

文章编号: 1671-1513(2010)02-0079-04

具有连续变量的脉冲偏差分方程解的振动性

司文艺, 侯成敏

(延边大学 数学系, 吉林 延吉 133002)

摘要: 考虑一类具有连续变量的脉冲偏差分方程

$$\begin{cases} A(x + \tau y) + A(x, y + \tau) - A(x, y) + p(x, y)A(x - r\tau y - l\tau) = 0, & x \geq x_0, y \geq y_0 - \tau, x \neq x_k, \\ A(x_k + \tau y) + A(x_k, y + \tau) - A(x_k, y) = b_k A(x_k, y), & \forall y \in [y_0 - \tau, \infty), k \in N(1). \end{cases}$$

其中 $p(x, y) \geq 0$ 是 $[x_0, \infty) \times [y_0 - \tau, \infty)$ 上的非负连续函数, $\tau > 0$, b_k 是常数, r 和 l 是正整数, $0 \leq x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_k < \dots$, 且 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = \infty$. 获得了此类方程所有解是振动的充分条件.

关键词: 具有连续变量的偏差分方程; 脉冲; 振动

中图分类号: O175.7

文献标志码: A

1 问题的提出

定义 R 为所有实数的集合, N 为所有整数的集合. 对任意 $a \in R$, 令 $N(a) = \{a, a+1, \dots, \}$. 对任意 $x, \tau \in R, r \in R(1)$, 令 $N(x - r\tau x) = \{x - r\tau x - (r-1)\tau, \dots, x\}$.

考虑具有连续变量的脉冲偏差分方程

$$\begin{cases} A(x + \tau y) + A(x, y + \tau) - A(x, y) + \\ p(x, y)A(x - r\tau y - l\tau) = 0 \\ x \geq x_0, y \geq y_0 - \tau, x \neq x_k, \\ A(x_k + \tau y) + A(x_k, y + \tau) - A(x_k, y) = \\ b_k A(x_k, y), \forall y \in [y_0 - \tau, \infty), k \in N(1). \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $p(x, y) \geq 0$ 在 $[x_0, \infty) \times [y_0 - \tau, \infty)$ 上连续, $\tau > 0$, b_k 是常数, r 和 l 是正整数, $0 \leq x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_k < \dots$, 且 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = \infty$. 对任意 $x_0, y_0 \geq 0$ 令 $\varphi_{(x_0, y_0)} = \{\phi: \Omega_0 \rightarrow R$ 对任意 $x \in [x_0 - r\tau, x_0]$, $\phi(x, y)$ 关于 y 连续. 对任意 $(x, y) \in \Omega_0$, $\phi(x, y)$ 是有限的. 对任意 $y \in [y_0 - (l+1)\tau, y_0 - \tau]$ 和 $x \in [x_0 - r\tau, x_0]$, $\phi(x, y)$ 的右极限 $\phi(x^+, y)$ 和左极限 $\phi(x^-, y)$ 存在, 且 $\phi((x_0 - r\tau)^+, y)$ 和 $\phi(x_0^-, y)$ 也存在}. 其中

$$\Omega_0 = \{(x, y) \mid x \geq x_0 - r\tau, y \geq y_0 - \tau\}.$$

$$(l+1)\tau \setminus \{(x, y) \mid x \geq x_0, y \geq y_0\}.$$

定义 1 对于给定的 $x_0 \geq 0, y_0 \geq 0$ 和 $\phi \in \varphi_{(x_0, y_0)}$, 如果实值函数 $A(x, y)$ 定义在 $[x_0 - r\tau, \infty) \times [y_0 - (l+1)\tau, \infty)$ 上, 并且满足方程 (1) 和初值条件

$$A(x, y) = \phi(x, y), (x, y) \in \Omega_0, \quad (2)$$

则称 $A(x, y)$ 是方程 (1) 的一个解.

对给定的 $x_0 \geq 0, y_0 \geq 0$ 和 $\phi \in \varphi_{(x_0, y_0)}$, 通过递推方法可知, 方程 (1) 的解存在且唯一.

定义 2 如果方程 (1) 的解既不是最终正解也不是最终负解, 则称它是振动的; 否则, 称它是非振动的.

当 $\{x_k\} = \emptyset$ 即 $\{x_k\}$ 是空集时, 方程 (1) 可以化简为偏差分方程

$$\begin{aligned} & A(x + \tau y) + A(x, y + \tau) - A(x, y) + p(x, y) \cdot \\ & A(x - r\tau y - l\tau) = 0, x \geq x_0, y \geq y_0 - \tau \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

具有连续变量的非脉冲偏差分方程的振动性已经被很多学者所研究, 例如, 参看文献 [1-4]. 然而, 目前, 对具有连续变量的脉冲时滞偏差分方程的研究却很少. 如果存在正整数序列 $\{m_k\}$, 使得当 $k \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $m_k \rightarrow \infty, b_{m_k} \leq -1$, 那么方程 (1) 的所有解都是振动的. 因此, 我们总假设对任意 $k \in N(1)$, 有 $b_k > -1$.

收稿日期: 2009-05-10

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目 (10661011).

作者简介: 司文艺 (1984-), 女, 吉林长春人, 硕士研究生, 研究方向为泛函微分方程.

2 主要结果

在本文, 为了方便我们令

$$\prod_{(x_k) \in N(x-r\tau, x-\tau)=\emptyset} (1+b_k)^{-1} \equiv 1, \quad \prod_{(x_k) \in N(x-r\tau, x-\tau)=\emptyset} (1+b_k)^{-1} \equiv 1$$

下面的定理给出了方程 (1) 的解是振动的充分条件.

定理 1 假设

$$(i) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow \infty} \sup [(1+b_s)_{x=x_s \in \{x_k\}}^{-l} \prod_{x_k \in N(x-r\tau, x-\tau)} (1+b_k)^{-1}] < \infty, \quad (4)$$

$$(ii) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow \infty} \inf \left[\sum_{\substack{i \in N(x-r\tau, x-\tau) \\ i \in \{x_k\}}} p(i, y-l\tau) + \sum_{\substack{j \in N(y-l\tau, y-\tau) \\ x \in \{x_k\}}} p(x, j) \right] \times \left[(1+b_s)_{x=x_s \in \{x_k\}}^{-l} \cdot \sum_{x_k \in N(x-r\tau, x-\tau)} (1+b_k)^{-1} \right] > \frac{(r+l)^{r+l+1}}{(r+l+1)^{r+l+1}} \quad (5)$$

则方程 (1) 的所有解都是振动的.

证明. 如若不然, 不妨假设存在方程 (1) 的最终正解 $A(x, y)$. 不失一般性, 假设对 $x \geq x_0 - r\tau, y \geq y_0 - (l+1)\tau$ 有 $A(x, y) > 0$ 令

$$w(x, y) = \frac{A(x-r\tau, y-l\tau)}{A(x, y)}, \quad x \geq x_0, y \geq y_0 - \tau \quad (6)$$

由方程 (1) 得,

$$\frac{A(x+\tau, y) + A(x, y+\tau)}{A(x, y)} = 1 - p(x, y)w(x, y), \quad x \neq x_k$$

$$\text{且} \quad \frac{A(x_k + \tau, y) + A(x_k, y + \tau)}{A(x_k, y)} = 1 + b_k$$

因此

$$\frac{A(x, y)}{A(x+\tau, y)} \geq [1 - p(x, y)w(x, y)]^{-1}, \quad x \neq x_k \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{A(x, y)}{A(x, y+\tau)} \geq [1 - p(x, y)w(x, y)]^{-1}, \quad x \neq x_k \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{A(x_k, y)}{A(x_k + \tau, y)} \geq (1+b_k)^{-1}, \quad \frac{A(x_k, y+\tau)}{A(x_k, y)} \geq (1+b_k)^{-1}. \quad (9)$$

根据方程 (7)、(8)、(9), 可得

$$w(x, y) = \frac{A(x-r\tau, y-l\tau)}{A(x, y)} = \frac{A(x-r\tau, y-l\tau)}{A(x-(r-1)\tau, y-l\tau)} \frac{A(x-(r-1)\tau, y-l\tau)}{A(x-(r-2)\tau, y-l\tau)} \dots$$

$$\frac{A(x, y-l\tau)}{A(x, y-(l-1)\tau)} \frac{A(x, y-(l-1)\tau)}{A(x, y-(l-2)\tau)} \dots$$

$$\frac{A(x, y-l\tau)}{A(x, y)} = \prod_{i \in N(x-r\tau, x-\tau)} \left[\frac{A(i+\tau, y-l\tau)}{A(i, y-l\tau)} \right]^{-1} \cdot \prod_{j \in N(y-l\tau, y-\tau)} \left[\frac{A(x, j+\tau)}{A(x, j)} \right]^{-1} = \prod_{\substack{i \in N(x-r\tau, x-\tau) \\ i \in \{x_k\}}} \cdot \prod_{j \in N(y-l\tau, y-\tau)} \cdot (1-p(i, y-l\tau)w(i, y-l\tau))^{-1} \times \prod_{\substack{x \in N(x-r\tau, x-\tau) \\ x \in \{x_k\}}} (1-p(x, j)w(x, j))^{-1} \times (1+b_s)_{x=x_s \in \{x_k\}}^{-l} \cdot \prod_{x_k \in N(x-r\tau, x-\tau)} (1+b_k)^{-1}.$$

利用算数平均值和几何平均值的不等式, 可以得到

$$w(x, y) \geq \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{r+l} \left[\sum_{\substack{i \in N(x-r\tau, x-\tau) \\ i \in \{x_k\}}} p(i, y-l\tau) \cdot w(i, y-l\tau) + \sum_{\substack{j \in N(y-l\tau, y-\tau) \\ x \in \{x_k\}}} p(x, j)w(x, j) \right] \right\}^{-r-l} \cdot (1+b_s)_{x=x_s \in \{x_k\}}^{-l} \prod_{x_k \in N(x-r\tau, x-\tau)} (1+b_k)^{-1}.$$

由方程 (1) 知,

$$0 \leq \sum_{\substack{i \in N(x-r\tau, x-\tau) \\ i \in \{x_k\}}} p(i, y-l\tau)w(i, y-l\tau) + \sum_{\substack{j \in N(y-l\tau, y-\tau) \\ x \in \{x_k\}}} p(x, j)w(x, j) < r+l$$

运用不等式

$$\left[1 - \frac{c}{r+l} \right]^{-r-l} \geq \frac{(r+l+1)^{r+l+1}}{(r+l)^{r+l+1}} c \quad (0 \leq c < r+l),$$

我们得到

$$w(x, y) \geq \frac{(r+l+1)^{r+l+1}}{(r+l)^{r+l+1}} \left[\sum_{\substack{i \in N(x-r\tau, x-\tau) \\ i \in \{x_k\}}} p(i, y-l\tau)w(i, y-l\tau) + \sum_{\substack{j \in N(y-l\tau, y-\tau) \\ x \in \{x_k\}}} p(x, j)w(x, j) \right] \cdot (1+b_s)_{x=x_s \in \{x_k\}}^{-l} \prod_{x_k \in N(x-r\tau, x-\tau)} (1+b_k)^{-1} \geq \frac{(r+l+1)^{r+l+1}}{(r+l)^{r+l+1}} (1+b_s)_{x=x_s \in \{x_k\}}^{-l} \prod_{x_k \in N(x-r\tau, x-\tau)} (1+b_k)^{-1} \{ \min(w(i, j) | (i, j) \in N(x-r\tau, x-\tau)N(y-l\tau, y-\tau)) \}.$$

由方程 (5), 选取常数 $\theta > 1$ 和 $X_0, Y_0 > 0$ 使得

$$\frac{(r+l+1)^{r+l+1}}{(r+l)^{r+l+1}} \left[\sum_{\substack{i \in N(x-r\tau, x-\tau) \\ i \in \{x_k\}}} p(i, y-l\tau) + \sum_{\substack{j \in N(y-l\tau, y-\tau) \\ x \in \{x_k\}}} p(x, j) \right] (1+b_s)_{x=x_s \in \{x_k\}}^{-l} \prod_{x_k \in N(x-r\tau, x-\tau)} (1+b_k)^{-1}$$

$$(1 + b_k)^{-1} > \theta > 1, x > X_0, y > Y_0.$$

因此

$$w(x, y) \geq \theta \min\{w(i, j) \mid (i, j) \in N(x - r\tau, x)N(y - l\tau, y - \tau)\}, x > X_0, y > Y_0. \quad (10)$$

令 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow \infty} \inf w(x, y) = \lambda_0$, 由方程 (4) 和 (5), 可得

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow \infty} \inf \left[\sum_{\substack{\kappa \in N(x-r\tau, x) \\ i \in \{x_k\}}} p(i, y - \tau) + \sum_{\substack{j \in N(y-l\tau, y-\tau) \\ x \in \{x_k\}}} p(x, j) \right] > 0$$

故可以选取常数 $a > 0$ 和 $X_1, Y_1 > 0$ 使得对 $x > X_1, y > Y_1$, 有

$$\sum_{\substack{\kappa \in N(x-r\tau, x) \\ x \in \{x_k\}}} p(i, y - \tau) + \sum_{\substack{j \in N(y-l\tau, y-\tau) \\ x \in \{x_k\}}} p(x, j) \geq a > 0$$

因此, 对任意 $x > X_1, y > Y_1$ 存在实数 x^*, y^* , 使得

$$p(x^*, y - \tau) \geq \frac{a}{r+l}$$

$$x^* \in N(x - r\tau, x - \tau), x^* \in \{x_k\},$$

或

$$p(x, y^*) \geq \frac{a}{r+l}, y^* \in N(y - l\tau, y - \tau), x \in \{x_k\}.$$

所以

$$\frac{a}{r+l} \leq p(x^*, y - \tau) = \frac{A(x^* + \tau, y - \tau) + A(x^*, y - (l-1)\tau)}{A(x^* - r\tau, y - 2\tau)} +$$

$$\frac{A(x^*, y - l\tau)}{A(x^* - r\tau, y - 2l\tau)} \leq \frac{A(x^*, y - \tau)}{A(x^* - r\tau, y - 2\tau)} = w^{-1}(x^*, y - \tau),$$

$$w(x^*, y - \tau) \leq \frac{r+l}{a}, x > X_1, y > Y_1,$$

或

$$\frac{a}{r+l} \leq p(x, y^*) = \frac{A(x + \tau, y^*) + A(x, y^* + \tau)}{A(x - r\tau, y^* - \tau)} +$$

$$\frac{A(x, y^*)}{A(x - r\tau, y^* - \tau)} \leq \frac{A(x, y^*)}{A(x - r\tau, y^* - \tau)} = w^{-1}(x, y^*),$$

$$w(x, y^*) \leq \frac{r+l}{a}, x > X_1, y > Y_1.$$

由上面的形式可知 $\lambda_0 < \infty$. 下面证明 $\lambda_0 > 0$ 如若不然, 假设 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow \infty} \inf w(x, y) = 0$ 存在正的实数序列 $\{s_k\}$ 和 $\{t_k\}$, $s_k < s_{k+1}, t_k < t_{k+1}, s_k, t_k \rightarrow \infty, k \rightarrow \infty$, 并且

$$w(s_k, t_k) = \min\{w(x, y) \mid (x, y) \in$$

$$N(x_0, s_k)N(y_0 - \tau, t_k)\}.$$

注意方程 (10), 可以看到 $w(s_k, t_k) \geq \theta w(s_k, t_k)$. 这与 $0 < \lambda_0 < \infty$ 矛盾. 由 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow \infty} \inf w(x, y) = \lambda_0$ 可知, 对于每个实数 $\eta (0 < \eta < 1)$, 存在 $X, Y > 0$ 使得 $w(x, y) \geq \eta \lambda_0, x > X, y > Y$. 由 (10) 可得 $w(x, y) \geq \theta \eta \lambda_0, x > \max\{X_0, X + r\tau\}, y > \max\{Y_0, Y + \tau\}$.

因此, 可以得到 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow \infty} \inf w(x, y) \geq \theta \eta \lambda_0$. 令 $\eta \rightarrow 1$ 则可以得到 $\lambda_0 \geq \theta \lambda_0$, 矛盾. 故定理 1 的证明完成.

推论 1 假设

$$(i) x_{k+1} - x_k \geq T, r\tau < T, 0 \leq b_k \leq M, k = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$(ii) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow \infty} \inf \frac{(r+l+1)^{r+l+1}}{(r+l)^{r+l+1}} p(x, y) > 1 + M.$$

则方程 (1) 的所有解都是振动的.

推论 2 假设

$$(i) x_{k+1} - x_k \geq T, r\tau < T, b_k \geq Q, k = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b_k = Q, p(x, y) \equiv p,$$

$$(ii) p \frac{(r+l+1)^{r+l+1}}{(r+l)^{r+l+1}} > 1$$

则方程 (1) 的所有解都是振动的.

推论 3 假设

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow \infty} \inf \left[\sum_{\kappa \in N(x-r\tau, x-\tau)} p(i, y - \tau) + \sum_{j \in N(y-l\tau, y-\tau)} p(x, j) \right] > \frac{(r+l)^{r+l+1}}{(r+l+1)^{r+l+1}}.$$

则方程 (3) 的所有解都是振动的.

例子. 考虑方程

$$\begin{cases} A(x+1, y) + A(x, y+1) - A(x, y) + \frac{1}{5}A(x-2, y-2) = 0, x \geq x_0, y \geq y_0 - 5, x \neq 3k \\ A(3k+1, y) + A(3k, y+1) - A(3k, y) = \frac{1}{2}A(3k, y), P, y \in [y_0 - 5, \infty), k \in \mathbb{N}(1). \end{cases}$$

根据推论 1 可知, 此方程的所有解都是振动的.

参考文献:

[1] Agarwal R P, Zhou Yong. Oscillation of partial difference equations with continuous variables [J]. Mathematical and Computer Modeling 2000, 31: 17-29.
 [2] Zhang Binggen, Liu B M. Oscillation criteria of certain nonlinear partial difference equations [J]. Comp and Math with Applic 1999, 38: 107-112.
 [3] Zhang Binggen. Oscillation criteria of partial difference equations with continuous variable [J]. Acta Mathematica

Sinica 1999, 42(3): 487-494

impulsive difference equations with continuous variable

[4] WeiGengping Shen Jianhua Oscillation of solutions of

[J]. Mathematica Applicata 2005, 18(2): 293-296

OSCILLATION OF SOLUTIONS OF IMPULSIVE PARTIAL DIFFERENCE EQUATION WITH CONTINUOUS VARIABLE

SIW en2yi HOU Cheng2n in

(Department of Mathematics Yanbian University, Yanji 133002 China)

Abstract We obtain sufficient conditions for oscillation of all solutions of the impulsive partial difference equation with continuous variable

$$\begin{cases} A(x + S, y) + A(x, y + S) - A(x, y) + p(x, y)A(x - rS, y - lS) = 0, x \in x_0, y \in y_0 - S, x \in X, x_k, \\ A(x_k + S, y) + A(x_k, y + S) - A(x_k, y) = b_k A(x_k, y), P, y \in [y_0 - S, J], k \in N(1). \end{cases}$$

Where $p(x, y) \neq 0$ is continuous on $[x_0, J] \times [y_0 - S, J]$, $S > 0$, b_k are constants, r and l are positive integers, $0 \leq x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_k < \dots$, with $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = J$.

Key words partial difference equation with continuous variable; impulsive; oscillation

(责任编辑:王宽)

(上接第 78页)

TRAFFIC VOLUME FORECAST BASED ON COMBINED MODELS OF GRAY SYSTEMS AND ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

YAN Lei

(College of Mathematics and Physics, Chongqing University, Chongqing 400044 China)

Abstract In the long-term forecasting work, the original data has the characteristics of randomness and non-linear movement, and also the capacity of available study samples is small and information is insufficient. The bayesian regularization neural network possesses the characteristics of strong nonlinear fitting and the capabilities of excellent generalization. Unbiased GM(1, 1) can use few data to construct models, it can weaken the randomness of the original data and strengthen regularity, and also can eliminate the inherent deviation of the conventional GM(1, 1) model. Making the best use of the merits of the two, the combined model of unbiased GM(1, 1) and bayesian regularization neural network are constructed and put into real traffic forecasting work. By contrasting with BP network, the result shows that this model is feasible and efficient, the accuracy of forecasting is also increased.

Key words unbiased GM(1, 1) model; bayesian regularization; neural networks; traffic volume forecasting

(责任编辑:邓清燕)