

时间尺度上二阶中立型时滞动力方程的振动性*

韩振来^{1,2}, 孙书荣¹, 张承慧²

(1. 济南大学理学院, 山东 济南 250022;
2. 山东大学控制科学与工程学院, 山东 济南 250061)

摘要: 借助时间尺度的有关理论和广义 Riccati 变换、积分平均技巧, 研究了一类较为广泛的时间尺度上二阶中立型时滞 Emden-Fowler 动力方程的振动性, 给出了该类方程振动的几个定理, 所得结果推广和改进了已知文献中的有关结论, 统一了相应的微分方程与差分方程振动性的有关结果, 指出了其差异性。最后, 给出了例子说明所得结果的适应性。

关键词: 时间尺度; 中立型时滞 Emden-Fowler 动力方程; 振动性

中图分类号: O175.7 **文献标志码:** A **文章编号:** 0529-6579 (2010) 05-0021-04

Oscillation of Second-order Neutral Delay Dynamic Equations on Time Scales

HAN Zhenlai^{1,2}, SUN Shurong¹, ZHANG Chenghui²

(1. School of Sciences, University of Jinan, Jinan 250022, China;
2. School of Control Science and Engineering, Shandong University, Jinan 250061, China)

Abstract: By means of the theory on time scales, Riccati transformation technique and integral averaging technique, we consider oscillation of generalized second-order neutral delay Emden-Fowler dynamic equation on time scales, establish some oscillation theorems. These results extend and improve the results given, unify the results on oscillation of the second-order neutral delay Emden-Fowler differential equation and difference equation, point out the difference. An example is given to illustrate the results.

Key words: time scales; neutral delay Emden-Fowler dynamic equations; oscillation

关于时间尺度上时滞动力方程解的振动性研究目前已有研究成果^[1-5]。然而, 关于时间尺度上中立型时滞动力方程解的振动性研究刚开始, 见文献 [6-10]。

考虑下列形式的时间尺度上二阶中立型时滞动力方程

$$\begin{aligned} & [r(t) |x^\Delta(t)|^{\gamma-1} x^\Delta(t)]^\Delta + \\ & q_1(t) |y(\delta_1(t))|^{\alpha-1} y(\delta_1(t)) + \\ & q_2(t) |y(\delta_2(t))|^{\beta-1} y(\delta_2(t)) = 0, \\ & t \in [t_0, \infty)_T \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

这里 $x(t) = y(t) + p(t)y(\tau(t))$, $[t_0, \infty)_T = [t_0,$

$\infty) \cap T$ 是时间尺度区间。

在文献 [7-9] 中, 对函数 f 要求满足条件 $|f(t, u)| \geq q(t) |u^\gamma|$ 。很明显, 当 $f(t, u) = |u^{\gamma-1}|u$ 时, 是不满足条件 $|f(t, u)| \geq q(t) |u^\gamma|$ 的。因此, 文献 [7-9] 中的结论是不能应用到方程 (1) 的。方程 (1) 包含了其他很多重要的方程, 研究方程 (1) 是非常有意义的。

为叙述方便, 假设下面的条件成立:

(A₁) α, β 和 γ 是正常数, 且满足 $0 < \alpha < \gamma < \beta$;

(A₂) $p, q_1, q_2 \in C_{rd}([t_0, \infty)_T, \mathbb{R}^+)$, $\mathbb{R}^+ = [0,$

* 收稿日期: 2009-10-09

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目 (60774004, 60904024); 山东省自然科学基金资助项目 (Y2008A28); 济南大学博士基金资助项目 (B0621, XBS0843)

作者简介: 韩振来 (1962年生), 男, 教授; E-mail: hanzhenlai@163.com

$\infty), 0 \leq p < 1, r \in C_{rd}^1([t_0, \infty)_T, \mathbb{R}^+), r^\Delta \geq 0;$
 $(A_3) p \in C_{rd}([t_0, \infty)_T, \mathbb{R}), 0 \leq p(t) \leq 1;$
 $(A_4) \tau, \delta_1, \delta_2 \in C_{rd}([t_0, \infty)_T, T), \tau(t) \leq t,$
 $\delta_1(t) \leq t, \delta_2(t) \leq t, t \in [t_0, \infty)_T,$ 且满足
 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \tau(t) = \infty, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \delta_1(t) = \infty, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \delta_2(t) = \infty;$
 $(A_5) \int_{t_0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{r(t)}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \Delta t = \infty.$

另外, 给出下面一些记号。令 $\mu = \min\left\{\frac{\beta - \alpha}{\beta - \gamma}, \frac{\beta - \alpha}{\gamma - \alpha}\right\}, \delta(t) = \min_{t \geq t_0} \{\delta_1(t), \delta_2(t)\},$
 $Q_1(t) = \mu(q_1(t)(1 - p(\delta_1(t)))^\alpha)^{\frac{\beta - \gamma}{\beta - \alpha}}.$
 $(q_2(t)(1 - p(\delta_2(t)))^\beta)^{\frac{\gamma - \alpha}{\beta - \alpha}} \frac{\delta(t)^\gamma}{\sigma(t)}$

1 基本引理

首先给出下面两个引理, 其证明方法参见文献 [6]。

引理 1 若 $y(t)$ 是方程 (1) 的一个最终正解, 则存在 $t_* \in [t_0, \infty)_T,$ 使得 $x(t) > 0, x^\Delta(t) \geq 0, t \in [t_*, \infty)_T,$ 而且

$$\begin{aligned} [r(t) |x^\Delta(t)|^{\gamma-1} x^\Delta(t)]^\Delta &\leq \\ -q_1(t) &((1 - p(\delta_1(t)))x(\delta_1(t)))^\alpha - \\ -q_2(t) &((1 - p(\delta_2(t)))x(\delta_2(t)))^\beta < 0, \\ t &\in [t_*, \infty)_T \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

引理 2 设

$$\int_{t_0}^{\infty} q_1(t) ((1 - p(\delta_1(t)))\delta_1(t))^\alpha \Delta t = \infty \quad (3)$$

或

$$\int_{t_0}^{\infty} q_2(t) ((1 - p(\delta_2(t)))\delta_2(t))^\beta \Delta t = \infty \quad (4)$$

成立。若 $y(t)$ 是方程 (1) 的最终正解, 则 $x^{\Delta\Delta}(t) < 0, x(t) \geq tx^\Delta(t), \frac{x(t)}{t}$ 是严格递减的。

2 结果与证明

定理 1 设 (3) 式或 (4) 式成立。若

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[t \left(\frac{1}{r(t)} \int_t^\infty q_2(s) \cdot (1 - p(\delta_2(s)))^\beta \left(\frac{\delta_2(s)}{s} \right)^\beta \Delta s \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \right] = \infty \quad (5)$$

成立, 则方程 (1) 是振动的。

证明 假设方程 (1) 有非振动的解 $y(t),$ 不妨设最终为正, 我们只考虑这种情况, 因为当 $y(t)$ 最终为负时可类似证明。由引理 1 和引理 2, 存在 $t_* \in [t_0, \infty)_T,$ 当 $t \in [t_*, \infty)_T$ 时, 有 $x(t)$

$> 0, x^\Delta(t) \geq 0, x^{\Delta\Delta}(t) < 0, x(t) \geq tx^\Delta(t), \frac{x(t)}{t}$ 是严格递减的。由 (2) 式, 对 $T \geq t, T, t \in [t_*, \infty)_T,$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_t^T q_2(s) (1 - p(\delta_2(s)))^\beta (x(\delta_2(s)))^\beta \Delta s &\leq \\ - \int_t^T [r(s) (x^\Delta(s))^\gamma]^\Delta \Delta s &= \\ r(t) (x^\Delta(t))^\gamma - r(T) (x^\Delta(T))^\gamma &\leq r(t) (x^\Delta(t))^\gamma \end{aligned}$$

因此 $\left(\frac{1}{r(t)} \int_t^\infty q_2(s) (1 - p(\delta_2(s)))^\beta (x(\delta_2(s)))^\beta \Delta s\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \leq x^\Delta(t).$ 所以

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &\geq tx^\Delta(t) \geq \\ t \left(\frac{1}{r(t)} \int_t^\infty q_2(s) (1 - p(\delta_2(s)))^\beta (x(\delta_2(s)))^\beta \Delta s \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} &\geq \\ t \left(\frac{1}{r(t)} \int_t^\infty q_2(s) (1 - p(\delta_2(s)))^\beta \left(\frac{\delta_2(s)}{s} x(s) \right)^\beta \Delta s \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} &\geq \\ x^{\frac{\beta}{\gamma}}(t) t \left(\frac{1}{r(t)} \int_t^\infty q_2(s) (1 - p(\delta_2(s)))^\beta \left(\frac{\delta_2(s)}{s} \right)^\beta \Delta s \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} & \\ \text{即有 } t \left(\frac{1}{r(t)} \int_t^\infty q_2(s) (1 - p(\delta_2(s)))^\beta \left(\frac{\delta_2(s)}{s} \right)^\beta \Delta s \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} & \\ \leq \left(\frac{1}{x(t)} \right)^{\frac{\beta}{\gamma} - 1}. \text{ 注意到 } \frac{\beta}{\gamma} > 1, \text{ 得} & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t \left(\frac{1}{r(t)} \int_t^\infty q_2(s) (1 - p(\delta_2(s)))^\beta \cdot \left(\frac{\delta_2(s)}{s} \right)^\beta \Delta s \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} &\leq \left(\frac{1}{x(t_*)} \right)^{\frac{\beta}{\gamma} - 1} \end{aligned}$$

这与条件 (5) 矛盾。证毕。

注 1 很明显, 当 $0 < \alpha \leq \gamma \leq \beta$ 时, 定理 1 的结论也是成立的。因此, 定理 1 包含了 Agarwal^[1] 中定理 4.4 的有关结果。

定理 2 设 (3) 式或 (4) 式成立, $\gamma \geq 1.$ 若存在 $\rho, \eta \in C_{rd}^1([t_0, \infty)_T, \mathbb{R}^+),$ 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_{t_0}^t \left[\rho^\sigma(s) (Q_1(s) - \eta^\Delta(s)) - \rho^\Delta(s) \eta(s) - \frac{r(s)}{(\gamma + 1)^{\gamma+1}} \frac{((\rho^\Delta(s))_+)^{\gamma+1}}{(\rho^\sigma(s))^\gamma} \left(\frac{\sigma(s)}{s} \right)^{\gamma^2} \right] \Delta s &= \infty \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

成立, 则方程 (1) 是振动的。这里 $(\rho^\Delta(s))_+ = \max\{\rho^\Delta(s), 0\}.$

证明 假设方程 (1) 有非振动的解 $y(t),$ 不妨设最终为正, 我们只考虑这种情况, 因为当 $y(t)$ 最终为负时可类似证明。由引理 1 和引理 2, 存在 $t_* \in [t_0, \infty)_T,$ 当 $t \in [t_*, \infty)_T$ 时, 有 $x(t) > 0, x^\Delta(t) \geq 0, x^{\Delta\Delta}(t) < 0, x(t) \geq tx^\Delta(t), \frac{x(t)}{t}$ 是

严格递减的。定义函数 $\omega(t)$ 如下

$$\omega(t) = \rho(t) \left[\frac{r(t) |x^\Delta(t)|^{\gamma-1} x^\Delta(t)}{x^\gamma(t)} + \eta(t) \right],$$

$$t \in [t_*, \infty)_T \quad (7)$$

于是 $\omega(t) > 0$ 。由微分法，可以得到

$$\omega^\Delta = \frac{\rho^\Delta(t)}{\rho(t)} \omega(t) + \rho^\sigma(t) \left[\frac{(r(t)(x^\Delta(t))^\gamma)^\Delta}{(x^\sigma(t))^\gamma} - \frac{r(t)(x^\Delta(t))^\gamma (x^\gamma(t))^\Delta}{x^\gamma(t)(x^\sigma(t))^\gamma} + \eta^\Delta(t) \right] \quad (8)$$

由公式 $((x(t))^\gamma)^\Delta = \gamma \int_0^1 [hx^\sigma + (1-h)x] \gamma^{-1} x^\Delta(t) dh$ ，并注意到 $\gamma \geq 1$ ，得

$$((x(t))^\gamma)^\Delta = \gamma \int_0^1 [hx^\sigma + (1-h)x] \gamma^{-1} x^\Delta(t) dh \geq \gamma(x(t))^{\gamma-1} x^\Delta(t)$$

考虑到 (2) 式，由 (8) 式得

$$\omega^\Delta \leq \frac{\rho^\Delta(t)}{\rho(t)} \omega(t) - \rho^\sigma(t) q_1(t) \cdot (1-p(\delta_1(t)))^\alpha \frac{(x(\delta_1(t)))^\alpha}{(x^\sigma(t))^\gamma} - \rho^\sigma(t) q_2(t) (1-p(\delta_2(t)))^\beta \frac{(x(\delta_2(t)))^\beta}{(x^\sigma(t))^\gamma} - \gamma \rho^\sigma(t) \frac{r(t)(x^\Delta(t))^{\gamma+1}}{x(t)(x^\sigma(t))^\gamma} + \rho^\sigma(t) \eta^\Delta(t) \quad (9)$$

由 Youngs 不等式 $|ab| \leq \frac{1}{p} |a|^p + \frac{1}{q} |b|^q, a, b \in \mathbb{R}, p > 1, q > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ ，可以得到

$$\frac{\beta-\gamma}{\beta-\alpha} q_1(t) (1-p(\delta_1(t)))^\alpha \frac{(x(\delta_1(t)))^\alpha}{(x^\sigma(t))^\gamma} + \frac{\gamma-\alpha}{\beta-\alpha} q_2(t) (1-p(\delta_2(t)))^\beta \frac{(x(\delta_2(t)))^\beta}{(x^\sigma(t))^\gamma} \geq \left[q_1(t) (1-p(\delta_1(t)))^\alpha \frac{(x(\delta_1(t)))^\alpha}{(x^\sigma(t))^\gamma} \right]^{\frac{\beta-\gamma}{\beta-\alpha}} \cdot \left[q_2(t) (1-p(\delta_2(t)))^\beta \frac{(x(\delta_2(t)))^\beta}{(x^\sigma(t))^\gamma} \right]^{\frac{\gamma-\alpha}{\beta-\alpha}} \geq (q_1(t) (1-p(\delta_1(t)))^\alpha)^{\frac{\beta-\gamma}{\beta-\alpha}} \cdot (q_2(t) (1-p(\delta_2(t)))^\beta)^{\frac{\gamma-\alpha}{\beta-\alpha}} \left(\frac{(x(\delta_1(t)))^\alpha}{(x^\sigma(t))^\gamma} \right)^{\frac{\beta-\gamma}{\beta-\alpha}} \left(\frac{(x(\delta_2(t)))^\beta}{(x^\sigma(t))^\gamma} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-\alpha}{\beta-\alpha}} \geq (q_1(t) (1-p(\delta_1(t)))^\alpha)^{\frac{\beta-\gamma}{\beta-\alpha}} \cdot (q_2(t) (1-p(\delta_2(t)))^\beta)^{\frac{\gamma-\alpha}{\beta-\alpha}} \left(\frac{x(\delta(t))}{x^\sigma(t)} \right)^\gamma$$

因为 $\frac{x(t)}{t}$ 是严格递减的，所以 $\frac{x(\delta(t))}{x^\sigma(t)} \geq \frac{\delta(t)}{\sigma(t)}$ ，

$\frac{x(t)}{x^\sigma(t)} \geq \frac{t}{\sigma(t)}$ ，由 (7) 式和 (9) 式，得

$$\omega^\Delta(t) \leq \frac{\rho^\Delta(t)}{\rho(t)} \omega(t) - \mu \rho^\sigma(t) \cdot (q_1(t) (1-p(\delta_1(t))))^\alpha)^{\frac{\beta-\gamma}{\beta-\alpha}} \cdot (q_2(t) (1-p(\delta_2(t))))^\beta)^{\frac{\gamma-\alpha}{\beta-\alpha}} \left(\frac{\delta(t)}{\sigma(t)} \right)^\gamma - \gamma \rho^\sigma(t) \frac{1}{(r(t))^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}} \left(\frac{t}{\sigma(t)} \right)^\gamma \cdot \left(\frac{\omega(t)}{\rho(t)} - \eta(t) \right)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}} + \rho^\sigma(t) \eta^\Delta(t)$$

即

$$\omega^\Delta(t) \leq -\rho^\sigma(t) [Q_1(t) - \eta^\Delta(t)] + \frac{\rho^\Delta(t)}{\rho(t)} \omega(t) - \gamma \rho^\sigma(t) \frac{1}{(r(t))^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}} \left(\frac{t}{\sigma(t)} \right)^\gamma \cdot \left| \frac{\omega(t)}{\rho(t)} - \eta(t) \right|^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}}$$

因此，

$$\omega^\Delta(t) \leq -\rho^\sigma(t) [Q_1(t) - \eta^\Delta(t)] + \rho^\Delta(t) \eta(t) + (\rho^\Delta(t))_+ \left| \frac{\omega(t)}{\rho(t)} - \eta(t) \right| - \gamma \rho^\sigma(t) \frac{1}{(r(t))^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}} \left(\frac{t}{\sigma(t)} \right)^\gamma \left| \frac{\omega(t)}{\rho(t)} - \eta(t) \right|^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}}$$

令 $\lambda = 1 + \frac{1}{\gamma}$ ， $A = \gamma^{\frac{1}{\lambda}} (\rho^\sigma)^{\frac{1}{\lambda}}$ ，

$$\frac{1}{(r(t))^{\frac{1}{\gamma+1}}} \left(\frac{t}{\sigma(t)} \right)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}} \left| \frac{\omega(t)}{\rho(t)} - \eta(t) \right|,$$

$$B = (\rho^\Delta(t))_+^\gamma \left(\frac{\gamma}{\gamma+1} \right)^\gamma \frac{(r(t))^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma+1}} (\sigma(t))^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}}}{\gamma^{\frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma+1}} (\rho^\sigma)^{\frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma+1}}} \left(\frac{\sigma(t)}{t} \right)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}}$$

由不等式 $\lambda AB^{\lambda-1} - A^\lambda \leq (\lambda-1) B^\lambda, \lambda \geq 1, A \geq 0, B \geq 0$ ，得

$$\omega^\Delta(t) \leq -\rho^\sigma(t) [Q_1(t) - \eta^\Delta(t)] + \rho^\Delta(t) \eta(t) + \frac{r(t)}{(\gamma+1)^{\gamma+1}} \frac{((\rho^\Delta(t))_+)^{\gamma+1}}{(\rho^\sigma(t))^\gamma} \left(\frac{\sigma(t)}{t} \right)^{\gamma^2}$$

对上式从 t_* 到 t 积分，得

$$\omega(t) - \omega(t_*) \leq - \int_{t_*}^t \left(\rho^\sigma(s) [Q_1(s) - \eta^\Delta(s)] - \rho^\Delta(s) \eta(s) - \frac{r(s)}{(\gamma+1)^{\gamma+1}} \frac{((\rho^\Delta(s))_+)^{\gamma+1}}{(\rho^\sigma(s))^\gamma} \left(\frac{\sigma(s)}{s} \right)^{\gamma^2} \right) \Delta s$$

因此，

$$\int_{t_*}^t \left(\rho^\sigma(s) [Q_1(s) - \eta^\Delta(s)] - \rho^\Delta(s) \eta(s) - \frac{r(s)}{(\gamma+1)^{\gamma+1}} \frac{((\rho^\Delta(s))_+)^{\gamma+1}}{(\rho^\sigma(s))^\gamma} \left(\frac{\sigma(s)}{s} \right)^{\gamma^2} \right) \Delta s \leq$$

$$\omega(t_*) - \omega(t) \leq \omega(t_*)$$

这与 (6) 式矛盾。证毕。

注 2 当 $0 < \alpha \leq \gamma \leq \beta$ 时, 定理 2 的结论也是成立的。只不过是我们可以约定, 当 $0 < \alpha = \gamma = \beta$ 时, 取 $\eta = 2$; 当 $0 < \alpha = \gamma \neq \beta$ 或 $0 < \alpha \neq \gamma = \beta$ 时, 取 $\eta = 1$ 。在这种约定下, 当 $0 < \alpha \leq \gamma \leq \beta$ 时, 下面的定理都是成立的。

定理 3 设 (3) 式或 (4) 式成立, $0 < \gamma < 1$ 。若存在 $\rho, \eta \in C_{rd}^1([t_0, \infty)_T, \mathbb{R}^+)$, 使得

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_{t_0}^t \left[\rho^\sigma(s) (Q_1(s) - \eta^\Delta(s)) - \rho^\Delta(s) \eta(s) - \frac{r(s)}{(\gamma + 1)^{\gamma+1}} \frac{(\rho^\Delta(s))_+^{\gamma+1}}{(\rho^\sigma(s))^\gamma} \left(\frac{\sigma(s)}{s} \right)^\gamma \right] \Delta s = \infty$$

成立, 则方程 (1) 是振动的。这里 $(\rho^\Delta(s))_+ = \max\{\rho^\Delta(s), 0\}$ 。

注 3 由定理 2 和定理 3 得知, 当 $\gamma \geq 1$ 或 $0 < \gamma < 1$ 时, 方程 (1) 的振动条件是不同的。但是, 当时间尺度 $T = \mathbb{R}$ 时, 相对应的振动条件却是相同的。

3 例子

考虑时间尺度上二阶中立型时滞动力方程

$$[|x^\Delta(t)| |x^\Delta(t)|]^\Delta +$$

$$q_1(t) |y(\delta_1(t))|^{\alpha-1} y(\delta_1(t)) +$$

$$q_2(t) |y(\delta_2(t))|^{\beta-1} y(\delta_2(t)) = 0, t \in [t_0, \infty)_T$$

这里 $x(t) = y(t) + p(t)y(\tau(t))$, 取 $0 < \alpha < \gamma = 2 < \beta, r(t) = 1, 0 \leq p(t) < 1, a > 0,$

$$q_1(t) ((1 - p(\delta_1(t))) \delta_1(t))^\alpha = \frac{a}{t(\delta_1(t))},$$

$$q_2(t) ((1 - p(\delta_2(t))) \delta_2(t))^\beta = \frac{bt^{\beta-1}}{\sigma(t)(\delta_2(t))^\beta},$$

$b > 0$, 则有

$$\int_{t_0}^\infty q_1(t) ((1 - p(\delta_1(t))) \delta_1(t))^\alpha \Delta t = \int_{t_0}^\infty \frac{a}{t} \Delta t = \infty$$

即 (3) 式成立。又

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[t \left(\frac{1}{r(t)} \int_t^\infty q_2(s) \cdot (1 - p(\delta_2(s)))^\beta \left(\frac{\delta_2(s)}{s} \right)^\beta \Delta s \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \right] =$$

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[t \left(\int_t^\infty \frac{b}{s\sigma(s)} \Delta s \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] = \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{bt} = \infty$$

即 (5) 式成立。由定理 1, 得知该方程振动。

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