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# 一类 Caputo 型分数阶微分方程边值问题 多重正解存在的充分条件

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**摘要:** 研究了一类非线性项带有分数阶导数的 Caputo 型分数阶微分方程的边值问题. 首先, 将方程转化为等价的积分方程; 其次, 通过计算得到了与该方程相应的格林函数, 并且分析了所得的格林函数的性质; 最后, 利用格林函数的性质以及 Guo-Krasnosel'skii 不动点定理和 Leggett-Williams 不动点定理得到了该边值问题分别存在 1 个正解和 3 个正解的充分条件.

**关键词:** Caputo 型分数阶微分方程; 格林函数; Guo-Krasnosel'skii 不动点定理; Leggett-Williams 不动点定理; 边值问题; 多重正解

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## Sufficient conditions for the existence of multiple positive solutions for a Caputo type fractional-order differential equation boundary value problems

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**Abstract:** The boundary value problems of Caputo type fractional differential equations with nonlinear terms and fractional derivatives were studied. Firstly, the equation was transformed into an equivalent integral equation. Secondly, Green function corresponding to the equation was obtained through calculation, and the properties of the obtained Green function were analyzed. Finally, by using the properties of Green function and the Guo-Krasnosel'skii fixed point theorem and Leggett-Williams fixed point theorem, the sufficient conditions for the existence of one positive solution and three positive solutions for the boundary value problems were obtained.

**Keywords:** Caputo type fractional differential equation; Green function; Guo-Krasnosel'skii fixed point theorem; Leggett-Williams fixed point theorem; boundary value problem; multiple positive solutions

### 0 引言

近年来,许多学者对非线性分数阶微分方程进行了研究,并取得了一些良好结果<sup>[1-9]</sup>. 其中文献[6]的作者利用锥上不动点定理研究了如下非线性分数阶微分方程边值问题正解的存在性和多重性:

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$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^{\alpha} u(t) + q(t)f(t, u(t)) = 0, 0 < t < 1; \\ u(0) + u'(0) = 0, u(1) = \int_0^1 g(s)u(s)ds. \end{cases}$$

其中:  $2 < \alpha \leq 3$ ,  $D_{0+}^{\alpha}$  是  $\alpha$  阶 Riemann-Liouville 型分数阶导数. 文献[7]的作者研究了如下一类带导数的 Riemann-Liouville 型分数阶微分方程多点边值问题正解的存在性:

$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^{\alpha} u(t) + f(t, u(t), u'(t)) = 0, \\ u(0) = u'(0) = u''(0) = \cdots = u^{(n-2)}(0) = 0, u'(1) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} \beta_i u'(\xi_i). \end{cases}$$

其中:  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ ;  $n-1 < \alpha \leq n$ ,  $n \geq 2$ ;  $0 < \beta_i < 1$ ;  $0 < \xi_i < 1$ ;  $i = 1, 2, \dots, m-2$ ;  $\sum_{i=1}^{m-2} \beta_i \xi_i^{\alpha-2} < 1$ .

在上述相关研究中,因难以控制分数阶微分方程中所包含的非线性项,所以目前对此类方程研究得相对较少<sup>[8-9]</sup>. 受上述研究启发,本文利用 Guo-Krasnosel'skii 不动点定理和 Leggett-Williams 不动点定理研究如下非线性项含有分数阶导数的 Caputo 型分数阶微分方程边值问题正解的存在性和多解性:

$$\begin{cases} {}^c D_{0+}^{\alpha} u(t) - \lambda f(t, u(t), {}^c D_{0+}^{\beta} u(t)) = 0, 0 < t < 1; \\ 2u(0) - u(1) = 0, 2u'(0) - u'(1) = 0, u''(0) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中:  $2 \leq \alpha < 3$ ,  $0 < \beta < 1$ ,  $\lambda > 0$ ,  $f \in C([0, 1] \times [0, +\infty) \times [0, +\infty), [0, +\infty))$ ,  ${}^c D_{0+}^{\alpha}$  是  $\alpha$  阶 Caputo 型分数阶导数.

## 1 预备知识

**定义 1**<sup>[10]</sup> 定义连续函数  $f: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  的  $q$  ( $q > 0$ ) 阶 Caputo 型分数阶导数为:

$${}^c D_{0+}^q f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-q)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{n-q-1} f^{(n)}(s) ds, n-1 < q < n,$$

其中  $n = [q] + 1$ .

**定义 2**<sup>[11]</sup> 定义函数  $f: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  的  $q$  ( $q > 0$ ) 阶 Riemann-Liouville 型分数阶积分为:

$$I_{0+}^q f(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(q)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{q-1} f(s) ds.$$

**引理 1**<sup>[12]</sup> 令  $u \in C(0, 1) \cap L(0, 1)$ , 则有  $I_{0+}^q {}^c D_{0+}^q u(t) = u(t) + c_0 + c_1 t + \cdots + c_{n-1} t^{n-1}$ , 其中  $c_i \in \mathbf{R}$ ,  $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$  ( $n = [q] + 1$ ).

**引理 2**<sup>[10]</sup> 若  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\beta > 0$ ,  $u \in L(0, 1)$ , 则有:

$$1) {}^c D_{0+}^{\beta} I_{0+}^{\alpha} u(t) = I_{0+}^{\alpha-\beta} u(t), \alpha > \beta;$$

$$2) {}^c D_{0+}^{\alpha} I_{0+}^{\alpha} u(t) = u(t);$$

$$3) I_{0+}^{\alpha} {}^c D_{0+}^{\alpha} u(t) = u(t) + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} C_i t^i, C_i \in \mathbf{R}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1 (n = [\alpha] + 1);$$

$$4) {}^c D_{0+}^{\alpha} t^{\beta} = \frac{\Gamma(\beta+1)}{\Gamma(\beta+1-\alpha)} t^{\beta-\alpha}, \beta > -1, \beta > \alpha-1, t > 0.$$

**引理 3**<sup>[13]</sup> (Guo-Krasnosel'skii 不动点定理) 设  $P$  是 Banach 空间  $E$  中的一个锥,  $\Omega_1$  和  $\Omega_2$  是  $E$  上的有界开子集, 且  $0 \in \bar{\Omega}_1 \subset \Omega_2$ .  $A$  在  $P \cap (\bar{\Omega}_2 \setminus \Omega_1) \rightarrow P$  上有一个不动点, 若  $A: P \cap (\bar{\Omega}_2 \setminus \Omega_1) \rightarrow P$  是全连续算子, 且  $A$  满足下列条件之一:

$$1) \text{ 对于 } \forall x \in P \cap \partial\Omega_1, \text{ 有 } \|Ax\| \leq \|x\|; \text{ 对于 } \forall x \in P \cap \partial\Omega_2, \text{ 有 } \|Ax\| \geq \|x\|.$$

$$2) \text{ 对于 } \forall x \in P \cap \partial\Omega_1, \text{ 有 } \|Ax\| \geq \|x\|; \text{ 对于 } \forall x \in P \cap \partial\Omega_2, \text{ 有 } \|Ax\| \leq \|x\|.$$

为了运用 Leggett-Williams 不动点定理证明问题(1)的多解性, 本文假设  $\Omega$  是巴拿赫空间  $X$  中的

锥,  $\Omega$  上的非负连续凹泛函为  $\alpha: \Omega \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ , 并且  $\alpha$  满足:

$$\alpha(tx + 1 - ty) \geq t\alpha(x) + (1 - t)\alpha(y), \forall x, y \in \Omega, 0 \leq t \leq 1.$$

同时令  $\Omega_r = \{u \in \Omega \mid \|u\| < r\}$ ,  $\Omega(\alpha, b, d) = \{u \in \Omega \mid b \leq \alpha(u), \|u\| < d\}$ .

**引理 4**<sup>[14]</sup> (Leggett-Williams 不动点定理) 设  $T: \bar{\Omega}_c \rightarrow \bar{\Omega}_c$  为全连续算子, 且  $\Omega$  上的非负连续凹泛函  $\alpha(u)$  满足  $\alpha(u) \leq \|u\|$  ( $\forall u \in \bar{\Omega}_c$ ). 同时设存在  $0 < a < b < d \leq c$ . 若算子  $T$  满足:

- 1) 当  $u \in \Omega(\alpha, b, c)$  时, 集合  $\{u \in \Omega(\alpha, b, c) \mid \alpha(u) > b\}$  为非空, 且恒有  $\alpha(Tu) > b$ ;
- 2) 当  $u \in \bar{\Omega}_a$  时, 恒有  $\|Tu\| < a$ ;
- 3) 当  $u \in \Omega(\alpha, b, c)$  且  $\|Tu\| > d$  时, 恒有  $\alpha(Tu) > b$ .

则  $T$  至少有 3 个不动点  $u_1, u_2, u_3$ , 且其满足  $\|u_1\| < a < \|u_3\|$ ,  $\alpha(u_3) < b < \alpha(u_2)$ .

**引理 5** 若  $2 \leq \alpha < 3$ , 函数  $y \in C[0, 1]$ , 则分数阶微分方程边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} {}^c D_{0+}^\alpha u(t) - \lambda y(t) = 0, 0 < t < 1; \\ 2u(0) - u(1) = 0, 2u'(0) - u'(1) = 0, u''(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

有唯一解  $u(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s)y(s)ds$ . 其中:

$$G(t, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda [(t-s)^{\alpha-1} + (1-s)^{\alpha-1} + (\alpha-1)(1-s)^{\alpha-2} + (\alpha-1)(1-s)^{\alpha-2}t]}{\Gamma(\alpha)}, 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1; \\ \frac{\lambda [(1-s)^{\alpha-1} + (\alpha-1)(1-s)^{\alpha-2} + (\alpha-1)(1-s)^{\alpha-2}t]}{\Gamma(\alpha)}, 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

**证明** 在式(2) 两端同时作用 Riemann-Liouville 型分数阶积分算子  $I_{0+}^\alpha$  可得:

$$I_{0+}^\alpha {}^c D_{0+}^\alpha u(t) = \lambda I_{0+}^\alpha y(t) = \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} y(s)ds.$$

对上式运用引理 1 得:

$$u(t) = c_0 + c_1 t + c_2 t^2 + \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} y(s)ds. \quad (3)$$

其中:  $c_i \in \mathbf{R}, i = 0, 1, 2$ . 在式(3) 两端求其 1 阶导可得  $u'(t) = c_1 + 2c_2 t + \frac{\lambda(\alpha-1)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-2} y(s)ds$ .

在式(3) 两端求其 2 阶导可得  $u''(t) = 2c_2 + \frac{\lambda(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-3} y(s)ds$ . 于是再由式(2) 中的边界条件可知:

$$c_2 = 0, 2u(0) - u(1) = 2c_0 - \left(c_0 + c_1 + \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1-s)^{\alpha-1} y(s)ds\right) = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$2u'(0) - u'(1) = 2c_1 - \left(c_1 + \frac{\lambda(\alpha-1)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1-s)^{\alpha-2} y(s)ds\right) = 0. \quad (5)$$

求解式(4) 和式(5) 可得  $c_1 = \frac{\lambda(\alpha-1)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1-s)^{\alpha-2} y(s)ds$ ,  $c_0 = c_1 + \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1-s)^{\alpha-1} y(s)ds$ . 将上式中的  $c_0, c_1, c_2$  代入式(3) 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= \frac{\lambda(\alpha-1)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1-s)^{\alpha-2} y(s)ds + \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1-s)^{\alpha-1} y(s)ds + \\ &\quad \frac{\lambda(\alpha-1)t}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1-s)^{\alpha-2} y(s)ds + \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} y(s)ds = \\ &\quad \int_0^t \frac{\lambda [(t-s)^{\alpha-1} + (1-s)^{\alpha-1} + (\alpha-1)(1-s)^{\alpha-2} + (\alpha-1)(1-s)^{\alpha-2}t]}{\Gamma(\alpha)} y(s)ds + \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_t^1 \frac{\lambda [(1-s)^{\alpha-1} + (\alpha-1)(1-s)^{\alpha-2} + (\alpha-1)(1-s)^{\alpha-2}t]}{\Gamma(\alpha)} y(s) ds = \int_0^1 G(t,s) y(s) ds.$$

证毕.

**引理 6** 格林函数  $G$  满足以下性质:

$$1) G(t,s) \in C([0,1] \times [0,1], \mathbf{R}^+), G(t,s) > 0, \forall t,s \in [0,1];$$

$$2) \max_{t \in [0,1]} G(t,s) = G(1,s), \min_{t \in [0,1]} G(t,s) = G(0,s), \frac{1}{2}M(s) \leq G(t,s) \leq M(s), \forall t,s \in [0,1],$$

$$\text{其中 } M(s) = \frac{2\lambda(1-s)^{\alpha-2}(\alpha-s)}{\Gamma(\alpha)};$$

$$3) \min_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, 1]} G(t,s) \geq \frac{1}{2}G(1,s), \forall t,s \in [0,1];$$

$$4) {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(t,s) \geq 0, {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(t,s) \text{ 是连续函数}, \max_{t \in [0,1]} {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(t,s) = {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(1,s), \min_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, 1]} {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(t,s) =$$

$${}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(\frac{1}{4}, s), \forall t,s \in [0,1], 0 < \beta < 1.$$

**证明** 为了便于表示  $G(t,s)$ , 令  $g_1$  和  $g_2$  分别为:

$$g_1 = \frac{\lambda [(t-s)^{\alpha-1} + (1-s)^{\alpha-1} + (\alpha-1)(1-s)^{\alpha-2} + (\alpha-1)(1-s)^{\alpha-2}t]}{\Gamma(\alpha)}, 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1;$$

$$g_2 = \frac{\lambda [(1-s)^{\alpha-1} + (\alpha-1)(1-s)^{\alpha-2} + (\alpha-1)(1-s)^{\alpha-2}t]}{\Gamma(\alpha)}, 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1.$$

性质 1) 的证明. 由  $G(t,s)$  的表达式知  $G(t,s)$  是连续函数, 且  $G(t,s) > 0$  显然成立.

性质 2) 的证明. 由  $\lambda > 0, 1-s > 0, \alpha-1 > 0$  知,  $\forall t,s \in [0,1], G(t,s)$  是关于  $t$  的递增函数, 且

$$\max_{t \in [0,1]} G(t,s) = G(1,s) = g_1(1,s) = \frac{2\lambda(1-s)^{\alpha-2}(\alpha-s)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \triangleq M(s),$$

$$\min_{t \in [0,1]} G(t,s) = G(0,s) = g_2(0,s) = \frac{\lambda(1-s)^{\alpha-2}(\alpha-s)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \triangleq \frac{1}{2}M(s),$$

$$\text{所以有 } \frac{1}{2}M(s) \leq G(t,s) \leq M(t,s), \forall t,s \in [0,1].$$

性质 3) 的证明. 由于  $G(t,s)$  是关于  $t$  的递增函数, 因此  $\forall t,s \in [0,1], \min_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, 1]} G(t,s) = G(\frac{1}{4}, s),$

$$\frac{G(\frac{1}{4}, s)}{G(1,s)} \geq \frac{\frac{5}{4}\alpha - s - \frac{1}{4}}{2(\alpha-s)} \geq \frac{\frac{5}{4}\alpha - \frac{5}{4}s + \frac{1}{4}s - \frac{1}{4}\alpha}{2(\alpha-s)} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 所以有 } \min_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, 1]} G(t,s) \geq \frac{1}{2}G(1,s), \forall t,s \in$$

$[0,1].$

性质 4) 的证明. 对  $G(t,s)$  运用引理 2 可得:

$${}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(t,s) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda(t-s)^{\alpha-\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha-\beta)} + \frac{\lambda(\alpha-1)(1-s)^{\alpha-2}t^{1-\beta}}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(2-\beta)}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1; \\ \frac{\lambda(\alpha-1)(1-s)^{\alpha-2}t^{1-\beta}}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(2-\beta)}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

由上式易知:  ${}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(t,s)$  是连续函数, 且其关于  $t$  是递增函数;  ${}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(t,s) \geq 0, \forall t,s \in [0,1], 0 < \beta < 1.$

$$\text{所以有 } \max_{t \in [0,1]} {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(t,s) = {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(1,s), \min_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, 1]} {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(t,s) = {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(\frac{1}{4}, s).$$

## 2 主要结论及其证明

令  $E = \{u \mid u(t) \in C[0,1]\}$ , 同时在  $E$  上赋予范数  $\|u\| = \max\{\|u\|_1, \|u\|_2\}$ , 其中  $\|u\|_1 = \max_{t \in [0,1]} |u(t)|$ ,  $\|u\|_2 = \max_{t \in [0,1]} |{}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(t)|$ , 则  $E$  是 Banach 空间.

定义锥  $P \subset E$  为  $P = \{u \in E \mid u(t) \geq 0, \min_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, 1]} u(t) \geq \frac{1}{2} \|u\|_1, {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(t) > 0, t \in [0,1]\}$ . 定义算子

$$T \text{ 为 } (Tu)(t) = \int_0^1 G(t,s) f(s, u(s), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(s)) ds, {}^c D_{0+}^\beta (Tu)(t) = \int_0^1 {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(t,s) f(s, u(s), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(s)) ds.$$

**引理 7** 设  $f \in C([0,1] \times [0, +\infty) \times [0, +\infty), [0, +\infty))$ , 则算子  $T: P \rightarrow P$  是全连续的.

**证明** 对  $\forall u \in P$ , 因为  $f$  和  $G(t,s)$  具有非负性, 所以  $(Tu)(t) \geq 0$ . 由  $f$  和  ${}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(t,s)$  的非负性可知,  ${}^c D_{0+}^\beta (Tu)(t) > 0$  显然成立. 再由引理 6 中的性质 3) 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, 1]} (Tu)(t) &= \min_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, 1]} \int_0^1 G(t,s) f(s, u(s), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(s)) ds = \\ &\int_0^1 \min_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, 1]} G(t,s) f(s, u(s), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(s)) ds \geq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 G(1,s) f(s, u(s), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(s)) ds = \frac{1}{2} \|Tu\|_1. \end{aligned}$$

由上式可知  $T(P) \subset P$ , 即  $T: P \rightarrow P$ .

下证算子  $T$  是全连续算子. 首先证明算子  $T$  是连续的. 由  $G(t,s)$  的连续性和勒贝格控制收敛定理易知, 算子  $T$  是连续的.

其次证明  $T: P \rightarrow P$  是一致有界的. 设  $\Omega$  是  $P$  的任意有界集, 并且  $\Omega = \{u \in P \mid \|u\| \leq R, R > 0, t \in [0,1]\}$ . 由于  $f$  是连续的, 所以  $\forall u \in \Omega, (t, u(t), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(t)) \in [0,1] \times [0,R] \times [0,R]$ , 且在  $\mathbf{R}$  中存在常数  $L > 0$ , 使  $f(t, u(t), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(t)) \leq L$ . 令  $K_1 = \int_0^1 G(1,s) ds$ ,  $K_2 = \int_0^1 {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(1,s) ds$ . 于是有:

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tu\|_1 &= \max_{t \in [0,1]} \int_0^1 G(t,s) f(s, u(s), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(s)) ds = \int_0^1 G(1,s) f(s, u(s), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(s)) ds \leq \\ &L \int_0^1 G(1,s) ds = LK_1, \\ \|Tu\|_2 &= \max_{t \in [0,1]} \int_0^1 {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(t,s) f(s, u(s), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(s)) ds = \\ &\int_0^1 {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(1,s) f(s, u(s), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(s)) ds \leq L \int_0^1 {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(1,s) ds = LK_2, \end{aligned}$$

由上式可得  $\|Tu\| = \max\{\|Tu\|_1, \|Tu\|_2\} \leq \max\{LK_1, LK_2\}$ , 故  $T(\Omega)$  是一致有界的.

最后证明算子  $T: P \rightarrow P$  是等度连续的. 因为  $G(t,s)$  和  ${}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(t,s)$  在  $[0,1] \times [0,1]$  上是连续的, 所以  $G(t,s)$  和  ${}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(t,s)$  在  $[0,1] \times [0,1]$  上一致连续. 由函数的一致连续定义可得, 当取  $t_1, t_2 \in [0,1]$  时, 对任意  $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 > 0$  存在常数  $\delta > 0$ , 且当  $|t_2 - t_1| < \delta$  时始终有  $|G(t_2,s) - G(t_1,s)| < \frac{\varepsilon_1}{L}$ ,

$|{}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(t_2,s) - {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(t_1,s)| < \frac{\varepsilon_2}{L}$ . 由此进一步可得:

$$\begin{aligned} |(Tu)(t_2) - (Tu)(t_1)| &\leq \int_0^1 |G(t_2,s) - G(t_1,s)| |f(s, u(s), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(s))| ds \leq \\ &L \int_0^1 |G(t_2,s) - G(t_1,s)| ds < \varepsilon_1, \\ |{}^c D_{0+}^\beta (Tu)(t_2) - {}^c D_{0+}^\beta (Tu)(t_1)| &\leq \int_0^1 |{}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(t_2,s) - {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(t_1,s)| |f(s, u(s), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(s))| ds \leq \\ &L \int_0^1 |{}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(t_2,s) - {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(t_1,s)| ds < \varepsilon_2. \end{aligned}$$

由上式可知, 当取  $\epsilon = \max\{\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2\}$  时有  $\|(Tu)(t_2) - (Tu)(t_1)\| = \max\{ |(Tu)(t_2) - (Tu)(t_1)|, |{}^c D_{0+}^\beta (Tu)(t_2) - {}^c D_{0+}^\beta (Tu)(t_1)| \} < \epsilon$ , 故算子  $T: P \rightarrow P$  是等度连续的.

综上, 由 Ascoli-Arzelà 定理可知  $T(\Omega)$  是紧集, 所以  $T: P \rightarrow P$  是全连续. 证毕.

为了方便证明如下定理 1 和定理 2, 首先记  $\Phi_1 = \min\left\{\left(\int_0^1 G(1,s)ds\right)^{-1}, \left(\int_0^1 {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(1,s)ds\right)^{-1}\right\}$ ,  $\Phi_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\int_{\frac{1}{4}}^1 G(1,s)ds\right)^{-1}$ .

**定理 1** 设  $f \in C([0,1] \times [0, +\infty) \times [0, +\infty), [0, +\infty))$ . 边值问题(1) 至少存在一个正解, 若在  $\mathbf{R}$  中存在两个常数  $m > n > 0$ , 且  $f$  满足如下条件:

- 1)  $f(t, u(t), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(t)) \leq m\Phi_1$ ,  $(t, u(t), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(t)) \in [0,1] \times [0,m] \times [0,m]$ ;
- 2)  $f(t, u(t), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(t)) \geq n\Phi_2$ ,  $(t, u(t), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(t)) \in [0,1] \times [0,n] \times [0,n]$ .

**证明** 首先令  $\Omega_m = \{u \in E \mid \|u\| < m\}$ , 则对  $\forall u \in \partial\Omega_m$  始终有  $0 < u \leq \|u\|_1 \leq \|u\| = m$ ,  $0 < {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u \leq \|u\|_2 \leq \|u\| = m$ . 于是由定理 1 中的条件 1) 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tu\| &= \max\{\|Tu\|_1, \|Tu\|_2\} = \\ &= \max\left\{\max_{t \in [0,1]} \int_0^1 G(t,s)f(s,u(s), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(s))ds, \max_{t \in [0,1]} \int_0^1 {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(t,s)f(s,u(s), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(s))ds\right\} = \\ &= \max\left\{\int_0^1 G(1,s)f(s,u(s), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(s))ds, \int_0^1 {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(1,s)f(s,u(s), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(s))ds\right\} \leq \\ &= m\Phi_1 \max\left\{\int_0^1 G(1,s)ds, \int_0^1 {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(1,s)ds\right\} \leq m. \end{aligned}$$

由上式可知, 当  $\forall u \in P \cap \partial\Omega_m$  时有  $\|Tu\| \leq \|u\|$  成立.

令  $\Omega_n = \{u \in E \mid \|u\| < n\}$ , 则对  $\forall u \in \partial\Omega_n$  始终有  $0 < u \leq \|u\|_1 \leq \|u\| = n$ ,  $0 < {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u \leq \|u\|_2 \leq \|u\| = n$ . 于是由定理 1 中的条件 2) 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tu\| &= \max\{\|Tu\|_1, \|Tu\|_2\} = \max\left\{\max_{t \in [0,1]} |Tu|_1, \max_{t \in [0,1]} |Tu|_2\right\} \geq \max_{t \in [0,1]} |Tu|_1 = \\ &= \max_{t \in [0,1]} \int_0^1 G(t,s)f(s,u(s), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(s))ds \geq n\Phi_2 \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^1 \min_{t \in [\frac{1}{4},1]} G(t,s)ds \geq \frac{1}{2}n\Phi_2 \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^1 G(1,s)ds = n. \end{aligned}$$

由上式可知, 当  $\forall u \in P \cap \partial\Omega_n$  时有  $\|Tu\| \geq \|u\|$  成立.

综上, 由引理 3 可知算子  $T$  存在一个不动点  $u$ , 且  $u$  是边值问题(1) 的一个正解. 证毕.

**定理 2** 设  $f \in C([0,1] \times [0, +\infty) \times [0, +\infty), [0, +\infty))$ . 若在  $\mathbf{R}$  中存在 4 个正数  $0 < a < b < d \leq c$ , 且  $f$  满足以下条件:

- 1)  $f(t, u(t), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(t)) \leq a\Phi_1$ ,  $(t, u(t), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(t)) \in [0,1] \times [0,a] \times [0,a]$ ;
- 2)  $f(t, u(t), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(t)) > b\Phi_2$ ,  $(t, u(t), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(t)) \in [\frac{1}{4},1] \times [b,d] \times [b,d]$ ;
- 3)  $f(t, u(t), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(t)) \leq c\Phi_1$ ,  $(t, u(t), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(t)) \in [0,1] \times [0,c] \times [0,c]$ .

则边值问题(1) 至少存在 3 个解  $u_1, u_2, u_3$ , 且其满足  $0 < \|u_1\| < a < \|u_3\|$ ,  $b < \inf_{t \in [\frac{1}{4},1]} u_2$ ,  $\inf_{t \in [\frac{1}{4},1]} u_3 < b$ .

**证明** 令  $\theta(u) = \inf_{t \in [\frac{1}{4},1]} u(t)$  是一个非负连续凹泛函, 且  $\theta(u) \leq \|u\|$ . 于是由引理 4 可知, 若  $u \in \overline{\Omega}_c$ ,

则有  $\|u\| \leq c$ . 进而由定理 2 中的条件 3) 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tu\| &= \max\{\|Tu\|_1, \|Tu\|_2\} = \\ &= \max\left\{\max_{t \in [0,1]} \int_0^1 G(t,s)f(s,u(s), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(s))ds, \max_{t \in [0,1]} \int_0^1 {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(t,s)f(s,u(s), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(s))ds\right\} = \\ &= \max\left\{\int_0^1 G(1,s)f(s,u(s), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(s))ds, \int_0^1 {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(1,s)f(s,u(s), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(s))ds\right\} \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$c\Phi_1 \max \left\{ \int_0^1 G(1,s)ds, \int_0^1 {}^c D_{0+}^\beta G(1,s)ds \right\} \leq c.$$

故  $T: \overline{\Omega_c} \rightarrow \overline{\Omega_c}$  成立, 且  $T$  是全连续的. 同理, 若  $u \in \overline{\Omega_a}$ , 则由定理 2 中的条件 1) 可得  $\|Tu\| < a$ , 所以  $T$  满足引理 4 中的条件 2).

为了证明集合  $\{u \in \Omega(\theta, b, d) \mid \theta(u) > b\}$  为非空, 对任意的  $t \in [0, 1]$  取  $u(t) = \frac{b+d}{2} \in \Omega(\theta, b, d)$ , 则根据  $\theta(u)$  的定义有  $\theta(u) = \theta(\frac{b+d}{2}) > \frac{b+b}{2} = b$ , 所以  $\{u \in \Omega(\theta, b, d) \mid \theta(u) > b\} \neq \emptyset$ . 若  $u \in \Omega(\theta, b, d)$ , 则根据  $\Omega(\theta, b, d)$  的定义有  $b \leq \theta(u) \leq u(t) \leq \|u\| \leq d$ . 于是再根据条件 2) 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \theta(Tu) &= \inf_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, 1]} \int_0^1 G(t,s)f(s,u(s), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(s))ds > \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^1 G(1,s)f(s,u(s), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(s))ds > \\ &\frac{1}{2} b\Phi_2 \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^1 G(1,s)ds > b, \end{aligned}$$

即  $u \in \Omega(\theta, b, d)$ ,  $\theta(Tu) > b$ . 由此可知  $\theta$  满足引理 4 中的条件 1).

对于  $u \in \Omega(\theta, b, d)$  和  $\|Tu\| > d$ , 通过类似上述的证明可得  $\theta(Tu) > b$ . 该结果表明引理 4 中的条件 3) 成立. 综上, 由引理 4 可知边值问题至少有 3 个正解  $u_1, u_2, u_3$ , 且这 3 个解满足  $0 < \|u_1\| < a < \|u_3\|$ ,  $b < \inf_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, 1]} u_2$ ,  $\inf_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, 1]} u_3 < b$ , 证毕.

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