

具阻尼项的高阶 Emden-Fowler 型泛函微分方程的振荡性*

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摘要: 为了进一步发展和完善泛函微分方程的振荡理论, 研究了一类具有阻尼项的高阶非线性变时滞 Emden-Fowler 型泛函微分方程的振荡性。利用 Riccati 变换的技巧, 借助于 Hölder 不等式及一些分析技术, 获得了该类方程振荡的一些新的判别准则, 这些准则推广并改进了现有文献中的一些结果, 并以具体例子说明了本结果的重要性。

关键词: 振荡性; 阻尼项; Emden-Fowler 型泛函微分方程; Riccati 变换

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Oscillation of Higher Order Emden-Fowler Functional Differential Equations with Damping

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Abstract: In order to develop and improve the theory about oscillation of functional differential equations, oscillatory behavior of a class of higher-order nonlinear variable delay Emden-Fowler functional differential equations with damping is studied. By using the generalized Riccati transformation, the Hölder inequality and some necessary analytic techniques, some new criteria for the oscillation of the equations are proposed. These criteria improve and generalize some corresponding known results. Some examples are given to illustrate the importance of the results.

Key words: oscillation; damped term; Emden-Fowler functional differential equation; Riccati transformation

考虑如下一类具阻尼项的高阶非线性变时滞 Emden-Fowler 型泛函微分方程

$$[A(t)\varphi_1(z^{(n-1)}(t))]'+b(t)\varphi_1(z^{(n-1)}(t))+Q(t)f(\varphi_2(x(\delta(t))))=0, t \geq t_0 \quad (1)$$

其中 $n \geq 2$ 为偶数, $t_0 \geq 0$ 为常数, $z(t) = x(t) + P(t)g(x(\tau(t)))$, $A(t), P(t), Q(t) \in C([t_0, +\infty), \mathbf{R})$, $\varphi_1(u) = |u|^{\gamma-1}u$, $\varphi_2(u) = |u|^{\beta-1}u$ (这里 $\gamma > 0, \beta > 0$ 均为实常数); $f(u), g(u) \in C(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R})$, 且当 $u \neq 0$ 时 $uf(u) > 0, ug(u) > 0$ 。本文总假设下列条件成立:

(H₁) $\tau(t) \in C([t_0, +\infty), (0, +\infty))$, 且 $\tau(t) \leq t, \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \tau(t) = +\infty$ 。

(H₂) $\delta(t) \in C^1([t_0, +\infty), (0, +\infty))$, 且 $\delta(t) \leq t, \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \delta(t) = +\infty, \delta'(t) > 0$ 。

(H₃) 存在常数 $\alpha > 0$ 和 $0 < \mu \leq 1$, 使得当 $u \neq 0$ 时有 $f(u)/u \geq \alpha$ 和 $g(u)/u \leq \mu$ 。

(H₄) $A(t) \in C^1([t_0, +\infty), (0, +\infty))$ 且 $A'(t) > 0; 0 \leq P(t) < 1; Q(t) > 0$ 。

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$$(H_5) \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^t \left[\frac{1}{A(u)} \exp \left(- \int_0^u \frac{b(s)}{A(s)} ds \right) \right]^{1/\gamma} du = +\infty.$$

我们称函数 $x(t) \in C^{n-1}([T_x, +\infty), \mathbf{R})$ ($T_x \geq t_0$) 为方程 (1) 的一个解, 如果 $A(t)\varphi_1(z^{(n-1)}(t)) \in C^1([T_x, +\infty), \mathbf{R})$ 且在区间 $[T_x, +\infty)$ 上满足方程 (1). 方程 (1) 的一个非平凡解 $x(t)$ 称为是振荡的, 如果它有任意大的零点, 否则称它是非振荡的. 方程 (1) 称为是振荡的, 如果它的所有解都是振荡的.

近年来, 对泛函微分方程的振荡和非振荡等定性理论的研究成果非常丰富^[1-21]. 关于方程 (1) 的特殊情形及其振荡性结果见 [1-4]. 若方程 (1) 中 $P(t) \equiv 0, f(u) = u, \gamma = \beta$, 则方程 (1) 简化为

$$[A(t)\varphi_1(x^{(n-1)}(t))] + b(t)$$

$$\varphi_1(x^{(n-1)}(t)) + Q(t)\varphi_1(x(\delta(t))) = 0 \quad (2)$$

而方程 (2) 的振荡性文献 [5] 也作了仔细研究, 并给出了 3 个非常有价值的振荡准则. 本文的目的是研究更一般的高阶 Emden-Fowler 型泛函微分方程 (1) 振荡性, 给出了几个新振荡准则, 使得现有文献中的许多结果成为本文结果的特殊情形, 同时得到了当文献 [5] 中定理 2 的条件 (C_8) (其它文献如 [6-19] 亦有类似的条件) 不成立时方程 (2) 的振荡准则, 推广了已有的结果.

1 几个引理

引理 1^[5] 设 u 在 $[t_0, +\infty)$ 上是正的 n 次可微函数, $u^{(n)}(t)$ 最终定号, 则存在 $t^* \geq t_0$ 和整数 l ($0 \leq l \leq n$), 当 $u^{(n)}(t) \geq 0$ 时, $n+l$ 为偶数; 当 $u^{(n)}(t) \leq 0$ 时, $n+l$ 为奇数, 使得

当 $l > 0$ 时有 $u^{(k)}(t) > 0, t \geq t^*, k = 0, 1, \dots, l-1$; 且当 $l \leq n-1$ 时有 $(-1)^{l+k} u^{(k)}(t) > 0, t \geq t^*, k = l, l+1, \dots, n-1$.

引理 2^[5] 设 u 满足引理 1 的条件, 且 $u^{(n-1)}(t)u^{(n)}(t) \leq 0$ ($t \geq t^*$), 则对任何 $\theta \in (0, 1)$, 存在常数 $M > 0$, 使得对一切充分大的 t 有 $u'(\theta t) \geq Mt^{n-2}u^{(n-1)}(t)$.

引理 3^[7] 设 a, b 为非负实数, 则 $\lambda ab^{\lambda-1} - a^\lambda \leq (\lambda-1)b^\lambda, \lambda > 1$, 等号成立当且仅当 $a = b$.

引理 4 设 $x(t)$ 是方程 (1) 的最终正解, 则 $z(t) > 0, z'(t) > 0, z^{(n-1)}(t) > 0, z^{(n)}(t) \leq 0$.

证明 完全类似于文 [6] 中的引理 4, 略.

引理 5 (Hölder 不等式)
$$\int_a^b |f(x)g(x)| dx$$

$$\leq \left[\int_a^b |f(x)|^p dx \right]^{1/p} \left[\int_a^b |g(x)|^q dx \right]^{1/q}, \text{ 这里 } p > 0, q > 0 \text{ 且 } \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1.$$

2 方程 (1) 的振荡准则

定理 1 若存在函数 $\rho(t) \in C^1([t_0, +\infty), (0, +\infty))$, 使得当 $\gamma \leq \beta$ 时

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{t_0}^t \left\{ \rho(s)\Phi(s) - \frac{\gamma^\gamma(\gamma+1)^{-(\gamma+1)}\rho(s)A(s)}{\eta^{\beta-\gamma}[\theta M \delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)]^\gamma} \left| \frac{\rho'(s)}{\rho(s)} - \frac{b(s)}{A(s)} \right|^{\gamma+1} \right\} ds = +\infty \quad (3)$$

当 $\gamma > \beta$ 时

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^t \left\{ \rho(s)\Phi(s) - \frac{\eta^{\gamma-\beta}[\rho(s)A(s)]^{\beta/\gamma}}{(\beta+1)^{\beta+1}[\theta M \delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)]^\beta} \left| \frac{\rho'(s)}{\rho(s)} - \frac{b(s)}{A(s)} \right|^{\beta+1} \right\} ds = +\infty \quad (4)$$

其中 $\eta > 0$ 为某常数, 常数 θ, M 如引理 2, 函数 $\Phi(s) = \alpha Q(s)[1 - \mu P(\delta(s))]^\beta$, 则方程 (1) 是振荡的.

证明 设方程 (1) 存在非振荡解 $x(t)$, 不失一般性, 设 $x(t) > 0, x(\tau(t)) > 0, x(\delta(t)) > 0, t \geq T \geq t_0$. 由方程 (1) 并注意到条件 (H_3), 得

$$[A(t)\varphi_1(z^{(n-1)}(t))] + b(t)\varphi_1(z^{(n-1)}(t)) \leq -\alpha Q(t)\varphi_2(x(\delta(t))) < 0 \quad (5)$$

由引理 2, 对 $0 < \theta < 1$, 存在常数 $M > 0$, 使得 (并应用引理 4)

$$z'(\theta\delta(t)) \geq M\delta^{n-2}(t)z^{(n-1)}(\delta(t)) \geq M\delta^{n-2}(t)z^{(n-1)}(t) \quad (6)$$

由 $z(t)$ 的定义知 $x(t) \leq z(t)$, 于是由引理 4 知

$$z(t) \leq x(t) + P(t)\mu x(\tau(t)) \leq x(t) + \mu P(t)z(\tau(t)) \leq x(t) + \mu P(t)z(t)$$

即

$$x(t) \geq [1 - \mu P(t)]z(t) \geq [1 - \mu P(t)]z(\theta t) \geq 0 \quad (7)$$

定义函数

$$V(t) = \rho(t) \frac{A(t)\varphi_1(z^{(n-1)}(t))}{\varphi_2(z(\theta\delta(t)))} = \rho(t) \frac{A(t)[z^{(n-1)}(t)]^\gamma}{[z(\theta\delta(t))]^\beta}, \quad t \geq T \quad (8)$$

则 $V(t) > 0$ ($t \geq T$), 注意到 (5)、(6) 和 (7) 式, 可以得到

$$V'(t) = \rho'(t) \frac{A(t)\varphi_1(z^{(n-1)}(t))}{\varphi_2(z(\theta\delta(t)))} + \rho(t) \frac{[A(t)\varphi_1(z^{(n-1)}(t))]'}{\varphi_2(z(\theta\delta(t)))} -$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(t) \frac{A(t)[z^{(n-1)}(t)]^\gamma}{[z(\theta\delta(t))]^{\beta+1}} \beta z'(\theta\delta(t))\theta\delta'(t) &\leq \frac{\rho'(t)}{\rho(t)}V(t) - \\ \rho(t) \frac{b(t)\varphi_1(z^{(n-1)}(t)) + \alpha Q(t)\varphi_2(x(\delta(t)))}{\varphi_2(z(\theta\delta(t)))} - \\ \rho(t) \frac{A(t)[z^{(n-1)}(t)]^{\gamma+1}}{[z(\theta\delta(t))]^{\beta+1}} \beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(t)\delta'(t) &\leq \\ \frac{\rho'(t)}{\rho(t)}V(t) - \frac{b(t)}{A(t)}V(t) - \\ \rho(t)\alpha Q(t)[1 - \mu P(\delta(t))]^\beta - \\ \beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(t)\delta'(t) \frac{\rho(t)A(t)[z^{(n-1)}(t)]^{\gamma+1}}{[z(\theta\delta(t))]^{\beta+1}} = \\ \frac{\rho'(t)}{\rho(t)}V(t) - \frac{b(t)}{A(t)}V(t) - \rho(t)\Phi(t) - \\ \beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(t)\delta'(t) \frac{\rho(t)A(t)[z^{(n-1)}(t)]^{\gamma+1}}{[z(\theta\delta(t))]^{\beta+1}} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

下面分两种情形来讨论: (i) $\gamma \leq \beta$; (ii) $\gamma > \beta$.

情形 (i) 当 $\gamma \leq \beta$ 时, 由 (9) 式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} V'(t) &\leq \frac{\rho'(t)}{\rho(t)}V(t) - \frac{b(t)}{A(t)}V(t) - \rho(t)\Phi(t) - \\ &[z(\theta\delta(t))]^{\frac{\beta-\gamma}{\gamma}} \frac{\beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(t)\delta'(t)}{[\rho(t)A(t)]^{1/\gamma}} [V(t)]^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}} \end{aligned}$$

由引理 4 知, $z(t) > 0, z'(t) > 0$, 故存在常数 $\eta > 0$, 使得当 $t \geq T$ 时, $z(\theta\delta(t)) \geq \eta$. 于是由上式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} V'(t) &\leq \frac{\rho'(t)}{\rho(t)}V(t) - \frac{b(t)}{A(t)}V(t) - \rho(t)\Phi(t) - \\ &\eta^{\frac{\beta-\gamma}{\gamma}} \beta\theta M \frac{\delta^{n-2}(t)\delta'(t)}{[\rho(t)A(t)]^{1/\gamma}} [V(t)]^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}} \end{aligned}$$

即当 $t \geq T$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(t)\Phi(t) &\leq -V'(t) + \left[\frac{\rho'(t)}{\rho(t)} - \frac{b(t)}{A(t)} \right] V(t) - \\ &\frac{\eta^{(\beta-\gamma)/\gamma} \beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(t)\delta'(t)}{[\rho(t)A(t)]^{1/\gamma}} [V(t)]^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

在引理 3 中, 令

$$\lambda = \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma}, a = \frac{[\eta^{(\beta-\gamma)/\gamma} \beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(t)\delta'(t)]^{\gamma(\gamma+1)}}{[\rho(t)A(t)]^{1/(\gamma+1)}} V(t)$$

$$b = \left(\frac{\gamma}{\gamma + 1} \right)^\gamma \left| \frac{\rho'(t)}{\rho(t)} - \frac{b(t)}{A(t)} \right|^\gamma \cdot \frac{[\rho(t)A(t)]^{\gamma(\gamma+1)}}{[\eta^{(\beta-\gamma)/\gamma} \beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(t)\delta'(t)]^{\gamma^2(\gamma+1)}}$$

将其代入引理 3 中的不等式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \frac{\rho'(t)}{\rho(t)} - \frac{b(t)}{A(t)} \right| V(t) - \\ &\frac{\eta^{(\beta-\gamma)/\gamma} \beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(t)\delta'(t)}{[\rho(t)A(t)]^{1/\gamma}} [V(t)]^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}} \leq \\ &\frac{\gamma^\gamma(\gamma + 1)^{-(\gamma+1)} \rho(t)A(t)}{\eta^{\beta-\gamma} [\beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(t)\delta'(t)]^\gamma} \left| \frac{\rho'(t)}{\rho(t)} - \frac{b(t)}{A(t)} \right|^{\gamma+1} \end{aligned}$$

将上式代入 (10) 式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(t)\Phi(t) &\leq -V'(t) + \frac{\gamma^\gamma(\gamma + 1)^{-(\gamma+1)} \rho(t)A(t)}{\eta^{\beta-\gamma} [\beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(t)\delta'(t)]^\gamma} \cdot \\ &\left| \frac{\rho'(t)}{\rho(t)} - \frac{b(t)}{A(t)} \right|^{\gamma+1} \end{aligned}$$

上式两边得分, 即得

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_T^t \left\{ \rho(s)\Phi(s) - \frac{\gamma^\gamma(\gamma + 1)^{-(\gamma+1)} \rho(s)A(s)}{\eta^{\beta-\gamma} [\beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)]^\gamma} \cdot \right. \\ &\left. \left| \frac{\rho'(s)}{\rho(s)} - \frac{b(s)}{A(s)} \right|^{\gamma+1} \right\} ds \leq -V(t) + V(T) \leq V(T) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

这就与 (3) 式产生了矛盾。

情形 (ii) 当 $\gamma > \beta$ 时, 由 (9) 式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} V'(t) &\leq \frac{\rho'(t)}{\rho(t)}V(t) - \frac{b(t)}{A(t)}V(t) - \rho(t)\Phi(t) - \\ &\frac{1}{[z^{(n-1)}(t)]^{(\gamma-\beta)/\beta}} \frac{\beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(t)\delta'(t)}{[\rho(t)A(t)]^{1/\beta}} V(t)^{\frac{\beta+1}{\beta}} \end{aligned}$$

由引理 4 知, $z^{(n-1)}(t) > 0, z^{(n)}(t) \leq 0$, 故存在常数 $\eta > 0$, 使得当 $t \geq T$ 时, $z^{(n-1)}(t) \leq \eta$. 于是由上式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} V'(t) &\leq \frac{\rho'(t)}{\rho(t)}V(t) - \frac{b(t)}{A(t)}V(t) - \rho(t)\Phi(t) - \\ &\frac{\beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(t)\delta'(t)}{\eta^{(\gamma-\beta)/\beta} [\rho(t)A(t)]^{1/\beta}} V(t)^{\frac{\beta+1}{\beta}} \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(t)\Phi(t) &\leq -V'(t) + \left[\frac{\rho'(t)}{\rho(t)} - \frac{b(t)}{A(t)} \right] \\ &V(t) - \frac{\beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(t)\delta'(t)}{[\eta^{\gamma(\gamma-\beta)/\beta} \rho(t)A(t)]^{1/\beta}} [V(t)]^{\frac{\beta+1}{\beta}} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

在引理 3 中, 令

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= \frac{\beta + 1}{\beta}, a = \frac{[\beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(t)\delta'(t)]^{\beta/(\beta+1)}}{[\eta^{\gamma(\gamma-\beta)/\beta} \rho(t)A(t)]^{\beta/\gamma(\beta+1)}} V(t), \\ b &= \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta + 1} \right)^\beta \left| \frac{\rho'(t)}{\rho(t)} - \frac{b(t)}{A(t)} \right|^\beta \frac{[\eta^{\gamma(\gamma-\beta)/\beta} \rho(t)A(t)]^{\beta^2/\gamma(\beta+1)}}{[\beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(t)\delta'(t)]^{\beta^2/(\beta+1)}} \end{aligned}$$

将其代入引理 3 中的不等式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \frac{\rho'(t)}{\rho(t)} - \frac{b(t)}{A(t)} \right| V(t) - \frac{\beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(t)\delta'(t)}{[\eta^{\gamma(\gamma-\beta)/\beta} \rho(t)A(t)]^{1/\beta}} \cdot \\ &[V(t)]^{\frac{\beta+1}{\beta}} \leq \frac{\eta^{\gamma-\beta} [\rho(t)A(t)]^{\beta/\gamma}}{(\beta + 1)^{\beta+1} [\theta M\delta^{n-2}(t)\delta'(t)]^\beta} \left| \frac{\rho'(t)}{\rho(t)} - \frac{b(t)}{A(t)} \right|^{\beta+1} \end{aligned}$$

将上式代入 (12) 式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(t)\Phi(t) &\leq -V'(t) + \\ &\frac{\eta^{\gamma-\beta} [\rho(t)A(t)]^{\beta/\gamma}}{(\beta + 1)^{\beta+1} [\theta M\delta^{n-2}(t)\delta'(t)]^\beta} \left| \frac{\rho'(t)}{\rho(t)} - \frac{b(t)}{A(t)} \right|^{\beta+1} \end{aligned}$$

两边得分, 可得

$$\int_T^t \left\{ \rho(s)\Phi(s) - \frac{\eta^{\gamma-\beta} [\rho(s)A(s)]^{\beta/\gamma}}{(\beta + 1)^{\beta+1} [\theta M\delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)]^\beta} \cdot \right.$$

$$\left| \frac{\rho'(s)}{\rho(s)} - \frac{b(s)}{A(s)} \right|^{\beta+1} ds \leq -V(t) + V(T) \leq V(T)$$

这就与 (4) 式产生了矛盾。定理证毕。

注 1 由定理 1 的条件 (3), (4) 式知, 当 $\gamma > \beta$ 时和 $\gamma < \beta$ 时方程 (1) 的振荡准则是不一样的; 当 $\gamma = \beta$ 时, 若取 $P(t) \equiv 0, f(u) = u$, 则可得方程 (2) 的振荡准则, 这就是文献 [5] 中的定理 2; 同时, 当 $\gamma = \beta, P(t) \equiv 0$ 时的结果也为文献 [6] 中定理 1 当 $R_j(t) \equiv 0$ 时的结果。其它相关结果可参看文献 [8-20] 及其参考文献。若定理 1 中的条件 (3) 式或 (4) 式不满足, 我们就有下面的振荡准则。

定理 2 若 $\gamma \leq \beta$, 且存在函数 $\rho(t) \in C^1([t_0, +\infty), (0, +\infty)), \xi_1(t), \xi_2(t) \in L^2([t_0, +\infty), \mathbf{R})$ 使得对任意的 $u \geq T$, 有

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_u^t \rho(s) \Phi(s) ds \geq \xi_1(u) \quad (13)$$

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_u^t \frac{\rho(s)A(s)}{[\delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)]^\gamma} \left| \frac{\rho'(s)}{\rho(s)} - \frac{b(s)}{A(s)} \right|^{\gamma+1} ds \leq \xi_2(u) \quad (14)$$

并且函数 ξ_1 和 ξ_2 满足

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_T^t \frac{\delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)}{[\rho(s)A(s)]^{1/\gamma}} \cdot [\xi_1(s) - \zeta\xi_2(s)]_+^{(\gamma+1)/\gamma} ds = +\infty \quad (15)$$

其中 $T \geq t_0, \zeta = \frac{\gamma^\gamma(\gamma+1)^{-(\gamma+1)}}{\eta^{\beta-\gamma}[\beta\theta M]^\gamma} > 0$ 为某常数,

$[\xi_1(s) - \zeta\xi_2(s)]_+ = \max\{[\xi_1(s) - \zeta\xi_2(s)], 0\}$, 函数 $\Phi(s)$ 定义如定理 1, 则方程 (1) 是振荡的。

证明 设方程 (1) 存在非振荡解 $x(t)$, 不失一般性, 设 $x(t) > 0, x(\tau(t)) > 0, x(\delta(t)) > 0, t \geq T \geq t_0$ 。定义函数 $V(t)$ 如 (8) 式, 则由定理 1 的证明可得 (10) 式和 (11) 式。于是由 (11) 式, 当 $t \geq u \geq T \geq t_0$ 时, 有

$$\int_u^t \left\{ \rho(s) \Phi(s) - \frac{\gamma^\gamma(\gamma+1)^{-(\gamma+1)}\rho(s)A(s)}{\eta^{\beta-\gamma}[\beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)]^\gamma} \cdot \left| \frac{\rho'(s)}{\rho(s)} - \frac{b(s)}{A(s)} \right|^{\gamma+1} \right\} ds \leq V(u)$$

上式意味着

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_u^t \rho(s) \Phi(s) ds \leq V(u) + \limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_u^t \frac{\gamma^\gamma(\gamma+1)^{-(\gamma+1)}\rho(s)A(s)}{\eta^{\beta-\gamma}[\beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)]^\gamma} \left| \frac{\rho'(s)}{\rho(s)} - \frac{b(s)}{A(s)} \right|^{\gamma+1} ds$$

注意到 (13)、(14) 式, 由上式进一步可得 $\xi_1(u)$

$$\leq V(u) + \frac{\gamma^\gamma(\gamma+1)^{-(\gamma+1)}}{\eta^{\beta-\gamma}[\beta\theta M]^\gamma} \xi_2(u), \text{ 即}$$

$$\xi_1(u) - \zeta\xi_2(u) \leq V(u), u \geq T \geq t_0 \quad (16)$$

同时, 对 (10) 式两边积分, 可得

$$\int_T^t \left\{ \frac{\eta^{(\beta-\gamma)/\gamma}\beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)}{[\rho(s)A(s)]^{1/\gamma}} [V(s)]^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}} - \left| \frac{\rho'(s)}{\rho(s)} - \frac{b(s)}{A(s)} \right| V(s) \right\} ds \leq V(T) - \int_T^t \rho(s) \Phi(s) ds$$

由上式进一步可得

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_T^t \left\{ \frac{\eta^{(\beta-\gamma)/\gamma}\beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)}{[\rho(s)A(s)]^{1/\gamma}} [V(s)]^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}} - \left| \frac{\rho'(s)}{\rho(s)} - \frac{b(s)}{A(s)} \right| V(s) \right\} ds \leq V(T) - \xi_1(T) \leq C_0 \quad (17)$$

式中 C_0 为某常数。至此, 我们能断言

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_T^t \frac{\delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)}{[\rho(s)A(s)]^{1/\gamma}} [V(s)]^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}} ds < +\infty \quad (18)$$

若不然, 则存在序列 $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{+\infty} : T_n \in [T, +\infty), \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} T_n = +\infty$, 使得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_T^{T_n} \frac{\eta^{(\beta-\gamma)/\gamma}\beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)}{[\rho(s)A(s)]^{1/\gamma}} [V(s)]^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}} ds = +\infty$$

综合上式和 (17) 式, 可知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_T^{T_n} \left| \frac{\rho'(s)}{\rho(s)} - \frac{b(s)}{A(s)} \right| V(s) ds = +\infty \quad (19)$$

因此, 对充分大的正整数 n , 有

$$\int_T^{T_n} \frac{\eta^{(\beta-\gamma)/\gamma}\beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)}{[\rho(s)A(s)]^{1/\gamma}} [V(s)]^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}} ds - \int_T^{T_n} \left| \frac{\rho'(s)}{\rho(s)} - \frac{b(s)}{A(s)} \right| V(s) ds < C_0 + 1$$

于是, 对充分大的正整数 n 及 $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, 由上式, 进一步有

$$\frac{\int_T^{T_n} \left| \frac{\rho'(s)}{\rho(s)} - \frac{b(s)}{A(s)} \right| V(s) ds}{\int_T^{T_n} \frac{\eta^{(\beta-\gamma)/\gamma}\beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)}{[\rho(s)A(s)]^{1/\gamma}} [V(s)]^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}} ds} > 1 - \varepsilon > 0 \quad (20)$$

另一方面, 应用引理 5, 可得

$$\int_T^{T_n} \left| \frac{\rho'(s)}{\rho(s)} - \frac{b(s)}{A(s)} \right| V(s) ds = \int_T^{T_n} \left\{ \frac{\eta^{(\beta-\gamma)/\gamma}\beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)}{[\rho(s)A(s)]^{1/\gamma}} [V(s)]^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}} \right\}^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma+1}}$$

$$\frac{[\rho(s)A(s)]^{1/(\gamma+1)} \left| \frac{\rho'(s)}{\rho(s)} - \frac{b(s)}{A(s)} \right|}{[\eta^{(\beta-\gamma)/\gamma} \beta \theta M]^{1/\gamma} [\delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)]^{1/\gamma}} ds \leq \frac{1}{[\eta^{(\beta-\gamma)/\gamma} \beta \theta M]^{1/\gamma}} \cdot \left\{ \int_T^{T_n} \frac{\eta^{(\beta-\gamma)/\gamma} \beta \theta M \delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)}{[\rho(s)A(s)]^{1/\gamma}} [V(s)]^{1/\gamma} ds \right\}^{1/\gamma}.$$

$$\left\{ \int_T^{T_n} \frac{\rho(s)A(s) \left| \frac{\rho'(s)}{\rho(s)} - \frac{b(s)}{A(s)} \right|^{\gamma+1}}{[\delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)]^\gamma} ds \right\}^{1/(\gamma+1)}$$

于是，由上式并利用 (20) 式，得

$$0 < (1 - \varepsilon)^\gamma \int_T^{T_n} \left| \frac{\rho'(s)}{\rho(s)} - \frac{b(s)}{A(s)} \right| V(s) ds <$$

$$\left\{ \int_T^{T_n} \left| \frac{\rho'(s)}{\rho(s)} - \frac{b(s)}{A(s)} \right| V(s) ds \right\}^{\gamma+1}$$

$$\leq \frac{\int_T^{T_n} \eta^{(\beta-\gamma)/\gamma} \beta \theta M \delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)}{[\rho(s)A(s)]^{1/\gamma}} [V(s)]^{1/\gamma} ds$$

$$\frac{1}{[\eta^{(\beta-\gamma)/\gamma} \beta \theta M]^\gamma} \int_T^{T_n} \frac{\rho(s)A(s)}{[\delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)]^\gamma} \left| \frac{\rho'(s)}{\rho(s)} - \frac{b(s)}{A(s)} \right|^{\gamma+1} ds$$

利用 (14) 式，知上式右边是有界的，这就与 (19) 式产生了矛盾！所以 (18) 式成立。

因此，由 (18) 式（注意到 (16) 式），可得

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_T^t \frac{\delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)}{[\rho(s)A(s)]^{1/\gamma}} [\xi_1(s) - \zeta\xi_2(s)]_+^{(\gamma+1)/\gamma} ds \leq$$

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_T^t \frac{\delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)}{[\rho(s)A(s)]^{1/\gamma}} [V(s)]^{1/\gamma} ds < +\infty$$

这就与 (15) 式产生了矛盾！定理证毕。

结合定理 1 的第二种情形，利用与定理 2 完全类似的方法可得：

定理 3 若 $\gamma > \beta$ ，且存在函数 $\rho(t) \in C^1([t_0, +\infty), (0, +\infty))$ ， $\xi_1(t), \xi_2(t) \in L^2([t_0, +\infty), \mathbf{R})$ 使得对任意的 $u \geq T$ ，有

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_u^t \rho(s)\Phi(s) ds \geq \xi_1(u),$$

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_u^t \frac{[\rho(s)A(s)]^{\beta/\gamma}}{[\delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)]^\beta} \cdot$$

$$\left| \frac{\rho'(s)}{\rho(s)} - \frac{b(s)}{A(s)} \right|^{\beta+1} ds \leq \xi_2(u)$$

并且函数 ξ_1 和 ξ_2 满足

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_T^t \frac{\delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)}{[\rho(s)A(s)]^{1/\beta}} \cdot$$

$$[\xi_1(s) - \zeta\xi_2(s)]_+^{(\beta+1)/\beta} ds = +\infty$$

其中 $T \geq t_0, \zeta > 0$ 为某常数， $[\xi_1(s) - \zeta\xi_2(s)]_+ =$

$\max\{[\xi_1(s) - \zeta\xi_2(s)], 0\}$ ，函数 $\Phi(s)$ 定义如定理 1，则方程 (1) 是振荡的。

注 2 若方程 (1) 中 $\gamma = \beta, P(t) \equiv 0, f(u) = u$ ，则由定理 2 得到了当文献 [5] 中定理 2 的条件 (C₈) 不成立时方程 (2) 的振荡准则。

例 1 考虑如下 4 阶泛函微分方程

$$[\sqrt{t}|z'''(t)|z''(t)]' + \frac{1}{t^{5/2}}|z'''(t)|z''(t) + \frac{1}{t}f\left(x\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \mid \frac{3}{2}x\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)\right) = 0, t \geq 1$$

这里 $z(t) = x(t) + \frac{1}{2}g(x(\frac{t}{2}))$ ， $g(u) = \frac{u}{\sqrt{1 + \cos^4(u+3)}}$ ， $f(u) = u[2^{5/2} + \ln^\gamma(1 + u^2)]$ 。

这是方程 (1) 的特殊情形： $n = 4, t_0 = 1, \gamma = 2, \beta = \frac{5}{2}, A(t) = \sqrt{t}, b(t) = t^{-5/2}, \tau(t) = \delta(t) = \frac{t}{2}, P(t) = \frac{1}{2}, Q(t) = \frac{1}{t}$ 。则 $\gamma < \beta$ ，且

$$\frac{f(u)}{u} = 2^{5/2} + \ln^\gamma(1 + u^2) \geq 2^{5/2} = \alpha(u \neq 0),$$

$$\frac{g(u)}{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \cos^4(u+3)}} \leq 1 = \mu(u \neq 0),$$

$$\int_0^t \left[\frac{1}{A(u)} \exp\left(-\int_0^u \frac{b(s)}{A(s)} ds\right) \right]^{1/\gamma} du =$$

$$\int_1^t u^{-1/4} \left[\exp\left(-\int_1^u s^{-3} ds\right) \right]^{1/2} du =$$

$$e^{-1/4} \int_1^t u^{-1/4} \exp\left(\frac{1}{4}u^{-2}\right) du \geq$$

$$e^{-1/4} \int_1^t u^{-1/4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{4}u^{-2}\right) du \rightarrow +\infty (t \rightarrow +\infty)$$

显然条件 (H₁) - (H₅) 是满足的。于是由定理 1 (取 $\rho(t) = 1$)，得

$$\int_0^t \left\{ \rho(s)\Phi(s) - \frac{\gamma^\gamma(\gamma+1)^{-(\gamma+1)}\rho(s)A(s)}{\eta^{\beta-\gamma}[\beta\theta M\delta^{n-2}(s)\delta'(s)]^\gamma} \cdot$$

$$\left| \frac{\rho'(s)}{\rho(s)} - \frac{b(s)}{A(s)} \right|^{\gamma+1} \right\} ds =$$

$$\int_1^t \left\{ 2^{5/2} \frac{1}{s} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{5/2} - \frac{2^2 3^{-3} s^{1/2}}{\sqrt{\eta} \left[\frac{5}{2}\theta M \left(\frac{s}{2}\right)^2 \frac{1}{2}\right]^2} \left(\frac{s^{-5/2}}{s^{1/2}}\right)^3 \right\} ds =$$

$$\int_1^t \left\{ \frac{1}{s} - \frac{2^{10} 3^{-3}}{\sqrt{\eta} (5\theta M)^2 s^{25/2}} \right\} ds \rightarrow +\infty (t \rightarrow +\infty)$$

因此定理 1 的条件全部满足，于是由定理 1 知此时方程是振荡的。但文献 [6-18] 中的定理均不能用于例 1 中的方程。

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