

具有偏差变元概周期扰动系统的概周期解*

Almost Periodic Solutions for Some Almost Periodic Perturbation Systems with Deviating Argument

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摘要:结合非扰动系统关于其概周期解的变分方程系,运用压缩映射原理研究一类具有偏差变元概周期扰动系统的概周期解,获得系统存在唯一概周期解的一组充分条件.

关键词:微分方程 扰动系统 概周期解 唯一性

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Abstract: Associated with the variational systems of non-perturbation systems, a kind of almost periodic perturbation system with deviating argument is investigated by using the contraction mapping principle. A set of sufficient conditions for the existence and uniqueness of the systems is obtained.

Key words: differential systems, perturbation systems, almost periodic solutions, uniqueness

早在1974年,Fink^[1]考虑了概周期环境下扰动系统 $\frac{dx}{dt} = A(t)x + \varepsilon g(t, x, \varepsilon)$ 概周期解的存在唯一性.其后,何崇佑^[2]考虑了概周期系统 $\frac{dx}{dt} = A(t)x + f(t) + \varepsilon g(t, x, \varepsilon)$ 概周期解的存在唯一性.最近,文献[3]基于文献[4]的思想结合指数型二分性的粗糙理论讨论了概周期系统 $\frac{dx}{dt} = A(t)x + f(t, x) + \varepsilon g(t, x, \varepsilon)$ 解的情况.文献[1~4]的共同特点是,所考虑的系统显含有线性部分.何崇佑也曾在文献[5]中指出,对含小参数非线性微分方程,如果不显含线性部分或线性部分不具有指数型二分性时,不动点的方法就很难奏效(此时平均法是一个行之有效的方法).林振声^[4]在假设

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(t, x) \tag{0.1}$$

存在一致概周期解 $\varphi(t)$ 的前提下,利用系统(0.1)关于 $\varphi(t)$ 的变分方程系讨论了

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(t, x) + \varepsilon g(t, x, \varepsilon) \tag{0.2}$$

概周期解的存在性问题.但是,以上的讨论都是局限于常微分系统,对泛函微分系统未曾论及.关于常微分系统的众多结果在泛函系统中的推广和改善可以参看文献[6~9]等.

受以上文献的启发,本文将利用非扰动泛函微分系统关于其概周期解的变分方程系,来研究不显含线性部分带微小参数的扰动泛函微分概周期系统

$$x'(t) = f(t, x(t), x(t - \tau_1(t)), x(t - \tau_2(t)), \dots, x(t - \tau_q(t))) + \varepsilon g(t, x, \varepsilon) \tag{0.3}$$

概周期解的存在唯一性,其中, $t \in R (R = (-\infty, +\infty))$, $\tau_i(t) (i = 1, 2, \dots, q)$ 是连续概周期标量函数, ε 是微小参数, x 是 n 维向量函数, g 是连续概周期的 n 维向量函数, $f(t, \psi)$ 是对 $\psi = (\psi_0, \psi_1, \dots, \psi_q) \in R^{n \times (q+1)}$ 关于 $t \in R$ 的一致概周期 n 维连续向量函数.

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1 预备知识

首先,我们记 E^n 为 R^n 或 C^n .

考虑系统

$$x'(t) = A(t)x \quad (1.1)$$

和

$$x'(t) = A(t)x + h(t,x), \quad (1.2)$$

其中, $A(t)$ 是一个定义在 R 上的 $n \times n$ 阶连续概周期函数矩阵, x 是一个 n 维向量, $h(t,x)$ 是连续一致概周期的 n 维向量函数, $X(t)$ 是系统(1.1)的标准基解矩阵 $X(0) = I$.

定义 1.1^[1,5,10] 如果存在一个射影 P 和正常数 α, β , 使得

$$\|X(t)PX^{-1}(s)\| \leq \beta \exp(-\alpha(t-s)), t \geq s;$$

$$\|X(t)(I-P)X^{-1}(s)\| \leq \beta \exp(-\alpha(s-t)),$$

$s \geq t$,

则称系统(1.1)具有指数型二分性.

引理 1.1^[1,5,10] 系统(1.1)具有指数型二分性. $h(t,x)$ 对 $x \in E^n$ 关于 t 是一致概周期的, 且对 $x, y \in E^n$, 关于 $t \in R$ 一致的满足 Lipschitz 条件, 则系统(1.2)有唯一概周期解.

引理 1.2 如果 $u(t), \tau(t)$ 是 R 上的连续概周期函数, 则 $u(t - \tau(t))$ 也是 R 上的连续概周期函数.

证明 (1) 如果 $\tau(t) = C$, 即 $\tau(t)$ 是常数. 由文献[5]的定义 1.1 知, 对任意 ϵ , 存在 $l(\epsilon) > 0$, 对任意长度为 l 的区间必存在 r , 使得 $|u(t+r) - u(t)| < \epsilon, t \in R$. 记 $\bar{t} = t - C$, 显然 $\bar{t} \in R$, 有 $|u(t - C + r) - u(t - C)| = |u(\bar{t} + r) - u(\bar{t})| < \epsilon, \bar{t} \in R$, 故 $u(t - C)$ 是概周期函数.

(2) 如果 $\tau(t)$ 是关于 t 的非常值函数. 由文献[5]的定义 1.3' 知, 对于任意无穷序列 $\alpha' = \{\alpha'_n\}$ 存在子序列 $\alpha = \{\alpha_n\} \subseteq \alpha'$, 使得 $T_{\alpha_n}u(t), T_{\alpha_n}\tau(t)$ 在 R 上一致存在. 不妨记 $T_{\alpha_n}u(t) = u^*(t), T_{\alpha_n}\tau(t) = \tau^*(t), u^*, \tau^*$ 为连续概周期函数. 考虑到 $u^*(t)$ 是一致连续函数. 对任意 $\epsilon > 0$, 存在 $\delta > 0$ 对任意 t', t'' , 当 $|t' - t''| < \delta$ 时, $|u^*(t') - u^*(t'')| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$. 又由于存在自然数 N , 当 $n > N$ 时, $|u(t + \alpha_n) - u^*(t)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}, |\tau(t + \alpha_n) - \tau^*(t)| < \delta (t \in R)$ 成立. 故当 $n > N$ 时, $|u^*(t - \tau(t + \alpha_n)) - u^*(t - \tau^*(t))| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}, |u(t + \alpha_n - \tau(t + \alpha_n)) - u^*(t - \tau(t + \alpha_n))| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$. 故 $|u(t + \alpha_n - \tau(t + \alpha_n)) - u^*(t - \tau(t))| < \epsilon$. 即 $u(t - \tau(t))$ 是连续概周期函数.

2 主要结果及其证明

考虑系统

$$x'(t) = f(t, x(t), x(t - \tau_1(t)), x(t - \tau_2(t)), \dots, x(t - \tau_q(t))) \quad (2.1)$$

和

$$x'(t) = f(t, x(t), x(t - \tau_1(t)), x(t - \tau_2(t)), \dots, x(t - \tau_q(t))) + \epsilon g(t, x, \epsilon). \quad (2.2)$$

定理 2.1 (h2.1) 假设系统(2.1)存在概周期解 $u_0(t)$.

(h2.2) $f(t, \psi_0, \psi_1, \dots, \psi_q)$ 对 $\psi_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, q)$ 的一阶偏导数关于 $t \in R$ 一致有界; $f(t, \Psi)$ 关于 $\Psi = (\psi_0, \psi_1, \dots, \psi_q)$ 二阶连续可导, 且二阶导函数对 Ψ 满足 Lipschitz 条件.

(h2.3) 对任意连续概周期函数 $x = u(t), f(t, x(t), x(t - \tau_1(t)), x(t - \tau_2(t)), \dots, x(t - \tau_q(t)))$ 对 x 的偏导数 $A(t) =$

$$\frac{\partial f(t, u(t), u(t - \tau_1(t)), \dots, u(t - \tau_q(t)))}{\partial x} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x^2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x^n} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x^2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x^n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x^2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x^n} \end{pmatrix}$$

是连续概周期矩阵函数, 且满足指数型二分性, 二分常数 α, β 不依赖于 $u(t)$, 其中, $f = (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n)^T, x = (x^1, x^2, \dots, x^n)^T$.

(h2.4) $g(t, x, \epsilon)$ 在 $E^n (E^n = R^n \text{ 或 } C^n)$ 的紧子集 S 上对 x 是关于 t 的 n 维一致概周期函数, 并且对任意固定的小参数 $\epsilon \in [0, \bar{\epsilon}]$ 一致有界且满足李普希兹条件, 即对任意 $(t, x, \epsilon), (t, y, \epsilon) \in D$, 有 $\|g(t, x, \epsilon) - g(t, y, \epsilon)\| \leq M(\bar{\epsilon}) \|x - y\|$, 其中 D 为 $R \times S \times [0, \bar{\epsilon}]$ 的子集, $M(\bar{\epsilon})$ 为依赖于 $\bar{\epsilon}$ 的常数. 则对于任意常数 $\eta > 0$, 存在充分小的 $\epsilon_0 = \epsilon_0(\eta) > 0$ 使得系统(2.2)对每一个固定的 $\epsilon \in [0, \epsilon_0]$, 在 $u_0(t)$ 的 η 邻域存在唯一概周期解 $u(t, \epsilon), \|u(t, \epsilon) - u_0(t)\| \leq \eta$. 如果 $g(t, x, \epsilon)$ 在 $R \times S \times [0, \bar{\epsilon}]$ 上一致连续, 则还有 $u(t, \epsilon)$ 关于 ϵ 是连续的, $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} u(t, \epsilon) = u_0(t)$ 一致成立.

证明 作变换 $y = x - u_0(t)$.

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = f(t, y + u_0, y(t - \tau_1(t)) + u_0(t - \tau_1(t)), \dots, y(t - \tau_q(t)) + u_0(t - \tau_q(t))) - f(t, u_0(t), u_0(t - \tau_1(t)), \dots, u_0(t - \tau_q(t))) + \epsilon g(t, y + u_0(t), \epsilon) =$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \psi} y + \sum_{i=1}^q \frac{\partial f}{\partial \psi_i} y_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^q (y_i \cdot \nabla)^2 f(t, u_{00}(t)) + \theta_{y_0},$$

$$u_{01} + \theta_{y_1}, \dots, u_{0q} + \theta_{y_q} + \varepsilon g(t, y + u_0(t), \varepsilon), \quad (2.3)$$

其中, $0 < \theta < 1, \psi = \psi_0 = (\psi^1, \psi^2, \dots, \psi^n), \psi_i = (\psi_i^1, \psi_i^2, \dots, \psi_i^n) (i = 1, 2, \dots, q), y = (y^1, y^2, \dots, y^n), y_i = y(t - \tau_i(t)) (i = 1, 2, \dots, q), y_0 = y(t), u_{0i} = u_0(t - \tau_i(t)) (i = 1, 2, \dots, q), u_{00} = u_0(t), "\cdot"$ 表示标量积, ∇ 是哈密顿算子.

记

$$A(t) = \frac{\partial f(t, u_{00}, u_{01}, \dots, u_{0q})}{\partial \psi} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \psi^1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \psi^2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \psi^n} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \psi^1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \psi^2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \psi^n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial \psi^1} & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial \psi^2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial \psi^n} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2.4)$$

$$G(t, y_i, \varepsilon) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^q (y_i \cdot \nabla)^2 f(t, u_{00} + \theta_{y_0}, u_{01} + \theta_{y_1}, \dots, u_{0q} + \theta_{y_q}) + \varepsilon g(t, y + u_0(t), \varepsilon), \quad (2.5)$$

$$h(t, y_i) = \sum_{i=1}^q \frac{\partial f}{\partial \psi_i} y_i. \quad (2.6)$$

式(2.3) 简记为

$$y'(t) = A(t)y + h(t, y_i) + G(t, y_i, \varepsilon). \quad (2.7)$$

结合连续函数的有界性, 考虑条件(h2.2)、(h2.4) 和引理2.2 知, 对于任意的 $\eta > 0$, 存在 $\varepsilon_0(\eta)$ 、 $M(\bar{\varepsilon})$ 及 $L_i(\eta), N_i(\eta) (i = 1, 2, \dots, q)$ (不妨设 $L_i(\eta), N_i(\eta) (i = 1, 2, \dots, q)$ 和 $M(\varepsilon)$ 分别关于 η 和 ε 是不减), 当 $t \in R, \|y\| \leq \eta, \|\bar{y}\| \leq \eta$ 时, 有下面式(2.8) ~ (2.14) 成立.

$$\|h(t, y_i)\| = \left\| \sum_{i=1}^q \frac{\partial f}{\partial \psi_i} y_i \right\| \leq \sum_{i=1}^q L_i(\eta) \eta \leq qL(\eta)\eta, \quad (2.8)$$

其中, $L(\eta) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq q} \{L_i(\eta)\}$.

$$\left\| \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \psi_i^j \partial \psi_i^k} f(t, u_{00} + \theta_{y_0}, u_{01} + \theta_{y_1}, \dots, u_{0q} + \theta_{y_q}) \right\| \leq N_i(\eta), i = 1, 2, \dots, q.$$

$$\left\| \sum_{i=0}^q (y_i \cdot \nabla)^2 f(t, u_{00} + \theta_{y_0}, u_{01} + \theta_{y_1}, \dots, u_{0q} + \theta_{y_q}) \right\| = \left\| \sum_{i=0}^q \left(\sum_{j=1}^n y_i^j \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi_i^j} \right)^2 f(t, u_{00} + \theta_{y_0}, u_{01} + \theta_{y_1}, \dots, u_{0q} + \theta_{y_q}) \right\| \leq \sum_{i=0}^q \sum_{k=1}^n |y_i^k|^2 N_i(\eta) \leq \sum_{i=0}^q \sum_{j,k=1}^n \frac{1}{2} [|y_i^j|^2 + |y_i^k|^2] N_i(\eta) \leq \sum_{i=0}^q \eta^2 N_i(\eta) \leq (q+1)N(\eta)\eta^2, \quad (2.9)$$

其中, $N(\eta) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq q} \{N_i(\eta)\}$.

$$\|g\| = \sup_{t \in R, \|y\| \leq \eta} |g(t, y + u_0(t), \varepsilon)|, \quad (2.10)$$

$$\|h(t, y_i) - h(t, \bar{y}_i)\| = \left\| \sum_{i=1}^q \frac{\partial f}{\partial \psi_i} y_i - \sum_{i=1}^q \frac{\partial f}{\partial \psi_i} \bar{y}_i \right\| \leq \sum_{i=1}^q L_i(\eta) \|y_i - \bar{y}_i\| \leq qL(\eta) \|y - \bar{y}\|, \quad (2.11)$$

$$\left\| \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \psi_i^j \partial \psi_i^k} f(t, u_{00} + \theta_{y_0}, u_{01} + \theta_{y_1}, \dots, u_{0q} + \theta_{y_q}) - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \psi_i^j \partial \psi_i^k} f(t, u_{00} + \theta_{y_0}, u_{01} + \theta_{\bar{y}_1}, \dots, u_{0q} + \theta_{\bar{y}_q}) \right\| \leq \theta \sum_{i=0}^q N_i(\eta) \|y_i - \bar{y}_i\| \leq (q+1)\theta N(\eta) \|y - \bar{y}\|, \quad (2.12)$$

其中, $\|y - \bar{y}\| = \max_{0 \leq i \leq q} \{ \|y_i - \bar{y}_i\| \}$.

$$\left\| \sum_{i=0}^q (y_i \cdot \nabla)^2 f(t, u_{00} + \theta_{y_0}, u_{01} + \theta_{y_1}, \dots, u_{0q} + \theta_{y_q}) - \sum_{i=0}^q (\bar{y}_i \cdot \nabla)^2 \times f(t, u_{00} + \theta_{\bar{y}_0}, u_{01} + \theta_{\bar{y}_1}, \dots, u_{0q} + \theta_{\bar{y}_q}) \right\| \leq \sum_{i=0}^q \left\| \sum_{j,k=1}^n (y_i^j - \bar{y}_i^j) y_i^k \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \psi_i^j \partial \psi_i^k} f(t, u_{00} + \theta_{y_0}, u_{01} + \theta_{y_1}, \dots, u_{0q} + \theta_{y_q}) + \sum_{j,k=1}^n (\bar{y}_i^j - y_i^j) \bar{y}_i^k \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \psi_i^j \partial \psi_i^k} f(t, u_{00} + \theta_{\bar{y}_0}, u_{01} + \theta_{\bar{y}_1}, \dots, u_{0q} + \theta_{\bar{y}_q}) \right\| \leq \sum_{i=0}^q \sum_{j,k=1}^n |y_i^j - \bar{y}_i^j| |y_i^k| \left\| \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \psi_i^j \partial \psi_i^k} f(t, u_{00} + \theta_{y_0}, u_{01} + \theta_{y_1}, \dots, u_{0q} + \theta_{y_q}) \right\| + \sum_{i=0}^q \sum_{j,k=1}^n |\bar{y}_i^j - y_i^j| |\bar{y}_i^k| \left\| \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \psi_i^j \partial \psi_i^k} f(t, u_{00} + \theta_{\bar{y}_0}, u_{01} + \theta_{\bar{y}_1}, \dots, u_{0q} + \theta_{\bar{y}_q}) \right\| \leq \sum_{i=0}^q (2n\eta N(\eta) + \theta\eta^2 \bar{N}(\eta)) \|y - \bar{y}\| \leq (q+1)(2n\eta N(\eta) + \theta\eta^2 \bar{N}(\eta)) \|y - \bar{y}\|, \quad (2.13)$$

$$\|g(t, y + u_0(t), \varepsilon) - g(t, \bar{y} + u_0(t), \varepsilon)\| \leq M(\bar{\varepsilon}) \|y - \bar{y}\|. \quad (2.14)$$

所以, 我们总可以选取充分小的 η 和 $\varepsilon_0(\eta)$ 使得

$$\eta qL(\eta) + \frac{1}{2}(q+1)N(\eta)\eta^2 + \bar{\varepsilon}(\eta) \|g\| < \frac{\alpha}{2\beta}\eta, \quad (2.15)$$

$$L^* \equiv qL(\eta) + (q+1)(n\eta N(\eta) + \frac{1}{2}\theta\eta^2 \bar{N}(\eta)) + \varepsilon_0 M(\bar{\varepsilon}) < \frac{\alpha}{2(q+1)\beta}. \quad (2.16)$$

进而,

$$\|h(t, y_i) + G(t, y_i, \varepsilon)\| < \frac{\alpha}{2\beta}\eta,$$

$$\|h(t, y_i) + G(t, y_i, \varepsilon) - h(t, \bar{y}_i) - G(t, \bar{y}_i, \varepsilon)\| \leq L^* \|y - \bar{y}\|. \quad (2.17)$$

所以 $h(t, y_i) + G(t, y_i, \varepsilon)$ 满足 Lipschitz 条件.

记 $B = B(\eta, \varepsilon) = \{u(t, \varepsilon) : u(t, \varepsilon) \in C(R \times [0, \bar{\varepsilon}], E^n), \text{对每个固定的 } \varepsilon \in [0, \bar{\varepsilon}], u(t, \varepsilon) \text{ 是概周期的, } \|u(t, \varepsilon)\| \leq \eta\}$. 定义范数, $\|\cdot\| = \sup_{t \in R} |\cdot|$. 显然,

$(B, \|\cdot\|)$ 是一个完备的度量空间.

对任意的 $u(t, \epsilon) \in B$, 定义映射

$$Tu(t, \epsilon) = \int_{-\infty}^t Y(t)PY^{-1}(s)[h(s, u_s(\epsilon)) + G(s, u_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)]ds - \int_t^{+\infty} Y(t)(I - P)Y^{-1}(s)[h(s, u_s(\epsilon)) + G(s, u_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)]ds. \quad (2.18)$$

由式(2.5)、(2.8)、(2.9)、(2.10)和(2.15)结合定义1.1和条件(h2.1)可知, $\|Tu(t, \epsilon)\| \leq \eta$.

因为 $u(t, \epsilon) \in B$ 是概周期的, 且 $h(t, y_t) + G(t, y_t, \epsilon)$ 关于 t 是一致概周期的, 所以对任意充分小的 $\eta > 0$, 有

$$\|u(t + \tau, \epsilon) - u(t, \epsilon)\| < \eta,$$

$$\|h(t + \tau, u_{t+\tau}(\epsilon)) + G(t + \tau, u_{t+\tau}(\epsilon), \epsilon) - h(t, u_t(\epsilon)) - G(t, u_t(\epsilon), \epsilon)\| < \eta.$$

对任意小的常数 $\eta > 0$ 和 $u(t, \epsilon) \in B$, 我们先证明 $Tu(t, \epsilon) \in B$ 是概周期函数. 事实上,

$$\begin{aligned} Tu(t + \tau, \epsilon) &= \int_{-\infty}^{t+\tau} Y(t + \tau)PY^{-1}(s)[h(s, u_s(\epsilon)) + G(s, u_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)]ds - \int_{t+\tau}^{+\infty} Y(t + \tau)(I - P)Y^{-1}(s)[h(s, u_s(\epsilon)) + G(s, u_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)]ds \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^t Y(t + \tau)PY^{-1}(s + \tau)[h(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon)) + G(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon), \epsilon)]ds - \int_t^{+\infty} Y(t + \tau)(I - P)Y^{-1}(s + \tau)[h(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon)) + G(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon), \epsilon)]ds. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tu(t + \tau, \epsilon) - Tu(t, \epsilon)\| &= \left\| \int_{-\infty}^t Y(t + \tau)PY^{-1}(s + \tau)[h(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon)) + G(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon), \epsilon)]ds - \int_t^{+\infty} Y(t + \tau)(I - P)Y^{-1}(s + \tau)[h(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon)) + G(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon), \epsilon)]ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_{-\infty}^t Y(t)PY^{-1}(s)[h(s, u_s(\epsilon)) + G(s, u_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)]ds + \int_t^{+\infty} Y(t)(I - P)Y^{-1}(s)[h(s, u_s(\epsilon)) + G(s, u_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)]ds \right\| \\ &\leq \left\| \int_{-\infty}^t Y(t + \tau)PY^{-1}(s + \tau) \times [h(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon)) + G(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon), \epsilon) - h(s, u_s(\epsilon)) - G(s, u_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)]ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_t^{+\infty} Y(t + \tau)(I - P)Y^{-1}(s + \tau) \times [h(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon)) + G(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon), \epsilon) - h(s, u_s(\epsilon)) - G(s, u_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)]ds \right\| \\ &\quad + \left\| \int_{-\infty}^t [Y(t + \tau)PY^{-1}(s + \tau) - Y(t)PY^{-1}(s)] \times [h(s, u_s(\epsilon)) + G(s, u_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)]ds \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_t^{+\infty} [Y(t + \tau)(I - P)Y^{-1}(s + \tau) - Y(t)(I - P)Y^{-1}(s)] \times [h(s, u_s(\epsilon)) + G(s, u_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)]ds \right\| \\ &\leq \int_{-\infty}^t \beta \exp(-\alpha(t - s)) \times [\|h(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon)) + G(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon), \epsilon) - h(s, u_s(\epsilon)) - G(s, u_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)\| + \|h(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon)) + G(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon), \epsilon) - h(s, u_s(\epsilon)) - G(s, u_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)\|] ds \\ &\quad + \int_t^{+\infty} 2\beta \exp(-\alpha(t - s)) \times [\|h(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon)) + G(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon), \epsilon) - h(s, u_s(\epsilon)) - G(s, u_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)\| + \|h(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon)) + G(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon), \epsilon) - h(s, u_s(\epsilon)) - G(s, u_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)\|] ds \\ &\leq \int_{-\infty}^t \beta \exp(-\alpha(t - s)) \times [L^* \|u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon) - u_s(\epsilon)\| + \frac{\alpha}{2\beta}\eta] ds + \int_t^{+\infty} \beta \exp(-\alpha(t - s)) \times [L^* \|u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon) - u_s(\epsilon)\| + \frac{\alpha}{2\beta}\eta] ds \\ &\quad + \int_{-\infty}^t 2\beta \exp(-\alpha(t - s)) \times \frac{\alpha}{2\beta}\eta ds + \int_t^{+\infty} 2\beta \exp(-\alpha(t - s)) \times \frac{\alpha}{2\beta}\eta ds \leq 4\eta. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon), \epsilon) - h(s + \tau, u_s(\epsilon)) - G(s + \tau, u_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)\| + \|h(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon)) + G(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon), \epsilon) - h(s, u_s(\epsilon)) - G(s, u_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)\|] ds \\ &+ \int_t^{+\infty} \beta \exp(-\alpha(t - s)) \times [\|h(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon)) + G(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon), \epsilon) - h(s + \tau, u_s(\epsilon)) - G(s + \tau, u_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)\| + \|h(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon)) + G(s + \tau, u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon), \epsilon) - h(s, u_s(\epsilon)) - G(s, u_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)\|] ds \\ &+ \int_{-\infty}^t 2\beta \exp(-\alpha(t - s)) \times [\|h(s, u_s(\epsilon)) + G(s, u_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)\| + \|h(s, u_s(\epsilon)) + G(s, u_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)\|] ds \\ &+ \int_t^{+\infty} 2\beta \exp(-\alpha(s - t)) \times [\|h(s, u_s(\epsilon)) + G(s, u_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)\| + \|h(s, u_s(\epsilon)) + G(s, u_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)\|] ds \\ &\leq \int_{-\infty}^t \beta \exp(-\alpha(t - s)) \times [L^* \|u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon) - u_s(\epsilon)\| + \frac{\alpha}{2\beta}\eta] ds + \int_t^{+\infty} \beta \exp(-\alpha(s - t)) \times [L^* \|u_{s+\tau}(\epsilon) - u_s(\epsilon)\| + \frac{\alpha}{2\beta}\eta] ds \\ &+ \int_{-\infty}^t 2\beta \exp(-\alpha(t - s)) \times \frac{\alpha}{2\beta}\eta ds + \int_t^{+\infty} 2\beta \exp(-\alpha(s - t)) \times \frac{\alpha}{2\beta}\eta ds \\ &\leq \int_{-\infty}^t \beta \exp(-\alpha(t - s)) \times [L^*(q + 1)\eta + \frac{\alpha}{2\beta}\eta] ds + \int_t^{+\infty} \beta \exp(-\alpha(s - t)) \times [L^*(q + 1)\eta + \frac{\alpha}{2\beta}\eta] ds \\ &+ \int_{-\infty}^t 2\beta \exp(-\alpha(t - s)) \times \frac{\alpha}{2\beta}\eta ds + \int_t^{+\infty} 2\beta \exp(-\alpha(s - t)) \times \frac{\alpha}{2\beta}\eta ds \leq 4\eta. \end{aligned}$$

即 $\|Tu(t + \tau, \epsilon) - Tu(t, \epsilon)\| < 4\eta$, 因此 $Tu(t, \epsilon)$ 是概周期函数. 综上所述, $Tu(t, \epsilon) \in B$, 即 T 把 B 映入自身.

接着证明 T 是压缩映射. 事实上, 对任意的 $u(t, \epsilon), v(t, \epsilon) \in B$, 注意到式(2.16)~(2.18)以及定义1.1和条件(h2.1), 我们有

$$\|Tu(t, \epsilon) - Tv(t, \epsilon)\| < \frac{2\beta}{\alpha} \frac{\alpha}{2(q + 1)\beta} \|u(t, \epsilon) - v(t, \epsilon)\|. \quad (2.19)$$

所以 T 在 B 内存在唯一不动点

$$y(t, \epsilon) = \int_{-\infty}^t Y(t)PY^{-1}(s)[h(s, y_s(\epsilon)) + G(s, y_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)]ds - \int_t^{+\infty} Y(t)(I - P)Y^{-1}(s)[h(s, y_s(\epsilon)) + G(s, y_s(\epsilon), \epsilon)]ds, \quad (2.20)$$

它就是(2.7)式的唯一概周期解. 从而, 系统(2.2)有唯一概周期解 $x(t, \epsilon) = y(t, \epsilon) + u_0(t)$, 且 $\|x(t, \epsilon) - u_0(t)\| = \|y(t, \epsilon)\| < \eta$, 即

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} x(t, \epsilon) = u_0(t).$$

定理证毕.

3 结束语

对于不显含线性部分形如系统(2.1)概周期解的
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a class of boundary value problems[J]. J Math Res Exp, 1995, 15(1): 29-34.

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存在性问题的探讨, 本身是一件很有意义的事. 据作者所知, 还没有人在这方面做出比较好的工作. 对于显含线性部分的扰动系统, 本文定理依然适用. 结合指数型二分性粗糙理论, 我们很容易将此方法推广到系统

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = A(t)x + f(t, x_t) + \varepsilon g(t, x, \varepsilon)$$

和

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = A(t, \varepsilon)x + f(t, x_t) + \varepsilon g(t, x, \varepsilon)$$

甚至

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = A(t, \varepsilon)x + f(t, x_t) + \varepsilon g(t, x_t, \varepsilon)$$

的研究.

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