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三阶奇摄动非线性边值问题*

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摘要: 利用微分不等式理论, 研究了某一类三阶奇摄动非线性边值问题. 以二阶边值问题的已知结果为基础, 引入 Volterra 型积分算子, 建立了三阶非线性边值问题的上下解方法. 在适当条件下, 构造出具体的上下解, 得出解的存在性和渐进估计. 结果表明这种技巧也为三阶奇摄动边值问题的研究提出了崭新的思路. 最后举例验证文中定理的正确性.

关键词: 三阶非线性边值问题; 上下解; Volterra 型积分算子; 存在性和渐进估计

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引 言

自 1958 年以来, Levsion 及其他学者对三阶奇摄动两点边值问题 $x(0) = A$, $x'(0) = B$, $x'(1) = C$ 及线性边值问题 $x(0) = A$, $a_1x'(0) - a_2x''(0) = B$, $b_1x'(1) + b_2x''(1) = C$ 作了一系列研究, 但对非线性边值问题的结果还很少见.

本文考虑以下带小参数 $\varepsilon > 0$ 的三阶边值问题

$$\varepsilon x''' = f(t, x, x'), \quad (1)$$

$$x(0) = A, \quad g(x'(0), x'(1)) = 0, \quad h(x'(0), x'(1), x''(0), x''(1)) = 0, \quad (2)$$

它包含边值条件:

$$x(0) = A, \quad x'(0) = x'(1), \quad x''(0) = x''(1). \quad (3)$$

我们的工作一方面拓展了文献 [1] ~ [4] 的结果, 另一方面还给出了一个研究三阶非线性边值问题奇摄动的新方法.

1 辅助引理

首先, 我们考虑二阶 Volterra 型积分微分方程边值问题

$$u'' = f(t, u, Tu), \quad (4)$$

$$g(u(0), u(1)) = 0, \quad h(u(0), u(1), u'(0), u'(1)) = 0, \quad (5)$$

其中 $[Tu](t) = \varphi(t) + \int_0^t K(t, \tau)u(\tau)d\tau$, $K(t, \tau) \in C([0, 1] \times [0, 1])$, $\varphi(t) \in C[0, 1]$ 且当 $(t, \tau) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ 时 $K(t, \tau) \geq 0$.

引理 1 假设

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- 1) $f(t, u, v) \in C([0, 1] \times \mathbf{R}^2)$ 且关于变元 v 单调不减;
- 2) $g(\xi, \eta) \in C(\mathbf{R}^2)$ 且存在不减的连续函数 $r(s), \theta(s)$ 使得 $g(r(s), \theta(s)) \equiv 0, s \in \mathbf{R}$;
- 3) $h(\xi, \eta, y, z) \in C(\mathbf{R}^4)$ 且关于变元 y 单调不减及关于变元 z 单调不减;
- 4) 存在函数 $\alpha(t), \beta(t) \in C^2[0, 1]$, 使得 $\alpha(t) \leq \beta(t)$,

且

$$\begin{aligned} \beta''(t) &\leq f(t, \beta(t), [T\beta](t)), \quad \alpha''(t) \geq f(t, \alpha(t), [T\alpha](t)) \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ h(\beta(0), \beta(1), \beta'(0), \beta'(1)) &\leq 0 \leq h(\alpha(0), \alpha(1), \alpha'(0), \alpha'(1)), \end{aligned}$$

此外, 存在 $s_1, s_2 (s_1 \leq s_2)$ 使得

$$r(s_1) = \alpha(0), \theta(s_1) = \alpha(1); r(s_2) = \beta(0), \theta(s_2) = \beta(1),$$

则边值问题(4)、(5)有解 $u(t)$ 使得

$$\alpha(t) \leq u(t) \leq \beta(t) \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1.$$

证明 由 $r(s)$ 及 $\theta(s)$ 的单调性, 对任意的 $s (s_1 \leq s \leq s_2)$, 我们有 $\alpha(s) \leq r(s) \leq \beta(s)$, $\alpha(s) \leq \theta(s) \leq \beta(s)$, 故据文献[3], 方程(4)有一个解 $u(t, s)$ 满足条件 $u(0) = r(s)$, $u(1) = \theta(s)$ 且 $\alpha(t) \leq u(t, s) \leq \beta(t)$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$.

若 $s = s_1$, 则 $u(0, s_1) = \alpha(0)$, $u(1, s_1) = \alpha(1)$, 因为

$$\alpha(t) \leq u(t, s) \leq \beta(t)$$

可得

$$u'(0, s_1) \geq \alpha'(0), \quad u'(1, s_1) \leq \alpha'(1),$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} h(u(0, s_1), u(1, s_1), u'(0, s_1), u'(1, s_1)) &= \\ h(\alpha(0), \alpha(1), u'(0, s_1), u'(1, s_1)) &\geq \\ h(\alpha(0), \alpha(1), \alpha'(0), \alpha'(1)) &\geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

类似的, 若 $s = s_2$, 则有

$$u(0, s_2) = \beta(0), \quad u(1, s_2) = \beta(1); \quad u'(0, s_2) \leq \beta'(0), \quad u'(1, s_2) \geq \beta'(1),$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} h(u(0, s_2), u(1, s_2), u'(0, s_2), u'(1, s_2)) &= \\ h(\beta(0), \beta(1), u'(0, s_2), u'(1, s_2)) &\leq \\ h(\beta(0), \beta(1), \beta'(0), \beta'(1)) &\leq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

令

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_1 &= \left\{ s: h(u(0, s), u(1, s), u'(0, s), u'(1, s)) > 0, s_1 \leq s \leq s_2 \right\}, \\ \Omega_2 &= \left\{ s: h(u(0, s), u(1, s), u'(0, s), u'(1, s)) < 0, s_1 \leq s \leq s_2 \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

从(6)、(7)我们可知 $\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2 = \emptyset$. 又记

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_1^c &= \left\{ s: h(u(0, s), u(1, s), u'(0, s), u'(1, s)) \leq 0, s_1 \leq s \leq s_2 \right\}, \\ \Omega_2^c &= \left\{ s: h(u(0, s), u(1, s), u'(0, s), u'(1, s)) \geq 0, s_1 \leq s \leq s_2 \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

显然 Ω_1^c, Ω_2^c 是闭集, 据(6)、(7)知 $s_2 \in \Omega_1^c, s_1 \in \Omega_2^c$, 因此 Ω_1^c, Ω_2^c 不空. 从 $\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2 = \emptyset$ 得 $\Omega_1^c \cup \Omega_2^c = [s_1, s_2]$, 两个非空有界闭集的并集复盖 $[s_1, s_2]$, 于是 $\Omega_1^c \cap \Omega_2^c \neq \emptyset$, 故存在 $s_0 \in [s_1, s_2]$ 使得

$$h(u(0, s_0), u(1, s_0), u'(0, s_0), u'(1, s_0)) = 0,$$

因此, 命题得证.

现在,我们来研究三阶边值问题的存在性•

$$x \ominus = f(t, x, x'), \quad (8)$$

$$x(0) = A, g(x'(0), x'(1)) = 0, h(x'(0), x'(1), x''(0), x''(1)) = 0 \bullet \quad (9)$$

引理 2 假设

1) $f(t, x, x') \in C([0, 1] \times \mathbf{R}^2)$ 且关于变元 x 单调不增;

2) 引理 1 中的条件 2) 及 3) 成立;

3) 存在两函数 $\alpha(t), \beta(t) \in C^3[0, 1]$ 使得

$$\alpha \ominus(t) \geq f(t, \alpha(t), \alpha'(t)), \beta \ominus(t) \leq f(t, \beta(t), \beta'(t)) \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1,$$

且

$$h(\beta'(0), \beta'(1), \beta''(0), \beta''(1)) \leq 0 \leq h(\alpha'(0), \alpha'(1), \alpha''(0), \alpha''(1)),$$

$$\alpha(0) \leq A \leq \beta(0), \alpha(t) \leq \beta(t), \alpha'(t) \leq \beta'(t);$$

此外,存在实数 $s_1, s_2 (s_1 \leq s_2)$ 满足

$$r(s_1) = \alpha'(0), \theta(s_1) = \alpha'(1), r(s_2) = \beta'(0), \theta(s_2) = \beta'(1),$$

则边值问题(8)、(9)有一解 $x(t)$ 使得

$$\alpha(t) \leq x(t) \leq \beta(t) \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1 \bullet$$

证明 让 $x' = u$, 则 $x(t) = A + \int_0^t u(s) ds$, 于是边值问题(8)、(9)可转化成下面的二阶

Volterra 型边值问题

$$u'' = f\left[t, A + \int_0^t u(s) ds, u\right], \quad (10)$$

$$g(u(0), u(1)) = 0, h(u(0), u(1), u'(0), u'(1)) = 0 \bullet \quad (11)$$

然而,为了成功地利用条件 1)~3) 构造方程(10)的上解和下解 $\beta(t), \alpha(t)$, 我们令

$$\alpha(t) = \alpha(t) + \delta_1, \beta(t) = \beta(t) - \delta_2,$$

其中 $\delta_1 = A - \alpha(0), \delta_2 = \beta(0) - A \bullet$

于是,显然 $\alpha(0) = A = \beta(0)$, 若记 $\alpha'(t) = \alpha^*(t), \beta'(t) = \beta^*(t)$, 不难有 $\alpha^*(t) \leq \beta^*(t), 0 \leq t \leq 1 \bullet$

$$\text{再置 } \alpha(t) = A + \int_0^t \alpha^*(s) ds, \beta(t) = A + \int_0^t \beta^*(s) ds,$$

我们有

$$\alpha^*(t) \geq f\left[t, A + \int_0^t \alpha^*(s) ds, \alpha^*(t)\right],$$

$$\beta^*(t) \leq f\left[t, A + \int_0^t \beta^*(s) ds, \beta^*(t)\right],$$

$$h(\beta^*(0), \beta^*(1), \beta^*(0), \beta^*(1)) \leq 0 \leq h(\alpha^*(0), \alpha^*(1), \alpha^*(0), \alpha^*(1)),$$

且存在 $s_1, s_2, s_1 \leq s_2$ 使得

$$r(s_1) = \alpha^*(0), \theta(s_1) = \alpha^*(1); r(s_2) = \beta^*(0), \theta(s_2) = \beta^*(1),$$

所以,由引理 1, 边值问题(10)和(11)有一解 $u(t)$, 使得 $\alpha^*(t) \leq u(t) \leq \beta^*(t)$, 据关系式 $x'(t) = u(t)$, 我们有

$$x(t) = A + \int_0^t u(s) ds, \alpha(t) \leq x(t) \leq \beta(t), 0 \leq t \leq 1 \bullet$$

2 主要结果

本节,我们以周期边界条件为背景对 $g(\xi, \eta), h(\xi, \eta, y, z)$ 作进一步限制,得到了边值问

题(1)、(2)及(1)、(3)解的存在性和渐近估计·

$$\text{令 } D = \left\{ (t, x, x', \varepsilon): 0 \leq t \leq 1, |x| < \infty, |x'| < \infty, 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0 \right\},$$

其中 ε_0 是正常数·

定理 1 假设

1) $f(t, x, x', \varepsilon)$ 及它关于变元 t, x, x', ε 的偏微商在 D 上有界连续, 且当 $(t, x, x', \varepsilon) \in D$ 时, 存在正数 l, m , 使得

$$-l \leq f_x(t, x, x', \varepsilon) \leq 0, f_{x'}(t, x, x', \varepsilon) \geq m$$

2) 引理 1 的条件 2) 成立, 单调函数 $r(s)$ 和 $\theta(s)$ 满足

$$r(-\infty) = -\infty, r(\infty) = \infty, \theta(-\infty) = -\infty, \theta(\infty) = \infty;$$

3) 对任意正数 K , 存在正数 $N_i (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ 使得

$$h(\xi, \eta, -N_1, N_2) \leq 0 \leq h(\xi, \eta, N_3, -N_4), |\xi| \leq K, |\eta| \leq K; \quad (12)$$

4) 退化问题 $f(t, x(t), x'(t), 0) = 0, x(0) = A$ 有一解 $x_0(t) \in C^3[0, 1]$ · 则存在 $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ 使得对 $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1$, 边值问题(1)、(2) 有一解 $x(t, \varepsilon)$ 满足估计式

$$|x(t, \varepsilon) - x_0(t)| \leq D_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + D_2 e^{\lambda_2(t-1)} + D_3,$$

其中 λ_1, λ_2 是方程 $\varepsilon \lambda^3 - m\lambda + l = 0$ 的两个根, 使得

$$-2 \sqrt{\frac{m}{\varepsilon}} < \lambda_1 < -\sqrt{\frac{m}{\varepsilon}}, \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{\varepsilon}} < \lambda_2 < \sqrt{\frac{m}{\varepsilon}}, D_i = O(\sqrt{\varepsilon})$$

$$(i = 1, 2, 3) \cdot$$

证明 假设存在正数 M_1 和 M_2 使得

$$|f_\varepsilon(t, x, x', \varepsilon)| \leq M_1, |x_0''(t)| \leq M_2, (t, x, x', \varepsilon) \in D \cdot$$

由条件 2), 存在 $s_1, s_2 (s_1 < s_2)$ 使得

$$r(s_1) < x_0'(0) < r(s_2), \theta(s_1) < x_0'(1) < \theta(s_2),$$

让 $C_1^0 = x_0'(0) - r(s_1), C_2^0 = x_0'(1) - \theta(s_1), C_3^0 = r(s_2) - x_0'(0), C_4^0 = \theta(s_2) + x_0'(1),$

$$k_i = 1 + \max\{C_i^0, C_{i+2}^0\}, \quad i = 1, 2; k = \max\{k_1, k_2\},$$

且

$$F_0(C_1, C_2, \varepsilon) = x_0'(0) - C_1 - C_2 e^{-\lambda_2} - \frac{2(M_1 + M_2 + k/\sqrt{m} + 1)}{l} \lambda_3 \sqrt{\varepsilon} - r(s_1),$$

$$F_1(C_1, C_2, \varepsilon) = x_0'(1) - C_1 e^{\lambda_1} - C_2 - \frac{2(M_1 + M_2 + k/\sqrt{m} + 1)}{l} \lambda_3 \sqrt{\varepsilon} e^{\lambda_3} - \theta(s_1),$$

$$G_0(C_3, C_4, \varepsilon) = x_0'(0) + C_3 + C_4 e^{-\lambda_2} + \frac{2(M_1 + M_2 + k/\sqrt{m} + 1)}{l} \lambda_3 \sqrt{\varepsilon} - r(s_2),$$

$$G_1(C_3, C_4, \varepsilon) = x_0'(1) + C_3 e^{\lambda_1} + C_4 + \frac{2(M_1 + M_2 + k/\sqrt{m} + 1)}{l} \lambda_3 \sqrt{\varepsilon} e^{\lambda_3} - \theta(s_2),$$

其中 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ 是方程 $\varepsilon \lambda^3 - m\lambda + l = 0$ 的 3 个根, 且

$$-2 \sqrt{\frac{m}{\varepsilon}} < \lambda_1 < -\sqrt{\frac{m}{\varepsilon}}, \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{\varepsilon}} < \lambda_2 < \sqrt{\frac{m}{\varepsilon}}, \frac{l}{m} < \lambda_3 < \frac{l+m}{m},$$

则 $F_i(C_i^0, C_{i+2}^0, 0) = G(C_3^0, C_4^0, 0) = 0 \quad (i = 0, 1)$ ·

此外,

$$\frac{\partial(F_0, F_1, G_0, G_1)}{\partial(C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4)} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -e^{-\lambda_2} & 0 & 0 \\ -e^{\lambda_1} & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & e^{-\lambda_2} \\ 0 & 0 & e^{\lambda_1} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1 - e^{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2})^2 \neq 0,$$

所以, 存在 $\varepsilon_1 > 0$, 一个连续函数集 $C_i = C_i(\varepsilon)$ 满足 $C_i(0) = C_i^0$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, 且 $F_i(C_1(\varepsilon), C_2(\varepsilon), \varepsilon) \equiv G_i(C_3(\varepsilon), C_4(\varepsilon), \varepsilon) \equiv 0$, $i = 0, 1$, 对 $0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1$. 因为 $C_i^0 > 0$, 则当 $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ 足够小时, 我们有

$$\frac{1}{2}C_i^0 \leq C_i(\varepsilon) \leq C_i^0 + 1 \quad 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1 (i = 1, 2, 3, 4), \quad (13)$$

于是, 当 $0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1$ 时

$$0 < C_i(\varepsilon), C_{i+2}(\varepsilon) \leq k_i, \quad (i = 1, 2). \quad (14)$$

现在, 对任意 $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_1)$, 我们选取上下解如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(t) &= x_0(t) - \frac{C_1(\varepsilon)}{\lambda_1} [e^{\lambda_1 t} - 1] - \frac{C_2(\varepsilon)}{\lambda_2} e^{\lambda_2(t-1)} - \\ &\quad \frac{(M_1 + M_2 + k/\sqrt{m+1})\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{l} (2e^{\lambda_3 t} - 1), \\ \beta(t) &= x_0(t) + \frac{C_3(\varepsilon)}{\lambda_1} [e^{\lambda_1 t} - 1] + \frac{C_4(\varepsilon)}{\lambda_2} e^{\lambda_2(t-1)} + \\ &\quad \frac{(M_1 + M_2 + k/\sqrt{m+1})\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{l} (2e^{\lambda_3 t} - 1), \end{aligned}$$

显然, 有

$$\alpha(t) < \beta(t), \quad \alpha'(t) < \beta'(t),$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} &f(t, \beta(t), \beta'(t), \varepsilon) - \beta \mathcal{Q}(t) = \\ &f(t, \beta(t), \beta'(t), \varepsilon) - f(t, \beta(t), x_0'(t), \varepsilon) + f(t, \beta(t), x_0'(t), \varepsilon) - \\ &f(t, x_0(t), x_0'(t), \varepsilon) + f(t, x_0(t), x_0'(t), \varepsilon) - f(t, x_0(t), x_0'(t), 0) - \beta \mathcal{Q}(t) \geq \\ &m(\beta'(t) - x_0'(t)) - l(\beta(t) - x_0(t)) - \varepsilon(M_1 + M_2) - \varepsilon(\beta \mathcal{Q}(t) - x_0^{\circ}(t)) = \\ &\frac{C_3}{\lambda_1} e^{\lambda_1 t} (m\lambda_1 - l - \varepsilon\lambda_1^3) + \frac{C_4}{\lambda_2} e^{\lambda_2(t-1)} (m\lambda_2 - l - \varepsilon\lambda_2^3) + \\ &\frac{2(M_1 + M_2 + k/\sqrt{m+1})\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{l} (m\lambda_3 - l - \varepsilon\lambda_3^3) + \left[M_1 + M_2 + \frac{k}{\sqrt{m+1}} + 1 \right] \sqrt{\varepsilon} - \\ &(M_1 + M_2) \varepsilon + \frac{C_3}{\lambda_1} > 0. \end{aligned}$$

类似地, 我们可得

$$f(t, \alpha(t), \alpha'(t), \varepsilon) - \alpha \mathcal{Q}(t) < 0.$$

此外, 从 $C_i, C_{i+2} (i = 1, 2)$ 的构造, 可知

$$\alpha_0 < A < \beta(0),$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha'(0) &= F_0(C_1(\varepsilon), C_2(\varepsilon), \varepsilon) + r(s_1) = r(s_1), \\ \alpha'(1) &= F_1(C_1(\varepsilon), C_2(\varepsilon), \varepsilon) + \theta(s_1) = \theta(s_1), \\ \beta'(0) &= G_0(C_3(\varepsilon), C_4(\varepsilon), \varepsilon) + r(s_2) = r(s_2), \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta'(1) = G_1(C_3(\varepsilon), C_4(\varepsilon), \varepsilon) + \theta(s_2) = \theta(s_2).$$

最后, 存在正数 K , 使得

$$|\alpha'(t)| \leq K, |\beta'(t)| \leq K \quad 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1, 0 \leq t \leq 1.$$

由条件 3), 对这个 K , 存在正数 $N_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, 使得当 $|\xi| \leq K, |\eta| \leq K$ 时 (12) 式成立, 据 (13) 式和 $\alpha(t), \beta(t)$ 的表达式, 当 ε 充分小时我们有

$$\beta''(0) \leq N_1, \beta''(1) \geq N_2; \alpha''(0) \geq N_3, \alpha''(1) \leq N_4. \quad (15)$$

所以, 从条件 3) 和 (15) 式, 我们可得

$$\begin{aligned} h(\beta'(0), \beta'(1), \beta''(0), \beta''(1)) &\leq h(\beta'(0), \beta'(1), -N_1, N_2) \leq 0, \\ h(\alpha'(0), \alpha'(1), \alpha''(0), \alpha''(1)) &\geq h(\alpha'(0), \alpha'(1), N_3, -N_4) \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

于是引理 2 的条件满足, 故边值问题 (1)、(2) 有一解 $x(t, \varepsilon)$ 满足下列不等式

$$\alpha(t) \leq x(t, \varepsilon) \leq \beta(t) \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1. \quad (16)$$

由 (16) 式及 $\alpha(t), \beta(t)$ 的表达式, 估计式:

$$|x(t, \varepsilon) - x_0(t)| \leq D_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + D_2 e^{\lambda_2(t-1)} + D_3$$

于 $[0, 1] \times [0, \varepsilon_1]$ 成立.

定理 2 假设

1) 定理 1 的条件 1) 成立.

2) 退化问题 $f(t, x(t), x'(t), 0) = 0, x(0) = A$ 有一解 $x_0(t) \in C^3[0, 1]$, 则存在 $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ 使得对 $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1$, 边值问题 (1)、(3) 至少有一个解 $x(t, \varepsilon)$ 满足估计式

$$|x(t, \varepsilon) - x_0(t)| \leq D_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + D_2 e^{\lambda_2(t-1)} + D_3,$$

其中 λ_1, λ_2 是方程 $\varepsilon \lambda^3 - m \lambda + l = 0$ 的两个根, 且

$$-2 \sqrt{\frac{m}{\varepsilon}} < \lambda_1 < -\sqrt{\frac{m}{\varepsilon}}, \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{\varepsilon}} < \lambda_2 < \sqrt{\frac{m}{\varepsilon}}, D_i = O(\sqrt{\varepsilon}) \quad (i = 1, 2, 3).$$

证明 令 $g(\xi, \eta) = \xi - \eta, r(s) = \theta(s) = s, h(\xi, \eta, y, z) = y - z$, 则由定理 1 易知定理 2 的结论.

3 举 例

一个例子将刻划本文所给出主要结果的应用性, 下面的一般性例子给出了定理条件的假设是合理的, 所得结果的应用较为方便, 并能推广到更广泛的领域.

考察边值问题

$$\&\Theta = x' \exp[\arctan(x')^2] - \frac{x \sin^2(\Theta)}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}, \quad (17)$$

$$x(0) = 0, -x'(0) + x'(1) = 0, \quad (18)$$

$$\arctan x'(0) - 2x'(1) + \exp[x''(0)] - \operatorname{arsh} x''(1) = 0, \quad (19)$$

易知边值问题 (17) ~ (19) 的退化问题

$$x' \exp[\arctan(x')^2] = 0 \quad x(0) = 0 \quad (20)$$

有一解 $x_0(t) \equiv 0, 0 \leq t \leq 1$.

让

$$f(t, x, x', \varepsilon) = x' \exp[\arctan(x')^2] - \frac{x \sin^2(\Theta)}{\sqrt{1+x^2}},$$

$$g(\xi, \eta) = -\xi + \eta, \quad h(\xi, \eta, y, z) = \arctan \xi - 2\eta + e^y - \operatorname{arsh} z,$$

则 $f(t, x, x', \varepsilon)$ 、 $g(\xi, \eta)$ 、 $h(\xi, \eta, y, z)$ 及它们分别关于 x, x', ε 和 ξ, η, y, z 的一阶偏导数连续, 且可知

$$\begin{aligned} f_{x'} &\geq 1, \quad -1 \leq f_x \leq 0, \quad g_\xi = -1, \quad g_\eta \geq 1, \quad h_\xi > 0, \quad h_\eta = -2, \\ h_y &> 0, \quad h_z < 0. \end{aligned}$$

于是, 由定理 1, 对充分小的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 边值问题(17)、(18)、(19) 有一解 $x(t, \varepsilon)$, 且满足定理 1 的估计式。

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Third Order Nonlinear Singularly Perturbed Boundary Value Problem

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Abstract: Third order singularly perturbed boundary value problem by means of differential inequality theories is studied. Based on the given results of second order nonlinear boundary value problem, the upper and lower solutions method of third order nonlinear boundary value problems by making use of volterra type integral operator was established. Specific upper and lower solutions were constructed, and existence and asymptotic estimates of solutions under suitable conditions were obtained.

The result shows that it seems to be new to apply these techniques to solving these kinds of third order singularly perturbed boundary value problem. An example is given to demonstrate the applications.

Key words: third order boundary value problem; upper and lower solutions; Volterra type integral operator; existence and asymptotic estimates