

一维 p -Laplace 耦合边值问题正解的存在性

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摘 要: 本文通过构造 Banach 空间上的算子和不动点理论研究了一维 p -Laplacian 的耦合边值问题, 得出该方程至少存在一个正解的条件.

关键词: 边值问题; 正解; 不动点.

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1 引言

R.P.Agarwal, O'Regan 和 P.J.Y.Wong 在文 [1] 中研究耦合边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u'' + f(t, v) = 0, \\ v'' + g(t, u) = 0, \\ \alpha_1 u(0) - \beta_1 u'(0) = 0 = \gamma_1 u(1) + \delta_1 u'(1), \\ \alpha_2 v(0) - \beta_2 v'(0) = 0 = \gamma_2 v(1) + \delta_2 v'(1), \end{cases}$$

得出至少存在一个正解的结论. 而马如云在文 [2] 中进一步讨论了 $x'' + \lambda a(t)f(x(t), y(t)) = 0$, $y'' + \lambda b(t)g(x(t), y(t)) = 0$, $x(0) = x(1) = y(0) = y(1) = 0$ 多个非负解的存在性. 此外, 有许多数学工作者研究了 p -Laplacian 的 BVP^[3,4]. 本文在 [1],[2] 的基础上将结论推广到含 p -Laplacian 的耦合 BVP:

$$\begin{cases} (\varphi_p(u'))' + f_1(t, v) = 0, & (1) \\ (\varphi_p(v'))' + f_2(t, u) = 0, & (2) \\ \alpha_1 u(0) - \beta_1 u'(0) = 0 = \gamma_1 u(1) + \delta_1 u'(1), & (3) \\ \alpha_2 v(0) - \beta_2 v'(0) = 0 = \gamma_2 v(1) + \delta_2 v'(1), & (4) \end{cases}$$

其中 $\varphi_p(s) = |s|^{(p-2)}s$, $p \geq 2$, $\alpha_i, \gamma_i > 0$, $\beta_i, \delta_i \geq 0$, $\rho_i = \alpha_i \gamma_i + \alpha_i \delta_i + \beta_i \gamma_i > 0$, $i = 1, 2$.

2 主要结论

记 $E = C[0, 1]$, $\|w\| = \sup_{t \in [0, 1]} |w(t)|$, $K = \{u \in E, u(t) \geq 0 \text{ 且 } u \text{ 是凹函数}\}$, 则在 $E \times E$ 嵌入范数 $\|(u, v)\|_0 = \max\{\|u\|, \|v\|\}$, $\forall (u, v) \in E \times E$ 构成 Banach 空间, $K \times K$ 是 $(E \times E, \|\cdot\|_0)$ 中的锥.

定理 1 设 $F_i : [0, 1] \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 是连续函数, $i = 1, 2$. 且 $\exists$ 常数 $M > 0$ (不依赖于 λ), 对 $\forall \lambda \in [0, 1)$, 方程

$$\begin{cases} (\varphi_p(u'))' + \lambda F_1(t, v) = 0, \\ (\varphi_p(v'))' + \lambda F_2(t, u) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)_\lambda$$

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满足边界条件 (3),(4) 的任意解 $(u, v) \in K \times K$, 有 $\|(u, v)\|_0 \neq M$, 则 BVP(5)₁, (3), (4) 存在一个解 $(u, v) \in K \times K$, 且 $\|(u, v)\|_0 \leq M$.

定理 2 假设下列条件对 $i = 1, 2$ 均成立:

H1) $f_i : [0, 1] \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 是连续的;

H2) $\exists \psi_i \in C([0, \infty), [0, \infty))$, 使 $f_i(t, w) \leq \psi_i(w)$, $(t, w) \in [0, 1] \times [0, \infty)$ 且 ψ_i 在 $[0, \infty)$ 上不减;

令

$$\psi(w) = \max_{w \geq 0} \{\psi_1(w), \psi_2(w)\}, \quad m_i = \frac{\beta_i}{\alpha_i} + 1.$$

H3) $\sup_{c \in (0, \infty)} \frac{c}{\varphi_p^{-1}(\psi(c))} > m_0 = \max\{m_1, m_2\}$, 则 BVP(1)-(4) 有解 (u, v) , 且 $u(t) > 0$, $v(t) > 0$, $t \in (0, 1)$.

推论 1 假设定理 2 中的条件 H1) 成立, 且对 $i = 1, 2$ 均有

H4) $\exists \varphi_i \in L^1[0, 1]$ 和连续、不减的函数 $\varphi_i : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 满足

$$f_i(t, w) \leq \varphi_i(t)\varphi_i(w), \quad (t, w) \in [0, 1] \times [0, \infty).$$

令 $\varphi(w) = \max_{w \geq 0} \{\varphi_1(w), \varphi_2(w)\}$.

H5) $\sup_{c \in (0, \infty)} \frac{c}{\varphi_p^{-1}(\varphi(c))} > m_0^* = \max\{m_1^*, m_2^*\}$, 其中 $m_i^* = (\frac{\beta_i}{\alpha_i} + 1)\varphi_p^{-1}(\int_0^1 \varphi_i(x)dx)$,

则 BVP(1)-(4) 有解 $(u(t), v(t))$, 且 $u(t) > 0$, $v(t) > 0$, $t \in (0, 1)$.

类似于定理 2 的讨论, 证明从略.

3 主要结论的证明

定义 $K \times K$ 上的算子 A_λ :

$$A_\lambda(u(t), v(t)) := (A_{1\lambda}u(t), A_{2\lambda}v(t)),$$

其中

$$(A_{1\lambda}u)(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_0^{\sigma_1} \lambda F_1(x, v(x))dx) + \int_0^t \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_s^{\sigma_1} \lambda F_1(x, v(x))dx)ds, & 0 \leq t \leq \sigma_1, \\ \frac{\beta_1}{\gamma_1} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_{\sigma_1}^1 \lambda F_1(x, v(x))dx) + \int_t^1 \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_{\sigma_1}^s \lambda F_1(x, v(x))dx)ds, & \sigma_1 \leq t \leq 1, \end{cases}$$

$$(A_{2\lambda}v)(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\beta_2}{\alpha_2} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_0^{\sigma_2} \lambda F_2(x, v(x))dx) + \int_0^t \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_s^{\sigma_2} \lambda F_2(x, v(x))dx)ds, & 0 \leq t \leq \sigma_2, \\ \frac{\beta_2}{\gamma_2} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_{\sigma_2}^1 \lambda F_2(x, v(x))dx) + \int_t^1 \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_{\sigma_2}^s \lambda F_2(x, v(x))dx)ds, & \sigma_2 \leq t \leq 1, \end{cases}$$

σ_i 为方程 $z_0^{(i)}(\tau) = z_1^{(i)}(\tau)$ 的解 $i = 1, 2$. 其中 $z_0^{(i)}(\tau), z_1^{(i)}(\tau)$ 的表达式分别为

$$z_0^{(i)}(\tau) := \frac{\beta_i}{\alpha_i} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_0^\tau \lambda F_i dx) + \int_0^\tau \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_s^\tau \lambda F_i dx)ds$$

$$z_1^{(i)}(\tau) := \frac{\beta_i}{\gamma_i} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_\tau^1 \lambda F_i dx) + \int_\tau^1 \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_\tau^s \lambda F_i dx)ds$$

易知 $z_0^{(i)}(\tau)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上是连续不减的, 且 $z_0^{(i)}(0) = 0$; $z_1^{(i)}(\tau)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上是连续不增的, 且 $z_1^{(i)}(1) = 0$. 从而 $z_0^{(i)}(\tau) = z_1^{(i)}(\tau)$ 至少有一解. 另外, 若 $\sigma_1^{(i)}, \sigma_2^{(i)} \in (0, 1), \sigma_2^{(i)} > \sigma_1^{(i)}$ 都是 $z_0^{(i)}(\tau) = z_1^{(i)}(\tau)$ 的解, 则 $F_i(x, \cdot) \equiv 0$, a.e. $x \in [\sigma_1^{(i)}, \sigma_1^{(i)}]$, 此时 σ_i 可为 $[\sigma_1^{(i)}, \sigma_1^{(i)}]$ 中的任一个.

引理 1 算子方程 $A_\lambda(u(t), v(t)) = (u(t), v(t))$ 的不动点就是 BVP(5)_λ, (3), (4) 的解.

引理 2 $A_\lambda : K \times K \rightarrow K \times K$.

证明 $\forall (u(t), v(t)) \in K \times K$, 由 F_i 的非负性和连续性易知 $(A_{1\lambda}u)(t) \geq 0$, $(A_{2\lambda}v)(t) \geq 0$, $t \in [0, 1]$ 且 $(A_{1\lambda}u)(t), (A_{2\lambda}v)(t) \in C[0, 1]$.

另外,

$$(A_{1\lambda}u)'(t) = \begin{cases} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_t^{\sigma_1} \lambda F_1(x, v(x))dx) \geq 0, & 0 \leq t \leq \sigma_1, \\ -\varphi_p^{-1}(\int_{\sigma_1}^t \lambda F_1(x, v(x))dx) \leq 0, & \sigma_1 \leq t \leq 1, \end{cases}$$

$$(A_{2\lambda}v)'(t) = \begin{cases} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_t^{\sigma_2} \lambda F_2(x, v(x))dx) \geq 0, & 0 \leq t \leq \sigma_2, \\ -\varphi_p^{-1}(\int_{\sigma_2}^t \lambda F_2(x, v(x))dx) \leq 0, & \sigma_2 \leq t \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

这表明 $(A_{1\lambda}u)(t), (A_{2\lambda}v)(t)$ 是凹函数, 从而 $A_\lambda : K \times K \rightarrow K \times K$.

引理 3 $A_\lambda : K \times K \rightarrow K \times K$ 是紧的.

证明 设 Ω 是 $K \times K$ 中的有界集, 则 $\exists M > 0, s.t. \|(u, v)\|_0 \leq M, \forall (u, v) \in \Omega$. 记 $m_i = \max\{F_i(t, w) : (t, w) \in [0, 1] \times [0, M]\}$, 于是当 $(u, v) \in \Omega$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|A_{1\lambda}u\| &= A_{1\lambda}u(\sigma_1) \leq \frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_0^{\sigma_1} m_1 dx) + \int_0^{\sigma_1} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_s^{\sigma_1} m_1 dx) ds \\ &\leq \frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1} \varphi_p^{-1}(m_1) + \varphi_p^{-1}(m_1) := M_1, \\ \|A_{2\lambda}v\| &= A_{2\lambda}v(\sigma_2) \leq \frac{\beta_2}{\alpha_2} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_0^{\sigma_2} m_2 dx) + \int_0^{\sigma_2} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_s^{\sigma_2} m_2 dx) ds \\ &\leq \frac{\beta_2}{\alpha_2} \varphi_p^{-1}(m_2) + \varphi_p^{-1}(m_2) := M_2. \end{aligned}$$

取 $M^* = \max\{M_1, M_2\}$, 则 $\|A_\lambda(u, v)\| \leq M^*, \forall (u, v) \in \Omega$. 从而 A_λ 在 Ω 上是一致有界的.

下证 A_λ 是等度连续的.

不妨设 $\sigma_1 < \sigma_2$, $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \eta = \min\{\eta_1, \eta_2\} > 0$, 其中 $\eta_i = \frac{\varepsilon}{2\varphi_p^{-1}(m_i)}, i = 1, 2$. 任取 $t_1, t_2 \in [0, 1]$, 当 $|t_1 - t_2| < \eta$ 时, $\forall (u, v) \in \Omega$ 有

1) $t_1, t_2 \in [0, \sigma_1]$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} |A_\lambda(u, v)(t_1) - A_\lambda(u, v)(t_2)| &= |((A_{1\lambda}u)(t_1) - (A_{1\lambda}u)(t_2), (A_{2\lambda}v)(t_1) - (A_{2\lambda}v)(t_2))| \\ &\leq |(A_{1\lambda}u)(t_1) - (A_{1\lambda}u)(t_2)| + |(A_{2\lambda}v)(t_1) - (A_{2\lambda}v)(t_2)| \\ &= \left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_s^{\sigma_1} \lambda F_1 dx) ds \right| + \left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_s^{\sigma_2} \lambda F_2 dx) ds \right| \\ &\leq [\varphi_p^{-1}(m_1) + \varphi_p^{-1}(m_2)]|t_1 - t_2| \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

2) $t_1, t_2 \in [\sigma_2, 1]$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} |A_\lambda(u, v)(t_1) - A_\lambda(u, v)(t_2)| &\leq \left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_{\sigma_1}^s \lambda F_1 dx) ds \right| + \left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_{\sigma_2}^s \lambda F_2 dx) ds \right| \\ &\leq [\varphi_p^{-1}(m_1) + \varphi_p^{-1}(m_2)]|t_1 - t_2| \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

3) $t_1, t_2 \in [\sigma_1, \sigma_2]$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} |A_\lambda(u, v)(t_1) - A_\lambda(u, v)(t_2)| &\leq \left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_{\sigma_1}^s \lambda F_1 dx \right) ds \right| + \left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_s^{\sigma_2} \lambda F_2 dx \right) ds \right| \\ &\leq [\varphi_p^{-1}(m_1) + \varphi_p^{-1}(m_2)] |t_1 - t_2| < \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

4) $t_1 \in [0, \sigma_i], t_2 \in [\sigma_j, 1], i, j = 1, 2$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} |A_\lambda(u, v)(t_1) - A_\lambda(u, v)(t_2)| &\leq |A_\lambda(u, v)(t_1) - A_\lambda(u, v)(\sigma_i)| + |A_\lambda(u, v)(\sigma_i) - A_\lambda(u, v)(\sigma_j)| + \\ &\quad |A_\lambda(u, v)(\sigma_j) - A_\lambda(u, v)(t_2)| \\ &< \varepsilon + \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 3\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

由 1)–4) 得: A_λ 在 Ω 上是等度连续的. 再由 Arzela-Ascoli 定理知 $A_\lambda(\bar{\Omega})$ 是紧的.

引理 4 $A_\lambda : K \times K \rightarrow K \times K$ 是连续的.

证明 设 $\{(u_n(t), v_n(t)) \subset K \times K$, 且 $(u_n(t), v_n(t)) \rightarrow (u_0(t), v_0(t))$, $n \rightarrow \infty$ 由引理 3 知 $\{A_\lambda(u_n(t), v_n(t))\}$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上是一致有界、等度连续的, 于是存在 $\{A_\lambda(u_{n_k}(t), v_{n_k}(t))\} \subset \{A_\lambda(u_n(t), v_n(t))\}$, 使

$$A_\lambda(u_{n_k}(t), v_{n_k}(t)) \rightarrow (u(t), v(t)) \text{ (一致)}, \quad t \in [0, 1], \quad k \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$(\sigma_1^{(n_k)}, \sigma_2^{(n_k)}) \rightarrow (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) \text{ (一致)}, \quad k \rightarrow \infty.$$

因

$$(A_{1\lambda} u_{n_k})(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1} \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^{\sigma_1^{(n_k)}} \lambda F_1(x, v_{n_k}(x)) dx \right) + \int_0^t \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_s^{\sigma_1^{(n_k)}} \lambda F_1(x, v_{n_k}(x)) dx \right) ds, & 0 \leq t \leq \sigma_1^{(n_k)}, \\ \frac{\delta_1}{\gamma_1} \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_{\sigma_1^{(n_k)}}^1 \lambda F_1(x, v_{n_k}(x)) dx \right) + \int_t^1 \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_{\sigma_1^{(n_k)}}^s \lambda F_1(x, v_{n_k}(x)) dx \right) ds, & \sigma_1^{(n_k)} \leq t \leq 1, \end{cases}$$

$\sigma_1^{(n_k)}$ 满足

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1} \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^{\sigma_1^{(n_k)}} \lambda F_1(x, v_{n_k}(x)) dx \right) + \int_0^t \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_s^{\sigma_1^{(n_k)}} \lambda F_1(x, v_{n_k}(x)) dx \right) ds \\ &= \frac{\delta_1}{\gamma_1} \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_{\sigma_1^{(n_k)}}^1 \lambda F_1(x, v_{n_k}(x)) dx \right) + \int_t^1 \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_{\sigma_1^{(n_k)}}^s \lambda F_1(x, v_{n_k}(x)) dx \right) ds. \end{aligned}$$

令 $k \rightarrow \infty$, 由 Lebesgue 控制收敛定理得

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1} \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^{\sigma_1} \lambda F_1(x, v_0(x)) dx \right) + \int_0^t \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_s^{\sigma_1} \lambda F_1(x, v_0(x)) dx \right) ds, & 0 \leq t \leq \sigma_1, \\ \frac{\delta_1}{\gamma_1} \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_{\sigma_1}^1 \lambda F_1(x, v_0(x)) dx \right) + \int_t^1 \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_{\sigma_1}^s \lambda F_1(x, v_0(x)) dx \right) ds, & \sigma_1 \leq t \leq 1, \end{cases}$$

且 σ_1 满足

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1} \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_0^{\sigma_1} \lambda F_1(x, v_0(x)) dx \right) + \int_0^{\sigma_1} \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_s^{\sigma_1} \lambda F_1(x, v_0(x)) dx \right) ds \\ &= \frac{\delta_1}{\gamma_1} \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_{\sigma_1}^1 \lambda F_1(x, v_0(x)) dx \right) + \int_{\sigma_1}^1 \varphi_p^{-1} \left(\int_{\sigma_1}^s \lambda F_1(x, v_0(x)) dx \right) ds \end{aligned}$$

即 $u(t) = (A_{1\lambda}u_0)(t)$. 同理 $v(t) = (A_{2\lambda}v_0)(t)$, 于是有 $A_\lambda(u_0(t), v_0(t)) = (u(t), v(t))$, 也即

$$A_\lambda(u_n(t), v_n(t)) \rightarrow A_\lambda(u_0(t), v_0(t)) \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

从而 A_λ 是连续的.

定理 1 的证明 由引理 1- 引理 4 知: $A_\lambda : K \times K \rightarrow K \times K$ 是全连续的. 令 $U = \{(w_1, w_2) \in K \times K, \|(w_1, w_2)\|_0 < M\}$, 则 $\forall y = (u, v) \in \partial U$, 有 $(I - A_\lambda)y \neq 0$. 由 L-S 度同伦不变性及 $(A_0)(t) \equiv 0$ 知 $\deg\{I - A_1, U, 0\} = \deg\{I - A_0, U, 0\} = \deg\{I, U, 0\} = 1$. 于是 A_1 在 U 上有不动点 (u, v) , 即 BVP(5)₁, (3)(4) 有解 (u, v) , 且 $\|(u, v)\|_0 < M$.

定理 2 的证明 由 H3) 知, 可取 $M > 0$, 满足 $\frac{M}{\varphi_p^{-1}(\psi(M))} > m_0$. 设 $y = (u, v)$ 是 BVP

$$\begin{cases} (\varphi_p(u'))' + \lambda f_1(t, v) = 0, & 0 < t < 1, \\ (\varphi_p(v'))' + \lambda f_2(t, u) = 0, & 0 < t < 1, \end{cases} \quad (6)_\lambda$$

其中 $\lambda \in [0, 1]$, 具有边界条件 (3), (4) 的任意解. 则

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= \begin{cases} \frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_0^{\sigma_1} \lambda f_1(x, v(x)) dx) + \int_0^t \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_s^{\sigma_1} \lambda f_1(x, v(x)) dx) ds, & 0 \leq t \leq \sigma_1, \\ \frac{\delta_1}{\gamma_1} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_{\sigma_1}^1 \lambda f_1(x, v(x)) dx) + \int_t^1 \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_{\sigma_1}^s \lambda f_1(x, v(x)) dx) ds, & \sigma_1 \leq t \leq 1, \end{cases} \\ v(t) &= \begin{cases} \frac{\beta_2}{\alpha_2} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_0^{\sigma_2} \lambda f_2(x, u(x)) dx) + \int_0^t \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_s^{\sigma_2} \lambda f_2(x, u(x)) dx) ds, & 0 \leq t \leq \sigma_2, \\ \frac{\delta_2}{\gamma_2} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_{\sigma_2}^1 \lambda f_2(x, u(x)) dx) + \int_t^1 \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_{\sigma_2}^s \lambda f_2(x, u(x)) dx) ds, & \sigma_2 \leq t \leq 1, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

其中 σ_1, σ_2 分别满足

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_0^{\sigma_1} \lambda f_1(x, v(x)) dx) + \int_0^{\sigma_1} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_s^{\sigma_1} \lambda f_1(x, v(x)) dx) ds \\ &= \frac{\delta_1}{\gamma_1} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_{\sigma_1}^1 \lambda f_1(x, v(x)) dx) + \int_{\sigma_1}^1 \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_{\sigma_1}^s \lambda f_1(x, v(x)) dx) ds, \\ & \frac{\beta_2}{\alpha_2} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_0^{\sigma_2} \lambda f_2(x, u(x)) dx) + \int_0^{\sigma_2} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_s^{\sigma_2} \lambda f_2(x, u(x)) dx) ds \\ &= \frac{\delta_2}{\gamma_2} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_{\sigma_2}^1 \lambda f_2(x, u(x)) dx) + \int_{\sigma_2}^1 \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_{\sigma_2}^s \lambda f_2(x, u(x)) dx) ds. \end{aligned}$$

又对 $\forall t \in [0, 1]$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &\leq u(\sigma_1) = \frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_0^{\sigma_1} \lambda f_1(x, v(x)) dx) + \int_0^{\sigma_1} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_s^{\sigma_1} \lambda f_1(x, v(x)) dx) ds \\ &\leq \frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_0^{\sigma_1} \psi_1(v(x)) dx) + \int_0^{\sigma_1} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_s^{\sigma_1} \psi_1(v(x)) dx) ds \\ &\leq \frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_0^{\sigma_1} \psi_1(\|v\|) dx) + \int_0^{\sigma_1} \varphi_p^{-1}(\int_s^{\sigma_1} \psi_1(\|v\|) dx) ds \\ &\leq \left(\frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1} + 1\right) \varphi_p^{-1}(\psi_1(\|y\|_0)) \\ &\leq \left(\frac{\beta_1}{\alpha_1} + 1\right) \varphi_p^{-1}(\psi(\|y\|_0)) = m_1 \varphi_p^{-1}(\psi(\|y\|_0)). \end{aligned}$$

同样地, $v(t) \leq m_2 \varphi_p^{-1}(\psi(\|y\|_0))$. 故 $\|y\|_0 \leq m_0 \varphi_p^{-1}(\psi(\|y\|_0))$, 由 M 的选取知 $\|y\|_0 \neq M$. 由定理 1 得 BVP(1)-(4) 有解 (u, v) , $\|(u, v)\|_0 \leq M$, 且 $u(t) > 0, v(t) > 0, t \in (0, 1)$.

4 一个例子

我们考虑 BVP

$$\begin{cases} (\varphi_p(u'))' + \alpha e^v = 0, & 0 < t < 1, \\ (\varphi_p(v'))' + \alpha e^u = 0, & 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = u(1) = 0, \\ v(0) = v(1) = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{其中 } \alpha > 0 \quad (6)$$

若 $p \geq 2$, 且 $\alpha < \left(\frac{p-1}{e}\right)^{(p-1)}$, 则 BVP(6) 有解 (u, v) , 且 $u(t) > 0, v(t) > 0, t \in (0, 1)$. $f_i(t, w) = \alpha e^{(w)}$; $\psi_i(w) = \alpha e^{(w)} = \psi(w)$; $\alpha_i = \gamma_i = 1, \beta_i = \delta_i = 0; i = 1, 2$. 取 $m_0 = m_1 = m_2 = 1$, 考虑 $p \geq 2$ 时

$$\sup_{c \in (0, \infty)} \frac{c}{\varphi_p^{-1}(\psi(c))} = \sup_{c \in (0, \infty)} \frac{c}{\varphi_p^{-1}(\alpha) \varphi_p^{-1}(e^c)}.$$

当 $\alpha < \left(\frac{p-1}{e}\right)^{(p-1)}$ 时, 有 $\frac{1}{\alpha} \left(\frac{p-1}{e}\right)^{(p-1)} > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} \sup_{c>0} \frac{c^{(p-1)}}{e^{(p-1)}} > 1$, 即 $\sup_{c>0} \frac{\varphi_p(c)}{\alpha e^c} > 1$, 从而 $\sup_{c \in (0, \infty)} \frac{c}{\varphi_p^{-1}(\alpha) \varphi_p^{-1}(e^c)} > 1$, 由定理 2 知结论成立.

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Existence of Positive Solutions for One-Dimensional p -Laplacian Coupled Boundary Value Problem

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Abstract: Using operators in Banach space and a fixed point theorem, we study a one-dimensional p -Laplacian coupled boundary value problem, and obtain the conditions for the existence of at least one positive solution.

Key words: boundary value problem; positive solution; fixed point.