

文章编号: 1004-4353(2018)03-0199-09

一类带有 p -Laplacian 算子的分数阶 q -差分边值问题的多重正解的存在性

林秋彤, 葛琦*

(延边大学 理学院, 吉林 延吉 133002)

摘要: 研究了一类带有 p -Laplacian 算子和 q -积分边值条件的分数阶 q -差分方程多重正解的存在性. 首先分析了格林函数的性质, 然后利用 Avery-Peterson 不动点定理建立了该方程至少存在 3 个正解的充分条件.

关键词: 分数阶 q -差分; p -Laplacian 算子; Avery-Peterson 不动点定理; 多重正解

中图分类号: O175.6

文献标识码: A

Existence of multiple positive solutions for a class of boundary value problems of fractional q -differences with p -Laplacian

LIN Qiutong, GE Qi*

(College of Science, Yanbian University, Yanji 133002, China)

Abstract: This paper is concerned with the existence of positive solutions for integral boundary value problems of fractional q -differences equations with p -Laplacian operator. Firstly, some characteristics of the Green function are analyzed. Then, using Avery-Peterson fixed point theorems, sufficient conditions for the existence of three positive solutions for the problem are obtained.

Keywords: fractional q -differences; p -Laplacian operator; Avery-Peterson fixed point theorems; multiple positive solutions

0 引言

近年来,关于分数阶 q -差分边值问题的研究取得了大量成果^[1-9]. 但是,在众多研究成果中,关于带有 p -Laplacian 算子的分数阶 q -差分方程解的存在性的研究大多是关于解的唯一性和至少存在一个正解的研究^[6-7],而关于多重正解的存在性的研究相对较少. 2017 年, Zhang Luchao 等^[10] 研究了一类带有 p -Laplacian 算子和 q -积分边值条件的分数阶微分方程多重正解的存在性. 在该研究的启发下,本文研究如下分数阶 q -差分方程:

$$\begin{cases} D_q^\beta \varphi_p({}^C D_q^\alpha x(t)) = f(t, x(t), {}^C D_q^\beta x(t)), & t \in (0, 1); \\ x(1) = \int_0^1 g_1(s) x(s) d_q s; \\ D_q x(0) = \int_0^1 g_2(s) x(s) d_q s; \\ D_q^2 x(0) = 0; \\ D_q^\nu(\varphi_p({}^C D_q^\alpha x(1))) = \varphi_p({}^C D_q^\alpha x(0)) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中: $2 < \alpha < 3; 1 < \beta < 2; \alpha - \beta > 1; 0 < v < 1; \beta - v - 1 > 0; \varphi_p$ 是 p -Laplacian 算子; ${}^C D_q^\alpha$ 是 Caputo 型分数阶 q -导数; D_q^β 是 Riemann-Liouville 型分数阶 q -导数; $g_k \in C([0, 1], [0, +\infty))$, $k=1, 2$, $f \in C([0, 1] \times [0, +\infty) \times (-\infty, 0], [0, +\infty))$ 为给定的函数. 分数阶 q -差分方程(1) 的正解指的是 $x(t)$ 满足: $x(t) > 0$, $t \in [0, 1]$. 文中假设以下条件成立:

$$(L_0) \quad g_1(t) > g_2(t) \geq 0, \quad 0 \leq \int_0^1 g_2(s) d_qs, \quad \int_0^1 g_1(s) d_qs < 1.$$

本文将利用 Avery-Peterson 不动点定理建立方程(1) 至少存在 3 个正解的充分条件.

1 预备知识

定义 1^[8] $[a]_q := \frac{1-q^a}{1-q}$, $a \in \mathbf{R}$, $q \in (0, 1)$.

定义 2^[8] 幂指函数 $(a-b)^n$ 的 q -类似定义为: $(a-b)^{(0)} = 1$; $(a-b)^{(n)} = a^n \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (a-bq^k)$, $n \in \mathbf{N}$, $a, b \in \mathbf{R}$; $(a-b)^{(\alpha)} = a^\alpha \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a-bq^n}{a-bq^{a+n}}$, $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}$. 特别地, $b=0$ 时 $a^{(\alpha)} = a^\alpha$.

定义 3^[8] 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^[8] 函数 $f(x)$ 的 q -导数定义为: $(D_q f)(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(qx)}{(1-q)x}$, $(D_q f)(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (D_q f)(x)$.

函数 f 的高阶 q -导数定义为: $(D_q^0 f)(x) = f(x)$, $(D_q^n f)(x) = D_q(D_q^{n-1} f)(x)$, $n \in \mathbf{N}$.

定义 5^[8] 函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, b]$ 上的 q -积分定义为:

$$(I_q f)(x) = \int_0^x f(t) d_q t = x(1-q) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(xq^n) q^n, \quad x \in [0, b].$$

定义 6^[8-9] Riemann-Liouville 型分数阶 q -积分定义为:

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

Riemann-Liouville 型分数阶 q -导数定义为:

$$(D_q^\alpha f)(x) = (D_q^m I_q^{m-\alpha} f)(x), \quad \alpha > 0, \quad x \in [0, 1];$$

Caputo 型分数阶 q -导数定义为:

$$({}^C D_q^\alpha f)(x) = f(x), \quad ({}^C D_q^\alpha f)(x) = (I_q^{m-\alpha} D_q^m f)(x), \quad \alpha > 0, \quad x \in [0, 1].$$

其中 $f(x)$ 是定义在 $[0, 1]$ 上的函数, 规定 $(I_q^0 f)(x) = f(x)$, $(D_q^0 f)(x) = f(x)$, m 是不小于 α 的最小整数. 显然, 当 $\alpha \in \mathbf{N}$ 时, ${}^C D_q^\alpha f = D_q^\alpha f$.

引理 1^[8-9] 设 $\alpha > 0$, p 是正整数, m 是不小于 α 的最小整数, 则:

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

$$(ii) \quad (I_q^\alpha ({}^C D_q^\alpha f))(x) = f(x) - \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} \frac{x^n}{\Gamma_q(n+1)} D_q^n f(0).$$

引理 2^[8] 若 $\alpha > 0$, $a \leq b \leq t$, 则 $(t-a)^{(\alpha)} \geq (t-b)^{(\alpha)}$.

引理 3^[10] 设 P 是实 Banach 空间 E 上的一个锥, γ 和 θ 为 P 上的非负连续凸函数, φ 是 P 上的一个非负连续凹函数, ψ 是 P 上的一个满足 $\psi(\lambda x) \leq \lambda \psi(x)$ 的非负连续函数, 其中 $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$, 并且对于某个正数 M 和 d 有

$$\varphi(x) \leq \psi(x), \quad \|x\| \leq M\gamma(x), \quad x \in \overline{P(\gamma; d)}. \quad (2)$$

假设算子 $T = \overline{P(\gamma; d)} \rightarrow \overline{P(\gamma; d)}$ 是完全连续, 并且存在正实数 a, b, c 满足 $a < b$, 使得如下条件成立:

(H₁) 对于 $x \in P(\gamma, \theta, \varphi; b, c, d)$ 有 $\{x \in P(\gamma, \theta, \varphi; b, c, d) : \varphi(x) > b\} \neq \emptyset$ 且 $\varphi(Tx) > b$;

(H₂) 对于 $x \in P(\gamma, \varphi; b, d)$ 和 $\theta(Tx) > c$ 有 $\varphi(Tx) > b$;

(H₃) 对于 $x \in P(\gamma, \psi; a, d)$ 且 $\psi(x) = a$, 有 $0 \notin P(\gamma, \psi; a, d)$ 且 $\psi(Tx) < a$.

那么, T 至少有 3 个不动点 $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \overline{P(\gamma; d)}$, 使得

$$\gamma(x_i) \leq d, i=1, 2, 3; \varphi(x_1) > b, a < \varphi(x_2), \psi(x_2) < b, \psi(x_3) < a.$$

其中 $P(\gamma; d), P(\gamma, \varphi; b, d), P(\gamma, \theta, \varphi; b, c, d)$ 为凸集, $P(\gamma, \psi; a, d)$ 为闭集, 且 $P(\gamma; d) = \{x \in P : \gamma(x) < d\}$, $P(\gamma, \varphi; b, d) = \{x \in P : b \leq \varphi(x), \gamma(x) \leq d\}$, $P(\gamma, \theta, \varphi; b, c, d) = \{x \in P : b \leq \varphi(x), \theta(x) \leq c, \gamma(x) \leq d\}$, $P(\gamma, \psi; a, d) = \{x \in P : a \leq \psi(x), \gamma(x) \leq d\}$.

2 Green 函数的性质

引理 4 设 $h \in C[0, 1]$, $1 < \beta < 2$, $0 < v < 1$, $\beta - v - 1 > 0$, 则分数阶 q -差分边值问题

$$\begin{cases} D_q^\beta u(t) = h(t), 0 < t < 1; \\ D_q^v u(1) = 0, u(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

有唯一解

$$u(t) = - \int_0^1 H(t, qs) h(s) d_qs. \quad (4)$$

其中,

$$H(t, qs) = \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\beta)} \begin{cases} t^{\beta-1} (1-qs)^{(\beta-v-1)} - (t-qs)^{(\beta-1)}, 0 \leq qs \leq t \leq 1; \\ t^{\beta-1} (1-qs)^{(\beta-v-1)}, 0 \leq t \leq qs \leq 1. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

证明 应用引理 1 的(i) 有 $u(t) = I_q^\beta h(t) + C_1 t^{\beta-1} + C_2 t^{\beta-2}$, $C_1, C_2 \in \mathbf{R}$. 由 $u(0) = 0$, 得 $C_2 = 0$. 根据定义 6 有 $D_q^v u(t) = I_q^{\beta-v} h(t) + C_1 \frac{\Gamma_q(\beta)}{\Gamma_q(\beta-v)} t^{\beta-v-1} = \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\beta-v)} \int_0^t (t-qs)^{(\beta-v-1)} h(s) d_qs + C_1 \frac{\Gamma_q(\beta)}{\Gamma_q(\beta-v)} \cdot t^{\beta-v-1}$. 由 $D_q^v u(1) = 0$, 有 $D_q^v u(1) = \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\beta-v)} \int_0^1 (1-qs)^{(\beta-v-1)} h(s) d_qs + C_1 \frac{\Gamma_q(\beta)}{\Gamma_q(\beta-v)} = 0$. 因此, $C_1 = - \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\beta)} \int_0^1 (1-qs)^{(\beta-v-1)} h(s) d_qs$. 于是

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\beta)} \int_0^t (t-qs)^{(\beta-1)} h(s) d_qs - \frac{t^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma_q(\beta)} \int_0^1 (1-qs)^{(\beta-v-1)} h(s) d_qs = \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\beta)} \left\{ \int_0^t [(t-qs)^{(\beta-1)} - t^{\beta-1} (1-qs)^{(\beta-v-1)}] h(s) d_qs - \int_t^1 t^{\beta-1} (1-qs)^{(\beta-v-1)} d_qs \right\} = \\ &= - \int_0^1 H(t, qs) h(s) d_qs, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $H(t, qs)$ 如式(5) 所示.

引理 5 假设(L₀) 成立, 设 $y \in C[0, 1]$, $2 < \alpha < 3$, 则分数阶 q -差分边值问题

$$\begin{cases} {}^C D_q^\alpha x(t) = y(t), 0 < t < 1; \\ x(1) = \int_0^1 g_1(s) x(s) d_qs; \\ D_q x(0) = \int_0^1 g_2(s) x(s) d_qs; \\ D_q^2 x(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

有唯一解

$$x(t) = - \int_0^1 G(t, qs) y(s) d_qs, \quad (7)$$

且

$${}^c D_q^\beta x(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\alpha - \beta)} \int_0^t (t - qs)^{(\alpha - \beta - 1)} y(s) d_qs, \quad (8)$$

其中:

$$G(t, qs) = G_1(t, qs) + G_2(t, qs), \quad (9)$$

$$G_1(t, qs) = \begin{cases} (1 - qs)^{(\alpha - 1)} - (t - qs)^{(\alpha - 1)}, & 0 \leq qs \leq t \leq 1; \\ (1 - qs)^{(\alpha - 1)}, & 0 \leq t \leq qs \leq 1, \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

$$G_2(t, qs) = \delta \left[P(t) \int_0^1 g_1(\tau) G_1(\tau, qs) d_q\tau + Q(t) \int_0^1 g_2(\tau) G_1(\tau, qs) d_q\tau \right]. \quad (11)$$

这里

$$\delta^{-1} = N_1(1 - M_2) + (1 - N_2)(1 - M_1), \quad (12)$$

$$P(t) = 1 - N_2 + N_1 t, \quad Q(t) = M_2 - 1 + (1 - M_1)t, \quad (13)$$

$$M_1 = \int_0^1 g_1(s) d_qs, \quad N_1 = \int_0^1 g_2(s) d_qs, \quad M_2 = \int_0^1 s g_1(s) d_qs, \quad N_2 = \int_0^1 s g_2(s) d_qs. \quad (14)$$

证明 由引理 1 的(ii) 有 $x(t) = I_q^\alpha y(t) + C_0 + C_1 t + C_2 t^2 = \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - qs)^{(\alpha - 1)} y(s) d_qs + C_0 + C_1 t + C_2 t^2$, $C_0, C_1, C_2 \in \mathbf{R}$. 由 $x(1) = \int_0^1 g_1(s) x(s) d_qs$ 有 $\frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1 - qs)^{(\alpha - 1)} y(s) d_qs + C_0 + C_1 + C_2 = \int_0^1 g_1(s) x(s) d_qs$. 由于 $D_q x(t) = I_q^{\alpha - 1} y(t) + C_1 + (1 + q)C_2 t = \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\alpha - 1)} \int_0^t (t - qs)^{(\alpha - 2)} y(s) d_qs + C_1 + (1 + q)C_2 t$, 因此由条件 $D_q x(0) = \int_0^1 g_2(s) x(s) d_qs$ 有 $D_q x(0) = C_1 = \int_0^1 g_2(s) x(s) d_qs$. 又由于 $D_q^2 x(t) = I_q^{\alpha - 2} y(t) + (1 + q)C_2$ 及条件 $D_q^2 x(0) = 0$ 有 $C_2 = 0$, 于是 $C_0 = \int_0^1 g_1(s) x(s) d_qs - \int_0^1 g_2(s) x(s) d_qs - \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1 - qs)^{(\alpha - 1)} y(s) d_qs$. 进而有

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t - qs)^{(\alpha - 1)} y(s) d_qs + \int_0^1 g_1(s) x(s) d_qs - \int_0^1 g_2(s) x(s) d_qs - \\ &\quad \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1 - qs)^{(\alpha - 1)} y(s) d_qs + t \int_0^1 g_2(s) x(s) d_qs = - \int_0^1 G_1(t, qs) y(s) d_qs + A_1 - A_2 + t A_2, \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

其中 $G_1(t, qs)$ 如式(10) 所示, $A_1 = \int_0^1 g_1(s) x(s) d_qs$, $A_2 = \int_0^1 g_2(s) x(s) d_qs$.

根据式(15) 有 $g_1(t)x(t) = -g_1(t) \int_0^1 G_1(t, qs) y(s) d_qs + A_1 g_1(t) - A_2 g_1(t) + t A_2 g_1(t)$, 对上式两边从 0 到 1 求 q -积分得

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \int_0^1 g_1(s) x(s) d_qs = - \int_0^1 g_2(s) \left(\int_0^1 G_1(s, q\tau) y(\tau) d_q\tau \right) d_qs + A_1 \int_0^1 g_1(s) d_qs - A_2 \int_0^1 g_1(s) d_qs + \\ &\quad A_2 \int_0^1 s g_1(s) d_qs = I_1 + A_1 M_1 - A_2 M_1 + A_2 M_2, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

其中 M_1 和 M_2 如式(14) 所示,

$$I_1 = - \int_0^1 g_1(s) \left(\int_0^1 G_1(s, q\tau) y(\tau) d_q\tau \right) d_qs = - \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 g_1(s) G_1(s, q\tau) d_qs \right) y(\tau) d_q\tau.$$

类似地, 有

$$A_2 = \int_0^1 g_2(s) x(s) d_qs = - \int_0^1 g_2(s) \left(\int_0^1 G_1(s, q\tau) y(\tau) d_q\tau \right) d_qs + A_1 \int_0^1 g_2(s) d_qs - A_2 \int_0^1 g_2(s) d_qs +$$

$$A_2 \int_0^1 s g_2(s) d_q s = - \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 g_2(s) G_1(s, q\tau) d_q s \right) y(\tau) d_q \tau + A_1 N_1 - A_2 N_1 + A_2 N_2 = \\ I_2 + A_1 N_1 - A_2 N_1 + A_2 N_2, \quad (17)$$

其中 N_1 和 N_2 如式(14)所示, $I_2 = - \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 g_2(s) G_1(s, q\tau) d_q s \right) y(\tau) d_q \tau$. 由式(16)和(17)得 $A_1 = [I_1(1+N_1-N_2) + I_2(M_2-M_1)]\delta$, $A_2 = [I_2(1-M_1) + I_1 N_1]\delta$, 其中 δ^{-1} 如式(12)所示. 所以

$$x(t) = - \int_0^1 G_1(t, qs) y(s) d_q s + [I_1(1+N_1-N_2) + I_2(M_2-M_1) - I_2(1-M_1) - I_1 N_1 + \\ t I_2(1-M_1) + t I_1 N_1] \delta = - \int_0^1 G_1(t, qs) y(s) d_q s + \delta I_1 P(t) + \delta I_2 Q(t) = \\ - \int_0^1 G_1(t, qs) y(s) d_q s - \int_0^1 \delta \left[P(t) \int_0^1 g_1(\tau) G_1(\tau, qs) d_q \tau + Q(t) \int_0^1 g_2(\tau) G_1(\tau, qs) d_q \tau \right] y(s) d_q s = \\ - \int_0^1 G_1(t, qs) y(s) d_q s - \int_0^1 G_2(t, qs) y(s) d_q s = - \int_0^1 G(t, qs) y(s) d_q s,$$

其中 $G_2(t, qs)$ 如式(11)所示, $P(t)$ 和 $Q(t)$ 如式(13)所示. 另一方面, 由定义6有

$${}^C D_q^\beta x(t) = {}^C D_q^\beta (I_q^\alpha y(t) + C_0 + C_1 t) = I_q^{2-\beta} D_q^2 I_q^\alpha y(t) + I_q^{2-\beta} D_q^2 C_0 + I_q^{2-\beta} D_q^2 (C_1 t) = \\ I_q^{2-\beta} I_q^{\alpha-2} y(t) = I_q^{\alpha-\beta} y(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\alpha-\beta)} \int_0^t (t-qs)^{(\alpha-\beta-1)} y(s) d_q s.$$

证毕.

引理6 分数阶 q -差分方程(1)等价于如下积分方程:

$$x(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, qs) \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) f(\tau, x(\tau), {}^C D_q^\beta x(\tau)) d_q \tau \right) d_q s,$$

且

$${}^C D_q^\beta x(t) = - \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\alpha-\beta)} \int_0^t (t-qs)^{(\alpha-\beta-1)} \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) f(\tau, x(\tau), {}^C D_q^\beta x(\tau)) d_q \tau \right) d_q s, \quad (18)$$

其中 $H(t, qs)$ 和 $G(t, qs)$ 分别如式(5)和式(9)所示.

证明 根据引理4和引理5, 设 $y(t) = \varphi_p^{-1}(u(t))$, $h(t) = f(t, x(t), {}^C D_q^\beta x(t))$, 有

$$y(t) = \varphi_p^{-1}(u(t)) = - \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(t, qs) f(s, x(s), {}^C D_q^\beta x(s)) d_q s \right),$$

从而有 $x(t) = - \int_0^1 G(t, qs) y(s) d_q s = \int_0^1 G(t, qs) \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) f(\tau, x(\tau), {}^C D_q^\beta x(\tau)) d_q \tau \right) d_q s$. 由式(8)

知, 式(18)显然成立. 证毕.

引理7 假设 (L_0) 成立, 则函数 $H(t, qs)$ 和 $G(t, qs)$ 满足以下条件:

(B₁) 对于 $(t, s) \in [0, 1]$, 有 $H(t, s) \geq 0$ 且连续;

(B₂) 对于 $(t, s) \in [0, 1]$, 有 $H(t, qs) \leq (1-qs)^{(\beta-v-1)}$;

(B₃) 对于 $(t, s) \in [0, 1]$, 有 $G(t, s) \geq 0$ 且连续.

证明 (B₁) 显然 $H(t, s)$ 连续, 且当 $0 \leq t \leq qs \leq 1$ 时, $t^{\beta-1}(1-qs)^{(\beta-v-1)} > 0$ 显然成立, 当 $0 \leq qs \leq t \leq 1$ 时, 有

$$t^{\beta-1}(1-qs)^{(\beta-v-1)} - (t-qs)^{(\beta-1)} = t^{\beta-1} \left[(1-qs)^{(\beta-v-1)} - \left(1 - \frac{qs}{t}\right)^{(\beta-1)} \right] >$$

$$t^{\beta-1} \left[\left(1 - \frac{qs}{t}\right)^{(\beta-v-1)} - \left(1 - \frac{qs}{t}\right)^{(\beta-1)} \right] > 0.$$

(B₂) 当 $0 \leq t \leq qs \leq 1$ 时, $t^{\beta-1}(1-qs)^{(\beta-v-1)} \leq (1-qs)^{(\beta-v-1)}$; 当 $0 \leq qs \leq t \leq 1$ 时, 有

$$t^{\beta-1}(1-qs)^{(\beta-v-1)} - (t-qs)^{(\beta-1)} \leq t^{\beta-1}(1-qs)^{(\beta-v-1)} \leq (1-qs)^{(\beta-v-1)}.$$

(B₃) 由式(9)–(11)知 $G(t, s)$ 显然连续, 类似于(B₁)的证明易证 $G_1(t, qs) \geq 0$. 另一方面, 由条件

(L_0) 知, 对于 $t \in (0, 1)$ 有 $g_1(t) > tg_1(t) > tg_2(t)$, 且 $1 > \int_0^1 g_1(s) d_qs > \int_0^1 sg_1(s) d_qs > \int_0^1 sg_2(s) d_qs > 0$, $1 > \int_0^1 g_1(s) d_qs > \int_0^1 g_2(s) d_qs > \int_0^1 sg_2(s) d_qs > 0$, 即 $1 > M_1 > M_2 > N_2 > 0$, $1 > M_1 > N_1 > N_2 > 0$, 所以 $\delta^{-1} = N_1(1 - M_2) + 1 - N_2 > 0$. 由 (L_0) 和 $G_1(t, qs) \geq 0$ 知,

$${}_tD_q G_2(t, qs) = \delta \left(N_1 \int_0^1 g_1(\tau) G_1(\tau, qs) d_q\tau + (1 - M_1) \int_0^1 g_2(\tau) G_1(\tau, qs) d_q\tau \right) > 0, \quad (19)$$

即 $G_2(t, qs)$ 关于 t 单调递增. 由式(11) 有

$$G_2(t, qs) \geq G_2(0, qs) = \delta \left[(1 - N_2) \int_0^1 g_1(\tau) G_1(\tau, qs) d_q\tau + (M_2 - 1) \int_0^1 g_2(\tau) G_1(\tau, qs) d_q\tau \right] \geq \delta \int_0^1 [(1 - N_2)g_1(\tau) + (M_2 - 1)g_2(\tau)] G_1(\tau, qs) d_q\tau = \delta \int_0^1 (M_2 - N_2)g_2(\tau) G_1(\tau, qs) d_q\tau \geq 0,$$

因此 $G_2(t, qs) \geq 0$, 所以 $G(t, s) \geq 0$. 证毕.

引理 8 设 $\eta \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$, 记 $\rho_1 = 1 - \eta^{a-1}$, 则 $\min_{t \in [0, \eta]} G_1(t, qs) \geq \rho_1 G_1(qs, qs) = \rho_1 \max_{t \in [0, 1]} G_1(t, qs)$.

证明 当 $0 \leq qs \leq t \leq 1$, 且 $t \in [0, \eta]$ 时, $G_1(t, qs) = (1 - qs)^{(a-1)} - (t - qs)^{(a-1)} \leq (1 - qs)^{(a-1)} =$

$$G_1(qs, qs), \text{ 且有 } \frac{G_1(t, qs)}{G_1(qs, qs)} = 1 - \frac{t^{a-1} (1 - \frac{qs}{t})^{(a-1)}}{(1 - qs)^{(a-1)}} \geq 1 - \frac{t^{a-1} (1 - \frac{qs}{t})^{(a-1)}}{(1 - \frac{qs}{t})^{(a-1)}} \geq 1 - \eta^{a-1} = \rho_1 > 0. \text{ 当 } 0 \leq$$

$$t \leq qs \leq 1, \text{ 且 } t \in [0, \eta] \text{ 时, } G_1(t, s) = G_1(qs, qs) > \rho_1 G_1(qs, qs), \text{ 因此 } \min_{t \in [0, \eta]} G_1(t, qs) \geq \rho_1 G_1(qs, qs).$$

引理 9 设 (L_0) 成立, 那么函数 $G_2(t, qs)$ 满足以下 2 个条件:

$$(O_1) \quad G_2(t, qs) \leq G_2(1, qs) = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} G_2(t, qs);$$

$$(O_2) \quad \min_{t \in [0, \eta]} G_2(t, qs) \geq \rho_2 \max_{t \in [0, 1]} G_2(t, qs), \text{ 其中 } 0 < \rho_2 = \frac{M_2 - N_2}{1 - N_2 + N_1} < 1.$$

证明 由引理 7 和式(19) 知 $G_2(t, qs) > 0$, 且 $\max_{t \in [0, 1]} G_2(t, qs) = G_2(1, qs) = \delta [(1 - N_2 + N_1) \cdot$

$$\int_0^1 g_1(\tau) G_1(\tau, qs) d_q\tau + (M_2 - M_1) \int_0^1 g_2(\tau) G_1(\tau, qs) d_q\tau] \text{ 和 } \min_{t \in [0, \eta]} G_2(t, qs) = G_2(0, qs) \geq 0. \text{ 于是有:}$$

$$\frac{G_2(0, qs)}{G_2(1, qs)} = \frac{(1 - N_2) \int_0^1 g_1(\tau) G_1(\tau, qs) d_q\tau + (M_2 - 1) \int_0^1 g_2(\tau) G_1(\tau, qs) d_q\tau}{(1 - N_2 + N_1) \int_0^1 g_1(\tau) G_1(\tau, qs) d_q\tau + (M_2 - M_1) \int_0^1 g_2(\tau) G_1(\tau, qs) d_q\tau} \geq$$

$$\frac{(M_2 - N_2) \int_0^1 g_1(\tau) G_1(\tau, qs) d_q\tau}{(1 - N_2 + N_1) \int_0^1 g_1(\tau) G_1(\tau, qs) d_q\tau} = \frac{M_2 - N_2}{1 - N_2 + N_1} = \rho_2,$$

$$0 < \rho_2 = \frac{M_2 - N_2}{1 - N_2 + N_1} < \frac{M_2 - N_2}{1 - N_2} < 1,$$

因此 $\min_{t \in [0, \eta]} G_2(t, qs) \geq \rho_2 G_2(1, qs)$.

引理 10 $\min_{t \in [0, \eta]} G(t, qs) \geq \rho [G_1(qs, qs) + G_2(1, qs)]$, 且 $G(t, qs) \leq G_1(qs, qs) + G(1, qs)$, 其中 $\rho = \min\{\rho_1, \rho_2\}$.

3 主要结果及其证明

设 E 为 Banach 空间, 且

$$E = \left\{ x \in C[0, 1] : {}^cD_q^\beta x \in C[0, 1], D_q x(0) = \int_0^1 g_2(s) x(s) d_qs, D_q^2 x(0) = 0 \right\},$$

范数 $\|x\| = \max\{\max_{t \in [0,1]} |x(t)|, \max_{t \in [0,1]} |{}^C D_q^\beta x(t)|\}$. 定义集合 $P \subset E$ 如下:

$$P = \{x \in E : x(t) \geq 0, {}^C D_q^\beta x(t) \leq 0, \min_{t \in [0,\eta]} x(t) \geq \rho \max_{t \in [0,1]} x(t)\}.$$

对于 $x, y \in P$ 和 $k_1, k_2 \geq 0$, 易得 $k_1 x(t) + k_2 y(t) \geq 0$, ${}^C D_q^\beta(k_1 x(t) + k_2 y(t)) = k_1 {}^C D_q^\beta x(t) + k_2 {}^C D_q^\beta y(t) \leq 0$ 和 $\min_{t \in [0,\eta]} \{k_1 x(t) + k_2 y(t)\} \geq \min_{t \in [0,\eta]} \{k_1 x(t)\} + \min_{t \in [0,\eta]} \{k_2 y(t)\} \geq \rho(\max_{t \in [0,1]} \{k_1 x(t)\} + \max_{t \in [0,1]} \{k_2 y(t)\}) \geq \rho \max_{t \in [0,1]} \{k_1 x(t) + k_2 y(t)\}$. 于是, 对于 $x, y \in P$ 和 $k_1, k_2 \geq 0$, 有 $k_1 x(t) + k_2 y(t) \in P$. 若 $x \in P$ 且 $x \neq 0$,

易证 $-x \notin P$, 因此 P 是 E 上的一个锥. 设 $T: P \rightarrow E$ 是按如下定义的一个算子:

$$Tx(t) := \int_0^1 G(t, qs) \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) f(\tau, x(\tau), {}^C D_q^\beta x(\tau)) d_q \tau \right) d_q s,$$

则有如下引理成立:

引理 11 设条件 (L_0) 成立, 那么 $T: P \rightarrow P$ 是一个完全连续算子.

证明 对于 $x \in P$, 由 $G(t, qs), H(t, qs), f(t, x(t), {}^C D_q^\beta x(t))$ 的非负性和连续性知 T 是一个连续算子, 且 $Tx(t) \geq 0$. 由式(17)有

$${}^C D_q^\beta Tx(t) = -\frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\alpha - \beta)} \int_0^t (t - qs)^{(\alpha - \beta - 1)} \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) f(\tau, x(\tau), {}^C D_q^\beta x(\tau)) d_q \tau \right) d_q s \leq 0.$$

进一步有

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{t \in [0,\eta]} Tx(t) &= \min_{t \in [0,\eta]} \int_0^1 G(t, qs) \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) f(\tau, x(\tau), {}^C D_q^\beta x(\tau)) d_q \tau \right) d_q s = \\ &= \int_0^1 \min_{t \in [0,\eta]} G(t, qs) \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) f(\tau, x(\tau), {}^C D_q^\beta x(\tau)) d_q \tau \right) d_q s \geq \\ &= \int_0^1 \rho \max_{t \in [0,1]} G(t, qs) \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) f(\tau, x(\tau), {}^C D_q^\beta x(\tau)) d_q \tau \right) d_q s = \rho \max_{t \in [0,1]} Tx(t). \end{aligned}$$

所以, $T(P) \subseteq P$.

下面证明 T 是一致有界解的. 设 D 是 P 中的有界集, 即存在一个常数 $\gamma > 0$, 使得对于 $\forall x \in D$, 有 $\|x\| \leq \gamma$. 设 $M_0 = \max_{t \in [0,1], x \in D} |f(t, x(t), {}^C D_q^\beta x(t))| + 1 > 0$, 那么对于 $\forall x \in D$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |Tx(t)| &\leq \int_0^1 |G(t, qs)| \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 |H(s, q\tau)| |f(\tau, x(\tau), {}^C D_q^\beta x(\tau))| d_q \tau \right) d_q s \leq \\ &= \varphi_p^{-1}(M_0) \int_0^1 (G_1(qs, qs) + G_2(1, qs)) \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) d_q \tau \right) d_q s := M_{01}. \end{aligned}$$

进一步有 $|{}^C D_q^\beta Tx(t)| \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\alpha - \beta)} \int_0^t (t - qs)^{(\alpha - \beta - 1)} \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) f(\tau, x(\tau), {}^C D_q^\beta x(\tau)) d_q \tau \right) d_q s \leq \frac{\varphi_p^{-1}(M_0)}{\Gamma_q(\alpha - \beta)} \int_0^1 (1 - qs)^{(\alpha - \beta - 1)} \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) d_q \tau \right) d_q s := M_{02}$. 所以 $\|Tx(t)\| \leq \max\{M_{01}, M_{02}\}$, 即 T 是一致有界的.

最后证明 T 是等度连续的. 由于 $G(t, qs) \in C([0,1], [0,1])$ 也是在 $[0,1] \times [0,1]$ 上是一致连续的, 因此对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, \exists 常数 $\delta_1 > 0$ 使得对于 $\forall t_1, t_2 \in [0,1]$ 且 $|t_1 - t_2| < \delta_1$, 有

$$|G(t_1, qs) - G(t_2, qs)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{\varphi_p^{-1}(M_0) \int_0^1 \varphi_p^{-1}(H(s, q\tau) d_q \tau) d_q s}.$$

因此, $|Tx(t_1) - Tx(t_2)| \leq \int_0^1 |G(t_1, qs) - G(t_2, qs)| \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) f(\tau, x(\tau), {}^C D_q^\beta x(\tau)) d_q \tau \right) d_q s \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{\varphi_p^{-1}(M_0) \int_0^1 \varphi_p^{-1}(H(s, q\tau) d_q \tau) d_q s} \varphi_p^{-1}(M_0) \int_0^1 \varphi_p^{-1}(H(s, q\tau) d_q \tau) d_q s = \varepsilon$.

另一方面, 对于 $\forall t_1, t_2 \in [0,1]$, 且 $t_1 < t_2$ 有

$$|{}^c D_q^\beta T x(t_2) - {}^c D_q^\beta T x(t_1)| \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\alpha - \beta)} \cdot$$

$$\left\{ \left| \int_0^1 [(t_2 - qs)^{(\alpha - \beta - 1)} - (t_1 - qs)^{(\alpha - \beta - 1)}] \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) f(\tau, x(\tau), {}^c D_q^\beta x(\tau)) d_q \tau \right) d_q s \right| + \right.$$

$$\left. \left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (t_2 - qs)^{(\alpha - \beta - 1)} \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) f(\tau, x(\tau), {}^c D_q^\beta x(\tau)) d_q \tau \right) d_q s \right| \right\} \rightarrow 0 \quad (t_2 \rightarrow t_1).$$

因此, T 是等度连续的. 根据 Arzela-Ascoli 定理知, T 是完全连续算子. 证毕.

为了方便本文的证明, 记正常数 J_1, J_2, J_3 分别为如下形式:

$$J_1 = \int_0^1 (G_1(qs, qs) + G_2(1, qs)) \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) d_q \tau \right) d_q s,$$

$$J_2 = \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\alpha - \beta)} \int_0^1 (1 - qs)^{(\alpha - \beta - 1)} \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) d_q \tau \right) d_q s,$$

$$J_3 = \int_0^1 (G_1(qs, qs) + G_2(1, qs)) \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^\eta H(s, q\tau) d_q \tau \right) d_q s.$$

在 P 上定义的函数如下: $\gamma(x) = \|x\|$, $\theta(x) = \psi(x) = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |x(t)|$, $\varphi(x) = \min_{t \in [0, \eta]} |x(t)|$. 显然, $\gamma(x)$ 和 $\theta(x)$ 是非负连续的凸函数, $\varphi(x)$ 是非负连续的凹函数, $\psi(x)$ 是非负连续函数, 且满足 $\rho\theta(x) \leq \varphi(x) \leq \theta(x) = \psi(x)$, $\|x\| \leq M\gamma(x)$, 其中 $M=1$, 由此可知引理 3 中的式(2) 成立.

定理 1 设 (L_0) 成立, 且存在正常数 a, b, d 满足 $a < b < \rho d \min\left\{\frac{J_3}{J_1}, \frac{J_3}{J_2}\right\}$, 且 $c = \frac{b}{\rho}$, 使得条件 $(L_1) - (L_3)$ 成立:

$$(L_1) \quad f(t, x, y) \leq \min\left\{\varphi_p\left(\frac{d}{J_1}\right), \varphi_p\left(\frac{d}{J_2}\right)\right\}, \text{ 其中 } (t, x, y) \in [0, 1] \times [0, d] \times [-d, 0];$$

$$(L_2) \quad f(t, x, y) > \varphi_p\left(\frac{b}{\rho J_3}\right), \text{ 其中 } (t, x, y) \in [0, \eta] \times [b, \frac{b}{\rho}] \times [-d, 0];$$

$$(L_3) \quad f(t, x, y) < \varphi_p\left(\frac{a}{J_1}\right), \text{ 其中 } (t, x, y) \in [0, 1] \times [0, a] \times [-d, 0].$$

那么方程(1) 至少有 3 个正解 x_1, x_2, x_3 满足:

$$\|x_i\| \leq d \quad (i=1, 2, 3), \quad (20)$$

$$\min_{t \in [0, \eta]} |x_1(t)| > b, \quad a < \min_{t \in [0, \eta]} |x_2(t)|, \quad \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |x_2(t)| < b, \quad \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |x_3(t)| < a. \quad (21)$$

证明 显然, 算子 T 的不动点与方程(1) 的解等价. 对于 $x \in \overline{P(\gamma, d)}$ 有 $\gamma(x) = \|x\| \leq d$, 即 $\max_{t \in [0, 1]} |x(t)| \leq d$ 且 $\max_{t \in [0, 1]} |{}^c D_q^\beta x(t)| \leq d$, 则 $0 \leq x(t) \leq d$, $-d \leq {}^c D_q^\beta x(t) \leq 0$. 由条件 (L_1) 有:

$$\max_{t \in [0, 1]} |Tx(t)| = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \int_0^1 G(t, qs) \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) f(\tau, x(\tau), {}^c D_q^\beta x(\tau)) d_q \tau \right) d_q s \leq$$

$$\int_0^1 (G_1(qs, qs) + G_2(1, qs)) \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) f(\tau, x(\tau), {}^c D_q^\beta x(\tau)) d_q \tau \right) d_q s \leq$$

$$\int_0^1 (G_1(qs, qs) + G_2(1, qs)) \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\varphi_p\left(\frac{d}{J_1}\right) \int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) d_q \tau \right) d_q s =$$

$$\frac{d}{J_1} \int_0^1 (G_1(qs, qs) + G_2(1, qs)) \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) d_q \tau \right) d_q s = d,$$

$$\max_{t \in [0, 1]} |{}^c D_q^\beta T x(t)| =$$

$$\max_{t \in [0, 1]} \left| \frac{-1}{\Gamma_q(\alpha - \beta)} \int_0^t (t - qs)^{(\alpha - \beta - 1)} \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) f(\tau, x(\tau), {}^c D_q^\beta x(\tau)) d_q \tau \right) d_q s \right| \leq$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\alpha - \beta)} \int_0^1 (1 - qs)^{(\alpha - \beta - 1)} \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\varphi_p\left(\frac{d}{J_2}\right) \int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) d_q \tau \right) d_q s \leq$$

$$\frac{d}{J_2} \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\alpha - \beta)} \int_0^1 (1 - qs)^{(\alpha - \beta - 1)} \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) d_q \tau \right) d_q s = d.$$

因此, $\gamma(Tx) = \|Tx\| = \max\{\max_{t \in [0,1]} |Tx(t)|, \max_{t \in [0,1]} |{}^c D_q^\beta Tx(t)|\} \leq d$. 所以, $T: \overline{P(\gamma, d)} \rightarrow \overline{P(\gamma, d)}$.

设 $x(t) = \frac{b}{\rho}$, 则 $x(t) \in P(\gamma, \theta, \varphi; b, c, d)$ 且 $\varphi(\frac{b}{\rho}) > b$, 因此 $\{x \in P(\gamma, \theta, \varphi; b, c, d) : \varphi(x) > b\} \neq \emptyset$.

对于 $x \in P(\gamma, \theta, \varphi; b, c, d)$, 有 $b \leq x(t) \leq c = \frac{b}{\rho}$, $t \in [0, \eta]$ 和 $-d \leq {}^c D_q^\beta x(t) \leq 0$. 根据条件 (L_2) 有

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(Tx) &= \min_{t \in [0, \eta]} |Tx(t)| = \min_{t \in [0, \eta]} \int_0^1 G(t, qs) \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) f(\tau, x(\tau), {}^c D_q^\beta x(\tau)) d_q \tau \right) d_q s > \\ &\int_0^1 \rho (G_1(qs, qs) + G_2(1, qs)) \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\varphi_p \left(\frac{b}{\rho J_3} \right) \int_0^\eta H(s, q\tau) d_q \tau \right) d_q s = \\ &\frac{b}{J_3} \int_0^1 (G_1(qs, qs) + G_2(1, qs)) \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^\eta H(s, q\tau) d_q \tau \right) d_q s = b. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 对于 $x \in P(\gamma, \theta, \varphi; b, c, d)$, 有 $\varphi(Tx) > b$, 引理 3 中的条件 (H_1) 成立. 由式(2), 对于 $x \in P(\gamma, \varphi; b, d)$ 且 $\theta(Tx) > c = \frac{b}{\rho}$, 有 $\varphi(Tx) \geq \rho \theta(Tx) > \rho c = b$, 由此可知引理 3 中的条件 (H_2) 成立. 因为

$\psi(0) = 0 < a$, 所以 $0 \notin P(\gamma, \psi; a, d)$. 对于 $x \in P(\gamma, \psi; a, d)$ 且 $\psi(x) = a$, 易知 $\gamma(x) \leq d$. 因此可知 $\max_{t \in [0, 1]} x(t) = a$, 且 $-d \leq {}^c D_q^\beta x(t) \leq 0$. 根据条件 (L_3) 有

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(Tx) &= \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |Tx(t)| < \int_0^1 (G_1(qs, qs) + G_2(1, qs)) \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) \varphi_p \left(\frac{a}{J_1} \right) d_q \tau \right) d_q s = \\ &\frac{a}{J_1} \int_0^1 (G_1(qs, qs) + G_2(1, qs)) \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 H(s, q\tau) d_q \tau \right) d_q s = a. \end{aligned}$$

所以, 引理 3 中的条件 (H_3) 成立. 综上所述, 引理 3 的条件均成立, 因此方程(1)至少有 3 个正解 x_1, x_2, x_3 , 满足式(20)和式(21). 证明完毕.

参考文献:

- [1] Ferreira R A C. Nontrivial solutions for fractional q -difference boundary value problems[J]. Theory Differ Equ, 2010, 70: 1-10.
- [2] Ferreira R A C. Positive solutions for a class of boundary value problems with fractional q -differences[J]. Computers and Mathematics with Applications, 2011, 61: 367-373.
- [3] Zhao Yulin, Chen Haibo, Zhang Qiming. Existence results for fractional q -difference equations with nonlocal q -integral boundary conditions[J]. Advances in Difference Equations, 2013(2013): 48.
- [4] 孙明哲, 韩筱爽. 一类分数阶 q -差分边值问题的正解[J]. 延边大学学报(自然科学版), 2013, 39(4): 252-255.
- [5] Ricardo Almeida, Natália Martins. Existence results for fractional q -difference equations of order $\alpha \in]2, 3[$ with three-point boundary conditions[J]. Communications in Nonlinear Science and Numerical Simulation, 2014, 19(6): 1675-1685.
- [6] Serkan Araci, Erdoğan Şen, Mehmet Açıkgöz, et al. Existence and uniqueness of positive and nondecreasing solutions for a class of fractional boundary value problems involving the p -Laplacian operator[J]. Advances in Difference Equations, 2015(2015): 12.
- [7] Ge Qi, Hou Chengmin. Positive solution for a class of p -Laplacian fractional q -difference equations involving the integral boundary condition[J]. Mathematica Aeterna, 2015, 5(5): 927-944.
- [8] 葛琦, 侯成敏. 一类分数阶 q -差分边值问题的多重正解的存在性[J]. 黑龙江大学自然科学学报, 2015, 32(2): 163-170.
- [9] 葛琦, 侯成敏. 一类有序分数阶 q -差分方程解的存在性[J]. 吉林大学学报(理学版), 2015, 53(3): 377-382.
- [10] Zhang Luchao, Zhang Weiguo, Liu Xiping, et al. Existence of positive solutions for integral boundary value problems of fractional differential equations with p -Laplacian[J]. Advances in Difference Equations, 2017, 2017(36): 1-19.