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含有 p -Laplacian 算子的四阶 Sturm-Liouville 边值问题迭代解的存在性

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摘要: 本文运用迭代法研究了带 p -Laplacian 算子的四阶 Sturm-Liouville 边值问题

$$\begin{cases} (\varphi_p(u''(t)))'' + q(t)f(t, u(t), u''(t)) = 0, t \in (0, 1), \\ \alpha u(0) - \beta u'(0) = 0, \gamma u(1) + \delta u'(1) = 0, u''(0) = 0, u'''(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

正解的存在性, 其中 $\varphi_p(s) = |s|^{p-2}s, p > 1; f: [0, 1] \times [0, +\infty) \times \mathbf{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ 连续; $q(t) > 0, t \in (0, 1)$.

关键词: Sturm-Liouville 边值问题; p -Laplacian 算子; 正解; 单调迭代

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Existence and iteration of positive solutions for fourth-order Sturm-Liouville boundary value problems with p -Laplacian

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Abstract: In this paper, we investigate the existence of positive solutions for the following fourth-order Sturm-Liouville boundary value problem with p -Laplacian operator:

$$\begin{cases} (\varphi_p(u''(t)))'' + q(t)f(t, u(t), u''(t)) = 0, t \in (0, 1), \\ \alpha u(0) - \beta u'(0) = 0, \gamma u(1) + \delta u'(1) = 0, u''(0) = 0, u'''(0) = 0, \end{cases}$$

where $\varphi_p(s) = |s|^{p-2}s, p > 1; f: [0, 1] \times [0, +\infty) \times \mathbf{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ is continuous; $q(t) > 0, t \in (0, 1)$.

Keywords: Sturm-Liouville boundary value problem; p -Laplacian operator; Positive solutions; Monotone iterative

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1 引言

含 p -Laplacian 算子的方程常出现在物理模型^[1-3]、燃烧理论^[4]、生物学^[5]和哈密顿系统中^[6]. 在过去几十年里,大量的文章研究了含有 p -Laplacian 算子的二阶 Sturm-Liouville 边值问题正解的存在性^[7-11],但很少有作者研究带 p -Laplacian 算子的四

阶 Sturm-Liouville 边值问题正解的存在性.

最近,文献[12]考虑了带 p -Laplacian 算子的三阶 Sturm-Liouville 边值问题

$$\begin{cases} (\varphi_p(u''(t)))' + q(t)f(t, u(t), \\ u''(t)) = 0, t \in (0, 1) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha u(0) - \beta u'(0) = 0, \\ \gamma u(1) + \delta u'(1) = 0, u''(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

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正解的存在性, 其中 $\varphi_p(s) = |s|^{p-2}s, p > 1$. 受以上结果的启发, 本文主要研究带 p-Laplacian 算子的四阶 Sturm-Liouville 边值问题

$$(\varphi_p(u''(t)))'' + q(t)f(t, u(t)) \\ u''(t) = 0, t \in (0, 1) \tag{3}$$

$$\alpha u(0) - \beta u'(0) = 0, \\ \gamma u(1) + \delta u'(1) = 0, u''(0) = 0, u'''(0) = 0 \tag{4}$$

正迭代解的存在性, 其中 $\varphi_p(s) = |s|^{p-2}s, p > 1$, $\varphi_p^{-1} = \varphi_q, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \geq 0$ 且满足

- (H1) $\rho = \gamma\beta + \alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta > 0$;
- (H2) $q(t)$ 是定义在 $(0, 1)$ 上的非负连续函数, 并且在 $(0, 1)$ 任何子区间上不恒为零, 且 $\int_0^1 q(t)dt < +\infty$;
- (H3) $f: [0, 1] \times [0, +\infty) \times \mathbf{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ 连续, 并且存在常数 $\mu_1, \mu_2 > 0$, 使得对于任意的 $t \in [0, 1], u \in [0, +\infty), v \in \mathbf{R}$ 都有

$$f(t, \lambda u, v) \geq \lambda^{\mu_1} f(t, u, v), 0 \leq \lambda \leq 1 \tag{5}$$

$$f(t, u, \lambda v) \geq \lambda^{\mu_2} f(t, u, v), 0 \leq \lambda \leq 1 \tag{6}$$

(H4) $f(t, 0, 0) \neq 0$ 并且 $f(t, 1, 1) \neq 0$. 令

$$\sigma = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} f(t, 1, 1) \tag{7}$$

注 1 不等式(5), (6)与下列不等式等价:

$$f(t, \lambda u, v) \leq \lambda^{\mu_1} f(t, u, v), \lambda \geq 1 \tag{8}$$

$$f(t, u, \lambda v) \leq \lambda^{\mu_2} f(t, u, v), \lambda \geq 1 \tag{9}$$

2 预备知识

记空间 $E = C^2[0, 1]$, 规定其范数为

$$\|u\| = \max\{\|u\|_\infty, \|u'\|_\infty, \|u''\|_\infty\},$$

这里

$$\|u\|_\infty = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |u(t)|,$$

$$C^2+[0, 1] = \{u \in C^2[0, 1] : u(t) \geq 0, \\ t \in [0, 1]\}.$$

定义 2.1 设 E 是 Banach 空间, P 是 E 上的非空凸闭集. 称 P 是一个锥, 如果

- (i) $\lambda u \in P$, 对任意 $u \in P, \lambda \geq 0$;
- (ii) $u, -u \in P$, 则 $u = \theta$.

定义锥 $P = \{u \in C^2+[0, 1] : u(t) \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上是凹函数}\}$. 令 $G(t, s)$ 是方程 $u''(t) = 0, t \in [0, 1]$ 满足边界条件(4)式的 Green 函数. 则

$$G(t, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{(\beta + \alpha t)(\gamma + \delta - \gamma s)}{\rho}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1, \\ \frac{(\beta + \alpha s)(\gamma + \delta - \gamma t)}{\rho}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

显然

$$0 \leq G(t, s) \leq G(s, s), 0 \leq t, s \leq 1 \tag{10}$$

对于任意 $u(t) \in C^2+[0, 1]$, 定义算子 T

$$(Tu)(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s)\varphi_q\left(\int_0^s (s - \tau)q(\tau)f(\tau, u(\tau), \\ u''(\tau))d\tau\right)ds, t \in [0, 1] \tag{11}$$

则算子 T 的不动点是问题(3), (4)式的解.

注 2 通过算子的定义, 容易得出

$$(Tu)'(t) = \frac{\gamma}{\rho} \int_0^t (\beta + \alpha s)\varphi_q\left(\int_0^s (s - \tau)q(\tau)f(\tau, u(\tau), \\ u''(\tau))d\tau\right)ds + \frac{\alpha}{\rho} \int_t^1 (\gamma + \delta - \gamma s)\varphi_q\left(\int_0^s (s - \tau)q(\tau)f(\tau, u(\tau), \\ u''(\tau))d\tau\right)ds \tag{12}$$

$$(Tu)''(t) = -\varphi_q\left(\int_0^t (t - \tau)q(\tau)f(\tau, u(\tau), \\ u''(\tau))d\tau\right) \tag{13}$$

引理 2.2 若(H1)~(H3)成立, 则算子 $T: P \rightarrow P$ 全连续.

证明 根据(H1)~(H3)和算子 T 的定义, 我们可以推出, 对任意 $u \in P, t \in (0, 1)$ 都有 $(Tu)(t) \geq 0$. 通过(13)式得到

$$(Tu)''(t) = -\varphi_q\left(\int_0^t (t - \tau)q(\tau)f(\tau, u(\tau), \\ u''(\tau))d\tau\right) \leq 0,$$

即 $(Tu)(t)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上是凹的. 故 $T(P) \subset P$.

下证算子 $T: P \rightarrow P$ 是全连续的. 算子 T 显然连续. 我们只需证明 T 是紧的. 设有界集 $\Omega_0 \subset P$, 则存在一个 R 使得 $\Omega_0 \subset \{u \in P : \|u\| \leq R\}$. 易证 $T(\Omega_0)$ 是有界且等度连续的. 由 Ascoli-Arzelà 定理知 $T(\Omega_0)$ 是紧集. 因此, $T: P \rightarrow P$ 是全连续的.

记

$$B = \max\left\{\int_0^1 G(s, s)ds = \frac{\beta\delta + \frac{1}{2}\beta\gamma + \frac{1}{2}\alpha\delta + \frac{1}{6}\alpha\gamma}{\rho}, \frac{\alpha}{\rho}\left(\frac{1}{2}\gamma + \delta\right), \frac{\gamma}{\rho}\left(\frac{1}{2}\alpha + \beta\right), 1\right\},$$

$$C = B\varphi_q\left(\int_0^1 (1 - \tau)q(\tau)d\tau\right).$$

3 主要结果及证明

定理 3.1 设(H1)~(H4)成立. 如果存在一个常数 $a > 1$, 使得

$$(H5) f(t, u, v_1) \leq f(t, u, v_2), 0 \leq t \leq 1, 0 \leq u_1 \leq u_2 \leq a, 0 \leq |v_1| \leq |v_2| \leq a;$$

$$(H6) \varphi_p(c) \leq \frac{\varphi_p(a)}{\sigma a^{\mu_1 + \mu_2}},$$

其中 μ_1, μ_2, σ 的定义见 (5) ~ (7) 式, 则问题 (3),

(4) 式有两个正的凹解 u^*, ω^* 使得

$$0 \leq \|u^*\| \leq a,$$

$$0 \leq \|\omega^*\| \leq a,$$

且

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T^n u_0 = u^*,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (u_n)'' = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (T^n u_0)'' = (u^*)'',$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \omega_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T^n \omega_0 = \omega^*,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\omega_n)'' = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (T^n \omega_0)'' = (\omega^*)'',$$

其中

$$n_0(t) = \frac{a}{B} \int_0^1 G(t,s) ds, 0 \leq t \leq 1,$$

$$\omega_0(t) = 0, 0 \leq t \leq 1,$$

迭代方法为

$$u_{n+1} = Tu_n = T^n u_0,$$

$$\omega_{n+1} = T\omega_n = T^n \omega_0.$$

证明 令

$$\overline{P}_a = \{u \in P: 0 \leq \|u\| \leq a\}.$$

我们首先证明 $T\overline{P}_a \subset \overline{P}_a$. 对任意 $u \in \overline{P}_a$, 有

$$0 \leq u(t) \leq \max_{t \in [0,1]} |u(t)| \leq \|u\| \leq a,$$

$$|u''(t)| \leq \max_{t \in [0,1]} |u''(t)| \leq \|u\| \leq a.$$

根据 (8), (9) 式及 (H3) 得到

$$0 \leq f(t, u(t), u''(t)) \leq f(t, a, a) \leq a^{\mu_1 + \mu_2} f(t, 1, 1) \leq \sigma a^{\mu_1 + \mu_2}, 0 < t < 1 \quad (14)$$

通过范数的定义

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tu\| &= \max \{ \|Tu\|_\infty, \|(Tu)'\|_\infty, \|(Tu)''\|_\infty \} = \\ &= \max \{ \max_{t \in [0,1]} |(Tu)(t)|, (Tu)'(0), \\ &\quad -(Tu)'(1), -(Tu)''(1) \}, \end{aligned}$$

式 (10), (14) 及 (H6) 得

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{t \in [0,1]} |(Tu)(t)| &= \max_{t \in [0,1]} \left| \int_0^1 G(t,s) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^s (s-\tau) q(\tau) \cdot \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. f(\tau, u(\tau), u''(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds \right| \leq \\ &= \max_{t \in [0,1]} \int_0^1 G(s,s) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 (1-\tau) q(\tau) f(\tau, u(\tau), \right. \\ &\quad \left. u''(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds \leq \\ &= \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 (1-\tau) q(\tau) f(\tau, \right. \\ &\quad \left. u(\tau), u''(\tau)) d\tau \right) \int_0^1 G(s,s) ds \leq \\ &= \varphi_q(\sigma a^{\mu_1 + \mu_2}) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 (1-\tau) q(\tau) d\tau \right) \int_0^1 G(s,s) ds \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$C\varphi_q(\sigma a^{\mu_1 + \mu_2}) \leq a,$$

$$\begin{aligned} (Tu)'(0) &= \frac{\alpha}{\rho} \int_0^1 (\gamma + \delta - \gamma s) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^s (s - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \tau) q(\tau) f(\tau, u(\tau), u''(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds \leq \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{\rho} \int_0^1 (\gamma + \delta - \gamma s) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 (1 - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \tau) q(\tau) f(\tau, u(\tau), u''(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds \leq \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{\rho} \varphi_q(\sigma a^{\mu_1 + \mu_2}) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 (1 - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \tau) q(\tau) d\tau \right) \int_0^1 (\gamma + \delta - \gamma s) ds = \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{\rho} \varphi_q(\sigma a^{\mu_1 + \mu_2}) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 (1 - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \tau) q(\tau) d\tau \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \gamma + \delta \right) \leq C\varphi_q(\sigma a^{\mu_1 + \mu_2}) \leq a, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -(Tu)'(1) &= \frac{\gamma}{\rho} \int_0^1 (\beta + \alpha s) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^s (s - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \tau) q(\tau) f(\tau, u(\tau), u''(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds \leq \\ &= \frac{\gamma}{\rho} \int_0^1 (\beta + \alpha s) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 (1 - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \tau) q(\tau) f(\tau, u(\tau), u''(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds \leq \\ &= \frac{\gamma}{\rho} \varphi_q(\sigma a^{\mu_1 + \mu_2}) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 (1 - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \tau) q(\tau) d\tau \right) \int_0^1 (\beta + \alpha s) ds = \\ &= \frac{\gamma}{\rho} \varphi_q(\sigma a^{\mu_1 + \mu_2}) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 (1 - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \tau) q(\tau) d\tau \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \alpha + \beta \right) \leq C\varphi_q(\sigma a^{\mu_1 + \mu_2}) \leq a, \\ -(Tu)''(1) &= \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 (1 - \tau) q(\tau) f(\tau, u(\tau), \right. \\ &\quad \left. u''(\tau)) d\tau \right) \leq \\ &= \varphi_q(\sigma a^{\mu_1 + \mu_2}) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 (1 - \tau) q(\tau) d\tau \right) \leq \\ &= C\varphi_q(\sigma a^{\mu_1 + \mu_2}) \leq a. \end{aligned}$$

因此可以得到 $\|Tu\| \leq a$. 故 $T\overline{P}_a \subset \overline{P}_a$.

一方面, 令

$$u_0(t) = \frac{a}{B} \int_0^1 G(t,s) ds \leq a.$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} u'_0(t) &= \frac{a}{B} \left[-\frac{\gamma}{\rho} \int_0^t (\beta + \alpha s) ds + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\alpha}{\rho} \int_t^1 (\gamma + \delta - \gamma s) ds \right] u''_0(t) = -\frac{a}{B}. \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} u_0(t) &\leq \frac{a}{\int_0^1 G(s,s) ds} \int_0^1 G(t,s) ds \leq a, \\ u'_0(0) &= \frac{a}{B} \frac{\alpha}{\rho} \left(\frac{1}{2} \gamma + \delta \right) \leq a, \end{aligned}$$

$$-u'_0(1) = \frac{a}{B} \frac{\gamma}{\rho} (\frac{1}{2}\alpha + \beta) \leq a,$$

$$\max_{t \in [0,1]} |u''(t)| = \frac{a}{B} \leq a.$$

从而 $u_0 \in \overline{P_a}$. 令 $u_1 = Tu_0$, 同理可证 $u_1 \in \overline{P_a}$. 定义

$$u_{n+1} = Tu_n = T^{n+1}u_0, n=0, 1, 2, \dots.$$

由于 T 是全连续的, 故 $\{u_n\}$ 是紧集. 因为

$$\begin{aligned} u_1(t) &= (Tu_0)(t) = \int_0^1 G(t,s)\varphi_q \left(\int_0^s (s-\tau)q(\tau)f(\tau, u_0(\tau), u''_0(\tau))d\tau \right) ds \leq \\ &\int_0^1 G(t,s)\varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 (1-\tau)q(\tau)f(\tau, u_0(\tau), u''_0(\tau))d\tau \right) ds \leq \\ &\varphi_q(\sigma\alpha^{\mu_1+\mu_2}) \int_0^1 G(t,s)ds \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 (1-\tau)q(\tau)d\tau \right) = \\ &\frac{c}{B} \varphi_q(\sigma\alpha^{\mu_1+\mu_2}) \int_0^1 G(t,s)ds \leq \\ &\frac{a}{B} \int_0^1 G(t,s)ds = u_0(t), \end{aligned}$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} |u''_1(t)| &= |(Tu_0)''(t)| = \\ &\varphi_q \left(\int_0^t (t-\tau)q(\tau)f(\tau, u_0(\tau), u''_0(\tau))d\tau \right) \leq \\ &\varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 (1-\tau)q(\tau)f(\tau, u_0(\tau), u''_0(\tau))d\tau \right) = \\ &\frac{c}{B} \varphi_q(\sigma\alpha^{\mu_1+\mu_2}) \leq \frac{a}{B} = |u''_0(t)|, \end{aligned}$$

所以有 $u_1(t) \leq u_0(t), |u''_1(t)| \leq |u''_0(t)|, 0 < t < 1$. 根据(11)式及(H5), 有

$$\begin{aligned} u_2(t) &= Tu_1(t) \leq Tu_0(t) = u_1(t), 0 < t < 1, \\ |u''_2(t)| &= |(Tu_1)''(t)| \leq |(Tu_0)''(t)| = \\ &|u''_1(t)|, 0 < t < 1. \end{aligned}$$

通过归纳得

$$\begin{aligned} u_{n+1}(t) &\leq u_n(t), |u''_{n+1}(t)| \leq |u''_n(t)|, \\ 0 &< t < 1, n=1, 2, \dots. \end{aligned}$$

因此存在 $u^* \in \overline{P_a}$, 使得 $u_n \rightarrow u^*$. 根据 T 的连续性和 $u_{n+1}(t) = Tu_n(t)$, 可以得到 $Tu^*(t) = u^*(t)$. 则 u^* 是问题(3), (4)式的非负凹解.

另一方面, 令

$$\omega_{n+1} = T\omega_n = T^{n+1}\omega_0, n=0, 1, 2, \dots.$$

由于 $T\overline{P_a} \subset \overline{P_a}$, 则 $\omega_n \in \overline{P_a}$. 因为 T 是全连续的, 故 $\{\omega_n\}$ 是紧集. 因为

$$\omega_1 = T\omega_0 = T(0) \in \overline{P_a},$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_1(t) &= T\omega_0(t) = T(0)(t) \geq 0, 0 < t < 1, \\ |\omega''_1(t)| &= |(T\omega_0)''(t)| = |T''(0)(t)| \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$0 < t < 1.$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_2(t) &= (T\omega_1)(t) \geq T(0)(t) = \omega_1, 0 < t < 1, \\ |\omega''_2(t)| &= |(T\omega_1)''(t)| \geq |T''(0)(t)| = \\ &|\omega''_1(t)|, 0 < t < 1. \end{aligned}$$

通过归纳得

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{n+1}(t) &\geq \omega_n(t), |\omega''_{n+1}(t)| \geq |\omega''_n(t)|, \\ 0 &< t < 1, n=0, 1, \dots. \end{aligned}$$

因此存在 $\omega^* \in \overline{P_a}$, 使得 $\omega_n \rightarrow \omega^*$. 根据 T 的连续性和 $\omega_{n+1}(t) = T\omega_n(t)$, 可以得到 $T\omega^*(t) = \omega^*(t)$. 则 ω^* 是问题(3), (4)式的非负凹解. 由(H4)知零不是方程的解, 因此 $\max_{t \in [0,1]} |\omega^*(t)| > 0$. 根据 $\omega^*(t)$ 的凹性得

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^*(t) &\geq \min\{t, 1-t\} \max_{t \in [0,1]} \omega^*(t) > 0, \\ t &\in (0, 1). \end{aligned}$$

因为 $u_0(t) \geq \omega_0(t), |u''_0(t)| \geq |\omega''_0(t)|, t \in [0, 1]$, 根据(H5)及式(11)有 $Tu_0 \geq T\omega_0, u^* \geq \omega^*$. 故

$$\begin{aligned} u^*(t) &\geq \omega^*(t) \geq \\ &\min\{t, 1-t\} \max_{t \in [0,1]} \omega^*(t) > 0. \end{aligned}$$

从而方程(3), (4)式有两个正凹解 u^*, ω^* 且 $0 \leq \|u^*\| \leq a, 0 \leq \|\omega^*\| \leq a$. 证毕.

推论 3.2 假设(H1)~(H4)成立, 若以下条件成立:

$$(H7) f(t, u_1, v_1) \leq f(t, u_1, v_2), 0 \leq t \leq 1, 0 \leq u_1 \leq u_2, 0 \leq |v_1| \leq |v_2|;$$

$$(H8) \mu_1 + \mu_2 + 1 < p,$$

则存在常数 a 使得方程(3), (4)式有两个满足定理 3.1 的正凹解.

证明 因为 $\mu_1 + \mu_2 + 1 < p$, 则有

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u^{\mu_1+\mu_2+1}}{u^p} = 0.$$

故存在 $a > 1$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a^{\mu_1+\mu_2}}{\varphi_p(a)} &= \frac{a^{\mu_1+\mu_2+1}}{a^p} < \frac{1}{\varphi_p(c)\sigma}, \\ \varphi_p(c) &\leq \frac{\varphi_p(a)}{\sigma a^{\mu_1+\mu_2}}. \end{aligned}$$

由定理 3.1 知推论 3.2 成立.

4 应用

考虑边值问题

$$\begin{aligned} (\varphi_3(u''(t)))'' + \frac{1}{(1-t)\sqrt{t}} [e^t(u^{\frac{3}{5}}(t) + \\ (u'')^{\frac{1}{3}}(t)) + 1] = 0, t \in (0, 1), \end{aligned}$$

$$u(0) - u'(0) = 0, u(1) = 0, u''(0) = 0, \\ u'''(0) = 0,$$

其中 $p = 3, \alpha = 1, \beta = 1, \gamma = 1, \delta = 0$. 令

$$f(t, u, v) = e^t(u^{\frac{3}{5}}(t) + (u'')^{\frac{1}{3}}(t)) + 1, \\ q(t) = \frac{1}{(1-t)\sqrt{t}}, \mu_1 = 1, \mu_2 = \frac{1}{3}.$$

对任意 $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1, u \in [0, +\infty), v \in \mathbf{R}, t \in [0, 1]$, 有

$$f(t, \lambda u, v) = e^t[(\lambda u)^{\frac{3}{5}} + v^{\frac{1}{3}}] + 1 \geq \\ \lambda^{\frac{3}{5}}[e^t(u^{\frac{3}{5}} + v^{\frac{1}{3}}) + 1] \geq \lambda f(t, u, v), \\ f(t, u, \lambda v) = e^t[u^{\frac{3}{5}} + (\lambda v)^{\frac{1}{3}}] + 1 \geq \\ \lambda^{\frac{1}{3}}[e^t(u^{\frac{3}{5}} + v^{\frac{1}{3}}) + 1] = \lambda^{\frac{1}{3}} f(t, u, v).$$

从而(H1)~(H4)成立,且

$$\rho = 2, \sigma = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} f(t, 1, 1) = 2e + 1.$$

因为

$$q(t) = \frac{1}{(1-t)\sqrt{t}},$$

则

$$B = \max \left\{ \int_0^1 G(s, s) ds = \frac{\beta\delta + \frac{1}{2}\beta\gamma + \frac{1}{2}\alpha\delta + \frac{1}{6}\alpha\gamma}{\rho}, \frac{\alpha}{\rho} \left(\frac{1}{2}\gamma + \delta \right), \frac{\gamma}{\rho} \left(\frac{1}{2}\alpha + \beta \right), 1 \right\} = 1,$$

$$C = B\varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 (1-\tau)q(\tau)d\tau \right) = \varphi_q(2).$$

从而可得 $\varphi_p(C) = 2\varphi_p(1) = 2$. 令 $a = [3(2e + 1)]^{\frac{3}{2}}$. 则有

$$\frac{\varphi_p(a)}{\sigma a^{\mu_1 + \mu_2}} = \frac{([3(2e + 1)]^{\frac{3}{2}})^2}{(2e + 1)([3(2e + 1)]^{\frac{3}{2}})^{\frac{4}{3}}} =$$

$$3 > 2 = \varphi_p(C).$$

故(H6)成立. 对于给定的 a , 显然(H5)也成立. 由定理 3.1 可知边值问题有两个正凹解 u^*, ω^* , 使得

$$0 < u^* < [3(2e + 1)]^{\frac{3}{2}}, \\ 0 < |(u^*)'| < [3(2e + 1)]^{\frac{3}{2}}, \\ 0 < |(u^*)''| < [3(2e + 1)]^{\frac{3}{2}}, \\ 0 < \omega^* < [3(2e + 1)]^{\frac{3}{2}}, \\ 0 < |(\omega^*)'| < [3(2e + 1)]^{\frac{3}{2}}, \\ 0 < |(\omega^*)''| < [3(2e + 1)]^{\frac{3}{2}},$$

且

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T^n u_0 = u^*, \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (u_n)'' = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (T^n u_0)'' = (u^*)'', \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \omega_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T^n \omega_0 = \omega^*, \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\omega_n)'' = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (T^n \omega_0)'' = (\omega^*)''.$$

其中

$$u_0(t) = \frac{1}{4}[3(2e + 1)]^{\frac{3}{2}}(-2t^2 + t + 1), \\ \omega_0(t) = 0, 0 \leq t \leq 1.$$

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