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# 一类具 R-S 积分边界条件的分数阶微分方程的正解

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**摘要:**研究了一类包含 p-拉普拉斯算子、并具有 Riemann-stieljes 积分边界条件的分数阶微分方程的正解存在性.通过构造锥上全连续算子,采用单调迭代法得到了系统存在正解的充分条件.

**关键词:**分数阶微分方程;R-S 积分;边值问题;正解;单调迭代法

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## The Positive Solutions for a Class of Fractional Differential Equation with Riemann-Stieljes Integral Boundary Condition

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**Abstract:** The paper focuses on the existence of positive solutions for a class of fractional equation, which involves a p-Laplacian operator and Riemann-Stieljes integral boundary condition. By constructing a completely continuous map defined on a cone and employing monotone iterative technique, the sufficient existence conditions are obtained.

**key words:** fractional order differential equation; Riemann-Stieljes integral; boundary value problem; positive solution; monotone iterative technique

## 0 引言

分数阶微分方程相比于整数解微分方程,更能精确地描述具有长时记忆特性的生物、物理等各方面现象.近年,分数阶微分方程边值问题已成

为一个重要的研究方向,并有了一些重要成果<sup>[1-9]</sup>,但对于具有 Riemann-Stieljes 积分边界条件的非局部问题的结果并不多见.Jeff Webb 较早地运用拓扑度方法研究了 R-S 积分边值问题<sup>[10-11]</sup>,张运等<sup>[12]</sup>用混合单调算子的不动点定理

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得到了一类高阶的包含有 p-Laplace 算子的 R-S 积分边值问题的正解唯一性条件.

受上述文献启发,考虑如下一类非局部的包含有 p-拉普拉斯算子的分数阶微分方程

$$\begin{cases} -D_t^\beta(\phi_p(-D_t^\alpha x))(t) = f(t, x(t)), t \in (0, 1), \\ x(0) = 0, D_t^\alpha x(0) = D_t^\alpha x(1) = 0, \\ x(1) = \int_0^1 x(s) dA(s). \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中,  $1 < \alpha, \beta < 2$ ;  $D_t^\alpha, D_t^\beta$  为 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数,  $A$  是具有界变差的函数,  $\int_0^1 x(s) dA(s)$  代表 R-S 积分,  $\phi_p$  是 p-Laplace 算子且满足:  $\phi_p = |s|^{p-2}s, p > 1, \phi_p^{-1}(s) = \phi_q(s), \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ .

本文通过构造锥上全连续算子并运用单调迭代法得到了非线性项  $f$  所应满足的较为一般的充分性条件.

## 1 预备知识

**引理 1**<sup>[1]</sup> 设  $\alpha > 0, f(t)$  在  $[0, 1]$  可积, 则

$$I^\alpha D^\alpha f(t) = f(t) + c_1 t^{\alpha-1} + c_2 t^{\alpha-2} + \dots + c_n t^{\alpha-n},$$

其中  $c_i \in R (i = 1, 2, \dots, n), n$  为大于或等于  $\alpha$  的最小正整数, 其中  $I^\alpha, D^\alpha$  为 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶积分、微分算子.

**引理 2**<sup>[10, 12]</sup> 设  $h \in L^1(0, 1), 1 < \beta \leq 2$ , 边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -D_t^\beta v(t) = h(t), t \in (0, 1) \\ v(0) = v(1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

有唯一解  $v(t) = \int_0^1 G_\beta(t, s) h(s) ds$ , 其中

$$G_\beta(t, s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \begin{cases} [t(1-s)]^{\beta-1}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1, \\ [t(1-s)]^{\beta-1} - (t-s)^{\beta-1}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \end{cases}$$

且满足

$$\frac{t^{\beta-1}(1-t)s(1-s)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)} \leq G_\beta(t, s) \leq \frac{\beta-1}{\Gamma(\beta)} s(1-s)^{\beta-1}. \quad (3)$$

**引理 3**<sup>[12]</sup> 设  $h \in L^1(0, 1), 1 < \alpha \leq 2$ , 则非局部 R-S 积分边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -D_t^\alpha x(t) = g(t), & t \in (0, 1) \\ x(0) = 0, & x(1) = \int_0^1 s(s) dA(s) \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

有唯一解  $x(t) = \int_0^1 H(t, s) g(s) ds$ ,

其中

$$H(t, s) = \frac{t^{\alpha-1}}{1-\Lambda} \bar{G}_A(s) + G_\alpha(t, s),$$

$$\bar{G}_A(s) = \int_0^1 G_\alpha(t, s) dA(s), \Lambda = \int_0^1 t^{\alpha-1} dA(s),$$

且存在两常数  $a, b$  使得

$$at^{\alpha-1} \bar{G}_A(s) \leq H(t, s) \leq bt^{\alpha-1}, s, t \in [0, 1].$$

**注:**不难看出  $b$  可取  $\frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$ .

**引理 4** 设  $h \in L^1(0, 1)$ , 且  $h \geq 0$ , 则边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -D_t^\beta(\phi_p(-D_t^\alpha x))(t) = h(t), t \in (0, 1), \\ x(0) = 0, D_t^\alpha x(0) = D_t^\alpha x(1) = 0, \\ x(1) = \int_0^1 x(s) dA(s), \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

有唯一正解

$$x(t) = \int_0^1 H(t, s) \left( \int_0^1 G_\beta(s, \tau) h(\tau) d\tau \right)^{q-1} ds.$$

**证明** 令  $-D_t^\alpha x = w, \phi_p(w) = v$ , 由引理 2 知

$$\begin{cases} -D_t^\beta v(t) = h(t), t \in (0, 1) \\ v(0) = v(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

有唯一解

$$v(t) = \int_0^1 G_\beta(t, s) h(s) ds.$$

而  $-D_t^\alpha x = w = \phi_p^{-1}(v)$ , 故问题(5)的解满足

$$\begin{cases} -D_t^\alpha x(t) = \phi_q \left( \int_0^1 G_\beta(t, s) h(s) ds \right), t \in (0, 1) \\ x(0) = 0, x(1) = \int_0^1 x(s) dA(s). \end{cases}$$

又由引理 3 知此方程的解为

$$x(t) = \int_0^1 H(t, s) \phi_q \left( \int_0^1 G_\beta(s, \tau) h(\tau) d\tau \right) ds.$$

由于  $G_\beta > 0, h \geq 0$ , 故有

$$x(t) = \int_0^1 H(t, s) \left( \int_0^1 G_\beta(s, \tau) h(\tau) d\tau \right)^{q-1} ds. \quad (6)$$

假设:  $(H_0) f(t, u) : [0, 1] \times [0, \infty] \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$  连续, 关于两个变量单调不减, 存在常数  $0 < \delta < \frac{1}{q-1}$  和  $M > 0$  使得

$$\sup_{t \in [0, 1], u > 0} \left( \frac{f(t, u)}{(u+1)^\delta} \right) \leq M. \quad (7)$$

$(H_1)$  有界变差函数  $A$  满足:

$$0 \leq \Lambda \leq 1, \text{ 且 } \forall s \in [0, 1], \bar{G}_A(s) \geq 0.$$

设巴拿赫空间  $E = C[0, 1]$  具有范数

$$\|x\| = \max\{x(t) : t \in [0, 1]\}.$$

令子空间  $P = \{x \in E : \text{存在两个非负数 } l_x, L_x \text{ 使得 } l_x t^{\alpha-1} \leq x(t) \leq L_x t^{\alpha-1}, t \in [0, 1]\}$ , 则  $P$  是  $E$  上的锥. 又定义算子  $T$  满足:

$$Tx(t) = \int_0^1 H(t,s) \left( \int_0^1 G_\beta(s,\tau) f(\tau, x(\tau)) d\tau \right)^{q-1} ds.$$

于是,  $T$  在  $E$  上的不动点就是边值问题(1)的解.

**引理 5** 假设  $(H_0) \sim (H_1)$  成立, 则  $T: P \rightarrow P$  是连续紧算子.

**证明**  $\forall x \in P$ , 由  $(H_0)$  和引理 2、3 得

$$\begin{aligned} T(x(t)) &\leq b t^{\alpha-1} \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^1 G_\beta(s,\tau) f(1, x(\tau)) d\tau \right)^{q-1} ds \leq \\ &b t^{\alpha-1} \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^1 G_\beta(s,\tau) M[x(\tau) + 1]^\delta d\tau \right)^{q-1} ds \leq \\ &b M^{q-1} (1 + L_x)^{\delta(q-1)} \left( \int_0^1 \frac{\beta-1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \tau(1-\tau)^{\beta-1} d\tau \right)^{q-1} t^{\alpha-1} \leq \\ &b M^{q-1} (1 + L_x)^{\delta(q-1)} t^{\alpha-1} \\ &= L_x^* t^{\alpha-1}, \end{aligned}$$

这里  $L_x^* = b M^{q-1} (1 + L_x)^{\delta(q-1)} \left( \frac{\beta-1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \right)^{q-1}$ .

同时, 结合不等式(3)有

$$\begin{aligned} T(x(t)) &\geq a t^{\alpha-1} \int_0^1 \bar{G}_A(s) \left( \int_0^1 G_\beta(s,\tau) f(0,0) d\tau \right)^{q-1} ds \geq \\ &a t^{\alpha-1} [f(0,0)]^{q-1} \int_0^1 \bar{G}_A(s) \times \\ &\left( \int_0^1 \frac{s^{\beta-1} (1-s) \tau(1-\tau)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)} d\tau \right)^{q-1} ds \geq \\ &a \left( \frac{f(0,0)}{\Gamma(\beta+2)} \right)^{q-1} t^{\alpha-1} \times \\ &\int_0^1 \bar{G}_A(s) s^{(\beta-1)(q-1)} (1-s)^{q-1} ds \\ &= l_x^* t^{\alpha-1}, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} l_x^* &= a \left( \frac{f(0,0)}{\Gamma(\beta+2)} \right)^{q-1} \times \\ &\int_0^1 \bar{G}_A(s) s^{(\beta-1)(q-1)} (1-s)^{q-1} ds. \end{aligned}$$

于是,  $\forall x \in P$ , 存在两常数  $l_x^*$  和  $L_x^*$  使得

$$l_x^* t^{\alpha-1} \leq Tx(t) \leq L_x^* t^{\alpha-1}, t \in [0, 1],$$

即  $T$  将有界集映为有界集. 由 Arzela-Ascoli 定理和 Lebesgue 控制收敛定理即可得  $T: P \rightarrow P$  是连续紧算子.

## 2 主要结果与证明

**定理 6** 在假设  $(H_0) \sim (H_1)$  之下, 若

$$\gamma < \min \left\{ \frac{r}{(f(1,0))^{q-1}}, \frac{1}{M^{q-1}} \right\}, \quad (8)$$

则边值问题(1)必存在正解, 其中

$$\gamma = b \left( \frac{\beta-1}{\Gamma(\beta+2)} \right)^{q-1}, r = \frac{\gamma M^{q-1}}{1 - \gamma M^{q-1}}, b = \frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha)}.$$

**证明** 首先证明存在一常数  $r$  使得

$$T(P[0,r]) \subset P[0,r].$$

当  $x(t) \equiv 0$  时,  $f(t,0)$  关于  $t$  连续且单调不减, 故在  $t \in [0, 1]$  上必有最大值  $f(1,0)$ , 为有限数. 此时有

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tx(0)\| &= \\ \max_{t \in [0,1]} \left\{ \int_0^1 H(t,s) \left( \int_0^1 G_\beta(s,\tau) f(\tau,0) d\tau \right)^{q-1} ds \right\} &\leq \\ b \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^1 \frac{\beta-1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \tau(1-\tau)^{\beta-1} f(1,0) d\tau \right)^{q-1} ds &\leq \\ b \left( \frac{\beta-1}{\Gamma(\beta+2)} \right)^{q-1} (f(1,0))^{q-1} &< r. \end{aligned}$$

反之, 只要  $\|x\| \leq r$ , 则有  $\|Tx(t)\| =$

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{t \in [0,1]} \left\{ \int_0^1 H(t,s) \left( \int_0^1 G_\beta(s,\tau) f(\tau, x(\tau)) d\tau \right)^{q-1} ds \right\} &\leq \\ b \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^1 \frac{\beta-1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \tau(1-\tau)^{\beta-1} M(r+1)^\delta d\tau \right)^{q-1} ds &\leq \\ b \left( \frac{\beta-1}{\Gamma(\beta+2)} \right)^{q-1} (r+1)^{\delta(q-1)} &< \\ b \left( \frac{\beta-1}{\Gamma(\beta+2)} \right)^{q-1} M^{q-1} (r+1) &= r. \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

可见  $T(P[0,r]) \subset P[0,r]$ .

下证存在一迭代序列  $\{u^{(n)}(t)\}$ , 单调递增且有上界, 即有极限. 令

$$\begin{aligned} u^{(0)}(t) &= 0, u^{(1)}(t) = Tu^{(0)}(t) = 0, \\ u^{(n)}(t) &= Tu^{(n-1)}(t), n = 1, 2, \dots. \end{aligned}$$

由于  $T(P[0,r]) \subset P[0,r]$  且  $u^{(0)}(t) = 0 \in P[0,r]$ , 故  $u^{(1)}(t) \in P[0,r]$ , 即有

$$u^{(1)}(t) = Tu^{(0)}(t) \geq u^{(0)}(t).$$

同时, 由  $(H_0)$  知  $Tu$  关于  $u$  单调不减, 故有

$$u^{(2)}(t) = Tu^{(1)}(t) \geq Tu^{(0)}(t) = u^{(1)}(t).$$

运用数学归纳法得到

$$u^{(n)} > u^{(n-1)}, n = 1, 2, \dots.$$

因此, 存在  $x^* \in P[0,r]$  使得

$$u^{(n)} \rightarrow x^*.$$

由  $T$  的连续性及  $u^{(n)} = Tu^{(n-1)}$  知  $Tx^* = x^*$ , 即  $x^*$  是边值问题(1)的解.

**注:** 事实上, 由于  $x^* \in P[0,r]$ , 故存在两常数  $l_0$  和  $L_0$  使得

$$l_0 t^{\alpha-1} \leq x^*(t) \leq L_0 t^{\alpha-1}, t \in [0, 1]$$

## 3 结论与例子

本文考虑了含有  $p$ -拉普拉斯算子及 R-S 积分

边界条件的非局部边值问题,引进了更为一般的非线性函数 $f(t, u)$ .通过运用锥上全连续算子的不动点理论及单调迭代方法,得到边值问题存在正解的充分条件.如果 $f(t, u)$ 关于两变量单调不减,且满足不等式(7)和(8),则问题(1)必存在正解 $x^*(t)$ .

**例** 考虑边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -D_t^{\frac{3}{2}}(\phi_{\frac{3}{2}}(-D_t^{\frac{4}{3}}x))(t) = \ln(2+t+x(t)), \\ t \in (0, 1), \\ x(0) = 0, D_t^{\frac{4}{3}}x(0) = D_t^{\frac{4}{3}}x(1) = 0, \\ x(1) = \int_0^1 x(s) dA(s), \end{cases}$$

其中

$$A(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \in [0, \frac{1}{2}], \\ 2, & t \in [\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}], \\ 1, & t \in [\frac{3}{4}, 1]. \end{cases}$$

对应方程(1)有: $\beta = \frac{3}{2}, \alpha = \frac{4}{3}, p = \frac{3}{2}f(t, u) = \ln(2+t+u)$ .不难验证:

$$\Lambda = \int_0^1 t^{\alpha-1} dA(s) = 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1 \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} < 1$$

且 $\forall s \in [0, 1], \bar{G}_A(s) \geq 0$ .经计算得 $q = \frac{5}{3}, b =$

$$\frac{2}{\Gamma(\frac{4}{3})} = 2.2395, \Gamma(\beta+2) = \Gamma(\frac{7}{2}) \approx 3.3234, \gamma \approx$$

0.6335,取 $\delta = 1$ ,则 $M = 0.55, r = 0.7399, [f(1, 0)]^{\frac{2}{3}} = (\ln 3)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1.0653, \gamma M^{\frac{2}{3}} = 0.4253 < 1$ .

显然 $\gamma \approx 0.6335 < \frac{0.7399}{1.0653} \approx 0.6946$ .定理中的

条件均满足,故在区间 $[0, 0.7399]$ 上存在正解.

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