

Research Article

Existence and Uniqueness of the Solutions for Fractional Differential Equations with Nonlinear Boundary Conditions

Xiping Liu, Fanfan Li, Mei Jia, and Ertao Zhi

College of Science, University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, Shanghai 200093, China

Correspondence should be addressed to Xiping Liu; xipingliu@163.com

Received 3 March 2014; Accepted 29 May 2014; Published 19 June 2014

Academic Editor: Abdelghani Bellouquid

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We study the existence and uniqueness of the solutions for the boundary value problem of fractional differential equations with nonlinear boundary conditions. By using the upper and lower solutions method in reverse order and monotone iterative techniques, we obtain the sufficient conditions of both the existence of the maximal and minimal solutions between an upper solution and a lower solution and the uniqueness of the solutions for the boundary value problem and present the iterative sequence for calculating the approximate analytical solutions of the boundary value problem and the error estimate. An example is also given to illustrate the main results.

1. Introduction

In this paper, we study the following fractional differential equation with nonlinear boundary conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C D_{0+}^{\delta} u(t) - Mu(t) &= f(t, u(t)), \quad t \in J, \\ u'(0) &= 0, \quad u(0) = g(u(T)), \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where $J = [0, T]$, $0 < T < +\infty$. $M \geq 0$ is a constant. $f \in C(J \times \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$, $g \in C^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ are given functions. ${}^C D_{0+}^{\delta}$ is the standard Caputo fractional derivative of order δ with $1 < \delta < 2$.

With the development of mathematics, fractional derivative occurs more and more frequently in different research areas, such as physics, mechanics, electricity, and economics (see [1, 2]). At the same time, significant progress has also been made on the studies of fractional differential equations (see [3–12]).

The upper and lower solutions method and monotone iterative techniques have been widely used in the studies for the boundary value problems of integer-order differential

equations (see [13–15] and the references therein). In [13], the authors studied first order differential equation

$$\begin{aligned} u'(t) &= f(t, u(t), u(\theta(t))), \\ g(u(0)) &= u(T). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

By using the upper and lower solutions method and the monotone iterative techniques, the authors concluded that (2) exists the maximal and minimal solutions in $[\beta(t), \alpha(t)]$, where $\alpha(t)$, $\beta(t)$ are the lower and upper solutions of (2).

As for the fractional differential problems, upper and lower solutions and monotone iterative techniques have also been widely used in the studies of boundary value problem (see [16–18]). For example, in [16], by using the method, the authors discussed the existence and uniqueness of solutions for the fractional differential equation with linear boundary condition

$$\begin{aligned} D^{\delta} u(t) - Mu(t) &= f(t, u(t)), \quad t \in J, \quad 0 < \delta < 1, \\ u(0) &= ru(T), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where $M \geq 0$, $0 < r < 1/E_{\delta,1}(MT^{\delta})$.

In this paper, we study the existence and uniqueness of the solutions for the boundary value problem of the fractional differential equation (1), which has nonlinear

boundary conditions. It is very difficult to get the iterative sequence which is used to obtain the solutions since the boundary value problem has nonlinear boundary conditions. By using the upper and lower solutions method in reverse order and monotone iterative techniques, we not only obtain the sufficient conditions that the boundary value problem (1) has the maximal and minimal solutions between an upper solution and a lower solution as well as having the unique solution, but also present the iterative sequence for calculating the approximate analytical solutions of the boundary value problem and the error estimate. An example is also given to illustrate the main results.

The organization of this paper is as follows. In Section 2, we provide the necessary background and comparison principles which are used to prove our main results. In Section 3, we consider a linear problem associated with (1). In Section 4, by using the method of upper and lower solutions and the monotone iterative techniques, we obtain the existence and uniqueness solutions of (1). In Section 5, the calculation method of the approximate analytical solutions for the boundary value problems (1) is obtained. In Section 6, an example is presented to illustrate our main results.

2. Preliminaries and Comparison Principles

In this section, we present some basic definitions, lemmas, and comparison principles which play important roles in our investigation.

Definition 1 (See [3, 4]). Let $\delta > 0$ and function $u : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. The Riemann-Liouville fractional integral operator of order δ of u is defined by

$$I^\delta u(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\delta)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\delta-1} u(s) ds, \tag{4}$$

provided the integral exists.

The Caputo derivative of order δ for function $u : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is given by

$${}^C D^\delta u(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \int_0^t \frac{u^{(n)}(s)}{(t-s)^{\delta+1-n}} ds, \tag{5}$$

provided the right side is pointwise defined on $(0, +\infty)$, where $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ with $n-1 < \delta < n$.

If $\delta = n \in \mathbb{N}^+$, then ${}^C D^\delta u(t) = u^{(n)}(t)$.

Definition 2. Let $AC[0,1]$ be the space of the functions u which are absolutely continuous on $[0,1]$. We denote $AC^n[0,1]$ by the set of the functions u which have continuous derivatives up to order $n-1$ on $[0,1]$ such that $u^{(n-1)} \in AC[0,1]$. In particular, $AC^1[0,1] = AC[0,1]$.

Lemma 3 (see [3]). *If $u \in AC^n[0,1]$, then the Caputo fractional derivative ${}^C D^\delta u(t)$ exists almost everywhere on $[0,1]$, where n is the smallest integer greater than or equal to δ .*

Lemma 4 (see [3]). *Suppose $\delta > 0$ and $u \in AC^n(J)$. Then*

$$I^{\delta C} D^\delta u(t) = u(t) + c_0 + c_1 t + c_2 t^2 + \dots + c_{n-1} t^{n-1}, \tag{6}$$

$$c_k = \frac{u^{(k)}(0)}{k!}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1,$$

where n is the smallest integer greater than or equal to δ .

Definition 5. One says u is a solution of the boundary value problem (1) if $u \in AC^2(J)$ and ${}^C D^\delta u \in C(J)$ and satisfies (1).

Definition 6 (see [4]). Let the real $n > 0$. The function E_n is defined by

$$E_n(z) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^j}{\Gamma(jn+1)}, \tag{7}$$

whenever the series converges called the Mittag-Leffler function of order n .

Definition 7 (see [4]). Let $n_1, n_2 > 0$. The function E_{n_1, n_2} is defined by

$$E_{n_1, n_2}(z) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^j}{\Gamma(jn_1 + n_2)}, \tag{8}$$

whenever the series converges called the two-parameter Mittag-Leffler function with parameters n_1 and n_2 .

Remark 8 (see [4]). It is evident that the one-parameter Mittag-Leffler functions may be defined in terms of their two-parameter counterparts via the relation $E_n(z) = E_{n,1}(z)$.

Lemma 9 (see [4], Theorem 4.1). *The two-parameter Mittag-Leffler function $E_{n_1, n_2}(z)$ for some $n_1, n_2 > 0$. The power series defining $E_{n_1, n_2}(z)$ is convergent for all $z \in \mathbb{R}$.*

Lemma 10 (see [3], Theorem 4.3). *Let $h \in C(J)$. The Cauchy problem*

$${}^C D_{0+}^\delta u(t) - Mu(t) = h(t), \quad t \in J, \tag{9}$$

$$u(0) = b, \quad u'(0) = d, \quad b, d \in \mathbb{R},$$

with $1 < \delta < 2$ and $M \in \mathbb{R}$ has a unique solution

$$u(t) = bE_\delta(Mt^\delta) + dE_{\delta,2}(Mt^\delta)t \tag{10}$$

$$+ \int_0^t (t-s)^{\delta-1} E_{\delta,\delta}(M(t-s)^\delta) h(s) ds.$$

Lemma 11 (see [19]). *Let E be a partially ordered Banach space, $x_n \leq y_n$ ($n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$), if $x_n \rightarrow x^*$, $y_n \rightarrow y_0^*$. Then $x^* \leq y^*$.*

In this paper, we assume the following conditions are satisfied.

- (H0) A given function $c \in AC^2(J)$ and ${}^C D_{0+}^\delta c \in C(J)$. c is monotone decreasing on J , and $c(0) = c'(0) = 0$, $c(T) \leq -1$.
- (H1) $g \in C^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$, $g(0) \geq 0$, and $0 < g'(x) < 1/E_\delta(MT^\delta)$.

Definition 12. Let $\alpha \in AC^2(J)$ and ${}^C D_{0+}^\delta \alpha \in C(J)$; we say that α is a lower solution of the boundary value problem (1), if

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C D_{0+}^\delta \alpha(t) - M\alpha(t) &\geq f(t, \alpha(t)) - a_\alpha(t), \quad t \in J, \\ \alpha'(0) &\geq 0, \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} a_\alpha(t) &= \begin{cases} 0, & g(\alpha(T)) \leq \alpha(0), \\ ({}^C D_{0+}^\delta c(t) - Mc(t)) \\ \quad \times (\alpha(T) - g^{-1}(\alpha(0))), & g(\alpha(T)) > \alpha(0). \end{cases} \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

Let $\beta \in AC^2(J)$ and ${}^C D_{0+}^\delta \beta \in C(J)$; we say that β is an upper solution of the boundary value problem (1), if

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C D_{0+}^\delta \beta(t) - M\beta(t) &\leq f(t, \beta(t)) + b_\beta(t), \quad t \in J, \\ \beta'(0) &\leq 0, \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

where

$$b_\beta(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & g(\beta(T)) \geq \beta(0), \\ ({}^C D_{0+}^\delta c(t) - Mc(t)) \\ \quad \times (g^{-1}(\beta(0)) - \beta(T)), & g(\beta(T)) < \beta(0), \end{cases} \tag{14}$$

and $c(t)$ is defined in (H0).

Lemma 13. Let $g_1 \in C^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ be any function with $g_1(0) \geq 0$ and $0 < g_1'(u) < 1/E_\delta(MT^\delta)$. If $u \in AC^2(J)$ and ${}^C D_{0+}^\delta u \in C(J)$ and satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C D_{0+}^\delta u(t) - Mu(t) &\geq 0, \quad t \in J, \\ u'(0) &\geq 0, \quad u(0) \geq g_1(u(T)), \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

then $u(t) \geq 0$ for $t \in J$.

Proof. If $u(0) < 0$, by the boundary conditions, we have

$$0 > u(0) \geq g_1(u(T)) = g_1(0) + g_1'(\xi)u(T) \geq g_1'(\xi)u(T), \tag{16}$$

where ξ is a constant between 0 and $u(T)$.

Because $g_1(0) \geq 0$ and $0 < g_1'(u) < 1/E_\delta(MT^\delta)$, then $u(T) < 0$ and $u(0) > (1/E_\delta(MT^\delta))u(T)$; that is,

$$u(T) < u(0) E_\delta(MT^\delta). \tag{17}$$

Let $h(t) = {}^C D_{0+}^\delta u(t) - Mu(t)$, $u(0) = b$, and $u'(0) = d$, and then $h(t) \geq 0$ for $t \in J$ and $d \geq 0$.

By Lemma 10, we can get that the Cauchy problem

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C D_{0+}^\delta u(t) - Mu(t) &= h(t), \quad t \in J, \\ u(0) &= b, \quad u'(0) = d, \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

has a unique solution

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= bE_\delta(Mt^\delta) + dE_{\delta,2}(Mt^\delta) \\ &\quad + \int_0^t (t-s)^{\delta-1} E_{\delta,\delta}(M(t-s)^\delta) h(s) ds. \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

So we can obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} u(T) &= bE_\delta(MT^\delta) + dTE_{\delta,2}(MT^\delta) \\ &\quad + \int_0^T (T-s)^{\delta-1} E_{\delta,\delta}(M(T-s)^\delta) h(s) ds \\ &\geq bE_\delta(MT^\delta) = u(0) E_\delta(MT^\delta), \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

which is contradictory to (17).

Hence, $b = u(0) \geq 0$. By (19), we can obtain that $u(t) \geq 0$ for $t \in J$. \square

Let the function $g_1(x) = r_1x$ in Lemma 13; we can obtain Corollary 14.

Corollary 14. If there exists a constant r_1 with $0 < r_1 < 1/E_\delta(MT^\delta)$ such that $u \in AC^2(J)$ and ${}^C D_{0+}^\delta u \in C(J)$ and satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C D_{0+}^\delta u(t) &\geq Mu(t), \quad t \in J, \\ u'(0) &\geq 0, \quad u(0) \geq r_1u(T), \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

then $u(t) \geq 0$ on J .

Corollary 15. Suppose (H0) holds, and there exists a constant $r_2 > E_\delta(MT^\delta)$ such that $u \in AC^2(J)$ and ${}^C D_{0+}^\delta u \in C(J)$ and satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C D_{0+}^\delta u(t) &\geq Mu(t) - ({}^C D_{0+}^\delta c(t) - Mc(t)) \\ &\quad \times (u(T) - r_2u(0)), \quad t \in J, \\ u'(0) &\geq 0, \quad u(T) \geq r_2u(0); \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

then $u(t) \geq 0$ for $t \in J$.

Proof. Let $g_1(x) = (1/r_2)x$ and $y(t) = u(t) + c(t)(u(T) - r_2u(0))$, $t \in J$.

Since $c(t)$ is monotone decreasing and $c(0) = 0$, then $c(t) \leq 0$ on J . So $y(t) \leq u(t)$, $t \in J$.

By (22), we have

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C D_{0+}^\delta y(t) - My(t) &= {}^C D_{0+}^\delta u(t) - Mu(t) \\ &\quad + ({}^C D_{0+}^\delta c(t) - Mc(t))(u(T) - r_2u(0)) \geq 0, \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

and $y'(0) = u'(0) \geq 0$.

Because $c(0) = 0$ and $c(T) \leq -1$, then $y(T) = u(T) + c(T)(u(T) - r_2u(0)) \leq r_2u(0) = r_2y(0)$.

So $y(0) \geq (1/r_2)y(T) = g_1(u(T))$.

By Lemma 13, we can get that $y(t) \geq 0$, which implies that $u(t) \geq 0$ for $t \in J$. \square

3. Boundary Value Problems for the Linear Equation

In this section, we consider the existence and uniqueness of solutions for the linear fractional differential equation with nonlinear boundary conditions

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C D_{0+}^\delta u(t) - Mu(t) &= h(t), \quad t \in J, \\ u'(0) &= 0, \quad u(0) = g(u(T)), \end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

where $h \in C(J)$.

Theorem 16. Assume that (H0) and (H1) hold; there exist a lower solution α and an upper solution β of the boundary value problem (24) with $\alpha(t) \geq \beta(t)$ on J . Then the boundary value problem (24) has a unique solution u . Moreover, $\alpha \geq u \geq \beta$; that is, $\alpha(t) \geq u(t) \geq \beta(t)$ for $t \in J$.

Proof. (1) We show that the solution of (24) is unique if it exists.

Suppose that u_1, u_2 are two solutions of (24) and let $v = u_1 - u_2$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C D_{0+}^\delta v(t) - Mv(t) &= 0, \quad t \in J, \\ v'(0) &= 0, \\ v(0) &= g(u_1(T)) - g(u_2(T)) = g'(\tau_1)v(T), \end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

where τ_1 is a constant between $u_1(T)$ and $u_2(T)$ and $0 < g'(\tau_1) < 1/E_\delta(MT^\delta)$ is a constant.

By Corollary 14, we have that $v(t) \geq 0$; that is, $u_1(t) \geq u_2(t)$ for $t \in J$.

Similarly, we can also obtain that $u_2(t) \geq u_1(t)$, for $t \in J$.

Hence, $u_1 = u_2$.

(2) We prove that $\beta \leq u \leq \alpha$ if u is a solution of the boundary value problem (24).

Let $m = \alpha - u$.

If $g(\alpha(T)) \leq \alpha(0)$, then $a_\alpha(t) = 0$ on J . We have

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C D_{0+}^\delta m(t) - Mm(t) &\geq 0, \quad t \in J, \\ m'(0) &\geq 0, \\ m(0) &\geq g(\alpha(T)) - g(u(T)) = g'(\tau_2)m(T), \end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

where τ_2 is a constant between $u(T)$ and $\alpha(T)$.

We denote $r_1 = g'(\tau_2)$. Hence, $0 < r_1 < 1/E_\delta(MT^\delta)$.

By Corollary 14, we can obtain that $m(t) = \alpha(t) - u(t) \geq 0$ on J .

If $g(\alpha(T)) > \alpha(0)$, then $a_\alpha(t) = ({}^C D_{0+}^\delta c(t) - Mc(t))(\alpha(T) - g^{-1}(\alpha(0)))$. We have that

$$\begin{aligned} &{}^C D_{0+}^\delta m(t) - Mm(t) \\ &= {}^C D_{0+}^\delta \alpha(t) - M\alpha(t) - {}^C D_{0+}^\delta u(t) + Mu(t) \\ &\geq -({}^C D_{0+}^\delta c(t) - Mc(t))(\alpha(T) - g^{-1}(\alpha(0))) \\ &= -({}^C D_{0+}^\delta c(t) - Mc(t)) \\ &\quad \times (\alpha(T) - u(T) + g^{-1}(u(0)) - g^{-1}(\alpha(0))) \\ &= -({}^C D_{0+}^\delta c(t) - Mc(t))\left(m(T) - (g^{-1})'(\tau_3)m(0)\right), \end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

where τ_3 is a constant between $\alpha(0)$ and $u(0)$.

We denote $r_2 = (g^{-1})'(\tau_3)$. Hence, $r_2 > E_\delta(MT^\delta)$.

We can show $m'(0) \geq 0$, $m(T) \geq g^{-1}(\alpha(0)) - g^{-1}(u(0)) = r_2 m(0)$.

By Corollary 15, we have $m(t) \geq 0$; that is, $\alpha(t) \geq u(t)$ on J . So $\alpha(t) \geq u(t)$ on J .

Similarly, we can obtain that $u(t) \geq \beta(t)$ for J . Therefore, $\beta \leq u \leq \alpha$.

(3) We prove that the problem (24) has a unique solution. Let

$$p(t) = \begin{cases} \alpha(t), & g(\alpha(T)) \leq \alpha(0), \\ \alpha(t) + c(t) \\ \quad \times (\alpha(T) - g^{-1}(\alpha(0))), & g(\alpha(T)) > \alpha(0), \end{cases} \tag{28}$$

$$q(t) = \begin{cases} \beta(t), & g(\beta(T)) \geq \beta(0), \\ \beta(t) - c(t) \\ \quad \times (g^{-1}(\beta(0)) - \beta(T)), & g(\beta(T)) < \beta(0). \end{cases} \tag{29}$$

It is obvious that $p, q \in AC^2(J)$, ${}^C D_{0+}^\delta p, {}^C D_{0+}^\delta q \in C(J)$, and $p(0) = \alpha(0)$, $q(0) = \beta(0)$. If $g(\alpha(T)) \leq \alpha(0)$, we have $p(T) = \alpha(T)$. If $g(\alpha(T)) > \alpha(0)$, we have $p(T) \leq g^{-1}(\alpha(0))$; that is,

$$g(p(T)) \leq p(0). \tag{30}$$

Similarly, we can get

$$g(q(T)) \geq q(0). \tag{31}$$

If $g(\alpha(T)) \leq \alpha(0)$, we have

$${}^C D_{0+}^\delta p(t) - Mp(t) \geq h(t), \quad t \in J. \tag{32}$$

If $g(\alpha(T)) > \alpha(0)$, since α is a lower solution of boundary value problem (24), then ${}^C D_{0+}^\delta \alpha(t) - M\alpha(t) \geq h(t) - a_\alpha(t)$. And by (12), we can obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} & {}^C D_{0+}^\delta p(t) - Mp(t) \\ &= ({}^C D_{0+}^\delta \alpha(t) - M\alpha(t)) \\ & \quad + ({}^C D_{0+}^\delta c(t) - Mc(t)) (\alpha(T) - g^{-1}(\alpha(0))) \\ & \geq h(t) - a_\alpha(t) \\ & \quad + ({}^C D_{0+}^\delta c(t) - Mc(t)) (\alpha(T) - g^{-1}(\alpha(0))) \\ &= h(t), \quad t \in J. \end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

Hence, we obtain

$${}^C D_{0+}^\delta p(t) - Mp(t) \geq h(t), \quad t \in J. \tag{34}$$

Using the same way as mentioned above, we can get that

$${}^C D_{0+}^\delta q(t) - Mq(t) \leq h(t), \quad t \in J. \tag{35}$$

Since (H0) holds, it is easy to see that $c(t) \leq 0$ for $t \in J$. We can easily get that $\beta(t) \leq q(t)$ and $p(t) \leq \alpha(t)$ for $t \in J$.

Let $n(t) = p(t) - q(t)$. It follows from (34) and (35) that

$$\begin{aligned} & {}^C D_{0+}^\delta n(t) - Mn(t) \\ &= {}^C D_{0+}^\delta p(t) - Mp(t) - {}^C D_{0+}^\delta q(t) + Mq(t) \geq 0, \\ & n'(0) = p'(0) - q'(0) = \alpha'(0) - \beta'(0) \geq 0, \\ & n(0) = p(0) - q(0) \geq g(p(T)) - g(q(T)) \\ &= g'(\tau_4) n(T), \end{aligned} \tag{36}$$

where τ_4 is a constant between $p(T)$ and $q(T)$ and $0 < g'(\tau_4) < 1/E_\delta(MT^\delta)$ is a constant.

By Corollary 14, we have $n(t) \geq 0$ for $t \in J$; that is,

$$p(t) \geq q(t) \quad \text{for } t \in J. \tag{37}$$

According to Lemma 10, for each $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, the Cauchy problem

$$\begin{aligned} & {}^C D_{0+}^\delta u(t) - Mu(t) = h(t), \\ & u'(0) = 0, \quad u(0) = \lambda, \end{aligned} \tag{38}$$

has a unique solution

$$\begin{aligned} u(t, \lambda) &= \lambda E_\delta(Mt^\delta) \\ &+ \int_0^t (t-s)^{\delta-1} E_{\delta, \delta}(M(t-s)^\delta) h(s) ds, \quad t \in J. \end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

In the following, we show that $q(T) \leq u(T, \lambda) \leq p(T)$ for each $\lambda \in [g(q(T)), g(p(T))]$, where $u(t, \lambda)$ is defined by (39).

If $u(T, \lambda) < q(T)$, we denote $l(t) = u(t, \lambda) - q(t)$, and then

$$l(T) < 0, \tag{40}$$

$$l(0) = u(0, \lambda) - q(0) \geq \lambda - g(q(T)) \geq 0. \tag{41}$$

So $l(0) \geq r_1 l(T)$, for any $r_1 \in (0, 1/E_\delta(MT^\delta))$.

It follows that $c'(0) = 0$ from (H0), and by (29), we have that $q'(0) = \beta'(0)$. Then

$$l'(0) = u'(0, \lambda) - q'(0) = -\beta'(0) \geq 0. \tag{42}$$

And from (35), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & {}^C D_{0+}^\delta l(t) - Ml(t) \\ &= {}^C D_{0+}^\delta u(t) - Mu(t) - ({}^C D_{0+}^\delta q(t) - Mq(t)) \\ &= h(t) - ({}^C D_{0+}^\delta q(t) - Mq(t)) \\ &\geq 0. \end{aligned} \tag{43}$$

By Corollary 14, we can obtain that $l(t) \geq 0$, for all $t \in J$, which is a contradiction to (40). So

$$u(T, \lambda) \geq q(T). \tag{44}$$

Similarly, we can get

$$u(T, \lambda) \leq p(T). \tag{45}$$

Let $H(\lambda) = g(u(T, \lambda)) - \lambda$. Since $H(g(q(T)))H(g(p(T))) \leq 0$ and

$$\begin{aligned} & H'(\lambda) = g'(u(T, \lambda)) u'_\lambda(T, \lambda) - 1 \\ & < \frac{1}{E_\delta(MT^\delta)} \cdot E_\delta(MT^\delta) - 1 = 0, \end{aligned} \tag{46}$$

then $H(\lambda)$ is strictly monotone decreasing and continuous for $\lambda \in [g(q(T)), g(p(T))]$.

Hence, we can get that $H(\lambda) = 0$ has a unique solution $\lambda_0 \in [g(q(T)), g(p(T))]$ with $g(u(T, \lambda_0)) = \lambda_0 = u(0)$.

It is easy to see that $u(t, \lambda_0)$ is the unique solution of the boundary value problem (24). \square

4. Existence and Uniqueness of the Solutions for Boundary Value Problem

In this section, we study the existence and uniqueness of the solutions for fractional differential equation with nonlinear boundary conditions (1).

Let $E = C(J)$ endowed with norm $\|u\| = \max_{t \in J} |u(t)|$ for $u \in E$. Then E is a Banach space. Denote

$$[\beta, \alpha] = \{u \in C(J) : \beta(t) \leq u(t) \leq \alpha(t), t \in J\}, \tag{47}$$

and $\beta \leq \alpha$ if and only if $\beta(t) \leq \alpha(t)$ on J .

Theorem 17. *Suppose that (H0) and (H1) hold; there exist α_0, β_0 which are lower and upper solutions of the boundary value problem (1) with $\beta_0(t) \leq \alpha_0(t)$ for $t \in J$. And f satisfies*

$$(H2) \quad f(t, x_2) - f(t, x_1) \geq 0 \text{ for any } \beta_0 \leq x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \alpha_0, \quad t \in J.$$

Then there exist monotone sequences $\{\alpha_n\}, \{\beta_n\}$ such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n(t) = \alpha^*(t), \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n(t) = \beta^*(t), \quad (48)$$

converging uniformly on J , and β^, α^* are the minimal and the maximal solutions of (1) on $[\beta_0, \alpha_0]$.*

Proof. We denote $D = [\beta_0, \alpha_0]$. For any $\gamma \in D$, we consider the following boundary value problem:

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C D_{0+}^\delta u(t) - Mu(t) &= f(t, \gamma(t)), \quad t \in J, \\ u'(0) &= 0, \quad u(0) = g(u(T)). \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

Since $\alpha_0(t), \beta_0(t)$ are lower and upper solutions of the boundary value problem (1), by (H2), we have

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C D_{0+}^\delta \alpha_0(t) - M\alpha_0(t) &\geq f(t, \alpha_0(t)) - a_\alpha(t) \\ &\geq f(t, \gamma(t)) - a_\alpha(t), \\ {}^C D_{0+}^\delta \beta_0(t) - M\beta_0(t) &\leq f(t, \beta_0(t)) - b_\beta(t) \\ &\leq f(t, \gamma(t)) - b_\beta(t), \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

for $t \in J$.

Therefore, $\alpha_0(t), \beta_0(t)$ are also the lower and upper solutions of the boundary value problem (49), respectively.

In view of Theorem 16, the boundary value problem (49) has a unique solution u and $u \in D$.

Define $P : [\beta_0, \alpha_0] \rightarrow [\beta_0, \alpha_0]$ by $P\gamma = u$. Hence, $\alpha_0 \geq P\alpha_0, \beta_0 \leq P\beta_0$.

We will show that $Px_1 \leq Px_2$ if $\beta_0 \leq x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \alpha_0$.

Let $m = Px_2 - Px_1$. By (H2) and (49), we have

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C D_{0+}^\delta m(t) - Mm(t) &= f(t, x_2(t)) - f(t, x_1(t)) \geq 0, \\ m'(0) &= 0, \quad m(0) = g'(\tau_5) m(T), \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

where τ_5 is a constant between $Px_1(T)$ and $Px_2(T)$, and denote $r_1 = g'(\tau_5) < 1/E_{\delta,1}(MT^\delta)$. By Corollary 14, $m(t) \geq 0$, which implies $Px_1 \leq Px_2$. Hence, P is monotone increasing in $[\beta_0, \alpha_0]$.

Let $\alpha_n = P\alpha_{n-1}$ and $\beta_n = P\beta_{n-1}$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots$. We can get monotone iterative sequences

$$\beta_1 \leq \beta_2 \leq \dots \leq \beta_n \leq \dots \leq \alpha_n \leq \dots \leq \alpha_2 \leq \alpha_1. \quad (52)$$

Therefore, there exist $\alpha^*, \beta^* \in E$, such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n(t) = \alpha^*(t), \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n(t) = \beta^*(t). \quad (53)$$

It is easy to see that $\alpha_n(t)$ satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C D_{0+}^\delta \alpha_n(t) - M\alpha_n(t) &= f(t, \alpha_{n-1}(t)), \\ \alpha_n'(0) &= 0, \quad \alpha_n(0) = g(\alpha_n(T)). \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

By Lemma 10, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_n(t) &= \alpha_n(0) E_\delta(Mt^\delta) \\ &\quad + \int_0^t (t-s)^{\delta-1} E_{\delta,\delta}(M(t-s)^\delta) f(s, \alpha_{n-1}(s)) ds. \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

Because f is continuous and $\alpha_{n-1} \in D$, there exists a constant $L > 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} |f(t, \alpha_{n-1}(t))| &\leq L, \quad t \in J, n = 1, 2, \dots, \\ f(t, \alpha_{n-1}(t)) &\longrightarrow f(t, \alpha^*(t)), \quad t \in J, n \longrightarrow \infty. \end{aligned} \quad (56)$$

By Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem, we can get that

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n(t) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n(0) E_\delta(Mt^\delta) \\ &\quad + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\delta-1} f(s, \alpha_{n-1}(s)) ds \\ &= \alpha^*(0) E_\delta(Mt^\delta) + \int_0^t (t-s)^{\delta-1} f(s, \alpha^*(s)) ds. \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

That is,

$$\alpha^*(t) = \alpha^*(0) E_\delta(Mt^\delta) + \int_0^t (t-s)^{\delta-1} f(s, \alpha^*(s)) ds. \quad (58)$$

Therefore,

$$\alpha^*(t) = P\alpha^*(t) \quad \text{for } t \in J. \quad (59)$$

It is similar to show that

$$\beta^*(t) = P\beta^*(t) \quad \text{for } t \in J. \quad (60)$$

It is clear that α^*, β^* are solutions of the boundary value problem (1).

Assume $u \in [\beta_0, \alpha_0]$ is a solution of the boundary value problem (1). We can easily obtain that $P\beta_0(t) \leq Pu(t) \leq P\alpha_0(t)$ by the fact that P is increasing in $[\beta_0, \alpha_0]$. That is, $\beta_1(t) \leq u(t) \leq \alpha_1(t)$. Doing this repeatedly, we have $\beta_n(t) \leq u(t) \leq \alpha_n(t)$, for $n = 1, 2, \dots$. From Lemma 11, we obtain that $\beta^*(t) \leq u(t) \leq \alpha^*(t)$, as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Hence, α^*, β^* are the maximal and the minimal solutions of the boundary value problem (1), respectively. \square

Theorem 18. *Suppose that the conditions (H0) and (H1) hold; there exist α_0, β_0 lower and upper solutions of the boundary value problem (1) with $\beta_0(t) \leq \alpha_0(t)$ for $t \in J$, respectively. If there exists a constant k with $0 < k < \delta(1 - aE_\delta(MT^\delta))/T^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)$, where $a = \max_{u \in [\beta_0, \alpha_0]} g'(u)$, and f satisfies*

$$(H3) \quad f(t, x_2) - f(t, x_1) \leq k(x_2 - x_1) \text{ for any } \beta_0 \leq x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \alpha_0, t \in J,$$

then the boundary value problem (1) has a unique solution u^* on $[\beta_0, \alpha_0]$ and for any $u_0 \in [\beta_0, \alpha_0]$, the iterative sequence $u_n = Pu_{n-1}$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, converging uniformly to u^* on J and its error estimate is

$$\|u_n - u^*\| \leq \left(\frac{kT^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)}{\delta(1 - aE_\delta(MT^\delta))} \right)^n \|\alpha_0 - \beta_0\|. \quad (61)$$

Proof. It is easy to check that the conditions of Theorem 17 are satisfied. Then the boundary value problem (1) has the maximal solution and the minimal solution which are denoted by α^* , β^* , respectively.

For $\beta_0 \leq \omega_1 \leq \omega_2 \leq \alpha_0$, $t \in J$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & P\omega_2(t) - P\omega_1(t) \\ &= (P\omega_2(0) - P\omega_1(0)) E_\delta(Mt^\delta) \\ &+ \int_0^t (t-s)^{\delta-1} E_{\delta,\delta}(M(t-s)^\delta) \\ &\quad \times (f(s, \omega_2(s)) - f(s, \omega_1(s))) ds, \end{aligned} \quad (62)$$

and from (H3),

$$\begin{aligned} & P\omega_2(0) - P\omega_1(0) \\ &= g(P\omega_2(T)) - g(P\omega_1(T)) \\ &= g'(\tau)(P\omega_2(T) - P\omega_1(T)) \\ &= g'(\tau) \left((P\omega_2(0) - P\omega_1(0)) E_\delta(MT^\delta) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_0^T (T-s)^{\delta-1} E_{\delta,\delta}(M(T-s)^\delta) \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times (f(s, \omega_2(s)) - f(s, \omega_1(s))) ds \right) \\ &\leq a \left((P\omega_2(0) - P\omega_1(0)) E_\delta(MT^\delta) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_0^T (T-s)^{\delta-1} E_{\delta,\delta}(M(T-s)^\delta) \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times (f(s, \omega_2(s)) - f(s, \omega_1(s))) ds \right) \\ &\leq a \left((P\omega_2(0) - P\omega_1(0)) E_\delta(MT^\delta) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{kT^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)}{\delta} \|\omega_2 - \omega_1\| \right), \end{aligned} \quad (63)$$

where $\tau \in [\omega_1(T), \omega_2(T)] \subset [\beta_0(T), \alpha_0(T)]$ and P is defined in Theorem 17.

It follows that $1 - aE_\delta(MT^\delta) > 0$ from $0 < g'(x) < 1/E_\delta(MT^\delta)$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} & 0 \leq P\omega_2(0) - P\omega_1(0) \\ & \leq \frac{kT^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)}{\delta(1 - aE_\delta(MT^\delta))} \|\omega_2 - \omega_1\|, \\ & 0 \leq P\omega_2(t) - P\omega_1(t) \\ & \leq \frac{E_\delta(MT^\delta) kT^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)}{\delta(1 - aE_\delta(MT^\delta))} \|\omega_2 - \omega_1\| \\ & \quad + \frac{kT^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)}{\delta} \|\omega_2 - \omega_1\|. \end{aligned} \quad (64)$$

We can easily get

$$\|P\omega_2 - P\omega_1\| \leq \frac{kT^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)}{\delta(1 - aE_\delta(MT^\delta))} \|\omega_2 - \omega_1\|. \quad (65)$$

Because $0 < k < \delta(1 - aE_\delta(MT^\delta))/T^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)$, we have

$$0 < \frac{kT^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)}{\delta(1 - aE_\delta(MT^\delta))} < 1. \quad (66)$$

It implies that P is contraction mapping. By using the contraction mapping principle, the P has a unique fixed point.

Therefore, the boundary value problem (1) has a unique solution; that is, $\alpha^* = \beta^*$, and we denote it by u^* .

For any $u_0 \in [\beta_0, \alpha_0]$, let the iterative sequence $u_n = Pu_{n-1}$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. Similar to (65), we can get

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_n - u^*\| &\leq \frac{kT^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)}{\delta(1 - aE_\delta(MT^\delta))} \|Pu_{n-1} - u^*\| \\ &\leq \dots \\ &\leq \left(\frac{kT^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)}{\delta(1 - aE_\delta(MT^\delta))} \right)^n \|u_0 - u^*\|. \end{aligned} \quad (67)$$

It follows that $\{u_n\}$ converging uniformly to u^* on J from (66).

Since $u_0, u^* \in [\beta_0, \alpha_0]$, we can obtain that the error estimate of $\{u_n\}$ is

$$\|u_n - u^*\| \leq \left(\frac{kT^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)}{\delta(1 - aE_\delta(MT^\delta))} \right)^n \|\alpha_0 - \beta_0\|. \quad (68)$$

□

5. The Calculation Method of the Approximate Analytical Solutions

In this section, we give the calculation method of the approximate analytical solutions for the boundary value problem (1).

Theorem 19. Suppose (H0) and (H1) hold; there exist a lower solution α_0 and an upper solution β_0 of the boundary value problem (1) with $\beta_0(t) \leq \alpha_0(t)$ for $t \in J$. And there exists a constant κ with $0 < \kappa < \delta(1 - bE_\delta(MT^\delta))/T^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)$, where $b = \sup_{u \in \mathbb{R}} g'(u) < 1/E_\delta(MT^\delta)$, such that f satisfies

$$(H4) \quad 0 \leq f(t, x_2) - f(t, x_1) \leq \kappa(x_2 - x_1) \text{ for any } x_1 \leq x_2, \quad t \in J.$$

Then for any initial value $y_0 \in [\beta_0, \alpha_0]$, the sequence $\{y_n\}$ is defined by

$$y_n(t) = g(y_{n-1}(T)) E_\delta(Mt^\delta) + \int_0^t (t-s)^{\delta-1} E_{\delta,\delta}(M(t-s)^\delta) f(s, y_{n-1}(s)) ds, \tag{69}$$

converging uniformly to the unique solution u^* of the boundary value problem (1) on the $[\beta_0, \alpha_0]$. Furthermore, the error estimate is

$$\|y_n - u^*\| \leq \frac{\varrho_0^n - \varrho_1^{n+1}}{1 - \varrho_1} \|\alpha_0 - \beta_0\|, \tag{70}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \varrho_0 &= bE_\delta(MT^\delta) + \frac{\kappa T^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)}{\delta}, \\ \varrho_1 &= \frac{\kappa T^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)}{\delta(1 - bE_\delta(MT^\delta))}. \end{aligned} \tag{71}$$

Proof. Because $0 < \kappa < \delta(1 - bE_\delta(MT^\delta))/T^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)$, where $b = \sup_{u \in \mathbb{R}} g'(u) < 1/E_\delta(MT^\delta)$, then $b \geq a$ and $\kappa < \delta(1 - aE_\delta(MT^\delta))/T^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)$, where a is defined by Theorem 18.

Hence, the conditions of Theorem 18 hold, and we can get that the boundary value problem (1) has a unique solution u^* on $[\beta_0, \alpha_0]$ and for any $u_0 \in [\beta_0, \alpha_0]$, the iterative sequence $u_n = Pu_{n-1}$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, converging uniformly to u^* on J . That is,

$$\|u_n - u^*\| \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty. \tag{72}$$

By Lemma 10 and the definition of operator P , we can easily obtain that $u_n = Pu_{n-1}$ is equivalent to

$$u_n(t) = u_n(0) E_\delta(Mt^\delta) + \int_0^t (t-s)^{\delta-1} E_{\delta,\delta}(M(t-s)^\delta) f(s, u_{n-1}(s)) ds, \tag{73}$$

and $u_n(0) = g(u_n(T))$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

Let $y_0 = u_0$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. By Lemma 10, the Cauchy problem

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C D_{0+}^\delta y_n(t) - My_n(t) &= f(t, y_{n-1}(t)), \\ y_n'(0) &= 0, \quad y_n(0) = g(y_{n-1}(T)), \end{aligned} \tag{74}$$

has a unique solution

$$y_n(t) = g(y_{n-1}(T)) E_\delta(Mt^\delta) + \int_0^t (t-s)^{\delta-1} E_{\delta,\delta}(M(t-s)^\delta) f(s, y_{n-1}(s)) ds, \tag{75}$$

which is (69).

In the following, we prove y_n converging uniformly to u^* on J .

For $t \in J$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &|y_n(t) - u_n(t)| \\ &\leq E_\delta(MT^\delta) |g(y_{n-1}(T)) - g(u_n(T))| \\ &\quad + \int_0^T (T-s)^{\delta-1} E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta) \\ &\quad \quad \times |f(s, y_{n-1}(s)) - f(s, u_{n-1}(s))| ds \\ &\leq E_\delta(MT^\delta) g'(\xi_n) |y_{n-1}(T) - u_n(T)| \\ &\quad + \frac{\kappa T^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)}{\delta} \|y_{n-1} - u_{n-1}\| \\ &\leq bE_\delta(MT^\delta) (\|u_n - u_{n-1}\| + \|y_{n-1} - u_{n-1}\|) \\ &\quad + \frac{\kappa T^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)}{\delta} \|y_{n-1} - u_{n-1}\| \\ &\leq bE_\delta(MT^\delta) \|u_n - u_{n-1}\| \\ &\quad + \left(bE_\delta(MT^\delta) + \frac{\kappa T^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)}{\delta} \right) \|y_{n-1} - u_{n-1}\|, \end{aligned} \tag{76}$$

where ξ_n is between $u_n(T)$ and $y_{n-1}(T)$.

Therefore,

$$\|y_n - u_n\| \leq bE_\delta(MT^\delta) \|u_n - u_{n-1}\| + \varrho_0 \|y_{n-1} - u_{n-1}\|. \tag{77}$$

Because $0 < \kappa < \delta(1 - bE_\delta(MT^\delta))/T^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)$, we can show

$$0 < \varrho_0 = bE_\delta(MT^\delta) + \frac{\kappa T^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)}{\delta} < 1. \tag{78}$$

On the other hand, by (73), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \|u_n - u_{n-1}\| \\
 &= \max_{t \in J} \left| (u_n(0) - u_{n-1}(0)) E_\delta(Mt^\delta) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \int_0^t (t-s)^{\delta-1} E_{\delta,\delta}(M(t-s)^\delta) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \times (f(s, u_{n-1}(s)) - f(s, u_{n-2}(s))) ds \right| \\
 &\leq E_\delta(MT^\delta) g'(\eta_n) \|u_n - u_{n-1}\| \\
 &\quad + \int_0^T (T-s)^{\delta-1} E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta) \\
 &\quad \times |f(s, u_{n-1}(s)) - f(s, u_{n-2}(s))| ds \\
 &\leq bE_\delta(MT^\delta) \|u_n - u_{n-1}\| \\
 &\quad + \frac{\kappa T^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)}{\delta} \|u_{n-1} - u_{n-2}\|,
 \end{aligned} \tag{79}$$

where η_n is between $u_n(0)$ and $u_{n-1}(0)$.
 In view of $b < 1/E_\delta(MT^\delta)$, we can get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|u_n - u_{n-1}\| &\leq \frac{\kappa T^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)}{\delta(1 - bE_\delta(MT^\delta))} \|u_{n-1} - u_{n-2}\| \\
 &= \varrho_1 \|u_{n-1} - u_{n-2}\|.
 \end{aligned} \tag{80}$$

It follows that $0 < \kappa < \delta(1 - bE_\delta(MT^\delta))/T^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)$ from $0 < \varrho_1 < 1$.

By (80), we can easily get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|u_n - u_{n-1}\| &\leq \varrho_1 \|u_{n-1} - u_{n-2}\| \\
 &\leq \varrho_1^2 \|u_{n-2} - u_{n-3}\| \leq \dots \leq \varrho_1^{n-1} \|u_1 - u_0\|.
 \end{aligned} \tag{81}$$

Substituting (81) into (77), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|y_n - u_n\| \\
 \leq bE_\delta(MT^\delta) \varrho_1^{n-1} \|u_1 - u_0\| + \varrho_0 \|y_{n-1} - u_{n-1}\|.
 \end{aligned} \tag{82}$$

It is easy to show that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|y_n - u_n\| &\leq bE_\delta(MT^\delta) (\varrho_1^{n-1} + \varrho_0 \varrho_1^{n-2}) \|u_1 - u_0\| \\
 &\quad + \varrho_0^2 \|y_{n-2} - u_{n-2}\| \\
 &\leq bE_\delta(MT^\delta) (\varrho_1^{n-1} + \varrho_0 \varrho_1^{n-2} + \varrho_0^2 \varrho_1^{n-3}) \|u_1 - u_0\| \\
 &\quad + \varrho_0^3 \|y_{n-3} - u_{n-3}\| \\
 &\leq \dots \\
 &\leq bE_\delta(MT^\delta) (\varrho_1^{n-1} + \varrho_0 \varrho_1^{n-2} + \varrho_0^2 \varrho_1^{n-3} + \dots + \varrho_0^{n-1}) \\
 &\quad \times \|u_1 - u_0\| + \varrho_0^n \|y_0 - u_0\| \\
 &= bE_\delta(MT^\delta) (\varrho_1^{n-1} + \varrho_0 \varrho_1^{n-2} + \varrho_0^2 \varrho_1^{n-3} + \dots + \varrho_0^{n-1}) \\
 &\quad \times \|u_1 - u_0\|.
 \end{aligned} \tag{83}$$

We claim $\varrho_0 > \varrho_1$ from (71).

If $\varrho_0 \leq \varrho_1$, we have

$$bE_\delta(MT^\delta) + \frac{\kappa T^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)}{\delta} \leq \frac{\kappa T^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)}{\delta(1 - bE_\delta(MT^\delta))}. \tag{84}$$

So

$$\kappa \geq \frac{\delta(1 - bE_\delta(MT^\delta))}{T^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)}, \tag{85}$$

which is a contradiction to the hypothesis of the theorem.

Therefore, it follows from (78) that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|y_n - u_n\| \\
 \leq \frac{bE_\delta(MT^\delta) (\varrho_0^n - \varrho_1^n)}{\varrho_0 - \varrho_1} \|u_1 - u_0\| \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.
 \end{aligned} \tag{86}$$

By (72) and (86), we can show that

$$\|y_n - u^*\| \leq \|y_n - u_n\| + \|u_n - u^*\| \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty. \tag{87}$$

Then for any initial value $u_0 \in [\beta_0, \alpha_0]$, the sequence $\{y_n\}$ is defined by (69) converging uniformly to the unique solution u^* of the boundary value problem (1) on the $[\beta_0, \alpha_0]$.

In view of (61), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|u_n - u^*\| &\leq \left(\frac{\kappa T^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta)}{\delta(1 - aE_\delta(MT^\delta))} \right)^n \|\alpha_0 - \beta_0\| \\
 &= \varrho_1^n \|\alpha_0 - \beta_0\|.
 \end{aligned} \tag{88}$$

According to (86), we can show

$$\|y_n - u_n\| \leq \frac{bE_\delta(MT^\delta) (\varrho_0^n - \varrho_1^n)}{\varrho_0 - \varrho_1} \|\alpha_0 - \beta_0\|. \tag{89}$$

It is easy to see that

$$\varrho_0 - \varrho_1 = bE_\delta(MT^\delta)(1 - \varrho_1). \tag{90}$$

By (88) and (89), we can obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|y_n - u^*\| &\leq \varrho_1^n \|\alpha_0 - \beta_0\| \\ &\quad + \frac{bE_\delta(MT^\delta)(\varrho_0^n - \varrho_1^n)}{\varrho_0 - \varrho_1} \|\alpha_0 - \beta_0\| \\ &= \left(\varrho_1^n + \frac{\varrho_0^n - \varrho_1^n}{1 - \varrho_1} \right) \|\alpha_0 - \beta_0\| \\ &= \frac{\varrho_0^n - \varrho_1^{n+1}}{1 - \varrho_1} \|\alpha_0 - \beta_0\|. \end{aligned} \tag{91}$$

Hence, the error estimate of $\{y_n\}$ is

$$\|y_n - u^*\| \leq \frac{\varrho_0^n - \varrho_1^{n+1}}{1 - \varrho_1} \|\alpha_0 - \beta_0\|. \tag{92}$$

□

6. Example

We consider the boundary value problem

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C D_{0+}^{3/2} u(t) - \frac{1}{4} u(t) &= \frac{t}{10} \arctan u(t) + \frac{t^2}{10}, \\ u'(0) = 0, \quad u(1) &= \frac{1}{5} \arctan u(1). \end{aligned} \tag{93}$$

Let $f(t, u) = (t/10)\arctan u + t^2/10$ and $g(u) = (1/5)\arctan u$.

It is obvious that $M = 1/4, T = 1, \delta = 3/2$, and $b = \sup_{u \in \mathbb{R}} g'(u) = 1/5 < 1/E_\delta(MT^\delta) (\approx 0.834179)$. Then (H1) holds.

We take $\beta(t) = 0$ for $t \in J$.

Hence, $\beta(0) = 0, g(\beta(1)) = 0$, and $b_\beta(t) = 0$. ${}^C D_{0+}^\delta \beta(t) = 0, f(t, \beta(t)) = 0$, and then $\beta(t)$ is an upper solution of the boundary value problem (93).

Let $\alpha(t) = 5t^{3/2}/6\sqrt{\pi} + 5t/8\sqrt{\pi} + 35/48\sqrt{\pi} \leq 35/16\sqrt{\pi}$ for $t \in J$.

We have $\alpha'(0) = 5/8\sqrt{\pi}, \alpha(0) = 35/48\sqrt{\pi} \approx 0.411388, g(\alpha(1)) = (1/5)\arctan(35/16\sqrt{\pi}) \approx 0.177966$, and $a_\alpha(t) = 0$. Consider

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C D_{0+}^\delta \alpha(t) - \frac{1}{4} \alpha(t) &\geq \frac{5}{8} - \frac{35}{4 \times 16\sqrt{\pi}} \approx 0.316459 \\ &> 0.188983 \approx f\left(1, \frac{35}{16\sqrt{\pi}}\right) \\ &\geq f(t, \alpha(t)), \end{aligned} \tag{94}$$

for $t \in J$. Then $\alpha(t)$ is a lower solution of the boundary value problem (93). And $\beta(t) \leq \alpha(t)$.

It is easy to verify that the (H2) holds. By using Theorem 17, we know the problem (93) has minimal and maximal solutions in $[\beta, \alpha]$.

Let $\kappa = 1/10$; we know $\kappa < \delta(1 - bE_\delta(MT^\delta))/T^\delta E_{\delta,\delta}(MT^\delta) \approx 0.905853$.

By calculating, we have

$$\varrho_0 \approx 0.323682, \quad \varrho_1 \approx 0.110393. \tag{95}$$

It is obvious that

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq f(t, x_2) - f(t, x_1) &\leq \frac{1}{10} (x_2 - x_1) = \kappa (x_2 - x_1), \\ &\text{for any } x_1 \leq x_2, \quad t \in J. \end{aligned} \tag{96}$$

By Theorem 19, we can get the problem (93) has a unique solution on the $[\beta_0, \alpha_0]$.

For any initial value $u_0 \in [\beta_0, \alpha_0]$, the sequence $\{y_n\}$ defined by

$$\begin{aligned} y_n(t) &= \frac{1}{5} \arctan(y_{n-1}(1)) E_{3/2}\left(\frac{1}{4}t^{3/2}\right) \\ &\quad + \int_0^t (t-s)^{1/2} E_{3/2,3/2}\left(\frac{1}{4}(t-s)^{3/2}\right) \\ &\quad \times \left(\frac{s}{10} \arctan y_{n-1}(s) + \frac{s^2}{10}\right) ds, \end{aligned} \tag{97}$$

converging uniformly to the unique solution u^* of the boundary value problem (93) on the $[\beta_0, \alpha_0]$, and its error estimate is

$$\|y_n - u^*\| \leq \frac{\varrho_0^n - \varrho_1^{n+1}}{1 - \varrho_1} \|\alpha_0 - \beta_0\| = \frac{35(\varrho_0^n - \varrho_1^{n+1})}{16\sqrt{\pi}(1 - \varrho_1)}, \tag{98}$$

where $y_0 = u_0$.

We take $u_0 = 0$. For $n = 3$, its error is not more than 0.046841; for $n = 5$, its error is not more than 0.00492662; for $n = 8$, its error is not more than 0.000167155; for $n = 10$, its error is not more than 0.0000175132.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

Acknowledgments

This work is supported by Natural Science Foundation of China (no. 11171220) and Support Projects of University of Shanghai for Science and Technology (no. 14XPM01).

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