

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

中图分类号: O175.8

MSC(2010)主题分类: 34B05

文献标志码: A

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^[1-16], 分数阶微分方程边值问题得到了许多学者的广泛关注^[17-22], 但对带 p -Laplacian 算子的共振分数阶微分方程组边值问题

收稿日期: 2016-10-01; 修回日期: 2017-05-10; 责任编辑: 张 军

基金项目: 河北省自然科学基金(A2013208108)

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江卫华, 周彩莲, 李庆敏. 具有 p -Laplacian 算子的共振微分方程组解的存在性[J]. 河北科技大学学报, 2017, 38(4): 341-351.

JIANG Weihua, ZHOU Cailian, LI Qingmin. Existence of solutions for differential equations systems with p -Laplacian at resonance[J].

Journal of Hebei University of Science and Technology, 2017, 38(4): 341-351.

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^[24],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^[23] 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^[23] 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, $R(\cdot, \lambda)|_{\sum_{\lambda}} = (I - P)|_{\sum_{\lambda}}$,

d) $M[P + R(\cdot, \lambda)] = (I - Q)N_{\lambda}$,

则称 N_{λ} 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上是 M -紧的。

定理 1^[23] 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) $\deg\{JQN, \Omega \cap \text{Ker } M, 0\} \neq 0$,

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^[1] $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 是连续函数, f 的 α 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^[1] $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 是连续函数, 则 f 的 α 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^[1] $D_{0+}^{\alpha} u(t) = 0$ 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 α 的最小整数, $c_i \in \mathbf{R}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

引理 2^[1] 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 α 的最小整数.

引理 3^[1] 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^[1] 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^[24] 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, $h_1(t), h_2(t) \geq 0$,

$$\int_0^1 h_1(t) t^{\alpha_1-1} dt = \int_0^1 h_2(t) t^{\alpha_2-1} dt = 1, \text{ 其中 } t \in [0, 1], \text{ 并且 } p, q > 0, \text{ 满足 } \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1.$$

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:

$$\begin{aligned} M(u, v) &= (M_1 u, M_2 v) = (D_{0+}^{\beta_1} (\varphi_p(D_{0+}^{\alpha_1} u))(t), D_{0+}^{\beta_2} (\varphi_p(D_{0+}^{\alpha_2} v))(t)), \\ N_{\lambda}(u, v) &= (N_{\lambda}^{(1)}(u, v), N_{\lambda}^{(2)}(u, v)), \quad \lambda \in [0, 1], \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\lambda}^{(1)}(u, v) &= -\lambda f(t, u(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_1-1} u(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_1} u(t), v(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_2-1} v(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_2} v(t)), \\ N_{\lambda}^{(2)}(u, v) &= -\lambda g(t, u(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_1-1} u(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_1} u(t), v(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_2-1} v(t), D_{0+}^{\alpha_2} v(t)), \\ \text{dom } M &= \left\{ (u, v) \in X \mid D_{0+}^{\beta_1} (\varphi_p(D_{0+}^{\alpha_1} u)), D_{0+}^{\beta_2} (\varphi_p(D_{0+}^{\alpha_2} v)) \in C[0, 1], \right. \\ &\quad \left. u(1) = \int_0^1 h_1(t) u(t) dt, v(1) = \int_0^1 h_2(t) v(t) dt \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

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 φ_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 Ω 是 X 中的有界开集, 那么 N_λ 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_λ 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:

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

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) $(1 - A_1)(1 - B_2) - A_2B_1 > 0$, 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) $(1 - A'_1)(1 - B'_2) - A'_2B'_1 > 0$, 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 Ω_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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