

含双参数的非线性二阶脉冲微分系统的正解

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摘要: 研究一类带有双参数的非线性二阶 m 点脉冲微分系统正解的存在性并讨论正解不存在的情况, 其中非线性项可有不同性质, 系数 $a_1(t)$ 和 $a_2(t)$ 均 L^p 可积. 通过构造一个特殊的锥, 结合不动点指数理论, 得到了参数 λ 和 μ 在不同条件下正解存在性定理, 并在 λ 很小时得到了正解不存在性定理.

关键词: 正解; 边值问题; 不动点指数; 锥

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Positive Solutions for Nonlinear Second Order Impulsive Differential Systems with Two Parameters

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Abstract: The paper presents a study of the existence of positive solutions for a class of nonlinear second order impulsive differential systems with two parameters and the nonexistence of positive solutions, where the nonlinear terms have different properties and their coefficients $a_1(t)$, $a_2(t)$ are L^p -integrable. By applying the theory of the fixed point index and constructing a special cone, the existence theorem of positive solutions is proved when parameters λ and μ have different conditions, and the nonexistence theorem of positive solutions is proved while λ is sufficiently small.

Key words: positive solution; boundary value problem; fixed point index; cone

1 引言

本文研究下面二阶 m 点脉冲微分系统正解的存在性

$$\begin{cases} \lambda x'' + a_1(t)f_1(t, x, y) + b_1(t) \cdot \\ g_1(t, x, y) = 0, \quad 0 < t < 1, \\ \mu y'' + a_2(t)f_2(t, x, y) + b_2(t) \cdot \\ g_2(t, x, y) = 0, \quad 0 < t < 1, \\ -\Delta x' \Big|_{t=t_k} = I_{1,k}(x(t_k)), \\ -\Delta y' \Big|_{t=t_k} = I_{2,k}(y(t_k)), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ a_1 x(0) - b_1 x'(0) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} p_i^{(1)} x(\xi_i), \\ c_1 x(1) + d_1 x'(1) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} q_i^{(1)} x(\xi_i), \\ a_2 y(0) - b_2 y'(0) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} p_i^{(2)} y(\xi_i), \\ c_2 y(1) + d_2 y'(1) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} q_i^{(2)} y(\xi_i), \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $\lambda > 0, \mu > 0, a_i > 0, b_i > 0, c_i > 0, d_i > 0, a_i(t), b_i(t) \in L^p[J], 1 \leq p < +\infty, J = [0, 1], \rho_i = a_i c_i + b_i c_i + a_i d_i > 0, \xi_j \in J' = (0, 1), p_j^{(i)}, q_j^{(i)} \in (0, +\infty), i = 1, 2, j = 1, 2, \dots, m-2, f_i, g_i \in C(J \times \mathbf{R}^+ \times \mathbf{R}^+, \mathbf{R}^+), I_{i,k} \in C(\mathbf{R}^+, \mathbf{R}^+)$.

微分系统(1)是含有脉冲项的多点边值问题, 它能模拟许多物理现象, 如描述由多个不同性质的部分组成的金属导线横截面的震动情况, 而脉冲描述的是物体在某个时刻有突然变化. 由于其广泛的背景, 这类方程的研究受到广泛重视^[1-4]. 最近, 文献[1]利用不动点定理研究了下面的边值问题正解的存在性:

$$\begin{cases} \lambda x'' + g(t)f(t, x) = 0, \quad 0 < t < 1, \\ ax(0) - bx'(0) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i x(\xi_i), \\ cx(1) + dx'(1) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} b_i x(\xi_i), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

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其中 $g(t) \in L^p[0, 1]$, $f \in C([0, 1] \times \mathbf{R}^+, \mathbf{R}^+)$, 笔者在条件“ $f_0 = 0, f_\infty = \infty$, 或者 $f_0 = \infty, f_\infty = 0$ ”下得到问题(2)的正解. 其中 $f_0 = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(u)}{u}$, $f_\infty = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(u)}{u}$. 然而不能解决当 λ 变化及函数 x 有跳跃时的情况. 而本文是在参数 λ 及 μ 变化和函数 x 有多个跳跃点时利用不动点指数理论考察系统(1)正解的存在性. 文献[2]得到了下面二阶 m 点边值问题的正解:

$$\begin{cases} -x''(t) = f(t, x(t)), & t \in J, \\ -\Delta x' \big|_{t=t_k} = I_k(x(t_k)), & k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ x(0) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} a_i x(\xi_i), & x(1) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} b_i x(\xi_i). \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中 f 连续. 但实际问题中非线性项有时奇异甚至只是 L^p 可积, 此时文献[2]的方法不能解决这类问题. 而本文研究的问题(1)中的非线性项有不同性质且其系数 L^p 可积.

本文的主要思想来源于文献[1-2]等, 并本质改进和推广了其中的结果, 在非线性项有奇异性、函数含有脉冲点及参数可有不同取值范围情况下, 不仅研究了正解存在性也讨论了正解不存在情况.

2 引理及一些结论

空间 $PC^1[0, 1] := \{u \in C[0, 1]: u'(t) \text{ 在 } t \neq t_i \text{ 处连续, 且 } u'(t_i^+) \text{ 和 } u'(t_i^-) \text{ 存在, } u'(t_i) = u'(t_i^-), i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 在范数 $\|x\| = \max\{\|x\|_\infty, \|x'\|_\infty\}$ 下为 Banach 空间. 定义 $PC^1[0, 1] \times PC^1[0, 1]$ 中范数 $\|(x, y)\|_2 = \|x\| + \|y\|$. 本文作以下记号

$$\Delta_i = \begin{vmatrix} -\sum_{j=1}^{m-2} p_j^{(i)} \psi_i(\xi_j) & \rho_i - \sum_{j=1}^{m-2} p_j^{(i)} \phi_i(\xi_j) \\ \rho_i - \sum_{j=1}^{m-2} q_j^{(i)} \psi_i(\xi_j) & -\sum_{j=1}^{m-2} q_j^{(i)} \phi_i(\xi_j) \end{vmatrix}$$

其中 $\psi_i(t) = b_i + a_i t$, $\phi_i(t) = c_i + d_i - c_i t$, $t \in J$ 是 $x'' = 0$ 的线性无关解. 对 $i = 1, 2$, 令

$$G_i(t, s) = \frac{1}{\rho_i} \begin{cases} \psi_i(s) \phi_i(t), & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ \psi_i(t) \phi_i(s), & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1, \end{cases}$$

易知 $G_i(t, s)$ 有以下性质:

$$\begin{aligned} G_i(t, s) &> 0, 0 < t, s < 1, \\ 0 &\leq G_i(t, s) \leq G_i(s, s), t, s \in J, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_i(t, s) &\geq \sigma_i G_i(s, s), \\ \sigma_i &= \min \left\{ \frac{b_i + a_i \theta}{a_i + b_i}, \frac{d_i + c_i \theta}{c_i + d_i} \right\}, \\ t \in J_\theta &= [\theta, 1 - \theta], s \in (0, 1), \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\theta \in (0, \min\{\frac{1}{2}, t_1, 1 - t_n\})$, 令 $\sigma = \min\{\sigma_1, \sigma_2\}$, 则 $0 < \sigma < 1$. 本文的假设条件如下:

$$(A1) \quad \Delta_i < 0, \rho_i - \sum_{j=1}^{m-2} p_j^{(i)} \phi_i(\xi_j) > 0, \rho_i - \sum_{j=1}^{m-2} q_j^{(i)} \psi_i(\xi_j) > 0.$$

$$(A2) \quad f_i, g_i \in C(J \times \mathbf{R}^+ \times \mathbf{R}^+, \mathbf{R}^+), I_{i,k} \in C(\mathbf{R}^+, \mathbf{R}^+), a_i(t), b_i(t) \text{ 在 } J \text{ 的任何子区间上不恒为 } 0, i = 1, 2, k = 1, 2, \dots, n. a_i(t), b_i(t) \in L^p[J, \mathbf{R}^+].$$

本文对 $u, v \in \mathbf{R}, i = 1, 2$ 定义

$$\begin{aligned} f_{i,\mu} &= \liminf_{|u|+|v| \rightarrow \mu} \min_{t \in [t_1, t_n]} \frac{f_i(t, u, v)}{|u| + |v|}, \\ I_{i,\mu}(k) &= \liminf_{|u| \rightarrow \mu} \min_{t \in [t_1, t_n]} \frac{I_{i,k}(u)}{|u|}, \\ f_i^\mu &= \limsup_{|u|+|v| \rightarrow \mu} \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \frac{f_i(t, u, v)}{|u| + |v|}, \\ I_i^\mu(k) &= \limsup_{|u| \rightarrow \mu} \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \frac{I_{i,k}(u)}{|u|}. \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\mu = 0$ 或者 $\mu = +\infty$. 用 g 代替以上的 f 得到 $g_{i,\mu}$ 和 g_i^μ 的定义. 记 $F_i(t, x, y) = a_i(t)f_i(t, x, y) + b_i(t)g_i(t, x, y) (i = 1, 2)$. 记 2×2 矩阵的行列式 $X = |a, b|$, 其中 a, b 为 2 维列向量. a^T 为 a 的转置.

$$\begin{aligned} a_i &= \left(-\sum_{j=1}^{m-2} p_j^{(i)} \xi_j, \rho_i - \sum_{j=1}^m q_j^{(i)} \xi_j \right)^T, \\ C_i &= \frac{1}{\Delta_i} |a_i, e_i|, D_i = \frac{1}{\Delta_i} |a_i, b_i|, \\ b_i &= \left(\sum_{j=1}^{m-2} p_j^{(i)} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n G_i(\xi_j, t_k) I_{i,k}(x(t_k)) \right), \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sum_{j=1}^{m-2} q_j^{(i)} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n G_i(\xi_j, t_k) I_{i,k}(x(t_k)) \right) \right)^T, \\ c_i &= \left(\sum_{j=1}^{m-2} p_j^{(i)} \int_0^1 G_i(\xi_j, t) (a_i(t) + b_i(t)) dt, \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sum_{j=1}^{m-2} q_j^{(i)} \int_0^1 G_i(\xi_j, t) (a_i(t) + b_i(t)) dt \right)^T, \\ d_i &= \left(\rho_i - \sum_{j=1}^{m-2} p_j^{(i)} \phi_i(\xi_j), -\sum_{j=1}^{m-2} q_j^{(i)} \phi_i(\xi_j) \right)^T, \\ g_i &= \left(-\sum_{j=1}^{m-2} p_j^{(i)} \psi_i(\xi_j), \rho_i - \sum_{j=1}^{m-2} q_j^{(i)} \psi_i(\xi_j) \right)^T, \\ e_i &= \left(\sum_{j=1}^{m-2} p_j^{(i)} \int_0^1 G_i(\xi_j, t) F_i(t, x(t), y(t)) dt, \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j=1}^{m-2} q_j^{(i)} \int_0^1 G_i(\xi_j, t) F_i(t, x(t) y(t)) dt \Big)^T, \\ f_i &= \left(\sum_{j=1}^{m-2} p_j^{(i)} \sum_{k=1}^n G_i(\xi_j, t_k), \sum_{j=1}^{m-2} q_j^{(i)} \sum_{k=1}^n G_i(\xi_j, t_k) \right)^T, \\ A_i &= \frac{1}{\Delta_i} |e_i, d_i|, B_i = \frac{1}{\Delta_i} |g_i, e_i|, \\ \bar{A}_i &= \frac{1}{\Delta_i} |c_i, d_i|, \bar{B}_i = \frac{1}{\Delta_i} |g_i, c_i|, \\ \bar{C}_i &= \frac{1}{\Delta_i} |a_i, c_i|, \bar{D}_i = \frac{1}{\Delta_i} |a_i, f_i|. \end{aligned}$$

引理 1^[5] 设 K 是实 Banach 空间 E 中的锥, 对 $r > 0$ 记 $K_r = \{x \in K: \|x\| < r\}$. 设 $A: \bar{K}_r \rightarrow K$ 全连续, 且当 $x \in \partial K_r$ 时 $Ax \neq x$, 则下面结论成立:

(i) 若 $\|Au\| \leq \|u\|, \forall u \in \partial K_r$, 则 $i(A, K_r, K) = 1$; (ii) 若 $\|Au\| \geq \|u\|, \forall u \in \partial K_r$, 则 $i(A, K_r, K) = 0$. 构造锥 K 为: $K = \{x \in PC^1[0, 1]: x(t) \geq 0, x \geq \sigma \|x\|, t \in J_\theta\}$. 且定义算子如下:

$$\begin{aligned} A_\lambda(x, y)(t) &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \left[\int_0^1 G_1(t, s) F_1(s, x(s), y(s)) ds + \right. \\ &\quad \left. (A_1 + B_1)\phi_1(t) + (C_1 + D_1)\varphi_1(t) \right] + \\ &\quad \sum_{k=1}^n G_1(t, t_k) I_{1,k}(x(t_k)), \\ B_\mu(x, y)(t) &= \frac{1}{\mu} \left[\int_0^1 G_2(t, s) F_2(s, x(s), y(s)) ds + \right. \\ &\quad \left. (A_2 + B_2)\phi_2(t) + (C_2 + D_2)\varphi_2(t) \right] + \\ &\quad \sum_{k=1}^n G_2(t, t_k) I_{2,k}(x(t_k)). \end{aligned}$$

定义算子 $T: PC^1[0, 1] \times PC^1[0, 1] \rightarrow PC^1[0, 1] \times PC^1[0, 1]$ 如下: $T(x, y) = (A_\lambda(x, y), B_\mu(x, y))$. 则 BVP(1) 的正解等价于 T 的正的不动点.

引理 2 设条件 (A1), (A2) 满足, 则 $T: K \times K \rightarrow K \times K$ 是全连续的.

证明 由条件 (A1), (A2) 知, $A_\lambda(x, y)(s) \geq 0$, $s \in J$ 且对于 $t \in J_\theta$ 有 $x(t) \geq \sigma \|x\|$, 另一方面注意到对于 $t \in J_\theta, s \in [0, 1]$, 有 $G(t, s) \geq \sigma G(s, s), \phi(t) \geq \sigma \phi(s)$, 故由 $A_\lambda(x, y), B_\mu(x, y)$ 的定义得 $A_\lambda(x, y)(t) \geq \sigma \|A_\lambda(x, y)\|, B_\mu(x, y)(t) \geq \sigma \|B_\mu(x, y)\|$, 从而 $T: K \times K \rightarrow K \times K$. 同文献 [2] 可证明 T 全连续.

3 主要结果

定理 1 假设 (A1), (A2) 和 (H1), (H2) 成立, 则

当 μ 和 λ 足够大时 BVP(1) 至少有两个正解.

(H1) $f_{1,\infty} = g_{2,0} = +\infty$;

(H2) $M \sum_{k=1}^n G_i(t_k, t_k) < \frac{1}{2} (i=1, 2)$.

其中 $M = \max_{|u|+|v| \leq 1} \{|f_i(t, u, v)|, |g_i(t, u, v)|, i=1, 2, k=1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

证明 首先考虑当条件 (A1), (A2), (H1), (H2) 成立时. 令

$$\vartheta_i = (\|G_i\|_q \|a_i + b_i\|_p + (\bar{A}_i + \bar{B}_i) \|\phi_i\| + (\bar{C}_i + \bar{D}_i) \|\phi_i\|) \left(\frac{1}{2M} - \sum_{k=1}^n G_i(t_k, t_k) \right)^{-1},$$

且令 $\Omega_1 = \{(x, y) \in K \times K: \|(x, y)\|_2 < 1\}$. 若 $(x, y) \in \partial \Omega_1$, 则 $\|(x, y)\|_2 = \|x\| + \|y\| = 1$, 因此对于 $\lambda \in [\vartheta_1, +\infty)$ 及 $\mu \in [\vartheta_2, +\infty)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|A_\lambda(x, y)\| &\leq M \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} [\|G_1\|_q \|a_1 + b_1\|_p + \right. \\ &\quad \left. (\bar{A}_1 + \bar{B}_1) \|\phi_1\| + (\bar{C}_1 + \bar{D}_1) \|\phi_1\|] + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sum_{k=1}^n G_1(t_k, t_k) \right) \leq \frac{1}{2}, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

同样地, $\|B_\mu(x, y)\| \leq \frac{1}{2}$. 再由式 (4) 得

$$\|T(x, y)\|_2 = \|A_\lambda(x, y)\| + \|B_\mu(x, y)\| \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1. \quad (5)$$

即

$$\|T(x, y)\|_2 \leq \|(x, y)\|_2, (x, y) \in \partial \Omega_1 \quad (6)$$

另一方面, 由 $f_{1,\infty} = +\infty$ 知存在 $R_1 > 1$ 使得对于任意的 $|u| + |v| > R_1$ 及 $t \in J_\theta$, 有

$$f_1(t, u, v) \geq \varepsilon_2(|u| + |v|)$$

其中 $\varepsilon_2 > 0$ 满足

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} \varepsilon_2 \sigma \int_\theta^{1-\theta} G_1\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right) a_1(s) ds \geq 1 \quad (7)$$

令 $R_2 = \frac{R_1}{\sigma}$ 及 $\Omega_2 = \{(x, y) \in K \times K: \|(x, y)\|_2 < R_2\}$. 另一方面, $x(t) \geq \sigma \|x\| \geq \sigma R_2, t \in J_\theta$. 则由式 (7) 及 T 的定义, 对于任意的 $(x, y) \in \partial \Omega_2$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|T(x, y)\|_2 &\geq \left| A_\lambda(x, y)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right| \geq \\ &\frac{1}{\lambda} \sigma \varepsilon_2 R_2 \int_\theta^{1-\theta} G_1\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right) a_1(s) ds \geq \\ &R_2 = \|(x, y)\|_2 \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

故

$$T(x, y) \|_2 \geq \| (x, y) \|_2, \forall (x, y) \in \partial\Omega_2 \quad (9)$$

另一方面,由 $g_{2,0} = +\infty$ 知存在 $R_3 > 0$ 且 $R_3 < 1$ 使得对于任意的 $|u| + |v| \leq R_3$ 及 $t \in J_\theta$, 有 $g_2(t, u, v) \geq \varepsilon_3(|u| + |v|)$, 其中 $\varepsilon_3 > 0$ 满足

$$\frac{1}{\mu} \varepsilon_3 \sigma \int_\theta^{1-\theta} G_2\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right) b_2(s) ds \geq 1 \quad (10)$$

令 $\Omega_3 = \{(x, y) \in K \times K : \| (x, y) \|_2 < R_3\}$, 则对任意的 $(x, y) \in \partial\Omega_3$, 类似于(8)的证明由式(10)知 $\| T(x, y) \|_2 \geq R_3 = \| (x, y) \|_2$. 故

$$\| T(x, y) \|_2 \geq \| (x, y) \|_2, \forall (x, y) \in \partial\Omega_3 \quad (11)$$

由式(6), (9), (11)及引理1知BVP(1)至少有两个正解 $(x_\lambda^{(1)}, y_\mu^{(1)})$ 和 $(x_\lambda^{(2)}, y_\mu^{(2)})$ 并且 $0 < \| (x_\lambda^{(1)}, y_\mu^{(1)}) \|_2 < 1 < \| (x_\lambda^{(2)}, y_\mu^{(2)}) \|_2$.

注 满足(H1)和(H2)的函数 g_i 很多, 如 $g_i \equiv$ 常数;

定理2 设(A1), (A2)和(H3)成立, 则当 μ 充分大 λ 充分小时 BVP(1)至少有一个正解.

(H3) $f_{1,\infty} = g_2^0 = +\infty$, $f_1^0 = g_1^0 = f_2^0 = 0$, $I_i^0(k) = 0 (i = 1, 2, k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$.

证明 由 $f_{1,\infty} = +\infty$ 知存在 $L_1 > 0$ 使得对任意的 $|u| + |v| \geq L_1$ 及 $t \in J_\theta$ 有 $f_1(t, u, v) > 0$, 令 $L > \frac{L_1}{\sigma}$, 则 $m_L = \min_{\sigma L \leq |u| + |v| \leq L, t \in J_\theta} f_1(t, u, v) > 0$, 令 $\Omega_4 = \{(x, y) \in K \times K : \| (x, y) \|_2 < L\}$. 则对于 $(x, y) \in \partial\Omega_4$ 及 $\lambda \leq \frac{m_L}{L} \int_\theta^{1-\theta} G_1\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right) a_1(s) ds$, 类似式(8)证明有

$$\| T(x, y) \|_2 \geq L = \| (x, y) \|_2 \quad (12)$$

故 $\| T(x, y) \|_2 \geq \| (x, y) \|_2, \forall (x, y) \in \partial\Omega_4$. 另一方面由 $f_i^0 = g_i^0 = 0, I_i^0(k) = 0$ 知, 存在 $0 < l < L$ 和 $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ 使得对于任意的 $u, v \in \mathbf{R}^+, |u| + |v| \leq l$ 及 $t \in [0, 1]$ 有

$$f_i(t, u, v) \leq \varepsilon_0(|u| + |v|),$$

$$g_1(t, u, v) \leq \varepsilon_0(|u| + |v|),$$

$$I_{i,k}(u) \leq \varepsilon_0|u|, i = 1, 2, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

令 $\Omega_5 = \{(x, y) \in K \times K : \| (x, y) \|_2 < l\}$, 则对于 $(x, y) \in \partial\Omega_5, t \in [0, 1]$ 有

$$f_i(t, x(t), y(t)) \leq \varepsilon_0(|x(t)| + |y(t)|) \leq \varepsilon_0 l,$$

$$g_1(t, x(t), y(t)) \leq \varepsilon_0(|x(t)| + |y(t)|) \leq \varepsilon_0 l,$$

$$m_l = \max_{|u| + |v| \leq l, t \in [0, 1]} g_2(t, u, v) > 0,$$

$$I_{i,k}(x) \leq \varepsilon_0|x(t)| \leq \varepsilon_0 l, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad (13)$$

其中 ε_0 满足

$$\varepsilon_0 \frac{l}{\lambda} [\| G_1 \|_q \| a_1(s) + b_1(s) \|_p +$$

$$(\bar{A}_1 + \bar{B}_1) \| \phi_1 \| +$$

$$(\bar{C}_1 + \bar{D}_1) \| \phi_1 \|] \leq \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\varepsilon_0 \sum_{k=1}^n G_i(t_k, t_k) \leq \frac{1}{8},$$

$$i = 1, 2, \varepsilon_0 l \| a_2 \|_p (m_l \| b_2 \|_p)^{-1} \leq 1. \quad (14)$$

因此由式(14), 对于 $(x, y) \in \partial\Omega_5$ 有

$$\| A_\lambda(x, y) \| \leq \varepsilon_0 \frac{l}{\lambda} [\| G_1 \|_q \| a_1(s) + b_1(s) \|_p +$$

$$(\bar{A}_1 + \bar{B}_1) \| \phi_1 \| + (\bar{C}_1 + \bar{D}_1) \| \phi_1 \|] +$$

$$\varepsilon_0 l \sum_{k=1}^n G_1(t_k, t_k) \leq \frac{l}{2} \quad (15)$$

$$\text{令 } \mu \geq \max \left\{ \frac{6m_l}{l} \| G_2 \|_q \| b_2 \|_p, 8((\bar{A}_2 + \bar{B}_2) \cdot \right.$$

$\| \phi_2 \|) + (\bar{C}_2 + \bar{D}_2) \| \phi_2 \| \}$, 则对 $(x, y) \in \partial\Omega_5$, 有

$$\| B_\mu(x, y) \| \leq \frac{l}{2} \quad (16)$$

故由式(15)和式(16), 对于任意的 $(x, y) \in \partial\Omega_5$ 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \| T(x, y) \|_2 &= \| (A_\lambda(x, y), B_\mu(x, y)) \|_2, \\ &\leq \frac{l}{2} + \frac{l}{2} = l = \| (x, y) \|_2 \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

由引理1、式(12)和(17)知 T 有一个不动点 $(x_\lambda, y_\mu) \in \bar{\Omega}_4 \setminus \Omega_5$.

定理3 设(A1), (A2)和下面的 (H^*) 成立, 则当 λ 充分小时 BVP(1)没有正解.

(H^*) 存在 $n(s) \in L[J, R^+]$ 使得 $f_1(s, u, v) \geq n(s)(|u| + |v|), u, v \in \mathbf{R}^+, s \in J_\theta$.

证明 假设 BVP(1) 存在正解 (x, y) , 则 $x, y \in K$, 取 $\lambda < \sigma^2 \int_\theta^{1-\theta} G_1(s, s) a_1(s) n(s) ds$, 则有

$$\| (x, y) \|_2 = \| (A_\lambda(x, y), B_\mu(x, y)) \| \geq$$

$$\| (A_\lambda(x, y)) \| \geq \frac{\sigma}{\lambda} \int_\theta^{1-\theta} G_1(s, s) a_1(s) \cdot$$

$$f_1(s, x(s), y(s)) ds \geq \frac{\sigma^2}{\lambda} \cdot$$

$$\int_\theta^{1-\theta} G_1(s, s) a_1(s) n(s) ds (\| x \| + \| y \|) >$$

$$\| x \| + \| y \| = \| (x, y) \|_2,$$

这是矛盾的, 因此 BVP(1) 没有正解.

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建立科学的交通运营及主动安全保障都具有重要理论意义和实践价值,目前这一研究正在进行中.

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