

高阶 p-Laplacian 方程多点边值问题多个正解的存在性

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摘要: 为研究不同形式的多点边值问题的正解存在性, 利用锥中的 Avery-Peterson 不动点定理, 讨论一类高阶 p-Laplacian 方程多点边值问题多个正解的存在性, 得到了该问题至少存在三个正解的充分性条件, 并将已有的 m 点边值问题推广到了双 m 点。

关键词: 高阶; p-Laplacian 方程; 多点边值问题; 多个正解; Avery-Peterson 不动点定理
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Multiple positive solutions for high order multi-point boundary value problems with p-Laplacian

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Abstract: In order to research different forms of the existence of positive solutions for multi-point boundary value problems, the existence of at least three positive solutions for high order multi-point boundary value problems is considered. By means of Avery-Peterson fixed point theorem, sufficient conditions for the existence of this problem are established, and spread the conclusion from m points to double m points.

Keywords: High order; p-Laplacian operator; Multi-point boundary value problems; Multiple positive solutions; Avery-peterson fixed point theorem.

0 引言

p-Laplacian 方程边值问题在应用数学、物理、力学中的广泛应用使其具有了深厚的研究背景[1-3]。近年来, p-Laplacian 方程非线性边值问题正解的存在性得到了广泛关注[4-12]。已经有大量文献研究 p-Laplacian 方程两到四点边值条件下正解的存在性[4-6], 也有部分文献研究 p-Laplacian 方程 m 点边值问题正解的存在性[7,8]。

Li Xiangfeng[4]运用 Leggett-Williams 不动点定理及 Avery-Peterson 不动点定理研究了

$$\text{点边值问题} \begin{cases} (\varphi_p(u'(t)))' + q(t)g(u(t), u'(t)) = 0, 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ \alpha\varphi_p(u(0)) - \beta\varphi_p(u'(\xi)) = 0, \gamma\varphi_p(u(1)) + \delta\varphi_p(u'(\eta)) = 0 \end{cases}$$

三个正解的存在性。Feng Hanying[7]运用 Krasnoselskiis 不动点定理讨论了 m 点边值问题

$$\begin{cases} (\varphi_p(u'))' + q(t)f(t, u) = 0, t \in (0, 1) \\ u(0) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i u(\xi_i), u(1) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} b_i u(\xi_i) \end{cases}$$

至少一个正解存在性。

受文献^{[4],[7]}的启发, 笔者运用 Avery-Peterson 不动点定理讨论了以下高阶 p-Laplacian 方

程双 m 点边值问题:

$$(\varphi_p(u^{(n-1)}(t)))' + q(t)g(u(t), u'(t), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(t)) = 0, t \in (0, 1) \quad (0.1)$$

$$\begin{cases} u^{(j)}(0) = 0, 0 \leq j \leq n-3 \\ u^{(n-2)}(0) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i u^{(n-2)}(\xi_i), n \geq 3 \\ u^{(n-2)}(1) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} b_i u^{(n-2)}(\eta_i), n \geq 3 \end{cases} \quad (0.2)$$

满足 $\varphi_p(x) = |x|^{p-2}x, p > 1, (\varphi_p)^{-1} = \varphi_q, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, \xi_i \in (0, 1)$, 并且 a_i, b_i 满足:

$$(H_1) \quad a_i, b_i \in (0, 1) \text{ 且 } 0 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \leq 1, 0 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} b_i \leq 1, \xi_i, \eta_i \in (0, 1), \text{ 且 } 0 < \xi_1 < \eta_1 < \xi_2 < \eta_2 < \dots < \xi_{m-2} <$$

$$\eta_{m-2} < 1,$$

$$(H_2) \quad \text{设 } g \in C([0, +\infty)^{n-1} \times (-\infty, +\infty), [0, +\infty)); q(t) \in L^1[0, 1] \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上非负, 且 } q(t) \neq 0, \forall q(t) \in (0, 1) \text{ 并有 } 0 < \int_0^1 q(t)dt < \infty.$$

本文利用锥中的 Avery-Peterson 不动点定理证明了该边值问题多个正解的存在性, 是将文献^[4]中的二阶方程推广到了高阶, 并将文献[7]中的 m 点边值问题推广到了双 m 点进行了讨论。

1 预备知识

定义 1.1 设 $(E, \|\cdot\|)$ 是一个实 Banach 空间。如果存在一个非空凸闭集 $P \subset E$ 满足: 若 $u \in P, \lambda \geq 0$, 则 $\lambda u \in P$; 若 $u \in P, -u \in P$, 则 $u = 0$, 那么 P 是一个闭锥。

定义 1.2 我们称映射 α 为实 Banach 空间 E 中的锥 P 上的一个非负连续凹函数, 如果 $\alpha: P \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$

$$\text{连续并且 } \alpha(tx + (1-t)y) \geq t\alpha(x) + (1-t)\alpha(y), \forall x, y \in P, t \in [0, 1].$$

类似地, 我们称映射 β 为实 Banach 空间 E 中的锥 P 上的一个非负连续凸函数, 如果 $\beta: P \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$

$$\text{连续并且 } \beta(tx + (1-t)y) \leq t\beta(x) + (1-t)\beta(y), \forall x, y \in P, t \in [0, 1].$$

定义 1.3 设 γ, θ 为 P 上的非负连续凸函数, α 为 P 上非负连续凹函数, ψ 为 P 上非负连续函数。那么, 对于正实数 r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4 , 我们定义以下凸集:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\gamma, r_3) &= \{u \in P : \gamma(u) < r_3\} \\
 \overline{P(\gamma, r_3)} &= \{u \in P : \gamma(u) \leq r_3\} \\
 P(\gamma, \alpha, r_2, r_3) &= \{u \in P : \alpha(u) > r_2, \gamma(u) < r_3\} \\
 \overline{P(\gamma, \alpha, r_2, r_3)} &= \{u \in P : \alpha(u) \geq r_2, \gamma(u) \leq r_3\} \\
 P(\gamma, \theta, \alpha, r_2, \frac{r_2}{\omega}, r_3) &= \left\{ u \in P : \alpha(u) \geq r_2, \gamma(u) \leq r_3, \theta(u) \leq \frac{r_2}{\omega} \right\} \\
 \overline{P(\gamma, \theta, \alpha, r_2, \frac{r_2}{\omega}, r_3)} &= \left\{ u \in P : \alpha(u) \geq r_2, \gamma(u) \leq r_3, \theta(u) \leq \frac{r_2}{\omega} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

以及一个凸闭集

$$R(\gamma, \psi, r_1, r_3) = \{u \in P : \psi(u) \geq r_1, \gamma(u) \leq r_3\}.$$

设 $E = \{u(t) \in C^{n-1}[0, 1] : u^{(j)}(0) = 0, 0 \leq j \leq 3\}$ 且满足

$$\|u\| = \max \left\{ \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u^{(n-2)}(t)|, \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u^{(n-1)}(t)| \right\}.$$

显然, E 为 Banach 空间。由 $(\varphi_p(u^{(n-1)}(t)))' = -q(t)g(u(t), u'(t)) \leq 0$ 可知, $u^{(n-2)}(t)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 是凹的。那么, 定义锥 $P \subset E$ 为

$$P = \left\{ \begin{aligned} &u(t) \in E : u^{(n-2)}(t) \geq 0, u^{(n-2)}(0) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i u^{(n-2)}(\xi_i), \\ &u^{(n-2)}(1) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} b_i u^{(n-2)}(\eta_i), u^{(n-2)}(t) \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 是凹的。} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

在锥 P 上做如下定义:

$$\gamma(u) = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u^{(n-1)}(t)|, \psi(u) = \theta(u) = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u^{(n-2)}(t)|, \alpha(u) = \min_{\omega \leq t \leq 1-\omega} |u^{(n-2)}(t)|, \omega \in [0, \frac{1}{2}].$$

设(H1),(H2)条件成立。定义 $C^n[0, 1] = \{u(t) \in C^n[0, 1] : u^{(n-2)}(t) \geq 0, t \in [0, 1]\}$ 。

$\forall u(t) \in C^n[0, 1]$, 假设 $u(t)$ 是以下边值问题的一个解:

$$(\varphi_p(u^{(n-1)}(t)))' + q(t)g(u(t), u'(t), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(t)) = 0, 0 \leq t \leq 1 \tag{1.1}$$

$$\begin{cases} u^{(j)}(0) = 0, 0 \leq j \leq n-3 \\ u^{(n-2)}(0) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i u^{(n-2)}(\xi_i), n \geq 3 \\ u^{(n-2)}(1) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} b_i u^{(n-2)}(\eta_i), n \geq 3 \end{cases} \tag{1.2}$$

那么由(1.1)可得

$$u^{(n-1)}(t) = \varphi_p^{-1} \left(A_u - \int_0^t q(\tau)g(u(\tau), u'(\tau), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(\tau))d\tau \right) = I(t, u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)})$$

$$u^{(n-2)}(t) = u^{(n-2)}(0) + \int_0^t I(s, u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)}) ds$$

$$u^{(n-2)}(t) = u^{(n-2)}(1) - \int_t^1 I(s, u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)}) ds$$

由边值条件 (1.2) 得

$$u^{(n-2)}(t) = \frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i} \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_0^{\xi_i} I(s, u, \dots, u^{(n-1)}) ds + \int_0^t I(s, u, \dots, u^{(n-1)}) ds \tag{1.3}$$

或

$$u^{(n-2)}(t) = -\frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} b_i} \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} b_i \int_{\eta_i}^1 I(s, u, \dots, u^{(n-1)}) ds - \int_t^1 I(s, u, \dots, u^{(n-1)}) ds \tag{1.4}$$

可设

$$H_u(c) = \frac{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} b_i}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i} \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_0^{\xi_i} \varphi_q(c - \int_0^s q(\tau)g(u(\tau), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(\tau))d\tau) ds$$

$$+ (1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} b_i) \int_0^1 \varphi_q(c - \int_0^s q(\tau)g(u(\tau), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(\tau))d\tau) ds$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} b_i \int_{\eta_i}^1 \varphi_q(c - \int_0^s q(\tau)g(u(\tau), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(\tau))d\tau) ds$$

则有 $H_u(A_u) = 0$

引理 1.1 设(H1),(H2)成立。 $\forall u(t) \in C^n[0,1]$, 存在唯一的 $A_u \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 满足

$$H_u(A_u) = 0, \text{ 那么存在唯一的 } \sigma \in (0,1) \text{ 满足 } A_u = \int_0^\sigma q(\tau)g(u(\tau), u'(\tau), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(\tau))d\tau,$$

则有

$$I(t, u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)}) = \varphi_q\left(\int_t^\sigma q(\tau)g(u(\tau), u'(\tau), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(\tau))d\tau\right).$$

证明: $\forall u(t) \in C^n[0,1]$, 由 $H_u(c)$ 定义易知, $H_u : R \rightarrow R$ 连续且严格单调递增, 且有

$$H_u(0) < 0, H_u\left(\int_0^1 q(\tau)g(u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)})d\tau\right) > 0.$$

因此, 存在唯一的 $A_u \in (0, \int_0^1 q(\tau)g(u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)})d\tau) \subset (-\infty, +\infty)$ 满足 $H_u(A_u) = 0$ 。

设 $F(t) = \int_0^t q(\tau)g(u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)})d\tau$, 那么 $F(t)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续且严格单调递增, 且有

$$F(0) = 0, F(1) = \int_0^1 q(\tau)g(u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)})d\tau \text{ 所以,}$$

$$0 = F(0) < A_u < F(1) = \int_0^1 q(\tau)g(u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)})d\tau, \text{ 从而, 存在唯一的 } \sigma \in (0,1) \text{ 满足}$$

$$A_u = \int_0^\sigma q(\tau)g(u(\tau), u'(\tau))d\tau \quad \text{又} \quad \varphi_p^{-1}(A_u - \int_0^t q(\tau)g(u(\tau), u'(\tau), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(\tau))d\tau) = I(t, u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)}), \quad \text{故有}$$

$$I(t, u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)}) = \varphi_q(\int_t^\sigma q(\tau)g(u(\tau), u'(\tau), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(\tau))d\tau).$$

由(1.3),(1.4)以及引理 1.1 可得

$$u^{(n-2)}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i} \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_0^{\xi_i} \varphi_q(\int_s^\sigma q(\tau)g(u(\tau), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(\tau))d\tau)ds \\ + \int_0^t \varphi_q(\int_s^\sigma q(\tau)g(u(\tau), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(\tau))d\tau)ds, 0 \leq t \leq \sigma \\ \frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} b_i} \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} b_i \int_{\eta_i}^1 \varphi_q(\int_\sigma^s q(\tau)g(u(\tau), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(\tau))d\tau)ds \\ + \int_t^1 \varphi_q(\int_\sigma^s q(\tau)g(u(\tau), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(\tau))d\tau)ds, \sigma \leq t \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad (1.5)$$

令 $v(t) = u^{(n-2)}(t)$, 则对两边在 $[0, 1]$ 上进行 $n-2$ 次积分可得

$$u(t) = \int_0^t \int_0^{s_1} \dots \int_0^{s_{n-3}} v(s_{n-2}) ds_{n-2} ds_{n-3} \dots ds_1.$$

为方便起见, 特做出以下定义:

$$\varphi_1(\sigma) = \frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i} \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_0^{\xi_i} \varphi_q(\int_s^\sigma q(\tau)g(u(\tau), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(\tau))d\tau)ds$$

$$\varphi_2(t) = \int_0^t \varphi_q(\int_s^\sigma q(\tau)g(u(\tau), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(\tau))d\tau)ds, 0 \leq t \leq \sigma$$

$$\varphi_3(\sigma) = \frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} b_i} \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} b_i \int_{\eta_i}^1 \varphi_q(\int_\sigma^s q(\tau)g(u(\tau), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(\tau))d\tau)ds$$

$$\varphi_4(t) = \int_t^1 \varphi_q(\int_\sigma^s q(\tau)g(u(\tau), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(\tau))d\tau)ds, \sigma \leq t \leq 1$$

引理 1.2[9] 设 $u(t) \in P$, 则 $\exists \omega \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$, 使得

$$u^{(n-2)}(t) \geq \omega \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u^{(n-2)}(t)|, t \in [\omega, 1-\omega]$$

引理 1.3 设 $u(t) \in P$, 则存在 $L > 0$ 满足 $\max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u^{(n-2)}(t)| \leq L \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u^{(n-1)}(t)|$.

证明: 由 $u^{(n-2)}(t) = u^{(n-2)}(0) + \int_0^t u^{(n-1)}(s)ds$ 得

$$\max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u^{(n-2)}(t)| \leq |u^{(n-2)}(0)| + \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u^{(n-1)}(t)|$$

另外, 由(1.2)的第二个式子, 可得

$$|u^{(n-2)}(0)| = \left| \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i u^{(n-2)}(\xi_i) \right| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i |u^{(n-2)}(\xi_i)| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u^{(n-2)}(t)|$$

则有

$$\max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u^{(n-2)}(t)| \leq \frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i} \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u^{(n-1)}(t)|$$

因此, 令

$$L = \frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i}$$

即可得证。

引理 1.4 设(H1),(H2)成立。 $\forall u(t) \in P$, 定义算子 $T: P \rightarrow C^n[0,1]$ 满足

$$u(t) = \int_0^t \int_0^{s_1} \cdots \int_0^{s_{n-3}} v(s_{n-2}) ds_{n-2} ds_{n-3} \cdots ds_1, \text{ 那么 } T: P \rightarrow C^n[0,1] \text{ 是全连续的。}$$

证: 易证 $(Tu)^{n-2}(t) \geq 0 (0 \leq t \leq 1)$, $(\varphi_p((Tu)^{n-1}(t)))' \leq 0$, 并且 $\varphi_p(s)$ 非减, 那么 $(Tu)^{n-2}(t)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上是凹的。由(H1),(H2)及 $u \in P$ 有

$$(Tu)^{(n-2)}(0) - \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i (Tu)^{n-2}(\xi_i) = 0, (Tu)^{(n-2)}(1) - \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} b_i (Tu)^{(n-2)}(\eta_i) = 0$$

因此, $TP \subset P$, 且 T 的每一个不动点都是(1.1),(1.1)的解。由 *Arzela-Ascoli* 定理易知 $T: P \rightarrow C^n[0,1]$ 是全连续的。

注 1.1 由(1.5)及引理 1.4 得

$$(Tu)^{(n-1)}(t) = \begin{cases} \varphi_q \left(\int_t^\sigma q(\tau) g(u(\tau), u'(\tau), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(\tau)) d\tau \right), & 0 \leq t \leq \sigma \\ -\varphi_q \left(\int_\sigma^t q(\tau) g(u(\tau), u'(\tau), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(\tau)) d\tau \right), & \sigma \leq t \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad (1.6)$$

则 $(Tu)^{(n-1)}(\sigma) = 0$, 其中 $\sigma \in [\xi_i, \eta_i) \subset (0,1)$, 由 $(Tu)^{n-2}(t)$ 的凹性可得,

$$(Tu)^{(n-2)}(\sigma) = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} (Tu)^{(n-2)}(t)$$

为方便起见, 定义以下记号:

$$N = \max \left\{ \varphi_q \left(\int_0^{\eta_i} q(\tau) d\tau \right), \varphi_q \left(\int_{\xi_i}^1 q(\tau) d\tau \right) \right\}$$

$$m = \min \left\{ \int_0^{\xi_i} \varphi_q \left(\int_s^\sigma q(\tau) d\tau \right) ds, \int_{\eta_i}^1 \varphi_q \left(\int_\sigma^s q(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \right\}$$

$$M = \max \left\{ \int_0^{\eta_i} \varphi_q \left(\int_s^\sigma q(\tau) d\tau \right) ds + \frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i} \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_0^{\xi_i} \varphi_q \left(\int_s^\sigma q(\tau) d\tau \right) ds, \right.$$

$$\left. \int_{\xi_i}^1 \varphi_q \left(\int_{\sigma}^s q(\tau) d\tau \right) ds + \frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} b_i} \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} b_i \int_{\eta_i}^1 \varphi_q \left(\int_{\sigma}^s q(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \right\}$$

定理 1.1[10](Avery-Peterson 不动点定理) 设 P 是实 Banach 空间 E 中的锥, γ, θ 为 P 中的非负连续凸函数, α 为 P 上非负连续凹函数, ψ 为 P 上非负连续函数且满足 $\psi(\lambda u) = \lambda \psi(u), 0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ 。 $\exists K > 0, d > 0$ 使得

$$\alpha(u) \leq \psi(u) \text{ 以及 } \|u\| \leq K\gamma(u), \quad \forall (u) \in \overline{P(\gamma, d)} \tag{1.7}$$

假设 $T: \overline{P(\gamma, d)} \rightarrow \overline{P(\gamma, d)}$ 全连续, 且存在 $a, b, c > 0, a < b$ 满足

$$(H_3) \quad \{u \in P(\gamma, \theta, \alpha, b, c, d) : \alpha(u) > b\} \neq \emptyset, \text{ 且 } \alpha(Tu) > b, \forall u \in P(\gamma, \theta, \alpha, b, c, d);$$

$$(H_4) \quad \text{若 } \theta(Tu) > c, \text{ 则 } \alpha(Tu) > b, \forall u \in P(\gamma, \alpha, b, d);$$

$$(H_5) \quad \text{若 } \psi(u) = a, \text{ 则 } 0 \notin R(\gamma, \psi, a, d), \psi(Tu) < a.$$

那么, T 至少有三个不动点 $u_1, u_2, u_3 \in \overline{P(\gamma, d)}$, 满足

$$\gamma(u_i) \leq d, i = 1, 2, 3 \text{ 且 } b < \alpha(u_1), a < \psi(u_2), \alpha(u_2) < b, \psi(u_3) < a.$$

2 主要结果及其证明

定理 2.1 设 $(H_1), (H_2)$ 成立。假设 $\exists r_1, r_2, r_3 > 0$, 满足 $0 < r_1 < r_2 < \frac{r_2}{\omega} < Lr_3$ 。再假设 g 满足

以下条件:

$$(H_6) \quad g(u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)}) < \varphi_p \left(\frac{r_1}{M} \right), (u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)}) \in (0, \frac{r_1}{\omega})^{n-2} \times [0, r_1] \times [-r_3, r_3];$$

$$(H_7) \quad g(u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)}) > \varphi_p \left(\frac{r_2}{\omega m} \right), (u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)}) \in [0, \frac{r_2}{\omega^2}]^{n-2} \times [r_2, \frac{r_2}{\omega}] \times [-r_3, r_3];$$

$$(H_8) \quad g(u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)}) \leq \varphi_p \left(\frac{r_3}{N} \right), (u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)}) \in [0, \frac{Lr_3}{\omega}]^{n-2} \times [0, Lr_3] \times [-r_3, r_3].$$

那么, 边值问题(1.1),(1.2)至少有三个正解 u_1, u_2, u_3 满足

$$\gamma(u_i) \leq r_3, i = 1, 2, 3 \text{ 且 } \psi(u_1) < r_1, r_1 < \psi(u_2) < \frac{r_2}{\omega}, \alpha(u_2) < r_2, \psi(u_3) \leq Lr_3, \alpha(u_3) > r_2.$$

证明: 由引理 1.4 可知, $T: P \rightarrow C^n[0, 1]$ 是全连续的, 且 T 的每一个不动点都是(1.1),(1.2)的解。那么, 我们只需要验证 T 满足定理 1.1 的条件即可。

首先, 取 $u_i \in \overline{P(\gamma, r_3)}$, 那么 $\gamma(u_i) = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u^{(n-1)}(t)| \leq r_3$ 。由引理 1.3 可知,

$$\psi(u) = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u^{(n-2)}(t)| \leq Lr_3. \text{ 那么由条件 } (H_8) \text{ 可得,}$$

$$g(u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)}) \leq \varphi_p \left(\frac{r_3}{N} \right), 0 \leq t \leq 1. \text{ 同时注意到 } \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |(Tu)'(t)| = \max \{ (Tu)'(0),$$

$(Tu)'(1) \}$ 。再由条件 (1.6) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma(Tu) &= \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |(Tu)^{(n-1)}(t)| = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \left\{ \varphi_q \left(\int_0^\sigma q(\tau)g(u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)})d\tau \right), \varphi_q \left(\int_\sigma^1 q(\tau)g(u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)})d\tau \right) \right\} \\ &\leq \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \left\{ \varphi_q \left(\int_0^{\eta_i} q(\tau)g(u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)})d\tau \right), \varphi_q \left(\int_{\xi_i}^1 q(\tau)g(u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)})d\tau \right) \right\} \\ &\leq \frac{r_3}{N} \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \left\{ \varphi_q \left(\int_0^{\eta_i} q(\tau)d\tau \right), \varphi_q \left(\int_{\xi_i}^1 q(\tau)d\tau \right) \right\} = r_3 \end{aligned}$$

这就证明了 $T : \overline{P(\gamma, r_3)} \rightarrow \overline{P(\gamma, r_3)}$, 并且通过以上证明过程可知 $T : \overline{P(\gamma, r_3)} \rightarrow \overline{P(\gamma, r_3)}$ 是全连续的。

由引理 1.2, 1.3 及 $\alpha, \gamma, \theta, \psi$ 的定义可得

$$(2.1)$$

$$\|u\| = \max \{ \theta(u), \gamma(u) \} \leq L\gamma(u), \forall u \in P$$

$$\text{且 } \psi(\lambda u) = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |\lambda u^{(n-2)}(t)| = \lambda \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u^{(n-2)}(t)| = \lambda \psi(u), 0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$$

因此, 定理 1.1 中的条件 (1.7) 满足。

其次, 取 $u(t) \equiv \frac{r_2}{2\omega}, t \in [0, 1]$, 则有

$$\alpha(u(t)) = \max_{\omega \leq t \leq 1-\omega} |u^{(n-2)}(t)| = \frac{r_2}{2\omega} > r_2$$

$$\gamma(u(t)) = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u^{(n-1)}(t)| = 0 < r_3$$

$$\theta(u(t)) = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u^{(n-2)}(t)| = \frac{r_2}{2\omega} < \frac{r_2}{\omega}$$

那么, $u(t) \equiv \frac{r_2}{2\omega} \in P(\gamma, \theta, \alpha, r_2, \frac{r_2}{\omega}, r_3), \alpha(u(t)) > r_2$ 。

因此, $\left\{ u \in P(\gamma, \theta, \alpha, r_2, \frac{r_2}{\omega}, r_3) : \alpha(u) > r_2 \right\} \neq \emptyset$, 且

$$\forall u(t) \in P(\gamma, \theta, \alpha, r_2, \frac{r_2}{\omega}, r_3), r_2 \leq u(t) \leq \frac{r_2}{\omega}, |u'(t)| \leq r_3,$$

$$t \in [\omega, 1-\omega]。$$

由 (H₇) 有 $g(u, u', \dots, u^{(n-1)}) > \varphi_p(\frac{r_2}{\omega m}), \omega \leq t \leq 1-\omega$, 再由引理 1.2 及锥 P 的定义可得

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(Tu) &= \min_{\omega \leq t \leq 1-\omega} |(Tu)(t)| \geq \omega \theta((Tu)(t)) = \omega(Tu)(\sigma) \\ &= \omega(\varphi_1(\sigma) + \varphi_2(\sigma)) \\ &= \omega(\varphi_3(\sigma) + \varphi_4(\sigma)) \\ &\geq \omega \min \{ \varphi_2(\xi_i), \varphi_4(\eta_i) \} \\ &> \omega \frac{r_2}{\omega m} \min \left\{ \int_0^{\xi_i} \varphi_q \left(\int_s^\sigma q(\tau)d\tau \right) ds, \int_{\eta_i}^1 \varphi_q \left(\int_\sigma^s q(\tau)d\tau \right) ds \right\} = r_2 \end{aligned}$$

所以有 $\alpha(Tu) > r_2, \forall u \in P(\gamma, \theta, \alpha, r_2, \frac{r_2}{\omega}, r_3)$ 。

则定理 1.1 的条件 (H₃) 满足。

再次, 取 $u \in P(\gamma, \alpha, r_2, r_3)$ 使得 $\theta(Tu) > \frac{r_2}{\omega}$ 。由(2.1)有

$$\alpha(Tu) \geq \omega\theta(Tu) > \omega \cdot \frac{r_2}{\omega} = r_2$$

因此, 定理 1.1 的条件 (H₄) 满足。

最后, 证明定理 1.1 的条件 (H₅) 满足。显然 $\psi(0) = 0 < r_1$, 因此 $0 \notin R(\gamma, \psi, r_1, r_3)$ 。

假设 $\psi(u) = r_1, u \in R(\gamma, \psi, r_1, r_3)$ 那么由 (H₆) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(Tu) &= \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |(Tu)(t)| = (Tu)(\sigma) \\ &= \varphi_1(\sigma) + \varphi_2(\sigma) \\ &= \varphi_3(\sigma) + \varphi_4(\sigma) \\ &\leq \max \{ \varphi_1(\sigma) + \varphi_2(\eta_i), \varphi_3(\sigma) + \varphi_4(\xi_i) \} \\ &\leq \max \left\{ \int_0^{\eta_i} \varphi_q \left(\int_s^\sigma q(\tau) d\tau \right) ds + \frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i} \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_0^{\xi_i} \varphi_q \left(\int_s^\sigma q(\tau) d\tau \right) ds, \right. \\ &\quad \left. \int_{\xi_i}^1 \varphi_q \left(\int_\sigma^s q(\tau) d\tau \right) ds + \frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} b_i} \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} b_i \int_{\eta_i}^1 \varphi_q \left(\int_\sigma^s q(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \right\} = r_1 \end{aligned}$$

因此, 定理 1.1 的条件 (H₅) 满足。

那么, 由定理 1.1 可知, BVP(1.1),(1.2)至少有三个正解 u_1, u_2, u_3 满足

$$\gamma(u_i) \leq r_3, i = 1, 2, 3 \text{ 且 } \psi(u_1) < r_1, r_1 < \psi(u_2) < \frac{r_2}{\omega}, \alpha(u_2) < r_2, \psi(u_3) \leq Lr_3, \alpha(u_3) > r_2。$$

3 应用举例

例 3.1 令 BVP(1.1),(1.2)中 $n = 2$, 则考虑以下 p -Laplacian 方程边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} (\varphi_p(u'(t)))' + \frac{1}{2} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} g(u(t), u'(t)) = 0, 0 < t < 1 \\ u(0) = \frac{1}{4} u(\frac{1}{3}) + \frac{1}{4} u(\frac{2}{3}), u(1) = \frac{1}{3} u(\frac{1}{3}) + \frac{1}{3} u(\frac{2}{3}) \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

满足 $p = \frac{2}{3}, \xi_i = \frac{1}{4}, \eta_i = \frac{1}{2}, \omega = \frac{1}{4}$, 且

$$g(u, u') = \begin{cases} \frac{7}{3}u + \frac{\sin u'}{50}, (u, u') \in [0, 1] \times (-\infty, +\infty) \\ \frac{7}{3}u^4 + \frac{\sin u'}{50}, (u, u') \in [1, 2] \times (-\infty, +\infty) \\ 50 + \frac{\sin u'}{50}, (u, u') \in [2, 10^4] \times (-\infty, +\infty) \\ 50 + \frac{u - 10^4}{\sqrt{u}} + \frac{\sin u'}{50}, (u, u') \in [10^4, +\infty] \times (-\infty, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

则 (3.1) 至少有三个正解。

$$\text{实际上, 我们取 } L = 2, N = \frac{1}{2}, m = \frac{23}{24} - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2}, M = \frac{43 - 8\sqrt{2}}{96}.$$

显然, (H₁), (H₂) 满足。

设 $r_1 = 1, r_2 = 2, r_3 = 5000$, 则

$$g(u, u') \leq \max g(u, u') = 50 + \frac{1}{50} < \varphi_p\left(\frac{r_3}{N}\right) = 100, (u, u') \in [0, 10^4] \times [-5000, 5000];$$

$$g(u, u') > \min g(u, u') = 50 + \frac{1}{50} > \varphi_p\left(\frac{r_2}{\omega m}\right), (u, u') \in [2, 8] \times [-5000, 5000];$$

$$g(u, u') < \max g(u, u') = \frac{7}{3} + \frac{1}{50} < \varphi_p\left(\frac{r_1}{M}\right), (u, u') \in [0, 1] \times [-5000, 5000].$$

故定理 2.1 的条件 (H₆), (H₇), (H₈) 满足。由定理 2.1 可得, BVP (3.1) 至少有三个正解 u_1, u_2, u_3 满足

$$\gamma(u_i) \leq r_3, i = 1, 2, 3 \text{ 且 } \psi(u_1) < r_1, r_1 < \psi(u_2) < \frac{r_2}{\omega}, \alpha(u_2) < r_2, \psi(u_3) \leq Lr_3, \alpha(u_3) > r_2.$$

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