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# 无穷区间上分数阶耦合微分系统积分边值问题 正解的存在性\*

许文序, 周宗福\*\*

(安徽大学 数学科学学院, 合肥 230601)

**摘要:**分数阶微积分被广泛应用于流体力学、电化学分析、生物系统的电传导等领域,分数阶微分方程的边值问题已成为研究热点,无限区间上的边值问题是其中比较困难的部分,针对这种边值问题,提出了一类无穷区间上具有积分边界条件的分数阶耦合微分方程;应用格林函数及分数阶微积分的有关结论,将这类无穷区间上具积分边界条件的分数阶耦合微分方程边值问题转化为等价的积分系统;引入函数乘积空间和二维积分算子,借助锥上 Krasnoselskii 不动点定理,并利用一些分析技巧,得到此边值问题至少存在一个正解的充分条件,建立了无限区间上分数阶耦合边值问题正解存在性的新结果。

**关键词:**无穷区间;分数阶耦合微分系统;锥上不动点定理;积分边界条件

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## 0 引言

分数微积分是整数微积分的一种推广.在实际问题中,分数阶模型比整数阶模型更有应用价值.近年来,分数阶微分方程引起了人们极大的关注,除了其自身理论的深入发展,它在分子物理学,流体力学,黏弹性力学,电化学分析,生物系统的电传导等领域有广泛的应用<sup>[1-7]</sup>.大部分学者致力于有限区间上的分数阶边值问题<sup>[8-11]</sup>,对无穷区间上的

分数阶耦合微分系统边值问题的研究还相对较少。

文献[12]研究了无穷区间上带有积分条件的分数阶微分方程边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^{\alpha}u(t) + g(t)f(t, u(t)) = 0, 2 < \alpha \leq 3, t \in [0, +\infty) \\ u(0) = u'(0) = 0, D_{0+}^{\alpha-1}u(+\infty) = \int_0^{+\infty} h(t)u(t)dt \end{cases}$$

利用 Leggett-Williams 不动点定理获得多个正解的存在性。

文献[13]讨论了一类具有耦合积分边界条件的分数阶微分方程问题:

$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^{\alpha}u(t) = f(t, v(t), D^{\mu}v(t)), 0 < t < 1, 1 < \alpha \leq 2 \\ D_{0+}^{\beta}u(t) = g(t, u(t), D^{\nu}u(t)), 0 < t < 1, 1 < \alpha \leq 2 \\ u(0) = u(1) = v(0) = v(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

其中  $u, v > 0, \alpha - \nu \geq 1, \beta \geq 1$ , 通过利用 Schauder 不动点定理,得到了解的存在结果。

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作者简介:许文序(1996—),女,安徽芜湖人,从事微分方程研究.

\*\* 通讯作者:周宗福(1964—),男,安徽安庆人,教授,硕士,从事微分方程研究. E-mail:zhouzf12@126.com.

在以上文献的基础上,考虑下面无穷区间上具有积分边界条件的分数阶耦合系统的边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^p x(t) + \lambda_1 g(t, x(t), y(t)) = 0, t \in [0, +\infty), 3 < p \leq 4 \\ D_{0+}^q y(t) + \lambda_2 h(t, x(t), y(t)) = 0, t \in [0, +\infty), 3 < q \leq 4 \\ D_{0+}^{p_1} x(0) = D_{0+}^{q_1} x(0) = D_{0+}^{r_1} x(0) = 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} D_{0+}^{p-1} x(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} w(t)x(t) dt \\ D_{0+}^{p_2} y(0) = D_{0+}^{q_2} y(0) = D_{0+}^{r_2} y(0) = 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} D_{0+}^{q-1} y(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} v(t)y(t) dt \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中  $D_{0+}^p$  是标准 Riemann-Liouville 型分数阶导数。

首先给出边值问题(1)相应的带积分条件的耦合线性系统解的表达式,再利用锥上 Krasnoselskii 不动点定理得到上述耦合系统边值问题(1)正解的存在性。

假设以下条件成立:

(A<sub>1</sub>) ①  $g, h \in C([0, +\infty) \times [0, +\infty) \times [0, +\infty), \times [0, +\infty))$ ;

②  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  是两个正值参数;

③  $p_1 \in (0, p-3), q_1 \in (0, p-2), r_1 \in (0, p-1), p_2 \in (0, q-3), q_2 \in (0, q-2), r_2 \in (0, q-1)$

(A<sub>2</sub>)  $w, v \in L[0, +\infty)$   $w, v$  非负且

$$\int_0^{+\infty} w(t)t^{p-1} dt < (p), \int_0^{+\infty} v(t)t^{q-1} dt < \Gamma(q)$$

## 1 预备知识和引理

首先给出一些分数阶微积分的定义和引理。

定义 1<sup>[2]</sup> 函数  $y: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow R$  的  $a$  阶 Riemann - Liouville 积分定义为

$$I_{0+}^a y(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(a)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{a-1} y(s) ds$$

其中式(1)右边在  $[0, +\infty]$  上是逐点定义的。

定义 2<sup>[2]</sup> 函数  $y: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow R$  的  $a$  阶 Riemann - Liouville 导数定义为

$$D_{0+}^a y(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-a)} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right)^n \int_0^t (t-s)^{n-a-1} y(s) ds$$

其中  $a \in [n-1, n)$ , 其式(2)右边在  $[0, +\infty)$  上是逐点定义的。

引理 1<sup>[2]</sup> 令  $a > 0$ , 如果  $x \in C(0, 1) \cap L(0, 1)$ , 则分数阶微分方程  $D_{0+}^a x(t) = 0$  的解为

$$x(t) = c_1 t^{\alpha-1} + c_2 t^{\alpha-2} + \dots + c_N t^{\alpha-N}, c_i \in R, i = 1, 2, \dots, N, \text{ 其中 } N \text{ 是不小于 } \alpha \text{ 的最小整数。}$$

引理 2<sup>[21]</sup> 假设  $x \in C(0, 1) \cap L(0, 1)$  且有  $D_{0+}^a x(t) \in C(0, 1) \cap L(0, 1), a > 0$ , 则

$$I_{0+}^\alpha D_{0+}^\alpha x(t) = x(t) + c_1 t^{\alpha-1} + c_2 t^{\alpha-2} + \dots + c_N t^{\alpha-N} \\ c_i \in R, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

其中  $N$  是不小于  $a$  的最小整数。

引理 3 设  $\phi \in C([0, +\infty), R), 3 < p \leq 4$ , 则边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^p x(t) + \phi(t) = 0, 0 \leq t < +\infty \\ D_{0+}^{p_1} x(0) = D_{0+}^{q_1} x(0) = D_{0+}^{r_1} x(0) = 0 \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} D_{0+}^{p-1} x(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} w(t)x(t) dt \end{cases}$$

的解为

$$x(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} G(t, s) \phi(s) ds$$

这里  $G(t, s) = G_1(t, s) + G_2(t, s)$ , 且

$$G_1(t, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{t^{p-1} - (t-s)^{p-1}}{\Gamma(p)}, 0 \leq s \leq t < +\infty \\ \frac{t^{p-1}}{\Gamma(p)}, 0 \leq t \leq s < +\infty \end{cases}$$

$$G_2(t, s) = \frac{t^{p-1}}{\Gamma(p) - \int_0^{+\infty} w(t)t^{p-1} dt} \int_0^{+\infty} w(t)G_1(t, s) dt$$

证明 利用引理 2, 由  $D_{0+}^p x(t) + \phi(t) = 0$  可知:

$$x(t) = -I_{0+}^p \phi(t) + c_1 t^{p-1} + c_2 t^{p-2} + c_3 t^{p-3} + c_4 t^{p-4}$$

又有

$$D_{0+}^{p_1} x(t) = -I^{p-p_1} \phi(t) + c_1 \frac{\Gamma(p)t^{p-p_1-1}}{\Gamma(p-p_1)} + c_2 \frac{\Gamma(p-1)t^{p-p_1-2}}{\Gamma(p-p_1-1)} + c_3 \frac{\Gamma(p-2)t^{p-p_1-3}}{\Gamma(p-p_1-2)} + c_4 \frac{\Gamma(p-3)t^{p-p_1-4}}{\Gamma(p-p_1-3)}$$

$$D_{0+}^{q_1} x(t) = -I^{p-q_1} \phi(t) + c_1 \frac{\Gamma(p)t^{p-q_1-1}}{\Gamma(p-q_1)} +$$

$$c_2 \frac{\Gamma(p-1)t^{p-q_1-2}}{\Gamma(p-q_1-1)} + c_3 \frac{\Gamma(p-2)t^{p-q_1-3}}{\Gamma(p-q_1-2)} +$$

$$c_4 \frac{\Gamma(p-3)t^{p-q_1-4}}{\Gamma(p-q_1-3)}$$

$$D_{0+}^{\rho_1} x(t) = -I_{0+}^{p-r_1} \phi(t) + c_1 \frac{\Gamma(p)t^{p-r_1-1}}{\Gamma(p-r_1)} +$$

$$c_2 \frac{\Gamma(p-1)t^{p-r_1-2}}{\Gamma(p-r_1-1)} + c_3 \frac{\Gamma(p-2)t^{p-r_1-3}}{\Gamma(p-r_1-2)} +$$

$$c_4 \frac{\Gamma(p-3)t^{p-r_1-4}}{\Gamma(p-r_1-3)}$$

由于  $p-p_1-1>0, p-p_1-2>0, p-p_1-3>0, p-p_1-4<0$ , 在  $t=0$  处,  $t^{p-p_1-1}=0, t^{p-p_1-2}=0, t^{p-p_1-3}=0$ , 而  $t^{p-p_1-4} = \frac{1}{t^{p+4-p_1}}$  没有定义, 故由  $D_{0+}^{\rho_1} x(0) = 0$  知,  $c_4 = 0$ 。同理, 由  $D_{0+}^{\rho_1} x(0) = 0$  可得  $c_3 = 0$ , 由  $D_{0+}^{\rho_1} x(0) = 0$  可得  $c_2 = 0$ 。

下面确定  $c_1$ :

$$D_{0+}^{\rho_1-1} x(t) = -I_{0+} \phi(t) + D_{0+}^{\rho_1-1} c_1 t^{p-1} =$$

$$-\frac{1}{\Gamma(1)} \int_0^t (t-s)^0 \phi(s) ds + D_{0+}^{\rho_1-1} c_1 t^{p-1} =$$

$$-\int_0^t \phi(s) ds + c_1 \Gamma(p)$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} D_{0+}^{\rho_1-1} x(t) = -\int_0^{+\infty} \phi(s) ds + c_1 \Gamma(p)$$

由于  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} D_{0+}^{\rho_1-1} x(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} w(t)x(t) dt$ , 则

$$c_1 = \frac{1}{\Gamma(p)} \int_0^{+\infty} \phi(s) ds + \frac{1}{\Gamma(p)} \int_0^{+\infty} w(t)x(t) dt$$

$$x(t) = -\frac{1}{\Gamma(p)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{p-1} \phi(s) ds +$$

$$\frac{t^{p-1}}{\Gamma(p)} \int_0^{+\infty} \phi(s) ds + \frac{t^{p-1}}{\Gamma(p)} \int_0^{+\infty} w(t)x(t) dt =$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} G_1(t,s) \phi(s) ds + \frac{t^{p-1}}{\Gamma(p)} \int_0^{+\infty} w(t)x(t) dt \quad (2)$$

式(2)两边乘上  $h(t)$  且从 0 到  $+\infty$  积分得:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} w(t)x(t) dt =$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(p)}{\Gamma(p) - \int_0^{+\infty} w(t)t^{p-1} dt} \int_0^{+\infty} w(t) \int_0^{+\infty} G_1(t,s) \phi(s) ds dt$$

(3)

将式(3)代入式(2)得

$$x(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} G_1(t,s) \phi(s) ds +$$

$$\frac{t^{p-1}}{\Gamma(p) - \int_0^{+\infty} w(t)t^{p-1} dt} \int_0^{+\infty} w(t) \int_0^{+\infty} G_1(t,s) \phi(s) ds dt =$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} G_1(t,s) \phi(s) ds + \int_0^{+\infty} G_2(t,s) \phi(s) ds$$

证毕。

注 1 设  $\psi \in C([0, +\infty], R), 3 < q \leq 4$ . 根据引理 3, 同理可得边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^q x(t) + \psi(t) = 0, 0 \leq t < +\infty \\ D_{0+}^{\rho_2} y(0) = D_{0+}^{\rho_2} y(+\infty) = D_{0+}^{\rho_2} y(+\infty) = 0 \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} D_{0+}^{q-1} y(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} v(t)y(t) dt \end{cases}$$

的解为

$$y(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} H(t,s) \psi(s) ds$$

这里  $H(t,s) = H_1(t,s) + H_2(t,s)$ , 且

$$H_1(t,s) = \begin{cases} \frac{t^{q-1} - (t-s)^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)}, 0 \leq s \leq t < +\infty \\ \frac{t^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q)}, 0 \leq t \leq s < +\infty \end{cases}$$

$$H_2(t,s) = \frac{t^{q-1}}{\Gamma(q) - \int_0^{+\infty} v(t)t^{q-1} dt} \int_0^{+\infty} v(t) H_1(t,s) dt$$

由引理 3 及注 1 可知, 边值问题式(1)等价于如下积分系统:

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \lambda_1 \int_0^{+\infty} G_1(t,s) g(s, x(s), y(s)) ds + \\ \lambda_1 \int_0^{+\infty} G_2(t,s) g(s, x(s), y(s)) ds \\ y(t) = \lambda_2 \int_0^{+\infty} H_1(t,s) h(s, x(s), y(s)) ds + \\ \lambda_2 \int_0^{+\infty} H_2(t,s) h(s, x(s), y(s)) ds \end{cases}$$

根据求得的格林函数  $G_i(t,s), H_i(t,s) (i=1,2)$ , 易见以下引理成立:

引理 4  $G_i(t,s), H_i(t,s) (i=1,2)$  在  $[0, +\infty] \times [0, +\infty]$  上是连续的, 且  $G_i(t,s) \geq 0, H_i(t,s) \geq 0$ ,

$\forall t, s \in [0, +\infty], i=1, 2.$

引理 5<sup>[14]</sup> 设  $k > 1$ , 则

$$\min_{\frac{1}{k} \leq t \leq k} \frac{G_1(t, s)}{1 + t^{p-1}} \geq \frac{1}{4k^2(1 + k^{p-1})} \sup_{t \in [0, +\infty]} \frac{G_1(t, s)}{1 + t^{p-1}} \quad (0 \leq s < +\infty)$$

$$\min_{\frac{1}{k} \leq t \leq k} \frac{H_1(t, s)}{1 + t^{q-1}} \geq \frac{1}{4k^2(1 + k^{q-1})} \sup_{t \in [0, +\infty]} \frac{H_1(t, s)}{1 + t^{q-1}} \quad (0 \leq s < +\infty)$$

$$\min_{\frac{1}{k} \leq t \leq k} \frac{G_2(t, s)}{1 + t^{p-1}} \geq \frac{1}{k^{2p-2}(1 + k^{p-1})} \sup_{t \in [0, +\infty]} \frac{G_2(t, s)}{1 + t^{p-1}} \quad (0 \leq s < +\infty)$$

$$\min_{\frac{1}{k} \leq t \leq k} \frac{H_2(t, s)}{1 + t^{q-1}} \geq \frac{1}{k^{2q-1}(1 + k^{q-1})} \sup_{t \in [0, +\infty]} \frac{H_2(t, s)}{1 + t^{q-1}} \quad (0 \leq s < +\infty)$$

## 2 边值问题式 (1) 正解的存在性

定义空间  $X = \{x(t) \mid x \in C[0, +\infty], \sup_{0 \leq t < +\infty}$

$\frac{|x(t)|}{1 + t^{p-1}} < +\infty\}$ , 其中范数定义为

$$\|x\| = \sup_{0 \leq t < +\infty} \frac{|x(t)|}{1 + t^{p-1}}$$

定义空间  $Y = \{y(t) \mid y \in C[0, +\infty], \sup_{0 \leq t < +\infty}$

$\frac{|y(t)|}{1 + t^{q-1}} < +\infty\}$ , 其中范数定义为

$$\|y\| = \sup_{0 \leq t < +\infty} \frac{|y(t)|}{1 + t^{q-1}}$$

考虑乘积空间  $X \times Y$ , 定义其上的范数为  $((x, y)) = (x) + (y)$ . 由文献 [14] 知,  $(X, (\cdot)), (Y, (\cdot)), (X \times Y, (\cdot))$  是 Banach 空间.

定义锥

$$K = \{(x, y) \in X \times Y; x, y \geq 0,$$

$$\frac{x(t)}{1 + t^{p-1}} + \frac{y(t)}{1 + t^{q-1}} \geq \theta((x, y)), \frac{1}{k} \leq t \leq k\}$$

其中

$$\theta = \min \left\{ \frac{1}{4k^2(1 + k^{p-1})}, \frac{1}{k^{2p-2}(1 + k^{p-1})}, \frac{1}{4k^2(1 + k^{q-1})}, \frac{1}{k^{2q-1}(1 + k^{q-1})} \right\}$$

定义算子  $T: X \times Y \rightarrow X \times Y$

$$T(x, y)(t) = (\lambda_1 \int_0^{+\infty} G_1(t, s) g(s, x(s), y(s)) ds + \lambda_2 \int_0^{+\infty} G_2(t, s) g(s, x(s), y(s)) ds,$$

$$\lambda_2 \int_0^{+\infty} H_1(t, s) h(s, x(s), y(s)) ds +$$

$$\lambda_2 \int_0^{+\infty} H_2(t, s) h(s, x(s), y(s)) ds) = (T_1(x, y),$$

$$T_2(x, y))$$

易知  $T$  的不动点即为边值问题式 (1) 的解.

引理 6  $T(K) \subset K, T: K \rightarrow K$  是全连续算子.

证明  $T$  显然连续. 为证  $T(K) \subset K$ , 任取  $(x, y) \in$

$K$ , 令  $\theta_1 = \min \left\{ \frac{1}{4k^2(1 + k^{p-1})}, \frac{1}{k^{2p-2}(1 + k^{p-1})} \right\}$ . 结合

引理 5 可知,  $\forall t \in [\frac{1}{k}, k]$ ,

$$\frac{T_1(x, y)(t)}{1 + t^{p-1}} = \lambda_1 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{G_1(t, s)}{1 + t^{p-1}} g(s, x(s), y(s)) ds +$$

$$\lambda_1 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{G_2(t, s)}{1 + t^{p-1}} g(s, x(s), y(s)) ds \geq$$

$$\lambda_1 \frac{1}{4k^2(1 + k^{p-1})} \int_0^{+\infty} \sup_{t \in [0, +\infty]} \frac{G_1(t, s)}{1 + t^{p-1}} g(s, x(s), y(s)) ds +$$

$$\lambda_1 \frac{1}{k^{2p-2}(1 + k^{p-1})} \int_0^{+\infty} \sup_{t \in [0, +\infty]} \frac{G_2(t, s)}{1 + t^{p-1}} g(s, x(s), y(s)) ds \geq$$

$$\lambda_1 \frac{1}{4k^2(1 + k^{p-1})} \int_0^{+\infty} \sup_{t \in [0, +\infty]} \frac{G_1(t, s)}{1 + t^{p-1}} g(s, x(s), y(s)) ds \geq$$

$$\theta_1 \|T_1(x, y)\|$$

同样, 任取  $(x, y) \in K$ , 令

$$\theta_2 = \min \left\{ \frac{1}{4k^2(1 + k^{q-1})}, \frac{1}{k^{2q-2}(1 + k^{q-1})} \right\}$$

对  $\forall t \in [\frac{1}{k}, k]$ , 有

$$\frac{T_2(x, y)(t)}{1 + t^{q-1}} \geq \theta_2 \|T_2(x, y)\|$$

因此, 对  $\forall t \in [\frac{1}{k}, k]$ ,

$$\frac{T_1(x,y)(t)}{1+t^{p-1}} + \frac{T_2(x,y)(t)}{1+t^{q-1}} \geq \theta_1 \|T_1(x,y)\| + \theta_2 \|T_2(x,y)\| \geq \theta (\|T_1(x,y)\| + \|T_2(x,y)\|) = \theta \|(T_1(x,y), T_2(x,y))\|.$$

可见  $T(K) \subset K$ . 仿文献[15]中定理 3.2 的有关可知,  $T:K \rightarrow K$  是全连续的. 证毕.

**引理 7**<sup>[16]</sup> (锥上 Krasnoselskii 不动点定理) 令  $X$  为 Banach 空间,  $K \subset X, K$  为一个锥. 假设  $\Omega_1, \Omega_2$  为  $X$  中的两个开集, 有  $0 \in \Omega_1, \bar{\Omega}_1 \in \Omega_2$ . 若  $T:K \cap (\bar{\Omega}_2 \setminus \Omega_1) \rightarrow K$  是一个全连续算子且满足下列条件之一:

(1)  $\|Tx\| \leq \|x\|, x \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1$  且  $\|Tx\| \geq \|x\|, x \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2$ ;

(2)  $\|Tx\| \geq \|x\|, x \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1$  且  $\|Tx\| \leq \|x\|, x \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2$ ;

则  $T$  在  $K \cap (\bar{\Omega}_2 \setminus \Omega_1)$  中有一个不动点.

假设:

$$g_0 = \lim_{\substack{(x)+(y) \rightarrow 0 \\ x \in X, y \in Y}} \sup_{t \in [0, +\infty)} \frac{g(t, x(t), y(t))}{\frac{x(t)}{1+t^{p-1}} + \frac{y(t)}{1+t^{q-1}}}$$

$$g_\infty = \lim_{\substack{(x)+(y) \rightarrow +\infty \\ x \in X, y \in Y}} \inf_{t \in [0, +\infty)} \frac{g(t, x(t), y(t))}{\frac{x(t)}{1+t^{p-1}} + \frac{y(t)}{1+t^{q-1}}}$$

$$h_0 = \lim_{\substack{(x)+(y) \rightarrow 0 \\ x \in X, y \in Y}} \sup_{t \in [0, +\infty)} \frac{h(t, x(t), y(t))}{\frac{x(t)}{1+t^{p-1}} + \frac{y(t)}{1+t^{q-1}}}$$

$$h_\infty = \lim_{\substack{(x)+(y) \rightarrow +\infty \\ x \in X, y \in Y}} \inf_{t \in [0, +\infty)} \frac{h(t, x(t), y(t))}{\frac{x(t)}{1+t^{p-1}} + \frac{y(t)}{1+t^{q-1}}}$$

**定理 1** 假设  $(A_1), (A_2)$  成立,  $g_0 = h_0 = 0$  并且  $g_\infty = +\infty$  或  $h_\infty = +\infty$ , 则分数阶微分方程(1)至少有一个正解.

**证明** 选取  $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ , 使得

$$2\varepsilon_0 \lambda_1 \sup_{t \in [0, +\infty)} \left( \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{G_1(t,s)}{1+t^{p-1}} ds + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{G_2(t,s)}{1+t^{p-1}} ds \right) < 1$$

$$2\varepsilon_0 \lambda_2 \sup_{t \in [0, +\infty)} \left( \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{H_1(t,s)}{1+t^{q-1}} ds + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{H_2(t,s)}{1+t^{q-1}} ds \right) < 1$$

由于  $g_0 = h_0 = 0$ , 故对上述  $\varepsilon_0, \exists M_1 > 0$ , 使得当,

$$0 < x(t) + y(t) \leq M_1, \text{ 有}$$

$$\sup_{t \in [0, +\infty)} \frac{g(t, x(t), y(t))}{\frac{x(t)}{1+t^{p-1}} + \frac{y(t)}{1+t^{q-1}}} < \varepsilon_0$$

$$\sup_{t \in [0, +\infty)} \frac{h(t, x(t), y(t))}{\frac{x(t)}{1+t^{p-1}} + \frac{y(t)}{1+t^{q-1}}} < \varepsilon_0$$

于是当  $0 \leq x(t) + y(t) \leq M_1$  时, 对  $\forall t \in [0, +\infty)$ , 有:

$$g(t, x(t), y(t)) \leq \varepsilon_0 \left( \frac{x(t)}{1+t^{p-1}} + \frac{y(t)}{1+t^{q-1}} \right)$$

$$h(t, x(t), y(t)) \leq \varepsilon_0 \left( \frac{x(t)}{1+t^{p-1}} + \frac{y(t)}{1+t^{q-1}} \right)$$

$$\text{作 } \Omega_1 = \{(x, y) : (x, y) \in X \times Y, \|(x, y)\| < M_1\}$$

任取  $(x, y) \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1, \|(x, y)\| = M_1, \forall t \in [0, +\infty)$  有:

$$\frac{T_1(x,y)(t)}{1+t^{p-1}} = \lambda_1 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{G_1(t,s)}{1+t^{p-1}} g(s, x(s), y(s)) ds +$$

$$\lambda_1 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{G_2(t,s)}{1+t^{p-1}} g(s, x(s), y(s)) ds \leq$$

$$\lambda_1 \varepsilon_0 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{G_1(t,s)}{1+t^{p-1}} \left( \frac{x(s)}{1+s^{p-1}} + \frac{y(s)}{1+s^{q-1}} \right) ds +$$

$$\lambda_1 \varepsilon_0 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{G_2(t,s)}{1+t^{p-1}} \left( \frac{x(s)}{1+s^{p-1}} + \frac{y(s)}{1+s^{q-1}} \right) ds \leq$$

$$\lambda_1 \varepsilon_0 (\|x\| + \|y\|) \left( \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{G_1(t,s)}{1+t^{p-1}} ds + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{G_2(t,s)}{1+t^{p-1}} ds \right) \leq$$

$$\lambda_1 \varepsilon_0 (\|x, y\|) \left( \begin{matrix} \sup_{t \in [0, +\infty)} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{G_1(t,s)}{1+t^{p-1}} ds + \\ \sup_{t \in [0, +\infty)} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{G_2(t,s)}{1+t^{p-1}} ds \end{matrix} \right) \leq \frac{\|(x, y)\|}{2}$$

从而  $\|T_1(x, y)\| \leq \frac{\|(x, y)\|}{2}$ . 同理可得,

$$\|T_2(x, y)\| \leq \frac{\|(x, y)\|}{2}$$

因此, 对取  $(x, y) \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1$  有:

$$\|T(x, y)\| = \|(T_1(x, y), T_2(x, y))\| = \|T_1(x, y)\| + \|T_2(x, y)\| \leq \|(x, y)\|$$

(1) 若  $g_\infty$ . 取  $\beta_0 > 0$ , 使得

$$\beta_0 \lambda_1 \theta \min_{t \in [\frac{1}{k}, k]} \left( \int_{\frac{1}{k}}^k \frac{G_1(t,s)}{1+t^{p-1}} ds + \int_{\frac{1}{k}}^k \frac{G_2(t,s)}{1+t^{p-1}} ds \right) \geq 1$$

对  $\beta_0, \exists \hat{M} > 0$ , 使得当  $x(t) + y(t) > \hat{M}$  时有:

$$\inf_{t \in [0, +\infty]} \frac{g(t, x(t), y(t))}{1+t^{p-1} + 1+t^{q-1}} > \beta_0$$

即  $\forall t \in [0, +\infty]$  有:

$$g(t, x(t), y(t)) \geq \beta_0 \left( \frac{x(t)}{1+t^{p-1}} + \frac{y(t)}{1+t^{q-1}} \right)$$

令  $M_2 = \max \{ 2M_1, \frac{1}{\theta} \hat{M} \}$ , 又令

$$\Omega_2 = \{ (x, y) : (x, y) \in X \times Y, \| (x, y) \| < M_2 \}$$

任取  $(x, y) \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2$ , 有

$$\frac{x(t)}{1+t^{p-1}} + \frac{y(t)}{1+t^{q-1}} \geq \theta \| (x, y) \| \geq \hat{M} \left( \frac{1}{k} \leq t \leq k \right)$$

这里的  $\theta$  即为锥  $K$  定义中的  $\theta$ .

对  $\forall t \in \left[ \frac{1}{k}, k \right]$ , 有

$$\frac{T_1(x, y)(t)}{1+t^{p-1}} = \lambda_1 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{G_1(t, s)}{1+t^{p-1}} g(s, x(s), y(s)) ds +$$

$$\lambda_1 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{G_2(t, s)}{1+t^{p-1}} g(s, x(s), y(s)) ds \geq$$

$$\beta_0 \lambda_1 \int_{\frac{1}{k}}^k \frac{G_1(t, s)}{1+t^{p-1}} \left( \frac{x(s)}{1+s^{p-1}} + \frac{y(s)}{1+s^{q-1}} \right) ds +$$

$$\beta_0 \lambda_1 \int_{\frac{1}{k}}^k \frac{G_2(t, s)}{1+t^{p-1}} \left( \frac{x(s)}{1+s^{p-1}} + \frac{y(s)}{1+s^{q-1}} \right) ds \geq$$

$$\beta_0 \lambda_1 \theta \| (x, y) \| \left( \int_{\frac{1}{k}}^k \frac{G_1(t, s)}{1+t^{p-1}} ds + \int_{\frac{1}{k}}^k \frac{G_2(t, s)}{1+t^{p-1}} ds \right) \geq$$

$$\beta_0 \lambda_1 \theta \| (x, y) \| \min_{t \in [\frac{1}{k}, k]} \left( \int_{\frac{1}{k}}^k \frac{G_1(t, s)}{1+t^{p-1}} ds + \int_{\frac{1}{k}}^k \frac{G_2(t, s)}{1+t^{p-1}} ds \right) \geq$$

$$\| (x, y) \|$$

可见,  $\| T_1(x, y) \| \geq \| (x, y) \|$ . 因此, 对  $(x, y) \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2$ , 有

$$\| T(x, y) \| = \| (T_1(x, y), T_2(x, y)) \| = \| T_1(x, y) \| + \| T_2(x, y) \| \geq \| (x, y) \|$$

(2) 若  $h_\infty = +\infty$ , 仿上述分析, 类似可作出  $\Omega_2$ .

对此,  $\Omega_2, \forall (x, y) \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2, \| T(x, y) \| \geq \| (x, y) \|$ .

根据引理 7 可知,  $T$  存在一个不动点  $(x, y) \in K \cap \partial(\Omega_2 \setminus \Omega_1), M_1 \leq \| (x, y) \| \leq M_2$ , 此不动点即为边值问题(1)的一个正解. 证毕.

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## Existence of Positive Solutions for Integral Boundary Problem of Coupled Fractional Differential Systems on Infinite Interval

XU Wen-xu, ZHOU Zong-fu

(School of Mathematical Sciences, Anhui University, Hefei 230601, China)

**Abstract:** Fractional calculus is widely used in fluid mechanics, electrochemical analysis, the electric conduction of biological systems and other fields. Boundary value problems of fractional differential equations has become a popular research and the problem in infinite interval is a difficult part. Aiming at these boundary value problems, this paper proposes a class of integral boundary problems of coupled fractional differential systems on infinite interval. By applying the properties of Green and conclusion of fractional calculus, the integral boundary problem of coupled fractional differential systems on infinite interval is transformed into equivalent integral system. By leading into product spaces, two-dimensional integral operators and using Krasnoselskii fixed point theorem on cone, some analytical skills, the sufficient condition of existence of at least one positive solution for the boundary value problem and new results of existence of positive solutions for integral boundary problem of coupled fractional differential systems on infinite interval are obtained.

**Key words:** infinite interval; coupled fractional differential systems; fixed point theorem on cone; integral boundary condition

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