

边界条件依赖谱参数的非连续 Sturm-Liouville 算子的谱问题

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摘 要:为了丰富 Sturm-Liouville(S-L)微分算子的谱理论,研究了闭区间 $[0,1]$ 上边界条件依赖谱参数的非连续 S-L 问题。首先利用该问题在直和空间上的等价刻画,给出了非连续 S-L 问题特征值与连续 S-L 问题特征值间的交替关系,即在非连续 S-L 问题的特征值的每个开区间内都恰有连续 S-L 问题的一个特征值,进而由连续 S-L 问题的振荡理论推出非连续 S-L 问题的振荡理论。然后通过 Prüfer 变换和 Herglotz 函数的转换,建立了边界条件依赖谱参数的非连续 S-L 问题与边界条件为常值的非连续 S-L 问题的转换,得出转换后的特征值与转换前(除去有限个)的特征值相等。最后通过构造边界条件为常值的非连续 S-L 问题的特征函数求得其特征值的渐近式,从而得到了边界条件依赖谱参数的非连续 S-L 问题的特征值的渐近表达式。新的研究方法可推广到对间断点条件依赖谱参数的 S-L 问题研究。

关键词:算子代数;Sturm-Liouville 微分算子;非连续条件;参数边界条件

中图分类号:O175.1

MSC(2010)主题分类:47A75

文献标志码:A

Spectral distribution problem for Sturm-Liouville with operators the discontinuity conditions at an interior point and boundary conditions depending on the eigenparameter

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Abstract: In order to enrich the spectral theory of Sturm-Liouville (S-L) differential operators, the discontinuous S-L problem with boundary conditions dependent on spectral parameters on closed interval $[0,1]$ is studied. Firstly, by using the equivalent characterization of the problem in the direct sum space, the alternating relation between the eigenvalues of the discontinuous S-L problem and the eigenvalues of the continuous S-L problem is given. That is, there is exactly one eigenvalue of the continuous S-L problem in every open subinterval of the eigenvalues of the discontinuous S-L problem, and then the oscillation theory of the discontinuous S-L problem is derived from the oscillation theory of the continuous S-L problem. Through the transforma-

收稿日期:2018-03-23;修回日期:2018-05-12;责任编辑:张 军

基金项目:国家自然科学基金(11571212)

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闫丽,魏广生.边界条件依赖谱参数的非连续 Sturm-Liouville 算子的谱问题[J].河北科技大学学报,2018,39(4):321-330.

YAN Li, WEI Guangsheng. Spectral distribution problem for Sturm-Liouville with operators the discontinuity conditions at an interior point and boundary conditions depending on the eigenparameter[J]. Journal of Hebei University of Science and Technology, 2018, 39(4): 321-330.

tions of Prüfer and Herglotz function, the transformation between the discontinuous S-L problem with boundary conditions dependent spectral parameters and discontinuous S-L problem with constant boundary conditions is established. The obtained converted eigenvalues are equal to those (excluding the finite eigenvalues) before the conversion. Finally, the asymptotic expressions of eigenvalues of discontinuous S-L problems with boundary conditions dependent on spectral parameters are obtained by constructing the eigenfunctions of discontinuous S-L problems with constant boundary conditions. The new research method can be extended to the study of the S-L problem with boundary conditions dependent spectral parameters.

Keywords: operator algebras; Sturm-Liouville differential operator; discontinuity conditions; eigenparameter-dependent boundary condition

Sturm-Liouville(简称 S-L)微分算子理论在研究许多数学物理问题中有重要的作用,其特征值问题长期以来受到物理学界和数学学界的关注。其中,非连续 S-L 问题基于许多物理背景和实际应用问题,例如:中间有结点的弦振动问题^[1-4]、衍射问题^[5-7]、质量转移问题^[8-10]以及薄的叠层板块的热传导问题^[11-13];再比如地球物理中,地壳底部横波的反射^[14-16]也会导致相应的 S-L 问题不连续,会产生一个跨越界面的条件,这个条件一般称之为“界面条件”或“转移条件”,即特征函数及其导数产生间断点。

考虑 S-L 问题:

$$ly: = -y'' + q(x)y = \lambda y, \quad x \in [0, 1] \setminus \{\frac{1}{2}\}, \quad (1)$$

赋予分离型边界条件:

$$U(y): = y(0)\cos \alpha - y'(0)\sin \alpha = 0, \quad \alpha \in [0, \pi), \quad (2)$$

$$V(y): = (\frac{y'}{y})(1) - f(\lambda) = 0 \quad (3)$$

和非连续条件:

$$P(y): = y(\frac{1}{2}-) - y(\frac{1}{2}+) = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$Q(y): = y'(\frac{1}{2}-) - y'(\frac{1}{2}+) + by(\frac{1}{2}-) = 0 \quad (5)$$

的谱问题。这里 $\lambda \in \mathbf{C}$ 为谱参数,势函数 $q(x) \in L^2[0, 1]$ 为实值函数,

$$f(\lambda) = a\lambda + b - \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{b_k}{\lambda - c_k}, \quad (6)$$

其中 $a, b, b_k, c_k \in \mathbf{R}$ 且 $a \geq 0, b_k \geq 0, c_1 < c_2 < \dots < c_N, N \geq 0$ 。熟知,问题(1)—问题(5)是自伴的,故其特征值为实的、简单的^[17-18]。特别地,当 $b=0$ 时,该问题就退化成常规 S-L 问题(1)—问题(3)。记问题(1)—问题(3)和问题(1)—问题(5)的特征值为 $\{\eta_n\}_{n=0}^{+\infty}$ 和 $\{\lambda_n\}_{n=0}^{+\infty}$ 。

对于非连续 S-L 问题(1)—问题(5)的特征值问题,经典结论都是借助偲动的方法,利用 $q(x) \equiv 0$ 时非连续 S-L 问题的特征值 $\{\lambda_n^0\}_{n=0}^{+\infty}$ 进行刻画,然而 $\{\lambda_n^0\}_{n=0}^{+\infty}$ 本身也是无法精细估计^[19-21]。本文通过直和空间的等价刻画,给出非连续的 S-L 问题的特征值与连续 S-L 问题的特征值间的交替关系。作为应用,将文献[1]中的结论推广到非连续 S-L 问题上,讨论了特征值 $\{\lambda_n^0\}_{n=0}^{+\infty}$ 的渐近式。

1 预备知识

这一节将给出连续且边界条件依赖谱参数的 S-L 问题的相关理论,这些为结论的证明提供必要的准备。

考虑 Herglotz 函数集合:

$$R_N = \{f: f(\lambda) = a\lambda + b - \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{b_k}{\lambda - c_k}, a, b, b_k, c_k \in \mathbf{R}, a \geq 0, b_k \geq 0, c_1 < c_2 < \dots < c_N, N \geq 0\},$$

令 R_N^+ 标识 $a > 0$ 时 R_N 子集,令 R_N^0 标识 $a = 0$ 时 R_N 子集。

令常数 $\mu < c_1$, 并且:

$$F(\lambda) = \frac{\mu - \lambda}{f(\lambda) - f(\mu)} - f(\mu), \tag{7}$$

特别地,若 $f \in R_N$, 则 $F \in R_M$, 即:

$$F(\lambda) = A\lambda + B - \sum_{k=1}^M \frac{B_k}{\lambda - C_k}. \tag{8}$$

令 $\{\eta_i^D\}_{i=0}^{+\infty}$ 是 S-L 问题的特征值:

$$\begin{cases} -y'' + q(x)y = \lambda y, \\ y(0)\cos \alpha - y'(0)\sin \alpha = 0, \quad \alpha \in [0, \pi), \\ y(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

令 $\{\eta_i^{cD}\}_{i=0}^{+\infty} = \{c_j\}_{j=0}^{+\infty} \cup \{\eta_i^D\}_{i=0}^{+\infty}$ (按代数重数计算) 并按递增顺序排列, 且 $k_j = \#\{c_i \leq \eta_j\}$.

基于上述记号, 给出下面的性质.

引理 1^[22]

- 1) 若 $f \in R_N^+$, 则 $F \in R_N^0$ 并且 $\mu < c_1 < C_1 < c_2 < \dots < c_N < C_N$;
- 2) 若 $f \in R_N^0$, 则 $F \in R_{N-1}^+$ 并且 $\mu < c_1 < C_1 < c_2 < \dots < C_{N-1} < c_N$.

注 1 通过转换可将 R_N^+ 映射到 R_N^0 , 因此可将边界条件属于 R_N^+ 的 S-L 问题转换为常值边界条件的 S-L 问题.

引理 2^[22]

- 1) η_i 和 η_i^{cD} 具有交替关系: $\eta_0 < \eta_0^{cD} \leq \eta_1 \leq \eta_1^{cD} \leq \dots$;
- 2) $c_{k_j} \leq \eta_j \leq c_{k_j+1}$;
- 3) 令 $\eta_{-1}^D = -\infty$, 对于所有 $j \geq 0$, 有 $\eta_{j-1-k_j}^D < \eta_j \leq \eta_{j-k_j}^D$.

引理 3^[22] S-L 问题(1)–问题(3) ($f \in R_N$) 可转换为如下 S-L 问题:

$$\begin{cases} -y'' + q_0 y = \mu y, \\ \frac{y'}{y}(j) = \cot \alpha_j, \quad j = 0, 1, \end{cases}$$

其特征值为 $\{\mu_j\}_{j=0}^{+\infty}$, 其中:

- 1) 如果 $\alpha > 0, f \in R_N^+$, 那么 $\alpha_0 = 0, \mu_j = \eta_{j+N+1}$;
- 2) 如果 $\alpha = 0, f \in R_N^0$, 那么 $\alpha_0 = 0, \mu_j = \eta_{j+N}$;
- 3) 其余情况下, $\alpha_0 > 0, \mu_j = \eta_{j+N}$.

令 S-L 问题(1)–问题(5)的解空间为

$$H = \{y \in L^2[0, 1]: y, y' \in AC[0, 1], l y \in L^2[0, 1], U(y) = V(y) = P(y) = Q(y) = 0\},$$

令

$$H_{1/2}^- = \{y \in H : y|_{[\frac{1}{2}, 1]} = 0\};$$

$$H_{1/2}^+ = \{y \in H : y|_{[0, \frac{1}{2}]} = 0\};$$

$$H_{1/2} = \{y \in H : y(\frac{1}{2}) = 0\},$$

以及

$$S_{1/2}(\lambda) = \{y \in H : y|_{[0, \frac{1}{2}]} \in L^2[0, \frac{1}{2}], y|_{[\frac{1}{2}, 1]} \in L^2[\frac{1}{2}, 1],$$

$$(l - \lambda)y = 0, x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}) \cup (\frac{1}{2}, 1], U(y) = V(y) = 0\}.$$

注 2 由于 $y \in H$, 因此, 若 $y \in S_{1/2}(\lambda)$, 则 $y(\frac{1}{2}-) = y(\frac{1}{2}+)$, 但 y 的导数在 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 点处是间断的.

引理 4 设 $y, \tilde{y} \in L^2[0, 1]$, 则

$$\int_0^1 (ly)\tilde{y} dx = \delta_0(y, \tilde{y}) - \delta_1(y, \tilde{y}) + \int_0^1 P(y, \tilde{y}) dx, \quad (9)$$

其中: $\delta_x(y, \tilde{y}) = y'(x)\tilde{y}(x)$; $P(y, \tilde{y}) = y'\tilde{y}' + q(x)y\tilde{y}$ 。

若 $y \in S_{1/2}(\lambda)$, $\tilde{y} \in H_{1/2}^-$, 则存在 $\beta_0(y, \tilde{y})$ 和 $\beta_1(y, \tilde{y})$ 使得: $\delta_0(y, \tilde{y}) = \beta_0(y, \tilde{y})$, $\delta_1(y, \tilde{y}) = \beta_1(y, \tilde{y})$ 。

令 $E(y, \tilde{y}) = \beta_0(y, \tilde{y}) - \beta_1(y, \tilde{y}) + \int_0^1 P(y, \tilde{y}) dx$, $E_\lambda(y, \tilde{y}) = E(y, \tilde{y}) - \lambda \int_0^1 (y\tilde{y}) dx$ 。

注 3 $H_{1/2}^-$ 和 $H_{1/2}^+$ 关于 $E_\lambda(y, \tilde{y})$ 是正交的, 并且 $H_{1/2} = H_{1/2}^- \oplus H_{1/2}^+$ 。

2 主要结论与证明

这一节给出主要结论, 即问题(1)—问题(3)和问题(1)—问题(5)的特征值满足交替关系, 并给出问题(1)—问题(5)的振荡理论和特征值渐近式。

定理 1

1) $S_{1/2}(\lambda)$ 关于 $E_\lambda(y, \tilde{y})$ 是 $H_{1/2}^-$ 的正交补;

2) 如果 $y(\frac{1}{2} - , \lambda) \neq 0$, $y(\frac{1}{2} + , \lambda) \neq 0$, 那么 $H = H_{1/2} \oplus S_{1/2}(\lambda)$ 。

证明 1) 首先证明 $S_{1/2}(\lambda)$ 和 $H_{1/2}^-$ 是正交的。

令 $y \in S_{1/2}(\lambda)$, $\tilde{y} \in H_{1/2}^-$, 则 $\int_0^1 (ly)\tilde{y} dx = \int_0^{1/2} (ly)\tilde{y} dx$ 。由引理 4 可得:

$$\int_0^{1/2} (ly)\tilde{y} dx = \delta_0(y, \tilde{y}) - \delta_{1/2}(y, \tilde{y}) + \int_0^{1/2} P(y, \tilde{y}) dx,$$

由于 $y \in S_{1/2}(\lambda)$, $\tilde{y} \in H_{1/2}^-$, 因此,

$$\delta_0(y, \tilde{y}) = \beta_0(y, \tilde{y}),$$

$$\delta_{1/2}(y, \tilde{y}) = \beta_{1/2}(y, \tilde{y}) = y'(\frac{1}{2})\tilde{y}(\frac{1}{2}) = 0,$$

$$\int_0^{1/2} P(y, \tilde{y}) dx = \int_0^1 P(y, \tilde{y}) dx,$$

并且 $\beta_1(y, \tilde{y}) = 0$, 即 $\int_0^1 P(y, \tilde{y}) dx = E(y, \tilde{y})$ 。因此 $E_\lambda(y, \tilde{y}) = \int_0^1 (l - \lambda)y\tilde{y} dx = 0$, 即 $S_{1/2}(\lambda)$ 和 $H_{1/2}^-$ 是正交的。相似地, $S_{1/2}(\lambda)$ 和 $H_{1/2}^+$ 也是正交的, 即 $S_{1/2}(\lambda)$ 包含在 $H_{1/2}$ 的正交补里。

下面证明 $y \in H$ 和 $H_{1/2}^-$ 是正交的。由定理 1 中结论 1) 知, 只需证明 $y \in S_{1/2}(\lambda)$ 。

由于

$$E_\lambda(y, \tilde{y}) = 0, \quad \forall \tilde{y} \in H_{1/2},$$

并且 $y \in L^2[0, \frac{1}{2}] \cup L^2[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$, 以此对任意的 $\tilde{y} \in H_{1/2} \cap L^2[0, 1]$, 下式成立,

$$\int_0^1 (ly)\tilde{y} dx = -\delta_0(y, \tilde{y}) - \delta_{1/2}(y, \tilde{y}) + \int_0^1 P(y, \tilde{y}) dx =$$

$$\delta_0(y, \tilde{y}) - \delta_1(y, \tilde{y}) + \int_0^1 P(y, \tilde{y}) dx =$$

$$(\delta_0(y, \tilde{y}) - \beta_0(y, \tilde{y})) + (\beta_1(y, \tilde{y}) - \delta_1(y, \tilde{y})) + E(y, \tilde{y}),$$

即

$$\int_0^1 (l - \lambda)y\tilde{y} dx = (\delta_0(y, \tilde{y}) - \beta_0(y, \tilde{y})) + (\beta_1(y, \tilde{y}) - \delta_1(y, \tilde{y})),$$

因此,

$$(l - \lambda)y = 0, \quad \forall x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}) \cup (\frac{1}{2}, 1],$$

$$\delta_0(y, \tilde{y}) = \beta_0(y, \tilde{y}), \tag{10}$$

$$\delta_1(y, \tilde{y}) = \beta_1(y, \tilde{y}). \tag{11}$$

式(10)—式(11)说明 y 满足边界条件 2) 和条件 3), 即验证了所有 $y \in S_{1/2}(\lambda)$ 的必要性质。

2) 令 $\{\lambda_n^-\}_{n=0}^{+\infty}$ 和 $\{\lambda_n^+\}_{n=0}^{+\infty}$ 分别是下面 2 个 S-L 问题的特征值:

$$\begin{cases} -y'' + q(x)y = \lambda y, \\ y(0)\cos \alpha - y'(0)\sin \alpha = 0, \quad \alpha \in [0, \pi), \\ y(\frac{1}{2}) = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -y'' + q(x)y = \lambda y, \\ y(\frac{1}{2}) = 0, \\ (\frac{y'}{y})(1) - f(\lambda) = 0, \end{cases}$$

由于 $y(\frac{1}{2} - , \lambda) \neq 0, y(\frac{1}{2} + , \lambda) \neq 0$, 因此 $\lambda \notin \{\lambda_n^-\}_{n=0}^{+\infty} \cup \{\lambda_n^+\}_{n=0}^{+\infty}$ 。

令

$$E_\lambda(y, \tilde{y}) = 0, \quad \forall \tilde{y} \in H, \tag{12}$$

λ 为问题(1)—问题(5) 的一个特征值, 当且仅当存在 $y \in H (y \neq 0)$ 满足式(12)。由于 $\lambda \notin \{\lambda_n^-\}_{n=0}^{+\infty} \cup \{\lambda_n^+\}_{n=0}^{+\infty}$, 因此对于任意 $\tilde{y} \in H_{1/2}$ 不存在 $y \in H_{1/2} (y \neq 0)$ 满足式(12), 即 λ 不是 $H_{1/2}$ 的特征值。

要证明结论 2), 只需证明对于任意 $y \in H_{1/2}$ 和任意 $y_0 \in H$, 存在 $y_h \in H_{1/2}$ 使得 $E_\lambda(y_0 - y_h, y) = 0$ 。由结论 1) 可得 $y_0 - y_h = s \in S_{1/2}(\lambda)$, 因此, 只需证明对于任意 $y \in H_{1/2}$, 存在 $y_h \in H_{1/2}$ 使得 $E_\lambda(y_h, y) = E_\lambda(y_0, y)$ 。由于 λ 不是 $H_{1/2}$ 的特征值, 因此对于任意的连续线性函数 $f: H_{1/2} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 和任意的 $y \in H_{1/2}$, 存在唯一 $y_h \in H_{1/2}$ 使得 $E_\lambda(y_h, y) = f(\lambda)$ 。因此, 对于所有 $y \in H_{1/2}$ 存在唯一 $y_h \in H_{1/2}$, 使得 $E_\lambda(y_h, y) = E_\lambda(y_0, y)$, 故定理 1 证毕。

下面考虑直和空间 $H = H_{1/2} \oplus S_{1/2}(\lambda)$ 上的 S-L 问题(1)—问题(5)。

引理 5^[23] 令 $\{\lambda_n\}_{n=0}^{+\infty}$ 为直和空间上 S-L 问题(1)—问题(5) 的特征值, 则

$$\{\lambda_n\}_{n=0}^{+\infty} = \{\lambda_n^-\}_{n=0}^{+\infty} \cup \{\lambda_n^+\}_{n=0}^{+\infty} \cup \{\lambda_n^S\}_{n=0}^{+\infty}.$$

引理 6^[23] 将 $\{\lambda_n\}_{n=0}^{+\infty} = \{\lambda_n^-\}_{n=0}^{+\infty} \cup \{\lambda_n^+\}_{n=0}^{+\infty} \cup \{\lambda_n^S\}_{n=0}^{+\infty}$ 重新排列, 构成 \mathbf{R} 的一个划分, 记为

$$-\infty < \lambda_0 < \lambda_1 < \dots < \lambda_n < \dots,$$

则

- 1) 在划分的每个开子区间 $(\lambda_{n-1}, \lambda_n) (n = 0, 1, \dots)$ 内都恰有 S-L 问题(1)—问题(3) 的一个特征值 η_n ;
- 2) 若某个 $\lambda_k \in \{\lambda_n^-\}_{n=0}^{+\infty} \cup \{\lambda_n^+\}_{n=0}^{+\infty} \cup \{\lambda_n^S\}_{n=0}^{+\infty}$, 则 λ_k 是问题(1)—问题(3) 的一个特征值。

由引理 5 和引理 6 可得定理 2。

定理 2 设非连续的 S-L 问题(1)—问题(5) 和连续的 S-L 问题(1)—问题(3) 的特征值分别记为 $\{\lambda_n\}_{n=0}^{+\infty}$ 和 $\{\eta_n\}_{n=0}^{+\infty}$, 则下述关系成立:

$$-\infty : = \lambda_{-1} < \eta_0 < \lambda_0 \leq \eta_1 \leq \lambda_1 < \dots, \tag{13}$$

其中等号成对出现, 且仅出现在子段 $\lambda_{n-1} = \eta_n = \lambda_n$ 中。

注 4 不等式(13) 沟通了非连续和连续 S-L 问题之间的特征值, 提供了一个利用连续问题(1)—问题(3) 的特征值分析非连续问题(1)—问题(5) 特征值性质的有力工具。

令 $\{\lambda_n^p\}_{n=0}^{+\infty}$ 为下面 S-L 问题的特征值:

$$\begin{cases} -y'' + q(x)y = \lambda y, \\ y(0)\cos\alpha - y'(0)\sin\alpha = 0, \quad \alpha \in [0, \pi), \\ y(1) = 0, \\ y(\frac{1}{2}-) - y(\frac{1}{2}+) = 0, \\ y'(\frac{1}{2}-) - y'(\frac{1}{2}+) + by(\frac{1}{2}-) = 0. \end{cases}$$

由定理2可知, $\{\eta_i^D\}_{i=0}^{+\infty}$ 和 $\{\lambda_i^D\}_{i=0}^{+\infty}$ 满足交替关系: $\eta_0^D < \lambda_0^D \leq \eta_1^D \leq \lambda_1^D \leq \dots$, 其中等号成对出现, 且仅出现在子段 $\lambda_{n-1}^D = \eta_n^D = \lambda_n^D$ 中. 令 $\{\lambda_i^{cD}\}_{i=0}^{+\infty} = \{c_j\}_{j=0}^{+\infty} \cup \{\lambda_i^D\}_{i=0}^{+\infty}$ (按代数重数计算) 并按递增顺序排列. 令 $\tilde{k}_j = \#\{c_i \leq \lambda_j\}$, 显然, $\tilde{k}_j = k_j$. 由引理2可得定理3.

定理3

1) λ_i 和 λ_i^{cD} 具有交替关系: $\lambda_0 < \lambda_0^{cD} \leq \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_1^{cD} \leq \dots$;

2) $c_{\tilde{k}_j} \leq \lambda_j \leq c_{\tilde{k}_j+1}$;

3) 令 $\lambda_{-1}^D = -\infty$, 对于任意 $j \geq 0$, 有 $\lambda_{j-1-k_j}^D < \lambda_j \leq \lambda_{j-k_j}^D$.

由此给出问题(1)—问题(5)的振荡理论. 注意到: 若 $\lambda \in (\lambda_{i-1}^D, \lambda_i^D]$, 则在开区间 $(0, 1)$ 上内部点间断的问题(1)—问题(2)的解有 i 个零点.

推论1 令 ω_j 是 λ_j 对应的特征函数的零点个数, 则 $\omega_j = j - k_j$, 特别地, $\omega_0 = 0$, 当 $\lambda_j > c_N$ 时, $\omega_j = j - N$.

由推论1和引理3可得定理4.

定理4 对于S-L问题(1)—问题(5), $f \in R_N$, 存在如下S-L问题:

$$\begin{cases} -y'' + \tilde{q}_0 y = \tilde{\mu} y, \\ (\frac{y'}{y})(j) = \cot \tilde{\alpha}_j, \quad j = 0, 1, \\ y(\frac{1}{2}-) = y(\frac{1}{2}+), \\ y'(\frac{1}{2}-) = y'(\frac{1}{2}+) + by(\frac{1}{2}-), \end{cases}$$

其特征值为 $\{\tilde{\mu}_j\}_{j=0}^{+\infty}$, 并且

1) 若 $\alpha > 0, f \in R_N^+$, 则 $\tilde{\alpha}_0 = 0, \tilde{\mu}_j = \lambda_{j+N+1}$;

2) 若 $\alpha = 0, f \in R_N^0$, 则 $\tilde{\alpha}_0 = 0, \tilde{\mu}_j = \lambda_{j+N}$;

3) 其余情况下, $\tilde{\alpha}_0 > 0, \tilde{\mu}_j = \lambda_{j+N}$.

下面讨论内部点间断且边界条件含谱参数的S-L问题的特征值渐近式.

考虑闭区间 $[0, 1]$ 上的S-L问题 L' :

$$L'y: = -y'' + q(x)y = \lambda'y, \quad (14)$$

赋予边界条件:

$$U'(y): = y'(0) - hy(0) = 0, \quad V'(y): = y'(1) - Hy(1) = 0 \quad (15)$$

和非连续条件 $P(y): = y(\frac{1}{2}-) - y(\frac{1}{2}+) = 0, Q(y): = y'(\frac{1}{2}-) - y'(\frac{1}{2}+) - by(\frac{1}{2}-) = 0, \lambda'$ 为谱参数,

势函数 $q(x) \in L^2[0, 1], h, H, b \in \mathbf{R}$. 由于问题 L' 是自伴的, 故其特征值为实的、简单的.

令 $y(x)$ 和 $v(x)$ 分别是 $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$ 和 $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ 的连续可微函数, 记 $\langle y, v \rangle := yv' - y'v$.

如果 $y(x)$ 和 $v(x)$ 满足非连续条件4)和条件5), 则

$$\langle y, v \rangle_{x=\frac{1}{2}+0} = \langle y, v \rangle_{x=\frac{1}{2}-0}, \quad (16)$$

即 $\langle y, v \rangle$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上是连续的。若 $y(x, \lambda)$ 和 $v(x, \lambda)$ 分别是方程 $ly = \lambda y$ 和 $lv = \mu v$ 的解, 则

$$\frac{d}{dx} \langle y, v \rangle = (\lambda - \mu) yv. \quad (17)$$

令 $\tau(x, \lambda'), \phi(x, \lambda'), C(x, \lambda'), S(x, \lambda')$ 是方程(14)的解, 且满足下面的初值条件:

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(0, \lambda') &= 1, \quad \phi(1, \lambda') = 1, \quad C(0, \lambda') = 1, \quad S(0, \lambda') = 0, \\ \tau'(0, \lambda') &= h, \quad \phi'(1, \lambda') = -H, \quad C'(0, \lambda') = 0, \quad S'(0, \lambda') = 1 \end{aligned}$$

和非连续条件 4) 和条件 5), 则 $U'(\tau) = V'(\phi) = 0$ 。

记 $\Delta(\lambda') = \langle \tau(x, \lambda'), \phi(x, \lambda') \rangle$, 由式(16)和 Liouville 公式知, $\Delta(\lambda')$ 与 x 无关。 $\Delta(\lambda')$ 是问题 L' 的特征函数, 显然有:

$$\Delta(\lambda') = -V'(\tau) = U'(\phi), \quad (18)$$

问题 L' 的特征值 $\{\lambda'_n\}_{n=0}^{+\infty}$ 恰是 $\Delta(\lambda')$ 的零点。

令 $C_0(x, \lambda')$ 和 $S_0(x, \lambda')$ 分别是闭区间 $[0, 1]$ 上方程(14)的解, 且满足下面的初值条件:

$$\begin{aligned} C(0, \lambda') &= 1, \quad S(0, \lambda') = 0, \\ C'(0, \lambda') &= 0, \quad S'(0, \lambda') = 1, \end{aligned}$$

则由非连续条件 4) 和条件 5) 可得:

$$\begin{cases} C(x, \lambda') = C_0(x, \lambda'), \\ S(x, \lambda') = S_0(x, \lambda'), \end{cases} \quad x < \frac{1}{2}, \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{cases} C(x, \lambda') = A_1 C_0(x, \lambda') + B_1 S_0(x, \lambda'), \\ S(x, \lambda') = A_2 C_0(x, \lambda') + B_2 S_0(x, \lambda'), \end{cases} \quad x > \frac{1}{2}, \quad (20)$$

其中:

$$\begin{cases} A_1 = C_0(\frac{1}{2}, \lambda') S'_0(\frac{1}{2}, \lambda') - C'_0(\frac{1}{2}, \lambda') S_0(\frac{1}{2}, \lambda') - b C_0(\frac{1}{2}, \lambda') S_0(\frac{1}{2}, \lambda'), \\ B_1 = b C_0(\frac{1}{2}, \lambda'), \\ A_2 = b S_0(\frac{1}{2}, \lambda'), \\ B_2 = C_0(\frac{1}{2}, \lambda') S'_0(\frac{1}{2}, \lambda') - C'_0(\frac{1}{2}, \lambda') S_0(\frac{1}{2}, \lambda') + b C_0(\frac{1}{2}, \lambda') S_0(\frac{1}{2}, \lambda'), \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

令 $\lambda' = \rho^2, \rho = \sigma + i\zeta$ 。由连续 S-L 问题可知 $C_0(x, \lambda')$ 满足柯西积分方程:

$$C_0(x, \lambda') = \cos \rho x + \int_0^x \frac{\sin \rho(x-t)}{\rho} q(t) C_0(t, \lambda') dt, \quad (22)$$

当 $|\rho| \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $C_0(x, \lambda') = \cos \rho x + O(\frac{1}{\rho} \exp(|\zeta|x))$ 。

由式(22)可得:

$$C_0(x, \lambda') = \cos \rho x + \frac{\sin \rho x}{2\rho} \int_0^x q(t) dt + \frac{1}{2\rho} \int_0^x q(t) \sin \rho(x-2t) dt + O(\frac{1}{\rho^2} \exp(|\zeta|x)), \quad (23)$$

$$C'_0(x, \lambda') = -\rho \sin \rho x + \frac{\cos \rho x}{2} \int_0^x q(t) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x q(t) \cos \rho(x-2t) dt + O(\frac{1}{\rho} \exp(|\zeta|x)). \quad (24)$$

类似的,

$$S_0(x, \lambda') = \frac{\sin \rho x}{\rho} - \frac{\cos \rho x}{2\rho^2} \int_0^x q(t) dt + \frac{1}{2\rho^2} \int_0^x q(t) \cos \rho(x-2t) dt + O(\frac{1}{\rho^3} \exp(|\zeta|x)), \quad (25)$$

$$S'_0(x, \lambda') = \cos \rho x + \frac{\sin \rho x}{2\rho} \int_0^x q(t) dt - \frac{1}{2\rho} \int_0^x q(t) \sin \rho(x-2t) dt + O(\frac{1}{\rho^2} \exp(|\zeta|x)), \quad (26)$$

由式(21)和式(23)–式(26)得:

$$\begin{cases} A_1 = 1 + (b_2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} q(t) dt - \frac{b}{2}) \frac{\sin \rho}{\rho} + O(\frac{1}{\rho^2}), \\ B_1 = \frac{b}{2}(1 + \cos \rho) + O(\frac{1}{\rho}), \\ A_2 = O(\frac{1}{\rho^2}), \\ B_2 = 1 + O(\frac{1}{\rho}), \end{cases}$$

由于 $\tau(x, \lambda') = C(x, \lambda') + hS(x, \lambda')$, 因此由式(19)—式(21)和式(23)—式(26)可得:

$$\tau(x, \lambda') = \cos \rho x + (h + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x q(t) dt) \frac{\sin \rho x}{\rho} + o(\frac{1}{\rho} \exp(|\zeta|x)), x < \frac{1}{2}, \quad (27)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(x, \lambda') = \cos \rho x + (h + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x q(t) dt + \frac{b}{2}) \frac{\sin \rho x}{\rho} - \frac{b}{2} \frac{\sin \rho(1-x)}{\rho} + \\ o(\frac{1}{\rho} \exp(|\zeta|x)), x > \frac{1}{2}, \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

$$\tau'(x, \lambda') = -\rho \sin \rho x + (h + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x q(t) dt) \cos \rho x + o(\frac{1}{\rho} \exp(|\zeta|x)), x < \frac{1}{2}, \quad (29)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau'(x, \lambda') = -\rho \sin \rho x + (h + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x q(t) dt + \frac{b}{2}) \cos \rho x - \frac{b}{2} \cos \rho(1-x) + \\ o(\frac{1}{\rho} \exp(|\zeta|x)), x > \frac{1}{2}, \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

由式(18), 式(28)和式(30)可得:

$$\Delta(\lambda') = \rho \sin \rho - \omega_1 \cos \rho - \omega_2 + o(\exp(|\zeta|)), \quad (31)$$

其中:

$$\omega_1 = H + h + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 q(t) dt + \frac{b}{2}, \quad \omega_2 = -\frac{b}{2}. \quad (32)$$

令 $\lambda_n^0 = (\rho_n^0)^2$ 是

$$\Delta^0(\lambda') = \rho \sin \rho \quad (33)$$

的零点, 那么

$$\rho_n = n\pi + o(1), n \rightarrow \infty, \quad (34)$$

为了得到更精确的渐近式, 令式(31)等于零, 则

$$\sin \rho_n = O(\frac{1}{n}). \quad (35)$$

由式(33)可知: $\rho_n = n\pi + \varepsilon_n$, 其中 $\varepsilon_n \rightarrow 0$, 由于 $\Delta^0(\lambda_n^0) = \rho_n^0 \sin \rho_n^0 = 0$, 由式(35)可得:

$$\varepsilon_n \cos(n\pi) = O(\frac{1}{n}) + O(\varepsilon_n^2).$$

由式(33)可得:

$$\Delta_1^0(\lambda_n^0) := (\frac{d}{dx} \Delta^0(\lambda'))_{\lambda'=\lambda_n^0} = \frac{1}{2 \cos(n\pi)} = \frac{1}{2} (-1)^n,$$

即 $\varepsilon_n \Delta_1^0(\lambda_n^0) = O(\frac{1}{n}) + O(\varepsilon_n^2)$.

由式(35)可得:

$$\varepsilon_n = O(\frac{1}{n}). \quad (36)$$

令式(35)等于零, 则由式(36)可得:

$$\rho_n = n\pi + \frac{\theta_n}{n\pi} + \frac{\kappa_n}{n\pi}, \quad (37)$$

其中: $\kappa_n = o(1)$; $\theta_n = (\omega_1(-1)^n + \omega_2)(2\Delta_1^0(\lambda_n^0))^{-1}$ 。 ω_1 和 ω_2 如式(32)所示,因此,

$$\lambda'_n = n^2\pi^2 + \int_0^1 q(x)dx + H + h + b - (-1)^n b + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)。$$

若把边界条件(15)换做 $e = y'/y$, 则:

$$\lambda'_n = (n + D)^2\pi^2 + \int_0^1 q(x)dx - 2[e^*]_0^1 + b - (-1)^n b + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right), \quad (38)$$

其中 D 是狄利克雷条件个数的一半,当 e 是定值时, $e^* = e$, 其余情况, $e^* = 0$ 。

由定理 4 可得,若用 λ_j 替换式(38)中的 λ'_j , 则其亦成立。

定理 5 S-L 问题(1)—问题(5)的特征值由如下形式表示:

1) 如果 $f \in R_N^0$, 则当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$\lambda_n = \begin{cases} (n - N)^2\pi^2 + \int_0^1 q(x)dx - b - (-1)^n b + 2 \cot \alpha + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right), & \alpha \neq 0, \\ (n + 1/2 - N)^2\pi^2 + \int_0^1 q(x)dx - b - (-1)^n b + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right), & \alpha = 0. \end{cases} \quad (39)$$

2) 如果 $f \in R_N^+$, 则当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$\lambda_n = \begin{cases} (n - \frac{1}{2} - N)^2\pi^2 + \int_0^1 q(x)dx - b - (-1)^n b + 2 \cot \alpha + \left(\frac{2}{a}\right) + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right), & \alpha \neq 0, \\ (n - N)^2\pi^2 + \int_0^1 q(x)dx - b - (-1)^n b + \left(\frac{2}{a}\right) + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right), & \alpha = 0. \end{cases} \quad (40)$$

3 结 论

基于文献[1]中的结论,针对非连续且边界条件含谱参数的 S-L 问题(1)—问题(5)的特征值给出了精细估计,首先利用 Herglotz 函数的转换,建立了边界条件含谱参数的 S-L 问题与常值边界条件 S-L 问题的转换。然后通过直和空间的等价刻画,证明了非连续 S-L 问题的特征值与连续 S-L 问题的特征值间的交替关系,并建立了该问题的振荡理论。最后得到了特征值的渐近表达式。研究结果为该问题的逆问题提供了理论依据。

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