

边界和转移条件中带有谱参数的 Sturm-Liouville 问题特征值的渐近估计*

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摘要:研究了一类边界条件二次依赖谱参数且转移条件中带有谱参数的二阶不连续 Sturm-Liouville 问题。首先,结合边界条件和转移条件,定义了问题的基本解,并进一步构造了判别函数。最后,利用复分析理论得到了该问题的特征值的渐近估计式。

关键词: Sturm-Liouville 问题; 特征值的渐近式; 谱参数; 边界条件; 转移条件

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Sturm-Liouville(S-L)理论因其重要性而闻名,特别是在数学物理领域。多年来,许多数学家对 S-L 问题进行研究,并取得了丰硕成果^[1-8],特别是正则 S-L 问题^[9-11]。鉴于现代技术和工程以及物理研究的需要,比如在光的衍射和医学等领域的广泛应用,带转移条件的 S-L 问题成为近年来研究的一个重要课题。Mukhtarov 等^[12-15]研究了带转移条件的不连续边值问题及其在抛物型方程初边值问题中的应用。Titeux 等^[16]还研究了一些在力学中出现的转移条件问题(薄层板的热传导问题)。Akdoğan 等^[17-20]研究了谱参数不仅出现在微分方程中,而且出现在边界条件和转移条件下的不连续 S-L 问题。具有特征参数的边界条件问题因为可以解决更多的数理问题,已受到众多学者的关注。例如,Fulton^[21]早在 1977 年就研究了边界条件带有谱参数的 S-L 问题,并给出了特征值和特征函数的估计。2005 年,Mukhtarov 等^[22]研究了一类不连续的 S-L 问题,推广了不连续 S-L 问题的一些方法和结果,引入了一个特殊的希尔伯特空间,使用与之前研究类似的方式来解释自伴算子的本征值问题。Binding 等^[23]研究了边界条件包含谱参数多项式的 S-L 问题,提供了本征值和本征函数的渐近估计。本文研究了一类二阶不连续 S-L 问题,其边界条件是有谱参数的二次多项式且转移条件中带有谱参数,得到了该问题的基本解、判别式和特征值的渐近估计式。

1 预备知识

研究以下二阶不连续 S-L 问题:

$$-y'' + qy = \lambda y \quad (1)$$

边界条件为

$$L_1(y): = y(a) \cos \alpha - y'(a) \sin \alpha = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$L_2(y): = \frac{y'(b)}{y(b)} = a_2 \lambda^2 + a_1 \lambda + a_0 \quad (3)$$

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间断点 $x=c$ 处的转移条件为

$$L_3(y) := y(c+0) - y(c-0) = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$L_4(y) := \gamma_2 y'(c+0) - \gamma_1 y'(c-0) + (\lambda \delta_1 + \delta_2) y(c) = 0 \quad (5)$$

其中, $x \in [a, c) \cup (c, b]$; λ 是谱参数; $q(x)$ 在 $x \in [a, c) \cup (c, b]$ 上是实值连续函数, 左右极限存在且有限; $q(\pm c) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm c} q(x)$; a_0, a_1, a_2 均为实数, $a_2 \neq 0$ 。假设 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \delta_1 > 0, \gamma_1 = \gamma_2$, 并且令 $f(\lambda) = a_2 \lambda^2 + a_1 \lambda + a_0$ 。

定义方程(1)的两个基本解为

$$\phi(x, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \phi_1(x, \lambda), & x \in [a, c) \\ \phi_2(x, \lambda), & x \in (c, b] \end{cases}, \quad \chi(x, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \chi_1(x, \lambda), & x \in [a, c) \\ \chi_2(x, \lambda), & x \in (c, b] \end{cases},$$

$\phi_1(x, \lambda)$ 满足初始条件 $\begin{pmatrix} \phi_1(a, \lambda) \\ \phi_1'(a, \lambda) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \alpha \\ \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$, 并且是方程(1)在区间 $[a, c)$ 上的解, 显然 $\phi_1(x, \lambda)$

满足边界条件(2)。用转移条件(4)和(5)定义 $\phi_2(x, \lambda)$, 满足初始条件 $\begin{pmatrix} \phi_2(c+0) \\ \phi_2'(c+0) \end{pmatrix} =$

$\begin{pmatrix} \phi_1(c-0) \\ \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} \phi_1'(c-0) - \frac{(\lambda \delta_1 + \delta_2)}{\gamma_2} \phi_1(c-0) \end{pmatrix}$, 并且是方程(1)在区间 $(c, b]$ 上的解, 定义 $\chi_1(x, \lambda)$ 和 $\chi_2(x, \lambda)$ 为

满足条件 $\begin{pmatrix} \chi_2(b, \lambda) \\ \chi_2'(b, \lambda) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a_2 \lambda^2 + a_1 \lambda + a_0 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $\begin{pmatrix} \chi_1(c-0) \\ \chi_1'(c-0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_2(c+0) \\ \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1} \chi_2'(c+0) + \frac{(\lambda \delta_1 + \delta_2)}{\gamma_1} \chi_2(c+0) \end{pmatrix}$ 的解。

引理 1 $\omega_1(\lambda) = \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1} \omega_2(\lambda)$ 。

证明 考虑朗斯基行列式 $\omega_i(\lambda) = W(\phi_i, \chi_i; \lambda) = \phi_i \chi_i' - \phi_i' \chi_i, i=1, 2$, 在区间 $[a, c), (c, b]$ 上是关于 λ 的整函数, 代入每一个初始条件中就可以得到 $W(\phi_2, \chi_2; c+0) = \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} W(\phi_1, \chi_1; c-0)$, 因此对于每一个 $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, 都有 $\omega_1(\lambda) = \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1} \omega_2(\lambda)$ 成立。

接下来, 定义判别函数 $\omega(\lambda) := \omega_1(\lambda) = \frac{\gamma_2}{\gamma_1} \omega_2(\lambda)$ 。

定理 1 λ_0 是 S-L 问题(1)–(5)特征值的充要条件是 $\omega(\lambda_0) = 0$ 。

证明 设 λ_0 是 $\omega(\lambda)$ 的零点, $\omega(\lambda_0) = 0$, 则 $\forall x \in [a, c), W(\phi_1(x, \lambda_0), \chi_1(x, \lambda_0)) = 0$, 故 $\phi_1(x, \lambda_0)$ 和 $\chi_1(x, \lambda_0)$ 线性相关, 此时存在 $k_1 \neq 0$, 使得 $\chi_1(x, \lambda_0) = k_1 \phi_1(x, \lambda_0)$ 。由 $\begin{pmatrix} \phi_1(a, \lambda) \\ \phi_1'(a, \lambda) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \alpha \\ \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$ 可知, $\sin \alpha \chi_1'(0, \lambda) - \cos \alpha \chi_1(0, \lambda) = k_1 (\sin \alpha \cos \alpha - \cos \alpha \sin \alpha) = 0$, 因此 $\chi(x, \lambda)$ 满足边界条件(3)。

从上述讨论可知, $\chi(x, \lambda)$ 满足式(2)–(5), 因此 $\chi(x, \lambda_0)$ 是特征值 λ_0 对应的特征函数。反之, 若 λ_0 是特征值, 令 $y_0(x, \lambda_0)$ 是对应的特征函数, 假设 $\omega(\lambda_0) \neq 0$, 那么 ϕ_1 和 χ_1, ϕ_2 和 χ_2 线性无关, 令

$$y_0(x, \lambda_0) = \begin{cases} c_1 \phi_1(x, \lambda_0) + c_2 \chi_1(x, \lambda_0), & x \in [-1, 0) \\ c_3 \phi_2(x, \lambda_0) + c_4 \chi_2(x, \lambda_0), & x \in (0, 1] \end{cases},$$

其中, 至少有一个常数 $c_i (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$ 不为零, 根据 $y_0(x)$ 的定义和转移条件(4)可知, $y_0(c+) = c_3 \phi_2(c, \lambda_0) + c_4 \chi_2(c, \lambda_0) = c_3 \phi_1(c, \lambda_0) + c_4 \chi_1(c, \lambda_0), y_0(c+) = y_0(c-) = c_1 \phi_1(c, \lambda_0) + c_2 \chi_1(c, \lambda_0)$, 则

$(c_3 - c_1)\phi_1(c, \lambda_0) + (c_4 - c_2)\chi_1(c, \lambda_0) = 0$ 。同理可得 $(c_3 - c_1)\frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2}\phi_1'(c, \lambda) + (c_4 - c_2)\frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2}\chi_1'(c, \lambda) = 0$,

则

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} (c_3 - c_1)\phi_1(c, \lambda_0) + (c_4 - c_2)\chi_1(c, \lambda_0) = 0 \\ (c_3 - c_1)\phi_1'(c, \lambda) + (c_4 - c_2)\chi_1'(c, \lambda) = 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

所以 $c_3 = c_1, c_4 = c_2$ 。通过边界条件(2)和(3)以及前两个初始条件可知, $L_1(y_0(x)) = c_2\omega_1(\lambda_0) = 0$, 因为 $\omega_1(\lambda_0) \neq 0$, 所以 $c_2 = c_4 = 0$, 用类似方法可得 $L_2(y_0(x)) = c_3\omega_2(\lambda_0) = 0, c_3 = c_1 = 0$, 故 $c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = c_4 = 0$, 这与所设是矛盾的, 因此 $\omega(\lambda_0) = 0$ 。

从以上定理可知, S-L 问题的特征值与判别函数的零点是一致的。

2 特征值的渐近式

首先给出基本解的渐近式。

定理 2 令 $\lambda = s^2, s = \sigma + ik$, 则下面的积分方程成立:

$$\phi_1(x, \lambda) = \sin \alpha \cos sx + \cos \alpha \frac{\sin sx}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \int_0^x \sin [s(x-t)] q(t) \phi(t, \lambda) dt \quad (6)$$

$$\phi_1'(x, \lambda) = -s \sin \alpha \sin sx + \cos \alpha \cos sx + \int_0^x \cos [s(x-t)] q(t) \phi(t, \lambda) dt \quad (7)$$

$$\phi_2(x, \lambda) = A \cos s(x-c) + \frac{B}{s} \sin s(x-c) + \frac{1}{s} \int_c^x \sin [s(x-t)] q(t) \phi_2(t, \lambda) dt \quad (8)$$

$$\phi_2'(x, \lambda) = -As \sin (x-c) + B \cos s(x-c) + \int_c^x \cos [s(x-t)] q(t) \phi_2(t, \lambda) dt \quad (9)$$

其中, $A = \phi_1(c-0), B = \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} \phi_1'(c-0) - \frac{(\lambda\delta_1 + \delta_2)}{\gamma_2} \phi_1(c-0)$ 。

证明 由常数变易法可知

$$\phi_1(x, \lambda) = c_1 \cos sx + c_2 \frac{\sin sx}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \int_a^x \sin [s(x-t)] q(t) \phi_1(t, \lambda) dt,$$

由初始条件知 $\phi_1(x, \lambda) = \sin \alpha = c_1, \phi_1'(x, \lambda) = \cos \alpha = c_2$, 代入上式可得式(6)。同理,

$$\phi_2(x, \lambda) = c_3 \cos sx + c_4 \frac{\sin sx}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \int_c^x \sin [s(x-t)] q(t) \phi_1(t, \lambda) dt,$$

将 $\phi_2(c+0) = \phi_1(c-0), \phi_2'(c+0) = \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} \phi_1'(c-0) - \frac{(\lambda\delta_1 + \delta_2)}{\gamma_2} \phi_1(c-0)$ 代入上式可得

$$\begin{cases} c_3 = A \cos sc - \frac{B}{s} \sin sc, \\ c_4 = B \cos sc + As \sin sc \end{cases}$$

整理可得式(8), 对式(6)和式(8)分别进行求导, 即可得证。

定理 3 令 $\lambda = s^2, s = \sigma + ik, |\lambda| \rightarrow \infty$, 下面的渐近式

$$\begin{cases} \phi_1(x, \lambda) = \sin \alpha \cos sx + O(|s|^{-1} e^{k|x}) \\ \phi_1'(x, \lambda) = -s \sin \alpha \sin sx + O(e^{k|x}) \end{cases}$$

在 $a \leq x < c$ 上一致成立,

$$\begin{cases} \phi_2(x, \lambda) = \sin \alpha \cos sc \cos s(x-c) - \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} \sin \alpha \sin sc \sin s(x-c) + O(|s|^{-1} e^{k|(x-c)}) \\ \phi_2'(x, \lambda) = -s \sin \alpha \cos sc \sin s(x-c) - \frac{\gamma_1 s}{\gamma_2} \sin \alpha \sin sc \cos s(x-c) + O(e^{k|(x-c)}) \end{cases}$$

在 $c < x \leq b$ 上一致成立。

证明 令 $\phi_1(x, \lambda) = e^{k|x} F(x, \lambda)$, $u(\lambda) = \max_{a \leq x < c} |F(x, \lambda)|$, 则

$$F(x, \lambda) = \left(\sin \alpha \cos sx + \cos \alpha \frac{\sin sx}{s} \right) e^{-k|x} + \frac{1}{s} \int_a^x \sin[s(x-t)] e^{-k|(x-t)} q(t) F(t, \lambda) dt,$$

由 $|\cos sx| \leq e^{k|x}$ 和 $|\sin sx| \leq e^{k|x}$ 可得, $u(\lambda) \leq |\sin \alpha| + \left| \frac{\cos \alpha}{s} \right| + \frac{1}{s} \int_a^x |q(t)| u(\lambda) dt$, 当 $|s| > 2 \int_a^c |q(t)| dt$ 时, 有

$$u(\lambda) \leq \left(|\sin \alpha| + \left| \frac{\cos \alpha}{s} \right| \right) / \left(1 - \frac{1}{s} \int_a^c |q(t)| dt \right) < M,$$

M 是与 λ 无关的常数, 将 $\phi_1(x, \lambda) = e^{k|x} F(x, \lambda)$ 代入式(6), 有 $\phi_1(x, \lambda) = \sin \alpha \cos sx + O(|s|^{-1} e^{k|x})$, 求导可得 ϕ_1' 。

下证 $\phi_2(x, \lambda)$ 。将 A, B 以及

$$\phi_1(c-0) = \sin \alpha \cos sc + \cos \alpha \frac{\sin sc}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \int_a^c \sin[s(c-t)] q(t) \phi_1(t, \lambda) dt,$$

$$\phi_1'(c-0) = -s \sin \alpha \sin sc + \cos \alpha \cos sc + \int_a^c \cos[s(c-t)] q(t) \phi_1(t, \lambda) dt,$$

代入式(8)得 $\phi_2(x, \lambda) = A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4$, 其中

$$A_1 = \sin \alpha \cos sc \cos s(x-c) - \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} \sin \alpha \sin sc \sin s(x-c),$$

$$A_2 = \cos \alpha \frac{\sin sc}{s} \cos s(x-c) + \frac{1}{s} \cos(x-c) \int_a^c \sin[s(c-t)] q(t) \phi_1(t, \lambda) dt,$$

$$A_3 = \frac{\lambda \delta_1 + \delta_2}{\gamma_2 s} \left(\sin \alpha \cos sc + \cos \alpha \frac{\sin sc}{s} \sin s(x-c) \right) + \frac{\lambda \delta_1 + \delta_2}{\gamma_2} \frac{1}{s^2} \sin s(x-c) \int_a^c \sin[s(c-t)] q(t) \phi_1(t, \lambda) dt,$$

$$A_4 = \frac{\gamma_1 \cos \alpha \cos sc}{\gamma_2 s} \sin s(x-c) + \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} \frac{1}{s} \sin s(x-c) \int_a^c \cos[s(c-t)] q(t) \phi_1(t, \lambda) dt + \frac{1}{s} \int_c^x \sin[s(x-t)] q(t) \phi_2(t, \lambda) dt,$$

令 $\phi_2(x, \lambda) = e^{k|(x-c)} v(\lambda)$, $v(\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^4 v_i(\lambda)$, $v_i(\lambda) = \max_{c < x \leq b} |A_i(x, \lambda)|$, $Q_1 = \int_a^c |q(t)| dt$, $Q_2 =$

$\int_c^x |q(t)| dt$, 由 $|\cos s(x-c)| \leq e^{k|(x-c)}$ 和 $|\sin s(x-c)| \leq e^{k|(x-c)}$ 得, $A_1 \leq |\sin \alpha \cos sc| + \left| \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} \right| |\sin \alpha \sin sc|$

$\leq M_1$, 则 $v_1(\lambda) < M_1$, $A_2 \leq \left| \cos \alpha \frac{\sin sc}{s} \right| + \left| \frac{1}{s} \right| \int_a^c |q(t)| v_2(\lambda) dt$, 则

$$v_2(\lambda) \leq \left| \cos \alpha \frac{\sin sc}{s} \right| / \left(1 - \left| \frac{1}{s} \right| Q_1 \right) < M_2,$$

$$A_3 \leq \left| \frac{\lambda \delta_1 + \delta_2}{\gamma_2 s} \right| \left| \sin \alpha \cos sc + \cos \alpha \frac{\sin sc}{s} \right| + \left| \frac{\lambda \delta_1 + \delta_2}{\gamma_2} \right| \left| \frac{1}{s^2} \right| \int_a^c |q(t)| v_3(\lambda) dt,$$

则

$$v_3(\lambda) \leq \left(\left| \frac{\lambda \delta_1 + \delta_2}{\gamma_2 s} \right| \left| \sin \alpha \cos sc + \cos \alpha \frac{\sin sc}{s} \right| \right) / \left(1 - \left| \frac{\lambda \delta_1 + \delta_2}{\gamma_2} \right| \left| \frac{1}{s^2} \right| Q_1 \right) < M_3,$$

$$A_4 \leq \left| \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} \right| \left| \frac{\cos \alpha \cos sc}{s} \right| + \left| \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} \right| \left| \frac{1}{s} \int_a^c q(t) v_4(\lambda) dt + \frac{1}{s} \int_c^x q(t) v_4(\lambda) dt \right|,$$

则

$$v_4(\lambda) \leq \left(\left| \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} \right| \left| \frac{\cos \alpha \cos sc}{s} \right| \right) / \left(1 - \left| \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} \right| \left| \frac{1}{s} \right| Q_1 - \left| \frac{1}{s} \right| Q_2 \right) < M_4,$$

因此, $v(\lambda) < M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + M_4 \in \mathbb{R}$, 即 $\phi_2(x, \lambda) = O(e^{k|(x-c)})$ 。同理, $A_2 + A_3 + A_4 = O(|s|^{-1} e^{k|(x-c)})$,

因此, $\phi_2(x, \lambda) = \sin \alpha \cos sc \cos s(x-c) - \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} \sin \alpha \sin sc \sin s(x-c) + O(|s|^{-1} e^{k|(x-c)})$, 求导后可得

$\phi_2'(x, \lambda)$ 。

接下来, 通过以下两个定理得到特征值的渐近估计式。

定理 4 令 $\lambda = s^2, s = \sigma + ik, \omega_2(\lambda)$ 渐近估计式为

$$\omega_2(\lambda) = s^4 a_2 \left(\sin \alpha \cos sc \cos s(b-c) - \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} \sin \alpha \sin sc \sin s(b-c) \right) + O(|s|^3 e^{k|b|}).$$

证明 将

$$\begin{pmatrix} \chi_2(b, \lambda) \\ \chi_2'(b, \lambda) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a_2 \lambda^2 + a_1 \lambda + a_0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1(c-0) \\ \chi_1'(c-0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_2(c+0) \\ \gamma_2 \chi_2'(c+0) + \frac{(\lambda \delta_1 + \delta_2)}{\gamma_1} \chi_2(c+0) \end{pmatrix}$$

代入 $\omega_2(\lambda)$ 的表达式可知, $\omega_2(\lambda) = \phi_2(b, \lambda) \chi_2'(b, \lambda) - \phi_2'(b, \lambda) \chi_2(b, \lambda) = \phi_2(b, \lambda)(a_2 \lambda^2 + a_1 \lambda + a_0) -$

$\phi_2'(b, \lambda) \left(\sin \alpha \cos sc \cos s(b-c) - \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} \sin \alpha \sin sc \sin s(b-c) \right) + s \sin \alpha \cos sc \sin s(b-c) +$

$\frac{\gamma_1 s}{\gamma_2} \sin \alpha \sin sc \cos s(b-c) + (a_2 \lambda^2 + a_1 \lambda + a_0) O(|s|^{-1} e^{k|(x-c)}) + O(e^{k|(x-c)})$, 所以 $\frac{\omega_2(\lambda)}{\lambda^2} = (a_2 + \frac{a_1}{s^2} + \frac{a_0}{s^4})$

$\left(\sin \alpha \cos sc \cos s(b-c) - \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} \sin \alpha \sin sc \sin s(b-c) \right) + \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2 s} \sin \alpha \sin sc \cos s(b-c) + \frac{1}{s^3} \sin \alpha \cos sc \sin s(b-$

$c) + O(e^{k|(x-c)})$ 。其中, $(\frac{a_1}{s^2} + \frac{a_0}{s^4}) \left(\sin \alpha \sin sc \cos s(b-c) - \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} \sin \alpha \sin sc \sin s(b-c) \right) + \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2 s} \sin \alpha \sin sc$

$\cos s(b-c) + \frac{1}{s^3} \sin \alpha \cos sc \sin s(b-c) \leq \left(\left| \left(\frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} + 1 \right) a_1 s^{-2} \right| + \left| \left(\frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} + 1 \right) a_0 s^{-4} \right| + \left| \left(\frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} + 1 \right) s^{-3} \right| \right) \sin \alpha e^{k|b|}$ 。

因此

$$\frac{\omega_2(\lambda)}{\lambda^2} = a_2 \left(\sin \alpha \cos sc \cos s(b-c) - \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} \sin \alpha \sin sc \sin s(b-c) \right) + O(|s|^{-1} e^{k|b|}), \sin \alpha \neq 0,$$

$$\omega_2(\lambda) = s^4 a_2 \left(\sin \alpha \cos sc \cos s(b-c) - \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} \sin \alpha \sin sc \sin s(b-c) \right) + O(|s|^3 e^{k|b|}), \sin \alpha \neq 0.$$

定理 5 S-L 问题(1)–(5)的特征值 $\lambda_n = s_n^2, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 的渐近估计式为

$$s_n = \frac{\pi}{b} \left(n - \frac{3}{2} \right) + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right), \sin \alpha \neq 0.$$

证明 下面只证明 $\sin \alpha \neq 0$ 的情形, 其他情形可以使用类似的方法。记 $\omega_2(s) = \omega_0(s) + a(s)$, 则 $\omega_0(s) = s^4 a_2 (\sin \alpha \cos sc \cos s(b-c) - \sin \alpha \sin sc \sin s(b-c))$ 。因为 $\omega_0(s) > a(s)$, 根据儒歇定理

可知, $\omega_2(s)$ 与 $\omega_0(s)$ 有相同的零点。令 $\lambda_0 \leq \lambda_1 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n$ 是 $\omega_2(s)$ 的零点, 因为 $s_n = \frac{\pi}{b} \left(n - \frac{3}{2} \right) + \delta_n$,

可得 $\frac{\omega_2(s)}{s^3} = (\frac{\pi}{b}(n - \frac{3}{2}) + \delta_n)(\sin \alpha \cos [(n - \frac{3}{2})\pi + b\delta_n]) + \alpha(\sqrt{\lambda_n}) = 0$, 由于 $\alpha(\sqrt{\lambda_n})$ 有界, $\delta_n < \frac{\pi}{b}(n - \frac{3}{2})$, 有 $\sin \delta_n b = \alpha(\sqrt{\lambda_n}) / \sin \alpha [\frac{\pi}{b}(n - \frac{3}{2}) + \delta_n]$ 。因此,

$$\sin \delta_n b = O(\frac{1}{n}), \delta_n = O(\frac{1}{n}), s_n = \frac{\pi}{b}(n - \frac{3}{2}) + O(\frac{1}{n})。$$

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Asymptotic Behavior for the Sturm-Liouville Problem with Eigenparameter-Dependent Boundary Conditions and Transmission Conditions

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Abstract: A class of second-order discontinuous Sturm-Liouville problem with eigenparameter-dependent boundary conditions and transmission conditions containing spectral parameters is studied. By combining the boundary conditions and transmission conditions, the fundamental solution of the problem is defined, and further, a discriminant function is constructed. Finally, using the theory of complex analysis, an asymptotic estimation formula for the eigenvalues of the problem is obtained.

Key words: Sturm-Liouville problem; asymptotic behavior of eigenvalue; eigenparameter; boundary condition; transmission condition