

# Matrix Representations of Sturm-Liouville Problems with Eigenparameter-Dependent Boundary Conditions on Time Scales

Nana Liu, Jijun Ao\*, Juan Wang

College of Sciences, Inner Mongolia University of Technology, Hohhot Inner Mongolia  
Email: 2523767264@qq.com, \*george\_ao@sina.com, 454359597@qq.com

Received: Jan. 19<sup>th</sup>, 2018; accepted: Feb. 4<sup>th</sup>, 2018; published: Feb. 24<sup>th</sup>, 2018

---

## Abstract

The matrix representations of Sturm-Liouville problems with eigenparameter-dependent boundary conditions on time scales are investigated. By partitioning the time scales such that the coefficients of Sturm-Liouville equation satisfy some certain conditions on corresponding time scales, the equivalences between Sturm-Liouville problems and a certain kind of matrix eigenvalue problems are obtained.

## Keywords

Sturm-Liouville Problems, Time Scales, Eigenparameter-Dependent Boundary Conditions, Matrix Representations

---

# 时标上带有谱参数边界条件的Sturm-Liouville问题的矩阵表示

刘娜娜, 敖继军\*, 王娟

内蒙古工业大学理学院, 内蒙古 呼和浩特  
Email: 2523767264@qq.com, \*george\_ao@sina.com, 454359597@qq.com

收稿日期: 2018年1月19日; 录用日期: 2018年2月4日; 发布日期: 2018年2月24日

---

\*通讯作者。

## 摘要

本文讨论了时标上带有谱参数边界条件的 Sturm-Liouville 问题的矩阵表示。通过分割时标  $T$ ，使得在对应时标上 Sturm-Liouville 问题的系数满足特定的条件，得出了所研究的 Sturm-Liouville 问题与一类矩阵特征值问题之间的等价关系。

## 关键词

Sturm-Liouville 问题, 时标, 谱参数边界条件, 矩阵表示

Copyright © 2018 by authors and Hans Publishers Inc.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

## 1. 引言

近年来, 边界条件中含有谱参数的 Sturm-Liouville (S-L) 问题一直是数学物理领域中研究的热点。一些物理问题例如热传导问题和边界在滑竿上的弦振动问题等, 由于边界条件中含有谱参数, 边界条件随着谱参数的变化而变化, 其特征值也会随着谱参数的变化而变化。学者们从其自共轭性的刻画, 特征值的分布, 特征函数系的完备性以及反问题等诸多方面考虑, 在该领域已经形成了比较系统的理论[1] [2] [3]。

目前, 许多学者对二阶 S-L 问题以及高阶边值问题的有限谱与矩阵表示问题进行了讨论[4] [5] [6] [7] [8], 这些结论不仅证明了文献[9]中 Atkinson 的猜想, 同时也说明了具有有限谱的 S-L 问题与矩阵特征值问题之间可以相互转化。

然而, 1988 年, 德国数学家 Stefan Hilger 首次提出了时标的概念, 得到了一种能够将离散和连续两者结合起来, 将微分方程和差分方程结合起来的理论新框架。由于时标在数学, 物理等领域中的广泛应用, 随后又有一些学者对时标上的 S-L 问题从多方面进行了一系列研究[10] [11] [12], 而对于时标上边界条件含有谱参数的 S-L 问题的矩阵表示还没有相应的结论。因此, 本文利用文献[11]的方法, 讨论了时标上带有谱参数边界条件的 S-L 问题的矩阵表示, 在特定条件下得出两类问题之间的等价关系。

本文结构如下: 在引言之后, 第二部分给出了时标  $T = [a, b] \cup \{c\} \cup [d, e]$  上带有耦合型谱参数边界条件的矩阵表示的结论并给与了证明, 同时得出带有分离型谱参数边界条件下的相应结论, 第三部分得出了时标上矩阵特征值问题的带有谱参数边界条件的 S-L 问题表示。

主要讨论时标上带有谱参数边界条件的 Atkinson 类型的 S-L 问题与矩阵特征值问题

$$DX = \lambda WX \quad (1)$$

之间的等价关系。

考虑如下 S-L 方程

$$\begin{aligned} -(py^\Delta)^\Delta + qy^\sigma &= \lambda wy^\sigma, \\ T &= [a, b] \cup \{c\} \cup [d, e], \quad -\infty < a < b < c < d < e < +\infty, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\lambda \in \mathbf{C}, r = \frac{1}{p}, q, w \in C_{prd}(\mathbf{T}), \quad (3)$$

带有一般耦合型谱参数的边界条件

$$A_\lambda Y(a) + B_\lambda Y(e) = 0, Y = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ py^\Delta \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4)$$

其中

$$A_\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda\alpha'_1 + \alpha_1 & \lambda\alpha'_2 + \alpha_2 \\ \lambda\beta'_1 + \beta_1 & \lambda\beta'_2 + \beta_2 \end{pmatrix}, B_\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda\alpha'_3 + \alpha_3 & \lambda\alpha'_4 + \alpha_4 \\ \lambda\beta'_3 + \beta_3 & \lambda\beta'_4 + \beta_4 \end{pmatrix},$$

且  $\alpha_i, \alpha'_i, \beta_i, \beta'_i \in \mathbf{R}, i=1,2,3,4$ , 满足条件

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 & \alpha_4 \\ \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \beta_3 & \beta_4 \end{pmatrix} = 2, \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha'_1 & \alpha'_2 & \alpha'_3 & \alpha'_4 \\ \beta'_1 & \beta'_2 & \beta'_3 & \beta'_4 \end{pmatrix} = 2, \\ \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 & \alpha_4 \\ \alpha'_1 & \alpha'_2 & \alpha'_3 & \alpha'_4 \end{pmatrix} = 2, \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \beta_3 & \beta_4 \\ \beta'_1 & \beta'_2 & \beta'_3 & \beta'_4 \end{pmatrix} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

设  $u = y, v = py^\Delta$ , 则方程(2)可以表示为

$$u^\Delta = rv, v^\Delta = (q - \lambda w)u^\sigma, t \in \mathbf{T}. \quad (5)$$

以下是本文用到的有关时标的基本概念:

**定义 1.1 [11]** 时标  $\mathbf{T}$  为  $\mathbf{R}$  中的一个非空闭子集。  $\forall t \in \mathbf{T}$ , 定义前跳算子  $\sigma$  为  $\sigma: \mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}$ ,  $\sigma(t) = \inf\{s \in \mathbf{T}: s > t\}$ ; 后跳算子  $\rho$  为  $\rho: \mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}, \rho(t) = \sup\{s \in \mathbf{T}, s < t\}$ 。其中,  $\inf \emptyset = \sup \mathbf{T}$ ,  $\sup \emptyset = \inf \mathbf{T}$ 。

**定义 1.2 [11]**  $\forall t \in \mathbf{T}$ , 若  $t < \sup \mathbf{T}$ , 且  $\sigma(t) = t$ , 则  $t \in \mathbf{T}$  称为右稠密(rd)的; 若  $t > \inf \mathbf{T}$ , 且  $\rho(t) = t$ , 则称  $t \in \mathbf{T}$  为左稠密(ld)的; 若  $t < \sigma(t)$ , 则称  $t \in \mathbf{T}$  为右分散(rs)的; 若  $t > \rho(t)$ , 则称  $t \in \mathbf{T}$  为左分散(ls)的。步长函数  $\mu: \mathbf{T} \rightarrow [0, \infty), \mu(t) := \sigma(t) - t$ 。

**定义 1.3 [11]** 记  $\mathbf{T}^\kappa = \mathbf{T} \setminus \{b\}$ ,  $b$  为  $\mathbf{T}$  的最大值且为左分散的, 否则  $\mathbf{T}^\kappa = \mathbf{T}$ 。设函数  $f: \mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}, \forall t \in \mathbf{T}^\kappa$ ,

$$f^\Delta(t) = \begin{cases} \lim_{s \rightarrow t} \frac{f(s) - f(t)}{s - t}, & \mu(t) = 0, \\ \frac{f^\sigma(t) - t}{\mu(t)}, & \mu(t) > 0, \end{cases}$$

其中,  $f^\sigma(t) = f(\sigma(t))$ 。

**定义 1.4 [11]** 函数  $f: \mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$  为 rd 连续的, 是指它在左稠密的点处极限存在, 右稠密的点处连续, rd 连续的函数记为  $C_{rd}(\mathbf{T})$ ; 函数  $f: \mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$  为 prd 连续的, 是指它在左稠密的点处极限存在, 在除有限个右稠密的点处均为连续的, prd 连续的函数记为  $C_{prd}(\mathbf{T})$ 。

若  $F^\Delta(t) = f(t)$ ,  $t \in \mathbf{T}^\kappa$ , 则在时标  $\mathbf{T}$  上定义  $f$  的积分

$$\int_a^b f(\tau) \Delta\tau = F(b) - F(a), a, b \in \mathbf{T}.$$

## 2. 时标上带有谱参数边界条件的 Sturm-Liouville 问题的矩阵表示

**定义 2.1** 时标上的 S-L 方程称为是 Atkinson 类型的, 如果对于任意的正整数  $m \geq 1, n \geq 1$  存在对时标  $\mathbf{T}$  的分割:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= a_0 < a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_{2m} < a_{2m+1} = b, \\ d &= b_0 < b_1 < b_2 < \dots < b_{2n} < b_{2n+1} = e, \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

使得

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \frac{1}{p} = 0, \quad t \in (a_{2k}, a_{2k+1}), \quad \int_{a_{2k}}^{a_{2k+1}} w \neq 0, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, m, \\ r &= \frac{1}{p} = 0, \quad t \in (b_{2i}, b_{2i+1}), \quad \int_{b_{2i}}^{b_{2i+1}} w \neq 0, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n, \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} q &= 0 = w, \quad t \in (a_{2k+1}, a_{2k+2}), \quad \int_{a_{2k+1}}^{a_{2k+2}} r \neq 0, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, m-1, \\ q &= 0 = w, \quad t \in (b_{2i+1}, b_{2i+2}), \quad \int_{b_{2i+1}}^{b_{2i+2}} r \neq 0, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1. \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

**定义 2.2** 时标上带有谱参数边界条件的 S-L 问题(2), (3)为 Atkinson 类型的, 如果方程(2)是 Atkinson 类型的。一个 Atkinson 类型的含有谱参数边界条件的 S-L 问题称为与矩阵特征值问题是等价的, 如果它们有相同的特征值。不妨设

$$\begin{aligned} p_k &= \left( \int_{a_{2k-1}}^{a_{2k}} r \right)^{-1}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, m; \quad q_k = \int_{a_{2k}}^{a_{2k+1}} q, \quad w_k = \int_{a_{2k}}^{a_{2k+1}} w, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, m; \\ \tilde{p}_i &= \left( \int_{b_{2i-1}}^{b_{2i}} r \right)^{-1}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n; \quad \tilde{q}_i = \int_{b_{2i}}^{b_{2i+1}} q, \quad \tilde{w}_i = \int_{b_{2i}}^{b_{2i+1}} w, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n. \\ p_{m+1} &= p(b), \quad \tilde{p}_{n+1} = p(e), \quad q_{m+1} = q(b), \quad \tilde{q}_{n+1} = q(e), \quad w_{m+1} = w(b), \\ \tilde{w}_{n+1} &= w(e), \quad \hat{p} = p(c), \quad \hat{q} = q(c), \quad \hat{w} = w(c). \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

由(7), (8)可知对于(5)的任何解  $u$  和  $v$ ,  $u$  在  $r$  恒等于零的子区间上为常数, 而  $v$  在  $q$  和  $w$  恒等于零的子区间上为常数。由此可令:

$$\begin{aligned} u_k &= u(t), \quad t \in [a_{2k}, a_{2k+1}], \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, m-1, \quad u_m = u(t), \quad t \in [a_{2m}, a_{2m+1}), \\ \hat{u} &= u(c), \quad \tilde{u}_0 = u(t), \quad t \in (b_0, b_1], \quad \tilde{u}_i = u(t), \quad t \in [b_{2i}, b_{2i+1}], \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \\ v_k &= v(t), \quad t \in [a_{2k-1}, a_{2k}], \quad k = 1, \dots, m, \quad \tilde{v}_i = v(t), \quad t \in [b_{2i-1}, b_{2i}], \quad i = 1, \dots, n. \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

并设

$$\begin{aligned} v_0 &= v(a_0) = v(a), \quad v_{m+1} = v(a_{2m+1}) = v(b), \\ \hat{v} &= v(c), \quad \tilde{v}_0 = v(b_0) = v(d), \quad \tilde{v}_{n+1} = v(b_{2n+1}) = v(e). \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

**引理 2.3** 对方程(5)的任何一组解  $u, v$  有

$$p_k (u_k - u_{k-1}) = v_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, m, \tag{12}$$

$$v_{k+1} - v_k = u_k (q_k - \lambda w_k), \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, m, \tag{13}$$

$$\tilde{v}_0 - \hat{v} = \tilde{u}_0 (\hat{q} - \lambda \hat{w})(d - c), \tag{14}$$

$$\tilde{p}_i (\tilde{u}_i - \tilde{u}_{i-1}) = \tilde{v}_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \tag{15}$$

$$\tilde{v}_{i+1} - \tilde{v}_i = \tilde{u}_i (\tilde{q}_i - \lambda \tilde{w}_i), \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n. \tag{16}$$

反之, 对于系统 (12)~(16) 的任一组解  $u_k, k = 0, 1, \dots, m$ ,  $v_k, k = 0, 1, \dots, m+1$  和  $\tilde{u}_i, i = 0, 1, \dots, n$ ,



$$u(t) = u_m, t \in [a_{2m}, a_{2m+1}), u(t) = \tilde{u}_0, t \in (b_0, b_1],$$

$$u(t) = \tilde{u}_i, t \in [b_{2i}, b_{2i+1}], i = 1, 2, \dots, n, u(c) = \hat{u}.$$

证明 首先, 系统(12)~(16)与以下系统等价:

$$p_1(u_1 - u_0) - v_0 = u_0(q_0 - \lambda w_0), \tag{21}$$

$$p_{k+1}(u_{k+1} - u_k) - p_k(u_k - u_{k-1}) = u_k(q_k - \lambda w_k), k = 1, 2, \dots, m-1, \tag{22}$$

$$v_{m+1} - p_m(u_m - u_{m-1}) = u_m(q_m - \lambda w_m), \tag{23}$$

$$\hat{p}(\tilde{u}_0 - \hat{u}) - p_{m+1}(\hat{u} - u_m) = (c-b)^2(d-c)\hat{u}(q_{m+1} - \lambda w_{m+1}), \tag{24}$$

$$\tilde{p}_1(\tilde{u}_1 - \tilde{u}_0) - \tilde{v}_0 = \tilde{u}_0(\tilde{q}_0 - \lambda \tilde{w}_0), \tag{25}$$

$$\tilde{p}_{i+1}(\tilde{u}_{i+1} + \tilde{u}_i) - \tilde{p}_i(\tilde{u}_i - \tilde{u}_{i-1}) = \tilde{u}_i(\tilde{q}_i - \lambda \tilde{w}_i), i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1, \tag{26}$$

$$\tilde{v}_{n+1} - \tilde{p}_n(\tilde{u}_n - \tilde{u}_{n-1}) = \tilde{u}_n(\tilde{q}_n - \lambda \tilde{w}_n). \tag{27}$$

事实上, 若假设  $u_k, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m$  和  $v_k, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m+1$  是系统(12), (13)的解。则(21)~(23)可由(12), (13)得到。同理, (25)~(27)可由(15), (16)通过假设  $\tilde{u}_i, i = 0, 1, \dots, n$  和  $\tilde{v}_i, i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n+1$  为系统(15), (16)的一组解而得到。(24)可由(14)通过假设  $\hat{u}, \hat{v}$  为系统(14)的解以及文献[11]而得到。另一方面, 若设  $u_k, k = 0, 1, \dots, m$  是系统(21)~(23)的一组解。则  $v_0$  和  $v_{m+1}$  可分别由(21)和(23)得出。再令  $v_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, m$  是由(12)所定义。则利用(21)并反复利用(22)进行逐步推导可得到(13), 同理可得(15), (16)。因此由引理 2.3, 方程(5)的任何解, 从而也是方程(2)的解, 被系统(21)~(27)的解唯一决定。由边界条件(4), 有

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda\alpha'_1 + \alpha_1)u_0 + (\lambda\alpha'_2 + \alpha_2)v_0 + (\lambda\alpha'_3 + \alpha_3)\tilde{u}_n + (\lambda\alpha'_4 + \alpha_4)\tilde{v}_{n+1} &= 0, \\ (\lambda\beta'_1 + \beta_1)u_0 + (\lambda\beta'_2 + \beta_2)v_0 + (\lambda\beta'_3 + \beta_3)\tilde{u}_n + (\lambda\beta'_4 + \beta_4)\tilde{v}_{n+1} &= 0. \end{aligned} \tag{28}$$

由文献[11]又有

$$\begin{aligned} v_{m+1} &= -\frac{p_{m+1}}{c-b}u_m + \frac{p_{m+1}}{c-b}\hat{u}, \\ \tilde{v}_0 &= -\frac{\hat{p}}{d-c}\hat{u} + \left[ \frac{\hat{p}}{d-c} + (d-c)(\hat{q} - \lambda\hat{w}) \right] \tilde{u}_0, \end{aligned}$$

通过选取向量  $U = [v_0, u_0, u_1, \dots, u_m, \hat{u}, \tilde{u}_0, \dots, \tilde{u}_n, \tilde{v}_{n+1}]^T$ , 并由(21)~(28)即可得到两类问题之间的等价性。■

将带有谱参数的耦合型边界条件(4)变形即可得到带有分离型谱参数的边界条件

$$A_\lambda Y(a) + B_\lambda Y(b) = 0, Y = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ py^\Delta \end{pmatrix}, \tag{29}$$

其中

$$A_\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda\alpha'_1 + \alpha_1 & \lambda\alpha'_2 + \alpha_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B_\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \lambda\beta'_1 + \beta_1 & \lambda\beta'_2 + \beta_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$\alpha_i, \alpha'_i, \beta_i, \beta'_i \in \mathbf{R}, i = 1, 2$ , 满足  $\theta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 \\ \alpha'_1 & \alpha'_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0, \theta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \beta_1 & \beta_2 \\ \beta'_1 & \beta'_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0, \lambda$  为谱参数, 则可得到以下推论。

**推论 2.5** 设 S-L 方程(2)满足带有分离型谱参数边界条件(29), 定义  $(m+n+5) \times (m+n+5)$  三对角矩阵



$$\bar{p}(t) = \begin{cases} p_k(a_{2k} - a_{2k-1}), & t \in [a_{2k-1}, a_{2k}], k = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ \infty, & t \in [a_{2k}, a_{2k+1}), k = 0, 1, \dots, m, \\ p(b) \neq \infty, & t = a_{2m+1}, \\ \hat{p}, & t = c, \\ \tilde{p}_i(b_{2i} - b_{2i-1}), & t \in [b_{2i-1}, b_{2i}], i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ \infty, & t \in [b_{2i}, b_{2i+1}), i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ p(e) \neq \infty, & t = b_{2n+1}, \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{q}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{q_k}{a_{2k+1} - a_{2k}}, & t \in [a_{2k}, a_{2k+1}), k = 0, 1, \dots, m, \\ 0, & t \in [a_{2k-1}, a_{2k}], k = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ \hat{q}, & t = c, \\ \frac{\tilde{q}_i}{b_{2i+1} - b_{2i}}, & t \in (b_{2i}, b_{2i+1}], i = 0, 1, \dots, n, \\ 0, & t \in [b_{2i-1}, b_{2i}], i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \end{cases} \tag{34}$$

$$\bar{w}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{w_k}{a_{2k+1} - a_{2k}}, & t \in [a_{2k}, a_{2k+1}), k = 0, 1, \dots, m, \\ 0, & t \in [a_{2k-1}, a_{2k}], k = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ \hat{w}, & t = c, \\ \frac{\tilde{w}_i}{b_{2i+1} - b_{2i}}, & t \in (b_{2i}, b_{2i+1}], i = 0, 1, \dots, n, \\ 0, & t \in [b_{2i-1}, b_{2i}], i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \end{cases}$$

设谱参数边界条件(4)满足。则时标上边界条件含有谱参数的 S-L 问题(2), (3)与分段常值函数为系数的方程

$$-(\bar{p}y^\Delta)^\Delta + \bar{q}y^\sigma = \lambda \bar{w}y^\sigma, \quad t \in \mathbf{T} = [a, b] \cup \{c\} \cup [d, e], \tag{35}$$

以及同样的谱参数边界条件(4)所构成的 S-L 问题有相同的特征值。

**证明** 显然,两个不同的 S-L 问题(2)~(4)和(35), (3), (4), 决定相同的  $p_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, m, \hat{p}, \tilde{p}_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , 以及  $q_k, w_k, k = 0, 1, \dots, m, \hat{q}, \hat{w}, \tilde{q}_i, \tilde{w}_i, i = 0, 1, \dots, n$ 。因此由定理 2.4 及推论 2.5 可知, 在包含谱参数边界条件(4)的情况下, 两个不同的 S-L 问题与矩阵特征值问题等价, 所以它们有相同的特征值。 ■

### 3. 矩阵特征值问题的时标上带有谱参数边界条件的 S-L 问题表示

接下来给出矩阵特征值问题

$$DX = \lambda HX \tag{36}$$

的具有 Atkinson 类型的含有谱参数边界条件的 S-L 问题表示。其中  $D = (d_{ij})$  是  $l \times l$  实三对角或“几乎对角”矩阵且满足  $d_{i,i+1} \neq 0, i = 2, 3, \dots, l-2$ , 而  $H = (h_{ij})$  为  $l \times l$  “几乎对角”矩阵且满足  $h_{jj} \neq 0, j = 2, 3, \dots, l-1$ , 这是本文另一个重要结论, 它是定理 2.4 的逆过程。

**定理 3.1** 令  $l > 4$ , 设  $D$  为  $l \times l$  实“几乎三对角”矩阵(除了  $(1, l-1), (1, l), (l, 1), (l, 2)$  上有非零元素之外为三对角矩阵)





$$q_m = d_{m+2,m+2} - p_m - \frac{p_{m+1}}{c-b}, \quad q_{m+1} = \frac{d_{m+3,m+3}}{c-b} - \frac{p_{m+1}}{(c-b)^2} - \frac{\hat{p}}{(d-c)(c-b)},$$

$$\tilde{q}_j = d_{j+m+4,j+m+4} - \tilde{p}_j - \tilde{p}_{j+1}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1, \quad \tilde{q}_n = d_{m+n+4,m+n+4} - \tilde{p}_n,$$

$$\tilde{q}_0 = d_{m+4,m+4} - \frac{\hat{p}}{d-c} - \tilde{p}_1 - (d-c)\hat{q}.$$

则按照(34)定义  $\bar{p}(t), \bar{q}(t), \bar{w}(t)$ 。这样的函数  $\bar{p}, \bar{q}, \bar{w}$  为时标  $\mathbf{T}$  上满足(7), (8)的分段常值函数。而方程(35)为 Atkinson 类型的, 且将  $p, q, w$  对应换为  $\bar{p}, \bar{q}, \bar{w}$  时满足(9), 可看出问题(36)与问题(20)形式相同。因此, 由定理 2.4, 矩阵问题(36)与含有谱参数的 S-L 问题(2)-(4)等价。定理剩下部分的证明可由定理 2.6 得出。 ■

注: 当  $\alpha_3 = \alpha_4 = \beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0$ , 且  $\alpha'_1\alpha_2 - \alpha_1\alpha'_2 \neq 0, \beta'_1\beta_2 - \beta_1\beta'_2 \neq 0$  时, 含有谱参数的耦合型边界条件就变为分离的情形了。证明如定理 3.1。

## 致 谢

本文由国家自然科学基金资助项目(11661059, 11301259); 内蒙古自然科学基金项目(2017JQ07)支持。

## 参考文献 (References)

- [1] Binding, P.A., Browne, P.J. and Watson, B.A. (2002) Sturm-Liouville Problems with Boundary Conditions Rationally Dependent on the Eigenparameter, II. *Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics*, **148**, 147-168.
- [2] Binding, P.A., Browne, P.J. and Watson, B.A. (2000) Inverse Spectral Problems for Sturm-Liouville Equations with Eigenparameter-Dependent Boundary Conditions. *Journal of the London Mathematical Society*, **62**, 161-182. <https://doi.org/10.1112/S0024610700008899>
- [3] Akdoğan, Z., Demirci, M. and Mukhtarov, O.Sh. (2007) Green Function of Discontinuous Boundary-Value Problem with Transmission Conditions. *Mathematical Methods in the Applied Sciences*, **30**, 1719-1738. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mma.867>
- [4] Kong, Q., Wu, H. and Zettl, A. (2001) Sturm-Liouville Problems with Finite Spectrum. *Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications*, **263**, 748-762. <https://doi.org/10.1006/jmaa.2001.7661>
- [5] Kong, Q., Volkmer, H. and Zettl, A. (2009) Matrix Representations of Sturm-Liouville Problems with Finite Spectrum. *Results in Mathematics*, **54**, 103-116. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00025-009-0371-3>
- [6] Ao, J.J. and Sun, J. (2013) The Matrix Representations of Sturm-Liouville Problems with Eigenparameter-Dependent Boundary Conditions. *Linear Algebra and Its Applications*, **438**, 2359-2365. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.laa.2012.10.018>
- [7] Ao, J.J. and Sun, J. (2014) Matrix Representations of Sturm-Liouville Problems with Coupled Eigenparameter-Dependent Boundary Conditions. *Applied Mathematics and Computation*, **244**, 142-148. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amc.2014.06.096>
- [8] 敖继军, 薄芳珍. 带谱参数边界条件四阶边值问题的矩阵表示[J]. *数学学报*, 2017, 60(3): 427-438.
- [9] Atkinson, F.V. (1964) *Discrete and Continuous Boundary Problems*. Academic Press, New York/London.
- [10] Kong, Q. (2008) Sturm-Liouville Eigenvalue Problems on Time Scales with Separated Boundary Conditions. *Results in Mathematics*, **52**, 111-121. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00025-007-0277-x>
- [11] 赵娜. 时标上 Sturm-Liouville 问题的有限谱[J]. *山东大学学报(理学版)*, 2013, 48(9): 96-102.
- [12] Tuna, H. (2016) Completeness Theorem for the Dissipative Sturm-Liouville Operator on Bounded Time Scales. *Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics*, **47**, 535-544. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13226-016-0196-1>

**知网检索的两种方式：**

1. 打开知网页面 <http://kns.cnki.net/kns/brief/result.aspx?dbPrefix=WWJD>  
下拉列表框选择：[ISSN]，输入期刊 ISSN：2324-7991，即可查询
2. 打开知网首页 <http://cnki.net/>  
左侧“国际文献总库”进入，输入文章标题，即可查询

投稿请点击：<http://www.hanspub.org/Submission.aspx>

期刊邮箱：[aam@hanspub.org](mailto:aam@hanspub.org)