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# 一类带有 $p$ -Laplacian 算子的 分数阶差分方程的多重解

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**摘要:** 研究了一类带有  $p$ -Laplacian 算子并依赖于正参数  $\lambda$  的分数阶差分方程的边值问题. 利用变分法和带有强制条件的临界点定理, 得到了当正参数  $\lambda$  属于某个确定区间时该边值问题至少有 3 个解的结果.

**关键词:**  $p$ -Laplacian 算子; 变分法; 临界点定理; 多重解

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## Multiple solutions for a class of fractional difference equations involving the $p$ -Laplacian operator

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**Abstract:** We studied a class of fractional difference equations with boundary value conditions involving the  $p$ -Laplacian operator and depending on a positive real parameter  $\lambda$ . By using variational methods and the critical points theorem with coercive condition, the existence theorem of at least three solutions for this fractional boundary value problem is obtained when the positive parameter  $\lambda$  belongs to some determined interval.

**Key words:**  $p$ -Laplacian operator; variational methods; the critical points theorem; multiple solutions

分数阶微积分学理论已在物理学、动力学、化学、生物学、工程学等学科领域得到广泛的应用<sup>[1-2]</sup>, 分数阶差分方程作为新的研究课题, 近年来也取得一些成果<sup>[3-8]</sup>. 例如: Atici 等<sup>[6]</sup>研究了离散共轭分数阶边值问题的理论; Atici 等<sup>[7]</sup>利用分数阶差分方程建立了肿瘤增长模型; He Yansheng 等<sup>[8]</sup>通过变分法, 利用一类临界点定理证明了分数阶差分方程(FBVP)(1)–(2)至少有 3 个解. 本文基于文献[8], 利用不同的临界点定理证明 FBVP(1)–(2)至少有 3 个解.

本文研究的 FBVP 为:

$${}_{T-1}\Delta_{t-1}^\nu(\varphi_p({}_t\Delta_{\nu-1}^\nu x(t)))=\lambda f(t+\nu-1,x(t+\nu-1)),\,t\in[0,T]_{\mathbf{N}_0},\tag{1}$$

$$x(\nu-2)=\sum_{s=\nu-1}^{T+\nu}(T-s)^{(-\nu)}x(s)=0,\tag{2}$$

其中  $T\geqslant 1, \nu\in(0,1), t\in[0,T]_{\mathbf{N}_0}=\{0,1,2,\cdots,T\}, p\in\mathbf{R}$  且  $p>1, \varphi_p(t)=|t|^{p-2}t, {}_t\Delta_{\nu-1}^\nu$  和  ${}_{T-1}\Delta_{t-1}^\nu$  分别是左分数阶差分算子和右分数阶差分算子,  $f(t+\nu-1,g):[\nu-1,T+\nu-1]_{\mathbf{N}_{\nu-1}}\times\mathbf{R}\rightarrow\mathbf{R}$  是连续函数,  $\lambda$  是正参数. 为了方便, 这里记  $\mathbf{N}_a:=\{a,a+1,a+2,\cdots\}, [a,b]_{\mathbf{N}_a}:=\{a,a+1,a+2,\cdots,b\}$  ( $b-a\in\mathbf{N}_1$ ), 并且规定当  $m<j$  时  $\sum_{i=j}^m x(i)=0$ .

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## 1 预备知识

为了更清楚地阐述本文的结果,首先给出一些相关的概念和引理.

**定义 1**<sup>[7]</sup> 定义  $t^{(\nu)} := \frac{\Gamma(t+1)}{\Gamma(t+1-\nu)} (t, \nu \in \mathbf{R})$ , 规定: 当  $t+1-\nu$  是  $\Gamma$  函数的极点, 而  $t+1$  不是  $\Gamma$  函数的极点时,  $t^{(\nu)} = 0$ .

**定义 2**<sup>[7]</sup> 对于  $\nu > 0$ , 定义函数  $f$  的  $\nu$  阶分数和为

$$\Delta_a^{-\nu} f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu)} \sum_{s=a}^{t-\nu} (t-s-1)^{(\nu-1)} f(s), \quad t \in \mathbf{N}_{a+\nu}.$$

对于  $N \in \mathbf{N}$ ,  $0 \leq N-1 < \nu \leq N$ , 定义函数  $f$  的  $\nu$  阶分数差分为

$$\Delta^\nu f(t) = \Delta^N \Delta^{\nu-N} f(t), \quad t \in \mathbf{N}_{a+N-\nu}.$$

**定义 3**<sup>[7]</sup> 设  $f$  是任意实值函数,  $\nu \in (0, 1)$ , 左离散分数阶差分算子和右离散分数阶差分算子定义如下:

$${}_t \Delta_a^\nu f(t) = \Delta_t \Delta_a^{-(1-\nu)} f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\nu)} \Delta \sum_{s=a}^{t+\nu-1} (t-s-1)^{(-\nu)} f(s), \quad t \equiv a-\nu+1 \pmod{1};$$

$${}_b \Delta_t^\nu f(t) = -\Delta_b \Delta_t^{-(1-\nu)} f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\nu)} (-\Delta) \sum_{s=t+1-\nu}^b (t-s-1)^{(-\nu)} f(s), \quad t \equiv b+\nu-1 \pmod{1}.$$

**引理 1**<sup>[9]</sup> 如果对于实对称矩阵  $\mathbf{A}$ , 存在一个非奇异的实矩阵  $\mathbf{M}$ , 使得  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{M}^\top \mathbf{M}$ , 其中  $\mathbf{M}^\top$  是转置矩阵, 那么  $\mathbf{A}$  是正定的.

假设  $X$  是有限维的实 Banach 空间, 设  $E_\lambda : X \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  是满足下列结构的泛函:

( $\Delta$ )  $E_\lambda(x) := \Phi(x) + \lambda \Psi(x)$ ,  $x \in X$ . 其中  $\lambda$  是正参数,  $\Phi, \Psi : X \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  是两个在  $X$  上连续 Gateaux 可微的函数, 且  $\Phi$  是强制的, 即  $\lim_{\|x\| \rightarrow \infty} \Phi(x) = \infty$ .

对每个  $r > \inf_X \Phi$ , 设

$$\varphi_1(r) := \inf_{x \in \Phi^{-1}(\cdot) \cap ]-\infty, r[)} \frac{\Psi(x) - \inf_{\Phi^{-1}(\cdot) \cap ]-\infty, r[)} \Psi}{r - \Phi(x)}, \quad \varphi_2(r) := \inf_{x \in \Phi^{-1}(\cdot) \cap ]-\infty, r[)} \sup_{y \in \Phi^{-1}([r, +\infty[)} \frac{\Psi(x) - \Psi(y)}{\Phi(y) - \Phi(x)}.$$

在上述假设条件基础上, 有如下引理:

**引理 2**<sup>[10]</sup> 如果条件 ( $a_1$ ) 和 ( $a_2$ ) 成立, 那么对每个  $\lambda \in ]\frac{1}{\varphi_2(r)}, \frac{1}{\varphi_1(r)}[$ ,  $E_\lambda(x)$  至少有 3 个临界点.

( $a_1$ ) 存在  $r > \inf_X \Phi$ , 使得  $\varphi_1(r) < \varphi_2(r)$ ;

( $a_2$ ) 对每个  $\lambda \in ]\frac{1}{\varphi_2(r)}, \frac{1}{\varphi_1(r)}[$ , 有  $\lim_{\|x\| \rightarrow \infty} E_\lambda(x) = +\infty$ .

这里  $]a, b[$  表示区间  $(a, b)$ ,  $[a, b[$  表示区间  $[a, b)$ .

## 2 建立变分框架

设  $\Omega = \{x = (x(\nu-1), x(\nu), \dots, x(\nu+T-1))^T \mid x(\nu+i-1) \in \mathbf{R}, i=0, 1, \dots, T\}$  是  $T+1$  维 Hilbert 空间, 其内积和范数为  $\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{t=\nu-1}^{T+\nu-1} x(t)y(t)$ ,  $\|x\| = (\sum_{t=\nu-1}^{T+\nu-1} |\Delta_{\nu-1}^\nu x(t)|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}$ ,  $\|x\|_\infty = \max_{t \in [0, T]_{\mathbf{N}_0}} |x(t+\nu-1)|$ ,  $x, y \in \Omega$ . 在  $\Omega$  上定义泛函  $E_\lambda(x) = \frac{1}{p} \|x\|^p + \lambda J(x)$ ,  $x = (x(\nu-1), x(\nu), \dots, x(\nu+T-1))^T \in \Omega$ , 其中  $J(x) = -\sum_{t=0}^T F(t+\nu-1, x(t+\nu-1))$ ,  $F(t+\nu-1, x(t+\nu-1)) = \int_0^{x(t+\nu-1)} f(t+\nu-1, \xi) d\xi$ , 且  $x(\nu-2) = \sum_{s=\nu-1}^{T+\nu} (T-s)^{(-\nu)} x(s) = 0$ . 显然  $E_\lambda(0) = 0$ . 设

$$\bar{X}=\{\boldsymbol{x}=(x(\nu-2),x(\nu-1),\cdots,x(\nu+T))^{\mathrm{T}}\in\mathbf{R}^{T+3}\Big|x(\nu-2)=\sum_{s=\nu-1}^{T+\nu}(T-s)^{(-\nu)}x(s)=0\}.$$

由(2)式知 $\bar{X}$ 与 $\Omega$ 同构,当 $\boldsymbol{x}\in\Omega$ 时,可以将 $\boldsymbol{x}$ 延展成 $\boldsymbol{x}\in\bar{X}$ .

由定义3知对于 $\forall t\in[-1,T]_{\mathbf{N}_{-1}}, {}_t\Delta_{\nu-1}^{\nu}x(t)=\Delta\frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\nu)}\sum_{s=\nu-1}^{t+\nu-1}(t-s-1)^{(-\nu)}x(s)$ .记 $z(t+\nu-1)=\frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\nu)}\sum_{s=\nu-1}^{t+\nu-1}(t-s-1)^{(-\nu)}x(s)$ ,则:

$$\|\boldsymbol{x}\|=(\sum_{t=-1}^{T-1}|\Delta z(t+\nu-1)|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}},\tag{3}$$

$$z(\nu-2)=0, z(\nu-1)=\frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\nu)}\sum_{s=\nu-1}^{\nu-1}(-s-1)^{(-\nu)}x(s)=x(\nu-1),$$

$$z(\nu)=\frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\nu)}\sum_{s=\nu-1}^{1+\nu-1}(1-s-1)^{(-\nu)}x(s)=(1-\nu)x(\nu-1)+x(\nu),$$

$$z(\nu+1)=\frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\nu)}\sum_{s=\nu-1}^{2+\nu-1}(2-s-1)^{(-\nu)}x(s)=\frac{(2-\nu)(1-\nu)}{2!}x(\nu-1)+(1-\nu)x(\nu)+x(\nu+1),$$

...

$$z(T+\nu-1)=\frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\nu)}\sum_{s=\nu-1}^{T+\nu-1}(T-s-1)^{(-\nu)}x(s)=\frac{(T-\nu)(T-1-\nu)\cdots(1-\nu)}{T!}x(\nu-1)+\frac{(T-1-\nu)(T-2-\nu)\cdots(1-\nu)}{(T-1)!}x(\nu)+\cdots+(1-\nu)x(\nu+T-2)+x(\nu+T-1),$$

$$z(T+\nu)=\frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\nu)}\sum_{s=\nu-1}^{T+\nu}(T-s)^{(-\nu)}x(s)=0.\tag{4}$$

即 $\boldsymbol{z}=\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{x}$ ,其中 $\boldsymbol{x}=(x(\nu-1),x(\nu),\cdots,x(\nu+T-1))^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{z}=(z(\nu-1),z(\nu),\cdots,z(\nu+T-1))^{\mathrm{T}}$ ,

$$\boldsymbol{B}=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1-\nu & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \frac{(2-\nu)(1-\nu)}{2!} & 1-\nu & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{(T-\nu)(T-1-\nu)\cdots(1-\nu)}{T!} & \frac{(T-1-\nu)(T-2-\nu)\cdots(1-\nu)}{(T-1)!} & \cdots & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{(T+1)\times(T+1)}.$$

由引理1知 $\boldsymbol{B}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{B}$ 是正定矩阵.设 $\mu_{\min}$ 和 $\mu_{\max}$ 分别表示 $\boldsymbol{B}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{B}$ 最小特征值和最大特征值,由 $\boldsymbol{z}=\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{x}$ 有

$$\frac{\mu_{\min}}{T+1}\|\boldsymbol{x}\|_{\infty}^2\leqslant\|\boldsymbol{z}\|_{\infty}^2\leqslant\mu_{\max}(T+1)\|\boldsymbol{x}\|_{\infty}^2.\tag{5}$$

**引理3**<sup>[8]</sup> 若 $\boldsymbol{x}=(x(\nu-1),x(\nu),\cdots,x(\nu+T-1))^{\mathrm{T}}\in\Omega$ 是 $E_{\lambda}(\boldsymbol{x})$ 的临界点,则 $\boldsymbol{x}=(x(\nu-2),x(\nu-1),\cdots,x(\nu+T))^{\mathrm{T}}\in\bar{X}$ 是FBVP(1)–(2)的解.

3 主要结果及其证明

为了方便,设 $c,d$ 是两个正常数,记

$$\theta(c)=\frac{\sum_{t=0}^T\sup_{|\xi|\leqslant c}F(t+\nu-1,\xi)}{c^p},\Gamma(d)=\frac{\sum_{t=0}^T[F(t+\nu-1,d)-\sup_{|\xi|\leqslant c}F(t+\nu-1,\xi)]}{d^p}.$$

**定理1** 假设存在4个正常数 $a,c,d$ 和 $s$ ,且 $c<d,s<p$ 使得下列条件成立:

$$(b_1)\ \theta(c)<\frac{\sqrt{\mu_{\min}^p}}{(T+1)^{(3p-2)/2}}\Gamma(d);$$

$$(b_2) \quad F(t+\nu-1, \xi) \leq a(1+|\xi|^s), (t, \xi) \in [0, T]_{N_0} \times \mathbf{R}.$$

则对于  $\forall \lambda \in ]\frac{1}{p\Gamma(d)}, \frac{\sqrt{\mu_{\min}^p}}{p(T+1)^{(3p-2)/2}\theta(c)}[$ , FBVP(1)–(2) 至少有 3 个解.

**证明** 为了应用引理 2, 令  $X = \Omega$ . 对于  $\forall x \in \Omega$ , 令

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{p} \|x\|^p, \quad \Psi(x) = -\sum_{t=0}^T F(t+\nu-1, x(t+\nu-1)).$$

则对每个  $\lambda > 0$  有  $E_\lambda(x) := \Phi(x) + \lambda \Psi(x)$ , 且  $\lim_{\|x\| \rightarrow \infty} \Phi(x) = \infty$ . 显然  $E_\lambda(x)$  满足条件  $(\Lambda)$ . 现取  $r =$

$$\frac{c^p \sqrt{\mu_{\min}^p}}{p(T+1)^{(3p-2)/2}}, \text{ 以下将表明 } \varphi_1(r) < \varphi_2(r).$$

事实上对于  $\forall x \in \Omega, z = Bx, \exists j \in [\nu-1, \nu+T-1]_{N_{\nu-1}}$ , 使  $z(j) = \max_{t \in [0, T]_{N_0}} |z(t+\nu-1)|$ , 并且

$$z(j) \leq \frac{1}{2} (|z(j)| + |z(j)|) = \frac{1}{2} (|z(\nu-1) - z(\nu-2) + z(\nu) - z(\nu-1) + \cdots + z(j) - z(j-1)| +$$

$$|z(j+1) - z(j) + z(j+2) - z(j+1) + \cdots + z(T+\nu) - z(T+\nu-1)|) \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=-1}^{T-1} |\Delta z(t+\nu-1)| +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} |z(T+\nu-1)| = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=-1}^{T-1} |\Delta z(t+\nu-1)| + \frac{1}{2} |z(T+\nu-1) - z(T+\nu-2) + z(T+\nu-2) - z(T+$$

$$\nu-3) + \cdots + z(\nu-1) - z(\nu-2)| \leq \sum_{t=-1}^{T-1} |\Delta z(t+\nu-1)| \leq (\sum_{t=-1}^{T-1} |\Delta z(t+\nu-1)|^{\frac{1}{p}})^{\frac{1}{p}} (\sum_{t=-1}^{T-1} 1^{\frac{p}{p-1}})^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \leq$$

$$(T+1)^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \|x\|, \text{ 因此 } \|z\|_\infty = \max_{t \in [0, T]_{N_0}} |z(t+\nu-1)| \leq (T+1)^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \|x\|. \text{ 由 (5) 式知 } \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{\min}}{T+1}} \|x\|_\infty \leq$$

$$\|z\|_\infty, \text{ 于是 } \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{\min}}{T+1}} \|x\|_\infty \leq (T+1)^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \|x\|, \text{ 即 } \|x\|_\infty \leq \frac{(T+1)^{\frac{3p-2}{2p}}}{\sqrt{\mu_{\min}}} \|x\|. \text{ 对于 } r > \inf_X \Phi \text{ 有}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1(r) &= \inf_{\|x\| < (pr)^{1/p}} \frac{\Psi(x) - \inf_{\|x\| \leq (pr)^{1/p}} \Psi}{r - \|x\|^p/p} \leq \frac{-\inf_{\|x\| \leq (pr)^{1/p}} \Psi}{r} = \frac{\sup_{\|x\| \leq (pr)^{1/p}} \sum_{t=0}^T F(t+\nu-1, x(t+\nu-1))}{r} \leq \\ &= \frac{p(T+1)^{(3p-2)/2}}{c^p \sqrt{\mu_{\min}^p}} \sum_{t=0}^T \sup_{|\xi| \leq c} F(t+\nu-1, \xi) = \frac{p(T+1)^{(3p-2)/2}}{\sqrt{\mu_{\min}^p}} \theta(c). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

选取  $\tilde{y} = (\tilde{y}(\nu-1), \tilde{y}(\nu), \dots, \tilde{y}(\nu+T-1))^T \in \Omega$ , 且  $\tilde{y}(t+\nu-1) = d (t \in [0, T]_{N_0})$ , 则由 (3) 和 (4) 式知

$$\|\tilde{y}\| = (|\Delta z(\nu-2)|^p + |\Delta z(\nu-1)|^p + |\Delta z(\nu)|^p + |\Delta z(\nu+1)|^p + |\Delta z(T+\nu-2)|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} = (d^p + (1-\nu)^p d^p + [\frac{(2-\nu)(1-\nu)}{2!}]^p d^p + [\frac{(3-\nu)(2-\nu)(1-\nu)}{3!}]^p d^p + \cdots + [\frac{(T-\nu)(T-1-\nu)\cdots(1-\nu)}{T!}]^p d^p)^{\frac{1}{p}},$$

显然  $\|\tilde{y}\| > d > c > (pr)^{\frac{1}{p}}$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_2(r) &= \inf_{\|x\| < (pr)^{1/p}} \sup_{\|y\| \geq (pr)^{1/p}} \frac{\sum_{t=0}^T F(t+\nu-1, y(t+\nu-1)) - \sum_{t=0}^T F(t+\nu-1, x(t+\nu-1))}{\|y\|^p/p - \|x\|^p/p} \geq \\ &= p \inf_{\|x\| < (pr)^{1/p}} \frac{\sum_{t=0}^T F(t+\nu-1, d) - \sum_{t=0}^T \sup_{|\xi| \leq c} F(t+\nu-1, \xi)}{d^p - \|x\|^p} = \\ &= p [\sum_{t=0}^T F(t+\nu-1, d) - \sum_{t=0}^T \sup_{|\xi| \leq c} F(t+\nu-1, \xi)] \inf_{\|x\| < (pr)^{1/p}} \frac{1}{d^p - \|x\|^p} \geq \\ &= p \frac{\sum_{t=0}^T [F(t+\nu-1, d) - \sup_{|\xi| \leq c} F(t+\nu-1, \xi)]}{d^p} \geq p\Gamma(d) > \frac{p(T+1)^{(3p-2)/2}}{\sqrt{\mu_{\min}^p}} \theta(c). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

由(6)式和(7)式知  $\varphi_2(r) > \varphi_1(r)$ . 对于  $\forall \mathbf{x} \in \Omega$ , 且  $\lambda > 0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} E_\lambda(\mathbf{x}) &= \frac{1}{p} \|\mathbf{x}\|^p - \lambda \sum_{t=0}^T F(t+\nu-1, x(t+\nu-1)) \geq \\ &\frac{1}{p} \|\mathbf{x}\|^p - \lambda \sum_{t=0}^T a(1 + |x(t+\nu-1)|^s) \geq \frac{1}{p} \|\mathbf{x}\|^p - \lambda \sum_{t=0}^T a(1 + \|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty^s) = \\ &\frac{1}{p} \|\mathbf{x}\|^p - a\lambda(T+1) - a\lambda(T+1) \|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty^s \geq \\ &\frac{1}{p} \|\mathbf{x}\|^p - a\lambda(T+1) - \frac{a\lambda(T+1)^{\frac{3p-2s}{2p}+1}}{\sqrt{\mu_{\min}^s}} \|\mathbf{x}\|^s. \end{aligned}$$

显然  $\lim_{\|\mathbf{x}\| \rightarrow \infty} E_\lambda(\mathbf{x}) = +\infty$ , 因此由引理 2 知结论成立.

现考虑  $s = p$  的情形.

**定理 2** 假设存在 3 个正常数  $a, c, d$ , 且  $c < d$ ,  $s < p$  使得条件(b<sub>1</sub>)成立. 另假设如下条件成立:

$$(b_3) \quad F(t+\nu-1, \xi) \leq a(1 + |\xi|^p), \quad (t, \xi) \in [0, T]_{\mathbb{N}_0} \times \mathbf{R}, \text{ 且 } a < \frac{\Gamma(d) \sqrt{\mu_{\min}^p}}{(T+1)^{3p/2}}.$$

则对于  $\forall \lambda \in ] \frac{1}{p\Gamma(d)}, \frac{\sqrt{\mu_{\min}^p}}{p(T+1)^{(3p-2)/2}} \min\{\frac{1}{\theta(c)}, \frac{1}{a(T+1)}\} [$ , FBVP(1)–(2) 至少有 3 个解.

**证明** 证明  $\varphi_2(r) > \varphi_1(r)$  的过程与定理 1 的证明相同. 下面证明  $E_\lambda(\mathbf{x})$  是强制的. 事实上

$$\begin{aligned} E_\lambda(\mathbf{x}) &= \frac{1}{p} \|\mathbf{x}\|^p - \lambda \sum_{t=0}^T F(t+\nu-1, x(t+\nu-1)) \geq \\ &\frac{1}{p} \|\mathbf{x}\|^p - \lambda \sum_{t=0}^T a(1 + |x(t+\nu-1)|^p) \geq \\ &\frac{1}{p} \|\mathbf{x}\|^p - \lambda \sum_{t=0}^T a(1 + \|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty^p) = \frac{1}{p} \|\mathbf{x}\|^p - a\lambda(T+1) - a\lambda(T+1) \|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty^p \geq \\ &\frac{1}{p} \|\mathbf{x}\|^p - a\lambda(T+1) - \frac{a\lambda(T+1)^{\frac{3p}{2}}}{\sqrt{\mu_{\min}^p}} \|\mathbf{x}\|^p = [\frac{1}{p} - \frac{a\lambda(T+1)^{3p/2}}{\sqrt{\mu_{\min}^p}}] \|\mathbf{x}\|^p - a\lambda(T+1). \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\lambda < \frac{\sqrt{\mu_{\min}^p}}{ap(T+1)^{3p/2}}$ , 所以  $\frac{1}{p} - \frac{a\lambda(T+1)^{3p/2}}{\sqrt{\mu_{\min}^p}} > 0$ , 由此得  $\lim_{\|\mathbf{x}\| \rightarrow \infty} E_\lambda(\mathbf{x}) = +\infty$ .

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