

不定权三阶周期边值问题正解的存在性

薄志伟

(西安电子科技大学数学与统计学院, 西安 710126)

摘要: 本文研究了不定权三阶周期边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u'''(x) + k_2 u''(x) + k_1 u'(x) + k_0 u(x) = \lambda a(x) f(u), & x \in (0, 1), \\ u^{(i)}(0) = u^{(i)}(1), & i = 0, 1, 2 \end{cases}$$

正解的存在性, 其中的参数 $\lambda > 0, k_1 \in (0, \pi^2), k_2 \in (0, +\infty), k_0 = k_1 k_2$, 权函数 $a \in C([0, 1], \mathbf{R})$ 允许变号, $f \in C([0, \infty), \mathbf{R})$ 且 $f(0) > 0$. 主要结果的证明基于 Leray-Schauder 不动点定理.

关键词: 三阶常微分方程; 周期边值问题; 不定权; 正解

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Existence of positive solutions for third order periodic boundary value problems with indefinite weight

BO Zhi-Wei

(School of Mathematics and Statistics, Xidian University, Xi'an 710126, China)

Abstract: This paper aims at the existence of positive solutions for the third order periodic boundary value problem with indefinite weight

$$\begin{cases} u'''(x) + k_2 u''(x) + k_1 u'(x) + k_0 u(x) = \lambda a(x) f(u), & x \in (0, 1), \\ u^{(i)}(0) = u^{(i)}(1), & i = 0, 1, 2, \end{cases}$$

where λ is a positive parameter, $k_1 \in (0, \pi^2), k_2 \in (0, +\infty), k_0 = k_1 k_2$, the weight function $a \in C([0, 1], \mathbf{R})$ with indefinite sign, $f \in C([0, \infty), \mathbf{R})$ and $f(0) > 0$. The proof of the main results is based on the Leray-Schauder fixed point theorem.

Keywords: Third-order ordinary differential equation; Periodic boundary value problem; Indefinite weight; Positive solution

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1 引言

三阶周期边值问题在诸如三层梁、电磁波、地球引力吹积的涨潮^[1]等领域中均有重要应用, 其正解的存在性问题基本且重要. 近年来, 关于三阶周期边值问题的相关研究已经有了一些成果^[2-11], 如 Chu 等^[10] 利用锥上的 Krasnoselskii 不动点定理获得了三阶周期边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -u'''(t) + \rho u(t) = f(t, u(t)), & t \in (0, 2\pi), \\ u^{(i)}(0) = u^{(i)}(2\pi), & i = 0, 1, 2 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

正解的存在性, 其中 $\rho \in (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$ 为常数, $f \in C([0, 2\pi] \times [0, +\infty), [0, +\infty))$, Li 等^[11] 运用锥上的不动点定理获得了三阶周期边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -u'''(t) + \rho u(t) = \lambda a(t) f(t, u(t)), & t \in (0, 2\pi), \\ u^{(i)}(0) = u^{(i)}(2\pi), & i = 0, 1, 2 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

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作者简介: 薄志伟(1996-), 男, 山西大同人, 硕士研究生, 主要从事常微分方程边值问题的研究. E-mail: bozhiwei2021@163.com

正解的存在性及多解性,其中 $\lambda > 0, \rho \in (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$ 为常数, $f \in C([0, 2\pi] \times [0, +\infty), [0, +\infty)), a \in C([0, 2\pi], [0, +\infty))$. 然而,值得注意的是,文献[10]的结果是在无参数条件下得到的,文献[11]的结果则是在权函数 $a(t)$ 为正的条件下得到的,且问题(1)(2)都不含一阶导数项和二阶导数项. 鉴于此,受文献[12]的启发本文研究更一般的三阶周期边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u'''(x) + k_2 u''(x) + k_1 u'(x) + k_0 u(x) = \\ \lambda a(x) f(u), x \in (0, 1), \\ u^{(i)}(0) = u^{(i)}(1), i = 0, 1, 2 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

正解的存在性,其中的权函数 $a \in C[0, 1]$ 允许变号.

本文总假定:

(H₁) $f \in C([0, +\infty), \mathbf{R})$ 且 $f(0) > 0$;

(H₂) $k_1 \in (0, \pi^2), k_2 > 0, k_0 = k_1 k_2$, 且 $a \in C[0, 1]$ 允许变号.

本文的主要结果如下:

定理 1.1 令 (H₁), (H₂) 成立. 假设

(H₃) 存在 $\mu > 0$ 使得

$$\int_0^1 G(x, s) a^+(s) ds \geq \mu$$

$$(1 + \mu) \int_0^1 G(x, s) a^-(s) ds,$$

其中

$$a^+(s) = \max\{a(s), 0\},$$

$$a^-(s) = \max\{-a(s), 0\},$$

则存在 $\lambda_1 > 0$, 使得当 $0 < \lambda < \lambda_1$ 时问题(3)存在一个正解.

2 预备知识

定义 Banach 空间 $E = C[0, 1]$, 其范数定义为

$$\|u\| = \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |u|. \text{ 令线性算子 } L: D(L) \rightarrow E \text{ 为}$$

$$L(u) := u'''(x) + k_2 u''(x) + k_1 u'(x) + k_0 u(x), \\ u \in D(L),$$

其中

$$D(L) := \{u \in C^3[0, 1]; u^{(i)}(0) = u^{(i)}(1), i = 0, 1, 2\}.$$

引理 2.1 令 $k_1 \in (0, \pi^2), k_2 \in (0, +\infty), k_0 = k_1 k_2$. 则线性问题

$$\begin{cases} u'''(x) + k_2 u''(x) + k_1 u'(x) + k_0 u(x) = 0, \\ x \in (0, 1), \\ u^{(i)}(0) = u^{(i)}(1), i = 0, 1, 2 \end{cases}$$

的格林函数为

$$G(x, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sqrt{k_1} e^{k_2(-x+s+1)} \sin(\frac{\sqrt{k_1}}{2}) + (e^{k_2} - 1)(k_2 \cos(\sqrt{k_1}(x-s - \frac{1}{2})) + \sqrt{k_1} \sin(\sqrt{k_1}(x-s - \frac{1}{2})))}{2\sqrt{k_1}(e^{k_2} - 1) \sin(\frac{\sqrt{k_1}}{2})(k_2^2 + k_1)}, & 0 \leq s \leq x \leq 1, \\ \frac{2\sqrt{k_1} e^{k_2(-x+s)} \sin(\frac{\sqrt{k_1}}{2}) + (e^{k_2} - 1)(k_2 \cos(\sqrt{k_1}(x-s + \frac{1}{2})) + \sqrt{k_1} \sin(\sqrt{k_1}(x-s + \frac{1}{2})))}{2\sqrt{k_1}(e^{k_2} - 1) \sin(\frac{\sqrt{k_1}}{2})(k_2^2 + k_1)}, & 0 \leq x \leq s \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

且 $G(x, s) > 0, (x, s) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$.

证明 定义线性算子 $L_1: D(L_1) \rightarrow E$ 为 $L_1 u := u'' + k_1 u$, 其中

$$D(L_1) := \{u \in C^2[0, 1]; u^{(i)}(0) = u^{(i)}(1), \\ i = 0, 1\}.$$

则 $L_1 u = 0$ 的格林函数为

$$G_1(t, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{\cos(\sqrt{k_1}(t-s - \frac{1}{2}))}{2\sqrt{k_1} \sin \frac{\sqrt{k_1}}{2}}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ \frac{\cos(\sqrt{k_1}(t-s + \frac{1}{2}))}{2\sqrt{k_1} \sin \frac{\sqrt{k_1}}{2}}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

定义一个线性算子 $L_2: D(L_2) \rightarrow E$ 为 $L_2 u := u' + k_2 u$, 其中

$$D(L_2) := \{u \in C^1[0, 1]; u(0) = u(1)\}.$$

则 $L_2 u = 0$ 的格林函数为

$$G_2(t, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{k_2(1+s-t)}}{e^{k_2} - 1}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ \frac{e^{k_2(s-t)}}{e^{k_2} - 1}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

显然, $Lu = L_2(L_1 u)$. 所以 $Lu = 0$ 的格林函数为

$$G(x, s) := \int_0^1 G_2(x, t) G_1(t, s) dt, (x, s) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1].$$

计算可得式(4). 进一步, 因 $k_1 \in (0, \pi^2), k_2 > 0$, 故 $G_i(t, s) > 0, (t, s) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1], i = 1, 2$. 从而 $G(x, s) > 0, (x, s) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$. 证毕.

引理 2.2 (Leray-Schauder 不动点定理)^[13]

假设算子 $T: E \rightarrow E$ 是全连续的. 若集合

$$\{ \|x\| \mid x \in E, x = \theta Tx, 0 < \theta < 1 \}$$

有界, 则 T 在闭球 $A \subset E$ 中必存在不动点, 其中

$$A = \{x \mid x \in E, \|x\| \leq R\},$$

$$R = \sup\{\|x\| \mid x = \theta Tx, 0 < \theta < 1\}.$$

引理 2.3 给定常数 $\delta, 0 < \delta < 1$. 则存在一个

正数 $\bar{\lambda}$, 满足当 $0 < \lambda < \bar{\lambda}$ 时问题

$$\begin{cases} u'''(x) + k_2 u''(x) + k_1 u'(x) + k_0 u(x) = \\ \lambda a^+(x) f(u), x \in (0, 1), \\ u^{(i)}(0) = u^{(i)}(1), i = 0, 1, 2 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

有一个正解 \tilde{u}_λ , 使得当 $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\|\tilde{u}_\lambda\| \rightarrow 0$, 且

$$\tilde{u}_\lambda(x) \geq \lambda \delta f(0) p(x), x \in (0, 1),$$

其中

$$p(x) = \int_0^1 G(x, s) a^+(s) ds.$$

证明 对任意的 $u \in E$, 令

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{T}u(x) &= \lambda \int_0^1 G(x, s) a^+(s) f(u(s)) ds, \\ x &\in (0, 1) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

显然 $\tilde{T}: E \rightarrow E$ 是全连续算子, 且问题(5)的解等价

于 \tilde{T} 的不动点. 由 (H_1) 可知, 存在 $\epsilon > 0$ 使得

$$f(x) \geq \delta f(0), 0 \leq x \leq \epsilon \quad (7)$$

设 $\lambda < \frac{\epsilon}{2 \|p\| \tilde{f}(\epsilon)}$, 其中 $\tilde{f}(t) = \max_{0 \leq s \leq t} f(s)$. 则

$$\frac{\tilde{f}(\epsilon)}{\epsilon} < \frac{1}{2\lambda \|p\|}.$$

易知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tilde{f}(x)}{x} = +\infty$. 由介值定理可知, 存在 $A_\lambda \in (0, \epsilon)$ 使得

$$\frac{\tilde{f}(A_\lambda)}{A_\lambda} = \frac{1}{2\lambda \|p\|}.$$

构造同伦族 $u = \theta \tilde{T}u, u \in E, \theta \in (0, 1)$. 则由式(6)可得

$$\|u\| = \theta \|\tilde{T}u\| \leq \lambda \|p\| \tilde{f}(\|u\|),$$

即

$$\frac{\tilde{f}(\|u\|)}{\|u\|} \geq \frac{1}{\lambda \|p\|}.$$

故 $\|u\| < A_\lambda$, 且当 $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ 时 $A_\lambda \rightarrow 0$. 由引理 2.2 可知, \tilde{T} 有一个不动点 \tilde{u}_λ , 满足 $\|\tilde{u}_\lambda\| < A_\lambda < \epsilon$. 故 $\lambda \rightarrow 0, \|\tilde{u}_\lambda\| \rightarrow 0$. 结合式(7)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{u}_\lambda &= \lambda \int_0^1 G(x, s) a^+(s) f(\tilde{u}_\lambda(s)) ds \geq \\ &\lambda \delta f(0) p(x), x \in (0, 1). \end{aligned}$$

证毕.

3 主要结果的证明

令 $q(x) = \int_0^1 G(x, s) a^-(s) ds$. 由条件 (H_2) 可

知, 存在 $\alpha, \beta \in (0, 1), s \in (0, \alpha)$ 使得

$$q(x) |f(s)| \leq \beta p(x) f(0), x \in (0, 1).$$

由 (H_1) 可知, 当 $s \in (0, \alpha)$ 时,

$$|f(s)| \leq \left(\frac{\mu+2}{2}\right) f(0).$$

取 $\beta = \frac{\mu+2}{2+2\mu}$. 结合 (H_3) 可得

$$|f(s)| q(x) \leq \beta p(x) f(0).$$

固定 $\delta \in (\beta, 1)$. 由 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \|\tilde{u}_\lambda\| = 0$, 存在 $\lambda_1 > 0$, 使得当 $0 < \lambda < \lambda_1$ 时有

$$\|\tilde{u}_\lambda\| + \lambda \delta f(0) \|p\| \leq \alpha \quad (8)$$

且 \tilde{u}_λ 是问题(5)的解. 由假设 (H_1) 可得, f 在区间 $[-\alpha, \alpha]$ 上是一致连续的, 即对于 $x, y \in [-\alpha, \alpha]$, 当 $|x - y| \leq \lambda_1 \delta f(0) \|p\|$ 时有

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq f(0) \left(\frac{\delta - \beta}{2}\right) \quad (9)$$

当 $\lambda < \lambda_1$ 时, 设问题(3)的解为

$$u = \tilde{u}_\lambda + v_\lambda \quad (10)$$

将式(10)代入式(3)得

$$\begin{aligned} (\tilde{u}_\lambda + v_\lambda)'''(x) + k_2 (\tilde{u}_\lambda + v_\lambda)''(x) + \\ k_1 (\tilde{u}_\lambda + v_\lambda)'(x) + k_0 (\tilde{u}_\lambda + v_\lambda)(x) = \\ \lambda a(x) f(\tilde{u}_\lambda + v_\lambda) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

由引理 2.3, 有

$$\begin{aligned} (\tilde{u}_\lambda)'''(x) + k_2 (\tilde{u}_\lambda)''(x) + k_1 (\tilde{u}_\lambda)'(x) + \\ k_0 (\tilde{u}_\lambda)(x) = \lambda a^+(x) f(\tilde{u}_\lambda) \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

结合式(11)(12)可得

$$\begin{cases} v_\lambda'''(x) + k_2 v_\lambda''(x) + k_1 v_\lambda'(x) + k_0 v_\lambda(x) = \\ \lambda a^+(x)[f(\tilde{u}_\lambda + v_\lambda) - f(\tilde{u}_\lambda)] - \\ \lambda a^-(x)f(\tilde{u}_\lambda + v_\lambda), x \in (0, 1), \\ v_\lambda^{(i)}(0) = v_\lambda^{(i)}(1), i = 0, 1, 2. \end{cases}$$

令 $v = Hw, w \in E$. 则

$$Hw = \lambda \int_0^1 G(x, s) a^+(s) (f(\tilde{u}_\lambda + w) - f(\tilde{u}_\lambda)) ds - \lambda \int_0^1 G(x, s) a^-(s) f(\tilde{u}_\lambda + w) ds.$$

显然, $H: E \rightarrow E$ 是全连续算子. 令 $v = \gamma H v$, 其中 $v \in E, \gamma \in (0, 1)$,

$$v = \gamma H v = \gamma \lambda \int_0^1 G(x, s) a^+(s) (f(\tilde{u}_\lambda + v) - f(\tilde{u}_\lambda)) ds - \gamma \lambda \int_0^1 G(x, s) a^-(s) f(\tilde{u}_\lambda + v) ds.$$

反设 $\|v\| = \lambda \delta f(0) \|p\|$. 结合式(8)(9)有

$$\|\tilde{u}_\lambda + v\| \leq \|\tilde{u}_\lambda\| + \|v\| \leq \alpha,$$

$$\|f(\tilde{u}_\lambda + v) - f(\tilde{u}_\lambda)\| \leq f(0) \frac{\delta - \beta}{2}.$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} |v| &\leq \lambda \int_0^1 G(x, s) a^+(s) |f(\tilde{u}_\lambda + v) - f(\tilde{u}_\lambda)| ds + \lambda \int_0^1 G(x, s) a^-(s) |f(\tilde{u}_\lambda + v)| ds \leq \\ &\lambda \frac{\delta - \beta}{2} f(0) p(x) + \lambda \beta f(0) p(x) = \\ &\lambda \frac{\delta + \beta}{2} f(0) p(x). \end{aligned}$$

因此, 我们有

$$\|v\| \leq \lambda \frac{\delta + \beta}{2} f(0) \|p\| < \lambda \delta f(0) \|p\|.$$

这与假设矛盾. 故 $\|v\| \neq \lambda \delta f(0) \|p\|$, 从而 $\|v\| < \lambda \delta f(0) \|p\|$.

由引理 2.2, H 有不动点 v_λ ,

$$\begin{aligned} u_\lambda = \tilde{u}_\lambda + v_\lambda &\geq \tilde{u}_\lambda - |v_\lambda| \geq \lambda \delta f(0) p(x) - \\ &\lambda \frac{\delta + \beta}{2} f(0) p(x) = \lambda \frac{\delta - \beta}{2} f(0) p(x) > 0. \end{aligned}$$

所以 u_λ 是问题(3)的正解. 证毕.

4 应用

考虑问题

$$\begin{cases} u'''(x) + u''(x) + u'(x) + u(x) = \\ \lambda(-x + \frac{9}{10})f(u), x \in (0, 1), \\ u^{(i)}(0) = u^{(i)}(1), i = 0, 1, 2 \end{cases}$$

正解的存在性, 其中 $f(0) > 0$. 由 $k_0 = k_1 = k_2 = 1, f(0) > 0$ 知, 该问题满足条件 (H_1) 和 (H_2) . 令

$$\mu = 10, a(x) = -x + \frac{9}{10}. \text{ 则}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^+(x) &= \begin{cases} -x + \frac{9}{10}, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{9}{10}, \\ 0, & \frac{9}{10} < x \leq 1, \end{cases} \\ a^-(x) &= \begin{cases} x - \frac{9}{10}, & \frac{9}{10} \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0, & 0 \leq x < \frac{9}{10}. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

将 $k_0 = k_1 = k_2 = 1$ 代入式(4), 得

$$G(x, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{2e^{-x+s+1} \sin(\frac{1}{2}) + (e-1) \cos(x-s-\frac{1}{2}) + \sin(x-s-\frac{1}{2})}{4(e-1) \sin \frac{1}{2}}, & 0 \leq s \leq x \leq 1, \\ \frac{2e^{-x+s} \sin(\frac{1}{2}) + (e-1) \cos(x-s+\frac{1}{2}) + \sin(x-s+\frac{1}{2})}{4(e-1) \sin \frac{1}{2}}, & 0 \leq x \leq s \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

设

$$Y = \frac{\int_0^1 G(x, s) a^+(s) ds}{\int_0^1 G(x, s) a^-(s) ds}.$$

结合式(14)(15)可得

$$Y = \frac{\int_0^{0.9} G(x, s) a^+(s) ds}{\int_{0.9}^1 G(x, s) a^-(s) ds}.$$

接下来我们由分段法使用 Matlab 软件求 Y 的最小值.

当 $0 \leq x < 0.9$ 时, 令

$$I_1 = \int_0^x [2\sin(0.5)e^{-x+s+1} + (e-1)(\cos(x-s-0.5) + \sin(x-s-0.5))](-s+0.9)ds,$$

$$I_2 = \int_x^{0.9} [2\sin(0.5)e^{-x+s} + (e-1)(\cos(x-s+0.5) + \sin(x-s+0.5))](-s+0.9)ds,$$

$$I_3 = \int_{0.9}^1 [2\sin(0.5)e^{-x+s} + (e-1)(\cos(x-s-0.5) + \sin(x-s-0.5))](s-0.9)ds.$$

此时有 $Y = (I_1 + I_2) / I_3$. 借助 Matlab 软件计算可得当 $x = 0.6564$ 时最小值 $Y_1 = 80.3131$.

当 $0.9 \leq x \leq 1$ 时, 令

$$J_1 = \int_0^{0.9} [2\sin(0.5)e^{-x+s+1} + (e-1)(\cos(x-s-0.5) + \sin(x-s-0.5))](-s+0.9)ds,$$

$$J_2 = \int_{0.9}^x [2\sin(0.5)e^{-x+s+1} + (e-1)(\cos(x-s-0.5) + \sin(x-s-0.5))](s-0.9)ds,$$

$$J_3 = \int_x^1 [2\sin(0.5)e^{-x+s} + (e-1)(\cos(x-s+0.5) + \sin(x-s+0.5))](s-0.9)ds.$$

此时有 $Y = J_1 / (J_2 + J_3)$. 借助 Matlab 软件计算可得, 当 $x = 0.9000$ 时, 最小值 $Y_2 = 80.9832$. 综上所述, 有 $Y \geq 80.3131 > 11$. 从而

$$\int_0^1 G(x, s) a^+(s) ds \geq 11 \int_0^1 G(x, s) a^-(s) ds,$$

即条件 (H_3) 成立. 由定理 1.1 可知问题存在正解.

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