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# 具有 $p$ -Laplacian 算子的 delta-nabla 分数阶 差分边值问题正解的存在性

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**摘要:** 考虑具有  $p$ -Laplacian 算子的 delta-nabla 分数阶差分方程边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_{a-2}^{\beta}(\phi_p({}_b\nabla^{\alpha}x(t))) + \lambda f(t-\alpha+\beta+1, x(t-\alpha+\beta+1), [{}_b\nabla^{\epsilon}x(t)]_{t=-\alpha+\beta+\epsilon+1}) = 0, t \in T; \\ x(b) = 0, {}_{b-1}\nabla^{\alpha-1}x(\alpha-2) = [{}_{b+\alpha-2}\nabla^{-\omega}g(t, x(t))]_{t=a-\omega-1}; \\ [{}_b\nabla^{\alpha}x(t)]_{a-2} = 0, [{}_b\nabla^{\alpha}x(t)]_{a+b-2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

其中  $b \in \mathbf{Z}^+$ ,  $T = [\alpha - \beta - 1, b + \alpha - \beta - 1]_{N_{a-\beta-1}}$ ,  $1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq 2$ ,  $3 < \alpha + \beta \leq 4$ ,  $0 < \omega < 1$ ,  $\lambda \in (0, +\infty)$ ,  $\Delta_{a-2}^{\beta}$  和  ${}_b\nabla^{\alpha}$  分别是左右分数阶差分算子, 并且  $\phi_p(s) = |s|^{p-2}s$ ,  $p > 1$ . 利用上下解方法和 Schauder 不动点定理, 得到了上述边值问题正解的存在性.

**关键词:** delta-nabla 分数阶差分; 边值问题; 上解和下解; Schauder 不动点定理;  $p$ -Laplacian 算子

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## Existence of positive solutions for $p$ -Laplacian fractional difference involving the discrete delta-nabla fractional boundary value problem

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**Abstract:** Consider the boundary value problem of delta-nabla fractional difference equations with  $p$ -Laplacian operator:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_{a-2}^{\beta}(\phi_p({}_b\nabla^{\alpha}x(t))) + \lambda f(t-\alpha+\beta+1, x(t-\alpha+\beta+1), [{}_b\nabla^{\epsilon}x(t)]_{t=-\alpha+\beta+\epsilon+1}) = 0, t \in T; \\ x(b) = 0, {}_{b-1}\nabla^{\alpha-1}x(\alpha-2) = [{}_{b+\alpha-2}\nabla^{-\omega}g(t, x(t))]_{t=a-\omega-1}; \\ [{}_b\nabla^{\alpha}x(t)]_{a-2} = 0, [{}_b\nabla^{\alpha}x(t)]_{a+b-2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

Where  $b \in \mathbf{Z}^+$ ,  $T = [\alpha - \beta - 1, b + \alpha - \beta - 1]_{N_{a-\beta-1}}$ ,  $1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq 2$ ,  $3 < \alpha + \beta \leq 4$ ,  $0 < \omega < 1$ ,  $\lambda \in (0, +\infty)$ ,  $\Delta_{a-2}^{\beta}$ ,  ${}_b\nabla^{\alpha}$  are left and right fractional difference operator, and  $\phi_p(s) = |s|^{p-2}s$ ,  $p > 1$ . By using the upper and lower solution method and the Schauder fixed point theorem, the existence of the positive solution of the above boundary value problem is obtained.

**Keywords:** delta-nabla fractional difference; boundary value problem; upper solution and lower solution; Schauder fixed point theorem;  $p$ -Laplacian operator

## 0 引言

近年来分数阶差分系统受到很多学者的关注, 其相关研究成果已逐步被应用在电气工程、化学和生物医学等领域中<sup>[1-4]</sup>. 在分数阶差分方程的相关研究中, 其初值、边值问题解的存在性、唯一性和多重性等成

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为广大学者的研究热点<sup>[5-7]</sup>. 2017 年 Liu 等<sup>[8]</sup>研究了如下带  $p$ -Laplacian 算子的 delta-nabla 分数阶差分边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_{b-2}^{\beta}(\phi_p(b+\epsilon-1\nabla^{v-\epsilon}y(t)))=-\lambda f(t',_{b+\epsilon-1}\nabla^{-\epsilon}y(t'),y(t'+\epsilon)); \\ y(b+\epsilon)=0,[_{b+\epsilon-1}\nabla^{v-\epsilon}y(t)]_{v-2}=0; \\ [_{b+\epsilon-1}\nabla^{-\epsilon}y(t)]_{-1}=\sum_{t=0}^{b-1}_{b+\epsilon-1}\nabla^{-\epsilon}y(t)A(t). \end{cases}$$

本文受文献[8]的启发,考虑在非齐次边界值条件下带有  $p$ -Laplacian 算子的离散分数阶 delta-nabla 边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_{b-2}^{\beta}(\phi_p(_b\nabla^{\alpha}x(t)))+\lambda f(t-\alpha+\beta+1,x(t-\alpha+\beta+1),[_b\nabla^{\epsilon}x(t)]_{t-\alpha+\beta+\epsilon+1})=0,t\in T; \\ x(b)=0,_{b-1}\nabla^{\alpha-1}x(\alpha-2)=[_{b+\alpha-2}\nabla^{-\omega}g(t,x(t)) ]_{t=\alpha-\omega-1}; \\ [_b\nabla^{\alpha}x(t)]_{\alpha-2}=0,[_b\nabla^{\alpha}x(t)]_{\alpha+b-2}=0. \end{cases}\tag{1}$$

其中  $b\in\mathbf{Z}^+,T=[\alpha-\beta-1,b+\alpha-\beta-1]_{N_{\alpha-\beta-1}},1\leq\alpha,\beta\leq 2,3<\alpha+\beta\leq 4,0<\omega<1,\lambda\in(0,+\infty),\Delta_{b-2}^{\beta}$  和  $_b\nabla^{\alpha}$  分别是左右分数阶差分算子, $\phi_p(s)=|s|^{p-2}s,p>1,\phi_p=\phi_q^{-1},\frac{1}{p}+\frac{1}{q}=1$ . 方程(1) 满足下列条件:

- (H<sub>1</sub>)  $\alpha,\beta\in(1,2],3<\alpha+\beta\leq 4,\omega\in(0,1),\alpha-\epsilon-1>0$ .
- (H<sub>2</sub>)  $g(t,x)$  是定义在  $[0,b]_{N_0}\times(0,+\infty)$  上的非负函数,且  $0\leq g(t,x)\leq k(|x|)^l,l,k\in(0,+\infty)$ .
- (H<sub>3</sub>)  $f:[0,b]_{N_0}\times\mathbf{R}\times\mathbf{R}\rightarrow[0,\infty)$  是连续函数,对任何  $t\in[0,b]_{N_0},f(t,0,0)\neq 0,f(t,1,1)\neq 0$ ,并令  $\sigma=\max_{t\in[0,b]_{N_0}}f(t,1,1)\neq 0$ .

1 预备知识

对任意的实数  $\beta$ , 令  $N_{\beta}=\{\beta,\beta+1,\beta+2,\cdots\},_{\beta}N=\{\cdots,\beta-2,\beta-1,\beta\}$ . 对任意的  $t,v\in\mathbf{R}$ , 当  $t+1-v$  不是  $\Gamma$ -函数的一个极点时,定义  $t^v=\frac{\Gamma(t+1)}{\Gamma(t-v+1)}$ ; 当  $t+1$  是极点时,  $t^v=0$ .

定义 1<sup>[8]3</sup> 设  $f:N_a\rightarrow\mathbf{R}$ , 且  $v>0$  时, 函数  $f$  的左分数阶和的定义为:

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

定义 2<sup>[9]2</sup> 设  $f:{}_bN\rightarrow\mathbf{R}$ , 且  $v>0$  时, 函数  $f$  的右分数阶和的定义为:

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

引理 1<sup>[9]3</sup> 设  $b\in\mathbf{R}$ , 当  $\mu>0$  时, 对于变量  $t$  有  $\nabla(b-t)^{\mu}=-\mu(b-t)^{\mu-1}$ . 此外, 对  $v>0,N-1<v\leq N,N\in\mathbf{N}$ , 有:  ${}_{b-\mu}\nabla^{-v}(b-t)^{\mu}=\mu^{-v}(b-t)^{\frac{\mu+v}{\mu}},t\in{}_{b-\mu-v}N; {}_{b-\mu}\nabla^v(b-t)^{\mu}=\mu^v(b-t)^{\frac{\mu-v}{\mu}},t\in{}_{b-\mu-N+v}N$ .

引理 2<sup>[8]4</sup> 设  $f:N_a\rightarrow\mathbf{R}$ , 当  $v,\mu>0$  且  $N-1<v\leq N$  时, 有

$$\Delta_{a+\mu}^v\Delta_a^{-\mu}f(t)=\Delta_a^{v-\mu}f(t),t\in N_{a+\mu+N-v}.$$

引理 3<sup>[8]4</sup> 设  $f:{}_bN\rightarrow\mathbf{R}$ , 当  $v,\mu>0$  且  $N-1<v\leq N$  时, 有

$${}_{b-\mu}\nabla^v{}_b\nabla^{-\mu}f(t)={}_b\nabla^{v-\mu}f(t),t\in{}_{b-\mu-N+v}N.$$

引理 4<sup>[8]4</sup> 设  $f:N_a\rightarrow\mathbf{R}$ , 当  $v>0$  且  $N-1<v\leq N$  时, 以下两个关于函数  $f$  的左分数阶差分  $\Delta_a^vf:N_{a+N-v}\rightarrow\mathbf{R}$  的定义是等价的:

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

**引理 5**<sup>[9]3</sup> 设  $f: {}_b\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ , 当  $v > 0$ , 且  $N-1 < v \leq N$  时, 下面两个关于函数  $f$  的右分数阶差分  ${}_b\nabla^v f: {}_{b-N+v}\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  的定义是等价的:

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

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

**引理 6**<sup>[8]4</sup> 设  $f: N_a \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ , 当  $v > 0, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$  时, 对任意的  $t \in N_{a+M-\mu+v}$  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  $\mu > 0$ , 且  $M-1 < \mu \leq M$ , 则对任意的  $t \in N_{a+v}$  有

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

**引理 7**<sup>[8]4</sup> 设  $f: {}_b\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ , 当  $v > 0, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$  时, 对任意的  $t \in {}_{b-v}\mathbb{N}$  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  $\mu > 0$ , 且  $M-1 < \mu \leq M$ , 则对任意的  $t \in {}_{b-M+\mu-v}\mathbb{N}$  有

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

**定理 1** 设  $h: [0, b]_{N_0} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ , 则 nabla 边值问题

$$\begin{cases} {}_b\nabla^\alpha x(t) + h(t-\alpha+1) = 0, & t \in [\alpha-1, b+\alpha-1]_{N_{\alpha-1}}; \\ x(b) = 0, & {}_{b-1}\nabla^{\alpha-1} x(\alpha-2) = [{}_{b+\alpha-2}\nabla^{-\omega} g(t, x(t))]_{t=\alpha-\omega-1} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

有唯一解  $x(t) = \sum_{s=\alpha-1}^{b+\alpha-2} G(t, s)h(s-\alpha+1) + J(t)$ . 其中:

$$G(t, s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \begin{cases} (b+\alpha-t-2)^{\overline{\alpha-1}} - (s-t-1)^{\overline{\alpha-1}}, & \alpha-1 \leq t+\alpha-1 < s \leq b+\alpha-2, \\ (b+\alpha-t-2)^{\overline{\alpha-1}}, & \alpha-1 \leq s \leq t+\alpha-1 \leq b+\alpha-2; \end{cases}$$

$$J(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\omega)} \sum_{s=\alpha-1}^{b+\alpha-2} (s+\omega-\alpha)^{\overline{\omega-1}} g(s, x(s)) (b+\alpha-t-2)^{\overline{\alpha-1}}.$$

**证明** 由引理 7 有  $x(t) = -{}_{b+\alpha-2}\nabla^{-\alpha} h(t-\alpha+1) + k_1 (b+\alpha-t-2)^{\overline{\alpha-1}} + k_2 (b+\alpha-t-2)^{\overline{\alpha-2}}$ , 由  $x(b) = 0$  知  $k_2 = 0$ . 又由

$$\begin{aligned} {}_{b-1}\nabla^{\alpha-1} x(t) &= -{}_{b-1}\nabla^{\alpha-1} {}_{b+\alpha-2}\nabla^{-\alpha} h(t-\alpha+1) + k_1 {}_{b-1}\nabla^{\alpha-1} (b+\alpha-t-2)^{\overline{\alpha-1}} = \\ &= -{}_{b-2}\nabla^{\alpha-1} {}_{b+\alpha-2}\nabla^{-\alpha} h(t-\alpha+1) + k_1 {}_{b-1}\nabla^{\alpha-1} (b+\alpha-t-2)^{\overline{\alpha-1}} = -\sum_{s=\alpha-1}^{b+\alpha-2} h(s-\alpha+1) + k_1 \Gamma(\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

及  ${}_{b-1}\nabla^{\alpha-1} x(\alpha-2) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\omega)} \sum_{s=\alpha-1}^{b+\alpha-2} (s+\omega-\alpha)^{\overline{\omega-1}} g(s, x(s))$ , 可得

$$k_1 = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\omega)} \sum_{s=\alpha-1}^{b+\alpha-2} (s+\omega-\alpha)^{\overline{\omega-1}} g(s, x(s)) + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \sum_{s=\alpha-1}^{b+\alpha-2} h(s-\alpha+1),$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= -\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \sum_{s=t+\alpha}^{b+\alpha-2} (s-t-1)^{\overline{\alpha-1}} h(s-\alpha+1) + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \sum_{s=\alpha-1}^{b+\alpha-2} h(s-\alpha+1) (b+\alpha-t-2)^{\overline{\alpha-1}} + \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\omega)} \sum_{s=\alpha-1}^{b+\alpha-2} (s+\omega-\alpha)^{\overline{\omega-1}} g(s, x(s)) (b+\alpha-t-2)^{\overline{\alpha-1}} = \sum_{s=\alpha-1}^{b+\alpha-2} G(t, s)h(s-\alpha+1) + J(t). \end{aligned}$$

**定理 2** 设  $L: [0, b]_{N_0} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ , 则边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_{\alpha-2}^{\beta}(\phi_p(u(s))) + \lambda L(s - \alpha + 1) = 0, \\ u(\alpha - 2) = 0, u(b + \alpha - 2) = 0 \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

有唯一解  $u(s) = -\phi_q[A(s, \tau)\lambda L(\tau - \alpha + 1)]$ . 其中

$$A(s, \tau) = \frac{(s - \alpha + \beta)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)(b + \beta - 2)^{\beta-1}} \sum_{\tau=a-\beta}^{b+\alpha-\beta-2} (b + \alpha - \tau - 3)^{\beta-1} - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \sum_{\tau=a-\beta}^{s-\beta} (s - \tau - 1)^{\beta-1}.$$

**证明** 由引理 6 容易验证定理 2 成立,故省略.

下面记  $\tau' = \tau - \alpha + \beta + 1, t' = t - \alpha + \beta + 1$ , 则由定理 1 和定理 2 可得方程(1) 的解为

$$x(t) = \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+\alpha-2} G(t, s) \phi_q[A(s, \tau)\lambda f(\tau', x(\tau')), [{}_b\nabla^\epsilon x(\tau)]_{\tau'+\epsilon}] + J(t).$$

**定理 3** 设  $h: [0, b]_{N_0} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ , 当  $1 < \alpha - \epsilon < 2$  时, nabla 边值问题(3) 等价于问题

$$\begin{cases} {}_{b+\epsilon}\nabla^{\alpha-\epsilon}y(t) + h(t - \alpha + 1) = 0, t \in [\alpha - \epsilon - 1, b + \alpha - \epsilon - 1]_{N_{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}; \\ y(b + \epsilon) = 0, [{}_{b+\epsilon}\nabla^{\alpha-\epsilon-1}y(t)]_{a-2} = [{}_{b+\alpha-2}\nabla^{-\omega}g(t, {}_{b+\epsilon}\nabla^{-\epsilon}y(t))]_{t=a-\omega-1}. \end{cases} \tag{5}$$

**证明** 假定  $x(t)$  是问题(3) 的一个解, 令  $y(t) = {}_b\nabla^\epsilon x(t)$ , 则通过引理 7 及  $x(b) = 0$ , 有  $y(b + \epsilon) = 0$  且  $x(t) = {}_{b+\epsilon-1}\nabla^{-\epsilon}y(t)$ . 又因为  ${}_b\nabla^\alpha x(t) = {}_{b-1}\nabla^\alpha x(t) = {}_{b-1}\nabla^\alpha {}_{b+\epsilon-1}\nabla^{-\epsilon}y(t) = {}_{b+\epsilon-1}\nabla^{\alpha-\epsilon}y(t) = {}_{b+\epsilon}\nabla^{\alpha-\epsilon}y(t)$ , 所以问题(3) 与问题(5) 等价.

**定理 4** 当  $1 < \alpha - \epsilon < 2$  时, 边值问题(1) 等价于问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_{\alpha-2}^{\beta}(\phi_p({}_{b+\epsilon}\nabla^{\alpha-\epsilon}y(t))) + \lambda f(t', {}_{b+\epsilon}\nabla^{-\epsilon}y(t'), y(t' + \epsilon)) = 0, \\ y(b + \epsilon) = 0, [{}_{b+\epsilon}\nabla^{\alpha-\epsilon-1}y(t)]_{a-2} = [{}_{b+\alpha-2}\nabla^{-\omega}g(t, {}_{b+\epsilon}\nabla^{-\epsilon}y(t))]_{t=a-\omega-1}, \\ [{}_{b+\epsilon}\nabla^{\alpha-\epsilon}y(t)]_{a-2} = 0, [{}_{b+\epsilon}\nabla^{\alpha-\epsilon}y(t)]_{a+b-2} = 0. \end{cases} \tag{6}$$

问题(6) 有唯一解  $y(t) = \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+\alpha-2} \bar{G}(t, s) \phi_q[A(s, \tau)\lambda^* f(\tau', {}_{b+\epsilon}\nabla^{-\epsilon}y(\tau'), y(\tau' + \epsilon))] + \bar{J}(t)$ , 其中:  $A(s, \tau)$  与定理 2 中相同;

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{G}(t, s) &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha - \epsilon)} \begin{cases} (b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{\alpha-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}} - (s - t - 1)^{\frac{\alpha-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}, \\ \alpha - 1 \leq t + \alpha - \epsilon - 1 < s \leq b + \alpha - 1, \\ (b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{\alpha-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}, \alpha - 1 \leq s \leq t + \alpha - \epsilon - 1 \leq b + \alpha - 1; \end{cases} \\ \bar{J}(t) &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha - \epsilon)\Gamma(\omega)} \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+\alpha-2} (s + \omega - \alpha)^{\frac{\omega-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}} g(s, {}_{b+\epsilon}\nabla^{-\epsilon}y(s))(b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{\alpha-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

**证明** 证明类似于定理 3 的证明,故省略.

**定理 5** 函数  $\bar{G}(t, s)$  有如下性质:

- (i)  $\bar{G}(t, s) \geq 0, (t, s) \in [\epsilon, b + \epsilon]_{N_\epsilon} \times [\alpha - 1, b + \alpha - 1]_{N_{\alpha-1}}$ .
- (ii)  $(b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{\alpha-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}m(s) \leq \bar{G}(t, s) \leq M(b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{\alpha-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}, t \in [\epsilon, b + \epsilon]_{N_\epsilon}$ . 其中  $m(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha - \epsilon)} \left(1 - \frac{(s - \epsilon - 1)^{\frac{\alpha-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}}{(b + \alpha - \epsilon - 2)^{\frac{\alpha-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}}\right), M = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha - \epsilon)}, \|m(s)\| = \max_{s \in [\alpha-1, b+\alpha-1]_{N_{\alpha-1}}} |m(s)|$ .

**证明** 由  $\bar{G}(t, s)$  的定义知性质(i) 成立. 下面证明性质(ii). 令  $h(t, s) = \frac{(s - t - 1)^{\frac{\alpha-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}}{(b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{\alpha-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}}$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{(s - t - 2)^{\frac{\alpha-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}}{(b + \alpha - t - 3)^{\frac{\alpha-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}} - \frac{(s - t - 1)^{\frac{\alpha-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}}{(b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{\alpha-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}} = \\ &\frac{\Gamma(s - t - 1)\Gamma(b + \epsilon - t - 1)}{\Gamma(s - t - \alpha + \epsilon)\Gamma(b + \alpha - t - 2)} - \frac{\Gamma(s - t)\Gamma(b + \epsilon - t)}{\Gamma(s - t - \alpha + \epsilon + 1)\Gamma(b + \alpha - t - 1)} = \\ &\frac{\Gamma(s - t - 1)\Gamma(b - t + \epsilon - 1)}{\Gamma(s - t - \alpha + \epsilon)\Gamma(b + \alpha - t - 2)} \left[1 - \frac{(s - t - 1)(b - t + \epsilon - 1)}{(s - t - \alpha + \epsilon)(b + \alpha - t - 2)}\right] < 0. \end{aligned}$$

由此可知函数  $h(t, s)$  是关于  $t$  递减的, 故

$$\bar{G}(t, s) \geq \frac{(b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\alpha - \epsilon - 1}}{\Gamma(\alpha - \epsilon)} \left( 1 - \frac{(s - \epsilon)^{\alpha - \epsilon - 1}}{(b + \alpha - \epsilon - 2)^{\alpha - \epsilon - 1}} \right).$$

**定理 6** 称  $z(t)$  为问题(6)的下解,若函数  $z(t)$  满足不等式组

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta_{a-2}^{\beta}(\phi_p(b+\epsilon \nabla^{\alpha-\epsilon} z(t))) \leq \lambda f(t', b+\epsilon \nabla^{-\epsilon} z(t'), z(t' + \epsilon)); \\ z(b + \epsilon) \geq 0, [b+\epsilon \nabla^{\alpha-\epsilon-1} z(t)]_{a-2} \geq [b+\alpha-2 \nabla^{-\omega} g(t, b+\epsilon \nabla^{-\epsilon} z(t))]_{t=a-\omega-1}; \\ [b+\epsilon \nabla^{\alpha-\epsilon} z(t)]_{a-2} \geq 0, [b+\epsilon \nabla^{\alpha-\epsilon} z(t)]_{a+b-2} \geq 0. \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

**定理 7** 称  $\kappa(t)$  为问题(6)的上解,若函数  $\kappa(t)$  满足不等式组

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta_{a-2}^{\beta}(\phi_p(b+\epsilon \nabla^{\alpha-\epsilon} \kappa(t))) \geq \lambda f(t', b+\epsilon \nabla^{-\epsilon} \kappa(t'), \kappa(t' + \epsilon)); \\ \kappa(b + \epsilon) \leq 0, [b+\epsilon \nabla^{\alpha-\epsilon-1} \kappa(t)]_{a-2} \leq [b+\alpha-2 \nabla^{-\omega} g(t, b+\epsilon \nabla^{-\epsilon} \kappa(t))]_{t=a-\omega-1}; \\ [b+\epsilon \nabla^{\alpha-\epsilon} \kappa(t)]_{a-2} \leq 0, [b+\epsilon \nabla^{\alpha-\epsilon} \kappa(t)]_{a+b-2} \leq 0. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

**引理 8**(Schauder 不动点定理) 设  $E$  是一个 Banach 空间,  $T: E \rightarrow E$  是完全连续映射,集合  $\{x \in E: x = \sigma T x\}$  对  $0 \leq \sigma \leq 1$  是有界的,则  $T$  有一个不动点.

## 2 主要结果及其证明

为了证明边值问题解的存在性,给出以下条件:

(H<sub>4</sub>)  $f(\cdot, u, s): [0, b]_{N_0} \times [0, +\infty) \times [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$  是关于变量  $u$  和  $s$  的非增连续函数. 对  $\lambda \in (0, 1)$ , 存在两个常数  $\mu_1, \mu_2 > 0$ , 且对任意的  $(t, u, s) \in [0, b]_{N_0} \times [0, +\infty) \times [0, +\infty)$  有以下不等式成立:

$$f(t, \lambda u, s) \leq \lambda^{-\mu_1} f(t, u, s), \quad (9)$$

$$f(t, u, \lambda s) \leq \lambda^{-\mu_2} f(t, u, s). \quad (10)$$

**注 1** 不等式(9)和(10)分别等价于下列不等式:

$$f(t, \lambda u, s) \geq \lambda^{-\mu_1} f(t, u, s), \forall \lambda > 1; \quad (11)$$

$$f(t, u, \lambda s) \geq \lambda^{-\mu_2} f(t, u, s), \forall \lambda > 1. \quad (12)$$

令  $\gamma = l_y^{-(\mu_1 + \mu_2)}$ ,  $\eta = l_y^{\mu_1 + \mu_2}$ ,  $t'' = b + 2\alpha - t - \beta - 3$ , 且  $r(t') = f(t', b+\epsilon \nabla^{-\epsilon}(t'')^{\alpha-\epsilon-1}, (t'' + \epsilon)^{\alpha-\epsilon-1})$ ,  $t \in [\alpha - \beta - 1, b + \alpha - \beta - 1]_{N_{a-\beta-1}}$ ,  $r(t') \in ([0, b]_{N_0}, \mathbf{R})$ , 对任意的  $m \in (0, 1)$ , 定义  $\|r\|_{\frac{1}{m}} := \left( \sum_{s=\alpha-\beta}^{b+\alpha-\beta-2} r_m^{\frac{1}{m}}(s) \right)^m$ .

**定理 8** 假设(H<sub>4</sub>)成立,则存在一个常数  $\lambda^* > 0$ , 使得其对任意的  $\lambda \in (\lambda^*, +\infty)$ , 边值问题(6)至少存在一个解  $\omega(t)$ , 且存在一个常数  $0 < l < 1$ , 使得

$$l(b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\alpha - \epsilon - 1} \leq \omega(t) \leq l^{-1}(b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\alpha - \epsilon - 1}.$$

**证明** 令  $F = C([\epsilon, b + \epsilon]_{N_\epsilon}, \mathbf{R})$ , 并定义一个  $F$  的子集  $P$ :

$$P = \{y \in F: \exists l \in (0, 1), \text{使得 } l(b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\alpha - \epsilon - 1} \leq y(t) \leq l^{-1}(b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\alpha - \epsilon - 1}\}.$$

因为  $(b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\alpha - \epsilon - 1} \in P$ , 所以  $P$  是非空的. 定义  $P$  中的算子:

$$T_{\lambda} y(t) = \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+\alpha-2} \bar{G}(t, s) \phi_q[A(s, \tau) \lambda f(\tau', b+\epsilon \nabla^{-\epsilon} y(\tau'), y(\tau' + \epsilon))] + \bar{J}(t). \quad (13)$$

事实上,对任意的  $y \in P$ , 存在一个正常数  $0 < l_y < 1$ , 使得

$$l_y(b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\alpha - \epsilon - 1} \leq y(t) \leq l_y^{-1}(b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\alpha - \epsilon - 1}, t \in [\epsilon, b + \epsilon]_{N_\epsilon}.$$

又由(H<sub>2</sub>)知,  $0 \leq g(s, x) \leq k(|x(s)|)^l = k|b+\epsilon \nabla^{-\epsilon} y(s)|^l$ ,  $l, k \in (0, +\infty)$ , 而

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+\alpha-2} (s + \omega - \alpha)^{\omega-1} k \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(\epsilon)} \sum_{\tau=s+\epsilon}^{b+\epsilon} (\tau - s - 1)^{\epsilon-1} l_y(b + \alpha - \tau - 2)^{\alpha - \epsilon - 1} \right|^l &\leq \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+\alpha-2} (s + \omega - \alpha)^{\omega-1} \cdot \\ g(s, b+\epsilon \nabla^{-\epsilon} y(s)) &\leq \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+\alpha-2} (s + \omega - \alpha)^{\omega-1} k \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(\epsilon)} \sum_{\tau=s+\epsilon}^{b+\epsilon} (\tau - s - 1)^{\epsilon-1} l_y^{-1}(b + \alpha - \tau - 2)^{\alpha - \epsilon - 1} \right|^l. \end{aligned}$$

故  $0 \leq \bar{J}(t) \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha - \epsilon)\Gamma(\omega)} \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+\alpha-2} (s+\omega-\alpha)^{\omega-1} k \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(\epsilon)} \sum_{\tau=s+\epsilon}^{b+\epsilon} (\tau-s-1)^{\epsilon-1} l_y^{-1}(b+\alpha-\tau-2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon-1}} \right|^l (b+\alpha-t-2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon-1}}$ . 由定理 5 和  $(H_4)$  以及 Holder's 不等式和  $m \in (0, 1)$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\lambda}y(t) &= \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+\alpha-2} \bar{G}(t,s)\phi_q[A(s,\tau)\lambda f(\tau',_{b+\epsilon}\nabla^{-\epsilon}y(\tau'),y(\tau'+\epsilon))] + \bar{J}(t) \leq \\ &\lambda^{q-1} \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+\alpha-2} \bar{G}(t,s)\phi_q[A(s,\tau)f(\tau',_{b+\epsilon}\nabla^{-\epsilon}l_y(\tau'')^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon-1}},l_y(\tau''-\epsilon)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon-1}})] + \\ &\frac{(b+\alpha-t-2)^{\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon-1}}}{\Gamma(\alpha-\epsilon)\Gamma(\omega)} \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+\alpha-2} (s+\omega-\alpha)^{\omega-1} k \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(\epsilon)} \sum_{\tau=s+\epsilon}^{b+\epsilon} (\tau-s-1)^{\epsilon-1} l_y^{-1}(b+\alpha-\tau-2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon-1}} \right|^l \leq \\ &\sum_{s=a-1}^{b+\alpha-2} \left\{ (\lambda\eta)^{q-1} M\phi_q[A(s,\tau)r(\tau')] + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha-\epsilon)\Gamma(\omega)} (s+\omega-\alpha)^{\omega-1} \cdot \right. \\ &k \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(\epsilon)} \sum_{\tau=s+\epsilon}^{b+\epsilon} (\tau-s-1)^{\epsilon-1} l_y^{-1}(b+\alpha-\tau-2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon-1}} \right|^l \Big\} (b+\alpha-2-t)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon-1}} \leq \\ &\sum_{s=a-1}^{b+\alpha-2} \left\{ (\lambda\eta)^{q-1} M\phi_q \left[ \frac{(s-\alpha+\beta)^{\beta-1} r(\tau')}{\Gamma(\beta)(b+\beta-2)^{\beta-1}} \sum_{\tau=a-\beta}^{b+\alpha-\beta-2} (b+\alpha-\tau-3)^{\beta-1} \right] + \right. \\ &(\lambda\eta)^{q-1} M\phi_q \left[ \frac{r(\tau')}{\Gamma(\beta)} \sum_{\tau=a-\beta}^{s-\beta} (s-\tau-1)^{\beta-1} \right] + \frac{(s+\omega-\alpha)^{\omega-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha-\epsilon)\Gamma(\epsilon)} \cdot \\ &k \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(\epsilon)} \sum_{\tau=s+\epsilon}^{b+\epsilon} (\tau-s-1)^{\epsilon-1} l_y^{-1}(b+\alpha-\tau-2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon-1}} \right|^l \Big\} (b+\alpha-2-t)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon-1}} \leq \\ &\sum_{s=a-1}^{b+\alpha-2} \left\{ (\lambda\eta)^{q-1} M \|r\|_{\frac{1}{m}}^{q-1} \left[ \sum_{s=a-\beta}^{b+\alpha-\beta-2} \left| \frac{(s-\alpha+\beta)^{\beta-1} (b+\alpha-\tau-3)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)(b+\beta-2)^{\beta-1}} \right|^{\frac{1}{1-m}} + \right. \right. \\ &\left. \sum_{\tau=a-\beta}^{s-\beta} \left| \frac{(s-\tau-1)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)} \right|^{\frac{1}{1-m}} \right]^{(1-m)(q-1)} + \frac{(s+\omega-\alpha)^{\omega-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha-\epsilon)\Gamma(\epsilon)} \cdot \\ &k \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(\epsilon)} \sum_{\tau=s+\epsilon}^{b+\epsilon} (\tau-s-1)^{\epsilon-1} l_y^{-1}(b+\alpha-\tau-2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon-1}} \right|^l \Big\} (b+\alpha-2-t)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon-1}} < +\infty. \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

再利用定理 5、定理 6 和注 1, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\lambda}y(t) &= \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+\alpha-2} \bar{G}(t,s)\phi_q[A(s,\tau)\lambda f(\tau',_{b+\epsilon}\nabla^{-\epsilon}y(\tau'),y(\tau'+\epsilon))] + \bar{J}(t) \geq \\ &\lambda^{q-1} \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+\alpha-2} \bar{G}(t,s)\phi_q[A(s,\tau)f(\tau',_{b+\epsilon}\nabla^{-\epsilon}l_y^{-1}(\tau'')^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon-1}},l_y^{-1}(\tau''-\epsilon)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon-1}})] \geq \\ &(\lambda\gamma)^{q-1} \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+\alpha-2} m(s)(b+\alpha-2-t)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon-1}} [A(s,\tau)r(\tau')]^{q-1}. \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

令

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\omega} &= \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+\alpha-2} \left\{ (\lambda\eta)^{q-1} M \|r\|_{\frac{1}{m}}^{q-1} \left[ \sum_{s=a-\beta}^{b+\alpha-\beta-2} \left| \frac{(s-\alpha+\beta)^{\beta-1} (b+\alpha-\tau-3)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)(b+\beta-2)^{\beta-1}} \right|^{\frac{1}{1-m}} + \right. \right. \\ &\left. \sum_{\tau=a-\beta}^{s-\beta} \left| \frac{(s-\tau-1)^{\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\beta)} \right|^{\frac{1}{1-m}} \right]^{(1-m)(q-1)} + \frac{(s+\omega-\alpha)^{\omega-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha-\epsilon)\Gamma(\epsilon)} \cdot \\ &k \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(\epsilon)} \sum_{\tau=s+\epsilon}^{b+\epsilon} (\tau-s-1)^{\epsilon-1} l_y^{-1}(b+\alpha-\tau-2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon-1}} \right|^l \Big\}. \end{aligned}$$

取

$$I_y = \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, (\bar{\omega})^{-1}, (\lambda\gamma)^{q-1} \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+\alpha-2} m(s) [A(s,\tau)r(\tau')]^{q-1} \right\}. \tag{16}$$

根据式(14) 和(15) 可得

$$I_y(b+\alpha-t-2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon-1}} \leq T_{\lambda}y(t) \leq I_y^{-1}(b+\alpha-t-2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon-1}}. \tag{17}$$

下面求分数阶边值问题(6)的上下解. 令  $e(t) = \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+a-2} \bar{G}(t, s) \phi_q [A(s, \tau) r(\tau')]$ , 则由定理 5、定理 6 和

(H<sub>2</sub>) 知,  $e(t) \geq (b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}} \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+a-2} m(s) \phi_q [A(s, \tau) \gamma r(\tau')]$ , 并且存在一个常数  $\lambda_1 \geq 1$ , 使得  $\lambda_1 e(t) \geq (b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}$ . 因此, 对任意的  $\lambda > \lambda_1$ , 根据条件(H<sub>4</sub>)有:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+a-2} \bar{G}(t, s) \phi_q [A(s, \tau) f(\tau', {}_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} \lambda e(\tau'), \lambda e(\tau' + \epsilon))] + \bar{J}(t) \leq \\ & \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+a-2} \bar{G}(t, s) \phi_q [A(s, \tau) f(\tau', {}_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} \lambda_1 e(\tau'), \lambda_1 e(\tau'))] + \\ & \frac{(b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}}{\Gamma(\alpha - \epsilon) \Gamma(\omega)} \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+a-2} (s + \omega - \alpha)^{\omega-1} k \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(\epsilon)} \sum_{\tau=s+\epsilon}^{b+\epsilon} (\tau - s - 1)^{\frac{\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}} l_y^{-1} (b + \alpha - \tau - 2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}} \right|^l \leq \\ & \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+a-2} \left\{ \lambda_1^{-(\mu_1 + \mu_2)(q-1)} (\eta)^{q-1} M \|r\|_{\frac{1}{m}}^{q-1} \left[ \sum_{s=a-\beta}^{b+a-\beta-2} \left| \frac{(s - \alpha + \beta)^{\frac{\beta-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}} (b + \alpha - \tau - 3)^{\frac{\beta-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}}{\Gamma(\beta) (b + \beta - 2)^{\frac{\beta-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}} \right|^{\frac{1}{1-m}} + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \sum_{\tau=a-\beta}^{s-\beta} \left| \frac{(s - \tau - 1)^{\frac{\beta-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}}{\Gamma(\beta)} \right|^{\frac{1}{1-m}} \right]^{(1-m)(q-1)} + \frac{(s + \omega - \alpha)^{\omega-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha - \epsilon) \Gamma(\epsilon)} \right\} \cdot \\ & k \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(\epsilon)} \sum_{\tau=s+\epsilon}^{b+\epsilon} (\tau - s - 1)^{\frac{\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}} l_y^{-1} (b + \alpha - \tau - 2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}} \right|^l \} (b + \alpha - 2 - t)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}} < +\infty, \\ e(t) & \leq \left[ \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+a-2} M \phi_q [A(s, \tau) r(\tau')] + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha - \epsilon) \Gamma(\omega)} (s + \omega - \alpha)^{\omega-1} \cdot \right. \\ & \left. k \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(\epsilon)} \sum_{\tau=s+\epsilon}^{b+\epsilon} (\tau - s - 1)^{\frac{\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}} l_y^{-1} (b + \alpha - \tau - 2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}} \right|^l \right] (b + \alpha - 2 - t)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}} < +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

令

$$\begin{aligned} \rho & = M(b + \alpha - 2 - t)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}} \|r\|_{\frac{1}{m}}^{q-1} \left[ \sum_{s=a-\beta}^{b+a-\beta-2} \left| \frac{(s - \alpha + \beta)^{\frac{\beta-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}} (b + \alpha - \tau - 3)^{\frac{\beta-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}}{\Gamma(\beta) (b + \beta - 2)^{\frac{\beta-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}} \right|^{\frac{1}{1-m}} + \right. \\ & \left. \sum_{\tau=a-\beta}^{s-\beta} \left| \frac{(s - \tau - 1)^{\frac{\beta-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}}{\Gamma(\beta)} \right|^{\frac{1}{1-m}} \right]^{(1-m)(q-1)} + 1, \end{aligned}$$

并且取  $\lambda^* = \max \left\{ \lambda_1^{\frac{1}{q-1}}, \rho^{-(\mu_1 + \mu_2)(q-1)} \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+a-2} m(s) \phi_q [A(s, \tau) f(\tau', {}_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} 1, 1)]^{\frac{1}{[(\mu_1 + \mu_2)(q-1)-1](q-1)}} \right\}$ , 则根据定理 5 和注 1 知, 对于  $\forall t \in [\epsilon, b + \epsilon]_{\mathbb{N}_\epsilon}$  有

$$\begin{aligned} +\infty & > \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+a-2} \bar{G}(t, s) \phi_q [A(s, \tau) \lambda^* f(\tau', {}_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} (\lambda^*)^{q-1} e(\tau'), (\lambda^*)^{q-1} e(\tau' + \epsilon))] + \bar{J}(t) \geq \\ & (b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}} (\lambda^*)^{[1-(\mu_1 + \mu_2)(q-1)](q-1)} \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+a-2} m(s) \phi_q [A(s, \tau) f(\tau', {}_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} e(\tau'), e(\tau' + \epsilon))] \geq \\ & (b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}} (\lambda^*)^{[1-(\mu_1 + \mu_2)(q-1)](q-1)} \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+a-2} m(s) \phi_q [A(s, \tau) f(\tau', {}_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} \rho, \rho)] \geq \\ & (b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}} (\lambda^*)^{[1-(\mu_1 + \mu_2)(q-1)](q-1)} \rho^{-(\mu_1 + \mu_2)(q-1)} \cdot \\ & \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+a-2} m(s) \phi_q [A(s, \tau) f(\tau', {}_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} 1, 1)] \geq (b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\sum_{s=a-1}^{b+a-2} \bar{G}(t, s) \phi_q [A(s, \tau) \lambda^* f(\tau', {}_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} (\lambda^*)^{q-1} e(\tau'), (\lambda^*)^{q-1} e(\tau' + \epsilon))] + \bar{J}(t) \geq (b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}. \quad (18)$$

令

$$\varphi(t) = (\lambda^*)^{q-1} e(t) = T_{\lambda^*}((b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\alpha-\epsilon-1}}), \quad \psi(t) = T_{\lambda^*} \varphi(t). \quad (19)$$

对  $t \in [\varepsilon, b + \varepsilon]_{N_\varepsilon}$ , 利用式(17) 和(18), 有以下不等式成立:

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(t) = \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+a-2} \bar{G}(t, s) \phi_q [A(s, \tau) \lambda^* r(\tau')] + \bar{J}(t) \geq \lambda_1 e(t) \geq (b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{a-\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}}, \\ \psi(t) = \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+a-2} \bar{G}(t, s) \phi_q [A(s, \tau) \lambda^* f(\tau', {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}(\lambda^*)^{q-1} e(\tau'), (\lambda^*)^{q-1} e(\tau' + \varepsilon))] + \bar{J}(t). \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

再通过式(19) 和(20) 可得

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(b + \varepsilon) = 0, [{}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}\varphi(t)]_{a-2} = 0, [{}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{a-\varepsilon}\varphi(t)]_{b+a-2} = 0; \\ [{}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{a-\varepsilon-1}\varphi(t)]_{a-2} = [{}_{b+a-2}\nabla^{-\omega}g(t, {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}\varphi(t))]_{t=a-\omega-1}; \\ \psi(b + \varepsilon) = 0, [{}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{a-\varepsilon}\psi(t)]_{a-2} = 0, [{}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{a-\varepsilon}\psi(t)]_{b+a-2} = 0; \\ [{}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{a-\varepsilon-1}\psi(t)]_{a-2} = [{}_{b+a-2}\nabla^{-\omega}g(t, {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}\psi(t))]_{t=a-\omega-1}. \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

类似式(14)—(16) 的证明过程, 可得  $\varphi(t), \psi(t) \in P$ . 由式(18) 可得

$$\psi(t) = (T_{\lambda^*}\varphi)(t) \geq (b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{a-\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}}. \quad (22)$$

再由式(19) 可知

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(t) &= (T_{\lambda^*}\varphi)(t) = \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+a-2} \bar{G}(t, s) \phi_q [A(s, \tau) \lambda^* f(\tau', {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}(\lambda^*)^{q-1} e(\tau'), (\lambda^*)^{q-1} e(\tau' + \varepsilon))] + \bar{J}(t) \leq \\ &\sum_{s=a-1}^{b+a-2} \bar{G}(t, s) \phi_q [A(s, \tau) \gamma \lambda^* r(\tau')] + \bar{J}(t) = \varphi(t). \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

考虑到  $f$  是非递增的, 则通过式(19)、(22) 和(23) 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{a-2}^\beta(\phi_p({}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{a-\varepsilon}\psi(t))) + \lambda^* f(t', {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}\psi(t'), \psi(t' + \varepsilon)) &= \\ \Delta_{a-2}^\beta(\phi_p({}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{a-\varepsilon}(T_{\lambda^*}(\varphi(t)))) + \lambda^* f(t', {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}\psi(t'), \psi(t' + \varepsilon)) &\geq \\ \Delta_{a-2}^\beta(\phi_p({}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{a-\varepsilon}(T_{\lambda^*}(\varphi(t)))) + \lambda^* f(t', {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}\varphi(t'), \varphi(t' + \varepsilon)) &= \\ -\lambda^* f(t', {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}\varphi(t'), \varphi(t' + \varepsilon)) + \lambda^* f(t', {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}\varphi(t'), \varphi(t' + \varepsilon)) &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{a-2}^\beta(\phi_p({}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{a-\varepsilon}\varphi(t))) + \lambda^* f(t', {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}\varphi(t'), \varphi(t' + \varepsilon)) &= \\ \Delta_{a-2}^\beta(\phi_p({}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{a-\varepsilon}(T_{\lambda^*}(b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{a-\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}}))) + \lambda^* f(t', {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}\varphi(t'), \varphi(t' + \varepsilon)) &= \\ -\lambda^* f(t', {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{a-\varepsilon}(t'')^{\frac{a-\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}}, (t'' - \varepsilon)^{\frac{a-\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}}) + \lambda^* f(t', {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}\varphi(t'), \varphi(t' + \varepsilon)) &\leq \\ -\lambda^* f(t', {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{a-\varepsilon}(t'')^{\frac{a-\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}}, (t'' - \varepsilon)^{\frac{a-\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}}) + \lambda^* f(t', {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{a-\varepsilon}(t'')^{\frac{a-\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}}, (t'' + \varepsilon)^{\frac{a-\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon}}) &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

根据式(21)—(25) 知,  $\psi(t)$  和  $\varphi(t)$  是差分边值问题(6) 的上解和下解. 定义如下函数:

$$F(t', {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}y(t'), y(t')) = \begin{cases} f(t', {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}\psi(t'), \psi(t' + \varepsilon)), & y(t) < \psi(t); \\ f(t', {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}y(t'), y(t' + \varepsilon)), & \psi(t) \leq y(t) \leq \varphi(t); \\ f(t', {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}\varphi(t'), \varphi(t' + \varepsilon)), & y(t) > \varphi(t). \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

根据性质(H<sub>4</sub>) 和式(26) 的定义知  $F(t, u, s) : [0, b]_{N_0} \times [0, +\infty) \times [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$  是连续的.

下证差分边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_{a-2}^\beta(\phi_p({}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{a-\varepsilon}y(t))) + \lambda^* F(t', {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}y(t'), y(t' + \varepsilon)) = 0, \\ y(b + \varepsilon) = 0, [{}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{a-\varepsilon-1}y(t)]_{a-2} = [{}_{b+a-2}\nabla^{-\omega}g(t, {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}y(t))]_{t=a-\omega-1}, \\ [{}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{a-\varepsilon}y(t)]_{a-2} = 0, [{}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{a-\varepsilon}y(t)]_{a+b-2} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

有一个正解. 首先定义算子  $D_{\lambda^*}$  为

$$D_{\lambda^*}y(t) = \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+a-2} \bar{G}(t, s) \phi_q [A(s, \tau) \lambda^* F(\tau', {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}y(\tau'), y(\tau' + \varepsilon))] + \bar{J}(t), \quad (28)$$

则  $D_{\lambda^*} : C([\varepsilon, b + \varepsilon]_{N_\varepsilon}, \mathbf{R}) \rightarrow C([\varepsilon, b + \varepsilon]_{N_\varepsilon}, \mathbf{R})$ , 且  $D_{\lambda^*}$  中的一个不动点是差分边值问题(27) 的一个解. 另外, 从  $F$  的定义和函数  $f$  对第 2 变量和第 3 变量是非递增的条件可知:

当  $f(t', {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}\varphi(t'), \varphi(t' + \varepsilon)) \leq F(t', {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}y(t'), y(t' + \varepsilon)) \leq f(t', {}_{b+\varepsilon}\nabla^{-\varepsilon}\psi(t'), \psi(t' + \varepsilon))$  时,



有  $\phi(t) \leq y(t) \leq \varphi(t)$ ;

当  $F(t',_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} y(t'), y(t' + \epsilon)) = f(t',_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} \phi(t'), \phi(t' + \epsilon))$  时, 有  $y(t) < \phi(t)$ ;

当  $F(t',_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} y(t'), y(t' + \epsilon)) = f(t',_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} \varphi(t'), \varphi(t' + \epsilon))$  时, 有  $y(t) > \varphi(t)$ .

故  $f(t',_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} \varphi(t'), \varphi(t' + \epsilon)) \leq F(t',_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} y(t'), y(t' + \epsilon)) \leq f(t',_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} \phi(t'), \phi(t' + \epsilon))$ . 由式(21)、(22) 和上式可得

$$f(t',_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} \varphi(t'), \varphi(t' + \epsilon)) \leq f(t',_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} \phi(t'), \phi(t' + \epsilon)) \leq f(t',_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} (t'')^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}}, (t'' + \epsilon)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}}). \quad (29)$$

再由定理 5 和式(29) 可知, 对任意的  $y \in P$  有

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\lambda^*} y(t) &= \sum_{s=a-1}^{b+a-2} \bar{G}(t, s) \phi_q [A(s, \tau) \lambda^* F(\tau',_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} y(\tau'), y(\tau' + \epsilon))] + \bar{J}(t) \leq \\ &\sum_{s=a-1}^{b+a-2} \left[ M \phi_q [A(s, \tau) r(\tau')] + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha - \epsilon) \Gamma(\omega)} (s + \omega - \alpha)^{\omega-1} \cdot \right. \\ &\left. k \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(\epsilon)} \sum_{\tau=s+\epsilon}^{b+\epsilon} (\tau - s - 1)^{\epsilon-1} L_y^{-1} (b + \alpha - \tau - 2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}} \right|^l \right] (b + \alpha - 2 - t)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}} < +\infty, \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

即算子  $D_{\lambda^*}$  是一致有界的.

令  $\Omega \subset P$  是有界的. 因为式(28) 的右边是有限和, 因此可以证明  $D^*$  是等度连续的. 根据 Arzela-Ascoli 定理可知  $D_{\lambda^*} : P \rightarrow P$  是完全连续的, 再由式(30) 知  $D_{\lambda^*}$  满足引理 8 的条件. 根据 Schauder 不动点定理可知,  $D_{\lambda^*}$  至少有一个不动点  $w$ , 使得  $w = D_{\lambda^*} w$  成立.

下证  $\phi(t) \leq w(t) \leq \varphi(t)$ ,  $t \in [\epsilon, b + \epsilon]_{N_\epsilon}$ . 由于  $w$  是  $D_{\lambda^*}$  中的一个不动点, 所以有

$$\begin{cases} w(b + \epsilon) = 0, [_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{a-\epsilon} w(t)]_{a-2} = 0, [_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{a-\epsilon} w(t)]_{b+a-2} = 0; \\ [_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{a-\epsilon-1} w(t)]_{a-2} = [_{b+a-2} \nabla^{-\omega} g(t,_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} w(t))]_{t=a-\omega-1}. \end{cases} \quad (31)$$

由于  $w$  是  $D_{\lambda^*}$  中的一个不动点, 则由式(19) 和(29) 可知

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{a-2}^\beta (\phi_p(_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{a-\epsilon} \varphi(t))) - \Delta_{a-2}^\beta (\phi_p(_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{a-\epsilon} w(t))) = \\ -\lambda^* f(t',_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} (t'')^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}}, (t'' - \epsilon)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}}) + \lambda^* F(t',_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} w(t'), w(t' + \epsilon)) = \\ -\lambda^* f(t',_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{a-\epsilon} (t'')^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}}, (t'' - \epsilon)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}}) + \lambda^* f(t',_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} \phi(t'), \phi(t' + \epsilon)) \leq \\ -\lambda^* f(t',_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{a-\epsilon} (t'')^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}}, (t'' - \epsilon)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}}) + \lambda^* f(t',_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{a-\epsilon} (t'')^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}}, (t'' - \epsilon)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}}) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

令  $z(t) = (\phi_p(_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{a-\epsilon} \varphi(t))) - (\phi_p(_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{a-\epsilon} w(t)))$ , 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{a-2}^\beta z(t) &= \Delta_{a-2}^\beta (\phi_p(_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{a-\epsilon} \varphi(t))) - \Delta_{a-2}^\beta (\phi_p(_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{a-\epsilon} w(t))) \leq 0, t \in [\epsilon, b + \epsilon]_{N_\epsilon}, \\ z(\alpha + \epsilon - 2) &= (\phi_p(_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{a-\epsilon} \varphi(\alpha + \epsilon - 2))) - (\phi_p(_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{a-\epsilon} w(\alpha + \epsilon - 2))) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

故  $z(t) \leq 0$ , 即  $(\phi_p(_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{a-\epsilon} \varphi(t))) - (\phi_p(_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{a-\epsilon} w(t))) \leq 0$ . 事实上, 如果定义  $\Delta_{a-2}^\beta z(t) = -\zeta(t) \leq 0$ , 则根据引理 6 可得  $z(t) = -\Delta_{a-\beta}^\beta \zeta(t) + K_1(t - \alpha + \beta)^{\beta-1}$ ,  $z(\alpha + \epsilon - 2) = 0$ , 其中  $K_1 = 0$ , 因此  $z(t) \leq 0$ .

注意到  $\phi_p$  是单调递增的, 且  $_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{a-\epsilon}$  是线性算子, 所以有  $_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{a-\epsilon} (\varphi - w)(t) \leq 0$ . 根据式(31) 可得  $\varphi(t) - w(t) \geq 0$ , 因此对任意的  $t \in [\epsilon, b + \epsilon]_{N_\epsilon}$  有  $w(t) \leq \varphi(t)$ . 同理可得, 对任意的  $t \in [\epsilon, b + \epsilon]_{N_\epsilon}$  有  $w(t) \geq \phi(t)$ . 故

$$\phi(t) \leq w(t) \leq \varphi(t), t \in [\epsilon, b + \epsilon]_{N_\epsilon}, \quad (32)$$

且  $F(t',_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} w(t'), w(t' + \epsilon)) = f(t',_{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} w(t'), w(t' + \epsilon))$ ,  $t \in [\epsilon, b + \epsilon]_{N_\epsilon}$ . 因此,  $w(t)$  是差分边值问题(27) 的一个正解,  $y(t) = _{b+\epsilon} \nabla^{-\epsilon} w(t)$  是差分边值问题(1) 的一个正解.

再根据式(32) 和  $\varphi, \phi \in P$ , 有  $l_\psi(b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}} \leq \phi(t) \leq w(t) \leq \varphi(t) \leq l_\varphi^{-1}(b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}}$ , 令  $l_y = \min\{l_\psi, l_\varphi\}$ , 则  $l_y(b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}} \leq \phi(t) \leq w(t) \leq \varphi(t) \leq l_y^{-1}(b + \alpha - t - 2)^{\frac{a-\epsilon-1}{\epsilon}}$ .

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