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一类分数阶 q -差分方程边值问题正解的存在性

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摘要: 研究了一类分数阶 q -差分方程多点边值问题, 其中控制函数含有分数阶导数. 首先通过变换将该问题转化为带有分数阶积分控制的边值问题, 并分析了格林函数的一些性质; 其次利用 Arzela-Ascoli 不动点定理及上下解方法, 证明了该方程正解的存在性; 最后通过实例验证了本文所得结论的正确性.

关键词: 分数阶 q -差分; Banach 空间; 上下解方法; 解的存在性

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Existence of positive solutions for a class of the boundary value problems of fractional q -difference equations

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Abstract: We study a class of the boundary value problems of fractional q -difference equations. Here, the fractional derivative is contained in control function. Firstly, we transform the problem into a boundary value problem with fractional integrals control and analyze some properties of the Green function. Secondly, the existence of the solutions of the equation are proved by using the Arzela-Ascoli fixed point theorem in Banach space and upper and lower solution method. Finally, we give a example to illustrate our results.

Key words: fractional q -differences; Banach space; upper and lower solution method; existence of solutions

1910 年, Jackson^[1-2] 提出了 q -微积分概念, 之后由 Al-Salam^[3] 和 Agarwal^[4] 给出了分数阶 q -微积分的基本概念和性质. 近年来, q -差分微积分在量子模型、信号分析理论等数学物理问题中得到了广泛的研究和应用, 其中关于分数阶 q -差分方程边值问题解存在性的研究也取得了大量成果^[5-14], 但这些成果中多数研究的是带有整数阶边值条件的 q -差分方程的解, 而带有分数阶 q -差分边界条件的研究结果相对较少. 如: 文献[13] 的作者研究了带有 p -Laplacian 算子的三点边值问题

$$\begin{cases} D_q^\alpha(\varphi_p(D_q^\alpha u(t)) + f(t, u(t)) = 0, & 0 < t < 1, 2 < \alpha < 3; \\ u(0) = D_q u(0), D_q u(1) = 0, (D_{\sigma^+} u)(t) \big|_{t=0} = 0, \end{cases}$$

并利用偏序集上的不动点定理证明了正解和非递减解的存在唯一性; 文献[14] 的作者研究了带有 p -Laplacian 算子的两点边值问题

$$\begin{cases} D_q^\beta(\varphi_p(D_q^\alpha u(t)) = f(t, u(t)), & 0 < t < 1, 1 < \alpha, \beta \leq 2; \\ u(0) = u(1) = 0, D_q^\alpha u(0) = D_q^\alpha u(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

并利用 Schauder 不动点定理和上下解方法获得了解的存在性结果.

本文研究如下分数阶 q -差分方程多点边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} D_q^\alpha x(t) = -\lambda f(t, x(t), D_q^\beta x(t)), t \in (0, 1); \\ x(0) = 0, D_q^\gamma x(1) = \sum_{i=1}^{p-2} \alpha_i D_q^\gamma x(\xi_i). \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 λ 是参数, $1 < \alpha \leq 2$, $\alpha - \beta > 1$, $\alpha_i \in [0, +\infty)$, $\sum_{i=1}^{p-2} \alpha_i \xi_i^{\alpha-\gamma-1} < 1$, $f: (0, 1) \times (0, +\infty) \times (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ 是连续函数. 本文将利用 Arzela-Ascoli 不动点定理及上下解方法证明该边值问题正解的存在性.

1 预备知识

定义 1^[15] $[a]_q = \frac{1-q^a}{1-q}$, $a \in \mathbf{R}$, $q \in (0, 1)$.

定义 2^[15] 幂指数函数 $(a-b)^n$ 的 q -类似定义为:

$$(a-b)^{(0)} = 1, (a-b)^{(n)} = a^n \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (a-bq^k), n \in \mathbf{N}, a, b \in \mathbf{R};$$

$$(a-b)^{(\alpha)} = a^\alpha \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a-bq^n}{a-bq^{\alpha+n}}, \alpha \in \mathbf{R}, \text{ 特别地, } b=0 \text{ 时 } a^{(\alpha)} = a^\alpha.$$

定义 3^[15] q - Γ 函数定义为 $\Gamma_q(x) = \frac{(1-q)^{(x-1)}}{(1-q)^{x-1}}$, $x \in \mathbf{R} \setminus \{0, -1, -2, \dots\}$. 易知 $\Gamma_q(x+1) = [x]_q \Gamma_q(x)$.

定义 4^[15] Riemann-Liouville 型分数阶 q -积分定义为:

$$(I_q^0 f)(x) = f(x), (I_q^\alpha f)(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\alpha)} \int_0^x (x-qt)^{(\alpha-1)} f(t) d_q t, \alpha > 0, x \in [0, 1],$$

其中 $f(x)$ 是定义在 $[0, 1]$ 上的函数.

定义 5^[15] Riemann-Liouville 型分数阶 q -导数定义为:

$$(D_q^\alpha f)(x) = \begin{cases} (I_q^{-\alpha} f)(x), \alpha < 0; \\ f(x), \alpha = 0; \\ (D_q^{[\alpha]} I_q^{[\alpha]-\alpha} f)(x), \alpha > 0, \end{cases}$$

这里 $[\alpha]$ 是大于或等于 α 的最小整数.

引理 1^[15] 设 $\alpha > 0$, p 是正整数, 则

$$(I_q^\alpha D_q^p f)(x) = (D_q^p I_q^\alpha f)(x) - \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} \frac{x^{\alpha-p+k}}{\Gamma_q(\alpha+k-p+1)} (D_q^k f)(0).$$

引理 2^[15] 设 $\alpha > \beta \geq 0$, $f(x)$ 是定义在 $d=c$ 上的函数, 则: (a) $(I_q^\beta I_q^\alpha f)(x) = (I_q^{\alpha+\beta} f)(x)$; (b) $(D_q^\alpha I_q^\alpha f)(x) = f(x)$; (c) $(D_q^\beta I_q^\alpha f)(x) = (I_q^{\alpha-\beta} f)(x)$.

引理 3^[15] 设 $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}^+ / \mathbf{N}_0$, $f(x)$ 是定义在 $[0, 1]$ 上的函数, 则 $(D_q D_q^\alpha f)(x) = (D_q^{\alpha+1} f)(x)$.

引理 4^[15] 设 $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}^+$, $\lambda \in (-1, +\infty)$, 则 $I_q^\alpha t^\lambda = \frac{\Gamma_q(\lambda+1)}{\Gamma_q(\alpha+\lambda+1)} t^{\alpha+\lambda}$, $t \in (0, 1]$.

引理 5^[15] 假设 $\sigma > 0$, $\gamma > 0$, 且 $\sigma - \gamma - 1 > 0$, 则 $D_q^\gamma t^{\sigma-1} = \frac{\Gamma_q(\sigma)}{\Gamma_q(\sigma-\gamma)} t^{\sigma-\gamma-1}$, $t \in (0, 1]$.

引理 6 假设 $h \in \mathbf{C}[0, 1]$, $1 < \alpha - \beta \leq 2$, $0 < \beta \leq \gamma < 1$, 则边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -D_q^\alpha x(t) = h(t), t \in (0, 1); \\ x(0) = 0, D_q^\gamma x(1) = \sum_{i=1}^{p-2} \alpha_i D_q^\gamma x(\xi_i) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

与边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -D_q^{\alpha-\beta}y(t)=h(t), t \in (0,1); \\ I_q^\beta y(t)|_{t=0}=0, D_q^{\gamma-\beta}y(1)=\sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i D_q^{\gamma-\beta}y(\xi_i) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

等价.

证明 作变换 $x(t)=I_q^\beta y(t)$, 则由定义 6、引理 2 和引理 3 有 $D_q^\alpha x(t)=D_q^\alpha I_q^\beta y(t)=D_q^{\alpha-\beta}y(t)$, $D_q^\gamma x(t)=D_q^{\gamma-\beta}y(t)$. 即如果 $x(t)$ 是问题(2)的解, 那么 $y(t)$ 是问题(3)的解, 反之亦然.

类似地有:

引理 7 边值问题(1)等价于问题:

$$\begin{cases} -D_q^{\alpha-\beta}y(t)=\lambda f(t, I_q^\beta y(t), y(t)), t \in (0,1); \\ I_q^\beta y(t)|_{t=0}=0, D_q^{\gamma-\beta}y(1)=\sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i D_q^{\gamma-\beta}y(\xi_i). \end{cases}$$

引理 8 边值问题(3)等价于问题:

$$\begin{cases} -D_q^{\alpha-\beta}y(t)=h(t), t \in (0,1); \\ y(0)=0, D_q^{\gamma-\beta}y(1)=\sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i D_q^{\gamma-\beta}y(\xi_i). \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

证明 假设 $y(t)$ 是问题(3)的解, 则由引理 1 和引理 4 有:

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= -I_q^{\alpha-\beta}h(t) + c_1 t^{\alpha-\beta-1} + c_2 t^{\alpha-\beta-2}, \\ I_q^\beta y(t) &= -I_q^\alpha h(t) + c_1 \frac{\Gamma_q(\alpha-\beta)}{\Gamma_q(\alpha)} t^{\alpha-1} + c_2 \frac{\Gamma_q(\alpha-\beta-1)}{\Gamma_q(\alpha-1)} t^{\alpha-2}. \end{aligned}$$

由 $I_q^\beta y(t)|_{t=0}=0$ 推出 $c_2=0$, 则 $y(t)=-I_q^{\alpha-\beta}h(t)+c_1 t^{\alpha-\beta-1}+c_2 t^{\alpha-\beta-2}$. 由 $y(0)=0$ 也可推出 $c_2=0$, 则 $y(t)$ 满足问题(4). 同样, 如果 $y(t)$ 满足问题(4), 则 $y(t)$ 满足问题(3).

由引理 6—8 可知, 要研究问题(1)的解的存在性, 只需研究如下问题解的存在性:

$$\begin{cases} -D_q^{\alpha-\beta}y(t)=\lambda f(t, I_q^\beta y(t), y(t)), t \in (0,1); \\ y(0)=0, D_q^{\gamma-\beta}y(1)=\sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i D_q^{\gamma-\beta}y(\xi_i). \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

下面为考虑问题(5), 首先给出上下解的定义如下:

定义 6 一个连续函数 $\varphi(t)$ 称为边值问题(5)的一个下解, 若满足

$$\begin{cases} -D_q^{\alpha-\beta}\varphi(t) \leq \lambda f(t, I_q^\beta \varphi(t), \varphi(t)); \\ \varphi(0) \geq 0, D_q^{\gamma-\beta}\varphi(1) \geq \sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i D_q^{\gamma-\beta}\varphi(\xi_i). \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

定义 7 一个连续函数 $\psi(t)$ 称为边值问题(5)的一个上解, 若满足

$$\begin{cases} -D_q^{\alpha-\beta}\psi(t) \geq \lambda f(t, I_q^\beta \psi(t), \psi(t)); \\ \psi(0) \leq 0, D_q^{\gamma-\beta}\psi(1) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i D_q^{\gamma-\beta}\psi(\xi_i). \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

2 Green 函数及其性质

为方便, 记:

$$\begin{aligned} k_1(t, s) &= \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\alpha-\beta)} \begin{cases} t^{\alpha-\beta-1}(1-qs)^{(\alpha-\gamma-1)} - (t-qs)^{(\alpha-\beta-1)}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1; \\ t^{\alpha-\beta-1}(1-qs)^{(\alpha-\gamma-1)}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1. \end{cases} \\ k_2(t, s) &= \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\alpha-\beta)} \begin{cases} (t(1-qs))^{(\alpha-\gamma-1)} - (t-qs)^{(\alpha-\gamma-1)}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1; \\ (t(1-qs))^{(\alpha-\gamma-1)}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1. \end{cases} \\ k(t, s) &= k_1(t, s) + \frac{t^{\alpha-\beta-1}}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i \xi_i^{\alpha-\gamma-1}} \sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i k_2(\xi_i, s). \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

引理 9 问题(5) 的唯一解为 $y(t) = \int_0^1 k(t,s)h(s)d_qs$.

证明 利用引理 1, 有 $y(t) = -I_q^{\alpha-\beta}h(t) + c_1t^{\alpha-\beta-1} + c_2t^{\alpha-\beta-2}$. 由 $y(0) = 0$ 知 $c_2 = 0$. 再由引理 5 有

$D_q^{\gamma-\beta}y(t) = -I_q^{\alpha-\gamma}h(t) + c_1 \frac{\Gamma_q(\alpha-\beta)}{\Gamma_q(\alpha-\gamma)}t^{\alpha-\gamma-1}$, 于是

$$D_q^{\gamma-\beta}y(\xi_i) = -\frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\alpha-\gamma)}\int_0^{\xi_i}(\xi_i - qs)^{(\alpha-\gamma-1)}h(s)d_qs + c_1 \frac{\Gamma_q(\alpha-\beta)}{\Gamma_q(\alpha-\gamma)}\xi_i^{\alpha-\gamma-1}.$$

利用条件 $D_q^{\gamma-\beta}y(1) = \sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i D_q^{\gamma-\beta}y(\xi_i)$ 得

$$c_1 = \frac{\int_0^1(1 - qs)^{(\alpha-\gamma-1)}h(s)d_qs - \sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i \int_0^{\xi_i}(\xi_i - qs)^{(\alpha-\gamma-1)}h(s)d_qs}{\Gamma_q(\alpha-\beta)(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i \xi_i^{\alpha-\gamma-1})},$$

所以问题(5) 的唯一解为

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) = & -\frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\alpha-\beta)}\int_0^t(t - qs)^{(\alpha-\beta-1)}h(s)d_qs + \\ & \frac{t^{\alpha-\beta-1}[\int_0^1(1 - qs)^{(\alpha-\gamma-1)}h(s)d_qs - \sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i \int_0^{\xi_i}(\xi_i - qs)^{(\alpha-\gamma-1)}h(s)d_qs]}{\Gamma_q(\alpha-\beta)(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i \xi_i^{\alpha-\gamma-1})} = \\ & \int_0^1(k_1(t,s) + t^{\alpha-\beta-1}\sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i \frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i \xi_i^{\alpha-\gamma-1}}k_2(\xi_i,s))h(s)d_qs = \int_0^1k(t,s)h(s)d_qs. \end{aligned}$$

引理 10 格林函数 $k(t,s)$ 有如下性质: (a) $k(t,s) > 0, t,s \in (0,1)$; (b) $t^{\alpha-\beta-1}m(s) \leq k(t,s) \leq$

$M(1 - qs)^{(\alpha-\gamma-1)}, t,s \in [0,1]$. 其中: $m(s) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i k_2(\xi_i,s)}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i \xi_i^{\alpha-\gamma-1}}, M = \frac{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i(1 - \xi_i^{\alpha-\gamma-1})}{\Gamma_q(\alpha-\beta)(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i \xi_i^{\alpha-\gamma-1})}$.

证明 (a) 显然成立. 由式(8) 得 $k(t,s) \geq \frac{t^{\alpha-\beta-1}}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i \xi_i^{\alpha-\gamma-1}}\sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i k_2(\xi_i,s) = t^{\alpha-\beta-1}m(s)$. 同样, 由式

(8) 知 $k(t,s) = k_1(t,s) + \frac{t^{\alpha-\beta-1}}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i \xi_i^{\alpha-\gamma-1}}\sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i k_2(\xi_i,s) \leq (1 + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i \xi_i^{\alpha-\gamma-1}})\frac{(1 - qs)^{(\alpha-\gamma-1)}}{\Gamma_q(\alpha-\beta)}$.

引理 11 假设 $1 < \alpha - \beta \leq 2, y \in C([0,1], \mathbf{R})$ 满足 $y(0) = 0, D_q^{\gamma-\beta}y(1) = \sum_{i=1}^{p-2}\alpha_i D_q^{\gamma-\beta}y(\xi_i)$, 并且 $-D_q^{\gamma-\beta}y(t) \geq 0, t \in (0,1)$, 则 $y(t) \geq 0, t \in [0,1]$.

记 $c_1(t) = t^{\alpha-\beta-1}, L(t) = I_q^\beta c_1(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\beta)}\int_0^t(t - qs)^{(\beta-1)}s^{\alpha-\beta-1}d_qs = \frac{\Gamma_q(\alpha-\beta)}{\Gamma_q(\alpha)}t^{\alpha-1}$. 假设下列条件 (H_1) 和 (H_2) 成立:

(H_1) $f \in \mathbf{C}((0,1) \times (0,\infty) \times (0,\infty), [0,\infty))$ 关于 u 和 v 递减且对任意 $(u,v) \in (0,\infty) \times (0,\infty)$ 有 $\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow +\infty} \sigma f(t, \sigma u, \sigma v) = +\infty$ 在 $t \in (0,1)$ 一致成立;

(H_2) 对任意的 $\mu, v > 0, f(t, \mu, v) \not\equiv 0$ 且 $\int_0^1(1 - qs)^{(\alpha-\gamma-1)}f(s, \mu L(s), \mu c_1(s))d_qs < +\infty$.

3 主要结果及其证明

定理 1 假设 (H_1) 和 (H_2) 成立,那么存在一个正数 λ^* ,使得对任意的 $\lambda \in (\lambda^*, +\infty)$,问题(5)至少有一个正解 $y(t) \geq L(t)$, $t \in [0, 1]$.

证明 假设 $E = C[0, 1]$, 定义 E 上的一个锥 P 及算子 T_λ 如下:

$$P = \{y \in E: \exists l_y \in \mathbf{R}^+, y(t) \geq l_y c_1(t), t \in [0, 1]\}, \quad (9)$$

$$(\Gamma_\lambda y)(t) = \lambda \int_0^1 k(t, s) f(s, I_q^\beta y(s), y(s)) d_qs, \forall y \in P. \quad (10)$$

显然, $c_1(t) \in P$, P 是非空的.

下面证明 $T_\lambda(P) \subset P$. 由 P 的定义知,对任意的 $\rho(t) \in P$, 存在一个正数 $l_\rho \in P$ 使得 $\rho(t) \geq l_\rho c_1(t)$. 由引理 10 及 (H_2) 得

$$\begin{aligned} (\Gamma_\lambda \rho)(t) &= \lambda \int_0^1 k(t, s) f(s, I_q^\beta \rho(s), \rho(s)) d_qs \leq \lambda M \int_0^1 (1 - qs)^{(a-\gamma-1)} f(s, I_q^\beta \rho(s), \rho(s)) d_qs \leq \\ &\lambda M \int_0^1 (1 - qs)^{(a-\gamma-1)} f(s, l_\rho L(s), l_\rho c_1(s)) ds < +\infty. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

记 $B = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \rho(t) > 0$, 由 (H_2) 知 $f(t, \frac{B}{\Gamma_q(\beta+1)}, B) \neq 0$, 再由 $f(t, u, v)$ 的连续性知

$$\int_0^1 m(s) f(s, \frac{B}{\Gamma_q(\beta+1)}, B) d_qs > 0.$$

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned} I_q^\beta B &= \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\beta)} \int_0^t (t - qs)^{(\beta-1)} B d_qs = \frac{Bt^\beta}{\beta \Gamma_q(\beta)} \leq \frac{B}{\Gamma_q(\beta+1)}, \\ m(s) &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{p-2} \alpha_i k_2(\xi_i, s)}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{p-2} \alpha_i \xi_i^{a-\gamma-1}} \leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{p-2} \alpha_i (1 - qs)^{(a-\gamma-1)}}{\Gamma_q(\alpha - \beta) (1 - \sum_{i=1}^{p-2} \alpha_i \xi_i^{a-\gamma-1})}. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

由式(12)得

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < \int_0^1 m(s) f(s, \frac{B}{\Gamma_q(\beta+1)}, B) d_qs &\leq \int_0^1 m(s) f(s, I_q^\beta B, B) d_qs \leq \\ &\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{p-2} \alpha_i}{\Gamma_q(\alpha - \beta) (1 - \sum_{i=1}^{p-2} \alpha_i \xi_i^{a-\gamma-1})} \int_0^1 (1 - qs)^{(a-\gamma-1)} f(s, I_q^\beta \rho(s), \rho(s)) d_qs < +\infty. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

由引理 10 及式(11)知

$$(\Gamma_\lambda \rho)(t) \geq \lambda c_1(t) \int_0^1 m(s) f(s, I_q^\beta \rho(s), \rho(s)) d_qs = l'_\rho c_1(t), \quad (14)$$

其中

$$l'_\rho = \lambda \int_0^1 m(s) f(s, I_q^\beta \rho(s), \rho(s)) d_qs. \quad (15)$$

利用式(11)和式(14)知 $\Gamma_\lambda(\rho) \subset P$.

下面考虑问题(5)的上下解. 从 (H_1) 及式(10)知, Γ_λ 关于 y 是递减的, 利用

$$\int_0^1 k(t, s) f(s, L(s), c_1(s)) d_qs \geq c_1(t) \int_0^1 m(s) f(s, L(s), c_1(s)) d_qs, \quad t \in [0, 1], \quad (16)$$

且记

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{\int_0^1 m(s) f(s, L(s), c_1(s)) d_qs}, \quad (17)$$

有 $\lambda_1 \int_0^1 k(t, s) f(s, L(s), c_1(s)) d_qs \geq c_1(t)$, $t \in [0, 1]$. 另一方面, 记 $b(t) = \int_0^1 k(t, s) f(s, L(s), c_1(s)) d_qs$.

由于 $f(t, u, v)$ 关于 u, v 是递减的, 对于任意的 $\lambda > \lambda_1$, 根据式(15)–(17) 有

$$\int_0^1 k(t, s) f(s, \lambda I_q^\beta b(s), \lambda b(s)) d_q s \leq \int_0^1 k(t, s) f(s, \lambda_1 I_q^\beta b(s), \lambda_1 b(s)) d_q s \leq M \int_0^1 (1 - qs)^{(\alpha - \gamma - 1)} f(s, L(s), c_1(s)) d_q s < +\infty. \quad (18)$$

由 (H_1) , 对所有 $(u, v) \in (0, \infty) \times (0, \infty)$, 有 $\lim_{\mu \rightarrow +\infty} \mu f(t, \mu u, \mu v) = +\infty$ 在 $t \in (0, 1)$ 上一致成立. 于是存在充分大的 $\lambda^* > \lambda_1 > 0$, 使得对任意的 $t \in (0, 1)$ 有

$$\lambda^* f(s, \lambda^* L(s), \lambda^* c_1(s)) > \frac{1}{\int_0^1 m(s) ds}, \quad (19)$$

故由引理 10 得

$$\lambda^* \int_0^1 k(t, s) f(s, \lambda^* L(s), \lambda^* c_1(s)) d_q s \geq \frac{\int_0^1 k(t, s) d_q s}{\int_0^1 m(s) d_q s} \geq \frac{\int_0^1 c_1(t) m(s) d_q s}{\int_0^1 m(s) d_q s} = c_1(t). \quad (20)$$

令 $\varphi(t) = \lambda^* \int_0^1 k(t, s) f(s, L(s), c_1(s)) d_q s = \lambda^* b(t)$, $\psi(t) = \lambda^* \int_0^1 k(t, s) f(s, \lambda^* I_q^\beta b(s), \lambda^* b(s)) d_q s$, 利用引理 2—4 和式(16) 得到如下两个边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(t) = \lambda^* \int_0^1 k(t, s) f(s, L(s), c_1(s)) d_q s \geq c_1(t), t \in [0, 1]; \\ \varphi(0) = 0, D_q^{\gamma-\beta} \varphi(1) = \sum_{i=1}^{p-2} \alpha_i D_q^{\gamma-\beta} \varphi(\xi_i). \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{cases} \psi(t) = \lambda^* \int_0^1 k(t, s) f(s, \lambda^* I_q^\beta b(s), \lambda^* b(s)) d_q s \geq c_1(t), t \in [0, 1]; \\ \psi(0) = 0, D_q^{\gamma-\beta} \psi(1) = \sum_{i=1}^{p-2} \alpha_i D_q^{\gamma-\beta} \psi(\xi_i). \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

显然, $\varphi(t), \psi(t) \in P$, 由式(21) 和(22) 有

$$c_1(t) \leq \psi(t) = (\Gamma_{\lambda^*} \varphi)(t), c_1(t) \leq \varphi(t), t \in [0, 1], \quad (23)$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(t) &= (\Gamma_{\lambda^*} \varphi)(t) = \lambda^* \int_0^1 k(t, s) f(s, I_q^\beta \varphi(s), \varphi(s)) d_q s \leq \\ &\lambda^* \int_0^1 k(t, s) f(s, L(s), c_1(s)) d_q s = \varphi(t), t \in [0, 1]. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

再由式(23) 和(24) 得

$$\begin{aligned} D_q \psi(t) + \lambda^* f(t, I_q^\beta \psi(t), \psi(t)) &= D_q (\Gamma_{\lambda^*} \varphi)(t) + \lambda^* f(t, I_q^\beta (\Gamma_{\lambda^*} \varphi)(t), (\Gamma_{\lambda^*} \varphi)(t)) \geq \\ D_q (\Gamma_{\lambda^*} \varphi)(t) + \lambda^* f(t, I_q^\beta \varphi(t), \varphi(t)) &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_q \varphi(t) + \lambda^* f(t, I_q^\beta \varphi(t), \varphi(t)) &= -\lambda^* f(t, L(t), c_1(t)) + \lambda^* f(t, (I_q^\beta \varphi)(t), \varphi(t)) \leq \\ -\lambda^* f(t, L(t), c_1(t)) + \lambda^* f(t, L(t), c_1(t)) &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

从式(22) 及式(24)–(26) 可知 $\varphi(t), \psi(t)$ 分别是问题(5) 的上下解, 且 $\varphi(t), \psi(t) \in P$.

在 E 中定义如下泛函 F 及算子 A_{λ^*} :

$$F(t, y) = \begin{cases} f(t, I_q^\beta \psi(t), \psi(t)), & y < \psi(t); \\ f(t, I_q^\beta y(t), y(t)), & \psi(t) \leq y \leq \varphi(t); \\ f(t, I_q^\beta \varphi(t), \varphi(t)), & y > \varphi(t). \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

$$(A_{\lambda^*} y)(t) = \lambda^* \int_0^1 k(t, s) F(s, y(s)) d_q s, \forall y \in E. \quad (28)$$

由 (H_1) 知 $F: (0, 1) \times [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ 是连续的. 考虑如下边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -D_q^{\alpha-\beta}y(t) = \lambda^*F(t, y), t \in [0, 1]; \\ y(0) = 0, D_q^{\gamma-\beta}y(1) = \sum_{i=1}^{p-2} \alpha_i D_q^{\gamma-\beta}y(\xi_i). \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

显然算子 A_{λ^*} 的一个不动点是边值问题(29)的一个解. 对于所有 $y \in E$, 由引理 10 及方程(27) 和 $\phi(t) \geq c_1(t)$ 得 $(A_{\lambda^*}y)(t) \leq \lambda^*M \int_0^1 (1-qs)^{(\alpha-\gamma-1)} F(s, y(1)) d_qs \leq \lambda^*M \int_0^1 (1-qs)^{(\alpha-\gamma-1)} f(s, L(s), c_1(s)) d_qs < +\infty$, 所以 A_{λ^*} 是有界的. 从 $F(t, y)$ 和 $k(t, s)$ 的连续性, 不难知道 $A_{\lambda^*}: E \rightarrow E$ 是连续的. 再由 $k(t, s)$ 的一致连续性和勒贝格控制收敛定理知 A_{λ^*} 是等度连续的. 于是根据 Arzela-Ascoli 定理知 A_{λ^*} 是完全连续算子, 故由 Schauder 不动点定理知 A_{λ^*} 至少有一个不动点, 记为 w , 即 $w = A_{\lambda^*}w$.

现在证明 $\phi(t) \leq w(t) \leq \varphi(t)$, $t \in [0, 1]$. 令 $Z(t) = \varphi(t) - w(t)$, $t \in [0, 1]$. 由于 $\varphi(t), \phi(t)$ 是问题(19)的上下解, 则由式(23) 和(24) 及 F 的定义有 $f(t, I_q^\beta \varphi(t), \varphi(t)) \leq F(t, y(t)) \leq f(t, I_q^\beta \phi(t), \phi(t))$, $\forall y \in E$; $f(t, L(t), c_1(t)) \geq f(t, I_q^\beta \phi(t), \phi(t))$, $t \in [0, 1]$. 所以

$$f(t, I_q^\beta \varphi(t), \varphi(t)) \leq F(t, y(t)) \leq f(t, L(t), c_1(t)), \forall y \in E. \quad (30)$$

从式(24) 和(26), 有

$$D_q^{\alpha-\beta}Z(t) = D_q^{\alpha-\beta}\varphi(t) - D_q^{\alpha-\beta}w(t) = -\lambda^*f(t, L(t), c_1(t)) + \lambda^*F(t, w(t)) \leq 0, \quad (31)$$

于是由引理 11 和式(30)–(31), 有 $Z(t) \geq 0$, 且 $w(t) \leq \varphi(t)$. 类似地可以推出 $w(t) \geq \phi(t)$, $t \in [0, 1]$, 故

$$\phi(t) \leq w(t) \leq \varphi(t), t \in [0, 1]. \quad (32)$$

结果导致 $F(t, w(t)) = f(t, I_q^\beta w(t), w(t))$, $t \in [0, 1]$. 由此知 $w(t)$ 也是问题(29)的一个正解, 进而 $x(t) = I_q^\beta w(t)$ 是问题(5)的一个正解.

最后由式(32) 有 $w(t) \geq \phi(t) \geq c_1(t)$, 于是

$$x(t) = I_q^\beta w(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\beta)} \int_0^1 (t-qs)^{(\beta-1)} w(s) d_qs \geq \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\beta)} \int_0^t (t-qs)^{(\beta-1)} c_1(s) d_qs = L(t).$$

推论 1 假设 (H_1) 成立, 且对任意的 $\mu, v > 0$, $f(t, \mu, v) > 0$, $\int_0^1 f(s, \mu L(s), \mu c_1(s)) d_qs < \infty$, 则存在一个常数 $\lambda^* > 0$ 使得对任意的 $\lambda \in (\lambda^*, +\infty)$, 问题(1) 至少有一个正解 $x(t)$ 满足 $x(t) \geq L(t)$, $t \in [0, 1]$.

下面考虑 $f(t, u, v)$ 在 $u, v = 0$ 或 $t = 0, 1$ 没有奇异性的情况. 给出下列假设条件:

(H_1^*) $f \in C((0, 1) \times [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty))$ 关于 u, v 是递减的, 那么 $f(t, u, v)$ 在 $u = v = 0$ 是非奇异的, 但 $f(t, u, v) > 0$, $u, v \geq 0$, $t \in [0, 1]$.

以上表明 $f(t, 0, 0) > 0$, $t \in [0, 1]$, 于是 $\lim_{\mu \rightarrow \infty} \mu f(t, 0, 0) = +\infty$ 对 $t \in [0, 1]$ 一致成立.

推论 2 假设 (H_1^*) 成立且 $\int_0^1 (1-qs)^{(\alpha-\gamma-1)} f(s, 0, 0) d_qs < +\infty$, 则存在一个常数 $\lambda^* > 0$, 使得对任意的 $\lambda \in (\lambda^*, +\infty)$, 问题(1) 至少有一个正解满足 $x(t) \geq L(t)$, $t \in [0, 1]$.

证明 在定理 1 的证明中, 用下列的 P_1 来代替 P :

$$P_1 = \{y \in E: y(t) \geq 0, t \in [0, 1]\},$$

式(24)–(26) 由 $0 \leq \phi(t) = \Gamma_\lambda 0$, $0 \leq \varphi(t) = (\Gamma_\lambda \phi)(t) \leq \phi(t)$ 代替, 由于 $\Gamma_\lambda 0, (\Gamma_\lambda \phi)(t) \in P$, 有:

$$(D_q^{\alpha-\beta} \Gamma_\lambda)(0) + f(t, (I_q^\beta \Gamma_\lambda)(0), \Gamma_\lambda 0) = -f(t, 0, 0) + f(t, I_q^\beta \Gamma_\lambda 0, \Gamma_\lambda 0) \leq 0,$$

$$(D_q^{\alpha-\beta} \Gamma_\lambda \phi)(t) + f(t, (I_q^\beta \Gamma_\lambda \phi)(t), (\Gamma_\lambda \phi)(t)) =$$

$$-f(t, I_q^\beta \phi(t), \phi(t)) + f(t, (I_q^\beta \Gamma_\lambda \phi)(t), (\Gamma_\lambda \phi)(t)) \geq 0.$$

余下的证明类似于定理 1, 故略去.

推论 3 假设 $f(t, u, v): [0, 1] \times [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ 是连续的且关于 u, v 递减, 则问题(1) 至少有一个正解满足 $x(t) \geq L(t)$, $t \in [0, 1]$.

例 1 考虑边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -D_q^{3/2} x(t) = \frac{\lambda}{e^t (1-qt)^{(1/8)}} (x^{-1/2}(t) + (D_q^{1/8} x(t))^{-1/8}), \\ x(0) = 0, D_q^{3/8} x(1) = 2D_q^{3/8} x(1/2) - D_q^{3/8} x(3/4). \end{cases} \quad (33)$$

与问题(1) 比较可知 $f(t, u, v) = \frac{1}{e^t (1-qt)^{(1/8)}} (u^{-1/2} + v^{-1/8})$, $(t, u, v) \in (0, 1) \times [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty)$, 则

$f \in C((0, 1) \times (0, \infty) \times (0, \infty), (0, \infty))$ 关于 u, v 是递减的, 且对任意的 $(u, v) \in (0, \infty) \times (0, \infty)$ 有

$\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow +\infty} \sigma f(t, \sigma u, \sigma v) = \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sigma^{1/2} u^{-1/2} + \sigma^{7/8} v^{-1/8}}{e^t (1-qt)^{(1/8)}} = +\infty$ 对 $t \in (0, 1)$ 一致成立, 即 (H_1) 成立. 另一方面, 对任

意的 $\mu, v > 0$, 及 $t \in (0, 1)$ 有 $f(t, \mu, v) = \frac{1}{e^t (1-qt)^{(1/8)}} (\mu^{-1/2} + v^{-1/8})$, $L(t) = \int_0^t \frac{(t-qs)^{(-7/8)} s^{3/8}}{\Gamma_q(1/8)} ds =$

$\frac{\Gamma_q(11/8)}{\Gamma_q(3/2)} t^{1/2}$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 (1-qs)^{(a-\gamma-1)} f(s, \mu L(s), \mu c_1(s)) d_qs &= \int_0^1 (1-qs)^{(1/8)} \left[\frac{1}{e^s (1-qs)^{(1/8)}} (\mu^{-1/2} L^{-1/2}(s) + \right. \\ &\left. \mu^{-1/8} c_1^{-1/8}(s)) \right] ds \leq \int_0^1 \left[\mu^{-1/2} \left(\frac{\Gamma_q(11/8)}{\Gamma_q(3/2)} t^{1/2} \right)^{-1/2} + \mu^{-1/8} s^{-3/64} \right] d_qs < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

故 (H_2) 成立. 据定理 1, 存在常数 $\lambda^* > 0$ 使得对任意的 $\lambda \in (\lambda^*, +\infty)$, 问题(33) 至少有一个正解满足

$$x(t) \geq L(t) = \frac{\Gamma_q(11/8)}{\Gamma_q(3/2)} t^{1/2}, \quad t \in [0, 1].$$

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