

带积分边值条件的分数阶微分方程 解的存在性和唯一性

刘 帅, 贾 梅, 秦小娜

(上海理工大学 理学院, 上海 200093)

摘要: 研究了一类带积分边值条件的分数阶微分方程边值问题解的存在性和唯一性, 并利用 Schauder 不动点定理以及压缩映像原理, 得到了边值问题解的存在性及唯一性结论.

关键词: 积分边值条件; 不动点定理; 存在性和唯一性

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Existence and Uniqueness of Solutions of the Fractional Differential Equation with Integral Boundary Value Conditions

LIU Shuai, JIA Mei, QIN Xiao-na

(College of Science, University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, Shanghai 200093, China)

Abstract: The existence and uniqueness of solutions were studied for a class of fractional differential equations with integral boundary value conditions. The conclusions about the existence and uniqueness of solutions were obtained by using the Schauder fixed point theorem and the Banach contraction principle.

Key words: integral boundary value condition; fixed point theorem; existence and uniqueness

1 问题的提出

在实际的研究中,许多数学和物理学问题都归结为微分方程边值问题,如波动方程等,因此,学者们对微分方程边值问题进行了大量研究,得到了许多有意义的结论^[1-2].近年来,由于分数阶微分方程在化学工程、热弹性力学以及人口动态等问题中得到了很好的应用,受到人们的广泛关注^[2-16].带积

分边界的分数阶微分方程边值问题更是成为最近几年研究的热点问题,并且得到了许多的结论^[4-9].

本文研究在非线性项中含有分数阶导数的带有积分边界条件的边值问题:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D_0^{\lambda} u(t) &= f(t, u(t), D_0^{\alpha} u(t)) \\ \alpha_1 u(0) + \beta_1 u'(0) &= \int_0^1 g_1(s) u(s) ds \\ \alpha_2 u(1) + \beta_2 u'(1) &= \int_0^1 g_2(s) u(s) ds \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

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第一作者: 刘 帅(1987-),女,硕士研究生.研究方向:应用微分方程. E-mail: liushuai871030@163.com

通讯作者: 贾 梅(1963-),女,副教授.研究方向:应用微分方程. E-mail: jiamei-usst@163.com

解的存在性和唯一性,其中, $1 < \lambda \leq 2, 0 < \sigma < 1$ 且 $\lambda - \sigma - 1 > 0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \in \mathbf{R}$, 且 $\delta = \alpha_1 \alpha_2 + \alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta_1 \neq 0, g_1, g_2 \in L_1([0, 1], \mathbf{R}^+), D_{0+}^{\lambda}, D_{0+}^{\sigma}$ 为 Caputo 导数.

在现有文献中,当边值问题(1)中的 $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 1, \beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0, \int_0^1 g_1(s) u(s) ds = \sigma \int_a^\beta u(s) ds, \int_0^1 g_2(s) u(s) ds = \eta \int_\gamma^\delta u(s) ds$, 其中, $0 < \alpha < \beta < \gamma < \delta < 1$, 则边值问题(1)退化为了文献[11]所研究的问题,并且在文献[11]中非线性项不含分数阶导数;当 $\alpha_1 = \beta_2 = 1, \beta_1 = \alpha_2 = 0, g_1(s) = 0, g_2(s) = \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$ 时,退化为文献[12]所研究的问题;当边值条件退变为 $\beta_1 = -\beta, g_1(s) u(s) = g(s, u(s)), g_2(s) u(s) = h(s, u(s))$, 边界条件系数非负时,则退化为文献[13]所研究的问题.

从上面的分析可以看出,带积分边界条件的分数阶微分方程的相关研究成果已经很多,文献[13]对边界条件中系数的符号进行了限制,而本文研究的内容其系数具有任意性,是在文献[13]的基础上进一步的推广,更具有普遍性.

设 $q > \frac{1}{\lambda-1}, f: [0, 1] \times \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, 称 f 是 L_q -Caratheodory 函数,如果 f 满足下列条件:

a. 对一切的 $x, y \in \mathbf{R}, f(\cdot, x, y)$ 是 $[0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 可测函数;

b. 对几乎处处的 $t \in [0, 1], f(t, \cdot, \cdot)$ 是 $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 的连续函数;

c. 对所有的 $r > 0$, 存在 $\varphi_r \in L_q[0, 1]$, 使得对所有的 $|x| \leq r, |y| \leq r$ 和几乎处处的 $t \in [0, 1]$, 都有 $|f(t, x, y)| \leq \varphi_r(t)$.

$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, 如果 $q > \frac{1}{\lambda-1}$, 则 $(\lambda-2)p > -1$.

本文所涉及到的 f 都是 L_q -Caratheodory 函数.

2 预备知识

定义 1^[2] 函数 $y: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 的 α 阶积分定义为

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

对任意的 $\alpha > 0$, 右端积分在 $[0, \infty)$ 上逐点可积.

定义 2^[2] 函数 $y: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 的 α 阶 Caputo

型导数定义为

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

其中, $\alpha > 0, \alpha$ 不为整数, 右端积分在 $[0, \infty)$ 上逐点可积, $n = [\alpha] + 1, [\alpha]$ 为不超过 α 的最大整数. 当 $\alpha > 0, \alpha$ 为整数时, $D_{0+}^{\alpha} y(t) = y^{(\alpha)}(t)$.

引理 1^[3] 阶数为 α 的分数阶微分方程 $D_{0+}^{\alpha} x(t) = 0$ 的一般解为

$$x(t) = c_0 + c_1 t + c_2 t^2 + \cdots + c_{n-1} t^{n-1}$$

其中, $c_i \in \mathbf{R}, i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1, n = \min\{z \in \mathbf{Z}^+ : z \geq \alpha\}$.

记

$$A_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{\alpha_1 t - \beta_1}{\delta} g_1(t) dt$$

$$A_2 = \int_0^1 \frac{\alpha_1 t - \beta_1}{\delta} g_2(t) dt$$

$$B_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{\alpha_2 + \beta_2 - \alpha_2 t}{\delta} g_1(t) dt$$

$$B_2 = \int_0^1 \frac{\alpha_2 + \beta_2 - \alpha_2 t}{\delta} g_2(t) dt$$

$$\omega = 1 - A_2 - B_1 + A_2 B_1 - A_1 B_2$$

引理 2 设 $y \in L_q[0, 1]$, 且 $1 < \lambda \leq 2, 0 < \sigma < 1$, 则当 $\omega \neq 0$ 时, 边值问题

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D_{0+}^{\lambda} u(t) &= y(t) \\ \alpha_1 u(0) + \beta_1 u'(0) &= \int_0^1 g_1(s) u(s) ds \\ \alpha_2 u(1) + \beta_2 u'(1) &= \int_0^1 g_2(s) u(s) ds \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

有唯一解

$$u(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) y(s) ds + \int_0^1 H_1(t, s) \cdot y(s) ds + \int_0^1 H_2(t, s) y(s) ds \quad (3)$$

其中

$$G(t, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{(t-s)^{\lambda-1}}{\Gamma(\lambda)} + \frac{\alpha_2(\beta_1 - \alpha_1 t)}{\delta \Gamma(\lambda)} (1-s)^{\lambda-1}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1 \\ \frac{\alpha_2 \beta_1 - \alpha_1 \alpha_2 t}{\delta \Gamma(\lambda)} (1-s)^{\lambda-1}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$H_1(t, s) = \frac{1}{\delta \omega} \left[\left((\alpha_2(A_2 - 1) + \alpha_1 B_2) \cdot \int_0^1 G(r, s) g_1(r) dr + (\alpha_1(1 - B_1) - \alpha_2 A_1) \cdot \int_0^1 G(r, s) g_2(r) dr \right) t + \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& ((\alpha_2 + \beta_2)(1 - A_2) - \beta_1 B_2) \cdot \\
& \int_0^1 G(r, s) g_1(r) dr + (A_1(\alpha_2 + \beta_2) - \\
& \beta_1(1 - B_1)) \int_0^1 G(r, s) g_2(r) dr \Big] \\
H_2(t, s) = & \frac{\beta_2(1 - s)^{\lambda-2}}{\delta^2 \Gamma(\lambda - 1) \omega} \cdot \\
& \left[\left((\alpha_2(A_2 - 1) + \alpha_1 B_2) \int_0^1 (\beta_1 - \alpha_1 r) g_1(r) dr + \right. \right. \\
& (\alpha_1(1 - B_1) - \alpha_2 A_1) \int_0^1 (\beta_1 - \alpha_1 r) g_2(r) dr - \\
& \alpha_1 \delta \omega) t + \left(\delta \beta_1 \omega + ((\alpha_2 + \beta_2)(1 - A_2) - \beta_1 B_2) \cdot \right. \\
& \left. \int_0^1 (\beta_1 - \alpha_1 r) g_1(r) dr + (A_1(\alpha_2 + \beta_2) - \right. \\
& \left. \left. \beta_1(1 - B_1)) \int_0^1 (\beta_1 - \alpha_1 r) g_2(r) dr \right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

证明 由 $D_0^+ u(t) = y(t)$, 可得

$$u(t) = I_0^+ y(t) + c_1 + c_2 t$$

$$u'(t) = I_0^{\lambda-1} y(t) + c_2$$

将边界条件代入上式, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
c_1 = & \frac{1}{\delta} \left[(\alpha_2 + \beta_2) \int_0^1 g_1(s) u(s) ds - \beta_1 \int_0^1 g_2(s) \cdot \right. \\
& \left. u(s) ds + \alpha_2 \beta_1 I_0^+ y(1) + \beta_1 \beta_2 I_0^{\lambda-1} y(1) \right] \\
c_2 = & \frac{1}{\delta} \left[-\alpha_2 \int_0^1 g_1(s) u(s) ds + \alpha_1 \int_0^1 g_2(s) \cdot \right. \\
& \left. u(s) ds - \alpha_1 \alpha_2 I_0^+ y(1) - \alpha_1 \beta_2 I_0^{\lambda-1} y(1) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
u(t) = & \frac{1}{\Gamma(\lambda)} \int_0^t (t - s)^{\lambda-1} y(s) ds + \\
& \frac{\alpha_2(\beta_1 - \alpha_1 t)}{\delta \Gamma(\lambda)} \cdot \\
& \int_0^1 (1 - s)^{\lambda-1} y(s) ds + \frac{\beta_2(\beta_1 - \alpha_1 t)}{\delta \Gamma(\lambda - 1)} \cdot \\
& \int_0^1 (1 - s)^{\lambda-2} y(s) ds + \frac{\alpha_2 + \beta_2 - \alpha_2 t}{\delta} \cdot \\
& \int_0^1 g_1(s) u(s) ds + \frac{\alpha_1 t - \beta_1}{\delta} \int_0^1 g_2(s) u(s) ds
\end{aligned}$$

令 $G_1(t, s) = G(t, s) + G_2(t, s)$, 其中,

$$G_2(t, s) = \frac{\beta_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_1 \beta_2 t}{\delta \Gamma(\lambda - 1)} (1 - s)^{\lambda-2}.$$

整理得

$$u(t) = \int_0^1 G_1(t, s) y(s) ds + \frac{\alpha_2 + \beta_2 - \alpha_2 t}{\delta} \cdot$$

$$\int_0^1 g_1(s) u(s) ds + \frac{\alpha_1 t - \beta_1}{\delta} \int_0^1 g_2(s) u(s) ds$$

上式两端分别乘以 $g_1(t), g_2(t)$, 并从 $0 \sim 1$ 积分, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^1 g_1(s) u(s) ds = & \frac{1}{\omega} \left((1 - A_2) \cdot \right. \\
& \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 G_1(r, s) g_1(r) dr \right) y(s) ds + \\
& A_1 \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 G_1(r, s) g_2(r) dr \right) y(s) ds \Big) \\
\int_0^1 g_2(s) u(s) ds = & \frac{1}{\omega} \left[B_2 \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 G_1(r, s) \cdot \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. g_1(r) dr \right) y(s) ds + (1 - B_1) \cdot \right. \\
& \left. \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 G_1(r, s) g_2(r) dr \right) y(s) ds \right]
\end{aligned}$$

经整理可得边值问题(2)的唯一解为式(3)形式.

以下假设 $\omega \neq 0$.

由式(3)可得

$$\begin{aligned}
D_0^+ u(t) = & \int_0^1 G_\sigma(t, s) y(s) ds + \int_0^1 H_{\sigma 1}(t, s) \cdot \\
& y(s) ds + \int_0^1 H_{\sigma 2}(t, s) y(s) ds
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$G_\sigma(t, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{(t - s)^{\lambda-\sigma-1}}{\Gamma(\lambda - \sigma)} - \frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 t^{1-\sigma} (1 - s)^{\lambda-1}}{\delta \Gamma(2 - \sigma) \Gamma(\lambda)}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1 \\ -\frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 t^{1-\sigma} (1 - s)^{\lambda-1}}{\delta \Gamma(2 - \sigma) \Gamma(\lambda)}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H_{\sigma 1}(t, s) = & \frac{t^{1-\sigma}}{\delta \Gamma(2 - \sigma) \omega} \left((\alpha_2(A_2 - 1) + \alpha_1 B_2) \cdot \right. \\
& \int_0^1 G(r, s) g_1(r) dr + (\alpha_1(1 - B_1) - \alpha_2 A_1) \cdot \\
& \left. \int_0^1 G(r, s) g_2(r) dr \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H_{\sigma 2}(t, s) = & \frac{\beta_2 t^{1-\sigma} (1 - s)^{\lambda-2}}{\delta^2 \Gamma(2 - \sigma) \Gamma(\lambda - 1) \omega} \left((\alpha_2(A_2 - 1) + \right. \\
& \alpha_1 B_2) \int_0^1 (\beta_1 - \alpha_1 r) g_1(r) dr + (\alpha_1(1 - B_1) - \\
& \left. \alpha_2 A_1) \int_0^1 (\beta_1 - \alpha_1 r) g_2(r) dr - \alpha_1 \delta \omega \right)
\end{aligned}$$

引理 3 $G, G_\sigma, H_1, H_{\sigma 1}$ 在 $t, s \in [0, 1]$ 上是连续且有界的.

借助引理 3 的结论, 为研究问题方便起见, 作如

下记号:

$$M = \max_{t,s \in [0,1]} |G(t,s)|, M_\sigma = \max_{t,s \in [0,1]} |G_\sigma(t,s)|$$

$$\rho_1 = \int_0^1 g_1(r)dr, \quad \rho_2 = \int_0^1 rg_1(r)dr$$

$$\rho_3 = \int_0^1 g_2(r)dr, \quad \rho_4 = \int_0^1 rg_2(r)dr$$

$$N_1 = \frac{1}{|\delta\omega|} [M\rho_1(|\alpha_2(A_2 - 1) + \alpha_1 B_2| +$$

$$|(\alpha_2 + \beta_2)(1 - A_2) - \beta_1 B_2|) +$$

$$M\rho_3(|\alpha_1(1 - B_1) - \alpha_2 A_1| +$$

$$|A_1(\alpha_2 + \beta_2) - \beta_1(1 - B_1)|)]$$

$$N_2 = \frac{|\beta_2|}{\delta^2 \Gamma(\lambda - 1) |\omega|} [(|\alpha_2(A_2 - 1) + \alpha_1 B_2| +$$

$$|(\alpha_2 + \beta_2)(1 - A_2) - \beta_1 B_2|) |\beta_1 \rho_1 - \alpha_1 \rho_2| +$$

$$(|\alpha_1(1 - B_1) - \alpha_2 A_1| + |A_1(\alpha_2 + \beta_2) -$$

$$\beta_1(1 - B_1)|) |\beta_1 \rho_3 - \alpha_1 \rho_4| +$$

$$(|\delta\alpha_1| + |\delta\beta_1|) |\omega|]$$

$$N_{\sigma 1} = \frac{M}{\Gamma(2 - \sigma) |\delta\omega|} (|\alpha_2(A_2 - 1) +$$

$$\alpha_1 B_2| \rho_1 + |\alpha_1(1 - B_1) - \alpha_2 A_1| \rho_3)$$

$$N_{\sigma 2} = \frac{|\beta_2|}{\delta^2 \Gamma(2 - \sigma) \Gamma(\lambda - 1) |\omega|} (|\alpha_2(A_2 - 1) +$$

$$\alpha_1 B_2|) (\beta_1 \rho_1 - \alpha_1 \rho_2) + |(\alpha_1(1 - B_1) -$$

$$\alpha_2 A_1) (\beta_1 \rho_3 - \alpha_1 \rho_4) + |\alpha_1 \delta\omega|)$$

记 $X = \{u | u \in C[0,1], D_0^+ u \in C[0,1]\}$, 定义

范数 $\|u\| = \max\{\max_{t \in [0,1]} |u(t)|, \max_{t \in [0,1]} |D_0^+ u(t)|\}$,

则 X 为 Banach 空间.

定义算子 $T: X \rightarrow X$,

$$Tu(t) = \int_0^1 G(t,s)f(s,u(s),D_0^+ u(s))ds +$$

$$\int_0^1 H_1(t,s)f(s,u(s),D_0^+ u(s))ds +$$

$$\int_0^1 H_2(t,s)f(s,u(s),D_0^+ u(s))ds$$

则

$$D_0^+ Tu(t) = \int_0^1 G_\sigma(t,s)f(s,u(s),D_0^+ u(s))ds +$$

$$\int_0^1 H_{\sigma 1}(t,s)f(s,u(s),D_0^+ u(s))ds +$$

$$\int_0^1 H_{\sigma 2}(t,s)f(s,u(s),D_0^+ u(s))ds$$

引理 4 设 f 是 L_q -Caratheodory 函数, 则 $T: X \rightarrow X$ 是全连续的.

证明 a. T 为连续的.

设 $\{u_n\} \subset X, u \in X$, 满足当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\|u_n - u\| \rightarrow 0$. 因此, 对 a.e. $s \in [0,1]$, 有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(s, u_n(s), D_0^+ u_n(s)) = f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))$$

且存在 $r > 0$, 使得 $\|u_n\| \leq r, \|u\| \leq r$, 因此, 对任意的 $s \in [0,1]$, $|u_n(s)| \leq r, |D_0^+ u_n(s)| \leq r$, 此时存在 $\varphi_r \in L_q[0,1]$, 对 a.e. $s \in [0,1]$, 有

$$|f(s, u_n(s), D_0^+ u_n(s))| \leq \varphi_r(s)$$

结合 Hölder 不等式, 可得

$$\int_0^1 (1-s)^{\lambda-2} \varphi_r(s) ds \leq \left(\int_0^1 (1-s)^{(\lambda-2)p} ds \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot$$

$$\left(\int_0^1 (\varphi_r(s))^q ds \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} = ((\lambda-2)p+1)^{-\frac{1}{p}} \|\varphi_r\|_{L_q}$$

因此, 对任意的 $t \in [0,1]$,

$$\left| \int_0^1 H_2(t,s)f(s, u_n(s), D_0^+ u_n(s))ds \right| < \infty$$

$$\left| \int_0^1 H_{\sigma 2}(t,s)f(s, u_n(s), D_0^+ u_n(s))ds \right| < \infty$$

注意到引理 3, 由勒贝格控制收敛定理得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Tu_n(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\int_0^1 G(t,s)f(s, u_n(s),$$

$$D_0^+ u_n(s))ds + \int_0^1 H_1(t,s)f(s, u_n(s),$$

$$D_0^+ u_n(s))ds +$$

$$\int_0^1 H_2(t,s)f(s, u_n(s), D_0^+ u_n(s))ds \right] =$$

$$\int_0^1 G(t,s)f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))ds +$$

$$\int_0^1 H_1(t,s)f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))ds +$$

$$\int_0^1 H_2(t,s)f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))ds$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} D_0^+ Tu_n(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\int_0^1 G_\sigma(t,s)f(s, u_n(s),$$

$$D_0^+ u_n(s))ds + \int_0^1 H_{\sigma 1}(t,s)f(s, u_n(s),$$

$$D_0^+ u_n(s))ds +$$

$$\int_0^1 H_{\sigma 2}(t,s)f(s, u_n(s), D_0^+ u_n(s))ds \right] =$$

$$\int_0^1 G_\sigma(t,s)f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))ds +$$

$$\int_0^1 H_{\sigma 1}(t,s)f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))ds +$$

$$\int_0^1 H_{\sigma 2}(t,s)f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))ds$$

所以, $\|Tu_n - Tu\| \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$. 故 $T: X \rightarrow X$ 是连续的.

b. $T: X \rightarrow X$ 是相对紧的.

设 $\Omega \subset X$ 是任一有界集, 则存在 $r > 0$, 使得当

$u \in \Omega$ 时,有 $\|u\| \leq r$. 因此,对任意的 $s \in [0, 1]$,
 $|u(s)| \leq r$, $|D_0^{\sigma^+} u(s)| \leq r$, 故存在 $\varphi_r \in L_q[0, 1]$, 使得对任意的 $u \in \Omega$, 有

$$|f(s, u(s), D_0^{\sigma^+} u(s))| \leq \varphi_r(s), \text{ a.e. } s \in [0, 1]$$

结合式(4),可得

$$\begin{aligned} |Tu(t)| &\leq \int_0^1 |G(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), \\ &D_0^{\sigma^+} u(s))| ds + \int_0^1 |H_1(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), \\ &D_0^{\sigma^+} u(s))| ds + \int_0^1 |H_2(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), \\ &D_0^{\sigma^+} u(s))| ds \leq M \|\varphi_r\|_{L_q} + N_1 \|\varphi_r\|_{L_q} + \\ &N_2(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}} \|\varphi_r\|_{L_q} \leq \\ &(M + N_1 + N_2(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}}) \|\varphi_r\|_{L_q} \end{aligned}$$

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned} |D_0^{\sigma^+} Tu(t)| &\leq \int_0^1 |G_{\sigma}(t, s)| \cdot \\ &|f(s, u(s), D_0^{\sigma^+} u(s))| ds + \\ &\int_0^1 |H_{\sigma_1}(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^{\sigma^+} u(s))| ds + \\ &\int_0^1 |H_{\sigma_2}(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^{\sigma^+} u(s))| ds \leq \\ &(M_{\sigma} + N_{\sigma_1} + N_{\sigma_2}(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}}) \|\varphi_r\|_{L_q} \end{aligned}$$

所以, $T(\Omega)$ 是一致有界的. 记

$$Q = |\beta_2| (|(\alpha_2(A_2 - 1) + \alpha_1 B_2)(\beta_1 \rho_1 - \alpha_1 \rho_2)| +$$

$$|(\alpha_1(1 - B_1) - \alpha_2 A_1)(\beta_1 \rho_3 - \alpha_1 \rho_4)| + |\delta \alpha_1 \omega|)$$

由于 $G, G_{\sigma}, H_1, H_{\sigma_1}$ 在 $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ 上连续,
 所以, 必一致连续. 因此, 对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在

$$0 < \delta_1 < \min \left\{ \frac{\delta^2 \Gamma(\lambda - 1) |\omega| \varepsilon}{3Q((\lambda - 2)p + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}} \|\varphi_r\|_{L_q}}, \right. \\ \left. \frac{\varepsilon}{3N_{\sigma_2}((\lambda - 2)p + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}} \|\varphi_r\|_{L_q}} \right\}$$

当 $t_1, t_2, s \in [0, 1]$ 且 $|t_1 - t_2| < \delta_1$ 时, 有

$$|G_1(t_2, s) - G_1(t_1, s)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3 \|\varphi_r\|_{L_q}}$$

$$|G_{\sigma}(t_2, s) - G_{\sigma}(t_1, s)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3 \|\varphi_r\|_{L_q}}$$

$$|H_1(t_2, s) - H_1(t_1, s)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3 \|\varphi_r\|_{L_q}}$$

$$|H_{\sigma_1}(t_2, s) - H_{\sigma_1}(t_1, s)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3 \|\varphi_r\|_{L_q}}$$

$$|t_1^{1-\sigma} - t_2^{1-\sigma}| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3N_{\sigma_2}((\lambda - 2)p + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}} \|\varphi_r\|_{L_q}}$$

则任取 $u \in \Omega$, $t_1 < t_2$, $s \in [0, 1]$, 结合式(4)可得

$$\begin{aligned} |Tu(t_2) - Tu(t_1)| &\leq \int_0^1 |G(t_2, s) - G(t_1, s)| \cdot \\ &|f(s, u(s), D_0^{\sigma^+} u(s))| ds + \\ &\int_0^1 |H_1(t_2, s) - H_1(t_1, s)| \cdot \\ &|f(s, u(s), D_0^{\sigma^+} u(s))| ds + \\ &\int_0^1 |H_2(t_2, s) - H_2(t_1, s)| \cdot \\ &|f(s, u(s), D_0^{\sigma^+} u(s))| ds < \\ &\frac{2\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\delta^2 \Gamma(\lambda - 1) |\omega| \varepsilon}{3Q((\lambda - 2)p + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}} \|\varphi_r\|_{L_q}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{Q}{\delta^2 \Gamma(\lambda - 1) |\omega|} (1 - s)^{\lambda-2} \varphi_r(s) ds < \varepsilon$$

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned} |D_0^{\sigma^+} Tu(t_2) - D_0^{\sigma^+} Tu(t_1)| &\leq \int_0^1 |G_{\sigma}(t_2, s) - \\ &G_{\sigma}(t_1, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^{\sigma^+} u(s))| ds + \\ &\int_0^1 |H_{\sigma_1}(t_2, s) - H_{\sigma_1}(t_1, s)| \cdot \\ &|f(s, u(s), D_0^{\sigma^+} u(s))| ds + \\ &\int_0^1 |H_{\sigma_2}(t_2, s) - H_{\sigma_2}(t_1, s)| \cdot \\ &|f(s, u(s), D_0^{\sigma^+} u(s))| ds < \\ &\frac{2\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3N_{\sigma_2}((\lambda - 2)p + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}} \|\varphi_r\|_{L_q}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^1 N_{\sigma_2} (1 - s)^{\lambda-2} \varphi_r(s) ds < \varepsilon$$

故当 $|t_2 - t_1| < \delta_1$ 时, $\|Tu(t_2) - Tu(t_1)\| < \varepsilon$,
 $T(\Omega)$ 即等度连续.

由 Ascoli-Arzelà 定理可知, T 相对紧.

综上所述, $T: X \rightarrow X$ 是全连续的.

3 解的存在性定理

假设: (H_1) 存在函数 $p_1, p_2, p_3 \in L_q([0, 1], \mathbf{R}^+)$, 使得当 $t \in [0, 1], x, y \in \mathbf{R}$ 时, 有

$$|f(t, x, y)| \leq p_1(t) + p_2(t) |x| + p_3(t) |y|$$

(H_2) 存在函数 $p_1, p_2, p_3 \in L_q([0, 1], \mathbf{R}^+)$,
 $0 < \kappa < 1$, 使得当 $t \in [0, 1], x, y \in \mathbf{R}$ 时, 有

$$|f(t, x, y)| \leq p_1(t) + p_2(t) |x|^{\kappa} + p_3(t) |y|^{\kappa}$$

(H_3) 存在函数 $p_2, p_3 \in L_q([0, 1], \mathbf{R}^+)$, $\kappa > 1$, 使得当 $t \in [0, 1], x, y \in \mathbf{R}$ 时, 有

$$|f(t, x, y)| \leq p_2(t) |x|^{\kappa} + p_3(t) |y|^{\kappa}$$

记 $p_1^* = \|p_1\|_{L_q}$, $p_2^* = \|p_2\|_{L_q}$, $p_3^* = \|p_3\|_{L_q}$.

定理 1 设 f 是 L_q -Caratheodory 函数, 且满

足 (H_1) ,若

$$(M + N_1 + N_2(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}})(p_2^* + p_3^*) < 1$$

$$(M_\sigma + N_{\sigma 1} + N_{\sigma 2}(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}})(p_2^* + p_3^*) < 1$$

则边值问题(1)在 X 中至少存在 1 个有界解.

证明 取

$$r \geq \max \left\{ \frac{(M + N_1 + N_2(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}})p_1^*}{1 - (M + N_1 + N_2(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}})(p_2^* + p_3^*)}, \right. \\ \left. \frac{(M_\sigma + N_{\sigma 1} + N_{\sigma 2}(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}})p_1^*}{1 - (M_\sigma + N_{\sigma 1} + N_{\sigma 2}(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}})(p_2^* + p_3^*)} \right\}$$

考虑 $B_r = \{u \in X: \|u\| \leq r\}$, 有

$$|Tu(t)| \leq \int_0^1 |G(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))| ds + \\ D_0^+ u(s) | ds + \\ \int_0^1 |H_1(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))| ds + \\ \int_0^1 |H_2(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))| ds \leq \\ (M + N_1 + N_2(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}}) \cdot \\ (p_1^* + p_2^* r + p_3^* r) \leq r$$

$$|D_0^+ Tu(t)| \leq \int_0^1 |G_\sigma(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))| ds + \\ D_0^+ u(s) | ds + \\ \int_0^1 |H_{\sigma 1}(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))| ds + \\ \int_0^1 |H_{\sigma 2}(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))| ds \leq \\ (M_\sigma + N_{\sigma 1} + N_{\sigma 2}(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}}) \cdot \\ (p_1^* + p_2^* r + p_3^* r) \leq r$$

所以, $\|Tu\| \leq r$. 故有 $T(B_r) \subset B_r$.

由引理 4 可知, T 为全连续的. 根据 Schauder 不动点定理可知, T 在 B_r 中至少存在 1 个不动点.

故边值问题(1)在 X 中至少存在 1 个有界解.

定理 2 设 f 是 L_q -Caratheodory 函数, 且满足 (H_2) , 则边值问题(1)在 X 中至少存在 1 个有界解.

证明 取

$$r \geq \max \left\{ 2(M + N_1 + N_2(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}})p_1^*, \right. \\ 2(M_\sigma + N_{\sigma 1} + N_{\sigma 2}(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}})p_1^*, \\ (2(M_\sigma + N_{\sigma 1} + N_{\sigma 2}(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}}) \cdot \\ (p_2^* + p_3^*))^{\frac{1}{1-\kappa}}, \\ (2(M + N_1 + N_2(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}}) \cdot \\ (p_2^* + p_3^*))^{\frac{1}{1-\kappa}} \left. \right\}$$

考虑 $B_r = \{u \in X: \|u\| \leq r\}$, 有

$$|Tu(t)| \leq \int_0^1 |G(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))| ds + \\ D_0^+ u(s) | ds + \\ \int_0^1 |H_1(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))| ds + \\ \int_0^1 |H_2(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))| ds \leq \\ (M + N_1 + N_2(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}}) \cdot \\ (p_1^* + p_2^* r^\kappa + p_3^* r^\kappa) \leq r \\ |D_0^+ Tu(t)| \leq \int_0^1 |G_\sigma(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))| ds + \\ D_0^+ u(s) | ds + \\ \int_0^1 |H_{\sigma 1}(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))| ds + \\ \int_0^1 |H_{\sigma 2}(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))| ds \leq \\ (M_\sigma + N_{\sigma 1} + N_{\sigma 2}(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}}) \cdot \\ (p_1^* + p_1^* r^\kappa + p_3^* r^\kappa) \leq r$$

所以, $\|Tu\| \leq r$. 故有 $T(B_r) \subset B_r$.

由引理 4 可知, T 为全连续的. 根据 Schauder 不动点定理可知, T 在 B_r 中至少存在 1 个不动点.

故边值问题(1)在 X 中至少存在 1 个有界解.

定理 3 设 f 是 L_q -Caratheodory 函数, 且满足 (H_3) , 则边值问题(1)在 X 中至少存在 1 个有界解.

证明 取

$$0 < r \leq \min \left\{ \left[(M + N_1 + N_2(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}}) \cdot \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. (p_2^* + p_3^*) \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\kappa}}, \right. \\ \left[(M_\sigma + N_{\sigma 1} + N_{\sigma 2}(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}}) \cdot \right. \\ \left. (p_2^* + p_3^*) \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\kappa}} \left. \right\}$$

考虑 $B_r = \{u \in X: \|u\| \leq r\}$, 有

$$|Tu(t)| \leq \int_0^1 |G(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))| ds + \\ D_0^+ u(s) | ds + \\ \int_0^1 |H_1(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))| ds + \\ \int_0^1 |H_2(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))| ds \leq \\ (M + N_1 + N_2(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}}) \cdot \\ (p_2^* r^\kappa + p_3^* r^\kappa) \leq r, \\ |D_0^+ Tu(t)| \leq \int_0^1 |G_\sigma(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))| ds + \\ D_0^+ u(s) | ds + \\ \int_0^1 |H_{\sigma 1}(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^+ u(s))| ds +$$

$$\int_0^1 |H_{\sigma 2}(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^{\sigma+} u(s))| ds \leqslant (M_{\sigma} + N_{\sigma 1} + N_{\sigma 2}(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}}) \cdot (p_2^* r^{\kappa} + p_3^* r^{\kappa}) \leqslant r$$

所以, $\|Tu\| \leqslant r$. 故有 $T(B_r) \subset B_r$.

由引理 4 可知, T 为全连续的. 根据 Schauder 不动点定理可知, T 在 B_r 中至少存在 1 个不动点.

故边值问题(1)在 X 中至少存在 1 个有界解.

4 解的唯一性定理

记 $\gamma = \max\{(M + N_1 + N_2(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}}), (M_{\sigma} + N_{\sigma 1} + N_{\sigma 2}(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}})\}(h_1^* + h_2^*)$, 其中, $h_1^* = \|h_1\|_{L_q}$, $h_2^* = \|h_2\|_{L_q}$. 记

(H₄) 存在函数 $h_1, h_2 \in L_q([0, 1], \mathbf{R}^+)$, 使得对所有的 $x, y, \bar{x}, \bar{y} \in \mathbf{R}$ 及 $t \in [0, 1]$ 有

$$|f(t, x, \bar{x}) - f(t, y, \bar{y})| \leqslant h_1(t)|x - y| + h_2(t)|\bar{x} - \bar{y}|$$

定理 4 若(H₄)成立, 且 $0 < \gamma < 1$, 则边值问题(1)有唯一解.

证明 任取 $u, v \in X$, 对 $t \in [0, 1]$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} |Tu(t) - Tv(t)| &\leqslant \int_0^1 |G(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^{\sigma+} u(s)) - f(s, v(s), D_0^{\sigma+} v(s))| ds + \\ &\int_0^1 |H_1(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^{\sigma+} u(s)) - f(s, v(s), D_0^{\sigma+} v(s))| ds + \\ &\int_0^1 |H_2(t, s)| |f(s, u(s), D_0^{\sigma+} u(s)) - f(s, v(s), D_0^{\sigma+} v(s))| ds \leqslant ((M + N_1)(h_1^* + h_2^*) + \\ &\int_0^1 N_2(1-s)^{\lambda-2}(h_1(s) + h_2(s))ds) \cdot \\ \|u - v\| &\leqslant (M + N_1 + N_2(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}}) \cdot (h_1^* + h_2^*) \|u - v\| \end{aligned}$$

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned} |D_0^{\sigma+} Tu(t) - D_0^{\sigma+} Tv(t)| &\leqslant \int_0^1 |G_{\sigma}(t, s)| \cdot \\ &|f(s, u(s), D_0^{\sigma+} u(s)) - f(s, v(s), D_0^{\sigma+} v(s))| ds + \int_0^1 |H_{\sigma 1}(t, s)| \cdot \\ &|f(s, u(s), D_0^{\sigma+} u(s)) - f(s, v(s), D_0^{\sigma+} v(s))| ds + \int_0^1 |H_{\sigma 2}(t, s)| \cdot \\ &|f(s, u(s), D_0^{\sigma+} u(s)) - f(s, v(s), D_0^{\sigma+} v(s))| ds \leqslant ((M + N_1)(h_1^* + h_2^*) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^1 N_{\sigma 2}(1-s)^{\lambda-2}(h_1(s) + h_2(s))ds) \|u - v\| \leqslant (M_{\sigma} + N_{\sigma 1} + N_{\sigma 2}(p(\lambda - 2) + 1)^{-\frac{1}{p}}) \cdot (h_1^* + h_2^*) \|u - v\|$$

所以, $\|Tu - Tv\| \leqslant \gamma \|u - v\|$, 由于 $0 < \gamma < 1$, 根据压缩映像原理可知, T 在 X 中存在唯一不动点.

故边值问题(1)在 X 中有唯一解.

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这种不变量在各自的经济系统有独立的对称变换,但通过特定的“联络”^[6],可以传递到对方.

本文论证了 GDP(以效用测度的劳动价值量)是商品经济最基本的不变量,由此可以进一步演绎出机会成本的守恒,以及机会成本不等式的“补偿势”,从而可以引进商品经济系统的“补偿场”(C场)^[1].

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