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非线性 (p, q) - 差分方程非局部问题的正解

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摘要: 为了完善非线性量子差分方程边值问题的基本理论, 研究了二阶非线性 (p, q) - 差分方程非局部问题的可解性。首先, 计算线性 (p, q) - 差分方程边值问题的 Green 函数, 研究 Green 函数的性质; 其次, 运用 Banach 压缩映像原理和 Guo-Krasnoselskii 不动点定理, 获得二阶三点非线性 (p, q) - 边值问题正解的存在性和唯一性定理; 再次, 给出线性 (p, q) - 差分方程非局部问题的 Lyapunov 不等式; 最后, 给出 2 个实例, 证明所得结果是正确的。结果表明, 在赋予非线性项 f 一定的增长条件下, 非线性 (p, q) - 差分方程非局部问题正解具有存在性和唯一性。研究结果丰富了量子差分方程可解性的理论, 对 (p, q) - 差分方程在数学、物理等领域的应用提供了重要的理论依据。

关键词: 非线性泛函分析; 非线性 (p, q) - 差分方程; 非局部问题; Banach 压缩映像原理; Guo-Krasnoselskii 不动点定理; 正解

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Positive solutions for nonlocal problems of nonlinear (p, q) - difference equations

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Abstract: In order to improve the basic theory of boundary value problems for nonlinear quantum difference equations, in this paper, we study the solvability of nonlocal problems for second order three-point nonlinear (p, q) - difference equations. Firstly, the Green function of the boundary value problem of linear (p, q) - difference equation is calculated and the property of Green function is studied. Secondly, we obtain the existence and uniqueness of the positive solution for the problem by the Banach contraction mapping principle and the Guo-Krasnoselskii fixed point theorem in a cone. Next, we get the Lyapunov

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inequality for nonlocal problems of linear (p, q) - difference equations. Finally, two examples are given to illustrate the validity of the results. The results show that the existence and uniqueness of positive solutions for nonlocal problems of nonlinear (p, q) - difference equations are obtained, under the condition of nonlinear term f certain growth. The research results enrich the theory of solvability of quantum difference equations and provide important theoretical basis for the application of (p, q) - difference equation in mathematics, physics and other fields.

Keywords: nonlinear functional analysis; nonlinear (p, q) - difference equation; nonlocal problem; Banach contraction mapping principle; Guo-Krasnoselskii fixed point theorem; positive solution

量子微积分,又名 q -微积分,是一类无极限的微积分,最早于 20 世纪初期由 JACKSON^[1-2] 正式提出。1912 年,CARMICHAEL^[3] 研究了线性 q -差分方程的一般理论。目前,有关线性 q -差分方程的理论取得了很大进展^[4-6]。众所周知,线性 q -差分方程的应用有其自身的局限性,相对而言,非线性 q -差分方程有着更广泛的应用,如正交多项式、基本超几何函数、组合学、相对论、超几何级数、复杂分析和粒子物理等。非线性 q -差分方程边值问题(BVPS)的研究可以追溯到 2010 年^[7]。近些年来,关于非线性 q -差分方程解的存在性的研究取得了很大进展^[8-15]。

双参数量子微积分又称 (p, q) -微积分,其作为 q -微积分的拓展,起源于 1990 年^[16]。近年来,关于 (p, q) -微积分已经取得了一些研究成果^[17-19],但关于 (p, q) -差分方程的研究结果尚少^[20-22],尤其是非线性 (p, q) -差分方程边值问题的研究仍处于起步阶段。2019 年,GHOLAMI^[21] 研究了 (p, q) -差分方程边值问题

$$\begin{cases} (D_{p,q}^2 u)(t) + f(t, u(t)) = 0, & 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ \alpha u(0) - \beta D_{p,q} u(0) = 0, \\ \gamma u(1) + \delta D_{p,q} u(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解的存在性。基于上述基础,笔者研究了一类二阶非线性 (p, q) -差分方程非局部问题

$$\begin{cases} D_{p,q}^2 u(t) + f(t, u(t)) = 0, & t \in I, \\ u(0) = 0, & u(1) = \alpha u(\eta) \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

的可解性,其中, $I = [0, 1]$, $0 < p < q \leq 1$, 且 $0 < \alpha\eta < 1, 0 < \eta < 1, f: I \times R^+ \rightarrow R^+$ 是连续函数。

1 预备知识

首先给出本研究用到的定义和相关定理。

定义 1^[19] 函数 $f(x)$ 的 (p, q) - 导数:

$$D_{p,q} f(x) = \frac{f(px) - f(qx)}{(p - q)x}, x \neq 0.$$

若 f 在 $x = 0$ 处可微,则 $D_{p,q} f(0) = f'(0)$ 。

注:当 $p = 1$ 时, (p, q) - 导数退化为 q - 导数: $D_q f(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(qx)}{(1 - q)x}, x \neq 0$ 。

定义 2^[19] 函数 $f(x)$ 的 (p, q) - 积分:

$$\int f(x) d_{p,q} x = (p - q)x \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^k}{p^{k+1}} f\left(\frac{q^k}{p^{k+1}} x\right). \tag{2}$$

定理 1^[19] 设 $0 < \frac{q}{p} < 1$, 若 $0 \leq \alpha < 1, |f(x)x^\alpha|$ 在区间 $(0, A]$ 上有界,则 (p, q) - 积分(2)收敛于函数 $F(x)$, 称 $F(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的原函数。此外, $F(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续,且 $F(0) = 0$ 。

定义 3^[19] 设 f 是任意函数, a 是实数,则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a f(x) d_{p,q} x &= (q - p)a \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{p^k}{q^{k+1}} f\left(\frac{p^k}{q^{k+1}} a\right), & \left| \frac{p}{q} \right| < 1; \\ \int_0^a f(x) d_{p,q} x &= (p - q)a \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^k}{p^{k+1}} f\left(\frac{q^k}{p^{k+1}} a\right), & \left| \frac{p}{q} \right| > 1. \end{aligned}$$

定义 4^[19] 设 f 是任意函数, a 和 b 是 2 个非负实数且 $a < b$, 则

$$\int_a^b f(x) d_{p,q}x = \int_0^b f(x) d_{p,q}x - \int_0^a f(x) d_{p,q}x .$$

定理 2^[19] ((p, q) - 微积分基本定理) 若 $F(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的原函数且 $F(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续, 则

$$\int_a^b f(x) d_{p,q}x = F(b) - F(a) , 其中 0 \le a \le b \le \infty .$$

引理 1^[21] 交换积分次序公式, 设函数 $f : I \rightarrow R$ 是连续的, 则有

$$\int_0^t \int_0^r f(s) d_{p,q}s d_{p,q}r = \int_0^{\frac{t}{q}} (t - pqs) f(s) d_{p,q}s , \quad \left| \frac{p}{q} \right| < 1 ;$$

$$\int_0^t \int_0^r f(s) d_{p,q}s d_{p,q}r = \int_0^{\frac{t}{p}} (t - pqs) f(s) d_{p,q}s , \quad \left| \frac{p}{q} \right| > 1 .$$

定理 3^[23] 设 E 是一个 Banach 空间, $K \subset E$ 是一个锥. 若 $\Omega_i \subset E, i = 1, 2, 0 \in \Omega_1$ 且 $\overline{\Omega_1} \subset \Omega_2$,

令 $A : K \cap (\overline{\Omega_2} \setminus \Omega_1) \rightarrow K$ 是一个全连续算子, 且满足

- 1) $\| Au \| \leq \| u \|$, 对 $u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1$, 且 $\| Au \| \geq \| u \|$, $u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2$, 或者
- 2) $\| Au \| \geq \| u \|$, 对 $u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1$, 且 $\| Au \| \leq \| u \|$, $u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2$,

则 A 在 $K \cap (\overline{\Omega_2} \setminus \Omega_1)$ 中有一个不动点.

2 主要结论

引理 2 若 $y \in C[0, 1]$, 且假设对任意 $t \in [1, \frac{1}{q}]$, 有 $y(t) \equiv 0$, 则 (p, q) - 差分方程边值问题

$$\begin{cases} D_{p,q}^2 u(t) + y(t) = 0, \\ u(0) = 0, \quad u(1) = \alpha u(\eta) \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

有唯一解

$$u(t) = \frac{t}{(1 - \alpha\eta)} \int_0^{\frac{1}{q}} (1 - pqs) y(s) d_{p,q}s - \frac{\alpha t}{(1 - \alpha\eta)} \int_0^{\frac{\eta}{q}} (\eta - pqs) y(s) d_{p,q}s - \int_0^{\frac{t}{q}} (t - pqs) y(s) d_{p,q}s = \int_0^1 G(t, pqs) y(s) d_{p,q}s ,$$

其中, $G(t, pqs)$ 为 (p, q) - 差分方程边值问题(3)的 Green 函数, 且

$$G(t, pqs) = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha\eta} \begin{cases} pqs(1 + \alpha t - t - \alpha\eta), & pqs \leq t, \quad pqs \leq \eta, \\ t(1 - pqs - \alpha\eta + \alpha pqs), & t \leq pqs \leq \eta, \\ t(\alpha\eta - pqs) + pqs(1 - \alpha\eta), & \eta \leq pqs \leq t, \\ t(1 - pqs), & pqs \geq t, \quad pqs \geq \eta. \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

证明 对 (p, q) - 差分方程(3)两边从 0 到 t 两次积分得:

$$u(t) = u(0) + tD_{p,q}u(0) - \int_0^{\frac{t}{q}} (t - pqs) y(s) d_{p,q}s . \tag{5}$$

由边界条件 $u(0) = 0, u(1) = \alpha u(\eta)$ 可得:

$$D_{p,q}u(0) = \frac{1}{(1 - \alpha\eta)} \int_0^{\frac{1}{q}} (1 - pqs) y(s) d_{p,q}s - \frac{\alpha}{(1 - \alpha\eta)} \int_0^{\frac{\eta}{q}} (\eta - pqs) y(s) d_{p,q}s ,$$

又由于 $t \in [1, \frac{1}{q}]$, 有 $y(t) \equiv 0$, 则

$$u(t) = \frac{t}{(1 - \alpha\eta)} \int_0^{\frac{1}{q}} (1 - pqs) y(s) d_{p,q}s - \frac{\alpha t}{(1 - \alpha\eta)} \int_0^{\frac{\eta}{q}} (\eta - pqs) y(s) d_{p,q}s - \int_0^{\frac{t}{q}} (t - pqs) y(s) d_{p,q}s = \int_0^1 G(t, pqs) y(s) d_{p,q}s .$$

证毕.

引理 3 若 $0 < p < q \leq 1$, 则 Green 函数 $G(t, pqs)$ 满足:

- 1) $G(t, pqs) \geq 0, (t, pqs) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$;

2) \$\forall t \in \left[\frac{1}{\xi}, \frac{\xi-1}{\xi} \right], G(t, pqs) \geq \sigma G(pqs, pqs)\$, 其中, \$\sigma = \frac{1-\alpha}{\xi(1-\alpha\eta)}, \xi \in (2, +\infty)\$;

3) \$G(t, pqs) \leq G(pqs, pqs) \leq \Theta\$, 其中,

$$\Theta = \begin{cases} \frac{pq(1-pq)}{1-\alpha\eta}, & \frac{1}{2pq} \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{4(1-\alpha\eta)}, & \frac{1}{2pq} > 1. \end{cases}$$

证明 1) 经过简单计算, 易证 \$G(t, pqs) \geq 0\$。

2) 当 \$\frac{1}{\xi} \leq t \leq \frac{\xi-1}{\xi}\$ 时,

$$\frac{G(t, pqs)}{G(pqs, pqs)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1+at-t-\alpha\eta}{1+\alpha pqs-pqs-\alpha\eta} \geq \frac{1-\alpha}{\xi(1-\alpha\eta)}, & pqs \leq t, pqs \leq \eta, \\ \frac{t}{pqs} \geq \frac{1}{\xi}, & t \leq pqs \leq \eta, \\ \frac{t(\alpha\eta-pqs)+pqs(1-\alpha\eta)}{pqs(\alpha\eta-pqs)+pqs(1-\alpha\eta)} \geq \frac{1-\alpha}{\xi(1-\eta)}, & \eta \leq pqs \leq t, \\ \frac{t}{pqs} \geq \frac{1}{\xi}, & pqs \geq t, pqs \geq \eta. \end{cases}$$

经计算可得, \$\min_{\xi \in (2, \infty)} \left\{ \frac{1-\alpha}{\xi(1-\alpha\eta)}, \frac{1}{\xi}, \frac{1-\alpha}{\xi(1-\eta)} \right\} = \frac{1-\alpha}{\xi(1-\alpha\eta)}\$, 所以,

$$G(t, pqs) \geq \frac{1-\alpha}{\xi(1-\alpha\eta)} G(pqs, pqs)。$$

3) 由 \$G(t, pqs)\$ 关于 \$t\$ 的单调性易证结论成立。

证毕。

注: 简单计算知 \$\Theta \leq \frac{1}{4(1-\alpha\eta)} := \Theta_1\$。

考虑空间 \$C_{p,q} = C([0, 1], R^+)\$, \$\|u\| = \max\{|u|, t \in I\}\$, \$u \in C_{p,q}\$。定义积分算子 \$T: C_{p,q} \to C_{p,q}\$,

$$Tu(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, pqs) f(s, u(s)) d_{p,q}s。$$

显然, \$u\$ 是 BVP(1) 的解的充要条件为 \$u\$ 是 \$T\$ 的不动点。

定义锥 \$K\$:

$$K = \left\{ u \in C_{p,q} : u(t) \geq 0, \min_{\frac{1}{\xi} \leq t \leq \frac{\xi-1}{\xi}} u(t) \geq \sigma \|u\| \right\}。$$

定理 4 若 \$f: I \times R^+ \to R^+\$ 是连续函数, \$\exists L(t) \in L^1_{p,q}(I, R^+)\$, 且 \$tL(t), t^2L(t) \in L^1_{p,q}(I, R^+)\$, 对 \$\forall t \in I, u_1, u_2 \in R^+\$ 满足

$$|f(t, u_1) - f(t, u_2)| \leq L(t) |u_1 - u_2|。$$

若 \$\Gamma < 1\$, 则 BVP(1) 有唯一正解, 其中,

$$\Gamma = \frac{pq(A-pqB)}{1-\alpha\eta}, A = \int_0^1 sL(s) d_{p,q}s, B = \int_0^1 s^2L(s) d_{p,q}s。$$

证明: 令 \$\sup_{t \in I} |f(t, 0)| = M_0, M_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{pqs(1-pqs)}{1-\alpha\eta} d_{p,q}s\$, 选择 \$r > \frac{M_0 M_1}{1-\delta}, \Gamma \leq \delta \leq 1\$。令 \$B_r = \{u \in C_{p,q} : \|u\| \leq r\}\$, 现证 \$TB_r \subset B_r\$。对任意的 \$u \in B_r\$, 有

\$\{u \in C_{p,q} : \|u\| \leq r\}\$, 现证 \$TB_r \subset B_r\$。对任意的 \$u \in B_r\$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
|Tu(t)| &= \left| \int_0^1 G(t, pqs) f(s, u(s)) d_{p,q}s \right| \leq \int_0^1 G(pqs, pqs) |f(s, u(s))| d_{p,q}s \leq \\
&\int_0^1 G(pqs, pqs) (|f(s, u(s)) - f(s, 0)| + |f(s, 0)|) d_{p,q}s \leq \\
&\int_0^1 \frac{pqs(1-pqs)}{1-\alpha\eta} (|f(s, u(s)) - f(s, 0)| + |f(s, 0)|) d_{p,q}s \leq \\
&\int_0^1 \frac{pqs(1-pqs)}{1-\alpha\eta} (L(s) |u| + M_0) \leq \|u\| \Gamma + M_0 M_1 \leq r.
\end{aligned}$$

因此, 有 $\|Tu\| \leq r$, 所以, $TB_r \subset B_r$ 。

再证明 T 是压缩的。对任意的 $t \in I, u, v \in C_{p,q}$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
|Tu(t) - Tv(t)| &= \left| \int_0^1 G(t, pqs) (f(s, u(s)) - f(s, v(s))) d_{p,q}s \right| \leq \\
&\int_0^1 G(pqs, pqs) L(s) |u - v| d_{p,q}s \leq \\
&\|u - v\| \int_0^1 \frac{pqs(1-pqs)}{1-\alpha\eta} L(s) d_{p,q}s = \\
&\Gamma \|u - v\| < \|u - v\|.
\end{aligned}$$

因此, $\|Tu - Tv\| < \|u - v\|$, 所以 T 是压缩的, 根据 Banach 压缩映像原理, T 有唯一的不动点。证毕。

推论 1 设 $f: I \times R^+ \rightarrow R^+$ 是连续函数, 且 $\exists L(t) \in L^1_{p,q}(I, R^+)$, 对 $\forall t \in I, u_1, u_2 \in R^+$ 满足

$$|f(t, u_1) - f(t, u_2)| \leq L(t) |u_1 - u_2|.$$

若 $\Gamma_1 < 1$, 则 BVP(1) 有唯一正解, 其中,

$$\Gamma_1 = \begin{cases} \frac{pq(1-pq)}{1-\alpha\eta} C, & \frac{1}{2pq} \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{4(1-\alpha\eta)} C, & \frac{1}{2pq} > 1, \end{cases}$$

且 $C = \int_0^1 L(s) d_{p,q}s$ 。

推论 2 设 $f: I \times R^+ \rightarrow R^+$ 是连续函数, 且 $\exists L_1(t) \in C(I, R^+)$, 对 $\forall t \in I, u_1, u_2 \in R^+$ 满足

$$|f(t, u_1) - f(t, u_2)| \leq L_1(t) |u_1 - u_2|.$$

若 $\Gamma_2 < 1$, 则 BVP(1) 有唯一正解, 其中,

$$\Gamma_2 = \Delta M, \quad \Delta = \max_{t \in [0,1]} L_1(t), \quad M = \frac{pq[q^2(1-p) + p^2(1-q) + pq]}{(1-\alpha\eta)(p+q)(p^2 + pq + q^2)}.$$

引理 4 T 是一个正算子, 且 $T(K) \subset K$ 。

证明 显然, $T(u) \geq 0$, 且有

$$\begin{aligned}
\min_{\frac{1}{\xi} \leq t \leq \frac{\xi-1}{\xi}} Tu(t) &= \min_{\frac{1}{\xi} \leq t \leq \frac{\xi-1}{\xi}} \int_0^1 G(t, pqs) f(s, u(s)) d_{p,q}s \geq \\
&\sigma \int_0^1 G(pqs, pqs) f(s, u(s)) d_{p,q}s \geq \\
&\sigma \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 G(t, pqs) f(s, u(s)) d_{p,q}s = \\
&\sigma \|Tu\|.
\end{aligned}$$

所以, $T(K) \subset K$ 。

为了方便, 引入以下记号:

$$\Phi(h) := \max \left\{ f(t, u) \mid (t, u) \in [0, 1] \times [0, h] \right\}, \quad (6)$$

$$\Psi(h) := \min \left\{ f(t, u) \mid (t, u) \in \left[\frac{1}{\xi}, \frac{\xi-1}{\xi} \right] \times [0, h] \right\}, \quad (7)$$

$$\omega_1 := \frac{1}{\Theta_1}, \quad \omega_2 := \frac{\omega_1}{\sigma}.$$

显然, $0 < \sigma < 1$, 所以 $0 < \omega_1 < \omega_2$ 。再证明 BVP(1)解的存在性。

定理 5 设存在正常数 a 和 b , 满足 $\Phi(a) \leq a\omega_1$ 且 $\Psi(b) \geq b\omega_2$, 则 BVP(1)至少有一个解 $u^* \in K$, 且 $\min\{a, b\} \leq \|u^*\| \leq \max\{a, b\}$ 。

证明 因为 $0 < \omega_1 < \omega_2$, 由式(6)和式(7)易证 $a \neq b$ 。令 $\Omega_1 := \{u \in E \mid \|u\| < a\}$, $\Omega_2 := \{u \in E \mid \|u\| < b\}$ 。

首先, 证明对 $u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1$, $\|Tu\| \leq \|u\|$ 成立。

设 $u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1$, 则 $0 \leq u(t) \leq \|u\| = a$, 且

$$f(t, u) \leq \Phi(a) \leq a\omega_1, (t, u) \in [0, 1] \times [0, a],$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} Tu(t) &= \int_0^1 G(t, pqs) f(s, u(s)) d_{p,q}s \leq \\ &a\omega_1 \int_0^1 G(t, pqs) d_{p,q}s \leq \\ &a\omega_1 \int_0^1 \max_{0 \leq t, pqs \leq 1} G(t, pqs) d_{p,q}s \leq \\ &a\omega_1 \omega_1^{-1} = \|u\|. \end{aligned}$$

所以, 对于 $u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1$, 有 $\|Tu\| \leq \|u\|$ 。

其次, 证明对 $u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2$, $\|Tu\| \geq \|u\|$ 成立。

设 $u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2$, 则 $0 \leq u(t) \leq \|u\| = b$, 且 $f(t, u) \geq \Psi(b) \geq b\omega_2$, $(t, u) \in [\frac{1}{\xi}, \frac{\xi-1}{\xi}] \times [0, b]$,

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} Tu(t) &= \int_0^1 G(t, pqs) f(s, u(s)) d_{p,q}s \geq \\ &b\omega_2 \int_0^1 G(t, pqs) d_{p,q}s \geq \\ &b\omega_2 \int_0^1 \min_{\frac{1}{\xi} \leq t \leq \frac{\xi-1}{\xi}} G(t, pqs) d_{p,q}s \geq \\ &b\omega_2 \sigma_{\Theta_1} = \|u\|. \end{aligned}$$

所以, 对于 $u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2$, 有 $\|Tu\| \geq \|u\|$ 。根据定理 3 可得, 算子 T 有一个不动点 $u^* \in K$, 则 BVP(1)至少有一个正解 $u^* \in K$ 且 $\min\{a, b\} \leq \|u^*\| \leq \max\{a, b\}$ 。

证毕。

推论 3 设有限序列 $\{a_k\}_{k=1}^{n+1}$, $a_k < a_{k+1}$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 若序列满足: 1) $\Phi(a_{2k-1}) \leq a_{2k-1}\omega_1$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, [(n+2)/2]$, 且 $\Psi(a_{2k}) \geq a_{2k}\omega_2$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, [(n+1)/2]$, 或者 2) $\Phi(a_{2k}) \leq a_{2k}\omega_1$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, [(n+1)/2]$, 且 $\Psi(a_{2k-1}) \geq a_{2k-1}\omega_2$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, [(n+2)/2]$, 则 BVP(1)至少有 n 个正解 $u_k^* \in K$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 满足 $a_k \leq \|u_k^*\| \leq a_{k+1}$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 。

证明 由定理 5 的简单计算易证。

定理 6 设 $0 < c < d < \infty$, 若 1) $\Phi(h) < h\omega_1$, $h \in [c, d]$, 或者 2) $\Psi(h) > h\omega_2$, $h \in [c, d]$, 则 BVP(1)无正解, u^* 满足 $c \leq \|u^*\| \leq d$ 。

证明 假设存在 $u^* \in K$ 是 BVP(1)的一个正解, 满足 $c \leq \|u^*\| \leq d$, 则

$$f(t, u) \leq \Phi(\|u^*\|) \leq \|u^*\| \omega_1, (t, u) \in [0, 1] \times [0, \|u^*\|]。$$

由于 u^* 是 BVP(1)的一个正解, 故有 $u^* = Tu^*$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \|u^*\| &= \int_0^1 G(t, pqs) f(s, u^*(s)) d_{p,q}s \leq \\ &\max_{0 \leq t, pqs \leq 1} \int_0^1 G(t, pqs) f(s, u^*(s)) d_{p,q}s < \\ &\|u^*\| \omega_1 \omega_1^{-1} = \|u^*\|, \end{aligned}$$

与条件(1)矛盾, 所以 BVP(1)无正解 u^* 。类似可证第 2 种情形。证毕。

定理 7 设 $k(t) \in C(I, R^+)$, $k(t) = 0, t \in [1, \frac{1}{q}]$, $u(t) \in C(I, R^+)$ 且 $u(t)$ 是边值问题

$$\begin{cases} D_{p,q}^2 u(t) + k(t)u(t) = 0, & t \in I, \\ u(0) = 0, u(1) = \alpha u(\eta) \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

的非平凡解, 则 Lyapunov 不等式

$$\int_0^1 k(s) d_{p,q}s \geq 4(1 - \alpha\eta)$$

成立。

证明 由引理 2 可知, 边值问题(8)等价于积分方程 $u(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, pqs)k(s)u(s) d_{p,q}s$,

于是

$$u(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, pqs)k(s)u(s) d_{p,q}s \leq \frac{1}{4(1 - \alpha\eta)} \int_0^1 k(s)u(s) d_{p,q}s,$$

$$\text{即 } \|u\| \leq \frac{1}{4(1 - \alpha\eta)} \int_0^1 k(s) \|u(s)\| d_{p,q}s.$$

由 $u(t)$ 是平凡解可得, $\int_0^1 k(s) d_{p,q}s \geq 4(1 - \alpha\eta)$ 。

3 应用举例

例 1 考虑非线性 (p, q) -边值问题

$$\begin{cases} D_{\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}}^2 u(t) + t + \frac{1}{11} \sin |u| = 0, & t \in I, \\ u(0) = 0, \quad u(1) = \frac{1}{2} u(\frac{1}{2}). \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

事实上, $p = \frac{1}{4}, q = \frac{1}{2}, \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \eta = \frac{1}{2}, f = t + \frac{1}{11} \sin |u|$ 。显然, $|f(t, u_1) - f(t, u_2)| \leq$

$\frac{1}{11} |u_1 - u_2|$, 则 $\Lambda = \frac{1}{11}, \Lambda M = \frac{1}{11} \times \frac{11}{63} = \frac{1}{63} < 1$ 。因此, 由推论 2 可知, 边值问题(9)有唯一正解。

例 2 考虑非线性 (p, q) -边值问题

$$\begin{cases} D_{\frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{4}}^2 u(t) + \frac{t(1 + \sin |u|)}{12} = 0, & t \in I, \\ u(0) = 0, \quad u(1) = \frac{1}{3} u(\frac{2}{3}). \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

事实上, $p = \frac{1}{3}, q = \frac{3}{4}, \alpha = \frac{1}{3}, \eta = \frac{2}{3}, f = \frac{t(1 + \sin |u|)}{12}$ 。取 $\xi = 4$, 经过计算可得, $\Theta_1 = \frac{9}{28}$,

$$\omega_1 = \frac{28}{9}, \omega_2 = \frac{3}{14}.$$

$$\Phi(h) := \max \left\{ \frac{t(1 + \sin |u|)}{12} \mid (t, u) \in [0, 1] \times [0, h] \right\} = \frac{1+h}{12},$$

$$\Psi(h) := \min \left\{ \frac{t(1 + \sin |u|)}{12} \mid (t, u) \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}] \times [0, h] \right\} = \frac{1}{48},$$

选择 $a = 27, b = \frac{1}{12}$, 则 $\Phi(a) = \frac{7}{3} \leq a\omega_1 = 84$, 且 $\Psi(b) = \frac{1}{48} \geq b\omega_2 = \frac{1}{56}$ 。由定理 5 可得, 该 BVP(10)至少

有一个正解 $u^* \in K$ 满足

$$\frac{1}{12} \leq \|u^*\| \leq 27.$$

4 结 语

本文运用 Guo-Krasnoselskii 不动点定理和 Banach 压缩映像原理,研究了非线性 (p, q) - 差分方程非局部问题正解的存在性、唯一性,给出了线性 (p, q) - 差分方程非局部问题的 Lyapunov 不等式,丰富了 (p, q) - 差分方程的可解性理论,为差分方程在李群、超几何级数、空气动力学、控制理论等领域的应用提供了理论参考。在未来的研究中,将利用分叉理论、临界点理论、变分法等方法,深入探讨双参数(或分数阶双参数)量子差分方程的可解性及其应用。

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