

一类非线性微分方程周期解的研究

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摘 要

本文研究了一类最普遍的四阶非线性非自治系统的周期解的存在唯一性与渐近稳定性。我们采用了类比缓变系数的方法, 作出了相应的 Liapunov 函数, 对缓变系数作了较为精确的估计, 得到了存在唯一渐近稳定的周期解的充分条件。

关键词 四阶非线性系统 周期解 存在唯一性 渐近稳定

一、引 言

在力学、振动理论、工程技术中, 高阶非线性非自治周期系统是经常发生的。因此, 对这类方程周期解的研究是非常有意义的。文献[1]~[3]对一些比较简单的二阶、三阶、四阶周期系统作了研究。本文对最具普遍性的一类四阶非线性非自治微分系统的周期解的存在唯一性稳定性作了研究。这类系统周期解的研究是相当困难的, 国内外研究成果极少, 资料文献也相当少。我们采用了类比缓变系数的方法, 作出了相应的 Liapunov 函数, 对缓变系数作了较为精确的估计, 得到了保证系统存在唯一稳定的周期解的充分条件。为了研究方便, 我们首先引入下面三个引理。

考虑微分系统

$$d\mathbf{x}/dt = \mathbf{F}(t, \mathbf{x}) \quad (1.1)$$

这里 $\mathbf{F}(t, \mathbf{x}) \in C^1(R \times R^n) \rightarrow R^n$, $\mathbf{F}(t+\omega, \mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{F}(t, \mathbf{x})$ ($\omega > 0$)。

引理1^[4] 设 $K_1(r)$, $K_2(r)$, $K_3(r)$ 是连续递增的正函数 $V(t, \mathbf{x})$, 如果存在定义在乘积空间

$$\Omega: I(0 \leq t < \infty) \times E_{R_1}(\|\mathbf{x}\| \geq R_1, R_1 \geq 0)$$

上的定正 $V(t, \mathbf{x})$ 函数, 且满足

- 1) $V(t, \mathbf{x}) \leq K_1(\|\mathbf{x}\|)$;
- 2) $V(t, \mathbf{x}) \geq K_2(\|\mathbf{x}\|)$, $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} K_2(r) = \infty$;
- 3) $dV/dt|_{(1.1)} \leq -K_3(\|\mathbf{x}\|)$

则系统(1.1)的解是一致最终有界的。

引理2^[5] 如果微分方程组(1.1)的解是最终有界的, 且界为 M , 则(1.1)存在以 ω 为周

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期的周期解 $x(t)$; 且有 $\|x(t)\| \leq M, (\forall t \in [t_0, \infty), t_0 \geq 0)$.

引理3^[6] 如果微分系统(1.1)是非常稳定的, 且有一个有界解, 则(1.1)存在唯一的以 ω 为周期的周期解, 且(1.1)的所有解当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时都渐近逼近于它.

二、周期解的存在性

现在我们研究一类非线性非自治四阶微分方程

$$x^{(4)} + f(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}, \ddot{x}) + g(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}) + h(t, x, \dot{x}) + l(t, x) = p(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}, \ddot{x}) \quad (2.1)$$

的周期解的存在性. 这里假设所有函数 $f(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}, \ddot{x}), g(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}), h(t, x, \dot{x}), l(t, x), p(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}, \ddot{x})$ 均为各自变量的连续可微函数, 且对变量 t 大而言, 都是以 $\omega (\omega > 0)$ 为周期的周期函数. 把(2.1)化为如下等价方程组:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dx_1}{dt} &= x_2, & \frac{dx_2}{dt} &= x_3, & \frac{dx_3}{dt} &= x_4 \\ \frac{dx_4}{dt} &= -d(t)x_1 - c(t)x_2 - b(t)x_3 - a(t)x_4 + d(t)x_1 - l(t, x_1) \\ &+ c(t)x_2 - h(t, x_1, x_2) + b(t)x_3 - g(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) \\ &+ a(t)x_4 - f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) + p(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

这里 $a(t), b(t), c(t), d(t)$ 均为连续可微函数, 且都是以 ω 为周期的周期函数.

定理1 设系统(2.2)满足下列条件

1) 系数矩阵

$$A(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -d(t) & -c(t) & -b(t) & -a(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

的广义特征方程

$$\lambda^4 + a(t)\lambda^3 + b(t)\lambda^2 + c(t)\lambda + d(t) = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

的广义特征根均有负实部, 即

$$\operatorname{Re} \lambda_i(t) \leq -\delta < 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$$

这里 δ 是一个正常数.

2) $a(t), b(t), c(t), d(t)$ 均为以 $B (B > 1)$ 为上界的有界函数, 且 $|\dot{a}(t)| \leq \varepsilon, |\dot{b}(t)| \leq \varepsilon, |\dot{c}(t)| \leq \varepsilon, |\dot{d}(t)| \leq \varepsilon, \varepsilon \leq 58\delta^{10}/68B^3$,

$$3) \lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|p(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)|}{\rho} = 0, \quad \lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|d(t)x_1 - l(t, x_1)|}{\rho} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|c(t)x_2 - h(t, x_1, x_2)|}{\rho} = 0, \quad \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{|b(t)x_3 - g(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)|}{\rho} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a(t)x_4 - f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)|}{\rho} = 0, \quad \text{这里 } \rho = (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

则系统(2.2)至少存在一个以 ω 为周期的周期解.

证明 为了方便的目的, 下面把 $a(t), b(t), c(t), d(t)$ 分别记作 a, b, c, d . 因为广义特征方程(2.3)全部有负实部的特征根, 所以满足Routh-Hurwitz条件: $a > 0, b > 0, c > 0,$

$d > 0, ab - c > 0, abc - c^2 - a^2d > 0$. 此外, 根据根与系数之间的关系, 可以推得

$$\begin{aligned} a &= -(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4) \geq 4\delta \\ b &= \lambda_1\lambda_2 + \lambda_1\lambda_3 + \lambda_1\lambda_4 + \lambda_2\lambda_3 + \lambda_2\lambda_4 + \lambda_3\lambda_4 \geq 6\delta^2 \\ c &= -(\lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 + \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_4 + \lambda_1\lambda_3\lambda_4 + \lambda_2\lambda_3\lambda_4) \geq 4\delta^3 \\ d &= \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3\lambda_4 \geq \delta^4, \quad ab - c \geq 20\delta^3, \quad abc - c^2 - a^2d \geq 64\delta^6 \end{aligned}$$

根据E. A. Balbашon公式, 取

$$\omega(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = -d(abc - c^2 - a^2d)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2)$$

作出Liapunov函数

$$V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + V_4 \quad (2.4)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= \frac{1}{2c}(abc - c^2 - a^2d)(cx_1 + bx_2 + ax_3 + x_4)^2 + \frac{d}{2c}[(ab - c)x_2 + a^2x_3 + ax_4]^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{d}{2a}[(ab - c)x_1 + a^2x_2 + ax_3]^2 + \frac{d}{2a}(abc - a^2d - c^2)x_1^2 \\ V_2 &= \frac{1}{2}ad\left(x_4 + ax_3 + \frac{ab - c}{a}x_2\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}cd\left(x_3 + ax_2 + \frac{ad}{c}x_1\right)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{d^2}{2c}(abc - c^2 - a^2d)x_1^2 + \frac{d}{2a}(abc - c^2 - a^2d)x_2^2 \\ V_3 &= \frac{1}{2}ad\left(dx_1 + cx_2 + \frac{c}{a}x_3\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}cd\left(x_4 + ax_3 + \frac{ad}{c}x_2\right)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{d^2}{2c}(abc - c^2 - a^2d)x_1^2 + \frac{d}{2a}(abc - c^2 - a^2d)x_3^2 \\ V_4 &= \frac{1}{2}dc\left(dx_1 + cx_2 + \frac{bc - ad}{c}x_3\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}ad\left(dx_2 + cx_3 + \frac{c}{a}x_4\right)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{d^2}{2c}(abc - c^2 - a^2d)x_3^2 + \frac{d}{2a}(abc - c^2 - a^2d)x_4^2 \end{aligned}$$

显然, V 是一个定正函数, 因为

$$\begin{aligned} V &\geq V_2 + V_4 \geq (abc - c^2 - a^2d) \left[\frac{d^2}{2c}(x_1^2 + x_3^2) + \frac{d}{2a}(x_2^2 + x_4^2) \right] \\ &\geq 64\delta^6 \cdot \frac{\delta^4}{2B} [\delta^4(x_1^2 + x_3^2) + (x_2^2 + x_4^2)] \\ &\geq \frac{32A\delta^{10}}{B}(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) \end{aligned}$$

这里 $A = \min(\delta^4, 1)$. 另一方面, 容易估计得

$$|V| \leq 34B^4(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2)$$

现在沿着系统(2.2)的轨线, 对 V 求全导数, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV}{dt} \Big|_{(2.2)} &= \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_1}x_2 + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_2}x_3 + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_3}x_4 + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_4}(-dx_1 - cx_2 \\ &\quad - bx_3 - ax_4 + dx_1 - l(t, x_1) + cx_2 - h(t, x_1, x_2) + bx_3 - g(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) \\ &\quad + ax_4 - f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) + p(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \leq \left| \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} \right| - d(abc - c^2 - a^2d)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2) \\ & \quad + \left| \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_4} [(dx_1 - l(t, x_1)) + (cx_2 - h(t, x_1, x_2)) + (bx_3 - g(t, x_1, x_2, x_3))] \right. \\ & \quad \left. + (ax_4 - f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)) + p(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \right| \end{aligned}$$

下面估计 $|\partial V/\partial t|$ 和

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_4} [(dx_1 - l(t, x_1)) + (cx_2 - h(t, x_1, x_2)) + (bx_3 - g(t, x_1, x_2, x_3))] \right. \\ & \quad \left. + (ax_4 - f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)) + p(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \right| \end{aligned}$$

根据条件2), 得到

$$|\partial V_1/\partial t| \leq 2B^3\varepsilon(17x_1^2 + 14x_2^2 + 12x_3^2 + 10x_4^2)$$

$$|\partial V_2/\partial t| \leq 2B^2\varepsilon(4x_1^2 + 8x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_4^2)$$

$$|\partial V_3/\partial t| \leq 2B^3\varepsilon(3x_1^2 + 7x_2^2 + 7x_3^2 + 3x_4^2)$$

$$|\partial V_4/\partial t| \leq 2B^3\varepsilon(4x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 8x_3^2 + 4x_4^2)$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} \right| \leq \left| \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial t} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial t} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial V_3}{\partial t} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial V_4}{\partial t} \right|$$

$$\leq 2B^3\varepsilon(28x_1^2 + 34x_2^2 + 32x_3^2 + 21x_4^2)$$

$$\leq 68B^3\varepsilon(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2)$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_4} \right| \leq \left(9B^3 + \frac{B^4}{\delta} + \frac{4B^4}{\delta^3} \right) \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2}$$

由条件3), 对任意给定的 $\tau(0 < \tau < \delta^{10}(9B^2 + B^4/\delta + 4B^4/\delta^3)^{-1})$, 存在充分大的 $R > 0$, 使得 $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 \geq R^2$, 我们有

$$|p(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)| < \rho\tau, \quad |dx_1 - l(t, x_1)| < \rho\tau, \quad |cx_2 - h(t, x_1, x_2)| < \rho\tau.$$

$$|bx_3 - g(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)| < \rho\tau, \quad |ax_4 - f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)| < \rho\tau$$

由此可得

$$\left| \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_4} [(dx_1 - l(t, x_1)) + (cx_2 - h(t, x_1, x_2)) + (bx_3 - g(t, x_1, x_2, x_3))] \right.$$

$$\left. + (ax_4 - f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)) + p(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \right|$$

$$\leq 5\tau \left(9B^3 + \frac{B^4}{\delta} + \frac{4B^4}{\delta^3} \right) (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2)$$

因此, 在乘积空间

$$\Omega^c: I(0 \leq t < \infty) \times \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) | x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 \geq R^2\}$$

中我们有

$$\left. \frac{dV}{dt} \right|_{(2.2)} < \left[68B^3\varepsilon - 64\delta^{10} + 5\tau \left(9B^3 + \frac{B^4}{\delta} + \frac{4B^4}{\delta^3} \right) \right] (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2)$$

$$< -\delta^{10}(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2)$$

因此, $dV/dt|_{(2.2)}$ 在 Ω^c 中是定负函数, 于是根据引理1, 系统(2.2)的解是一致最终有界的, 它们的有界域为:

$$\Omega: \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) | x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 < R^2\}$$

因此根据引理2, 系统(2.2)至少存在一个以 ω 为周期的周期解. 定理1证毕.

三、周期解的唯一性与渐近稳定性

下面我们证明系统(2.2)存在唯一稳定的周期解。根据引理3, 我们只需证明系统(2.2)是非常稳定的。假定系统(2.2)中的所有函数 l, h, g, f, p 关于各自的变元有连续偏导数。

定理2 如果系统(2.2)满足

1) 定理1的全部条件;

2) 给定任意常数 \bar{v} ($0 < \bar{v} < 5\delta^{1/3}/14(9B^2 + B^4/\delta + 4B^4/\delta^3)$)使得

$$|d - l'_{x_1}(t, x_1)| < \bar{v}, \quad |c - h'_{x_2}(t, x_1, x_2)| < \bar{v}$$

$$|b - g'_{x_3}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3)| < \bar{v}, \quad |a - f'_{x_4}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)| < \bar{v}$$

$$3) \quad \lim_{x_i^2 \rightarrow \infty} h'_{x_1}(t, x_1, x_2) = 0, \quad \lim_{x_i^2 \rightarrow \infty} g'_{x_i}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0 \quad (i=1, 2)$$

$$\lim_{x_i^2 \rightarrow \infty} f'_{x_1}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = 0 \quad (i=1, 2, 3)$$

$$\lim_{x_i^2 \rightarrow \infty} p'_{x_i}(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = 0 \quad (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$$

则系统(2.2)存在唯一渐近稳定的周期解。

证明 设 $(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3, \bar{x}_4)$ 和 $(\bar{\bar{x}}_1, \bar{\bar{x}}_2, \bar{\bar{x}}_3, \bar{\bar{x}}_4)$ 是系统(2.2)的任意二个解, 则它们满足

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d\bar{x}_1}{dt} &= \bar{x}_2, \quad \frac{d\bar{x}_2}{dt} = \bar{x}_3, \quad \frac{d\bar{x}_3}{dt} = \bar{x}_4 \\ \frac{d\bar{x}_4}{dt} &= -d\bar{x}_1 - c\bar{x}_2 - b\bar{x}_3 - a\bar{x}_4 + (d\bar{x}_1 - l(t, \bar{x}_1)) + (c\bar{x}_2 - h(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2)) \\ &\quad + (b\bar{x}_3 - g(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3)) + (a\bar{x}_4 - f(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3, \bar{x}_4)) + p(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3, \bar{x}_4) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d\bar{\bar{x}}_1}{dt} &= \bar{\bar{x}}_2, \quad \frac{d\bar{\bar{x}}_2}{dt} = \bar{\bar{x}}_3, \quad \frac{d\bar{\bar{x}}_3}{dt} = \bar{\bar{x}}_4 \\ \frac{d\bar{\bar{x}}_4}{dt} &= -d\bar{\bar{x}}_1 - c\bar{\bar{x}}_2 - b\bar{\bar{x}}_3 - a\bar{\bar{x}}_4 + (d\bar{\bar{x}}_1 - l(t, \bar{\bar{x}}_1)) + (c\bar{\bar{x}}_2 - h(t, \bar{\bar{x}}_1, \bar{\bar{x}}_2)) \\ &\quad + (b\bar{\bar{x}}_3 - g(t, \bar{\bar{x}}_1, \bar{\bar{x}}_2, \bar{\bar{x}}_3)) + (a\bar{\bar{x}}_4 - f(t, \bar{\bar{x}}_1, \bar{\bar{x}}_2, \bar{\bar{x}}_3, \bar{\bar{x}}_4)) + p(t, \bar{\bar{x}}_1, \bar{\bar{x}}_2, \bar{\bar{x}}_3, \bar{\bar{x}}_4) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.2)$$

(3.1)~(3.2), 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{\bar{x}}_1)}{dt} &= \bar{x}_2 - \bar{\bar{x}}_2, \quad \frac{d(\bar{x}_2 - \bar{\bar{x}}_2)}{dt} = \bar{x}_3 - \bar{\bar{x}}_3, \quad \frac{d(\bar{x}_3 - \bar{\bar{x}}_3)}{dt} = \bar{x}_4 - \bar{\bar{x}}_4 \\ \frac{d(\bar{x}_4 - \bar{\bar{x}}_4)}{dt} &= -d(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{\bar{x}}_1) - c(\bar{x}_2 - \bar{\bar{x}}_2) - b(\bar{x}_3 - \bar{\bar{x}}_3) - a(\bar{x}_4 - \bar{\bar{x}}_4) + d(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{\bar{x}}_1) \\ &\quad - [l(t, \bar{x}_1) - l(t, \bar{\bar{x}}_1)] + c(\bar{x}_2 - \bar{\bar{x}}_2) - [h(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) - h(t, \bar{\bar{x}}_1, \bar{\bar{x}}_2)] \\ &\quad + b(\bar{x}_3 - \bar{\bar{x}}_3) - [g(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3) - g(t, \bar{\bar{x}}_1, \bar{\bar{x}}_2, \bar{\bar{x}}_3)] + a(\bar{x}_4 - \bar{\bar{x}}_4) \\ &\quad - [f(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3, \bar{x}_4) - f(t, \bar{\bar{x}}_1, \bar{\bar{x}}_2, \bar{\bar{x}}_3, \bar{\bar{x}}_4)] + [p(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3, \bar{x}_4) \\ &\quad - p(t, \bar{\bar{x}}_1, \bar{\bar{x}}_2, \bar{\bar{x}}_3, \bar{\bar{x}}_4)] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.3)$$

根据微分中值定理, 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} l(t, \bar{x}_1) - l(t, \bar{\bar{x}}_1) &= l'_{x_1}(t, \bar{x}_1 + \theta(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{\bar{x}}_1))(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{\bar{x}}_1) = l'_{x_1}(t, \theta_1(t))(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{\bar{x}}_1) \\ h(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) - h(t, \bar{\bar{x}}_1, \bar{\bar{x}}_2) &= [h(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) - h(t, \bar{\bar{x}}_1, \bar{x}_2)] + [h(t, \bar{\bar{x}}_1, \bar{x}_2) - h(t, \bar{\bar{x}}_1, \bar{\bar{x}}_2)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= h'_{x_1}(t, \bar{x}_1 + \theta_2(x_1 - \bar{x}_1), x_2)(x_1 - \bar{x}_1) + h'_{x_2}(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2 + \theta_2(x_2 - \bar{x}_2))(x_2 - \bar{x}_2) \\
 &= h'_{x_1}(t, I_1(t), x_2)(x_1 - \bar{x}_1) + h'_{x_2}(t, \bar{x}_1, I_2(t))(x_2 - \bar{x}_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

同理可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 g(t, x_1, x_2, x_3) - g(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3) &= g'_{x_1}(t, j_1(t), x_2, x_3)(x_1 - \bar{x}_1) \\
 &\quad + g'_{x_2}(t, \bar{x}_1, j_2(t), x_3)(x_2 - \bar{x}_2) + g'_{x_3}(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, j_3(t))(x_3 - \bar{x}_3) \\
 p(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) - p(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3, \bar{x}_4) &= p'_{x_1}(t, m_1(t), x_2, x_3, x_4)(x_1 - \bar{x}_1) \\
 &\quad + p'_{x_2}(t, \bar{x}_1, m_2(t), x_3, x_4)(x_2 - \bar{x}_2) + p'_{x_3}(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, m_3(t), x_4)(x_3 - \bar{x}_3) \\
 &\quad + p'_{x_4}(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3, m_4(t))(x_4 - \bar{x}_4) \\
 f(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) - f(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3, \bar{x}_4) &= f'_{x_1}(t, s_1(t), x_2, x_3, x_4)(x_1 - \bar{x}_1) \\
 &\quad + f'_{x_2}(t, \bar{x}_1, s_2(t), x_3, x_4)(x_2 - \bar{x}_2) + f'_{x_3}(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, s_3(t), x_4)(x_3 - \bar{x}_3) \\
 &\quad + f'_{x_4}(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3, s_4(t))(x_4 - \bar{x}_4)
 \end{aligned}$$

令 $u_i = x_i - \bar{x}_i (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$, 这样(3.3)可化为

$$\frac{du_1}{dt} = u_2, \quad \frac{du_2}{dt} = u_3, \quad \frac{du_3}{dt} = u_4$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{du_4}{dt} &= -du_1 - cu_2 - bu_3 - au_4 + [d - l_x(t, \theta_1(t))]u_1 - h'_{x_1}(t, I_1(t), x_2)u_1 \\
 &\quad + (c - h'_{x_2}(t, \bar{x}_1, I_2(t)))u_2 - g'_{x_1}(t, j_1(t), x_2, x_3)u_1 - g'_{x_2}(t, \bar{x}_1, j_2(t), x_3)u_2 \\
 &\quad + (b - g'_{x_3}(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, j_3(t)))u_3 - f'_{x_1}(t, s_1(t), x_2, x_3, x_4)u_1 \\
 &\quad - f'_{x_2}(t, \bar{x}_1, s_2(t), x_3, x_4)u_2 - f'_{x_3}(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, s_3(t), x_4)u_3 \\
 &\quad + [a - f'_{x_4}(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3, s_4(t))]u_4 + p'_{x_1}(t, m_1(t), x_2, x_3, x_4)u_1 \\
 &\quad + p'_{x_2}(t, \bar{x}_1, m_2(t), x_3, x_4)u_2 + p'_{x_3}(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, m_3(t), x_4)u_3 \\
 &\quad + p'_{x_4}(t, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3, m_4(t))u_4
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

由条件2)和3), 任意给定 $\bar{v} (0 < \bar{v} < 5\delta^{10}/14(9B^2 + B^4/\delta + 4B^4/\delta^3))$, 存在充分大的 $R (R > R)$, 使 $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 \geq R^2$, 就有

$$|h'_{x_1}| < \bar{v}, \quad |g'_{x_i}| < \bar{v} \quad (i=1, 2)$$

$$|f'_{x_i}| < \bar{v} \quad (i=1, 2, 3), \quad |p'_{x_i}| < \bar{v} \quad (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$$

现在我们仍取(2.4)为系统(3.4)的Liapunov函数, 仅仅把(2.4)中的 x_i 换成 $u_i (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$.

对(2.4)沿着(3.4)的轨线求全导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left. \frac{dV}{dt} \right|_{(3.4)} &= \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial u_1} u_2 + \frac{\partial V}{\partial u_2} u_3 + \frac{\partial V}{\partial u_3} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial u_4} [(d - l'_x)u_1 + (c - h'_{x_2})u_2 \\
 &\quad + (b - g'_{x_3})u_3 + (a - f'_{x_4})u_4 - h'_{x_1}u_1 - g'_{x_1}u_1 - g'_{x_2}u_2 - f'_{x_1}u_1 - f'_{x_1}u_2 \\
 &\quad - f'_{x_3}u_3 + p'_{x_1}u_1 + p'_{x_2}u_2 + p'_{x_3}u_3 + p'_{x_4}u_4] \\
 &\leq \left| \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} \right| - d(abc - c^2 - a^2d)(u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2 + u_4^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left| \frac{\partial V}{\partial u_4} \right| 14\bar{\tau} \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2 + u_4^2} \\
& \leq 68B^3\varepsilon(u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2 + u_4^2) - 64\delta^{10}(u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2 + u_4^2) \\
& + \left(9B^3 + \frac{B^4}{\delta} + \frac{4B^4}{\delta^3} \right) 14\bar{\tau}(u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2 + u_4^2) \\
& = -\delta^{10}(u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2 + u_4^2)
\end{aligned}$$

因此在乘积空间

$$\Omega^c: I(0 \leq t < \infty) \times \{(u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4) | u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2 + u_4^2 \geq \bar{R}^2\}$$

上 $dV/dt|_{(3.4)}$ 是定负的, 因此(3.4)的零解是全局渐近稳定的, 所以原系统(2.2)是非常稳定的, 由引理3知, 系统(2.2)有唯一的渐近稳定的周期为 ω 的周期解. 定理2证毕.

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Research of the Periodic Solution for a Class of Nonlinear Differential Equations

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Abstract

In this paper, we study the existence, uniqueness and asymptotic stability of the periodic solution for a class of the most universal fourth-order nonlinear nonautonomous periodic systems. We give the relevant Liapunov function by using the method of analogical slowly changing coefficients. We also give a considerably accurate estimation of the slowly changing coefficients and obtain the sufficient conditions which guarantee the existence, uniqueness and asymptotic stability of the periodic solutions.

Key words fourth-order nonlinear system, periodic solution, existence and uniqueness, asymptotic stability