

含左右分数导数的时滞微分方程解的存在性和唯一性

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摘要: 研究了一类含左右 Caputo 分数导数的时滞微分方程 Riemann-Stieltjes 积分边值问题。通过构建单调迭代序列并利用上下解方法得到了边值问题解的存在性与唯一性定理。最后给出实例以说明本文的主要结论的适用性。

关键词: 分数阶微分方程; 分数阶左右导数; Riemann-Stieltjes 积分; 时滞; Caputo 导数; 上下解

中图分类号: O 175.8

文献标志码: A

Existence and uniqueness of solutions for delay differential equations with left and right fractional derivatives

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Abstract: A class of Riemann-Stieltjes integral boundary value problems for delay differential equations with Caputo left and right fractional derivatives was studied. The existence and uniqueness of solutions for the boundary value problems were obtained by constructing the monotone iterative sequences and using the method of upper and lower solutions. Finally, an example was given to illustrate the main conclusions.

Keywords: fractional differential equation; fractional left and right derivative; Riemann-Stieltjes integral; time delay; Caputo derivative; upper and lower solutions

1 问题的提出

由于分数阶微积分在物理学、生态学、经济学等学科中具有广泛的应用, 国内外学者对相关问题进行了大量的研究^[1-8]。与经典的整数阶微积

分不同, 分数阶导数与积分需要考虑左右不同的定义, 而目前对同时包含左右两个不同分数导数的微分方程的研究较少^[9-11]。在现代工程技术与科学研究中, 时滞对状态的影响往往是不容忽视的, 因此, 时滞微分方程的理论研究受到人们的

收稿日期: 2019-07-25

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目 (11171220)

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重视^[12-14]。

现研究一类含左右分数导数的时滞微分方程

$${}_t^C D_1^\alpha ({}_0^C D_t^\beta u(t)) = f(t, u(t), u(t-\tau)), t \in [0, 1] \quad (1)$$

满足积分边界条件

$$\begin{cases} ({}_0^C D_t^\beta u(1))' = 0, {}_0^C D_t^\beta u(0) = \int_0^1 g_1(s, u(s)) d\Lambda_1(s) \\ u'(t) = \varphi(t), t \in [-\tau, 0], u(1) = \int_0^1 g_2(s, u(s)) d\Lambda_2(s) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

解的存在性和唯一性。其中, $1 < \alpha, \beta \leq 2; \tau > 0$, 且 α, β, τ 为常数; ${}_0^C D_t^\beta, {}_t^C D_1^\alpha$ 分别为 Caputo 左、右导数; $f: [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, g_i: [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} (i = 1, 2), \varphi: [-\tau, 0] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 是连续函数, 且 $\varphi(0) = 0; \int_0^1 g_i(s, u(s)) d\Lambda_i(s)$ 为 Riemann-Stieltjes 积分, 且 $\Lambda_i (i = 1, 2)$ 是单调递增函数, 记 $L_i = \Lambda_i(1) - \Lambda_i(0), i = 1, 2$ 。

有关分数阶微积分的概念与基本性质参见文献[7-8]。本文的目的是建立一类含左右 Caputo 分数导数的时滞微分方程积分边值问题(1), (2)解的存在性和唯一性定理。由于 Riemann-Stieltjes 积分是 Riemann 积分的推广, Riemann-Stieltjes 积分边值问题以两点、多点以及一般的 Riemann 积分边值问题为特例, 因此, 本文所研究的问题更具有一般性。本文所研究的方程在非线性项中包含了状态时滞项, 该时滞项在分析系统的稳定程度和性能方面具有重要的作用, 某些情况下即使时滞很小也能给系统带来严重的影响。同时含有左右分数阶导数的微分方程在许多领域都有应用, 如变分原理、分数阶 Lagrange 方程的极值问题、分数阶导数泛函的最优控制理论及哈密顿力学等。在文献[15-16]中, 作者提出了一种用分数阶导数研究 Euler-Lagrange 方程的方法, 显示出分数阶微分方程在研究力学时所具有的优势。

2 预备知识

引理 1 设 $h \in C[0, 1], a, b$ 为常数, 线性分数阶微分方程非齐次边值问题

$$\begin{cases} {}_t^C D_1^\alpha ({}_0^C D_t^\beta u(t)) = h(t), t \in [0, 1] \\ ({}_0^C D_t^\beta u(1))' = 0, {}_0^C D_t^\beta u(0) = b \\ u'(0) = 0, u(1) = a \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

存在唯一解 $u = u(t)$ 。

$$u(t) = a - \int_0^1 G_0(t, s) \left(b - \int_0^1 G_1(s, r) h(r) dr \right) ds \quad (4)$$

并且

$${}_0^C D_t^\beta u(t) = b - \int_0^1 G_1(t, s) h(s) ds \quad (5)$$

其中,

$$G_0(t, s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \begin{cases} (1-s)^{\beta-1} - (t-s)^{\beta-1}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1 \\ (1-s)^{\beta-1}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

$$G_1(t, s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \begin{cases} s^{\alpha-1}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1 \\ s^{\alpha-1} - (s-t)^{\alpha-1}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

证明 令 ${}_0^C D_t^\beta u(t) = v(t)$, 则边值问题(3)可转化为下面的 2 个边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} {}_0^C D_t^\beta u(t) = v(t), t \in [0, 1] \\ u(1) = a, u'(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{cases} {}_t^C D_1^\alpha v(t) = h(t), t \in [0, 1] \\ v(0) = b, v'(1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

由分数阶导数的性质可得 ${}_t^C D_1^\alpha v(t) = h(t)$ 的通解为

$$v(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_t^1 (s-t)^{\alpha-1} h(s) ds + c_0 + c_1 t, c_i \in \mathbb{R}, i = 1, 2$$

由边界 $v(0) = b, v'(1) = 0$, 可得

$$c_1 = 0, c_0 = b - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 s^{\alpha-1} h(s) ds$$

所以, 边值问题(9)有解

$$\begin{aligned} v(t) &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_t^1 (s-t)^{\alpha-1} h(s) ds + b - \\ &\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 s^{\alpha-1} h(s) ds = b - \int_0^1 G_1(t, s) h(s) ds \end{aligned}$$

同理, 可得边值问题(8)的解

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\beta-1} v(s) ds + a - \\ &\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^1 (1-s)^{\beta-1} v(s) ds = a - \int_0^1 G_0(t, s) v(s) ds \end{aligned}$$

因此, 边值问题(3)有解 $u = u(t)$, 并且为式(4)的形式。

反之, 容易证明, 若 $u = u(t)$ 满足式(4), 则 $u = u(t)$ 满足式(3)。

由式(6)和式(7)可得引理 2。

引理 2 对任意给定的 $(t, s) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$, $G_0(t, s) \geq 0, G_1(t, s) \geq 0$, 且 $G_0(t, s), G_1(t, s)$ 在 $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ 上连续。

3 边值问题的上下解方法

记 $E = C[-\tau, 1]$, 取范数 $\|u\| = \max_{-\tau \leq t \leq 1} |u(t)|$, 则 $(E, \|\cdot\|)$ 是 Banach 空间。设 $x, y \in E$, 若对任意 $t \in [-\tau, 1]$, 都有 $x(t) \leq y(t)$, 则记 $x \leq y$ 。

定义 1 若 $u \in C[-\tau, 1]$ 满足条件

$$\begin{cases} {}^C D_1^\alpha ({}_0^C D_t^\beta u(t)) \leq (\geq) f(t, u(t), u(t-\tau)), t \in [0, 1] \\ ({}_0^C D_t^\beta u(1))' = 0, {}^C D_t^\beta u(0) \geq (\leq) \int_0^1 g_1(s, u(s)) d\Lambda_1(s) \\ u'(t) = \varphi(t), t \in [-\tau, 0], u(1) \leq (\geq) \int_0^1 g_2(s, u(s)) d\Lambda_2(s) \end{cases}$$

则称 $u = u(t)$ 是边值问题 (1), (2) 的下 (上) 解。

假设:

(H1) 设 $f \in C([0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R})$, 对任意 $t \in [0, 1]$,

及 $x_1 \leq x_2, y_1 \leq y_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ 时, 有

$$f(t, x_1, y_1) \leq f(t, x_2, y_2)$$

(H2) 设 $g_i \in C([0, 1] \times \mathbb{R})$, $i = 1, 2$, 对任意 $t \in [0, 1]$,

及 $x_1 \leq x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ 时, 有

$$g_1(t, x_2) \leq g_1(t, x_1), g_2(t, x_2) \geq g_2(t, x_1)$$

引理 3 假设 (H1), (H2) 成立, 边值问题

(1), (2) 存在下解 $x_k(t) \in E$, 则边值问题

$$\begin{cases} {}^C D_1^\alpha ({}_0^C D_t^\beta x_{k+1}(t)) = f(t, x_k(t), x_k(t-\tau)), \\ t \in [0, 1] \\ ({}_0^C D_t^\beta x_{k+1}(1))' = 0, \\ {}^C D_t^\beta x_{k+1}(0) = \int_0^1 g_1(s, x_k(s)) d\Lambda_1(s) \\ x'_{k+1}(t) = \varphi(t), t \in [-\tau, 0], \\ x_{k+1}(1) = \int_0^1 g_2(s, x_k(s)) d\Lambda_2(s) \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

存在唯一解 $x_{k+1} = x_{k+1}(t) \in E$, 且为问题 (1), (2) 的下解, 同时满足 $x_k \leq x_{k+1}$ 。

证明 由于 $t \in [-\tau, 0]$ 时, $x'_{k+1}(t) = \varphi(t)$, 所以, $x_{k+1}(t) = x_{k+1}(0) + \int_0^t \varphi(s) ds, t \in [-\tau, 0]$

由引理 1 可得边值问题 (10) 的解

$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1}(t) = \int_0^1 g_2(s, x_k(s)) d\Lambda_2(s) - \int_0^1 G_0(t, s) \left(\int_0^1 g_1(r, x_k(r)) d\Lambda_1(r) - \int_0^1 G_1(s, r) f(r, x_k(r), x_k(r-\tau)) dr \right) ds, \\ t \in [0, 1] \\ x_{k+1}(0) + \int_0^t \varphi(s) ds, t \in [-\tau, 0] \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} x_{k+1}(0) &= \int_0^1 g_2(s, x_k(s)) d\Lambda_2(s) - \frac{\int_0^1 g_1(s, x_k(s)) d\Lambda_1(s)}{\Gamma(\beta+1)} + \\ &\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta+1)\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 s^{\alpha-1} f(s, x_k(s), x_k(s-\tau)) ds - \\ &\frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta+1)\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 ds \int_0^s (1-r)^{\beta-1} (s-r)^{\alpha-1} \cdot \\ &f(s, x_k(s), x_k(s-\tau)) dr \\ {}^C D_t^\beta x_{k+1}(t) &= \int_0^1 g_1(s, x_k(s)) d\Lambda_1(s) - \\ &\int_0^1 G_1(t, s) f(s, x_k(s), x_k(s-\tau)) ds \end{aligned}$$

所以, 下解 $x_k(t) \in E$ 时, 边值问题 (10) 等价于积分边值问题 (11)。

现证明 $x_k(t) \leq x_{k+1}(t)$ 并且 $x_{k+1} = x_{k+1}(t)$ 是边值问题 (1), (2) 的下解。因为, $x_k = x_k(t)$ 是边值问题 (1), (2) 的下解, 则有

$$\begin{cases} {}^C D_1^\alpha ({}_0^C D_t^\beta x_k(t)) \leq f(t, x_k(t), x_k(t-\tau)), \\ t \in [0, 1] \\ ({}_0^C D_t^\beta x_k(1))' = 0, \\ {}^C D_t^\beta x_k(0) \geq \int_0^1 g_1(s, x_k(s)) d\Lambda_1(s) \\ x'_k(t) = \varphi(t), t \in [-\tau, 0], \\ x_k(1) \leq \int_0^1 g_2(s, x_k(s)) d\Lambda_2(s) \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

根据式 (10), 同时结合式 (12), 可得

$$\begin{cases} {}^C D_1^\alpha ({}_0^C D_t^\beta x_{k+1}(t) - {}^C D_t^\beta x_k(t)) \geq 0, t \in [0, 1] \\ ({}_0^C D_t^\beta x_{k+1}(1) - {}^C D_t^\beta x_k(1))' = 0, \\ {}^C D_t^\beta x_{k+1}(0) - {}^C D_t^\beta x_k(0) \leq 0 \\ x_{k+1}'(0) - x_k'(0) = 0, x_{k+1}(1) - x_k(1) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

即有

$$\begin{cases} {}^C D_1^\alpha ({}_0^C D_t^\beta (x_{k+1}(t) - x_k(t))) \geq 0, t \in [0, 1] \\ ({}_0^C D_t^\beta (x_{k+1}(1) - x_k(1)))' = 0, {}^C D_t^\beta (x_{k+1}(0) - x_k(0)) \leq 0 \\ (x_{k+1}(0) - x_k(0))' = 0, x_{k+1}(1) - x_k(1) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

现记

$$\begin{aligned} h_{k+1}(t) &\triangleq {}^C D_1^\alpha ({}_0^C D_t^\beta (x_{k+1}(t) - x_k(t))) \\ b^* &\triangleq {}^C D_t^\beta (x_{k+1}(0) - x_k(0)) \\ a^* &\triangleq x_{k+1}(1) - x_k(1) \end{aligned}$$

则 $h_{k+1}(t) \geq 0, t \in [0, 1], b^* \leq 0, a^* \geq 0$ 。

由式 (4) 可得

$$x_{k+1}(t) - x_k(t) = a^* - \int_0^1 G_0(t, s) \left(b^* - \int_0^1 G_1(s, r) h_{k+1}(r) dr \right) ds \geq 0$$

所以, 在 $t \in [0, 1], x_k(t) \leq x_{k+1}(t)$, 当 $t \in [-\tau, 0]$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} x_{k+1}(t) &= x_{k+1}(0) + \int_0^t \varphi(s) ds \geq x_k(0) + \\ &\int_0^t \varphi(s) ds = x_k(t) \end{aligned}$$

综上所述, $x_k \leq x_{k+1}$ 。

由 (H1) 可得

$$\begin{cases} {}^C D_1^\alpha ({}^C D_t^\beta x_{k+1}(t)) = f(t, x_k(t), x_k(t-\tau)) \leqslant \\ f(t, x_{k+1}(t), x_{k+1}(t-\tau)), t \in [0, 1] \\ ({}^C D_t^\beta x_{k+1}(1))' = 0 \\ {}^C D_t^\beta x_{k+1}(0) = \int_0^1 g_1(s, x_k(s)) d\Lambda_1(s) \geqslant \\ \int_0^1 g_1(s, x_{k+1}(s)) d\Lambda_2(s) \\ x'_{k+1}(t) = \varphi(t), t \in [-\tau, 0] \\ x_{k+1}(1) = \int_0^1 g_2(s, x_k(s)) d\Lambda_2(s) \leqslant \\ \int_0^1 g_2(s, x_{k+1}(s)) d\Lambda_2(s) \end{cases}$$

即 $x_{k+1} = x_{k+1}(t)$ 是边值问题(10)的下解。

由引理3可得引理4。

引理4 假设(H1),(H2)成立,边值问题(1),(2)存在上解 $y_k(t) \in E$,则边值问题

$$\begin{cases} {}^C D_1^\alpha ({}^C D_t^\beta y_{k+1}(t)) = f(t, y_k(t), y_k(t-\tau)), \\ t \in [0, 1] \\ ({}^C D_t^\beta y_{k+1}(1))' = 0, \\ {}^C D_t^\beta y_{k+1}(0) = \int_0^1 g_1(s, y_k(s)) d\Lambda_1(s) \\ y_{k+1}'(t) = \varphi(t), t \in [-\tau, 0], \\ y_{k+1}(1) = \int_0^1 g_2(s, y_k(s)) d\Lambda_2(s) \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

存在唯一解 $y_{k+1} = y_{k+1}(t) \in E$,且为边值问题(1),(2)的上解,同时满足 $y_{k+1} \leqslant y_k$ 。

定理1 假设(H1),(H2)成立,边值问题(1),(2)存在下解 $x_0 \in E$,上解 $y_0 \in E$,且 $x_0 \leqslant y_0$,则边值问题(1),(2)存在解 $x^*, y^* \in E$,且 $x_0 \leqslant x^* \leqslant y^* \leqslant y_0$ 。

证明 以 x_0, y_0 为初始元,根据引理3和引理4产生序列 $\{x_k\}, \{y_k\}$,并且 $x_k, y_k(k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$ 分别是边值问题(1),(2)的下解和上解, $\{x_k\}$ 是单调递增的, $\{y_k\}$ 是单调递减的。

现用数学归纳法证明 $x_n \leqslant y_n, n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$

根据数学归纳法,当 $n = 0$ 时, $x_0 \leqslant y_0$ 成立。

当 $n = k$ 时,假设 $x_k \leqslant y_k$ 成立,即 $x_k(t) \leqslant y_k(t), t \in [0, 1]$ 。故由假设(H1)和(H2)可得

$$\begin{aligned} f(t, x_k(t), x_k(t-\tau)) &\leqslant f(t, y_k(t), y_k(t-\tau)) \\ \int_0^1 g_1(s, x_k(s)) d\Lambda_1(s) &\geqslant \int_0^1 g_1(s, y_k(s)) d\Lambda_1(s) \\ \int_0^1 g_2(s, x_k(s)) d\Lambda_2(s) &\leqslant \int_0^1 g_2(s, y_k(s)) d\Lambda_2(s) \end{aligned}$$

由式(10)和式(13)可得

$$\begin{cases} {}^C D_1^\alpha ({}^C D_t^\beta y_{k+1}(t) - {}^C D_t^\beta x_{k+1}(t)) \geqslant 0, t \in [0, 1] \\ ({}^C D_t^\beta y_{k+1}(1) - {}^C D_t^\beta x_{k+1}(1))' = 0, \\ {}^C D_t^\beta y_{k+1}(0) - {}^C D_t^\beta x_{k+1}(0) \leqslant 0 \\ (y_{k+1}(t) - x_{k+1}(t))' = 0, t \in [-\tau, 0], y_{k+1}(1) - x_{k+1}(1) \geqslant 0 \end{cases}$$

与引理3的证明类似,当 $t \in [-\tau, 1]$,有 $x_{k+1}(t) \leqslant y_{k+1}(t)$ 。由数学归纳法可得 $x_n \leqslant y_n(n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$ 成立。所以,

$$x_0 \leqslant x_1 \leqslant \cdots \leqslant x_k \leqslant \cdots \leqslant y_k \leqslant \cdots \leqslant y_1 \leqslant y_0$$

故序列 $\{x_k\}, \{y_k\}$ 一致有界。

由引理2可知,函数 $G_0(t, s)$ 在 $(t, s) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ 上连续,故一致连续。对任意 $t_1, t_2 \in [0, 1]$,当 $|t_1 - t_2| \rightarrow 0$ 时,有 $\int_0^1 |G_0(t_1, s) - G_0(t_2, s)| ds \rightarrow 0$ 。

于是,由式(11)可得

$$\begin{aligned} |x_k(t_1) - x_k(t_2)| &= \left| \int_0^1 (G_0(t_1, s) - G_0(t_2, s)) \cdot \right. \\ &\quad \left(\int_0^1 g_1(r, x_{k-1}(r)) d\Lambda_1(r) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \int_0^1 G_1(s, r) f(r, x_{k-1}(r), x_{k-1}(r-\tau)) dr \right) ds \Big| \leqslant \\ &\quad \int_0^1 |G_0(t_1, s) - G_0(t_2, s)| ds \cdot \\ &\quad \left(\int_0^1 |g_1(r, x_{k-1}(r))| d\Lambda_1(r) + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \right. \\ &\quad \left. \int_0^1 |f(r, x_{k-1}(r), x_{k-1}(r-\tau))| dr \right) \rightarrow 0, (|t_1 - t_2| \rightarrow 0) \end{aligned}$$

所以,序列 $\{x_k\}$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上等度连续。

又由式(11)可得,当 $t_1, t_2 \in [-\tau, 0]$ 时, $|x_k(t_1) - x_k(t_2)| = \left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \varphi(s) ds \right|$,而 φ 在 $[-\tau, 0]$ 上连续,故序列 $\{x_k\}$ 在 $[-\tau, 0]$ 上等度连续。因此,序列 $\{x_k\}$ 在 $[-\tau, 1]$ 上等度连续。

同理,序列 $\{y_k\}$ 在 $[-\tau, 1]$ 上等度连续。所以,序列 $\{x_k\}, \{y_k\}$ 在 $t \in [-\tau, 1]$ 上是相对列紧的。故存在 $x^*, y^* \in E$,使得 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = x^*, \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} y_k = y^*$ 。

现证明 x^*, y^* 是边值问题(1),(2)的解。

由式(11)和 G_1, G_0, f, g_1, g_2 的连续性,根据Lebesgue控制收敛定理,当 $k \rightarrow \infty$ 时,可得

$$x^*(t) = \begin{cases} \int_0^1 g_2(s, x^*(s)) d\Lambda_2(s) - \\ \int_0^1 G_0(t, s) \left(\int_0^1 g_1(r, x^*(r)) d\Lambda_1(r) - \right. \\ \left. \int_0^1 G_1(s, r) f(r, x^*(r), x^*(r-\tau)) dr \right) ds, \\ t \in [0, 1] \\ x^*(0) + \int_0^t \varphi(s) ds, t \in [-\tau, 0] \end{cases}$$

即 $x^* = x^*(t)$ 为边值问题(1),(2)的解。同理,可得 y^* 也是边值问题(1),(2)的解,而且有 $x_0 \leqslant x^* \leqslant y^* \leqslant y_0$ 。

定理2 假设定理1的条件成立,并且存在常数 $M_i, C_i \geqslant 0, i = 1, 2$,使得对任意 $x_1 \leqslant x_2, y_1 \leqslant y_2 \in \mathbb{R}$,及 $t \in [0, 1]$,有

$$0 \leq f(t, x_2, y_2) - f(t, x_1, y_1) \leq M_1(x_2 - x_1) + M_2(y_2 - y_1) \quad (14)$$

$$0 \leq g_1(t, x_1) - g_1(t, x_2) \leq C_1(x_2 - x_1), \\ 0 \leq g_2(t, x_2) - g_2(t, x_1) \leq C_2(x_2 - x_1) \quad (15)$$

成立, 且 $L_2C_2 + L_1C_1 \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)\Gamma(\alpha)}(M_1 + M_2) < 1$ 成立, 则边值问题(1), (2)有唯一解。

证明 由定理 1 可知, 边值问题(1), (2)在 x_0 与 y_0 之间存在解 x^* 和 y^* 。现通过证明 $x^* = y^*$ 来证明边值问题(1), (2)唯一解的存在性。

由式(14)和式(15)可得, 对任意 $x_k(t) \leq y_k(t) \in [x_0(t), y_0(t)]$ ($k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$) ($t \in [0, 1]$), 有 $f(t, x_k(t), x_k(t - \tau)) - f(t, y_k(t), y_k(t - \tau)) \geq -M_1(y_k(t) - x_k(t)) - M_2((y_k(t - \tau) - x_k(t - \tau)))$ (16)

$$g_i(t, x_k(t)) - g_i(t, y_k(t)) \leq C_i(x_k(t) - y_k(t)), \quad i = 1, 2 \quad (17)$$

由式(11)可得

$$f(t, x_k(t), x_k(t - \tau)) - f(t, y_k(t), y_k(t - \tau)) \geq -(M_1 + M_2)(y_k(t) - x_k(t))$$

由于 Λ_i ($i = 1, 2$) 在 $[0, 1]$ 上是单调递增的, 故 $L_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2$ 。所以, 根据式(16)和式(17), 对任意的 $x_k \leq y_k \in [x_0, y_0], k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, 有

$$|x_k(t) - y_k(t)| \leq \left| \int_0^1 (g_2(s, x_{k-1}(s)) - g_2(s, y_{k-1}(s))) d\Lambda_2(s) \right| + \left| \int_0^1 G_0(t, s) ds \int_0^1 (g_1(r, y_{k-1}(r)) - g_1(r, x_{k-1}(r))) d\Lambda_1(r) \right| + \left| \int_0^1 G_0(t, s) ds \int_0^1 G_1(s, r) (M_1 + M_2) (x_{k-1}(r) - y_{k-1}(r)) dr \right| \leq \left(C_2L_2 + C_1L_1 \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)\Gamma(\alpha)}(M_1 + M_2) \right) \cdot$$

$$|x_{k-1}(t) - y_{k-1}(t)|$$

即

$$\|x_k - y_k\| \leq h \|x_{k-1} - y_{k-1}\|$$

其中,

$$h = C_2L_2 + C_1L_1 \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)\Gamma(\alpha)}(M_1 + M_2)$$

即有

$$\|x_n - y_n\| \leq h^n \|x_0 - y_0\|$$

由 $h < 1$, 所以, 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\|x_n - y_n\| \rightarrow 0$ 。因此,

$$\|x^* - y^*\| \leq \|x^* - x_n\| + \|x_n - y_n\| +$$

$$\|y_n - y^*\| \rightarrow 0, \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

即有 $x^* = y^* = y$, y 为边值问题(1), (2)在 x_0 与 y_0 之间的唯一解。

4 应用实例

假设 $f(t, x, y) = \frac{1}{10e}(1 - t)^{\frac{1}{3}}(e^x + y^{\frac{4}{3}})$, $g_1(t, x) = -te^x$, $g_2(t, x) = \frac{1}{10e}tx^{\frac{4}{3}}$, $\varphi(t) = 0$, $\Lambda_1(t) = \Lambda_2(t) = \frac{1}{10}e^{t-1}$, 容易验证 f, g_i, Λ_i ($i = 1, 2$) 满足假设 (H1), (H2)。令 $\alpha = \frac{5}{3}, \beta = \frac{5}{4}, \tau = \frac{1}{3}$, 考虑

$${}_t^C D_{1-}^{\frac{5}{3}} {}_0^C D_t^{\frac{5}{4}} u(t) = f(t, u(t), u(t - \tau)) = \frac{1}{10e}(1 - t)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(e^{u(t)} + \left(u \left(t - \frac{1}{3} \right) \right)^{\frac{4}{3}} \right), \quad t \in [0, 1] \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{cases} \left({}_0^C D_t^{\frac{5}{4}} u(1) \right)' = 0, {}_0^C D_t^{\frac{5}{4}} u(0) = \int_0^1 g_1(s, u(s)) d\Lambda_1(s) \\ u'(t) = 0, t \in \left[-\frac{1}{3}, 0 \right], u(1) = \int_0^1 g_2(s, u(s)) d\Lambda_2(s) \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

令 $x_0 = x_0(t) \equiv 0, t \in \left[-\frac{1}{3}, 1 \right]$, 则容易检验 $x_0 = 0$ 是边值问题(18), (19)的下解。

现今

$$y_0(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{8}{585}t^{\frac{5}{4}}(16t^2 - 52t - 117) + 2.1, & t \in [0, 1] \\ 2.1, & t \in \left[-\frac{1}{3}, 0 \right] \end{cases}$$

接下来检验 $y_0 = y_0(t)$ 是边值问题(18), (19)的上解。因为,

$${}_0^C D_t^{\frac{5}{4}} y_0(t) = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}\Gamma(3/4)}(t^2 - 2t - 2) \\ {}_t^C D_{1-}^{\frac{5}{3}} {}_0^C D_t^{\frac{5}{4}} y_0(t) = \frac{3\pi}{\sqrt{2}\Gamma(3/4)\Gamma(1/3)}(1 - t)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ {}_0^C D_t^{\frac{5}{4}} y_0(0) = -2$$

$$y_0'(t) = 0, \quad t \in \left[-\frac{1}{3}, 0 \right], \left({}_0^C D_t^{\frac{5}{4}} y_0(1) \right)' = 0 \\ y_0(1) = \frac{8}{585} \times (-153) + 2.1 \approx 0.007 > 0.0012$$

$$f(t, y_0(t), y_0(t - \tau)) = \frac{1}{10e}(1 - t)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(e^{\frac{8}{585}t^{\frac{5}{4}}(16t^2 - 52t - 117) + 2.1} + 2.1^{\frac{4}{3}} \right) < \frac{3\pi}{\sqrt{2}\Gamma(3/4)\Gamma(1/3)}(1 - t)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\int_0^1 g_1(t, y_0(t)) d\Lambda_1(t) = - \int_0^1 te^{y_0(t)} d\frac{1}{10}e^{t-1} = - \frac{1}{10} \int_0^1 te^{\frac{8}{585}t^{\frac{5}{4}}(16t^2 - 52t - 117) + 2.1} dt e^{t-1} > -2$$

$$\int_0^1 g_2(t,y_0(t))d\Lambda_2(t)=\int_0^1 \frac{1}{10e}t(y_0(t))^{\frac{4}{3}}de^{t-1}=\\ \int_0^1 \frac{1}{100e}t\left(\frac{8}{585}t^{\frac{5}{4}}(16t^2-52t-117)+2.1\right)^{\frac{4}{3}}de^{t-1}\leqslant\\ 0.001\,657\,85$$

所以,有

$${}_t^CD_{10}^{\frac{5}{3}}{}_0^CD_t^{\frac{5}{4}}y_0(t)=\frac{3\pi}{\sqrt{2}\Gamma(3/4)\Gamma(1/3)}(1-t)^{\frac{1}{3}}\geqslant\\ f(t,y_0(t),y_0(t-\tau)),\,t\in[0,1]\\ \left({}_0^CD_t^{\frac{5}{4}}y_0(1)\right)'=0,\,t\in[0,1]\\ {}_0^CD_t^{\frac{5}{4}}y_0(0)=-2\leqslant\int_0^1g_1(s,y_0(s))d\Lambda_1(s)\\ y_0'(t)=0,t\in\left[-\frac{1}{3},0\right],\,y_0(1)\approx0.07\geqslant\int_0^1g_2(s,y_0(s))d\Lambda_2(s)$$

所以,

$$y_0(t)=\begin{cases}\frac{8}{585}t^{\frac{5}{4}}(16t^2-52t-117)+2.1>0,\,t\in[0,1]\\ 2.1>0,\,t\in\left[-\frac{1}{3},0\right]\end{cases}$$

是边值问题(18),(19)的上解。

综上所述,由定理1可知, $f(t,x,y)=\frac{1}{10e}(1-t)^{\frac{1}{3}}\cdot(e^x+y^{\frac{4}{3}})$ 满足(H1),(H2),且其下、上解 x_0,y_0 满足 $x_0\leqslant y_0$,所以,边值问题(18),(19)在 $[0,y_0]$ 之间存在解 y^* 和 x^* 。

由 $f,g_i,\Lambda_i(i=1,2)$ 的表达式可得, $\Lambda_i(1)-\Lambda_i(0)\approx0.064$,

对任意的 $x_1\leqslant x_2\in[x_0,y_0](t\in[0,1]),y_1\leqslant y_2\in[x_0,y_0]\left(t\in\left[-\frac{1}{3},0\right]\right)$,有

$$g_1(t,x_1)-g_1(t,x_2)\leqslant1.64(x_2-x_1)\\ g_2(t,x_2)-g_2(t,x_1)\leqslant0.035\,4(x_2-x_1)$$

$$f(t,x_2,y_2)-f(t,x_1,y_1)\leqslant\frac{1}{10e}\times1.65\times(x_2-x_1)+\\ \frac{1}{10e}\times1.707\,44\times(y_2-y_1)\leqslant0.123\,51\times(x_2-x_1)$$

取 $L_i=0.064(i=1,2),C_1=1.64,C_2=0.035\,4,M_1+M_2=0.124$,所以,有

$$L_2C_2+L_1C_1\frac{1}{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)}+\frac{1}{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)}(M_1+M_2)\approx\\ 0.271\,842\,72<1$$

成立。

综上所述,边值问题(18),(19)在 $[0,y_0]$ 之间存在唯一解 $y^*=x^*=y$ 。

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