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一类 Lienard 型 p-Laplacian 方程周期解的存在性和唯一性^①

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摘要: 利用重合度理论, 研究一类高阶 Lienard 型 p-Laplacian 方程, 获得了其周期解存在性和唯一性的新的充分条件, 推广和改进了已有文献中的相关结论.

关键词: p-Laplacian 方程; 周期解; Lienard 方程; 高阶; 重合度理论

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著名的 Lienard 型方程因具有较广泛的应用背景, 一直受到人们的极大关注, 也取得了很多成果^[1-8]. 然而, 这些文献大多只讨论其周期解存在性, 对其解的唯一性研究还不多, 尤其是针对具有多偏差变元高阶 p-Laplacian 型方程解的存在性和唯一性的研究很少. 最近, 文献[9-10] 分别研究了微分方程

$$x''(t) + g(t, x(t), x(t - \tau(t))) = e(t) \quad (1)$$

$$x^{(2n)}(t) + g(t, x(t), x(t - \tau(t))) = e(t) \quad (2)$$

周期解的存在性和唯一性. 本文将利用重合度理论, 给出具有多偏差变元的 Lienard 型高阶微分方程

$$(\varphi_p(x^{(m)}(t)))^{(m)} + cx^{(n)}(t) + g_1(t, x(t), x(t - \tau_1(t))) + g_2(t, x(t), x(t - \tau_2(t))) = e(t) \quad (3)$$

存在唯一周期解的充分条件, 实质性地改进和推广文献[9-10]的结果, 这里 $\varphi_p(x) = |x|^{p-2}x$, $p > 1$, m 是正整数, n 是奇数且 $n \leq m$, c 是实数, $e \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$, $\tau_1, \tau_2 \in C^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ 都是周期为 T 的函数, $T > 0$, $\tau'_1(t) < 1$, $\tau'_2(t) < 1$, $\forall t \in [0, T]$, $g_i \in C(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R})$, $\forall (t, u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $g_i(t+T, u, v) = g_i(t, u, v)$, $i = 1, 2$.

为方便叙述, 全文使用如下符号:

$$\|x\|_k = \left(\int_0^T |x(t)|^k \right)^{\frac{1}{k}}, \quad \|x\|_\infty = \max_{t \in [0, T]} |x(t)|$$

设 $C_T = \{\varphi: \varphi \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}), \varphi(t+T) \equiv \varphi(t)\}$, 范数 $\|\varphi\|_\infty = \max_{t \in [0, T]} |\varphi(t)|$, $C_T^1 = \{\varphi: \varphi \in C^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}), \varphi(t+T) \equiv \varphi(t)\}$, $\|\varphi\| = \max\{\|\varphi\|_\infty, \|\varphi'\|_\infty\}$. $X = \{x = (x_1, x_2)^T: x \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^2), x(t+T) \equiv x(t)\}$, 其范数为 $\|x\|_X = \max\{\|x_1\|_\infty, \|x_2\|_\infty\}$, $Y = \{y = (y_1, y_2)^T: y \in C^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^2), y(t+T) \equiv y(t)\}$, $\|y\|_Y = \max\{\|y_1\|_\infty, \|y_2\|_\infty\}$, 则 $(X, \|x\|_X)$, $(Y, \|y\|_Y)$ 都是 Banach 空间.

将方程(3)改写为

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(m)}(t) = \varphi_q(x_2(t)) \\ x_2^{(m)}(t) = -cx_1^{(n)}(t) - g_1(t, x_1(t), x_1(t - \tau_1(t))) - g_2(t, x_1(t), x_1(t - \tau_2(t))) + e(t) \end{cases}$$

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定义算子

$$L: D(L) \subseteq Y \longrightarrow X, L \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (x_1)^{(m)} \\ (x_2)^{(m)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$N: X \longrightarrow X, N \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_q(x_2(t)) \\ -cx_1^{(n)}(t) - g_1(t, x_1(t), x_1(t - \tau_1(t))) - g_2(t, x_1(t), x_1(t - \tau_2(t))) + e(t) \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

由 L 的定义, $\text{Ker}L = \mathbb{R}^2$, $\text{Im}L = \left\{ y \in Y, \int_0^T y(s) ds = 0 \right\}$, 故 L 是指标为零的 Fredholm 算子. 定义投影算子

$$P: X \longrightarrow \text{Ker}L, Px = x(0) = x(T);$$

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

则 $\text{Ker}L = \text{Im}Q = \mathbb{R}^2$. 记 $L_p = L|_{D(L) \cap \text{Ker}P}$, 则 L_p 的逆为

$$L_p^{-1}: \text{Im}L \longrightarrow D(L) \cap \text{Ker}P$$

$$[L_p^{-1}(y)](t) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \frac{1}{i!} x^{(i)}(0) t^i + \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \int_0^T (t-s)^{(m-1)} y(s) ds \quad (5)$$

其中 $x^{(i)}(0) (i = 1, 2, \dots, m-1)$ 由方程 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{B}$ 确定,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ c_1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ c_2 & c_1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ c_{m-3} & c_{m-4} & c_{m-5} & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ c_{m-2} & c_{m-3} & c_{m-4} & \cdots & c_1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{(m-1) \times (m-1)}$$

$$\mathbf{X} = (x^{(m-1)}(0), \dots, x''(0), x'(0))^T, \mathbf{B} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{m-1})^T,$$

$$b_i = -\frac{1}{i!T} \int_0^T (T-s)^i y(s) ds, c_j = \frac{T^j}{(j+1)!}, j = 1, 2, \dots, m-2$$

由(4)和(5)式可知 N 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上是 L 紧的, 其中 $\Omega \subseteq X$ 是开集.

引理 1^[1] (Mawhin 延拓定理) 设 X, Y 都是 Banach 空间, $L: D(L) \subseteq X \longrightarrow Y$ 是指标为零的 Fredholm 算子, $\Omega \subset X$ 为有界开集, $N: \bar{\Omega} \longrightarrow Y$ 在 $\bar{\Omega}$ 上是 L -紧的. 若下列条件成立

- 1) $Lx \neq \lambda Nx, \forall x \in \partial\Omega \cap D(L), \lambda \in (0, 1)$,
- 2) $QNx \neq 0, \forall x \in \partial\Omega \cap \text{ker}(L)$,
- 3) $\text{deg}\{JQN, \Omega \cap \text{ker}(L), 0\} \neq 0$, 其中 $J: \text{Im}Q \longrightarrow \text{Ker}L$ 为同构.

则方程 $Lx = Nx$ 在 $\bar{\Omega} \cap D(L)$ 中有解.

引理 2^[4] 设 $x \in C^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}), x(t+T) \equiv x(t)$, 且 $\xi \in [0, T]$, 则 $|x(t)|_\infty \leq |x(\xi)| + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T |x'(s)| ds$.

引理 3 设 $x \in C^n(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}), x(t+T) \equiv x(t)$, 则 $|x^{(i)}(t)|_\infty \leq \frac{T^{n-i-1}}{2^{n-i}} \int_0^T |x^{(n)}(s)| ds, i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$.

引理 4^[8] 如果 $w \in C^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}), w(0) \equiv w(T) = 0$ 则

$$\int_0^T |w(t)|^p dt \leq \left(\frac{T}{\pi_p}\right)^p \int_0^T |w'(t)|^p dt \quad (6)$$

其中 $\pi_p = \frac{2\pi(p-1)^{\frac{1}{p}}}{p \sin \frac{\pi}{p}}$.

引理 5^[8] 设 $x \in C^n(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}), x(t+T) \equiv x(t)$, 且 $\exists \xi \in [0, T], |x(\xi)| \leq d$, 则

$$\left(\int_0^T |x(t)|^p dt\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \left(\frac{T}{\pi_p}\right) \left(\int_0^T |x'(t)|^p dt\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + dT^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad (7)$$

$$\int_0^T |x^{(i)}(t)|^p dt \leq \left(\frac{T}{\pi_p}\right)^{(n-i)p} \int_0^T |x^{(n)}(t)|^p dt, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1 \quad (8)$$

引理 6^[8] 设 $x \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$, $x(t+T) \equiv x(t)$, $\tau \in C^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$, $\tau(t+T) \equiv \tau(t)$, $|\tau'|_\infty < 1$, $r > 0$ 是常数, 则

$$\int_0^T |x(t-\tau(t))|^r dt \leq \delta \int_0^T |x(t)|^r dt, \quad \delta = \frac{1}{1-|\tau'|_\infty} \quad (9)$$

定理 1 设

(H1) $\forall t \in [0, T], u, v_1, v_2 \in \mathbb{R}, (g_i(t, u, v_1) - g_i(t, u, v_2))(v_1 - v_2) > 0, v_1 \neq v_2, i = 1, 2.$

(H2) $\exists d > 0, s. t. \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, u > d, v > d, g_1(t, u, v) + g_2(t, u, v) - e(t) > 0; \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, u < -d, v < -d, g_1(t, u, v) + g_2(t, u, v) - e(t) < 0.$

(H3) $\exists \alpha_i, \beta_i, \gamma_i \geq 0, s. t. \forall t \in [0, T], u, v \in \mathbb{R}, |g_i(t, u, v)| \leq \alpha_i |u|^{\rho-1} + \beta_i |v|^{\rho-1} + \gamma_i, i = 1, 2.$

$$(H4) \sum_{i=1}^2 (\alpha_i + \beta_i \delta_i^{\frac{1}{\rho}})^{\frac{1}{\rho}} \left(\frac{T}{B_p}\right)^m < 1, \text{ 其中 } B_p := \begin{cases} 2, & p = 2 \\ \pi_p, & p \neq 2 \end{cases}, \delta_i = \frac{1}{1-|\tau_i'|_\infty}, \pi_p = \frac{2\pi(p-1)^{\frac{1}{p}}}{p \sin \frac{\pi}{p}}.$$

则方程(3)存在一个 T -周期解.

证 显然, 方程(3)有一个 T -周期解当且仅当 $Lx = Nx$ 有一个 T -周期解. 考察方程 $Lx = \lambda Nx$, $\lambda \in (0, 1)$. 令 $\Omega_1 = \{x: Lx = \lambda Nx, \lambda \in (0, 1)\}$. 若 $x \in \Omega_1$, 则

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(m)}(t) = \lambda \varphi_q(x_2(t)) = \lambda |x_2(t)|^{q-2} x_2(t) \\ x_2^{(m)}(t) = -\lambda c x_1^{(n)}(t) - \lambda g_1(t, x_1(t), x_1(t-\tau_1(t))) - \lambda g_2(t, x_1(t), x_1(t-\tau_2(t))) + \lambda e(t) \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

由方程组(10)的第一个方程, 得

$$x_2(t) = \varphi_p\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} x_1^{(m)}(t)\right) = \frac{1}{\lambda^{\frac{1}{p-1}}} \varphi_p(x_1^{(m)}(t)) \quad (11)$$

代入(10)式的第二个方程得

$$[\varphi_p(x_1^{(m)}(t))]^{(m)} = -\lambda^p c x_1^{(n)}(t) - \lambda^p g_1(t, x_1(t), x_1(t-\tau_1(t))) - \lambda^p g_2(t, x_1(t), x_1(t-\tau_2(t))) + \lambda^p e(t) \quad (12)$$

对方程(12)两边在 $[0, T]$ 积分, 得

$$\int_0^T [g_1(t, x_1(t), x_1(t-\tau_1(t))) - g_2(t, x_1(t), x_1(t-\tau_2(t))) + e(t)] dt = 0$$

由于 $g_1(t, x_1(t), x_1(t-\tau_1(t))) + g_2(t, x_1(t), x_1(t-\tau_2(t))) - e(t)$ 是 $[0, T]$ 上的连续函数, 根据积分中值定理, $\exists \xi \in [0, T], s. t.$

$$g_1(\xi, x_1(\xi), x_1(\xi-\tau_1(\xi))) + g_2(\xi, x_1(\xi), x_1(\xi-\tau_2(\xi))) - e(\xi) = 0 \quad (13)$$

下面用反证法证明 $\exists t_1 \in \mathbb{R}, s. t. |x_1(t_1)| \leq d$. 假设 $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}, |x_1(t)| > d$. 则由(13)和(H2)知如下 4 种情形之一成立:

$$x_1(\xi-\tau_1(\xi)) > x_1(\xi-\tau_2(\xi)) > d \quad (14)$$

$$x_1(\xi-\tau_2(\xi)) > x_1(\xi-\tau_1(\xi)) > d \quad (15)$$

$$x_1(\xi-\tau_1(\xi)) < x_1(\xi-\tau_2(\xi)) < -d \quad (16)$$

$$x_1(\xi-\tau_2(\xi)) < x_1(\xi-\tau_1(\xi)) < -d \quad (17)$$

若(14)式成立, 由(H1)有

$$[x_1(\xi-\tau_1(\xi)) - x_1(\xi-\tau_2(\xi))][g_1(\xi, x_1(\xi), x_1(\xi-\tau_1(\xi))) - g_1(\xi, x_1(\xi), x_1(\xi-\tau_2(\xi)))] > 0$$

从而有 $g_1(\xi, x_1(\xi), x_1(\xi-\tau_1(\xi))) > g_1(\xi, x_1(\xi), x_1(\xi-\tau_2(\xi)))$. 又由(H2), 有

$$0 < g_1(\xi, x_1(\xi), x_1(\xi-\tau_2(\xi))) + g_2(\xi, x_1(\xi), x_1(\xi-\tau_2(\xi))) - e(\xi) <$$

$$g_1(\xi, x_1(\xi), x_1(\xi-\tau_1(\xi))) + g_2(\xi, x_1(\xi), x_1(\xi-\tau_2(\xi))) - e(\xi)$$

这与(13)式矛盾. 同理可证, 若(15)-(17)式之一成立, 也可得与(13)式矛盾的结果. 因此, $\exists t_1 \in \mathbb{R}, s. t. |x_1(t_1)| \leq d$. 令 $t_1 = kT + t_0, k$ 是整数, $t_0 \in [0, T]$, 则 $|x_1(t_0)| = |x_1(t_1)| \leq d$.

由方程(12) 两边同时乘以 $x_1(t)$, 并在区间 $[0, T]$ 上积分即得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T |x_1^{(m)}(t)|^p dt \leq \\ & \int_0^T (|g_1(t, x_1(t), x_1(t-\tau_1(t)))| + |g_2(t, x_1(t), x_1(t-\tau_2(t)))| + |e(t)|) |x_1(t)| dt \leq \\ & \sum_{i=1}^2 \left[\alpha_i \int_0^T |x_1(t)|^p dt + \beta_i \int_0^T |x_1(t-\tau_i(t))|^{p-1} |x_1(t)| dt + \gamma_i \int_0^T |x_1(t)| dt \right] + \int_0^T |e(t)| |x_1(t)| dt \leq \\ & \sum_{i=1}^2 \left[\alpha_i \int_0^T |x_1(t)|^p dt + \beta_i \left(\int_0^T |x_1(t-\tau_i(t))|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\int_0^T |x_1(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right] + (\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + |e|_\infty) T^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\int_0^T |x_1(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \\ & \sum_{i=1}^2 (\alpha_i + \beta_i \delta_i^{\frac{1}{q}}) \cdot \int_0^T |x_1(t)|^p dt + (\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + |e|_\infty) T^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\int_0^T |x_1(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ & \left(\int_0^T |x_1^{(m)}(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \sum_{i=1}^2 (\alpha_i + \beta_i \delta_i^{\frac{1}{q}})^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_0^T |x_1(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + (\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + |e|_\infty)^{\frac{1}{p}} T^{\frac{1}{pq}} \left(\int_0^T |x_1(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p^2}} \leq \\ & \sum_{i=1}^2 \left(\frac{T}{B_p} \right)^m (\alpha_i + \beta_i \delta_i^{\frac{1}{q}})^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_0^T |x_1^{(m)}(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\frac{T}{B_p} \right)^{\frac{m}{p}} (\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + |e|_\infty)^{\frac{1}{p}} T^{\frac{1}{pq}} \left(\int_0^T |x_1^{(m)}(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p^2}} + k \end{aligned}$$

这里, 常数

$$B_p := \begin{cases} 2, & p = 2 \\ \pi_p, & p \neq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$k := \sum_{i=1}^2 \left[d^p T (\alpha_i + \beta_i \delta_i^{\frac{1}{q}}) \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} + [dT (\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + |e|_\infty)]^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

由(H4) 知 $\exists A > 0$. s. t. $|x_1^{(m)}|_p \leq A$. 注意到 $\exists t_j \in [0, T]$, s. t. $x_1^{(j)}(t_j) = 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, m-1$. 于是, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |x_1^{(i)}|_\infty & \leq \frac{T^{m-i-1}}{2^{m-i}} \int_0^T |x_1^{(m)}(t)| dt \leq \frac{T^{m-i-1}}{2^{m-i}} \left(\int_0^T |x_1^{(m)}(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot T^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \\ & \frac{T^{m-i-\frac{1}{p}}}{2^{m-i}} \cdot A =: M_{1i}, i = 1, 2, \dots, m-1. \end{aligned}$$

$$|x_1|_\infty \leq d + \frac{T}{2} |x_1'|_\infty \leq d + \frac{T}{2} M_{11} =: M_{10}$$

由方程组(10) 的第二个方程, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T |x_2^{(m)}(t)| dt & \leq \int_0^T (|c| |x_1^{(n)}(t)| + |g_1(t, x_1(t), x_1(t-\tau_1(t)))| + |g_2(t, x_1(t), x_1(t-\tau_2(t)))| + |e(t)|) dt \leq \\ & (|c| M + G + |e|_\infty) T \end{aligned}$$

其中 $G =: \max\{|g_1(t, u, v)| + |g_2(t, u, v)| : (t, u, v) \in [0, T] \times [-M_{10}, M_{10}] \times [-M_{10}, M_{10}]\}$,

$$M = \begin{cases} M_{1n}, & \text{若 } n < m, \\ T^{\frac{1}{q}} A, & \text{若 } n = m. \end{cases}$$

$$|x_2'|_\infty \leq \frac{T^{m-2}}{2^{m-1}} \int_0^T |x_2^{(m)}(t)| dt \leq \frac{T^{m-2}}{2^{m-1}} (|c| M + G + |e|_\infty) T =: M_{21}.$$

将方程组(10) 的第一个方程在 $[0, T]$ 积分得

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

从而 $\exists t_2 \in [0, T]$, s. t. $x_2(t_2) = 0$. 故

$$|x_2|_\infty \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T |x_2'(t)| dt \leq \frac{T}{2} M_{21} =: M_{20}$$

令 $M_1 = \max\{M_{10}, M_{11}\}, M_2 = \max\{M_{20}, M_{21}\}$, 则 $\|x_1\| \leq M_1, \|x_2\| \leq M_2$. 令

$$\Omega = \{x = (x_1, x_2)^T \in X : \|x_1\| < M_1 + d, \|x_2\| < M_2 + d\}$$

则 $\Omega \subseteq X$ 是有界开集, $\forall x \in \ker L \cap \partial\Omega$,

$$QNx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi_q(x_2(t)) \\ \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T [-g_1(t, x_1(t - \tau_1(t))) - g_2(t, x_1(t - \tau_2(t))) + e(t)] dt \end{array} \right\} \neq 0$$

令

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

作变换 $F(x, \alpha) = \alpha x + (1 - \alpha)JQNx$, $(x, \alpha) \in \Omega \times [0, 1]$, 则

$$F(x, \alpha) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha x_1 + \frac{1 - \alpha}{T} \int_0^T [-g_1(t, x_1(t), x_1(t - \tau_1(t))) - g_2(t, x_1(t), x_1(t - \tau_2(t))) + e(t)] dt \\ \alpha x_2 + (1 - \alpha)\varphi_q(x_2(t)) \end{array} \right\}$$

$\forall (x, \alpha) \in (\text{Ker}L \cap \partial\Omega) \times [0, 1]$, 由(H2)有 $F(x, \alpha) \neq 0$, 故 $F(x, \alpha)$ 为同伦变换, 从而 $\deg\{JQNx, \Omega \cap \text{Ker}L, 0\} = \deg\{F(0, x), \Omega \cap \text{Ker}L, 0\} = \deg\{F(1, x), \Omega \cap \text{Ker}L, 0\} = \deg\{x, \Omega \cap \mathbb{R}, 0\} \neq 0$. 由引理 1, 方程 $Lx = Nx$ 在 $\bar{\Omega} \cap D(L)$ 中有解. 即方程(3)有一个 T -周期解 $x_1(t)$.

类似于定理 1, 可证

定理 2 若将定理 1 的条件(H1)换为

$$(H1)^* \quad \forall t \in [0, T], u, v_1, v_2 \in \mathbb{R}, (g_i(t, u, v_1) - g_i(t, u, v_2))(v_1 - v_2) < 0, v_1 \neq v_2, i = 1, 2.$$

或将(H2)换为

$$(H2)^* \quad \exists d > 0, s. t. \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, u > d, v > d, g_1(t, u, v) + g_2(t, u, v) - e(t) < 0; \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, u < -d, v < -d, g_1(t, u, v) + g_2(t, u, v) - e(t) > 0.$$

其它条件不变, 则方程(3)存在一个 T -周期解.

定理 3 设

$$(H5) \quad \forall t \in [0, T], u, v, u_1, u_2, v_1, v_2 \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$(-1)^m (g_i(t, u, v_1) - g_i(t, u, v_2))(v_1 - v_2) > 0 \quad v_1 \neq v_2$$

$$(-1)^m (g_i(t, u_1, v) - g_i(t, u_2, v))(u_1 - u_2) > 0 \quad u_1 \neq u_2, i = 1, 2$$

则方程(3)至多有一个 T -周期解.

证 设 $x_1(t), x_2(t)$ 为方程(3)的两个 T 周期解. 则由(3)式有

$$[\varphi_p(x_1^{(m)}(t)) - \varphi_p(x_2^{(m)}(t))]^{(m)} + c(x_1(t) - x_2(t))^{(m)} +$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 [g_i(t, x_1(t), x_1(t - \tau_i(t))) - g_i(t, x_2(t), x_2(t - \tau_i(t)))] = 0 \quad (18)$$

(18)式两边同乘以 $x_1(t) - x_2(t)$, 并在 $[0, T]$ 上积分即得

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 \int_0^T [g_i(t, x_1(t), x_1(t - \tau_i(t))) - g_i(t, x_2(t), x_2(t - \tau_i(t)))] (x_1(t) - x_2(t)) dt =$$

$$- \int_0^T [\varphi_p(x_1^{(m)}(t)) - \varphi_p(x_2^{(m)}(t))]^{(m)} (x_1(t) - x_2(t)) dt =$$

$$(-1)^{m+1} \int_0^T [\varphi_p(x_1^{(m)}(t)) - \varphi_p(x_2^{(m)}(t))] (x_1^{(m)}(t) - x_2^{(m)}(t)) dt$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 \int_0^T (-1)^m [g_i(t, x_1(t), x_1(t - \tau_i(t))) - g_i(t, x_2(t), x_2(t - \tau_i(t)))] (x_1(t) - x_2(t)) dt =$$

$$- \int_0^T [\varphi_p(x_1^{(m)}(t)) - \varphi_p(x_2^{(m)}(t))] (x_1^{(m)}(t) - x_2^{(m)}(t)) dt \leq 0 \quad (19)$$

由(H5)和(19)得

$$x_1(t) \equiv x_2(t), \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

即方程(3)至多有一个 T -周期解.

由定理 1-3 立即得到:

定理 4 设条件(H2),(H3),(H4),(H5)被满足, 则方程(3)有且仅有一个 T -周期解.

注记 1 将定理 4 中的条件(H2) 换为(H2)*, 其余条件不变, 则方程(3) 有且仅有一个 T -周期解.

注记 2 用本文的方法, 容易将本文的结果推广到方程

$$(\varphi_p(x^{(m)}(t)))^{(m)} + cx^{(n)}(t) + \sum_{i=1}^k g_i(t, x(t), x(t-\tau_i(t))) = e(t)$$

注记 3 在定理 4 中令 $p = 2, c = 0, m = n$, 可知本文定理 4 将文献[9-10] 的主要结果中的条件

$T^{2n} \left[L_1 + L_2 + \sqrt{2}L_3 \left| \frac{1}{1-\tau} \right|_{\infty}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] < 1$ 减弱为 $T^{2n} \left[L_1 + (L_2 + L_3) \left| \frac{1}{1-\tau} \right|_{\infty}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] < 4^n$. 因此本文结果改进和推广了文献[9-10] 的结果.

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On Existence and Uniquenesses of Periodic Solutions for a Kind of Lienard Type p -Laplacian Equation

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Abstract: By means of continuation theorem of coincidence degree, a kind of high-order Lienard type p -Laplacian equation has been studied in this paper. Some new sufficient conditions for the existence and uniquenesses of periodic solutions have been obtained. The results have been extended and improved the related reports in the literature.

Key words: p -Laplacian equation; periodic solution; Lienard equation; higher order; coincidence degree

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