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半线性分数阶差分系统的 Lyapunov 型不等式

刘一丁, 王艺竹, 侯成敏*
(延边大学理学院 数学系, 吉林 延吉 133002)

摘要: 在 Dirichlet 边界条件下, 利用 Hölder 不等式建立了二维半线性分数阶差分系统的 Lyapunov 型不等式, 并将所得结果推广到了 m 维半线性分数阶差分系统上. 进一步, 应用所得的 Lyapunov 型不等式, 获得了有关广义谱第一特征值的下界.
关键词: 半线性; 分数阶; 差分系统; Lyapunov 型不等式
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Lyapunov type inequalities for quasi-linear fractional order difference systems

LIU Yiding, WANG Yizhu, HOU Chengmin*
(*Department of Mathematics, College of Science, Yanbian University, Yanji 133002, China*)

Abstract: Two dimensional quasi-linear fractional order difference systems are studied under the Dirichlet boundary conditions. By Hölder inequality, we establish Lyapunov type inequalities for two-dimensional quasi-linear fractional order difference systems and the results are generalized to m dimensional quasi-linear fractional difference systems. Applying these results, we also obtain some lower bounds for the first eigenvalue in the generalized spectra.
Keywords: quasi-linear; fractional order; difference system; Lyapunov inequality

0 引言

由于 Lyapunov 不等式及其一般形式在振动理论、非共轭特征问题、微差分方程理论等领域有着广泛的应用, 因此近年来受到了国内外学者的广泛关注, 并获得了许多研究结果^[1-8]. 1983 年, Cheng^[2] 证明了如果二阶差分方程

$$\Delta^2 u(n) + q(n)u(n+1) = 0 \tag{1}$$

有一个实数解 $u(n)$ 满足

$$u(a) = u(b), u(n) \not\equiv 0, n \in \mathbf{Z}[a, b], \tag{2}$$

那么不等式

$$F(b-a) \sum_{n=a}^{b-2} q(n) \geq 4 \tag{3}$$

成立. 其中 $q(n) \geq 0, n \in \mathbf{Z}, F(m) = \begin{cases} (m^2 - 1)/m, & (m-1) \text{ 为偶数;} \\ m, & (m-1) \text{ 为奇数;} \end{cases}$ 并且式(3) 中的常数 4 不可以用其他更大的数替换. 2008 年, Ünal 等^[4] 在 Dirichlet 边界条件(2) 下对差分方程

$$\Delta(r(n)|\Delta u(n)|^{p-2}\Delta u(n))+q(n)|u(n+1)|^{p-2}u(n+1)=0$$

建立了 Lyapunov 型不等式 $\left(\sum_{n=a}^{b-1}\frac{1}{[r(n)]^{\frac{1}{p-1}}}\right)^{1-\frac{1}{p}}\left(\sum_{n=a}^{b-2}q^+(n)\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}\geqslant 2$, 其中 $q^+(n)=\max\{q(n),0\}$. 2012 年,

Zhang Q M 等^[5] 考虑了如下非线性差分系统:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta(r_1(n)|\Delta u(n)|^{p_1-2}\Delta u(n))=f_1(n)|u(n+1)|^{\alpha_1-2}|v(n+1)|^{\alpha_2}u(n+1), \\ -\Delta(r_2(n)|\Delta v(n)|^{p_2-2}\Delta v(n))=f_2(n)|u(n+1)|^{\beta_1}|v(n+1)|^{\beta_2-2}v(n+1), \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

并提出了下列假设条件:

(H₁) $r_1(t), r_2(t), f_1(t)$ 和 $f_2(t)$ 是实值函数, 并且 $r_1(t) > 0, r_2(t) > 0, t \in \mathbf{Z}$;

(H₂) $1 < p_1, p_2 < \infty, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 > 0$ 且满足 $\frac{\alpha_1}{p_1} + \frac{\alpha_2}{p_2} = 1$ 和 $\frac{\beta_1}{p_1} + \frac{\beta_2}{p_2} = 1$;

(H₃) $r_i(t)$ 和 $f_i(t)$ 是实值函数, $r_i(t) > 0, i=1,2,\cdots,m$, 且 $1 < p_i < \infty, \alpha_i > 0$ 满足 $\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\alpha_i}{p_i} = 1$.

在假设(H₁)—(H₃) 的条件成立下, 文献[5] 的作者建立了系统(4) 的几个 Lyapunov 型不等式, 进而将结果推广到了如下的 (p_1, p_2, \cdots, p_m) -Laplacian 系统上:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta(r_1(n)|\Delta u_1(n)|^{p_1-2}\Delta u_1(n))=f_1(n)|u_1(n+1)|^{\alpha_1-2}|u_2(n+1)|^{\alpha_2}\cdots|u_m(n+1)|^{\alpha_m}u_1(n+1), \\ -\Delta(r_2(n)|\Delta u_2(n)|^{p_2-2}\Delta u_2(n))=f_2(n)|u_1(n+1)|^{\alpha_1}|u_2(n+1)|^{\alpha_2-2}\cdots|u_m(n+1)|^{\alpha_m}u_2(n+1), \\ \vdots \\ -\Delta(r_m(n)|\Delta u_m(n)|^{p_m-2}\Delta u_m(n))=f_m(n)|u_1(n+1)|^{\alpha_1}|u_2(n+1)|^{\alpha_2}\cdots|u_m(n+1)|^{\alpha_m-2}u_m(n+1). \end{cases}$$

受上述文献的启发, 本文考虑二维分数阶差分系统:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_{v+a}^v(r_1(t)|{}_b\nabla^v u(t)|^{p_1-2}{}_b\nabla^v u(t))=f_1(t)|u(t)|^{\alpha_1-2}|\omega(t)|^{\alpha_2}u(t), \\ \Delta_{v+a}^v(r_2(t)|{}_b\nabla^v \omega(t)|^{p_2-2}{}_b\nabla^v \omega(t))=f_2(t)|\omega(t)|^{\beta_2-2}|u(t)|^{\beta_1}\omega(t) \end{cases} \tag{5}$$

和 (p_1, p_2, \cdots, p_m) -Laplacian 系统:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_{v+a}^v(r_1(t)|{}_b\nabla^v u_1(t)|^{p_1-2}{}_b\nabla^v u_1(t))=f_1(t)|u_1(t)|^{\alpha_1-2}|u_2(t)|^{\alpha_2}\cdots|u_m(t)|^{\alpha_m}u_1(t), \\ \Delta_{v+a}^v(r_2(t)|{}_b\nabla^v u_2(t)|^{p_2-2}{}_b\nabla^v u_2(t))=f_2(t)|u_1(t)|^{\alpha_1}|u_2(t)|^{\alpha_2-2}\cdots|u_m(t)|^{\alpha_m}u_2(t), \\ \vdots \\ \Delta_{v+a}^v(r_m(t)|{}_b\nabla^v u_m(t)|^{p_m-2}{}_b\nabla^v u_m(t))=f_m(t)|u_1(t)|^{\alpha_1}|u_2(t)|^{\alpha_2}\cdots|u_m(t)|^{\alpha_m-2}u_m(t), \end{cases} \tag{6}$$

其中 $v \in (0,1)$. 本文将在 Dirichlet 边界条件下建立式(5) 和(6) 的 Lyapunov 型不等式, 并给出所得结果的一些简单应用.

1 预备知识

对任意实数 β , 记 $N_\beta = \{\beta, \beta + 1, \beta + 2, \cdots\}, {}_\beta N = \{\cdots, \beta - 2, \beta - 1, \beta\}$. 对任意 $t, v \in \mathbf{R}$ 定义 $t^v = \frac{\Gamma(t+1)}{\Gamma(t+1-v)}$, 并规定如果 $t+1-v$ 是 Gamma 函数的极点, 而 $t+1$ 不是极点, 那么 $t^v = 0$.

定义 1^[9] 假设 $f : N_a \rightarrow \mathbf{R}, v > 0$, 那么 f 的 v 阶左分数和定义为

$$\Delta_a^{-v}f(t)=\frac{1}{\Gamma(v)}\sum_{s=a}^{t-v}(t-s-1)^{v-1}f(s), t \in N_{a+v},$$

f 的 v 阶左分数差分定义为

$$\Delta_a^v f(t)=\Delta^N \Delta_a^{v-N} f(t), t \in N_{a+N-v}, 0 \leqslant N-1 < v \leqslant N, N \in \mathbf{N}.$$

定义 2^[10] 假设 $f : {}_b N \rightarrow \mathbf{R}, v > 0$, 那么 f 的 v 阶右分数和定义为

$${}_b \nabla^{-v} f(t)=\frac{1}{\Gamma(v)}\sum_{s=t+v}^b(s-t-1)^{v-1}f(s), t \in {}_{b-v} N,$$

f 的 v 阶右分数差分定义为

$${}_b\nabla^v f(t) = (-1)^N \nabla_b^N \nabla^{v-N} f(t), t \in {}_{b-N+v}N, 0 \leq N-1 < v \leq N, N \in \mathbf{N}.$$

引理 1^[9] 假设 $f: N_a \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, $v, \mu > 0$, 有 $\Delta_{a+\mu}^v \Delta_a^{-\mu} f(t) = \Delta_a^{v-\mu} f(t)$, $t \in N_{a+\mu+N-v}$, $N-1 < v \leq N$.

引理 2^[10] 假设 $f: {}_bN \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, $v, \mu > 0$, 有 ${}_{b-\mu}\nabla^v {}_b\nabla^{-\mu} f(t) = {}_b\nabla^{v-\mu} f(t)$, $t \in {}_{b-\mu-N+v}N$, $N-1 < v \leq N$.

引理 3^[11] 假设 $f: {}_bN \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, $v > 0$, $N-1 < v \leq N$, $\Delta_a^v f: N_{a+N-v} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, 那么以下关于左分数差分

$$\Delta_a^v f(t) = \Delta^N \Delta_a^{-(N-v)} f(t),$$

$$\Delta_a^v f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Gamma(-v)} \sum_{s=a}^{t+v} (t-s-1)^{\overline{-v-1}} f(s), & N-1 < v \leq N; \\ \Delta^N f(t), & v = N. \end{cases}$$

引理 4^[11] 假设 $f: {}_bN \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, $v > 0$, $N-1 < v \leq N$, $\Delta_a^v f: N_{a+N-v} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, 那么以下关于右分数差分

$${}_b\nabla^v f(t) = (-1)^N \nabla_b^N \nabla^{-(N-v)} f(t),$$

$${}_b\nabla^v f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Gamma(-v)} \sum_{s=t-v}^b (s-t-1)^{\overline{-v-1}} f(s), & N-1 < v \leq N; \\ (-1)^N \nabla^N f(t), & v = N. \end{cases}$$

引理 5^[10] 假设 $f: N_a \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, $k \in N_0$, $v > 0$, 则对于 $t \in N_{a+M-\mu+v}$ 有

$$\Delta_a^{-v} \Delta^k f(t) = \Delta_a^{k-v} f(t) - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{\Delta^j f(a)}{\Gamma(v-k+j+1)} (t-a)^{\overline{v-k-j}}.$$

此外,若 $\mu > 0$, $M-1 < \mu \leq M$, 则对于 $t \in N_{a+v}$ 有

$$\Delta_{a+M-\mu}^{-v} \Delta_a^\mu f(t) = \Delta_a^{v-\mu} f(t) - \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \frac{\Delta_a^{j-M+\mu} f(a+M-\mu)}{\Gamma(v-M+j+1)} (t-a-M+\mu)^{\overline{v-M+j}}.$$

引理 6^[11] 假设 $f: {}_bN \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, $k \in N_0$, $v > 0$, 则对于 $t \in {}_{b-v}N$ 有

$${}_b\nabla^{-v} {}_b\nabla^k f(t) = {}_b\nabla^{k-v} f(t) - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{{}_b\nabla^j f(b)}{\Gamma(v-k+j+1)} (b-t)^{\overline{v-k+j}}.$$

此外,若 $\mu > 0$, $M-1 < \mu \leq M$, 则对于 $t \in {}_{b-M+\mu-v}N$ 有

$${}_{b-M+\mu}\nabla^{-v} {}_b\nabla^\mu f(t) = {}_b\nabla^{v-\mu} f(t) - \sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \frac{{}_b\nabla^{j-M+\mu} f(b-M+\mu)}{\Gamma(v-M+j+1)} (b-M+\mu-t)^{\overline{v-M+j}}.$$

为方便,记:

$$\xi_i(t) = \left\{ \left[\sum_{\tau=a+v}^{t+v-1} \left(\frac{(\tau-a-1)^{\overline{v-1}}}{\Gamma(v)r_i^{1/p_i}(\tau)} \right)^{q_i} \right]^{\frac{1}{q_i}} + \left[\sum_{\tau=t+v}^{b+v-1} \left(\sum_{s=a+1}^t \frac{(\tau-s-1)^{\overline{v-2}}}{\Gamma(v-1)r_i^{1/p_i}(\tau)} \right)^{q_i} \right]^{\frac{1}{q_i}} \right\}^{p_i},$$

$$\eta_i(t) = \left[\sum_{s=t+v}^{b-1+v} \left(\frac{(s-t-1)^{\overline{v-1}}}{\Gamma(v)r_i^{1/p_i}(s)} \right)^{q_i} \right]^{\frac{p_i}{q_i}}, \frac{1}{p_i} + \frac{1}{q_i} = 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

2 主要结果及其证明

引理 7 假设 $1 < p < +\infty$, $a, b \in \mathbf{Z}$, $u, \omega: \mathbf{Z}[a, b] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, $\phi_p(u) = |u|^{p-2}u$, 则

$$\sum_{t=a+v}^{b+v} (r(t)\phi_p({}_b\nabla^v u(t))) {}_b\nabla^v \omega(t) = \sum_{t=a}^b [\Delta_{a+v}^v (r(t)\phi_p({}_b\nabla^v u(t)))] \omega(t).$$

证明 由定义 1、定义 2、引理 3 及引理 4 知

$$\sum_{t=a+v}^{b+v} (r(t)\phi_p({}_b\nabla^v u(t))) {}_b\nabla^v \omega(t) = \sum_{t=a+v}^{b+v} (r(t)\phi_p({}_b\nabla^v u(t))) \frac{1}{\Gamma(-v)} \sum_{s=t-v}^b (s-t-1)^{\overline{-v-1}} \omega(s) =$$

$$[r(t)\phi_p({}_b\nabla^v u(t))]_{t=a+v} \frac{1}{\Gamma(-v)} \sum_{s=a}^b (s-a-v-1)^{\overline{-v-1}} \omega(s) + [r(t)\phi_p({}_b\nabla^v u(t))]_{t=a+v+1} \cdot$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\Gamma(-v)} \sum_{s=a+1}^b (s-a-v-2)^{-v-1} \omega(s) + \cdots + \\ & [r(t) \phi_p({}_b\nabla^v u(t))]_{t=b+v} \frac{1}{\Gamma(-v)} \sum_{s=b}^b (s-b-v-1)^{-v-1} \omega(s) = \\ & [r(t) \phi_p({}_b\nabla^v u(t))]_{t=a+v} \frac{1}{\Gamma(-v)} (-v-1)^{-v-1} \omega(a) + \{[r(t) \phi_p({}_b\nabla^v u(t))]_{t=a+v} \cdot \\ & \frac{1}{\Gamma(-v)} (-v)^{-v-1} + [r(t) \phi_p({}_b\nabla^v u(t))]_{t=a+v+1} \frac{1}{\Gamma(-v)} (-v-1)^{-v-1}\} \omega(a+1) + \cdots + \\ & \left\{ [r(t) \phi_p({}_b\nabla^v u(t))]_{t=a+v} \frac{1}{\Gamma(-v)} (b-a-v-1)^{-v-1} + [r(t) \phi_p({}_b\nabla^v u(t))]_{t=a+v+1} \cdot \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{\Gamma(-v)} (b-a-v-2)^{-v-1} + \cdots + [r(t) \phi_p({}_b\nabla^v u(t))]_{t=b+v} \frac{(-v-1)^{-v-1}}{\Gamma(-v)} \right\} \omega(b) = \\ & \sum_{t=a}^b \sum_{s=a+v}^{t+v} \frac{1}{\Gamma(-v)} (t-s-1)^{-v-1} [r(s) \phi_p({}_b\nabla^v u(s))] \omega(t) = \sum_{t=a}^b [\Delta_{a+v}^v (r(t) \phi_p({}_b\nabla^v u(t)))] \omega(t). \end{aligned}$$

2.1 二维系统(5)的Lyapunov型不等式

定理 1 令 $a, b \in \mathbf{Z}$ 且 $a \leqslant b-2$. 假设 (H_1) 和 (H_2) 成立且系统(5)有一个解 $u(t)$ 满足边界条件:

$$u(a) = u(b) = \omega(a) = \omega(b) = 0, \quad u(t) \not\equiv 0, \quad \omega(t) \not\equiv 0, \quad t \in \mathbf{Z}[a, b], \tag{7}$$

则有如下不等式:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{i=a}^{b-1} \frac{\xi_1(t) \eta_1(t)}{\xi_1(t) + \eta_1(t)} f_1^+(t) \right)^{\frac{a_1 \beta_1}{p_1^2}} \left(\sum_{i=a}^{b-1} \frac{\xi_1(t) \eta_1(t)}{\xi_1(t) + \eta_1(t)} f_2^+(t) \right)^{\frac{a_2 \beta_1}{p_1 p_2}} \times \\ & \left(\sum_{i=a}^{b-1} \frac{\xi_2(t) \eta_2(t)}{\xi_2(t) + \eta_2(t)} f_1^+(t) \right)^{\frac{a_2 \beta_1}{p_1 p_2}} \left(\sum_{i=a}^{b-1} \frac{\xi_2(t) \eta_2(t)}{\xi_2(t) + \eta_2(t)} f_2^+(t) \right)^{\frac{a_2 \beta_1}{p_2^2}} \geqslant 1, \end{aligned}$$

这里 $f_i^+(t) = \max\{f_i(t), 0\}$, $i = 1, 2$.

证明 根据引理 7 可得

$$\sum_{t=a+v}^{b+v} (r_1(t) |{}_b\nabla^v u(t)|^{p_1}) = \sum_{t=a}^b f_1(t) |u(t)|^{a_1} |\omega(t)|^{a_2}, \tag{8}$$

$$\sum_{t=a+v}^{b+v} (r_2(t) |{}_b\nabla^v \omega(t)|^{p_2}) = \sum_{t=a}^b f_2(t) |u(t)|^{\beta_1} |\omega(t)|^{\beta_2}. \tag{9}$$

再由引理 6、式(5)和(7)可得:

$$\begin{aligned} |u(t)|^{p_1} &= \left| {}_{b-1+v}\nabla^{-v} {}_b\nabla^v u(t) + \frac{u(b)}{\Gamma(v)} (b-1+v-t)^{\overline{v-1}} \right|^{p_1} = \\ |{}_{b-1+v}\nabla^{-v} {}_b\nabla^v u(t)|^{p_1} &= \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(v)} \sum_{s=t+v}^{b-1+v} (s-t-1)^{\overline{v-1}} {}_b\nabla^v u(s) \right|^{p_1} \leqslant \\ \left(\sum_{s=t+v}^{b-1+v} \left(\frac{(s-t-1)^{\overline{v-1}}}{\Gamma(v) r_1^{1/p_1}(s)} \right)^{q_1} \right)^{\frac{p_1}{q_1}} & \left(\sum_{s=t+v}^{b-1+v} r_1(s) |{}_b\nabla^v u(s)|^{p_1} \right) = \eta_1(t) \sum_{s=t+v}^{b-1+v} r_1(s) |{}_b\nabla^v u(s)|^{p_1}, \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |u(t)| &= \left| \sum_{s=a+1}^t \nabla u(s) \right| = \left| \sum_{s=a+1}^t \nabla_{b-1+v} \nabla^{-v} {}_b\nabla^v u(s) \right| = \\ \left| - \sum_{s=a+1}^t \frac{1}{\Gamma(v-1)} \sum_{\tau=s-1+v}^{b+v-1} (\tau-s-1)^{\overline{v-2}} {}_b\nabla^v u(\tau) \right| &= \\ \left| \sum_{s=a+1}^t \sum_{\tau=s-1+v}^{t+v-1} \left(\frac{(\tau-s-1)^{\overline{v-2}}}{-\Gamma(v-1)} \right) {}_b\nabla^v u(\tau) + \sum_{s=a+1}^t \sum_{\tau=t+v}^{b+v-1} \left(\frac{(\tau-s-1)^{\overline{v-2}}}{-\Gamma(v-1)} \right) {}_b\nabla^v u(\tau) \right| &\leqslant \\ \left| \sum_{s=a+1}^t \sum_{\tau=s-1+v}^{t+v-1} \left(\frac{(\tau-s-1)^{\overline{v-2}}}{-\Gamma(v-1)} \right) {}_b\nabla^v u(\tau) \right| + \left| \sum_{s=a+1}^t \sum_{\tau=t+v}^{b+v-1} \left(\frac{(\tau-s-1)^{\overline{v-2}}}{-\Gamma(v-1)} \right) {}_b\nabla^v u(\tau) \right| &= \\ \left| \sum_{\tau=a+v}^{t+v-1} {}_b\nabla^v u(\tau) \sum_{s=a+1}^{\tau-1+v} \left(\frac{(\tau-s-1)^{\overline{v-2}}}{-\Gamma(v-1)} \right) \right| + \left| \sum_{\tau=t+v}^{b+v-1} \left[\sum_{s=a+1}^t \left(\frac{(\tau-s-1)^{\overline{v-2}}}{-\Gamma(v-1)} \right) \right] {}_b\nabla^v u(\tau) \right| &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| \sum_{\tau=a+v}^{t+v-1} {}_b\nabla^v u(\tau) \frac{(\tau-s)^{\underline{v-1}}}{\Gamma(v)} \right|_{s=a+1}^{\tau=v+2} + \left| \sum_{\tau=t+v}^{b+v-1} \left[\sum_{s=a+1}^t \left(\frac{(\tau-s-1)^{\underline{v-2}}}{-\Gamma(v-1)} \right) \right] {}_b\nabla^v u(\tau) \right| = \\
& \left| \sum_{\tau=a+v}^{t+v-1} {}_b\nabla^v u(\tau) \frac{(\tau-a-1)^{\underline{v-1}}}{\Gamma(v)} \right| + \left| \sum_{\tau=t+v}^{b+v-1} \left[\sum_{s=a+1}^t \left(\frac{(\tau-s-1)^{\underline{v-2}}}{-\Gamma(v-1)} \right) \right] {}_b\nabla^v u(\tau) \right| \leq \\
& \left(\sum_{\tau=a+v}^{t+v-1} \left(\frac{(\tau-a-1)^{\underline{v-1}}}{\Gamma(v) r_1^{1/p_1}(\tau)} \right)^{q_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_1}} \left(\sum_{\tau=a+v}^{t+v-1} r_1(\tau) |{}_b\nabla^v u(\tau)|^{p_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} + \\
& \left(\sum_{\tau=t+v}^{b+v-1} \left[\left(\sum_{s=a+1}^t \frac{(\tau-s-1)^{\underline{v-2}}}{-\Gamma(v-1)} \right) \frac{1}{r_1^{1/p_1}(\tau)} \right]^{q_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_1}} \left(\sum_{\tau=t+v}^{b+v-1} r_1(\tau) |{}_b\nabla^v u(\tau)|^{p_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}},
\end{aligned}$$

即

$$|u(t)|^{p_1} \leq \xi_1(t) \sum_{\tau=a+v}^{b+v-1} r_1(\tau) |{}_b\nabla^v u(\tau)|^{p_1} \leq \xi_1(t) \sum_{\tau=a+v}^{b+v} r_1(\tau) |{}_b\nabla^v u(\tau)|^{p_1}. \quad (11)$$

根据式(8)–(11)可得:

$$|u(t)|^{p_1} \leq \frac{\xi_1(t)\eta_1(t)}{\xi_1(t) + \eta_1(t)} \sum_{\tau=a+v}^{b+v} r_1(\tau) |{}_b\nabla^v u(\tau)|^{p_1}, \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{t=a}^b f_1^+(t) |u(t)|^{p_1} & \leq \sum_{t=a}^b \frac{\xi_1(t)\eta_1(t)}{\xi_1(t) + \eta_1(t)} f_1^+(t) \sum_{t=a+v}^{b+v} r_1(t) |{}_b\nabla^v u(t)|^{p_1} = \\
M_{11} \sum_{t=a}^b f_1^+(t) |u(t)|^{a_1} |\omega(t)|^{a_2} & \leq M_{11} \sum_{t=a}^b f_1^+(t) |u(t)|^{a_1} |\omega(t)|^{a_2} \leq \\
M_{11} \left(\sum_{t=a}^b f_1^+(t) |u(t)|^{p_1} \right)^{\frac{a_1}{p_1}} & \left(\sum_{t=a}^b f_1^+(t) |\omega(t)|^{p_2} \right)^{\frac{a_2}{p_2}}, \quad (13)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{t=a}^b f_2^+(t) |u(t)|^{p_1} & \leq M_{12} \sum_{t=a}^b f_1^+(t) |u(t)|^{a_1} |\omega(t)|^{a_2} \leq \\
M_{12} \left(\sum_{t=a}^b f_1^+(t) |u(t)|^{p_1} \right)^{\frac{a_1}{p_1}} & \left(\sum_{t=a}^b f_1^+(t) |\omega(t)|^{p_2} \right)^{\frac{a_2}{p_2}}. \quad (14)
\end{aligned}$$

这里

$$M_{11} = \sum_{t=a}^b \left[\frac{\xi_1(t)\eta_1(t)}{\xi_1(t) + \eta_1(t)} f_1^+(t) \right], \quad M_{12} = \sum_{t=a}^b \left[\frac{\xi_1(t)\eta_1(t)}{\xi_1(t) + \eta_1(t)} f_2^+(t) \right]. \quad (15)$$

类似于式(12)的方法,可得 $|\omega(t)|^{p_2} \leq \frac{\xi_2(t)\eta_2(t)}{\xi_2(t) + \eta_2(t)} \sum_{t=a+v}^{b+v} r_2(t) |{}_b\nabla^v \omega(t)|^{p_2}$. 类似于式(13)和(14),利用

Hölder 不等式可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{t=a}^b f_1^+(t) |\omega(t)|^{p_2} & \leq \sum_{t=a}^b \left[\frac{\xi_2(t)\eta_2(t)}{\xi_2(t) + \eta_2(t)} f_1^+(t) \right] \sum_{t=a+v}^{b+v} r_2(t) |{}_b\nabla^v \omega(t)|^{p_2} = \\
M_{21} \sum_{t=a}^b f_2(t) |u(t)|^{\beta_1} |\omega(t)|^{\beta_2} & \leq M_{21} \sum_{t=a}^b f_2^+(t) |u(t)|^{\beta_1} |\omega(t)|^{\beta_2} \leq \\
M_{21} \left(\sum_{t=a}^b f_2^+(t) |u(t)|^{p_1} \right)^{\frac{\beta_1}{p_1}} & \left(\sum_{t=a}^b f_2^+(t) |\omega(t)|^{p_2} \right)^{\frac{\beta_2}{p_2}}, \quad (16)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{t=a}^b f_2^+(t) |\omega(t)|^{p_2} & \leq \sum_{t=a}^b \left[\frac{\xi_2(t)\eta_2(t)}{\xi_2(t) + \eta_2(t)} f_2^+(t) \right] \sum_{t=a}^b r_2(t) |{}_b\nabla^v \omega(t)|^{p_2} = \\
M_{22} \sum_{t=a}^b f_2(t) |u(t)|^{\beta_1} |\omega(t)|^{\beta_2} & \leq M_{22} \sum_{t=a}^b f_2^+(t) |u(t)|^{\beta_1} |\omega(t)|^{\beta_2} \leq \\
M_{22} \left(\sum_{t=a}^b f_2^+(t) |u(t)|^{p_1} \right)^{\frac{\beta_1}{p_1}} & \left(\sum_{t=a}^b f_2^+(t) |\omega(t)|^{p_2} \right)^{\frac{\beta_2}{p_2}}. \quad (17)
\end{aligned}$$

这里

$$M_{21} = \sum_{t=a}^b \left(\frac{\xi_2(t)\eta_2(t)}{\xi_2(t) + \eta_2(t)} f_1^+(t) \right), \quad M_{22} = \sum_{t=a}^b \left(\frac{\xi_2(t)\eta_2(t)}{\xi_2(t) + \eta_2(t)} f_2^+(t) \right). \quad (18)$$

下证

$$\sum_{t=a}^b f_1^+(t) |u(t)|^{p_1} > 0. \tag{19}$$

如果式(19) 不成立,那么 $\sum_{t=a}^b f_1^+(t) |u(t)|^{p_1} = 0$, 再由式(8) 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq \sum_{t=a}^b r_1(t) |{}_b\nabla^v u(t)|^{p_1} &= \sum_{t=a}^b f_1(t) |u(t)|^{a_1} |\omega(t)|^{a_2} \leq \sum_{t=a}^b f_1^+(t) |u(t)|^{a_1} |\omega(t)|^{a_2} \leq \\ &\left(\sum_{t=a}^b f_1^+(t) |u(t)|^{p_1}\right)^{\frac{a_1}{p_1}} \left(\sum_{t=a}^b f_1^+(t) |\omega(t)|^{p_2}\right)^{\frac{a_1}{p_2}} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此由 (H_1) 有 ${}_b\nabla^v u(t) \equiv 0$. 再结合式(11) 可知,当 $a \leq t \leq b$, 有 $u(t) \equiv 0$, 与条件(7) 矛盾,故式(19) 成立. 同理可得

$$\sum_{t=a}^b f_2^+(t) |u(t)|^{p_1} > 0, \sum_{t=a}^b f_1^+(t) |\omega(t)|^{p_1} > 0, \sum_{t=a}^b f_2^+(t) |\omega(t)|^{p_2} > 0. \tag{20}$$

根据式(13)—(16)、(20) 和条件 (H_2) 可得 $M_{11}^{\frac{a_1\beta_1}{p_1^2}} M_{12}^{\frac{a_2\beta_1}{p_1 p_2}} M_{21}^{\frac{a_2\beta_1}{p_1 p_2}} M_{22}^{\frac{a_2\beta_2}{p_2^2}} \geq 1$, 再由式(15) 和(18) 可知定理 1 成立.

推论 1 令 $a, b \in \mathbf{Z}$ 并且 $a \leq b - 2$. 假设 (H_1) 和 (H_2) 成立且系统(5) 有一个满足式(7) 的解 $(u(t), v(t))$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\sum_{t=a}^b f_1^+(t) [\xi_1(t) \eta_1(t)]^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{a_1\beta_1}{p_1^2}} \left(\sum_{t=a}^b f_2^+(t) [\xi_1(t) \eta_1(t)]^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{a_2\beta_1}{p_1 p_2}} \times \\ &\left(\sum_{t=a}^b f_1^+(t) [\xi_2(t) \eta_2(t)]^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{a_2\beta_1}{p_1 p_2}} \left(\sum_{t=a}^b f_2^+(t) [\xi_2(t) \eta_2(t)]^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{a_2\beta_2}{p_2^2}} \geq 2^{(p_2\beta_1 + p_1 a_2) p_1 p_2}. \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

证明 因为 $\xi_i(t) + \eta_i(t) \geq 2[\xi_i(t) \eta_i(t)]^{\frac{1}{2}}, i = 1, 2$, 显然知推论 1 成立.

推论 2 令 $a, b \in \mathbf{Z}$ 并且 $a \leq b - 2, v = 1$. 假设 (H_1) 和 (H_2) 成立且系统(5) 有一个满足式(7) 的解 $(u(t), v(t))$, 则

$$\left(\sum_{t=a}^b [r_1(t)]^{\frac{1}{1-p_1}}\right)^{\frac{\beta_1(p_1-1)}{p_1}} \left(\sum_{t=a}^b [r_2(t)]^{\frac{1}{1-p_2}}\right)^{\frac{a_2(p_2-1)}{p_2}} \left(\sum_{t=a}^b f_1^+(t)\right)^{\frac{\beta_1}{p_1}} \left(\sum_{t=a}^b f_2^+(t)\right)^{\frac{a_2}{p_2}} \geq 2^{\beta_1 + a_2}. \tag{22}$$

证明 因为 $v = 1, \xi_1(t) = \left(\sum_{\tau=a}^t [r_1(\tau)]^{\frac{1}{1-p_1}}\right)^{p_1-1}, \eta_1(t) = \left(\sum_{\tau=t+1}^b [r_1(\tau)]^{\frac{1}{1-p_1}}\right)^{p_1-1},$

$$\xi_2(t) = \left(\sum_{\tau=a}^t [r_2(\tau)]^{\frac{1}{1-p_2}}\right)^{p_2-1}, \eta_2(t) = \left(\sum_{\tau=t+1}^b [r_2(\tau)]^{\frac{1}{1-p_2}}\right)^{p_2-1},$$

$$[\xi_1(t) \eta_1(t)]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\sum_{\tau=a}^t [r_1(\tau)]^{\frac{1}{1-p_1}} \sum_{\tau=t+1}^b [r_1(\tau)]^{\frac{1}{1-p_1}}\right)^{\frac{p_1-1}{2}} \leq \frac{1}{2^{p_1-1}} \left(\sum_{\tau=a}^b (r_1(\tau))^{\frac{1}{1-p_1}}\right)^{p_1-1},$$

$$[\xi_2(t) \eta_2(t)]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\sum_{\tau=a}^t [r_2(\tau)]^{\frac{1}{1-p_2}} \sum_{\tau=t+1}^b [r_2(\tau)]^{\frac{1}{1-p_2}}\right)^{\frac{p_2-1}{2}} \leq \frac{1}{2^{p_2-1}} \left(\sum_{\tau=a}^b (r_2(\tau))^{\frac{1}{1-p_2}}\right)^{p_2-1},$$

由式(20) 和条件 (H_2) 可知式(22) 成立.

当 $v = 1, \alpha_1 = \beta_1 = p_1 = p_2 = p, \alpha_2 = \beta_1 = 0, r_1(t) = r_2(t) = r(t)$, 且 $f_1(t) = f_2(t) = q(t)$, 那么系统(5) 将变化成

$$\Delta(r_1(t) \phi_p(\nabla u(t))) = q(t) |u(t)|^{p-2} u(t). \tag{23}$$

定理 2 令 $a, b \in \mathbf{Z}$ 且 $a \leq b - 2$. 假设 $p > 1, r(t) > 0$, 如果式(23) 有一个解 $u(t)$ 满足式(2), 则

$$\sum_{t=a}^b \left[\frac{\left(\sum_{\tau=a}^t [r(\tau)]^{\frac{1}{1-p}}\right)^{p-1} \left(\sum_{\tau=t+1}^b [r(\tau)]^{\frac{1}{1-p}}\right)^{p-1}}{\left(\sum_{\tau=a}^t [r(\tau)]^{\frac{1}{1-p}}\right)^{p-1} + \left(\sum_{\tau=t+1}^b (r(\tau))^{\frac{1}{1-p}}\right)^{p-1}} q^+(t) \right] \geq 1.$$

证明 由式(13) 和(19) 可直接得到上述 Lyapunov 型不等式.

因为 $\left(\sum_{\tau=a}^t [r(\tau)]^{\frac{1}{1-p}}\right)^{p-1} + \left(\sum_{\tau=t+1}^b [r(\tau)]^{\frac{1}{1-p}}\right)^{p-1} \geq 2 \left(\sum_{\tau=a}^t [r(\tau)]^{\frac{1}{1-p}} \sum_{\tau=t+1}^b [r(\tau)]^{\frac{1}{1-p}}\right)^{\frac{p-1}{2}}$, 所以由定理 2 可

得如下推论 3:

推论 3 令 $a, b \in \mathbf{Z}$ 并且 $a \leq b-2$. 假设 $p > 1$, $r(t) > 0$, 如果式(23) 有一个解 $u(t)$ 满足式(2), 那么不等式 $\sum_{t=a}^b [q^+(t) \left(\sum_{\tau=a}^t [r(\tau)]^{\frac{1}{1-p}} \sum_{\tau=t+1}^b [r(\tau)]^{\frac{1}{1-p}} \right)^{\frac{p-1}{2}}] \geq 2$ 成立.

2.2 m 维系统(6) 的 Lyapunov 型不等式

定理 3 令 $a, b \in \mathbf{Z}$ 并且 $a \leq b-2$. 假设 (H_3) 成立且系统(6) 有一个解 $(u_1(t), u_2(t), \dots, u_m(t))$ 满足如下边界条件:

$$u_i(a) = u_i(b) = 0, u_i(t) \not\equiv 0, t \in \mathbf{Z}[a, b], i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad (24)$$

那么

$$\prod_{i=1}^m \prod_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{\tau=a}^b \left[\frac{\xi_i(\tau) \eta_j(\tau)}{\xi_i(\tau) + \eta_j(\tau)} \right] f_j^+(t) \right)^{\frac{a_i a_j}{p_i p_j}} \geq 1. \quad (25)$$

证明 由式(6)、(24) 和条件 (H_3) 可知: $\sum_{t=a}^b r_i(t) |{}_b \nabla^v u_i(t)|^{p_i} = \sum_{t=a}^b [f_i(t) \prod_{k=1}^m |u_k(t)|^{a_k}]$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$. 再由式(24) 和 Hölder 不等式可得

$$\begin{aligned} |u_i(t)|^{p_i} &= \left| \sum_{\tau=a+1}^t \nabla u_i(\tau) \right|^{p_i} = \left| \sum_{\tau=a+1}^t \nabla_{b-1+v} \nabla^{-v} {}_b \nabla^v u_i(\tau) \right|^{p_i} \leq \xi_i(t) \sum_{\tau=a+v}^{b+v} r_i(\tau) |{}_b \nabla^v u_i(\tau)|^{p_i}, \\ |u_i(t)|^{p_i} &\leq \eta_i(t) \sum_{\tau=t+1+v}^{b+2} r_i(\tau) |{}_b \nabla^v u_i(\tau)|^{p_i}. \end{aligned}$$

因此有:

$$\begin{aligned} |u_i(t)|^{p_i} &\leq \frac{\xi_i(\tau) \eta_j(\tau)}{\xi_i(\tau) + \eta_j(\tau)} \sum_{\tau=a+v}^{b+v} r_i(\tau) |{}_b \nabla^v u_i(\tau)|^{p_i}, \\ \sum_{t=a}^b f_j^+(t) |u_i(t)|^{p_i} &\leq M_{ij} \prod_{k=1}^m \left(\sum_{t=a}^b f_i^+(t) |u_k(t)|^{p_k} \right)^{\frac{a_k}{p_k}}, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$M_{ij} = \sum_{t=a}^b \left[\frac{\xi_i(\tau) \eta_j(\tau)}{\xi_i(\tau) + \eta_j(\tau)} f_j^+(t) \right], i, j = 1, 2, \dots, m. \quad (26)$$

类似于式(19), 知 $\sum_{t=a}^b f_i(t) |u_k(t)|^{p_k} > 0$, $i, k = 1, 2, \dots, m$, 因此 $\prod_{i=1}^m \prod_{j=1}^m M_{ij}^{\frac{a_i a_j}{p_i p_j}} \geq 1$. 再由式(26) 可知式(25) 成立.

推论 4 令 $a, b \in \mathbf{Z}$ 并且 $a \leq b-2$. 假设 (H_3) 成立且式(6) 有一个解 $(u_1(t), u_2(t), \dots, u_m(t))$ 满足式(24), 则不等式 $\prod_{i=1}^m \prod_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{\tau=a}^b f_j^+(\tau) [\xi_i(t) \eta_j(t)]^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{a_i a_j}{p_i p_j}} \geq 2$ 成立.

推论 5 令 $v=1$, $a, b \in \mathbf{Z}$ 和 $a \leq b-2$. 假设 (H_3) 成立且式(6) 有一个解 $(u_1(t), u_2(t), \dots, u_m(t))$ 满足式(24), 记 $A = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i$, 则不等式 $\prod_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{\tau=a}^b [r_i(\tau)]^{\frac{1}{1-p_i}} \right)^{\frac{a_i(p_i-1)}{p_i}} \prod_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{\tau=a}^b f_j^+(\tau) \right)^{\frac{a_j}{p_j}} \geq 2^A$ 成立.

3 Lyapunov 型不等式的应用

令 $a, b \in \mathbf{Z}$ 且 $a \leq b-2$, 考虑半线性差分系统:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_{v+a}^v \phi_{p_1}({}_b \nabla^v u_1(t)) = \lambda_1 \alpha_1 q(t) \phi_{a_1}(u_1(t)) |u_2(t)|^{a_2} \cdots |u_m(t)|^{a_m}, \\ \Delta_{v+a}^v \phi_{p_2}({}_b \nabla^v u_2(t)) = \lambda_2 \alpha_2 q(t) \phi_{a_2}(u_2(t)) |u_1(t)|^{a_1} |u_3(t)|^{a_3} \cdots |u_m(t)|^{a_m}, \\ \vdots \\ \Delta_{v+a}^v \phi_{p_m}({}_b \nabla^v u_m(t)) = \lambda_m \alpha_m q(t) \phi_{a_m}(u_m(t)) |u_1(t)|^{a_1} \cdots |u_{m-1}(t)|^{a_{m-1}}, \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

其中 $q(t) > 0$, $\alpha_i \in \mathbf{R}$, p_i, α_i 与式(6) 中相同并且 u_i 满足 Dirichlet 边界条件:

$$u_i(a)=u_i(b)=0, u_i(t)>0, \forall t\in \mathbf{Z}[a+1,b-1], i=1,2,\cdots,m. \tag{28}$$

对非线性差分系统(27) 定义广义频谱 S . 令 S 为向量 $(\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\cdots,\lambda_m)\in \mathbf{R}^m$ 的集合, 因此由问题(27) 和(28) 的特征值可以得到一个特征解. 实际上问题(27) 和(28) 是下列 p -Laplacian 差分方程边值问题:

$$\Delta_{v+a}^v(\phi_p(\phi_p(\nabla^v u(t))))=\lambda p q(t)\phi_p(u(t)), \tag{29}$$

$$u(a)=u(b)=0, u(t)>0, \forall t\in \mathbf{Z}[a+1,b-1] \tag{30}$$

的一般化. 当 $p>1, \lambda\in \mathbf{R}$ 且 $q(t)>0$ 时, $f_i(t)=\lambda_i\alpha_i q(t), r_i(t)=1, i=1,2,\cdots,m$. 由此可以应用定理 3 获得问题(27) 和(28) 的一个有关广义谱第一特征值的界.

定理 4 令 $a,b\in \mathbf{Z}$ 且 $a\leqslant b-2$. 假设 $1<p_i<\infty, \alpha_i>0$ 满足 $\sum_{i=1}^m\frac{\alpha_i}{p_i}=1$ 且对于所有的 $t\in \mathbf{Z}$, 有 $q(t)>0$; 那么一定存在一个函数 $h(\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\cdots,\lambda_{m-1})$ 使得问题(27) 和(28) 对于广义特征值 $(\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\cdots,\lambda_m)$ 有不等式 $\lambda_m\geqslant h(\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\cdots,\lambda_{m-1})$ 成立. 其中 $h(\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\cdots,\lambda_{m-1})$ 定义为

$$h(\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\cdots,\lambda_{m-1})=\frac{1}{\alpha_m}\prod_{j=1}^{m-1}(\lambda_j\alpha_j)^{\frac{\alpha_j}{p_j}}\prod_{i=1}^m\left(\sum_{\tau=a}^b\frac{\xi_i(\tau)\eta_i(\tau)}{\xi_i(\tau)+\eta_i(\tau)}\right)^{\frac{\alpha_i}{p_i}}.$$

证明 假设问题(27) 和(28) 在特征值 $(\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\cdots,\lambda_m)$ 下有一个特征解 $(u_1(t),u_2(t),\cdots,u_m(t))$, 则由式(29) 知 $r_i(t)\equiv 1, f_i(t)=\lambda_i\alpha_i q(t)>0$. 所以可以得到

$$1\leqslant \prod_{i=1}^m\prod_{j=1}^m\left(\sum_{\tau=a}^{b-2}\frac{\xi_i(\tau)\eta_i(\tau)}{\xi_i(\tau)+\eta_i(\tau)}f_j^+(t)\right)^{\frac{\alpha_i\alpha_j}{p_i p_j}}=\prod_{j=1}^m(\lambda_j\alpha_j)^{\frac{\alpha_j}{p_j}}\prod_{i=1}^m\left(\sum_{\tau=a}^b\frac{\xi_i(\tau)\eta_i(\tau)}{\xi_i(\tau)+\eta_i(\tau)}q(\tau)\right)^{\frac{\alpha_j}{p_j}},$$

因此 $\lambda_m\geqslant \frac{1}{\alpha_m}\left[\prod_{j=1}^{m-1}(\lambda_j\alpha_j)^{\frac{\alpha_j}{p_j}}\prod_{i=1}^m\left(\sum_{\tau=a}^b\frac{\xi_i(\tau)\eta_i(\tau)}{\xi_i(\tau)+\eta_i(\tau)}\right)^{\frac{\alpha_i}{p_i}}\right]^{-\left(\frac{p}{\alpha_m}\right)}$. 至此, 定理 4 证明完毕.

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