

# 具有 $p$ -Laplacian 算子的共振微分方程组解的存在性

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**摘要:**为了研究具有非线性分数阶微分算子的微分方程共振边值问题解的存在性, 引入了推广的 Mawhin 连续定理, 通过定义合适的 Banach 空间及范数, 给出恰当的算子, 运用 Mawhin 连续定理的拓展, 研究了具有  $p$ -Laplacian 算子的分数阶共振微分方程组边值问题解的存在性。通过举例验证了所得结论的正确性。所得结论是共振边值问题现有成果的推广和一般化, 对进一步研究具有一定参考价值。

**关键词:**常微分方程; 边值问题; 共振; Mawhin 连续定理的拓展;  $p$ -Laplacian 算子

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## Existence of solutions for differential equations systems with $p$ -Laplacian at resonance

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**Abstract:** In order to study the existence of solutions for boundary value problems at resonance with nonlinear fractional differential operator, a generalization of Mawhin's continuous theorem is introduced. By defining suitable Banach space and norm, constructing the proper operators and using the extension of Mawhin continuation theorem, the existence of solutions for fractional differential equations systems boundary value problem with  $p$ -Laplacian at resonance is studied. An example is given to illustrate the main results. The results are the improvement and generalization of some existing results of boundary value problems at resonance.

**Keywords:** ordinary differential equation; boundary value problem; resonance; the extension of Mawhin's continuation theorem;  $p$ -Laplacian operator

### 1 问题提出

微分方程边值问题广泛应用于物理学、机械学、化学、能量学等领域中。所谓微分方程共振边值问题是指其相应的齐次边值问题具有非零解。对共振微分方程解的存在性研究已有许多的成果<sup>[1-16]</sup>, 分数阶微分方程边值问题得到了许多学者的广泛关注<sup>[17-22]</sup>, 但对带  $p$ -Laplacian 算子的共振分数阶微分方程组边值问题

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解的存在性的研究成果相对较少。文献[20]研究了具有  $p$ -Laplacian 算子的分数阶共振微分方程边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^{\beta}(\varphi_p(D_{0+}^{\alpha}u))(t) + f(t, u(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha-1}u(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha}u(t)) = 0, \\ u(0) = D_{0+}^{\alpha}u(0) = 0, u(1) = \int_0^1 h(t)u(t) dt \end{cases}$$

解的存在性,其中  $0 < \beta \leq 1, 1 < \alpha \leq 2, \int_0^1 h(t)t^{\alpha-1} dt = 1, \varphi_p(s) = |s|^{p-2} \cdot s, p > 1, f: [0, 1] \times \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  是连续的。

受上述文献启发,笔者利用 Mawhin 连续定理的拓展<sup>[24]</sup>,研究具有  $p$ -Laplacian 算子的共振微分方程组边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^{\beta_1}(\varphi_p(D_{0+}^{\alpha_1}u))(t) + f(t, u(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_1-1}u(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_1}u(t), v(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_2-1}v(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_2}v(t)) = 0, \\ D_{0+}^{\beta_2}(\varphi_p(D_{0+}^{\alpha_2}v))(t) + g(t, u(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_1-1}u(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_1}u(t), v(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_2-1}v(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_2}v(t)) = 0, \\ u(0) = D_{0+}^{\alpha_1}u(0) = v(0) = D_{0+}^{\alpha_2}v(0) = 0, \\ u(1) = \int_0^1 h_1(t)u(t) dt, v(1) = \int_0^1 h_2(t)v(t) dt \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

解的存在性,其中  $1 < \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \leq 2, 0 < \beta_1, \beta_2 \leq 1, \int_0^1 h_1(t)t^{\alpha_1-1} dt = \int_0^1 h_2(t)t^{\alpha_2-1} dt = 1, h_1(t), h_2(t) \in L[0, 1]$  是非负函数,  $\varphi_p(s) = |s|^{p-2} \cdot s, p > 1, f: [0, 1] \times \mathbf{R}^6 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  和  $g: [0, 1] \times \mathbf{R}^6 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  是连续的。

## 2 预备知识

为了得到想要的结论,给出如下定义和定理。

**定义 1**<sup>[23]</sup> 设  $X, Y$  是 2 个 Banach 空间,如果连续算子  $M: X \cap \text{dom}M \rightarrow Y$  满足下面条件:

- 1)  $\text{Im } M := M(X \cap \text{dom}M)$  是  $Y$  的闭子集,
- 2)  $\text{Ker } M := \{x \in X \cap \text{dom}M : Mx = 0\}$  与  $\mathbf{R}^n$  是线性同胚的,  $n < \infty$ 。

则称算子  $M$  是拟线性的,其中  $\text{dom}M$  表示  $M$  的定义域。

令  $X_1 = \text{Ker } M, P: X \rightarrow X_1$  是投影算子,  $\Omega \subset X$  是一个有界开集,零元  $\theta \in \Omega$ 。

**定义 2**<sup>[23]</sup> 设  $N_{\lambda}: \bar{\Omega} \rightarrow Y$  是连续有界算子,  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ , 记  $N_1$  为  $N$ 。令  $\sum_{\lambda} = \{x \in \bar{\Omega} : Mx = N_{\lambda}x\}$ 。如果存在  $Y$  的线性子空间  $Y_1$ , 满足  $\dim Y_1 = \dim X_1$ , 算子  $Q: Y \rightarrow Y_1$  连续有界且满足  $Q(I - Q) = \theta$ , 以及算子  $R: \bar{\Omega} \times [0, 1] \rightarrow X_2$  是连续且紧的, 其中  $X_1 \oplus X_2 = X$ , 使得对  $\forall \lambda \in [0, 1]$  有:

- a)  $\text{Ker } Q = \text{Im } M,$
- b)  $QN_{\lambda}x = \theta, \lambda \in (0, 1) \Leftrightarrow QNx = \theta,$
- c)  $R(\cdot, \cdot)$  是零算子,  $R(\cdot, \lambda)|_{\Sigma_{\lambda}} = (I - P)|_{\Sigma_{\lambda}},$
- d)  $M[P + R(\cdot, \lambda)] = (I - Q)N_{\lambda},$

则称  $N_{\lambda}$  在  $\bar{\Omega}$  上是  $M$ -紧的。

**定理 1**<sup>[23]</sup> 令  $X, Y$  是 2 个 Banach 空间,  $\Omega \subset X$  是有界非空开集, 如果  $M: X \cap \text{dom}M \rightarrow Y$  是拟线性算子,  $N_{\lambda}: \bar{\Omega} \rightarrow Y, \lambda \in [0, 1]$  是  $M$ -拟紧的, 并且满足下面 2 个条件:

- $C_1) Mx \neq N_{\lambda}x, \forall x \in \partial\Omega \cap \text{dom}M, \lambda \in (0, 1),$
- $C_2) \text{deg}\{JQN, \Omega \cap \text{Ker } M, \theta\} \neq 0,$

那么等式  $Mx = N_{\lambda}x$  在  $\text{dom}M \cap \bar{\Omega}$  内至少存在 1 个解。其中  $N = N_1, J: \text{Im}Q \rightarrow \text{Ker}M$  是一个同胚映射, 且  $J(\theta) = \theta$ 。

以下是分数阶微积分的定义和性质:

**定义 3**<sup>[1]</sup>  $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  是连续函数,  $f$  的  $\alpha$  阶 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶积分的定义为

$$I_{0+}^{\alpha}u(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1}u(s)ds, \quad \alpha > 0.$$

**定义 4**<sup>[1]</sup>  $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  是连续函数, 则  $f$  的  $\alpha$  阶 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数的定义为

$$D_{0+}^{\alpha} u(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^n \int_0^t (t-s)^{n-\alpha-1} u(s) ds, \quad n = [\alpha] + 1, \quad \alpha > 0.$$

**引理 1**<sup>[1]</sup>  $D_{0+}^{\alpha} u(t) = 0$  当且仅当  $u(t) = c_1 t^{\alpha-1} + c_2 t^{\alpha-2} + \dots + c_n t^{\alpha-n}$ , 其中  $n$  是大于等于  $\alpha$  的最小整数,  $c_i \in \mathbf{R}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

**引理 2**<sup>[1]</sup> 设  $\alpha > 0, \lambda > -1$ , 则  $D_{0+}^{\alpha} t^{\lambda} = \frac{\Gamma(\lambda+1)}{\Gamma(n+\lambda-\alpha+1)} \frac{d^n}{dt^n} (t^{n+\lambda-\alpha})$ , 其中  $n$  是大于等于  $\alpha$  的最小整数.

**引理 3**<sup>[1]</sup> 设  $f \in L[0, 1], q \geq p \geq 0, q > 1$ , 那么  $D_{0+}^p I_{0+}^q f(t) = I_{0+}^{q-p} f(t)$ .

**引理 4**<sup>[1]</sup> 如果分数阶导数  $D_{0+}^{\alpha} f(t)$  和  $D_{0+}^{\alpha+m} f(t)$  存在, 那么  $(D_{0+}^{\alpha} f(t))^{(m)} = D_{0+}^{\alpha+m} f(t)$ , 其中  $\alpha > 0, m$  是正整数.

在对主要问题的证明中需要用到如下不等式.

**引理 5**<sup>[24]</sup> 对于任意的  $u, v, w \geq 0$ , 有:

- 1)  $\varphi_p(u+v) \leq \varphi_p(u) + \varphi_p(v), 1 < p \leq 2$ ;
- 2)  $\varphi_p(u+v) \leq 2^{p-2}(\varphi_p(u) + \varphi_p(v)), p \geq 2$ ;
- 3)  $\varphi_p(u+v+w) \leq \varphi_p(u) + \varphi_p(v) + \varphi_p(w), 1 < p \leq 2$ ;
- 4)  $\varphi_p(u, v, w) \leq 2^{2p-4} \varphi_p(u) + 2^{2p-4} \varphi_p(v) + 2^{p-2} \varphi_p(w), p \geq 2$ ,

其中  $\varphi_p(s) = |s|^{p-2} \cdot s = s^{p-1}, s \geq 0$ .

### 3 主要结论

在本部分中, 总是假设  $f: [0, 1] \times \mathbf{R}^6 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  和  $g: [0, 1] \times \mathbf{R}^6 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  是连续的,  $h_1(t), h_2(t) \geq 0$ ,  $\int_0^1 h_1(t)t^{\alpha_1-1} dt = \int_0^1 h_2(t)t^{\alpha_2-1} dt = 1$ , 其中  $t \in [0, 1]$ , 并且  $p, q > 0$ , 满足  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ .

取  $X = \{(u, v) \mid D_{0+}^{\alpha_1} u, D_{0+}^{\alpha_2} v \in C[0, 1], u(0) = D_{0+}^{\alpha_1} u(0) = v(0) = D_{0+}^{\alpha_2} v(0) = 0\}$ , 定义空间  $X$  中范数  $\|(u, v)\| = \max\{\|u\|, \|v\|\}$ , 其中  $\|u\| = \max\{\|u\|_{\infty}, \|D_{0+}^{\alpha_1-1} u\|_{\infty}, \|D_{0+}^{\alpha_1} u\|_{\infty}\}$ ,  $\|v\| = \max\{\|D_{0+}^{\alpha_2} v\|_{\infty}, \|D_{0+}^{\alpha_2-1} v\|_{\infty}, \|v\|_{\infty}\}$ ,  $\|u\|_{\infty} = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |u(t)|$ . 定义  $Y = C[0, 1] \times C[0, 1]$ , 对  $\forall y = (y_1, y_2) \in Y$ , 范数  $\|y\| = \max\{\|y_1\|_{\infty}, \|y_2\|_{\infty}\}$ ,  $\|y_1\|_{\infty} = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |y_1(t)|$ . 易知  $(X, \|\cdot\|), (Y, \|\cdot\|)$  是 Banach 空间.

定义算子  $M: \text{dom } M \rightarrow Y$  和  $N_{\lambda}: X \rightarrow Y$  如下:

$$M(u, v) = (M_1 u, M_2 v) = (D_{0+}^{\beta_1}(\varphi_p(D_{0+}^{\alpha_1} u))(t), D_{0+}^{\beta_2}(\varphi_q(D_{0+}^{\alpha_2} v))(t)),$$

$$N_{\lambda}(u, v) = (N_{\lambda}^{(1)}(u, v), N_{\lambda}^{(2)}(u, v)), \quad \lambda \in [0, 1],$$

其中:

$$N_{\lambda}^{(1)}(u, v) = -\lambda f(t, u(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_1-1} u(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_1} u(t), v(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_2-1} v(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_2} v(t)),$$

$$N_{\lambda}^{(2)}(u, v) = -\lambda g(t, u(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_1-1} u(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_1} u(t), v(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_2-1} v(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_2} v(t)),$$

$$\text{dom } M = \left\{ (u, v) \in X \mid D_{0+}^{\beta_1}(\varphi_p(D_{0+}^{\alpha_1} u)), D_{0+}^{\beta_2}(\varphi_q(D_{0+}^{\alpha_2} v)) \in C[0, 1], \right.$$

$$\left. u(1) = \int_0^1 h_1(t)u(t)dt, v(1) = \int_0^1 h_2(t)v(t)dt \right\}.$$

**引理 6**  $M$  是拟线性算子.

**证明** 易知  $\text{Ker } M = \{c_1 t^{\alpha_1-1}, c_2 t^{\alpha_2-1}\}$ , 对任意  $(u, v) \in \text{dom } M$ , 如果  $M(u, v) = (y_1, y_2) = y$ , 可得  $y_1, y_2$  满足:

$$\begin{cases} \int_0^1 h_1(t) \int_0^t [(t-ts)^{\alpha_1-1} - (t-s)^{\alpha_1-1}] \varphi_q \left( \int_0^s (s-r)^{\beta_1-1} y_1(r) dr \right) ds dt + \\ \int_0^1 h_1(t) t^{\alpha_1-1} \int_t^1 (1-s)^{\alpha_1-1} \varphi_q \left( \int_0^s (s-r)^{\beta_1-1} y_1(r) dr \right) ds dt = 0, \\ \int_0^1 h_2(t) \int_0^t [(t-ts)^{\alpha_2-1} - (t-s)^{\alpha_2-1}] \varphi_q \left( \int_0^s (s-r)^{\beta_2-1} y_2(r) dr \right) ds dt + \\ \int_0^1 h_2(t) t^{\alpha_2-1} \int_t^1 (1-s)^{\alpha_2-1} \varphi_q \left( \int_0^s (s-r)^{\beta_2-1} y_2(r) dr \right) ds dt = 0. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

反之,若  $(y_1, y_2) \in Y$  满足式(2),取

$$\begin{cases} u(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha_1-1} \varphi_q \left( \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_1)} \int_0^s (s-r)^{\beta_1-1} y_1(r) dr \right) ds + \alpha_1 t^{\alpha_1-1}, \\ v(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_2)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha_2-1} \varphi_q \left( \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_2)} \int_0^s (s-r)^{\beta_2-1} y_2(r) dr \right) ds + \alpha_2 t^{\alpha_2-1}, \end{cases}$$

通过简单计算,可以得到  $(u, v) \in \text{dom}M, M(u, v) = (y_1, y_2) = y_0$ . 因此,  $\text{Im } M = \{y = (y_1, y_2) \in Y \mid y_1, y_2 \text{ 满足式(2)}\}$ .

根据范数  $\|y_1\|_\infty$  和  $\|y_2\|_\infty$  的定义可得  $M$  是拟线性算子. 证毕.

为了证明需要的结论,定义算子  $P: X \rightarrow \text{Ker}M, Q: Y \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  如下:

$$P(u, v) = (P_1 u, P_2 v) = \left( \frac{D_0^{\alpha_1-1} u(0)}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} t^{\alpha_1-1}, \frac{D_0^{\alpha_2-1} v(0)}{\Gamma(\alpha_2)} t^{\alpha_2-1} \right),$$

$$Q(y_1, y_2) = (Q_1 y_1, Q_2 y_2) = (a_1, a_2),$$

其中  $a_1, a_2$  满足:

$$\begin{cases} \int_0^1 h_1(t) \int_0^t [(t-ts)^{\alpha_1-1} - (t-s)^{\alpha_1-1}] \varphi_q \left( \int_0^s (s-r)^{\beta_1-1} (y_1(r) - a_1) dr \right) ds dt + \\ \int_0^1 h_1(t) t^{\alpha_1-1} \int_t^1 (1-s)^{\alpha_1-1} \varphi_q \left( \int_0^s (s-r)^{\beta_1-1} (y_1(r) - a_1) dr \right) ds dt = 0, \\ \int_0^1 h_2(t) \int_0^t [(t-ts)^{\alpha_2-1} - (t-s)^{\alpha_2-1}] \varphi_q \left( \int_0^s (s-r)^{\beta_2-1} (y_2(r) - a_2) dr \right) ds dt + \\ \int_0^1 h_2(t) t^{\alpha_2-1} \int_t^1 (1-s)^{\alpha_2-1} \varphi_q \left( \int_0^s (s-r)^{\beta_2-1} (y_2(r) - a_2) dr \right) ds dt = 0. \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

由文献[20]中引理 3.1 和引理 3.2 易知,定义  $Q_1 y_1 = a_1, Q_2 y_2 = a_2$  有意义且  $Q: Y \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$  是连续有界算子. 易知  $P: X \rightarrow X_1$  是投影算子,因此  $X = X_1 \oplus X_2$ , 其中  $X_1 = \text{Im}P, X_2 = \text{Ker}P$ .

定义算子  $R: X \times [0, 1] \rightarrow X_2$  如下:

$$R(u, v, \lambda)(t) = (R_1(u, v, \lambda)(t), R_2(u, v, \lambda)(t)),$$

其中:

$$\begin{cases} R_1(u, v, \lambda)(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha_1-1} \varphi_q \left( \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_1)} \int_0^s (s-r)^{\beta_1-1} (N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v) - Q_1 N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)) dr \right) ds, \\ R_2(u, v, \lambda)(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_2)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha_2-1} \varphi_q \left( \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_2)} \int_0^s (s-r)^{\beta_2-1} (N_\lambda^{(2)}(u, v) - Q_2 N_\lambda^{(2)}(u, v)) dr \right) ds. \end{cases}$$

**引理 7** 算子  $R: \bar{\Omega} \times [0, 1] \rightarrow X_2$  是连续且紧的,其中  $\bar{\Omega}$  是  $X$  中的有界开子集.

**证明** 显然  $R$  是连续的,对于任意  $(u, v) \in \bar{\Omega}$ ,通过  $f, g$  的连续性和  $Q_1, Q_2$  的有界性,可以得到存在常数  $k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4$ ,使得  $|N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)| \leq k_1, |Q_1 N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)| \leq k_2, |N_\lambda^{(2)}(u, v)| \leq k_3, |Q_2 N_\lambda^{(2)}(u, v)| \leq k_4$ ,则有:

$$\begin{cases} |R_1(u, v, \lambda)| \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1 + 1)} \varphi_q \left( \frac{k_1 + k_2}{\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1)} \right), \\ |D_0^{\alpha_1-1} R_1(u, v, \lambda)| \leq \varphi_q \left( \frac{k_1 + k_2}{\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1)} \right), \\ |D_0^{\alpha_1} R_1(u, v, \lambda)| \leq \varphi_q \left( \frac{k_1 + k_2}{\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1)} \right), \\ |R_2(u, v, \lambda)| \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_2 + 1)} \varphi_q \left( \frac{k_3 + k_4}{\Gamma(\beta_2 + 1)} \right), \\ |D_0^{\alpha_2-1} R_2(u, v, \lambda)| \leq \varphi_q \left( \frac{k_3 + k_4}{\Gamma(\beta_2 + 1)} \right), \\ |D_0^{\alpha_2} R_2(u, v, \lambda)| \leq \varphi_q \left( \frac{k_3 + k_4}{\Gamma(\beta_2 + 1)} \right), \end{cases}$$

这就是说  $R = (R_1, R_2)$  在  $\bar{\Omega} \times [0, 1]$  中是有界的. 下面证明以下函数族等度连续.

$$\{R_1(u, v, \lambda) \mid (u, v, \lambda) \in \bar{\Omega} \times [0, 1]\}, \{D_0^{\alpha_1-1} R_1(u, v, \lambda) \mid (u, v, \lambda) \in \bar{\Omega} \times [0, 1]\},$$

$\{R_2(u, v, \lambda) \mid (u, v, \lambda) \in \bar{\Omega} \times [0, 1]\}$ ,  $\{D_0^{\alpha_2-1} R_2(u, v, \lambda) \mid (u, v, \lambda) \in \bar{\Omega} \times [0, 1]\}$ 。

不妨取  $(u, v, \lambda) \in \bar{\Omega} \times [0, 1]$ ,  $t_1, t_2 \in [0, 1]$ ,  $t_1 < t_2$ , 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} & |R_1(u, v, \lambda)(t_2) - R_1(u, v, \lambda)(t_1)| = \\ & \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} \left| \int_0^{t_2} (t_2 - s)^{\alpha_1-1} \varphi_q \left( \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_1)} \int_0^s (s-r)^{\beta_1-1} (N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(r) - Q_1 N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(r)) dr \right) ds - \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \int_0^{t_1} (t_1 - s)^{\alpha_1-1} \varphi_q \left( \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_1)} \int_0^s (s-r)^{\beta_1-1} (N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(r) - Q_1 N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(r)) dr \right) ds \right| = \\ & \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} \left| \int_0^{t_1} [(t_2 - s)^{\alpha_1-1} - (t_1 - s)^{\alpha_1-1}] \varphi_q \left( \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_1)} \int_0^s (s-r)^{\beta_1-1} (N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(r) - Q_1 N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(r)) dr \right) ds + \right. \\ & \quad \left. \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (t_2 - s)^{\alpha_1-1} \varphi_q \left( \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_1)} \int_0^s (s-r)^{\beta_1-1} (N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(r) - Q_1 N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(r)) dr \right) ds \right| \leq \\ & \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} \left| \int_0^{t_1} [(t_2 - s)^{\alpha_1-1} - (t_1 - s)^{\alpha_1-1}] ds + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (t_2 - s)^{\alpha_1-1} ds \right| \varphi_q \left( \frac{k_1 + k_2}{\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1)} \right) \leq \\ & \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1 + 1)} \varphi_q \left( \frac{k_1 + k_2}{\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1)} \right) (t_2^{\alpha_1} - t_1^{\alpha_1}), \\ & |D_0^{\alpha_1-1} R_1(u, v, \lambda)(t_2) - D_0^{\alpha_1-1} R_1(u, v, \lambda)(t_1)| = \\ & \left| \int_0^{t_2} \varphi_q \left( \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_1)} \int_0^s (s-r)^{\beta_1-1} (N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(r) - Q_1 N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(r)) dr \right) ds - \right. \\ & \quad \left. \int_0^{t_1} \varphi_q \left( \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_1)} \int_0^s (s-r)^{\beta_1-1} (N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(r) - Q_1 N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(r)) dr \right) ds \right| = \\ & \left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \varphi_q \left( \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_1)} \int_0^s (s-r)^{\beta_1-1} (N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(r) - Q_1 N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(r)) dr \right) ds \right| \leq \\ & \varphi_q \left( \frac{k_1 + k_2}{\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1)} \right) (t_2 - t_1), \end{aligned}$$

因此  $\{R_1(u, v, \lambda) \mid (u, v, \lambda) \in \bar{\Omega} \times [0, 1]\}$  和  $\{D_0^{\alpha_1-1} R_1(u, v, \lambda) \mid (u, v, \lambda) \in \bar{\Omega} \times [0, 1]\}$  是等度连续的。同理可得:  $\{R_2(u, v, \lambda) \mid (u, v, \lambda) \in \bar{\Omega} \times [0, 1]\}$  和  $\{D_0^{\alpha_2-1} R_2(u, v, \lambda) \mid (u, v, \lambda) \in \bar{\Omega} \times [0, 1]\}$  也是等度连续的。

下面证明  $\{D_0^{\alpha_1} R_1(u, v, \lambda) \mid (u, v, \lambda) \in \bar{\Omega} \times [0, 1]\}$  和  $\{D_0^{\alpha_2} R_2(u, v, \lambda) \mid (u, v, \lambda) \in \bar{\Omega} \times [0, 1]\}$  的等度连续性:

$$\begin{aligned} & |D_0^{\alpha_1} R_1(u, v, \lambda)(t_2) - D_0^{\alpha_1} R_1(u, v, \lambda)(t_1)| = \\ & \left| \varphi_q \left( \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_1)} \int_0^{t_2} (t_2 - r)^{\beta_1-1} (N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(s) - Q_1 N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(s)) ds \right) - \right. \\ & \quad \left. \varphi_q \left( \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_1)} \int_0^{t_1} (t_1 - r)^{\beta_1-1} (N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(s) - Q_1 N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(s)) ds \right) \right|, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

由于:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_1)} \int_0^{t_2} (t_2 - s)^{\beta_1-1} (N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(s) - Q_1 N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(s)) ds - \right. \\ & \quad \left. \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_1)} \int_0^{t_1} (t_1 - s)^{\beta_1-1} (N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(s) - Q_1 N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(s)) ds \right| = \\ & \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_1)} \int_0^{t_1} [(t_2 - s)^{\beta_1-1} - (t_1 - s)^{\beta_1-1}] (N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(s) - Q_1 N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(s)) ds + \\ & \quad \left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (t_2 - s)^{\beta_1-1} (N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(s) - Q_1 N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(s)) ds \right| \leq \\ & \frac{k_1 + k_2}{\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1)} (t_2^{\beta_1} - t_1^{\beta_1}), \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

对于  $(u, v) \in \bar{\Omega}, \lambda \in [0, 1]$ , 有:

$$\left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_1)} \int_0^t (t - s)^{\beta_1-1} (N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(s) - Q_1 N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v)(s)) ds \right| \leq \frac{k_1 + k_2}{\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1)},$$

由于  $\varphi_q$  在  $\left[-\frac{k_1 + k_2}{\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1)}, \frac{k_1 + k_2}{\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1)}\right]$  中是一致连续的, 由式(4)和式(5)可知  $\{D_0^{\alpha_1} R_1(u, v, \lambda) \mid (u, v, \lambda) \in$

$\bar{\Omega} \times [0, 1]$  是等度连续的。同理可得:  $\{D_0^{\alpha_2} R_2(u, v, \lambda) \mid (u, v, \lambda) \in \bar{\Omega} \times [0, 1]\}$  也是等度连续的。通过 Arzela-Ascoli 定理, 可以得到算子  $R: \bar{\Omega} \times [0, 1] \rightarrow X_2$  是连续且紧的。

**引理 8** 设  $\Omega$  是  $X$  中的有界开集, 那么  $N_\lambda$  在  $\bar{\Omega}$  中是  $M$ -紧的。

**证明** 显然,  $\text{Im}P = \text{Ker}M, \dim \text{Ker}M = \dim \text{Im}Q, Q(I - Q) = \theta, \text{Ker}Q = \text{Im}M$ ; 当  $\lambda \in (0, 1)$  时,  $QN_\lambda x = \theta \Leftrightarrow QNx = \theta$ , 因此定义 2 中的 (a) 和 (b) 成立。根据  $R$  定义可得  $R(\cdot, 0) = \theta$ 。令  $(u, v) \in \sum_\lambda = \{(u, v) \in \bar{\Omega}; M(u, v) = N_\lambda(u, v)\}$ , 则有  $QN_\lambda(u, v) = \theta, N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v) = D_0^{\beta_1}(\varphi_p(D_0^{\alpha_1} u)), N_\lambda^{(2)}(u, v) = D_0^{\beta_2}(\varphi_p(D_0^{\alpha_2} v))$ , 且  $u, v$  满足:

$$\begin{aligned} D_0^{\alpha_1} u(0) &= u(0) = D_0^{\alpha_1} R_1(u, v, \lambda)(0) = R_1(u, v, \lambda)(0) = 0, \\ D_0^{\alpha_2} v(0) &= v(0) = D_0^{\alpha_2} R_2(u, v, \lambda)(0) = R_2(u, v, \lambda)(0) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

因此有:

$$\begin{aligned} R_1(u, v, \lambda) &= I_0^{\alpha_1} \varphi_q(I_0^{\beta_1} (N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v) - Q_1 N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v))) = \\ &= I_0^{\alpha_1} \varphi_q(I_0^{\beta_1} (N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v))) = I_0^{\alpha_1} \varphi_q(I_0^{\beta_1} (D_0^{\beta_1}(\varphi_p(D_0^{\alpha_1} u)))) = \\ &= I_0^{\alpha_1} (D_0^{\alpha_1} u) = u - \frac{D_0^{\alpha_1-1} u(0)}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} t^{\alpha_1-1} = (I - P_1)u. \end{aligned}$$

同理可得:  $R_2(u, v, \lambda) = (I - P_2)v$ , 则  $R(u, v, \lambda) = (R_1(u, v, \lambda), R_2(u, v, \lambda)) = (I - P)(u, v)$ , 定义 2 中的 (c) 成立。对于  $(u, v) \in \bar{\Omega}$ , 有:

$$\begin{cases} M_1[P_1(u, v) + R_1(u, v, \lambda)] = N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v) - Q_1 N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v) = (I - Q_1)N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v), \\ M_2[P_2(u, v) + R_2(u, v, \lambda)] = N_\lambda^{(2)}(u, v) - Q_2 N_\lambda^{(2)}(u, v) = (I - Q_2)N_\lambda^{(2)}(u, v), \end{cases}$$

则有  $M[P(u, v) + R(u, v, \lambda)] = (I - Q)N_\lambda(u, v)$ , 定义 2 中的 (d) 成立。因此  $N_\lambda$  在  $\bar{\Omega}$  中是  $M$ -紧的。证毕。

**定理 2** 假设下列条件成立:

$H_1)$  存在 2 个常数  $K_1, K_2 > 0$ , 使得下列不等式之一成立:

$$\begin{cases} 1) \begin{cases} \text{当 } |B| > K_1 \text{ 时, } Bf(t, A, B, C, D, E, F) > 0, & t \in [0, 1], \quad A, C, D, E, F \in \mathbf{R}, \\ \text{当 } |E| > K_2 \text{ 时, } Eg(t, A, B, C, D, E, F) > 0, & t \in [0, 1], \quad A, B, C, D, F \in \mathbf{R}, \end{cases} \\ 2) \begin{cases} \text{当 } |B| > K_1 \text{ 时, } Bf(t, A, B, C, D, E, F) < 0, & t \in [0, 1], \quad A, C, D, E, F \in \mathbf{R}, \\ \text{当 } |E| > K_2 \text{ 时, } Eg(t, A, B, C, D, E, F) < 0, & t \in [0, 1], \quad A, B, C, D, F \in \mathbf{R}. \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$H_2)$  存在非负函数  $a_i(t), b_i(t), c_i(t), d_i(t), e_i(t), l_i(t), r_i(t) \in C[0, 1], i = 1, 2$ , 使得:

$$\begin{cases} |f(t, A, B, C, D, E, F)| \leq a_1(t)\varphi_p(|A|) + b_1(t)\varphi_p(|B|) + c_1(t)\varphi_p(|C|) + d_1(t)\varphi_p(|D|) + \\ \quad e_1(t)\varphi_p(|E|) + l_1(t)\varphi_p(|F|) + r_1(t), \quad t \in [0, 1], \quad A, B, C, D, E, F \in \mathbf{R}, \\ |g(t, A, B, C, D, E, F)| \leq a_2(t)\varphi_p(|A|) + b_2(t)\varphi_p(|B|) + c_2(t)\varphi_p(|C|) + d_2(t)\varphi_p(|D|) + \\ \quad e_2(t)\varphi_p(|E|) + l_2(t)\varphi_p(|F|) + r_2(t), \quad t \in [0, 1], \quad A, B, C, D, E, F \in \mathbf{R}. \end{cases}$$

当  $1 < p \leq 2$  时,  $a_i(t), b_i(t), c_i(t), d_i(t), e_i(t), l_i(t)$  满足下列不等式之一:

a)  $(1 - A_1)(1 - B_2) - A_2 B_1 > 0$ , 其中:

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \frac{2^{2q-4}}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1))} \varphi_q\left(\frac{\|a_1\|_\infty}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_1))} + \|b_1\|_\infty + \|c_1\|_\infty\right) < 1, \\ A_2 &= \frac{2^{q-2}}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1))} \varphi_q\left(\frac{\|d_1\|_\infty}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_2))} + \|e_1\|_\infty + \|l_1\|_\infty\right) < 1, \\ B_1 &= \frac{2^{2q-4}}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_2 + 1))} \varphi_q\left(\frac{\|a_2\|_\infty}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_1))} + \|b_2\|_\infty + \|c_2\|_\infty\right) < 1, \\ B_2 &= \frac{2^{q-2}}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_2 + 1))} \varphi_q\left(\frac{\|d_2\|_\infty}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_2))} + \|e_2\|_\infty + \|l_2\|_\infty\right) < 1, \end{aligned}$$

b)  $(1 - A'_1)(1 - B'_2) - A'_2 B'_1 > 0$ , 其中:

$$A'_1 = \frac{2^{q-2}}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1))} \varphi_q\left(\frac{\|a_1\|_\infty}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_1))} + \|b_1\|_\infty + \|c_1\|_\infty\right) < 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A'_2 &= \frac{2^{2q-4}}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1))} \varphi_q \left( \frac{\|d_1\|_\infty}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_2))} + \|e_1\|_\infty + \|l_1\|_\infty \right) < 1, \\
 B'_1 &= \frac{2^{q-2}}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_2 + 1))} \varphi_q \left( \frac{\|a_2\|_\infty}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_1))} + \|b_2\|_\infty + \|c_2\|_\infty \right) < 1, \\
 B'_2 &= \frac{2^{2q-4}}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_2 + 1))} \varphi_q \left( \frac{\|d_2\|_\infty}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_2))} + \|e_2\|_\infty + \|l_2\|_\infty \right) < 1;
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $p > 2$  时,  $a_i(t), b_i(t), c_i(t), d_i(t), e_i(t), l_i(t)$  满足:  $(1 - C_1)(1 - D_2) - C_2 D_1 > 0$ , 其中:

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_1 &= \frac{1}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1))} \varphi_q \left( \frac{\|a_1\|_\infty 2^{p-2}}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_1))} + \|b_1\|_\infty 2^{p-2} + \|c_1\|_\infty \right) < 1, \\
 C_2 &= \frac{1}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1))} \varphi_q \left( \frac{\|d_1\|_\infty 2^{p-2}}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_2))} + \|e_1\|_\infty 2^{p-2} + \|l_1\|_\infty \right) < 1, \\
 D_1 &= \frac{1}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_2 + 1))} \varphi_q \left( \frac{\|a_2\|_\infty 2^{p-2}}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_1))} + \|b_2\|_\infty 2^{p-2} + \|c_2\|_\infty \right) < 1, \\
 D_2 &= \frac{1}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_2 + 1))} \varphi_q \left( \frac{\|d_2\|_\infty 2^{p-2}}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_2))} + \|e_2\|_\infty 2^{p-2} + \|l_2\|_\infty \right) < 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

那么, 边界值问题(1) 至少有 1 个解。

为方便起见, 令

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_1 &= \frac{2^{2q-4}}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1))} \varphi_q \left( \frac{\|a_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_1)}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_1))} + \|b_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_1) + \|e_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_2) + \frac{\|d_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_2)}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_2))} + \|r_1\|_\infty \right), \\
 T_2 &= \frac{2^{2q-4}}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_2 + 1))} \varphi_q \left( \frac{\|a_2\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_1)}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_1))} + \|b_2\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_1) + \|e_2\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_2) + \frac{\|d_2\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_2)}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_2))} + \|r_2\|_\infty \right), \\
 T_3 &= \frac{1}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1))} \varphi_q \left( \frac{\|a_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_1) 2^{p-2}}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_1))} + \|b_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_1) 2^{p-2} + \|e_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_2) 2^{p-2} + \frac{\|d_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_2) 2^{p-2}}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_2))} + \|r_1\|_\infty \right), \\
 T_4 &= \frac{1}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_2 + 1))} \varphi_q \left( \frac{\|a_2\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_1) 2^{p-2}}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_1))} + \|b_2\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_1) 2^{p-2} + \|e_2\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_2) 2^{p-2} + \frac{\|d_2\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_2) 2^{p-2}}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_2))} + \|r_2\|_\infty \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

为了证明定理 2, 给出 2 个引理。

**引理 9** 假设条件  $H_1)$  和条件  $H_2)$  成立, 那么集合  $\Omega_1 = \{(u, v) \in \text{dom}M \mid M(u, v) = N_\lambda(u, v), \lambda \in (0, 1)\}$  在  $X$  中是有界的。

**证明** 对于  $(u, v) \in \Omega_1$ , 有  $Q_1 N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v) = Q_2 N_\lambda^{(2)}(u, v) = \theta$ , 由条件  $H_1)$  可得, 存在  $t_0, t_1 \in [0, 1]$ , 使得  $D_0^{\alpha_1-1} u(t_0) \leq K_1, |D_0^{\alpha_2-1} v(t_1)| \leq K_2$ 。由于:

$$\begin{cases} D_0^{\alpha_1-1} u(t) = D_0^{\alpha_1-1} u(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t D_0^{\alpha_1} u(s) ds, \\ D_0^{\alpha_2-1} v(t) = D_0^{\alpha_2-1} v(t_1) + \int_{t_1}^t D_0^{\alpha_2} v(s) ds, \end{cases}$$

则有:

$$\begin{cases} |D_0^{\alpha_1-1} u(t)| \leq K_1 + \|D_0^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty, \\ |D_0^{\alpha_2-1} v(t)| \leq K_2 + \|D_0^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty, \end{cases} \tag{6}$$

根据  $u(0) = v(0) = 0$ , 可得:

$$\begin{cases} u(t) = I_0^{\alpha_1-1} D_0^{\alpha_1-1} u(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1 - 1)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha_1-2} D_0^{\alpha_1-1} u(s) ds, \\ v(t) = I_0^{\alpha_2-1} D_0^{\alpha_2-1} v(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_2 - 1)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha_2-2} D_0^{\alpha_2-1} v(s) ds, \end{cases}$$

综上所述可得:

$$\begin{cases} |u(t)| \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1 - 1)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha_1-2} (K_1 + \|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty) ds \leq \frac{K_1 + \|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)}, \\ |v(t)| \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_2 - 1)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha_2-2} (K_2 + \|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty) ds \leq \frac{K_2 + \|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty}{\Gamma(\alpha_2)}, \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

因为  $(M_1 u, M_2 v) = (N_\lambda^{(1)}(u, v), N_\lambda^{(2)}(u, v))$ ,  $D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u(0) = D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v(0) = 0$ , 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u(t) &= \varphi_q(I_{0^+}^{\beta_1}(-\lambda f(t, u(t), D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1-1} u(t), D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u(t), v(t), D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2-1} v(t), D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v(t)))) = \\ &\quad \varphi_q\left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_1)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta_1-1} (-\lambda f(t, u(t), D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1-1} u(t), D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u(t), v(t), D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2-1} v(t), D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v(t))) ds\right); \\ D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v(t) &= \varphi_q(I_{0^+}^{\beta_2}(-\lambda g(t, u(t), D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1-1} u(t), D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u(t), v(t), D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2-1} v(t), D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v(t)))) = \\ &\quad \varphi_q\left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta_2)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta_2-1} (-\lambda g(t, u(t), D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1-1} u(t), D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u(t), v(t), D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2-1} v(t), D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v(t))) ds\right). \end{aligned}$$

根据条件  $H_2$ ) 和式(6)、式(7) 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} |D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u(t)| &\leq \frac{1}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1))} \varphi_q(\|a_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|u\|_\infty) + \|b_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1-1} u\|_\infty) + \|c_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty) + \\ &\quad \|d_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|v\|_\infty) + \|e_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2-1} v\|_\infty) + \|l_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty) + \|r_1\|_\infty), \\ |D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v(t)| &\leq \frac{1}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_2 + 1))} \varphi_q(\|a_2\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|u\|_\infty) + \|b_2\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1-1} u\|_\infty) + \|c_2\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty) + \\ &\quad \|d_2\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|v\|_\infty) + \|e_2\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2-1} v\|_\infty) + \|l_2\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty) + \|r_2\|_\infty). \end{aligned}$$

1) 当  $1 < p \leq 2$  时, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} |D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u(t)| &\leq \frac{1}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1))} \varphi_q\left(\frac{\|a_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_1)}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_1))} + \frac{\|a_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty)}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_1))} + \|b_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_1) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \|b_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty) + \|c_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty) + \frac{\|d_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_2)}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_2))} + \|l_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\|d_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty)}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_2))} + \|e_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_2) + \|e_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty) + \|r_1\|_\infty\right) \leq \\ &\quad \frac{2^{2q-4}}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1))} \varphi_q\left(\frac{\|a_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_1)}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_1))} + \|b_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_1) + \|e_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_2) + \|r_1\|_\infty + \frac{\|d_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_2)}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_2))}\right) + \\ &\quad \frac{2^{2q-4}}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1))} \varphi_q\left(\frac{\|a_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty)}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_1))} + \|b_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty) + \|c_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty)\right) + \\ &\quad \frac{2^{q-2}}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1))} \varphi_q\left(\frac{\|d_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty)}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_2))} + \|e_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty) + \|l_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty)\right) \leq \\ &\quad T_1 + \frac{2^{2q-4}}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1))} \varphi_q\left(\frac{\|a_1\|_\infty}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_1))} + \|b_1\|_\infty + \|c_1\|_\infty\right) (\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty) + \\ &\quad \frac{2^{q-2}}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1))} \varphi_q\left(\frac{\|d_1\|_\infty}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_2))} + \|e_1\|_\infty + \|l_1\|_\infty\right) (\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty) \leq \\ &\quad T_1 + A_1 \|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty + A_2 \|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

同理可得:

$$|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v(t)| \leq T_2 + B_1 \|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty + B_2 \|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty. \quad (9)$$

由式(8) 和式(9) 可得:

$$\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty \leq \frac{T_1 + A_2 \|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty}{1 - A_1}, \quad \|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty \leq \frac{T_2 + B_1 \|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty}{1 - B_2},$$

所以有:

$$\|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty \leq \frac{T_1(1 - B_2) + A_2 T_2}{(1 - A_1)(1 - B_2) - A_2 B_1}, \quad \|D_{0^+}^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty \leq \frac{T_2(1 - A_1) + B_1 T_1}{(1 - A_1)(1 - B_2) - A_2 B_1}.$$



2) 当  $p > 2$  时,有:

$$\begin{aligned}
|D_0^{\alpha_1} u(t)| \leq & \frac{1}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1))} \varphi_q \left( \frac{\|a_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_1) 2^{p-2}}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_1))} + \frac{\|a_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_0^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty) 2^{p-2}}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_1))} + \right. \\
& \|b_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_1) 2^{p-2} + \|b_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_0^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty) 2^{p-2} + \|c_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_0^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty) + \\
& \frac{\|d_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_2) 2^{p-2}}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_2))} + \|e_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_2) 2^{p-2} + \|l_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_0^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty) + \\
& \left. \frac{\|d_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_0^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty) 2^{p-2}}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_2))} + \|e_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(\|D_0^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty) 2^{p-2} + \|r_1\|_\infty \right) \leq \\
& \frac{1}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1))} \varphi_q \left( \frac{\|a_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_1) 2^{p-2}}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_1))} + \|b_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_1) 2^{p-2} + \right. \\
& \left. \|e_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_2) 2^{p-2} + \|r_1\|_\infty + \frac{\|d_1\|_\infty \varphi_p(K_2) 2^{p-2}}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_2))} \right) + \\
& \frac{1}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1))} \varphi_q \left( \frac{\|a_1\|_\infty 2^{p-2}}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_1))} + \|b_1\|_\infty 2^{p-2} + \|c_1\|_\infty \right) (\|D_0^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty) + \\
& \frac{1}{\varphi_q(\Gamma(\beta_1 + 1))} \varphi_q \left( \frac{\|d_1\|_\infty 2^{p-2}}{\varphi_p(\Gamma(\alpha_2))} + \|e_1\|_\infty 2^{p-2} + \|l_1\|_\infty \right) (\|D_0^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty) \leq \\
& T_3 + C_1 \|D_0^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty + C_2 \|D_0^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty, \tag{10}
\end{aligned}$$

同理可得:

$$|D_0^{\alpha_2} v(t)| \leq T_4 + D_1 \|D_0^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty + D_2 \|D_0^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty. \tag{11}$$

由式(10)和式(11)可得:

$$\|D_0^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty \leq \frac{T_3 + C_2 \|D_0^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty}{1 - C_1}, \quad \|D_0^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty \leq \frac{T_4 + D_1 \|D_0^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty}{1 - D_2},$$

因此,

$$\|D_0^{\alpha_1} u\|_\infty \leq \frac{T_3(1 - D_2) + C_2 T_4}{(1 - C_1)(1 - D_2) - C_2 D_1}, \quad \|D_0^{\alpha_2} v\|_\infty \leq \frac{T_4(1 - C_1) + D_1 T_3}{(1 - C_1)(1 - D_2) - C_2 D_1}.$$

综上所述可得  $\Omega_1$  是有界的.证毕.

**引理 10** 若条件  $H_1$ ) 成立,那么  $\Omega_2 = \{(u, v) \in \text{Ker}M \mid QN(u, v) = \theta\}$  在  $X$  中是有界的,其中  $N = N_1$ .

**证明** 参考文献[20].

下面证明定理 2 成立.

取  $\Omega \supset \bar{\Omega}_1 \cup \bar{\Omega}_2 \cup \left\{ (u, v) \mid (u, v) \in X, \|(u, v)\| \leq \max\left\{ \frac{K_1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)}, \frac{K_2}{\Gamma(\alpha_2)}, K_1, K_2 \right\} + 1 \right\}$  是  $X$  中的有界开集.由引理 9 和引理 10 知,若  $(u, v) \in \text{dom}M \cap \partial\Omega$ ,则  $M(u, v) \neq N_\lambda(u, v)$ ,且  $QN(u, v) \neq \theta$ .令

$$H(u, v, \delta) = (H_1(u, v, \delta), H_2(u, v, \delta)),$$

其中  $H_1(u, v, \delta) = \rho\delta u + (1 - \delta)J_1 Q_1 N^{(1)}(u, v)$ ,  $H_2(u, v, \delta) = \rho\delta v + (1 - \delta)J_2 Q_2 N^{(2)}(u, v)$ ,  $(u, v) \in \text{Ker}M \cap \bar{\Omega}$ ,

$\delta \in [0, 1]$ ,且  $J_i: R = \text{Im}Q_i \rightarrow \text{Ker}M_i$  定义为  $J_i c_i = c_i t^{\alpha_i - 1}$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \rho = \begin{cases} -1, & \text{若条件 } H_1(1) \text{ 成立,} \\ 1, & \text{若条件 } H_1(2) \text{ 成立.} \end{cases}$

取  $(u, v) \in \text{Ker}M \cap \partial\Omega$ ,可知  $(u, v) = (k_1 t^{\alpha_1 - 1}, k_2 t^{\alpha_2 - 1}) \neq \theta$ ,且  $\|(u, v)\| = \max\left\{ \frac{K_1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)}, \frac{K_2}{\Gamma(\alpha_2)}, K_1, K_2 \right\} + 1$ ,

因此有:

$$\begin{cases} H_1(u, v, \delta) = \rho\delta k_1 t^{\alpha_1 - 1} + (1 - \delta)Q_1(-f)t^{\alpha_1 - 1}, \\ H_2(u, v, \delta) = \rho\delta k_2 t^{\alpha_2 - 1} + (1 - \delta)Q_2(-g)t^{\alpha_2 - 1}. \end{cases}$$

当  $\delta = 1$  时,  $H_1(u, v, 1) = \rho k_1 t^{\alpha_1 - 1}$ ,  $H_2(u, v, 1) = \rho k_2 t^{\alpha_2 - 1}$ ,所以  $H(u, v, \delta) \neq \theta$ .当  $\delta = 0$  时,由条件  $H_1$ ) 可得:

$$\begin{cases} H_1(u, v, 0) = Q_1(-f)t^{\alpha_1 - 1} = -Q_1 f t^{\alpha_1 - 1}, \\ H_2(u, v, 0) = Q_2(-g)t^{\alpha_2 - 1} = -Q_2 g t^{\alpha_2 - 1}. \end{cases}$$

从而  $H(u, v, \delta) \neq \theta$ . 当  $0 < \delta < 1$  时, 如果  $H_1(u, v, \delta) = 0$ , 那么  $k_1 = \frac{1-\delta}{\delta} \rho(Q_1 f), k_2 = \frac{1-\delta}{\delta} \rho(Q_2 g)$ ,

两边分别同乘  $\Gamma(\alpha_1)k_1, \Gamma(\alpha_2)k_2$  可得:

$$0 < \Gamma(\alpha_1)k_1^2 = \frac{1-\delta}{\delta} \rho \Gamma(\alpha_1)k_1(Q_1 f), \quad 0 < \Gamma(\alpha_2)k_2^2 = \frac{1-\delta}{\delta} \rho \Gamma(\alpha_2)k_2(Q_2 g),$$

与条件  $H_1)$  矛盾. 故  $H(u, v, \delta) \neq 0$ , 其中  $\delta \in [0, 1], (u, v) \in \text{Ker}M \cap \partial\Omega$ .

由度的同伦性不变性, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \deg(JQN, \Omega \cap \text{Ker}M, 0) &= \deg(H(u, v, 0), \Omega \cap \text{Ker}M, 0) = \\ &= \deg(H(u, v, 1), \Omega \cap \text{Ker}M, 0) = \\ &= \deg(\rho I, \Omega \cap \text{Ker}M, 0) \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

通过定理 1 可得  $M(u, v) = N(u, v)$  在  $\bar{\Omega}$  中至少有 1 个解. 证毕.

## 4 例子

**例 1** 考虑下面具有  $p$ -Laplacian 算子的共振微分方程组边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} D_{0^+}^{\frac{1}{2}}(\varphi_p(D_{0^+}^{\frac{3}{4}}u))(t) + f(t, u(t), D_{0^+}^{\frac{1}{2}}u(t), D_{0^+}^{\frac{3}{4}}u(t), v(t), D_{0^+}^{\frac{1}{4}}v(t), D_{0^+}^{\frac{5}{4}}v(t)) = 0, \\ D_{0^+}^{\frac{1}{4}}(\varphi_p(D_{0^+}^{\frac{5}{4}}u))(t) + g(t, u(t), D_{0^+}^{\frac{1}{2}}u(t), D_{0^+}^{\frac{3}{4}}u(t), v(t), D_{0^+}^{\frac{1}{4}}v(t), D_{0^+}^{\frac{5}{4}}v(t)) = 0, \\ u(0) = D_{0^+}^{\frac{3}{4}}u(0) = v(0) = D_{0^+}^{\frac{5}{4}}v(0) = 0, \\ u(1) = \int_0^1 h_1(t)u(t)dt, v(1) = \int_0^1 h_2(t)v(t)dt \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

解的存在性, 其中:  $\alpha_1 = \frac{3}{2}, \beta_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \alpha_2 = \frac{5}{4}, \beta_2 = \frac{1}{4}, p = 4, K_1 = K_2 = 4, h_1(t) = 2t^{\frac{1}{2}}, h_2(t) = 2t^{\frac{3}{4}}$ ,

$$f(t, A, B, C, D, E, F) = \frac{1}{220}t^2 \sin A^3 + \frac{1}{60}t^2 B^3 + \frac{1}{160}t^2 \sin(tC)^3 + \frac{1}{240}t^2 \sin D^3 + \frac{1}{100}t^2 \sin E^3 + \frac{1}{180}t^2 \sin(tF)^3 + t^3,$$

$$g(t, A, B, C, D, E, F) = \frac{1}{240}t^2 \sin A^3 + \frac{1}{80}t^2 \sin B^3 + \frac{1}{120}t^2 \sin C^3 + \frac{1}{280}t^2 \sin D^3 + \frac{1}{56}t^2 E^3 + \frac{1}{200}t^2 \sin F^3 + t^3.$$

**证明** 显然条件  $H_1)$  成立, 根据定义可得:

$$\begin{aligned} |f(t, A, B, C, D, E, F)| &\leq |a_1(t)|\varphi_p(|A|) + |b_1(t)|\varphi_p(|B|) + |c_1(t)|\varphi_p(|C|) + \\ &\quad |d_1(t)|\varphi_p(|D|) + |e_1(t)|\varphi_p(|E|) + |l_1(t)|\varphi_p(|F|) + |r_1(t)|, \\ |g(t, A, B, C, D, E, F)| &\leq |a_2(t)|\varphi_p(|A|) + |b_2(t)|\varphi_p(|B|) + |c_2(t)|\varphi_p(|C|) + \\ &\quad |d_2(t)|\varphi_p(|D|) + |e_2(t)|\varphi_p(|E|) + |l_2(t)|\varphi_p(|F|) + |r_r(t)|. \end{aligned}$$

通过简单的计算, 可以得到:

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{(\Gamma(1.5))^{\frac{1}{3}}} \left( \frac{4 \|a_1\|_{\infty}}{(\Gamma(1.5))^3} + 4 \|b_1\|_{\infty} + \|c_1\|_{\infty} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0.4817 < 1,$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{(\Gamma(1.5))^{\frac{1}{3}}} \left( \frac{4 \|d_1\|_{\infty}}{(\Gamma(1.25))^3} + 4 \|e_1\|_{\infty} + \|l_1\|_{\infty} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0.4248 < 1,$$

$$D_1 = \frac{1}{(\Gamma(1.25))^{\frac{1}{3}}} \left( \frac{4 \|a_2\|_{\infty}}{(\Gamma(1.5))^3} + 4 \|b_2\|_{\infty} + \|c_2\|_{\infty} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0.4494 < 1,$$

$$D_2 = \frac{1}{(\Gamma(1.25))^{\frac{1}{3}}} \left( \frac{4 \|d_2\|_{\infty}}{(\Gamma(1.25))^3} + 4 \|e_2\|_{\infty} + \|l_2\|_{\infty} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0.4725 < 1,$$

$(1 - C_1)(1 - D_2) - C_2 D_1 = 0.0825 > 0$ , 条件  $H_2)$  成立, 通过定理 2 可知, 问题(12)至少有 1 个解.

证毕.

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