

Uniqueness of Positive Solutions for the Fractional Differential Equation with Integral Boundary Value Problem

Yunxue Lu, Ying Wang*, Yingzhao Wu, Dawei Li

School of Mathematics and Statistics, Linyi University, Linyi Shandong
Email: *lywy1981@163.com

Received: Dec. 6th, 2019; accepted: Dec. 24th, 2019; published: Dec. 31st, 2019

Abstract

Fractional calculus is a kind of differential and integral which can deal with any order. It is a generalization of integral calculus. In this paper, we mainly study the positive solutions for the fractional differential equation with integral boundary value problem. By using the Banach fixed point theorem, we obtain the uniqueness of the positive solutions of the equation.

Keywords

Fractional Differential Equation, Positive Solutions, Integral Boundary Value Problem, The Fixed Point Theorem

分数阶微分方程积分边值问题正解的唯一性

卢云雪, 王颖*, 吴英昭, 李大伟

临沂大学数学与统计学院, 山东 临沂
Email: *lywy1981@163.com

收稿日期: 2019年12月6日; 录用日期: 2019年12月24日; 发布日期: 2019年12月31日

摘要

分数阶微分是可以处理任意阶数的微分、积分, 是整数阶微积分的推广。本文主要研究分数阶微分方程

*通讯作者。

积分边值问题的正解, 应用Banach不动点定理, 得到了方程正解的唯一性。

关键词

分数阶微分方程, 正解, 积分边值问题, 不动点定理

Copyright © 2020 by author(s) 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

分数阶微分方程在科学和工程领域的应用, 特别是在流变学、电子网络、流体力学、粘弹性以及化学物理学等方面的应用, 使得对分数阶微分方程的研究已经变得越来越重要, 已成为人们研究的热点 [1]-[9], 本文研究分数阶微分方程积分边值问题(BVP):

$$\begin{cases} D_{0^+}^\alpha x(t) + \lambda f(t, x(t)) = 0, 0 < t < 1, \\ x(0) = x'(0) = \dots = x^{(n-2)}(0) = 0, D_{0^+}^{\alpha-1} x(t) = \int_0^1 h(t)x(t) dA(t) \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $n-1 < \alpha \leq n, n \geq 2$ 中, $D_{0^+}^\alpha$ 是 Riemann-Liouville 微分。 $\lambda > 0$ 是参数, $h: (0,1) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ 是连续的并且 $h \in L^1(0,1)$, $\int_0^1 h(s)x(s) dA(s)$ 表示具有广义测度的 Riemann-Stieltjes 积分, $A: (0,1) \rightarrow (-\infty, +\infty)$ 是有界变差函数, $\int_0^1 h(t)t^{\alpha-1} dA(t) < \Gamma(\alpha)$ 。 $f: [0,1] \times [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ 是连续函数。

2. 预备知识

定义 2.1: [10] [11] (Riemann-Liouville) α 阶积分定义为

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

其中 $n-1 < \alpha \leq n$, n 为整数。

定义 2.2: [10] [11] (Riemann-Liouville) α 阶导数定义为

$$D_{0^+}^\alpha x(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^n \int_0^t (t-s)^{n-\alpha-1} x(s) ds,$$

其中 $n-1 < \alpha \leq n$, n 为整数。

引理 2.1: [10] [11] 若 $\alpha > 0$, $x \in L(0,1)$, $D_{0^+}^\alpha x \in L(0,1)$, 则

$$I_{0^+}^\alpha D_{0^+}^\alpha x(t) = x(t) + c_1 t^{\alpha-1} + c_2 t^{\alpha-2} + \dots + c_n t^{\alpha-n},$$

其中 $c_i \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $n-1 < \alpha \leq n$ 。

引理 2.2: 假设 $y \in C(0,1) \cap L^1(0,1)$, 则分数阶微分方程

$$\begin{cases} D_{0^+}^\alpha x(t) + y(t) = 0, t \in (0,1), n-1 < \alpha \leq n, n \geq 2, \\ x(0) = x'(0) = \dots = x^{(n-2)}(0) = 0, D_{0^+}^{\alpha-1} x(1) = \int_0^1 h(t)x(t) dA(t) \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

有解

$$x(t) = \int_0^\infty G(t,s)y(s)ds,$$

其中

$$G(t,s) = G_0(t,s) + G_1(t,s), \tag{2.2}$$

$$G_0(t,s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \begin{cases} t^{\alpha-1} - (t-s)^{\alpha-1}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ t^{\alpha-1}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1, \end{cases}$$

$$G_1(t,s) = \frac{t^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha) - \int_0^1 h(t)t^{\alpha-1}dA(t)} \int_0^1 h(t)G_0(t,s)dA(t).$$

证明：由引理 2.1，(2.1)中的方程可转化为等价于的积分方程

$$x(t) = -I_{0^+}^\alpha y(t) + c_1 t^{\alpha-1} + c_2 t^{\alpha-2} + \dots + c_n t^{\alpha-n}, c_i \in (-\infty, +\infty), i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

即

$$x(t) = -\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} y(s)ds + c_1 t^{\alpha-1} + c_2 t^{\alpha-2} + \dots + c_n t^{\alpha-n}, c_i \in (-\infty, +\infty), i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

由于 $x(0) = x'(0) = \dots = x^{(n-2)}(0) = 0$ ，得 $c_2 = c_3 = \dots = c_n = 0$ ，因此有

$$x(t) = -\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} y(s)ds + c_1 t^{\alpha-1},$$

$$D_{0^+}^{\alpha-1} x(t) = c_1 \Gamma(\alpha) - \int_0^t y(s)ds.$$

又有 $D_{0^+}^{\alpha-1} x(1) = \int_0^1 h(t)x(t)dA(t)$ 及

$$D_{0^+}^{\alpha-1} x(1) = c_1 \Gamma(\alpha) - \int_0^1 y(s)ds.$$

可得

$$c_1 = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\int_0^1 h(t)x(t)dA(t) + \int_0^1 y(s)ds \right),$$

所以

$$x(t) = -\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} y(s)ds + t^{\alpha-1} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\int_0^1 h(t)x(t)dA(t) + \int_0^1 y(s)ds \right) \tag{2.3}$$

$$= \int_0^1 G_0(t,s)y(s)ds + \frac{t^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 h(t)x(t)dA(t).$$

对(2.3)式两端乘以 $h(t)$ 并且求关于 $A(t)$ 的积分，有

$$\int_0^1 h(t)x(t)dA(t) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha) - \int_0^1 h(t)t^{\alpha-1}dA(t)} \int_0^1 h(t) \int_0^1 G_0(t,s)y(s)dsdA(t),$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(t) &= \int_0^1 G_0(t,s)y(s)ds + \frac{t^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 h(t)x(t)dA(t) \\
 &= \int_0^1 G_0(t,s)y(s)ds + \frac{t^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha) - \int_0^1 h(t)t^{\alpha-1}dA(t)} \int_0^1 h(t) \int_0^1 G_0(t,s)y(s)dsdA(t) \\
 &= \int_0^1 G_0(t,s)y(s)ds + \frac{t^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha) - \int_0^1 h(t)t^{\alpha-1}dA(t)} \int_0^1 h(t) \int_0^1 G_0(t,s)y(s)dsdA(t) \\
 &= \int_0^1 G_0(t,s)y(s)ds + \int_0^1 G_1(t,s)y(s)ds = \int_0^1 G(t,s)y(s)ds.
 \end{aligned}$$

引理 2.3: 由(2.2)定义的 $G(t,s)$ 有下列性质:

- 1) $G(t,s) \geq 0, (t,s) \in [0,1] \times [0,1]$ 。
- 2) $G(t,s)$ 在 $[0,1] \times [0,1]$ 上连续。
- 3) $G(t,s) \leq \omega, \omega = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)}, \frac{\int_0^1 h(t)dA(t)}{\Gamma(\alpha) \left(\Gamma(\alpha) - \int_0^1 h(t)t^{\alpha-1}dA(t) \right)} \right\}$ 。

证明: 根据 $G(t,s)$ 的定义, 只需证明(3)成立。由于

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_0(t,s) &\leq \frac{t^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)}, \\
 G_1(t,s) &\leq \frac{t^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha) \left(\Gamma(\alpha) - \int_0^1 h(t)t^{\alpha-1}dA(t) \right)} \int_0^1 h(t)dA(t) \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha) \left(\Gamma(\alpha) - \int_0^1 h(t)t^{\alpha-1}dA(t) \right)} \int_0^1 h(t)dA(t),
 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $G(t,s) = G_0(t,s) + G_1(t,s) \leq \omega$ 。

3. 主要结果

设 $X = C[0,1]$, 定义范数 $\|x\| = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |x(t)|$ 。则 X 是 Banach 空间, 记

$$K = \{x \in X : x(t) \geq 0, t \in [0,1]\},$$

因此 K 是 X 的一个锥。本文, 我们假设下面的条件 (H_1) 成立。

(H_1) $f : [0,1] \times [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ 是连续函数。

由 (H_1) , 定义积分算子 $T : K \rightarrow X$:

$$(Tx)(t) = \lambda \int_0^1 G(t,s)f(s,x(s))ds, t \in [0,1] \tag{3.1}$$

显然 BVP(1.1)有解 x 当且仅当 $x \in K$ 是由(3.1)定义的算子 T 的不动点。

引理 3.1: 假设条件 (H_1) 成立, 则 $T : K \rightarrow K$ 是全连续算子。

定理 3.1: 假设条件 (H_1) 成立, 并且存在函数 $m(t) \geq 0$ 满足下列条件。

(H_2) $|f(t,x_2) - f(t,x_1)| \leq m(t)|x_2 - x_1|, t \in [0,1], x_1, x_2 \in [0, +\infty)$ 。

若

$$\int_0^1 m(s)ds < \frac{1}{\lambda\omega},$$

则 BVP(1.1)有唯一正解。

证明: 对任意的 $x \in K$, 由于 $G(t, s) \geq 0$, $f(t, x) \geq 0$, 可得 $Tx(t) \geq 0$, 因而 $T(K) \subseteq K$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tx_2 - Tx_1\| &= \max_{t \in [0,1]} |Tx_2(t) - Tx_1(t)| \\ &= \max_{t \in [0,1]} \lambda \int_0^1 G(t, s) |f(s, x_2(s)) - f(s, x_1(s))| ds \\ &\leq \lambda \int_0^1 \omega m(s) |x_2(s) - x_1(s)| ds \\ &\leq \lambda \omega \int_0^1 m(s) ds \|x_2 - x_1\| \\ &< \|x_2 - x_1\| \end{aligned}$$

由引理 3.1, $T: K \rightarrow K$ 是全连续算子, 根据 Banach 不动点理论, 算子 T 在 K 中有唯一不动点, 即为 BVP(1.1)的唯一正解。

基金项目

本文受到临沂大学大学生创新创业训练计划项目(X201910452076)部分资助。

参考文献

- [1] Wang, G., Agarwal, R. and Cabada, A. (2012) Existence Results and Monotone Iterative Technique for Systems of Nonlinear Fractional Differential Equations. *Applied Mathematics Letters*, **25**, 1019-1024. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aml.2011.09.078>
- [2] Guo, L., Liu, L. and Wu, Y. (2016) Uniqueness of Iterative Positive Solutions for the Singular Fractional Differential Equations with Integral Boundary Conditions. *Boundary Value Problems*, **2016**, 147. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13661-016-0652-1>
- [3] Wang, Y. (2016) Positive Solutions for Fractional Differential Equation Involving the Riemann-Stieltjes Integral Conditions with Two Parameters. *Journal of Nonlinear Sciences and Applications*, **9**, 5733-5740. <https://doi.org/10.22436/jnsa.009.11.02>
- [4] Zou, Y. and He, G. (2017) On the Uniqueness of Solutions for a Class of Fractional Differential Equations. *Applied Mathematics Letters*, **74**, 68-73. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aml.2017.05.011>
- [5] Jiang, J., Liu, W. and Wang, H. (2018) Positive Solutions to Singular Dirichlet-Type Boundary Value Problems of Nonlinear Fractional Differential Equations. *Advances in Difference Equations*, **2018**, 169. <https://doi.org/10.1186/S13662-018-1627-6>
- [6] Cui, Y., Ma, W., Wang, X. and Su, X. (2018) Uniqueness Theorem of Differential System with Coupled Integral Boundary Conditions. *Electronic Journal of Qualitative Theory of Differential Equations*, **9**, 1-10.
- [7] Cabada, A. and Wang, G. (2012) Positive Solutions of Nonlinear Fractional Differential Equations with Integral Boundary Value Conditions. *Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications*, **389**, 403-411. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmaa.2011.11.065>
- [8] Wang, Y. (2018) Existence and Nonexistence of Positive Solutions for Mixed Fractional Boundary Value Problem with Parameter and p-Laplacian Operator. *Journal of Function Spaces*, **2018**, Article ID: 1462825.
- [9] Hao, X., Zhang, L. and Liu, L. (2019) Positive Solutions of Higher Order Fractional Integral Boundary Value Problem with a Parameter. *Nonlinear Analysis-Modelling and Control*, **24**, 210-223. <https://doi.org/10.15388/NA.2019.2.4>
- [10] Podlubny, I. (1999) *Fractional Differential Equations*, Volume 198. Academic Press, San Diego, CA.
- [11] Miller, K.S. and Ross, B. (1993) *An Introduction to the Fractional Calculus and Fractional Differential Equations*. Wiley, New York.