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New fractional-order multivalued problems with nonlocal nonlinear flux type integral boundary conditions

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Abstract

In this paper, we study new fractional-order multivalued problems supplemented with nonlocal nonlinear flux type integral boundary conditions. Some existence results are obtained for convex as well as non-convex multivalued maps by applying standard fixed point theorems for such maps. We also discuss examples for the illustration of our results.

MSC: 34A60; 34A08; 34B15**Keywords:** fractional differential inclusions; nonlocal conditions; integral boundary conditions; fixed point theorems

1 Introduction

In this paper, we investigate the existence of solutions for a fractional differential inclusion

$${}^c D^q x(t) \in F(t, x(t)), \quad t \in [0, 1], 1 < q \leq 2, \quad (1.1)$$

supplemented with nonlocal nonlinear flux type integral boundary conditions

$$x(0) = \beta g(x'(\eta)), \quad x'(1) = \alpha \int_0^\xi x'(s) ds, \quad 0 < \xi, \eta < 1, \quad (1.2)$$

and

$$x'(0) = \alpha \int_0^\xi x'(s) ds, \quad x(1) = \beta g(x'(\eta)), \quad 0 < \xi, \eta < 1, \quad (1.3)$$

where ${}^c D^q$ denotes the Caputo fractional derivative of order q , $F : [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$ is a multivalued map, $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$ is the family of all nonempty subsets of \mathbb{R} , $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a continuous function and α, β are appropriate real constants with $\alpha\xi \neq 1$.

Fractional differential equations are found to be of great interest in view of their extensive applications in various scientific disciplines such as fluid mechanics, biomathematics, ecology, visco-elastodynamics, aerodynamics, control theory, electro-dynamics of complex medium, thermodynamics, electrical circuits, electron-analytical chemistry, *etc.* For details, we refer the reader to the books [1–6].

The subject of boundary value problems has an enriched history, and several kinds of problems have been discussed over the years. In the past few years, fractional-order boundary value problems have received much attention, and the subject has been developed in an extensive manner. In fact it is a hot topic of research in mathematics and its applications. For some recent results on boundary value problems of fractional differential equations, we refer the reader to a series of papers [7–18] and the references cited therein.

Differential inclusions (multivalued differential equations), regarded as the generalization of single-valued differential equations, are found to be important mathematical modeling tools in certain problems of economics, optimal control, *etc.* and are widely studied by many authors; for instance, see [19–21] and the references therein. Examples and details of some recent works on differential inclusions of fractional order can be found in [22–28] and the references cited therein.

In this paper, we extend the study on fractional boundary value problems further by introducing a new class of problems of fractional differential inclusions supplemented with nonlocal nonlinear flux type integral boundary conditions. We obtain some existence results for the given problems for the cases of convex as well as non-convex multivalued maps. Our results are based on some standard theorems dealing with multivalued maps. The methods used here are well known, however their exposition in the context of problems (1.1)-(1.2) and (1.1)-(1.3) is new.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we present some related preliminary material from fractional calculus and multivalued analysis. We also describe the details of the proposed work. The main existence results for problem (1.1)-(1.2) are obtained in Section 3, and the examples illustrating the results of Section 3 are given in Section 4. We indicate the results for problem (1.1)-(1.3) in Section 5.

2 Preliminaries

This section is devoted to some preliminary concepts of fractional calculus and multivalued analysis. We also describe the work proposed in this paper together with the allied techniques.

Let us first recall some definitions of fractional calculus [1, 2] and prove an auxiliary result needed to define the solution for problem (1.1)-(1.2).

Definition 2.1 For an $(n - 1)$ -times absolutely continuous function $g : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, the Caputo derivative of fractional order q is defined as

$${}^c D^q g(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n - q)} \int_0^t (t - s)^{n - q - 1} g^{(n)}(s) ds, \quad n - 1 < q < n, n = [q] + 1,$$

where $[q]$ denotes the integer part of the real number q .

Definition 2.2 The Riemann-Liouville fractional integral of order q is defined as

$$I^q g(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(q)} \int_0^t \frac{g(s)}{(t - s)^{1 - q}} ds, \quad q > 0,$$

provided the integral exists.

Lemma 2.3 *Let $y \in C([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ and $x \in C^2([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ be a solution of the linear boundary value problem*

$$\begin{cases} {}^c D^q x(t) = y(t), & t \in [0, 1], 1 < q \leq 2, \\ x(0) = \beta g(x'(\eta)), & x'(1) = \alpha \int_0^\xi x'(s) ds, \quad 0 \leq \xi, \eta \leq 1. \end{cases} \tag{2.1}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) = & \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} y(s) ds \\ & + \frac{t}{1-\alpha\xi} \left(\alpha \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} y(\tau) d\tau ds - \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} y(s) ds \right) \\ & + \beta g \left(\int_0^\eta \frac{(\eta-s)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} y(s) ds + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} y(\tau) d\tau ds \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} y(s) ds \right). \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

Proof It is well known that the general solution of the fractional differential equation in (2.1) can be written as

$$x(t) = c_0 + c_1 t + \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} y(s) ds, \tag{2.3}$$

where $c_0, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ are arbitrary constants.

Applying the given boundary conditions, we find that

$$c_0 = \beta g \left(\int_0^\eta \frac{(\eta-s)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} y(s) ds + c_1 \right),$$

and

$$c_1 = \frac{1}{1-\alpha\xi} \left(\alpha \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} y(\tau) d\tau ds - \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} y(s) ds \right).$$

Substituting the values of c_0, c_1 in (2.3), we get (2.2). This completes the proof. □

Now we outline some background material on multivalued maps [29, 30].

For a normed space $(X, \|\cdot\|)$, let $\mathcal{P}_{cl}(X) = \{Y \in \mathcal{P}(X) : Y \text{ is closed}\}$, $\mathcal{P}_b(X) = \{Y \in \mathcal{P}(X) : Y \text{ is bounded}\}$, $\mathcal{P}_{cp}(X) = \{Y \in \mathcal{P}(X) : Y \text{ is compact}\}$, and $\mathcal{P}_{cp,c}(X) = \{Y \in \mathcal{P}(X) : Y \text{ is compact and convex}\}$. A multivalued map $G : X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$ is convex (closed) valued if $G(x)$ is convex (closed) for all $x \in X$. The map G is bounded on bounded sets if $G(\mathbb{B}) = \bigcup_{x \in \mathbb{B}} G(x)$ is bounded in X for all $\mathbb{B} \in \mathcal{P}_b(X)$ (i.e., $\sup_{x \in \mathbb{B}} \{\sup\{|y| : y \in G(x)\}\} < \infty$). G is called upper semicontinuous (u.s.c.) on X if for each $x_0 \in X$, the set $G(x_0)$ is a nonempty closed subset of X , and if for each open set N of X containing $G(x_0)$, there exists an open neighborhood \mathcal{N}_0 of x_0 such that $G(\mathcal{N}_0) \subseteq N$. G is said to be completely continuous if $G(\mathbb{B})$ is relatively compact for every $\mathbb{B} \in \mathcal{P}_b(X)$. If the multivalued map G is completely continuous with nonempty compact values, then G is u.s.c. if and only if G has a closed graph, i.e., $x_n \rightarrow x_*, y_n \rightarrow y_*, y_n \in G(x_n)$ imply $y_* \in G(x_*)$. G has a fixed point if there is $x \in X$ such that $x \in G(x)$. The fixed point set of the multivalued operator G will be denoted by $\text{Fix } G$. A multivalued map $G : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{cl}(\mathbb{R})$ is said to be measurable if for every $y \in \mathbb{R}$,

the function

$$t \mapsto d(y, G(t)) = \inf\{|y - z| : z \in G(t)\}$$

is measurable.

For each $y \in C([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$, define the set of selections of F by

$$S_{F,y} := \{v \in L^1([0, 1], \mathbb{R}) : v(t) \in F(t, y(t)) \text{ for a.e. } t \in [0, 1]\}.$$

Next we characterize the proposed work and provide the necessary details for achieving the main results.

To discuss the existence of solutions for problem (1.1)-(1.2) with a nonconvex valued right-hand side (the Lipschitz case), we need the following auxiliary material.

Let (X, d) be a metric space induced from the normed space $(X; \|\cdot\|)$. Consider $H_d : \mathcal{P}(X) \times \mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$ given by

$$H_d(A, B) = \max\left\{\sup_{a \in A} d(a, B), \sup_{b \in B} d(A, b)\right\},$$

where $d(A, b) = \inf_{a \in A} d(a; b)$ and $d(a, B) = \inf_{b \in B} d(a; b)$. Then $(\mathcal{P}_{b,cl}(X), H_d)$ is a metric space and $(\mathcal{P}_{cl}(X), H_d)$ is a generalized metric space (see [31]).

Definition 2.4 A multivalued operator $N : X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{cl}(X)$ is called:

- (a) γ -Lipschitz if and only if there exists $\gamma > 0$ such that

$$H_d(N(x), N(y)) \leq \gamma d(x, y) \quad \text{for each } x, y \in X;$$

- (b) a contraction if and only if it is γ -Lipschitz with $\gamma < 1$.

Lemma 2.5 ([32]) *Let (X, d) be a complete metric space. If $N : X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{cl}(X)$ is a contraction, then $\text{Fix } N \neq \emptyset$.*

To establish the existence result when the multivalued map F in (1.1) is convex-valued (the upper semicontinuous case), we recall the following definitions and known results.

Definition 2.6 A multivalued map $F : [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$ is said to be Carathéodory if

- (i) $t \mapsto F(t, x)$ is measurable for each $x \in \mathbb{R}$;
- (ii) $x \mapsto F(t, x)$ is upper semicontinuous for almost all $t \in [0, 1]$;

Further a Carathéodory function F is called L^1 -Carathéodory if

- (iii) for each $\rho > 0$, there exists $\varphi_\rho \in L^1([0, 1], \mathbb{R}^+)$ such that

$$\|F(t, x)\| = \sup\{|v| : v \in F(t, x)\} \leq \varphi_\rho(t)$$

for all $\|x\| \leq \rho$ and for a.e. $t \in [0, 1]$.

We define the graph of a multivalued map G to be the set $Gr(G) = \{(x, y) \in X \times Y, y \in G(x)\}$ and recall two results for closed graphs and upper-semicontinuity.

Lemma 2.7 ([29], Proposition 1.2) *If $G : X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{cl}(Y)$ is u.s.c., then $Gr(G)$ is a closed subset of $X \times Y$; i.e., for every sequence $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset X$ and $\{y_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset Y$, if when $n \rightarrow \infty, x_n \rightarrow x_*$,*

$y_n \rightarrow y_*$ and $y_n \in G(x_n)$, then $y_* \in G(x_*)$. Conversely, if G is completely continuous and has a closed graph, then it is upper semicontinuous.

Lemma 2.8 ([33]) *Let X be a Banach space. Let $F : [0, 1] \times X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{cp,c}(X)$ be an L^1 -Carathéodory multivalued map, and let Θ be a linear continuous mapping from $L^1([0, 1], X)$ to $C([0, 1], X)$. Then the operator*

$$\Theta \circ S_F : C([0, 1], X) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{cp,c}(C([0, 1], X)), \quad x \mapsto (\Theta \circ S_F)(x) = \Theta(S_{F,x})$$

is a closed graph operator in $C([0, 1], X) \times C([0, 1], X)$.

Lemma 2.9 (Nonlinear alternative for Kakutani maps) [34] *Let E be a Banach space, C be a closed convex subset of E , U be an open subset of C and $0 \in U$. Suppose that $F : \bar{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{cp,c}(C)$ is an upper semicontinuous compact map. Then either*

- (i) F has a fixed point in \bar{U} , or
- (ii) there is $u \in \partial U$ and $\lambda \in (0, 1)$ with $u \in \lambda F(u)$.

Finally, we study the case when the multivalued map F in (1.1) is not necessarily convex-valued (the lower semicontinuous case). In this case, the background material is outlined as follows.

Let X be a nonempty closed subset of a Banach space E and $G : X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(E)$ be a multivalued operator with nonempty closed values. G is lower semicontinuous (l.s.c.) if the set $\{y \in X : G(y) \cap B \neq \emptyset\}$ is open for any open set B in E . Let A be a subset of $[0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}$. A is $\mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{B}$ measurable if A belongs to the σ -algebra generated by all sets of the form $\mathcal{J} \times \mathcal{D}$, where \mathcal{J} is Lebesgue measurable in $[0, 1]$ and \mathcal{D} is Borel measurable in \mathbb{R} . A subset \mathcal{A} of $L^1([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ is decomposable if for all $u, v \in \mathcal{A}$ and measurable $\mathcal{J} \subset [0, 1] = J$, the function $u\chi_{\mathcal{J}} + v\chi_{J-\mathcal{J}} \in \mathcal{A}$, where $\chi_{\mathcal{J}}$ stands for the characteristic function of \mathcal{J} .

Definition 2.10 Let Y be a separable metric space and let $N : Y \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(L^1([0, 1], \mathbb{R}))$ be a multivalued operator. We say N has a property (BC) if N is lower semicontinuous (l.s.c.) and has nonempty closed and decomposable values.

Let $F : [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$ be a multivalued map with nonempty compact values. Define a multivalued operator $\mathcal{F} : C([0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(L^1([0, 1], \mathbb{R}))$ associated with F as

$$\mathcal{F}(x) = \{w \in L^1([0, 1], \mathbb{R}) : w(t) \in F(t, x(t)) \text{ for a.e. } t \in [0, 1]\},$$

which is called the Nemytskii operator associated with F .

Definition 2.11 Let $F : [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$ be a multivalued function with nonempty compact values. We say F is of lower semicontinuous type (l.s.c. type) if its associated Nemytskii operator \mathcal{F} is lower semicontinuous and has nonempty closed and decomposable values.

Lemma 2.12 ([35]) *Let Y be a separable metric space and let $N : Y \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(L^1([0, 1], \mathbb{R}))$ be a multivalued operator satisfying the property (BC). Then N has a continuous selection, that is, there exists a continuous function (single-valued) $g : Y \rightarrow L^1([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ such that $g(x) \in N(x)$ for every $x \in Y$.*

3 Existence results

Definition 3.1 A function $x \in C^2([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ is said to be a solution of the boundary value problem (1.1)-(1.2) if $x(0) = \beta g(x'(\eta))$, $x'(1) = \alpha \int_0^\xi x'(s) ds$, and there exists a function $v \in S_{F,x}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(t) = & \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v(s) ds \\
 & + \frac{t}{1-\alpha\xi} \left(\alpha \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v(\tau) d\tau ds - \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v(s) ds \right) \\
 & + \beta g \left(\int_0^\eta \frac{(\eta-s)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v(s) ds + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v(\tau) d\tau ds \right. \\
 & \left. - \frac{1}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v(s) ds \right), \quad t \in [0, 1].
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

For the sake of convenience, we set

$$\Lambda = \frac{1}{\Gamma(q+1)} \left(1 + |\beta|q\eta^{q-1} + \frac{|\alpha|\xi^q + 1}{|1-\alpha\xi|} (1 + |\beta|) \right). \tag{3.2}$$

Now we are in a position to present our first existence result for problem (1.1)-(1.2) which deals with a nonconvex valued right-hand side of (1.1).

Theorem 3.2 (The Lipschitz case) *Assume that*

- (A₁) $F : [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{cp}(\mathbb{R})$ is such that $F(\cdot, x) : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{cp}(\mathbb{R})$ is measurable for each $x \in \mathbb{R}$;
- (A₂) $H_d(F(t, x), F(t, \bar{x})) \leq m(t)|x - \bar{x}|$ for almost all $t \in [0, 1]$ and $x, \bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}$ with $m \in C([0, 1], \mathbb{R}^+)$ and $d(0, F(t, 0)) \leq m(t)$ for almost all $t \in [0, 1]$;
- (A₃) $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous and $|g(v)| \leq |v|, \forall v \in \mathbb{R}$.

Then the boundary value problem (1.1)-(1.2) has at least one solution on $[0, 1]$ if $\|m\| \Lambda < 1$, where Λ is given by (3.2).

Proof Define the operator $\Omega_F : C([0, 1], \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(C([0, 1], \mathbb{R}))$ by

$$\Omega_F(x) = \left\{ \begin{aligned} & h \in C([0, 1], \mathbb{R}) : \\ & h(t) = \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v(s) ds \\ & + \frac{t}{1-\alpha\xi} \left(\alpha \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v(\tau) d\tau ds - \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v(s) ds \right) \\ & + \beta g \left(\int_0^\eta \frac{(\eta-s)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v(s) ds + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v(\tau) d\tau ds \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v(s) ds \right) \end{aligned} \right. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

for $v \in S_{F,x}$.

Observe that the set $S_{F,x}$ is nonempty for each $x \in C([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ by the assumption (A₁), so F has a measurable selection (see Theorem III.6 [36]). Now we show that the operator Ω_F satisfies the assumptions of Lemma 2.5. To show that $\Omega_F(x) \in \mathcal{P}_{cl}(C([0, 1], \mathbb{R}))$ for each $x \in C([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$, let $\{u_n\}_{n \geq 0} \in \Omega_F(x)$ be such that $u_n \rightarrow u$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$) in $C([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$. Then $u \in C([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ and there exists $v_n \in S_{F,x_n}$ such that, for each $t \in [0, 1]$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_n(t) &= \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v_n(s) ds \\
 &+ \frac{t}{1-\alpha\xi} \left(\alpha \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v_n(\tau) d\tau ds - \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v_n(s) ds \right) \\
 &+ \beta g \left(\int_0^\eta \frac{(\eta-s)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v_n(s) ds + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v_n(\tau) d\tau ds \right. \\
 &\left. - \frac{1}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v_n(s) ds \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

As F has compact values, we pass onto a subsequence (if necessary) to obtain that v_n converges to v in $L^1([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$. Thus, $v \in S_{F,x}$ and for each $t \in [0, 1]$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_n(t) \rightarrow v(t) &= \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v(s) ds \\
 &+ \frac{t}{1-\alpha\xi} \left(\alpha \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v(\tau) d\tau ds - \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v(s) ds \right) \\
 &+ \beta g \left(\int_0^\eta \frac{(\eta-s)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v(s) ds + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v(\tau) d\tau ds \right. \\
 &\left. - \frac{1}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v(s) ds \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $u \in \Omega_F(x)$.

Next we show that there exists $\delta < 1$ such that

$$H_d(\Omega_F(x), \Omega_F(\bar{x})) \leq \delta \|x - \bar{x}\| \quad \text{for each } x, \bar{x} \in C^2([0, 1], \mathbb{R}).$$

Let $x, \bar{x} \in C^2([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ and $h_1 \in \Omega_F(x)$. Then there exists $v_1(t) \in F(t, x(t))$ such that, for each $t \in [0, 1]$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_1(t) &= \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v_1(s) ds \\
 &+ \frac{t}{1-\alpha\xi} \left(\alpha \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v_1(\tau) d\tau ds - \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v_1(s) ds \right) \\
 &+ \beta g \left(\int_0^\eta \frac{(\eta-s)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v_1(s) ds + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v_1(\tau) d\tau ds \right. \\
 &\left. - \frac{1}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v_1(s) ds \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

By (A_2) , we have

$$H_d(F(t, x), F(t, \bar{x})) \leq m(t) |x(t) - \bar{x}(t)|.$$

So, there exists $w \in F(t, \bar{x}(t))$ such that

$$|v_1(t) - w| \leq m(t) |x(t) - \bar{x}(t)|, \quad t \in [0, 1].$$

Define $U : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$ by

$$U(t) = \{w \in \mathbb{R} : |v_1(t) - w| \leq m(t) |x(t) - \bar{x}(t)|\}.$$

Since the multivalued operator $U(t) \cap F(t, \bar{x}(t))$ is measurable (Proposition III.4 [36]), there exists a function $v_2(t)$ which is a measurable selection for U . So $v_2(t) \in F(t, \bar{x}(t))$ and for each $t \in [0, 1]$, we have $|v_1(t) - v_2(t)| \leq m(t)|x(t) - \bar{x}(t)|$.

For each $t \in [0, 1]$, let us define

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_2(t) = & \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v_2(s) ds \\
 & + \frac{t}{1-\alpha\xi} \left(\alpha \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v_2(\tau) d\tau ds - \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v_2(s) ds \right) \\
 & + \beta g \left(\int_0^\eta \frac{(\eta-s)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v_2(s) ds + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v_2(\tau) d\tau ds \right. \\
 & \left. - \frac{1}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v_2(s) ds \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
 |h_1(t) - h_2(t)| \leq & \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} |v_1(s) - v_2(s)| ds \\
 & + \frac{t}{|1-\alpha\xi|} \left(|\alpha| \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} |v_1(\tau) - v_2(\tau)| d\tau ds \right. \\
 & \left. + \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} |v_1(s) - v_2(s)| ds \right) \\
 & + |\beta| g \left(\int_0^\eta \frac{(\eta-s)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} |v_1(s) - v_2(s)| ds \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{|\alpha|}{|1-\alpha\xi|} \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} |v_1(\tau) - v_2(\tau)| d\tau ds \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{1}{|1-\alpha\xi|} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} |v_1(s) - v_2(s)| ds \right) \\
 \leq & \|m\| \left\{ \frac{1}{\Gamma(q+1)} + \frac{1}{|1-\alpha\xi|} \left(\frac{|\alpha|\xi^q}{\Gamma(q+1)} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(q+1)} \right) \right. \\
 & \left. + |\beta| \left(\frac{\eta^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} + \frac{|\alpha|}{|1-\alpha\xi|} \frac{\xi^q}{\Gamma(q+1)} + \frac{1}{|1-\alpha\xi|} \frac{1}{\Gamma(q+1)} \right) \right\} \|x - \bar{x}\| \\
 = & \|m\| \Lambda \|x - \bar{x}\|.
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\|h_1 - h_2\| \leq \|m\| \Lambda \|x - \bar{x}\|.$$

Analogously, interchanging the roles of x and \bar{x} , we obtain

$$H_d(\Omega_F(x), \Omega_F(\bar{x})) \leq \|m\| \Lambda \|x - \bar{x}\|,$$

where $\delta = \|m\| \Lambda < 1$. So Ω_F is a contraction. Hence it follows by Lemma 2.5 that Ω_F has a fixed point x which is a solution of (1.1)-(1.2). This completes the proof. \square

Our next result concerns the existence of the solutions for problem (1.1)-(1.2) with a convex-valued multivalued map.

Theorem 3.3 (The upper semicontinuous case) *Assume that (A_3) holds. In addition we suppose that*

- (H₁) $F : [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$ is Carathéodory and has nonempty compact and convex values;
- (H₂) there exists a continuous nondecreasing function $\psi : [0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ and a function $\phi \in C([0, 1], \mathbb{R}^+)$ such that

$$\|F(t, x)\|_{\mathcal{P}} := \sup\{|y| : y \in F(t, x)\} \leq \phi(t)\psi(\|x\|) \quad \text{for each } (t, x) \in [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R};$$

- (H₃) there exists a constant $M > 0$ such that

$$\frac{M}{\psi(M)\|\phi\|_{\Lambda}} > 1,$$

where Λ is defined by (3.2).

Then the boundary value problem (1.1)-(1.2) has at least one solution on $[0, 1]$.

Proof Consider the operator $\Omega_F : C([0, 1], \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(C([0, 1], \mathbb{R}))$ defined in the beginning of the proof of Theorem 3.2. We will show that Ω_F satisfies the assumptions of the nonlinear alternative of Leray-Schauder type. The proof consists of several steps. As the first step, we show that Ω_F is convex for each $x \in C([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$. This step is obvious since $S_{F,x}$ is convex (F has convex values), and therefore we omit the proof.

In the second step, we show that Ω_F maps bounded sets (balls) into bounded sets in $C([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$. For a positive number ρ , let $B_\rho = \{x \in C([0, 1], \mathbb{R}) : \|x\| \leq \rho\}$ be a bounded ball in $C([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$. Then, for each $h \in \Omega_F(x)$, $x \in B_\rho$, there exists $v \in S_{F,x}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} h(t) = & \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v(s) ds \\ & + \frac{t}{1-\alpha\xi} \left(\alpha \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v(\tau) d\tau ds - \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v(s) ds \right) \\ & + \beta g \left(\int_0^\eta \frac{(\eta-s)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v(s) ds + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v(\tau) d\tau ds \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v(s) ds \right), \quad t \in [0, 1]. \end{aligned}$$

Then for $t \in [0, 1]$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} |h(t)| \leq & \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} |v(s)| ds \\ & + \frac{t}{|1-\alpha\xi|} \left(|\alpha| \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} |v(\tau)| d\tau ds + \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} |v(s)| ds \right) \\ & + |\beta| g \left(\int_0^\eta \frac{(\eta-s)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} |v(s)| ds + \frac{|\alpha|}{|1-\alpha\xi|} \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} |v(\tau)| d\tau ds \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \frac{1}{|1 - \alpha\xi|} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} |v(s)| ds \Big) \\
 \leq & \psi(\|x\|) \|\phi\| \left\{ \frac{1}{\Gamma(q+1)} + \frac{1}{|1 - \alpha\xi|} \left(\frac{|\alpha|\xi^q}{\Gamma(q+1)} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(q+1)} \right) \right. \\
 & \left. + |\beta| \left(\frac{\eta^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} + \frac{|\alpha|}{|1 - \alpha\xi|} \frac{\xi^q}{\Gamma(q+1)} + \frac{1}{|1 - \alpha\xi|} \frac{1}{\Gamma(q+1)} \right) \right\} \\
 = & \psi(\|x\|) \|\phi\| \Lambda.
 \end{aligned}$$

Consequently,

$$\|h\| \leq \psi(\rho) \|\phi\| \Lambda.$$

Now we show that Ω_F maps bounded sets into equicontinuous sets of $C([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$. Let $t_1, t_2 \in [0, 1]$ with $t_1 < t_2$ and $x \in B_\rho$. For each $h \in \Omega_F(x)$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |h(t_2) - h(t_1)| \\
 \leq & \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{t_2} (t_2 - s)^{q-1} v(s) ds - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{t_1} (t_1 - s)^{q-1} v(s) ds \right| \\
 & + \frac{|t_2 - t_1|}{|1 - \alpha\xi|} \left(|\alpha| \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s - \tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} |v(\tau)| d\tau ds + \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} |v(s)| ds \right) \\
 \leq & \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{t_1} [(t_2 - s)^{q-1} - (t_1 - s)^{q-1}] \phi(s) \psi(r) ds + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (t_2 - s)^{q-1} \phi(s) \psi(r) ds \\
 & + \frac{|t_2 - t_1|}{|1 - \alpha\xi|} \left(|\alpha| \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s - \tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} \phi(s) \psi(r) d\tau ds + \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} \phi(s) \psi(r) ds \right) \\
 \leq & \frac{\|\phi\| \psi(\rho)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{t_1} [(t_2 - s)^{q-1} - (t_1 - s)^{q-1}] ds + \frac{\|\phi\| \psi(\rho)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (t_2 - s)^{q-1} ds \\
 & + \frac{\|\phi\| \psi(\rho) |t_2 - t_1|}{|1 - \alpha\xi|} \left(\frac{|\alpha|\xi^q}{\Gamma(q+1)} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(q+1)} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Obviously the right-hand side of the above inequality tends to zero independently of $x \in B_\rho$ as $t_2 - t_1 \rightarrow 0$. As Ω_F satisfies the above three assumptions, therefore it follows by the Ascoli-Arzelà theorem that $\Omega_F : C([0, 1], \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(C([0, 1], \mathbb{R}))$ is completely continuous.

In our next step, we show that Ω_F is upper semicontinuous. To this end it is sufficient to show that Ω_F has a closed graph by Lemma 2.7. Let $x_n \rightarrow x_*$, $h_n \in \Omega_F(x_n)$ and $h_n \rightarrow h_*$. Then we need to show that $h_* \in \Omega_F(x_*)$. Associated with $h_n \in \Omega_F(x_n)$, there exists $v_n \in S_{F, x_n}$ such that for each $t \in [0, 1]$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_n(t) = & \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v_n(s) ds \\
 & + \frac{t}{1 - \alpha\xi} \left(\alpha \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s - \tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v_n(\tau) d\tau ds - \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v_n(s) ds \right) \\
 & + \beta g \left(\int_0^\eta \frac{(\eta - s)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v_n(s) ds + \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha\xi} \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s - \tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v_n(\tau) d\tau ds \right. \\
 & \left. - \frac{1}{1 - \alpha\xi} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v_n(s) ds \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus it suffices to show that there exists $v_* \in S_{F,x_*}$ such that for each $t \in [0, 1]$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_*(t) &= \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v_*(s) ds \\
 &\quad + \frac{t}{1-\alpha\xi} \left(\alpha \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v_*(\tau) d\tau ds - \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v_*(s) ds \right) \\
 &\quad + \beta g \left(\int_0^\eta \frac{(\eta-s)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v_*(s) ds + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v_*(\tau) d\tau ds \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v_*(s) ds \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Let us consider the linear operator $\Theta : L^1([0, 1], \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow C([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 v &\mapsto \Theta(v)(t) \\
 &= \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v(s) ds \\
 &\quad + \frac{t}{1-\alpha\xi} \left(\alpha \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v(\tau) d\tau ds - \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v(s) ds \right) \\
 &\quad + \beta g \left(\int_0^\eta \frac{(\eta-s)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v(s) ds + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v(\tau) d\tau ds \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v(s) ds \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Observe that

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\|h_n(t) - h_*(t)\| \\
 &= \left\| \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} (v_n(s) - v_*(s)) ds \right. \\
 &\quad + \frac{t}{1-\alpha\xi} \left(\alpha \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} (v_n(\tau) - v_*(\tau)) d\tau ds - \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v(s) ds \right) \\
 &\quad + \beta g \left(\int_0^\eta \frac{(\eta-s)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} (v_n(s) - v_*(s)) ds \right. \\
 &\quad + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} (v_n(\tau) - v_*(\tau)) d\tau ds \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} (v_n(s) - v_*(s)) ds \right) \Big\| \rightarrow 0
 \end{aligned}$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Thus, it follows by Lemma 2.8 that $\Theta \circ S_F$ is a closed graph operator. Further, we have $h_n(t) \in \Theta(S_{F,x_n})$. Since $x_n \rightarrow x_*$, therefore we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_*(t) &= \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v_*(s) ds \\
 &\quad + \frac{t}{1-\alpha\xi} \left(\alpha \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v_*(\tau) d\tau ds - \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v_*(s) ds \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \beta g \left(\int_0^\eta \frac{(\eta - s)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v_*(s) ds + \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha\xi} \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s - \tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v_*(\tau) d\tau ds \right. \\
 & \left. - \frac{1}{1 - \alpha\xi} \int_0^1 \frac{(1 - s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v_*(s) ds \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

for some $v_* \in S_{F,x_*}$.

Finally, we show that there exists an open set $U \subseteq C([0,1], \mathbb{R})$ with $x \notin \Omega_F(x)$ for any $\lambda \in (0,1)$ and all $x \in \partial U$. Let $\lambda \in (0,1)$ and $x \in \lambda\Omega_F(x)$. Then there exists $v \in L^1([0,1], \mathbb{R})$ with $v \in S_{F,x}$ such that, for $t \in [0,1]$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(t) & = \lambda \int_0^t \frac{(t - s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v(s) ds \\
 & + \lambda \frac{t}{1 - \alpha\xi} \left(\alpha \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s - \tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v(\tau) d\tau ds - \int_0^1 \frac{(1 - s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v(s) ds \right) \\
 & + \lambda \beta g \left(\int_0^\eta \frac{(\eta - s)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v(s) ds + \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha\xi} \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s - \tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v(\tau) d\tau ds \right. \\
 & \left. - \frac{1}{1 - \alpha\xi} \int_0^1 \frac{(1 - s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v(s) ds \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Using the computations of the second step above we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 |x(t)| & \leq \psi(\|x\|) \|\phi\| \left\{ \frac{1}{\Gamma(q+1)} + \frac{1}{|1 - \alpha\xi|} \left(\frac{|\alpha|\xi^q}{\Gamma(q+1)} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(q+1)} \right) \right. \\
 & \left. + |\beta| \left(\frac{\eta^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} + \frac{|\alpha|}{|1 - \alpha\xi|} \frac{\xi^q}{\Gamma(q+1)} + \frac{1}{|1 - \alpha\xi|} \frac{1}{\Gamma(q+1)} \right) \right\} \\
 & = \psi(\|x\|) \|\phi\| \Lambda.
 \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, we have

$$\frac{\|x\|}{\psi(\|x\|) \|\phi\| \Lambda} \leq 1.$$

In view of (H₃), there exists M such that $\|x\| \neq M$. Let us set

$$U = \{x \in C([0,1], \mathbb{R}) : \|x\| < M\}.$$

Note that the operator $\Omega_F : \overline{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(C([0,1], \mathbb{R}))$ is upper semicontinuous and completely continuous. From the choice of U , there is no $x \in \partial U$ such that $x \in \lambda\Omega_F(x)$ for some $\lambda \in (0,1)$. Consequently, by the nonlinear alternative of Leray-Schauder type (Lemma 2.9), we deduce that Ω_F has a fixed point $x \in \overline{U}$ which is a solution of problem (1.1)-(1.2). This completes the proof. □

Finally, we assume that the multivalued map F in (1.1) is not necessarily convex valued and formulate (and prove) the existence result as follows.

Theorem 3.4 (The lower semicontinuous case) *Assume that (A₃), (H₂), (H₃) and the following condition hold:*

(H₄) $F : [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$ is a nonempty compact-valued multivalued map such that

- (a) $(t, x) \mapsto F(t, x)$ is $\mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{B}$ measurable,
- (b) $x \mapsto F(t, x)$ is lower semicontinuous for each $t \in [0, 1]$;

then the boundary value problem (1.1)-(1.2) has at least one solution on $[0, 1]$.

Proof It follows from (H₂) and (H₄) that F is of l.s.c. type. Then, from Lemma 2.12, there exists a continuous function $f : C^2([0, 1], \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow L^1([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ such that $f(x) \in \mathcal{F}(x)$ for all $x \in C([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$.

Consider the problem

$$\begin{cases} {}^c D^q x(t) = f(x(t)), & t \in [0, 1], 1 < q \leq 2, \\ x(0) = \beta g(x'(\eta)), & x'(1) = \alpha \int_0^\xi x'(s) ds, \quad 0 < \xi, \eta < 1. \end{cases} \tag{3.3}$$

Observe that if $x \in C^2([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ is a solution of (3.3), then x is a solution to problem (1.1)-(1.2). In order to transform problem (3.3) into a fixed point problem, we define the operator $\overline{\Omega}_F$ as

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\Omega}_F x(t) = & \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} f(x(s)) ds \\ & + \frac{t}{1-\alpha\xi} \left(\alpha \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} f(x(\tau)) d\tau ds - \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} f(x(s)) ds \right) \\ & + \beta g \left(\int_0^\eta \frac{(\eta-s)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} f(x(s)) ds + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} f(x(\tau)) d\tau ds \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} f(x(s)) ds \right), \quad t \in [0, 1]. \end{aligned}$$

It can easily be shown that $\overline{\Omega}_F$ is continuous and completely continuous. The remaining part of the proof is similar to that of Theorem 3.3. So we omit it. This completes the proof. □

4 Examples

Consider the problem

$$\begin{cases} {}^c D^{3/2} x(t) \in F(t, x(t)), & 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ x(0) = \frac{1}{3} g(x'(3/4)), & x'(1) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{1/3} x'(s) ds. \end{cases} \tag{4.1}$$

Here, $q = 3/2$, $\alpha = 1/2$, $\xi = 1/3$, $\beta = 1/3$, $\eta = 3/4$ and

$$g(v) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{v}, & |v| \geq 1, \\ v^2, & |v| < 1. \end{cases}$$

With the given values, we find that $\Lambda \approx 2.3980168$.

(i) Consider the multivalued map $F : [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$ given by

$$F(t, x) = \left[0, \frac{1}{6}(t+1) \sin x + \frac{1}{6} \right].$$

Then we have

$$\sup\{|v| : v \in F(t, x)\} \leq \frac{1}{6}(t + 1) + \frac{1}{6},$$

and

$$H_d(F(t, x), F(t, \bar{x})) \leq \frac{1}{6}(t + 1)|x - \bar{x}|.$$

Let $m(t) = \frac{1}{6}(t + 1)$. Then $\|m\| = \frac{1}{3}$ and $\|m\| \Lambda \approx 0.7993389 < 1$. Hence by Theorem 3.2 problem (4.1) has a solution.

(ii) Let $F : [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$ be a multivalued map given by

$$F(t, x) = \left[e^{-t} \left(\frac{|x|^3}{|x|^3 + 5} + 9 \right), 2e^{-t} \left(\frac{|x|^3}{|x|^3 + 3} + 1 \right) \right].$$

For $v \in F$, we have

$$|v(t)| \leq \max \left(e^{-t} \left(\frac{|x|^3}{|x|^3 + 5} + 9 \right), 2e^{-t} \left(\frac{|x|^3}{|x|^3 + 3} + 1 \right) \right) \leq 10e^{-t}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Thus

$$\|F(t, x)\|_{\mathcal{P}} := \sup\{|y| : y \in F(t, x)\} \leq 10e^{-t} = \phi(t)\psi(\|x\|),$$

with $\phi(t) = e^{-t}$, $\psi(\|x\|) = 10$.

By assumption (H_3) , we find that $M > 23.980168$. It follows by Theorem 3.3 that problem (4.1) has a solution.

5 Existence results for problem (1.1)-(1.3)

To define the solution for problem (1.1)-(1.3), we need the following lemma.

Lemma 5.1 *Let $y \in C([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ and $x \in C^2([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ be a solution of the linear boundary value problem*

$$\begin{cases} {}^c D^q x(t) = y(t), & t \in [0, 1], 1 < q \leq 2, \\ x'(0) = \alpha \int_0^\xi x'(s) ds, & x(1) = \beta g(x'(\eta)), \quad 0 \leq \xi, \eta \leq 1. \end{cases} \tag{5.1}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) = & \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} y(s) ds \\ & + (t-1) \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} y(\tau) d\tau ds - \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} y(s) ds \\ & + \beta g \left(\int_0^\eta \frac{(\eta-s)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} y(s) ds + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} y(\tau) d\tau ds \right). \end{aligned} \tag{5.2}$$

Proof We omit the proof as it is similar to that of Lemma 2.3. □

In relation to problem (1.1)-(1.3), we define an operator $G_F : C([0, 1], \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(C([0, 1], \mathbb{R}))$ by

$$G_F(x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} h \in C([0, 1], \mathbb{R}) : \\ h(t) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v(s) ds \\ + (t-1) \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v(\tau) d\tau ds - \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)} v(s) ds \\ + \beta g(\int_0^\eta \frac{(\eta-s)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v(s) ds + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha\xi} \int_0^\xi \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{q-2}}{\Gamma(q-1)} v(\tau) d\tau ds) \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right\}$$

for $v \in S_{F,x}$, and set

$$\bar{\Lambda} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(q+1)} \left(2 + q|\beta|\eta^{q-1} + \frac{|\alpha|(1+|\beta|)\xi^q}{|1-\alpha\xi|} \right). \tag{5.3}$$

With the above operator and estimate (5.3), we can reproduce all the existence results obtained in Section 3 for the boundary value problem (1.1)-(1.3).

6 Conclusions

We have studied the existence of solutions for fractional-order differential inclusions supplemented with new nonlocal nonlinear flux type integral boundary conditions for different types of multivalued maps involved in the given problems. Precisely, Section 3 contains some existence results for problem (1.1)-(1.2): the first one (Theorem 3.2) deals with non-convex valued maps (the Lipschitz case) and is obtained by applying a fixed point theorem for multivalued maps due to Covitz and Nadler; the second result (Theorem 3.3) takes into account the convex-valued maps (the upper semicontinuous case) and relies on nonlinear alternative of Leray-Schauder type; and the third one (Theorem 3.4) involves multivalued maps which are not necessarily convex-valued (the lower semicontinuous case) and is obtained by jointly using the nonlinear alternative of Leray-Schauder type and the selection theorem of Bressan and Colombo [37] for lower semicontinuous maps with decomposable values. These results have been illustrated with the aid of examples in Section 4. Finally, we have provided the platform for proving the existence results for problem (1.1)-(1.3). We emphasize that our results are new, and several special results can be obtained by fixing the parameters α, β, ξ, η involved in the problems at hand.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

Each of the authors, BA, SKN, AA and FA contributed to each part of this work equally and read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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