

n 阶泛函微分方程边值问题*

鲁世平

(安徽师范大学数学系, 芜湖 241000)

摘 要: 本文研究下列 n 阶 RFDE 边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} x^{(n)}(t) = f(t, x_t, x(t), x'(t), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t)), & t \in [0, T], \\ x(t) = \varphi(t), & t \in [-r, 0] \\ x'(0) = \eta, x''(0) = \eta_2, \dots, x^{(n-2)}(0) = \eta_{n-2}, x^{(j)}(T) = A, \end{cases}$$

其中 $j \in I = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$, 得到了解的存在性和唯一性新的结果.

关键词: 边值问题; 初值问题; 存在唯一性.

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1 引言

关于二阶泛函微分方程边值问题的研究已有大量结果^[1,2]. 而关于三阶以上泛函微分方程边值问题的研究尚不多见, 文^[3]研究了一类 n 阶泛函微分方程边值问题:

$$(\rho(t)x^{(n-1)}(t))' = f(t, x_t, x(t), x'(t), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t)), \quad (1.1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x(t) &= \varphi(t), & t &\in [-r, 0], \\ x'(0) &= \eta_1, x''(0) = \eta_2, \dots, x^{(n-2)}(0) = \eta_{n-2}, & x(T) &= A, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.2)$$

得到了解的存在性的有关结果. 但该文结果繁杂, 难于验证. 文^[4]利用不动点原理研究了边值问题(1.1)~(1.2), 得到了有关解的存在性和唯一性的新的结果, 但该文要求 f 关于各变元为次线性的. 本文继续研究 n 类 n 阶泛函微分方程边值问题.

$$x^{(n)}(t) = f(t, x_t, x(t), x'(t), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t)), \quad t \in [0, T], \quad (1.3)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x(t) &= \varphi(t), & t &\in [-r, 0], \\ x'(0) &= \eta_1, x''(0) = \eta_2, \dots, x^{(n-2)}(0) = \eta_{n-2}, & x^{(j)}(T) &= A, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.4);$$

其中: $j \in I, f(t, \varphi, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$ 是 $S = [0, T] \times C_r \times R^n$ 上的连续泛函, $C_r = C([-r, 0], R)$. 对给定的 $x(t) \in C_{[-r, T]}$, 令 $x_t(\theta) = x(t+\theta), \theta \in [-r, 0]$. 显然 $x_t(\theta) \in C_r$. 对给定的 $\varphi_1(\theta), \varphi_2(\theta) \in C_r$, 若对 $\forall \theta \in [-r, 0]$ 均有 $\varphi_1(\theta) \geq \varphi_2(\theta)$, 称 $\varphi_1(\cdot) \geq \varphi_2(\cdot)$. 利用微分不等式原理及初值问题解的基本理论对边值问题(1.3)~(1.4), 进行了研究, 得到了解的存在唯一性新的判别方法, 所得

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作者简介: 鲁世平(1962-), 男, 硕士, 讲师.

结果简单,容易验证.

2 主要引理

引理 1 设 $x(t)$ 是下列微分不等式

$$\begin{cases} x''(t) + Mx'(t) + Nx(t) \geq 0, \\ x(0) = 0, x'(0) = \gamma \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

$$(2.2)$$

的解,若 $M^2 - 4N > 0$,则当 $N \leq 0$ 或 $N > 0, M < 0$ 时,有:

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &\geq \frac{\gamma}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} (e^{\lambda_2 t} - e^{\lambda_1 t}), \\ x'(t) &\geq \frac{\gamma}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} (\lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} - \lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 t}), \end{aligned}$$

其中, λ_1, λ_2 是代数方程: $\lambda^2 + M\lambda + N = 0$ 的两不等实根.

证明 设 $x(t)$ 是微分不等式(2.1) - (2.2) 的解,并令 $f(t) \geq 0$ 满足:

$$\begin{cases} x''(t) + Mx'(t) + Nx(t) = f(t), \\ x(0) = 0, x'(0) = \gamma. \end{cases} \quad (2.3)$$

$$(2.4)$$

易得 Cauchy 问题(2.3)~(2.4)的解 $x(t)$ 为:

$$x(t) = \frac{\gamma}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} (e^{\lambda_2 t} - e^{\lambda_1 t}) + \int_0^t \frac{e^{\lambda_2 t} e^{\lambda_1 \tau} - e^{\lambda_1 t} e^{\lambda_2 \tau}}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) e^{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)\tau}} f(\tau) d\tau, \quad (2.5)$$

$$x'(t) = \frac{\gamma}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} (\lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} - \lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 t}) + \int_0^t \frac{\lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} e^{\lambda_1 \tau} - \lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} e^{\lambda_2 \tau}}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) e^{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)\tau}} f(\tau) d\tau. \quad (2.6)$$

考虑到

$$f(\tau) \geq 0, \frac{e^{\lambda_2 t} e^{\lambda_1 \tau} - e^{\lambda_1 t} e^{\lambda_2 \tau}}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) e^{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)\tau}} \geq 0, \quad \tau \in [0, t]$$

和

$$\frac{\lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} e^{\lambda_1 \tau} - \lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} e^{\lambda_2 \tau}}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) e^{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)\tau}} \geq 0, \quad \tau \in [0, t],$$

故由(2.5)和(2.6)易得: $x(t) \geq \frac{\gamma}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} (e^{\lambda_2 t} - e^{\lambda_1 t}), x'(t) \geq \frac{\gamma}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} (\lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} - \lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 t})$.

类似可得

引理 2 设 $x(t)$ 是微分不等式(2.1)~(2.2)的解.

若 $M^2 - 4N = 0$,则当 $M < \frac{2}{T}$ 时有

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &\geq \gamma t e^{-\frac{Mt}{2}}, \quad t \in [0, T], \\ x'(t) &\geq \gamma (1 - \frac{M}{2} t) e^{-\frac{Mt}{2}}, \quad t \in [0, T]. \end{aligned}$$

引理 3 设 $x(t)$ 是微分不等式(2.1)~(2.2)的解,若 $M^2 - 4N < 0$,则当 $\frac{\sqrt{4N - M^2}}{2} T + \arccos \frac{M}{2N} \in (0, \pi)$ 时,有

$$x(t) \geq \frac{2\gamma}{\sqrt{4N-M^2}} e^{-\frac{M}{2}t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{4N-M^2}}{2} t, \quad t \in [0, T],$$

$$x'(t) \geq \gamma \frac{2N}{\sqrt{4N-M^2}} e^{-\frac{M}{2}t} \sin \left(\frac{\sqrt{4N-M^2}}{2} t + \varphi_0 \right), \quad t \in [0, T],$$

其中 $\varphi_0 = \arccos \frac{-M}{2N}$.

3 主要结果

定理 1 设 $n \geq 3$, 若下列条件均满足:

I: $f(t, \varphi, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-3}, x_{n-2}, x_{n-1})$ 关于 $\varphi, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-3}$ 为不减;

II: $f(t, \varphi, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-3}, x_{n-2}, x_{n-1})$ 关于 x_{n-2}, x_{n-1} 连续可微, 且分别存在常数 M, N . 使得 $\forall t \in [0, T], \varphi \in C_r, (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-2}, x_{n-1}) \in R^n$ 时有:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{n-2}} \geq -N, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{n-1}} \geq -M;$$

III: 对 $\forall \varphi(t) \in C_r, (C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{n-1}) \in R^{n-1}$, Cauchy 问题:

$$x^{(n)}(t) = f(t, x_t, x(t), x'(t), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t)), \quad (3.1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x(t) &= \varphi(t), \quad t \in [-r, 0], \\ x'(0) &= C_1, x''(0) = C_2, \dots, x^{(n-1)}(0) = C_{n-1} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.2)$$

在 $[0, T]$ 上存在唯一解.

则当 $M^2 - 4N > 0$, 且条件: $N \leq 0$ 或 $N > 0, M < 0$ 满足时, 对 $\forall \varphi(\cdot) \in C_r, (\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-2}) \in R^{n-2}, A \in R, j \in I$, 边值问题 (1.3) ~ (1.4)_j 存在唯一解.

证明 设 $x(t, \Gamma_1)$ 为 Cauchy 问题:

$$x^{(n)}(t) = f(t, x_t, x(t), x'(t), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t)), \quad (3.3)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x(t) &= \varphi(t), \quad t \in [-r, 0], \\ x'(0) &= \eta_1, \dots, x^{(n-2)}(0) = \eta_{n-2}, x^{(n-1)}(0) = \Gamma_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.4)$$

定义在 $[0, T]$ 上的解. 取 $\Gamma_2 > \Gamma_1$, 并令 $z(t) = x(t, \Gamma_2) - x(t, \Gamma_1)$, 则 $z(t)$ 满足:

$$z^{(n)}(t) = f(t, z_t + x_t(\cdot, \Gamma_1), z(t) + x(t, \Gamma_1), \dots, z^{(n-1)}(t) + x^{(n-1)}(t, \Gamma_1)) - f(t, x_t(\cdot, \Gamma_1), x(t, \Gamma_1), x'(t, \Gamma_1), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t, \Gamma_1)), \quad (3.5)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} z(t) &= 0, \quad t \in [-r, 0], \\ z'(0) &= z''(0) = \dots = z^{(n-2)}(0) = 0, z^{(n-1)}(0) = \Gamma_2 - \Gamma_1 > 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.6)$$

由 (3.6) 易得 $\exists \delta > 0$, 使得当 $t \in (0, \delta]$ 时, $z(t) > 0, z'(t) > 0, \dots, z^{(n-1)}(t) > \frac{m}{2}(\Gamma_2 - \Gamma_1)$,

其中 $m = \min\{1, \inf_{t \in [0, T]} \frac{1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} - \lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 t}\}$, λ_2, λ_1 是方程 $\lambda^2 + M\lambda + N = 0$ 的两不等实根.

令 t_0 为当 $t \in (0, t_0)$ 时有 $z(t) > 0, z'(t) > 0, \dots, z^{(n-2)}(t) > 0$,

$$z^{(n-1)}(t) > \frac{m}{2}(\Gamma_2 - \Gamma_1) \text{ 且 } z^{(n-1)}(t_0) = \frac{m}{2}(\Gamma_2 - \Gamma_1) \quad (3.7)$$

将 (3.7) 代入 (3.6) 当 $t \in (0, t_0)$ 时有:

$$z^{(n)}(t) = f(t, x_t(\cdot, \Gamma_1) + z_t, z(t) + x(t, \Gamma_1), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t, \Gamma_1) + z^{(n-1)}(t)) -$$

$$\begin{aligned} & f(t, x_t(\cdot, \Gamma_1), x(t, \Gamma_1), x'(t, \Gamma_1), \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t, \Gamma_1)) \\ & \geq -Mx^{(n-1)}(t) - Nx^{(n-2)}(t). \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

令 $z^{(n-2)}(t) = y(t)$, 则由 (3.8) 可得:

$$\begin{cases} y''(t) \geq -My'(t) - Ny(t), & t \in (0, t_0), \\ y(0) = 0, y'(0) = \Gamma_2 - \Gamma_1. \end{cases} \quad (3.9)$$

$$(3.10)$$

由引理 1 可得当 $t \in (0, t_0)$ 时有 $y'(t) \geq m(\Gamma_2 - \Gamma_1)$,

$$z^{(n-1)}(t_0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} z^{(n-1)}(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} y'(t) \geq m(\Gamma_2 - \Gamma_1) > \frac{m}{2}(\Gamma_2 - \Gamma_1),$$

这与 (3.7) 矛盾. 故对一切 $t \in (0, T]$ 均有

$$z^{(n-1)}(t) > \frac{m}{2}(\Gamma_2 - \Gamma_1). \quad (3.11)$$

由 (3.11) 并结合泰勒公式, 当 $0 \leq j < n-1$ 时有

$$\begin{aligned} z^{(j)}(t) &= z^{(j)}(0) + z^{(j+1)}(0)t + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-j-1)!} z^{(n-1)}(\xi) t^{n-j-1} \\ &\geq \frac{1}{(n-j-1)!} \frac{m}{2} (\Gamma_2 - \Gamma_1) t^{n-j-1}, \end{aligned}$$

故得 $z^{(j)}(T) \geq \frac{1}{(n-j-1)!} \frac{m}{2} T^{n-j-1}$. 因而有 $\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} z^{(j)}(T) = +\infty$ 即 $\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} x^{(j)}(T, \Gamma_2) = +\infty$, 且 $\lim_{T \rightarrow -\infty} z^{(j)}(T) = +\infty$, 即 $\lim_{T \rightarrow -\infty} x^{(j)}(T, \Gamma_1) = -\infty$. 由条件 I 易得至少存在一个 Γ_0 使得: $x^{(j)}(T, \Gamma_0) = A$, 当 $j = n-1$ 时, 结论显然是正确的. 故得对 $\forall j \in I$ 边值问题 (1.3) ~ (1.4)_j 至少存在一个解.

假如边值问题 (1.3) ~ (1.4)_j 存在两个解 $x_1(t), x_2(t)$, 令

$$\Gamma_1 = x_1^{(n-1)}(0), \Gamma_2 = x_2^{(n-1)}(0), \tilde{y}(t) = x_1(t) - x_2(t),$$

不妨设 $\Gamma_1 > \Gamma_2$ 则 $\tilde{y}(t)$ 满足如下条件:

$$\tilde{y}(t) = 0, \quad t \in [-r, 0], \tilde{y}'(0) = \dots = \tilde{y}^{(n-2)}(0) = 0, \tilde{y}^{(n-1)}(0) = \Gamma_2 - \Gamma_1, \quad (3.12)$$

$$\tilde{y}^{(j)}(T) = A - A = 0. \quad (3.13)$$

与前面类似可证, 当 $t \in (0, T]$ 时 $\tilde{y}^{(j)}(t) > 0$, 这与 (3.13) 矛盾, 故得对 $\forall j \in I$ 边值问题 (1.3) ~ (1.4)_j 的解存在唯一.

类似地有如下结果:

定理 2 若定理 1 的条件 I ~ III 均满足且 $M^2 - 4N = 0$, 则当满足条件 $M < \frac{2}{T}$ 时, 对 $\forall j \in I$ 边值问题 (1.3) ~ (1.4)_j 存在唯一解.

定理 3 若定理 1 的条件 I ~ III 均满足且 $M^2 - 4N < 0$, 则当 $\frac{\sqrt{4N - M^2}}{2} T + \arccos \frac{-M}{2N} \in (0, \pi)$ 时, 对 $\forall j \in I$ 边值问题 (1.3) ~ (1.4)_j 存在唯一解.

作为应用, 现举例如下:

例 考虑变系数非齐次线性 n 阶 RFDE 边值问题

$$\begin{cases} x^{(n)}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^m q_i(t)x(t-r_i) + p_0(t)x(t) + \cdots + p_{n-1}(t)x^{(n-1)}(t) + f(t), t \in [0, T], \\ x(t) = \varphi(t), t \in [-r, 0], x'(0) = \eta_1, x''(0) = \eta_2, \cdots, x^{(n-2)}(0) = \eta_{n-2}, x(T) = A, \end{cases} \quad (3.14)$$

其中: $q_i(t), p_j(t), (i=1, 2, \cdots, l; j=0, 1, \cdots, n-1)$ 和 $f(t)$ 均为 $[0, T]$ 上的连续函数且: $q_i(t) \geq 0, p_j(t) \geq 0 (i=1, 2, \cdots, l; j=0, 1, 2, \cdots, n-3),$

$$\inf_{t \in [0, T]} p_{n-2}(t) \geq -N, \quad \inf_{t \in [0, T]} p_{n-1}(t) \geq -M,$$

则有如下结果:

(1) 若 $M^2 - 4N > 0$, 则当 $N \leq 0$ 或 $N > 0, M < 0$ 时, 由定理 1 得边值问题(3.14) ~ (3.15) 存在唯一解.

(2) 若 $M^2 - 4N < 0$, 则当 $M < \frac{2}{T}$ 时, 由定理 2 得边值问题(3.14) ~ (3.15) 存在唯一解.

(3) 若 $M^2 - 4N < 0$, 则当: $\frac{\sqrt{4N - M^2}}{2} + \arccos \frac{-M}{N} \in (0, \pi)$ 时, 边值问题(3.14) ~ (3.15) 存在唯一解.

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Boundary Value Problems for n Order Retarded Functional Differential Equations

LU Shi-ping

(Dept. of Math., Anhui Normal University, Wuhu 241000, China)

Abstract: In this paper, we study the boundary value problems for n order retarded functional differential equations:

$$\begin{cases} x^{(n)}(t) = f(t, x_t, x(t), x'(t), \cdots, x^{(n-1)}(t)), & t \in [0, T], \\ x(t) = \varphi(t), & t \in [-r, 0], \\ x'(0) = \eta, x''(0) = \eta_2, \cdots, x^{(n-2)}(0) = \eta_{n-2}, x^{(j)}(t) = A, \end{cases}$$

where $j \in I = \{0, 1, 2, \cdots, n-1\}$, some new results for existence and uniqueness are obtained.

Key words: boundary value problem; initial value problem; existence and uniqueness.