

## Research Article

# Integrodifferential Inequalities Arising in the Theory of Differential Equations

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Received 16 June 2016; Accepted 18 October 2016

Academic Editor: Hatem Mejjaoli

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The goal of this paper is to achieve some new results related to integrodifferential inequalities of one independent variable which can be applied as a study of qualitative and quantitative properties of solutions of some nonlinear integral equations.

## 1. Introduction

Integral and integrodifferential inequalities play a significant role in recent years by many authors [1–11], which provide an explicit bounds on the solutions of a class of differential and integral equations.

**Lemma 1.** Pachpatte (1995) studied the following useful integral inequality: Let  $u(t)$ ,  $f(t)$ , and  $g(t)$  be nonnegative continuous functions defined on  $R_+$  and  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  be positive constants. If

$$u(t) \leq \left( c_1 + \int_0^t f(s) u(s) ds \right) \left( c_2 + \int_0^t g(s) u(s) ds \right), \quad (1)$$

for  $t \in R_+$ , where

$$H(t) = 1 - c_1 c_2 \int_0^t R(s) Q(s) ds > 0, \quad (2)$$

$$R(t) = g(t) \int_0^t f(\sigma) d\sigma + f(t) \int_0^t g(\sigma) d\sigma, \quad (3)$$

$$Q(t) = \exp \left( \int_0^t [c_1 g(\sigma) + c_2 f(\sigma)] d\sigma \right), \quad (4)$$

for  $t \in R_+$ , then

$$u(t) \leq \left[ \frac{1}{H(t)} \right] c_1 c_2 Q(t), \quad (5)$$

for all  $t \in R_+$ .

## 2. Main Results

Here by using Lemma 1, we establish some new results in the form of integrodifferential inequalities instead of integral inequality.

**Theorem 2.** Let  $x(t)$ ,  $x^*(t)$ ,  $f(t)$ , and  $g(t)$  be nonnegative real valued continuous functions defined for  $R_+ = [0, \infty)$ . Let  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  be positive constants. If

$$x^{**}(t) \leq \left( c_1 + \int_0^t f(s) x^{**}(s) ds \right) \left( c_2 + \int_0^t g(s) x^{**}(s) ds \right), \quad (6)$$

for all  $t \in R_+$ , then

$$x^*(t) \leq \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{H(t)}} \right] \sqrt{c_1 c_2} \sqrt{Q(t)}, \quad (7)$$

where  $c_1 c_2 \geq 1$ .

$H(t)$ ,  $R(t)$ , and  $Q(t)$  are defined as in (2), (3), and (4), respectively, for all  $t \in R_+$ .

*Proof.* Define a function  $z^2(t)$  by the right-hand side of (6), such that

$$z^2(t) = \left( c_1 + \int_0^t f(s) x^{**}(s) ds \right) \left( c_2 + \int_0^t g(s) x^{**}(s) ds \right), \quad (8)$$

where

$$z^2(0) = c_1 c_2. \quad (9)$$

From (6) and (8), we get

$$x^{*2}(t) \leq z^2(t). \quad (10)$$

By differentiating (8) and using the fact that

$$x^*(t) \leq z(t) \quad (11)$$

we observe

$$\begin{aligned} & 2z(t)z'(t) \\ & \leq (c_1 g(t) + c_2 f(t))z^2(t) \\ & \quad + \left( f(t) \int_0^t g(\sigma) d\sigma + g(t) \int_0^t f(\sigma) d\sigma \right) z^4(t) \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} & 2z^{-3}(t)z'(t) - (c_1 g(t) + c_2 f(t))z^{-2}(t) \\ & \leq \left( f(t) \int_0^t g(\sigma) d\sigma + g(t) \int_0^t f(\sigma) d\sigma \right). \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Let

$$v(t) = z^{-2}(t). \quad (14)$$

Differentiating (14) with respect to  $x$ , we get

$$v'(t) = -2z^{-3}(t)z'(t), \quad (15)$$

where

$$v(0) = (c_1 c_2)^{-1}. \quad (16)$$

By substituting (14) and (15) in (13), we have

$$v'(t) + (c_1 g(t) + c_2 f(t))v(t) \geq -R(t). \quad (17)$$

Inequality (17) implies the estimation for  $v(t)$  and by using (16), we observe that

$$\begin{aligned} & v(t) \\ & \geq (c_1 c_2)^{-1} Q^{-1}(t) \left( 1 - (c_1 c_2) \int_0^t R(s)Q(s) ds \right) ds, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

where  $R(t)$  and  $Q(t)$  are defined as in (3) and (4) and by applying (11) and (14) it is noticed that

$$x^*(t) \leq \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{H(t)}} \right] \sqrt{(c_1 c_2)} \sqrt{Q(t)}, \quad (19)$$

where  $H(t)$  is defined as in (2). This completes the proof.  $\square$

**Theorem 3.** Let  $x(t)$ ,  $x^*(t)$ ,  $f(t)$ ,  $g(t)$ ,  $c_1$ , and  $c_2$  be defined as in Theorem 2 for  $R_+ = [0, \infty)$ . If

$$\begin{aligned} & x^{*2}(t) \\ & \leq \left( c_1 + \int_0^t f(s)x^*(s) ds \right) \left( c_2 + \int_0^t g(s)x^{*2}(s) ds \right), \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

for all  $t \in R_+$ , then

$$x^*(t) \leq \left[ \frac{1}{H(t)} \right] \sqrt{(c_1 c_2)} Q(t), \quad (21)$$

where  $c_1 c_2 \geq 1$  and

$$H(t) = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{(c_1 c_2)}}{2} \int_0^t R(s)Q(s) ds > 0, \quad (22)$$

$$Q(t) = \exp \left( \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \int_0^t [c_1 g(\sigma) + c_2 f(\sigma)] d\sigma \right) \quad (23)$$

for all  $t \in R_+$ .

*Proof.* Define a function  $z^2(t)$  by the right-hand side of (20), such that

$$\begin{aligned} & z^2(t) \\ & = \left( c_1 + \int_0^t f(s)x^*(s) ds \right) \left( c_2 + \int_0^t g(s)x^{*2}(s) ds \right), \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

where

$$z^2(0) = c_1 c_2. \quad (25)$$

From (20) and (24), we get

$$x^{*2}(t) \leq z^2(t). \quad (26)$$

By differentiating (24) and since  $z(t)$  is monotone nondecreasing function for  $t \in R_+$  and using the fact that

$$x^*(t) \leq z(t) \quad (27)$$

we observe that

$$\begin{aligned} & 2z(t)z'(t) \\ & \leq (c_1 g(t) + c_2 f(t))z^2(t) \\ & \quad + \left( f(t) \int_0^t g(\sigma) d\sigma + g(t) \int_0^t f(\sigma) d\sigma \right) z^3(t) \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} & 2z^{-2}(t)z'(t) - (c_1 g(t) + c_2 f(t))z^{-1}(t) \\ & \leq \left( f(t) \int_0^t g(\sigma) d\sigma + g(t) \int_0^t f(\sigma) d\sigma \right). \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

Let

$$\begin{aligned} v(t) &= z^{-1}(t); \\ v(0) &= (c_1 c_2)^{-1/2}. \end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

By repeating the same steps from (14)–(18) in (29) with suitable modifications, the estimation for  $v(t)$  implies

$$\begin{aligned} v(t) &\geq (c_1 c_2)^{-1/2} Q^{-1}(t) \\ &\cdot \left( 1 - \frac{\sqrt{(c_1 c_2)}}{2} \int_0^t R(s) Q(s) ds \right) ds. \end{aligned} \tag{31}$$

From (27) and (30) in (31), we get

$$x^*(t) \leq \left[ \frac{1}{H(t)} \right] \sqrt{(c_1 c_2) Q(t)} \tag{32}$$

for all  $t \in R_+$ , where  $R(t)$ ,  $H(t)$ , and  $Q(t)$  are defined as in (3), (22), and (23), respectively. This completes the proof.  $\square$

**Theorem 4.** Let  $x(t)$ ,  $x^*(t)$ ,  $f(t)$ ,  $g(t)$ ,  $c_1$ , and  $c_2$  be defined as in Theorem 2 for  $R_+ = [0, \infty)$ . If

$$\begin{aligned} x^{*p}(t) &\leq \left( c_1 + \int_0^t f(s) x^{*p}(s) ds \right) \left( c_2 + \int_0^t g(s) x^*(s) ds \right), \end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

for all  $t \in R_+$ , then

$$x^*(t) \leq \left[ \frac{1}{H(t)} \right] (c_1 c_2)^{1/p} Q(t), \tag{34}$$

where  $c_1 c_2 \geq 1$  and  $p > 0$ .

$$H(t) = 1 - \frac{(c_1 c_2)^{1/p}}{p} \int_0^t R(s) Q(s) ds > 0, \tag{35}$$

$$Q(t) = \exp \left( \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) \int_0^t [c_1 g(\sigma) + c_2 f(\sigma)] d\sigma \right) \tag{36}$$

for all  $t \in R_+$ .

*Proof.* Define a function  $z^p(t)$  by the right-hand side of (33), such that

$$\begin{aligned} z^p(t) &= \left( c_1 + \int_0^t f(s) x^{*p}(s) ds \right) \left( c_2 + \int_0^t g(s) x^*(s) ds \right), \end{aligned} \tag{37}$$

where

$$z^p(0) = c_1 c_2. \tag{38}$$

From (33) and (37), we get

$$x^{*p}(t) \leq z^p(t) \tag{39}$$

or

$$x^*(t) \leq z(t). \tag{40}$$

By differentiating (37) and since  $z(t)$  is monotone nondecreasing function for  $t \in R_+$ , we observe that

$$\begin{aligned} p z^{p-1}(t) z'(t) &\leq (c_1 g(t) + c_2 f(t)) z^p(t) \\ &+ \left( f(t) \int_0^t g(\sigma) d\sigma + g(t) \int_0^t f(\sigma) d\sigma \right) z^{p+1}(t) \end{aligned} \tag{41}$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} p z^{-2}(t) z'(t) - (c_1 g(t) + c_2 f(t)) z^{-1}(t) &\leq \left( f(t) \int_0^t g(\sigma) d\sigma + g(t) \int_0^t f(\sigma) d\sigma \right). \end{aligned} \tag{42}$$

Let

$$\begin{aligned} v(t) &= z^{-1}(t); \\ v(0) &= (c_1 c_2)^{-1/p}. \end{aligned} \tag{43}$$

By repeating the same steps from (14)–(18) in (42) with suitable modifications, the estimation for  $v(t)$  implies

$$\begin{aligned} v(t) &\geq (c_1 c_2)^{-1/p} Q^{-1}(t) \\ &\cdot \left( 1 - \frac{(c_1 c_2)^{1/p}}{p} \int_0^t R(s) Q(s) ds \right) ds. \end{aligned} \tag{44}$$

From (40) and (43) in (44), we get

$$x^*(t) \leq \left[ \frac{1}{H(t)} \right] (c_1 c_2)^{1/p} Q(t), \tag{45}$$

for all  $t \in R_+$ , where  $R(t)$ ,  $H(t)$ , and  $Q(t)$  are defined as in (3), (35), and (36), respectively. This completes the proof.  $\square$

**Theorem 5.** Let  $x(t)$ ,  $x^*(t)$ ,  $f(t)$ ,  $g(t)$ ,  $c_1$ , and  $c_2$  be defined as in Theorem 2 for  $R_+ = [0, \infty)$ . If

$$\begin{aligned} x^{*p}(t) &\leq \left( c_1 + \int_0^t f(s) [x^*(t) + x^{*p}(s)] ds \right) \\ &\cdot \left( c_2 + \int_0^t g(s) x^*(s) ds \right), \end{aligned} \tag{46}$$

for all  $t \in R_+$ , then

$$x^*(t) \leq \left[ \frac{1}{H(t)} \right] (c_1 c_2)^{1/p} Q(t), \tag{47}$$

where  $c_1 c_2 \geq 1$  and  $p > 0$ .

$$H(t) = 1 - \frac{(c_1 c_2)^{1/p}}{p} \int_0^t R(s) Q(s) ds > 0, \tag{48}$$

$$Q(t) = \exp \left( \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) \int_0^t \left[ c_1 g(\sigma) + 2c_2 f(\sigma) + f(\sigma) \int_0^\sigma g(\eta) d\eta + g(\sigma) \int_0^\sigma f(\eta) d\eta \right] d\sigma \right) \tag{49}$$

for all  $t \in R_+$ .

*Proof.* Define a function  $z^p(t)$  by the right-hand side of (46), such that

$$z^p(t) = \left( c_1 + \int_0^t f(s) [x^\bullet(s) + x^{*p}(s)] ds \right) \cdot \left( c_2 + \int_0^t g(s) x^\bullet(s) ds \right), \tag{50}$$

where

$$z^p(0) = c_1 c_2. \tag{51}$$

From (46) and (50), we get

$$x^{*p}(t) \leq z^p(t) \tag{52}$$

or

$$x^\bullet(t) \leq z(t). \tag{53}$$

By differentiating (50) and since  $z(t)$  is monotone nondecreasing function for  $t \in R_+$ , we observe that

$$pz^{p-1}(t) z'(t) \leq \left( c_1 g(\sigma) + 2c_2 f(\sigma) + f(\sigma) \int_0^\sigma g(\eta) d\eta + g(\sigma) \int_0^\sigma f(\eta) d\eta \right) z^p(t) + R(t) z^{p+1}(t) \tag{54}$$

or

$$pz^{-2}(t) z'(t) - \left( c_1 g(\sigma) + 2c_2 f(\sigma) + f(\sigma) \int_0^\sigma g(\eta) d\eta + g(\sigma) \int_0^\sigma f(\eta) d\eta \right) z^{-1}(t) \leq R(t). \tag{55}$$

Let

$$v(t) = z^{-1}(t); \tag{56}$$

$$v(0) = (c_1 c_2)^{-1/p}.$$

By repeating the same steps from (14)–(18) in (55) with suitable modifications, the estimation for  $v(t)$  implies

$$v(t) \geq (c_1 c_2)^{-1/p} Q^{-1}(t) \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{(c_1 c_2)^{1/p}}{p} \int_0^t R(s) Q(s) ds \right) ds. \tag{57}$$

From (53) and (56) in (57), we get

$$x^\bullet(t) \leq \left[ \frac{1}{H(t)} \right] (c_1 c_2)^{1/p} Q(t), \tag{58}$$

for all  $t \in R_+$ , where  $R(t)$ ,  $H(t)$ , and  $Q(t)$  are defined as in (3), (48), and (49), respectively. This completes the proof.  $\square$

**Theorem 6.** Let  $x(t)$ ,  $x^\bullet(t)$ ,  $f(t)$ ,  $g(t)$ ,  $c_1$ , and  $c_2$  be defined as in Theorem 2 for  $R_+ = [0, \infty)$ . If

$$x^{*p}(t) \leq \left( c_1 + \int_0^t f(s) x^{*q}(s) ds \right) \left( c_2 + \int_0^t g(s) x^\bullet(s) ds \right), \tag{59}$$

for all  $t \in R_+$ , then

$$x^\bullet(t) \leq \left[ \frac{1}{Q(t)} \right]^{1/(p-q)} \left[ (c_1 c_2)^{p-q/p} + \left( \frac{p-q}{p} \right) \int_0^t (c_1 f(s) + c_2 g(s)) Q(s) ds \right]^{1/(p-q)}, \tag{60}$$

where  $c_1 c_2 \geq 1$ ,  $p > q \geq 1$ , and  $p - q \geq 1$ .

$$Q(t) = \exp \left( \frac{-(p-q)}{p} \int_0^t R(s) ds \right) \tag{61}$$

for all  $t \in R_+$ .

*Proof.* Define a function  $z^p(t)$  by the right-hand side of (59), such that

$$z^p(t) = \left( c_1 + \int_0^t f(s) x^{*q}(s) ds \right) \left( c_2 + \int_0^t g(s) x^\bullet(s) ds \right), \tag{62}$$

where

$$z^p(0) = c_1 c_2. \tag{63}$$

From (59) and (62), we get

$$x^{*p}(t) \leq z^p(t) \tag{64}$$

or

$$x^\bullet(t) \leq z(t). \tag{65}$$

By differentiating (62) and since  $z(t)$  is monotone nondecreasing function for  $t \in R_+$ , we observe that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & pz^{p-1}(t)z'(t) \\
 & \leq (c_1g(t) + c_2f(t))z^q(t) \\
 & \quad + \left( f(t) \int_0^t g(\sigma) d\sigma + g(t) \int_0^t f(\sigma) d\sigma \right) z^{1+q}(t)
 \end{aligned} \tag{66}$$

or

$$pz^{p-q-1}(t)z'(t) - R(t)z^{p-q}(t) \leq (c_1g(t) + c_2f(t)). \tag{67}$$

Let

$$\begin{aligned}
 v(t) &= z^{p-q}(t); \\
 v(0) &= (c_1c_2)^{(p-q)/p}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{68}$$

By repeating the same steps from (14)–(18) in (67) with suitable modifications, the estimation for  $v(t)$  implies

$$\begin{aligned}
 v(t) &\leq \left[ \frac{1}{Q(t)} \right]^{1/(p-q)} \left[ (c_1c_2)^{p-q/p} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \left( \frac{p-q}{p} \right) \int_0^t (c_1f(s) + c_2g(s))Q(s) ds \right]^{1/(p-q)}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{69}$$

From (65) and (68) in (69), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^*(t) &\leq \left[ \frac{1}{Q(t)} \right]^{1/(p-q)} \left[ (c_1c_2)^{p-q/p} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \left( \frac{p-q}{p} \right) \int_0^t (c_1f(s) + c_2g(s))Q(s) ds \right]^{1/(p-q)},
 \end{aligned} \tag{70}$$

for all  $t \in R_+$ , where  $R(t)$  and  $Q(t)$  are defined as in (3) and (61), respectively. This completes the proof.  $\square$

### 3. Application

As an application, the explicit bounds of some of the integral inequalities can be found by some examples.

*Example 1.* Let us consider the explicit bound on the solution of the nonlinear integrodifferential equation

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x^{*2}(t) \\
 & \leq \left( 1 + \int_0^t f(s)x^{*2}(s) ds \right) \left( 1 + \int_0^t g(s)x^*(s) ds \right),
 \end{aligned} \tag{71}$$

where  $x^*(s)$  is a nonnegative real valued continuous function and every solution of  $x^*(s)$  of (71) exists for  $R_+$ .

By using the application of Theorem 4 to (71), we observe that

$$x^*(t) \leq \left[ \frac{1}{H(t)} \right] Q(t), \tag{72}$$

where

$$R(t) = \int_0^t ds + \int_0^t ds = 2t, \tag{73}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(t) &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t R(s)Q(s) ds > 0 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t 2se^s ds \\
 &= 1 - \int_0^t se^s ds = -te^t + e^t,
 \end{aligned} \tag{74}$$

$$Q(t) = \exp\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \int_0^t 2 ds\right) = \exp\left(\int_0^t ds\right) = e^t. \tag{75}$$

Therefore the right-hand side of (74) provides the bound of the solution of (75) of known quantities

$$x^*t \leq \frac{e^t}{e^t + te^t} \leq \frac{1}{1-t} \tag{76}$$

for  $0 \leq t < 1$ .

*Example 2.* Let us consider the nonlinear integrodifferential equation of the form

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^{*P}(t) &\leq \left( 1 + \int_0^t f(s)[x^*(t) + x^{*2}(s)] ds \right) \\
 &\quad \cdot \left( 1 + \int_0^t g(s)x^*(s) ds \right),
 \end{aligned} \tag{77}$$

where  $x^*(s)$  is a nonnegative real valued continuous function and every solution of  $x^*(s)$  of (77) exists for  $R_+$ .

By using the application of Theorem 5 to (77), we observe that

$$x^*(t) \leq \left[ \frac{1}{H(t)} \right] Q(t), \tag{78}$$

where

$$R(t) = \int_0^t ds + \int_0^t ds = 2t, \tag{79}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(t) &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t R(s)Q(s) ds > 0 \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t 2se^{(3/2)s+(1/2)s^2} ds \\
 &= 1 - \int_0^t se^{((3/2)s+(1/2)s^2)} ds,
 \end{aligned} \tag{80}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q(t) &= \exp\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \int_0^t \left(1 + 2 + \int_0^t d\sigma + \int_0^t d\sigma\right) ds\right) \\
 &= \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}(3t + t^2)\right) = e^{((3/2)t+(1/2)t^2)}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{81}$$

Therefore the right-hand side of (80) provides the bound of the solution of (77) of known quantities

$$x^*(t) \leq \frac{e^{((3/2)t+(1/2)t^2)}}{1 - \int_0^t se^{((3/2)s+(1/2)s^2)} ds} \tag{82}$$

for  $0 \leq t < 1$ .

*Example 3.* Now let us consider the boundedness and asymptotic behaviour of the solutions of nonlinear Volterra integrodifferential inequality of the form

$$x^{*p}(t) = \left( a_1(t) + \int_0^t A(t-s)x^{*q}(s)ds \right) \cdot \left( a_2(t) + \int_0^t B(t-s)x^*(s)ds \right); \quad (83)$$

$x^*(t)$  is nonnegative real valued continuous function defined on  $R_+$  and  $a_1, a_2, A, B$  are real valued continuous function defined on  $R_+$ .

We assume that every solution of  $x^*(t)$  in (81) exists on  $R_+$ , and  $p$  and  $q$  are defined as in Theorem 6. Define the following hypotheses on the function of (81) as

$$\begin{aligned} |a_1(t)| &\leq c_1, \\ |a_2(t)| &\leq c_2. \end{aligned} \quad (84)$$

Also

$$|A(t-s)| \leq M_1 f_1(s), \quad (85)$$

$$|B(t-s)| \leq N_1 g_1(s), \quad (86)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(t) &= \left[ \frac{1}{Q(t)} \right]^{1/(p-q)} \left[ (c_1 c_2)^{p-q/p} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left( \frac{p-q}{p} \right) \int_0^t (c_1 g(s) + c_2 f(s)) Q(s) ds \right]^{1/(p-q)} \\ &< \infty \end{aligned} \quad (87)$$

for all  $0 \leq s \leq t, s, t \in R_+$ .  $M, N, c_1, c_2$  are nonnegative real constants and  $f_1, g_1$  are nonnegative real valued continuous function defined on  $R_+$ .

*Proof.* For the boundedness of the solution of nonlinear integrodifferential equation (83), let us suppose that the hypotheses (84), (85), and (86) are satisfied and let  $x^*(t)$  be a solution of (83); then we observe that

$$\begin{aligned} |x^{*p}(t)| &\leq \left( |a_1(t)| + \int_0^t |A(t-s)| |x^{*q}(s)| ds \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \left( |a_2(t)| + \int_0^t |B(t-s)| |x^*(s)| ds \right). \end{aligned} \quad (88)$$

Replacing  $f$  by  $M_1 f_1$  and  $g$  by  $N_1 g_1$  and applying the same proof with some modifications of Theorem 6 in (88) and with  $R(t)$  and  $Q(t)$  being the same as defined in Theorem 6, we noticed that every solution of  $x^*(t)$  of (88) that exists on  $R_+$  is bounded; that is,

$$|x^{*p}(t)| \leq D(t). \quad (89)$$

For the asymptotic behaviour of the solution of nonlinear integrodifferential equation (83), assume the following hypotheses

$$\begin{aligned} |a_1(t)| &\leq c_1 e^{-\mu t}, \\ |a_2(t)| &\leq c_2 e^{-\mu t}. \end{aligned} \quad (90)$$

Also

$$|A(t-s)| \leq M_1 f_1(s) e^{-\mu(t-2s)}, \quad (91)$$

$$|B(t-s)| \leq N_1 g_1(s) e^{-\mu(t-2s)}$$

are satisfied. Let  $x^*(t)$  be a solution of (83); then

$$\begin{aligned} |x^{*p}(t)| &\leq e^{-2\mu t} \left( c_1 + \int_0^t M_1 f_1(s) |x^{*q}(s)| e^{2\mu s} ds \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \left( c_2 + \int_0^t N_1 g_1(s) |x^*(s)| e^{2\mu s} ds \right). \end{aligned} \quad (92)$$

Let  $z^m(t)$  be  $|x^{*p}(t)| e^{2\mu t}$  for  $m > 0$  in (92) and by applying the same proof with some changes of Theorem 6 in (92), we get

$$z(t) \leq D(t) \implies |x^*(t)| \leq D(t) e^{-2\mu t}. \quad (93)$$

Therefore the solution  $x^*(t)$  of (83) is asymptotically stable.  $\square$

## Competing Interests

There is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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