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一类非线性混合分数阶微分方程系统解的稳定性

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摘要: 研究了一类含 Caputo 型非线性混合分数阶微分方程耦合系统的边值问题. 首先, 利用 Banach 压缩映射原理讨论了该系统解的存在唯一性, 并利用 Dhage 不动点定理研究了该系统解的存在性; 然后, 研究了该系统解的 Ulam-Hyers 稳定性、G-Ulam-Hyers 稳定性和 Ulam-Hyers-Rassia 稳定性, 并利用算例验证了所得结果的正确性.

关键词: 分数阶微分方程; Banach 压缩映射原理; Dhage 不动点定理; 稳定性

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The stability of solutions for a class of nonlinear mixed fractional differential equations

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Abstract: The boundary value problem of a class of coupled systems with Caputo type nonlinear mixed fractional differential equations was studied. Firstly, the existence and uniqueness of system solutions were discussed by Banach compression mapping principle, and the existence of system solutions is studied by Dhage fixed point theorem. Then, the Ulam-Hyers stability, G-Ulam-Hyers stability and Ulam-Hyers-Rassia stability of the system solutions were investigated, and the correctness of the obtained results it was verified by numerical examples.

Keywords: fractional differential equations; Banach contracting mapping principle; Dhage fixed point theorem; stability

0 引言

由于分数阶微分方程模型在多个领域有着广泛的应用, 因此一些学者对其进行了研究, 并取得了许多重要成果^[1-5]. 在这些研究中, 学者们对微分方程边值问题解的存在性研究得较多, 而对非线性混合分数阶微分方程系统边值问题解的存在性研究得相对较少. 1966 年, 文献 [5] 的作者研究了如下 Caputo 型非线性混合分数阶微分方程边值问题解的存在性:

$$\begin{cases} \left({}^C D_{0^+}^\gamma \right) \left(\frac{x(t)}{f(t, x(t))} \right) = g(t, x(t)), \quad t \in [0, L], \quad \gamma \in (0, 1); \\ a_1 \frac{x(0)}{f(0, s(0))} + a_2 \frac{x(L)}{f(L, x(L))} = d. \end{cases}$$

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其中, $f:[0, T] \times \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R} / \{0\}$, $g:[0,1] \times \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 是连续函数且 $a_1 + a_2 \neq 0$.

受文献 [5] 启发, 本文研究如下非线性混合分数阶微分方程耦合系统边值问题解的存在性和稳定性:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} D_{a^+}^{\alpha_1} \left(\frac{x(t)}{f_1(t, x(t), y(t))} \right) + g_1(t, x(t), y(t)) = 0, \quad a \leq t \leq b; \\ D_{a^+}^{\alpha_2} \left(\frac{y(t)}{f_2(t, x(t), y(t))} \right) + g_2(t, x(t), y(t)) = 0, \quad a \leq t \leq b; \\ \frac{\delta x(a)}{f_1(a, x(a), y(a))} + \gamma \left(\frac{y(a)}{f_2(a, x(a), y(a))} \right)' = 0, \quad D_{a^+}^{\beta} \left(\frac{x(b)}{f_1(b, x(b), y(b))} \right) = \xi D_{a^+}^{\beta} \left(\frac{y(T)}{f_2(T, x(T), y(T))} \right); \\ \frac{\delta y(a)}{f_2(a, x(a), y(a))} + \gamma \left(\frac{x(a)}{f_1(a, x(a), y(a))} \right)' = 0, \quad D_{a^+}^{\beta} \left(\frac{y(b)}{f_2(b, x(b), y(b))} \right) = \xi D_{a^+}^{\beta} \left(\frac{x(T)}{f_1(T, x(T), y(T))} \right). \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

其中 $D_{a^+}^{\alpha_1}$ 、 $D_{a^+}^{\alpha_2}$ 、 $D_{a^+}^{\beta}$ 为 Caputo 型分数阶微分导数, $1 < \alpha_1, \alpha_2 < 2$, $0 < \beta < 1$, $a, b, T, \delta, \gamma, \xi$ 是非负实数,
 $a < T < b$, $\frac{[(b-a)^{1-\beta}]^2 - \xi^2 [(T-a)^{1-\beta}]^2}{[\Gamma(2-\beta)]^2} > 0$, $f_i(i=1,2) \in C([a, b] \times \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R} / \{0\})$,
 $g_i(i=1,2) \in C([a, b] \times \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R})$.

1 预备知识

定义 1^[6] 定义函数 $f: \mathbf{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 的 α 阶 Riemann-Liouville 积分为:

$$(I_{a^+}^\alpha f)(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^x (x-t)^{\alpha-1} f(t) dt,$$

其中 $\Gamma(\alpha)$ 为 Gamma 函数且 $x > a$.

定义 2^[6] 定义函数 $f: \mathbf{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 的 α 阶 Caputo 导数为:

$$({}^C D_{a^+}^\alpha f)(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \int_a^x \frac{f^n(t)}{(x-t)^{\alpha-n+1}} dt,$$

其中 $n = [\alpha] + 1$, $[\alpha]$ 表示实数 α 的整数部分.

参考文献 [7-8] 给出了微分方程稳定性的定义, 本文将给出如下分数阶微分方程系统的 Ulam-Hyers 稳定性定义、G-Ulam-Hyers 稳定性定义和 Ulam-Hyers-Rassia 稳定性定义:

定义 3 对于 $\forall \varepsilon = \max(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) > 0$, 若存在常数 $C_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \Lambda, M} > 0$, 且对满足如下不等式

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left| D_{a^+}^{\alpha_1} \left(\frac{x(t)}{f_1(t, x(t), y(t))} \right) + g_1(t, x(t), y(t)) \right| \leq \varepsilon_1, \quad t \in [a, b], \\ \left| D_{a^+}^{\alpha_2} \left(\frac{y(t)}{f_2(t, x(t), y(t))} \right) + g_2(t, x(t), y(t)) \right| \leq \varepsilon_2, \quad t \in [a, b] \end{array} \right. \quad (2)$$

的解 $(x, y) \in C[a, b] \times C[a, b]$ 和耦合系统 (1) 的解 $(w, v) \in C[a, b] \times C[a, b]$ 有不等式 $\|(w, v) - (x, y)\| < C_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \Lambda, M} \varepsilon$ 成立, 则称耦合系统 (1) 是 Ulam-Hyers 稳定的.

定义 4 若存在函数 $\theta: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^+$, $\theta(0) = 0$, 且对所有满足不等式 (2) 的解 $(x, y) \in C[a, b] \times C[a, b]$ 和耦合系统 (1) 的解 $(w, v) \in C[a, b] \times C[a, b]$ 有不等式 $\|(w, v) - (x, y)\| < C_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \Lambda, M} \theta(\varepsilon)$ 成立, 则称耦合系统 (1) 是 G-Ulam-Hyers 稳定的.

定义 5 设 $h_1, h_2 \in C[a, b], \mathbf{R}^+$, 对于 $\forall \varepsilon = \max(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) > 0$, 若存在非零常数 $C_{h, \Lambda} > 0$, 且对满足如下不等式

$$\begin{cases} \left| D_{a^+}^{\alpha_1} \left(\frac{x(t)}{f_1(t, x(t), y(t))} \right) + g_1(t, x(t), y(t)) \right| \leq \varepsilon_1 h_1(t), \quad t \in [a, b], \\ \left| D_{a^+}^{\alpha_2} \left(\frac{y(t)}{f_2(t, x(t), y(t))} \right) + g_2(t, x(t), y(t)) \right| \leq \varepsilon_2 h_2(t), \quad t \in [a, b] \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

的解 $(x, y) \in C[a, b] \times C[a, b]$ 和耦合系统(1)的解 $(w, v) \in C[a, b] \times C[a, b]$ 有不等式 $\|(w, v) - (x, y)\| \leq C_{h, \Lambda} \varepsilon h(t)$ 成立, 其中 $h(t) = \max\{h_1(t), h_2(t)\}$, 则称耦合系统(1)关于 $h(t)$ 是 Ulam-Hyers-Rassia 稳定的.

引理 1^[6] 若 $\alpha, \beta > 0$, $f(x) \in L(a, b)$, 则:

$$(i) {}^c D_{a^+}^\beta I_{a^+}^\alpha f(t) = I_{a^+}^{\alpha-\beta} f(t), \quad \alpha > \beta;$$

$$(ii) {}^c D_{a^+}^\alpha I_{a^+}^\alpha f(t) = f(t);$$

$$(iii) \left(I_{a^+}^\alpha {}^c D_{a^+}^\alpha f \right)(t) = f(t) + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_i (t-a)^i (c_i \in \mathbf{R}, n-1 < \alpha \leq n), \quad D_{a^+}^\alpha f(t) \in L(a, b);$$

$$(iv) {}^c D_{a^+}^\alpha (t-a)^\gamma = \begin{cases} \frac{\Gamma(\gamma+1)}{\Gamma(\gamma+1-\alpha)} (t-a)^{\gamma-\alpha}, & \gamma \in \mathbf{N}, \gamma \geq n \text{ 或 } \gamma \notin \mathbf{N}, \gamma > n-1; \\ 0, & \gamma \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}. \end{cases}$$

其中, $n = [\alpha] + 1$, $[\alpha]$ 表示实数 α 的整数部分.

引理 2 (Dhage 不动点定理)^[9] 设 S 是一个非空有界的 Banach 代数凸闭集, 若算子 $A: X \rightarrow X$ 和算子 $B: S \rightarrow X$ 满足下列条件, 则算子方程 $x = Ax + Bx$ 在 S 中至少有一个解.

(C₁) 算子 A 满足李普希茨条件, 其中 L_A 为李普希茨常数;

(C₂) B 是全连续算子;

(C₃) $\forall y \in S$, 有 $x = Ax + By \Rightarrow x \in S$;

(C₄) $L_A M_B < 1$, 其中 $M_B = \|B(S)\| = \sup \{\|Bx\|, x \in S\}$.

引理 3 (Banach 压缩映像原理)^[10] 假设 D 是 Banach 空间 E 的非空闭子集, T 是 $D \rightarrow D$ 的压缩算子, 即对任意的 $x, y \in D$ 有 $|Tx - Ty| \leq a|x - y|$, $a \in [0, 1]$, 则算子 T 存在唯一的 $x^* \in D$, 且使得 $Tx^* = x^*$, 即 T 在 D 内存在唯一的不动点 x^* .

为方便计算, 记:

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= \frac{(b-a)^{1-\beta}}{\Gamma(2-\beta)\Gamma(\alpha_1-\beta)}, \quad M_2 = -\frac{\xi^2(T-a)^{1-\beta}}{\Gamma(2-\beta)\Gamma(\alpha_1-\beta)}, \quad M_3 = \frac{\xi(T-a)^{1-\beta}}{\Gamma(2-\beta)\Gamma(\alpha_2-\beta)}, \quad M_4 = -\frac{\xi(b-a)^{1-\beta}}{\Gamma(2-\beta)\Gamma(\alpha_2-\beta)}, \\ N_1 &= \frac{\xi(T-a)^{1-\beta}}{\Gamma(2-\beta)\Gamma(\alpha_1-\beta)}, \quad N_2 = -\frac{\xi(b-a)^{1-\beta}}{\Gamma(2-\beta)\Gamma(\alpha_1-\beta)}, \quad N_3 = \frac{(b-a)^{1-\beta}}{\Gamma(2-\beta)\Gamma(\alpha_2-\beta)}, \quad N_4 = \frac{-\xi^2(T-a)^{1-\beta}}{\Gamma(2-\beta)\Gamma(\alpha_2-\beta)}, \\ \Delta &= \frac{[(b-a)^{1-\beta}]^2 - \xi^2[(T-a)^{1-\beta}]^2}{[\Gamma(2-\beta)]^2}, \quad D_i = -\frac{\gamma}{\delta} M_i, \quad F_i = -\frac{\gamma}{\delta} N_i, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4. \end{aligned}$$

引理 4 非线性混合分数阶微分方程耦合系统(1)的解 $x(t)$ 和 $y(t)$ 满足下列积分方程:

$$\frac{x(t)}{f_1(t, x(t), y(t))} = \frac{F_1 + M_1(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^b (b-s)^{\alpha_1-\beta-1} g_1(s, x(s), y(s)) ds +$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{F_2 + M_2(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^T (T-s)^{\alpha_1-\beta-1} g_1(s, x(s), y(s)) ds + \frac{F_3 + M_3(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^b (b-s)^{\alpha_2-\beta-1} g_2(s, x(s), y(s)) ds + \\ & \frac{F_4 + M_4(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^T (T-s)^{\alpha_2-\beta-1} g_2(s, x(s), y(s)) ds - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} \int_a^t (t-s)^{\alpha_1-1} g_1(s, x(s), y(s)) ds, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{y(t)}{f_2(t, x(t), y(t))} = \frac{D_1 + N_1(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^b (b-s)^{\alpha_1-\beta-1} g_1(s, x(s), y(s)) ds + \\ & \frac{D_2 + N_2(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^T (T-s)^{\alpha_1-\beta-1} g_1(s, x(s), y(s)) ds + \frac{D_3 + N_3(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^b (b-s)^{\alpha_2-\beta-1} g_2(s, x(s), y(s)) ds + \\ & \frac{D_4 + N_4(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^T (T-s)^{\alpha_2-\beta-1} g_2(s, x(s), y(s)) ds - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_2)} \int_a^t (t-s)^{\alpha_2-1} g_2(s, x(s), y(s)) ds. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

证明 根据引理 1 可得:

$$\frac{x(t)}{f_1(t, x(t), y(t))} = \left[c_1 + c_2(t-a) - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} \int_a^t (t-s)^{\alpha_1-1} g_1(s, x(s), y(s)) ds \right], \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{y(t)}{f_2(t, x(t), y(t))} = \left[c_3 + c_4(t-a) - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_2)} \int_a^t (t-s)^{\alpha_2-1} g_2(s, x(s), y(s)) ds \right], \quad (7)$$

$$\left(\frac{x(t)}{f_1(t, x(t), y(t))} \right)' = c_2 - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1-1)} \int_a^t (t-s)^{\alpha_1-2} g_1(s, x(s), y(s)) ds,$$

$$\left(\frac{y(t)}{f_2(t, x(t), y(t))} \right)' = c_4 - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_2-1)} \int_a^t (t-s)^{\alpha_2-2} g_2(s, x(s), y(s)) ds,$$

$$D_{a^+}^\beta \frac{x(t)}{f_1(t, x(t), y(t))} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(2-\beta)} (t-a)^{1-\beta} c_2 - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1-\beta)} \int_a^t (t-s)^{\alpha_1-\beta-1} g_1(s, x(s), y(s)) ds,$$

$$D_{a^+}^\beta \frac{y(t)}{f_2(t, x(t), y(t))} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(2-\beta)} (t-a)^{1-\beta} c_4 - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_2-\beta)} \int_a^t (t-s)^{\alpha_2-\beta-1} g_2(s, x(s), y(s)) ds.$$

再由 (1) 的边值条件可得:

$$\delta c_1 + r c_4 = 0, \delta c_3 + \gamma c_2 = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(b-a)^{1-\beta} c_2}{\Gamma(2-\beta)} - \frac{\xi(T-a)^{1-\beta} c_4}{\Gamma(2-\beta)} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1-\beta)} \int_a^b (b-s)^{\alpha_1-\beta-1} g_1(s, x(s), y(s)) ds - \\ & \frac{\xi}{\Gamma(\alpha_2-\beta)} \int_a^T (T-s)^{\alpha_2-\beta-1} g_2(s, x(s), y(s)) ds, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(b-a)^{1-\beta} c_4}{\Gamma(2-\beta)} - \frac{\xi(T-a)^{1-\beta} c_2}{\Gamma(2-\beta)} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_2-\beta)} \int_a^b (b-s)^{\alpha_2-\beta-1} g_2(s, x(s), y(s)) ds - \\ & \frac{\xi}{\Gamma(\alpha_1-\beta)} \int_a^T (T-s)^{\alpha_1-\beta-1} g_1(s, x(s), y(s)) ds. \end{aligned}$$

由上式和克莱默法则可得:

$$\begin{aligned} c_2 &= \frac{M_1}{\Delta} \int_a^b (b-s)^{\alpha_1-\beta-1} g_1(s, x(s), y(s)) ds + \frac{M_2}{\Delta} \int_a^T (T-s)^{\alpha_1-\beta-1} g_1(s, x(s), y(s)) ds + \\ & \frac{M_3}{\Delta} \int_a^b (b-s)^{\alpha_2-\beta-1} g_2(s, x(s), y(s)) ds + \frac{M_4}{\Delta} \int_a^T (T-s)^{\alpha_2-\beta-1} g_2(s, x(s), y(s)) ds, \\ c_4 &= \frac{N_1}{\Delta} \int_a^b (b-s)^{\alpha_1-\beta-1} g_1(s, x(s), y(s)) ds + \frac{N_2}{\Delta} \int_a^T (T-s)^{\alpha_1-\beta-1} g_1(s, x(s), y(s)) ds + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{N_3}{\Delta} \int_a^b (b-s)^{\alpha_2-\beta-1} g_2(s, x(s), y(s)) ds + \frac{N_4}{\Delta} \int_a^T (T-s)^{\alpha_2-\beta-1} g_2(s, x(s), y(s)) ds, \\ & c_1 = -\frac{\gamma}{\delta} c_4, \quad c_3 = -\frac{\gamma}{\delta} c_2. \end{aligned}$$

于是再将 $c_i (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$ 代入式(6)和式(7)中即可得到式(4)和式(5), 证毕.

2 解的存在性和唯一性

令 $X = C([a, b], \mathbf{R})$. 对于 $\forall x, y \in X$, 定义其范数为 $\|x\| = \sup\{|x(t)| \mid t \in [a, b]\}$, $(x, y)(t) = x(t)y(t)$, 则 $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ 是一个 Banach 空间. 在 $\mathfrak{N} = X \times X$ 上定义 \mathfrak{N} 中的范数为 $\|(x, y)\| = \|x\| + \|y\|$, 则范数线性空间 $(\mathfrak{N}, \|\cdot, \cdot\|)$ 也是一个 Banach 空间. 定义 $((x, y) \bullet (u, v))(t) = (x, y)(t) \bullet (u, v)(t) = (x(t)u(t), y(t)v(t))$, $t \in [a, b]$ 为乘积下的 Banach 代数. 在 Banach 空间中定义集合 $S = \{(x, y) \in \mathfrak{N}, \|(x, y)\| \leq \rho\}$, 则 S 是 \mathfrak{N} 中非空 Banach 代数有界凸闭球. 定义算子 $A = (A_1, A_2) : \mathfrak{N} \rightarrow \mathfrak{N}$ 和 $B = (B_1, B_2) : S \rightarrow \mathfrak{N}$ 为:

$$\begin{cases} A_1(x, y)(t) = f_1(t, x, y), & t \in [a, b]; \\ A_2(x, y)(t) = f_2(t, x, y), & t \in [a, b]. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_1(x, y) &= \frac{F_1 + M_1(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^b (b-s)^{\alpha_1-\beta-1} g_1(s, x(s), y(s)) ds + \\ &\quad \frac{F_2 + M_2(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^T (T-s)^{\alpha_1-\beta-1} g_1(s, x(s), y(s)) ds + \frac{F_3 + M_3(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^b (b-s)^{\alpha_2-\beta-1} g_2(s, x(s), y(s)) ds + \\ &\quad \frac{F_4 + M_4(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^T (T-s)^{\alpha_2-\beta-1} g_2(s, x(s), y(s)) ds] - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} \int_a^t (t-s)^{\alpha_1-1} g_1(s, x(s), y(s)) ds. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_2(x, y) &= \frac{D_1 + N_1(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^b (b-s)^{\alpha_1-\beta-1} g_1(s, x(s), y(s)) ds + \\ &\quad \frac{D_2 + N_2(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^T (T-s)^{\alpha_1-\beta-1} g_1(s, x(s), y(s)) ds + \frac{D_3 + N_3(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^b (b-s)^{\alpha_2-\beta-1} g_2(s, x(s), y(s)) ds + \\ &\quad \frac{D_4 + N_4(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^T (T-s)^{\alpha_2-\beta-1} g_2(s, x(s), y(s)) ds] - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_2)} \int_a^t (t-s)^{\alpha_2-1} g_2(s, x(s), y(s)) ds. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \rho \geq \frac{\frac{\varphi \|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} G_1 + \frac{\psi \|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)} G_2}{1 - L_{f_1} \frac{\varphi \|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} - L_{f_2} \frac{\psi \|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)}}, \quad G_1 = \sup_{t \in [a, b]} |f_1(t, 0, 0)|, \quad G_2 = \sup_{t \in [a, b]} |f_2(t, 0, 0)|. \quad (10)$$

定义算子 $\Upsilon : S \rightarrow \mathfrak{N}$ 为: $\Upsilon(x, y)(t) = (\Upsilon_1(x, y)(t), \Upsilon_2(x, y)(t))$, $\Upsilon_i(x, y)(t) = A_i(x, y)(t) \cdot B_i(x, y)(t)$, $t \in [a, b]$, $i=1,2$.

为证明系统解的存在性和稳定性, 本文对系统(1)给出如下假设条件:

(H₁) 连续函数 $f_i : [a, b] \times \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$ 且存在常数 $L_{f_i} > 0$ 使得对任意的 $t \in [a, b]$ 和 $x_i, y_i \in \mathbf{R}$, 有 $|f_i(t, x_1, y_1) - f_i(t, x_2, y_2)| \leq L_{f_i}(|x_1 - y_1| + |x_2 - y_2|)$, $i=1,2$.

(H₂) 存在一个连续函数 $\omega(t)$, 使得对任意的 $t \in [a, b]$ 和 $x, y \in \mathbf{R}$, 有 $|g_i(t, x, y)| \leq \omega(t)$.

(H₃) $\|\omega\|$ 和非负常数 L_{f_i} ($i=1,2$) 满足 $L_A \left(\frac{\varphi \|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} + \frac{\psi \|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)} \right) < 1$.

定理 1 如果满足条件(H₁)—(H₃), 则耦合系统(1)至少存在一个解.

证明 根据引理4, 在系统的解中取

$$x(t) = A_1(x, y)(t) \cdot B_1(x, y)(t), \quad t \in [a, b], \quad (11)$$

$$y(t) = A_2(x, y)(t) \cdot B_2(x, y)(t), \quad t \in [a, b], \quad (12)$$

由此耦合系统(8)、(9)、(11)、(12)可以写成:

$$A(x, y)(t)B(x, y)(t) = (x, y)(t), \quad t \in [a, b]. \quad (13)$$

下面分 4 步证明算子 A 和 B 满足引理 2 中的条件.

第 1 步 对任意 $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{N}$, 利用条件 (H_1) 可得,

$$\begin{aligned} |A_i(x_1, y_1)(t) - A_i(x_2, y_2)(t)| &= |f_i(t, x_1(t), y_1(t)) - f_i(t, x_2(t), y_2(t))| \leqslant \\ L_{f_i}(|x_1(t) - x_2(t)| + |y_1(t) - y_2(t)|) &\leqslant L_{f_i}(\|x_1 - x_2\| + \|y_1 - y_2\|), \quad t \in [a, b], \quad i=1,2. \end{aligned}$$

再由算子 A 的定义可得, 对任意的 $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{N}$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|A(x_1, y_1) - A(x_2, y_2)\| &= \| (A_1(x_1, y_1), A_2(x_1, y_1)) - (A_1(x_2, y_2), A_2(x_2, y_2)) \| = \\ \| (A_1(x_1, y_1) - A_1(x_2, y_2), A_2(x_1, y_1) - A_2(x_2, y_2)) \| &= \|A_1(x_1, y_1) - A_1(x_2, y_2)\| + \|A_2(x_1, y_1) - \\ A_2(x_2, y_2)\| \leqslant L_{f_1}(\|x_1 - x_2\| + \|y_1 - y_2\|) + L_{f_2}(\|x_1 - x_2\| + \|y_1 - y_2\|) = (L_{f_1} + L_{f_2})(\|x_1 - x_2\| + \|y_1 - y_2\|), \end{aligned}$$

因此引理 2 中的条件 (C_1) 满足. 其中 $L_A = L_{f_1} + L_{f_2}$.

第 2 步 证明算子 $B = (B_1, B_2)$ 是从 S 到 \mathbb{N} 的全连续算子. 首先考虑算子 B 的连续性. 由勒贝格控制收敛定理可得算子 B 是连续的. 设 W 是 S 上的一个有界集, 于是对于 $\forall (x, y) \in W$, 由条件 (H_2) 可得:

$$\|B_1(x, y)\| \leqslant \|\omega\| \left[\frac{[F_2 + M_1(b-a)](b-a)^{\alpha_1-\beta}}{\Delta(\alpha_1-\beta)} + \frac{[F_4 + M_3(b-a)](b-a)^{\alpha_2-\beta}}{\Delta(\alpha_2-\beta)} \right] + \frac{\|\omega\|(b-a)^{\alpha_1-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} = \frac{\|\omega\|\varphi}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)}. \quad (14)$$

同理可得 $\|B_2(x, y)\| \leqslant \frac{\psi \|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)}$, 其中:

$$\varphi = \Gamma(\alpha_1+1) \left[\frac{[F_2 + M_1(b-a)](b-a)^{\alpha_1-\beta}}{\Delta(\alpha_1-\beta)} + \frac{[F_4 + M_3(b-a)](b-a)^{\alpha_2-\beta}}{\Delta(\alpha_2-\beta)} \right] + (b-a)^{\alpha_1-1}, \quad (15)$$

$$\psi = \Gamma(\alpha_2+1) \left[\frac{[D_2 + N_1(b-a)](b-a)^{\alpha_1-\beta}}{\Delta(\alpha_1-\beta)} + \frac{[D_4 + N_3(b-a)](b-a)^{\alpha_2-\beta}}{\Delta(\alpha_2-\beta)} \right] + (b-a)^{\alpha_2-1}. \quad (16)$$

因此, 算子 $B_i (i=1,2)$ 是 S 上一致有界算子, 算子 $B = (B_1, B_2)$ 是 S 上一致有界算子.

最后证明 $B(x, y)$ 是 S 上的等度连续函数. 设 $t_1, t_2 \in [a, b]$, $t_1 < t_2$, 由此可得:

$$\begin{aligned} |B_1(x, y)(t_1) - B_1(x, y)(t_2)| &\leqslant \left| \frac{M_1 - M_2}{(\alpha_1 - \beta)\Delta} \right| \|\omega\|(b-a)^{\alpha_1-\beta} + \left| \frac{M_3 - M_4}{(\alpha_2 - \beta)\Delta} \right| \|\omega\|(b-a)^{\alpha_2-\beta} |t_1 - t_2| + \\ \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} &\left| \int_a^{t_1} [(t_2-s)^{\alpha_1-1} - (t_1-s)^{\alpha_1-1}] ds + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (t_2-s)^{\alpha_1-1} ds \right|. \end{aligned}$$

由上式显然可知, 当 $t_1 \rightarrow t_2$ 时, 对任意的 $(x, y) \in S$, $|B_1(x, y)(t_1) - B_1(x, y)(t_2)| \rightarrow 0$, 即 $B_1(x, y)$ 是等度连续的. 同理可得 $B_2(x, y)$ 是等度连续的, 因此 $B(x, y)$ 是等度连续的. 综上可知, $B(x, y)$ 是连续且紧的, 于是由 Azela-Ascoli 定理知, 算子 B 在 S 中是全连续的, 故引理 2 的条件 (C_2) 满足.

第 3 步 设 $(x, y) \in \mathbb{N}$, 且对任意的 $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \in S$ 满足 $(x, y) = (A_1(x, y)B_1(\bar{x}, \bar{y}), A_2(x, y)B_2(\bar{x}, \bar{y}))$, 由此根据式(9)、(10)和(14)有:

$$|x(t)| = |A_1(x, y)(t) \cdot B_1(\bar{x}, \bar{y})(t)| \leqslant [|f_1(t, x, y) - f_1(t, 0, 0)| + |f_1(t, 0, 0)|] \times \frac{\|\omega\|\varphi}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} \leqslant$$

$$\left[L_{f_1}(\|x\| + \|y\|) + G_1 \right] \times \frac{\|\omega\|\varphi}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)},$$

即

$$\|x\| \leq \left[L_{f_1}(\|x\| + \|y\|) + G_1 \right] \times \frac{\|\omega\|\varphi}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)}, \quad (17)$$

同理可得:

$$\|y\| \leq \left[L_{f_2}(\|x\| + \|y\|) + G_2 \right] \times \frac{\|\omega\|\psi}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)}. \quad (18)$$

由式(17)和(18)可知:

$$\begin{aligned} \|x\| + \|y\| &\leq \frac{\varphi\|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)}G_1 + \frac{\psi\|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)}G_2 \\ &\leq \frac{1 - L_{f_1}}{1 - L_{f_2}} \frac{\varphi\|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} - L_{f_2} \frac{\psi\|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)} \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\|(x, y)\| = \|x\| + \|y\|$, 故 $(x, y) \in S$, 因此引理2中的条件 (C_3) 满足.

第4步 证明 $L_A M_B < 1$. 由 (H_2) 知

$$M_B = \|B(S)\| = \sup \{ \|B(x, y)\| : (x, y) \in S \} = \sup \{ \|B_1(x, y)\| + \|B_2(x, y)\| : (x, y) \in S \} \leq \frac{\varphi\|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} + \frac{\psi\|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)},$$

故 $L_A M_B \leq L_A \left(\frac{\varphi\|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} + \frac{\psi\|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)} \right) < 1$. 于是再结合条件 (H_3) 可知, 引理2的条件 (C_4) 满足.

综上所述, 算子 A 和 B 满足引理2中的所有条件, 因此耦合系统(1)至少有一个解.

定理2 若同时满足条件 (H_1) 和 (H_2) , 且 $\frac{\varphi\|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)}L_{f_1} + \frac{\psi\|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)}L_{f_2} < 1$, 则耦合系统(1)有唯一解.

证明 设 $(x, y) \in S$, 则由此可得

$$|f_1(t, x, y)| = |f_1(t, x, y) - f_1(t, 0, 0)| + |f_1(t, 0, 0)| \leq L_{f_1}\rho + G_1.$$

由算子的定义可知, 对任意的 $(x, y) \in S$, $t \in [a, b]$, 有

$$|\Upsilon_1(x, y)(t)| = |A_1(x, y)(t)B_1(x, y)(t)| \leq (L_{f_1}\rho + G_1) \frac{\|\omega\|\varphi}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)}.$$

故

$$\|\Upsilon_1(x, y)\| \leq (L_{f_1}\rho + G_1) \frac{\|\omega\|\varphi}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)}. \quad (19)$$

同理有

$$\|\Upsilon_2(x, y)(t)\| \leq (L_{f_2}\rho + G_2) \frac{\|\omega\|\psi}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)}. \quad (20)$$

由式(19)和式(20)可得 $\|\Upsilon(x, y)\| \leq \rho$, 因此对于 $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{N}$, $\forall t \in [a, b]$, 有:

$$|\Upsilon_1(x_1, y_1)(t) - \Upsilon_1(x_2, y_2)(t)| \leq \frac{\|\omega\|\varphi}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} L_{f_1} (\|x_1 - x_2\| + \|y_1 - y_2\|), \quad (21)$$

$$|\Upsilon_2(x_1, y_1)(t) - \Upsilon_2(x_2, y_2)(t)| \leq \frac{\|\omega\|\psi}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)} L_{f_2} (\|x_1 - x_2\| + \|y_1 - y_2\|). \quad (22)$$

再由式(21)和(22)可得 $\|\Upsilon(x_1, y_1) - \Upsilon(x_2, y_2)\| \leq \left(\frac{\varphi\|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} L_{f_1} + \frac{\psi\|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)} L_{f_2} \right) (\|x_1 - x_2\| + \|y_1 - y_2\|).$

由上式可知算子 Υ 是压缩算子, 因此根据 Banach 压缩映像原理可知耦合系统(1)有唯一解. 证毕.

3 解的稳定性

注 1 对于 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 > 0$, 若存在由 x 和 y 决定的函数 $h_1, h_2 \in C[a, b]$, 且满足如下条件, 则函数 $(x, y) \in \mathbb{N}$ 是不等式 (2) 的解.

(i) 对所有 $t \in [a, b]$, 有 $|h_1(t)| \leq \varepsilon_1, |h_2(t)| \leq \varepsilon_2$.

$$(ii) \begin{cases} D_{a^+}^{\alpha_1} \left(\frac{x(t)}{f_1(t, x(t), y(t))} \right) = -g_1(t, x(t), y(t)) + h_1(t), & t \in [a, b]; \\ D_{a^+}^{\alpha_2} \left(\frac{y(t)}{f_2(t, x(t), y(t))} \right) = -g_2(t, x(t), y(t)) + h_2(t), & t \in [a, b]. \end{cases}$$

注 2 对于 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 > 0$, 若存在由 x 和 y 决定的函数 $\bar{h}_1, \bar{h}_2 \in C[a, b]$, 且满足如下条件, 则函数 $(x, y) \in \mathbb{N}$ 是不等式 (3) 的解.

(i) 对所有 $t \in [a, b]$, 有 $|\bar{h}_1(t)| \leq \varepsilon_1 h_1(t), |\bar{h}_2(t)| \leq \varepsilon_2 h_2(t)$.

$$(ii) \begin{cases} D_{a^+}^{\alpha_1} \left(\frac{x(t)}{f_1(t, x(t), y(t))} \right) = -g_1(t, x(t), y(t)) + \bar{h}_1(t), & t \in [a, b]; \\ D_{a^+}^{\alpha_2} \left(\frac{y(t)}{f_2(t, x(t), y(t))} \right) = -g_2(t, x(t), y(t)) + \bar{h}_2(t), & t \in [a, b]. \end{cases}$$

引理 5 若注 1 中对应的微分方程系统 (ii) 满足条件 (H_1) 和 (H_2) , 则如下微分系统的解 $(x^*, y^*) \in S$ 满足关系式 $|x^*(t) - Y_1(x^*, y^*)(t)| \leq \frac{M\varepsilon_1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)}, |y^*(t) - Y_2(x^*, y^*)(t)| \leq \frac{M\varepsilon_2}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)}$. 其中:

$$M = \max \left\{ \varphi(L_{f_1}\rho + G_1), \psi(L_{f_2}\rho + G_2) \right\}. \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{cases} D_{a^+}^{\alpha_1} \left(\frac{x(t)}{f_1(t, x(t), y(t))} \right) = -g_1(t, x(t), y(t)) + h_1(t), & t \in [a, b]; \\ D_{a^+}^{\alpha_2} \left(\frac{y(t)}{f_2(t, x(t), y(t))} \right) = -g_2(t, x(t), y(t)) + h_2(t), & t \in [a, b]; \\ \delta \frac{x(a)}{f_1(a, x(a), y(a))} + \gamma \left(\frac{y(a)}{f_2(a, x(a), y(a))} \right)' = 0, D_{a^+}^\beta \frac{x(b)}{f_1(b, x(b), y(b))} = \xi D_{a^+}^\beta \frac{y(T)}{f_2(T, x(T), y(T))}; \\ \delta \frac{y(a)}{f_2(a, x(a), y(a))} + \gamma \left(\frac{x(a)}{f_1(a, x(a), y(a))} \right)' = 0, D_{a^+}^\beta \frac{y(b)}{f_2(b, x(b), y(b))} = \xi D_{a^+}^\beta \frac{x(T)}{f_1(T, x(T), y(T))}. \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

证明 因为 $(x^*, y^*) \in S$ 是不等式 (2) 的解, 所以根据注 1 和式 (19) 有:

$$\begin{aligned} |x^*(t) - Y_1(x^*, y^*)(t)| &= f_1(t, x^*(t), y^*(t)) \left[\frac{F_1 + M_1(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^b (b-s)^{\alpha_1-\beta-1} h_1(s) ds + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{F_2 + M_2(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^T (T-s)^{\alpha_1-\beta-1} h_1(s) ds + \frac{F_3 + M_3(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^b (b-s)^{\alpha_2-\beta-1} h_1(s) ds + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{F_4 + M_4(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^T (T-s)^{\alpha_2-\beta-1} h_1(s) ds - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} \int_a^t (t-s)^{\alpha_1-1} h_1(s) ds \right] \leq \frac{M\varepsilon_1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)}. \end{aligned}$$

同理可得 $|y^*(t) - Y_2(x^*, y^*)(t)| \leq \frac{M\varepsilon_2}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)}$, 其中 M 如式 (23) 所示.

定理 3 假设条件 (H_1) 、 (H_2) 和引理 5 中的关系式满足, 并且 $P+Q<1$, 其中 $P=\frac{\|\omega\|\varphi}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)}L_{f_1}$,

$Q = \frac{\|\omega\|\psi}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)} L_{f_2}$, 则系统(1)是Ulam-Hyers和G-Ulam-Hyers稳定的.

证明 假设 $(x^*, y^*) \in S$ 是不等式(2)的任意一个解, $(w, v) \in S$ 是系统(1)的解, 则根据引理5有:

$$\begin{aligned} |w(t) - x^*(t)| &= |\Upsilon_1(w, v)(t) - \Upsilon_1(x^*, y^*)(t) - f_1(t, x^*(t), y^*(t))| \left[\frac{F_1 + M_1(b-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^b (b-s)^{\alpha_1-\beta-1} h_1(s) ds + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{F_2 + M_2(b-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^T (T-s)^{\alpha_1-\beta-1} h_1(s) ds + \frac{F_3 + M_3(b-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^b (b-s)^{\alpha_2-\beta-1} h_1(s) ds + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{F_4 + M_4(b-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^T (T-s)^{\alpha_2-\beta-1} h_1(s) ds - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} \int_a^t (t-s)^{\alpha_1-1} h_1(s) ds \right] | \leq \\ &\quad \frac{\|\omega\|\varphi}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} L_{f_1} (\|w-x^*\| + \|v-y^*\|) + \frac{\varepsilon_1 M}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)}, \end{aligned}$$

其中 φ 和 M 分别如式(15)、(23)所示. 由上式可得:

$$\|w-x^*\| \leq \frac{\|\omega\|\varphi}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} L_{f_1} (\|w-x^*\| + \|v-y^*\|) + \frac{\varepsilon_1 M}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)}, \quad (25)$$

同理有:

$$\|v-y^*\| \leq \frac{\|\omega\|\psi}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)} L_{f_2} (\|w-x^*\| + \|v-y^*\|) + \frac{\varepsilon_2 M}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)}. \quad (26)$$

其中 ψ 和 M 分别如式(16)和式(23)所示. 由式(25)和式(26)可得:

$$\left[1 - \frac{\|\omega\|\varphi}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} L_{f_1} \right] \|w-x^*\| - \frac{\|\omega\|\varphi}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} L_{f_1} \|v-y^*\| \leq \frac{M\varepsilon_1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)},$$

$$\left[1 - \frac{\|\omega\|\psi}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)} L_{f_2} \right] \|v-y^*\| - \frac{\|\omega\|\psi}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)} L_{f_2} \|w-x^*\| \leq \frac{\varepsilon_2 M}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)}.$$

记 $P = \frac{\|\omega\|\varphi}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} L_{f_1}$, $Q = \frac{\|\omega\|\psi}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)} L_{f_2}$, 并令 $\Lambda = 1 - P - Q$, 由此可得:

$$\|w-x^*\| \leq \frac{1-Q}{\Lambda} \frac{M\varepsilon_1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} + \frac{P}{\Lambda} \frac{M\varepsilon_2}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)}; \|v-y^*\| \leq \frac{Q}{\Lambda} \frac{M\varepsilon_1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} + \frac{1-P}{\Lambda} \frac{M\varepsilon_2}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)}. \quad (27)$$

令 $\varepsilon = \max\{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\}$, 于是由式(26)可得 $\|(w, v) - (x^*, y^*)\| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{\Lambda} \left[\frac{M}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} + \frac{M}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)} \right] = C_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \Lambda, M} \varepsilon$, 其中

$C_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \Lambda, M} = \frac{1}{\Lambda} \left[\frac{M}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} + \frac{M}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)} \right]$. 由此可知耦合系统(1)的解是Ulam-Hyers稳定的. 再令

$\theta(\varepsilon) = \frac{\varepsilon}{\Lambda} \left[\frac{M}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} + \frac{M}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)} \right]$, $\theta(0) = 0$, 由此再由定义4可知微分系统(1)的解是G-Ulam-Hyers稳定的.

引理6 若注1中对应的微分方程系统(ii)满足条件(H₁)—(H₃), 则如下微分方程系统的解 $(x^*, y^*) \in S$ 满足关系式 $|x^*(t) - \Upsilon_1(x^*, y^*)(t)| \leq \varepsilon \lambda_1 h(t)$, $|y^*(t) - \Upsilon_2(x^*, y^*)(t)| \leq \varepsilon \lambda_2 h(t)$, 其中:

$$\lambda_1 = (L_{f_1} \rho + G_1) \{ H_1(b-a)^{\alpha_1} \left[\frac{M_1(b-a) + F_2}{\alpha_1 \Delta} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} \right] + H_2(b-a)^{\alpha_2} \cdot \frac{M_3(b-a) + F_4}{\alpha_2 \Delta} \},$$

$$\lambda_2 = (L_{f_2} \rho + G_2) \{ H_1(b-a)^{\alpha_1} \cdot \frac{N_1(b-a) + D_2}{\alpha_1 \Delta} + H_2(b-a)^{\alpha_2} \left[\frac{N_3(b-a) + D_4}{\alpha_2 \Delta} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)} \right] \}.$$

$$\begin{cases} D_{a^+}^{\alpha_1} \left(\frac{x(t)}{f_1(t, x(t), y(t))} \right) = -g_1(t, x(t), y(t)) + \bar{h}_1(t), \quad t \in [a, b]; \\ D_{a^+}^{\alpha_2} \left(\frac{y(t)}{f_2(t, x(t), y(t))} \right) = -g_2(t, x(t), y(t)) + \bar{h}_2(t), \quad t \in [a, b]; \\ \delta \frac{x(a)}{f_1(a, x(a), y(a))} + \gamma \left(\frac{y(a)}{f_2(a, x(a), y(a))} \right)' = 0, \quad D_{a^+}^\beta \frac{x(b)}{f_1(b, x(b), y(b))} = \xi D_{a^+}^\beta \frac{y(T)}{f_2(T, x(T), y(T))}; \\ \delta \frac{y(a)}{f_2(a, x(a), y(a))} + \gamma \left(\frac{x(a)}{f_1(a, x(a), y(a))} \right)' = 0, \quad D_{a^+}^\beta \frac{y(b)}{f_2(b, x(b), y(b))} = \xi D_{a^+}^\beta \frac{x(T)}{f_1(T, x(T), y(T))}. \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

证明 由定义 5 知 $h_1, h_2 \in C([a, b], \mathbf{R}^+)$. 令 $H_1 = \frac{\max_{t \in [a, b]} h_1(t)}{\min_{t \in [a, b]} h_1(t)}, H_2 = \frac{\max_{t \in [a, b]} h_2(t)}{\min_{t \in [a, b]} h_2(t)}$, $H_1, H_2 \in \mathbf{R}^+$, 由于

$(x^*, y^*) \in S$ 是不等式 (3) 的解, 因此根据注 2 有:

$$\begin{aligned} |x^*(t) - \Upsilon_1(x^*, y^*)(t)| &\leq \\ |f_1(t, x^*(t), y^*(t))| &[\frac{M_1(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^b (b-s)^{\alpha_1-1} |\bar{h}_1(s)| ds + \frac{F_2}{\Delta} \int_a^T (T-s)^{\alpha_1-1} |\bar{h}_1(s)| ds + \\ &\frac{M_3(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^b (b-s)^{\alpha_2-1} |\bar{h}_2(s)| ds + \frac{F_4}{\Delta} \int_a^T (T-s)^{\alpha_2-1} |\bar{h}_2(s)| ds + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} \int_a^t (t-s)^{\alpha_1-1} |\bar{h}_1(s)| ds] \leq \\ |f_1(t, x^*(t), y^*(t))| &[\frac{M_1(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^b (b-s)^{\alpha_1-1} \varepsilon_1 h_1(s) ds + \frac{F_2}{\Delta} \int_a^T (T-s)^{\alpha_1-1} \varepsilon_1 h_1(s) ds + \\ &\frac{M_3(t-a)}{\Delta} \int_a^b (b-s)^{\alpha_2-1} \varepsilon_2 h_2(s) ds + \frac{F_4}{\Delta} \int_a^T (T-s)^{\alpha_2-1} \varepsilon_2 h_2(s) ds + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1)} \int_a^t (t-s)^{\alpha_1-1} \varepsilon_1 h_1(s) ds] \leq \\ \varepsilon(L_{f_1} \rho + G_1) \{h_1(t) H_1(b-a)^{\alpha_1} [\frac{M_1(b-a)+F_2}{\alpha_1 \Delta} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)}] + h_2(t) H_2(b-a)^{\alpha_2} [\frac{M_3(b-a)+F_4}{\alpha_2 \Delta}] \} \leq \\ \varepsilon h(t) (L_{f_1} \rho + G_1) \{H_1(b-a)^{\alpha_1} [\frac{M_1(b-a)+F_2}{\alpha_1 \Delta} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)}] + H_2(b-a)^{\alpha_2} [\frac{M_3(b-a)+F_4}{\alpha_2 \Delta}] \} \leq \varepsilon \lambda_1 h. \end{aligned}$$

同理可得:

$$\begin{aligned} |y^*(t) - \Upsilon_2(x^*, y^*)(t)| &\leq \\ \varepsilon h(t) (L_{f_2} \rho + G_2) \{H_1(b-a)^{\alpha_1} \cdot \frac{N_1(b-a)+D_2}{\alpha_1 \Delta} + H_2(b-a)^{\alpha_2} [\frac{N_3(b-a)+D_4}{\alpha_2 \Delta} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)}] \} &\leq \varepsilon \lambda_2 h(t). \end{aligned}$$

定理 4 假设条件 (H_1) — (H_3) 和引理 6 中的关系式满足, 并且 $(P+Q)<1$, 其中 $P = \frac{\|\omega\|\varphi}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} L_{f_1}$,

$Q = \frac{\|\omega\|\psi}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)} L_{f_2}$, 则系统 (1) 是 Ulam-Hyers-Rassia 稳定的.

证明 假设 $(x^*, y^*) \in S$ 是不等式 (3) 的任意一个解, $(w, v) \in S$ 是系统 (1) 的解, 则类似于定理 3 的证明

可得 $|w(t) - x^*(t)| = |\Upsilon_1(w, v)(t) - \Upsilon_1(x^*, y^*)(t)| + \varepsilon \lambda_1 h(t) \leq \frac{\|\omega\|\varphi}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} L_{f_1} (\|w-x^*\| + \|v-y^*\|) + \varepsilon \lambda_1 h(t)$. 因此,

$\|w-x^*\| \leq \frac{\|\omega\|\varphi}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} L_{f_1} (\|w-x^*\| + \|v-y^*\|) + \varepsilon \lambda_1 h(t)$. 同理可得:

$$\|v-y^*\| \leq \frac{\|\omega\|\psi}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)} L_{f_2} (\|w-x^*\| + \|v-y^*\|) + \varepsilon \lambda_2 h(t).$$

记 $P = \frac{\|\omega\|\varphi}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)}L_{f_1}$, $Q = \frac{\|\omega\|\psi}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)}L_{f_2}$, 并令 $\Lambda = 1 - P - Q$, 则由此可得:

$$\|w - x^*\| \leq \frac{1-Q}{\Lambda} \varepsilon \lambda_1 h(t) + \frac{P}{\Lambda} \varepsilon \lambda_2 h(t), \|v - y^*\| \leq \frac{Q}{\Lambda} \varepsilon \lambda_1 h(t) + \frac{1-P}{\Lambda} \varepsilon \lambda_2 h(t).$$

再令 $C_{h,\Lambda} = \frac{2(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}{\Lambda}$, 由此进一步可得 $\|(w, v) - (x^*, y^*)\| \leq C_{h,\Lambda} \varepsilon h(t)$, 即系统(1)是Ulam-Hyers-Rassia稳定的, 证毕.

4 具体算例

为验证所得结果的准确性, 本文考虑如下微分方程耦合系统解的存在性和稳定性:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} D_{0^+}^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{x(t)}{t + \frac{x(t)}{8(1+x(t))} + \frac{1}{8} \sin y(t)} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \sin x(t) = 0, \quad D_{0^+}^{\frac{7}{4}} \left(\frac{y(t)}{e^t + \frac{1}{20 \tan x(t)} + \frac{1}{20} \sin y(t)} \right) + \frac{1}{5} \sin x(t) = 0; \\ \frac{x(0)}{\frac{x(0)}{8(1+x(0))} + \frac{1}{8} \sin y(0)} + \left(\frac{y(0)}{1 + \frac{1}{20 \tan x(0)} + \frac{1}{20} \sin y(0)} \right)' = 0, \quad \frac{y(0)}{1 + \frac{1}{20 \tan x(0)} + \frac{1}{20} \sin y(0)} + \\ \left(\frac{x(0)}{\frac{x(0)}{8(1+x(0))} + \frac{1}{8} \sin y(0)} \right)' = 0; \\ D_{0^+}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x(1)}{1 + \frac{x(1)}{8(1+x(1))} + \frac{1}{8} \sin y(1)} = D_{0^+}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{e^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{8 \tan x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} + 20 \sin y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}, \quad D_{0^+}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{y(1)}{e^t + \frac{1}{20 \tan x(1)} + \frac{1}{20} \sin y(1)} = \\ D_{0^+}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{8\left(1+x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)} + \frac{1}{8} \sin y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}. \end{array} \right. \quad (29)$$

其中: $\alpha_1 = \frac{3}{2}$, $\alpha_2 = \frac{7}{4}$, $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$, $T = \frac{1}{2}$, $\gamma = \xi = 1$, $\delta = 2$, $f_1(t, x, y) = t + \frac{x(t)}{8(1+x(t))} + \frac{1}{8} \sin y(t)$,

$$f_2(t, x, y) = e^t + \frac{1}{20 \tan x(t)} + \frac{1}{20} \sin y(t), \quad g_1(t, x, y) = \frac{1}{4} \sin x(t), \quad g_2(t, x, y) = \frac{1}{5} \sin x(t),$$

$$|f_1(t, x_1, y_1) - f_1(t, x_2, y_2)| \leq \frac{1}{8} (|x_1 - x_2| + |y_1 - y_2|).$$

由于在 $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 上有 $\sin x(t) < x(t) < \tan x(t)$, 因此有 $\left| \frac{1}{\tan x_1} - \frac{1}{\tan x_2} \right| \leq |x_1 - x_2|$, $|f_2(t, x_1, y_1) - f_2(t, x_2, y_2)| \leq$

$\frac{1}{20}(|x_1 - x_2| + |y_1 - y_2|)$. 再由于 $g_1(t, x, y) \leq \frac{1}{4}t$, $g_2(t, x, y) \leq \frac{1}{5}t$, 且 $L_A \left(\frac{\varphi \|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} + \frac{\psi \|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)} \right) \approx 0.644 < 1$, 因此可知耦合系统(29)满足定理1中的所有条件, 并由此可知该系统至少有一个解. 计算定理2中的公式可得 $\frac{\varphi \|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_1+1)} L_{f_1} + \frac{\psi \|\omega\|}{\Gamma(\alpha_2+1)} L_{f_2} \approx 0.367 < 1$, 由此可知耦合系统(29)满足定理2中的所有条件, 则该系统有唯一解. 再计算定理3中的公式可得 $P+Q \approx 0.367 < 1$, 由此可知耦合系统(29)满足定理3中的所有条件. 由上述计算可知, 该系统是 Ulam-Hyers 和 G-Ulam-Hyers 稳定的. 取 $h_1(t) = h_2(t) = t$, 则由引理6可知耦合系统(29)满足定理4中的所有条件, 因此该系统还是 Ulam-Hyers-Rassia 稳定的.

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