



Research article

Qualitative study of Caputo Erdélyi-Kober stochastic fractional delay differential equations

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Abstract: We present new results on the well-posedness and time regularity of solutions to stochastic fractional delay differential equations (SFDDs) using the Caputo-Erdélyi-Kober fractional derivative. Additionally, we prove the averaging principle. We establish all results in the p th moment, which generalizes the case $p = 2$. First, by applying fixed-point theory (FPT), we prove that the solution exists, is unique, and continuously depends on the initial values as well as the fractional derivative. Second, we establish a smoothness theorem for the solution and demonstrate that the solution of the original system converges to the averaged system in the p th moment. Finally, to support our theoretical findings, we present illustrative examples.

Keywords: Caputo Erdélyi-Kober derivatives; stochastic processes; existence and uniqueness; inequalities

Mathematics Subject Classification: 34A07, 34A08, 60G22

1. Introduction

There are many different kinds of fractional derivatives; examples include the Riemann-Liouville (RL), Caputo fractional derivative, Grünwald-Letnikov, Caputo-Fabrizio, conformable, Katugampola, Hadamard, and Erdélyi-Kober fractional derivatives [1, 2].

Various authors have utilized the Caputo-Erdélyi-Kober fractional derivative (CEKFD) in their research on fractional differential equations (FDEs). For example, Arioua and Titraoui [3] studied the existence and uniqueness (Ex-Un) of solutions to FDEs using FPT with CEKFD. Bouteraa et al. [4] presented theoretical results for FDEs with CEKFD. Another study [5] explored solutions to FDEs using the Galerkin-Hermite method in the context of CEKFD. Zhang [6] investigated the well-posedness of FDEs with CEKFD. Fan and Zhang [7] examined the existence, uniqueness, and stability of FDEs with CEKFD. In Luchko and Trujillo [8], various properties of CEKFD were defined. Boumaaza and Benchohra [9] contributed new findings on the Ex-Un of solutions to FDEs using FPT with CEKFD.

The CEKFD of order $n - 1 < c \leq n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ for a continuous function (Con-F) $u(\varsigma) : [\alpha, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined as follows [10]:

$$\mathcal{D}_{\alpha+;\vartheta,\lambda}^c \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma) = \vartheta \frac{\varsigma^{-\vartheta\lambda}}{\Gamma(n-c)} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} u^{\vartheta-1} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{n-c-1} \left(\frac{1}{\vartheta u^{\vartheta-1}} \mathcal{D} \right)^n u^{\vartheta(\lambda+c)} \mathfrak{J}(u) du, \quad (1.1)$$

where $\varsigma > \alpha \geq 0$, $\vartheta > 0$, and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.

The Erdélyi-Kober fractional integral of order $c > 0$ for the Con-F $u(\varsigma) : [\alpha, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is as follows [10]:

$$\mathcal{I}_{\alpha;\vartheta,\lambda}^c \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma) = \vartheta \frac{\varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} u^{\vartheta(\lambda+1)-1} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{c-1} \mathfrak{J}(u) du. \quad (1.2)$$

The relationship between the Erdélyi-Kober fractional integral and the CEKFD, for $0 < c \leq 1$, is given as follows [10]:

$$\mathcal{I}_{\alpha;\vartheta,\lambda}^c \mathcal{D}_{\alpha+;\vartheta,\lambda}^c \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma) = \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma) - \alpha^{\vartheta(\lambda+\lambda)} \mathfrak{J}(\alpha) \varsigma^{-\vartheta(c+\lambda)}. \quad (1.3)$$

In recent years, numerous scholars have explored diverse aspects of fractional stochastic differential equations (FSDEs). Batiha et al. [11] introduced a novel method for solving FSDEs, deriving approximate solutions and comparing them with those obtained through other techniques. Chen et al. [12] examined the stability and Ex-Un of solutions to FSDEs, employing the Euler-Maruyama method for their computations. Moualkia and Xu [13] conducted a theoretical study on variable-order FSDEs, deriving approximate solutions and evaluating their precision against other approaches. Ali et al. [14] analyzed a coupled system of FSDEs, focusing on solution Ex-Un and stability. Li et al. [15] investigated the stability of FSDE systems, exploring the interplay between fractional calculus, stochastic processes, and time delays. Their work enhances the understanding of system stability and evaluates numerical solution methods and different stability types for FSDEs. In [16], researchers performed Ex-Un and stability analyses for FSDEs involving conformable derivatives. The authors of [17] demonstrated the convergence of the Euler-Maruyama method for FSDEs, applied it to obtain solutions, and presented stability findings. Meanwhile, [18] discussed solution Ex-Un for FSDEs with Lévy noise using the Picard scheme. Li et al. [19] studied Hilfer FSDEs with delay, establishing Ex-Un via the Picard method and analyzing finite-time stability using various inequalities. For additional insights into FSDEs, refer to [20–22].

The averaging principle (A-P) serves as a powerful tool for analyzing complex systems. By replacing intricate time-dependent equations with their averaged counterparts, this approach simplifies analysis and reduces computational complexity. The validity of the A-P hinges on identifying conditions under which the averaged system accurately represents the original dynamics. Several researchers have contributed to the development of the A-P from different perspectives. For instance,

Zou et al. [23] derived the A-P for FSDEs with impulses, while Zou and Luo [24] extended these findings to SFDDEs involving the Caputo operator. Additionally, the authors of [25] investigated the A-P for neutral FSDEs with Caputo derivatives. Further studies have explored and validated the A-P across various contexts, as seen in [26–28].

SFDDEs are FDEs that incorporate fractional derivatives to describe memory effects, time delays to capture time-lagged interactions, and stochastic processes to model randomness or noise. These equations are particularly suitable for systems where past conditions, delay effects, and random variations have a significant impact on dynamics. This research study uses the FPT to determine the Ex-Un results of the solution to SFDDEs. Next, we present the continuous dependence results by assuming that the coefficients correspond to the global Lipschitz condition. Additionally, various inequalities are employed to establish regularity and A-P results. Finally, examples are included to support the results derived from this study. The primary tools used in our proofs include the Burkholder-Davis-Gundy inequality (Bu-Da-Gu-Ineq) [29], Jensen's inequality (Jen-Ineq) [30], and Hölder's inequality (Höl-Ineq) [31].

Remark 1.1. *SFDDEs with CEKFD operators present fundamentally greater challenges than classical fractional models due to the complex interplay of memory effects, stochasticity, and time delays, which complicates theoretical analyses of well-posedness, solution regularity, and A-P. The intrinsic connection between CEKFD operators and probabilistic properties further necessitates careful consideration of functional spaces, noise structures, and solution methodologies, making these systems distinctly more difficult to analyze than their traditional counterparts.*

Listed below are the main contributions of our study:

- 1) To the best of our knowledge, no research has been conducted on the well-posedness, regularity, and A-P of SFDDEs in the sense of the CEKFD. This study is the first to establish significant results regarding SFDDEs in the sense of CEKFD.
- 2) While existing results for FSDEs predominantly focus on mean-square convergence, our work establishes these findings in the more general p th moment framework. This approach naturally extends the established theory on well-posedness, regularity, and A-P for SFDDEs, with the mean-square case $p = 2$ emerging as a special instance of our broader analysis.
- 3) In this work, we establish theoretical results for FSDEs incorporating delay terms, extending the existing framework to account for time-lagged system dynamics.

We examined the following SFDDEs in this research driven by Brownian motions [32].

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{D}_{\alpha+;\vartheta,\lambda}^c \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma) = \mathfrak{f}(\varsigma, \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma - \mathfrak{r})) + \mathfrak{g}(\varsigma, \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma - \mathfrak{r})) \frac{dw(\varsigma)}{d\varsigma}, \\ \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma) = \sigma(\varsigma), \quad -\mathfrak{r} \leq \varsigma \leq \alpha, \\ \mathfrak{J}(\alpha) = \sigma, \end{cases} \quad (1.4)$$

where σ is a constant, $\mathfrak{r} \in \mathbb{R}$ is the delay time, $\sigma(\varsigma)$ is the history function for all $\varsigma \in [-\mathfrak{r}, \alpha]$, and $\mathcal{D}_{\alpha+;\vartheta,\lambda}^c$ represent CEKFD with $\mathfrak{c} \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1]$, $\vartheta > 0$, $\varsigma > \alpha \geq 0$, and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$. The $\mathfrak{f} : [\alpha, \theta] \times \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$ and $\mathfrak{g} : [\alpha, \theta] \times \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{p \times \mathfrak{b}}$ are measurable Con-Fs. The stochastic process $(w_\varsigma)_{\varsigma \in [0, \infty)}$ follows a standard Brownian trajectory within the $\mathfrak{b}$ -dimensional complete probability space $(\Omega, \mathbb{F}, \mathcal{P})$.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: Section 2 presents a preliminary definition and key assumptions. In Section 3, we establish our main results regarding the well-posedness and

regularity of SFDDs with CEKFD operators. Section 4 develops the A-P for these systems. Section 5 provides illustrative examples that demonstrate our theoretical results. Finally, Section 6 concludes the paper with a summary of our findings and their implications.

2. Preliminaries

We now introduce a definition and assumptions that support the findings of this study.

Definition 2.1. For $p \geq 2$ and $\varsigma \in [\alpha, \infty)$, assume $\mathbb{A}_{\varsigma}^p = L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{F}, \mathcal{P})$ consists of all $\mathbb{F}_{\varsigma}$ -measurable with p^{th} -integrable $\mathfrak{J} = (\mathfrak{J}_1, \mathfrak{J}_2, \dots, \mathfrak{J}_p)^T : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$ as

$$\|\mathfrak{J}\|_p = \left(\sum_{j=1}^p \mathbb{E}(|\mathfrak{J}_j|^p) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

The $\mathfrak{J}(\varsigma) : [\alpha, \theta] \rightarrow L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{F}, \mathcal{P})$ is a $\mathbb{F}$ -adapted process when $\mathfrak{J}(\varsigma) \in \mathbb{A}_{\varsigma}^p$ and $\varsigma \geq 0$. Now, we obtain the equivalent integral form of Eq (1.4). First, apply the Erdélyi-Kober fractional integral $\mathcal{I}_{\alpha; \vartheta, \lambda}^c$ to both sides of Eq (1.4). So, we have

$$\mathcal{I}_{\alpha; \vartheta, \lambda}^c \mathcal{D}_{\alpha+; \vartheta, \lambda}^c \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma) = \mathcal{I}_{\alpha; \vartheta, \lambda}^c \mathbf{f}(\varsigma, \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma - r)) + \mathcal{I}_{\alpha; \vartheta, \lambda}^c \mathbf{g}(\varsigma, \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma - r)) \frac{dw(\varsigma)}{d\varsigma}. \quad (2.1)$$

Now, by utilizing Eq. (1.3), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma) &= \alpha^{\vartheta(\varsigma+\lambda)} \sigma \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\varsigma+\lambda)} + \frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\Gamma(\varsigma)} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\varsigma-1} u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} \mathbf{f}(u, \mathfrak{J}(u), \mathfrak{J}(u-r)) du \\ &\quad + \frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\Gamma(\varsigma)} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\varsigma-1} u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} \mathbf{g}(u, \mathfrak{J}(u), \mathfrak{J}(u-r)) dw(u). \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

For $\mathbf{f}$ and $\mathbf{g}$, assume the following:

1) $(\mathbb{H}_1)$ When $\forall \ell_1, \ell_2, \zeta_1, \zeta_2 \in \mathbb{R}^p$ there are $\mathcal{L}_1$ and $\mathcal{L}_2$ such as

$$\|\mathbf{f}(\varsigma, \ell_1, \ell_2) - \mathbf{f}(\varsigma, \zeta_1, \zeta_2)\|_p \leq \mathcal{L}_1(\|\ell_1 - \zeta_1\|_p + \|\ell_2 - \zeta_2\|_p).$$

$$\|\mathbf{g}(\varsigma, \ell_1, \ell_2) - \mathbf{g}(\varsigma, \zeta_1, \zeta_2)\|_p \leq \mathcal{L}_2(\|\ell_1 - \zeta_1\|_p + \|\ell_2 - \zeta_2\|_p).$$

2) $(\mathbb{H}_2)$ For $\mathbf{f}(\varsigma, \alpha, \alpha)$ and the $\mathbf{g}(\varsigma, \alpha, \alpha)$, we have

$$\operatorname{esssup}_{\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\mathbf{f}(\varsigma, \alpha, \alpha)\|_p < \psi, \quad \operatorname{esssup}_{\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\mathbf{g}(\varsigma, \alpha, \alpha)\|_p < \psi.$$

Now assume

1) $(\mathbb{H}_3)$: When $\forall \ell_1, \ell_2, \zeta_1, \zeta_2, \ell, \zeta \in \mathbb{R}^p$, $\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]$ there is $\mathcal{L}_3 > 0$ such as:

$$\begin{aligned} &\|\mathbf{f}(\varsigma, \ell_1, \ell_2) - \mathbf{f}(\varsigma, \zeta_1, \zeta_2)\| \vee \|\mathbf{g}(\varsigma, \ell_1, \ell_2) - \mathbf{g}(\varsigma, \zeta_1, \zeta_2)\| \\ &\leq \mathcal{L}_3(\|\ell_1 - \zeta_1\| + \|\ell_2 - \zeta_2\|). \end{aligned}$$

2) $(\mathbb{H}_4)$: When $\forall \ell_1, \ell_2, \zeta_1, \zeta_2, \ell, \zeta \in \mathbb{R}^\rho$, $\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]$ there is $\mathcal{L}_4 > 0$ such as satisfy the following:

$$\|\mathbf{f}(\varsigma, \ell, \zeta)\| \vee \|\mathbf{g}(\varsigma, \ell, \zeta)\| \leq \mathcal{L}_4(1 + \|\ell\| + \|\zeta\|).$$

3) $(\mathbb{H}_5)$: Functions $\widetilde{\mathbf{f}}$ and $\widetilde{\mathbf{g}}$ exist and for $\theta_1 \in [\alpha, \theta]$, $\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]$, and $\mathfrak{p} \geq 2$, we have as follows:

$$\frac{1}{\theta_1} \int_0^{\theta_1} \|\mathbf{f}(\varsigma, \ell, \zeta) - \widetilde{\mathbf{f}}(\ell, \zeta)\|^\mathfrak{p} d\varsigma \leq \mathfrak{N}_1(\theta_1)(1 + \|\ell\|^\mathfrak{p} + \|\zeta\|^\mathfrak{p}),$$

$$\frac{1}{\theta_1} \int_0^{\theta_1} \|\mathbf{g}(\varsigma, \ell, \zeta) - \widetilde{\mathbf{g}}(\ell, \zeta)\|^\mathfrak{p} d\varsigma \leq \mathfrak{N}_2(\theta_1)(1 + \|\ell\|^\mathfrak{p} + \|\zeta\|^\mathfrak{p}),$$

where $\lim_{\theta_1 \rightarrow \infty} \mathfrak{N}_1(\theta_1) = 0$, $\lim_{\theta_1 \rightarrow \infty} \mathfrak{N}_2(\theta_1) = 0$ and $\mathfrak{N}_1(\theta_1)$, $\mathfrak{N}_2(\theta_1)$ are positively bound functions.

3. Well-posedness

First, we present the important results regarding well-posedness for SFDDEs.

We have $\hbar_\sigma : \mathcal{H}^\mathfrak{p}(\alpha, \theta) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^\mathfrak{p}(\alpha, \theta)$ with $\hbar_\sigma(\mathfrak{I}(\alpha)) = \sigma$. Then, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \hbar_\sigma(\mathfrak{I}(\varsigma)) &= \alpha^{\theta(\varsigma+\lambda)} \sigma \varsigma^{-\theta(\varsigma+\lambda)} + \frac{\partial \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\Gamma(\varsigma)} \int_\alpha^\varsigma (\varsigma^\theta - \mathfrak{u}^\theta)^{\varsigma-1} \mathfrak{u}^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1} \mathbf{f}(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})) d\mathfrak{u} \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\Gamma(\varsigma)} \int_\alpha^\varsigma (\varsigma^\theta - \mathfrak{u}^\theta)^{\varsigma-1} \mathfrak{u}^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1} \mathbf{g}(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})) d\mathfrak{w}(\mathfrak{u}). \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

The following lemma is very important to prove various results.

$$\|\mathfrak{I}_1 + \mathfrak{I}_2\|_\mathfrak{p}^\mathfrak{p} \leq 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} (\|\mathfrak{I}_1\|_\mathfrak{p}^\mathfrak{p} + \|\mathfrak{I}_2\|_\mathfrak{p}^\mathfrak{p}), \quad \forall \mathfrak{I}_1, \mathfrak{I}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^\rho. \quad (3.2)$$

Lemma 3.1. Suppose $(\mathbb{H}_1)$ and $(\mathbb{H}_2)$ are valid. Then $\hbar_\sigma$ is well-defined.

Proof. For $\mathfrak{I}(\varsigma) \in \mathcal{H}^\mathfrak{p}[\alpha, \theta]$ and $\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]$, the following results are derived using Eqs (3.1) and (3.2).

$$\begin{aligned} \|\hbar_\sigma(\mathfrak{I}(\varsigma))\|_\mathfrak{p}^\mathfrak{p} &\leq 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \left\| \alpha^{\theta(\varsigma+\lambda)} \sigma \varsigma^{-\theta(\varsigma+\lambda)} \right\|_\mathfrak{p}^\mathfrak{p} + \frac{2^{2\mathfrak{p}-2} (\partial \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+\varsigma)})^\mathfrak{p}}{\Gamma^\mathfrak{p}(\varsigma)} \left\| \int_\alpha^\varsigma (\varsigma^\theta - \mathfrak{u}^\theta)^{\varsigma-1} \mathbf{f}(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})) \mathfrak{u}^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1} d\mathfrak{u} \right\|_\mathfrak{p}^\mathfrak{p} \\ &\quad + \frac{2^{2\mathfrak{p}-2} (\partial \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+\varsigma)})^\mathfrak{p}}{\Gamma^\mathfrak{p}(\varsigma)} \left\| \int_\alpha^\varsigma (\varsigma^\theta - \mathfrak{u}^\theta)^{\varsigma-1} \mathbf{g}(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})) \mathfrak{u}^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1} d\mathfrak{w}(\mathfrak{u}) \right\|_\mathfrak{p}^\mathfrak{p}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

By Höl-Ineq, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \int_\alpha^\varsigma (\varsigma^\theta - \mathfrak{u}^\theta)^{\varsigma-1} \mathbf{f}(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})) \mathfrak{u}^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1} d\mathfrak{u} \right\|_\mathfrak{p}^\mathfrak{p} &\leq \sum_{j=1}^\rho \mathfrak{E} \left(\int_\alpha^\varsigma (\varsigma^\theta - \mathfrak{u}^\theta)^{\varsigma-1} |\mathbf{f}_j(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r}))| \mathfrak{u}^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1} d\mathfrak{u} \right)^\mathfrak{p} \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^\rho \mathfrak{E} \left(\left(\int_\alpha^\varsigma (\varsigma^\theta - \mathfrak{u}^\theta)^{\frac{(\varsigma-1)\mathfrak{p}}{(\mathfrak{p}-1)}} (\mathfrak{u}^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1})^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}}{\mathfrak{p}-1}} d\mathfrak{u} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \int_\alpha^\varsigma |\mathbf{f}_j(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r}))|^\mathfrak{p} d\mathfrak{u} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\rho} \mathfrak{E} \left(\left(\sup_{\alpha < \mathfrak{u} \leq \varsigma} (\mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta \lambda})^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}}{\mathfrak{p}-1}} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - \mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta})^{\frac{(\mathfrak{c}-1)\mathfrak{p}}{(\mathfrak{p}-1)}} (\mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta-1})^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}}{\mathfrak{p}-1}} \mathrm{d}\mathfrak{u} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} |f_j(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r}))|^{\mathfrak{p}} \mathrm{d}\mathfrak{u} \right) \\
&\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\rho} \mathfrak{E} \left(\left(\sup_{\alpha < \mathfrak{u} \leq \varsigma} (\mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta \lambda})^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}}{\mathfrak{p}-1}} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \left(\sup_{\alpha < \mathfrak{u} \leq \varsigma} (\mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta-1})^{\frac{1}{\mathfrak{p}-1}} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - \mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta})^{\frac{(\mathfrak{c}-1)\mathfrak{p}}{(\mathfrak{p}-1)}} \mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta-1} \mathrm{d}\mathfrak{u} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} |f_j(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r}))|^{\mathfrak{p}} \mathrm{d}\mathfrak{u} \right) \\
&\leq \mathbb{C}^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \mathbb{V}^{\mathfrak{p}-1} ((\varsigma^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{\frac{(\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{p}-1)}{\mathfrak{p}-1}})^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \left(\frac{\mathfrak{p}-1}{\vartheta(\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{p}-1)} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \|f(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r}))\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \mathrm{d}\mathfrak{u}, \tag{3.4}
\end{aligned}$$

where $\mathbb{C} = \sup_{\alpha < \mathfrak{u} \leq \varsigma} (\mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta \lambda})^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}}{\mathfrak{p}-1}}$ and $\mathbb{V} = \sup_{\alpha < \mathfrak{u} \leq \varsigma} (\mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta-1})^{\frac{1}{\mathfrak{p}-1}}$.

From $(\mathbb{H}_1)$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\|f(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r}))\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} &\leq 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \left(\|f(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})) - f(\mathfrak{u}, \alpha, \alpha)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} + \|f(\mathfrak{u}, \alpha, \alpha)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \right) \\
&\leq 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \left(2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \mathcal{L}_1^{\mathfrak{p}} \left(\|\mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u})\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} + \|\mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \right) + \|f(\mathfrak{u}, \alpha, \alpha)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \right). \tag{3.5}
\end{aligned}$$

Consequently, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \|f(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r}))\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \mathrm{d}\mathfrak{u} &\leq 2^{2\mathfrak{p}-2} \mathcal{L}_1^{\mathfrak{p}} \left(\left(\operatorname{esssup}_{\mathfrak{u} \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u})\|_{\mathfrak{p}} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}} + \left(\operatorname{esssup}_{\mathfrak{u} \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})\|_{\mathfrak{p}} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}} \right) \\
&\quad \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} 1 \mathrm{d}\mathfrak{u} + 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \|f(\mathfrak{u}, \alpha, \alpha)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \mathrm{d}\mathfrak{u} \\
&\leq 2^{2\mathfrak{p}-2} \theta \mathcal{L}_1^{\mathfrak{p}} \left(\|\mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u})\|_{\mathcal{H}^{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\mathfrak{p}} + \|\mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})\|_{\mathcal{H}^{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \right) \\
&\quad + 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \|f(\mathfrak{u}, \alpha, \alpha)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \mathrm{d}\mathfrak{u}. \tag{3.6}
\end{aligned}$$

Based on Eqs (3.4) and (3.6), we establish

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - \mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta})^{\mathfrak{c}-1} f(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})) \mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta \lambda + \vartheta - 1} \mathrm{d}\mathfrak{u} \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} &\leq \mathbb{C}^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \mathbb{V}^{\mathfrak{p}-1} (\varsigma^{\frac{\vartheta(\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{p}-1)}{\mathfrak{p}-1}})^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \\
&\quad \left(\frac{\mathfrak{p}-1}{\vartheta(\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{p}-1)} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}-1} 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \left(2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \mathcal{L}_1^{\mathfrak{p}} \theta \left(\|\mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u})\|_{\mathcal{H}^{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\mathfrak{p}} + \|\mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})\|_{\mathcal{H}^{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \right) + \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \|f(\mathfrak{u}, \alpha, \alpha)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \mathrm{d}\mathfrak{u} \right). \tag{3.7}
\end{aligned}$$

By applying $(\mathbb{H}_2)$ to Eq (3.7), we derive

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - \mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta})^{\mathfrak{c}-1} f(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})) \mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta \lambda + \vartheta - 1} \mathrm{d}\mathfrak{u} \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} &\leq \mathbb{C}^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \mathbb{V}^{\mathfrak{p}-1} (\varsigma^{\frac{\vartheta(\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{p}-1)}{\mathfrak{p}-1}})^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \\
&\quad \left(\frac{\mathfrak{p}-1}{\vartheta(\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{p}-1)} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}-1} 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \left(2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \mathcal{L}_1^{\mathfrak{p}} \theta \left(\|\mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u})\|_{\mathcal{H}^{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\mathfrak{p}} + \|\mathfrak{I}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})\|_{\mathcal{H}^{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \right) + \theta \psi^{\mathfrak{p}} \right). \tag{3.8}
\end{aligned}$$

According to the Bu-Da-Gu-Ineq and Höl-Ineq, we derive

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{c-1} \mathfrak{g}(u, \mathfrak{I}(u), \mathfrak{I}(u-r)) u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} dw(u) \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^{\rho} \mathfrak{E} \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{c-1} (\mathfrak{g}_j(u, \mathfrak{I}(u), \mathfrak{I}(u-r)) u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} dw(u) \right|^{\mathfrak{p}} \\
&\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\rho} C_{\mathfrak{p}} \mathfrak{E} \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2} \left| \mathfrak{g}_j(u, \mathfrak{I}(u), \mathfrak{I}(u-r)) \right|^2 (u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1})^2 du \right|^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}}{2}} \\
&\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\rho} C_{\mathfrak{p}} \mathfrak{E} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2} \left| \mathfrak{g}_j(u, \mathfrak{I}(u), \mathfrak{I}(u-r)) \right|^{\mathfrak{p}} (u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1})^2 du \\
&\quad \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2} (u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1})^2 du \right)^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{2}} \\
&\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\rho} C_{\mathfrak{p}} \mathfrak{E} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2} \left| \mathfrak{g}_j(u, \mathfrak{I}(u), \mathfrak{I}(u-r)) \right|^{\mathfrak{p}} (u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1})^2 du \\
&\quad \left(\sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\vartheta\lambda})^2 \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2} (u^{\vartheta-1})^2 du \right)^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{2}} \\
&\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\rho} C_{\mathfrak{p}} \mathfrak{E} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2} \left| \mathfrak{g}_j(u, \mathfrak{I}(u), \mathfrak{I}(u-r)) \right|^{\mathfrak{p}} (u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1})^2 du \\
&\quad \left(\sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\vartheta\lambda})^2 \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} u^{\vartheta-1} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2} u^{\vartheta-1} du \right)^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{2}} \\
&\leq \mathbf{G}^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{2}} \mathbf{U}^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{2}} C_{\mathfrak{p}} \left(\frac{(\varsigma^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{(2c-1)}}{\vartheta(2c-1)} \right)^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{2}} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2} \left\| \mathfrak{g}(u, \mathfrak{I}(u), \mathfrak{I}(u-r)) \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} (u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1})^2 du, \quad (3.9)
\end{aligned}$$

where $\mathbf{G} = \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\vartheta\lambda})^2$, $\mathbf{U} = \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} u^{\vartheta-1}$, and $C_{\mathfrak{p}} = \left(\frac{\mathfrak{p}^{\mathfrak{p}+1}}{2(\mathfrak{p}-1)^{\mathfrak{p}-1}} \right)^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}}{2}}$.

By utilizing $(\mathbb{H}_1)$ and $(\mathbb{H}_2)$, we obtain the following result:

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\| \mathfrak{g}(u, \mathfrak{I}(u), \mathfrak{I}(u-r)) \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} &\leq 2^{2\mathfrak{p}-2} \mathcal{L}_2^{\mathfrak{p}} \left(\left\| \mathfrak{I}(u) \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} + \left\| \mathfrak{I}(u-r) \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \right) + 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \left\| \mathfrak{g}(u, 0, 0) \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \\
&\leq 2^{2\mathfrak{p}-2} \mathcal{L}_2^{\mathfrak{p}} \left(\left\| \mathfrak{I}(u) \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} + \left\| \mathfrak{I}(u-r) \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \right) + 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \psi^{\mathfrak{p}}. \quad (3.10)
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2} \left\| \mathfrak{g}(u, \mathfrak{I}(u), \mathfrak{I}(u-r)) \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} (u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1})^2 du &\leq 2^{2\mathfrak{p}-2} \mathcal{L}_2^{\mathfrak{p}} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2} \left(\left(\operatorname{esssup}_{u \in [\alpha, \vartheta]} \left\| \mathfrak{I}(u) \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left(\operatorname{esssup}_{u \in [\alpha, \vartheta]} \left\| \mathfrak{I}(u-r) \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}} \right) (u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1})^2 du + 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \psi^{\mathfrak{p}} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2} (u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1})^2 du
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq 2^{2p-2} \mathcal{L}_2^p \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\theta\lambda})^2 \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{2c-2} \left(\left(\operatorname{esssup}_{u \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\mathfrak{I}(u)\|_p \right)^p \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left(\operatorname{esssup}_{u \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\mathfrak{I}(u - r)\|_p \right)^p \right) (u^{\theta-1})^2 du + 2^{p-1} \psi^p \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\theta\lambda})^2 \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{2c-2} (u^{\theta-1})^2 du \\
&\leq 2^{2p-2} \mathcal{L}_2^p \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\theta\lambda})^2 \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} u^{\theta-1} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{2c-2} \left(\left(\operatorname{esssup}_{u \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\mathfrak{I}(u)\|_p \right)^p \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left(\operatorname{esssup}_{u \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\mathfrak{I}(u - r)\|_p \right)^p \right) u^{\theta-1} du + 2^{p-1} \psi^p \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\theta\lambda})^2 \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} u^{\theta-1} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{2c-2} u^{\theta-1} du \\
&= \mathbf{G} \mathbf{U} \frac{2^{p-1} (\varsigma^{\theta} - \alpha^{\theta})^{(2c-1)}}{\theta(2c-1)} \left(2^{p-1} \mathcal{L}_2^p \left(\|\mathfrak{I}(u)\|_{\mathcal{H}_p}^p + \|\mathfrak{I}(u - r)\|_{\mathcal{H}_p}^p \right) + \psi^p \right). \tag{3.11}
\end{aligned}$$

So, from above, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{2c-2} \|\mathfrak{g}(u, \mathfrak{I}(u), \mathfrak{I}(u - r))\|_p^p (u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1})^2 du \leq \frac{2^{p-1} (\varsigma^{\theta} - \alpha^{\theta})^{(2c-1)}}{\theta(2c-1)} \mathbf{G} \mathbf{U} \\
&\quad \left(2^{p-1} \mathcal{L}_2^p \left(\|\mathfrak{I}(u)\|_{\mathcal{H}_p}^p + \|\mathfrak{I}(u - r)\|_{\mathcal{H}_p}^p \right) + \psi^p \right). \tag{3.12}
\end{aligned}$$

By applying Eq (3.12) to Eq (3.9), we obtain the following result:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\lambda(\varsigma) - \lambda(u))^{c-1} \mathfrak{g}(u, \mathfrak{I}(u), \mathfrak{I}(u - r)) u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1} dw(u) \right\|_p^p \leq \mathbf{G}^{\frac{p}{2}} \mathbf{U}^{\frac{p}{2}} C_p \left(\frac{(\varsigma^{\theta} - \alpha^{\theta})^{(2c-1)}}{\theta(2c-1)} \right)^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \\
&\quad \frac{2^{p-1} \varsigma^{\theta(2c-1)}}{\theta(2c-1)} \left(2^{p-1} \mathcal{L}_2^p \left(\|\mathfrak{I}(u)\|_{\mathcal{H}_p}^p + \|\mathfrak{I}(u - r)\|_{\mathcal{H}_p}^p \right) + \psi^p \right). \tag{3.13}
\end{aligned}$$

By putting Eqs (3.8) and (3.13) into Eq (3.3), we find that $\|\tilde{h}_{\sigma}(\mathfrak{I}(\varsigma))\|_{\mathcal{H}_p} < \infty$. So, the $\tilde{h}_{\sigma}$ is well-defined. Now, we establish the following result, which we use to prove the Ex-Un.

Lemma 3.2. *If $c \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1]$, $\theta > 0$, and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, then $\forall \varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]$, the following inequality holds:*

$$\frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{c-1} \exp(\eta u^{\theta}) u^{\theta-1} du \leq \frac{\varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+c)}}{\eta^c} \exp(\eta \varsigma^{\theta}).$$

Proof. From Eq (1.2), we obtain the following:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{I}_{\varsigma}^{\lambda, c} \exp(\eta \varsigma^{\theta}) &= \frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{c-1} \exp(\eta u^{\theta}) u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1} du \\
&\leq \frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} u^{\theta\lambda} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{c-1} \exp(\eta u^{\theta}) u^{\theta-1} du \\
&= \frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \mathbb{J} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{c-1} \exp(\eta u^{\theta}) u^{\theta-1} du.
\end{aligned}$$

Accordingly, we get

$$\mathbb{I}_s^{\lambda, \varsigma} \exp(\eta s^\vartheta) \leq \frac{\vartheta s^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\Gamma(\varsigma)} \mathbb{J} \int_\alpha^s (s^\vartheta - u^\vartheta)^{\varsigma-1} \exp(\eta u^\vartheta) u^{\vartheta-1} du.$$

By applying the variable substitution $z = s^\vartheta - u^\vartheta$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\vartheta s^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\Gamma(\varsigma)} \mathbb{J} \int_\alpha^s (s^\vartheta - u^\vartheta)^{\varsigma-1} \exp(\eta u^\vartheta) u^{\vartheta-1} du &= \frac{s^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\Gamma(\varsigma)} \exp(\eta s^\vartheta) \mathbb{J} \\ &\int_0^{s^\vartheta} z^{\varsigma-1} \exp(-\eta z) dz. \end{aligned} \quad (3.14)$$

By now applying the substitution $\mathcal{Y} = \eta z$ in Eq (3.14), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\vartheta s^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\Gamma(\varsigma)} \mathbb{J} \int_\alpha^s (s^\vartheta - u^\vartheta)^{\varsigma-1} \exp(\eta u^\vartheta) u^{\vartheta-1} du &= \frac{s^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\eta^\varsigma \Gamma(\varsigma)} \exp(\eta s^\vartheta) \mathbb{J} \int_0^{\eta s^\vartheta} \mathcal{Y}^{\varsigma-1} \exp(-\mathcal{Y}) d\mathcal{Y} \\ &\leq \frac{s^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\eta^\varsigma \Gamma(\varsigma)} \exp(\eta s^\vartheta) \mathbb{J} \int_0^\infty \mathcal{Y}^{\varsigma-1} \exp(-\mathcal{Y}) d\mathcal{Y} \\ &= \frac{s^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\eta^\varsigma} \mathbb{J} \exp(\eta s^\vartheta). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have

$$\frac{\vartheta s^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\Gamma(\varsigma)} \mathbb{J} \int_\alpha^s (s^\vartheta - u^\vartheta)^{\varsigma-1} \exp(\eta u^\vartheta) u^{\vartheta-1} du \leq \frac{s^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\eta^\varsigma} \exp(\eta s^\vartheta). \quad (3.15)$$

Theorem 3.1. *If $(\mathbb{H}_1)$ and $(\mathbb{H}_2)$ are satisfied, then the Eq (1.4) with $\mathfrak{I}(\alpha) = \sigma$ has a unique solution.*

Proof. Taking $\eta > 0$, we have

$$\vartheta \eta^{2\varsigma-1} > 2\delta\Gamma(2\varsigma-1), \quad (3.16)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \delta &= \frac{2^{p-1}(\vartheta s^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)})^p}{\Gamma^p(\varsigma)} \left(2^{p-1} \mathbf{G} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{Q}^{p-1} F^{p-1} \frac{\mathcal{L}_1^p (s^\vartheta - \alpha^\vartheta)^{(p\varsigma-2\varsigma+1)(p-1)^{p-1}}}{(\vartheta(p\varsigma-2\varsigma+1))^{p-1}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2^{p-1} \mathbf{G}^{\frac{p}{2}} \mathbf{U}^{\frac{p}{2}} \left(\frac{(s^\vartheta - \alpha^\vartheta)^{\vartheta(2\varsigma-1)}}{\vartheta(2\varsigma-1)} \right)^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \mathcal{L}_2^p C_p \right). \end{aligned} \quad (3.17)$$

The weighted norm $\|\cdot\|_\eta$ is

$$\|\mathfrak{I}(\varsigma)\|_\eta = \operatorname{esssup}_{\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]} \left(\frac{\|\mathfrak{I}(\varsigma)\|_p^p}{\exp(\eta s^\vartheta)} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}, \quad \forall \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma) \in \mathcal{H}^p([\alpha, \theta]). \quad (3.18)$$

For $\mathfrak{I}(\varsigma)$ and $\widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(\varsigma)$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \|h_\sigma(\mathfrak{I}(\varsigma)) - h_\sigma(\widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(\varsigma))\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \\ & \frac{2^{\mathfrak{p}-1}(\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)})^{\mathfrak{p}}}{\Gamma^{\mathfrak{p}}(\varsigma)} \left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\varsigma-1} \left(f(u, \mathfrak{I}(u), \mathfrak{I}(u-r)) - f(u, \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u), \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u-r)) \right) u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} du \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} + \\ & \frac{2^{\mathfrak{p}-1}(\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)})^{\mathfrak{p}}}{\Gamma^{\mathfrak{p}}(\varsigma)} \left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\varsigma-1} \left(g(u, \mathfrak{I}(u), \mathfrak{I}(u-r)) - g(u, \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u), \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u-r)) \right) u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} dw(u) \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.19)$$

Using the Höl-Ineq and $(\mathbb{H}_1)$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\varsigma-1} \left(f(u, \mathfrak{I}(u), \mathfrak{I}(u-r)) - f(u, \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u), \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u-r)) \right) u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} du \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{\rho} \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\varsigma-1} \left(f_j(u, \mathfrak{I}(u), \mathfrak{I}(u-r)) - f_j(u, \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u), \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u-r)) \right) u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} du \right|^{\mathfrak{p}} \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\rho} \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\frac{(\varsigma-1)(\mathfrak{p}-2)}{\mathfrak{p}-1}} (u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1})^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{\mathfrak{p}-1}} du \right)^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \\ &\quad \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2\varsigma-2} |f_j(u, \mathfrak{I}(u), \mathfrak{I}(u-r)) - f_j(u, \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u), \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u-r))|^{\mathfrak{p}} (u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1})^2 du \right) \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\rho} \left(\left(\sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\vartheta\lambda})^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{\mathfrak{p}-1}} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\frac{(\varsigma-1)(\mathfrak{p}-2)}{\mathfrak{p}-1}} (u^{\vartheta-1})^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{\mathfrak{p}-1}} du \right)^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2\varsigma-2} |f_j(u, \mathfrak{I}(u), \mathfrak{I}(u-r)) - f_j(u, \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u), \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u-r))|^{\mathfrak{p}} (u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1})^2 du \right) \right) \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\rho} \left(\left(\sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\vartheta\lambda})^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{\mathfrak{p}-1}} \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\vartheta-1})^{\frac{1}{1-\mathfrak{p}}} \sum_{j=1}^{\rho} \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\frac{(\varsigma-1)(\mathfrak{p}-2)}{\mathfrak{p}-1}} u^{\vartheta-1} du \right)^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2\varsigma-2} |f_j(u, \mathfrak{I}(u), \mathfrak{I}(u-r)) - f_j(u, \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u), \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u-r))|^{\mathfrak{p}} (u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1})^2 du \right) \right) \right) \\ &\leq 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} F^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \mathbf{Q}^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \frac{\mathcal{L}_1^{\mathfrak{p}}(\varsigma^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{(\mathfrak{p}\varsigma-2\varsigma+1)(\mathfrak{p}-1)^{\mathfrak{p}-1}}}{(\vartheta(\mathfrak{p}\varsigma-2\varsigma+1))^{\mathfrak{p}-1}} \\ &\quad \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\vartheta\lambda})^2 \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2\varsigma-2} \left(\|\mathfrak{I}(u) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} + \|\mathfrak{I}(u-r) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u-r)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \right) (u^{\vartheta-1})^2 du. \\ &\leq 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} F^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \mathbf{Q}^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \frac{\mathcal{L}_1^{\mathfrak{p}}(\varsigma^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{(\mathfrak{p}\varsigma-2\varsigma+1)(\mathfrak{p}-1)^{\mathfrak{p}-1}}}{(\vartheta(\mathfrak{p}\varsigma-2\varsigma+1))^{\mathfrak{p}-1}} \\ &\quad \mathbf{G} \mathbf{U} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2\varsigma-2} \left(\|\mathfrak{I}(u) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} + \|\mathfrak{I}(u-r) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u-r)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \right) u^{\vartheta-1} du. \end{aligned} \quad (3.20)$$

where $F = \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\vartheta\lambda})^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{\mathfrak{p}-1}}$, $\mathbf{Q} = \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\vartheta-1})^{\frac{1}{1-\mathfrak{p}}}$.

Hence, we have

$$\left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\varsigma-1} \left(f(u, \mathfrak{I}(u), \mathfrak{I}(u-r)) - f(u, \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u), \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u-r)) \right) u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} du \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}}$$

$$\leq 2^{p-1} \mathbf{G} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{Q}^{p-1} F^{p-1} \frac{\mathcal{L}_1^p (\varsigma^\theta - \alpha^\theta)^{(p-2c+1)} (p-1)^{p-1}}{(\vartheta(p-2c+1))^{p-1}} \int_\alpha^\varsigma (\varsigma^\theta - u^\theta)^{2c-2} \left(\|\mathfrak{J}(u) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{J}}(u)\|_p^p + \|\mathfrak{J}(u-r) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{J}}(u-r)\|_p^p \right) u^{\theta-1} du. \quad (3.21)$$

Thus, by utilizing $(\mathbb{H}_1)$ and the Bu-Da-Gu-Ineq, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \int_\alpha^\varsigma (\varsigma^\theta - u^\theta)^{c-1} \left(\mathfrak{g}(u, \mathfrak{J}(u), \mathfrak{J}(u-r)) - \mathfrak{g}(u, \widetilde{\mathfrak{J}}(u), \widetilde{\mathfrak{J}}(u-r)) \right) u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1} dw(u) \right\|_p^p \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^p \mathfrak{L} \left| \int_\alpha^\varsigma (\varsigma^\theta - u^\theta)^{c-1} \left(\mathfrak{g}_j(u, \mathfrak{J}(u), \mathfrak{J}(u-r)) - \mathfrak{g}_j(u, \widetilde{\mathfrak{J}}(u), \widetilde{\mathfrak{J}}(u-r)) \right) u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1} dw(u) \right|^p \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^p C_p \mathfrak{L} \left| \int_\alpha^\varsigma (\varsigma^\theta - u^\theta)^{2c-2} \left| \mathfrak{g}_j(u, \mathfrak{J}(u), \mathfrak{J}(u-r)) - \mathfrak{g}_j(u, \widetilde{\mathfrak{J}}(u), \widetilde{\mathfrak{J}}(u-r)) \right|^2 (u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1})^2 du \right|^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^p C_p \mathfrak{L} \int_\alpha^\varsigma (\varsigma^\theta - u^\theta)^{2c-2} \left| \mathfrak{g}_j(u, \mathfrak{J}(u), \mathfrak{J}(u-r)) - \mathfrak{g}_j(u, \widetilde{\mathfrak{J}}(u), \widetilde{\mathfrak{J}}(u-r)) \right|^p (u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1})^2 du \\ &\quad \left(\int_\alpha^\varsigma (\varsigma^\theta - u^\theta)^{2c-2} (u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1})^2 du \right)^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^p C_p \mathfrak{L} \int_\alpha^\varsigma (\varsigma^\theta - u^\theta)^{2c-2} \left| \mathfrak{g}_j(u, \mathfrak{J}(u), \mathfrak{J}(u-r)) - \mathfrak{g}_j(u, \widetilde{\mathfrak{J}}(u), \widetilde{\mathfrak{J}}(u-r)) \right|^p (u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1})^2 du \\ &\quad \left(\sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\theta\lambda})^2 \int_\alpha^\varsigma (\varsigma^\theta - u^\theta)^{2c-2} (u^{\theta-1})^2 du \right)^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^p C_p \mathfrak{L} \int_\alpha^\varsigma (\varsigma^\theta - u^\theta)^{2c-2} \left| \mathfrak{g}_j(u, \mathfrak{J}(u), \mathfrak{J}(u-r)) - \mathfrak{g}_j(u, \widetilde{\mathfrak{J}}(u), \widetilde{\mathfrak{J}}(u-r)) \right|^p (u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1})^2 du \\ &\quad \left(\sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\theta\lambda})^2 \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} u^{\theta-1} \int_\alpha^\varsigma (\varsigma^\theta - u^\theta)^{2c-2} u^{\theta-1} du \right)^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \\ &\leq 2^{p-1} \mathbf{G}^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \mathbf{U}^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \left(\frac{(\varsigma^\theta - \alpha^\theta)^{(2c-1)}}{\vartheta(2c-1)} \right)^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \\ &\quad \mathcal{L}_2^p C_p \int_\alpha^\varsigma (\varsigma^\theta - u^\theta)^{2c-2} \left(\|\mathfrak{J}(u) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{J}}(u)\|_p^p + \|\mathfrak{J}(u-r) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{J}}(u-r)\|_p^p \right) (u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1})^2 du \\ &\leq 2^{p-1} \mathbf{G}^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \mathbf{U}^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \left(\frac{(\varsigma^\theta - \alpha^\theta)^{(2c-1)}}{\vartheta(2c-1)} \right)^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \mathcal{L}_2^p C_p \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\theta\lambda})^2 \int_\alpha^\varsigma (\varsigma^\theta - u^\theta)^{2c-2} \\ &\quad \left(\|\mathfrak{J}(u) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{J}}(u)\|_p^p + \|\mathfrak{J}(u-r) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{J}}(u-r)\|_p^p \right) (u^{\theta-1})^2 du \\ &\leq 2^{p-1} \mathbf{G}^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \mathbf{U}^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \left(\frac{(\varsigma^\theta - \alpha^\theta)^{(2c-1)}}{\vartheta(2c-1)} \right)^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \mathcal{L}_2^p C_p \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\theta\lambda})^2 \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} u^{\theta-1} \int_\alpha^\varsigma (\varsigma^\theta - u^\theta)^{2c-2} \\ &\quad \left(\|\mathfrak{J}(u) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{J}}(u)\|_p^p + \|\mathfrak{J}(u-r) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{J}}(u-r)\|_p^p \right) u^{\theta-1} du. \quad (3.22) \end{aligned}$$

So, from above

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{c-1} \left(\mathfrak{g}(u, \mathfrak{I}(u), \mathfrak{I}(u-r)) - \mathfrak{g}(u, \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u), \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u-r)) \right) u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} dw(u) \right\|_p^p \\ & \leq 2^{p-1} \mathbf{G}^{\frac{p}{2}} \mathbf{U}^{\frac{p}{2}} \left(\frac{(\varsigma^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{\vartheta(2c-1)}}{\vartheta(2c-1)} \right)^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \mathcal{L}_2^p C_p \\ & \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2} \left(\|\mathfrak{I}(u) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u)\|_p^p + \|\mathfrak{I}(u-r) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u-r)\|_p^p \right) u^{\vartheta-1} du. \end{aligned} \quad (3.23)$$

Thus, $\forall \varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]$, we have

$$\|\hbar_{\sigma}(\mathfrak{I}(\varsigma)) - \hbar_{\sigma}(\widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(\varsigma))\|_p^p \leq \delta \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \left(\|\mathfrak{I}(u) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u)\|_p^p + \|\mathfrak{I}(u-r) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u-r)\|_p^p \right) (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2} u^{\vartheta-1} du, \quad (3.24)$$

It follows that we derive

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\|\hbar_{\sigma}(\mathfrak{I}(\varsigma)) - \hbar_{\sigma}(\widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(\varsigma))\|_p^p}{\exp(\eta\varsigma^{\vartheta})} & \leq \frac{1}{\exp(\eta\varsigma^{\vartheta})} \delta \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2} \\ & \left(\exp(\eta u^{\vartheta}) \frac{\|\mathfrak{I}(u) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u)\|_p^p}{\exp(\eta u^{\vartheta})} + \exp(\eta(u-r)^{\vartheta}) \frac{\|\mathfrak{I}(u-r) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u-r)\|_p^p}{\exp(\eta(u-r)^{\vartheta})} \right) u^{\vartheta-1} du \\ & \leq \frac{1}{\exp(\eta\varsigma^{\vartheta})} \delta \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2} \left(\exp(\eta u^{\vartheta}) \operatorname{esssup}_{u \in [\alpha, \theta]} \left(\frac{\|\mathfrak{I}(u) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u)\|_p^p}{\exp(\eta u^{\vartheta})} \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \exp(\eta(u-r)^{\vartheta}) \operatorname{esssup}_{u \in [\alpha, \theta]} \left(\frac{\|\mathfrak{I}(u-r) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u-r)\|_p^p}{\exp(\eta(u-r)^{\vartheta})} \right) \right) u^{\vartheta-1} du \\ & \leq \frac{\|\mathfrak{I}(u) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u)\|_{\eta}^p}{\exp(\eta\varsigma^{\vartheta})} \delta \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2} \left(\exp(\eta u^{\vartheta}) + \exp(\eta(u-r)^{\vartheta}) \right) u^{\vartheta-1} du \\ & \leq \frac{2\|\mathfrak{I}(u) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u)\|_{\eta}^p}{\exp(\eta\varsigma^{\vartheta})} \delta \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2} \exp(\eta u^{\vartheta}) u^{\vartheta-1} du. \end{aligned} \quad (3.25)$$

Now, replace c by $2c-1$ in Eq (3.15).

$$\frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+2c-1)}}{\Gamma(2c-1)} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2} \exp(\eta u^{\vartheta}) u^{\vartheta-1} du \leq \frac{\varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+2c-1)}}{\eta^{2c-1}} \exp(\eta\varsigma^{\vartheta}).$$

The above inequality can be written as

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2} \exp(\eta u^{\vartheta}) u^{\vartheta-1} du \leq \frac{\Gamma(2c-1)}{\vartheta \eta^{2c-1}} \exp(\eta\varsigma^{\vartheta}).$$

We get the required result from Eq (3.25).

$$\|\hbar_{\sigma}(\mathfrak{I}(\varsigma)) - \hbar_{\sigma}(\widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(\varsigma))\|_{\eta} \leq \left(\frac{2\delta\Gamma(2c-1)}{\vartheta\eta^{2c-1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \|\mathfrak{I}(u) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{I}}(u)\|_{\eta}. \quad (3.26)$$

From Eqs (3.16), we get $\frac{2\delta\Gamma(2c-1)}{\vartheta\eta^{2c-1}} < 1$.

Theorem 3.2. $\xi_c(\varsigma, \sigma)$ is a solution that is Con-D on c , then

$$\lim_{c \rightarrow \tilde{c}} \operatorname{esssup}_{\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\xi_c(\varsigma, \sigma) - \xi_{\tilde{c}}(\varsigma, \sigma)\|_p = 0. \quad (3.27)$$

Proof. Assume $c, \tilde{c} \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1]$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_c(\varsigma, \sigma) - \xi_{\tilde{c}}(\varsigma, \sigma) &= \frac{\partial \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{c-1} \left(f(u, \xi_c(u, \sigma), \xi_c(u-r, \sigma)) - f(u, \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma), \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u-r, \sigma)) \right) \\ &\quad u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1} du + \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \left(\frac{\partial \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{c-1} - \frac{\partial \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+\tilde{c})}}{\Gamma(\tilde{c})} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{\tilde{c}-1} \right) f(u, \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma), \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u-r, \sigma)) u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1} du \\ &+ \frac{\partial \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{c-1} \left(g(u, \xi_c(u, \sigma), \xi_c(u-r, \sigma)) - g(u, \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma), \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u-r, \sigma)) \right) u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1} dw(u) \\ &+ \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \left(\frac{\partial \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{c-1} - \frac{\partial \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+\tilde{c})}}{\Gamma(\tilde{c})} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{\tilde{c}-1} \right) g(u, \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma), \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u-r, \sigma)) u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1} dw(u). \end{aligned} \quad (3.28)$$

We extract the subsequent outcome from Eq (3.28) by employing Eq (3.2).

$$\begin{aligned} \|\xi_c(\varsigma, \sigma) - \xi_{\tilde{c}}(\varsigma, \sigma)\|_p^p &\leq 2^{p-1} \delta \left(\|\xi_c(\varsigma, \sigma) - \xi_{\tilde{c}}(\varsigma, \sigma)\|_p^p + \|\xi_c(\varsigma-r, \sigma) - \xi_{\tilde{c}}(\varsigma-r, \sigma)\|_p^p \right) \\ &\quad \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{2c-2} u^{\theta-1} du + 2^{2p-2} \\ &\quad \left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \left(\frac{\partial \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{c-1} - \frac{\partial \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+\tilde{c})}}{\Gamma(\tilde{c})} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{\tilde{c}-1} \right) f(u, \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma), \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u-r, \sigma)) u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1} du \right\|_p^p + 2^{2p-2} \\ &\quad \left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \left(\frac{\partial \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{c-1} - \frac{\partial \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+\tilde{c})}}{\Gamma(\tilde{c})} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{\tilde{c}-1} \right) g(u, \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma), \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u-r, \sigma)) u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1} dw(u) \right\|_p^p. \end{aligned} \quad (3.29)$$

Suppose the following:

$$\Phi(\varsigma, u, c, \tilde{c}, \lambda) = \left| \frac{\partial \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{c-1} - \frac{\partial \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+\tilde{c})}}{\Gamma(\tilde{c})} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{\tilde{c}-1} \right| u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1}. \quad (3.30)$$

By applying Höl-Ineq, $(\mathbb{H}_1)$, $(\mathbb{H}_2)$, and Eq (3.30), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \left(\frac{\partial \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{c-1} - \frac{\partial \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+\tilde{c})}}{\Gamma(\tilde{c})} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{\tilde{c}-1} \right) f(u, \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma), \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u-r, \sigma)) u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1} du \right\|_p^p \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^m \mathfrak{E} \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \Phi(\varsigma, u, c, \tilde{c}, \lambda) |f_j(u, \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma), \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u-r, \sigma))| du \right)^p \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^m \mathfrak{E} \left(\left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\Phi(\varsigma, u, c, \tilde{c}, \lambda))^{\frac{p}{p-1}} du \right)^{p-1} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} |f_j(u, \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma), \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u-r, \sigma))|^p du \right) \\ &\leq \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\Phi(\varsigma, u, c, \tilde{c}, \lambda))^2 du \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} 1 du \right)^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \|f(u, \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma), \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u-r, \sigma))\|_p^p du \\ &\leq \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\Phi(\varsigma, u, c, \tilde{c}, \lambda))^2 du \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} (\theta - \alpha)^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} 2^{p-1} \left(2^{p-1} \mathcal{L}_1^p (\|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma)\|_p^p + \|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(u-r, \sigma)\|_p^p) + \|f(u, 0)\|_p^p \right) du \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\Phi(\varsigma, u, c, \tilde{c}, \lambda))^2 \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} (\theta - \alpha)^{\frac{p}{2}} 2^{p-1} \left(2^{p-1} \mathcal{L}_1^p (esssup_{\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma)\|_p^p + esssup_{\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(u - r, \sigma)\|_p^p) + \psi^p \right). \quad (3.31)$$

Now, by Bu-Da-Gu-Ineq, Eq (3.30), $(\mathbb{H}_1)$, and $(\mathbb{H}_2)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \left(\frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\tilde{c})}}{\Gamma(\varsigma)} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\varsigma-1} - \frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\tilde{c})}}{\Gamma(\tilde{c})} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\tilde{c}-1} \right) \mathfrak{g}(u, \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma), \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u - r, \sigma)) u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} dw(u) \right\|_p^p \\ &= \sum_{\iota=1}^m \mathfrak{E} \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \Phi(\varsigma, u, c, \tilde{c}, \lambda) \mathfrak{g}_j(u, \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma), \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u - r, \sigma)) dw(u) \right|^p \\ &\leq \sum_{\iota=1}^m C_p \mathfrak{E} \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \Phi(\varsigma, u, c, \tilde{c}, \lambda)^2 |\mathfrak{g}_j(u, \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma), \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u - r, \sigma))|^2 dw(u) \right|^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ &\leq \sum_{\iota=1}^m C_p \mathfrak{E} \left[\left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \Phi(\varsigma, u, c, \tilde{c}, \lambda)^2 |\mathfrak{g}_j(u, \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma), \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u - r, \sigma))|^p du \right)^{\frac{2}{p}} \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\Phi(\varsigma, u, c, \tilde{c}, \lambda))^2 du \right)^{\frac{p-2}{p}} \right]^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ &= C_p \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \Phi(\varsigma, u, c, \tilde{c}, \lambda)^2 \|\mathfrak{g}(u, \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma), \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u - r, \sigma))\|_p^p du \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\Phi(\varsigma, u, c, \tilde{c}, \lambda))^2 du \right)^{\frac{p-2}{p}} \\ &\leq C_p \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \Phi(\varsigma, u, c, \tilde{c}, \lambda)^2 du \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} 2^{p-1} \left(2^{p-1} \mathcal{L}_2^p (esssup_{\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma)\|_p^p + esssup_{\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(u - r, \sigma)\|_p^p) + \psi^p \right). \quad (3.32) \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we derive the following:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(\varsigma, \sigma) - \xi_{\tilde{c}}(\varsigma, \sigma)\|_p^p}{\exp(\eta \varsigma^{\vartheta})} \leq \frac{1}{\exp(\eta \varsigma^{\vartheta})} 2^{p-1} \delta \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2\varsigma-2} u^{\vartheta-1} \\ & \left(\frac{\|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma) - \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma)\|_p^p}{\exp(\eta u^{\vartheta})} \exp(\eta u^{\vartheta}) + \frac{\|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(u - r, \sigma) - \xi_{\tilde{c}}(u - r, \sigma)\|_p^p}{\exp(\eta(u - r)^{\vartheta})} \exp(\eta(u - r)^{\vartheta}) \right) du \\ & + 2^{3p-3} \left(2^{p-1} \mathcal{L}_1^p (esssup_{\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma)\|_p^p + esssup_{\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(u - r, \sigma)\|_p^p) + \psi^p \right) \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\Phi(\varsigma, u, c, \tilde{c}, \lambda))^2 du \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \theta^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ & + 2^{3p-3} \left(2^{p-1} \mathcal{L}_2^p (esssup_{\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma)\|_p^p + esssup_{\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(u - r, \sigma)\|_p^p) + \psi^p \right) C_p \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\Phi(\varsigma, u, c, \tilde{c}, \lambda))^2 du \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ & \leq \frac{2^p \delta \Gamma(2\varsigma - 1)}{\vartheta \eta^{2\varsigma-1}} \|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(\varsigma, \sigma) - \xi_{\tilde{c}}(\varsigma, \sigma)\|_{\eta}^p \\ & + 2^{3p-3} \left(2^{p-1} \mathcal{L}_1^p (esssup_{\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma)\|_p^p + esssup_{\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(u - r, \sigma)\|_p^p) + \psi^p \right) \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\Phi(\varsigma, u, c, \tilde{c}, \lambda))^2 du \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \theta^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ & + 2^{3p-3} \left(2^{p-1} \mathcal{L}_2^p (esssup_{\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma)\|_p^p + esssup_{\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(u - r, \sigma)\|_p^p) + \psi^p \right) C_p \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\Phi(\varsigma, u, c, \tilde{c}, \lambda))^2 du \right)^{\frac{p}{2}}. \quad (3.33) \end{aligned}$$

We derive the result by using Lemma 3.2.

$$\left(1 - \frac{2^{p-1} \delta \Gamma(2\varsigma - 1)}{\eta^{2\varsigma-1}} \right) \|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(\varsigma, \sigma) - \xi_{\tilde{c}}(\varsigma, \sigma)\|_{\eta}^p \leq 2^{3p-3} \left(2^{p-1} \mathcal{L}_1^p (esssup_{\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma)\|_p^p + esssup_{\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(u - r, \sigma)\|_p^p) \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \psi^p) \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\Phi(\varsigma, u, c, \tilde{c}, \lambda))^2 du \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} (\theta - \alpha)^{\frac{p}{2}} + 2^{3p-3} \left(2^{p-1} \mathcal{L}_2^p (esssup_{\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(u, \sigma)\|_p^p + \right. \\
& \left. esssup_{\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]} \|\xi_{\tilde{c}}(u - r, \sigma)\|_p^p) + \psi^p \right) C_p \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\Phi(\varsigma, u, c, \tilde{c}, \lambda))^2 du \right)^{\frac{p}{2}}. \quad (3.34)
\end{aligned}$$

Now, we prove the following:

$$\lim_{\tilde{c} \rightarrow c} \sup_{\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\Phi(\varsigma, u, c, \tilde{c}, \lambda))^2 du = 0. \quad (3.35)$$

We possess the following:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\Phi(\varsigma, u, c, \tilde{c}, \lambda))^2 du = (\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)})^2 \\
& \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \frac{(\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2}}{\Gamma^2(c)} (u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1})^2 du + (\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\tilde{c})})^2 \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \frac{(\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2\tilde{c}-2}}{\Gamma^2(\tilde{c})} (u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1})^2 du \\
& - 2\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)} \vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\tilde{c})} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \frac{(\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{c+\tilde{c}-2}}{\Gamma(c)\Gamma(\tilde{c})} (u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1})^2 du \\
& \leq (\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)})^2 \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\vartheta\lambda})^2 \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} u^{\vartheta-1} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \frac{(\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2}}{\Gamma^2(c)} u^{\vartheta-1} du \\
& + (\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\tilde{c})})^2 \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\vartheta\lambda})^2 \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} u^{\vartheta-1} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \frac{(\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2\tilde{c}-2}}{\Gamma^2(\tilde{c})} u^{\vartheta-1} du \\
& - 2\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)} \vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\tilde{c})} \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\vartheta\lambda})^2 \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} u^{\vartheta-1} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \frac{(\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{c+\tilde{c}-2}}{\Gamma(c)\Gamma(\tilde{c})} u^{\vartheta-1} du \\
& = (\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)})^2 \mathbf{GU} \left(\frac{(\varsigma^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{(2c-1)}}{(2c-1)} \right) \frac{1}{\Gamma^2(c)} + (\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\tilde{c})})^2 \mathbf{GU} \left(\frac{(\varsigma^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{(2\tilde{c}-1)}}{2\tilde{c}-1} \right) \frac{1}{\Gamma^2(\tilde{c})} \\
& - \vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)} \vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\tilde{c})} \mathbf{GU} \frac{2(\varsigma^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{(c+\tilde{c}-1)}}{\vartheta(c+\tilde{c}-1)\Gamma(c)\Gamma(\tilde{c})}. \quad (3.36)
\end{aligned}$$

When we apply $\lim_{\tilde{c} \rightarrow c} \sup_{\varsigma \in [\alpha, \theta]}$ in Eq (3.36), we prove the required result, Eq (3.35). It thereby demonstrated the necessary outcome.

Theorem 3.3. For $\sigma, \Psi \in \mathbb{A}_0^p$, we have

$$\|\xi_c(\varsigma, \sigma) - \xi_c(\varsigma, \Psi)\|_p \leq \mathcal{L} \|\sigma - \Psi\|_p, \quad \forall \varsigma \in [0, \theta]. \quad (3.37)$$

Proof. As we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \xi_c(u, \sigma) \xi_c(\varsigma, \sigma) - \xi_c(\varsigma, \Psi) = \alpha^{\vartheta(c+\lambda)} \sigma \varsigma^{-\vartheta(c+\lambda)} - \alpha^{\vartheta(c+\lambda)} \Psi \varsigma^{-\vartheta(c+\lambda)} \\
& + \frac{1}{\Gamma(c)} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{c-1} \left(f(u, \xi_c(u, \sigma), \xi_c(u-r, \sigma)) - f(u, \xi_c(u, \Psi), \xi_c(u-r, \Psi)) \right) u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} du \\
& + \frac{1}{\Gamma(c)} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{c-1} \left(g(u, \xi_c(u, \sigma), \xi_c(u-r, \sigma)) - g(u, \xi_c(u, \Psi), \xi_c(u-r, \Psi)) \right) u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} dw(u). \quad (3.38)
\end{aligned}$$

By applying Eq (3.2) to Eq (3.38), we obtain the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\xi_c(\varsigma, \sigma) - \xi_c(\varsigma, \Psi)\|_p^p &\leq 2^{p-1} \left\| \alpha^{\theta(c+\lambda)} \sigma \varsigma^{-\theta(c+\lambda)} - \alpha^{\theta(c+\lambda)} \Psi \varsigma^{-\theta(c+\lambda)} \right\|_p^p + \frac{2^{2p-2} (\partial \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+c)})^p}{\Gamma^p(c)} \\ &\left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{c-1} \left(f(u, \xi_c(u, \sigma), \xi_c(u-r, \sigma)) - f(u, \xi_c(u, \Psi), \xi_c(u-r, \Psi)) \right) u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1} du \right\|_p^p + \frac{2^{2p-2} (\partial \varsigma^{-\theta(\lambda+c)})^p}{\Gamma^p(c)} \\ &\left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{c-1} \left(g(u, \xi_c(u, \sigma), \xi_c(u-r, \sigma)) - g(u, \xi_c(u, \sigma), \xi_c(u-r, \Psi)) \right) u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1} dw(u) \right\|_p^p. \end{aligned} \quad (3.39)$$

By Höl-Ineq and $(\mathbb{H}_1)$.

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{c-1} \left(f(u, \xi_c(u, \sigma), \xi_c(u-r, \sigma)) - f(u, \xi_c(u, \Psi), \xi_c(u-r, \Psi)) \right) u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1} du \right\|_p^p \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{\rho} \mathfrak{E} \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{c-1} \left(f_j(u, \xi_c(u, \sigma), \xi_c(u-r, \sigma)) - f_j(u, \xi_c(u, \Psi), \xi_c(u-r, \Psi)) \right) u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1} du \right|^p \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\rho} \mathfrak{E} \left(\left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{\frac{(c-1)(p-2)}{p-1}} (u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1})^{\frac{p-2}{p-1}} du \right)^{p-1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{2c-2} |f_j(u, \xi_c(u, \sigma), \xi_c(u-r, \sigma)) - f_j(u, \xi_c(u, \Psi), \xi_c(u-r, \Psi))| (u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1})^2 du \right) \right) \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\rho} \mathfrak{E} \left(\left(\sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\theta\lambda})^{\frac{p-2}{p-1}} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{\frac{(c-1)(p-2)}{p-1}} (u^{\theta-1})^{\frac{p-2}{p-1}} du \right)^{p-1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{2c-2} |f_j(u, \xi_c(u, \sigma), \xi_c(u-r, \sigma)) - f_j(u, \xi_c(u, \Psi), \xi_c(u-r, \Psi))| (u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1})^2 du \right) \right) \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\rho} \mathfrak{E} \left(\left(\sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\theta\lambda})^{\frac{p-2}{p-1}} \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\theta-1})^{\frac{1}{1-p}} \sum_{j=1}^{\rho} \mathfrak{E} \left(\left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{\frac{(c-1)(p-2)}{p-1}} u^{\theta-1} du \right)^{p-1} \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{2c-2} |f_j(u, \xi_c(u, \sigma), \xi_c(u-r, \sigma)) - f_j(u, \xi_c(u, \Psi), \xi_c(u-r, \Psi))| (u^{\theta\lambda+\theta-1})^2 du \right) \right) \right) \\ &\leq 2^{p-1} F^{p-1} Q^{p-1} \frac{\mathcal{L}_1^p \varsigma^{\theta(p-2c+1)} (p-1)^{p-1}}{(\partial(p-2c+1))^{p-1}} \\ &\quad \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\theta\lambda})^2 \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{2c-2} \left(\|\xi_c(u, \sigma) - \xi_c(u, \Psi)\|_p^p + \|\xi_c(u-r, \sigma) - \xi_c(u-r, \Psi)\|_p^p \right) (u^{\theta-1})^2 du. \\ &\leq 2^{p-1} F^{p-1} Q^{p-1} \frac{\mathcal{L}_1^p \varsigma^{\theta(p-2c+1)} (p-1)^{p-1}}{(\partial(p-2c+1))^{p-1}} \\ &\quad \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\theta\lambda})^2 \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} u^{\theta-1} \\ &\quad \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\theta} - u^{\theta})^{2c-2} \left(\|\xi_c(u, \sigma) - \xi_c(u, \Psi)\|_p^p + \|\xi_c(u-r, \sigma) - \xi_c(u-r, \Psi)\|_p^p \right) u^{\theta-1} du. \end{aligned} \quad (3.40)$$

Hence, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\varsigma-1} \left(f(u, \xi_{\varsigma}(u, \sigma), \xi_{\varsigma}(u - r, \sigma)) - f(u, \xi_{\varsigma}(u, \Psi), \xi_{\varsigma}(u - r, \Psi)) \right) u^{\vartheta\lambda + \vartheta - 1} du \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \\
& \leq 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \mathbf{GUQ}^{\mathfrak{p}-1} F^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \frac{\mathcal{L}_1^{\mathfrak{p}} \varsigma^{\vartheta(\mathfrak{p}\varsigma - 2\varsigma + 1)} (\mathfrak{p} - 1)^{\mathfrak{p}-1}}{(\vartheta(\mathfrak{p}\varsigma - 2\varsigma + 1))^{\mathfrak{p}-1}} \\
& \quad \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2\varsigma-2} \left(\|\xi_{\varsigma}(u, \sigma) - \xi_{\varsigma}(u, \Psi)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} + \|\xi_{\varsigma}(u - r, \sigma) - \xi_{\varsigma}(u - r, \Psi)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \right) u^{\vartheta-1} du. \quad (3.41)
\end{aligned}$$

Now, utilizing $(\mathbb{H}_1)$, Höl-Ineq, and Bu-Da-Gu-Ineq, we derive

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\varsigma-1} \left(g(u, \xi_{\varsigma}(u, \sigma), \xi_{\varsigma}(u - r, \sigma)) - g(u, \xi_{\varsigma}(u, \Psi), \xi_{\varsigma}(u - r, \Psi)) \right) u^{\vartheta\lambda + \vartheta - 1} dw(u) \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \\
& = \sum_{j=1}^{\rho} \mathfrak{E} \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\varsigma-1} \left(g_j(u, \xi_{\varsigma}(u, \sigma), \xi_{\varsigma}(u - r, \sigma)) - g_j(u, \xi_{\varsigma}(u, \Psi), \xi_{\varsigma}(u - r, \Psi)) \right) u^{\vartheta\lambda + \vartheta - 1} dw(u) \right|^{\mathfrak{p}} \\
& \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\rho} C_{\mathfrak{p}} \mathfrak{E} \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2\varsigma-2} |g_j(u, \xi_{\varsigma}(u, \sigma), \xi_{\varsigma}(u - r, \sigma)) - g_j(u, \xi_{\varsigma}(u, \Psi), \xi_{\varsigma}(u - r, \Psi))|^2 (u^{\vartheta\lambda + \vartheta - 1})^2 du \right|^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}}{2}} \\
& \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\rho} C_{\mathfrak{p}} \mathfrak{E} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2\varsigma-2} |g_j(u, \xi_{\varsigma}(u, \sigma), \xi_{\varsigma}(u - r, \sigma)) - g_j(u, \xi_{\varsigma}(u, \Psi), \xi_{\varsigma}(u - r, \Psi))|^{\mathfrak{p}} (u^{\vartheta\lambda + \vartheta - 1})^2 du \\
& \quad \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2\varsigma-2} (u^{\vartheta\lambda + \vartheta - 1})^2 du \right)^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{2}} \\
& \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\rho} C_{\mathfrak{p}} \mathfrak{E} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2\varsigma-2} |g_j(u, \xi_{\varsigma}(u, \sigma), \xi_{\varsigma}(u - r, \sigma)) - g_j(u, \xi_{\varsigma}(u, \Psi), \xi_{\varsigma}(u - r, \Psi))|^{\mathfrak{p}} (u^{\vartheta\lambda + \vartheta - 1})^2 du \\
& \quad \left(\sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\vartheta\lambda})^2 \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2\varsigma-2} (u^{\vartheta-1})^2 du \right)^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{2}} \\
& \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\rho} C_{\mathfrak{p}} \mathfrak{E} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2\varsigma-2} |g_j(u, \xi_{\varsigma}(u, \sigma), \xi_{\varsigma}(u - r, \sigma)) - g_j(u, \xi_{\varsigma}(u, \Psi), \xi_{\varsigma}(u - r, \Psi))|^{\mathfrak{p}} (u^{\vartheta\lambda + \vartheta - 1})^2 du \\
& \quad \left(\sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\vartheta\lambda})^2 \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} u^{\vartheta-1} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2\varsigma-2} u^{\vartheta-1} du \right)^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{2}} \\
& \leq 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \mathbf{G}^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{2}} \mathbf{U}^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{2}} \mathcal{L}_2^{\mathfrak{p}} C_{\mathfrak{p}} \left(\frac{(\varsigma^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{(2\varsigma-1)}}{\vartheta(2\varsigma-1)} \right)^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{2}} \\
& \quad \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2\varsigma-2} \left(\|\xi_{\varsigma}(u, \sigma) - \xi_{\varsigma}(u, \Psi)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} + \|\xi_{\varsigma}(u - r, \sigma) - \xi_{\varsigma}(u - r, \Psi)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \right) (u^{\vartheta\lambda + \vartheta - 1})^2 du \\
& \leq 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \mathbf{G}^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{2}} \mathbf{U}^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{2}} \mathcal{L}_2^{\mathfrak{p}} C_{\mathfrak{p}} \left(\frac{(\varsigma^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{(2\varsigma-1)}}{\vartheta(2\varsigma-1)} \right)^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{2}} \\
& \quad \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\vartheta\lambda})^2 \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2\varsigma-2} \left(\|\xi_{\varsigma}(u, \sigma) - \xi_{\varsigma}(u, \Psi)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} + \|\xi_{\varsigma}(u - r, \sigma) - \xi_{\varsigma}(u - r, \Psi)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \right) (u^{\vartheta-1})^2 du \\
& \leq 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \mathbf{G}^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{2}} \mathbf{U}^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{2}} \mathcal{L}_2^{\mathfrak{p}} C_{\mathfrak{p}} \left(\frac{(\varsigma^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{(2\varsigma-1)}}{\vartheta(2\varsigma-1)} \right)^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sup_{\alpha < \mathbf{u} \leq \zeta} (\mathbf{u}^{\vartheta\lambda})^2 \sup_{\alpha < \mathbf{u} \leq \zeta} \mathbf{u}^{\vartheta-1} \int_{\alpha}^{\zeta} (\zeta^{\vartheta} - \mathbf{u}^{\vartheta})^{2\zeta-2} \left(\|\xi_{\zeta}(\mathbf{u}, \sigma) - \xi_{\zeta}(\mathbf{u}, \Psi)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} + \|\xi_{\zeta}(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{r}, \sigma) - \xi_{\zeta}(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{r}, \Psi)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \right) d\mathbf{u} \\
&= 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \mathbf{G}^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}}{2}} \mathbf{U}^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}}{2}} \mathcal{L}_2^{\mathfrak{p}} C_{\mathfrak{p}} \left(\frac{(\zeta^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{(2\zeta-1)}}{\vartheta(2\zeta-1)} \right)^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}-2}{2}} \\
& \int_{\alpha}^{\zeta} (\zeta^{\vartheta} - \mathbf{u}^{\vartheta})^{2\zeta-2} \left(\|\xi_{\zeta}(\mathbf{u}, \sigma) - \xi_{\zeta}(\mathbf{u}, \Psi)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} + \|\xi_{\zeta}(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{r}, \sigma) - \xi_{\zeta}(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{r}, \Psi)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \right) \mathbf{u}^{\vartheta-1} d\mathbf{u}. \tag{3.42}
\end{aligned}$$

By putting Eqs (3.40) and (3.42) in Eq (3.39).

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|\xi_{\zeta}(\zeta, \sigma) - \xi_{\zeta}(\zeta, \Psi)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \leq 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \left\| \alpha^{\vartheta(\zeta+\lambda)} \sigma \zeta^{-\vartheta(\zeta+\lambda)} - \alpha^{\vartheta(\zeta+\lambda)} \Psi \zeta^{-\vartheta(\zeta+\lambda)} \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \\
& + 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \delta \int_{\alpha}^{\zeta} (\zeta^{\vartheta} - \mathbf{u}^{\vartheta})^{2\zeta-2} \left(\|\xi_{\zeta}(\mathbf{u}, \sigma) - \xi_{\zeta}(\mathbf{u}, \Psi)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \right) \mathbf{u}^{\vartheta-1} d\mathbf{u}. \tag{3.43}
\end{aligned}$$

From Eq (3.43), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|\xi_{\zeta}(\zeta, \sigma) - \xi_{\zeta}(\zeta, \Psi)\|_{\eta}^{\mathfrak{p}} \leq 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \frac{1}{\exp(\eta \zeta^{\vartheta})} \left\| \alpha^{\vartheta(\zeta+\lambda)} \sigma \zeta^{-\vartheta(\zeta+\lambda)} - \alpha^{\vartheta(\zeta+\lambda)} \Psi \zeta^{-\vartheta(\zeta+\lambda)} \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \\
& + \left(\frac{2^{\mathfrak{p}} \delta \Gamma(2\zeta-1)}{\vartheta \eta^{2\zeta-1}} \right) \|\xi_{\zeta}(\zeta, \sigma) - \xi_{\zeta}(\zeta, \Psi)\|_{\eta}^{\mathfrak{p}} \tag{3.44}
\end{aligned}$$

From Eq (3.44), we obtain

$$\|\xi_{\zeta}(\zeta, \sigma) - \xi_{\zeta}(\zeta, \Psi)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \left(1 - \left(\frac{2^{\mathfrak{p}} \delta \Gamma(2\zeta-1)}{\vartheta \eta^{2\zeta-1}} \right) \right) \leq 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \frac{1}{\exp(\eta \zeta^{\vartheta})} \left\| \alpha^{\vartheta(\zeta+\lambda)} \sigma \zeta^{-\vartheta(\zeta+\lambda)} - \alpha^{\vartheta(\zeta+\lambda)} \Psi \zeta^{-\vartheta(\zeta+\lambda)} \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}}.$$

Therefore, we conclude

$$\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow \Psi} \|\xi_{\zeta}(\zeta, \sigma) - \xi_{\zeta}(\zeta, \Psi)\|_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0.$$

The proof is so done.

4. Averaging principle result

We now establish A-P in the $\mathfrak{p}$ th moment for SFDDs within the framework of CEKFD.

Lemma 4.1. For $\widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}$, when $\theta_1 \in [\alpha, \theta]$, we get

$$\|\widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}(\ell, \zeta)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \leq \mathcal{L}_6 \left(1 + \|\ell\|^{\mathfrak{p}} + \|\zeta\|^{\mathfrak{p}} \right),$$

where $\mathcal{L}_6 = (2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \mathfrak{N}_2(\theta_1) + 6^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \mathcal{L}_4^{\mathfrak{p}})$.

Proof. By utilizing $(\mathbb{H}_4)$, $(\mathbb{H}_5)$, and Eq (3.2), we obtain the following:

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}(\ell, \zeta)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} & \leq 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \|\mathfrak{g}(\zeta, \ell, \zeta) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}(\ell, \zeta)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} + 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \|\mathfrak{g}(\zeta, \ell, \zeta)\|_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \\
& \leq 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \mathfrak{N}_2(\theta_1) \left(1 + \|\ell\|^{\mathfrak{p}} + \|\zeta\|^{\mathfrak{p}} \right) + 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \mathcal{L}_4^{\mathfrak{p}} (1 + \|\ell\| + \|\zeta\|)^{\mathfrak{p}} \\
& \leq (2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \mathfrak{N}_2(\theta_1) + 6^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \mathcal{L}_4^{\mathfrak{p}}) \left(1 + \|\ell\|^{\mathfrak{p}} + \|\zeta\|^{\mathfrak{p}} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

To prove A-P, we construct the standard form of Eq (1.4).

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{D}_{\alpha+\vartheta,\lambda}^{\epsilon} \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(\varsigma) = \varepsilon^{\epsilon} \mathfrak{f}(\varsigma, \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(\varsigma - \mathfrak{r})) + \varepsilon^{\epsilon-\frac{1}{2}} \mathfrak{g}(\varsigma, \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(\varsigma - \mathfrak{r})) \frac{dw(\varsigma)}{d\varsigma}, \\ \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(\alpha) = \sigma. \end{cases} \quad (4.1)$$

Thus, Eq (4.1) can be expressed integrally as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(\varsigma) &= \alpha^{\vartheta(\epsilon+\lambda)} \sigma \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\epsilon+\lambda)} + \varepsilon^{\epsilon} \frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\epsilon)}}{\Gamma(\epsilon)} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{1-\epsilon} \mathfrak{f}(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(u - \mathfrak{r})) du \\ &+ \varepsilon^{\epsilon-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\epsilon)}}{\Gamma(\epsilon)} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{1-\epsilon} \mathfrak{g}(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(u - \mathfrak{r})) dw(u), \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

for $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$. The averaged representation of Eq (4.2) is as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}^*(\varsigma) &= \alpha^{\vartheta(\epsilon+\lambda)} \sigma \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\epsilon+\lambda)} + \varepsilon^{\epsilon} \frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\epsilon)}}{\Gamma(\epsilon)} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{1-\epsilon} \widetilde{\mathfrak{f}}(\mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}^*(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}^*(u - \mathfrak{r})) du \\ &+ \varepsilon^{\epsilon-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\epsilon)}}{\Gamma(\epsilon)} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{1-\epsilon} \widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}^*(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}^*(u - \mathfrak{r})) dw(u), \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

where $\widetilde{\mathfrak{f}}: \mathbb{R}^{\rho} \times \mathbb{R}^{\rho} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\rho}$, $\widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}: \mathbb{R}^{\rho} \times \mathbb{R}^{\rho} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\kappa \times \mathfrak{b}}$.

Theorem 4.1. For any given small positive number $\mathfrak{U}$, there exists $\varrho > 0$ and $\varepsilon_1 \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$ with $\kappa \in (0, 1)$, then

$$\mathfrak{E} \left[\sup_{\varsigma \in [0, \varrho \varepsilon^{-\kappa}]} \|\mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(\varsigma) - \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}^*(\varsigma)\|^{\mathfrak{p}} \right] \leq \mathfrak{U}, \quad \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_1]. \quad (4.4)$$

Proof. By using Eqs (4.2) and (4.3), we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(\varsigma) - \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}^*(\varsigma) &= \varepsilon^{\epsilon} \frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\epsilon)}}{\Gamma(\epsilon)} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\epsilon-1} \left(\mathfrak{f}(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(u - \mathfrak{r})) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{f}}(\mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}^*(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}^*(u - \mathfrak{r})) \right) u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} du \\ &+ \varepsilon^{\epsilon-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\epsilon)}}{\Gamma(\epsilon)} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\epsilon-1} \left(\mathfrak{g}(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(u - \mathfrak{r})) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}^*(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}^*(u - \mathfrak{r})) \right) u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} dw(u). \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

Via Jen-Ineq, we have as

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(\varsigma) - \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}^*(\varsigma)\|^{\mathfrak{p}} &\leq 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \\ &\left\| \varepsilon^{\epsilon} \frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\epsilon)}}{\Gamma(\epsilon)} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\epsilon-1} \left(\mathfrak{f}(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(u - \mathfrak{r})) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{f}}(\mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}^*(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}^*(u - \mathfrak{r})) \right) u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} du \right\|^{\mathfrak{p}} \\ &+ 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \\ &\left\| \varepsilon^{\epsilon-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\epsilon)}}{\Gamma(\epsilon)} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\epsilon-1} \left(\mathfrak{g}(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(u - \mathfrak{r})) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}^*(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}^*(u - \mathfrak{r})) \right) u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} dw(u) \right\|^{\mathfrak{p}} \\ &\leq \left(\frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\epsilon)}}{\Gamma(\epsilon)} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}} 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \varepsilon^{\mathfrak{p}\epsilon} \\ &\left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\epsilon-1} \left(\mathfrak{f}(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}(u - \mathfrak{r})) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{f}}(\mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}^*(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\epsilon}^*(u - \mathfrak{r})) \right) u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} du \right\|^{\mathfrak{p}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left(\frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\Gamma(\varsigma)} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}} 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \varepsilon^{(\varsigma-\frac{1}{2})\mathfrak{p}} \\
& \left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - \mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta})^{\varsigma-1} \left(\mathfrak{g}(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})) \right) \mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} d\mathfrak{w}(\mathfrak{u}) \right\|^{\mathfrak{p}}. \quad (4.6)
\end{aligned}$$

Utilizing Eq (4.6) in Eq (4.4).

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathfrak{E} \left[\sup_{\alpha \leq \varsigma \leq \varphi} \left\| \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma) - \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^{*}(\varsigma) \right\|^{\mathfrak{p}} \right] \\
& \leq \left(\frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\Gamma(\varsigma)} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}} 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \varepsilon^{\mathfrak{p}\varsigma} \\
& \mathfrak{E} \left[\sup_{\alpha \leq \varsigma \leq \varphi} \left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - \mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta})^{\varsigma-1} \left(\mathfrak{f}(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{f}}(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})) \right) \mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} d\mathfrak{u} \right\|^{\mathfrak{p}} \right] \\
& + \left(\frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\Gamma(\varsigma)} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}} 2^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \varepsilon^{(\varsigma-\frac{1}{2})\mathfrak{p}} \\
& \mathfrak{E} \left[\sup_{\alpha \leq \varsigma \leq \varphi} \left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - \mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta})^{\varsigma-1} \left(\mathfrak{g}(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})) \right) \mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} d\mathfrak{w}(\mathfrak{u}) \right\|^{\mathfrak{p}} \right] \\
& = \Upsilon_1 + \Upsilon_2. \quad (4.7)
\end{aligned}$$

From Υ_1 , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\Upsilon_1 & \leq \left(\frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\Gamma(\varsigma)} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}} 2^{2\mathfrak{p}-2} \varepsilon^{\mathfrak{p}\varsigma} \\
& \mathfrak{E} \left[\sup_{\alpha \leq \varsigma \leq \varphi} \left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - \mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta})^{\varsigma-1} \left(\mathfrak{f}(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})) - \mathfrak{f}(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})) \right) \mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} d\mathfrak{u} \right\|^{\mathfrak{p}} \right] \\
& + \left(\frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\Gamma(\varsigma)} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}} 2^{2\mathfrak{p}-2} \varepsilon^{\mathfrak{p}\varsigma} \\
& \mathfrak{E} \left[\sup_{\alpha \leq \varsigma \leq \varphi} \left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - \mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta})^{\varsigma-1} \left(\mathfrak{f}(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{f}}(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})) \right) \mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} d\mathfrak{u} \right\|^{\mathfrak{p}} \right] \\
& = \Upsilon_{11} + \Upsilon_{12}. \quad (4.8)
\end{aligned}$$

The following outcome is obtained by applying Höl-Ineq, Jen-Ineq, and $(\mathbb{H}_3)$ on Υ_{11} :

$$\begin{aligned}
\Upsilon_{11} & \leq \left(\frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\Gamma(\varsigma)} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}} 2^{2\mathfrak{p}-2} \varepsilon^{\mathfrak{p}\varsigma} \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varphi} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - \mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta})^{\frac{(\varsigma-1)\mathfrak{p}}{\mathfrak{p}-1}} (\mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1})^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}}{\mathfrak{p}-1}} d\mathfrak{u} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \\
& \mathfrak{E} \left[\sup_{\alpha \leq \varsigma \leq \varphi} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \left\| \mathfrak{f}(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})) - \mathfrak{f}(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})) \right\|^{\mathfrak{p}} d\mathfrak{u} \right] \\
& \leq \left(\frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\Gamma(\varsigma)} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}} 2^{2\mathfrak{p}-2} \varepsilon^{\mathfrak{p}\varsigma} \left(\sup_{\alpha \leq \varsigma \leq \varphi} (\mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta\lambda})^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}}{\mathfrak{p}-1}} \int_{\alpha}^{\varphi} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - \mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta})^{\frac{(\varsigma-1)\mathfrak{p}}{\mathfrak{p}-1}} (\mathfrak{u}^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1})^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}}{\mathfrak{p}-1}} d\mathfrak{u} \right)^{\mathfrak{p}-1} \\
& \mathfrak{E} \left[\sup_{\alpha \leq \varsigma \leq \varphi} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \left\| \mathfrak{f}(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})) - \mathfrak{f}(\mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathfrak{u}), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^{*}(\mathfrak{u}-\mathfrak{r})) \right\|^{\mathfrak{p}} d\mathfrak{u} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \left(\frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \right)^p 2^{2p-2} \varepsilon^{pc} \left(\sup_{\alpha \leq \varsigma \leq \varphi} (u^{\vartheta\lambda})^{\frac{p}{p-1}} \sup_{0 < u \leq \varphi} (u^{\vartheta-1})^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \int_{\alpha}^{\varphi} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\frac{(c-1)p}{p-1}} u^{\vartheta-1} du \right)^{p-1} \\
&\quad \mathfrak{L} \left[\sup_{\alpha \leq \varsigma \leq \varphi} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \|f(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(u-r)) - f(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u-r))\|^p du \right] \\
&\leq \left(\frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \right)^p 2^{3p-3} \varepsilon^{pc} \mathcal{L}_3^p((\varphi^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{\frac{(p-1)}{p-1}})^{p-1} \left(\frac{p-1}{\vartheta(cp-1)} \right)^{p-1} \\
&\quad \widetilde{\mathbb{C}}^{p-1} \widetilde{\mathbb{V}}^{p-1} \left(\mathfrak{L} \left[\sup_{\alpha \leq \varsigma \leq \varphi} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \|\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(u) - \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u)\|^p du \right] + \mathfrak{L} \left[\sup_{\alpha \leq \varsigma \leq \varphi} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \|\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(u-r) - \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u-r)\|^p du \right] \right) \\
&= \Upsilon_{11} \varepsilon^{pc} \varphi^{\vartheta(cp-1)} \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varphi} \mathfrak{L} \left[\sup_{0 \leq q \leq u} \|\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(q) - \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(q)\|^p \right] du \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \int_{\alpha}^{\varphi} \mathfrak{L} \left[\sup_{0 \leq q \leq u} \|\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(q-r) - \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(q-r)\|^p \right] du \right), \tag{4.9}
\end{aligned}$$

where $\widetilde{\mathbb{C}} = \sup_{0 < u \leq \varphi} (u^{\vartheta\lambda})^{\frac{p}{p-1}}$, $\widetilde{\mathbb{V}} = \sup_{0 < u \leq \varphi} (u^{\vartheta-1})^{\frac{1}{p-1}}$, and $\Upsilon_{11} = \left(\frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \right)^p 2^{3p-3} \mathcal{L}_3^p \left(\frac{p-1}{\vartheta(cp-1)} \right)^{p-1} \widetilde{\mathbb{C}}^{p-1} \widetilde{\mathbb{V}}^{p-1}$.

The following outcome is obtained by applying Höl-Ineq, Jen-Ineq, and $(\mathbb{H}_5)$ on Υ_{12} :

$$\begin{aligned}
\Upsilon_{12} &\leq \left(\frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \right)^p 2^{2p-2} \varepsilon^{pc} \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varphi} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\frac{(c-1)p}{p-1}} (u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1})^{\frac{p}{p-1}} du \right)^{p-1} \\
&\quad \mathfrak{L} \left[\sup_{\alpha \leq \varsigma \leq \varphi} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \|f(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u-r)) - \widetilde{f}(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u-r))\|^p du \right] \\
&\leq \left(\frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \right)^p 2^{2p-2} \varepsilon^{pc} \left(\sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\vartheta\lambda})^{\frac{p}{p-1}} \sup_{\alpha < u \leq \varsigma} (u^{\vartheta-1})^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \int_{\alpha}^{\varphi} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{\frac{(c-1)p}{p-1}} u^{\vartheta-1} du \right)^{p-1} \\
&\quad \mathfrak{L} \left[\sup_{\alpha \leq \varsigma \leq \varphi} \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} \|f(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u-r)) - \widetilde{f}(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u-r))\|^p du \right] \\
&\leq \widetilde{\mathbb{C}}^{p-1} \widetilde{\mathbb{V}}^{p-1} \left(\frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \right)^p 2^{2p-2} \varepsilon^{pc} ((\varphi^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{\frac{(p-1)}{p-1}})^{p-1} \left(\frac{p-1}{\vartheta(cp-1)} \right)^{p-1} \mathfrak{N}_1(\varphi) \\
&\quad (\varphi - \alpha)(1 + \mathfrak{L} \|\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u)\|^p + \mathfrak{L} \|\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u-r)\|^p) \\
&= \Upsilon_{12} \varepsilon^{pc} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{(cp-1)} (\varphi - \alpha), \tag{4.10}
\end{aligned}$$

where $\Upsilon_{12} = \left(\frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \right)^p 2^{2p-2} \left(\frac{p-1}{\vartheta(cp-1)} \right)^{p-1} \mathfrak{N}_1(\varphi)(1 + \mathfrak{L} \|\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u)\|^p + \mathfrak{L} \|\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u-r)\|^p) \widetilde{\mathbb{C}}^{p-1} \widetilde{\mathbb{V}}^{p-1}$.

From Υ_2 , by applying Jen-Ineq, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
\Upsilon_2 &\leq \left(\frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \right)^p 2^{2p-2} \varepsilon^{(c-\frac{1}{2})p} \\
&\quad \left(\mathfrak{L} \left[\sup_{\alpha \leq \varsigma \leq \varphi} \left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{c-1} \left[\mathfrak{g}(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(u-r)) - \mathfrak{g}(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u-r)) \right] u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} dw(u) \right\|^p \right] \right) \\
&\quad + \left(\frac{\vartheta \varsigma^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \right)^p 2^{2p-2} \varepsilon^{(c-\frac{1}{2})p} \\
&\quad \left(\mathfrak{L} \left[\sup_{\alpha \leq \varsigma \leq \varphi} \left\| \int_{\alpha}^{\varsigma} (\varsigma^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{c-1} \left[\mathfrak{g}(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u-r)) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u-r)) \right] u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1} dw(u) \right\|^p \right] \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$=\Upsilon_{21} + \Upsilon_{22}. \quad (4.11)$$

We achieve the subsequent findings on Υ_{21} using $(\mathbb{H}_3)$, Höl-Ineq, and Bu-Da-Gu-Ineq:

$$\begin{aligned} \Upsilon_{21} &\leq \left(\frac{\vartheta \zeta^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \right)^p 2^{2p-2} \varepsilon^{(c-\frac{1}{2})p} \left(2(p-1)^{1-p} p^{p+1} \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ &\quad \mathfrak{E} \left[\int_{\alpha}^{\varphi} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2} \left\| \mathfrak{g}(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(u-r)) - \mathfrak{g}(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u-r)) \right\|^2 (u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1})^2 du \right]^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ &\leq \left(\frac{\vartheta \zeta^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \right)^p 2^{2p-2} \varepsilon^{(c-\frac{1}{2})p} \left(2(p-1)^{1-p} p^{p+1} \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ &\quad \mathfrak{E} \left[\sup_{\alpha \leq \zeta \leq \varphi} (u^{\vartheta\lambda})^2 \int_{\alpha}^{\varphi} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2} \left\| \mathfrak{g}(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(u-r)) - \mathfrak{g}(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u-r)) \right\|^2 (u^{\vartheta-1})^2 du \right]^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ &\leq \widetilde{\mathbf{G}}^{\frac{p}{2}} \left(\frac{\vartheta \zeta^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \right)^p 2^{2p-2} \varepsilon^{(c-\frac{1}{2})p} (\varphi - \alpha)^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \left(p^{p+1} 2(p-1)^{1-p} \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ &\quad \mathfrak{E} \left[\int_{\alpha}^{\varphi} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{(c-1)p} \left\| \mathfrak{g}(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(u-r)) - \mathfrak{g}(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u-r)) \right\|^p (u^{\vartheta-1})^p du \right] \\ &\leq \widetilde{\mathbf{G}}^{\frac{p}{2}} \left(\frac{\vartheta \zeta^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \right)^p 2^{3p-3} \varepsilon^{(c-\frac{1}{2})p} (\varphi - \alpha)^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \mathcal{L}_3^p(p^{p+1} 2(1-p)^{p-1})^{\frac{p}{2}} \int_{\alpha}^{\varphi} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{(c-1)p} \\ &\quad \mathfrak{E} \left[\sup_{0 \leq q \leq u} \left[\left\| \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(q) - \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(q) \right\|^p + \left\| \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(q-r) - \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(q-r) \right\|^p \right] (u^{\vartheta-1})^p du \right] \\ &\leq \widetilde{\mathbf{G}}^{\frac{p}{2}} \left(\frac{\vartheta \zeta^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \right)^p 2^{3p-3} \varepsilon^{(c-\frac{1}{2})p} (\varphi - \alpha)^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \mathcal{L}_3^p(p^{p+1} 2(1-p)^{p-1})^{\frac{p}{2}} \sup_{0 < u \leq \varphi} (u^{\vartheta-1})^{p-1} \int_{\alpha}^{\varphi} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{(c-1)p} \\ &\quad \mathfrak{E} \left[\sup_{0 \leq q \leq u} \left[\left\| \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(q) - \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(q) \right\|^p + \left\| \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(q-r) - \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(q-r) \right\|^p \right] u^{\vartheta-1} du \right] \\ &= \Upsilon_{21} \varepsilon^{(c-\frac{1}{2})p} (\varphi - \alpha)^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\varphi} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{(c-1)p} \mathfrak{E} \left[\sup_{0 \leq q \leq u} \left\| \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(q) - \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(q) \right\|^p \right] u^{\vartheta-1} du \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{\alpha}^{\varphi} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{(c-1)p} \mathfrak{E} \left[\sup_{\alpha \leq q \leq u} \left\| \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(q-r) - \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(q-r) \right\|^p \right] u^{\vartheta-1} du \right), \quad (4.12) \end{aligned}$$

where $\widetilde{\mathbf{G}} = \sup_{0 < u \leq \varphi} (u^{\vartheta\lambda})^2$, $\mathbb{B} = \sup_{0 < u \leq \varphi} (u^{\vartheta-1})^{p-1}$, and $\Upsilon_{21} = 2^{3p-3} \mathcal{L}_3^p \left(\frac{p^{p+1}}{2(p-1)^{p-1}} \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \left(\frac{\vartheta \zeta^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \right)^p \widetilde{\mathbf{G}}^{\frac{p}{2}} \mathbb{B}$.

By Höl-Ineq and Bu-Da-Gu-Ineq.

$$\begin{aligned} \Upsilon_{22} &\leq \left(\frac{\vartheta \zeta^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \right)^p 2^{2p-2} (2(p-1)^{1-p} p^{p+1})^{\frac{p}{2}} \varepsilon^{(c-\frac{1}{2})p} \\ &\quad \mathfrak{E} \left[\int_{\alpha}^{\varphi} \left\| \mathfrak{f}(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u-r)) - \widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u-r)) \right\|^2 (\varphi^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{2c-2} (u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1})^2 du \right]^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ &\leq \left(\frac{\vartheta \zeta^{-\vartheta(\lambda+c)}}{\Gamma(c)} \right)^p 2^{2p-2} \varepsilon^{(c-\frac{1}{2})p} (\varphi - \alpha)^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (2(p-1)^{p-1} p^{p+1})^{\frac{p}{2}} \mathfrak{E} \left[\int_{\alpha}^{\varphi} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{(c-1)p} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left(\left\| \mathfrak{g}(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u-r)) \right\|^p + \left\| \widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u-r)) \right\|^p \right) (u^{\vartheta\lambda+\vartheta-1})^p du \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \left(\frac{\vartheta \zeta^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\Gamma(\varsigma)} \right)^p 2^{2p-2} \varepsilon^{(\varsigma-\frac{1}{2})p} (\varphi - \alpha)^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (2(p-1)^{p-1} p^{p+1})^{\frac{p}{2}} \mathfrak{E} \left[\sup_{0 < u \leq \varphi} (u^{\vartheta})^p \sup_{0 < u \leq \varphi} (u^{\vartheta-1})^{(p-1)} \right. \\
&\quad \left. \int_{\alpha}^{\varphi} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{(\varsigma-1)p} \left(\|\mathfrak{g}(u, \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u-r))\|^p + \|\widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u), \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u-r))\|^p \right) u^{\vartheta-1} du \right] \\
&\leq \left(\frac{\vartheta \zeta^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\Gamma(\varsigma)} \right)^p \frac{2^{3p-3} 3^{p-1} \varepsilon^{(\varsigma-\frac{1}{2})p} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{((\varsigma-1)p+1)} (\varphi - \alpha)^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \mathcal{L}_4^p (\mathcal{L}_4^p + \mathcal{L}_6)^p}{(\vartheta(\varsigma-1)p+1)} \\
&\quad \mathbb{B}\Theta (2(p-1)^{1-p} p^{p+1})^{\frac{p}{2}} (1 + \mathfrak{E}[\|\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u)\|^p] + \mathfrak{E}[\|\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u-r)\|^p]) \\
&= \Upsilon_{22} \varepsilon^{(\varsigma-\frac{1}{2})p} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{((\varsigma-1)p+1)} (\varphi - \alpha)^{\frac{p}{2}-1}, \tag{4.13}
\end{aligned}$$

where $\Theta = \sup_{0 < u \leq \varphi} (u^{\vartheta-1})^{p-1}$ and

$$\begin{aligned}
\Upsilon_{22} &= 2^{3p-3} 3^{p-1} \mathcal{L}_4^p (\mathcal{L}_4^p + \mathcal{L}_6)^p \frac{1}{(\vartheta(\varsigma-1)p+1)} \mathbb{B}\Theta \\
&\quad (2(p-1)^{1-p} p^{p+1})^{\frac{p}{2}} (1 + \mathfrak{E}[\|\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u)\|^p] + \mathfrak{E}[\|\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(u-r)\|^p]) \left(\frac{\vartheta \zeta^{-\vartheta(\lambda+\varsigma)}}{\Gamma(\varsigma)} \right)^p.
\end{aligned}$$

By applying Eqs (4.8) to (4.13) in (4.7).

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathfrak{E} \left[\sup_{\alpha \leq \varsigma \leq \varphi} \|\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma) - \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma)\|^p \right] &\leq \Upsilon_{12} \varepsilon^{p\varsigma} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{(p-1)} (\varphi - \alpha) + \Upsilon_{22} \varepsilon^{(\varsigma-\frac{1}{2})p} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{((\varsigma-1)p+1)} (\varphi - \alpha)^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \\
&\quad + \int_{\alpha}^{\varphi} \left(\Upsilon_{11} \varepsilon^{p\varsigma} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{(p-1)} + \Upsilon_{21} \varepsilon^{(\varsigma-\frac{1}{2})p} (\varphi - \alpha)^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{(\varsigma-1)p} u^{\vartheta-1} du \right) \\
&\quad \mathfrak{E} \left[\sup_{0 \leq q \leq u} \|\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(q) - \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(q)\|^p \right] du + \int_{\alpha}^{\varphi} \left(\Upsilon_{11} \varepsilon^{p\varsigma} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{(p-1)} + \Upsilon_{21} \varepsilon^{(\varsigma-\frac{1}{2})p} (\varphi - \alpha)^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \right. \\
&\quad \left. (\varphi^{\vartheta} - u^{\vartheta})^{(\varsigma-1)p} u^{\vartheta-1} \right) \mathfrak{E} \left[\sup_{\alpha \leq q \leq u} \|\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(q-r) - \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(q-r)\|^p \right] du. \tag{4.14}
\end{aligned}$$

From Eq (4.14).

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathfrak{E} \left[\sup_{\alpha \leq \varsigma \leq \varphi} \|\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma) - \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma)\|^p \right] &\leq \left(\Upsilon_{12} \varepsilon^{p\varsigma} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{(p-1)} (\varphi - \alpha) + \Upsilon_{22} \varepsilon^{(\varsigma-\frac{1}{2})p} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{((\varsigma-1)p+1)} (\varphi - \alpha)^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \right) \\
&\quad \exp \left(2\Upsilon_{11} \varepsilon^{p\varsigma} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{(p-1)} (\varphi - \alpha) + \frac{2\Upsilon_{21}}{(\vartheta(\varsigma-1)p+1)} \varepsilon^{(\varsigma-\frac{1}{2})p} (\varphi^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{((\varsigma-1)p+1)} (\varphi - \alpha)^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

This suggests that there exist $\varrho > 0$ and $\kappa \in (0, 1)$ for every $\varsigma \in [0, \varrho \varepsilon^{-\kappa}] \subseteq [\alpha, \theta]$.

$$\mathfrak{E} \left[\sup_{0 \leq \varsigma \leq \varrho \varepsilon^{-\kappa}} \|\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma) - \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma)\|^p \right] \leq \mathcal{Z} \varepsilon^{1-\kappa}, \tag{4.15}$$

where

$$\mathcal{Z} = \varepsilon^{\kappa-1} \left(\Upsilon_{12} \varepsilon^{p\varsigma} ((\varrho \varepsilon^{-\kappa})^{\vartheta} - \varphi^{\vartheta})^{(p-1)+1} + \Upsilon_{22} \varepsilon^{(\varsigma-\frac{1}{2})p} ((\varrho \varepsilon^{-\kappa})^{\vartheta} - \alpha^{\vartheta})^{((\varsigma-1)p+1)} ((\varrho \varepsilon^{-\kappa})^{\vartheta} - \alpha)^{\frac{p}{2}-1} \right)$$

$$\exp\left(2\Upsilon_{11}\varepsilon^{\mathfrak{p}\varsigma}((\varrho\varepsilon^{-\kappa})^{\vartheta}-\alpha^{\vartheta})^{(\mathfrak{p}-1)}((\varrho\varepsilon^{-\kappa})^{\vartheta}-\alpha)+\frac{2\Upsilon_{21}}{(\vartheta(\varsigma-1)\mathfrak{p}+1)}\varepsilon^{(\varsigma-\frac{1}{2})\mathfrak{p}}((\varrho\varepsilon^{-\kappa})^{\vartheta}-\alpha^{\vartheta})^{((\varsigma-1)\mathfrak{p}+1)}((\varrho\varepsilon^{-\kappa})^{\vartheta}-\alpha^{\vartheta})^{\frac{\mathfrak{p}}{2}-1}\right).$$

So, proved the required result.

5. Examples

Now, to understand the theoretical results that we established in this research work, we provide numerical examples.

Example 1. Consider the following:

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{D}_{\alpha+;\vartheta,\lambda}^{0.95}\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma) = 6\varepsilon^{0.95}\sin^2(\varsigma)\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma-\frac{1}{2}) + \varepsilon^{0.95}\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma-\frac{1}{2})\cos^2(\varsigma) + \\ 3\varepsilon^{0.95-\frac{1}{2}}\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma-\frac{1}{2})\cos^2(\varsigma)\sin(\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma))\frac{dw(\varsigma)}{d\varsigma}, \quad \varsigma \in [0, \pi], \\ \mathfrak{J}(0) = \sigma, \end{cases} \quad (5.1)$$

where $\varsigma = 0.95$, $\alpha = 0$, $\mathfrak{r} = \frac{1}{2}$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{f}(\varsigma, \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma-\mathfrak{r})) &= 6\sin^2(\varsigma)\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma-\frac{1}{2}) + \mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma-\frac{1}{2})\cos^2(\varsigma), \\ \mathfrak{g}(\varsigma, \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma-\mathfrak{r})) &= 3\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma-\frac{1}{2})\cos^2(\varsigma)\sin(\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)). \end{aligned}$$

The criteria of Ex-Un are fulfilled by $\mathfrak{f}(\varsigma, \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma-\mathfrak{r}))$ and $\mathfrak{g}(\varsigma, \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma-\mathfrak{r}))$.

The averages of $\mathfrak{f}$ and $\mathfrak{g}$ are as

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{\mathfrak{f}}(\mathfrak{J}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma-\mathfrak{r})) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(6\sin^2(\varsigma)\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma) + \mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)\cos^2(\frac{1}{2}\varsigma) \right) d\varsigma = \frac{7}{2}\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma-\frac{1}{2}), \\ \widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathfrak{J}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma-\mathfrak{r})) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 3\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)\cos^2(\varsigma)\sin(\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma))d\varsigma = \frac{3}{2}\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma-\frac{1}{2})\sin(\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma)). \end{aligned}$$

The corresponding average is

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{D}_{\alpha+;\vartheta,\lambda}^{0.95}\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma) = \frac{7}{2}\varepsilon^{0.95}\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma-\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{3}{2}\varepsilon^{0.95-\frac{1}{2}}\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma-\frac{1}{2})\sin(\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma))\frac{dw(\varsigma)}{d\varsigma}, \\ \mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}^*(0) = \sigma. \end{cases}$$

Example 2. Take the following:

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{D}_{\alpha+;\vartheta,\lambda}^{0.90}\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma) = 3\varepsilon^{0.90}\sin(\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma-\frac{1}{3}))\sin^2(\varsigma)\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma) + \varepsilon^{0.90-\frac{1}{2}}\sin(\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma))\cos(\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)) \\ \varsigma^2\frac{dw(\varsigma)}{d\varsigma}, \quad \varsigma \in [0, \pi], \\ \mathfrak{J}(0) = \sigma, \end{cases} \quad (5.2)$$

where $\varsigma = 0.90$, $\alpha = 0$, $\mathfrak{r} = \frac{1}{3}$, and

$$\mathfrak{f}(\varsigma, \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{J}(\varsigma-\mathfrak{r})) = 3\sin(\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma-\frac{1}{3}))\sin^2(\varsigma)\mathfrak{J}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma),$$

$$\mathfrak{g}(\varsigma, \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma - \mathfrak{r})) = \sin(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)) \cos(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)) \varsigma^2.$$

The criteria of Ex-Un are fulfilled by $\mathfrak{f}(\varsigma, \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma - \mathfrak{r}))$ and $\mathfrak{g}(\varsigma, \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma - \mathfrak{r}))$.

The averages of $\mathfrak{f}$ and $\mathfrak{g}$ are as

$$\begin{aligned}\widetilde{\mathfrak{f}}(\mathfrak{I}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma - \mathfrak{r})) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 3 \sin(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma - \frac{1}{3})) \sin^2(\varsigma) \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma) d\varsigma = \frac{3}{2} \sin(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma - \frac{1}{3})) \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma), \\ \widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathfrak{I}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma - \mathfrak{r})) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)) \cos(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)) \varsigma^2 d\varsigma = \sin(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma)) \cos(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma)) \frac{\pi^2}{3}.\end{aligned}$$

The corresponding average is

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{D}_{\alpha+; \vartheta, \lambda}^{0.90} \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma) = \frac{3}{2} \varepsilon^{0.90} \sin(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma - \frac{1}{3})) \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma) + \varepsilon^{0.90-\frac{1}{2}} \sin(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma)) \cos(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma)) \frac{\pi^2}{3} \frac{dw(\varsigma)}{d\varsigma}, \\ \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(0) = \sigma. \end{cases}$$

Example 3. Examine the following:

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{D}_{\alpha+; \vartheta, \lambda}^{0.95} \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma) = \frac{1}{3} \varepsilon^{0.95} \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma - \frac{1}{4}) \cos(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)) \sin(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)) + \frac{3\pi}{4} \varepsilon^{0.95-\frac{1}{2}} \sin^3 \varsigma \cos(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)) \sin(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)) \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma) \\ \frac{dw(\varsigma)}{d\varsigma}, \varsigma \in [0, \pi], \\ \mathfrak{I}(0) = \sigma, \end{cases} \quad (5.3)$$

where $\mathfrak{c} = 0.95$, $\alpha = 0$, $\mathfrak{r} = \frac{1}{4}$, and

$$\begin{aligned}\mathfrak{f}(\varsigma, \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma - \mathfrak{r})) &= \frac{1}{3} \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma - \frac{1}{4}) \cos(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)) \sin(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)), \\ \mathfrak{g}(\varsigma, \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma - \mathfrak{r})) &= \frac{3\pi}{4} \sin^3 \varsigma \cos(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)) \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma) \sin(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)).\end{aligned}$$

$\mathfrak{f}(\varsigma, \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma - \mathfrak{r}))$ and $\mathfrak{g}(\varsigma, \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma - \mathfrak{r}))$ satisfies the needs of Ex-Un.

The averages are given below.

$$\begin{aligned}\widetilde{\mathfrak{f}}(\mathfrak{I}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma - \mathfrak{r})) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{3} \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma - \frac{1}{4}) \sin(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)) \cos(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)) d\varsigma = \frac{1}{3} \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma - \frac{1}{4}) \sin(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma)) \cos(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma)), \\ \widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathfrak{I}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma - \mathfrak{r})) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{3\pi}{4} \sin^3 \varsigma \cos(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)) \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma) \sin(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)) d\varsigma = \sin(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma)) \cos(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma)) \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma).\end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{D}_{\alpha+; \vartheta, \lambda}^{0.95} \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma) = \frac{1}{3} \varepsilon^{0.95} \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma - \frac{1}{4}) \sin(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma)) \cos(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma)) + \varepsilon^{0.95-\frac{1}{2}} \cos(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma)) \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma) \sin(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(\varsigma)) \frac{dw(\varsigma)}{d\varsigma}, \\ \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}^*(0) = \sigma. \end{cases}$$

Example 4. Take the following:

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{D}_{\alpha+; \vartheta, \lambda}^{0.95} \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma) = \frac{9}{2} \varepsilon^{0.95} \sin(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)) \cos(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)) \exp^{-\varsigma} + \varepsilon^{0.95-\frac{1}{2}} \sin(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)) \\ \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma - \frac{2}{3}) \cos(\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon}(\varsigma)) \frac{dw(\varsigma)}{d\varsigma}, \varsigma \in [0, \pi], \\ \mathfrak{I}(0) = \sigma, \end{cases} \quad (5.4)$$

where $\varsigma = 0.95$, $\alpha = 0$, $r = \frac{2}{3}$, and

$$\begin{aligned} f(\varsigma, \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma - r)) &= \frac{9}{2} \sin(\mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon(\varsigma)) \cos(\mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon(\varsigma)) \exp^{-\varsigma}, \\ g(\varsigma, \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma - r)) &= \sin(\mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon(\varsigma)) \mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon(\varsigma - \frac{2}{3}) \cos(\mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon(\varsigma)). \end{aligned}$$

The $\frac{9}{2} \sin(\mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon(\varsigma)) \cos(\mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon(\varsigma)) \exp^{-\varsigma}$ and $\sin(\mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon(\varsigma)) \mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon(\varsigma - \frac{2}{3}) \cos(\mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon(\varsigma))$ satisfies the needs of Ex-Un. So we have

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{f}(\mathfrak{I}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma - r)) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{9}{2} \sin(\mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon(\varsigma)) \cos(\mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon(\varsigma)) \exp^{-\varsigma} \right) d\varsigma \\ &= \frac{9}{2\pi} \sin(\mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon^*(\varsigma)) \cos(\mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon^*(\varsigma)) (1 - \exp^{-\pi}), \\ \widetilde{g}(\mathfrak{I}(\varsigma), \mathfrak{I}(\varsigma - r)) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin(\mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon(\varsigma)) \mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon(\varsigma - \frac{2}{3}) \cos(\mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon(\varsigma)) d\varsigma = \sin(\mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon^*(\varsigma)) \mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon^*(\varsigma - \frac{2}{3}) \cos(\mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon^*(\varsigma)). \end{aligned}$$

So,

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{D}_{\alpha+\vartheta, \lambda}^{0.95} \mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon^*(\varsigma) = \varepsilon^{0.95} \frac{9}{2\pi} \sin(\mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon^*(\varsigma)) \cos(\mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon^*(\varsigma)) (1 - \exp^{-\pi}) + \\ \varepsilon^{0.95-\frac{1}{2}} \sin(\mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon^*(\varsigma)) \mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon^*(\varsigma - \frac{2}{3}) \cos(\mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon^*(\varsigma)) \frac{dw(\varsigma)}{d\varsigma}, \\ \mathfrak{I}_\varepsilon^*(0) = \sigma. \end{cases}$$

6. Conclusions

This research establishes the Ex-Un results through FPT, continuous dependence, and time regularity when the coefficients satisfy the global Lipschitz criteria for the solution of SFDDEs. It also demonstrates the A-P using inequality and interval translation methods. Additionally, examples are provided to clarify and validate the theoretical results.

We make three significant contributions to the establishment of the Ex-Un: continuous dependence, time regularity, and A-P results. First, by proving results in the p th moment, we expand the outcomes for $p = 2$. Secondly, for the first time in the literature, we establish well-posedness, time regularity, and A-P results in the context of CEKFD for SFDDEs. Third, we consider SFDDEs, which represent a more generalized class of FSDEs.

Author contributions

Wedad Albalawi, Muhammad Imran Liaqat, Kottakkaran Sooppy Nisar, and Abdel-Haleem Abdel-Aty: Conceptualization, Methodology, Software, Validation, Formal analysis, Investigation, Writing—original draft preparation, Writing-review and editing, Visualization; Wedad Albalawi, Kottakkaran Sooppy Nisar, and Abdel-Haleem Abdel-Aty: Resources, Funding acquisition. All authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript for publication.

Use of Generative-AI tools declaration

The authors declare they have not used Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools in the creation of this article.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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