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ON THE CAUCHY–NICOLETTI WEIGHTED PROBLEM  
FOR HIGHER ORDER NONLINEAR FUNCTIONAL  
DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

**Abstract.** The unimprovable in a certain sense conditions are established which, respectively, ensure the solvability and well-posedness of the weighted Cauchy–Nicoletti problem for higher order nonlinear singular differential equations.

**რეზიუმე.** დადგენილია გარკვეული აზრით არაგაუმჯობესებადი პირობები, რომლებიც, სათანადოდ, უზრუნველყოფენ კომი–ნიკოლეტის წონიანი ამოცანის ამოხსნადობასა და კორექტულობას მაღალი რიგის არაწრფივი სინგულარული ფუნქციონალურ-დიფერენციალური განტოლებებისათვის.

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Let  $-\infty < a < b < +\infty$ ,  $n \geq 2$  be a natural number and  $f$  be an operator defined on some set  $D(f) \subset C^{n-1}([a, b])$  and mapping  $D(f)$  onto  $L([a, b])$ . We consider the functional differential equation

$$u^{(n)}(t) = f(u)(t) \tag{1}$$

with the Cauchy–Nicoletti weighted conditions

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow t_i} \left( \frac{|u^{(i-1)}(t)|}{\rho_i(t)} \right) < +\infty \quad (i = 1, \dots, n). \tag{2}$$

Here  $t_i \in [a, b]$  ( $i = 1, \dots, n$ ) and  $\rho_i : [a, b] \rightarrow [0; +\infty[$  ( $i = 1, \dots, n$ ) are continuous functions such that

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_n(t_n) = 0, \quad \rho_n(t) > 0 \quad \text{for } t \neq t_n, \quad \rho_i(t_i) = 0, \\ \left| \int_{t_i}^t \rho_{i+1}(s) ds \right| \leq \rho_i(t) \quad \text{for } a \leq t \leq b \quad (i = 1, \dots, n-1). \end{aligned}$$

By  $C_{\rho_1, \dots, \rho_n}^{n-1}([a, b])$  we denote a set of functions  $u \in C^{n-1}([a, b])$  such that

$$\mu(u) = \max \{ \mu_1(u), \dots, \mu_n(u) \} < +\infty,$$

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where

$$\mu_i(u) = \sup \left\{ \frac{|u^{(i-1)}(t)|}{\rho_i(t)} : a \leq t \leq b, t \neq t_i \right\}.$$

For an arbitrary  $x > 0$ , assume

$$C_{\rho_1, \dots, \rho_n; x}^{n-1}([a, b]) = \left\{ u \in C_{\rho_1, \dots, \rho_n}([a, b]) : \mu(u) \leq x \right\},$$

$$f^*(\rho_1, \dots, \rho_n; x)(t) = \sup \left\{ |f(u)(t)| : u \in C_{\rho_1, \dots, \rho_n; x}^{n-1}([a, b]) \right\}.$$

We investigate the problem (1), (2) in the case, where

$$C_{\rho_1, \dots, \rho_n}^{n-1}([a, b]) \subset D(f) \quad (3)$$

and for any  $x > 0$  the conditions

$$f : C_{\rho_1, \dots, \rho_n; x}^{n-1}([a, b]) \longrightarrow L([a, b]) \text{ is continuous} \quad (4)$$

and

$$\int_a^b f^*(\rho_1, \dots, \rho_n; x)(t) dt < +\infty$$

are fulfilled.

Of special interest is the case, where

$$D(f) \neq C^{n-1}([a, b]).$$

In this sense the equation (1) is singular one.

In the case, where  $f$  is the Nemytski's operator, i.e., when

$$f(u)(t) \equiv f_0(t, u(t), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(t)),$$

where  $f : ]a, b[ \setminus \{t_1, \dots, t_n\} \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is the function satisfying the local Carathéodory conditions, the problems of the type (1), (2) are investigated thoroughly (see [1]–[6] and references therein). The problem (1), (2) is also investigated in the case, where

$$f(u)(t) \equiv f_0(t, u(\tau_1(t)), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(\tau_n(t)));$$

$$t_1 = \dots = t_n \text{ and } \rho_{i+1}(t) = \rho_i'(t) \quad (i = 1, \dots, n)$$

(see [7]–[9]).

However, the problem mentioned above remains still little studied in a general case. Just this case we consider in the present paper.

The function  $u \in D(f)$  with an absolutely continuous  $(n-1)$ th derivative is said to be a solution of the equation (1) if it almost everywhere on  $]a, b[$  satisfies this equation.

A solution of the equation (1) satisfying the boundary conditions (2) is called a solution of the problem (1), (2).

**Theorem 1.** *Let the conditions (3) and (4) be fulfilled, and there exist constants  $\alpha \in ]0, 1[$  and  $x_0 > 0$  such that*

$$\left| \int_{t_n}^t f^*(\rho_1, \dots, \rho_n; x)(s) ds \right| \leq \alpha \rho_n(x) \text{ for } a \leq t \leq b, \quad x \geq x_0. \quad (5)$$

*Then the problem (1), (2) has at least one solution.*

**Corollary 1.** *Let there exist integrable functions  $p$  and  $q : [a, b] \rightarrow [0; +\infty[$  such that*

$$\sup \left\{ \left| \int_{t_n}^t p(s) ds \right| / \rho_n(t) : a \leq t \leq b, \quad t \neq t_n \right\} < 1, \quad (6)$$

$$\sup \left\{ \left| \int_{t_n}^t q(s) ds \right| / \rho_n(t) : a \leq t \leq b, \quad t \neq t_n \right\} < +\infty \quad (7)$$

*and for any  $u \in C_{\rho_1, \dots, \rho_n}^{n-1}([a, b])$  almost everywhere on  $]a, b[$  the condition*

$$|f(u)(t)| \leq \rho(t)\mu(u) + q(t)$$

*is fulfilled. Then the problem (1), (2) has at least one solution.*

Along with the problem (1), (2) we consider the perturbed problem

$$v^{(n)}(t) = f(v)(t) + h(t), \quad (8)$$

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow t_i} \left( \frac{|v^{(i-1)}(t)|}{\rho_i(t)} \right) < +\infty \quad (i = 1, \dots, n), \quad (9)$$

where  $h : ]a, b[ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is the integrable function such that

$$\mu_0(h) = \sup \left\{ \left| \int_{t_n}^t h(s) ds \right| / \rho_n(t) : a \leq t \leq b, \quad t \neq t_n \right\} < +\infty. \quad (10)$$

**Definition 1.** The problem (1), (2) is said to be well-posed if for any integrable function  $h : ]a, b[ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  satisfying the condition (10), the problem (8), (9) is uniquely solvable, and there exists an independent of  $h$  positive constant  $r$  such that

$$\mu(u - v) \leq r\mu_0(h),$$

where  $u$  and  $v$  are, respectively, the solutions of the problems (1), (2) and (8), (9).

**Theorem 2.** *Let there exist an integrable function  $p : [a, b] \rightarrow [0, +\infty[$  satisfying the inequality (6) such that for any  $u$  and  $v \in C_{\rho_1, \dots, \rho_n}^{n-1}([a, b])$  almost everywhere on  $]a, b[$  the condition*

$$|f(u)(t) - f(v)(t)| \leq p(t)\mu(u - v)$$

*is fulfilled. If, moreover, the inequality (7), where  $q(t) \equiv |f(0)(t)|$ , is fulfilled, then the problem (1), (2) is well-posed.*

Note that the condition (5) in Theorem 1, where  $\alpha \in ]0, 1[$ , is unimprovable and it cannot be replaced by the condition

$$\left| \int_{t_n}^t f^*(\rho_1, \dots, \rho_n; x)(s) ds \right| \leq \rho_n(t)x \text{ for } a \leq t \leq b, \quad x \geq x_0.$$

Similarly, in Corollary 1 and in Theorem 2, the strict inequality (6) cannot be replaced by the nonstrict inequality

$$\sup \left\{ \left| \int_{t_n}^t p(s) ds \right| / \rho_n(t) : a \leq t \leq b, \quad t \neq t_n \right\} \leq 1.$$

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