

三阶三点边值问题的两个正解的存在性^①张立新¹, 孙博², 张洪¹

1. 北京联合大学 基础部, 北京 100101; 2. 中央财经大学 统计与数学学院, 北京 100081

摘要: 考虑三阶三点边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u'''(t) + a(t)f(t, u(t)) = 0 & t \in (0, 1) \\ u(0) = \alpha u(\eta), u'(1) = \beta u'(\eta), u''(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

当非线性项 f 满足一定的增长条件时, 利用 Avery-Henderson 不动点定理得到了上述边值问题至少有 2 个正解的存在性结果.

关键词: 三阶三点边值问题; 不动点定理; 正解

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三阶微分方程起源于应用数学、物理学等不同的学科领域, 有着广泛的应用背景和重要的理论作用. 近年来, 许多学者利用 Krasnoselskii 不动点定理、指数不动点理论、Avery-Peterson 不动点定理及单调迭代等方法研究了三阶微分方程的边值问题的 1 个、2 个或 3 个正解的存在性(见文献[1-11]). 在非线性项 f 满足超线性或次线性的条件下, 文献[5] 利用指数不动点理论证明了三阶三点边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u'''(t) + a(t)f(u(t)) = 0 & t \in (0, 1) \\ u(0) = u'(0) = 0, u'(1) = \alpha u'(\eta) \end{cases}$$

至少存在 2 个正解, 其中 $0 < \eta < 1$ 且 $1 < \alpha < \frac{1}{\eta}$.

受上述结论的启发, 本文考虑下面三阶三点边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u'''(t) + a(t)f(t, u(t)) = 0 & t \in (0, 1) \\ u(0) = \alpha u(\eta), u'(1) = \beta u'(\eta), u''(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

假设以下条件成立:

(H₁) $0 < \eta < 1, 0 < \alpha < 1, 0 < \beta < 1$;

(H₂) $f \in C([0, 1] \times [0, \infty), [0, \infty)), a(t)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上非负连续.

到目前为止, 作者尚未看到对边值问题(1) 2 个正解的存在性的研究结果. 本文利用 Avery-Henderson 不动点定理建立边值问题(1) 的 2 个正解存在性的充分条件.

1 预备知识

引理 1 设 $(1-\alpha)(1-\beta) \neq 0$, 则对 $h \in C[0, 1]$, 边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u'''(t) + h(t) = 0 & t \in (0, 1) \\ u(0) = \alpha u(\eta), u'(1) = \beta u'(\eta), u''(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

有唯一解 $u(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s)h(s)ds$, 其中

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作者简介: 张立新(1971-), 女, 山东滨州人, 副教授, 主要从事微分方程边值问题的研究.

$$G(t, s) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}(t-s)^2 + \frac{(1-\alpha)t + \alpha\eta}{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)}[1-s-\beta(\eta-s)] - \frac{\alpha}{2(1-\alpha)}(\eta-s)^2 & 0 \leq s \leq \min\{t, \eta\} \\ \frac{(1-\alpha)t + \alpha\eta}{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)}[1-s-\beta(\eta-s)] - \frac{\alpha}{2(1-\alpha)}(\eta-s)^2 & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq \eta \leq 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2}(t-s)^2 + \frac{(1-\alpha)t + \alpha\eta}{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)}(1-s) & 0 \leq \eta \leq s \leq t \leq 1 \\ \frac{(1-\alpha)t + \alpha\eta}{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)}(1-s) & \max\{t, \eta\} \leq s \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

证 若 $u(t)$ 是边值问题(2)的解, 则有

$$u(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^t (t-s)^2 h(s) ds + At^2 + Bt + C \quad (4)$$

由问题(2)的边界条件得 $A=0$,

$$B = \frac{1}{1-\beta} \int_0^1 (1-s)h(s) ds - \frac{\beta}{1-\beta} \int_0^\eta (\eta-s)h(s) ds$$

$$C = \frac{\alpha\eta}{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)} \int_0^1 (1-s)h(s) ds - \frac{\alpha\beta\eta}{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)} \int_0^\eta (\eta-s)h(s) ds - \frac{\alpha}{2(1-\alpha)} \int_0^\eta (\eta-s)^2 h(s) ds$$

代入(4)式得

$$u(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^t (t-s)^2 h(s) ds + \frac{(1-\alpha)t + \alpha\eta}{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)} \int_0^1 (1-s)h(s) ds - \frac{\beta[(1-\alpha)t + \alpha\eta]}{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)} \int_0^\eta (\eta-s)h(s) ds - \frac{\alpha}{2(1-\alpha)} \int_0^\eta (\eta-s)^2 h(s) ds$$

因此, 边值问题(2)有唯一解 $u(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s)h(s)ds$, 其中 $G(t, s)$ 由(3)式给出.

引理 2 如果 $0 < \alpha < 1$, $0 < \beta < 1$, $0 < \eta < 1$, 则由(3)式确定的 $G(t, s)$ 满足

$$G(t, s) \geq 0 \quad (t, s) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$$

证 当 $0 \leq s \leq \min\{t, \eta\} \leq 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} G(t, s) &\geq -t + s + \frac{(1-\alpha)t + \alpha\eta}{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)}(1-\beta)(1-s) - \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}(\eta-s) = \\ &-t + s + t(1-s) + \frac{\alpha\eta}{1-\alpha}(1-s) - \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}(\eta-s) = \\ &s(1-t) + \frac{\alpha s}{1-\alpha}(1-\eta) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

当 $0 \leq t \leq s \leq \eta \leq 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} G(t, s) &\geq \frac{(1-\alpha)t + \alpha\eta}{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)}(1-\beta)(1-s) - \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}(\eta-s) = \\ &t(1-s) + \frac{\alpha\eta}{1-\alpha}(1-s) - \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}(\eta-s) = \\ &t(1-s) + \frac{\alpha s}{1-\alpha}(1-\eta) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

当 $0 \leq \eta \leq s \leq t \leq 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} G(t, s) &\geq -t + s + \frac{t}{1-\beta}(1-s) + \frac{\alpha\eta}{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)}(1-s) = \\ &\frac{\beta(t-s) + s(1-t)}{1-\beta} + \frac{\alpha\eta}{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)}(1-s) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

当 $0 \leq \max\{t, \eta\} \leq s \leq 1$ 时, $G(t, s) = \frac{(1-\alpha)t + \alpha\eta}{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)}(1-s) \geq 0$.

引理 3 如果 $h(t) \geq 0$, $t \in [0, 1]$, 则边值问题(2)的解 $u(t)$ 满足 $u(t) \geq 0$, $u'(t) \geq 0$, $u''(t) \leq 0$, $t \in [0, 1]$.

证 由于 $G(t, s) \geq 0$ 且 $h(t) \geq 0$, 所以 $u(t) \geq 0$, 其中 $(t, s) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$, $t \in [0, 1]$. 很显然, $u''(t) = -\int_0^t h(s) ds \leq 0$, $t \in [0, 1]$. 而

$$u'(t) = -\int_0^t (t-s)h(s)ds + \frac{1}{1-\beta} \int_0^1 (1-s)h(s)ds - \frac{\beta}{1-\beta} \int_0^\eta (\eta-s)h(s)ds$$

分 $t \leq \eta$ 和 $t \geq \eta$ 两种情况可以证明 $u'(t) \geq 0 (t \in [0, 1])$.

2 主要结论

令 $X = C[0, 1]$, 在 X 中定义范数 $\|u\| = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} u(t)$, 则 X 为 Banach 空间. 在 X 中定义锥 P :

$$P = \{u \in X: u(t) \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上是非负、非减和凹的}\}$$

任取 $r \in (\eta, 1)$, 在锥 P 上定义连续非负泛函 γ, θ 和 α 分别为:

$$\gamma(u) = \min_{\eta \leq t \leq r} u(t) = u(\eta) \quad \theta(u) = \max_{0 \leq t \leq \eta} u(t) = u(\eta) \quad \alpha(u) = \max_{0 \leq t \leq r} u(t) = u(r)$$

对 $u \in P$, 有 $\gamma(u) = \theta(u) \leq \alpha(u)$, $\|u\| \leq \frac{1}{\gamma} \gamma(u)$. 对 $\mu \in (0, 1]$, 有 $\theta(\mu u) \leq \mu \theta(u)$.

为方便起见, 记

$$L = \int_\eta^1 G(\eta, s)a(s)ds \quad M = \int_0^1 G(\eta, s)a(s)ds \quad N = \int_0^r G(r, s)a(s)ds$$

定理 1 设条件 (H_1) 和 (H_2) 成立, 存在正数 a, b, c 满足 $a < b < \eta$ 且 $Ma < Nb$, 使得

$$(A_1) \quad f(t, u) > \frac{c}{L}, \quad \eta \leq t \leq 1, \quad c \leq u \leq \frac{c}{\eta};$$

$$(A_2) \quad f(t, u) < \frac{b}{M}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq u \leq \frac{b}{\eta};$$

$$(A_3) \quad f(t, u) > \frac{a}{N}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq r, \quad 0 \leq u \leq a.$$

则边值问题(1)至少有 2 个正解 u_1, u_2 , 满足

$$a < \max_{0 \leq t \leq r} u_1(t) = u_1(r) \quad u_1(\eta) = \max_{0 \leq t \leq \eta} u_1(t) < b$$

和

$$b < \max_{0 \leq t \leq \eta} u_2(t) = u_2(\eta) \quad u_2(\eta) = \min_{\eta \leq t \leq r} u_2(t) < c$$

证 对 $u \in P$, 定义全连续算子 $T: P \rightarrow X$:

$$(Tu)(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s)a(s)f(s, u(s))ds$$

边值问题(1)有解 $u = u(t)$ 当且仅当算子方程 $u = Tu$ 有不动点. 下面验证算子 T 满足文献[12]中 Avery-Henderson 不动点定理的条件, 从而可得到 T 至少有 2 个不动点.

先证 $T: \overline{P(\gamma, c)} \rightarrow P$. 设 $u \in P(\gamma, c)$, 由引理 3 知 $u \in P$, 故 $T: \overline{P(\gamma, c)} \rightarrow P$.

其次分 3 步证明 T 满足 Avery-Henderson 不动点定理的条件.

步骤 1 取 $u \in \partial P(\gamma, c)$, 则 $\gamma(u) = c$, 从而 $u(t) \geq c, \eta \leq t \leq r$. 又因 $\|u\| \leq \frac{1}{\gamma} \gamma(u)$, 于是有 $c \leq$

$u(t) \leq \frac{c}{\eta}, \eta \leq t \leq 1$. 故由条件 (A_1) , 得

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma(Tu) &= (Tu)(\eta) = \int_0^1 G(\eta, s)a(s)f(s, u(s))ds \geq \\ &\int_\eta^1 G(\eta, s)a(s)f(s, u(s))ds > \frac{c}{L} \int_\eta^1 G(\eta, s)a(s)ds = \frac{c}{L} \cdot L = c \end{aligned}$$

步骤 2 取 $u \in \partial P(\theta, b)$, 则 $\theta(u) = u(\eta) = b$, 从而 $0 \leq u(t) \leq b, 0 \leq t \leq \eta$. 又因 $u \in P$, 有 $b \leq u(t) \leq \|u\| = u(1), \eta \leq t \leq 1$. 由 $\|u\| \leq \frac{1}{\gamma} \gamma(u) = \frac{1}{\gamma} \theta(u) = \frac{b}{\gamma}$, 得 $0 \leq u(t) \leq \frac{b}{\gamma}, 0 \leq t \leq 1$. 由条件 (A_2) , 得

$$\begin{aligned} \theta(Tu) &= (Tu)(\eta) = \int_0^1 G(\eta, s)a(s)f(s, u(s))ds < \\ &\frac{b}{M} \int_0^1 G(\eta, s)a(s)ds = \frac{b}{M} \cdot M = b \end{aligned}$$

步骤 3 取 $u = \frac{a}{3}, 0 \leq t \leq 1$, 则 $\alpha(u) = \frac{a}{3} < a$, 所以 $P(\alpha, a) \neq \emptyset$. 对 $u \in \partial P(\alpha, a)$, 则 $\alpha(u) = u(r)$

$=a$, 此时有 $0 \leq u(t) \leq a$, $0 \leq t \leq r$. 故由条件(A₃), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(Tu) &= (Tu)(r) = \int_0^1 G(r, s)a(s)f(s, u(s))ds \geq \\ &\int_0^r G(r, s)a(s)f(s, u(s))ds > \frac{a}{N} \int_0^r G(r, s)a(s)ds = \frac{a}{N} \cdot N = a \end{aligned}$$

因此边值问题(1)至少有 2 个正解 u_1, u_2 , 使得

$$a < \max_{0 \leq t \leq r} u_1(t) = u_1(r) \quad u_1(\eta) = \max_{0 \leq t \leq \eta} u_1(t) < b$$

和

$$b < \max_{0 \leq t \leq \eta} u_2(t) = u_2(\eta) \quad u_2(\eta) = \min_{\eta \leq t \leq r} u_2(t) < c$$

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On The Existence of Two Positive Solutions for Third-Order Three-Point Boundary Value Problem

ZHANG Li-xin¹, SUN Bo², ZHANG Hong¹

1. Department of Basic Courses, Beijing Union University, Beijing 100101, China;

2. School of Statistics and Mathematics, Central University of Finance and Economics, Beijing 100081, China

Abstract: This paper deals with the third-order three-point boundary value problem,

$$\begin{cases} u'''(t) + a(t)f(t, u(t)) = 0 & t \in (0, 1) \\ u(0) = au(\eta), u'(1) = \beta u'(\eta), u''(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

and the existence of at least two positive solutions for the above problem has been established by using Avery-Henderson fixed point theorem, when f satisfies some growth conditions.

Key words: third-order three-point boundary value problem; fixed point theorem; positive solution