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## 用最小作用原理研究具有次线性的 非线性项2阶系统

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摘要: 利用最小作用原理研究2阶系统

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{u}(t) - A(t)u(t) = \nabla F(t, \mu(t)), \\ u(0) - u(T) = \dot{u}(0) - \dot{u}(T) = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{a. e. } t \in [0, T]$$

的周期解的存在性. 在非线性项是次线性及 $A(t)$ 是1个连续 $N$ 阶对称矩阵的条件下得到了该系统的2个新的存在性定理.

关键词: 周期解; 最小作用原理; 2阶系统

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### 0 引言和主要结果

考虑2阶系统

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{u}(t) - A(t)u(t) = \nabla F(t, \mu(t)), \\ u(0) - u(T) = \dot{u}(0) - \dot{u}(T) = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{a. e. } t \in [0, T], \quad (1)$$

其中 $T > 0$ ,  $A(t) = (a_{ij}(t))$ 是1个连续的 $N$ 阶对称矩阵,  $F: [0, T] \times \mathbf{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 满足如下假设:

(A)  $F(t, x)$ 对于每个 $x \in \mathbf{R}^N$ 关于 $t$ 可测, 对于a. e.  $t \in [0, T]$ 关于 $x$ 是连续可微的,  $\exists a \in C(\mathbf{R}^+, \mathbf{R}^+)$ ,  $b \in L^1(0, T; \mathbf{R}^+)$ 使得

$$|F(t, x)| \leq a(|x|)b(t), \quad |\nabla F(t, x)| \leq a(|x|)b(t), \quad x \in \mathbf{R}^N, \quad \text{a. e. } t \in [0, T].$$

令 $H_T^1 = \{u: [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^N \mid u \text{ 是绝对连续, } u(0) = u(T), \dot{u} \in L^2(0, T; \mathbf{R}^N)\}$ 是1个Hilbert空间,  $\forall u \in H_T^1$ 具有范数

$$\|u\| = \left( \int_0^T |u|^2 dt + \int_0^T |\dot{u}(t)|^2 dt \right)^{1/2},$$

相应泛函

$$\varphi(u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T |\dot{u}(t)|^2 dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T (A(t)u(t), u(t)) dt,$$

$$u(t)) dt - \int_0^T F(t, \mu(t)) dt,$$

则 $\varphi$ 弱下半连续且连续可微, 同时

$$(\varphi'(u), v) = \int_0^T [(\dot{u}(t), \dot{v}(t)) + (A(t)u(t), v(t)) - (\nabla F(t, \mu(t)), v(t))] dt.$$

众所周知, 泛函 $\varphi$ 的临界点即为问题(1)的解.

目前, 当 $A(t) \equiv 0 (t \in [0, T])$ 时, 利用临界点理论研究问题(1)周期解的存在性已有许多结果<sup>[1-12]</sup>. 其中文献[3]使用最小作用原理研究了当 $A(t) \equiv 0$ 时问题(1)解的存在性; 当 $A(t)$ 是一般的 $N$ 阶连续对称矩阵时, 在次线性的非线性项及其它一些适当条件下, 文献[2]和文献[13]使用临界点理论中的极大极小方法证明了系统(1)至少有1个周期解. 本文将利用最小作用原理研究问题(1)解的存在性, 给出了一些新的存在性条件并获得了2个新的存在性定理, 推广了文献[3]的如下定理.

定理A 设 $F(t, x)$ 满足假设(A)和以下条件:

(i)  $\exists f, g \in L^1(0, T; \mathbf{R}^+)$ ,  $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ 使得  
 $|\nabla F(t, x)| \leq f(t)|x|^\alpha + g(t)$ ,  $\forall x \in \mathbf{R}^N$ ,  
a. e.  $t \in [0, T]$ ;

(ii)  $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^T F(t, x) dt / |x|^{2\alpha} = +\infty$ ,

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则问题

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{u}(t) = \nabla F(t, \mu(t)), \\ u(0) - u(T) = \dot{u}(0) - \dot{u}(T) = 0, \\ \text{a. e. } t \in [0, T] \end{cases}$$

在  $H_T^1$  上至少存在1个极小化  $\varphi$  解.

受定理A启发, 本文将研究当  $A(t) \neq 0$  时的系统(1)的周期解的存在性, 获得如下结果.

**定理1** 设  $F$  满足假设(A)和以下条件:

- (i)  $\exists f, g \in L^1(0, T; \mathbf{R}^+)$ ,  $\alpha \in [0, 1)$ , 使得  
 $|\nabla F(t, x)| \leq f(t)|x|^\alpha + g(t)$ ,  $\forall x \in \mathbf{R}^N$ ,  
 a. e.  $t \in [0, T]$ ;  
 (ii)  $\exists h, w \in L^1(0, T; \mathbf{R}^+)$ ,  $\beta \in [0, 2)$  且  $2\alpha > \beta$ , 使得

$$(A(t)x, x) \geq h(t)|x|^\beta + w(t), \forall (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbf{R}^N;$$

$$(iii) \lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^T F(t, x) dt / |x|^{2\alpha} = +\infty,$$

则问题(1)至少存在1个周期解.

**定理2** 设  $F$  满足假设(A)和以下条件:

- (i)  $\exists f, g \in L^1(0, T; \mathbf{R}^+)$ ,  $\alpha \in [0, 1)$ , 使得  
 $|\nabla F(t, x)| \leq f(t)|x|^\alpha + g(t)$ ,  $\forall x \in \mathbf{R}^N$ ,  
 a. e.  $t \in [0, T]$ ;  
 (ii) 设  $d = \max_{i,j=1,\dots,N} \{ |a_{ij}| \}$ , 且  $d < 3/(2NT^2)$ ;  
 (iii)  $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^T F(t, x) dt / |x|^2 = +\infty$ ,

则问题(1)至少存在1个周期解.

## 1 定理的证明

$$\forall u \in H_T^1, \text{ 令 } \bar{u} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u(t) dt, \tilde{u}(t) = u(t) - \bar{u},$$

则

$$\|\tilde{u}\|_\infty^2 \leq \frac{T}{12} \int_0^T |\dot{u}(t)|^2 dt, \quad (3)$$

$$\int_0^T |\tilde{u}(t)|^2 dt \leq \frac{T^2}{4\pi^2} \int_0^T |\dot{u}(t)|^2 dt.$$

**定理1的证明** 由(2)式和(3)式得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_0^T [F(t, \mu(t)) - F(t, \bar{\mu})] dt \right| = \\ & \left| \int_0^T \int_0^1 (\nabla F(t, \bar{\mu} + s\tilde{u}) - \nabla F(t, \bar{\mu})) ds dt \right| \leq \\ & \int_0^T \int_0^1 f(t) |\bar{u} + s\tilde{u}|^\alpha |\tilde{u}| ds dt + \\ & \int_0^T \int_0^1 g(t) |\tilde{u}(t)| ds dt \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \|\bar{u}\|^\alpha \|\tilde{u}\|_\infty \int_0^T f(t) dt + 2 \|\tilde{u}\|_\infty^{\alpha+1} \int_0^T f(t) dt + \|\tilde{u}\|_\infty \int_0^T g(t) dt \leq$$

$$\frac{3}{T} \|\tilde{u}\|_\infty^2 + \frac{T \left( \int_0^T f(t) dt \right)^2}{3} \|\bar{u}\|^{2\alpha} +$$

$$2 \|\tilde{u}\|_\infty^{\alpha+1} \int_0^T f(t) dt + \|\tilde{u}\|_\infty \int_0^T g(t) dt \leq$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \|\dot{u}\|_2^2 + c_1 \|\bar{u}\|^{2\alpha} + c_2 \|\dot{u}\|_2^{\alpha+1} + c_3 \|\dot{u}\|_2.$$

另一方面, 有

$$|u(t)|^\beta = |\bar{u} + \tilde{u}(t)|^\beta \leq (|\bar{u}| + \|\tilde{u}\|_\infty)^\beta \leq 2^\beta (|\bar{u}|^\beta + \|\tilde{u}\|_\infty^\beta) \leq 4(|\bar{u}|^\beta + \|\tilde{u}\|_\infty^\beta).$$

因此, 有

$$\varphi(u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T |\dot{u}(t)|^2 dt + \int_0^T [F(t, \mu(t)) - F(t, \bar{\mu})] dt + \int_0^T F(t, \bar{\mu}) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T (A(t)u(t), \mu(t)) dt \geq$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int_0^T |\dot{u}(t)|^2 dt - c_2 \|\dot{u}\|_2^{\alpha+1} - c_3 \|\dot{u}\|_2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T h(t) \cdot$$

$$|u(t)|^\beta dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T w(t) dt + \int_0^T F(t, \bar{\mu}) dt - c_1 \|\bar{u}\|^{2\alpha} \geq$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int_0^T |\dot{u}(t)|^2 dt - c_2 \|\dot{u}\|_2^{\alpha+1} - c_3 \|\dot{u}\|_2 -$$

$$2 \int_0^T h(t) (|\bar{u}|^\beta + \|\tilde{u}\|_\infty^\beta) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T w(t) dt +$$

$$\int_0^T F(t, \bar{\mu}) dt - c_1 \|\bar{u}\|^{2\alpha} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^T |\dot{u}(t)|^2 dt -$$

$$c_2 \|\dot{u}\|_2^{\alpha+1} - c_3 \|\dot{u}\|_2 - 2 \int_0^T h(t) dt |\bar{u}|^\beta - 2 \int_0^T h(t) dt \cdot$$

$$\|\tilde{u}\|_\infty^\beta + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T w(t) dt + \int_0^T F(t, \bar{\mu}) dt - c_1 \|\bar{u}\|^{2\alpha} \geq$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \|\dot{u}\|_2^2 - c_2 \|\dot{u}\|_2^{\alpha+1} - c_3 \|\dot{u}\|_2 - c_4 \|\dot{u}\|_2^\beta +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^T w(t) dt + |\bar{u}|^{2\alpha} \left( \frac{1}{|\bar{u}|^{2\alpha}} \int_0^T F(t, \bar{\mu}) dt - c_1 \right) -$$

$$2 \int_0^T h(t) dt |\bar{u}|^\beta.$$

因为  $\|u\| \rightarrow \infty \Leftrightarrow (|\bar{u}|^2 + \|\dot{u}\|_2^2)^{1/2} \rightarrow \infty$ , 所以  $\varphi(u) \rightarrow +\infty$  ( $\|u\| \rightarrow \infty$ ).

因此  $\varphi$  在  $H_T^1$  上达到极小. 由文献[2]中的定理1.1和推论1.1知, 定理1得证.

**定理2的证明** 由(2)式和(3)式得

$$\left| \int_0^T [F(t, \mu(t)) - F(t, \bar{\mu})] dt \right| =$$

$$\left| \int_0^T \int_0^1 (\nabla F(t, \bar{\mu} + s\tilde{u}) - \nabla F(t, \bar{\mu})) ds dt \right| \leq$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^T \int_0^1 f(t) |\bar{u} + s\tilde{u}|^\alpha |\tilde{u}| ds dt + \\
& \int_0^T \int_0^1 g(t) |\tilde{u}(t)| ds dt \leq \\
& 2 \|\bar{u}\|^\alpha \|\tilde{u}\|_\infty \int_0^T f(t) dt + 2 \|\tilde{u}\|_\infty^{\alpha+1} \int_0^T f(t) dt + \\
& \|\tilde{u}\|_\infty \int_0^T g(t) dt \leq \frac{3-2dNT^2}{T} \|\tilde{u}\|_\infty^2 + \\
& \frac{T}{3-2dNT^2} \|\bar{u}\|^{2\alpha} \left( \int_0^T f(t) dt \right)^2 + \\
& 2 \|\tilde{u}\|_\infty^{\alpha+1} \int_0^T f(t) dt + \|\tilde{u}\|_\infty \int_0^T g(t) dt \leq \\
& \frac{3-2dNT^2}{12} \|\dot{u}\|_2^2 + c_1 \|\bar{u}\|^{2\alpha} + \\
& c_2 \|\dot{u}\|_2^{\alpha+1} + c_3 \|\dot{u}\|_2.
\end{aligned}$$

另一方面,有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^T (A(t)u(t) - \mu(t)) dt \leq \\
& \int_0^T |A(t)u(t) - \mu(t)| dt \leq dN \int_0^T |u(t)|^2 dt = \\
& dN \int_0^T |\bar{u} + \tilde{u}|^2 dt \leq dN \int_0^T 4(|\bar{u}|^2 + \|\tilde{u}\|_\infty^2) dt = \\
& 4dNT \|\bar{u}\|^2 + 4TdN \|\tilde{u}\|_\infty^2 \leq \\
& 4dNT \|\bar{u}\|^2 + \frac{T^2 dN}{3} \|\dot{u}\|_2^2.
\end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi(u) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T |\dot{u}(t)|^2 dt + \int_0^T [F(t, \mu(t)) - \\
& F(t, \bar{\mu})] dt + \int_0^T F(t, \bar{\mu}) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T (A(t)u(t) - \mu(t)) dt \geq \\
& \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T |\dot{u}(t)|^2 dt - \frac{3-2dNT^2}{12} \|\dot{u}\|_2^2 - c_2 \|\dot{u}\|_2^{\alpha+1} - \\
& c_3 \|\dot{u}\|_2 + \int_0^T F(t, \bar{\mu}) dt - c_1 \|\bar{u}\|^{2\alpha} - \\
& \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T |A(t)u(t) - \mu(t)| dt \geq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T |\dot{u}(t)|^2 dt - \\
& \frac{3-2dNT^2}{12} \|\dot{u}\|_2^2 - c_2 \|\dot{u}\|_2^{\alpha+1} - c_3 \|\dot{u}\|_2 + \\
& \int_0^T F(t, \bar{\mu}) dt - c_1 \|\bar{u}\|^{2\alpha} - 2dNT \|\bar{u}\|^2 - \frac{T^2 dN}{6} \|\dot{u}\|_2^2 = \\
& \frac{1}{4} \|\dot{u}\|_2^2 - c_2 \|\dot{u}\|_2^{\alpha+1} - c_3 \|\dot{u}\|_2 + \\
& \|\bar{u}\|^2 \left( \frac{1}{\|\bar{u}\|^2} \int_0^T F(t, \bar{\mu}) dt - 2TdN \right) - c_1 \|\bar{u}\|^{2\alpha}.
\end{aligned}$$

因为  $\|u\| \rightarrow \infty \Leftrightarrow (\|\bar{u}\|^2 + \|\dot{u}\|_2^2)^{1/2} \rightarrow \infty$ , 所以  $\varphi(u) \rightarrow +\infty (\|u\| \rightarrow \infty)$ .

因此  $\varphi$  在  $H_T^1$  上达到极小. 由文献[2]中的定理

1.1 和推论 1.1 知, 定理 2 得证.

注 1 定理 1 推广了文献[3]中的定理 A, 即当  $A(t) \equiv 0$  时, 定理 1 就是文献[3]中的定理 A; 定理 2 也推广了文献[3]中的定理 A, 即当  $A(t) \equiv 0$  时, 定理 2 就是文献[3]中的定理 A, 且将文献[3]中定理 A 的条件  $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^T F(t, x) dt / |x|^{2\alpha} = +\infty (\alpha \in [0, 1])$  推广到  $\alpha = 1$  的情形, 所以本文所得的结果具有一定的创新性.

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## Research Second Order Systems with Sublinear Nonlinearity by the Least Action Principle

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**Abstract:** The existence of periodic solutions of the following second order systems

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{u}(t) - A(t)u(t) = \nabla F(t, u(t)) & , \text{ a. e. } t \in [0, T] \\ u(0) - u(T) = \dot{u}(0) - \dot{u}(T) = 0 & , \end{cases}$$

is studied by the least action principle. When the nonlinearity is sublinear and  $A(t)$  is a continuous symmetric matrix of  $N$  order, two new existence theorems of this system are obtained.

**Key words:** periodic solutions; the least action principle; second order systems

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## The Relation between Solutions of a Class of Second Order Differential Equation with Functions of Small Growth

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**Abstract:** In this paper, solutions and the relation between their 1th and 2th derivatives with functions of a small growth of a class of second order linear differential equations are investigated by using the theory of value distribution. Hereby, the existing results are promoted and consummated.

**Key words:** differential equation; exponent of convergence; entire function

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