

# A Majorant–Minorant Criterion for the Total Preservation of Global Solvability of a Functional Operator Equation

A. V. Chernov<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Nizhni Novgorod State University, pr. Gagarina 23, Nizhni Novgorod, 603950, Russia

Received March 22, 2011

**Abstract**—We study a nonlinear controlled functional operator equation in an ideal Banach space. We establish sufficient conditions for the global solvability for all controls from a given set, and obtain a pointwise estimate for solutions. Using upper and lower estimates of the functional component in the right-hand side of the initial equation (with a fixed operator component), we obtain majorant and minorant equations. We prove the stated theorem, assuming the monotonicity of the operator component in the right-hand side and the global solvability of both majorant and minorant equations. We give examples of the reduction of controlled initial boundary value problems to the equation under consideration.

**DOI:** 10.3103/S1066369X12030085

Keywords and phrases: *total preservation of global solvability, functional operator equation, pointwise estimate of solutions.*

## INTRODUCTION

Let us use the following denotations:  $n, m, \ell, s \in \mathbb{N}$  are given numbers,  $\Pi \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  is a measurable (hereinafter in the Lebesgue sense) bounded set,  $\mathcal{X}$ ,  $\mathcal{Z}$ , and  $\mathcal{U}$  are *Banach ideal spaces*<sup>1)</sup> (BIS) of measurable on  $\Pi$  functions,  $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{U}^s$  is a given set, and  $A : \mathcal{Z}^m \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^\ell$  is a given *linear bounded operator* (LBO). Further for the vector function  $x \in \mathcal{X}^\ell$ , representing the image of a vector function  $z \in \mathcal{Z}^m$  under the mapping realized by the operator  $A$ , we use an equivalent denotation; namely, depending on a situation, we write  $x = A[z]$ ;  $x(t) = A[z](t)$ ,  $t \in \Pi$ ;  $x(\cdot) = A[z](\cdot)$ ; or  $x = A[z(\cdot)]$ . Consider the controlled functional operator equation

$$x(t) = \theta(t) + A[f(\cdot, x(\cdot), u(\cdot))](t), \quad t \in \Pi, \quad x \in \mathcal{X}^\ell, \quad (1)$$

where  $u \in \mathcal{D}$  is a control,  $\theta \in \mathcal{X}^\ell$ ,  $f(t, x, v) : \Pi \times \mathbb{R}^\ell \times \mathbb{R}^s \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  is a given function measurable with respect to  $t \in \Pi$ , continuous with respect to  $\{x, v\} \in \mathbb{R}^\ell \times \mathbb{R}^s$ , and such that

**F<sub>1</sub>**) for all  $y \in \mathcal{X}^\ell$  and  $u \in \mathcal{D}$  the superposition  $f(\cdot, y(\cdot), u(\cdot))$  belongs to  $\mathcal{Z}^m$ ;

**F<sub>2</sub>**) for any  $u \in \mathcal{D}$  and  $y_* \in \mathcal{X}_+$  there exists a constant  $\mathcal{N}[y_*, u] > 0$  such that

$$\|f(\cdot, y(\cdot), u(\cdot)) - f(\cdot, z(\cdot), u(\cdot))\|_{\mathcal{Z}^m} \leq \mathcal{N}[y_*, u] \|y - z\|_{\mathcal{X}^\ell} \quad \forall y, z \in \mathcal{X}^\ell, \quad |y|, |z| \leq y_*.$$

In [1–3] one has shown (see also examples in Section 3) that the *method of inversion of the main part* of a differential equation enables one to reduce a rather wide class of controlled *initial boundary value problems* (IBVP) to Eq. (1). Due to this fact, one can use this equation as a tool for studying various issues in the theory of controlled distributed systems, in particular, the global solvability problem.

The violation of the global solvability of a distributed system is rather probable when the growth order of the right-hand side of the corresponding differential equation with respect to the phase variable exceeds the linear one. In [4] (see the example for theorem 2.2, pp. 87–88; § 4, pp. 95–100), [5] (§ 1),

\*E-mail: [chavnn@mail.ru](mailto:chavnn@mail.ru).

<sup>1)</sup>Recall that a Banach space  $E$  of measurable functions is said to be a Banach ideal space if  $\{y \in E, x \text{ is a measurable function, } |x| \leq |y|\} \implies \{x \in E, \|x\|_E \leq \|y\|_E\}$ .