

# 一类非线性斯图谟 - 刘维尔方程 两点边值问题解的存在性

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**摘 要** 本文讨论了如下非线性斯图谟 - 刘维尔方程的第一边值问题

$$\begin{cases} p(x)u''(x) + f(u(x)) = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ u(0) = u(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解的存在性, 其中  $p(x)$  在区间  $[0, 1]$  上是  $x$  的分段常数.

**关键词** 非线性斯图谟 - 刘维尔方程; 边值问题; 分段函数; 解的存在性

**MR(2000) 主题分类** 39A05; 34B10

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## 1 引言

自从 Erbe L H 和 Wang H 在 [1] 中首先利用 Krasnoselskii 不动点定理研究了方程  $u'' + a(t)f(u) = 0$  的正解的存在性以来, 对于非线性斯图谟 - 刘维尔边值问题的正解的存在性研究一直为世人所关注. 国内郭大钧教授和他的团队也在 [2] 中利用拓扑度理论, 临界点理论, 上下解方法深入研究了以下边值问题:

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$$\begin{cases} (p(x)u'(x))' = f(u(x)), & x \in [a, b], \\ R_1(u) = \alpha_1 u(a) + \beta_1 u'(a) = 0, \\ R_2(u) = \alpha_2 u(b) + \beta_2 u'(b) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

当  $p(x) \in C^1[a, b]$ ,  $p(x) > 0$  时解的存在性, 获得了一批重要的成果. 此后, 更有一系列的相关文章发表<sup>[3-7]</sup>.

纵观以上文献, 所有成果都是在  $p(x)$  存在一阶连续导数的条件下获得的, 不少作者干脆取  $p(x) = \pm 1$ . 然而对实际问题中的非线性斯图谟 - 刘维尔方程边值问题来说, 常会遇到  $p(x)$  具有某种间断性的情况, 比如阶梯杆的平衡或纵振动问题就是如此. 因此有必要放宽对  $p(x)$  的要求, 基于这一认识, 本文着重讨论  $p(x)$  是分段常数的情况, 即讨论如下非线性斯图谟 - 刘维尔方程的边值问题解的存在性:

$$\begin{cases} p(x)u''(x) + f(u(x)) = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ u(0) = u(1) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

这里  $f \in C(R_+, R_+)$  且有

$$f(0) = 0, \quad p(x) = \begin{cases} p_1, & 0 \leq x \leq c, \\ p_2, & c \leq x \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

$c$  是介于 0 和 1 之间的常数. 不失一般性, 可以假设  $p_1 \geq p_2 > 0$ .

## 2 预备知识

### 2.1 相关的格林函数

参照文献 [2], 通过计算可得齐次边值问题 (2) 的 Green 函数为: 当  $0 \leq s \leq c$  时,

$$G_1(x, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{p_1} \left( 1 - \frac{p_2 s}{p_2 c + p_1 - p_1 c} \right) \triangleq G_{11}(x, s), & 0 \leq x \leq s \leq c, \\ \frac{s}{p_1} \left( 1 - \frac{p_2 x}{p_2 c + p_1 - p_1 c} \right) \triangleq G_{12}(x, s), & 0 \leq s \leq x \leq c, \\ \frac{s(1-x)}{p_2 c + p_1 - p_1 c} \triangleq G_{13}(x, s), & 0 \leq s \leq c \leq x < 1. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

而当  $c \leq s \leq 1$  时,

$$G_2(x, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{x(1-s)}{p_2 c + p_1 - p_1 c} \triangleq G_{21}(x, s), & 0 \leq x \leq c \leq s, \\ \frac{(p_1 x + p_2 c - p_1 c)(1-s)}{p_2(p_2 c + p_1 - p_1 c)} \triangleq G_{22}(x, s), & c \leq x \leq s \leq 1, \\ \frac{(p_1 s + p_2 c - p_1 c)(1-x)}{p_2(p_2 c + p_1 - p_1 c)} \triangleq G_{23}(x, s), & c \leq s \leq x \leq c. \end{cases} \quad (3')$$

**引理 1** 设  $G_{ij}(x, s)$  ( $i = 1, 2; j = 1, 2, 3$ ) 为齐次问题 (2) 的形如式 (3) 和 (3') 的 Green 函数, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{(ii)} \quad G_{ij}(x, s) > 0, \quad \forall (x, s) \in (0, 1) \times (0, 1); \\
& \quad G'_{12x}(s^+, s) - G'_{11x}(s^-, s) = -1/p_1, \quad G'_{23x}(s^+, s) - G'_{22x}(s^-, s) = -1/p_2; \\
& \quad G_{11}(x, c) = G_{21}(x, c), \quad G'_{11x}(x, c) = G'_{21x}(x, c); \\
& \quad G_{13}(x, c) = G_{23}(x, c), \quad G'_{13x}(x, c) = G'_{23x}(x, c);
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(iii)} \quad G_{ij}(x, s) \leq G_i(s, s), \quad \forall (x, s) \in (0, 1) \times (0, 1);$$

$$\text{(iv)} \quad G_{ij}(x, s) \geq \frac{p_2(c-\varepsilon)}{p_1+(p_2-p_1)c} G_i(s, s), \quad \text{其中 } 0 < \varepsilon < \min(c, 1-c), \quad c-\varepsilon < x < 1-c+\varepsilon.$$

证 由  $p_1 \geq p_2 > 0$ ,  $p_2c + p_1 - p_1c > 0$ , 命题 (i) 显然成立. 直接代入检验可知 (ii) 成立. 下面证明 (iii) 和 (iv).

$$\text{(iii)} \quad G_{11}(x, s) = \frac{x}{p_1} \left(1 - \frac{p_2s}{p_2c+p_1-p_1c}\right) \leq \frac{s}{p_1} \left(1 - \frac{p_2s}{p_2c+p_1-p_1c}\right) = G_1(s, s).$$

同理可证  $G_{12}(x, s) \leq G_1(s, s)$ ,  $G_{22}(x, s) \leq G_2(s, s)$ ,  $G_{23}(x, s) \leq G_2(s, s)$ . 又

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{G_{13}(x, s)}{G_1(s, s)} &= \frac{p_1(1-x)}{p_2(c-s) + p_1(1-c)} \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq s \leq c \leq x \leq 1, \\
\frac{G_{21}(x, s)}{G_2(s, s)} &= \frac{p_2x}{p_2c + p_1(s-c)} \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq x \leq c \leq s \leq 1.
\end{aligned}$$

(iv)

$$\frac{G_{11}(x, s)}{G_1(s, s)} = \frac{x}{s} \geq \frac{c-\varepsilon}{c} \geq \frac{p_2(c-\varepsilon)}{p_2c + p_1 - p_1c}, \quad c-\varepsilon \leq x \leq s \leq c,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{G_{12}(x, s)}{G_1(s, s)} &= \frac{p_1 + (p_2 - p_1)c - p_2x}{p_1 + (p_2 - p_1)c - p_2s} \geq \frac{p_2 - p_2(1-c+\varepsilon)}{p_1 + (p_2 - p_1)c} \\
&\geq \frac{p_2(c-\varepsilon)}{p_1 + (p_2 - p_1)c}, \quad 0 \leq s \leq x \leq c,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{G_{13}(x, s)}{G_1(s, s)} &= \frac{p_1(1-x)}{p_2(c-s) + p_1(1-c)} \geq \frac{p_1(c-\varepsilon)}{p_2c + p_1(1-c)} \\
&\geq \frac{p_2(c-\varepsilon)}{p_2c + p_1(1-c)}, \quad 0 \leq s \leq c \leq x \leq 1-c+\varepsilon,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{G_{21}(x, s)}{G_2(s, s)} = \frac{p_2x}{p_2 + p_1(s-c)} \geq \frac{p_2(c-\varepsilon)}{p_2c + p_1(1-c)}, \quad c-\varepsilon \leq x \leq c \leq s \leq 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{G_{22}(x, s)}{G_2(s, s)} &= \frac{p_1x + (p_2 - p_1)c}{p_1s + (p_2 - p_1)c} \geq \frac{p_2c + p_1(x-c)}{p_1 + (p_2 - p_1)c} \\
&\geq \frac{p_2(c-\varepsilon)}{p_2c + p_1(1-c)}, \quad c \leq x \leq s \leq 1,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{G_{23}(x, s)}{G_2(s, s)} &= \frac{1-x}{1-s} \geq \frac{c-\varepsilon}{1-c} \geq \frac{p_1(c-\varepsilon)}{p_2c + p_1(1-c)} \\
&\geq \frac{p_2(c-\varepsilon)}{p_2c + p_1(1-c)}, \quad c \leq s \leq x \leq 1-c+\varepsilon.
\end{aligned}$$

所以 (iv) 得证.

## 2.2 非线性 S-L 边值问题解的积分公式

下面考察带有非线性项的边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} p(x)u''(x) + f(u(x)) = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ u(0) = u(1) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其中  $f \in C(R_+, R_+)$  且  $f(0) = 0$ ,

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} p_1, & 0 \leq x \leq c, \\ p_2, & c \leq x \leq 1, \end{cases}$$

$c$  是介于 0 和 1 之间的常数.

**引理 2** 若  $u(x)$  由

$$u(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^x G_{12}f(u(s)) ds + \int_x^c G_{11}f(u(s)) ds + \int_c^1 G_{21}f(u(s)) ds, & 0 \leq x \leq c, \\ \int_0^c G_{13}f(u(s)) ds + \int_c^x G_{23}f(u(s)) ds + \int_x^1 G_{22}f(u(s)) ds, & c \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

来确定, 则  $u(x)$  满足式 (4) 且  $u(x) \in C^2[0, 1]$ , 即  $u(x)$  是边值问题 (4) 的正解.

证 对  $u(x)$  微分一次, 注意到  $G(x, s)$  的连续性和引理 1 之 (ii), 得

$$u'(x) = \begin{cases} G_{12}f(u)|_{s=x} + \int_0^x G'_{12x}f(u) ds - G_{11}f(u)|_{s=x} + \int_x^c G'_{11x}f(u) ds \\ + \int_c^1 G'_{21x}f(u) ds, & 0 \leq x \leq c, \\ \int_0^c G'_{13x}f(u) ds + G_{23}f(u)|_{s=x} + \int_c^x G'_{23x}f(u) ds - G_{22}f(u)|_{s=x} \\ + \int_x^1 G'_{22x}f(u) ds, & c \leq x \leq 1, \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^x G'_{12x}f(u) ds + \int_x^c G'_{11x}f(u) ds + \int_c^1 G'_{21x}f(u) ds, & 0 \leq x \leq c, \\ \int_0^c G'_{13x}f(u) ds + \int_c^x G'_{23x}f(u) ds + \int_x^1 G'_{22x}f(u) ds, & c \leq x \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

对上式再微分一次, 注意到  $G(x, s)$  所满足的齐次方程和引理 1 之 (ii), 得:

$$u''(x) = \begin{cases} G'_{12x}(x, s)f(u(s))|_0^x + G'_{11x}(x, s)f(u(s))|_x^c + G'_{21x}(x, s)f(u(s))|_c^1, & 0 \leq x \leq c, \\ G'_{13x}(x, s)f(u(s))|_0^c + G'_{23x}(x, s)f(u(s))|_c^x + G'_{22x}(x, s)f(u(s))|_x^1, & c \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} -f(u(x))/p_1, & 0 \leq x \leq c, \\ -f(u(x))/p_2, & c \leq x \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

易见由式 (5) 所表出的  $u(x)$  是边值问题 (4) 的解. 证毕.

### 2.3 范数形式的锥拉伸与锥压缩不动点定理

**引理 3** 设  $\Omega_1$  和  $\Omega_2$  是  $E$  中有界开集,  $\theta \in \Omega_1 \subset \bar{\Omega}_1 \subset \Omega_2$ ,  $A: P \cap (\bar{\Omega}_2 \setminus \Omega_1) \rightarrow P$  全连续. 如果满足条件

$$(H_1) \quad \|Au\| \leq \|u\|, \quad \forall x \in P \cap \partial\Omega_1; \quad \|Au\| \geq \|u\|, \quad \forall x \in P \cap \partial\Omega_2.$$

(H<sub>2</sub>)  $\|Au\| \leq \|u\|, \forall x \in P \cap \partial\Omega_2; \|Au\| \geq \|u\|, \forall x \in P \cap \partial\Omega_1.$

那么,  $A$  在  $P \cap (\bar{\Omega}_2 \setminus \Omega_1)$  中必具有不动点.

引理 3 的证明参见 [2] 之定理 3.2.4.

### 3 主要结果

**定理 1** 假设

- (i)  $f \in C(R_+, R_+), f(0) = 0;$
- (ii)  $0 \leq \overline{\lim} \frac{f(u)}{u} (u \rightarrow +0) < \frac{8p_2(p_2c+p_1-p_1c)^2}{(p_2c^2+p_1-p_1c^2)^2};$
- (iii)  $\frac{9(p_2c+p_1-p_1c)^2}{p_2\sqrt{3c^3(1-c)^3}} < \underline{\lim} \frac{f(u)}{u} (u \rightarrow +\infty) \leq +\infty.$

那么问题 (4) 必有解  $u(x) \in C^2[0, 1]$  满足  $u(x) > 0, \forall 0 < x < 1.$

证 根据引理 2, 问题 (4) 属于  $C^2[0, 1]$  的解等价于

$$u(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^x G_{12}f(u(s)) ds + \int_x^c G_{11}f(u(s)) ds \\ + \int_c^1 G_{21}f(u(s)) ds, & 0 \leq x \leq c, \\ \int_0^c G_{13}f(u(s)) ds + \int_c^x G_{23}f(u(s)) ds \\ + \int_x^1 G_{22}f(u(s)) ds, & c \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases} = Au(x) \quad (6)$$

属于  $C[0, 1]$  的解, 并且 Green 函数的表达式如式 (3) 和 (3') 所示. 令  $P^* = \{u(x) | u(x) \in C[0, 1], u(x) \geq 0\}.$

对于  $0 < \varepsilon < \min(c, 1-c),$  又令

$$P_\varepsilon^* = \left\{ u(x) | u(x) \in P^*, \min u(x) \geq \frac{p_2(c-\varepsilon)}{p_1 + (p_2 - p_1)c} \|u\| (c - \varepsilon \leq x \leq 1 - c + \varepsilon) \right\}, \quad (7)$$

易知  $P^*$  与  $P_\varepsilon^*$  都是空间  $E = C[0, 1]$  中的锥, 并且  $P_\varepsilon^* \subset P^*,$  显然  $A : P^* \rightarrow P^*$  全连续.

设  $u(x) \in P^*.$  由引理 2 和引理 1 的 (iii) 知

$$\|Au\| \leq \begin{cases} \int_0^x G_1(s, s)f(u(s)) ds + \int_x^c G_1(s, s)f(u(s)) ds \\ + \int_c^1 G_2(s, s)f(u(s)) ds, & 0 \leq x \leq c, \\ \int_0^c G_1(s, s)f(u(s)) ds + \int_c^x G_2(s, s)f(u(s)) ds \\ + \int_x^1 G_2(s, s)f(u(s)) ds, & c \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases} \\ = \int_0^c G_1(s, s)f(u(s)) ds + \int_c^1 G_2(s, s)f(u(s)) ds. \quad (8)$$

另一方面由引理 1 的 (iv) 知, 当  $c - \varepsilon < x < 1 - c + \varepsilon$  时有

$$\min Au(x) \geq \frac{p_2(c - \varepsilon)}{p_2c + p_1 - p_1c} \left( \int_0^c G_1(s, s)f(u(s)) ds + \int_c^1 G_2(s, s)f(u(s)) ds \right). \quad (9)$$

由 (8), (9) 知, 当  $c - \varepsilon < x < 1 - c + \varepsilon$  时有  $\min Au(x) \geq \frac{p_2(c - \varepsilon)}{p_2c + p_1 - p_1c} \|Au\|$ , 即  $Au(x) \in P_\varepsilon^*$ , 由此可知  $A(P^*) \subset P_\varepsilon^*$ , 从而更有

$$A(P_\varepsilon^*) \subset P_\varepsilon^*, \quad \forall 0 < \varepsilon < \min(c, 1 - c). \quad (10)$$

由定理 1 的条件 (ii) 及  $f(0) = 0$  知, 存在  $r > 0$ , 使得  $0 \leq x \leq r$  时, 恒有

$$0 \leq f(u) < \frac{8p_2(p_2c + p_1 - p_1c)^2}{(p_2c^2 + p_1 - p_1c^2)^2} u,$$

从而当  $u(x) \in P^*$ ,  $\|u\| = r$  时, 恒有

$$\begin{aligned} Au(x) &\leq \frac{8p_2(p_2c + p_1 - p_1c)^2}{(p_2c^2 + p_1 - p_1c^2)^2} \\ &\cdot \begin{cases} \int_0^x G_{12}(x, s)u(s) ds + \int_x^c G_{11}(x, s)u(s) ds + \int_c^1 G_{21}(x, s)u(s) ds, \\ \int_0^c G_{13}(x, s)u(s) ds + \int_c^x G_{23}(x, s)u(s) ds + \int_x^1 G_{22}(x, s)u(s) ds \end{cases} \\ &\leq \frac{8p_2(p_2c + p_1 - p_1c)^2}{(p_2c^2 + p_1 - p_1c^2)^2} \|u\| \\ &\cdot \begin{cases} \int_0^x G_{12}(x, s) ds + \int_x^c G_{11}(x, s) ds + \int_c^1 G_{21}(x, s) ds, \\ \int_0^c G_{13}(x, s) ds + \int_c^x G_{23}(x, s) ds + \int_x^1 G_{22}(x, s) ds \end{cases} \\ &\leq \frac{8p_2(p_2c + p_1 - p_1c)^2}{(p_2c^2 + p_1 - p_1c^2)^2} \|u\| \\ &\cdot \begin{cases} -\frac{x^2}{2p_1} + \frac{p_1c^2 - p_2c^2 - p_1}{2p_1(p_1c - p_2c - p_1)} x, & 0 \leq x \leq c, \\ -\frac{x^2}{2p_2} + \frac{p_1c^2 - p_2c^2 - p_1}{2p_2(p_1c - p_2c - p_1)} x - \frac{p_1c^2 - p_2c^2 + p_2c - p_1c}{2p_2(p_1c - p_2c - p_1)}, & c \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases} \\ &\leq \|u\|, \quad \forall 0 < x < 1, \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\|Au\| \leq \|u\|, \quad \forall u(x) \in P^*, \quad \|u\| = r. \quad (11)$$

另一方面, 由条件 (iii) 知存在  $\eta > 0$  使得当  $u \geq \eta$  时, 恒有  $f(u) \geq \frac{9(p_2c + p_1 - p_1c)^2}{p_2\sqrt{3c^3(1-c)^3}} u$ . 令

$$R_\varepsilon = \max \left\{ 2r, \eta \left[ \frac{p_2(c - \varepsilon)}{p_1 + (p_2 - p_1)c} \right]^{-1} \right\}. \quad (12)$$

于是  $R_\varepsilon > r$ , 当  $u(x) \in P_\varepsilon^*$  且  $\|u(x)\| = R_\varepsilon$  和  $c - \varepsilon < x < 1 - c + \varepsilon$  时, 有

$$\min Au(x) \geq \frac{p_2(c - \varepsilon)}{p_1 + (p_2 - p_1)c} \|Au\| = \frac{p_2(c - \varepsilon)}{p_1 + (p_2 - p_1)c} R_\varepsilon \geq \eta,$$

所以有

$$\begin{aligned}
 Au(c) &= \int_0^c \frac{s(1-c)}{p_2c+p_1-p_1c} f(u(s)) ds + \int_c^1 \frac{c(1-s)}{p_2c+p_1-p_1c} f(u(s)) ds \\
 &\geq \frac{9(p_2c+p_1-p_1c)^2}{p_2\sqrt{3c^3(1-c)^3}} \cdot \frac{p_2(c-\varepsilon)\|u\|}{p_1+(p_2-p_1)c} \\
 &\quad \cdot \left[ \int_0^c \frac{s(1-c)}{p_2c+p_1-p_1c} ds + \int_c^1 \frac{c(1-s)}{p_2c+p_1-p_1c} ds \right] \\
 &\geq \frac{9(p_2c+p_1-p_1c)^2}{p_2\sqrt{3c^3(1-c)^3}} \cdot \frac{p_2(c-\varepsilon)\|u\|}{p_1+(p_2-p_1)c} \cdot \frac{c(1-c)-(c-\varepsilon)^2}{2(p_2c+p_1-p_1c)} \\
 &= \frac{9(c-\varepsilon)[c(1-c)-(c-\varepsilon)^2]}{2\sqrt{3c^3(1-c)^3}} \|u\|, \quad u(x) \in P_\varepsilon^*, \quad \|u\| = R_\varepsilon. \quad (13)
 \end{aligned}$$

令  $h(\varepsilon) = c(1-c)(c-\varepsilon) - (c-\varepsilon)^3$ . 易知, 当

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0 = \frac{3c - \sqrt{3c(1-c)}}{3}$$

时  $h(\varepsilon)$  达到区间  $[0, c]$  上的最大值  $h(\varepsilon_0) = \frac{2\sqrt{3c^3(1-c)^3}}{9}$ . 于是在 (13) 式中, 取  $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0$  得

$$\|Au\| \geq \|u\|, \quad u(x) \in P_{\varepsilon_0}^*, \quad \|u\| = R_{\varepsilon_0}, \quad (14)$$

由式 (11), (13) 和 (14) 知, 对于  $\Omega_1 = \{u \| \|u\| < r\}$ ,  $\Omega_2 = \{u \| \|u\| < R_{\varepsilon_0}\}$  以及  $P_{\varepsilon_0}$  应用引理 1, 即知  $A$  在  $P_{\varepsilon_0}^* \cap (\bar{\Omega}_2 \setminus \Omega_1)$  中具有不动点  $u(x)$ , 于是  $u(x) \in P_{\varepsilon_0}^*$ ,  $r \leq \|u\| \leq R_{\varepsilon_0}$ .

由  $G_{ij}(x, s)$  的性质, 显然有  $u(x) > 0, \forall 0 < x < 1$ , 故定理得证.

#### 4 小结

以上结果表明, 当  $p(x)$  为分段常数时, 非线性 S-L 边值问题的正解的确是存在的. 还可以讨论  $p(x)$  具有某种其他的间断性时非线性 S-L 边值问题的可解性. 顺便指出, 本文可以看作 [2] 中定理 3.2.8 的推广. 当取  $p_1 = p_2 = 1$  和  $c = 1/2$  时, 本文定理 1 回到 [2] 的定理 3.2.8.

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## Existence of Solutions for a Kind of Two-point Boundary Value Problems of Nonlinear Sturm-Liouville Equation

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**Abstract** In this paper, we considered the existence of solutions to the first boundary value of the nonlinear Sturm-Liouville equation:

$$\begin{cases} p(x)u''(x) + f(u(x)) = 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ u(0) = u(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

where  $p(x)$  is a segmentation constant in interval  $[0, 1]$ .

**Key words** nonlinear sturm-Liouville equation; boundary value problems;  
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