

中立型微分方程的正解存在性及非振动解的渐近性

Existence and Asymptotic Behaviors of Positive Solution of Neutral Differential Equation

严建明

YAN Jian-ming

(湖南财经高等专科学校基础课部, 湖南长沙 410205)

(Department of Basic Subject, Hunan College of Finance and Economics, Changsha, Hunan, 410205, China)

摘要: 研究中立型微分方程的正解存在性和非振动解的渐近性, 得到其正解存在性的 1 个充分条件, 给出中立型微分方程每一个非正振动解趋向于零和非振动解下确界趋向于零 (或上确界趋向正无穷大) 的新判据.

关键词: 微分方程 非振动解 渐近性

中图分类号: O175 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1005-9164(2008)01-0007-03

Abstract The existence and asymptotic behaviors of nonoscillatory solution of neutral differential equation are studied. Sufficient condition is established for existence and asymptotic behaviors of nonoscillatory solution of the system. A new criterion for every nonoscillatory solution of neutral differential equation tending to zero and infimum of nonoscillatory solution tending to zero (or supremum of nonoscillatory solution tending to $+\infty$) is given.

Key words differential equation, nonoscillatory solution, asymptotic behaviors

中立型微分方程在理论和应用方面都有重要的现实意义. 近年来中立型微分方程的振动性研究已经取得不少进展, 其渐近性也得到了广泛的研究^[1-5]. 但是, 对于中立型微分方程的正解存在性的研究却不多见. 文献[6]研究中立型微分方程

$$[y(t) + p(t)y(t - f)]' + q(t)y(t - \varrho) = 0$$

的正解的存在性、渐近性和振动性. 本文研究中立型微分方程

$$\begin{cases} [x(t) + \sum_{j=1}^l p_j x(t - f_j) - \sum_{k=1}^m r_k x(t - d_k)]' + \\ \sum_{i=1}^n q_i(t)x(t - \varrho_i) = 0, \\ x(t) = h(t), t \in [-s, 0], \end{cases}$$

其中 $p_j \geq 0 (j = 1, 2, \dots, l)$, $f_j > 0 (j = 1, 2, \dots, l)$, $n \geq 0 (k = 1, 2, \dots, m)$, $d_k > 0 (k = 1, 2, \dots, m)$, $q \in C(R^+, R^+)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), $\varrho_i > 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, $e = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{\varrho_i\}$, $f = \max_{1 \leq j \leq l} \{f_j\}$, $d = \max_{1 \leq k \leq m} \{d_k\}$, $s = \max\{f, d, \varrho\}$

的正解存在性和非振动解的渐近性.

1 系统 (1) 正解的存在性

定理 1 假若存在正数 $\underline{\lambda}$, 使

$$\sum_{j=1}^l p_j e^{f_j} + \sum_{k=1}^m r_k e^{d_k} + \sum_{i=1}^n q_i(t) e^{\varrho_i} \leq \underline{\lambda}, t \geq t_0, \quad (2)$$

则系统 (1) 存在正解.

证明 定义函数集合 $K = \{\lambda: \lambda(t) = 0, t \in (t_0 - m, t_0), \lambda(t) \text{ 在 } (t_0 + n f, t_0 + (n+1)f) \text{ 连续且 } |\lambda(t)| \leq \underline{\lambda}\}$. 对任意 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in K$, 定义 $d(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \sup_{t \in [t_0 - m, t_0 + m]} |\lambda_1(t) - \lambda_2(t)| e^{-Z}$, 其中 Z 足够大, 并且满足

$$\overline{Z} + \sum_{j=1}^l p_j e^{-Z f_j} + \sum_{k=1}^m r_k e^{-Z d_k} < \frac{1}{2}, \quad (3)$$

则 (K, d) 是一完备度量空间. 对任意 $\lambda \in K$, 定义

$$(T\lambda)(t) = \begin{cases} - \sum_{j=1}^l p_j \lambda(t - f_j) \exp\left(\int_{t-f_j}^t \lambda(s) ds\right) + \\ \sum_{k=1}^m r_k \lambda(t - d_k) \exp\left(\int_{t-d_k}^t \lambda(s) ds\right) + \\ \sum_{i=1}^n q_i \exp\left(\int_{t-\varrho_i}^t \lambda(s) ds\right), t \geq t_0, \\ 0, t \in [t_0 - m, t_0]. \end{cases}$$

则 $(T\lambda)(t)$ 在每个区间 $(t_0 + n f, t_0 + (n+1)f)$ 内是

收稿日期: 2006-06-21

修回日期: 2006-10-27

作者简介: 严建明 (1974-), 男, 讲师, 主要从事微分方程研究.

连续的,且当 $t \geq t_0$ 时有

$$|(\mathcal{T}\lambda)(t)| \leq \sum_{j=1}^l p_j e^{f_j} + \sum_{k=1}^m r_k e^{d_k} + \sum_{i=1}^n q_i(t) e^{e_i} \leq \dots$$

这表明 T 是 K 到 K 的映射.

由中值定理,对任意的 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in K$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \exp\left(\int_{t-f}^t \lambda_1(s) ds\right) - \exp\left(\int_{t-f}^t \lambda_2(s) ds\right) \right| \leq \\ & e^{\int_{t-f}^t |\lambda_1(s) - \lambda_2(s)| ds}, \\ & \left| \lambda_1(t-f) \exp\left(\int_{t-f}^t \lambda_1(s) ds\right) - \lambda_1(t-f) \exp\left(\int_{t-f}^t \lambda_2(s) ds\right) \right| = \\ & |\lambda_1(t-f) [\exp\left(\int_{t-f}^t \lambda_1(s) ds\right) - \exp\left(\int_{t-f}^t \lambda_2(s) ds\right)] + \exp\left(\int_{t-f}^t \lambda_2(s) ds\right) [\lambda_1(t-f) - \lambda_2(t-f)]| \leq \\ & e^{\int_{t-f}^t |\lambda_1(s) - \lambda_2(s)| ds} + e^{f} |\lambda_1(t-f) - \lambda_2(t-f)|. \end{aligned}$$

于是,对任意的 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in K, t \geq t_0$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & |(\mathcal{T}\lambda_1)(t) - (\mathcal{T}\lambda_2)(t)| \leq \sum_{j=1}^l p_j |\lambda_1(t-f_j) \exp\left(\int_{t-f_j}^t \lambda_1(s) ds\right) - \lambda_1(t-f_j) \exp\left(\int_{t-f_j}^t \lambda_2(s) ds\right)| + \\ & \sum_{k=1}^m r_k |\lambda_1(t-d_k) \exp\left(\int_{t-d_k}^t \lambda_1(s) ds\right) - \lambda_1(t-d_k) \exp\left(\int_{t-d_k}^t \lambda_2(s) ds\right)| + \sum_{i=1}^n q_i(t) |\exp\left(\int_{t-e_i}^t \lambda_1(s) ds\right) - \exp\left(\int_{t-e_i}^t \lambda_2(s) ds\right)| \leq \\ & \sum_{j=1}^l [p_j e^{f_j} \int_{t-f_j}^t |\lambda_1(s) - \lambda_2(s)| ds + p_j e^{f_j} |\lambda_1(t-f_j) - \lambda_2(t-f_j)|] + \\ & \sum_{k=1}^m [r_k e^{d_k} \int_{t-d_k}^t |\lambda_1(s) - \lambda_2(s)| ds + r_k e^{d_k} |\lambda_1(t-d_k) - \lambda_2(t-d_k)|] + \sum_{i=1}^n q_i(t) e^{e_i} \int_{t-e_i}^t |\lambda_1(s) - \lambda_2(s)| ds = \\ & \sum_{j=1}^l [p_j e^{f_j} \int_{t-f_j}^t (|\lambda_1(s) - \lambda_2(s)| e^{-Zs}) e^{Zs} ds + p_j e^{f_j} (|\lambda_1(t-f_j) - \lambda_2(t-f_j)| e^{-Z(t-f_j)}) e^{Z(t-f_j)}] + \\ & \sum_{k=1}^m [r_k e^{d_k} \int_{t-d_k}^t (|\lambda_1(s) - \lambda_2(s)| e^{-Zs}) e^{Zs} ds + r_k e^{d_k} (|\lambda_1(t-d_k) - \lambda_2(t-d_k)| e^{-Z(t-d_k)}) e^{Z(t-d_k)}] + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n q_i(t) e^{e_i} \int_{t-e_i}^t (|\lambda_1(s) - \lambda_2(s)| e^{-Zs}) e^{Zs} ds \leq \\ & \sum_{j=1}^l [p_j e^{f_j} d(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \frac{1}{Z} (e^Z - e^{Z(t-f_j)}) + p_j e^{f_j} d(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \frac{1}{Z} e^{Z(t-f_j)}] + \\ & \sum_{k=1}^m [r_k e^{d_k} d(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \frac{1}{Z} (e^Z - e^{Z(t-d_k)}) + r_k e^{d_k} d(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \frac{1}{Z} e^{Z(t-d_k)}] + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^n [q_i(t) e^{e_i} d(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \frac{1}{Z} (e^Z - e^{Z(t-e_i)})] \leq \\ & \frac{1}{Z} d(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) e^t \left[\sum_{j=1}^l (p_j e^{f_j} + Z p_j e^{L-Zf_j}) + \sum_{k=1}^m (r_k e^{d_k} + Z r_k e^{L-Zd_k}) + \sum_{i=1}^n q_i(t) e^{e_i} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

由(2)式和(3)式可得

$$\begin{aligned} & |(\mathcal{T}\lambda_1)(t) - (\mathcal{T}\lambda_2)(t)| e^{-Z} \leq \frac{1}{Z} d(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \left[\sum_{j=1}^l p_j e^{L-Zf_j} + \sum_{k=1}^m r_k e^{L-Zd_k} \right] = d(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \left[\frac{1}{Z} + \sum_{j=1}^l p_j e^{L-Zf_j} + \sum_{k=1}^m r_k e^{L-Zd_k} \right] < \frac{1}{2} d(\lambda_1, \lambda_2). \end{aligned}$$

从而可知 $d(\mathcal{T}\lambda_1, \mathcal{T}\lambda_2) \leq \frac{1}{2} d(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$.

由 Banach 压缩映射原理知,存在 $\lambda \in K$, 使得 $\mathcal{T}\lambda = \lambda$. 令 $x(t) = \exp(-\int_{t_0}^t \lambda(s) ds)$, 则易知 $x(t)$ 就是系统(1)的一个正解.

2 系统(1)非振动解的渐近性

引理 1 假设系统(1)还满足

$$0 < \sum_{k=1}^m r_k \leq 1, \tag{4}$$

设 $x(t)$ 是系统(1)的最终正解. 令

$$y(t) = x(t) + \sum_{j=1}^l p_j x(t-f_j) - \sum_{k=1}^m r_k x(t-d_k), \quad t \in R^+, \tag{5}$$

则最终有 $y'(t) < 0, y(t) > 0$.

证明 由 $x(t)$ 是系统(1)的一个最终正解, 可知存在一个 $t_1 > 0$ 使得当 $t > t_1$ 时有 $x(t) > 0$. 从而当 $t > t_2 (t_2 = t_1 + \delta^*)$ 时 $x(t-f_j) (j=1, 2, \dots, l), x(t-d_k) (k=1, 2, \dots, m), y(t-e_i) (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 都大于 0.

由系统(1)和(5)式得到

$$\frac{d}{dt} y(t) = - \sum_{i=1}^n q_i(t) x(t-e_i) < 0, (t \geq t_2). \tag{6}$$

可以断言

$$y(t) > 0, (t \geq t_2). \tag{7}$$

假设(7)式不成立, 则存在一个 $t_3 \geq t_2$ 和一个非负数 λ , 使得当 $t \geq t_3$ 时, 有 $y(t) \leq -\lambda$. 而由(5)式得

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= y(t) - \sum_{j=1}^l p_j x(t-f_j) + \sum_{k=1}^m r_k x(t-d_k) \leq \\ & -\lambda - \sum_{j=1}^l p_j x(t-f_j) + \sum_{k=1}^m r_k x(t-d_k) \leq \\ & -\lambda + \sum_{k=1}^m r_k x(t-d_k). \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

机理的思考 [J].生态学报, 2005, 25(3): 89-595.

- [4] 刘新尧,石苗,廖永红,等.食藻原生动物及其在治理蓝藻水华中的应用前景 [J].水生生物学报, 2005, 29(4): 456-461.
- [5] 张勇,席宇,吴刚.溶藻细菌杀藻物质的研究进展 [J].生物学通报, 2004, 31(1): 27-131.
- [6] 赵以军,刘永定.有害藻类及其微生物防治的基础:藻菌关系的研究动态 [J].生物学报, 1996, 20(2): 173-181.
- [7] 李雪梅,杨中艺,简曙光,等.有效微生物群控制富营养化湖泊蓝藻的效应 [J].中山大学学报:自然科学版, 2000, 39(1): 81-85.
- [8] 周霖,黄文氢.用杀藻剂抑制湖泊蓝藻水华的尝试 [J].环境工程, 1999, 7(4): 75-77.
- [9] 过龙根.除藻与控藻技术 [J].中国水利, 2006, 17: 34-36.
- [10] 韩继刚,孟颂东,叶寅,等.藻类污染生物防治新策略 [J].微生物学报, 2001, 41(3): 381-385.
- [11] 刘元波,陈伟民.湖泊藻类动态模拟 [J].湖泊科学,

2000, 12(2): 171-177.

- [12] 丁玲,逢勇,李凌,等.水动力条件下藻类动态模拟 [J].生态学报, 2005, 25(8): 1863-1868.
- [13] 陈兰荪,陈键.非线性生物动力系统 [M].北京:科学出版社, 1993: 163-170.
- [14] 陈兰荪,宋新宇,陆征一.数学生态学模型与研究方法 [M].成都:四川科学技术出版社, 2003.
- [15] Angelova J, Dishliev A. Optimization problems in population dynamics [J]. Appl Anal, 1998, 69: 3-4, 207-221.
- [16] Zhang Hong, Xu Weijian, Chen Lansun. A impulsive infective transmission SI model for pest control [J]. Math Meth Appl Sci, 2007, 30: 1169-1184.
- [17] Lakshmikantham V, Bainov D, Simeonov P. Theory of impulsive differential equations [M]. Singapore: World Scientific, 1989.

(责任编辑:尹 闯)

(上接第 9 页 Continue from page 9)

这说明 $\sum_{s=s_1}^{+\infty} \int_{\in N_s} \sum_{i=1}^n q_i(t)x(t-\xi_i) dt < +\infty$, 由已知条件得 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \inf x(t) = 0$. 假设 $\bar{t} = -\infty$, 由 (5) 式可得 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \sup x(t) = +\infty$.

参考文献:

- [1] Yu J S. Asymptotic stability for nonautonomous scalar neutral differential equations [J]. J Math Anal Appl, 1996, 203: 850-860.
- [2] Yu J S, Chen M P, Zhang H. Oscillation and nonoscillation in neutral equations with integrable coefficients [J]. Comput Math Appl, 1998, 35(6): 65-71.

- [3] Chen M P, Yu J S, Huang L H. Oscillation of first order neutral differential equations with variable coefficients [J]. J Math Anal Appl, 1994, 185: 288-301.
- [4] 李万同,全宏顺.一阶变系数中立型方程正解的存在性和渐近性 [J].应用数学, 1996, 9(2): 249-251.
- [5] 王其如.一阶中立型泛函微分方程解的渐近性与振动性 [J].数学研究与评论, 1995, 15(4): 611-616.
- [6] Tanaka S. Existence of positive solutions for a class of first order neutral differential equations [J]. J Math Anal Appl, 1999, 229: 501-518.

(责任编辑:尹 闯 邓大玉)