Two-Point Boundary Value Problems For Strongly Singular Higher-Order Linear Differential Equations With Deviating Arguments

Sulkhan Mukhigulashvili and Nino Partsvania

Abstract

For strongly singular higher-order differential equations with deviating arguments, under two-point conjugated and right-focal boundary conditions, Agarwal-Kiguradze type theorems are established, which guarantee the presence of Fredholm’s property for the above mentioned problems. Also we provide easily verifiable best possible conditions that guarantee the existence of a unique solution of the studied problems.

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1 Statement of the main results

1.1. Statement of the problems and the basic notations. Consider the differential equations with deviating arguments

\[ u^{(n)}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} p_j(t)u^{(j-1)}(\tau_j(t)) + q(t) \quad \text{for} \quad a < t < b, \]  

(1.1)

with the two-point boundary conditions

\[ u^{(i-1)}(a) = 0 \quad (i = 1, \ldots, m), \quad u^{(j-1)}(b) = 0 \quad (j = 1, \ldots, n-m), \]  

(1.2)

\[ u^{(i-1)}(a) = 0 \quad (i = 1, \ldots, m), \quad u^{(j-1)}(b) = 0 \quad (j = m + 1, \ldots, n). \]  

(1.3)

Here \( n \geq 2, \) \( m \) is the integer part of \( n/2, \) \( -\infty < a < b < +\infty, \) \( p_j, q \in L_{loc}([a, b]) \quad (j = 1, \ldots, m), \) and \( \tau_j : ]a, b[ \to ]a, b[ \) are measurable functions. By \( u^{(j-1)}(a) \) \( (u^{(j-1)}(b)) \) we denote the right (the left) limit of the function \( u^{(j-1)} \) at the point \( a (b). \) Problems (1.1), (1.2), and (1.1), (1.3) are said to be singular if some or all the coefficients of (1.1) are non-integrable on \([a, b],\) having singularities at the end-points of this segment.

*Corresponding author.
The linear ordinary differential equations and differential equations with deviating arguments with boundary conditions (1.2) and (1.3), and with the conditions

\[ \int_a^b (s-a)^{n-1}(b-s)^{2m-1}[-1]^{n-m}p_1(s)\,ds < +\infty, \]

\[ \int_a^b (s-a)^{n-j}(b-s)^{2m-j}|p_j(s)|\,ds < +\infty \quad (j = 2, \ldots, m), \quad (1.4) \]

and

\[ \int_a^b (s-a)^{n-m-1/2}(b-s)^{m-1/2}|q(s)|\,ds < +\infty, \]

\[ \int_a^b (s-a)^{n-j}(b-s)^{2m-j}|p_j(s)|\,ds < +\infty \quad (j = 2, \ldots, m), \quad (1.5) \]

respectively, were studied by I. Kiguradze, R. P. Agarwal and some other authors (see [1], [2], [4] - [22]).

The first step in studying the linear ordinary differential equations under conditions (1.2) or (1.3), in the case when the functions \( p_j \) and \( q \) have strong singularities at the points \( a \) and \( b \), i.e. when conditions (1.4) and (1.5) are not fulfilled, was made by R. P. Agarwal and I. Kiguradze in the article [3].

In this paper the Agarwal-Kiguradze type theorems are proved which guarantee Fredholm’s property for problems (1.1), (1.2), and (1.1), (1.3) (see Definition 1.1). Moreover, we establish optimal, in some sense, sufficient conditions for the solvability of problems (1.1), (1.2), and (1.1), (1.3).

Throughout the paper we use the following notation.

\( R^+ = [0, +\infty[; \)

\( [x]_+ \) is the positive part of number \( x \), that is \( [x]_+ = \frac{x+|x|}{2} \);

\( L_{loc}([a, b]) \) (\( L_{loc}([a, b]) \)) is the space of functions \( y : ]a, b[ \to R \), which are integrable on \( [a + \epsilon, b - \epsilon] ; ([a + \epsilon, b]) \) for arbitrary small \( \epsilon > 0 \);

\( L_{\alpha,\beta}(a, b) \) \( (L_{2,\alpha,\beta}(a, b)) \) is the space of integrable (square integrable) with the weight \( (t-a)^\alpha(b-t)^\beta \) functions \( y : ]a, b[ \to R \), with the norm

\[ ||y||_{L_{\alpha,\beta}} = \int_a^b (s-a)^\alpha(b-s)^\beta|y(s)|\,ds \quad \left( ||y||_{L_{2,\alpha,\beta}} = \left( \int_a^b (s-a)^\alpha(b-s)^\beta y^2(s)\,ds \right)^{1/2} \right) ; \]

\( L([a, b]) = L_{0,0}(a, b], \quad L^2([a, b]) = L_{0,0}^2(a, b] ; \)

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\( M([a, b]) \) is the set of measurable functions \( \tau : [a, b] \to [a, b] \);
\( \widetilde{L}_{2, \alpha, \beta}([a, b]) \) (\( \widetilde{L}_2([a, b]) \)) is the Banach space of functions \( y \in L_{loc}([a, b]) \) (\( L_{loc}([a, b]) \)), satisfying
\[
\mu_1 \equiv \max \left\{ \left[ \int_a^t (s-a)^\alpha \left( \int_s^t y(\xi) d\xi \right)^2 ds \right]^{1/2} : a \leq t \leq \frac{a+b}{2} \right\} + \]
\[
+ \max \left\{ \left[ \int_t^b (b-s)^\beta \left( \int_t^s y(\xi) d\xi \right)^2 ds \right]^{1/2} : \frac{a+b}{2} \leq t \leq b \right\} < +\infty,
\]
\[
\mu_2 \equiv \max \left\{ \left[ \int_a^t (s-a)^\alpha \left( \int_s^t y(\xi) d\xi \right)^2 ds \right]^{1/2} : a \leq t \leq b \right\} < +\infty.
\]
The norm in this space is defined by the equality \( \| \cdot \|_{\widetilde{L}_{2, \alpha, \beta}} = \mu_1 \) (\( \| \cdot \|_{\widetilde{L}_2} = \mu_2 \)).
\( \widetilde{C}^{n-1, m}([a, b]) \) (\( \widetilde{C}^{n-1}([a, b]) \)) is the space of functions \( y \in \widetilde{C}_{loc}^{n-1}([a, b]) \) (\( y \in \widetilde{C}_{loc}^{n-1}([a, b]) \)), satisfying
\[
\int_a^b |y^{(m)}(s)|^2 ds < +\infty.
\]
(1.6)

When problem (1.1), (1.2) is discussed, we assume that for \( n = 2m \), the conditions
\[
p_j \in L_{loc}([a, b]) \quad (j = 1, \ldots, m)
\]
(1.7)
are fulfilled, and for \( n = 2m + 1 \), along with (1.7), the conditions
\[
\limsup_{t \to b} \left| (b-t)^{2m-1} \int_{t_1}^t p_1(s) ds \right| < +\infty \quad (t_1 = \frac{a+b}{2})
\]
(1.8)
are fulfilled. Problem (1.1), (1.3) is discussed under the assumptions
\[
p_j \in L_{loc}([a, b]) \quad (j = 1, \ldots, m).
\]
(1.9)

A solution of problem (1.1), (1.2) ((1.1), (1.3)) is sought in the space \( \widetilde{C}^{n-1, m}([a, b]) \) (\( \widetilde{C}^{n-1}([a, b]) \)).
By \( h_j : [a, b] \to R_+ \) and \( f_j : R \times M([a, b]) \to C_{loc}([a, b] \times [a, b]) \) \( (j = 1, \ldots, m) \) we denote the functions and the operators, respectively, defined by the equalities
\[
h_1(t, s) = \left| \int_s^t (\xi - a)^{-2m} (-1)^{n-m} p_1(\xi) d\xi \right|,
\]
(1.10)
\[
h_j(t, s) = \left| \int_s^t (\xi - a)^{-2m} p_j(\xi) d\xi \right| \quad (j = 2, \ldots, m),
\]

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and,

\[ f_j(c, \tau_j)(t, s) = \int_s^t (\xi - a)^{n-2m}|p_j(\xi)| \left( \int_\xi^{\tau_j(\xi)} (\xi_1 - c)^{2(m-j)}d\xi_1 \right)^{1/2}d\xi \quad (j = 1, \ldots, m). \quad (1.11) \]

Let, moreover,

\[ m!! = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } m \leq 0 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots m & \text{for } m \geq 1 \end{cases} \]

if \( m = 2k + 1 \).

### 1.2. Fredholm type theorems.

Along with (1.1), we consider the homogeneous equation

\[ v^{(n)}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} p_j(t)v^{(j-1)}(\tau_j(t)) \quad \text{for } a < t < b. \quad (1.10) \]

In the case where conditions (1.4) and (1.5) are violated, the question on the presence of the Fredholm’s property for problem (1.1), (1.2) ((1.1), (1.3)) in some subspace of the space \( \tilde{C}^{n-1,m}([a, b]) (\tilde{C}^{n-1,m}([a, b])) \) remains so far open. This question is answered in Theorem 1.1 (Theorem 1.2) formulated below which contains optimal in a certain sense conditions guaranteeing the Fredholm’s property for problem (1.1), (1.2) ((1.1), (1.3)) in the space \( \tilde{C}^{n-1,m}([a, b]) (\tilde{C}^{n-1,m}([a, b])) \).

**Definition 1.1.** We will say that problem (1.1), (1.2) ((1.1), (1.3)) has the Fredholm’s property in the space \( \tilde{C}^{n-1,m}([a, b]) (\tilde{C}^{n-1,m}([a, b])) \), if the unique solvability of the corresponding homogeneous problem (1.1.0), (1.2) ((1.1.0), (1.3)) in that space implies the unique solvability of problem (1.1), (1.2) ((1.1), (1.3)) for every \( q \in \tilde{L}^2_{2n-2m-2,2m-2}([a, b]) \) \( (q \in \tilde{L}^2_{2n-2m-2}([a, b])). \)

**Theorem 1.1.** Let there exist \( a_0 \in]a, b[ \), \( b_0 \in ]a_0, b[ \), numbers \( l_{kj} > 0 \), \( \gamma_{kj} > 0 \), and functions \( \tau_j \in M([a, b]) \) \( (k = 0, 1, j = 1, \ldots, m) \) such that

\[ (t - a)^{2m-j}h_j(t, s) \leq l_{0j} \quad \text{for } a < t \leq s \leq a_0, \quad (1.12) \]

\[ \lim_{t \to a} \sup (t - a)^{m-\frac{1}{2} - \gamma_{0j}} f_j(a, \tau_j)(t, s) < +\infty, \]

\[ (b - t)^{2m-j}h_j(t, s) \leq l_{1j} \quad \text{for } b_0 \leq s \leq t < b, \quad (1.13) \]

\[ \lim_{t \to b} \sup (b - t)^{m-\frac{1}{2} - \gamma_{1j}} f_j(b, \tau_j)(t, s) < +\infty, \]

and

\[ \sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{(2m - j)2^{2m-j+1}}{(2m - 1)!!(2m - 2j + 1)!!} l_{kj} < 1 \quad (k = 0, 1). \quad (1.14) \]
Let, moreover, (1.1), (1.2) have only the trivial solution in the space $\tilde{C}^{n-1,m}[a, b]$. Then problem (1.1), (1.2) has the unique solution $u$ for every $q \in L^2_{2n-2m-2,2m-2}[a, b]$, and there exists a constant $r$, independent of $q$, such that

$$
\|u^{(m)}\|_{L^2} \leq r \|q\|_{L^2_{2n-2m-2,2m-2}}.
$$

(1.15)

**Corollary 1.1.** Let numbers $\kappa_{kj}, \nu_{kj} \in \mathbb{R}^+$ be such that

$$
\nu_{kj} > 2n + 2 - 2k(2m - n), \quad \nu_{kj} > 2 \quad (k = 0, 1; \ j = 2, \ldots, m),
$$

(1.16)

$$
\limsup_{t \to a} \frac{|\tau_j(t) - t|}{(t - a)^{\nu_{kj}}} < +\infty, \quad \limsup_{t \to b} \frac{|\tau_j(t) - t|}{(b - t)^{\nu_{kj}}} < +\infty,
$$

(1.17)

and

$$
\sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{2^{m-j+1}}{(2m-1)!!(2m-2j+1)!!} \kappa_{kj} < 1 \quad (k = 0, 1).
$$

(1.18)

Moreover, let $\kappa \in \mathbb{R}^+$, $p_{0j} \in L_{n-j,2m-j}[a, b; \mathbb{R}^+]$, and

$$
\frac{\kappa}{[(t - a)(b - t)]^{2n}} - p_{01}(t) \leq (-1)^{n-m}p_1(t) \leq \frac{\kappa_{01}}{(t - a)^n} + \frac{\kappa_{11}}{(t - a)^n - 2m(b - t)^{2m}} + p_{01}(t),
$$

(1.19)

$$
|p_j(t)| \leq \frac{\kappa_{0j}}{(t - a)^{n-j+1}} + \frac{\kappa_{1j}}{(t - a)^{n-2m}(b - t)^{2m-j+1}} + p_{0j}(t) \quad (j = 2, \ldots, m).
$$

(1.20)

Let, moreover, (1.1), (1.2) have only the trivial solution in the space $\tilde{C}^{n-1,m}[a, b]$. Then problem (1.1), (1.2) has the unique solution $u$ for every $q \in L^2_{2n-2m-2,2m-2}[a, b]$, and there exists a constant $r$, independent of $q$, such that (1.15) holds.

**Theorem 1.2.** Let there exist $a_0 \in [a, b]$, numbers $\nu_{0j} > 0$, $\gamma_{0j} > 0$, and functions $\tau_j \in M([a, b])$ such that condition (1.12) is fulfilled and

$$
\sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{(2m-j)2^{m-j+1}}{(2m-1)!!(2m-2j+1)!!} \nu_{0j} < 1.
$$

(1.21)

Let, moreover, problem (1.1), (1.3) have only the trivial solution in the space $\tilde{C}^{n-1,m}[a, b]$. Then problem (1.1), (1.3) has the unique solution $u$ for every $q \in L^2_{2n-2m-2}[a, b]$, and there exists a constant $r$, independent of $q$, such that

$$
\|u^{(m)}\|_{L^2} \leq r \|q\|_{L^2_{2n-2m-2}}.
$$

(1.22)

**Corollary 1.2.** Let numbers $\kappa_{0j}, \nu_{0j} \in \mathbb{R}^+$ be such that

$$
\nu_{01} > 2n + 2, \quad \nu_{0j} \geq 2 \quad (j = 2, \ldots, m),
$$

(1.23)

$$
\limsup_{t \to a} \frac{|\tau_j(t) - t|}{(t - a)^{\nu_{0j}}} < +\infty,
$$

(1.24)
and
\[ \sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{2^{2m-j+1}}{(2m-1)!!(2m-2j+1)!!} \kappa_{0j} < 1. \quad (1.25) \]

Let, moreover, \( \kappa \in \mathbb{R}^+ \), \( p_{oj} \in L_{n-j,0}([a,b]; \mathbb{R}^+) \), and
\[ -\frac{\kappa}{(t-a)^n} - p_{o1}(t) \leq (-1)^{n-m}p_{1}(t) \leq \frac{\kappa_{01}}{(t-a)^{n-1}} + p_{o1}(t), \quad (1.26) \]
\[ |p_{j}(t)| \leq \frac{\kappa_{0j}}{(t-a)^{n-j+1}} + p_{o1}(t) \quad (j = 2, \ldots, m). \quad (1.27) \]

Let, moreover, problem (1.1), (1.2) may have infinite set of solutions in the space \( \widetilde{C}^{n-1,m}([a,b]) \). Then problem (1.1), (1.3) have only the trivial solution in the space \( \widetilde{C}^{n-1,m}([a,b]) \). and there exists a constant \( r \), independent of \( q \), such that (1.22) holds.

**Theorem 1.3.** Let \( c_1 = a, c_2 = b, \)
\[ \text{ess sup}_{a < t < b} \left| \frac{1}{|t-c_i|^{m+1-j}} \int_t^{t_j} |\xi - c_i|^{m-j-1}d\xi \right| < +\infty \quad (j = 1, \ldots, m) \quad (1.28) \]
if \( i = 1, 2 \) (if \( i = 1 \),
\[ p_j \in L_{n-j,2m-j}([a,b]) \quad (p_j \in L_{n-j,0}([a,b])) \quad (j = 1, \ldots, m), \quad (1.29) \]
and let problem (1.1), (1.2) (problem (1.1), (1.3)) be uniquely solvable in the space \( \widetilde{C}^{n-1,m}([a,b]) \) (in the space \( \widetilde{C}^{n-1,m}([a,b]) \)). Then this problem is uniquely solvable in the space \( \widetilde{C}^{n-1}([a,b]) \) (in the space \( \widetilde{C}^{loc}([a,b]) \)) as well.

**Remark 1.1.** In [3], an example is constructed which demonstrates that if condition (1.29) is violated, then problem (1.1), (1.2) (problem (1.1), (1.3)) with \( t_j(t) \equiv t \) \( (j = 1, \ldots, m) \) may be uniquely solvable in the space \( \widetilde{C}^{n-1,m}([a,b]) \) (in the space \( \widetilde{C}^{n-1,m}([a,b]) \)) and this problem may have infinite set of solutions in the space \( \widetilde{C}^{loc}([a,b]) \) (in the space \( \widetilde{C}^{loc}([a,b]) \)).

Also, in [3] it is demonstrated that strict inequalities (1.14), (1.21), (1.18), (1.25) are sharp because they cannot be replaced by nonstrict ones.

### 1.2. Existence and uniqueness theorems.

**Theorem 1.4.** Let there exist numbers \( t^* \in [a,b], \ell_{kj} > 0, \ell_{kj} \geq 0 \), and \( \gamma_{kj} > 0 \) \( (k = 0, 1, \ldots, m) \) such that along with
\[ \sum_{j=1}^{m} \left( \frac{(2m-j)2^{2m-j+1}l_{oj}}{(2m-1)!!(2m-2j+1)!!} + \frac{2^{2m-j-1}(t^*-a)\gamma_{oj}l_{oj}}{(2m-2j-1)!!(2m-3)!!\sqrt{2\gamma_{oj}}} \right) < \frac{1}{2} \quad (1.30) \]
\[ \sum_{j=1}^{m} \left( \frac{(2m-j)2^{2m-j+1}l_{ij}}{(2m-1)!!(2m-2j+1)!!} + \frac{2^{2m-j-1}(b-t)^*\gamma_{ij}l_{ij}}{(2m-2j-1)!!(2m-3)!!\sqrt{2\gamma_{ij}}} \right) < \frac{1}{2} \quad (1.31) \]
Theorem 1.5. Let there exist numbers $t^* \in ]a, b[\), $\ell_{0j}, \ell_{0j} > 0$, and $\gamma_{0j} > 0$ $(j = 1, \ldots, m)$ such that conditions
\[(t - a)^{2m-j} h_j(t, s) \leq \ell_{0j}, \quad (t-a)^{m-\gamma_{0j}-1/2} f_j(a, \tau_j)(t, s) \leq \ell_{0j} \quad \text{for} \quad a < t \leq s \leq t^*, \quad (1.32)\]
\[(b-t)^{2m-j} h_j(t, s) \leq \ell_{1j}, \quad (b-t)^{m-\gamma_{1j}-1/2} f_j(b, \tau_j)(t, s) \leq \ell_{1j} \quad \text{for} \quad t^* \leq s \leq t < b \quad (1.33)\]
hold. Then for every $q \in \tilde{L}_{2n-2m-2,2m-2}^2([a, b])$ problem (1.1), (1.2) is uniquely solvable in the space $\tilde{C}^{n-1,m}([a, b])$.

To illustrate this theorem, we consider the second order differential equation with a deviating argument
\[u''(t) = p(t)u(\tau(t)) + q(t), \quad (1.34)\]
under the boundary conditions
\[u(a) = 0, \quad u(b) = 0. \quad (1.35)\]

From Theorem 1.4, with $n = 2, \ m = 1, \ t^* = (a + b)/2, \ \gamma_{01} = \gamma_{11} = 1/2, \ \ell_{01} = \ell_{11} = \kappa_0, \ \ell_{01} = \sqrt{2}\kappa_1/\sqrt{b-a}$, we get

Corollary 1.3. Let function $\tau \in M([a, b])$ be such that
\[0 \leq \tau(t) - t \leq \frac{2^6}{(b-a)^6}(t-a)^7 \quad \text{for} \quad a < t \leq \frac{a+b}{2}, \quad (1.36)\]
\[-\frac{2^6}{(b-a)^6}(b-t)^7 \leq t - \tau(t) \leq 0 \quad \text{for} \quad \frac{a+b}{2} \leq t < b. \]
Moreover, let function $p : [a, b[ \rightarrow R$ and constants $\kappa_0, \ \kappa_1$ be such that
\[-\frac{2^{-2}(b-a)^2\kappa_0}{[(b-t)(t-a)]^2} \leq p_1(t) \leq \frac{2^{-7}(b-a)^6\kappa_1}{[(b-t)(t-a)]^4} \quad \text{for} \quad a < t \leq b \quad (1.37)\]
and
\[4\kappa_0 + \kappa_1 < \frac{1}{2}. \quad (1.38)\]
Then for every $q \in \tilde{L}_0^2([a, b])$ problem (1.34), (1.35) is uniquely solvable in the space $\tilde{C}^{1,1}([a, b])$.

Theorem 1.5. Let there exist numbers $t^* \in ]a, b[\), $\ell_{0j}, \ell_{0j} > 0$, and $\gamma_{0j} > 0$ $(j = 1, \ldots, m)$ such that conditions
\[(t-a)^{2m-j} h_j(t, s) \leq \ell_{0j}, \quad (t-a)^{m-\gamma_{0j}-1/2} f_j(a, \tau_j)(t, s) \leq \ell_{0j} \quad \text{for} \quad a < t \leq s \leq b, \quad (1.39)\]
and
\[\sum_{j=1}^{m} \left( \frac{(2m-j)2^{2m-j+1}l_{0j}}{(2m-1)!!(2m-2j+1)!!} + \frac{2^{2m-j-1}(t^*-a)\gamma_{0j}l_{0j}}{(2m-2j-1)!!(2m-3)!!\sqrt{2}\gamma_{0j}} \right) < 1 \quad (1.40)\]
hold. Then for every $q \in \tilde{L}_{2n-2m-2}^2([a, b])$ problem (1.1), (1.3) is uniquely solvable in the space $\tilde{C}^{n-1,m}([a, b])$. 

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Theorem 1.6. Let there exist numbers \( t^* \in ]a, b[ \), \( \ell_{kj} > 0 \), \( l_{kj} \geq 0 \), and \( \gamma_{kj} > 0 \) \((k = 0, 1; j = 1, \ldots, m)\) such that along with (1.40) and

\[
\sum_{j=1}^{m} \left( \frac{(2m-j)2^{m-j+1}l_{1j}}{(2m-1)!!(2m-2j+1)!!} + \frac{2^{m-j-1}(b-t^*)^{\gamma_{0j}}l_{1j}}{(2m-2j-1)!!(2m-3)!!}\sqrt{2\gamma_{1j}} \right) < 1, \tag{1.41}
\]

conditions (1.32), (1.33) hold. Moreover, let \( \tau_j \in M(]a, b[) \) \((j = 1, \ldots, n)\) and

\[
\text{sign}[(\tau_j(t) - t^*)(t - t^*)] \geq 0 \quad \text{for} \quad a < t < b. \tag{1.42}
\]

Then for every \( q \in \widetilde{L}_{0,0}^2(a, b) \) problem (1.1), (1.2) is uniquely solvable in the space \( \tilde{C}^{m-1,m}(]a, b[) \).

Also, from Theorem 1.6, with \( n = 2, m = 1, t^* = (a + b)/2, \gamma_{01} = \gamma_{11} = 1/2, l_{01} = l_{11} = \kappa_0, l_{11} = \sqrt{2}\kappa_1/\sqrt{b-a} \), we get

Corollary 1.4. Let functions \( p :]a, b[ \to R, \tau \in M(]a, b[) \) and constants \( \kappa_0 > 0, \kappa_1 > 0 \) be such that along with (1.36) and (1.37) the inequalities

\[
\text{sign}[(\tau(t) - \frac{a+b}{2})(t - \frac{a+b}{2})] \geq 0 \quad \text{for} \quad a < t < b \tag{1.43}
\]

and

\[
4\kappa_0 + \kappa_1 < 1 \tag{1.44}
\]

hold. Then for every \( q \in \widetilde{L}_{0,0}^2(a, b) \) problem (1.34), (1.35) is uniquely solvable in the space \( \tilde{C}^{1,1}(]a, b[) \).

2 Auxiliary propositions

2.1. Lemmas on integral inequalities. Now we formulate two lemmas which are proved in [3].

Lemma 2.1. Let \( u \in \tilde{C}_{loc}^{m-1}(]t_0, t_1[) \) and

\[
u^{(j-1)}(t_0) = 0 \quad (j = 1, \ldots, m), \quad \int_{t_0}^{t_1} |u^{(m)}(s)|^2ds < +\infty. \tag{2.1}
\]

Then

\[
\int_{t_0}^{t} \frac{(u^{(j-1)}(s))^2}{(s-t_0)^{2m-2j+2}}ds \leq \left( \frac{2^{m-j+1}}{(2m-2j+1)!!} \right)^2 \int_{t_0}^{t} |u^{(m)}(s)|^2ds \quad \text{for} \quad t_0 \leq t \leq t_1. \tag{2.2}
\]

Lemma 2.2. Let \( u \in \tilde{C}_{\text{loc}}^{m-1}([t_0, t_1]) \), and

\[
  u^{(j-1)}(t_1) = 0 \quad (j = 1, \ldots, m), \quad \int_{t_0}^{t_1} |u^{(m)}(s)|^2 ds < +\infty. \tag{2.3}
\]

Then

\[
  \int_{t}^{t_1} \frac{(u^{(j-1)}(s))^2}{(t_1 - s)^{2m-2j+2}} ds \leq \left( \frac{2m-j+1}{(2m-2j+1)!!} \right)^2 \int_{t}^{t_1} |u^{(m)}(s)|^2 ds \quad \text{for} \quad t_0 \leq t \leq t_1. \tag{2.4}
\]

Let \( t_0, t_1 \in [a, b] \), \( u \in \tilde{C}_{\text{loc}}^{m-1}([t_0, t_1]) \) and \( \tau_j \in M([a, b]) \ (j = 1, \ldots, m) \). Then we define the functions \( \mu_j : [a, (a + b)/2] \times [(a + b)/2, b] \times [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b] \), \( \rho_k : [t_0, t_1] \rightarrow R_+ (k = 0, 1) \), \( \lambda_j : [a, b] \times [a, (a + b)/2] \times [(a + b)/2, b] \rightarrow R_+ \), by the equalities

\[
  \mu_j(t_0, t_1, t) = \begin{cases} 
  \tau_j(t) & \text{for } \tau_j(t) \in [t_0, t_1] \\
  t_0 & \text{for } \tau_j(t) < t_0 \\
  t_1 & \text{for } \tau_j(t) > t_1
  \end{cases}, \tag{2.5}
\]

\[
  \rho_k(t) = \int_{t}^{t_1} |u^{(m)}(s)|^2 ds, \quad \lambda_j(c, t_0, t_1, t) = \int_{t}^{t_1} (s-c)^{2(m-j)} ds \right|^{1/2}.
\]

Let also functions \( \alpha_j : R^4 \times [0, 1] \rightarrow R_+ \) and \( \beta_j \in R_+ \times [0, 1] \rightarrow R_+ \ (j = 1, \ldots, m) \) be defined by the equalities

\[
  \alpha_j(x, y, z, \gamma) = x + \frac{2m-j}{(2m-2j+1)!!} y z^\gamma, \quad \beta_j(x, \gamma) = \frac{2m-j}{(2m-2j+1)!!(2m-3)!!} \gamma^{2s/\gamma}. \tag{2.6}
\]

Lemma 2.3. Let \( a_0 \in [a, b], \ t_0 \in [a, a_0], \ t_1 \in [a_0, b] \), and the function \( u \in \tilde{C}_{\text{loc}}^{m-1}([t_0, t_1]) \) be such that conditions (2.1) hold. Moreover, let constants \( l_{0j} > 0, \ l_{0j} \geq 0, \ \gamma_{0j} > 0, \) and functions \( \overline{\tau}_j \in L_{\text{loc}}([t_0, t_1]), \ \tau_j \in M([a, b]) \) be such that the inequalities

\[
  (t - t_0)^{2m-j} \int_{t}^{a_0} |\overline{\tau}_j(s)| ds \leq l_{0j}, \tag{2.7}
\]

\[
  (t - t_0)^{2m-j} \int_{t}^{a_0} \overline{\tau}_j(s) ds \leq l_{0j} \quad (j = 2, \ldots, m), \tag{2.8}
\]

\[
  (t - t_0)^{m-j-\frac{1}{2}} \gamma_{0j} \int_{t}^{a_0} \overline{\tau}_j(s) \lambda_j(t_0, t_0, t_1, s) ds \leq \overline{l}_{0j} \quad (j = 1, \ldots, m)
\]

hold for \( t_0 < t \leq a_0 \). Then

\[
  \int_{t}^{a_0} \overline{\tau}_j(s) u(s) u^{(j-1)}(\mu_j(t_0, t_1, s)) ds \leq \alpha_j(l_{0j}, \overline{l}_{0j}, a_0 - a, \gamma_{0j}) p_0^{1/2}(r^{*}) p_0^{1/2}(t) + \overline{l}_{0j} \beta_j(a_0 - a, \gamma_{0j}) p_0^{1/2}(r^{*}) p_0^{1/2}(a_0) + \]

\[
  l_{0j} \frac{(2m-j)2m-j+1}{(2m-1)!!(2m-2j+1)!!} \rho_0(a_0) \tag{2.10}
\]

for \( t_0 < t \leq a_0 \).
where \( \tau^* = \sup \{ \mu_j(t_0, t_1, t) : t_0 \leq t \leq a_0, j = 1, \ldots, m \} \leq t_1 \).

**Proof.** In view of the formula of integration by parts, for \( t \in [t_0, a_0] \) we have

\[
\int_{t}^{a_0} \overline{p}_j(s) u(s) u^{(j-1)}(\mu_j(t_0, t_1, s)) ds = \int_{t}^{a_0} \overline{p}_j(s) u(s) u^{(j-1)}(s) ds + \sum_{k=0}^{1} \int_{t}^{a_0} \overline{p}_j(s) u(s) \left( \int_{s}^{a_0} u^{(j)}(\xi) d\xi \right) ds = u(t) u^{(j-1)}(t) \int_{t}^{a_0} \overline{p}_j(s) ds + \sum_{k=0}^{1} \int \left( \int_{s}^{a_0} \overline{p}_j(\xi) d\xi \right) u^{(k)}(s) u^{(j-k)}(s) ds + \int \overline{p}_j(s) u(s) \left( \int_{s}^{a_0} u^{(j)}(\xi) d\xi \right) ds \]

(2.11)

(j = 2, \ldots, m), and

\[
\int_{t}^{a_0} \overline{p}_1(s) u(s) u(\mu_1(t_0, t_1, s)) ds \leq \int_{t}^{a_0} |\overline{p}_1(s)| u^2(s) ds + \int_{t}^{a_0} \overline{p}_1(s) u(s) \left( \int_{s}^{a_0} u'(\xi) d\xi \right) ds \leq u^2(t) \int_{t}^{a_0} |\overline{p}_1(s)| ds + \int_{t}^{a_0} \overline{p}_1(s) u(s) \left( \int_{s}^{a_0} u'(\xi) d\xi \right) ds. \]

(2.12)

On the other hand, by conditions (2.1), the Schwartz inequality and Lemma 2.1, we deduce that

\[
|u^{(j-1)}(t)| = \frac{1}{(m-j)!} \int_{t_0}^{t} (t-s)^{m-j} u^{(m)}(s) ds \leq (t-t_0)^{m-j+1/2} \rho_0^{1/2}(t) \]

(2.13)

for \( t_0 \leq t \leq a_0 \) (j = 1, \ldots, m). If along with this, in the case \( j > 1 \), we take into account inequality (2.8), and lemma 2.1, for \( t \in [t_0, a_0] \), we obtain the estimates

\[
|u(t) u^{(j-1)}(t) \int_{t}^{a_0} \overline{p}_j(s) ds| \leq (t-t_0)^{2m-j} \int_{t}^{a_0} \overline{p}_j(s) ds |\rho_0(t)| \leq l_{0j} \rho_0(t), \]

(2.14)

and

\[
\sum_{k=0}^{1} \int \left( \int_{s}^{a_0} \overline{p}_j(\xi) d\xi \right) u^{(k)}(s) u^{(j-k)}(s) ds \leq l_{0j} \sum_{k=0}^{1} \int_{t}^{a_0} \frac{|u^{(k)}(s)|^2 ds}{(s-t_0)^{2m-k}} ds \leq l_{0j} \sum_{k=0}^{1} \left( \int_{t}^{a_0} \frac{|u^{(k)}(s)|^2 ds}{(s-t_0)^{2m-2k}} \right)^{1/2} \left( \int_{t}^{a_0} \frac{|u^{(j-k)}(s)|^2 ds}{(s-t_0)^{2m+2j-2k}} \right)^{1/2} \leq l_{0j} \rho_0(a_0) \sum_{k=0}^{1} \frac{2^{2m-j}}{(2m-2k-1)!!(2m+2k-2j-1)!!}. \]

(2.15)
Analogously, if \( j = 1 \), by (2.7) we obtain
\[
u^2(t) \int_{t}^{a_0} |\mathbf{p}_j(s)|_+ ds \leq l_{01} \rho_0(t),
\]
(2.16)

for \( t_0 < t \leq a_0 \).

By the Schwartz inequality, Lemma 2.1, and the fact that \( \rho_0 \) is nondecreasing function, we get
\[
\left| \int_{s}^{a_0} \mu_{j(t_0, t_1, s)} u^{(j)}(\xi) d\xi \right| \leq \frac{2^{m-j}}{(2m - 2j - 1)!!} \lambda_j(t_0, t_0, t_1, s) \rho_0^{1/2}(\tau^+)
\]
(2.17)

for \( t_0 < s \leq a_0 \). Also, due to (2.2), (2.9) and (2.13), we have
\[
|u(t)| \int_{t}^{a_0} |\mathbf{p}_j(s)| \lambda_j(t_0, t_0, t_1, s) ds = (t - t_0)^{m-1/2} \rho_0^{1/2}(t) \int_{t}^{a_0} |\mathbf{p}_j(s)| \lambda_j(t_0, t_0, t_1, s) ds \leq
\]
\[
\leq \tilde{t}_{0j} (t - t_0)^{\gamma_0} \rho_0^{1/2}(t),
\]
\[
\int_{t}^{a_0} |u'(s)| \left( \int_{s}^{a_0} |\mathbf{p}_j(\xi)| \lambda_j(t_0, t_0, t_1, \xi) d\xi \right) ds \leq \tilde{t}_{0j} \int_{t}^{a_0} \frac{|u'(s)|}{(s - t_0)^{m-\frac{1}{2} - \gamma_0}} ds \leq \tilde{t}_{0j} \frac{2^{m-1}(a_0 - a) \gamma_0}{(2m - 3)!! \sqrt{2 \gamma_0}} \rho_0^{1/2}(a_0)
\]
for \( t_0 < t \leq a_0 \). From the last three inequalities it is clear that
\[
\left| \frac{(2m - 2j - 1)!!}{2^{m-j} \rho_0^{1/2}(\tau^+)} \int_{t}^{a_0} \mathbf{p}_j(s) u(s) \left( \int_{s}^{a_0} u^{(j)}(\xi) d\xi \right) ds \right| \leq \int_{t}^{a_0} |\mathbf{p}_j(s)| \lambda_j(t_0, t_0, t_1, s) ds \leq
\]
\[
\leq |u(t)| \int_{t}^{a_0} |\mathbf{p}_j(s)| \lambda_j(t_0, t_0, t_1, s) ds + \int_{t}^{a_0} |u'(s)| \left( \int_{s}^{a_0} |\mathbf{p}_j(\xi)| \lambda_j(t_0, t_0, t_1, \xi) d\xi \right) ds \leq \tilde{t}_{0j} (t - t_0)^{\gamma_0} \rho_0^{1/2}(t) + \tilde{t}_{0j} \frac{2^{m-1}(a_0 - a) \gamma_0}{(2m - 3)!! \sqrt{2 \gamma_0}} \rho_0^{1/2}(a_0)
\]
(2.18)

for \( t_0 < t \leq a_0 \). Now, note that from (2.11) and (2.12) by (2.14)-(2.16) and (2.18), it immediately follows inequality (2.10).

The following lemma can be proved similarly to Lemma 2.3.
Lemma 2.4. Let \( b_0 \in ]a, b[; t_0 \in ]b_0, b[; t_0 \in ]a, b_0[; \) and the function \( u \in \tilde{C}_{loc}^{m-1}(]t_0, t_1[) \) be such that conditions (2.3) hold. Moreover, let constants \( t_{1j} > 0; \) \( \tilde{t}_{1j} \geq 0; \) \( \gamma_{1j} > 0; \) and functions \( \overline{f}_j \in L_{loc}(]t_0, t_1[); \) \( \tau_j \in M([a, b]) \) be such that the inequalities

\[
(t_1 - t)^{2m-1} \int_{b_0}^{t} [\overline{f}_1(s)]_+ ds \leq \tilde{l}_{11},
\]

(2.19)

\[
(t_1 - t)^{2m-j} \int_{b_0}^{t} [\overline{f}_j(s)] ds \leq \tilde{l}_{1j} \quad (j = 2, \ldots, m),
\]

(2.20)

\[
(t_1 - t)^{m-\frac{j}{2} - \gamma_{1j}} \int_{b_0}^{t} [\overline{f}_j(s)\lambda_j(t_1, t_0, t_1, s)] ds \leq \tilde{l}_{1j} \quad (j = 1, \ldots, m)
\]

(2.21)

hold for \( b_0 < t \leq t_1 \). Then

\[
\int_{b_0}^{t} [\overline{f}_j(s)u(s)u^{(j-1)}(\mu_j(t_0, t_1, s))] ds \leq \alpha_j(t_{1j}, \tilde{t}_{1j}, b - b_0, \gamma_{1j})\rho_1^{1/2}(\tau_*)\rho_1^{1/2}(t) + \tilde{t}_{1j} \beta_j(b - b_0, \gamma_{1j})\rho_1^{1/2}(\tau_*)\rho_1^{1/2}(b_0) + \lambda_{1j} \frac{(2m-j)(2m-j+1)}{(2m-1)^2} \rho_1(b_0) \quad \text{for} \quad b_0 \leq t < t_1,
\]

(2.22)

where \( \tau_* = \inf \{ \mu_j(t_0, t_1, t) : b_0 \leq t \leq t_1, j = 1, \ldots, m \} \geq t_0 \).

2.2. Lemma on the property of functions from the space \( \tilde{C}^{n-1,m}(]a, b[) \).

Lemma 2.5. Let

\[
w(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-m} \sum_{k=i}^{n-m} c_{ik}(t)u^{(n-k)}(t)u^{(i-1)}(t),
\]

where \( \tilde{C}^{n-1,m}(]a, b[) \), and each \( c_{ik} : [a, b] \to R \) is an \( (n - k - i + 1) \) -times continuously differentiable function. Moreover, if

\[
u^{(i-1)}(a) = 0 \quad (i = 1, \ldots, m), \quad \limsup_{t \to a} \frac{|c_{ii}(t)|}{(t-a)^{n-2m}} < +\infty \quad (i = 1, \ldots, n - m),
\]

then

\[
\liminf_{t \to a} |w(t)| = 0,
\]

and if \( u^{(i-1)}(b) = 0 \quad (i = 1, \ldots, n - m), \) then

\[
\liminf_{t \to b} |w(t)| = 0.
\]
2.3. Lemmas on the sequences of solutions of auxiliary problems.

Now for every natural \(k\) we consider the auxiliary boundary problems

\[
u^{(n)}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} p_j(t)u^{(j-1)}(\mu_j(t_{0k}, t_{1k}, t)) + q_k(t) \quad \text{for} \quad t_{0k} \leq t \leq t_{1k},
\]

\[
u^{(i-1)}(t_{0k}) = 0 \quad (i = 1, \ldots, m), \quad u^{(j-1)}(t_{1k}) = 0 \quad (j = 1, \ldots, n - m),
\]

where

\[
a < t_{0k} < t_{1k} < b \quad (k \in N), \quad \lim_{k \to +\infty} t_{0k} = a, \quad \lim_{k \to +\infty} t_{1k} = b,
\]

and

\[
u^{(n)}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} p_j(t)u^{(j-1)}(\mu_j(t_{0k}, b, t)) + q_k(t) \quad \text{for} \quad t_{0k} \leq t \leq b,
\]

\[
u^{(i-1)}(t_{0k}) = 0 \quad (i = 1, \ldots, m), \quad u^{(j-1)}(b) = 0 \quad (j = 1, \ldots, n - m),
\]

where

\[
a < t_{0k} < b \quad (k \in N), \quad \lim_{k \to +\infty} t_{0k} = a.
\]

Throughout this section, when problems (1.1), (1.2) and (2.23), (2.24) are discussed we assume that

\[p_j \in L_{loc}([a, b]) \quad (j = 1, \ldots, m), \quad q, q_k \in \overline{L}_{2n-2m-2, 2m-2}^2([a, b]),\]

and for an arbitrary \((m - 1)\)-times continuously differentiable function \(x : [a, b[ \to R\), we set

\[
\Lambda_k(x)(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} p_j(t)x^{(j-1)}(\mu_j(t_{0k}, t_{1k}, t)), \quad \Lambda(x)(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} p_j(t)x^{(j-1)}(\tau_j(t)).
\]

Problems (1.1), (1.3) and (2.26), (2.27) are considered in the case

\[p_j \in L_{loc}([a, b]) \quad (j = 1, \ldots, m), \quad q, q_k \in \overline{L}_{2n-2m-2, 0}^2([a, b]),\]

and for an arbitrary \((m - 1)\)-times continuously differentiable function \(x : [a, b[ \to R\), we set

\[
\Lambda_k(x)(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} p_j(t)x^{(j-1)}(\mu_j(t_{0k}, b, t)), \quad \Lambda(x)(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} p_j(t)x^{(j-1)}(\tau_j(t)).
\]

Remark 2.1. From the definition of the functions \(\mu_j \quad (j = 1, \ldots, m)\), the estimate

\[
|\mu_j(t_{0k}, t_{1k}, t) - \tau_j(t)| \leq \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } \tau_j(t) \in ]t_{0k}, t_{1k}[ \\ \max\{b - t_{1k}, t_{0k} - a\} & \text{for } \tau_j(t) \notin ]t_{0k}, t_{1k}[ \end{cases}
\]

follows. Thus, if conditions (2.25) hold, then

\[
\lim_{k \to +\infty} \mu_j(t_{0k}, t_{1k}, t) = \tau_j(t) \quad (j = 1, \ldots, m) \quad \text{uniformly in } [a, b[.
\]
Lemma 2.6. Let conditions (2.25) hold and the sequence of the \((m-1)\)-times continuously differentiable functions \(x_k :[t_{0k}, t_{1k}] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\), and functions \(x^{(j-1)} \in C([a, b]) (j = 1, \ldots, m)\) be such that

\[
\lim_{k \to +\infty} x_k^{(j-1)}(t) = x^{(j-1)}(t) \quad (j = 1, \ldots, m) \quad \text{uniformly in } [a, b[ \quad ([a, b]). \tag{2.34}
\]

Then for any nonnegative function \(w \in C([a, b])\) and \(t^* \in [a, b]\),

\[
\lim_{k \to +\infty} \int_{t^*}^{t} w(s) \Lambda_k(x_k)(s) ds = \int_{t^*}^{t} w(s) \Lambda(x)(s) ds \tag{2.35}
\]

uniformly in \([a, b]\), where \(\Lambda_k\) and \(\Lambda\) are defined by equalities (2.30).

Proof. We have to prove that for any \(\delta \in ]0, \min\{b - t^*, t^* - a\}\), and \(\varepsilon > 0\), there exists a constant \(n_0 \in N\) such that

\[
\left| \int_{t^*}^{t} w(s)(\Lambda_k(x_k)(s) - \Lambda(x)(s)) ds \right| \leq \varepsilon \quad \text{for } \ t \in [a + \delta, b - \delta], \ k > n_0. \tag{2.36}
\]

Let, now \(w(t^*) = \max_{a \leq t \leq b} w(t)\), and \(\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon\left(2w(t^*) \sum_{j=1}^{m} \int_{a+\delta}^{b-\delta} |p_j(s)| ds\right)^{-1}\). Then from the inclusions \(x_k^{(j-1)} \in C([a + \delta, b - \delta]), \ x^{(j-1)} \in C([a, b]) (j = 1, \ldots, m)\), conditions (2.33) and (2.34), it follows the existence of such constant \(n_0 \in N\) that

\[
|x_k^{(j-1)}(\mu_j(t_{0k}, t_{1k}, s)) - x^{(j-1)}(\mu_j(t_{0k}, t_{1k}, s))| \leq \varepsilon_1, |x_k^{(j-1)}(\mu_j(t_{0k}, t_{1k}, s)) - x^{(j-1)}(\tau_j(s))| \leq \varepsilon_1
\]

for \(t \in [a + \delta, b - \delta], \ k > n_0, \ j = 1, \ldots, m\). Thus from the inequality

\[
|\Lambda_k(x_k)(s) - \Lambda(x)(s)| \leq |\Lambda_k(x_k)(s) - \Lambda_k(x)(s)| + |\Lambda_k(x)(s) - \Lambda(x)(s)| \leq 2\varepsilon_1 \sum_{j=1}^{m} |p_j(t)|,
\]

we have (2.36). \(\square\)

The proof of the following lemma is analogous to that of Lemma 2.6.

Lemma 2.7. Let conditions (2.28) hold and the sequence of the \((m-1)\)-times continuously differentiable functions \(x_k :[t_{0k}, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\), and functions \(x^{(j-1)} \in C([a, b]) (j = 1, \ldots, m)\) be such that \(\lim_{t \to +\infty} x_k^{(j-1)}(t) = x^{(j-1)}(t) \quad (j = 1, \ldots, m) \quad \text{uniformly in } [a, b]\). Then for any nonnegative function \(w \in C([a, b])\), and \(t^* \in [a, b]\), condition (2.35) holds uniformly in \([a, b]\), where \(\Lambda_k\) and \(\Lambda\) are defined by equalities (2.32).

Lemma 2.8. Let condition (2.25) hold, and for every natural \(k\), problem (2.23), (2.24) have a solution \(u_k \in C_{loc}^{m-1}([a, b])\), and there exist a constant \(r_0 > 0\) such that

\[
\int_{t_{0k}}^{t_{1k}} |u_k^{(m)}(s)| ds \leq r_0^2 \quad (k \in N) \tag{2.37}
\]

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holds, and if $n = 2m + 1$, let there exist constants $\rho_j \geq 0$, $\bar{\rho}_j \geq 0$, $\gamma_{1j} > 0$ such that

$$\rho_j = \sup \left\{ (b-t)^{2m-j} \int_{t_1}^{t} (s-a) p_j(s) ds : t_0 \leq t < b \right\} < +\infty,$$

$$\bar{\rho}_j = \sup \left\{ (b-t)^{m-\gamma_{1j}/2} \int_{t_1}^{t} (s-a) |p_j(s)| \lambda_j(b, t, t_0, t_1, s) ds : t_0 \leq t < b \right\} < +\infty,$$

for $t_1 = \frac{a+b}{2}$, $(j = 1, \ldots, m)$. Moreover, let

$$\lim_{k \to +\infty} ||q_k - q||_{L^2_{2n-2m-2}} = 0, \quad (2.39)$$

and the homogeneous problem (1.1a), (1.2) have only the trivial solution in the space $C^{m-1,m}(a, b)$. Then nonhomogeneous problem (1.1), (1.2) has a unique solution $u$ such that

$$||u^{(m)}||_{L^2} \leq r_0, \quad (2.40)$$

and

$$\lim_{k \to +\infty} u^{(j-1)}(t) = u^{(j-1)}(t) \quad (j = 1, \ldots, n) \quad \text{uniformly in } [a, b] \quad (2.41)$$

(that is, uniformly on $[a + \delta, b - \delta]$ for an arbitrarily small $\delta > 0$).

Proof. Suppose $t_1, \ldots, t_n$ are the numbers such that

$$\frac{a+b}{2} = t_1 < \cdots < t_n < b, \quad (2.42)$$

and $g_i(t)$ are the polynomials of $(n-1)$-th degree, satisfying the conditions

$$g_j(t_j) = 1, \quad g_j(t_i) = 0 \quad (i \neq j; \ i, j = 1, \ldots, n). \quad (2.43)$$

Then for every natural $k$, for the solution $u_k$ of problem (2.23), (2.24) the representation

$$u_k(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left( u_k(t_j) - \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_{t_1}^{t_j} (t_j - s)^{n-1} (\Lambda_k(u_k)(s) + q_k(s)) ds \right) g_j(t) + \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_{t_1}^{t} (t-s)^{n-1} (\Lambda_k(u_k)(s) + q_k(s)) ds$$

is valid. For an arbitrary $\delta \in ]0, \frac{a+b}{2}[$, we have

$$\left| \int_{t}^{t_1} (s-t)^{n-j}(q_k(s) - q(s)) ds \right| = (n-j) \int_{s}^{t_1} (s-t)^{n-j-1} \left( \int_{s}^{\xi} (q_k(\xi) - q(\xi)) d\xi \right) ds \leq$$

$$\leq n \left( \int_{t}^{t_1} (s-a)^{2m-2j} ds \right)^{1/2} \left( \int_{t}^{t_1} (s-a)^{2n-2m-2} \left( \int_{s}^{\xi} (q_k(\xi) - q(\xi)) d\xi \right)^2 ds \right)^{1/2} \leq$$

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\[ \leq n \left| (t_1 - a)^{2m-2j+1} - \delta^{2m-2j+1} \right|^{1/2} \|q_k - q\|_{L^2_{2n-2m-2, 2m-2}} \quad \text{for} \ a + \delta \leq t \leq t_1, \]

\[ \left| \int_{t_1}^t (t-s)^{n-j}(q_k(s) - q(s))ds \right| \leq n \left| (b-t)^{2n-2m-2j+1} - \delta^{2n-2m-2j+1} \right|^{1/2} \times \|q_k - q\|_{L^2_{2n-2m-2, 2m-2}} \quad \text{for} \ t_1 \leq t \leq b - \delta \ (j = 1, \ldots, n-1). \]

Hence, by condition (2.39), we find

\[ \lim_{k \to +\infty} \int_t^{t_1} (s-t)^{n-j}(q_k(s) - q(s))ds = 0 \quad \text{uniformly in} \ [a, b] \quad (j = 1, \ldots, n-1). \tag{2.46} \]

Analogously one can show that if \( t_0 \in ]a, b[ \), then

\[ \lim_{k \to +\infty} \int_{t_0}^t (s-t_0)(q_k(s) - q(s))ds = 0 \quad \text{uniformly on} \ I(t_0), \tag{2.47} \]

where \( I(t_0) = [t_0, (a + b)/2] \) for \( t_0 < (a + b)/2 \) and \( I(t_0) = [(a + b)/2, t_0] \) for \( t_0 > (a + b)/2 \).

In view of inequalities (2.37), the identities

\[ u_k^{(j-1)}(t) = \frac{1}{(m-j)!} \int_{t_k}^t (t-s)^{m-j} u_k^{(m)}(s)ds \tag{2.48} \]

for \( i = 0, 1; \ j = 1, \ldots, m; \ k \in N, \) yield

\[ |u_k^{(j-1)}(t)| \leq r_j \left| (t-a)(b-t) \right|^{m-j+1/2} \tag{2.49} \]

for \( t_0k \leq t \leq t_{1k} \ (j = 1, \ldots, m; \ k \in N), \) where

\[ r_j = \frac{r_0}{(m-j)!} (2m - 2j + 1)^{-1/2} \left( \frac{2}{b-a} \right)^{m-j+1/2} \quad (j = 1, \ldots, m). \tag{2.50} \]

By virtue of the Arzela-Ascoli lemma and conditions (2.37) and (2.49), the sequence \( \{u_k^+\}_{k=1}^{+\infty} \) contains a subsequence \( \{u_{k_1}\}_{l=1}^{+\infty} \) such that \( \{u_{k_1}^{(j-1)}\}_{l=1}^{+\infty} (j = 1, \ldots, m) \) are uniformly convergent in \( ]a, b[ \).

Suppose

\[ \lim_{l \to +\infty} u_{k_1}(t) = u(t). \tag{2.51} \]

Then in view of (2.49), \( u^{(j-1)} \in C([a, b]) \ (j = 1, \ldots, m), \) and

\[ \lim_{l \to +\infty} u_{k_1}^{(j-1)}(t) = u^{(j-1)}(t) \quad (j = 1, \ldots, m) \quad \text{uniformly in} \ [a, b]. \tag{2.52} \]

If along with this we take into account conditions (2.25) and (2.46), from (2.44) by lemma 2.6 we find

\[ u(t) = \sum_{j=1}^n \left( u(t_j) - \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_{t_j}^t (t_j - s)^{n-1}(u(s) + q(s))ds \right) g_j(t) + \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_{t_j}^t (t-s)^{n-1}(u(s) + q(s))ds \quad \text{for} \ a < t < b, \tag{2.53} \]
\[ |u^{(j-1)}(t)| \leq r_j[(t - a)(b - t)]^{m-j+1/2} \quad \text{for} \quad a < t < b \quad (j = 1, \ldots, m), \quad (2.54) \]

\[ u \in \tilde{C}^{n-1}_{loc}([a, b]), \text{ and} \]

\[ \lim_{t \to +\infty} u_{k_t}^{(j-1)}(t) = u^{(j-1)}(t) \quad (j = 1, \ldots, n - 1) \quad \text{uniformly in } [a, b]. \quad (2.55) \]

On the other hand, for any \( t_0 \in [a, b] \) and natural \( l \), we have

\[ (t - t_0)u_{k_t}^{(n-1)}(t) = u_{k_t}^{(n-2)}(t) - u_{k_t}^{(n-2)}(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t} (s - t_0)\Lambda_k(u_{k_t})(s) + q_k(s)ds. \quad (2.56) \]

Hence, due to (2.25), (2.47), (2.55), and Lemma 2.6 we get

\[ \lim_{t \to +\infty} u_{k_t}^{(n-1)}(t) = u^{(n-1)}(t) \quad \text{uniformly in } [a, b]. \quad (2.57) \]

Now it is clear that (2.55), (2.57), and (2.37) results in (2.40) and (2.41). Therefore, \( u \in \tilde{C}^{n-1, m}_{loc}([a, b]) \). On the other hand, from (2.53) it is obvious that \( u \) is a solution of (1.1). In the case where \( n = 2m \), from (2.54) equalities (1.2) follow, that is, \( u \) is a solution of problem (1.1), (1.2).

Let us show that \( u \) is the solution of that problem in the case \( n = 2m + 1 \) as well. In view of (2.54), it suffice to prove that \( u^{(m)}(b) = 0 \). First we find an estimate for the sequence \( \{u_k\}_{k=1}^{+\infty} \). For this, without loss of generality we assume that

\[ t_1 \leq t_{1k} \quad (k \in N). \quad (2.58) \]

From (2.44), by (2.39) and (2.49), it follows the existence of a positive constant \( \rho_0 \), independent of \( k \), such that

\[ \left| u_{k_t}^{(m+1)}(t) \right| \leq \rho_0 + \frac{1}{(m - 1)!} \left( \left| \int_{t_1}^{t} (t - s)^{m-1}\Lambda_k(u_{k_t})(s)ds \right| + \left| \int_{t_1}^{t} (t - s)^{m-1}q_k(s)ds \right| \right) \quad (2.59) \]

for \( t_1 \leq t \leq t_{1k} \), and

\[ ||q_k||_{L_{2m-2m-2, 2m-2}} \leq \rho_0, \quad (2.60) \]

for \( k \in N \). On the other hand, it is evident that

\[ \left| \int_{t_1}^{t} (t - s)^{m-1}\Lambda_k(u_{k_t})(s)ds \right| \leq \sum_{j=1}^{m} \left| \int_{t_1}^{t} (t - s)^{m-1}p_j(s)u_{k_t}^{(j-1)}(s)ds \right| + 
\]

\[ + \sum_{j=1}^{m} \left| \int_{t_1}^{t} (t - s)^{m-1}p_j(s)u_{k_t}^{(j-1)}(s)ds \right| 
\]

for \( t_1 \leq t \leq t_{1k} \) \( (k \in N) \).
Let, now \( m > 1 \). From Lemma 2.2 and condition (2.37) we get the estimates

\[
\int_{t_1}^{t} \frac{|u_k^{(j)}(s)|^2}{(b-s)^{2m-2j}} ds \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_{1k}} \frac{|u_k^{(j)}(s)|^2}{(t_{1k} - s)^{2m-2j}} ds \leq 2^{m}r_0^2 
\]  
(2.62)

for \( t_1 \leq t \leq t_{1k} \) \((j = 1, \ldots, m)\). Then by conditions (2.38) we find

\[
\left| \int_{t_1}^{t} (t-s)^{m-1}p_j(s)u_k^{(j-1)}(s) ds \right| = 
\]

\[
= \left| \int_{t_1}^{t} \frac{1}{(b-s)^{2m-j}} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial s} (t-s)^{m-1}u_k^{(j-1)}(s) \right) \left( (b-s)^{2m-j} \int_{t_1}^{s} (\xi - a) p_j(\xi) d\xi \right) ds \right| 
\]

\[
\leq \frac{4m\rho_j}{b-a} \left( \int_{t_1}^{t} \frac{|u_k^{(j-1)}(s)|}{(b-s)^{m-j+1}} ds + \int_{t_1}^{t} \frac{|u_k^{(j)}(s)|}{(b-s)^{m-j+1}} ds \right) \leq 
\]

\[
\leq \frac{4m\rho_j}{b-a} \left[ \left( \int_{t_1}^{t} \frac{(u_k^{(j-1)}(s))^2}{(b-s)^{2m-2j+2}} ds \right)^{1/2} + \left( \int_{t_1}^{t} \frac{(u_k^{(j)}(s))^2}{(b-s)^{2m-2j+2}} ds \right)^{1/2} \right] \times 
\]

\[
\times \left( \int_{t_1}^{t} (b-s)^{-2} ds \right)^{1/2} \leq \frac{2^{m}mr_0\rho_j}{b-a} (b-t)^{-1/2} 
\]  
(2.63)

for \( t_1 \leq t \leq t_{1k} \) \((j = 1, \ldots, m)\). On the other hand, by the Schwartz inequality, the definition of the functions \( \mu_j \) and (2.4) it is clear that

\[
\left| \int_{s}^{\mu_j(t_{0k},t_{1k},s)} u_k^{(j)}(\xi) d\xi \right| \leq \frac{2^{m-j}}{(2m-2j-1)!!} \lambda_j(b,t_{0k},t_{1k},s) \left( \int_{t_{0k}}^{t_{1k}} |u_k^{(m)}(\xi)|^2 d\xi \right)^{1/2} \leq 
\]

\[
\leq 2^{m}r_0 \lambda_j(b,t_{0k},t_{1k},s) 
\]  
(2.64)

for \( t_1 < s \leq t_{1k} \) \((j = 1, \ldots, m)\). Then by the integration by parts and (2.38), (2.64) we get

\[
\left| \int_{t_1}^{t} (t-s)^{m-1}p_j(s) \left( \int_{s}^{\mu_j(t_{0k},t_{1k},s)} u_k^{(j)}(\xi) d\xi \right) ds \right| \leq 
\]

\[
\leq 2^{m}r_0 \int_{t_1}^{t} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \frac{(t-s)^{m-1}}{s-a} \left| \left( \int_{t_1}^{s} (\xi - a) |p_j(\xi)| \lambda_j(b,t_{0k},t_{1k},\xi) d\xi \right) ds \right| \leq 2^{m}r_0 \times 
\]

\[
\times \overline{p_j} \int_{t_1}^{t} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \frac{(t-s)^{m-1}}{s-a} \left| (b-s)^{\gamma_{1j}-m+1/2} ds \right| \leq 2^{m}r_0 \overline{p_j} \times 
\]
\[ \times \int_{t_1}^{t} \left( \frac{m-1}{s-a} + \frac{t-a}{(s-a)^2} \right) (b-s)^{\gamma_{ij}-3/2} ds \leq \frac{(m+1)2^{m+1}r_0\bar{p}_j(b-a)^{\gamma_{ij}}}{b-a} \times \]

\[ \times \int_{t_1}^{t} (b-s)^{-3/2} ds \leq \frac{(m+1)2^{m+2}r_0(b-a)^{\gamma_{ij}}\bar{p}_j}{b-a} (b-t)^{-1/2} \]

for \( t_1 < s \leq t_{1k} \) (\( j = 1, \ldots, m \)).

Thus from (2.61), by (2.63) and (2.65) we have

\[ \left| \int_{t_1}^{t} (t-s)^{m-1} \Lambda_k(u_k(s)) ds \right| \leq \kappa_0 (b-t)^{-1/2} \tag{2.66} \]

for \( t_1 \leq t \leq t_{1k} \), \( m > 1 \), where \( \kappa_0 = \frac{r_0(m+1)2^{m+2}}{b-a} \sum_{j=1}^{m} (\rho_j + \bar{p}_j(b-a)^{\gamma_{ij}}) \).

Let, now \( m = 1 \), then due to (2.37), (2.38), and (2.64) we obtain

\[ \left| \int_{t_1}^{t} (t-s)^{m-1} \Lambda_k(u_k(s)) ds \right| = \left| \int_{t_1}^{t} p_1(s)u_k(s) ds \right| + \]

\[ + \int_{t_1}^{t} p_1(s) \left( \int_{s}^{t} u_k'(\xi) d\xi \right) ds \leq \frac{|u_k(t)|}{(t-a)} \left| \int_{t_1}^{t} (s-a)p_1(s) ds \right| + \]

\[ + \int_{t_1}^{t} \left( \frac{|u_k'(s)|}{(s-a)(b-s)} + \frac{|u_k(s)|}{(s-a)^2(b-s)} \right) (b-s) \left| \int_{s}^{t} (\xi-a)p_1(\xi) d\xi \right| ds + \]

\[ + \frac{2r_0}{t_1-a} \int_{t_1}^{t} (s-a)|p_1(s)|\lambda_1(b,t_{10},t_{1k},s) ds \leq \frac{2\rho_1}{b-a} \left[ \frac{|u_k(t)|}{b-t} + \right. \]

\[ + r_0 \left( \int_{t_1}^{t} \frac{1}{(b-s)^2} ds \right)^{1/2} + \frac{2}{b-a} (t-t_1)^{1/2} \left( \int_{t_1}^{t} \frac{u_k^2(s)}{(b-s)^2} ds \right)^{1/2} \]

\[ + \frac{4r_0}{b-a} \bar{p}_j(b-t)^{\gamma_{ij}-1/2} \text{ for } t_1 \leq t \leq t_{1k}. \tag{2.67} \]

On the other hand, from (2.24), (2.37), and Lemma 2.2 it follow the estimates

\[ |u_k(t)| = \left| \int_{t}^{1_{1k}} u_k'(s) ds \right| \leq \left( (1_{1k} - t) \int_{t}^{1_{1k}} u_k^2(s) ds \right)^{1/2} \leq r_0(b-t)^{1/2}, \]

\[ \int_{t}^{1_{1k}} \frac{u_k^2(s)}{(b-s)^2} ds \leq \int_{t}^{1_{1k}} \frac{u_k^2(s)}{(t_{1k} - s)^2} ds \leq 2r_0, \]
for $t_1 \leq t \leq t_{1k}$. Then from (2.67) by these inequalities we get

\[
\left| \int_{t_1}^{t} (t-s)^{m-1} \Lambda_k(u_k(s))ds \right| \leq \frac{2\rho_1}{b-a} \left( \frac{2r_0}{(b-t)^{1/2}} + \frac{4r_0}{(b-a)^{1/2}} \right) + \frac{4\rho_0}{(b-a)}(b-t)^{\gamma_1-1/2} \leq \kappa_1((b-t)^{-1/2} + (b-t)^{\gamma_1-1/2}) + \kappa_2, \tag{2.68}
\]

where $\kappa_1 = \frac{4r_0}{(b-a)}(\rho_1 + \rho_1)$, $\kappa_2 = \frac{8r_0}{(b-a)^{3/2}}\rho_1$.

If $m > 1$, due to conditions (2.60) and the fact that $n = 2m + 1$, we have

\[
\left| \int_{t_1}^{t} (t-s)^{m-1} q_k(s)ds \right| = (m-1) \left| \int_{t_1}^{t} (t-s)^{2m-n-1} \int_{t_1}^{s} |q_k(\xi)|d\xi ds \right| \leq m(b-t)^{-1/2} ||q_k||_{L^2_{n-2m-2,2m-2}} \leq m\rho_0(b-t)^{-1/2} \quad \text{for} \quad t_1 \leq t < b, \tag{2.69}
\]

and if $m = 1$,

\[
\int_{t_1}^{t} \int_{t_1}^{s} q_k(\xi)d\xi ds \leq (b-t)^{1/2} ||q_k||_{L^2_{0,0}} \leq \rho_0(b-t)^{1/2} \quad \text{for} \quad t_1 \leq t < b. \tag{2.70}
\]

Also it is clear that

\[
u_k^{(m)}(t) = \int_{t_{1k}}^{t} u_k^{(m+1)}(s)ds, \tag{2.71}
\]

since $\nu_k^{(m)}(t_{1k}) = 0$.

Now, from (2.59), by (2.66) and (2.69) if $m > 1$, and by (2.68) if $m = 1$, we have, respectively,

\[
u_k^{(m+1)}(t) \leq \rho_0 + (m\rho_0 + \kappa_0)(b-t)^{-1/2}, \tag{2.72}
\]

for $t_1 \leq t \leq t_{1k}$. From (2.71), by (2.72), and (2.70), it follows the existence of a constant $\rho^* > 0$ such that

\[
u_k^{(m)}(t) \leq \rho^*[(b-t)^{1/2} + (b-t)^{\gamma_1+1/2}] \quad \text{for} \quad t_1 \leq t < t_{1k}, \ m \geq 1,
\]

from which, in view of (2.25), (2.55), and (2.57), it is evident that $u_k^{(m)}(b) = 0$. Thus we have proved that $u$ is the solution of problem (1.1), (1.2) also in the case $n = 2m + 1$.

To complete the proof of the lemma, it remains to show that equality (2.41) is satisfied. First note that in the space $\tilde{C}^{m-1,1}[a,b]$ problem (1.1), (1.2) does not have another solution since in that space the homogeneous problem (1.1), (1.2) has only the trivial
solution. Now assume the contrary. Then there exist \( \delta \in [0, \frac{k-a}{2}, \varepsilon > 0 \) and an increasing sequence of natural numbers \( \{k_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \) such that

\[
\max \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{n} |u_k^{(j-1)}(t) - u^{(j-1)}(t)| : a + \delta \leq t \leq b - \delta \right\} > \varepsilon \quad (l \in N). \tag{2.73}
\]

By virtue of the Arzela-Ascoli lemma and condition (2.37) the sequence \( \{u_k^{(j-1)}\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \) \( (j = 1, \ldots, m) \), without loss of generality, can be assumed to be uniformly converging in \([a, b]\]. Then, in view of what we have shown above, conditions (2.55) and (2.57) hold. But this contradicts condition (2.73). The obtained contradiction proves the validity of the lemma.

Analogously we can prove the following lemma if we apply Lemma 2.7 instead of Lemma 2.6.

**Lemma 2.9.** Let condition (2.28) hold, for every natural \( k \) problem (2.26), (2.27) have a solution \( u_k \in \tilde{C}^{n-1}([a, b]) \), and let there exist a constant \( r_0 > 0 \) such that

\[
\int_{t_{ok}}^{b} |u_k^{(m)}(s)|ds \leq r_0^2 \quad (k \in N), \tag{2.74}
\]

\[
\lim_{k \to +\infty} \|q_k - q\|_{L^2_{2n-2m-2}} = 0, \tag{2.75}
\]

and the homogeneous problem (1.1\(_0\)), (1.3) has only the trivial solution in the space \( \tilde{C}^{n-1,m}([a, b]) \). Then the nonhomogeneous problem (1.1), (1.3) has a unique solution \( u \) such that inequality (2.40) holds, and

\[
\lim_{k \to +\infty} u_k^{(j-1)}(t) = u^{(j-1)}(t) \quad (j = 1, \ldots, n) \quad \text{uniformly in } [a, b] \tag{2.76}
\]

(that is, uniformly on \([a + \delta, b]\) for an arbitrarily small \( \delta > 0 \)).

To prove Lemma 2.11 we need the following proposition, which is a particular case of Lemma 4.1 in \[8\].

**Lemma 2.10.** If \( u \in C^{n-1}_{loc}([a, b]) \), then for any \( s, t \in [a, b] \) the equality

\[
(-1)^{n-m} \int_{s}^{t} (\xi - a)^{n-2m} u^{(m)}(\xi)w(\xi)d\xi = w_n(t) - w_n(s) + \nu_1 \int_{s}^{t} |u^{(m)}(\xi)|^2d\xi \tag{2.77}
\]

is valid, where \( \nu_2 = 1, \quad \nu_{2m+1} = \frac{2m+1}{2}, \quad w_{2m}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} (-1)^{m+j-1}u^{(2m-j)}(t)u(t), \)

\[
w_{2m+1}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} (-1)^{m+j}[(t-a)u^{(2m+j)}(t) - j u^{(2m-j)}(t)]u^{(j-1)}(t) - \frac{t-a}{2} |u^{(m)}(t)|^2.
\]
Lemma 2.11. Let \(a_0 \in ]a, b[, \ b_0 \in ]a_0, b[\), the functions \(h_j\) and the operators \(f_j\) be given by equalities (1.10) and (1.11). Let, moreover, \(\tau_j \in M([a, b])\), and the constants \(l_{k,j} > 0, \ \gamma_{k,j} > 0 \ (k = 0, 1; \ j = 1, \ldots, m)\) be such that conditions (1.12)-(1.14) are fulfilled. Then there exist positive constants \(\delta\) and \(r_1\) such that if \(a_0 \in ]a, a + \delta[, \ b_0 \in ]b - \delta, b[, \ t_0 \in ]a, a_0[, \ t_1 \in ]b_0, b[, \) and \(q \in L^2_{2n-2m-2,2m-2}([a, b]),\) an arbitrary solution \(u \in C^{m-1}_{loc}([a, b])\) of the problem

\[
\begin{align*}
  u^{(n)}(t) &= \sum_{j=1}^{m} p_j(t)u^{(j-1)}(\mu_j(t_0, t_1, t)) + q(t), \quad (2.78) \\
  u^{(i-1)}(t_0) &= 0 \ (i = 1, \ldots, m), \quad u^{(j-1)}(t_1) = 0 \ (j = 1, \ldots, n - m) \quad (2.79)
\end{align*}
\]

satisfies the inequality

\[
\int_{t_0}^{t_1} |u^{(m)}(s)|^2 ds \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{m} \int_{a_0}^{b_0} (s-a)^{n-2m} p_j(s) u(s) u^{(j-1)}(\mu_j(t_0, t_1, s)) ds \right) |q|_{L^2_{2n-2m-2,2m-2}}^2 
\]

(2.80)

Proof. From conditions (1.12) and (1.13) it follows the existence of \(\tilde{l}_{k,j} \geq 0\) such that

\[
(t-a)^{m-\frac{1}{2}-\gamma_{0j}} f_j(a, \tau_j)(t, s) \leq \tilde{l}_{0j} \quad \text{for} \quad a < t \leq s \leq a_0, \\
(b-t)^{m-\frac{1}{2}-\gamma_{1j}} f_j(b, \tau_j)(t, s) \leq \tilde{l}_{1j} \quad \text{for} \quad b_0 \leq s \leq t < b.
\]

Consequently, all the requirements of Lemma 2.3 with \(\overline{p}_j(t) = (t-a)^{n-2m}(-1)^{n-m} p_j(t),\)

\(a < t_0 < a_0,\) and Lemma 2.4 with \(\overline{p}_j(t) = (b-t)^{n-2m}(-1)^{n-m} p_j(t),\) \(b_0 < t_1 < b,\) are fulfilled. Also from condition (1.14) and the definition of a constant \(\nu,\) it follows the existence of \(\nu \in ]0, 1[\) such that

\[
\frac{(2m-j)2^{2m-j+1}}{(2m-1)!!(2m-2j+1)!!} \tilde{l}_{k,j} < \nu - 2\nu \ (k = 0, 1). \quad (2.81)
\]

On the other hand, without loss of generality we can assume that \(a_0 \in ]a, a + \delta[, \) and \(b_0 \in ]b - \delta, b[,\) where \(\delta\) is a constant such that

\[
\sum_{j=1}^{m} (\tilde{l}_{0j}\beta_j(\delta, \gamma_{0j}) + \tilde{l}_{1j}\beta_j(\delta, \gamma_{1j})) < \nu, \quad (2.82)
\]

where the functions \(\beta_j\) are defined by (2.6). Let now \(q \in L^2_{2n-2m-2,2m-2}([a, b]),\) \(u\) be a solution of problem (2.78), (2.79), and

\[
r_1 = 2^{2m+1}(1 + b - a)^2 \nu^{-2}. \quad (2.83)
\]
Multiplying both sides of (2.78) by $(-1)^{n-m}(t-a)^{n-2m}u(t)$ and then integrating from $t_0$ to $t_1$, by Lemma 2.10 we obtain

$$(n-2m)\frac{t_0-a}{2}|u^{(m)}(t_0)|^2 + \nu_n \int_{t_0}^{t_1} |u^{(m)}(s)|^2 ds =$$

$$= (-1)^{n-m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (s-a)^{n-2m} p_j(s) u(s) a^{(j-1)}(\mu_j(t_0, t_1, s)) ds +$$

$$+ (-1)^{n-m} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (s-a)^{n-2m} q(s) u(s) ds. \tag{2.84}$$

From Lemma 2.3 with $\bar{p}_j(t) = (t-a)^{n-2m}(-1)^{n-m} p_j(t)$, Lemma 2.4 with $\bar{p}_j(t) = (b-t)^{n-2m}(-1)^{n-m} p_j(t)$, and the equalities $\rho_0(t_0) = \rho_1(t_1) = 0$, by (2.81) we get

$$(-1)^{n-m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \int_{t_0}^{a_0} (s-a)^{n-2m} p_j(s) u(s) u^{(j-1)}(\mu_j(t_0, t_1, s)) ds \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{(2m-j)^{2m-j+1}}{(2m-1)!!(2m-2j+1)!!} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} l_{0j} \beta_j(a-a_0, \gamma_0) \rho_0(\tau^*) \leq \tag{2.85}$$

$$\leq (\nu_n - 2\nu) \rho_0(a_0) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} l_{0j} \beta_j(\delta, \gamma_0) \int_{t_0}^{t_1} |u^{(m)}(s)|^2 ds,$$

$$(-1)^{n-m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \int_{b_0}^{t_1} (s-a)^{n-2m} p_j(s) u(s) u^{(j-1)}(\mu_j(t_0, t_1, s)) ds \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{(2m-j)^{2m-j+1}}{(2m-1)!!(2m-2j+1)!!} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} l_{1j} \rho_1(b_0) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} l_{1j} \beta_j(b_0 - b, \gamma_1) \rho_1(\tau) \leq \tag{2.86}$$

$$\leq (\nu_n - 2\nu) \rho_1(b_0) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} l_{1j} \beta_j(\delta, \gamma_1) \int_{t_0}^{t_1} |u^{(m)}(s)|^2 ds.$$

If along with this we take into account inequalities (2.82) and $a_0 \leq b_0$, we find

$$(-1)^{n-2m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (s-a)^{n-2m} p_j(s) u(s) u^{(j-1)}(\mu_j(t_0, t_1, s)) ds \leq$$
In view of inequalities (2.87), (2.88) and notation (2.83), equality (2.84) results in estimate

\[
\begin{align*}
&\leq \left| \sum_{j=1}^{m} \int_{a_0}^{b_0} (s-a)^{n-2m} p_j(s)u(s)u^{(j-1)}(\mu_j(t_0, t_1, s))ds \right| + \\
&+ (\nu - 2\nu) (p_0(a_0) + p_1(b_0)) + \nu \int_{t_0}^{t_1} |u^{(m)}(s)|^2 ds \leq (\nu - \nu) \int_{t_0}^{t_1} |u^{(m)}(s)|^2 ds + \\
&+ \left| \sum_{j=1}^{m} \int_{a_0}^{b_0} (s-a)^{n-2m} p_j(s)u(s)u^{(j-1)}(\mu_j(t_0, t_1, s))ds \right|.
\end{align*}
\]

On the other hand, if we put \(c = (a + b)/2\), then again on the basis of Lemmas 2.1, 2.2, and Young’s inequality we get

\[
\int_{t_0}^{t_1} (s-a)^{n-2m} q(s)u(s)ds \leq \left| \int_{c}^{t_1} (s-a)^{n-2m} q(s)u(s)ds \right| + \left| \int_{c}^{t_0} (s-a)^{n-2m} q(s)u(s)ds \right| =
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
&= \left| \int_{t_0}^{c} [(n-2m)u(s) + (s-a)^{n-2m}u'(s)] \left( \int_{s}^{c} q(\xi)d\xi \right) ds \right| + \\
&+ \left| \int_{c}^{t_1} [(n-2m)u(s) + (s-a)^{n-2m}u'(s)] \left( \int_{c}^{s} q(\xi)d\xi \right) ds \right| \leq \\
&\leq [(n-2m)\left( \int_{t_0}^{c} \frac{u^2(s)}{(s-a)^{2m}}ds \right)^{1/2} + \left( \int_{t_0}^{c} \frac{u'^2(s)}{(s-a)^{2m}}ds \right)^{1/2}] \times \\
&\times \left( \int_{t_0}^{c} (s-a)^{2n-2m-2} \left( \int_{c}^{s} q(\xi)d\xi \right)^2 ds \right)^{1/2} + \\
&+(1+b-a) [(n-2m)\left( \int_{c}^{t_1} \frac{u^2(s)}{(b-s)^{2m}}ds \right)^{1/2} + \left( \int_{c}^{t_1} \frac{u'^2(s)}{(b-s)^{2m}}ds \right)^{1/2}] \times \\
&\times \left( \int_{c}^{t_1} (b-s)^{2n-2m-2} \left( \int_{c}^{s} q(\xi)d\xi \right)^2 ds \right)^{1/2} \leq 2^{m+1}(1+b-a)||q||_{L^{2n-2m-2, 2m-2}} \times \\
&\times \left[ \left( \int_{t_0}^{c} |u^{(m)}(s)|^2 ds \right)^{1/2} + \left( \int_{c}^{t_1} |u^{(m)}(s)|^2 ds \right)^{1/2} \right] \leq \\
&\leq \nu \int_{t_0}^{t_1} |u^{(m)}(s)|^2 ds + 2^{2m+3}(1+b-a)^2 \nu^{-1}||q||_{L^{2n-2m-2, 2m-2}}^2.
\end{align*}
\]

In view of inequalities (2.87), (2.88) and notation (2.83), equality (2.84) results in estimate (2.80).

\[\square\]
The proof of the following lemma is analogous to that of Lemma 2.11.

**Lemma 2.12.** Let \( a_0 \in ]a, b[ \), the functions \( h_j \) and the operators \( f_j \) be given by equalities (1.10) and (1.11). Let, moreover, \( \tau_j \in M([a, b]) \), constants \( l_{0,j} > 0, \gamma_{0,j} > 0, (j = 1, \ldots, m) \) be such that conditions (1.12) and (1.21) are fulfilled. Then there exists a positive constant \( r_1 \) such that for any \( t_0 \in ]a, a_0[ \), and \( q \in \tilde{L}^2_{2n-2m-2}|a, b[ \), an arbitrary solution \( u \in C^{n-1}_{\text{loc}}([a, b]) \) of the problem

\[
 u^{(n)}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} p_j(t)u^{(j-1)}(\mu_j(t_0, b, t)) + q(t), \quad (2.89)
\]

\[
 u^{(i-1)}(t_0) = 0 \quad (i = 1, \ldots, m), \quad u^{(j-1)}(b) = 0 \quad (j = m + 1, \ldots, n) \quad (2.90)
\]
satisfies the inequality

\[
 \int_{t_0}^{b} |u^{(m)}(s)|^2 ds \leq r_1 \left( \sum_{j=1}^{m} \int_{a_0}^{b} (s-a)^{n-2m} p_j(s)u(s)u^{(j-1)}(\mu_j(t_0, b, s)) ds \right) + ||q||^2_{\tilde{L}^2_{2n-2m-2}}. \quad (2.91)
\]

**Lemma 2.13.** Let \( \tau_j \in M([a, b]) \), \( a_0 \in ]a, b[ \), \( b_0 \in ]a_0, b[ \), conditions (1.7), (1.12)- (1.14), hold, and let in the case when \( n \) is odd, in addition (1.8) be fulfilled, where the functions \( h_j, \beta_j \) and the operators \( f_j \) are given by equalities (1.10)-(1.11), and \( l_{kj}, T_{kj}, \gamma_{kj} \) \((k = 0, 1; j = 1, \ldots, m)\) are nonnegative numbers. Moreover, let the homogeneous problem (1.10) and (1.2) in the space \( \tilde{C}^{n-1,m}([a, b]) \) have only the trivial solution. Then there exist \( \delta \in ]0, \frac{b-a}{2}[ \) and \( r > 0 \) such that for any \( t_0 \in ]a, a+\delta[ \), \( t_1 \in ]b-\delta, b[ \), and \( q \in \tilde{L}^2_{2n-2m-2,2m-2}([a, b]) \) problem (2.78), (2.79) is uniquely solvable in the space \( \tilde{C}^{n-1}([a, b]) \), and its solution admits the estimate

\[
 \left( \int_{t_0}^{t_1} |u_k^{(m)}(s)|^2 ds \right)^{1/2} \leq r ||q||_{\tilde{L}^2_{2n-2m-2,2m-2}}. \quad (2.92)
\]

**Proof.** First note that all the requirements of Lemma 2.11 are fulfilled, and in view of (1.8) and (1.13), conditions (2.38) of Lemma 2.8 hold.

Let, now \( \delta \in ]0, \min\{b-b_0, a_0-a\}[ \) be such as in Lemma 2.11 and assume that estimate (2.91) is invalid. Then for an arbitrary natural \( k \) there exist

\[
 t_{0k} \in ]a, a + \delta/k[ , \quad t_{1k} \in ]b - \delta/k, b[ , \quad (2.93)
\]

and a function \( q_k \in \tilde{L}^2_{2n-2m-2,2m-2}([a, b]) \) such that problem (2.23), (2.24) has a solution \( u_k \in \tilde{C}^{n-1}([a, b]) \), satisfying the inequality

\[
 \left( \int_{t_{0k}}^{t_{1k}} |u_k^{(m)}(s)| ds \right)^{1/2} > k ||q_k||_{\tilde{L}^2_{2n-2m-2,2m-2}}. \quad (2.94)
\]

In the case when the homogeneous equation

\[
 u^{(n)}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} p_j(t)u^{(j-1)}(\mu_j(t_{0k}, t_{1k}, t)) \quad (2.33_0)
\]
under the boundary conditions (2.24) has a nontrivial solution, in (2.23) we put that $q_k(t) \equiv 0$ and assume that $u_k$ is that nontrivial solution of problem (2.33), (2.24).

Let now

$$v_k(t) = \left(\int_{t_{0k}}^{t_{1k}} |u_k^{(m)}(s)| ds\right)^{-1/2} u_k(t), \quad q_{0k}(t) = \left(\int_{t_{0k}}^{t_{1k}} |u_k^{(m)}(s)| ds\right)^{-1/2} q_k(t).$$

(2.94)

Then $v_k$ is a solution of the problem

$$v^{(n)}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} p_i(t) v^{(i-1)}(\mu_i(t_{0k}, t_{1k}, t)) + q_{0k}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad t_{0k} \leq t \leq t_{1k},$$

$$v^{(i-1)}(t_{0k}) = 0 \quad (i = 1, \ldots, m), \quad v^{(i-1)}(t_{1k}) = 0 \quad (i = 1, \ldots, n - m).$$

Moreover, in view of (2.93), it is clear that

$$\int_{t_{0k}}^{t_{1k}} |v_k^{(m)}(s)|^2 ds = 1, \quad \|q_{0k}\|_{L^2_{2n-2m-2, 2m-2}} < \frac{1}{k} \quad (k \in N).$$

(2.96)

On the other hand, in view of the fact that problem (1.10), (1.2) has only the trivial solution in the space $\widetilde{C}^{m-1,m}|[a, b]|$, by Lemmas 2.8, 2.11, and (2.96) we have

$$\lim_{t \to +\infty} v_k^{(j-1)}(t) = 0 \quad \text{uniformly in} \quad [a, b| \quad (j = 1, \ldots, n),$$

$$1 < r_0(\left|\int_{a_0}^{b_0} (s - a)^{n-2m} \Lambda_k(v_k)(s) ds\right| + k^{-2} (k \in N),$$

(2.97)

where $r_0$ is a positive constant independent of $k$. Now, if we pass to the limit in (2.97) as $k \to +\infty$, by Lemma 2.6 we obtain the contradiction $1 < 0$. Consequently, for any solution of problem (2.78), (2.79), with arbitrary $q \in L^2_{2n-2m-2, 2m-2}|[a, b]|$, estimate (2.91) holds. Thus the homogeneous equation

$$v^{(n)}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} p_j(t) v^{(j-1)}(\mu_j(t_0, t_1, t)) \quad \text{for} \quad t_0 \leq t \leq t_1,$$

(2.82)

under conditions (2.79), has only the trivial solution. But for arbitrarily fixed $t_0 \in [a, a + \delta[, \quad t_1 \in [b - \delta, b[, \quad \text{and} \quad q \in L(|t_0, t_1|)$ problem (2.78), (2.79) is regular and has the Fredholm property in the space $\widetilde{C}^{n-1}|[t_0, t_1]|$. Thus problem (2.78), (2.79) is uniquely solvable.

Analogously we can prove the following lemma if we apply Lemmas 2.7 and 2.12 instead of Lemmas 2.6 and 2.11.

**Lemma 2.14.** Let $\tau_j \in M|[a, b]|, \quad a_0 \in [a, b[, \quad \text{conditions} \quad (1.9), (1.12) \quad \text{and} \quad (1.21) \quad \text{hold,}$

where the functions $h_j, \beta_j$ and the operators $f_j$ are given by equalities $t_0 \quad j = 1, \ldots, m)$ are nonnegative numbers. Let, moreover, the homogeneous problem $\text{problem} \quad (1.1) \quad (1.3)$ in the space $\widetilde{C}^{n-1}|[a, b]|$ have only the trivial solution. Then there exist
positive constants \( \delta \) and \( r \) such that if \( a_0 \in ]a, a+\delta[ \), and \( q \in \widetilde{L}_{2n-2m-2}^2([a,b]) \), problem (2.89), (2.90) is uniquely solvable in the space \( C_{m-1}^n([a,b]) \), and its solution admits the estimate \( \int_0^b |u^{(m)}(s)|^2 ds \leq r||q||\widetilde{L}_{2n-2m-2}^2 \).

Lemma 2.15. Let \( \tau_j \in M([a,b]) \), \( \alpha \geq 0 \), \( \beta \geq 0 \), and let there exist \( \delta \in ]0, b - a[ \) such that
\[
|\tau_j(t) - t| \leq k_1(t - a)^\beta \quad \text{for} \quad a < t \leq a + \delta. \tag{2.98}
\]

Then
\[
\left| \int \tau(t) (s - a)^\alpha ds \right| \leq \begin{cases} k_1 [1 + k_1 \delta^{\beta - 1}]^\alpha (t - a)^{\alpha + \beta} & \text{for } \beta \geq 1 \\ k_1 [\delta^{1 - \beta} + k_1]^\alpha (t - a)^{\alpha + \beta} & \text{for } 0 \leq \beta < 1 \end{cases}
\]
for \( a < t \leq a + \delta \).

Proof. First note that
\[
\left| \int \tau(t) (s - a)^\alpha ds \right| \leq (\max \{\tau(t), t\} - a)^\alpha |\tau(t) - t| \quad \text{for} \quad a \leq t \leq a + \delta,
\]
and \( \max \{\tau(t), t\} \leq t + |\tau(t) - t| \quad \text{for} \quad a \leq t \leq a + \delta. \) Then in view of condition (2.98) we get
\[
\left| \int \tau(t) (s - a)^\alpha ds \right| \leq k_1 [(t - a) + k_1 (t - a)^{\beta}]^\alpha (t - a)^\beta \quad \text{for} \quad a \leq t \leq a + \delta.
\]
From this inequality it immediately follows the validity of the lemma. \( \blacksquare \)

Analogously, one can prove

Lemma 2.16. Let \( \tau_j \in M([a,b]) \), \( \alpha \geq 0 \), \( \beta \geq 0 \) and let there exist \( \delta \in ]0, b - a[ \) such that
\[
|\tau_j(t) - t| \leq k_1(b - t)^\beta \quad \text{for} \quad b - \delta \leq t < b. \tag{2.99}
\]

Then
\[
\left| \int \tau(t) (b - t)^\alpha ds \right| \leq \begin{cases} k_1 [1 + k_1 \delta^{\beta - 1}]^\alpha (b - t)^{\alpha + \beta} & \text{for } \beta \geq 1 \\ k_1 [\delta^{1 - \beta} + k_1]^\alpha (b - t)^{\alpha + \beta} & \text{for } 0 \leq \beta < 1 \end{cases}
\]
for \( b - \delta \leq t < b \).

3 Proofs

Proof of Theorem 1.1 (Theorem 1.2). Suppose problem (1.1), (1.2) (problem (1.1), (1.3)) has only the trivial solution, and \( r \) and \( \delta \) are the numbers appearing in Lemma 2.13 (Lemma 2.14). Set
\[
t_{0k} = a + \delta/k \quad t_{1k} = b - \delta/k \quad (k \in N). \tag{3.1}
\]

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By Lemma 2.13 (Lemma 2.14), for every natural \( k \), problem (2.78), (2.79) in the space \( \widetilde{C}_{loc}^{-1}([a, b]) \) (problem (2.89), (2.90) in the space \( \widetilde{C}_{loc}^{-1}([a, b]) \)) has a unique solution \( u_k \), and

\[
\left( \int_{t_0}^{t_1} |u_k^{(m)}(s)|^2 ds \right)^{1/2} \leq r ||q||_{L^2_{2n-2m-2,2m-2}} \left( \int_{t_0}^{b} |u_k^{(m)}(s)|^2 ds \right)^{1/2} \leq r ||q||_{L^2_{2n-2m-2}} ,
\]

where the constant \( r \) does not depend on \( q \). From (3.2), by Lemma 2.8 with \( r_0 = r ||q||_{L^2_{2n-2m-2,2m-2}} \) (by Lemma 2.9 with \( r_0 = r ||q||_{L^2_{2n-2m-2}} \), it follows that problem (1.1), (1.2) (problem (1.1), (1.3)) in the space \( \widetilde{C}_{loc}^{-1}([a, b]) \) (\( \widetilde{C}_{loc}^{-1}([a, b]) \)) is uniquely solvable for an arbitrary \( q \in \widetilde{L}_2^{2n-2m-2,2m-2}([a, b]) \) (\( q \in \widetilde{L}_2^{2n-2m-2}([a, b]) \)). Thus that problem has Fredholm’s property, and its solution admits estimate (1.15) (estimate (1.22)).

**Proof of Corollary 1.1.** In view of conditions (1.18), there exists a number \( \varepsilon > 0 \) such that

\[
\sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{(2m-j)2^{2m-j+1}}{(2m-1)!!(2m-2j+1)!!} \left( \frac{\kappa_{kj}}{2m-j} \right) \leq 1 \quad (k = 0, 1).
\]

On the other hand, in view of conditions (1.19) and (1.20) we have

\[
(t-a)^{2m-j}h_j(t,s) \leq \frac{\kappa_{0j}}{2m-j} + \kappa_{1j} \int_{a}^{a_0} \frac{(\xi-a)^{2m-j}}{(b-\xi)(b+\xi)^{2m+1-j}} d\xi + \int_{a}^{a_0} (\xi-a)^{n-j} p_{0j}(\xi) d\xi
\]

for \( a < t \leq s \leq a_0 \),

\[
(b-t)^{2m-j}h_j(t,s) \leq \kappa_{1j} \int_{b_0}^{b} \frac{(b-\xi)^{2m-j}}{(\xi-a)(b+\xi)^{2m+1-j}} d\xi + \frac{\kappa_{0j}}{2m-j} \]

\[
+ (b-a)^{n-2m} \int_{b_0}^{b} (b-\xi)^{2m-j} p_{0j}(\xi) d\xi \quad \text{for} \quad b_0 \leq s \leq t < b.
\]

Let \( \delta \) be the constant defined in Lemmas 2.15, 2.16. From (1.19) it follows the existence of \( a_0 \in [a, a + \delta] \) and \( b_0 \in [b - \delta, b] \) such that

\[
|p_1(t)| \leq \frac{\kappa}{[(t-a)-(b-t)]^{2n}} + p_{01}(t) \quad \text{for} \quad t \in [a, a_0] \cup [b_0, b].
\]

On the other hand, from lemmas 2.15, and 2.16 by the condition (1.17) it follows the existence of a constant \( k_0 \) such that

\[
\left| \int_{t}^{t_1} (s-a)^{2m-j} ds \right|^{1/2} \leq k_0^{1/2}(s-a)^{m-j+\nu_{0j}/2} \quad \text{for} \quad a \leq t \leq a_0,
\]

\[
\left| \int_{t}^{t_1} (b-s)^{2m-j} ds \right|^{1/2} \leq k_0^{1/2}(b-s)^{m-j+\nu_{0j}/2} \quad \text{for} \quad b_0 \leq t \leq b.
\]
Consequently, if \( p_{01} \in L_{n-j, 2m-j}([a, b]) \), then by (1.16) and (3.6), from (1.19) and (1.20) it follows the existence of a nonnegative constant \( k_2 \) such that

\[
(t - a)^{n-1} f_j(a, \tau_1)(t, s) \leq k_2(a_0 - a)^{\varepsilon_0} \quad \text{for} \quad a \leq t \leq s \leq a_0, \\
(b - t)^{n-1} f_j(b, \tau_1)(t, s) \leq k_2(b - b_0)^{\varepsilon_0} \quad \text{for} \quad b_0 \leq s \leq t \leq b,
\]

where \( 0 < \varepsilon_0 = \min\{\nu_{k_j} - 2n - 2 + 2k(2m - n), \nu_{k_j} - 2 : k = 0, 1; j = 2, \ldots, m\} \). Now, from (3.4), and (3.7) it is clear that we can choose \( \delta_1 \leq \delta \) so that if \( \max\{b - b_0, a_0 - a\} \leq \delta_1 \), then

\[
(t - a)^{2m-j} h_j(t, s) \leq \frac{K_0}{2m - j} + \varepsilon \quad \text{for} \quad a < t \leq s \leq a_0, \\
(b - t)^{2m-j} h_j(t, s) \leq \frac{K_1}{2m - j} + \varepsilon \quad \text{for} \quad b_0 \leq s \leq t < b,
\]

which the last inequalities and (3.3), it is clear that all the assumptions of Theorem 1.1, with \( \ell_{k_j} = \frac{\nu_{k_j}}{2m-j} + \varepsilon, \gamma_{k_j} = 1/2 \), and max\{\(b - b_0, a_0 - a\)\} \( \leq \delta_1 \) are fulfilled, and thus the corollary is valid.

\[\square\]

**Proof of Theorem 1.3.** It suffice to show that if \( u \in C^{m-1}_{loc}([a, b]) \) \( (u \in C^{m-1}_{loc}([a, b])) \) is a solution of problem (1.10), (1.2) \((1.1_0), (1.3))\), then

\[
\int_{a}^{b} |u^{(m)}(s)|^2 ds < +\infty. \tag{3.8}
\]

For an arbitrary \( t_0 \in ]a, b[ \) we have

\[
u^{(m)}(t) = w(t_0) + \left[ \frac{1}{(n - m - 1)!} \int_{t_0}^{t} (t - s)^{n-m-1} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{m} p_j(s) u^{(j-1)}(s) \right) ds + \right. \tag{3.9}
\]

\[
+ \left. \frac{1}{(n - m - 1)!} \int_{t_0}^{t} (t - s)^{n-m-1} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{m} p_j(s) \int_{s}^{t} u^{(j)}(\xi)d\xi \right) ds, \right.
\]

where \( w(t_0) = \sum_{j=m+1}^{n} \frac{(t_0-a)^{j-m-1}}{(j-m-1)!} u^{(j-1)}(t_0) \). Now note that by the equalities

\[
|u^{(i)}(t)| = \frac{1}{(k - i - 1)!} \left| \int_{c}^{t} (t - s)^{k-i-1} u^{(k)}(s) ds \right| \quad \text{for} \quad a < t < b, \tag{3.10}
\]

\( k = 1, \ldots, m, \ i = 0, \ldots, k - 1 \), with \( c = a \), from (3.9) we get the estimate

\[
|u^{(m)}(t)| \leq |w(t_0)| + (1 - \delta_{1m}) ||u^{(m-1)}||_C \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \left( \int_{t_0}^{t} (s - a)^{n-j-1} |p_j(s)| ds + \right.
\]

\[
+ \left. \int_{t}^{t_0} (s - a)^{n-m-1} |p_j(s)| \int_{s}^{t_0} (\xi - a)^{m-j-1} d\xi ds \right) + \right. \tag{3.11}
\]

\[
+ ||u^{(m-1)}||_C \int_{t}^{t_0} (s - a)^{n-m-1} |p_m(s)| ds \quad \text{for} \quad a < t < t_0,
\]

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where \( \delta_{ij} \) is Kronecker’s delta. Then conditions (1.28) yield

\[
|u^{(m)}(t)| \leq |w(t_0)| + (1 - \delta_1m)|u^{(m-1)}||C| \int_t^{t_0} (s-a)^{-1}p(s)ds + \\
+ \gamma||u^{(m-1)}||C| \int_t^{t_0} p(s)ds |u^{(m-1)}||C| \int_t^{t_0} (s-a)^{n-m-1}|p_{m}(s)|ds \quad \text{for} \quad a < t < t_0,
\]

where \( p(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} (t-a)^{u-j}|p_{j}(t)|, \)

\[
\tau_j = \text{ess sup}_{a < t < b} \frac{1}{|t-a|^{m+1-j}} \left| \int_{t}^{\tau_j(t)} (\xi-a)^{m-j-1}d\xi \right|, \quad \gamma = \max\{\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_m\}.
\]

Consequently, in view of condition (1.29), \( u^{(m)} \in L([a, t_0]) \). Analogously, by (3.10) with \( c = b \), we can show that \( u^{(m)} \in L([t_0, b]) \). Finally \( u^{(m)} \in L([a, b]) \) and if we put \( v(t) = \int_{a}^{t} |u^{(m)}(s)|ds \), then

\[
v \in C([a, b]),
\]

and from (3.10) it is clear that

\[
|u^{(i)}(t)| \leq (t-a)^{m-i-1}v(t) \quad (i = 1, \ldots, m - 1) \quad \text{for} \quad a < t < t_0.
\]

In view of condition (1.29) we can choose \( \delta > 0 \) such that

\[
\int_{a}^{a+\delta} p(s)ds < \frac{1}{2}.
\]

From (3.9), by conditions (1.28), (3.12) and inequality (3.13), we get

\[
|u^{(m)}(t)| \leq |w(t_0)| + \int_{t}^{t_0} \frac{p(s)v(s)}{s-a}ds + \sum_{j=1}^{m} \int_{t}^{t_0} (s-a)^{m-j-1}|p_{j}(s)|| \int_{s}^{\tau_j(s)} (\xi-a)^{m-j-1}v(\xi)d\xi|ds \leq \\
\leq |w(t_0)| + \int_{t}^{t_0} \frac{p(s)v(s)}{s-a}ds + \gamma||v||_{C} \int_{a}^{a_0} p(s)ds, \quad \text{for} \quad a < t < a + \delta.
\]

Consequently, if \( w_0 = |w(t_0)| + \gamma||v||_{C} \int_{a}^{a_0} p(s)ds \), then

\[
|u^{(m)}(t)| \leq w_0 + \int_{t}^{t_0} \frac{p(s)v(s)}{s-a}ds \quad \text{for} \quad a < t < a + \delta.
\]

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From the last inequality, by the integration by parts and (3.14), we get
\[ v(t) \leq w_0(t - a) + (t - a) \int_t^{t_0} \frac{p(s)v(s)}{s - a}ds + \frac{1}{2}v(t) \quad \text{for} \quad a < t < a + \delta. \]
The last inequality, by the Gronwall-Bellman lemma, results in
\[ \frac{v(t)}{t - a} \leq 2w_0e^{2\int_a^t p(s)ds} \leq 2w_0e \quad \text{for} \quad a < t < a + \delta. \]
Due to this inequality, from (3.15) by (3.14) we get
\[ C_{\rho_p} \]
Therefore, condition (3.8) is satisfied.

\[ \text{Proof of Theorem 1.4.} \] From Theorem 1.1 by conditions (1.30)-(1.33) it is obvious that problem (1.1), (1.2) has Fredholm’s property. Thus to prove Theorem 1.4, it suffice to

Moreover, from Lemma 2.5 it is evident that
\[ \text{Consequently, due to equalities} \quad \rho_0(a) = \rho_1(b) = 0, \quad \text{we have} \]
\[ (1 - m) \int_a^b (\xi - a)^{-m}p_j(\xi)u^{(j-1)}(\tau_j(\xi))u(\xi)d\xi \leq \]
\[ (1 - m) \int_a^b (\xi - a)^{-m}p_j(\xi)u^{(j-1)}(\tau_j(\xi))u(\xi)d\xi \leq T_{0j}\beta_j(t^* - a, \gamma_{0j})\rho_0^{1/2}(\tau^*)\rho_0^{1/2}(t^*) + \]
\[ + T_{1j}\beta_j(b - t^*, \gamma_{1j})\rho_1^{1/2}(\tau_*)\rho_1^{1/2}(t^*) \]
\[ \leq T_{0j}\beta_j(t^* - a, \gamma_{0j})\rho_0^{1/2}(\tau^*)\rho_0^{1/2}(t^*) + \]
\[ T_{1j}\beta_j(b - t^*, \gamma_{1j})\rho_1^{1/2}(\tau_*)\rho_1^{1/2}(t^*) \]
\[ \leq T_{0j}\beta_j(t^* - a, \gamma_{0j})\rho_0^{1/2}(\tau^*)\rho_0^{1/2}(t^*) + \]
\[ T_{1j}\beta_j(b - t^*, \gamma_{1j})\rho_1^{1/2}(\tau_*)\rho_1^{1/2}(t^*) \]
\[ \leq T_{0j}\beta_j(t^* - a, \gamma_{0j})\rho_0^{1/2}(\tau^*)\rho_0^{1/2}(t^*) + \]
\[ T_{1j}\beta_j(b - t^*, \gamma_{1j})\rho_1^{1/2}(\tau_*)\rho_1^{1/2}(t^*) \]
\[ \leq T_{0j}\beta_j(t^* - a, \gamma_{0j})\rho_0^{1/2}(\tau^*)\rho_0^{1/2}(t^*) + \]
\[ T_{1j}\beta_j(b - t^*, \gamma_{1j})\rho_1^{1/2}(\tau_*)\rho_1^{1/2}(t^*) \]
\[ \leq T_{0j}\beta_j(t^* - a, \gamma_{0j})\rho_0^{1/2}(\tau^*)\rho_0^{1/2}(t^*) + \]
\[ T_{1j}\beta_j(b - t^*, \gamma_{1j})\rho_1^{1/2}(\tau_*)\rho_1^{1/2}(t^*) \]
\[ \leq T_{0j}\beta_j(t^* - a, \gamma_{0j})\rho_0^{1/2}(\tau^*)\rho_0^{1/2}(t^*) + \]
\[ T_{1j}\beta_j(b - t^*, \gamma_{1j})\rho_1^{1/2}(\tau_*)\rho_1^{1/2}(t^*) \]
\[ \leq T_{0j}\beta_j(t^* - a, \gamma_{0j})\rho_0^{1/2}(\tau^*)\rho_0^{1/2}(t^*) + \]
\[ T_{1j}\beta_j(b - t^*, \gamma_{1j})\rho_1^{1/2}(\tau_*)\rho_1^{1/2}(t^*) \]

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for \( a < t^* < b \). On the other hand, due to conditions (1.30) and (1.31), the number \( \nu \in [0,1] \) can be chosen such that inequalities

\[
\sum_{j=1}^{m} \left( l_{0j} \frac{(2m - j)2^{2m-j+1}}{(2m - 1)!!(2m - 2j + 1)!!} + \tilde{l}_{0j} \beta_j(t^* - a, \gamma_{0j}) \right) < \frac{\nu_n - \nu}{2},
\]

\[
\sum_{j=1}^{m} \left( l_{1j} \frac{(2m - j)2^{2m-j+1}}{(2m - 1)!!(2m - 2j + 1)!!} + \tilde{l}_{1j} \beta_j(b - t^*, \gamma_{1j}) \right) < \frac{\nu_n - \nu}{2}
\]

are satisfied. Thus according to (3.18), (3.19), and inequalities \( \rho_1^{1/2}(\tau^*) \rho_0^{1/2}(t^*) \leq \rho \), \( \rho_1^{1/2}(\tau_*) \rho_1^{1/2}(t^*) \leq \rho \), (3.17) implies the inequality \( \nu_n \rho \leq (\nu - \nu) \rho \), and consequently, \( \rho = 0 \). Hence, by

\[
|u(t)| = \frac{1}{(k - 1)!} \left| \int_{a}^{t} (t - s)^{m-1} u^{(m)}(s) ds \right| \leq (t - a)^{m-1/2} \rho \quad \text{for} \quad a < t < b,
\]

we have \( u(t) \equiv 0 \).

**Proof of Theorem 1.5.** The proof is analogous to that of Theorem 1.4. The only difference is that instead of Theorem 1.1, Theorem 1.2 is applied.

**Proof of Theorem 1.6.** Let \( u \) be a nonzero solution of the problem (1.10), (1.2). Then analogously to Theorem 1.4, from conditions (1.40),(1.41), (1.32) and (1.33) it follow the validity of relations (3.16), (3.17), (3.18) and the existence of \( \nu \in [0,1] \) such that

\[
\sum_{j=1}^{m} \left( l_{0j} \frac{(2m - j)2^{2m-j+1}}{(2m - 1)!!(2m - 2j + 1)!!} + \tilde{l}_{0j} \beta_j(t^* - a, \gamma_{0j}) \right) < \frac{\nu_n - \nu}{2},
\]

\[
\sum_{j=1}^{m} \left( l_{1j} \frac{(2m - j)2^{2m-j+1}}{(2m - 1)!!(2m - 2j + 1)!!} + \tilde{l}_{1j} \beta_j(b - t^*, \gamma_{1j}) \right) < \frac{\nu_n - \nu}{2}
\]

For the constants \( \tau^* \) and \( \tau_* \), appearing in inequality (3.18), which are defined in Lemmas 2.3 and 2.4 (with \( t_0 = a, t_1 = b, a_0 = b_0 = t^* \), and \( \mu_j(t_0, t_1, t) = \tau_j(t) \)), from the condition (1.42) we have the estimates

\[
\tau^* \leq t^* \quad \text{for} \quad a < t \leq t^*, \quad t^* \leq \tau_* \quad \text{for} \quad t^* \leq t < b.
\]

By the last estimates, from (3.18) it immediately follows the inequality \( \nu_n \rho \leq (\nu - \nu) \rho \). Thus \( u \equiv 0 \).

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Authors’ addresses:

Sulkhan Mukhigulashvili
1. Mathematical Institute, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Žižkova 22, 616 62 Brno, Czech Republic.
2. Ilia State University, Faculty of Physics and Mathematics, 32 I. Chavchavadze St., Tbilisi 0179, Georgia.
E-mail: mukhig@ipm.cz

Nino Partsvania
1. A. Razmadze Mathematical Institute of I. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, 2 University St., Tbilisi 0186, Georgia.
2. International Black Sea University, 2 David Agmashenebeli Alley 13km, Tbilisi 0131, Georgia.
E-mail: ninopa@rmi.ge