

一类非线性三阶奇摄动边值问题解的存在性和渐近估计

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摘要

本文研究一类三点边值条件下非线性三阶奇摄动边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \epsilon x'''(t) = f(t, x(t), x'(t), x''(t)), & 0 \leq t \leq 1, 0 < \epsilon \ll 1, \\ x(0, \epsilon) = x'(0, \epsilon) = 0, & x'(1, \epsilon) - \xi x'(\eta, \epsilon) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解的存在性和渐近估计, 其中 $0 < \eta < 1$, $0 < \xi\eta < 1$. 通过构造一个恰当的广义上下解对和运用 Nagumo 条件和边界层函数, 我们得到上述问题解的存在性, 并且给出了解的一致有效渐近估计.

关键词

三阶, 奇异摄动, 存在性, 渐近估计

Existence and Asymptotic Estimates of Solutions for a Class of Nonlinear Third-Order Singularly Perturbed Boundary Value Problems

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Abstract

This paper is devoted to study the existence and asymptotic estimates of solutions for a class of nonlinear third-order singularly perturbed boundary value problems with three-point boundary value conditions

$$\begin{cases} \epsilon x'''(t) = f(t, x(t), x'(t), x''(t)), & 0 \leq t \leq 1, 0 < \epsilon \ll 1, \\ x(0, \epsilon) = x'(0, \epsilon) = 0, & x'(1, \epsilon) - \xi x'(\eta, \epsilon) = 0, \end{cases}$$

where $0 < \eta < 1$, $0 < \xi\eta < 1$. By constructing an appropriate generalized upper- and lower-solution pair and employing the Nagumo conditions and boundary layer functions, we obtain the existence of solutions to the above problem and give uniformly valid asymptotic estimates of the solutions.

Keywords

Third-Order, Singularly Perturbed, Existence, Asymptotic Estimates

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1. 介绍

三阶常微分方程边值问题在流体力学, 生物学和天文学等学科中的应用日益广泛, 逐渐引起了许多学者的关注. 三阶边值问题是常微分方程中的经典问题, 对其解的存在性的研究, 目前已有一些结果. 例如, 在文献 [1]中, Guo 研究了三阶三点边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u'''(t) + a(t)f(u(t)) = 0, & t \in (0, 1), \\ u(0) = u'(0) = 0, & u'(1) = \alpha u'(\eta), \end{cases} \quad (P)$$

其中 $0 < \eta < 1$, $1 < \alpha < \frac{1}{\eta}$, 并运用锥拉伸与压缩不动点定理得到如下结果:

定理 A 设 $f \in C([0, \infty), [0, \infty))$, $a \in C([0, 1], [0, \infty))$ 且在 $t \in [\frac{\eta}{\alpha}, \eta]$ 上不恒为零. 若 f 满足

$$(i) f_0 = 0, f_\infty = \infty,$$

或

$$(ii) f_0 = \infty, f_\infty = 0,$$

则问题 (P) 至少存在一个正解, 其中

$$f_0 = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(u)}{u}, f_\infty = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(u)}{u}.$$

在文献 [2] 中, Torres 运用锥拉伸与压缩不动点定理研究了非线性项 f 满足超线性与次线性情形时, 三阶三点边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u'''(t) + a(t)f(t, u(t)) = 0, & 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = 0, \quad u'(0) = u'(1) = \alpha u'(\eta) \end{cases}$$

正解的存在性, 其中 $\eta \in (0, 1)$, $\alpha \in [0, \frac{1}{\eta}]$, $f \in C([0, 1] \times [0, \infty), [0, \infty))$, $a \in L^1[0, 1]$ 非负, 且在 $[0, 1]$ 上不恒为零. 三阶三点边值问题的其他相关结果, 参见文献 [3-7].

然而, 在上述文献 [1-7] 中, 研究的问题均为是否存在解? 存在几个解? 对非线性三阶奇异摄动三点边值问题的研究很少. 所以, 本文运用广义上下解方法和边界层函数, 研究以下非线性三阶奇异摄动三点边值问题

$$\epsilon x'''(t) = f(t, x(t), x'(t), x''(t)), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1, 0 < \epsilon \ll 1, \quad (1)$$

$$x(0, \epsilon) = x'(0, \epsilon) = 0, \quad x'(1, \epsilon) - \xi x'(\eta, \epsilon) = 0 \quad (2)$$

解的存在性结果和渐近估计, 其中 $0 < \eta < 1$, $0 < \xi \eta < 1$.

为了研究边值问题 (1)-(2), 我们需要讨论以下奇摄动二阶边值问题

$$\epsilon y''(t) = f(t, \int_0^t y(s) ds, y(t), y'(t)), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1, 0 < \epsilon \ll 1, \quad (3)$$

$$y(0, \epsilon) = 0, \quad y(1, \epsilon) - \xi y(\eta, \epsilon) = 0. \quad (4)$$

首先讨论以下问题

$$y''(t) = f(t, \int_0^t y(s) ds, y(t), y'(t)), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1, \quad (5)$$

$$y(0) = 0, \quad y(1) - \xi y(\eta) = 0. \quad (6)$$

2. 预备知识

定义 1 若 $\alpha(t) \in C^2[0, 1]$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} \alpha''(t) \leq f(t, \int_0^t \alpha(s) ds, \alpha(t), \alpha'(t)), & 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ \alpha(0) \geq 0, \quad \alpha(1) - \xi \alpha(\eta) \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

则称 $\alpha(t)$ 为边值问题 (5)-(6) 的一个上解.

若 $\beta(t) \in C^2[0, 1]$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} \beta''(t) \geq f(t, \int_0^t \beta(s) ds, \beta(t), \beta'(t)), & 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ \beta(0) \leq 0, \quad \beta(1) - \xi \beta(\eta) \leq 0, \end{cases}$$

则称 $\beta(t)$ 为边值问题 (5)-(6) 的一个下解.

定义 2 $f(t, x, y, z)$ 在 $[0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^3$ 上满足 Nagumo 条件, 就是说, f 连续且对 $\forall a > 0$, 存在正函数 $\Phi: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [a, +\infty)$, 对 $\forall (t, x, y, z) \in [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^3$, 都有 $|f(t, x, y, z)| \leq \Phi(|z|)$, 且 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{s}{\Phi(s)} ds = +\infty$.

定义 3 定义

$$f^*(t, \int_0^t y(s) ds, y(t), y'(t)) = \begin{cases} f(t, \int_0^t \alpha(s) ds, \alpha(t), \alpha'(t)), & y(t) > \alpha(t), \\ f(t, \int_0^t y(s) ds, y(t), y'(t)), & \beta(t) \leq y(t) \leq \alpha(t), \\ f(t, \int_0^t \beta(s) ds, \beta(t), \beta'(t)), & y(t) < \beta(t), \end{cases}$$

则函数 $f^*(t, \int_0^t y(s) ds, y(t), y'(t)) \in C([0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R})$ 为 $f(t, \int_0^t y(s) ds, y(t), y'(t))$ 关于 $(\beta(t), \alpha(t))$ 的修正函数.

注 1: 若 $\alpha(t), \beta(t)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, f 在 $[0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^3$ 上连续, 则修正函数 f^* 在 $[0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^3$ 上连续且有界. 此外, 当 $\alpha(t) \leq \beta(t)$ 时, $f^* = f$.

引理 1 [8] 若 $f(t, \int_0^t y(s) ds, y(t), y'(t))$ 在 $[0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^3$ 上连续且有界, 则边值问题 (5)-(6) 存在一个解 $y(t) \in C^2([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$.

引理 2 假定

- (i) $f(t, x, y, z)$ 在 $[0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^3$ 上连续,
- (ii) 对 $\forall (t, x, y, z) \in [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^3$, $f(t, x, y, z)$ 关于 z 满足 Nagumo 条件,
- (iii) 边值问题 (5)-(6) 存在上解 $\alpha(t)$ 和下解 $\beta(t)$, 满足

$$\beta(0) \leq 0 \leq \alpha(0), \tag{7}$$

$$\beta(1) - \xi\beta(\eta) \leq 0 \leq \alpha(1) - \xi\alpha(\eta), \quad (8)$$

则边值问题 (5)-(6) 存在一个解 $y(t) \in C^2([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$, 使得

$$\beta(t) \leq y(t) \leq \alpha(t), \quad |y'(t)| \leq D, \quad t \in [0, 1],$$

其中 $D > 0$ 是一个常数.

证明 令

$$\lambda = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \alpha(t) - \min_{t \in [0, 1]} \beta(t).$$

由条件 (ii), 存在 $M > 0$, 使得 $\int_{\lambda}^M \frac{s}{\Phi(s)} ds > \lambda$.

定义

$$N = \max\{|\alpha'(t)|, |\beta'(t)|, M, 2\lambda\},$$

则 $N > 0$. 由注 1 和引理 1, 可以得到修正问题

$$\begin{cases} y''(t) = f^*(t, \int_0^t y(s) ds, y(t), y'(t)), & 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ y(0) = 0, \quad y(1) - \xi y(\eta) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

存在一个解 $y(t) \in C^2([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$.

由 f^* 的定义, 容易证明问题 (9) 的解满足

$$\beta(t) \leq y(t) \leq \alpha(t), \quad |y'(t)| \leq N, \quad t \in [0, 1]. \quad (10)$$

下面分两步证明 (10) 成立.

(1) 证明 $\beta(t) \leq y(t) \leq \alpha(t)$, $t \in [0, 1]$.

先证 $\beta(t) \leq y(t)$, $t \in [0, 1]$. 反设 $\beta(t) \leq y(t)$, $t \in [0, 1]$ 不成立, 则存在 $t_0 \in [0, 1]$, 使得

$$\beta(t_0) > y(t_0).$$

令 $p(t) =: \beta(t) - y(t)$, 则 $p(c) = \max\{\beta(t) - y(t), t \in [0, 1]\} > 0$.

若 $c = 0$, 则 $\beta(0) - y(0) > 0$, 由 (7) 可以得到 $\beta(0) \leq 0 = y(0)$, 矛盾.

若 $c = 1$, 则 $\beta(1) - y(1) > 0$, 由 (8) 可以得到 $\beta(1) - \xi\beta(\eta) \leq 0 = y(1) - \xi y(\eta)$, 即 $\beta(1) - y(1) \leq \xi(\beta(\eta) - y(\eta)) < \beta(\eta) - y(\eta)$, 矛盾.

若 $c \in (0, 1)$, 则 $\beta(c) - y(c) > 0$, $\beta''(c) - y''(c) < 0$.

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned}
\beta''(c) - y''(c) &\geq f(c, \int_0^c \beta(s)ds, \beta(c), \beta'(c)) - f^*(c, \int_0^c y(s)ds, y(c), y'(c)) \\
&= f(c, \int_0^c \beta(s)ds, \beta(c), \beta'(c)) - f(c, \int_0^c \beta(s)ds, \beta(c), \beta'(c)) \\
&= 0,
\end{aligned}$$

矛盾. 因此 $\beta(t) \leq y(t)$, $t \in [0, 1]$. 同理可证 $y(t) \leq \alpha(t)$, $t \in [0, 1]$. 所以,

$$\beta(t) \leq y(t) \leq \alpha(t), \quad t \in [0, 1].$$

(2) 证明 $|y'(t)| \leq N$, $t \in [0, 1]$.

反设上面的结论不成立, 则存在 $t_1 \in [0, 1]$, 使得 $y'(t_1) > N$.

令

$$d = \max\{y'(t) - N, t \in [0, 1]\} > 0,$$

则由中值定理和 $\beta(t) \leq y(t) \leq \alpha(t)$, $t \in [0, 1]$ 可知, 存在 $\theta \in (0, 1)$, 使得

$$|y'(\theta)| = |y(1) - y(0)| \leq \lambda < N.$$

由于 $y'(t) \in C[0, 1]$, 则存在区间 $[t_2, t_3] \subseteq [0, 1]$ (或者 $[t_3, t_2] \subseteq [0, 1]$), 使得

$$y'(t_2) = \lambda, \quad y'(t_3) = N, \quad \lambda < y'(t) < N, \quad t \in (t_2, t_3),$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned}
|y''(t)| &= |f^*(t, \int_0^t y(s)ds, y(t), y'(t))| \\
&= |f(t, \int_0^t y(s)ds, y(t), y'(t))| \\
&\leq \Phi(|y'(t)|), \quad t \in (t_2, t_3).
\end{aligned}$$

那么,

$$\left| \int_{t_2}^{t_3} \frac{y'(t)y''(t)}{\Phi(y'(t))} dt \right| \leq \left| \int_{t_2}^{t_3} y'(t) dt \right| \leq \lambda, \quad (11)$$

另一方面,

$$\left| \int_{t_2}^{t_3} \frac{y'(t)y''(t)}{\Phi(y'(t))} dt \right| = \left| \int_{\lambda}^N \frac{s}{\Phi(s)} ds \right| > \lambda, \quad (12)$$

(11) 和 (12) 矛盾, 故假设不成立, 所以 $|y'(t)| \leq N$, $t \in [0, 1]$.

3. 主要定理及其证明

定理 1 [9] 假定

(i) 边值问题 (3)-(4) 的退化问题(即 $f(t, \int_0^t y(s)ds, y(t), y'(t)) = 0$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$, $y(0) = 0$)有一个

退化解 $y_0(t) \in C^2([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$, 满足 $y_0'(t) > 0$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$, 且 $C =: y_0(1) - \xi y_0(\eta) > 0$,

(ii) 对 $\forall(t, x, y, z) \in [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^3$, $f(t, x, y, z)$ 关于 z 满足 Nagumo 条件,

(iii) 存在正常数 $m = \frac{2\epsilon\xi}{C(1-\eta)(\xi+1)}$, 使得 $f_{yz} = \frac{\partial^2 f(t, x, y, z)}{\partial y \partial z} \geq m > 0$, $f_x = \frac{\partial f(t, x, y, z)}{\partial x}$, $f_y = \frac{\partial f(t, x, y, z)}{\partial y}$, $f_z = \frac{\partial f(t, x, y, z)}{\partial z}$ 均为非负函数,

则当 $\epsilon > 0$ 充分小时, 边值问题 (3)-(4) 存在一个解 $y(t, \epsilon)$ 满足

$$|y(t, \epsilon) - y_0(t)| \leq \omega(t, \epsilon) + r\epsilon, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1, \quad 0 < \epsilon \ll 1,$$

其中, r 是一个待定的足够大的常数, 且

$$\omega(t, \epsilon) = \frac{2\epsilon C}{2\epsilon + mC(\eta - t)}. \quad (13)$$

证明 构造函数 $\alpha(t, \epsilon)$, $\beta(t, \epsilon)$ 如下:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha(t, \epsilon) = y_0(t) + \omega(t, \epsilon) + r\epsilon, \\ \beta(t, \epsilon) = y_0(t) - r\epsilon, \end{cases}$$

事实上, $\omega(t, \epsilon)$ 是 $t = \eta$ 处的边界函数, 满足

$$\begin{cases} \epsilon\omega''(t, \epsilon) - m\omega(t, \epsilon)\omega'(t, \epsilon) = 0, & 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ \omega(1, \epsilon) - \xi\omega(\eta, \epsilon) = C, \end{cases}$$

显然, $\omega(t, \epsilon) > 0$, $\omega''(t, \epsilon) > 0$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$.

下面证明 $\alpha(t, \epsilon)$, $\beta(t, \epsilon)$ 分别为问题 (3) 的上解和下解.

对 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 不难证明存在充分大的正常数 r_1 , 当 $r > r_1$ 时,

$$\alpha(t, \epsilon), \beta(t, \epsilon) \in C^2([0, 1]), \quad \alpha(t, \epsilon) \geq \beta(t, \epsilon), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1,$$

$$\alpha(0, \epsilon) = y_0(0) + \omega(0, \epsilon) + r\epsilon = \omega(0, \epsilon) + r\epsilon \geq 0,$$

$$\beta(0, \epsilon) = y_0(0) - r\epsilon = -r\epsilon \leq 0,$$

$$\alpha(1, \epsilon) - \xi\alpha(\eta, \epsilon) = y_0(1) + \omega(1, \epsilon) + r\epsilon - \xi(y_0(\eta) + \omega(\eta, \epsilon) + r\epsilon)$$

$$= y_0(1) - \xi y_0(\eta) + \omega(1, \epsilon) - \xi\omega(\eta, \epsilon) + (1 - \xi)r\epsilon \geq 0,$$

$$\beta(1, \epsilon) - \xi\beta(\eta, \epsilon) = y_0(1) - r\epsilon - \xi(y_0(\eta) - r\epsilon)$$

$$= y_0(1) - \xi y_0(\eta) - (1 - \xi)r\epsilon,$$

$$= C - (1 - \xi)r\epsilon \leq 0,$$

即 $\alpha(t, \epsilon)$, $\beta(t, \epsilon)$ 满足不等式 (7)-(8), 由中值定理及 (i) 和 (iii), 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}
& f\left(t, \int_0^t \alpha(s) ds, \alpha, \alpha'\right) \\
&= f\left(t, \int_0^t \alpha(s) ds, \alpha, \alpha'\right) - f\left(t, \int_0^t \alpha(s) ds, \alpha, y_0'\right) \\
&+ f\left(t, \int_0^t \alpha(s) ds, \alpha, y_0'\right) - f\left(t, \int_0^t \alpha(s) ds, y_0, y_0'\right) \\
&+ f\left(t, \int_0^t \alpha(s) ds, y_0, y_0'\right) - f\left(t, \int_0^t y_0(s) ds, y_0, y_0'\right) + f\left(t, \int_0^t y_0(s) ds, y_0, y_0'\right) \\
&= \omega'(t, \epsilon) \int_0^1 f_z\left(t, \int_0^t \alpha(s) ds, \alpha, y_0' + \theta(\alpha' - y_0')\right) d\theta \\
&+ (\omega(t, \epsilon) + r\epsilon) \int_0^1 f_y\left(t, \int_0^t \alpha(s) ds, y_0 + \theta(\alpha - y_0), y_0'\right) d\theta \\
&+ \int_0^t (\omega(s, \epsilon) + r\epsilon) ds \int_0^1 f_x\left(t, \int_0^t [y_0(s) + \theta(\alpha(s) - y_0(s))] ds, y_0, y_0'\right) d\theta \\
&\geq (\omega(t, \epsilon) + r\epsilon) \int_0^1 f_y\left(t, \int_0^t \alpha(s) ds, y_0 + \theta(\alpha - y_0), y_0'\right) d\theta \\
&- (\omega(t, \epsilon) + r\epsilon) \int_0^1 f_y\left(t, \int_0^t \alpha(s) ds, y_0 + \theta(\alpha - y_0), y_0' + \alpha'\right) d\theta \\
&+ (\omega(t, \epsilon) + r\epsilon) \int_0^1 f_y\left(t, \int_0^t \alpha(s) ds, y_0 + \theta(\alpha - y_0), y_0' + \alpha'\right) d\theta \\
&\geq (\omega(t, \epsilon) + r\epsilon)(y_0' + \omega'(t, \epsilon)) \int_0^1 \int_0^1 f_{yz}\left(t, \int_0^t \alpha(s) ds, y_0 + \theta(\alpha - y_0), y_0' + s\alpha'\right) d\theta ds \\
&\geq m(\omega(t, \epsilon) + r\epsilon)(y_0' + \omega'(t, \epsilon)).
\end{aligned}$$

由 $y_0(t) \in C^2([0, 1])$, $y_0'(t) > 0$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 可知, $y_0'(t)$, $y_0''(t)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上有界. 因此, 存在正常数 n_1, n_2 , 使得

$$|y_0''(t)| \leq n_1, |y_0'(t)| \geq n_2, t \in [0, 1].$$

那么,

$$\begin{aligned}
\epsilon \alpha''(t) - f\left(t, \int_0^t \alpha(s) ds, \alpha(t), \alpha'(t)\right) &\leq \epsilon(y_0'' + \omega'') - m(\omega + r\epsilon)(y_0' + \omega') \\
&= \epsilon y_0'' + \epsilon \omega'' - m\omega y_0' - m\omega \omega' - m r \epsilon y_0' - m r \epsilon \omega' \\
&\leq \epsilon y_0'' - m r \epsilon y_0' \leq \epsilon(n_1 - m r n_2),
\end{aligned}$$

当 $r \geq r_2 = \frac{n_1}{m n_2}$ 时, 就有

$$\epsilon \alpha''(t) \leq f\left(t, \int_0^t \alpha(s) ds, \alpha(t), \alpha'(t)\right), 0 \leq t \leq 1.$$

类似的,可以得到

$$f\left(t, \int_0^t \beta(s)ds, \beta(t), \beta'(t)\right) \leq -m\epsilon y'_0,$$

那么,

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon\beta''(t) - f\left(t, \int_0^t \beta(s)ds, \beta(t), \beta'(t)\right) &\geq \epsilon y''_0 + m\epsilon y'_0 \\ &\geq \epsilon(mrn_2 - n_1), \end{aligned}$$

当 $r \geq r_2 = \frac{n_1}{mn_2}$ 时,就有

$$\epsilon\beta''(t) \geq f\left(t, \int_0^t \beta(s)ds, \beta(t), \beta'(t)\right), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1.$$

因此,当 $r \geq \max\{r_1, r_2\}$ 时, $\alpha(t, \epsilon)$, $\beta(t, \epsilon)$ 就分别为问题 (3) 的上解和下解. 由引理 2 可以得到, 边值问题 (3)-(4) 存在一个解 $y(t) \in C^2([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$, 使得 $\alpha(t, \epsilon) \leq y(t, \epsilon) \leq \beta(t, \epsilon)$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$.

定理 2 假定

(i) 边值问题 (1)-(2) 的退化问题

$$\begin{cases} f(t, x(t), x'(t), x''(t)) = 0, & 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ x(0) = x'(0) = 0, \end{cases}$$

有一个退化解 $x_0(t) \in C^3([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$, 满足 $x''_0(t) > 0$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$, 且 $C^* =: x'_0(1) - \xi x'_0(\eta) > 0$,

(ii) 对 $\forall(t, x, y, z) \in [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^3$, $f(t, x, y, z)$ 关于 z 满足 Nagumo 条件,

(iii) 存在正常数 $m = \frac{2\epsilon\xi}{C(1-\eta)(\xi+1)}$, 使得 $\frac{\partial^2 f(t, x, y, z)}{\partial y \partial z} \geq m > 0$, 且 $\frac{\partial f(t, x, y, z)}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial f(t, x, y, z)}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial f(t, x, y, z)}{\partial z}$ 是非负函数,

则当 $\epsilon > 0$ 充分小时, 边值问题 (1)-(2) 存在一个解 $x(t, \epsilon) \in C^3([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ 满足

$$|x(t, \epsilon) - x_0(t)| \leq \omega(t, \epsilon) + r\epsilon. \quad (14)$$

证明 令

$$x'(t) = u(t), \quad (15)$$

则边值问题 (1)-(2) 可以转化为

$$\begin{cases} \epsilon u''(t) = f(t, \int_0^t u(s), u(s), u'(s)), & 0 \leq t \leq 1, \quad 0 < \epsilon \ll 1, \\ u(0, \epsilon) = 0, u(1, \epsilon) - \xi u(\eta, \epsilon) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

(16) 的退化问题

$$\begin{cases} f(t, \int_0^t u(s), u(s), u'(s)) = 0, & 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ u(0) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

有一个退化解 $u_0(t) \in C^2([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$, 满足

$$u'_0(t) > 0, \bar{C} =: u(1) - \xi u(\eta) > 0.$$

故定理 1 中的条件均满足, 那么边值问题 (16) 存在一个解 $u(t, \epsilon) \in C^2([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$, 使得

$$|u(t, \epsilon) - u_0(t)| \leq \omega(t, \epsilon) + r\epsilon, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1, \quad 0 < \epsilon \ll 1, \quad (18)$$

其中, $\omega(t, \epsilon)$ 为 (13) 中所定义函数, 由 (15)-(18) 不难证明边值问题 (1)-(2) 存在一个解 $x(t, \epsilon) \in C^3([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$, 并且满足 (14).

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