

一类带非线性边界条件的二阶半正问题正解的存在性

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摘要

本文研究了二阶半正问题

$$\begin{cases} -u''(t) = \lambda h(t)f(u(t)), & t \in (0, 1), \\ \alpha u(0) - \beta u'(0) = 0, & c(u(1))u(1) + \delta u'(1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\mathbf{P})$$

正解的存在性, 其中 λ 为正参数, $\alpha, \delta > 0, \beta \geq 0$ 为常数, $c \in C([0, \infty), [0, \infty))$, $h \in C([0, 1], [0, \infty))$, $f \in C([0, \infty), \mathbb{R})$ 且 $f > -M$ ($M > 0$), $f_\infty := \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \infty$ 。通过运用 Krasnoselskii 不动点定理证明了存在常数 $\lambda_0 > 0$, 当 $0 < \lambda < \lambda_0$ 时, 问题 (P) 存在一个正解。

关键词

正解, 半正问题, 非线性边界条件, Krasnoselskii 不动点定理

Existence of Positive Solutions for a Class of Second Order Semi-Positive Problems with Nonlinear Boundary Conditions

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Abstract

We are concerned with existence of positive solutions for the second order semi-positone problem

$$\begin{cases} -u''(t) = \lambda h(t)f(u(t)), & t \in (0, 1), \\ \alpha u(0) - \beta u'(0) = 0, & c(u(1))u(1) + \delta u'(1) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (\mathbf{P})$$

where λ is a positive parameter, $\alpha, \delta > 0, \beta \geq 0, c \in C([0, \infty), [0, \infty)), h \in C([0, 1], [0, \infty)), f \in C([0, \infty), \mathbb{R})$ and $f > -M$ ($M > 0$), $f_\infty := \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \infty$. By using fixed point theorem of Krasnoselskii, we prove that there exists $\lambda_0 > 0$ such that (P) has a positive solution for $0 < \lambda < \lambda_0$.

Keywords

Positive Solutions, Semi-Positone Problem, Nonlinear Boundary Condition, Krasnoselskii Fixed Point Theorem

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1. 引言

二阶微分方程 Sturm-Liouville 边值问题是一类重要的问题, 引起了许多学者的广泛关注, 并已经获得了一些存在性结果 [1-14] 比如, Wang 和 Erbe [13] 研究了如下二阶 Sturm-Liouville 边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u''(t) + a(t)g(u(t)) = 0, & t \in (0, 1), \\ \alpha u(0) - \beta u'(0) = 0, & \gamma u(1) + \delta u'(1) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \geq 0$ 且 $\gamma\beta + \alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta > 0, g \in C([0, \infty), [0, \infty)), a \in C([0, 1], [0, \infty))$ 且在 $[0, 1]$ 的任意子区间上不恒为零. Wang 和 Erbe 运用锥上的不动点定理, 建立了如下结果:

定理 A ([13], 定理 1) 若 g 满足下列条件 :

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \max_{t \in [0,1]} \frac{g(t, u)}{u} = 0, \quad \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \min_{t \in [0,1]} \frac{g(t, u)}{u} = +\infty$$

或

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \min_{t \in [0,1]} \frac{g(t, u)}{u} = +\infty, \quad \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \max_{t \in [0,1]} \frac{g(t, u)}{u} = 0,$$

则问题 (1.1) 至少存在一个正解.

在允许 f 为负值的情形下, 对于半正的情形, Anuradha 等 [14] 运用锥上的不动点定理研究了二阶 Sturm-Liouville 边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -u''(t) = \lambda f(t, u(t)), & t \in (r, R), \\ au(r) - bu'(r) = 0, \quad cu'(R) + du'(R) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

其中 λ 为正参数, 并且:

(A1) $a, b, c, d \geq 0$ 且 $ac + ad + bc > 0$;

(A2) $f : [r, R] \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 连续且 $f(t, u) > -M$ ($M > 0$), $t \in [r, R]$;

(A3) $f_\infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \infty$.

他们建立了如下结果:

定理 B ([14], 定理 2.1) 若 (A1)–(A3) 成立, 当 $\lambda > 0$ 且充分小时, 问题 (1.2) 至少存在一个正解. 值得注意的是, 文献 [13] 所研究问题中非线性项 f 非负, 文献 [14] 虽然研究了半正问题但依旧是线性边界条件. 自然要问: 当非线性项 f 为半正情形且边界条件为非线性时问题 (P) 是否存在正解? 因此, 本文考虑

$$\begin{cases} -u''(t) = \lambda h(t) f(u(t)), & t \in (0, 1), \\ \alpha u(0) - \beta u'(0) = 0, \quad c(u(1))u(1) + \delta u'(1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1.3)$$

正解的存在性. 我们总假定: (H1) $\lambda > 0$ 为正参数, $\alpha, \delta > 0, \beta \geq 0$ 为常数; (H2) $c : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 连续, $h : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 连续, 且在 $[0, 1]$ 的任意子区间不恒为零; (H3) $f : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 连续且 f 满足 $f(s) > -M$ ($M > 0$); 本文的主要结果如下: **定理 1.1** 假设 (H1)–(H3) 且 (A3) 成立, 则存在常数 $\lambda_0 > 0$ 使得当 $0 < \lambda < \lambda_0$ 时, 问题 (1.3) 至少存在一个正解 u_λ , 且当 $\lambda \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, $u_\lambda \rightarrow \infty$.

2. 预备知识

令空间 $X := C[0, 1]$, 其在范数 $\|u\|_\infty = \max_{t \in [0,1]} |u(t)|$ 下构成 Banach 空间, $L^1(0, 1)$ 在范数 $\|y\|_1 = \int_0^1 |y(t)| dt$ 下构成 Banach 空间.

引理 2.1 [15] 令 E 为 Banach 空间, P 为 E 中的锥, $T : P \rightarrow P$ 为全连续算子. 假设 $h \in E, h \neq 0$

且存在正数 $r, R, r \neq R$ 使得

(a) 若 $y \in P$ 满足 $y = \theta Ty, \theta \in [0, 1]$, 则 $\|y\|_\infty \neq r$;

(b) 若 $y \in P$ 满足 $y = Ty + \xi h, \xi \geq 0$, 则 $\|y\|_\infty \neq R$.

则 T 存在不动点 y , 且 $\min\{r, R\} < \|y\|_\infty < \max\{r, R\}$. **引理 2.2** 令 ω 满足

$$\begin{cases} -\omega''(t) = m(t), & t \in (0, 1), \\ \alpha\omega(0) - \beta\omega'(0) = 0, & \gamma\omega(1) + \delta\omega'(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

其中 $\gamma > 0$ 为常数, $m \in L^1[0, 1]$, $m(t) \geq 0, t \in (0, 1)$, 且 $\rho := \gamma\beta + \gamma\alpha + \alpha\delta > 0$. 则

$$\omega(t) \geq \|\omega\|_\infty \sigma, \quad t \in [0, 1],$$

其中

$$\sigma = \min\left\{\frac{\delta}{\delta + \gamma}, \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta}\right\}.$$

证明 容易证明

$$\omega(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s)\omega(s)ds := L\omega(t),$$

其中

$$G(t, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{(\gamma + \delta - \gamma t)(\beta + \alpha s)}{\rho}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ \frac{(\beta + \alpha t)(\gamma + \delta - \gamma s)}{\rho}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

显然, $G(t, s) \geq 0, t \in [0, 1]$. 令 $\|\omega\|_\infty = \omega(\tau), \tau \in [0, 1]$. 事实上

$$\frac{G(t, s)}{G(\tau, s)} \geq \frac{G(t, s)}{G(s, s)} \geq \begin{cases} \frac{\delta}{\delta + \gamma}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

因此

$$\omega(t) = \int_0^1 \frac{G(t, s)}{G(\tau, s)} G(\tau, s)\omega(s)ds \geq \|\omega\|_\infty \sigma.$$

引理 2.3 令 $k \in L^1(0, 1)$, 且 $k \geq 0$, 令 $u \in C^1[0, 1] \cap C^2(0, 1)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} -u''(t) \geq -k, & t \in (0, 1), \\ \alpha u(0) - \beta u'(0) \geq 0, & \gamma u(1) + \delta u'(1) \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

令 $\varphi := \frac{\beta + \alpha}{\alpha}$, 假设 $\|u\|_\infty > 2\varphi(1 + \frac{1}{\sigma})\|k\|_1$, 则 $u(t) \geq 0$ 且

$$u(t) \geq \frac{\sigma}{2}\|u\|_\infty, \quad t \in [0, 1].$$

证明 令 $\nu_0(t)$ 为问题

$$\begin{cases} -\nu''(t) = -k, & t \in (0, 1), \\ \alpha\nu(0) - \beta\nu'(0) = 0, & \gamma\nu(1) + \delta\nu'(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

的唯一解, 则

$$\begin{aligned} -\nu_0(t) &= \int_0^1 G(t, s)k(s)ds \\ &= \int_0^t \frac{(\gamma + \delta - \gamma t)(\beta + \alpha s)}{\rho} k(s)ds + \int_t^1 \frac{(\beta + \alpha t)(\gamma + \delta - \gamma s)}{\rho} k(s)ds \\ &\leq \int_0^1 \frac{(\gamma + \delta - \gamma t)(\beta + \alpha t)}{\rho} ds \|k\|_1 \\ &\leq \frac{(\gamma + \delta)(\beta + \alpha)}{\gamma\beta + \gamma\alpha + \alpha\delta} \|k\|_1 \\ &\leq \frac{(\beta + \alpha)}{\alpha} \|k\|_1. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$-\nu_0(t) \leq \varphi \|k\|_1.$$

令 $y(t) = u(t) - \nu_0(t)$, 有

$$\begin{cases} -y''(t) \geq 0, & t \in (0, 1), \\ \alpha y(0) - \beta y'(0) \geq 0, & \gamma y(1) + \delta y'(1) \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

由引理 2.2 可知

$$y(t) \geq \|y\|_\infty \sigma, \quad t \in [0, 1],$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= y(t) + \nu_0(t) \\ &\geq \|y\|_\infty \sigma - \varphi \|k\|_1 \\ &= \|u - \nu_0\|_\infty \sigma - \varphi \|k\|_1 \\ &\geq (\|u\|_\infty - \|\nu_0\|_\infty) \sigma - \varphi \|k\|_1 \\ &\geq (\|u\|_\infty - \varphi(1 + \frac{1}{\sigma})) \|k\|_1 \sigma \\ &\geq \frac{\sigma}{2} \|u\|_\infty, \quad t \in (0, 1). \end{aligned}$$

3. 主要结果的证明

定理 1.1 的证明 令 $\lambda > 0$, 对 $v \in X$ 有 $L_\lambda v = u$, 其中 u 为

$$\begin{cases} -u''(t) = \lambda h(t)f(\tilde{v}(t)), & t \in (0, 1), \\ \alpha u(0) - \beta u'(0) = 0, & \gamma v u(1) + \delta u'(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

的解. 且令 $\gamma_v = c(|v(1)|)$, $\sigma(t) = \min\{\frac{\delta}{\delta+\gamma_v}, \frac{\beta}{\alpha+\beta}\}$

$$\tilde{v}(t) = \max\{v(t), \sigma(t)\}.$$

由引理 2.2 可知

$$u(t) = \lambda \int_0^1 G_v(t, s)h(s)f(\tilde{v}(s))ds,$$

其中

$$G_v(t, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{(\gamma_v + \delta - \gamma_v t)(\beta + \alpha s)}{\alpha \delta + \gamma_v \beta + \gamma_v \alpha}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ \frac{(\beta + \alpha t)(\gamma_v + \delta - \gamma_v s)}{\alpha \delta + \gamma_v \beta + \gamma_v \alpha}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

定义 X 中的锥

$$P = \{u \in X \mid u(t) \geq \frac{\sigma}{2} \|u\|_\infty, t \in [0, 1]\}.$$

若 $u \in P$, 结合引理 2.3 可知

$$\begin{aligned} L_\lambda u(t) &= \lambda \int_0^1 G(t, s)h(s)f(\tilde{v}(s))ds \\ &\geq \lambda \int_0^1 \frac{G(t, s)}{G(s, s)} G(s, s)h(s)f(\tilde{v}(s))ds \\ &\geq \sigma \|L_\lambda u\|_\infty \\ &\geq \frac{\sigma}{2} \|L_\lambda u\|_\infty, \quad t \in [0, 1]. \end{aligned}$$

因此 $L_\lambda(P) \subset P$. 下证 L_λ 连续.

首先, 设 $S \subset C[0, 1]$ 为有界集, 则存在正数 B , 使得对任意的 $v \in S$ 有 $\|v\|_\infty \leq B$. 由 f 的连续性知, 存在 $D > 0$, 有

$$f(v) \leq D, \quad v \in S.$$

令 $v_n \in S$ 且 $v_n \rightarrow v$, 则

$$u_n = L_\lambda v_n, \quad u = L_\lambda v.$$

由拉格朗日中值定理可知, 存在常数 $N > 0$, 有

$$|G_{v_n}(t, s) - G_v(t, s)| \leq N |\gamma_{v_n} - \gamma_v|.$$

因为

$$|f(\tilde{v}_n(s)) - f(\tilde{v}(s))| \rightarrow 0, \quad n \rightarrow \infty, \quad s \in [0, 1],$$

$$\begin{aligned} |L_\lambda v_n - L_\lambda v| &= \left| \lambda \int_0^1 G_{v_n}(t, s) h(s) f(\tilde{v}_n(s)) ds - \lambda \int_0^1 G_v(t, s) h(s) f(\tilde{v}(s)) ds \right| \\ &\leq \lambda \left(\int_0^1 |G_{v_n}(t, s) - G_v(t, s)| h(s) |f(\tilde{v}_n(s))| ds + \int_0^1 G_v(t, s) h(s) |f(\tilde{v}_n(s)) - f(\tilde{v}(s))| ds \right) \\ &< \lambda \left(\int_0^1 N |\gamma_{v_n} - \gamma_v| h(s) |f(\tilde{v}_n(s))| ds + \int_0^1 G_v(t, s) h(s) |f(\tilde{v}_n(s)) - f(\tilde{v}(s))| ds \right), \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$|L_\lambda v_n - L_\lambda v| \rightarrow 0, \quad n \rightarrow \infty,$$

故 $L_\lambda v_n \rightarrow L_\lambda v$. 所以 L_λ 的连续性得证. 下证 L_λ 是紧算子.

对于 $v \in S$ 有

$$\|L_\lambda v\| \leq D \int_0^1 G_v(s, s) h(s) ds,$$

因此, $L_\lambda : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$ 一致有界. 对任意 $t_1, t_2 \in [0, 1]$ ($t_1 < t_2$) 有

$$\begin{aligned} |L_\lambda v(t_1) - L_\lambda v(t_2)| &= \left| \lambda \int_0^1 G_v(t_1, s) h(s) f(\tilde{v}(s)) ds - \lambda \int_0^1 G_v(t_2, s) h(s) f(\tilde{v}(s)) ds \right| \\ &\leq \lambda D \int_0^1 |G_v(t_1, s) - G_v(t_2, s)| h(s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

由 $G(t, s)$ 连续性可知, L_λ 等度连续. 由 Arzèla-Ascoli 定理知, $L_\lambda : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$ 为全连续算子.

令 $a > 1$ 有

$$f(z) > 0, \quad z \geq a.$$

由 f 的连续性可知

$$|f(z)| \leq M, \quad z \in (0, a). \quad (3.1)$$

因此

$$|f(z)| \leq (M + \hat{f}(\max\{z, a\})), \quad z > 0, \quad (3.2)$$

其中

$$\hat{f}(x) = \sup_{a \leq z \leq x} f(z), \quad x \geq a.$$

假设 $\lambda < \frac{a}{2(c_1 + c_2 f(a))}$, 其中

$$c_1 = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)M}{\alpha} \int_0^1 h(s) ds, \quad c_2 = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)}{\alpha} \int_0^1 h(s) ds.$$

下证引理 2.2 的假设对 L_λ 成立.

(a) 存在 $r_\lambda > 0$, 若 $u \in P$ 满足

$$u = \theta L_\lambda u, \quad \theta \in [0, 1],$$

则 $\|u\|_\infty \neq r_\lambda$. 事实上, 令 $u \in P$ 满足 $u = \theta L_\lambda u$, $\theta \in [0, 1]$, 则

$$u(t) = \theta \lambda \int_0^1 G_u(t, s) h(s) f(\tilde{u}(s)) ds, \quad t \in [0, 1].$$

因为 $a > 1$, $\sigma < 1$, 由 (3.2) 可知

$$|f(u)| \leq M + \hat{f}(\max\{u, a\}),$$

且 $G_u(t, s) \leq \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha}$, $t \in (0, 1)$. 因此

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &\leq \lambda \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha} (M + \hat{f}(\max\{u, a\})) \int_0^1 h(s) ds \\ &\leq \lambda (c_1 + c_2 \hat{f}(\max\{\|u\|_\infty, a\})), \quad t \in [0, 1]. \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\frac{\|u\|_\infty}{c_1 + c_2 \hat{f}(\max\{\|u\|_\infty, a\})} \leq \lambda. \quad (3.3)$$

因为

$$\frac{a}{(c_1 + c_2 \hat{f}(a))} > 2\lambda,$$

结合 (A4), 则存在 $r_\lambda > a$ 使得

$$\frac{r_\lambda}{c_1 + c_2 \hat{f}(r_\lambda)} = 2\lambda. \quad (3.4)$$

由 (3.3), (3.4) 得 $\|u\|_\infty \neq r_\lambda$ 且

$$r_\lambda \rightarrow \infty, \quad \lambda \rightarrow 0.$$

(b) 存在 $R_\lambda > 0$, 对于 $u \in P$ 有

$$u = L_\lambda u + \xi, \quad \xi \geq 0.$$

则 $\|u\|_\infty \neq R_\lambda$. 事实上, 令 $u \in P$ 满足 $u = L_\lambda u + \xi$, $\xi \geq 0$, 则

$$u(t) - \xi = \lambda \int_0^1 G_u(t, s) h(s) f(\tilde{u}(s)) ds.$$

因为 $u(t) - \xi$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} -u''(t) = \lambda h(t) f(u(t)), & t \in (0, 1), \\ u(0) - \beta u'(0) = \xi \geq 0, & \gamma_v u(1) + \delta u'(1) = \gamma_v \xi \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

令 $k(t) = Mh(t)$, $t \in [0, 1]$. 由 (3.1) 可知

$$h(t)f(\tilde{u}(t)) \geq -Mh(t) = -k(t), \quad t \in [0, 1].$$

由引理 2.3 可知

$$u(t) \geq (\|u\|_\infty - \varphi(1 + \frac{1}{\sigma})\|k\|_1)\sigma, \quad t \in [0, 1].$$

假设 $\|u\|_\infty > \max\{2\varphi(1 + \frac{1}{\sigma}), \frac{2}{\sigma}\}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &\geq (\|u\|_\infty - \frac{\|u\|_\infty}{2})\sigma \\ &= \frac{\sigma\|u\|_\infty}{2}, \quad t \in [0, 1]. \end{aligned}$$

当 $s \in \Lambda = [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}]$ 有

$$G_u(t, s) \geq \frac{(\delta + \frac{1}{4}\gamma)(\frac{1}{4}\alpha + \beta)}{(\delta + \gamma)(\alpha + \beta)} \geq \frac{(4 + \gamma)(1 + 4\beta)}{16(1 + \gamma)(1 + \beta)} \geq \frac{1}{16}.$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= \lambda \int_0^1 G_u(t, s)h(s)f(\tilde{u}(s))ds \\ &\geq \lambda \int_\Lambda G_u(t, s)h(s)f(\tilde{u}(s))ds + \lambda \int_{\Lambda^c} G_u(t, s)h(s)f(\tilde{u}(s))ds \\ &\geq \lambda(\frac{1}{16}\check{f}(\frac{\|u\|_\infty}{2}\sigma) \int_\Lambda h(s)ds - \frac{(\alpha + \beta)}{\alpha}M\|k\|_1), \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\check{f}(x) = \inf_{z \geq x} f(z)$. 事实上

$$\frac{\frac{1}{16}\check{f}(\frac{\|u\|_\infty}{2}\sigma) \int_\Lambda h(s)ds - \frac{(\alpha + \beta)}{\alpha}K\|k\|_1}{\|u\|_\infty} \leq \frac{1}{\lambda}. \tag{3.5}$$

结合 (A3), (3.5) 可知, 存在 $R_\lambda > 1$ 且 $\|u\|_\infty < R_\lambda$, 因此 (b) 成立.

因此, 由引理 2.1 可知, 问题 (1.3) 存在一个正解 $u_\lambda(t)$, 当 $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ 时

$$u_\lambda(t) \rightarrow \infty, \quad t \in [0, 1].$$

4. 应用

例 考虑问题

$$\begin{cases} -u''(t) = \lambda t^2(u^2(t) - 1), & t \in (0, 1), \\ u(0) - u'(0) = 0, \quad u^3(1) + u'(1) = 0 \end{cases} \tag{4.1}$$

解的存在性, 其中 $\lambda > 0$.

解 这里取 $f(u) = u^2(t) - 1$, $\alpha = \beta = \delta = 1$, $h(t) = t^2$, $c(u(1)) = u^2(1)$.

对于问题 (4.1) 而言, (H1), (H2) 显然成立, 因为 $\lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(u)}{u} = \infty$ 且 $f(u) > -1$, $u \in [0, \infty)$, 则 f 满足 (H3), (A3).

根据定理 1.1, 存在常数 $\lambda^* > 0$, 使得当 $0 < \lambda^* < \lambda_0$ 时, 问题 (4.1) 存在一个正解 u_λ , 当 $\lambda \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, $u_\lambda \rightarrow \infty$.

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