

一类带变号权函数的二阶差分方程 Dirichlet 边值问题正解的存在性

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摘要: 本文研究了非线性二阶差分方程 Dirichlet 边值问题 $\Delta^2 u(t-1) + \lambda a(t)f(u(t)) = 0, t \in [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}}, u(0) = u(T+1) = 0$ 正解的存在性, 其中 $\Delta u(t-1) = u(t) - u(t-1), T > 2$ 是一个整数, λ 是一个正参数, $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 连续且 $f(0) > 0$, 权函数 $a: [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 允许变号. 主要结果的证明基于 Leray-Schauder 不动点定理.

关键词: 差分方程; 变号权函数; Leray-Schauder 不动点定理; 正解

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Existence of positive solutions for a class of second-order difference equation Dirichlet boundary problems with sign-changing weight function

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Abstract: In this paper, we study the existence of positive solutions for the nonlinear second-order difference equation Dirichlet boundary problems $\Delta^2 u(t-1) + \lambda a(t)f(u(t)) = 0, t \in [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}}, u(0) = u(T+1) = 0$, where $\Delta u(t-1) = u(t) - u(t-1), T > 2$ is an integer, λ is a positive parameter, $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous, $f(0) > 0$ and $a: [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ may change sign. The proof of the main results is based on the Leray-Schauder fixed point theorem.

Keywords: Difference equation; Sign-changing weight function; Leray-Schauder fixed point theorem; Positive solution

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1 引言

近年来,微分和差分方程边值问题正解的存在性引起了许多学者的关注^[1-11]. 然而,就我们所知,相应的差分方程边值问题的研究工作却相对较少. 特别地, Zhang 等^[1]运用临界点理论研究了二阶差分方程 Dirichlet 边值问题

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^2 u(t-1) + \lambda f(u(t)) &= 0, t \in [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}}, \\ u(0) &= u(T+1) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

正解的存在性, 其中 λ 是一个正参数, $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 连续. Ma 等^[2]运用分歧理论研究了二阶差分方程 Dirichlet 边值问题

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^2 u(t-1) + \lambda a(t)f(u(t)) &= 0, t \in [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}}, \\ u(0) &= u(T+1) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

正解的存在性, 其中 λ 是一个正参数, $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow$

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$[0, \infty)$ 连续, $a: [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$.

文献[1-2]分别在权函数 $a(t) = 1$ 和 $a(t) \geq 0$ 情形下研究了非线性差分方程边值问题正解的存在性. 我们自然要问: 当二阶差分方程权函数变号时, 正解的存在性又将如何? 本文在权函数变号的情况下研究问题(2)的正解的存在性, 所用方法为 Leray-Schauder 不动点定理.

记 $G(t, s)$ 为问题 $\Delta^2 u(t-1) = 0, t \in [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}}, u(0) = u(T+1) = 0$ 的 Green 函数, $a^+(t) = \max\{0, a(t)\}, a^-(t) = \max\{0, -a(t)\}, t \in [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}}$. 本文总假定:

(H1) λ 是一个正参数;

(H2) $f: [0, \infty] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 连续且 $f(0) > 0$;

(H3) $a: [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, a$ 不恒为 0, 且存在常数 $\mu > 1$ 使得

$$\sum_{s=1}^T G(t, s) a^+(s) \geq \mu \sum_{s=1}^T G(t, s) a^-(s), t \in [0, T+1]_{\mathbb{Z}}.$$

本文主要结果如下:

定理 1.1 假设条件 (H1)~(H3) 成立. 则存在 $\lambda^* > 0$, 使得当 $0 < \lambda < \lambda^*$ 时问题(2)至少存在一个正解.

2 预备知识

令 $X := \{u | u: [0, T+1]_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, u(0) = u(T+1) = 0\}$. 它在范数 $\|u\| = \max_{t \in [0, T+1]_{\mathbb{Z}}} |u(t)|$ 下构成 Banach 空间.

引理 2.1 (Leray-Schauder 不动点定理^[12])

设 E 是 Banach 空间, 算子 $A: E \rightarrow E$ 全连续. 若集合 $\{x | x \in E, x = \theta Ax, 0 < \theta < 1\}$ 是有界的, 则 A 在闭球 T 中必有不动点, 其中 $T = \{x | x \in E, \|x\| \leq R\}, R = \sup\{\|x\| | x = \theta Ax, 0 < \theta < 1\}$.

引理 2.2 设 $h: [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. 则二阶线性差分方程 Dirichlet 边值问题

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^2 u(t-1) &= -h(t), t \in [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}}, \\ u(0) &= u(T+1) = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

有唯一解 $u(t) = \sum_{s=1}^T G(t, s) h(s), t \in [0, T+1]_{\mathbb{Z}}$, 其中

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

证明 只需验证 $u(t)$ 满足问题(3). 事实上,

$$u(t) = \frac{1}{1+T} \left(\sum_{s=1}^{t-1} s(1+T-t)h(s) + \right.$$

$$\left. \sum_{s=t}^T t(1+T-s)h(s) \right), u(t-1) =$$

$$\frac{1}{1+T} \left(\sum_{s=1}^{t-2} s(2+T-t)h(s) + \right.$$

$$\left. \sum_{s=t-1}^T (t-1)(1+T-s)h(s) \right),$$

$$u(t+1) = \frac{1}{1+T} \left(\sum_{s=1}^t s(T-t)h(s) + \right.$$

$$\left. \sum_{s=t+1}^T (t+1)(1+T-s)h(s) \right),$$

所以

$$\Delta^2 u(t-1) = u(t+1) - 2u(t) + u(t-1) =$$

$$\frac{1}{1+T} \left(\sum_{s=1}^t s(T-t)h(s) + \sum_{s=t+1}^T (t+1)(1+T-s)h(s) - \right.$$

$$\left. 2 \sum_{s=1}^{t-1} 2s(1+T-t)h(s) - \right.$$

$$\left. \sum_{s=t}^T 2t(1+T-s)h(s) + \sum_{s=1}^{t-2} s(2+T-t)h(s) + \right.$$

$$\left. \sum_{s=t-1}^T (t-1)(1+T-s)h(s) \right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{1+T} \left(\sum_{s=1}^{t-2} (s(2+T-t) - 2s(1+T-t) + \right.$$

$$\left. s(T-t))h(s) + (t-1)(1+T-s)h(t-1) + \right.$$

$$\left. t(T-t)h(t) - 2(t-1)(1+T-t)h(t-1) + \right.$$

$$\left. \sum_{s=t+1}^T ((t+1)(1+T-s) - 2t(1+T-s) + \right.$$

$$\left. (t-1)(1+T-s))h(s) - 2t(1+T-t)h(t) + \right.$$

$$\left. (t-1)(2+T-t)h(t-1) + (t-1)(1+T-t)h(t) \right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{1+T} ((-(T-t) - (t+1))h(t)) = -h(t).$$

另一方面, 易证 $u(0) = u(T+1) = 0$. 因而 $u(t)$ 满足问题(3).

引理 2.3 设 $0 < \delta < 1$. 则存在 $\bar{\lambda} > 0$, 使得当 $0 < \lambda < \bar{\lambda}$ 时问题

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^2 u(t-1) + \lambda a^+(t) f(u(t)) &= 0, t \in [1, T]_{\mathbb{Z}} \\ u(0) &= u(T+1) = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

有一个正解 $\tilde{u}_\lambda(t)$ 满足: 当 $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\|\tilde{u}_\lambda\| \rightarrow 0$ 且 $\tilde{u}_\lambda(t) \geq \lambda \delta f(0) p(t)$, 其中 $p(t) = \sum_{s=1}^T G(t, s) a^+(s)$.

证明 对任意 $u \in X$, 由引理 2.2 定义算子

$$\begin{aligned} (Au)(t) &= \lambda \sum_{s=1}^T G(t, s) a^+(s) f(u(s)), \\ t &\in [0, T+1]_{\mathbb{Z}} \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

显然, $A(X) \subset X, A$ 是全连续算子, 且 A 的不动点

就是问题(4)的解. 由于 f 连续, $f(0) > 0$, 取充分小的 $\epsilon > 0$ 使得

$$f(u) \geq \delta f(0), 0 < u < \epsilon \tag{6}$$

记 $\tilde{f}(u) = \max_{0 < v < u} f(v)$. 假设 $0 < \lambda < \frac{\epsilon}{2 \|p\| \tilde{f}(\epsilon)}$, 即

$$\frac{\epsilon}{\tilde{f}(\epsilon)} < \frac{1}{2\lambda \|p\|}. \text{ 由 } \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tilde{f}(u)}{u} = +\infty, \frac{\tilde{f}(u)}{u} \text{ 在 } (0, \epsilon) \text{ 上非增, 所以存在 } A_\lambda \in (0, \epsilon) \text{ 使得}$$

$$\frac{\tilde{f}(A_\lambda)}{A_\lambda} = \frac{1}{2\lambda \|p\|} \tag{7}$$

根据引理 2.1, 设 $u \in X, 0 < \theta < 1$ 满足 $u = \theta Au$. 则对任意的 $u \in (0, \epsilon)$, 由(5)式及 \tilde{f} 的非减性可知

$$\begin{aligned} \|u\| &= \max_{t \in [0, T+1]_Z} \left| \lambda \sum_{s=1}^T G(t, s) a^+(s) f(u(s)) \right| \leq \\ &\lambda \tilde{f}(\|u\|) \max_{t \in [0, T+1]_Z} \left| \sum_{s=1}^T G(t, s) a^+(s) \right| \leq \\ &\lambda \tilde{f}(\|u\|) \|p\|. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\frac{\tilde{f}(\|u\|)}{(\|u\|)} \geq \frac{1}{\lambda \|p\|} > \frac{1}{2\lambda \|p\|} \tag{8}$$

于是由(7)和(8)式可得 $\|u\| \neq A_\lambda$. 注意到当 $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ 时 $A_\lambda \rightarrow 0$, 由引理 2.1 知 A 存在一个不动点 $\tilde{u}_\lambda(t)$ 满足 $\|\tilde{u}_\lambda\| \leq A_\lambda < \epsilon$. 进一步, 由(5)和(6)式得

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{u}_\lambda(t) &= \lambda \sum_{s=1}^T G(t, s) a^+(s) f(\tilde{u}_\lambda(s)) \geq \\ &\lambda \delta f(0) \sum_{s=1}^T G(t, s) a^+(s) \geq \lambda \delta f(0) p(t). \end{aligned}$$

证毕.

3 主要结果的证明

定理 1.1 的证明 令

$$q(t) = \sum_{s=1}^T G(t, s) a^-(s).$$

由 $\lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} f(u) = f(0)$, 对 $\frac{\mu-1}{2} f(0) > 0$, 存在 $\alpha > 0$ 使得当 $0 < u < \alpha$ 时有

$$|f(u) - f(0)| \leq \frac{\mu-1}{2} f(0),$$

即

$$|f(u)| \leq \frac{\mu+1}{2} f(0) \tag{9}$$

由条件(H3), $q(t) \leq \frac{1}{\mu} p(t)$. 结合(9)式得

$$\begin{aligned} q(t) |f(u)| &\leq \frac{1}{\mu} p(t) |f(u)| \leq \\ &\frac{\mu+1}{2\mu} p(t) f(0). \end{aligned}$$

取 $\gamma = \frac{\mu+1}{2\mu}, \frac{1}{2} < \gamma < 1$, 则对任意 $t \in [0, T+1]_Z$ 有

$$q(t) |f(u)| \leq \gamma p(t) f(0), 0 < u < \alpha \tag{10}$$

固定 $\delta \in (\gamma, 1)$ 并设 $\lambda^* > 0$, 使得当 $0 < \lambda < \lambda^*$ 时有

$$\|\tilde{u}_\lambda\| + \lambda \delta f(0) \|p\| \leq \alpha \tag{11}$$

其中 $\tilde{u}_\lambda(t)$ 是问题(4)的解. 又设对任意的 $u_1, u_2 \in [-\alpha, \alpha], |u_1 - u_2| \leq \lambda^* \delta f(0) \|p\|$ 有

$$|f(u_1) - f(u_2)| \leq \frac{\delta-\gamma}{2} f(0) \tag{12}$$

对于 $0 < \lambda < \lambda^*$, 设 $v_\lambda(t)$ 是问题

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^2 v(t-1) &= -\lambda a^+(t) (f(\tilde{u}_\lambda(t) + v(t)) - \\ &f(\tilde{u}_\lambda(t))) + \lambda a^-(t) f(\tilde{u}_\lambda(t) + v(t)), \tag{13} \\ t \in [1, T]_Z, v(0) &= v(T+1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

的解. 结合问题(4)和问题(13), 问题(2)有形如 $\tilde{u}_\lambda(t) + v_\lambda(t)$ 的解, 记为 $u_\lambda(t)$.

对任意的 $w \in X$, 由引理 2.2 定义算子

$$\begin{aligned} (Tw)(t) &= \lambda \sum_{s=1}^T G(t, s) (a^+(s) (f(\tilde{u}_\lambda(s) + \\ &w(s)) - f(\tilde{u}_\lambda(s))) - \lambda a^-(s) f(\tilde{u}_\lambda(s) + \\ &w(s))), t \in [1, T]_Z \tag{14} \end{aligned}$$

显然 $T(X) \subset X, T$ 是全连续算子, 且 T 的不动点就是问题(13)的解. 由引理 2.1, 设 $v \in X, 0 < \theta < 1$, 满足 $v = \theta Tv$. 则

$$\begin{aligned} v(t) &= \theta \sum_{s=1}^T G(t, s) (a^+(s) (f(\tilde{u}_\lambda(s) + \\ &v(s)) - f(\tilde{u}_\lambda(s))) + \lambda a^-(s) f(\tilde{u}_\lambda(s) + \\ &v(s))) \tag{15} \end{aligned}$$

我们断言

$$\|v\| \neq \lambda \delta f(0) \|p\| \tag{16}$$

反设 $\|v\| = \lambda \delta f(0) \|p\|$. 则

$$\|\tilde{u}_\lambda + v\| \leq \|\tilde{u}_\lambda\| + \|v\| \leq \alpha \tag{17}$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} |\tilde{u}_\lambda(t) + v(t) - \tilde{u}_\lambda(t)| &= |v(t)| \leq \lambda \delta f(0) \|p\|, \\ \|p\| &\leq \lambda^* \delta f(0) \|p\| \tag{18} \end{aligned}$$

由(12)式知

$$|f(\tilde{u}_\lambda(t) + v(t)) - f(\tilde{u}_\lambda(t))| \leq \frac{\delta-\gamma}{2} f(0) \tag{19}$$

结合(15)和(19)式得

$$\begin{aligned} |v(t)| &= \left| \theta \sum_{s=1}^T G(t, s) (a^+(s) (f(\tilde{u}_\lambda(s) + \\ &v(s)) - f(\tilde{u}_\lambda(s))) - \right. \\ &a^-(s) f(\tilde{u}_\lambda(s) + v(s))) \left. \right| \leq \\ &\left| \lambda \sum_{s=1}^T G(t, s) a^+(s) (f(\tilde{u}_\lambda(s) + \\ &v(s)) - f(\tilde{u}_\lambda(s))) \right| + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \lambda \sum_{s=1}^T G(t,s) a^-(s) f(\tilde{u}_\lambda(s) + v(s)) \right| \leq \\ & \lambda \sum_{s=1}^T G(t,s) a^+(s) f(0) \frac{\delta - \gamma}{2} + \\ & \lambda \gamma p(t) f(0) = \lambda p(t) f(0) \frac{\delta - \gamma}{2} + \lambda \gamma p(t) f(0) = \\ & \lambda p(t) f(0) \frac{\delta + \gamma}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

即 $\|v\| \leq \lambda \|p\| f(0) \frac{\delta + \gamma}{2} < \lambda \delta \|p\| f(0)$. 这与假设矛盾. 断言为真.

根据引理 2.1, T 存在一个不动点 $v_\lambda(t)$ 满足 $\|v_\lambda\| \leq \lambda \delta f(0) \|p\|$, 且

$$\begin{aligned} u_\lambda(t) &= \tilde{u}_\lambda(t) + v_\lambda(t) \geq \tilde{u}_\lambda(t) - |v_\lambda(t)| \geq \\ & \lambda \delta f(0) p(t) - \lambda \frac{\delta + \gamma}{2} f(0) p(t) = \\ & \lambda \frac{\delta - \gamma}{2} f(0) p(t) > 0. \end{aligned}$$

从而 $u_\lambda(t)$ 是问题(2)的一个正解. 证毕.

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