

带 p -Laplacian 算子含积分边界条件分数阶微分方程边值问题解的存在性

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摘 要: 对一类带 p -Laplacian 算子含积分边界条件分数阶微分方程边值问题解的存在性进行了研究, 运用 Schauder 不动点定理得到了新的结果。

关键词: p -Laplacian 算子; 积分边界条件; 分数阶微分方程; 不动点定理

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Existence of Solutions to Boundary Value Problem for a Class of Fractional Differential Equations with p -Laplacian Operator and Integral Boundary Conditions

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Abstract: The existence of solutions to boundary value problem for a class of fractional differential equations with p -Laplacian operator and integral boundary conditions is studied. A new result is obtained by using the Schauder fixed point theorem.

key words: p -Laplacian operator; integral boundary conditions; fractional differential equations; fixed point theorem

0 引 言

L. S. Leibenson^[1] 在研究多孔介质中的湍流问题时, 对 p -Laplacian 算子的应用取得了很好的效果, 吸引了许多学者的关注。近年来, 随着分数阶微分方程的发展, 带 p -Laplacian 算子的分数阶

微分方程的研究日趋热烈, 也取得了许多好的成果^[2-5]。例如, F. L. Yan 等^[6] 研究了一类带 p -Laplacian 算子的分数阶奇异边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -D_{0+}^{\alpha} \phi_p(D_{0+}^{\beta} u(t)) = f(t, u(t)), \\ u(0) = u(1) = u'(0) = u'(1), \\ D_{0+}^{\beta} u(0) = 0, D_{0+}^{\beta} u(1) = bD_{0+}^{\beta} u(\eta), \end{cases}$$

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正解的存在性,其中 $1 < \alpha \leq 2, 3 < \beta \leq 4, 0 < \eta < 1, 0 < b < \frac{1-\alpha}{p-1}$, $D_{0+}^{\alpha}, D_{0+}^{\beta}$ 是标准 Riemann-Liouville 型微分, $f(t, u): (0, 1) \times (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ 是连续函数。又如,王和香等^[7]利用锥压缩与锥拉伸不动点定理研究了一类具 p-Laplacian 算子的含积分边界条件的分数阶微分方程边值问题

$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^{\beta} \varphi_p(D_{0+}^{\alpha} u(t)) = -f(t, u(t)), \\ u(0) = u'(0) = u''(0) = 0, \\ u(1) = (m + \alpha) \int_0^{\eta} s^m u(s) ds, \end{cases}$$

解的存在性,其中 $3 < \alpha \leq 4, 0 < \beta \leq 1, 0 < \eta \leq 1, D_{0+}^{\alpha}, D_{0+}^{\beta}$ 是标准 Riemann-Liouville 型微分。再如, Z. Han 等^[8]利用不动点定理研究了一类含参数的带 p-Laplacian 算子的分数阶微分方程的边值问题

$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^{\beta} (\varphi_p(D_{0+}^{\alpha} u(t))) + a(t)f(u) = 0, \\ 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = \gamma u(\xi), \\ \varphi_p(D_{0+}^{\alpha} u(0)) = \varphi_p(D_{0+}^{\alpha} u(1))' = \\ \varphi_p(D_{0+}^{\alpha} u(1))'' = 0, \end{cases}$$

正解的存在性,其中 $0 < \alpha \leq 1, 2 < \beta \leq 3, 0 \leq \gamma \leq 1, 0 \leq \xi \leq 1, \lambda > 0$ 为参数, $D_{0+}^{\alpha}, D_{0+}^{\beta}$ 为标准的 Caputo 型微分。

受以上的启发,本文将研究如下一类带 p-Laplacian 算子含积分边界条件分数阶微分方程边值问题

$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^{\alpha} (\varphi_p(D_{0+}^{\beta} u(t))) + f(t, u(t)) = 0, \\ u(0) = u''(0) = 0, u(1) = \lambda \int_0^1 u(s) ds, \\ D_{0+}^{\beta} u(0) = 0, \\ D_{0+}^{\beta} u(1) = b D_{0+}^{\beta} u(\eta), \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$H(t, \tau) = \begin{cases} \frac{[(t-\tau)]^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} - \frac{t(1-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{(1-b^{p-1}\eta)\Gamma(\alpha)}, & 0 \leq \tau \leq t \leq 1, \eta \leq \tau, \\ \frac{[(t-\tau)]^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} - \frac{t(1-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{(1-b^{p-1}\eta)\Gamma(\alpha)} + \frac{tb^{p-1}(\eta-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{(1-b^{p-1}\eta)\Gamma(\alpha)}, & 0 \leq \tau \leq t \leq 1, \eta \geq \tau, \\ \frac{-t(1-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{(1-b^{p-1}\eta)\Gamma(\alpha)}, & 0 \leq t \leq \tau \leq 1, \eta \leq \tau, \\ \frac{-t(1-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{(1-b^{p-1}\eta)\Gamma(\alpha)} + \frac{tb^{p-1}(\eta-\tau)^{\alpha-1}}{(1-b^{p-1}\eta)\Gamma(\alpha)}, & 0 \leq t \leq \tau \leq 1, \eta \geq \tau. \end{cases}$$

由以上结果知,边值问题(1)等价于

解的存在性,其中, $D_{0+}^{\alpha}, D_{0+}^{\beta}$ 是 Caputo 型微分, $1 < \alpha \leq 2, 2 < \beta \leq 3, 0 < \eta < 1, b, \lambda$ 为非负参数, $\varphi_p(s) = |s|^{p-2}s, p > 1, \varphi_p^{-1} = \varphi_q, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, f: [0, 1] \times R \rightarrow R$ 为连续函数。利用不动点定理,得到解的存在性定理。

1 预备知识

引理 1^[8] 设 U 为 Banach 空间 X 的一个有界闭凸子集,如果 $T: U \rightarrow U$ 为全连续算子,那么 T 在 U 内至少有一个不动点。

定义 1^[8] 连续函数 $u(t): R^+ \rightarrow R$ 的 α 次 Caputo 型微分为

$$D_{0+}^{\alpha} u(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{n-\alpha-1} u^{(n)}(s) ds,$$

其中, $\alpha > 0, n = [\alpha] + 1$ 。

引理 2^[8] 设函数 $u \in C[0, 1]$ 有 $\alpha > 0$ 阶 Caputo 型微分,则有

$$\begin{aligned} I_{0+}^{\alpha} D_{0+}^{\alpha} x(t) &= x(t) + c_0 + c_1 t + c_2 t^2 + \cdots + \\ &\quad c_{n-1} t^{n-1}, \\ c_i &\in R, i = 1, 2, 3, \cdots, n-1, \end{aligned}$$

其中 n 是大于等于 α 的最小整数。

设 $D_{0+}^{\beta} u(t) = v(t), v(0) = 0, v(1) = b^{p-1} v(\eta)$, 首先研究以下边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -D_{0+}^{\alpha} v(t) = y(t), \\ v(0) = 0, v(1) = b^{p-1} v(\eta). \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

引理 3^[9] 若 $y \in C[0, 1]$, 则边值问题(2)有唯一解

$$v(t) = \int_0^1 H(t, \tau) y(\tau) d\tau,$$

其中,

$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^{\beta} u(t) = \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(t, \tau) f(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau \right), \\ u(0) = u''(0) = 0, u(1) = \lambda \int_0^1 u(s) ds. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

有唯一解

$$u(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(s, \tau) f(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds,$$

其中,

引理 4^[10] 若 $y \in C[0, 1]$, 则边值问题(3)

$$G(t, s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta + 1)(2 - \lambda)} \begin{cases} -2t(1-s)^{\beta-1}(\beta - \lambda + \lambda s) + (2 - \lambda)\beta(t-s)^{\beta-1}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1; \\ -2t(1-s)^{\beta-1}(\beta - \lambda + \lambda s), & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

引理 5^[11] 函数 $H(t, \tau), G(t, s)$ 在 $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ 上连续, 且具有以下性质:

- (1) 任对 $t, s \in [0, 1], 0 \leq H(t, \tau) \leq H(\tau, \tau)$;
- (2) $0 \leq \int_0^1 |H(t, \tau)| d\tau \leq \frac{B(\alpha, \alpha)}{(1 - b^{p-1}\eta)\Gamma(\alpha)}$.

2 主要结果

设 $I = [0, 1], U = \{u(t) | u(t) \in C(I)\}$, 并定义范数 $\|u(t)\|_U = \max_{t \in I} |u(t)|$, 则 $(U, \|\cdot\|)$ 为 Banach 空间。

有如下结果:

定理 1 设 $f: (0, 1) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 为连续函数, 满足如下条件:

(H) 存在 $c > 0$, 满足 $f(x) \leq L\varphi_p(x), \|x\| \leq c$,

其中, $0 < L \leq \left[\varphi_p \left(\frac{(2 - \lambda)\Gamma(\beta + 2)}{4\beta - \lambda\beta + 3\lambda + 4} \right) \times \right.$

$$\left. \frac{B(\alpha, \alpha)}{(1 - v^{p-1}\eta)\Gamma(\alpha)} \right]^{-1},$$

则边值问题(1)至少有一个解。

证 令 $P = \{u(t) | \|u(t)\| \leq c, t \in I\}$, 则 P 是 U 的有界凸闭集。 $\forall u \in U$, 根据引理 4 定义算子 $T: P \rightarrow U$ 如下

$$\begin{aligned} Tu(t) = & \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)} \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(s, \tau) f(\tau) d\tau \right) ds + \\ & \int_0^1 \frac{2t(1-s)^{\beta-1}(\lambda - \lambda s - \beta)}{(2 - \lambda)\beta\Gamma(\beta)} \cdot \\ & \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(s, \tau) f(\tau) d\tau \right) ds. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

由引理 4 可知, u 是微分方程边值问题(1)的一个解当且仅当 u 是算子 T 的不动点。

$\forall u \in P$, 由(H)可得

$$f(u(t)) \leq L\varphi_p(u(t)) \leq L\varphi_p(c),$$

则由引理 5, 可知式(4)如下

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tu(t)\| & \leq \left| \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)} \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(\tau, \tau) f(u(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds + \right. \\ & \left. \int_0^1 \frac{2t(1-s)^{\beta-1}(\lambda - \lambda s - \beta)}{(2 - \lambda)\beta\Gamma(\beta)} \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(\tau, \tau) f(u(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds \right| = \\ & \left| \frac{t^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta + 1)} \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(\tau, \tau) f(u(\tau)) d\tau \right) + \frac{2t(\beta + 1 - \lambda)}{(2 - \lambda)\Gamma(\beta + 2)} \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(\tau, \tau) f(u(\tau)) d\tau \right) \right| \leq \\ & \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta + 1)} \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(\tau, \tau) f(u(\tau)) d\tau \right) + \frac{2(\beta + 1 - \lambda)}{(2 - \lambda)\Gamma(\beta + 2)} \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(\tau, \tau) f(u(\tau)) d\tau \right) \right| = \\ & \left| \frac{4\beta - \lambda\beta + 3\lambda + 4}{(2 - \lambda)\Gamma(\beta + 2)} \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(\tau, \tau) f(u(\tau)) d\tau \right) \right| \leq \\ & \left| \frac{4\beta - \lambda\beta + 3\lambda + 4}{(2 - \lambda)\Gamma(\beta + 2)} \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(\tau, \tau) L\varphi_p(u(\tau)) d\tau \right) \right| \leq \\ & \left| \frac{4\beta - \lambda\beta + 3\lambda + 4}{(2 - \lambda)\Gamma(\beta + 2)} \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(\tau, \tau) L\varphi_p(c) d\tau \right) \right| \leq \\ & \frac{4\beta - \lambda\beta + 3\lambda + 4}{(2 - \lambda)\Gamma(\beta + 2)} \left| \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(\tau, \tau) d\tau \right) \right| \varphi_q(L)c \leq \\ & \frac{4\beta - \lambda\beta + 3\lambda + 4}{(2 - \lambda)\Gamma(\beta + 2)} \left| \varphi_q \left(\frac{B(\beta, \beta)}{(1 - v^{p-1}\eta)\Gamma(\beta)} \right) \right| \varphi_q(L)c \leq c, \end{aligned}$$

则 $T(P) \subseteq P$ 。

由(H)可知

$$\left\| \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(s, \tau) f(u(\tau)) d\tau \right) \right\| \leq \left\| \int_0^1 H(s, \tau) d\tau \right\| L\varphi_p(c) \leq \frac{B(\alpha, \alpha) L\varphi_p(c)}{(1 - b^{p-1} \eta) \Gamma(\alpha)}.$$

令

$$M = \frac{B(\alpha, \alpha) L\varphi_p(c)}{(1 - b^{p-1} \eta) \Gamma(\alpha)},$$

$\forall t_1, t_2 \in I$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tu(t_1) - Tu(t_2)\| &= \left\| \int_0^{t_1} \frac{(t_1 - s)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)} \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(s, \tau) f(\tau) d\tau \right) ds + \right. \\ &\quad \int_0^1 \frac{2t_1(1-s)^{\beta-1}(\lambda - \lambda s - \beta)}{(2-\lambda)\beta\Gamma(\beta)} \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(s, \tau) f(\tau) d\tau \right) ds - \\ &\quad \int_0^{t_2} \frac{(t_2 - s)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)} \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(s, \tau) f(\tau) d\tau \right) ds - \\ &\quad \left. \int_0^1 \frac{2t_2(1-s)^{\beta-1}(\lambda - \lambda s - \beta)}{(2-\lambda)\beta\Gamma(\beta)} \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(s, \tau) f(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \right\| \leq \\ &M \left\| \int_0^{t_1} \frac{(t_1 - s)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)} ds + \int_0^1 \frac{2t_1(1-s)^{\beta-1}(\lambda - \lambda s - \beta)}{(2-\lambda)\beta\Gamma(\beta)} ds - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \int_0^{t_2} \frac{(t_2 - s)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)} ds - \int_0^1 \frac{2t_2(1-s)^{\beta-1}(\lambda - \lambda s - \beta)}{(2-\lambda)\beta\Gamma(\beta)} ds \right\| = \\ &M \left\| \frac{t_1^{\beta-1} - t_2^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta+1)} + \frac{2(t_1 - t_2)(\beta+1-\lambda)}{(2-\lambda)\Gamma(\beta+2)} \right\| \leq \\ &M \left\| \frac{\beta-1}{\Gamma(\beta+1)} + \frac{2(\beta+1-\lambda)}{(2-\lambda)\Gamma(\beta+2)} \right\| |(t_1 - t_2)|. \end{aligned}$$

则 $t_1 \rightarrow t_2$ 时, $\|Tu(t_1) - Tu(t_2)\| \rightarrow 0$, 即 T 为全连续算子。所以, 由 Schauder 不动点定理, T 在 $u \in P$ 中存在一个不动点。所以, 微分方程 (1) 至少有一个解。

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