

一类四阶 m 点边值问题的正解

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摘要

利用 Krasnoselskii 不动点定理与不动点指数理论, 研究了一类四阶 m 点边值问题正解的存在情况, 在适当的条件下, 证明了该类边值问题至少存在一个正解或两个正解.

关键词

四阶边值问题; 存在性; 正解; 不动点定理

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0 引言

考察下列四阶 m 点边值问题正解的存在情况:

$$\begin{cases} u^{(4)}(t) = f(t, u(t), u''(t)), & 0 < t < 1; \\ u(0) = u(1) = u''(0) = 0; \\ u''(1) - \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i u''(\xi_i) = -\lambda. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $a_i \geq 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m-2$), $0 < \xi_1 < \xi_2 < \dots < \xi_{m-2} < 1$, 且 $\sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \xi_i < 1, \lambda > 0$ 是参数, $f \in C([0, 1] \times [0, +\infty) \times (-\infty, 0], [0, +\infty))$. 常微分方程边值问题由于其广泛的应用背景而受到国内外许多学者的广泛关注, 特别地, 对于二阶边值问题已有大量的研究^[1-7]. 对于四阶常微分方程, 一些学者对两点、三点甚至四点边值问题做了较多的工作^[7-11], 然而, 对于四阶 m 点边值问题的研究相对较少. 最近, 文献[12]利用 Krasnoselskii's 不动点定理对 BVP(1) 正解的存在性进行了研究, 在超线性和次线性的情形下得到了如下两个定理.

定理 1^[12] 若 f 超线性, 即 $f^0 = 0, f_\infty = +\infty$, 则对于足够小的 λ , BVP(1) 至少存在一个正解; 而对于充分大的 λ , BVP(1) 无解.

定理 2^[12] 若 f 次线性, 即 $f_0 = +\infty, f^\infty = 0$, 则对任意的 $\lambda \in (0, +\infty)$, BVP(1) 至少存在一个正解.

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} f^0 &= \limsup_{x+|y| \rightarrow 0^+} \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \frac{f(t, x, y)}{x+|y|}, & f_0 &= \liminf_{x+|y| \rightarrow 0^+} \min_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}]} \frac{f(t, x, y)}{x+|y|}, \\ f^\infty &= \limsup_{x+|y| \rightarrow +\infty} \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \frac{f(t, x, y)}{x+|y|}, & f_\infty &= \liminf_{x+|y| \rightarrow +\infty} \min_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}]} \frac{f(t, x, y)}{x+|y|}. \end{aligned}$$

但文献[12]并未对 BVP(1) 正解的多重性进行研究, 因此, 对于适当的 λ , BVP(1) 是否存在多个正解? 且当 f 不是超线性或次线性时, BVP(1) 是否有解? 受以上文献的启发, 本文将继续研究 BVP(1), 并且对上述问题给予肯定的回答.

本文中, 总假设以下条件恒成立的:

$$(H1) \quad a_i \geq 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, m-2), 0 < \xi_1 < \xi_2 < \dots < \xi_{m-2} < 1,$$

$\sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \xi_i < 1, \lambda > 0$ 是参数;

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(H2) $f \in C([0, 1] \times [0, +\infty) \times (-\infty, 0], [0, +\infty))$.

1 预备知识

令 $\eta = \frac{1}{1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \xi_i}$, $E = \{u \in C^2[0, 1] \mid u(0) =$

$u(1)\}$. 定义 E 的范数为 $\|u\| = \|u''\|_\infty$, 则 E 是 Banach 空间.

引理 1^[10] 若 $u \in E$, 则 $\|u\|_\infty \leq \|u'\|_\infty \leq \|u''\|_\infty$, 其中 $\|u\| = \sup_{t \in [0, 1]} |u(t)|$.

引理 2^[12] 如果 $\sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \xi_i \neq 1$, 且 $h \in C[0, 1]$, 则边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u^{(4)}(t) = h(t), & 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = u(1) = u''(0) = 0, \\ u''(1) - \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i u''(\xi_i) = -\lambda \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

有唯一解

$$u(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) \left[\int_0^1 G(s, \tau) h(\tau) d\tau + \eta \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_0^1 G(\xi_i, \tau) h(\tau) d\tau + \lambda \eta s \right] ds,$$

其中

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

引理 3^[3] 上述 $G(t, s)$ 有如下性质:

- 1) $0 \leq G(t, s) \leq G(s, s), (t, s) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$;
- 2) $\frac{1}{4} G(s, s) \leq G(t, s), (t, s) \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}] \times [0, 1]$.

引理 4^[12] 假设 $a_i \geq 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, m-2)$,

$\sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \xi_i < 1, h \in C[0, 1]$ 且 $h(t) \geq 0, t \in [0, 1]$, 则 BVP(2) 的唯一解 u 满足:

- 1) $u(t) \geq 0, t \in [0, 1]$;
- 2) $u''(t) \leq 0, t \in [0, 1], \min_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}]} (-u''(t)) \geq$

$$\frac{1}{4} \|u\|.$$

记

$$K = \left\{ u \in E \mid \begin{cases} u(t) \geq 0, u''(t) \leq 0, t \in [0, 1], \\ \min_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}]} (-u''(t)) \geq \frac{1}{4} \|u\| \end{cases} \right\}$$

易知 K 是 E 中的锥. 若定义

$$u(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) \left[\int_0^1 G(s, \tau) h(\tau) d\tau +$$

$$\eta \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_0^1 G(\xi_i, \tau) h(\tau) d\tau + \lambda \eta s \right] ds \triangleq Tu(t), t \in [0, 1].$$

利用 Arzela-Ascoli 定理, 易验证 $T: K \rightarrow K$ 是全连续算子, 且 u 是 BVP(1) 的正解等价于 u 是算子 T 不动点.

下面将利用两个著名的定理, 讨论 BVP(1) 正解的存在性.

定理 3 (Krasnoselskii 不动点定理)^[14] 设 Ω_1, Ω_2 是 Banach 空间 E 中的有界开集, $K \subset E$ 是锥, $0 \in \Omega_1, \bar{\Omega}_1 \subset \Omega_2, T: K \cap (\bar{\Omega}_2 \setminus \Omega_1) \rightarrow K$ 全连续, 如果满足条件:

- 1) $\|Tu\| \leq \|u\|, \forall u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1, \|Tu\| \geq \|u\|, \forall u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2$; 或者
- 2) $\|Tu\| \geq \|u\|, \forall u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1, \|Tu\| \leq \|u\|, \forall u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2$.

则 T 在 $K \cap (\bar{\Omega}_2 \setminus \Omega_1)$ 中必有不动点.

定理 4^[14] 设 E 是 Banach 空间, $K \subset E$ 是锥. 对 $\rho > 0$, 定义 $K_\rho = \{u \in K: \|u\| \leq \rho\}$, 设 $T: K_\rho \rightarrow K$ 是全连续算子, 使得对 $x \in \partial K_\rho = \{u \in K: \|u\| = \rho\}$, 有 $Au \neq u$.

- 1) 如果对 $u \in \partial K_\rho$, 成立 $\|Tu\| \leq \|u\|$, 则 $i(T, K_\rho, K) = 1$.
- 2) 如果对 $u \in \partial K_\rho$, 成立 $\|Tu\| \geq \|u\|$, 则 $i(T, K_\rho, K) = 0$.

2 主要结论

定理 5 如果下列情形之一成立:

- 1) $f^0 = \alpha, f_\infty = \beta$ 且 $\alpha M < 1, \beta m > 1$;
- 2) $f^0 = 0, f_\infty = \beta$ 且 $\beta m > 1$;
- 3) $f^0 = \alpha, f_\infty = +\infty$ 且 $\alpha M < 1$.

其中, $\alpha, \beta \in (0, +\infty)$,

$$M \triangleq 4 \int_0^1 G(s, s) ds + 4\eta \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_0^1 G(\xi_i, s) ds,$$

$$m \triangleq \frac{1}{4} \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right) ds + \frac{\eta}{8} \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G(\xi_i, s) ds.$$

则对于足够小的 λ , BVP(1) 至少有一个正解, 而对于足够大的 λ , BVP(1) 没有正解.

证明 1) 先证对于足够小的 λ , BVP(1) 至少有一个正解.

因为 $\alpha M < 1, \beta m > 1$, 选取 $\varepsilon > 0$ 使得

$$(\alpha + \varepsilon) M \leq 1, (\beta - \varepsilon) m \geq 1. \quad (3)$$

由于 $f^0 = \alpha$, 则存在 $\rho_1 > 0$ 满足

$$f(t, x, y) \leq (\alpha + \varepsilon)(x + |y|), \quad t \in [0, 1],$$

$$(x + |y|) \in [0, \rho_1]. \tag{4}$$

对于 $u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1, \Omega_1 = \{u \in E \mid \|u\| < \frac{1}{2}\rho_1\}$, 且

$0 < \lambda \leq \frac{\rho_1}{4\eta}$, 由引理 3 及式(3)和(4)有

$$-(Tu)''(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s)f(s, u(s), u''(s)) ds +$$

$$\eta t \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_0^1 G(\xi_i, s)f(s, u(s), u''(s)) ds + \lambda \eta t \leq$$

$$(\alpha + \varepsilon) \int_0^1 G(s, s)(u(s) + |u''(s)|) ds +$$

$$\eta(\alpha + \varepsilon) \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_0^1 G(\xi_i, s)(u(s) + |u''(s)|) ds + \frac{1}{4}\rho_1 \leq$$

$$2(\alpha + \varepsilon) \left[\int_0^1 G(s, s) ds + \eta \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_0^1 G(\xi_i, s) ds \right] \|u''\|_\infty +$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\rho_1 = 2(\alpha + \varepsilon) \frac{M}{4} \|u\| + \frac{1}{4}\rho_1 \leq \|u\|.$$

表明

$$\|Tu\| \leq \|u\|, u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1. \tag{5}$$

因 $f_\infty = \beta$, 则存在 $\rho_2 > \rho_1$ 满足

$$f(t, x, y) \geq (\beta - \varepsilon)(x + |y|), t \in \left[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right], \text{ 且}$$

$$(x + |y|) \in [\rho_2, +\infty]. \tag{6}$$

设 $\Omega_2 = \{u \in E \mid \|u\| < 4\rho_2\}$, 则对于 $u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2$, 由引理 3、引理 4、式(3)与(6), 有

$$-(Tu)''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_0^1 G\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right)f(s, u(s), u''(s)) ds +$$

$$\frac{\eta}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_0^1 G(\xi_i, s)f(s, u(s), u''(s)) ds + \frac{\lambda\eta}{2} \geq$$

$$(\beta - \varepsilon) \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right)(u(s) + |u''(s)|) ds +$$

$$\frac{\eta}{2}(\beta - \varepsilon) \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G(\xi_i, s)(u(s) + |u''(s)|) ds \geq$$

$$(\beta - \varepsilon) \left[\frac{1}{4} \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right) ds +$$

$$\frac{\eta}{8} \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G(\xi_i, s) ds \right] \|u''\|_\infty =$$

$$(\beta - \varepsilon)m \|u\| \geq \|u\|.$$

即

$$\|Tu\| \geq \|u\|, \quad u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2. \tag{7}$$

因此, 由式(5), (7)及定理 3, T 有一个不动点 $u \in K \cap (\bar{\Omega}_2 \setminus \Omega_1)$, 即 BVP(1) 至少有一个正解.

下面利用反证法证明对于足够大的 λ , BVP(1) 没有正解.

假设存在 $0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \dots < \lambda_n < \dots$, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = +\infty$, 使得对于任意的正整数 n , BVP

$$\begin{cases} u^{(4)}(t) = f(t, u(t), u''(t)), & 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = u(1) = u''(0) = 0, \\ u''(1) - \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i u''(\xi_i) = -\lambda_n \end{cases}$$

有一个正解 u_n . 则

$$-u''_n\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_0^1 G\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right)f(s, u_n(s), u''_n(s)) ds +$$

$$\frac{\eta}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_0^1 G(\xi_i, s)f(s, u_n(s), u''_n(s)) ds + \frac{\lambda_n \eta}{2} \geq$$

$$\frac{\lambda_n \eta}{2} \rightarrow +\infty \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

因此

$$\|u_n\| \rightarrow +\infty \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

利用定理 5 条件 1), 选取 $\varepsilon > 0$ 使得

$$(\beta - \varepsilon)m > 1, (\beta - \varepsilon)m > 1 \tag{8}$$

由 $f_\infty = \beta$ 知存在 $\rho > 0$ 使得

$$f(t, x, y) \geq (\beta - \varepsilon)(x + |y|), \quad t \in \left[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right],$$

$$x + |y| \in [\rho, +\infty]. \tag{9}$$

让 n 足够大使得 $\|u_n\| \geq 4\rho$. 由引理 4 知

$$\min_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}]} (-u''_n(t)) \geq \frac{1}{4} \|u_n\| \geq \rho. \tag{10}$$

由式(8), (9)和(10)可知

$$\|u_n\| \geq -u''_n\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \geq$$

$$(\beta - \varepsilon) \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right)(u_n(s) + |u''_n(s)|) ds +$$

$$\frac{\eta}{2}(\beta - \varepsilon) \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G(\xi_i, s)(u_n(s) + |u''_n(s)|) ds \geq$$

$$(\beta - \varepsilon) \left[\frac{1}{4} \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right) ds + \frac{\eta}{8} \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G(\xi_i, s) ds \right] \|u''_n\| =$$

$$(\beta - \varepsilon)m \|u_n\| > \|u_n\|.$$

这是矛盾的.

定理 5 情形 2), 3) 类似可证, 至此完成了定理 5 的证明.

定理 6 如果下列情形之一成立:

- 1) $f_0 = \alpha, f^\infty = \beta$ 且 $\alpha m > 1, \beta M < 1$;
- 2) $f_0 = \alpha, f^\infty = 0$ 且 $\alpha m > 1$;
- 3) $f_0 = +\infty, f^\infty = \beta$ 且 $\beta M < 1$.

其中, $\alpha, \beta \in (0, +\infty)$,

$$M \triangleq 4 \int_0^1 G(s, s) ds + 4\eta \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_0^1 G(\xi_i, s) ds,$$

$$m \triangleq \frac{1}{4} \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right) ds + \frac{\eta}{8} \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G(\xi_i, s) ds.$$

则对于任意的 $\lambda \in (0, +\infty)$, BVP(1) 至少有一个正解.

证明 1) 由于 $\alpha m > 1, \beta M < 1$, 则存在 $\varepsilon > 0$ 使得

$$(\alpha - \varepsilon)m \geq 1, \quad (\beta + \varepsilon)M \leq 1. \quad (11)$$

因 $f_0 = \alpha$, 则存在 $\rho_3 > 0$ 满足

$$f(t, x, y) \geq (\alpha - \varepsilon)(x + |y|), \quad (12)$$

$$t \in \left[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right], (x + |y|) \in [0, \rho_3].$$

令 $\Omega_3 = \left\{u \in E \mid \|u\| < \frac{1}{2}\rho_3\right\}$, 对于 $u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_3$,

有

$$\begin{aligned} & -(Tu)''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_0^1 G\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right) f(s, u(s), u''(s)) ds + \\ & \frac{\eta}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_0^1 G(\xi_i, s) f(s, u(s), u''(s)) ds + \frac{\lambda\eta}{2} \geq \\ & (\alpha - \varepsilon) \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right) (u(s) + |u''(s)|) ds + \\ & \frac{\eta}{2} (\alpha - \varepsilon) \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G(\xi_i, s) (u(s) + |u''(s)|) ds \geq \\ & (\alpha - \varepsilon) \left[\frac{1}{4} \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right) ds + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\eta}{8} \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G(\xi_i, s) ds \right] \|u''\|_{\infty} = \\ & (\alpha - \varepsilon)m \|u\| \geq \|u\|. \end{aligned}$$

也就是

$$\|Tu\| \geq \|u\| \text{ for } u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_3. \quad (13)$$

另一方面, 因为 $f^{\infty} = \beta$, 可以选取 $D > 0$ 使得

$$f(t, x, y) \leq (\beta + \varepsilon)(x + |y|), \quad (14)$$

其中 $t \in [0, 1], (x + |y|) \in [D, +\infty)$. 令

$M^* = \max\{f(t, x, y) : t \in [0, 1], x \in [0, D], y \in [-D, 0]\}$ 则有

$$f(t, x, y) \leq (\beta + \varepsilon)(x + |y|) + M^*. \quad (15)$$

其中 $t \in [0, 1], x \in [0, +\infty), y \in (-\infty, 0]$.

令 $\rho_4 \geq \max\left\{2\rho_3, \frac{M^*}{\beta + \varepsilon}, 4\lambda\eta\right\}$, $u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_4, \Omega_4 = \{u \in E \mid \|u\| < \rho_4\}$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & -(Tu)''(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) f(s, u(s), u''(s)) ds + \\ & \eta \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_0^1 G(\xi_i, s) f(s, u(s), u''(s)) ds + \lambda\eta t \leq \\ & \int_0^1 G(s, s) ((\beta + \varepsilon)(u(s) + |u''(s)|) + M^*) ds + \end{aligned}$$

$$\eta \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_0^1 G(\xi_i, s) ((\beta + \varepsilon)(u(s) + |u''(s)|) + M^*) ds +$$

$$\lambda\eta \leq (2(\beta + \varepsilon) \|u\|_{\infty} + M^*) \left[\int_0^1 G(s, s) ds +$$

$$\eta \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_0^1 G(\xi_i, s) ds \right] + \frac{\rho_4}{4} =$$

$$(2(\beta + \varepsilon) \|u\| + M^*) \frac{M}{4} + \frac{\rho_4}{4} \leq$$

$$\frac{(\beta + \varepsilon)M}{2} \|u\| + \frac{1}{4} \frac{M^*}{\beta + \varepsilon} + \frac{\rho_4}{4} \leq \|u\|.$$

表明

$$\|Tu\| \leq \|u\|, u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_4. \quad (16)$$

由定理 3, T 有一个不动点 u , 即 BVP(1) 至少有一个正解.

类似于 1) 的证明可证 2), 3).

注 1 显然定理 5 和定理 6 中的条件不同于文献[12]中给出的条件, 也就是说, 本文的结果拓展了文献[12]的结论.

定理 7 假设 f 满足以下条件:

(H2) $f^0 = f^{\infty} = 0$, 且存在 $r_1 > 0$ 使得当 $\frac{1}{4}r_1 \leq u(t) \leq r_1$ 时 $f(t, u, u'') \geq (4m)^{-1}r_1$ 成立, 则对于任意的 $\lambda \in (0, +\infty)$, BVP(1) 至少存在两个正解.

证明 由 $f^0 = 0$ 知存在 $\rho_1 \in (0, r_1)$ 使得 $f(t, u, u'') \leq \Lambda_1(u + |u''|), 0 < u + |u''| \leq \rho_1$, 其中 $\Lambda_1 > 0$ 满足 $\Lambda_1 M \leq 1$, 令 $H_1 = \frac{1}{2}\rho_1, \Omega_1 = \{u \in E \mid \|u\| < H_1\}$,

类似于定理 5 的证明, 易得 $\|Tu\| \leq \|u\|$, 因此

$$i(T, K_{H_1}, K) = 1. \quad (17)$$

因 $f^{\infty} = 0$, 利用证明定理 6 的方法, 可选择 $H_2 = \rho_4 > r_1$, 则对于 $u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2$,

$$\Omega_2 = \{u \in E \mid \|u\| < H_2\}, \text{ 有 } \|Tu\| \leq \|u\|.$$

因此

$$i(T, K_{H_2}, K) = 1. \quad (18)$$

如果 $u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_3, \Omega_3 = \{u \in E \mid \|u\| < r_1\}$, 则

$$-(Tu)''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_0^1 G\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right) f(s, u(s), u''(s)) ds +$$

$$\frac{\eta}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_0^1 G(\xi_i, s) f(s, u(s), u''(s)) ds + \frac{\lambda\eta}{2} \geq$$

$$\frac{1}{4m} r_1 \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right) ds + \frac{\eta}{2} 4m^{-1} r_1 \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G(\xi_i, s) ds \geq$$

$$\frac{1}{4m} r_1 \left[\int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right) ds + \frac{\eta}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} G(\xi_i, s) ds \right] =$$

$$\frac{1}{4m}r_1 \cdot 4m = \|u\|.$$

因此

$$i(T, K_{r_1}, K) = 0. \quad (19)$$

所以有

$$i(T, K_{H_2} \setminus \bar{K}_{r_1}, K) = 1, i(T, K_{r_1} \setminus \bar{K}_{H_1}, K) = -1.$$

因而, 利用定理 4 知, BVP(1) 在 K 中有两个正解 u_1 和 u_2 , 且满足

$$0 < \|u_1\| < r_1 < \|u_2\|.$$

证毕.

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Multiple positive solutions for a class of fourth-order m -point boundary value problems

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Abstract This paper is concerned with a class of fourth-order m -point nonhomogeneous boundary value problems. We show that it has at least one or two positive solutions under some assumptions by applying the Guo-Krasnoselskii fixed point theorem and fixed point index theory.

Key words fourth-order boundary value problem; existence; positive solutions; fixed point theorem