

二阶脉冲微分方程三点边值问题 解的存在性*

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摘要 建立了二阶脉冲微分方程三点边值问题的比较定理, 利用单调迭代方法讨论了二阶脉冲微分方程三点边值问题解的存在性.

关键词 三点边值问题, 单调迭代方法, 脉冲微分方程.

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1 引言

非线性脉冲微分方程理论是微分方程理论的一个新的重要分支, 它在生物学、生物医学、经济学和航天技术等领域都有广泛的应用, 但关于脉冲微分方程三点边值问题解的存在性的研究工作做得还不多. 曹晓敏在文 [1] 中利用 Schauder 不动点定理和压缩映像原理讨论了如下非奇异二阶脉冲微分方程三点边值问题解的存在性和唯一性.

$$\begin{cases} -u'' = f(t, u, u'), & t \neq t_k (k = 1, 2, \dots, m), \\ \Delta u|_{t=t_k} = I_k(u(t_k)), & k = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ \Delta u'|_{t=t_k} = \overline{I}_k(u(t_k), u'(t_k)), & k = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ u(0) = 0 = u(1) - \alpha u(\eta), \end{cases}$$

其中 $f \in C[J \times R^n \times R^n, R^n]$, $J = [0, 1]$, $0 < t_1 < \dots < t_k < \dots < t_m < 1$, $I_k \in C[R^n, R^n]$, $\overline{I}_k \in C[R^n \times R^n, R^n]$, $\eta \in (0, 1)$, $0 < \alpha\eta < 1$.

戚仕硕, 王建国在文 [2] 中利用非紧性测度理论研究了如下 Banach 空间 E 中二阶脉冲积 - 微分方程三点边值问题解的存在性.

$$\begin{cases} -u'' = f(t, u, u', Tu, Su), & t \in J, t \neq t_k, \\ \Delta u|_{t=t_k} = I_k(u(t_k), u'(t_k)), \\ \Delta u'|_{t=t_k} = \overline{I}_k(u(t_k), u'(t_k)), & k = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ u(0) = \theta, u(1) = u(\eta), \end{cases}$$

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其中 $f \in C[J \times E \times E \times E \times E, E]$, $J = [0, 1]$, $0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n < \eta < t_{n+1} < \dots < t_m < 1$, $(Tu)(t) = \int_0^t g(t, s)u(s)ds$, $(Su)(t) = \int_0^t h(t, s)u(s)ds$, $g \in C[D, R]$, $h \in C[J \times J, R]$, $D = \{(t, s) \in J \times J | t \geq s\}$, $I_k \in C[E \times E, E]$, $\overline{I}_k \in C[E \times E, E]$, $\eta \in (0, 1)$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, m$, θ 为 E 中零元.

本文将讨论如下二阶脉冲微分方程三点边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -u'' = f(t, u, u'), & t \in (0, 1), t \neq t_i, \\ \Delta u|_{t=t_i} = L_i u'(t_i), \\ \Delta u'|_{t=t_i} = I_i^*(u(t_i)), & i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ u(0) = 0, u(1) - \gamma u(\eta) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $\eta \in (0, 1)$, $\gamma \in [0, 1]$, $0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_l < \eta < t_{l+1} < \dots < t_m < 1$, $J = [0, 1]$, $f \in C[J \times R \times R, R]$, L_i 为常数, $I_i^* \in C[R, R]$, $\Delta u|_{t=t_i} = u(t_i^+) - u(t_i^-)$, $\Delta u'|_{t=t_i} = u'(t_i^+) - u'(t_i^-)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m$), 其中 $u(t_i^+)$ 与 $u(t_i^-)$ 分别表示 $u(t)$ 在点 $t = t_i$ 的右极限和左极限, $u'(t_i^+)$ 与 $u'(t_i^-)$ 分别表示 $u'(t)$ 在点 $t = t_i$ 的右极限和左极限. 在特殊情形下, $L_i = I_i^* = 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$, f 不含导数项 u' 时, 文 [3] 通过建立三点边值问题的比较定理, 再利用单调迭代技巧给出了三点边值问题最大解和最小解的存在性. 显然, 文 [3] 中比较定理不再适用于含脉冲的情形, 且单调迭代技巧不再适用于 f 含导数项 u' 的情形. 因此, 本文首先建立有脉冲情形下三点边值问题 (1.1) 的比较定理, 然后利用改进的单调迭代技巧给出了三点边值问题 (1.1) 的最大解和最小解的存在性, 最后给出了一个例子.

2 预备知识

记 $J_0 = [0, t_1]$, $J_1 = (t_1, t_2]$, \dots , $J_i = (t_i, t_{i+1}]$, \dots , $J_m = (t_m, 1]$, $J' = J \setminus \{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_m\}$. $PC[J, R] = \{u : J \rightarrow R | u(t)$ 当 $t \neq t_i$ 时连续, $u(t_i^+)$ 与 $u(t_i^-)$ 存在且 $u(t_i) = u(t_i^-)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m\}$. $PC^1[J, R] = \{u \in PC[J, R] | u'(t)$ 当 $t \neq t_i$ 时连续, 且 $u'(t_i^+)$ 与 $u'(t_i^-)$ 存在, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m\}$. 显然在 $\|u\|_{PC} = \sup_{t \in J} |u(t)|$ 下, $PC[J, R]$ 成为一个 Banach 空间. 对于 $u \in PC^1[J, R]$, 由中值定理,

$$u(t_i) - u(t_i - h) \in h\overline{co}\{u'(t) : t_i - h < t < t_i\} \quad (h > 0),$$

由此易知, $u(t)$ 在 $t = t_i$ 处的左导数 $u'_-(t_i)$ 存在, 并且

$$u'_-(t_i) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{u(t_i) - u(t_i - h)}{h} = u'(t_i^-).$$

在本文中, $u'(t_i) = u'(t_i^-)$. 于是, 当 $u \in PC^1[J, R]$ 时, 有 $u' \in PC[J, R]$. 易知, 在范数

$$\|u\|_{PC^1} = \max\{\|u\|_{PC}, \|u'\|_{PC}\}$$

下, $PC^1[J, R]$ 成为一个 Banach 空间.

若 $u \in PC^1[J, R] \cap C^2[J', R]$, 满足 (1.1) 中所有等式, 则称 u 为边值问题 (1.1) 的解.

引理 2.1(比较定理) 若 $u \in PC^1[J, R] \cap C^2[J', R]$, 满足

$$\begin{cases} -u''(t) \leq -Mu(t) - Nu'(t), & t \in (0, 1), t \neq t_i, \\ \Delta u|_{t=t_i} = L_i u'(t_i), \\ \Delta u'|_{t=t_i} \geq L_i^* u(t_i), & i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ u(0) \leq 0, u(1) - \gamma u(\eta) \leq 0, \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

其中 $M > 0$, $N \in R$, $L_i \geq 0$, $L_i^* \geq 0$ 为常数. 假定 $L_i L_i^* < 1$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m$). 则 $u(t) \leq 0$, $\forall t \in J$.

证 若不然, 则存在 $t' \in J$, 使得 $u(t') > 0$. 由于 $u(0) \leq 0$, 所以 $t' \neq 0$. 又由于 $u(t)$ 在 $t = t_i$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m$), $t = 1$ 点左连续, 故可设 $t' \neq t_i$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m$), $t' \neq 1$. 于是 t' 有 3 种可能: 1) $t' \in (0, t_1)$, 2) $\exists i, 1 \leq i \leq m-1$, 使得 $t' \in (t_i, t_{i+1})$, 3) $t' \in (t_m, 1)$.

进一步假设情形 2) 成立, 情形 1), 3) 同理可证.

令 $t_k^* = \inf\{t|s \in [t, t'], u(s) > 0, t > t_k\}$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, i$), $t^* = \inf\{t|s \in [t, t'], u(s) > 0, t > 0\}$.

1) 若 $t_i^* > t_i$, 则 $t_i^* = t^*$, $u(t^*) = 0$, $u'(t^*) \geq 0$. 令 $t_j^{**} = \sup\{t|s \in [t', t], u(s) > 0, t < t_{j+1}\}$ ($i \leq j < m$), $t^{**} = \sup\{t|s \in [t', t], u(s) > 0, t < 1\}$, 则 $\forall t \in (t_i^*, t_i^{**})$, $u(t) > 0$. 于是 $\forall t \in (t_i^*, t_i^{**})$ 由 $-u''(t) \leq -Mu(t) - Nu'(t)$, 得 $u''(t) \geq Mu(t) + Nu'(t)$, $(e^{-Nt}u'(t))' \geq e^{-Nt}Mu(t) > 0$. 又 $u'(t_i^*) \geq 0$, 故 $e^{-Nt_i^*}u'(t_i^*) \geq 0$. 从而 $e^{-Nt}u'(t) > 0$, $\forall t \in (t_i^*, t_i^{**})$. 于是 $u'(t) > 0$, $\forall t \in (t_i^*, t_i^{**})$. 从而 $t_i^{**} = t_{i+1}$, 且 $u(t_i^{**}) > 0$, $u'(t_i^{**}) \geq 0$. 于是由

$$u(t_{i+1}^+) = u(t_{i+1}) + L_{i+1}u'(t_{i+1}) > 0,$$

$$u'(t_{i+1}^+) \geq u'(t_{i+1}) + L_{i+1}^*u(t_{i+1}) \geq 0,$$

类似前面讨论, 可得 $t_{i+1}^{**} = t_{i+2}$. 依次类推, $\forall m > j \geq i$, $t_j^{**} = t_{j+1}$, 且 $u(t_{j+1}^+) > 0$, $u'(t_{j+1}^+) > 0$. 从而 $u(t_m^+) > 0$, $u'(t_m^+) \geq 0$. 类似前面讨论, 可得 $t^{**} = 1$, $u(t^{**}) > 0$, $u'(t^{**}) \geq 0$ 且 $\forall t \in (t^*, t^{**})$, $u(t) > 0$. 于是 $\forall t \in (t^*, t^{**})$, $t \neq t_j$ ($j = i+1, \dots, m$), 有 $u''(t) \geq Mu(t) + Nu'(t)$, $(e^{-Nt}u'(t))' \geq e^{-Nt}Mu(t) > 0$. 又 $u'(t^*) \geq 0$, $\Delta u'|_{t=t_j} \geq L_i^*u(t_j) \geq 0$, 所以 $u'(t) > 0$, $\forall t \in (t^*, t^{**})$, 又 $\Delta u|_{t=t_j} = L_i u'(t_j) \geq 0$ ($j = i+1, \dots, m$), 所以 $u(t)$ 是 (t^*, t^{**}) 上的严格单调递增函数. 若 $t^* \leq \eta$, 则与 $u(1) \leq \gamma u(\eta) \leq u(\eta)$ 矛盾. 若 $t^* > \eta$, 则由 $u(1) \leq \gamma u(\eta) \leq u(\eta)$, 可得 $u(\eta) > 0$, 且 $u'(\eta) < 0$ (事实上, 若 $u'(\eta) \geq 0$, 令 $\tilde{t}_k^{**} = \sup\{t|s \in [\eta, t], u(s) > 0, t < t_k\}$ ($k = l+1, \dots, m$). 则类似前面讨论可得, $\forall t \in (\eta, t^*)$, $u(t) > 0$, $u(t)$ 是 (η, t^*) 上的严格单调递增函数. 而 $u(\eta) > 0$, 这与 $u(t^*) = 0$ 矛盾. 令 $\bar{t}_k^* = \inf\{t|s \in [t, \eta], u(s) > 0, t > t_k\}$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, l$), 则 $\forall t \in (\bar{t}_l^*, \eta)$, $u(t) > 0$. 从而 $\forall t \in (\bar{t}_l^*, \eta)$ 有 $(e^{-Nt}u'(t))' \geq e^{-Nt}Mu(t) > 0$. 又 $u'(\eta) < 0$, 所以 $\bar{t}_l^* = t_l$, 且 $u(t_l^+) > 0$, $u'(t_l^+) \leq 0$. 于是由

$$u(t_l) = u(t_l^+) - L_l u'(t_l), \quad u'(t_l) \leq u'(t_l^+) - L_l^* u(t_l),$$

得

$$(1 - L_l L_l^*)u(t_l) \geq u(t_l^+) - L_l u'(t_l^+) > 0,$$

又 $L_l L_l^* < 1$, 所以 $u(t_l) > 0$. 从而 $u'(t_l) \leq u'(t_l^+) - L_l^* u(t_l) \leq 0$, 且 $\forall t \in (\bar{t}_{l-1}^*, t_l)$, $u(t) > 0$. 于是 $\forall t \in (\bar{t}_{l-1}^*, t_l)$, 有 $(e^{-Nt}u'(t))' \geq e^{-Nt}Mu(t) > 0$. 又 $u'(t_l) < 0$, 所以 $u'(t) < 0$, $\forall t \in (\bar{t}_{l-1}^*, t_l)$.

从而 $t_{l-1}^* = t_{l-1}$, $u(t_{l-1}^+) > 0$, $u'(t_{l-1}^+) \leq 0$. 同上讨论可得, $\forall t \in [0, \eta]$, $u(t) > 0$. 这与 $u(0) \leq 0$ 矛盾.

2) 若 $t_i^* = t_i$, 则 $u(t_i^+) \geq 0$. 若 $u(t_i^+) = 0$, 则 $u'(t_i^+) \geq 0$, 同 1) 类似讨论可得矛盾. 若 $u(t_i^+) > 0$, 且 $u'(t_i^+) < 0$. 则由

$$\begin{aligned} u(t_i) &= u(t_i^+) - L_i u'(t_i), \\ u'(t_i) &\leq u'(t_i^+) - L_i^* u(t_i), \end{aligned}$$

得

$$(1 - L_i L_i^*) u(t_i) \geq u(t_i^+) - L_i u'(t_i^+) > 0,$$

又 $L_i L_i^* < 1$, 所以 $u(t_i) > 0$. 从而 $u'(t_i) \leq u'(t_i^+) - L_i^* u(t_i) < 0$. 且 $\forall t \in (t_{i-1}^*, t_i)$, $u(t) > 0$. 于是 $(e^{-Nt} u'(t))' \geq e^{-Nt} M u(t) > 0$, $\forall t \in (t_{i-1}^*, t_i)$. 又 $u'(t_i) < 0$, 所以 $u'(t) < 0$, $\forall t \in (t_{i-1}^*, t_i)$. 从而 $t_{i-1}^* = t_{i-1}$, $u(t_{i-1}^+) > 0$, $u'(t_{i-1}^+) < 0$. 同上讨论可得, $\forall t \in [0, t']$, $u(t) > 0$. 这与 $u(0) \leq 0$ 矛盾. 若 $u(t_i^+) > 0$, 且 $u'(t_i^+) \geq 0$, 则同 1) 类似讨论可得矛盾.

于是 $u(t) \leq 0$, $\forall t \in J$.

引理 2.2^[1] 若 $\sigma, \delta \in PC[J, R]$, M, N, L_i, L_i^* ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m$) 为常数, 则 $u \in PC^1[J, R] \cap C^2[J', R]$ 是二阶脉冲微分方程三点边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -u''(t) = -Mu(t) - Nu'(t) + \sigma(t), & t \in (0, 1), t \neq t_i, \\ \Delta u|_{t=t_i} = L_i u'(t_i), \\ \Delta u'|_{t=t_i} = I_i^*(\delta(t_i)) - L_i^*(\delta(t_i) - u(t_i)), & i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ u(0) = 0, u(1) - \gamma u(\eta) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

的解, 当且仅当 $u \in PC^1[J, R]$ 是下面脉冲积分方程的解

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= \int_0^1 G(t, s)(-Mu(s) - Nu'(s) + \sigma(s))ds \\ &+ \sum_{0 < t_i < t} \{L_i u'(t_i) + (t - t_i)[I_i^*(\delta(t_i)) - L_i^*(\delta(t_i) - u(t_i))]\} \\ &+ \frac{\gamma t}{1 - \gamma \eta} \sum_{i=1}^l \{L_i u'(t_i) + (\eta - t_i)[I_i^*(\delta(t_i)) - L_i^*(\delta(t_i) - u(t_i))]\} \\ &- \frac{t}{1 - \gamma \eta} \sum_{i=1}^m \{L_i u'(t_i) + (1 - t_i)[I_i^*(\delta(t_i)) - L_i^*(\delta(t_i) - u(t_i))]\}, \quad \forall t \in J, \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

其中

$$G(t, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{s[(1-t) - \gamma(\eta-t)]}{1 - \gamma \eta}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq \eta, 0 \leq s \leq \eta \leq t, \\ \frac{t[(1-s) - \gamma(\eta-s)]}{1 - \gamma \eta}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq \eta, \\ \frac{s(1-t) + \gamma \eta(t-s)}{1 - \gamma \eta}, & \eta \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ \frac{t(1-s)}{1 - \gamma \eta}, & 0 \leq t \leq \eta \leq s \leq 1, 0 \leq \eta \leq t \leq s \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

由前面引理, 易得

推论 2.1 若 $u \in PC^1[J, R] \cap C^2[J', R]$ 是二阶脉冲微分方程三点边值问题 (2.2) 的解, 则

$$u'(1) - u'(0) = - \int_0^1 (-Mu(s) - Nu'(s) + \sigma(s))ds + \sum_{i=1}^m [I_i^*(\delta(t_i)) - L_i^*(\delta(t_i) - u(t_i))].$$

引理 2.3 若 $\sigma, \delta \in PC[J, R]$, $M \geq 0$, $N \in R$, $L_i \geq 0$, $L_i^* \geq 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m$) 为常数. 假定

$$\tau = \max_{t,s \in J} |G(t,s)|, \quad \tau' = \max_{t \neq s, t,s \in J} |G'_t(t,s)|,$$

$$\beta_1 = (M + |N|)\tau + \frac{2 - \gamma\eta}{1 - \gamma\eta} \sum_{i=1}^m [L_i + (1 - t_i)L_i^*] + \frac{\gamma}{1 - \gamma\eta} \sum_{i=1}^l [L_i + (\eta - t_i)L_i^*] < 1, \quad (2.4)$$

$$\beta_2 = (M + |N|)\tau' + \frac{1}{1 - \gamma\eta} \sum_{i=1}^m [L_i + (2 - \gamma\eta - t_i)L_i^*] + \frac{\gamma}{1 - \gamma\eta} \sum_{i=1}^l [L_i + (\eta - t_i)L_i^*] < 1, \quad (2.5)$$

则脉冲积分方程 (2.3) 在 $PC^1[J, R]$ 中具有唯一解.

证明类似文 [1] 中定理 2 的证明.

引理 2.4^[4] $H \subset PC^1[J, R]$ 是相对紧集当且仅当 H 中诸函数 $u(t)$ 及其导函数 $u'(t)$ 都在 J 上一致有界且在每个 J_k ($k = 0, 1, \dots, m$) 上都等度连续.

现提出下列条件:

(H₁) 存在 $v_0, w_0 \in PC^1[J, R] \cap C^2[J', R]$, 使得 $v_0(t) \leq w_0(t) (\forall t \in J)$, 且满足

$$\begin{cases} -v_0'' \leq f(t, v_0, v_0'), & t \in (0, 1), t \neq t_i, \\ \Delta v_0|_{t=t_i} = L_i v_0'(t_i), \\ \Delta v_0'|_{t=t_i} \geq I_i^*(v_0(t_i)), & i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ v_0(0) \leq 0, v_0(1) - \gamma v_0(\eta) \leq 0, & v_0'(0) = v_0'(1), \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -w_0'' \geq f(t, w_0, w_0'), & t \in (0, 1), t \neq t_i, \\ \Delta w_0|_{t=t_i} = L_i w_0'(t_i), \\ \Delta w_0'|_{t=t_i} \leq I_i^*(w_0(t_i)), & i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ w_0(0) \geq 0, w_0(1) - \gamma w_0(\eta) \geq 0, & w_0'(0) = w_0'(1). \end{cases}$$

(H₂) 存在常数 $M > 0$, $N \in R$, $L_i^* > 0$, 使

$$f(t, u, v) - f(t, \bar{u}, \bar{v}) \geq -M(u - \bar{u}) - N(v - \bar{v}), \quad v_0(t) \leq \bar{u} \leq u \leq w_0(t), \quad \forall t \in J, v, \bar{v} \in R,$$

$$I_i^*(\bar{u}(t_i)) - I_i^*(u(t_i)) \geq L_i^*(\bar{u}(t_i) - u(t_i)), \quad v_0(t_i) \leq \bar{u} \leq u \leq w_0(t_i) \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, m).$$

记 $[v_0, w_0] = \{u \in PC^1[J, R] : v_0(t) \leq u(t) \leq w_0(t), \forall t \in J\}$.

3 主要结果及例子

定理 3.1 假设条件 (H_1) , (H_2) 及 (2.4), (2.5) 式成立, 并假定 $L_i \geq 0$, $L_i^* \geq 0$ 为常数, 且 $L_i L_i^* < 1$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m$). 则存在序列 $\{v_n\}$, $\{w_n\} \subset PC^1[J, R] \cap C^2[J', R]$, 满足

$$v_0(t) \leq v_1(t) \leq \dots \leq v_n(t) \leq \dots \leq w_n(t) \leq \dots \leq w_1(t) \leq w_0(t),$$

$$B_1(t) \leq v'_n(t) \leq B_2(t), \quad B_1(t) \leq w'_n(t) \leq B_2(t),$$

且 $\{v_n\}$, $\{w_n\}$ 在 J 上分别一致收敛于三点边值问题 (1.1) 在 $[v_0, w_0]$ 中的最小解和最大解 \bar{u} , $u^* \in PC^1[J, R] \cap C^2[J', R]$. $\{v'_n\}$, $\{w'_n\}$ 在 J 上分别一致收敛于 \bar{u}' 和 u^{*} . 于是对三点边值问题 (1.1) 在 $[v_0, w_0]$ 中的任何解 $u \in PC^1[J, R] \cap C^2[J', R]$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} v_0(t) &\leq v_1(t) \leq \dots \leq v_n(t) \leq \dots \leq \bar{u}(t) \leq u(t) \\ &\leq u^*(t) \leq \dots \leq w_n(t) \leq \dots \leq w_1(t) \leq w_0(t), \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} B_1(t) &= v'_0(t) - M \int_0^1 K(t, s)(w_0(s) - v_0(s))ds - \frac{e^{Nt}}{e^N - 1} \int_0^1 f(s, w_0(s), w'_0(s))ds \\ &\quad - \sum_{t \leq t_i < 1} L_i^*(w_0(t_i) - v_0(t_i))e^{N(t-t_i)} + \frac{e^{Nt}}{e^N - 1} \\ &\quad \cdot \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m [I_i^*(w_0(t_i)) - L_i^*(w_0(t_i) - v_0(t_i))(e^{-Nt_i} + 1)] - N(w_0(1) - v_0(1)) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_2(t) &= w'_0(t) + M \int_0^1 K(t, s)(w_0(s) - v_0(s))ds - \frac{e^{Nt}}{e^N - 1} \int_0^1 f(s, v_0(s), v'_0(s))ds \\ &\quad + \sum_{t \leq t_i < 1} L_i^*(w_0(t_i) - v_0(t_i))e^{N(t-t_i)} + \frac{e^{Nt}}{e^N - 1} \\ &\quad \cdot \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m [I_i^*(v_0(t_i)) + L_i^*(w_0(t_i) - v_0(t_i))(e^{-Nt_i} + 1)] + N(w_0(1) - v_0(1)) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$K(t, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{Nt}(1 + e^{-Ns})}{e^N - 1}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ \frac{e^{Nt}(1 + e^{N(1-s)})}{e^N - 1}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

证 任给 $\delta \in [v_0, w_0]$, 令

$$\sigma(t) = f(t, \delta(t), \delta'(t)) + M\delta(t) + N\delta'(t), \quad (3.2)$$

则 $\sigma \in PC^1[J, R]$. 由引理 2.2 和引理 2.3, 三点边值问题 (2.2) 有唯一解 $u \in PC^1[J, R] \cap C^2[J', R]$. 令 $u = A\delta$, 则 $A : [v_0, w_0] \rightarrow PC^1[J, R] \cap C^2[J', R] \subset PC^1[J, R]$. 下证 a) $v_0 \leq Av_0$, $Aw_0 \leq$

w_0 . b) A 是 $[v_0, w_0]$ 上的增算子. 为证 a), 令 $v_1 = Av_0$, $p = v_0 - v_1$, 则由 (2.2) 及 (3.2), 得

$$\begin{cases} -v_1''(t) = -Mv_1(t) - Nv_1'(t) + f(t, v_0(t), v_0'(t)) + Mv_0(t) + Nv_0'(t), & t \in (0, 1), t \neq t_i, \\ \Delta v_1|_{t=t_i} = L_i v_1'(t_i), \\ \Delta v_1'|_{t=t_i} = I_i^*(v_0(t_i)) - L_i^*(v_0(t_i) - v_1(t_i)), & i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ v_1(0) = 0, \quad v_1(1) - \gamma v_1(\eta) = 0. \end{cases}$$

从而, 由条件 (H₁), 得

$$\begin{cases} -p''(t) \leq -Mp(t) - Np'(t), & t \in (0, 1), t \neq t_i, \\ \Delta p|_{t=t_i} = L_i p'(t_i), \\ \Delta p'|_{t=t_i} \geq L_i^* p(t_i), & i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ p(0) \leq 0, \quad p(1) - \gamma p(\eta) \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

于是, 根据引理 2.1, 有 $p(t) \leq 0, \forall t \in J$, 即 $v_0 \leq Av_0$. 同理可证 $Aw_0 \leq w_0$. 为证 b), 设 $\delta_1, \delta_2 \in [v_0, w_0], \delta_1 \leq \delta_2$, 并令 $p = u_1 - u_2$, 其中 $u_1 = A\delta_1, u_2 = A\delta_2$. 则由 (2.2) 式, (3.2) 式及条件 (H₂), 易知

$$\begin{aligned} -p''(t) &\leq -Mp(t) - Np'(t), \quad t \in (0, 1), t \neq t_i, \\ \Delta p'|_{t=t_i} &\geq L_i^* p(t_i), \\ \Delta p|_{t=t_i} &= L_i p'(t_i), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad p(0) = 0, \quad p(1) - \gamma p(\eta) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

于是, 根据引理 2.1, 有 $p(t) \leq 0, \forall t \in J$, 即 $A\delta_1 \leq A\delta_2$.

任给 $\delta \in [v_0, w_0]$, 由前面证明的结论 a) 和 b), 有

$$v_0 \leq Av_0 \leq A\delta \leq Aw_0 \leq w_0.$$

下证 $B_1(t) \leq (A\delta)'(t) \leq B_2(t)$. 令 $z(t) = w_0'(t) - (A\delta)'(t)$, 则由 (H₁), (H₂) 及 (2.2) 式, 得

$$z'(t) \leq M(w_0(t) - v_0(t)) + Nz(t), \quad \forall t \in J',$$

从而

$$(e^{-Nt} z(t))' \leq e^{-Nt} M(w_0(t) - v_0(t)), \quad \forall t \in J'.$$

$$z(t) \geq e^{N(t-1)} z(1) - M \int_t^1 e^{N(t-s)} (w_0(s) - v_0(s)) ds - \sum_{t \leq t_i < 1} L_i^* (w_0(t_i) - v_0(t_i)) e^{N(t-t_i)}, \quad (3.3)$$

$$z(0) \geq e^{-N} z(1) - M \int_0^1 e^{-Ns} (w_0(s) - v_0(s)) ds - \sum_{i=1}^m L_i^* (w_0(t_i) - v_0(t_i)) e^{-Nt_i}. \quad (3.4)$$

又由推论 2.1 及条件 (H₁) 得

$$\begin{aligned} z(0) - z(1) &\leq \int_0^1 M(w_0(s) - v_0(s)) ds - \int_0^1 f(s, v_0(s), v_0'(s)) ds + N(w_0(1) - v_0(1)) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^m [I_i^*(v_0(t_i)) + L_i^*(w_0(t_i) - v_0(t_i))], \end{aligned}$$

$$z(0) \leq z(1) + \int_0^1 M(w_0(s) - v_0(s))ds - \int_0^1 f(s, v_0(s), v_0'(s))ds + N(w_0(1) - v_0(1)) + \sum_{i=1}^m [I_i^*(v_0(t_i)) + L_i^*(w_0(t_i) - v_0(t_i))]. \quad (3.5)$$

于是由 (3.4) 式和 (3.5) 式, 得

$$z(1) \geq \frac{1}{1 - e^{-N}} \cdot \left\{ -M \int_0^1 (w_0(s) - v_0(s))(e^{-Ns} + 1)ds + \int_0^1 f(s, v_0(s), v_0'(s))ds - N(w_0(1) - v_0(1)) - \sum_{i=1}^m [I_i^*(v_0(t_i)) + L_i^*(w_0(t_i) - v_0(t_i))(e^{-Nt_i} + 1)] \right\}. \quad (3.6)$$

由 (3.3) 式和 (3.6) 式, 得

$$z(t) \geq -M \left\{ \int_0^t \frac{e^{Nt}(1 + e^{-Ns})}{e^N - 1} (w_0(s) - v_0(s))ds + \int_t^1 \frac{e^{Nt}(1 + e^{N(1-s)})}{e^N - 1} (w_0(s) - v_0(s))ds \right\} + \frac{e^{Nt}}{e^N - 1} \int_0^1 f(s, v_0(s), v_0'(s))ds - \frac{e^{Nt}}{e^N - 1} \cdot \left\{ N(w_0(1) - v_0(1)) + \sum_{i=1}^m [I_i^*(v_0(t_i)) + L_i^*(w_0(t_i) - v_0(t_i))(e^{-Nt_i} + 1)] \right\} - \sum_{t \leq t_i < 1} L_i^*(w_0(t_i) - v_0(t_i))e^{N(t-t_i)},$$

从而

$$(A\delta)'(t) \leq w_0'(t) + M \int_0^1 K(t, s)(w_0(s) - v_0(s))ds - \frac{e^{Nt}}{e^N - 1} \int_0^1 f(s, v_0(s), v_0'(s))ds + \sum_{t \leq t_i < 1} L_i^*(w_0(t_i) - v_0(t_i))e^{N(t-t_i)} + \frac{e^{Nt}}{e^N - 1} \cdot \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m [I_i^*(v_0(t_i)) + L_i^*(w_0(t_i) - v_0(t_i))(e^{-Nt_i} + 1)] + N(w_0(1) - v_0(1)) \right\},$$

即 $(A\delta)'(t) \leq B_2(t)$. 同理可证 $B_1(t) \leq (A\delta)'(t)$.

令 $v_n = Av_{n-1}$, $w_n = Aw_{n-1}$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$). 由前面证明的结论, 有

$$v_0(t) \leq v_1(t) \leq \dots \leq v_n(t) \leq \dots \leq w_n(t) \leq \dots \leq w_1(t) \leq w_0(t), \quad (3.7)$$

且

$$B_1(t) \leq v_n'(t) \leq B_2(t), \quad B_1(t) \leq w_n'(t) \leq B_2(t). \quad (3.8)$$

即 $\{v_n(t)\}$ 是 $PC^1[J, R]$ 中的有界集.

由 v_n 的定义及 (2.3) 式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} v_n(t) &= \int_0^1 G(t, s)(-Mv_n(s) - Nv'_n(s) + \sigma_{n-1}(s))ds \\ &+ \sum_{0 < t_i < t} \{L_i v'_n(t_i) + (t - t_i)[I_i^*(v_{n-1}(t_i)) - L_i^*(v_{n-1}(t_i) - v_n(t_i))]\} \\ &+ \frac{\gamma t}{1 - \gamma\eta} \sum_{i=1}^l \{L_i v'_n(t_i) + (\eta - t_i)[I_i^*(v_{n-1}(t_i)) - L_i^*(v_{n-1}(t_i) - v_n(t_i))]\} \\ &- \frac{t}{1 - \gamma\eta} \sum_{i=1}^m \{L_i v'_n(t_i) + (1 - t_i)[I_i^*(v_{n-1}(t_i)) - L_i^*(v_{n-1}(t_i) - v_n(t_i))]\}, \quad (3.9) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\sigma_{n-1}(t) = f(t, v_{n-1}(t), v'_{n-1}(t)) + Mv_{n-1}(t) + Nv'_{n-1}(t), \quad \forall t \in J \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots). \quad (3.10)$$

直接求导, 又得

$$\begin{aligned} v'_n(t) &= \int_0^1 G'_t(t, s)(-Mv_n(s) - Nv'_n(s) + \sigma_{n-1}(s))ds \\ &+ \sum_{0 < t_i < t} [I_i^*(v_{n-1}(t_i)) - L_i^*(v_{n-1}(t_i) - v_n(t_i))] \\ &+ \frac{\gamma}{1 - \gamma\eta} \sum_{i=1}^l \{L_i v'_n(t_i) + (\eta - t_i)[I_i^*(v_{n-1}(t_i)) - L_i^*(v_{n-1}(t_i) - v_n(t_i))]\} \\ &- \frac{1}{1 - \gamma\eta} \sum_{i=1}^m \{L_i v'_n(t_i) + (1 - t_i)[I_i^*(v_{n-1}(t_i)) - L_i^*(v_{n-1}(t_i) - v_n(t_i))]\}, \quad (3.11) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\forall t \in J'$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$).

由 (3.7)–(3.11) 式易知 $v_n(t)$, $v'_n(t)$ 在每个 J_k ($k = 0, 1, \dots, m$) 上都是等度连续的. 于是由引理 2.4, 即知 $\{v_n(t)\}$ 在 J 上一致收敛于 $\bar{u}(t) \in PC^1[J, R]$, 即

$$\|v_n - \bar{u}\|_{PC^1} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty). \quad (3.12)$$

现在, 根据 (3.12) 式, 在 (3.9) 式中令 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 取极限, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}(t) &= \int_0^1 G(t, s)(-M\bar{u}(s) - N\bar{u}'(s) + \bar{\sigma}(s))ds + \sum_{0 < t_i < t} [L_i \bar{u}'(t_i) + (t - t_i)I_i^*(\bar{u}(t_i))] \\ &+ \frac{\gamma t}{1 - \gamma\eta} \sum_{i=1}^l [L_i \bar{u}'(t_i) + (\eta - t_i)I_i^*(\bar{u}(t_i))] \\ &- \frac{t}{1 - \gamma\eta} \sum_{i=1}^m [L_i \bar{u}'(t_i) + (1 - t_i)I_i^*(\bar{u}(t_i))], \quad \forall t \in J, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\bar{\sigma}(t) = f(t, \bar{u}(t), \bar{u}'(t)) + M\bar{u}(t) + N\bar{u}'(t)$.

由此, 利用引理 2.2, 即知 $\bar{u} \in PC^1[J, R] \cap C^2[J', R]$, 且 $\bar{u}(t)$ 是边值问题 (1.1) 的解.

同理可证, $\|w_n - u^*\|_{PC^1} \rightarrow 0$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$) 对某个 $u^* \in PC^1[J, R] \cap C^2[J', R]$ 成立, 且 u^* 是边值问题 (1.1) 的解.

设 $u \in PC^1[J, R] \cap C^2[J', R]$ 是三点边值问题 (1.1) 在 $[v_0, w_0]$ 中的任一解, 于是 $v_0(t) \leq u(t) \leq w_0(t)$ ($\forall t \in J$). 假定 $v_{n-1}(t) \leq u(t) \leq w_{n-1}(t)$ ($\forall t \in J$). 令 $p(t) = v_n(t) - u(t)$. 由条件 (H₂), 有

$$\begin{aligned} -p''(t) &= -Mp(t) - Np'(t) + [f(t, v_{n-1}(t), v'_{n-1}(t)) - f(t, u(t), u'(t)) + M(v_{n-1}(t) - u(t)) \\ &\quad + N(v'_{n-1}(t) - u'(t))] \\ &\leq -Mp(t) - Np'(t), \quad t \in (0, 1), t \neq t_i, \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta p'|_{t=t_i} = L_i^* p(t_i) + [I_i^*(v_{n-1}(t_i)) - I_i^*(u(t_i)) - L_i^*(v_{n-1}(t_i) - u(t_i))] \geq L_i^* p(t_i),$$

$$\Delta p|_{t=t_i} = L_i p'(t_i), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad p(0) = 0, \quad p(1) - \gamma p(\eta) = 0.$$

于是, 根据引理 2.1, 有 $p(t) \leq 0$, $\forall t \in J$, 即 $v_n(t) \leq u(t)$, $\forall t \in J$. 同理可证, $u(t) \leq w_n(t)$, $\forall t \in J$. 于是, 根据归纳法, 得

$$v_n(t) \leq u(t) \leq w_n(t), \quad \forall t \in J \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots).$$

令 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 取极限, 即得

$$\bar{u}(t) \leq u(t) \leq u^*(t), \quad \forall t \in J.$$

由此, 再注意到 (3.7) 式, 即知 (3.1) 式成立.

例 3.1 考察二阶脉冲微分方程的三点边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -u'' = -\frac{u}{100} + \frac{u^2}{300} + \frac{t}{250} - \frac{u'}{3}, & t \in (0, 1), t \neq \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \\ \Delta u|_{t=\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{100}u'(\frac{1}{4}), \quad \Delta u|_{t=\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{7}{624}u'(\frac{3}{4}), \\ \Delta u'|_{t=\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{25}u(\frac{1}{4}), \quad \Delta u'|_{t=\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{468}u(\frac{3}{4}), \\ u(0) = 0, \quad u(1) = u(\frac{1}{2}), \end{cases} \quad (*)$$

则在

$$0 \leq u(t) \leq \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}t, & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{4}, \\ \frac{13}{25}t, & \frac{1}{4} < t \leq \frac{3}{4}, \\ -\frac{1}{24}t^2 + \frac{7}{12}t - \frac{7}{384}, & \frac{3}{4} < t \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

内, 三点边值问题 (*) 具有最小的与最大的在 $[0, \frac{1}{4}] \cup (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}] \cup (\frac{3}{4}, 1]$ 上属于 C^2 的解.

证 (*) 可视为形如 (1.1) 的一个三点边值问题. 这时 $f(t, u, u') = -\frac{u}{100} + \frac{u^2}{300} + \frac{t}{250} - \frac{u'}{3}$, $m = 2$, $t_1 = \frac{1}{4}$, $t_2 = \frac{3}{4}$, $\eta = \frac{1}{2}$, $l = 1$, $\gamma = 1$, $L_1 = \frac{1}{100}$, $L_2 = \frac{7}{624}$, $I_1^*(u(t_1)) = \frac{4}{25}u(t_1)$, $I_2^*(u(t_2)) = \frac{1}{468}u(t_2)$. 令 $v_0(t) = 0$, $\forall t \in J$,

$$w_0(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}t, & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{4}, \\ \frac{13}{25}t, & \frac{1}{4} < t \leq \frac{3}{4}, \\ -\frac{1}{24}t^2 + \frac{7}{12}t - \frac{7}{384}, & \frac{3}{4} < t \leq 1, \end{cases}$$

则 $v_0 \in C^2[J, R]$, $w_0 \in PC^1[J, R] \cap C^2[J', R]$ ($J' = J \setminus \{\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\} = [0, \frac{1}{4}) \cup (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}] \cup (\frac{3}{4}, 1]$). 且

$$\begin{cases} -v_0''(t) \leq f(t, v_0(t), v_0'(t)), \\ \Delta v_0|_{t=t_i} = L_i v_0'(t_i), \\ \Delta v_0'|_{t=t_i} \geq I_i^*(v_0(t_i)), \quad i = 1, 2, \\ v_0(0) \leq 0, \quad v_0(1) \leq v_0(\frac{1}{2}), \quad v_0'(0) = 0 = v_0'(1). \end{cases}$$

又

$$f(t, w_0(t), w_0'(t)) = \begin{cases} -\frac{t}{1000} + \frac{t^2}{1200} - \frac{1}{6}, & 0 < t < \frac{1}{4}, \\ \frac{1}{2500} \left(\frac{169t^2}{75} - 3t \right) - \frac{13}{75}, & \frac{1}{4} < t < \frac{3}{4}, \\ \frac{1}{300} \left(-\frac{1}{24}t^2 + \frac{7}{12}t - \frac{583}{384} \right)^2 - \frac{3}{400} + \frac{t}{250} + \frac{1}{36}(t-7), & \frac{3}{4} < t < 1, \end{cases}$$

$$\leq \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < t < \frac{1}{4}, \\ 0, & \frac{1}{4} < t < \frac{3}{4}, \\ \frac{1}{12}, & \frac{3}{4} < t < 1. \end{cases} = -w_0''(t),$$

且易验证

$$w_0(0) = 0, \quad w_0(1) = \frac{67}{128} > \frac{13}{25} \times \frac{1}{2} = w_0\left(\frac{1}{2}\right), \quad w_0'(0) = \frac{1}{2} = w_0'(1),$$

$$\Delta w_0|_{t=\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{200} = \frac{1}{100} \times \frac{1}{2} = L_1 w_0'\left(\frac{1}{4}\right), \quad \Delta w_0'|_{t=\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{50} \leq \frac{4}{25} \times \frac{1}{8} = I_1^*\left(w_0\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\right),$$

$$\Delta w_0|_{t=\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{7}{1200} = \frac{7}{624} \times \frac{13}{25} = L_2 w_0'\left(\frac{3}{4}\right), \quad \Delta w_0'|_{t=\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{1200} = \frac{1}{468} \times \frac{39}{100} = I_2^*\left(w_0\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\right).$$

故 v_0, w_0 满足条件 (H₁). 另一方面, 当 $v_0(t) \leq \bar{u} \leq u \leq w_0(t) (\forall t \in J)$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} f(t, u, u') - f(t, \bar{u}, \bar{u}') &= -\frac{u}{100} + \frac{t}{250} + \frac{u^2}{300} - \frac{u'}{3} - \left(-\frac{\bar{u}}{100} + \frac{\bar{u}^2}{300} + \frac{t}{250} - \frac{\bar{u}'}{3} \right) \\ &\geq -\frac{1}{100}(u - \bar{u}) - \frac{1}{3}(u' - \bar{u}'), \end{aligned}$$

$$I_1^*(\bar{u}(t_1)) - I_1^*(u(t_1)) = \frac{4}{25}(\bar{u}(t_1) - u(t_1)),$$

$$I_2^*(\bar{u}(t_2)) - I_2^*(u(t_2)) = \frac{1}{468}(\bar{u}(t_2) - u(t_2)),$$

故条件 (H₂) 满足, 其中 $M = \frac{1}{100}$, $N = \frac{1}{3}$, $L_1^* = \frac{4}{25}$, $L_2^* = \frac{1}{468}$. 且易验证 $L_i L_i^* < 1 (i = 1, 2)$, $\tau \leq 1$, $\tau' \leq 1$, $\beta_1 < 1$, $\beta_2 < 1$. 于是, 所证结论可由定理 3.1 推出.

注 对于 f 不含导数项 u' 的情形, 类似本文可给出相应的证明, 此时上下解定义中的导数条件可去掉.

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EXISTENCE OF SOLUTIONS OF THREE-POINT BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS FOR SECOND ORDER IMPULSIVE DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

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Abstract In this paper, firstly the comparison theorem of three-point boundary value problems for second-order impulsive differential equations is established, and then by means of a monotone iterative method, the existence of solutions of three-point boundary value problems for impulsive second order differential equations is given.

Key words Three-point boundary value problem, monotone iterative method, impulsive differential equation.