

具有多个参数的分数p-Laplace边值问题多解的存在性

章越, 田玉

北京邮电大学理学院, 北京

收稿日期: 2021年10月17日; 录用日期: 2021年11月19日; 发布日期: 2021年11月26日

摘要

分数阶微分方程是微分方程中重要的研究对象。带有p-Laplace算子的分数阶微分方程是分数阶微分方程的推广, 也是一类重要的函数问题, 因此研究带有p-Laplace算子的分数阶微分方程具有一定意义。对于分数阶p-Laplace微分方程解的存在性的研究已经相对比较成熟, 但对于本文这类具有多个参数的分数p-Laplace边值问题的研究相对较少。本文使用临界点定理得到这类具有多个参数的分数p-Laplace微分方程的三个解的存在性。

关键词

变分法, 分数阶微分方程, p-Laplace, 多解, 边值问题

The Existence of Multiple Solutions for the Valued p-Laplace Boundary Problem with Multiple Parameters

Yue Zhang, Yu Tian

School of Science, Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, Beijing

Received: Oct. 17th, 2021; accepted: Nov. 19th, 2021; published: Nov. 26th, 2021

Abstract

The research of the subordinate order differential is an important figure in the object division. The fractional differential equation with p-Laplace operator is an extension of the fractional differential equation, and it is also an important problem. Therefore, it is meaningful to study the

fractional differential equation with p-Laplace operator. The research on the existence of solutions of fractional p-Laplace differential equations has been relatively mature, but there are relatively few researches on fractional p-Laplace boundary value problems with multiple parameters in this paper. In this paper, the critical point theorem is used to obtain the existence of three solutions of this type of fractional p-Laplace differential equation with multiple parameters.

Keywords

Variational Method, Fractional Differential Equation, p-Laplace, Multiple Solutions, Boundary Value Problem

Copyright © 2021 by author(s) and Hans Publishers Inc.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

1. 引言

分数阶 p-Laplace 微分方程是分数阶微分方程的推广。分数阶微分方程一般可以看作是应用分数阶微积分研究微分方程。分数阶微分方程可以描述物理、化学、生物等多个领域的数学模型。一些学者对分数阶微分方程的性质已经做了大量的研究。2020 年, Bai 等[1]研究了一类具有对流项的 Caputo 分数阶微分方程的格林函数。2020 年, Bai 等[2]研究了一类三点分数阶边值问题的解。2019 年, Tian 等[3]研究了带 p-Laplace 算子的分数阶微分方程边值问题的正解。2019 年, Yue 等[4]研究了具有振荡势的分数阶微分方程包含的无穷多个非负解。2019 年, Jia 等[5]研究了一类含导数和参数的分数阶微分方程的非局部问题。2020 年, Wang 等[6]研究了具有分数阶导数的混合 p-Laplace 边值问题解的存在唯一性。2020 年, Kamache 等[7]研究了具有两个控制参数的扰动非线性分数阶 p-Laplace 边值问题三个解的存在性。2020 年, Kamache 等[8]研究了一类新的分数阶 p-Laplace 边值问题弱解的存在性。

综上所述, 分数阶 p-Laplace 微分方程的研究是一个重要的研究内容。在上述文献的基础上, 本文运用临界点定理研究带多个参数的分数阶 p-Laplace 微分方程的边值问题, 并得到该微分方程多个解的存在性

$$\begin{cases} {}_t D_b^{\alpha_i} \left(\frac{1}{\omega_i(t)^{p-2}} \phi_p \left(\omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) \right) \right) + \gamma |u_i(t)|^{p-2} u_i(t) \\ = \lambda F_{u_i}(t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)) + \mu G_{u_i}(t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)) \\ u_i(a) = u_i(b) = 0, 1 \leq i \leq n, t \in [a, b] \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中, $\alpha_i \in (0, 1]$, $\phi_p(s) = |s|^{p-2} s$, $p > 1$, ${}_a D_t^{\alpha_i}$ 和 ${}_t D_b^{\alpha_i}$ 是 α_i 阶的左右 Riemann-Liouville 分数导数且 $\alpha_i \in L^\infty([a, b])$, γ, λ, μ 是正参数, 且 F_{u_i}, G_{u_i} 是 F, G 关于 u_i 的偏导数, $F_{u_i}, G_{u_i} \in C([a, b] \times \mathbb{R}^n)$, $\omega_i(t) \in L^\infty([a, b])$ 且 $\omega_i^0(t) = \text{essinf}_{[a, b]} \omega_i(t) > 0$ 。

2. 预备知识

引理 1 [9] 设 u 是定义在 $[a, b]$ 上的函数。其 α 阶的左右 Riemann-Liouville 分数导数定义如下

$${}_a D_t^\alpha u(t) := \frac{d^n}{dt^n} {}_a D_t^{\alpha-n} u(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \frac{d^n}{dt^n} \int_a^t (t-s)^{n-\alpha-1} u(s) ds,$$

和

$${}_t D_b^\alpha u(t) := (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{dt^n} {}_t D_b^{\alpha-n} u(t) = \frac{(-1)^n}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \frac{d^n}{dt^n} \int_t^b (t-s)^{n-\alpha-1} u(s) ds,$$

其中 $t \in [a, b]$, 且右侧在 $[a, b]$ 上逐点定义, $n-1 \leq \alpha < n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 。

定义 1 设 $0 < \alpha_i \leq 1$ 且 $1 \leq i \leq n$, $1 < p < \infty$ 。分数阶导数空间定义如下

$$E_{\alpha_i}^p = \left\{ u(t) \in L^p([a, b], R) \mid {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u(t) \in L^p([a, b], R), u(a) = u(b) = 0 \right\},$$

对于任意 $u \in E_{\alpha_i}^p$, 定义如下的范数

$$\|u\|_{\alpha_i} = \left(\int_a^b \gamma |u(t)|^p dt + \int_a^b \omega_i(t) \left| {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u(t) \right|^p dt \right)^{1/p}. \quad (2)$$

引理 2 [10] 设 $0 < \alpha_i \leq 1$ 且 $1 \leq i \leq n$, $1 < p < \infty$ 。对于任意 $u \in E_{\alpha_i}^p$, 有

$$\|u_i\|_{L^p} \leq \frac{b^{\alpha_i}}{\Gamma(\alpha_i + 1)} \left\| {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i \right\|_{L^p}. \quad (3)$$

而且, 如果 $\alpha_i > p$ 和 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, 有

$$\|u_i\|_{\infty} \leq \frac{b^{\alpha_i - \frac{1}{p}}}{\Gamma(\alpha_i) \Gamma((\alpha_i - 1)q + 1)^{1/q}} \left\| {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i \right\|_{L^p}. \quad (4)$$

由引理 2, 可以得到

$$\|u_i\|_{L^p} \leq \frac{b^{\alpha_i}}{\Gamma(\alpha_i + 1)} \left(\int_a^b \omega_i(t) \left| {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u(t) \right|^p dt \right)^{1/p} \quad (5)$$

其中 $0 < \alpha_i \leq 1$, 且

$$\|u_i\|_{\infty} \leq \frac{b^{\frac{\alpha_i - 1}{p}}}{\Gamma(\alpha_i) (\omega_i^0)^{1/p} \Gamma((\alpha_i - 1)q + 1)^{1/q}} \left(\int_a^b \omega_i(t) \left| {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u(t) \right|^p dt \right)^{1/p} \quad (6)$$

其中 $\alpha_i > p$ 和 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ 。

由(5), 范数(2)有如下等价范数

$$\|u\|_{\alpha_i} = \left(\int_a^b \omega_i(t) \left| {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u(t) \right|^p dt \right)^{1/p}, \forall u \in E_{\alpha_i}^p, 1 \leq i \leq n. \quad (7)$$

本文, 令 X 是 n 个 $E_{\alpha_i}^p$ 空间的笛卡尔积且 $1 \leq i \leq n$, 也就是 $X = E_{\alpha_1}^p \times E_{\alpha_2}^p \times \cdots \times E_{\alpha_n}^p$, 其范数定义如下

$$\|u\| = \sum_{i=1}^n \|u_i\|_{E_{\alpha_i}^p}, u = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \in X,$$

其中 $\|u_i\|_{E_{\alpha_i}^p}$ 在(7)中定义。显然, X 是紧嵌入在 $C([a, b], R)^n$ 中。

现在, 在 X 上定义如下泛函:

$$\begin{aligned} T(u) = & \frac{1}{p} \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\gamma |u_i(t)|^p dt + \omega_i(t) \left| {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u(t) \right|^p \right) dt \\ & - \lambda \int_a^b F(t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)) dt - \mu \int_a^b G(t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)) dt, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$\varphi(u) = \frac{1}{p} \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\gamma |u_i(t)|^p dt + \omega_i(t) \left| {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u(t) \right|^p \right) dt, \tag{9}$$

$$\Phi(u) = \int_a^b G(t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)) dt, \tag{10}$$

$$\omega(u) = \int_a^b F(t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)) dt, \tag{11}$$

其中 $u = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \in X$, Υ_X 表示所有泛函 φ 的类且 $T(u) = \varphi(u) - \mu\Phi(u) - \lambda\omega(u)$ 。

显然, T 是一个 Gâteaux 可微泛函且它在点 $u \in X$ 的 Gâteaux 导数定义如下

$$\begin{aligned} \langle T'(u), v \rangle &= \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\omega_i(t)^{p-2}} \phi_p \left(\omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) \right) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} v_i(t) dt + \gamma \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n |u_i(t)|^{p-2} u_i(t) v_i(t) dt \\ &\quad - \lambda \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n F_{u_i}(t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)) v_i(t) dt - \mu \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n G_{u_i}(t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)) v_i(t) dt \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

其中 $u = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \in X$, $v = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) \in X$ 。类似地, 得到

$$\langle \varphi'(u), v \rangle = \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\omega_i(t)^{p-2}} \phi_p \left(\omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) \right) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} v_i(t) dt + \gamma \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n |u_i(t)|^{p-2} u_i(t) v_i(t) dt, \tag{13}$$

$$\langle \Phi'(u), v \rangle = \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n G_{u_i}(t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)) v_i(t) dt, \tag{14}$$

$$\langle \omega'(u), v \rangle = \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n F_{u_i}(t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)) v_i(t) dt. \tag{15}$$

引理 3 [11] 设 $0 < \alpha_i \leq 1$ 和 $1 < p < \infty$, 分数阶导数空间 X 是一个自反可分的 Banach 空间。

引理 4 [12] [13] 设 $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ 且 $u, v \in L^p([a, b], R)$, $1 < p < \infty$, 则有

$$\int_a^b v(t) {}_t D_b^\alpha u(t) dt = \int_a^b u(t) {}_a D_t^\alpha v(t) dt.$$

定义 2 如果函数 u 使得 ${}_a D_b^{\alpha_i} \left(\frac{1}{\omega_i(t)^{p-2}} \phi_p \left(\omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) \right) \right) \in C[a, b]$ 且满足问题(1)的方程和边界条件, 则 $u \in X$ 是问题(1)的经典解。

定义 3 如果函数 $u \in X$ 满足 $\langle T'(u), v \rangle = 0, v \in X$, 则 $u \in X$ 是问题(1)的弱解。

引理 5 如果 $u \in X$ 是问题(1)的弱解, 则 $u \in X$ 是问题(1)的经典解。

证明: 如果 $u \in X$ 是问题(1)的弱解, 由定义 3, 有 $\langle T'(u), v \rangle = 0, v \in X$, 即

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\omega_i(t)^{p-2}} \phi_p \left(\omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) \right) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} v_i(t) dt + \gamma \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n |u_i(t)|^{p-2} u_i(t) v_i(t) dt \\ &\quad - \lambda \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n F_{u_i}(t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)) v_i(t) dt - \mu \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n G_{u_i}(t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)) v_i(t) dt = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

由引理 4 可知

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\omega_i(t)^{p-2}} \phi_p \left(\omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) \right) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} v_i(t) dt \\ &= \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n {}_t D_b^{\alpha_i} \left(\frac{1}{\omega_i(t)^{p-2}} \phi_p \left(\omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) \right) \right) v_i(t) dt \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

将(17)代入(16), 得

$$\int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n \left({}_t D_b^{\alpha_i} \left(\frac{1}{\omega_i(t)^{p-2}} \phi_p \left(\omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) \right) \right) + \gamma |u_i(t)|^{p-2} u_i(t) \right) v_i(t) dt - \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\lambda F_{u_i}(t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)) + \mu G_{u_i}(t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)) \right) v_i(t) dt = 0 \tag{18}$$

由 dubois-Reymond 定理和(18), 得

$${}_t D_b^{\alpha_i} \left(\frac{1}{\omega_i(t)^{p-2}} \phi_p \left(\omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) \right) \right) + \gamma |u_i(t)|^{p-2} u_i(t) = \lambda F_{u_i}(t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)) + \mu G_{u_i}(t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)), \quad t \in [a, b].$$

则满足问题(1)的方程。因为 F_{u_i} 和 G_{u_i} 是连续的, 则 ${}_t D_b^{\alpha_i} \left(\frac{1}{\omega_i(t)^{p-2}} \phi_p \left(\omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) \right) \right) \in C[a, b]$ 。又因为 $u \in X$, 有 $u_i(a) = u_i(b) = 0$, 则满足问题(1)的边界条件, 所以当 $u \in X$ 是问题(1)的弱解时, 则 $u \in X$ 是问题(1)的经典解。

引理 6 ([14], Theorem 26. A(d)) 设 $A: X \rightarrow X^*$ 是实自反可分 Banach 空间 X 上的一个单调, 强制, 半连续算子, 假设 $\{w_1, w_1, \dots\}$ 是 X 上的一组基。则满足下面的结论:

如果 A 是严格单调的, 则逆算子 $A^{-1}: X^* \rightarrow X$ 存在。且逆算子是严格单调, 半连续和有界的。如果 A 是一致单调的, 则逆算子 A^{-1} 是连续的。如果 A 是强单调的, 则逆算子 A^{-1} 是 Lipschitz 连续的。

定理 1 [15] 设 X 是可分自反的实 Banach 空间, $\varphi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 是强制且弱序列下半连续的 C^1 泛函, φ 在 X 的每个有界子集上有界且属于 Υ_X , φ' 在 X^* 上有连续逆, $\omega: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 是有紧导数的 C^1 泛函。假设存在 φ 的严格局部最小值 u_0 有 $\varphi(u_0) = \omega(u_0) = 0$, 令

$$\rho_1 = \max \left\{ 0, \limsup_{\|u\| \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\omega(u)}{\varphi(u)}, \limsup_{u \rightarrow u_0} \frac{\omega(u)}{\varphi(u)} \right\}, \quad \rho_2 = \sup_{u \in \varphi^{-1}((0, +\infty))} \frac{\omega(u)}{\varphi(u)},$$

假设 $\rho_1 < \rho_2$, 那么对于每一个紧区间 $[\theta_1, \theta_2] \subset \left(\frac{1}{\rho_2}, \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right)$ (有 $\frac{1}{0} = +\infty, \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0$), 存在 $R > 0$ 满足: 对于任何 $\lambda \in [\theta_1, \theta_2]$ 和具有紧导数的 C^1 泛函 $\phi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, 存在 $\xi > 0$, 使得对于任何 $\mu \in [0, \xi]$, 等式 $\varphi'(u) - \mu \phi'(u) - \lambda \omega'(u) = 0$ 在 X 中至少有三个范数小于 R 的解。

3. 主要结果

引理 7 泛函 φ 是强制, 弱序列下半连续的且在 X 的每个有界子集上有界且属于 Υ_X , φ' 在 X^* 上有连续逆。

证明: 由(7)和(9), 得 $\varphi(u) \geq \frac{1}{p} \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\omega_i(t) |{}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t)|^p \right) dt = \frac{1}{p} \|u\|^p$, 即当 $\|u\| \rightarrow \infty$, 有 $\varphi(u) \rightarrow \infty$, 因此, 泛函 φ 是强制的。假设 M 是 X 上的有界子集, 即在 X 的一个子集上 $\|u\| \leq M$, 由(9), 有 $|\varphi(u)| \leq \frac{1}{p} \|u\|^p \leq \frac{M^p}{p}$, 因此, 泛函 φ 在 X 的每个有界子集上有界。由于 $\|u\|_{\alpha_i}^p$ 的弱序列下半连续性, 得泛函 $\varphi = \frac{1}{p} \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\gamma |u_i(t)|^p dt + \omega_i(t) |{}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t)|^p \right) dt$ 是弱序列下半连续的且属于 Υ_X 。

下面证明 φ' 在 X^* 上有连续逆。由(13), 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \varphi'(u) - \varphi'(v), u - v \rangle \\ &= \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\omega_i(t)^{p-2}} \left(\phi_p(\omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t)) - \phi_p(\omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} v_i(t)) \right) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} (u_i(t) - v_i(t)) dt \\ & \quad + \gamma \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\phi_p(u_i(t)) - \phi_p(v_i(t)) \right) (u_i(t) - v_i(t)) dt. \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

引入文献[16]中的不等式, 即

$$\left(|s_1|^{p-2} s_1 - |s_2|^{p-2} s_2 \right) (s_1 - s_2) \geq \begin{cases} |s_1 - s_2|^p, & p \geq 2 \\ \frac{|s_1 - s_2|^2}{(|s_1| + |s_2|)^{2-p}}, & 1 < p \leq 2, \end{cases}$$

得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\phi_p(\omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t)) - \phi_p(\omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} v_i(t)) \right) \left({}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) - {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} v_i(t) \right) \\ & \geq \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\omega_i(t)} \left| \omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) - \omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} v_i(t) \right|^p, & p \geq 2 \\ \frac{1}{\omega_i(t)} \frac{\left| \omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) - \omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} v_i(t) \right|^2}{\left(\left| \omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) \right| + \left| \omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} v_i(t) \right| \right)^{2-p}}, & 1 < p \leq 2, \end{cases} \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

当 $1 < p \leq 2$ 时, 由(20)得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) - \omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} v_i(t) \right|^p dt \\ & \leq \left(\int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\omega_i(t)} \frac{\left| \omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) - \omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} v_i(t) \right|^2}{\left(\left| \omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) \right| + \left| \omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} v_i(t) \right| \right)^{2-p}} dt \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ & \quad \left(\int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i(t)^{\frac{p}{2-p}} \left(\left| \omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) \right| + \left| \omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} v_i(t) \right| \right) dt \right)^{\frac{2-p}{2}}, \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\omega_i(t)} \frac{\left| \omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) - \omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} v_i(t) \right|^2}{\left(\left| \omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) \right| + \left| \omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} v_i(t) \right| \right)^{2-p}} dt \\ & \geq \frac{2^{p-2} \left(\omega_1^0 \right)^{\frac{2(p-1)}{p}}}{\widetilde{\omega_1^0}} \sum_{i=1}^n \|u_i - v_i\|_{\alpha_i}^2 \left(\|u_i\|_{\alpha_i}^p + \|v_i\|_{\alpha_i}^p \right)^{\frac{p-2}{p}} \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

因此, 由(19)和(21)得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\phi_p(\omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t)) - \phi_p(\omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} v_i(t)) \right) \left({}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) - {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} v_i(t) \right) \\ & \geq \frac{2^{p-2} \left(\omega_1^0 \right)^{\frac{2(p-1)}{p}}}{\widetilde{\omega_1^0}} \sum_{i=1}^n \|u_i - v_i\|_{\alpha_i}^2 \left(\|u_i\|_{\alpha_i}^p + \|v_i\|_{\alpha_i}^p \right)^{\frac{p-2}{p}} > 0 \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

当 $p \geq 2$ 时, 由(20)得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n (\phi_p(\omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t)) - \phi_p(\omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} v_i(t))) ({}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) - {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} v_i(t)) \\ & \geq (\omega_1^0)^{p-2} \sum_{i=1}^n \|u_i - v_i\|_{\alpha_i}^2 > 0 \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

由(23)和(24), 得

$$\int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n (\phi_p(\omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t)) - \phi_p(\omega_i(t) {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} v_i(t))) ({}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} u_i(t) - {}_a D_t^{\alpha_i} v_i(t)) > 0 \quad (25)$$

其中 $1 < p < \infty$ 。

类似地, 当 $p \geq 1$ 时, 可得

$$\int_a^b \sum_{i=1}^n (\phi_p(u_i(t)) - \phi_p(v_i(t))) (u_i(t) - v_i(t)) dt > 0 \quad (26)$$

由(25)和(26), 得

$$\langle \phi'(u) - \phi'(v), u - v \rangle > 0 \quad (27)$$

即 ϕ' 是严格单调算子, 由引理 3 和引理 6, 得 $(\phi')^{-1}$ 在 X^* 上是连续的。

引理 8 泛函 ϕ 和 ω 在 X 上是连续 Gâteaux 可微的, 且 ϕ' 和 ω' 是紧的。

证明: 对于 $u_n \subset X$, 设在 X 中 $u_n \rightarrow u$, 即当 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 在 $[a, b]$ 上 u_n 一致收敛到 u 。因此有

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \phi(u_n) \leq \int_a^b \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} G(t, u_n(t)) dt = \int_a^b G(t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)) dt = \Phi(u),$$

其中 $u = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \in X$, 则 Φ 是弱序列下半连续的。对于任意 $t \in [a, b]$, G 关于 u 和 v 是连续可微的, 基于勒贝格控制收敛定理, $\phi'(u_n)$ 强收敛到 $\phi'(u)$, 即 ϕ' 在 X 上是强连续的, 则 ϕ' 是紧算子, 且(14)为 Gâteaux 导数 $\phi' \in X^*$ 在点 $u \in X$ 的泛函, 同理可得泛函 ω 在 X 上是连续 Gâteaux 可微的且 ω' 是紧的。

定理 2 假设存在一个非负常数 η 和一个函数 $\varpi = (u_{11}, u_{21}, \dots, u_{n1}) \in X$, 使得满足下面的条件

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i)} \quad & \max \left\{ \limsup_{(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \rightarrow (0, 0, \dots, 0)} \frac{F(t, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)}{|u_1|^p + |u_2|^p + \dots + |u_n|^p}, \limsup_{(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{F(t, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)}{|u_1|^p + |u_2|^p + \dots + |u_n|^p} \right\} \leq \eta, \\ \text{(ii)} \quad & \frac{\int_a^b F(t, u_{11}(t), u_{21}(t), \dots, u_{n1}(t)) dt}{\|u_{11}\|^p + \|u_{21}\|^p + \dots + \|u_{n1}\|^p} > TM\eta, \end{aligned}$$

则对于每个紧区间 $[\theta_1, \theta_2] \subset \left(\frac{1}{\rho_2}, \frac{1}{\rho_1}\right)$, 存在 $N > 0$ 满足: 对于任何 $\lambda \in [\theta_1, \theta_2]$, 存在 $\xi > 0$, 使得对

于任何 $\mu \in [0, \xi]$, 问题(1)在 X 中至少有三个范数小于 N 的解。

证明: 下面将使用定理 1 去证明问题(1)在分数阶导数空间 $X = E_{\alpha_1}^p \times E_{\alpha_2}^p \times \dots \times E_{\alpha_n}^p$ 以及其范数 $u = \sum_{i=1}^n \|u_i\|_{E_{\alpha_i}^p}$, $u = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \in X$ 中至少有三个范数小于 N 的解。由引理 3, 得分数阶导数空间 X 是一个自反可分的 Banach 空间。再由引理 7 和引理 8, 得泛函 ϕ 是强制, 弱序列下半连续的且在 X 的每个有界子集上有界, ϕ' 在 X^* 上有连续逆。且泛函 ϕ 和 ω 在 X 上是连续 Gâteaux 可微的, 且 ϕ' 和 ω' 是紧的。

存在 ϕ 的严格局部最小值 $u_0 = (u_{01}, u_{02}, \dots, u_{0n}) = (0, 0, \dots, 0) \in X$, 有 $\phi(u_0) = \omega(u_0) = 0$ 。

由(i)得, 存在 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 > 0$, 有

$$F(t, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \leq \eta (|u_1|^p + |u_2|^p + \dots + |u_n|^p), \quad (28)$$

其中 $t \in [a, b]$, $|(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)| \in (0, \varepsilon_1) \cup (\varepsilon_2, \infty)$ 。

由于 F 的连续性, 存在 $r > 0, \sigma > p$, 有

$$F(t, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \leq \eta(|u_1|^p + |u_2|^p + \dots + |u_n|^p) + r(|u_1|^\sigma + |u_2|^\sigma + \dots + |u_n|^\sigma) \tag{29}$$

其中 $t \in [a, b], |(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)| \in R$ 。

由(29), $u = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \in X$ 和引理 2, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(u) &= \int_a^b F(t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)) dt \\ &\leq \eta \int_a^b (|u_1|^p + |u_2|^p + \dots + |u_n|^p) dt + r \int_a^b (|u_1|^\sigma + |u_2|^\sigma + \dots + |u_n|^\sigma) dt \\ &\leq \eta TM \left(\|u_1\|_{\alpha_1}^p + \|u_2\|_{\alpha_2}^p + \dots + \|u_n\|_{\alpha_n}^p \right) + Tr\xi \left(\|u_1\|_{\alpha_1}^\sigma + \|u_2\|_{\alpha_2}^\sigma + \dots + \|u_n\|_{\alpha_n}^\sigma \right) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $M = \max \left\{ \frac{b^{p\alpha_i - 1}}{(\Gamma(\alpha_i))^p w_i^0 ((\alpha_i - 1)q + 1)^{\frac{p}{q}}} \mid 1 \leq i \leq n \right\}$ 且 $\xi = \max \left\{ \left(\frac{b^{\alpha_i - \frac{1}{p}}}{\Gamma(\alpha_i)^{\frac{1}{p}} w_i^0 ((\alpha_i - 1)q + 1)^{\frac{p}{q}}} \right)^\sigma \mid 1 \leq i \leq n \right\}$ 。

由 $\sigma > p$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &\limsup_{(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \rightarrow (0, 0, \dots, 0)} \frac{\omega(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)}{\varphi(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)} \\ &\leq \limsup_{(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \rightarrow (0, 0, \dots, 0)} \frac{\eta TM \left(\|u_1\|_{\alpha_1}^p + \|u_2\|_{\alpha_2}^p + \dots + \|u_n\|_{\alpha_n}^p \right)}{\frac{1}{p} \|u_1\|_{\alpha_1}^p + \frac{1}{p} \|u_2\|_{\alpha_2}^p + \dots + \frac{1}{p} \|u_n\|_{\alpha_n}^p} \\ &\quad + \limsup_{(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \rightarrow (0, 0, \dots, 0)} \frac{Tr\xi \left(\|u_1\|_{\alpha_1}^\sigma + \|u_2\|_{\alpha_2}^\sigma + \dots + \|u_n\|_{\alpha_n}^\sigma \right)}{\frac{1}{p} \|u_1\|_{\alpha_1}^p + \frac{1}{p} \|u_2\|_{\alpha_2}^p + \dots + \frac{1}{p} \|u_n\|_{\alpha_n}^p} \\ &\leq p\eta TM \end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

由(28), 有

$$\begin{aligned} &\limsup_{(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\omega(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)}{\varphi(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)} \\ &\leq \limsup_{(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_{\|(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)\| \leq \varepsilon_2} F(t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)) dt}{\frac{1}{p} \|u_1\|_{\alpha_1}^p + \frac{1}{p} \|u_2\|_{\alpha_2}^p + \dots + \frac{1}{p} \|u_n\|_{\alpha_n}^p} \\ &\quad + \limsup_{(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_{\|(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)\| > \varepsilon_2} F(t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)) dt}{\frac{1}{p} \|u_1\|_{\alpha_1}^p + \frac{1}{p} \|u_2\|_{\alpha_2}^p + \dots + \frac{1}{p} \|u_n\|_{\alpha_n}^p} \\ &\leq \limsup_{(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_{\|(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)\| > \varepsilon_2} F(t, u_1(t), \dots, u_n(t)) dt}{\frac{1}{p} \|u_1\|_{\alpha_1}^p + \frac{1}{p} \|u_2\|_{\alpha_2}^p + \dots + \frac{1}{p} \|u_n\|_{\alpha_n}^p} \\ &\leq \limsup_{(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\eta TM \left(\|u_1\|_{\alpha_1}^p + \|u_2\|_{\alpha_2}^p + \dots + \|u_n\|_{\alpha_n}^p \right)}{\frac{1}{p} \|u_1\|_{\alpha_1}^p + \frac{1}{p} \|u_2\|_{\alpha_2}^p + \dots + \frac{1}{p} \|u_n\|_{\alpha_n}^p} \\ &\leq p\eta TM \end{aligned} \tag{31}$$

由(30)和(31), 有

$$\rho_1 = \max \left\{ 0, \limsup_{(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \rightarrow (0, 0, \dots, 0)} \frac{\omega(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)}{\varphi(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)}, \limsup_{(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\omega(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)}{\varphi(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)} \right\} \leq p\eta TM$$

由(ii), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_2 &= \sup_{(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \in \varphi^{-1}((0, +\infty))} \frac{\omega(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)}{\varphi(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)} \\ &= \sup_{(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \in X / \{(0, 0, \dots, 0)\}} \frac{\omega(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)}{\varphi(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)} \\ &\geq \frac{\int_a^b F(t, u_{11}(t), \dots, u_{n1}(t)) dt}{\frac{1}{p} \|u_1\|_{\alpha_1}^p + \frac{1}{p} \|u_2\|_{\alpha_2}^p + \dots + \frac{1}{p} \|u_n\|_{\alpha_n}^p} > p\eta TM \geq \rho_1. \end{aligned}$$

则对于每个紧区间 $[\theta_1, \theta_2] \subset \left(\frac{1}{\rho_2}, \frac{1}{\rho_1}\right)$, 存在 $N > 0$ 满足: 对于任何 $\lambda \in [\theta_1, \theta_2]$, 存在 $\xi > 0$, 使得对

于任何 $\mu \in [0, \xi]$, 问题(1)在 X 中至少有三个范数小于 N 的解。

基金项目

2021 研究生专业课程建设项目, 2021 北京邮电大学“高新课程”建设项目。

参考文献

- [1] Bai, Z.B., Sun, S.J., Du, Z.J., et al. (2020) The Green Function for a Class of Caputo Fractional Differential Equations with a Convection Term. *Fractional Calculus and Applied Analysis*, **23**, 787-798. <https://doi.org/10.1515/fca-2020-0039>
- [2] Tian, Y.S., Bai, Z.B. and Sun, S.J. (2019) Positive Solutions for a Boundary Value Problem of Fractional Differential Equation with p-Laplacian Operator. *Advances in Difference Equations*, **2019**, Article No. 349. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13662-019-2280-4>
- [3] Bai, Z.B., Cheng, Y. and Sun, S.J. (2020) On solutions of a Class of Three-Point Fractional Boundary Value Problems. *Boundary Value Problems*, **2020**, 3063-3073. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13661-019-01319-x>
- [4] Yue, Y., Tian, Y. and Bai, Z.B. (2019) Infinitely Many Nonnegative Solutions for a Fractional Differential Inclusion with Oscillatory Potential. *Applied Mathematics Letters*, **88**, 64-72. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aml.2018.08.010>
- [5] Jia, M., Li, L., Liu, X.P., et al. (2019) A Class of Nonlocal Problems of Fractional Differential Equations with Composition of Derivative and Parameters. *Advances in Difference Equations*, **2019**, Article No. 280. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13662-019-2181-6>
- [6] Wang, S.Q. and Bai, Z.B. (2020) Existence and Uniqueness of Solutions for a Mixed p-Laplace Boundary Value Problem Involving Fractional Derivatives. *Advances in Difference Equations*, **2020**, Article No. 694. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13662-020-03154-2>
- [7] Kamache, F., Guefaifia, R. and Boulaaras, S. (2020) Existence of Three Solutions for Perturbed Nonlinear Fractional p-Laplacian Boundary Value Systems with Two Control Parameters. *Journal of Pseudo-Differential Operators and Applications*, **11**, Article No. 131. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13661-020-01429-x>
- [8] Kamache, F., Guefaifia, R., Boulaaras, S., et al. (2020) Existence of Weak Solutions for a New Class of Fractional p-Laplacian Boundary Value Systems. *Mathematics*, **8**, 475. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13661-020-01429-x>
- [9] Kilbas, A.A., Srivastava, H.M., Trujillo, J.J., et al. (2006) Theory and Applications of Fractional Differential Equations. Elsevier Science, Amsterdam. <https://doi.org/10.3182/20060719-3-PT-4902.00008>
- [10] Jiao, F. and Zhou, Y. (2012) Existence Results for Fractional Boundary Value Problem via Critical Point Theory. *International Journal of Bifurcation & Chaos*, **22**, 368-224. <https://doi.org/10.1142/S0218127412500861>
- [11] Li, D., Chen, F. and An, Y. (2018) Existence and Multiplicity of Nontrivial Solutions for Nonlinear Fractional Differential Systems with p-Laplacian via Critical Point Theory. *Mathematical Methods in the Applied Sciences*, **41**,

3197-3212. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mma.4810>

- [12] Zhou, Y., Wang, J.R. and Zhang, L. (2017) Basic Theory of Fractional Differential Equations: Second Edition. World Scientific Publishing Co. Pte. Ltd., Hackensack. <https://doi.org/10.1142/10238>
- [13] Zhou, Y. (2016) Basic Theory of Fractional Differential Equations. Springer, Cham. <https://doi.org/10.1142/10238>
- [14] Zeidler, E. (1985) Nonlinear Functional Analysis and Its Applications. Volume II, Springer, Berlin.
- [15] Ricceri, B. (2009) A Further Three Critical Points Theorem. *Nonlinear Analysis*, **71**, 4151-4157. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.na.2009.02.074>
- [16] Mei, J. and Liu, X. (2014) Multiplicity of Solutions for Integral Boundary Value Problems of Fractional Differential Equations with Upper and Lower Solutions. *Applied Mathematics and Computation*, **232**, 313-323. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amc.2014.01.073>