

一类半线性四阶弹性梁方程的解和正解

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摘 要: 考察了一类含有所有导数的半线性四阶两点边值问题的解和正解的存在性. 在力学中, 这类边值问题描述了一端简单支撑, 另一端被滑动夹子夹住的弹性梁的形变. 结论表明, 只要非线性项在其定义域的某个有界集上的“最大高度”是适当的, 那么这类问题至少存在一个解或者正解.

关键词: 四阶弹性梁方程; 两点边值问题; 解和正解; 存在性.

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1 引 言

本文考察下列含有所有导数的非线性四阶两点边值问题的解和正解的存在性

$$(P) \quad \begin{cases} u^{(4)}(t) = f(t, u(t), u'(t), u''(t), u'''(t)), & 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ u(0) = A, \quad u'(1) = B, \quad u''(0) = C, \quad u'''(1) = D, \end{cases}$$

其中问题 (P) 的正解是指满足 $u^*(t) > 0$, $0 < t < 1$ 的解. 本文总是假设 f 在它的定义域中连续并且设 $C[0, 1]$ 中的范数为 $\|u\| = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u(t)|$.

四阶边值问题 (P) 描述了一端简单支撑, 另一端被滑动夹子夹住的弹性梁的形变. 由于这个力学背景, 早在 1988 年 Gupta^[1] 就把问题 (P) 列为梁的弹性分析问题之一. 在 $A = B = C = D = 0$ 的情况下, Gupta^[1], Elgindi^[2] 及马如云^[3] 利用变分法和先验估计在很强的增长限制和符号条件下证明了问题 (P) 的解的存在性. 本文利用 Schauder 不动点定理和 $C^3[0, 1]$ 中的等价范数给出了问题 (P) 的解和正解的几个存在定理, 获得了比 [1]–[3] 中更为实用的结论. 在本文中, 主要结论的条件具有下列形式之一

$$\max\{|f(t, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3)| : \dots\} \text{ 或者 } \max\{f(t, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3) : \dots\}.$$

在几何上, 这种形式表达了非线性项在某个集合上的“最大高度”. 本文的结论表明, 只要非线性项 $f(t, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3)$ 在其定义域的某个有界集上的“最大高度”是适当的, 则问题 (P) 至少有一个解或者正解. 当 $f(t, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3) = f(t, u_0, u_1)$ 时, 我们曾在文献 [4] 中利用方程组技巧获得了类似的结论. 现在由于非线性项中含有未知函数的所有导数, 我们必须改进文献 [4] 中的方法. 本文的思想来自我们的工作^[4–8]. 由于解的存在性与非线性项在相应集合以外的增长无关并且没有符号条件的要求, 本文的结论显然不含于文献 [1]–[3] 中.

2 主要结论

设 $R = (-\infty, +\infty)$, $R_+ = [0, +\infty)$. 对于 $u \in C^3[0, 1]$, 记

$$u^{(0)}(t) = u(t), \quad u^{(1)}(t) = u'(t), \quad u^{(2)}(t) = u''(t), \quad u^{(3)}(t) = u'''(t).$$

又记

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{1}{6}Dt^3 + \frac{1}{2}Ct^2 + \frac{1}{2}(2B - 2C - D)t + A,$$

记

$$\gamma_i = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |\varphi^{(i)}(t)|, \quad 0 \leq i \leq 3.$$

有

$$\varphi(0) = A, \quad \varphi'(1) = B, \quad \varphi''(0) = C, \quad \varphi'''(1) = D.$$

此外我们将使用常数 $k_0 = 1$, $k_1 = \frac{5}{8}$, $k_2 = \frac{5}{12}$, $k_3 = \frac{5}{24}$.

本文获得了下列解和正解的存在性结论.

定理 2.1 设 $f : [0, 1] \times R \times R \times R \times R \rightarrow R$. 如果存在 $d > 0$ 使得

$$\begin{aligned} & \max \{ |f(t, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3)| : t \in [0, 1], u_i \in [-k_i^{-1}d, k_i^{-1}d], 0 \leq i \leq 3 \} \\ & \leq \frac{24}{5} \min \{ d - k_i \gamma_i, 0 \leq i \leq 3 \}, \end{aligned}$$

则问题 (P) 至少有一个解 $u^* \in C^3[0, 1]$ 满足 $\|(u^*)^{(i)}\| \leq k_i^{-1}d$, $0 \leq i \leq 3$.

推论 2.2 设 $f : [0, 1] \times R \times R \times R \times R \rightarrow R$ 并且 $A = B = C = D = 0$. 如果存在 $d > 0$ 使得

$$\max \{ |f(t, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3)| : t \in [0, 1], u_i \in [-k_i^{-1}d, k_i^{-1}d], 0 \leq i \leq 3 \} \leq \frac{24}{5}d,$$

则问题 (P) 至少有一个解 $u^* \in C^3[0, 1]$ 满足 $\|(u^*)^{(i)}\| \leq k_i^{-1}d$, $0 \leq i \leq 3$.

定理 2.3 设 $f : [0, 1] \times R_+ \times R_+ \times R_+ \times R_+ \rightarrow R_+$ 并且 $A \geq 0$, $C \leq 0$, $D + C \leq 0$, $A + B \geq \frac{1}{2}C + \frac{1}{3}D$. 如果存在 $d > 0$ 使得

$$\begin{aligned} & \max \{ f(t, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3) : t \in [0, 1], u_i \in [0, k_i^{-1}d], 0 \leq i \leq 3 \} \\ & \leq \frac{24}{5} \min \{ d - k_i \gamma_i, 0 \leq i \leq 3 \}, \end{aligned}$$

则问题 (P) 至少有一个非负解 $u^* \in C^3[0, 1]$ 满足 $\|(u^*)^{(i)}\| \leq k_i^{-1}d$, $0 \leq i \leq 3$. 此外, 如果 $A^2 + B^2 + C^2 + D^2 > 0$ 或者 $f(t, 0, 0, 0, 0) \not\equiv 0$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$, 则 u^* 为正解.

推论 2.4 设 $f : [0, 1] \times R_+ \times R_+ \times R_+ \times R_+ \rightarrow R_+$ 并且 $A = B = C = D = 0$. 如果存在 $d > 0$ 使得

$$\max \{ f(t, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3) : t \in [0, 1], u_i \in [0, k_i^{-1}d], 0 \leq i \leq 3 \} \leq \frac{24}{5}d,$$

则问题 (P) 至少有一个非负解 $u^* \in C^3[0, 1]$ 满足 $\|(u^*)^{(i)}\| \leq k_i^{-1}d$, $0 \leq i \leq 3$. 此外, 如果 $f(t, 0, 0, 0, 0) \neq 0$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$, 则 u^* 为正解.

3 主要结论的证明

定理 2.1 的证明 考察赋予范数 $\|u\| = \max\{k_i \|u^{(i)}\|, 0 \leq i \leq 3\}$ 的 Banach 空间 $C^3[0, 1]$.

设二阶奇次线性边值问题 $-u''(t) = 0$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$, $u(0) = u'(1) = 0$ 的 Green 函数

$$G(t, s) = \begin{cases} t, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1, \\ s, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

直接对 t 求导可得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} G(t, s) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq t < s \leq 1, \\ 0, & 0 \leq s < t \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

于是 $G(t, s) \geq 0$, $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} G(t, s) \geq 0$, $0 \leq t, s \leq 1$.

定义算子 T 为, 对于 $u \in C^3[0, 1]$ 及 $0 \leq t \leq 1$,

$$(Tu)(t) = \varphi(t) + \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G(t, s) G(s, \tau) f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau), u'''(\tau)) d\tau ds.$$

该式两边逐次对 t 求导可得

$$(Tu)'(t) = \varphi'(t) + \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} G(t, s) G(s, \tau) f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau), u'''(\tau)) d\tau ds,$$

$$(Tu)''(t) = \varphi''(t) - \int_0^1 G(t, s) f(s, u(s), u'(s), u''(s), u'''(s)) ds,$$

$$(Tu)'''(t) = \varphi'''(t) - \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} G(t, s) f(s, u(s), u'(s), u''(s), u'''(s)) ds.$$

根据 Arzela-Ascoli 定理可证 $T, (T(\cdot))', (T(\cdot))'', (T(\cdot))''' : C^3[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$ 都是全连续的. 于是 $T : C^3[0, 1] \rightarrow C^3[0, 1]$ 是全连续的.

注意到 $\varphi(0) = A$, $\varphi'(1) = B$, $\varphi''(0) = C$, $\varphi'''(1) = D$ 并且 $G(0, s) = 0$, $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} G(1, s) = 0$, $0 \leq s \leq 1$, 从上述表达式看出

$$(Tu)(0) = A, \quad (Tu)'(1) = B, \quad (Tu)''(0) = C, \quad (Tu)'''(1) = D.$$

据此不难验证 T 在 $C^3[0, 1]$ 中的不动点均为问题 (P) 的解.

直接计算可得

$$\max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G(t, s) G(s, \tau) d\tau ds = \frac{1}{24} \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} (t^4 - 4t^3 + 8t) = \frac{5}{24},$$

$$\max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} G(t, s) G(s, \tau) d\tau ds = \frac{1}{6} \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} (t^3 - 3t^2 + 2) = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 G(t, s) ds &= \frac{1}{2} \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} (-t^2 + 2t) = \frac{1}{2}, \\ \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} G(t, s) ds &= \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} (1 - t) = 1.\end{aligned}$$

现在设 $V_d = \{u \in C^3[0, 1] : \|u\| \leq d\}$. 则 V_d 是 $C^3[0, 1]$ 中的有界凸闭集. 如果 $u \in V_d$, 则 $\|u^{(i)}\| \leq k_i^{-1}d$, $0 \leq i \leq 3$. 因而

$$-k_i^{-1}d \leq u^{(i)}(t) \leq k_i^{-1}d, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq i \leq 3.$$

根据定理的条件, 这表明

$$\max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |f(t, u(t), u'(t), u''(t), u'''(t))| \leq \frac{24}{5} \min \{d - k_i \gamma_i, \quad 0 \leq i \leq 3\}.$$

为了书写方便, 记 $F(t, u(t)) = f(t, u(t), u'(t), u''(t), u'''(t))$. 于是

$$\max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |F(t, u(t))| \leq \frac{24}{5} \min \{d - k_i \gamma_i, \quad 0 \leq i \leq 3\}.$$

利用上述事实可得

$$\begin{aligned}\|Tu\| &= \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \left| \varphi(t) + \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G(t, s) G(s, \tau) F(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau ds \right| \\ &\leq \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |\varphi(t)| + \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G(t, s) G(s, \tau) |F(\tau, u(\tau))| d\tau ds \\ &\leq \gamma_0 + \frac{24}{5}(d - \gamma_0) \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G(t, s) G(s, \tau) d\tau ds \\ &= \gamma_0 + \frac{24}{5}(d - \gamma_0) \cdot \frac{5}{24} = d,\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\|(Tu)'\| &= \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \left| \varphi'(t) + \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} G(t, s) G(s, \tau) F(\tau, u(\tau)) d\tau ds \right| \\ &\leq \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |\varphi'(t)| + \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} G(t, s) G(s, \tau) |F(\tau, u(\tau))| d\tau ds \\ &\leq \gamma_1 + \frac{24}{5}(d - k_1 \gamma_1) \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} G(t, s) G(s, \tau) d\tau ds \\ &= \gamma_1 + \frac{24}{5}(d - k_1 \gamma_1) \cdot \frac{1}{3} = k_1^{-1}d,\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\|(Tu)''\| &= \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \left| \varphi''(t) - \int_0^1 G(t, s) F(s, u(s)) ds \right| \\ &\leq \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |\varphi''(t)| + \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 G(t, s) |F(s, u(s))| ds \\ &\leq \gamma_2 + \frac{24}{5}(d - k_2 \gamma_2) \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 G(t, s) ds \\ &= \gamma_2 + \frac{24}{5}(d - k_2 \gamma_2) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = k_2^{-1}d,\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\|(Tu)'''\| &= \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \left| \varphi'''(t) - \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} G(t, s) F(s, u(s)) ds \right| \\
&\leq \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |\varphi'''(t)| + \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} G(t, s) |F(s, u(s))| ds \\
&\leq \gamma_3 + \frac{24}{5} (d - k_3 \gamma_3) \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} G(t, s) ds \\
&= \gamma_3 + \frac{24}{5} (d - k_3 \gamma_3) \cdot 1 = k_3^{-1} d.
\end{aligned}$$

因此 $\|Tu\| \leq d$ 并且 $Tu \in V_d$.

根据 Schauder 不动点定理, 算子 T 有一个不动点 $u^* \in V_d$. 这就推出问题 (P) 至少有一个解 $u^* \in C^3[0, 1]$ 满足 $\|(u^*)^{(i)}\| \leq k_i^{-1} d$, $0 \leq i \leq 3$.

定理 2.3 的证明 因为 $\varphi''(t) = Dt + C$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 并且 $C \leq 0$, $C + D \leq 0$, 断定

$$\max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \varphi''(t) = \max\{\varphi''(0), \varphi''(1)\} = \max\{C, C + D\} \leq 0.$$

这说明 $\varphi(t)$ 是 $[0, 1]$ 上的凹函数, 即有

$$\varphi(\lambda t_1 + (1 - \lambda)t_2) \geq \lambda \varphi(t_1) + (1 - \lambda)\varphi(t_2), \quad \lambda, t_1, t_2 \in [0, 1].$$

考虑到 $\varphi(0) = A \geq 0$, $\varphi(1) = A + B - \frac{1}{2}C - \frac{1}{3}D \geq 0$, 可知 $\varphi(t) \geq 0$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$.

现在设 $V_d = \{u \in C^3[0, 1] : \|u\| \leq d, u^{(i)}(t) \geq 0, 0 \leq t \leq 1, 0 \leq i \leq 3\}$. 注意到 $f : [0, 1] \times R_+ \times R_+ \times R_+ \times R_+ \rightarrow R_+$, 仿照定理 2.1 可证 $T : V_d \rightarrow V_d$. 这说明问题 (P) 至少有一个解 $u^* \in C^3[0, 1]$ 满足 $u^* \geq 0$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$, 并且 $\|(u^*)^{(i)}\| \leq k_i^{-1} d$, $0 \leq i \leq 3$.

因为 $Tu^* = u^*$, 对于 $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 有

$$u^*(t) = \varphi(t) + \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G(t, s) G(s, \tau) F(\tau, u^*(\tau)) d\tau ds.$$

如果 $A^2 + B^2 + C^2 + D^2 > 0$, 则 $\varphi(t) > 0$, $0 < t < 1$. 因此 $u^*(t) \geq \varphi(t) > 0$, $0 < t < 1$. 如果 $A = B = C = D = 0$ 但是 $f(t, 0, 0, 0, 0) \neq 0$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$, 则 $\varphi(t) \equiv 0$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$ 并且零函数不是问题 (P) 的解. 于是 $\|u^*\| > 0$. 根据 Green 函数 $G(t, s)$ 的表达式容易证明

$$G(t, s) \leq s, \quad G(t, s) \geq ts, \quad 0 \leq t, s \leq 1.$$

这样一来

$$\begin{aligned}
u^*(t) &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G(t, s) G(s, \tau) F(\tau, u^*(\tau)) d\tau ds \\
&\geq t \int_0^1 \int_0^1 s G(s, \tau) F(\tau, u^*(\tau)) d\tau ds \\
&\geq t \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} G(t, s) G(s, \tau) F(\tau, u^*(\tau)) d\tau ds \\
&\geq t \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G(t, s) G(s, \tau) F(\tau, u^*(\tau)) d\tau ds \\
&= t \|u^*\|.
\end{aligned}$$

因此 $u^*(t) > 0$, $0 < t < 1$, 即 u^* 为正解.

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Solutions and Positive Solutions of a Class of Semilinear Fourth-Order Elastic Beam Equations

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Abstract: The existence of the solutions and positive solutions is studied for a class of fourth-order two-point boundary value problems with all order derivatives. In the mechanics, the class of problems describes the deformations of the elastic beam, of which an end is simply supported and the other is clamped by sliding clamps. The results show that the class of problems has at least one solution or positive solution provided the “maximal height” of nonlinear term is appropriate on a bounded set of its domain.

Key words: fourth-order elastic beam equation; two-point boundary value problem; solution and positive solution; existence.