

Robin 边值问题三个正解的存在性

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摘要

本文运用 Leggett-Williams 不动点定理讨论了具有平均曲率算子 Robin 边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta(\varphi(\Delta u(t-1))) + f(t, u(t)) = 0, & t \in [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}}, \\ \Delta u(0) = 0, & u(T+1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

三个正解的存在性, 其中, \mathbb{Z} 表示整数集, $[1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}} := \{1, 2, \dots, T-1, T\}$, $T \geq 2$ 是正整数, $\varphi(s) = \frac{s}{\sqrt{1-s^2}}$, $s \in (-1, 1)$, 非线性项 $f: [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}} \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 连续, Δ 是前项差分算子。

关键词

Leggett-Williams 不动点定理, 平均曲率算子, Robin 边值问题, 三个正解

Existence of Three Positive Solutions for Robin Boundary Value Problems

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Abstract

In this paper, by using the Leggett-Williams fixed point theorem, we give the existence of three positive solutions for the following Robin boundary value problem with mean curvature operator

$$\begin{cases} \Delta(\varphi(\Delta u(t-1))) + f(t, u(t)) = 0, & t \in [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}}, \\ \Delta u(0) = 0, \quad u(T+1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

where \mathbb{Z} denotes the integer set, $[1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}} := \{1, 2, \dots, T-1, T\}$, $T \geq 2$ is an integer, $\varphi(s) = \frac{s}{\sqrt{1-s^2}}$, $s \in (-1, 1)$, Nonlinear term $f : [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}} \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is operator continuous, Δ is the forward difference operator.

Keywords

Leggett-Williams Fixed Point Theorem, Mean Curvature Operator, Robin Boundary Value Problem, Three Positive Solutions

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1. 引言

平均曲率问题在余维一的类空间子流形的研究中起着重要的作用 [1, 2]. 这类问题在微分几何, 物理, 力学, 天体物理, 相对论及非线性分析等领域有着广泛的应用. 由此引起了越来越多专家和学者的关注, 并取得了许多成果 [2-14], 平均曲率的研究主要采用临界点理论, Leray-Schauder 度, 上下解方法, 拓扑度理论以及变分法等方法.

文 [3] 讨论了 Minkowski 空间中具有平均曲率算子的离散边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \left[\frac{\Delta u(k-1)}{\sqrt{1-(\Delta u(k-1))^2}} \right] + \lambda \mu(k)(u(k))^q = 0, & k \in [2, n-1]_{\mathbb{Z}}, \\ \Delta u(1) = u(n) = 0, \end{cases}$$

至少有一个或两个正解, 其中 λ 是一个正实参数, $n > 4$, $q > 1$ 且 $\mu : [2, n-1]_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$.

文 [4]研究了带 p -Laplacian 算子的二阶离散边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta(\phi_p(\Delta y(k-1))) - r(k)\phi_p(y(k)) + f(k, y(k)) = 0, & k \in [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}}, \\ \Delta y(0) = \Delta y(T) = 0, \end{cases}$$

多重解的存在性, 其中 T 是正整数, 非线性项 $f : [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 连续, $p > 1$, $\phi_p(y) := |y|^{p-2}y$, $r : [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$.

文 [5]证明了在 Minkowski 空间中涉及平均曲率算子奇异 Dirichlet 问题

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{div}\left(\frac{\nabla v}{\sqrt{1-\nabla v}}\right) + f(|x|, v) = 0, & x \in B(1), \\ v = 0 & x \in \partial B(1), \end{cases}$$

正径向解的多重性, 其中 $f : [0, 1] \times [0, 1) \times \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 连续且 f 在 $v = 1$ 处奇异, $B(1) = \{x \in [0, 1] : \|x\| < 1\}$.

受上述文献的启发, 本文运用 Leggett-Williams 不动点定理证明如下 Robin 边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta(\varphi(\Delta u(t-1))) + f(t, u(t)) = 0, & t \in [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}}, \\ \Delta u(0) = 0, \quad u(T+1) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

至少存在三个正解.

本文总假设

(H1) σ, a, b, c, d 为正常数, 且 $0 < \sigma < 1, 0 < a < b \leq \sigma d < d < 1$.

(H2) $f(t, u) \leq \frac{\varphi(\frac{\sigma}{T})}{T}$, $(t, u) \in [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}} \times [0, a]$.

(H3) $f(t, u) \leq \frac{\varphi(\frac{d}{T})}{T}$, $(t, u) \in [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}} \times [0, d]$.

(H4) $f(t, u) \geq \frac{\varphi(\frac{b}{3})}{T-2}$, $(t, u) \in [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}} \times [b, \frac{b}{\sigma}]$.

2. 预备知识

下面引入本文使用的记号和引理:

记 $X = \{u \mid u \in [1, T+1]_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \Delta u(0) = u(T+1) = 0\}$, 在范数 $\|u\| = \max_{t \in [1, T+1]_{\mathbb{Z}}} |u(t)|$ 下构成 Banach 空间, $K = \{u \in X \mid u(t) \geq 0, \min_{t \in [3, T-2]_{\mathbb{Z}}} u(t) \geq \delta \|u\|\}$ 是 X 上的一个锥, 其中 \mathbb{R} 是一个实数集. 定义

$$K_d = \{u \in K \mid \|u\| < d\}, \quad K(\gamma, a, b) = \{u \in K \mid \gamma(u) \geq a, \|u\| \leq b\}.$$

记 φ 的逆算子为 φ^{-1} , 对任意 $l, m \in \mathbb{Z}$, 且 $m > l$, 有 $\sum_{t=m}^l u(t) = 0$.

引理 1 ([3]) 对任意的 $u \in X$ 且 $u(t) \geq 0$, $\Delta u(t)$ 在 $[1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}}$ 上递减, 则存在一个 $0 < \delta < 1$, 使得 $\min_{t \in [3, T-2]_{\mathbb{Z}}} u(t) \geq \delta \|u\|$.

本文所使用的工具如下:

引理 2 ([5]) 令 K 是实 Banach 空间 X 上的一个锥, $A: \bar{K}_d \rightarrow \bar{K}_d$ 是全连续的, 且 γ 是 K 上一个非负连续的上凸函数且对任意的 $u \in \bar{K}_d$ 满足 $\gamma(u) \leq \|u\|$. 假设 $0 < a < b < c \leq d$,

(A1) $\{u \in K(\gamma, b, c) : \gamma(u) > b\} \neq \theta$ 且 $\gamma(Au) > b, u \in K(\gamma, b, c)$,

(A2) $\|Au\| < a, \|u\| \leq a$,

(A3) $\gamma(Au) > b, u \in K(\gamma, b, c), \|Au\| > c$.

则 A 至少存在三个正的不动点 $u_1, u_2, u_3 \in \bar{K}_d$, 并且满足以下条件:

$$\|u_1\| < a, \gamma(u_2) > b, \|u_3\| > a, \gamma(u_3) < b.$$

3. 主要结果

在 K 上定义一个非线性算子 A ,

$$Au(t) = \sum_{\tau=t}^T \varphi^{-1} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{\tau} f(j, u(j)) \right], t \in [1, T+1]_{\mathbb{Z}}.$$

显然, 如果 $u \in K$ 是 A 的一个不动点, 则 u 是问题 (1) 的一个正解, 易得 $Au(t) \in X$. 对任意的 $u \in K$, 通过简单的计算, 有

$$\Delta Au(t) = -\varphi^{-1} \left[\sum_{j=1}^t f(j, u(j)) \right] \leq 0, t \in [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}},$$

故 $Au(t)$ 在 $[1, T+1]_{\mathbb{Z}}$ 上单调递减, 从而

$$Au(t) \geq Au(T+1) = 0,$$

对任意的 $u \in K$, 有

$$\Delta(\varphi(\Delta u(t-1))) = -f(t, u(t)) \leq 0, t \in [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}},$$

故 $\varphi(\Delta u(t-1)) = -\sum_{j=1}^t f(j, u(j))$ 在 $[1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}}$ 上递减, 又因 φ 是递增的, 所以, $\Delta(Au)(t)$ 在 $[1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}}$ 单调递减, 故由引理 1 可得

$$\min_{t \in [3, T-2]_{\mathbb{Z}}} Au(t) \geq \delta \|Au\|,$$

显然, 易证 A 在 K 上是全连续的.

定理 1 假设 (H1)-(H4) 成立, 则问题 (1) 至少有三个正解 $u_1, u_2, u_3 \in \bar{K}_d$ 且满足以下条件

$$\|u_1\| < a, \min_{t \in [3, T-2]_{\mathbb{Z}}} u_2(t) > b, \|u_3\| > a, \min_{t \in [3, T-2]_{\mathbb{Z}}} u_3(t) < b.$$

证明 不妨设

$$\gamma(u) = \min_{t \in [3, T-2]_{\mathbb{Z}}} u(t), u \in K,$$

显然 γ 是 K 上一个非负连续上凸函数且 $\gamma(u) \leq \|u\|, u \in K$.

对于 $b < \sigma d$ 的情况, 设 $c = \frac{b}{\sigma}$, 则 $d > c$. 首先, 我们证明 $A : \bar{K}_d \rightarrow \bar{K}_d$. 对任意的 $u \in \bar{K}_d$, 由 (H3), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|Au\| &= \max_{t \in [1, T+1]_{\mathbb{Z}}} |Au(t)| \\ &= \sum_{\tau=1}^T \varphi^{-1} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{\tau} f(j, u(j)) \right] \\ &\leq \sum_{\tau=1}^T \varphi^{-1} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{\tau} \frac{\varphi(\frac{d}{T})}{T} \right] \\ &\leq T \varphi^{-1} \left[T \frac{\varphi(\frac{d}{T})}{T} \right] = d \end{aligned}$$

故 $A : \bar{K}_d \rightarrow \bar{K}_d$. 其次, 我们证明 $\|Au\| < a$, 对任意的 $u \in \bar{K}_a$, 由 (H2), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|Au\| &= \max_{t \in [1, T+1]_{\mathbb{Z}}} |Au(t)| \\ &= \sum_{\tau=1}^T \varphi^{-1} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{\tau} f(j, u(j)) \right] \\ &\leq \sum_{\tau=1}^T \varphi^{-1} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{\tau} \frac{\varphi(\frac{a}{T})}{T} \right] \\ &\leq T \varphi^{-1} \left[T \frac{\varphi(\frac{a}{T})}{T} \right] = a, \end{aligned}$$

因此, 引理 2 的 (A2) 成立.

现在我们证明引理 2 的 (A1) 成立. 令 $u = \sigma(b+c)$, 则 $u \in K$ 且

$$c \geq \max_{t \in [1, T+1]_{\mathbb{Z}}} \|u\| \geq u(t) \geq \min_{t \in [3, T-2]_{\mathbb{Z}}} u(t) = \gamma(u) > b,$$

这就意味着

$$\{u \in K(\gamma, b, c) : \gamma(u) > b\} \neq \emptyset,$$

并且, 对于 $u \in K(\gamma, b, c)$, 有

$$b \leq u(t) \leq c = \frac{b}{\sigma}, \quad t \in [1, T+1]_{\mathbb{Z}},$$

则通过 (H4) 和引理 1, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma(Au(t)) &= \min_{t \in [3, T-2]_{\mathbb{Z}}} Au(t) \\ &= Au(T-2) \\ &\geq \sum_{\tau=T-2}^T \varphi^{-1} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{\tau} \frac{\varphi(\frac{b}{3})}{T-2} \right] \\ &= \sum_{\tau=T-2}^T \varphi^{-1} \left[\tau \frac{\varphi(\frac{b}{3})}{T-2} \right] \\ &\geq 3\varphi^{-1} \left[(T-2) \frac{\varphi(\frac{b}{3})}{T-2} \right] \\ &= b, \end{aligned}$$

最后我们证明引理 2 的 (A3) 条件成立. 假设 $u \in K(\gamma, b, d)$, $\|Au\| > c$, 则

$$\gamma(Au(t)) = \min_{t \in [3, T-2]_{\mathbb{Z}}} Au(t) \geq \sigma \|Au\| > \sigma c = b.$$

对于情况 $b = \sigma d$, 可得 $c = d$. 同理, 引理 2 的 (A1)-(A3) 也成立. 综上所述, 引理 2 成立. 因此, 问题 (1) 至少有三个正解

$$\|u_1\| < a, \quad \min_{t \in [3, T-2]_{\mathbb{Z}}} u_2(t) > b, \quad \|u_3\| > a, \quad \min_{t \in [3, T-2]_{\mathbb{Z}}} u_3(t) < b.$$

4. 应用举例

作为定理 1 的一个应用, 下面给出一个例子.

例 4.1 在问题 (1) 中, 假设 (H1) 成立, 且 $f(t, u) = \frac{tu^p}{(1-u^2)^q}$,

$$\frac{T^2 u^p \sqrt{T^2 - u^2}}{u(1-u^2)^q} \leq 1, \quad u \in [0, d], \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq q \leq 1, \quad p \geq 1, \quad (2)$$

一方面, 由 (2) 可推出

$$\frac{tu^p}{(1-u^2)^q} \leq \frac{Tu^p}{(1-u^2)^q} \leq \frac{u}{T\sqrt{T^2-u^2}} \leq \frac{a}{T\sqrt{T^2-a^2}} = \frac{\varphi(\frac{a}{T})}{T}, (t, u) \in [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}} \times [0, a],$$

$$\frac{tu^p}{(1-u^2)^q} \leq \frac{Tu^p}{(1-u^2)^q} \leq \frac{u}{T\sqrt{T^2-u^2}} \leq \frac{d}{T\sqrt{T^2-d^2}} = \frac{\varphi(\frac{d}{T})}{T}, (t, u) \in [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}} \times [0, d].$$

另一方面, 对任意的 $(t, u) \in [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}} \times [b, \frac{b}{\sigma}]$, 有 $\frac{t^2 u^p}{(1-u^2)^q} \geq \frac{b^p}{(1-b^2)^q} \geq \frac{b}{\sqrt{1-b^2}} \geq \frac{\frac{b}{3}}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{b}{3})^2}} \geq \frac{\varphi(\frac{b}{3})}{T-2}$, 因此定理 1 的 (H1)-(H4) 成立, 故问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta(\varphi(\Delta u(t-1))) + \frac{tu^p}{(1-u^2)^q} = 0, & t \in [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}}, \\ \Delta u(0) = 0, & u(T+1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

至少有三个正解

$$\|u_1\| < a, \min_{t \in [3, T-2]_{\mathbb{Z}}} u_2(t) > b, \|u_3\| > a, \min_{t \in [3, T-2]_{\mathbb{Z}}} u_3(t) < b.$$

5. 总结与讨论

本文讨论了 Robin 差分边值问题三个正解的存在性, 其中差分方程可以看作是连续函数导数的离散化, 随着科学技术的发展, 差分方程在物理, 化学, 工程信息, 人工智能等方面有着至关重要的作用, 因此, 差分方程的研究是有意义的. 本文将 Leggett-Williams 不动点定理运用于离散化的微分方程, 并得出至少存在三个正解的结果. 然而, 我们只说明了正解的存在性, 解的具体型式并没有给出. 因此, 这个问题我们还需进一步深入地去研究.

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