

一类四阶具有p-Laplacian算子微分方程周期解的存在性*

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【摘要】本文主要利用Mawhin连续性定理,讨论了一类四阶带有变时滞的p-Lapcaian型泛函微分方程:

$(\varphi_p(x''(t)))' + f(x'(t)) + \beta(t)g(t, x(t), x(t - \tau(t)), x'(t)) = e(t)$ 周期解的存在性,得到了方程周期解存在性的相关结论.这与已有的文献的结果不同,所考虑的方程更一般,从而所得的结果就更有广泛的意义.

【关键词】p-Lapcaian;周期解;Mawhin连续性定理;时滞

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引言

泛函微分方程周期解问题在生物数学、传染动力学、种群生态学、流体力学及非线性弹性力学方面都有广泛的应用,并取得很多有用的研究成果.近年来,许多专家学者都致力于周期解问题的研究.在文[1]中,Lu研究了方程:

$$(\varphi_p(x'(t)))' = f(x(t))x'(t) + h(x(t)) + g(x(t - \tau(t))) + e(t) \tag{1}$$

的周期解的存在性.文[2]中,Lu研究了下述Rayleigh方程周期解问题:

$$(\varphi_p(x'(t)))' + f(x'(t)) + g(x(t - \tau(t))) = e(t) \tag{2}$$

文[3]研究了一类Li énard方程:

$$(\varphi_p(x'(t)))' + f(t, x(t))x'(t) + \beta(t)g(x(t - \tau(t))) = e(t) \tag{3}$$

周期解的存在性.但是据目前的文献来看,研究一类四阶带有p-Laplacian算子Rayleigh型微分方程周期解的存在性的文章基本很少.受上述文献的启发,本章研究一类四阶具有p-Laplacian算子Rayleigh型微分方程:

$$(\varphi_p(x''(t)))' + f(x'(t)) + \beta(t)g(t, x(t), x(t - \tau(t)), x'(t)) = e(t) \tag{4}$$

周期解的存在性问题,这里 $p > 1$ 是一个常数 $\varphi_p: R \rightarrow R, \varphi_p(u) = |u|^{p-2}u, \beta, \tau, e \in C(R, R)$ 且为T周期函数, $\beta(t) \neq 0, f \in C(R, R), g \in C(R^4, R)$ 且 $g(t+T, x, y, z) = g(t, x, y, z)$.

1 预备知识及相关引理

为了应用Mawhin连续性定理研究方程(4)的周期解,笔者将方程改写为以下形式:

$$\begin{cases} x_1''(t) = \varphi_q(x_2(t)) \\ x_2'(t) = -f(x_1'(t)) - \beta(t)g(t, x_1(t), x_1(t - \tau(t)), x_1'(t)) + e(t) \end{cases} \tag{5}$$

其中 $p > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$.显然若 $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))^T$ 是方程(5)的解,则 $x_1(t)$ 必然为方程(4)的解.因此要找方程(4)的T周期解,问题就转换为方程(5)的T周期解.

令: $C_T = \{y \in C(R, R) : y(t+T) \equiv y(t)\}$, 定义范数 $\|\varphi\|_0 = \max_{t \in [0, T]} |\varphi(t)|$;

令: $C_T^1 = \{y \in C^1(R, R) : y(t+T) \equiv y(t)\}$, 定义范数 $\|\varphi\| = \max\{\|\varphi\|_0, \|\varphi'\|_0\}$;

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

$Y = \{x = (x_1(\cdot), x_2(\cdot))^T \in C(R, R^2) : x_1, x_2 \in C_T\}$, 定义 $\|x\|_Y = \max\{\|x_1\|_0, \|x_2\|_0\}$;

显然X和Y是Banach空间.

定义:

$$L : Dom(L) = \{x(\cdot) = (x_1(\cdot), x_2(\cdot))^T \in C^2(R, R^2) : x(t+T) \equiv x(t)\} \subset X \rightarrow Y,$$

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$$Lx = x'' = \begin{pmatrix} x_1'' \\ x_2'' \end{pmatrix} \tag{6}$$

$$N: X \rightarrow Y, Nx = \begin{pmatrix} |x_2(t)|^{q-2} x_2(t) \\ -f(x_1'(t)) - \beta(t)g(t, x_1(t), x_1(t - \tau(t)), x_1'(t)) + e(t) \end{pmatrix} \tag{7}$$

那么方程(4)转化为抽象方程 $LX = NX$ 。易见 $\text{Ker}L = \mathbb{R}^2$ 。因此 L 是一个指数为 0 的 Fredholm 算子。

作映射 $P: X \rightarrow \text{Ker}L, Q: Y \rightarrow \text{Im}Q$,

分别定义为 $P(x) = x(0), Qy = \int_0^T y(s)ds$

令 K 为 $L|_{\text{Ker}P \cap \text{Dom}L}$ 的逆算子, 易见:

$$\text{Ker}L = \text{Im}Q = \mathbb{R}^2, [Ky](t) = \int_0^T G(t, s)y(s)ds$$

$$\text{其中 } G(t, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{s(t-T)}{T}, & 0 \leq s \leq t \leq T \\ \frac{t(s-T)}{T}, & 0 \leq t \leq s \leq T \end{cases}$$

引理 1^[4] 若 X, Y 是两个 Banach 空间, L 是一个指数为 0 的 Fredholm 算子, 且 $\Omega \subset X$ 是一个有界开集, 假设下列条件满足:

(1) $Lx \neq \lambda Nx, \forall x \in \partial\Omega \cap \text{Dom}L, \lambda \in (0, 1)$

(2) $Nx \in \text{Im}L, \forall x \in \partial\Omega \cap \text{ker}L$

(3) $\text{deg}\{JQN, \Omega \cap \text{ker}L, 0\} \neq 0$

其中 $J: \text{Im}Q \rightarrow \text{Ker}L$ 为同构映射, 则方程 $Lx = Nx$ 在 $\Omega \cap \text{Dom}L$ 上至少有一个解。

为了应用方便, 定义 $\beta_1 = \max_{t \in [0, T]} |\beta(t)|, \beta_2 = \min_{t \in [0, T]} |\beta(t)|$, 并作以下假设:

[H₁] 存在非负数 a, b, c, d , 使得: $|g(t, x, y, z)| \leq a|x|^{p-1} + b|y|^{p-1} + c|z|^{p-1} + d$

$$\forall (t, x, y, z) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^3$$

[H₂] 存在 $A > 0$, 使得:

$$g(t, x, y, z) < -\frac{|e|_0 + |f(z)|}{\beta_2}, \forall (t, x, y, z) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^3, x < -A, y < -A$$

$$g(t, x, y, z) > -\frac{|e|_0 + |f(z)|}{\beta_2}, \forall (t, x, y, z) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^3, x > A, y > A$$

[H₃] 存在 $r > 0$, 使得:

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|f(u)|}{|u|^{p-1}} \leq r$$

[H₄] $e(t) - \beta(t)g(t, c, c, 0) \neq f(0), \forall t \in [0, T], \forall c \in \mathbb{R}$

2 主要结果

定理 1 若 [H₁]~[H₄] 成立, 且

$$\left[(r + \beta_1 c + \beta_1 b (4\delta)^q) \frac{T}{4\pi_p} + (4^q \beta_1 b + \beta_1 a \delta) \left(\frac{2T}{\pi_p}\right)^p \right] < 1$$

则方程(4)至少有一个 T 周期解, 这里

$$\pi_p = \frac{2\pi(p-1)}{p \sin(\frac{\pi}{p})}, \delta = \max_{t \in [0, T]} |\tau(t)|$$

证明: 考虑辅助方程: $Lx = \lambda Nx, \lambda \in (0, 1)$ 。令

$$\Omega_\lambda = \{x \in \text{Dom}(L) \subset X; Lx = \lambda Nx, \lambda \in (0, 1)\}$$

记 $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))^T$, 则:

$$\begin{cases} x_1''(t) = \lambda \varphi_q(x_2(t)) \\ x_2''(t) = -\lambda f(x_1'(t)) - \lambda \beta(t)g(t, x_1(t), x_1(t - \tau(t)), x_1'(t)) + \lambda e(t) \end{cases} \tag{8}$$

可以证明存在一个 $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, 使得:

$$|x_1(t_0)| \leq A \tag{9}$$

事实上, 令 t_1 是 $x_2(t)$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上的最大值, 则有:

$$x_2(t_1) = \max_{t \in \mathbb{R}} x_2(t) = \max_{t \in [0, T]} x_2(t) \tag{10}$$

则有: $x_2'(t_1) = 0, x_2''(t_1) \leq 0$

由(10)及(8)的第二式, 可得:

$$-\lambda f(x_1'(t_1)) - \lambda \beta(t_1)g(t_1, x(t_1), x_1(t_1 - \tau(t_1)), x_1'(t_1)) + \lambda e(t_1) \leq 0$$

由 $\beta(t) \neq 0, t \in [0, T]$, 根据连续函数性质, $\beta(t)$ 在 $[0, T]$ 上不变符号, 且设 $\beta(t) > 0$, 不失一般性, 假设:

$$g(t_1, x(t_1), x_1(t_1 - \tau(t_1)), x_1'(t_1)) \geq \frac{e(t) - f(x_1'(t_1))}{\beta(t_1)} \geq -\frac{|e|_0 + |f(x_1'(t_1))|}{\beta} \tag{11}$$

由(H₂)可得:

$$x_1(t_1) \geq -A \text{ 或 } x_1(t_1 - \tau(t_1)) \geq -A \tag{12}$$

同样地, 若 t_2 是 $x(t)$ 的最小值点, 则有:

$$x_1(t_2) \leq A \text{ 或 } x_1(t_2 - \tau(t_2)) \leq A \tag{13}$$

若 $x_1(t_1) \geq -A$, 那么:

(I): 若 $x_1(t_1) \leq A$, 令 $t_0 = t_1$, 则: $|x_1(t_0)| \leq A$

(II): 若 $x_1(t_1) > A$, 由(13)及 $x(t)$ 的连续性, 必存在常数 t_0 在 t_1 和 t_2 之间或者在 t_1 和 $t_2 - \tau(t_2)$ 之间使得 $|x_1(t_0)| < A$, 也就证明了(9)式。

因此

$$\begin{aligned} |x_1|_0 &= \max_{t \in [0, T]} |x_1(t)| = \max_{t \in [t_0, t_0 + T]} |x_1(t)| \\ &\leq |x_1(t_0)| + \int_{t_0}^{t_0 + T} |x_1'(t)| dt \leq A + \int_0^T |x_1'(t)| dt \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

将 $x_2(t) = \varphi_p(\frac{1}{\lambda} x_1''(t))$ 代入(8)的第二式, 得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\varphi_p\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} x_1''(t)\right) \right]'' &= -\lambda f(x_1'(t)) - \lambda \beta(t)g(t, x_1(t), x_1(t - \tau(t)), x_1'(t)) + \lambda e(t) \\ \left[\varphi_p\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} x_1''(t)\right) \right]'' &+ \lambda f(x_1'(t)) + \lambda \beta(t)g(t, x_1(t), x_1(t - \tau(t)), x_1'(t)) = \lambda e(t) \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

将(15)两边同乘以 $x_1(t)$ 并从0到T积分, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T \left[\varphi_p\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} x_1''(t)\right) \right]'' x_1(t) dt + \lambda^p \int_0^T f(x_1'(t)) x_1(t) dt \\ + \lambda^p \int_0^T \beta(t)g(t, x_1(t), x_1(t - \tau(t)), x_1'(t)) x_1(t) dt \\ = \lambda^p \int_0^T e(t) x_1(t) dt \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

将 $\int_0^T \left[\varphi_p\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} x_1''(t)\right) \right]'' x_1(t) dt = \int_0^T |x_1''(t)|^p dt$ 代入(16)式, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T |x_1''(t)|^p dt &= -\lambda^p \int_0^T f(x_1'(t)) x_1(t) dt \\ &- \lambda^p \int_0^T \beta(t)g(t, x_1(t), x_1(t - \tau(t)), x_1'(t)) x_1(t) dt + \lambda^p \int_0^T e(t) x_1(t) dt \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

由假设 $\left[(r + \beta_1 c + \beta_1 b (4\delta)^{\frac{p}{q}}) \frac{T}{4\pi_p} + (4^{\frac{p}{q}} \beta_1 b + \beta_1 a \delta) \left(\frac{2T}{\pi_p}\right)^p \right] < 1$, 可知:

存在 $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ 使得: $\left[(r + \varepsilon_0 + \beta_1 c + \beta_1 b (4\delta)^{\frac{p}{q}}) \frac{T}{\pi_p} + (4^{\frac{p}{q}} \beta_1 b + \beta_1 a \delta) \left(\frac{2T}{\pi_p}\right)^p \right] \left(\frac{T}{\pi_p}\right)^p < 1$ (18)

根据(H₃),存在 ρ>0,使得:

$$|f(u)| \leq (r + \varepsilon_0)|u|^{p-1}, \forall u \in R, |u| > \rho$$

令:

$$f_\rho = \max_{|u| < \rho} |f(u)|, E_1 = \{t \in [0, T]: |x_1'(t)| \leq \rho\}, E_2 = \{t \in [0, T]: |x_1'(t)| > \rho\},$$

则有:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T |x_1''(t)|^p dt &\leq \left(\int_{E_1} + \int_{E_2} \right) |f(x_1'(t))| |x_1(t)| dt \\ &\quad + \beta_1 \int_0^T |g(t, x_1(t), x_1(t-\tau(t)), x_1'(t))| |x_1(t)| dt + \int_0^T |e(t)| |x_1(t)| dt \\ &\leq f_\rho \int_0^T |x_1(t)| dt + (r + \varepsilon_0) \int_0^T |x_1'(t)|^{p-1} |x_1(t)| dt + \int_0^T |e(t)| |x_1(t)| dt \\ &\quad + \beta_1 \left[a \int_0^T |x(t)|^p dt + b \int_0^T |x_1(t-\tau(t))|^{p-1} |x_1(t)| dt \right. \\ &\quad \left. + c \int_0^T |x_1'(t)|^{p-1} |x_1(t)| dt + d \int_0^T |x_1(t)|^p dt \right] \\ &\leq \left[f_\rho T^{\frac{1}{q}} + \beta_1 d T^{\frac{1}{q}} + |e|_0 T^{\frac{1}{q}} \right] \left(\int_0^T |x_1(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\quad + \left[(r + \beta_1 c + \varepsilon_0) \left(\int_0^T |x_1'(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + \beta_1 b \left(\int_0^T |x_1(t-\tau(t))|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right] \\ &\quad \left(\int_0^T |x_1(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \beta_1 a \int_0^T |x_1(t)|^p dt \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

由 Taylor 展开式,可知:

$$x_1(t - \tau(t)) = x_1(t) + x_1'(t - \tau(t)) + o(-\tau(t)) \tag{20}$$

所以 $\int_0^T |x_1(t - \tau(t))|^p dt \leq 4^p \int_0^T |x_1(t)|^p dt + 4^p \delta^p \int_0^T |x_1'(t)|^p dt + 2^p \delta^p T$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_0^T |x_1(t - \tau(t))|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ \leq 4^{\frac{p}{q}} \left(\int_0^T |x_1(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + (4\delta)^{\frac{p}{q}} \left(\int_0^T |x_1'(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + (2\delta)^{\frac{p}{q}} T^{\frac{1}{q}} \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

将(21)式代入(19)式,则有:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T |x_1''(t)|^p dt &\leq \left[f_\rho T^{\frac{1}{q}} + \beta_1 d T^{\frac{1}{q}} + |e|_0 T^{\frac{1}{q}} + \beta_1 b (2\delta)^{\frac{p}{q}} T^{\frac{1}{q}} \right] \left(\int_0^T |x_1(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\quad + (r_1 + \beta_1 c + \varepsilon_0 + \beta_1 b (4\delta)^{\frac{p}{q}}) \left(\int_0^T |x_1'(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\int_0^T |x_1(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\quad \times (4^{\frac{p}{q}} \beta_1 b + \beta_1 a) \int_0^T |x_1(t)|^p dt \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

由文[5]有如下不等式:

$$\int_0^T |x_1'(t)|^p dt \leq \left(\frac{T}{\pi_p} \right) \int_0^T |x_1''(t)|^p dt \tag{23}$$

其中 $\pi_p = \frac{2\pi(P-1)^{\frac{1}{p}}}{p \sin(\frac{\pi}{p})}$ 。于是

$$\left(\int_0^T |x_1(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \frac{T}{\pi_p} \left(\int_0^T |x_1'(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + AT^{\frac{1}{p}} \tag{24}$$

将(23), (24)代入(21),则有:

$$\int_0^T |x_1(t)|^p dt \leq \left(\frac{T}{\pi_p} \right)^p \int_0^T |x_1'(t)|^p dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \left(\frac{T}{\pi_p}\right)^p \left\{ T^{\frac{1}{q}} \left[f_\rho + \beta_1 d + |e|_0 + \beta_1 b (2\delta)^{\frac{p}{q}} \right] \left[\frac{T}{\pi_p} \left(\int_0^T |x_1'(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + AT^{\frac{1}{p}} \right] \right. \\ &+ (r + \beta_1 c + \varepsilon_0 + \beta_1 b (4\delta)^{\frac{p}{q}}) \left(\int_0^T |x_1'(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left[\frac{T}{\pi_p} \left(\int_0^T |x_1'(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + AT^{\frac{1}{p}} \right] \\ &\left. + (4^{\frac{p}{q}} \beta_1 b + \beta_1 a) 2^p \left[\left(\frac{T}{\pi_p}\right)^p \int_0^T |x_1'(t)|^p dt + APT \right] \right\} \end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

由(18)及 $p > 1$, 则有: 存在 $M_0 > 0$, 使得: $\int_0^T |x_1'(t)|^p dt \leq M_0$

联立(14), 则有 $|x_1|_0 \leq A + \int_0^T |x_1'(t)| dt \leq A + T^{\frac{1}{q}} M_0^{\frac{1}{p}} = M_{11}$

利用Holder不定式可得: $\int_0^T |x_1'(t)| dt \leq T^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\int_0^T |x_1'(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq T^{\frac{1}{q}} M_0^{\frac{1}{p}}$

这就意味着 $\exists M_{12} > 0$, 使得: $|x_1'|_0 \leq M_{12}$.

由(8)式的第一式, 则有: $\int_0^T |x_2'(t)|^{p-2} x_2(t) dt = 0$. 从而 $\exists t_3 \in [0, T]$, 使得: $x_2(t_3) = 0$. 因此 $|x_2|_0 \leq \int_0^T |x_2'(t)| dt$,

另一方面, 由 $x_2(0) = x_2(T)$, 可知, 存在 $t_4 \in [0, T]$ 使得 $x_2'(t_4) = 0$, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} |x_2'(t)| &\leq \int_0^T |x_2''(t)| dt \\ &\leq \int_0^T |f(x_1'(t))| dt + \int_0^T |\beta(t)| |g(t, x_1(t), x_1(t - \tau(t)), x_1'(t))| dt + \int_0^T |e(t)| dt \\ &\leq f_M T + \beta_1 g_M + |e|_0 T = M_{21} \end{aligned}$$

其中: $f_M = \max_{|z| \leq M_{12}} |f(z)|$, $g_M = \max_{[0, T] \times [-M_{11}, M_{11}] \times [-M_{11}, M_{11}] \times [-M_{12}, M_{12}]} |g(t, x, y, z)|$

因此 $|x_2'|_0 \leq M_{21}$, 则: $|x_2|_0 \leq M_{21} T = M_{22}$.

令 $\Omega_2 = \{x \in \ker L : QNx = 0\}$. 若 $x \in \Omega_2$, 则:

$$\begin{cases} |x_2|^{q-2} x_2 = 0 \\ \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T [f(0) + \beta(t)g(t, x_1, x_1, 0) - e(t)] dt = 0 \end{cases}$$

显然 $x_2 = 0$, 再由 (H_2) 知 $|x_1|_0 \leq A$, 且有: $\Omega_2 \subset \Omega_1$

令 $\Omega = \{x = (x_1, x_2)^T \in X : \|x_1\| \leq M_1 + 1, \|x_2\| \leq M_2 + 1\}$

其中 $M_1 = \max\{M_{11}, M_{12}\}$, $M_2 = \max\{M_{21}, M_{22}\}$, 则有: $\Omega_2 \cup \Omega_1 \subset \Omega$, 因此引理1的条件(1), (2)均能满足, 剩下的就是要证明引理1的条件(3)满足。

令 $J: \text{Im}Q \rightarrow \ker L, J(x_1, x_2) = (x_1, x_2)$

$\Delta_\varepsilon = \{x = (x_1, x_2)^T \in R^2 : |x_1| < M_1, |x_2| < \varepsilon\}$

易见存在一个 $\varepsilon > 0$ 使得 $QNx = 0$ 在 $(\overline{\Omega \cap \ker(L)}) \setminus \Delta_\varepsilon$ 上无解。因此 $\deg(JQN, \Omega \cap \ker L, 0) = \deg(JQN, \Delta_\varepsilon, 0)$ 。

$$\text{令 } QN_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T [f(0) + \beta(t)g(t, x_1, x_1, 0) - e(t)] dt \end{pmatrix},$$

若 $x \in \partial\Delta_\varepsilon$, 则 $\|JQN(x) - JQN_0(x)\| \leq \max_{|x_2| \leq \varepsilon} \left\{ \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |\varphi_q(x_2)| dt \right\}$, 即知当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\|JQN(x) - JQN_0(x)\| \rightarrow 0$, 故

ε 充分小时, $\deg(JQN, \Delta_\varepsilon, 0) = \deg(JQN_0, \Delta_\varepsilon, 0)$, 则有: $\deg(JQN_0, \Delta_\varepsilon, 0) = \deg(JQN_0, \Delta_0, 0)$, 其中 $\Delta_0 = \{x \in R^2 : |x| < M_1\} \subset R$, 由 (H_2) 知: $\deg(JQN_0, \Delta_0, 0) \neq 0$, 即:

$\deg(JQN, \Omega \cap \ker L, 0) = \deg(JQN_0, \Delta_0, 0) \neq 0$.

因此由引理1, $Lx = Nx$ 在 $\overline{\Omega}$ 上有一个解:

$$x^*(t) = (x_1^*(t), x_2^*(t))$$

也即方程(4)有一个 T 周期解 $x_1^*(t)$ 。证毕。

3 应用举例

考虑方程:

$$\left(\varphi_3(x_1''(t))\right)'' + f(x_1'(t)) + \frac{\cos^2 t + 1}{27} g(t, x(t), x(t - \frac{\cos 2t}{9}), x_1'(t)) = \cos 2t \tag{26}$$

这里,

$$\forall t, x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}, f(z) = \frac{8z}{27\sqrt{1+|z|^3}}, g(t, x, y, z) = 9 \sin 2t + \frac{4}{3}x|z| + \operatorname{sgn}(y)y^2,$$

$$p=3, T=\pi, a=2, b=1, c=\frac{2}{9}, \beta(t) = \frac{\cos^2 t + 1}{27}, \beta_1 = \frac{2}{27},$$

$$\beta_2 = \frac{1}{27}, \tau(t) = \frac{\cos 2t}{9}, \delta = \frac{1}{9}, e(t) = \cos 2t, |e|_0=1, r=3, A=6$$

容易验证定理1中的(H₁), (H₃), (H₄)均能满足。

当 $t \in [0, T], x < -6, y < -6, z \in \mathbb{R}$ 时,

$$g(t, x, y, z) < 9 - 8|z| - 36 = -27(1 + \frac{8|z|}{27}) < \frac{|e|_0 + |f(z)|}{\beta_2},$$

当 $t \in [0, T], x > 6, y > 6, z \in \mathbb{R}$ 时,

$$g(t, x, y, z) > \frac{|e|_0 + |f(z)|}{\beta_2}.$$

所以定理1中的(H₂)成立。

易见

$$\left[(r + \beta_1 c + \beta_1 b(4\delta)^q) \frac{T}{\pi_p} + (4^q \beta_1 b + \beta_1 a) \left(\frac{2T}{\pi_p}\right)^p \right] \left(\frac{T}{\pi_p}\right)^p < 1.$$

因此方程(26)满足定理1的所有条件,即知方程(26)存在一个 π 周期解。

注释及参考文献:

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Existence of Periodic Solutions for a Fourth-order p -Laplacian Differential Equation

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Abstract: In this paper, by means of Mawhin's continuation theorem, we study a kind of fourth-order p -Laplacian differential equation with delay as follows:

$$(\varphi_p(x''(t)))'' + f(x'(t)) + \beta(t)g(t, x(t), x(t - \tau(t)), x'(t)) = e(t)$$

A new result on the existence of periodic solution is obtained. Our results are different from the previous literatures, the equation considered is more general, which make the results have much more profound meaning.

Key words: P-Lapcaian; Periodic solution; Mawhin's continuation theorem; Delay