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# 一类二阶 $q$ -对称差分方程两点边值问题解的存在性

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**摘要:** 研究了一类二阶  $q$ -对称差分方程两点边值问题解的存在性. 首先, 利用 Banach 空间压缩映像原理获得了解的存在唯一性结果; 其次, 在一定的边界条件下, 通过假设非线性项具有超线性和次线性, 建立了该问题存在正解的充分性条件.

**关键词:**  $q$ -对称差分方程; 边值问题; 不动点; 超线性和次线性

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## Existence of solutions for a class of $q$ -symmetric difference equation two points boundary value problem

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**Abstract:** We considered the existence of solutions for a class of the two points boundary value problem of  $q$ -symmetric difference equation. First, we obtained the existence and uniqueness of solutions by using the generalized Banach contraction principle. Then under some boundary value conditions, sufficient conditions of existence of positive solutions are established in both the superlinear and sublinear cases.

**Key words:**  $q$ -symmetric difference equation; boundary value problem; fixed point; superlinear and sublinear

### 0 引言

2010 年, M. El-Shabed 等<sup>[1]</sup>研究了二阶差分方程边值问题:

$$-u'' = a(t)f(u(t)), 0 \leq t \leq 1; \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha u(0) - \beta u'(0) = 0, \\ \gamma u(1) + \delta u'(1) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中函数  $f, a$  以及式(2)中的常系数满足一定的条件. 在超线性和次线性的情况下, M. El-Shabed 等建立了问题(1)–(2)正解的存在性条件. 2013 年, Yang Wengui<sup>[2]</sup>研究了如下  $q$ -差分方程的边值问题:

$$-D_q^2 u(t) = a(t)f(u(t)), 0 \leq t \leq 1;$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha u(0) - \beta D_q u(0) = 0, \\ \gamma u(1) + \delta D_q u(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

利用压缩映射原理及锥的伸拉缩定理获得了其正解的存在性. 受上述工作启发, 本文考虑如下二阶

$q$ -对称差分方程的边值问题:

$$-\tilde{D}_q^2 u(t) = f(t, u(t)), a \leqq t \leqq b; \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha u(a) - \beta \tilde{D}_q u(a) = 0, \\ \gamma u(b) + \delta \tilde{D}_q u(b) = 0. \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

其中  $a < 0 < b$ ,  $\rho = \gamma\beta + \alpha\gamma(b-a) + \delta\alpha > 0$ ,  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \geqq 0$ ,  $f(u)$  是  $[a, b] \times \mathbf{R}$  上非负连续函数. 显然, 在问题(3)–(4)中, 若  $f(t, u(t)) = p(t)g(u(t))$ ,  $a = 0, b = 1$ , 则问题(3)–(4)可化为:

$$-\tilde{D}_q^2 u(t) = p(t)g(u(t)), 0 \leqq t \leqq 1; \tag{5}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha u(0) - \beta \tilde{D}_q u(0) = 0, \\ \gamma u(1) + \delta \tilde{D}_q u(1) = 0. \end{cases} \tag{6}$$

这里  $p(t)$  不恒等于 0. 为研究问题(5)–(6)正解的存在性, 首先利用不动点定理建立边值问题(3)–(4)解的存在性条件, 然后在问题(5)–(6)中假设  $g$  是超线性的或者是次线性的, 即如果令  $g_0 := \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(u)}{u}$ ,  $g_\infty := \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(u)}{u}$ , 则  $g_0 = 0, g_\infty = \infty$  或者  $g_0 = \infty, g_\infty = 0$ . 近年来,  $q$ -量子微积分<sup>[3-4]</sup>得到了迅速的发展, 并取得了大量的研究成果<sup>[5-11]</sup>, 然而关于  $q$ -对称差分方程边值问题的研究未见文献报道, 因此本文的结果是新的.

### 1 预备知识

假设  $q \in (0, 1)$ , 则称  $B$  是  $(q, q^{-1})$ -几何的, 如果对每一个  $x \in B$ , 有  $qx, q^{-1}x \in B$ .

**定义 1** 假设  $f$  是定义在一个  $(q, q^{-1})$ -几何集  $B$  上的实值或复值函数, 则当  $x \neq 0$  时,  $f$  的  $q$  对称

导数定义为:  $(\tilde{D}_q f)(x) = \frac{f(qx) - f(q^{-1}x)}{(q - q^{-1})x}$ ,  $x \neq 0$ , 如果  $f$  在 0 处可微, 则  $(\tilde{D}_q f)(0) = f'(0)$ .

**定义 2** 假设  $f$  是定义在一个  $(q, q^{-1})$ -几何集  $B$  上的实值或复值函数, 则  $f$  的  $q$  对称积分定义为:

$$\int_0^x f(t) \tilde{d}_q t = x(1 - q^2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^{2n} f(q^{2n+1}x), x \in B, \text{ 且有 } \int_a^b f(t) \tilde{d}_q t = \int_0^b f(t) \tilde{d}_q t - \int_0^a f(t) \tilde{d}_q t, a, b \in B.$$

莱布尼兹公式和  $q$ -对称分部积分公式分别为:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b \tilde{D}_q f(t) \tilde{d}_q t &= f(b) - f(a), \\ \int_a^b f(t) \tilde{D}_q [g](t) \tilde{d}_q t &= f(qt)g(t) \Big|_a^b + \int_a^b g(qt) \tilde{D}_q [f](qt) \tilde{d}_q t. \end{aligned}$$

记:  $\overline{[a]}_q = \frac{1 - q^{2a}}{1 - q^2}$ ,  $a \in \mathbf{R}$ ,  $\overline{(a - b)}^{(0)} = 1$ ,  $\overline{(a - b)}^{(m)} = \prod_{i=0}^{m-1} (a - bq^{2i+1})$ ,  $m \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ , 则

$${}_x \tilde{D}_q \overline{(x - \tau)}^{(m)} = q \overline{[m]}_q \overline{(q^{-1}x - \tau)}^{(m-1)}, \tau \tilde{D}_q \overline{(x - \tau)}^{(m)} = -q \overline{[m]}_q \overline{(x - q\tau)}^{(m-1)}.$$

**引理 1**<sup>[12]</sup> 设  $X$  是一个巴拿赫空间,  $T : X \rightarrow X$  是一个完全连续算子, 并且符合  $V = \{u \subset X \mid u = \mu Tu, 0 < \mu < 1\}$  是有界的, 则  $T$  在  $X$  中有一个不动点.

**引理 2**<sup>[12]</sup> 设  $X$  是一个巴拿赫空间,  $\Omega$  是  $X$  的有界开子集,  $\theta \in \Omega$  并且  $T : \bar{\Omega} \rightarrow X$  是一个完全连续的算子, 满足  $\|Tu\| \leqq \|u\|, \forall u \in \partial\Omega$ , 则在  $T$  中  $\bar{\Omega}$  有一个不动点.

$$\text{引理 3} \quad \int_a^x \int_a^s f(\tau) \tilde{d}_q \tau \tilde{d}_q s = q \int_{q^{-1}a}^x \overline{(x - \tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau) \tilde{d}_q \tau - q \int_{q^{-1}a}^a \overline{(a - \tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau) \tilde{d}_q \tau.$$

**证明** 首先, 考虑  $a = 0$  时的情形. 由定义 2, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x \int_0^s f(\tau) \tilde{d}_q \tau \tilde{d}_q s &= x(1 - q^2) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^{2k} \int_0^{q^{2k+1}x} f(\tau) \tilde{d}_q \tau = (x(1 - q^2))^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q^{2k} q^{2m+1} f(q^{2m+2k+2}x) = \\ &= (x(1 - q^2))^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=k}^{\infty} q^{2k} q^{2m+1} f(q^{2m+2}x) = (x(1 - q^2))^2 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^m q^{2k} q^{2m+1} f(q^{2m+2}x) = \end{aligned}$$

$$(x(1 - q^2))^2 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - q^{2m+2}}{1 - q^2} q^{2m+1} f(q^{2m+2}x) = x(1 - q^2) \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (x - q^{2m+2}x) q^{2m+1} f(q^{2m+2}x) = \int_0^{qx} (x - \tau) f(\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau = q \int_0^x \overline{(x - \tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau.$$

其次, 考虑  $a \neq 0$  时的情形. 由定义 2, 并利用  $a=0$  时的结论有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^x \int_a^s f(\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau \bar{d}_q s &= \int_0^x \int_a^s f(\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau \bar{d}_q s - \int_0^a \int_a^s f(\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau \bar{d}_q s = \int_0^x \int_0^s f(\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau \bar{d}_q s - \int_0^x \int_0^a f(\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau \bar{d}_q s - \\ &\int_0^a \int_0^s f(\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau \bar{d}_q s + \int_0^a \int_0^a f(\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau \bar{d}_q s = q \int_0^x \overline{(x - \tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau - q \int_0^a \overline{(a - \tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau - \\ &(x - a) \int_0^a f(\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau = q \int_{q^{-1}a}^x \overline{(x - \tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau + q \int_0^{q^{-1}a} \overline{(x - \tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau - \\ &q \int_0^a \overline{(a - \tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau - q \int_0^{q^{-1}a} (x - a) f(q\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau = \\ &q \int_{q^{-1}a}^x \overline{(x - \tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau - q \int_{q^{-1}a}^a \overline{(a - \tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau. \end{aligned}$$

**引理 4** 假设  $K$  是巴拿赫空间  $X$  上的一个锥,  $\Delta_1$  和  $\Delta_2$  是巴拿赫空间  $X$  上两个开集, 满足  $0 \in \Delta_1$ ,  $\bar{\Delta}_1 \subset \Delta_2$ , 则  $A$  在  $K \cap (\bar{\Delta}_2 \setminus \Delta_1)$  至少有一个不动点, 若定义  $A : K \cap (\bar{\Delta}_2 \setminus \Delta_1) \rightarrow K$  是完全连续的, 并且满足下列条件之一:

- 1)  $\|Ax\| \leq \|x\|, \forall x \in K \cap \partial\Delta_1$  且  $\|Ax\| \geq \|x\|, \forall x \in K \cap \partial\Delta_2$ ;
- 2)  $\|Ax\| \geq \|x\|, \forall x \in K \cap \partial\Delta_1$  且  $\|Ax\| \leq \|x\|, \forall x \in K \cap \partial\Delta_2$ .

## 2 格林函数及存在性定理

**引理 5** 记  $W_\gamma(t) = \frac{\alpha\gamma}{\rho}(t - a) + \frac{\beta\gamma}{\rho}, \bar{W}_\delta(t) = \frac{\alpha\delta t + \beta\delta}{\rho}$ . 边值问题(3)–(4)的任意解为

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= \int_{q^{-1}a}^b G(t, \tau) f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q \tau + \int_{q^{-1}a}^a W_\gamma(t) \overline{(a - \tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q \tau + \\ &W_\delta(t) \int_a^b f(\tau, u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q \tau, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $G(t, \tau) = \begin{cases} \overline{(b - \tau)}^{(1)} W_\gamma(t) - \overline{(t - \tau)}^{(1)}, & a \leq \tau \leq t \leq b; \\ \overline{(b - \tau)}^{(1)} W_\gamma(t), & 0 \leq t < \tau \leq b. \end{cases}$

**证明**  $-\tilde{D}^2 u(t) = f(t, u(t))$ , 则  $u(t) = C_2 + C_1(t - a) - q \int_{q^{-1}a}^t \overline{(t - \tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q \tau + q \int_{q^{-1}a}^a \overline{(a - \tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q \tau$ . 由边界条件(4), 有:

$$\alpha C_2 - \beta C_1 = 0, \tag{7}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma [C_2 + C_1(b - a) - q \int_{q^{-1}a}^b \overline{(b - \tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q \tau + \\ q \int_{q^{-1}a}^a \overline{(a - \tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q \tau + \delta [C_1 - \int_a^b f(\tau, u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q \tau]] = 0. \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

解方程(7)–(8), 得

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 &= [\gamma\alpha q \int_{q^{-1}a}^b \overline{(b - \tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q \tau - \alpha\gamma q \int_{q^{-1}a}^a \overline{(a - \tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q \tau + \\ &\alpha\delta \int_a^b f(\tau, u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q \tau] / [\gamma\beta + \gamma\alpha(b - a) + \alpha\delta], \end{aligned}$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned}
 u(t) = & \frac{(t-a)}{\rho} [\gamma\alpha q \int_{q^{-1}a}^b \overline{(b-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau - \alpha\gamma q \int_{q^{-1}a}^a (a-\tau)^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau + \\
 & \alpha\delta \int_a^b f(\tau, u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau] + \frac{\beta}{\alpha\rho} [\gamma\alpha q \int_{q^{-1}a}^b \overline{(b-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau - \\
 & \alpha\gamma q \int_{q^{-1}a}^a \overline{(a-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau + \alpha\delta \int_a^b f(\tau, u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau] - \\
 & q \int_{q^{-1}a}^t \overline{(t-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau + q \int_{q^{-1}a}^a \overline{(a-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau = \\
 & -q \int_{q^{-1}a}^t \overline{(t-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau + q \int_{q^{-1}a}^a \overline{(a-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau + \\
 & W_\gamma(t) q \int_{q^{-1}a}^b \overline{(b-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau - W_\gamma(t) q \int_{q^{-1}a}^a \overline{(a-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau + \\
 & W_\delta(t) \int_a^b f(\tau, u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau = q \int_{q^{-1}a}^b G(t, \tau) f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau + \\
 & (1 - W_\gamma(t)) q \int_{q^{-1}a}^a \overline{(a-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau + W_\delta(t) \int_a^b f(\tau, u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau,
 \end{aligned}$$

其中  $G(t, \tau) = \begin{cases} \overline{(b-\tau)}^{(1)} W_\gamma(t) - \overline{(t-\tau)}^{(1)}, & a \leq \tau \leq t \leq b; \\ \overline{(b-\tau)}^{(1)} W_\gamma(t), & 0 \leq t < \tau \leq b. \end{cases}$

**推论 1** 边值问题(5)–(6) 的解为

$$u(t) = q \int_0^1 G_1(t, \tau) p(q\tau) g(u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\delta(t) \int_0^1 p(\tau) g(u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau,$$

其中  $G_1(t, \tau) = \begin{cases} \overline{(1-\tau)}^{(1)} \bar{W}_\gamma(t) - \overline{(t-\tau)}^{(1)}, & 0 \leq \tau \leq t \leq 1; \\ \overline{(1-\tau)}^{(1)} \bar{W}_\gamma(t), & 0 \leq t < \tau \leq 1. \end{cases}$  (9)

**定理 1** 假设存在常数  $k > 0$ , 使得  $|f(u) - f(\bar{u})| \leq k|u - \bar{u}|, t \in [a, b], u, \bar{u} \in \mathbf{R}$ . 如果  $pk[q(W_\gamma(b) + 1)(b - q^{-1}a)(b - qa) (\overline{[2]_q})^{-1} +$

$$q(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta(b-a))\rho^{-1}a^2(1 - q^{-1})(1 - q) (\overline{[2]_q})^{-1} + W_\delta(b)(b - a)] < 1,$$
 (10)

则边值问题(3)–(4) 在  $[a, b]$  上有唯一解.

**证明** 将问题(3)–(4) 变换为一个不动点问题, 考虑  $F : C([a, b], \mathbf{R}) \rightarrow C([a, b], \mathbf{R})$ . 定义

$$\begin{aligned}
 (Fu)(t) = & q \int_{q^{-1}a}^b G(t, \tau) f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau + \\
 & (1 - W_\gamma(t)) q \int_{q^{-1}a}^a \overline{(a-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau + W_\delta(t) \int_a^b f(\tau, u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau,
 \end{aligned}$$

显然算子  $F$  的不动点是问题(3)–(4) 的解. 假设  $u, z \in C([a, b], \mathbf{R})$ , 则对每一个  $t \in [a, b]$  有

$$\begin{aligned}
 |(Fu)(t) - (Fz)(t)| \leq & \left| q \int_{q^{-1}a}^b G(t, \tau) (f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) - f(q\tau, z(q\tau))) \bar{d}_q\tau + \right. \\
 & (1 - W_\gamma(t)) q \int_{q^{-1}a}^a \overline{(a-\tau)}^{(1)} (f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) - f(q\tau, z(q\tau))) \bar{d}_q\tau + \\
 & \left. W_\delta(t) \int_a^b (f(\tau, u(\tau)) - f(\tau, z(\tau))) \bar{d}_q\tau \right| \leq pk \|u - z\| \left[ q \int_{q^{-1}a}^b |G(t, \tau)| \bar{d}_q\tau + \right. \\
 & \left. (1 - \frac{\beta\gamma}{\rho}) q \int_{q^{-1}a}^a \overline{(a-\tau)}^{(1)} \bar{d}_q\tau + W_\delta(b)(b - a) \right] \leq pk \|u - z\| W_\gamma(b) q \left[ \int_{q^{-1}a}^b \overline{(b-\tau)}^{(1)} \bar{d}_q\tau + \right. \\
 & \left. q \frac{\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta(b-a)}{\rho} \left( -\frac{\overline{(a-q^{-1}\tau)}^{(2)}}{[2]_q} \Big|_{q^{-1}a}^a \right) + W_\delta(b) \right] = \\
 & pk \|u - z\| [(W_\gamma(b) + 1) q \frac{\overline{(b-q^{-2}a)}^{(2)}}{[2]_q} + q \frac{\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta(b-a)}{\rho} \frac{a^2(1 - q^{-2})^{(2)}}{[2]_q} + W_\delta(b)(b - a)] =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$pk \| u - z \| [(W_\gamma(b) + 1)q \frac{(b - q^{-1}a)(b - qa)}{[2]_q} + q \frac{\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta(b - a)}{\rho} a^2 \frac{(1 - q^{-1})(1 - q)}{[2]_q} + W_\delta(b)(b - a)] < 1.$$

由条件(10)知  $F$  是一个压缩映射,因此存在唯一的不动点,即边值问题(3)–(4)有唯一解.

**定理 2** 假设存在一个正常数  $M$ ,使得  $|p(t)g(u(t))| \leq M, t \in [0, 1]$ ,且  $u \in C([0, 1], \mathbf{R})$ ,则问题(5)–(6)至少有一个解.

**证明** 由推论 1,定义  $T : C([0, 1], \mathbf{R}) \rightarrow C([0, 1], \mathbf{R})$ ,

$$(Tu)(t) = -q \int_0^t \overline{(t - \tau)}^{(1)} p(q\tau)g(u(q\tau))\bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\gamma(t)q \int_0^1 \overline{(1 - \tau)}^{(1)} p(q\tau)g(u(q\tau))\bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\delta(t) \int_0^1 p(\tau)g(u(\tau))\bar{d}_q\tau.$$

首先,证明  $T$  算子是完全连续的.显然,  $T$  算子的连续性依赖于  $f$  的连续性,另外  $\Omega \subset C([0, 1], \mathbf{R})$  是有界的,则对任意的  $u \in \Omega$  有  $|p(q\tau)g(u(q\tau))| \leq M$ ,进而有

$$\begin{aligned} |(Tu)(t)| &\leq \int_0^t \overline{(t - \tau)}^{(1)} |p(q\tau)g(u(q\tau))| \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\gamma(t) \int_0^1 \overline{(1 - \tau)}^{(1)} |p(q\tau)g(u(q\tau))| \bar{d}_q\tau + \\ &\bar{W}_\delta(t) \int_0^1 |p(\tau)g(u(\tau))| \bar{d}_q\tau \leq M \left( \int_0^t \overline{(t - \tau)}^{(1)} \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\gamma(t) \int_0^1 \overline{(1 - \tau)}^{(1)} \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\delta(t) \right) \leq \\ &M \left( \frac{\beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha t + \rho}{\rho} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^{2n} (1 - q^{2n+2})(1 - q^2) + \bar{W}_\delta(t) \right) \leq M \left( 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^{2n} (1 - q^{2n+2})(1 - q^2) + 1 \right) = M_2. \end{aligned}$$

由此证明了  $\|(Tu)(t)\| \leq M_2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} |\bar{D}_q(Tu)(t)| &\leq \int_0^t q |p(q\tau)g(u(q\tau))| \bar{d}_q\tau + \frac{\gamma\alpha}{\rho} \int_0^1 \overline{(1 - \tau)}^{(1)} |p(q\tau)g(u(q\tau))| \bar{d}_q\tau + \\ &\frac{\delta\alpha}{\rho} \int_0^1 |p(\tau)g(u(\tau))| \bar{d}_q\tau \leq M \left( qt + \frac{\gamma\alpha}{\rho} \int_0^1 \overline{(1 - \tau)}^{(1)} \bar{d}_q\tau + \frac{\delta\alpha}{\rho} \right) = \\ &M \left( qt + \frac{\gamma\alpha}{\rho} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^{2n} (1 - q^{2n+2})(1 - q^2) + \frac{\delta\alpha}{\rho} \right) \leq M \left( q + \frac{\gamma\alpha}{\rho} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^{2n} (1 - q^{2n+2})(1 - q^2) + 1 \right) = M_3. \end{aligned}$$

所以,对于  $t_1, t_2 \in [0, 1], t_1 < t_2$ ,有  $|(Tu)(t_2) - (Tu)(t_1)| \leq \int_{t_1}^{t_2} |\bar{D}_q(Tu)(s)| \bar{d}_q s \leq M_3(t_2 - t_1)$ ,由此证明了  $T$  在  $[0, 1]$  是连续的.再由 Arzela-Ascoli 定理知,算子  $T : u \in C([0, 1], \mathbf{R}) \rightarrow u \in C([0, 1], \mathbf{R})$  是完全连续的.

其次,考虑  $V = \{u \in X \mid u = \mu Tu, 0 < \mu < 1\}$ ,证明  $V$  是有界的.令  $u \in V$ ,有  $u = \mu Tu, 0 < \mu < 1$ ,对于任意  $t \in [0, 1], |u(t)| \leq \mu |(Tu)(t)| \leq |(Tu)(t)| = M_2$ .因此,对于任意  $u \in V$  有  $\|u\| \leq M_2$ ,所以  $V$  是有界的.

通过以上证明,再由引理 2 知,算子  $T$  至少有一个不动点,由此证明了问题(5)–(6)至少有一个解.

**引理 6**  $G_1(t, \tau) \leq G_1(\tau, \tau), 0 \leq t, \tau \leq 1$ ,记  $l = \min \left\{ \frac{\beta\gamma}{\beta\gamma + \alpha\gamma}, \frac{\beta\gamma + \alpha\gamma q}{4(\beta\gamma + \alpha\gamma)} \right\}$ ,则当  $\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}, \tau \geq t$  时,  $G_1(t, \tau) \geq lG_1(\tau, \tau)$ .

**证明**  ${}_l\bar{D}_q G_1(t, \tau) = \overline{(1 - \tau)}^{(1)} \frac{\gamma\alpha}{\rho} - 1 = (1 - q\tau) \frac{\gamma\alpha}{\rho} - 1 \leq \frac{\gamma\alpha}{\rho} - 1 < 0$ ,又因  $G_1(1, \tau) = 0$ ,所以

$$\max_{t \in [0, 1]} G_1(t, \tau) = G_1(\tau, \tau) = \overline{(1 - \tau)}^{(1)} \frac{\beta\gamma + \alpha\gamma\tau}{\rho}. \text{ 当 } \tau > t \text{ 时,}$$

$$\frac{G_1(t, \tau)}{G_1(\tau, \tau)} = \frac{\overline{(1 - \tau)}^{(1)} \frac{\beta\gamma + \alpha\gamma\tau}{\rho}}{\overline{(1 - \tau)}^{(1)} \frac{\beta\gamma + \alpha\gamma\tau}{\rho}} = \frac{\beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha t}{\beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha\tau} > \frac{\beta\gamma}{\beta\gamma + \alpha\gamma};$$

当  $\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{G_1(t, \tau)}{G_1(\tau, \tau)} &= \frac{\overline{(1-\tau)^{(1)} \beta\gamma + \alpha\gamma\tau - (t-\tau)^{(1)}}}{\rho} = \frac{\beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha t}{\beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha\tau} - \frac{\rho(t-\tau)}{(\beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha\tau)(1-q\tau)} > \\ &= \frac{(\beta\gamma + \frac{3}{4}\gamma\alpha)(1-q\tau) - \rho(\frac{3}{4} - q\tau)}{(\beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha\tau)(1-q\tau)} = \frac{\beta\gamma + \frac{3}{4}\gamma\alpha - \frac{3}{4}\rho + (\rho - \beta\gamma - \frac{3}{4}\gamma)q\tau}{(1-q\tau)(\beta\gamma + \alpha\gamma\tau)} > \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{4}\beta\gamma + \frac{1}{4}\gamma\alpha q\tau}{(1-q\tau)(\beta\gamma + \alpha\gamma\tau)} > \frac{\beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha q\tau}{4(\beta\gamma + \alpha\gamma\tau)} > \frac{\beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha q}{4(\beta\gamma + \alpha\gamma)}. \end{aligned}$$

所以, 当  $\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\tau \geq t$  时,  $G_1(t, \tau) \geq lG_1(\tau, \tau)$ .

记  $X = C[0, 1]$ , 范数  $\|u\| = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u(t)|$ . 定义  $A: X \rightarrow X$ ,  $Au(t) = q \int_0^1 G_1(t, \tau) p(q\tau) g(u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\delta(t) \int_0^1 p(\tau) g(u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau$ . 在  $X$  上定义锥  $K$ ,  $K = \{u \in X \mid u(t) \geq 0, \min_{\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}} u(qt) \geq l\|u\|\}$ .

**引理 7**  $A$  是一个正算子, 即  $A(K) \subset K$  时  $u \in K$ .

**证明** 显然  $Au(t) \geq 0$ , 利用引理 6 得

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}} Au(t) &= \min_{\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}} (q \int_0^1 G_1(t, \tau) p(q\tau) g(q\tau) \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\delta(t) \int_0^1 p(\tau) g(u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau) \geq \\ &= l(q \int_0^1 G_1(\tau, \tau) p(q\tau) g(q\tau) \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\delta(t) \int_0^1 p(\tau) g(u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau) \geq \\ &= l \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} (q \int_0^1 G_1(t, \tau) p(q\tau) g(q\tau) \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\delta(t) \int_0^1 p(\tau) g(u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau) \geq l\|Au\|. \end{aligned}$$

**定理 3** 问题(5)–(6) 在超线性和次线性的情况下至少存在一个正解.

**证明** 首先, 考虑超线性边值条件. 若  $g_0 = 0$ , 则存在  $\epsilon$ , 满足  $0 < \epsilon(q \int_0^1 G_1(\tau, \tau) p(q\tau) \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\delta(t) \int_0^1 p(\tau) \bar{d}_q\tau) \leq 1$ . 存在  $\delta_1 > 0$ , 使当  $0 < u \leq \delta_1$  时,  $g(u) \leq \epsilon u$ . 因此, 如果  $u \in K$ , 则由引理 6 有  $Au(t) = q \int_0^1 G_1(t, \tau) p(q\tau) g(u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\delta(t) \int_0^1 p(\tau) g(u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau \leq q \int_0^1 G_1(\tau, \tau) p(q\tau) \epsilon u(q\tau) \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\delta(t) \int_0^1 p(\tau) \epsilon u(\tau) \bar{d}_q\tau \leq \|u\|$ . 定义  $\Delta_1 := \{u \in X: \|u\| < \delta_1\}$ , 则由式(7)有  $\|Au\| \leq \|u\|$ ,  $u \in K \cap \partial\Delta_1$ , 又因为  $g_\infty = \infty$ , 故存在  $\delta^*$ , 当  $u \geq \delta^*$  时,  $g(u) \geq \mu u$ , 其中  $\mu$  满足  $\mu l(q \int_0^1 G_1(\frac{1}{2}, \tau) p(q\tau) \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\delta(\frac{1}{2}) \int_0^1 p(\tau) \bar{d}_q\tau) \geq 1$ . 令  $\delta_2 = \max\{2\delta_1, \delta^*/l\}$ , 且定义  $\Delta_2 := \{u \in X: \|u\| < \delta_2\}$ , 则当  $u \in K$  且  $\|u\| = \delta_2$  时, 有  $\min_{\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}} u(qt) \geq l\|u\| > \delta^*$ . 因此, 有

$$\begin{aligned} Au(\frac{1}{2}) &= q \int_0^1 G_1(\frac{1}{2}, \tau) p(\tau) g(u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\delta(\frac{1}{2}) \int_0^1 p(\tau) g(u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau \geq \\ &= \mu(q \int_0^1 G_1(\frac{1}{2}, \tau) p(q\tau) g(u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\delta(\frac{1}{2}) \int_0^1 p(\tau) g(u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau) \geq \\ &= \mu l\|u\| (q \int_0^1 G_1(\frac{1}{2}, \tau) p(q\tau) \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\delta(\frac{1}{2}) \int_0^1 p(\tau) \bar{d}_q\tau) \geq \|u\|, \end{aligned}$$

由此证明了当  $u \in K \cap \partial\Delta_2$  时,  $\|Au\| \geq \|u\|$ .

其次,由不动点定理知,当  $\delta_1 \leq \|u\| \leq \delta_2$  时,存在  $u \in K \cap (\Delta_2 \setminus \Delta_1)$ ,  $u$  是  $A$  内的不动点. 由次线性条件  $g_0 = \infty$  知,当  $0 < u \leq \delta_1$  时,存在  $\delta'_1 > 0$  使  $f(u) \geq \mu'u$ , 有  $\mu'l(q) \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G_1(\frac{1}{2}, \tau) p(q\tau) \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\delta(\frac{1}{2}) \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} p(\tau) \bar{d}_q\tau \geq 1$ . 因此,当  $u \in K$  且  $\|u\| = \delta'_1$  时,有  $Au(\frac{1}{2}) \geq \|u\|$  且  $\|Au\| \geq \|u\|$ , 其中  $u \in K \cap \partial\Delta'_1$ ,  $\Delta'_1 := \{u \in X: \|u\| < \delta'_1\}$ . 当  $g_\infty = 0$ , 存在  $\tilde{\delta}$ , 当  $u > \tilde{\delta}$  时  $f(u) \leq \epsilon'u$ , 有  $0 < \epsilon'(q) \int_0^1 G_1(\tau, \tau) p(q\tau) \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\delta(t) \int_0^1 p(\tau) \bar{d}_q\tau \leq 1$ . 令  $\delta'_2 = \max\{2\delta'_1, \tilde{\delta}/l\}$ ,  $\Delta'_2 := \{u \in X: \|u\| < \delta'_2\}$ , 则对于  $u \in K$  且  $\|u\| = \delta'_2$ , 有  $\min_{\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}} u(qt) \geq l\|u\| \geq \tilde{\delta}$ .

综上,当  $u \in K$  且  $\|u\| = \delta'_2$  时,可得到  $\|Au\| \leq \|u\|$ ,  $u \in K \cap \partial\Delta'_2$ , 由此得出  $A$  有一个不动点.

**定理 4** 当  $\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} p(t)g(u(t))/u = 0$  时,问题(5)–(6) 至少有一个解.

**证明** 因存在  $\sigma > 0$ , 使得  $M_2\sigma < 1$ . 由  $\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} p(t)g(u(t))/u = 0$  知,存在常数  $r > 0$ , 使得  $|p(t)g(u(t))| \leq \sigma|u|$  ( $0 < |u| < r$ ). 定义  $\Omega = \{u \in C([0, 1], \mathbf{R}) \mid \|u\| < r\}$ , 取  $u \in C([0, 1], \mathbf{R})$  且有  $u \in \partial\Omega$ , 则  $\|u\| = r$ ,

$$|(Tu)(t)| \leq \int_0^t \frac{1}{(t-\tau)^{(1)}} |p(q\tau)g(u(q\tau))| \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\gamma(t) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1-\tau)^{(1)}} |p(q\tau)g(u(q\tau))| \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\delta(t) \int_0^1 |p(\tau)g(u(\tau))| \bar{d}_q\tau \leq M_2\sigma \|u\|.$$

由定理 2 知算子  $T$  至少有一个不动点, 即当  $\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} p(t)g(u(t))/u = 0$  时,问题(5)–(6) 至少有一个解.

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