

一类边界条件中含谱参数的Dirac算子的谱性质

王文涛, 高云兰*

内蒙古工业大学理学院, 内蒙古 呼和浩特

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摘 要

本文考虑了一类内部具有两个不连续点且边界条件依赖谱参数的Dirac算子的谱性质。首先通过引入适当的Hilbert空间并在其上定义新的自伴算子, 使得所考虑问题的特征值与该算子的特征值一致。然后通过构造基本解得到了特征值的一些性质。最后给出了问题的Green函数和预解算子。

关键词

Dirac算子, 特征值, Green函数, 预解算子

Spectral Properties of a Class of Dirac Operators with Eigenparameter in the Boundary Conditions

Wentao Wang, Yunlan Gao*

College of Sciences, Inner Mongolia University of Technology, Hohhot Inner Mongolia

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Abstract

In this paper, we consider the spectral properties of a class of Dirac operators with two internal discontinuities and spectral parameter-dependent boundary conditions. First, the eigenvalues of the problem under consideration are made to coincide with the eigenvalues of the operator by introducing a suitable Hilbert space and defining a new self-adjoint operator on it. Then some properties of the eigenvalues are obtained by constructing the basic solution. Finally, Green's function and the resolvent operator of the problem are given.

*通讯作者。

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Keywords

Dirac Operator, Eigenvalues, Green's Function, Resolvent Operator

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1. 引言

Dirac 算子又称为 AKNS 算子, 在描述量子力学中的能量和原子的内力问题中至关重要。Dirac 算子的谱性质是算子谱理论的重要组成部分, 诸多学者对此进行了一系列研究, 并取得了一些优秀研究成果 [1]-[4]。近些年, 越来越多的学者对内部具有不连续点的 Dirac 算子的谱性质进行了研究 [5]-[11]。如: 2013 年, Tharwat M. M. 等人在文献 [5] 中研究了内部具有一个不连续点的 Dirac 系统, 首先讨论了边值问题的特征值和特征函数的部分性质, 然后得到了格林矩阵和扩张定理。2018 年, 袁兆年在其硕士论文 [6] 中考虑了内部具有一个不连续点且两个边界条件均含谱参数的 Dirac 算子的谱问题, 证明了算子的自伴性, 讨论了其特征值和特征函数的性质, 给出了格林函数和预解算子。

本文拟在上述研究的基础上, 将 [6] 中的一个不连续点推广为两个不连续点, 考虑一类内部具有两个不连续点且边界条件依赖谱参数的 Dirac 算子的谱性质, 即考虑如下由 (1)~(7) 构成的 Dirac 系统

$$\tau y(x) := Jy'(x) + Q(x)y(x) = \lambda y(x), \quad x \in I, \quad (1)$$

其中

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q(x) = \begin{pmatrix} p(x) & q(x) \\ q(x) & -p(x) \end{pmatrix}, \quad y(x) = \begin{pmatrix} y_1(x) \\ y_2(x) \end{pmatrix},$$

$p(x), q(x)$ 为定义在 $I = [0, \xi_1) \cup (\xi_1, \xi_2) \cup (\xi_2, \pi]$ 上的实值连续函数, λ 是谱参数, 满足边界条件

$$L_1 y := \alpha_1 y_1(0) - \alpha_2 y_2(0) - \lambda(\alpha'_1 y_1(0) - \alpha'_2 y_2(0)) = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$L_2 y := \beta_1 y_1(\pi) - \beta_2 y_2(\pi) + \lambda(\beta'_1 y_1(\pi) - \beta'_2 y_2(\pi)) = 0, \quad (3)$$

在间断点 ξ_1, ξ_2 处满足转移条件

$$L_3 y := \gamma_1 y_1(\xi_1 - 0) + \gamma_2 y_2(\xi_1 - 0) + \delta_1 y_1(\xi_1 + 0) + \delta_2 y_2(\xi_1 + 0) = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$L_4 y := \gamma'_1 y_1(\xi_1 - 0) + \gamma'_2 y_2(\xi_1 - 0) + \delta'_1 y_1(\xi_1 + 0) + \delta'_2 y_2(\xi_1 + 0) = 0, \quad (5)$$

$$L_5 y := \gamma_3 y_1(\xi_2 - 0) + \gamma_4 y_2(\xi_2 - 0) + \delta_3 y_1(\xi_2 + 0) + \delta_4 y_2(\xi_2 + 0) = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$L_6 y := \gamma'_3 y_1(\xi_2 - 0) + \gamma'_4 y_2(\xi_2 - 0) + \delta'_3 y_1(\xi_2 + 0) + \delta'_4 y_2(\xi_2 + 0) = 0, \quad (7)$$

其中 $\alpha_i, \alpha'_i, \beta_i, \beta'_i, \gamma_j, \gamma'_j, \delta_j, \delta'_j (i=1, 2, j=\overline{1, 4})$ 均为实数, 且假设边界条件中的参数满足

$$\rho_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha'_1 \\ \alpha_2 & \alpha'_2 \end{vmatrix} > 0, \quad \rho_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \beta_1 & \beta'_1 \\ \beta_2 & \beta'_2 \end{vmatrix} > 0,$$

转移条件中的参数满足

$$d_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \gamma_1 & \gamma'_1 \\ \gamma_2 & \gamma'_2 \end{vmatrix} > 0, d_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \delta_1 & \delta'_1 \\ \delta_2 & \delta'_2 \end{vmatrix} > 0, d_3 = \begin{vmatrix} \gamma_3 & \gamma'_3 \\ \gamma_4 & \gamma'_4 \end{vmatrix} > 0, d_4 = \begin{vmatrix} \delta_3 & \delta'_3 \\ \delta_4 & \delta'_4 \end{vmatrix} > 0.$$

若对某个 $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, 使得 $y(x, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} y_1(x, \lambda) \\ y_2(x, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}$ 是方程(1)的非平凡解, 且满足边界条件(2), (3)和转移条件(4)~(7), 则称 λ 是问题(1)~(7)的一个特征值, 相应的非平凡解 $y(x, \lambda)$ 称为对应于特征值 λ 的一个特征函数。

2. 算子公式

若

$$\mathcal{H}_1 := \left\{ f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(x) \\ f_2(x) \end{pmatrix} : f_1(x), f_2(x) \in \mathcal{L}^2(I) \right\},$$

对于任意的 $f(x) = (f_1(x), f_2(x))^T$, $g(x) = (g_1(x), g_2(x))^T \in \mathcal{H}_1$, 在 $\mathcal{H}_1$ 内定义内积为

$$\langle f(x), g(x) \rangle_1 = \int_0^{\xi_1} f^T(x) \bar{g}(x) dx + \frac{d_2}{d_1} \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} f^T(x) \bar{g}(x) dx + \frac{d_2 d_4}{d_1 d_3} \int_{\xi_2}^{\pi} f^T(x) \bar{g}(x) dx,$$

易知 $\mathcal{H}_1$ 是完备的。

定义

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_1 \oplus \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C},$$

对于任意的 $F = (f(x), \widetilde{f}_1, \widetilde{f}_2)^T$, $G = (g(x), \widetilde{g}_1, \widetilde{g}_2)^T \in \mathcal{H}$, 在 $\mathcal{H}$ 内定义内积为

$$\langle F, G \rangle = \langle f(x), g(x) \rangle_1 + \frac{1}{\rho_1} \widetilde{f}_1 \overline{\widetilde{g}_1} + \frac{d_2 d_4}{d_1 d_3} \frac{1}{\rho_2} \widetilde{f}_2 \overline{\widetilde{g}_2},$$

可知 $\mathcal{H}$ 是一个完备的内积空间。

为了方便描述, 我们引入以下符号

$$M_0(y) = \alpha_1 y_1(0) - \alpha_2 y_2(0), M'_0(y) = \alpha'_1 y_1(0) - \alpha'_2 y_2(0), \\ M_\pi(y) = \beta_1 y_1(\pi) - \beta_2 y_2(\pi), M'_\pi(y) = \beta'_1 y_1(\pi) - \beta'_2 y_2(\pi),$$

由边界条件可知: $M_0(y) = \lambda M'_0(y)$, $M_\pi(y) = -\lambda M'_\pi(y)$ 。

在 Hilbert 空间 $\mathcal{H}$ 中定义算子 $\mathcal{T}$, 其定义域为

$$\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{T}) = \left\{ F = \begin{pmatrix} f(x) \\ \widetilde{f}_1 \\ \widetilde{f}_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{H} \left| \begin{array}{l} f_1(x), f_2(x) \in \mathcal{AC}([0, \xi_1] \cup (\xi_1, \xi_2) \cup (\xi_2, \pi]), \\ f_1(\xi_1 \pm 0), f_2(\xi_1 \pm 0), f_1(\xi_2 \pm 0), f_2(\xi_2 \pm 0) \text{ 存在,} \\ \text{并且满足 } \tau f \in \mathcal{H}_1, L_3 f = L_4 f = L_5 f = L_6 f = 0, \widetilde{f}_1 = M'_0(f), \widetilde{f}_2 = M'_\pi(f) \end{array} \right. \right\},$$

并满足

$$\mathcal{T} \begin{pmatrix} f \\ \widetilde{f}_1 \\ \widetilde{f}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \tau f \\ M_0(f) \\ -M_\pi(f) \end{pmatrix}.$$

因此, 我们所考虑的问题(1)~(7)就可改写为如下算子形式 $\mathcal{T}F = \lambda F$ 。

此时, 问题(1)~(7)的特征值与算子 $\mathcal{T}$ 的特征值一致, 且特征函数为算子 $\mathcal{T}$ 相应特征函数的第一个分量。

定理 2.1 算子 $\mathcal{T}$ 的定义域 $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{T})$ 在 $\mathcal{H}$ 中稠密, 即 $\overline{\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{T})} = \mathcal{H}$ 。

证明 设 $F = (f(x), \widetilde{f}_1, \widetilde{f}_2)^T \in \mathcal{H}$ (其中 $f(x) = (f_1(x), f_2(x))^T$) 且 $F \perp \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{T})$, 则只需要证明 $F = (\mathbf{0}, 0, 0)^T$ 。

令 C_0^∞ 表示如下函数集合

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1(x) \\ \varphi_2(x) \end{pmatrix},$$

其中 $\varphi_1(x) \in C_0^\infty(I)$, $\varphi_2(x) \in C_0^\infty(I)$ 。因为 $C_0^\infty(I)$ 在 $\mathcal{L}^2$ 中稠密, 即 $\overline{C_0^\infty} = \mathcal{H}_1$, 于是有 $C_0^\infty \oplus 0 \oplus 0 \subset \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{T})$, 故对于任意的 $G = (g(x), \widetilde{g}_1, \widetilde{g}_2)^T \in C_0^\infty \oplus 0 \oplus 0$ (其中 $g(x) = (g_1(x), g_2(x))^T$), 根据内积的定义有

$$\langle F, G \rangle = \int_0^{\xi_1} f^T(x) \bar{g}(x) dx + \frac{d_2}{d_1} \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} f^T(x) \bar{g}(x) dx + \frac{d_2 d_4}{d_1 d_3} \int_{\xi_2}^{\pi} f^T(x) \bar{g}(x) dx + 0 + 0 = 0,$$

又因为 $\overline{C_0^\infty} = \mathcal{H}_1$, 所以 $f(x) = \mathbf{0}$, 从而 $F = (\mathbf{0}, \widetilde{f}_1, \widetilde{f}_2)^T$ 。因而对于任意的 $V = (v(x), \widetilde{v}_1, \widetilde{v}_2)^T \in \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{T})$, 根据内积的定义有

$$\langle F, V \rangle = \frac{1}{\rho_1} \widetilde{f}_1 \widetilde{v}_1 + \frac{d_2 d_4}{d_1 d_3} \frac{1}{\rho_2} \widetilde{f}_2 \widetilde{v}_2 = 0,$$

又因为 $\rho_1, \rho_2, d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4$ 均大于零且 $\widetilde{v}_1, \widetilde{v}_2$ 是任取的, 所以 $\widetilde{f}_1 = 0, \widetilde{f}_2 = 0$ 。因此 $F = (\mathbf{0}, 0, 0)^T$, 故定理得证。

定理 2.2 算子 $\mathcal{T}$ 是自伴的。

证明 令 $F = (f(x), \widetilde{f}_1, \widetilde{f}_2)^T, G = (g(x), \widetilde{g}_1, \widetilde{g}_2)^T \in \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{T})$, 定义 f 和 g 的朗斯基行列式为

$$W(f, g; x) = f_1(x)g_2(x) - f_2(x)g_1(x),$$

根据内积和算子 $\mathcal{T}$ 的定义, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathcal{T}F, G \rangle - \langle F, \mathcal{T}G \rangle &= -[W(f, \bar{g}; \xi_1 - 0) - W(f, \bar{g}; 0)] - \frac{d_2}{d_1} [W(f, \bar{g}; \xi_2 - 0) - W(f, \bar{g}; \xi_1 + 0)] \\ &\quad - \frac{d_2 d_4}{d_1 d_3} [W(f, \bar{g}; \pi) - W(f, \bar{g}; \xi_2 + 0)] + \frac{1}{\rho_1} [M_0(f)M'_0(\bar{g}) - M'_0(f)M_0(\bar{g})] \\ &\quad + \frac{d_2 d_4}{d_1 d_3} \frac{1}{\rho_2} [-M_\pi(f)M'_\pi(\bar{g}) + M'_\pi(f)M_\pi(\bar{g})], \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

由转移条件(4)~(7), 可得

$$W(f, \bar{g}; \xi_1 - 0) = \frac{d_2}{d_1} W(f, \bar{g}; \xi_1 + 0), \quad (9)$$

$$W(f, \bar{g}; \xi_2 - 0) = \frac{d_4}{d_3} W(f, \bar{g}; \xi_2 + 0), \quad (10)$$

并且容易得到

$$M_0(f)M'_0(\bar{g}) - M'_0(f)M_0(\bar{g}) = -\rho_1 W(f, \bar{g}; 0), \quad (11)$$

$$-M_\pi(f)M'_\pi(\bar{g}) + M'_\pi(f)M_\pi(\bar{g}) = \rho_2 W(f, \bar{g}; \pi). \quad (12)$$

将(9)~(12)代入(8)即可得 $\langle \mathcal{T}F, G \rangle = \langle F, \mathcal{T}G \rangle$, 故算子 $\mathcal{T}$ 是对称的。

下面只需证明: 对于任意的 $F = (f(x), M'_0(f), M'_\pi(f))^T \in \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{T})$, 若 $\langle \mathcal{T}F, W \rangle = \langle F, U \rangle$ 成立, 则 $W \in \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{T})$ 且 $\mathcal{T}W = U$, 其中 $W = (w(x), \widetilde{w}_1, \widetilde{w}_2)^T, U = (u(x), \widetilde{u}_1, \widetilde{u}_2)^T, w(x) = (w_1(x), w_2(x))^T$,

$$u(x) = (u_1(x), u_2(x))^T.$$

要证如上结论成立, 即要证如下七条成立: (i) $w_1(x), w_2(x) \in \mathcal{AC}([0, \xi_1] \cup (\xi_1, \xi_2) \cup (\xi_2, \pi])$, 且 $\tau w \in \mathcal{H}_1$; (ii) $\widetilde{w}_1 = \alpha'_1 w_1(0) - \alpha'_2 w_2(0)$; (iii) $\widetilde{w}_2 = \beta'_1 w_1(\pi) - \beta'_2 w_2(\pi)$; (iv) $L_3 w = L_4 w = L_5 w = L_6 w = 0$; (v) $u(x) = \tau w(x)$; (vi) $\widetilde{u}_1 = \alpha_1 w_1(0) - \alpha_2 w_2(0)$; (vii) $\widetilde{u}_2 = -(\beta_1 w_1(\pi) - \beta_2 w_2(\pi))$.

对于任意的 $F = (f(x), 0, 0)^T \in C_0^\infty \oplus \{0\} \oplus \{0\} \subset \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{T})$, 有 $\langle \mathcal{T}F, W \rangle = \langle F, U \rangle$, 根据内积的定义, 可得 $\langle \tau f(x), w(x) \rangle_1 = \langle f(x), u(x) \rangle_1$, 显然(i)成立.

因为 $\mathcal{T}$ 是对称算子, 所以有 $\langle \tau f(x), w(x) \rangle_1 = \langle f(x), \tau w(x) \rangle_1$, 由(i)的证明过程又可知 $\langle \tau f(x), w(x) \rangle_1 = \langle f(x), u(x) \rangle_1$, 故 $\tau w(x) = u(x)$, 即(v)成立.

通过(v)可知, 对于任意的 $F \in \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{T})$, $\langle \mathcal{T}F, W \rangle = \langle F, U \rangle$ 可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \tau f(x), w(x) \rangle_1 - \langle f(x), \tau w(x) \rangle_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{\rho_1} [M'_0(f) \widetilde{u}_1 - M_0(f) \widetilde{w}_1] + \frac{d_2 d_4}{d_1 d_3} \frac{1}{\rho_2} [M'_\pi(f) \widetilde{u}_2 + M_\pi(f) \widetilde{w}_2], \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

又由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \tau f(x), w(x) \rangle_1 - \langle f(x), \tau w(x) \rangle_1 \\ &= -[W(f, \bar{w}; \xi_1 - 0) - W(f, \bar{w}; 0)] - \frac{d_2}{d_1} [W(f, \bar{w}; \xi_2 - 0) - W(f, \bar{w}; \xi_1 + 0)] \\ & \quad - \frac{d_2 d_4}{d_1 d_3} [W(f, \bar{w}; \pi) - W(f, \bar{w}; \xi_2 + 0)], \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

故结合(13)和(14)可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\rho_1} [M'_0(f) \widetilde{u}_1 - M_0(f) \widetilde{w}_1] + \frac{d_2 d_4}{d_1 d_3} \frac{1}{\rho_2} [M'_\pi(f) \widetilde{u}_2 + M_\pi(f) \widetilde{w}_2] \\ &= -[W(f, \bar{w}; \xi_1 - 0) - W(f, \bar{w}; 0)] - \frac{d_2}{d_1} [W(f, \bar{w}; \xi_2 - 0) - W(f, \bar{w}; \xi_1 + 0)] \\ & \quad - \frac{d_2 d_4}{d_1 d_3} [W(f, \bar{w}; \pi) - W(f, \bar{w}; \xi_2 + 0)], \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

再由 Naimark patching lemma 可得, 存在 $F \in \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{T})$, 使得

$$f_1(\pi) = f_2(\pi) = f_1(\xi_1 \pm 0) = f_2(\xi_1 \pm 0) = f_1(\xi_2 \pm 0) = f_2(\xi_2 \pm 0) = 0, f_1(0) = \alpha'_2, f_2(0) = \alpha'_1,$$

此时

$$\begin{aligned} M'_0(f) &= M'_\pi(f) = M_\pi(f) = 0, M_0(f) = \alpha_1 \alpha'_2 - \alpha_2 \alpha'_1, \\ W(f, \bar{w}; \xi_1 - 0) &= W(f, \bar{w}; \xi_1 + 0) = W(f, \bar{w}; \xi_2 - 0) = W(f, \bar{w}; \xi_2 + 0) = W(f, \bar{w}; \pi) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

将上述式子代入(15), 可得

$$-\frac{1}{\rho_1} (\alpha_1 \alpha'_2 - \alpha_2 \alpha'_1) \widetilde{w}_1 = f_1(0) \bar{w}_2(0) - f_2(0) \bar{w}_1(0),$$

进一步有 $\widetilde{w}_1 = \alpha'_1 w_1(0) - \alpha'_2 w_2(0)$, 即(ii)得证. 运用同样的方法, 我们可以证明 $\widetilde{u}_1 = \alpha_1 w_1(0) - \alpha_2 w_2(0)$ 成立, 即(vi)得证. 类似的, 运用 Naimark patching lemma 可得(iii), (iv), (vii)成立. 因此 $\mathcal{T}$ 是自伴算子.

由定理 2.2 易得如下两推论成立.

推论 2.1 问题(1)~(7)的特征值均是实的.

推论 2.2 问题(1)~(7)的对应于不同特征值 λ_1, λ_2 的特征函数 $y(x, \lambda_1) = \begin{pmatrix} y_1(x, \lambda_1) \\ y_2(x, \lambda_1) \end{pmatrix}$ 和

$z(x, \lambda_2) = \begin{pmatrix} z_1(x, \lambda_2) \\ z_2(x, \lambda_2) \end{pmatrix}$ 在如下意义下是正交的, 即

$$\int_0^{\xi_1} [y_1(x, \lambda_1) \bar{z}_1(x, \lambda_2) + y_2(x, \lambda_1) \bar{z}_2(x, \lambda_2)] dx + \frac{d_2}{d_1} \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} [y_1(x, \lambda_1) \bar{z}_1(x, \lambda_2) + y_2(x, \lambda_1) \bar{z}_2(x, \lambda_2)] dx \\ + \frac{d_2 d_4}{d_1 d_3} \int_{\xi_2}^{\pi} [y_1(x, \lambda_1) \bar{z}_1(x, \lambda_2) + y_2(x, \lambda_1) \bar{z}_2(x, \lambda_2)] dx + \frac{1}{\rho_1} \widetilde{y_1 z_1} + \frac{d_2 d_4}{d_1 d_3} \frac{1}{\rho_2} \widetilde{y_2 z_2} = 0.$$

3. 基本解及特征值的性质

我们构造(1)的两个基本解

$$\Lambda(x, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1(x, \lambda) \\ \psi_1(x, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}, & x \in [0, \xi_1), \\ \begin{pmatrix} \phi_2(x, \lambda) \\ \psi_2(x, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}, & x \in (\xi_1, \xi_2), \\ \begin{pmatrix} \phi_3(x, \lambda) \\ \psi_3(x, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}, & x \in (\xi_2, \pi]. \end{cases} \quad \Gamma(x, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1(x, \lambda) \\ \chi_1(x, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}, & x \in [0, \xi_1), \\ \begin{pmatrix} \theta_2(x, \lambda) \\ \chi_2(x, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}, & x \in (\xi_1, \xi_2), \\ \begin{pmatrix} \theta_3(x, \lambda) \\ \chi_3(x, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}, & x \in (\xi_2, \pi]. \end{cases}$$

其中 $\begin{pmatrix} \phi_1(x, \lambda) \\ \psi_1(x, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}$ 为(1)在 $[0, \xi_1)$ 上满足初始条件 $\begin{pmatrix} \phi_1(0, \lambda) \\ \psi_1(0, \lambda) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_2 - \lambda \alpha'_2 \\ \alpha_1 - \lambda \alpha'_1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的解; $\begin{pmatrix} \phi_2(x, \lambda) \\ \psi_2(x, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}$ 为(1)在 (ξ_1, ξ_2) 上

满足初始条件 $\begin{pmatrix} \phi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda) \\ \psi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda) \end{pmatrix} = BC \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1(\xi_1 - 0, \lambda) \\ \psi_1(\xi_1 - 0, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}$ 的解, 这里 $B = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1 & \delta_2 \\ \delta'_1 & \delta'_2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} -\gamma_1 & -\gamma_2 \\ -\gamma'_1 & -\gamma'_2 \end{pmatrix}$; $\begin{pmatrix} \phi_3(x, \lambda) \\ \psi_3(x, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}$

为(1)在 $(\xi_2, \pi]$ 上满足初始条件 $\begin{pmatrix} \phi_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \\ \psi_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \end{pmatrix} = DE \begin{pmatrix} \phi_2(\xi_2 - 0, \lambda) \\ \psi_2(\xi_2 - 0, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}$ 的解, 这里 $D = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_3 & \delta_4 \\ \delta'_3 & \delta'_4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$,

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} -\gamma_3 & -\gamma_4 \\ -\gamma'_3 & -\gamma'_4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

类似的, $\begin{pmatrix} \theta_3(x, \lambda) \\ \chi_3(x, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}$ 为(1)在 $(\xi_2, \pi]$ 上满足初始条件 $\begin{pmatrix} \theta_3(\pi, \lambda) \\ \chi_3(\pi, \lambda) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_2 + \lambda \beta'_2 \\ \beta_1 + \lambda \beta'_1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的解; $\begin{pmatrix} \theta_2(x, \lambda) \\ \chi_2(x, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}$ 为(1)在

(ξ_1, ξ_2) 上满足初始条件 $\begin{pmatrix} \theta_2(\xi_2 - 0, \lambda) \\ \chi_2(\xi_2 - 0, \lambda) \end{pmatrix} = E^{-1} D^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \theta_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \\ \chi_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}$ 的解; $\begin{pmatrix} \theta_1(x, \lambda) \\ \chi_1(x, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}$ 为(1)在 $[0, \xi_1)$ 上满足初始

条件 $\begin{pmatrix} \theta_1(\xi_1 - 0, \lambda) \\ \chi_1(\xi_1 - 0, \lambda) \end{pmatrix} = C^{-1} B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \theta_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda) \\ \chi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}$ 的解。

下面考虑朗斯基行列式 $W_i(\lambda) = \phi_i \chi_i - \theta_i \psi_i$, $i = \overline{1, 3}$ 。易知对于任意的 $x \in [0, \xi_1), (\xi_1, \xi_2), (\xi_2, \pi]$, $W_1(\lambda)$, $W_2(\lambda)$ 和 $W_3(\lambda)$ 均是关于 λ 的整函数。

定理 3.1 对于每一个 $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, 等式

$$W_3(\lambda) = \frac{d_3}{d_4} W_2(\lambda) = \frac{d_1 d_3}{d_2 d_4} W_1(\lambda)$$

成立。

证明 根据 $W_i(\lambda)$ 的定义及转移条件可得结论成立。

下面, 我们记

$$W(\lambda) := W_3(\lambda) = \frac{d_3}{d_4} W_2(\lambda) = \frac{d_1 d_3}{d_2 d_4} W_1(\lambda).$$

定理 3.2 $\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ 是问题(1)~(7)的一个特征值, 当且仅当 λ_0 是 $W(\lambda)$ 的零点, 即 $W(\lambda_0) = 0$ 。

证明(必要性) 设 $\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ 是问题(1)~(7)的一个特征值, $y(x, \lambda_0) = \begin{pmatrix} y_1(x, \lambda_0) \\ y_2(x, \lambda_0) \end{pmatrix}$ 是 λ_0 对应的特征函数。令

$$y(x, \lambda_0) = \begin{cases} r_1 \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1(x, \lambda_0) \\ \psi_1(x, \lambda_0) \end{pmatrix} + r_2 \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1(x, \lambda_0) \\ \chi_1(x, \lambda_0) \end{pmatrix}, & x \in [0, \xi_1], \\ r_3 \begin{pmatrix} \phi_2(x, \lambda_0) \\ \psi_2(x, \lambda_0) \end{pmatrix} + r_4 \begin{pmatrix} \theta_2(x, \lambda_0) \\ \chi_2(x, \lambda_0) \end{pmatrix}, & x \in (\xi_1, \xi_2), \\ r_5 \begin{pmatrix} \phi_3(x, \lambda_0) \\ \psi_3(x, \lambda_0) \end{pmatrix} + r_6 \begin{pmatrix} \theta_3(x, \lambda_0) \\ \chi_3(x, \lambda_0) \end{pmatrix}, & x \in (\xi_2, \pi], \end{cases}$$

则 $r_i (i = \overline{1, 6})$ 至少有一个不为零, 下面用反证法证明 $W(\lambda_0) = 0$ 。

假设 $W(\lambda_0) \neq 0$, 即 $W_3(\lambda_0) = \frac{d_3}{d_4} W_2(\lambda_0) = \frac{d_1 d_3}{d_2 d_4} W_1(\lambda_0) \neq 0$, 则由 $y(x, \lambda_0)$ 满足边界条件(2), 且

$$\begin{pmatrix} \phi_1(0, \lambda_0) \\ \psi_1(0, \lambda_0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_2 - \lambda_0 \alpha'_2 \\ \alpha_1 - \lambda_0 \alpha'_1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 成立, 可得}$$

$$r_2 [(\alpha_1 - \lambda_0 \alpha'_1) \theta_1(0, \lambda_0) - (\alpha_2 - \lambda_0 \alpha'_2) \chi_1(0, \lambda_0)] = 0,$$

又因为 $W_1(\lambda_0) \neq 0$, 所以 $r_2 = 0$ 。同理, $y(x, \lambda_0)$ 满足边界条件(3), 且 $\begin{pmatrix} \theta_3(\pi, \lambda_0) \\ \chi_3(\pi, \lambda_0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_2 + \lambda_0 \beta'_2 \\ \beta_1 + \lambda_0 \beta'_1 \end{pmatrix}$ 成立, 可得 $r_5 = 0$ 。

又因为 $y(x, \lambda_0)$ 满足转移条件(4), (5), 故可得

$$\begin{pmatrix} r_1 \phi_1(\xi_1 - 0, \lambda_0) \\ r_1 \psi_1(\xi_1 - 0, \lambda_0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\gamma_1 & -\gamma_2 \\ -\gamma'_1 & -\gamma'_2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1 & \delta_2 \\ \delta'_1 & \delta'_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda_0) & \theta_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda_0) \\ \psi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda_0) & \chi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda_0) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} r_3 \\ r_4 \end{pmatrix},$$

又

$$\begin{pmatrix} \phi_1(\xi_1 - 0, \lambda_0) \\ \psi_1(\xi_1 - 0, \lambda_0) \end{pmatrix} = C^{-1} B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda_0) \\ \psi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda_0) \end{pmatrix},$$

从而得

$$\begin{pmatrix} \phi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda_0) & \theta_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda_0) \\ \psi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda_0) & \chi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda_0) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} r_3 - r_1 \\ r_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

又因为 $W_2(\lambda_0) \neq 0$, 所以 $r_3 - r_1 = 0$, $r_4 = 0$ 。

同理, 因为 $y(x, \lambda_0)$ 满足转移条件(6), (7), 类似的可得 $r_3 = 0$, $r_6 = 0$ 。

综上可得, $r_1 = r_2 = r_3 = r_4 = r_5 = r_6 = 0$, 这与 $r_i (i = \overline{1, 6})$ 至少有一个不为零矛盾, 故 $W(\lambda_0) = 0$ 。

(充分性) 令 $W(\lambda_0) = 0$, 又因为 d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4 都不等于 0, 故可得 $W_i(\lambda_0) = 0, i = \overline{1, 3}$, 所以存在 $k_i \neq 0$,

使得 $\begin{pmatrix} \phi_i(x, \lambda_0) \\ \psi_i(x, \lambda_0) \end{pmatrix} = k_i \begin{pmatrix} \theta_i(x, \lambda_0) \\ \chi_i(x, \lambda_0) \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $i = \overline{1, 3}$ 。从而可得, $\Lambda(x, \lambda_0)$ 满足边界条件(3), $\Gamma(x, \lambda_0)$ 满足边界条

件(2)。又因为 $\Lambda(x, \lambda_0)$ 和 $\Gamma(x, \lambda_0)$ 都满足转移条件(4)~(7), 故 $\Lambda(x, \lambda_0)$ 和 $\Gamma(x, \lambda_0)$ 是特征值 λ_0 对应的特征函数。

定理 3.3 问题(1)~(7)的特征值是单重的。

证明 设 $y(x, \lambda)$ 是问题(1)~(7)的任一解, 则有

$$\tau y(x, \lambda) = Jy'(x, \lambda) + Q(x)y(x, \lambda) = \lambda y(x, \lambda),$$

对上式两端关于 λ 求导, 可得

$$\tau y_\lambda(x, \lambda) = Jy'_\lambda(x, \lambda) + Q(x)y_\lambda(x, \lambda) = y(x, \lambda) + \lambda y_\lambda(x, \lambda),$$

其中, $y_\lambda(x, \lambda)$ 是 $y(x, \lambda)$ 对 λ 求偏导。

由推论 2.1 可知, 问题(1)~(7)的特征值均是实的, 则对于任意的两个解 $y(x, \lambda)$ 和 $z(x, \lambda)$, 有

$$\langle \tau y_\lambda, z \rangle_1 - \langle y_\lambda, \tau z \rangle_1 = \langle y + \lambda y_\lambda, z \rangle_1 - \langle y_\lambda, \lambda z \rangle_1 = \langle y, z \rangle_1. \quad (16)$$

通过分部积分, 并进一步整理得

$$\langle \tau y_\lambda, z \rangle_1 - \langle y_\lambda, \tau z \rangle_1 = \alpha'_1 \bar{\theta}_1(0, \lambda) - \alpha'_2 \bar{\chi}_1(0, \lambda) + \frac{d_2 d_4}{d_1 d_3} [(\beta_2 + \lambda \beta'_2) \psi_{3\lambda}(\pi, \lambda) - (\beta_1 + \lambda \beta'_1) \phi_{3\lambda}(\pi, \lambda)]. \quad (17)$$

由 $W(\lambda)$ 的定义和(16), (17), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} W'(\lambda) \Big|_{x=\pi} &= \frac{dW_3(\lambda)}{d\lambda} \Big|_{x=\pi} = \frac{d[\phi_3(\pi, \lambda) \chi_3(\pi, \lambda) - \theta_3(\pi, \lambda) \psi_3(\pi, \lambda)]}{d\lambda} \\ &= \frac{d_1 d_3}{d_2 d_4} [-\langle y, z \rangle_1 + \alpha'_1 \bar{\theta}_1(0, \lambda) - \alpha'_2 \bar{\chi}_1(0, \lambda)] - \beta'_2 \psi_3(\pi, \lambda) + \beta'_1 \phi_3(\pi, \lambda). \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

设 λ_0 是问题(1)~(7)的特征值, 则有 $W(\lambda_0) = 0$ 。因此存在非零常数 c_j , 使得

$$\begin{pmatrix} \theta_j(x, \lambda_0) \\ \chi_j(x, \lambda_0) \end{pmatrix} = c_j \begin{pmatrix} \phi_j(x, \lambda_0) \\ \psi_j(x, \lambda_0) \end{pmatrix}, j = \overline{1, 3}, \text{ 由转移条件可得 } c_1 = c_2 = c_3 \neq 0, \text{ 且有 } \Gamma(x, \lambda_0) = c_1 \Lambda(x, \lambda_0)。$$

因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha'_1, \alpha_2, \alpha'_2, \beta_1, \beta'_1, \beta_2, \beta'_2$ 都是实的, $d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4, \rho_1, \rho_2$ 均大于零, 方程(18)变为

$$W'(\lambda_0) = -\frac{d_1 d_3}{d_2 d_4} \left\{ \bar{c}_1 \left(\int_0^{\xi_1} |y(x, \lambda_0)|^2 dx + \frac{d_2}{d_1} \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} |y(x, \lambda_0)|^2 dx + \frac{d_2 d_4}{d_1 d_3} \int_{\xi_2}^{\pi} |y(x, \lambda_0)|^2 dx \right) + c_1 \rho_1 + \frac{1}{c_1} \frac{d_2 d_4}{d_1 d_3} \rho_2 \right\} \neq 0,$$

因此, 问题(1)~(7)的特征值 λ_0 是单重的。

4. 格林函数和预解算子

这部分我们将考虑问题(1)~(7)的 Green 函数和预解算子。

设 λ 不是 $\mathcal{T}$ 的特征值。显然算子方程

$$(\mathcal{T} - \lambda \mathcal{I})Y = F, F = \left(f(x), \widetilde{f}_1, \widetilde{f}_2 \right)^T \in \mathcal{H}, f(x) = \left(f_1(x), f_2(x) \right)^T,$$

等价于如下 Dirac 系统

$$Jy'(x) = -Q(x)y(x) + \lambda y(x) + f(x), x \in I, \quad (19)$$

和边界条件

$$\alpha_1 y_1(0) - \alpha_2 y_2(0) - \lambda (\alpha'_1 y_1(0) - \alpha'_2 y_2(0)) = \widetilde{f}_1, \quad (20)$$

$$\beta_1 y_1(\pi) - \beta_2 y_2(\pi) + \lambda(\beta'_1 y_1(\pi) - \beta'_2 y_2(\pi)) = -\widetilde{f}_2, \quad (21)$$

以及转移条件(4)~(7)构成的问题。下面我们运用常数变易法来进行求解。

引理 4.1 [6] 若 $\Phi(x)$ 为线性齐次方程组

$$Y' = A(x)Y$$

的一个基本解矩阵, 则线性非齐次方程组

$$Y' = A(x)Y + F(x)$$

的通解为

$$Y(x) = \Phi(x)C + \Phi(x) \int_n^x \Phi^{-1}(t)F(t)dt, \quad (22)$$

这里 $C \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 为任意的常变量, $A(x)$ 和 $F(x)$ 是定义在含 n 的某一区间上的连续函数。

上述(19)等价于如下方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} y'_1(x) \\ y'_2(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} q(x) & -p(x) - \lambda \\ -p(x) + \lambda & -q(x) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1(x) \\ y_2(x) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -f_2(x) \\ f_1(x) \end{pmatrix}.$$

由于 λ 不是 $\mathcal{T}$ 的特征值, 故 $\Lambda(x, \lambda)$ 和 $\Gamma(x, \lambda)$ 在 $x \in [0, \xi_1) \cup (\xi_1, \xi_2) \cup (\xi_2, \pi]$ 上构成的朗斯基行列式 $W(\lambda) \neq 0$, 所以构成了(1)的一个基本解矩阵。当 $x \in [0, \xi_1)$ 时, 对应的基本解矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} \phi_1(x, \lambda) & \theta_1(x, \lambda) \\ \psi_1(x, \lambda) & \chi_1(x, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}$,

其逆矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\chi_1(x, \lambda)}{W_1(\lambda)} & -\frac{\theta_1(x, \lambda)}{W_1(\lambda)} \\ -\frac{\psi_1(x, \lambda)}{W_1(\lambda)} & \frac{\phi_1(x, \lambda)}{W_1(\lambda)} \end{pmatrix}$, 在(22)中取 $n = 0$, 此时(19)的解为

$$y(x, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \phi_1(x, \lambda) + c_2 \theta_1(x, \lambda) \\ c_1 \psi_1(x, \lambda) + c_2 \chi_1(x, \lambda) \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{W_1(\lambda)} \times \begin{pmatrix} \int_0^x \{ [\theta_1(x, \lambda) \phi_1(t, \lambda) - \phi_1(x, \lambda) \theta_1(t, \lambda)] f_1(t) + [\theta_1(x, \lambda) \psi_1(t, \lambda) - \phi_1(x, \lambda) \chi_1(t, \lambda)] f_2(t) \} dt \\ \int_0^x \{ [\chi_1(x, \lambda) \phi_1(t, \lambda) - \psi_1(x, \lambda) \theta_1(t, \lambda)] f_1(t) + [\chi_1(x, \lambda) \psi_1(t, \lambda) - \psi_1(x, \lambda) \chi_1(t, \lambda)] f_2(t) \} dt \end{pmatrix}, \quad (23)$$

将上式代入 $x = 0$ 点的边界条件(20), 得 $c_2 = -\frac{\widetilde{f}_1}{W_1(\lambda)}$ 。

当 $x \in (\xi_1, \xi_2)$ 时, 在(22)中取 $n = \xi_1$, 此时(19)的解为

$$y(x, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} c_3 \phi_2(x, \lambda) + c_4 \theta_2(x, \lambda) \\ c_3 \psi_2(x, \lambda) + c_4 \chi_2(x, \lambda) \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{W_2(\lambda)} \times \begin{pmatrix} \int_{\xi_1}^x \{ [\theta_2(x, \lambda) \phi_2(t, \lambda) - \phi_2(x, \lambda) \theta_2(t, \lambda)] f_1(t) + [\theta_2(x, \lambda) \psi_2(t, \lambda) - \phi_2(x, \lambda) \chi_2(t, \lambda)] f_2(t) \} dt \\ \int_{\xi_1}^x \{ [\chi_2(x, \lambda) \phi_2(t, \lambda) - \psi_2(x, \lambda) \theta_2(t, \lambda)] f_1(t) + [\chi_2(x, \lambda) \psi_2(t, \lambda) - \psi_2(x, \lambda) \chi_2(t, \lambda)] f_2(t) \} dt \end{pmatrix}. \quad (24)$$

当 $x \in (\xi_2, \pi]$ 时, 在(22)中取 $n = \pi$, 此时(19)的解为

$$y(x, \lambda) = \left(\frac{c_5 \phi_3(x, \lambda) + c_6 \theta_3(x, \lambda)}{c_5 \psi_3(x, \lambda) + c_6 \chi_3(x, \lambda)} - \frac{1}{W_3(\lambda)} \right) \times \begin{pmatrix} \int_x^\pi \{ [\theta_3(x, \lambda) \phi_3(t, \lambda) - \phi_3(x, \lambda) \theta_3(t, \lambda)] f_1(t) + [\theta_3(x, \lambda) \psi_3(t, \lambda) - \phi_3(x, \lambda) \chi_3(t, \lambda)] f_2(t) \} dt \\ \int_x^\pi \{ [\chi_3(x, \lambda) \phi_3(t, \lambda) - \psi_3(x, \lambda) \theta_3(t, \lambda)] f_1(t) + [\chi_3(x, \lambda) \psi_3(t, \lambda) - \psi_3(x, \lambda) \chi_3(t, \lambda)] f_2(t) \} dt \end{pmatrix}, \quad (25)$$

将上式代入 $x = \pi$ 点的边界条件(21), 得 $c_5 = -\frac{\widetilde{f}_2}{W_3(\lambda)}$ 。

接下来考虑转移条件(4)~(7)。将 $c_2 = -\frac{\widetilde{f}_1}{W_1(\lambda)}$ 和 $c_5 = -\frac{\widetilde{f}_2}{W_3(\lambda)}$ 分别代入(23)和(25)。由转移条件(4), (5)

可知 $y(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda) = BCy(\xi_1 - 0, \lambda)$, 进一步有

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_3 \phi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda) + c_4 \theta_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda) \\ c_3 \psi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda) + c_4 \chi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \phi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda) - \frac{\widetilde{f}_1}{W_1(\lambda)} \theta_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda) \\ c_1 \psi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda) - \frac{\widetilde{f}_1}{W_1(\lambda)} \chi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda) \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{W_1(\lambda)} \begin{pmatrix} \int_0^{\xi_1} [\theta_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda) \phi_1(t, \lambda) - \phi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda) \theta_1(t, \lambda)] f_1(t) dt \\ \int_0^{\xi_1} [\chi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda) \phi_1(t, \lambda) - \psi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda) \theta_1(t, \lambda)] f_1(t) dt \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{W_1(\lambda)} \begin{pmatrix} \int_0^{\xi_1} [\theta_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda) \psi_1(t, \lambda) - \phi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda) \chi_1(t, \lambda)] f_2(t) dt \\ \int_0^{\xi_1} [\chi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda) \psi_1(t, \lambda) - \psi_2(\xi_1 + 0, \lambda) \chi_1(t, \lambda)] f_2(t) dt \end{pmatrix} \quad (26)$$

由转移条件(6), (7)可知 $y(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) = DEy(\xi_2 - 0, \lambda)$, 进一步有

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\widetilde{f}_2}{W_3(\lambda)} \phi_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) + c_6 \theta_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \\ -\frac{\widetilde{f}_2}{W_3(\lambda)} \psi_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) + c_6 \chi_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{W_3(\lambda)} \begin{pmatrix} \int_{\xi_2}^\pi [\theta_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \phi_3(t, \lambda) - \phi_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \theta_3(t, \lambda)] f_1(t) dt \\ \int_{\xi_2}^\pi [\chi_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \phi_3(t, \lambda) - \psi_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \theta_3(t, \lambda)] f_1(t) dt \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{W_3(\lambda)} \begin{pmatrix} \int_{\xi_2}^\pi [\theta_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \psi_3(t, \lambda) - \phi_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \chi_3(t, \lambda)] f_2(t) dt \\ \int_{\xi_2}^\pi [\chi_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \psi_3(t, \lambda) - \psi_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \chi_3(t, \lambda)] f_2(t) dt \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_3 \phi_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) + c_4 \theta_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \\ c_3 \psi_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) + c_4 \chi_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{W_2(\lambda)} \begin{pmatrix} \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} [\theta_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \phi_2(t, \lambda) - \phi_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \theta_2(t, \lambda)] f_1(t) dt \\ \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} [\chi_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \phi_2(t, \lambda) - \psi_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \theta_2(t, \lambda)] f_1(t) dt \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{W_2(\lambda)} \begin{pmatrix} \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} [\theta_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \psi_2(t, \lambda) - \phi_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \chi_2(t, \lambda)] f_2(t) dt \\ \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} [\chi_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \psi_2(t, \lambda) - \psi_3(\xi_2 + 0, \lambda) \chi_2(t, \lambda)] f_2(t) dt \end{pmatrix}, \quad (27)$$

求解(26)和(27), 可得 c_1, c_3, c_4, c_6 。

将上述求得的 $c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5, c_6$ 代入解的表达式, 我们即可得到(19)满足边界条件(20), (21)以及转移条件(4)~(7)的解 $y(x, \lambda)$, 将其写成分量 $y(x, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} y_1(x, \lambda) \\ y_2(x, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}$ 的形式, 如下所示

$$y_1(x, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{\theta_1(x, \lambda)}{W_1(\lambda)} \int_0^x [\phi_1(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \psi_1(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt + \frac{\phi_1(x, \lambda)}{W_1(\lambda)} \int_x^{\xi_1} [\theta_1(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \chi_1(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt \\ + \frac{\phi_1(x, \lambda)}{W_2(\lambda)} \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} [\theta_2(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \chi_2(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt + \frac{\phi_1(x, \lambda)}{W_3(\lambda)} \int_{\xi_2}^{\pi} [\theta_3(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \chi_3(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt \\ - \frac{\tilde{f}_1}{W_1(\lambda)} \theta_1(x, \lambda) - \frac{\tilde{f}_2}{W_3(\lambda)} \phi_1(x, \lambda), & x \in [0, \xi_1]; \\ \frac{\theta_2(x, \lambda)}{W_1(\lambda)} \int_0^{\xi_1} [\phi_1(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \psi_1(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt + \frac{\theta_2(x, \lambda)}{W_2(\lambda)} \int_{\xi_1}^x [\phi_2(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \psi_2(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt \\ + \frac{\phi_2(x, \lambda)}{W_2(\lambda)} \int_x^{\xi_2} [\theta_2(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \chi_2(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt + \frac{\phi_2(x, \lambda)}{W_3(\lambda)} \int_{\xi_2}^{\pi} [\theta_3(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \chi_3(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt \\ - \frac{\tilde{f}_1}{W_1(\lambda)} \theta_2(x, \lambda) - \frac{\tilde{f}_2}{W_3(\lambda)} \phi_2(x, \lambda), & x \in (\xi_1, \xi_2); \\ \frac{\theta_3(x, \lambda)}{W_1(\lambda)} \int_0^{\xi_1} [\phi_1(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \psi_1(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt + \frac{\theta_3(x, \lambda)}{W_2(\lambda)} \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} [\phi_2(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \psi_2(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt \\ + \frac{\theta_3(x, \lambda)}{W_3(\lambda)} \int_{\xi_2}^x [\phi_3(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \psi_3(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt + \frac{\phi_3(x, \lambda)}{W_3(\lambda)} \int_x^{\pi} [\theta_3(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \chi_3(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt \\ - \frac{\tilde{f}_1}{W_1(\lambda)} \theta_3(x, \lambda) - \frac{\tilde{f}_2}{W_3(\lambda)} \phi_3(x, \lambda), & x \in (\xi_2, \pi]. \end{cases}$$

$$y_2(x, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{\chi_1(x, \lambda)}{W_1(\lambda)} \int_0^x [\phi_1(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \psi_1(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt + \frac{\psi_1(x, \lambda)}{W_1(\lambda)} \int_x^{\xi_1} [\theta_1(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \chi_1(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt \\ + \frac{\psi_1(x, \lambda)}{W_2(\lambda)} \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} [\theta_2(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \chi_2(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt + \frac{\psi_1(x, \lambda)}{W_3(\lambda)} \int_{\xi_2}^{\pi} [\theta_3(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \chi_3(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt \\ - \frac{\tilde{f}_1}{W_1(\lambda)} \chi_1(x, \lambda) - \frac{\tilde{f}_2}{W_3(\lambda)} \psi_1(x, \lambda), & x \in [0, \xi_1]; \\ \frac{\chi_2(x, \lambda)}{W_1(\lambda)} \int_0^{\xi_1} [\phi_1(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \psi_1(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt + \frac{\chi_2(x, \lambda)}{W_2(\lambda)} \int_{\xi_1}^x [\phi_2(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \psi_2(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt \\ + \frac{\psi_2(x, \lambda)}{W_2(\lambda)} \int_x^{\xi_2} [\theta_2(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \chi_2(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt + \frac{\psi_2(x, \lambda)}{W_3(\lambda)} \int_{\xi_2}^{\pi} [\theta_3(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \chi_3(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt \\ - \frac{\tilde{f}_1}{W_1(\lambda)} \chi_2(x, \lambda) - \frac{\tilde{f}_2}{W_3(\lambda)} \psi_2(x, \lambda), & x \in (\xi_1, \xi_2); \\ \frac{\chi_3(x, \lambda)}{W_1(\lambda)} \int_0^{\xi_1} [\phi_1(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \psi_1(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt + \frac{\chi_3(x, \lambda)}{W_2(\lambda)} \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} [\phi_2(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \psi_2(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt \\ + \frac{\chi_3(x, \lambda)}{W_3(\lambda)} \int_{\xi_2}^x [\phi_3(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \psi_3(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt + \frac{\psi_3(x, \lambda)}{W_3(\lambda)} \int_x^{\pi} [\theta_3(t, \lambda) f_1(t) + \chi_3(t, \lambda) f_2(t)] dt \\ - \frac{\tilde{f}_1}{W_1(\lambda)} \chi_3(x, \lambda) - \frac{\tilde{f}_2}{W_3(\lambda)} \psi_3(x, \lambda), & x \in (\xi_2, \pi]. \end{cases}$$

若令 $G(x, t, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} G_{11}(x, t, \lambda) & G_{12}(x, t, \lambda) \\ G_{21}(x, t, \lambda) & G_{22}(x, t, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}$, 其中

$$G_{11}(x, t, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{W_1(\lambda)} \theta_i(x, \lambda) \phi_j(t, \lambda), & 0 \leq t \leq x \leq \pi, x \neq \xi_1, \xi_2, t \neq \xi_1, \xi_2, \\ \frac{1}{W_1(\lambda)} \phi_i(x, \lambda) \theta_j(t, \lambda), & 0 \leq x \leq t \leq \pi, x \neq \xi_1, \xi_2, t \neq \xi_1, \xi_2; \end{cases}$$

$$G_{12}(x, t, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{W_1(\lambda)} \chi_i(x, \lambda) \phi_j(t, \lambda), & 0 \leq t \leq x \leq \pi, x \neq \xi_1, \xi_2, t \neq \xi_1, \xi_2, \\ \frac{1}{W_1(\lambda)} \psi_i(x, \lambda) \theta_j(t, \lambda), & 0 \leq x \leq t \leq \pi, x \neq \xi_1, \xi_2, t \neq \xi_1, \xi_2; \end{cases}$$

$$G_{21}(x, t, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{W_1(\lambda)} \theta_i(x, \lambda) \psi_j(t, \lambda), & 0 \leq t \leq x \leq \pi, x \neq \xi_1, \xi_2, t \neq \xi_1, \xi_2, \\ \frac{1}{W_1(\lambda)} \phi_i(x, \lambda) \chi_j(t, \lambda), & 0 \leq x \leq t \leq \pi, x \neq \xi_1, \xi_2, t \neq \xi_1, \xi_2; \end{cases}$$

$$G_{22}(x, t, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{W_1(\lambda)} \chi_i(x, \lambda) \psi_j(t, \lambda), & 0 \leq t \leq x \leq \pi, x \neq \xi_1, \xi_2, t \neq \xi_1, \xi_2, \\ \frac{1}{W_1(\lambda)} \psi_i(x, \lambda) \chi_j(t, \lambda), & 0 \leq x \leq t \leq \pi, x \neq \xi_1, \xi_2, t \neq \xi_1, \xi_2; \end{cases}$$

$$i = \overline{1, 3}, j = \overline{1, 3}.$$

又因为

$$W_3(\lambda) = \frac{d_3}{d_4} W_2(\lambda) = \frac{d_1 d_3}{d_2 d_4} W_1(\lambda),$$

则可得

$$y(x, \lambda) = \int_0^{\xi_1} G^T(x, t, \lambda) f(t) dt + \frac{d_2}{d_1} \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} G^T(x, t, \lambda) f(t) dt + \frac{d_2 d_4}{d_1 d_3} \int_{\xi_2}^{\pi} G^T(x, t, \lambda) f(t) dt - \frac{\tilde{f}_1}{W_1(\lambda)} \Gamma(x, \lambda) - \frac{d_2 d_4}{d_1 d_3} \frac{\tilde{f}_2}{W_1(\lambda)} \Lambda(x, \lambda). \quad (28)$$

另一方面, 把 t 看作是积分变量, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} M'_0(G(x, \cdot, \lambda)) &= \alpha'_1 G_1(x, 0, \lambda) - \alpha'_2 G_2(x, 0, \lambda) \\ &= \frac{1}{W_1(\lambda)} \Gamma(x, \lambda) [\alpha'_1 \phi_1(0, \lambda) - \alpha'_2 \psi_1(0, \lambda)] \\ &= \frac{1}{W_1(\lambda)} \Gamma(x, \lambda) [\alpha'_1 \alpha_2 - \alpha_1 \alpha'_2] \\ &= -\frac{\rho_1}{W_1(\lambda)} \Gamma(x, \lambda), \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

类似可得

$$M'_\pi(G(x, \cdot, \lambda)) = -\frac{\rho_2}{W_1(\lambda)} \Lambda(x, \lambda). \quad (30)$$

将(29), (30)代入(28), 等式(28)又可表示为

$$y(x, \lambda) = \int_0^{\xi_1} G^T(x, t, \lambda) f(t) dt + \frac{d_2}{d_1} \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} G^T(x, t, \lambda) f(t) dt + \frac{d_2 d_4}{d_1 d_3} \int_{\xi_2}^{\pi} G^T(x, t, \lambda) f(t) dt + \frac{1}{\rho_1} M'_0(G(x, \cdot, \lambda)) \widetilde{f}_1 + \frac{d_2 d_4}{d_1 d_3} \frac{1}{\rho_2} M'_\pi(G(x, \cdot, \lambda)) \widetilde{f}_2. \quad (31)$$

现在定义

$$\widetilde{G}_{x, \lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} G(x, \cdot, \lambda) \\ M'_0(G(x, \cdot, \lambda)) \\ M'_\pi(G(x, \cdot, \lambda)) \end{pmatrix}, F = \begin{pmatrix} f(x) \\ \widetilde{f}_1 \\ \widetilde{f}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \bar{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{f(x)} \\ \overline{\widetilde{f}_1} \\ \overline{\widetilde{f}_2} \end{pmatrix},$$

此时, (31)可表示为

$$y(x, \lambda) = \langle \widetilde{G}_{x, \lambda}, \bar{F} \rangle.$$

故预解算子 $\mathcal{R}(\lambda, T) = (T - \lambda I)^{-1}$ 可表示为如下形式

$$\mathcal{R}(\lambda, T)F = \begin{pmatrix} \langle \widetilde{G}_{x, \lambda}, \bar{F} \rangle \\ M'_0(\langle \widetilde{G}_{x, \lambda}, \bar{F} \rangle) \\ M'_\pi(\langle \widetilde{G}_{x, \lambda}, \bar{F} \rangle) \end{pmatrix}.$$

5. 总结与展望

在文献[6]的基础上, 本文研究了一类内部具有两个不连续点且边界条件均含谱参数的 Dirac 算子。分析了该算子的特征值的性质, 给出了问题的格林函数和预解算子。本文将内部不连续点的个数从一个推广到两个, 丰富了微分算子的谱理论。今后也可以进一步研究内部不连续点多于两个的情形。

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