

测度链上一阶非线性边值问题的多解性^①

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摘要: 讨论如下测度链上一阶非线性边值问题

$$\begin{cases} x^\Delta(t) = f(x(\sigma(t))), t \in [0, T]_{\mathbf{T}} \\ x(0) = \eta x(\sigma(T)) \end{cases}$$

通过运用 Krasnosel'skii's 不动点定理并联合 Leggett-Williams 不动点定理获得该问题 4 个正解的存在性准则.

关键词: 测度链; 边值问题; 正解; 不动点

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记 \mathbf{T} 为测度链, 即 \mathbf{T} 是 \mathbb{R} 的非空闭子集. 令 $0, T \in \mathbf{T}$, 记 $(0, T)_{\mathbf{T}} = (0, T) \cap \mathbf{T}$, 其他区间类似定义. 自文献[1]中首次提出测度链以来, 测度链上动力方程理论已经成为一个新的数学分支^[2-6]. 同时, 测度链上动力方程边值问题受到了数学工作者的广泛关注^[7-21].

考虑如下测度链上一阶非线性边值问题多个正解的存在性

$$\begin{cases} x^\Delta(t) = f(x(\sigma(t))), t \in [0, T]_{\mathbf{T}} \\ x(0) = \eta x(\sigma(T)) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $T > 0$ 固定, $0, T \in \mathbf{T}$, $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 连续.

文献[20]讨论了问题(1), 通过运用 Avery-Henderson 不动点定理^[22], 获得了该问题 2 个正解的存在性结果(有关三解定理在边值问题中的应用还可见文献[23-24]).

文献[17]讨论了测度链上一类 p -Laplacian 泛函动力方程. 通过运用一个新的不动点定理(即 Krasnosel'skii's 不动点定理联合 Leggett-Williams 不动点定理)获得了相关问题多个正解的存在性结果.

受文献[17]和文献[20]启发, 考虑问题(1)至少 4 个正解的存在性.

有关测度链的相关定义及性质参见文献[3-5, 11].

下面给出一些基本定义和宋翁不动点定理.

定义 1 设 E 是 Banach 空间. E 的一个非空闭凸子集 P 称为锥, 若满足如下条件:

(i) 若 $x \in P, \lambda \geq 0$, 则 $\lambda x \in P$;(ii) 若 $x \in P, -x \in P$, 则 $x = 0$. E 中的每一个锥 P 诱导出 E 中的一个序: $x \leq y$ 当且仅当 $y - x \in P$.

定义 2 设 E 是 Banach 空间, P 是 E 中的一个锥. 函数 $\alpha: P \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 称为一个非负连续凹函数若 α 连续且

$$\alpha(tx + (1-t)y) \geq t\alpha(x) + (1-t)\alpha(y)$$

对所有 $x, y \in P$ 以及 $t \in [0, 1]$ 成立.

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令 $a, b, c > 0$ 是常数, 记 $P_c = \{x \in P: \|x\| < c\}$, $P(\alpha, a, b) = \{x \in P: a \leq \alpha(x), \|x\| \leq b\}$. 以下为宋翁不动点定理^[17].

定理 A 设 P 是实 Banach 空间 E 中的一个锥. $F: P \rightarrow P$ 全连续, α 是定义在锥 P 上的一个非负连续凹函数且满足: $\alpha(x) \leq \|x\|$ 对所有的 $x \in \bar{P}_\rho$ 成立. 假设存在 $0 < d < a < b \leq c < \rho$ 使得如下条件成立:

- (i) $\{x \in P(\alpha, a, b): \alpha(x) > a\} \neq \emptyset$, 对所有 $x \in P(\alpha, a, b)$, $\alpha(Fx) > a$ 成立;
- (ii) $\|Fx\| < d, x \in \bar{P}_d$;
- (iii) $\alpha(Fx) > a, x \in P(\alpha, a, c)$ 且 $\|Fx\| > b$;
- (iv) $\|Fx\| \leq c, x \in \bar{P}_c$;
- (v) $\|Fx\| \geq \|x\|, x \in \partial P_\rho$.

则 F 在 \bar{P}_ρ 中至少存在 4 个不动点 x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 满足 $\|x_1\| < d, \alpha(x_2) > a, d < \|x_3\|$ 且 $\alpha(x_3) < a, c < \|x_4\| \leq \rho$.

注 1 定理 A 结论仍然成立若把条件(v) 替换为以下条件:

- (v₁) $\alpha(Fx) \geq \rho, x \in \partial P_\rho$.

在本文中始终假设 $0 < \eta < 1$ 且 $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 连续.

注意到 $x(t)$ 是 BVP(1) 的解当且仅当

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{1-\eta} \eta \left[\int_0^t f(x(\sigma(s))) \Delta s + \eta \int_t^{\sigma(T)} f(x(\sigma(s))) \Delta s \right]$$

令 $E = \{x \mid x: [0, \sigma(T)]_{\mathbb{T}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ 连续} \}$, 其上的范数定义为 $\|x\| = \max_{t \in [0, \sigma(T)]_{\mathbb{T}}} |x(t)|$, 故 E 是 Banach 空间. 定义锥 $P \subset E$ 为

$$P = \{x \in E \mid x \text{ 是不减函数且 } x(t) \geq \eta \|x\|, t \in [0, \sigma(T)]_{\mathbb{T}}\}$$

定义算子 $F: P \rightarrow E$ 为

$$(Fx)(t) = \frac{1}{1-\eta} \eta \left[\int_0^t f(x(\sigma(s))) \Delta s + \eta \int_t^{\sigma(T)} f(x(\sigma(s))) \Delta s \right], t \in [0, \sigma(T)]_{\mathbb{T}}$$

引理 1^[20] $F: P \rightarrow P$ 全连续.

在 P 上定义非负连续凹函数 α 如下

$$\alpha(x) = \min_{t \in [0, \sigma(T)]_{\mathbb{T}}} x(t)$$

显然, $\forall x \in P, \alpha(x) \leq \|x\|$.

定理 2 设 $0 < d < a < \frac{a}{\eta} \leq c$, f 满足如下条件:

$$(H_1) f(x) < \frac{(1-\eta)d}{\sigma(T)}, 0 \leq x \leq d;$$

$$(H_2) f(x) \leq \frac{(1-\eta)c}{\sigma(T)}, 0 \leq x \leq c;$$

$$(H_3) f(x) > \frac{(1-\eta)a}{\eta \sigma(T)}, a \leq x \leq \frac{a}{\eta};$$

$$(H_4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} \geq \frac{(1-\eta)}{\eta \sigma(T)}.$$

则 BVP(1) 至少存在 4 个正解 x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 满足 $\|x_1\| < d, \alpha(x_2) > a, d < \|x_3\|$ 且 $\alpha(x_3) < a, c < \|x_4\|$.

证 首先证明 $F: \bar{P}_c \rightarrow \bar{P}_c$.

事实上, 若 $x \in \bar{P}_c$, 则根据引理 1 有 $F\bar{P}_c \subset P$. 而且 $\forall x \in \bar{P}_c$, 有 $0 \leq x \leq c$, 根据 (H₂) 得到

$$\begin{aligned} (Fx)(t) &= \frac{1}{1-\eta} \eta \left[\int_0^t f(x(\sigma(s))) \Delta s + \eta \int_t^{\sigma(T)} f(x(\sigma(s))) \Delta s \right] \leq \\ &\quad \frac{1}{1-\eta} \eta \int_0^{\sigma(T)} f(x(\sigma(s))) \Delta s \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-\eta} \int_0^{\sigma(T)} \frac{(1-\eta)c}{\sigma(T)} \Delta s = c$$

因此, $\|Fx\| \leq c$, 即 $F: \bar{P}_c \rightarrow \bar{P}_c$.

由 (H_1) , 与以上讨论类似有 $F: \bar{P}_d \rightarrow \bar{P}_d$.

其次证明: $\{x \in P(\alpha, a, b): \alpha(x) > a\} \neq \emptyset$ 且对于所有 $x \in P(\alpha, a, b)$, $\alpha(Fx) > a$ 成立.

令 $x = \frac{a}{\eta}$, 则 $x \in P$, $\|x\| = \frac{a}{\eta}$ 从而 $\alpha(x) = \frac{a}{\eta} > a$. 取 $b = \frac{a}{\eta}$, 则有 $\{x \in P(\alpha, a, b): \alpha(x) > a\} \neq \emptyset$.

又由于 $\forall x \in P(\alpha, a, b)$, 有 $a \leq x(t) \leq \frac{a}{\eta}$, $t \in [0, \sigma(T)]_{\mathbf{T}}$, 则根据 (H_3) 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(Fx) &= (Fx)(0) = \\ &= \frac{\eta}{1-\eta} \int_0^{\sigma(T)} f(x(\sigma(s))) \Delta s > \\ &= \frac{\eta}{1-\eta} \int_0^{\sigma(T)} \frac{(1-\eta)c}{\eta \sigma(T)} \Delta s = a \end{aligned}$$

再次证明: 对所有 $x \in P(\alpha, a, c)$ 且 $\|Fx\| > b$, $\alpha(Fx) > a$ 成立.

令 $x \in P(\alpha, a, c)$ 且 $\|Fx\| > b$, 则有

$$\alpha(Fx) = \min_{t \in [0, \sigma(T)]_{\mathbf{T}}} (Fx)(t) \geq \eta \|Fx\| > \eta b = a$$

最后证明: $\|Fx\| \geq \|x\|$, $x \in \partial P_\rho$.

由 (H_4) , 选取 $\rho > \frac{a}{\eta}$ 充分大使得

$$f(x) \geq \frac{(1-\eta)x}{\eta \sigma(T)} \quad x \geq \rho \eta$$

令 $x \in \partial P_\rho$, 则有

$$x(t) \geq \eta \|x\| = \rho \eta, \quad t \in [0, \sigma(T)]_{\mathbf{T}}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \|Fx\| &= (Fx)(\sigma(T)) = \\ &= \frac{1}{1-\eta} \int_0^{\sigma(T)} f(x(\sigma(s))) \Delta s \geq \\ &= \frac{1}{1-\eta} \int_0^{\sigma(T)} \frac{(1-\eta)}{\eta \sigma(T)} \min_{t \in [0, \sigma(T)]_{\mathbf{T}}} x(t) \Delta s \geq \\ &= \frac{1}{\eta} \min_{t \in [0, \sigma(T)]_{\mathbf{T}}} x(t) \geq \|x\| \end{aligned}$$

综上, 定理 A 的所有条件都满足. 因此, F 至少存在 4 个不动点, 即 BVP(1) 至少存在 4 个正解 x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 满足 $\|x_1\| < d$, $\alpha(x_2) > a$, $d < \|x_3\|$ 且 $\alpha(x_3) < a$, $c < \|x_4\| \leq \rho$.

根据注 1, 有如下结论:

定理 3 设 $0 < d < a < \frac{a}{\eta} \leq c < \rho$, f 满足定理 2 的条件 $(H_1) - (H_3)$ 以及如下条件

$$(H_5) f(x) \geq \frac{(1-\eta)\rho}{\eta \sigma(T)}, \quad \eta \rho \leq x \leq \rho.$$

则 BVP(1) 至少存在 4 个正解 x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 满足 $\|x_1\| < d$, $\alpha(x_2) > a$, $d < \|x_3\|$ 且 $\alpha(x_3) < a$, $c < \|x_4\| \leq \rho$.

例 令 $\mathbf{T} = [0, \frac{1}{4}] \cup [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$. 取 $T = 1$, $\eta = \frac{1}{2}$ 以及

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \frac{8}{3}x - \frac{7}{3} & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 3 & 2 \leq x \leq 8 \\ 2x - 13 & x \geq 8 \end{cases}$$

选取 $d=1, a=2, c=8, \rho=26$, 则有 $0 < d < a < \frac{a}{\eta} \leq c$, 且 $f(x)$ 满足:

$$1) \text{ 当 } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ 时, } f(x) = \frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{2} = \frac{(1-\eta)d}{\sigma(T)};$$

$$2) \text{ 当 } 2 \leq x \leq 4 \text{ 时, } f(x) = 3 > 2 = \frac{(1-\eta)a}{\eta\sigma(T)};$$

$$3) \text{ 当 } 0 \leq x \leq 8 \text{ 时, } f(x) \leq 3 < 4 = \frac{(1-\eta)c}{\sigma(T)};$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 2 > 1 = \frac{(1-\eta)}{\eta\sigma(T)}.$$

故由定理 2, BVP(1) 至少存在 4 个正解 x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 满足 $\|x_1\| < 1, \alpha(x_2) > 2, 1 < \|x_3\|$ 且 $\alpha(x_3) < 2, 8 < \|x_4\| \leq 26$.

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Multiple Positive Solutions to Nonlinear First-Order Boundary Value Problems on Time Scales

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Abstract: In this paper, existence criteria of four positive solutions to the following nonlinear first-order boundary value problem on time scales

$$\begin{cases} x^\Delta(t) = f(x(\sigma(t))), & t \in [0, T]_T \\ x(0) = \eta x(\sigma(T)) \end{cases}$$

are established by using the fixed-point theorem which combines Krasnosel'skii's fixed-point theorem with the Leggett-Williams fixed-point theorem. An example is given to illustrate the significance of the main results obtained.

Key words: time scale; boundary value problem; positive solution; fixed point

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