

# 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<sup>[4]</sup> 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:

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

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

[H<sub>2</sub>] 存在  $A > 0$ , 使得:

$$g(t, x, y, z) < -\frac{|e_0| + |f(z)|}{\beta_2}, \forall (t, x, y, z) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^3, x < -A, y < -A$$

$$g(t, x, y, z) > -\frac{|e_0| + |f(z)|}{\beta_2}, \forall (t, x, y, z) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^3, x > A, y > A$$

[H<sub>3</sub>] 存在  $r > 0$ , 使得:

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

[H<sub>4</sub>]  $e(t) - \beta(t)g(t, c, c, 0) \neq f(0), \forall t \in [0, T], \forall c \in \mathbb{R}$

## 2 主要结果

定理 1 若 [H<sub>1</sub>]~[H<sub>4</sub>] 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  $[0, T]$  上不改变符号, 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(H<sub>2</sub>)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: 
$$\left[ (r + \varepsilon_0 + \beta_1 c + \beta_1 b (4\delta)^{\frac{p}{q}}) \frac{T}{\pi_p} + (4^{\frac{p}{q}} \beta_1 b + \beta_1 a \delta) \left(\frac{2T}{\pi_p}\right)^p \right] \left(\frac{T}{\pi_p}\right)^p < 1 \tag{18}$$

根据(H<sub>3</sub>),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

$\varepsilon$  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 (H<sub>1</sub>), (H<sub>3</sub>), (H<sub>4</sub>) 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 (H<sub>2</sub>) 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  $\pi$  周期解。

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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