

文章编号:1672 - 058X(2012)11 - 0009 - 08

一类四阶具有多个偏差变元 p -Laplacian 中立型 微分方程周期解的存在性*

徐建中¹, 周宗福²

(1. 亳州师范高等专科学校 数学系, 安徽 亳州 236800; 2. 安徽大学 数学科学学院, 安徽 合肥 230039)

摘要: 主要利用 Mawhin 连续性定理, 讨论了一类四阶带有多个变时滞的 p -Lapcaian 中立型泛函微分方程:

$$(\varphi_p(x(t) - cx(t - \gamma)))'''' = f(x(t))x'(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t, x(t - \tau_i(t, |x|_\infty, |x'|_\infty))) + e(t)$$

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: 周期解; 中立型泛函微分方程; Mawhin 连续性定理

中图分类号: O175

文献标志码: A

1 引言与基础知识

泛函微分方程周期解问题在生态学、控制论、流体力学和非线性弹性力学等方面都有重要应用意义, 引起了许多学者的重视, 并取得了很好好的研究成果^[1-7]. 与滞后型泛函微分方程相比, 中立型泛函微分方程周期解问题的研究要困难得多, 它一直受到国内外广大学者的关注. 中立型泛函微分方程由于具有较丰富的实际背景, 近年来关于中立型泛函微分方程周期解也出现了不少研究工作. Zhu 和 Lu 在文献[1]中, 研究了 $(\varphi_p(x(t) - cx(t - \tau)))' = g(t, x(t - \tau(t))) + e(t)$ 周期解的存在性; 接下来在文献[2]中, Peng 研究了 Rayleigh 方程 $(\varphi_p(x(t) - cx(t - \delta)))' + f(x'(t)) + g(x(t - \tau(t))) = e(t)$ 周期解的存在性; 最近 Gao 和 Lu 文献[3]中, 研究了 $(\varphi_p(x'(t)))' = f(x(t))x'(t) + \beta(t)g(t, x(t - \tau(t, |x|_\infty))) + e(t)$ 的周期解问题; 在文献[4]中, Jin, Lu 研究了 $(\varphi_p(u''(t)))'' + f(u(t))u'(t) + g(t, u(t), x(t - \tau(t))) = e(t)$ 周期解的存在性.

受上述文献的启发, 考虑一类四阶 p -Laplacian 中立型微分方程:

$$(\varphi_p(x(t) - cx(t - \gamma)))'''' = f(x(t))x'(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t, x(t - \tau_i(t, |x|_\infty, |x'|_\infty))) + e(t) \quad (1)$$

的周期解问题, 这里 $p > 1, \varphi_p: R \rightarrow R, \varphi_p(u) = |u|^{p-2}u, f \in C(R, R), g_i \in C(R^2, R), \tau_i \in C(R^3, R), e \in C(R, R), e(t+T) \equiv e(t), T > 0, |c| \neq 1, \gamma$ 都是给定的常数, $|x|_\infty = \max_{[0, T]} |x(t)|, |x'|_\infty = \max_{[0, T]} |x'(t)|$.

收稿日期: 2012 - 04 - 20; 修回日期: 2012 - 05 - 15.

* 基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(10771001); 安徽省教育厅重点项目(KJ2009A005Z, KJ2010ZD02); 安徽省教育厅自然科学基金项目(KJ2010B124); 亳州师专数学教育省级特色专业, 亳州师专科研项目(BSKY201113, BSKY201211)专项资金资助.

作者简介: 徐建中(1979-), 男, 安徽庐江人, 讲师, 硕士, 从事微分方程方面的研究.

2 引 理

为了应用方便,采取以下记号:

$$\|x\|_p = \left(\int_0^T |x(t)|^p dt \right)^{1/p}$$

$$C_T = \{x \in C(R, R) \mid x(t+T) \equiv x(t)\}; C_T^1 = \{x \in C^1(R, R) \mid x(t+T) \equiv x(t)\}$$

$$X = \{(x_1(t), x_2(t))^T \in C(R, R^2) \mid x_1, x_2 \in C_T^1\}$$

$$Y = \{x = (x_1(t), x_2(t))^* \in C(R, R^2) \mid x_1, x_2 \in C_T^1\}$$

它们分别定义以下范数:

$$\|x\|_\infty = \max_{t \in [0, T]} |x(t)|, \|x\|_\infty = \max\{|x\|_\infty, |x'|_\infty\}$$

$$\|x\|_X = \max\{\|x_1\|_\infty, \|x_2\|_\infty\}, \|x\|_Y = \max\{|x_1|_\infty, |x_2|_\infty\}$$

显然 X 和 Y 是两个实 Banach 空间. 定义算子 $A: C_T \rightarrow C_T, (Ax)(t) = x(t) - cx(t - \gamma)$.

引理 1^[7] 若 $|c| \neq 1$, 则算子 A 有一个唯一连续可逆的有界算子 A^{-1} , 且满足下列条件:

$$(1) \int_0^T |[A^{-1}f(t)]| dt \leq \frac{1}{|1 - |c||} \int_0^T |f(s)| ds, \forall f \in C_T.$$

$$(2) (Ax)'' = Ax'', \forall x \in C_T^2; = \{x \in C^2(R, R) \mid x(t+T) \equiv x(t)\}.$$

将方程(1)改成以下形式:

$$\begin{cases} (Ax_1)''(t) = \varphi_q(x_2)(t) \\ x_2''(t) = f(x_1(t))x_1'(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t, x_1(t - \tau_i(t), |x_1|_\infty, |x_1'|_\infty)) + e(t) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

这里 $q > 1$ 是一个常数, 且 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, 即要证明方程(1)周期解的存在性只需要证明方程(2)周期解的存在性.

定义两个算子:

$$\begin{cases} L: D(L) \subset X \rightarrow Y, L(x) = ((Ax_1)'', x_2'')^T \\ N: X \rightarrow Y, Nx = (\varphi_q(x_2))(t), f(x_1(t))x_1'(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t, x_1(t - \tau_i(t), |x_1|_\infty, |x_1'|_\infty)) + e(t))^T \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中, $D(L) = \{x \in C^2(R, R) \mid x(t+T) \equiv x(t)\}$, 方程(1)就转化为抽象方程: $Lx = Nx$.

易知, $\text{Ker } L = R^2, \text{Im } L = \{y \in Y \mid \int_0^T y(s) ds = 0\}, \dim \text{Ker } L = \text{codim Im } L = 2$, 因此 L 是一个指标为零的 Fredholm 算子, 作算子 P 和 Q :

$$P: X \rightarrow \text{Ker } L, Px = (Ax_1(0), x_2(0))^T$$

$$Q: Y \rightarrow \text{Im } Q \subset R^2, Qy = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T y(s) ds$$

L_p^{-1} 是 $L_{\text{Ker } p \cap D(L)}$ 的逆算子, 显然 $\text{Ker } L = \text{Im } Q = R^2$, 由引理 1 可得:

$$L_p^{-1}(y(t)) = [A^{-1}(\int_0^T G(t, s)y_1(s) ds), \int_0^T G(t, s)y_1(s) ds]^T \quad (4)$$

其中 $y(t) = (y_1(t), y_2(t))^T$.

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

由式(3)(4), 可知 N 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上是 L 紧的, Ω 是 X 上的任意有界开集.

引理 2^[10] 设 X 和 Y 是两个 Banach 空间, $L: D(L) \subset X \rightarrow Y$ 是一个指数为零的 Fredholm 算子, $\Omega \subset Y$ 是一个有界开集, $N: \bar{\Omega} \rightarrow X$ 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上是 L 紧的, 若以下的条件满足:

- (1) $Lx \neq \lambda Nx, \forall \partial\Omega \cap D(L), \lambda \in (0, 1)$.
- (2) $Nx \notin \text{Im } L, \forall \partial\Omega \cap \text{Ker } L$.
- (3) $\text{deg}\{JQN, \Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, 0\} \neq 0$.

这里 $J: \text{Im } Q \rightarrow \text{Ker } L$ 是一个同构映射, 则方程 $Lx = Nx$ 在 $D(L) \cap \bar{\Omega}$ 上至少存在一个解.

引理 3^[8] 假设 $\omega \in C'(R, R)$ 且 $w(0) = w(T) = 0$, 则 $\|\omega\|_p^p \leq (T/\pi_p) \|\omega'\|_p^p$. 这里

$$\pi_p = 2 \int_0^{(p-1)/p} \frac{ds}{[1 - s^p/(p-1)]^{1/p}} = \frac{2\pi(p-1)^{1/p}}{p \sin(\pi/p)}$$

注: 若 $\omega(0) = \omega(T) \neq 0$, 则对于 $\xi \in [0, T]$, $\|\omega\|_p^p \leq (T/\pi_p) \|\omega'\|_p^p + |\omega(\xi)| T^{1/p}$.

引理 4^[9] 设 $p > 1$ 是一个常数, $s \in C(R, R)$, 则 $s(t+T) \equiv s(t), \forall t \in R$, 则有:

$$\int_0^T |x(t) - x(t - s(t))|^p dt \leq 2(\max_{t \in [0, T]} |s(t)|)^p \|x'\|_p^p$$

引理 5^[2] 若 $|c| \neq 1$ 且 $p > 1$, 则 $\int_0^T |(A^{-1}f)(t)|^p dt \leq \frac{1}{|1 - |c||^p} \int_0^T |f(t)|^p dt$.

3 主要结果

定理 1 假设下面所有条件都成立,

(H₁) 存在正数 d_1, d_2 , 使得:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t, x) + e(t) > 0, \forall t \in [0, T], x > d_1; \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t, x) + e(t) < 0, \forall t \in [0, T], x < -d_2$$

(H₂) 存在正数 m, α, β 和整数 j, k , 使得 $\forall (t, x, y) \in [0, T] \times R \times R$, 有:

$$\gamma - jT \in [-T, 0], B(t, k, x, y) \in [0, T], 0 \leq B(t, k, x, y) \leq \frac{\alpha^q}{1 + |x|^{mq}}$$

$$0 \leq L(\tau, \gamma, x, y) \leq \frac{\beta}{1 + |x|^m}$$

$$L(\tau, \gamma, x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n |\tau_i(t, |x|, |y|) - kT|^{1/q} + (jT - \gamma)^{1/q}$$

其中, $B(t, k, x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n \tau_i(t, |x|, |y|) - kT$.

(H₃) 存在常数 $r_1 \geq 0, r_2 \geq 0$, 使得:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{|F(x)|}{\varphi_p(|x|)} = r_1; \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|F(x)|}{\varphi_p(|x|)} = r_2, \text{ 其中 } F(x) = \int_0^x f(s) ds$$

(H₄) 存在两个常数 $\rho \geq 0, r \geq 0$, 使得:

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t, x) + e(t) \right| \leq r |x|^{m+\rho-1} (t \in ([0, T], |x| \geq \rho))$$

(H₅) $c(r_1 + r_2) T^{p/q} 2^{1-p} + 2r(K^p + c\beta) C_p T^{1/p} [(T/\pi_p)^{p/q} + 2^{1/q} K] < (c-1)^p (\pi_p/T)$

其中, $K = \min\{\alpha^p, T^{p/q}\}, C_p = \begin{cases} 1, & 1 < p \leq 2 \\ 2^{p-2}, & p > 2 \end{cases}$, 则方程(1)至少有一个周期解.

证明 假设(H₁)(H₂)(H₃)和(H₄)成立, 考虑算子方程:

$$Lx = \lambda Nx, \lambda \in (0, 1)$$

令 $\Omega_1 = \{x: Lx = \lambda Nx, \lambda \in (0, 1)\}$. 若 $x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))^T \in \Omega_1$, 则

$$\begin{cases} (Ax_1)''(t) = \lambda\varphi_q(x_2)(t) \\ x_2''(t) = \lambda f(x_1(t))x_1'(t) + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t, x_1(t - \tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x_1'|_\infty))) + \lambda e(t) \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

由式(5)可知:

$$\begin{aligned} (\varphi_p((Ax_1)''(t)))'' &= \lambda^p f(x_1(t))x_1'(t) + \\ &\lambda^p \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t, x_1(t - \tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x_1'|_\infty))) + \lambda^p e(t) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

定理的证明分4步:

(1) 要证明存在 $\eta \in [0, T]$, 使得:

$$|x_1(\eta)| \leq D, D = \max\{d_1, d_2\} \quad (7)$$

事实上, 对式(6)两边从0到T积分, 则有:

$$\int_0^T \left(\sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t, x_1(t - \tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x_1'|_\infty))) + e(t) \right) dt = 0 \quad (8)$$

由积分中值定理知, 存在一个 $\xi \in [0, T]$, 使得:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n g_i(\xi, x_1(\xi - \tau_i(\xi, |x_1|_\infty, |x_1'|_\infty))) + e(\xi) = 0$$

再由(H₁)得: $-d_2 \leq x_1(\xi - \tau_i(\xi, |x_1|_\infty, |x_1'|_\infty)) \leq d_1$. 令 $D = \max\{d_1, d_2\}$, 则有 $|x_1(\xi - \tau_i(\xi, |x_1|_\infty))| \leq D$. 因此存在 $\eta \in [0, T]$ 和整数 k , 使得 $\xi - \tau_i(\xi, |x_1|_\infty, |x_1'|_\infty) = kT + \eta$, 因此 $|x_1(\eta)| \leq D$. 即式(7)成立.

(2) 证明存在两个正常数 M_1, M_2 , 使得 $|x_1|_\infty \leq M_1, |x_1'|_\infty \leq M_2$. 由方程(7)可得:

$$\begin{aligned} |x_1(t)| &\leq D + \int_\eta^t |x_1'(s)| ds, \forall t \in [\eta, \eta + T] \\ |x_1(t - T)| &\leq D + \int_{t-T}^\eta |x_1'(s)| ds, \forall t \in [\eta, \eta + T] \\ |x_1|_\infty &= \max |x_1(t)| \leq D \\ D + \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_\eta^t |x_1'(s)| ds + \int_{t-T}^\eta |x_1'(s)| ds \right) &\leq D + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T |x_1'(s)| ds \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

由(H₅)可知, 存在 $\varepsilon > 0$ 使得:

$$c(r_1 + r_2 + 2\varepsilon)T^{p/q}2^{1-p} + 2r + \varepsilon(K^p + c\beta)C_p T^{1/p}((T/\pi_p)^{p/q} + 2^{1/q}K) < (c-1)^p(\pi_p/T) \quad (10)$$

令 $\Delta_1 = \{t \in [0, T] \mid x_1 > d_1\}$, $\Delta_2 = \{t \in [0, T] \mid -\rho_1 \leq x_1 \leq d_1\}$, $\Delta_3 = \{t \in [0, T] \mid x_1 < -\rho_1\}$, 记 $n = m + p - 1$, 由(H₁)(H₄)和式(8), 得到:

$$\left(\int_{\Delta_1} + \int_{\Delta_2} + \int_{\Delta_3} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t, x_1(t - \tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x_1'|_\infty))) + e(t) \right) dt = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Delta_1} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t, x_1(t - \tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x_1'|_\infty))) + e(t) \right| dt &\leq \\ r \int_0^T \sum_{i=1}^n |x_1(t - \tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x_1'|_\infty))|^n dt + \overline{M}_1 T \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

其中, $\overline{M}_1 = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \max_{t \in [0, T], -\rho_1 \leq x \leq d_1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t, x) + e(t) \right]$.

把方程(6)两边同时乘以 $Ax_1(t)$, 并从0到T两边积分, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} \|(Ax_1)''\|_p^p &= \lambda^p \int_0^T f(x_1(t))x_1'(t)(Ax_1)(t) dt + \\ &\lambda^p \int_0^T \left(\sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t, x_1(t - \tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x_1'|_\infty))) + e(t) \right) (Ax_1)(t) dt = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - c\lambda^p \int_0^T f(x_1(t))x'_1(t)x_1(t-\gamma)dt + \\
 & \lambda^p \int_0^T \left(\sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t, x_1(t-\tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty)) + \right. \\
 & \left. e(t) \right) (x_1(t) - x_1(t-\tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty))) dt \\
 & - c\lambda^p \int_0^T \left(\sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t, x_1(t-\tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty)) + \right. \\
 & \left. e(t) \right) (x_1(t-\gamma) - x_1(t-\tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty))) dt + \\
 & (1-c)\lambda^p \int_0^T \left(\sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t, x_1(t-\tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty)) \right) + \\
 & \left. e(t) \right) x_1(t-\tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty)) dt
 \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

根据 $c > 1$ 和假设 (H_1) , 得到:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (1-c)\lambda^p \int_0^T \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (g_i(t, x_1(t-\tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty))) + \right. \\
 & \left. e(t) \right) x_1(t-\tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty)) dt = \\
 & (1-c)\lambda^p \left(\int_{\Delta_1} + \int_{\Delta_2} + \int_{\Delta_3} \right) \times \\
 & \left(\sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t, x_1(t-\tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty))) + e(t) \right) x_1(t-\tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty)) dt \leq \\
 & (1-c)\lambda^p \int_{\Delta_2} \sum_{i=1}^n (g_i(t, x_1(t-\tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty))) + \\
 & e(t)) x_1(t-\tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty)) dt \leq \\
 & (c-1)T\overline{M}_2
 \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

其中, $\overline{M}_2 = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \max_{t \in [0, T], -\rho_1 \leq x \leq d_1} | [\sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t, x) + e(t)] |$.

由 (H_3) 可以得到, 存在和 λ 无关的正数 ρ_2, ρ_3 , 使得:

$$|F(x)| \leq (r_1 + \varepsilon)\varphi_p(|x|), \forall x < -\rho_2, |F(x)| \leq (r_2 + \varepsilon)\varphi_p(|x|), \forall x > \rho_3$$

令 $\Delta_4 = \{t \in [0, T] \mid x_1 > \rho_3\}, \Delta_5 = \{t \in [0, T] \mid -\rho_2 \leq x_1 \leq -\rho_3\}, \Delta_6 = \{t \in [0, T] \mid x_1 < -\rho_2\}$, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -c \int_0^T f(x_1(t))x'_1(t)x_1(t-\gamma)dt = c \int_0^T F(x_1(t))x'_1(t-\gamma)dt \leq \\
 & c \left(\int_{\Delta_4} + \int_{\Delta_5} + \int_{\Delta_6} \right) |F(x_1(t))x'_1(t-\gamma)| dt \leq \\
 & c(r_1 + r_2 + 2\varepsilon) \int_0^T \varphi_p(|x_1(t)| |x'_1(t-\gamma)|) dt + F_{\Delta_5} \int_0^T |x'_1(t-\gamma)| dt
 \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

这里 $F_{\Delta_5} = c \max_{-\rho_2 \leq x \leq -\rho_3} |F(x)|$, 把式(14)(15)代入(13), 则有:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \|(Ax_1)''\|_p^p \leq c(r_1 + r_2 + 2\varepsilon) \int_0^T \varphi_p(|x_1(t)|) |x'_1(t-\gamma)| dt + F_{\Delta_5} \int_0^T |x'_1(t-\gamma)| dt + \\
 & 2(r + \varepsilon) \max_{[0, T]} |x_1(t) - x_1(t-\tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty))| \int_0^T |x_1(t-\tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty))|^n dt + \\
 & 2(r + \varepsilon) c \max_{[0, T]} |x_1(t-\gamma) - x_1(t-\tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty))| \int_0^T |x_1(t-\tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty))|^n dt + G
 \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

这里, $G = 4\overline{M}_1 T + (c-1)\overline{M}_2 T$. 同时, 由 (H_2) 得到:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \max_{[0, T]} |x_1(t) - x_1(t-\tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty))| = \\
 & \max_{[0, T]} |x_1(t) - x_1(t-\tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty)) + kt| =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{[0,T]} |x_1(t + (jT - \gamma)) - x_1(t - \tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty) + kT)| \times \\ & \max_{[0,T]} \left| \int_t^{t+(jT-\gamma)} x'(s) ds + \int_{t-\tau_j(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty)+kT}^t x'(s) ds \right| \leq \\ & L(t, \gamma, x, y) \|x'_1\|_p \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

把式(17)代入式(16),并结合(H₂),得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \| (Ax_1)'' \|_p^p & \leq c(r_1 + r_2 + 2\varepsilon) \left(D + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T |x'(s)| ds \right)^{p-1} \int_0^T |x'(t)| dt + F_{\Delta_5} \int_0^T |x'(t)| dt + \\ & E(\tau_i, r) \|x'_1\|_p \int_0^T |x_1(t - \tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty))|^{p-1} dt + G \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

其中 $E(\tau_i, r) = 2(r + \varepsilon) |x_1|_\infty^m (|B(t, k, x, y)|_\infty^{1/q} + cL(t, \gamma, x, y))$.

$\int_0^T |x'_1(t - \tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty))|^{p-1} dt$, 由 Holder 不等式和引理 3 和引理 4, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T |x'_1(t - \tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty))|^{p-1} dt \leq \\ & 2^{1/q} C_p T^{1/p} |B(t, k, x, y)|_\infty^{q/p} \|x'_1\|_p^{p/q} + \\ & C_p T^{1/p} \left[\frac{T}{\pi_p} \|x'_1\|_p + DT^{1/q} \right]^{p/q} \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

把方程(19)代入式(18)可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \| (Ax_1)'' \|_p^p & \leq c(r_1 + r_2 + 2\varepsilon) \left(D + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T |x'(s)| ds \right)^{(p-1)} \int_0^T |x_1(t)| dt + \\ & F_{\Delta_5} E(\tau_i, r) \int_0^T |x'(t)| dt \leq \\ & \|x'_1\|_p C_p T^{1/p} \{ 2^{1/q} |B(t, k, x, y)|_\infty^{p/q} \|x'_1\|_p^{p/q} + (T \|x'_1\|_p / \pi_p + DT^{1/p})^{p/q} \} + G \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

现在只要证明存在一个 $M_3 > 0$, 使得: $\|x'_1\|_p^p \leq M_3$.

(1) 若 $\int_0^T |x'(s)| ds = 0$, 则由(9)式可得 $|x_1|_\infty < D$.

(2) 若 $2D / \int_0^T |x'(s)| ds > h$, 则 $\int_0^T |x'(s)| ds < 2D/h$, 则由(9)式可得 $|x_1|_\infty < D + D/h$.

(3) 若 $2D / \int_0^T |x'(s)| ds < h$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} D + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T |x'(s)| ds & \leq \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_0^T |x'(s)| ds \right)^{p-1} \left(1 + \frac{2D}{\int_0^T |x'(s)| ds} \right)^{p-1} \leq \\ & \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_0^T |x'(s)| ds \right)^{p-1} + 2^{2-p} p D \left(\int_0^T |x'(s)| ds \right)^{p-2} \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

若 $DT^{1/p} / [(T/\pi_p) \|x'_1\|_p] > h$, 则有

$$\|x'_1\|_p^p \leq (\pi_p DT^{(1-p)/p} / h)^p$$

若 $DT^{1/p} / [(T/\pi_p) \|x'_1\|_p] \leq h$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} [T/\pi_p \|x'_1\|_p + DT^{1/p}]^{p/q} & = \left(\frac{T}{\pi_p} \right)^{p/q} \|x'_1\|_p^{p/q} \left[1 + \frac{pDT^{1/p}}{T/\pi_p \|x'_1\|_p} \right]^{p/q} \leq \\ & \left(\frac{T}{\pi_p} \right)^{p/q} \|x'_1\|_p^{p/q} + pDT^{\frac{p-q}{q}+1/p} \pi_p^{\frac{q-p}{q}} (\|x'_1\|_p)^{1/q-1/p} \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

把式(21)(22)代入式(20)得到

$$\begin{aligned} \| (Ax_1)'' \|_p^p & \leq \left\{ \frac{(r_1 + r_2 + 2\varepsilon) T^{p/q}}{2^{p-1}} + E(\tau_i, r) C_p T^{1/p} \left[\left(\frac{T}{\pi_p} \right)^{p/q} + 2^{1/q} |B(t, k, x, y)|_\infty^{p/q} \right] \right\} \\ & \|x'_1\|_p^p + c(r_1 + r_2 + 2\varepsilon) 2^{2-p} p D \left(\int_0^T |x'_1(t)| dt \right)^{p-1} + F_{\Delta_5} T^{1/q} \|x'_1\|_p^p + \end{aligned}$$

$$E(\tau_i, r) C_p p T^{(p-q)/q+2/p} \pi_p^{(q-p)/q} \|x'_1\|_p^{p/q} + G \tag{23}$$

由 (H_2) 可得 $E(\tau_i, r) \leq 2(r + \varepsilon)(K^p + c\beta)$, $|B(t, k, x, y)|_p^{p/q} \leq \min\{\alpha^p, T^{p/q}\} := K$.

根据式(23)则有

$$\begin{aligned} \|(Ax_1)''\|_p^p &\leq \left\{ \frac{c(r_1 + r_2 + 2\varepsilon)}{2^{p-1}} + 2(r + \varepsilon)(K^p + c\beta) C_p T^{1/p} \times \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left[\left(\frac{T}{\pi_p} \right)^{p/q} + 2^{1/q} |B(t, k, x, y)|_p^{p/q} \right] \right\} \|x'_1\|_p^p + c(r_1 + r_2 + 2\varepsilon) 2^{2-p} p D \times \\ &\quad \left(\int_0^T |x'_1|(t) dt \right)^{p-1} + F_{\Delta_5} T^{1/q} \left\| x'_1 \right\|_p^p + E(\tau_i, r) C_p p T^{(p-q)/q+2/p} \pi_p^{(q-p)/q} \|x'_1\|_p^{p/q} + G \end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

方程(10)可知存在一个整数 M_3 , 使得 $\|x''_1(t)\|_p \leq M_3$ 且由(9), 则有

$$\begin{aligned} |x_1|_\infty &\leq D + \frac{T}{4} \int_0^T |x''_1(t)| dt \leq D + \frac{T^{(q+1)/q}}{4} \|x''_1\|_p \leq D + \frac{T^{(q+1)/q}}{4} M_3 := M_1 \\ |x'_1|_\infty &\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T |x''_1(t)| dt \leq \frac{T^{1/q}}{4} \|x''_1\|_p \leq \frac{T^{1/q}}{4} M_3 := M_2 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 下面要估计 $|x_2|_\infty$ 和 $|x'_2|_\infty$ 的界. 由式(5)可得

$$\begin{aligned} |x'_2|_\infty &\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T |x''(t)| dt = \\ &\frac{1}{2} \int_0^T |f(x_1(t))x'_1(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t, x_1(t - \tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty))) + e(t)| dt \leq \\ &\frac{T}{2} (f_{M_1} M_2 + g_{M_1} + T |e|_\infty) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $f_{M_1} := \max |g(t, x_1)|$. 再由(5)式可得

$$\int_0^T \varphi_p(x_2(t)) dt = \int_0^T |x_2(t)|^{q-2} x_2(t) dt = 0$$

故存在常数 $\theta \in [0, T]$, 使得 $x_2(\theta) = 0$ 而 $|x_2|_\infty \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T |x'_2(t)| dt = \frac{T}{2} |x'_2|_\infty$.

因此存在正数 M_4 和 M_5 , 使得 $|x_2|_\infty \leq M_4$, $|x'_2|_\infty \leq M_5$.

(4) 令 $M_6 = \max\{M_1, M_3\}$, $M_7 = \max\{M_4, M_5\}$, 定义 $\Omega_1 = \{x = (x_1, x_2)^T \mid \|x_1\|_\infty < M_6 + 1, \|x_2\|_\infty < M_7 + 1\}$, $\Omega_2 = \{x \in \text{Ker } L \mid QNx = 0\}$, 若 $x \in \Omega_2$, 则有

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_q(x_2) = 0 \\ \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \sum_{i=1}^n (g_i(t, x_1(t - \tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty))) + e(t)) dt = 0 \end{cases}$$

根据假设 (H_1) , 知 $x_2 = 0$, $\|x_1\| \leq D < M_6$.

又因为 $\Omega_2 \subset \Omega_1 \subset \Omega$, 显然引理 2 的条件(1)(2)都满足.

定义一个同构映射 J

$$J: \text{Im } Q \rightarrow \text{Ker } L, J(x_1, x_2)^T = (x_2, x_1)^T$$

令 $H_\mu(x) = \mu x + (1 - \mu) JQNx$, $\forall (\mu, x) \in [0, 1] \times (\partial\Omega \cap \Delta_2)$, 则有

$$H_\mu(x) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \mu x_1 + \frac{1-\mu}{T} \int_0^T \sum_{i=1}^n (g_i(t, x_1(t - \tau_i(t, |x_1|_\infty, |x'_1|_\infty))) + e(t)) dt \\ \mu x_2 + (1 - \mu) |x_2|^{q-2} x_2 \end{array} \right)$$

根据 (H_1) , 得到 $x^T H_\mu(x) > 0$, $\forall (\mu, x) \in [0, 1] \times (\partial\Omega \cap \Delta_2)$, 因此

$$\text{deg}\{JQN, \Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, 0\} = \text{deg}\{H_1, \Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, 0\} = \text{deg}\{x, \Omega \cap \text{Ker } L, 0\} = 1$$

故引理 2 的条件(3)成立, 因此根据引理 2, 知道方程 $Lx = Nx$ 在 $\bar{\Omega} \cap D(L)$ 上有一个解 $x(t) = (x_1, x_2)^T$, 即方程(1)存在一个 T 周期解. 证毕.

参考文献:

- [1] ZHU Y, LU S. Periodic solutions for p-Laplacian neutral functional differential equation with deviating arguments[J]. J Math Anal Appl, 2007(325):377-385
- [2] PENG S. Periodic solutions for p-Laplacian neutral Rayleigh equation with a deviating argument[J]. Nonlinear Anal, 2008, 69(5-6):1675-1685
- [3] GAO F, LU S. Existence of periodic solutions for a Lienard type p-Laplacian differential equation with a deviating argument[J]. Nonlinear Anal, 2008(69):4754-4763
- [4] JIN S, LU S. Periodic solutions for a fourth-order p-Laplacian differential equation with a deviating argument[J]. Nonlinear Anal, 2008, 69(5-6):1710-1718
- [5] CHENG Z, REN J. Periodic solutions for a fourth order Rayleigh type p-Laplacian delay equation[J]. Nonlinear Anal, 2009(70):516-523
- [6] WANG K, ZHU Y. Periodic solutions for a higher order p-Laplacian neutral functional with differential equation with a deviating argument[J]. Nonlinear Anal, 2009(71):3906-3913
- [7] LU S, GE W, ZHENG Z. Periodic solutions to neutral differential equation with deviating arguments[J]. Appl Math Comput, 2004(152):17-27
- [8] ZHANG M. Nonuniform non-resonance at the first eigenvalue of the p-Laplacian[J]. Nonlinear Anal, 1997(29):41-51
- [9] CONG F Z. Periodic solution for 2kth with nonreasonance[J]. Nonlinear Anal, 1997, 32(6):787-793
- [10] GAINES R, MAWHIN J. Coincidence Degree and Nonlinear Differential Equations[J]. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1977

The Existence of Periodic Solutions for a Class of Fourth-order p-Laplacian Neutral Functional Differential Equation with Multiple Deviating Arguments

XU Jian-zhong¹, ZHOU Zong-fu²

(1. Department of Mathematics, Bozhou Teachers College, Anhui Bozhou 236800, China;

2. School of Mathematical Sciences, Anhui University, Anhui Hefei 230039, China)

Abstract: In this paper, By means of Mawhin's continuation theorem, we study the existence of the periodic solution for a kind of fourth-order p-Laplacian neutral functional differential equation with multiple delays:

$$(\varphi_p(x(t) - cx(t - \gamma)))' = f(x(t))x'(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(t, x(t - \tau_i(t, |x|_\infty, |x'|_\infty))) + e(t)$$

and obtains the related conclusions on the existence of the periodic solution for this equation, Our results are different from the previous literatures and the equation considered is more general so that the results have much more comprehensive meanings.

Key words: periodic solution; neutral functional differential equation; Mawhin's continuation theorem

责任编辑:李翠薇