

# 具有振动位势的二阶非线性常微分方程 的区间强迫振动判别准则\*

## Interval Oscillation Criteria for A Foced Second-order Nonlinear Ordinary Differential Equation with Oscillatory Potential

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摘要 给出具有振动位势的二阶非线性常微分方程  $(r(t)y'(t))' + p(t)y'(t) + Q(t, y(t)) = g(t)$  区间强迫振动的判别准则和实例.

关键词 常微分方程 振动 非线性 判别

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**Abstract** New oscillation criteria established for a second order nonlinear ordinary differential equation with oscillatory potential  $(r(t)y'(t))' + p(t)y'(t) + Q(t, y(t)) = g(t)$  are different from the most known ones in the sense that they are based on the information only on a sequence of subintervals of  $[t_0, +\infty)$ .

**Key words** ordinary differential equation, oscillation, nonlinear, judgement

### 1 定义

本文研究

$$(r(t)y'(t))' + p(t)y'(t) + Q(t, y(t)) = g(t) \quad (1)$$

的振动状态, 其中假设  $r(t) \in C^1([t_0, +\infty), (0, +\infty))$ ,  $q, g \in C([t_0, +\infty), R)$ ,  $Q(t, y(t)) \geq q(t)f(y(t))$ ,  $f \in C(R, R)$ ,  $Q \in C([t_0, +\infty) \times R, R)$ .

本文假设(1)在  $[t_0, +\infty)$  的解是存在的.

**定义1** 如果(1)式的一个解的零点集合是无界的, 那么称这个解是振动的, 否则是非振动的; 如果(1)的所有解是振动的, 那么称(1)是振动的, 否则是称(1)是非振动的.

$$(r(t)y'(t))' + q(t)y(t) = g(t) \quad (2)$$

和  $(r(t)y'(t))' + q(t)f(y(t)) = g(t) \quad (3)$   
的振动已被许多人研究过, 他们有些结论可以在文献[13]中看到. Wong<sup>[4]</sup> 和 Kong<sup>[5]</sup> 各自研究了

Ei-Sayed<sup>[6]</sup> 建立的线性方程区间振动判别准则, 其结论并不十分深刻.

另一方面, Yang Qigui<sup>[7]</sup> 研究了(3)式的区间强迫振动的新的判别准则, 但是他的结果却对方程(1)是无效的, 而 Yang<sup>[7]</sup> 的定理是本文的推论.

**假设1**  $(C_0): \frac{f(y(t))}{y(t)} \geq K |y(t)|^{v-1}, y \neq 0, K \geq 0, v \geq 1.$

### 2 主要结果

本文的主要结果是下面的定理和推论.

**定理1** 假设  $(C_0)$  和下面的条件成立:

$(C_1):$  对于  $T \geq t_0$ , 存在  $T \leq a_1 < b_1 \leq a_2 < b_2$ , 使得  $g(t) \leq 0, t \in [a_1, b_1], g(t) \geq 0, t \in [a_2, b_2]$ , 且  $r(t) > 0, q(t) \geq 0, t \in (a_1, b_1) \cup (a_2, b_2)$ .

$(C_2):$  假设  $D_1(a_i, b_i) = \{H \in C^1[a_i, b_i], H(t) \geq 0 \neq 0, H(a_i) = H(b_i) = 0, \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = 2h(t) \sqrt{H(t)}\}, (i = 1, 2)$ . 又假设, 存在  $H(t) \in D_1(a_i, b_i)$ , 使得

$$Q_i(H) = \int_{a_i}^{b_i} \left\{ \frac{1}{r(s)} H(s) [Kq(s)]^{\frac{1}{v}} |g(s)|^{1-\frac{1}{v}} \right.$$

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$$\exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) - h^2(s) \circ$$

$$\exp\left(-\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds > 0, (i = 1, 2), \text{ 则(1)}$$

是振动的。

证明 设  $y(t)$  是(1)式的任一非振动解, 不失一般性, 不妨设  $y(t) > 0$ , 对某个  $T_0 \geq t_0, t \geq T_0$ , 把(1)式变形得到

$$(y'(t) \exp\left(\int_{a_i}^t \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right))' = \frac{1}{r(t)} (g(t) - Q(t, y(t)) \exp\left(\int_{a_i}^t \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right),$$

$$y'(t) \exp\left(\int_{a_i}^t \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right)$$

取  $V(t) = -\frac{g(t) + Q(t, y(t))}{y(t)}$ , 且对  $V(t)$  求导得到

$$V'(t) = \left(-\frac{g(t)}{y(t)} + \frac{Q(t, y(t))}{y(t)}\right) \frac{1}{r(t)} \circ$$

$$\exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) + V^2(t) \circ$$

$$\exp\left(-\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) \geq \left(-\frac{g(t)}{y(t)} + \frac{Q(t, y(t))}{y(t)}\right) \frac{1}{r(t)} \exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) +$$

$$V^2(t) \exp\left(-\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) \geq \left(-\frac{g(t)}{y(t)} + Kq(t)(y(t))^{v-1}\right) \frac{1}{r(t)} \exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) +$$

$$V^2(t) \exp\left(-\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right).$$

分两种情形来讨论: (i)  $v > 1$ ; (ii)  $v = 1$ .

(i) 由假设, 选取  $a_1, b_1 \geq T_0 \geq 0$  于是在  $I = [a_1, b_1]$  且  $a_1 < b_1$  有  $g(t) \leq 0$ , 在  $I = [a_1, b_1]$  上用 Hölder 不等式得到

$$-\frac{g(t)}{y(t)} + Kq(t)(y(t))^{v-1} = \frac{|g(t)|}{y(t)} + Kq(t)(y(t))^{v-1} \geq \frac{v-1}{v} \left\{ \left[ \frac{|g(t)|}{y(t)} \right]^{1-\frac{1}{v}} \right\}^{\frac{v}{v-1}} + \frac{1}{v} \{ [Kq(t)]^{\frac{1}{v}} (y(t))^{1-\frac{1}{v}} \}^v \geq [Kq(t)]^{\frac{1}{v}} |g(t)|^{1-\frac{1}{v}}.$$

在区间  $I$  上,  $V(t)$  满足:

$$V'(t) \geq [Kq(t)]^{\frac{1}{v}} |g(t)|^{1-\frac{1}{v}} \frac{1}{r(t)} \circ$$

$$\exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) + V^2(t) \exp\left(-\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right), \quad (4)$$

设  $H(t) \in D_1(a_1, b_1)$ , 满足条件假设, 在上面不等式中, 两边同乘以  $H(t)$ , 并且在  $[a_1, b_1]$  上积分得到

$$\int_{a_1}^{b_1} H(s) V'(s) ds \geq \int_{a_1}^{b_1} H(s) V^2(s) ds \circ$$

$$\exp\left(-\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds + \int_{a_1}^{b_1} H(s) [Kq(t)]^{\frac{1}{v}} \circ$$

$$|g(t)|^{1-\frac{1}{v}} \frac{1}{r(t)} \exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds.$$

把上面不等式分部积分, 并且利用  $H(a_i) = H(b_i) = 0$ , 得到

$$-\int_{a_1}^{b_1} 2V(s)h(s) \sqrt{H(s)} ds \geq \int_{a_1}^{b_1} H(s) V^2(s) ds \circ$$

$$\exp\left(-\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds + \int_{a_1}^{b_1} H(s) [Kq(s)]^{\frac{1}{v}} |g(s)|^{1-\frac{1}{v}} \frac{1}{r(s)} \circ$$

$$\exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds,$$

它与下式是等价的,

$$0 \geq \int_{a_1}^{b_1} H(s) V^2(s) \exp\left(-\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds + \int_{a_1}^{b_1} 2V(s)h(s) \sqrt{H(s)} ds + \int_{a_1}^{b_1} H(s) [Kq(s)]^{\frac{1}{v}} |g(s)|^{1-\frac{1}{v}} \frac{1}{r(s)} \circ$$

$$\exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds = \int_{a_1}^{b_1} \left[ \sqrt{H(s) \exp\left(-\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right)} V(s) + h(s) \sqrt{\exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right)} \right]^2 ds + \int_{a_1}^{b_1} H(s) [Kq(s)]^{\frac{1}{v}} |g(s)|^{1-\frac{1}{v}} \frac{1}{r(s)} \circ$$

$$\exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) - h^2(s) \circ$$

$$\exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds,$$

所以

$$0 \geq \int_{a_1}^{b_1} \left[ \sqrt{H(s) \exp\left(-\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right)} V(s) + h(s) \sqrt{\exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right)} \right]^2 ds + Q_1(H), \quad (5)$$

因为  $Q_1(H) > 0$ , 所以(5)式不成立, 这个矛盾证明了  $y(t)$  必然是振动的。

当  $y(t) < 0$  时, 用  $H(t) \in D_1(a_2, b_2)$  和给定条件  $g(t) \geq 0, t \in [a_2, b_2]$ , 可以得到同样结论。

(ii) 由假设, 选择  $a_2, b_2 \geq T_0, g(t) \leq 0, t \in [a_2, b_2]$  且  $a_2 < b_2$ , 于是  $V(t)$  满足

$$V'(t) \geq \frac{Kq(t)}{r(t)} \exp\left(\int_{a_2}^t \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) + V^2(t) \exp\left(-\int_{a_2}^t \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right).$$

(ii) 的证明类似于(i)的证明。

定理 2 假设  $(C_0)$  和  $(C_1)$  及

$(C_3): D_2(a_i, b_i) = \{u \in C^1[a_i, b_i], u(t) \neq 0, u(a_i) = u(b_i) = 0\}, (i = 1, 2)$ . 又假设存在  $u \in$

$$D_2(a_i, b_i), \text{ 使得 } Q_i(u) = \int_{a_i}^{b_i} \{ [Kq(s)]^{\frac{1}{v}} | g(s) |^{-\frac{1}{v}} u^2(s) \} \\ \exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) - [u(s)]^2 \cdot \\ \exp\left(-\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds \geq 0,$$

则(1)式是振动的.

证明 前半部分的证明和定理 1 的证明一样, 同样也分两种情况来讨论: (i)  $v > 1$ , (ii)  $v = 1$ .

(i) 因为  $Q_1(u) \geq 0$  且  $r(s) > 0$ , 于是取  $H(t) = u^2(t)$  且  $h(t) = u'(t)$ , 于是由(5)可得

$$\sqrt{H(s) \exp\left(-\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) V(s) + h(s) \sqrt{\exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right)}} = 0,$$

$$y'(t) \exp\left(\int_{a_i}^t \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) = 0,$$

代入上式得:

$$\left[-\frac{u(s)y'(s)}{y(s)} + u'(s)\right] \exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) = 0,$$

所以,  $-\frac{u(s)y'(s)}{y(s)} + u'(s) = 0$ , 即  $y(s) \frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{u(s)}{y(s)}\right) = 0$ , 因为  $y(s) > 0$ , 于是有  $\frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{u(s)}{y(s)}\right) = 0$ , 所以有  $y(t) = cu(s)$ ,  $c$  为常数.

由于  $u \in D_2(a_1, b_1)$ , 及  $u \not\equiv 0$ , 这与  $y(s) > 0$ ,  $t \in I$  是矛盾的, 这个矛盾证明了  $y(t)$  是振动的.

当  $y(t) < 0$  时, 用  $u \in D_2(a_2, b_2)$  且  $g(t) \geq 0$ ,  $t \in [a_2, b_2]$ . 也可以同样得到矛盾.

(ii) 的证明类似(i), 定理证毕.

推论 1 当  $p(t) = 0$  时, 得到 Yang Qigui<sup>[7]</sup> 中的定理 1.

由文献[5, 8], 得到一类函数  $G, D = \{(t, s) | -\infty < s \leq t < \infty\}$ ,  $H \in C(D, R)$ ,  $H \in G$ , 如果  $H(t, s)$  满足:

$$(H_1) H(t, t) = 0, H(t, s) \geq 0, t > s;$$

$$(H_2) H \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上有偏导 } \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \text{ 和 } \frac{\partial H}{\partial s}, \text{ 使得}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = 2h_1(t, s) \sqrt{H(t, s)}$$

$$\text{和 } \frac{\partial H}{\partial s} = -2h_2(t, s) \sqrt{H(t, s)},$$

其中  $h_1, h_2 \in L_{loc}(D, R)$ .

定理 3 假设  $(C_0), (C_1)$  及

$(C_4)$  存在某个  $c_i \in (a_i, b_i)$ , 和某个  $H \in G$ , 使得  $T \leq a_1 < b_1 \leq a_2 < b_2$  和下列条件之一成立.

$$(C_4)^1 \frac{1}{H(c_i, a_i)} \int_{a_i}^{c_i} \{ H(s, a_i) [Kq(s)]^{\frac{1}{v}} | g(s) |^{-\frac{1}{v}} \} ds > 0.$$

$$\frac{1}{r(s)} \exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) - h_1^2(s, a_i) \cdot \\ \exp\left(-\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds + \frac{1}{H(b_i, c_i)} \cdot \\ \int_{c_i}^{b_i} \{ H(b_i, s) [Kq(s)]^{\frac{1}{v}} | g(s) |^{-\frac{1}{v}} \frac{1}{r(s)} \} \cdot \\ \exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) - h_1^2(b_i, s) \cdot \\ \exp\left(-\int_{c_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds > 0, \quad (6)$$

$(C_4)^2$  设  $H(t, s) = u^2(t-s) \in G, (i=1, 2)$ ,

$$\frac{1}{u(c_i - a_i)} \int_{a_i}^{c_i} \{ u^2(s - a_i) [Kq(s)]^{\frac{1}{v}} | g(s) |^{-\frac{1}{v}} \} \cdot \\ \frac{1}{r(s)} \exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) - [u'(s - a_i)]^2 \cdot \\ \exp\left(-\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds + \\ \frac{1}{u(b_i - c_i)} \int_{c_i}^{b_i} \{ u^2(b_i - s) [Kq(s)]^{\frac{1}{v}} | g(s) |^{-\frac{1}{v}} \frac{1}{r(s)} \} \cdot \\ \exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) - [u'(b_i - s)]^2 \cdot \\ \exp\left(-\int_{c_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds \geq 0, \quad (7)$$

$$\exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) - [u'(b_i - s)]^2 \cdot \\ \exp\left(-\int_{c_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds \geq 0,$$

则(1)式是振动的.

在证明定理 3 之前, 先证明 2 个引理和一个性质.

引理 1 假设存在  $c_1 < b_1 < c_2 < b_2$ , 使得  $t \in (c_1, b_1) \cup (c_2, b_2)$  并且  $g(t) \leq 0, t \in (c_1, b_1); g(t) \geq 0, t \in (c_2, b_2)$ .

$y(t)$  是(1)式的一个解, 使得  $t \in (c_1, b_1)$  时,  $y(t) > 0; t \in (c_2, b_2)$  时,  $y(t) < 0$ .

$$y'(t) \exp\left(\int_{a_i}^t \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) \\ \text{设 } V(t) = -\frac{y'(t) \exp\left(\int_{a_i}^t \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right)}{y(t)}, t \in (c_i, b_i), (i=1, 2) \text{ 则有}$$

$$(i) \forall H \in G, \int_{c_i}^{b_i} \{ H(b_i, s) [Kq(s)]^{\frac{1}{v}} | g(s) |^{-\frac{1}{v}} \} \cdot \\ \frac{1}{r(s)} \exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds \leq -H(b_i, c_i) V(c_i) \\ + \int_{c_i}^{b_i} h_2^2(b_i, s) \exp\left(-\int_{c_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds, \quad (8)$$

$$(ii) \text{ 设 } H(t, s) = u^2(t-s) \in G, \text{ 且 } u(t-s) \neq 0, c_i \leq s \leq t \leq b_i, \text{ 则}$$

$$\int_{c_i}^{b_i} \{ u^2(b_i - s) [Kq(s)]^{\frac{1}{v}} | g(s) |^{-\frac{1}{v}} \frac{1}{r(s)} \} \cdot \\ \exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds \leq -u^2(b_i - c_i) V(c_i) + \\ \int_{c_i}^{b_i} [u'(b_i - s)]^2 \exp\left(-\int_{c_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds. \quad (9)$$

证明 (i) 设  $y(t)$  是(1)式的一个解, 使得  $y(t) > 0, t \in [c_1, b_1]$  和  $y(t) < 0, t \in [c_2, b_2]$ , 则和定理 1 的证明类似. 在(4)式的两边同乘以  $H(t, s)$ , 并且  $s$  从  $c_i$  到  $t$  积分  $t \in [c_i, b_i]$  利用  $(H_1), (H_2), \forall s \in [c_i, t]$ , 得到

$$\int_{c_i}^t H(t, s) [Kq(s)]^{\frac{1}{v}} |g(s)|^{1-\frac{1}{v}} \frac{1}{r(s)} \cdot \exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds \leq \int_{c_i}^t H(t, s) V'(s) ds - \int_{c_i}^t H(t, s) V^2(s) \exp\left(-\int_{c_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds = -H(t, c_i) V(c_i) + \int_{c_i}^t h_2^2(t, s) \exp\left(-\int_{c_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds - \int_{c_i}^t \left[ \sqrt{H(s) \exp\left(-\int_{c_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right)} V(s) + h(s) \sqrt{\exp\left(\int_{c_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right)} \right]^2 ds, \quad (10)$$

所以  $\int_{c_i}^t H(t, s) [Kq(s)]^{\frac{1}{v}} |g(s)|^{1-\frac{1}{v}} \frac{1}{r(s)} \cdot \exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds \leq -H(t, c_i) V(c_i) + \int_{c_i}^t h_2^2(t, s) \exp\left(-\int_{c_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds,$

在上式中让  $t \rightarrow b_i^-$ , 便得(6)式.

(ii) 由(8)式, 设  $H(t, s) = u^2(t-s)$  且  $h_2(t, s) = u'(t-s) \neq 0, c_i \leq s \leq t \leq b_i$ .

本文证明:

$$u(t-s)V(s) - u'(t-s) \cdot \exp\left(\int_{c_i}^t \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) \neq 0, c_i \leq s \leq t \leq b_i,$$

否则  $u(t-s)V(s) - u'(t-s) \cdot \exp\left(\int_{c_i}^t \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) = 0, c_i \leq s \leq t \leq b_i.$

这样把  $V(t)$  代入上式得

$$\left[ -\frac{u(t-s)y'(s)}{y(s)} + u'(s) \right] \exp\left(\int_{c_i}^t \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) = 0. \quad (11)$$

所以  $-\frac{u(s)y'(s)}{y(s)} + u'(s) = 0,$

即  $y(s) \frac{d}{ds} \left( \frac{u(s)}{y(s)} \right) = 0,$

因为  $y(s) > 0$ , 于是有  $\frac{d}{ds} \left( \frac{u(s)}{y(s)} \right) = 0$ , 所以有  $y(t) = cu(s), c$  为某常数, 从而  $u \in D_2(a_1, b_1)$  及  $u(t-s) \neq 0$ , 这与  $y(s) > 0, t \in [c_i, b_i]$  矛盾, 这个矛盾证明  $u(t-s)V(s) - u'(t-s) \exp\left(\int_{c_i}^t \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) \neq 0, c_i \leq s \leq t \leq b_i,$

这样  $\int_{c_i}^t \left[ \sqrt{u^2(t-s) \exp\left(-\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right)} V(s) + h(s) \sqrt{\exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right)} \right]^2 ds > 0. \quad (12)$

结合(8)和(10)有:  $s \in [c_i, t],$

$$\int_{c_i}^t u^2(b_i-s) [Kq(s)]^{\frac{1}{v}} |g(s)|^{1-\frac{1}{v}} \frac{1}{r(s)} \cdot \exp\left(\int_{a_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds < -u^2(t-c_i) V(c_i) + \int_{c_i}^t [u'(t-s)]^2 \exp\left(-\int_{c_i}^s \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds,$$

在上式, 当  $t \rightarrow b_i^-$  时, 得(9)式.

引理2 假设存在  $a_1 < c_1 < a_2 < c_2$ , 使得  $t \in (a_1, c_1) \cup (a_2, c_2)$ , 并且  $g(t) \leq 0, t \in (a_1, c_1); g(t) \geq 0, t \in (a_2, c_2).$

$y(t)$  是(1)式的一个解, 使得  $t \in (a_1, c_1)$  时,  $y(t) > 0; t \in (a_2, c_2)$  时,  $y(t) < 0,$

$$y'(t) \exp\left(\int_{a_i}^t \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) \text{ 设 } V(t) = -\frac{y'(t) \exp\left(\int_{a_i}^t \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right)}{y(t)}, t \in (a_i, c_i), (i = 1, 2) \text{ 则有}$$

$$(i) \forall H \in G, \int_{a_i}^{c_i} \{ H(s, a_i) [Kq(s)]^{\frac{1}{v}} |g(s)|^{1-\frac{1}{v}} \cdot \frac{1}{r(s)} \exp\left(\int_s^{c_i} \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds \leq -H(c_i, a_i) V(c_i) + \int_{a_i}^{c_i} h_1^2(s, a_i) \exp\left(-\int_s^{c_i} \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds, \quad (13)$$

(ii) 设  $H(t, s) = u^2(t-s) \in G$ , 且  $u(t-s) \neq 0, a_i \leq s \leq t \leq c_i$ , 则

$$\int_{a_i}^{c_i} \{ u^2(s-a_i) [Kq(s)]^{\frac{1}{v}} |g(s)|^{1-\frac{1}{v}} \frac{1}{r(s)} \cdot \exp\left(\int_s^{c_i} \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds \leq -u^2(c_i-a_i) V(c_i) + \int_{a_i}^{c_i} [u'(b_i-s)]^2 \exp\left(-\int_s^{c_i} \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds. \quad (14)$$

证明 (i) 与引理 1 的证明类似, 在(4)式的两边同乘以  $H(t, s)$ , 并且  $s$  从  $t$  到  $c_i$  积分,  $t \in (a_i, c_i)$ , 运用分部积分, 得到

$$\int_t^{c_i} H(s, t) [Kq(s)]^{\frac{1}{v}} |g(s)|^{1-\frac{1}{v}} \frac{1}{r(s)} \cdot \exp\left(\int_s^{c_i} \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds \leq \int_t^{c_i} H(s, t) V'(s) ds - \int_t^{c_i} H(s, t) V^2(s) \exp\left(-\int_t^{c_i} \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds = -H(c_i, t) V(c_i) + \int_t^{c_i} h_1^2(s, t) \exp\left(-\int_t^{c_i} \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right) ds - \int_t^{c_i} \left[ \sqrt{H(s, t) \exp\left(-\int_t^{c_i} \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right)} V(s) + \int_t^{c_i} \sqrt{H(s, t) \exp\left(-\int_t^{c_i} \frac{r'(\tau)+p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau\right)} V(s) \right]^2 ds > 0.$$

$$h_1(s, t) \sqrt{\exp(-\int_t^{c_i} \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau)}^2 ds, \quad (15)$$

所以  $\int_t^{c_i} H(s, t) [Kq(s)]^{\frac{1}{v}} |g(s)|^{1-\frac{1}{v}} \frac{1}{r(s)}$

$$\exp(\int_s^{c_i} \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau) ds \leq -H(c_i, t) V(c_i) + \int_t^{c_i} h_1^2(s, t) \exp(-\int_t^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau) ds.$$

在上式, 让  $t \rightarrow a_i^+$ , 得到(13)式.

(ii) 与引理1的证明类似. 在(13)式中, 取  $H(t, s) = u^2(t-s)$  且  $h_1(t, s) = u'(t-s) \neq 0, c_i \leq s \leq t \leq b_i$ .

能够证明:

$$u(t-s)V(s) - u'(t-s) \exp(\int_{c_i}^t \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau) \neq 0, c_i \leq s \leq t \leq b_i,$$

由(13)式可得:

$$\int_{c_i}^{b_i} u^2(s - a_i) [Kq(s)]^{\frac{1}{v}} |g(s)|^{1-\frac{1}{v}} \frac{1}{r(s)} \exp(\int_s^{c_i} \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau) ds \leq -u^2(c_i - a_i) V(c_i) + \int_{c_i}^{b_i} [u'(t-s)]^2 \exp(-\int_t^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau) ds,$$

在上式, 让  $t \rightarrow a_i^+$ , 得到(14)式.

性质1 假设存在  $a_1 < b_1 < a_2 < b_2$ , 使得  $r(t) > 0 \neq 0, t \in (a_1, b_1) \cup (a_2, b_2)$  和  $g(t) \leq 0, t \in (a_1, b_1); g(t) \geq 0, t \in (a_2, b_2)$ .

于是存在  $c_i \in (a_i, b_i)$  和某个  $H \in G$ , 使得(6)和(7)成立. 则(1)式的每个非平凡解在  $(a_1, b_1)$  或者  $(a_2, b_2)$  至少有一个零.

证明 假设  $y(t)$  是(1)的一个振动解, 不失一般性, 设  $y(t) > 0, t \geq T_0, T_0$  依赖与  $y(t)$ , 从假设, 能够选择  $a_1, b_1 \geq T_0, g(t) \leq 0, t \in (a_1, b_1), a_1 < b_1$ ; 由引理1和引理2,  $i=1$  时, 得到(8)和(9)成立.

(8)式和(9)式两边分别除以  $H(b_1, c_1)$  和  $H(c_1, a_1)$ , 并把它们相加得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{H(c_1, a_1)} \int_{a_1}^{c_1} H(s, a_1) [Kq(s)]^{\frac{1}{v}} |g(s)|^{1-\frac{1}{v}} \frac{1}{r(s)} \exp(\int_{a_1}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau) + \frac{1}{H(b_1, c_1)} \int_{c_1}^{b_1} H(b_1, s) [Kq(s)]^{\frac{1}{v}} |g(s)|^{1-\frac{1}{v}} \frac{1}{r(s)} \exp(\int_{a_1}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau) \\ & \leq \frac{1}{H(c_1, a_1)} \int_{a_1}^{c_1} h_1^2(s, a_1) \exp(-\int_s^{c_1} \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau) ds \\ & + \frac{1}{H(c_1, a_1)} \int_{c_1}^{b_1} h_2^2(b_1, s) \exp(-\int_{c_1}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau) ds, \end{aligned}$$

上面不等式和(6)是不相容的.

当  $y(t) < 0$  时, 选取  $a_2, b_2 \geq T_0, g(t) \geq 0, t \in [a_2, b_2]$ . 同样能够得到矛盾.

如果(7)成立, 类似可以得到(ii), 性质1证毕.

定理3的证明 在  $[t_0, +\infty)$  上取一个序列  $\{T_i\} \subset [t_0, +\infty)$ , 使得  $T_i \rightarrow +\infty (i \rightarrow +\infty)$ , 由假设  $(C_4)^1$  对每个  $i \in N$ , 于是存在  $a_i, b_i, c_i \in R$ , 使得  $T_i \leq a_i < b_i < c_i$  并且(8)成立, 由性质1可知: (1)式解在  $t \in (a_i, b_i)$  上至少有一个零,  $t > a_i \geq T_i, i \in N$ , 可知(1)式的每个解有无穷多个零, 于是(1)式是振动的.

同理可证  $(C_4)^2$  条件满足时, (1)式也是振动的.

定理3证毕.

推论2 当  $p(t) = 0$  时, 得到文献[7]的定理2.

### 3 例子

例1 设  $a, k_i \geq 0, v > 1$ . 于是非线性方程

$$[(1 + a \sin^2 t) y'(t)]' + (\beta \cos t) |y(t)^v| [1 + \sum_{i=1}^m k_i y^{2i}(t)] \operatorname{sgny}(t) = \sin t \quad (16)$$

是振动的, 只要  $\beta^{\frac{1}{v}} \geq (1 + \frac{a}{2})\pi / [2(\Gamma(3 + \frac{1}{v}) \Gamma(4 - \frac{1}{v})) / \Gamma(7)]$ .

事实上取  $k = 1, a_1 = 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, b_1 = a_2 = 2n\pi,$

$b_2 = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 且  $u(t) = -\sin 2t, p(t) = 0$ .

易见:  $Q_1(u) = \int_{a_1}^{b_1} \{ [Kq(s)]^{\frac{1}{v}} |g(s)|^{1-\frac{1}{v}} u^2(s) \}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \exp(\int_{a_1}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau) - [u(s)]^2 \exp(-\int_{a_1}^s \frac{r'(\tau) + p(\tau)}{r(\tau)} d\tau) ds = \\ & 4\beta^{\frac{1}{v}} \int_{2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}}^{2n\pi} \cos^{\frac{1}{v}} s |\sin s|^{1-\frac{1}{v}} ds - 4 \int_{2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}}^{2n\pi} (1 + a \sin^2 s) \cos^2 s ds = 4\beta^{\frac{1}{v}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2+\frac{1}{v}} s \cos^{3-\frac{1}{v}} s ds - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + a \sin^2 s) \cos^2 s ds = 2\beta^{\frac{1}{v}} \left[ \frac{\Gamma(3 + \frac{1}{v}) \Gamma(4 - \frac{1}{v})}{\Gamma(7)} \right] - (1 + \frac{a}{2})\pi \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

同样, 对于  $a_2, b_2$ , 也能得到  $Q_2(u) \geq 0$ .

由定理2, 则(16)式是振动的.

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$\aleph_1$  紧性与  $^*Lindel\ddot{o}f$  等价, 所以只须证明  $X$  是  $\aleph_1$  紧即可. 假若  $X$  不是  $\aleph_1$  紧的, 则存在一个势为  $\omega_1$  的离散子集  $D$ , 由分离性  $(P)$  存在一个按点可数的开族  $\mathcal{U}$  使  $D \subset \mathcal{U}^*$ , 并且对每个  $U \in \mathcal{U}$ ,  $|U \cap D| \leq \omega$ . 令  $\overline{\mathcal{U}} = \mathcal{U} \cup \{X - D\}$ ,

则  $\overline{\mathcal{U}}$  是  $X$  的按点可数开覆盖, 由于  $X$  是  $^*\sigma$  紧的, 知存在  $\{x_i\}_{i \in N}$  使  $\bigcup_{i \in N} \text{st}(x_i, \overline{\mathcal{U}}) = X$ . 对每个  $n$  顶多有可数个  $\mathcal{U}$  的元包含  $x_n$ , 于是

$$|\text{st}(x_i, \overline{\mathcal{U}}) \cap D| = |\text{st}(x_i, \mathcal{U}) \cap D| \leq (\omega \times \omega) = \omega.$$

记为  $\{x_{i,j}\}_{j \in N}$ . 从而

$$|D| = |\overline{X \cap D}| = |\overline{\bigcup_{n \in N} \text{st}(x_n, \overline{\mathcal{U}}) \cap D}| = |\overline{\bigcup_{n \in N} \text{st}(x_n, \mathcal{U}) \cap D}| = |\overline{\bigcup_{i,j \in N} \{x_{ij}\}}| = |\{x_{ij}\}_{i,j \in N}| \leq \omega,$$

其中, 每个  $x_{i,j} \in D$ , 而  $D$  为离散闭子集. 这与  $|D| = \omega_1$  矛盾, 故  $X$  是  $\aleph_1$  紧的, 也就是  $^*Lindel\ddot{o}f$  的.

从定义 2.2 可以看出: (1)  $\sigma$  族正规性 ( $\alpha CWN$ ) (定义见文献[11]); (2)  $\sigma$  按点族正规性 ( $opCWN$ ) (定义见文献[12]); (3) 族 Hausdorff 性 ( $CWH$ , 即对任意离散集  $D = \{x_\alpha\}$  都存在互斥开族  $\mathcal{U} = \{u_\alpha\}$ , 对每个  $\alpha, x_\alpha \in u_\alpha$ ) 都是分离性  $(P)$  的特例. 所以对上述三类空间而言, 定理 2.13 也成立.

**定理 2.14**<sup>[13]</sup> 具有点可数基的正则  $^*\sigma$  紧空间  $X$  是可度量的.

**定理 2.15**<sup>[7]</sup> 具有点可数基的  $T_1$  可数紧空间  $X$  是可分的.

**定理 2.16** 具有点可数基的  $T_1$   $^*\sigma$  紧空间  $X$  是可分的.

**证明** 设  $X$  是  $^*\sigma$  紧空间,  $C = \bigcup C_k$  是  $X$  的  $\sigma$  紧的稠密子集. 由于每一  $C_k$  是紧的且点可数基是遗

传的, 由定理 2.15, 则每一  $C_k$  是可分的. 即对每个  $k \in N$  存在可数子集  $D_k \subset C_k$ ,  $\overline{D_k} = C_k$ , 所以  $D = \bigcup_{k \in N} D_k$  稠密于  $C = \bigcup_{k \in N} C_k$ , 从而  $D$  稠密于  $X$ . 定理证毕.

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