

一类具P-Laplacian算子的分数阶奇异微分方程反周期边值问题解的存在性与唯一性

张婷婷, 胡卫敏

伊犁师范大学数学与统计学院, 新疆 伊宁

收稿日期: 2021年10月5日; 录用日期: 2021年10月26日; 发布日期: 2021年11月8日

摘要

研究一类具P-Laplacian算子的分数阶微分方程奇异反周期边值问题, 运用Krasnosel'skiis不动点定理及Banach压缩映像原理, 证明了解的存在性与唯一性。

关键词

反周期边值条件, 不动点定理, P-Laplacian算子, 奇异

Existence and Uniqueness on Solutions for Anti-Periodic Boundary Value Problems of Singular Fractional Differential Equations with P-Laplacian Operator

Tingting Zhang, Weimin Hu

School of Mathematics and Statistic, Yili Normal University, Yining Xinjiang

Received: Oct. 5th, 2021; accepted: Oct. 26th, 2021; published: Nov. 8th, 2021

Abstract

The existence and uniqueness of solutions about anti-periodic boundary value problems of singular fractional differential equations with P-Laplacian operator will be studied. I will apply Krasnosel'skiis fixed point theorem and Banach compression image principle, to carry out the existence and uniqueness upon the solution of the equation.

Keywords

Anti-Periodic Boundary Value Problems, Fixed Point Theorem, P-Laplacian Operator, Singular

Copyright © 2021 by author(s) and Hans Publishers Inc.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0).

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



Open Access

1. 引言

分数阶微分方程作为一个重要的数学工具, 具有良好的研究意义, 其中反周期边值问题因在不少学科中起到了关键性作用, 故引起了数学工作者浓厚的研究兴趣, 并取得了一定的研究成果[1] [2] [3] [4]。P-Laplacian 算子在非牛顿流体力学、多孔介质湍流及非线性粘弹性力学等多领域起到重要作用。因此也引得大量学者对其进行研究[5] [6] [7] [8] [9]。但很少有文献研究具 P-Laplacian 算子的分数阶奇异微分方程反周期边值问题, 故文章是对该类问题的补充与完善。

文献[8]中研究了一类具 P-Laplacian 算子的非线性分数阶微分方程反周期边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \left(\varphi_p \left({}^c D_{0+}^\alpha u(t) \right) \right)' = f(t, u(t)), t \in [0, T]; \\ u(0) = -u(T), {}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(0) = -{}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(T), \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

解的存在性与唯一性, 其中 $1 < \alpha \leq 2, 0 < \beta \leq 1, T > 0$, $\varphi_p(s) = |s|^{p-2} \cdot s, \varphi_p^{-1} = \varphi_q$, 其中 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ 。 ${}^c D_{0+}^\alpha$ 是标准的 Caputo 导数。

文献[10]研究了分数阶微分方程奇异边值问题

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

D_{0+}^α 是标准的 Riemann-Liouville 型分数阶导数, $f: (0, 1] \times [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$, 且 f 在 $t=0$ 处有奇性。

受上述文献启发, 本文将研究如下具有 P-Laplacian 算子的奇异分数阶微分方程反周期边值问题

$$\begin{cases} {}^c D_{0+}^\beta \left(\varphi_p \left({}^c D_{0+}^\alpha u(t) \right) \right) = f(t, u(t)), t \in [0, T]; \\ u(0) = -u(T), {}^c D_{0+}^\gamma u(0) = -{}^c D_{0+}^\gamma u(T), \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

解的存在性与唯一性, 其中 ${}^c D_{0+}^\alpha, {}^c D_{0+}^\beta$ 和 ${}^c D_{0+}^\gamma$ 是 Caputo 型分数阶导数, $1 < \alpha \leq 2, 0 < \beta \leq 1, 0 < \gamma \leq 1, T > 0$, 非线性项 $f: (0, T] \times [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$, 并且 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} f(t, \cdot) = +\infty$ (即 f 在 $t=0$ 时是奇异的), 并且满足存在实数 $\sigma > 0$, 使得 $t^\sigma f: [0, 1] \times [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ 。

$\varphi_p(s) = |s|^{p-2} \cdot s, \varphi_p^{-1} = \varphi_q$ 且 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ 。

2. 预备知识

定义 1.1 [1] 函数 $f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow R$ 的 $\alpha > 0$ 阶分数阶积分是指

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

其中右边是在 $[0, +\infty)$ 逐点定义的。

定义 1.2 [1] 函数 $f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow R$ 的 $\alpha > 0$ 阶 Caputo 型分数阶微分是指

$${}^c D_{0+}^\alpha f(t) = D_{0+}^\alpha \left(f(t) - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} t^k \right)$$

其中右边是在 $[0, +\infty)$ 逐点定义的 $n = [\alpha] + 1$, 特别的, 当 $\alpha = n$ 时, ${}^c D_{0+}^\alpha f(t) = f^n(t)$ 。

引理 1.1 [1] 设 $\alpha > 0$, 及 $u \in [0, 1]$, 则 ${}^c D_{0+}^\alpha I_{0+}^\alpha u(t) = u(t)$ 。

引理 1.2 [1] 设 $\alpha > 0$, ${}^c D_{0+}^\alpha u(t) \in [0, 1] \cap L^1[0, 1]$, 则 ${}^c D_{0+}^\alpha I_{0+}^\alpha u(t) = u(t) + C_0 + C_1 t + \dots + C_{n-1} t^{n-1}$, 其中 $C_i \in R, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, n = [\alpha] + 1$ 。

引理 1.3 [3] (Banach 压缩映像原理) 设 E 是 Banach 空间 X 的非空闭子集, 如果映射 T 是 E 到其自身的映像, 它在 E 内满足 Lipschit 条件, 即对任意 $x, y \in E$

$$\|Tx - Ty\| \leq l \|x - y\|, (0 \leq l < 1)$$

则必有唯一的 $x \in E$, 使得 $Tx = x$, 即 T 在 E 上有唯一不动点。

引理 1.4 [8] (Krasnosel'skiis 不动点定理) 设 Ω 为 Banach 空间 X 上的有界闭凸非空子集, 其中有算子 Φ, Ψ 满足: 1) $\Phi u + \Psi v \in \Omega$, 其中 $u, v \in \Omega$; 2) 算子 Φ 是全连续的; 3) 算子 Ψ 是压缩印象, 则存在 $z \in \Omega$, 使得 $z = \Phi z + \Psi z$ 。

引理 1.5 [6] 如果 $p > 2$, 并且 $|x|, |y| \leq M$, 则对 P-Laplacian 算子 φ_p , 下列不等式成立 $|\varphi_p(x) - \varphi_p(y)| \leq (p-1)M^{p-2}|x-y|$ 。

引理 1.6 假设 $h: (0, T] \rightarrow R^+$ 是连续函数, $1 < \alpha \leq 2, 0 < \beta \leq 1$, 则边值问题

$$\begin{cases} {}^c D_{0+}^\beta (\varphi_p ({}^c D_{0+}^\alpha u(t))) = f(t, u(t)), t \in [0, T]; \\ u(0) = -u(T), {}^c D_{0+}^\gamma u(0) = -{}^c D_{0+}^\gamma u(T), \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

有唯一解

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) = & \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} h(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \\ & - \frac{1}{2\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} h(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \\ & + \frac{(T-2t)T^{\gamma-1}\Gamma(2-\gamma)}{2\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-\gamma-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} h(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \end{aligned}$$

证明: 由引理 1.2, 对方程两端进行 β 阶积分, 有

$$\varphi_p ({}^c D_{0+}^\alpha u(t)) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} h(s) ds - a_0$$

由 Caputo 分数阶微分性质可知: ${}^c D_{0+}^\beta u(0) = 0$, 所以 $a_0 = 0$ 。

对上式两边作用 φ_p 的逆算子 φ_q , 由 P-Laplacian 算子的性质, 有

$${}^c D_{0+}^\alpha u(t) = \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} h(s) ds \right).$$

由引理 1.1 及引理 1.2, 对上式两边进行 α 阶积分, 有

$$u(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} h(\tau) d\tau \right) ds - C_0 - C_1 t$$

再由 Caputo 导数的性质, 即 ${}^c D_{0+}^\gamma t^r = \frac{\Gamma(r+1)}{\Gamma(r+1-\gamma)} t^{r-\gamma}$, 有 ${}^c D_{0+}^\gamma C = 0$

$${}^c D_{0+}^\gamma u(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-\gamma-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} h(\tau) d\tau \right) ds - C_1 \frac{1}{\Gamma(2-\gamma)} t^{1-\gamma}$$

最后由边值条件 $u(0) = -u(T)$, ${}^c D_{0+}^\gamma u(0) = -{}^c D_{0+}^\gamma u(T)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} C_0 &= \frac{1}{2\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} h(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \\ &\quad - \frac{T^\gamma \Gamma(2-\gamma)}{2\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-\gamma-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} h(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \\ C_1 &= \frac{T^\gamma \Gamma(2-\gamma)}{\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-\gamma-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} h(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} h(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} h(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \\ &\quad + \frac{T^\gamma \Gamma(2-\gamma)}{2\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-\gamma-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} h(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \\ &\quad - \frac{t T^{\gamma-1} \Gamma(2-\gamma)}{\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-\gamma-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} h(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} h(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} h(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \\ &\quad + \frac{(T-2t) T^{\gamma-1} \Gamma(2-\gamma)}{2\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-\gamma-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} h(\tau) d\tau \right) ds \end{aligned}$$

3. 主要结果

定义 $E = C((0, T], R^+)$, 则 E 是以 $\|u\| = \sup_{t \in J} |u(t)|$ 为范数的 Banach 空间。

定义算子 $F: E \rightarrow E$ 为:

$$Fu(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} f(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds$$

$$- \frac{1}{2\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} f(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds$$

$$+ \frac{(T-2t)T^{\gamma-1}\Gamma(2-\gamma)}{2\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-\gamma-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} f(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds$$

在本节中, 需附加以下条件来确保解的存在性与唯一性。

(H₁) 对于实数 $\sigma > 0$, 使得 $t^\sigma f(t, u(t))$ 在 $[0, T] \times [0, +\infty)$ 上连续, 并且存在常数 $M_1 > 0$, 有 $|t^\sigma f(t, u(t))| < M_1$;

(H₂) 对任意 $u(t), v(t) \in E$, 存在实数 $M_2 > 0$, 有 $|t^\sigma f(t, u(t)) - t^\sigma f(t, v(t))| \leq M_2 \sup_{t \in J} |u - v|$;

(H₃) 记 $\eta = \frac{M_2 \Gamma(1-\sigma)(q-1) \xi^{q-2} T^{\alpha+\beta-\sigma}}{2\Gamma(\beta-\sigma+1)} \left[\frac{3}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} + \frac{\Gamma(2-\gamma)T^{-\gamma}}{\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma+1)} \right] \leq 1$;

(H₄) 记 $N = \frac{M_2 \Gamma(2-\gamma)\Gamma(1-\sigma)(q-1) \xi^{q-2} T^{\alpha+\beta-\sigma}}{2\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma+1)\Gamma(\beta-\sigma+1)} \leq 1$ 。

为方便下文计算, 我们 $H(t) = \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} f(s, u(s)) ds \right)$ 。

定理 2.1 假如 $1 < p < 2$, 若条件(H₁)成立, 则 $H(t) = \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} s^{-\sigma} s^\sigma f(s, u(s)) ds \right)$ 在 $[0, T]$ 上连续, 且存在实数 $L > 0$, 对任意 $t \in [0, T]$, 有 $|H(t)| \leq L$ 。

证明: 由于 $1 < p < 2$ 时, 根据 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, 可得 $q > 2$, 并且有

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} s^{-\sigma} s^\sigma f(s, u(s)) ds \leq \frac{W\Gamma(1-\sigma)}{\Gamma(\beta-\sigma+1)} := \xi_1.$$

则对 $\forall t, t_0 \in [0, T]$, $\exists |t - t_0| < \delta$, 有

$$|H(t) - H(t_0)| \leq \left| \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} s^{-\sigma} s^\sigma f(s, u(s)) ds \right) \right.$$

$$\left. - \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^{t_0} (t_0-s)^{\beta-1} s^{-\sigma} s^\sigma f(s, u(s)) ds \right) \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{M_1}{\Gamma(\beta)} (q-1) \xi^{q-2} \left| \int_0^{t_0} (t_0-s)^{\beta-1} s^{-\sigma} ds - \int_0^t (t_0-s)^{\beta-1} s^{-\sigma} ds \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{M_1}{\Gamma(\beta)} (q-1) \xi^{q-2} B(1-\sigma, \beta) |t^{\beta-\sigma} - t_0^{\beta-\sigma}| \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow t_0$$

即 $|H(t)|$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 故 $|H(t)| \leq L$ 。

定理 2.2 若条件(H₁)成立, 根据定理 2.1 及引理 1.3, 可知边值问题(4)有唯一解。

证明: 定义集合 $\Omega = \{u \in E \mid \|u\| < r\}$, 这里 $r = \frac{L\Gamma^\alpha}{2} \left(\frac{3\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma+1+\Gamma(2-\gamma)\Gamma(\alpha+1))}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma+1)} \right)$ 。

首先 $F: \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ 证明, 对任意 $u \in \Omega$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} Fu(t) &\leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} |H(s)| ds + \frac{1}{2\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-1} |H(s)| ds \\ &\quad + \frac{(T-2t)T^{\gamma-1}\Gamma(2-\gamma)}{2\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-\gamma-1} |H(s)| ds \\ &\leq \frac{L}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} ds + \frac{L}{2\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-1} ds + \frac{T^\gamma\Gamma(2-\gamma)L}{2\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-\gamma-1} ds \\ &\leq \frac{L}{2} T^\alpha \left[\frac{3\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma+1)+\Gamma(2-\gamma)\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma+1)} \right] \leq r \end{aligned}$$

即 $F: \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$, 故 $F: \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ 成立。

其次, 对 $\forall u(t), v(t) \in \Omega$, 当 $t \in [0, T]$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} &|Fu(t) - Fv(t)| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} \left| \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} f(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} f(\tau, v(\tau)) d\tau \right) \right| ds \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-1} \left| \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} f(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} f(\tau, v(\tau)) d\tau \right) \right| ds \\ &\quad + \frac{T^\gamma\Gamma(2-\gamma)}{2\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-\gamma-1} \left| \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} f(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} f(\tau, v(\tau)) d\tau \right) \right| ds \\ &\leq \frac{(q-1)\xi^{q-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} \left| \left(\int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} \tau^{-\sigma} \tau^\sigma f(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left(\int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} \tau^{-\sigma} \tau^\sigma f(\tau, v(\tau)) d\tau \right) \right| ds \\ &\quad + \frac{(q-1)\xi^{q-2}}{2\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-1} \left| \left(\int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} \tau^{-\sigma} \tau^\sigma f(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left(\int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} \tau^{-\sigma} \tau^\sigma f(\tau, v(\tau)) d\tau \right) \right| ds \\ &\quad + \frac{(q-1)\xi^{q-2}T^\gamma\Gamma(2-\gamma)}{2\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma)\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-\gamma-1} \left| \left(\int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} \tau^{-\sigma} \tau^\sigma f(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left(\int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} \tau^{-\sigma} \tau^\sigma f(\tau, v(\tau)) d\tau \right) \right| ds \\ &\leq \frac{M_2\Gamma(1-\sigma)(q-1)\xi^{q-2}T^{\alpha+\beta-\sigma}}{2\Gamma(\beta-\sigma+1)} \left[\frac{3}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} + \frac{\Gamma(2-\gamma)T^{-\gamma}}{\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma+1)} \right] \sup_{t \in J} |u-v| \\ &\leq \eta |u-v| \end{aligned}$$

由假设条件(H₃)可知 $\eta \leq 1$ 故有 $\|Fu - Fv\| \leq \eta \|u - v\|$, 因此由引理 1.3 可知算子有唯一不动点。

定理 2.3 若条件(H₁)~(H₄)满足, 则根据定理 2.1、2.2 及引理 1.4 可知边值问题(4)至少有一个不动点。

证明: 定义集合 $\Omega_R = \{u \in E \mid \|u\| < R\}$, 这里 $R \geq \frac{LT^\alpha [\Gamma(\alpha - \gamma + 1) + \Gamma(\alpha + 1)\Gamma(2 - \gamma)]}{2\Gamma(\alpha + 1)\Gamma(\alpha - \gamma + 1)}$, 则 Ω_R 为 E 的

有界闭子集。定义 Ω_R 上的算子 P, Q , 其中

$$Pu(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} f(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds - \frac{1}{2\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} f(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds$$

$$Qu(t) = \frac{(T-2t)T^{\gamma-1}\Gamma(2-\gamma)}{2\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-\gamma-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} f(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds$$

对 $\forall u, v \in \Omega_R, t \in [0, T]$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & |Pu(t) + Qv(t)| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} \left| \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} \tau^{-\sigma} \tau^\sigma f(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau \right) \right| ds \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{2\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-1} \left| \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} \tau^{-\sigma} \tau^\sigma f(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau \right) \right| ds \\ & \quad + \frac{(T-2t)T^{\gamma-1}\Gamma(2-\gamma)}{2\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-\gamma-1} \left| \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} \tau^{-\sigma} \tau^\sigma f(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau \right) \right| ds \\ & \leq \frac{T^\alpha L}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} + \frac{T^\alpha L}{2\Gamma(\alpha+1)} + \frac{T^\alpha L \Gamma(2-\gamma)}{2\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma+1)} \\ & \leq \frac{LT^\alpha [3\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma+1) + \Gamma(\alpha+1)\Gamma(2-\gamma)]}{2\Gamma(\alpha+1)\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma+1)} \leq R \end{aligned}$$

因此 $\|Pu(t) + Qv(t)\| \leq R$, 即 $Pu(t) + Qv(t) \in \Omega_R$ 。

其次当 $t \in [0, T]$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & |Qu(t) - Qv(t)| \\ & \leq \frac{(T-2t)T^{\gamma-1}\Gamma(2-\gamma)}{2\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-\gamma-1} \left| \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} \tau^{-\sigma} \tau^\sigma f(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau \right) \right| ds \\ & \quad - \frac{(T-2t)T^{\gamma-1}\Gamma(2-\gamma)}{2\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-\gamma-1} \left| \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} \tau^{-\sigma} \tau^\sigma f(\tau, v(\tau)) d\tau \right) \right| ds \\ & \leq \frac{T^\gamma (q-1) \xi^{q-2} \Gamma(2-\gamma)}{2\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma)\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-\gamma-1} \left(\int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} \tau^{-\sigma} |\tau^\sigma f(\tau, u(\tau)) - \tau^\sigma f(\tau, v(\tau))| d\tau \right) ds \\ & \leq \frac{M_2 (q-1) \xi^{q-2} \Gamma(2-\gamma) \Gamma(1-\sigma) T^{\alpha+\beta-\sigma}}{2\Gamma(\alpha-\gamma+1)\Gamma(\beta-\sigma+1)} \sup_{t \in J} |u - v| = N |u - v| \end{aligned}$$

由条件(H₄)及引理 1.4 可知算子 Q 在 Ω_R 中为压缩映射。

最后证明算子 P 在 Ω_R 上是全连续的, 对任意 $u \in \Omega_R$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |Pu(t)| &= \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} \tau^{-\sigma} \tau^\sigma f(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{2\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^T (T-s)^{\alpha-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} \tau^{-\sigma} \tau^\sigma f(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds \right| \\ &\leq \frac{3LT^\alpha}{2\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \end{aligned}$$

可知算子 P 在 Ω_R 上一致有界。

其次对 $\forall t_1, t_2 \in [0, T]$ 当 $t_1 < t_2$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &|Pu(t_2) - Pu(t_1)| \\ &\leq \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{t_2} (t_2-s)^{\alpha-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} \tau^{-\sigma} \tau^\sigma f(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{t_1} (t_1-s)^{\alpha-1} \varphi_q \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^s (s-\tau)^{\beta-1} \tau^{-\sigma} \tau^\sigma f(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau \right) ds \right| \\ &\leq \frac{L}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} (t_2^\alpha - t_1^\alpha) \rightarrow 0, t_2 \rightarrow t_1 \end{aligned}$$

即算子 P 在 Ω_R 上等度连续, 由 Arzela-Ascoli 定理可知算子 P 为全连续算子, 故由引理 1.4 可知边值问题(4)至少有一个解。

致 谢

谨向审稿人提出的宝贵意见和建议表示诚挚的感谢! 同时也要向我的指导老师胡卫敏教授表示我诚挚的谢意!

基金项目

新疆维吾尔自治区自然科学基金资助项目(2019D01C331)。

参考文献

- [1] Fazli, H. and Nieto, J.J. (2018) Fractional Langevin Equation with Anti-Periodic Boundary Conditions. *Chaos, Solitons & Fractals*, **114**, 332-337. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chaos.2018.07.009>
- [2] 王奇, 魏天佑. 一类脉冲分数阶微分方程广义反周期边值问题解的存在性[J]. 应用数学, 2017, 30(1): 78-89.
- [3] 左佳斌, 负永震. 一类分数阶微分方程的反周期边值问题[J]. 广西师范大学学报(自然科学版), 2020, 38(6): 56-64.
- [4] Lu, H.L., Hanz, L., Sun, S.R. and Liu, J. (2013) Existence on Positive Solutions for Boundary Value Problems of Nonlinear Fractional Differential Equations with p-Laplacian. *Advances in Difference Equations*, **10**, 30-46. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1687-1847-2013-30>
- [5] 负永震, 苏有慧, 胡卫敏. 一类具有 p-Laplacian 算子的分数阶微分方程反周期边值问题解的存在唯一性[J]. 数学物理学报, 2018, 38(6): 1162-1172.
- [6] Li, R.G. (2014) Existence of Solutions for Nonlinear Singular Fractional Differential Equations with Fractional Derivative Condition. *Advances in Difference Equations*, **11**, 292-304. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1687-1847-2014-292>
- [7] Zhou, W.X., Chu, Y.D. and Baleanu, D. (2013) Uniqueness and Existence of Positive Solutions for a Multi-Point Boundary Value Problem of Singular Fractional Differential Equations. *Advances in Difference Equations*, **10**, 114-125. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1687-1847-2013-114>

- [8] Zhou, W.X. and Liu, X. (2014) Uniqueness on Positive Solutions for Boundary Value Problem of Singular Fractional Differential Equations. *Chinese Journal of Engineering Mathematics*, **31**, 300-309.
- [9] 孙倩, 刘文斌. 一类奇异分数阶微分方程积分边值问题正解的存在性[J]. 数学的实践与认识, 2017, 47(17): 295-306.
- [10] Sun, S.R., Zhao, Y.G., Han, Z.L. and Xu, M.R. (2012) Uniqueness of Positive Solutions for Boundary Value Problems of Singular Fractional Differential Equations. *Inverse Problems in Science and Engineering*, **20**, 299-309.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/17415977.2011.603726>