

一类二阶非线性微分系统正解的存在性及多解性

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摘要: [目的] 考察二阶非线性微分系统
$$\begin{cases} u'' + \theta h_1(t)f(t, u, v, u', v') = 0, t \in (0, 1), \\ v'' + \mu h_2(t)g(t, u, v, u', v') = 0, t \in (0, 1), \\ u(0) = u(1) = v(0) = v(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 正解的存在性和多解性, 其中 θ, μ 为正参数, $f, g: [0, 1] \times [0, \infty)^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 是连续函数. [方法] 主要结果的证明基于锥上的不动点定理. [结果] 当 f, g 满足适当条件时, 存在正数 λ_1, λ_2 , 若 $\theta, \mu \geq \lambda_1$ 或 $\theta, \mu \leq \lambda_2$, 则该问题有两个解. [结论] 当微分系统中的非线性项包含增长不受限制的一阶导数项时, 可以通过构造特殊的锥从而获得正解的存在性和多解性.

关键词: 正解; 多解; 不动点定理; Dirichlet 边界条件

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Existence and multiplicity of positive solutions for a class of second-order nonlinear differential systems

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Abstract: [Objective] In this study, we consider the existence and the multiplicity of positive solutions for second-order nonlinear

systems given as
$$\begin{cases} u'' + \theta h_1(t)f(t, u, v, u', v') = 0, t \in (0, 1), \\ v'' + \mu h_2(t)g(t, u, v, u', v') = 0, t \in (0, 1), \\ u(0) = u(1) = v(0) = v(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 where θ and μ denote positive parameters; $f, g: [0, 1] \times [0, \infty)^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ denote continuous functions. [Methods] The proof is based on the fixed point theorem on cones. [Results] When f and g

satisfy suitable conditions, positive numbers λ_1 and λ_2 exist. If $\theta, \mu \geq \lambda_1$ or $\theta, \mu \leq \lambda_2$, then the problem secures two solutions.

[Conclusion] When the nonlinear term in the differential system contains a first-order derivative term with unrestricted growth, the existence and the multiplicity of positive solutions can be obtained by constructing a special cone.

Keywords: positive solution; multiplicity; fixed point theorem; Dirichlet boundary condition

近年来, 二阶非线性微分系统正解的存在性和多解性引起众多学者的广泛关注^[1-10]. 特别地, Cheng 等^[1]考虑了如下带参数的二阶非线性微分系统

$$\begin{cases} u''(t) + \lambda g_1(t)f_1(u(t), v(t)) = 0, t \in (0, 1), \\ v''(t) + \mu g_2(t)f_2(u(t), v(t)) = 0, t \in (0, 1), \\ u(0) = u(1) = v(0) = v(1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

正解的存在性和多解性, 其中, $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}^+, g_i \in C([0, 1], \mathbb{R}^+), f_i \in (\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}_0^+)$ ($i = 1, 2$), $\mathbb{R}^+ = [0, +\infty), \mathbb{R}_0^+ = (0, +\infty)$. 利用拓扑度方法获得主要结果是引理 1.

引理 1 假设

(H1) $g_i(t)$ ($i = 1, 2$) 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上不等于 0;

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(H2) $f_1(u, v_1) \leq f_1(u, v_2), v_1 \leq v_2$ 和 $f_2(u_1, v) \leq f_2(u_2, v), u_1 \leq u_2$;

(H3) $\liminf_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f_1(u, 0)}{u} = \infty, \liminf_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f_2(0, v)}{v} = \infty$

成立, 则存在 $\lambda_*, \mu_* \in \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 和一条连接 $(\lambda_*, 0)$ 和 $(0, \mu_*)$ 的简单曲线 Γ_0 .

$\Gamma_0 \setminus \{(\lambda_*, 0), (0, \mu_*)\} \subset \mathbb{R}_0^+ \times \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 将 $\mathbb{R}_0^+ \times \mathbb{R}_0^+$ 分成两个互不相交的子集 $\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_2$. 当 $(\lambda, \mu) \in \mathcal{O}_1$ 时, 问题(1)有两个解, 当 $(\lambda, \mu) \in \Gamma_0$ 时, 问题(1)有一个解, 当 $(\lambda, \mu) \in \mathcal{O}_2$ 时, 问题(1)无解.

值得注意的是, 问题(1)中非线性项不含导数项, 当非线性项含导数项时, 会出现许多实质性的困难. 一般通过 Nagumo 条件限制非线性项, 获得相应问题可能解的先验解, 进而根据 Leray-Schauder 不动点定理得到正解的存在性, 见文献[9-14]. 特别地, De Figueiredo 等^[9]运用锥上不动点定理研究了非线性项带有导数项的二阶常微分系统

$$\begin{cases} -u'' = f(t, u, v, u', v'), t \in (0, 1), \\ -v'' = g(t, u, v, u', v'), t \in (0, 1), \\ u(0) = u(1) = v(0) = v(1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

正解的存在性. 该文获得主要结果引理 2.

引理 2 若下列条件成立:

(C1) $\liminf_{u+v \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(t, u, v, \psi, \eta) + g(t, u, v, \psi, \eta)}{u+v} \geq \mu > k_0$, 对 $(t, \psi, \eta) \in [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^2$ 一致成立;

(C2) $\limsup_{u+v \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t, u, v, \psi, \eta) + g(t, u, v, \psi, \eta)}{u+v} \leq \nu < \frac{8}{5}$, 对 $(t, \psi, \eta) \in [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^2$ 一致成立;

(C3) $f(t, u, v, \psi, \eta) \leq A_1 + B_1 \psi^2, g(t, u, v, \psi, \eta) \leq A_2 + B_2 \eta^2$;

(C4) $\limsup_{|\psi|+|\eta| \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(t, u, v, \psi, \eta) + g(t, u, v, \psi, \eta)}{|\psi|+|\eta|} = 0$, 对 $(t, u, v) \in [0, 1] \times [0, \infty)^2$ 一致成立.

则问题(2)有一个正解.

该文所研究的系统中, 非线性项虽然包含一阶导数项, 但非线性项需满足很强的增长限制(C3), 并且该工作没有考虑系统(2)正解的多解性, 那么一个自然的问题是, 当一阶导数项增长不受限制时, 相应的含参微分系统正解的存在性及多解性结果如何, 本文将给出一个肯定的回答. 运用锥上拉伸与压缩不动点定理考察含参系统

$$\begin{cases} u'' + \theta h_1(t) f(t, u, v, u', v') = 0, t \in (0, 1), \\ v'' + \mu h_2(t) g(t, u, v, u', v') = 0, t \in (0, 1), \\ u(0) = u(1) = v(0) = v(1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

正解的存在性和多解性.

本文总假设:

(A1) $\theta, \mu > 0$ 为正参数;

(A2) $h_1, h_2: [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ 为连续函数且在 $[0, 1]$ 的任意子区间不为零;

(A3) $f, g: [0, 1] \times [0, +\infty)^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ 为连续函数.

记

$$f_0 = \lim_{(u+v) \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t, u, v, \varphi, \psi)}{u+v},$$

$$g_0 = \lim_{(u+v) \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(t, u, v, \varphi, \psi)}{u+v},$$

$$f_\infty = \lim_{(u+v) \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(t, u, v, \varphi, \psi)}{u+v},$$

$$g_\infty = \lim_{(u+v) \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(t, u, v, \varphi, \psi)}{u+v}.$$

本文的主要结果如下:

定理 1 假设(A1), (A2), (A3)成立. 对任意 $\theta > 0, \mu > 0$, 若满足下列条件之一:

(i) $f_0 = g_0 = 0$, 且 $f_\infty = \infty$ 或 $g_\infty = \infty$;

(ii) $f_\infty = g_\infty = 0$, 且 $f_0 = \infty$ 或 $g_0 = \infty$,

则系统(3)至少有一个正解.

定理 2 假设(A1), (A2), (A3)成立.

(i) $f_0 = g_0 = f_\infty = g_\infty = 0$, 则存在正数 λ_1 , 当 $\theta, \mu \geq \lambda_1$, 使得系统(3)至少有两个正解;

(ii) $f_0 = \infty$ 或 $g_0 = \infty$, 且 $f_\infty = \infty$ 或 $g_\infty = \infty$, 则存在正数 λ_2 , 当 $\theta, \mu \leq \lambda_2$, 使得系统(3)至少有两个正解.

1 预备知识

系统(3)的等价积分形式为:

$$u(t) = \theta \int_0^1 k(t, s) h_1(s) f(s, u(s), v(s), u'(s), v'(s)) ds,$$

$$v(t) = \mu \int_0^1 k(t, s) h_2(s) g(s, u(s), v(s), u'(s), v'(s)) ds,$$

其中 $k(t, s)$ 是格林函数,

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

通过计算得:

$$k(t, s) \leq k(s, s) = s(1-s), 0 \leq t, s \leq 1,$$

$$k(t, s) \geq \frac{s(1-s)}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}, 0 \leq s \leq 1.$$

定义算子 $\mathcal{F}: X \rightarrow X$ 为

$$\mathcal{F}(u,v)(t) = (\mathcal{A}(u,v)(t), \mathcal{B}(u,v)(t)), t \in [0,1],$$

其中

$$\mathcal{A}(u,v)(t) = \theta \int_0^1 k(t,s)h_1(s)f(s,u(s),v(s), u'(s),v'(s))ds,$$

$$\mathcal{B}(u,v)(t) = \mu \int_0^1 k(t,s)h_2(s)g(s,u(s),v(s), u'(s),v'(s))ds.$$

则可看到算子 \mathcal{F} 的不动点恰是系统 (3) 的解.

令 $X = C_\omega^1[0,1]$, 具体定义如下

$C_\omega^1[0,1] = \{(u,v) \in C([0,1]^2), u,v \text{ 在 } [0,1] \text{ 上连续可微, 且 } \sup_{t \in [0,1]} \omega(t) |u' + v'| < +\infty\}$, 在其范数

$\|(u,v)\| := \max\{\|(u,v)\|_\infty, \|(u',v')\|_\omega\}$ 定义下为 Banach 空间. 记

$$\|(u,v)\|_\infty = \|u\|_\infty + \|v\|_\infty, \|u\|_\infty :=$$

$$\max_{t \in [0,1]} |u(t)|,$$

$$\|(u',v')\|_\omega = \|u'\|_\omega + \|v'\|_\omega, \|u'\|_\omega :=$$

$$\sup_{t \in [0,1]} \omega(t) |u'|, \omega(t) = t(1-t).$$

定义

$$K := \{(u,v) \in X : u,v \geq 0, \min_{1/4 \leq t \leq 3/4} (u(t) +$$

$$v(t)) \geq \frac{1}{4} \|(u,v)\|_\infty, \|(u,v)\|_\infty \geq$$

$$\|(u',v')\|_\omega\}$$

是 X 中的一个锥.

引理 3^[15] 假设 X 是一个 Banach 空间, $K \subset X$ 是一个锥. 设 Ω_1, Ω_2 为 X 中的有界开子集, 且令 $\mathcal{F}: K \cap (\bar{\Omega}_2 \setminus \Omega_1) \rightarrow K$ 为全连续算子, 若下列条件之一成立, 则算子 \mathcal{F} 有一个不动点 $u \in K \cap (\bar{\Omega}_2 \setminus \Omega_1)$:

(i) $\forall u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1, \|\mathcal{F}u\| \leq \|u\|$, 且 $\forall u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2, \|\mathcal{F}u\| \geq \|u\|$;

(ii) $\forall u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1, \|\mathcal{F}u\| \geq \|u\|$, 且 $\forall u \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2, \|\mathcal{F}u\| \leq \|u\|$.

引理 4 $\mathcal{F}: X \rightarrow X$ 为全连续算子且 $\mathcal{F}(K) \subset K$.

证明 由 $k(t,s)$ 和 f 的连续性可知, \mathcal{A} 是连续算子. 下证 $\mathcal{A}: X \rightarrow X$ 是紧算子.

设 $S \subset X$ 为有界集, 则存在正数 B , 使得对任意的 $(u,v) \in S$ 有 $\|(u,v)\| \leq B$. 由 f 的连续性知, 对 $(t,u,v,u',v') \in [0,1] \times [-B,B]^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2$, 存在 $M > 0$, 使得 $f(s,u(s),v(s),u'(s),v'(s)) \leq M$. 则有

$$\|\mathcal{A}(u,v)(t)\|_\infty \leq M \int_0^1 k(s,s)h_1(s)ds,$$

$$t(1-t) |\mathcal{A}(u,v)'(t)| = \theta \left| -t(1-t) \right.$$

$$\left. \int_0^t sh_1(s)f(s,u(s),v(s),u'(s),v'(s))ds + t(1-t) \int_t^1 (1-s)h_1(s)f(s,u(s),v(s),u'(s),v'(s))ds \right| \leq \theta \left[t(1-t) \int_0^t sh_1(s)f(s,u(s),v(s),u'(s),v'(s))ds + t(1-t) \int_t^1 (1-s)h_1(s)f(s,u(s),v(s),u'(s),v'(s))ds \right] \leq \theta \left[(1-t) \int_0^t sh_1(s)f(s,u(s),v(s),u'(s),v'(s))ds + t \int_t^1 (1-s)h_1(s)f(s,u(s),v(s),u'(s),v'(s))ds \right] = \mathcal{A}(u,v)(t) \leq \|\mathcal{A}(u,v)\|_\infty.$$

因此, $\|\mathcal{A}(u,v)'(t)\|_\omega \leq \|\mathcal{A}(u,v)\|_\infty$. $\mathcal{A}(S)$ 一致有界. 对任意 $t_1, t_2 \in [0,1] (t_1 < t_2)$ 有

$$|\mathcal{A}(u,v)(t_1) - \mathcal{A}(u,v)(t_2)| \leq \theta M \left| \int_0^1 k(t_1,s)h_1(s)ds - \int_0^1 k(t_2,s)h_1(s)ds \right| \leq$$

$$\theta M \left| \int_0^{t_1} s(1-t_1)h_1(s)ds + \int_{t_1}^1 t_1(1-s)h_1(s)ds - \int_0^{t_2} s(1-t_2)h_1(s)ds - \int_{t_2}^1 t_2(1-s)h_1(s)ds \right| \leq M |t_1 - t_2|,$$

$$|\mathcal{A}(u,v)'(t_3) - \mathcal{A}(u,v)'(t_4)| \leq \theta M \left| -\int_0^{t_3} sh_1(s)ds + \int_{t_3}^1 (1-s)h_1(s)ds + \int_0^{t_4} sh_1(s)ds - \int_{t_4}^1 (1-s)h_1(s)ds \right| \leq M |t_3 - t_4|.$$

对 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 存在 $\delta_1, \delta_2 > 0, \delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$, 当 $|t_1 - t_2| < \delta, |t_3 - t_4| < \delta$ 时有

$$|\mathcal{A}(u,v)(t_1) - \mathcal{A}(u,v)(t_2)| < \epsilon, |\mathcal{A}(u,v)'(t_3) - \mathcal{A}(u,v)'(t_4)| < \epsilon.$$

这表明 $\mathcal{A}(S)$ 是等度连续集. 由 Arzela-Ascoli 定理, $\mathcal{A}: X \rightarrow X$ 为全连续算子. 同理 $\mathcal{B}: X \rightarrow X$ 为全连续算子, 故 $\mathcal{F}: X \rightarrow X$ 为全连续算子.

证明保锥性: $\mathcal{F}(K) \subset K$.

$$\min_{1/4 \leq t \leq 3/4} \mathcal{A}(u,v)(t) \geq \frac{\theta}{4} \int_0^1 k(s,s)h_1(s)f(s,u(s),v(s),u'(s),v'(s))ds \geq \frac{1}{4} \|\mathcal{A}(u,v)\|_\infty.$$

同理

$$\min_{1/4 \leq t \leq 3/4} \mathcal{B}(u,v)(t) \geq \frac{1}{4} \|\mathcal{B}(u,v)\|_\infty.$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{1/4 \leq t \leq 3/4} (\mathcal{A}(u, v)(t) + \mathcal{B}(u, v)(t)) &\geq \\ \min_{1/4 \leq t \leq 3/4} \mathcal{A}(u, v)(t) + \min_{1/4 \leq t \leq 3/4} \mathcal{B}(u, v)(t) &\geq \\ \frac{1}{4} (\| \mathcal{A}(u, v) \|_\infty + \| \mathcal{B}(u, v) \|_\infty). \end{aligned}$$

由上述证明得

$$\begin{aligned} \| \mathcal{F}(u, v) \|_\infty &\geq \| \mathcal{A}(u, v)' \|_\omega + \\ &\| \mathcal{B}(u, v)' \|_\omega. \end{aligned}$$

从而 $\mathcal{F}(K) \subset K$.

2 主要结果的证明

2.1 定理 1 的证明

证明 (i) $f_0 = g_0 = 0$, 则对 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 存在 $H_1 >$

$0, 0 < u + v \leq H_1$, 使得

$$f(t, u, v, u', v') \leq \epsilon(u + v),$$

$$g(t, u, v, u', v') \leq \epsilon(u + v),$$

其中 ϵ 满足

$$2\theta \int_0^1 k(s, s)h_1(s)ds \leq 1, 2\mu \int_0^1 k(s, s)h_2(s)ds \leq 1.$$

令

$$\Omega_1 = \{(u, v) : (u, v) \in X, \| (u, v) \| < H_1\}.$$

若 $(u, v) \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}(u, v)(t) + \mathcal{B}(u, v)(t) &\leq \theta \int_0^1 k(s, s)h_1(s)f(s, \\ &u(s), v(s), u'(s), v'(s))ds + \\ &\mu \int_0^1 k(s, s)h_2(s)g(s, u(s), v(s), u'(s), v'(s))ds \leq \\ &\epsilon \int_0^1 k(s, s)h_1(s)(u(s) + v(s))ds + \\ &\epsilon \mu \int_0^1 k(s, s)h_2(s)(u(s) + v(s))ds \leq \epsilon(\theta (\| u \|_\infty + \\ &\| v \|_\infty) \int_0^1 k(s, s)h_1(s)ds + \mu (\| u \|_\infty + \\ &\| v \|_\infty) \int_0^1 k(s, s)h_2(s)ds) \leq \frac{\| (u, v) \|_\infty}{2} + \\ &\frac{\| (u, v) \|_\infty}{2} \leq \| (u, v) \|_\infty. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\| \mathcal{F}(u, v) \| = \| \mathcal{A}(u, v) \| + \| \mathcal{B}(u, v) \| \leq \| (u, v) \|, (u, v) \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1.$$

由 $f_\infty = \infty$, 则对 $\forall \eta > 0$, 存在 $\hat{H} > 0, u + v \geq$

\hat{H} , 使得

$$f(t, u, v, u', v') \geq \eta(u + v),$$

其中 η 满足

$$\frac{\eta\theta}{4} \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} k\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right)h_1(s)ds \geq 1.$$

令 $H_2 = \max\{2H_1, 4\hat{H}\}$ 和

$$\Omega_2 = \{(u, v) : (u, v) \in X, \| (u, v) \| < H_2\}.$$

若 $(u, v) \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{1/4 \leq t \leq 3/4} (u(t) + v(t)) &\geq \frac{1}{4} (\| u \|_\infty + \| v \|_\infty) \geq \\ &\hat{H}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}(u, v)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) &= \theta \int_0^1 k\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right)h_1(s)f(s, u(s), v(s), \\ &u'(s), v'(s))ds \geq \theta \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} k\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right)h_1(s)f(s, u(s), \\ &v(s), u'(s), v'(s))ds \geq \\ &\eta\theta \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} k\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right)h_1(s)(u(s) + v(s))ds \geq \\ &\frac{\eta\theta}{4} (\| u \|_\infty + \| v \|_\infty) \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} k\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right)h_1(s)ds \geq \\ &\| (u, v) \|. \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\| \mathcal{F}(u, v) \| \geq \mathcal{A}(u, v)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \geq \| (u, v) \|,$$

$$(u, v) \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2.$$

当 $g_\infty = \infty$ 时上式也成立. 由引理 3 可知, \mathcal{F} 有不动点 $(u, v) \in K \cap (\bar{\Omega}_2 \setminus \Omega_1)$, 使得 $H_1 \leq \| (u, v) \| \leq H_2$.

(ii) $f_0 = \infty$, 则对 $\forall \hat{\eta} > 0$, 存在 $H_1 > 0, 0 < u + v \leq H_1$, 使得

$$f(t, u, v, u', v') \geq \hat{\eta}(u + v),$$

其中 $\hat{\eta}$ 满足

$$\frac{\hat{\eta}\theta}{4} \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} k\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right)h_1(s)ds \geq 1.$$

令

$$\Omega_1 = \{(u, v) : (u, v) \in X, \| (u, v) \| < H_1\}.$$

若 $(u, v) \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}(u, v)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) &= \theta \int_0^1 k\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right)h_1(s)f(s, u(s), v(s), \\ &u'(s), v'(s))ds \geq \theta \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} k\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right)h_1(s)f(s, u(s), \\ &v(s), u'(s), v'(s))ds \geq \\ &\hat{\eta}\theta \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} k\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right)h_1(s)(u(s) + v(s))ds \geq \\ &\frac{\hat{\eta}\theta}{4} (\| u \|_\infty + \| v \|_\infty) \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} k\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right)h_1(s)ds \geq \\ &\| (u, v) \|. \end{aligned}$$

进而

$$\| \mathcal{F}(u, v) \| \geq \mathcal{A}(u, v)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \geq \| (u, v) \|,$$

$$(u, v) \in K \cap \partial\Omega_1.$$

当 $g_0 = \infty$ 时上式也成立.

令 $f^*(t) = \max_{0 \leq u+v \leq t} f(t, u, v, u', v'), g^*(t) = \max_{0 \leq u+v \leq t} g(t, u, v, u', v')$. 注意到 $f^*(t), g^*(t)$ 是非减函数. 此外, 由 $f_\infty = g_\infty = 0$, 可得

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f^*(t)}{t} = 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g^*(t)}{t} = 0.$$

因此,对 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, 存在 $H_2 > 2H_1, t \geq H_2$, 使得 $f^*(t) \leq \epsilon t, g^*(t) \leq \epsilon t$, 其中 ϵ 满足

$$2\theta \int_0^1 k(s,s)h_1(s)ds \leq 1, 2\mu \int_0^1 k(s,s)h_2(s)ds \leq 1.$$

令 $\Omega_2 = \{(u,v) : (u,v) \in X, \|(u,v)\| < H_2\}$. 若 $(u,v) \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}(u,v)(t) + \mathcal{B}(u,v)(t) &\leq \theta \int_0^1 k(s,s)h_1(s)f(s, \\ &u(s),v(s),u'(s),v'(s))ds + \\ &\mu \int_0^1 k(s,s)h_2(s)g(s,u(s),v(s),u'(s),v'(s))ds \leq \\ &\theta \int_0^1 k(s,s)h_1(s)f^*(H_2)ds + \\ &\mu \int_0^1 k(s,s)h_2(s)g^*(H_2)ds \leq \\ &\theta H_2 \int_0^1 k(s,s)h_1(s)ds + \mu H_2 \int_0^1 k(s,s)h_2(s)ds \leq \\ &\frac{H_2}{2} + \frac{H_2}{2} = H_2 = \|(u,v)\|_\infty. \end{aligned}$$

故 $\|\mathcal{F}(u,v)\| \leq \|(u,v)\|, (u,v) \in K \cap \partial\Omega_2$. 由引理 3 可得系统(3)正解的存在性.

2.2 定理 2 的证明

证明 构造集合 $\Omega_3 \subset \Omega_4$, 使得 $\Omega_1 \subset \Omega_3 \subset \Omega_4 \subset \Omega_2$, 其中 Ω_1, Ω_2 由定理 1 获得.

(i) 对 $(u,v) \in K$ 且 $\|(u,v)\| = q$, 令 $m(q) = \min\{c_1, c_2\}$,

其中

$$\begin{aligned} c_1 &= \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} k\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right)h_1(s)f(s,u(s),v(s),u'(s), \\ &v'(s))ds, \\ c_2 &= \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} k\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right)h_2(s)g(s,u(s),v(s),u'(s), \\ &v'(s))ds. \end{aligned}$$

由假设(A1), (A2), (A3)可得 $q > 0$, 使得 $m(q) > 0$. 选择 $0 < H_3 < H_4$, 令 $\lambda_1 = \max\{H_3/(2m(H_3)), H_4/(2m(H_4))\}$ 和

$$\Omega_i = \{(u,v) : (u,v) \in X, \|(u,v)\| < H_i\}, (i = 3, 4).$$

则 $\theta, \mu \geq \lambda_1$ 且 $(u,v) \in K \cap \partial\Omega_i (i = 3, 4)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}(u,v)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) &\geq \theta \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} k\left(\frac{1}{2}, s\right)h_1(s)f(s,u(s),v(s), \\ &u'(s),v'(s))ds \geq \lambda_1 m(H_i) \geq \frac{H_i}{2}, (i = 3, 4), \end{aligned}$$

和 $\mathcal{B}(u,v)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \geq H_i/2, (i = 3, 4)$,

可得 $\|\mathcal{F}(u,v)\| \geq H_i = \|(u,v)\|, (u,v) \in K \cap \partial\Omega_i (i = 3, 4)$.

由于 $f_0 = g_0 = 0$ 和 $f_\infty = g_\infty = 0$, 由引理 3 的(i)和(ii), 选择 $H_1 < H_3/2$ 和 $H_2 > 2H_4$, 使得

$$\|\mathcal{F}(u,v)\| \leq \|(u,v)\|, (u,v) \in K \cap \partial\Omega_i (i = 1, 2).$$

其中 $\Omega_i = \{(u,v) : (u,v) \in X, \|(u,v)\| < H_i\}, (i = 1, 2)$.

在区域 Ω_1, Ω_3 和 Ω_4, Ω_2 应用引理 3 可得系统(3)的正解 $(u_1, v_1), H_1 \leq \|(u_1, v_1)\| \leq H_3$ 和正解 $(u_2, v_2), H_4 \leq \|(u_2, v_2)\| \leq H_2$.

(ii) 对 $(u,v) \in K$ 且 $\|(u,v)\| = q$, 令 $M(q) = \max\{C_1, C_2\}$,

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 &= \int_0^1 k(s,s)h_1(s)f(s,u(s),v(s),u'(s), \\ &v'(s))ds, \\ C_2 &= \int_0^1 k(s,s)h_2(s)g(s,u(s),v(s),u'(s), \\ &v'(s))ds. \end{aligned}$$

由假设(A1), (A2), (A3)可得 $q > 0$, 使得 $M(q) > 0$.

选择 $0 < H_3 < H_4$, 令 $\lambda_2 = \min\{H_3/(2M(H_3)), H_4/(2M(H_4))\}$ 和

$$\Omega_i = \{(u,v) : (u,v) \in X, \|(u,v)\| < H_i\}, (i = 3, 4).$$

则 $\theta, \mu \leq \lambda_2$ 且 $(u,v) \in K \cap \partial\Omega_i (i = 3, 4)$, 有 $\mathcal{A}(u,v)(t) \leq \theta M(H_i) \leq \lambda_2 M(H_i) \leq \frac{H_i}{2}$,

$$(i = 3, 4),$$

和 $\mathcal{B}(u,v)(t) \leq \lambda_2 M(H_i) \leq \frac{H_i}{2}, (i = 3, 4)$,

可得 $\|\mathcal{F}(u,v)\| \leq H_i = \|(u,v)\|, (u,v) \in K \cap \partial\Omega_i (i = 3, 4)$.

由于 $f_0 = \infty$ 或 $g_0 = \infty$ 和 $f_\infty = \infty$ 或 $g_\infty = \infty$, 由引理 3 的(ii)和(i), 选择 $H_1 < H_3/2$ 和 $H_2 > 2H_4$, 使得

$$\|\mathcal{F}(u,v)\| \geq \|(u,v)\|, (u,v) \in K \cap \partial\Omega_i (i = 1, 2),$$

其中 $\Omega_i = \{(u,v) : (u,v) \in X, \|(u,v)\| < H_i\}, (i = 1, 2)$.

在区域 Ω_1, Ω_3 和 Ω_4, Ω_2 应用引理 3 可得系统(3)的正解 $(u_1, v_1), H_1 \leq \|(u_1, v_1)\| \leq H_3$ 和正解 $(u_2, v_2), H_4 \leq \|(u_2, v_2)\| \leq H_2$.

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4 结 语

Clipperton 等^[5]证明了对任意最大度至少为 3 的毛毛虫树 T , 有 $2\Delta + 1 \leq \lambda_{3,2,1}(T) \leq 2\Delta + 2$. 且当 T 中任意 4 个连续的脊椎点至多包含两个 Δ -点时, 有 $\lambda_{3,2,1}(T) = 2\Delta + 1$. 我们发现这个结果后半部分的刻画是错误的. 本文纠正了这一错误, 并完全确定了最大度为 3 的毛毛虫树的 $L(3, 2, 1)$ 标号数.

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