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Existence and controllability of fractional evolution equation with sectorial operator and impulse

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Abstract

This paper deals with the existence and uniqueness of PC-mild solutions for fractional impulsive evolution equation involving nonlocal conditions and sectorial operators. We also study the nonlocal controllability of the control system governed by fractional impulsive evolution equation.

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1 Introduction

Let X be a Banach space. Consider the nonlocal problem of the nonlinear fractional impulsive evolution equation of the form

$$\begin{cases} {}^C D_t^q x(t) = \mathcal{A}x(t) + f(t, x(t)), & t \in J, t \neq t_k, \\ \Delta x|_{t=t_k} = I_k(x(t_k)), & k = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ x(0) + g(x) = x_0 \in X, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

where $J = [0, a]$, $a > 0$ is a constant, ${}^C D_t^q$ denotes the Caputo fractional derivative of order $q \in (0, 1)$, $\mathcal{A} : D(\mathcal{A}) \subset X \rightarrow X$ is a sectorial operator in X , t_k ($k = 1, 2, \dots, m$) are the constants where the impulses occur, $0 = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_m < t_{m+1} = a$, $\Delta x|_{t=t_k} = x(t_k^+) - x(t_k^-)$, $x(t_k^+)$ and $x(t_k^-)$ denote the right and left limits of x at $t = t_k$, and f , g , and I_k are given functions, which will be specified later.

It is well known that the fractional derivatives are valuable tools for description of memory and hereditary properties of various materials and processes, which cannot be characterized by integer-order derivatives. The fractional differential equations have gained considerable importance during the past three decades. Hence, the theory of fractional differential equations has emerged as an active branch of applied mathematics. It has been used to construct many mathematical models in various fields, such as physics, chemistry, electrodynamics of a complex medium, polymer rheology, and so on. For recent works on the theory and applications of fractional differential equations, we refer to the monographs [12, 20, 26, 28, 29, 32] and the papers [1–7, 10, 11, 13–19, 21–25, 27, 30, 31, 33–42].

In addition, impulsive differential equations have been an interesting object because of their wide applications in physics, biology, engineering, medical fields, industry, and technology. Impulsive differential problems are appropriate models for describing the real processes that change their states rapidly at certain moments and cannot be described by using the classical differential equations. The fractional differential equations with impulsive effects have been studied by many authors; see [2, 3, 7, 10, 13–15, 19, 21, 25, 27, 34, 35, 37] and the references therein.

Moreover, the nonlocal Cauchy problems, which have strong background coming from physical problems, were initiated by Byszewski [8, 9]. Because nonlocal initial conditions generalize classical ones and play an important role in physics and engineering, more and more researchers pay attention to nonlocal Cauchy problems for different kinds of differential equations. For the fractional differential equations with nonlocal conditions, we refer to [18, 23, 42]. For the fractional differential equations with nonlocal conditions and impulsive effects, we refer to [13, 14, 21, 37].

Recently, the existence of mild solutions for abstract evolution equations or inclusions involving sectorial operators has been studied by many authors. For example, Shu et al. [34] introduced the concept of mild solutions for the initial value problem of fractional impulsive evolution equations (1.1). Assuming that \mathcal{A} is a sectorial operator and f is Lipschitz continuous or completely continuous, they proved the existence theorems of mild solutions for (1.1) when the operator families $(\mathcal{U}_q(t))_{t \geq 0}$ and $(\overline{\mathcal{V}_q(t)})_{t \geq 0}$, where $(\overline{\mathcal{V}_q(t)})_{t \geq 0} = t^{1-q}\mathcal{V}_q(t)$, are compact. Agarwal et al. [1], in finite-dimensional spaces, discussed the existence of mild solutions for fractional nonlocal evolution inclusions without impulses when \mathcal{A} is a sectorial operator. They studied the dimension of the set of mild solutions. Wang et al. [37] investigated the existence of PC-mild solutions for fractional impulsive evolution inclusions with nonlocal initial conditions when \mathcal{A} is a sectorial operator. The results are obtained without supposing the compactness of operator families $(\mathcal{U}_q(t))_{t \geq 0}$ and $(\overline{\mathcal{V}_q(t)})_{t \geq 0}$, but the nonlinear multivalued function satisfies the regularity condition expressed by the measure of noncompactness.

In this paper, motivated by the results mentioned, we consider the existence and controllability of fractional nonlocal impulsive problem for abstract evolution equation (1.1). Our main result, Theorem 3.1, extends Theorem 3.1 of [34] by discussing the problem in a new set \mathcal{S} . Particularly, because of this set \mathcal{S} , Theorem 3.1 is not a particular case of Theorem 3.3 in [37]. At last, we study the nonlocal controllability of fractional impulsive evolution equation with nonlocal condition of the form (1.1) (see Theorem 3.4 for details), which is not discussed in [34, 37].

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Sect. 2, we recall some definitions and notions of sectorial operators. In Sect. 3, we prove the existence, uniqueness, and nonlocal controllability of PC-mild solutions for the fractional impulsive evolution equation (1.1).

2 Preliminaries

Let X be a real Banach space with norm $\|\cdot\|$. We denote by $C(J, X)$ the Banach space of all continuous functions $x : J \rightarrow X$ with the norm $\|x\|_C = \sup\{\|x(t)\| : t \in J\}$. For any $p \in [1, \infty]$, $L^p(J, X)$ denotes the Banach space of all strongly measurable functions $x : J \rightarrow X$ with the norm

$$\|x\|_p = \begin{cases} (\int_J \|x(t)\|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}, & 1 \leq p < \infty, \\ \text{ess sup}_{t \in J} \|x(t)\| = \inf\{\ell \geq 0 : \|x(t)\| \leq \ell \text{ a.e. } t \in J\}, & p = \infty. \end{cases}$$

Let $L(X)$ be the Banach space of bounded linear operators from X to X . For a linear operator \mathcal{A} , we denote by $\sigma(\mathcal{A})$ its spectrum and by $\rho(\mathcal{A}) = \mathbb{C} - \sigma(\mathcal{A})$ its resolvent set. The family $R(\lambda, \mathcal{A}) = (\lambda I - \mathcal{A})^{-1}$, $\lambda \in \rho(\mathcal{A})$, denotes the resolvent operator of \mathcal{A} .

An operator \mathcal{A} is called a sectorial operator if

- (1) $\rho(\mathcal{A}) \subset \sum_{\eta, \varrho}$, and
- (2) $\|R(\lambda, \mathcal{A})\|_{L(X)} \leq \frac{M}{|\lambda - \varrho|}$, $M > 0$, $\lambda \in \sum_{\eta, \varrho}$,

where $\sum_{\eta, \varrho} = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : \lambda \neq \varrho, |\arg(\lambda - \varrho)| < \eta\}$, $\eta \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$, and $\varrho \in \mathbb{R}$. Examples of sectorial operators are some differential operators on unbounded domains, such as the Laplace operator or the Stokes operator on exterior domains.

Let $q > 0$ and $\omega = [q]$, the smallest integer greater than or equal to q . Given \widehat{x}_0 , we consider the Cauchy problem of the $q \in (\omega - 1, \omega)$ -th-order Caputo fractional evolution equation of the form

$$\begin{cases} {}^C D_t^q x(t) = \mathcal{A}x(t), & t > 0, \\ x(0) = \widehat{x}_0, & x^{(i)}(0) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, \omega - 1, \end{cases} \tag{2.1}$$

where \mathcal{A} is a sectorial operator that is closed and densely defined in X . Definitions 2.1–2.3 and Lemma 2.4 can be found in [4, 26, 28].

Definition 2.1 A family $\{\mathcal{U}_q(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ is called a solution operator of the Cauchy problem (2.1) if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (i) $\mathcal{U}_q(t)$ is strongly continuous for $t \geq 0$, and $\mathcal{U}_q(0) = I$, where I is the identity operator;
- (ii) $\mathcal{U}_q(t)D(\mathcal{A}) \subset D(\mathcal{A})$ and $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{U}_q(t)x = \mathcal{U}_q(t)\mathcal{A}x$ for all $x \in D(\mathcal{A})$ and $t \geq 0$;
- (iii) $\mathcal{U}_q(t)x$ is a solution of (2.1) for all $x \in D(\mathcal{A})$ and $t \geq 0$.

Definition 2.2 The solution operator $\mathcal{U}_q(t)$ is called exponentially bounded if

$$\|\mathcal{U}_q(t)\|_{L(X)} \leq Ce^{\nu t}, \quad t \geq 0, \tag{2.2}$$

for some constants $C \geq 1$ and $\nu \geq 0$. An operator \mathcal{A} is said to belong to $\epsilon^q(C, \nu)$ if the solution operator $\mathcal{U}_q(t)$ of (2.1) satisfies (2.2).

Denote $\epsilon^q(\nu) := \bigcup\{\epsilon^q(C, \nu) : C \geq 1\}$ and $\epsilon^q := \bigcup\{\epsilon^q(\nu) : \nu \geq 0\}$. Clearly, ϵ^1 and ϵ^2 are the sets of all infinitesimal generators of C_0 -semigroups and cosine operator families, respectively.

Definition 2.3 A solution operator $\mathcal{U}_q(t)$ of (2.1) is said to be analytic if it admits an analytic extension to a sector $\sum_{\eta_0} := \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} - \{0\} : |\arg \lambda| < \eta_0\}$ for some $\eta_0 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$. An analytic solution operator of (2.1) is said to be of analyticity type (η_0, ϱ_0) if for all $\eta < \eta_0$ and $\varrho > \varrho_0$, there is $C = C(\eta, \varrho)$ such that

$$\|\mathcal{U}_q(t)\|_{L(X)} \leq Ce^{\nu \operatorname{Re} t}$$

for some $t \in \sum_{\eta} := \{t \in \mathbb{C} - \{0\} : |\arg t| < \eta\}$.

Let us introduce $\mathcal{A}^q(\eta_0, \varrho_0) := \{\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{E}^q : \mathcal{A} \text{ generates an analytic solution operator } \mathcal{U}_q(t) \text{ of analyticity type } (\eta_0, \varrho_0)\}$. Furthermore, set

$$\mathcal{A}^q(\eta_0) := \{\mathcal{A}^q(\eta_0, \varrho_0) : \varrho_0 \in \mathbb{R}\}, \quad \mathcal{A}^q := \left\{ \mathcal{A}^q(\eta_0) : \eta_0 \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \right\}.$$

For $q = 1$, we obtain the set of all infinitesimal generators of analytic semigroups.

Lemma 2.4 *Let $q \in (0, 2)$. A linear closed densely defined operator \mathcal{A} belongs to $\mathcal{A}^q(\eta_0, \varrho_0)$ iff $\lambda^q \in \rho(\mathcal{A})$ for each $\lambda \in \sum_{\eta_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}}(\varrho_0) := \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} - \{0\} : |\arg(\lambda - \varrho_0)| < \eta_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}\}$ and $\varrho > \varrho_0, \eta < \eta_0$, there exists a constant $M = M(\eta, \varrho)$ such that*

$$\|\lambda^{q-1}R(\lambda^q, \mathcal{A})\|_{L(X)} \leq \frac{M}{|\lambda - \varrho|}$$

for some $\lambda \in \sum_{\eta_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}}(\varrho)$.

If $\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{A}^q(\eta_0, \varrho_0)$ for some $\eta_0 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ and $\varrho_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, we see, from the proof of Theorem 2.14 in [4], that the solution operator of the Cauchy problem (2.1) is defined by

$$\mathcal{U}_q(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} e^{\tau t} \tau^{q-1} R(\tau^q, \mathcal{A}) d\tau, \tag{2.3}$$

where Γ is a suitable path lying on $\sum_{\eta, \varrho}$.

Let $J_0 = [0, t_1], J_i = (t_i, t_{i+1}], i = 1, 2, \dots, m$. We consider the space

$$PC(J, X) = \{x : J \rightarrow X : x|_{J_i} \in C(J_i, X), i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m, \text{ and } x(t_i^+) \text{ exist for all } i = 1, 2, \dots, m\}.$$

Then $PC(J, X)$ is a Banach space with the norm

$$\|x\|_{PC} = \sup\{\|x(t)\| : t \in J\}$$

for $x \in PC(J, X)$. According to [1, 6, 34, 37], we have the following definition of PC-mild solutions for the nonlocal problem (1.1).

Definition 2.5 Let $\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{A}^q(\eta_0, \varrho_0)$ for some $\eta_0 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ and $\varrho_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. A function $x \in PC(J, X)$ is called a PC-mild solution of (1.1) if it satisfies the following integral equation:

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{U}_q(t)[x_0 - g(x)] + \int_0^t \mathcal{V}_q(t-s)f(s, x(s)) ds, & t \in J_0, \\ \vdots \\ \mathcal{U}_q(t)[x_0 - g(x)] + \sum_{k=1}^i \mathcal{U}_q(t-t_k)I_k(x(t_k)) \\ \quad + \int_0^t \mathcal{V}_q(t-s)f(s, x(s)) ds, & t \in J_i, 1 \leq i \leq m, \end{cases}$$

where $\mathcal{U}_q(t)$ is given in (2.3), and

$$\mathcal{V}_q(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} e^{\tau t} R(\tau^q, \mathcal{A}) d\tau, \tag{2.4}$$

where Γ is a suitable path lying on $\sum_{\eta, \varrho}$.

Remark 1 Our Definition 2.5 follows from Definition 2.20 of [37]. In [37], the authors claimed that the definition of solutions of impulsive Caputo fractional equations is questionable. They do not claim that Definition 2.20 is the best one. I agree with their view. Therefore Definition 2.5 is following a similar way as for ordinary differential equations with impulses. For details of Definition 2.5, we refer to [15, 38].

By (2.3) and (2.4) the operator families $\{\mathcal{U}_q(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ and $\{\mathcal{V}_q(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ satisfy the following properties [4, 26, 28].

Lemma 2.6 *If $\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{A}^q(\eta_0, \varrho_0)$ for some $\eta_0 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ and $\varrho_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, then*

$$\|\mathcal{U}_q(t)\|_{L(X)} \leq \widehat{M}_1, \quad \|\mathcal{V}_q(t)\|_{L(X)} \leq \widehat{M}_2 t^{q-1},$$

where

$$\widehat{M}_1 = \sup_{t \in J} \|\mathcal{U}_q(t)\|_{L(X)}, \quad \widehat{M}_2 = \sup_{t \in J} M e^{\theta t} (1 + t^{1-q}),$$

where $M = M(\eta, \varrho)$ is a constant.

3 Main results

Let $\mathcal{S} := \{x \in PC(J, X) : \exists L > 0, \|x(t)\| \leq L e^{\theta t}, \forall \theta > 0, \text{ a.e. } t \in J\}$. Define the norm

$$\|x\|_{\mathcal{S}} = \sup\{\|x(t)\| e^{-\theta t} : t \in J\}. \tag{3.1}$$

It is easy to see that \mathcal{S} is a Banach space with norm (3.1) and

$$\|x\|_{\mathcal{S}} \leq L, \quad \forall x \in \mathcal{S}. \tag{3.2}$$

Theorem 3.1 *Let $\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{A}^q(\eta_0, \varrho_0)$ for some $\eta_0 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ and $\varrho_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. Suppose that the following conditions hold:*

(H1) $f : J \times X \rightarrow X$, and there exists a function $\rho \in L^1(J, \mathbb{R}^+)$ such that

$$\|f(t, u) - f(t, v)\| \leq \rho(t) \|u - v\|, \quad \text{a.e. } t \in J, u, v \in X.$$

(H2) For each $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, $I_k : X \rightarrow X$, and there exists $\zeta_k > 0$ such that

$$\|I_k(u) - I_k(v)\| \leq \zeta_k \|u - v\|, \quad \forall u, v \in X.$$

(H3) $g : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow X$ is continuous, and there exists a constant $K > 0$ such that

$$\|g(x) - g(y)\| \leq K \|x - y\|_{\mathcal{S}}, \quad \forall x, y \in \mathcal{S}.$$

(H4) *There exist constants $\gamma_1 > 0$ and $\beta_1 \in (0, 1)$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} & \widehat{M}_1 \left[\|x_0\| + \|g(0)\| + \sum_{k=1}^m \|I_k(0)\| \right] + \widehat{M}_2 \int_0^t (t-s)^{q-1} \|f(s, 0)\| ds \\ & \leq \gamma_1 e^{\theta t}, \quad t \in J, \\ & \widehat{M}_1 \left[K + e^{a\theta} \sum_{k=1}^m \zeta_k \right] + \widehat{M}_2 \int_0^t (t-s)^{q-1} \rho(s) e^{\theta s} ds \leq \beta_1 e^{\theta t}, \quad t \in J. \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

Then the nonlocal problem (1.1) has a unique PC-mild solution on J .

Proof Define the operator $Q : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow PC(J, X)$ by

$$(Qx)(t) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{U}_q(t)[x_0 - g(x)] + \int_0^t \mathcal{V}_q(t-s)f(s, x(s)) ds, & t \in J_0, \\ \vdots \\ \mathcal{U}_q(t)[x_0 - g(x)] + \sum_{k=1}^i \mathcal{U}_q(t-t_k)I_k(x(t_k)) \\ \quad + \int_0^t \mathcal{V}_q(t-s)f(s, x(s)) ds, & t \in J_i, 1 \leq i \leq m. \end{cases} \tag{3.4}$$

We first prove that $QS \in \mathcal{S}$. For any $x \in \mathcal{S}$ and $t \in J_0$, it follows from (H1)–(H4), (3.2), and Lemma 2.6 that

$$\begin{aligned} \|(Qx)(t)\| & \leq \|\mathcal{U}_q(t)[x_0 - g(x)]\| + \left\| \int_0^t \mathcal{V}_q(t-s)f(s, x(s)) ds \right\| \\ & \leq \widehat{M}_1 [\|x_0\| + \|g(x)\|] + \widehat{M}_2 \int_0^t (t-s)^{q-1} \|f(s, x(s))\| ds \\ & \leq \widehat{M}_1 \|x_0\| + \widehat{M}_1 K \|x\|_{\mathcal{S}} + \widehat{M}_1 \|g(0)\| \\ & \quad + \widehat{M}_2 \int_0^t (t-s)^{q-1} \rho(s) \|x(s)\| ds + \widehat{M}_2 \int_0^t (t-s)^{q-1} \|f(x, 0)\| ds \\ & \leq (\gamma_1 + L\beta_1) e^{\theta t}. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, for any $t \in J_i, 1 \leq i \leq m$, we can prove that

$$\|(Qx)(t)\| \leq (\gamma_1 + L\beta_1) e^{\theta t}.$$

Thus, for all $t \in J$, we have

$$\|(Qx)(t)\| \leq (\gamma_1 + L\beta_1) e^{\theta t}.$$

This fact, combined with (3.1), implies

$$\|Qx\|_{\mathcal{S}} \leq \gamma_1 + L\beta_1.$$

Hence $Qx \in \mathcal{S}$ for all $x \in \mathcal{S}$.

Next, we verify that Q is a contraction. For any $t \in J_0$ and $x, y \in \mathcal{S}$, from (H1)–(H4), (3.2), and Lemma 2.6 we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|(Qx)(t) - (Qy)(t)\| &\leq \|\mathcal{U}_q(t)[g(x) - g(y)]\| + \left\| \int_0^t \mathcal{V}_q(t-s)[f(s, x(s)) - f(s, y(s))] ds \right\| \\ &\leq \widehat{M}_1 \|g(x) - g(y)\| + \widehat{M}_2 \int_0^t (t-s)^{q-1} \|f(s, x(s)) - f(s, y(s))\| ds \\ &\leq \left[\widehat{M}_1 K + \widehat{M}_2 \int_0^t (t-s)^{q-1} \rho(s) e^{\theta s} ds \right] \|x - y\|_{\mathcal{S}} \\ &\leq \beta_1 e^{\theta t} \|x - y\|_{\mathcal{S}}. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, for any $x, y \in \mathcal{S}$ and $t \in J_i, 1 \leq i \leq m$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|(Qx)(t) - (Qy)(t)\| &\leq \left[\widehat{M}_1 K + \widehat{M}_1 e^{a\theta} \sum_{k=1}^m \zeta_k + \widehat{M}_2 \int_0^t (t-s)^{q-1} \rho(s) e^{\theta s} ds \right] \|x - y\|_{\mathcal{S}} \\ &\leq \beta_1 e^{\theta t} \|x - y\|_{\mathcal{S}}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, for any $t \in J$ and $x, y \in \mathcal{S}$, we have

$$\|(Qx)(t) - (Qy)(t)\| \leq \beta_1 e^{\theta t} \|x - y\|_{\mathcal{S}}. \tag{3.5}$$

This implies

$$\|Qx - Qy\|_{\mathcal{S}} \leq \beta_1 \|x - y\|_{\mathcal{S}}, \quad \forall x, y \in \mathcal{S}.$$

Since $\beta_1 \in (0, 1)$, we obtain that $Q : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is a contraction. Applying the Banach fixed point theorem, we get that the operator Q has a unique fixed point in \mathcal{S} . Hence, the non-local problem (1.1) has a unique PC-mild solution in \mathcal{S} . \square

Next, we consider the controllability of control system governed by the fractional impulsive evolution equation

$$\begin{cases} {}^C D_t^q x(t) = \mathcal{A}x(t) + f(t, x(t)) + Bu(t), & t \in J, t \neq t_k, \\ \Delta x|_{t=t_k} = I_k(x(t_k)), & k = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ x(0) + g(x) = x_0 \in X, \end{cases} \tag{3.6}$$

where the notions ${}^C D_t^q, \mathcal{A}, \Delta x|_{t=t_k}$ and the functions f, I_k, g are defined as in (1.1), u is given in $L^\infty(J, U)$, the Banach space of admissible control functions, U is a real Banach space, and B is a bounded linear operator from U to X .

Definition 3.2 System (3.6) is said to be nonlocally controllable on the interval $J = [0, a]$ if for any $x_0, x_1 \in X$, there exists a control function $u \in L^\infty(J, U)$ such that the PC-mild solution of (3.6) satisfies $x(0) = x_0 - g(x)$ and $x(a) = x_1 - g(x)$.

To prove the nonlocal controllability of system (3.6), we introduce the following assumptions:

(H5) The bounded linear operator $W : L^\infty(J, X) \rightarrow X$ defined by

$$W(u) = \int_0^a \mathcal{V}_q(a-s)Bu(s) ds$$

has a bounded inverse $W^{-1} : X \rightarrow L^\infty(J, X)/\text{Ker}(W)$, and there exists a constant $N > 0$ such that $\|W^{-1}\| \leq N$ and $\|B\| \leq N$.

(H6) There exist two positive constants γ_2 and β_2 satisfying

$$\left(1 + \widehat{M}_2 N^2 \frac{a^q}{q} e^{a\theta}\right) \beta_2 < 1 \tag{3.7}$$

such that

$$N_1 + \widehat{M}_2 \int_0^t (t-s)^{q-1} \|f(s, 0)\| ds \leq \gamma_2 e^{\theta t}, \quad t \in J,$$

$$N_2 + \widehat{M}_2 \int_0^t (t-s)^{q-1} \rho(s) e^{\theta s} ds \leq \beta_2 e^{\theta t}, \quad t \in J,$$

where

$$N_1 = \|x_1\| + \widehat{M}_1 \left(\|x_0\| + \sum_{k=1}^m \|I_k(0)\| \right) + (1 + \widehat{M}_1) \|g(0)\|,$$

$$N_2 = (1 + \widehat{M}_1)K + \widehat{M}_1 e^{a\theta} \sum_{k=1}^m \zeta_k.$$

In view of assumption (H5), we can define the control function $u(\cdot; x) \in L^\infty(J, X)$ by

$$u(t; x) = W^{-1} \left[x_1 - g(x) - \mathcal{U}_q(t)(x_0 - g(x)) - \sum_{k=1}^m \mathcal{U}_q(a-t_k)I_k(x(t_k)) - \int_0^a \mathcal{V}_q(a-s)f(s, x(s)) ds \right](t), \quad t \in J.$$

Lemma 3.3 *If assumptions (H1)–(H3), (H5), and (H6) hold, then*

$$\|Bu(t; x)\| \leq N^2(\gamma_2 + \beta_2 L)e^{\theta a}$$

and

$$\|Bu(t; x) - Bu(t, y)\| \leq N^2 \beta_2 e^{\theta a} \|x - y\|_S$$

for all $t \in J$ and $x, y \in S$.

Proof For any $t \in J$ and $x \in S$, it follows from assumptions (H1)–(H3), (H5), and (H6) that

$$\|Bu(t; x)\| \leq N^2 \left[\|x_1\| + \|g(x)\| + \widehat{M}_1 (\|x_0\| + \|g(x)\|) + \widehat{M}_1 \sum_{k=1}^m \|I_k(x(t_k))\| + \widehat{M}_2 \int_0^a (a-s)^{q-1} \|f(s, x(s))\| ds \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq N^2 \left[\|x_1\| + \widehat{M}_1 \|x_0\| + (1 + \widehat{M}_1) \|g(0)\| \right. \\
 &\quad + \widehat{M}_1 \sum_{k=1}^m \|I_k(0)\| + \widehat{M}_2 \int_0^a (a-s)^{q-1} \|f(s, 0)\| ds \\
 &\quad + (1 + \widehat{M}_1) K \|x\|_{\mathcal{S}} + \widehat{M}_1 e^{\theta a} \sum_{k=1}^m \zeta_k \|x\|_{\mathcal{S}} \\
 &\quad \left. + \widehat{M}_2 \int_0^a (a-s)^{q-1} \rho(s) e^{\theta s} ds \|x\|_{\mathcal{S}} \right] \\
 &\leq N^2 (\gamma_2 + \beta_2 L) e^{\theta a},
 \end{aligned}$$

and for all $t \in J$ and $x, y \in \mathcal{S}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\|Bu(t; x) - Bu(t, y)\| \\
 &\leq N^2 \left[\|g(x) - g(y)\| + \widehat{M}_1 \|g(x) - g(y)\| + \widehat{M}_1 \sum_{k=1}^m \|I_k(x(t_k)) - I_k(y(t_k))\| \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \widehat{M}_2 \int_0^a (a-s)^{q-1} \|f(s, x(s)) - f(s, y(s))\| ds \right] \\
 &\leq N^2 \left[K(1 + \widehat{M}_1) \|x - y\|_{\mathcal{S}} + \widehat{M}_1 \sum_{k=1}^m \zeta_k e^{\theta t_k} \|x - y\|_{\mathcal{S}} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \widehat{M}_2 \int_0^a (a-s)^{q-1} \rho(s) e^{\theta s} ds \|x - y\|_{\mathcal{S}} \right] \\
 &\leq N^2 \beta_2 e^{\theta a} \|x - y\|_{\mathcal{S}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. □

Theorem 3.4 *Let $\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{A}^q(\eta_0, \varrho_0)$ for some $\eta_0 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ and $\varrho_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. Suppose that conditions (H1)–(H3), (H5), and (H6) hold. Then system (3.6) is nonlocally controllable on the interval J .*

Proof Define the operator $\widetilde{Q} : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow PC(J, X)$ by

$$(\widetilde{Q}x)(t) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{U}_q(t)[x_0 - g(x)] + \int_0^t \mathcal{V}_q(t-s)[f(s, x(s)) + Bu(s; x)] ds, & t \in J_0, \\ \vdots \\ \mathcal{U}_q(t)[x_0 - g(x)] + \sum_{k=1}^i \mathcal{U}_q(t-t_k) I_k(x(t_k)) \\ \quad + \int_0^t \mathcal{V}_q(t-s)[f(s, x(s)) + Bu(s; x)] ds, & t \in J_i, 1 \leq i \leq m. \end{cases}$$

It is clear that any fixed point of \widetilde{Q} is a PC-mild solution of the nonlocal system (3.6) satisfying $x(0) = x_0 - g(x)$ and $x(a) = x_1 - g(x)$. Next, we prove that \widetilde{Q} has a fixed point in \mathcal{S} . For this purpose, we first prove that $\widetilde{Q} : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is continuous.

Indeed, in view of the continuity of all functions involved in (3.6), $\widetilde{Q} : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow PC(J, X)$ is continuous. On the other hand, by assumptions (H1)–(H3) and (H6) and by Lemma 3.3,

a similar argument as in the proof of Theorem 3.1 shows that

$$\|(\tilde{Q}x)(t)\| \leq (\gamma_2 + \beta_2 L) \left(1 + \widehat{M}_2 N^2 e^{\theta(a-t)} \frac{a^q}{q} \right) e^{\theta t}, \quad \forall t \in J, x \in \mathcal{S}.$$

This implies

$$\|\tilde{Q}x\|_{\mathcal{S}} \leq (\gamma_2 + \beta_2 L) \left(1 + \widehat{M}_2 N^2 e^{\theta a} \frac{a^q}{q} \right).$$

Thus $\tilde{Q} : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is continuous.

Secondly, we claim that $\tilde{Q} : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is a contraction. In fact, for any $t \in J_0$ and $x, y \in \mathcal{S}$, it follows from (H1)–(H3), (H6), and Lemma 3.3 that

$$\begin{aligned} \|(\tilde{Q}x)(t) - (\tilde{Q}y)(t)\| &\leq \widehat{M}_1 \|g(x) - g(y)\| \\ &\quad + \widehat{M}_2 \int_0^t (t-s)^{q-1} \|f(s, x(s)) - f(s, y(s))\| \\ &\quad + \widehat{M}_2 \int_0^t (t-s)^{q-1} \|Bu(s; x) - Bu(s; y)\| \\ &\leq \left(\widehat{M}_1 K + \widehat{M}_2 \int_0^t (t-s)^{q-1} \rho(s) e^{\theta s} ds \right) \|x - y\|_{\mathcal{S}} \\ &\quad + \widehat{M}_2 N^2 \beta_2 e^{a\theta} \frac{a^q}{q} \|x - y\|_{\mathcal{S}} \\ &\leq \left(1 + \widehat{M}_2 N^2 e^{\theta(a-t)} \frac{a^q}{q} \right) \beta_2 e^{\theta t} \|x - y\|_{\mathcal{S}}. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, for any $t \in J_i, 1 \leq i \leq m$, and $x, y \in \mathcal{S}$, we can obtain

$$\|(\tilde{Q}x)(t) - (\tilde{Q}y)(t)\| \leq \left(1 + \widehat{M}_2 N^2 e^{\theta(a-t)} \frac{a^q}{q} \right) \beta_2 e^{\theta t} \|x - y\|_{\mathcal{S}}.$$

Thus, for all $x, y \in \mathcal{S}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{Q}x - \tilde{Q}y\|_{\mathcal{S}} &\leq \left(1 + \widehat{M}_2 N^2 e^{\theta(a-t)} \frac{a^q}{q} \right) \beta_2 \|x - y\|_{\mathcal{S}} \\ &\leq \left(1 + \widehat{M}_2 N^2 e^{a\theta} \frac{a^q}{q} \right) \beta_2 \|x - y\|_{\mathcal{S}}. \end{aligned}$$

By (3.7), $\tilde{Q} : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is a contraction. Hence, by the Banach fixed point theorem, \tilde{Q} has a unique fixed point x in \mathcal{S} , which is a PC-mild solution of the nonlocal system (3.6) and satisfies $x(0) = x_0 - g(x)$ and $x(a) = x_1 - g(x)$. □

4 Conclusion and future study

This paper deals with the existence and controllability of a fractional nonlocal impulsive problem for abstract evolution equation (1.1). By using fixed point theorems the existence and nonlocal controllability of (1.1) are discussed. A similar technique can be used to study the fractional evolution inclusion involving impulses and nonlocal condition.

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Authors' contributions

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