Abstract. In this paper, we have studied existence and uniqueness of solutions for a coupled system of multi-point boundary value problems for Hadamard fractional differential equations. By applying principle contraction and Shaefer’s fixed point theorem new existence results have been obtained.

Keywords: multi-point boundary value problems; Hadamard fractional differential equations; Shaefer’s fixed point theorem.

1. Introduction

Differential equations of fractional order have proved to be very useful in the study of models of many phenomenons in various fields of science and engineering, such as: electrochemistry, physics, chemistry, viscoelasticity, control, image and signal processing. For more details, we refer the reader to [3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18]. There has been a significant progress in the investigation of these equations in recent years, see [3, 8, 17, 18, 19]. More recently, a basic theory for the initial boundary value problems of fractional differential equations has been discussed in [1, 3, 14, 16, 20, 22]. On the other hand, existence and uniqueness of solutions to boundary value problems for fractional differential equations has attracted the attention of many authors, see for example, [16, 17, 19] and the references therein. Moreover, the study of coupled systems of fractional order is also important in various problems of applied nature [2, 9, 10, 15, 24, 25]. Recently, many people have established the existence and uniqueness for solutions of some fractional systems, see [9, 10, 21, 23, 25] and the reference therein. In the last few decades, much attention has been focused on the study of the existence and uniqueness of solutions for boundary value problems of Riemann-Liouville type or Caputo type fractional
differential equations, see [21, 23, 24, 25]. There are few papers devoted to the research of the Hadamard fractional differential equations; see [2].

In this paper, we study the existence of solutions for a Hadamard coupled system of nonlinear fractional integro-differential equations given by:

\[
\begin{align*}
D^\alpha x(t) &= f_1(t, y(t), D^\delta y(t)), 1 < \alpha \leq 2, t \in [1, T], \\
D^\beta y(t) &= f_2(t, x(t), D^\sigma x(t)), 1 < \beta \leq 2, t \in [1, T], \\
x(1) &= 0, \quad x(T) - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i I^p x(\eta_i) = 0, \\
y(1) &= 0, \quad y(T) - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mu_i I^q x(\xi_i) = 0,
\end{align*}
\]

where \(\sigma \leq \alpha - 1, \delta \leq \beta - 1; p, q > 0; 1 < \eta_i, \xi_i < T\) and \(D^\alpha, D^\beta, D^\delta, D^\sigma\) are the Hadamard fractional derivatives, \(I^p\) and \(I^q\) are the Hadamard fractional integrals and \(f_1, f_2\) are continuous functions on \([1, T] \times \mathbb{R}^2\).

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. In section 2, we present some preliminaries and lemmas. Section 3 is devoted to existence of solution of problem (1.1). In section 4 an examples are treated illustrating our results.

2. Preliminaries

This section is devoted to the basic concepts of Hadamard type fractional calculus will be used throughout this paper [13].

**Definition 2.1.** The fractional derivative of \(f : [1, \infty[ \to \mathbb{R}\) in the sense of Hadamard is defined as:

\[
(2.1) \quad D^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n - \alpha)} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right)^n \int_1^t \left( \log \frac{t}{s} \right)^{n-\alpha-1} \frac{f(s)}{s} ds, n - 1 < \alpha < n,
\]

where \(n = [\alpha] + 1\), \([\alpha]\) denotes the integer part of the real number \(\alpha\) and \(\text{log}(t) = \text{log}_e(t)\).

**Definition 2.2.** The Hadamard fractional integral operator of order \(\alpha > 0\), for a continuous function \(f\) on \([1, \infty[\) is defined as:

\[
(2.2) \quad I^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_1^t \left( \log \frac{t}{s} \right)^{\alpha-1} \frac{f(s)}{s} ds, \alpha > 0,
\]

where \(\Gamma(\alpha) := \int_0^\infty e^{-u} u^{\alpha-1} du\).
Lemma 2.1. Let $\alpha > 0$. Then

$$I^\alpha D^\alpha x(t) = x(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i \left( \log t \right)^{\alpha - 1},$$

where $c_i \in \mathbb{R}, i = 0, 1, 2, ..., n, n = [\alpha] + 1$.

We give also an auxiliary lemma to define the solutions for the problem (1.1).

Lemma 2.2. Let $g \in C([1, T], \mathbb{R})$, the solution of the boundary value problem

$$\begin{cases}
D^\alpha x(t) = g(t), 1 < \alpha \leq 2, t \in [1, T], \\
x(1) = 0, x(T) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i I^p x(\eta_i),
\end{cases}$$

is given by:

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_1^t \left( \log \frac{t}{s} \right)^{\alpha - 1} \frac{g(s)}{s} ds + \frac{(\log T)^{\alpha - 1}}{\Gamma(p+\alpha) \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i (\log \eta_i)^{p+\alpha-1}} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i \left( \log \eta_i \right)^{p+\alpha-1}.$$  

Proof. As argued in [13], for $c_i \in \mathbb{R}, i = 1, 2$, and by lemma 3, the general solution of equation of problem (2.4) is given by

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_1^t \left( \log \frac{t}{s} \right)^{\alpha - 1} \frac{g(s)}{s} ds + c_1 (\log t)^{\alpha - 1} + c_2 (\log t)^{\alpha - 2}.$$  

Using the boundary conditions for (2.4), we find that $c_2 = 0$.

For $c_1$, we have

$$\begin{align*}
c_1 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i}{\Gamma(\alpha+p) \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i (\log \eta_i)^{p+\alpha-1}} \int_1^T \left( \log \frac{T}{s} \right)^{\alpha - 1} \frac{g(s)}{s} ds + c_1 (\log T)^{\alpha - 1} - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha+p)} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i \left( \log \eta_i \right)^{p+\alpha-1}.
\end{align*}$$

Substituting the value of $c_1$ and $c_2$ in (2.7), we get (2.5). \qed
Let us introduce the spaces $X = \{ x : x \in C^1 ([1, T]) \}$ and $Y = \{ y : y \in C^1 ([1, T]) \}$ endowed with the norm $\| x \|_X = \| x \| + \| D^\sigma x \|; \quad \text{with} \quad \| x \| = \sup_{t \in [1, T]} | x (t) |, \quad \| D^\sigma x \| = \sup_{t \in [1, T]} | D^\sigma x (t) |.$

and $\| y \|_Y = \| y \| + \| D^\delta y \|; \quad \text{with} \quad \| y \| = \sup_{t \in [1, T]} | y (t) |, \quad \| D^\delta y \| = \sup_{t \in [1, T]} | D^\delta y (t) |.$

Obviously, $(X, \| \cdot \|_X)$ and $(Y, \| \cdot \|_Y)$ are a Banach spaces. The product space $(X \times Y, \| (x, y) \|_{X \times Y})$ is also Banach space with norm $\| (x, y) \|_{X \times Y} = \| x \|_X + \| y \|_Y.$

Let us now introduce the quantities:

$\begin{align*}
N_1 &= \frac{\log T}{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)} + \frac{\log T}{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)} \left[ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i (\log \eta_i)^{p+\alpha} + \log T}{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)} \right], \\
N_2 &= \frac{\log T}{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)} + \frac{\log T}{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)} \left[ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i (\log \eta_i)^{p+\alpha} + \log T}{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)} \right], \\
N_3 &= \frac{\log T}{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)} + \frac{\log T}{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)} \left[ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{m} \mu_i (\log \xi_i)^{p+q} + \log T}{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)} \right], \\
N_4 &= \frac{\log T}{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)} + \frac{\log T}{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)} \left[ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{m} \mu_i (\log \xi_i)^{p+q} + \log T}{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)} \right],
\end{align*}$

which

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{\log T} - \frac{1}{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i (\log \eta_i)^{p+\alpha-1},$$

and

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{\log T} - \frac{1}{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mu_i (\log \xi_i)^{q+\beta-1}.$$

We list also the following hypotheses:

(H1) The functions $f_1, f_2 : [1, T] \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are continuous.

(H2) There exists a nonnegative continuous functions $a_i, b_i \in C ([1, T]), \quad i = 1, 2$ such that for all $t \in [1, T]$ and $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2,$ we have

$$\begin{align*}
| f_1 (t, x_1, y_1) - f_1 (t, x_2, y_2) | &\leq a_1 (t) | x_1 - x_2 | + b_1 (t) | y_1 - y_2 |, \\
| f_2 (t, x_1, y_1) - f_2 (t, x_2, y_2) | &\leq a_2 (t) | x_1 - x_2 | + b_2 (t) | y_1 - y_2 |,
\end{align*}$$

with

$$\begin{align*}
\omega_1 &= \sup_{t \in [1, T]} a_1 (t), \quad \omega_2 = \sup_{t \in [1, T]} b_1 (t), \\
\varpi_1 &= \sup_{t \in [1, T]} a_2 (t), \quad \varpi_2 = \sup_{t \in [1, T]} b_2 (t).
\end{align*}$$
There exists a nonnegative functions \( l_1(t) \) and \( l_2(t) \) such that
\[
|f_1(t,x,y)| \leq l_1(t), |f_2(t,x,y)| \leq l_2(t)
\]
for each \( t \in [1,T] \) and all \( x,y \in \mathbb{R} \),
with
\[
L_1 = \sup_{t \in [1,T]} l_1(t), L_2 = \sup_{t \in [1,T]} l_2(t).
\]

Our first result is based on Banach contraction principle:

**Theorem 3.1.** Suppose that the hypothesis (H2) holds.

If \( (N_1 + N_2) (\omega_1 + \omega_2) + (N_3 + N_4) (\overline{\omega}_1 + \overline{\omega}_2) < 1 \),

then the boundary value problem (1.1) has a unique solution on \([1,T]\).

**Proof.** Consider the operator \( \phi : X \times Y \rightarrow X \times Y \) defined by:
\[
\phi(x,y)(t) := (\phi_1 y(t), \phi_2 x(t)), t \in [1,T],
\]
where
\[
\phi_1 y(t) := \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_1^t (\log \frac{t}{s})^{\alpha-1} f_1(s,y(s),D^\alpha y(s)) \frac{ds}{s} \\
+ \frac{(\log t)^{\alpha-1}}{\Delta} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{l_i}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} \int_1^\nu (\log \frac{\nu}{s})^{\alpha+\beta-1} f_2(s,y(s),D^\alpha y(s)) \frac{ds}{s} \\
- \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_1^T (\log \frac{t}{s})^{\beta-1} f_2(s,x(s),D^\beta x(s)) \frac{ds}{s},
\]
and
\[
\phi_2 x(t) := \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_1^t (\log \frac{t}{s})^{\alpha-1} f_1(s,x(s),D^\alpha x(s)) \frac{ds}{s} \\
+ \frac{(\log t)^{\alpha-1}}{\Delta} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{l_i}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} \int_1^\nu (\log \frac{\nu}{s})^{\alpha+\beta-1} f_2(s,x(s),D^\alpha x(s)) \frac{ds}{s} \\
+ \frac{(\log t)^{\beta-1}}{\Delta} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{l_i}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} \int_1^\nu (\log \frac{\nu}{s})^{\alpha+\beta-1} f_2(s,x(s),D^\beta x(s)) \frac{ds}{s}.
\]

We shall prove that \( \phi \) is contraction mapping.

Let \((x,y),(x_1,y_1) \in X \times Y\). Then, for each \( t \in [1,T] \), we have:
\[
|\phi_1 y(t) - \phi_1 y_1(t)| \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_1^t (\log \frac{t}{s})^{\alpha-1} \left| f_1(s,y(s),D^\alpha y(s)) - f_1(s,y_1(s),D^\alpha y_1(s)) \right| \frac{ds}{s} \\
+ \frac{(\log T)^{\alpha+\beta-1}}{\Delta} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{l_i}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} \int_1^\nu (\log \frac{\nu}{s})^{\alpha+\beta-1} \left| f_2(s,y(s),D^\alpha y(s)) - f_2(s,y_1(s),D^\alpha y_1(s)) \right| \frac{ds}{s} \\
+ \frac{(\log t)^{\beta-1}}{\Delta} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{l_i}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} \int_1^\nu (\log \frac{\nu}{s})^{\alpha+\beta-1} \left| f_2(s,x(s),D^\beta x(s)) - f_2(s,x_1(s),D^\beta x_1(s)) \right| \frac{ds}{s}.
\]
Thanks to (H2), we obtain

\[ \begin{align*}
|\phi_{1y}(t) - \phi_{1y_1}(t)| & \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_1^T \left( \log \frac{t}{s} \right)^{\alpha - 1} \omega_1 ||y - y_1|| + \omega_2 \left\| D^s y - D^s y_1 \right\| ds \\
& + \frac{(\log T)^{\alpha - 1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_1^T \frac{\lambda_1}{(\log T)^{\alpha}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i (\log \eta_i)^{\alpha + p} \right) \left( \frac{\log \eta_1}{s} \right)^{\alpha - 1} \omega_1 ||y - y_1|| + \omega_2 \left\| D^s y - D^s y_1 \right\| ds \\
& + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_1^T \left( \log \frac{T}{s} \right)^{\alpha - 1} \omega_1 ||y - y_1|| + \omega_2 \left\| D^s y - D^s y_1 \right\| ds.
\end{align*} \]

Consequently,

\[ \begin{align*}
\leq \left[ \frac{(\log T)^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha(\alpha + 1))} \times \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i (\log \eta_i)^{\alpha + p} + (\log T)^{\alpha}}{1} \right) \right] (\omega_1 + \omega_2)
\end{align*} \]

which implies that

\[ \|D^\sigma \phi_1(y) - D^\sigma \phi_1(y_1)\| \leq N_1 (\omega_1 + \omega_2) \left\| ||y - y_1|| + \left\| D^s y - D^s y_1 \right\| \right\|, \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\|D^\sigma \phi_{1y}(t) - D^\sigma \phi_{1y_1}(t)\| & \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha - \sigma)} \int_1^T \left( \log \frac{T}{s} \right)^{\alpha - \sigma - 1} \left[ \frac{f_1(s, y(y_1), D^s y_1(y) - f(s, y_1(s), D^s y_1(s))}{s} \right] ds \\
& + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha - \sigma)} \int_1^T \left( \log \frac{T}{s} \right)^{\alpha - \sigma - 1} \left[ \frac{f_1(s, y(y_1), D^s y_1(y) - f(s, y_1(s), D^s y_1(s))}{s} \right] ds \\
& + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_1^T \left( \log \frac{T}{s} \right)^{\alpha - 1} \left[ f_1(s, y(y_1), D^s y_1(y) - f(s, y_1(s), D^s y_1(s)) \right] ds.
\end{align*} \]

By (H2), we have

\[ \begin{align*}
\|D^\sigma \phi_{1y}(t) - D^\sigma \phi_{1y_1}(t)\| & \leq \frac{1}{(\log T)^{\alpha - \sigma}} \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i (\log \eta_i)^{\alpha + p} + (\log T)^{\alpha}}{1} \right) (\omega_1 + \omega_2) \\
& \times \left\| ||y - y_1|| + \left\| D^s y - D^s y_1 \right\| \right\|.
\end{align*} \]

Hence,

\[ \begin{align*}
\|D^\sigma \phi_{1y}(t) - D^\sigma \phi_{1y_1}(t)\| & \leq \left[ \frac{(\log T)^{\alpha - \sigma}}{\Gamma(\alpha(\alpha + 1))} \times \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i (\log \eta_i)^{\alpha + p} + (\log T)^{\alpha}}{1} \right) \right] (\omega_1 + \omega_2) \\
& \|D^\sigma \phi_1(y) - D^\sigma \phi_1(y_1)\|. \]

Therefore,

\[ \begin{align*}
\|D^\sigma \phi_1(y) - D^\sigma \phi_1(y_1)\| & \leq N_2 (\omega_1 + \omega_2) \left\| ||y - y_1|| + \left\| D^s y - D^s y_1 \right\| \right\|.
\end{align*} \]

Consequently,

\[ \begin{align*}
\|D^\sigma \phi_1(y) - D^\sigma \phi_1(y_1)\| & \leq N_2 (\omega_1 + \omega_2) \left\| ||y - y_1|| + \left\| D^s y - D^s y_1 \right\| \right\|.
\end{align*} \]
By (3.11) and (3.12), we can write

\[ \| \phi_1 (y) - \phi_1 (y_1) \|_X \leq (N_1 + N_2) (\omega_1 + \omega_2) \left( \| y - y_1 \| + \| D^\delta y - D^\delta y_1 \| \right). \]

With the same arguments as before, we have

\[ \| \phi_2 (x) - \phi_2 (x_1) \|_Y \leq (N_3 + N_4) (\omega_1 + \omega_2) \left( \| x - x_1 \| + \| D^\delta x - D^\delta x_1 \| \right). \]

And by (3.12) and (3.13), we obtain

\[ \| \phi (x, y) - \phi (x_1, y_1) \|_{X \times Y} \leq [(N_1 + N_2) (\omega_1 + \omega_2) + (N_3 + N_4) (\omega_1 + \omega_2)] \left( \| x - x_1 \| + \| y - y_1 \| \right). \]

Thanks to (3.1), we conclude that \( \phi \) is contractive. As a consequence of Banach fixed point theorem, we deduce that \( \phi \) has a fixed point which is a solution of the coupled system (1.1). \( \square \)

The second main result is the following theorem:

**Theorem 3.2.** Assume that the hypotheses (H1) and (H3) are satisfied.

Then, the coupled system (1.1) has at least a solution on \([1, T]\).

**Proof.** We shall use Scheafer’s fixed point theorem to prove that \( \phi \) has at least a fixed point on \( X \times Y \). It is to note that \( \phi \) is continuous on \( X \times Y \) in view of the continuity of \( f_1 \) and \( f_2 \) (hypothesis (H1)).

Now, We shall prove that \( \phi \) maps bounded sets into bounded sets in \( X \times Y \): Taking \( r > 0 \), and \((x, y) \in B_r , B_r := \{(x, y) \in X \times Y ; \| (x, y) \|_{X \times Y} \leq r \}, \) then for each \( t \in [1, T] \), we have:

\[
| \phi_1 y (t) | \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma (\alpha)} \int_1^t \left( \log \frac{t}{s} \right)^{\alpha-1} \frac{1}{s} \sup_{t \in J} l_1 (t) \, ds + \frac{1}{\Gamma (\alpha)} \int_1^T \left( \log \frac{t}{s} \right)^{\alpha-1} \frac{1}{s} \sup_{t \in J} l_1 (t) \, ds
\]

\[ + \frac{1}{\Gamma (\alpha)} \int_1^T \left( \log \frac{T}{s} \right)^{\alpha-1} \frac{1}{s} \sup_{t \in J} l_1 (t) \, ds, \]

\[
| \phi_2 x (t) | \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma (\alpha)} \int_1^t \left( \log \frac{t}{s} \right)^{\alpha-1} \frac{1}{s} \sup_{t \in J} l_2 (t) \, ds + \frac{1}{\Gamma (\alpha)} \int_1^T \left( \log \frac{t}{s} \right)^{\alpha-1} \frac{1}{s} \sup_{t \in J} l_2 (t) \, ds
\]

\[ + \frac{1}{\Gamma (\alpha)} \int_1^T \left( \log \frac{T}{s} \right)^{\alpha-1} \frac{1}{s} \sup_{t \in J} l_2 (t) \, ds, \]

\[
\leq \sup_{t \in J} l_1 (t) \left[ \frac{\log T}{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)} + \frac{\log T}{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)} \right] + \frac{1}{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)} \frac{1}{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)} \left( \frac{\log T}{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)} \right) + \frac{1}{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)} \left( \frac{\log T}{\Gamma (\alpha + 1)} \right) \right].
\]
Therefore,

\[
(3.17) \quad \left| \phi_1(y(t)) \right| \leq L_1 \left[ \frac{(\log T)^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} + \frac{(\log T)^{\alpha-1}}{\left| \lambda' \right|} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\lambda_i (\log T)^{\alpha+p}}{\Gamma(\alpha+p+1)} + \frac{(\log T)^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right) \right], \quad t \in [1, T].
\]

Hence, we have

\[
(3.18) \quad \left\| \phi_1(y) \right\| \leq L_1 \left[ \frac{(\log T)^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} + \frac{(\log T)^{\alpha-1}}{\left| \lambda' \right|} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\lambda_i (\log T)^{\alpha+p}}{\Gamma(\alpha+p+1)} + \frac{(\log T)^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right) \right] = L_1 N_1.
\]

On the other hand,

\[
|D^\sigma \phi_1(y(t))| \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha-\sigma)} \int_1^t (\log \frac{s}{t})^{\alpha-\sigma-1} \left[ f(s, y(s), D^\delta y(s)) \right] ds + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)(\log T)^{\alpha-\sigma-1}} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\lambda_i (\log T)^{\alpha+p}}{\Gamma(\alpha+p+1)} \int_1^T (\log \frac{\eta_i}{s})^{\alpha+p-1} \left| f_i(s, y(s), D^\delta y(s)) \right| ds \right] \int_1^T (\log \frac{T}{s})^{\alpha-1} \left[ f_i(s, y(s), D^\delta y(s)) \right] ds,
\]

By (H3), we have,

\[
(3.19) \quad |D^\sigma \phi_1(y(t))| \leq L_1 \left[ \frac{(\log T)^{\alpha-\sigma}}{\Gamma(\alpha-\sigma+1)} + \frac{(\log T)^{\alpha-\sigma-1}}{\left| \lambda' \right|} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\lambda_i (\log T)^{\alpha+p}}{\Gamma(\alpha+p+1)} + \frac{(\log T)^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right) \right].
\]

Consequently we obtain,

\[
(3.20) \quad |D^\sigma \phi_1(y(t))| \leq L_1 N_2, \quad t \in [1, T].
\]

Therefore,

\[
(3.21) \quad \left\| D^\sigma \phi_1(y) \right\| \leq L_1 N_2.
\]

Combining (3.18) and (3.21), yields

\[
(3.22) \quad \left\| \phi_1(y) \right\|_X \leq L_1 (N_1 + N_2).
\]

Similarly, it can be shown that,

\[
(3.23) \quad \left\| \phi_2(x) \right\|_Y \leq L_2 (N_3 + N_4).
\]

It follows from (3.22) and (3.23) that

\[
(3.24) \quad \left\| \phi(x, y) \right\|_{X \times Y} \leq L_1 (N_1 + N_2) + L_2 (N_3 + N_4).
\]

Consequently

\[
(3.25) \quad \left\| \phi(x, y) \right\|_{X \times Y} < \infty.
\]
Existence and uniqueness results for a coupled system of Hadamard fractional... 851

Next, we will prove that $\phi$ is equicontinuous on $[1, T]$: For $(x, y) \in B_r$, and $t_1, t_2 \in [1, T]$, such that $t_1 < t_2$. Thanks hypothesis (H3), we have:

$$
|\phi_1 y(t_2) - \phi_1 y(t_1)| \leq \frac{L_i}{\Gamma(\alpha-\sigma)} \left| f_{t_1}^1 \left( \left( \log \frac{t_2}{s} \right)^{\alpha-1} - \left( \log \frac{t_1}{s} \right)^{\alpha-1} \right) \frac{1}{s} ds \right|
$$

Thus,

$$
(3.27)
|\phi_1 y(t_2) - \phi_1 y(t_1)| \leq \frac{L_i}{\Gamma(\alpha-\sigma)} \left| f_{t_1}^1 \left( \left( \log \frac{t_2}{s} \right)^{\alpha-1} - \left( \log \frac{t_1}{s} \right)^{\alpha-1} \right) \frac{1}{s} ds \right|
$$

and using (H3), we obtain:

$$(3.28)$$

$$
\|\phi_1 y(t_2) - \phi_1 y(t_1)\|_X \leq \frac{L_i}{\Gamma(\alpha-\sigma)} \left| f_{t_1}^1 \left( \left( \log \frac{t_2}{s} \right)^{\alpha-1} - \left( \log \frac{t_1}{s} \right)^{\alpha-1} \right) \frac{1}{s} ds \right|
$$

With the same arguments as before, we get

$$
(3.29)$$

$$
\|\phi_1 x(t_2) - \phi_1 x(t_1)\|_Y \leq \frac{L_2}{\Gamma(\beta-\delta)} \left| f_{t_1}^1 \left( \left( \log \frac{t_2}{s} \right)^{\beta-1} - \left( \log \frac{t_1}{s} \right)^{\beta-1} \right) \frac{1}{s} ds \right|
$$
Thanks to (3.28) and (3.29), we can state that \( \| \phi (x, y) (t_2) - \phi (x, y) (t_1) \|_{X \times Y} \to 0 \) as \( t_2 \to t_1 \) and by Arzela-Ascoli theorem, we conclude that \( \phi \) is completely continuous operator.

Finally, we shall show that the set \( \Omega \) defined by

\[
\Omega = \{(x, y) \in X \times Y, (x, y) = \rho \phi (x, y), 0 < \rho < 1\},
\]

is bounded:

Let \( (x, y) \in \Omega \), then \( (x, y) = \rho \phi (x, y) \), for some \( 0 < \rho < 1 \). Thus, for each \( t \in [1, T] \), we have:

\[
x(t) = \rho \phi_1 y(t), \quad y(t) = \rho \phi_2 x(t).
\]

Then

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{1}{\rho} |x(t)| & \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_1^T (\log \frac{t}{s})^{\alpha-1} \left[ f_1(s, y(s), D^\alpha y(s)) \right] ds \\
& \quad + \frac{L_1 (\log T)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \int_1^T (\log \frac{t}{s})^{\alpha+p-1} \left| f_i(s, y(s), D^\alpha y(s)) \right| ds \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_1^T (\log \frac{T}{s})^{\alpha-1} \left| f_1(s, y(s), D^\alpha y(s)) \right| ds \right].
\end{align*}
\]  
(3.32)

Thanks to (H3), we can write

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{1}{\rho} |x(t)| & \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_1^T (\log \frac{t}{s})^{\alpha-1} \frac{1}{s} ds \\
& \quad + \frac{L_1 (\log T)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \int_1^T (\log \frac{t}{s})^{\alpha+p-1} \frac{1}{s} ds \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_1^T (\log \frac{T}{s})^{\alpha-1} \frac{1}{s} ds \right].
\end{align*}
\]  
(3.33)

Therefore,

\[
|x(t)| \leq \rho L_1 \left( \frac{(\log T)^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} + \frac{L_1 (\log T)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left[ \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha+p+1)} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i (\log \eta_i)^{\alpha+p} \right) + \frac{(\log T)^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right] \right).
\]  
(3.34)

Hence,

\[
|x(t)| \leq \rho L_1 N_1.
\]  
(3.35)

On the other hand,

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{1}{\rho} |D^\sigma x(t)| & \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha-\sigma)} \int_1^T (\log \frac{t}{s})^{\alpha-\sigma-1} \left[ f_1(s, y(s), D^\sigma y(s)) \right] ds \\
& \quad + \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)(\log T)^{\alpha-\sigma-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha-\sigma)} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \int_1^T (\log \frac{t}{s})^{\alpha+p-1} \left| f_i(s, y(s), D^\sigma y(s)) \right| ds \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_1^T (\log \frac{T}{s})^{\alpha-1} \left| f_1(s, y(s), D^\sigma y(s)) \right| ds \right].
\end{align*}
\]  
(3.36)
For this example, we have

\[ (4.1) \]

Let us consider the Hadamard coupled system:

\[ \text{Example 4.1.} \]

\[ (3.38) \]

Therefore,

\[ (3.39) \]

Thus,

\[ (3.40) \]

Analogously, we can obtain

\[ (3.41) \]

It follows from (3.40) and (3.41) that

\[ (3.42) \]

Hence,

\[ (3.43) \]

This shows that the set \( \Omega \) is bounded.

As a consequence of Schaefer’s fixed point theorem, we deduce that \( \phi \) has at least a fixed point, which is a solution of coupled system (1.1).

\[ \square \]

4. Examples

**Example 4.1.** Let us consider the Hadamard coupled system:

\[ (4.1) \]

\[ x(1) = 0, x(e) = 2f_1 x \left( \frac{e}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} f_2 x \left( \frac{e}{2} \right), \]

\[ y(1) = 0, y(e) = \frac{1}{2} f_1 x \left( \frac{e}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} f_2 x \left( \frac{e}{2} \right). \]

For this example, we have for \( t \in [1, e] \)

\[ f_1(t, x, y) = \frac{1}{8(t+2)^2} \left( \frac{|x|}{1+|x|} + \frac{6|y|}{2e(1+|y|)} \right) + \cos \left( 1 + t + t^2 \right), x, y \in \mathbb{R}, \]

\[ f_2(t, x, y) = \frac{1}{20(t+2)^2} \left( \sin |x| + \frac{1}{e} \sin |y| \right) + \cos \left( 2 + t^2 \right), x, y \in \mathbb{R}. \]
Taking \( x, y, x_1, y_1 \in \mathbb{R} \), then:

\[
|f_1(t, x, y) - f_1(t, x_1, y_1)| \leq \frac{1}{20\pi + t^2} |x - x_1| + \frac{t}{20\pi + t^2} |y - y_1|,
\]

\[
|f_2(t, x, y) - f_2(t, x_1, y_1)| \leq \frac{1}{20\pi + t^2} |x - x_1| + \frac{t}{20\pi + t^2} |y - y_1|.
\]

So, we can take

\[
a_1(t) = \frac{1}{8(t + 2)^2}, b_1(t) = \frac{t}{16\pi (t + 2)^2},
\]

and

\[
a_2(t) = \frac{1}{20\pi + t^2}, b_2(t) = \frac{t + t^2}{\pi(20\pi + t^2)}.
\]

It follows then that

\[
\omega_1 = \sup_{t \in [1, e]} a_1(t) = \frac{1}{8}, \omega_2 = \sup_{t \in [1, e]} b_1(t) = \frac{1}{16\pi},
\]

\[
\omega_1 = \sup_{t \in [1, e]} a_2(t) = \frac{1}{20\pi + 1}, \omega_2 = \sup_{t \in [1, e]} b_2(t) = \frac{1}{\pi(20\pi + e)},
\]

\[
N_1 = 1, 3234, N_2 = 1, 5028, N_3 = 1, 3153, N_4 = 1, 4974.
\]

and \( \Delta = 1.0246, \Lambda = 1.020, \)

\[
(N_1 + N_2) (\omega_1 + \omega_2) + (N_3 + N_4) (\omega_1 + \omega_2) = 0.3054 < 1.
\]

Hence by Theorem 5, then the system (4.1) has a unique solution on \([1, e]\).

**Example 4.2.** Consider the following coupled system:

\[
\begin{align*}
D^\frac{1}{4} x(t) &= \frac{\sin(|y(t)| + |D^\frac{1}{2} y(t)|)}{t^{2 + \frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{4}}}, \quad t \in [1, e], \\
D^\frac{3}{4} y(t) &= \frac{\cos(|x(t)| + |D^\frac{1}{2} x(t)|)}{t^{2 + \frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{4}}}, \quad t \in [1, e],
\end{align*}
\]

\[(4.2)\]

\[
\begin{align*}
x(1) &= 0, x(e) = \frac{1}{2} I^\frac{5}{4} (\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{3}{4} I^\frac{3}{4} (\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{7}{8} I^\frac{1}{4} (\frac{1}{2}), \\
y(1) &= 0, y(e) = \frac{1}{2} I^\frac{5}{4} (\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{3}{4} I^\frac{3}{4} (\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{7}{8} I^\frac{1}{4} (\frac{1}{2}).
\end{align*}
\]

Then, we have

\[
f_1(t, x, y) = \frac{\sin(|y(t)| + |D^\frac{1}{2} y(t)|)}{t^{2 + \frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{4}}}, \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R},
\]

\[
f_2(t, x, y) = \frac{\cos(|x(t)| + |D^\frac{1}{2} x(t)|)}{t^{2 + \frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{4}}}, \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}.
\]

Let \( x, y \in \mathbb{R} \) and \( t \in [1, e] \). Then

\[
|f_1(t, x, y)| \leq \frac{1}{t^{2 + \frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{4}}}, |f_2(t, x, y)| \leq \frac{1}{t^{2 + \frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{4}}}.
\]
Existence and uniqueness results for a coupled system of Hadamard fractional...  855

So we take

\[ l_1(t) = \frac{1}{t^{\alpha+5}+2}, \quad l_2(t) = \frac{1}{t^{\alpha+20}+3}. \]

Then

\[ L_1 = 0, 1250, L_2 = 0, 0154. \]

Thanks to Theorem 6, the system (4.2) has at least one solution on \([1, e]\).

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