

一类具偏差变元的三阶 p -Laplacian 方程 周期解的存在性

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摘要: 采用重合度理论中的延拓定理, 研究一类三阶 p -Laplacian 中立型方程:

$$(\varphi_p((x(t) - cx(t - \sigma)))') + f_1(x(t))x'(t) + f_2(x'(t))x''(t) + \rho(t)g(x(t - \tau(t)))) = e(t)$$

T -周期解的存在性, 得到了该方程存在 T -周期解的相关结果.

关键词: 周期解; 偏差变元; 重合度; p -Laplacian 方程

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Existence of Perodic Solution for a Class of Third-Order p -Laplacian Equation with a Deviating Argument

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Abstract: Continuation theorem in coincidence degree theory, a type of third order p -Laplacian equation with a deviating argument

$$(\varphi_p((x(t) - cx(t - \sigma)))') + f_1(x(t))x'(t) + f_2(x'(t))x''(t) + \rho(t)g(x(t - \tau(t)))) = e(t)$$

was considered with the sufficient condition for the existance of T -periodic solution obtained.

Key words: periodic solution; deviating argument; coincidence degree; p -Laplacian equation

0 引 言

近年来, 关于具有偏差变元的 p -Laplacian 微分方程周期解存在性研究已有许多成果^[1-7]. 文献[1-2]讨论了一类 p -Laplacian 方程

$$\begin{aligned}(\phi_p(x'(t)))' + f(x(t))x'(t) + g(x(t - \tau(t))) &= e(t), \\(\phi_p(x'(t)))' + f(x(t))x'(t) + \beta(t)g(x(t - \tau(t))) &= e(t)\end{aligned}$$

周期解的存在性; 文献[3]在 $p > 1$ 时利用拓扑度理论研究了一类具有偏差变元的 p -Laplacian 方程 $(\varphi_p(x'(t)))' + f(t, x'(t)) + g(t, x(t - \tau(t))) = e(t)$ 的周期解问题; 文献[4]在 $p > 2$ 时, 讨论了一类具有偏差变元的 p -Laplacian 中立型微分方程 $(\varphi_p((x(t) - cx(t - \sigma)))') + g(t, x(t - \tau(t))) = e(t)$ 的周期解问题; 文献[5]在 $1 < p < +\infty$ 时, 研究了具有偏差变元的 p -Laplacian 中立型方程 $(\varphi_p((x(t) - cx(t - \sigma)))') + f(x(t))x'(t) + g(x(t - \tau(t))) = e(t)$, 得到了其存在周期解的判别条件; 文献[6]讨论了一类具有 p -Laplacian 算子的分布时滞中立型微分方程 $(\varphi_p((x(t) - cx(t - \sigma)))') + f(x(t))x'(t) + g(\int_{-r}^0 x(t+s)d(m(s))) = e(t)$ 的周期解问题, 得到了其存在周期解的充分性.

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基于此,本文研究一类具有偏差变元的三阶 p -Laplacian 中立型方程

$$(\varphi_p((x(t) - cx(t - \sigma)))') + f_1(x(t))x'(t) + f_2(x'(t))x''(t) + \rho(t)g(x(t - \tau(t))) = e(t) \quad (1)$$

周期解的存在性问题,其中:常数 $p > 1$; q 为 p 的共轭指数,即满足 $1/p + 1/q = 1$. 定义函数 $\varphi_p: R \rightarrow R$, $\varphi_p(u) = |u|^{p-2}u$, 则 φ_p 的逆映射 $\varphi_q = |u|^{q-2}u$, f_1, f_2, ρ, g, τ 和 e 皆为 R 上的连续实函数,并且 ρ, τ 和 e 关于 t 是 T 周期函数, $T > 0$, $c, \sigma \in R$ 为常数,且满足 $|c| \neq 1$.

1 预备知识

设 X 和 Y 是两个赋范向量空间,定义映射 $L: \text{Dom } L \subset X \rightarrow Y$ 为线性映射,映射 $N: X \rightarrow Y$ 是连续映射. 如果 $\text{Im } L$ 是 Y 中的闭集,且 $\dim \text{Ker } L = \text{codim } \text{Im } L < +\infty$, 则称 L 是指标为 0 的 Fredholm 算子. 如果 L 是指标为 0 的 Fredholm 算子,则存在连续的投影算子 $P: X \rightarrow X$ 及 $Q: Y \rightarrow Y$, 使得 $\text{Im } P = \text{Ker } L$, $\text{Im } L = \text{Ker } Q = \text{Im}(I - Q)$, 且算子 $L|_{\text{Dom } L \cap \text{Ker } P}: (I - P)X \rightarrow \text{Im } L$ 可逆,记其逆算子为 L_p^{-1} . 设 Ω 是 X 中的有界开集,如果 $QN(\bar{\Omega})$ 有界,且满足 $L_p^{-1}(I - Q)N: \bar{\Omega} \rightarrow \text{Im } L$ 是紧的,则称 N 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上是 L -紧的. 由于 $\text{Ker } L$ 和 $\text{Im } Q$ 同构,故存在同构映射 $J: \text{Im } Q \rightarrow \text{Ker } L$.

引理 1^[7] 设 X, Y 为 Banach 空间, L 是指标为 0 的 Fredholm 算子, $N: \bar{\Omega} \rightarrow Y$ 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上是 L -紧的,其中 Ω 是 X 中的有界开集,且满足:

- 1) $Lx \neq \lambda Nx, \forall \lambda \in (0, 1), \forall x \in \text{Dom } L \cap \partial\Omega$;
- 2) $Nx \notin \text{Im } L, \forall x \in \text{Ker } L \cap \partial\Omega$;
- 3) $\deg(JQNx, \text{Ker } L \cap \Omega, 0) \neq 0$.

则方程 $Lx = Nx$ 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上至少有一个解.

记 $|x|_k = \left(\int_0^T |x(t)|^k dt\right)^{1/k}$, $|x|_0 = \max_{t \in [0, T]} |x(t)|$. 假设:

$C_T = \{x | x \in C(R, R), x(t + T) = x(t), \forall t \in R\}$, 定义范数 $\|x\|_0 = |x|_0$;

$C_T^1 = \{x | x \in C^1(R, R), x(t + T) = x(t), \forall t \in R\}$, 定义范数 $\|x\| = \max\{|x|_0, |x'|_0\}$;

$X = \{x = (x_1(t), x_2(t))^T \in C^1(R, R^2) : x(t + T) = x(t)\}$, 定义范数 $\|x\|_X = \max\{\|x_1\|, \|x_2\|\}$;

$Y = \{y = (x_1(t), x_2(t))^T \in C(R, R^2) : y(t + T) = y(t)\}$, 定义范数 $\|x\|_Y = \max\{\|x_1\|, \|x_2\|\}$.

显然 X, Y 是 Banach 空间.

定义算子 A, L 和 N 如下:

$A: C_T \rightarrow C_T, (Ax)(t) = x(t) - cx(t - \sigma)$;

$L: \text{Dom } L = C^2(R, R^2) \cap X \subset X \rightarrow Y$,

$$Lx = \begin{pmatrix} (Ax_1)'' \\ x_2' \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2)$$

$$N: X \rightarrow Y, \quad Nx = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_q(x_2(t)) \\ -f_1(x_1(t))x_1'(t) - f_2(x_1'(t))x_1''(t) - \rho(t)g(x_1(t - \tau(t))) + e(t) \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

其中 $x = (x_1(t), x_2(t))^T$.

为了应用重合度理论讨论方程(1)的 T -周期解,将方程(1)写成如下形式:

$$\begin{cases} (Ax_1)'' = \varphi_q(x_2(t)) = |x_2(t)|^{q-2}x_2(t), \\ x_2' = -f_1(x_1(t))x_1'(t) - f_2(x_1'(t))x_1''(t) - \rho(t)g(x_1(t - \tau(t))) + e(t). \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

显然,如果 $y(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))^T$ 是式(4)的周期解,则 $x_1(t)$ 即为方程(1)的 T -周期解. 根据 L 的定义可知, $\text{Ker } L = R^2$, $\text{Im } L = \{x \in Y: \int_0^T x(t) dt = 0\}$, 易知 $\dim(\text{Ker } L) = 2$, $\dim(Y/\text{Im } L) = 2$, $\text{codim}(\text{Im } L) = \dim(\text{Ker } L) = 2$, 因此 L 是一个指标为零的 Fredholm 算子.

定义如下投影算子:

$$P: X \rightarrow \text{Ker } L, \quad P(x) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) dt; \quad Q: Y \rightarrow R, \quad Q(y) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T y(t) dt.$$

则 $\text{Im } P = \text{Ker } L = 2$, $\text{Im } L = \text{Ker } Q$. 容易验证, $L|_{\text{Dom } L \cap \text{Ker } P}$ 是连续的一一映射, 从而 $L|_{\text{Dom } L \cap \text{Ker } P}$ 有逆映射: $L_p^{-1}: \text{Im } L \rightarrow \text{Dom } L \cap \text{Ker } P$,

$$[L_p^{-1}y] = \begin{pmatrix} (A^{-1}k_1y_1)(t) \\ (k_2y_2)(t) \end{pmatrix},$$

其中:

$$(k_1y_1)(t) = \int_0^T \frac{s(T-s)}{2T} y_1(s) ds - \frac{t}{T} \int_0^T (T-s)y_1(s) ds + \int_0^t (t-s)y_1(s) ds;$$

$$(k_2y_2)(t) = \int_0^T \frac{s-T}{T} y_2(s) ds + \int_0^t y_2(s) ds.$$

易证 N 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上是 L -紧的, 这里 Ω 是 X 中的任一有界开子集.

引理 2^[8] 设 $u \in W^{1,p}(0, \omega)$, 且满足 $u(0) = u(\omega) = 0$, 则有

$$\|u\|_0 \leq \frac{\omega^{1/q}}{2} \|u'\|_p, \quad \|u\|_p \leq \frac{\omega}{\pi_p} \|u'\|_p,$$

其中 $\pi_p = 2 \int_0^{(p-1)^{1/p}} \frac{ds}{(1-s^{p/(p-1)})^{1/p}} = \frac{2\pi(p-1)^{1/p}}{p \sin(\pi/p)}$.

引理 3 设 $x \in C_T^2$, $\xi \in [0, T]$, 则有

$$|x(t)|_p \leq \left(\frac{T}{\pi_p}\right)^2 |x''(t)|_p + |x(\xi)| T^{1/p}, \quad |x(t)|_0 \leq \frac{T^{1+1/q}}{2^{1/q} \pi_p} |x''(t)|_p + |x(\xi)|.$$

π_p 定义同上.

证明: 设 $u(t) = x(t+\xi) - x(\xi)$, 则有 $u(0) = u(T) = 0$, 且 $u \in W^{1,p}(0, \omega)$.

$$|x|_p = \left(\int_0^T |x(t)|^p dt\right)^{1/p} = \left(\int_0^T |x(t+\xi)|^p dt\right)^{1/p} = \left(\int_0^T |u(t) + x(\xi)|^p dt\right)^{1/p} \leq$$

$$|u|_p + |x(\xi)| T^{1/p} \leq \frac{T}{\pi_p} |u'|_p + |x(\xi)| T^{1/p} \leq \left(\frac{T}{\pi_p}\right)^2 |u''(t)|_p + |x(\xi)| T^{1/p} =$$

$$\left(\frac{T}{\pi_p}\right)^2 |u''(t)|_p + |x(\xi)| T^{1/p},$$

$$|x|_0 \leq |u|_0 + |x(\xi)| \leq \left(\frac{T}{2}\right)^{1/q} |u'(t)|_p + |x(\xi)| \leq$$

$$\frac{T^{1+1/q}}{2^{1/q} \pi_p} |u''(t)|_p + |x(\xi)| = \frac{T^{1+1/q}}{2^{1/q} \pi_p} |x''(t)|_p + |x(\xi)|.$$

引理 4^[5] 设 $|c| \neq 1, p > 1$, 则 A 在 C_ω 上具有有界的逆算子, 且

$$\int_0^\omega |(A^{-1}x)(t)|^p dt \leq \frac{1}{|1-c|^p} \int_0^\omega |x(t)|^p dt, \quad \forall x \in C_\omega,$$

这里 $C_\omega = \{x | x \in C(R, R), x(t+T) = x(t), \forall t \in R\}$.

2 主要结果

定理 1 假设存在常数 $d > 0, d_3 > 0, k_1 \geq 0, k_2 \geq 0, k_3 \geq 0$, 使得下列条件成立:

- 1) $0 < \rho_1 = \min_{t \in [0, T]} \rho(t) \leq \max_{t \in [0, T]} \rho(t) = \rho_2$;
- 2) $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} \sup \frac{\left| \int_0^x f_1(t) dt \right|}{|x|^{p-1}} = k_1, \quad \lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} \sup \frac{\left| \int_0^x f_2(t) dt \right|}{|x|^{p-1}} = k_2$;
- 3) $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} \text{sgn}(x)g(x) = +\infty, \quad |g(x)| \leq k_3 |x|^{p-1} + d_3, \quad \forall |x| > d$;

$$4) \frac{k_1 |c| T^{2(p-1)}}{\pi_p^{2(p-1)}} + \frac{k_2 |c| T^{p-1} + 2^{1-p}(1+|c|)\rho_2 k_3 T^{2p-1}}{\pi_p^{p-1}} < |1-|c||^p.$$

则方程(1)至少存在一个 T -周期解.

证明: 对 $\forall \lambda \in (0,1)$, 考虑方程

$$Lx = \lambda Nx. \quad (5)$$

由式(2)~(4)易知式(5)即为如下方程组:

$$\begin{cases} (Ax_1)'' = \lambda \varphi_q(x_2(t)) = \lambda |x_2(t)|^{q-2} x_2(t), \\ x_2' = -\lambda f_1(x_1(t)) x_1'(t) - \lambda f_2(x_1'(t)) x_1''(t) - \lambda \rho(t) g(x_1(t-\tau(t))) + \lambda e(t). \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

设 $x = (x_1(t), x_2(t))^T$ 为式(6)任一可能的 T -周期解, 又 $x_2(t) = \varphi_p\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}(Ax_1)''\right) = \frac{1}{\lambda^{p-1}} \varphi_p(Ax_1'')$, 则 $x_1(t)$ 是方程

$$(\varphi_p(Ax_1)'')' + \lambda^p f_1(x_1(t)) x_1'(t) + \lambda^p f_2(x_1'(t)) x_1''(t) + \lambda^p \rho(t) g(x_1(t-\tau(t))) = \lambda^p e(t) \quad (7)$$

的 T -周期解. 将式(7)两边从 0 到 T 积分, 有

$$\int_0^T [\rho(t) g(x_1(t-\tau(t))) - e_2] dt = 0. \quad (8)$$

根据积分中值定理知, $\exists \eta \in [0, T]$, 使得 $\rho(\eta) g(x_1(\eta-\tau(\eta))) - e_2 = 0$, 这里 $e_2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T e(t) dt$. 移项得 $g(x_1(\eta-\tau(\eta))) = e_2/\rho(\eta)$, 由条件(1)有

$$|e_2|/\rho_2 \leq |g(x_1(\eta-\tau(\eta)))| \leq |e_2|/\rho_1. \quad (9)$$

由式(9)并结合条件(3)可知, 存在一个足够大的常数 $D > 0$, 满足

$$|x_1(\eta-\tau(\eta))| \leq D. \quad (10)$$

由式(10)可知存在正整数 m 和 $\xi \in [0, T]$, 使得 $\eta-\tau(\eta) = mT + \xi$, 故有

$$|x_1(\xi)| \leq D. \quad (11)$$

根据引理 3, 得:

$$|x_1(t)|_p \leq \left(\frac{T}{\pi_p}\right)^2 |x_1''(t)|_p + |x_1(\xi)| T^{1/p} \leq \left(\frac{T}{\pi_p}\right)^2 |x_1''(t)|_p + DT^{1/p}; \quad (12)$$

$$|x_1(t)|_0 \leq \frac{T^{1+1/q}}{2^{1/q} \pi_p} |x_1''(t)|_p + |x_1(\xi)| \leq \frac{T^{1+1/q}}{2^{1/q} \pi_p} |x_1''(t)|_p + D; \quad (13)$$

$$|x_1'(t)|_0 \leq \left(\frac{T}{2}\right)^{1/q} |x_1''(t)|_p. \quad (14)$$

又由条件(4)知, $\exists \varepsilon > 0$, 使得

$$\frac{(k_1 + \varepsilon) |c| T^{2(p-1)}}{\pi_p^{2(p-1)}} + \frac{(k_2 + \varepsilon) |c| T^{p-1} + 2^{1-p}(1+|c|)\rho_2 k_3 T^{2p-1}}{\pi_p^{p-1}} < |1-|c||^p. \quad (15)$$

对 $\varepsilon > 0$, 由(2)知, 存在常数 $d_1, d_2 > 0$, 使得

$$\left| \int_0^x f_1(s) ds \right| \leq (k_1 + \varepsilon) |x|^{p-1} + d_1, \quad \forall x \in R, \quad (16)$$

$$\left| \int_0^x f_2(s) ds \right| \leq (k_2 + \varepsilon) |x|^{p-1} + d_2, \quad \forall x \in R. \quad (17)$$

将方程(7)两边同乘 $Ax_1'(t)$, 并从 0 到 T 积分得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T (\varphi_p(Ax_1)'')'(Ax_1'(t)) dt &= -\lambda^p \int_0^T (x_1'(t) - cx_1'(t-\sigma)) f_1(x_1(t)) x_1'(t) dt - \\ &\quad \lambda^p \int_0^T (x_1'(t) - cx_1'(t-\sigma)) f_2(x_1'(t)) x_1''(t) dt - \\ &\quad \lambda^p \int_0^T (x_1'(t) - cx_1'(t-\sigma)) [\rho(t) g(x_1(t-\tau(t))) - e(t)] dt, \end{aligned}$$

化简得

$$- |Ax_1''|_p^p = c\lambda^p \int_0^T x_1'(t - \sigma) f_1(x_1(t)) x_1'(t) dt + c\lambda^p \int_0^T x_1'(t - \sigma) f_2(x_1'(t)) x_1''(t) dt - \lambda^p \int_0^T (x_1'(t) - cx_1'(t - \sigma)) [\rho(t)g(x_1(t - \tau(t))) - e(t)] dt,$$

从而有

$$|Ax_1''|_p^p \leq |c| \left| \int_0^T x_1'(t - \sigma) f_1(x_1(t)) x_1'(t) dt \right| + |c| \left| \lambda^p \int_0^T x_1'(t - \sigma) f_2(x_1'(t)) x_1''(t) dt \right| + (1 + |c|) |x_1'|_0 \left(\int_0^T |\rho(t)g(x_1(t - \tau(t)))| dt + \int_0^T |e(t)| dt \right), \quad (18)$$

结合式(16), 有

$$\left| \int_0^T x_1'(t - \sigma) f_1(x_1(t)) x_1'(t) dt \right| = \left| \int_0^T x_1'(t - \sigma) d\left(\int_0^{x_1(t)} f_1(s) ds\right) \right| = \left| \int_0^T \left(\int_0^{x_1(t)} f_1(s) ds\right) x_1''(t - \sigma) ds \right| \leq \int_0^T |x_1''(t - \sigma)| ((k_1 + \varepsilon) |x_1|^{p-1} + d_1) dt, \quad (19)$$

结合式(17), 并令 $x_1'(t) = z(t)$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_0^T x_1'(t - \sigma) f_2(x_1'(t)) x_1''(t) dt \right| &= \left| \int_0^T z(t - \sigma) f_2(z(t)) z'(t) dt \right| = \left| \int_0^T z(t - \sigma) d\left(\int_0^{z(t)} f_2(s) ds\right) \right| = \\ &= \left| \int_0^T \left(\int_0^{z(t)} f_2(s) ds\right) z'(t - \sigma) ds \right| \leq \\ &= \int_0^T |z'(t - \sigma)| ((k_2 + \varepsilon) |z|^{p-1} + d_2) dt = \\ &= \int_0^T |x_1''(t - \sigma)| ((k_2 + \varepsilon) |x_1'|^{p-1} + d_2) dt. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

将式(19), (20)代入式(18), 有

$$\begin{aligned} |Ax_1''|_p^p &\leq |c| \int_0^T |x_1''(t - \sigma)| ((k_1 + \varepsilon) |x_1|^{p-1} + d_1) dt + |c| \int_0^T |x_1''(t - \sigma)| ((k_2 + \varepsilon) |x_1'|^{p-1} + d_2) dt + \\ &= (1 + |c|) |x_1'|_0 \left(\int_0^T |\rho(t)g(x_1(t - \tau(t)))| dt + \int_0^T |e(t)| dt \right) \leq \\ &= (k_1 + \varepsilon) |c| |x_1''|_p |x_1|_0^{p-1} + d_1 |c| T^{1/q} |x_1''|_p + (k_2 + \varepsilon) |c| |x_1''|_p |x_1'|_0^{p-1} + d_2 |c| T^{1/q} |x_1''|_p + \\ &= (1 + |c|) |x_1'|_0 \left(\int_0^T |\rho(t)g(x_1(t - \tau(t)))| dt + \int_0^T |e(t)| dt \right). \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

设 $E_1 = \{t \in [0, T]: |x_1(t - \tau(t))| > d\}$, $E_2 = \{t \in [0, T]: |x_1(t - \tau(t))| \leq d\}$, 则由条件(3)和式(21)知

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T |\rho(t)g(x_1(t - \tau(t)))| dt &= \int_0^T \rho(t) |g(x_1(t - \tau(t)))| dt = \left(\int_{E_1} + \int_{E_2} \right) \rho(t) |g(x_1(t - \tau(t)))| dt \leq \\ &= \int_0^T \rho(t) (k_3 |x|^{p-1} + d_3) dt + \rho_2 T g_d \leq \\ &= \rho_2 k_3 T |x_1|_0^{p-1} + \rho_2 d_3 T + \rho_2 T g_d, \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

其中 $g_d = \max_{|x_1| \leq d} |g(x_1)|$. 将式(12) ~ (14), (22)代入式(21)得

$$\begin{aligned} |Ax_1''|_p^p &\leq (k_1 + \varepsilon) |c| |x_1''|_p \left(\left(\frac{T}{\pi_p} \right)^2 |x_1''(t)|_p + DT^{1/p} \right)^{p-1} + (k_2 + \varepsilon) |c| \left(\frac{T}{\pi_p} \right)^{p-1} |x_1''(t)|_p^p + \\ &= (1 + |c|) |x_1'|_0 \left(\rho_2 k_3 T |x_1|_0^{p-1} + \rho_2 d_3 T + \rho_2 T g_d + \int_0^T |e(t)| dt \right) + b_1 |x_1''(t)|_p = \\ &= (k_1 + \varepsilon) |c| |x_1''|_p \left(\left(\frac{T}{\pi_p} \right)^2 |x_1''|_p + DT^{1/p} \right)^{p-1} + (k_2 + \varepsilon) |c| \left(\frac{T}{\pi_p} \right)^{p-1} |x_1''|_p^p + \\ &= (1 + |c|) \rho_2 k_3 T |x_1'|_0 |x_1|_0^{p-1} + b_2 |x_1'|_0 + b_1 |x_1''|_p \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (k_1 + \varepsilon) |c| |x_1''|_p \left(\left(\frac{T}{\pi_p} \right)^2 |x_1''|_p + DT^{1/p} \right)^{p-1} + (k_2 + \varepsilon) |c| \left(\frac{T}{\pi_p} \right)^{p-1} |x_1''|_p^p + \\ & (1 + |c|) \rho_2 k_3 T \left(\frac{T}{2} \right)^{1/q} |x_1''|_p \left(\frac{T^{1+1/q}}{2^{1/q} \pi_p} |x_1''|_p + D \right)^{p-1} + b_2 \left(\frac{T}{2} \right)^{1/q} |x_1''|_p + b_1 |x_1''|_p, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

其中: $b_1 = (d_1 + d_2) |c| T^{1/q}$; $b_2 = (1 + |c|) (\rho_2 d_3 T + \rho_2 T g_d + \int_0^T |e(t)| dt)$.

(i) 若 $|x_1''|_p = 0$, 则由式(13)有 $|x_1(t)| \leq \frac{T^{1+1/q}}{2^{1/q} \pi_p} |x_1''(t)|_p + D = D$.

(ii) 若 $|x_1''|_p \geq 0$, 则由式(22)可以证明, 存在常数 $R_0 > 0$, 满足

$$|x_1''|_p \leq R_0. \quad (24)$$

易见, 存在与 λ 无关的常数 $s > 0$, 使得

$$(1 + u)^{p-1} < 1 + pu, \quad \forall u \in [0, s]. \quad (25)$$

$$\left(\left(\frac{T}{\pi_p} \right)^2 |x_1''|_p + DT^{1/p} \right)^{p-1} = \left(\frac{T}{\pi_p} \right)^{2(p-1)} |x_1''|_p^{p-1} \left(1 + \frac{D \pi_p^2 T^{1/p}}{T^2 |x_1''|_p} \right)^{p-1}, \quad (26)$$

$$\left(\frac{T^{1+1/q}}{2^{1/q} \pi_p} |x_1''|_p + D \right)^{p-1} = \left(\frac{T^{1+1/q}}{2^{1/q} \pi_p} \right)^{p-1} |x_1''|_p^{p-1} \left(1 + \frac{2^{1/q} D \pi_p}{T^{1+1/q} |x_1''|_p} \right)^{p-1}. \quad (27)$$

下面分两种情况讨论:

1) 若 $\min \left\{ \frac{D \pi_p^2 T^{1/p}}{T^2 |x_1''|_p}, \frac{2^{1/q} D \pi_p}{T^{1+1/q} |x_1''|_p} \right\} \geq s$, 则有

$$|x_1''|_p \leq \frac{D \pi_p^2 T^{1/p}}{s T^2}, \quad |x_1''|_p \leq \frac{2^{1/q} D \pi_p}{s T^{1+1/q}}; \quad (28)$$

2) 若 $\max \left\{ \frac{D \pi_p^2 T^{1/p}}{T^2 |x_1''|_p}, \frac{2^{1/q} D \pi_p}{T^{1+1/q} |x_1''|_p} \right\} < s$, 则由式(25) ~ (27)有

$$\left(\left(\frac{T}{\pi_p} \right)^2 |x_1''|_p + DT^{1/p} \right)^{p-1} < \left(\frac{T}{\pi_p} \right)^{2(p-1)} |x_1''|_p^{p-1} + b_3 |x_1''|_p^{p-2}, \quad (29)$$

$$\left(\frac{T^{1+1/q}}{2^{1/q} \pi_p} |x_1''|_p + D \right)^{p-1} < \left(\frac{T^{1+1/q}}{2^{1/q} \pi_p} \right)^{p-1} |x_1''|_p^{p-1} + b_4 |x_1''|_p^{p-2}, \quad (30)$$

其中: $b_3 = \frac{p D T^{2p-4+1/p}}{\pi_p^{2(p-2)}}$; $b_4 = \frac{p D T^{(1+1/q)(p-2)}}{2^{(p-2)/q} \pi_p^{p-2}}$.

将式(29), (30)代入式(23)得

$$\begin{aligned} |Ax_1''|_p^p & \leq \frac{(k_1 + \varepsilon) |c| T^{2(p-1)}}{\pi_p^{2(p-1)}} |x_1''|_p^p + \frac{(k_2 + \varepsilon) |c| T^{p-1}}{\pi_p^{p-1}} |x_1''|_p^p + \frac{(1 + |c|) \rho_2 k_3 T^{2p-1}}{2^{p-1} \pi_p^{p-1}} |x_1''|_p^p + \\ & (k_1 + \varepsilon) b_3 |c| |x_1''|_p^{p-1} + (1 + |c|) \rho_2 k_3 b_4 T \left(\frac{T}{2} \right)^{1/q} |x_1''|_p^{p-1} + b_2 \left(\frac{T}{2} \right)^{1/q} |x_1''|_p + b_1 |x_1''|_p = \\ & \left(\frac{(k_1 + \varepsilon) |c| T^{2(p-1)}}{\pi_p^{2(p-1)}} + \frac{(k_2 + \varepsilon) |c| T^{p-1} + 2^{1-p} (1 + |c|) \rho_2 k_3 T^{2p-1}}{\pi_p^{p-1}} \right) |x_1''|_p^p + \\ & b_2 \left(\frac{T}{2} \right)^{1/q} |x_1''|_p + b_1 |x_1''|_p + \left(k_1 b_3 |c| + (1 + |c|) \rho_2 k_3 b_4 T \left(\frac{T}{2} \right)^{1/q} \right) |x_1''|_p^{p-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

由引理4有

$$|1 - |c||^p |x_1''|_p^p = |1 - |c||^p |A^{-1} Ax_1''|_p^p \leq |Ax_1''|_p^p, \quad (32)$$

由式(31), (32)可知

$$\begin{aligned} |1 - |c||^p |x_1''|_p^p & \leq \left(\frac{(k_1 + \varepsilon) |c| T^{2(p-1)}}{\pi_p^{2(p-1)}} + \frac{(k_2 + \varepsilon) |c| T^{p-1} + 2^{1-p} (1 + |c|) \rho_2 k_3 T^{2p-1}}{\pi_p^{p-1}} \right) |x_1''|_p^p + \\ & \left((k_1 + \varepsilon) b_3 |c| + (1 + |c|) \rho_2 k_3 b_4 T \left(\frac{T}{2} \right)^{1/q} \right) |x_1''|_p^{p-1} + \end{aligned}$$

$$b_2 \left(\frac{T}{2} \right)^{1/q} |x_1''|_p + b_1 |x_1''|_p. \tag{33}$$

因为 $p > 1$, 故由式 (15), (33) 可知, 存在常数 $R_1 > 0$, 满足 $|x_1''|_p \leq R_1$. 令 $R_0 = \max \{ R_1, D\pi_p^2 T^{1/p} / (sT^2), 2^{1/q} D\pi_p / (sT^{1+1/q}) \}$, 便有式(23)成立.

由式(13), (14)有

$$|x_1'(t)|_0 \leq \left(\frac{T}{2} \right)^{1/q} |x_1''(t)|_p \leq \left(\frac{T}{2} \right)^{1/q} R_0 \triangleq R_2, \tag{34}$$

$$|x_1(t)|_0 \leq \frac{T^{1+1/q}}{2^{1/q}\pi_p} |x_1''(t)|_p + D \leq \frac{T^{1+1/q}}{2^{1/q}\pi_p} R_0 + D \triangleq R_3. \tag{35}$$

取 $R_4 = \max \{ R_2, R_3 \}$, 由式(6)的第二个方程得

$$x_2'(t) = -\lambda f_1(x_1(t))x_1'(t) - \lambda f_2(x_1'(t))x_1''(t) - \lambda \rho(t)g(x_1(t - \tau(t))) + \lambda e(t),$$

两边从 0 到 T 积分得

$$\int_0^T |x_2'(t)| dt \leq F_1 \int_0^T |x_1'(t)| dt + F_2 \int_0^T |x_1''(t)| dt + \rho_2 T g_{R_4} + \int_0^T |e(t)| dt \leq F_1 R_2 T + F_2 R_0 T + \rho_2 T g_{R_4} + \int_0^T |e(t)| dt \triangleq R_5, \tag{36}$$

其中: $F_1 = \max_{|x_1| \leq R_4} |f_1(x_1(t))|$; $F_2 = \max_{|x_1| \leq R_4} |f_2(x_1'(t))|$; $g_{R_4} = \max_{|x_1| \leq R_4} |g(x_1)|$.

由式(6)的第一个方程得 $\int_0^T \lambda \varphi_q(x_2(t)) dt = 0$, 从而存在常数 $\nu \in [0, T]$, 使得 $x_2(\nu) = 0$,

$$|x_2(t)| = \left| x_2(\nu) + \int_\nu^t x_2'(s) ds \right| \leq \int_0^T |x_2'(s)| ds \leq R_5. \tag{37}$$

令 $R = \max \{ R_0, R_4, R_5, D + 1 \}$, 记 $\Omega = \{ \mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{x} \in X, \|\mathbf{x}\|_X < R_0 \}$. 则由式(34), (36)可知, $\forall \lambda \in (0, 1)$ 及 $\forall \mathbf{x} \in \text{Dom } L \cap \partial\Omega, L\mathbf{x} \neq \lambda N\mathbf{x}$.

当 $\mathbf{x} \in \partial\Omega \cap \text{Ker } L$ 时, $\mathbf{x} = (x_1(t), x_2(t))^T$ 为常数, 且 $\|\mathbf{x}\|_X = \max \{ \|x_1\|, \|x_2\| \} = R$, 故有

$$QN\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_q(x_2(t)) \\ -f_1(x_1(t))x_1'(t) - f_2(x_1'(t))x_1''(t) - \rho(t)g(x_1(t - \tau(t))) + e(t) \end{pmatrix} dt = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_q(x_2(t)) \\ -\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T [\rho(t)g(x_1) - e(t)] dt \end{pmatrix}.$$

若 $QN\mathbf{x} = 0$, 则有 $x_2 = 0, \int_0^T [\rho(t)g(x_1) - e(t)] dt = 0$, 从而根据式(8) ~ (10)的证明过程可知 $|x_1| \leq D$, 与 $|x_1| = R > D$ 矛盾, 故对 $\mathbf{x} \in \partial\Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, QN\mathbf{x} \neq 0$.

定义同构映射 $J: \text{Im } Q \rightarrow \text{Ker } L$ 为 $J \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{x} \end{pmatrix}$. 令 $H(\mathbf{x}, \mu) = \mu\mathbf{x} + (1 - \mu)JQN\mathbf{x}$, 则有

$$H(\mathbf{x}, \mu) = \begin{pmatrix} \mu x_1 + (1 - \mu) \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T [\rho(t)g(x_1) - e(t)] dt \\ \mu x_2 + (1 - \mu) \varphi_q(x_2) \end{pmatrix}.$$

易见, 对 $\mathbf{x} \in \partial\Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, \mu \in [0, 1], H(\mathbf{x}, \mu) = \mu\mathbf{x} + (1 - \mu)JQN\mathbf{x} \neq 0$. 因此

$$\text{deg}(JQN\mathbf{x}, \partial\Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, 0) = \text{deg}(I, \partial\Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, 0) = 1 \neq 0.$$

由引理 1 知, 方程(6)至少存在一个 T -周期解 $\mathbf{x} = (\tilde{x}_1(t), \tilde{x}_2(t))$, 从而 $\tilde{x}_1(t)$ 即是方程(1)的 T -周期. 证毕.

注 1 在定理 1 中, 若把 $g(x)$ 改为 $g(t, x)$, 且 $g(t, x)$ 关于 t 是 T -周期解的, 则结论仍成立.

当 $c = 0$ 时, 方程(1)化为

$$(\varphi_p((x(t)))')' + f_1(x(t))x'(t) + f_2(x'(t))x''(t) + \rho(t)g(x(t - \tau(t))) = e(t). \tag{38}$$

因此, 有:

推论 1 设存在常数 $d > 0$, $k_3 \geq 0$, 满足下列条件:

- 1) $0 < \rho_1 = \min_{t \in [0, T]} \rho(t) \leq \max_{t \in [0, T]} \rho(t) = \rho_2$;
- 2) $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} \operatorname{sgn}(x)g(x) = +\infty$, $|g(x)| \leq k_3 |x|^{p-1} + d_3$, $\forall |x| > d$;
- 3) $2^{1-p} \rho_2 k_3 T^{2p-1} / \pi_p^{p-1} < 1$.

则方程(38)至少存在一个 T -周期解.

3 应用实例

考虑泛函微分方程

$$(\varphi_4((x(t) - 4x(t-5)))')' + f_1(x(t))x'(t) + f_2(x'(t))x''(t) + \rho(t)g(x(t - \cos 2t)) = \sin 2t, \quad (39)$$

其中: $p=4$; $f_1(x) = 3x^2$; $f_2(x) = 3x^2$; $\rho(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t + \frac{3}{2}$;

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 4x^3/\pi^4, & x > 1, \\ \sqrt{1+x}, & |x| \leq 1, \\ 4(x+1)^3/\pi^4, & x < -1. \end{cases}$$

可得 $k_1 = k_2 = 1$, $k_3 = 4/\pi^4$, $T = \pi$, $\rho_2 = 2$,

$$\frac{k_1 |c| T^{2(p-1)}}{\pi_p^{2(p-1)}} + \frac{k_2 |c| T^{p-1} + 2^{1-p} (1 + |c|) \rho_2 k_3 T^{2p-1}}{\pi_p^{p-1}} = \frac{32}{3\sqrt{3}} + \frac{18\sqrt{2}}{4\sqrt{27}} < 32 + 9\sqrt{2} < |1 - |c||^p = 81.$$

故由定理 1 知, 方程(39)存在 π -周期解.

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