

二阶拟线性中立型差分方程的振动性*

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摘 要 运用 Riccati 变换, 均法和大量的不等式技巧, 研究了二阶拟线性中立型差分方程

$$\Delta[r_n|\Delta z_n|^{\alpha-1}\Delta z_n] + q_n f(x_{n-\sigma}) = 0, \text{ 其中 } z_n = x_n + p_n x_{n-\tau}$$

在条件 $\alpha \geq \beta \geq 1$ 或者 $\alpha \geq 1, 0 < \beta < 1$ 下的振动性, 并举实例说明, 这里 β 是文中条件 A(4) 中的常数.

关键词 振动性; 二阶; 差分方程

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1 引言

本文讨论二阶拟线性中立型时滞差分方程

$$\Delta[r_n|\Delta z_n|^{\alpha-1}\Delta z_n] + q_n f(x_{n-\sigma}) = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

的振动性, 这里 $z_n = x_n + p_n x_{n-\tau}, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots; \alpha$ 是一个正常数; τ 和 σ 是非负整数; Δ 代表向前差分算子: $\Delta x_n = x_{n+1} - x_n, \{x_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ 是任意实数序列.

本文总假设以下条件成立

(A1) $\{r_n\}$ 是一正序列, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots;$

(A2) $0 \leq p_n \leq 1, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots;$

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(A3) $\{q_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ 是一个含有无限多正项的非负序列;

(A4) $f \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ 且存在一个函数 $\phi \in C^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ 和一个常数 $\beta > 0$ 满足

$$\frac{f(x)}{|\phi(x)|^{\beta-1}\phi(x)} \geq k > 0, \quad \phi'(x) \geq \varepsilon > 0 \quad \text{且} \quad x\phi(x) > 0 \quad \text{当} \quad x \neq 0 \text{时},$$

这里 k, ε 是正常数;

$$(A5) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 1/r_n^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = \infty.$$

如果一非零序列 $\{x_n\}$, $n \geq -\max\{\tau, \sigma\}$ 对任意的 $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 满足方程 (1.1), 那么我们就称 $\{x_n\}$ 是方程 (1.1) 的一个解. 显然, 若给定初始条件

$$x_n = A_n, \quad n = -\max\{\tau, \sigma\}, \dots, 0, \quad (1.2)$$

则方程 (1.1) 有唯一一个满足初始条件 (1.2) 的解. 此外, 如果对任意的 $N > 0$, 存在一个 $n > N$ 满足 $x_n x_{n+1} \leq 0$, 则称方程 (1.1) 的解 $\{x_n\}$ 是振动的; 否则, 称 $\{x_n\}$ 是非振动的. 如果方程 (1.1) 的每一个解都振动, 则称方程 (1.1) 是振动的.

[4] 考虑了非线性中立型差分方程

$$\Delta(r_n(\Delta z_n)^\gamma) + q_n f^\beta(x_{n-\sigma}) = 0$$

在条件

$$(1) \quad \gamma \geq \beta \geq 1 \quad \text{且} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 1/r_n = \infty$$

或者

$$(2) \quad 0 < \beta < 1, \quad \gamma > 1 \quad \text{且} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 1/r_n = \infty$$

下的振动性. 但是, 可以发现条件 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 1/r_n = \infty$ 是不合理的, 应该改成 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 1/r_n^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = \infty$.

在 [7] 和 [9] 中, 作者分别讨论了方程

$$\Delta(r_n \Delta z_n) + q_n f(x_{n-\sigma}) = 0$$

和

$$\Delta(r_n |\Delta z_n|^{\alpha-1} \Delta z_n) + q_n f(x_{n-\sigma}) = 0$$

的振动性. 然而, 可以看到, 如果没有假设 $\alpha \geq 1$, [9] 的结果是不成立的.

受 [10-12] 的启发, 本文采用 Riccati 变换和均法, 给出了方程 (1.1) 在条件

$$\alpha \geq \beta \geq 1 \quad \text{或者} \quad \alpha \geq 1, \quad 0 < \beta < 1$$

下的一些振动性准则. 这些准则改进和拓展了 [4,7,9] 的结果, 此外, 还改正了 [4] 中定理 4 的证明.

2 主要结果

本文对任意给定的正序列 $\{\rho_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ 和常数 $M > 0$, $a > 0$, 采用如下记号 (后文不再声明)

$$Q_n = k\varepsilon^\beta \rho_n q_n (1 - p_{n-\sigma})^\beta, \quad R_n = \frac{\rho_n 2^{1-\beta} M^{\frac{\alpha-\beta}{\alpha}}}{\rho_{n+1}^2 r_{n-\sigma}^{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}}},$$

$$T_n = \frac{\beta \rho_n [a(n+1)]^{\frac{\beta-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{\rho_{n+1}^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}} r_{n-\sigma}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \quad P_n = \frac{\beta \rho_n M^{\frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha}} [a(n+1)]^{\beta-1}}{\rho_{n+1}^2 r_{n-\sigma}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}$$

和

$$(\rho_n)_+ = \max\{0, \rho_n\}.$$

与 [10] 类似, 称序列 $\{H_{m,n} | m \geq n \geq 0\}$ 属于集合 \mathcal{H} , 记作 $H_{m,n} \in \mathcal{H}$, 如果

(H1) $H_{m,m} = 0$, $m \geq 0$ 且 $H_{m,n} > 0$, $m > n \geq 0$;

(H2) $\Delta_2 H_{m,n} = H_{m,n+1} - H_{m,n} \leq 0$, $m > n \geq 0$.

此外, 设 $\{h_{m,n} | m \geq n \geq 0\} \in \mathcal{H}$, 满足 $\Delta_2 H_{m,n} = -h_{m,n} \sqrt{H_{m,n}}$, $m > n \geq 0$.

为了给出本文的主要结果, 先介绍以下两个引理.

引理 2.1 如果 $\{x_n\}$ 是方程 (1.1) 的一个最终正解, 那么存在一个正整数 n_0 , 使得对 $\forall n \geq n_0$ 有

$$z_n \geq x_n > 0, \quad \Delta z_n \geq 0 \quad \text{和} \quad \Delta(r_n |\Delta z_n|^{\alpha-1} \Delta z_n) \leq 0.$$

证 不失一般性, 假设 $x_n > 0$, $x_{n-\tau} > 0$ 和 $x_{n-\sigma} > 0$ 对所有的 $n \geq n_0 \geq 0$ 成立. 显然, $z_n \geq x_n > 0$. 由方程 (1.1) 和条件 (A4) 得

$$\Delta(r_n |\Delta z_n|^{\alpha-1} \Delta z_n) = -q_n f(x_{n-\sigma}) \leq 0.$$

我们断言 $\Delta z_n \geq 0$ 对 $\forall n \geq n_0$ 成立. 否则, 必存在 $n_1 \geq n_0$ 使得 $\Delta z_{n_1} < 0$. 因为 $\{r_n |\Delta z_n|^{\alpha-1} \Delta z_n\}$ 是非增的, 所以对 $\forall n \geq n_1$, 有

$$r_n |\Delta z_n|^{\alpha-1} \Delta z_n \leq r_{n_1} |\Delta z_{n_1}|^{\alpha-1} \Delta z_{n_1} = \xi < 0.$$

整理得

$$\Delta z_n \leq -\left(\frac{-\xi}{r_n}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}.$$

将上述不等式的两边从 n_1 到 $n-1$ 求和并应用 (A5) 得

$$z_n \leq z_{n_1} - \sum_{i=n_1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{-\xi}{r_i}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \rightarrow -\infty, \quad n \rightarrow \infty,$$

这与 $z_n > 0$ 矛盾. 于是 $\Delta z_n \geq 0$.

引理 2.2 如果 $\Delta z_n \geq 0$, $\Delta r_n \geq 0$ 且 $\Delta(r_n(\Delta z_n)^\alpha) \leq 0$, 那么存在一个常数 $a > 0$ 使得 $z_{n-\sigma+1} \leq a(n+1)$ 对 $\forall n \geq n_0$ 成立.

证 因为对 $\forall n \geq n_0$ 有

$$0 \geq \Delta(r_n(\Delta z_n)^\alpha) = \Delta r_n(\Delta z_{n+1})^\alpha + r_n \Delta(\Delta z_n)^\alpha$$

和

$$r_n > 0, \quad \Delta r_n \geq 0, \quad (\Delta z_{n+1})^\alpha \geq 0,$$

所以 $\Delta(\Delta z_n)^\alpha \leq 0$, 即 $\{(\Delta z_n)^\alpha\}$ 是非增的, 就有 $(\Delta z_{n+1})^\alpha \leq (\Delta z_n)^\alpha$, 则 $\Delta z_{n+1} \leq \Delta z_n$. 于是, 对 $\forall n \geq n_0$ 有 $z_n \leq z_{n_0} + n\Delta z_{n_0}$. 故存在一个合适的正常数 a , 使得 $z_n \leq an$. 由此可得

$$z_{n-\sigma+1} \leq a(n-\sigma+1) \leq a(n+1)$$

对 $\forall n \geq n_0$ 成立.

下面的结论拓展了 [10-12] 的结果.

定理 2.1 设 $\alpha \geq \beta \geq 1$. 如果

$$\limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,0}} \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} \left[H_{m,n} Q_n - \frac{1}{4R_n} \left(h_{m,n} - \sqrt{H_{m,n}} \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right)^2 \right] = \infty, \quad (2.1)$$

那么方程 (1.1) 是振动的.

证 设 $\{x_n\}$ 是方程 (1.1) 的一个非振动解. 不失一般性, 假设 $\{x_n\}$ 是方程 (1.1) 的一个最终正解. 我们只需考虑这种情况, 因为当 $x_n < 0$ 时, 变换 $y_n = -x_n$ 可将方程 (1.1) 振动的充分条件转化成与 (2.1) 相同的形式. 根据引理 2.1 知 $\Delta z_n \geq 0$, 那么存在一个正整数 n_0 使得对 $\forall n \geq n_0$ 有 $Z_{n-\sigma-\tau} \leq z_{n-\sigma}$. 由此可得

$$x_{n-\sigma} = z_{n-\sigma} - p_{n-\sigma} z_{n-\sigma-\tau} \geq (1 - p_{n-\sigma}) z_{n-\sigma}.$$

根据 (A4) 有

$$f(x_{n-\sigma}) \geq k|\phi(x_{n-\sigma})|^{\beta-1} \phi(x_{n-\sigma}) \geq k(\varepsilon x_{n-\sigma})^\beta \geq k\varepsilon^\beta (1 - p_{n-\sigma})^\beta z_{n-\sigma}^\beta.$$

对 $\forall n \geq n_0$, 由方程 (1.1) 可得

$$\Delta(r_n(\Delta z_n)^\alpha) + k\varepsilon^\beta q_n (1 - p_{n-\sigma})^\beta z_{n-\sigma}^\beta \leq 0. \quad (2.2)$$

定义

$$w_n = \rho_n \frac{r_n(\Delta z_n)^\alpha}{z_{n-\sigma}^\beta}, \quad n \geq n_0. \quad (2.3)$$

由 (2.2) 和 (2.3) 得

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta w_n &= \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} w_{n+1} + \rho_n \frac{\Delta(r_n(\Delta z_n)^\alpha) z_{n-\sigma+1}^\beta - r_{n+1}(\Delta z_{n+1})^\alpha \Delta(z_{n-\sigma}^\beta)}{z_{n-\sigma}^\beta z_{n-\sigma+1}^\beta} \\
&\leq \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} w_{n+1} - \rho_n \frac{k\varepsilon^\beta q_n (1-p_{n-\sigma})^\beta z_{n-\sigma}^\beta z_{n-\sigma+1}^\beta + r_{n+1}(\Delta z_{n+1})^\alpha \Delta(z_{n-\sigma}^\beta)}{z_{n-\sigma}^\beta z_{n-\sigma+1}^\beta} \\
&= -Q_n + \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} w_{n+1} - \frac{\rho_n r_{n+1}(\Delta z_{n+1})^\alpha \Delta(z_{n-\sigma}^\beta)}{z_{n-\sigma}^\beta z_{n-\sigma+1}^\beta}. \tag{2.4}
\end{aligned}$$

根据不等式 ([5] 中的定理 27)

$$(a+b)^r \geq a^r + b^r, \quad a, b \geq 0, \quad r \geq 1,$$

得

$$x^\beta \geq (x-y)^\beta + y^\beta, \quad x \geq y > 0, \quad \beta \geq 1,$$

即

$$x^\beta - y^\beta \geq (x-y)^\beta, \quad x \geq y > 0, \quad \beta \geq 1,$$

那么

$$\Delta(z_{n-\sigma}^\beta) \geq (\Delta z_{n-\sigma})^\beta. \tag{2.5}$$

由 (2.4) 和 (2.5) 得

$$\Delta w_n \leq -Q_n + \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} w_{n+1} - \frac{\rho_n r_{n+1}(\Delta z_{n+1})^\alpha (\Delta z_{n-\sigma})^\beta}{z_{n-\sigma}^\beta z_{n-\sigma+1}^\beta}. \tag{2.6}$$

注意到 $\Delta(r_n(\Delta z_n)^\alpha) \leq 0$, 则 $r_{n-\sigma}(\Delta z_{n-\sigma})^\alpha \geq r_{n+1}(\Delta z_{n+1})^\alpha$, 即

$$\Delta z_{n-\sigma} \geq \left(\frac{r_{n+1}}{r_{n-\sigma}}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \Delta z_{n+1}. \tag{2.7}$$

根据引理 2.1 和 (2.3), (2.6), (2.7) 得

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta w_n &\leq -Q_n + \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} w_{n+1} - \frac{\rho_n 2^{1-\beta} r_{n+1}^{\frac{\alpha+\beta}{\alpha}} (\Delta z_{n+1})^{\alpha+\beta}}{r_{n-\sigma}^{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}} z_{n-\sigma+1}^{2\beta}} \\
&= -Q_n + \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} w_{n+1} - \frac{\rho_n 2^{1-\beta} r_{n+1}^{\frac{\beta-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{\rho_{n+1}^2 r_{n-\sigma}^{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}} (\Delta z_{n+1})^{\alpha-\beta}} w_{n+1}^2. \tag{2.8}
\end{aligned}$$

因为 $\{r_n(\Delta z_n)^\alpha\}$ 为正且非增, 所以存在两个常数 $M > 0$ 和 $N \geq n_0 > 0$ 使得对 $\forall n \geq N$ 有 $r_{n+1}(\Delta z_{n+1})^\alpha \leq 1/M$. 由此可得

$$\Delta z_{n+1} \leq \left(\frac{1}{Mr_{n+1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}. \tag{2.9}$$

由于 $\alpha \geq \beta$, 结合 (2.8) 和 (2.9), 我们有

$$\Delta w_n \leq -Q_n + \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} w_{n+1} - R_n w_{n+1}^2.$$

在上述不等式的两边同时乘以 $H_{m,n}$ 且将它从 k 到 $m-1$ 求和可得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} Q_n &\leq - \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} \Delta w_n + \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} w_{n+1} - \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} R_n w_{n+1}^2 \\ &= H_{m,k} w_k + \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} w_{n+1} \Delta_2 H_{m,n} + \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} w_{n+1} - \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} R_n w_{n+1}^2 \\ &= H_{m,k} w_k - \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} \sqrt{H_{m,n}} \left(h_{m,n} - \sqrt{H_{m,n}} \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right) w_{n+1} - \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} R_n w_{n+1}^2, \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} Q_n &\leq H_{m,k} w_k - \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} \left[\sqrt{H_{m,n} R_n} w_{n+1} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{R_n}} \left(h_{m,n} - \sqrt{H_{m,n}} \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right) \right]^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} \frac{1}{R_n} \left(h_{m,n} - \sqrt{H_{m,n}} \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

易得

$$\sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} Q_n \leq H_{m,k} w_k + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} \frac{1}{R_n} \left(h_{m,n} - \sqrt{H_{m,n}} \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right)^2. \quad (2.11)$$

如果取 $k = N$, 那么

$$\sum_{n=N}^{m-1} \left[H_{m,n} Q_n - \frac{1}{4R_n} \left(h_{m,n} - \sqrt{H_{m,n}} \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right)^2 \right] \leq H_{m,N} w_N \leq H_{m,0} w_N.$$

由此可得

$$\sum_{n=0}^{m-1} \left[H_{m,n} Q_n - \frac{1}{4R_n} \left(h_{m,n} - \sqrt{H_{m,n}} \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right)^2 \right] \leq H_{m,0} \left(w_N + \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} Q_n \right).$$

因此

$$\limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,0}} \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} \left[H_{m,n} Q_n - \frac{1}{4R_n} \left(h_{m,n} - \sqrt{H_{m,n}} \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right)^2 \right] \leq w_N + \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} Q_n,$$

这与 (2.1) 矛盾.

通过选择合适的序列 $\{H_{m,n}\} \in \mathcal{H}$, 我们可以得到一系列有关方程 (1.1) 的振动准则. 例如

$$H_{m,n} = \operatorname{sgn}(m-n), \quad m \geq n \geq 0$$

或者

$$H_{m,n} = (m-n)^\mu, \quad m \geq n \geq 0, \quad \mu \geq 1.$$

容易验证 $H_{m,n} \in \mathcal{H}$, 根据定理 2.1, 我们有如下推论:

推论 2.1 设 $\alpha \geq \beta \geq 1$. 如果

$$\limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{m-2} \left[Q_n - \frac{1}{4R_n} \left(\frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right)^2 \right] + Q_{m-1} - \frac{1}{4R_{m-1}} \left(1 - \frac{\Delta \rho_{m-1}}{\rho_m} \right)^2 \right\} = \infty,$$

那么方程 (1.1) 是振动的.

推论 2.2 设 $\alpha \geq \beta \geq 1$. 如果

$$\limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{m^\mu} \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} \left\{ (m-n)^\mu Q_n - \frac{1}{4(m-n)^{\frac{\mu}{2}} R_n} \cdot \left[(m-n)^\mu \left(1 - \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right) - (m-n-1)^\mu \right]^2 \right\} = \infty,$$

那么方程 (1.1) 是振动的.

定理 2.2 设 $\alpha \geq \beta \geq 1$ 且 $\Delta r_n \geq 0$. 如果

$$\limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,0}} \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} \left[H_{m,n} Q_n - \frac{\alpha^\alpha}{(\alpha+1)^{\alpha+1}} \left(\frac{\sigma_{m,n}}{\eta_{m,n}} \right)^{\alpha+1} \right] = \infty, \quad (2.12)$$

这里

$$\eta_{m,n} = (H_{m,n} T_n)^{\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+1}}, \quad \sigma_{m,n} = H_{m,n} \left| \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} - \frac{h_{m,n}}{\sqrt{H_{m,n}}} \right|,$$

那么方程 (1.1) 是振动的.

证 与定理 2.1 的证明一样, 对 $\forall n \geq n_0$ 有 (2.4) 成立. 利用不等式 (见 [5] 中的定理 41)

$$x^\beta - y^\beta \geq \beta y^{\beta-1} (x - y), \quad x, y > 0, \quad \beta \geq 1, \quad (2.13)$$

我们有

$$\Delta(z_{n-\sigma}^\beta) \geq \beta z_{n-\sigma}^{\beta-1} \Delta z_{n-\sigma}. \quad (2.14)$$

把 (2.14) 代入 (2.4) 得

$$\Delta w_n \leq -Q_n + \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} w_{n+1} - \frac{\beta \rho_n r_{n+1} (\Delta z_{n+1})^\alpha \Delta z_{n-\sigma}}{z_{n-\sigma} z_{n-\sigma+1}^\beta}. \quad (2.15)$$

由 (2.7) 和 (2.15) 得

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta w_n &\leq -Q_n + \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} w_{n+1} - \frac{\beta \rho_n r_{n+1}^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}} (\Delta z_{n+1})^{\alpha+1}}{r_{n-\sigma}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} z_{n-\sigma} z_{n-\sigma+1}^\beta} \\ &= -Q_n + \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} w_{n+1} - \frac{\beta \rho_n}{r_{n-\sigma}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \rho_{n+1}^{\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+1}} z_{n-\sigma+1}^{\frac{\beta-\alpha}{\alpha}} w_{n+1}^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}}}. \end{aligned}$$

根据引理 2.2 和 $\alpha \geq \beta$ 有

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta w_n &\leq -Q_n + \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} w_{n+1} - \frac{\beta \rho_n [a(n+1)]^{\frac{\beta-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{\rho_{n+1}^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}} r_{n-\sigma}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} w_{n+1}^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}} \\ &= -Q_n + \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} w_{n+1} - T_n w_{n+1}^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}}.\end{aligned}$$

在上述不等式的两边同时乘以 $H_{m,n}$ 且将它从 k 到 $m-1$ 求和, 注意到 $H_{m,n} \in \mathcal{H}$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} Q_n + \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} T_n w_{n+1}^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}} - \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} \left(\frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} - \frac{h_{m,n}}{\sqrt{H_{m,n}}} \right) w_{n+1} \\ \leq H_{m,k} w_k.\end{aligned}\quad (2.16)$$

记

$$F_{m,k} = \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} T_n w_{n+1}^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}} - \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} \left(\frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} - \frac{h_{m,n}}{\sqrt{H_{m,n}}} \right) w_{n+1},$$

则

$$F_{m,k} \geq \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} (\eta_{m,n} w_{n+1})^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}} - \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} \sigma_{m,n} w_{n+1}.$$

根据不等式 (见 [5] 中的定理 61) 得

$$\sigma_{m,n} w_{n+1} \leq (\eta_{m,n} w_{n+1})^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}} + \frac{\alpha^\alpha}{(\alpha+1)^\alpha} \left(\frac{\sigma_{m,n}}{\eta_{m,n}} \right)^{\alpha+1}.$$

于是

$$F_{m,k} \geq -\frac{\alpha^\alpha}{(\alpha+1)^{\alpha+1}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} \left(\frac{\sigma_{m,n}}{\eta_{m,n}} \right)^{\alpha+1}.$$

由 (2.16) 得

$$\sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} Q_n - \frac{\alpha^\alpha}{(\alpha+1)^{\alpha+1}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} \left(\frac{\sigma_{m,n}}{\eta_{m,n}} \right)^{\alpha+1} \leq H_{m,k} w_k.\quad (2.17)$$

对确定的 $N \geq n_0$, 根据 (2.17) 得

$$\sum_{n=0}^{m-1} H_{m,n} Q_n - \frac{\alpha^\alpha}{(\alpha+1)^{\alpha+1}} \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} \left(\frac{\sigma_{m,n}}{\eta_{m,n}} \right)^{\alpha+1} \leq H_{m,0} \left(w_N + \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} Q_n \right).$$

因此

$$\limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,0}} \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} \left[H_{m,n} Q_n - \frac{\alpha^\alpha}{(\alpha+1)^{\alpha+1}} \left(\frac{\sigma_{m,n}}{\eta_{m,n}} \right)^{\alpha+1} \right] \leq w_N + \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} Q_n < \infty,$$

这与 (2.12) 矛盾.

定理 2.3 设 $\alpha \geq 1$, $0 < \beta < 1$ 且 $\Delta r_n \geq 0$. 如果

$$\limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,0}} \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} \left[H_{m,n} Q_n - \frac{1}{4P_n} \left(h_{m,n} - \sqrt{H_{m,n}} \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right)^2 \right] = \infty, \quad (2.18)$$

那么方程 (1.1) 是振动的.

证 与定理 2.1 的证明一样, 对 $\forall n \geq n_0$ 有 (2.4) 成立. 根据不等式 (见 [5] 中的定理 41)

$$x^\beta - y^\beta \geq \beta x^{\beta-1}(x - y), \quad x, y > 0, \quad 0 < \beta < 1,$$

有

$$\Delta(z_{n-\sigma}^\beta) \geq \beta z_{n-\sigma+1}^{\beta-1} \Delta z_{n-\sigma}. \quad (2.19)$$

于是, 由 (2.4) 和 (2.19) 得

$$\Delta w_n \leq -Q_n + \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} w_{n+1} - \frac{\beta \rho_n r_{n+1} (\Delta z_{n+1})^\alpha \Delta z_{n-\sigma}}{z_{n-\sigma}^\beta z_{n-\sigma+1}}.$$

结合 (2.7), 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta w_n &\leq -Q_n + \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} w_{n+1} - \frac{\beta \rho_n r_{n+1}^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}} (\Delta z_{n+1})^{\alpha+1}}{r_{n-\sigma}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} z_{n-\sigma+1}^{\beta+1}} \\ &= -Q_n + \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} w_{n+1} - \frac{\beta \rho_n r_{n+1}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{\rho_{n+1}^2 r_{n-\sigma}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} z_{n-\sigma+1}^{1-\beta} (\Delta z_{n+1})^{\alpha-1}} w_{n+1}^2. \end{aligned}$$

注意到 $\alpha \geq 1$, 那么由 (2.9) 得

$$\Delta w_n \leq -Q_n + \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} w_{n+1} - \frac{\beta \rho_n M^{\frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha}}}{\rho_{n+1}^2 r_{n-\sigma}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} z_{n-\sigma+1}^{1-\beta}} w_{n+1}^2.$$

根据引理 2.2 和 $0 < \beta < 1$ 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta w_n &\leq -Q_n + \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} w_{n+1} - \frac{\beta \rho_n M^{\frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha}} [a(n+1)]^{\beta-1}}{\rho_{n+1}^2 r_{n-\sigma}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} w_{n+1}^2 \\ &= -Q_n + \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} w_{n+1} - P_n w_{n+1}^2. \end{aligned}$$

余下的证明与定理 2.1 的证明过程类似, 这里省略.

注 2.1 在 [4] 中, 通过使用下面的不等式 (见 [4, 322 页]),

$$(\Delta^2 z_n)^\gamma = (\Delta z_{n+1} - \Delta z_n)^\gamma \leq (\Delta z_{n+1})^\gamma - (\Delta z_n)^\gamma < 0 \quad (\gamma > 1 \text{ 是两奇数之比}),$$

即 $\Delta^2 z_n < 0$, 作者给出了与定理 2.3 类似的定理 (见 [4] 中的定理 4). 注意到不等式成立的条件是 $\Delta z_{n+1} \geq \Delta z_n$ (见 [4] 中的 (2.8) 式), 这与 $\Delta^2 z_n < 0$ 矛盾. 这里, 我们的定理 2.3 和引理 2.2 改正了它且进一步拓宽了 γ 的范围.

定理 2.4 设 $\alpha \geq \beta \geq 1$. 如果存在两个正序列 $\{\varphi_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$ 和 $\{\psi_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$ 使得对 $\forall k$ 有

$$\limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} Q_n \geq \varphi_k \quad (2.20)$$

和

$$\limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} \frac{1}{R_n} \left(h_{m,n} - \sqrt{H_{m,n}} \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right)^2 \leq \psi_k, \quad (2.21)$$

这里 $\{\varphi_n\}$ 和 $\{\psi_n\}$ 满足

$$\liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} R_n \left(\varphi_{n+1} - \frac{1}{4} \psi_{n+1} \right)_+^2 = \infty, \quad (2.22)$$

那么方程 (1.1) 是振动的.

证 与定理 2.1 的证明过程一样, 有 (2.10) 和 (2.11) 成立. 对 $\forall k \geq N$, 我们得到

$$\frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} Q_n - \frac{1}{4H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} \frac{1}{R_n} \left(h_{m,n} - \sqrt{H_{m,n}} \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right)^2 \leq w_k.$$

在上述不等式的两端取 $\limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty}$, 结合 (2.20) 和 (2.21) 得

$$\varphi_k - \frac{1}{4} \psi_k \leq w_k.$$

由此可得

$$\frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} R_n \left(\varphi_{n+1} - \frac{1}{4} \psi_{n+1} \right)_+^2 \leq \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} R_n w_{n+1}^2. \quad (2.23)$$

此外, 由 (2.10) 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} R_n w_{n+1}^2 + \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} \sqrt{H_{m,n}} \left(h_{m,n} - \sqrt{H_{m,n}} \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right) w_{n+1} \\ & \leq w_k - \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} Q_n. \end{aligned}$$

根据 (2.20) 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} R_n w_{n+1}^2 + \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} \sqrt{H_{m,n}} \left(h_{m,n} - \sqrt{H_{m,n}} \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right) w_{n+1} \right] \\ & \leq w_k - \varphi_k \leq C_0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.24)$$

这里 C_0 是常数. 定义

$$u_m = \frac{1}{H_{m,N}} \sum_{n=N}^{m-1} \sqrt{H_{m,n}} \left(h_{m,n} - \sqrt{H_{m,n}} \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right) w_{n+1}$$

和

$$v_m = \frac{1}{H_{m,N}} \sum_{n=N}^{m-1} H_{m,n} R_n w_{n+1}^2,$$

这里 $m > N$. 于是, 由 (2.24) 知当 m 充分大时有

$$v_m + u_m \leq C_0 + 1. \quad (2.25)$$

我们断言

$$\liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} R_n w_{n+1}^2 < \infty. \quad (2.26)$$

如果 (2.26) 不满足, 那么存在一个 $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} m_j = \infty$ 的序列 $\{m_j\}$, 使得

$$\liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m_j,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m_j-1} H_{m_j,n} R_n w_{n+1}^2 = \infty. \quad (2.27)$$

由上式和 (2.25) 得

$$\liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} u_{m_j} = -\infty. \quad (2.28)$$

当 j 充分大时, 由 (2.25) 和 (2.27) 得

$$\frac{u_{m_j}}{v_{m_j}} + 1 \leq \frac{C_0 + 1}{v_{m_j}} < \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{u_{m_j}}{v_{m_j}} < -\frac{1}{2},$$

上式结合 (2.28) 有

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{m_j}^2}{v_{m_j}} = \infty. \quad (2.29)$$

另一方面, 由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\begin{aligned} u_{m_j}^2 &\leq \left[\frac{1}{H_{m_j,N}} \sum_{n=N}^{m_j-1} H_{m_j,n} R_n w_{n+1}^2 \right] \left[\frac{1}{H_{m_j,N}} \sum_{n=N}^{m_j-1} \frac{1}{R_n} \left(h_{m_j,n} - \sqrt{H_{m_j,n}} \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right)^2 \right] \\ &= v_{m_j} \left[\frac{1}{H_{m_j,N}} \sum_{n=N}^{m_j-1} \frac{1}{R_n} \left(h_{m_j,n} - \sqrt{H_{m_j,n}} \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right)^2 \right]. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\frac{u_{m_j}^2}{v_{m_j}} \leq \frac{1}{H_{m_j,N}} \sum_{n=N}^{m_j-1} \frac{1}{R_n} \left(h_{m_j,n} - \sqrt{H_{m_j,n}} \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right)^2. \quad (2.30)$$

由 (2.29) 知 (2.30) 的左端是无界的, 这与 (2.21) 矛盾, 于是 (2.26) 成立. 因此, 由 (2.23) 得

$$\liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} R_n (\varphi_{n+1} - \frac{1}{4} \psi_{n+1})_+^2 \leq \liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} R_n w_{n+1}^2 < \infty,$$

这与 (2.22) 矛盾.

定理 2.5 设 $\alpha \geq \beta \geq 1$ 且 $\Delta r_n \geq 0$. 如果存在两个正序列 $\{\varphi_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$ 和 $\{\psi_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$ 使得对 $\forall k$ 有

$$\limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} Q_n > \varphi_k \quad (2.31)$$

和

$$\limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} \left(\frac{\sigma_{m,n}}{\eta_{m,n}} \right)^{\alpha+1} < \psi_k, \quad (2.32)$$

这里 $\{\varphi_n\}$ 和 $\{\psi_n\}$ 满足

$$\liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} T_n \left(\varphi_{n+1} - \frac{\alpha^\alpha}{(\alpha+1)^{\alpha+1}} \psi_{n+1} \right)_+^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}} = \infty \quad (2.33)$$

且 $\{\eta_{m,n}\}$ 和 $\{\sigma_{m,n}\}$ 与定理 2.2 中的定义一样, 那么方程 (1.1) 是振动的.

证 按照定理 2.2 的证明过程有 (2.16) 和 (2.17) 成立. 那么, 对 $\forall k \geq n_0$, 对 (2.17) 取 $\limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty}$ 并结合 (2.31) 和 (2.32) 有

$$\varphi_k - \frac{\alpha^\alpha}{(\alpha+1)^{\alpha+1}} \psi_k \leq w_k.$$

由此可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} T_n \left(\varphi_{n+1} - \frac{\alpha^\alpha}{(\alpha+1)^{\alpha+1}} \psi_{n+1} \right)_+^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}} \\ & \leq \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} T_n w_{n+1}^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.34)$$

由 (2.16) 和 (2.32) 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} T_n w_{n+1}^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}} - \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} \left(\frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} - \frac{h_{m,n}}{\sqrt{H_{m,n}}} \right) w_{n+1} \right] \\ & \leq w_k - \varphi_k \leq C_1, \end{aligned} \quad (2.35)$$

这里 C_1 是一常数. 定义

$$a_m = \frac{1}{H_{m,n_0}} \sum_{n=n_0}^{m-1} \sigma_{m,n} w_{n+1} \quad \text{和} \quad b_m = \frac{1}{H_{m,n_0}} \sum_{n=n_0}^{m-1} H_{m,n} T_n w_{n+1}^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}},$$

这里 $m > n_0$. 于是, 对充分大的 m , 由 (2.35) 得

$$b_m - a_m \leq C_1 + 1.$$

我们断言

$$\liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} T_n w_{n+1}^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}} < \infty. \quad (2.36)$$

如果 (2.36) 不成立, 与定理 2.4 的证明类似, 必存在一个 $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} m_j = \infty$ 的序列 $\{m_j\}$ 使得

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} b_{m_j} = \infty \quad \text{和} \quad a_{m_j} > \frac{1}{2} b_{m_j}$$

成立. 由此可得

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{m_j}^{\alpha+1}}{b_{m_j}^\alpha} = \infty. \quad (2.37)$$

另一方面, 由 Hölder 不等式得

$$\begin{aligned} a_{m_j} &\leq \left[\frac{1}{H_{m_j, n_0}} \sum_{n=n_0}^{m_j-1} H_{m_j, n} T_n w_{n+1}^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}} \right]^{\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+1}} \left[\frac{1}{H_{m_j, n_0}} \sum_{n=n_0}^{m_j-1} \left(\frac{\sigma_{m_j, n}}{\eta_{m_j, n}} \right)^{\alpha+1} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha+1}} \\ &= b_{m_j}^{\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+1}} \left[\frac{1}{H_{m_j, n_0}} \sum_{n=n_0}^{m_j-1} \left(\frac{\sigma_{m_j, n}}{\eta_{m_j, n}} \right)^{\alpha+1} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\frac{a_{m_j}^{\alpha+1}}{b_{m_j}^\alpha} \leq \frac{1}{H_{m_j, n_0}} \sum_{n=n_0}^{m_j-1} \left(\frac{\sigma_{m_j, n}}{\eta_{m_j, n}} \right)^{\alpha+1}. \quad (2.38)$$

根据 (2.37) 知 (2.38) 的左端是无界的, 这与 (2.32) 矛盾. 所以 (2.36) 成立. 因此, 由 (2.34) 得

$$\begin{aligned} &\liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} T_n \left(\varphi_{n+1} - \frac{\alpha^\alpha}{(\alpha+1)^{\alpha+1}} \psi_{n+1} \right)_+^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}} \\ &\leq \liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} T_n w_{n+1}^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}} < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

这与 (2.33) 矛盾.

定理 2.6 设 $\alpha \geq 1$, $0 < \beta < 1$ 且 $\Delta r_n \geq 0$. 如果存在两个正序列 $\{\varphi_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$ 和 $\{\psi_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$ 使得对 $\forall k$ 有

$$\limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} Q_n \geq \varphi_k$$

和

$$\limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} \frac{1}{P_n} \left(h_{m,n} - \sqrt{H_{m,n}} \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right)^2 \leq \psi_k,$$

这里 $\{\varphi_n\}$ 和 $\{\psi_n\}$ 满足

$$\liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} P_n \left(\varphi_{n+1} - \frac{1}{4} \psi_{n+1} \right)_+^2 = \infty,$$

那么方程 (1.1) 是振动的.

证 该定理的证明过程与定理 2.4 的类似, 这里省略.

注 2.2 与定理 2.1 类似, 通过选取不同的 $H_{m,n} \in \mathcal{H}$, 从定理 2.2 到定理 2.6, 我们可以得到一系列有关方程 (1.1) 振动的推论. 例如, 取

$$H_{m,n} = \left(\ln \frac{m+1}{n+1} \right)^\lambda, \quad \lambda \geq 1, \quad m \geq n \geq 0$$

或者

$$H_{m,n} = (m-n)^{(\lambda)}, \quad \lambda > 2, \quad m \geq n > 0,$$

这里 $(m-n)^{(\lambda)} = (m-n) \times (m-n+1) \times \cdots \times (m-n+\lambda-1)$.

注 2.3 当 $\alpha = \beta$ 时, 我们的结论拓展了 [9] 当 $\alpha \geq 1$ 时的结果.

注 2.4 当 $\alpha = \beta = 1$ 且 $\phi(x) = x$ 时, 方程 (1.1) 化简成方程 (2.1). 因此, 我们的结论改进了 [7] 中的结果.

3 应用举例

在该部分, 给出三个例子来阐述我们的主要结果. 这些例子都是全新的.

例 3.1 考虑差分方程

$$\Delta \left[\frac{1}{(n+2)^2} |\Delta z_n| \Delta z_n \right] + 2(n^2 + n) |x_{n-1}| x_{n-1} = 0, \quad (3.1)$$

这里 $z_n = x_n + (1 - 1/(n+2))x_{n-\tau}$, $n \geq 0$, $\tau \geq 0$, $r_n = 1/(n+2)^2$, $p_n = 1 - 1/(n+2)$, $q_n = 2(n^2 + n)$, $\alpha = 2$, $\sigma = 1$.

根据推论 2.1, 取 $\rho_n = n+1$, $\beta = 2$, $\phi(x) = x$ 和 $k = \varepsilon = 1$, 对 $\forall \tau \in Z^+$, $M > 0$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{m-2} \left[Q_n - \frac{1}{4R_n} \left(\frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right)^2 \right] + Q_{m-1} - \frac{1}{4R_{m-1}} \left(1 - \frac{\Delta \rho_{m-1}}{\rho_m} \right)^2 \right] \\ &= \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{m-2} \left(2n - \frac{1}{2(n+1)^3} \right) + 2(m-1) - \frac{1}{2m} \right] \\ &\geq \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{m-2} (2n-1) + 2(m-1) - 1 \right] \\ &= \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} (m^2 - 2m) = \infty. \end{aligned}$$

由推论 2.1 知, 方程 (3.1) 是振动的.

例 3.2 考虑差分方程

$$\Delta \left[\frac{1}{(n+2)^2} |\Delta z_n| \Delta z_n \right] + \sqrt{n+1} \sqrt{|x_{n-1}|} \operatorname{sgn}(x_{n-1}) = 0, \quad (3.2)$$

这里 $z_n = x_n + 1/(n+2)x_{n-\tau}$, $n \geq 0$, $\tau \geq 0$, $r_n = 1/(n+2)^2$, $p_n = 1/(n+2)$, $q_n = \sqrt{n+1}$, $\alpha = 2$, $\sigma = 1$.

根据定理 2.3, 取 $\phi(x) = x$, $k = 1$, $\varepsilon = 1$, $\rho_n = \sqrt{n+1}$, $M = 1$, $a = 4$, $\beta = 1/2$, $H_{m,n} = \text{sgn}(m-n)$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{m-2} \left[Q_n - \frac{1}{4P_n} \left(\frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right)^2 \right] + Q_{m-1} - \frac{1}{4P_{m-1}} \left(1 - \frac{\Delta \rho_{m-1}}{\rho_m} \right)^2 \right] \\ &= \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{m-2} \left(\sqrt{n(n+1)} + 2\sqrt{\frac{n+2}{n+1}} - \frac{n+2}{n+1} - 1 \right) + \sqrt{m(m-1)} - 1 \right] \\ &\geq \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{m-2} (n-1) + (m-1) - 1 \right] \\ &= \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}m^2 - \frac{3}{2}m \right) = \infty. \end{aligned}$$

由定理 2.3 知方程 (3.2) 是振动的.

例 3.3 考虑差分方程

$$\Delta \left[\frac{1}{n+3} |\Delta z_n| \Delta z_n \right] + (n+2)(x_{n-1}^5 + 2x_{n-1}^3 + x_{n-1}) = 0, \quad (3.3)$$

这里 $z_n = x_n + (1 - 1/(n+3))x_{n-\tau}$, $n \geq 0$, $\tau \geq 0$, $r_n = 1/(n+3)$, $p_n = 1 - 1/(n+3)$, $q_n = n+2$, $\alpha = 2$, $\sigma = 1$ 和 $f(x) = x^5 + 2x^3 + x$.

根据定理 2.4, 取 $\phi(x) = x^3 + x$, $k = \varepsilon = 1$, $\rho_n = 1$, $M = 16$, $\beta = 1$, $H_{m,n} = (m-n)^2$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} Q_n = \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{(m-k)^2} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} (m-n)^2 \right] \\ &= \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{m-k}{6} \left(1 + \frac{1}{m-k} \right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{m-k} \right) \right] \\ &\geq \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m-k}{3} > 2\sqrt{k+1} := \varphi_k \end{aligned}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} & \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} \frac{1}{R_n} \left(h_{m,n} - \sqrt{H_{m,n}} \frac{\Delta \rho_n}{\rho_{n+1}} \right)^2 \\ &= \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(m-k)^2} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} \left[\frac{1}{4\sqrt{n+2}} \left(2 - \frac{1}{m-n} \right)^2 \right] \\ &\leq \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(m-k)^2} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2}} \\ &\leq \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m-k}{(m-k)^2} < 4\sqrt{k+1} := \psi_k. \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H_{m,k}} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} H_{m,n} R_n \left(\varphi_{n+1} - \frac{1}{4} \psi_{n+1} \right)_+^2 \\
&= \liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{(m-k)^2} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} \left[(m-n)^2 (n+2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \\
&\geq \liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{(m-k)^2} \sum_{n=k}^{m-1} (m-n)^2 \\
&= \liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{2}{3} (m-k) \left(1 + \frac{1}{m-k} \right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{m-k} \right) \right] \\
&\geq \liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{3} (m-k) = \infty.
\end{aligned}$$

由定理 2.4 知方程 (3.3) 是振动的.

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Oscillation Criteria for Second-order Quasilinear Neutral Delay Difference Equation

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Abstract By using Riccati transformation, averaging technique and a lot of inequality techniques, some sufficient conditions are obtained for oscillation of the second-order quasilinear neutral delay difference equations

$$\Delta[r_n|\Delta z_n|^{\alpha-1}\Delta z_n] + q_n f(x_{n-\sigma}) = 0,$$

where $z_n = x_n + p_n x_{n-\tau}$, under the conditions $\alpha \geq \beta \geq 1$ or $\alpha \geq 1, 0 < \beta < 1$, where β is a constant in condition A(4) of this paper, and give some examples to explain.

Key words oscillation; second order; difference equation

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