

一类分数阶 q 型差分边值问题中的混合单调方法

韩 伟,孟晓宇,桑彦彬

(中北大学理学院,山西太原 030051)

摘 要:为了研究一类非线性分数阶 q 型差分方程边值问题非平凡解的存在唯一性。首先,在一个新的集合上定义一个新概念,再利用正规锥的定义,建立了 2 个混合单调算子唯一不动点的存在性,获得了线性分数阶 q 型边值问题的 Green 函数,并且对 Green 函数的上下界进行了估计,由此可得到特解的表达形式。其次,运用抽象定理,讨论了符合定理条件的非线性项,建立了上述问题的唯一解的存在性,并获得逼近唯一解的迭代序列,进而证明了分数阶 q 型差分方程边值问题非平凡解的存在唯一性。最后,通过列举一个例子来说明主要定理和结果的有效性。研究结果表明,定理条件得证且方程组边值问题非平凡解满足存在唯一性。研究方法在理论证明和边值问题方面都得到了良好的结果,对探究其他边值问题具有一定的借鉴意义。

关键词:非线性偏微分方程;分数阶 q 型差分方程;混合单调算子;存在唯一性;非平凡解

中图分类号:O175.25

文献标志码:A

Mixed monotone method for a class of fractional q -difference boundary value problems

HAN Wei, MENG Xiaoyu, SANG Yanbin

(School of Science, North University of China, Taiyuan, Shanxi 030051, China)

Abstract: In order to study the existence and uniqueness of nontrivial solutions for boundary value problems of a class of non-linear fractional difference equations. Firstly, a new concept is defined on a new set. Then, by using the definition of normal cone, the existence of unique fixed points for two mixed monotone operators is established. Green functions for linear fractional-order boundary value problems are obtained, and the upper and lower bounds of Green functions are estimated. Thus, the expression of the particular solution can be obtained. Secondly, by using the abstract theorem, we discuss the non-linear terms which meet the conditions of the theorem, establish the existence of the unique solution of the above problem, and obtain the iteration sequence approaching the unique solution. Furthermore, the existence and uniqueness of nontrivial solutions for boundary value problems of fractional difference equations are proved. Finally, we give an example to illustrate the validity of the main theorems and results. The results show that the conditions of the theorem are proved and the nontrivial solution of the boundary value problem satisfies the existence and uniqueness. The research method has obtained good results in theoretical proof and boundary value problem, and has certain reference significance for other boundary value problems.

收稿日期:2019-05-14;修回日期:2019-06-28;责任编辑:张 军

基金项目:国家自然科学基金(11571324);山西省高等学校科技创新项目(201802085);山西省高等学校优秀青年学术带头人支持计划项目

第一作者简介:韩 伟(1981—),男,山西孟县人,教授,博士,主要从事非线性微分方程方面的研究。

E-mail:sh_hanweiwei1@126.com

韩伟,孟晓宇,桑彦彬.一类分数阶 q 型差分边值问题中的混合单调方法[J].河北科技大学学报,2019,40(4):307-316.

HAN Wei, MENG Xiaoyu, SANG Yanbin. Mixed monotone method for a class of fractional q -difference boundary value problems[J]. Journal of Hebei University of Science and Technology, 2019, 40(4): 307-316.

Keywords: nonlinear partial differential equations; fractional q -difference equation; mixed monotone operator; existence and uniqueness; nontrivial solution

分数阶微分方程一直是人们关注的热点问题,其研究成果不断涌现。近几年,由于分数阶 q 型差分方程边值问题在许多不同的专业场合中具有广泛的应用,具备了重要的应用价值,如文献[1—6]及其参考文献。分数阶 q 型差分方程边值问题已被证明是非常有前途的研究与应用领域。AGARWAL^[1]提出了分数阶 q 型微积分,相关的研究包括分数阶 q 型差分微积分理论的推广、分数阶 q 型差分方程边值问题的耦合系统^[3,7-18]。例如,AHMAD等^[7]研究出用不动点理论解出具有分离边界条件的 q 积分差分方程解的存在性和唯一性。此外,MIAO等^[17]利用偏序集中的不动点定理,得到了带 p 拉普拉斯算子的分数阶 q 型差分方程边值问题正解的唯一性。FERREIRA^[12]利用锥上的不动点理论,研究了非线性分数阶 q 型差分方程边值问题正解的存在性:

$$\begin{cases} D_q^\alpha y(x) = -f(x, y(x)), & x \in (0, 1), \\ y(0) = D_q y(0), \quad D_q y(1) = \beta \geq 0. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

从文献上看,关于研究非线性分数阶 q 型差分方程解的唯一性的文献还很少。笔者利用定义在巴拿赫空间 E 上的和算子方程,研究了在方程(1)基础上的一类非线性分数阶 q 型差分方程边值问题非平凡解的存在唯一性:

$$\begin{cases} D_q^\alpha(u)t + f(t, u(t), u(t)) + g(t, u(t), u(t)) = b, & 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = D_q u(0), \quad D_q u(1) = \beta \geq 0, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中 $0 < q < 1, 2 < \alpha < 3$, 常数 $b > 0, f, g: [0, 1] \times [-e^* + \infty) \times [-e^* + \infty) \rightarrow (-\infty, +\infty)$ 是连续的; $e^* = \max\{e(t) : t \in [0, 1]\}$; D_q^α 表示 Riemann-Liouville 类型的阶数为 α 的 q 导数。

1 预备知识

为行文方便,这里给出分数阶 q 型微积分的必要概念和性质。细节可以参考文献[1, 2, 11, 14, 18]。

定义 1^[1, 11] q 是一个实数,并且 $0 < q < 1$, 定义为 q -ana log 为 $[\alpha]_q = \frac{1-q^\alpha}{1-q}$, 其中 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ 。 q -gamma 函

数 T_q 定义为 $T_q(\alpha) = \frac{(1-q)^{(\alpha-1)}}{(1-q)^{\alpha-1}}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, -1, -2, \dots\}$, 而且有: $T_q(\alpha+1) = [\alpha]_q T_q(\alpha), T_q(1) = 1, q \in (0, 1)$, q -ana log 型的幂函数 $(a-b)^{(\alpha)}$ 定义为

$$(a-b)^{(\alpha)} = a^\alpha \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1-(b/a)q^n}{1-(b/a)q^{n+\alpha}}, \quad a, b, \alpha \in \mathbb{R},$$

其中,当 $b=0$ 时, $(a-b)^{(0)} = 1, a^{(\alpha)} = a^\alpha, (a(t-s))^{(\alpha)} = a^\alpha (t-s)^{(\alpha)}$ 。

函数 f 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上的 q 积分定义为 $(I_q f)(t) = \int_0^t f(s) d_q s = (1-q) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(tq^n) tq^n, t \in [0, b]$ 。

定义 2^[2] 令 $\alpha \geq 0, f$ 是定义在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上的函数: $(I_q^0 f)(t) = f(t)$,

$$(I_q^\alpha f)(t) = \frac{1}{T_q(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-qs)^{(\alpha-1)} f(s) d_q s, \quad \alpha > 0, \quad (3)$$

当 $\alpha=1$ 时, $(I_q^\alpha f)(t) = (I_q f)(t)$ 。

很显然 f 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上是 q 可积的,并且 $\int_a^b f(t) d_q t = \int_a^c f(t) d_q t + \int_c^b f(t) d_q t, c \in [a, b]$ 。

引理 1^[6] 如果 f, g 在区间 $[0, s]$ 上连续,并且对任何 $t \in [0, s]$, 都有 $f(t) \leq g(t)$, 则有如下的性质:

i) $\int_0^s f(t) d_q t \leq \int_0^s g(t) d_q t$ 。进一步,当 $\alpha > 1$, 有 $I_q^\alpha f(s) \leq I_q^\alpha g(s), t \in [0, s]$;

ii) $\left| \int_0^s f(t) d_q t \right| \leq \int_0^s |f(t) d_q t|, t \in [0, s]$ 。

注记^[16]: 如果 $\alpha > 0$, 并且 $a \leq b \leq t$, 有 $(t-a)^{(\alpha)} \geq (t-b)^{(\alpha)}$ 。

引理 2^[18] 对于 $\lambda \in (-1, \infty), \alpha \geq 0$, 以下等式成立:

$$I_q^\alpha(t-a)^{(\lambda)} = \frac{T_q(\lambda+1)}{T_q(\alpha+\lambda+1)}(t-a)^{(\alpha+\lambda)}, \quad 0 < \alpha < t,$$

特别的, 当 $\lambda = 0, a = 0$ 时, 有 $I_q^\alpha(1)(t) = \frac{t^\alpha}{T_q(\alpha+1)}$, 因此, 由式(3)可以得到:

$$\int_0^t (t-qs)^{(\alpha-1)} d_qs = T_q(\alpha) I_q^\alpha(1)(t) = \frac{1}{[\alpha]_q} t^\alpha. \quad (4)$$

定义 3^[19] 如果 $\exists \delta > 0$, 当 $\|x_1\| = \|x_2\| = 1, x_1 \in P, x_2 \in P$ 时, 恒有 $\|x_1 + x_2\| \geq \delta$, 则称锥 P 是正规的。

其次, 笔者列举一些在最近的文献中可以参考的符号和内容^[19-21]。

$(E, \|\cdot\|)$ 是实的巴拿赫空间, P 是在 E 中的锥, θ 是 E 中的零元素。对于任意的 $x, y \in E$, 都有 $x \sim y$, 也就是存在 $\mu > 0, v > 0$, 使得 $\mu x \leq y \leq vx$ 成立。给出 $h > \theta$, (i.e., $h \geq \theta$ 并且 $h \neq \theta$), 集合 C_h 可以表示为 $C_h = \{x \in E \mid x \sim h\}$ 。很显然, $C_h \in P$ 。算子 A 可以表示为如果 $x \leq y$, 那么 $E \rightarrow E$ 是增加的(或减小的), 也就是说 $Ax \leq Ay (Ax \geq Ay)$ 。有 $e \in P, \theta \leq e \leq h$, 定义 $C_{h,e} = \{x \in E \mid x + e \in C_h\}$, 即 $C_{h,e} = \{x \in E \mid \mu = \mu(h, e, x) > 0, v = v(h, e, x) > 0, \mu h \leq x + e \leq vh\}$ 。

定义 4^[22] 如果 $A(x, y)$ 对 x 是增加的, 对 y 是减小的, 那么算子 $A: C_{h,e} \times C_{h,e} \rightarrow E$ 是混合单调算子, 即 $u_i, v_i \in C_{h,e} (i=1, 2), u_1 \leq u_2, v_1 \geq v_2, A(u_1, v_1) \leq A(u_2, v_2)$ 。如果 $A(x, y) = x$, 那么 $x \in C_{h,e}$ 是 A 的不动点。

引理 3^[23] P 是在 E 里的正规锥, $A, B: C_{h,e} \rightarrow E$ 是 2 个混合单调算子, 满足以下性质, 那么算子 A, B 在 $C_{h,e}$ 中有唯一的非平凡解 u^* :

i) 对于任意的 $t \in (0, 1)$, 存在 $\psi(t) \in (t, 1)$, 那么

$$A(tx + (t-1)e, t^{-1}y + (t^{-1}-1)e) \geq \psi(t)A(x, y) + (\psi(t)-1)e, \quad \forall x, y \in C_{h,e};$$

ii) 对于任意的 $t \in (0, 1), x, y \in C_{h,e}, B(tx + (t-1)e, t^{-1}y + (t^{-1}-1)e) \geq tB(x, y) + (t-1)e;$

iii) $A(h, h) \in C_{h,e}, B(h, h) \in C_{h,e};$

iv) 存在一常数 $\delta > 0$, 对于所有的 $x, y \in C_{h,e}, A(x, y) \geq \delta B(x, y) + (\delta-1)e$ 。

2 主要结论

在这部分, 本文主要考虑式(2) 边界值问题。

引理 4^[13] 假定 $2 < \alpha \leq 3, g \in C[0, 1]$, 那么以下边界值问题:

$$\begin{cases} D_q^\alpha u(t) + g(t) = 0, & 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = D_q(u) = 0, & D_q u(1) = \beta \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

有特解

$$u(t) = \frac{\beta}{[\alpha-1]_q} t^{\alpha-1} + \int_0^1 G(t, qs) g(s) d_qs.$$

其中:

$$G(t, s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\alpha)} \begin{cases} (1-s)^{(\alpha-2)} t^{\alpha-1} - (t-s)^{(\alpha-1)}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ (1-s)^{(\alpha-2)} t^{\alpha-1}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

引理 5^[13] 函数 $G(t, qs)$ 有以下性质:

i) $G(t, qs) \geq 0, G(t, qs) \leq G(1, qs), 0 \leq t, s \leq 1;$

ii) $G(t, qs) \geq t^{\alpha-1} G(1, qs), 0 \leq t, s \leq 1;$

iii) $G(t, qs) \leq \frac{1}{T_q(\alpha)} (1-qs)^{(\alpha-2)} t^{\alpha-1} \leq \frac{1}{T_q(\alpha)}, \quad 0 \leq t, s \leq 1.$

定义 5 $E = C[0, 1], \|u\| = \sup\{u(t) \mid t \in [0, 1]\}, P = \{u \in E \mid u(t) \geq 0, t \in [0, 1]\}$, 很显然, E 是巴拿赫空间, P 是 E 中的正规锥。

令

$$e(t) = \frac{b(1-q)^2}{T_q(\alpha-1)} \left[\frac{t^{\alpha-1}}{(1-q^{\alpha-1})^2} - \frac{t^\alpha}{(1-q^\alpha)(1-q^{\alpha-1})} \right], \quad t \in [0,1]; \quad (5)$$

$$h(t) = Ht^{\alpha-1}, \quad H \geq \frac{b}{(1-q^{\alpha-1})^2 T_q(\alpha-1)}. \quad (6)$$

定理 1 如果以下性质成立:

H₁) $f, g: [0,1] \times [-e^*, +\infty) \times [-e^*, +\infty) \rightarrow (-\infty, +\infty)$ 是连续的, $t \in [0,1], g(t,0,H) \geq 0$,

$g(t,0,H) \neq 0, H \geq \frac{b}{(1-q^{\alpha-1})^2 T_q(\alpha-1)}, e^* = \max\{e(t): t \in [0,1]\};$

H₂) $f(t,x,y), g(t,x,y)$ 对 $x \in [-e^*, +\infty)$ 是递增的, 其中 $t \in [0,1], y \in [-e^*, +\infty)$,

$f(t,x,y), g(t,x,y)$ 对 $y \in [-e^*, +\infty)$ 是递减的, 其中 $t \in [0,1], y \in [-e^*, +\infty)$;

H₃) 对于所有的 $\lambda \in (0,1)$, 存在着 $\psi(\lambda) \in (\lambda,1)$, 因此, 对于所有的 $t \in [0,1]$, 有

$$f(t, \lambda x + (\lambda-1)\rho, \lambda^{-1}y + (\lambda^{-1}-1)\rho) \geq \psi(\lambda)f(t,x,y), x,y \in [-e^*, +\infty), \rho \in [0, e^*], \quad (7)$$

$$g(t, \lambda x + (\lambda-1)\rho, \lambda^{-1}y + (\lambda^{-1}-1)\rho) \geq \lambda g(t,x,y), x,y \in [-e^*, +\infty), \rho \in [0, e^*]; \quad (8)$$

H₄) 存在一个常数 $\delta > 0$, 这样 $f(t,x,y) \geq \delta g(t,x,y)$, 对于所有的 $t \in [0,1], x,y \in [-e^*, +\infty)$,

那么边界值问题(2)在 $C_{h,e}$ 中有唯一的非平凡解 u^* 。

根据引理 4 构造以下序列来证明边界值问题(2)有唯一的非平凡解。

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_n(t) &= \frac{\beta}{[\alpha-1]_q} t^{\alpha-1} + \int_0^1 G(t,qs) (f(s, \omega_{n-1}(s), \tau_{n-1}(s)) + g(s, \omega_{n-1}(s), \tau_{n-1}(s))) d_qs - \\ &\quad \frac{b(1-q)^2}{(1-q^{\alpha-1})^2 T_q(\alpha-1)} t^{\alpha-1} + \frac{b(1-q)^2}{(1-q^\alpha)(1-q^{\alpha-1}) T_q(\alpha-1)} t^\alpha, \quad n=1,2,\dots, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_n(t) &= \frac{\beta}{[\alpha-1]_q} t^{\alpha-1} + \int_0^1 G(t,qs) (f(s, \tau_{n-1}(s), \omega_{n-1}(s)) + g(s, \tau_{n-1}(s), \omega_{n-1}(s))) d_qs - \\ &\quad \frac{b(1-q)^2}{(1-q^{\alpha-1})^2 T_q(\alpha-1)} t^{\alpha-1} + \frac{b(1-q)^2}{(1-q^\alpha)(1-q^{\alpha-1}) T_q(\alpha-1)} t^\alpha, \quad n=1,2,\dots, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

任意的 $\omega_0, \tau_0 \in C_{h,e}$, 且当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 有 $\{\omega_n(t)\} \rightarrow u^*(t), \{\tau_n(t)\} \rightarrow u^*(t)$, 对 $t \in [0,1]$ 成立。

证明 对于 $t \in [0,1]$, 可以得出:

$$e(t) = \frac{b(1-q)^2}{T_q(\alpha-1)} \left[\frac{t^{\alpha-1}}{(1-q^{\alpha-1})^2} - \frac{t^\alpha}{(1-q^\alpha)(1-q^{\alpha-1})} \right] \geq \frac{b(1-q)^2 t^{\alpha-1}}{T_q(\alpha-1)} \cdot \frac{q^{\alpha-1} - q^\alpha}{(1-q^\alpha)(1-q^{\alpha-1})^2} \geq 0,$$

因此, $e \in P$ 。进一步, 对于 $t \in [0,1]$,

$$\begin{aligned} e(t) &= \frac{b(1-q)^2}{(1-q^{\alpha-1})^2 T_q(\alpha-1)} t^{\alpha-1} - \frac{b(1-q)^2}{(1-q^\alpha)(1-q^{\alpha-1}) T_q(\alpha-1)} t^\alpha \leq \\ &\quad \frac{b}{(1-q^{\alpha-1})^2 T_q(\alpha-1)} t^{\alpha-1} \leq Ht^{\alpha-1} = h(t), \end{aligned}$$

因此, $0 \leq e(t) \leq h(t)$ 。进一步, $C_{h,e} = \{u \in C[0,1] \mid u+e \in C_h\}$ 。

由式(9), 式(10)可知问题(2)的解 $u(t)$ 可以表示为

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= \frac{\beta}{[\alpha-1]_q} t^{\alpha-1} + \int_0^1 G(t,qs) f(s, u(s), u(s)) d_qs + \\ &\quad \int_0^1 G(t,qs) g(s, u(s), u(s)) d_qs - b \int_0^t G(t,qs) d_qs = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\beta}{[\alpha - 1]_q} t^{\alpha-1} + \int_0^1 G(t, qs) (f(s, u(s), u(s)) + g(s, u(s), u(s))) d_qs - \\ & \frac{b(1-q)^2}{T_q(\alpha-1)} \left[\frac{t^{\alpha-1}}{(1-q^{\alpha-1})^2} - \frac{t^\alpha}{(1-q^\alpha)(1-q^{\alpha-1})} \right] = \\ & \frac{\beta}{[\alpha - 1]_q} t^{\alpha-1} + \int_0^1 G(t, qs) (f(s, u(s), u(s)) + g(s, u(s), u(s))) d_qs - e(t) = \\ & \frac{\beta}{[\alpha - 1]_q} t^{\alpha-1} + \int_0^1 G(t, qs) (f(s, u(s), u(s))) d_qs - e(t) + \\ & \int_0^1 G(t, qs) g(s, u(s), u(s)) d_qs - e(t) + e(t). \end{aligned}$$

对于每一个 $t \in [0, 1], u, v \in C_{h,e}$ 定义如下的算子为

$$A(u, v)(t) = \frac{\beta}{[\alpha - 1]_q} t^{\alpha-1} + \int_0^1 G(t, qs) f(s, u(s), v(s)) d_qs - e(t), \tag{11}$$

$$B(u, v)(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, qs) g(s, u(s), v(s)) d_qs - e(t), \tag{12}$$

所以 $u(t)$ 是问题(2)的解当且仅当 $u = A(u, u) + B(u, u) + e$ 。

1) 首先, 说明算子 $A, B: C_{h,e} \times C_{h,e} \rightarrow E$ 是混合单调算子。事实上, 对于 $u_i, v_i \in C_{h,e} (i = 1, 2)$, 有 $u_1 > u_2, v_2 > v_1$ 。由条件 H_2) 可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned} A(u_1, v_1)(t) &= \frac{\beta}{[\alpha - 1]_q} t^{\alpha-1} + \int_0^1 G(t, qs) (f(s, u_1(s), v_1(s))) d_qs - e(t) \geq \\ & \frac{\beta}{[\alpha - 1]_q} t^{\alpha-1} + \int_0^1 G(t, qs) (f(s, u_2(s), v_2(s))) d_qs - e(t) = \\ & A(u_2, v_2)(t), \end{aligned}$$

所以 $A(u_1, v_1) \geq A(u_2, v_2)$ 。

同理, 可以得到 $B(u_1, v_1) \geq B(u_2, v_2)$ 。

2) 其次, 证明

$$A(\lambda u + (\lambda - 1)e, \lambda^{-1}v + (\lambda^{-1} - 1)e)(t) \geq \phi(\lambda)A(u, v) + (\phi(\lambda) - 1)(t)e(t),$$

$$B(\lambda u + (\lambda - 1)e, \lambda^{-1}v + (\lambda^{-1} - 1)e)(t) \geq \lambda B(u, v)(t) + (\lambda - 1)e(t)。$$

由 H_3) 可知, 对每一个 $\lambda \in [0, 1], t \in [0, 1]$, 存在 $\phi(\lambda) \in (0, 1)$ 。因此, 对于每一个 $u, v \in C_{h,e}$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & A(\lambda u + (\lambda - 1)e, \lambda^{-1}v + (\lambda^{-1} - 1)e)(t) = \\ & \frac{\beta}{[\alpha - 1]_q} t^{\alpha-1} + \int_0^1 G(t, qs) (f(s, \lambda u + (\lambda - 1)e, \lambda^{-1}v + (\lambda^{-1} - 1)e)) d_qs - e(t) \geq \\ & \phi(\lambda) \left[\frac{\beta}{[\alpha - 1]_q} t^{\alpha-1} + \phi(\lambda) \int_0^1 G(t, qs) (f(s, u(s), v(s))) d_qs - e(t) \right] = \\ & \phi(\lambda) \left[\frac{\beta}{[\alpha - 1]_q} t^{\alpha-1} + \int_0^1 G(t, qs) (f(s, u(s), v(s))) d_qs - e(t) \right] + (\phi(\lambda) - 1)e(t) = \\ & \phi(\lambda)A(u, v)(t) + (\phi(\lambda) - 1)e(t), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& B(\lambda u + (\lambda - 1)e, \lambda^{-1}v + (\lambda^{-1} - 1)e)(t) = \\
& \int_0^1 G(t, qs)g(s, \lambda u + (\lambda - 1)e, \lambda^{-1}v + (\lambda^{-1} - 1)e)d_qs - e(t) \geq \\
& \lambda \int_0^1 G(t, qs)g(s, u(s), v(s))d_qs - e(t) = \\
& \lambda B(u, v)(t) + (\lambda - 1)e(t);
\end{aligned}$$

因此,可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned}
& A(\lambda u + (\lambda - 1)e, \lambda^{-1}v + (\lambda^{-1} - 1)e)(t) \geq \psi(\lambda)A(u, v) + (\psi(\lambda) - 1)(t)e(t), \\
& B(\lambda u + (\lambda - 1)e, \lambda^{-1}v + (\lambda^{-1} - 1)e)(t) \geq \lambda B(u, v)(t) + (\lambda - 1)e(t).
\end{aligned}$$

3) 接下来证明 $A(h, h) \in C_{h,e}, B(h, h) \in C_{h,e}$ 。

先证明 $A(h, h) + e \in C_h, B(h, h) + e \in C_h$, 通过引理 5 和条件 $H_1)$ 和 $H_3)$ 可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
A(h, h)(t) + e(t) &= \frac{\beta}{[\alpha - 1]_q} t^{a-1} + \int_0^1 G(t, qs)(f(s, h(s), h(s)))d_qs = \\
& \frac{\beta}{[\alpha - 1]_q} t^{a-1} + \int_0^1 G(t, qs)(f(s, Hs^{a-1}, Hs^{a-1}))d_qs \leq \\
& \frac{\beta(1 - q_a)}{1 - q^{a-1}} t^{a-1} + \frac{1}{T_q(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1 - qs)^{(a-2)} t^{a-1} f(s, H, 0)d_qs \leq \\
& \frac{\beta}{1 - q^{a-1}} t^{a-1} + \frac{1}{T_q(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1 - qs)^{a-2} f(s, H, 0)d_qs \cdot t^{a-1} = \\
& \frac{\beta}{(1 - q^{a-1})H} h(t) + \frac{1}{HT_q(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1 - qs)^{(a-2)} f(s, H, 0)d_qs \cdot h(t); \\
A(h, h)(t) + e(t) &= \frac{\beta}{[\alpha - 1]_q} t^{a-1} + \int_0^1 G(t, qs)(f(s, h(s), h(s)))d_qs \geq \\
& \frac{\beta(1 - q)}{1 - q^a} t^{a-1} + \int_0^1 G(1, qs)t^{a-1} f(s, Hs^{a-1}, Hs^{a-1})d_qs = \\
& \frac{\beta(1 - q)}{1 - q^a} t^{a-1} + \frac{1}{T_q(\alpha)} \int_0^1 [(1 - qs)^{(a-2)} - (1 - qs)^{(a-1)}] f(s, 0, H)t^{a-1} d_qs \geq \\
& \frac{(\beta(1 - q))}{(1 - q^a)H} h(t) + \frac{1}{HT_q(\alpha)} \int_0^1 [(1 - qs)^{a-2} - (1 - qs)^{(a-1)}] f(s, 0, H)d_qs \cdot h(t).
\end{aligned}$$

因为 $\alpha > \beta, T(\alpha) > 0$, 由 $H_2), H_4)$ 得出 $f(s, H, 0) \geq f(s, 0, H) \geq \delta g(s, 0, H)$, 其中 $s \in [0, 1]$ 。注意到对于每一个 $s \in [0, 1], g(s, 0, H) \neq 0, g(s, 0, H) \geq 0$ 。因此

$$\int_0^1 f(s, H, 0)d_qs \geq \int_0^1 f(s, 0, H)d_qs \geq \int_0^1 \delta g(s, 0, H)d_qs > 0,$$

令

$$\begin{aligned}
l_1 &= \frac{\beta}{(1 - q^{a-1})H} + \frac{1}{HT_q(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1 - qs)^{(a-2)} f(s, H, 0)d_qs > 0, \\
l_2 &= \frac{\beta(1 - q)}{(1 - q^a)H} + \frac{1}{HT_q(\alpha)} \int_0^1 [(1 - qs)^{(a-2)} - (1 - qs)^{(a-1)}] f(s, 0, H)d_qs > 0,
\end{aligned}$$

因此 $l_2 h(t) \leq A(h, h)(t) + e(t) \leq l_1 h(t), t \in [0, 1]$ 。所以得到 $A(h, h) \in C_{h,e}$ 。

同理可得到:

$$\begin{aligned}
 B(h, h)(t) + e(t) &= \int_0^1 G(t, qs)g(s, Hs^{a-1}, Hs^{a-1})d_qs \leq \\
 &\quad \frac{1}{T_q(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1-qs)^{(a-2)} t^{a-1} g(s, H, 0) d_qs \leq \\
 &\quad \frac{1}{T_q(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1-qs)^{(a-2)} g(s, H, 0) d_qs \cdot t^{a-1} = \\
 &\quad \frac{1}{HT_q(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1-qs)^{(a-2)} g(s, H, 0) d_qs \cdot h(t); \\
 B(h, h)(t) + e(t) &= \int_0^1 G(t, qs)g(s, Hs^{a-1}, Hs^{a-1})d_qs \geq \\
 &\quad \int_0^1 G(1, qs)t^{a-1} g(s, Hs^{a-1}, Hs^{a-1})d_qs \geq \\
 &\quad \frac{1}{T_q(\alpha)} \int_0^1 [(1-qs)^{(a-2)} - (1-qs)^{(a-1)}]g(s, 0, H) d_qs \cdot t^{a-1} = \\
 &\quad \frac{1}{HT_q(\alpha)} \int_0^1 [(1-qs)^{(a-2)} - (1-qs)^{(a-1)}]g(s, 0, H) d_qs \cdot h(t);
 \end{aligned}$$

令

$$\begin{aligned}
 l_3 &= \frac{1}{HT_q(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1-qs)^{(a-2)} g(s, H, 0) d_qs > 0, \\
 l_4 &= \frac{1}{HT_q(\alpha)} \int_0^1 [(1-qs)^{(a-2)} - (1-qs)^{(a-1)}]g(s, 0, H) d_qs > 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

因此 $l_4 h(t) \leq B(h, h) + e(t) \leq l_3 h(t), t \in [0, 1]$ 。因此 $B(h, h) \in C_{h,e}$

4) 证明 $A(u, v) \geq \delta B(u, v) + (\delta - 1)e(t)$ 。

对于每一个 $u, v \in C_{h,e}, t \in [0, 1]$, 根据条件 H_4) 可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A(u, v)(t) &= \frac{\beta}{[\alpha - 1]_q} t^{a-1} + \int_0^1 G(t, qs)f(s, u(s), v(s))d_qs - e(t) \geq \\
 &\quad \delta \int_0^1 G(t, qs)g(s, u(s), v(s))d_qs - e(t) - \delta e(t) + \delta e(t) \geq \\
 &\quad \delta B(u, v) + (\delta - 1)e(t),
 \end{aligned}$$

所以得到 $A(u, v) \geq \delta B(u, v) + (\delta - 1)e(t)$ 。

因此, 满足引理 3 所有条件, 算子 A, B 在 $C_{h,e}$ 中有唯一的不动点 u^* , 即

$$u^*(t) = \frac{\beta}{[\alpha - 1]_q} t^{a-1} + \int_0^1 G(t, qs)(f(s, u^*(s), u^*(s)) + g(s, u^*(s), u^*(s)))d_qs - e(t).$$

显然, $(u^*)' \neq 0, t \in [0, 1], u^*(t)$ 是非平凡解。所以 $u(t)$ 是问题(2) 的解, 当且仅当 $u = A(u, u) + B(u, u) + e$, 因此定理 1 得证。

3 应 用

通过一个例子来验证主要结果。

考虑如下的边界值问题:

$$\begin{cases} D_q^{\frac{5}{2}}u(t) + f(t, u(t), u(t)) + g(t, u(t), u(t)) = 1, & t \in (0, 1), \\ u(0) = D_q u(0) = 0, & D_q u(1) = 2, \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

其中 $\alpha = \frac{5}{2}, q = \frac{1}{2}, b = 1, \beta = 2$ 。

$$f(t, x, y) = \left(\frac{e(t)}{e^*} x + e(t) \right)^{\frac{1}{5}} + \left(\frac{e(t)}{e^*} y + e(t) + 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}},$$

$$g(t, x, y) = \left(\frac{e(t)}{e^*} x + e(t) \right)^{\frac{1}{5}} + \left(\frac{e(t)}{e^*} y + e(t) + 1 \right)^{-\frac{2}{5}};$$

$$f(t, u(t), u(t)) = \left\{ \left(u + \frac{18+8\sqrt{2}}{49T_q(\frac{3}{2})} \right) t^{\frac{3}{2}} - \left(\frac{45\ 570-6\ 076\sqrt{2}}{47\ 089} u + \frac{68+24\sqrt{2}}{217T_q(\frac{3}{2})} \right) t^{\frac{5}{2}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{5}} + \left\{ \left(u + \frac{18+8\sqrt{2}}{49T_q(\frac{3}{2})} \right) t^{\frac{3}{2}} - \left(\frac{45\ 570-6\ 076\sqrt{2}}{47\ 089} u + \frac{68+24\sqrt{2}}{217T_q(\frac{3}{2})} \right) t^{\frac{5}{2}} + 1 \right\}^{-\frac{2}{3}},$$

$$g(t, u(t), u(t)) = \left\{ \left(u + \frac{18+8\sqrt{2}}{49T_q(\frac{3}{2})} \right) t^{\frac{3}{2}} - \left(\frac{45\ 570-6\ 076\sqrt{2}}{47\ 089} u + \frac{68+24\sqrt{2}}{217T_q(\frac{3}{2})} \right) t^{\frac{5}{2}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{5}} + \left\{ \left(u + \frac{18+8\sqrt{2}}{49T_q(\frac{3}{2})} \right) t^{\frac{3}{2}} - \left(\frac{45\ 570-6\ 076\sqrt{2}}{47\ 089} u + \frac{68+24\sqrt{2}}{217T_q(\frac{3}{2})} \right) t^{\frac{5}{2}} + 1 \right\}^{-\frac{2}{5}},$$

$$e(t) = \frac{18+8\sqrt{2}}{49T_q(\frac{3}{2})} t^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{68+24\sqrt{2}}{217T_q(\frac{3}{2})} t^{\frac{5}{2}};$$

$$h(t) = Ht^{\frac{3}{2}}, H \geq \frac{72+32\sqrt{2}}{49T_q(\frac{3}{2})}, \quad t \in [0, 1].$$

接下来有:

$$e(t) = \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{T_q(\frac{3}{2})} \left(\frac{18+8\sqrt{2}}{49} - \frac{88+24\sqrt{2}}{217} t \right) \geq \frac{82+80\sqrt{2}}{1\ 519T_q(\frac{3}{2})} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \geq 0; \quad e(t) \leq \frac{72+32\sqrt{2}}{49T_q(\frac{3}{2})} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \leq Ht^{\frac{3}{2}} = h(t), \text{进}$$

一步, $e^*(t) = \frac{18+8\sqrt{2}}{49T_q(\frac{3}{2})}$, 对于 $t \in [0, 1]$ 。

可以得出 $f, g: [0, 1] \times \left[-\frac{18+8\sqrt{2}}{49T_q(\frac{3}{2})}, +\infty \right) \times \left(-\frac{18+8\sqrt{2}}{49T_q(\frac{3}{2})}, +\infty \right) \rightarrow (-\infty, +\infty)$ 是连续的, 并且关于

x 是递增的, 关于 y 是递减的, 其中 $t \in [0, 1]$ 。

$$g(t, 0, H) = \left\{ \frac{18+8\sqrt{2}}{49T_q(\frac{3}{2})} t^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{68+24\sqrt{2}}{217T_q(\frac{3}{2})} t^{\frac{5}{2}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{5}} + \left\{ \left(H + \frac{18+8\sqrt{2}}{49T_q(\frac{3}{2})} \right) t^{\frac{3}{2}} - \left(\frac{45\ 570-6\ 076\sqrt{2}}{47\ 089} H + \frac{68+24\sqrt{2}}{217T_q(\frac{3}{2})} \right) t^{\frac{5}{2}} + 1 \right\}^{-\frac{2}{5}} \geq 0,$$

并且 $g(t, 0, H) \neq 0$, 因此, 满足条件 H_1) 和 H_2)。

$$\text{很显然, } g(t, u(t), u(t)) = \left[\frac{e(t)}{e^*} u(t) + e(t) \right]^{\frac{1}{5}} + \left[\frac{e(t)}{e^*} u(t) + e(t) + 1 \right]^{-\frac{2}{5}},$$

其中:

$$\frac{e(t)}{e^*(t)}u(t) = t^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{45\,570 - 6\,076\sqrt{2}}{47\,089}t^{\frac{5}{2}} < 1, \quad t \in [0, 1].$$

假定 $\lambda \in (0, 1), x, y \in [-e^*, +\infty), c \in [0, e^*]$, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} f(t, \lambda x + (\lambda - 1)c, \lambda^{-1}y + (\lambda^{-1} - 1)c) = & \\ & \left(\frac{e(t)}{e^*}(\lambda x + (\lambda - 1)c) + e(t)\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} + \left(\frac{e(t)}{e^*}(\lambda^{-1}y + (\lambda^{-1} - 1)c) + e(t) + 1\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \geq \\ & \lambda^{\frac{1}{5}}\left(\frac{e(t)}{e^*}x + (1 - \frac{1}{\lambda})\frac{e(t)}{e^*}e^* + \frac{1}{\lambda}e(t)\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} + \lambda^{\frac{2}{3}}\left(\frac{e(t)}{e^*}y + (1 - \lambda)\frac{e(t)}{e^*}e^* + \lambda e(t) + \lambda\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} > \\ & \lambda^{\frac{2}{3}}\left[\left(\frac{e(t)}{e^*}x + e(t)\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} + \left(\frac{e(t)}{e^*}y + e(t) + 1\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}}\right] = \lambda^{\frac{2}{3}}f(t, x, y), \end{aligned}$$

令 $\psi(\lambda) = \lambda^{\frac{2}{3}}$, 所以 $f(t, \lambda x + (\lambda - 1)c, \lambda^{-1}y + (\lambda^{-1} - 1)c) \geq \psi(\lambda)f(t, x, y)$;

$$\begin{aligned} g(t, \lambda x + (\lambda - 1)c, \lambda^{-1}y + (\lambda^{-1} - 1)c) = & \\ & \left(\frac{e(t)}{e^*}(\lambda x + (\lambda - 1)c) + e(t)\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} + \left(\frac{e(t)}{e^*}(\lambda^{-1}y + (\lambda^{-1} - 1)c) + e(t) + 1\right)^{-\frac{2}{5}} \geq \\ & \lambda^{\frac{1}{5}}\left(\frac{e(t)}{e^*}x + (1 - \frac{1}{\lambda})\frac{e(t)}{e^*}e^* + \frac{1}{\lambda}e(t)\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} + \lambda^{\frac{2}{5}}\left(\frac{e(t)}{e^*}y + (1 - \lambda)\frac{e(t)}{e^*}e^* + \lambda e(t) + \lambda\right)^{-\frac{2}{5}} > \\ & \lambda^{\frac{2}{5}}\left[\left(\frac{e(t)}{e^*}x + e(t)\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} + \left(\frac{e(t)}{e^*}y + e(t) + 1\right)^{-\frac{2}{5}}\right] > \lambda g(t, x, y), \end{aligned}$$

所以 $g(t, \lambda x + (\lambda - 1)c, \lambda^{-1}y + (\lambda^{-1} - 1)c) > \lambda g(t, x, y)$, 满足条件 H_3 。

此外, 假定 $x, y \in [-e^*, +\infty), t \in [0, 1]$, 有:

$$f(t, x, y) = \left(\frac{e(t)}{e^*}x + e(t)\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} + \left(\frac{e(t)}{e^*}y + e(t) + 1\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}},$$

$$g(t, x, y) = \left(\frac{e(t)}{e^*}x + e(t)\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} + \left(\frac{e(t)}{e^*}y + e(t) + 1\right)^{-\frac{2}{5}},$$

显然, 当 $\delta = 1$ 时, 条件 $f(t, x, y) > \delta g(t, x, y)$, 满足条件 H_4 。

综上所述, 满足定理 1 所有条件, 说明问题(13) 有唯一解 $u^* \in C[0, 1]$, 对于 $u \in C_{h,e}$, 构造以下迭代序列:

$$\begin{aligned} v_n(t) = & \frac{\beta}{[\alpha - 1]_q}t^{\alpha-1} + \int_0^1 G(t, qs)(f(s, v_{n-1}(s), v_{n-1}(s)) + g(s, v_{n-1}(s), v_{n-1}(s)))d_qs - e(t) = \\ & \int_0^1 G(t, qs)\{2m^{\frac{1}{5}} + (m + 1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} + (m + 1)^{-\frac{2}{5}}\}d_qs + \\ & \left(\frac{8 + \sqrt{2}}{7} - \frac{18 + 8\sqrt{2}}{49T_q(\frac{3}{2})}t^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)t^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{68 + 24\sqrt{2}}{217T_q(\frac{3}{2})}t^{\frac{5}{2}}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \end{aligned}$$

并且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n = u^*$ 。

$$\text{其中 } m = \left(v_{n-1}(s) + \frac{18 + 8\sqrt{2}}{49T_q(\frac{3}{2})}\right)s^{\frac{3}{2}} - \left(\frac{45\,570 + 6\,076\sqrt{2}}{47\,089}v_{n-1}(s) + \frac{68 + 24\sqrt{2}}{217T_q(\frac{3}{2})}\right)s^{\frac{5}{2}}.$$

4 结 论

本文研究了一类非线性分数 q 阶型差分方程边值问题,在正规锥中建立 2 个混合单调算子不动点的存在性,获得了 Green 函数中特解的结构和上下界的估计,运用抽象定理构造迭代序列和抽象和算子,在前人的基础上建立了其解的存在性定理,通过验证定理所满足的条件得出具有混合单调性的二元方程组的非平凡解并证出唯一性,最后举出一个例子说明主要结果。结果表明,定理条件得证且方程组边值问题非平凡解满足存在唯一性。研究方法在理论证明和边值问题方面都得到了良好的结果,对探究其他边值问题具有一定的借鉴意义。

参考文献/References:

- [1] AGARWAL R P. Certain fractional q -integrals and q -derivatives[J].Mathematical Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, 1969, 66: 365-370.
- [2] ANNABY M H, MANSOUR Z S. q -Fractional Calculus and Equations[M]. Berlin:Lecture Notes in Mathematics,2012.
- [3] 廖春平, 叶海平. 分数阶时滞微分方程初值问题正解的存在性[J]. 纺织高校基础科学学报, 2008, 21(4):415-420.
LIAO Chunping, YE Haiping. Existence of positive solutions for initial value problems of fractional delay differential equations [J]. Journal of Basic Sciences, Textile University, 2008, 21 (4): 415-420.
- [4] LI Xinhui, HAN Zhenlai, SUN Shurong. Existence of positive solutions of nonlinear fractional q -difference equation with parameter[J]. Advances in Difference Equations,2013, 1:205-215.
- [5] LIU Yun. Existence of positive solutions for boundary value problem of nonlinear fractional q -difference equation[J].Mathematics, 2013, 4:1450-1454.
- [6] ZHAI Chengbo, REN Jing. Positive and negative solutions of a boundary value problem for a fractional q -difference equation[J]. Advances in Difference Equations, 2017,82:1-13.
- [7] AHMAD B, NTOUYAS S K. Impulsive fractional q -integrals-difference equations with separated boundary conditions[J]. Applied Mathematics Computation,2016, 281: 199-213.
- [8] 苏新卫, 穆晓霞. 非线性分数阶微分方程系统正解的存在性和唯一性[J]. 河南师范大学学报(自然科学报), 2006, 34(4):9-12.
SU Xinwei, MU Xiaoxia. Existence and uniqueness of positive solutions for a system of nonlinear fractional differential equations [J]. Journal of Henan Normal University (Natural Science), 2006, 34(4): 9-12.
- [9] AHMAD B, NTOUYAS S K, PURNARAS L K. Existence results for nonlocal boundary value problems of nonlinear fractional q -difference equations[J]. Advances in Difference Equations,2012,140: 1-15.
- [10] ALMEID R, MARTINS N. Existence results for fractional q -difference equations of order with three-point boundary conditions[J]. Communications in Nonlinear Science and Numerical Simulation,2014,19(6):1675-1685.
- [11] SALAM A, WALEED A. Some fractional q -integrals and q -derivatives[J]. Proceedings of the Edinburgh Mathematical Society,1966, 15: 135-140.
- [12] FERREIRA R A C. Positive solutions for a class of boundary value problems with fractional q -differences[J]. Computers & Math News, 2011,61: 367-373.
- [13] KHODABAKHSHI N, VAEZPOUR S M. Existence and uniqueness of positive solution for a class of boundary value problems with fractional q -differences[J]. Nonlinear Converter,2015,16:375-384.
- [14] LI Xinhui, HAN Zhenlai. Boundary value problems of fractional q -difference Schrödinger equations[J]. Applied Mathematics Letters, 2015, 46:100-105.
- [15] 吴焱生, 李国祯. 混合单调算子的不动点存在唯一性定理及其应用[J]. 数学学报,2003, 46(1):161-166.
WU Zhensheng, LI Guozhen. On the fixed point existence and uniqueness theorems for mixed monotone operators and their applications [J]. Acta Mathematica Sinica, 2003, 46 (1): 161-166.
- [16] LI Mengmeng, WANG Jinrong. Finite time stability of fractional delay differential equations[J]. Applied Mathematics Letters, 2017,64: 170-176.
- [17] MIAO Fenghua, LIANG Sihua. Uniqueness of positive solutions for fractional q -difference boundary-value problems with p -Laplacian operator[J]. Electronic Journal of Differential Equations,2013,2013(174):1-11.
- [18] SLADANA D, MARINKOVIĆ. Fractional integrals and derivatives in q -calculus[J]. Applicable Analysis and Discrete Mathematics, 2017,1:311-323.
- [19] ZHAI Chengbo, REN Jing. Positive and negative solutions of a boundary value problem for a fractional q -difference equation[J]. Advances in Difference Equations,2017, 82:1-13.
- [20] ZHAI Chengbo, WANG Fang. Properties of positive solutions for the operator equation $Ax = \lambda x$ and applications to fractional differential equations with integral boundary conditions[J].Advances in Difference Equations,2015,366:1-10.
- [21] ZHAI Chengbo, WANG Li. ϕ - (h, e) -concave operators and applications[J]. Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications, 2017, 454(2):571-584.
- [22] GUO D. Partial Order Methods in Nonlinear Analysis[M]. Jinan: Shandong Science & Technology Press, 2000.
- [23] SANG Yanbing, REN Yan. Nonlinear sum operator equations and applications to elastic beam equation and fractional differential equation [J]. Boundary Value Problems, 2019, 2019(1):49.