

非线性三点边值问题对称正解的存在性与多解性

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摘要: 为了研究非线性三点边值问题, 利用不动点定理及单调迭代法, 探讨了该问题对称正解的存在性与多解性, 不仅得到了该边值问题存在 $2n$ (n 为自然数) 个对称正解, 而且还给出了逼近于这些解的迭代格式。

关键词: 对称正解; 单调迭代序列; 多解性

中图分类号: O175.8

文献标识码: A

引言

本文讨论下列三点边值问题的对称正解

$$\begin{cases} u''(t) + f(t, u(t)) = 0 & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ u(t) = u(1-t), u'(0) - u'(1) = u(\frac{1}{2}) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 (1) 的对称正解 u 指 $u(t) = u(1-t), t \in [0, 1]$ 且 $u(t) > 0, t \in (0, 1)$ 。

非线性方程对称正解的存在性很多学者作了研究, 见文献 [1-8], 其中文献 [2-4] 用的是单调迭代法, 但是他们研究的都是两点边值问题。在文献 [6] 中, 孙永平对此问题进行了研究, 他利用锥压缩锥拉伸不动点定理得出了该问题至少有一个或两个正解, 本文通过对 f 增加限制条件并用单调迭代法得出该问题存在 $2n$ 个对称正解, 同时还给出了逼近于这些解的迭代格式。

本文假设:

$(H_1) f: [0, 1] \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 连续并且有

$$f(t, u) = f(1-t, u), t \in [0, 1];$$

(H_2) 若 $0 \leq u_1 \leq u_2$, 则

$$f(t, u_1) \leq f(t, u_2), t \in [0, 1].$$

1 预备知识和引理

设 Banach 空间 $C[0, 1]$ 中范数为 $\|u\| = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u(t)|$, 称函数 $u \in C[0, 1]$ 是凹的, 如果对于任意的 $t_1, t_2, \tau \in [0, 1]$ 都有

$u(\tau t_1 + (1-\tau)t_2) \geq \tau u(t_1) + (1-\tau)u(t_2)$
称函数 $u \in C[0, 1]$ 是对称的, 如果对于任意的 $t \in C[0, 1]$ 都有 $u(t) = u(1-t)$ 。

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

在 $C[0, 1]$ 中定义锥 K 为:

$$K = \{u(t) \in C[0, 1]: u(t) \text{ 是对称的, 凹的且 } u(t) \geq q(t)\|u\|, t \in [0, 1]\}$$

其中 $q(t) = \min\{t(1-t)\}, t \in [0, 1]$ 。

引理 1.1 若 $h(t) \in C^+[0, 1]$ 且是对称的, 则边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u''(t) + h(t) = 0 & 0 < t < 1 \\ u(t) = u(1-t), u'(0) - u'(1) = u(\frac{1}{2}) \end{cases}$$

有唯一一个对称正解 $u(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s)h(s)ds$, 其中

$$G(t, s) = G_1(t, s) + G_2(s) \quad (2)$$

$$G_1(t, s) = \begin{cases} s(1-t) & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1 \\ t(1-s) & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$G_2(s) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{s}{2} & 0 \leq s \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{(1+s)}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \leq s \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

通过计算得

$$\max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 G(t, s)ds = 1, \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 G(t, s)ds = \frac{17}{32}$$

引理 1.2 由式 (2)、(3)、(4) 得格林函数的性质:

1 $G(t, s) \geq 0, t, s \in [0, 1], G(t, s) > 0, t, s \in (0, 1)$.

2 $G(t, s) = G(1-t, 1-s), t, s \in [0, 1]$.

3 $G(s, s) \geq G(t, s) \geq q(t)G(s, s)$,

$q(t) = \min\{t, (1-t)\}, t, s \in [0, 1]$.

4 对任意的 $t_1, t_2, s \in [0, 1]$, 有

$|G(t_1, s) - G(t_2, s)| \leq |t_1 - t_2|$.

证明 性质 1, 性质 2, 性质 4 和性质 3 的第一个不等式很容易得出, 下面证明性质 3 的第二个不等式:

当 $t \in [0, 1], s \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$, 则

$G(t, s) = G_1(t, s) + G_2(s) \geq G_2(s)$
 $= 1 - \frac{s}{2} = \frac{t}{2}(2-s) + (1-t)(1 - \frac{s}{2})$

$\geq ts(1-s) + (1-t)(1 - \frac{s}{2})$

$\geq \min\{t, 1-t\}[s(1-s) + (1 - \frac{s}{2})]$

$= q(t)G(s, s)$

当 $t \in [0, 1], s \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$, 同理可得 $G(t, s) \geq$

$q(t)G(s, s)$, 证毕。

定义算子 $T: C^+ [0, 1] \rightarrow C^+ [0, 1]$ 如下:

$Tu(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s)f(s, u(s))ds, t \in [0, 1]$ (5)

引理 1.3 假设 $(H_1), (H_2)$ 成立, 则 $T: K \rightarrow K$ 是全连续映射。

证明过程类似于 [3], 故略。

2 主要结果

定理 2.1 假设 $(H_1), (H_2)$ 成立, 并且存在 $0 <$

$\frac{32}{17}b < a$ 使得 $\min_{0 \leq t \leq 1} f(t, a) \leq a, \min_{\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}} f(t, \frac{b}{4}) \geq \frac{32b}{17}$, 则边

值问题 (1) 有两个对称正解 $u^*, v^* \in K$ 使得 $b \leq$

$\|u^*\| \leq a, b \leq \|v^*\| \leq a$, 其中 $u^* = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} T^k u_0, u_0 = a, v^*$

$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} T^k v_0, v_0 = bq(t), t \in [0, 1]$.

证明 记 $K[b, a] = \{u \in K: b \leq \|u\| \leq a\}$, 设 $u \in$

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

$f(t, u(t)) \geq f(t, \frac{b}{4}) \geq \min_{\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}} f(t, \frac{b}{4}) \geq \frac{32b}{17}, t \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}]$

则

$\|Tu\| = \min_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 G(t, s)f(s, u(s))ds$

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

$\|Tu\| = \min_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 G(t, s)f(s, u(s))ds$

$\geq \frac{32b}{17} \min_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 G(t, s)ds = b$

所以 $T(K[b, a]) \subset K[b, a]$.

令 $u_0(t) = a, 0 \leq t \leq 1$, 则 $u_0(t) \in K[b, a]$. 定义

$u_1 = Tu_0, u_{n+1} = Tu_n, n = 1, 2, \dots$, 则 $u_n \in T(K[b, a]) \subset$

$K[b, a], n = 1, 2, \dots$

因为 T 是全连续算子, 则在序列 $\{u_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ 中一定存在收敛子列 $\{u_{n_k}\}_{k=1}^\infty$ 和 $u^* \in K[b, a]$ 使得 $u_{n_k} \rightarrow u^*, n = 1, 2, \dots$. 因为 $u_1 \in K[b, a], u_1 = Tu_0 \leq a = u_0$, 由 (5) 及 (H_2) 得 $u_2 = Tu_1 \leq Tu_0 = u_1$, 由归纳法得 $u_{n+1}(t) \leq u_n(t), t \in [0, 1], n = 1, 2, \dots$ 知 $\{u_n\}$ 是递减序列, 所以有 $u_n \rightarrow u^*$ 及 $Tu^* = u^*$. 因为 $u^* \in K[b, a]$, 所以 $u^* \geq q(t)\|u^*\| > 0, t \in (0, 1)$.

令 $v_0 = bq(t), t \in [0, 1], v_1 = Tv_0$, 因为

$\min_{\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}} v_0(t) \geq \frac{b}{4}$ 且 $\|v_0\| = \frac{b}{2} \leq a$, 由上述证明知 $v_1 \in$

$K[b, a]$. 定义序列如下: $v_{n+1} = Tv_n, n = 1, 2, \dots$. 因为 $T:$

$K[b, a] \rightarrow K[b, a]$, 所以 $v_n \in K[b, a], n = 1, 2, \dots$. 因为

T 是全连续算子, 则在序列 $\{v_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ 中一定存在收敛子列 $\{v_{n_k}\}_{k=1}^\infty$ 和 $v^* \in K[b, a]$ 使得 $v_{n_k} \rightarrow v^*, n = 1, 2, \dots$.

因为 $v_1 \in K[b, a], v_1 \geq bq(t) = v_0$, 由 (5) 及 (H_2)

得 $v_2 = Tv_1(t) \geq Tv_0(t) = v_1(t)$, 由归纳法得 $v_{n+1}(t) \geq$

$v_n(t), t \in [0, 1], n = 1, 2, \dots$ 知 $\{v_n\}$ 是递增序列, 所以

有 $v_n \rightarrow v^*$ 及 $Tv^* = v^*$. 因为 $v^* \in K[b, a]$, 所以 $v^* \geq$

$q(t)\|v^*\| > 0, t \in (0, 1)$.

因为算子 T 的不动点就是边值问题 (1) 的解, 所以

u^* 和 v^* 是边值问题 (1) 的两个对称正解。

定理 2.2 假设 $(H_1), (H_2)$ 成立, 存在 $2n$ 个正数

$\frac{32}{17}b_1 < a_1 < \frac{32}{17}b_2 < a_2 < \dots < \frac{32}{17}b_n < a_n$, 使得 $\min_{0 \leq t \leq 1} f(t,$

$a_i) \leq a_i, \min_{\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}} f(t, \frac{b_i}{4}) \geq \frac{32b_i}{17}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 则边值问

题 (1) 有 $2n$ 对称正解 $u_i, v_i \in K$ 使得 $b_i \leq \|u_i\| \leq a_i, b_i$

$\leq \|v_i\| \leq a_i$, 且 $u_i = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} T^k w_i, v_i = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} T^k z_i$, 其中 $w_i = a_i$,

$z_i(t) = b_i q(t), i = 1, 2, \dots, n, t \in [0, 1]$.

证明 证明过程同定理 2.1, 故略。

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Existence and Multiplicity of Symmetric Positive Solutions for Three-point Boundary Value Problems

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Abstract In order to study nonlinear two-order three-point boundary value problem, this paper investigates the existence and multiplicity results of symmetric positive solutions by using the fixed point theorem and the monotone iterative technique. Not only was the existence of $2n$ (n is a natural number) symmetric positive solutions for the problems obtained, but also iterative schemes for approximating the solutions was established.

Keywords symmetric positive solution; monotone iterative technique; multiplicity

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Study on Convex Combination Method of Constructing Linear Buffer Operator

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Abstract Based on summarizing and analyzing the existing methods of constructing buffer operator according to the structure and nature of buffer operator, this paper studied the convex combination of buffer operators and proposed a new method of constructing buffer operator—convex combination method of constructing buffer operator. At last, some linear and nonlinear buffer operators examples are given by convex combination method of constructing buffer operator.

Keywords Grey system; buffer operator; convex combination; linear buffer operator; nonlinear buffer operator