

一类非线性分数阶 q -差分方程耦合系统 边值问题解的存在性*

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摘要: 考虑了一类非线性 Caputo 型分数阶 q -差分方程耦合系统边值问题。应用 Leray-Schauder 非线性抉择和 Altman 不动点定理证明该耦合系统边值问题解的存在性。最后通过例子说明了主要结论在实际问题中应用。

关键词: 分数阶 q -差分方程; 耦合系统; 边值问题; Leray-Schauder 非线性抉择

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Existence of solutions for boundary value problem for a class of coupled system of nonlinear fractional q -difference equations

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Abstract: The boundary value problem for a class of coupled system of nonlinear Caputo fractional q -difference equations is considered. The existence of solutions for the coupled system is obtained by using the Leray-Schauder nonlinear alternative and the Altman fixed point theorem. As applications, some examples are presented to illustrate the main results.

Key words: fractional q -difference equation; coupled system; value problems; Leray-Schauder nonlinear alternative

关于分数阶 q -差分方程的研究始于 20 世纪初 (Carmichael, 1912; Adams, 1928), 非线性分数阶 q -差分方程的边值问题近年来引起了人们广泛的关注, 人们利用不动点定理研究非线性分数阶 q -差分方程的边值问题解或正解的存在性和多重性, 已经取得了一些成果 (El-Shahed et al., 2010; Abdeljawad et al., 2011; Ahmad, 2011; Ahmad et al., 2012; Liang et al., 2012; Yang, 2013; Zhao et al., 2013a; Zhao et al., 2013b; Abdeljawad et al., 2016; Abdeljawad et al., 2018)。El-Shahed et al. (2010) 研究二阶 q -差分方程边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -D_q^2 u(t) = a(t)f(u(t)), & 0 < t < 1, \\ \alpha u(0) - \beta D_q u(0) = 0, \\ \gamma u(1) + \delta D_q u(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

正解的存在性。Ahmad et al. (2012) 研究非线性分数阶 q -差分方程非局部边值问题

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$$\begin{cases} {}^c D_q^\alpha u(t) = f(t, u(t)), & 0 \leq t \leq 1, & 1 < \alpha \leq 2, \\ \alpha_1 u(0) - \beta_1 D_q u(0) = \gamma_1 u(\eta_1), \\ \alpha_2 u(1) + \beta_2 D_q u(1) = \gamma_2 u(\eta_2) \end{cases}$$

解的存在性与唯一性。然而, 关于 q -差分耦合系统边值问题的研究成果并不多见。

本文考虑如下非线性分数阶 q -差分方程耦合系统的边值问题

$$\begin{cases} {}^c D_q^k u(t) = f(t, u(t), v(t)), & 0 < t < 1, \\ {}^c D_q^l v(t) = g(t, u(t), v(t)), & 0 < t < 1, \\ \alpha u(0) - \beta D_q u(0) = 0, & \gamma u(1) + \delta D_q u(1) = 0, \\ \alpha v(0) - \beta D_q v(0) = 0, & \gamma v(1) + \delta D_q v(1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

解的存在性, 其中 ${}^c D_q^k$ 和 ${}^c D_q^l$ 分别表示 k 阶和 l 阶 Caputo 分数阶 q -导数, $q \in (0, 1)$, $1 < k, l \leq 2$; $f, g \in C([0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$, $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \geq 0$, $\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma > 0$.

1 预备知识

设 $q \in (0, 1)$, 定义 $[a]_q = \frac{q^a - 1}{q - 1}$, $a \in \mathbb{R}$ 当 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, 定义 q -类幂函数为

$$(a - b)^{(0)} = 1, \quad (a - b)^{(n)} = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (a - bq^k).$$

若 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, 则

$$(a - b)^{(\alpha)} = a^\alpha \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a - bq^n}{a - bq^{\alpha+n}} \right).$$

q -Gamma 函数定义为

$$\Gamma_q(x) = \frac{(1 - q)^{(x-1)}}{(1 - q)^{x-1}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, -1, -2, \dots\}.$$

易证明 $\Gamma_q(x + 1) = [x]_q \Gamma_q(x)$.

函数 f 的 q -导数定义为

$$(D_q f)(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(qx)}{(1 - q)x}, \quad (D_q f)(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (D_q f)(x).$$

函数 f 在 $[0, b]$ 的 q -积分定义为

$$(I_q f)(x) = \int_0^x f(t) d_q t = x(1 - q) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(xq^n) q^n, \quad x \in [0, b].$$

更多关于分数阶 q -积分和 q -导数概念与基本结果见文献(Kac et al., 2002)。

设 $C([0, 1])$ 为从 $[0, 1]$ 到 \mathbb{R} 的连续函数全体按范数 $\|u\| = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |u(t)|$ 构成的 Banach 空间。

引理 1 设函数 $h \in C([0, 1])$, $1 < k \leq 2$, $q \in (0, 1)$, $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \geq 0$, $\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma > 0$, 则边值问题

$$\begin{cases} {}^c D_q^k u(t) = h(t), & 0 < t < 1, \\ \alpha u(0) - \beta D_q u(0) = 0, \\ \gamma u(1) + \delta D_q u(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

有唯一解 $u(t) = \int_0^1 G_k(t, qs) h(s) ds$, 其中 Green 函数

$$G_k(t, qs) = \begin{cases} \frac{(\beta + \alpha t) \left[(1 - qs)^{(k-1)} - \delta [k-1]_q (1 - qs)^{(k-2)} \right]}{(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma) \Gamma_q(k)}, & 0 \leq t < s \leq 1, \\ \frac{(t - qs)^{p-1}}{\Gamma_q(k)} - \frac{(\beta + \alpha t) \left[(1 - qs)^{(k-1)} - \delta [k-1]_q (1 - qs)^{(k-2)} \right]}{(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma) \Gamma_q(k)}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

证明 因为

$$u(t) = \int_0^t \frac{(t - qs)^{(k-1)}}{\Gamma_q(k)} h(s) d_qs - c_0 - c_1 t,$$

$$D_q u(t) = \int_0^t \frac{(t - qs)^{(k-2)}}{\Gamma_q(k-1)} h(s) d_qs - c_1,$$

应用边值条件 $\alpha u(0) - \beta D_q u(0) = 0$, $\gamma u(1) + \delta D_q u(1) = 0$, 得

$$c_0 = \frac{\beta}{\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma} \int_0^1 \frac{\gamma (1 - qs)^{(k-1)} + \delta [k-1]_q (1 - qs)^{(k-2)}}{\Gamma_q(k)} h(s) d_qs,$$

$$c_1 = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma} \int_0^1 \frac{\gamma (1 - qs)^{(k-1)} + \delta [k-1]_q (1 - qs)^{(k-2)}}{\Gamma_q(k)} h(s) d_qs.$$

代入 $u(t)$ 中得

$$u(t) = \int_0^t \frac{(t - qs)^{(k-1)}}{\Gamma_q(k)} h(s) d_qs - \int_0^1 \frac{(\beta + \alpha t) \left[\gamma (1 - qs)^{(k-1)} + \delta [k-1]_q (1 - qs)^{(k-2)} \right]}{(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma) \Gamma_q(k)} h(s) d_qs.$$

证毕

引理 2 (Agarwal et al., 2003) (Leray-Schauder 非线性抉择) 设 Ω 是赋范线性空间 X 中的一个有界开集, 且 $0 \in \Omega$. 若 $F: \bar{\Omega} \rightarrow X$ 是全连续的, 并满足 Leray-Schauder 边界条件, 即当 $x \in \partial\Omega$, $\lambda > 1$ 时,

$$F(x) \neq \lambda x,$$

则 F 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 中至少有一个不动点。

引理 3 (Smart, 1974) (Altman 不动点定理) 设 Ω 是 Banach 空间 X 中的一个有界开集, $0 \in \Omega$. 若 $F: \bar{\Omega} \rightarrow X$ 为全连续, 且

$$\|Fu - u\|^2 \geq \|Fu\|^2 - \|u\|^2, \quad u \in \partial\Omega,$$

则 F 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 中至少有一个不动点。

2 主要结果

对于 Banach 空间 $U = C([0, 1])$, 其中范数 $\|u\| = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |u(t)|$, 在 $U \times U$ 上定义范数 $\|(u, v)\| = \max\{\|u\|, \|v\|\}$, 则 $(U \times U, \|\cdot\|)$ 是一个 Banach 空间。

对任意 $(u, v) \in U \times U$, $t \in [0, 1]$, 定义算子 Φ 为

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(u, v)(t) &= (\Phi_1 u(t), \Phi_2 v(t)) \\ &= \left(\int_0^1 G_k(t, qs) f(s, u(s), v(s)) d_qs, \int_0^1 G_l(t, qs) g(s, u(s), v(s)) d_qs \right). \end{aligned}$$

由引理 1 知算子 Φ 的不动点即为边值问题(1)的解。设 $f, g \in C([0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$, 根据 Arzela-Ascoli 定理易证算子 Φ_1 和 Φ_2 均是全连续的, 从而算子 Φ 是全连续的。

定理 1 设存在常数 $M_1, M_2 > 0$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} |f(t, u, v)| &\leq \kappa_k |u| + M_1, & t \in [0, 1], u, v \in \mathbb{R}, \\ |g(t, u, v)| &\leq \kappa_l |v| + M_2, & t \in [0, 1], u, v \in \mathbb{R}, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < \kappa_k &< \frac{(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma)\Gamma_q(k+1)}{(2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \alpha\delta) + (\alpha + \beta)\delta[k]_q}, \\ 0 < \kappa_l &< \frac{(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma)\Gamma_q(l+1)}{(2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \alpha\delta) + (\alpha + \beta)\delta[l]_q}, \end{aligned}$$

则边值问题(1)至少存在一个解。

证明 当 $\lambda > 1$, $(u, v) \in U \times U$ 时, 若 $\Phi(u, v) = \lambda(u, v)$ 成立, 则对任意 $t \in [0, 1]$,

$$\begin{aligned} |u(t)| &= \left| \frac{1}{\lambda} \Phi_1 u(t) \right| \\ &\leq \int_0^t \frac{(t-qs)^{(k-1)}}{\Gamma_q(k)} |f(s, u(s), v(s))| d_qs \\ &\quad + \int_0^1 \frac{(\beta + \alpha t) [\gamma(1-qs)^{(k-1)} + \delta[k-1]_q(1-qs)^{(k-2)}]}{(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma)\Gamma_q(k)} |f(s, u(s), v(s))| d_qs \\ &\leq (\kappa_k \|u\| + M_1) \left[\int_0^1 \frac{(1-qs)^{(k-1)}}{\Gamma_q(k)} d_qs + \int_0^1 \frac{(\beta + \alpha)\gamma(1-qs)^{(k-1)} + (\beta + \alpha)\delta[k-1]_q(1-qs)^{(k-2)}}{(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma)\Gamma_q(k)} d_qs \right] \\ &\leq (\kappa_k \|u\| + M_1) \frac{(2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \alpha\delta) + (\alpha + \beta)\delta[k]_q}{(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma)\Gamma_q(k+1)}. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\|u\| = \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |u(t)| \leq (\kappa_k \|u\| + M_1) \frac{(2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \alpha\delta) + (\alpha + \beta)\delta[k]_q}{(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma)\Gamma_q(k+1)}.$$

解得

$$\|u\| \leq \frac{[(2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \alpha\delta) + (\alpha + \beta)\delta[k]_q]M_1}{(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma)\Gamma_q(k+1) - \kappa_k[(2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \alpha\delta) + (\alpha + \beta)\delta[k]_q]} =: R_1.$$

同理可证

$$\|v\| \leq \frac{[(2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \alpha\delta) + (\alpha + \beta)\delta[l]_q]M_2}{(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma)\Gamma_q(l+1) - \kappa_l[(2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \alpha\delta) + (\alpha + \beta)\delta[l]_q]} =: R_2.$$

于是

$$\|(u, v)\| = \max\{\|u\|, \|v\|\} \leq \max\{R_1, R_2\}.$$

令 $R = \max\{R_1, R_2\} + 1$, 取 $\Omega_R = \{(u, v) : \|(u, v)\| \leq R\}$. 则

$$\Phi(u, v) \neq \lambda(u, v), \quad (u, v) \in \Omega_R.$$

根据引理 2, 边值问题(1)至少存在一个解。

例 1 考虑耦合系统边值问题

$$\begin{cases} {}^c D_{\frac{3}{2}} u(t) = \frac{1}{3\pi} \sin\left(\frac{3\pi u(t)}{5}\right) + \frac{v(t)e^{-\sin^2 u(t)}}{1+|v(t)|}, & 0 < t < 1, \\ {}^c D_{\frac{5}{2}} v(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \arctan\left(\frac{2\pi v(t)}{3}\right) + \frac{t^2 u(t) + 2v(t)}{e^{t+2}(1+|u(t)|+|v(t)|)}, & 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} D_q u(0) = 0, & u(1) + \frac{1}{2} D_q u(1) = 0, \\ v(0) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} D_q v(0) = 0, & v(1) + \frac{1}{2} D_q v(1) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中 $\alpha = \gamma = 1, \beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \delta = \frac{1}{2}, q = \frac{1}{2}, k = \frac{3}{2}, l = \frac{5}{4}$,

$$f(t, u, v) = \frac{2}{3\pi} \sin\left(\frac{3\pi u}{5}\right) + \frac{ve^{-\sin^2 u}}{1+|v|}, \quad g(t, u, v) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \arctan\left(\frac{2\pi v}{3}\right) + \frac{t^2 u + 2v}{e^{t+2}(1+|u|+|v|)}.$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} |f(t, u, v)| &\leq \frac{2}{5}|u| + 1 = \kappa_k |u| + M_1, & t \in [0, 1], \quad u, v \in \mathbb{R}, \\ |g(t, u, v)| &\leq \frac{1}{3}|v| + 2 = \kappa_l |v| + M_2, & t \in [0, 1], \quad u, v \in \mathbb{R}, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\kappa_k = \frac{2}{5}, \kappa_l = \frac{1}{3}, M_1 = 1, M_2 = 2$, 且

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < \kappa_k = \frac{2}{5} < 0.416 &< \frac{(3 + \sqrt{2})\Gamma_q\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)}{(5 + 2\sqrt{2}) + (2 + \sqrt{2})\left[\frac{3}{2}\right]_{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma)\Gamma_q(k+1)}{(2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \alpha\delta) + (\alpha + \beta)\delta[k]_q}, \\ 0 < \kappa_l = \frac{1}{3} < 0.404 &< \frac{(3 + \sqrt{2})\Gamma_q\left(\frac{9}{4}\right)}{(5 + 2\sqrt{2}) + (2 + \sqrt{2})\left[\frac{5}{4}\right]_{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma)\Gamma_q(l+1)}{(2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \alpha\delta) + (\alpha + \beta)\delta[l]_q}. \end{aligned}$$

根据定理 1, 边值问题(2)至少存在一个解。

定理 2 若存在正数 M_3 , 使得对所有 $t \in [0, 1], |u| \leq M_3, |v| \leq M_3$,

$$\begin{aligned} |f(t, u, v)| &\leq \frac{(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma)\Gamma_q(k+1)M_3}{(2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \alpha\delta) + (\alpha + \beta)\delta[k]_q}, \\ |g(t, u, v)| &\leq \frac{(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma)\Gamma_q(l+1)M_3}{(2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \alpha\delta) + (\alpha + \beta)\delta[l]_q}, \end{aligned}$$

则边值问题(1)至少存在一个解。

证明 定义 $V = \left\{ u \in C([0, 1]) : \max_{t \in [0, 1]} |u(t)| < M_3 \right\}$. 则 $V \times V$ 是 Banach 空间 $(U \times U, \|\cdot\|)$ 的开子集。对任意 $(u, v) \in \bar{V} \times \bar{V}$, 定义算子 Ψ 为

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(u, v)(t) &= (\Psi_1 u(t), \Psi_2 v(t)) \\ &= \left(\int_0^1 G_k(t, qs) f(s, u(s), v(s)) d_q s, \int_0^1 G_l(t, qs) g(s, u(s), v(s)) d_q s \right). \end{aligned}$$

显然, 当 $f, g \in C([0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ 时, 算子 Ψ 是全连续的。由引理 1 知算子 Ψ 的不动点即为边值问

题(1)的解。根据引理 3, 只需证

$$\|\Psi(u, v)\| \leq \|(u, v)\|, \quad (u, v) \in \partial(V \times V).$$

对所有 $t \in [0, 1]$, $(u, v) \in \partial(V \times V)$,

$$\begin{aligned} |\Psi_1 u(t)| &\leq \int_0^t \frac{(t-qs)^{(k-1)}}{\Gamma_q(k)} |f(s, u(s), v(s))| d_qs \\ &\quad + \int_0^1 \frac{(\beta + \alpha t) [\gamma(1-qs)^{(k-1)} + \delta[k]_q(1-qs)^{(k-2)}]}{(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma)\Gamma_q(k+1)} |f(s, u(s), v(s))| d_qs \\ &\leq \frac{(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma)\Gamma_q(k+1)M_3}{(2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \alpha\delta) + (\alpha + \beta)\delta[k]_q} \times \frac{(2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \alpha\delta) + (\alpha + \beta)\delta[k]_q}{(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma)\Gamma_q(k+1)} =: M_3. \end{aligned}$$

同理可证 $|\Psi_2 v(t)| \leq M_3$.

因此, 对所有 $t \in [0, 1]$, $(u, v) \in \partial(V \times V)$,

$$\|\Psi(u, v)\| = \max \left\{ \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \{|\Psi_1 u(t)|\}, \max_{t \in [0, 1]} \{|\Psi_2 v(t)|\} \right\} \leq M_3 = \|(u, v)\|.$$

定理得证。

例 2 考虑耦合系统边值问题

$$\begin{cases} {}^c D_{\frac{5}{2}} u(t) = \frac{4[u(t)]^2}{3e} \sin\left(\frac{5\pi v(t)}{3}\right), & 0 < t < 1, \\ {}^c D_{\frac{3}{2}} v(t) = \frac{6[v(t)]^3}{5\pi} \arctan\left(\frac{4\pi u(t)}{3}\right), & 0 < t < 1, \\ u(0) = 0, & D_q u(1) = 0, \\ v(0) = 0, & D_q v(1) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中 $\alpha = \delta = 1$, $\beta = \gamma = 0$, $q = \frac{1}{2}$, $k = \frac{5}{4}$, $l = \frac{3}{2}$,

$$f(t, u, v) = \frac{2u^2}{3e} \sin\left(\frac{5\pi v}{3}\right), \quad g(t, u, v) = \frac{3v^3}{5\pi} \arctan\left(\frac{4\pi u}{3}\right).$$

对于 $M_3 = 1$, 当 $t \in [0, 1]$, $|u| \leq M_3$, $|v| \leq M_3$ 时

$$|f(t, u, v)| \leq \frac{4|u|^2}{3e} < 0.613 < \frac{(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma)\Gamma_q(k+1)M_3}{(2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \alpha\delta) + (\alpha + \beta)\delta[k]_q},$$

$$|g(t, u, v)| \leq \frac{6|v|^3}{5\pi} < 0.504 < \frac{(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma)\Gamma_q(l+1)M_3}{(2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma + \alpha\delta) + (\alpha + \beta)\delta[l]_q}.$$

根据定理 2, 边值问题(3)至少存在一个解。

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