

分数阶非自治时滞发展方程初值问题解的存在性

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摘要: 在 Banach 空间中, 用 Kuratowski 非紧性测度及 Sadovskii 不动点定理, 研究分数阶非自治时滞发展方程的初值问题, 在较弱的非紧性测度和增长条件下, 证明该问题温和解的存在性.

关键词: 分数阶非自治发展方程; 时滞; 凝聚映射; 存在性

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Existence of Solutions to Initial Value Problem of Fractional Non-autonomous Delay Evolution Equations

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Abstract: We used the Kuratowski measure of noncompactness and Sadovskii's fixed point theorem to study the initial value problem of fractional non-autonomous delay evolution equations in Banach spaces. We proved the existence of mild solutions to the problem under weaker noncompactness measures and growth conditions.

Keywords: fractional non-autonomous evolution equation; delay; condensing mapping; existence

0 引言

分数阶自治发展方程是经典发展方程中整数阶导数被任意阶导数替代所得的发展方程. 相比整数阶自治发展方程, 分数阶自治发展方程能更好地刻画各种材料和过程的记忆性和遗传性. 目前, 具有时滞的分数阶自治发展方程在理论和应用方面受到广泛关注, 并取得了一系列研究成果^[1-10]. 自治发展方程中的线性主部算子 A 与时间 t 无关, 它对应于线性偏微分算子与时间 t 无关的非线性偏微分方程. 但许多非线性偏微分方程的线性主部算子通常与时间 t 相关, 即线性偏微分算子不仅与空间变量有关也与时间变量有关. 因此, 一些学者开始研究分数阶非自治发展方程, 其线性主部算子 $A(t)$ 是与时间变量 t 相关的无界算子. 从而对分数阶非自治发展方程的研究可以使线性主部算子与时间变量 t 有关的这类偏微分方程获得一般方法地解决.

EL-Borai 等^[11]首次研究了具有零初值的线性分数阶非自治发展方程解的预解式表示. 朱波等^[12]

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利用广义 Banach 不动点获得了一类带时滞和瞬时脉冲的分数阶非自治发展方程初值问题解的存在性和唯一性. Chen 等^[13]利用分数阶微积分理论和凸幂凝聚算子的不动点定理, 获得了 Banach 空间 E 中分数阶非自治发展方程 Cauchy 问题

$$\begin{cases} {}^C D_t^\alpha u(t) + A(t)u(t) = f(t, u(t), (Tu)(t), (Su)(t)), & t \in I, \\ u(0) = A^{-1}(0)u_0 \end{cases}$$

温和解的存在性, 其中 ${}^C D_t^\alpha$ 表示 $\alpha (0 < \alpha \leq 1)$ 阶 Caputo 分数阶导数, $I = [0, a]$, $a > 0$ 是一个常数, $A(t): D(A) \subset E \rightarrow E$ 是闭线性算子, 并且 $D(A)$ 不依赖于时间 t .

但目前许多关于分数阶非自治发展方程的研究均未考虑时滞的影响, 而在实际系统中, 时滞是不可避免的. 基于此, 本文在 $-A(t)$ 生成的发展系统非紧的情形下, 在 Banach 空间 E 中讨论一类分数阶非自治时滞发展方程初值问题

$$\begin{cases} {}^C D_t^\alpha u(t) + A(t)u(t) = f(t, u_t, (Tu)(t), (Su)(t)), & t \in I, \\ u(t) = A^{-1}(0)\phi(t), & t \in [-h, 0] \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

温和解的存在性, 其中 ${}^C D_t^\alpha$ 表示 $\alpha (0 < \alpha \leq 1)$ 阶 Caputo 分数阶导数, $I = [0, a]$, $A(t): D(A) \subset E \rightarrow E$ 是闭线性算子族, 定义域 $D(A)$ 不依赖于 t , $f: I \times C([-h, 0], E) \times E \times E \rightarrow E$ 为 Carathéodory 函数, $a, h > 0$ 为两个常数, $\phi \in C([-h, 0], E)$ 是系统本身选择的一个预先给定的函数, 且

$$\begin{cases} (Tu)(t) = \int_0^t K(t, s)u(s)ds, & t \in I, \\ (Su)(t) = \int_0^a H(t, s)u(s)ds, & t \in I \end{cases}$$

为积分算子, 积分核 $K \in C(\Delta, \mathbb{R})$, $\Delta = \{(t, s) \mid 0 \leq s \leq t \leq a\}$, $H \in C(\Delta_0, \mathbb{R})$, $\Delta_0 = \{(t, s) \mid 0 \leq s, t \leq a\}$.

1 预备知识

设 E 是具有范数 $\| \cdot \|$ 的 Banach 空间, 对每个 $t \in [0, a]$, 用 $C_t := C([-h, t], E)$ 表示定义于 $[-h, t]$ 上取值于 E 的全体连续函数按上确界范数 $\| u \|_{C_t} = \sup_{-h \leq s \leq t} \| u(s) \|$ 构成的 Banach 空间. 任给函数 $u: [-h, 0] \rightarrow E$, 对每个 $t \in [0, a]$, 约定 $u_t(s) := u(t+s)$, $s \in [-h, 0]$. 函数 $u_t(\cdot)$ 反映了 $u(\cdot)$ 从时刻 $t-h$ 到当前时刻 t 的历史状态.

定义 1^[14] 函数 f 下限为 0 的 $\alpha > 0$ 阶积分定义为

$$I_t^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} f(s)ds, \quad t > 0,$$

其中 $\Gamma(\cdot)$ 为 Gamma 函数.

定义 2^[14] 函数 f 下限为 0 的 α 阶 Caputo 分数阶导数定义为

$${}^C D_t^\alpha f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{n-\alpha-1} f^{(n)}(s)ds = I_t^{n-\alpha} f^{(n)}(t), \quad t > 0, \quad n-1 < \alpha < n, \quad n \in \mathbb{N},$$

其中 $f(t)$ 具有直到 $(n-1)$ 阶的绝对连续导数.

设 $\mathcal{L}(E)$ 为 E 到 E 的全体线性有界算子按算子范数构成的 Banach 空间, 并设 $-A(t)$ 满足以下条件:

(H₁) 对任意的 λ 满足 $\text{Re } \lambda \geq 0$, 算子 $\lambda I_d + A(t)$ 在 $\mathcal{L}(E)$ 中有有界逆算子 $(\lambda I_d + A(t))^{-1}$, 并且

$$\| (\lambda I_d + A(t))^{-1} \| \leq \frac{C}{|\lambda| + 1},$$

其中 C 是与 λ 和 t 无关的正常数;

(H₂) 对任意的 $t, \tau, s \in I$, 存在正常数 $\gamma \in (0, 1]$, 使得

$$\| (A(t) - A(\tau))A^{-1}(s) \| \leq C|t - \tau|^\gamma,$$

其中 γ 和 $C > 0$ 是与 t, τ, s 无关的正常数.

由文献[15-17]可知, 对每个 $s \in I$, 算子 $-A(s)$ 生成一个解析的发展系统 $e^{-tA(s)} (t > 0)$, 并且存在一个与 t 和 s 无关的正常数 C , 使得

$$\|A^n(s)e^{-A(s)}\| \leq C/t^n,$$

其中 $n=0,1, t>0, s \in I$. 特别地, 在假设条件(H₁)中, 若 $\lambda=0, t=0$, 则存在一个与 t 和 λ 无关的正常数 C , 使得 $\|A^{-1}(0)\| \leq C$. 由上述分析及文献[18]中定理 2 可得非自治时滞发展方程初值问题(1)温和解的定义.

定义 3 若函数 $u \in C_a$ 满足

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} A^{-1}(0)\phi(0) + \int_0^t \phi(t-\eta, \eta)U(\eta)\phi(0)d\eta + \int_0^t \phi(t-\eta, \eta)f(\eta, u_\eta, (Tu)(\eta), (Su)(\eta))d\eta + \\ \int_0^t \int_0^\eta \phi(t-\eta, \eta)\varphi(\eta, s)f(s, u_s, (Tu)(s), (Su)(s))dsd\eta, & t \in I, \\ A^{-1}(0)\phi(t), & t \in [-h, 0], \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

则 u 称为非自治时滞发展方程初值问题(1)的一个温和解, 其中

$$\phi(t, s) = \alpha \int_0^\infty \theta t^{\alpha-1} \xi_\alpha(\theta) e^{-\theta A(s)} d\theta, \quad \varphi(t, \eta) = \sum_{k=1}^\infty \varphi_k(t, \eta),$$

$$U(t) = -A(t)A^{-1}(0) - \int_0^t \varphi(t, s)A(s)A^{-1}(0)ds,$$

并且 ξ_α 是定义在 $[0, \infty)$ 上的概率密度函数.

引理 1^[18] 对任意的 $t \in I$ 及 $0 \leq \eta \leq t - \epsilon, \epsilon > 0$, 算子值函数 $\phi(t - \eta, \eta)$ 和 $A(t)\phi(t - \eta, \eta)$ 关于变量 t 和 η 是一致拓扑连续的, 并且存在与 t 和 η 无关的正常 C 和 γ , 使得 $\|\phi(t - \eta, \eta)\| \leq C(t - \eta)^{\alpha-1}$; 进一步, 有 $\|\varphi(t, \eta)\| \leq C(t - \eta)^{\gamma-1}, \|U(t)\| \leq C(1 + t^\gamma)$.

引理 2^[13] 对任意的 $t \in [0, a]$, 积分 $\int_0^t \phi(t - \eta, \eta)U(\eta)d\eta$ 在 $\mathcal{L}(E)$ 中按范数一致连续, 且

$$\left\| \int_0^t \phi(t - \eta, \eta)U(\eta)d\eta \right\| \leq C^2 t^\alpha \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + t^\gamma B(\alpha, \gamma + 1) \right), \quad t \in I,$$

其中 $B(\alpha, \gamma) = \int_0^1 t^{\alpha-1}(1-t)^{\gamma-1}dt$ 是 Beta 函数.

引理 3^[13] 对任意的 $t \in [0, a], g \in L^1[0, a]$, 有

$$\int_0^t \int_0^\eta (t - \eta)^{\alpha-1} (\eta - s)^{\gamma-1} g(s) ds d\eta = B(\alpha, \gamma) \int_0^t (t - \eta)^{\alpha+\gamma-1} g(\eta) d\eta.$$

定义 4^[19-20] 设 E 为 Banach 空间, S 为 E 中的有界集, 则

$$\mu(S) := \inf\{\delta > 0 : S = \bigcup_{k=1}^n S_k, \text{diam}(S_k) \leq \delta, k = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

称为 S 的 Kuratowski 非紧性测度, 其中 $\text{diam}(S_k)$ 表示子集 S_k 的直径.

定义 5^[19] 设 E 为 Banach 空间, $Q: \Omega \subset E \rightarrow E$ 为连续映射. 若 $Q: \Omega \rightarrow E$ 是有界的, 且对任意非相对紧的有界集 $D \subset \Omega$, 有 $\mu(Q(D)) < \mu(D)$, 则 Q 称为凝聚映射.

为不引起混淆, 分别用 $\mu(\cdot), \mu_{C_0}(\cdot), \mu_{C_a}(\cdot)$ 表示 E, C_0, C_a 中有界集的 Kuratowski 非紧性测度. 对任意的 $D \subset C_a, s \in [-h, a]$ 及 $t \in [0, a]$, 约定 $D(s) = \{u(s) : u \in D\}, D_t = \{u_t : u \in D\}$. 此时, $D(s) \subset E, D_t \subset C_0$. 若 D 是 C_a 中的有界集, 则对任意的 $s \in [-h, t], t \in [0, a], D(s)$ 和 D_t 都有界, 并且 $\mu(D(s)) \leq \mu_{C_0}(D_t) \leq \mu_{C_a}(D)$. 对任意的 $t \in [0, a]$ 及正实数 R , 令

$$D_R = \{u \in E : \|u\| \leq R\}, \quad D_R(C_t) = \{u \in C_t : \|u\|_{C_t} \leq R\}.$$

则对任意的 $t \in [0, a], D_R(C_t)$ 为 C_t 中的有界闭凸集. 显然, 若 $u \in D_R(C_a)$, 则对任意的 $t \in [0, a], u_t \in D_R(C_0)$.

引理 4^[21] 设 E 为 Banach 空间. 若 $D \subset C_a$ 为等度连续的有界集, 则 $\mu(D(t))$ 在 $[-h, a]$ 上连续, 且 $\mu_{C_a}(D) = \max_{t \in [-h, a]} \mu(D(t))$.

引理 5^[22] 设 E 为 Banach 空间, $D = \{u_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \subset C([0, a], E)$ 为可数集. 若存在 $\chi \in L^1([0, a])$, 使得

$$\|u_n(t)\| \leq \chi(t), \quad \text{a. e. } t \in [0, a], \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

则 $\mu(D(t))$ 在 $[0, a]$ 上 Lebesgue 可积, 且

$$\mu\left(\left\{\int_0^a u_n(t) dt : n = 1, 2, \dots\right\}\right) \leq 2 \int_0^a \mu(D(t)) dt. \tag{3}$$

特别地, 当 D 有界时, 式(3)成立.

引理 6^[23] 设 E 为 Banach 空间, 若 D 为 E 的有界子集, 则存在 D 的可数子集 D^* , 使得

$$\mu(D) \leq 2\mu(D^*).$$

引理 7(Sadovskii 不动点定理)^[24] 设 E 为 Banach 空间, $B \subset E$ 为有界凸闭集. 若 $Q: B \rightarrow B$ 凝聚, 则 Q 在 B 中至少有一个不动点.

2 主要结果

为获得非自治时滞发展方程初值问题(1)温和解的存在性, 假设非线性项 $f: I \times C_0 \times E \times E \rightarrow E$ 满足如下假设条件:

(H₃) 对所有的 $(x, y, z) \in C_0 \times E \times E$, $f(\cdot, x, y, z)$ 可测, 对几乎所有的 $t \in I$, $f(t, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$ 连续;

(H₄) 存在常数 $0 \leq \alpha_1 < \min\{\alpha, \gamma\}$ 和函数 $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3 \in L^{1/\alpha_1}([0, a], \mathbb{R}^+)$, 使得对所有的 $x \in C_0, y, z \in E$, 有

$$\|f(t, x, y, z)\| \leq \varphi_1(t) \|x\|_{C_0} + \varphi_2(t) \|y\| + \varphi_3(t) \|z\|, \quad \text{a. e. } t \in I;$$

(H₅) 存在常数 $0 \leq \alpha_2 < \min\{\alpha, \gamma\}$ 和函数 $\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3 \in L^{1/\alpha_2}([0, a], \mathbb{R}^+)$, 使得对任意有界的可数集 $V_1 \subset C_0, W_1, W_2 \subset E$, 有

$$\mu(f(t, V_1, W_1, W_2)) \leq \zeta_1(t) \mu_{C_0}(V_1) + \zeta_2(t) \mu(W_1) + \zeta_3(t) \mu(W_2), \quad \text{a. e. } t \in I.$$

定理 1 若假设条件(H₃)~(H₅)以及

$$Ca^{\alpha-\alpha_1} \rho \left[\left(\frac{1-\alpha_1}{\alpha-\alpha_1} \right)^{1-\alpha_1} + CB(\alpha, \gamma) a^\gamma \left(\frac{1-\alpha_1}{\alpha+\gamma-\alpha_1} \right)^{1-\alpha_1} \right] < 1 \tag{4}$$

成立, 则对某些 $r \in \mathbb{R}^+$, 非自治时滞发展方程(1)在 $D_r(C_a)$ 中至少存在一个温和解, 其中

$$\rho = (\|\varphi_1\|_{L^{1/\alpha_1}[0,a]} + aK_0 \|\varphi_2\|_{L^{1/\alpha_1}[0,a]} + aH_0 \|\varphi_3\|_{L^{1/\alpha_1}[0,a]}), \\ K_0 = \max_{(t,s) \in \Delta} |K(t,s)|, \quad H_0 = \max_{(t,s) \in \Delta} |H(t,s)|.$$

证明: 定义算子 $Q: C_a \rightarrow C_a$ 为

$$(Qu)(t) = \begin{cases} A^{-1}(0)\phi(0) + \int_0^t \psi(t-\eta, \eta)U(\eta)\phi(0)d\eta + \int_0^t \psi(t-\eta, \eta)f(\eta, u_\eta, (Tu)(\eta), (Su)(\eta))d\eta + \\ \int_0^t \int_0^\eta \psi(t-\eta, \eta)\varphi(\eta, s)f(s, u_s, (Tu)(s), (Su)(s))dsd\eta, & t \in I, \\ A^{-1}(0)\phi(t), & t \in [-h, 0]. \end{cases} \tag{5}$$

直接计算可知算子 Q 在 C_a 上有定义, 并且映 C_a 到其自身. 由定义 3 可知, 非自治时滞发展方程初值问题(1)的温和解等价于算子 Q 的不动点. 下面用 Sadovskii 不动点定理寻找算子 Q 的不动点.

首先, 证明存在正常数 R , 使得 $Q(D_R(C_a)) \subset D_R(C_a)$. 反之, 对任意的 $r > 0$, 存在 $u^r \in D_r(C_a)$ 及 $t^r \in [-h, a]$, 使得 $\|(Qu^r)(t^r)\| > r$. 若 $t^r \in I$, 则由算子 Q 的定义、引理 1~引理 3、假设条件(H₄) 和 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$r < \|(Qu^r)(t^r)\| \leq \|A^{-1}(0)\phi(0)\| + \left\| \int_0^{t^r} \psi(t^r-\eta, \eta)U(\eta)\phi(0)d\eta \right\| + \\ \left\| \int_0^{t^r} \psi(t^r-\eta, \eta)f(\eta, (u^r)_\eta, (Tu^r)(\eta), (Su^r)(\eta))d\eta \right\| + \\ \left\| \int_0^{t^r} \int_0^\eta \psi(t^r-\eta, \eta)\varphi(\eta, s)f(s, (u^r)_s, (Tu^r)(s), (Su^r)(s))dsd\eta \right\| \leq \\ C \|\phi(0)\| + C^2 \int_0^{t^r} (t^r-\eta)^{\alpha-1} (1+\eta)^\gamma \|\phi(0)\| d\eta +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& C \int_0^{t^r} (t^r - \eta)^{\alpha-1} [\varphi_1(\eta) \| (u^r)_\eta \|_{c_0} + \varphi_2(\eta) \| (Tu^r)(\eta) \| + \varphi_3(\eta) \| (Su^r)(\eta) \|] d\eta + \\
& C^2 \int_0^{t^r} \int_0^\eta (t^r - \eta)^{\alpha-1} (\eta - s)^{\gamma-1} [\varphi_1(s) \| (u^r)_s \|_{c_0} + \varphi_2(s) \| (Tu^r)(s) \| + \varphi_3(s) \| (Su^r)(s) \|] ds d\eta \leq \\
& C \| \phi(0) \| + C^2 (t^r)^\alpha \left[\frac{1}{\alpha} + (t^r)^\gamma B(\alpha, \gamma + 1) \right] \| \phi(0) \| + \\
& C \int_0^{t^r} (t^r - \eta)^{\alpha-1} (r\varphi_1(\eta) + aK_0 r\varphi_2(\eta) + aH_0 r\varphi_3(\eta)) d\eta + \\
& C^2 B(\alpha, \gamma) \int_0^{t^r} (t^r - \eta)^{\alpha+\gamma-1} (r\varphi_1(\eta) + aK_0 r\varphi_2(\eta) + aH_0 r\varphi_3(\eta)) d\eta \leq \\
& C \| \phi(0) \| + C^2 (t^r)^\alpha \left[\frac{1}{\alpha} + (t^r)^\gamma B(\alpha, \gamma + 1) \right] \| \phi(0) \| + \\
& rC \left(\int_0^{t^r} (t^r - \eta)^{(\alpha-1)/(1-\alpha_1)} d\eta \right)^{1-\alpha_1} \left(\int_0^{t^r} \varphi_1^{1/\alpha_1}(\eta) d\eta \right)^{\alpha_1} + aK_0 rC \left(\int_0^{t^r} (t^r - \eta)^{(\alpha-1)/(1-\alpha_1)} d\eta \right)^{1-\alpha_1} \left(\int_0^{t^r} \varphi_2^{1/\alpha_1}(\eta) d\eta \right)^{\alpha_1} + \\
& aH_0 rC \left(\int_0^{t^r} (t^r - \eta)^{(\alpha-1)/(1-\alpha_1)} d\eta \right)^{1-\alpha_1} \left(\int_0^{t^r} \varphi_3^{1/\alpha_1}(\eta) d\eta \right)^{\alpha_1} + \\
& C^2 rB(\alpha, \gamma) \left(\int_0^{t^r} (t^r - \eta)^{(\alpha+\gamma-1)/(1-\alpha_1)} d\eta \right)^{1-\alpha_1} \left(\int_0^{t^r} \varphi_1^{1/\alpha_1}(\eta) d\eta \right)^{\alpha_1} + \\
& aK_0 rC^2 B(\alpha, \gamma) \left(\int_0^{t^r} (t^r - \eta)^{(\alpha+\gamma-1)/(1-\alpha_1)} d\eta \right)^{1-\alpha_1} \left(\int_0^{t^r} \varphi_2^{1/\alpha_1}(\eta) d\eta \right)^{\alpha_1} + \\
& aH_0 rC^2 B(\alpha, \gamma) \left(\int_0^{t^r} (t^r - \eta)^{(\alpha+\gamma-1)/(1-\alpha_1)} d\eta \right)^{1-\alpha_1} \left(\int_0^{t^r} \varphi_3^{1/\alpha_1}(\eta) d\eta \right)^{\alpha_1} \leq \\
& C \| \phi(0) \| + C^2 a^\alpha \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + a^\gamma B(\alpha, \gamma + 1) \right) \| \phi(0) \| + \\
& rCa^{\alpha-\alpha_1} \rho \left(\frac{1-\alpha_1}{\alpha-\alpha_1} \right)^{1-\alpha_1} + rC^2 B(\alpha, \gamma) a^{\alpha+\gamma-\alpha_1} \rho \left(\frac{1-\alpha_1}{\alpha+\gamma-\alpha_1} \right)^{1-\alpha_1},
\end{aligned}$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned}
r < C \| \phi \|_{c_0} + C^2 \| \phi \|_{c_0} a^\alpha \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + (t^r)^\gamma B(\alpha, \gamma + 1) \right) + \\
r\rho \left[Ca^{\alpha-\alpha_1} \left(\frac{1-\alpha_1}{\alpha-\alpha_1} \right)^{1-\alpha_1} + C^2 B(\alpha, \gamma) a^{\alpha+\gamma-\alpha_1} \left(\frac{1-\alpha_1}{\alpha+\gamma-\alpha_1} \right)^{1-\alpha_1} \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

对式(6)两边除以 r , 并取下极限, 有

$$Ca^{\alpha-\alpha_1} \rho \left[\left(\frac{1-\alpha_1}{\alpha-\alpha_1} \right)^{1-\alpha_1} + CB(\alpha, \gamma) a^\gamma \left(\frac{1-\alpha_1}{\alpha+\gamma-\alpha_1} \right)^{1-\alpha_1} \right] \geq 1,$$

与式(4)矛盾. 因此 $Q(D_R(C_a)) \subset D_R(C_a)$.

其次, 证明由式(2)定义的 Q 在 $D_R(C_a)$ 上连续. 为此, 令 $\{u_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ 为 $D_R(C_a)$ 中的序列并且在 $D_R(C_a)$ 中有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = u$, 此时对每个 $t \in I$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (u_n)_t = u_t$. 由假设条件(H₃)有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(s, (u_n)_s, (Tu_n)(s), (Su_n)(s)) = f(s, u_s, (Tu)(s), (Su)(s)) \text{ a. e. } s \in I. \tag{7}$$

由假设条件(H₁)可知, 对任意的 $t \in I$ 及几乎所有的 $\eta \in [0, t]$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& (t - \eta)^{\alpha-1} \| f(\eta, (u_n)_\eta, (Tu_n)(\eta), (Su_n)(\eta)) - f(\eta, u_\eta, (Tu)(\eta), (Su)(\eta)) \| \leq \\
& 2(t - \eta)^{(\alpha-1)} (\varphi_1(\eta) + aK_0 \varphi_2(\eta) + aH_0 \varphi_3(\eta)).
\end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

由假设条件(H₄)并结合引理 3, 可得对任意的 $t \in I$, $0 \leq \eta \leq t$ 及几乎所有的 $s \in [0, \eta]$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^t \int_0^\eta (t - \eta)^{\alpha-1} (\eta - s)^{\gamma-1} \| f(s, (u_n)_s, (Tu_n)(s), (Su_n)(s)) - f(s, u_s, (Tu)(s), (Su)(s)) \| ds d\eta \leq \\
& 2 \int_0^t \int_0^\eta (t - \eta)^{\alpha-1} (\eta - s)^{\gamma-1} [\varphi_1(s) \| (u^r)_s \|_{c_0} + \varphi_2(s) \| (Tu^r)(s) \| + \varphi_3(s) \| (Su^r)(s) \|] ds d\eta \leq \\
& 2RB(\alpha, \gamma) \int_0^t (t - \eta)^{\alpha+\gamma-1} (\varphi_1(\eta) + aK_0 \varphi_2(\eta) + aH_0 \varphi_3(\eta)) d\eta.
\end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

从而由式(8),(9)及引理 1~引理 3 可知, 对任意的 $t \in I$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \| (Qu_n)(t) - (Qu)(t) \| \leq \\ & \left\| \int_0^t \phi(t-\eta, \eta) [f(\eta, (u_n)_\eta, (Tu_n)(\eta), (Su_n)(\eta)) - f(\eta, u_\eta, (Tu)(\eta), (Su)(\eta))] d\eta \right\| + \\ & \left\| \int_0^t \int_0^\eta \phi(t-\eta, \eta) \varphi(\eta, s) [f(s, (u_n)_s, (Tu_n)(s), (Su_n)(s)) - f(s, u_s, (Tu)(s), (Su)(s))] ds d\eta \right\| \leq \\ & C \int_0^t (t-\eta)^{\alpha-1} \| f(\eta, (u_n)_\eta, (Tu_n)(\eta), (Su_n)(\eta)) - f(\eta, u_\eta, (Tu)(\eta), (Su)(\eta)) \| d\eta + \\ & C^2 \int_0^t \int_0^\eta (t-\eta)^{\alpha-1} (\eta-s)^{\gamma-1} \| f(s, (u_n)_s, (Tu_n)(s), (Su_n)(s)) - \\ & f(s, u_s, (Tu)(s), (Su)(s)) \| ds d\eta \rightarrow 0, \quad n \rightarrow \infty. \end{aligned}$$

因为对每个 $t \in I$ 及几乎所有的 $\eta \in [0, t]$, 函数 $2R(t-\eta)^{(\alpha-1)}(\varphi_1(\eta) + aK_0\varphi_2(\eta) + aH_0\varphi_3(\eta))$ 和函数 $2RB(\alpha, \gamma) \int_0^\eta (t-\eta)^{\alpha+\gamma-1}(\varphi_1(\eta) + aK_0\varphi_2(\eta) + aH_0\varphi_3(\eta)) d\eta$ 都是 Lebesgue 可积的, 因此 $\| Qu_n - Qu \|_{C_a} \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow \infty$. 表明算子 Q 在 $D_R(C_a)$ 上连续.

下面证明 $Q: D_R(C_a) \rightarrow D_R(C_a)$ 是等度连续的. 由 $u \in D_R$ 及 $0 \leq t' < t'' \leq a$ 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \| Qu(t'') - Qu(t') \| & \leq \left\| \int_{t'}^{t''} \phi(t''-\eta) U(\eta) \phi(0) d\eta \right\| + \left\| \int_0^{t'} [\phi(t''-\eta, \eta) - \phi(t'-\eta, \eta)] U(\eta) \phi(0) d\eta \right\| + \\ & \left\| \int_{t'}^{t''} \phi(t''-\eta, \eta) f(\eta, u_\eta, (Tu)(\eta), (Su)(\eta)) d\eta \right\| + \\ & \left\| \int_0^{t'} [\phi(t''-\eta, \eta) - \phi(t'-\eta, \eta)] f(\eta, u_\eta, (Tu)(\eta), (Su)(\eta)) d\eta \right\| + \\ & \left\| \int_{t'}^{t''} \int_0^\eta \phi(t''-\eta, \eta) \varphi(\eta, s) f(s, u_s, (Tu)(s), (Su)(s)) ds d\eta \right\| + \\ & \left\| \int_0^{t'} \int_0^\eta [\phi(t''-\eta, \eta) - \phi(t'-\eta, \eta)] \varphi(\eta, s) f(s, u_s, (Tu)(s), (Su)(s)) ds d\eta \right\| \leq \\ & J_1 + J_2 + J_3 + J_4 + J_5 + J_6, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} J_1 &= \int_{t'}^{t''} \| \phi(t''-\eta) U(\eta) \phi(0) \| d\eta, \\ J_2 &= \int_0^{t'} \| [\phi(t''-\eta, \eta) - \phi(t'-\eta, \eta)] U(\eta) \phi(0) \| d\eta, \\ J_3 &= R \int_{t'}^{t''} \| \phi(t''-\eta, \eta) \| (\varphi_1(\eta) + aK_0\varphi_2(\eta) + aH_0\varphi_3(\eta)) d\eta, \\ J_4 &= R \int_0^{t'} \| \phi(t''-\eta, \eta) - \phi(t'-\eta, \eta) \| (\varphi_1(\eta) + aK_0\varphi_2(\eta) + aH_0\varphi_3(\eta)) d\eta, \\ J_5 &= R \int_{t'}^{t''} \int_0^\eta \| \phi(t''-\eta, \eta) \varphi(\eta, s) \| (\varphi_1(s) + aK_0\varphi_2(s) + aH_0\varphi_3(s)) ds d\eta, \\ J_6 &= R \int_0^{t'} \int_0^\eta \| (\phi(t''-\eta, \eta) - \phi(t'-\eta, \eta)) \varphi(\eta, s) \| (\varphi_1(s) + aK_0\varphi_2(s) + aH_0\varphi_3(s)) ds d\eta. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 只需验证当 $t''-t' \rightarrow 0$ 时, $J_j \rightarrow 0 (j=1, 2, \dots, 6)$ 且与 $u \in D_R(C_a)$ 无关. 对 J_1 , 由引理 1 可知

$$J_1 \leq C^2 \| \phi(0) \| \int_{t'}^{t''} (t''-\eta)^{\alpha-1} (1+\eta^\gamma) d\eta \rightarrow 0, \quad t''-t' \rightarrow 0.$$

当 $t'=0, 0 < t'' \leq a$ 时, 易得 $J_2=0$. 当 $t' > 0$ 及 $\epsilon > 0$ 充分小时, 由引理 1 有

$$\begin{aligned} J_2 & \leq \sup_{\eta \in [0, t'-\epsilon]} \| \phi(t''-\eta, \eta) - \phi(t'-\eta, \eta) \| \cdot C \| \phi(0) \| \int_0^{t'-\epsilon} (1+\eta^\gamma) d\eta + \\ & C^2 \| \phi(0) \| \int_{t'-\epsilon}^{t'} [(t''-\eta)^{\alpha-1} + (t'-\eta)^{\alpha-1}] (1+\eta^\gamma) d\eta \rightarrow 0, \quad t''-t' \rightarrow 0, \quad \epsilon \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

对于 J_3 , 由引理 1、假设条件(H₄)及 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
J_3 \leq & CR \left(\int_{t'}^{t''} (t'' - \eta)^{(\alpha-1)/(1-\alpha_1)} d\eta \right)^{1-\alpha_1} \left(\int_{t'}^{t''} \varphi_1^{1/\alpha_1}(\eta) d\eta \right)^{\alpha_1} + \\
& CaK_0R \left(\int_{t'}^{t''} (t'' - \eta)^{(\alpha-1)/(1-\alpha_1)} d\eta \right)^{1-\alpha_1} \left(\int_{t'}^{t''} \varphi_2^{1/\alpha_1}(\eta) d\eta \right)^{\alpha_1} + \\
& CaH_0R \left(\int_{t'}^{t''} (t'' - \eta)^{(\alpha-1)/(1-\alpha_1)} d\eta \right)^{1-\alpha_1} \left(\int_{t'}^{t''} \varphi_3^{1/\alpha_1}(\eta) d\eta \right)^{\alpha_1} \leq \\
& CR \left(\frac{1-\alpha_1}{\alpha-\alpha_1} \right)^{1-\alpha_1} \|\varphi_1\|_{L^{1/\alpha_1}[0,a]} (t''-t')^{\alpha-\alpha_1} + \\
& CaK_0R \left(\frac{1-\alpha_1}{\alpha-\alpha_1} \right)^{1-\alpha_1} \|\varphi_2\|_{L^{1/\alpha_1}[0,a]} (t''-t')^{\alpha-\alpha_1} + \\
& CaH_0R \left(\frac{1-\alpha_1}{\alpha-\alpha_1} \right)^{1-\alpha_1} \|\varphi_3\|_{L^{1/\alpha_1}[0,a]} (t''-t')^{\alpha-\alpha_1} \rightarrow 0, \quad t''-t' \rightarrow 0.
\end{aligned}$$

当 $t'=0, 0 < t'' \leq a$ 时, 易得 $J_4=0$. 对 $t' > 0$ 和充分小的 $\epsilon > 0$, 由引理 1 可知

$$\begin{aligned}
J_4 \leq & R(t' - \epsilon)^{1-\alpha_1} \rho \sup_{\eta \in [0, t'-\epsilon]} \|\psi(t'' - \eta, \eta) - \psi(t' - \eta, \eta)\| + CR \int_{t'-\epsilon}^{t''} [(t'' - \eta)^{\alpha-1} + (t' - \eta)^{\alpha-1}] \times \\
& (\varphi_1(\eta) + aK_0\varphi_2(\eta) + aH_0\varphi_3(\eta)) d\eta \rightarrow 0, \quad t''-t' \rightarrow 0, \quad \epsilon \rightarrow 0.
\end{aligned}$$

对 J_5 , 因为函数 $\eta \rightarrow (t'' - \eta)^{\alpha-1} I_\gamma^\gamma(\varphi_1(\eta) + aK_0\varphi_2(\eta) + aH_0\varphi_3(\eta))$ 是 Lebesgue 可积的, 故由引理 1 和假设条件 (H_4) , 有

$$\begin{aligned}
J_5 \leq & C^2R \int_{t'}^{t''} \int_0^\eta (t'' - \eta)^{\alpha-1} (\eta - s)^{\gamma-1} (\varphi_1(s) + aK_0\varphi_2(s) + aH_0\varphi_3(s)) ds d\eta \leq \\
& C^2R\Gamma(\gamma) \int_{t'}^{t''} (t'' - \eta)^{\alpha-1} I_\gamma^\gamma(\varphi_1(\eta) + aK_0\varphi_2(\eta) + aH_0\varphi_3(\eta)) d\eta \rightarrow 0, \quad t''-t' \rightarrow 0.
\end{aligned}$$

当 $t'=0, 0 < t'' \leq a$ 时, 易得 $J_6=0$. 对 $t' > 0$ 和充分小的 $\epsilon > 0$, 由引理 1 和假设 (H_4) 以及函数

$$\begin{aligned}
& \eta \rightarrow (t'' - \eta)^{\alpha-1} I_\gamma^\gamma(\varphi_1(\eta) + aK_0\varphi_2(\eta) + aH_0\varphi_3(\eta)), \\
& \eta \rightarrow (t' - \eta)^{\alpha-1} I_\gamma^\gamma(\varphi_1(\eta) + aK_0\varphi_2(\eta) + aH_0\varphi_3(\eta))
\end{aligned}$$

的 Lebesgue 可积性, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
J_6 \leq & \sup_{\eta \in [0, t_1-\epsilon]} \|\psi(t'' - \eta, \eta) - \psi(t' - \eta, \eta)\| \cdot \\
& CR \int_0^{t'-\epsilon} \int_0^\eta (\eta - s)^{\gamma-1} (\varphi_1(s) + aK_0\varphi_2(s) + aH_0\varphi_3(s)) ds d\eta + \\
& C^2R \int_{t'-\epsilon}^{t''} \int_0^\eta [(t'' - \eta)^{\alpha-1} + (t' - \eta)^{\alpha-1}] (\eta - s)^{\gamma-1} \cdot (\varphi_1(s) + aK_0\varphi_2(s) + aH_0\varphi_3(s)) ds d\eta \leq \\
& \left(\frac{1-\alpha_1}{\gamma-\alpha_1} \right)^{1-\alpha_1} \frac{CR(t')^\gamma \rho}{\gamma} \cdot \sup_{\eta \in [0, t'-\epsilon]} \|\psi(t'' - \eta, \eta) - \psi(t' - \eta, \eta)\| + RC^2\Gamma(\gamma) \times \\
& \int_{t'-\epsilon}^{t''} [(t'' - \eta)^{\alpha-1} I_\gamma^\gamma(\varphi_1(\eta) + aK_0\varphi_2(\eta) + aH_0\varphi_3(\eta)) + \\
& (t' - \eta)^{\alpha-1} I_\gamma^\gamma(\varphi_1(\eta) + aK_0\varphi_2(\eta) + aH_0\varphi_3(\eta))] d\eta \rightarrow 0, \quad t''-t' \rightarrow 0, \quad \epsilon \rightarrow 0.
\end{aligned}$$

因此当 $t''-t' \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\|Qu(t'') - Qu(t')\| \rightarrow 0$ 且与 $u \in D_R(C_a)$ 无关, 即 $Q: D_R(C_a) \rightarrow D_R(C_a)$ 是等度连续的. 这里只证明了 $0 \leq t' < t'' \leq a$ 一种情形, 因为其他两种情形 $-h \leq t' < t'' \leq 0$ 和 $-h \leq t' \leq 0 \leq t'' \leq a$ 易验证.

下证 $Q: D_R(C_a) \rightarrow D_R(C_a)$ 为凝聚映射. 对任意的 $B \subset D_R(C_a)$, 存在可数子集 $B^* = \{u_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \subset B$, 使得

$$\mu_{C_a}(Q(B)) \leq 2\mu_{C_a}(Q(B^*)). \tag{10}$$

对任意的 $t \in [0, a]$, 令 $(B^*)_t = \{(u_n)_t; n \in \mathbb{N}\}$, 则由引理 4 可知

$$\mu_{C_a}(Q(B^*)) = \max_{t \in [-h, a]} \mu(Q(B^*)(t)). \tag{11}$$

由式(10), (11)、引理 5 及假设条件 (H_5) 可得

$$\mu(Q(B^*)(t)) \leq \mu\left(A^{-1}(0)\phi(0) + \int_0^t \psi(t - \eta, \eta)U(\eta)\phi(0) d\eta\right) +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mu\left(\left\{\int_0^t \phi(t-\eta, \eta) f(\eta, (u_n)_\eta, (Su_n)(\eta)) \cdot (Tu_n)(\eta) d\eta\right\}\right) + \\
& \mu\left(\left\{\int_0^t \int_0^\eta \varphi(t-\eta, \eta) \varphi(\eta, s) f(s, (u_n)_s, (Su_n)(s), (Tu_n)(s)) ds d\eta\right\}\right) \leq \\
& 2C \int_0^t (t-\eta)^{\alpha-1} \mu(\{f(\eta, (u_n)_\eta, (Su_n)(\eta), (Tu_n)(\eta))\}) d\eta + \\
& 4C^2 \int_0^t \int_0^\eta (t-\eta)^{\alpha-1} (\eta-s)^{\gamma-1} \mu(\{f(s, (u_n)_s, (Su_n)(s), (Tu_n)(s))\}) ds d\eta \leq \\
& 2C \int_0^t (t-\eta)^{\alpha-1} (\zeta_1(\eta) \mu_{C_a}(B^*) + aK_0 \zeta_2(\eta) \mu_{C_a}(B^*) + aH_0 \zeta_3(\eta) \mu_{C_a}(B^*)) d\eta + \\
& 4C^2 \int_0^t \int_0^\eta (t-\eta)^{\alpha-1} (\eta-s)^{\gamma-1} (\zeta_1(\eta) \mu_{C_a}(B^*) + aK_0 \zeta_2(\eta) \mu_{C_a}(B^*) + aH_0 \zeta_3(\eta) \mu_{C_a}(B^*)) ds d\eta \leq \\
& 2C \int_0^t (t-\eta)^{\alpha-1} \zeta_1(\eta) \mu_{C_a}(B^*) d\eta + 2CaK_0 \int_0^t (t-\eta)^{\alpha-1} \zeta_2(\eta) \mu_{C_a}(B^*) d\eta + \\
& 2CaH_0 \int_0^t (t-\eta)^{\alpha-1} \zeta_2(\eta) \mu_{C_a}(B^*) d\eta + 4C^2 B(\alpha, \gamma) \int_0^t (t-\eta)^{\alpha+\gamma-1} \zeta_1(\eta) \mu_{C_a}(B^*) d\eta + \\
& 4C^2 aK_0 B(\alpha, \gamma) \int_0^t (t-\eta)^{\alpha+\gamma-1} \zeta_2(\eta) \mu_{C_a}(B^*) d\eta + 4C^2 aH_0 B(\alpha, \gamma) \int_0^t (t-\eta)^{\alpha+\gamma-1} \zeta_2(\eta) \mu_{C_a}(B^*) d\eta \leq \\
& 2C \left(\frac{1-\alpha_2}{\alpha-\alpha_2}\right)^{1-\alpha_2} a^{\alpha-\alpha_2} \|\zeta_1\|_{L^{1/\alpha_2}[0,a]} \mu_{C_a}(B) + 2CaK_0 \left(\frac{1-\alpha_2}{\alpha-\alpha_2}\right)^{1-\alpha_2} a^{\alpha-\alpha_2} \|\zeta_2\|_{L^{1/\alpha_2}[0,a]} \mu_{C_a}(B) + \\
& 2CaH_0 \left(\frac{1-\alpha_2}{\alpha-\alpha_2}\right)^{1-\alpha_2} a^{\alpha-\alpha_2} \|\zeta_3\|_{L^{1/\alpha_2}[0,a]} \mu_{C_a}(B) + \\
& 4C^2 B(\alpha, \gamma) \left(\frac{\alpha+\gamma-\alpha_2}{1-\alpha_2}\right)^{1-\alpha_2} a^{\alpha+\gamma-\alpha_2} \|\zeta_1\|_{L^{1/\alpha_2}[0,a]} \mu_{C_a}(B) + \\
& 4C^2 B(\alpha, \gamma) aK_0 \left(\frac{\alpha+\gamma-\alpha_2}{1-\alpha_2}\right)^{1-\alpha_2} a^{\alpha+\gamma-\alpha_2} \|\zeta_2\|_{L^{1/\alpha_2}[0,a]} \mu_{C_a}(B) + \\
& 4C^2 B(\alpha, \gamma) aH_0 \left(\frac{\alpha+\gamma-\alpha_2}{1-\alpha_2}\right)^{1-\alpha_2} a^{\alpha+\gamma-\alpha_2} \|\zeta_3\|_{L^{1/\alpha_2}[0,a]} \mu_{C_a}(B) = \\
& 2Ca^{\alpha-\alpha_2} \sigma \left[\left(\frac{1-\alpha_2}{\alpha-\alpha_2}\right)^{1-\alpha_2} + 2CB(\alpha, \gamma) \left(\frac{\alpha-\gamma-\alpha_2}{1-\alpha_2}\right) a^\gamma \right] \mu_{C_a}(B), \tag{12}
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\sigma = \|\zeta_1\|_{L^{1/\alpha_2}[0,a]} + aK_0 \|\zeta_2\|_{L^{1/\alpha_2}[0,a]} + aH_0 \|\zeta_3\|_{L^{1/\alpha_2}[0,a]}.$$

由引理 4 和引理 6 可知

$$\mu_{C_a}(Q(D)) \leq 4Ca^{\alpha-\alpha_2} \sigma \left[\left(\frac{1-\alpha_2}{\alpha-\alpha_2}\right)^{1-\alpha_2} + 2CB(\alpha, \gamma) \left(\frac{\alpha-\gamma-\alpha_2}{1-\alpha_2}\right) a^\gamma \right] \mu_{C_a}(B).$$

由式(4)同理可知

$$4Ca^{\alpha-\alpha_2} \sigma \left[\left(\frac{1-\alpha_2}{\alpha-\alpha_2}\right)^{1-\alpha_2} + 2CB(\alpha, \gamma) \left(\frac{\alpha-\gamma-\alpha_2}{1-\alpha_2}\right) a^\gamma \right] < 1,$$

故 $Q: D_R(C_a) \rightarrow D_R(C_a)$ 为凝聚映射. 由 Sadovskii 不动点定理知, Q 在 $D_R(C_a)$ 中存在不动点 u , 该不动点为方程(1)在 $[-h, a]$ 上的温和解.

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