

带 p-Laplacian 算子的分数阶微分方程正解的存在性

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【摘要】本文探究了一类带有 p-Laplacian 算子的分数阶微分方程, 利用不动点定理得到了该方程组解的存在性.

【关键词】p-Laplacian 算子; 分数阶微分方程; 不动点定理

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1. 引言

本文探究带有 p-Laplacian 算子的分数阶微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} D_{0^+}^\beta (\varphi_p(D_{0^+}^\alpha u(t))) = f(t, u(\theta(t)), 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = u'(0) = 0, u(1) = h\left(\int_0^1 u(s)d\nu(s)\right), \\ \varphi_p(D_{0^+}^\alpha u(0)) = \varphi_p(D_{0^+}^\alpha u(1)) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中

$$\varphi_p(s) = s|s|^{p-2}, p > 1,$$

$$\varphi_p^{-1} = \varphi_q, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, 2 < \alpha \leq 3, 1 < \beta \leq 2, f \in C[0,1] \times R^+, R^+$$

$D_{0^+}^\alpha, D_{0^+}^\beta$ 是 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数, $h: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow R^+$ 的连续增函数,

$\theta, \nu \in (C[0,1], R)$ 且 ν 是增函数,

$0 \leq \theta(t) \leq t, \int_0^1 u(s)d\nu(s)$ 是 Niemann-Stilettos 积分.

令 $h(t) = t, \nu(t) = g(t)$, 问题 (1) 可转化为如下问题

$$\begin{cases} D_{0^+}^\beta (\varphi_p(D_{0^+}^\alpha u(t))) = f(t, u(\theta(t)), 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = u'(0) = 0, u(1) = \int_0^1 g(s)u(s)ds, \\ \varphi_p(D_{0^+}^\alpha u(0)) = \varphi_p(D_{0^+}^\alpha u(1)) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

在文献[1]中, 周新悦等应用不动点定理得到了其解的存在性.

受文献[1-8]启发, 本文将探究问题(1)的正解的存在性, 首先得到问题(1)对应的格林函数, 并验证格林函数的性质, 进而得到了问题(1)的等价积分方程, 最后, 利用不动点定理证明问题(1)正解的存在性.

2. 预备知识和引理

引理 1: 假设 $y \in C[0,1]$, 则问题

$$\begin{cases} D_{0^+}^\alpha u(t) + y(t) = 0, 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = u'(0) = 0, u(1) = h\left(\int_0^1 u(s)d\nu(s)\right), \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

有唯一解

$$u(t) = \int_0^1 G(t,s)y(s)ds + t^{\alpha-1}h\left(\int_0^1 u(s)d\nu(s)\right), \text{ 其中: } G(t,s) = \begin{cases} \frac{t^{\alpha-1}(1-s)^{\alpha-1} - (t-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ \frac{t^{\alpha-1}(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1, \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

证明: 问题 (2) 的通解为

$$u(t) = -\int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} y(s)ds + C_1 t^{\alpha-1} + C_2 t^{\alpha-2} + C_3 t^{\alpha-3} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{由 } u(0) = u'(0) = 0, u(1) = h\left(\int_0^1 u(s)d\nu(s)\right), \text{ 得,}$$

$$C_2 = C_3 = 0,$$

$$C_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} y(s)ds + h\left(\int_0^1 u(s)d\nu(s)\right) \quad (6)$$

所以,

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= -\int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} y(s)ds + \int_0^1 \frac{t^{\alpha-1}(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} y(s)ds + t^{\alpha-1}h\left(\int_0^1 u(s)d\nu(s)\right) \\ &= \int_0^1 G(t,s)y(s)ds + t^{\alpha-1}h\left(\int_0^1 u(s)d\nu(s)\right) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

引理 2: 假设 $w \in C[0,1]$, 则问题

$$\begin{cases} D_{0^+}^\beta (\varphi_p(D_{0^+}^\alpha u(t))) = w(t), 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = u'(0) = 0, u(1) = h\left(\int_0^1 u(s)d\nu(s)\right) \\ \varphi_p(D_{0^+}^\alpha u(0)) = \varphi_p(D_{0^+}^\alpha u(1)) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

有唯一解

$$u(t) = \int_0^1 G(t,s)\varphi_p\left(\int_0^1 H(s,\tau)w(\tau)d\tau\right)ds + t^{\alpha-1}h\left(\int_0^1 u(s)d\nu(s)\right) \quad (9)$$

这里:

$$H(t,\tau) = \begin{cases} \frac{(t-t\tau)^{\beta-1} - (t-\tau)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ \frac{(t-ts)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1, \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

证明: 问题 (3) 等价于

$$\varphi_p(D_{0^+}^\alpha u(t)) = \int_0^t \frac{(t-\tau)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)} w(\tau)d\tau + C_1 t^{\beta-1} + C_2 t^{\beta-2},$$

结合 $\varphi_p(D_{0^+}^\alpha u(0)) = \varphi_p(D_{0^+}^\alpha u(1)) = 0$, 可得,

$$C_2 = 0, \text{ 且 } C_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{(1-\tau)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)} w(\tau) d\tau, \text{ 因此,}$$

$$\varphi_p(D_{0^+}^\alpha u(t)) = \int_0^t \frac{(t-\tau)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)} w(\tau) d\tau - \int_0^1 \frac{(t-\tau)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)} w(\tau) d\tau \\ = - \int_0^1 H(t, \tau) w(\tau) d\tau,$$

其中

$$H(t, \tau) = \begin{cases} \frac{(t-t\tau)^{\beta-1} - (t-\tau)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ \frac{(t-ts)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1, \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

即 $D_{0^+}^\alpha u(t) + \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(s, \tau) w(\tau) d\tau \right) = 0$, 结合引理 2 可得,

$$u(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(s, \tau) w(\tau) d\tau \right) ds + t^{\alpha-1} h \left(\int_0^1 u(s) d\nu(s) \right) \quad (13)$$

类同引理 1 及引理 2 易知:

引理 3^[7]: $G(t, s)$ 有如下的性质:

(1) $0 \leq G(t, s) \leq \omega(s)$, $(t, s) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$, 其中 $\omega(s) = \frac{s(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)}$,

(2) $G(t, s) \geq k(t)\omega(s)$, $(t, s) \in \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$ 其中

$$H(t, s) = \frac{(t-ts)^{\beta-1} - (t-s)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)} = \frac{(t-ts)^{\beta-2}(t-ts) - (t-s)^{\beta-2}(t-s)}{\Gamma(\beta)} \geq \\ \frac{t(1-s)^{\beta-2}s(1-t)}{\Gamma(\beta)} = \frac{t^{\beta-2}(1-s)^{\beta-1}s(1-t)}{(1-s)\Gamma(\beta)} \geq \frac{t^{\beta-2}(1-t)}{(\beta-1)} \cdot \frac{s(1-s)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta-1)} \geq \frac{\vartheta(s)}{4^{\beta-1}(\beta-1)}. \quad (17)$$

当 $t \leq s$ 时,

$$H(t, s) = \frac{t^{\beta-1}(1-s)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)} \leq \frac{t^{\beta-2}s(1-s)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta-1)} \leq \frac{s(1-s)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta-1)} = \vartheta(s). \quad (18)$$

且, 当 $(t, s) \in I \times (0, 1) = \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right) \times (0, 1)$ 时,

$$H(t, s) = \frac{t^{\beta-1}(1-s)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)} = \frac{t^{\beta-1}(1-s)^{\beta-1}}{(\beta-1)\Gamma(\beta-1)} \geq \\ \frac{t^{\beta-1}}{(\beta-1)} \cdot \frac{s(1-s)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta-1)} \geq \frac{\vartheta(s)}{4^{\beta-1}(\beta-1)}.$$

$$(Tu)(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(s, \tau) f(\tau, u(\theta(\tau))) d\tau \right) ds + t^{\alpha-1} h \left(\int_0^1 u(s) d\nu(s) \right) \quad (21)$$

那么边值问题(1)有一个解当且仅当 T 有一个不动点。令

$$\Delta = \left(\int_I \omega(s) \varphi_q \left(\int_I \vartheta(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \right)^{-1}, \quad (22)$$

$$\Lambda = \left(\int_0^1 \omega(s) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 \vartheta(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \right)^{-1}$$

$$\min_{t \in I} (Tu)(t) = \min_{t \in I} \left\{ \int_0^1 G(t, s) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(s, \tau) f(\tau, u(\theta(\tau))) d\tau \right) ds + t^{\alpha-1} h \left(\int_0^1 u(s) d\nu(s) \right) \right\} \geq \\ \frac{1}{4^{\alpha-1}(\alpha-1)} \left\{ \int_0^1 \omega(s) f(s, u(\theta(s))) ds + h \left(\int_0^1 u(s) d\nu(s) \right) \right\} \geq \frac{1}{4^{\alpha-1}(\alpha-1)} \|Tu\|. \quad (23)$$

所以 $T(K) \subset K$, 再依据 Arzela-Ascoli 定理可得, 算子 $T : K \rightarrow E$ 是全连续算子。

定理 1: 假设常数 $R > r > 0$ 满足:

$$k(t) = \min \left\{ \frac{(1-t)t^{\alpha-2}}{\alpha-1}, \frac{t^{\alpha-1}}{\alpha-1} \right\} = \begin{cases} \frac{t^{\alpha-1}}{\alpha-1}, & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ \frac{(1-t)t^{\alpha-2}}{\alpha-1}, & \frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq 1, \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

引理 4: $H(t, s)$ 有如下的性质:

(1) $0 \leq H(t, s) \leq \vartheta(s)$, $(t, s) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$,

$$\text{其中 } \vartheta(s) = \frac{s(1-s)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta-1)},$$

$$(2) H(t, s) \geq \frac{\vartheta(s)}{4^{\beta-1}(\beta-1)}, (t, s) \in I \times (0, 1) = \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right) \times (0, 1). \quad (15)$$

证明: 显然 $H(t, s) \geq 0$, $(t, s) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$, 当 $t \geq s$ 时,

$$H(t, s) = \frac{(t-ts)^{\beta-1} - (t-s)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)} = \frac{(\beta-1)}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_{t-s}^{t(1-s)} x^{\beta-2} dx \\ = \frac{(\beta-1)[t(1-s)]^{\beta-2} [t(1-s) - (t-s)]}{\Gamma(\beta)} \\ \leq \frac{[t(1-s)]^{\beta-2} s(1-s)}{\Gamma(\beta-1)} \leq \frac{(1-s)^{\beta-2} s(1-s)}{\Gamma(\beta-1)} = \vartheta(s).$$

且, 当 $(t, s) \in I \times (0, 1) = \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right) \times (0, 1)$ 时,

3. 主要结果

设 $E = C([0, 1], R)$, 其范数定义为

$\|x\| = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |x(t)|$, $u \in E$, 锥 $K \subset E$ 分别定义为:

$$K = \left\{ u \in E : \min_{t \in [0, 1]} u(t) \geq 0 \right\}$$

$$\min_{t \in I} u(t) \geq \frac{1}{4^{\alpha-1}(\alpha-1)} \|u\| \quad (20)$$

且 $K \subset E$, 下面我们定义算子 $T : K \rightarrow E$,

$$(Tu)(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(s, \tau) f(\tau, u(\theta(\tau))) d\tau \right) ds + t^{\alpha-1} h \left(\int_0^1 u(s) d\nu(s) \right) \quad (21)$$

引理 5: 算子 $T : K \rightarrow E$ 是全连续算子。

证明: 易知 $T : K \rightarrow E$ 是连续的. 根据引理 3 及 4 得:

$$(H_1) f(t, u(\theta(t))) \geq \varphi_p(\Delta 4^{\alpha-1}(\alpha-1)r), (t, u) \in [0, 1] \times [0, r]; \quad (24)$$

$$(H_2) f(t, u(\theta(t))) \leq \varphi_p \left(\frac{\Delta R}{2} \right), (t, u) \in [0, 1] \times [0, R]; \quad (25)$$

则问题(1)至少有一个正解.

证明: 令 $\Omega_1 = \{u \in E : \|u\| \leq r\}$, 对于 $u \in \partial\Omega_1$, 由引理 3、4 及 (H_1) 知:

$$\begin{aligned} (Tu)(t) &= \int_0^1 G(t,s) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(s,\tau) f(\tau, u(\theta(\tau))) d\tau \right) ds + t^{\alpha-1} h \left(\int_0^1 u(s) d\nu(s) \right) \geq \\ &\quad \int_0^1 G(t,s) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(s,\tau) f(\tau, u(\theta(\tau))) d\tau \right) ds \geq \\ &\quad \Delta \cdot 4^{\alpha-1} (\alpha-1) \cdot r \cdot \frac{\left(\int_0^1 \omega(s) \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{4^{\beta-1} (\beta-1)} \int_0^s g(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \right)}{4^{\alpha-1} (\alpha-1)} = r. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

故, 当 $u \in \partial\Omega_1$ 时,

$$\|Tu\| \geq \|u\|, u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1. \quad (27)$$

另一方面, 令 $\Omega_2 = \{u \in E : \|u\| \leq R\}$, 其中

$$R \geq \max\{2h(R(v(1)-v(0))), r\}$$

对于 $u \in \partial\Omega_2$, 由引理 3、4 及 (H_2) 知:

$$\begin{aligned} (Tu)(t) &= \int_0^1 G(t,s) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 H(s,\tau) f(\tau, u(\theta(\tau))) d\tau \right) ds + t^{\alpha-1} h \left(\int_0^1 u(s) d\nu(s) \right) \leq \\ &\quad \int_0^1 \omega(s) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 g(s) f(\tau, u(\theta(\tau))) d\tau \right) ds + h \left(\int_0^1 u(s) d\nu(s) \right) \leq \\ &\quad \frac{\Lambda R}{2} \left(\int_0^1 \omega(s) \varphi_q \left(\int_0^1 g(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \right) + h(R(v(1)-v(0))) \leq R \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

于是, 当 $u \in \partial\Omega_2$ 时,

$$\|Tu\| \leq \|u\|, u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2. \quad (29)$$

综上, 由不动点定理^[8]知, 问题(1)至少有一个正解. (证毕)

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