

# 一类具有Caputo导数的非线性分数阶微分方程耦合系统的正解

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收稿日期: 2021年5月27日; 录用日期: 2021年6月29日; 发布日期: 2021年7月7日

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## 摘要

本文研究了一类非线性分数阶微分方程耦合系统的正解存在性, 此耦合系统具有Caputo导数和边界条件。通过运用一个新的研究具有矢量的算子的不动点方法, Krasnoselskii锥不动点定理, 得到系统的正解存在性。进一步拓展定理得到正解的局限性和多重性。

## 关键词

分数阶微分方程系统, Caputo导数, Krasnoselskii锥不动点定理, 局限性和多重性, 正解

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# Positive Solutions for Coupled System of Nonlinear Fractional Differential Equations with Caputo Derivative

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Received: May 27<sup>th</sup>, 2021; accepted: Jun. 29<sup>th</sup>, 2021; published: Jul. 7<sup>th</sup>, 2021

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## Abstract

In this paper, we study the existence of positive solutions for a class of nonlinear coupled system of fractional-order differential equations with Caputo derivatives and boundary conditions. By using a new method to study the fixed points of operators with vectors, Krasnoselskii fixed point

**theorem of cone, the existence of positive solutions of the system is obtained. We also investigate the localization and multiplicity of the positive solutions by further extending the theorem.**

### Keywords

**System of Fractional Differential Equations, Caputo Derivative, Krasnoselskii Fixed Point Theorem, Localization and Multiplicity, Positive Solutions**

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## 1. 引言

本文中, 研究如下一类非线性分数阶微分方程耦合系统:

$$\begin{cases} {}_0^C D_t^\nu u_1(t) + q_1(t) \cdot f_1(u_1(t), u_2(t)) = 0, & 0 < t < 1 \\ {}_0^C D_t^\nu u_2(t) + q_2(t) \cdot f_2(u_1(t), u_2(t)) = 0, & 0 < t < 1 \\ u_1(0) = \delta u_1(1), u_2(0) = \delta u_2(1) \\ u_1'(0) = \gamma u_1'(1), u_2'(0) = \gamma u_2'(1) \end{cases} \quad (1.0)$$

其中,  ${}_0^C D_t^\nu u(t)$  是 Caputo 分数阶导数,  $\delta$  和  $\gamma$  是两个实数,  $\delta \in (0,1)$ ,  $\gamma \in (0,1)$ ,  $\nu \in (1,2]$ 。

分数阶微分方程模型在很多学科领域都有广泛的应用, 例如信号控制和处理、高分子材料解链、自动控制系统理论、生物医学等[1] [2] [3] [4] [5]都可以应用微分方程模型来描述。因此, 在分数阶微分方程研究领域, 解的存在性是一个非常重要的课题。分数阶微分方程耦合系统的研究在应用性质的各种问题[6] [7] [8]中也很重要。受上述应用及许多结果[9]-[18]的启发, 本文考虑完全非线性微分方程耦合系统, 且运用 Radu Precup 研究出的最新的不动点理论, Krasnoselskii 锥不动点定理, 来研究此算子方程组正解的存在性、局限性和多重性。

另外, 我们列出以下条件:

(H1)  $q_i \in C([0,1])$  且为非负;

(H2)  $f_i \in C(R_+^2, R_+^2)$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ ,  $R_+ = [0, +\infty)$ 。

文章余下内容框架如下: 第二部分, 给出本文所需的定义, 基本定理和符号; 第三部分通过构建一个新的锥, 运用 Krasnoselskii 锥不动点定理, 求得算子的不动点, 进而得到系统正解的存在性, 并拓展得到正解的局限性和多重性。

## 2. 预备知识

定义 2.1 函数  $u(t)$  的  $\alpha$  阶 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶积分定义如下,

$$({}_a^+ I_t^\alpha u)(t) := \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} u(s) ds, \quad t \in [a, b]$$

其中  $\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty t^{\alpha-1} e^{-t} dt$ ,  $\alpha > 0$ , 是 Gamma 函数。

定义 2.2 函数  $u(t)$  的  $\alpha$  阶 Caputo 分数阶导数定义如下,

$$\left({}_a^C D_t^\alpha\right) u(t) = \left({}_a^C I_t^{n-\alpha} u^{(n)}\right)(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \int_a^t \frac{u^{(n)}(s)}{(t-s)^{\alpha+1-n}} ds, \quad t \in [a, b]$$

其中  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $n = [\alpha] + 1$ ,  $[\alpha]$  表示不大于  $\alpha$  的最大整数。

通过定义 2.1 和定义 2.2 可知,

$$\left({}_a^C I_t^\alpha \left({}_a^C D_t^\alpha u\right)\right)(t) = u(t) + C_1 + C_2 t + \dots + C_n t^{n-1}.$$

令  $X = C([0, 1])$  是一个实 Banach 空间, 其中定义的范数为  $\|u\| = \max_{t \in J} |u(x)|$ ,  $J = [0, 1]$ , 令  $K$  是  $X$  中所有非负函数组成的锥。

定理 2.1 [19] 令  $(X, \|\cdot\|)$  是一个赋范线性空间,  $K_1, K_2$  是  $X$  中的两个锥,  $K = K_1 \times K_2$ ; 对于  $i = 1, 2$ ,  $r, R \in \mathbb{R}_+^2$ ,  $0 < r_i < R_i$ , 定义  $K_{r,R} := \{u = (u_1, u_2) \in K : r_i \leq \|u_i\| \leq R_i, i = 1, 2\}$ , 令  $N := K_{r,R} \rightarrow K$ ,  $N = (N_1, N_2)$  为一个紧映射。假设对于  $i = 1, 2$ ,  $K_{r,R}$  满足下列条件之一:

- a) 若  $\|u_i\| = r_i$ , 则  $u_i - N_i(u) \notin K_i$ , 且若  $\|u_i\| = R_i$ , 则  $N_i(u) - u_i \notin K_i$ ;
- b) 若  $\|u_i\| = r_i$ , 则  $N_i(u) - u_i \notin K_i$ , 且若  $\|u_i\| = R_i$ , 则  $u_i - N_i(u) \notin K_i$ ;

那么  $N$  有一个不动点使得  $u_i = N_i(u_1, u_2)$  且  $r_i < \|u_i\| < R_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ 。

推论 2.1 [19] 在定理 2.1 的假设下,  $u \in K_{r,R}$  有四种可能情况:

- 1) 若  $\|u_1\| = r_1$ , 则  $u_1 - N_1(u) \notin K_1$ ; 若  $\|u_1\| = R_1$ , 则  $N_1(u) - u_1 \notin K_1$ ;  
若  $\|u_2\| = r_2$ , 则  $u_2 - N_2(u) \notin K_2$ ; 若  $\|u_2\| = R_2$ , 则  $N_2(u) - u_2 \notin K_2$ ;
- 2) 若  $\|u_1\| = r_1$ , 则  $u_1 - N_1(u) \notin K_1$ ; 若  $\|u_1\| = R_1$ , 则  $N_1(u) - u_1 \notin K_1$ ;  
若  $\|u_2\| = r_2$ , 则  $N_2(u) - u_2 \notin K_2$ ; 若  $\|u_2\| = R_2$ , 则  $u_2 - N_2(u) \notin K_2$ ;
- 3) 若  $\|u_1\| = r_1$ , 则  $N_1(u) - u_1 \notin K_1$ ; 若  $\|u_1\| = R_1$ , 则  $u_1 - N_1(u) \notin K_1$ ;  
若  $\|u_2\| = r_2$ , 则  $u_2 - N_2(u) \notin K_2$ ; 若  $\|u_2\| = R_2$ , 则  $N_2(u) - u_2 \notin K_2$ ;
- 4) 若  $\|u_1\| = r_1$ , 则  $N_1(u) - u_1 \notin K_1$ ; 若  $\|u_1\| = R_1$ , 则  $u_1 - N_1(u) \notin K_1$ ;  
若  $\|u_2\| = r_2$ , 则  $N_2(u) - u_2 \notin K_2$ ; 若  $\|u_2\| = R_2$ , 则  $u_2 - N_2(u) \notin K_2$ 。

引理 2.1 假设条件(H1), (H2)成立, 那么  $u$  是系统(1.0)的解, 当且仅当  $u_i \in X$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ , 为下述积分方程的解:  $u_i(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) \cdot q_i(s) \cdot f_i(u_1(s), u_2(s)) ds$ ;

其中:

$$G(t, s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu)} \begin{cases} (1-\nu) \cdot \frac{\delta\gamma(1-t) + \gamma t}{(1-\gamma) \cdot (1-\delta)} \cdot (1-s)^{\nu-2} - \frac{\delta}{1-\delta} (1-s)^{\nu-1} - (t-s)^{\nu-1}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1 \\ (1-\nu) \cdot \frac{\delta\gamma(1-t) + \gamma t}{(1-\gamma)(1-t)} \cdot (1-s)^{\nu-2} - \frac{\delta}{1-\delta} (1-s)^{\nu-1}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1 \end{cases}.$$

证明: 假设  $u(t)$  是(1.0)的解, 则

$$\left({}_0 I_t^\nu \left({}_0^C D_t^\nu u_i\right)\right)(t) + {}_0 I_t^\nu (q_i(t) u_i(t)) = 0.$$

由定义式, 得到

$$u_i(t) = C_1 + C_2 t - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\nu-1} q_i(s) u_i(s) ds.$$

由  $u_i(0) = \delta u_i(1)$ , 可得

$$C_1 = \delta C_1 + \delta C_2 - \frac{\delta}{\Gamma(\nu)} \int_0^1 (1-s)^{\nu-1} q_i(s) u_i(s) ds,$$

由  $u_i'(0) = \gamma u_i'(1)$ , 可得

$$C_2 = \frac{\gamma(\nu-1)}{\Gamma(\nu)(\gamma-1)} \int_0^1 (1-s)^{\nu-2} q_i(s) u_i(s) ds,$$

因此

$$C_1 = \frac{\delta\gamma(\nu-1)}{\Gamma(\nu)(1-\delta)(1-\gamma)} \int_0^1 (1-s)^{\nu-2} q_i(s) u_i(s) ds - \frac{\delta}{\Gamma(\nu)(1-\delta)} \int_0^1 (1-s)^{\nu-1} q_i(s) u_i(s) ds$$

进而, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} u_i(t) &= \frac{\delta\gamma(\nu-1)}{\Gamma(\nu)(1-\delta)(\gamma-1)} \int_0^1 (1-s)^{\nu-2} q_i(s) u_i(s) ds - \frac{\delta}{\Gamma(\nu)(1-\delta)} \int_0^1 (1-s)^{\nu-1} q_i(s) u_i(s) ds \\ &\quad + \frac{\gamma(\nu-1)t}{\Gamma(\nu)(\gamma-1)} \int_0^1 (1-s)^{\nu-2} q_i(s) u_i(s) ds - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\nu-1} q_i(s) u_i(s) ds \\ &= \int_0^1 G(t,s) q_i(s) u_i(s) ds, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$G(t,s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu)} \begin{cases} (1-\nu) \frac{\delta\gamma(1-t)+\gamma t}{(1-\gamma)(1-\delta)} (1-s)^{\nu-2} - \frac{\delta}{1-\delta} (1-s)^{\nu-1} - (t-s)^{\nu-1}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ (1-\nu) \frac{\delta\gamma(1-t)+\gamma t}{(1-\gamma)(1-\delta)} (1-s)^{\nu-2} - \frac{\delta}{1-\delta} (1-s)^{\nu-1}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

推论 2.2 对于任意  $\delta \in (0,1)$ ,  $\gamma \in (0,1)$ ,  $G(t,s)$  满足以下结论[20]:

- i)  $G(t,s) \leq 0$ ,  $(t,s) \in [0,1] \times [0,1]$ ;
- ii) 对于任意  $s \in [0,1]$ ,  $\max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |G(t,s)| = -G(1,s)$ ;
- iii)  $\int_0^1 |G(t,s)| ds \leq \frac{\gamma(\nu-1)+1}{\Gamma(\nu+1) \cdot (1-\delta) \cdot (1-\gamma)}$ .

### 3. 主要结论

令  $K$  是  $X$  中所有非负函数组成的锥[21] [22], 根据(H1)和引理 1.3, 令

$$A_i = \min \{G(t,s) \cdot q_i(s) : 0 < t < 1, 0 < s < 1\}, B_i = \max \{G(t,s) \cdot q_i(s) : 0 < t < 1, 0 < s < 1\}, M_i = \frac{A_i}{B_i},$$

则有  $A_i > 0$ ,  $B_i > 0$ ,  $0 < M_i < 1$ .

若  $V \in K$ ,  $u_i(t) = \int_0^1 G(t,s) q_i(s) V(s) ds$ , 且  $u_i(t_0) = \|u_i\|$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ , 那么对于任意  $t \in (0,1)$ , 有:

$$\begin{aligned} u_i(t) &= \int_0^1 G(t,s) q_i(s) V(s) ds \\ &\geq A_i \int_0^1 V(s) ds \\ &= M_i \cdot B_i \int_0^1 V(s) ds \\ &= M_i \int_0^1 B_i V(s) ds \\ &\geq M_i \cdot \int_0^1 G(t_0,s) q_i(s) V(s) ds \\ &= M_i \cdot \|u_i\| \end{aligned}$$

因此, 在  $X = C([0,1])$  中定义锥  $P_i$  ( $i=1,2$ ):  $P_i := \{u_i \in C : u_i(t) \geq M_i \cdot \|u_i\|, t \in (0,1)\}$ ,  $i=1,2$ 。那么, 在  $X^2$  中则有对应的锥  $P = P_1 \times P_2$ 。

考虑算子  $Tu = (T_1u, T_2u)$ , 其中  $T_iu(t) = \int_0^1 G(t,s)q_i(s)f_i(u_1(s), u_2(s))ds$ , 其中  $T: P \rightarrow P$  是一个全连续算子[20]。

引理 3.1 若  $u_1, u_2 \in C([0,1])$ , 则  $u = (u_1, u_2)$  为分数阶微分方程系统(1.0)在  $X^2$  中的解, 当且仅当  $u = (u_1, u_2)$ ,  $u \in P$  为  $Tu = u$  在  $X^2$  中的不动点。

对于  $\alpha_i, \beta_i > 0$ ,  $\alpha_i \neq \beta_i$ , 为了方便, 记  $r_i = \min\{\alpha_i, \beta_i\}$ ,  $R_i = \max\{\alpha_i, \beta_i\}$ ,  $i=1,2$ , 且  $M = \min\{M_1, M_2\}$ ,  $0 < M < 1$ ,

$$N_1 = \min\{f_1(u_1, u_2) : M\beta_1 \leq u_1 \leq \beta_1, Mr_2 \leq u_2 \leq R_2\},$$

$$N_2 = \inf\{f_2(u_1, u_2) : Mr_1 \leq u_1 \leq R_1, M\beta_2 \leq u_2 \leq \beta_2\},$$

$$L_1 = \max\{f_1(u_1, u_2) : 0 \leq u_1 \leq \alpha_1, 0 \leq u_2 \leq R_2\},$$

$$L_2 = \max\{f_2(u_1, u_2) : 0 \leq u_1 \leq R_1, 0 \leq u_2 \leq \alpha_2\}.$$

定理 3.1 若存在  $\alpha_i, \beta_i > 0$ ,  $\alpha_i \neq \beta_i$ ,  $i=1,2$ , 使得:  $B_1L_1 < \alpha_1$ ,  $A_1N_1 > \beta_1$  或  $B_2L_2 < \alpha_2$ ,  $A_2N_2 > \beta_2$ , 那么系统(1.0)至少存在一个正解  $u = (u_1, u_2)$ , 且  $r_i < \|u_i\| < R_i$ ,  $i=1,2$ , 其中  $r_i = \min\{\alpha_i, \beta_i\}$ ,  $R_i = \max\{\alpha_i, \beta_i\}$ , 且对于  $t \in (0,1)$ ,  $u$  的轨迹是包含在一个矩阵域  $(Mr_1, R_1) \times (Mr_2, R_2)$  中。

证明: 首先若  $u \in P_{r,R}$ , 且  $r_1 < \|u_1\| < R_1$ ,  $r_2 < \|u_2\| < R_2$ , 那么根据锥  $P$  的定义, 对于任意  $t \in (0,1)$ , 有

$$Mr_1 < u_1(t) < R_1, Mr_2 < u_2(t) < R_2;$$

同样若  $\|u_i\| = \alpha_i$ , 则有  $u_i(t) \leq \alpha_i$ , 且对于任意  $t \in (0,1)$ ,  $M\alpha_i \leq u_i \leq \alpha_i$ ,  $i=1,2$ ;

下证明对于任意  $u \in P_{r,R}$ ,  $i = \{1,2\}$ , 满足定理 2.1 的条件, 即:

$$\text{若 } \|u_i\| = \alpha_i, \text{ 则有 } T_i(u) - u_i \notin P_i; \quad (2.1)$$

$$\text{若 } \|u_i\| = \beta_i, \text{ 则有 } u_i - T_i(u) \notin P_i; \quad (2.2)$$

假设若  $\|u_1\| = \alpha_1$ , 则存在  $T_1u - u_1 \in P_1$ , 那么, 对于任意  $t \in (0,1)$  有:

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &\leq T_1u = \int_0^1 G(t,s)q_1(s)f_1(u_1(s), u_2(s))ds \\ &\leq B_1 \cdot \int_0^1 f_1(u_1(s), u_2(s))ds \\ &\leq B_1 \cdot L_1 \\ &< \alpha_1 \end{aligned}$$

这就产生矛盾  $\alpha_1 < \alpha_1$ 。

假设若  $\|u_1\| = \beta_1$ , 则存在  $u_1 - T_1u \in P_1$ , 那么, 对于任意  $t^* \in (0,1)$  有:

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &\geq T_1u = \int_0^1 G(t^*,s)q_1(s)f_1(u_1(s), u_2(s))ds \\ &\geq A_1 \cdot \int_0^1 f_1(u_1(s), u_2(s))ds \\ &\geq A_1 \cdot N_1 \\ &> \beta_1 \end{aligned}$$

这就产生矛盾  $\beta_1 > \beta_1$ 。

因此, (2.1)和(2.2)在  $i=1$  时成立, 同理,  $i=2$  时也成立。

根据定理 1.1 可知, 算子  $T$  至少存在一个不动点  $u$ , 即系统(1.0)至少存在一个正解  $u = (u_1, u_2)$ 。

推论 3.1 注意在条件(2.0)中表明函数  $f_1, f_2$  在  $R_+^2$  的某区域内, 是为了证明正解的存在性和局限性。

定理 3.2 假设存在一个自然数  $N \geq 1$ ,  $\alpha_i^k, \beta_i^k > 0$ , 且  $\alpha_i^k \neq \beta_i^k$ ,  $i=1, 2, k=1, 2, \dots, N$ , 使得对于  $k=1, 2, \dots, N$ , 有:

$$\begin{aligned} R_1^k &\leq r_1^{k+1}, R_2^k \leq r_2^{k+1}, \\ B_1 \cdot L_1^k &< \alpha_1^k, A_1 N_1^k > \beta_1^k, \\ B_2 L_2^k &< \alpha_2^k, A_2 N_2^k > \beta_2^k, \end{aligned}$$

其中,  $r_i^k = \min\{\alpha_i^k, \beta_i^k\}$ ,  $R_i^k = \max\{\alpha_i^k, \beta_i^k\}$ ,  $i=1, 2$ ,

$$N_1^k = \min\{f_1(u_1^k, u_2^k): M\beta_1^k \leq u_1^k \leq \beta_1^k, Mr_2^k \leq u_2^k \leq R_2^k\},$$

$$N_2^k = \min\{f_2(u_1^k, u_2^k): Mr_1^k \leq u_1^k \leq R_1^k, M\beta_2^k \leq u_2^k \leq \beta_2^k\},$$

$$L_1^k = \max\{f_1(u_1^k, u_2^k): 0 \leq u_1^k \leq \alpha_1^k, 0 \leq u_2^k \leq R_2^k\},$$

$$L_2^k = \max\{f_2(u_1^k, u_2^k): 0 \leq u_1^k \leq R_1^k, 0 \leq u_2^k \leq \alpha_2^k\},$$

那么, 系统(1.0)至少存在  $N$  个不同的正解  $u^k = (u_1^k, u_2^k)$  且  $r_i^k < \|u_i^k\| < R_i^k$ ,  $i=1, 2, k=1, 2, \dots, N$ 。

证明: 应用定理 2.2, 对于任意  $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ , 存在一个正解  $u^k$  满足:  $r_i^k < \|u_i^k\| < R_i^k$ ,  $i=1, 2$ ; 根据(2.2), 可知对于任意  $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, N-1\}$ , 有:

$$(r_i^k, R_i^k) \cap (r_i^{k+1}, R_i^{k+1}) = \emptyset, \text{ 对于 } i=1 \text{ 或 } i=2 \text{ 都成立};$$

综上所述, 系统(1.0)存在  $K$  个不同的解  $u^k$ ,  $k=1, 2, \dots, N$ 。

推论 3.2 特殊地, 若  $f_1, f_2$  关于  $t$  是独立的, 则  $f_1 = f_1(u_1, u_2)$ 、 $f_2(u_1, u_2)$  和  $f_1、f_2$  关于  $u_1、u_2$  具有单调性质, 其中  $u_1 \in [Mr_1, R_1]$ 、 $u_2 \in [Mr_2, R_2]$ , 那么可以明确值  $N_1、N_2、L_1$  和  $L_2$ 。举例:

1) 若  $f_1$  和  $f_2$  关于  $u_1$  和  $u_2$  是单调递减的, 则:

$$L_1 = f_1(0, 0), N_1 = f_1(\beta_1, R_2);$$

$$L_2 = f_2(0, 0), N_2 = f_2(R_1, \beta_2).$$

2) 若  $f_1$  关于  $u_1$  是单调递减的, 关于  $u_2$  是单调递增,  $f_2$  关于  $u_1$  是单调递增的, 关于  $u_2$  是单调递减的, 则:

$$L_1 = f_1(0, R_2), N_1 = f_1(\beta_1, Mr_2);$$

$$L_2 = f_2(R_1, 0), N_2 = f_2(Mr_1, \beta_2).$$

3) 若  $f_1, f_2$  关于  $u_1$  是单调递增的, 关于  $u_2$  是单调递减的, 则:

$$L_1 = f_1(\alpha_1, 0), N_1 = f_1(M\beta_1, R_2);$$

$$L_2 = f_2(R_1, 0), N_2 = f_2(Mr_1, \beta_2).$$

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