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带有积分边值条件的分数阶微分方程正解的存在性

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摘要:运用推广的 Leggett-Williams 不动点定理,得到了带有积分边值条件的分数阶微分方程的三正解的存在性结果,并通过例子验证给出结果的有效性。

关键词:不动点定理;分数阶微分方程;三正解

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Existence of positive solutions for fractional differential equations with integral boundary value conditions

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Abstract: In this paper, the existence of three positive solutions for a class of fractional differential equations with integral boundary value conditions was obtained by using the generalization of Leggett-Williams fixed point theorem. The effectiveness of the main results were then verified with an example.

Key words: fixed point theorem; fractional differential equations; three positive solutions

近年来,分数阶微分方程被广泛应用到各个研究领域,如流体力学、生物数学、控制和工程等。许多学者对分数阶微分方程解的存在性问题做了大量研究,并且已经获得了很多成果^[1-17]。其中,不少文献研究带有积分边界条件的分数阶微分方程正解的存在性^[1-4,7-8,12-17]。

文献[1]研究了一类具有积分边界条件的分数阶微分方程边值问题正解的存在性,通过利用 Guo-Krasnoselskii 不动点定理得到了该问题至少有一个正解存在。文献[2]研究了具有非局部项的奇异非线性共轭型分数阶微分方程正解的存在性,通过建立极大值原理、构造上下解并运用 Schauder 不动点定理得到了至少有一个正解存在的充分条件。文献[3]利用单调迭代方法及与格林函数有关的不等式获得了非线性分数阶边值问题有两个非平凡解的存在性,而文献[2-3]的边界条件里都含有 Riemann-Stieltjes 积分。文献[4]和[7]中,作者运用 Leggett-Williams 不动点定理得到了 Caputo 型分数阶微分方程多个正解的存在性,且文

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献[7]运用 Guo-Krasnoselskii 不动点定理及上下解方法获得了该问题正解的唯一性和存在性。文献[8]中,作者运用上下解方法及 Leray-Schauder 度理论获得了分数阶微分方程的积分边值问题至少有三个正解的存在性。

从上面的文献分析可以看出,研究带有积分边界条件的分数阶微分方程的相关成果已经有很多。但是,这些工作均建立在非线性项中不显含导数项的前提下。而本研究方程的非线性项中显含一阶导数项,这是与以上所有文献的不同之处。以上文献处理带有积分边界条件的分数阶微分方程所使用的方法不适用于处理非线性项中显含一阶导数项,而本文给出了该问题的处理方法。此外,给出的非线性项条件比文献[4,7]中的更弱,是对现有文献的一个推广,也更具有普遍性。

本文研究如下分数阶微分方程边值问题解的存在性:

$${}^c D_{0+}^q u(t) + f(t, u(t), u'(t)) = 0, 0 < t < 1, 3 < q < 4; \tag{0.1}$$

$$u(0) = u(1) = 0; \tag{0.2}$$

$$\alpha_1 u''(0) - \beta_1 u''(1) = \int_0^1 h(t) u''(t) dt, \gamma_1 u'''(0) - \delta_1 u'''(1) = \int_0^1 g(t) u''(t) dt. \tag{0.3}$$

其中 $f: [0, 1] \times R^+ \times R \rightarrow R^+, \alpha_1 > \beta_1 > 0, \gamma_1 > \delta_1 > 0, g, h \in C([0, 1], R^+)$, 导数。运用推广的 Leggett-Williams 不动点定理,得到了边值问题(0.1)~(0.3)至少存在三正解 $u_1(t), u_2(t), u_3(t)$, 最后给出数值例子来验证给出结果的正确性和有效性。

1 预备知识

设 $E = C^1[0, 1]$ 是一个 Banach 空间,范数 $\|u\| = \max\{\max_{t \in [0, 1]} |u(t)|, \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |u'(t)|\}, P \subset E$ 是 E 中的一个锥且 $P = \{u \in E \mid u(t) \geq 0\}$ 。

定义 1.1 设 $\gamma: P \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 是 P 上的一个非负连续泛函,若对所有 $x, y \in P, 0 \leq t \leq 1$, 有 $\gamma(tx + (1-t)y) \geq t\gamma(x) + (1-t)\gamma(y)$, 则称 γ 为 P 上的一个非负连续凹泛函。

定义 1.2 设 $\alpha: P \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 是 P 上的一个非负连续泛函,若对所有 $x, y \in P, 0 \leq t \leq 1$, 有 $\alpha(tx + (1-t)y) \leq t\alpha(x) + (1-t)\alpha(y)$, 则称 α 为 P 上的一个非负连续凸泛函。

设 $\alpha, \beta: P \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 是两个非负连续凸泛函,对给定正常数 r, L, M , 以及 $u \in P$, 有

$$\|u\| \leq M \max\{\alpha(u), \beta(u)\}, \tag{1.1}$$

$$\Omega = \{u \in P \mid \alpha(u) < r, \beta(u) < L\} \neq \Phi. \tag{1.2}$$

显然 Ω 是 P 上的非空有界子集。

定义 1.3^[9] 给定常数 $r > a > 0, L > 0, \alpha, \beta: P \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 满足(2.1), (2.2), γ 是 P 上的一个非负连续凹泛函,定义如下有界凸集:

$$P(\alpha, r; \beta, L) = \{u \in P \mid \alpha(u) < r, \beta(u) < L\},$$

$$\bar{P}(\alpha, r; \beta, L) = \{u \in P \mid \alpha(u) \leq r, \beta(u) \leq L\},$$

$$P(\alpha, r; \beta, L; \gamma, a) = \{u \in P \mid \alpha(u) < r, \beta(u) < L, \gamma(u) > a\},$$

$$\bar{P}(\alpha, r; \beta, L; \gamma, a) = \{u \in P \mid \alpha(u) \leq r, \beta(u) \leq L, \gamma(u) \geq a\}.$$

定理 1.1^[9] (推广的 Leggett-Williams 不动点定理) 设 E 是一个 Banach 空间, $P \subset E$ 是 E 中的锥, 给定常数 $r_2 \geq d > b > r_1 > 0, L_2 \geq L_1 > 0, \alpha, \beta$ 是凹泛函, γ 是凸泛函, 满足关系式(1.1), (1.2), 且对所有 $u \in \bar{P}(\alpha, r_2; \beta, L_2)$ 有 $\gamma(u) \leq \alpha(u)$, 算子 $T: \bar{P}(\alpha, r_2; \beta, L_2) \rightarrow \bar{P}(\alpha, r_2; \beta, L_2)$ 是一个全连续算子, 如果满足以下条件:

i) $\{u \in \bar{P}(\alpha, d; \beta, L_2; \gamma, b) \mid \gamma(u) > b\} \neq \Phi, \gamma(Tu) > b$, 对 $u \in \bar{P}(\alpha, d; \beta, L_2; \gamma, b)$;

ii) $\alpha(Tu) < r_1, \beta(Tu) < L_1$, 对 $u \in \bar{P}(\alpha, r_1; \beta, L_1)$;

iii) $\gamma(Tu) > b$, 对 $u \in \bar{P}(\alpha, d; \beta, L_2; \gamma, b)$ 且 $\alpha(Tu) > d$ 。

则算子 T 在 $\bar{P}(\alpha, r_2; \beta, L_2)$ 中至少有三个不动点 u_1, u_2, u_3 , 并且

$$u_1 \in P(\alpha, r_1; \beta, L_1), u_2 \in \{\bar{P}(\alpha, r_2; \beta, L_2; \gamma, b) \mid \gamma(u_2) > b\},$$

$$u_3 \in \bar{P}(\alpha, r_2; \beta, L_2) \setminus (\bar{P}(\alpha, r_2; \beta, L_2; \gamma, b) \cap \bar{P}(\alpha, r_1; \beta, L_1)).$$

引理 1.1^[11] 微分方程

$$u''(t) + y(t) = 0, 0 < t < 1,$$

$$u(0) = u(1) = 0,$$

有解形式为 $u(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, s)y(s)ds$, 其中

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

且 $G(t, s)$ 有如下性质:

- 1) $G(t, s) \leq G(s, s), 0 \leq t \leq 1;$
- 2) $G(t, s) \geq \frac{1}{4}G(s, s), \frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}.$

本文始终假设如下条件成立:

(A₀) $\kappa = \kappa_1\kappa_4 - \kappa_2\kappa_3 > 0, \kappa_1 \geq 0, \kappa_4 \geq 0$, 其中

$$\phi(t) = \frac{\beta_1 + (\alpha_1 - \beta_1)t}{(\alpha_1 - \beta_1)(\gamma_1 - \delta_1)}, \kappa_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{\alpha_1 - \beta_1} \int_0^1 h(t)dt, \kappa_2 = \int_0^1 h(t)\phi(t)dt,$$

$$\kappa_3 = \frac{1}{\alpha_1 - \beta_1} \int_0^1 g(t)dt, \kappa_4 = 1 - \int_0^1 g(t)\phi(t)dt.$$

引理 1.2^[4] 微分方程

$${}^c D_{0+}^{q-2} u(t) = y(t), 0 < t < 1, 3 < q < 4,$$

$$\alpha_1 u(0) - \beta_1 u(1) = \int_0^1 h(t)u(t)dt, \gamma_1 u'(0) - \delta_1 u'(1) = \int_0^1 g(t)u(t)dt,$$

有解形式为 $u(t) = \int_0^1 H(t, s)y(s)ds$, 其中

$$H(t, s) = G_0(t, s) + \frac{1}{\kappa(\alpha_1 - \beta_1)} \left[\kappa_4 \int_0^1 h(t)G_0(t, s)dt + \kappa_2 \int_0^1 g(t)G_0(t, s)dt \right]$$

$$+ \frac{\phi(t)}{\kappa} \left[\kappa_3 \int_0^1 h(t)G_0(t, s)dt + \kappa_1 \int_0^1 g(t)G_0(t, s)dt \right],$$

$$G_0(t, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{(t-s)^{q-3}}{\Gamma(q-2)} + \frac{(1-s)^{q-4} [(1-s)(\gamma_1 - \delta_1)\beta_1 + (\alpha_1 - \beta_1)(q-3)\delta_1 t]}{(\alpha_1 - \beta_1)(\gamma_1 - \delta_1)\Gamma(q-2)}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1 \\ \frac{(1-s)^{q-4} [(1-s)(\gamma_1 - \delta_1)\beta_1 + (q-3)\beta_1\delta_1 + (\alpha_1 - \beta_1)(q-3)\delta_1 t]}{(\alpha_1 - \beta_1)(\gamma_1 - \delta_1)\Gamma(q-2)}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1 \end{cases}.$$

引理 1.3^[4] 令

$$K_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{\kappa(\alpha_1 - \beta_1)} \left(\kappa_4 \int_0^1 h(t)dt + \kappa_2 \int_0^1 g(t)dt \right) + \frac{\phi(0)}{\kappa} \left(\kappa_3 \int_0^1 h(t)dt + \kappa_1 \int_0^1 g(t)dt \right),$$

$$K_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{\kappa(\alpha_1 - \beta_1)} \left(\kappa_4 \int_0^1 h(t)dt + \kappa_2 \int_0^1 g(t)dt \right) + \frac{\phi(1)}{\kappa} \left(\kappa_3 \int_0^1 h(t)dt + \kappa_1 \int_0^1 g(t)dt \right),$$

则有:

$$0 \leq K_1 M(s) \leq H(t, s) \leq \frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} K_2 M(s),$$

其中 $M(s) = \frac{(1-s)^{q-4} [(1-s)(\gamma_1 - \delta_1)\beta_1 + (q-3)\beta_1\delta_1]}{(\alpha_1 - \beta_1)(\gamma_1 - \delta_1)\Gamma(q-2)}$.

由引理 1.1 和 1.2 易得如下结果。

引理 1.4 微分方程(0.1)~(0.3)对应的线性方程

$${}^c D_{0+}^q u(t) + y(t) = 0, 0 < t < 1, 3 < q < 4,$$

$$u(0) = u(1) = 0,$$

$$\alpha_1 u''(0) - \beta_1 u''(1) = \int_0^1 h(t) u''(t) dt, \gamma_1 u'''(0) - \delta_1 u'''(1) = \int_0^1 g(t) u''(t) dt,$$

$$\text{有解 } u(t) = \int_0^1 G(t, \tau) \int_0^1 H(\tau, s) y(s) ds d\tau.$$

2 主要结果

本节将运用推广的 Leggett-Williams 不动点定理来得到问题(0.1)~(0.3)的解。

对任意 $u \in P$, 定义泛函 $\alpha(u) = \max_{t \in [0,1]} |u(t)|, \beta(u) = \max_{t \in [0,1]} |u'(t)|, \gamma(u) = \min_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}]} |u(t)|$ 。显然 α, β, γ 满足定义 1.1, 定义 1.2 及(1.1), (1.2)并且有 $\gamma(u) \leq \alpha(u)$ 。定义算子:

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

结合 $G(t, s), H(t, s)$ 及 f 的连续性, 容易验证 $T: P \rightarrow P$ 是一个全连续算子, 因此边值问题(0.1)~(0.3)解的存在性等价于算子 T 在 P 中不动点的存在性。为了方便书写, 令 $\eta = \int_0^1 M(s) ds, \mu = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} M(s) ds$ 。

定理 2.1 设存在四个常数 $r_1, r_2, L_1, L_2 > 0$ 使得 $r_2 \geq \frac{4\alpha_1 K_2}{\beta_1 K_1} b > b > r_1 > 0, L_2 \geq L_1 > 0, \frac{24b}{\mu K_1} \leq$

$\min\{\frac{6\beta_1 r_2}{\alpha_1 \eta K_2}, \frac{2\beta_1 L_2}{\alpha_1 \eta K_2}\}$, 并且满足如下条件:

$$(A_1) \quad f(t, u, v) \leq \min\left\{\frac{6\beta_1 r_2}{\alpha_1 \eta K_2}, \frac{2\beta_1 L_2}{\alpha_1 \eta K_2}\right\}, (t, u, v) \in [0, 1] \times [0, r_2] \times [-L_2, L_2];$$

$$(A_2) \quad f(t, u, v) < \min\left\{\frac{6\beta_1 r_1}{\alpha_1 \eta K_1}, \frac{2\beta_1 L_1}{\alpha_1 \eta K_1}\right\}, (t, u, v) \in [0, 1] \times [0, r_1] \times [-L_1, L_1];$$

$$(A_3) \quad f(t, u, v) > \frac{24b}{\mu K_1}, (t, u, v) \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}] \times [b, \frac{4\alpha_1 K_2}{\beta_1 K_1} b] \times [-L_2, L_2].$$

则问题(0.1)~(0.3)至少有三个正解 u_1, u_2, u_3 , 满足

$$\max_{t \in [0,1]} u_1(t) \leq r_1, \max_{t \in [0,1]} |u_1'(t)| \leq L_1;$$

$$\max_{t \in [0,1]} u_2(t) \leq \frac{4\alpha_1 K_2}{\beta_1 K_1} b, \max_{t \in [0,1]} |u_2'(t)| \leq L_2;$$

$$b < \min_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}]} u_3(t) \leq \max_{t \in [0,1]} u_3(t) \leq r_2, \max_{t \in [0,1]} |u_3'(t)| \leq L_2.$$

证明: 对 $u \in \bar{P}(\alpha, r_2; \beta, L_2)$, 显然 $\alpha(u) \leq r_2, \beta(u) \leq L_2$, 结合引理 1.1、1.3 及 (A₁), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(Tu) &= \max_{t \in [0,1]} |Tu| \\ &= \int_0^1 G(\tau, \tau) d\tau \int_0^1 \frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} K_2 M(s) f(t, u(s), u'(s)) ds \\ &\leq \frac{\alpha_1 \eta K_2}{6\beta_1} \cdot \frac{6\beta_1 b}{\alpha_1 \eta K_2} = b, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta(Tu) &= \max_{t \in [0,1]} |Tu'| \\ &= \max_{t \in [0,1]} \left| -\int' \tau d\tau \int_0^1 \frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} K_2 M(s) f(t, u(s), u'(s)) ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_0^1 (1-\tau) d\tau \int_0^1 \frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} K_2 M(s) f(t, u(s), u'(s)) ds \right| \\ &\leq \max \left\{ \int_0^1 \tau d\tau \int_0^1 \frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} K_2 M(s) f(t, u(s), u'(s)) ds, \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \int_0^1 (1-\tau) d\tau \int_0^1 \frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} K_2 M(s) f(t, u(s), u'(s)) ds \right\} \\ \leq \frac{\alpha_1 \eta K_2}{2\beta_1} \cdot \frac{2\beta_1 L_2}{\alpha_1 \eta K_2} = L_2,$$

因此 $T: \bar{P}(\alpha, r_2; \beta, L_2) \rightarrow \bar{P}(\alpha, r_2; \beta, L_2)$, 同理可得 $T: \bar{P}(\alpha, r_1; \beta, L_1) \rightarrow P(\alpha, r_1; \beta, L_1)$, 因此满足定理 1.1 的条件(ii)。

此外, 令 $u(t) = \frac{4\alpha_1 K_2}{\beta_1 K_1} b, 0 \leq t \leq 1$ 。显然

$$\gamma(u) = \gamma\left(\frac{4\alpha_1 K_2}{\beta_1 K_1} b\right) > b, u(t) = \frac{4\alpha_1 K_2}{\beta_1 K_1} b \in \bar{p}\left(\alpha, \frac{4\alpha_1 K_2}{\beta_1 K_1} b; \beta, L_2; \gamma, b\right),$$

因此

$$\left\{ \bar{p}\left(\alpha, \frac{4\alpha_1 K_2}{\beta_1 K_1} b; \beta, L_2; \gamma, b\right) \mid \gamma(u) > b \right\} \neq \Phi.$$

对于

$$u \in \bar{p}\left(\alpha, \frac{4\alpha_1 K_2}{\beta_1 K_1} b; \beta, L_2; \gamma, b\right), \frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}, \text{ 有 } b \leq u(t) \leq \frac{4\alpha_1 K_2}{\beta_1 K_1} b,$$

结合引理 1.1, 引理 1.3 及 (A₃), 有

$$\gamma(Tu) = \min_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}]} |Tu| \geq \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 G(\tau, \tau) d\tau \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} K_1 M(s) f(s, u(s), u'(s)) ds > \frac{\mu K_1}{24} \cdot \frac{24b}{\mu K_1} = b,$$

因此对 $u \in \bar{p}\left(\alpha, \frac{4\alpha_1 K_2}{\beta_1 K_1} b; \beta, L_2; \gamma, b\right)$, 有 $\gamma(Tu) > b$, 因此满足定理 1.1 的(i)条件。

对 $u \in \bar{p}(\alpha, r_2; \beta, L_2; \gamma, b)$ 且 $\alpha(Tu) \geq \frac{4\alpha_1 K_2}{\beta_1 K_1} b$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma(Tu) &= \min_{t \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}]} |Tu| \geq \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 G(\tau, \tau) d\tau \int_0^1 K_1 M(s) f(s, u(s), u'(s)) ds \\ &= \frac{\beta_1 K_1}{4\alpha_1 K_2} \int_0^1 G(\tau, \tau) d\tau \int_0^1 \frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} K_2 M(s) f(s, u(s), u'(s)) ds \\ &= \frac{\beta_1 K_1}{4\alpha_1 K_2} \cdot \alpha(Tu) \geq \frac{\beta_1 K_1}{4\alpha_1 K_2} \cdot \frac{4\alpha_1 K_2}{\beta_1 K_1} b = b, \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

因此(2.1)式满足定理 1.1 中的条件(iii)。

故算子 T 在 P 中至少有三个不动点。即问题(0.1)~(0.3)至少有三个正解 u_1, u_2, u_3 。注意到 $\alpha(u_2) \leq \frac{4\alpha_1 K_2}{\beta_1 K_1} \gamma(u_2)$, 因此 $\max_{t \in [0, 1]} u_2(t) \leq \frac{4\alpha_1 K_2}{\beta_1 K_1} b$ 。证毕。

3 例子

考虑如下形式的边值问题:

$${}^C D_{0+}^{3.5} u(t) + f(t, u(t), u'(t)) = 0, 0 < t < 1, \tag{3.1}$$

$$u(0) = u(1) = 0, \tag{3.2}$$

$$2u''(0) - u''(1) = \int_0^1 t^3 u''(t) dt, 2u'''(0) - u'''(1) = \int_0^1 t^2 u'''(t) dt, \tag{3.3}$$

其中, $q = 3.5, \alpha_1 = \gamma_1 = 2, \beta_1 = \delta_1 = 1, h(t) = t^3, g(t) = t^2$,

$$f(t, u, v) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{10} \sin \pi t + \frac{1}{8} u + \left(\frac{|v|}{3000}\right)^2, & u \leq 1; \\ \sin \pi t + 8 \cdot u^6 + \left(\frac{|v|}{3000}\right)^2, & u \in (1, 2]; \\ \sin \pi t + 512 + \left(\frac{|v|}{3000}\right)^2, & u > 2, \end{cases}$$

针对定理 2.1, 选取 $r_1 = 1, r_2 = 4\,000, L_1 = 10, L_2 = 12\,000, b = 2$ 。为了验证边值问题(3.1)~(3.3)满足定理

2.1 的三个条件, 需要先通过简单计算求得 $K_1 = \frac{60}{13}, K_2 = \frac{20}{3}, \eta = \frac{10}{3\sqrt{\pi}}, \mu = \frac{1.44}{\sqrt{\pi}}$, 从而可以求得 $\min\{\frac{6\beta_1 r_2}{\alpha_1 \eta K_2},$

$\frac{2\beta_1 L_2}{\alpha_1 \eta K_2}\} = 540\sqrt{\pi}, \min\{\frac{6\beta_1 r_1}{\alpha_1 \eta K_1}, \frac{2\beta_1 L_1}{\alpha_1 \eta K_1}\} = \frac{39\sqrt{\pi}}{200}, \frac{24b}{\mu K_1} = \frac{65\sqrt{\pi}}{9}, \frac{4\alpha_1 K_2 b}{\beta_1 K_1} = \frac{208}{9}$ 。经验证:

(H₁) 对于 $(t, u, v) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 4\,000] \times [-12\,000, 12\,000]$, 求得 $f(t, u, v) \leq 529 \leq 540\sqrt{\pi}$ 。

(H₂) 对于 $(t, u, v) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \times [-10, 10]$, 求得 $f(t, u, v) \approx 0.22\,501 \leq \frac{39}{200}\sqrt{\pi}$ 。

(H₃) 对于 $(t, u, v) \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}] \times [2, \frac{208}{9}] \times [-12\,000, 12\,000]$, 求得 $f(t, u, v) = 529 > \frac{65}{9}\sqrt{\pi}$ 。

(H₁) ~ (H₃) 满足定理 2.1 的所有条件。因此问题(3.1)~(3.3)至少存在三个正解。

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