

具有脉冲的分数阶 Bagley-Torvik 模型边值问题*

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提要 将具有脉冲的分数阶 Bagley-Torvik 微分方程边值问题巧妙地转化为积分方程, 定义加权 Banach 空间及全连续算子, 运用不动点定理获得该边值问题解的存在性定理. 举例说明了定理的应用. 最后提出有趣的研究问题.

关键词 脉冲分数阶 Bagley-Torvik 微分方程, 边值问题, Schaefer 不动点定理
MR (2000) 主题分类 34A08, 26A33, 39B99, 45G10, 34B37, 34B15, 34B16
中图法分类 O175
文献标志码 A
文章编号 1000-8314(2018)03-0309-22

1 引 言

分数阶微分方程在物理学, 化学等学科中有许多应用^[21,23]. 最近的研究表明: 许多物理过程用分数阶微分方程表示模型更加精确^[18, 27]. 因此许多作者分别从数学和应用角度研究分数阶微分方程的性质, 诸如解的存在性、唯一性, 多解性等理论分析, 周期解的渐近性, 数值解及数值计算模拟^[10,18,22].

熟知, ${}^c D_{0+}^\alpha u(t) + f(t, u(t)) = 0$ 称为单项分数阶微分方程. 在某些情况中, 分数阶微分方程中含有多个分数阶导数. 这种含有多个分数阶导数的分数阶微分方程称为多项微分方程. Bagley-Torvik 方程

$$AD_{0+}^\alpha y(t) + BD_{0+}^{\frac{3}{2}} y(x) + Cy(x) = f(x)$$

是典型的多项分数阶微分方程, 其中 A, B, C 为常数, f 为给定函数. 这个方程用来描述牛顿流体中刚性板的运动, 最早由文 [27] 提出.

Rehman 和 Henderson^[9]研究了如下具有积分边值条件的多项分数阶微分方程的解的存在性和位移性:

$$\begin{cases} {}^c D_{0+}^\alpha x(t) = f(t, x(t), {}^c D_{0+}^\delta x(t)), & t \in [0, T], \alpha \in (1, 2), \delta \in (0, 1), \\ ax(0) - bx'(0) = \int_0^T g(s, x(s))ds, & cx(T) + dx'(T) = \int_0^T h(s, x(s))ds, \end{cases}$$

其中 f 依赖于未知函数的分数阶导数. Staněk^[25]研究了推广的分数阶 Bagley-Torvik 微分方程模型

$$u'' + A {}^c D_{0+}^\alpha u = f(t, u, {}^c D_{0+}^\mu u, u'), \quad t \in [0, T]$$

本文 2015 年 11 月 26 日收到, 2017 年 7 月 12 日收到修改稿.

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*本文受到广东省自然科学基金 (No. S2011010001900) 和广州市科技计划项目 (No. 201804010350) 的资助.

在边值条件 $u'(0) = 0, u(T) + au'(T) = 0$ 下的解的存在性和唯一性. 这里 $\alpha \in (1, 2), \mu \in (0, 1), f$ 是 Carathéodory 函数, ${}^c D_{0+}$ 是 Caputo 型分数阶导数.

应用科学中许多问题出现一些新的现象, 如随着有节奏的跳动, 解及解的非可持续性融合等. 脉冲微分方程是可以更好地描述现实世界这些现象的数学模型. 脉冲微分方程理论比没有脉冲影响的微分方程理论更加丰富^[14]. 另一方面, 具有脉冲的非线性分数阶微分方程边值问题没有得到更好的研究, 还有许多未知问题有待探索.

据作者所知, 如下具有 Caputo 型分数阶微分方程的边值问题的可解性研究较少:

$$u'' + A {}^c D_{0+}^\alpha u = f(t, u, {}^c D_{0+}^\mu u, u'), \quad t \in [0, 1],$$

其中 $\alpha \in (1, 2), A \in \mathbb{R}, f$ 依赖于低阶导数, 如 $u, {}^c D_{0+}^\mu u, u', \mu \in (0, 1)$. 研究这类分数阶微分方程的可解性非常重要^[10, 22]. 本文研究如下具有脉冲的多项分数阶微分方程边值问题 (简称为 BVP(1.1)) 的解的存在性:

$$\begin{cases} u'' + A {}^c D_{0+}^\alpha u = p(t)f(t, u, {}^c D_{0+}^\mu u, u'), & \text{a.e. } t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m, \\ u'(0) = 0, \quad u(1) = 0, \\ \Delta u(t_i) = I(t_i, u(t_i), {}^c D_{0+}^\delta u(t_i), u'(t_i)), \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_1^m, \\ \Delta u'(t_i) = J(t_i, u(t_i), {}^c D_{0+}^\delta u(t_i), u'(t_i)), \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_1^m, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

这里 ${}^c D_{a+}^b$ 表示以 a 为基点的 $b > 0$ 阶 Caputo 分数阶导数, $\alpha \in (1, 2), \delta \in (0, 1), A \in \mathbb{R}, m$ 为正整数, $0 = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_m < t_{m+1} = 1, \mathbb{N}_0^m = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, m\}, \mathbb{N}_1^m = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}, p \in L^1(0, 1)$. 假设存在 $k > -1, -1 < l \leq 0 (\alpha + k + l > 0)$, 满足 $|p(t)| \leq t^k(1-t)^l, t \in (0, 1), f: (0, 1) \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 为 Carathéodory 函数, $I, J: \{t_i : i \in \mathbb{N}_1^m\} \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 为离散 Carathéodory 函数.

如果函数 $x: (0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 满足

$$x|_{(t_i, t_{i+1}]}, {}^c D_{0+}^\delta x|_{(t_i, t_{i+1}]}, x'|_{(t_i, t_{i+1}]} \in C^0(t_i, t_{i+1}], \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m,$$

下面的极限存在且有限

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_i^+} x(t), \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow t_i^+} D_{0+}^\delta x(t), \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow t_i^+} x'(t),$$

而且 $x'' \in AC^2(0, 1), x$ 满足 (1.1) 中的每一个方程, 称 x 为边值问题 (1.1) 的解.

本文的目的是利用 Schauder 不动点定理^[17]建立 BVP(1.1) 解的存在性定理, 定理条件简洁合理. 论文内容安排如下. 第 2 节, 介绍基本概念和引理, 获得了方程 $u'' + A {}^c D_{0+}^\alpha u = h(t), t \in (0, 1]$ 连续通解的具体表达式 (见结论 2.3), 而且得到了脉冲方程 $u'' + A {}^c D_{0+}^\alpha u = h(t), t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m$ 的分片连续通解的表达式 (见引理 2.4). 第 3 节, 利用第 2 节的结果把 BVP(1.1) 转化为等价积分方程, 然后建立 BVP(1.1) 解的存在性定理. 第 4 节, 举例说明定理的应用. 第 5 节, 总结全文并提出一些值得思考的问题.

2 预备结果

本节首先介绍分数阶微积分的基本概念见^[11, 22], 然后证明几个重要引理. 分别记 Gamma 函数, Beta 函数和分数指数函数为 $\Gamma(\alpha), \mathbf{B}(p, q)$ 和 $\mathbf{E}_{\alpha, \beta}(x)$, 其定义为

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx, \quad \mathbf{B}(p, q) = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx, \quad \mathbf{E}_{\alpha, \beta}(x) = \sum_{\chi=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^\chi}{\Gamma(\chi\alpha + \beta)}.$$

定义 2.1^[22] 函数 $g : (a, \infty) \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ 的左向 $\alpha > 0$ 阶 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶积分定义为

$$I_{a+}^{\alpha} g(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} g(s) ds, \quad t > a.$$

定义 2.2^[11, 22] 设 $n-1 < \alpha < n$, 函数 $g : (a, \infty) \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ 的左向 $\alpha > 0$ 阶 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数定义为

$$D_{a+}^{\alpha} g(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \left[\int_a^t \frac{g(s)}{(t-s)^{\alpha-n+1}} ds \right]^{(n)}, \quad t > a.$$

定义 2.3^[11, 22] 设 $n-1 < \alpha < n$, 函数 $g : (a, \infty) \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ 的左向 $\alpha > 0$ 阶 Caputo 导数定义为

$${}^c D_{a+}^{\alpha} g(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \int_a^t \frac{g^{(n)}(s)}{(t-s)^{\alpha-n+1}} ds, \quad t > a.$$

注 2.1^[11, 22] 若 $g \in AC^2(a, b)$, 则 ${}^c D_{a+}^{\alpha} g(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \int_a^t \frac{g^{(n)}(s)}{(t-s)^{\alpha-n+1}} ds, t > a.$

引理 2.1^[22] 设 $\alpha \in (n-1, n)$, n 为正整数, 则分数阶微分方程 ${}^c D_{a+}^{\alpha} x(t) = 0$ 的连续解通解为 $x(t) = c_0(t-a)^{n-1} + c_1(t-a)^{n-2} + c_2(t-a)^{n-3} + \cdots + c_{n-1}$, 其中 $c_i \in \mathbb{R}$, $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$.

引理 2.2^[17] (Schaefer 不动点定理) 设 Ω 为 Banach 空间 X 的闭凸子集, $T : \Omega \mapsto \Omega$ 为全连续算子 (即 T 连续且把有界集合映射为相对紧集合), 则 T 在 Ω 中至少有一个不动点.

设 $x \in C^0[0, 1]$, 记 $\|x\|_0 = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |x(t)|$. 取

$$X = \left\{ u : (0, 1] \mapsto \mathbb{R} \left| \begin{array}{l} u|_{(t_i, t_{i+1}]}, {}^c D_{0+}^{\delta} u|_{(t_i, t_{i+1}]}, u'|_{(t_i, t_{i+1}]} \in C^0(t_i, t_{i+1}], \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m, \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow t_i^+} u(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow t_i^+} {}^c D_{0+}^{\delta} u(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow t_i^+} u'(t) \text{ 有限}, \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m \end{array} \right. \right\}.$$

对 $u \in X$, 定义

$$\|u\| = \max \left\{ \sup_{t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}]} |u(t)|, \sup_{t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}]} |D_{0+}^{\delta} u(t)|, \sup_{t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}]} |u'(t)|, i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m \right\}.$$

引理 2.3 X 是 Banach 空间.

证 按照 Banach 空间定义证明, 详细证明本文略.

注 2.2 $\Omega \subset X$ 是相对紧集的充分必要条件是 Ω 是有界集合, 而且 $\Omega, \{t \rightarrow {}^c D_{0+}^{\delta} x(t) : x \in \Omega\}$ 以及 $\{t \rightarrow x(t) : x \in \Omega\}$ 在 $(t_i, t_{i+1}]$ ($i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m$) 上都是等度连续的, 即对任意 $\epsilon > 0$, 存在 $\theta > 0$, 对任意 $x \in \Omega$ 和任意 $s_1, s_2 \in (t_i, t_{i+1}]$, 只要 $|s_1 - s_2| < \theta$, 就有 $|x(s_1) - x(s_2)| < \epsilon$, $|{}^c D_{0+}^{\delta} x(s_1) - {}^c D_{0+}^{\delta} x(s_2)| < \epsilon$ 以及 $|x'(s_1) - x'(s_2)| < \epsilon$.

下面推导分数阶线性 Bagley-Torvik 方程初值问题的连续解:

$$x'' + A {}^c D_{0+}^{\alpha} x = h(t), \quad t \in [0, 1], \quad x(0) = x_0, \quad x'(0) = x_1, \quad (2.1)$$

其中 $x_0, x_1 \in \mathbb{R}$, $\alpha \in (1, 2)$, $A \in \mathbb{R}$, 存在 $k > -1$ 和 $-1 < l \leq 0$ ($2 + k + l > 0$), 使得 $|h(t)| \leq t^k(1-t)^l, t \in (0, 1)$.

利用 Laplace 变换方法求解 (2.1), “在 $2 - \alpha$ 不等于整数或整数一半时遭遇到非常大的困难” [21, p.139, 20, p.156]. 我们利用 Picard 迭代技巧获得了 (2.1) 的连续解的精确表达式, 方法不同于文 [20–21].

设 $x_1 \in \mathbb{R}$. 选择 Picard 函数序列

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_0(t) &= x_0 + x_1 t + \frac{Ax_0 t^{2-\alpha}}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} + \frac{Ax_1 t^{3-\alpha}}{\Gamma(4-\alpha)} + \int_0^t (t-s)h(s)ds, \quad t \in [0, 1], \\ \phi_i(t) &= \phi_0(t) - \frac{A}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} \phi_{i-1}(s)ds, \quad t \in [0, 1], \quad i = 1, 2, \dots.\end{aligned}$$

结论 2.1 ϕ_i 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续.

证 容易看到

$$\begin{aligned}\left| \int_0^t (t-s)h(s)ds \right| &\leq \int_0^t (t-s)s^k(1-s)^l ds \leq \int_0^t (t-s)^{l+1}s^k ds \\ &\leq t^{k+l+2} \int_0^1 (1-w)^{l+1}w^k dw \\ &= t^{k+l+2} \mathbf{B}(l+2, k+1).\end{aligned}$$

因此 $t \mapsto \phi_0(t)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 从而, 由定义 $t \mapsto \phi_1(t)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续. 用数学归纳法容易证明 $t \mapsto \phi_i(t)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续.

结论 2.2 $\{\phi_i(t)\}$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上一致收敛.

证 对 $t \in [0, 1]$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}|\phi_1(t) - \phi_0(t)| &= \left| -\frac{A}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} \phi_0(s)ds \right| \\ &\leq \frac{|A| \|\phi_0\|_0}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} ds \\ &\leq \frac{|A| \|\phi_0\|_0}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} t^{2-\alpha}.\end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned}|\phi_2(t) - \phi_1(t)| &= \left| -\frac{A}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} [\phi_1(s) - \phi_0(s)]ds \right| \\ &\leq \frac{|A|}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} |\phi_1(s) - \phi_0(s)| ds \\ &\leq \frac{|A|}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} \frac{|A| \|\phi_0\|_0}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} s^{2-\alpha} ds \\ &= \frac{|A|^2 \|\phi_0\|_0}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} \frac{\mathbf{B}(2-\alpha, 3-\alpha)}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} t^{4-2\alpha}.\end{aligned}$$

类似地, 有

$$\begin{aligned}|\phi_3(t) - \phi_2(t)| &= \left| -\frac{A}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} [\phi_2(s) - \phi_1(s)]ds \right| \\ &\leq \frac{|A|}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} |\phi_2(s) - \phi_1(s)| ds\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \frac{|A|}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} |A| \|\phi_0\|_0 \frac{\mathbf{B}(2-\alpha, 3-\alpha)}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)\Gamma(3-\alpha)} s^{4-2\alpha} ds \\ &= \frac{|A|^3 \|\phi_0\|_0 \mathbf{B}(2-\alpha, 3-\alpha) \mathbf{B}(2-\alpha, 5-2\alpha)}{\Gamma(3-\alpha) \Gamma(2-\alpha) \Gamma(2-\alpha)} t^{6-3\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

运用数学归纳法, 对 $i = 1, 2, \dots, t \in [0, 1]$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |\phi_{i+1}(t) - \phi_i(t)| &\leq \frac{|A|^{i+1} \|\phi_0\|_0}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} \prod_{j=2}^i \frac{\mathbf{B}(2-\alpha, 2(j+1) - 1 - (j-1)\alpha)}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} t^{2(i+1)-i\alpha} \\ &\leq \frac{|A|^{i+1} \|\phi_0\|_0}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} \prod_{j=2}^i \frac{\mathbf{B}(2-\alpha, 2(j+1) - 1 - (j-1)\alpha)}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)}. \end{aligned}$$

考虑

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} u_i =: \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \frac{|A|^{i+1} \|\phi_0\|_0}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} \prod_{j=2}^i \frac{\mathbf{B}(2-\alpha, 2(j+1) - 1 - (j-1)\alpha)}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)}.$$

容易知道对充分大的 i 和 $\delta \in (0, 1)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u_{i+1}}{u_i} &= \frac{|A| \mathbf{B}(2-\alpha, i(2-\alpha) - 1)}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \\ &= \frac{|A|}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1-w)^{1-\alpha} w^{i(2-\alpha)-1} dw \\ &\leq \frac{|A|}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_0^\delta (1-w)^{1-\alpha} w^{i(2-\alpha)-1} dw + \frac{|A|}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_\delta^1 (1-w)^{1-\alpha} w^{i(2-\alpha)-1} dw \\ &\leq \frac{|A|}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_0^\delta (1-w)^{1-\alpha} dw \delta^{i(2-\alpha)-1} + \frac{|A|}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_\delta^1 (1-w)^{1-\alpha} dw \\ &\leq \frac{|A|}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} \delta^{i(2-\alpha)-1} + \frac{|A|(1-\delta)^{2-\alpha}}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)}. \end{aligned}$$

对任意 $\epsilon > 0$, 存在 $\delta \in (0, 1)$, 满足 $\frac{|A|(1-\delta)^{2-\alpha}}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$. 对这个 δ , 必存在充分大的整数 $N > 0$, 满足 $\frac{|A|}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} \delta^{i(2-\alpha)-1} < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$, $i > N$, 所以 $0 < \frac{|A|}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} \delta^{i(2-\alpha)-1} + \frac{|A|(1-\delta)^{2-\alpha}}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$, $i > N$, 从而

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u_{i+1}}{u_i} = 0,$$

于是 $\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} u_i$ 收敛. 因此, 由控制收敛定理知道

$$\phi_0(t) + [\phi_1(t) - \phi_0(t)] + [\phi_2(t) - \phi_1(t)] + \cdots + [\phi_i(t) - \phi_{i-1}(t)] + \cdots, \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

一致收敛, 从而 ϕ_i 在 $[0, 1]$ 上一致收敛.

结论 2.3 $\phi(t) = \lim_{i \rightarrow +\infty} \phi_i(t)$ 是积分方程

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= x_0 + x_1 t + \frac{Ax_0 t^{2-\alpha}}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} + \frac{Ax_1 t^{3-\alpha}}{\Gamma(4-\alpha)} + \int_0^t (t-s)h(s)ds \\ &\quad - \frac{A}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} x(s)ds, \quad t \in [0, 1] \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

的唯一连续解.

证 由结论 2.1-2.2, ϕ_i 在 $[0, 1]$ 上一致收敛. 设 $\phi(t) = \lim_{i \rightarrow +\infty} \phi_i(t)$, 则 ϕ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续. 我们证明 $\phi(t)$ 是 (2.2) 的唯一解. 容易知道

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(t) &= \lim_{i \rightarrow +\infty} \phi_i(t) = \lim_{i \rightarrow +\infty} \left[x_0 + x_1 t + \frac{Ax_0 t^{2-\alpha}}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} + \frac{Ax_1 t^{3-\alpha}}{\Gamma(4-\alpha)} + \int_0^t (t-s)h(s)ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{A}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} \phi_{i-1}(s)ds \right] \\ &= x_0 + x_1 t + \frac{Ax_0 t^{2-\alpha}}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} + \frac{Ax_1 t^{3-\alpha}}{\Gamma(4-\alpha)} + \int_0^t (t-s)h(s)ds \\ &\quad - \frac{A}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} \phi(s)ds. \end{aligned}$$

所以 ϕ 是 (2.2) 在 $[0, 1]$ 上的连续解.

又设 ψ 也是 (2.2) 的连续解, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(t) &= x_0 + x_1 t + \frac{Ax_0 t^{2-\alpha}}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} + \frac{Ax_1 t^{3-\alpha}}{\Gamma(4-\alpha)} + \int_0^t (t-s)h(s)ds \\ &\quad - \frac{A}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} \psi(s)ds, \quad t \in [0, 1]. \end{aligned}$$

类似于结论 2.2, 应用数学归纳法可得

$$|\psi(t) - \phi_i(t)| \leq \frac{|A|^{i+1} \|\phi_0\|_0}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} \prod_{j=2}^i \frac{\mathbf{B}(2-\alpha, 2(j+1)-1-(j-1)\alpha)}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)}, \quad t \in [0, 1].$$

类似地, 可证

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|A|^{i+1} \|\phi_0\|_0}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} \prod_{j=2}^i \frac{\mathbf{B}(2-\alpha, 2(j+1)-1-(j-1)\alpha)}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} = 0,$$

所以 $\lim_{i \rightarrow +\infty} \phi_i(t) = \psi(t)$. 因此 $\phi(t) \equiv \psi(t)$, $t \in [0, 1]$, 从而 (2.2) 有唯一连续解 ϕ .

结论 2.4 设 x 是 (2.1) 的解, 则 x 是 (2.2) 的解.

证 因为 x 是 (2.1) 的解, 所以

$$x(t) = x_0 + x_1 t + \int_0^t (t-s)h(s)ds - \int_0^t (t-s)A^c D_{0+}^\alpha x(s)ds.$$

由于 $x(0) = x_0$, $x'(0) = x_1$, 运用定义 2.3 和注 2.1, 通过计算得到

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^t (t-s)^c D_{0+}^\alpha x(s)ds &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s) \int_0^s (s-u)^{1-\alpha} x''(u)du ds \\ &= -\frac{Ax_0 t^{2-\alpha}}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} - \frac{Ax_1 t^{3-\alpha}}{\Gamma(4-\alpha)} + \frac{A}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} x(s)ds, \end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= x_0 + x_1 t + \int_0^t (t-s)h(s)ds + \frac{Ax_0 t^{2-\alpha}}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} + \frac{Ax_1 t^{3-\alpha}}{\Gamma(4-\alpha)} \\ &\quad - \frac{A}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} x(s)ds, \quad t \in [0, 1]. \end{aligned}$$

从而得到 (2.2). 证明完毕.

结论 2.5 x 是 (2.1) 的解的充分必要条件是 x 满足

$$x(t) = x_0 + x_1 t + \int_0^t (t-s) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,2}(-A(t-s)^{2-\alpha}) h(s) ds, \quad t \in [0, 1]. \quad (2.3)$$

证 设 x 是 (2.1) 的解. 由结论 2.3-2.4 可知, x 是 (2.2) 的解. 由 Picard 函数列, 通过直接计算得到

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_i(t) &= \phi_0(t) + \frac{-A}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} \phi_{i-1}(s) ds \\ &= \phi_0(t) + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{(-A)^j}{\Gamma(j(2-\alpha))} \int_0^t (t-s)^{j(2-\alpha)-1} \phi_0(s) ds \\ &\quad + \frac{(-A)^i}{\Gamma(i(2-\alpha))} \int_0^t (t-u)^{i(2-\alpha)-1} \phi_0(u) du. \end{aligned}$$

把 ϕ_0 代入上式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_i(t) &= x_0 + x_1 t + \frac{Ax_0 t^{2-\alpha}}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} + \frac{Ax_1 t^{3-\alpha}}{\Gamma(4-\alpha)} + \int_0^t (t-s) h(s) ds \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{(-A)^j}{\Gamma(j(2-\alpha))} \int_0^t (t-s)^{j(2-\alpha)-1} \left[x_0 + x_1 s + \frac{Ax_0 s^{2-\alpha}}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} + \frac{Ax_1 s^{3-\alpha}}{\Gamma(4-\alpha)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_0^s (s-u) h(u) du \right] ds \\ &= x_0 + x_1 t + \frac{Ax_0 t^{2-\alpha}}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} + \frac{Ax_1 t^{3-\alpha}}{\Gamma(4-\alpha)} + \int_0^t (t-s) h(s) ds \\ &\quad + x_0 \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{(-A)^j t^{j(2-\alpha)}}{\Gamma(j(2-\alpha)+1)} + x_1 \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{(-A)^j t^{j(2-\alpha)+1}}{\Gamma(j(2-\alpha)+2)} \\ &\quad + Ax_0 \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{(-A)^j t^{(j+1)(2-\alpha)}}{\Gamma((j+1)(2-\alpha)+1)} + Ax_1 \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{(-A)^j t^{(j+1)(2-\alpha)+1}}{\Gamma((j+1)(2-\alpha)+2)} \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{(-A)^j}{\Gamma(j(2-\alpha))} \int_0^t \int_u^t (t-s)^{j(2-\alpha)-1} (s-u) ds h(u) du \\ &= x_0 \sum_{j=0}^i \frac{(-A)^j t^{j(2-\alpha)}}{\Gamma(j(2-\alpha)+1)} + x_1 \sum_{j=0}^i \frac{(-A)^j t^{j(2-\alpha)+1}}{\Gamma(j(2-\alpha)+2)} + Ax_0 \sum_{j=0}^i \frac{(-A)^j t^{(j+1)(2-\alpha)}}{\Gamma((j+1)(2-\alpha)+1)} \\ &\quad + Ax_1 \sum_{j=0}^i \frac{(-A)^j t^{(j+1)(2-\alpha)+1}}{\Gamma((j+1)(2-\alpha)+2)} + \int_0^t \sum_{j=0}^i \frac{(-A)^j (t-u)^{j(2-\alpha)+1}}{\Gamma(j(2-\alpha)+2)} h(u) du \\ &\rightarrow x_0 + x_1 t + \int_0^t (t-s) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,2}(-A(t-s)^{2-\alpha}) h(s) ds, \quad i \rightarrow +\infty, \end{aligned}$$

从而,

$$x(t) = \lim_{i \rightarrow +\infty} \phi_i(t) = x_0 + x_1 t + \int_0^t (t-s) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,2}(-A(t-s)^{2-\alpha}) h(s) ds,$$

我们得到 (2.3).

现在设 x 满足 (2.3). 我们证明 x 是 (2.1) 的解. 由 (2.3) 易知 $x(0) = x_0, x'(0) = x_1$. 运用定义 2.3 和注 2.1, 通过直接计算 x'' 和 ${}^c D_{0+}^\alpha x$, 可得

$$x'' + A {}^c D_{0+}^\alpha x = h(t), \quad t \in [0, 1],$$

从而, x 是 (2.1) 的解. 证明完毕.

设 $\alpha \in (1, 2)$. 函数 $x: [0, 1] \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ 称为

$$u'' + A {}^c D_{0+}^\alpha u = h(t), \quad t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m \quad (2.4)$$

的分片连续解指的是 x 满足 $x|_{(t_i, t_{i+1}]} \in C^0(t_i, t_{i+1}]$, 极限 $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_i^+} x(t)$ ($i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m$) 存在且有限.

现在求 (2.4) 的分片连续解.

引理 2.4 设 $\alpha \in (1, 2)$, 则 x 是 (2.4) 的分片连续解的充分必要条件是存在常数 $c_j, d_j \in \mathbb{R}$ ($j \in \mathbb{N}_0^m$), 使得

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \sum_{j=0}^i c_j + \sum_{j=0}^i d_j(t - t_j) \\ &\quad + \int_0^t (t-s) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2}(-A(t-s)^{2-\alpha}) h(s) ds, \quad t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m. \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

证 证明分两步.

步骤 1 设 x 是 (2.4) 的分片连续解. 证明 x 满足 (2.5).

由结论 2.5, 存在 $c_0, d_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, 满足

$$x(t) = c_0 + d_0 t + \int_0^t (t-s) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2}(-A(t-s)^{2-\alpha}) h(s) ds, \quad t \in (0, t_1].$$

所以当 $i = 0$ 时, (2.5) 成立. 现在假设当 $i = 0, 1, \dots, \nu$ 时, (2.5) 成立, 即

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \sum_{j=0}^i c_j + \sum_{j=0}^i d_j(t - t_j) \\ &\quad + \int_0^t (t-s) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2}(-A(t-s)^{2-\alpha}) h(s) ds, \quad t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, \nu. \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

我们证明当 $i = \nu + 1$ 时, (2.5) 成立. 应用数学归纳法可知, (2.5) 对任意 $i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m$ 成立.

为了推出 x 在 $(t_{\nu+1}, t_{\nu+2}]$ 上的表达式, 我们假设 Φ 在 $(t_{\nu+1}, t_{\nu+2}]$ 满足

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \Phi(t) + \sum_{j=0}^{\nu} c_j + \sum_{j=0}^{\nu} d_j(t - t_j) \\ &\quad + \int_0^t (t-s) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2}(-A(t-s)^{2-\alpha}) h(s) ds, \quad t \in (t_{\nu+1}, t_{\nu+2}]. \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

由定义 2.3 和注 2.1, 对 $t \in (t_{\nu+1}, t_{\nu+2}]$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} h(t) &= A {}^c D_{0+}^\alpha x(u) + x''(t) = A \frac{1}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} x''(s) ds + x''(t) \\ &= A \frac{\sum_{\tau=0}^{\nu} \int_{t_\tau}^{t_{\tau+1}} (t-s)^{1-\alpha} x''(s) ds + \int_{t_{\nu+1}}^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} x''(s) ds}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} + x''(t). \end{aligned}$$

使用 (2.6), 通过直接计算得到

$$\begin{aligned} x''(t) &= \Phi''(t) + \left[\sum_{j=0}^{\nu} c_j + \sum_{j=0}^{\nu} d_j(t-t_j) + \int_0^t (t-s) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,2}(-A(t-s)^{2-\alpha}) h(s) ds \right]'' \\ &= \Phi''(t) + \left[\int_0^t \sum_{\chi=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-A)^{\chi} (t-s)^{\chi(2-\alpha)+1}}{\Gamma(\chi(2-\alpha)+2)} h(s) ds \right]'' \\ &= \Phi''(t) + h(t) + \int_0^t \sum_{\chi=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-A)^{\chi} (t-s)^{\chi(2-\alpha)-1}}{\Gamma(\chi(2-\alpha))} h(s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

另外, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sum_{\tau=0}^{\nu} \int_{t_{\tau}}^{t_{\tau+1}} (t-s)^{1-\alpha} x''(s) ds + \int_{t_{\nu+1}}^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} x''(s) ds}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \sum_{\tau=0}^{\nu} \int_{t_{\tau}}^{t_{\tau+1}} (t-s)^{1-\alpha} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\tau} c_j + \sum_{j=0}^{\tau} d_j(s-t_j) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \int_0^s (s-u) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,2}(-A(s-u)^{2-\alpha}) h(u) du \right)'' ds \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \int_{t_{\nu+1}}^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} \left(\Phi(s) + \sum_{j=0}^{\nu} c_j + \sum_{j=0}^{\nu} d_j(s-t_j) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \int_0^s (s-u) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,2}(-A(s-u)^{2-\alpha}) h(u) du \right)'' ds \\ &= \frac{\int_{t_{\nu+1}}^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} \Phi''(s) ds}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \\ & \quad + \frac{\int_{t_{\nu+1}}^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} \left(\int_0^s (s-u) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,2}(-A(s-u)^{2-\alpha}) h(u) du \right)'' ds}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \\ &= {}^c D_{t_{\nu+1}^+}^{\alpha} \Phi(t) + \frac{\int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} \left(\int_0^s (s-u) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,2}(-A(s-u)^{2-\alpha}) h(u) du \right)'' ds}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \\ &= {}^c D_{t_{\nu+1}^+}^{\alpha} \Phi(t) + \frac{\int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} h(s) ds}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} + \int_0^t \sum_{\chi=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-A)^{\chi} (t-u)^{\chi(2-\alpha)+1-\alpha}}{\Gamma((\chi+1)(2-\alpha))} h(u) du, \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} h(t) &= A {}^c D_{0^+}^{\alpha} x(t) + x''(t) \\ &= A {}^c D_{t_{\nu+1}^+}^{\alpha} \Phi(t) + A \left[{}^c D_{t_{\nu+1}^+}^{\alpha} \Phi(t) + \frac{\int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} h(s) ds}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \int_0^t \sum_{\chi=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-A)^{\chi} (t-u)^{\chi(2-\alpha)+1-\alpha}}{\Gamma((\chi+1)(2-\alpha))} h(u) du \right] \\ & \quad + \Phi''(t) + h(t) + \int_0^t \sum_{\chi=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-A)^{\chi} (t-s)^{\chi(2-\alpha)-1}}{\Gamma(\chi(2-\alpha))} h(s) ds \\ &= A {}^c D_{t_{\nu+1}^+}^{\alpha} \Phi(t) + \Phi''(t) + h(t). \end{aligned}$$

于是 $\Phi''(t) + A^c D_{t_{\nu+1}^+}^\alpha \Phi(t) = 0$ 在 $(t_{\nu+1}, t_{\nu+2}]$ 上. 由结论 2.5, 类似地, 存在常数 $c_{\nu+1}, d_{\nu+1} \in \mathbb{R}$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(t) = & c_{\nu+1}[\mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,1}(-A(t-t_{\nu+1})^{2-\alpha}) + A(t-t_{\nu+1})^{2-\alpha}\mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,3-\alpha}(-A(t-t_{\nu+1})^{2-\alpha})] \\ & + d_{\nu+1}(t-t_{\nu+1})[\mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,2}(-A(t-t_{\nu+1})^{2-\alpha}) \\ & + A(t-t_{\nu+1})^{2-\alpha}\mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,4-\alpha}(-A(t-t_{\nu+1})^{2-\alpha})]. \end{aligned}$$

把 Φ 代入 (2.7), 立知 (2.5) 当 $i = \nu + 1$ 时成立. 综上, (2.5) 对任意 $i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m$ 成立.

步骤 2 设 x 满足 (2.5). 我们证明 x 是 (2.4) 的分片连续解.

因为 x 满足 (2.5), 所以 $x|_{(t_i, t_{i+1}]} \in C^0(t_i, t_{i+1}]$ ($i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m$), 而且 $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_i^+} x(t)$ ($i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m$) 存在

且有限. 下面证明 $x''(t) + A^c D_{0^+}^\alpha x(t) = h(t)$, $t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}]$ ($i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m$).

事实上, 对 $t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}]$, 有

$$x''(t) + AD_{0^+}^\alpha x(t) = A \frac{\sum_{\tau=0}^{i-1} \int_{t_\tau}^{t_{\tau+1}} (t-s)^{1-\alpha} x''(s) ds + \int_{t_i}^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} x''(s) ds}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} + x''(t).$$

用与步骤 1 相同的方法, 得到

$$x''(t) = h(t) + \int_0^t \sum_{\chi=1}^\infty \frac{(-A)^\chi (t-s)^{\chi(2-\alpha)-1}}{\Gamma(\chi(2-\alpha))} h(s) ds.$$

还可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sum_{\tau=0}^{i-1} \int_{t_\tau}^{t_{\tau+1}} (t-s)^{1-\alpha} x''(s) ds + \int_{t_i}^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} x''(s) ds}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} \\ = & \frac{\int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} h(s) ds}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} + \int_0^t \sum_{\chi=1}^\infty \frac{(-A)^\chi (t-u)^{\chi(2-\alpha)+1-\alpha}}{\Gamma((\chi+1)(2-\alpha))} h(u) du. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} x''(t) + AD_{0^+}^\alpha x(t) = & h(t) + \int_0^t \sum_{\chi=1}^\infty \frac{(-A)^\chi (t-s)^{\chi(2-\alpha)-1}}{\Gamma(\chi(2-\alpha))} h(s) ds \\ & + \frac{\int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\alpha} h(s) ds}{\Gamma(2-\alpha)} + \int_0^t \sum_{\chi=1}^\infty \frac{(-A)^\chi (t-u)^{\chi(2-\alpha)+1-\alpha}}{\Gamma((\chi+1)(2-\alpha))} h(u) du \\ = & h(t), \quad t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m. \end{aligned}$$

所以 x 是 (2.4) 的分片连续解. 证明完毕.

引理 2.5 设 $\alpha \in (1, 2)$, $\delta \in (0, 2 - \alpha)$, x 是 (2.4) 的分片连续解, 则

$$\begin{aligned} {}^c D_{0^+}^\delta x(t) = & \sum_{j=0}^i \frac{d_j}{\Gamma(2-\delta)} (t-t_j)^{1-\delta} \\ & + \int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\delta} \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2-\delta}(-A(t-s)^{2-\alpha}) h(s) ds, \quad t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m \quad (2.8) \end{aligned}$$

且

$$x'(t) = \sum_{j=0}^i d_j + \int_0^t \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,1}(-A(t-s)^{2-\alpha})h(s)ds, \quad t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m. \quad (2.9)$$

证 由于 x 是 (2.4) 的分片连续解. 由引理 2.4, 可得 (2.5). 对 $t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}]$, 通过仔细计算得

$$\begin{aligned} & {}^c D_{0+}^\delta x(t) \\ &= \frac{\int_0^t (t-s)^{-\delta} x'(s) ds}{\Gamma(1-\delta)} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{w=0}^{i-1} \int_{t_w}^{t_{w+1}} (t-s)^{-\delta} x'(s) ds}{\Gamma(1-\delta)} + \frac{\int_{t_i}^t (t-s)^{-\delta} x'(s) ds}{\Gamma(1-\delta)} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{\tau=0}^i \int_{t_\tau}^{t_{\tau+1}} (t-s)^{-\delta} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\tau} c_j + \sum_{j=0}^{\tau} d_j (s-t_j) + \int_0^s (s-u) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,2}(-A(s-u)^{2-\alpha}) h(u) du \right)' ds}{\Gamma(1-\delta)} \\ &+ \frac{\int_{t_{i+1}}^t (t-s)^{-\delta} \left(\sum_{j=0}^i c_j + \sum_{j=0}^i d_j (s-t_j) + \int_0^s (s-u) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,2}(-A(s-u)^{2-\alpha}) h(u) du \right)' ds}{\Gamma(1-\delta)} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^i \frac{d_j}{\Gamma(2-\delta)} (t-t_j)^{1-\delta} + \int_0^t \sum_{\chi=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-A)^\chi (t-u)^{\chi(2-\alpha)+1-\delta}}{\Gamma(\chi(2-\alpha)+2-\delta)} h(u) du \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^i \frac{d_j}{\Gamma(2-\delta)} (t-t_j)^{1-\delta} + \int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\delta} \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,2-\delta}(-A(t-s)^{2-\alpha}) h(s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

所以, (2.8) 成立. 同理可得 (2.9). 证明完毕.

3 BVP(1.1) 的可解性

本节建立 BVP(1.1) 的解的存在性结果. 假设下面的条件成立.

(H1) f 是 Carathéodory 函数, 即,

- (a) 对任意 $(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $t \mapsto f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 在 (t_i, t_{i+1}) ($i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m$) 可测;
- (b) 对几乎所有 $t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}]$ ($i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m$), $(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mapsto f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 在 \mathbb{R}^3 连续;
- (c) 对任意 $r > 0$, 存在 $M_r > 0$, 满足

$$\|f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)\| \leq M_r, \quad \text{a.e. } t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m, \quad |x_i| \leq r \quad (i = 1, 2, 3).$$

(H2) I 是离散 Carathéodory 函数, 即,

- (a) 对任意 $i \in \mathbb{N}_1^m$, $(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mapsto I(t_i, x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 在 \mathbb{R}^3 上连续;
- (b) 对任意 $r > 0$, 存在 $M_{r,I} > 0$, 满足

$$\|I(t_i, x_1, x_2, x_3)\| \leq M_{r,I}, \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_1^m, \quad |x_i| \leq r \quad (i = 1, 2, 3).$$

(H3) $p \in L^1(0, 1)$, 存在 $k > -1$, $-1 < l \leq 0$ ($\alpha + k + l > 0$), 使得

$$|p(t)| \leq t^k (1-t)^l, \quad t \in (0, 1).$$

对 $x \in X$, 记

$$\begin{aligned} f_x(t) &= f(t, x(t), {}^c D_{0+}^\delta x(t), x'(t)), \\ I_x(t_i) &= I(t_i, x(t_i), {}^c D_{0+}^\delta x(t_i), x'(t_i)), \\ J_x(t_i) &= J(t_i, x(t_i), {}^c D_{0+}^\delta x(t_i), x'(t_i)). \end{aligned}$$

引理 3.1 设 $\alpha \in (1, 2)$, $\delta \in (0, 1)$, (H1)–(H3) 成立, $x \in X$, 则 $u \in X$ 是

$$\begin{cases} u'' + A {}^c D_{0+}^\alpha u = f(t, x, {}^c D_{0+}^\mu x, x'), & t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], & i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m, \\ u'(0) = 0, & u(1) = 0, \\ \Delta u(t_i) = I(t_i, x(t_i), {}^c D_{0+}^\delta x(t_i), x'(t_i)), & i \in \mathbb{N}_1^m, \\ \Delta u'(t_i) = J(t_i, x(t_i), {}^c D_{0+}^\delta x(t_i), x'(t_i)), & i \in \mathbb{N}_1^m \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

的解的充分必要条件是

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= - \left[\sum_{j=1}^m I_x(t_j) + \sum_{j=1}^m J_x(t_j)(1-t_j) + \int_0^1 (1-s) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2}(-A(1-s)^{2-\alpha}) p(s) f_x(s) ds \right] \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^i I_x(t_j) + \sum_{j=1}^i J_x(t_j)(t-t_j) \\ &\quad + \int_0^t (t-s) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2}(-A(t-s)^{2-\alpha}) p(s) f_x(s) ds, \quad t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], & i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m. \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

证 由 $x \in X$, 存在常数 $r > 0$, 满足 $\|x\| = r < +\infty$. 由假设有常数 $M_r, M_{r,I}, M_{r,J} \geq 0$, 满足

$$\begin{aligned} |f_x(t)| &= |f(t, x(t), {}^c D_{0+}^\delta x(t), x'(t))| \\ &= |f(t, x(t), {}^c D_{0+}^\delta x(t), (t-t_i)^{1-\alpha}(t-t_i)^{\alpha-1} x'(t))| \\ &\leq M_r, \quad t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}), & i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m, \\ |I_x(t_i)| &= |I(t_i, x(t_i), {}^c D_{0+}^\delta x(t_i), x'(t_i))| \\ &= |I(t_i, x(t_i), {}^c D_{0+}^\delta x(t_i), (t_{i+1}-t_i)^{1-\alpha}(t_{i+1}-t_i)^{\alpha-1} x'(t_i))| \\ &\leq M_{r,I}, \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_1^m, \\ |J_x(t_i)| &= |J(t_i, x(t_i), {}^c D_{0+}^\delta x(t_i), x'(t_i))| \leq M_{r,J}, \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_1^m. \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} p(s) f_x(s) ds \right| &\leq \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} |p(s) f_x(s)| ds \leq \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} s^k (1-s)^l M_r ds \\ &\leq M_r \int_0^t \frac{(t-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} s^k (t-s)^l ds \\ &= M_r t^{\alpha+l+k} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-w)^{\alpha+l-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} w^k dw \\ &= M_r t^{\alpha+l+k} \frac{\mathbf{B}(\alpha+l, k+1)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} < \infty, \quad t \in [0, 1]. \end{aligned}$$

类似地, 有

$$\left| \int_0^t p(s)f_x(s)ds \right| \leq M_r \mathbf{B}(l+1, k+1) < \infty, \quad t \in [0, 1].$$

设 x 是 BVP(3.1) 的解. 由引理 2.4 和 $u'' + A^c D_{0+}^\alpha u = f_x(t)$, 存在常数 c_i, d_i ($i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m$), 使得

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= \sum_{j=0}^i c_j + \sum_{j=0}^i d_j(t-t_j) \\ &\quad + \int_0^t (t-s) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2}(-A(t-s)^{2-\alpha}) p(s) f_x(s) ds, \quad t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m. \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

由引理 2.5, 有

$$u'(t) = \sum_{j=0}^i d_j + \int_0^t \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 1}(-A(t-s)^{2-\alpha}) h(s) ds, \quad t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m. \quad (3.5)$$

根据 $\Delta u(t_i) = I_x(t_i)$, $\Delta u'(t_i) = J_x(t_i)$, $i \in \mathbb{N}_1^m$ 以及 (3.4)–(3.5), 得到 $c_i = I_x(t_i)$, $d_i = J_x(t_i)$, $i \in \mathbb{N}_1^m$.

根据 $u'(0) = u(1) = 0$ 和 (3.4)–(3.5), 我们得到 $d_0 = 0$ 以及

$$c_0 + \sum_{j=1}^m I_x(t_j) + \sum_{j=1}^m J_x(t_j)(1-t_j) + \int_0^1 (1-s) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2}(-A(1-s)^{2-\alpha}) p(s) f_x(s) ds = 0,$$

于是

$$c_0 = - \left[\sum_{j=1}^m I_x(t_j) + \sum_{j=1}^m J_x(t_j)(1-t_j) + \int_0^1 (1-s) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2}(-A(1-s)^{2-\alpha}) p(s) f_x(s) ds \right].$$

把 c_i, d_i 代入 (3.4), 得到 (3.2).

假设 u 满足 (3.2). 容易证明 $x \in X$. 进一步, 类似引理 2.4 证明的步骤 1, 可以证明 u 满足 (3.1) 中的每一个方程. 因此, $x \in X$ 且 x 是 BVP(3.1) 的解. 证明完毕.

对 $x \in X$, c_{0x} 如引理 3.1 中的定义, 又定义算子 Tx 为

$$\begin{aligned} (Tx)(t) &= - \left[\sum_{j=1}^m I_x(t_j) + \sum_{j=1}^m J_x(t_j)(1-t_j) + \int_0^1 (1-s) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2}(-A(1-s)^{2-\alpha}) p(s) f_x(s) ds \right] \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^i I_x(t_j) + \sum_{j=1}^i J_x(t_j)(t-t_j) \\ &\quad + \int_0^t (t-s) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2}(-A(t-s)^{2-\alpha}) p(s) f_x(s) ds, \quad t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m. \end{aligned}$$

引理 3.2 假设 (H1)–(H3) 成立, 则 $T: X \rightarrow X$ 是全连续算子, 且 $x \in X$ 是 BVP(1.1) 的解的充分必要条件是 x 为 T 在 X 中的不动点.

证 读者可参考文 [25] 中的引理 3.3 以及文 [12, 15] 中引理 2.2 的证明. 利用注 2.2, 证明类似, 此处省略.

(H4) 存在常数 I_i ($i \in \mathbb{N}_1^m$), A_j, B_j ($j = 1, 2, 3$) ≥ 0 , $\sigma_{ij} \geq 0$ ($i, j = 1, 2, 3$), 可测函数

$\phi_0 : (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 满足

$$\begin{aligned} |f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) - \phi_0(t)| &\leq \sum_{j=1}^3 A_j |x_1|^{\sigma_{1j}} |x_2|^{\sigma_{2j}} |x_3|^{\sigma_{3j}}, \quad \text{a.e. } t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}), i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m, \\ |I(t_i, x_1, x_2, x_3) - I_i| &\leq \sum_{j=1}^3 B_j |x_1|^{\sigma_{1j}} |x_2|^{\sigma_{2j}} |x_3|^{\sigma_{3j}}, \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_1^m, \\ |J(t_i, x_1, x_2, x_3) - J_i| &\leq \sum_{j=1}^3 C_j |x_1|^{\sigma_{1j}} |x_2|^{\sigma_{2j}} |x_3|^{\sigma_{3j}}, \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_1^m, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $x_j \in \mathbb{R}$ ($j = 1, 2, 3$).

记

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(t) = & - \left[\sum_{j=1}^m I_j + \sum_{j=1}^m J_j(1-t_j) + \int_0^1 (1-s) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2}(-A(1-s)^{2-\alpha}) p(s) \phi_0(s) ds \right] \\ & + \sum_{j=1}^i I_j + \sum_{j=1}^i J_j(t-t_j) \\ & + \int_0^t (t-s) \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2}(-A(t-s)^{2-\alpha}) p(s) \phi_0(s) ds, \quad t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m, \end{aligned}$$

以及

$$\sigma = \max \left\{ \sigma_i : i = 1, 2, 3, \sigma_1 = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sigma_{i1}, \sigma_2 = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sigma_{i2}, \sigma_3 = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sigma_{i3} \right\},$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_j = & (\mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2}(|A|) + \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2-\delta}(|A|) + \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 1}(|A|)) \mathbf{B}(k+1, l+1) A_j + m B_j \\ & + \left(2m + \frac{m}{\Gamma(2-\delta)} \right) C_j, \quad j = 1, 2, 3. \end{aligned}$$

定理 3.1 假设 $\alpha \in (1, 2), \delta \in (0, 1)$, (H1)–(H4) 成立. 如果下列条件之一成立:

(i) $\sigma = \max\{\sigma_i (i = 1, 2, 3)\} \in (0, 1)$;

(ii) $\sigma = \max\{\sigma_i (i = 1, 2, 3)\} = 1$ 且

$$\sum_{j=1}^3 P_j \|\Phi\|^{\sigma_j - 1} < 1;$$

(iii) $\sigma = \max\{\sigma_i (i = 1, 2, 3)\} > 1$ 且

$$\frac{(\sigma-1)^{\sigma-1}}{\sigma^\sigma} \geq \sum_{j=1}^3 P_j \|\Phi\|^{\sigma_j - \sigma},$$

则 BVP(1.1) 至少有一个解.

证 容易证明 $\Phi \in X$. 对 $r > 0$, 记

$$\Omega_r = \{x \in X : \|x - \Phi\| \leq r\},$$

则

$$\|x\| \leq \|x - \Phi\| + \|\Phi\| \leq r + \|\Phi\|, \quad x \in \Omega_r.$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} |f(t, x(t), D_{0+}^{\delta}x(t), x'(t)) - \phi_0(t)| &\leq \sum_{j=1}^3 A_j |x(t)|^{\sigma_{1j}} |D_{0+}^{\delta}x(t)|^{\sigma_{2j}} |x'(t)|^{\sigma_{3j}} \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^3 A_j [r + \|\Phi\|]^{\sigma_j}, \quad t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}), \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m, \\ |I(t_i, x(t_i), D_{0+}^{\delta}x(t_i), x'(t_i)) - I_i| &\leq \sum_{j=1}^3 B_j [r + \|\Phi\|]^{\sigma_j}, \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_1^m, \\ |J(t_i, x(t_i), D_{0+}^{\delta}x(t_i), x'(t_i)) - I_i| &\leq \sum_{j=1}^3 C_j [r + \|\Phi\|]^{\sigma_j}, \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_1^m. \end{aligned}$$

由 T 的定义, 有

$$\begin{aligned} D_{0+}^{\delta}(Tx)(t) &= \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{J_x(t_j)}{\Gamma(2-\delta)} (t-t_j)^{1-\delta} \\ &\quad + \int_0^t (t-s)^{1-\delta} \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2-\delta}(-A(t-s)^{2-\alpha} p(s) f_x(s)) ds, \quad t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m \end{aligned}$$

以及

$$(Tx)'(t) = \sum_{j=1}^i J_x(t_j) + \int_0^t \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 1}(-A(t-s)^{2-\alpha} p(s) f_x(s)) ds, \quad t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} |(Tx)(t) - \Phi(t)| &\leq \sum_{j=1}^m |I_x(t_j) - I_j| + \sum_{j=1}^m |J_x(t_j) - J_j| \\ &\quad + \int_0^1 \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2}(|A|) |p(s)| |f_x(s) - \phi_0(s)| ds \\ &\leq m \sum_{j=1}^3 B_j [r + \|\Phi\|]^{\sigma_j} + m \sum_{j=1}^3 C_j [r + \|\Phi\|]^{\sigma_j} \\ &\quad + \int_0^1 \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2}(|A|) s^k (1-s)^l ds \sum_{j=1}^3 A_j [r + \|\Phi\|]^{\sigma_j} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^3 [mB_j + mC_j + \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2}(|A|) \mathbf{B}(k+1, l+1) A_j] [r + \|\Phi\|]^{\sigma_j}. \end{aligned}$$

类似地, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &|D_{0+}^{\delta}(Tx)(t) - D_{0+}^{\delta}\Phi(t)| \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{|J_x(t_j) - J_j|}{\Gamma(2-\delta)} + \int_0^t \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2-\delta}(|A|) s^k (1-s)^l |f_x(s) - \phi_0(s)| ds \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^3 \left[\frac{mC_j}{\Gamma(2-\delta)} + \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2-\delta}(|A|) \mathbf{B}(k+1, l+1) A_j \right] [r + \|\Phi\|]^{\sigma_j}, \end{aligned}$$

$$|(Tx)'(t) - \Phi'(t)| \leq \sum_{j=1}^3 [mC_j + \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,1}(|A|)\mathbf{B}(k+1, l+1)A_j][r + \|\Phi\|^{\sigma_j}].$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tx - \Phi\| &\leq \sum_{j=1}^3 [mB_j + mC_j + \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,2}(|A|)\mathbf{B}(k+1, l+1)A_j][r + \|\Phi\|^{\sigma_j}] \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^3 \left[\frac{mC_j}{\Gamma(2-\delta)} + \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,2-\delta}(|A|)\mathbf{B}(k+1, l+1)A_j \right] [r + \|\Phi\|^{\sigma_j}] \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^3 [mC_j + \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,1}(|A|)\mathbf{B}(k+1, l+1)A_j][r + \|\Phi\|^{\sigma_j}] \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^3 [(\mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,2}(|A|) + \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,2-\delta}(|A|) + \mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha,1}(|A|))\mathbf{B}(k+1, l+1)A_j + mB_j \\ &\quad + \left(2m + \frac{m}{\Gamma(2-\delta)}\right)C_j] [r + \|\Phi\|^{\sigma_j}] \\ &\leq [r + \|\Phi\|]^{\sigma} \sum_{j=1}^3 P_j \|\Phi\|^{\sigma_j - \sigma}. \end{aligned}$$

情形 1 $\sigma < 1$.

因为存在充分大的 $r_0 > 0$ 满足 $[r_0 + \|\Phi\|]^{\sigma} \sum_{j=1}^3 P_j \|\Phi\|^{\sigma_j - \sigma} < r_0$, 选 $\Omega_{r_0} = \{x \in X : \|x - \Phi\| \leq r_0\}$. 由以上讨论可得

$$\|Tx - \Phi\| \leq [r_0 + \|\Phi\|]^{\sigma} \sum_{j=1}^3 P_j \|\Phi\|^{\sigma_j - \sigma} \leq r_0.$$

因此 $Tx \in \Omega_{r_0}$. 由 Schaefer 不动点定理, T 有不动点 $x \in \Omega_{r_0}$, 则 x 是 BVP(1.1) 的解.

情形 2 $\sigma = 1$.

从 (ii) 中的不等式, 存在 $r_0 > \frac{\sum_{j=1}^3 P_j \|\Phi\|^{\sigma_j}}{1 - \sum_{j=1}^3 P_j \|\Phi\|^{\sigma_j - 1}} > 0$. 选 $\Omega_{r_0} = \{x \in X : \|x - \Phi\| \leq r_0\}$.

由以上讨论, 有

$$\|Tx - \Phi\| \leq [r_0 + \|\Phi\|] \sum_{j=1}^3 P_j \|\Phi\|^{\sigma_j - 1} \leq r_0,$$

所以 $Tx \in \Omega_{r_0}$. 由 Schaefer 不动点定理, T 有不动点 $x \in \Omega_{r_0}$, 则 x 是 BVP(1.1) 的解.

情形 3 $\sigma > 1$.

取 $r_0 = \frac{\|\Phi\|}{\sigma - 1} > 0$. 选 $\Omega_{r_0} = \{x \in X : \|x - \Phi\| \leq r_0\}$. 从以上讨论, 利用 (iii) 中的不等式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tx - \Phi\| &\leq \left(\sum_{j=1}^3 P_j \|\Phi\|^{\sigma_j - \sigma} \right) [r_0 + \|\Phi\|]^{\sigma} \\ &= \left(\sum_{j=1}^3 P_j \|\Phi\|^{\sigma_j - \sigma} \right) \left[\frac{\|\Phi\|}{\sigma - 1} + \|\Phi\| \right]^{\sigma} \leq \frac{\|\Phi\|}{\sigma - 1} = r_0, \end{aligned}$$

所以 $Tx \in \Omega_{r_0}$. 由 Schaefer 不动点定理, T 有不动点 $x \in \Omega_{r_0}$, 则 x 是 BVP(1.1) 的解. 综上, 定理 3.1 证明完毕.

(H5) 存在常数 $M_f, M_I, M_J \geq 0$, 满足

$$\begin{aligned} |f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)| &\leq M_f, \quad \text{a.e. } t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], x_j \in \mathbb{R} (j = 1, 2, 3), i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m, \\ |I(t_i, x_1, x_2, x_3)| &\leq M_I, \quad x_j \in \mathbb{R} (j = 1, 2, 3), i \in \mathbb{N}_1^m, \\ |J(t_i, x_1, x_2, x_3)| &\leq M_J, \quad x_j \in \mathbb{R} (j = 1, 2, 3), i \in \mathbb{N}_1^m. \end{aligned}$$

定理 3.2 设 $\alpha \in (1, 2), \delta \in (0, 2 - \alpha)$, (H1)–(H3) 和 (H5) 成立, 则 BVP(1.1) 至少有一个解.

证 在 (H1) 中选 $\phi_0(t) = 0, I_i = J_i = 0, \sigma_j = 0$. 由 (H5) 知 (H4) 成立 ($A_1 = M_f, B_1 = M_I, C_1 = M_J, A_2 = A_3 = B_2 = B_3 = C_2 = C_3 = 0$). 运用定理 3.1, 可知 BVP(1.1) 至少有一个解. 证明完毕.

4 例子

本节给出例子说明定理的应用.

例 4.1 考虑如下脉冲分数阶微分方程边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} u''(t) - {}^c D_{0+}^{\frac{3}{2}} u(t) = 1 + A_1[u(t)]^\sigma + A_2[{}^c D_{0+}^{\frac{1}{8}} u(t)]^\sigma + A_3[u'(t)]^\sigma, \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], i \in \mathbb{N}_0^{10}, \\ u'(0) = 0, \quad u(1) = 0, \\ \Delta u(t_i) = 0, \quad \Delta u'(t_i) = J_0 + C_1[u(t_i)]^\sigma + C_2[D_{0+}^{\frac{1}{8}} u(t_i)]^\sigma + C_3[u'(t_i)]^\sigma, \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_1^{10}, \end{cases} \tag{4.1}$$

其中 $A_i \geq 0, C_i \geq 0 (i = 1, 2, 3), \alpha = \frac{3}{2}, p(t) = 1, J_0 \in \mathbb{R}, \sigma > 0, m = 10, 0 = t_0 < t_1 = \frac{1}{11} < \dots < t_{10} = \frac{1}{2} < t_{11} = 1, \mathbb{N}_0^{10} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 10\}, \mathbb{N}_1^{10} = \{1, 2, \dots, 10\}$. 如果以下条件之一成立:

- (i) $\sigma \in (0, 1)$;
- (ii) $\sigma = 1$ 并且

$$\sum_{j=1}^3 \left[(\mathbf{E}_{\frac{1}{2}, 2}(1) + \mathbf{E}_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{15}{8}}(1) + \mathbf{E}_{\frac{1}{2}, 1}(1))A_j + \left(20 + \frac{10}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}\right)C_j \right] < 1;$$

- (iii) $\sigma > 1$ 并且

$$\sum_{j=1}^3 \left[(\mathbf{E}_{\frac{1}{2}, 2}(1) + \mathbf{E}_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{15}{8}}(1) + \mathbf{E}_{\frac{1}{2}, 1}(1))A_j + \left(20 + \frac{10}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}\right)C_j \right] \leq \frac{(\sigma - 1)^{\sigma-1}}{\sigma^\sigma},$$

则 BVP(4.1) 至少有一个解.

证 对应于 BVP(1.1), 有 $A = -1, \alpha = \frac{3}{2}, \delta = \frac{1}{8}, p(t) = 1, k = l = 0$, 则 $\alpha + k + l > 0$, 而且

$$\begin{aligned} f(t, x, y, z) &= 1 + A_1 x^\sigma + A_2 y^\sigma + A_3 z^\sigma, \quad t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], i \in \mathbb{N}_0^{10}, \\ I(t_i, x, y, z) &= 0, \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_1^{10}, \end{aligned}$$

$$J(t_i, x, y, z) = J_0 + C_1 x^\sigma + C_2 y^\sigma + C_3 z^\sigma, \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_1^{10}.$$

取 $\phi_0(t) = 1, I_i = 0, J_i = J_0 (i \in \mathbb{N}_1^{10})$ 以及

$$\sigma_{11} = \sigma, \sigma_{21} = 0, \sigma_{31} = 0, \sigma_1 = \sigma,$$

$$\sigma_{12} = 0, \sigma_{22} = \sigma, \sigma_{32} = 0, \sigma_2 = \sigma,$$

$$\sigma_{13} = 0, \sigma_{23} = 0, \sigma_{33} = \sigma, \sigma_3 = \sigma, \sigma = \max\{\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3\},$$

可知 (H4) 成立. 通过计算得

$$P_j = (\mathbf{E}_{\frac{1}{2}, 2}(1) + \mathbf{E}_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{15}{8}}(1) + \mathbf{E}_{\frac{1}{2}, 1}(1))A_j + \left(20 + \frac{10}{\Gamma(\frac{15}{8})}\right)C_j, \quad j = 1, 2, 3.$$

由定义

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(t) = & - \left[\sum_{j=1}^m J_0(1-t_j) + \int_0^1 (1-s)\mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2}(-A(1-s)^{2-\alpha})p(s)ds \right] + \sum_{j=1}^i J_0(t-t_j) \\ & + \int_0^t (t-s)\mathbf{E}_{2-\alpha, 2}(-A(t-s)^{2-\alpha})p(s)ds, \quad t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], \quad i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m, \end{aligned}$$

得到

$$\|\Phi\| \leq \sum_{j=1}^3 \left[(\mathbf{E}_{\frac{1}{2}, 2}(1) + \mathbf{E}_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{15}{8}}(1) + \mathbf{E}_{\frac{1}{2}, 1}(1))A_j + \left(20 + \frac{10}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}\right)C_j \right].$$

应用定理 3.1, 如果下列条件之一成立:

(i) $\sigma \in (0, 1)$;

(ii) $\sigma = 1, \sum_{j=1}^3 P_j < 1$;

(iii) $\sigma > 1, \frac{(\sigma-1)^{\sigma-1}}{\sigma^\sigma} \geq \sum_{j=1}^3 P_j$,

则 BVP(4.1) 至少有一个解. 证明完毕.

5 结束语

脉冲分数阶微分方程是微分方程的重要研究领域之一^[3, 15, 28], 还有许多问题有待解决. 按照脉冲分数阶微分方程中的导数结构可以分为两类: 一是导数具有唯一基点 (starting point) 的脉冲分数阶微分方程; 另一类是导数具有多个基点的脉冲分数阶微分方程. 按照脉冲分数阶微分方程中脉冲时间的结构也可以分为两类: 一类是瞬时 (instantaneous) 脉冲分数阶微分方程; 另一类是非瞬时 (non-instantaneous) 脉冲分数阶微分方程. 本文中, 我们研究具有唯一基点的瞬时脉冲分数阶微分方程, 建立了一类脉冲分数阶微分方程边值问题解的存在.

注 5.1 本文采用了 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶积分以及 Caputo 分数阶导数的传统定义^[11, 22]. 有文献指出, 这种定义有优点也有缺点. 据作者所知, 已经有许多新的分数阶积分和分数阶导数的定义, 例如 He 氏分数阶导数^[31-32], 改进的 Riemann-Liouville 导数^[8], Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数^[11], Hadamard 分数阶导数^[11]以及 Erdélyi-Kober 分数阶导数^[11], 读者可参考文 [2, 7, 16, 26]. 读者也可以应用本文方法研究其他类型分数阶导数的

脉冲分数阶微分方程的边值问题的可解性, 例如, 具有改进的分数阶脉冲分数阶微分方程的边值问题, 具有 He 氏分数阶导数的脉冲分数阶微分方程的边值问题等.

注 5.2 熟知, Duffing 振子方程^[4, 29]

$$y''(t) + ly'(t) + my(t) + n[y(t)]^3 = g(t),$$

其中 l 是阻尼系数, m, n 是恢复力系数, f 是外力. 容易看出分数阶 Duffing 振子方程

$$y''(t) + A^c D_{0+}^\alpha y(t) + By(t) + C[y(t)]^3 = g(t), \quad \alpha \in (0, 2)$$

是 Duffing 振子方程的推广形式, 也是分数阶 Bagley-Torvik 方程的推广形式. 因此, 读者可研究脉冲分数阶 Duffing 振子方程边值问题的解的存在性、唯一性及多解性.

注 5.3 在文 [15] 中, 作者研究如下脉冲分数阶微分方程反周期边值问题的解的存在性和唯一性:

$$\begin{cases} {}^c D_{0+}^\alpha x(t) = f(t, x(t), x'(t), x''(t)), & t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m, \\ \Delta x(t_i) = A_i(x(t_i)), \quad \Delta x'(t_i) = B_i(x(t_i)), \quad \Delta x''(t_i) = C_i(x(t_i)), & i \in \mathbb{N}_1^m, \\ x^{(i-1)}(0) = \lambda_i x^{(i-1)}(T) + \xi_i \int_0^T q_i(s, x(s), x'(s), x''(s)) ds, & i = 1, 2, 3, \end{cases}$$

其中 ${}^c D_{0+}^\alpha$ 是 $\alpha \in (2, 3)$ 阶 Caputo 导数, $f, q_1, q_2, q_3 : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 是连续函数, $0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_m < t_{m+1} = T$, $A_i, B_i, C_i : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 为连续函数, $\lambda_i \neq 1$, $\xi_i \in \mathbb{R}$ 是常数. 读者可研究下面的脉冲高阶分数阶微分方程边值问题的解的存在性和唯一性:

$$\begin{cases} x'''(t) + A^c D_{0+}^\alpha x(t) = f(t, x(t), x'(t), x''(t)), & t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m, \\ \Delta x(t_i) = A_i(x(t_i)), \quad \Delta x'(t_i) = B_i(x(t_i)), \quad \Delta x''(t_i) = C_i(x(t_i)), & i \in \mathbb{N}_1^m, \\ x^{(i-1)}(0) = \lambda_i x^{(i-1)}(T) + \xi_i \int_0^T q_i(s, x(s), x'(s), x''(s)) ds, & i = 1, 2, 3 \end{cases}$$

和

$$\begin{cases} x''''(t) + A^c D_{0+}^\beta x(t) = f(t, x(t), x'(t), x''(t)), & t \in (t_i, t_{i+1}], i \in \mathbb{N}_0^m, \\ \Delta x(t_i) = A_i(x(t_i)), \quad \Delta x'(t_i) = B_i(x(t_i)), \quad \Delta x''(t_i) = C_i(x(t_i)), \\ \Delta x'''(t_i) = D_i(x(t_i)), & i \in \mathbb{N}_1^m, \\ x^{(i-1)}(0) = \lambda_i x^{(i-1)}(T) + \xi_i \int_0^T q_i(s, x(s), x'(s), x''(s)) ds, & i = 1, 2, 3, 4, \end{cases}$$

其中 $\alpha \in (0, 3), \beta \in (0, 4)$. 三阶微分方程在物理学和工程学中有重要的应用, 参见文 [6, 19, 24]. 因此, 研究分数阶微分方程

$$x'''(t) + A^c D_{0+}^\alpha x(t) = f(t, x(t), x'(t), x''(t))$$

的解的存在性和唯一性具有重要意义^[5]. 四阶微分方程出现在弹性梁分析应用中^[1]. 方程

$$x''''(t) + A^c D_{0+}^\beta x(t) = f(t, x(t), x'(t), x''(t))$$

称为分数阶弹性梁方程. 这种方程的一些特殊情形在文 [13] 中有讨论.

致谢 审稿专家和编辑认真阅读本文并对本文提出了很好的修改建议, 作者在此表示衷心感谢!

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Boundary Value Problems for Fractional Order Bagley-Torvik Models with Impulse Effects

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Abstract The author converts the boundary value problem for impulsive fractional order Bagley-Torvik differential equation to an integral equation technically (a new method). By defining a weighted function Banach space and a completely continuous operator, some existence results for solutions are established. This analysis relies on the well known Schauder's fixed point theorem. Examples are given to illustrate the main results.

Keywords Impulsive fractional order Bagley-Torvik differential equation,
Boundary value problem, Schaefer's fixed point theorem

2000 MR Subject Classification 34A08, 26A33, 39B99, 45G10, 34B37, 34B15,
34B16

The English translation of this paper will be published in

Chinese Journal of Contemporary Mathematics, Vol. 39 No. 3, 2018
by ALLERTON PRESS, INC., USA