

一类时滞差分方程的振动准则^{*}

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摘要 讨论一类时滞差分方程的振动性, 给出了所有解振动的充分条件.

关键词 振动, 非振动, 迭代, 差分方程.

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1 引 言

近年来, 关于一阶时滞差分方程

$$x_{n+1} - x_n + p_n x_{n-k} = 0, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots \quad (1)$$

解的振动性和非振动性, 已有许多作者进行了研究, 如 [1-8], 并建立了许多充分条件. 文 [2] 建立了如下条件, 如果

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^k p_{n-i} > 1, \quad (2)$$

或者

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n > \frac{k^k}{(k+1)^{k+1}}, \quad (3)$$

那么方程 (1) 的所有解振动. 如果

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n > \frac{k^k}{(k+1)^{k+1}}, \quad (4)$$

那么程 (1) 有一个非振动解.

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后来条件 (3) 被文 [3] 改进为

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=n-k}^{n-1} p_i > \left(\frac{k}{K+1}\right)^{k+1}. \quad (5)$$

在这篇文章中, 我们主要研究如下差分方程

$$x_{n+1} - x_n + p_n x_{n-k} + q_n x_{n-\delta} = 0, \quad (6)$$

的振动性, 其中, $\{p_n, q_n\}$ 是一列非负的实数, $\{k, \delta\}$ 是正整数, 给出了所有解振动的新的充分条件, 我们的结果改进了已有文献的结果.

定义 1 方程 (6) 的解称为非振动的, 如果这个解最终为正或最终为负, 否则称该解为振动的. 如果方程的所有解为振动的, 则称方程是振动的.

2 主要结果

我们的主要结果就是下面的两个定理

定理 1 假设存在一些正整数 l 使

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^K \{p_{n-i} + q_{n-i}\} + \prod_{i=0}^K \sum_{j=1}^K [p_{n-i+j} + q_{n-i+j}] + \sum_{m=0}^{l-1} \sum_{i=1}^K \prod_{j=0}^{m+1} [p_{n-jk-i} + q_{n-j\delta-i}] \right\} > 1, \quad (7)$$

其中 $K = \min\{k, \delta\}$ 成立, 那么方程 (6) 的所有解振动.

证 假设方程 (6) 有一个最终正解 x_n . 由方程 (6), 我们有

$$x_{n-i} = x_{n-i+1} + p_{n-i} x_{n-k-i} + q_{n-i} x_{n-\delta-i}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, K = \min\{k, \delta\}. \quad (8)$$

我们对上式从 $i = 1$ 到 $i = K$ 求和得到

$$x_{n-K} = x_n + \sum_{i=1}^K p_{n-i} x_{n-k-i} + \sum_{i=1}^K q_{n-i} x_{n-\delta-i}. \quad (9)$$

再由方程 (6), 对于任何的正整数 j 和 t 我们得到

$$\begin{cases} x_{n-k-j} = x_{n-k-j+1} + p_{n-k-j} x_{n-2k-j} + q_{n-k-j} x_{n-\delta-j-k}, \\ x_{n-\delta-t} = x_{n-\delta-t+1} + p_{n-\delta-t} x_{n-\delta-k-t} + q_{n-\delta-t} x_{n-2\delta-t}. \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

将方程 (10) 中的 j 和 t 用 i 代入 (9) 式, 我们可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n-K} &= x_n + \sum_{i=1}^K p_{n-i} x_{n-k-i+1} + \sum_{i=1}^K q_{n-i} x_{n-\delta-i+1} + \sum_{i=1}^K p_{n-i} q_{n-k-i} x_{n-\delta-i-k} \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^K q_{n-i} p_{n-\delta-i} x_{n-\delta-k-i} + \sum_{i=1}^K p_{n-i} p_{n-k-i} x_{n-2k-i} \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^K q_{n-i} q_{n-\delta-i} x_{n-2\delta-i}. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

将 $j = i + k$, 以及 $t = i + \delta$ 代入上式, 我们可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_{n-K} &= x_n + \sum_{i=1}^K p_{n-i} x_{n-k-i+1} + \sum_{i=1}^K q_{n-i} x_{n-\delta-i+1} \\
 &+ \sum_{i=1}^K p_{n-i} q_{n-k-i} x_{n-\delta-i-k} + \sum_{i=1}^K q_{n-i} p_{n-\delta-i} x_{n-\delta-k-i} \\
 &+ \sum_{i=1}^K p_{n-i} p_{n-k-i} (x_{n-i-2k+1} + p_{n-i-2k} x_{n-i-3k} + q_{n-i-2k} x_{n-\delta-i-2k}) \\
 &+ \sum_{i=1}^K q_{n-i} q_{n-\delta-i} (x_{n-i-2\delta+1} + p_{n-i-2\delta} x_{n-i-2\delta-k} + q_{n-i-2\delta} x_{n-i-3\delta}). \quad (12)
 \end{aligned}$$

经过无数次迭代, 推导, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_{n-K} &= x_n + \sum_{i=1}^K p_{n-i} x_{n-k-i+1} + \sum_{i=1}^K p_{n-i} p_{n-k-i} x_{n-2k-i+1} + \cdots \\
 &+ \sum_{i=1}^K p_{n-i} p_{n-k-i} p_{n-lk-i} x_{n-(l+1)k-i+1} \\
 &+ \sum_{i=1}^K p_{n-i} p_{n-k-i} p_{n-(l+1)k-i} x_{n-i-(l+2)k} + \sum_{i=1}^K q_{n-i} x_{n-\delta-i+1} + \cdots \\
 &+ \sum_{i=1}^K q_{n-i} q_{n-\delta-i} q_{n-(l+1)\delta-i} x_{n-i-(l+2)\delta}. \quad (13)
 \end{aligned}$$

去掉上式的若干项, 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_{n-K} &\geq \left[x_n + \sum_{i=1}^K p_{n-i} x_{n-k-i+1} + \sum_{m=0}^{l-1} \sum_{i=1}^K x_{n-(m+2)k-i+1} \prod_{j=0}^{m+1} p_{n-jk-i} \right. \\
 &\left. + \sum_{i=1}^K q_{n-i} x_{n-\delta-i+1} + \sum_{m=0}^{l-1} \sum_{i=1}^K x_{n-(m+2)\delta-i+1} \prod_{j=0}^{m+1} p_{n-j\delta-i} \right]. \quad (14)
 \end{aligned}$$

由方程 (6), 我们有

$$x_{n+j+1} - x_{n+j} + p_{n+j} x_{n+j-k} + q_{n+j} x_{n+j-\delta} = 0, \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, K-1. \quad (15)$$

对上式两边从 $j = 0$ 到 $j = K-1$ 求和, 我们可得到

$$x_n = x_{n+K} + \sum_{j=0}^{K-1} p_{n+j} x_{n+j-k} + \sum_{j=0}^{K-1} q_{n+j} x_{n+j-\delta}, \quad (16)$$

因为 x_n 是最终递减的, 相应地有

$$x_n > \sum_{j=0}^{K-1} p_{n+j} x_{n+j-k} + \sum_{j=0}^{K-1} q_{n+j} x_{n+j-\delta} \geq \left(\sum_{j=0}^{K-1} p_{n+j} + \sum_{j=0}^{K-1} q_{n+j} \right) x_{n-1}, \quad (17)$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_{n+1} &> \left(\sum_{j=1}^K p_{n+j} + \sum_{j=1}^K q_{n+j} \right) x_n \\
 &= \left[\sum_{j=1}^K (p_{n+j} + q_{n+j}) \right] x_n \\
 &> \left[\prod_{i=0}^K \sum_{j=1}^K (p_{n-i+j} + q_{n-i+j}) \right] x_{n-K}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

由方程 (6),

$$x_n = x_{n+1} + p_n x_{n-k} + q_n x_{n-\delta}, \tag{19}$$

将方程 (19) 代入 (14) 中, 然后利用 (15) 以及 x_n 是最终递减的事实, 我们可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_{n-K} &\geq \left[x_{n+1} + p_n x_{n-k} + q_n x_{n-\delta} + \sum_{i=1}^K p_{n-i} x_{n-k-i+1} + \sum_{i=1}^K q_{n-i} x_{n-\delta-i+1} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \sum_{m=0}^{l-1} \sum_{i=1}^K x_{n-(m+2)k-i+1} \prod_{j=0}^{m+1} p_{n-jk-i} + \sum_{m=0}^{l-1} \sum_{i=1}^K x_{n-(m+2)\delta-i+1} \prod_{j=0}^{m+1} p_{n-j\delta-i} \right] \\
 &> \left\{ \left[\prod_{i=0}^K \sum_{j=1}^K (p_{n-i+j} + q_{n-i+j}) \right] x_{n-K} + p_n x_{n-K} + q_n x_{n-K} + \sum_{i=1}^K p_{n-i} x_{n-K} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \sum_{i=1}^K q_{n-i} x_{n-K} + \sum_{m=0}^{l-1} x_{n-(m+2)k} \prod_{j=0}^{m+1} p_{n-jk-i} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \sum_{m=0}^{l-1} \sum_{i=1}^K x_{n-(m+2)\delta} \prod_{j=0}^{m+1} q_{n-j\delta-i} \right\}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

将下式

$$x_{n-(m+2)k} \geq x_{n-K}$$

和

$$x_{n-(m+2)\delta} \geq x_{n-K}$$

代入上面的不等式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_{n-K} &\geq \left\{ \left[\sum_{i=0}^K (p_{n-i} + q_{n-i}) + \prod_{i=0}^K \sum_{j=1}^K (p_{n-i+j} + q_{n-i+j}) \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + \sum_{m=0}^{l-1} \sum_{i=1}^K \prod_{j=0}^{m+1} p_{n-jk-i} + \sum_{m=0}^{l-1} \sum_{i=1}^K \prod_{j=0}^{m+1} q_{n-j\delta-i} \right] x_{n-K} \right\},
 \end{aligned}$$

用 x_{n-K} 去除上面不等式的两边, 然后取当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时的上极限, 矛盾, 证毕.

定理 2 假设存在一些正整数 l 使

$$\begin{aligned} & \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^K \{p_{n-i} + q_{n-i}\} \right\} + \prod_{i=1}^K \sum_{j=1}^K [p_{n-i+j} + q_{n-i+j}] \\ & + \sum_{m=0}^{l-1} \sum_{i=1}^K \prod_{j=0}^{m+1} [p_{n-jk-i} + q_{n-j\delta-i}] > 1, \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

其中 $K = \min\{k, \delta\}$ 成立, 那么方程 (6) 的所有解振动. 当 $p = 1$, 方程 (1) 满足条件 (2) 和 (3) 时, 则方程 (1) 有一个非振动解.

证 正如定理一的证明, 我们有 (14) 和 (17) 被满足. 根据 (17), 我们有

$$x_n > \left[\prod_{i=1}^K \sum_{j=1}^K (p_{n-i+j} + q_{n-i+j}) \right] x_{n-K}. \quad (22)$$

将方程 (21) 代入 (14) 中, 然后利用 (15) 以及 x_n 是最终递减的事实, 我们可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n-K} & \geq \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^K \{p_{n-i} + q_{n-i}\} \right\} + \prod_{i=1}^K \sum_{j=1}^K [p_{n-i+j} + q_{n-i+j}] \\ & + \sum_{m=0}^{l-1} \sum_{i=1}^K \prod_{j=0}^{m+1} [p_{n-jk-i} + q_{n-j\delta-i}] x_{n-K}. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

用 x_{n-K} 去除上面不等式的两边, 然后取当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时的上极限, 与 (21) 矛盾. 证毕.

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OSCILLATION CRITERIA FOR A CLASS OF DELAY DIFFERENCE EQUATION

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Abstract The oscillation of the first order difference equation is studied, and the oscillation criteria of any solutions is established. The obtained results extend the existing results in the literature.

Key words Oscillation, nonoscillation, iterative procedure, difference equations.