

# 适型分数阶微分方程解的存在唯一性与稳定性

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**摘要:** 利用 Schauder 不动点定理和 Banach 压缩映射原理, 研究一类具有时滞的适型分数阶脉冲微分方程边值问题, 建立了其解的存在唯一性定理, 并基于此得到了 Ulam-Hyers 稳定性和 Ulam-Hyers-Rassias 稳定性的结论, 最后给出一个实例验证理论结果.

**关键词:** 适型分数阶导数; 脉冲; 时滞; 存在唯一性; Ulam-Hyers 稳定性; Ulam-Hyers-Rassias 稳定性

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## Existence, Uniqueness and Stability of Solutions of Conformable Fractional Differential Equation

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**Abstract:** By using Schauder fixed point theorem and Banach compression mapping principle, we studied a class of conformable fractional impulsive differential equation boundary value problems with delay, and established the existence and uniqueness theorems of the solutions. Based on this, we obtained the conclusions of Ulam-Hyers stability and Ulam-Hyers-Rassias stability. Finally, we provided an example to verify the theoretical results.

**Keywords:** conformable fractional derivative; impulsive; delay; existence and uniqueness; Ulam-Hyers stability; Ulam-Hyers-Rassias stability

## 0 引言

分数阶微分方程应用广泛, 目前, 关于分数阶微分方程边值问题理论与应用的研究已取得了许多成果<sup>[1-8]</sup>. 例如: Khalil 等<sup>[7]</sup>提出了适型分数阶导数和分数阶积分的定义; Abdeljawad<sup>[8]</sup>拓展了适型分数阶微积分的定义, 提出并讨论了其链式法则、指数函数、Gronwall 不等式、分部积分、Taylor 幂级数展开、Laplace 变换和线性微分系统等. 近年来, 对适型分数阶导数和积分的研究也取得了丰富成果<sup>[9-12]</sup>. 例如: Li 等<sup>[9]</sup>研究了适型分数阶微分方程初值问题解的存在性和稳定性; Thaiprayoon 等<sup>[10]</sup>利用上下解方法和单调迭代技术研究了非线性时滞脉冲适型分数阶微分方程解的存在性; Wan 等<sup>[11]</sup>研究了适型脉冲微分方程反周期边值问题解的存在性和稳定性; 张敏等<sup>[12]</sup>利用 Leray-Schauder 度理论和 Banach 压缩映射原理研究了适型分数阶时滞微分方程边值问题解的存在性与唯一性.

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Ulam 稳定性理论由于广泛应用于最优化、生物学、经济学等领域,因此得到广泛关注<sup>[9,11,13-17]</sup>. Wang 等<sup>[13]</sup>研究了一阶脉冲常微分方程的 Ulam 稳定性; Wang 等<sup>[14]</sup>研究了非线性脉冲切换耦合演化方程初值问题的 Ulam 稳定性; Muthaiah 等<sup>[15]</sup>研究了非线性耦合 Caputo-Hadamard 型分数阶微分系统解的存在性和 Ulam 稳定性; Agarwal 等<sup>[16]</sup>研究了 Caputo 分数阶微分方程边值问题的 Ulam 稳定性; 白玉洁等<sup>[17]</sup>研究了一类含有 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶导数的时滞随机发展方程温和解的存在唯一性和 Ulam 稳定性.

但上述研究多数是关于初值问题的 Ulam 稳定性,而关于分数阶微分方程边值问题的 Ulam 稳定性研究目前报道较少. 基于此,本文考虑一类具有时滞的适型分数阶脉冲微分方程边值问题解的存在唯一性和 Ulam 稳定性:

$$\begin{cases} T_{\alpha}^{\alpha}x(t) + f_1(t, x(t), x(t + \tau)) = 0, & t \in (0, t_0), \\ T_{t_0}^{\alpha}x(t) + f_2(t, x(t), x(t - \tau)) = 0, & t \in (t_0, 1), \\ \Delta x(t) |_{t=t_0} = p(x(t_0)), \quad \Delta x'(t) |_{t=t_0} = q(x(t_0)), \\ x(0) = x'(1) = 0, \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

其中  $1 < \alpha < 2$ ,  $T_{\beta}^{\alpha}$  是以  $\beta$  为起点的  $\alpha$  阶适型分数阶微分算子,  $0 < t_0 < 1$ ,  $J = [0, 1]$ ,  $p, q \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ ,  $0 \leq \tau \leq \min\{t_0, 1 - t_0\}$ ,  $f_1, f_2 \in C(J \times \mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R})$ ,  $\Delta x(t) |_{t=t_0} = x(t_0^+) - x(t_0^-)$ ,  $\Delta x'(t) |_{t=t_0} = x'(t_0^+) - x'(t_0^-)$ ,  $x(t_0^+), x(t_0^-), x'(t_0^+), x'(t_0^-)$  分别是  $x(t)$  和  $x'(t)$  在  $t_0$  处的左右极限.

### 1 预备知识

令  $J_1 = [0, t_0]$ ,  $J_2 = (t_0, 1]$ ,  $J' = J \setminus \{t_0\}$ ,  $\lambda = \max\{t_0, 1 - t_0\}$ . 设分段连续函数空间

$$PC(J, \mathbb{R}) = \{x: J \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid x \in C(J', \mathbb{R}), \exists x(t_0^+) \text{ 和 } x(t_0^-), \text{ 使得 } x(t_0^-) = x(t_0^+)\},$$

并赋予范数  $\|x\|_{PC} = \sup_{t \in J} |x(t)|$ , 则  $PC(J, \mathbb{R})$  是 Banach 空间.

**定义 1**<sup>[8]</sup> 设  $\gamma \in (n, n + 1]$ ,  $x: [a, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , 对任意的  $t > a$ ,  $x$  是  $n$  阶可微的, 则函数  $x$  在  $t > a$  处的  $\gamma$  阶适型分数阶导数定义为

$$T_a^{\gamma}x(t) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{(n)}(t + \epsilon(t - a)^{n+1-\gamma}) - x^{(n)}(t)}{\epsilon}.$$

**注 1** 给定  $\gamma \in (0, 1]$ , 如果  $x$  可微, 则  $T_a^{\gamma}x(t) = (t - a)^{1-\gamma}x'(t)$ . 给定  $\gamma \in (n, n + 1]$ , 有  $T_a^{\gamma}(t - a)^k = 0$ , 其中  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

**定义 2**<sup>[8]</sup> 设  $\gamma \in (n, n + 1]$ ,  $x: [a, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , 则函数  $x$  在  $t > a$  处的  $\gamma$  阶适型分数阶积分定义为

$$I_a^{\gamma}x(t) = \frac{1}{n!} \int_a^t (t - s)^n s^{\gamma-n-1} x(s) ds.$$

**引理 1**<sup>[8]</sup> 设  $\gamma \in (n, n + 1]$ ,  $x: [a, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  使得  $x^{(n)}(t)$  连续, 则对所有的  $t > a$ , 有

$$T_a^{\gamma}I_a^{\gamma}x(t) = x(t).$$

**引理 2**<sup>[8]</sup> 设  $\gamma \in (n, n + 1]$ ,  $x: [a, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  对  $t > a$  是  $(n + 1)$  阶可微的, 则对所有的  $t > a$ , 有

$$I_a^{\gamma}T_a^{\gamma}x(t) = x(t) - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^{(k)}(a)(t - a)^k}{k!}.$$

**引理 3** 设  $1 < \alpha < 2$ ,  $y_1, y_2 \in C(J, \mathbb{R})$ ,  $p, q \in \mathbb{R}$ , 则线性适型分数阶脉冲微分方程边值问题

$$\begin{cases} T_{0^+}^{\alpha}x(t) + y_1(t) = 0, & t \in (0, t_0), \\ T_{t_0^+}^{\alpha}x(t) + y_2(t) = 0, & t \in (t_0, 1), \\ \Delta x(t) |_{t=t_0} = p, \quad \Delta x'(t) |_{t=t_0} = q, \\ x(0) = x'(1) = 0 \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

有唯一解

$$x(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s)\mathcal{R}(s, y_1, y_2) ds + \varphi(t),$$

其中

$$G(t, s) = \begin{cases} s, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ t, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1, \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

$$\mathcal{R}(s, y_1, y_2) = \mathcal{R}(s, y_1(s), y_2(s)) = \begin{cases} s^{\alpha-2} y_1(s), & 0 \leq s \leq t_0 \leq 1, \\ (s - t_0)^{\alpha-2} y_2(s), & 0 \leq t_0 \leq s \leq 1, \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

$$\varphi(t, p, q) = \begin{cases} -qt, & t \in J_1, \\ p - qt_0, & t \in J_2. \end{cases} \tag{5}$$

证明: 假设  $x = x(t)$  是边值问题(2)的解, 则对任意的  $t \in J_1$ , 存在常数  $c_{10}, c_{11} \in \mathbb{R}$ , 使得

$$x(t) = -\int_0^t (t-s)s^{\alpha-2} y_1(s) ds + c_{10} + c_{11}t, \quad x'(t) = -\int_0^t s^{\alpha-2} y_1(s) ds + c_{11}.$$

由  $x(0) = 0$  知  $c_{10} = 0$ , 故

$$x(t_0^-) = -\int_0^{t_0} (t_0-s)s^{\alpha-2} y_1(s) ds + c_{11}t_0, \quad x'(t_0^-) = -\int_0^{t_0} s^{\alpha-2} y_1(s) ds + c_{11}.$$

对任意的  $t \in J_2$ , 存在常数  $c_{20}, c_{21} \in \mathbb{R}$ , 使得

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= -\int_{t_0}^t (t-s)(s-t_0)^{\alpha-2} y_2(s) ds + c_{20} + c_{21}(t-t_0), \\ x'(t) &= -\int_{t_0}^t (s-t_0)^{\alpha-2} y_2(s) ds + c_{21}, \\ x(t_0^+) &= c_{20}, \quad x'(t_0^+) = c_{21}, \\ x'(1) &= -\int_{t_0}^1 (s-t_0)^{\alpha-2} y_2(s) ds + c_{21}. \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

再由  $x'(1) = 0$  知  $c_{21} = \int_{t_0}^1 (s-t_0)^{\alpha-2} y_2(s) ds$ .

考虑脉冲条件

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta x(t) |_{t=t_0} &= x(t_0^+) - x(t_0^-) = c_{20} + \int_0^{t_0} (t_0-s)s^{\alpha-2} y_1(s) ds - c_{11}t_0, \\ \Delta x'(t) |_{t=t_0} &= x'(t_0^+) - x'(t_0^-) = c_{21} + \int_0^{t_0} s^{\alpha-2} y_1(s) ds - c_{11}. \end{aligned}$$

由脉冲条件  $\Delta x(t) |_{t=t_0} = p, \Delta x'(t) |_{t=t_0} = q$ , 再结合式(6)可得

$$\begin{aligned} c_{11} &= \int_0^{t_0} s^{\alpha-2} y_1(s) ds + \int_{t_0}^1 (s-t_0)^{\alpha-2} y_2(s) ds - q, \\ c_{20} &= \int_0^{t_0} s^{\alpha-1} y_1(s) ds + t_0 \int_{t_0}^1 (s-t_0)^{\alpha-2} y_2(s) ds + p - qt_0, \end{aligned}$$

故对任意的  $t \in J_1$ , 有

$$x(t) = \int_0^t s^{\alpha-1} y_1(s) ds + \int_t^{t_0} t s^{\alpha-2} y_1(s) ds + \int_{t_0}^1 t(s-t_0)^{\alpha-2} y_2(s) ds - qt,$$

对任意的  $t \in J_2$ , 有

$$x(t) = \int_t^1 t(s-t_0)^{\alpha-2} y_2(s) ds + \int_{t_0}^t s(s-t_0)^{\alpha-2} y_2(s) ds + \int_0^{t_0} s^{\alpha-1} y_1(s) ds + p - qt_0.$$

因此,  $x(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) \mathcal{R}(s, y_1, y_2) ds + \varphi(t, p, q)$ . 证毕.

由函数  $G(t, s)$  的定义, 易知对任意的  $t, s \in [0, 1]$ , 有

$$|G(t, s)| \leq 1. \tag{7}$$

记

$$\varphi(t, p, q) = \varphi(t, p(x(t_0)), q(x(t_0))) = \begin{cases} -tq(x(t_0)), & t \in J_1, \\ p(x(t_0)) - t_0q(x(t_0)), & t \in J_2, \end{cases} \tag{8}$$

对任意的  $x \in PC(J, \mathbb{R})$ , 设

$$\Delta x(t) = \int_0^1 G(t,s) \mathcal{R}(s, f_1, f_2) ds + \varphi(t, p, q), \quad (9)$$

则易知  $\Lambda: \text{PC}(J, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \text{PC}(J, \mathbb{R})$ , 并且边值问题(1)与积分方程(9)等价. 即  $x = x(t)$  是边值问题(1)的解当且仅当  $x = x(t)$  是算子  $\Lambda$  的不动点.

## 2 存在唯一性

为方便叙述, 下面给出假设条件.

(H<sub>1</sub>) 存在函数  $\omega_i, \mu_i, \nu_i \in C(J_i, [0, +\infty)) (i=1, 2)$ , 使得对任意的  $u, v \in \mathbb{R}, t \in J_i$ , 有

$$|f_i(t, u, v)| \leq \omega_i(t) + \mu_i(t) |u| + \nu_i(t) |v|,$$

且记

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^* &= \max\{\sup_{t \in J_1} \omega_1(t), \sup_{t \in J_2} \omega_2(t)\}, & \mu^* &= \max\{\sup_{t \in J_1} \mu_1(t), \sup_{t \in J_2} \mu_2(t)\}, \\ v^* &= \max\{\sup_{t \in J_1} \nu_1(t), \sup_{t \in J_2} \nu_2(t)\}; \end{aligned}$$

(H<sub>2</sub>) 存在常数  $M_p, N_p, M_q, N_q > 0$ , 使得对任意的  $u \in \mathbb{R}$ , 有

$$|p(u)| \leq M_p |u| + N_p, \quad |q(u)| \leq M_q |u| + N_q;$$

(H<sub>3</sub>) 存在常数  $M_{f_i}, N_{f_i}$ , 使得对任意的  $u, v, \bar{u}, \bar{v} \in \mathbb{R}, t \in J_i (i=1, 2)$ , 有

$$|f_i(t, u, v) - f_i(t, \bar{u}, \bar{v})| \leq M_{f_i} |u - \bar{u}| + N_{f_i} |v - \bar{v}|;$$

(H<sub>4</sub>) 存在常数  $l, l^* > 0$ , 使得对任意的  $u, v, \bar{u}, \bar{v} \in \mathbb{R}$ , 有

$$|p(u) - p(\bar{u})| \leq l |u - \bar{u}|, \quad |q(u) - q(\bar{u})| \leq l^* |u - \bar{u}|.$$

**定理 1** 假设(H<sub>1</sub>)和(H<sub>2</sub>)成立, 若  $2\lambda^{\alpha-1}(\mu^* + \nu^*) < (\alpha-1)(1-M_p-M_q)$  成立, 则适型分数阶时滞脉冲微分方程边值问题(1)至少有一个解.

证明: 令

$$r \geq \frac{2\lambda^{\alpha-1}\omega^* + (\alpha-1)(N_p - N_q)}{(\alpha-1)(1-M_p-M_q) - 2\lambda^{\alpha-1}(\mu^* + \nu^*)},$$

并设

$$B_r = \{x \mid x \in \text{PC}(J, \mathbb{R}), \|x\|_{\text{PC}} \leq r\}.$$

1) 证明  $\Lambda: B_r \rightarrow B_r$ .

对任意的  $x \in B_r$  和任意的  $t \in J_k (k=1, 2)$ , 由条件(H<sub>1</sub>)可得

$$|f_1(t, x(t), x(t+\tau))| \leq \omega_1(t) + \mu_1(t) |x(t)| + \nu_1(t) |x(t+\tau)| \leq \omega^* + (\mu^* + \nu^*)r,$$

$$|f_2(t, x(t), x(t-\tau))| \leq \omega_2(t) + \mu_2(t) |x(t)| + \nu_2(t) |x(t-\tau)| \leq \omega^* + (\mu^* + \nu^*)r.$$

从而由式(7)和式(9), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} |\Delta x(t)| &\leq \int_0^1 |G(t,s)| |\mathcal{R}(s, f_1, f_2)| ds + |\varphi(t, p, q)| \leq \\ &\int_0^1 |\mathcal{R}(s, f_1, f_2)| ds + \max\{|tq(x(t_0))|, |p(x(t_0)) - t_0q(x(t_0))|\} \leq \\ &\int_0^{t_0} s^{\alpha-2} |f_1(s, x(s), x(s+\tau))| ds + \int_{t_0}^1 (s-t_0)^{\alpha-2} |f_2(s, x(s), x(s-\tau))| ds + \\ &|p(x(t_0))| + |q(x(t_0))| \leq \\ &\frac{1}{\alpha-1} t_0^{\alpha-1} (\omega^* + (\mu^* + \nu^*)r) + \\ &\frac{1}{\alpha-1} (1-t_0)^{\alpha-1} (\omega^* + (\mu^* + \nu^*)r) + (M_p + M_q)r + N_p + N_q < \\ &\frac{(\alpha-1)r - (2\lambda^{\alpha-1}(\mu^* + \nu^*))r}{\alpha-1} + \frac{2\lambda^{\alpha-1}(\mu^* + \nu^*)}{\alpha-1} r = r. \end{aligned}$$

故  $\|\Delta x\|_{\text{PC}} \leq r$ .

2) 证明  $\Lambda: B_r \rightarrow B_r$  是全连续算子.

设  $x_n, x \in B_r (n=1, 2, \dots)$ , 且  $\|x_n - x\|_{PC} \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow \infty$ . 由于  $f_1, f_2, p, q$  是连续函数, 因此对任意的  $\epsilon > 0$ , 存在正整数  $N$ , 使得对任意的  $t \in J_i$ , 当  $n \geq N$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &|f_1(t, x_n(t), x_n(t + \tau)) - f_1(t, x(t), x(t + \tau))| < \epsilon, \\ &|f_2(t, x_n(t), x_n(t - \tau)) - f_2(t, x(t), x(t - \tau))| < \epsilon, \\ &|p(x_n(t)) - p(x(t))| < \epsilon, \quad |q(x_n(t)) - q(x(t))| < \epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 对任意的  $t \in J_k (k=1, 2)$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} |\Lambda x_n(t) - \Lambda x(t)| &\leq \int_0^1 |G(t, s)| |\mathcal{R}(s, f_1(s, x_n(s), x_n(s + \tau)), f_2(s, x_n(s), x_n(s - \tau))) - \\ &\quad \mathcal{R}(s, f_1(s, x(s), x(s + \tau)), f_2(s, x(s), x(s - \tau)))| ds + \\ &\quad \max\{t|q(x_n(t_0)) - q(x(t_0))|, |p(x_n(t_0)) - p(x(t_0))| + t_0|q(x_n(t_0)) - q(x(t_0))|\} \leq \\ &\int_0^1 |\mathcal{R}(s, f_1(s, x_n(s), x_n(s + \tau)), f_2(s, x_n(s), x_n(s - \tau))) - \\ &\quad \mathcal{R}(s, f_1(s, x(s), x(s + \tau)), f_2(s, x(s), x(s - \tau)))| ds + 2\epsilon \leq \\ &\int_0^{t_0} s^{\alpha-2} |f_1(s, x_n(s), x_n(s + \tau)) - f_1(s, x(s), x(s + \tau))| ds + \\ &\int_{t_0}^1 (s - t_0)^{\alpha-2} |f_2(s, x_n(s), x_n(s - \tau)) - f_2(s, x(s), x(s - \tau))| ds + 2\epsilon \leq \\ &\frac{2(\lambda^{\alpha-1} + \alpha - 1)}{\alpha - 1} \epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

故  $\Lambda: B_r \rightarrow B_r$  是连续的.

对任意的  $x \in B_r, t_1, t_2 \in J_k (k=1, 2)$ , 且  $t_1 < t_2$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} |\Lambda x(t_2) - \Lambda x(t_1)| &\leq \int_0^1 |G(t_2, s) - G(t_1, s)| |\mathcal{R}(s, f_1, f_2)| ds + |\varphi(t_2, p, q) - \varphi(t_1, p, q)| \leq \\ &(t_2 - t_1) \int_0^1 |\mathcal{R}(s, f_1, f_2)| ds + (t_2 - t_1) |q(x(t_0))| \leq \\ &(t_2 - t_1) \left( \int_0^{t_0} s^{\alpha-2} |f_1(s, x(s), x(s + \tau))| ds + \right. \\ &\left. \int_{t_0}^1 (s - t_0)^{\alpha-2} |f_2(s, x(s), x(s - \tau))| ds \right) + (t_2 - t_1) (M_q r + N_q) \leq \\ &(t_2 - t_1) \left[ \frac{2\lambda^{\alpha-1}}{\alpha - 1} (\omega^* + (\mu^* + \nu^*)r) + (M_q r + N_q) \right], \end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$|\Lambda x(t_2) - \Lambda x(t_1)| \rightarrow 0, \quad t_1 \rightarrow t_2, \quad t_1, t_2 \in J_k, \quad k=1, 2.$$

由上述证明可知, 算子  $\Lambda$  等度连续. 由 Arzela-Ascoli 定理<sup>[18]</sup> 知算子  $\Lambda$  是紧的, 故算子  $\Lambda$  是全连续的. 由 Schauder 不动点定理<sup>[1]</sup> 可知算子  $\Lambda$  在  $B_r$  上有不动点, 即适型分数阶时滞脉冲微分方程边值问题(1)至少有一个解. 证毕.

**定理 2** 假设  $(H_3)$  和  $(H_4)$  成立, 若不等式

$$\lambda^{\alpha-1} (M_{f_1} + N_{f_1} + M_{f_2} + N_{f_2}) + (\alpha - 1)(l + l^*) < \alpha - 1 \tag{10}$$

成立, 则适型分数阶时滞脉冲微分方程边值问题(1)有唯一解.

证明: 对任意的  $x_1, x_2 \in PC(J, \mathbb{R})$  和任意的  $t \in J_k (k=1, 2)$ , 由条件  $(H_3)$  可知

$$\begin{aligned} &|f_1(s, x_2(s), x_2(s + \tau)) - f_1(s, x_1(s), x_1(s + \tau))| \leq (M_{f_1} + N_{f_1}) \|x_2 - x_1\|_{PC}, \\ &|f_2(s, x_2(s), x_2(s - \tau)) - f_2(s, x_1(s), x_1(s - \tau))| \leq (M_{f_2} + N_{f_2}) \|x_2 - x_1\|_{PC}, \end{aligned}$$

于是, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |\Lambda x_2(t) - \Lambda x_1(t)| &\leq \int_0^1 |G(t, s)| |\mathcal{R}(s, f_1(s, x_2(s), x_2(s + \tau)), f_2(s, x_2(s), x_2(s - \tau))) - \\ &\quad \mathcal{R}(s, f_1(s, x_1(s), x_1(s + \tau)), f_2(s, x_1(s), x_1(s - \tau)))| ds + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \max\{t|q(x_2(t_0)) - q(x_2(t_0))|, |p(x_2(t_0)) - p(x_1(t_0))| + t_0|q(x_2(t_0)) - q(x_1(t_0))|\} \leq \\ & \int_0^{t_0} s^{\alpha-2} |f_1(s, x_2(s), x_2(s+\tau)) - f_1(s, x_1(s), x_1(s+\tau))| ds + \\ & \int_{t_0}^1 (s-t_0)^{\alpha-2} |f_2(s, x_2(s), x_2(s-\tau)) - f_2(s, x_1(s), x_1(s-\tau))| ds + \\ & l|x_2(t_0) - x_1(t_0)| + l^*|x_2(t_0) - x_1(t_0)| \leq \\ & \frac{\lambda^{\alpha-1}(M_{f_1} + N_{f_1} + M_{f_2} + N_{f_2}) + (\alpha-1)(l+l^*)}{\alpha-1} \|x_2 - x_1\|_{PC}, \end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$\|\Delta x_2 - \Delta x_1\|_{PC} \leq \frac{\lambda^{\alpha-1}(M_{f_1} + N_{f_1} + M_{f_2} + N_{f_2}) + (\alpha-1)(l+l^*)}{\alpha-1} \|x_2 - x_1\|_{PC}.$$

由式(10)可知  $\Delta$  是压缩的, 因此由 Banach 压缩映射原理<sup>[1]</sup>知,  $\Delta$  在  $PC(J, \mathbb{R})$  上有唯一的不动点, 即边值问题(1)有唯一解. 证毕.

### 3 Ulam 稳定性

定义 3<sup>[9]</sup> 设  $x \in PC(J, \mathbb{R})$  是边值问题(1)的解,  $z \in PC(J, \mathbb{R})$  是不等式

$$\begin{cases} |T_0^\alpha z(t) - f_1(t, z(t), z(t+\tau))| \leq \epsilon, & t \in [0, t_0], \\ |T_{t_0}^\alpha z(t) - f_2(t, z(t), z(t-\tau))| \leq \epsilon, & t \in (t_0, 1], \\ |\Delta z(t)|_{t=t_0} - p(z(t_0))| \leq \epsilon, \\ |\Delta z'(t)|_{t=t_0} - q(z(t_0))| \leq \epsilon, \\ z(0) = z'(1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

的解, 如果存在常数  $c_{f_1, f_2} > 0$ , 使得对任意的  $\epsilon > 0$ , 有

$$\|z - x\|_{PC} \leq c_{f_1, f_2} \epsilon$$

成立, 则称边值问题(1)具有 Ulam-Hyers 稳定性.

定义 4<sup>[9]</sup> 设  $x \in PC(J, \mathbb{R})$  是边值问题(1)的解,  $z \in PC(J, \mathbb{R})$  是不等式

$$\begin{cases} |T_0^\alpha z(t) - f_1(t, z(t), z(t+\tau))| \leq \epsilon g(t), & t \in [0, t_0], \\ |T_{t_0}^\alpha z(t) - f_2(t, z(t), z(t-\tau))| \leq \epsilon g(t), & t \in (t_0, 1], \\ |\Delta z(t)|_{t=t_0} - p(z(t_0))| \leq \epsilon \delta, \\ |\Delta z'(t)|_{t=t_0} - q(z(t_0))| \leq \epsilon \delta, \\ z(0) = z'(1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

的解, 如果存在连续函数  $g: J \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$  和常数  $\delta, c_{f_1, f_2, g} > 0$ , 使得对任意的  $\epsilon > 0$ , 有

$$\|z - x\|_{PC} \leq c_{f_1, f_2, g} \epsilon (g(t) + \delta)$$

成立, 则称边值问题(1)具有 Ulam-Hyers-Rassias 稳定性.

注 2 函数  $z \in PC(J, \mathbb{R})$  是不等式(11)的解, 当且仅当存在函数  $\phi_1, \phi_2 \in PC(J, \mathbb{R})$  和常数  $\gamma, \gamma' \in \mathbb{R}$ , 使得下列结论成立:

- 1)  $|\phi_1(t)| \leq \epsilon, |\phi_2(t)| \leq \epsilon, |\gamma| \leq \epsilon, |\gamma'| \leq \epsilon, t \in J;$
- 2)  $T_0^\alpha z(t) = f_1(t, z(t), z(t+\tau)) + \phi_1(t), t \in (0, t_0);$
- 3)  $T_{t_0}^\alpha z(t) = f_2(t, z(t), z(t-\tau)) + \phi_2(t), t \in (t_0, 1];$
- 4)  $\Delta z(t)|_{t=t_0} = p(z(t_0)) + \gamma;$
- 5)  $\Delta z'(t)|_{t=t_0} = q(z(t_0)) + \gamma';$
- 6)  $z(0) = z(1) = 0.$

注 3 函数  $z \in PC(J, \mathbb{R})$  是不等式(12)的解, 当且仅当存在函数  $\phi_1, \phi_2 \in PC(J, \mathbb{R})$  和常数  $\gamma, \gamma' \in \mathbb{R}$ , 使得下列结论成立:

- 1)  $|\phi_1(t)| \leq \varepsilon g(t), |\phi_2(t)| \leq \varepsilon g(t), |\gamma| \leq \varepsilon \delta, |\gamma'| \leq \varepsilon \delta, t \in J;$
- 2)  $T_0^\alpha z(t) = f_1(t, z(t), z(t+\tau)) + \phi_1(t), t \in (0, t_0);$
- 3)  $T_{t_0}^\alpha z(t) = f_2(t, z(t), z(t-\tau)) + \phi_2(t), t \in (t_0, 1);$
- 4)  $\Delta z(t)|_{t=t_0} = p(z(t_0)) + \gamma;$
- 5)  $\Delta z'(t)|_{t=t_0} = q(z(t_0)) + \gamma';$
- 6)  $z(0) = z(1) = 0.$

由引理 3 可得以下引理.

**引理 4** 假设  $\phi_1, \phi_2 \in PC(J, \mathbb{R}), \gamma, \gamma' \in \mathbb{R}$ , 则适型分数阶时滞脉冲微分方程边值问题

$$\begin{cases} T_0^\alpha z(t) = f_1(t, z(t), z(t+\tau)) + \phi_1(t), & t \in (0, t_0), \\ T_{t_0}^\alpha z(t) = f_2(t, z(t), z(t-\tau)) + \phi_2(t), & t \in (t_0, 1), \\ \Delta z(t)|_{t=t_0} = p(z(t_0)) + \gamma, \\ \Delta z'(t)|_{t=t_0} = q(z(t_0)) + \gamma', \\ z(0) = z(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

的等价积分方程为

$$z(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s) \mathcal{R}(s, f_1 + \phi_1, f_2 + \phi_2) ds + \varphi(t, p + \gamma, q + \gamma').$$

**定理 3** 设定理 2 的所有条件都满足, 则适型分数阶时滞脉冲微分方程边值问题 (1) 具有 Ulam-Hyers 稳定性.

证明: 因为定理 2 的所有条件都满足, 所以边值问题 (1) 存在唯一解  $x \in PC(J, \mathbb{R})$ . 设  $z \in PC(J, \mathbb{R})$  是不等式 (11) 的解, 则由注 2 和引理 4 知, 对任意的  $t \in J_k (k=1, 2)$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} |z(t) - x(t)| &= \left| \int_0^1 G(t, s) \mathcal{R}(s, f_1 + \phi_1, f_2 + \phi_2) ds + \varphi(t, p + \gamma, q + \gamma') - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \int_0^1 G(t, s) \mathcal{R}(s, f_1, f_2) ds - \varphi(t, p, q) \right| \leq \\ &\quad \int_0^1 |G(t, s)| |\mathcal{R}(s, f_1 + \phi_1, f_2 + \phi_2) - \mathcal{R}(s, f_1, f_2)| ds + \\ &\quad |(p(z(t_0)) + \gamma) - t_0(q(z(t_0)) + \gamma') - (p(x(t_0)) - t_0 q(x(t_0)))| \leq \\ &\quad \int_0^{t_0} s^{\alpha-2} |f_1(s, z(s), z(s+\tau)) + \phi_1 - f_1(s, x(s), x(s+\tau))| ds + \\ &\quad \int_{t_0}^1 (s-t_0)^{\alpha-2} |f_2(s, z(s), z(s-\tau)) + \phi_2 - f_2(s, x(s), x(s-\tau))| ds + \\ &\quad |\gamma| + |\gamma'| + |p(z(t_0)) - p(x(t_0))| + |q(z(t_0)) - q(x(t_0))| \leq \\ &\quad \int_0^{t_0} s^{\alpha-2} ds (M_{f_1} + N_{f_1}) \|z - x\|_{PC} + \int_{t_0}^1 (s-t_0)^{\alpha-2} ds (M_{f_2} + N_{f_2}) \|z - x\|_{PC} + \\ &\quad \int_0^t s^{\alpha-2} ds |\phi_1| + \int_{t_0}^1 (s-t_0)^{\alpha-2} ds |\phi_2| + |\gamma| + |\gamma'| + (l + l^*) \|z - x\|_{PC} \leq \\ &\quad \frac{\lambda^{\alpha-1} (M_{f_1} + N_{f_1} + M_{f_2} + N_{f_2}) + (\alpha-1)(l + l^*)}{\alpha-1} \|z - x\|_{PC} + 2 \frac{\lambda^{\alpha-1} + \alpha - 1}{\alpha-1} \varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\|z - x\|_{PC} \leq \frac{\lambda^{\alpha-1} (M_{f_1} + N_{f_1} + M_{f_2} + N_{f_2}) + (\alpha-1)(l + l^*)}{\alpha-1} \|z - x\|_{PC} + 2 \frac{\lambda^{\alpha-1} + \alpha - 1}{\alpha-1} \varepsilon.$$

由式 (10) 可得

$$\|z - x\|_{PC} \leq \frac{2(\lambda^{\alpha-1} + \alpha - 1)}{(\alpha-1)(1-l-l^*) - \lambda^{\alpha-1}(M_{f_1} + N_{f_1} + M_{f_2} + N_{f_2})} \varepsilon.$$

记

$$c_{f_1, f_2} := \frac{2(\lambda^{\alpha-1} + \alpha - 1)}{(\alpha - 1)(1 - l - l^*) - \lambda^{\alpha-1}(M_{f_1} + N_{f_1} + M_{f_2} + N_{f_2})},$$

则

$$\|z - x\|_{PC} \leq c_{f_1, f_2} \epsilon.$$

根据定义 3, 适型分数阶时滞脉冲微分方程边值问题(1)具有 Ulam-Hyers 稳定性. 证毕.

**定理 4** 设定理 2 的所有条件都满足, 如果存在连续函数  $g: J \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$  和常数  $c_g > 0$ , 使得对任意的  $t \in J$ , 有

$$\int_0^{t_0} s^{\alpha-2} g(s) ds \leq c_g g(t), \quad \int_{t_0}^1 (s - t_0)^{\alpha-2} g(s) ds \leq c_g g(t)$$

成立, 则适型分数阶时滞脉冲微分方程边值问题(1)具有 Ulam-Hyers-Rassias 稳定性.

证明: 因为定理 2 的所有条件都满足, 所以边值问题(1)存在唯一解  $x \in PC(J, \mathbb{R})$ . 设  $z \in PC(J, \mathbb{R})$  是不等式(12)的解, 则由注 3 和引理 4 知, 类似定理 3, 对任意的  $t \in J_k (k=1, 2)$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} |z(t) - x(t)| &= \left| \int_0^1 G(t, s) \mathcal{R}(s, f_1 + \phi_1, f_2 + \phi_2) ds + \varphi(t, p + \gamma, q + \gamma') - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \int_0^1 G(t, s) \mathcal{R}(s, f_1, f_2) ds - \varphi(t, p, q) \right| \leq \\ &\quad \int_0^1 |\mathcal{R}(s, f_1 + \phi_1, f_2 + \phi_2) - \mathcal{R}(s, f_1, f_2)| ds + |\gamma| + |\gamma'| + \\ &\quad |p(z(t_0)) - p(x(t_0))| + |q(z(t_0)) - q(x(t_0))| \leq \\ &\quad \int_0^{t_0} s^{\alpha-2} ds (M_{f_1} + N_{f_1}) \|z - x\|_{PC} + \int_{t_0}^1 (s - t_0)^{\alpha-2} ds (M_{f_2} + N_{f_2}) \|z - x\|_{PC} + \\ &\quad (l + l^*) \|z - x\|_{PC} + \int_0^{t_0} s^{\alpha-2} |\phi_1(s)| ds + \\ &\quad \int_{t_0}^1 (s - t_0)^{\alpha-2} |\phi_2(s)| ds + |\gamma| + |\gamma'| \leq \\ &\quad \frac{\lambda^{\alpha-1}(M_{f_1} + N_{f_1} + M_{f_2} + N_{f_2}) + (\alpha - 1)(l + l^*)}{\alpha - 1} \|z - x\|_{PC} + 2(c_g g(t) + \delta)\epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

由式(10)可得

$$\|z - x\|_{PC} \leq c_{f_1, f_2, g} (2c_g g(t) + 2\delta)\epsilon,$$

其中

$$c_{f_1, f_2, g} := \frac{\alpha - 1}{(\alpha - 1)(1 - l - l^*) - \lambda^{\alpha-1}(M_{f_1} + N_{f_1} + M_{f_2} + N_{f_2})}.$$

根据定义 4, 适型分数阶时滞脉冲微分方程边值问题(1)具有 Ulam-Hyers-Rassias 稳定性. 证毕.

### 4 应用实例

考虑边值问题

$$\begin{cases} T_0^{3/2} x(t) = \frac{1}{15} \left( e^{2t} + \frac{x(t)}{1+t} + x\left(t + \frac{1}{3}\right) \right), & t \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right), \\ T_{1/2}^{3/2} x(t) = \frac{1}{10} \left( \sin t + \frac{x(t)}{1+t} + x\left(t - \frac{1}{3}\right) \right), & t \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right), \\ \Delta x(t) |_{t=1/2} = \frac{|x(1/2)|}{10 + |x(1/2)|}, \quad \Delta x'(t) |_{t=1/2} = \frac{|x(1/2)|}{20 + |x(1/2)|}, \\ x(0) = x(1) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

其中  $\alpha = \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $t_0 = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\tau = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$ ,

$$f_1(t, x(t), x(t + \tau)) = \frac{1}{15} \left( e^{2t} + \frac{x(t)}{1+t} + x\left(t + \frac{1}{3}\right) \right), \quad t \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right), \quad p\left(x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right) = \frac{|x(1/2)|}{10 + |x(1/2)|},$$

$$f_2(t, x(t), x(t - \tau)) = \frac{1}{10} \left( \sin t + \frac{x(t)}{1+t} + x \left( t - \frac{1}{3} \right) \right), \quad t \in \left( \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right), \quad q \left( x \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) = \frac{|x(1/2)|}{20 + |x(1/2)|}.$$

设

$$\omega_1(t) = \frac{e^{2t}}{15}, \quad \mu_1(t) = \frac{1}{15(1+t)}, \quad \nu_1(t) = \frac{1}{15}, \quad \omega_2(t) = \frac{\sin t}{10}, \quad \mu_2(t) = \frac{1}{10(1+t)}, \quad \nu_2(t) = \frac{1}{10},$$

则

$$\omega^* = \frac{e}{15}, \quad \mu^* = \frac{1}{10}, \quad \nu^* = \frac{1}{10}.$$

显然,

$$M_p = \frac{1}{10}, \quad N_p = 1, \quad M_q = \frac{1}{20}, \quad N_q = 1, \quad M_{f_1} = N_{f_1} = \frac{1}{15}, \quad M_{f_2} = N_{f_2} = \frac{1}{10}, \quad l = \frac{1}{10}, \quad l^* = \frac{1}{20}.$$

对任意的  $u, v, \bar{u}, \bar{v} \in \mathbb{R}, t \in [0, 1]$ , 有

$$|f_1(t, u, v)| \leq \frac{e^{2t}}{15} + \frac{1}{15(1+t)} |u| + \frac{1}{15} |v|,$$

$$|f_2(t, u, v)| \leq \frac{\sin t}{10} + \frac{1}{10(1+t)} |u| + \frac{1}{10} |v|,$$

$$|p(u)| \leq \frac{1}{10} |u| + 1, \quad |q(u)| \leq \frac{1}{20} |u| + 1,$$

$$|f_1(t, u, v) - f_1(t, \bar{u}, \bar{v})| \leq \frac{1}{15} (|u - \bar{u}| + |v - \bar{v}|), \quad |p(u) - p(\bar{u})| \leq \frac{1}{10} |u - \bar{u}|,$$

$$|f_2(t, u, v) - f_2(t, \bar{u}, \bar{v})| \leq \frac{1}{10} (|u - \bar{u}| + |v - \bar{v}|), \quad |q(u) - q(\bar{u})| \leq \frac{1}{20} |u - \bar{u}|.$$

故条件  $(H_1) \sim (H_4)$  成立. 又因为

$$2\lambda^{\alpha-1}(\mu^* + \nu^*) \approx 0.28284 < (\alpha - 1)(1 - M_p - M_q) = 0.42500,$$

定理 1 的所有条件都满足, 因此, 适型分数阶时滞脉冲微分方程边值问题(13)至少有一个解. 由于

$$\lambda^{\alpha-1}(M_{f_1} + N_{f_1} + M_{f_2} + N_{f_2}) + (\alpha - 1)(l + l^*) \approx 0.31070 < 0.5 = \alpha - 1,$$

因此, 由定理 2 可知适型分数阶时滞脉冲微分方程边值问题(13)有唯一解, 由定理 3 可知适型分数阶时滞脉冲微分方程边值问题(13)具有 Ulam-Hyers 稳定性.

对任意的  $t \in [0, 1]$ , 设  $g(t) = t + 1$ , 有

$$\int_0^{1/2} s^{3/2-2} (s + 1) ds \approx 1.65 \leq 2(t + 1),$$

$$\int_{1/2}^1 \left( s - \frac{1}{2} \right)^{3/2-2} (s + 1) ds \approx 2.36 \leq 3(t + 1),$$

再设  $c_g = 3$ , 故定理 4 的所有条件都满足, 因此适型分数阶时滞脉冲微分方程边值问题(13)具有 Ulam-Hyers-Rassias 稳定性.

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