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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:

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

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

其中  $a<0<b$ ,  $\rho=\gamma\beta+\alpha\gamma(b-a)+\delta\alpha>0$ ,  $\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta\geqslant 0$ ,  $f(u)$  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:

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

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

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:  $(\widetilde{D}_qf)(x)=\frac{f(qx)-f(q^{-1}x)}{(q-q^{-1})x}$ ,  $x\neq 0$ , 如果  $f$  在 0 处可微, 则  $(\widetilde{D}_qf)(0)=f'(0)$ .

**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:  $\int_0^xf(t)\,\widetilde{d}_qt=x(1-q^2)\sum_{n=0}^\infty q^{2n}f(q^{2n+1}x)$ ,  $x\in B$ , 且有  $\int_a^bf(t)\,\widetilde{d}_qt=\int_0^bf(t)\,\widetilde{d}_qt-\int_0^af(t)\,\widetilde{d}_qt$ ,  $a,b\in B$ .

莱布尼兹公式和  $q$ -对称分部积分公式分别为:

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

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

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

**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  $T:\overline{\Omega}\rightarrow X$  是一个完全连续的算子, 满足  $\|Tu\|\leqslant\|u\|$ ,  $\forall u\in\partial\Omega$ , 则在  $T$  中  $\overline{\Omega}$  有一个不动点.

**引理 3**  $\int_a^x\int_a^sf(\tau)\,\widetilde{d}_q\tau\,\widetilde{d}_qs=q\int_{q^{-1}a}^x\overline{(x-\tau)}^{(1)}f(q\tau)\,\widetilde{d}_q\tau-q\int_{q^{-1}a}^a\overline{(a-\tau)}^{(1)}f(q\tau)\,\widetilde{d}_q\tau$ .

**证明** 首先, 考虑  $a=0$  时的情形. 由定义 2, 有:

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

$$(x(1-q^2))^2 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1-q^{2m+2}}{1-q^2} q^{2m+1} f(q^{2m+2}x) = x(1-q^2) \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (x-q^{2m+2}x) q^{2m+1} f(q^{2m+2}x) =$$

$$\int_0^{qx} (x-\tau) f(\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau = q \int_0^x \overline{(x-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau.$$

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

$$\int_a^x \int_a^s f(\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau \bar{d}_q s = \int_0^x \int_a^s f(\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau \bar{d}_q s - \int_0^a \int_a^s f(\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau \bar{d}_q s = \int_0^x \int_0^s f(\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau \bar{d}_q s - \int_0^x \int_0^a f(\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau \bar{d}_q s -$$

$$\int_0^a \int_0^s f(\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau \bar{d}_q s + \int_0^a \int_0^a f(\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau \bar{d}_q s = q \int_0^x \overline{(x-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau - q \int_0^a \overline{(a-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau -$$

$$(x-a) \int_0^a f(\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau = q \int_{q^{-1}a}^x \overline{(x-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau + q \int_0^{q^{-1}a} \overline{(x-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau -$$

$$q \int_0^a \overline{(a-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau - q \int_0^{q^{-1}a} (x-a) f(q\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau =$$

$$q \int_{q^{-1}a}^x \overline{(x-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau - q \int_{q^{-1}a}^a \overline{(a-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau.$$

**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

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

$$W_\delta(t) \int_a^b f(\tau, u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q \tau,$$

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

**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:

$$\alpha C_2 - \beta C_1 = 0, \quad (7)$$

$$\gamma \left[ C_2 + C_1(b-a) - q \int_{q^{-1}a}^b \overline{(b-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q \tau + \right.$$

$$\left. q \int_{q^{-1}a}^a \overline{(a-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q \tau + \delta \left[ C_1 - \int_a^b f(\tau, u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q \tau \right] \right] = 0. \quad (8)$$

解方程(7)–(8), 得

$$C_1 = [\gamma \alpha q \int_{q^{-1}a}^b \overline{(b-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q \tau - \alpha \gamma q \int_{q^{-1}a}^a \overline{(a-\tau)}^{(1)} f(q\tau, u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q \tau +$$

$$\alpha \delta \int_a^b f(\tau, u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q \tau] / [\gamma \beta + \gamma \alpha (b-a) + \alpha \delta],$$

于是有

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

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

**推论 1** 边值问题(5)–(6) 的解为

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

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

**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

$$\begin{aligned}
& pk [q(W_\gamma(b) + 1)(b - q^{-1}a)(b - qa) (\overline{[2]}_q)^{-1} + \\
& q(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta(b-a))\rho^{-1}a^2(1-q^{-1})(1-q) (\overline{[2]}_q)^{-1} + W_\delta(b)(b-a)] < 1, \quad (10)
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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  $K$ ,  $K = \{u \in X \mid u(t) \geq 0, \min_{\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}} u(qt) \geq \iota \|u\|\}$ .

**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

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

**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  $\mu \iota (q \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G_1(\frac{1}{2}, \tau) p(q\tau) \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\delta(\frac{1}{2}) \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} p(\tau) \bar{d}_q\tau) \geq 1$ . 令  $\delta_2 = \max\{2\delta_1, \delta^*/\iota\}$ , 且定义  $\Delta_2 := \{u \in X: \|u\| < \delta_2\}$ , 则当  $u \in K$  且  $\|u\| = \delta_2$  时, 有  $\min_{\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}} u(qt) \geq \iota \|u\| > \delta^*$ . 因此, 有

$$\begin{aligned} Au(\frac{1}{2}) &= q \int_0^1 G_1(\frac{1}{2}, \tau) p(\tau) g(u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\delta(\frac{1}{2}) \int_0^1 p(\tau) g(u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau \geq \\ &\mu (q \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G_1(\frac{1}{2}, \tau) p(q\tau) g(u(q\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\delta(\frac{1}{2}) \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} p(\tau) g(u(\tau)) \bar{d}_q\tau) \geq \\ &\mu \iota \|u\| (q \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G_1(\frac{1}{2}, \tau) p(q\tau) \bar{d}_q\tau + \bar{W}_\delta(\frac{1}{2}) \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} p(\tau) \bar{d}_q\tau) \geq \|u\|, \end{aligned}$$

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  $\mu' \iota(q) \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G_1(\frac{1}{2}, \tau) p(q\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau + \bar{W}_\delta(\frac{1}{2}) \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} p(\tau) \bar{d}_q \tau \geq 1$ . 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  $\delta'_2 = \max\{2\delta'_1, \tilde{\delta}/\iota\}$ ,  $\Delta'_2 := \{u \in X: \|u\| < \delta'_2\}$ , 则对于  $u \in K$  且  $\|u\| = \delta'_2$ , 有  $\min_{\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}} u(qt) \geq \iota \|u\| \geq \tilde{\delta}$ .

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  $\|u\| = r$ ,

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

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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