Research Article

Existence and uniqueness of positive solutions for singular second-order Dirichlet boundary problems with impulse actions

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Abstract: By mixed monotone method, we establish the existence and uniqueness of positive solutions for singular second-order Dirichlet boundary 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


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 [3]). 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 [1,6]). 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:

\[
\begin{align*}
-x'' &= \lambda f(t,x), \quad t \neq t_k, \quad 0 < t < 1, \lambda > 0 \\
-x'\big|_{t=t_k} &= I_k(x(t_k)), \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots, m, \\
x'\big|_{t=t_k} &= \tilde{I}_k(x(t_k)), \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots, m, \\
x(0) &= x(1) = 0.
\end{align*}
\]  

(1.1)

where \( I = [0, 1], 0 < t_1 < t_2 < \cdots < t_m < 1 \) are given, \( f \in C((0, 1) \times (0, +\infty), (0, +\infty)) \), \( R^+ = [0, +\infty), I_k, \tilde{I}_k \in C(R^+, R^+), \Delta x'\big|_{t=t_k} = x'(t_k^+) - x'(t_k^-), \Delta x\big|_{t=t_k} = x(t_k^+) - x(t_k^-), x'(t_k^-), x(t_k^+) \) denote the right limit (left limit) of \( x'(t) \) and \( x(t) \) at \( t = t_k \) respectively, \( f(t, x) \) and may be singular at \( x = 0 \).

PRELIMINARY

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

\[ Q_\epsilon = \{ x \in P \mid x \neq \theta, \text{there exist constants } m, M > 0 \text{ such that } me \leq x \leq M e \}. \]

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

Definition 2.1. Assume \( A : Q_\epsilon \times Q_\epsilon \to Q_\epsilon \). \( A \) is said to be mixed monotone if \( A(x, y) \) is nondecreasing in \( x \) and nonincreasing in \( y \), i.e. if \( x_1 \leq x_2 (x_1, x_2 \in Q_\epsilon) \) implies \( A(x_1, y) \leq A(x_2, y) \) for any \( y \in Q_\epsilon \), and
\[ y_1 \leq y_2 \text{ for } (y_1, y_2) \in [0,1] \] implies \( A(x, y_1) \geq A(x, y_2) \) for any \( x \in [0,1] \). \( x^* \in [0,1] \) is said to be a fixed point of \( A \) if \( A(x^*, x^*) = x^* \).

**Theorem 2.1** (see [5]). Suppose that \( A : [0,1] \times [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1] \) is a mixed monotone operator and exists a constant \( 0 \leq \alpha < 1 \), such that
\[
A(x, y) \geq t^{\alpha} A(x, y) \quad \forall x, y \in [0,1], \quad 0 < t < 1. \tag{2.1}
\]

Then \( A \) has a unique fixed point \( x^* \in [0,1] \). Moreover, for any \( (x_0, y_0) \in [0,1] \times [0,1] \),
\[
x_n = A(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1}), \quad y_n = A(y_{n-1}, x_{n-1}), \quad n = 1, 2, \ldots,
\]
satisfy
\[
x_n \rightarrow x^*, \quad y_n \rightarrow x^*
\]
where
\[
\| x_n - x^* \| = o(1 - r^{\alpha}), \quad \| y_n - y^* \| = o(1 - r^{\alpha}),
\]
for any \( x \in [0,1] \), \( r \) is a constant from \( (x_0, y_0) \).

**Theorem 2.2** (see [5]). Suppose that \( A : [0,1] \times [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1] \) is a mixed monotone operator and there exists a constant \( \lambda > 0 \), \( \alpha \in (0, 1) \) such that \( A(x, x) = \lambda x \), \( \lambda > 0 \), in \( [0,1] \), then \( \| x_\lambda - x_\alpha \| \rightarrow 0, \lambda \rightarrow \lambda_0 \). 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
\[
\begin{align*}
-\chi'' + f(t, x) &= \lambda f(t, x), \quad t \neq t_k, \quad 0 < t < 1, \lambda > 0, \\
-\chi'' |_{t=t_k} &= I_k (x(t_k)), \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots, m, \\
\chi |_{t=0} &= \overline{I}_k (x(t_k)), \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots, m, \\
\chi(0) &= x(1) = 0.
\end{align*}
\]

Throughout this paper, we assume that
\[
f(t, x) = q(t) [g(x) + h(x)], \quad t \in (0, 1), \tag{3.1}
\]
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 \( G(t, s) \) be the Green’s function to \( -\chi'' = 0, \chi(0) = x(1), \) we note that
\[
G(t, s) := \begin{cases} 
(1-t)s, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\
(1-s)t, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1.
\end{cases}
\]
And we can show that
\[
G(t, s) \leq G(t, t) = t(1-t), \quad G(t, s) \leq G(s, s), \quad G(t, s) \geq t(1-t)G(s, s), \text{ for } (t, s) \in [0,1] \times [0,1].
\]
Let \( P = \{ x \in C[0,1] | x(t) \geq 0, \forall t \in [0,1] \} \). 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
\begin{equation}
g(tx) \geq t^\alpha g(x), \quad h(t^{-1}x) \geq t^\alpha h(x),
\end{equation}
for any $t \in (0,1)$ and $x > 0$, and $q \in C((0,1),(0,\infty))$ satisfies
\begin{equation}
\int_0^1 s^{-\alpha} (1-s)^{-\alpha} q(s) ds < +\infty.
\end{equation}
Then (1.1) has a unique positive solution $x_\alpha(t)$ 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
\begin{equation}
\lim_{t \to 0^+} \|x_\alpha(t)\| = 0, \lim_{t \to +\infty} \|x_\alpha(t)\| = +\infty.
\end{equation}

Proof. Since (3.4) holds, let $t^{-1}x = y$, one has
\begin{equation}
h(y) \geq t^\alpha h(ty)
\end{equation}
then
\begin{equation}
h(ty) \leq \frac{1}{t^\alpha} h(y), \quad \forall \ t \in (0,1), \ y > 0.
\end{equation}
Let $y = 1$. The above inequality is
\begin{equation}
h(t) \leq \frac{1}{t^\alpha} h(1), \quad \forall \ t \in (0,1),
\end{equation}
From (3.4), (3.7) and (3.8), one has
\begin{equation}
h(t^{-1}x) \geq t^\alpha h(x), \quad h(\frac{1}{t}) \geq t^\alpha h(1)
\end{equation}
Similarly, from (3.4), one has
\begin{equation}
g(tx) \geq t^\alpha g(x), \quad g(t) \geq t^\alpha g(1), \ t \in (0,1), \ x > 0.
\end{equation}
Let $t = \frac{1}{x}$, $x > 1$, one has
\begin{equation}
g(x) \leq x^\alpha g(1), \quad x \geq 1.
\end{equation}
Similarly, from (3.5), we also have
\begin{equation}
I_\alpha(x) \leq x^\alpha I_\alpha(1), \quad \bar{I}_\alpha(x) \leq x^\alpha \bar{I}_\alpha(1) \quad x \geq 1.
\end{equation}
Let $e(t) = t(1-t)$, and we define
\begin{equation}
Q_e = \{x \in C[0,1] \mid \frac{1}{M} t(1-t) \leq x(t) \leq Mt(1-t), t \in [0,1]\}
\end{equation}
where $M > 1$ is chosen such that
\begin{equation}
M > \max \{ \lambda g(1) \int_0^1 q(s) ds + \lambda h(1) \int_0^1 s^{-\alpha} (1-s)^{-\alpha} q(s) ds + \sum_{k=1}^m (I_\alpha(1) + \bar{I}_\alpha(1)) \}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}
\end{equation}
\begin{equation}
\{ \lambda g(1) \int_0^1 G^{\alpha+1}(s,s) q(s) ds + \lambda h(1) \int_0^1 G(s,s) q(s) ds \}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \}.
\end{equation}
For any $x, y \in Q_e$, we define
\begin{equation}
A_\lambda(x,y)(t) = \lambda \int_0^t G(t,s) q(s) [g(x(s)) + h(y(s))] ds + \sum_{0 < t_k < t} G(t,t_k) (I_\alpha(x(t_k)) + \bar{I}_\alpha(x(t_k))), \quad \forall \ t \in [0,1]
\end{equation}
First we show that $A_{\xi} : Q_e \times Q_e \rightarrow Q_e$.

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

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

$$I_k(x(t_k)) \leq I_k(Me(t_k)) \leq I_k(M) \leq M^\alpha I_k(1)$$

and from (3.9) we have

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

Then from (3.14) we have

$$A_{\xi}(x,y)(t) \leq t(1-t)\left\{\int_0^1 \lambda q(s)[M^\alpha g(1) + M^\alpha s^{-\alpha}(1-s)^{-\alpha} h(1)]ds + \sum_{k=1}^m M^\alpha (I_k(1) + \overline{I}_k(1))\right\}$$

$$= t(1-t)M^\alpha \left\{\lambda g(1)\int_0^1 q(s)ds + \lambda h(1)\int_0^1 s^{-\alpha}(1-s)^{-\alpha} q(s)ds + \sum_{k=1}^m (I_k(1) + \overline{I}_k(1))\right\}$$

$$\leq t(1-t)M \quad t \in [0,1]$$

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

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

and

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

Thus, from (3.14), we have

$$A_{\xi}(x,y)(t) \geq t(1-t)\lambda \left\{\int_0^1 G(s,s)q(s)[g(x(s)) + h(y(s))]ds\right.$$

$$+ \sum_{0 < s < t} G(t_k,t_k)(I_k(x(t_k)) + \overline{I}_k(x(t_k))))\right\}$$

$$\geq t(1-t)\lambda \int_0^1 G(s,s)q(s)[s^{-\alpha}(1-s)^{-\alpha} \frac{1}{M^\alpha} g(1) + \frac{1}{M^\alpha} h(1)]ds$$

$$= t(1-t)\frac{1}{M^\alpha} [\lambda g(1)\int_0^1 G(s,s)q(s)ds + \lambda h(1)\int_0^1 G(s,s)q(s)ds]$$

$$\geq t(1-t)\frac{1}{M}$$

So, $A_{\xi}$ is well defined and $A_{\xi}(Q_e \times Q_e) \subset Q_e$

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

$$A_{\xi}(lx,l^{-1}y)(t) = \lambda \int_0^1 G(t,s)q(s)[g(lx(s)) + h(l^{-1}y(s))]ds + \sum_{0 < s < t} G(t_k,t_k)(l^\alpha I_k(lx(t_k)) + l^\alpha \overline{I}_k(lx(t_k))))$$

$$\geq \lambda \int_0^1 G(t,s)q(s)[l^\alpha g(x(s)) + l^\alpha h(y(s))]ds + \sum_{0 < s < t} l^\alpha G(t_k,t_k)(l^\alpha I_k(x(t_k)) + l^\alpha \overline{I}_k(x(t_k))))$$

$$= l^\alpha A_{\xi}(x,y)(t), \quad t \in [0,1]$$
So the conditions of Theorems 2.1 and 2.2 hold. Therefore there exists a unique \( x^* \in Q \) such that \( A(x^*, x^*) = x^* \). It is easy to check that \( x^*_\lambda \) 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 \( x^*_\lambda(t) \leq x^*_\mu(t) \), \( \lambda \neq \mu \), and if \( \alpha \in (0, \frac{1}{2}) \) then

\[
\lim_{\lambda \to +\infty} \| x^*_\lambda \| = 0, \quad \lim_{\lambda \to +\infty} \| x^*_\lambda \| = +\infty.
\]

This completes the proof.

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

\[
\begin{cases}
-x'' = \lambda (\mu x' + x^{\mu}), & t \neq t_k, \quad 0 < t < 1, \\
-Ax' \big|_{t=t_k} = a_k x^\lambda (t_k), & a_k \geq 0, \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots, m, \\
\Delta x \big|_{t=t_k} = b_k x^{\lambda} (t_k), & b_k \geq 0, \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots, m, \\
x(0) = x(1) = 0,
\end{cases}
\]

(3.15)

where \( \lambda, a, b, c, d > 0, \mu \geq 0, \max\{a, b, c, d\} < 1 \). Let \( \alpha = \max\{a, b, c, d\} \), \( q(t) = 1, g(x) = \mu x^\alpha, h(x) = x^{\mu} \), \( I_k (x) = a_k x^\alpha, I_k (x) = b_k x^{\alpha} \).

Thus \( 0 < \alpha < 1 \) and

\[
g(tx) = t^\alpha g(x) \geq t^\alpha g(x), \quad h(t^{-1}x) = t^\alpha h(x) \geq t^\alpha h(x)
\]

\[
I_k (tx) = t^\alpha I_k (x) \geq t^\alpha I_k (x), \quad I_k (tx) = t^\alpha I_k (x) \geq t^\alpha I_k (x).
\]

for any \( t \in (0, 1) \), \( x > 0 \), and

\[\int_0^1 s^{\alpha - 1} (1-s)^{\alpha - 1} ds < +\infty.\]

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

\[
\lim_{\lambda \to +\infty} \| x^*_\lambda \| = 0, \quad \lim_{\lambda \to +\infty} \| x^*_\lambda \| = +\infty.
\]

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