Existence results for positive periodic solutions to first order neutral differential equations with distributed deviating arguments

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Abstract

We take into account the first order nonlinear neutral differential equation with distributed deviating arguments. Using Krasnoselskii’s fixed point theorem, we give some new criteria for the existence of positive periodic solutions to this equation. The theorems we have established are illustrated by an example.

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1. Introduction

In the current study, we investigate the existence of positive \( \omega \)-periodic solutions to the first-order neutral differential equation with distributed deviating arguments of the form

\[
x'(t) = -p(t)x(t) + \int_a^b \left[ c(t, \mu)x'(t - g(t, \mu)) + q(t, x(t - g(t, \mu))) \right] d\mu,
\]

where \( a > b \geq 0 \), \( p \in C(\mathbb{R}, (0, \infty)) \) is a \( \omega \)-periodic function, first partial derivative of \( c \) with respect to \( t \) is continuous on \( (\mathbb{R} \times [a, b], \mathbb{R}) \) and \( \omega \)-periodic in \( t \), second partial derivative of \( g \) with respect to \( t \) is continuous on \( (\mathbb{R} \times [a, b], \mathbb{R}) \), \( \omega \)-periodic in \( t \), \( g(t, \mu) > 0 \) and \( g_t(t, \mu) \neq 1 \) for all \( t \in [0, \omega] \) and \( \mu \in [a, b] \), \( q \in C(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) \) is a \( \omega \)-periodic function in \( t \), where \( \omega \) is a positive constant.

Neutral differential equations, which are present in models of population, control, and blood cell production, have recently attracted a lot of attention, see [5, 7, 8]. In particular, investigation of the positive periodic solution to the following equation

\[
x'(t) = -a(t)x(t) + c(t)x'(t - g(t)) + q(t, x(t - g(t))),
\]

with \( 0 \leq \frac{c(t)}{1 - g'(t)} < 1 \), \( -1 \leq \frac{c(t)}{1 - g'(t)} \leq 0 \) in [13] served as our inspiration for this article.

In this study, we generalize the findings from [13] for the equation (1.1), and we present new criteria for the existence of positive periodic solutions to the equation (1.1). Furthermore, the papers [2, 3, 6, 9–12, 14] explore the existence of positive periodic solutions in various types of first-order neutral differential equations. Additionally, the paper [4] delves into the study of positive periodic solutions to second-order neutral differential equations.

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Lastly, the paper [1] investigates the oscillation behavior of solutions in even-order neutral functional differential equations with distributed deviating arguments.

2. Main results

Let \( \Phi_\omega \) be a \( \omega \)-periodic continuous function space with the supremum norm \( \| x \| = \sup_{t \in [0, \omega]} |x(t)| \). Then, it is clear that \((\Phi_\omega, \| \cdot \|)\) is a Banach space.

**Theorem 2.1.** Suppose that \( 0 \leq c_0 \leq \frac{(b-a)c(t, \mu)}{1-g(t, \mu)} \leq c_1 < 1 \). Moreover, assume that there exist positive constants \( m_0 \) and \( m_1 \) with \( m_0 < m_1 \) such that

\[
\frac{(1-c_0)m_0}{b-a} \leq \frac{q(t,x)-r(t,\mu)x}{p(t)} \leq \frac{(1-c_1)m_1}{b-a},
\]

where

\[
r(t, \mu) = \frac{c(t, \mu) + c(t, \mu)p(t)}{1-g(t, \mu)} \left(1 - g(t, \mu) + g(t, \mu)c(t, \mu)\right),
\]

\[ t \in [0, \omega] \text{ and } \mu \in [a, b]. \]

Then, (1.1) has at least one positive \( \omega \)-periodic solution \( x(t) \in [m_0, m_1] \).

**Proof.** It is important to note that obtaining an \( \omega \)-periodic solution of (1.1) is equivalent to doing the same for the following integral equation

\[
x(t) = \int_a^b \frac{c(t, \mu)}{1-g(t, \mu)} x(t-g(t, \mu))d\mu
\]

\[ + \int_t^{t+\omega} \int_a^b G(t, s) \left[-r(s, \mu)x(s-g(s, \mu)) + q(s, x(s-g(s, \mu)))\right]d\mu ds,
\]

where

\[
G(t, s) = \frac{e^{\int_t^s p(u)du}}{e^{\int_a^b p(u)du} - 1}.
\]

Let \( \Phi = \{ x \in \Phi_\omega : m_0 \leq x(t) \leq m_1, t \in [0, \omega] \} \), which is a bounded closed and convex subset of \( \Phi_\omega \). Define the operators \( \Gamma_1, \Gamma_2 : \Phi \to \Phi_\omega \) as follows:

\[
(\Gamma_1 x)(t) = \int_a^b \frac{c(t, \mu)}{1-g(t, \mu)} x(t-g(t, \mu))d\mu
\]

and

\[
(\Gamma_2 x)(t) = \int_t^{t+\omega} \int_a^b G(t, s) \left[-r(s, \mu)x(s-g(s, \mu)) + q(s, x(s-g(s, \mu)))\right]d\mu ds.
\]

For any \( x \in \Phi \) and \( t \in \mathbb{R} \), from (2.2) and (2.3) it can be deduced that

\[
(\Gamma_1 x)(t + \omega) = \int_a^b \frac{c(t+\omega, \mu)}{1-g(t+\omega, \mu)} x(t+\omega - g(t+\omega, \mu))d\mu
\]

\[ = \int_a^b \frac{c(t, \mu)}{1-g(t, \mu)} x(t - g(t, \mu))d\mu = (\Gamma_1 x)(t)
\]
Existence results for positive periodic solutions

and

\[ (\Gamma_2 x)(t + \omega) = \int_{t + \omega}^{t + 2\omega} \int_a^b G(t + \omega, s) \left[ -r(s, \mu)x(s - g(s, \mu)) + q(s, x(s - g(s, \mu))) \right] ds \]

\[ = \int_t^{t + \omega} \int_a^b G(t + \omega, v + \omega) \left[ -r(v + \omega, \mu)x(v + \omega - g(v + \omega, \mu)) \right] dv \]

\[ + q(v + \omega, x(v + \omega - g(v + \omega, \mu))) \] \[ d\mu \]

\[ = \int_t^{t + \omega} \int_a^b G(t, v) \left[ -r(v, \mu)x(v - g(v, \mu)) + q(v, x(v - g(v, \mu))) \right] dv \]

\[ = (\Gamma_2 x)(t), \]

which implies that \( \Gamma_1(\Phi) \subset \Phi_\omega \) and \( \Gamma_2(\Phi) \subset \Phi_\omega \). Now, we show that \( \Gamma_1 y + \Gamma_2 x \in \Phi \) for all \( x, y \in \Phi \) and \( t \in \mathbb{R} \). By using (2.1), (2.2) and (2.3), we have

\[ (\Gamma_1 y)(t) + (\Gamma_2 x)(t) = \int_a^b \frac{c(t, \mu)}{1 - g(t, \mu)} y(t - g(t, \mu)) \] \[ + \int_t^{t + \omega} \int_a^b G(t, s) \left[ -r(s, \mu)x(s - g(s, \mu)) + q(s, x(s - g(s, \mu))) \right] ds \]

\[ \leq c_1 m_1 \]

\[ + \int_t^{t + \omega} G(t, s)p(s) \int_a^b \frac{q(s, x(s - g(s, \mu))) - r(s, \mu)x(s - g(s, \mu))}{p(s)} ds \]

\[ \leq c_1 m_1 + (1 - c_1)m_1 \int_t^{t + \omega} G(t, s)p(s) ds \]

\[ = m_1 \]

and

\[ (\Gamma_1 y)(t) + (\Gamma_2 x)(t) = \int_a^b \frac{c(t, \mu)}{1 - g(t, \mu)} y(t - g(t, \mu)) \] \[ + \int_t^{t + \omega} \int_a^b G(t, s) \left[ -r(s, \mu)x(s - g(s, \mu)) + q(s, x(s - g(s, \mu))) \right] ds \]

\[ \geq c_0 m_0 \]

\[ + \int_t^{t + \omega} G(t, s)p(s) \int_a^b \frac{q(s, x(s - g(s, \mu))) - r(s, \mu)x(s - g(s, \mu))}{p(s)} ds \]

\[ \geq c_0 m_0 + (1 - c_0)m_0 \int_t^{t + \omega} G(t, s)p(s) ds \]

\[ = m_0. \]

That implies that \( \Gamma_1 x + \Gamma_2 y \in \Phi \), for all \( x, y \in \Phi \). We shall show that \( \Gamma_1 \) is a contraction mapping on \( \Phi \). For \( x, y \in \Phi \), we have

\[ |(\Gamma_1 x)(t) - (\Gamma_1 y)(t)| = \int_a^b \frac{c(t, \mu)}{1 - g(t, \mu)} x(t - g(t, \mu)) d\mu - \int_a^b \frac{c(t, \mu)}{1 - g(t, \mu)} y(t - g(t, \mu)) d\mu \]

\[ \leq \int_a^b \frac{c(t, \mu)}{1 - g(t, \mu)} |x(t - g(t, \mu)) - y(t - g(t, \mu))| d\mu. \]

By taking the sup norm on both sides it follows that

\[ ||\Gamma_1 x - \Gamma_1 y|| \leq c_1 ||x - y|| \]

and therefore \( \Gamma_1 \) is a contraction mapping.

We shall demonstrate that \( \Gamma_2 \) is continuous. Consider \( \{x_n\} \in \Phi \) be a convergent sequence of elements such that \( x_n(t) \to x(t) \) as \( n \to \infty \). Since \( \Phi \) is closed, \( x \in \Phi \).
For \( t \in [0, \omega] \), we have
\[
|\langle \Gamma_2 x_n \rangle (t) - \langle \Gamma_2 x \rangle (t) | = \left| \int_t^{t+\omega} \int_a^b G(t, s) \left[ -r(s, \mu)x_n(s - g(s, \mu)) + q(s, x_n(s - g(s, \mu))) \right] \, d\mu \, ds \right|
\]
\[
- \int_t^{t+\omega} \int_a^b G(t, s) \left[ -(r(s, \mu)x(s - g(s, \mu)) + q(s, x(s - g(s, \mu))) \right] \, d\mu \, ds \right|
\]
\[
\leq \int_t^{t+\omega} \int_a^b G(t, s) |r(s, \mu)| |x_n(s - g(s, \mu)) - x(s - g(s, \mu))| \, d\mu \, ds
\]
\[
+ \int_t^{t+\omega} \int_a^b G(t, s) |q(s, x_n(s - g(s, \mu))) - q(s, x(s - g(s, \mu)))| \, d\mu \, ds.
\]

The Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem yields that
\[
\lim_{k \to \infty} \|\langle \Gamma_2 x_n \rangle - \langle \Gamma_2 x \rangle \| = 0
\]
because \( |x_n(t) - x(t)| \to 0 \) and \( |q(t, x_n(t)) - q(t, x(t))| \to 0 \) as \( n \to \infty \). That implies that \( \Gamma_2 \) is continuous. Now, we show that \( \Gamma_2(\Phi) \) is relatively compact, it is sufficient to demonstrate that the family of functions \( \{ \Gamma_2 x : x \in \Phi \} \) is uniformly bounded and equicontinuous on \([0, \omega]\). We see from (2.1) that
\[
|\langle \Gamma_2 x \rangle (t) | = \left| \int_t^{t+\omega} \int_a^b G(t, s) \left[ -r(s, \mu)x(s - g(s, \mu)) + q(s, x(s - g(s, \mu))) \right] \, d\mu \, ds \right|
\]
\[
\leq \int_t^{t+\omega} \int_a^b G(t, s) p(s) \int_a^b \left[ |q(s, x(s - g(s, \mu))) - r(s, \mu)x(s - g(s, \mu))| \right] \, d\mu \, ds
\]
\[
\leq (1 - c_1) m_1 \int_t^{t+\omega} G(t, s) p(s) \, ds = (1 - c_1) m_1
\]
and it follows that
\[
\| \Gamma_2 x \| \leq (1 - c_1) m_1.
\]

For uniformly boundedness, using (2.1), we obtain
\[
|\langle \Gamma_2 x \rangle (t) | = \left| \frac{d}{dt} \int_t^{t+\omega} \int_a^b G(t, s) \left[ -r(s, \mu)x(s - g(s, \mu)) + q(s, x(s - g(s, \mu))) \right] \, d\mu \, ds \right|
\]
\[
\leq |G(t, t + \omega) \int_a^b \left[ -r(t, \mu)x(t - g(t, \mu)) + q(t, x(t - g(t, \mu))) \right] \, d\mu
\]
\[
- G(t, t) \int_a^b \left[ -r(t, \mu)x(t - g(t, \mu)) + q(t, x(t - g(t, \mu))) \right] \, d\mu - p(t)(\Gamma_2 x)(t) \right|
\]
\[
\leq |p(t) \int_a^b \left[ q(t, x(t - g(t, \mu))) - r(t, \mu)x(t - g(t, \mu)) \right] \, d\mu - p(t)(\Gamma_2 x)(t) \right|
\]
\[
\leq 2(1 - c_1) m_1 \| p \|
\]
which show that \( \{ \Gamma_2 x : x \in \Phi \} \) is uniformly bounded and equicontinuous on \([0, \omega]\). As a result, \( \Gamma_2(\Phi) \) is relatively compact. The aforementioned findings lead us to the conclusion that \( \Gamma_2 \) is completely continuous. According to fixed point theorem of Krasnoselskii, there is an \( x \in \Phi \) such that \( \Gamma_1 x + \Gamma_2 x = x \). This implies that \( x(t) \) is a positive \( \omega \)-periodic solution of (1.1).
Theorem 2.2. Suppose that $-1 < c_0 \leq \frac{(b-a)(t,x)}{1-g_\ell(t,\mu)} \leq c_1 \leq 0$. Moreover, assume that there exist positive constants $m_0$ and $m_1$ with $m_0 < m_1$ such that

$$\frac{m_0 - c_0 m_1}{b-a} \leq \frac{q(t, x) - r(t, \mu) x}{p(t)} \leq \frac{m_1 - c_1 m_0}{b-a},$$

(2.4)

where

$$r(t, \mu) = \frac{(c_0(t, \mu) + c(t, \mu)p(t))(1 - g_\ell(t, \mu)) + g_\ell(t, \mu)c(t, \mu)}{(1 - g_\ell(t, \mu))^2}, \quad t \in [0, \omega] \quad \text{and} \quad \mu \in [a, b].$$

Then, (1.1) has at least one positive $\omega$-periodic solution $x(t) \in [m_0, m_1]$.

Proof. We define $\Phi, G(t, s), \Gamma_1$ and $\Gamma_2$ as in the proof of Theorem 2.1. It can be seen from the proof of Theorem 2.1 that $\Gamma_1(\Phi) \subset \Phi_\omega$ and $\Gamma_2(\Phi) \subset \Phi_\omega$. Now, we show that $\Gamma_1 x + \Gamma_2 y \in \Phi$ for all $x, y \in \Phi$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$. By using (2.2), (2.3) and (2.4), we have

$$(\Gamma_1 y)(t) + (\Gamma_2 x)(t) = \int_a^b \frac{c(t, \mu)}{1 - g_\ell(t, \mu)} y(t - g(t, \mu)) d\mu$$

$$+ \int_t^{t+\omega} \int_a^b G(t, s) \left[ -r(s, \mu)x(s - g(s, \mu)) + q(s, x(s - g(s, \mu))) \right] d\mu ds$$

$$\leq c_1 m_0$$

$$+ \int_t^{t+\omega} G(t, s)p(s) \left[ q(s, x(s - g(s, \mu))) - r(s, \mu)x(s - g(s, \mu)) \right] d\mu ds$$

$$\leq c_1 m_0 + (m_1 - c_1 m_0) \int_t^{t+\omega} G(t, s)p(s) ds$$

$$= m_1$$

and

$$(\Gamma_1 y)(t) + (\Gamma_2 x)(t) = \int_a^b \frac{c(t, \mu)}{1 - g_\ell(t, \mu)} y(t - g(t, \mu)) d\mu$$

$$+ \int_t^{t+\omega} \int_a^b G(t, s) \left[ -r(s, \mu)x(s - g(s, \mu)) + q(s, x(s - g(s, \mu))) \right] d\mu ds$$

$$\geq c_0 m_1$$

$$+ \int_t^{t+\omega} G(t, s)p(s) \left[ q(s, x(s - g(s, \mu))) - r(s, \mu)x(s - g(s, \mu)) \right] d\mu ds$$

$$\geq c_0 m_1 + (m_0 - c_0 m_1) \int_t^{t+\omega} G(t, s)p(s) ds$$

$$= m_0.$$ 

That implies that $\Gamma_1 x + \Gamma_2 y \in \Phi$, for all $x, y \in \Phi$. Now, we shall show that $\Gamma_1$ is a contraction mapping on $\Phi$. For $x, y \in \Phi$, we have

$$(\Gamma_1 x)(t) - (\Gamma_1 y)(t)) = \left| \int_a^b \frac{c(t, \mu)}{1 - g_\ell(t, \mu)} x(t - g(t, \mu)) d\mu - \int_a^b \frac{c(t, \mu)}{1 - g_\ell(t, \mu)} y(t - g(t, \mu)) d\mu \right|$$

$$\leq \int_a^b \frac{c(t, \mu)}{1 - g_\ell(t, \mu)} \left| x(t - g(t, \mu)) - y(t - g(t, \mu)) \right| d\mu.$$

By taking the sup norm on both sides it follows that

$$\|\Gamma_1 x - \Gamma_1 y\| \leq -c_0 \|x - y\|$$

and therefore $\Gamma_1$ is a contraction mapping. Since the rest of the proof is similar to that of Theorem 2.1, it will not be given to avoid repetition. \qed
Example 2.3. Consider the following first-order neutral differential equation

\[ x'(t) = -5e^{\sin(t)} x(t) \]

\[ + \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \left[ e^{-\sin(t+\mu)} x'(t - e^{\sin(t+\mu)}) + e^{1-0.16 \cos(t) + 0.9 \sin(t)} \left( 10 + 2x(t - e^{\sin(t+\mu)}) \right) \right] d\mu. \]

(2.5)

It can be seen that (2.5) is of the form (1.1) with \( p(t) = 5e^{\sin(t)} \), \( c(t, \mu) = e^{-\sin(t+\mu)} \), \( g(t, \mu) = e^{\sin(t+\mu)} \), \( \omega = 2\pi \), \( q(t, x) = e^{1-0.16 \cos(t) + 0.9 \sin(t)} (10 + 2x(t - e^{\sin(t+\mu)})) \). After straightforward calculation, we can obtain

\[ c_1(t, \mu) = -\frac{\cos(t + \mu)}{5} e^{-\sin(t+\mu)/5}, \quad g_1(t, \mu) = \frac{\cos(t + \mu)}{5} e^{\sin(t+\mu)/5}, \]

\[ g_\mu(t, \mu) = e^{\sin(t+\mu)/5} \left[ \frac{-\sin(t + \mu) + \cos^2(t + \mu)}{25} \right] \]

\[ r(t, \mu) = \frac{(c_1(t, \mu) + c(t, \mu)p(t))(1 - g_\mu(t, \mu)) + g_\mu(t, \mu)c(t, \mu)}{(1 - g_\mu(t, \mu))^2} \]

\[ = \frac{-\cos(t + \mu) + 5e^{\sin(t)}}{5} \left( e^{\sin(t+\mu)/5} - \frac{\cos(t + \mu)}{5} \right) + \frac{(-\sin(t + \mu) + \cos^2(t + \mu)/25)}{(1 - \cos(t + \mu)/5) e^{\sin(t+\mu)/5}} \]

\[ \leq 0.38 = c_0 = \frac{(b - a)c(t, \mu)}{1 - g_\mu(t, \mu)} = \frac{(\pi/2 - \pi/3)e^{-\sin(t+\mu)/5}}{1 - \cos(t + \mu)/5} \]

\[ \leq c_1 = 0.69 < 1, \]

\[ \frac{(1 - c_0)m_0}{b - a} = \frac{(1 - 0.38)3}{(\pi/2 - \pi/3)} = 3.5523 \]

\[ \text{and} \quad \frac{(1 - c_1)m_1}{b - a} = \frac{(1 - 0.69)20}{(\pi/2 - \pi/3)} = 11.8211 \]

and

\[ 3.5523 = \frac{(1 - c_0)m_0}{b - a} \leq 4.1280 \leq \frac{q(t, x) - r(t, \mu)x}{p(t)} \leq 10.0997 \leq \frac{(1 - c_1)m_1}{b - a} = 11.8211. \]

It shows that the conditions of Theorem 2.1 are met when \( m_0 = 3 \) and \( m_1 = 20 \). Thus (2.5) has at least one \( 2\pi \)-periodic positive solution \( x(t) \) satisfying \( 3 \leq x(t) \leq 20 \).

References


