

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \frac{\|A\|r}{\Gamma(\alpha - \beta - 2)} \int_0^{t_1} \left[(t_2 - s)^{\alpha - \beta - 2} - (t_1 - s)^{\alpha - \beta - 2} \right] ds \\
 & + \frac{M}{\Gamma(\alpha - 1)} \left[\int_{t_1}^{t_2} (t_2 - s)^{\alpha - 2} ds \right. \\
 & \left. + \int_0^{t_1} \left[(t_2 - s)^{\alpha - 2} - (t_1 - s)^{\alpha - 2} \right] ds \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Again, it is seen that the right-hand side of the above inequality tends to zero as $t_2 \rightarrow t_1$. Thus, $\|(Nu)(t_2) - (Nu)(t_1)\| \rightarrow 0$, as $t_2 \rightarrow t_1$. This shows that the operator N is completely continuous, by the Ascoli-Arzelà theorem. Thus, the operator N satisfies all the conditions of Theorem ??, and hence by its conclusion, either condition (i) or condition (ii) holds. We show that the condition (ii) is not possible.

Let $U = \{u \in C^1(J, \mathbb{R}^n) : \|u\| < M\}$ with $\max\{l_1, l_2\} = l < M$. In view of condition $l < M$ and by (??), we have

$$\|Nu\| \leq \max\{l_1, l_2\} < M.$$

Now, suppose there exists $u \in \partial U$ and $\lambda \in (0, 1)$ such that $u = \lambda Nu$. Then for such a choice of u and the constant λ , we have

$$M = \|u\| = \lambda \|Nu\| < \max\{l_1, l_2\} < M,$$

which is a contradiction. Consequently, by the Leray-Schauder alternative, we deduce that F has a fixed point $u \in \bar{U}$ which is a solution of the boundary value problem (??) – (??). The proof is completed. □

We construct an example to illustrate the applicability of the results presented.

Example IV.1. Consider the following fractional differential equation, for $t \in J = [0, 1]$

$${}^c D_{0+}^\alpha u(t) - A {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(t) = f\left(t, u(t), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(t), {}^c D_{0+}^\alpha u(t)\right), \tag{IV.12}$$

subject to the three-point boundary conditions

$$\begin{cases} u(0) - u(1) - u\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1, \\ u'(0) - u'(1) - u'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1, \end{cases} \tag{IV.13}$$

where $\alpha = 2, \beta = 1, \lambda = \mu = d = l = 1, A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and

$$f_i(t, u, v, w) = \frac{c_i t}{8} \arctan(|u| + |v| + |w|), \quad i = 1, 2,$$

such that $f = (f_1, f_2)$ with $0 < c_i < 1, i = 1, 2$.

For every $u_i, v_i \in \mathbb{R}^2, i = 1, 2, 3$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 |f_i(t, u_1, u_2, u_3) - f_i(t, v_1, v_2, v_3)| & \leq \frac{c_i}{8} (|u_1 - v_1| \\
 & + |u_2 - v_2| + |u_3 - v_3|), \quad i = 1, 2,
 \end{aligned}$$

where $L_1 = L_2 = L_3 = \frac{c_i}{8}$ for appropriate choice of constants $c_i, i = 1, 2$. we check the condition of Theorem ??. Clearly, assumption (H_1) holds. A simple computations of R_1, R_2, l_1 and l_2 shows tha the second condition of Theorems ?? and ?? is satisfied. Thus the conclusion of Theorems ?? and ?? applies, and hence the problem (??) – (??) has a unique solution and at least one solution on $[0, 1]$.

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