

一类非线性非自治系统周期解的研究

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提 要 研究了一类非线性非自治周期系统周期解存在唯一性及其渐近稳定性. 采用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 非线性非自治系统; 周期解; 存在唯一性; 渐近稳定

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0 引 言

在力学、振动理论、无线电锁相技术、生态动力学等领域中经常发生三阶非线性周期系统. 因此对这类非线性周期系统的研究有着深刻的实际意义和理论意义. 本文研究一类三阶非线性非自治具有缓变系数的周期系统

$$\ddot{x} + a(t)\dot{x} + b(t)x + e(t, x) = f(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}) \quad (0.1)$$

$$\ddot{x} + a(t)\dot{x} + e(t, x, \dot{x}) + c(t)x = f(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}) \quad (0.2)$$

$$\ddot{x} + e(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}) + b(t)\dot{x} + c(t)x = f(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}) \quad (0.3)$$

周期解的存在唯一性及其渐近稳定性, 这里 $a(t), b(t), c(t), e(t, x), e(t, x, \dot{x}), e(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x})$ 和 $f(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x})$ 关于每个变量都是连续可微的, 且有一阶连续偏导数, 它们都是以 ω 为周期的周期函数. 为了研究的方便, 先引入几个引理.

考虑

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = F(t, x), \quad (0.4)$$

这里 $F(t, x) \in C'(R \times R^n) \rightarrow R^n, F(t + \omega, x) = F(t, x) (\omega > 0)$.

引理 1^[1] 设 $k_1(r), k_2(r), k_3(r)$ 均为正的连续增函数, 如果存在一个正函数 $V(t, x)$, 它定义在乘积空间

$$\mathcal{L}: I(0 \leq t < \infty) \times E_R(\|x\| \geq R, R \geq 0),$$

且满足

$$1) V(t, x) \leq k_1(\|x\|);$$

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2) $V(t, x) \geq k_2(\|x\|)$, $\lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} k_2(\tau) = \infty$;

3) $\left. \frac{dV(t, x)}{dt} \right|_{(0.4)} \leq -k_3(\|x\|)$, 则系统(0.4)的解是一致最终有界的.

引理 2^[2] 如果系统(0.4)的解是最终有界的, 且界为 $M(> 0)$, 那么(0.4)至少存在一个以 ω 为周期的周期解 $x(t)$, 且有

$$\|x(t)\| \leq M(\forall t \in [t_0, \infty), t_0 \geq 0).$$

引理 3^[3] 如果系统(0.4)是非常稳定的, 且有一个有界解, 则系统(0.4)存在唯一渐近稳定的、以 ω 为周期的周期解.

1 周期解的存在性

首先考虑系统(0.1)或它的等价系统

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = z \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = -c(t)x - b(t)y - a(t)z + c(t)x - e(t, x) + f(t, x, y, z). \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

定理 1 设系统(1.1)满足下列条件

1) 系数矩阵

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

的广义特征方程

$$\lambda^3 + a(t)\lambda^2 + b(t)\lambda + c(t) = 0, \quad (1.2)$$

所有广义特征根均具负实部

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

这里 δ 是某一正常数.

2) $a(t), b(t), c(t)$ 均以 $B(> 1)$ 为它们的上界;

3) $|\dot{a}(t)| \leq \varepsilon, |\dot{b}(t)| \leq \varepsilon, |\dot{c}(t)| \leq \varepsilon$, 这里 $\varepsilon \leq \frac{6\delta^6}{9B^2 + 5B + 3/2}$;

4) $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|c(t)x - e(t, x)|}{\rho} = 0, \lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|f(t, x, y, z)|}{\rho} = 0$, ($\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$), 则系统(1.1)至少存在一个以 ω 为周期的周期解.

证明 为了方便, 把 $a(t), b(t), c(t)$ 分别记作 a, b, c . 因为广义特征方程(1.2)的特征根均具负实部, 所以根据 Routh-Hurwitz 条件知

$$a > 0, c > 0, ab - c > 0, b > 0. \quad (1.3)$$

利用根与系数的关系, 来加强条件(1.3). 由于三次方程至少有一个实根, 因此特征根 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ 只可能有下面两种情况:

1) $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ 皆为实数, 则由根与系数的关系知:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= -(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \geq 3\delta, \\ b &= \lambda_1\lambda_2 + \lambda_2\lambda_3 + \lambda_1\lambda_3 \geq 3\delta^2, \\ c &= -\lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 \geq \delta^3. \end{aligned}$$

2) λ_1 为实根, $\lambda_2 = \alpha + i\beta, \lambda_3 = \alpha - i\beta$ 为一对共轭复根, 则

$$\begin{aligned} a &= -(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3) = -(\lambda_1 + 2\alpha) \geq 3\delta, \\ b &= \lambda_1(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) + \lambda_2\lambda_3 = 2\lambda_1\alpha + (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \geq 3\delta^2, \\ c &= -\lambda_1(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \geq \delta^3, \\ ab - c &= -\lambda_1^2(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) - \lambda_2^2(\lambda_1 + \lambda_3) - \lambda_3^2(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) - 2\lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 = \\ &= -\lambda_1^2(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) - \lambda_1(\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2) - \lambda_2\lambda_3(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) - 2\lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 = \\ &= -2\alpha\lambda_1^2 - 2\lambda_1(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) - (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)2\alpha - 2\lambda_1(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) = \\ &= -2\alpha\lambda_1^2 - 4\lambda_1\alpha^2 - 2\alpha(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \geq 8\delta^3. \end{aligned}$$

总之, 不论何种情况, 均有

$$a \geq 3\delta, b \geq 3\delta^2, c \geq \delta^3, ab - c \geq 8\delta^3.$$

现在给定二次型

$$w(x, y, z) = -c(ab - c)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$

作李雅普诺夫函数

$$v(t, x, y, z) = v_{11}x^2 + 2v_{12}xy + 2v_{13}xz + v_{22}y^2 + 2v_{23}yz + v_{33}z^2,$$

使它满足

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}y + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}z + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}(-cx - by - az) = -c(ab - c)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$

因此有

$$\begin{aligned} &(2v_{11}x + 2v_{12}y + 2v_{13}z)y + (2v_{12}x + 2v_{22}y + 2v_{23}z)z + \\ &(2v_{13}x + 2v_{23}y + 2v_{33}z)(-cx - by - az) = -c(ab - c)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2), \end{aligned}$$

比较两边 $x^2, xy, xz, y^2, yz, z^2$ 的系数, 得到方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -c & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -b & 0 & -c & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a & 0 & 0 & -c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -a & -b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_{11} \\ v_{12} \\ v_{13} \\ v_{22} \\ v_{23} \\ v_{33} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{(ab - c)c}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

解此方程组得:

$$v_{11} = \frac{1}{2}(c^3 + ac^2 + ab^2 - bc + a^2c),$$

$$v_{12} = \frac{1}{2}(a^2b + c^2 + bc^2),$$

$$v_{13} = \frac{1}{2}(ab - c),$$

$$v_{22} = \frac{1}{2}(a^3 + a^2c + ac^2 + b^2c + bc + c),$$

$$v_{23} = \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + ac + c^2),$$

$$v_{33} = \frac{1}{2}(a + bc + c).$$

由此得李雅普诺夫函数:

$$\begin{aligned} v(t, x, y, z) &= \frac{1}{2}(c^3 + ac^2 + ab^2 - bc + a^2c)x^2 + (a^2b + c^2 + bc^2)xy + (ab - c)xz + \\ &\frac{1}{2}(a^3 + a^2c + ac^2 + b^2c + bc + c)y^2 + (a^2 + ac + c^2)yz + \frac{1}{2}(a + bc + c)z^2 = \\ &\frac{a}{2}(z + ay + \frac{ab - c}{a}x)^2 + \frac{c}{2}(cx + by)^2 + \frac{ac}{2}(a + c)[(x + \frac{y}{a})^2 + (y + \frac{z}{a})^2] + \\ &\frac{c(ab - c)}{2a}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \geq \frac{c(ab - c)}{2a}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \geq \frac{4\delta^6}{B}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2), \quad (1.4) \end{aligned}$$

由此可知,所求函数 $v(t, x, y, z)$ 是正定函数,且具有无限小上界,因为

$$|v(t, x, y, z)| \leq 30B^2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2).$$

现在进一步计算 a, b, c 缓变的范围. 对 $v(t, x, y, z)$ 沿着(1.1)求全导数:

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{dv}{dt} \right|_{(1.1)} &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt} = \\ &\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}y + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}z + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}[(-cx - by - az) + (cx - e(t, x)) + f(t, x, y, z)] \leq \\ &\left| \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \right| - c(ab - c)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + \left| \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \right| |(cx - e(t, x)) + f(t, x, y, z)|. \end{aligned}$$

现在估计 $\left| \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \right|, \left| \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right|$, 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \right| &= \left| \frac{dv_{11}}{dt}x^2 + 2\frac{dv_{12}}{dt}xy + 2\frac{dv_{13}}{dt}xz + \frac{dv_{22}}{dt}y^2 + 2\frac{dv_{23}}{dt}yz + \frac{dv_{33}}{dt}z^2 \right| \leq \\ &\left| \frac{dv_{11}}{dt} \right| x^2 + \left| \frac{dv_{12}}{dt} \right| (x^2 + y^2) + \left| \frac{dv_{13}}{dt} \right| (x^2 + z^2) + \left| \frac{dv_{22}}{dt} \right| y^2 + \left| \frac{dv_{23}}{dt} \right| (y^2 + z^2) + \left| \frac{dv_{33}}{dt} \right| z^2 = \\ &(\left| \frac{dv_{11}}{dt} \right| + \left| \frac{dv_{12}}{dt} \right| + \left| \frac{dv_{13}}{dt} \right|)x^2 + (\left| \frac{dv_{12}}{dt} \right| + \left| \frac{dv_{22}}{dt} \right| + \left| \frac{dv_{23}}{dt} \right|)y^2 + \\ &(\left| \frac{dv_{13}}{dt} \right| + \left| \frac{dv_{23}}{dt} \right| + \left| \frac{dv_{33}}{dt} \right|)z^2. \end{aligned}$$

现在估计 $\left| \frac{dv_{ij}}{dt} \right| (i, j = 1, 2, 3)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{dv_{11}}{dt} \right| &= \left| \frac{1}{2}(3c^2\dot{c} + \dot{a}c^2 + 2acc\dot{c} + \dot{a}b^2 + 2abb\dot{c} - \dot{b}c - b\dot{c} + 2a\dot{a}c + a^2\dot{c}) \right| \leq \\ &\frac{1}{2}(3B^2\varepsilon + B^2\varepsilon + 2B^2\varepsilon + B^2\varepsilon + 2B^2\varepsilon + B\varepsilon + B\varepsilon + 2B^2\varepsilon + B^2\varepsilon) = \\ &(6B^2 + B)\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

同样可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{dv_{12}}{dt} \right| &\leq (3B^2 + B)\varepsilon; \quad \left| \frac{dv_{13}}{dt} \right| \leq (B + \frac{1}{2})\varepsilon; \quad \left| \frac{dv_{22}}{dt} \right| \leq (6B^2 + B + \frac{1}{2})\varepsilon; \\ \left| \frac{dv_{23}}{dt} \right| &\leq 3B\varepsilon; \quad \left| \frac{dv_{33}}{dt} \right| \leq (B + 1)\varepsilon; \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\left| \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \right| \leq (9B^2 + 5B + \frac{3}{2})e(x^2 + y^2 + z^2).$$

再估计 $\left| \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right|$:

$$\left| \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right| = |(ab - c)x + (a^2 + ac + c^2)y + (a + bc + c)z| \leq (5B^2 + 3B) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}.$$

根据条件 4), 对任意给定的 $\eta (0 < \eta < \frac{\delta^6}{2(5B^2 + 3B)})$, 存在充分大的 R , 使得

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \geq R^2,$$

有

$$|f(t, x, y, z)| < \eta\rho, \quad |cx - e(t, x)| < \eta\rho,$$

由此可得:

$$\left| \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right| |(cx - e(t, x)) + f(t, x, y, z)| \leq 2\eta(5B^2 + 3B)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2).$$

因此在乘积空间

$$\Omega^c: I(0 \leq t < \infty) \times \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \geq R^2\},$$

有

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{dv}{dt} \right|_{(1.1)} &< [(9B^2 + 5B + \frac{3}{2})e - 8\delta^6 + 2\eta(5B^2 + 3B)](x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = \\ &- \delta^6(x^2 + y^2 + z^2), \end{aligned}$$

因此, $\left. \frac{dv}{dt} \right|_{(1.1)}$ 在 Ω^c 中是负定的, 于是根据引理 1, 系统(1.1)至少存在一个以 ω 为周期的周期解. 定理 1 证毕.

考虑系统(0.2)或它的等价系统

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = y \\ \dot{y} = z \\ \dot{z} = -cx - by - az + (by - e(t, x, y)) + f(t, x, y, z), \end{cases} \quad (1.5)$$

完全类似地可以得到

定理 2 如果系统(1.5)满足定理 1 的条件, 且 $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|by - e(t, x, y)|}{\rho} = 0$, ($\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$), 则(1.5)至少存在一个以 ω 为周期的周期解.

对于系统(0.3)或它的等价系统

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = y \\ \dot{y} = z \\ \dot{z} = -cx - by - az + (az - e(t, x, y, z)) + f(t, x, y, z). \end{cases} \quad (1.6)$$

定理 3 如果系统(1.6)满足定理 1 的条件, 且 $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|az - e(t, x, y, z)|}{\rho} = 0$, ($\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$), 则(1.6)至少存在一个以 ω 为周期的周期解.

2 周期解的唯一性与渐近稳定性

现在研究系统(0.1)~(0.3)周期解的唯一性及其渐近稳定性. 根据引理3, 只要证明这些系统是非常稳定的. 这里假设函数 f, e 关于各自的变元有连续偏导数, 且

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} f'_x = 0, \quad \lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} f'_y = 0, \quad \lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} f'_z = 0.$$

定理4 设系统(1.1)满足定理1的条件, 给定任意常数 $\bar{\eta}$ ($0 < \bar{\eta} < \frac{\delta^2}{4(5E^2 + 3B)}$) 使得 $|c - e'_x(t, x)| < \bar{\eta}$, 则(1.1)存在唯一的以 ω 为周期的渐近稳定的周期解.

证明 设 (x_1, y_1, z_1) 与 (x_2, y_2, z_2) 是(1.1)的两个任意解, 则它们满足:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1}{dt} = y_1 \\ \frac{dy_1}{dt} = z_1 \\ \frac{dz_1}{dt} = -cx_1 - by_1 - az_1 + (cx_1 - e(t, x_1)) + f(t, x_1, y_1, z_1), \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

与

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_2}{dt} = y_2 \\ \frac{dy_2}{dt} = z_2 \\ \frac{dz_2}{dt} = -cx_2 - by_2 - az_2 + (cx_2 - e(t, x_2)) + f(t, x_2, y_2, z_2), \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

(2.1)~(2.2)得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d(x_1 - x_2)}{dt} = y_1 - y_2 \\ \frac{d(y_1 - y_2)}{dt} = z_1 - z_2 \\ \frac{d(z_1 - z_2)}{dt} = -c(x_1 - x_2) - b(y_1 - y_2) - a(z_1 - z_2) + \end{cases} \quad (2.3)$$

$$c(x_1 - x_2) - (e(t, x_1) - e(t, x_2)) + (f(t, x_1, y_1, z_1) - f(t, x_2, y_2, z_2)).$$

根据微分中值定理得:

$$e(t, x_1) - e(t, x_2) = e'_x(t, x_2 + \theta(x_1 - x_2))(x_1 - x_2) = e'_x(t, \theta_1(t))(x_1 - x_2),$$

$$f(t, x_1, y_1, z_1) - f(t, x_2, y_2, z_2) = f'_x(t, j_1(t), y_1, z_1)(x_1 - x_2) + f'_y(t, x_2, j_2(t), z_1)(y_1 - y_2) + f'_z(t, x_2, y_2, j_3(t))(z_1 - z_2),$$

令 $u_1 = x_1 - x_2, u_2 = y_1 - y_2, u_3 = z_1 - z_2$, 则(2.3)可化为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du_1}{dt} = u_2 \\ \frac{du_2}{dt} = u_3 \\ \frac{du_3}{dt} = -cu_1 - bu_2 - au_3 + cu_1 - e'_x(t, \theta_1(t))u_1 + f'_x(t, j_1(t), y_1, z_1)u_1 + \end{cases} \quad (2.4)$$

$$f'_y(t, x_2, j_2(t), z_1)u_2 + f'_z(t, x_2, y_2, j_3(t))u_3.$$

由条件 2), 3), 对任意给定的 $\bar{\eta}$, 存在充分大的 $R(\bar{R} > R)$, 使 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \geq \bar{R}^2$, 就有

$$|f'_x(t, j_1(t), y_1, z_1)| < \bar{\eta}, |f'_y(t, x_2, j_2(t), z_1)| < \bar{\eta}, |f'_z(t, x_2, y_2, j_3(t))| < \bar{\eta}.$$

现仍取(1.4)为系统(2.4)的李雅普诺夫函数, 仅把 x, y, z 分别用 u_1, u_2, u_3 代替. 对(1.4)沿着(2.4)求全导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{dv}{dt} \right|_{(3.4)} &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial u_1}u_2 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial u_2}u_3 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial u_3}[-cu_1 - bu_2 - au_3] + \\ &\quad (c - e'_x)u_1 + f'_x u_1 + f'_y u_2 + f'_z u_3 \leq \\ &\quad \left| \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \right| - c(ab - c)(u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2) + \left| \frac{\partial v}{\partial u_3} \right| 4\bar{\eta} \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2}. \end{aligned}$$

与定理 1 中相类似的对 $\left| \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \right|, \left| \frac{\partial v}{\partial u_3} \right|$ 进行估计, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{dv}{dt} \right|_{(2.4)} &\leq (9B^2 + 5B + \frac{3}{2})\varepsilon(u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2) - 8\delta^6(u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2) + \\ &\quad 4\bar{\eta}(5B^2 + 3B)(u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2) = -\delta^6(u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2). \end{aligned}$$

因此在乘积空间 $\Omega^c: I(0 \leq t < \infty) \times \{(u_1, u_2, u_3) | u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2 \geq \bar{R}^2\}$ 中 $\left. \frac{dv}{dt} \right|_{(2.4)}$ 是定负的, 因此(2.4)的零解是全局渐近稳定的, 所以原系统(1.1)是非常稳定的, 由引理 3 知, 系统(1.1)存在唯一的以 ω 为周期的渐近稳定的周期解. 定理 4 证毕.

类似地可以得到

定理 5 如果系统(1.5)满足定理 2 的条件, 且

$$|b - e'_y(t, x, y)| < \bar{\eta} (0 < \bar{\eta} \leq \frac{\delta^6}{5(5B^2 + 3B)}), \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e'_x(t, x, y) = 0,$$

则系统(1.5)存在唯一的以 ω 为周期的渐近稳定的周期解.

定理 6 如果系统(1.6)满足定理 3 的条件, 且

$$|a - e'_z(t, x, y, z)| < \bar{\eta} (0 < \bar{\eta} \leq \frac{\delta^6}{6(5B^2 + 3B)}),$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e'_x(t, x, y, z) = 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e'_y(t, x, y, z) = 0,$$

则系统(1.6)存在唯一的以 ω 为周期的渐近稳定的周期解.

参 考 文 献

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Periodic Solutions to a Class of Nonlinear Nonautonomous Systems

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Abstract We study the existence, uniqueness and asymptotic stability of the periodic solutions to a class of the nonlinear nonautonomous periodic systems. We find the relevant Liapunov function by using the method of analogical slowly-changing coefficients. We also give a comparatively accurate estimation of the slowly-changing coefficients and offer the sufficient conditions which guarantee the existence, uniqueness and asymptotic stability of the periodic solutions.

Key words nonlinear nonautonomous system; periodic solution; existence and uniqueness; asymptotic stability