

一类三阶非线性时标动态方程的振动性*

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摘要: 主要利用广义 Riccati 变换技巧和 $H(t, s)$ 型函数, 给出了一类三阶非线性时标动态方程

$$\left(a(t) \left[\left(r(t)x^\Delta(t) \right)^\Delta \right]^\gamma \right)^\Delta + f(t, x(\tau(t))) = 0$$

的振动准则。

关键词: 三阶时标动态方程; 振动性; 非线性; 广义 Riccati 技巧

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Oscillation for Third-order Nonlinear Dynamic Equations on Time Scales

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Abstract: By using generalized Riccati transformation technique and functions of the form $H(t, s)$, new oscillation criteria are established for third-order nonlinear dynamic equations on time scales of the form

$$\left(a(t) \left[\left(r(t)x^\Delta(t) \right)^\Delta \right]^\gamma \right)^\Delta + f(t, x(\tau(t))) = 0$$

Key words: third order dynamic equations on time scales; oscillation; nonlinear; generalized Riccati technique

2009年, Hassan 在文献 [1] 中给出了方程

$$\left(a(t) \left[\left(r(t)x^\Delta(t) \right)^\Delta \right]^\gamma \right)^\Delta + f(t, x(\tau(t))) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{在 } \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(s)} \Delta s = \infty, \quad \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{r^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(s)} \Delta s = \infty,$$

$$\int_b^\infty \frac{1}{r(s)} \int_s^\infty \left(\frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(u)} \left(\int_u^\infty q(v) \Delta v \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \right) \Delta u \Delta s = \infty, \tau \circ \sigma$$

$= \sigma \circ \tau, \tau^\Delta(t) \geq 0$ 且如下条件 (H1) - (H3) 成立时的振动准则, 其中

(H1) $\tau(t) \in C_{rd}(T, T), \tau(t) \leq t, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \tau(t) = \infty$;

(H2) $a(t), r(t) \in C_{rd}(T, \mathbf{R}^+)$;

(H3) $f(t, u) \in C(T \times \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R})$, 存在 $q(t) \in$

$C_{rd}(T, \mathbf{R}_0^+)$ 且 $q(t)$ 不最终恒等于 0, 使得 $uf(t, u) \geq q(t) |u^{\gamma+1}|$, 其中 γ 为不可约正奇数的商, $\mathbf{R}^+ = (0, +\infty), \mathbf{R}_0^+ = [0, +\infty)$ 。

2010年, Erbe 等在文献 [2] 中也对 (1) 在 (H1) - (H3) 成立时进行了研究, 给出了异于文献 [1] 新的振动准则, 但文献 [2] 中同样要求 $\tau^\Delta(t) \geq 0$ 。其它相关结果, 可参见文献 [3-10]。

本文同样假设 (H1) - (H3) 成立的前提下, 对方程 (1) 的振动性进行研究, 去掉文献 [1-2] 中 $\tau \circ \sigma = \sigma \circ \tau, \tau^\Delta(t) \geq 0$ 的条件, 但要求 $\int_r^\infty q(s) \tau^\gamma(s) \Delta s = \infty$ 成立, 改进了文献 [1-2] 的部分结论, 同时也得到了一些新的结论。

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为了书写的方便，我们记 $x(\sigma(t)) = x^\sigma(t) = x^\sigma$ 。

我们研究的是方程 (1) 的解的振动性质，所以我们假设上述方程是在无上界的时标上讨论的，即形如 $[a, \infty)$ 的时标。方程 (1) 的解 $x(t)$ 称为振动，若 $x(t)$ 既不是最终正解，也不是最终负解，否则，称 $x(t)$ 为非振动的。方程 (1) 称为振动的，如果它的所有解都是振动的。

本文由三部分组成，第一部分为基本引理，第二部分为主要定理，第三部分给出 2 个应用的例子。

1 基本引理

下面，我们给出第一个引理

引理 1^[1] 设 (H1) - (H3) 且 $\int_a^\infty \frac{1}{a^\gamma(s)} \Delta s = \infty$ ， $\int_a^\infty \frac{1}{r^\gamma(s)} \Delta s = \infty$ ，

$\int_b^\infty \frac{1}{r(s)} \int_s^\infty \left(\frac{1}{a^\gamma(u)} \left(\int_u^\infty q(v) \Delta v \right)^\frac{1}{\gamma} \right) \Delta u \Delta s = \infty$ 成立，若方程 (1) 存在最终正解，则 $\exists t_0 \in T$ ，使得 $\left(a(t) \left[\left(r(t)x^\Delta(t) \right)^\gamma \right]^\Delta \right)^\Delta < 0$ ， $(r(t)x^\Delta(t))^\Delta > 0$ ， $x^\Delta(t) > 0 (t \geq t_0)$ 或 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t) = 0$ 。

引理 2^[1] 若方程 (1) 存在最终正解，且 $[r(t)(x^\Delta(t))]^\Delta > 0$ ， $x^\Delta(t) > 0$ ，则

$$x^\Delta(t) \geq \frac{1}{r(t)} a^\frac{1}{\gamma}(t) (r(t)x^\Delta(t))^\Delta \int_{t_*}^t \frac{\Delta s}{a^\frac{1}{\gamma}(s)}, x(t) \geq a^\frac{1}{\gamma}(t) (r(t)x^\Delta(t))^\Delta \int_{t_*}^t \frac{1}{r(s)} \Delta s \int_{t_*}^s \frac{\Delta u}{a^\frac{1}{\gamma}(u)} (t_* \geq t_0)$$

引理 3 若 $\int_T^\infty q(s)\tau^\gamma(s)\Delta s = \infty$ 且 $x(t) \geq 0 (t \geq t_0)$ ，则 $\left(\frac{x(t)}{t} \right)^\Delta \leq 0$ 且等号不最终成立。

证明 $\left(\frac{x(t)}{t} \right)^\Delta = \frac{tx^\Delta(t) - x(t)}{t\sigma(t)}$ ，我们断言 $tx^\Delta(t) - x(t) \leq 0$ 。若不然，则 $\left(\frac{x(t)}{t} \right)^\Delta > 0$ 。

取 $t_1 \in [t_0, +\infty)$ ，使得 $\tau(t) \geq \tau(t_1) (t \geq t_1)$ 。则， $\frac{x(\tau(t))}{\tau(t)} \geq \frac{x(\tau(t_1))}{\tau(t_1)} = d \geq 0$ ，故 $x(\tau(t)) \geq d\tau(t)$ 。由

$$\left(a(t) \left[\left(r(t)x^\Delta(t) \right)^\gamma \right]^\Delta \right)^\Delta \leq -q(t)x^\gamma(\tau(t)),$$

对上式积分可得

$$\begin{aligned} a(t) \left[\left(r(t)x^\Delta(t) \right)^\Delta \right]^\gamma + \int_{t_1}^t q(s)x^\gamma(\tau(s))\Delta s &\leq \\ a(t_1) \left[\left(r(t_1)x^\Delta(t_1) \right)^\Delta \right]^\gamma, \\ a(t_1) \left[\left(r(t_1)x^\Delta(t_1) \right)^\Delta \right]^\gamma &\geq \int_{t_1}^t q(s)x^\gamma(\tau(s))\Delta s \geq \\ d^\gamma \int_{t_1}^t q(s)\alpha(s)\tau^\gamma(s)\Delta s &\rightarrow \infty \text{ (矛盾)} \\ \text{故 } \left(\frac{x(t)}{t} \right)^\Delta &\leq 0 \text{ 且等号不最终成立。} \end{aligned}$$

注 1 因为 $\left(\frac{x(t)}{t} \right)^\Delta \leq 0, t \geq \tau(t)$ ，故

$$\frac{x(\tau(t))}{x(t)} \geq \frac{\tau(t)}{t} \tag{2}$$

引理 4^[3] 设 $f(u) = Bu - Au^\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}, A > 0, B$ 是常数， γ 是不可约正奇数的商。则 f 在 R 上存在最大值，且

$$\max_{u \in R} f(u) = f(u^*) = \frac{\gamma^\gamma}{(\gamma+1)^{\gamma+1}} \frac{B^{\gamma+1}}{A^\gamma}$$

其中 $u^* = \left(\frac{B\gamma}{A(\gamma+1)} \right)^\gamma$ 。

引理 5^[3] 若 $x(t)$ 是时标上可导函数，且 $x^\Delta(t) \geq 0$ ，则有下列不等式成立：

(i) 若 $\gamma \geq 1$ ，则 $((x(t))^\gamma)^\Delta \geq \gamma(x(t))^{\gamma-1}x^\Delta(t)$ ；

(ii) 若 $0 < \gamma < 1$ 且 $x(t) \cdot x(\sigma(t)) > 0$ ，则 $((x(t))^\gamma)^\Delta \geq \gamma(x(\sigma(t)))^{\gamma-1}x^\Delta(t)$ 。

引理 6^[4] 若 x, z 是时标上的可导函数，则对 $x \neq 0, \forall t \in T$ ，有

$$x^\Delta \left(\frac{z^2}{x} \right)^\Delta = (z^\Delta)^2 - xx^\sigma \left[\left(\frac{z}{x} \right)^\Delta \right]^2.$$

2 主要结果

定理 1 设 (H1) - (H3) 成立，且

$$\begin{aligned} \int_T^\infty q(s)\tau^\gamma(s)\Delta s = \infty, \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{a^\gamma(s)} \Delta s = \infty, \\ \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{r^\gamma(s)} \Delta s = \infty, \int_b^\infty \frac{1}{r(s)} \int_s^\infty \left(\frac{1}{a^\gamma(u)} \left(\int_u^\infty q(v) \Delta v \right)^\frac{1}{\gamma} \right) \Delta u \Delta s = \infty \end{aligned}$$

成立，若存在一个 Δ 可导的正函数 z ，使得

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_T^t \left[z(s)Q(s) - \frac{1}{(\gamma+1)^{\gamma+1}} \frac{r^\gamma(s)(z^\Delta(s))^{\gamma+1}}{z^\gamma(s)A^\gamma(s)} \right] \Delta s = \infty$$

成立。这里 $Q(t) = q(t) \left(\frac{\tau(t)}{t} \right)^\gamma, A(t) = \int_{t_*}^t \frac{\Delta s}{a^\frac{1}{\gamma}(s)}$ ，

则方程 (1) 的解或振动或趋向于 0。

证明 假设方程 (1) 的解非振动，不失一般

性, 我们假设 $\exists T \in [t_*, \infty), x(t) > 0 (t \geq T)$, 则引理 1-3 成立。

定义 Riccati 变换

$$w(t) = \frac{z(t)a(t)((r(t)x^\Delta(t))^\Delta)^\gamma}{x^\gamma(t)} \quad (t \geq T) \quad (3)$$

对上式求导可得

$$\begin{aligned} w^\Delta &= z^\Delta \left(\frac{a((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\gamma}{x^\gamma} \right)^\sigma + z \left(\frac{a((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\gamma}{x^\gamma} \right)^\Delta = \\ & \frac{z^\Delta}{z^\sigma} w^\sigma + z \left(\frac{(a((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\gamma)^\Delta x^\gamma - a((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\gamma (x^\gamma)^\Delta}{x^\gamma(x \circ \sigma)^\gamma} \right) = \\ & \frac{z^\Delta}{z^\sigma} w^\sigma + z \left(\frac{(a((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\gamma)^\Delta (x^\sigma)^\gamma - a^\sigma((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\sigma (x^\gamma)^\Delta}{x^\gamma(x \circ \sigma)^\gamma} \right) \end{aligned}$$

由 (1) 及 (H3) 可得

$$w^\Delta \leq \frac{z^\Delta}{z^\sigma} w^\sigma + z \frac{-q(x \circ \tau)^\gamma}{x^\gamma} - z \frac{a^\sigma((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\sigma (x^\gamma)^\Delta}{x^\gamma(x \circ \sigma)^\gamma}$$

由 (2) 式, 可得

$$w^\Delta \leq \frac{z^\Delta}{z^\sigma} w^\sigma - zq \left(\frac{\tau}{t} \right)^\gamma - z \frac{a^\sigma((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\sigma (x^\gamma)^\Delta}{x^\gamma(x \circ \sigma)^\gamma}$$

(i) 当 $\gamma \geq 1$ 时, 由引理 5 可得

$$w^\Delta \leq \left[\frac{z^\Delta}{z^\sigma} \right] w^\sigma - zq \left(\frac{\tau}{t} \right)^\gamma -$$

$$z \frac{((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\sigma)^\gamma a^\sigma \gamma x^{\gamma-1} x^\Delta}{(x^\sigma)^\gamma} =$$

$$\left[\frac{z^\Delta}{z^\sigma} \right] w^\sigma - zq \left(\frac{\tau}{t} \right)^\gamma - \frac{(z^\sigma)^\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma} (a^\sigma)^\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma} ((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\sigma)^\gamma)^\gamma}{(x^\sigma)^\gamma} \cdot$$

$$\frac{z a^\sigma \gamma x^\Delta x^\sigma}{(z^\sigma)^\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma} (a^\sigma)^\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma} x((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\sigma} \leq$$

$$\left[\frac{z^\Delta}{z^\sigma} \right] w^\sigma - zq \left(\frac{\tau}{t} \right)^\gamma - (w^\sigma)^\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma} \frac{z \gamma x^\Delta}{(z^\sigma)^\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma} (a^\sigma)^\frac{1}{\gamma} ((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\sigma},$$

$$(\because x^\Delta > 0, \sigma(t) \geq t) \quad (4)$$

又因为 $(a(t) [(r(t)x^\Delta(t))^\Delta]^\gamma)^\Delta \leq 0, x^\Delta(t) > 0, \sigma(t) \geq t$, 则有

$$(a(t) [(r(t)x^\Delta(t))^\Delta]^\gamma)^\sigma \leq a(t) [(r(t)x^\Delta(t))^\Delta]^\gamma$$

故

$$((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\sigma \leq \left(\frac{a}{a^\sigma} \right)^\frac{1}{\gamma} (rx^\Delta)^\Delta, x^\sigma \geq x \quad (5)$$

$$w^\Delta \leq \left[\frac{z^\Delta}{z^\sigma} \right] w^\sigma - zq \left(\frac{\tau}{t} \right)^\gamma - (w^\sigma)^\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma} \frac{z \gamma x^\Delta}{(z^\sigma)^\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma} a^\frac{1}{\gamma} (rx^\Delta)^\Delta} \quad (6)$$

(ii) 当 $0 < \gamma < 1$ 时, 由引理 5 可得,

$$w^\Delta \leq \left[\frac{z^\Delta}{z^\sigma} \right] w^\sigma - zq \left(\frac{\tau}{t} \right)^\gamma -$$

$$z \frac{((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\sigma)^\gamma a^\sigma \gamma (x \circ \sigma)^{\gamma-1} x^\Delta}{(x \circ \sigma)^\gamma} \frac{z \gamma x^\Delta (x \circ \sigma)^{\gamma-1} x^\Delta}{x^\gamma} = \left[\frac{z^\Delta}{z^\sigma} \right] w^\sigma -$$

$$zq \left(\frac{\tau}{t} \right)^\gamma - (w^\sigma)^\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma} \frac{z \gamma x^\Delta (x \circ \sigma)^\gamma}{(z^\sigma)^\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma} (a^\sigma)^\frac{1}{\gamma} x^\gamma ((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\sigma}$$

由 (5) 式, $x^\Delta(t) > 0$ 及 $\sigma(t) \geq t$ 可得

$$w^\Delta \leq \left[\frac{z^\Delta}{z^\sigma} \right] w^\sigma - zq \left(\frac{\tau}{t} \right)^\gamma - (w^\sigma)^\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma} z \frac{\gamma x^\Delta}{(z^\sigma)^\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma} a^\frac{1}{\gamma} (rx^\Delta)^\Delta}$$

与 (6) 式相同。由引理 2 可得

$$w^\Delta \leq \left[\frac{z^\Delta}{z^\sigma} \right] w^\sigma - zq \left(\frac{\tau}{t} \right)^\gamma - (w^\sigma)^\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma} \frac{z \gamma}{(z^\sigma)^\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma} r} \int_{t_*}^t \frac{\Delta s}{a^\frac{1}{\gamma}(s)}$$

令 $Q(t) = q(t) \left(\frac{\tau(t)}{t} \right)^\gamma, A(t) = \int_{t_*}^t \frac{\Delta s}{a^\frac{1}{\gamma}(s)}$, 则有

$$w^\Delta(t) \leq \frac{z^\Delta(t)}{z^\sigma(t)} w^\sigma(t) - z(t) Q(t) -$$

$$(w^\sigma)^\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma} \frac{z(t) \gamma}{r(t) (z(\sigma(t)))^\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}} A(t)$$

令 $B = \frac{z^\Delta(t)}{z^\sigma(t)}, A = \frac{\gamma z(t) A(t)}{r(t) (z(\sigma(t)))^\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}}, u = w^\sigma(t)$,

由引理 4 可得

$$w^\Delta \leq -z(t) Q(t) + \frac{1}{(\gamma+1)^{\gamma+1}} \frac{(z^\Delta(t))^{\gamma+1} r^\gamma(t)}{z^\gamma(t) A^\gamma(t)}$$

对上式从 T 到 $t (\geq T)$ 积分, 可得

$$w(T) \geq \int_T^t z(s) Q(s) -$$

$$\frac{1}{(\gamma+1)^{\gamma+1}} \frac{r^\gamma(s) (z^\Delta(s))^{\gamma+1}}{z^\gamma(s) A^\gamma(s)} \Delta s \quad (\text{矛盾})$$

故结论成立。证毕。

下面, 我们将给出一个推广的 Kamenev 型振动准则。

令 $D_0 = \{(t, s) : t > s \geq t_0, t, s \in T\}, D = \{(t, s) : t \geq s \geq t_0, t, s \in T\}, H(t, s) \in C_{rd}(D, \mathbf{R}), H$ 满足以下条件

(a) $H(t, t) = 0, (t \geq t_0); H(t, s) > 0, (t, s) \in D;$

(b) $H(t, s)$ 在 D_0 上对 s 有非正的连续的偏导数, 即 $H_s^\Delta(t, s) \in C_{rd}(D, \mathbf{R}), H_s^\Delta(t, s) \leq 0$ 。

定理 2 设 (H1) - (H3) 成立, 且 $\int_T^\infty q(s) \tau^\gamma(s) \Delta s = \infty, \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{a^\frac{1}{\gamma}(s)} \Delta s = \infty, \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{r^\frac{1}{\gamma}(s)} \Delta s = \infty, \int_b^\infty \frac{1}{r(s)} \int_s^\infty \left(\frac{1}{a^\frac{1}{\gamma}(u)} \left(\int_u^\infty q(v) \Delta v \right)^\frac{1}{\gamma} \right) \Delta u \Delta s = \infty$ 成

立。若存在一个 Δ 可导的函数正 z 及满足条件 (a), (b) 的函数 $H(t, s)$, 使得

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H(t, T)} \int_T^t \{H(t, s) Q(s) z(s) -$$

$$\left. \frac{[H_s^\Delta(t,s)z(\sigma(s)) + H(t,s)z^\Delta(s)]^{\gamma+1}r^\gamma(s)}{(\gamma + 1)^{\gamma+1}A^\gamma(s)H^\gamma(t,s)(z(s))^\gamma} \right\} \Delta s = \infty$$

成立。这里 $Q(t) = q(t) \left(\frac{\tau(t)}{t}\right)^\gamma, A(t) = \int_{t_*}^t \frac{\Delta s}{a^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(s)}$,

则方程 (1) 的解或振动或趋向于 0。

证明 由定理 1 的证明可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_T^t H(t,s)Q(s)z(s)\Delta s \leq \\ & - \int_T^t H(t,s)w^\Delta(s)\Delta s + \int_T^t H(t,s)w^\sigma \frac{z^\Delta(t)}{z^\sigma(t)}\Delta s - \\ & \int_T^t H(t,s) \frac{\gamma z}{r(s)(z(\sigma(s)))^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}}} A(s) (w^\sigma)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}} \Delta s \end{aligned}$$

由分部积分公式可得,

$$\begin{aligned} & - \int_T^t H(t,s)w^\Delta(s)\Delta s = \\ & - H(t,s)w(s) \Big|_T^t + \int_T^t H_s^\Delta(t,s)w^\sigma(s)\Delta s = \\ & H(t,T)w(T) + \int_T^t H_s^\Delta(t,s)w^\sigma(s)\Delta s \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_T^t H(t,s)Q(s)z(s)\Delta s \leq H(t,T)w(T) + \\ & \int_T^t [H_s^\Delta(t,s) + H(t,s) \frac{z^\Delta(t)}{z^\sigma(t)}] w^\sigma(s)\Delta s - \\ & \int_T^t \frac{\gamma A(s)z(s)H(t,s)}{r(s)(z(\sigma(s)))^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}}} (w^\sigma)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}} \Delta s \end{aligned}$$

令 $B = H_s^\Delta(t,s) + H(t,s) \frac{z^\Delta(t)}{z^\sigma(t)}, A = \frac{\gamma A(s)z(s)H(t,s)}{r(s)(z(\sigma(s)))^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}}}$,

$u = w^\sigma(s)$, 由引理 5 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_T^t H(t,s)Q(s)z(s)\Delta s \leq H(t,T)w(T) + \\ & \int_T^t \frac{[H_s^\Delta(t,s) + H(t,s) \frac{z^\Delta(s)}{z^\sigma(s)}]^{\gamma+1} (z(\sigma(s)))^{\gamma+1} r^\gamma(s)}{(\gamma + 1)^{\gamma+1} A^\gamma(s) H^\gamma(t,s) (z(s))^\gamma} \Delta s \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{H(t,T)} \int_T^t \{H(t,s)Q(s)z(s) - \\ & \frac{[H_s^\Delta(t,s)z(\sigma(s)) + H(t,s)z^\Delta(s)]^{\gamma+1}r^\gamma(s)}{(\gamma + 1)^{\gamma+1}A^\gamma(s)H^\gamma(t,s)(z(s))^\gamma}\} \Delta s \leq w(T) \end{aligned}$$

可知与条件矛盾, 故方程的解振动. 证毕。

定理 3 设 (H1) - (H3) 成立, 且

$$\int_a^\infty q(s)\tau^\gamma(s)\Delta s = \infty, \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(s)}\Delta s = \infty, \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{r^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(s)}\Delta s$$

$$= \infty, \int_b^\infty \frac{1}{r(s)} \int_s^\infty \left(\frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(u)} \left(\int_u^\infty q(v)\Delta v\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}\right) \Delta u \Delta s = \infty$$

成立, 若存在一个 Δ 可导的正函数 z , 使得

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_T^t \left[z^\sigma(s)q(s) \frac{\tau^\gamma(s)}{s^\gamma} - \frac{z^\Delta(s)}{A_1^\gamma(s)} \right] \Delta s = \infty$$

成立。这里 $A_1(t) = \int_{t_*}^t \frac{1}{r(s)} \Delta s \int_{t_*}^s \frac{\Delta u}{a^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(u)}$, 则方程

(1) 的解振动或趋于 0。

证明 假设方程 (1) 的解非振动, 不失一般性, 我们假设 $\exists T \in [t_*, \infty), x(t) > 0 (t \geq T)$, 则引理 1-3 成立。

定义 Riccati 变换如 (3) 式, 则可得

$$\begin{aligned} w^\Delta &= \left[za((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\gamma \cdot \frac{1}{x^\gamma} \right]^\Delta = \\ & [za((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\gamma]^\Delta \frac{1}{x^\gamma} + [za((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\gamma]^\sigma \left[\frac{1}{x^\gamma} \right]^\Delta = \\ & [z^\Delta a((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\gamma + z^\sigma \cdot (a((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\gamma)^\Delta] \frac{1}{x^\gamma} + \\ & [z \cdot r(x^\Delta)^\gamma]^\sigma \left[\frac{1}{x^\gamma} \right]^\Delta \end{aligned}$$

因为 $\left[\frac{1}{x^\gamma} \right]^\Delta = - \frac{(x^\gamma)^\Delta}{x^\gamma \cdot (x^\gamma)^\sigma} \leq 0$, 且引理 1-3 成立, 故

$$\begin{aligned} w^\Delta &\leq \frac{z^\Delta a((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\gamma}{x^\gamma} - \frac{z^\sigma q(x \circ \tau)^\gamma}{x^\gamma} \leq \\ & \frac{z^\Delta}{\left(\int_{t_*}^t \frac{1}{r(s)} \Delta s \int_{t_*}^s \frac{\Delta u}{a^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(u)} \right)^\gamma} - z^\sigma q \frac{\tau^\gamma}{t^\gamma} = \\ & \frac{z^\Delta}{A_1^\gamma(t)} - z^\sigma q \frac{\tau^\gamma}{t^\gamma} \end{aligned}$$

其中 $A_1(t) = \int_{t_*}^t \frac{1}{r(s)} \Delta s \int_{t_*}^s \frac{\Delta u}{a^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(u)}$ 。对 w^Δ 从 T 到 $t (\geq T)$ 积分, 可得

$$w(T) \geq \int_T^t \left[z^\sigma(s)q(s) \frac{\tau^\gamma(s)}{s^\gamma} - \frac{z^\Delta(s)}{A_1^\gamma(s)} \right] \Delta s$$

可知与条件矛盾, 故结论成立. 证毕。

下面将给出 $\gamma \geq 1$ 时的相应结论。

定理 4 设 (H1) - (H3) 成立 $\gamma \geq 1$, 且

$$\int_T^\infty q(s)\tau^\gamma(s)\Delta s = \infty, \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(s)}\Delta s = \infty, \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{r^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(s)}\Delta s = \infty, \int_b^\infty \frac{1}{r(s)} \int_s^\infty \left(\frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(u)} \left(\int_u^\infty q(v)\Delta v\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}\right) \Delta u \Delta s = \infty$$

成立, 若存在一个 Δ 可导的正函数 z , 使得

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_T^t \left[z(s)Q(s) - \frac{(z^\Delta(s))^2 r(s)}{4z(s)\gamma(A_1(s))^{\gamma-1}A(s)} \right] \Delta s = \infty$$

成立。这里 $Q(t) = q(t) \left(\frac{\tau(t)}{t}\right)^\gamma, A(t) = \int_{t_*}^t \frac{\Delta s}{a^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(s)}$,

$A_1(t) = \int_{t_*}^t \frac{1}{r(s)} \Delta s \int_{t_*}^s \frac{\Delta u}{a^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(u)}$ 则方程 (1) 的解或振

动或趋向于 0。

证明 假设方程 (1) 的解非振动, 不失一般性, 我们假设 $\exists T \in [t_*, \infty), x(t) > 0 (t \geq T)$, 则引理 1-3 成立。

定义 Riccati 变换如 (3) 式, 由 (4) - (6) 式可得

$$w^\Delta \leq \frac{z^\Delta}{z^\sigma} w^\sigma - zQ - \left(\frac{a^\sigma (z \circ \sigma) (\Gamma (rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\sigma}{(x \circ \sigma)^\gamma} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{z\gamma x^{\gamma-1} x^\Delta (x \circ \sigma)^\gamma}{(z \circ \sigma)^2 x^\gamma (a)^\sigma (\Gamma (rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\sigma} \leq \frac{z^\Delta}{z^\sigma} w^\sigma - zQ - (w^\sigma)^2 \frac{z\gamma}{(z \circ \sigma)^2 a^\sigma} \frac{x^{\gamma-1} x^\Delta}{\left(\frac{a}{a^\sigma}\right) \Gamma (rx^\Delta)^\Delta} \leq \frac{z^\Delta}{z^\sigma} w^\sigma - zQ - (w^\sigma)^2 \frac{z\gamma}{(z \circ \sigma)^2 a} \left(\frac{x}{(rx^\Delta)^\Delta}\right)^{\gamma-1} \frac{x^\Delta}{(rx^\Delta)^\Delta}$$

由引理 2 可得

$$w^\Delta \leq \frac{z^\Delta}{z^\sigma} w^\sigma - zQ - (w^\sigma)^2 \frac{z\gamma}{(z \circ \sigma)^2 a} \cdot \left(a^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \int_{t_*}^t \frac{1}{r(s)} \int_{t_*}^s \frac{\Delta u}{a^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(u)} \Delta s \right)^{\gamma-1} \frac{1}{r} a^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \int_{t_*}^t \frac{\Delta s}{a^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(s)} = \frac{z^\Delta(t)}{z^\sigma(t)} w^\sigma - zQ - (w^\sigma)^2 \frac{z\gamma}{(z \circ \sigma)^2} (A_1(t))^{\gamma-1} \frac{1}{r} A(t)$$

配方得

$$w^\Delta \leq -zQ - \left[\frac{z\gamma (A_1(t))^{\gamma-1} A(t)}{(z \circ \sigma)^2 r(t)} (w^\sigma)^2 - \frac{z^\Delta(t)}{z^\sigma(t)} w^\sigma + \frac{(z^\Delta(t))^2 r(t)}{4z\gamma (A_1(t))^{\gamma-1} A(t)} \right] + \frac{(z^\Delta(t))^2 r(t)}{4z\gamma (A_1(t))^{\gamma-1} A(t)} \leq -zQ + \frac{(z^\Delta(t))^2 r(t)}{4z\gamma (A_1(t))^{\gamma-1} A(t)}$$

对上式从 T 到 $t (\geq T)$ 积分, 可得

$$w(T) \geq \int_T^t \left[z(s)Q(s) - \frac{(z^\Delta(s))^2 r(s)}{4z(s)\gamma (A_1(s))^{\gamma-1} A(s)} \right] \Delta s$$

与条件矛盾, 结论成立。证毕。

下面我们给出定理 4 对应的 Kamenev 型振动准则。

定理 5 设 (H1) - (H3) 成立 $\gamma \geq 1$, 且 $\int_T^\infty q(s)\tau^\gamma(s)\Delta s = \infty, \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(s)}\Delta s = \infty, \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{r^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(s)}\Delta s = \infty, \int_b^\infty \frac{1}{r(s)}\int_s^\infty \left(\frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(u)}\left(\int_u^\infty q(v)\Delta v\right)^\frac{1}{\gamma}\right)\Delta u\Delta s = \infty$ 成立, 若存在一个 Δ 可导的正函数 z 及满足条件 (a), (b) 的函数 $H(t,s)$, 使得

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H(t,T)} \int_T^t \left\{ H(t,s)Q(s)z(s) - \frac{[H_s^\Delta(t,s)z(\sigma(s)) + H(t,s)z^\Delta(s)]^2 r(s)}{4z\gamma A(s)A_1^{\gamma-1}(s)H(t,s)} \right\} \Delta s = \infty$$

成立。这里 $Q(t) = q(t) \left(\frac{\tau}{t}\right)^\gamma, A(t) = \int_{t_*}^t \frac{\Delta s}{a^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(s)}, A_1(t) = \int_{t_*}^t \frac{1}{r(s)} \int_{t_*}^s \frac{\Delta u}{a^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(u)} \Delta s$, 则方程 (1) 的解或振动或趋向于 0。

证明 假设方程 (1) 的解非振动, 不失一般性, 我们假设 $\exists T \in [0, \infty), x(t) > 0 (t \geq T)$, 则引理 1-3 成立。由定理 4 证明可得

$$\int_T^t H(t,s)zQ(s)\Delta s \leq - \int_T^t H(t,s)w^\Delta(s)\Delta s + \int_T^t H(t,s) \frac{z^\Delta}{z^\sigma} w^\sigma(s)\Delta s - \int_T^t \frac{z(s)\gamma A(s)A_1^{\gamma-1}(s)H(t,s)}{r(s)(z(\sigma(s)))^2} (w^\sigma(s))^2 \Delta s$$

由分部积分公式可得

$$- \int_T^t H(t,s)w^\Delta(s)\Delta s = - H(t,s)w(s) \Big|_T^t + \int_T^t H_s^\Delta(t,s)w^\sigma(s)\Delta s = H(t,T)w(T) + \int_T^t H_s^\Delta(t,s)w^\sigma(s)\Delta s$$

故

$$\int_T^t H(t,s)Q(s)z(s)\Delta s \leq H(t,T)w(T) - \int_T^t \left\{ \frac{z\gamma A(s)A_1^{\gamma-1}(s)H(t,s)}{r(s)(z \circ \sigma)^2} (w^\sigma)^2 - [H_s^\Delta(t,s) + H(t,s) \frac{z^\Delta}{z^\sigma}] w^\sigma(s) \right\} \Delta s \leq$$

$$H(t,T)w(T) - \int_T^t \left\{ \left(\frac{z\gamma A(s)A_1^{\gamma-1}(s)H(t,s)}{r(s)(z \circ \sigma)^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} w^\sigma - \frac{r^{\frac{1}{2}}(s) [H_s^\Delta(t,s)(z \circ \sigma) + H(t,s)(z^\Delta)^\frac{1}{2}]^2}{2(z\gamma A(s)A_1^{\gamma-1}(s)H(t,s))^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right\} \Delta s + \int_T^t \frac{r(s) [H_s^\Delta(t,s)(z \circ \sigma) + H(t,s)z^\Delta(s)]^2}{4z\gamma A(s)A_1^{\gamma-1}(s)H(t,s)} \Delta s \leq$$

$$H(t,T)w(T) + \int_T^t \frac{r(s) [H_s^\Delta(t,s)(z \circ \sigma) + H(t,s)z^\Delta(s)]^2}{4z\gamma A(s)A_1^{\gamma-1}(s)H(t,s)} \Delta s$$

对上式从 T 到 $t (\geq T)$ 积分, 可得

$$w(T) \geq \frac{1}{H(t,T)} \int_T^t \left\{ H(t,s)Q(s)z(s) - \frac{r(s) [H_s^\Delta(t,s)z(\sigma(s)) + H(t,s)z^\Delta(s)]^2}{4z(s)\gamma A(s)A_1^{\gamma-1}(s)H(t,s)} \right\} \Delta s \text{ (矛盾)}$$

故结论成立。证毕。

定理 6 设 (H1) - (H3) 成立 $\gamma \geq 1$, 且 $\int_T^\infty q(s)\tau^\gamma(s)\Delta s = \infty, \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(s)}\Delta s = \infty, \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{r^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}(s)}\Delta s = \infty$

$$= \infty, \int_b^\infty \frac{1}{r(s)} \int_s^\infty \left(\frac{1}{a^\gamma(u)} \left(\int_u^\infty q(v) \Delta v \right)^\gamma \right) \Delta u \Delta s = \infty \text{ 成}$$

立, 若存在一个 Δ 可导的正函数 z , 使得

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_T^t \left[q(s) Q(s) - \frac{(z^\Delta(s))^2 r(s)}{\gamma(A_1(s))^{\gamma-1} A(s)} \right] \Delta s = \infty$$

成立, 其中 $Q_1(t) = \frac{\tau^\gamma(t)}{t^\gamma} (z^2(t))^\sigma, A(t) =$

$$\int_{t_*}^t \frac{\Delta s}{a^\gamma(s)}, A_1(t) = \int_{t_*}^t \frac{1}{r(s)} \int_s^\infty \frac{\Delta u}{a^\gamma(u)} \Delta s \text{ 则方程 (1)}$$

的解振动或趋于 0。

证明 假设方程 (1) 的解非振动, 不失一般性, 我们假设 $\exists T \in [t_*, \infty), x(t) > 0 (t \geq T)$, 则引理 1-3 成立。

定义 Riccati 变换

$$w(t) = \frac{z^2(t) a(t) ((r(t) x^\Delta(t))^\Delta)^\gamma}{x^\gamma(t)}$$

对上式求导得

$$\begin{aligned} w^\Delta &= [a((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\gamma]^\Delta \left[\frac{z^2}{x^\gamma} \right]^\sigma + a((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\gamma \left[\frac{z^2}{x^\gamma} \right]^\Delta \leq \\ &- q(x \circ \tau)^\gamma \left[\frac{z^2}{x^\gamma} \right]^\sigma + \frac{a((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\gamma}{(x^\gamma)^\Delta} \cdot (x^\gamma)^\Delta \cdot \left[\frac{z^2}{x^\gamma} \right]^\Delta = \\ &- q \frac{(x \circ \tau)^\gamma}{(x \circ \sigma)^\gamma} (z^2)^\sigma + \frac{a((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\gamma}{((x)^\gamma)^\Delta} \cdot \\ &\left[(z^\Delta)^2 - (x)^\gamma ((x)^\sigma)^\gamma \left(\left(\frac{z}{x} \right)^\Delta \right)^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

由引理 3 及引理 5-6 可得

$$\begin{aligned} w^\Delta &\leq -q \frac{(x \circ \tau)^\gamma}{(x)^\gamma} (z^2)^\sigma + \frac{a((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\gamma}{(x^\gamma)^\Delta} (z^\Delta)^2 \leq \\ &-q \frac{\tau^\gamma}{t^\gamma} (z^2)^\sigma + \frac{a((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^\gamma}{\gamma x^{\gamma-1} x^\Delta} (z^\Delta)^2 = \\ &-q \frac{\tau^\gamma}{t^\gamma} (z^2)^\sigma + \frac{a((rx^\Delta)^\Delta)^{\gamma-1} (rx^\Delta)^\Delta}{\gamma x^{\gamma-1} x^\Delta} (z^\Delta)^2 \end{aligned}$$

又由引理 2 可得

$$w^\Delta \leq -q \frac{\tau^\gamma}{t^\gamma} (z^2)^\sigma + \frac{(z^\Delta)^2 r(t)}{\gamma(A_1(t))^{\gamma-1} A(t)}$$

令 $Q_1(t) = \frac{\tau^\gamma(t)}{t^\gamma} (z^2(t))^\sigma$, 因此

$$w^\Delta \leq -q Q_1 + \frac{(z^\Delta)^2 r(t)}{\gamma(A_1(t))^{\gamma-1} A(t)}$$

对上式从 T 到 $t (\geq T)$ 积分, 可得

$$w(T) \geq \int_T^t \left[q(s) Q_1(s) - \frac{(z^\Delta(s))^2 r(s)}{\gamma(A_1(s))^{\gamma-1} A(s)} \right] \Delta s$$

可知与条件矛盾, 故结论成立。证毕。

3 例子

例 1 考虑方程

$$(t^\gamma (x^{\Delta\Delta}(t))^\gamma)^\Delta + \frac{1}{t^2} \left(\frac{t}{\tau(t)} \right)^\gamma x^\gamma(\tau(t)) = 0,$$

$$t \in [1, +\infty) \tag{7}$$

取 $q(t) = \frac{1}{t^2} \left(\frac{t}{\tau(t)} \right)^\gamma, z(t) = 1$, 且 $a(t) = t^\gamma,$

$r(t) = 1$, 根据定理 1 得

$$\int_1^t \left(z(s) Q(s) - \frac{1}{(\gamma+1)^{\gamma+1}} \frac{(z^\Delta(s))^{\gamma+1} r^\gamma(s)}{(z)^\gamma A^\gamma(s)} \right) \Delta s =$$

$$\int_1^s \left[\frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{s}{\tau(s)} \right)^\gamma \cdot \left(\frac{\tau(s)}{s} \right)^\gamma \right] \Delta s = \int_1^t \frac{1}{s} \Delta s \rightarrow \infty$$

故方程 (7) 的解或振动或趋向于 0。

例 2 考虑方程

$$((x^{\Delta\Delta}(t))^\gamma)^\Delta + \frac{1}{t} \left(\frac{t}{\tau(t)} \right)^\gamma x^\gamma(\tau(t)) = 0,$$

$$t \in [1, +\infty) \tag{8}$$

取 $q(t) = \frac{1}{t} \left(\frac{t}{\tau(t)} \right)^\gamma, z(t) = 1$, 根据定理 3 得

$$\int_1^t \left[z^\sigma(s) q(s) \frac{\tau^\gamma(s)}{s^\gamma} - \frac{z^\Delta(s)}{A_1^\gamma(s)} \right] \Delta s =$$

$$\int_1^t \left[\frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{s}{\tau(s)} \right)^\gamma \frac{\tau^\gamma(s)}{s^\gamma} \right] \Delta s = \int_1^t \frac{1}{s} \Delta s \rightarrow \infty$$

故方程 (8) 的解或振动或趋向于 0。

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