Existence of solutions of BVPs for impulsive fractional Langevin equations involving Caputo fractional derivatives

Yuji LIU¹; Ravi AGARWAL²

¹ Department of Mathematics, Guangdong University of Finance and Economics Guangzhou, P.R. China
² Department of Mathematics, Texas A & M University-Kingsville, USA

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Abstract: The standard Caputo fractional derivative is generalized for the piecewise continuous functions. A more general boundary value problem for the impulsive Langevin fractional differential equation involving the Caputo fractional derivatives is studied. New existence results for solutions of concerned problems are established.

Key words: Impulsive fractional Langevin equation, boundary value problem, integral equation, Caputo fractional derivative

1. Introduction

Fractional differential equations have many applications in modeling of physical and chemical processes. In its turn, mathematical aspects of fractional differential equations and methods of their solutions were discussed by many authors, see the text books [9, 10, 15].

The Langevin equation (first formulated by Langevin in 1908) is found to be an effective tool to describe the evolution of physical phenomena in fluctuating environments [5]. For some new developments on the fractional Langevin equation in physics, see, for example, [1, 2, 4, 6, 11, 22]. Lizana et al. [11] studied a single-particle equation of motion starting with a microscopic description of a tracer particle in a one-dimensional many-particle system with a general two-body interaction potential and they have shown that the resulting dynamical equation belongs to the class of fractional Langevin equations using a harmonization technique. In [6], Gambo et al. discussed the Caputo modification of the Hadamard fractional derivative. Ahmad et al. [1, 3, 4] considered solutions of nonlinear Langevin equation involving two fractional orders. In [7, 14, 17–22, 24, 26, 28, 29], Tariboon et al. studied the existence and uniqueness of solutions of the nonlinear Langevin equation of Hadamard-Caputo-type fractional derivatives with nonlocal fractional integral conditions using a variety of fixed point theorems. Tariboon and Ntouyas [19] discussed the existence and uniqueness of solutions for Langevin impulsive q-difference equations with boundary conditions.

In recent years, some authors have studied solvability or existence and uniqueness of solutions of boundary value problems (BVPs for short) for impulsive Langevin fractional differential equations see [25, 27].

In [30], Zhao studied the existence and uniqueness of solutions to the impulsive boundary value problems
(IBVP for short) for the following two classes of fractional differential equation with constant coefficients

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathcal{D}_0^\alpha \mathcal{D}_0^\beta \lambda x(t) &= f(t, x(t)), a.e., t \in J \setminus \{t_1, \ldots, t_m\}, \\
x(t_k^+) - x(t_k^-) &= y_k, k, \lambda \in \mathbb{N}_1^m, \\
ax(0) + bx(1) &= c, \mathcal{D}_0^\beta x(t_i) = d_i, i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m,
\end{align*}
\]

(1.1)

and

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathcal{D}_0^\alpha \mathcal{D}_0^\beta \lambda x(t) &= f(t, x(t)), a.e., t \in J \setminus \{t_1, \ldots, t_m\}, \\
x(t_k^+) - x(t_k^-) &= y_k, k, \lambda \in \mathbb{N}_1^m, \\
ax(0) + bx(1) &= c, \mathcal{D}_0^\beta x(t_m) = d_k, k \in \mathbb{N}_1^{m+1},
\end{align*}
\]

where \( J = [0, 1] \), \( 0 < \alpha, \beta < 1 \) with \( \alpha + \beta < 1 \), \( \lambda > 0 \), \( \mathcal{D}_0^\alpha \mathcal{D}_0^\beta \lambda x(t) = f(t, x(t)), a.e., t \in J \setminus \{t_1, \ldots, t_m\} \), \( f : J \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) is a continuous function, \( a > 0, b, c, d_k \geq 0 \) are constants, \( \mathbb{N}_k = \{k, k+1, \ldots, l\} \) for the integers \( k \) and \( l \).

In [23], the authors studied the existence results of solutions for the following impulsive fractional Langevin equations with two different fractional derivatives

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathcal{D}_0^\alpha \mathcal{D}_0^\beta x(t) &= f(t, x(t)), a.e., t \in J \setminus \{t_1, \ldots, t_m\}, \\
x(t_k^+) - x(t_k^-) &= I_k, k \in \mathbb{N}_1^m, \\
ax(0) &= x(\eta_i) = x(1) = 0, \eta_i \in (t_i, t_{i+1}), i \in \mathbb{N}_0^{m+1},
\end{align*}
\]

(1.3)

where \( 0 < \alpha, \beta < 1 \) with \( \alpha + \beta < 1 \), \( \mathcal{D}_0^\alpha \mathcal{D}_0^\beta \lambda x(t) = f(t, x(t)), a.e., t \in J \setminus \{t_1, \ldots, t_m\} \), \( f : J \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) is a given function.

Motivated by [23, 30], in this paper we consider the following more general boundary value problem for the impulsive Langevin fractional differential equation

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathcal{D}_0^\alpha \mathcal{D}_0^\beta \lambda x(t) &= P(t, f(t, x(t))), a.e., t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], i \in \mathbb{N}_0^{m-1}, \\
\lambda x(t) &= x(t_i^+ - x(t_i^-) = I(t_i, x(t_i)), i \in \mathbb{N}_1^{m-1}, \\
A_1 x(0) + B_1 t_i^+ x(0) &= C_1, A_2 x(1) + B_2 t_i^+ x(1) = C_2, \\
x(\eta_i) &= D_i, i \in \mathbb{N}_1^{m-1},
\end{align*}
\]

(1.4)

where

(a) \( \alpha, \beta \in (0, 1), \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \mathcal{D}_0^\alpha \mathcal{D}_0^\beta x(t) = f(t, x(t)), a.e., t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], i \in \mathbb{N}_0^{m-1} \), \( \Delta x(t_i) = x(t_i^+ - x(t_i^-) = I(t_i, x(t_i)), i \in \mathbb{N}_1^{m-1} \), \( A_1, B_1, C_1 \in \mathbb{R}(i = 1, 2), A_2, B_2, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}(i \in \mathbb{N}_0^{m-1}) \) are constants, \( 0 = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \cdots < t_m-1 < t_m = 1 \), \( \eta_i \in (t_{i-1}, t_i] \in \mathbb{N}_1^{m-1} \) with \( \eta_m < 1 \) are fixed points, \( m \) is a positive integer,

(b) \( f : (0, 1) \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) is a Carathéodory function, see Definition 2.4, \( I : \{t_i : i \in \mathbb{N}_1^{m-1}\} \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) is a discrete Carathéodory function, see Definition 2.,

(c) \( P : (0, 1) \to \mathbb{R} \) is continuous and there exists constant \( \sigma > -1 \) and

\[\tau \in \{\max\{-\rho, -g - \rho, -\rho - \sigma, -g - \rho - \sigma\}, 0\}\]

such that \( |P(t)| \leq t^\tau (1 - t)^\tau \) for all \( t \in (0, 1) \).
A function \( u : (0, 1] \mapsto \mathbb{R} \) is called a solution of BVP(1.4) if
\[
\left. u \right|_{(t_i, t_{i+1}]} \in C^0(t_i, t_{i+1}], i \in \mathbb{N}_0^{m-1}, \quad \lim_{t \to t_i^+} u(t) \text{ are finite, } i \in \mathbb{N}_0^{m-1}
\]
and all equations in (1.4) are satisfied.

The first purpose of this paper is to provide a method to convert boundary value problems for impulsive Langevin fractional differential equations involving two fractional derivatives to integral equations. Then we establish existence results for solutions of BVP(1.4) by using Schauder’s fixed point theorem [12] under some suitable assumptions. It is noted that the lower point of the fractional differential equations involved is 0 which is different from those ones used in [13].

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows: In Section 2, the related definitions are introduced firstly. Then we seek continuous solutions of a class of linear Langevin fractional differential equations and we also seek piecewise continuous solutions of a class of linear Langevin fractional differential equations. In Section 3, the equivalent integral equations of BVP(1.4) are presented. Finally in Section 4, we establish sufficient conditions for the existence of solutions of BVP(1.4).

2. Preliminary results

In this section, we firstly present some necessary definitions from the fractional calculus theory which can be found in the literature [8, 15]. Then we get exact continuous solutions of a class of fractional Landevin equations. Thirdly, we get exact piecewise continuous solutions of a class of impulsive fractional Langevin equations.

Denote by \( L^1(a, b) \) the set of all integrable functions on \((a, b)\), \( C^0(a, b) \) the set of all continuous functions on \((a, b)\). For \( \varphi \in L^1(a, b) \), denote by \( ||\varphi||_1 = \int_a^b |\varphi(s)| ds \). For \( \varphi \in C^0[a, b] \), denote by \( ||\varphi||_0 = \max_{t \in [a, b]} |\varphi(t)| \).

Let the Gamma and beta functions \( \Gamma(\alpha) \), \( B(p, q) \), and the Mittag-Leffler function \( E_{\alpha, \delta}(x) \) be defined by
\[
\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx, \quad B(p, q) = \int_0^1 x^{p-1}(1-x)^{q-1} dx, \quad \alpha > 0, p > 0, q > 0,
\]
\[
E_{\alpha, \delta}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{\Gamma(\kappa \alpha + \delta)}, \quad E_{\alpha, 1}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{\Gamma(\kappa \alpha + 1)}, \quad \alpha > 0, \delta > 0.
\]

**Definition 2.1** (page 69 in [8]) Let \(-\infty < a < b < +\infty\). The Riemann–Liouville fractional integrals \( I_{a^+}^\alpha g \) and \( I_{b^-}^\alpha g \) of order \( \alpha \in \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{R}(\alpha > 0)) \) are defined by
\[
I_{a^+}^\alpha g(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} g(s) ds, t > a,
\]
\[
I_{b^-}^\alpha g(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_s^b (s-t)^{\alpha-1} g(s) ds, t < b,
\]
respectively. These integrals are called the left side and the right side fractional integrals.

**Definition 2.2** (page 70 in [8]) Let \(-\infty < a < b < +\infty\). The Riemann–Liouville fractional derivatives \( D_{a^+}^\alpha g \) and \( D_{b^-}^\alpha g \) of order \( \alpha \in \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{R}(\alpha \geq 0)) \) are defined by
\[
D_{a^+}^\alpha g(t) = \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right)^n I_{a^+}^{n-\alpha} g(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \frac{d^n}{dt^n} \int_a^t \frac{g(s)}{(t-s)^{n-\alpha}} ds, t > a,
\]
\[
D_{b^-}^\alpha g(t) = \left( -\frac{d}{dt} \right)^n I_{b^-}^{n-\alpha} g(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \frac{d^n}{dt^n} \int_s^b \frac{g(s)}{(s-t)^{n-\alpha}} ds, t < b,
\]
where \( n = \lfloor R(\alpha) \rfloor + 1 \). In particular, when \( \alpha = n \in \mathbb{N} \), then \( D^0_{a+} g(t) = D^0_b g(t) = g(t) \) and \( D^n_{a+} g(t) = g^{(n)}(t), \) \( D^n_{b-} g(t) = (-1)^n g^{(n)}(t) \), where \( g^{(n)}(t) \) is the usual derivative of \( g(t) \) of order \( n \).

**Definition 2.3** (page 91 in [8]) Let \(-\infty < a < b < +\infty\). The Caputo fractional derivatives \( {}^cD^\alpha_{a+} g \) and \( {}^cD^\alpha_{b-} g \) of order \( \alpha \in C(R(\alpha) \geq 0) \) are defined via the Riemann–Liouville fractional derivatives by

\[
{}^cD^\alpha_{a+} g(t) = D^\alpha_{a+} \left[ g(t) - \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{g^{(j)}(a)}{j!} (t-a)^j \right], \quad t > a,
\]

\[
{}^cD^\alpha_{b-} g(t) = D^\alpha_{b-} \left[ g(t) - \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{g^{(j)}(b)}{j!} (b-t)^j \right], \quad t < b,
\]

respectively, where \( n = \lfloor R(\alpha) \rfloor + 1 \) for \( \alpha \notin \mathbb{N} \) and \( n = \alpha \) for \( \alpha \in \mathbb{N} \). These derivatives are called left side and right side Caputo fractional derivatives of order \( \alpha \).

For a piecewise function \( g : \bigcup(t_i, t_{i+1}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) with \( 0 = t_0 < t_1 < \cdots < t_m < t_{m+1} = 1 \), we give the following definition:

**Definition 2.4** The Caputo fractional derivative \( {}^cD^\alpha_{0+} g \) of order \( \alpha \in C(R(\alpha) \geq 0) \) are defined via the Riemann–Liouville fractional derivatives by

\[
{}^cD^\alpha_{0+} g(t) = D^\alpha_{0+} \left[ g(t) - \sum_{\sigma=1}^{m} \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} \frac{\Delta g^{(\mu)}(t_\sigma)}{\Gamma(\mu+1)} (t-t_\sigma)^{\mu-\alpha} - \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} \frac{\Delta g^{(\mu)}(0)}{\Gamma(\mu+1)} t^{\mu-\alpha} \right], \quad t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m,
\]

where \( n = \lfloor R(\alpha) \rfloor + 1 \) for \( \alpha \notin \mathbb{N} \) and \( n = \alpha \) for \( \alpha \in \mathbb{N} \). This derivative is called left side Caputo fractional derivative of order \( \alpha \).

**Remark 2.5** If \( x \in AC^n(t_i, t_{i+1}] (i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m) \), we have

\[
{}^cD^\alpha_{0+} x(t) = \frac{\int_{t_i}^{t} (t-s)^{n-\alpha-1} x(s) ds}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} = \frac{\sum_{\sigma=0}^{m-1} f^{\sigma+1}_x (t-s)^{n-\alpha-1} x^{(n)}(s) ds + \int_{t_i}^{t} (t-s)^{n-\alpha-1} x^{(n)}(s) ds}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)}
\]

\[
= \frac{\left[ \sum_{\sigma=0}^{m-1} f^{\sigma+1}_x (t-s)^{n-\alpha-1} x^{(n)}(s) ds + \int_{t_i}^{t} (t-s)^{n-\alpha-1} x^{(n)}(s) ds \right]}{\Gamma(n-\alpha+1)}
\]

\[
= \frac{\left[ \sum_{\sigma=0}^{m-1} (t-s)^{n-\alpha-1} x^{(n)}(s) \right] + \int_{t_i}^{t} (t-s)^{n-\alpha-1} x^{(n)}(s) ds}{\Gamma(n-\alpha+1)}
\]

\[
+ \frac{(t-s)^{n-\alpha-1} x^{(n)}(s)_{t_i} + (n-\alpha) f^\sigma_x (t-s)^{n-\alpha-1} x^{(n)}(s) ds}{\Gamma(n-\alpha+1)}
\]

\[
= \frac{\sum_{\sigma=0}^{m-1} ((t-t_{\sigma+1})^{n-\alpha-1} x^{(n)}(t_{\sigma+1}) - (t-t_\sigma)^{n-\alpha-1} x^{(n)}(t_\sigma)) - (t-t_i)^{n-\alpha-1} x^{(n)}(t_i) + \int_{t_i}^{t} (t-s)^{n-\alpha-1} x^{(n)}(s) ds}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)}
\]

\[
+ \frac{\sum_{\sigma=0}^{m-1} f^{\sigma+1}_x (t-s)^{n-\alpha-1} x^{(n)}(s) ds + \int_{t_i}^{t} (t-s)^{n-\alpha-1} x^{(n)}(s) ds}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)}
\]

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Let us define such that

\begin{align*}
\frac{\sum_{\sigma=1}^{n-1} (t-\sigma)^{-\alpha} \Delta x^{(n-1)}(t)}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} &+ \frac{\int_{\sigma}^{t} (t-s)^{-\alpha} \Delta x^{(n-2)}(s)\,ds}{\Gamma(n-\alpha+1)} = \ldots, \\
&= D^{\alpha}_{0^+} x(t) - \sum_{\sigma=1}^{n-1} \frac{(t-\sigma)^{-\alpha} \Delta x^{(n-1)}(t)}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} - \sum_{\sigma=1}^{n-2} \frac{(t-\sigma)^{-\alpha-2} \Delta x^{(n-2)}(t)}{\Gamma(n-\alpha-1)} - \ldots - \frac{(t-\sigma)^{-\alpha} \Delta x^{(1)}(t)}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \\
&= D^{\alpha}_{0^+} x(t) - \sum_{\sigma=1}^{n-1} \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} \frac{x^{(\mu)}(\sigma)}{\Gamma(\mu+1)} (t-\sigma)^{\mu-\alpha} - \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} \frac{x^{(\mu)}(0)}{\Gamma(\mu+1)} t^{\mu-\alpha}.
\end{align*}

**Definition 2.6** $h : (0, 1) \times \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ is called a Carathéodory function if

(i) $t \mapsto h(t, x)$ is integrable function on $(0, 1)$ for every $x \in \mathbb{R}$,

(ii) $x \mapsto h(t, x)$ is continuous on $\mathbb{R}$ for each $t \in (t_i, t_{i+1})$ $(i \in \mathbb{N}^m)$,

(iii) for each $r > 0$, there exists $M_r > 0$ such that $|x| \leq r$ implies that

$$|h(t, x)| \leq M_r, t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}), i \in \mathbb{N}^m.$$

**Definition 2.7** $I : \{ t_i : i \in \mathbb{N}^m \} \times \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ is a discrete Carathéodory function if

(i) $x \mapsto I(t, x)$ is continuous on $\mathbb{R}$ for each $i \in \mathbb{N}^m$,

(ii) for each $r > 0$, there exists $M_{l,r} > 0$ such that $|x| \leq r$ implies that

$$|I(t, x)| \leq M_{l,r}, t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}), i \in \mathbb{N}^m.$$

**Definition 2.8** Banach space: Let $n$ be a positive integer, $\alpha \in (n-1, n)$, $0 = t_0 < t_1 < \ldots < t_m < t_{m+1} = 1$. Denote

$$PC_0(0, 1] = \left\{ x : (0, 1] \mapsto \mathbb{R} : x|_{(t_k, t_{k+1}]} \in C^0(t_k, t_{k+1}], \lim_{t \to t_k^+} x(t) \text{ are finite, } i \in \mathbb{N}^m \right\}.$$

Let us define

$$||x|| = \max \left\{ \sup_{t \in (t_k, t_{k+1}]} |x(t)| : k \in \mathbb{N}^m \right\}, x \in PC_0(0, 1].$$

Then $PC_0(0, 1]$ is a Banach space.

Now, we seek continuous solutions of linear Langevin fractional differential equations (LFDEs for short) with the Caputo fractional derivatives and the Riemann–Liouville fractional derivatives, respectively.

Let $n, l$ be positive integers, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $\rho \in (n-1, n)$ and $\varrho \in (l-1, l)$. Consider

$$^{c}D^{\rho}_{0^+} |^{c}D^{\varrho}_{0^+} - \lambda|x(t) = P(t), a.e., t \in [0, 1],$$

where $P : (0, 1) \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ is continuous and there exists constants $\sigma > -1$ and

$$\tau \in \left( \max\{-\rho + n - 1, -\varrho - \rho + n - 1, -\rho - \sigma + n - 1, -\varrho - \rho - \sigma + n - 1\}, 0 \right]$$

such that $|P(t)| \leq t^{\sigma}(1-t)^{\tau}$ for all $t \in (0, 1)$. 

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Lemma 2.9 \( x \) is a solution of (2.1) if and only if there exist constants \( x_i, y_i \in \mathbb{R}(i \in \mathbb{N}_0^{l-1}, j \in \mathbb{N}_0^{n-1}) \) such that
\[
x(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} x_i t^i E_{q, i+1}(\lambda t^q) + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \Gamma(j+1) y_j t^{q+j} E_{q, q+j+1}(\lambda t^q) + \int_0^t (t-u)^{q-p-1} E_{q, p}(\lambda(t-u)^p) P(u) du, t \in (0, 1].
\]

Proof \( \)

The proof follows from [16, 23] in Section 3 by using the Laplace transform [8] and is omitted. \( \square \)

Now, we seek piecewise continuous solutions of linear impulsive Langevin fractional differential equations (ILFDEs for short) with the Caputo fractional derivatives.

Let \( n, l \) be positive integers, \( \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \rho \in (n-1, n) \), and \( \rho \in (l-1, l) \), \( 0 = t_0 < t_1 < \cdots < t_m < t_{m+1} = 1 \). Consider the piecewise continuous solution of the following equation
\[
^cD_{0+}^\rho \left[ ^cD_{0+}^\rho - \lambda \right] x(t) = P(t), \text{a.e., } t \in (t_k, t_{k+1}], k \in \mathbb{N}_0^m.
\] (2.3) where \( P : (0, 1) \to \mathbb{R} \) is continuous and there exists

\[
\sigma > -1, \tau \in (\max\{-\rho + n - 1, -\rho - \sigma + n - 1, -\rho - \sigma + n - 1, -\rho - \sigma + n - 1\}, 0]
\]
such that \( |P(t)| \leq t^\sigma (1 - t)^\tau \) for all \( t \in (0, 1) \).

Lemma 2.10 \( x \) is a piecewise continuous solution of (2.3) if and only if there exist \( c_{0i}, d_{0j} \in \mathbb{R}(i \in \mathbb{N}_0^{l-1}, j \in \mathbb{N}_0^{n-1}) \) such that
\[
x(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} c_{0i} t^i E_{q, i+1}(\lambda t^q) + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \Gamma(j+1) d_{0j} t^{q+j} E_{q, q+j+1}(\lambda t^q) + \int_0^t (t-u)^{q-p-1} E_{q, p}(\lambda(t-u)^p) P(u) du, t \in (t_k, t_{k+1}], k \in \mathbb{N}_0^m.
\]

Proof \( \)

The proof is very long since the careful computation is needed. We divide it into the following two steps.

Step 1. Note that the starting point of the derivatives is 0 similar to [13]. We prove that \( x \) satisfies (2.4) if \( x \) is a piecewise continuous solution of (2.3).

By Lemma 2.1, we know that there exists \( c_{0i}, d_{0j} \in \mathbb{R}(i \in \mathbb{N}_0^{l-1}, j \in \mathbb{N}_0^{n-1}) \) such that
\[
x(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} c_{0i} t^i E_{q, i+1}(\lambda t^q) + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \Gamma(j+1) d_{0j} t^{q+j} E_{q, q+j+1}(\lambda t^q) + \int_0^t (t-u)^{q-p-1} E_{q, p}(\lambda(t-u)^p) P(u) du, t \in (t_0, t_1].
\]

We note that
\[
d_{0j} = \frac{[^cD_{0+}^\rho x^{(j)}(0)](t_1)}{t_1^j} = \frac{[^cD_{0+}^\rho x^{(j)}(0)](t_1)}{j!} - \lambda \frac{x^{(j)}(0)}{j!}, j \in \mathbb{N}_0^{n-1},
\]
\[
c_{0i} = x^{(i)}(0), \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_0^{l-1}.
\]
Using Definition 2.2, (2.6), and (2.8), we get by direct computation that

\[ x(t) = \sum_{\nu=0}^{k} \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} c_{\nu i} (t-t\nu)^i E_{\nu,i+1}(\lambda(t-t\nu)^e) \]

\[ + \sum_{\nu=0}^{k} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \Gamma(j+1) d_{\nu j} (t-t\nu)^{e+j} E_{\nu,e+j+1}(\lambda(t-t\nu)^e) \]

\[ + \int_0^t (t-u)^{e+\rho-1} E_{\nu,e+\rho}(\lambda(t-u)^e) P(u)du, t \in (t_k, t_{k+1}], k \in \mathbb{N}^w. \]

We also note that

\[ c_{\nu i} = \Delta x^{(i)}(t\nu), i \in \mathbb{N}^{l-1}, \nu \in \mathbb{N}^\omega \]

\[ d_{\nu j} = \frac{\Delta^e D^\rho_{\nu j} x - \lambda x^{(j)}(t\nu)}{\nu!}, j \in \mathbb{N}^{n-1}, \nu \in \mathbb{N}^\omega. \]

We will prove that (2.4) holds for \( k = \omega + 1 \). Then by mathematical induction method, (2.4) holds for all \( k \in \mathbb{N}^m \). Then this step is completed.

In order to get the exact expression of \( x \) on \( (t_{\omega+1}, t_{\omega+2}] \), we suppose that there exists \( \Phi \) such that

\[ x(t) = \sum_{\nu=0}^{\omega} \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} c_{\nu i} (t-t\nu)^i E_{\nu,i+1}(\lambda(t-t\nu)^e) \]

\[ + \sum_{\nu=0}^{\omega} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \Gamma(j+1) d_{\nu j} (t-t\nu)^{e+j} E_{\nu,e+j+1}(\lambda(t-t\nu)^e) \]

\[ + \int_0^t (t-u)^{e+\rho-1} E_{\nu,e+\rho}(\lambda(t-u)^e) P(u)du + \Phi(t), t \in (t_{\omega+1}, t_{\omega+2}], \]

Using Definition 2.3’, we know for \( t \in (t_{\omega+1}, t_{\omega+2}] \) by direct computation that

\[ \frac{1}{\Gamma_{\nu}(\chi_{d-\rho+1})} \int_0^t (t-u)^{d,\rho-1} E_{\nu,e+\rho}(\lambda(t-u)^e) P(u)du + \Phi(t). \]

Using Definition 2.2, (2.6), and (2.8), we get by direct computation that

\[ D^\rho_{0+} x(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma_{\nu}(\chi_{d-\rho+1})} \int_0^t (t-u)^{d,\rho-1} E_{\nu,e+\rho}(\lambda(t-u)^e) P(u)du + D^\rho_{t_{\omega+1}} \Phi(t). \]
It follows for \( t \in (t_{\omega+1}, t_{\omega+2}] \) that

\[
c^D_0^e x(t) = \sum_{\nu=0}^{\omega} \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} c_{\nu i} \sum_{\chi=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{\Gamma(\chi e^{-\rho+i+1})} (t - t_\nu) \chi e^{-\rho+i} e^{-e} 
+ \sum_{\nu=0}^{\omega} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \Gamma(j+1) d_{\nu j} \sum_{\chi=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{\Gamma(\chi e^{-\rho+e+j+1})} (t - t_\nu) \chi e^{e+j} e^{-e} e^{-e} 
+ \sum_{\chi=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{\Gamma(\chi e^{e+1})} \int_0^t (t-u) \chi e^{e+1} P(u) du 
+ \sum_{\nu=0}^{\omega} \sum_{\mu=0}^{\mu-1} \Delta x^{(\mu)}(t_\nu) (t - t_\sigma)^{\mu-e} - \sum_{\nu=0}^{\omega} \sum_{\mu=0}^{\mu-1} \frac{x^{(\mu)}(0)}{\Gamma(\mu - e+1)} t^{\mu-e}, t \in (t_{\omega+1}, t_{\omega+2}].
\]

Similarly we get for \( t \in (t_{\omega+1}, t_{\omega+2}] \) that

\[
c^D_0^e x(t) = D_0^e x(t) - \sum_{\sigma=1}^{\omega+1} \sum_{\mu=0}^{l-1} \frac{\Delta x^{(\mu)}(t_\sigma)}{\Gamma(\mu - e+1)} (t - t_\sigma)^{\mu-e} - \sum_{\nu=0}^{\omega} \sum_{\mu=0}^{\mu-1} \frac{x^{(\mu)}(0)}{\Gamma(\mu - e+1)} t^{\mu-e}, t \in (t_{\omega+1}, t_{\omega+2}].
\]

Using Definition 2.2, (2.6), and (2.8), we get by direct computation that

\[
D_0^e x(t) = \sum_{\nu=0}^{\omega} \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} c_{\nu i} \sum_{\chi=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{\Gamma(\chi e^{e+1+i+1})} (t - t_\nu) \chi e^{e+i+1} e^{-e} e^{-e} 
+ \sum_{\nu=0}^{\omega} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \Gamma(j+1) d_{\nu j} \sum_{\chi=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{\Gamma(\chi e^{e+j+1})} (t - t_\nu) \chi e^{e+j} e^{-e} e^{-e} 
+ \int_0^t \sum_{\chi=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{\Gamma(\chi e^{e+1})} (t-u) \chi e^{e+1} P(u) du 
+ D_0^e x(t) - \sum_{\sigma=1}^{\omega+1} \sum_{\mu=0}^{\mu-1} \frac{\Delta x^{(\mu)}(t_\sigma)}{\Gamma(\mu - e+1)} (t - t_\sigma)^{\mu-e} - \sum_{\nu=0}^{\omega} \sum_{\mu=0}^{\mu-1} \frac{x^{(\mu)}(0)}{\Gamma(\mu - e+1)} t^{\mu-e}, t \in (t_{\omega+1}, t_{\omega+2}].
\]

(2.10)
Similarly for $t \in (t_\tau, t_{\tau+1})|\tau \in \mathbb{N}_0^{\omega}$, we have

$$
\begin{align*}
&c D_{0^+}^\rho x(t) = \sum_{\nu=0}^{l-1} c_{\nu i} \sum_{\chi=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_x}{(\chi e + \rho + 1)} (t - t_\nu)^{\chi e + i - \rho} \\
&+ \sum_{\nu=0}^{l-1} \Gamma(j + 1) d_{i j} \sum_{\chi=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_x}{(\chi e + j + 1)} (t - t_\nu)^{\chi e + j} \\
&+ \sum_{\chi=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_x}{(\chi e + \rho + 1)} \int_0^t (t-u)^{\chi e + \rho - 1} P(u) du
\end{align*}
\quad (2.11)

$$

On the other hand, we have for $t \in (t_\omega, t_{\omega+2})$ that

$$
\begin{align*}
&c D_{0^+}^\rho c D_{0^+}^\rho x(t) = D_{0^+}^\rho c D_{0^+}^\rho x(t) - \sum_{\sigma=1}^{n-1} \sum_{\mu=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_x}{(\mu e + \rho + 1)} (t - t_\sigma)^{\mu e - \rho} - \sum_{\mu=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_x}{(\mu e + \rho + 1)} \int_0^t (t-u)^{\mu e - \rho} P(u) du
\end{align*}
$$

Using (2.10), (2.11), and direct computation, we get that

$$
\begin{align*}
&c D_{0^+}^\rho c D_{0^+}^\rho x(t) = \sum_{\nu=0}^{l-1} c_{\nu i} \sum_{\chi=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_x}{(\chi e + \rho + 1)} (t - t_\nu)^{\chi e + i - \rho} \\
&+ \sum_{\nu=0}^{l-1} \Gamma(j + 1) d_{i j} \sum_{\chi=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_x}{(\chi e + j + 1)} (t - t_\nu)^{\chi e + j} + P(t) + \sum_{\chi=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_x}{(\chi e + \rho + 1)} \int_0^t (t-u)^{\chi e + \rho - 1} P(u) du
\end{align*}
$$

It follows that

$$
\begin{align*}
&c D_{0^+}^\rho c D_{0^+}^\rho x(t) = \sum_{\nu=0}^{l-1} c_{\nu i} \sum_{\chi=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_x}{(\chi e + \rho + 1)} (t - t_\nu)^{\chi e + i - \rho} \\
&+ \sum_{\nu=0}^{l-1} \Gamma(j + 1) d_{i j} \sum_{\chi=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_x}{(\chi e + j + 1)} (t - t_\nu)^{\chi e + j} \\
&+ P(t) + \sum_{\chi=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_x}{(\chi e + \rho + 1)} \int_0^t (t-u)^{\chi e + \rho - 1} P(u) du
\end{align*}
$$

$$
\quad (2.12)
$$
Then for \( t \in (t_\omega + 1, t_{\omega + 2}) \), from (2.9) and (2.12), we get

\[
{c} D_0^\rho, {c} D_0^\rho x(t) - \lambda x^\rho D_0^\rho x(t) = D_0^\rho \Phi(t) - \lambda D_0^\rho \Phi(t) + P(t)
\]

\[
+ \sum_{\nu=0}^{\omega} \sum_{0}^{l-1} c_{\nu i} \sum_{\chi=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^\nu}{\Gamma(\chi + \nu - \rho + 1)} (t - t_\nu)^{\chi + \nu - \rho} + \sum_{\mu=0}^{\omega} \sum_{0}^{l-1} \Gamma(j + 1) d_{\nu j} \sum_{\chi=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^\nu}{\Gamma(\chi + j + \nu - \rho + 1)} (t - t_\nu)^{\chi + j + \nu - \rho}
\]

\[
- \sum_{\sigma=1}^{\omega + 1} \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} \frac{\Delta x^{(\sigma)}(t_\sigma)}{\Gamma(\mu - \rho + 1)} (t - t_\sigma)^{\mu - \rho}
\]

By using (2.7), (substituting \( c_{\nu i}, d_{\nu j} \)), we get

\[
{c} D_0^\rho, {c} D_0^\rho x(t) - \lambda x^\rho D_0^\rho x(t) = D_0^\rho \Phi(t) - \lambda D_0^\rho \Phi(t) + P(t)
\]

\[
+ \sum_{\nu=0}^{\omega} \sum_{0}^{l-1} \frac{\Delta x^{(\nu)}(t_\nu)}{\Gamma(\nu - \rho + 1)} (t - t_\nu)^{\nu - \rho} + \sum_{\mu=0}^{\omega + 1} \sum_{0}^{n-1} \frac{\Delta x^{(\mu)}(t_{\mu+1})}{\Gamma(\mu - \rho + 1)} (t - t_{\mu+1})^{\mu - \rho}
\]

\[
- \sum_{\sigma=1}^{\omega + 1} \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} \frac{\Delta x^{(\sigma)}(t_\sigma)}{\Gamma(\mu - \rho + 1)} (t - t_\sigma)^{\mu - \rho}
\]

So

\[
P(t) = D_0^\rho \Phi(t) - \lambda D_0^\rho \Phi(t) + P(t)
\]

\[
- \sum_{\mu=0}^{l-1} \frac{\Delta x^{(\mu)}(t_{\omega+1})}{\Gamma(\mu - \rho + 1)} (t - t_{\omega+1})^{\mu - \rho}
\]

\[
- \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} \frac{\Delta x^{(\mu)}(t_{\omega+1})}{\Gamma(\mu - \rho + 1)} (t - t_{\omega+1})^{\mu - \rho}, t \in (t_{\omega+1}, t_{\omega+2}]
\]

It follows that

\[
D_0^\rho \Phi(t) - \lambda D_0^\rho \Phi(t) - \sum_{\mu=0}^{l-1} \frac{\Delta x^{(\mu)}(t_{\omega+1})}{\Gamma(\mu - \rho + 1)} (t - t_{\omega+1})^{\mu - \rho} = 0, t \in (t_{\omega+1}, t_{\omega+2}]
\]
From (2.8), we have \(\Delta x^{(\mu)}(t_{\omega+1}) = \Phi^{(\mu)}(t_{\omega+1})\) and \(\Delta [c D_{0+}^\rho x - \lambda x]^{(\mu)}(t_{\omega+1}) = [c D_{t_{\omega+1}}^\rho \Phi - \lambda \Phi]^{(\mu)}(t_{\omega+1})\). Then (2.13) becomes

\[
D^\rho_{t_{\omega+1}+} D^\rho_{t_{\omega+1}+} \Phi(t) - \lambda D^\rho_{t_{\omega+1}+} \Phi(t) - \sum_{\mu=0}^{(\mu)} \frac{x^{(\mu)(t_{\omega+1})}}{\Gamma(\mu + \rho + 1)} (t - t_{\omega+1})^{\mu-\rho} = 0, \quad t \in (t_{\omega+1}, t_{\omega+2}].
\]  
(2.14)

One sees from Definition 2.3 that

\[
c D^\rho_{t_{\omega+1}+} c D^\rho_{t_{\omega+1}+} x - \lambda x(t) = D^\rho_{t_{\omega+1}+} c D^\rho_{t_{\omega+1}+} x - \lambda x(t) - \sum_{\mu=0}^{(\mu)} \frac{x^{(\mu)(t_{\omega+1})}}{\Gamma(\mu + \rho + 1)} (t - t_{\omega+1})^{\mu-\rho}
\]

It follows (2.14) that

\[
c D^\rho_{t_{\omega+1}+} c D^\rho_{t_{\omega+1}+} \Phi(t) - \lambda c D^\rho_{t_{\omega+1}+} \Phi(t) = 0, \quad t \in (t_{\omega+1}, t_{\omega+2}].
\]

It follows from Lemma 2.1 (with the starting point being replaced by \(t_{\omega+1}\) and \(P(t)\) being replaced by 0) that there exist constants \(c_{\omega+1}, d_{\omega+1j} \in \mathbb{R}(i \in \mathbb{N}^{n-1}, j \in \mathbb{N}^{l-1})\) such that

\[
\Phi(t) = \sum_{\mu=0}^{(\mu)} \frac{c_{\omega+1,i}(t - t_{\omega+1})^{\mu} E_{\rho, \mu+1}(\lambda(t - t_{\omega+1})^\rho)}{\Gamma(j + 1)} d_{\omega+1,j}(t - t_{\omega+1})^{\mu+j+1} E_{\rho, \mu+\rho+1}(\lambda(t - t_{\omega+1})^\rho), \quad t \in (t_{\omega+1}, t_{\omega+2}].
\]

Substituting \(\Phi\) into (2.8), we know that (2.4) holds for \(k = \omega + 1\). By mathematical induction method, we know that (2.4) holds for \(k \in \mathbb{N}_0^n\).

Note that the starting point of the derivatives is 0 similar to [13]. We prove that \(x\) is a piecewise continuous solution of (2.3) if \(x\) satisfies (2.4).

Since \(x\) satisfies (2.4), by using Definition 2.3’ and direct computation similar to the proof of (2.9) in
Step 1, we get for \( t \in (t_\omega, t_{\omega+1}] (\omega \in \mathbb{N}_0^m) \) that

\[
c^{D}_{0^+} x(t) = D_0^\rho x(t) = \sum_{\sigma=1}^{\omega} \sum_{\mu=0}^{l-1} c_{v_\sigma} \sum_{\chi=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^\chi}{\Gamma(\chi+\rho+1)} (t-t_\nu) \chi^{\sigma-\rho}
\]

for \( t \in (t_\omega, t_{\omega+1}] \), \( \omega \in \mathbb{N}_0^m \). Similarly, for \( \omega \in \mathbb{N}_0^m \), we get by using (2.15), (2.16), and direct computation that

\[
c^{D}_{0^+} x(t) - \lambda c^{D}_{0^+} x(t) = P(t), t \in (t_\omega, t_{\omega+1}], \omega \in \mathbb{N}_0^n.
\]
Hence, \( x \) is a piecewise continuous solution of (2.3). The proof is completed. \( \square \)

3. Equivalent integral equations of BVP(1.4)

In this section, we present equivalent integral equations of BVP (1.4) by using Lemma 2.2. For ease of expression, denote

\[
(Ff)(t) = \int_{0}^{t}(t - u)^{3+\alpha-1}E_{\beta,\alpha}(\lambda(t - u)^{3})P(u)f(u,x(u))du,
\]

\[
\Theta = B_{2}E_{\beta,1}(\lambda\eta_{1}^{\beta}) + [A_{1} - \lambda B_{1}]\eta_{1}^{\beta}E_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda\eta_{1}^{\beta}),
\]

\[
\Xi = A_{2}(1 - t_{m-1})^{3}E_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda(1 - t_{m-1})^{3}) + B_{2}E_{\beta,1}(\lambda(1 - t_{m-1})^{3}),
\]

\[
\Phi = \Xi \prod_{k=2}^{m-1}[(\eta_{k} - t_{k-1})^{\beta}E_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda(\eta_{k} - t_{k-1})^{3})].
\]

Then by direct computation, we get

\[
\mathcal{D}_{\alpha}^{3}(Ff)(t) = \int_{0}^{t}(t - u)^{\alpha-1}E_{\beta,\alpha}(\lambda(t - u)^{3})P(u)f(u,x(u))du.
\]

Denote

\[
M_{\nu,k} = (\eta_{k} - t_{\nu})^{\beta}E_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda(\eta_{k} - t_{\nu})^{3}), \ k \in \mathbb{N}_{2}^{m-1}, \ \nu \in \mathbb{N}_{k}^{k-1},
\]

\[
M_{\nu,m} = A_{2}(1 - t_{\nu})^{3}E_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda(1 - t_{\nu})^{3}) + B_{2}E_{\beta,1}(\lambda(1 - t_{\nu})^{3}), \ \nu \in \mathbb{N}_{1}^{m-1},
\]

\[
M_{k} = D_{k} - \frac{E_{\beta,1}(\lambda\eta_{1}^{\beta})[\eta_{1}^{\beta}E_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda\eta_{1}^{\beta})C_{1} + B_{1}D_{1}]}{6} + \frac{[A_{1} - \lambda B_{1}]\eta_{1}^{\beta}E_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda\eta_{1}^{\beta})}{6}(Ff)(\eta_{1}) + \frac{B_{1}E_{\beta,1}(\lambda\eta_{1}^{\beta})}{6}(Ff)(\eta_{1}) - (Ff)(\eta_{k}), \ k \in \mathbb{N}_{2}^{m-1},
\]

\[
M_{m} = C_{2} - \frac{[\eta_{1}^{\beta}E_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda\eta_{1}^{\beta})C_{1} + B_{1}D_{1}][A_{2} + \lambda B_{2}]E_{\beta,1}(\lambda)}{6} - \frac{[(A_{1} - \lambda B_{1})D_{1} - C_{1}E_{\beta,1}(\lambda\eta_{1}^{\beta})][A_{2}E_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda) + B_{2}E_{\beta,1}(\lambda)]}{6} - [A_{2} + \lambda B_{2}] \sum_{\nu=1}^{m-1}E_{\beta,1}(\lambda(1 - t_{\nu})^{3})I(t_{\nu},x(t_{\nu})) + \frac{[B_{1}(A_{2} + \lambda B_{2})E_{\beta,1}(\lambda)]}{6} + \frac{[(A_{1} - \lambda B_{1})][A_{2}E_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda) + B_{2}E_{\beta,1}(\lambda)]}{6}(Ff)(\eta_{1}) - A_{2}(Ff)(1) - B_{2}\mathcal{D}_{\alpha}^{3}(Ff)(1).
\]

Let \( d_{\nu}(\nu \in \mathbb{N}_{1}^{m-1}) \) satisfy the following iterative equations:

\[
M_{1,2}d_{1} = M_{2}, \quad M_{1,3}d_{1} + M_{2,3}d_{2} = M_{3}, \quad M_{1,4}d_{1} + M_{2,4}d_{2} + M_{3,4}d_{3} = M_{4},
\]

\[
\ldots \ldots .
\]

\[
M_{1,m}d_{1} + M_{2,m}d_{2} + \cdots + M_{m-1,m}d_{m-1} = M_{m}.
\]
Suppose that (a)–(c) hold and $\Theta \neq 0, \Xi \neq 0$. Then BVP(1.4) is equivalent to the following integral equation

$$
\begin{align*}
x(t) &= \frac{\eta^3}{\Theta} E_{\beta, \beta+1} \left( \lambda \eta^2 C_1 + B_1 D_1 \right) E_{\beta, 1} \left( \lambda \eta^2 \right) + \frac{[A_1 - \lambda B_1] B_1 D_1 E_{\beta, \beta+1} \left( \lambda \eta^2 \right)}{\Theta} \\
&- \left[ \frac{B_1 E_{\beta, 1} \left( \lambda (t - \nu)^{\beta} \right)}{\Theta} + \frac{[A_1 - \lambda B_1] \eta^\beta E_{\beta, \beta+1} \left( \lambda \eta^2 \right)}{\Theta} \right] (Ff)(\nu) \\
&+ \sum_{\nu=1}^{k} E_{\beta, 1} (\lambda (t - \nu)^{\beta}) I(t, x(t)) + \sum_{\nu=1}^{k} d_{\nu} (t - t_{\nu})^\beta E_{\beta, \beta+1} (\lambda (t - t_{\nu})^\beta) \\
&+ (Ff)(t), t \in (t_k, t_{k+1}), k \in N_0^{m-1}.
\end{align*}
$$

(3.1)

**Proof** Suppose that $x$ is a solution of BVP(1.4). From Lemma 2.2 (choose $l = n = 1$, $\rho = \alpha, \sigma = \beta$, replacing $P(t)$ by $P(t)f(t, x(t))$), there exist $c_{\nu}, d_{\nu} \in R(\nu \in N_0^{m-1})$ such that

$$
\begin{align*}
x(t) &= \sum_{\nu=0}^{k} c_{\nu} E_{\beta, 1} (\lambda (t - t_{\nu})^\beta) + \sum_{\nu=0}^{k} d_{\nu} (t - t_{\nu})^\beta E_{\beta, \beta+1} (\lambda (t - t_{\nu})^\beta) \\
&+ \int_{0}^{t} (t - u)^{\beta + \alpha - 1} E_{\beta, \beta+\alpha} (\lambda (t - u)^{\beta}) P(u)f(u, x(u)) du, t \in (t_k, t_{k+1}), k \in N_0^{m-1}.
\end{align*}
$$

(3.2)

By Direct computation, for $t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}]$ we can get that

$$
\begin{align*}
c D_0^\beta x(t) &= \sum_{\nu=0}^{i} c_{\nu} \sum_{\chi=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{\Gamma(\chi^\beta+1)} (t - t_{\nu})^{\chi^\beta-\beta} + \sum_{\nu=0}^{i} d_{\nu} \sum_{\chi=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{\Gamma(\chi^\beta+1)} (t - t_{\nu})^{\chi^\beta} \\
&+ \left\{ \int_{0}^{t} \sum_{\chi=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{\Gamma(\chi^\beta+\alpha)} (t - u)^{\chi^\beta+\alpha-1} P(u)f(u, x(u)) du, \alpha + \beta < 1, \\
&+ \int_{0}^{t} \sum_{\chi=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{\Gamma(\chi^\beta+1-\beta)} (t - u)^{\chi^\beta-\beta} P(u)f(u, x(u)) du, \alpha + \beta = 1, \\
&+ \int_{0}^{t} \sum_{\chi=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{\Gamma(\chi^\beta+\alpha)} (t - u)^{\chi^\beta+\alpha-1} P(u)f(u, x(u)) du, \alpha + \beta > 1 \right\}
\end{align*}
$$

It follows that

$$
\begin{align*}
c D_0^\beta x(t) &= \lambda \sum_{\nu=0}^{i} c_{\nu} E_{\beta, 1} (\lambda (t - t_{\nu})^\beta) + \sum_{\nu=0}^{i} d_{\nu} E_{\beta, 1} (\lambda (t - t_{\nu})^\beta) \\
&+ \int_{0}^{t} (t - u)^{\alpha - 1} E_{\beta, \alpha} (\lambda (t - u)^{\beta}) P(u)f(u, x(u)) du.
\end{align*}
$$

(3.3)

By $\Delta x(t_k) = I(t_k, x(t_k))$ and (3.2), we get

$$
c_k = I(t_k, x(t_k)), k \in N_1^{m-1}.
$$

(3.4)
By \( x(\eta_i) = D_i, \ i \in \mathbb{N}_1^{m-1} \) and (3.2), using (3.4), we get

\[
c_0 \mathbf{E}_{\beta,1}(\lambda \eta_i^0) + \sum_{\nu=0}^{k-1} d_{\nu}(\eta_k - t_{\nu})^\beta \mathbf{E}_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda(\eta_k - t_{\nu})^\beta) \\
= D_k - \sum_{\nu=1}^{k-1} I(t_{\nu}, x(t_{\nu})) \mathbf{E}_{\beta,1}(\lambda(\eta_k - t_{\nu})^\beta) \\
- \int_0^{\eta_k} (\eta_k - u)^{\beta+\alpha-1} \mathbf{E}_{\beta,\beta+\alpha}(\lambda(\eta_k - u)^\beta) P(u)f(u, x(u))du, \ k \in \mathbb{N}_1^{m-1}.
\]

By \( A_1x(0) - B_1D_0^\beta x(0) = C_1 \) and \( A_2x(1) + B_2D_0^\beta x(1) = C_2 \) and (3.2), (3.3), using (3.4), we get

\[
[A_1 - \lambda B_1]c_0 - B_1d_0 = C_1,
\]

and

\[
[A_2 + \lambda B_2] \mathbf{E}_{\beta,1}(\lambda) c_0 + \sum_{\nu=0}^{m-1} \left[ A_2(1 - t_{\nu})^\beta \mathbf{E}_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda(1 - t_{\nu})^\beta) + B_2 \mathbf{E}_{\beta,1}(\lambda(1 - t_{\nu})^\beta) \right] d_{\nu} \\
= C_2 - [A_2 + \lambda B_2] \sum_{\nu=1}^{m-1} \mathbf{E}_{\beta,1}(\lambda(1 - t_{\nu})^\beta) I(t_{\nu}, x(t_{\nu})) \\
- A_2 \int_0^1 (1 - u)^{\beta+\alpha-1} \mathbf{E}_{\beta,\beta+\alpha}(\lambda(1 - u)^\beta) P(u)f(u, x(u))du \\
- B_2 \int_0^1 (1 - u)^{\alpha-1} \mathbf{E}_{\beta,\alpha}(\lambda(1 - u)^\beta) P(u)f(u, x(u))du.
\]

Now, we seek solutions \( c_0, d_i (i \in \mathbb{N}_0^{m-1}) \) from (3.5(k)) \((k \in \mathbb{N}_1^{m-1})\), (3.6), and (3.7). We remember

\[ \Theta = B_1 \mathbf{E}_{\beta,1}(\lambda \eta_i^0) + [A_1 - \lambda B_1] \eta_i^\beta \mathbf{E}_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda \eta_i^\beta). \]

By (3.5(1)) and (3.6), using \( \Theta \neq 0 \), we get

\[
c_0 = \frac{\eta_i^\beta \mathbf{E}_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda \eta_i^\beta) C_i + B_i D_i}{\Theta} - B_i \frac{(Ff)(\eta_i)}{\Theta},
\]

\[
d_0 = \frac{[A_1 - \lambda B_1] D_i - C_i \mathbf{E}_{\beta,1}(\lambda \eta_i^\beta)}{\Theta} - \frac{A_1 - \lambda B_1}{\Theta} (Ff)(\eta_i).
\]

Then (3.5) becomes

\[
\sum_{\nu=1}^{k-1} (\eta_k - t_{\nu})^\beta \mathbf{E}_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda(\eta_k - t_{\nu})^\beta) d_{\nu} = D_k - \frac{\mathbf{E}_{\beta,1}(\lambda \eta_i^\beta) [\eta_i^\beta \mathbf{E}_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda \eta_i^\beta) C_i + B_i D_i]}{\Theta} \\
- \frac{[A_1 - \lambda B_1] D_i - C_i \mathbf{E}_{\beta,1}(\lambda \eta_i^\beta) \eta_i^\beta \mathbf{E}_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda \eta_i^\beta)}{\Theta} - \sum_{\nu=1}^{k-1} \mathbf{E}_{\beta,1}(\lambda(\eta_k - t_{\nu})^\beta) I(t_{\nu}, x(t_{\nu})) \\
+ \frac{[A_1 - \lambda B_1] \eta_i^\beta \mathbf{E}_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda \eta_i^\beta) (Ff)(\eta_i)}{\Theta} + \frac{B_i \mathbf{E}_{\beta,1}(\lambda \eta_i^\beta) (Ff)(\eta_i)}{\Theta} - (Ff)(\eta_k), \ k \in \mathbb{N}_2^{m-1}.
\]
On the other hand, (3.7) becomes

\[
\sum_{\nu=1}^{m-1} \left[ A_2 (1-t_\nu)^{\beta} E_{\beta, \beta+1} (\lambda (1-t_\nu)^{\beta}) + B_2 E_{\beta, 1} (\lambda (1-t_\nu)^{\beta}) \right] d_\nu \\
= C_2 - \left[ \eta_0^{\beta} E_{\beta, \beta+1} (\lambda \eta_0^{\beta}) C_1 + B_1 D_1 \left[ A_2 + \lambda B_2 \right] E_{\beta, 1} (\lambda) \right] \\
- \left[ (A_1 - \lambda B_1) D_1 - C_1 E_{\beta, 1} (\lambda) \right] \left[ A_2 E_{\beta, \beta+1} (\lambda) + B_2 E_{\beta, 1} (\lambda) \right] \\
- [A_2 + \lambda B_2] \sum_{\nu=1}^{m-1} E_{\beta, 1} (\lambda (1-t_\nu)^{\beta}) I(t_\nu, x(t_\nu)) \\
+ \left[ B_1 [A_2 + \lambda B_2 E_{\beta, 1} (\lambda)] + [A_1 - \lambda B_1] [A_2 E_{\beta, \beta+1} (\lambda) + B_2 E_{\beta, 1} (\lambda)] \right] (Ff)(\eta_1) \\
- A_2 (Ff)(1) - B_2 D_0^{\beta} (Ff)(1).
\]

(3.9)

Since \( \Xi \neq 0 \), we can get unique solution \((d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_{m-1})\) from (3.8)(k) and (3.9). Substituting \( c_i, d_i (i \in \mathbb{N}_0^{m-1}) \) into (3.2), we get (3.1).

\[
x(t) = \frac{\eta_0^{\beta} E_{\beta, \beta+1} (\lambda \eta_0^{\beta})}{\Theta} C_1 + B_1 D_1 E_{\beta, 1} (\lambda t^{\beta}) + \left[ (A_1 - \lambda B_1) D_1 - C_1 E_{\beta, 1} (\lambda) \right] \left[ A_2 E_{\beta, \beta+1} (\lambda t^{\beta}) \right] \\
- \left[ B_1 E_{\beta, 1} (\lambda t^{\beta}) + [A_1 - \lambda B_1] t^{\beta} E_{\beta, \beta+1} (\lambda t^{\beta}) \right] (Ff)(\eta_1) \\
+ \sum_{\nu=1}^{k} E_{\beta, 1} (\lambda (t-t_\nu)^{\beta}) I(t_\nu, x(t_\nu)) + \sum_{\nu=1}^{k} d_\nu (t-t_\nu)^{\beta} E_{\beta, \beta+1} (\lambda (t-t_\nu)^{\beta}) \\
+(Ff)(t), t \in (t_k, t_{k+1}], k \in \mathbb{N}_0^{m-1}.
\]

(3.10)

On the other hand, if \( x \) satisfies (3.1), we can prove that \( x \) is a solution of BVP(1.4). The proof is completed. \( \square \)

4. Solvability of BVP(1.4)

In this section, we establish existence results for solutions of BVP(1.4). We list the following assumptions:

there exist nondecreasing functions \( \varphi_f, \varphi_I: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty) \) such that

\[
|f(t, x)| \leq \varphi_f(|x|), t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m, x \in \mathbb{R},
\]

\[
|I(t, x)| \leq \varphi_I(|x|), i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m, x \in \mathbb{R}.
\]

there exist constants \( M_f, M_I \geq 0 \) such that

\[
|f(t, x)| \leq M_f, t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m, x \in \mathbb{R},
\]

\[
|I(t, x)| \leq M_I, i \in \mathbb{N}_1^m, x \in \mathbb{R}.
\]

Let us denote
\[ Q_0 = \left[ E_{\beta+1}(\lambda) E_{\beta+1}(\lambda) \right] C_1 + \left[ (|A_1|+\lambda|B_1|)D_1 + |C_1 E_{\beta+1}(\lambda)| \right] E_{\beta+1}(\lambda) \]
\[ + (m+1) \left[ E_{\beta+1}(\lambda) E_{\beta+1}(\lambda) + |A_2 E_{\beta+1}(\lambda)| + |B_2 E_{\beta+1}(\lambda)| \right] \times \]
\[ \left[ C_2 + \sum_{k=2}^{m-1} |D_k| + \frac{E_{\beta+1}(\lambda)}{E_{\beta+1}(\lambda)} \left[ E_{\beta+1}(\lambda) C_1 + B_1 D_1 \right] \right] \]
\[ + \left[ |(A_1+\lambda|B_1|)D_2 + |C_1 E_{\beta+1}(\lambda)| \right] E_{\beta+1}(\lambda) \]
\[ + \left[ |(A_1+\lambda|B_1|)D_1 + |C_1 E_{\beta+1}(\lambda)| \right] \left[ A_2 E_{\beta+1}(\lambda) + B_2 E_{\beta+1}(\lambda) \right] \]
\[ Q_f = (m+1) \left[ E_{\beta+1}(\lambda) E_{\beta+1}(\lambda) + |A_2 E_{\beta+1}(\lambda)| + |B_2 E_{\beta+1}(\lambda)| \right] \times \]
\[ \left[ B_1 \left[ |A_2| + |B_2| E_{\beta+1}(\lambda) \right] + \left[ (A_1+\lambda) E_{\beta+1}(\lambda) \right] \left[ A_2 E_{\beta+1}(\lambda) + B_2 E_{\beta+1}(\lambda) \right] \right] \]
\[ + (m+1) \left[ E_{\beta+1}(\lambda) E_{\beta+1}(\lambda) + |A_2 E_{\beta+1}(\lambda)| + |B_2 E_{\beta+1}(\lambda)| \right] \left[ B_2 |B(\beta+\alpha+\tau, \theta+1) E_{\beta+\alpha}(\lambda) \right] \]
\[ + \left[ B_1 \left[ |E_{\beta+1}(\lambda)| \right] + \left[ (A_1+\lambda) B_1 \left[ E_{\beta+1}(\lambda) \right] \right] \right] B(\beta+\alpha+\tau, \theta+1) E_{\beta+\alpha}(\lambda) \]
\[ Q_I = (m+1) \left[ E_{\beta+1}(\lambda) E_{\beta+1}(\lambda) + |A_2 E_{\beta+1}(\lambda)| + |B_2 E_{\beta+1}(\lambda)| \right] \times \]
\[ [m E_{\beta+1}(\lambda) + m|A_2| + |B_2| E_{\beta+1}(\lambda)] + m E_{\beta+1}(\lambda) \]

Suppose that (a)-(c), (H1) hold, \( \Theta \neq 0, \Xi \neq 0 \). Then BVP(1.4) has at least one solution if there exists \( r_0 > 0 \) such that
\[ Q_0 + Q_f \varphi_f (r_0) + Q_I (r_0) \leq r_0. \]

**Proof** Suppose that \( M_{\nu k}, M_{\nu} (k \in \mathbb{N}_0^{m-1}, \nu \in \mathbb{N}_0^{m-1}) \) are defined in Section 3. Define the operator \( T \) on \( PC_0[0,1] \) for \( x \in PC_0[0,1] \) by
\[ (Tx)(t) = \eta_i^3 E_{\beta+1}(\lambda \nu^3) C_1 + B_1 D_1 E_{\beta+1}(\lambda \nu^3) + \left[ (A_1-\lambda B_1) D_1 + C_1 E_{\beta+1}(\lambda \nu^3) \right] E_{\beta+1}(\lambda \nu^3) \]
\[ + \left[ B_1 E_{\beta+1}(\lambda \nu^3) + (A_1-\lambda B_1) E_{\beta+1}(\lambda \nu^3) \right] (Ff)(\eta_i) \]
\[ + \sum_{\nu=1}^k E_{\beta+1}(\lambda (t-\nu \nu^3))^3 I(t, x(t)) \]
\[ + \sum_{\nu=1}^k d_\nu (t-\nu \nu^3) E_{\beta+1}(\lambda (t-\nu \nu^3)) \]
\[ + (Ff)(t), t \in (t_k, t_{k+1}), k \in \mathbb{N}_0^{m-1}, \]
where \( d_\nu (i \in \mathbb{N}_0^{m-1}) \) satisfy the following iterative equations:
\[ \sum_{\nu=1}^{k-1} M_{\nu k} d_\nu = M_k, k \in \mathbb{N}_0^{m-1}, \sum_{\nu=1}^{m-1} M_{\nu m} d_\nu = M_m. \]
By a standard method, we can prove that $T : PC_0[0, 1] \rightarrow PC_0[0, 1]$ is well defined and $x$ is a solution of BVP(1.5) if and only if $x$ is a fixed point of $T$ in $PC_0[0, 1]$ by Theorem 3.1. One sees that (4.3) is transformed to

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
    d_1 \\
    d_2 \\
    \vdots \\
    d_{m-1}
\end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix}
    M_{1,2} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
    M_{1,3} & M_{2,3} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
    \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
    M_{1,m} & M_{2,m} & M_{3,m} & \cdots & M_{m-1,m}
\end{pmatrix}^{-1}
\begin{pmatrix}
    M_2 \\
    M_3 \\
    \vdots \\
    M_m
\end{pmatrix}.
$$

One sees from the definition of $M_{\nu,k}$ that

$$|M_{\nu,k}| \leq E_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda), \quad k \in \mathbb{N}_0^{m-1}, \quad \nu \in \mathbb{N}_1^{k-1},$$

$$|M_{\nu,m}| \leq |A_2|E_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda)| + |B_2E_{\beta,1}(\lambda)|, \quad \nu \in \mathbb{N}_1^{m-1}.$$

Then

$$|M_{\nu,k}| \leq E_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda) + |A_2|E_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda)| + |B_2E_{\beta,1}(\lambda)|, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}_2^m, \nu \in \mathbb{N}_1^{k-1}.$$

Denote

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
    M_{1,2} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
    M_{1,3} & M_{2,3} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
    \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
    M_{1,m} & M_{2,m} & M_{3,m} & \cdots & M_{m-1,m}
\end{pmatrix}
=: \begin{pmatrix}
    N_{1,1} & N_{1,2} & N_{1,3} & \cdots & N_{1,m-1} \\
    N_{2,1} & N_{2,2} & N_{2,3} & \cdots & N_{2,m-1} \\
    \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
    N_{m-1,1} & N_{m-1,2} & N_{m-1,3} & \cdots & N_{m-1,m-1}
\end{pmatrix}.
$$

Then the algebraic complement $N^*_{i,j}$ of $N_{i,j}$ satisfies

$$|N^*_{i,j}| \leq (m-1)! \max \{|N_{i,j}| : i, j \in \mathbb{N}_0^{m-1}\}$$

$$\leq (m-1)!|E_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda)| + |A_2E_{\beta,\beta+1}(\lambda)| + |B_2E_{\beta,1}(\lambda)|. \quad (4.4)$$

Let $\Omega_0 = \{x \in PC_0[0, 1] : ||x|| \leq r_0\}$. For $x \in \Omega_0$, we get by (H1) that

$$|f(t, x(t))| \leq \varphi_f(||x||) \leq \varphi_f(r_0), \quad t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}), i \in \mathbb{N}_0^{m-1},$$

$$|I(t_i, x(t_i))| \leq \varphi_I(||x||) \leq \varphi_I(r_0), \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_1^{m-1}.$$

Then for $t \in (t_i, t_{i+1})$, we get

$$|(Ff)(t)| \leq \int_0^t (t-u)^{\beta+\sigma-1}E_{\beta,\beta+\sigma}(\lambda(t-u)^{\beta})|P(u)||f(u, x(u))|du$$

$$\leq \int_0^t (t-u)^{\beta+\sigma-1}E_{\beta,\beta+\sigma}(\lambda)|u^{\sigma}(1-s)^{\tau}\varphi_f(r_0)du$$

$$\leq \int_0^t (t-u)^{\beta+\alpha+\tau-1}E_{\beta,\beta+\sigma}(\lambda)|u^{\sigma}du\varphi_f(r_0)$$

$$\leq B(\beta+\alpha+\tau, \sigma+1)E_{\beta,\beta+\sigma}(\lambda)\varphi_f(r_0).$$
Furthermore,

$$|D_0^β(Ff)(t)| \leq B(α + τ, σ + 1)E_{β, α}(λ)|φ_f(r_0).$$

Then for $k \in \mathbb{N}_2^{m-1}$, we have

$$|M_k| \leq |D_k| + \frac{E_{β, 1}(λ)|E_{β, β+1}(λ)|C_1 + |B_1||D_1|}{[\Theta]} + [\frac{|A_1| + |λ||B_2||D_1| + |C_1||E_{β, 1}(λ)||E_{β, β+1}(λ)|}{[\Theta]} + mE_{β, 1}(λ)|φ_I(r_0)

+ |A_1| + |λ||B_1||D_1|][|A_2| + |λ||B_2||E_{β, 1}(λ)|]

+ m[|A_2| + |λ||B_2||E_{β, 1}(λ)|φ_I(r_0)

+ \left(\frac{|B_1||A_2| + |λ||B_2||E_{β, 1}(λ)}{[\Theta]} + \frac{|A_1| + |λ||B_1||E_{β, 1}(λ)|}{[\Theta]} + mE_{β, 1}(λ) + m||B_2||E_{β, 1}(λ)|φ_I(r_0)

+ A_1| + |λ||B_1||D_1|][|A_2| + |λ||B_2||E_{β, 1}(λ)|]

+ mE_{β, 1}(λ) + m||A_2| + |λ||B_2||E_{β, 1}(λ)|φ_I(r_0)

+ \left(\frac{|B_2||A_2| + |λ||B_2||E_{β, 1}(λ)}{[\Theta]} + \frac{|A_1| + |λ||B_1||E_{β, 1}(λ)|}{[\Theta]} + mE_{β, 1}(λ) + m||B_2||E_{β, 1}(λ)|φ_I(r_0)

+ \left(\frac{|B_1||A_2| + |λ||B_2||E_{β, 1}(λ)}{[\Theta]} + \frac{|A_1| + |λ||B_1||E_{β, 1}(λ)|}{[\Theta]} + mE_{β, 1}(λ) + m||B_2||E_{β, 1}(λ)|φ_I(r_0)

+ |B_2||B(β + α + τ, σ + 1)E_{β, β+α}(λ)|φ_f(r_0).

It follows for all $k \in \mathbb{N}_2^m$ that

$$|M_k| \leq |C_2| + \sum_{k=2}^{m-1} |D_k| + \frac{E_{β, 1}(λ)|E_{β, β+1}(λ)|C_1 + |B_1||D_1|}{[\Theta]} + \frac{|A_1| + |λ||B_2||D_1| + |C_1||E_{β, 1}(λ)||E_{β, β+1}(λ)|}{[\Theta]} + mE_{β, 1}(λ)|φ_I(r_0)

+ |A_1| + |λ||B_1||D_1|][|A_2| + |λ||B_2||E_{β, 1}(λ)|]

+ mE_{β, 1}(λ) + m||A_2| + |λ||B_2||E_{β, 1}(λ)|φ_I(r_0)

+ \left(\frac{|B_1||A_2| + |λ||B_2||E_{β, 1}(λ)}{[\Theta]} + \frac{|A_1| + |λ||B_1||E_{β, 1}(λ)|}{[\Theta]} + mE_{β, 1}(λ) + m||B_2||E_{β, 1}(λ)|φ_I(r_0)

+ \left(\frac{|B_1||A_2| + |λ||B_2||E_{β, 1}(λ)}{[\Theta]} + \frac{|A_1| + |λ||B_1||E_{β, 1}(λ)|}{[\Theta]} + mE_{β, 1}(λ) + m||B_2||E_{β, 1}(λ)|φ_I(r_0)

+ \left(\frac{|B_1||A_2| + |λ||B_2||E_{β, 1}(λ)}{[\Theta]} + \frac{|A_1| + |λ||B_1||E_{β, 1}(λ)|}{[\Theta]} + mE_{β, 1}(λ) + m||B_2||E_{β, 1}(λ)|φ_I(r_0)

+ \left(\frac{|B_1||A_2| + |λ||B_2||E_{β, 1}(λ)}{[\Theta]} + \frac{|A_1| + |λ||B_1||E_{β, 1}(λ)|}{[\Theta]} + mE_{β, 1}(λ) + m||B_2||E_{β, 1}(λ)|φ_I(r_0)\right).
Hence, (4.4) and (4.5) imply that

\[
|d_\nu| = \sum_{\tau=1}^{m-1} N_{\nu, \nu}^* M_{\tau+1} \leq \sum_{\tau=1}^{m-1} |N_{\nu, \nu}^*| |M_{\tau+1}|
\]

\[
\leq m! [E_{\beta, \beta+1}(|\lambda|) + |A_2| |E_{\beta, \beta+1}(|\lambda|) + |B_2| E_{\beta, 1}(|\lambda|)] \times 
\begin{bmatrix}
C_2 + \sum_{k=2}^{m-1} |D_k| + |E_{\beta, 1}(|\lambda|)|E_{\beta, \beta+1}(|\lambda|)|C_1 + |B_1||D_1|\n
+ \left[\left(\left|A_1\right| + |\lambda| |B_1||D_1| + |C_1| E_{\beta, 1}(|\lambda|)\right) E_{\beta, \beta+1}(|\lambda|)\right]

+ \left[\left|A_1\right| + |\lambda| |B_1||D_1| + |C_1| E_{\beta, 1}(|\lambda|)\right] E_{\beta, \beta+1}(|\lambda|)

\end{bmatrix}
\]

Thus,

\[
|(T_x)(t)| \leq \frac{|E_{\beta, \beta+1}(|\lambda|)|C_1 + |B_1||D_1| + |C_1| E_{\beta, 1}(|\lambda|)|E_{\beta, \beta+1}(|\lambda|)|}{m!} 
\]

\[
+ \left[\left|A_1\right| + |\lambda| |B_1||D_1| + |C_1| E_{\beta, 1}(|\lambda|)\right] \left|\left|F(f)\right|\right|_{\eta_1} 
\]

\[
+ \sum_{\nu=1}^{k} |E_{\beta, 1}(|\lambda|)|I(t_{\nu}, r(t_{\nu}))| + \sum_{\nu=1}^{k} |d_\nu| |E_{\beta, \beta+1}(|\lambda|)| + \left|\left|F(f)\right|\right|_{\eta_1} 
\]

\[
\leq \frac{|E_{\beta, \beta+1}(|\lambda|)|E_{\beta, \beta+1}(|\lambda|) + |A_2| E_{\beta, \beta+1}(|\lambda|) + |B_2| E_{\beta, 1}(|\lambda|)|}{m!} \times 
\begin{bmatrix}
C_2 + \sum_{k=2}^{m-1} |D_k| + |E_{\beta, 1}(|\lambda|)|E_{\beta, \beta+1}(|\lambda|)|C_1 + |B_1||D_1|\n
+ \left[\left|A_1\right| + |\lambda| |B_1||D_1| + |C_1| E_{\beta, 1}(|\lambda|)\right] E_{\beta, \beta+1}(|\lambda|)

\end{bmatrix}
\]

Hence, \( T_\Omega \subset \Omega_0 \). Then Schauder's fixed point theorem implies that \( T \) has at least one solution in \( \Omega_0 \), which is a solution of BVP(1.4). The proof is completed.

\[\square\]

**Corollary 4.1** Suppose that (a)-(c), (H2) hold. Then BVP(1.4) has at least one solution.

**Proof** Choose \( \varphi_f(x) = M_f \) and \( \varphi_f(x) = M_f \). It is easy to see that (4.1) has positive solution. By Theorem 4.1, we get this result.

\[\square\]
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