

# 一类 $2n$ 阶边值问题正解的存在性\*

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**摘要:**【目的】通过对一类  $2n$  阶边值问题的讨论, 获得此类问题的正解的存在唯一性, 并构建正解的迭代序列。【方法】对该边值问题运用不动点方法进行研究。【结果】将该问题转化为等价的积分方程, 借助完备空间中的基本列必收敛的事实, 在非线项满足利普希茨条件下获得本文的主要结论。【结论】所得结论推广和完善了已有的一些结果。

**关键词:** 边值问题; 不动点; 正解; 迭代

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## 1 基础知识

本文借助非线性泛函分析中的不动点方法研究以下  $2n$  阶边值问题正解的存在性, 并给出正解的迭代序列:

$$\begin{cases} (-1)^n u^{(2n)} = f(t, u, -u'', \dots, (-1)^{n-1} u^{(2n-2)}), \\ \alpha_0 u^{(2i)}(0) - \beta_0 u^{(2i+1)}(0) = 0, i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1, \\ \alpha_1 u^{(2i)}(1) + \beta_1 u^{(2i+1)}(1) = 0, i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中  $n \geq 2$  是一给定的正整数,  $f \in C([0, 1] \times \mathbf{R}_+^n, \mathbf{R}_+)$  ( $\mathbf{R}_+ = [0, +\infty)$ ),  $\alpha_i, \beta_i \in \mathbf{R}_+$ , 且  $\alpha_0 \alpha_1 + \alpha_0 \beta_1 + \alpha_1 \beta_0 > 0, i = 0, 1$ 。

当非线性项  $f$  依赖于各偶数阶导数时, 诸多学者<sup>[1-5]</sup>运用不动点方法研究了如下 Lidstone 边值问题解的存在性:

$$\begin{cases} (-1)^n u^{(2n)} = f(t, u, -u'', \dots, (-1)^{n-1} u^{(2n-2)}), \\ u^{(2i)}(0) = u^{(2i)}(1) = 0, i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

问题(1)显然是问题(2)的推广形式, 文献[6]运用锥上的不动点定理, 在相关算子的第一特征值条件下获得问题(1)正解的存在性和唯一性。文献[7]运用锥上的不动点指数理论, 结合凹凸函数刻画方程间的耦合行为, 获得问题(1)方程组正解的存在性。文献[8]运用  $\mu_0$  正算子不动点定理获得如下分数阶积分边值问题正解的存在唯一性:

$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^p x(t) + p(t)f(t, x(t)) + q(t) = 0, t \in (0, 1), \\ x(0) = x'(0) = 0, x(1) = \int_0^1 l(s)x(s)ds. \end{cases}$$

其中  $D_{0+}^p x(t)$  是  $x$  的 Riemann-Liouville 的分数阶导数。

受上述文献的启发, 本文在 Lipschitz 条件下, 运用完备空间 Cauchy 列的性质获得问题(1)正解的存在唯一性。

令  $E = C[0, 1]$ ,  $\|u\| = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |u(t)|$ ,  $P = \{u \in E : u(t) \geq 0, \forall t \in [0, 1]\}$ , 则  $(E, \|\cdot\|)$  是一实 Banach 空间,  $P$  是其上的锥。

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引理 1<sup>[6]</sup> 令  $\rho = \alpha_0\beta_0 + \alpha_0\beta_1 + \alpha_1\beta_0$ , 则对任意的  $g \in E$ , 边值问题  $\begin{cases} -u'' = g(t) \\ \alpha_0 u(0) - \beta_0 u'(0) = 0 \\ \alpha_1 u(1) + \beta_1 u'(1) = 0 \end{cases}$  等价于积分方程

$$u(t) = \int_0^1 k_1(t,s)g(s)ds, \text{ 其中 } k_1(t,s) = \frac{1}{\rho} \begin{cases} (\beta_0 + \alpha_0 t)(\alpha_1 + \beta_1 - \alpha_1 s), 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1 \\ (\beta_0 + \alpha_0 s)(\alpha_1 + \beta_1 - \alpha_1 t), 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

令  $k_i(t,s) = \int_0^1 k_1(t,\gamma)k_{i-1}(\gamma,s)d\gamma, i=2,3,\dots$ , 取  $v(t) = (-1)^{n-1}u^{(2n-2)}(t)$ , 则可知问题(1)等价于以下积分方程:

$$v(t) = \int_0^1 k_1(t,s)f\left(s, \int_0^1 k_{n-1}(s,\gamma)v(\gamma)d\gamma, \dots, \int_0^1 k_1(s,\gamma)v(\gamma)d\gamma, v(s)\right)ds. \tag{3}$$

根据计算可知, 若  $\mu \in C^{2n}[0,1] \cap P$  是问题(1)的正解等价于  $v = (-1)^{n-1}u^{(2n-2)}$  是问题(3)的正解。由此定义算子  $A: P \rightarrow P$  如下:

$$(Av)(t) = \int_0^1 k_1(t,s)f\left(s, \int_0^1 k_{n-1}(s,\gamma)v(\gamma)d\gamma, \dots, \int_0^1 k_1(s,\gamma)v(\gamma)d\gamma, v(s)\right)ds.$$

从而问题(1)正解的存在性等价于算子  $A$  正不动点的存在性。根据  $f$  和  $k_i(t,s) (i=1,2,3,\dots,n-1)$  的连续性可知  $A$  是定义在  $P$  上的全连续算子。

引理 2 令  $k = \int_0^1 k_1(\gamma,\gamma)d\gamma$ , 则  $k_i(t,s) \leq k^{i-1}k_1(s,s), \forall t,s \in [0,1], i=1,2,\dots,n$ 。

证明 运用数学归纳法证明。根据一次函数的性质和  $k_1(t,s)$  的定义, 显然有  $k_1(t,s) \leq k_1(s,s), t,s \in [0,1]$ 。假设  $k_i(t,s) \leq k^{i-1}k_1(s,s), \forall t,s \in [0,1], i \in \mathbf{N}$ , 下证  $k_{i+1}(t,s) \leq k^i k_1(s,s), \forall t,s \in [0,1]$ 。事实上, 由假设条件和  $k_i(t,s)$  的定义知,

$$k_{i+1}(t,s) = \int_0^1 k_1(t,\gamma)k_i(\gamma,s)d\gamma \leq \int_0^1 k_1(\gamma,\gamma)k^{i-1}k_1(s,s)d\gamma = k^i k_1(s,s). \tag{证毕}$$

由引理 2, 得不等式  $\int_0^1 k_i(t,s)k_1(t,t)dt \leq \int_0^1 k^{i-1}k_1(s,s)k_1(t,t)dt = k^i k_1(s,s), \forall t,s \in [0,1], i=1,2,\dots,n$ 。

## 2 主要结论

以下是本文的主要结论。

定理 1 若以下条件成立:

H1) 存在  $\mu \in (0,1)$  使得对任意  $t \in [0,1], x_i, y_i \in \mathbf{R}_+ (i=0,1,\dots,n-1)$ , 有:

$$|f(t, x_{n-1}, x_{n-2}, \dots, x_0) - f(t, y_{n-1}, y_{n-2}, \dots, y_0)| \leq \mu \lambda \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |x_i - y_i|,$$

其中  $\lambda = \min\{1, k^{-1}\} \frac{1-k}{1-k^n}$ 。

H2)  $f(t, \underbrace{0,0,\dots,0}_n) \neq 0, \forall t \in [0,1]$ 。则问题(1)存在唯一的正解  $u^*$ , 并存在  $v^* = (-1)^{n-1}(u^*)^{(2n-2)}$ , 且

对任意给定的不恒等于 0 的初值  $v_0 \in E$ , 迭代序列  $v_{m+1} = Av_m, \forall m \in \mathbf{N}$  收敛到  $v^*$ 。

证明 对任意给定的不恒等于 0 的初值  $v_0 \in E$ , 令  $v_{m+1} = Av_m, \forall m \in \mathbf{N}$ 。根据  $A$  的全连续性,  $v_m \in E$ , 并且对任意的  $m \in \mathbf{N}$ , 有:

$$\begin{aligned} |v_{m+1}(t) - v_m(t)| &= |(Av_{m+1})(t) - (Av_{m-1})(t)| = \\ & \left| \int_0^1 k_1(t,s)f\left(s, \int_0^1 k_{n-1}(s,\gamma)v_m(\gamma)d\gamma, \dots, \int_0^1 k_1(s,\gamma)v_m(\gamma)d\gamma, v_m(s)\right)ds - \right. \\ & \left. \int_0^1 k_1(t,s)f\left(s, \int_0^1 k_{n-1}(s,\gamma)v_{m-1}(\gamma)d\gamma, \dots, \int_0^1 k_1(s,\gamma)v_{m-1}(\gamma)d\gamma, v_{m-1}(s)\right)ds \right| \leq \\ & \int_0^1 k_1(t,s) \left| f\left(s, \int_0^1 k_{n-1}(s,\gamma)v_m(\gamma)d\gamma, \dots, \int_0^1 k_1(s,\gamma)v_m(\gamma)d\gamma, v_m(s)\right) - \right. \\ & \left. f\left(s, \int_0^1 k_{n-1}(s,\gamma)v_{m-1}(\gamma)d\gamma, \dots, \int_0^1 k_1(s,\gamma)v_{m-1}(\gamma)d\gamma, v_{m-1}(s)\right) \right| ds \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mu\lambda \int_0^1 k_1(s,s) \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \int_0^1 k_i(s,\gamma) |v_m(\gamma) - v_{m-1}(\gamma)| d\gamma + |v_m(s) - v_{m-1}(s)| \right) ds \leq \\
& \mu\lambda \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \int_0^1 k_1(s,s) \int_0^1 k_i(s,\gamma) |v_m(\gamma) - v_{m-1}(\gamma)| d\gamma ds + \mu\lambda \int_0^1 k_1(s,s) |v_m(s) - v_{m-1}(s)| ds \leq \\
& \mu\lambda \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} k^i \int_0^1 k_1(t,t) |v_m(t) - v_{m-1}(t)| dt = \mu\lambda \frac{1-k^n}{1-k} \int_0^1 k_1(t,t) |v_m(t) - v_{m-1}(t)| dt \leq \\
& \mu \int_0^1 k_1(t,t) |v_m(t) - v_{m-1}(t)| dt = \mu \int_0^1 k_1(t,t) |(Av_{m-1})(t) - (Av_{m-2})(t)| dt \leq \\
& \mu \int_0^1 k_1(t,t) \int_0^1 k_1(t,s) \left| f\left(s, \int_0^1 k_{n-1}(s,t)v_{m-1}(\gamma)d\gamma, \dots, \int_0^1 k_1(s,\gamma)v_{m-1}(\gamma)d\gamma, v_{m-1}(s)\right) - \right. \\
& \quad \left. f\left(s, \int_0^1 k_{n-1}(s,\gamma)v_{m-2}(\gamma)d\gamma, \dots, \int_0^1 k_1(s,\gamma)v_{m-2}(\gamma)d\gamma, v_{m-2}(s)\right) \right| ds dt \leq \\
& \mu k \int_0^1 k_1(s,s) \left| f\left(s, \int_0^1 k_{n-1}(s,t)v_{m-1}(\gamma)d\gamma, \dots, \int_0^1 k_1(s,\gamma)v_{m-1}(\gamma)d\gamma, v_{m-1}(s)\right) - \right. \\
& \quad \left. f\left(s, \int_0^1 k_{n-1}(s,\gamma)v_{m-2}(\gamma)d\gamma, \dots, \int_0^1 k_1(s,\gamma)v_{m-2}(\gamma)d\gamma, v_{m-2}(s)\right) \right| ds \leq \\
& \mu k \mu\lambda \frac{1-k^n}{1-k} \int_0^1 k_1(t,t) |v_{m-1}(t) - v_{m-2}(t)| dt \leq \mu^2 \int_0^1 k_1(t,t) |v_{m-1}(t) - v_{m-2}(t)| dt \leq \dots \leq \\
& \mu^m \int_0^1 k_1(t,t) |v_1(t) - v_0(t)| dt. \tag{4}
\end{aligned}$$

另一方面,在 H1)中令  $y_i=0$ ,则存在  $d_1>0, d_2>0$  使得:

$$f(t, x_{n-1}, x_{n-2}, \dots, x_0) \leq d_1 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} x_i + d_2, \forall t \in [0, 1], x_i \in \mathbf{R}_+.$$

从而有:

$$\begin{aligned}
v_1(t) &= (Av_0)(t) = \int_0^1 k_1(t,s) f\left(s, \int_0^1 k_{n-1}(s,\tau)v_0(\tau)d\tau, \dots, \int_0^1 k_1(s,\tau)v_0(\tau)d\tau, v_0(s)\right) ds \leq \\
& d_1 \int_0^1 k_1(t,s) \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \int_0^1 k_i(s,\tau)v_0(\tau)d\tau + v_0(s) \right] ds + d_2 \int_0^1 k_1(t,s) ds.
\end{aligned}$$

将上式代入(4)式得到:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^1 k_1(t,t) |v_1(t) - v_0(t)| dt \leq \int_0^1 k_1(t,t)v_1(t) dt + \int_0^1 k_1(t,t)v_0(t) dt \leq \\
& \int_0^1 k_1(t,t) \left[ d_1 \int_0^1 k_1(t,s) \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \int_0^1 k_i(s,\tau)v_0(\tau)d\tau + v_0(s) \right] ds + d_2 \int_0^1 k_1(t,s) ds \right] dt + \int_0^1 k_1(t,t)v_0(t) dt = \gamma_0.
\end{aligned}$$

结合(4)式容易得到  $|v_{m+1}(t) - v_m(t)| \leq \mu^m \gamma_0$ .

由此,对任意的  $m \in \mathbf{N}$ ,对任意给定的  $p \in \mathbf{N}$  可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
|v_{m+p}(t) - v_m(t)| &= |v_{m+p}(t) - v_{m+p-1}(t) + v_{m+p-1}(t) - v_{m+p-2}(t) + \dots + v_{m+1}(t) - v_m(t)| \leq \\
& |v_{m+p}(t) - v_{m+p-1}(t)| + |v_{m+p-1}(t) - v_{m+p-2}(t)| + \dots + |v_{m+1}(t) - v_m(t)| \leq \\
& (\mu^{m+p-1} + \mu^{m+p-2} + \dots + \mu^m) \gamma_0 \leq \mu^m \frac{1-\mu^p}{1-\mu} \gamma_0 \leq \frac{\mu^m}{1-\mu} \gamma_0.
\end{aligned}$$

令  $m \rightarrow \infty$ ,注意到  $\mu \in (0, 1)$ ,有  $|v_{m+p}(t) - v_m(t)| \rightarrow 0, \forall t \in [0, 1], p \in \mathbf{N}$ ,则  $\{v_m\}$  是  $E$  中的 Cauchy 列,从而由  $E$  的完备性,存在  $v^* \in E$  使得  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} v_m = v^*$ . 进一步,根据  $A$  的全连续性,在迭代序列  $v_{m+1} = Av_m$ . 两边取极限得  $v^* = Av^*$ . 再根据 H2)知  $v^*(t) \neq 0, \forall t \in [0, 1]$ ,所以  $v^*$  是  $A$  的正不动点,从而问题(1)至少存在一个正解.

下证算子  $A$  不动点的唯一性. 若存在  $x_0, y_0 \in E$  使得  $Ax_0 = x_0, Ay_0 = y_0$ ,则对于任意的  $m \in \mathbf{N}$  有:

$$\begin{aligned}
& |x_0(t) - y_0(t)| = |(A^m x_0)(t) - (A^m y_0)(t)| = |A(A^{m-1} x_0)(t) - A(A^{m-1} y_0)(t)| \leq \\
& \mu \int_0^1 k_1(t,t) |(A^{m-1} x_0)(t) - (A^{m-1} y_0)(t)| dt = \mu \int_0^1 k_1(t,t) |A(A^{m-2} x_0)(t) - A(A^{m-2} y_0)(t)| dt \leq
\end{aligned}$$

$$\mu^2 \int_0^1 k_1(t, t) | (A^{m-2}x_0)(t) - (A^{m-2}y_0)(t) | dt \leq \dots \leq$$

$$\mu^{m-1} \int_0^1 k_1(t, t) | (Ax_0)(t) - (Ay_0)(t) | dt = \mu^{m-1} \int_0^1 k_1(t, t) | x_0(t) - y_0(t) | dt,$$

从而  $\|x_0 - y_0\| \leq \mu^{m-1} \|x_0 - y_0\| \int_0^1 k_1(t, t) dt$ 。

由于  $\mu \in (0, 1)$ , 所以  $\mu^{m-1} \rightarrow 0 (m \rightarrow \infty)$ 。从而存在  $M \in \mathbf{N}$ , 当  $m > M$  时, 有  $\mu^{m-1} \int_0^1 k_1(t, t) dt < 1$ 。这表明  $x_0(t) = y_0(t), \forall t \in [0, 1]$ 。所以  $A$  有唯一的不动点, 即问题(1)有唯一的正解。证毕

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## Existence of Positive Solutions for a Class of $2n$ -Order Boundary Value Problems

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**Abstract:** [Purposes] A  $2n$ -order differential equation with Sturm-Liouville boundary value problems is considered, and the existence and uniqueness of positive solutions are obtained for this problem. Moreover, the iterative sequence of positive solutions is also given. [Methods] The fixed point methods are used to study the boundary value problems. [Findings] The problem is transformed into its equivalent integral equation, then use the convergence of Cauchy sequences in complete spaces to obtain our main theorems under the Lipschitz nonlinear term. [Conclusion] The results here extend the existing study.

**Keywords:** boundary value problems; fixed point; positive solution; iteration

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