

## ON DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS IN ORDERED BANACH SPACES WITH APPLICATIONS TO DIFFERENTIAL SYSTEMS AND RANDOM EQUATIONS

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**1. Introduction.** Given a closed cone  $K$  in a Banach space  $E$ , consider the initial value problem (IVP)

$$x'(t) = f(t, x(t)) \text{ a.e. } t \in I, \quad x(0) = c, \quad (1)$$

where  $I = [0, T]$ ,  $T > 0$ ,  $c \in K$  and  $f : I \times K \rightarrow E$ . By a solution of (1) we mean a continuous function  $x : I \rightarrow K$  which is almost everywhere differentiable on  $I$ , for which  $\|x(\cdot)\|$  is absolutely continuous, and which satisfies (1) (cf. [14]). Thus,  $x$  is a solution of (1) if and only if it satisfies the integral equation

$$x(t) = c + \int_0^t f(s, x(s)) ds \quad (2)$$

on  $I$ . An existence of such a solution  $x$  necessitates only Bochner integrability of  $f(\cdot, x(\cdot))$  on  $I$ , which allows  $f$  to be rather discontinuous (cf. [13]). But this is not sufficient. If, for instance,  $E = \mathbf{R}$ ,  $0 < \delta \leq T$ , and

$$f(t, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{for } y = 0, \quad t \in [0, \delta], \\ 0, & \text{for other } (t, y) \in I \times \mathbf{R}_+, \end{cases}$$

it is easy to see that IVP (1) is nonsolvable, even locally, as  $c = 0$ . However,  $f$  is continuous on  $I \times \mathbf{R}_+$ , except on the segment  $[0, \delta] \times \{0\}$ .

The classical Carathéodory conditions (cf. [2]), which ensure the solvability of (1) for each choice of  $c$  when  $E = \mathbf{R}^n$ , do not allow the previous kind of discontinuity. In fact, they imply (cf. [10]) for each  $\delta > 0$  the existence of a closed subset  $B$  of  $I$  whose  $L$ -measure is greater than  $T - \delta$ , such that  $f$  is jointly continuous on  $B \times \mathbf{R}^n$ .

If  $E$  is infinite-dimensional, the Carathéodory conditions do not ensure the solvability of IVP (1). Counter examples, where  $f$  is even continuous, are found for instance in [3], where is also given sufficient strengthenings to Carathéodory conditions (uniform continuity of  $f(t, y)$  in  $y$ , etc; see also [11]).

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