# AN ABSTRACT GRONWALL LEMMA AND APPLICATIONS TO GLOBAL EXISTENCE RESULTS <br> FOR FUNCTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL EQUATIONS OF FRACTIONAL ORDER 

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1. Introduction. The aim of this paper is two-fold. On the one hand, we prove an abstract generalization of a Gronwall lemma which gives a priori estimates for various (functional) differential and integral equations, of Volterra type, under a linear growth condition on the nonlinearity. We believe that this result is of independent interest and discuss it in a rather general setting. On the other hand, we apply a simple special case of this abstract result to obtain the existence of global solutions of the functional differential equation of fractional type

$$
\begin{array}{r}
D^{\alpha} x(t)=f\left(t, x\left(t-c_{1}\right), \ldots, x\left(t-c_{n}\right), D^{\alpha_{1}} x\left(t-a_{1}\right), \ldots, D^{\alpha_{k}} x\left(t-a_{k}\right),\right.  \tag{1}\\
\left.I^{\beta_{1}} x\left(t-b_{1}\right), \ldots, I^{\beta_{m}} x\left(t-b_{m}\right)\right)
\end{array}
$$

under a linear growth condition on $f$. Here, $a_{j}, b_{j}, c_{j} \geq 0$, and $\alpha>$ $\alpha_{j}>0$ denote the, not necessarily integer, order of the corresponding (either Riemann-Liouville or Caputo) differential operators while $\beta_{j}>$ 0 denote the, not necessarily integer, order of the (Abel) integral operators. We also consider inclusion problems of the type (1).

For $n=m=0$, i.e., if the righthand side depends only on $\left(t, D^{\alpha_{1}} x(t-\right.$ $\left.\left.a_{1}\right), \ldots, D^{\alpha_{k}} x\left(t-a_{k}\right)\right)$, equation (1) has provoked some interest in the literature $[\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{7}, \mathbf{9}-\mathbf{1 2}, \mathbf{1 4}, \mathbf{2 5}]$. In comparison with the existence results in these references, our assumptions are more natural. In contrast to these references, we only require that $f$ has a linear growth and need not assume that this linear growth is sufficiently small. Of course, we can do this only because we obtain the required a priori estimate for the solution by means of our Gronwall lemma. We also drop the requirement that $f$ is real-valued and consider the general

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