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非线性悬臂梁方程解的一个存在定理

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摘要: 考察了含有各阶导数的非线性四阶两点边值问题的解的存在性。在材料力学中该问题称为悬臂梁方程, 它描述了一端固定、另一端自由的弹性梁的形变。利用 Green 函数和非线性抉择, 通过构造适当的 Banach 空间, 并且利用积分方程技巧在非线性项满足函数型线性增长条件下获得了该问题的一个存在定理。

关键词: 四阶常微分方程; 边值问题; 解的存在性; 非线性抉择

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An existence theorem of solution to a nonlinear cantilever beam equation

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Abstract: The existence of solution was considered for a nonlinear fourth-order two-point boundary value problem with all order derivatives. In material mechanics, the problem is called cantilever beam equation which describes the deformations of an elastic beam fixed at left and freed at right. By using Green function and nonlinear alternative, constructing suitable Banach space and applying the technique of integral equation, an existence theorem was obtained for the problem when the nonlinear term satisfies the condition of functional linear increase.

Key words: fourth-order ordinary differential equation; boundary value problem; existence of solution; nonlinear alternative

1 问题的提出

本文中考察含各阶导数的非线性四阶两点边值问题 (P)

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

解的存在性。其中 $f: (0, 1) \times \mathbf{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 连续。因此本文中允许 $f(t, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3)$ 在 $t = 0, t = 1$ 处奇异。

在材料力学中, 问题 (P) 描述了一端固定、另一端自由的弹性梁, 即悬臂梁的形变。问题 (P) 的特点是非线性项中包含了未知函数的一、二、三阶导数, 它们分别表示梁的隅角、弯矩和剪力。因此问题 (P) 对于全面准确地反映悬臂梁的受力状态是有益

的。由于这个背景, 早在 1988 年 Gupta^[1] 就把问题 (P) 列为梁的弹性分析的基本问题之一。不过目前关于非线性项含有未知函数的较多阶导数时问题 (P) 的解的存在性的讨论很少^[1-2], 并且研究者均对非线性项提出了很强的增长和变号要求。例如 Gupta^[1] 在函数型二阶增长

$$g(t, u_0, u_1, u_2) \geq a_1(t)u_0^2 + a_2(t)|u_0u_1| + a_3(t)|u_0u_2| + a_4(t)|u|,$$

$$|g(t, u_0, u_1, u_2)| \leq \alpha(t, u_0, u_1)u_2^2 + \beta(t)$$

的限制下用变分法考察了下列问题的解的存在性:

$$\begin{cases} u^{(4)} + q(t)u' + g(t, u, u', u'') = e(t), t \in (0, 1); \\ u(0) = u'(0) = u''(1) = u'''(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

笔者将在 $f(t, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3)$ 为函数型线性增长条件下考察问题 (P) 的解的存在性。确切地说, 将使用下列假设 (H):

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存在非负可积函数 $a_i \in C(0,1)$, $0 \leq i \leq 4$ 使得对于 $(t, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3) \in (0,1) \times \mathbb{R}^4$ 有

$$|f(t, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3)| \leq \sum_{i=0}^3 a_i(t) |u_i| + a_4(t).$$

此研究的关键是根据相关问题的 Green 函数构造一个适当的 Banach 空间。在此基础上利用积分方程技巧和非线性抉择获得问题(P)的一个解的存在定理,即定理1。这一工作的思想来自文献[3-8]。

记 $C[0,1]$ 中的范数 $\|u\| = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u(t)|$, 记多项式

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

于是有

$$\varphi(0) = A, \varphi'(0) = B,$$

$$\varphi''(1) = C, \varphi'''(1) = D.$$

记常数 $\gamma_i = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |\varphi^{(i)}(t)|$, $0 \leq i \leq 3$, $\gamma_4 = 1$, $\bar{\gamma} = \max_{0 \leq i \leq 3} \gamma_i$, 又记

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \lambda_2 = 1, \quad \lambda_3 = 1.$$

定理1 假设条件(H)成立并且

$$(1) L = \sum_{i=0}^4 \gamma_i \int_0^1 a_i(t) dt > 0,$$

$$(2) M = \sum_{i=0}^3 \lambda_i \int_0^1 a_i(t) dt < 1,$$

$$(3) d = L(1-M)^{-1},$$

则问题(P)至少有一个解 $u^* \in C^3[0,1]$ 满足

$$\|(u^*)^{(i)} - \varphi^{(i)}\| \leq \lambda_i d, \quad 0 \leq i \leq 3.$$

2 预备引理

设集合

$$X = \left\{ u \in C^3[0,1] : \begin{aligned} &u(0) = u'(0) = 0, \\ &u''(1) = u'''(1) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\}.$$

容易验证 X 是关于范数

$$\|u\| = \max\{\|u\|, \|u'\|, \|u''\|, \|u'''\|\}$$

的 Banach 空间。

引理1 设 $u \in X$ 并且 $\|u\| = r$, 则有 $\|u\|$

$$\leq \frac{1}{3}r, \quad \|u'\| \leq \frac{1}{2}r, \quad \|u''\| \leq r, \quad \|u'''\| = r.$$

证明 设 $H(t,s)$ 是齐次线性边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -u''''(t) = 0, & 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ u(0) = u(1) = u''(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

的 Green 函数, 即

$$H(t,s) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}t^2 - \frac{1}{2}(t-s)^2, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{2}t^2, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

通过对 t 求导数, 可得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} H(t,s) = \begin{cases} s, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ t, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1; \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} H(t,s) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ 1, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

于是对于 $0 \leq t, s \leq 1$ 有

$$H(t,s) \geq 0, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} H(t,s) \geq 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} H(t,s) \geq 0.$$

积分计算可得

$$\max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 H(t,s) ds = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} H(t,s) ds = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} H(t,s) ds = 1.$$

如果 $u \in X$ 并且 $\|u\| = r$, 则:

$$u(t) = \int_0^1 H(t,s) [-u'''(s)] ds,$$

$$u'(t) = \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} H(t,s) [-u'''(s)] ds,$$

$$u''(t) = \int_0^1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} H(t,s) [-u'''(s)] ds.$$

于是

$$\|u\| \leq \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 H(t,s) |u'''(s)| ds$$

$$\leq \|u'''\| \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 H(t,s) ds = \frac{1}{3} \|u'''\|,$$

$$\|u'\| \leq \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} H(t,s) |u'''(s)| ds$$

$$\leq \|u'''\| \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} H(t,s) ds = \frac{1}{2} \|u'''\|,$$

$$\|u''\| \leq \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} H(t,s) |u'''(s)| ds$$

$$\leq \|u'''\| \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} H(t,s) ds = \|u'''\|.$$

因此, $\|u'''\| = \|u\| = r$, 引理获证。

引理2^[9] 设 E 是 Banach 空间, Ω 是 E 中的有界开子集, 且满足 $0 \in \Omega$, $T: \bar{\Omega} \rightarrow E$ 是全连续算子。如果对于任何 $\sigma > 1$, $x \in \partial\Omega$ 均有 $Tx \neq \sigma x$, 则 T 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 中至少有一个不动点。

3 定理1的证明

设 $G(t,s)$ 是齐次线性边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u^{(4)}(0) = 0, & 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ u(0) = u'(0) = u''(1) = u'''(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

的 Green 函数, 即

$$G(t, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}s^2(3t-s), & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{6}t^2(3s-t), & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

显然 $G(t, s) \geq 0$, $0 \leq t, s \leq 1$ 并且 $G(0, s) = 0, 0 \leq s \leq 1$. 式(1) 两边对 t 求导可得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} G(t, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}s^2, & 0 \leq s < t \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{2}(2ts - t^2), & 0 \leq t < s \leq 1; \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} G(t, s) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq s < t \leq 1, \\ s - t, & 0 \leq t < s \leq 1; \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial^3}{\partial t^3} G(t, s) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq s < t \leq 1, \\ -1, & 0 \leq t < s \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

于是对于 $0 \leq t, s \leq 1$ 有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} G(t, s) \geq 0, \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} G(t, s) \geq 0, \frac{\partial^3}{\partial t^3} G(t, s) \leq 0.$$

为了行文方便, 简记

$$F(w(t)) = f(t, w(t), w'(t), w''(t), w'''(t)).$$

定义算子 T 如下: 对于 $u \in X$,

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

根据假设(H) 和定理1 中的条件(1) 可以证明 $T: X \rightarrow C[0, 1]$ 有定义并且连续.

进一步对 t 求导可得

$$(Tu)^{(i)}(t) = \int_0^1 \frac{\partial^i}{\partial t^i} G(t, s) F(u(s) + \varphi(s)) ds.$$

注意到对于 $0 \leq s \leq 1$ 有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} G(0, s) = 0, \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} G(1, s) = 0, \frac{\partial^3}{\partial t^3} G(1, s) = 0,$$

可知

$$(Tu)(0) = (Tu)'(0) = 0,$$

$$(Tu)''(1) = (Tu)'''(1) = 0.$$

于是 $T: X \rightarrow X$.

定义函数 $f_n(t, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3)$ 如下:

(1) 对于 $0 \leq t \leq 1/n$, 令

$$f_n(t, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3) = \inf_{1/n \leq s \leq 1/n} |f(s, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3)| \times \text{sign} \lim_{s \rightarrow t} f(s, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3);$$

(2) 对于 $1/n \leq t \leq (n-1)/n$, 令

$$f_n(s, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3) = f(s, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3);$$

(3) 对于 $(n-1)/n \leq t \leq 1$, 令

$$f_n(t, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3) = \inf_{(n-1)/n \leq s \leq t} |f(s, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3)| \times \text{sign} \lim_{s \rightarrow t} f(s, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3).$$

则 $f_n: [0, 1] \times \mathbf{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 连续.

为方便起见, 简记

$$F_n(w(t)) = f_n(t, w(t), w'(t), w''(t), w'''(t)).$$

定义算子 T_n 如下: 对于 $u \in X$,

$$(T_n u)(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) F_n(u(s) + \varphi(s)) ds.$$

自然有

$$(T_n u)^{(i)}(t) = \int_0^1 \frac{\partial^i}{\partial t^i} G(t, s) F_n(u(s) + \varphi(s)) ds.$$

利用 Arzela-Ascoli 定理, 可以证明

$$T_n, (T_n(\cdot))', (T_n(\cdot))'', (T_n(\cdot))''': X \rightarrow X$$

都是全连续算子.

设 $V = \{u \in X: \|u\| \leq r\}$. 记

$$e(n) = [0, 1/n] \cup [(n-1)/n, 1].$$

注意到 $\max_{0 \leq i \leq 3} \left| \frac{\partial^i}{\partial t^i} G(t, s) \right| \leq 1$, $0 \leq i \leq 3$, 利用

$a_i(t)$, $0 \leq i \leq 4$ 的可积性可知, 当 $0 \leq k \leq 3$ 时有,

$$\sup_{u \in V} \|(Tu)^{(k)} - (T_n u)^{(k)}\| \leq \sup_{u \in V} \int_{e(n)} \left| \frac{\partial^k}{\partial t^k} G(t, s) \right| \times$$

$$|F(u(s) + \varphi(s)) - F_n(u(s) + \varphi(s))| ds \leq$$

$$2 \sup_{u \in V} \int_{e(n)} \left| \frac{\partial^k}{\partial t^k} G(t, s) \right| |F(u(s) + \varphi(s))| ds \leq$$

$$2 \sup_{u \in V} \int_{e(n)} |F(u(s) + \varphi(s))| ds \leq$$

$$2 \sup_{u \in V} \int_{e(n)} \sum_{i=0}^3 a_i(s) |u^{(i)}(s) + \varphi^{(i)}(s)| ds +$$

$$2 \sup_{u \in V} \int_{e(n)} a_4(s) ds \leq 2(r + \bar{\gamma}) \sum_{i=0}^3 \int_{e(n)} a_i(s) ds +$$

$$2 \int_{e(n)} a_4(s) ds \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

这说明全连续算子 $(T_n(\cdot))^{(k)}$ 在 V 上一致逼近 $(T(\cdot))^{(k)}$. 根据 V 的任意性, 可知

$$T, (T(\cdot))', (T(\cdot))'', (T(\cdot))''': X \rightarrow C[0, 1]$$

都是全连续算子. 因此 $T: X \rightarrow X$ 是全连续算子.

设 $U = \{u \in X: \|u\| < d\}$, 则 U 是 X 中的有界开集并且 $0 \in U$.

为了证明算子 T 在 $\bar{U}$ 中有一个不动点, 根据引理2 仅需证明对于任何 $\sigma > 1$, $u \in \partial U$ 均有 $Tu \neq \sigma u$.

假设不然, 则存在 $\bar{\sigma} > 1, \bar{u} \in \partial U$ 使得

$$T\bar{u} = \bar{\sigma}\bar{u}.$$

于是 $\|\bar{u}\| = d$ 并且根据引理1 有

$$\|\bar{u}\| \leq \frac{1}{3}d, \|\bar{u}'\| \leq \frac{1}{2}d, \|\bar{u}''\| \leq d, \|\bar{u}'''\| \leq d.$$

因为 $T(X) \subset X$, 可知 $\|T\bar{u}\| = \|(T\bar{u})'''\|$. 利用线

性增长条件(H) 和 $\frac{\partial^3}{\partial t^3} G(t, s)$ 的表达式, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{\sigma}d &= \bar{\sigma} \| \bar{u} \| = \| \bar{\sigma} \bar{u} \| = \| |T\bar{u}| \| = \\
&\| (T\bar{u})'' \| \leq \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 \left| \frac{\partial^3}{\partial t^3} G(t, s) \right| |F(\bar{u}(s) + \\
&\varphi(s))| ds = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 |F(\bar{u}(s) + \varphi(s))| ds = \\
&\int_0^1 |F(\bar{u}(s) + \varphi(s))| ds \leq \\
&\int_0^1 \left[\sum_{i=0}^3 a_i(s) | \bar{u}^{(i)}(s) + \varphi^{(i)}(s) | + a_4(s) \right] ds \leq \\
&\int_0^1 \left[\sum_{i=0}^3 a_i(s) \| \bar{u}^{(i)} \| \right] ds + \\
&\int_0^1 \left[\sum_{i=0}^3 \gamma_i a_i(s) \right] ds + \int_0^1 a_4(s) ds \leq \\
&d \int_0^1 \left[\sum_{i=0}^3 \lambda_i a_i(s) \right] ds + \int_0^1 a_4(s) ds \leq \\
&d \left[\sum_{i=0}^3 \lambda_i \int_0^1 a_i(s) ds \right] + \left[\sum_{i=0}^4 \gamma_i \int_0^1 a_i(s) ds \right] = \\
&L + dM = L + L(1-M)^{-1}M = L(1-M)^{-1} = d.
\end{aligned}$$

因为 $\bar{\sigma} > 1$, $d > 0$, 这是不可能的。于是存在 $u^* \in \bar{U}$ 使得 $T\bar{u} = \bar{u}$ 。令 $u^* = \bar{u} + \varphi$, 则 $u^* \in C^3[0, 1]$ 并且 $\|u^* - \varphi\| \leq d_0$ 。所以

$$\| (u^*)^{(i)} - \varphi^{(i)} \| \leq \lambda_i d, \quad 0 \leq i \leq 3.$$

容易验证 $u^* - \varphi$ 是问题(P)的解。

4 算 例

考察四阶方程

$$\begin{cases} u^{(4)}(t) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^3 \frac{\sqrt{t} [u^{(i)}(t)]^3}{1 + [u^{(i)}(t)]^2}, \\ 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ u(0) = u'(0) = u''(1) = u'''(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

这里 $\gamma_0 = \gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \gamma_3 = 0$, 并且

$$f(t, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^3 \frac{\sqrt{t} u_i^3}{1 + u_i^2}.$$

容易看出

$$\left| x - \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} \right| = \left| \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

因此对于 $(t, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3) \in (0, 1) \times R^4$ 有

$$|f(t, u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^3 \sqrt{t} |u_i| + 3.$$

所以,

$$A = \int_0^1 3 dt = 3 > 0,$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^3 \lambda_i \int_0^1 \sqrt{t} dt = \frac{17}{18} < 1.$$

根据定理1可知该问题有一个非平凡解 $u^* \in C^3[0, 1]$ 满足

$$\begin{aligned} \|u^*\| &\leq 18, \quad \|(u^*)'\| \leq 27, \\ \|(u^*)''\| &\leq 54, \quad \|(u^*)'''\| \leq 54. \end{aligned}$$

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