

Research Article

Existence and uniqueness of positive solutions for singular second order Sturm-Liouville problems with impulse actions

Ying He

School of Mathematics and Statistics, Northeast Petroleum University, Daqing163318, P.R. China.

*Corresponding author

Ying He

Email: heyings65338406@163.com

Abstract: By mixed monotone method, we establish the existence and uniqueness of positive solutions for singular second order Sturm-Liouville problems with impulse actions. The theorems obtained are very general and complement previously known results.

Keywords: Mixed monotone operator; Second-order boundary value problem; Singular; Impulsive; Uniqueness

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INTRODUCTION

Boundary value problems for ordinary differential equations are used to describe a large number of physical, biological and chemical phenomena. Many authors studied the existence and multiplicity of positive solutions for the boundary value problem of second-order differential equations (see [1,3] and their references). In particular, the singular case was considered (see [2,4]). They mainly concerned with the existence and multiplicity of solutions using different methods. Recently, there were a few articles devoted to uniqueness problem by using the mixed monotone fixed point theorem (see [6]). However, they mainly investigated the case without impulse actions. Motivated by the work mentioned above, this paper attempts to study the existence and uniqueness of solutions for following singular boundary value problems with impulse actions.

In this paper, first we get a unique fixed point theorem for a class of mixed monotone operators. Our idea comes from the fixed point theorems for mixed monotone operators (see [5]). In virtue of the theorem, we consider the following singular second-order boundary problem with impulse effects:

$$\begin{cases} -Lx = \lambda f(t, x), & t \neq t_k, \quad 0 < t < 1, \lambda > 0, \\ -\Delta(px')|_{t=t_k} = I_k(x(t_k)), & k = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ R_1(x) = \alpha_1 x(0) + \beta_1 x'(0) = 0, \\ R_2(x) = \alpha_2 x(1) + \beta_2 x'(1) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

here $Lx = (p(t)x')' + q(t)x$ is Sturm-Liouville operator, $I = [0, 1]$, $0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_m < 1$ are given,

$R^+ = [0, +\infty)$, $f \in C((0, 1) \times (0, +\infty), (0, +\infty))$, $I_k \in C(R^+, R^+)$, $\Delta(px')|_{t=t_k} = p(t_k)x'(t_k^+) - p(t_k)x'(t_k^-)$,

$x'(t_k^+)$ ($x'(t_k^-)$) denote the right limit (left limit) of $x'(t)$ at $t = t_k$ respectively, $f(t, x)$ and may be singular at $t = 0, t = 1$ and $x = 0$. Throughout this paper, we always suppose that

(S_1) $p(t) \in C^1([0, 1], R)$, $p(t) > 0$, $q(x) \in C([0, 1], R)$, $q(t) \leq 0$, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_2 \geq 0$, $\beta_1 \leq 0$,

$\alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2 > 0$, $\alpha_2^2 + \beta_2^2 > 0$.

PRELIMINARY

Let P be a normal cone of a Banach space E , and $e \in P$ with $\|e\| \leq 1$, $e \neq \theta$. Define

$$Q_e = \{x \in P \mid x \neq \theta, \text{there exist constants } m, M > 0 \text{ such that } me \leq x \leq Me\}.$$

Now we give a definition(see [5]).

Definition 2.1: Assume $A : Q_e \times Q_e \rightarrow Q_e$. A is said to be mixed monotone if $A(x, y)$ is nondecreasing in x and nonincreasing in y , i.e. if $x_1 \leq x_2 (x_1, x_2 \in Q_e)$ implies $A(x_1, y) \leq A(x_2, y)$ for any $y \in Q_e$, and $y_1 \leq y_2 (y_1, y_2 \in Q_e)$ implies $A(x, y_1) \geq A(x, y_2)$ for any $x \in Q_e$. $x^* \in Q_e$ is said to be a fixed point of A if $A(x^*, x^*) = x^*$.

Theorem 2.1. Suppose that $A : Q_e \times Q_e \rightarrow Q_e$ is a mixed monotone operator and \exists a constant $\alpha, 0 \leq \alpha < 1$, such that

$$A(tx, \frac{1}{t}y) \geq t^\alpha A(x, y) \quad \forall x, y \in Q_e, 0 < t < 1. \tag{2.1}$$

Then A has a unique fixed point $x^* \in Q_e$. Moreover, for any $(x_0, y_0) \in Q_e \times Q_e$,

$$x_n = A(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1}), \quad y_n = A(y_{n-1}, x_{n-1}), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

satisfy

$$x_n \rightarrow x^*, \quad y_n \rightarrow x^*$$

where

$$\|x_n - x^*\| = o(1 - r^{\alpha^n}), \quad \|y_n - x^*\| = o(1 - r^{\alpha^n}),$$

$0 < r < 1, r$ is a constant from (x_0, y_0) .

Theorem 2.2(see [5]). Suppose that $A : Q_e \times Q_e \rightarrow Q_e$ is a mixed monotone operator and \exists a constant $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ such that (2.1) holds. If x_λ^* is a unique solution of equation

$$A(x, x) = \lambda x, \quad \lambda > 0,$$

in Q_e , then $\|x_\lambda^* - x_{\lambda_0}^*\| \rightarrow 0, \lambda \rightarrow \lambda_0$. If $0 < \alpha < \frac{1}{2}$, then $0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2$ implies $x_{\lambda_1}^* \geq x_{\lambda_2}^*, x_{\lambda_1}^* \neq x_{\lambda_2}^*$, and

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \|x_\lambda^*\| = 0, \quad \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0^+} \|x_\lambda^*\| = +\infty.$$

UNIQUENESS POSITIVE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM (1.1)

This section discusses the problem

$$\begin{cases} -Lx = \lambda f(t, x), & t \neq t_k, 0 < t < 1, \lambda > 0, \\ -\Delta(px')|_{t=t_k} = I_k(x(t_k)), & k = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ R_1(x) = \alpha_1 x(0) + \beta_1 x'(0) = 0, \\ R_2(x) = \alpha_2 x(1) + \beta_2 x'(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

Throughout this section, we assume that

$$f(t, x) = u(t)[g(x) + h(x)], \quad t \in (0, 1), \tag{3.1}$$

where

$$g : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty) \text{ is continuous and nondecreasing;}$$

$$h : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow (0, +\infty) \text{ is continuous and nonincreasing;} \tag{3.2}$$

and

$$I_k : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty) \text{ is continuous and nondecreasing;} \tag{3.3}$$

Let $Q = I \times I$ and $Q_1 = \{(t, s) \in Q \mid 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1\}, Q_2 = \{(t, s) \in Q \mid 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1\}$. Let $G(t, s)$ be the Green's function to $-Lx = 0, R_1(x) = R_2(x) = 0$, we note that

$$G(t, s) := \frac{1}{\omega} \begin{cases} m(t)n(s), & (t, s) \in Q_1, \\ m(s)n(t), & (t, s) \in Q_2. \end{cases}$$

Lemma 3.1. Suppose that (S_1) holds, then the Green's function $G(t, s)$, possesses the following properties:

- (i): $m(t) \in C^2(I, R)$ is increasing and $m(t) > 0, x \in (0, 1]$.
- (ii): $n(t) \in C^2(I, R)$ is decreasing and $n(t) > 0, x \in [0, 1)$.
- (iii): $(Lm)(t) \equiv 0, m(0) = -\beta_1, m'(0) = \alpha_1$.
- (iv): $(Ln)(t) \equiv 0, n(1) = \beta_2, n'(1) = -\alpha_2$.
- (v): ω is a positive constant. Moreover, $p(t)(m'(t)n(t) - m(t)n'(t)) \equiv \omega$.
- (vi): $G(t, s)$ is continuous and symmetrical over Q .
- (vii): $G(t, s)$ has continuously partial derivative over Q_1, Q_2 .
- (viii): For each fixed $s \in I$, $G(t, s)$ satisfies $LG(t, s) = 0$ for $s \neq t, t \in I$. Moreover, $R R_1(G) = R_2(G) = 0$ for $s \in (0, 1)$.
- (viii): G'_t has discontinuous point of the first kind at $t = s$ and

$$G'_t(s+0, s) - G'_t(s-0, s) = -\frac{1}{p(s)}, s \in (0, 1).$$

Following from Lemma 3.1, it is easy to see that

$$G(t, s) \leq G(t, t) = \frac{1}{\omega} m(t)n(t), \quad G(t, s) \leq G(s, s),$$

$$G(t, s) \geq G(t, t)G(s, s) \frac{\omega}{m(1)n(0)}, \quad \text{for } (t, s) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1].$$

Let $P = \{x \in C[0, 1] \mid x(t) \geq 0, \forall t \in [0, 1]\}$. Obviously, P is a normal cone of Banach space $C[0, 1]$.

Theorem 3.1. Suppose that there exists $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$g(tx) \geq t^\alpha g(x), \quad h(t^{-1}x) \geq t^\alpha h(x), \tag{3.4}$$

$$I_k(tx) \geq t^\alpha I_k(x), \tag{3.5}$$

for any $t \in (0, 1)$ and $x > 0$, and $u \in C((0, 1), (0, \infty))$ satisfies

$$\int_0^1 G^{-\alpha}(s, s)u(s)ds < +\infty. \tag{3.6}$$

Then (1.1) has a unique positive solution $x_\lambda^*(t)$. And moreover, $0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2$ implies $x_{\lambda_1}^* \leq x_{\lambda_2}^*, x_{\lambda_1}^* \neq x_{\lambda_2}^*$. If $\alpha \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$, then

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0^+} \|x_\lambda^*\| = 0, \quad \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \|x_\lambda^*\| = +\infty.$$

Proof Since (3.4) holds, let $t^{-1}x = y$, one has

$$h(y) \geq t^\alpha h(ty)$$

then

$$h(ty) \leq \frac{1}{t^\alpha} h(y), \quad \forall t \in (0, 1), y > 0. \tag{3.7}$$

Let $y = 1$. The above inequality is

$$h(t) \leq \frac{1}{t^\alpha} h(1), \quad \forall t \in (0,1), \tag{3.8}$$

From (3.4),(3.7) and (3.8),one has

$$h(t^{-1}x) \geq t^\alpha h(x), \quad h\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \geq t^\alpha h(1)$$

$$h(tx) \leq \frac{1}{t^\alpha} h(x), \quad h(t) \leq \frac{1}{t^\alpha} h(1), \quad t \in (0,1), \quad x > 0. \tag{3.9}$$

Similarly ,from (3.4) and (3.5), one has

$$g(tx) \geq t^\alpha g(x), \quad g(t) \geq t^\alpha g(1), \quad t \in (0,1), \quad x > 0.$$

$$I_k(tx) \geq t^\alpha I_k(x), \quad I_k(t) \geq t^\alpha I_k(1), \quad t \in (0,1), \quad x > 0. \tag{3.10}$$

Let $t = \frac{1}{x}$, $x > 1$. one has

$$g(x) \leq x^\alpha g(1), \quad x \geq 1. \tag{3.11}$$

Similarly, from (3.5),we also have

$$I_k(x) \leq x^\alpha I_k(1), \quad x \geq 1. \tag{3.12}$$

Let $e(t) = \frac{\omega}{m(1)n(0)} G(t,t)$. It is clear that $\|e\| < 1$, and now let

$$Q_e = \{x \in C[0,1] \mid \frac{1}{M} e(t) \leq x(t) \leq Me(t), t \in [0,1]\}$$

where $M > 1$ is chosen such that

$$M > \max \left\{ \left\{ \lambda g(1) \frac{m(1)n(0)}{\omega} \int_0^1 u(s)ds + \lambda h(1) \left(\frac{\omega}{m(1)n(0)}\right)^{-\alpha-1} \int_0^1 G^{-\alpha}(s,s)u(s)ds \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{m(1)n(0)}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^m I_k(1) \right\}^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} \right.$$

$$\left. \left\{ \lambda g(1) \int_0^1 G(s,s)u(s)e^\alpha(s)ds + \lambda h(1) \int_0^1 G(s,s)u(s)ds + \sum_{k=1}^m G(t_k,t_k)e^\alpha(t_k)I_k(1) \right\}^{-\frac{1}{1-\alpha}} \right\} \tag{3.13}$$

For any $x, y \in Q_e$, we define

$$A_\lambda(x, y)(t) = \lambda \int_0^1 G(t,s)u(s)[g(x(s)) + h(y(s))]ds + \sum_{k=1}^m G(t,t_k)I_k(x(t_k)), \quad \forall t \in [0,1] \tag{3.14}$$

First we show that $A_\lambda : Q_e \times Q_e \rightarrow Q_e$.

Let $x, y \in Q_e$, from (3.11) and (3.12)we have

$$g(x(t)) \leq g(Me(t)) \leq g(M) \leq M^\alpha g(1)$$

$$I_k(x(t_k)) \leq I_k(Me(t_k)) \leq I_k(M) \leq M^\alpha I_k(1), \quad t \in (0,1)$$

and from (3.9) we have

$$h(y(t)) \leq h\left(\frac{1}{M} e(t)\right) \leq e^{-\alpha}(t)h\left(\frac{1}{M}\right) \\ \leq M^\alpha e^{-\alpha}(t)h(1), \quad t \in (0,1).$$

Then from (3.14) we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_\lambda(x, y)(t) &\leq G(t, t) \left\{ \int_0^1 \lambda u(s) [M^\alpha g(1) + M^\alpha e^{-\alpha}(s)h(1)] ds + \sum_{k=1}^m M^\alpha I_k(1) \right\} \\
 &= G(t, t) M^\alpha \left\{ \lambda g(1) \int_0^1 u(s) ds + \left(\frac{\omega}{m(1)n(0)} \right)^{-\alpha} \lambda h(1) \int_0^1 G^{-\alpha}(s, s) u(s) ds + \sum_{k=1}^m I_k(1) \right\} \\
 &\leq e(t) M \quad t \in [0, 1]
 \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, for any $x, y \in Q_e$, from (3.9) and (3.10), we have

$$g(x(t)) \geq g\left(\frac{1}{M} e(t)\right) \geq e^\alpha(t) g\left(\frac{1}{M}\right) \geq e^\alpha(t) \frac{1}{M^\alpha} g(1),$$

$$I_k(x(t_k)) \geq I_k\left(\frac{1}{M} e(t_k)\right) \geq e^\alpha(t_k) I_k\left(\frac{1}{M}\right) \geq e^\alpha(t_k) \frac{1}{M^\alpha} I_k(1),$$

and

$$h(y(t)) \geq h(Me(t)) \geq h(M) = h\left(\frac{1}{M}\right) \geq \frac{1}{M^\alpha} h(1), \quad t \in (0, 1)$$

Thus, from (3.14), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_\lambda(x, y)(t) &\geq \frac{\omega}{m(1)n(0)} G(t, t) \lambda \left\{ \int_0^1 G(s, s) u(s) [g(x(s)) + h(y(s))] ds + \sum_{k=1}^m G(t_k, t_k) I_k(x(t_k)) \right\} \\
 &\geq e(t) \lambda \left\{ \int_0^1 G(s, s) u(s) \left[e^\alpha(s) \frac{1}{M^\alpha} g(1) + \frac{1}{M^\alpha} h(1) \right] ds + \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{M^\alpha} G(t_k, t_k) e^\alpha(t_k) I_k(1) \right\} \\
 &= e(t) \frac{1}{M^\alpha} \left\{ \lambda g(1) \int_0^1 G(s, s) u(s) e^\alpha(s) ds + \lambda h(1) \int_0^1 G(s, s) u(s) ds \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \sum_{k=1}^m G(t_k, t_k) e^\alpha(t_k) I_k(1) \right\} \\
 &\geq e(t) \frac{1}{M}
 \end{aligned}$$

So, A_λ is well defined and $A_\lambda(Q_e \times Q_e) \subset Q_e$

Next, for any $l \in (0, 1)$, one has

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_\lambda(lx, l^{-1}y)(t) &= \lambda \int_0^1 G(t, s) u(s) [g(lx(s)) + h(l^{-1}y(s))] ds + \sum_{k=1}^m G(t, t_k) I_k(lx(t_k)) \\
 &\geq \lambda \int_0^1 G(t, s) u(s) [l^\alpha g(x(s)) + l^\alpha h(y(s))] ds + \sum_{k=1}^m l^\alpha G(t, t_k) I_k(x(t_k)) \\
 &= l^\alpha A_\lambda(x, y)(t), \quad t \in [0, 1]
 \end{aligned}$$

So the conditions of Theorems 2.1 and 2.2 hold. Therefore there exists a unique $x_\lambda^* \in Q_e$ such that $A_\lambda(x^*, x^*) = x_\lambda^*$. It is easy to check that x_λ^* is a unique positive solution of (1.1) for given $\lambda > 0$. Moreover, Theorem 2.2 means that if $0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2$ then $x_{\lambda_1}^*(t) \leq x_{\lambda_2}^*(t)$, $x_{\lambda_1}^*(t) \neq x_{\lambda_2}^*(t)$, and if $\alpha \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$, then

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0^+} \|x_\lambda^*\| = 0, \quad \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \|x_\lambda^*\| = +\infty.$$

This completes the proof.

Example. Consider the following singular second-order boundary value problem:

$$\begin{cases} -Lx = \lambda(\mu x^a + x^{-b}), & t \neq t_k, 0 < t < 1, \\ -\Delta(px')|_{t=t_k} = a_k x^c(t_k), & k = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ R_1(x) = \alpha_1 x(0) + \beta_1 x'(0) = 0, \\ R_2(x) = \alpha_2 x(1) + \beta_2 x'(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

where $\lambda, a, b, c > 0, \mu \geq 0, \max\{a, b, c\} < 1$, provided $\int_0^1 G^{-\alpha}(s, s) ds < +\infty$

Let

$$\alpha = \max\{a, b, c\}, u(t) = 1, g(x) = \mu x^a, h(x) = x^{-b}, I_k(x) = a_k x^c.$$

Thus $0 < \alpha < 1$ and for any $t \in (0, 1) \ x > 0$,

$$g(tx) = t^a g(x) \geq t^\alpha g(x), \quad h(t^{-1}x) = t^b h(x) \geq t^\alpha h(x)$$

$$I_k(tx) = t^c I_k(x) \geq t^\alpha I_k(x).$$

Thus all conditions in Theorem 3.1 are satisfied. In addition, $0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2$ implies $x_{\lambda_1}^* \leq x_{\lambda_2}^*$, $x_{\lambda_1}^* \neq x_{\lambda_2}^*$. If $\max\{a, b, c\} \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$, then

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0^+} \|x_\lambda^*\| = 0, \quad \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \|x_\lambda^*\| = +\infty.$$

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