

文章编号:1007-2985(2012)04-0001-05

具定号系数多滞量 AFDE 的振动性*

秦宏立, 双瑞涛

(延安大学数学与计算机学院, 陕西 延安 716000)

摘要: 讨论了一类具有定号系数多滞量的超前型泛函微分方程解的振动性, 得到方程 $x'(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i(t)x(t + \tau_i)$ ($t \geq t_0$) 振动的“sharp”条件, 并通过实例验证了所给结果的有效性.

关键词: 定号系数; 超前型; 泛函微分方程; 振动性

中图分类号: O175.15

文献标志码: A

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1007-2985.2012.04.001

1 问题的提出

考虑具有定号系数的多滞量超前型泛函微分方程

$$x'(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i(t)x(t + \tau_i) \quad t \geq t_0, \tag{1}$$

其中 $p_i(t) \in C([t_0, +\infty), [0, +\infty))$, $\tau_i > 0$ 为常数, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. 文中仅讨论方程的解可以连续延拓于 $\mathbf{R}_{t_0}^+ := [t_0, +\infty)$ 上的解 $x(t)$. 如通常定义^[1], 若一个解 $x(t)$ 的零点集无界且非最终零解, 则称这个解是振动的; 否则, 称这个解是非振动的. 若方程的所有解都是振动的, 则称此方程是振动的.

关于方程(1), G. Ladas 与 I. P. Stavroulakis 在文献[2]中证明了, 如果

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_t^{t+\tau_i/2} p_i(s) ds > 0 \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \tag{2}$$

那么下列每一个条件

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_t^{t+\tau_i} p_i(s) ds > \frac{1}{e} \quad \text{对某个 } i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \tag{3}$$

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_t^{t+\tau} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i(s) ds > \frac{1}{e} \quad \text{此处 } \tau = \min\{\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_n\}, \tag{4}$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n (\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_t^{t+\tau_j} p_i(s) ds) \right)^{1/n} > \frac{1}{e}, \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_t^{t+\tau_j} p_i(s) ds) + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{\substack{i < j, \\ i, j=1}}^n ((\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_t^{t+\tau_j} p_i(s) ds) (\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_t^{t+\tau_j} p_j(s) ds))^{1/2} > \frac{1}{e}, \tag{6}$$

蕴涵方程(1)的每个解振动.

当 $p_i(t) \equiv p_i \in (0, \infty)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 时, 条件(3)至(6)分别缩减为如下的条件(7)至(10):

* 收稿日期: 2012-04-23

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目(10771129); 陕西省教育厅自然科学基金资助项目(10BZ30)

作者简介: 秦宏立(1954-), 男, 陕西富县人, 延安大学数学与计算机学院教授, 主要从事微分方程稳定性与振动性理论研究.

$$p_i \tau_i > \frac{1}{e} \quad \text{对某个 } i=1,2,\dots,n, \quad (7)$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n p_i\right) \tau > \frac{1}{e} \quad \text{此处 } \tau = \min\{\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_n\}, \quad (8)$$

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^n p_i\right)^{1/n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \tau_j\right) > \frac{1}{e}, \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (p_i \tau_i)^{1/2}\right)^2 > \frac{1}{e}. \quad (10)$$

笔者运用与文献[2]不同的方法,得到方程(1)振动的“sharp”条件,从而改进了条件(3)和(4).

2 主要结果及证明

为叙述方便起见,对于某个 $i \in \{1,2,\dots,n\}$,首先定义函数序列 $\{p_i^{(m)}(t)\}$ 和 $\{q_i^{(m)}(t)\}$ 如下:

$$\begin{aligned} p_i^{(1)}(t) &= \int_t^{t+\tau_i} p_i(s) ds \quad t \geq t_0, \\ p_i^{(2)}(t) &= \int_t^{t+\tau_i} p_i(s) p_i^{(1)}(s) ds \quad t \geq t_0, \\ &\vdots \\ p_i^{(m)}(t) &= \int_t^{t+\tau_i} p_i(s) p_i^{(m-1)}(s) ds \quad m \geq 2, t \geq t_0, \\ q_i^{(1)}(t) &= \int_{t-\tau_i}^t p_i(s) ds \quad t \geq t_0 + \tau_i, \\ q_i^{(2)}(t) &= \int_{t-2\tau_i}^t p_i(s) q_i^{(1)}(s) ds \quad t \geq t_0 + 2\tau_i, \\ &\vdots \\ q_i^{(m)}(t) &= \int_{t-m\tau_i}^t p_i(s) q_i^{(m-1)}(s) ds \quad n \geq 2, t \geq t_0 + m\tau_i, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

其中 $p_i(t) \in C([t_0, +\infty), [0, +\infty))$, $i=1,2,\dots,n$.

定理 1 如果对某个 $i \in \{1,2,\dots,n\}$,存在某 $t_1 > t_0 + \tau$ 及一正整数 k 使得

$$p_i^{(m)}(t) \geq \frac{1}{e^m}, q_i^{(m)}(t) \geq \frac{1}{e^m} \quad t \geq t_1 + m\tau_i, \quad (13)$$

且

$$\int_{t_1+m\tau_i}^{\infty} p_i(t) (\exp(e^{m-1} p_i^{(m)}(t) - \frac{1}{e}) - 1) dt = \infty, \quad (14)$$

这里 $p_i^{(m)}(t)$ 和 $q_i^{(m)}(t)$ 分别由(11),(12)式所定义,那么方程(1)的每个解振动.

证明 采用反证法. 假设方程(1)有一非振动的最终正解 $x(t)$ (这不失一般性), 则存在 $t_2 \geq t_1$ 使得

当 $k=1,2,\dots,n$ 时 $x(t+\tau_k) \geq x(t)$, $x'(t) \geq 0$, $t \geq t_2$. 设 $\omega_k(t) = \frac{x(t+\tau_k)}{x(t)}$, $t \geq t_2$, 从而 $\omega_k(t) \geq 1$,

$t \geq t_2$. 若以 $x(t)$ ($t \geq t_2$) 同除方程(1)的两端,便有

$$\frac{x'(t)}{x(t)} = \sum_{k=1}^n p_k(t) \omega_k(t) \quad t \geq t_2. \quad (15)$$

从 t 到 $t+\tau$ 对(15)式两端积分,得

$$\omega_i(t) = \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \int_t^{t+\tau_i} p_k(s) \omega_k(s) ds\right) \quad t \geq t_2, \quad (16)$$

于是

$$\omega_i(t) \geq \exp\left(\int_t^{t+\tau_i} p_i(s) \omega_i(s) ds\right) \geq e \int_t^{t+\tau_i} p_i(s) \omega_i(s) ds \quad t \geq t_2. \quad (17)$$

若设

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left\{ \begin{aligned} \omega_i^{(1)}(t) &= \int_t^{t+\tau_i} p_i(s)\omega_i(s)ds, \\ \omega_i^{(2)}(t) &= \int_t^{t+\tau_i} p_i(s)\omega_i^{(1)}(s)ds, \\ &\vdots \\ \omega_i^{(m)}(t) &= \int_t^{t+\tau_i} p_i(s)\omega_i^{(m-1)}(s)ds \quad t \geq t_2, \\ v_i(t) &= \omega_i(t) - 1, \\ v_i^{(1)}(t) &= \int_t^{t+\tau_i} p_i(s)v_i(s)ds, \\ v_i^{(2)}(t) &= \int_t^{t+\tau_i} p_i(s)v_i^{(1)}(s)ds, \\ &\vdots \\ v_i^{(m)}(t) &= \int_t^{t+\tau_i} p_i(s)v_i^{(m-1)}(s)ds \quad t \geq t_2. \end{aligned} \right. \tag{18}
 \end{aligned}$$

根据上述(16),(17),(18)式,易知 $\omega_i(t) \geq e^{m-1}\omega_i^{(m-1)}(t), t \geq t_2$, 且

$$\omega_i(t) \geq \exp(e^{m-1} \int_t^{t+\tau_i} p_i(s)\omega_i^{(m-1)}(s)ds) \quad t \geq t_2. \tag{19}$$

由 $p_i^{(k)}(t), \omega_i^{(k)}(t)$ 和 $v_i^{(k)}(t)$ 的定义及 $\omega_k(t) \geq 1, t \geq t_2$, 有

$$v_i(t) \geq 0, v_i^{(k)} \geq 0, \omega_i^{(k)} = v_i^{(k)}(t) + p_i^{(k)}(t) \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, m, t \geq t_2. \tag{20}$$

从而,据(11),(19)及(20)式便知

$$\begin{aligned}
 \omega_i(t) &\geq \exp(e^{m-1} \int_t^{t+\tau_i} p_i(s)(p_i^{(m-1)}(s) + v_i^{(m-1)}(s))ds) = \exp(e^{m-1} \int_t^{t+\tau_i} p_i(s)v_i^{(m-1)}(s)ds + \\
 &\quad \frac{1}{e}) \exp(e^{m-1} p_i^{(m)}(s) - \frac{1}{e}) \quad t \geq t_2,
 \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}
 \omega_i(t) &\geq (e^m \int_t^{t+\tau_i} p_i(s)v_i^{(m-1)}(s)ds + 1) \exp(e^{m-1} p_i^{(m)}(s) - \frac{1}{e}) = \\
 &\quad (e^m v_i^{(m)}(t) + 1) \exp(e^{m-1} p_i^{(m)}(s) - \frac{1}{e}) \quad t \geq t_2.
 \end{aligned}$$

此与(13),(20)式一起使得

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_i(t)(\omega_i(t) - (e^m v_i^{(m)}(t) + 1)) &\geq p_i(t)(e^m v_i^{(m)}(t) + 1)(\exp(e^{m-1} p_i^{(m)}(t) - \frac{1}{e}) - 1) \geq \\
 &\quad p_i(t)(\exp(e^{m-1} p_i^{(m)}(t) - \frac{1}{e}) - 1) \quad t \geq t_2,
 \end{aligned}$$

即

$$p_i(t)(v_i(t) - e^m v_i^{(m)}(t)) \geq p_i(t)(\exp(e^{m-1} p_i^{(m)}(t) - \frac{1}{e}) - 1) \quad t \geq t_2. \tag{21}$$

将(21)式两端从 t_2 到 $T > t_2 + m\tau_i$ 积分有

$$\int_{t_2}^T p_i(t)(v_i(t) - e^m v_i^{(m)}(t))dt \geq \int_{t_2}^T p_i(t)(\exp(e^{m-1} p_i^{(m)}(t) - \frac{1}{e}) - 1)dt. \tag{22}$$

于是,由(14),(22)式可知

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{t_2}^T p_i(t)(v_i(t) - e^m v_i^{(m)}(t))dt = \infty. \tag{23}$$

再通过交换积分次序并采用类似于文献[3]中定理证明的方法,得到 $\int_{t_2}^T e^m p_i(t)v_i^{(m)}(t)dt \geq$

$\int_{t_2+m\tau_i}^T p_i(t)v_i(t)dt$. 所以

$$\int_{t_2}^T p_i(t)(v_i(t) - e^m v_i^{(m)}(t)) dt \leq \int_{t_2}^T p_i(t)v_i(t) dt - \int_{t_2+m\tau_i}^T p_i(t)v_i(t) dt = \int_{t_2}^{t_2+m\tau_i} p_i(t)v_i(t) dt < \infty.$$

这与(23)式矛盾. 证毕.

推论 1 如果对于某个 $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, 存在一正整数 m 使得

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} p_i^{(m)}(t) > \frac{1}{e^m}, \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} q_i^{(m)}(t) > \frac{1}{e^m}, \quad (24)$$

此处 $p_i^{(m)}(t)$ 和 $q_i^{(m)}(t)$ 分别由(11), (12)式所定义, 那么方程(1)的每个解振动.

证明 由条件(24)成立, 则蕴含条件(13)和(14)成立, 所以据定理 1 知此命题的结论成立.

推论 2 如果对于某个 $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, 存在 $t_1 > t_0 + \tau_i$ 及正整数 k 使得(13)式成立且

$$\int_{t_1+k\tau_i}^{\infty} p_i(t)(e^{k-1} p_i^{(k)}(t) - \frac{1}{e}) dt = \infty, \quad (25)$$

此处 $p_i^{(k)}(t)$ 由(11)式所定义, 那么方程(1)的每个解振动.

证明 当 $x \geq 0$ 时, $e^x - 1 \geq x$, 则条件(25)式蕴含(14)式, 所以定理 1 隐含此命题的结论成立.

3 应用举例

作为上述振动性结果的应用, 考虑具有定号系数多滞量的超前型泛函微分方程

$$x'(t) = \frac{1}{2e}(1 + \cos t)x(t + \pi) + \frac{1}{2e}(1 + \sin t)x(t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad t \geq 0 \quad (26)$$

的振动性.

由于在方程(26)中

$$p_1(t) = \frac{1}{2e}(1 + \cos t), p_2(t) = \frac{1}{2e}(1 + \sin t), \tau_1 = \pi, \tau_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \tau = \min\{\tau_1, \tau_2\} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

并且

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_t^{t+\tau_1} p_1(t) dt = \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_t^{t+\pi} \frac{1}{2e}(1 + \cos t) dt = \frac{1}{2e}(\pi - 2) < \frac{1}{e}, \quad (27)$$

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_t^{t+\tau_2} p_2(t) dt = \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_t^{t+\pi/2} \frac{1}{2e}(1 + \sin t) dt = \frac{\pi/2 - \sqrt{2}}{2e} < \frac{1}{e}, \quad (28)$$

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_t^{t+\tau} \sum_{i=1}^2 p_i(t) dt = \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_t^{t+\pi/2} \frac{2 + \cos t + \sin t}{2e} dt = \frac{\pi - 2}{2e} < \frac{1}{e}, \quad (29)$$

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_t^{t+\tau_2} p_1(t) dt = \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_t^{t+\pi/2} \frac{1}{2e}(1 + \cos t) dt = \frac{\pi/2 - \sqrt{2}}{2e} < \frac{1}{e}, \quad (30)$$

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_t^{t+\tau_1} p_2(t) dt = \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_t^{t+\pi} \frac{1}{2e}(1 + \sin t) dt = \frac{\pi - 2}{2e} < \frac{1}{e},$$

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_t^{t+\tau_2/2} p_2(t) dt = \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_t^{t+\pi/4} \frac{1}{2e}(1 + \sin t) dt = \frac{1}{2e}(\frac{\pi}{4} - \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}) > 0, \quad (31)$$

于是, 由(30)和(31)式显示(2)式成立. 但由(27)与(28)式表明(3)式不成立, (29)式说明(4)式无效; 又由

$$\left(\left(\frac{\pi - 2}{2e} + \frac{\pi/2 - \sqrt{2}}{2e} \right) \left(\frac{\pi - 2}{2e} + \frac{\pi/2 - \sqrt{2}}{2e} \right) \right)^{1/2} = \frac{3\pi/2 - (2 + \sqrt{2})}{2e} < \frac{1}{e}$$

及

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi - 2}{2e} + \frac{\pi/2 - \sqrt{2}}{2e} \right) + \frac{2}{2} \left(\frac{\pi/2 - \sqrt{2}}{2e} \cdot \frac{\pi - 2}{2e} \right)^{1/2} = \frac{1}{4e} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{\pi + 2} \right)^2 < \frac{1}{e},$$

表明不等式(5)和(6)非真; 因此, 用文献[2]的方法不能判断所给方程(26)式的振动性. 但是,

$$p_1^{(1)}(t) = \int_t^{t+\tau_1} p_i(s) ds = \int_t^{t+\pi} \frac{1}{2e}(1 + \cos s) ds = \frac{1}{2e}(\pi - 2 \sin t),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_1^{(2)}(t) &= \int_t^{t+\tau_1} p_1(s) p_1^{(1)}(s) ds = \int_t^{t+\pi} \frac{(1+\cos s)(\pi-2\sin s)}{4e^2} ds = \frac{\pi^2-2\pi\sin t-4\cos t}{4e^2}, \\
 p_1^{(3)}(t) &= \int_t^{t+\tau_1} p_1(s) p_1^{(2)}(s) ds = \int_t^{t+\pi} \frac{(1+\cos s)(\pi^2-2\pi\sin t-4\cos t)}{8e^3} ds = \\
 &\quad \frac{\pi^3-2\pi-(2\pi^2-8)\sin t-4\pi\cos t}{8e^3}, \\
 p_1^{(4)}(t) &= \int_t^{t+\tau_1} p_1(s) p_1^{(3)}(s) ds = \int_t^{t+\pi} \frac{(1+\cos s)}{16e^4} (\pi^3-2\pi-(2\pi^2-8)\sin t-4\pi\cos t) ds = \\
 &\quad \frac{1}{16e^4} (\pi^4-4\pi^2-2(\pi^3-6\pi)\sin t-4(\pi^2-4)\cos t), \\
 \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} p_1^{(4)}(t) &= \frac{1}{16e^4} (\pi^4-4\pi^2-2\sqrt{(\pi^3-6\pi)^2+4(\pi^2-4)^2}) > \frac{22}{16e^4},
 \end{aligned}$$

且

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_1^{(1)}(t) &= \int_{t-\tau_1}^t p_1(s) ds = \int_{t-\pi}^t \frac{1+\cos s}{2e} ds = \frac{\pi+2\sin t}{2e}, \\
 q_1^{(2)}(t) &= \int_{t-\tau_1}^t p_1(s) q_1^{(1)}(s) ds = \int_{t-\pi}^t \frac{(1+\cos s)(\pi+2\sin s)}{4e^2} ds = \frac{\pi^2+2\pi\sin t-4\cos t}{4e^2}, \\
 q_1^{(3)}(t) &= \int_{t-\tau_1}^t p_1(s) q_1^{(2)}(s) ds = \int_{t-\pi}^t \frac{(1+\cos s)(\pi^2+2\pi\sin t-4\cos t)}{8e^3} ds = \\
 &\quad \frac{1}{8e^3} (\pi^3-2\pi+(2\pi^2-8)\sin t-4\pi\cos t), \\
 q_1^{(4)}(t) &= \int_{t-\tau_1}^t p_1(s) q_1^{(3)}(s) ds = \int_{t-\pi}^t \frac{(1+\cos s)}{16e^4} (\pi^3-2\pi+(2\pi^2-8)\sin t-4\pi\cos t) ds = \\
 &\quad \frac{1}{16e^4} (\pi^4-4\pi^2+2(\pi^3-6\pi)\sin t-4(\pi^2-4)\cos t), \\
 \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} q_1^{(4)}(t) &= \frac{1}{16e^4} (\pi^4-4\pi^2-2\sqrt{(\pi^3-6\pi)^2+4(\pi^2-4)^2}) > \frac{22}{16e^4},
 \end{aligned}$$

故由推论 1 知,方程(26) 式是振动的.

参考文献:

- [1] 郑祖麻. 泛函微分方程理论 [M]. 合肥:安徽教育出版社,1994.
- [2] LADAS G, STAVROULAKIS I P. Oscillations Caused by Several Retarded and Advanced Arguments [J]. J. Diff. Equa., 1982(44):134-152.
- [3] 秦宏立. 一类 AFDE 的振动性及其应用 [J]. 西南民族大学学报:自然科学版, 2010, 36(6):885-889.

Oscillation of AFDE with Cotion and Many Delays

QIN Hong-li, SHUANG Rui-tao

(College of Mathematics and Computer Science, Yan'an University, Yan'an 716000, Shannxi China)

Abstract: This paper disusses oscillations of pre-kind function differential equation with cotion, and obtains sharp conditions of equation $x'(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i(t)x(t+\tau_i)(t \geq t_0)$. The effectiveness is proved by examples.

Key words: cotions; pre-kind; function differential equation; oscillation

(责任编辑 向阳洁)