

一类三维二阶常微分方程组边值问题正解的存在性

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摘要

利用 Krasnel'skii 不动点定理,研究了二阶微分方程组

$$\begin{cases} -u'' = a(t,w)f(u,v), \\ -v'' = b(t,w)g(u,v), \\ -w'' = h(t,u,v), \\ u(0) = u(1) = v(0) = v(1) = \\ w(0) = w(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

的边值问题在某些条件下正解的存在性.

关键词

常微分方程组;边值问题;正解

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0 引言

Introduction

关于二阶常微分方程边值问题正解的存在性研究已有许多丰富的结果^[1-5],二维的二阶常微分方程组边值问题正解存在性的研究虽然困难、复杂,但也有了一些结果^[6].相比之下,三维的情况就更复杂,内容也更丰富,目前关于这方面的研究很少.本文利用 Krasnel'skii 锥拉伸锥压缩不动点定理,研究了下列二阶微分方程组边值问题在某些条件下正解的存在性问题(即解的分量中至少有一个为正函数).

$$\begin{cases} -u'' = a(t,w)f(u,v), \\ -v'' = b(t,w)g(u,v), \\ -w'' = h(t,u,v), \\ u(0) = u(1) = v(0) = v(1) = w(0) = w(1) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中: $f, g \in C([0, +\infty) \times [0, +\infty), [0, +\infty))$; $a, b \in C([0, 1] \times [0, +\infty), [0, +\infty))$,并存在 $[0, 1]$ 上的非负连续函数 $a_1(t), a_2(t)$ 及 $b_1(t), b_2(t)$,使得

$$a_1(t) \leq a(t,w) \leq a_2(t), (t,w) \in [0,1] \times [0, +\infty), \int_0^1 a_1(s)ds > 0;$$

$$b_1(t) \leq b(t,w) \leq b_2(t), (t,w) \in [0,1] \times [0, +\infty), \int_0^1 b_1(s)ds > 0;$$

$h \in C([0,1] \times [0, +\infty) \times [0, +\infty), [0, +\infty))$,且当 $u + v > 0$ 时有 $h(t,u,v) > 0$.

1 预备知识与引理

Preliminaries and lemmas

首先给出本文关键的 Krasnel'skii 锥拉伸锥压缩不动点定理.

引理 1^[7-8] 设 B 是 Banach 空间, $K \subset B$ 是 B 中的锥, Ω_1 及 Ω_2 是 B 中的开子集, $0 \in \Omega_1$ 且 $\bar{\Omega}_1 \subset \Omega_2$, $T: K \cap (\bar{\Omega}_2 \setminus \Omega_1) \rightarrow K$ 是全连续算子. 如果以下两条件之一成立:

$$1) \|Tu\| \leq \|u\|, \forall u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1 \text{ 且 } \|Tu\| \geq \|u\|, \forall u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2;$$

$$2) \|Tu\| \geq \|u\|, \forall u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1 \text{ 且 } \|Tu\| \leq \|u\|, \forall u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2.$$

那么 T 在 $K \cap (\bar{\Omega}_2 \setminus \Omega_1)$ 中至少有一个不动点.

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$f, g: [0, +\infty) \times [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ 为连续函数, 并记

$$f^\infty = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(u, v)}{\rho}, \quad f_0 = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u, v)}{\rho},$$

$$g^\infty = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{g(u, v)}{\rho}, \quad g_0 = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(u, v)}{\rho}.$$

其中, $\rho = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}$.

设 $X = C[0, 1]$, $\|u\| = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |u(t)|$, 此时, X 为 Banach 空间. 记 $Y = X \times X$, 对任意的 $(u, v) \in Y$, $\|(u, v)\| = \max\{\|u\|, \|v\|\}$, 则 Y 也为 Banach 空间.

令

$$P = \{u \in X \mid u(t) \geq 0, t \in [0, 1]\}, E = P \times P.$$

由 $\int_0^1 a_1(s) ds > 0$ 与 $\int_0^1 b_1(s) ds > 0$ 知: 存在 $\alpha \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$, 使得: $\int_\alpha^{1-\alpha} a_1(s) ds > 0, \int_\alpha^{1-\alpha} b_1(s) ds > 0$.

定义: $K = \{u \in P \mid u(t) \geq 0, \min_{t \in [\alpha, 1-\alpha]} u(t) \geq \alpha \|u\|\} \subset P$ 显见, K 是 X 中的正锥, $K \times K$ 是 Y 中的锥. 记

$$\Omega_l = \{(u, v) \in Y \mid \|(u, v)\| < l\},$$

那么

$$\bar{\Omega}_l = \{(u, v) \in Y \mid \|(u, v)\| \leq l\},$$

$$\partial\Omega_l = \{(u, v) \in Y \mid \|(u, v)\| = l\}.$$

边值问题(1)有正解等价于下列积分方程组:

$$\begin{cases} u(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) a(s, w(s)) f(u(s), v(s)) ds, \\ v(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) b(s, w(s)) g(u(s), v(s)) ds, \\ w(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) h(s, u(s), v(s)) ds \end{cases}$$

有正解, 也等价于下列积分方程组:

$$\begin{cases} u(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) a(s, \int_0^1 G(s, x) h(x, u(x), v(x)) dx) \cdot \\ \quad f(u(s), v(s)) ds, \\ v(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) b(s, \int_0^1 G(s, x) h(x, u(x), v(x)) dx) \cdot \\ \quad g(u(s), v(s)) ds \end{cases}$$

有正解. 其中 $G(t, s)$ 为格林函数:

$$G(t, s) = \begin{cases} t(1-s), & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1; \\ s(1-t), & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

易见

$$G(t, s) \leq G(s, s), \quad 0 \leq t, s \leq 1. \quad (2)$$

为此定义积分算子 $T_i: E \rightarrow P (i=1, 2), T: E \rightarrow E$

如下:

$$T_1(u, v)(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) a(t, \int_0^1 G(s, x) h(x, u(x), v(x)) dx) f(u(s), v(s)) ds;$$

$$T_2(u, v)(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) b(t, \int_0^1 G(s, x) h(x, u(x), v(x)) dx) g(u(s), v(s)) ds;$$

$$T(u, v) = (T_1(u, v), T_2(u, v)).$$

边值问题(1)的正解存在性问题就转化为积分算子 $T: E \rightarrow E$ 至少存在一个正的不动点.

引理 2 $T(K \times K) \subset K \times K$

证明 为证明 $T(K \times K) \subset K \times K$, 先证 $T_1(K \times K) \subset K$.

对任意的 $(u, v) \in K \times K$, 由不等式(2)有

$$\begin{aligned} T_1(u, v)(t) &= \int_0^1 G(t, s) a(s, \int_0^1 G(s, x) h(x, u(x), v(x)) dx) f(u(s), v(s)) ds \leq \\ &\int_0^1 G(s, s) a(s, \int_0^1 G(s, x) h(x, u(x), v(x)) dx) f(u(s), v(s)) ds. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

另外, 对前文给定的 $\alpha \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ 及 $\forall t \in [\alpha, 1 - \alpha]$, 有

另外, 对前文给定的 $\alpha \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ 及 $\forall t \in [\alpha, 1 - \alpha]$, 有

$$\frac{G(t, s)}{G(s, s)} = \begin{cases} \frac{t}{s}, & t \leq s \\ \frac{1-t}{1-s}, & s \leq t \end{cases} \geq \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha}{s}, & t \leq s \\ \frac{\alpha}{1-s}, & s \leq t \end{cases} \geq \alpha,$$

$$G(t, s) \geq \alpha G(s, s), \alpha \leq t \leq 1 - \alpha, 0 \leq s \leq 1. \quad (4)$$

于是对任意的 $t \in [\alpha, 1 - \alpha]$, 由式(4)有

$$\begin{aligned} T_1(u, v)(t) &= \int_0^1 G(t, s) a(s, \int_0^1 G(s, x) h(x, u(x), v(x)) dx) f(u(s), v(s)) ds \geq \\ &\alpha \int_0^1 G(s, s) a(s, \int_0^1 G(s, x) h(x, u(x), v(x)) dx) f(u(s), v(s)) ds. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

综合式(3)、(5)有

$$\min_{t \in [\alpha, 1-\alpha]} T_1(u, v)(t) \geq \alpha \|T_1(u, v)\|,$$

故有 $T_1(K \times K) \subset K$.

同理可证 $T_2(K \times K) \subset K$. 这样就证明了 $T(K \times K) \subset K \times K$.

2 主要定理

Main theorems

定理 如果下列两个条件之一满足:

$$1) f^\infty = g^\infty = 0, f_0 = g_0 = +\infty;$$

$$2) f^\infty = g^\infty = +\infty, f_0 = g_0 = 0.$$

那么,边值问题(1)或积分方程组(3)至少有一个正解.

证明 显然 T_1, T_2, T 均为全连续算子.

如果条件 1) 成立, 即 $f^\infty = g^\infty = 0, f_0 = g_0 = +\infty$. 由 $a_2(t), b_2(t)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上的连续性知, 存在 $M > 1$, 使得 $a_2(t) \leq M, b_2(t) \leq M$. 所以对任意的 $(t, w) \in [0, 1] \times [0, +\infty)$, 都有

$$a(t, w) \leq a_2(t) \leq M, b(t, w) \leq b_2(t) \leq M.$$

因为 $f^\infty = g^\infty = 0$, 那么对 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2M}$, 存在 $r > 0$, 当 $\rho =$

$\sqrt{u^2 + v^2} \geq r$ 时, 都有 $f(u, v) < \frac{\rho}{2M}, g(u, v) < \frac{\rho}{2M}$, 根据 f, g 的连续性知, f, g 在

$$\bar{B}(r) = \{(u, v) \mid \sqrt{u^2 + v^2} \leq r, u \geq 0, v \geq 0\}$$

上有界, 即存在 $N > 0$, 使得对 $\forall (u, v) \in \bar{B}(r)$, 都有 $f(u, v) \leq N, g(u, v) \leq N$. 取 $R = M(2N + r)$, 对

$$\forall (u, v) \in \bar{B}(2R) = \{(u, v) \mid u \geq 0, v \geq 0, \sqrt{u^2 + v^2} \leq 2R\},$$

当 $\sqrt{u^2 + v^2} \leq r$ 时,

$$\sqrt{[a_2(t)f(u, v)]^2 + [b_2(t)g(u, v)]^2} \leq \sqrt{2MN} < R < 2R, \quad (6)$$

当 $r < \sqrt{u^2 + v^2} \leq 2R$ 时,

$$\sqrt{[a_2(t)f(u, v)]^2 + [b_2(t)g(u, v)]^2} < \rho \leq 2R. \quad (7)$$

由于 $G(s, s) = s(1-s) \leq \frac{1}{4}, s \in [0, 1]$, 所以对任意的 $(u, v) \in (K \times K) \cap \partial\Omega_R$, 于是由式(6)、(7)以及 $a(t, w) \leq a_2(t), (t, w) \in [0, 1] \times [0, +\infty)$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} T_1(u, v)(t) &= \int_0^1 G(t, s) a(s, \int_0^1 G(s, x) h(x, u(x), v(x)) dx) f(u(s), v(s)) ds \leq \\ &\int_0^1 G(s, s) a_2(s) f(u(s), v(s)) ds \leq \\ &\frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 (a_2(s)) f(u(s), v(s)) ds \leq \\ &\frac{1}{2} R. \end{aligned}$$

所以对任意的 $(u, v) \in (K \times K) \cap \partial\Omega_R$, 都有

$$\|T_1(u, v)\| < R = \|(u, v)\|.$$

同理, 对任意的 $(u, v) \in (K \times K) \cap \partial\Omega_R$, 都有

$$\|T_2(u, v)\| < \|(u, v)\|.$$

所以对任意的 $(u, v) \in (K \times K) \cap \partial\Omega_R$, 都有

$$\|T(u, v)\| < \|(u, v)\|.$$

另外, 由 $f_0 = g_0 = +\infty$, 则对 $\forall H > 0$, 存在 $2\delta >$

$0(2\delta < r)$, 当 $0 < \rho = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2} < 2\delta$ 时, 都有

$$f(u, v) > H\rho, g(u, v) > H\rho. \quad (8)$$

对

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (u, v) \in (K \times K) \cap \partial\Omega_\delta, \\ \sqrt{u^2(t) + v^2(t)} \leq \sqrt{\|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2} \leq \\ \sqrt{2} \max\{\|u\|, \|v\|\} < 2\delta, \quad t \in [0, 1]. \end{aligned}$$

由于 $a(t, w) \geq a_1(t), (t, w) \in [0, 1] \times [0, +\infty)$, 所以对 $\forall t \in [\alpha, 1 - \alpha]$, 由式(4)、(8)有

$$\begin{aligned} T_1(u, v)(t) &= \int_0^1 G(t, s) a(s, \int_0^1 G(s, x) h(x, u(x), v(x)) dx) f(u(s), v(s)) ds \geq \\ &\int_\alpha^{1-\alpha} G(t, s) a(s, \int_0^1 G(s, x) h(x, u(x), v(x)) dx) f(u(s), v(s)) ds \geq \\ &\alpha \int_\alpha^{1-\alpha} G(s, s) a_1(s) f(u(s), v(s)) ds \geq \\ &H\alpha \int_\alpha^{1-\alpha} G(s, s) a_1(s) \sqrt{u^2(s) + v^2(s)} ds \geq \\ &H\alpha^2 \max\{\|u\|, \|v\|\} \int_\alpha^{1-\alpha} G(s, s) a_1(s) ds = \\ &H\alpha^2 \|(u, v)\| \int_\alpha^{1-\alpha} G(s, s) a_1(s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

取

$$H = \frac{2}{\alpha^2 \int_\alpha^{1-\alpha} G(s, s) a_1(s) ds},$$

则对 $\forall (u, v) \in (K \times K) \cap \partial\Omega_\delta$, 都有

$$T_1(u, v)(t) > \|(u, v)\|, t \in [\alpha, 1 - \alpha].$$

于是对 $\forall (u, v) \in (K \times K) \cap \partial\Omega_\delta$, 都有

$$\|T_1(u, v)\| > \|(u, v)\|.$$

同理对 $\forall (u, v) \in (K \times K) \cap \partial\Omega_\delta$, 都有

$$\|T_2(u, v)\| > \|(u, v)\|.$$

所以对任意的 $(u, v) \in (K \times K) \cap \partial\Omega_\delta$, 都有

$$\|T(u, v)\| > \|(u, v)\|.$$

由引理 1, T 在 $(K \times K) \cap (\bar{\Omega}_R \setminus \Omega_\delta)$ 中至少有一个不动点, 即边值问题(1)至少有一个正解.

如果条件 2) 成立, 即 $f^\infty = g^\infty = +\infty, f_0 = g_0 = 0$. 由 $f^\infty = g^\infty = +\infty$, 对任意的 $H > 0$, 存在 $r > 0$, 当 $\rho = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2} \geq r$ 时, 都有

$$f(u, v) > H\rho, \quad g(u, v) > H\rho. \quad (9)$$

取 $R = \frac{2r}{\alpha}$, 对 $\forall (u, v) \in (K \times K) \cap \partial\Omega_R$, 当 $t \in [\alpha, 1 - \alpha]$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{u^2(t) + v^2(t)} &\geq \alpha \sqrt{\|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2} \geq \\ &\sqrt{2}\alpha \max\{\|u\|, \|v\|\} = \sqrt{2}\alpha \|(u, v)\| > r. \end{aligned}$$

由于 $a(t, w) \geq a_1(t), (t, w) \in [0, 1] \times [0, +\infty)$, 所以对 $\forall t \in [\alpha, 1 - \alpha]$, 由式(4)、(9)且类似于条件 1) 的证明有

$$T_1(u, v)(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) a(s, \int_0^1 G(s, x) h(x, u(x), v(x)) dx) f(u(s), v(s)) ds \geq \sqrt{2} H \alpha^2 \| (u, v) \| \int_\alpha^{1-\alpha} G(s, s) a_1(s) ds.$$

取

$$H = \frac{1}{\alpha^2 \int_\alpha^{1-\alpha} G(s, s) a_1(s) ds},$$

则对 $\forall (u, v) \in (K \times K) \cap \partial \Omega_R$, 都有

$$T_1(u, v)(t) > \| (u, v) \|, \quad t \in [\alpha, 1 - \alpha].$$

类似于条件 1) 的证明有: 对任意的 $(u, v) \in (K \times K) \cap \partial \Omega_R$, 都有

$$\| T(u, v) \| > \| (u, v) \|.$$

另外, 由 $f_0 = g_0 = 0$, 对任意的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在 $\delta > 0$,当 $0 < \rho = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2} < 2\delta$ 时, 有

$$f(u, v) < \varepsilon \rho, g(u, v) < \varepsilon \rho, \quad (10)$$

对 $\forall (u, v) \in (K \times K) \cap \partial \Omega_\delta$, 有

$$\sqrt{u^2(t) + v^2(t)} \leq \sqrt{\|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2} \leq$$

$$\sqrt{2} \max\{\|u\|, \|v\|\} = \sqrt{2} \| (u, v) \| < 2\delta.$$

所以, 由 $a(t, w) \leq a_2(t)$, $(t, w) \in [0, 1] \times [0, +\infty)$ 及式(10)且类似于条件 1) 的证明有

$$T_1(u, v)(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) a(s, \int_0^1 G(s, x) h(x, u(x), v(x)) dx) f(u(s), v(s)) ds \leq \sqrt{2} \varepsilon \| (u, v) \| \int_0^1 G(s, s) a_2(s) ds.$$

取

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2 \int_0^1 G(s, s) a_2(s) ds},$$

则对 $\forall (u, v) \in (K \times K) \cap \partial \Omega_\delta$, 都有

$$\| T_1(u, v) \| < \| (u, v) \|.$$

同样对 $\forall (u, v) \in (K \times K) \cap \partial \Omega_\delta$, 也有

$$\| T_2(u, v) \| < \| (u, v) \|.$$

所以, 对 $\forall (u, v) \in (K \times K) \cap \partial \Omega_\delta$, 都有

$$\| T(u, v) \| < \| (u, v) \|.$$

由引理 1, T 在 $(K \times K) \cap (\bar{\Omega}_R \setminus \Omega_\delta)$ 中至少有一个不动点, 即边值问题(1)至少有一个正解.

3 应用举例

Examples of application

例 1 考虑下列二阶微分方程组边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -u'' = \ln\left(1 + t + \frac{1}{1+w^2}\right)(u^2 + v^2), \\ -v'' = (u+v)^2 \arctan \frac{1+t}{2 + \sin w}, \\ -w'' = 1 + t^2 + (u+v^2)e^t, \\ u(0) = u(1) = v(0) = v(1) = w(0) = w(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

令

$$a(t, w) = \ln\left(1 + t + \frac{1}{1+w^2}\right),$$

$$b(t, w) = \arctan \frac{1+t}{2 + \sin w},$$

$$f(u, v) = u^2 + v^2,$$

$$g(u, v) = (u+v)^2,$$

$$h(t, u, v) = 1 + t^2 + (u+v^2)e^t.$$

则

$$f^\infty = \lim_{\sqrt{u^2+v^2} \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u^2 + v^2}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} = \lim_{\sqrt{u^2+v^2} \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{u^2 + v^2} = +\infty,$$

$$g^\infty = \lim_{\sqrt{u^2+v^2} \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(u+v)^2}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} =$$

$$\lim_{\sqrt{u^2+v^2} \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{u^2 + v^2}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} + \frac{2uv}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} \right) = +\infty,$$

$$f_0 = \lim_{\sqrt{u^2+v^2} \rightarrow 0} \frac{u^2 + v^2}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} = \lim_{\sqrt{u^2+v^2} \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{u^2 + v^2} = 0;$$

$$g_0 = \lim_{\sqrt{u^2+v^2} \rightarrow 0} \frac{(u+v)^2}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} =$$

$$\lim_{\sqrt{u^2+v^2} \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{u^2 + v^2}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} + \frac{2uv}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} \right) =$$

$$\lim_{\sqrt{u^2+v^2} \rightarrow 0} \frac{2uv}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} \leq \lim_{\sqrt{u^2+v^2} \rightarrow 0} \frac{2uv}{\sqrt{2uv}} = 0$$

满足定理中的条件 2), 所以该二阶微分方程组边值问题至少存在一个正解.

例 2 考虑下列二阶微分方程组边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -u'' = \ln\left(2 + \frac{t}{1+w^2}\right)(\sqrt{u} + \sqrt{v}), \\ -v'' = \frac{t}{2 + \sin w}(\arctan \sqrt{u} + \sqrt{v}), \\ -w'' = t^2(u+v)e^{w^2}, \\ u(0) = u(1) = v(0) = v(1) = w(0) = w(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

令

$$a(t, w) = \ln\left(2 + \frac{t}{1+w^2}\right),$$

$$b(t, w) = \frac{1+t}{2 + \sin w},$$

$$f(u, v) = \sqrt{u} + \sqrt{v},$$

$$g(u, v) = \arctan \sqrt{u} + \sqrt{v},$$

$$h(t, u, v) = t^2(u + v)e^{uv}.$$

则

$$f^\infty = \lim_{\sqrt{u^2+v^2} \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{u} + \sqrt{v}}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} = \lim_{\sqrt{u^2+v^2} \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{v}}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} \right) = 0,$$

$$g^\infty = \lim_{\sqrt{u^2+v^2} \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\arctan \sqrt{u} + \sqrt{v}}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} \leq \lim_{\sqrt{u^2+v^2} \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + \sqrt{v}}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} = 0.$$

类似以上方法易证 $f_0 = g_0 = +\infty$, 满足定理中的条件 1), 所以该二阶微分方程组边值问题至少存在一个正解.

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Existence of positive solutions of a class of boundary value problems for systems of 3-dimensional second order ordinary differential equations

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Abstract This paper is concerned with the existence of positive solutions of a class of boundary value problems for systems of second order ordinary differential equations

$$\begin{cases} -u'' = a(t, w)f(u, v), \\ -v'' = b(t, w)g(u, v), \\ -w'' = h(t, u, v), \\ u(0) = u(1) = v(0) = v(1) = w(0) = w(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Under the suitable conditions, the existence of positive solutions is established by using the Krasnonel'skii's fixed point theorem.

Key words systems of ordinary differential equations; boundary value problems; positive solutions