

SOME GRONWALL TYPE INEQUALITIES WITH APPLICATION IN DATA DEPENDENCE FOR FUNCTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

OLARU ION MARIAN

ABSTRACT. In this paper we study, with abstract Gronwall Lemma, the following inequality

$$x(t)e^{\omega t} \leq A + B \int_0^t e^{\omega s} x(\theta s) ds,$$

where $A, B, \omega > 0, x \in C([0, T], (R)_+^*)$, $\theta \in (0, 1)$. In the second part, we present the application of this for the following functional differential equation:

$$x'(t) - Ax(t) = B(t, x(\theta t)),$$

where

- $B \in C^1([0, +\infty) \times R^n)$.
- $A \in M_{n^2}(R)$ is a matrix with eigenvalues having negative real part.

1. INTRODUCTION

The class of the Picard operators was introduced by Profesor I.A. Rus. The notions and results are in I.A. Rus [6], [8], [7], [9].

Let (X, d) be a metric space and $A : X \rightarrow X$ an operator. We shall use the following notations:

$F_A := \{x \in X \mid Ax = x\}$ the fixed points set of A.

$I(A) := \{Y \in P(X) \mid A(Y) \subset Y\}$ the family of the nonempty invariant subsets of A.

$A^{n+1} = A \circ A^n, A^0 = 1_X, A^1 = A, n \in N$.

Definition 1.1. (I.A. Rus [8]) An operator A is weakly Picard operator (WPO) if the sequence

$$(A^n(x))_{n \in N}$$

converges, for all $x \in X$ and the limit (which depend on x) is a fixed point of A.

Definition 1.2. (I.A. Rus [8]) If the operator A is WPO and $F_A = \{x^*\}$ then by definition A is Picard operator.

Lemma 1.1. (I.A. Rus [11]) Let be (X, d, \leq) an ordered metrical space and $A, B : X \rightarrow X$ two operators. We suppose that :

- (i) A and B Picard operators;
- (ii) A is increasing;
- iii $A \leq B$.

Then $x \leq A(x)$ imply $x \leq x_B^*$.

2. MAIN RESULTS

Proposition 2.1. *Fixe $A, B, \omega > 0, \theta \in (0, 1)$ and let $x \in C([0, T], \mathbb{R}_+)$ be a solution for the following inequality*

$$x(t)e^{\omega t} \leq A + B \int_0^t e^{\omega s} x(\theta s) ds.$$

Then

$$x(t) \leq Ae^{\frac{B}{\theta}t}, (\forall)t \in [0, T].$$

Proof: On $C([0, T], \mathbb{R}_+)$, we define the following norm

$$\|x\|_\tau = \max_{t \in [0, T]} |x(t)|e^{-\tau t}, \tau > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &\leq Ae^{-\omega t} + B \int_0^t e^{-\omega(t-s)} x(\theta s) ds \leq A + B \int_0^t e^{-\omega(t-s)} x(\theta s) ds \leq \\ &\leq A + B \int_0^t x(\theta s) ds = A + \frac{B}{\theta} \int_0^{\theta t} x(u) du \leq A + \frac{B}{\theta} \int_0^t x(u) du. \end{aligned}$$

We define

$$\begin{aligned} M, N : C([0, T], \mathbb{R}_+) &\longrightarrow C([0, T], \mathbb{R}_+) \\ M(x)(t) &= Ae^{-\omega t} + B \int_0^t e^{-\omega(t-s)} x(\theta s) ds \\ N(x)(t) &= A + \frac{B}{\theta} \int_0^t x(u) du. \end{aligned}$$

We remark that $x \leq M(x) \leq N(x)$, M is increasing and for all $x, y \in C([0, T], \mathbb{R}_+)$ we have that

$$\begin{aligned} |M(x)(t) - M(y)(t)| &\leq B \int_0^t |x(\theta s) - y(\theta s)| ds \leq \\ &\leq B \|x - y\|_\tau \int_0^t e^{\tau \theta s} ds \leq \frac{B}{\tau} \|x - y\|_\tau e^{\tau t}. \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\|M(x) - M(y)\|_\tau \leq \frac{B}{\tau} \|x - y\|_\tau.$$

We choose $\tau > 0$ such that $\frac{B}{\tau} < 1$, and we obtain that M is the Picard operator. Analog we show that N is a Picard operator. The unique fixed point of operator N is $\bar{x}(t) = Ae^{\frac{B}{\tau}t}$. Q.E.D

Next we consider the following Cauchy problem

$$(1) \quad x'(t) - Ax(t) = B(t, x(\theta t)), t \in [0, T].$$

$$(2) \quad x(0) = x_0.$$

where

$$(H_1) \quad B \in C^1([0, +\infty) \times \mathbb{R}^n).$$

$$(H_2) \quad A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \text{ is a matrix with eigenvalues having negative real part.}$$

(H₃) There exists $L_B > 0$ such that

$$\left\| \frac{\partial B}{\partial u_i}(t, u) \right\|_{\mathbb{R}^n} \leq L_B, (\forall) t \geq t_0, (\forall) u_i \in \mathbb{R}.$$

The problem (1)+(2) is equivalent with

$$(3) \quad x(t) = e^{tA}x_0 + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A}B(s, x(g(s)))ds,$$

Proposition 2.2. *We suppose that the hypothesis (H₁), (H₂), (H₃) are satisfied. Then*

- (a) *The Cauchy problem (1)+(2) has a unique solution $x(\cdot, 0, x_0)$.*
- (b) *If, there exists $\eta > 0$ such that $\|x_0 - y_0\|_{\mathbb{R}^n} \leq \eta$, then*

$$\|x(t, 0, x_0) - x(t, 0, y_0)\|_{\mathbb{R}^n} \leq M\eta e^{\frac{M}{\theta}T}$$

Proof:

Let $L : C([0, T], \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow C([0, T], \mathbb{R}^n)$ be defined as follows:

$$L(x)(t) = e^{tA}x_0 + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)A}B(s, x(g(s)))ds.$$

We have that

$$\|L(x) - L(y)\|_{\tau} \leq \frac{L_B}{\tau\theta} \|x - y\|_{\tau}$$

It follows that L is a Picard operator. From here we obtain (a).

We note by $h(t) = \|x(t, 0, x_0) - x(t, 0, y_0)\|_{\mathbb{R}^n} \in C([0, T], \mathbb{R}_+)$. Using the structure theorem of the matrix A we obtain that

$$h(t) \leq M\eta + M \int_0^t e^{\omega s} h(\theta s) ds.$$

From Proposition 2.2 we have that

$$h(t) \leq M\eta e^{\frac{M}{\theta}t} \leq M\eta e^{\frac{M}{\theta}T}$$

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MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY LUCIAN BLAGA,
STR. DR. I.RATIU, NO.5-7, 550024, SIBIU, ROMANIA
E-mail address: olaruim@yahoo.com