

n 阶脉冲微分方程边值问题*

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摘要: 本文利用微分不等式原理及脉冲微分方程初值问题基本理论研究了 n 类 n 阶脉冲微分方程边值问题, 得到了该边值问题解的存在性及解的存在唯一性的新的结果.

关键词: 脉冲微分方程; 微分不等式; 边值问题; 初值问题.

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1 引言

近年来, 脉冲微分方程已成为微分方程理论研究中的一个重要课题, 有关脉冲微分方程的稳定性研究, 振动性研究, 解的存在唯一性基本理论的研究已有很多成果出现^[1-4]. 但对于脉冲微分方程边值问题的研究不是很多, 最近有些这方面工作出现^[5]. 本文利用微分不等式理论建立了一个微分方程初值问题的比较原理, 并利用脉冲微分方程基本理论研究了 n 类 n 阶脉冲微分方程边值问题: (E_k)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [\rho(t)x^{(n-1)}(t)]' = f(t, x(t), x'(t), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t)), t \in (0, T) \text{ 且 } t \neq t_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, l, \quad (1) \\ x(0) = C_0, x'(0) = C_1, \dots, x^{(n-2)}(0) = C_{n-2}, \quad (2) \\ \Delta x|_{t=t_i} = I_i^0(x(t_i), x'(t_i), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t_i)), i = 1, 2, \dots, l, \quad (3) \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ \Delta x^{(n-1)}|_{t=t_i} = I_i^{n-1}(x(t_i), x'(t_i), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t_i)), i = 1, 2, \dots, l, \\ x^{(k)}(T) = A, \quad k \in I_n, \quad (4) \end{array} \right.$$

其中 $f \in C([0, T] \times R^n, R)$, $\rho(t) \in C^1([0, T], R)$ 且 $\rho(t) > 0, t \in [0, T]; 0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_l < T; I_i^j \in C(R^n, R), i = 1, 2, \dots, l, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1. \Delta x^{(j)}|_{t=t_i} = x^{(j)}(t_i^+) - x^{(j)}(t_i^-), x^{(j)}(t_i^+), x^{(j)}(t_i^-)$ 分别表示 $x^{(j)}(t)$ 在 $t = t_i$ 处的左右极限, $i = 1, 2, \dots, l, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$.

2 主要引理

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为了方便起见,本文设条件[C₁]:若存在 $U \in C([0, T] \times R^n, R)$,使得当 $t \in [0, T], x_0 \geq \tilde{x}_0, x_1 \geq \tilde{x}_1, \dots, x_{n-1} \geq \tilde{x}_{n-1}$ 时

$$f(t, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) - f(t, \tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_{n-1}) > U(t, x_0 - \tilde{x}_0, x_1 - \tilde{x}_1, \dots, x_{n-1} - \tilde{x}_{n-1}),$$

并记脉冲函数 $I_j^i(x(t_i), x'(t_i), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t_i)) = I_j^i, i=1, 2, \dots, l, j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$.

引理 1^[6] 对任意的 $C = (C_0, C_1, \dots, C_{n-1}) \in R^n$.

初值问题

$$\begin{cases} x^{(n)}(t) = f(t, x(t), x'(t), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t)) & (5) \\ x(0) = C_0, x'(0) = C_1, \dots, x^{(n-1)}(0) = C_{n-1} & (6) \end{cases}$$

的解 $x(t, 0, C)$ 在 $[0, T]$ 上存在唯一,则 $x(t, 0, C)$ 在 $[0, T]$ 上关于初值 C_0, C_1, \dots, C_{n-1} 是连续的.

引理 2^[4] 若引理 1 条件满足,则相应的脉冲微分方程初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} x^{(n)}(t) = f(t, x(t), x'(t), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t)) \\ x(0) = C_0, x'(0) = C_1, \dots, x^{(n-1)}(0) = C_{n-1} \\ \Delta x^{(j)}|_{t=t_j} = I_j^i, i=1, 2, \dots, l, j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1 \end{cases}$$

的解在 $[0, T]$ 上存在唯一且关于初值 C_0, C_1, \dots, C_{n-1} 是连续的.

引理 3 设 $F \in C([0, T] \times R^n, R)$,初值问题

$$\begin{cases} (\rho(t)x^{(n-1)}(t))' = F(t, x(t), x'(t), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t)) \\ x(0) = 0, x'(0) = 0, \dots, x^{(n-1)}(0) = \gamma > 0 \end{cases}$$

和初值问题

$$\begin{cases} (\rho(t)u^{(n-1)}(t))' = U(t, u(t), u'(t), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(t)) & (7) \\ u(0) = 0, u'(0) = 0, \dots, u^{(n-1)}(0) = \eta > 0 & (8) \end{cases}$$

在 $[0, T]$ 上分别存在唯一解 $x(t, 0, \gamma)$ 和 $u(t, 0, \eta)$,若下列条件满足:

[C₂] $U(t, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$ 在 $[0, T] \times R^n$ 上关于 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-2} 单调不减;

[C₃] 当 $\lambda > 1, x_0 \geq 0, x_1 \geq 0, \dots, x_{n-1} \geq 0$ 时

$$\lambda U(t, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) \leq (<) U(t, \lambda x_0, \lambda x_1, \dots, \lambda x_{n-1});$$

[C₄] 当 $x_0 \geq 0, x_1 \geq 0, \dots, x_{n-1} \geq 0$ 时

$$F(t, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) > (\geq) U(t, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1});$$

[C₅] 初值问题(7)-(8)在 $[0, T]$ 上的唯一解 $u(t, 0, \eta)$ 满足: $u^{(j)}(t, 0, \eta) > 0, j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1, t \in [0, T]$. 则当 $\gamma > \eta$ 时, $x^{(j)}(t, 0, \gamma) \geq \frac{\gamma}{\eta} u^{(j)}(t, 0, \eta), j=0, 1, \dots, n-1$.

证明 由 $\gamma > \eta > 0$ 知 $\exists \epsilon > 0$ 使得 $\frac{\gamma - \epsilon}{\eta} > 1$. 令 $S(t) = x(t, 0, \gamma) - \frac{\gamma - \epsilon}{\eta} u(t, 0, \eta)$, 得 $S(0) = S'(0) = \dots = S^{(n-2)}(0) = 0, S^{(n-1)}(0) = \epsilon > 0$. 由 $S(t)$ 在 $[0, T]$ 上 n 阶连续可微得, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 使得当 $t \in (0, \delta]$ 时有 $S(t) > 0, S'(t) > 0, \dots, S^{(n-1)}(t) > 0$. 令 $t_0 \in (\delta, T]$. 使得当 $t \in (0, t_0)$ 时有 $S(t) > 0, \dots, S^{(n-1)}(t) > 0$ 且 $S^{(n-1)}(t_0) = 0$. 故得

$$S^{(n)}(t_0) = x^{(n)}(t_0, 0, \gamma) - \frac{\gamma - \epsilon}{\eta} u^{(n)}(t_0, 0, \eta) \leq 0. \quad (9)$$

但另一方面由条件[C₃],[C₄],[C₅]得:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(t_0)S^{(n)}(t_0) &= \rho'(t_0)S^{(n-1)}(t_0) + \rho(t_0)S^{(n)}(t_0) = (\rho(t)S^{(n-1)}(t))'|_{t=t_0} \\ &\geq F(t_0, x(t_0, 0, \gamma), x'(t_0, 0, \gamma), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t_0, 0, \gamma)) - \\ &\quad U(t_0, \frac{\gamma-\epsilon}{\eta}u(t_0, 0, \eta), \frac{\gamma-\epsilon}{\eta}u'(t_0, 0, \eta), \dots, \frac{\gamma-\epsilon}{\eta}u^{(n-1)}(t_0, 0, \eta)) \\ &> 0. \end{aligned}$$

由此可得 $S^{(n)}(t_0) > 0$, 这与(9)相矛盾. 故对一切 $t \in [0, T]$ 均有 $S^{(j)}(t) > 0, j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$

1. 即 $x^{(j)}(t, 0, \gamma) > \frac{\gamma-\epsilon}{\eta}u^{(j)}(t, 0, \eta), t \in [0, T], j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$. 由于 ϵ 是任意小的正数, 故得

$$x^{(j)}(t, 0, \gamma) \geq \frac{\gamma}{\eta}u^{(j)}(t, 0, \eta), t \in [0, T], j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1.$$

类似于引理 3 可得:

引理 4 设 $F \in C([0, T] \times R^n, R), t_0 \in (0, T)$, 对于 $\bar{\gamma} = (\gamma_0, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{n-1}) \in R^n, \bar{\eta} = (\eta_0, \eta_1, \dots, \eta_{n-1}) \in R_n$, 初值问题

$$\begin{cases} x^{(n)}(t) = F(t, x(t), x'(t), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t)) \\ x(t_0) = \gamma_0 > 0, x'(t_0) = \gamma_1 > 0, \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t_0) = \gamma_{n-1} > 0. \end{cases}$$

和

$$\begin{cases} u^{(n)}(t) = U(t, u(t), u'(t), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(t)) \\ u(t_0) = \eta_0 > 0, u'(t_0) = \eta_1 > 0, \dots, u^{(n-1)}(t_0) = \eta_{n-1} > 0 \end{cases}$$

在 $[t_0, T]$ 上分别存在唯一解 $x(t, t_0, \bar{\gamma})$ 和 $u(t, t_0, \bar{\eta})$, 若条件[C₂][C₃][C₄]满足且 $u^{(j)}(t, t_0, \bar{\eta}) > 0, j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1, t \in [t_0, T]$, 则当 $\gamma^* > \eta^* > 0$ 时有

$$x^{(j)}(t, t_0, \bar{\gamma}) \geq \frac{\gamma^*}{\eta^*}u^{(j)}(t, t_0, \bar{\eta}), t \in [t_0, T], j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1,$$

其中 $\gamma^* = \min\{\gamma_0, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{n-1}\}, \eta^* = \max\{\eta_0, \eta_1, \dots, \eta_{n-1}\}$.

3 主要结果

定理 1 假设下列条件均满足;

[H₁] 条件[C₁],[C₂],[C₃]满足.

[H₂] 对任意的 $\gamma \in R, \bar{C} = (C_0, C_1, \dots, C_{n-2}) \in R^{n-1}$, 初值问题

$$\begin{cases} (\rho(t)x^{(n-1)}(t))' = f(t, x(t), x'(t), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t)) \\ x(0) = C_0, x'(0) = C_1, \dots, x^{(n-2)}(0) = C_{n-2}, x^{(n-1)}(0) = \gamma \end{cases}$$

在 $[0, T]$ 上存在唯一解 $x(t, \bar{C}, \gamma)$;

[H₃] $\exists \eta > 0$, 使得初值问题(7)-(8)在 $[0, T]$ 上存在唯一解 $u(t, 0, \eta)$ 满足 $u^{(j)}(t, 0, \eta) > 0, t \in [0, T], j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$;

[H₄] $I_i^l(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$ 关于 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} 单调不减. $i=1, 2, \dots, l, j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$. 则对任意的 $C_i \in R, i=0, 1, \dots, n-2, A \in R$, 边值问题(E_k)至少存在一个解.

证明 令 $m = \min\{\eta, \min_{t \in [t_1, T]} u(t, 0, \eta), \min_{t \in [t_1, T]} u'(t, 0, \eta), \dots, \min_{t \in [t_1, T]} u^{(n-1)}(t, 0, \eta)\}, M =$

$\max_{0 < \gamma < \gamma_0} \{ \max_{t \in [t_1, T]} u^{(j)}(t, 0, \eta) \}$. 取 $\Gamma > \gamma$ 满足

$$\frac{\Gamma - \gamma}{\eta} \left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^l > 1, \quad (10)$$

并设 $z(t, \Gamma, \gamma) = x(t, \bar{C}, \Gamma) - x(t, \bar{C}, \gamma)$, 则 $z(t, \Gamma, \gamma)$ 满足:

$$\begin{aligned} (\rho(t)z^{(n-1)}(t))' &= f(t, x(t, \bar{C}, \gamma) + z(t, \Gamma, \gamma), x'(t, \bar{C}, \gamma) + \\ &\quad z'(t, \Gamma, \gamma), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t, \bar{C}, \gamma) + z^{(n-1)}(t, \Gamma, \gamma)) - \\ &\quad f(t, x(t, \bar{C}, \gamma), x'(t, \bar{C}, \gamma), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t, \bar{C}, \gamma)) \\ &\stackrel{\Delta}{=} F(t, z(t, \Gamma, \gamma), z'(t, \Gamma, \gamma), \dots, z^{(n-1)}(t, \Gamma, \gamma)), \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} z(0, \Gamma, \gamma) &= z'(0, \Gamma, \gamma) = \dots = z^{(n-2)}(0, \Gamma, \gamma) = 0, z^{(n-1)}(0, \Gamma, \gamma) = \Gamma - \gamma, \\ \Delta x|_{t=t_i}^{(j)} &= I_i^j(z(t_i, \Gamma, \gamma), \dots, z^{(n-1)}(t_i, \Gamma, \gamma)), i=1, 2, \dots, l, j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} I_i^j(z(t_i, \Gamma, \gamma), z'(t_i, \Gamma, \gamma), \dots, z^{(n-1)}(t_i, \Gamma, \gamma)) \\ = I_i^j(x(t_i, \bar{C}, \gamma) + z(t_i, \Gamma, \gamma), x'(t_i, \bar{C}, \gamma) + z'(t_i, \Gamma, \gamma), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t_i, \bar{C}, \gamma) + \\ z^{(n-1)}(t_i, \Gamma, \gamma)) - I_i^j(x(t_i, \bar{C}, \gamma), x'(t_i, \bar{C}, \gamma), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t_i, \bar{C}, \gamma)), \\ i=1, 2, \dots, l, j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

由(1)知 $\frac{\Gamma - \gamma}{\eta} > 1$, 故由引理 3 知, 当 $t \in (0, t_1)$ 时有 $z^{(k)}(t, \Gamma, \gamma) \geq \frac{\Gamma - \gamma}{\eta} u^{(k)}(t, 0, \eta)$, $k \in I_n$.

当 $t \in (t_1, t_2)$ 时, 由 $[H_4]$ 及(12), (13) 易得

$$\begin{aligned} z^{(j)}(t_1^+, \Gamma, \gamma) &= z^{(j)}(t_1^-, \Gamma, \gamma) + \bar{I}_1^{(j)} \geq z^{(j)}(t_1^-, \Gamma, \gamma) \geq \frac{\Gamma - \gamma}{\eta} u^{(j)}(t_1, 0, \eta) \\ &\geq \frac{\Gamma - \gamma}{\eta} m, j=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1. \end{aligned}$$

故由引理 4 知当 $t \in (t_1, t_2)$ 时有

$$z^{(k)}(t, \Gamma, \gamma) \geq \left(\frac{\Gamma - \gamma}{\eta} m/M\right) u^{(k)}(t, 0, \eta) = \frac{\Gamma - \gamma}{\eta} \frac{m}{M} u^{(k)}(t, 0, \eta), k \in I_n.$$

由数学归纳法易证: 当 $t \in (t_l, T]$ 时有 $z^{(k)}(t, \Gamma, \gamma) \geq \frac{\Gamma - \gamma}{\eta} \left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^l u^{(k)}(t, 0, \eta)$, $k \in I_n$, 因而有

$$z^{(k)}(T, \Gamma, \gamma) \geq \frac{\Gamma - \gamma}{\eta} \left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^l u^{(k)}(t, 0, \eta), k \in I_n. \quad (14)$$

由(14)固定 γ 得 $\lim_{\Gamma \rightarrow +\infty} z^{(k)}(T, \Gamma, \gamma) = +\infty$, $k \in I_n$, 即 $\lim_{\Gamma \rightarrow +\infty} x^{(k)}(T, \bar{C}, \Gamma) = +\infty$, $k \in I_n$. 类似可证 $\lim_{\gamma \rightarrow -\infty} x^{(k)}(T, \bar{C}, \gamma) = -\infty$, $k \in I_n$, 故由条件 $[H_2]$ 并结合引理 2 得到至少存在 $\Gamma_0 \in R$ 使得 $x^{(k)}(T, \bar{C}, \Gamma_0) = A$, $k \in I_n$, 即边值问题 (E_k) 至少存在一个解.

注 1 若将定理 1 中的 $[H_4]$ 换为: I_i^j 关于 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n 有界, 则相应的结论仍正确.

定理 2 设下列条件均满足

I. 条件 $[H_2]$, $[H_4]$ 满足;

II. $f(t, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$ 关于 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-2} 单调不减, 关于 x_{n-1} 连续可微且存在 $\mu > 0$,

使得对 $\forall (t, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) \in [0, T] \times R^n$ 均有 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{n-1}} \geq -\mu$, 则对任意的 $(C_0, C_1, \dots, C_{n-2}) \in$

R^{n-1} 和 $A \in R$ 边值问题 (E_k) 存在唯一解.

证明 当 $x_0 \geq \tilde{x}_0, x_1 \geq \tilde{x}_1, \dots, x_{n-1} \geq \tilde{x}_{n-1}$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} & f(t, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) - f(t, \tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_{n-1}) \\ & \geq f(t, \tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_{n-2}, x_{n-1}) - f(t, \tilde{x}_0, \tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_{n-2}, \tilde{x}_{n-1}) \\ & \geq -\mu(x_{n-1} - \tilde{x}_{n-1}). \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

取

$$u(t, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) = -\mu x_{n-1} - \sigma, \quad (16)$$

其中 $\sigma > 0$ 为常数. 由(15)、(16)易得条件 $[H_1]$ 满足.

考虑初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} (\rho(t)u^{(n-1)}(t))' = -\mu u^{(n-1)}(t) - \sigma, \\ u(0) = u'(0) = \dots = u^{(n-2)}(0) = 0, u^{(n-1)}(0) = \eta > 0, \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\rho(t)u^{(n-1)}(t))' = -\mu u^{(n-1)}(t) - \sigma, \\ u(0) = u'(0) = \dots = u^{(n-2)}(0) = 0, u^{(n-1)}(0) = \eta > 0, \end{array} \right. \quad (18)$$

其中 $0 < \sigma \leq \frac{\eta\rho(0)\mu}{2\rho_1}e^{-\frac{\rho_0}{\rho_1}T}$, $\rho_0 = \min_{t \in [0, T]} \rho(t)$, $\rho_1 = \max_{t \in [0, T]} \rho(t)$. 令 $R(t) = \rho(t)u^{(n-1)}(t)$, 则 $u^{(n-1)}(t) = \frac{R(t)}{\rho(t)}$, 解得 $R(t) = \rho(0)\eta e^{-\int_0^t \frac{\rho(\xi)}{\rho(\xi)} d\xi} - \sigma \int_0^t e^{-\int_0^\xi \frac{\rho(\xi)}{\rho(\xi)} d\xi} d\xi > \frac{\eta}{2}\rho(0)e^{-\frac{\rho_0}{\rho_1}t}$, $t \in [0, T]$, 即

$$u^{(n-1)}(t) \geq \frac{R(t)}{\rho_1} > \frac{\eta\rho(0)}{2\rho_1}e^{-\frac{\rho_0}{\rho_1}t}, \quad t \in [0, T]. \quad (19)$$

由(18)、(19)并结合 Taylor 公式得:

$$u^{(j)}(t, 0, \eta) > \frac{t^{n-1-j}\eta\rho(0)}{2(n-1-j)!\rho_1}e^{-\frac{\rho_0}{\rho_1}t} > 0. \quad (20)$$

因而条件 $[H_2]$ 也满足, 故由定理 1 知, 边值问题 (E_k) , $k \in I_n$, 至少存在一个解. 下证其解是唯一的.

假设边值问题 (E_k) 存在两个解 $x_1(t), x_2(t)$, 令 $x_1^{(n-1)}(0) = \sigma_1, x_2^{(n-1)}(0) = \sigma_2$, 则 $\sigma_1 \neq \sigma_2$. 不妨设 $\sigma_1 > \sigma_2$, 并设 $z(t) = x_1(t) - x_2(t)$, 则当 $t \in (0, t_1)$ 时, $z(t)$ 满足:

$$\begin{cases} (\rho(t)z^{(n-1)}(t))' = f(t, x_2(t) + z(t), \dots, x_2^{(n-1)}(t) + z^{(n-1)}(t)) - \\ \quad f(t, x_2(t), x_2'(t), \dots, x_2^{(n-1)}(t)), \\ z(0) = 0, z'(0) = 0, \dots, z^{(n-2)}(0) = 0, z^{(n-1)}(0) = \sigma_1 - \sigma_2. \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\rho(t)z^{(n-1)}(t))' = f(t, x_2(t) + z(t), \dots, x_2^{(n-1)}(t) + z^{(n-1)}(t)) - \\ \quad f(t, x_2(t), x_2'(t), \dots, x_2^{(n-1)}(t)), \\ z(0) = 0, z'(0) = 0, \dots, z^{(n-2)}(0) = 0, z^{(n-1)}(0) = \sigma_1 - \sigma_2. \end{array} \right. \quad (22)$$

由(21)并结合引理 3 易得(21)–(22)的解 $z(t)$ 满足:

$$z^{(j)}(t) > \frac{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)\rho(0)}{2(n-1-j)!\rho_1}t^{n-1-j}e^{-\frac{\rho_0}{\rho_1}t}, \quad t \in (0, t_1), \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1.$$

由此可得 $I_j^\Delta = I_j^\Delta(z(t_1), z'(t_1), \dots, z^{(n-1)}(t_1)) \geq 0, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$. 故得

$$z^{(j)}(t_1^+) = z^{(j)}(t_1^-) + I_j^\Delta \geq z^{(j)}(t_1^-), \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1. \quad (23)$$

当 $t \in (t_1, t_2)$ 时, 由(21)、(23)类似于存在性的证明易得

$$z^{(j)}(t) > \frac{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)\rho_0^2}{2(n-1-j)!\rho_1^2}e^{-\frac{\rho_0}{\rho_1}t}(t-t_1)^{n-1-j}, \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1.$$

一般地当 $t \in (t_i, T]$ 时有 $z^{(j)}(t) > \frac{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)\rho_0^{j+1}}{2(n-1-j)!\rho_1^{j+1}}e^{-\frac{\rho_0}{\rho_1}t}(t-t_i)^{n-1-j}, j = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$. 故得

$$z^{(k)}(T) > \frac{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)\rho_0^{k+1}}{2(n-1-j)!\rho_1^{k+1}}e^{-\frac{\rho_0}{\rho_1}T}(T-t_i)^{n-1-k} > 0, \quad k \in I_n.$$

这与 $z^{(k)}(T) = x_1^{(k)} - x_2^{(k)} = A - A = 0$ 相矛盾. 故边值问题 (E_k) 存在唯一解.

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Boundary Value Problems for n -th Order Impulsive Differential Equations

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Abstract: In this paper, we use differential inequality principles and the initial value problems theory of impulsive differential equations to study n types boundary value problems for n th order impulsive differential equations. Some of new results for existence and existence-uniqueness of boundary value problems are obtained.

Key words: impulsive differential equations; differential inequality; boundary value problem; initial value problem.