

带导数的三阶三点边值问题正解的存在性

刘璇 闫宝强

(山东师范大学数学科学学院,济南 250014)

摘要 应用锥上的不动点指数理论,讨论三阶微分方程边值问题

$$\begin{cases} x'''(t) - a(t)f(t, x(t), x'(t)) = 0, & 0 < t < 1 \\ x(0) = x'(\eta) = x''(1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

的正解的存在性。式(1)中, $\eta \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1 \right]$ 是一个常数。

关键词 边值问题 不动点指数 正解

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并令

$P = \{x \in E : x(t) \geq 0, x(t) \geq q(t) \parallel x \parallel_1 \text{ 对任意的 } t \in [0, 1]\}$ 。

$$q(t) = \begin{cases} \eta t, & 0 \leq t \leq \eta \\ 2\eta t - t^2, & \eta \leq t \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

显然, P 是 Banach 空间 E 中的一个锥。

我们总是假设 $g \in C(-\infty, +\infty)$ 是非减的函数,且 $h \in C[0, +\infty)$ 满足,对所有的 $c \geq 1$,有

$$\sup_{0 \leq y \leq c} h(y) < +\infty \quad (3)$$

$f \in C((0, 1) \times [0, +\infty) \times (-\infty, +\infty), (0, +\infty))$ 对所有的 $(t, x, y) \in (0, 1) \times [0, +\infty) \times (-\infty, +\infty)$ 有

$$f(t, x, y) \leq h(x)g(y) \quad (4)$$

引理 1.1^[3] 定义格林函数 $G(t, s)$ 如下:

$$G(t, s) = \begin{cases} t \min\{\eta, s\} + \frac{1}{2}s^2 - ts, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1; \\ t \min\{\eta, s\} - \frac{1}{2}t^2, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

且具有以下性质:

$$(1) J(s) = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} G(t, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}s^2, & 0 \leq s \leq \eta; \\ \frac{1}{2}\eta^2, & \eta \leq s \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) G(t, s) \geq q(t)J(s), \text{ 其中}$$

$$q(t) = \begin{cases} \eta t, & 0 \leq t \leq \eta; \\ 2\eta t - t^2, & \eta \leq t \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

引理 1.2^[4] 令 P 是实 Banach 空间 E 中的一个锥,且设 Ω 是 E 中的有界开子集, $\theta \in \Omega$, 映射 $A: P \cap \bar{\Omega} \rightarrow P$ 是全连续的。对任间的 $x \in P \cap \partial\Omega$ 和 $\mu \in (0, 1]$ 有 $x \neq \mu Ax$ 。则

$$i(A, P \cap \Omega, P) = 1.$$

引理 1.3^[3] 设 $\frac{1}{2} \leq \eta < 1$ 是一个常数。如果 $h \in C[0, 1]$ 且 $h \geq 0$, 则问题 $x'''(t) = h(t)$, $t \in (0, 1)$, $x(0) = x'(\eta) = x''(1) = 0$ 的唯一解 x 满足

$$x(t) \geq q(t) \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |x(t)| = \|x\|_1.$$

此引理的结论可由引理 1.1 得到。

引理 1.4 若 $h \in C[0, 1]$ 且 $h \geq 0$, 则问题 $x'''(t) = h(t)$, $t \in (0, 1)$, $x(0) = x'(\eta) = x''(1) = 0$ 的唯一解 x 满足 $x \in P$ 且 $\|x\|_2 = x'(0)$ 。

证明 显然, 引理 1.3 知, $x(t) \geq q(t) \|x\|_1$ 。另外, 因为 $x'''(t) = h(t)$, $t \in (0, 1)$, $x(0) = x'(\eta) = x''(1) = 0$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \int_0^t \left(t \min\{\eta, s\} + \frac{1}{2}s^2 - ts \right) h(s) ds + \\ &\quad \int_t^1 \left(t \min\{\eta, s\} - \frac{1}{2}t^2 \right) h(s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

当 $t \leq \eta$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \int_0^t \frac{1}{2}s^2 h(s) ds + \int_t^\eta \left(ts - \frac{1}{2}t^2 \right) h(s) ds + \int_\eta^1 \left(t\eta - \frac{1}{2}t^2 \right) h(s) ds = \int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{2}s^2 - ts + \frac{1}{2}t^2 \right) h(s) ds + \\ &\quad \int_0^\eta (ts - t\eta) h(s) ds + \int_0^1 \left(t\eta - \frac{1}{2}t^2 \right) h(s) ds, \end{aligned}$$

当 $t > \eta$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \int_0^\eta \frac{1}{2}s^2 h(s) ds + \int_\eta^t \left(t\eta + \frac{1}{2}s^2 - ts \right) h(s) ds + \\ &\quad \int_t^1 \left(t\eta - \frac{1}{2}t^2 \right) h(s) ds = \int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{2}s^2 - ts + \frac{1}{2}t^2 \right) h(s) ds + \\ &\quad \int_0^\eta (ts - t\eta) h(s) ds + \int_0^1 \left(t\eta - \frac{1}{2}t^2 \right) h(s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

从而, 对任意的 $t \in [0, 1]$,

$$x(t) = \int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{2}s^2 - ts + \frac{1}{2}t^2 \right) h(s) ds + \int_0^\eta (ts - t\eta) h(s) ds +$$

$$\int_0^1 \left(t\eta - \frac{1}{2}t^2 \right) h(s) ds \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x'(t) &= \int_0^t (t-s) h(s) ds + \int_0^\eta (s-\eta) h(s) ds + \\ &\quad \int_0^1 (\eta-t) h(s) ds \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} x'(0) &= \int_0^\eta (s-\eta) h(s) ds + \int_0^1 \eta h(s) ds = \int_0^\eta sh(s) ds + \\ &\quad \int_\eta^1 \eta h(s) ds > 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x'(1) &= \int_0^1 (1-s) h(s) ds + \int_0^\eta (s-\eta) h(s) ds + \\ &\quad \int_0^1 (\eta-1) h(s) ds = \int_\eta^1 (\eta-s) h(s) ds < 0, \\ |x'(1)| &= \int_\eta^1 (s-\eta) h(s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |x'(1)| - x'(0) &= \int_\eta^1 (s-\eta) h(s) ds - \left(\int_0^\eta sh(s) ds + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \int_\eta^1 \eta h(s) ds \right) = \int_\eta^1 (s-2\eta) h(s) ds - \\ &\quad \int_0^\eta sh(s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

又因为 $\eta \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$, 所以 $s-2\eta \leq 0$ 且 $|x'(1)| \leq x'(0)$ 。由条件 $x'''(t) = h(t) \geq 0$, $x''(1) = 0$, 我们可以得到, 对任意的 $t \in [0, 1]$ 有 $x''(t) \leq 0$ 。从而, 对所有的 $t \in [0, 1]$, $x'(t)$ 是非增的。所以, 对任意的 $t \in [0, 1]$ 有 $x'(1) \leq x'(t) \leq x'(0)$ 。从而, 我们可以得到 $\|x\|_2 = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |x'(t)| = x'(0)$ 。

2 主要结果

定理 2.1 设函数 $a(t) \in C((0, 1), (0, +\infty)) \cap L^1[0, 1]$ 满足 $\int_0^1 a(s) ds < +\infty$, 且存在常数 $c > 0$ 使得

$$c > I^{-1} \left(\sup_{0 \leq y \leq c} h(y) (1+\eta) \int_0^1 a(s) ds \right) \quad (7)$$

式(7)中, 对任意的 $z \in (0, +\infty)$, 令 $I(z) = \int_0^z \frac{1}{g(r)} dr$ 。

则边值问题(1)至少存在一个正解 $x(t)$, 且对所有的 $t \in (0, 1)$ 有 $x(t) > 0$ 。

证明 由条件式(7), 可以选择常数 $R_1 > 0$

使得

$$R_1 > I^{-1} \left(\sup_{0 \leq y \leq R_1} h(y) (1 + \eta) \int_0^1 a(s) ds \right) \quad (8)$$

定义算子

$$(Ax)(t) = \int_0^1 G(t,s) a(s) f(s, x(s), x'(s)) ds, \forall t \in (0,1) \quad (9)$$

则由引理 1.1(2) 和条件式(4)可得, 算子 A 是 $P \cap \overline{\Omega} \rightarrow P$ 的全连续算子。其中, $\Omega = \{x \in P : \|x\| < R_1\}$ 。首先, 证明对任意的 $\mu \in (0,1]$ 和 $x \in P \cap \partial\Omega$, 使得

$$x \neq \mu Ax \quad (10)$$

假设式(10)是不成立的, 则至少存在一个 $\mu_0 \in (0,1]$ 和 $x_0 \in P \cap \partial\Omega$ 使得, $x_0 = \mu_0 Ax_0$ 。式(9)意味着 $x_0 \in C^2[0,1]$ 且有

$$\begin{cases} x_0'''(t) = \mu_0 a(t) f(t, x_0(t), x_0'(t)), t \in (0,1); \\ x_0(0) = x_0'(\eta) = x_0''(1) = 0. \\ x_0'''(t) = \mu_0 a(t) f(t, x_0(t), x_0'(t)) \leq a(t) f(t, x_0(t), x_0'(t)), \\ x_0(t), x_0'(t) \leq a(t) h(x_0(t)) g(x_0'(t)), \\ t \in [0,1] \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

从 t 到 1 对式(11)积分可得

$$\begin{aligned} -x_0''(t) &\leq \int_t^1 a(s) h(x_0(s)) g(x_0'(s)) ds \leq \\ &g(x_0'(t)) \int_t^1 a(s) h(x(s)) ds \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{-x_0''(t)}{g(x_0'(t))} \leq \int_t^1 a(s) h(x_0(s)) ds, t \in [0,1] \quad (13)$$

当 $t \in [0, \eta]$ 时, 对式(13)从 t 到 η 积分, 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} -\int_t^\eta \frac{x_0''(s)}{g(x_0'(s))} ds &\leq \int_t^\eta \int_s^1 a(s) h(x_0(s)) ds \leq \\ &\sup_{0 \leq y \leq R_1} h(y) (1 + \eta) \int_0^1 a(s) ds, t \in [0, \eta]. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{x_0'(t)} \frac{1}{g(r)} dr &\leq \sup_{0 \leq y \leq R_1} h(y) (1 + \eta) \int_0^1 a(s) ds, \\ t \in [0, \eta]. \end{aligned}$$

$$I(x_0'(t)) \leq \sup_{0 \leq y \leq R_1} h(y) (1 + \eta) \int_0^1 a(s) ds$$

$$ds, t \in [0, \eta].$$

$$x_0'(t) \leq I^{-1} \left(\sup_{0 \leq y \leq R_1} h(y) (1 + \eta) \int_0^1 a(s) ds \right), t \in [0, \eta] \quad (14)$$

也就是说

$$x_0'(0) \leq I^{-1} \left(\sup_{0 \leq y \leq R_1} h(y) (1 + \eta) \int_0^1 a(s) ds \right).$$

由引理 1.4 可得,

$$\|x_0\|_2 \leq I^{-1} \left(\sup_{0 \leq y \leq R_1} h(y) (1 + \eta) \int_0^1 a(s) ds \right) \quad (15)$$

从 0 到 η 对式(15)积分, 我们可以得到

$$\|x_0\|_1 = x_0(\eta) \leq \eta I^{-1} \left(\sup_{0 \leq y \leq R_1} h(y) (1 + \eta) \int_0^1 a(s) ds \right).$$

由于 $\|x\| = \max\{\|x\|_1, \|x\|_2\}$, 则

$$R_1 = \|x_0\| \leq I^{-1} \left(\sup_{0 \leq y \leq R_1} h(y) (1 + \eta) \int_0^1 a(s) ds \right).$$

显然, 这与式(8)是矛盾的。因此, 式(10)是成立的。从而, 由引理 1.2 得, $i(A, P \cap \Omega, P) = 1$, 也就是说, 存在 $x \in P \cap \Omega$ 满足 $x = Ax$, 从而有

$$\begin{cases} x'''(t) = a(t) f(t, x(t), x'(t)), t \in (0,1); \\ x(0) = x'(\eta) = x''(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

这也意味着 $x(t)$ 是边值问题(1)的一个正解。定理得证。

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Positive Solution for Third-order Three-point Boundary Value Problems with Derivative Dependence x'

LIU Xuan, YAN Bao-qiang

(Department of Mathematics, Shandong Normal University , Jinan 250014 , P. R. China)

[Abstract] Using the theory of fixed point index, the existence of solutions for the third-order boundary value problems

$$\begin{cases} x'''(t) - a(t)f(t, x(t), x'(t)) = 0, & 0 < t < 1, \\ x(0) = x'(\eta) = x''(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

are presented, where η is constant.

[Key words] boundary value problems fixed-piont index positive solution

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Legendre Wavelets Method for Solving System of Linear Fredholm Integro-differential Equations

ZHANG Jian-ping^{1,2}, HAN Hui-li¹, PAN Xue-feng^{1,3}(College of Mathematics and Computer Science, Ningxia University¹, Yinchuan 750021, P. R. China;Department of Mathematics, Yulin College², Yulin 719000, P. R. China;Department of Mathematics, Shihezi University³, Shihezi 832003, P. R. China)

[Abstract] The properties of Legendre wavelets are introduced and are utilized to reduce system of linear Fredholm integro-differential equations to a set of algebraic equations, which making the matrix sparse. In the end, some numerical examples are used to verify efficiency of the method compare to other methods.

[Key words] integro-differential equations legendre wavelets operational matrix product operation