



Multiple solutions of Sturm–Liouville boundary value problem via lower and upper solutions and variational methods[☆]

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we prove the existence of multiple solutions for second order Sturm–Liouville boundary value problem

$$\begin{cases} -Lu = f(x, u), & x \in [0, 1] \\ R_1(u) = 0, & R_2(u) = 0, \end{cases}$$

where $Lu = (p(x)u')' - q(x)u$ is a Sturm–Liouville operator, $R_1(u) = \alpha u'(0) - \beta u(0)$, $R_2(u) = \gamma u'(1) + \sigma u(1)$. The technical approach is fully based on lower and upper solutions and variational methods. The interesting point is that the existence of four solutions and seven solutions is given.

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1. Introduction

In recent years, there have been many papers studying the existence of solutions for boundary value problems, please refer to [1–8]. Agarwal et al. [9], Anuradha et al. [10], Erbe and Wong [11], Ge and Ren [12], Sun and Zhang [13], Zhang and Sun [14] have studied positive solutions of Sturm–Liouville boundary value problem by using fixed point theorem. Mao and Zhang [15] studied the existence of solutions for Kirchhoff type problems by using minimax methods and invariant sets of descending flow. Zhang and Perera [16] obtained the existence of positive, negative and sign-changing solutions of a class of nonlocal quasilinear elliptic boundary value problems using variational methods and invariant sets of descending flow. In papers [17,18], the existence of positive, negative and sign-changing solutions for asymptotically linear three-point boundary value problems was studied by using the topological degree theory and the fixed point index theory when the nonlinear term f is continuous and strictly increasing. In paper [39], Han and Li studied the existence of solutions for fourth order boundary value problem by using the critical point theory and the supersolution and subsolution method. Bonanno and Riccobono [4], Bonanno and Molica Bisci [19], Ricceri [20,21], Averna and Bonanno [22], Tian and Ge [23–26] studied positive solutions and multiple solutions for boundary value problems by using variational methods.

In papers [13,27], Sun and Zhang studied Sturm–Liouville boundary value problem

$$\begin{cases} -(L\varphi)(x) = h(x)f(\varphi(x)), & 0 < x < 1, \\ R_1(\varphi) = \alpha_1\varphi(0) + \beta_1\varphi'(0) = 0, \\ R_2(\varphi) = \alpha_2\varphi(1) + \beta_2\varphi'(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

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