Research Article

Fixed Point Theory and the Liouville–Caputo Integro-Differential FBVP with Multiple Nonlinear Terms

Shahram Rezapour 1,2, Ali Boulfoul, 3 Brahim Tellab 3, Mohammad Esmael Samei 4, Sina Etemad 1, and Reny George 5,6

1Department of Mathematics, Azarbaijan Shahid Madani University, Tabriz, Iran
2Department of Medical Research, China Medical University Hospital, China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan
3Laboratory of Applied Mathematics, Kasdi Merbah University, Ouargla B.P. 511 30000, Algeria
4Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Basic Science, Bu-Ali Sina University, Hamedan, Iran
5Department of Mathematics, College of Science and Humanities in Al-Kharj, Prince Sattam Bin Abdulaziz University, Al-Kharj 11942, Saudi Arabia
6Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, St. Thomas College, Bilai, Chhattisgarh 49006, India

Correspondence should be addressed to Reny George; renygeorge02@yahoo.com

Received 19 October 2021; Revised 6 January 2022; Accepted 17 January 2022; Published 24 February 2022

Academic Editor: Alexander Meskhi

Copyright © 2022 Shahram Rezapour et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

This work is reserved for the study of a special category of boundary value problems (BVPs) consisting of Liouville–Caputo integro-differential equations with multiple nonlinear terms. This fractional model and its boundary value conditions (BVCs) involve different simple BVPs, in which the second BVC as a linear combination of two Caputo derivatives of the unknown function equals a nonzero constant. The Banach principle gives a unique solution for this Liouville–Caputo BVP. Further, the Krasnoselskii and Leray–Schauder criteria give the existence property regarding solutions of the mentioned problem. For each theorem, we provide an example based on the required hypotheses and derive numerical data in the framework of tables and figures to show the consistency of results from different points of view.

1. Introduction

In recent years, fractional differential equations have attracted the attention of many authors because of the numerous applications in various branches of science and engineering, in particular, fluid mechanics, image and signal processing, electromagnetic theory, potential theory, fractals theory, biology, control theory, viscoelasticity, and so on [1–3]. From the mathematical point of view, a number of researchers working on fractional calculus conduct their research in the field of applications of different fractional operators and various structures of BVPs in modeling abstract and real-world phenomena, but the discussion related to the fractional derivatives is an old problem and continues to receive many kinds of feedback. The physical aspect of the fractional derivative is now proved in many investigations. As we know, fractional-order derivatives have many advantages in comparison to the first-order derivatives. For example, one of the most simple examples in which the fractional derivative has a significant impact can be observed in diffusion processes. It is established that the subdiffusion is obtained when the order of the fractional derivative belongs to the interval (0, 1). Another impact of fractional derivatives can be observed in stability analysis. There are many differential equations that are not stable with the first-order derivative but are stable when we replace the first-order derivative by the fractional-order derivatives. By considering these cases, we can understand the importance of fractional operators, and the Liouville–Caputo derivative is one of the most important examples in this field. For better and more accurate...
simulations and better numerical results, we use the Liouville–Caputo derivative in this paper.

Along with these important abilities, fixed point theory is regarded as one of the most important tools to derive existence criteria of solutions. To better understand the subject, some research in this field can be enumerated. In [4], Ahmad and Agarwal turned to the existence of solution for several new structures of fractional BVPs via slit-strip BVCs. Then, Ahmad and Ntouyas [5] and Alsaeedi et al. [6] investigated similar results regarding solutions of a sequential BVPs consisting of nonlocal integro-differential inclusions of the Caputo type. In [7], Boucenna et al. defined a non-linear P on the Sobolev space and utilized the special operators for proving theorems with the help of some tools in functional analysis. Similarly, Azzouei et al. [8] defined a Sobolev space again and derived the existence criterion for positive solutions on such a space. Bai and Sun [9] not only established the aforesaid existence criterion regarding positive solutions but also derived their multiplicity to positive solutions on such a space. Bai and Sun [9] not only established the aforesaid existence criterion regarding positive solutions but also derived their multiplicity to a singular BVP. In [10], Islam et al. proved some results about the existence of a solution of an infinite system of integral equations by using a new family of contractions entitled the generalized α-admissible Hardy–Rogers contractions in cone b2-metric spaces over Banach algebras. In [11], Shoaib et al. studied other existence results via f-contractions of Nadler type in 2020. After that, recently, Ali et al. [12] considered a nonlinear fractional differential equation equipped with the integral type boundary conditions and proved the existence results with the help of topological degree theory.

Recently, Boulfoul et al. [13] considered a weighted space of the Banach type by defining a nonlinear integro-differential BVP on an unbounded domain and checked two properties of existence and uniqueness under fixed point techniques. In the sequel of this path, a new type of generalized fractional operator in the Hilfer settings was utilized by Shatanawi et al. to prove the main existence conditions for a nonlocal multipoint BVP [14]. Zada et al. [15] continued similar area of existence theory by studying an impulsive integro-differential BVP in the sense of Riemann–Liouville and reviewed the property of the stability. In 2021, the authors in [16, 17] used two numerical algorithms for approximating solutions of two similar multiterm multiterm BVPs, with RL operators and the generalized RL-ψ-operators. By developing studies in this regard, new classes of BVPs were designed in the context of p-Laplacian operators. Khan et al. introduced an advanced singular fractional in the framework of the Atangana–Baleanu derivation operators along with p-Laplacian structure [18]; then, in another work, Hasib Khan et al. [19] extended the above system in the form of a p-Laplacian hybrid BVP. 

Thereafter, some researchers expanded their existence results on real systems and models. For example, Rizwan et al. [20] designed a switched system of coupled impulsive implicit model of Langevin equation, and both stability and existence theories can be found in their paper for such a fractional physical structure. Etemad et al. [21] continued their study by considering an inclusion BVP of the Caputo–Hadamard type and accomplished some results by terms of a new notion called end-points along with approximate property for these points. In the same year, Samei et al. [22] reformulated similar Caputo–Hadamard inclusion BVP of the hybrid type and turned to deriving existence criteria. The theory of topological degree is another tool for obtaining some results regarding solutions of a multiterm delay BVP which Sher et al. implemented it in their newly published article [23]. Abdeljawad et al. [24] modeled a new fractional BVP and proved the relevant existence theorems on the extended b-metric space. Also, Bouiara et al. [25] applied the Caputo type and Erdélyi–Kober type operators for modeling a nonlocal fractional BVP and deriving existence aspects of solutions.

Along with above works, some researchers generalized existence theorems by terms of the existing notions in quantum fractional calculus. For instance, Etemad et al. [26] investigated a 3-point quantum inclusion BVP in the context of a-ψ-contractions. Sithiwaritham et al. [27] studied q-integro-difference BVP containing different values of q and orders, and Sitho et al. [28] designed a noninstantaneous impulsive q-integro-difference BVP with quantum Hahn operators. Samei et al. also introduced a singular quantum BVP for the first time [29]. Even, some applications of fixed point can be followed in the papers regarding mathematical biological models (see [30–32]).

In [33], Ntouyas and Tariboon discussed the multiorder BVP with a linear combination of fractional integrals in the BVCs:

\[
\begin{aligned}
rD^\alpha_0 z(\phi) + (1-r)D^\alpha_0 z(\phi) &= u(\phi, z(\phi)), \quad 0 < \phi < \tau, \\
z(0) = 0, \quad rD^\alpha_0 z(\tau) + (1-r)D^\alpha_0 z(\tau^*) = a_0,
\end{aligned}
\]

(1)

where \(D^\alpha_0\) stands for the Riemann–Liouville \(\eta^{th}\) derivative with \(\eta \in [\sigma_1, \sigma_2]\) provided that \(1 < \sigma_1, \sigma_2 < 2\) and \(D^\alpha_0\) is the Riemann–Liouville \(\eta^{th}\) integral with \(\eta \in \{\gamma_1, \gamma_2\}\), \(a_0 \in \mathbb{R}\), \(0 < \tau \leq 1\), and \(0 \leq \tau \leq 1\). Green’s function for this corresponding problem has been investigated and some existence results have been obtained using fixed point theorems. Xu et al. [34] turned to investigating the existence property and Hyers–Ulam stability to fractional multiple order BVP:

\[
\begin{aligned}
rD^\alpha_0 z(\phi) + D^\alpha_0 z(\phi) &= u(\phi, z(\phi)), \quad 0 < \phi < \tau, \\
z(0) = 0, \quad rD^\alpha_0 z(\tau) + D^\alpha_0 z(\tau) = a_0,
\end{aligned}
\]

(2)

where \(D^\alpha_0\) and \(D^\alpha_0\) are Riemann–Liouville fractional derivatives, with \(1 < \delta \leq 2\) and \(1 \leq \gamma < \delta\), \(0 < r \leq 1\), \(0 \leq \tau \leq 1\), \(0 < \sigma_1 < \eta < \gamma < \delta\), \(a_0 \in \mathbb{R}\), and \(0 < \gamma < \tau\).

 Inspired by the works cited above and to continue the study of existence theory in the context of fractional BVPs, we focus on surveying some results regarding solutions of the following Liouville–Caputo integro-differential BVP:

Section 4, we point out the conclusions of our article. Responding data are given in each part graphically. Finally, in which numerical simulation and the cor- 
sistence theorem of this paper by utilizing a fixed point 
criterion due to Krasnoselskii. Also, in the third subsection, 

First, we utilize Banach’s criterion of contraction mapping to 
recollect several assembled definitions of fractional calculus, 
a vast range of nonlinear functions arising in particular 
terms in the right-hand side of the problem to cover 
examples and plots. These items make the novelty of our 
we have studied a more general problem in which we 

\[
\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\left( r^\alpha \frac{d}{dt} \right)^{\eta} + (1 - r) \frac{d^\alpha}{dt^\alpha} \right\} z(\mathcal{E}) = u(\mathcal{E}, z(\mathcal{E})) + C \frac{d}{dt} \hat{u}(\mathcal{E}, z(\mathcal{E})), 0 \leq \mathcal{E} \leq \tau^*, \\
z(0) = 0, \quad r^\alpha \frac{d}{dt} \right\} z(\tau^*) = a_0,
\end{array} \right.
\]

so that $C \frac{d}{dt}^\alpha$ is the Caputo $\eta^{th}$ derivative with 
$\eta \in \{ \delta_1, \delta_2, \gamma_1, \gamma_2 \}$, $a_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ and $l^\alpha_0$ stands for the Rie- 
mann–Liouville fractional $\alpha^{th}$ integral such that 
$s_1 < \delta_1, \delta_2 < 2, \delta_1 > \delta_2, \quad 0 < \delta_2 \leq 1, \quad 0 < \delta_1 \leq 1, 
0 < \gamma_1, \gamma_2 < 0 - \delta_1 - \delta_2$, and $\mathbf{u}, \hat{\mathbf{u}} \in C(\mathcal{E} \times \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ are two 
given functions, where $\mathcal{E} = [0, \tau^*]$. 

In fact, the existing ideas of two papers published in 
[33, 34] motivate us to design a combined model of 
Liouville–Caputo integro-differential BVP. Also, by 
assuming special values for coefficients, our problem is 

\[
\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\left( r^\alpha \frac{d}{dt} \right)^{\eta} + (1 - r) \frac{d^\alpha}{dt^\alpha} \right\} z(\mathcal{E}) = u(\mathcal{E}, z(\mathcal{E})) + C \frac{d}{dt} \hat{u}(\mathcal{E}, z(\mathcal{E})), \mathcal{E} \in \mathcal{E}, \\
z(0) = 0, \quad C \frac{d}{dt}^\alpha \mathbf{u}(1) = a_0,
\end{array} \right.
\]

Precisely, and in comparison to some similar works, 
we have studied a more general problem in which we 
have illustrated our theoretical results by numerical 
examples and plots. These items make the novelty of our 
work because it is important for us that we can analyze 
the mentioned system analytically, numerically, and 
graphically. We also consider two different nonlinear 
terms in the right-hand side of the problem to cover 
a vast range of nonlinear functions arising in particular 
real fractional nonlinear mathematical models. 

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we 
recollect several assembled definitions of fractional calculus, 
useful lemmas, and some theorems about the fixed point that 
we need subsequently. Section 3 is divided into three parts. 
First, we utilize Banach’s criterion of contraction mapping to 
establish our result regarding unique solution. In the next 
subsection, we give the proof of the first fundamental 
existence theorem of this paper by utilizing a fixed point 
criterion due to Krasnoselskii. Also, in the third subsection, 
we verify another result regarding existence theory with 
the aid of Leray–Schauder theorem. Along with these, appro- 
priate applications in the framework of illustrative examples 
are provided, in which numerical simulation and the cor- 
responding data are given in each part graphically. Finally, in 
Section 4, we point out the conclusions of our article.

2. Preliminaries

Before establishing our main results, we need to present 
some useful definitions and properties which help us to 
prove the essential lemmas and theorems.

**Definition 1** (see [3]). Let $\sigma > 0$ and $\mathcal{E} : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be 
continuous. The integral 

\[
\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\left( r^\alpha \frac{d}{dt} \right)^{\eta} + (1 - r) \frac{d^\alpha}{dt^\alpha} \right\} z(\mathcal{E}) = u(\mathcal{E}, z(\mathcal{E})) + C \frac{d}{dt} \hat{u}(\mathcal{E}, z(\mathcal{E})), 0 \leq \mathcal{E} \leq \tau^*, \\
z(0) = 0, \quad r^\alpha \frac{d}{dt} \right\} z(\tau^*) = a_0,
\end{array} \right.
\]

is named as the fractional integral in the Riemann–Liouville 
(FRL-integral) framework of order $\sigma$ provided this integral 
possesses a finite value.

**Definition 2** (see [3]). Let $\sigma > 0$, $\kappa = [\sigma] + 1$, and 
$\mathcal{E} : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ belong to $AC(\kappa) ((0, \infty), \mathbb{R})$. Then, the 
integral 

\[
C \frac{d}{dt}^\sigma \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{E}) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\kappa - \sigma)} \int_0^\mathcal{E} (\mathcal{E} - \xi)^{\kappa - \sigma - 1} \xi d\xi
\]

is named as the fractional derivative in the Caputo framework 
of order $\sigma$ provided its value is finite.

**Remark 1.** We have the following:

(E1) For $0 \leq \gamma < \sigma$, the equality $C \frac{d}{dt}^\gamma \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{E}) = \{ C \frac{d}{dt} \}^{\gamma} \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{E})$ holds.

(E2) For $\sigma > -1$ such that $\sigma \neq \gamma - j$, $(j = 1, 2, \ldots, n)$, we have for $\mathcal{E} \geq 0$,

\[
C \frac{d}{dt}^\gamma \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{E}) = \frac{\Gamma(1 + \gamma)}{\Gamma(\gamma - \sigma + 1)} \xi^{\gamma - \sigma} \text{and} C \frac{d}{dt}^\gamma \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{E}) = 0, \quad (j = 1, 2, \ldots, n).
\]

**Proposition 1** (see [35]). Suppose that $\mathcal{E}$ is contained in the 
space $L(\mathcal{E}) \cap \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{E})$ and $\kappa = [\sigma] + 1$, where $\mathcal{E} = (0, 1)$. Then, 

\[
C \frac{d}{dt}^\sigma \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{E}) = \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{E}) + d_1 + d_2 \mathcal{E} + d_3 \mathcal{E}^2 + \cdots + d_{n-1} \mathcal{E}^n, \quad (j = 1, 2, \ldots, n),
\]

with $d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_{n-1} \in \mathbb{R}$. 

---

*Journal of Function Spaces*
Lemma 1 (see [36]). Let $V$ be a nonempty, closed, and convex subset of a Banach space $\mathcal{E}$. Let $Y_1, Y_2$ be such that $(H_j)Y_1 + Y_2 \in V$ whenever $z, w \in V, (H_j)y \in Y_1$ is compact and continuous, and $(H_j)Y_2$ is contraction. Then, $\exists z \in V$ with $z = Y_1z + Y_2z$.

Lemma 2 (see [37]). Let $\Xi$ be a Banach space, $V \subset \Xi$ be closed and convex in $\Xi$, $\mathcal{E} \subset V$ be open, and let $\Theta: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow V$ be completely continuous. Then, either $(H_j)$ a fixed point is found for $\Theta$ in $\mathcal{E}$ or $(H_j)\exists \imath \in \Theta$ with $z = \Theta(z)$, where $\Theta = (0, 1)$.

This key lemma will be useful for our study.

Lemma 3. Let $1 < \sigma_1, \sigma_2 < 2, \sigma_1 > \sigma_2, 0 < \sigma \leq 1$, $0 < r \leq 1$, $0 \leq \tilde{r} \leq 1$, and $0 < \tilde{r}_1, \tilde{r}_2 < 1 - \sigma$. Then, the integral equation

$$z(\tilde{\gamma}) = \frac{r - 1}{r(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)} \int_0^{\tilde{\gamma}} (\tilde{\gamma} - \eta)^{\sigma_1 - 1} z(\eta) \, d\eta$$

is the solution of the linear fractional BVP:

\[
\begin{aligned}
& \left( \frac{C_{\tilde{r}}D_{\tilde{r}_1}^{\sigma_1}}{r} + (1 - r) \frac{D_{\tilde{r}_2}^{\sigma_2}}{r} \right) z(\tilde{\gamma}) = \mathcal{H}(\tilde{\gamma}), \quad \mathcal{H}(\tilde{\gamma}) \in C_{\tilde{r}}D_{\tilde{r}_1}^{\sigma_1} \tilde{H}(\tilde{\gamma}), \quad 0 \leq \tilde{\gamma} \leq \tilde{r}, \\
& z(0) = 0, \quad \frac{C_{\tilde{r}}D_{\tilde{r}_1}^{\sigma_1}}{r} z(\tilde{r}) + (1 - r) \frac{D_{\tilde{r}_2}^{\sigma_2}}{r} z(\tilde{r}) = a_0.
\end{aligned}
\]

Proof. In view of the first equation of (12), we can write

\[
C_{\tilde{r}}D_{\tilde{r}_1}^{\sigma_1} z(\tilde{\gamma}) = \frac{r - 1}{r} \int_0^{\tilde{\gamma}} t^{\sigma_1 - 1} z(t) \, dt + \frac{1}{r} \mathcal{H}(\tilde{\gamma}) + \frac{C_{\tilde{r}}D_{\tilde{r}_1}^{\sigma_1}}{r} \tilde{H}(\tilde{\gamma}).
\]

Taking the $\delta^{	ilde{r}_1}_1$ FRL-integral on (13), we find

\[
\begin{aligned}
& z(\tilde{\gamma}) = \frac{r - 1}{r} \int_0^{\tilde{\gamma}} t^{\sigma_1 - 1} z(t) \, dt + \frac{1}{r} \mathcal{H}(\tilde{\gamma}) + \frac{1}{r} \int_0^{\tilde{\gamma}} \tilde{H}(\tilde{\gamma}) + d_1 + d_2 \\
& = \frac{r - 1}{r} \int_0^{\tilde{\gamma}} (\tilde{\gamma} - \eta)^{\sigma_1 - 1} z(\eta) \, d\eta + \frac{1}{r} \int_0^{\tilde{\gamma}} (\tilde{\gamma} - \eta)^{\sigma_1 - 1} \tilde{H}(\eta) \, d\eta + d_1 + d_2 \\
& = \int_0^{\tilde{\gamma}} (\tilde{\gamma} - \eta)^{\sigma_1 - 1} \tilde{H}(\eta) \, d\eta + d_1 + d_2,
\end{aligned}
\]

where $d_1, d_2 \in \mathcal{R}$. The first boundary condition of (12) gives us $d_1 = 0$; then,

\[
\begin{aligned}
& z(\tilde{\gamma}) = \frac{r - 1}{r(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)} \int_0^{\tilde{\gamma}} (\tilde{\gamma} - \eta)^{\sigma_1 - 1} z(\eta) \, d\eta + \frac{1}{r} \int_0^{\tilde{\gamma}} (\tilde{\gamma} - \eta)^{\sigma_1 - 1} \tilde{H}(\eta) \, d\eta + d_2 \\
& = \frac{1}{r(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)} \int_0^{\tilde{\gamma}} (\tilde{\gamma} - \eta)^{\sigma_1 - 1} \tilde{H}(\eta) \, d\eta + d_2,
\end{aligned}
\]

and by applying the $\eta^\tilde{r}$-Caputo derivative $(\eta \in \{\tilde{r}_1, \tilde{r}_2\})$ with $0 < \eta < \sigma_1 - \sigma_2$ to (15), we obtain

\[
\begin{aligned}
& C_{\tilde{r}}D_{\tilde{r}_1}^{\sigma_1} z(\tilde{\gamma}) = \frac{r - 1}{r(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \eta)} \int_0^{\tilde{\gamma}} (\tilde{\gamma} - \eta)^{\sigma_1 - 1} z(\eta) \, d\eta + \frac{1}{r(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \eta)} \int_0^{\tilde{\gamma}} (\tilde{\gamma} - \eta)^{\sigma_1 - 1} \tilde{H}(\eta) \, d\eta + d_2 \\
& = \frac{1}{r(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \eta)} \int_0^{\tilde{\gamma}} (\tilde{\gamma} - \eta)^{\sigma_1 - 1} \tilde{H}(\eta) \, d\eta + d_2 + d_2,
\end{aligned}
\]

because $C_{\tilde{r}}D_{\tilde{r}_1}^{\sigma_1} \tilde{H} = \Gamma(\tilde{r})/\Gamma(\tilde{r} - \eta) \tilde{H}^{\tilde{r}_1 - \eta}$. Taking $\tilde{r}_1 = \tilde{r}_1$ and $\tilde{r}_1 = \tilde{r}_2$ in expression (16) and applying the second boundary condition of (12), we get

\[
\begin{aligned}
& \left( \frac{C_{\tilde{r}}D_{\tilde{r}_1}^{\sigma_1}}{r} + (1 - r) \frac{D_{\tilde{r}_2}^{\sigma_2}}{r} \right) z(\tilde{\gamma}) = \mathcal{H}(\tilde{\gamma}), \quad \mathcal{H}(\tilde{\gamma}) \in C_{\tilde{r}}D_{\tilde{r}_1}^{\sigma_1} \tilde{H}(\tilde{\gamma}), \quad 0 \leq \tilde{\gamma} \leq \tilde{r}, \\
& z(0) = 0, \quad \frac{C_{\tilde{r}}D_{\tilde{r}_1}^{\sigma_1}}{r} z(\tilde{r}) + (1 - r) \frac{D_{\tilde{r}_2}^{\sigma_2}}{r} z(\tilde{r}) = a_0
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
a_0 &= \frac{\dot{r}(r-1)}{r^2(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \dot{\gamma}_1)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} z(\xi) d\xi \\
+ \frac{\dot{r}}{r^2(\sigma_1 - \dot{\gamma}_1)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} \bar{U}(\xi) d\xi \\
+ \frac{\dot{r}}{r^2(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 - \dot{\gamma}_1)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} \bar{U}(\xi) d\xi \\
+ \frac{1 - \dot{r}}{r^2(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 - \dot{\gamma}_1)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} \bar{U}(\xi) d\xi \\
+ \frac{1 - \dot{r}}{r^2(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 - \dot{\gamma}_1)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} \bar{U}(\xi) d\xi
\end{align*}
\]

Therefore,
\[
\begin{align*}
d_2 &= \Pi \left[ a_0 - \frac{\dot{r}(r-1)}{r^2(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \dot{\gamma}_1)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} z(\xi) d\xi \\
- \frac{\dot{r}}{r^2(\beta_1 - \dot{\gamma}_1)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} \bar{U}(\xi) d\xi \\
- \frac{\dot{r}}{r^2(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 - \dot{\gamma}_1)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} \bar{U}(\xi) d\xi \\
- \frac{(1 - \dot{r})(r-1)}{r^2(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \dot{\gamma}_2)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} z(\xi) d\xi \\
- \frac{1 - \dot{r}}{r^2(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 - \dot{\gamma}_2)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} \bar{U}(\xi) d\xi \\
- \frac{1 - \dot{r}}{r^2(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 - \dot{\gamma}_2)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} \bar{U}(\xi) d\xi \right].
\end{align*}
\]

(18)

By substituting the value of \(d_2\) in equation (15), we obtain integral equation (10). This ends the proof.

3. Basic Theorems with Illustrative Examples

Let \(\mathcal{D} = [0, 1]\) throughout the paper. Consider the Banach space \(C(\mathcal{D}, \mathbb{R})\) of all continuous functions with the norm of uniform convergence

\[
\|z\| = \sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{D}} |z(\theta)|. \tag{19}
\]

In accordance with Lemma 3, it is obvious that we can transform our BVP (3) to the following fixed point problem \(z = Pz\), where \(P\) is an operator \(C(\mathcal{D}, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow C(\mathcal{D}, \mathbb{R})\) defined as

\[
Pz(\theta) = \frac{\dot{r} - 1}{r^2(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)} \int_0^\theta (\theta - \xi)^{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} z(\xi) d\xi \\
+ \frac{1}{r^2(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 - \dot{\gamma}_1)} \int_0^\theta (\theta - \xi)^{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} \bar{U}(\xi, z(\xi)) d\xi
\]

In accordance with Lemma 3, it is obvious that we can transform our BVP (3) to the following fixed point problem \(z = Pz\), where \(P\) is an operator \(C(\mathcal{D}, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow C(\mathcal{D}, \mathbb{R})\) defined as

\[
Pz(\theta) = \frac{\dot{r} - 1}{r^2(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)} \int_0^\theta (\theta - \xi)^{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} z(\xi) d\xi \\
+ \frac{1}{r^2(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 - \dot{\gamma}_1)} \int_0^\theta (\theta - \xi)^{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} \bar{U}(\xi, z(\xi)) d\xi
\]

In accordance with Lemma 3, it is obvious that we can transform our BVP (3) to the following fixed point problem \(z = Pz\), where \(P\) is an operator \(C(\mathcal{D}, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow C(\mathcal{D}, \mathbb{R})\) defined as

\[
Pz(\theta) = \frac{\dot{r} - 1}{r^2(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)} \int_0^\theta (\theta - \xi)^{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} z(\xi) d\xi \\
+ \frac{1}{r^2(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 - \dot{\gamma}_1)} \int_0^\theta (\theta - \xi)^{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} \bar{U}(\xi, z(\xi)) d\xi
\]

Therefore, BVP (3) admits a solution equivalent to saying that \(P\) has a fixed point.

3.1. Banach Principle and Unique Solution. First, we apply Banach’s principle of contraction mapping to prove our result of existence and uniqueness. To have computations with more convenience and clarity, we use these notations:

\[
\eta_1 = \frac{1 - \dot{r}}{r^2(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + 1)} + \frac{\dot{r}(r-1)\Pi}{r^2(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \dot{\gamma}_1 + 1)} + \frac{(1 - \dot{r})(1 - r)\Pi}{r^2(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \dot{\gamma}_1 + 1)} \tag{21}
\]

\[
\eta_2 = \frac{1}{r^2(\sigma_1 + 1)} + \frac{\dot{r}\Pi}{r^2(\sigma_1 - \dot{\gamma}_1 + 1)} + \frac{(1 - \dot{r})\Pi}{r^2(\sigma_1 - \dot{\gamma}_1 + 1)} \tag{22}
\]

\[
\eta_3 = \frac{1}{r^2(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 + 1)} + \frac{\dot{r}\Pi}{r^2(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 - \dot{\gamma}_1 + 1)} + \frac{(1 - \dot{r})\Pi}{r^2(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 - \dot{\gamma}_1 + 1)} \tag{23}
\]
Theorem 1. Assume that \( u, \tilde{u} : \Theta \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) are two continuous functions subject to the following two conditions:

\[
\begin{align*}
(\delta_1): & \quad |u(\delta, z) - u(\delta, z^*)| \leq \Theta_1 |z - z^*|, \\
(\delta_2): & \quad |\tilde{u}(\delta, z) - \tilde{u}(\delta, z^*)| \leq \Theta_2 |z - z^*|,
\end{align*}
\]

for \( \delta \in \Theta \), \( z, z^* \in \mathbb{R} \), where \( \Theta_1, \Theta_2 \) are two real positive constants. If

\[
\eta_1 + \Theta_1 \eta_2 + \Theta_2 \eta_3 < 1,
\]

then the supposed \( B\nu P \) (3) admits a unique solution on \( \Theta \).

Proof. By fixing \( u^* = \sup_{\delta \in \Theta}|u(\delta, 0)| \) and \( \tilde{u}^* = \sup_{\delta \in \Theta}|\tilde{u}(\delta, 0)| \) with the choice \( \bar{\Lambda}_1 > 0 \), so that

\[
\bar{\Lambda}_1 \geq \frac{u^*_1 + \tilde{u}^*_1 \eta_3 + \Pi|a_0|}{1 - \eta_1 - \Theta_1 \eta_2 - \Theta_2 \eta_3},
\]

where \( \Pi \) is the positive constant expressed by (11), at first, we show that the image of the ball \( B_{\bar{\Lambda}_1} \) by \( P \) is included in \( B_{\bar{\Lambda}_1} \), where

\[
B_{\bar{\Lambda}_1} = \{ z \in C(\Theta, \mathbb{R}) : \| z \| \leq \bar{\Lambda}_1 \}.
\]

So, for each \( z \in B_{\bar{\Lambda}_1} \), we have
This implies that \( \|Pz\| \leq A_1 \). Thus \( P(\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{P}_r}) \subset \mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{P}} \). Next, for all \( z, z^* \in C(\mathcal{O}, \mathbb{R}) \) and each \( \delta \in \mathcal{O} \), we can write

\[
\|Pz(\delta) - Pz^*(\delta)\| \leq \frac{1 - r'}{r'(\delta_1 + \delta_2 + 1)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)\frac{d\xi}{\delta_1 + \delta_2} + \frac{1}{r'(\delta_1 + \delta_2 + 1)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)\frac{d\xi}{\delta_1 + \delta_2 - \nu_1 + 1}
\]

\[
+ \Theta_1\|z - z^*\|\left[ \frac{1}{r'(\delta_1 + \delta_2 + 1)} + \frac{r\Pi}{r'(\delta_1 + \delta_2 - \nu_2 + 1)} \right]
\]

\[
+ \Theta_2\|z - z^*\|\left[ \frac{1}{r'(\delta_1 + \delta_2 - \nu_2 + 1)} + \frac{r\Pi}{r'(\delta_1 + \delta_2 - \nu_1 + 1)} \right]
\]

\[
+ \Theta_3\|z - z^*\|\left[ \frac{1}{r'(\delta_1 - \nu_2 + 1)} + \frac{r\Pi}{r'(\delta_1 - \nu_1 + 1)} \right]
\]

\[
+ \Theta_4\|z - z^*\|\left[ \frac{1}{r'(\delta_1 - \nu_1 + 1)} + \frac{r\Pi}{r'(\delta_1 - \nu_2 + 1)} \right]
\]

\[
(28b)
\]
which means that \( \|Pz - Pz^*\| \leq [\eta_1 + \Theta_1 \eta_2 + \Theta_2 \eta_3] \|z - z^*\| \). Therefore, from (24), it follows that \( P \) is a contraction. Consequently, the Banach principle of contraction mapping ensures that \( P \) has a fixed point which represents the unique solution of our \( \mathbb{B} \mathbb{V} \mathbb{P} \) (3). This ends the argument. \( \square \)

**Example 1.** Consider the Liouville–Caputo fractional \( \mathbb{B} \mathbb{V} \mathbb{P} \)
\[
\left( \frac{4C_0^{4/3}}{5} D_{0^+}^{1/4} + \frac{1}{5} D_{0^+}^{1/4} \right) z(\theta)
= \frac{2|z(\theta)|}{(5 + \theta)^2 (1 + \exp(z(\theta)))} + \frac{C_{1/4}}{\eta} \left[ \frac{\exp(-\theta)z(\theta)}{\eta^2 + |z(\theta)|} \right],
\]
\[
z(0) = 0, \quad \frac{1}{4} C_0^{1/6} D_{0^+}^{1/6} z(1) + \frac{3}{4} C_0^{1/2} D_{0^+}^{1/2} z(1) = 5.
\]

In the present example, we have \( \delta_1 = 5/3 \in (1, 2] \), \( \delta_2 = 1/4 \in (0, 1] \), \( \gamma_1 = 2/3 \in (1, 2] \), \( \gamma_2 = 1/4 \in (0, 1] \), \( \eta_1 = 1/6 \in (0, 1] \), \( \eta_2 = 1/12 \in (0, 1] \), \( \alpha_0 = 5 \), \( \tau_1 = 1 \), and
\[
\eta_1 = \frac{1 - \gamma_2}{\tau_1} D_{0^+}^{1/4} (\delta_1 + \delta_2 + 1) + \frac{\gamma_2 (1 - \gamma_2) \Pi}{\tau_1 (\delta_1 + \delta_2 - \gamma_1 + 1)} + \frac{(1 - \gamma_2) (1 - \gamma_2) \Pi}{\tau_1 (\delta_1 + \delta_2 - \gamma_2 + 1)}
= \frac{1 - 4/5}{4/5 (5/3 + 1/4 + 1)} + \frac{1/4 (1 - 4/5) \Pi}{4/5 (5/3 + 1/4 - 1/6 + 1)} + \frac{(1 - 1/4) (1 - 4/5) \Pi}{4/5 (5/3 + 1/4 - 1/12 + 1)}.
\]
\[
\eta_2 = \frac{1}{\tau_1} D_{0^+}^{1/4} (\delta_1 + 1) + \frac{\gamma_2 (1 - \gamma_2) \Pi}{\tau_1 (\delta_1 - \gamma_1 + 1)} + \frac{(1 - \gamma_2) \Pi}{\tau_1 (\delta_1 - \gamma_2 + 1)}
= \frac{1}{4/5 (5/3 + 1)} + \frac{1/4 \Pi}{4/5 (5/3 - 1/6 + 1)} + \frac{(1 - 1/4) \Pi}{4/5 (5/3 - 1/12 + 1)}.
\]
\[
\eta_3 = \frac{1}{\tau_1} D_{0^+}^{1/4} (\delta_1 + 1) + \frac{\gamma_2 (1 - \gamma_2) \Pi}{\tau_1 (\delta_1 - \gamma_1 + 1)} + \frac{(1 - \gamma_2) \Pi}{\tau_1 (\delta_1 - \gamma_2 + 1)}
= \frac{1}{4/5 (5/3 - 4/3 + 1)} + \frac{1/4 \Pi}{4/5 (5/3 - 4/3 - 1/6 + 1)} + \frac{(1 - 1/4) \Pi}{4/5 (5/3 - 4/3 - 1/12 + 1)}.
\]

So, \( \Pi \approx 0.9607 \), \( \eta_1 \approx 0.2766 \), \( \eta_2 \approx 1.6945 \), and \( \eta_3 \approx 2.7171 \) which lead to
\[
\eta_1 + \Theta_1 \eta_2 + \Theta_2 \eta_3 \approx 0.6875 < 1. \quad (34)
\]

Table 1 shows these results. These values are plotted in Figure 1. By using the result of Theorem 1, we conclude that our \( \mathbb{B} \mathbb{V} \mathbb{P} \) (29) admits only one solution on \([0, 1]\).

3.2. **Existence Result Based on Krasnoselskii’s Criterion.** Our existence analysis in this part is a consequence of Krasnoselskii’s criterion (Lemma 1). For this fact, we introduce two operators \( P_1 \) and \( P_2 \) defined on the ball
\[
\mathbb{B} \mathbb{X} = \{ z \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) : \| z \|_{\mathbb{X}} \}
\]
such that, for all \( \theta \in \mathbb{R} \),
| $r'$ | $\Pi$ | $\eta_1$ | $\eta_2$ | $\eta_3$ | $\eta_1 + \Theta_1 \eta_2 + \Theta_2 \eta_3$ |
|------|------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|
| 0.05 | 0.9607 | 21.0209 | 27.1126 | 43.4734 | 27.5946 |
| 0.10 | 0.9607 | 9.9572  | 13.5563 | 21.7367 | 13.2441 |
| 0.15 | 0.9607 | 6.2694  | 9.0375  | 14.4911 | 8.4606 |
| 0.20 | 0.9607 | 4.4254  | 6.7781  | 10.8684 | 6.0689 |
| 0.25 | 0.9607 | 3.3191  | 5.4225  | 8.6947  | 4.6338 |
| 0.30 | 0.9607 | 2.5815  | 4.5188  | 7.2456  | 3.6771 |
| 0.35 | 0.9607 | 2.0547  | 3.8732  | 6.2105  | 2.9938 |
| 0.40 | 0.9607 | 1.6595  | 3.3891  | 5.4342  | 2.4813 |
| 0.45 | 0.9607 | 1.3522  | 3.0125  | 4.8304  | 2.0826 |
| 0.50 | 0.9607 | 1.1064  | 2.7113  | 4.3473  | 1.7637 |
| 0.55 | 0.9607 | 0.9052  | 2.4648  | 3.9521  | 1.5028 |
| 0.60 | 0.9607 | 0.7376  | 2.2594  | 3.6228  | 1.2854 |
| 0.65 | 0.9607 | 0.5957  | 2.0856  | 3.3441  | 1.1014 |
| 0.70 | 0.9607 | 0.4742  | 1.9366  | 3.1052  | 0.9437 |
| 0.75 | 0.9607 | 0.3688  | 1.8075  | 2.8982  | 0.8070 |
| 0.80 | 0.9607 | 0.2766  | 1.6945  | 2.7171  | 0.6875 |
| 0.85 | 0.9607 | 0.1952  | 1.5949  | 2.5573  | 0.5819 |
| 0.90 | 0.9607 | 0.1229  | 1.5063  | 2.4152  | 0.4881 |
| 0.95 | 0.9607 | 0.0582  | 1.4270  | 2.2881  | 0.4042 |

Figure 1: Graphical representation of $\eta_1 + \Theta_1 \eta_2 + \Theta_2 \eta_3$ in Example 1. (a) $r \in (0, 1]$, $r' = 1/4$. (b) $r' = 4/5r \in (0, 1]$. 

(a) $\eta_1 + \Theta_1 \eta_2 + \Theta_2 \eta_3 < 1$

(b) $\eta_1 + \Theta_1 \eta_2 + \Theta_2 \eta_3 < 1$
\[ P_1z(\xi) = \frac{r' - 1}{r'(\xi_1 + \xi_2)} \int_0^r (\xi - \xi)^{d_{r-1}} z(\xi) d\xi \]
\[ - \frac{\Pi \delta (r - 1)}{r'(\xi_1 + \xi_2 - \xi_1)} \int_0^r (1 - \xi)^{d_{r-1} - d_{r-1}} z(\xi) d\xi \]
\[ + \frac{\Pi \delta (1 - r)}{r'(\xi_1 + \xi_2 - \xi_1)} \int_0^r (1 - \xi)^{d_{r-1} - d_{r-1}} z(\xi) d\xi , \]

(36)

and

\[ P_2z(\xi) = \frac{1}{r'(\xi_1)} \int_0^s (\xi - \xi)^{d_{r-1}} u(\xi, z(\xi)) d\xi \]
\[ + \frac{1}{r'(\xi_1 + \xi_2)} \int_0^s (\xi - \xi)^{d_{r-1} - d_{r-1}} u(\xi, z(\xi)) d\xi \]
\[ + \frac{\Pi \delta}{r'(\xi_1 - \xi_1)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{d_{r-1} - d_{r-1}} u(\xi, z(\xi)) d\xi \]
\[ - \frac{r'}{r'(\xi_1 - \xi_1)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{d_{r-1} - d_{r-1}} u(\xi, z(\xi)) d\xi \]
\[ - \frac{1 - r'}{r'(\xi_1 - \xi_1)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{d_{r-1} - d_{r-1}} u(\xi, z(\xi)) d\xi \]
\[ - \frac{1 - r'}{r'(\xi_1 - \xi_1)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{d_{r-1} - d_{r-1}} u(\xi, z(\xi)) d\xi \]

(37)

**Theorem 2.** Consider the continuous functions
\[ u, \tilde{u} : \triangledown \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \]
which, respectively, satisfy the conditions (\( \delta_1 \)) and (\( \delta_2 \)) of Theorem 1. Furthermore, suppose that
\[ (\delta_1') : |u(\xi, z)| \leq \eta_1(\xi), \]
\[ (\delta_2') : |\tilde{u}(\xi, z)| \leq \eta_2(\xi) . \]

for (\( \xi, z \)) \( \in \triangledown \times \mathbb{R} \), and \( \eta_j \in C(\triangledown, \mathbb{R}^n) \); \( j = 1, 2 \). If \( \eta_1 \leq 1 \) which is defined in equation (21), then the supposed \( B_{\triangledown} \) (3) admits at least a one solution defined on \( \sigma_0 \).

**Proof.** Put \( \|u\| = \sup_{\mathcal{P}} |u_j(\xi)| \) \((j = 1, 2) \). We choose \( \Delta_2 \) so that
\[ \Delta_2 = \frac{\|u_1\| + \|u_2\| + \|\tilde{u}_1\| + \|\tilde{u}_2\|}{\eta_1} \]

(38)

In the first place, we prove that \( P_1z + P_2z^* \in B_{\Delta_2} \). For all \( z, z^* \in B_{\Delta_2} \), we have
\[ |P_1z(\xi) + P_2z^*(\xi)| \leq \frac{1 - r'}{r'(\xi_1 + \xi_2)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{d_{r-1}} |z(\xi)| d\xi \]
\[ + \frac{\Pi \delta (1 - r)}{r'(\xi_1 + \xi_2 - \xi_1)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{d_{r-1} - d_{r-1}} |z(\xi)| d\xi \]
\[ + \frac{\Pi (1 - r)}{r'(\xi_1 + \xi_2 - \xi_1)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{d_{r-1} - d_{r-1}} |z(\xi)| d\xi \]

(40)

Then,
\[ |P_1z - P_1z^*| \leq \eta_1|z - z^*| \]

(41)

From the condition \( \eta_1 < 1 \), it follows that \( P_1 \) is a contraction mapping. On the other hand, we know that the continuity of \( P_2 \) occurs immediately from that of the functions \( u \) and \( \tilde{u} \). Also, it is simple to establish that for \( z \in B_{\Delta_2} \),
\[ \|P_2z\| \leq \|e_1\| \eta_2 + \|e_2\| \eta_3. \]  \hspace{1cm} (42)

In other words, \( P_2 \) is uniformly bounded on \( B_{\eta_2} \). In this moment, we need to show that \( P_2 \) is equicontinuous. Let
\[ u^* = \sup_{(s,z) \in \Theta} |u(s, z)|, \] and \( \bar{u}^* = \sup_{(s,z) \in \Theta} |\bar{u}(s, z)|. \) \hspace{1cm} (43)

This allows us to write, for any \((s_1, s_2) \in \Theta \times \Theta\), where \((s_1 < s_2)\), and for all \( z \in B_{\eta_2} \):
\[
|P_2u(s_1) - P_2u(s_2)| = \frac{1}{r\Gamma(\delta_1)} \int_0^{\delta_1} (s_2 - \xi)^{\delta_1 - 1} u(\xi, z(\xi))d\xi
- \int_0^{\delta_1} (s_1 - \xi)^{\delta_1 - 1} u(\xi, z(\xi))d\xi
+ \frac{1}{r\Gamma(\delta_1)} \int_0^{\delta_1} (s_2 - \xi)^{\delta_1 - 1} \bar{u}(\xi, z(\xi))d\xi
- \int_0^{\delta_1} (s_1 - \xi)^{\delta_1 - 1} \bar{u}(\xi, z(\xi))d\xi
- \frac{\dot{r}}{r\Gamma(\delta_1)} \int_0^{\delta_1} (s_2 - \xi)^{\delta_1 - 1} u(\xi, z(\xi))d\xi
- \frac{\dot{r}}{r\Gamma(\delta_1)} \int_0^{\delta_1} (s_1 - \xi)^{\delta_1 - 1} \bar{u}(\xi, z(\xi))d\xi
\]
\[
\leq u^* \frac{\dot{r}}{r\Gamma(\delta_1)} \int_0^{\delta_1} (s_2 - \xi)^{\delta_1 - 1} \bar{u}(\xi, z(\xi))d\xi
+ \frac{1}{r\Gamma(\delta_1)} \int_0^{\delta_1} (s_2 - \xi)^{\delta_1 - 1} u(\xi, z(\xi))d\xi
+ \frac{1}{r\Gamma(\delta_1)} \int_0^{\delta_1} (s_1 - \xi)^{\delta_1 - 1} \bar{u}(\xi, z(\xi))d\xi
+ \frac{1}{r\Gamma(\delta_1)} \int_0^{\delta_1} (s_1 - \xi)^{\delta_1 - 1} u(\xi, z(\xi))d\xi
\]

The right-hand side of the above inequality is not dependent on and converges to 0, as \( s_2 - s_1 \rightarrow 0 \). This means that \( P_2 \) is equicontinuous and admits the relative compactness on \( B_{\eta_2} \). Thus, Arzelà–Ascoli theorem ensures that \( P_2 \) is compact on \( B_{\eta_2} \). Consequently, our \( B\mathbb{V}P \) (3) possesses at least one solution on \( \Theta \). The proof is completed. \( \square \)

**Example 2.** Consider the following Liouville–Caputo \( B\mathbb{V}P \):
\[
\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\left( \frac{2}{23} D_{0^+}^{15/8} + \frac{1}{23} D_{0^+}^{27/7} \right) z(\theta) = \frac{\sin^{2} \theta}{(\pi + \theta)^2} \left( \frac{|z(\theta)|}{|z(\theta)| + 1} \right) \\
+ C \frac{3^{2/3}}{D_{0^+}^{1/3} \exp(\theta) + 1} \left( \frac{|z(\theta)|}{\pi^2 + \exp(\theta) |z(\theta)|} \right),
\end{array} \right. \] \hspace{1cm} (45)
\[
z(0) = 0, \frac{2}{5} D_{0^+}^{1/9} z(1) + \frac{3}{5} D_{0^+}^{1/9} z(1) = \frac{22}{7}.
\]

Now, we have \( \delta_1 = 15/8 \in (1, 2], \delta_2 = 27/7 \in (0, 1], \delta_3 = 3/2 \in (0, 1], \dot{r} = 22/23 \in (0, 1], \dot{r} = 2/5 \in (0, 1], \gamma_1 = 1/8 \in (0, 1], \gamma_2 = 1/4 \in (0, 1), \alpha_0 = 22/7 \in \mathbb{R}\gamma_1, \gamma^* = 1, \) and
\[
u(s, z) = \frac{\sin^{2} \theta}{(\pi + \theta)^2} \left( \frac{|z|}{|z| + 1} \right), \quad \bar{u}(s, z) = \frac{1}{3 \exp(\theta) + 1} \left( \frac{|z|}{\pi^2 + \exp(\theta) |z|} \right).
\] \hspace{1cm} (46)

Hence,
\[ |u(\Phi, z) - u(\Phi, z^*)| = \frac{\sin^2\Phi}{(\pi + \Phi)^2} \left( \frac{|z|}{|z| + 1} - \frac{|z^*|}{|z^*| + 1} \right) \]
\[ = \frac{\sin^2\Phi}{(\pi + \Phi)^2} \left| \frac{|z|}{|z| + 1} - \frac{|z^*|}{|z^*| + 1} \right| \leq \frac{1}{\pi^2} |z - z^*|, \]
\[ |\tilde{u}(\Phi, z) - \tilde{u}(\Phi, z^*)| = \left| \frac{1}{3 \exp(\Phi) + 1} \left( \frac{|z|}{\pi^2 + \exp(\Phi)|z|} \right) - \frac{1}{3 \exp(\Phi) + 1} \left( \frac{|z^*|}{\pi^2 + \exp(\Phi)|z^*|} \right) \right| \]
\[ = \left| \frac{1}{3 \exp(\Phi) + 1} \left( \frac{|z|}{\pi^2 + \exp(\Phi)|z|} - \frac{|z^*|}{\pi^2 + \exp(\Phi)|z^*|} \right) \right| \leq \frac{1}{4} |z - z^*|, \quad (47) \]

i.e., \( \Theta_1 = 2/\pi^2 \), \( \Theta_2 = 1/4 \), and accordingly,
\[ \Pi = \left[ \frac{r}{\Gamma(2 - \nu_1)} + \frac{1 - r}{\Gamma(2 - \nu_2)} \right]^{-1} = \left[ \frac{2/5}{\Gamma(2 - 1/8)} + \frac{1 - 2/5}{\Gamma(2 - 1/4)} \right]^{-1}, \quad (48) \]

and By some computations, we get \( \Pi = 0.9325 \), \( \eta_1 = 0.0415 < 1 \), \( \eta_2 = 1.2287 \), \( \eta_3 = 2.2275 \), and
\[ \eta_1 + \Theta_1 \eta_2 + \Theta_2 \eta_3 \approx 0.8473 < 1. \quad (49) \]

Also, we get
\[ \eta_1 = \frac{1 - r}{r\Gamma(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + 1)} + \frac{r(1 - r)\Pi}{r\Gamma(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \nu_1 + 1)} + \frac{(1 - r)(1 - r)\Pi}{r\Gamma(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \nu_2 + 1)} \]
\[ \eta_2 = \frac{1}{r\Gamma(\sigma_1 + 1)} + \frac{r\Pi}{r\Gamma(\sigma_1 - \nu_1 + 1)} + \frac{(1 - r)\Pi}{r\Gamma(\sigma_1 - \nu_2 + 1)} \]
\[ = \frac{1 - 22/23}{22/23\Gamma(15/8 + 2/7 + 1)} + \frac{2/5(1 - 22/23)\Pi}{22/23\Gamma(15/8 + 2/7 - 1/4 + 1)} + \frac{(1 - 2/5)(1 - 22/23)\Pi}{22/23\Gamma(15/8 + 2/7 - 1/4 + 1)} \]
\[ = \frac{1}{22/23\Gamma(15/8 + 1)} + \frac{2/5\Pi}{22/23\Gamma(15/8 - 1/8 + 1)} + \frac{(1 - 2/5)\Pi}{22/23\Gamma(15/8 - 1/4 + 1)} \]
\[ \eta_3 = \frac{1}{r\Gamma(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 + 1)} + \frac{r\Pi}{r\Gamma(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 - \nu_1 + 1)} + \frac{(1 - r)\Pi}{r\Gamma(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 - \nu_2 + 1)} \]
\[ = \frac{1}{22/23\Gamma(15/8 - 3/2 + 1)} + \frac{2/5\Pi}{22/23\Gamma(15/8 - 3/2 - 1/8 + 1)} + \frac{(1 - 2/5)\Pi}{22/23\Gamma(15/8 - 3/2 - 1/4 + 1)} \]

Table 2 shows these results. These numerical data are plotted in Figure 2. Then, Theorem 2 states that the Liouville–Caputo BVP (45) admits at least one solution on \( \Phi \).
Table 2: Numerical values of $\eta_1$, $\eta_2$, $\eta_3$, and $\Pi$, for $r \in (0, 1]$, in Example 2.

| $r'$  | $\Pi$  | $\eta_1$ | $\eta_2$ | $\eta_3$ | $\eta_1 + \Theta_1 \eta_2 + \Theta_2 \eta_3$ |
|-------|--------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 0.04  | 0.9325 | 20.0781  | 27.0324  | 49.0041  | 37.8071                           |
| 0.09  | 0.9325 | 9.5828   | 13.5162  | 24.3020  | 18.4472                           |
| 0.13  | 0.9325 | 6.0843   | 9.0108   | 16.3347  | 11.9939                           |
| 0.17  | 0.9325 | 4.3351   | 6.7581   | 12.2510  | 8.7673                            |
| 0.22  | 0.9325 | 3.2855   | 5.4065   | 9.8008   | 6.8313                            |
| 0.26  | 0.9325 | 2.5858   | 4.5054   | 8.1673   | 5.5406                            |
| 0.30  | 0.9325 | 2.0860   | 3.8618   | 7.0006   | 4.6187                            |
| 0.35  | 0.9325 | 1.7112   | 3.3791   | 6.1255   | 3.9273                            |
| 0.39  | 0.9325 | 1.4197   | 3.0036   | 5.4449   | 3.3895                            |
| 0.43  | 0.9325 | 1.1864   | 2.7032   | 4.9004   | 2.9593                            |
| 0.48  | 0.9325 | 0.9956   | 2.4575   | 4.4549   | 2.6073                            |
| 0.52  | 0.9325 | 0.8366   | 2.2527   | 4.0837   | 2.3140                            |
| 0.57  | 0.9325 | 0.7029   | 2.0794   | 3.7695   | 2.0658                            |
| 0.61  | 0.9325 | 0.5867   | 1.9309   | 3.5003   | 1.8531                            |
| 0.65  | 0.9325 | 0.4867   | 1.8022   | 3.2669   | 1.6687                            |
| 0.70  | 0.9325 | 0.3993   | 1.6895   | 3.0628   | 1.5073                            |
| 0.74  | 0.9325 | 0.3221   | 1.5901   | 2.8826   | 1.3650                            |
| 0.78  | 0.9325 | 0.2535   | 1.5018   | 2.7224   | 1.2385                            |
| 0.83  | 0.9325 | 0.1921   | 1.4228   | 2.5792   | 1.1252                            |
| 0.87  | 0.9325 | 0.1369   | 1.3516   | 2.4502   | 1.0233                            |
| 0.91  | 0.9325 | 0.0869   | 1.2873   | 2.3335   | 0.9312                            |
| 22/23 | 0.9325 | 0.0415   | 1.2287   | 2.2275   | 0.8473                            |
| 1.00  | 0.9325 | 0.0000   | 1.1753   | 2.1306   | 0.7708                            |

Figure 2: Graphical representation of $\eta_1 + \Theta_1 \eta_2 + \Theta_2 \eta_3$ and $\eta_1 < 1$ in Example 2. (a) $r \in (0, 1], r' = 2/5$. (b) $\eta_1$ vs $r = 22/23, r' = 2/5$. 
3.3. Existence Result by Using Nonlinear Alternative of Leray–Schauder. Another result of the existence criterion is realized by implementing the hypotheses in Lemma 2. The desired criterion is proved below by the next theorem.

**Theorem 3.** Assume that \( u, \tilde{u} : \Theta \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) are two continuous functions which satisfy the following assumption.

\[(\delta_{\delta}):\text{there are two continuous nondecreasing functions }\varphi_1, \varphi_2 : [0, +\infty) \to (0, +\infty) \text{ and two functions } h_1, h_2 \in C(\Theta, \mathbb{R}) \text{ provided that}
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
|u(\xi, z)| &\leq h_1(\xi)\varphi_1(\|z\|), \\
|\tilde{u}(\xi, z)| &\leq h_2(\xi)\varphi_2(\|z\|),
\end{align*}
\]

(52) for all \( (\xi, z) \in \Theta \times \mathbb{R}; \) moreover, the following assumption holds.

\[(\delta_{\varsigma}):\text{there exists a positive real constant }\overline{\Delta}_3 \text{ so that}
\]
\[
\frac{\|h_1\|\varphi_1(\overline{\Delta}_3)\eta_3 + \|h_2\|\varphi_2(\overline{\Delta}_3)\eta_3 + \Pi|a_0|}{\Delta_3(1 - \eta_1)} > 1, \eta_1 < 1.
\]

(53)

Then, the Liouville–Caputo \( \mathbb{B} \mathbb{V} \mathbb{P} \) (3) has at least one solution on \( \Theta, \) where \( \Pi, \eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3 \) stand for the same constants introduced, respectively, by expressions (11), (21), (22), and (23).

**Proof.** Consider again the operator \( P \) expressed as (20). First, we will prove that \( P \) maps bounded sets into bounded sets in \( C(\Theta, \mathbb{R}). \)

Let
\[ B_\delta = \{z \in C(\Theta, \mathbb{R}) : \|z\| \leq \delta \} \]

be a bounded set in \( C(\Theta, \mathbb{R}), \) where \( \delta \) is a real positive number (\( \delta > 0 \)). For each \( \xi \in \Theta, \) we have

\[
Pz(\xi) \leq \frac{1 - r}{rT(\overline{\delta}_1 - \overline{\delta}_2)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{d_1 - 1} |u(\xi, z(\xi))|d\xi
\]

+ \[
\frac{1}{rT(\overline{\delta}_1 - \overline{\delta}_3)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{d_3 - 1} |u(\xi, z(\xi))|d\xi
\]

+ \[
\Pi\left[|a_0| + \frac{r(1 - r)}{rT(\overline{\delta}_1 - \overline{\delta}_2 - \gamma_1)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{d_3 + d_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} |z(\xi)|d\xi
\]

+ \[
\frac{r}{rT(\overline{\delta}_1 - \gamma_1)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{d_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} |u(\xi, z(\xi))|d\xi
\]

+ \[
\frac{r}{rT(\overline{\delta}_1 - \overline{\delta}_3 - \gamma_1)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{d_3 - \gamma_1 - 1} |u(\xi, z(\xi))|d\xi
\]

+ \[
(1 - r)(1 - r) \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{d_1 + d_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} |z(\xi)|d\xi
\]

+ \[
\frac{1 - r}{rT(\overline{\delta}_1 - \overline{\delta}_2)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{d_3 - 1} |u(\xi, z(\xi))|d\xi
\]

+ \[
\frac{1 - r}{rT(\overline{\delta}_1 - \overline{\delta}_3 - \gamma_1)} \int_0^1 (1 - \xi)^{d_3 - \gamma_1 - 1} |u(\xi, z(\xi))|d\xi
\]

\[\leq \|z\|\eta_1 + \|h_1\|\varphi_1(\|z\|)\eta_2 + \|h_2\|\varphi_2(\|z\|)\eta_3 + \Pi|a_0|,
\]

and consequently,

\[
\|Pz\| \leq \delta \eta_1 + \|h_1\|\varphi_1(\delta)\eta_2 + \|h_2\|\varphi_2(\delta)\eta_3 + \Pi|a_0|.
\]

(55)

The next property is that we prove that the operator \( P \) maps the bounded sets to the equicontinuous sets. Let

\[ u^* = \sup_{(\xi, z) \in \Theta \times B_\delta} |u(\xi, z)|, \]  

and

\[ \tilde{u}^* = \sup_{(\xi, z) \in \Theta \times B_\delta} |\tilde{u}(\xi, z)|. \]

(57)

So, for \( \varsigma_1, \varsigma_2 \in \Theta \) with \( \varsigma_1 < \varsigma_2 \) and \( z \in B_\delta, \) we have

\[
\|Pz(\varsigma_2) - Pz(\varsigma_1)\| \leq \frac{\delta (1 - r)}{rT(\overline{\delta}_1 - \overline{\delta}_2)} \int_0^{\varsigma_2 - \varsigma_1} ((\varsigma_2 - \varsigma_1)^{d_1 + d_2 - 1} - (\varsigma_1 - \varsigma_1)^{d_1 + d_2 - 1}) d\xi
\]

+ \[
\frac{1}{rT(\overline{\delta}_1 - \overline{\delta}_3)} \int_0^{\varsigma_2 - \varsigma_1} ((\varsigma_2 - \varsigma_1)^{d_3 - 1} - (\varsigma_1 - \varsigma_1)^{d_3 - 1}) d\xi
\]

+ \[
\frac{\Pi}{\overline{\Delta}_3} \left[|a_0| + \frac{r(1 - r)}{rT(\overline{\delta}_1 - \overline{\delta}_2 - \gamma_1)} \int_0^{\varsigma_2 - \varsigma_1} (1 - \xi)^{d_3 + d_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} |z(\xi)|d\xi
\]

+ \[
\frac{r}{rT(\overline{\delta}_1 - \gamma_1)} \int_0^{\varsigma_2 - \varsigma_1} (1 - \xi)^{d_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} |u(\xi, z(\xi))|d\xi
\]

+ \[
\frac{r}{rT(\overline{\delta}_1 - \overline{\delta}_3 - \gamma_1)} \int_0^{\varsigma_2 - \varsigma_1} (1 - \xi)^{d_3 - \gamma_1 - 1} |u(\xi, z(\xi))|d\xi
\]

+ \[
(1 - r)(1 - r) \int_0^{\varsigma_2 - \varsigma_1} (1 - \xi)^{d_1 + d_2 - \gamma_1 - 1} |z(\xi)|d\xi
\]

+ \[
\frac{1 - r}{rT(\overline{\delta}_1 - \overline{\delta}_2)} \int_0^{\varsigma_2 - \varsigma_1} (1 - \xi)^{d_3 - 1} |u(\xi, z(\xi))|d\xi
\]

+ \[
\frac{1 - r}{rT(\overline{\delta}_1 - \overline{\delta}_3 - \gamma_1)} \int_0^{\varsigma_2 - \varsigma_1} (1 - \xi)^{d_3 - \gamma_1 - 1} |u(\xi, z(\xi))|d\xi
\]

\[
\leq \delta \eta_1 + \|h_1\|\varphi_1(\varsigma_2 - \varsigma_1)\eta_2 + \|h_2\|\varphi_2(\varsigma_2 - \varsigma_1)\eta_3 + \Pi|a_0|
\]

(58a)
Now, we have $\delta_1 = 19/12 \in (1,2]$, $\delta_2 = 5/12 \in (0,1)$,
$\delta_3 = 17/12 \in (1,2]$, $\rho = 17/19 \in (0,1)$, $\hat{r} = 5/11 \in (0,1)$,
$\rho^* = 1$, $\gamma = 1/8 \in (0,1)$, $\gamma^* = 1/7 \in (0,1)$, $a_0 = 4/7$, and
\[
u (\mathbf{z}, z) = \frac{2}{101 (z + 1)} \left( \frac{\| \mathbf{z} (\mathbf{z}) \|^2}{\| \mathbf{z} (\mathbf{z}) \|^2 + 1} + 1 \right),
\]
\[
\hat{u} (\mathbf{z}, z) = \frac{1}{10 (3 \exp (\mathbf{z}) + 1)} \left( \frac{\| \mathbf{z} (\mathbf{z}) \|^2}{\exp (\mathbf{z}) + 1} + \frac{5 \mathbf{z} (\mathbf{z})}{\exp (\mathbf{z}) + 1} \right),
\]
\[
\left| \mathbf{u} (\mathbf{z}, z) \right| \leq \frac{2}{101 (z + 1)} \left( \| \mathbf{z} \| + 1 \right),
\]
\[
\left| \hat{z} (\mathbf{z}, z) \right| \leq \frac{1}{10 (3 \exp (\mathbf{z}) + 1)} \left( \| \mathbf{z} \| + 5 \right).
\]
Table 3: Numerical values of $\eta_1$, $\eta_2$, $\eta_3$, and $\Pi$, for and $\varphi = 5/11$, in Example 3.

| $\varphi$ | $\Pi$ | $\eta_1$ | $\eta_2$ | $\eta_3$ |
|-----------|-------|----------|----------|----------|
| 0.05      | 0.9504| 18.6505  | 27.5308  | 38.8569  |
| 0.11      | 0.9504| 8.8072   | 13.7654  | 19.4284  |
| 0.16      | 0.9504| 5.5261   | 9.1769   | 12.9523  |
| 0.21      | 0.9504| 3.8855   | 6.8827   | 9.7142   |
| 0.26      | 0.9504| 2.9012   | 5.5062   | 7.7714   |
| 0.32      | 0.9504| 2.2450   | 4.5885   | 6.4761   |
| 0.37      | 0.9504| 1.7762   | 3.9330   | 5.5510   |
| 0.42      | 0.9504| 1.4247   | 3.4413   | 4.8571   |
| 0.47      | 0.9504| 1.1513   | 3.0590   | 4.3174   |
| 0.53      | 0.9504| 0.9325   | 2.7531   | 3.8857   |
| 0.58      | 0.9504| 0.7536   | 2.5028   | 3.5324   |
| 0.63      | 0.9504| 0.6044   | 2.2942   | 3.2381   |
| 0.68      | 0.9504| 0.4782   | 2.1178   | 2.9890   |
| 0.74      | 0.9504| 0.3700   | 1.9665   | 2.7755   |
| 0.79      | 0.9504| 0.2763   | 1.8354   | 2.5905   |
| 0.84      | 0.9504| 0.1943   | 1.7207   | 2.4286   |
| 17/19≈0.89| 0.9504| 0.1219   | 1.6195   | 2.2857   |
| 0.95      | 0.9504| 0.0576   | 1.5295   | 2.1587   |
| 1.00      | 0.9504| 0.0000   | 1.4490   | 2.0451   |

$$
\eta_1 = \frac{1 - \varphi}{r \Gamma (\delta_1 + \delta_2 + 1)} + \frac{\varphi (1 - \varphi) \Pi}{r \Gamma (\delta_1 + \delta_2 - \delta_1 + 1)} + \frac{(1 - \varphi) (1 - \varphi) \Pi}{r \Gamma (\delta_1 + \delta_2 - \delta_1 + 1)}
$$

$$
= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{17/19}}{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 5/12 + 1)} + \frac{5/11 (1 - \frac{1}{17/19}) \Pi}{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 5/12 - 1/8 + 1)} + \left(1 - \frac{5}{11}\right) \Pi (1 - \frac{1}{17/19}) \Pi 19/12 + 5/12 - 1/7 + 1),
$$

$$
\eta_2 = \frac{1}{r \Pi (\delta_1 + 1)} + \frac{\varphi (1 - \varphi) \Pi}{r \Gamma (\delta_1 + \delta_2 + 1)} + \frac{(1 - \varphi) \Pi}{r \Gamma (\delta_1 + \delta_2 - \delta_1 + 1)}
$$

$$
= \frac{1}{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 1)} + \frac{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 - 1/8 + 1)}{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 - 1/7 + 1)} + \frac{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 1)}{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 1/8 + 1)} + \frac{3}{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 - 1/7 + 1)} + \frac{3}{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 - 1/8 + 1)} + \frac{3}{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 1/8 + 1)} + \frac{3}{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 1/7 + 1)} + \frac{3}{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 1/6 + 1)}
$$

$$
\eta_3 = \frac{1}{r \Gamma (\delta_1 + \delta_2 + 1)} + \frac{\varphi (1 - \varphi) \Pi}{r \Gamma (\delta_1 + \delta_2 - \delta_1 + 1)} + \frac{(1 - \varphi) \Pi}{r \Gamma (\delta_1 + \delta_2 - \delta_1 + 1)}
$$

$$
= \frac{1}{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 1)} + \frac{5/11/17/19 \Gamma (19/12 - 1/8 + 1)}{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 - 1/7 + 1)} + \frac{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 1)}{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 1/8 + 1)} + \frac{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 1/7 + 1)}{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 1/6 + 1)} + \frac{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 1/5 + 1)}{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 1/4 + 1)} + \frac{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 1/3 + 1)}{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 1/2 + 1)} + \frac{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 1/1 + 1)}{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 1/0 + 1)} + \frac{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 0 + 1)}{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 0 + 1)} + \frac{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 0 + 1)}{17/19 \Gamma (19/12 + 0 + 1)}
$$

A simple computation leads to $\Pi \approx 0.9504$, $\eta_1 \approx 0.1219$, $\eta_2 \approx 1.6195$, and $\eta_3 \approx 2.2857$. By solving the inequality (Table 3)

$$
A = \frac{\|h_1\| \rho_3 (\Delta_3) \eta_2 + \|h_2\| \rho_3 (\Delta_3) \eta_3 + \Pi |a_0|}{\Delta_3 (1 - \eta_1)}
$$

$$
= \frac{2 \times 1.6195/101 (\Delta_3 + 1) + 2.2857/40 (\Delta_3 + 5) + 0.9504 \times 4/7}{(1 - 0.1219)\Delta_3} > 1,
$$

we get $A > 1.1000 > 1$. Table 4 shows these data. These numerical values are plotted in Figure 3.

Then, the assumption (6) holds for any $\Delta_3 > 0.8456$. Consequently, from Theorem 3, we conclude that for
Let us point out them, for example, if \( \Delta \) special cases can be extracted from the mentioned due to Banach, Krasnoselskii, and Leray–Schauder. Several proved our main results by using three fixed point theorems BVP. In this paper, we considered a Liouville–Caputo BVP (62), at least one solution is found on \( \sigma \).

\[
\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\mathcal{C}_0D_0^\sigma Cz(\delta) = u(\delta, z(\delta)) + \mathcal{C}_0D_0^\sigma \tilde{u}(\delta, z(\delta)), \delta \in \mathcal{O}, \\
z(0) = 0, \mathcal{C}_0D_0^\sigma u(1) + (1 - \tau)\mathcal{C}_0D_0^\sigma \tilde{u}(1) = a_0.
\end{array} \right.
\] (69)

If \( \tau = 0 \), then the Liouville–Caputo \( \mathcal{BVP} \) (3) becomes

\[
\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\mathcal{C}_0D_0^\sigma \left( r\mathcal{C}_0D_0^\sigma + (1 - \tau)\mathcal{C}_0D_0^\sigma \right) z(\delta) = u(\delta, z(\delta)) + s_1 \mathcal{C}_0D_0^\sigma \tilde{u}(\delta, z(\delta)), \delta \in \mathcal{O}, \\
z(0) = 0, \mathcal{C}_0D_0^\sigma u(1) = a_0.
\end{array} \right.
\] (70)

Consequently, some existence and uniqueness results for this particular case are obtained by exploiting Theorems 1–3. For future studies, we aim to combine these \( \mathcal{BVP} \)s with nonsingular kernels in fractal-fractional operators.

**Data Availability**

No data were used to support this study.

**Conflicts of Interest**

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

**Authors’ Contributions**

This study was realized in collaboration with equal responsibility. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

**Acknowledgments**

The fourth author would like to thank Bu-Ali Sina University, and the first and fifth authors would like to thank Azarbaijan Shahid Madani University.

**References**

[1] A. A. Kilbas, H. M. Srivastava, and J. J. Trujillo, *Theory and Applications of Fractional Differential Equations*, Elsevier, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 2006.

[2] K. S. Miller and B. Ross, *An Introduction to Fractional Calculus and Fractional Differential Equations*, Wiley, New York, NY, USA, 1993.

[3] I. Podlubny, *Fractional Differential Equations*, Academic Press, San Diego, CA, USA, 1999.

[4] B. Ahmad and R. P. Agarwal, “Some new versions of fractional boundary value problems with slit-strips conditions,” *Boundary Value Problems*, vol. 175, 2014.

[5] B. Ahmad and S. K. Ntouyas, “Existence results for Caputo type sequential fractional differential inclusions with nonlocal integral boundary conditions,” *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Com-puting*, vol. 50, no. 1-2, pp. 157–174, 2016.

[6] A. Alsaeedi, S. K. Ntouyas, R. P. Agarwal, and B. Ahmad, “On Caputo type sequential fractional differential equations with nonlocal integral boundary conditions,” *Advances in Difference Equations*, vol. 33, 2015.

[7] D. Boucenna, A. Boulfoul, A. Chidouh, A. Ben Makhlouf, and B. Tellab, “Some results for initial value problem of nonlinear fractional equation in Sobolev space,” *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Computing*, vol. 67, no. 1-2, pp. 605–621, 2021.
B. Azzaoui, B. Tellab, and K. Zennir, "Positive Solutions for Integral Nonlinear Boundary Value Problem in Fractional Sobolev Space," Wiley, Hoboken, NJ, USA, 2021.

Z. Bai and W. Sun, "Existence and multiplicity of positive solutions for singular fractional boundary value problems," Computers & Mathematics with Applications, vol. 63, no. 9, pp. 1369–1381, 2012.

Z. Islam, M. Sarwar, and M. de la Sen, "Fixed-point results for generalized α-admissible Hardy-Rogers’ contractions in cone b2-metric spaces over Banach’s algebras with application," Advances in Mathematical Physics, vol. 2020, p. 8826060, 2020.

M. Shoaib, M. Sarwar, and P. Kumam, "Multi-valued fixed point theorem via F-contraction of Nadler type and application to functional and integral equations," Boletim da Sociedade Paranaense de Matemática, vol. 39, no. 4, pp. 83–95, 2021.

A. Ali, M. Sarwar, M. B. Zada, and K. Shah, "Existence of solution to fractional differential equation with fractional integral type boundary conditions," Mathematical Methods in the Applied Sciences, vol. 44, no. 2, pp. 1615–1627, 2021.

A. Boufouil, B. Tellab, N. Abdelouahab, and K. Zennir, "Existence and uniqueness results for initial value problem of nonlinear fractional integro-differential equation on an unbounded domain in a weighted Banach space," Mathematical Methods in the Applied Sciences, vol. 44, no. 5, pp. 3509–3520, 2021.

W. Shatanawi, S. Rezapour, and M. E. Samei, "α-ψ-contractions and solutions of a q-fractional differential inclusion with three-point boundary value conditions via computational results," Advances in Difference Equations, vol. 2020, no. 1, p. 218, 2020.

T. Sitthiwirattham, "On nonlocal fractional q-integral boundary value problems of fractional q-difference and fractional q-integro-difference equations involving different numbers of order and q," Boundary Value Problems, vol. 2016, p. 12, 2016.

S. Sitho, C. Sudprasert, S. K. Ntouyas, and J. Tariboon, "Noninstantaneous impulsive fractional quantum Hahn integro-difference boundary value problems," Mathematics, vol. 8, no. 5, p. 671, 2020.

M. E. Samei, R. Ghaffari, S.-W. Yao, M. K. A. Kaabar, F. Martínez, and M. Inc, "Existence of solutions for a singular fractional q-differential equations under riemann-liouville integral boundary condition," Symmetry, vol. 13, no. 7, p. 1235, 2021.

R. M. Jena, S. Chakraverty, M. Yavuz, and T. Abdeljawad, "A new modeling and existence-uniqueness analysis for Babesiosis disease of fractional order," Modern Physics Letters B, vol. 35, 2021.

S. T. M. Thabet, M. S. Abdo, and K. Shah, "Theoretical and numerical analysis for transmission dynamics of COVID-19 mathematical model involving Caputo-Fabrizio derivative," Advances in Difference Equations, vol. 2021, no. 1, p. 184, 2021.

K. Shah, R. U. Din, W. Deebani, P. Kumam, and Z. Shah, "On nonlinear classical and fractional order dynamical system addressing COVID-19," Results in Physics, vol. 24, p. 104069, 2021.

S. K. Ntouyas and J. Tariboon, "Fractional boundary value problems with multiple orders of fractional derivatives and integrals," The Electronic Journal of Differential Equations, vol. 2017, no. 100, pp. 1–18, 2017.

L. Xu, Q. Dong, and G. Li, "Existence and Hyers-Ulam stability for three-point boundary value problems with Riemann-Liouville fractional derivatives and integrals," Advances in Difference Equations, vol. 2018, no. 1, p. 458, 2018.

Y. Zhou, Basic Theory of Fractional Differential Equations, World Scientific Publishing Company, London, UK, 2014.

M. A. Krasnoselskii, "Two remarks on the method of successive approximations," Uspekhi Matematicheskikh Nauk, vol. 10, pp. 123–127, 1955.

A. Granas and J. Dugundji, Fixed Point Theory, Springer-Verlag, New York, NY, USA, 2004.