\right) ds + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n I_k(t_k, y(t_k))\right) \\ &\leq \rho_4\left(\phi_{m^*}\left(\lambda \int_0^1 \gamma e(\tau)\omega(\tau)f(\tau, y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau\right) + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n I_k(t_k, y(t_k))\right) \\ &\leq \rho_4\left(\phi_{m^*}\left(\lambda\gamma \int_0^1 e(\tau)\omega(\tau)\varepsilon_1\phi_m(r) d\tau\right) + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon_2r\right) \\ &= \rho_4\left(\phi_{m^*}\left(\lambda\gamma\varepsilon_1\phi_m(r) \int_0^1 e(\tau)\omega(\tau) d\tau\right) + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon_2r\right) \\ &\leq \rho_4(\phi_{m^*}(\lambda\gamma\varepsilon_1\phi_m(r)\|e\|_q\|\omega\|_p) + \mu n\varepsilon_2r) \\ &= \rho_4(\phi_{m^*}(\lambda\gamma\varepsilon_1\|e\|_q\|\omega\|_p) + \mu n\varepsilon_2r)\|y\|_{PC^1}, \quad \forall y \in \partial\Omega_r. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. □

The following result deals with the case $p = 1$.

Corollary 3.1 *Assume that (H₁)-(H₄) hold, $\alpha(t) \geq t$ on J and let $r > 0$ be given. If there exist $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ and $\varepsilon_2 > 0$ such that $f^*(r) \leq \varepsilon_1\phi_m(r)$ and $I_k^*(r) \leq \varepsilon_2r$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, n$), then*

$$\|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} \leq \rho_4(\phi_{m^*}(\lambda\gamma\varepsilon_1\|e\|_\infty\|\omega\|_1) + \mu n\varepsilon_2r)\|y\|_{PC^1}, \quad y \in \partial\Omega_r.$$

Proof By Lemma 3.6, let $\|e\|_\infty\|\omega\|_1$ replace $\|e\|_q\|\omega\|_p$ and repeat the argument above. □

Finally we consider the case of $p = \infty$.

Corollary 3.2 *Assume that (H₁)-(H₄) hold, $\alpha(t) \geq t$ on J and let $r > 0$ be given. If there exist $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ and $\varepsilon_2 > 0$ such that $f^*(r) \leq \varepsilon_1 \phi_m(r)$ and $I_k^*(r) \leq \varepsilon_2 r$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, n$), then*

$$\|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} \leq \rho_4 (\phi_{m^*}(\lambda \gamma \varepsilon_1 \|e\|_1 \|\omega\|_\infty) + \mu n \varepsilon_2 r) \|y\|_{PC^1}, \quad y \in \partial\Omega_r.$$

Proof By Lemma 3.6, let $\|e\|_1 \|\omega\|_\infty$ replace $\|e\|_q \|\omega\|_p$ and repeat the argument above. \square

Lemma 3.7 *Assume that (H₁)-(H₄) hold, $\alpha(t) \geq t$ on J and let $l_1 > 0$ and l_2 be given. If $f(t, y) \geq l_1 \phi_m(y)$ and $I_k(t, y) \geq l_2 y$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, n$) for $t \in J$ and $y \in K$, then*

$$\|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} \geq \delta \frac{\rho_1^2}{\rho_4} ((l_1 \lambda \rho \eta)^{m^*-1} \beta + \mu n l_2) \|y\|_{PC^1}, \tag{3.10}$$

where $\beta = \phi_{m^*}(\int_\zeta^1 e(\tau) d\tau)$.

Proof By the definition of K , if $y \in K$, then we have

$$y(t) \geq 0 \quad \text{on } J \quad \text{and} \quad \min_{t \in [\zeta, 1]} y(t) \geq \delta \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_4} \|y\|_{PC^1}.$$

Since $0 \leq t \leq \alpha(t) \leq 1$ on J , it follows from $y(t) \geq 0$ on J that $y(\alpha(t)) \geq 0$.

Similarly, since $\zeta \leq t \leq \alpha(t) \leq 1$ on $[\zeta, 1]$, it follows from $\min_{t \in [\zeta, 1]} y(t) \geq \delta \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_4} \|y\|_{PC^1}$ that

$$\min_{t \in [\zeta, 1]} y(\alpha(t)) \geq \delta \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_4} \|y\|_{PC^1}.$$

Therefore, $f(t, y(\alpha(t))) \geq l_1 \phi_m(y)$ for $t \in J$, and it follows from the definition of T_λ^μ and (2.17) that

$$\begin{aligned} \|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} &\geq \rho_1 \phi_{m^*} \left(\lambda \int_0^1 \rho e(\tau) \omega(\tau) f(\tau, y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau \right) + \mu \rho_1 \sum_{k=1}^n I_k(t_k, y(t_k)) \\ &\geq \rho_1 (\lambda \rho \eta)^{m^*-1} \phi_{m^*} \left(\int_0^1 e(\tau) f(\tau, y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau \right) + \mu \rho_1 \sum_{k=1}^n I_k(t_k, y(t_k)) \\ &\geq \rho_1 (\lambda \rho \eta)^{m^*-1} \phi_{m^*} \left(\int_0^1 e(\tau) l_1 \phi_m(y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau \right) + \mu \rho_1 \sum_{k=1}^n l_2 y(t_k) \\ &\geq \rho_1 (l_1 \lambda \rho \eta)^{m^*-1} \phi_{m^*} \left(\int_\zeta^1 e(\tau) \phi_m(y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau \right) + \mu \rho_1 l_2 \sum_{k=1}^n y(t_k) \\ &\geq \rho_1 (l_1 \lambda \rho \eta)^{m^*-1} \phi_{m^*} \left(\int_\zeta^1 e(\tau) \phi_m \left(\delta \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_4} \|y\|_{PC^1} \right) d\tau \right) + \mu \rho_1 l_2 \sum_{k=1}^n \delta \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_4} \|y\|_{PC^1} \\ &= \delta \frac{\rho_1^2}{\rho_4} ((l_1 \lambda \rho \eta)^{m^*-1} \beta + \mu n l_2) \|y\|_{PC^1}. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. \square

Lemma 3.8 *Assume that (H₁)-(H₄) hold and $\alpha(t) \geq t$ on J . If $y \in \partial\Omega_r$, $r > 0$, then*

$$\|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} \leq \rho_4 (\phi_{m^*}(\lambda \gamma M_r \|e\|_q \|\omega\|_p) + \mu n M^*), \tag{3.11}$$

where

$$M_r = \max_{t \in J, 0 \leq y \leq r} \{f(t, y)\} > 0, \quad M^* = \max\{M_k^*, k = 1, 2, \dots, n\} > 0,$$

$$M_k^* = \max_{t \in J, 0 \leq y \leq r} \{I_k(t, y)\}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

Proof If $y \in \partial\Omega_r$, then $0 \leq y(t) \leq r$ for $t \in J$.

Since $0 \leq t \leq \alpha(t) \leq 1$ on J , it follows from $0 \leq y \leq r$ that

$$0 \leq y(\alpha(t)) \leq r.$$

Therefore, from $f(t, y) \leq M_r$ for $t \in J$ and $y \in \partial\Omega_r$, we have

$$f(t, y(\alpha(t))) \leq M_r.$$

So, for $y \in \partial\Omega_r$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} &\leq \rho_4 \left(\int_0^1 \phi_{m^*} \left(\lambda \int_0^1 H(s, \tau) \omega(\tau) f(\tau, y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau \right) ds + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n I_k(t_k, y(t_k)) \right) \\ &\leq \rho_4 \left(\phi_{m^*} \left(\lambda \int_0^1 \gamma e(\tau) \omega(\tau) f(\tau, y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau \right) + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n I_k(t_k, y(t_k)) \right) \\ &\leq \rho_4 \left(\phi_{m^*} \left(\lambda \gamma \int_0^1 e(\tau) \omega(\tau) M_r d\tau \right) + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n M^* \right) \\ &= \rho_4 \left(\phi_{m^*} \left(\lambda \gamma M_r \int_0^1 e(\tau) \omega(\tau) d\tau \right) + \mu n M^* \right) \\ &\leq \rho_4 (\phi_{m^*} (\lambda \gamma M_r \|e\|_q \|\omega\|_p) + \mu n M^*). \end{aligned}$$

This gives the proof. □

Corollary 3.3 *When $p = 1$, assume that (H_1) - (H_4) hold and $\alpha(t) \geq t$ on J . If $y \in \partial\Omega_r$, $r > 0$, then*

$$\|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} \leq \rho_4 (\phi_{m^*} (\lambda \gamma M_r \|e\|_\infty \|\omega\|_1) + \mu n M^*).$$

Proof By Lemma 3.8, let $\|e\|_\infty \|\omega\|_1$ replace $\|e\|_q \|\omega\|_p$ and repeat the argument above. □

Corollary 3.4 *When $p = \infty$, assume that (H_1) - (H_4) hold and $\alpha(t) \geq t$ on J . If $y \in \partial\Omega_r$, $r > 0$, then*

$$\|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} \leq \rho_4 (\phi_{m^*} (\lambda \gamma M_r \|e\|_1 \|\omega\|_\infty) + \mu n M^*).$$

Proof By Lemma 3.8, let $\|e\|_1 \|\omega\|_\infty$ replace $\|e\|_q \|\omega\|_p$ and repeat the argument above. □

Lemma 3.9 *Assume that (H_1) - (H_4) hold and $\alpha(t) \geq t$ on J . If $y \in \partial\Omega_r$, $r > 0$, then*

$$\|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} \geq \rho_1 (\sigma_r \lambda \rho \eta)^{m^*-1} \beta + \mu \rho_1 n \sigma_r^*, \tag{3.12}$$

where

$$\sigma_r = \min_{t \in J, 0 \leq y \leq r} \{f(t, y)\} > 0, \quad \sigma^* = \min\{m_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, n\} > 0,$$

$$\sigma_k = \min_{t \in J, 0 \leq y \leq r} \{I_k(t, y)\}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

Proof If $y \in \partial\Omega_r$, then $0 \leq y(t) \leq r$ for $t \in J$.

Since $0 \leq t \leq \alpha(t) \leq 1$ on J , it follows from $0 \leq y(t) \leq r$ for $t \in J$ that

$$0 \leq y(\alpha(t)) \leq r.$$

Therefore, from $f(t, y) \geq \sigma_r$ for $t \in J$ and $0 \leq y \leq r$, we have

$$f(t, y(\alpha(t))) \geq \sigma_r.$$

So, for $y \in \partial\Omega_r$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} &\geq \rho_1 \phi_{m^*} \left(\lambda \int_0^1 \rho e(\tau) \omega(\tau) f(\tau, y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau \right) + \mu \rho_1 \sum_{k=1}^n I_k(t_k, y(t_k)) \\ &\geq \rho_1 (\lambda \rho \eta)^{m^*-1} \phi_{m^*} \left(\int_0^1 e(\tau) f(\tau, y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau \right) + \mu \rho_1 \sum_{k=1}^n I_k(t_k, y(t_k)) \\ &\geq \rho_1 (\lambda \rho \eta)^{m^*-1} \phi_{m^*} \left(\int_0^1 e(\tau) \sigma_r d\tau \right) + \mu \rho_1 \sum_{k=1}^n \sigma_r^* \\ &\geq \rho_1 (\sigma_r \lambda \rho \eta)^{m^*-1} \phi_{m^*} \left(\int_\zeta^1 e(\tau) d\tau \right) + \mu \rho_1 n \sigma_r^* \\ &= \rho_1 (\sigma_r \lambda \rho \eta)^{m^*-1} \beta + \mu \rho_1 n \sigma_r^*. \end{aligned}$$

This finishes the proof. □

4 Main results for the case $\alpha(t) \geq t$ on J

In this section, we apply Lemma 3.2 to establish the existence, multiplicity and nonexistence of positive solutions for problem (1.1). We consider the following three cases for $\omega \in L^p[0, 1]$: $p > 1$, $p = 1$ and $p = \infty$. Case $p > 1$ is treated in the following theorem.

Theorem 4.1 *Assume that (H₁)-(H₄) hold and $\alpha(t) \geq t$ on J . Then:*

- (a) *If $f^0 = 0$ and $I^0(k) = 0$ or $f^\infty = 0$ and $I^\infty(k) = 0$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has a positive solution for $\lambda > \lambda_0$ and $\mu > \mu_0$.*
- (b) *If $f_0 = \infty$ and $I_0(k) = \infty$ or $f_\infty = \infty$ and $I_\infty(k) = \infty$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has a positive solution for $0 < \lambda < \lambda_0$ and $0 < \mu < \mu_0$.*
- (c) *If $f^0 = f^\infty = 0$ and $I^0(k) = I^\infty(k) = 0$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has at least two positive solutions for $\lambda > \lambda_0$ and $\mu > \mu_0$.*
- (d) *If $f_0 = f_\infty = \infty$ and $I_0(k) = I_\infty(k) = \infty$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has at least two positive solutions for $0 < \lambda < \lambda_0$ and $0 < \mu < \mu_0$.*
- (e) *If $f^0 < \infty$, $I^0(k) < \infty$, $f^\infty < \infty$ and $I^\infty < \infty$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has no positive solution for $0 < \lambda < \lambda_0$ and $0 < \mu < \mu_0$.*

(f) If $f_0 > 0, I_0(k) > 0, I_\infty > 0$ and $f_\infty > 0$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has no positive solution for $\lambda > \lambda_0$ and $\mu > \mu_0$.

Proof Part (a). Choose a number $r_1 > 0$. By Lemma 3.9, we have $\|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} > \|y\|_{PC^1}$ for $y \in \partial\Omega_{r_1}, \lambda > \lambda_0$ and $\mu > \mu_0$, where

$$\lambda_0 = \left(\frac{1}{2\rho_1\beta}r_1\right)^{m-1} (\sigma_r\rho\eta)^{-1} > 0, \quad \mu_0 = \frac{1}{2\rho_1n\sigma_{r_1}^*}r > 0.$$

If $f^0 = 0$ and $I^0(k) = 0$, then from Lemma 3.1 we have $f_0^* = 0$ and $I_0^*(k) = 0$, and so we can choose $r_2 \in (0, r_1)$ so that $f^*(r_2) \leq \varepsilon_1 r_2$ and $I_k^*(r_2) \leq \varepsilon_2 r_2$, where $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ and $\varepsilon_2 > 0$ respectively satisfy

$$2\rho_4\phi_{m^*}(\lambda\gamma\varepsilon_1\|e\|_q\|\omega\|_p) < 1, \quad 2\rho_4\mu n\varepsilon_2 < 1. \tag{4.1}$$

Then Lemma 3.6 shows that

$$\|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} \leq \rho_4(\phi_{m^*}(\lambda\gamma\varepsilon_1\|e\|_q\|\omega\|_p) + \mu n\varepsilon_2)\|y\|_{PC^1} < \|y\|_{PC^1} \quad \text{for } y \in \partial\Omega_{r_2}.$$

If $f^\infty = 0$ and $I^\infty(k) = 0$, then from Lemma 3.1, $f_\infty^* = 0$ and $I_\infty^*(k) = 0$. Hence, there exists $r_3 \in (2r_1, \infty)$ such that $f^*(r_3) \leq \varepsilon_1 r_3$ and $I_k^*(r_3) \leq \varepsilon_2 r_3$, where $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ and $\varepsilon_2 > 0$ satisfies (4.1). Thus

$$\|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} \leq \rho_4(\phi_{m^*}(\lambda\gamma\varepsilon_1\|e\|_q\|\omega\|_p) + \mu n\varepsilon_2)\|y\|_{PC^1} < \|y\|_{PC^1} \quad \text{for } y \in \partial\Omega_{r_3}.$$

Therefore, it follows from Lemma 3.2 that T_λ^μ has a fixed point in $\bar{\Omega}_{r_1} \setminus \Omega_{r_2}$ or $\bar{\Omega}_{r_3} \setminus \Omega_{r_1}$, according to whether $f^0 = 0$ and $I^0(k) = 0$ or $f^\infty = 0$ and $I^\infty(k) = 0$, respectively. Consequently, problem (1.1) has a positive solution for $\lambda > \lambda_0$ and $\mu > \mu_0$.

Part (b). Choose a number $r_1 > 0$. By Lemma 3.8, there exists $\lambda_0 > 0$ such that

$$\|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} < \|y\|_{PC^1} \quad \text{for } y \in \partial\Omega_{r_1}, 0 < \lambda < \lambda_0 \text{ and } 0 < \mu < \mu_0,$$

where

$$\lambda_0 = \left(\frac{1}{2\rho_4}\right)^{m-1} (\gamma M_r\|e\|_q\|\omega\|_p)^{-1}, \quad \mu_0 = \frac{1}{2\rho_4nM^*}.$$

If $f_0 = \infty$ and $I_0(k) = \infty$, there exists $r_2 \in (0, r_1)$ such that $f(t, y) \geq l_1\phi_m(y)$ and $I_k(t, y) \geq l_2y$ for $t \in J$ and $0 \leq y \leq r_2$, where $l_1 > 0$ and $l_2 > 0$ are chosen so that

$$2\delta\frac{\rho_1^2}{\rho_4}(l_1\lambda\rho\eta)^{m^*-1}\beta > 1, \quad 2\delta\frac{\rho_1^2}{\rho_4}\mu nl_2 > 1. \tag{4.2}$$

Obviously,

$$f(t, y) \geq l_1\phi_m(y), \quad I_k(t, y) \geq l_2y \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n) \text{ for } y \in \partial\Omega_{r_2} \text{ and } t \in J.$$

Then, from Lemma 3.7, we can obtain

$$\|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} \geq \delta \frac{\rho_1^2}{\rho_4} ((l_1 \lambda \rho \eta)^{m^*-1} \beta + \mu n l_2) \|y\|_{PC^1} > \|y\|_{PC^1} \quad \text{for } y \in \partial\Omega_{r_3}.$$

If $f_\infty = \infty$ and $I_\infty(k) = \infty$, then there exists $\hat{N} > 0$ such that $f(t, y) \geq l_1 \phi_m(y)$, $I_k(t, y) \geq l_2 y$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, n$) for $t \in J$ and $y \geq \hat{N}$, and $l_1 > 0$ and $l_2 > 0$ satisfy (4.2).

Let $r_3 = \max\{2r_1, \hat{N} \rho_4 / \delta \rho_1\}$. If $y \in \partial\Omega_{r_3}$, then

$$\min_{t \in [\zeta, 1]} y(t) \geq \frac{\delta \rho_1}{\rho_4} \|y\|_{PC^1} \geq \hat{N}.$$

So,

$$f(t, y) \geq l_1 \phi_m(y), \quad I_k(t, y) \geq l_2 y \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n) \text{ for } t \in J \text{ and } y \in \partial\Omega_{r_3}.$$

From Lemma 3.7, we can get

$$\|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} \geq \delta \frac{\rho_1^2}{\rho_4} ((l_1 \lambda \rho \eta)^{m^*-1} \beta + \mu n l_2) \|y\|_{PC^1} > \|y\|_{PC^1} \quad \text{for } y \in \partial\Omega_{r_3}.$$

Therefore, it follows from Lemma 3.2 that T_λ^μ has a fixed point in $\bar{\Omega}_{r_1} \setminus \Omega_{r_2}$ or $\bar{\Omega}_{r_3} \setminus \Omega_{r_1}$, according to whether $f_0 = \infty$ and $I_0(k) = \infty$ or $f_\infty = \infty$ and $I_\infty(k) = \infty$, respectively. Consequently, problem (1.1) has a positive solution for $0 < \lambda < \lambda_0$ and $0 < \mu < \mu_0$.

Part (c). Choose two numbers $0 < r_3 < r_4$. By Lemma 3.9, there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that

$$\|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} > \|y\|_{PC^1} \quad \text{for } y \in \partial\Omega_{r_i}, i = 3, 4.$$

Since $f^0 = f^\infty = 0$ and $I^0(k) = I^\infty(k) = 0$, from the proof of part (a), it follows that we can choose $r_1 \in (0, r_3/2)$ and $r_2 \in (2r_4, \infty)$ such that

$$\|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} < \|y\|_{PC^1} \quad \text{for } y \in \partial\Omega_{r_i}, i = 1, 2.$$

It follows from Lemma 3.2 that T_λ^μ has two fixed points y_1 and y_2 such that $y_1 \in \bar{\Omega}_{r_3} \setminus \Omega_{r_1}$ and $y_2 \in \bar{\Omega}_{r_2} \setminus \Omega_{r_4}$. These are the desired distinct positive solutions of problem (1.1) for $\lambda > \lambda_0$ and $\mu > \mu_0$ satisfying

$$r_1 \leq \|y_1\|_{PC^1} \leq r_3 < r_4 \leq \|y_2\|_{PC^1} \leq r_2. \tag{4.3}$$

Part (d). Choose two numbers $0 < r_3 < r_4$. By Lemma 3.8, there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that

$$\|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} < \|y\|_{PC^1} \quad \text{for } 0 < \lambda < \lambda_0, 0 < \mu < \mu_0 \text{ and } y \in \partial\Omega_{r_i}, i = 3, 4.$$

Since $f_0 = \infty$ and $f_\infty = \infty$ and $I_\infty(k) = I_\infty(k) = \infty$, from the proof of part (b), we know that we can choose $r_1 \in (0, r_3/2)$ and $r_2 \in (2r_4, \infty)$ such that

$$\|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} > \|y\|_{PC^1} \quad \text{for } y \in \partial\Omega_{r_i}, i = 1, 2.$$

It follows from Lemma 3.2 that T_λ^μ has two fixed points y_1 and y_2 such that $y_1 \in \bar{\Omega}_{r_3} \setminus \Omega_{r_1}$ and $y_2 \in \bar{\Omega}_{r_2} \setminus \Omega_{r_4}$. These are the desired distinct positive solutions of problem (1.1) for $0 < \lambda < \lambda_0$ and $0 < \mu < \mu_0$ satisfying (4.3).

Part (e). Since $f^0 < \infty, I^0(k) < \infty, f^\infty < \infty$ and $I^\infty(k) < \infty$, there exist positive numbers $l_i > 0$ ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$), $h_1 > 0$ and $h_2 > 0$ such that $h_1 < h_2$ and for $t \in J, 0 < y \leq h_1$, we have

$$f(t, y) \leq l_1\phi_m(y), \quad I_k(t, y) \leq l_2y$$

and for $t \in J, y \geq h_2$, we have

$$f(t, y) \leq l_3\phi_m(y), \quad I_k(t, y) \leq l_4y.$$

Let

$$l = \max \left\{ l_1, l_3, \max \left\{ \frac{f(t, y)}{\phi_m(y)} : t \in J, h_1 \leq y \leq h_2 \right\} \right\} > 0,$$

$$l^* = \max \left\{ l_2, l_4, \max \left\{ \frac{I_k(t, y)}{y} : t \in J, h_1 \leq y \leq h_2 \right\} \right\} > 0.$$

Thus, we have

$$f(t, y) \leq l\phi_m(y), \quad I_k(t, y) \leq l^*y \quad \text{for } t \in J \text{ and } y \in [0, \infty).$$

Since $0 \leq t \leq \alpha(t) \leq 1$ on J , it follows from $0 \leq y(t) \leq h_1, y(t) \geq h_2$ and $h_1 \leq y(t) \leq h_2$ on J that $0 \leq y(\alpha(t)) \leq h_1, y(\alpha(t)) \geq h_2$ and $h_1 \leq y(\alpha(t)) \leq h_2$ on J , respectively.

Assume that y is a positive solution of problem (1.1). We will show that this leads to a contradiction for

$$0 < \lambda < \lambda_0 = \left(\frac{1}{2\rho_4} \right)^{m-1} (\gamma l \|e\|_q \|\omega\|_p)^{-1}$$

and

$$0 < \mu < \mu_0 = \frac{1}{2\rho_4 n l^*}.$$

Since $(T_\lambda^\mu y)(t) = y(t)$ for $t \in J$, by Lemma 3.6 we have that

$$\|y\|_{PC^1} = \|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} \leq \rho_4 (\phi_{m^*}(\lambda \gamma l \|e\|_q \|\omega\|_p) + \mu n l^*) \|y\|_{PC^1} < \|y\|_{PC^1},$$

which is a contradiction.

Part (f). Since $f_0 > 0, I_0(k) > 0, I_\infty > 0$ and $f_\infty > 0$, there exist positive numbers $l_i > 0$ ($i = 5, 6, 7, 8$), $h_3 > 0$ and $h_4 > 0$ such that $h_3 < h_4$ and for $t \in J, 0 \leq y \leq h_3$, we have

$$f(t, y) \geq l_5\phi_m(y), \quad I_k(t, y) \geq l_6y,$$

and for $t \in J, y \geq h_4$, we have

$$f(t, y) \geq l_7\phi_m(y), \quad I_k(t, y) \geq l_8y.$$

Let

$$l^{**} = \min \left\{ l_5, l_7, \min \left\{ \frac{f(t, y)}{\phi_m(y)} : t \in J, h_3 \leq y \leq h_4 \right\} \right\} > 0,$$

$$l^{***} = \min \left\{ l_6, l_8, \min \left\{ \frac{I_k(t, y)}{y} : t \in J, h_3 \leq y \leq h_4 \right\} \right\} > 0.$$

Then

$$f(t, y) \geq l^{**} \phi_m(y), \quad I_k(t, y) \geq l^{***} y \quad \text{for } t \in J \text{ and } y \in [0, \infty).$$

Assume that y is a positive solution of problem (1.1). We will show that this leads to a contradiction for

$$\lambda > \lambda_0 = \left(\frac{\rho_4}{2\delta\rho_1^2\beta} \right)^{m-1} (l^{**} \rho \eta)^{-1},$$

$$\mu > \mu_0 = \frac{\rho_4}{2\delta\rho_1^2 n l^{***}}.$$

Since $(T_\lambda^\mu y)(t) = y(t)$ for $t \in J$, by Lemma 3.7 we have that

$$\|y\|_{PC^1} = \|T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} \geq \delta \frac{\rho_1^2}{\rho_4} ((l^{**} \lambda \rho \eta)^{m^*-1} \beta + \mu n l^{***}) \|y\|_{PC^1} > \|y\|_{PC^1},$$

which is a contradiction. □

The results of the following theorem deal with the case $p = 1$.

Corollary 4.1 *Assume that (H₁)-(H₄) hold and $\alpha(t) \geq t$ on J . Then:*

- (a) *If $f^0 = 0$ and $I^0(k) = 0$ or $f^\infty = 0$ and $I^\infty(k) = 0$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has a positive solution for $\lambda > \lambda_0$ and $\mu > \mu_0$.*
- (b) *If $f_0 = \infty$ and $I_0(k) = \infty$ or $f_\infty = \infty$ and $I_\infty(k) = \infty$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has a positive solution for $0 < \lambda < \lambda_0$ and $0 < \mu < \mu_0$.*
- (c) *If $f^0 = f^\infty = 0$ and $I^0(k) = I^\infty(k) = 0$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has at least two positive solutions for $\lambda > \lambda_0$ and $\mu > \mu_0$.*
- (d) *If $f_0 = f_\infty = \infty$ and $I_\infty(k) = I_0(k) = \infty$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has at least two positive solutions for $0 < \lambda < \lambda_0$ and $0 < \mu < \mu_0$.*
- (e) *If $f^0 < \infty, I^0(k) < \infty, f^\infty < \infty$ and $I^\infty < \infty$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has no positive solution for $0 < \lambda < \lambda_0$ and $0 < \mu < \mu_0$.*
- (f) *If $f_0 > 0, I_0(k) > 0, I_\infty > 0$ and $f_\infty > 0$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has no positive solution for $\lambda > \lambda_0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$.*

Proof It follows from the proofs of Corollary 3.1 and Corollary 3.3 that Corollary 4.1 holds. □

Finally we consider the case of $p = \infty$.

Corollary 4.2 *Assume that (H₁)-(H₄) hold and $\alpha(t) \geq t$ on J . Then:*

- (a) If $f^0 = 0$ and $I^0(k) = 0$ or $f^\infty = 0$ and $I^\infty(k) = 0$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has a positive solution for $\lambda > \lambda_0$ and $\mu > \mu_0$.
- (b) If $f_0 = \infty$ and $I_0(k) = \infty$ or $f_\infty = \infty$ and $I_\infty(k) = \infty$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has a positive solution for $0 < \lambda < \lambda_0$ and $0 < \mu < \mu_0$.
- (c) If $f^0 = f^\infty = 0$ and $I^0(k) = I^\infty(k) = 0$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has at least two positive solutions for $\lambda > \lambda_0$ and $\mu > \mu_0$.
- (d) If $f_0 = f_\infty = \infty$ and $I_\infty(k) = I_0(k) = \infty$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has at least two positive solutions for $0 < \lambda < \lambda_0$ and $0 < \mu < \mu_0$.
- (e) If $f^0 < \infty, I^0(k) < \infty, f^\infty < \infty$ and $I^\infty < \infty$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has no positive solution for $0 < \lambda < \lambda_0$ and $0 < \mu < \mu_0$.
- (f) If $f_0 > 0, I_0(k) > 0, I_\infty > 0$ and $f_\infty > 0$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has no positive solution for $\lambda > \lambda_0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$.

Proof It follows from the proofs of Corollary 3.2 and Corollary 3.4 that Corollary 4.2 holds. □

5 Positive solutions of problem (1.1) for the case of $\alpha(t) \leq t$ on J

Now we deal with problem (1.1) for the case of $\alpha(t) \leq t$ on J . Similarly as Theorem 2.4 and Lemmas 3.3-3.9, we can prove the following results.

Lemma 5.1 *Let $\zeta^* \in (t_n, 1), G_1$ and H_1 be given as in Theorem 2.3. If (H_4) holds, then we have*

$$G_1(t, s) \geq \delta G_1(s, s) \geq \frac{b^2 \delta}{d}, \quad H_1(t, s) \geq \frac{\delta a}{a - \xi} G_1(s, s) \geq \delta \rho_1, \quad \forall t \in [0, \zeta^*], s \in J, \quad (5.1)$$

where d is defined in Theorem 2.3, δ and ρ_1 are defined in (2.8).

Proof In fact, for $t \in [0, \zeta^*]$ and $s \in J$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{G_1(t, s)}{G_1(s, s)} &= \frac{b + a(1 - t)}{b + a(1 - s)} \geq \frac{b + a(1 - \zeta^*)}{b + a} \quad \text{for } s \leq t, \\ \frac{G_1(t, s)}{G_1(s, s)} &= \frac{b + at}{b + as} \geq \frac{b}{b + a} \quad \text{for } t \leq s. \end{aligned}$$

This and (2.13) show that

$$\begin{aligned} H_1(t, s) &\geq \delta G_1(s, s) \left[1 + \frac{1}{a - \xi} \int_0^1 g(\tau) d\tau \right] \\ &\geq \frac{a\delta}{a - \xi} G_1(s, s), \quad t \in [0, \zeta^*], s \in J. \end{aligned}$$

This together with (2.13) and (2.15) finishes the proof of (5.1). □

Let $PC^1[0, 1]$ be as defined in Section 3. We define a cone K^* in $PC^1[0, 1]$ by

$$K^* = \left\{ y \in PC^1[0, 1] \mid y(t) \geq 0 \text{ on } J \text{ and } \min_{t \in [0, \zeta^*]} y(t) \geq \delta \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_4} \|y\|_{PC^1} \right\},$$

where δ, ρ_1 and ρ_4 are defined in (2.18) and (3.8), respectively. It is easy to see that K^* is a closed convex cone of $PC^1[0, 1]$.

Define $*T_\lambda^\mu : K^* \rightarrow PC^1[0, 1]$ by

$$\begin{aligned}
 (*T_\lambda^\mu y)(t) &= \int_0^1 H_1(t, s)\phi_m^* \left(\lambda \int_0^1 H(s, \tau)\omega(\tau)f(\tau, y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau \right) ds \\
 &\quad + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n H_1(t, t_k)I_k(t_k, y(t_k)).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{5.2}$$

It is clear that y is a positive solution of problem (1.1) if and only if y is a fixed point of $*T_\lambda^\mu$.

Lemma 5.2 *Assume that (H₁)-(H₄) hold. Then $y \in K^*$ is a positive fixed point of $*T_\lambda^\mu$ if and only if y is a positive solution of problem (1.1).*

Lemma 5.3 *Assume that (H₁)-(H₄) hold. Then $*T_\lambda^\mu(K^*) \subset K^*$ and $*T_\lambda^\mu : K^* \rightarrow K^*$ is completely continuous.*

Let f^* and I_k^* be defined as in Section 3. Similar to the proof of that in Lemmas 3.6-3.9, we have the following results. Here, we only consider the case $m > 1$ and only give the proof of Lemma 5.4.

Lemma 5.4 *Assume that (H₁)-(H₄) hold, $\alpha(t) \leq t$ on J and let $r > 0$ be given. If there exist $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ and $\varepsilon_2 > 0$ such that $f^*(r) \leq \varepsilon_1\phi_m(r)$ and $I_k^*(r) \leq \varepsilon_2r$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, n$), then*

$$\|*T_\lambda^\mu y\| \leq \rho_4(\phi_m^*(\lambda\gamma\varepsilon_1\|e\|_q\|\omega\|_p) + \mu n\varepsilon_2)\|y\|_{PC^1}, \quad y \in \partial\Omega_r.
 \tag{5.3}$$

Proof By the definition of $f^*(r)$ and I_k^* , if $f^*(r) \leq \varepsilon_1\phi_m(r)$ and $I_k^*(r) \leq \varepsilon_2r$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, n$), then

$$f(t, y) \leq \varepsilon_1\phi_m(r), \quad I_k(t, y) \leq \varepsilon_2r \quad \text{for } t \in J \text{ and } 0 \leq y \leq r.$$

Since $0 \leq \alpha(t) \leq t \leq 1$ on J , it follows from $0 \leq y(t) \leq r$ on J that $0 \leq y(\alpha(t)) \leq r$.

Therefore, we have $f(t, y(\alpha(t))) \leq \varepsilon_1\phi_m(r)$ for $t \in J$, and it follows from (3.7) and (5.2) that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|*T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} &\leq \rho_4 \left(\int_0^1 \phi_m^* \left(\lambda \int_0^1 H(s, \tau)\omega(\tau)f(\tau, y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau \right) ds + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n I_k(t_k, y(t_k)) \right) \\
 &\leq \rho_4 \left(\phi_m^* \left(\lambda \int_0^1 \gamma e(\tau)\omega(\tau)f(\tau, y(\alpha(\tau))) d\tau \right) + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n I_k(t_k, y(t_k)) \right) \\
 &\leq \rho_4 \left(\phi_m^* \left(\lambda\gamma \int_0^1 e(\tau)\omega(\tau)\varepsilon_1\phi_m(r) d\tau \right) + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon_2r \right) \\
 &= \rho_4 \left(\phi_m^* \left(\lambda\gamma\varepsilon_1\phi_m(r) \int_0^1 e(\tau)\omega(\tau) d\tau \right) + \mu \sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon_2r \right) \\
 &\leq \rho_4(\phi_m^*(\lambda\gamma\varepsilon_1\phi_m(r)\|e\|_q\|\omega\|_p) + \mu n\varepsilon_2r) \\
 &= \rho_4(\phi_m^*(\lambda\gamma\varepsilon_1\|e\|_q\|\omega\|_p) + \mu n\varepsilon_2r)\|y\|_{PC^1}, \quad \forall y \in \partial\Omega_r.
 \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. □

Lemma 5.5 *Assume that (H₁)-(H₄) hold, $\alpha(t) \leq t$ on J and let $l_1 > 0$ and l_2 be given. If $f(t, y) \geq l_1 \phi_m(y)$ and $I_k(t, y) \geq l_2 y$ for $t \in J$ and $y \in K^*$, then*

$$\|{}^*T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} \geq \delta \frac{\rho_1^2}{\rho_4} ((l_1 \lambda \rho \eta)^{m^*-1} \beta + \mu n l_2) \|y\|_{PC^1}.$$

Let $\hat{\Omega}_r = \{y \in K^* : \|y\|_{PC^1} < r\}$.

Lemma 5.6 *Assume that (H₁)-(H₄) hold and $\alpha(t) \leq t$ on J . If $y \in \partial \hat{\Omega}_r, r > 0$, then*

$$\|{}^*T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} \leq \rho_4 (\phi_{m^*}(\lambda \gamma M_r \|e\|_q \|\omega\|_p) + \mu n M^*),$$

where M_r and M^* are defined in Lemma 3.8.

Lemma 5.7 *Assume that (H₁)-(H₄) hold and $\alpha(t) \leq t$ on J . If $y \in \partial \hat{\Omega}_r, r > 0$, then*

$$\|{}^*T_\lambda^\mu y\|_{PC^1} \geq \rho_1 (\sigma_r \lambda \rho \eta)^{m^*-1} \beta + \mu \rho_1 n \sigma_r^*,$$

where σ_r and σ^* are defined in Lemma 3.9.

Let $f^0, f^\infty, f_0, f_\infty, I^0(k), I^\infty(k), I_0(k)$ and $I_\infty(k)$ be defined as in Section 3. Similar to the proof of Theorem 4.1, we have the following results.

Theorem 5.1 *Assume that (H₁)-(H₄) hold and $\alpha(t) \leq t$ on J . Then:*

- (a) *If $f^0 = 0$ and $I^0(k) = 0$ or $f^\infty = 0$ and $I^\infty(k) = 0$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has a positive solution for $\lambda > \lambda_0$ and $\mu > \mu_0$.*
- (b) *If $f_0 = \infty$ and $I_0(k) = \infty$ or $f_\infty = \infty$ and $I_\infty(k) = \infty$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has a positive solution for $0 < \lambda < \lambda_0$ and $0 < \mu < \mu_0$.*
- (c) *If $f^0 = f^\infty = 0$ and $I^0(k) = I^\infty(k) = 0$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has at least two positive solutions for $\lambda > \lambda_0$ and $\mu > \mu_0$.*
- (d) *If $f_0 = f_\infty = \infty$ and $I_\infty(k) = I_0(k) = \infty$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has at least two positive solutions for $0 < \lambda < \lambda_0$ and $0 < \mu < \mu_0$.*
- (e) *If $f^0 < \infty, I^0(k) < \infty, f^\infty < \infty$ and $I^\infty < \infty$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has no positive solution for $0 < \lambda < \lambda_0$ and $0 < \mu < \mu_0$.*
- (f) *If $f_0 > 0, I_0(k) > 0, I_\infty > 0$ and $f_\infty > 0$, then there exist $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has no positive solution for $\lambda > \lambda_0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$.*

6 Remarks and comments

In this section, we offer some remarks and comments of the associated problem (1.1).

Remark 6.1 The idea of deviating arguments for problem (1.1) is from Jankowski [34], but the method and conclusion are quite different, and Jankowski only considered the case $\lambda = 1, \mu = 1$ and $\omega \in C[0, 1]$, not $\omega(t)$ is L^p -integrable.

Remark 6.2 Generally, it is difficult to study the existence of positive solutions for nonlinear fourth order boundary value problems with impulsive effects and deviating arguments (see, e.g., [15–25] and their references).

For example, we consider the following problems:

$$\begin{cases} (\phi_m(y''(t)))' = \lambda\omega(t)f(t, y(\alpha(t))), & t \in J, t \neq t_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ \Delta y'|_{t=t_k} = -\mu I_k(t_k, y(t_k)), & k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ y(0) = 0, \quad y(1) = \int_0^1 g(t)y(t) dt, \\ \phi_p(y''(0)) = 0, \quad \phi_p(y''(1)) = \int_0^1 h(t)\phi_p(y''(t)) dt. \end{cases} \tag{6.1}$$

Here $\lambda > 0$ and $\mu > 0$ are two parameters, $a, b > 0, J = [0, 1], \phi_m(s)$ is an m -Laplace operator, i.e., $\phi_m(s) = |s|^{m-2}s, m > 1, (\phi_m)^{-1} = \phi_{m^*}, \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m^*} = 1, t_k (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ (where n is a fixed positive integer) are fixed points with $0 = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_k < \dots < t_n < t_{n+1} = 1, \Delta y'|_{t=t_k} = y'(t_k^+) - x'(t_k^-)$, where $y'(t_k^+)$ and $y'(t_k^-)$ represent the right-hand limit and the left-hand limit of $y'(t)$ at $t = t_k$, respectively.

By means of transformation (2.2), we can convert problem (4.1) into

$$\begin{cases} x''(t) + \lambda\omega(t)f(t, y(\alpha(t))) = 0, & t \in J, \\ x(0) = 0, \quad x(1) = \int_0^1 h(t)x(t) dt \end{cases} \tag{6.2}$$

and

$$\begin{cases} y''(t) = -\phi_{m^*}(x(t)), & t \in J, t \neq t_k, \\ \Delta y'|_{t=t_k} = -\mu I_k(t_k, y(t_k)), & k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ y(0) = 0, \quad y(1) = \int_0^1 g(t)y(t) dt. \end{cases} \tag{6.3}$$

Using a similar proof to that of Theorem 2.1 and Theorem 2.2, we can obtain the following results. In addition, if we replace ξ, ν by ξ^*, ν^* in (H_2) , respectively, then we obtain (H_2^*) , where

$$\xi^* = \int_0^1 sg(s) ds, \quad \nu^* = \int_0^1 sh(s) ds.$$

Lemma 6.1 *If $(H_1), (H_2^*)$ and (H_4) hold, then problem (6.2) has a unique solution x expressed by*

$$x(t) = \lambda \int_0^1 H^*(t, s)f(s, y(s)) ds, \tag{6.4}$$

where

$$H^*(t, s) = G(t, s) + \frac{t}{1 - \int_0^1 sh(s) ds} \int_0^1 G(\tau, s)h(\tau) d\tau, \tag{6.5}$$

$G(t, s)$ is defined in (2.6).

Lemma 6.2 *If $(H_1), (H_3)$ and (H_4) hold, then problem (6.3) has a unique solution y given by*

$$y(t) = \int_0^1 H_1^*(t, s)\phi_{m^*}(x(s)) ds + \sum_{k=1}^n H_1^*(t, t_k)I_k(t_k, y(t_k)), \tag{6.6}$$

where

$$H_1^*(t, s) = G(t, s) + \frac{t}{1 - \int_0^1 sg(s) ds} \int_0^1 G(s, \tau)g(\tau) d\tau. \tag{6.7}$$

It is not difficult to prove that $H^*(t, s)$ and $H_1^*(t, s)$ have similar properties to those of $H(t, s)$ and $H_1(t, s)$. However, there does not exist a positive number $\delta \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$G(t, s) \geq \delta G(s, s) \quad \text{for } t \in [\zeta, 1], s \in J;$$

or there does not exist a positive number $\delta^* \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$G(t, s) \geq \delta^* G(s, s) \quad \text{for } t \in [0, \zeta^*], s \in J,$$

where $\zeta \in (0, t_1)$ and $\zeta^* \in (t_n, 1)$. This implies that we cannot study the existence of positive solutions for problem (6.1) when the deviating arguments are delayed and advanced.

Remark 6.3 There are many functions $\alpha(t)$ satisfying $\alpha(t) \geq t$ or $\alpha(t) \leq t$ on J . For example,

$$\text{if } \alpha(t) = t^{\frac{1}{n}}, \quad \text{then } \alpha(t) \geq t \text{ on } J;$$

$$\text{if } \alpha(t) = t^n, \quad \text{then } \alpha(t) \leq t \text{ on } J,$$

where n is a positive integral number.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

MF checked the proofs and verified the calculation. JQ completed the main study and carried out the results of this article. All the authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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