Two solutions to Kirchhoff-type fourth-order impulsive elastic beam equations

Jian Liu¹* and Wenguang Yu²

*Correspondence: sxkj163@163.com
¹School of Mathematics and Quantitative Economics, Shandong University of Finance and Economics, Jinan, 250014, China
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

Abstract
In this paper, the existence of two solutions for superlinear fourth-order impulsive elastic beam equations is obtained. We get two theorems via variational methods and corresponding two-critical-point theorems. Combining with the Newton-iterative method, an example is presented to illustrate the value of the obtained theorems.

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1 Introduction
In recent ten years, research on the existence numbers of solutions to nonlinear differential equations has been widely performed via corresponding critical point theorems, for example, [2, 6, 9–11, 14–17] and the references therein, and the aim of this paper is to obtain the existence of two solutions to Kirchhoff-type fourth-order impulsive elastic beam equations.

In [5], Bonanno et al. considered the existence of two positive solutions for superlinear Neumann problems with a complete Sturm–Liouville operator:

\[
\begin{aligned}
-(p(x)u')' + r(x)u'(t) + q(x)u(t) &= \lambda f(x, u), & x \in [a, b], \\
 u'(a) &= u'(b) = 0,
\end{aligned}
\]  

(1.1)

under the Ambersetti–Rabinowitz condition combining with a local condition not adding on zero point.

In [8], D’Aguì et al. studied the existence results of two non-zero solutions for some Sturm–Liouville equations involving the p-Laplacian operators with Robin boundary conditions:

\[
\begin{aligned}
-(q(x)|u'|^{p-2}u')' + s(x)|u(x)|^{p-2}u(x) &= \lambda f(t, u), & x \in [a, b] \\
 u(a) &= u'(b) = 0.
\end{aligned}
\]  

(1.2)
In [13], we obtained the existence of triple solutions of the following second-order Hamiltonian systems with impulsive effects:

\[
\begin{align*}
\ddot{u}(t) + g(t)\dot{u}(t) - A(t)u(t) &= -\lambda b(t)\nabla H(u) \quad \text{a.e. } t \in [0, T], \\
\Delta \dot{u}'(t_i) &= I_{ij}(u'(t_i)), \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, N; j = 1, 2, \ldots, l, \\
u(0) - u(T) &= \dot{u}(0) - \dot{u}(T) = 0,
\end{align*}
\]

via variational methods and three-critical-point theorems without adding superlinear or sublinear assumptions to the nonlinearity at zero or infinity.

In [12], we obtained the existence of at least three solutions to the impulsive equations with small non-autonomous perturbations

\[
\begin{align*}
-\epsilon u''(t) + u(t) + p(t)u'(t) &= \lambda f(t, u) + \mu g(t, u) \quad \text{a.e. } t \in [0, T], \\
\Delta u'(t_i) &= I_{ij}(u(t_i)), \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, p, \\
u(0) &= u(T) = 0,
\end{align*}
\]

when the nonlinearity satisfies some superlinear conditions.

In [7], D’Agui et al. considered the fourth-order differential equations with impulsive effects

\[
\begin{align*}
u^{(4)} + Au'' + Bu &= \lambda f(x, u) \quad \text{in } [0, 1], \\
u(0) &= u(1) = 0, \\
u''(0) &= u''(1) = 0,
\end{align*}
\]

where \(A, B\) are real constants, \(f : [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}\) is a \(L^1\)-Carathéodory function. They gave some criteria to guarantee the differential equations have at least two non-trivial solutions.

Motivated by the above-mentioned work, in this article, we consider the following Kirchhoff-type fourth-order differential equations with impulsive effects:

\[
\begin{align*}
u^{(4)} + K\left(\frac{1}{t_0}(\alpha |u'(t)|^2 + \beta |u(t)|^2) dt\right)(\alpha u'' + \beta u) &= \lambda f(t, u) \quad \text{a.e. } t \in [0, 1], \\
\Delta u''(t_i) &= I_{1j}(u'(t_i)), \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, l, \\
-\Delta u'''(t_i) &= I_{2j}(u(t_i)), \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, l, \\
u(0) &= u(1) = 0, \\
u''(0) &= u''(1) = 0,
\end{align*}
\]

where \(K : [0, +\infty) \to \mathbb{R}\) is a continuous function such that there exist two constants \(m_0\) and \(m_1\) satisfying \(0 < m_0 \leq K(x) \leq m_1, \forall x \geq 0, \alpha \leq 0, \beta \geq 0\) are real constants, \(\lambda\) is a positive real parameter, \(f : [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}\) is a \(L^1\)-Carathéodory function, \(0 = t_0 < t_1 < \cdots < t_l < t_{l+1} = 1, \Delta u''(t_i) = u''(t_i^-) - u''(t_i^+), \Delta u'''(t_i) = u'''(t_i^-) - u'''(t_i^+),\) and \(I_{ij} (j = 1, 2; i = 1, 2, \ldots, l) \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})\). We aim to get the existence of at least two solutions. We find the existence of at least two solutions without assuming any asymptotic conditions neither at zero or at infinity on nonlinear items. Our main tools are variational methods and two-critical-point theorems by Bonanno and Marano.
2 Preliminaries

We consider the spaces

\[ H^1_0(0,1) := \{ u \in L^2([0,1]) : u' \in L^2([0,1]), u(0) = u(1) = 0 \}, \]
\[ H^2(0,1) := \{ u \in L^2([0,1]) : u', u'' \in L^2([0,1]) \}. \]

Take \( X = H^1_0(0,1) \cap H^2(0,1) \), thus \( X \) is a Hilbert space with the inner product

\[ \langle u, v \rangle := \int_0^1 u''(t)v''(t) \, dt \]

and the induced norm

\[ \| u \| := \left( \int_0^1 (u''(t))^2 \, dt \right)^{1/2}. \]

By direct calculation one finds that the norm \( \| u \| \) is equivalent to the following norm:

\[ \| u \|_X = \left( \int_0^1 \left( |u''(t)|^2 - \alpha |u'(t)|^2 + \beta |u(t)|^2 \right) \, dt \right)^{1/2}, \]

for more details, see [4].

It is well known that the embedding \( X \hookrightarrow C^1([0,1]) \) is compact and there exists a positive constant \( k = 1 + \frac{1}{\pi} \) such that

\[ \| u \|_\infty := \max \left\{ \max_{t \in [0,1]} |u(t)|, \max_{t \in [0,1]} |u'(t)| \right\} \leq k \| u \|_X \quad (2.1) \]

for all \( u \in X \) (see [18]).

We call that \( u \in X \) is a weak solution of problem (1.6) if

\[
\int_0^1 (u''(t)v''(t)) \, dt + K \left( \int_0^1 (-\alpha |u'(t)|^2 + \beta |u(t)|^2) \, dt \right) \int_0^1 (-\alpha u'(t)v'(t) + \beta u(t)v(t)) \, dt \\
+ \sum_{i=1}^l I_1(u'(t_i))v'(t_i) + \sum_{i=1}^l I_2(u(t_i))v(t_i) - \lambda \int_0^1 f(t, u(t))v(t) \, dt = 0
\]

holds for any \( v \in X \).

Put

\[ F(t, u) = \int_0^u f(t, \xi) \, d\xi \quad \text{for all } (t, u) \in [0,1] \times \mathbb{R}. \]

Let the functional \( I_\lambda : X \to \mathbb{R} \) be defined by

\[ I_\lambda(u) = \Phi(u) - \lambda \Psi(u), \]
where

\[ \Phi(u) = \frac{1}{2} \|u\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left( -|u'|^2 + |\beta u(t)|^2 \right) dt - \int_0^1 K(s) ds + \sum_{i=1}^l \int_0^{\tau_i} I_{2i}(t) dt \]

+ \sum_{i=1}^l \int_0^{\tau_i} I_{2i}(t) dt, \quad (2.2)

\[ \Psi(u) = \int_0^1 F(t, u) dt. \]

**Lemma 2.1** \( \Phi, \Psi \) are well defined and Gâteaux differentiable at any \( u \in X \) and

\[ \langle \Phi'(u), v \rangle = \int_0^1 (u''(t)v''(t) + K(u''(t)) + \beta |u'(t)||v'(t)|) dt \]

\[ \times \int_0^1 \left( -\alpha u'(t)v'(t) + \beta u(t)v(t) \right) dt \]

+ \sum_{i=1}^l I_{1i}(u'_{\tau_i})v'_{\tau_i} + \sum_{i=1}^l I_{2i}(u_{\tau_i})v_{\tau_i}, \quad (2.3) \]

\[ \langle \Psi'(u), v \rangle = \int_0^1 f(t, u(t))v(t) dt, \quad \forall v \in X. \quad (2.4) \]

**Lemma 2.2** If \( u \in X \) satisfying \( I'_\lambda(u) = 0 \), then \( u \) is a weak solution of the Kirchhoff-type system (1.6).

**Theorem 2.3** ([1], Theorem 3.2) Let \( X \) be a real Banach space and let \( \Phi, \Psi : X \to \mathbb{R} \) be two continuous Gâteaux differentiable functions such that \( \Phi \) is bounded from below and \( \Phi(0) - \Psi(0) = 0 \). Fix \( r > 0 \) such that \( \sup_{\Phi(u) \leq r} \Psi(u) < +\infty \) and assume that for each

\[ \lambda \in \left( 0, \frac{r}{\sup_{\Phi(u) \leq r} \Psi(u)} \right) \]

the functional \( \Phi - \lambda \Psi \) satisfies the (P.S.)-condition and it is unbounded from below. Then, for each \( \lambda \in (0, \frac{r}{\sup_{\Phi(u) \leq r} \Psi(u)}) \), the functional \( \Phi - \lambda \Psi \) admits at least two distinct critical points.

**Theorem 2.4** ([3], Theorem 2.1) Let \( X \) be a real Banach space and let \( \Phi, \Psi : X \to \mathbb{R} \) be two continuous Gâteaux differentiable functions such that \( \inf_X \Phi = \Phi(0) - \Psi(0) = 0 \). Assume there are \( r \in \mathbb{R} \) and \( \bar{u} \in X \), with \( 0 < \Phi(\bar{u}) < r \) such that

\[ \sup_{\Phi(u) \leq r} \Psi(u) \leq \frac{\psi(\bar{u})}{\Phi(\bar{u})} \]

and, for each \( \lambda \in \left( \frac{\Phi(\bar{u})}{\Psi(\bar{u})}, \frac{r}{\sup_{\Phi(u) \leq r} \Psi(u)} \right) \), the functional \( I_\lambda = \Phi - \lambda \Psi \) satisfies the (P.S.)-condition and it is unbounded from below. Then, for each \( \lambda \in \left( \frac{\Phi(\bar{u})}{\Psi(\bar{u})}, \frac{r}{\sup_{\Phi(u) \leq r} \Psi(u)} \right) \), the functional \( I_\lambda \) admits at least two non-zero critical points \( u_{\lambda,1}, u_{\lambda,2} \) such that \( I_\lambda(u_{\lambda,1}) < 0 < I_\lambda(u_{\lambda,2}) \).

**Definition 2.5** ([7], Definition 2.1) \( f : [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) is an \( L^1 \)-Carathéodory function if:
(1) $x \mapsto f(x, \xi)$ is measurable for every $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$;
(2) $\xi \mapsto f(x, \xi)$ is continuous for almost every $x \in [0,1]$;
(3) for every $s > 0$ there is a function $L \in L^1([0,1])$ such that
\[
\sup_{|\xi| \leq s} |f(x, \xi)| \leq L(x)
\]
for a.e. $x \in [0,1]$.

3 Main results
Our main results are the following two theorems about the existence of at least two distinct solutions to the Kirchhoff-type system (1.6).

Theorem 3.1 Assume the following assumptions:

(H1) there exists $\mu > \frac{2m_1}{m_0}$ such that
\[
0 < \mu F(t, u) \leq f(t, u)u, \quad \forall t \in [0,1], u \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\},
\]

(H2) there exist positive constants $L_i (i = 1, 2, \ldots, l)$ such that
\[
|I_1(u) - I_1(v)| \leq L_i |u - v|, \quad \forall u, v \in \mathbb{R},
\]

(H3) $0 < I_1(u)u \leq \mu \int_0^u I_1(t) dt, 0 < I_2(u)u \leq \mu \int_0^u I_2(t) dt \leq \mu \delta |u|^2, i = 1, 2, \ldots, l, \forall u \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, then there exists $c > 0$ such that, when
\[
\lambda \in \left(0, \frac{c^2}{2k^2 \int_0^1 \max_{|u| \leq c} F(t, u) dt}\right),
\]
the functional $I_\lambda$ admits at least two distinct critical points.

Proof In view of condition (H3) and $0 < m_0 \leq K(x) \leq m_1, \forall x \geq 0$, there exists a constant $c_1 > 0$, such that
\[
\Phi(u) = \frac{1}{2} \|u\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (\alpha |u'(t)|^2 + \beta |u(t)|^2) dt - K(s) ds + \sum_{i=1}^l \int_0^{u_i(t)} I_1(t) dt + \sum_{i=1}^l \int_0^{u_i(t)} I_2(t) dt \geq c_1 \|u\|^2_X,
\]
thus one finds that $\Phi$ is bounded from below.

Let $\{u_n\} \in X$ such that $\{I_\lambda(u_n)\}$ is bounded and $I_\lambda'(u_n) \to 0$, as $n \to +\infty$, then we prove that $\{u_n\}$ is bounded in $X$. In fact, combining (H1), (H3), (2.2) with (2.3), one has
\[
\mu I_\lambda(u_n) - I_\lambda'(u_n)u_n
\]
\[
= \left(\frac{\mu}{2} - 1\right) \|u_n\|^2 + \frac{\mu}{2} \int_0^1 (\alpha |u_n'(t)|^2 + \beta |u_n(t)|^2) dt \leq K(s) ds
\]
which implies that \( \{u_n\} \) is bounded in view of \( \mu > \frac{2m_1}{m_0} \).

Hence there exists a subsequence \( \{u_{n_k}\} \) of \( \{u_n\} \) converging uniformly to \( u \) in \([0,1]\). Thus, when \( k \to +\infty \), one has

\[
(I'_1(u_{n_k}) - I'_1(u))(u_{n_k} - u) \to 0,
\]

\[
\int_0^1 (f(t,u_{n_k}) - f(t,u))(u_{n_k} - u) \, dt \to 0,
\]

\[
(I_{2i}(u_{n_k}(t_i)) - I_{2i}(u(t_i)))(u_{n_k}(t_i) - u(t_i)) \to 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, l.
\]

Thus, by standard direct calculations, one finds that there exists a positive constant \( c_2 \) satisfying \( a < c_2 < b \), where

\[
a = \min \left\{ 1, K \left( \int_0^1 (-|u'_n(t)|^2 + \beta |u_n(t)|^2) \, dt \right), K \left( \int_0^1 (-|u'(t)|^2 + \beta |u(t)|^2) \, dt \right) \right\},
\]

\[
b = \max \left\{ 1, K \left( \int_0^1 (-|u'_n(t)|^2 + \beta |u_n(t)|^2) \, dt \right), K \left( \int_0^1 (-|u'(t)|^2 + \beta |u(t)|^2) \, dt \right) \right\},
\]

such that

\[
(I'_1(u_{n_k}) - I'_1(u))(u_{n_k} - u) \\
= I'_1(u_{n_k})(u_{n_k} - u) - I'_1(u)(u_{n_k} - u) \\
= c_2 \|u_{n_k} - u\|^2_X
\]

\[
+ \sum_{i=1}^l \left( I_{1i}(u_{n_k}(t_i)) - I_{1i}(u(t_i)) \right) (u_{n_k}(t_i) - u(t_i))
\]

\[
+ \sum_{i=1}^l \left( I_{2i}(u_{n_k}(t_i)) - I_{2i}(u(t_i)) \right) (u_{n_k}(t_i) - u(t_i))
\]

\[
- \int_0^1 (f(t,u_{n_k}) - f(t,u))(u_{n_k}(t) - u(t)) \, dt
\]

and

\[
\left( c_2 - k^2 \sum_{i=1}^l L_i \right) \|u_{n_k} - u\|^2_X
\]
\[= c_2 \|u_{n_k} - u\|_X^2 - k^2 \sum_{i=1}^l L_i \|u_{n_k} - u\|_X^2\]
\[\leq c_2 \|u_{n_k} - u\|_X^2 - \sum_{i=1}^l L_i \|u_{n_k} - u\|_\infty^2\]
\[\leq \|u_{n_k} - u\|_X^2 - \sum_{i=1}^l L_i \|u_{n_k}'(t_i) - u'(t_i)\|^2\]
\[\leq c_2 \|u_{n_k} - u\|_X^2 - \sum_{i=1}^l |I_i(u_{n_k}')(t_i) - I_i(u')(t_i)||u_{n_k}'(t_i) - u'(t_i)||\]
\[\leq c_2 \|u_{n_k} - u\|_X^2 + \sum_{i=1}^l (I_i(u_{n_k}')(t_i) - I_i(u')(t_i))(u_{n_k}'(t_i) - u'(t_i))\]
\[= \left|I_1'(u_{n_k}) - I_1'(u)(u_{n_k} - u) + \int_0^1 (f(t, u_{n_k}) - f(t, u))(u_{n_k}(t) - u(t))\, dt\right|
+ \sum_{i=1}^l (I_{2i}(u_{n_k}(t_i)) - I_{2i}(u(t_i)))(u_{n_k}(t_i) - u(t_i))\]

Combining (3.1), (3.2) with (3.3), we get \(\|u_{n_k} - u\|_X \to 0\), as \(k \to +\infty\), thus \(\{u_{n_k}\}\) converges strongly to \(u\) in \(X\), then the functional \(I_1\) satisfies the (P.S.)-condition.

Next, we prove \(I_2\) is unbounded from below.

Noticing that \(0 < \mu F(t, u) \leq f(t, u)u, \forall t \in [0, 1], u \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}\), one finds that there exist \(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta} > 0\) such that \(F(t, u) \geq \bar{\alpha}|u|^\alpha - \bar{\beta}, u \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}\). We choose \(\rho_n(t) = \xi_n \in \mathbb{R}\) satisfying \(|\xi_n| \to +\infty\), thus \(\xi_n \in X\). In view of (2.2) and \(\int_0^1 I_{2i}(t)\, dt \leq \delta|u|^2, i = 1, 2, \ldots, l, \forall u \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}\), we get
\[I_1(\rho_n) \leq \frac{1}{2} \beta m_1|\xi_n|^2 + \lambda \xi_n^2 - \lambda \bar{\alpha}|\xi_n|^\alpha + \lambda \bar{\beta},\]
noticing that \(\mu > 2\), and it leads to \(I_1(\rho_n) \to -\infty(|\rho_n| \to +\infty)\), thus one finds that the functional \(I_1\) is unbounded from below.

Taking account of (2.1), (2.2) and (H3), for all \(u \in X\) satisfying \(\Phi(u) \leq r\), one has \(\|u\| \leq \sqrt{2r}\) because of \(\|u\|_\infty \leq k\|u\|_H \leq k\sqrt{2r} =: c\). Therefore,
\[
\sup_{\Phi(u) \leq r} \Psi(u) = \sup_{\Phi(u) \leq r} \int_0^1 F(t, u)\, dx
\leq \sup_{\Phi(u) \leq r} \int_0^1 F(t, u)\, dx
\leq \int_0^1 \max_{|u| \leq c} F(t, u)\, dx
\leq \int_0^1 \max_{|u| \leq c} F(t, u)\, dx
< +\infty.\]
Hence, by Theorem 2.3, one finds that the functional $I_\lambda$ admits at least two distinct critical points for \( \lambda \in (0, \frac{c^2}{2k^2 \int_0^1 \max_{|u| \leq F(t,u)} \, dx}) \).

**Theorem 3.2** Assume the conditions of Theorem 3.1 are satisfied. In addition, suppose there exist $c > 0$ and $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$ with $|\xi| < \frac{c}{k \sqrt{\beta m_1 + \delta l}}$, such that
\[
2k^2 \int_0^1 \max_{|u| \leq F(t,u)} \, dt \leq \int_0^1 F(t, \xi) \, dt < \frac{c^2}{k \sqrt{\beta m_1 + \delta l}} |\xi|^2.
\]
Thus when $\lambda \in \left( \frac{1}{2} \beta m_1 + \delta l \right) |\xi|^2 \frac{c^2}{2k^2 \int_0^1 \max_{|u| \leq F(t,u)} \, dx},$ the Kirchhoff-type system (1.6) has at least two non-trivial solutions.

**Proof** Choose $\bar{v}(t) = \bar{\xi}$, taking account of condition (H3), one has
\[
\Phi(\bar{v}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\bar{v}\|^2_X + \sum_{i=1}^l \int_0^{\bar{v}(t)} I_1(t) \, dt + \sum_{i=1}^l \int_0^{\bar{v}(t)} I_2(t) \, dt \geq \frac{1}{2} \beta m_0 |\bar{\xi}|^2 > 0 \tag{3.5}
\]
and
\[
\Phi(\bar{v}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\bar{v}\|^2_X + \sum_{i=1}^l \int_0^{\bar{v}(t)} I_1(t) \, dt + \sum_{i=1}^l \int_0^{\bar{v}(t)} I_2(t) \, dt \leq \frac{1}{2} |\bar{\xi}|^2 + \delta \sum_{i=1}^l |\bar{\xi}|^2 \leq \left( \frac{1}{2} \beta m_1 + \delta l \right) |\bar{\xi}|^2 < \frac{c^2}{2k^2} = r. \tag{3.6}
\]
In view of (3.5) and (3.6), we get $0 < \Phi(\bar{v}) < r.$

Noting that $\Psi(\bar{v}) = \int_0^1 F(t, \bar{\xi}) \, dt$, by virtue of (3.4), we get
\[
\sup_{\|u\| \leq r} \frac{\Psi(u)}{r} \leq \int_0^1 \max_{|u| \leq F(t,u)} \, dx \leq \frac{2k^2 \int_0^1 \max_{|u| \leq F(t,u)} \, dx}{c^2} < \frac{\int_0^1 F(t, \bar{\xi}) \, dt}{\left( \frac{1}{2} \beta m_1 + \delta l \right) |\bar{\xi}|^2} \leq \frac{\Psi(\bar{v})}{\Phi(\bar{v})},
\]
so the conditions in Theorem 2.4 are all satisfied. Hence, we complete the proof. \(\square\)

**Remark 3.3** Noting that $F(t, u) = \int_0^u f(t, \xi) \, d\xi$ for all $(t, u) \in [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}$ is continuous on $u \in \mathbb{R}$, thus condition (H1) can be replaced by the following condition:
(H0) Suppose that there exist $\mu > 2$ and $L > 0$ such that

$$0 < \mu F(t, u) \leq f(t, u)u, \quad \forall t \in [0, 1], |u| \geq L.$$  

Example 3.4 Taking

$$K(x) = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \sin x, \quad \forall x \in [0, +\infty),$$

$$f(t, u) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-t)}} (6u^5 - 404u^3 + 200u), & |u| \leq 10, \\ \frac{198000}{\sqrt{(1-t)}} \left( \frac{1}{750} u^3 - \frac{1}{3} \right), & |u| > 10, \end{cases}$$

$$F(t, u) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-t)}} |u|^2 (|u|^2 - 1)(|u|^2 - 100), & |u| \leq 10, \\ \frac{198000}{\sqrt{(1-t)}} \left( \frac{1}{3000} u^4 - \frac{1}{3} u \right), & |u| > 10, \end{cases}$$

$$l = 1, \quad \alpha = -1, \quad \beta = 1, \quad I_1(u) = \frac{1}{10} u, \quad I_2(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{10} u, & |u| \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{10} u^7, & |u| > 1. \end{cases}$$

By calculation we know that $f(t, u)$ is a $L^1$-Carathéodory function in view of $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-t)}} dt \approx 3.142$. Consider the Kirchhoff-type system (1.6), and we choose $c = 10, \delta = \frac{2}{5}, \bar{\xi} = 0.9$. There exists $0 < \bar{u} < 1$ such that $\max_{|u| \leq 10} F(t, u) = \max_{|u| \leq 1} F(t, \bar{u}) = F(t, \bar{u})$, furthermore, by a Newton-iterative method we obtain $\bar{u} = 0.706, F(1, \bar{u}) = 24.88$, by calculation, the Kirchhoff-type system (1.6) has at least two non-trivial solutions when $\lambda \in (0.029, 0.369)$ by applying Theorem 3.2 and Remark 3.3.

4 Conclusion

The main novelty of our paper is that we apply a recent obtained critical-point theorem to the study of the superlinear fourth-order impulsive elastic beam equations, and the existence of at least two solutions of this kind of equations has been studied. The assumptions made and the related considerations are needed to set up the problem in a way that makes it suitable for the abstract framework, and we also improve many previous results.

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Author details

1School of Mathematics and Quantitative Economics, Shandong University of Finance and Economics, Jinan, 250014, China. 2School of Insurance, Shandong University of Finance and Economics, Jinan, 250014, China.
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