

一类带有变号的二阶四点奇异边值问题的多个正解

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摘要 研究了一类带有变号的二阶四点奇异边值问题 $\begin{cases} u''(t) + h(t)f(t, u(t)) = 0, t \in (a, b), \\ \lambda u'(a) = \mu u(\xi), u(b) = \delta u(\eta), \end{cases}$

主要利用上下解方法和 Leray-Schauder 度理论得到了三个正解的存在结果,改进和推广了现有的结果。

关键词 边值问题 上下解 多解 Leray-Schauder 度

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1 引言及预备知识

文献 [1] 考虑了如下带有变号的二阶四点奇异边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u''(t) + h(t)f(t, u(t)) = 0, t \in (a, b) \\ \lambda u'(a) = \mu u(\xi), u(b) = \delta u(\eta) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

的一个正解的存在性,其中 $0 < a < \xi < \eta < b$ 。考虑上述问题(1)的多个正解的存在性。

本文所使用的空间是通常范数下的 Banach 空间 $C[a, b]$,范数记为 $\| \cdot \| = \max_{t \in [a, b]} |u(t)|$ 。本文所说的正解指非负且不恒为零的解。

定义 1 如果 $\alpha(t) \in C^1[(a, b), [0, \infty)] \cap C^2[(a, b), [0, \infty)]$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} \alpha''(t) + h(t)f(t, \alpha(t)) \geq 0, t \in (a, b) \\ \lambda \alpha'(a) - \mu \alpha(\xi) \leq 0, \alpha(b) - \delta \alpha(\eta) \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

则称 $\alpha(t)$ 为边值问题式(1)的下解。若将式(2)中的不等号方向对换则称 $\alpha(t)$ 为边值问题式(1)的上解。

若上述不等式严格成立则称 $\alpha(t)$ 为边值问题式(1)的严格下解或严格上解。

为了方便先作以下假设:

$$(H_1) 0 < \delta < 1, \lambda > 0, \frac{\lambda(1-\delta)}{\xi(1-\delta) + \delta\eta - b} < \mu \leq 0, \lambda, \mu \text{ 不同时为零};$$

$(H_2) \alpha_1, \beta_1$ 和 α_2, β_2 分别是边值问题(1)的两对严格下解和严格上解且满足 $\alpha_1 \leq \alpha_2 \leq \beta_1, \alpha_1 \leq \beta_2 \leq \beta_1, \alpha_2 \leq \beta_2$ 不小于等于 β_2 ;

$(H_3) f: [a, b] \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow (-\infty, +\infty)$ 连续,且 $\sup_{\alpha_1(t) \leq u \leq \beta_1(t)} \|f(t, u)\| \leq \delta(t), \forall t \in [a, b]$, 其中 $\delta(t) \in C([a, b], (0, +\infty))$;

$(H_4) h: (a, b) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ 连续,且 $0 < \int_a^b h(s) \delta(s) ds < +\infty, 0 < \int_a^b (b-t) h(t) dt < \infty$

引理 1^[1] 设 (H_1) 成立,设 $u(t) \in C[a, b]$ 则 $u(t)$ 是边值问题式(1)的解当且仅当 $u(t)$ 是下列积分方程的解

$$u(t) = \int_a^b G(t, s) h(s) f(s, u(s)) ds \quad (3)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} G(t, s) = K(t, s) + & \frac{\mu(\delta\eta - b) + \mu(1-\delta)t}{(\lambda - \mu\xi)(1-\delta) - \mu(\delta\eta - b)} K(\xi, s) + \\ & \frac{\delta(\lambda - \mu\xi) + \mu\delta t}{(\lambda - \mu\xi)(1-\delta) - \mu(\delta\eta - b)} K(\eta, s) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$K(t, s) = \begin{cases} b - t, a \leq s \leq t \leq b \\ b - s, a \leq t \leq s \leq b \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

显然 $0 \leq G(t, s) \leq \gamma K(s, s)$, $\forall t, s \in [a, b]$, 其中

$$\gamma = \frac{\lambda + \mu(a - \xi)}{(\lambda - \mu\xi)(1 - \delta) - \mu(\delta\eta - b)}^\circ$$

引理 2^[3] 设 $\theta \in \Omega, A: \bar{\Omega} \rightarrow E$ 全连续, 若
 $\|Ax\| \leq \|x\|, Ax \neq x, \forall x \in \partial\Omega$, 则
 $\deg(I - A, \Omega, \theta) = 1$ 。

2 主要结果

定理 1 假设 (H_1) — (H_4) 成立, 则边值问题

(1) 至少有三个正解 u_1, u_2, u_3 且满足 $\alpha_1 \leq u_1 \leq \beta_2$, $\alpha_2 \leq u_2 \leq \beta_1, u_3$ 不小于等于 β_2 , u_3 不大于等于 α_2 。

证明 定义辅助函数

$$f^* = \begin{cases} f(t, \beta_1(t)), & u > \beta_1(t) \\ f(t, u(t)), & \alpha_1(t) \leq u \leq \beta_1(t), \text{ 考虑} \\ f(t, \alpha_1(t)), & u < \alpha_1(t) \end{cases}$$

相应问题

$$\begin{cases} u''(t) + h(t)f^*(t, u(t)) = 0, & t \in (a, b) \\ \lambda u'(a) = \mu u(\xi), & u(b) = \delta u(\eta) \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

我们分两步来完成证明:

(1) 下证若 BVP(7)有一个解

$u \in C^1[(a, b), [0, \infty)] \cap C^2[(a, b), [0, \infty)]$ 则 $u(t)$

满足 $\alpha_1(t) \leq u(t) \leq \beta_1(t)$ 。

首先证明 $\alpha_1(t) \leq u(t)$. 若 $\alpha_1(t) \leq u(t)$ 不成立, 则存在 $t_0 \in [a, b]$ 使得

$$u(t_0) - \alpha_1(t_0) = \min_{t \in [a, b]} (u(t) - \alpha_1(t)) = m < 0 \quad (7)$$

当 $t_0 = b$ 时, $m = u(b) - \alpha_1(b) \geq \delta u(\eta) - \delta \alpha_1(\eta) = \delta(u(\eta) - \alpha_1(\eta)) \geq \delta m > m$ 矛盾。

当 $t_0 \in (a, b)$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} u(t_0) &< \alpha_1(t_0), \alpha_1'(t_0) = u'(t_0), \\ \alpha_1''(t_0) &\leq u''(t_0) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

由式(8)和 (H_2) 可得下列矛盾

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1''(t_0) &\leq u''(t_0) = -h(t)f^*(t_0, u(t_0)) = \\ &= -h(t)f(t_0, \alpha_1(t_0)) < \alpha_1''(t_0), \end{aligned}$$

所以当 $t \in (a, b]$ 时 $\alpha_1(t) \leq u(t)$ 。

若 $t_0 = a$ 即 $u(a) - \alpha_1(a) < 0$, 由 $u(t) - \alpha_1(t)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则 $\exists \varepsilon > 0$, s.t. 当 $t \in (a, a + \varepsilon)$ 时, $u(t) - \alpha_1(t) < 0$, 则与前面所证矛盾。

所以 $\alpha_1(t) \leq u(t)$ 成立。类似地可证 $u(t) \leq$

$\beta_1(t)$, 因此 $\alpha_1(t) \leq u(t) \leq \beta_1(t), t \in [a, b]$ 。

(2) 证明边值问题(6)至少有三个解 u_1, u_2, u_3 且 $\alpha_1(t) \leq u_i(t) \leq \beta_1(t), i = 1, 2, 3$ 。

定义算子

$$(Au)(t) = \int_a^b G(t, s)h(s)f^*(s, u(s))ds \quad (9)$$

$G(t, s)$ 如式(9)所示, 类似文献[2]中的证明易知 $A: C[a, b] \rightarrow C[a, b]$ 是全连续算子。

令 $M > \max\{\|\alpha_1\|, \|\beta_2\|, L\}$, 其中 $0 < L = \int_a^b \gamma K(s, s)h(s)\delta(s)ds < \infty$ 。令 $\Omega = \{u \in C[a, b], \|u\| < M\}$ 则 Ω 是一有界凸开集。

由式(9)及引理2 可得

$$\begin{aligned} (Au)(t) &= \int_a^b G(t, s)h(s)f^*(s, u(s))ds \leq \\ &\leq \int_a^b \gamma K(s, s)h(s)\delta(s)ds < M. \end{aligned}$$

所以 $A(\bar{\Omega}) \subseteq \Omega$ 所以 $\deg(I - A, \Omega, \theta) = 1$ 。

令 $\Omega_{\alpha_2} = \{u \in \Omega | \|u\| > \|\alpha_2\|\}, \Omega_{\beta_2} = \{u \in \Omega | \|u\| < \|\beta_2\|\}$, 由 (H_2) 知 $\bar{\Omega}_{\alpha_2} \cap \bar{\Omega}_{\beta_2} = \emptyset$ 且 $\Omega \setminus (\bar{\Omega}_{\alpha_2} \cap \bar{\Omega}_{\beta_2})$ 非空。又因 α_1, β_2 不是式(1)的解, A 在 $(\partial\Omega_{\alpha_2}) \cup (\partial\Omega_{\beta_2})$ 上无解, 所以

$$\deg(I - A, \Omega, \theta) = \deg(I - A, \Omega_{\alpha_2}, \theta) + \deg(I - A, \Omega_{\beta_2}, \theta) + \deg(I - A, \Omega \setminus (\bar{\Omega}_{\alpha_2} \cap \bar{\Omega}_{\beta_2}), \theta).$$

如果能够证明 $\deg(I - A, \Omega_{\alpha_2}, \theta) = \deg(I - A, \Omega_{\beta_2}, \theta) = 1$ 则知 $\deg(I - A, \Omega \setminus (\bar{\Omega}_{\alpha_2} \cap \bar{\Omega}_{\beta_2}), \theta) = -1$, 则由 Leray-Schauder 度理论可知边值问题式(7)有三个解, 且分别在集合 $\Omega_{\alpha_2}, \Omega_{\beta_2}, \Omega \setminus (\bar{\Omega}_{\alpha_2} \cap \bar{\Omega}_{\beta_2})$ 中。

首先证明 $\deg(I - A, \Omega_{\alpha_2}, \theta) = 1$ 。定义函数

$$f^{**} = \begin{cases} f(t, \beta_1(t)), & u > \beta_1(t) \\ f(t, u(t)), & \alpha_2(t) \leq u \leq \beta_1(t) \\ f(t, \alpha_2(t)), & u < \alpha_2(t) \end{cases}$$

和相应的问题

$$\begin{cases} u''(t) + h(t)f^{**}(t, u(t)) = 0, & t \in (a, b) \\ \lambda u'(a) = \mu u(\xi), & u(b) = \delta u(\eta) \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

定义全连续算子

$$(A_1 u)(t) = \int_a^b G(t, s)h(s)f^{**}(s, u(s))ds,$$

$t \in [a, b]$ 。

类似于以上的证明知 u 是式(10)的解,则 $u \in \Omega_{\alpha_2}$ 因此 $\deg(I - A_1, \Omega \setminus \bar{\Omega}_{\alpha_2}, \theta) = 0$ 。

和上面的讨论一样,可以证明 $A_1(\bar{\Omega}) \subseteq \Omega$ 所以 $\deg(I - A_1, \Omega, \theta) = 1$ 。由 f^{**} 的定义知在 Ω_{α_2} 上 $f^{**} = f^*$, 所以

$$1 = \deg(I - A_1, \Omega, \theta) = \deg(I - A_1, \Omega_{\alpha_2}, \theta) + \deg(I - A_1, \Omega \setminus \bar{\Omega}_{\alpha_2}, \theta) = \deg(I - A_1, \Omega_{\alpha_2}, \theta) = \deg(I - A, \Omega_{\alpha_2}, \theta)。$$

同理可证 $\deg(I - A, \Omega_{\beta_2}, \theta) = 1$ 。因此定理得证。

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Multiple Solutions for a Class of Singular Second-order Four-point Boundary Value Problem with Sign Changing Nonlinearity

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[Abstract] The multiple solutions for a class of singular second-order four-point boundary value problem with sign changing nonlinearity is investigated. By using upper and lower solutions method and Schauder degree theory, the existence of three solutions is obtained, which improves or extends the presented results.

[Key words] boundary value problem upper and lower solutions multiple solutions leray-schauder

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A Novel Improved Approach to Eliminate the False Minutiae in Fingerprint Images

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[Abstract] In the aspect of feature extraction and post-processing, an effective approach to eliminate false features is presented. The elimination algorithm of false features is based on structural information of all kinds of noises in thinned fingerprint images and the distributing disciplinarian of fingerprint features. It is found that the approach is simple and the speed is high. Moreover, the accuracy of minutiae elimination can fill the demand of application.

[Key words] fingerprint image minutiae post-processing