

分数阶微分差分方程解的存在性与唯一性

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摘要: 从一类分数阶微分差分方程边值问题的近似解出发, 应用 Picard's 迭代方法研究证明其边值问题解的迭代序列所满足的形式及其存在唯一解的充要条件; 讨论这类边值问题不考虑近似解及非 Lipschitz 类因素时, 其一般解的存在条件; 最后通过一个数值算例验证这类边值问题解的存在性以及解与其迭代序列的误差估计。

关键词: 常微分方程; 分数阶; 迭代算法; 近似解; 误差估计

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Existence and uniqueness of solutions for fractional order differential difference equations

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Abstract: From a class of fractional order differential difference equation boundary value problem of approximate solution, the application Picard's iteration method is used to prove the form of the boundary problems satisfied by the iterative sequence of the solutions and the necessary and sufficient conditions proving the existence and uniqueness of the solution are discussed. Without considering approximate solution and non Lipschitz class factors, the conditions for the existence of the general solutions of the boundary value problem are discussed. Finally, a numerical example shows the existence of this kind of solution for boundary value problem and the error estimation of the iterative sequence.

Key words: ordinary differential equation; fractional order; iterative algorithm; approximate solution; estimation of error

0 引言

考虑如下分数阶微分差分方程的边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^{\alpha} x(t) = f(t; \bar{x}(t), \bar{x}(t - \tau_1), \bar{x}(t + \tau_2)), & 0 < t < 1, \\ x(0) + x'(0) = 0, \quad x(1) + x'(1) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中, $1 < \alpha \leq 2$ 为一个实数; D_{0+}^{α} 为 Caputo's 分数阶导数; $\bar{x}(t + \Delta) = (x(t + \Delta), x'(t + \Delta))$ ($\Delta = 0, -\tau_1, \tau_2$), $f: [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}_+^6 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ 关于 t 是连续的。

众所周知, 分数阶导数具有全局相关性, 并且能较好地体现系统函数发展的历史依赖过程, 分数阶微分方程的边值问题在现代科学、工程技术、社会经济及其他领域正扮演着越来越重要的角色, 出现了许多经典的结果^[1-6]。

近年来, 虽然微分差分方程的应用研究工作在国际上也取得了长足的进展^[7-17], 成为现代科学研究

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中关注度持续增长的一类方程, 但是有关分数阶微分差分方程边值问题的研究却少有报道。由于分数阶导数和积分存在多种定义, 在不同学科的应用中, 初始条件或边界条件的选取便显得尤为重要。

这里给出基于 Caputo's 分数导数的一类分数阶微分差分方程的边值问题, 应用 Picard's 迭代方法研究其边值问题存在唯一解的充要条件, 以及在一定的条件下, 一般解的存在条件, 其结果丰富和推广了文献[5]的内容。

1 预备知识

本节给出 Caputo's 分数导数和 Riemann-Liouville 分数积分的定义^[18], 以及几个引理和性质。

定义 1 设 $h(t) \in C^1([0, 1], \mathbb{R}_+)$, 则积分

$$I_{0+}^\alpha h(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{\alpha-1} h(s) ds \quad (2)$$

称为 $h(t)$ 的 Riemann-Liouville 分数积分, 其中, $\Gamma(\alpha)$ 为 Γ 函数, $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}_+$.

定义 2 设 $h(t) \in C^1([0, 1], \mathbb{R}_+)$, 则 $h(t)$ 的 α 阶 Caputo's 分数导数定义为

$$({}^c D_{0+}^\alpha h)(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-s)^{n-\alpha-1} h^{(n)}(s) ds, \quad (3)$$

其中, $n = [\alpha] + 1$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}_+$.

定义 3 一个函数 $x(t)$ 称为边值问题 (1) 的解, 如果 1) $x(t) \in C^1([-\tau_1, 1+\tau_2], \mathbb{R}_+)$, 2) $x(t)$ 满足式 (1) 的条件, 3) 式 (1) 对于 $t \in [0, 1]$, $t \neq k\tau_1$, $t \neq 1-k\tau_2$ ($k \in \mathbb{R}^+$) 成立。

记 $R_\alpha = \{x(t) : x(t) \in C^1([-\tau_1, 1+\tau_2], \mathbb{R}_+); x(0) + x'(0) = 0, x(1) + x'(1) = 0; D_{0+}^\alpha x(t)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上仅有有限个第一类不连续点}, 并构造边值问题 (1) 的格林 (Green's) 函数 $G(t, s)$ 为^[19]

$$G(t, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}(1-t) + (t-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} + \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-2}(1-t)}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-1}(1-t)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} + \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-2}(1-t)}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1, \\ 0, & -\tau_1 \leq s \leq t < 0 \text{ 或 } 1 < t \leq s \leq 1 + \tau_2. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

引理 1^[19] 若 $x(t) \in R_\alpha$, 则 $x(t)$ 是边值问题 (1) 的解的充要条件为

$$x(t) = \int_{-\tau_1}^{1+\tau_2} G(t, s) f(s; \bar{x}(s), \bar{x}(s-\tau_1), \bar{x}(s+\tau_2)) ds, \quad -\tau_1 \leq t \leq 1 + \tau_2.$$

引理 2^[19] 对于格林函数 $G(t, s)$, 下列不等式成立:

$$0 < G(t, s) \leq \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} G(t, s) \leq M(s) = \frac{2(1-s)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} + \frac{(1-s)^{\alpha-2}}{\Gamma(\alpha-1)}, \quad s \in [0, 1],$$

并且有

$$\int_{-\tau_1}^{1+\tau_2} |G(t, s)| ds \leq C_{2,0}, \quad \int_{-\tau_1}^{1+\tau_2} \left| \frac{\partial G(t, s)}{\partial t} \right| ds \leq C_{2,1}, \quad (5)$$

其中,
$$C_{2,0} = \frac{2+\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}; C_{2,1} = \frac{2\alpha+3}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}.$$

定义 4 一个函数 $z(t)$ 称为边值问题 (1) 的近似解, 如果存在 $\varepsilon > 0$, 使得

$$\max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |D_{0+}^{\alpha} z(t) - f(t; \bar{z}(t), \bar{z}(t-\tau_1), \bar{z}(t+\tau_2))| < \varepsilon,$$

并且条件 $z(0) + z'(0) = 0, z(1) + z'(1) = 0$ 成立。

由引理 1 可知, 近似解 $z(t)$ 可以表示为

$$z(t) = \int_{-\tau_1}^{1+\tau_2} G(t,s)[f(s; \bar{z}(s), \bar{z}(s-\tau_1), \bar{z}(s+\tau_2)) + \eta(s)]ds, \quad (6)$$

其中, $\eta(t) = D_{0+}^{\alpha} z(t) - f(t; \bar{z}(t), \bar{z}(t-\tau_1), \bar{z}(t+\tau_2))$, 且 $\max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |\eta(t)| \leq \varepsilon$.

定义 5 函数 $f(t; \bar{x}(t), \bar{x}(t-\tau_1), \bar{x}(t+\tau_2))$ 称为 Lipschitz 类, 若 $\forall (t, \bar{u}(t), \bar{u}(t-\tau_1), \bar{u}(t+\tau_2)), (t, \bar{v}(t), \bar{v}(t-\tau_1), \bar{v}(t+\tau_2)) \in [0,1] \times \mathbb{R}_+^6$, 存在 $h_{j+1}, l_{j+1}, m_{j+1}$ (非负常数), 使得下式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} & |f(t; \bar{u}(t), \bar{u}(t-\tau_1), \bar{u}(t+\tau_2)) - f(t; \bar{v}(t), \bar{v}(t-\tau_1), \bar{v}(t+\tau_2))| \leq \\ & \sum_{j=0}^1 \{h_{j+1} |u^{(j)}(t) - v^{(j)}(t)| + l_{j+1} |u^{(j)}(t-\tau_1) - v^{(j)}(t-\tau_1)| + m_{j+1} |u^{(j)}(t+\tau_2) - v^{(j)}(t+\tau_2)|\}. \end{aligned}$$

容易验证, 对于 $x(t) \in R_{\alpha}$, 如下定义范数 $\|x\|$, 则 R_{α} 为 Banach 空间。

$$\|x\| = \max_{0 \leq j \leq 1} \left\{ \frac{C_{2,0}}{C_{2,j}} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |x^{(j)}(t+\Delta)|, \Delta = 0, -\tau_1, \tau_2 \right\}. \quad (7)$$

引理 3^[20] 令 B 为一个 Banach 空间,

$$S(x_0, r) = \{x \in B : \|x - x_0\| < r, r \in \mathbb{R}_+, r > 0\}.$$

令 T 将 $S(x_0, r)$ 映射到 B , 并且 1) 对于所有的 $x, y \in S(x_0, r)$, $\|Tx - Ty\| \leq \rho \|x - y\|$, 其中, $0 < \rho < 1$;

2) $r_0 = (1 - \rho)^{-1} \|Tx_0 - x_0\| \leq r$. 则有

1) T 在 $S(x_0, r)$ 里有唯一不动点 x^* ;

2) 序列 $\{x_m\}$: 其中 $x_{m+1} = Tx_m, m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 收敛到 x^* , 而 $\|x^* - x_m\| \leq \rho^m r_0$.

2 主要结果

定理 1 假设边值问题 (1) 存在一个近似解 $z(t)$, 并且

(H1) $f(t; \bar{x}(t), \bar{x}(t-\tau_1), \bar{x}(t+\tau_2))$ 是 $[0,1] \times D$ 上的 Lipschitz 类, $N > 0, D \subset \mathbb{R}_+^6$,

$$D = \{(\bar{u}(t), \bar{u}(t-\tau_1), \bar{u}(t+\tau_2)) : |u^{(j)}(t+\Delta) - z^{(j)}(t+\Delta)| \leq \frac{NC_{2,j}}{C_{2,0}}, 0 \leq j \leq 1, \Delta = 0, -\tau_1, \tau_2\},$$

(H2) $\theta = \sum_{j=0}^1 \{h_{j+1} + l_{j+1} + m_{j+1}\} C_{2,j} < 1$,

(H3) $\varepsilon(1 - \theta)^{-1} C_{2,0} \leq N$,

则有结论:

- 1) 在 $S(z, N) = \{x(t) \in \mathbb{R}_\alpha : \|x - z\| < N, N > 0\}$ 中存在边值问题 (1) 的唯一解 $x^*(t)$.
- 2) 序列 $\{x_m(t)\}$ 收敛到 $x^*(t)$. 这里 $\{x_m(t)\}$ 称为 Picard's 迭代序列, 满足

$$x_{m+1}(t) = \int_{-\tau_1}^{1+\tau_2} G(t, s) f(s; \bar{x}_m(s), \bar{x}_m(s - \tau_1), \bar{x}_m(s + \tau_2)) ds, \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (8)$$

$$x_0(t) = z(t), \quad \text{且有 } \|x^* - x_m\| \leq \theta^m N_0, \quad N_0 = (1 - \theta)^{-1} \|x_1 - x_0\|.$$

证明: 在 \mathbb{R}_α 上定义算子 T 如下:

$$Tx(t) = \int_{-\tau_1}^{1+\tau_2} G(t, s) f(s; \bar{x}(s), \bar{x}(s - \tau_1), \bar{x}(s + \tau_2)) ds, \quad -\tau_1 \leq t \leq 1 + \tau_2. \quad (9)$$

$G(t, s)$ 是边值问题 (1) 的格林函数, 有 $x_{m+1}(t) = Tx_m(t), m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 则 $T: \mathbb{R}_\alpha \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_\alpha$ 是全连续映射^[19].

$z(t) \in S(z, N)$, 由 \mathbb{R}_α 上的范数定义, 知 $(\bar{z}(t), \bar{z}(t - \tau_1), \bar{z}(t + \tau_2)) \in D$.

如果 $x(t), y(t) \in S(z, N)$, 应用引理 1 和引理 2, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |(Tx)^{(k)}(t) - (Ty)^{(k)}(t)| &\leq C_{2,k} \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |f(t; \bar{x}(t), \bar{x}(t - \tau_1), \bar{x}(t + \tau_2)) - f(t; \bar{y}(t), \bar{y}(t - \tau_1), \bar{y}(t + \tau_2))| \\ &\leq C_{2,k} \left(\max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \sum_{j=0}^1 \{h_{j+1} + l_{j+1} + m_{j+1}\} \frac{C_{2,j}}{C_{2,0}} \right) \|x - y\|, \quad 0 \leq k \leq 1. \end{aligned}$$

进一步, 有

$$\frac{C_{2,0}}{C_{2,k}} |(Tx)^{(k)}(t + \Delta) - (Ty)^{(k)}(t + \Delta)| \leq \left(\sum_{j=0}^1 \{h_{j+1} + l_{j+1} + m_{j+1}\} C_{2,j} \right) \|x - y\|, \quad 0 \leq k \leq 1, \Delta = 0, -\tau_1, \tau_2.$$

即
$$\|Tx - Ty\| \leq \theta \|x - y\|.$$

由定义 4 和式 (9), 有
$$Tz(t) - z(t) = -\int_{-\tau_1}^{1+\tau_2} G(t, s) \eta(s) ds, \quad \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |\eta(t)| \leq \varepsilon.$$

再次应用引理 1 和引理 2, 得到 $|(Tz)^{(k)}(t) - z^{(k)}(t)| \leq \varepsilon C_{2,k}, 0 \leq k \leq 1$.

因此,
$$\frac{C_{2,0}}{C_{2,k}} |(Tz)^{(k)}(t + \Delta) - z^{(k)}(t + \Delta)| \leq \varepsilon C_{2,0}, \quad 0 \leq k \leq 1, \Delta = 0, -\tau_1, \tau_2.$$

即 $\|Tz - z\| \leq \varepsilon C_{2,0}$, 由条件 (H3), 有 $(1 - \theta)^{-1} \|Tz - z\| \leq N$. 这样, 引理 3 的条件被满足. 因此, 定理 1 中的结论成立.

定理 2 假设函数 $f(t; \bar{x}(t), \bar{x}(t - \tau_1), \bar{x}(t + \tau_2)): [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}_+^6 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ 满足:

(H4) $f(t; \bar{x}(t), \bar{x}(t - \tau_1), \bar{x}(t + \tau_2))$ 是 $[0, 1]$ 上的连续函数;

(H5) 存在一个正数 $M > 0$, 使得

$$|f(t; \bar{x}(t), \bar{x}(t - \tau_1), \bar{x}(t + \tau_2))| \leq M, \quad \forall t \in [0, 1] \text{ 和 } (\bar{x}(t), \bar{x}(t - \tau_1), \bar{x}(t + \tau_2)) \in \mathbb{R}_+^6,$$

则在 $[-\tau_1, 1 + \tau_2]$ 上, 边值问题 (1) 至少存在一个解.

证明: 应用 Schauder's 不动点定理来证明由式 (9) 定义的算子 T 在 $[-\tau_1, 1 + \tau_2]$ 上有一个不动点.

首先, 假设序列 $\{x_n\}$ 在 $C^1([- \tau_1, 1 + \tau_2], \mathbb{R}_+)$ 上 $x_n \rightarrow x$, 则 $\forall t \in [- \tau_1, 1 + \tau_2]$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & |T(x_n)(t) - T(x)(t)| \\ & \leq \int_{- \tau_1}^{1 + \tau_2} G(t, s) \sup_{s \in [0, 1]} |f(s; \bar{x}_n(s), \bar{x}_n(s - \tau_1), \bar{x}_n(s + \tau_2)) - f(s; \bar{x}(s), \bar{x}(s - \tau_1), \bar{x}(s + \tau_2))| ds \\ & \leq \|f(*; \bar{x}_n(*), \bar{x}_n(* - \tau_1), \bar{x}_n(* + \tau_2)) - f(*; \bar{x}(*), \bar{x}(* - \tau_1), \bar{x}(* + \tau_2))\|_\infty \int_{- \tau_1}^{1 + \tau_2} |G(t, s)| ds. \end{aligned}$$

因为 f 是连续函数并且由引理 2, 有

$$\|T(x_n) - T(x)\|_\infty \leq \|f(*; \bar{x}_n(*), \bar{x}_n(* - \tau_1), \bar{x}_n(* + \tau_2)) - f(*; \bar{x}(*), \bar{x}(* - \tau_1), \bar{x}(* + \tau_2))\|_\infty C_{2,0},$$

即 $\|T(x_n) - T(x)\|_\infty \rightarrow 0$, 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时. 因此, T 是一个连续算子.

其次, 任给 $\eta^* > 0$, 令 $B_{\eta^*} = \{x \in C^1([- \tau_1, 1 + \tau_2], \mathbb{R}_+) : \|x\| \leq \eta^*\}$, 易知 B_{η^*} 是有界凸闭集. $\forall x \in B_{\eta^*}$, 证明存在一个正数 ℓ 使得 $\|T(x)\|_\infty \leq \ell$.

事实上, $\forall t \in [- \tau_1, 1 + \tau_2]$, 由引理 2、式 (9) 和条件 (H5), 有

$$|T(x)(t)| \leq \int_{- \tau_1}^{1 + \tau_2} |G(t, s)| |f(s; \bar{x}(s), \bar{x}(s - \tau_1), \bar{x}(s + \tau_2))| ds \leq MC_{2,0}.$$

即 $\|T(x)\| \leq \ell := \max_{0 \leq j \leq 1} \left\{ M \frac{(C_{2,0})^2}{C_{2,j}} \right\}$. 因此, 算子 T 将有界凸闭集映射为有界集.

下面证明 T 是 $C^1([- \tau_1, 1 + \tau_2], \mathbb{R}_+)$ 上全连续算子.

令 $t_1, t_2 \in [- \tau_1, 1 + \tau_2]$, $t_1 < t_2$. B_{η^*} 如前所述, 是 $C^1([- \tau_1, 1 + \tau_2], \mathbb{R}_+)$ 上的有界集, $x \in B_{\eta^*}$.

$$\begin{aligned} |T(x)(t_2) - T(x)(t_1)| & = \left| \int_{- \tau_1}^{1 + \tau_2} (G(t_2, s) - G(t_1, s)) f(s; \bar{x}(s - \tau_1), \bar{x}(s), \bar{x}(s + \tau_2)) ds \right| \\ & \leq M \int_{- \tau_1}^{1 + \tau_2} |G(t_2, s) - G(t_1, s)| ds = \frac{M}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} (t_2^\alpha - t_1^\alpha) + \frac{M(1 + \alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} (t_1 - t_2). \end{aligned}$$

则当 $t_1 \rightarrow t_2$ 时, 不等式的右边趋于零, 由 Arzela'-Ascoli 定理知 T 是全连续的算子. 因此, T 在 $[- \tau_1, 1 + \tau_2]$ 上满足 Schauder's 不动点定理, 即边值问题 (1) 至少存在一个解.

在定理 2 中, 如果将条件 (H5) 减弱, 还可以得到更一般的存在性结果^[5].

定理 3 假设条件 (H4) 成立, 并且函数 $f : [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}_+^6 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ 满足:

(H6) 存在一个泛函 $\varphi_f \in L^1([0, 1], \mathbb{R}_+)$ 和一个连续非减函数 $\phi : [0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$, 使得

$$|f(t; \bar{x}(t), \bar{x}(t - \tau_1), \bar{x}(t + \tau_2))| \leq \varphi_f(t) \phi(\|x\|), \forall t \in [0, 1] \text{ 和 } (\bar{x}(t), \bar{x}(t - \tau_1), \bar{x}(t + \tau_2)) \in \mathbb{R}_+^6,$$

(H7) 存在一个正数 $K > 0$, 使得

$$\sigma = K^{-1} \phi(K) \left(\|I^\alpha \varphi_f\|_{L^1} + I^\alpha \varphi_f(1) + I^{\alpha-1} \varphi_f(1) \right) \max_{0 \leq j \leq 1} \left\{ \frac{C_{2,0}}{C_{2,j}} \right\} < 1.$$

则在 $[- \tau_1, 1 + \tau_2]$ 上, 边值问题 (1) 至少存在一个解.

证明: 对于由式(9)定义的算子 T , 考虑 $\forall \lambda \in [0,1], -\tau_1 \leq t \leq 1+\tau_2$, 令 $x(t)$ 满足 $x(t) = \lambda(Tx)(t)$, 则由条件(H6)和条件(H7), 有

$$\begin{aligned} |x(t)| = |\lambda(Tx)(t)| &\leq |(Tx)(t)| \leq \int_{-\tau_1}^{1+\tau_2} |G(t,s)| |f(s; \bar{x}(s), \bar{x}(s-\tau_1), \bar{x}(s+\tau_2))| ds \\ &\leq \int_{-\tau_1}^{1+\tau_2} |G(t,s)| \varphi_f(s) \phi(\|x(s)\|) ds \leq \phi(\|x\|) \int_{-\tau_1}^{1+\tau_2} |G(t,s)| \varphi_f(s) ds \\ &\leq \phi(\|x\|) \left[I^\alpha \varphi_f(t) + (1-t) \left(I^\alpha \varphi_f(1) + I^{\alpha-1} \varphi_f(1) \right) \right] \\ &\leq \phi(\|x\|) \left(\|I^\alpha \varphi_f\|_{L^1} + I^\alpha \varphi_f(1) + I^{\alpha-1} \varphi_f(1) \right). \end{aligned}$$

令 $U = \{x(t) \in C([- \tau_1, 1+\tau_2], \mathbb{R}_+) : \|x\| \leq K\}$, 由条件(H7)知, 算子 $T: \bar{U} \rightarrow C([- \tau_1, 1+\tau_2], \mathbb{R}_+)$ 是全连续算子. 适当选择 U , 存在 $x(t) \notin \partial U$, 使得 $x(t) = \lambda Tx(t), 0 < \lambda < 1$, 可知 T 是 Leray-Schauder 型算子, 即 T 在 \bar{U} 上有一个不动点 $x_0(t)$ ^[21]. 因此, 边值问题(1)在 $[-\tau_1, 1+\tau_2]$ 上至少存在一个解.

3 数值例子

例1 考虑如下边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^\alpha x(t) = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{5} x(t) + \frac{1}{10} x(t-1), & 0 < t < 1, \quad 1 < \alpha \leq 2; \\ x(0) + x'(0) = 0, \quad x(1) + x'(1) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

取 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{10}$, 则 $z(t) \equiv 0$ 是边值问题(10)的一个近似解. 定义区域:

$$D = \{(u(t), u(t-1)) : |u(t+\Delta)| \leq N, \Delta = 0, -1\},$$

$f = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{5} x(t) + \frac{1}{10} x(t-1)$ 是 $[0,1] \times D$ 上的 Lipschitz 类, 令 $h_1 = \frac{1}{5} N, l_2 = \frac{1}{10} N$, 则根据定理1, 可从如下两式中解得 $N = N(\alpha)$:

$$\theta = \left(\frac{1}{5} N + \frac{1}{10} N \right) \frac{2+\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} < 1, \quad \frac{1}{10} (1-\theta)^{-1} \frac{2+\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \leq N.$$

取 $\alpha = \frac{3}{2}$, 则有 $0.373\ 442\ 624\ 6 \dots \leq N \leq 0.892\ 595\ 840\ 3 \dots$, 即在 $S(0, N)$ 中存在边值问题(10)的唯一解 $x^*(t)$.

因为 $x_0(t) = z(t) \equiv 0$, 则 $x_0(t-1) = 0$. 从 Picard's 迭代序列(8)可以得到 $\{x_m(t)\}$,

$$x_{m+1}(t) = \int_{-1}^1 G(t,s) \left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{5} x_m(s) + \frac{1}{10} x_m(s-1) \right) ds, \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

解得 $x_1(t) = \frac{1}{18\sqrt{\pi}} (2t^{\frac{3}{2}} - 5t + 5)$, 且有 $\|x_1 - x_0\| = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{\pi}}$. 同理, 可以得到 $x_2(t), x_3(t), \dots, x_m(t)$ 的数值解.

取 $N = 0.5$, 则 $\theta = 0.394\ 932\ 708\ 5, N_0 = (1-\theta)^{-1} \|x_1 - x_0\| = 0.621\ 627\ 369\ 9$. 因此, 序列 $\{x_m(t)\}$ 收敛到唯一解 $x^*(t) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m(t)$. 并且

$$\|x^* - x_m\| \leq (0.394\ 932\ 708\ 5)^m \times 0.621\ 627\ 369\ 9.$$

例 2 考虑如下边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} D_{0+}^\alpha x(t) = \frac{|x(t)|}{1+|x(t)|} + \sin|x'(t-1)|, & -1 < t < 1, \quad 1 < \alpha \leq 2; \\ x(0) + x'(0) = 0, \quad x(1) + x'(1) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

取 $f(t; x(t), x'(t-1)) = \frac{|x(t)|}{1+|x(t)|} + \sin|x'(t-1)|$, $(t; x(t), x'(t-1)) \in [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}_+^2$, 则 $f(t; x(t), x'(t-1))$ 是 $[-1, 1]$

上的连续函数, 并且 $|f(t; x(t), x'(t-1))| \leq 2$, 由定理 2 知边值问题 (11) 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上至少存在一个解。

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