

# 一类 Caputo 分数阶微分方程边值问题多解的存在性\* Existence of Multiple Solutions for a Caputo Fractional Difference Equation Boundary Value Problem

郭彩霞,任玉岗,郭建敏

GUO Caixia, REN Yugang, GUO Jianmin

(山西大同大学数学与计算机科学学院,山西大同 037009)

(School of Mathematics and Computer Science, Datong University, Datong, Shanxi, 037009, China)

摘要:研究一类 Caputo 分数阶微分方程边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^{\alpha} u(t) + f(t, u(t)) = 0, t \in (0, 1), \\ u'(0) = u(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

多解的存在性,其中  $1 < \alpha \leq 2, f: [0, +\infty) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$  是连续的,  $D_{0+}^{\alpha}$  是标准的 Caputo 微分. 先将微分方程边值问题转化为积分方程,再转化为积分算子不动点问题,最后利用 Leggett-Williams 不动点定理得出 Caputo 分数阶微分方程边值问题至少有 3 个正解存在,其中格林函数的性质和非线性项的条件至关重要.

关键词:分数阶微分方程 边值问题 Leggett-Williams 不动点定理

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**Abstract:** We investigate the existence and multiplicity of positive solutions for nonlinear Caputo fractional differential equation boundary value problem

$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^{\alpha} u(t) + f(t, u(t)) = 0, t \in (0, 1), \\ u'(0) = u(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

Where  $1 < \alpha \leq 2, f: [0, +\infty) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$  is continuous, and  $D_{0+}^{\alpha}$  is the standard Caputo differentiation. In the process of proof, we first transform it into integral equation, then differential equation boundary value problem is further converted to discuss the problem of integral operator fixed point. Finally, by means of Leggett-Williams fixed point theorems on cone, existence results of at least three positive solutions are obtained. The properties of the Green function and the conditions of the nonlinear term is very important.

**Key words:** fractional difference equation, boundary value problem, Leggett-Williams fixed point theorems

## 0 引言

分数阶微分方程在工程、化学、物理、生物等领域

有着广泛应用,例如热传导领域和流体学领域<sup>[1-3]</sup>,而且分数阶导数模型克服了经典整数阶微分模型理论与实验结果不吻合的缺点<sup>[4]</sup>,因此研究分数阶微分方程边值问题有着重要的意义.近年来,大量文献报道微分方程<sup>[5-6]</sup>和分数阶微分方程<sup>[4,7-10]</sup>边值问题解的存在性.2005年,当  $1 < \alpha \leq 2$  时, Bai 等<sup>[7]</sup>推导了分数阶微分方程边值问题

$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^{\alpha} u(t) + f(t, u(t)) = 0, t \in (0, 1), \\ u(0) = u(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

的格林函数及重要的性质( $f: [0, +\infty) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0,$

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作者简介:郭彩霞(1980—),女,讲师,主要从事基础数学方面的研究, E-mail: iris-gcx@163.com (C. Guo).

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$+\infty$ ) 是连续的,  $D_{0+}^{\alpha}$  是标准的 Riemann-Liouville 微分, 并运用锥拉伸与锥压缩不动点原理, 研究其正解的存在性. 2009 年, 当  $2 < \alpha \leq 3$  时, Bai 等<sup>[8]</sup> 利用 Leray-Schauder 不动点定理和 Krasnoselskii 不动点定理证明 Caputo 分数阶微分方程边值问题

$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^{\alpha} u(t) + f(t, u(t)) = 0, t \in (0, 1), \\ u(0) = u'(1) = u''(0) = 0, \end{cases}$$

至少存在一个正解, 其中  $f: [0, +\infty) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$  是连续的,  $D_{0+}^{\alpha}$  是标准的 Caputo 微分. 2015 年, Abdulkadir Dogan<sup>[9]</sup> 利用 Leggett-Williams 不动点定理证明二阶微分方程边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u''(t) + f(u(t)) = 0, t \in [0, 1], \\ u'(0) = u(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

存在正解, 其中  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$  是连续的.

目前研究分数阶微分方程边值问题的主要工具有锥拉伸与锥压缩不动点原理, Krasnoselskii 不动点原理, Schauder 不动点原理上下解等. 本文利用 Leggett-Williams 不动点定理, 参照文献<sup>[9]</sup> 中的方法研究 Caputo 分数阶微分方程边值问题

$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^{\alpha} u(t) + f(t, u(t)) = 0, t \in (0, 1), \\ u'(0) = u(1) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (0.1)$$

正解的存在性, 其中  $1 < \alpha \leq 2, f: [0, +\infty) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$  是连续的,  $D_{0+}^{\alpha}$  是标准的 Caputo 微分. 一方面, 边值问题(1) 包含了文献<sup>[9]</sup> 的整数阶微分方程边值问题, 推广了文献<sup>[9]</sup> 的结果; 另一方面, 非线性项  $f$  范围有所扩大.

## 1 预备知识

**定义 1.1**<sup>[11]</sup> 一个连续函数  $u: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  的  $\alpha$  阶 Caputo 导数定义为

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

其中  $\alpha > 0, n = [\alpha] + 1, [\alpha]$  代表实数  $\alpha$  的整数部分. 上式右边在  $(0, +\infty)$  内逐点有定义.

**引理 1.1**<sup>[11]</sup> 令  $\alpha > 0$ , 若  $u \in AC^n[0, 1]$  或  $u \in C^n[0, 1]$ , 则

$$I_{0+}^{\alpha} {}^c D_{0+}^{\alpha} u(t) = u(t) - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{u^{(k)}(0)}{k!} t^k,$$

其中  $n = [\alpha] + 1, I_{0+}^{\alpha}$  代表  $\alpha$  阶 Riemann-Liouville 型积分.

**引理 1.2** 令  $\alpha \in (1, 2]$ , 给定  $h \in C[0, 1]$ , 则

$${}^c D_{0+}^{\alpha} u(t) + h(t) = 0, t \in (0, 1), \quad (1.1)$$

$$u'(0) = u(1) = 0, \quad (1.2)$$

的唯一解为  $u(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s)h(s)ds$ , 其中  $G(t, s) =$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1} - (t-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}, 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1 \\ \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}, 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1 \end{cases} \text{ 是格林函数.}$$

**证明** 由引理 1.1 可得, (1.1) 式等价于方程  $u(t) = -I_{0+}^{\alpha} h(t) + C_1 + C_2 t$ , 其中  $C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ . 从而  $u'(t) = -I_{0+}^{\alpha-1} h(t) + C_2$ . 由(1.2) 式可知  $C_2 = 0, C_1 = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1-s)^{\alpha-1} h(s) ds$ .

因此, (1.1) ~ (1.2) 式的唯一解是

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= \frac{-1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} h(s) ds + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1-s)^{\alpha-1} h(s) ds \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 [(1-s)^{\alpha-1} - (t-s)^{\alpha-1}] h(s) ds + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_t^1 (1-s)^{\alpha-1} h(s) ds = \int_0^1 G(t, s) h(s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

**引理 1.3** 引理 1.2 中的  $G(t, s)$  有下列性质:

- (i)  $G(t, s) \in C([0, 1] \times [0, 1], \mathbb{R})$  且  $G(t, s) > 0, t, s \in (0, 1)$ ;
- (ii)  $\Gamma(\alpha) \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} G(t, s) = (1-s)^{\alpha-1}, t, s \in [0, 1]$ .
- (iii)  $\int_0^1 G(s, s) ds = \frac{1}{\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)}, \int_0^1 G(t, s) ds = \frac{1-t^{\alpha}}{\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)}, 0 \leq t \leq 1$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iv)} \quad & \frac{\max_{t \in [\frac{1}{r}, 1-\frac{1}{r}]} G(t, s)}{\min_{t \in [\frac{1}{r}, 1-\frac{1}{r}]} G(t, s)} \leq M, \frac{\min_{t \in [t_1, t_2] \cup [1-t_2, 1-t_1]} G(t, s)}{\max_{t \in [t_1, t_2] \cup [1-t_2, 1-t_1]} G(t, s)} \\ & \geq m, \text{ 其中 } M = \frac{(1-\frac{1}{r})^{\alpha-1}}{(1-\frac{1}{r})^{\alpha-1} - (1-\frac{1}{2r})^{\alpha-1}}, m = \frac{1 - (1-t_1)^{\alpha-1}}{1 - t_1^{\alpha-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

**证明** (i) ~ (iii) 显然可得, 只需证明(iv).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } g_1(t, s) &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} ((1-s)^{\alpha-1} - (t-s)^{\alpha-1}), g_2(t, s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} (1-s)^{\alpha-1}, \text{ 则} \end{aligned}$$

$$\max_{t \in [\frac{1}{r}, 1-\frac{1}{r}]} G(t, s) = \begin{cases} g_1(\frac{1}{r}, s), s \in (0, \frac{1}{r}], \\ g_2(t, s), s \in [\frac{1}{r}, 1 - \frac{1}{r}], \\ g_2(t, s), s \in [1 - \frac{1}{r}, 1), \end{cases}$$

$$\min_{t \in [\frac{1}{r}, 1-\frac{1}{r}]} G(t, s) = \begin{cases} g_1(1 - \frac{1}{r}, s), s \in (0, \frac{1}{r}], \\ g_1(1 - \frac{1}{r}, s), s \in [\frac{1}{r}, 1 - \frac{1}{r}], \\ g_2(t, s), s \in [1 - \frac{1}{r}, 1), \end{cases}$$

从而  $\frac{\max_{t \in [\frac{1}{r}, 1-\frac{1}{r}]} G(t, s)}{\min_{t \in [\frac{1}{r}, 1-\frac{1}{r}]} G(t, s)} \leq M$ , 其中

$$M = \frac{(1 - \frac{1}{r})^{\alpha-1}}{(1 - \frac{1}{r})^{\alpha-1} - (1 - \frac{1}{2r})^{\alpha-1}}.$$

又

$$\begin{cases} \max_{t \in [t_1, t_2] \cup [1-t_2, 1-t_1]} G(t, s) = \\ \begin{cases} g_1(t_1, s), s \in (0, t_1] \\ g_2(t, s), s \in [t_1, 1) \end{cases}, \\ \min_{t \in [t_1, t_2] \cup [1-t_2, 1-t_1]} G(t, s) = \\ \begin{cases} g_1(1-t_1, s), s \in (0, 1-t_2] \\ g_2(t, s), s \in [1-t_2, 1) \end{cases}, \end{cases}$$

从而  $\frac{\min_{t \in [t_1, t_2] \cup [1-t_2, 1-t_1]} G(t, s)}{\max_{t \in [t_1, t_2] \cup [1-t_2, 1-t_1]} G(t, s)} \geq m$ , 其中  $m = \frac{1 - (1-t_1)^{\alpha-1}}{1 - t_1^{\alpha-1}}$ .

令  $\gamma, \beta, \theta$  是锥  $P$  上的非负连续凸函数,  $\alpha, \psi$  是锥  $P$  上的非负连续凹函数, 那么对非负实数  $h, a, b, d$  和  $c$ , 定义下列凸集:

$$P(\gamma, c) = \{u \in P : \gamma(u) < c\}, P(\gamma, \alpha, a, c) = \{u \in P : a \leq \alpha(u), \gamma(u) \leq c\},$$

$$Q(\gamma, \beta, d, c) = \{u \in P : \beta(u) \leq d, \gamma(u) \leq c\},$$

$$P(\gamma, \theta, \alpha, a, b, c) = \{u \in P : a \leq \alpha(u), \theta(u) \leq b, \gamma(u) \leq c\},$$

$$Q(\gamma, \beta, \psi, h, d, c) = \{u \in P : h \leq \psi(u), \beta(u) \leq d, \gamma(u) \leq c\}.$$

**定理 1.1**<sup>[12]</sup> 令  $E$  是一个实 Banach 空间, 且  $P \subset E$  是一个锥. 假设存在正数  $c$  和  $M$ , 使锥  $P$  上的非负连续凹函数  $\alpha, \psi$  及非负连续凸函数  $\gamma, \beta, \theta$  满足

$$\alpha(u) \leq \beta(u), \|u\| \leq \gamma(u), u \in \overline{P(\gamma, c)}.$$

若  $F: \overline{P(\gamma, c)} \rightarrow \overline{P(\gamma, c)}$  是一个全连续算子且存在非负实数  $h, d, a, b, 0 < d < a$  使得

$$(B1) \{u \in P(\gamma, \theta, \alpha, a, b, c) : \alpha(u) > a\} \neq \emptyset \text{ 且 } \alpha(F(u)) > a, u \in P(\gamma, \theta, \alpha, a, b, c);$$

$$(B2) \{u \in Q(\gamma, \beta, \psi, h, d, c) : \beta(u) < d\} \neq \emptyset \text{ 且 } \beta(F(u)) < d, u \in Q(\gamma, \beta, \psi, h, d, c);$$

$$(B3) \text{ 若 } u \in P(\gamma, \alpha, a, c) \text{ 且 } \theta(F(u)) > b, \text{ 则 } \alpha(F(u)) > a;$$

$$(B4) \text{ 若 } u \in Q(\gamma, \beta, d, c) \text{ 且 } \psi(F(u)) < h, \text{ 则 } \beta(F(u)) < d.$$

那么  $F$  至少有 3 个不动点  $u_1, u_2, u_3 \in \overline{P(\gamma, c)}$ , 使得

$$\beta(u_1) < d, a < \alpha(u_2), d < \beta(u_3), \alpha(u_3) < a.$$

## 2 主要结果

令  $E = C[0, 1]$ , 其范数为  $\|u\| = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |u(t)|$ .

当  $0 < t_3 \leq \frac{1}{2}$  时, 定义  $E$  中锥  $P$  为  $P = \{u \in E : u$  在  $[0, 1]$  上是非负的凹函数,  $\min_{t \in [t_3, 1-t_3]} u(t) \geq \|u\|\}$ . 又

定义锥  $P$  上的非负连续凹函数  $\alpha, \psi$  和非负连续凸函数  $\gamma, \beta, \theta$  为

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(u) &= \min_{t \in [t_1, t_2] \cup [1-t_2, 1-t_1]} u(t), \beta(u) = \\ &\max_{t \in [1/r, 1-1/r]} u(t), \gamma(u) = \max_{t \in [0, t_3] \cup [1-t_3, 1]} u(t), \theta(u) = \\ &\max_{t \in [t_1, t_2] \cup [1-t_2, 1-t_1]} u(t), \psi(u) = \min_{t \in [1/r, 1-1/r]} u(t). \end{aligned}$$

其中  $t_1, t_2$  和  $r$  是非负的实数满足  $0 < \frac{1}{r} < t_1 < t_2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$ . 对任意  $u \in P$ ,  $u$  是边值问题(1)的解等价于

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= \int_0^1 G(t, s) f(s, u(s)) ds, \text{ 且对任意 } u \in P \text{ 有} \\ \alpha(u) &\leq \beta(u), \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma(u) &= \max_{t \in [0, t_3] \cup [1-t_3, 1]} u(t) \geq \max_{t \in [0, t_3]} u(t) = \\ &\max_{t \in [0, t_3]} \left( \int_0^{t_3} G(t, s) f(s, u(s)) ds + \int_{t_3}^{1-t_3} G(t, s) f(s, \right. \\ &\left. u(s)) ds + \int_{1-t_3}^1 G(t, s) f(s, u(s)) ds \right) = \\ &\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1-s)^{\alpha-1} f(s, u(s)) ds = \|u\|. \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

**定理 2.1** 假设存在非负实数  $a, b$  和  $c$  使得  $0 < a < b \leq \frac{ct_1}{t_2}$ , 若  $f$  满足下列的条件:

$$(H1) f(t, u(t)) < \frac{a}{\Gamma(\alpha)(1 - \frac{1}{r})^{\alpha-1}}, t \in [\frac{1}{r}, 1 -$$

$$\frac{1}{r}], u(t) \in [\frac{a}{M}, a],$$

$$(H2) f(t, u(t)) > \frac{ab\Gamma(\alpha)}{1 - (1-t_1)^a}, t \in [t_1, t_2] \cup$$

$$[1-t_2, 1-t_1], u(t) \in [b, \frac{b}{m}],$$

$$(H3) f(t, u(t)) \leq c a \Gamma(\alpha), t \in [0, t_3] \cup [1-t_3, 1], u(t) \in [0, c].$$

那么, 边值问题(1)至少有 3 个正解  $u_1, u_2$  和  $u_3$ , 满足

$$\max_{t \in [0, t_3] \cup [1-t_3, 1]} u_i(t) \leq c, \quad i = 1, 2, 3,$$

$$\min_{t \in [t_1, t_2] \cup [1-t_2, 1-t_1]} u_1(t) > b, \quad \max_{t \in [1/r, 1-1/r]} u_2(t) < a,$$

$$\min_{t \in [t_1, t_2] \cup [1-t_2, 1-t_1]} u_3(t) < b, \quad \max_{t \in [1/r, 1-1/r]} u_3(t) > a.$$

**证明** 在锥  $P$  上定义算子  $A$  为

$$Au(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) f(s, u(s)) ds.$$

因为

### 3 结论

本文研究了一类 Caputo 分数阶微分方程边值问题多解的存在性. 证明时, 将微分方程边值问题转化为积分方程, 进一步转化为讨论积分算子不动点的问题, 然后通过运用 Leggett-Williams 不动点定理该分数阶微分方程边值问题至少有 3 个正解存在的结果, 其中格林函数的性质和非线性项的条件至关重要.

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$$Au(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t ((1-s)^{\alpha-1} - (t-s)^{\alpha-1}) f(s, u(s)) ds + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_t^1 (1-s)^{\alpha-1} f(s, u(s)) ds \geq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (1-s)^{\alpha-1} f(s, u(s)) ds + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_t^1 (1-s)^{\alpha-1} f(s, u(s)) ds = \|Au\|,$$

所以  $A: P \rightarrow P$  连续. 由 Arzela-Ascoli 定理易证  $A: P \rightarrow P$  是全连续的.

首先, 对任意  $u \in P$ , 由 (2.1) 式和 (2.2) 式可知  $\alpha(u) \leq \beta(u)$ ,  $\|u\| \leq \gamma(u)$ . 若  $u \in \overline{P(\gamma, c)}$ , 则  $\|u\| \leq c$ . 又由 (H3) 得

$$\gamma(Au) = \max_{t \in [0, t_3] \cup [1-t_3, 1]} \int_0^1 G(t, s) f(s, u(s)) ds \leq c\alpha\Gamma(\alpha) \int_0^1 G(s, s) ds = c,$$

因此,  $A: \overline{P(\gamma, c)} \rightarrow \overline{P(\gamma, c)}$ . 说明  $\{u \in P(\gamma, \theta, \alpha, a, \frac{t_2}{t_1}, c) : \alpha(u) > a\} \neq \emptyset$ ,  $\{u \in Q(\gamma, \beta, \psi, \frac{2d}{r}, d, c) : \beta(u) < d\} \neq \emptyset$ . 其次

(1) 若  $u \in Q(\gamma, \beta, a, c)$  且  $\psi(A(u)) < \frac{a}{M}$ , 则

$$\beta(Au) = \max_{t \in [1/r, 1-1/r]} \int_0^1 G(t, s) f(s, u(s)) ds \leq M \min_{t \in [1/r, 1-1/r]} \int_0^1 G(t, s) f(s, u(s)) ds = M\psi(Au) < a;$$

(2) 若  $u \in Q(\gamma, \beta, \psi, \frac{a}{M}, a, c)$ , 由 (H1) 得

$$\beta(Au) = \max_{t \in [1/r, 1-1/r]} \int_0^1 G(t, s) f(s, u(s)) ds < \frac{a}{\Gamma(\alpha) (1 - \frac{1}{r})^{\alpha-1}} \min_{t \in [1/r, 1-1/r]} \int_0^1 G(t, s) ds = a;$$

(3) 若  $u \in Q(\gamma, \alpha, b, c)$ , 且  $\theta(A(u)) > \frac{b}{m}$ , 则

$$\alpha(Au) = \min_{t \in [t_1, t_2] \cup [1-t_2, 1-t_1]} \int_0^1 G(t, s) f(s, u(s)) ds \geq m \max_{t \in [t_1, t_2] \cup [1-t_2, 1-t_1]} \int_0^1 G(t, s) f(s, u(s)) ds = m\theta(Au) > b;$$

(4) 若  $u \in Q(\gamma, \theta, b, \frac{b}{m}, c)$ , 由 (H2) 得

$$\alpha(Au) = \min_{t \in [t_1, t_2] \cup [1-t_2, 1-t_1]} \int_0^1 G(t, s) f(s, u(s)) ds > \frac{ab\Gamma(\alpha)}{1 - (1-t_1)^\alpha} \min_{t \in [t_1, t_2] \cup [1-t_2, 1-t_1]} \int_0^1 G(t, s) ds = b;$$

最后, 由定理 1.1 可得, 边值问题 (0.1) 至少有 3 个正解  $u_1, u_2, u_3 \in \overline{P(\gamma, c)}$ , 满足

$$\alpha(u_1) > b, \beta(u_2) < a, \alpha(u_3) < b, \beta(u_3) > a.$$