

一类高分数阶微分方程边值问题解的存在性

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摘要: 本文研究了一类高分数阶微分方程边值问题, 其非线性项包含未知函数的导数项. 利用 Leray-Schauder 连续性定理和 Banach 压缩映像原理, 本文得到了问题解的存在性, 并给出两个例子来说明结果的有效性.

关键词: 分数阶微分方程; 边值问题; Leray-Schauder 连续性定理; Banach 压缩映像原理

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Existence of solutions for a class of boundary value problem of high-order fractional differential equations

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Abstract: This paper investigates a class of boundary value problem of higher-order fractional differential equations involving the first-order derivative in the nonlinear term. Existence of the solutions for the problem is obtained by using the Leray-Schauder continuation theorem and Banach contraction mapping principle. Two examples are presented to illustrate the validity of the results.

Keywords: Fractional differential equation; Boundary value problem; Leray-Schauder continuation theorem; Banach contraction mapping principle

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1 引言

分数阶微分方程在粘弹性力学、非牛顿流体力学、高分子材料和自动控制理论等领域有着广泛的应用^[1-2]. 近年来, 国内外学者对分数阶微分方程边值问题解的存在性研究也取得了重大进展^[3-10]. 如, 文献[8]研究了以下分数阶微分方程边值问题

$$\begin{cases} {}^C D_{0+}^\alpha (D + \lambda)u(t) = f(t, u(t)), 0 < t < 1, \\ u^{(i)}(0) = 0, 0 \leq i \leq n-1, \\ u(1) = \beta u(\sigma), 0 < \sigma < 1 \end{cases}$$

解的存在性, 这里 ${}^C D_{0+}^\alpha$ 为 Caputo 分数阶导数, $\alpha \in (n-1, n], n \geq 2, f: [0, 1] \times \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}, \lambda \in \mathbf{R}^+, \beta \in \mathbf{R}$ 为

常数. 受上述文献的启发, 本文研究如下高分数阶微分方程边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} {}^C D_{0+}^\alpha (D + \lambda)u(t) = f(t, u(t), u'(t)), 0 < t < 1, \\ u^{(i)}(0) = 0, 0 \leq i \leq n-1, i \neq m, \\ u(1) = u'(1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $n-1 < \alpha \leq n, n \geq 3, m \in \{1, 2, \dots, n-2\}, {}^C D_{0+}^\alpha$ 为 Caputo 分数阶导数, $f \in C([0, 1] \times \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}), \lambda \in \mathbf{R}^+$. 利用 Leray-Schauder 连续性定理和 Banach 压缩映像原理, 本文给出了问题解存在唯一的充分条件.

2 预备知识

定义 2.1^[1] 函数 $y:(0,\infty)\rightarrow\mathbf{R}$ 的阶数为 $\alpha>0$ 的 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶积分定义为

$$I_{0+}^{\alpha}y(t)=\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)}\int_0^t(t-s)^{\alpha-1}y(s)ds,$$

等式右端在 $(0,\infty)$ 上逐点定义.

定义 2.2 函数 $y:(0,\infty)\rightarrow\mathbf{R}$ 的阶数为 $\alpha>0$ 的 Caputo 分数阶导数定义为

$${}^CD_{0+}^{\alpha}y(t)=\frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)}\int_0^t(t-s)^{n-\alpha-1}y^{(n)}(s)ds,$$

等式右端在 $(0,\infty)$ 上逐点定义. 当 $\alpha\in\mathbf{N}$ 时, $n=\alpha$; 当 $\alpha\notin\mathbf{N}$ 时, $n=[\alpha]+1$, $[\alpha]$ 表示 α 的整数部分.

引理 2.3 令 $\alpha>0, y\in C^n(0,1)\cap L(0,1)$. 则分数阶微分方程 ${}^CD_{0+}^{\alpha}y(t)=0$ 有唯一解

$$y(t)=C_0+C_1t+\cdots+C_{n-1}t^{n-1},$$

其中 $C_i\in\mathbf{R}, i=0,1,\cdots,n-1, n$ 如定义 2.2 所述.

引理 2.4 设 $y\in C^n(0,1)\cap L(0,1)$ 有 $\alpha>0$ 阶分数阶导数. 则

$$I_{0+}^{\alpha}{}^CD_{0+}^{\alpha}y(t)=y(t)+C_0+C_1t+\cdots+C_{n-1}t^{n-1},$$

其中 $C_i\in\mathbf{R}, i=0,1,\cdots,n-1, n$ 如定义 2.2 所述.

记

$$P_h(t)=\int_0^te^{-\lambda(t-s)}s^hds=\sum_{i=0}^h\frac{(-1)^i\Gamma(h+1)}{\Gamma(h+1-i)\lambda^{i+1}}\cdot t^{h-i}-\frac{(-1)^h\Gamma(h+1)}{\lambda^{h+1}}e^{-\lambda t}\quad (2)$$

其中 $h=0,1,\cdots,n-1$. 选取适当的 λ , 使得

$$mP_{n-1}(1)-P'_{n-1}(1)\neq 0\quad (3)$$

引理 2.5 设 $y\in C[0,1], n-1<\alpha\leq n, n\geq 3, \lambda\in\mathbf{R}^+, m\in\{1,2,\cdots,n-2\}$. 若(3)式成立, 则边值问题

$$\begin{cases} {}^CD_{0+}^{\alpha}(D+\lambda)u(t)=y(t), 0<t<1 \end{cases}\quad (4)$$

$$\begin{cases} u^{(i)}(0)=0, 0\leq i\leq n-1, i\neq m \end{cases}\quad (5)$$

$$\begin{cases} u(1)=u'(1)=0 \end{cases}\quad (6)$$

有唯一解

$$u(t)=\frac{\lambda t^m}{m}\int_0^se^{-\lambda(1-s)}\left(\int_0^s\frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}y(\tau)d\tau\right)ds-\frac{t^m}{m}\int_0^1\frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}y(s)ds+\frac{mP_{n-1}(t)-t^mP'_{n-1}(1)}{m(mP_{n-1}(1)-P'_{n-1}(1))}\left[\int_0^1\frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}y(s)ds-\right.$$

$$\left.(\lambda+m)\int_0^1e^{-\lambda(1-s)}\left(\int_0^s\frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}y(\tau)d\tau\right)ds\right]+ \int_0^te^{-\lambda(t-s)}\left(\int_0^s\frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}y(\tau)d\tau\right)ds\quad (7)$$

证明 设 u 为方程(4)的解. 由引理 2.4 知

$$(D+\lambda)u(t)=I_{0+}^{\alpha}y(t)+C_0+C_1t+\cdots+C_{n-1}t^{n-1}, C_i\in\mathbf{R}, 0\leq i\leq n-1\quad (8)$$

(8)式可以变形为

$$D(e^{\lambda t}u(t))=[I_{0+}^{\alpha}y(t)+C_0+C_1t+\cdots+C_{n-1}t^{n-1}]e^{\lambda t}.$$

上式两边在 0 到 t 上积分可得

$$u(t)=\sum_{k=0}^{n-1}C_kP_k(t)+\int_0^te^{-\lambda(t-s)}\left(\int_0^s\frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}y(\tau)d\tau\right)ds\quad (9)$$

由(5)式可得

$$C_i=0, i=0,1,2,\cdots,m-2,m+1,\cdots,n-2,$$

且 $\lambda C_{m-1}-mC_m=0$. 将上式代入(9)式可得

$$u(t)=C_{m-1}\left[P_{m-1}(t)+\frac{\lambda}{m}P_m(t)\right]+C_{n-1}P_{n-1}(t)+\int_0^te^{-\lambda(t-s)}\left(\int_0^s\frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}y(\tau)d\tau\right)ds.$$

由 $P_h(t)$ 的表达式(2)计算得

$$P_{m-1}(t)+\frac{\lambda}{m}P_m(t)=\frac{t^m}{m}.$$

所以

$$u(t)=C_{m-1}\frac{t^m}{m}+C_{n-1}P_{n-1}(t)+\int_0^te^{-\lambda(t-s)}\left(\int_0^s\frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}y(\tau)d\tau\right)ds\quad (10)$$

由边值条件(6)可得

$$C_{n-1}=\frac{\int_0^1(1-s)^{\alpha-1}y(s)ds}{\Gamma(\alpha)(mP_{n-1}(1)-P'_{n-1}(1))}-\frac{(\lambda+m)\int_0^1e^{-\lambda(1-s)}\left(\int_0^s(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}y(\tau)d\tau\right)ds}{\Gamma(\alpha)(mP_{n-1}(1)-P'_{n-1}(1))},$$
$$C_{m-1}=\lambda\int_0^1e^{-\lambda(1-s)}\left(\int_0^s\frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}y(\tau)d\tau\right)ds-\int_0^1\frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}y(s)ds-C_{n-1}P'_{n-1}(1).$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}
u(t) = & \frac{\lambda t^m}{m} \int_0^1 e^{-\lambda(1-s)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} y(\tau) d\tau \right) ds - \\
& \frac{t^m}{m} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} y(s) ds + \\
& \frac{m P_{n-1}(t) - t^m P'_{n-1}(1)}{m(m P_{n-1}(1) - P'_{n-1}(1))} \cdot \\
& \left[\int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} y(s) ds - (\lambda + m) \int_0^1 e^{-\lambda(1-s)} \cdot \right. \\
& \left. \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} y(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \right] + \\
& \int_0^t e^{-\lambda(t-s)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} y(\tau) d\tau \right) ds.
\end{aligned}$$

证毕.

引理 2.6 设 $y \in C[0, 1]$, $M = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |y(t)|$.

则有

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(i)} \quad & \left| \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} y(s) ds \right| \leq \frac{M}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}; \\
\text{(ii)} \quad & \left| \int_0^t e^{-\lambda(t-s)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} y(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \right| \leq
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{M}{\lambda \Gamma(\alpha+1)} (1 - e^{-\lambda}).$$

证明 仅证(ii).

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} d\tau = - \frac{(s-\tau)^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \Big|_0^s = \frac{s^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}, \\
& \left| \int_0^t e^{-\lambda(t-s)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} y(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \right| \leq \\
& \frac{M}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \int_0^t e^{-\lambda(t-s)} ds \leq \frac{M}{\lambda \Gamma(\alpha+1)} (1 - e^{-\lambda}).
\end{aligned}$$

证毕.

引理 2.7 (Leray-Schauder 连续性定理^[9])

设 X 是一个 Banach 空间, $T: X \rightarrow X$ 为全连续算子. 若集合 $V(T) := \{u \in X: u = \mu Tu, \text{对某个 } \mu \in [0, 1]\}$ 有界, 则算子 T 至少有一个不动点.

引理 2.8 (Banach 压缩映像原理^[10]) 设 $(X,$

$\|\cdot\|)$ 是一个 Banach 空间, $\Omega \subset X$ 是一个非空闭集, 且 $T: \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$. 若存在 $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ 使得对任意的 $x, y \in \Omega$, 有 $\|Tx - Ty\| \leq \alpha \|x - y\|$, 则有唯一的 $x^* \in \Omega$, 使得 $Tx^* = x^*$, 即 x^* 是算子 T 的唯一不动点.

3 主要结果

令 $E = C^1[0, 1]$. 取范数

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

则 $(E, \|\cdot\|)$ 为 Banach 空间. 定义

$$\begin{aligned}
Tu(t) = & \frac{\lambda t^m}{m} \int_0^1 e^{-\lambda(1-s)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds - \frac{t^m}{m} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(s, u(s), u'(s)) ds + \\
& \frac{m P_{n-1}(t) - t^m P'_{n-1}(1)}{m(m P_{n-1}(1) - P'_{n-1}(1))} \left[\int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(s, u(s), u'(s)) ds - \right. \\
& \left. (\lambda + m) \int_0^1 e^{-\lambda(1-s)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds \right] + \\
& \int_0^t e^{-\lambda(t-s)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds, \\
(Tu)'(t) = & \lambda t^{m-1} \int_0^1 e^{-\lambda(1-s)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds - t^{m-1} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(s, u(s), u'(s)) ds + \\
& \frac{P'_{n-1}(t) - t^{m-1} P'_{n-1}(1)}{m P_{n-1}(1) - P'_{n-1}(1)} \left[\int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(s, u(s), u'(s)) ds \right. \\
& \left. - (\lambda + m) \int_0^1 e^{-\lambda(1-s)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds \right] - \\
& \lambda \int_0^t e^{-\lambda(t-s)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds + \\
& \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(s, u(s), u'(s)) ds.
\end{aligned}$$

令

$$M_1 = \max_{t \in [0,1]} \left| \frac{m P_{n-1}(t) - t^m P'_{n-1}(1)}{m(m P_{n-1}(1) - P'_{n-1}(1))} \right|,$$
$$M_2 = \max_{t \in [0,1]} \left| \frac{P'_{n-1}(t) - t^{m-1} P'_{n-1}(1)}{m P_{n-1}(1) - P'_{n-1}(1)} \right|.$$

引理 3.1 算子 $T:E \rightarrow E$ 为全连续算子.

证明 由函数 f 的连续性可知,算子 T 连续.

设 $\Omega \subset E$ 为有界集,则存在常数 $N > 0$,使得对任意的 $u \in \Omega$,有 $\|u\| \leq N$. 记

$$L = \max\{|f(t,u,v)|, (t,u,v) \in [0,1] \times [0,N] \times [0,N]\}.$$

由引理 2.6,对任意的 $u \in \Omega$,有

$$\begin{aligned} |Tu(t)| &\leq \left| \frac{\lambda t^m}{m} \int_0^1 e^{-\lambda(1-s)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(\tau,u(\tau),u'(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds \right| + \left| \frac{t^m}{m} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(s,u(s),u'(s)) ds \right| + \\ &\quad \left| \frac{m P_{n-1}(t) - t^m P'_{n-1}(1)}{m(m P_{n-1}(1) - P'_{n-1}(1))} \left[\int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(s,u(s),u'(s)) ds - \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. (\lambda + m) \int_0^1 e^{-\lambda(1-s)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(\tau,u(\tau),u'(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds \right] \right| + \\ &\quad \left| \int_0^t e^{-\lambda(t-s)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(\tau,u(\tau),u'(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds \right| \leq \\ &\quad \frac{L}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{\lambda} + M_1 \left(1 + \frac{m}{\lambda} \right) \right] (1 - e^{-\lambda}) + \frac{1}{m} + M_1 \right\}, \\ |(Tu)'(t)| &\leq \left| \lambda t^{m-1} \int_0^1 e^{-\lambda(1-s)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(\tau,u(\tau),u'(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds \right| + \\ &\quad \left| t^{m-1} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(s,u(s),u'(s)) ds \right| + \\ &\quad \left| \frac{P'_{n-1}(t) - t^{m-1} P'_{n-1}(1)}{m P_{n-1}(1) - P'_{n-1}(1)} \left[\int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(s,u(s),u'(s)) ds - \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. (\lambda + m) \int_0^1 e^{-\lambda(1-s)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(\tau,u(\tau),u'(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds \right] \right| + \\ &\quad \left| \lambda \int_0^t e^{-\lambda(t-s)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(\tau,u(\tau),u'(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds \right| + \left| \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(s,u(s),u'(s)) ds \right| \leq \\ &\quad \frac{L}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \left\{ \left[2 + M_2 \left(1 + \frac{m}{\lambda} \right) \right] (1 - e^{-\lambda}) + 2 + M_2 \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

所以 $T(\Omega)$ 一致有界.

另一方面,设 $0 \leq t_1 < t_2 \leq 1$. 对任意的 $u \in \Omega$,有

$$\begin{aligned} |Tu(t_2) - Tu(t_1)| &\leq L \left| (t_2^m - t_1^m) \left\{ \frac{2-e^{-\lambda}}{m\Gamma(\alpha+1)} + \frac{P'_{n-1}(1)}{m(m P_{n-1}(1) - P'_{n-1}(1))} \left[\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} + \frac{(\lambda+m)(1-e^{-\lambda})}{\lambda\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right] \right\} \right| + \\ &\quad L \left| \frac{P_{n-1}(t_2) - P_{n-1}(t_1)}{m P_{n-1}(1) - P'_{n-1}(1)} \left[\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} + \frac{(\lambda+m)(1-e^{-\lambda})}{\lambda\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right] \right| + L \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} (P_\alpha(t_2) - P_\alpha(t_1)) \right|, \\ |(Tu)'(t_2) - (Tu)'(t_1)| &\leq L \left| (t_2^{m-1} - t_1^{m-1}) \left\{ \frac{2-e^{-\lambda}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} + \frac{P'_{n-1}(1)}{m P_{n-1}(1) - P'_{n-1}(1)} \left[\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} + \frac{(\lambda+m)(1-e^{-\lambda})}{\lambda\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right] \right\} \right| + \\ &\quad L \left| \frac{P'_{n-1}(t_2) - P'_{n-1}(t_1)}{m P_{n-1}(1) - P'_{n-1}(1)} \left[\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} + \frac{(\lambda+m)(1-e^{-\lambda})}{\lambda\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right] \right| + L \left| \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} (P_\alpha(t_2) - P_\alpha(t_1)) \right| + \\ &\quad L \left| \frac{t_2^\alpha - t_1^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right|. \end{aligned}$$

所以 $T(\Omega)$ 等度连续. 由 Arzela-Ascoli 定理知, 算子 T 全连续. 证毕.

记

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{\lambda} + M_1 \left(1 + \frac{m}{\lambda} \right) \right] (1 - e^{-\lambda}) + \frac{1}{m} + M_1 \right\},$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \left\{ \left[2 + M_2 \left(1 + \frac{m}{\lambda} \right) \right] (1 - e^{-\lambda}) + 2 + M_2 \right\}.$$

定理 3.2 设 $f: (0, 1) \times \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 是连续函数, 且存在非负连续函数 ρ_0, ρ_1, ρ_2 使得

$$|f(t, u, v)| \leq \rho_0(t) + \rho_1(t)|u| + \rho_2(t)|v|, \quad t \in [0, 1], u, v \in \mathbf{R},$$

且满足

$$\max\{\max_{t \in [0, 1]} \rho_1(t), \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \rho_2(t)\}(A_1 + A_2) < 1,$$

则边值问题(1)至少存在一个解.

证明 由引理 3.1 知算子 $T: E \rightarrow E$ 为全连续算子. 下证集合 $V = \{u \in E: u = \mu Tu, 0 \leq \mu \leq 1\}$ 有界. 对任意的 $u \in V, t \in [0, 1]$, 有

$$u(t) = \mu Tu(t), u'(t) = \mu (Tu)'(t).$$

放缩得

$$|u(t)| \leq |Tu(t)| \leq A_1 \max_{t \in [0, 1]} (\rho_0(t) + \rho_1(t))$$

$$|u(t)| + \rho_2(t)|u'(t)|,$$

$$|u'(t)| \leq |(Tu)'(t)| \leq A_2 \max_{t \in [0, 1]} (\rho_0(t) + \rho_1(t))$$

$$|u(t)| + \rho_2(t)|u'(t)|.$$

因此,

$$\|u\| \leq \frac{\max_{t \in [0, 1]} \rho_0(t)(A_1 + A_2)}{1 - \max\{\max_{t \in [0, 1]} \rho_1(t), \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \rho_2(t)\}(A_1 + A_2)}.$$

所以集合 V 是有界的. 由引理 2.7, 算子 T 至少有一个不动点, 即边值问题(1)至少存在一个解. 证毕.

定理 3.3 设 $f: (0, 1) \times \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 是连续函数, 且存在非负连续函数 γ_1, γ_2 , 使得

$$|f(t, u_1, v_1) - f(t, u_2, v_2)| \leq \gamma_1(t)|u_1 - u_2| + \gamma_2(t)|v_1 - v_2|, \quad t \in [0, 1], u_i, v_i \in \mathbf{R}, i = 1, 2.$$

且满足

$$\max\{\max_{t \in [0, 1]} \gamma_1(t), \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \gamma_2(t)\}(A_1 + A_2) < 1,$$

则边值问题(1)有唯一解.

证明 记 $\max_{t \in [0, 1]} |f(t, 0, 0)| = N < \infty$. 令

$$B_r = \{u \in E: \|u\| \leq r\},$$

其中

$$r \geq \frac{N(A_1 + A_2)}{1 - \max\{\max_{t \in [0, 1]} \gamma_1(t), \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \gamma_2(t)\}(A_1 + A_2)}.$$

先证 $T(B_r) \subset B_r$. 对任意的 $u \in B_r$, 有

$$|Tu(t)| \leq \frac{\lambda t^m}{m} \int_0^1 e^{-\lambda(1-s)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} [|f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) - f(\tau, 0, 0)| + |f(\tau, 0, 0)|] d\tau \right) ds +$$

$$\frac{t^m}{m} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} [|f(s, u(s), u'(s)) - f(s, 0, 0)| + |f(s, 0, 0)|] ds +$$

$$\left| \frac{m P_{n-1}(t) - t^m P'_{n-1}(1)}{m(m P_{n-1}(1) - P'_{n-1}(1))} \left[\int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} [|f(s, u(s), u'(s)) - f(s, 0, 0)| + |f(s, 0, 0)|] ds - \right. \right.$$

$$\left. (\lambda + m) \int_0^1 e^{-\lambda(1-s)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} [|f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) - f(\tau, 0, 0)| + |f(\tau, 0, 0)|] d\tau \right) ds \right] \Big| +$$

$$\int_0^t e^{-\lambda(t-s)} \left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} [|f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau)) - f(\tau, 0, 0)| + |f(\tau, 0, 0)|] d\tau \right) ds \leq$$

$$A_1 (\max_{t \in [0, 1]} \gamma_1(t) \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |u(t)| + \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \gamma_2(t) \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |u'(t)| + N) \leq$$

$$A_1 (\max_{t \in [0, 1]} \gamma_1(t), \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \gamma_2(t)) r + N).$$

同理

$$|(Tu)'(t)| \leq A_2 (\max_{t \in [0, 1]} \gamma_1(t), \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \gamma_2(t)) r + N).$$

因此 $\|Tu\| \leq r$.

另一方面, 对任意的 $u, v \in B_r, t \in [0, 1]$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &|Tu(t)-Tv(t)|\leqslant \frac{\lambda t^m}{m}\int_0^1 e^{-\lambda(1-s)}\left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}|f(\tau,u(\tau),u'(\tau))-f(\tau,v(\tau),v'(\tau))|d\tau\right)ds+\\ &\frac{t^m}{m}\int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}|f(s,u(s),u'(s))-f(s,v(s),v'(s))|ds+\\ &\left|\frac{mP_{n-1}(t)-t^mP'_{n-1}(1)}{m(mP_{n-1}(1)-P'_{n-1}(1))}\left[\int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}|f(s,u(s),u'(s))-f(s,v(s),v'(s))|ds-\right.\right.\\ &\left.(\lambda+m)\int_0^1 e^{-\lambda(1-s)}\left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}|f(\tau,u(\tau),u'(\tau))-f(\tau,v(\tau),v'(\tau))|d\tau\right)ds\right]\Big|+\\ &\int_0^t e^{-\lambda(t-s)}\left(\int_0^s \frac{(s-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}|f(\tau,u(\tau),u'(\tau))-f(\tau,v(\tau),v'(\tau))|d\tau\right)ds\leqslant\\ &A_1\left(\max_{t\in[0,1]}\gamma_1(t)\max_{t\in[0,1]}|u(t)-v(t)|+\max_{t\in[0,1]}\gamma_2(t)\max_{t\in[0,1]}|u'(t)-v'(t)|\right)\leqslant\\ &A_1\left(\max\left\{\max_{t\in[0,1]}\gamma_1(t),\max_{t\in[0,1]}\gamma_2(t)\right\}\|u-v\|\right). \end{aligned}$$

同理

$$|(Tu)'(t)-(Tv)'(t)|\leqslant A_2\left(\max\left\{\max_{t\in[0,1]}\gamma_1(t),\max_{t\in[0,1]}\gamma_2(t)\right\}\|u-v\|\right).$$

则

$$\|Tu-Tv\|\leqslant(A_1+A_2)\left(\max\left\{\max_{t\in[0,1]}\gamma_1(t),\max_{t\in[0,1]}\gamma_2(t)\right\}\|u-v\|\right).$$

由 $\max\left\{\max_{t\in[0,1]}\gamma_1(t),\max_{t\in[0,1]}\gamma_2(t)\right\}(A_1+A_2)<1$, T 为一个压缩算子,再由引理 2.8,算子 T 有唯一的不动点,即边值问题(1) 存在唯一解. 证毕.

4 例 子

例 4.1 考虑边值问题

$$\begin{cases} {}^cD^{\frac{5}{2}+}(D+2)u(t)=k_1(t)\sin u(t)+\\ k_2(t)\sin u'(t)+g(t),0<t<1,\\ u(0)=u''(0)=0,u(1)=u'(1)=0, \end{cases}$$

其中 $k_1(t),k_2(t),g(t)$ 为 $[0,1]$ 上的连续函数, $\alpha=\frac{5}{2},n=3,m=1,\lambda=2$,且

$$f(t,u,u')=k_1(t)\sin u+k_2(t)\sin u'+g(t).$$

计算可得

$$\begin{aligned} P_2(t) &= \frac{\lambda^2 t^2 - 2\lambda t + 2 - 2 e^{-\lambda t}}{\lambda^3}, \\ P'_2(t) &= \frac{2\lambda^2 t - 2\lambda + 2\lambda e^{-\lambda t}}{\lambda^3}, \\ M_1 &= 1, M_2 = 1.6150, \\ A_1 &= 1.3823, A_2 = 2.2384. \end{aligned}$$

又因为

$$\begin{aligned} |f(t,u,u')| &\leqslant |k_1(t)| |u| + \\ &|k_2(t)| |u'| + |g(t)|, \end{aligned}$$

由定理 3.2,只要

$$\max\left\{\max_{t\in[0,1]}|k_1(t)|,\max_{t\in[0,1]}|k_2(t)|\right\}<$$

$$\frac{1}{A_1+A_2}=0.2762,$$

该边值问题就至少存在一个解.

例 4.2 考虑边值问题

$$\begin{cases} {}^cD^{\frac{7}{2}+}(D+1)u(t)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+2}}\sin u(t)+\\ \frac{1}{4}u'(t)+g(t),0<t<1,\\ u(0)=u''(0)=u'''(0)=0,u(1)=u'(1)=0, \end{cases}$$

其中 $g(t)$ 为 $[0,1]$ 上的连续函数,这里 $\alpha=\frac{7}{2},n=4,m=1,\lambda=1$,且

$$f(t,u,u')=\frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+2}}\sin u+\frac{1}{4}u'+g(t).$$

计算可得

$$\begin{aligned} P_3(t) &= \frac{\lambda^3 t^3 - 3\lambda^2 t^2 + 6\lambda t - 6 + 6 e^{-\lambda t}}{\lambda^4}, \\ P'_3(t) &= \frac{3\lambda^3 t^2 - 6\lambda^2 t + 6\lambda - 6\lambda e^{-\lambda t}}{\lambda^4}, \\ M_1 &= 1, M_2 = 1.3540, \\ A_1 &= 0.3893, A_2 = 0.5442. \end{aligned}$$

另外,我们有

$$\begin{aligned} |f(t,u,u')-f(t,v,v')| &\leqslant \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+2}}|u-v| &+ \frac{1}{4}|u'-v'|. \end{aligned}$$

取

$$\gamma_1(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+2}}, \gamma_2(t) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

则有

$$\max\{\max_{t \in [0,1]} \gamma_1(t), \max_{t \in [0,1]} \gamma_2(t)\}(A_1 + A_2) = 0.6601 < 1.$$

由定理 3.3, 该边值问题有唯一解.

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