

## EXISTENCE AND UNIQUENESS RESULTS FOR NONLINEAR FIRST-ORDER IMPLICIT IMPULSIVE INTEGRO-DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS WITH MONOTONE CONDITIONS <sup>1</sup>

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**Abstract.** In this paper, by using a monotone iterative technique in the presence of lower and upper solutions, we discuss the existence of solutions for a new class of nonlinear first-order implicit impulsive integro-differential equations in Banach spaces. Under wide monotone conditions and the noncompactness measure conditions, we also obtain the existence of extremal solutions and a unique solution between lower and upper solutions. Our results improve and extend some relevant results in abstract differential equations.

**Keywords.** Nonlinear first-order implicit impulsive integro-differential equation, monotone iterative technique, monotone condition and noncompactness measure condition, lower and upper solution, existence and uniqueness.

**AMS (MOS) subject classification:** 34A10, 34G20, 45J05

### 1 Introduction

Let  $\mathbb{B}$  be a Banach space,  $J = [t_0, t_0 + a] \subset R = (-\infty, +\infty)$  is a compact interval,  $f : J \times \mathbb{B} \times \mathbb{B} \times \mathbb{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$  is continuous,  $\lambda_i \geq 0$  ( $i = 1, 2$ ) is a constant, and  $Tu(t) = \int_{t_0}^t h(t, s)u(s)ds$ ,  $h(t, s) \in C(D, \mathbb{R}^+)$ ,  $\mathbb{R}^+ = [0, +\infty)$ ,  $D = \{(t, s) | s, t \in J, t \geq s\}$ ,  $I_k \in C[\mathbb{B}, \mathbb{B}]$  for  $k = 1, 2, \dots, m$ . For  $u_0 \in \mathbb{B}$ , we consider the following new class of nonlinear first-order implicit impulsive integro-differential equation problem: find  $u : J \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$  such that

$$\begin{cases} u'(t) = f(t, u(t), \lambda_1 Tu(t), \lambda_2 u'(t)), & t \neq t_k, \\ \Delta u|_{t=t_k} = I_k(u(t_k)), & k = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ u(t_0) = u_0, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

where  $t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_m < t_0 + a < +\infty$ ,  $\Delta u|_{t=t_k}$  denotes the jump of  $u(t)$  at  $t = t_k$ , i.e.,  $\Delta u|_{t=t_k} = u(t_k^+) - u(t_k^-)$ ,  $u(t_k^-)$  and  $u(t_k^+)$  represent the left and right limits of  $u(t)$  at  $t = t_k$ , respectively.

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