

# 非线性脉冲时滞双曲型方程组的振动准则

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**[摘要]** 讨论一类非线性脉冲时滞双曲型方程组解的振动性, 利用二阶脉冲时滞微分不等式, 给出了在 Robin, Dirichlet 边界条件下所有有界解振动的若干充分条件, 结论充分反映了脉冲和时滞在振动中的影响作用.

**[关键词]** 脉冲, 非线性, 时滞, 双曲型方程组, 振动性

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## Oscillation Criteria of Systems of Nonlinear Impulsive Delay Hyperbolic Equations

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**Abstract:** This paper discusses the oscillation of solutions for the systems of a class of nonlinear impulsive delay hyperbolic equations. By using impulsive delay differential inequalities of second order, some sufficient conditions for the oscillation of all bounded solutions are given under Robin and Dirichlet boundary value conditions. The results fully reflect the influence action of impulsive and delay in oscillation.

**Key words:** impulse, nonlinear, delay, system of hyperbolic equations, oscillation

## 0 引言

近年来, 脉冲偏微分方程及脉冲偏泛函微分方程解的振动性研究开始受到关注, 并陆续有很好的研究工作发表<sup>[1-9]</sup>, 但是关于脉冲偏微分方程组解的振动性研究却很少见. 本文的目的是考虑一类非线性脉冲时滞双曲型方程组解的振动性问题, 建立了该类方程组在两类不同边界条件下所有有界解振动的若干充分判据.

考虑如下的非线性脉冲时滞双曲型方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u_i(t, x)}{\partial t^2} = a_i(t) \Delta u_i(t, x) + b_i(t) \Delta u_i(t - \tau, x) - p_i(t, x) u_i(t - \sigma, x) - \sum_{j=1}^m q_{ij}(t, x) f_{ij}[u_j(t - \rho, x)], \\ t \in \mathbf{R}_+, t \neq t_k, x \in \Omega, i \in I_m = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}, \\ u_i(t_k^+, x) - u_i(t_k^-, x) = b_k u_i(t_k, x), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots; i \in I_m, \\ \frac{\partial u_i(t_k^+, x)}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial u_i(t_k^-, x)}{\partial t} = b_k \frac{\partial u_i(t_k, x)}{\partial t}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots; i \in I_m. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

边界条件为:

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$$\frac{\partial u_i(t, x)}{\partial N} + \mu_i(t, x) u_i(t, x) = 0, \quad x \in \partial\Omega, t \neq t_k, \quad i \in I_m, \quad (B_1)$$

$$u_i(t, x) = 0, \quad x \in \partial\Omega, t \neq t_k, \quad i \in I_m. \quad (B_2)$$

其中  $N$  表示  $\partial\Omega$  的单位外法向量,  $\mu_i(t, x) \in C(\mathbf{R}_+ \times \partial\Omega, \mathbf{R}_+)$ ,  $i \in I_m$ .

对于上述边值问题, 在本文中, 将使用如下条件:

(H<sub>1</sub>)  $\mathbf{R}_+ = [0, \infty)$ ,  $G \equiv \mathbf{R}_+ \times \Omega$ ,  $G_T = [T, \infty) \times \Omega$ ,  $\Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^n$  是具有逐片光滑边界  $\partial\Omega$  的有界区域,  $\Delta$  是  $\mathbf{R}^n$  中的  $n$  维 Laplace 算子,  $(t, x) \in G$ ;

(H<sub>2</sub>)  $0 < t_1 < t_2 < \cdots < t_k < \cdots$  是固定点列且  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} t_k = \infty$ ;

(H<sub>3</sub>)  $\tau, \sigma, \rho$  为正常数, 且  $b_k > -1$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \cdots$ ;

(H<sub>4</sub>)  $a_i(t), b_i(t) \in PC(\mathbf{R}_+, \mathbf{R}_+)$ ,  $p_i(t, x) \in PC(\mathbf{R}_+ \times \bar{\Omega}, \mathbf{R}_+)$ ,  $q_{ij}(t, x) \in PC(\mathbf{R}_+ \times \bar{\Omega}, \mathbf{R})$ ,

$q_{ii}(t, x) > 0, i, j \in I_m$ , 这里  $PC$  表示具有如下性质的分片连续函数类: 仅在  $t = t_k, k = 1, 2, \cdots$  为第一类间断点, 但在  $t = t_k$  左连续;  $a(t) = \min_{i \in I_m} \{a_i(t)\}, b(t) = \min_{i \in I_m} \{b_i(t)\}, p(t) = \inf_{i \in I_m, x \in \Omega} \{p_i(t, x)\}, q_{ij}(t) =$

$\inf_{x \in \Omega} \{q_{ij}(t, x)\}, \bar{q}_{ij}(t) = \sup_{x \in \Omega} \{|q_{ij}(t, x)|\}, i, j \in I_m, q(t) = \min_{i \in I_m} \{q_{ii}(t) - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^m \bar{q}_{ji}(t)\} > 0$ ;

(H<sub>5</sub>)  $f_{ij}(u) \in C(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}), u f_{ij}(u) > 0 (u \neq 0), f_{ij}(u)$  在  $(0, \infty)$  上是正的非减的凸函数,  $f_{ii}(u) \geq f_{ji}(u)$

$(u > 0), f_{ii}(u) \leq f_{ji}(u) (u < 0), i, j \in I_m, \frac{f_{ii}(u)}{u} \geq M, u \neq 0$  且  $M$  是某正数,  $i \in I_m$ .

**定义1** 称向量函数  $u(t, x) = (u_1(t, x), u_2(t, x), \cdots, u_m(t, x))^T$  为边值问题(1), (B<sub>1</sub>) ((1), (B<sub>2</sub>)) 的解, 若对  $i \in I_m, u_i(t, x)$  满足:

① 对固定的  $x, u_i(t, x)$  是以  $t_k$  为第一类间断点的分片连续函数;

②  $u_i(t_k, x) = u_i(t_k^-, x), \frac{\partial u_i(t_k, x)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u_i(t_k^-, x)}{\partial t}, k = 1, 2, \cdots$ , 且分别满足(1)式的第二式和第三式;

③ 对  $t \neq t_k, x \in \Omega, \frac{\partial^2 u_i(t, x)}{\partial t^2}$  存在, 且满足(1)式的第一式;

对固定的  $t, t \neq t_k, \frac{\partial^2 u_i(t, x)}{\partial x_r^2}$  存在,  $r \in I_n$ ;

④ 对  $t \neq t_k, x \in \partial\Omega, \frac{\partial u_i(t, x)}{\partial N}$  存在且满足(B<sub>1</sub>) ( $u_i(t, x)$  满足(B<sub>2</sub>)).

**定义2** 称数值函数  $v(t, x): G \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  为非振动的, 若它最终为正或最终为负; 反之, 称  $v(t, x)$  为振动的. 称向量函数  $u(t, x): G \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$  为非振动的, 若它的每一分量都是非振动的; 称向量函数  $u(t, x): G \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$  为振动的, 若它至少有一分量作为数值函数是振动的.

**引理1**<sup>[10]</sup> 设  $a(t), p_i(t), g_i(t) \in PC(\mathbf{R}_+, \mathbf{R}), g_i(t) \leq t, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} g_i(t) = \infty, i \in I_l$ , 且  $y(t_k) = y(t_k^-), y'(t_k) = y'(t_k^-), k = 1, 2, \cdots$ . 若存在常数  $M_1, M_2$ , 使得  $0 < M_1 \leq \prod_{\delta < t_k \leq t} (1 + b_k) \leq M_2 (t > \delta \geq 0)$ , 且有

$$(I) p_i(t) \geq 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t \frac{ds}{r(s)} = \infty;$$

$$(II) \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t \left( \int_0^s \frac{d\omega}{r(\omega)} \right) r(s) \sum_{i=1}^l p_i(s) \prod_{g_i(t) < t_k \leq s} (1 + b_k)^{-1} ds = \infty.$$

则脉冲时滞微分不等式

$$\begin{cases} y''(t) + a(t)y'(t) + \sum_{i=1}^l p_i(t)y[g_i(t)] \leq 0, & t \neq t_k, k = 1, 2, \cdots \\ y(t_k^+) = (1 + b_k)y(t_k), & k = 1, 2, \cdots \\ y'(t_k^+) = (1 + b_k)y'(t_k), & k = 1, 2, \cdots \end{cases}$$

无最终有界正解, 其中  $r(t) = \exp\left(\int_0^t a(s)ds\right)$ .

**定理 1** 设存在常数  $M_1, M_2$ , 使得  $0 < M_1 \leq \prod_{\delta < t_k \leq t} (1 + b_k) \leq M_2 (t > \delta \geq 0)$ , 且有

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t s \{ p(s) \prod_{s-\sigma < t_k \leq s} (1 + b_k)^{-1} + Mq(s) \prod_{s-\rho < t_k \leq s} (1 + b_k)^{-1} \} ds = \infty, \quad (2)$$

则边值问题(1),  $(B_1)$  的一切非零有界解在区域  $G$  内振动.

**证明** 假设边值问题(1),  $(B_1)$  有一个有界非振动解  $u(t, x) = (u_1(t, x), u_2(t, x), \dots, u_m(t, x))^T$ , 不失一般性, 不妨设  $t \geq T > 0$  时, 有  $|u_i(t, x)| > 0, i \in I_m$ . 令  $\delta_i = \operatorname{sgn} u_i(t, x)$ , 则  $y_i(t, x) = \delta_i u_i(t, x) > 0, (t, x) \in G_T, i \in I_m$ . 令  $T_1 = T + \max\{\tau, \sigma, \rho\}$ , 则  $y_i(t - \tau, x) > 0, y_i(t - \sigma, x) > 0, y_j(t - \rho, x) > 0, (t, x) \in G_{T_1}, i, j \in I_m$ .

当  $t \neq t_k$  时, (1) 式的第一式两边关于  $x$  在  $\Omega$  上积分, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left[ \int_{\Omega} y_i(t, x) dx \right] &= a_i(t) \int_{\Omega} \Delta y_i(t, x) dx + b_i(t) \int_{\Omega} \Delta y_i(t - \tau, x) dx - \int_{\Omega} p_i(t, x) y_i(t - \sigma, x) dx \\ &\quad - \sum_{j=1}^m \delta_i \int_{\Omega} q_{ij}(t, x) f_{ij}[\delta_j y_j(t - \rho, x)] dx, \quad t \geq T_1, i \in I_m. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

由 Green 公式及边值条件  $(B_1)$  有

$$\int_{\Omega} \Delta y_i(t, x) dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial y_i(t, x)}{\partial N} dS = - \int_{\partial\Omega} \mu_i(t, x) y_i(t, x) dx \leq 0, \quad t \geq T_1, i \in I_m, \quad (4)$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \Delta y_i(t - \tau, x) dx = - \int_{\partial\Omega} \mu_i(t - \tau, x) y_i(t - \tau, x) dx \leq 0, \quad t \geq T_1, i \in I_m, \quad (5)$$

其中  $dS$  是  $\partial\Omega$  上的面积元素.

由条件  $(H_4)$ ,  $(H_5)$  及 Jensen 不等式有

$$\int_{\Omega} p_i(t, x) y_i(t - \sigma, x) dx \geq p(t) \int_{\Omega} y_i(t - \sigma, x) dx, \quad t \geq T_1, i \in I_m, \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{\Omega} q_{ij}(t, x) f_{ij}[\delta_j y_j(t - \rho, x)] dx \\ &\geq q_{ij}(t) \left( \int_{\Omega} dx \right) f_{ij} \left[ \delta_j \left( \int_{\Omega} dx \right)^{-1} \int_{\Omega} y_j(t - \rho, x) dx \right], \quad t \geq T_1, i, j \in I_m. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

令  $V_i(t) = \left( \int_{\Omega} dx \right)^{-1} \int_{\Omega} y_i(t, x) dx$ , 显然  $V_i(t) > 0, t \geq T_1, i \in I_m$ . 于是结合(3) ~ (7) 可得

$$V''_i(t) \leq -p(t) V_i(t - \sigma) - q_{ii}(t) \frac{f_{ii}[\delta_i V_i(t - \rho)]}{\delta_i} + \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^m \bar{q}_{ij}(t) \frac{f_{ij}[\delta_j V_j(t - \rho)]}{\delta_j}, \quad t \geq T_1, i \in I_m. \quad (8)$$

令  $V(t) = \sum_{i=1}^m V_i(t)$ , 则有  $V(t) > 0, t \geq T_1$ . 不等式(8) 按  $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$  垂直相加, 并结合条件  $(H_4)$ ,  $(H_5)$ , 可得

$$\begin{aligned} V''(t) &\leq -p(t) V(t - \sigma) - \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ q_{ii}(t) \frac{f_{ii}[\delta_i V_i(t - \rho)]}{\delta_i} - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^m \bar{q}_{ij}(t) \frac{f_{ij}[\delta_j V_j(t - \rho)]}{\delta_j} \right\} \\ &= -p(t) V(t - \sigma) - \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ q_{ii}(t) - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^m \bar{q}_{ji}(t) \right\} \frac{f_{ii}[\delta_i V_i(t - \rho)]}{\delta_i} \\ &\leq -p(t) V(t - \sigma) - \min_{i \in I_m} \left\{ q_{ii}(t) - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^m \bar{q}_{ji}(t) \right\} \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{f_{ii}[\delta_i V_i(t - \rho)]}{\delta_i V_i(t - \rho)} V_i(t - \rho) \\ &\leq -p(t) V(t - \sigma) - Mq(t) V(t - \rho), \quad t \geq T_1. \end{aligned}$$

于是有

$$V'''(t) + p(t) V(t - \sigma) + Mq(t) V(t - \rho) \leq 0, \quad t \geq T_1. \quad (9)$$

当  $t = t_k$  时, 结合(1) 式的第二式, 第三式及定义 1 中的条件 ② 可得

$$u_i(t_k^+, x) = u_i(t_k^-, x) + b_k u_i(t_k, x) = (1 + b_k) u_i(t_k^-, x),$$

$$\frac{\partial u_i(t_k^+, x)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u_i(t_k^-, x)}{\partial t} + b_k \frac{\partial u_i(t_k, x)}{\partial t} = (1 + b_k) \frac{\partial u_i(t_k^-, x)}{\partial t}.$$

由此可知

$$\operatorname{sgn} u_i(t_k^+, x) = \operatorname{sgn} u_i(t_k^-, x).$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} V(t_k^+) - V(t_k^-) &= \left( \int_{\Omega} dx \right)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{sgn} u_i(t_k^+, x)) u_i(t_k^+, x) dx \\ &\quad - \left( \int_{\Omega} dx \right)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{sgn} u_i(t_k^-, x)) u_i(t_k^-, x) dx \\ &= b_k \left( \int_{\Omega} dx \right)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{sgn} u_i(t, x)) u_i(t, x) dx, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$V(t_k^+) = (1 + b_k) V(t_k^-). \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V'(t_k^+) - V'(t_k^-) &= \left( \int_{\Omega} dx \right)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{sgn} u_i(t_k^+, x)) \frac{\partial u_i(t_k^+, x)}{\partial t} dx \\ &\quad - \left( \int_{\Omega} dx \right)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{sgn} u_i(t_k^-, x)) \frac{\partial u_i(t_k^-, x)}{\partial t} dx \\ &= b_k \left( \int_{\Omega} dx \right)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{sgn} u_i(t, x)) \frac{\partial u_i(t, x)}{\partial t} dx, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$V'(t_k^+) = (1 + b_k) V'(t_k^-). \quad (11)$$

从而可知(9) ~ (11) 有最终有界正解  $V(t)$ . 另一方面, 结合条件(2), 由引理1知, (9) ~ (11) 无最终有界正解, 矛盾. 定理1证毕.

**引理2**<sup>[11]</sup> 设  $\lambda_0$  是如下 Dirichlet 特征值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \phi(x) + \lambda \phi(x) = 0, & x \in \Omega, \lambda \text{ 是常数} \\ \phi(x) = 0, & x \in \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

的最小特征值,  $\phi(x)$  是与  $\lambda_0$  对应的特征函数, 则  $\lambda_0 > 0$ ,  $\phi(x) > 0$ ,  $x \in \Omega$ .

**定理2** 设存在常数  $M_1, M_2$ , 使得  $0 < M_1 \leq \prod_{\delta < t_k \leq t} (1 + b_k) \leq M_2 (t > \delta \geq 0)$ , 且有

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t \left\{ \lambda_0 a(s) \prod_{t_k=s} (1 + b_k)^{-1} + \lambda_0 b(s) \prod_{s-\tau < t_k \leq s} (1 + b_k)^{-1} \right. \\ \left. + p(s) \prod_{s-\sigma < t_k \leq s} (1 + b_k)^{-1} + Mq(s) \prod_{s-\rho < t_k \leq s} (1 + b_k)^{-1} \right\} ds = \infty, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

则边值问题(1),  $(B_2)$  的一切非零有界解在区域  $G$  内振动, 其中  $\lambda_0$  由问题(12) 确定.

**证明** 假设边值问题(1),  $(B_2)$  有一个有界非振动解  $u(t, x) = (u_1(t, x), u_2(t, x), \dots, u_m(t, x))^T$ . 不妨设当  $t \geq T > 0$  时, 有  $|u_i(t, x)| > 0$ ,  $i \in I_m$ . 类似于定理1 的证明可得, 当  $t \neq t_k$  时, 有

$$U''(t) + \lambda_0 a(t) U(t) + \lambda_0 b(t) U(t - \tau) + p(t) U(t - \sigma) + Mq(t) U(t - \rho) \leq 0, \quad t \geq T_1, \quad (14)$$

其中

$$U(t) = \left( \int_{\Omega} \phi(x) dx \right)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{\Omega} y_i(t, x) \phi(x) dx > 0, \quad T_1 = T + \max\{\tau, \sigma, \rho\}.$$

当  $t = t_k$  时, 结合(1) 式的第二式, 第三式及定义1 中的条件② 可得

$$\begin{aligned} u_i(t_k^+, x) &= u_i(t_k^-, x) + b_k u_i(t_k, x) = (1 + b_k) u_i(t_k^-, x), \\ \frac{\partial u_i(t_k^+, x)}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial u_i(t_k^-, x)}{\partial t} + b_k \frac{\partial u_i(t_k, x)}{\partial t} = (1 + b_k) \frac{\partial u_i(t_k^-, x)}{\partial t}. \end{aligned}$$

由此可知

$$\operatorname{sgn} u_i(t_k^+, x) = \operatorname{sgn} u_i(t_k^-, x).$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} U(t_k^+) - U(t_k^-) &= \left( \int_{\Omega} \phi(x) dx \right)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{sgn} u_i(t_k^+, x)) u_i(t_k^+, x) \phi(x) dx \\ &\quad - \left( \int_{\Omega} \phi(x) dx \right)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{sgn} u_i(t_k^-, x)) u_i(t_k^-, x) \phi(x) dx \\ &= b_k \left( \int_{\Omega} \phi(x) dx \right)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{sgn} u_i(t, x)) u_i(t, x) \phi(x) dx, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$U(t_k^+) = (1 + b_k) U(t_k). \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} U'(t_k^+) - U'(t_k^-) &= \left( \int_{\Omega} \phi(x) dx \right)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{sgn} u_i(t_k^+, x)) \frac{\partial u_i(t_k^+, x)}{\partial t} \phi(x) dx \\ &\quad - \left( \int_{\Omega} \phi(x) dx \right)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{sgn} u_i(t_k^-, x)) \frac{\partial u_i(t_k^-, x)}{\partial t} \phi(x) dx \\ &= b_k \left( \int_{\Omega} \phi(x) dx \right)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{sgn} u_i(t, x)) \frac{\partial u_i(t, x)}{\partial t} \phi(x) dx, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$U'(t_k^+) = (1 + b_k) U'(t_k). \quad (16)$$

从而可知(14) ~ (16) 有最终有界正解  $U(t)$ . 另一方面, 结合条件(13), 由引理1知, (14) ~ (16) 无最终有界正解, 矛盾. 定理2证毕.

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