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## AN ABSTRACT GRONWALL LEMMA AND APPLICATIONS TO GLOBAL EXISTENCE RESULTS 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

(1)

$$D^{\alpha}x(t) = f(t, x(t-c_1), \dots, x(t-c_n), D^{\alpha_1}x(t-a_1), \dots, D^{\alpha_k}x(t-a_k), I^{\beta_1}x(t-b_1), \dots, I^{\beta_m}x(t-b_m))$$

under a linear growth condition on f. Here,  $a_j, b_j, c_j \ge 0$ , 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  $(t, D^{\alpha_1}x(t-a_1), \ldots, D^{\alpha_k}x(t-a_k))$ , equation (1) has provoked some interest in the literature [1, 2, 7, 9–12, 14, 25]. 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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