

# 一类含隅角和弯矩的奇异梁 方程三个正解的存在性\*

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**摘 要** 利用格林函数方法和 Avery-Peterson 不动点定理研究了一类非线性四阶两点边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u^{(4)}(t) = f(t, u(t), u'(t), u''(t)), & 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = u'(1) = u''(0) = u'''(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

多个正解的存在性, 其中允许非线性项  $f(t, u, v, w)$  在  $t = 0, t = 1, u = 0, v = 0, w = 0$  处奇异. 在力学上该问题模拟了左端简单支撑右端被滑动夹子夹住的弹性梁的挠曲. 由于非线性项同时涉及隅角和弯矩, 因此主要结论对于梁的稳定性分析是有益的. 最后我们给出了一个例子, 进一步证实本文理论的严密性和可行性.

**关键词** 弹性梁方程; 正解; 奇性

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## 1 引言

本文主要考察下列非线性四阶两点边值问题三个正解的存在性:

$$(P) \quad \begin{cases} u^{(4)}(t) = f(t, u(t), u'(t), u''(t)), & 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = u'(1) = u''(0) = u'''(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

其中问题 (P) 的正解是指满足  $u^*(t) > 0$ ,  $0 < t < 1$  的解.

在材料力学中, 四阶方程描述了弹性梁的静态形变. 根据梁的两端点处的受力情况, 可以抽象出若干类型的边值问题. 问题 (P) 是 Gupta<sup>[1]</sup> 研究梁的挠曲时所考察的六种典型梁方程之一, 在力学上它模拟了左端简单支撑右端被滑动夹子夹住的弹性梁的形变. 近年来, 在弹性梁的挠曲分析中, 关于两端固定或者简单支撑的梁 (即边界条件为  $u(0) = u(1) = u'(0) = u'(1) = 0$  或  $u(0) = u(1) = u''(0) = u''(1) = 0$ ) 的研究比较多, 见 [2-6] 及其参考文献, 并且, 当 (P) 中不含有未知函数的一阶导数, 即  $f(t, u, u', u'') = f(t, u)$  或者  $f(t, u, u', u'') = f(t, u, u'')$  时, 其正解存在性与多解性已经获得了丰富的成果, 见 [7-9] 及其参考文献. 不过对问题 (P) 这种同时含有一二阶导数项的左端简单支撑右端被滑动夹子夹住的弹性梁方程, 其解存在性的研究寥寥无几<sup>[10]</sup>, 专门讨论其三解存在性的研究成果目前还没有. 另外, 前面所列的这些研究成果均假设非线性项为闭区间上的连续函数, 所使用的工具也往往限于 Guo-Krasnosel'skii 不动点定理. 因此, 本文旨在弥补上述不足, 采用格林函数方法和 Avery-Peterson 不动点定理<sup>[11-16]</sup> 研究四阶弹性梁方程

$$u^{(4)}(t) = f(t, u(t), u'(t), u''(t)), \quad 0 < t < 1, \quad (1)$$

在左端简单支撑右端被滑动夹子夹住的条件

$$u(0) = u'(1) = u''(0) = u'''(1) = 0 \quad (2)$$

下三个正解的存在性, 其中, 允许非线性项  $f(t, u, v, w)$  在  $t = 0$ ,  $t = 1$ ,  $u = 0$ ,  $v = 0$ ,  $w = 0$  处奇异. 问题 (P) 的显著特点是非线性项  $f(t, u(t), u'(t), u''(t))$  同时含有隅角  $u'(t)$  和弯矩  $u''(t)$ , 因此问题 (P) 正解的存在性对于梁的稳定性分析具有更全面更深刻的参考价值.

## 2 预备知识

本文将涉及一些定义, 叙述如下:

**定义 2.1** 假设  $E$  是一个实 Banach 空间. 一个非空闭凸集  $P \subset E$  称为是一个锥, 如果

1.  $x \in P, \lambda \geq 0 \implies \lambda x \in P$ ,
2.  $x \in P$  且  $-x \in P \implies x = \theta$ , 其中  $\theta$  代表  $E$  中零元.

**定义 2.2** 映射  $\alpha$  称为是锥  $P$  上的非负连续凹泛函, 如果  $\alpha: P \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  是连续的, 并且  $\alpha(lx + (1-l)y) \geq l\alpha(x) + (1-l)\alpha(y), \forall x, y \in P, 0 \leq l \leq 1$ .

下面引入一些记号:

设  $\gamma$  和  $\theta$  是锥  $P$  上的非负连续凸泛函,  $\alpha$  是锥  $P$  上的非负连续凹泛函,  $\psi$  是锥  $P$  上的非负连续泛函, 对任意的正实数  $a, b, c, d$ , 定义以下凸集:

$$P(\gamma, d) = \{u \in P : \gamma(u) < d\},$$

$$P(\gamma, \alpha, b, d) = \{u \in P : b \leq \alpha(u), \gamma(u) \leq d\},$$

$$P(\gamma, \theta, \alpha, b, c, d) = \{u \in P : b \leq \alpha(u), \theta(u) \leq c, \gamma(u) \leq d\},$$

以及闭集

$$R(\gamma, \psi, a, d) = \{u \in P : a \leq \psi(u), \gamma(u) \leq d\}.$$

为了证明本文的主要结论, 需要下列 Avery-Peterson 不动点定理.

**定理 2.3** (Avery-Peterson 不动点定理<sup>[11]</sup>) 假设  $P$  是 Banach 空间  $E$  上的一个锥,  $\gamma$  和  $\theta$  是锥  $P$  上的非负连续凸泛函,  $\alpha$  是锥  $P$  上的非负连续凹泛函,  $\psi$  是锥  $P$  上满足  $\psi(\lambda u) \leq \lambda\psi(u), \forall 0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$  的非负连续泛函, 且存在正数  $M, d$  使得对  $\forall u \in \overline{P(\gamma, d)}$ , 均有  $\alpha(u) \leq \psi(u)$ , 且  $\|u\| \leq M\gamma(u)$  成立. 另外, 假设  $T: \overline{P(\gamma, d)} \rightarrow \overline{P(\gamma, d)}$  是全连续算子, 如果存在常数  $a, b, c$  满足  $0 < a < b$ , 以及以下条件:

(S1)  $\{u \in P(\gamma, \theta, \alpha, b, c, d) : \alpha(u) > b\} \neq \emptyset$ , 且  $\alpha(Tu) > b$  对  $\forall u \in P(\gamma, \theta, \alpha, b, c, d)$ ;

(S2)  $\alpha(Tu) > b$ , 对  $\forall u \in P(\gamma, \alpha, b, d)$  及  $\theta(Tu) > c$ ;

(S3)  $0 \notin R(\gamma, \psi, a, d)$ , 且对任意的  $u \in R(\gamma, \psi, a, d)$ ,  $\psi(u) = a$ , 则  $\psi(Tu) < a$ ,

则  $T$  至少有三个不动点  $u_1, u_2, u_3 \in \overline{P(\gamma, d)}$  满足:

$$\gamma(u_i) \leq d, \forall i = 1, 2, 3,$$

$$b < \alpha(u_1),$$

$$a < \psi(u_2), \alpha(u_2) < b,$$

$$\psi(u_3) < a.$$

本文始终假设如下条件成立:

(A)  $f: (0, 1) \times (0, +\infty) \times (0, +\infty) \times (-\infty, 0) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$  为连续函数, 并允许  $f(t, u, v, w)$  在  $t = 0, t = 1, u = 0, v = 0, w = 0$  处奇异.

### 3 主要引理

**引理 3.1** 假设  $G(t, s)$  是齐次边值问题  $-u''(t) = 0, u(0) = u'(1) = 0$  的 Green 函数, 则:

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

显然可得:

**注 1**  $G(0, s) = 0$ ;

**注 2**  $\max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} G(t, s) = s$ ;

**注 3**  $ts \leq G(t, s) \leq s, \forall 0 \leq t, s \leq 1$ .

**引理 3.2** 如果  $u(t)$  满足积分方程

$$u(t) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G(t,s)G(s,\tau)f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) d\tau ds, \quad (3)$$

那么  $u(t)$  一定是边值问题 (1),(2) 的解.

证 由引理 3.1 及上述注 1 易验证.

设  $E = C_0^2[0,1] = \{u \in C^2[0,1] : u(0) = u'(1) = 0\}$ , 其上的范数定义为:  $\|u\| = \max\{\|u\|_0, \|u'\|_0, \|u''\|_0\}$ , 其中,  $\|u\|_0 = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |u(t)|$ , 显然,  $E = C_0^2[0,1]$  按此范数构成 Banach 空间. 令

$$P = \left\{ u \in C_0^2[0,1] : u(t) \geq \|u\|_0 t, u'(t) \geq \frac{1-t^2}{2} \|u'\|_0, -u''(t) \geq \|u''\|_0 t, 0 \leq t \leq 1 \right\},$$

显然,  $P$  是  $E = C_0^2[0,1]$  中的一个非负函数锥.

**引理 3.3** 如果  $u \in P$ , 则  $\|u\|_0 \leq \frac{1}{2} \|u''\|_0, \|u'\|_0 \leq \|u''\|_0, \|u\| = \|u''\|_0$ .

证 若  $u \in P$ , 则  $u(0) = u'(1) = 0$ , 从而  $u(t), u'(t)$  分别可以表示为:

$$u(t) = \int_0^1 G(t,s)(-u''(s)) ds, \quad u'(t) = - \int_0^1 u''(t) dt,$$

因此,

$$\|u\|_0 \leq \|u''\|_0 \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 G(t,s) ds = \|u''\|_0 \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \left( t - \frac{1}{2} t^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \|u''\|_0, \quad \|u'\|_0 \leq \|u''\|_0,$$

所以,  $\|u\| = \|u''\|_0$ .

定义算子  $T$  为:

$$(Tu)(t) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G(t,s)G(s,\tau)f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) d\tau ds, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1,$$

两端同时求一二三阶导数得:

$$(Tu)'(t) = \int_t^1 \int_0^1 G(s,\tau)f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) d\tau ds, \quad 0 < t < 1,$$

$$(Tu)''(t) = - \int_0^1 G(t,s)f(s, u(s), u'(s), u''(s)) ds, \quad 0 < t < 1,$$

$$(Tu)'''(t) = - \int_t^1 f(s, u(s), u'(s), u''(s)) ds, \quad 0 < t < 1,$$

结合引理 3.2 可知, 边值问题 (1), (2) 的解即为算子  $T$  的不动点.

容易验证:

**引理 3.4**  $T : P \rightarrow P$  是全连续的.

定义  $P$  上泛函  $\gamma, \theta, \alpha, \psi$  如下:

$$\gamma(u) = \|u''\|_0, \quad \theta(u) = \|u\|_0, \quad \alpha(u) = \min_{\left[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right]} u(t), \quad \psi(u) = \max_{\left[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right]} u(t),$$

显然, 它们满足定理 2.3 中前半部分条件.

#### 4 主要结论及其证明

**定理 4.1** 假设存在常数  $a, b, c, d$  满足:  $0 < a < b \leq \frac{1}{6}c < c \leq d$ , 且函数  $f$  满足:

$$(H1) \quad \forall (t, u, v, w) \in (0, 1) \times (0, \frac{d}{2}] \times (0, d] \times [-d, 0), f(t, u, v, w) \leq 2d;$$

$$(H2) \quad \forall (t, u, v, w) \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}] \times [b, \frac{d}{2}] \times (0, d] \times [-d, 0), f(t, u, v, w) \geq \frac{3072}{47}b;$$

$$(H3) \quad \forall (t, u, v, w) \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}] \times (0, a] \times (0, d] \times [-d, 0), f(t, u, v, w) \leq \frac{64}{15}a.$$

那么, 边值问题 (1), (2) 至少有三个正解  $u_1, u_2, u_3 \in \overline{P(\gamma, d)}$  满足:

$$\gamma(u_i) \leq d, \quad \forall i = 1, 2, 3,$$

$$b < \alpha(u_1),$$

$$a < \psi(u_2), \quad \alpha(u_2) < b,$$

$$\psi(u_3) < a.$$

证 下面分五步来证:

第一步: 证明  $T: \overline{P(\gamma, d)} \rightarrow \overline{P(\gamma, d)}$  是全连续算子. 由引理 3.3 以及引理 3.4, 只需验证  $\forall u \in \overline{P(\gamma, d)}, \|(Tu)''\|_0 \leq d$ .

设  $u \in \overline{P(\gamma, d)}$ , 则  $\|u\| \leq d$ , 所以  $\|u\|_0 \leq \frac{1}{2}d$ ,  $\|u'\|_0 \leq d$ ,  $\|u''\|_0 \leq d$ , 于是对  $0 \leq t \leq 1$  有:  $0 \leq u(t) \leq \frac{1}{2}d$ ,  $0 \leq u'(t) \leq d$ ,  $-d \leq u''(t) \leq 0$ , 结合条件 (H1) 可得:  $\|(Tu)''\|_0 = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 G(t, s)f(s, u(s), u'(s), u''(s)) ds = \int_0^1 sf(s, u(s), u'(s), u''(s)) ds \leq 2d \int_0^1 s ds = d$ .

第二步: 证明  $\{u \in P(\gamma, \theta, \alpha, b, c, d) : \alpha(u) > b\} \neq \Phi$ .

令  $u(t) = 5b(t - \frac{1}{2}t^2)$ , 易知  $u \in P$ ; 另外,  $\alpha(u) = u(\frac{1}{4}) = \frac{35}{32}b > b$ ,  $\theta(u) = u(1) = \frac{5b}{2} \leq c$ ,  $\gamma(u) = \|u''\|_0 = 5b < d$ , 于是  $\{u \in P(\gamma, \theta, \alpha, b, c, d) : \alpha(u) > b\} \neq \Phi$ .

第三步: 证明  $\alpha(Tu) > b$ , 对  $\forall u \in P(\gamma, \theta, \alpha, b, c, d)$ .

$\forall u \in P(\gamma, \theta, \alpha, b, c, d)$ , 根据条件 (H2) 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(Tu) &= (Tu)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G(t, s)G(s, \tau)f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) d\tau ds \Big|_{t=\frac{1}{4}} \\ &> \int_0^1 \int_0^1 tsG(s, \tau)f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) d\tau ds \Big|_{t=\frac{1}{4}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 sG(s, \tau)f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) d\tau ds \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \int_0^1 sG(s, \tau)f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) d\tau ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^1 \int_0^1 sG(s, \tau)f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) d\tau ds \right] \\ &\geq \frac{1}{4} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \int_0^1 s \cdot s\tau f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) d\tau ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4} s\tau f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) d\tau ds \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{192} + \frac{15}{128} \right) \int_0^1 \tau f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) \, d\tau \\
&= \frac{47}{1536} \int_0^1 \tau f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) \, d\tau \\
&\geq \frac{47}{1536} \cdot \frac{3072}{47} b \int_0^1 \tau \, d\tau \\
&= b.
\end{aligned}$$

第四步: 证明  $\alpha(Tu) > b$ , 对  $\forall u \in P(\gamma, \alpha, b, d)$  及  $\theta(Tu) > c$ .

$\forall u \in P(\gamma, \alpha, b, d)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
\theta(Tu) &= \|Tu\|_0 = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G(t, s) G(s, \tau) f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) \, d\tau \, ds \\
&= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 s G(s, \tau) f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) \, d\tau \, ds \\
&\leq \int_0^1 \int_0^1 s \cdot \tau f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) \, d\tau \, ds \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \tau f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) \, d\tau, \\
\alpha(Tu) &= (Tu) \left( \frac{1}{4} \right) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G(t, s) G(s, \tau) f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) \, d\tau \, ds \Big|_{t=\frac{1}{4}} \\
&> \int_0^1 \int_0^1 ts \cdot s \tau f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) \, d\tau \, ds \Big|_{t=\frac{1}{4}} \\
&= \frac{1}{12} \int_0^1 \tau f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) \, d\tau,
\end{aligned}$$

因  $\theta(Tu) > c$ , 故  $\alpha(Tu) > \frac{c}{6} \geq b$ .

第五步: 证明  $0 \in R(\gamma, \psi, a, d)$ , 且对任意的  $u \in R(\gamma, \psi, a, d)$ ,  $\psi(u) = a$ , 则  $\psi(Tu) < a$ .

显然,  $0 \in R(\gamma, \psi, a, d)$ , 由条件 (H2) 得:

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi(Tu) &= (Tu) \left( \frac{3}{4} \right) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G(t, s) G(s, \tau) f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) \, d\tau \, ds \Big|_{t=\frac{3}{4}} \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{3}{4}} \int_0^1 s G(s, \tau) f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) \, d\tau \, ds \\
&\quad + \int_{\frac{3}{4}}^1 \int_0^1 \frac{3}{4} G(s, \tau) f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) \, d\tau \, ds \\
&< \int_0^{\frac{3}{4}} \int_0^1 s \tau f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) \, d\tau \, ds + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \tau f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) \, d\tau \\
&= \left( \frac{9}{32} + \frac{3}{16} \right) \int_0^1 \tau f(\tau, u(\tau), u'(\tau), u''(\tau)) \, d\tau \\
&\leq \frac{15}{32} \cdot \frac{64}{15} a \int_0^1 \tau \, d\tau \\
&= a.
\end{aligned}$$

于是由定理 2.3 的 Avery-Peterson 不动点定理可知, 边值问题 (1), (2) 至少有三个正解存在.

## 5 例子及说明

例 考虑边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u^{(4)}(t) = f(t, u(t), u'(t), u''(t)), & 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = u'(1) = u''(0) = u'''(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

其中

$$f(t, u, v, w) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{10} \sin \frac{1}{t(1-t)} + \arctan \sqrt{1.69}u^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{10} \cos(v^{-\frac{1}{2}} + w^{-\frac{1}{2}}), & 0 < u \leq a; \\ \frac{1}{10} \sin \frac{1}{t(1-t)} + \frac{\pi}{4}(u - 0.69)^{19} + \frac{1}{10} \cos(v^{-\frac{1}{2}} + w^{-\frac{1}{2}}), & a \leq u \leq b; \\ \frac{1}{10} \sin \frac{1}{t(1-t)} + \frac{\pi}{4}1.31^{19} + \frac{1}{10} \cos(v^{-\frac{1}{2}} + w^{-\frac{1}{2}}), & b \leq u \leq \frac{1}{2}d. \end{cases}$$

令  $a = 1.69$ ,  $b = 2$ ,  $c = 100$ ,  $d = 200$ , 显然, 允许  $f(t, u, v, w)$  在  $t = 0$ ,  $t = 1$ ,  $u = 0$ ,  $v = 0$ ,  $w = 0$  处奇异, 且常数  $a, b, c, d$  满足  $0 < a < b \leq \frac{1}{6}c < c \leq d$ , 下面验证函数  $f$  满足定理 4.1 中的一切条件:

(H1)  $\forall (t, u, v, w) \in (0, 1) \times (0, 100) \times (0, 200] \times [-200, 0)$ ,  $f(t, u, v, w) \leq 0.1 + \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 1.31^{19} + 0.1 \approx 132.95 \leq 400 = 2d$ ;

(H2)  $\forall (t, u, v, w) \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}] \times [2, 100] \times (0, 200] \times [-200, 0)$ ,  $f(t, u, v, w) \geq -0.1 + \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 1.31^{19} - 0.1 \approx 132.55 \geq 130.7 \approx \frac{3072}{47}b$ ;

(H3)  $\forall (t, u, v, w) \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}] \times (0, 1.69] \times (0, 200] \times [-200, 0)$ ,  $f(t, u, v, w) \leq 0.1 + \frac{\pi}{2} + 0.1 = 1.77 \leq 7.21 \approx \frac{64}{15}a$ .

于是上述边值问题至少存在三个正解  $u_1, u_2, u_3$  满足  $\gamma(u_i) \leq 12$ ,  $\forall i = 1, 2, 3$ ,

$$2 < \alpha(u_1), \quad 1 < \psi(u_2), \quad \alpha(u_2) < 2, \quad \psi(u_3) < 1.$$

说明 对于右端简单支撑而左端被滑动夹子夹住的奇异梁方程边值问题

$$\begin{cases} u^{(4)}(t) = f(t, u(t), u'(t), u''(t)), & 0 < t < 1, \\ u(1) = u'(0) = u''(1) = u'''(0) = 0, \end{cases}$$

其中允许  $f(t, u, v, w)$  在  $t = 0$ ,  $t = 1$ ,  $u = 0$ ,  $v = 0$ ,  $w = 0$  处奇异. 通过选取合适的锥  $K$ , 利用 Avery-Peterson 不动点定理可类似得出其三个正解存在性的结论.

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## Existence of Triple Positive Solutions to a Class of Singular Beam Equations with Corner and Bending Moment

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**Abstract** By applying the technique of Green function and a fixed point theorem due to Avery and Peterson, we studied the existence of triple positive solutions for a class of nonlinear fourth-order two-point boundary value problems:

$$\begin{cases} u^{(4)}(t) = f(t, u(t), u'(t), u''(t)), & 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = u'(1) = u''(0) = u'''(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

where the nonlinear term  $f(t, u, v, w)$  is allowed to be singular at  $t = 0, t = 1, u = 0, v = 0, w = 0$ . In mechanics, the problem describes an elastic beam simply supported at left and clamped at right by sliding clamps. Since the nonlinear term involve not only corner but also bending argument, main results are useful for the stability analysis of the beam. A detailed example is given to validate our results at last.

**Key words** an elastic beam equation; positive solutions; singularity

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