

含有一阶导数的非局部四阶边值问题 正解的存在性

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摘 要: 利用一个新的锥不动点定理和非局部边值问题的 Green 函数的性质, 研究了一类含有一阶导数的非局部四阶边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} u^{(4)}(t) + Au''(t) = \lambda f(t, u(t), u'(t)), 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = u(1) = \int_0^1 p(s)u(s)ds, \\ u''(0) = u''(1) = \int_0^1 q(s)u''(s)ds \end{cases}$$

正解的存在性; 其中 f 是一个非负连续函数, $\lambda > 0, 0 < A < \pi^2, p, q \in L[0, 1], p(s) \geq 0, q(s) \geq 0$ 。最后通过一个简单的例子, 验证了所得结果的正确性。

关键词: 边值问题; 不动点定理; 正解

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Positive solutions to nonlocal fourth-order boundary value problems with dependence on the first order derivative

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Abstract: In this paper, a new fixed point theorem and the properties of Green function are used for the nonlocal boundary value problems. The existence of at least one positive solution to the nonlocal fourth-order boundary value problem with the first order derivative

$$\begin{cases} u^{(4)}(t) + Au''(t) = \lambda f(t, u(t), u'(t)), 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = u(1) = \int_0^1 p(s)u(s)ds, \\ u''(0) = u''(1) = \int_0^1 q(s)u''(s)ds \end{cases}$$

is considered, where f is a nonnegative continuous function and $\lambda > 0, 0 < A < \pi^2, p, q \in L[0, 1], p(s) \geq 0, q(s) \geq 0$. Finally, a simple example is presented to illustrate the correctness of the obtained results.

Key words: boundary value problem; fixed point theorem; positive solution

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四阶边值问题描述的是一个两端具有简单支撑的弹性梁,在平衡状态下的形变问题,由于它在物理上具有重要的意义,因此,它已被许多学者利用非线性的 Leray-Schaude 不动点定理、不动点指数定理、锥拉伸压缩不动点定理以及上下解方法研究^[1-8]。

近来,已经有很多人关注带有 1 个或者 2 个参数的四阶微分方程。例如文献[9]中,在以下假设条件下,利用不动点指数定理研究讨论了四阶边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u^{(4)}(t) + \beta u''(t) - \alpha u(t) = \lambda f(t, u(t)), & 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = u(1) = u''(0) = u''(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

正解的存在性。其中,

- 1) $f: [0, 1] \times R^+ \rightarrow R^+$ 是连续的;
- 2) $\beta < 2\pi^2, \alpha \geq -\beta^2/4, \alpha/\pi^4 + \beta/\pi^2 < 1$ 。

MA 在文献[10]中证明了非局部四阶边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u^{(4)}(t) = h(t)f(t, u(t)), & 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = u(1) = \int_0^1 p(s)u(s)ds, \\ u''(0) = u''(1) = \int_0^1 q(s)u''(s)ds \end{cases}$$

对称解的存在性。

BAI 在文献[11]中利用锥拉伸压缩不动点定理研究了非局部四阶边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u^{(4)}(t) + \beta u''(t) = \lambda f(t, u(t), u'(t)), & 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = u(1) = \int_0^1 p(s)u(s)ds, \\ u''(0) = u''(1) = \int_0^1 q(s)u''(s)ds \end{cases}$$

正解的存在性。通过以上文章的启发,在这篇文章中,笔者研究以下含有一阶导数的非局部四阶边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u^{(4)}(t) + Au''(t) = \lambda f(t, u(t), u'(t)), & 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = u(1) = \int_0^1 p(s)u(s)ds, \\ u''(0) = u''(1) = \int_0^1 q(s)u''(s)ds \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

正解的存在性。全文假设以下条件成立:

$$H_1) \lambda > 0, 0 < A < \pi^2;$$

$$H_2) f: [0, 1] \times [0, \infty) \times R \rightarrow [0, \infty) \text{ 是连续的, } p, q \in L[0, 1], p(s) \geq 0, q(s) \geq 0, \int_0^1 p(s)ds < 1,$$

$$\int_0^1 q(s) \sin \sqrt{A}s ds + \int_0^1 q(s) \sin \sqrt{A}(1-s) ds < \sin \sqrt{A}。$$

1 预备知识

假设 $Y=C[0, 1]$ 是一个 Banach 空间,其范数是 $\|u\|_0 = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |u(t)|$ 。

设 λ_1, λ_2 是多项式 $P(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + A\lambda$ 的 2 个根,即 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = -A$ 。通过条件 $H_1)$ 很容易得到 $-\pi^2 < \lambda_2 < 0$ 。

设 $Q_i(t, s) (i=1, 2)$ 是下面 BVP 的 Green 函数:

$$\begin{cases} -u''(t) + \lambda_1 u(t) = 0, & 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = u(1) = \int_0^1 p(s)u(s)ds, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -u''(t) + \lambda_2 u(t) = 0, & 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = u(1) = \int_0^1 q(s)u(s)ds, \end{cases}$$

那么,经过仔细计算能够得到:

$$Q_1(t, s) = G_1(t, s) + \frac{1}{1 - \int_0^1 p(x)dx} \int_0^1 G_1(s, x) p(x) dx,$$

$$Q_2(t,s) = G_2(t,s) + \frac{\sin \sqrt{A}t + \sin \sqrt{A}(1-t)}{\sin \sqrt{A} - \int_0^1 q(x) \sin \sqrt{A}x dx - \int_0^1 q(x) \sin \sqrt{A}(1-x) dx} \int_0^1 G_2(s,x)q(x) dx,$$

$$G_1(t,s) = \begin{cases} s(1-t), & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ t(1-s), & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1, \end{cases}$$

$$G_2(t,s) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin \sqrt{A}s \sin \sqrt{A}(1-t)}{\sqrt{A} \sin \sqrt{A}}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ \frac{\sin \sqrt{A}t \sin \sqrt{A}(1-s)}{\sqrt{A} \sin \sqrt{A}}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1, \end{cases}$$

令, $\omega_1 = \frac{1}{1 - \int_0^1 p(x) dx}$, $\omega_2(t) = \frac{\sin \sqrt{A}t + \sin \sqrt{A}(1-t)}{\sin \sqrt{A} - \int_0^1 q(x) \sin \sqrt{A}x dx - \int_0^1 q(x) \sin \sqrt{A}(1-x) dx}$ 。

引理 1^[11] 假设条件 H₁)和条件 H₂)成立,那么对于任意的 $y(t) \in C[0,1]$,边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u^{(4)}(t) + Au''(t) = y(t), & 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = u(1) = \int_0^1 p(s)u(s) ds, \\ u''(0) = u''(1) = \int_0^1 q(s)u''(s) ds \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

有唯一的解:

$$u(t) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 Q_1(t,s) Q_2(s,\tau) y(\tau) d\tau ds。$$

其中: $Q_1(t,s) = G_1(t,s) + \omega_1 \int_0^1 G_1(s,x)p(x) dx$, $Q_2(s,\tau) = G_2(s,\tau) + \omega_2(s) \int_0^1 G_2(\tau,x)q(x) dx$ 。

引理 2^[11] 假设条件 H₁)和条件 H₂)成立,那么,当 $i=1,2$ 时,有以下结论成立:

- i) $Q_i(t,s) \geq 0, \forall t,s \in [0,1], Q_i(t,s) > 0, \forall t,s \in (0,1)$;
- ii) $G_i(t,s) \geq a_i G_i(t,t) G_i(s,s), \forall t,s \in [0,1]$;
- iii) $G_i(t,s) \leq b_i G_i(s,s), \forall t,s \in [0,1]$ 。

其中: $a_1 = 1; a_2 = \sqrt{A} \sin \sqrt{A}; b_1 = 1; b_2 = \frac{1}{\sin \sqrt{A}}$ 。

定义 $d_i = \min_{\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}} a_i G_i(t,t), i=1,2$ 。

引理 3^[11] 假设条件 H₁)和条件 H₂)成立, $\omega_2(t), d_i$ 是以上给出的,则有下列条件成立:

- i) $\max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \omega_2(t) = \omega_2(\frac{1}{2})$;
- ii) $0 < d_i < 1$ 。

引理 4 若 $y(t) \in C[0,1]$,且 $y(t) \geq 0$,那么边值问题(2)的唯一解 $u(t)$ 满足: $\min_{\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}} u(t) \geq d_1 \|u\|_0$, 其中,

$$d_1 = \min_{\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}} a_1 G_1(t,t)。$$

证明 由引理 1 和引理 2 的条件 iii),可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &\leq \int_0^1 \int_0^1 [b_1 G_1(s,s) + \omega_1 \int_0^1 G_1(s,x)p(x) dx] Q_2(s,\tau) y(\tau) d\tau ds = \\ &\int_0^1 \int_0^1 [G_1(s,s) + \omega_1 \int_0^1 G_1(s,x)p(x) dx] Q_2(s,\tau) y(\tau) d\tau ds = \\ &\int_0^1 \int_0^1 Q_1(s,s) Q_2(s,\tau) y(\tau) d\tau ds。 \end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$\|u\|_0 \leq \int_0^1 \int_0^1 Q_1(s,s) Q_2(s,\tau) y(\tau) d\tau ds。$$

由引理 1 和引理 2 的条件 ii),有:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}} u(t) &\geq \min_{\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 [a_1 G_1(t, t) G_1(s, s) + \omega_1 \int_0^1 G_1(s, x) p(x) dx] Q_2(s, \tau) y(\tau) d\tau ds = \\ &\int_0^1 \int_0^1 [d_1 G_1(s, s) + \omega_1 \int_0^1 G_1(s, x) p(x) dx] Q_2(s, \tau) y(\tau) d\tau ds \geq \\ &d_1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 [G_1(s, s) + \omega_1 \int_0^1 G_1(s, x) p(x) dx] Q_2(s, \tau) y(\tau) d\tau ds = \\ &d_1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 Q_1(s, s) Q_2(s, \tau) y(\tau) d\tau ds \geq d_1 \|u\|_0, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\min_{\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}} u(t) \geq d_1 \|u\|_0.$$

下面介绍在本文中所要用到的一个锥上的不动点定理。

令 X 是一个 Banach 空间, 且 $K \subset X$ 是一个锥。假设 $\alpha, \beta: X \rightarrow R^+$ 是 2 个连续的凸泛函, 满足:

$$\alpha(\lambda u) = |\lambda| \alpha(u), \beta(\lambda u) = |\lambda| \beta(u), u \in X, \lambda \in R,$$

并且 $\|u\| \leq M \max\{\alpha(u), \beta(u)\}, u \in X; \alpha(u) \leq \alpha(v), u, v \in K, u \leq v$, 其中 $M > 0$ 为常数。

定理 1^[12] 假设 $r_2 > r_1 > 0, L > 0$ 是常数, 并且 $\Omega_i = \{u \in X: \alpha(u) < r_i, \beta(u) < L\}, (i=1, 2)$ 是 X 中的 2 个开集。又设 $D_i = \{u \in X: \alpha(u) = r_i\}, (i=1, 2), T: K \rightarrow K$ 是一个全连续算子, 并且满足:

$$A_1) \alpha(Tu) < r_1, u \in D_1 \cap K; \alpha(Tu) > r_2, u \in D_2 \cap K;$$

$$A_2) \beta(Tu) < L, u \in K;$$

$$A_3) \exists p \in (\Omega_2 \cap K) \setminus \{0\}, \text{使得 } \alpha(p) \neq 0, \text{ 并且 } \alpha(u + \lambda p) \geq \alpha(u), \forall u \in K, \lambda \geq 0.$$

那么 T 在 $(\Omega_2 \setminus \bar{\Omega}_1) \cap K$ 至少存在 1 个不动点。

2 主要结果

令 $X = C^1[0, 1]$ 是一个 Banach 空间, 其范数 $\|u\| = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |u(t)| + \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |u'(t)|$, 并且

$$K = \{u \in X: u \geq 0, \min_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}]} u(t) \geq d_1 \|u\|_0\}$$

是 X 中的一个锥。定义

$$\alpha(u) = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |u(t)|, \beta(u) = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |u'(t)|, \forall u \in X,$$

那么, 由定义可知:

$$\|u\| \leq 2 \max\{\alpha(u), \beta(u)\}, \alpha(\lambda u) = |\lambda| \alpha(u), \beta(\lambda u) = |\lambda| \beta(u), \forall u \in X, \lambda \in R,$$

$$\alpha(u) \leq \alpha(v), \forall u, v \in K, u \leq v.$$

在下面, 令:

$$\eta_0 = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 Q_1(s, s) Q_2(s, \tau) d\tau ds, \eta_1 = \int_0^1 \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} Q_1(s, s) Q_2(s, \tau) d\tau ds,$$

$$\eta_2 = \int_0^1 [G_2(\tau, \tau) + \omega_2 (\frac{1}{2}) \int_0^1 G_2(\tau, x) q(x) dx] d\tau.$$

假设 $\exists L > b > d_1 b > c > 0$, 使 $f(t, u, v)$ 满足以下条件:

$$H_3) f(t, u, v) < \frac{c}{\lambda \eta_0}, \forall (t, u, v) \in [0, 1] \times [0, c] \times [-L, L];$$

$$H_4) f(t, u, v) \geq \frac{b}{\lambda d_1 \eta_1}, \forall (t, u, v) \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}] \times [d_1 b, b] \times [-L, L];$$

$$H_5) f(t, u, v) < \frac{2L}{3\lambda b_2 \eta_2}, \forall (t, u, v) \in [0, 1] \times [0, b] \times [-L, L].$$

设

$$f^*(t, u, v) = \begin{cases} f(t, u, v), & (t, u, v) \in [0, 1] \times [0, b] \times (-\infty, \infty), \\ f(t, b, v), & (t, u, v) \in [0, 1] \times (b, \infty) \times (-\infty, \infty), \end{cases}$$

$$f_1(t, u, v) = \begin{cases} f^*(t, u, v), (t, u, v) \in [0, 1] \times [0, \infty) \times [-L, L], \\ f^*(t, u, -L), (t, u, v) \in [0, 1] \times [0, \infty) \times (-\infty, -L], \\ f^*(t, u, L), (t, u, v) \in [0, 1] \times [0, \infty) \times [L, \infty). \end{cases}$$

定义:

$$(Tu)(t) = \lambda \int_0^1 \int_0^1 Q_1(t, s) Q_2(s, \tau) f_1(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) d\tau ds, \tag{3}$$

$$(Tu)'(t) = \lambda \left[\int_t^1 \int_0^1 Q_2(s, \tau) f_1(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) d\tau ds - \int_0^1 \int_0^1 s Q_2(s, \tau) f_1(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) d\tau ds \right]. \tag{4}$$

引理 5 假设条件 $H_1)$ 和条件 $H_2)$ 成立, 那么 $T: K \rightarrow K$ 是全连续的。

证明 对 $\forall u \in K$, 根据 Tu 的定义和引理 2, 可知: $Tu \geq 0$ 。

由于

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tu\|_0 &= \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \left| \lambda \int_0^1 \int_0^1 Q_1(t, s) Q_2(s, \tau) f_1(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) d\tau ds \right| \leq \\ &\lambda \int_0^1 \int_0^1 [b_1 G_1(s, s) + \omega_1 \int_0^1 G_1(s, x) p(x) dx] Q_2(s, \tau) f_1(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) d\tau ds = \\ &\lambda \int_0^1 \int_0^1 [G_1(s, s) + \omega_1 \int_0^1 G_1(s, x) p(x) dx] Q_2(s, \tau) f_1(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) d\tau ds = \\ &\lambda \int_0^1 \int_0^1 Q_1(s, s) Q_2(s, \tau) f_1(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) d\tau ds, \end{aligned}$$

所以可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \min (Tu)(t) &= \min_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}]} \lambda \int_0^1 \int_0^1 Q_1(t, s) Q_2(s, \tau) f_1(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) d\tau ds \geq \\ &\lambda \int_0^1 \int_0^1 [a_1 G_1(t, t) G_1(s, s) + \omega_1 \int_0^1 G_1(s, x) p(x) dx] Q_2(s, \tau) f_1(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) d\tau ds = \\ &\lambda \int_0^1 \int_0^1 [d_1 G_1(s, s) + \omega_1 \int_0^1 G_1(s, x) p(x) dx] Q_2(s, \tau) f_1(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) d\tau ds \geq \\ &d_1 \lambda \int_0^1 \int_0^1 Q_1(s, s) Q_2(s, \tau) f_1(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) d\tau ds = d_1 \|Tu\|_0. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 得出 $T(K) \subset K$ 。设 $B \subset C^1[0, 1]$ 有界, 很容易得到 $T(B)$ 为 K 中的有界集。利用 $f_1, Q_1(t, s), Q_2(t, s)$ 是连续的, 得出 $T(B)$ 是等度连续的。利用 Arzela-Ascoli 定理, 证明得出 $T: K \rightarrow K$ 是全连续的。

定理 2 假设条件 $H_1)$ —条件 $H_5)$ 成立, 那么边值问题(1)至少存在 1 个正解 $u(t)$ 满足:

$$c < \alpha(u) < b, \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |u'(t)| < L.$$

证明 设 $\Omega_1 = \{u \in X : |u(t)| < c, |u'(t)| < L\}, \Omega_2 = \{u \in X : |u(t)| < b, |u'(t)| < L\}$ 是 X 中的 2 个开集, 并且 $D_1 = \{u \in X : \alpha(u) = c\}, D_2 = \{u \in X : \alpha(u) = b\}$ 。

根据引理 5, 知 $T: K \rightarrow K$ 是全连续算子, 并且 $\exists p \in (\Omega_2 \cap K) \setminus \{0\}$, 使得 $\alpha(p) \neq 0$ 且 $\alpha(u + \lambda p) \geq \alpha(u), \forall u \in K, \lambda \geq 0$ 。 $\forall u \in D_1 \cap K, \alpha(u) = c$ 。从条件 $H_3)$ 可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(Tu) &= \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \left| \lambda \int_0^1 \int_0^1 Q_1(t, s) Q_2(s, \tau) f_1(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) d\tau ds \right| < \\ &\lambda \times \frac{c}{\lambda \eta_0} \left| \int_0^1 \int_0^1 [b_1 G_1(s, s) + \omega_1 \int_0^1 G_1(s, x) p(x) dx] Q_2(s, \tau) d\tau ds \right| = \\ &\frac{c}{\eta_0} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 [G_1(s, s) + \omega_1 \int_0^1 G_1(s, x) p(x) dx] Q_2(s, \tau) d\tau ds = \\ &\frac{c}{\eta_0} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 Q_1(s, s) Q_2(s, \tau) d\tau ds = c. \end{aligned}$$

$\forall u \in D_2 \cap K, \alpha(u) = b$ 。从引理 4, 有 $u(t) \geq d_1 \alpha(u) = d_1 b, t \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}]$ 。因此, 从条件 $H_4)$ 中可得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(Tu) &= \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \left| \lambda \int_0^1 \int_0^1 Q_1(t, s) Q_2(s, \tau) f_1(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) d\tau ds \right| > \\ &\lambda \times \frac{b}{\lambda d_1 \eta_1} \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \left| \int_0^1 \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} [a_1 G_1(t, t) G_1(s, s) + \omega_1 \int_0^1 G_1(s, x) p(x) dx] Q_2(s, \tau) d\tau ds \right| = \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{b}{d_1 \eta_1} \left| \int_0^1 \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} [d_1 G_1(s, s) + \omega_1 \int_0^1 G_1(s, x) p(x) dx] Q_2(s, \tau) d\tau ds \right| >$$

$$\frac{b}{d_1 \eta_1} \times d_1 \int_0^1 \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} Q_1(s, s) Q_2(s, \tau) d\tau ds = \frac{b}{\eta_1} \int_0^1 \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} Q_1(s, s) Q_2(s, \tau) d\tau ds = b.$$

∀ u ∈ K, 从条件 H₅) 中可得到:

$$\beta(Tu) = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \left| \lambda \int_t^1 \int_0^1 Q_2(s, \tau) f_1(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) d\tau ds - \lambda \int_0^1 \int_0^1 s Q_2(s, \tau) f_1(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) d\tau ds \right| <$$

$$\lambda \times \frac{2L}{3\lambda b_2 \eta_2} \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \left| \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (1+s) Q_2(s, \tau) d\tau ds \right| <$$

$$\frac{2L}{3b_2 \eta_2} \left| \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (1+s) [b_2 G_2(\tau, \tau) + \max_{s \in [0, 1]} \omega_2(s) \int_0^1 G_2(\tau, x) q(x) dx] d\tau ds \right| =$$

$$\frac{2L}{3b_2 \eta_2} \left| \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (1 + \frac{1}{2}) [b_2 G_2(\tau, \tau) + \omega_2(\frac{1}{2}) \int_0^1 G_2(\tau, x) q(x) dx] d\tau ds \right| <$$

$$\frac{2L}{3b_2 \eta_2} \times \frac{3}{2} b_2 \left| \int_0^1 [G_2(\tau, \tau) + \omega_2(\frac{1}{2}) \int_0^1 G_2(\tau, x) q(x) dx] d\tau \right| = L.$$

定理 1 意味着 u ∈ (Ω₂ \ Ω₁) ∩ K, 使得 u = Tu. 因此, u(t) 是边值问题(1)的 1 个正解, 并且满足:

$$c < \alpha(u) < b, \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |u'(t)| < L.$$

因此, 定理 2 成立. 证毕.

例 1 考虑以下边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} u^4(t) + \frac{\pi^2}{16} u''(t) = \pi^2 f(t, u(t), u'(t)), & 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = u(1) = \int_0^1 s u(s) ds, \\ u''(0) = u''(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

其中:

$$f(t, u, v) = \begin{cases} \frac{5}{2}u + \frac{3 + \sin v}{2}, & 0 \leq t \leq 1, 0 \leq u \leq 2, -1900 \leq v \leq 1900, \\ [191(u - 2) + 5] + \frac{3 + \sin v}{2}, & 0 \leq t \leq 1, 2 \leq u \leq 3, -1900 \leq v \leq 1900, \\ \frac{49}{2}(u + 5) + \frac{3 + \sin v}{2}, & \frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}, 3 \leq u \leq 16, -1900 \leq v \leq 1900. \end{cases}$$

解 在这个边值问题中, 可以知道:

$$A = \frac{\pi^2}{16}, \lambda = \pi^2, p(t) = t, q(t) = 0.$$

那么, 可以得到:

$$a_1 = 1, a_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8}, b_1 = 1, b_2 = \sqrt{2}, \omega_1 = 2, d_1 = \frac{3}{16},$$

$$\eta_0 = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 Q_1(s, s) Q_2(s, \tau) d\tau ds = \frac{6144\sqrt{2} - 6144 - 768\pi - 4\pi^3}{\pi^5},$$

$$\eta_1 = \int_0^1 \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} Q_1(s, s) Q_2(s, \tau) d\tau ds = \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{2} + 2} + 2(3072\sqrt{2} - 3072 - 384\pi) - 4\pi^3}{\pi^5},$$

$$\eta_2 = \int_0^1 [G_2(\tau, \tau) + \omega_2(\frac{1}{2}) \int_0^1 G_2(\tau, x) q(x) dx] d\tau = \frac{8 - 2\pi}{\pi^2}.$$

取 c = 2, b = 16, L = 1900, 则 d₁b = 3, 那么可以得到:

$$f(t, u, v) \leq 7 < \frac{c}{\lambda \eta_0} \approx 7.5, \text{ 其中 } (t, u, v) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 2] \times [-1900, 1900];$$

$$f(t, u, v) \geq 197 > \frac{b}{\lambda d_1 \eta_1} \approx 196.8, \text{ 其中 } (t, u, v) \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}] \times [3, 16] \times [-1900, 1900];$$

$$f(t, u, v) \leq 516.5 < \frac{2L}{3\lambda b_2 \eta_2} \approx 532, \text{ 其中 } (t, u, v) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 16] \times [-1900, 1900].$$

从以上的计算结果中可以看出,此边值问题满足定理 2 的条件。因此,根据定理 2 知道此问题至少存在 1 个正解 $u(t)$ 满足:

$$2 < \max_{t \in [0,1]} u(t) < 16, \max_{t \in [0,1]} |u'(t)| < 1\,900.$$

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