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# 欧阳不等式的推广及其应用

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摘要:建立了若干个欧阳型非线性积分不等式,并利用所得结果讨论了一类微分方程的解的性质,这些结果本质 上改进或推广了已有的相关结果。

关键词:不等式;微分方程

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## Some generalizations of Ou-Iang's inequality and its applications

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**Abstract:** Some new Ou-Iang's inequalities for the nonlinear integral type were established, which can generalize and improve some established results, and the character of the solutions of differential equations was discussed by using the conclusions.

Key words: inequality; differential equation

### 0 引言

1957年,欧阳亮给出了以下不等式[1]:

引理 1 设 u(t) 和 f(t) 是定义在[0, +  $\infty$ ) 上的实值非负连续函数,若对  $t \ge 0$  及常数  $c \ge 0$  有不等式  $u^2(t) \le c^2 + 2 \int_0^t f(s) u(s) \mathrm{d} s$ ,则当  $t \ge 0$  时,有  $u(t) \le c + \int_0^t f(s) \mathrm{d} s$ 。

1979年, Dafermos 给出了以下结论<sup>[2]</sup>:

引理 2 假设函数  $y(t) \in L^{\infty}[0,\tau], g(t) \in L^{1}[0,\tau],$ 并且函数 y(t) 非负, $\alpha$ 、M 和 N 为非负常数,如果

$$y^{2}(t) \leq M^{2}y^{2}(0) + 2 \int_{0}^{t} [\alpha y^{2}(s) + Ng(s)y(s)] ds, \ t \in [0, \tau],$$

则有

$$y(t) \leq Me^{at}y(0) + Ne^{at} \int_{0}^{t} g(s)ds, \ t \in [0,\tau]_{0}$$

近年来,Pachpatte 对欧阳不等式作了一系列的推广研究工作,给出了如下定理[3-5]:

**引理 3** 设函数 u(t), f(t), h(t), g(t) 为  $\mathbf{R}_{+}$  上实值非负连续函数, c 是常数且  $c \ge 0$ , 如果

$$u^{2}(t) \leq c^{2} + 2 \int_{0}^{t} [f(s)u^{2}(s) + h(s)w(u(s))] ds, \ t \in \mathbf{R}_{+},$$

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则  $u(t) \leq p(t) \exp \int_0^t f(s) ds$ ,其中  $p(t) = c + \int_0^t h(s) ds$ ,  $t \in \mathbf{R}_+$ ,其中  $\mathbf{R}_+ = (0, \infty)_\circ$ 

#### 1 主要结果

定义 设  $g: \mathbf{R}_+ \to \mathbf{R}_+$ ,如果 g(u) 单调不减且当  $u \ge 0, v \ge 1$  时, $\frac{1}{v}g(u) \le g\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)$ ,称 g 属于函数类 F,记作  $g \in F_\circ$ 

定理 1 设 u(t), f(t), h(t) 为  $\mathbf{R}_+$  上实值非负连续函数, a(t) 与 p(t) 是实值非负连续函数, a(t) 单调不减, 并且当 t>0 时,  $a(t)\geq 1$ ,  $p(t)\geq 1$ ;  $w(u)\in F_\circ$ 如果

$$u^{2}(t) \leq a^{2}(t) + 2p^{2}(t) \int_{0}^{t} [f(s)u^{2}(s) + h(s)w(u(s))] ds, \ t \in \mathbf{R}_{+},$$
 (1)

则有

$$u(t) \leq a(t)p(t)\Big(1 + \int_{0}^{t} w(p(s))h(s)ds\Big) \exp \int_{0}^{t} f(s)p^{2}(s)ds, \ t \in \mathbf{R}_{+} \, . \tag{2}$$

证明 由于  $a(t) \ge 1$ ,  $p(t) \ge 1$ ,  $w \in F$  并且 a(t) 单调不减,因此得到

$$\begin{split} \frac{u^2(t)}{a^2(t)} &\leqslant 1 + 2p^2(t) \int_0^t \left[ f(s) \, \frac{u^2(s)}{a^2(s)} + \frac{h(s)}{a^2(s)} w(u(s)) \right] \mathrm{d}s \leqslant \\ p^2(t) \Big( 1 + 2 \int_0^t \left[ f(s) \, \frac{u^2(s)}{a^2(s)} + \frac{h(s)}{a(s)} w \Big( \frac{u(s)}{a(s)} \Big) \right] \mathrm{d}s \Big) &\leqslant \\ p^2(t) \Big( 1 + 2 \int_0^t \left[ f(s) \, \frac{u^2(s)}{a^2(s)} + h(s) w \Big( \frac{u(s)}{a(s)} \Big) \right] \mathrm{d}s \Big), \end{split}$$

记

$$z(t) = 1 + 2 \int_0^t \left[ f(s) \frac{u^2(s)}{a^2(s)} + h(s) w \left( \frac{u(s)}{a(s)} \right) \right] ds,$$
 (3)

则 z(0) = 1, z(t) 是单调不减函数,并且  $\frac{u(t)}{a(t)} \leq \sqrt{z(t)} p(t)$ 。微分式(3),得

$$z'(t) = 2 \Big[ f(t) \, \frac{u^2(t)}{a^2(t)} + h(t) w \Big( \frac{u(t)}{a(t)} \Big) \Big] \leqslant 2 \big[ f(t) p^2(t) z(t) + h(t) w \big( p(t) \sqrt{z(t)} \big) \big],$$

于是有

$$\frac{z'(t)}{2\sqrt{z(t)}} \le f(t)p^{2}(t)\sqrt{z(t)} + h(t)w(p(t)), \tag{4}$$

从0到t对式(4)积分,得

$$\sqrt{z(t)} \le 1 + \int_0^t h(s)w(p(s))ds + \int_0^t f(s)p^2(s)\sqrt{z(s)}ds,$$

故由 Bellman 不等式得

$$\sqrt{z(t)} \leqslant \left(1 + \int_0^t h(s)w(p(s))\mathrm{d}s\right) \exp\left[\int_0^t f(s)p^2(s)\mathrm{d}s\right],$$

所以

$$u(t) \leqslant a(t)p(t)\left(1+\int_0^t h(s)w(p(s))\mathrm{d}s\right)\exp\left(\int_0^t f(s)p^2(s)\mathrm{d}s\right)$$

**推论 1** 设 u(t), f(t), h(t) 为  $\mathbf{R}_+$  上实值非负连续函数, a(t) 与 p(t) 是实值非负连续函数, a(t) 单调不减, 并且当 t>0 时,  $a(t)\geq 1$ ,  $p(t)\geq 1$  。如果

$$u^{2}(t) \leq a^{2}(t) + 2p^{2}(t) \int_{0}^{t} [f(s)u^{2}(s) + h(s)u(s)] ds, t \in \mathbf{R}_{+},$$

则有

$$u(t) \leqslant a(t)p(t)\left(1+\int_0^t h(s)p(s)\mathrm{d}s\right)\exp\int_0^t f(s)p^2(s)\mathrm{d}s$$

**\$** 

**推论 2** 设 u(t), f(t), h(t) 为  $\mathbf{R}_+$  上实值非负连续函数, a(t) 与 p(t) 是实值非负连续函数, a(t) 单调不减, 并且当 t > 0 时,  $a(t) \ge 1$ ,  $p(t) \ge 1$ ; 如果

$$u^{2}(t) \leq a^{2}(t) + Mp^{2}(t) \int_{0}^{t} [f(s)u^{2}(s) + h(s)u^{q}(s)] ds, 0 \leq q < 1, t \in \mathbf{R}_{+},$$
 (5)

$$|\mathcal{Y}| \quad u(t) \leqslant a(t)p(t) \left[ \left( 1 + M \left( 1 - \frac{q}{2} \right) \int_0^t h(s) p^q(s) \mathrm{d}s \right) \exp \left( M \left( 1 - \frac{q}{2} \right) \int_0^t f(s) p^2(s) \mathrm{d}s \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2-q}} \mathrm{d}s$$

证明 与定理1类似,有

$$\frac{u^{2}(t)}{a^{2}(t)} \leq p^{2}(t) \left[ 1 + M \int_{0}^{t} \left( f(s) \frac{u^{2}(s)}{a^{2}(s)} + h(s) \frac{u^{q}(s)}{a^{q}(s)} \right) ds \right] ds$$

$$z(t) = 1 + M \int_{0}^{t} \left( f(s) \frac{u^{2}(s)}{a^{2}(s)} + h(s) \frac{u^{q}(s)}{a^{q}(s)} \right) ds,$$

由于  $\frac{u(t)}{a(t)} \le p(t) \sqrt{z(t)}$ ,则有  $z'(t) \le M[f(t)p^2(t)z(t) + h(t)p^q(t)z^{\frac{q}{2}}(t)]$ ,

$$\frac{z'(t)}{z^{\frac{q}{2}}(t)} \leqslant M[f(t)p^{2}(t)z^{\left(1-\frac{q}{2}\right)}(t) + h(t)p^{q}(t)],$$

从 0 到 
$$t$$
 积分上式,得 
$$\frac{1}{1-\frac{q}{2}}z^{\left(1-\frac{q}{2}\right)}(t) \leqslant \frac{1}{1-\frac{q}{2}} + M \int_0^t h(s)p^q(s)\mathrm{d}s + M \int_0^t f(s)p^2(s)z^{1-\frac{q}{2}}(s)\mathrm{d}s,$$

整理得 
$$\sqrt{z(t)}^{(2-q)} \leq 1 + M\left(1 - \frac{q}{2}\right) \int_0^t h(s) p^q(s) ds + M\left(1 - \frac{q}{2}\right) \int_0^t f(s) p^2(s) \sqrt{z(s)}^{(2-q)} ds$$
,

于是有 
$$\sqrt{z(t)}^{(2-q)} \leqslant \left(1 + M\left(1 - \frac{q}{2}\right)\int_0^t h(s)p^q(s)\mathrm{d}s\right) \exp\left(M\left(1 - \frac{q}{2}\right)\int_0^t f(s)p^2(s)\mathrm{d}s\right),$$

$$\mathbb{P} \qquad \sqrt{z(t)} \leqslant \left[ \left( 1 + M \left( 1 - \frac{q}{2} \right) \int_0^t h(s) p^q(s) ds \right) \exp \left( M \left( 1 - \frac{q}{2} \right) \int_0^t f(s) p^2(s) ds \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2-q}},$$

从而 
$$u(t) \leqslant a(t)p(t)\left[\left(1+M\left(1-\frac{q}{2}\right)\int_0^t h(s)p^q(s)\mathrm{d}s\right)\exp M\left(1-\frac{q}{2}\right)\int_0^t f(s)p^2(s)\mathrm{d}s\right]^{\frac{1}{2-q}}\circ$$

**定理 2** 设 u(t), f(t), h(t) 为  $\mathbf{R}_+$  上实值非负连续函数, a(t) 与 p(t) 是实值非负连续函数, a(t) 单调不减,并且当 t>0 时,  $a(t)\geq 1$ ,  $p(t)\geq 1$ ; 又设  $w_1,w_2\in F$ ,  $w_1$  是次可乘的(对任意的 x>0, y>0, 都有  $w_1(x\cdot y)\leq w_1(x)\cdot w_1(y)$ )。如果

$$u^{2}(t) \leq a^{2}(t) + 2p^{2}(t) \int_{0}^{t} [f(s)w_{1}(u^{2}(s)) + h(s)w_{2}(u(s))] ds, \ t \in \mathbf{R}_{+},$$
 (6)

则有

$$u(t) \leq a(t)p(t)\Omega^{-1} \left\{ \Omega \left( 1 + \int_0^t h(s) w_2(p(s)) ds \right) + \int_0^t f(s) w_1(p^2(s)) ds \right\}, \ t \in \mathbf{R}_+, \tag{7}$$

其中  $\Omega(u) = \int_{u_{-}}^{u} \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{w_{1}(s)}, u > u_{0} \ge 0, \Omega^{-1}$  是  $\Omega$  的反函数。

**定理 3** 设 u(t), f(t), h(t), g(t) 为  $\mathbf{R}_+$  上实值非负连续函数, a(t) 与 p(t) 是实值非负连续函数, a(t) 单调不减,并且当 t > 0 时,  $a(t) \ge 1$ ,  $p(t) \ge 1$ ;  $w_1, w_2, w_3 \in F$ , 且  $w_1$  是次可乘的。如果对任意的  $t \in \mathbf{R}_+$ , 有

$$u^{2}(t) \leq a^{2}(t) + 2p^{2}(t) \int_{0}^{t} f(s) \left[ w_{1}(u^{2}(s)) + \int_{0}^{s} g(\tau) w_{2}(u(\tau)) d\tau \right] ds + 2p^{2}(t) \int_{0}^{t} h(s) w_{3}(u(s)) ds,$$

$$(8)$$

则对任意的  $t \in \mathbf{R}_+$  ,有

$$u(t) \leq a(t)p(t)\Omega^{-1} \Big\{ \Omega \Big[ 1 + \int_0^t h(s)w_3(p(s))ds + \int_0^t f(s)\int_0^s g(r)w_2(p(r))drds \Big] + \int_0^t f(s)w_1(p^2(s))ds \Big\},$$
(9)

其中  $\Omega(u) = \int_{u_0}^u \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{w_1(s)}, u > u_0 \ge 0, \Omega^{-1}$  是  $\Omega$  的反函数。

由于定理2和定理3的证明类似,这里只给出定理3的证明。

证明 类似于定理 1,可以得到

$$\frac{u^{2}(t)}{a^{2}(t)} \leqslant p^{2}(t) \times \left\{1 + 2\int_{0}^{t} f(s) \left[w_{1}\left(\frac{u^{2}(s)}{a^{2}(s)}\right) + \int_{0}^{s} g(\tau)w_{2}\left(\frac{u(\tau)}{a(\tau)}\right) d\tau\right] ds + 2\int_{0}^{t} h(s)w_{3}\left(\frac{u(s)}{a(s)}\right) ds\right\}, \quad (10)$$

设

$$z(t) = 1 + 2 \int_{0}^{t} f(s) \left[ w_{1} \left( \frac{u^{2}(s)}{a^{2}(s)} \right) + \int_{0}^{s} g(\tau) w_{2} \left( \frac{u(\tau)}{a(\tau)} \right) d\tau \right] ds + 2 \int_{0}^{t} h(s) w_{3} \left( \frac{u(s)}{a(s)} \right) ds, \tag{11}$$

则 z(0) = 1, z(t) 是单调不减函数,并且 $\frac{u(t)}{a(t)} \le \sqrt{z(t)} p(t)$ 。微分式(11),得

$$z'(t) \leq 2f(t)w_1(p^2(t)z(t)) + 2f(t) \int_0^t g(s)w_2(p(s)\sqrt{z(s)}) \mathrm{d}s + 2h(t)w_3(p(t)\sqrt{z(t)}),$$

于是

$$\frac{z'(t)}{2\sqrt{z(t)}} \leq f(t)w_1(p^2(t))w_1(\sqrt{z(t)}) + f(t)\int_0^t g(s)w_2(p(s))\mathrm{d}s + h(t)w_3(p(t)), \tag{12}$$

从 0 到 t 对式(12) 积分,得

$$\sqrt{z(t)} \leqslant 1 + \int_0^t h(s) w_3(p(s)) ds + \int_0^t f(s) \int_0^s g(\tau) w_2(p(\tau)) d\tau ds + \int_0^t f(s) w_1(p^2(s)) w_1(\sqrt{z(s)}) ds,$$

$$\sqrt{z(t)} \leqslant \varOmega^{-1} \Big\{ \varOmega \Big[ 1 + \int_0^t h(s) w_3(p(s)) \mathrm{d}s + \int_0^t f(s) \int_0^t g(\tau) w_2(p(\tau)) \mathrm{d}\tau \mathrm{d}s \Big] + \int_0^t f(s) w_1(p^2(s)) \mathrm{d}s \Big\},$$

于是有

$$u(t) \leqslant a(t)p(t) \times$$

$$\Omega^{-1}\bigg\{\Omega\Big[1+\int_0^th(s)w_3(p(s))\mathrm{d}s+\int_0^tf(s)\int_0^tg(\tau)w_2(p(\tau))\mathrm{d}\tau\mathrm{d}s\Big]+\int_0^tf(s)w_1(p^2(s))\mathrm{d}s\bigg\}_\circ$$

推论 3 设 u(t), f(t), h(t), g(t) 为  $\mathbf{R}_+$  上实值非负连续函数,  $w_1$ ,  $w_2$ ,  $w_3 \in F$ , 且常数 c > 0, 如果对任意的  $t \in \mathbf{R}_+$ , 有

$$u^{2}(t) \leq c^{2} + 2 \int_{0}^{t} f(s) \left[ u(s) w_{1}(u(s)) + \int_{0}^{s} g(\tau) w_{2}(u(\tau)) d\tau \right] ds + 2 \int_{0}^{t} h(s) w_{3}(u(s)) ds,$$

则有 
$$u(t) \leq \Omega^{-1} \Big\{ \Omega \Big[ C^2 + \int_0^t h(s) w_3(1) ds + \int_0^t f(s) \int_0^s g(\tau) w_2(1) d\tau ds \Big] + \int_0^t f(s) w_1(1) ds \Big\}_{\circ}$$

2 应用

定理 4 设  $K: \mathbb{R}^2_+ \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}, F: \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}, \exists K, F$  连续。r(t) > 0 r(t) = o(t)。 如果方程

$$(r(t)u(t)u'(t))' - F(t,u(t),\int_{0}^{t} K(t,s,u(s)ds)) = 0,$$
(13)

满足初始条件 u(0) = 1, u'(0) = 1 的解存在,并且

$$| f(t, u, v) | \le f(t) [ w_1(|u|) + w_2(|u^2|) ] + |v|,$$
 (\*)

$$|K(t,s,u)| < f(t)g(s)w_3(|u|),$$
 (\*\*)

其中 f,g 为  $\mathbf{R}_+$  上的实值非负连续函数  $w_1,w_2,w_3\in F,w_2$  是次可乘的。则有

$$|u(t)| \leq M \Big( 1 + 2r(0) \int_0^t \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{r(s)} \Big)^{1/2} \times$$

$$\Omega^{-1} \Big\{ \Omega \Big[ 1 + \int_0^t f(s) w_1(M) \mathrm{d}s + \int_0^t f(s) g(s) (t-s) w_3(M) \mathrm{d}s \Big] + \int_0^t f(s) w_2(M^2) \mathrm{d}s \Big\}$$

其中  $\Omega(u) = \int_{u_0}^u \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{w_2(s)}, u > u_0 \ge 0, \Omega^{-1}$  是  $\Omega$  的反函数。

证明 对方程(13)从0到 $_t$ 积分,得

$$r(t)u(t)u'(t) = r(0) + \int_0^t F(s,u(s),\int_0^s K(s,\tau,u(\tau))d\tau)ds,$$

因为 r(t) > 0,故有

$$u(t)u'(t) = \frac{r(0)}{r(t)} + \frac{1}{r(t)} \int_0^t F(s, u(s), \int_0^s K(s, \tau, u(\tau)) d\tau) ds, \tag{14}$$

从 0 到 t 积分式(14),得

$$\frac{1}{2}u^{2}(t) = \frac{1}{2} + r(0)\int_{0}^{t} \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{r(s)} + \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{r(s)} \int_{0}^{s} F(\tau, u(\tau), \int_{0}^{\tau} K(\tau, m, u(m)) \mathrm{d}m) \, \mathrm{d}\tau \, \mathrm{d}s,$$

即

$$u^{2}(t) \leq 1 + 2r(0) \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{r(s)} + 2 \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{r(s)} \int_{0}^{s} \left| F(\tau, u(\tau), \int_{0}^{\tau} K(\tau, m, u(m)) \mathrm{d}m) \right| \mathrm{d}\tau \mathrm{d}s \leq 1 + 2r(0) \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{r(s)} + 2 \int_{0}^{t} \frac{t-s}{r(s)} \left| F(s, u(s), \int_{0}^{s} K(s, \tau, u(\tau)) \mathrm{d}\tau) \right| \mathrm{d}s,$$

由条件(\*)(\*\*),得

$$\begin{split} u^2(t) &\leqslant 1 + 2r(0) \! \int_0^t \! \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{r(s)} + 2 \! \int_0^t \! M^2 f(s) \Big( \, w_1(\mid u(s)\mid) + w_2(\mid u^2(s)\mid) + \int_0^s \! g(\tau) \, w_3(\mid u(\tau)\mid) \mathrm{d}\tau \Big) \mathrm{d}s \, = \\ & 1 + 2r(0) \! \int_0^t \! \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{r(s)} \! 2 M^2 \! \int_0^t \! \Big[ f(s) \Big( \, w_2(\mid u^2(s)\mid) + \int_0^s \! g(\tau) \, w_3(\mid u(\tau)\mid) \mathrm{d}\tau \Big) + f(s) \, w_1(\mid u(s)\mid) \Big] \, \mathrm{d}s \, , \end{split}$$

其中 M > 0 是常数,利用定理 3 得

$$|u(t)| \leq M \Big( 1 + 2r(0) \int_0^t \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{r(s)} \Big)^{1/2} \times$$

$$\Omega^{-1} \Big\{ \Omega \Big[ 1 + \int_0^t f(s) w_1(M) \, \mathrm{d}s + \int_0^t f(s) g(s)(t-s) w_3(M) \, \mathrm{d}s \Big] + \int_0^t f(s) w_2(M^2) \, \mathrm{d}s \Big\}$$

其中  $\Omega(u) = \int_{u_0}^u \frac{ds}{w_2(s)}, u > u_0 \ge 0, \Omega^{-1}$  是  $\Omega$  的反函数,从而得到方程(13)的解在[0,t]上有界。

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