

一类带有变号权函数的二阶系统周期边值问题正解的存在性^①

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摘要: 研究了一类带有变号权函数的二阶系统的周期边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -u'' + q_1(x)u = \lambda a(x)f(u, v) & 0 < x < 1 \\ -v'' + q_2(x)v = \lambda b(x)g(u, v) & 0 < x < 1 \\ u(0) = u(1), u'(0) = u'(1) \\ v(0) = v(1), v'(0) = v'(1) \end{cases}$$

正解的存在性. 其中 $q_i \in C([0, 1], [0, \infty))$, 并且 $q_i \not\equiv 0 (i = 1, 2)$, 权函数 $a, b \in C([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ 是允许变号的, $f, g \in C([0, \infty) \times [0, \infty), [0, \infty))$, $\lambda > 0$ 是一个参数. 主要结果的证明基于 Leray-Schauder 不动点定理.

关键词: 二阶系统; 周期边值问题; 变号权函数; 正解; Leray-Schauder 不动点定理

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微分方程的周期边值问题在物理、天文、经济及生物等诸多领域内有着极为广泛的运用, 例如天文学中的行星转动周期问题, 生物学中的生物总数变化的问题, 经济学中的产品推广模型问题等. 基于其丰富的实际运用背景, 对于二阶非线性微分方程周期边值问题正解的存在性研究显得极为重要. 其中关于单个方程的周期边值问题正解的存在性研究已经有了一些结论^[1-7].

文献[5]运用锥拉伸与压缩不动点定理在 $f_0 = f_\infty = \infty$ 的情形下获得了周期边值问题

$$\begin{cases} y'' - \rho^2 y + \lambda g(t)f(y) = 0 & 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi \\ y(0) = y(2\pi), y'(0) = y'(2\pi) \end{cases}$$

正解的存在性. 其中 $\rho > 0$ 是常数, λ 是正参数. $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 连续并且当 $y > 0$ 时有 $f(y) > 0$;

$g: [0, 2\pi) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 连续并且 $\int_0^{2\pi} g(t)dt > 0$. 注意到, 文献[5]得到的结果要求权函数 $g(t)$ 非负, 而当

权函数变号时, 文献[5]中的条件和方法不再适用. 因此, 文献[6]研究了带有可变号权函数的周期边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -u'' + q(t)u(t) = \lambda a(t)f(u(t)) & 0 < t < 2\pi \\ u(0) = u(2\pi), u'(0) = u'(2\pi) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $q \in C((-\infty, +\infty), [0, \infty))$ 的周期为 2π , 且 $q(t) \not\equiv 0$, $a \in C((-\infty, +\infty), (-\infty, +\infty))$ 的周期为 2π 并且是可变号的, $\lambda \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 是一个参数. 在得到带变号权函数的线性问题的谱后, 文献[6]运用分歧理论得到了问题(1)正解的存在性.

相较于单个方程的周期边值问题, 关于系统周期边值问题正解的存在性研究相对较少^[8-12]. 文献[10]

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研究了系统周期边值问题

$$\begin{cases} x''(t) + A(t)x = H(t)G(x) & 0 < t < 1 \\ x(0) = x(1), x'(0) = x'(1) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

正解的存在性, 通过运用 Krasnoselskii 不动点定理, 得到了在 $H(t)$ 恒正时问题(2) 正解的存在性结果.

注意到, 问题(2) 的方程中参数恒为 1, 并且权 $H(t)$ 是恒正的. 那么一个自然的问题是, 当含参系统周期边值问题的权允许变号时, 其正解的存在性结果如何? 据我们所知, 权函数变号的含参二阶系统周期边值问题的正解的存在性还没有被讨论过. 这是由于过往运用的 Krasnoselskii 不动点定理需要构造正锥, 而允许权函数变号时, 构造正锥是十分困难的, 因此无法轻易得到权函数变号情况下的系统周期边值问题正解的存在性结果. 基于此, 本文将基于 Leray-Schauder 不动点定理研究如下权函数变号的含参二阶系统周期边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -u'' + q_1(x)u = \lambda a(x)f(u, v) & 0 < x < 1 \\ -v'' + q_2(x)v = \lambda b(x)g(u, v) & 0 < x < 1 \\ u(0) = u(1), u'(0) = u'(1) \\ v(0) = v(1), v'(0) = v'(1) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中 $\lambda > 0$ 是一个参数, 权函数 $a, b \in C([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ 允许变号, $q_1, q_2 \in C([0, 1], [0, \infty))$ 且 $q_i \not\equiv 0$ ($i = 1, 2$). 本文将证明参数 λ 充分小时具有变号权函数的问题(3) 正解的存在性.

我们记 $G_1(x, y)$ 为问题

$$\begin{cases} -u'' + q_1(x)u = 0 & 0 < x < 1 \\ u(0) = u(1), u'(0) = u'(1) \end{cases}$$

的 Green 函数; $G_2(x, y)$ 为问题

$$\begin{cases} -v'' + q_2(x)v = 0 & 0 < x < 1 \\ v(0) = v(1), v'(0) = v'(1) \end{cases}$$

的 Green 函数. 令

$$\begin{aligned} a^+(x) &= \begin{cases} a(x), & a(x) \geq 0 \\ 0, & a(x) < 0 \end{cases} & a^-(x) &= \begin{cases} -a(x), & a(x) \leq 0 \\ 0, & a(x) > 0 \end{cases} & a(x) &= a^+(x) - a^-(x) \\ b^+(x) &= \begin{cases} b(x), & b(x) \geq 0 \\ 0, & b(x) < 0 \end{cases} & b^-(x) &= \begin{cases} -b(x), & b(x) \leq 0 \\ 0, & b(x) > 0 \end{cases} & b(x) &= b^+(x) - b^-(x) \end{aligned}$$

本文的主要结果为:

定理 1 假设如下条件成立:

(H1) $f, g \in C([0, \infty) \times [0, \infty), [0, \infty))$, $f(0, 0) > 0$, $g(0, 0) > 0$;

(H2) 存在 $\mu_1 > 0$, 使得

$$\int_0^1 G_1(x, y)a^+(y)dy \geq (1 + \mu_1) \int_0^1 G_1(x, y)a^-(y)dy \quad x \in (0, 1)$$

(H3) 存在 $\mu_2 > 0$, 使得

$$\int_0^1 G_2(x, y)b^+(y)dy \geq (1 + \mu_2) \int_0^1 G_2(x, y)b^-(y)dy \quad x \in (0, 1)$$

则存在 $\lambda^* > 0$, 使得当 $0 < \lambda < \lambda^*$ 时, 问题(3) 存在正解 (u, v) .

易见, $(u, v) \in C^2[0, 1] \times C^2[0, 1]$ 是问题(3) 的解当且仅当 $(u, v) \in C[0, 1] \times C[0, 1]$ 是等价的积分方程

$$\begin{cases} u(x) = \lambda \int_0^1 G_1(x, y)a(y)f(u(y), v(y))dy \\ v(x) = \lambda \int_0^1 G_2(x, y)b(y)g(u(y), v(y))dy \end{cases}$$

的解.

定义 Banach 空间 $E = C[0, 1] \times C[0, 1]$, 其上的范数为 $\|(u, v)\| = \|u\| + \|v\|$, 这里 $\|u\| =$

$$\max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |u(x)|, \|v\| = \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |v(x)|.$$

定义算子 $F: E \rightarrow E$ 为

$$F(u, v)(x) = (A(u, v)(x), B(u, v)(x))$$

其中

$$A(u, v)(x) = \lambda \int_0^1 G_1(x, y) a(y) f(u(y), v(y)) dy$$

$$B(u, v)(x) = \lambda \int_0^1 G_2(x, y) b(y) g(u(y), v(y)) dy$$

显然算子 F 是全连续算子, 并且 F 在 E 中的不动点 (u, v) 对应着问题(3)在 $C^2[0, 1] \times C^2[0, 1]$ 中的解 (u, v) .

引理 1^[13] (Leray-Schauder 不动点定理) 设 $A: E \rightarrow E$ 是全连续算子. 如果集 $\{x \mid x \in E, x = \lambda Ax, 0 < \lambda < 1\}$ 是有界的, 则 A 在 E 中的闭球 T 中必有不动点, 其中

$$T = \{x \mid x \in E, \|x\| \leq R\}$$

$$R = \sup\{\|x\| \mid x = \lambda Ax, 0 < \lambda < 1\}$$

引理 2 假设条件(H1)成立. 令 $0 < \delta < 1$. 那么存在正数 $\bar{\lambda}$, 使得对于任意的 $0 < \lambda < \bar{\lambda}$, 问题

$$\begin{cases} -u'' + q_1(x)u = \lambda a^+(x)f(u, v) & 0 < x < 1 \\ -v'' + q_2(x)v = \lambda b^+(x)g(u, v) & 0 < x < 1 \\ u(0) = u(1), u'(0) = u'(1) \\ v(0) = v(1), v'(0) = v'(1) \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

有正解 $(\tilde{u}_\lambda, \tilde{v}_\lambda)$, 满足当 $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\|(\tilde{u}_\lambda, \tilde{v}_\lambda)\| \rightarrow 0$, 并且

$$\tilde{u}_\lambda(x) \geq \lambda \delta f(0, 0) p_1(x) \quad \tilde{v}_\lambda(x) \geq \lambda \delta g(0, 0) p_2(x) \quad x \in (0, 1)$$

其中 $p_1(x) = \int_0^1 G_1(x, y) a^+(y) dy$, $p_2(x) = \int_0^1 G_2(x, y) b^+(y) dy$.

证 对任意 $(u, v) \in E$, 令

$$A_1(u, v)(x) = \lambda \int_0^1 G_1(x, y) a^+(y) f(u(y), v(y)) dy$$

$$B_1(u, v)(x) = \lambda \int_0^1 G_2(x, y) b^+(y) g(u(y), v(y)) dy$$

$$F_1(u, v)(x) = (A_1(u, v)(x), B_1(u, v)(x))$$

则 $F_1: E \rightarrow E$ 是全连续算子, 且 F_1 的不动点对应着问题(4)的解. 下边运用 Leray-Schauder 不动点定理证明当 λ 充分小时, F_1 存在一个不动点.

由条件(H1), 可取 $\varepsilon > 0$, 使得对任意的 $0 \leq x, y \leq \varepsilon$, 有

$$f(x, y) \geq \delta f(0, 0) \quad (5)$$

$$g(x, y) \geq \delta g(0, 0) \quad (6)$$

令 $\|p_1\| = \max_{0 < x < 1} |p_1(x)|$, $\|p_2\| = \max_{0 < x < 1} |p_2(x)|$. 记 $\|p\| = \max\{\|p_1\|, \|p_2\|\}$. 假设

$$\lambda < \frac{\varepsilon}{2\|p\|(\tilde{f}(\varepsilon, \varepsilon) + \tilde{g}(\varepsilon, \varepsilon))}$$

其中 $\tilde{f}(t, t) = \max_{0 \leq x, y \leq t} f(x, y)$, $\tilde{g}(t, t) = \max_{0 \leq x, y \leq t} g(x, y)$. 则存在 $M \in (0, \varepsilon)$, 使得

$$\frac{\tilde{f}(M, M) + \tilde{g}(M, M)}{M} = \frac{1}{2\lambda\|p\|} \quad (7)$$

据引理 1, 设 $u, v \in C[0, 1]$ 和 $\theta \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $(u, v) = \theta F_1(u, v)$, 则

$$\|u\| \leq \lambda \left\| \int_0^1 G_1(x, y) a^+(y) f(u(y), v(y)) dy \right\| \leq \quad (8)$$

$$\lambda \|p_1\| \max_{y \in (0, 1)} \{f(u(y), v(y))\} \leq \lambda \|p_1\| \tilde{f}(\|(u, v)\|, \|(u, v)\|)$$

同理

$$\|v\| \leq \lambda \|p_2\| \tilde{g}(\|(u, v)\|, \|(u, v)\|) \quad (9)$$

由(8),(9)式可得

$$\|u\| + \|v\| \leq \lambda \|p_1\| \tilde{f}(\|(u, v)\|, \|(u, v)\|) + \lambda \|p_2\| \tilde{g}(\|(u, v)\|, \|(u, v)\|) \quad (10)$$

进一步得到

$$\|(u, v)\| < \lambda \|p\| (\tilde{f}(\|(u, v)\|, \|(u, v)\|) + \tilde{g}(\|(u, v)\|, \|(u, v)\|)) \quad (11)$$

由(11)式可得

$$\frac{\tilde{f}(\|(u, v)\|, \|(u, v)\|) + \tilde{g}(\|(u, v)\|, \|(u, v)\|)}{\|(u, v)\|} > \frac{1}{\lambda \|p\|} \quad (12)$$

由(7),(12)式可得 $\|(u, v)\| \neq M$. 注意到 $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ 时 $M \rightarrow 0$. 根据引理 1, 算子 F_1 存在不动点 $(\tilde{u}_\lambda, \tilde{v}_\lambda)$, 满足 $\|(\tilde{u}_\lambda, \tilde{v}_\lambda)\| \leq M < \varepsilon$.

进一步, 由(5)式得, 对任意的 $x \in (0, 1)$, 有 $\tilde{u}_\lambda(x) \geq \lambda \delta f(0, 0) p_1(x)$. 由(6)式得, 对任意的 $x \in (0, 1)$, 有 $\tilde{v}_\lambda(x) \geq \lambda \delta g(0, 0) p_2(x)$.

定理 1 的证明

记 $r_1(x) = \int_0^1 G_1(x, y) a^-(y) dy$, 取 $h \in (1, 1 + \mu_1)$, 由条件(H1)和(H2)可得, 存在正数 $\alpha_1 \in (0, 1)$, 使得对任意的 $m, n \in [0, \alpha_1]$, $x \in (0, 1)$, 有 $f(m, n) \leq hf(0, 0)$, $(1 + \mu_1)r_1(x) \leq p_1(x)$. 则

$$(1 + \mu_1)r_1(x)f(m, n) \leq hf(0, 0)p_1(x)$$

进一步可得 $r_1(x)f(m, n) \leq \frac{h}{1 + \mu_1}f(0, 0)p_1(x)$. 取 $\gamma_1 = \frac{h}{1 + \mu_1}$, 即

$$r_1(x) |f(m, n)| \leq \gamma_1 p_1(x) f(0, 0) \quad (13)$$

同理, 记 $r_2(x) = \int_0^1 G_2(x, y) b^-(y) dy$, 由条件(H1)和(H3)可得, 存在正数 $\alpha_2, \gamma_2 \in (0, 1)$, 使得对任意的 $m, n \in [0, \alpha_2]$, $x \in (0, 1)$, 有

$$r_2(x) |g(m, n)| \leq \gamma_2 p_2(x) g(0, 0) \quad (14)$$

记 $\|p\| = \max\{\|p_1\|, \|p_2\|\}$, 其中 $\|p_1\|, \|p_2\|$ 如引理 2 中所给. $\gamma = \max\{\gamma_1, \gamma_2\}$, $\alpha = \max\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\}$, 固定 $\delta \in (\gamma, 1)$, 令 $\lambda^* > 0$ 为满足如下条件的常数:

(a) 对于任意的 $\lambda < \lambda^*$, 有

$$\|\tilde{u}_\lambda\| + \lambda \delta f(0, 0) \|p\| \leq \alpha \quad (15)$$

$$\|\tilde{v}_\lambda\| + \lambda \delta g(0, 0) \|p\| \leq \alpha \quad (16)$$

其中 $\tilde{u}_\lambda, \tilde{v}_\lambda$ 如引理 2 中所给;

(b) 对任意的 $m_i + n_i \in [-2\alpha, 2\alpha]$ ($i = 1, 2$), 且 $|m_1 - m_2| + |n_1 - n_2| \leq \lambda^* \delta f(0, 0) \|p\| + \lambda^* \delta g(0, 0) \|p\|$, 有

$$|f(m_1, n_1) - f(m_2, n_2)| \leq f(0, 0) \left(\frac{\delta - \gamma}{2} \right) \quad (17)$$

$$|g(m_1, n_1) - g(m_2, n_2)| \leq g(0, 0) \left(\frac{\delta - \gamma}{2} \right) \quad (18)$$

对于 $\lambda < \lambda^*$, 我们欲寻求问题(3)形如 $(u_\lambda, v_\lambda) = (\tilde{u}_\lambda + \bar{u}_\lambda, \tilde{v}_\lambda + \bar{v}_\lambda)$ 的解, 则 $(\bar{u}_\lambda, \bar{v}_\lambda)$ 需满足

$$\begin{cases} -\bar{u}_\lambda'' + q_1(x)\bar{u}_\lambda = \lambda a^+(x)[f(\tilde{u}_\lambda + \bar{u}_\lambda, \tilde{v}_\lambda + \bar{v}_\lambda) - f(\tilde{u}_\lambda, \tilde{v}_\lambda)] - \lambda a^-(x)f(\tilde{u}_\lambda + \bar{u}_\lambda, \tilde{v}_\lambda + \bar{v}_\lambda) & 0 < x < 1 \\ -\bar{v}_\lambda'' + q_2(x)\bar{v}_\lambda = \lambda b^+(x)[g(\tilde{u}_\lambda + \bar{u}_\lambda, \tilde{v}_\lambda + \bar{v}_\lambda) - g(\tilde{u}_\lambda, \tilde{v}_\lambda)] - \lambda b^-(x)g(\tilde{u}_\lambda + \bar{u}_\lambda, \tilde{v}_\lambda + \bar{v}_\lambda) & 0 < x < 1 \\ \bar{u}_\lambda(0) = \bar{u}_\lambda(1), \bar{u}_\lambda'(0) = \bar{u}_\lambda'(1) \\ \bar{v}_\lambda(0) = \bar{v}_\lambda(1), \bar{v}_\lambda'(0) = \bar{v}_\lambda'(1) \end{cases}$$

对于任意的 $w_1, w_2 \in C[0, 1]$, 令 $(u, v) = (A_2(w_1, w_2), B_2(w_1, w_2))$ 是问题

$$\begin{cases} -u'' + q_1(x)u = \lambda a^+(x)[f(\tilde{u}_\lambda + w_1, \tilde{v}_\lambda + w_2) - f(\tilde{u}_\lambda, \tilde{v}_\lambda)] - \\ \lambda a^-(x)f(\tilde{u}_\lambda + w_1, \tilde{v}_\lambda + w_2) & 0 < x < 1 \\ -v'' + q_2(x)v = \lambda a^+(x)[g(\tilde{u}_\lambda + w_1, \tilde{v}_\lambda + w_2) - g(\tilde{u}_\lambda, \tilde{v}_\lambda)] - \\ \lambda a^-(x)g(\tilde{u}_\lambda + w_1, \tilde{v}_\lambda + w_2) & 0 < x < 1 \\ u(0) = u(1), u'(0) = u'(1) \\ v(0) = v(1), v'(0) = v'(1) \end{cases}$$

的解, 那么 $A_2: C[0, 1] \times C[0, 1] \longrightarrow C[0, 1]$ 和 $B_2: C[0, 1] \times C[0, 1] \longrightarrow C[0, 1]$ 是全连续算子.

记 $F_2(u, v)(x) = (A_2(u, v)(x), B_2(u, v)(x))$, 那么 $F_2: E \longrightarrow E$ 是全连续算子. 由引理 1, 设 $u, v \in C[0, 1]$ 及 $\theta \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $(u, v) = \theta F_2(u, v)$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} -u'' + q_1(x)u &= \lambda \theta a^+(x)[f(\tilde{u}_\lambda + u, \tilde{v}_\lambda + v) - f(\tilde{u}_\lambda, \tilde{v}_\lambda)] - \lambda \theta a^-(x)f(\tilde{u}_\lambda + u, \tilde{v}_\lambda + v) \\ -v'' + q_2(x)v &= \lambda \theta b^+(x)[g(\tilde{u}_\lambda + u, \tilde{v}_\lambda + v) - g(\tilde{u}_\lambda, \tilde{v}_\lambda)] - \lambda \theta b^-(x)g(\tilde{u}_\lambda + u, \tilde{v}_\lambda + v) \end{aligned}$$

断言

$$\|u\| + \|v\| \neq \lambda \delta \|p\| f(0, 0) + \lambda \delta \|p\| g(0, 0)$$

事实上, 由(15), (16) 式可得

$$\|(\tilde{u}_\lambda + u)\| + \|(\tilde{v}_\lambda + v)\| \leq \|\tilde{u}_\lambda\| + \|u\| + \|\tilde{v}_\lambda\| + \|v\| \leq 2\alpha$$

由(17) 式可得

$$\|f(\tilde{u}_\lambda + u, \tilde{v}_\lambda + v) - f(\tilde{u}_\lambda, \tilde{v}_\lambda)\| \leq f(0, 0) \left(\frac{\delta - \gamma}{2} \right)$$

联立(13), (17) 式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|u(x)\| &\leq \lambda \left\| \int_0^1 [G_1(x, y)a^+(y)f(\tilde{u}_\lambda + u, \tilde{v}_\lambda + v) - f(\tilde{u}_\lambda, \tilde{v}_\lambda)] dy \right\| + \\ &\lambda \left\| \int_0^1 G_1(x, y)a^-(y)f(\tilde{u}_\lambda + u, \tilde{v}_\lambda + v) dy \right\| \leq \\ &\lambda p_1(x) \|f(\tilde{u}_\lambda + u, \tilde{v}_\lambda + v) - f(\tilde{u}_\lambda, \tilde{v}_\lambda)\| + \lambda r_1(x) \|f(\tilde{u}_\lambda + u, \tilde{v}_\lambda + v)\| \leq \\ &\lambda \frac{\delta - \gamma}{2} f(0, 0) p_1(x) + \lambda \gamma p_1(x) f(0, 0) = \lambda \frac{\delta + \gamma}{2} f(0, 0) p_1(x) \end{aligned}$$

进一步

$$\|u(x)\| < \lambda \delta f(0, 0) \|p\|$$

同理

$$\|v(x)\| \leq \lambda \frac{\delta + \gamma}{2} g(0, 0) p_2(x)$$

因此 $\|v(x)\| < \lambda \delta \|p\| g(0, 0)$, 则

$$\|u\| + \|v\| < \lambda \delta f(0, 0) \|p\| + \lambda \delta \|p\| g(0, 0)$$

由引理 1 可得 F_2 存在不动点 $(\bar{u}_\lambda, \bar{v}_\lambda)$ 满足 $\|(\bar{u}_\lambda, \bar{v}_\lambda)\| \leq \lambda \delta \|p\| f(0, 0) + \lambda \delta \|p\| g(0, 0)$. 联系引理 2, 我们得到问题(3) 的解 $(u_\lambda, v_\lambda) = (\bar{u}_\lambda + \tilde{u}_\lambda, \bar{v}_\lambda + \tilde{v}_\lambda)$.

特别地,

$$\begin{aligned} (u_\lambda)(x) &= \tilde{u}_\lambda(x) + \bar{u}_\lambda(x) \geq \tilde{u}_\lambda(x) - \bar{u}_\lambda(x) \geq \\ &\lambda \delta f(0, 0) p_1(x) - \lambda \frac{\delta + \gamma}{2} f(0, 0) p_1(x) = \\ &\lambda \frac{\delta - \gamma}{2} f(0, 0) p_1(x) > 0 \\ (v_\lambda)(x) &= \tilde{v}_\lambda(x) + \bar{v}_\lambda(x) \geq \tilde{v}_\lambda(x) - \bar{v}_\lambda(x) \geq \\ &\lambda \delta g(0, 0) p_2(x) - \lambda \frac{\delta + \gamma}{2} g(0, 0) p_2(x) = \\ &\lambda \frac{\delta - \gamma}{2} g(0, 0) p_2(x) > 0 \end{aligned}$$

则 (u_λ, v_λ) 是问题(3)的正解.

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Existence of Positive Solutions for Periodic Boundary Value Problems of Second-Order Systems with Sign-Changing Weight

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Abstract: In this paper, the existence of positive solutions for periodic boundary value problems has been studied for the following second-order systems with sign-changing weight

$$\begin{cases} -u'' + q_1(x)u = \lambda a(x)f(u, v) & 0 < x < 1 \\ -v'' + q_2(x)v = \lambda b(x)g(u, v) & 0 < x < 1 \\ u(0) = u(1), u'(0) = u'(1) \\ v(0) = v(1), v'(0) = v'(1) \end{cases}$$

where $q_i \in C([0, 1], [0, \infty))$ and $q_i \not\equiv 0 (i=1, 2)$, $a, b \in C([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ may change the sign, $f, g \in C([0, \infty) \times [0, \infty), [0, \infty))$, $\lambda > 0$ is a parameter. The main results of this paper are based on Leray-Schauder fixed point theorem.

Key words: second-order systems; periodic boundary value problem; sign-changing weight; positive solution; Leray-Schauder fixed point theorem

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