

# 一类具强制位势常 $p$ -Laplace 系统的同宿解\*

## Homoclinic Solutions for a Ordinary $p$ -Laplacian Systems with Coercive Potential

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摘要: 利用逼近法和一些分析技巧, 获得一类具强制位势常  $p$ -Laplace 系统存在同宿解的一组充分条件.关键词: 常  $p$ -Laplace 系统 同宿解 强制位势

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**Abstract:** Homoclinic solutions for a class of ordinary  $p$ -Laplacian systems with a coercive potential were analyzed using approximation method with some analytical techniques. A new criterion of the existence of homoclinic solutions for the system was obtained.**Key words:** ordinary  $p$ -Laplacian systems, homoclinic solutions, coercive potential对于非自治  $p$ -Laplace 系统

$$\frac{d}{dt}(|\dot{u}(t)|^{p-2}\dot{u}(t)) = \nabla F(t, u(t)) + f(t), \quad (0.1)$$

其中  $p > 1, t \in R, u \in R^n, F: R \times R^n \rightarrow R, f: R \rightarrow R^n$ , 当  $p = 2$  时, 系统(0.1)退化为二阶 Hamilton 系统

$$\ddot{u}(t) = \nabla F(t, u(t)) + f(t). \quad (0.2)$$

通常, 若  $u \neq 0$ , 且  $u(t) \rightarrow 0, \dot{u}(t) \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow \pm \infty$ , 则称系统(0.1)的解  $u$  是非平凡的且同宿于 0.

Hamilton 系统同宿轨的存在性是一个经典的问题, 对研究动力系统的动力学行为起着非常重要的作用<sup>[1]</sup>. 该问题直到 1990 年还只取得很少的一部分结果, 而且用以解决这个问题的唯一方法是 Melnikov 的小扰动法. 最近, 很多学者利用临界点理论研究 Hamilton 系统同宿解的存在性与多重性<sup>[2~20]</sup>.

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Izydorek<sup>[9]</sup> 得出如下结论. 设  $F$  和  $f$  满足条件:(A1)  $F \in C^1(R \times R^n, R)$  关于  $t$  是  $T$ -周期的,  $T > 0$ ;(A2) 存在常数  $b > 0$  使得  $F(t, x) \geq F(t, 0) + b|x|^2, \forall (t, x) \in R \times R^n$ ;(A3)  $\int_0^T F(t, 0) dt = 0$ ;(A4)  $f \neq 0$  是连续有界函数且  $\int_R |f(t)|^2 dt < \infty$ .则系统(0.2)具有一个同宿解  $u_0 \in W^{1,2}(R, R^n)$ .

受到文献[9]的启发后, 文献[12]和[19]进一步考虑了系统(0.2)的同宿解. 文献[12]得到如下结果.

设条件(A1)成立, 且  $F$  和  $f$  还满足条件:(B2) 存在常数  $b > 0, v > 1$  和  $\mu > v$  使得  $F(t, x) \geq b|x|^\mu - a(t)|x|^v, \forall (t, x) \in R \times R^n$ , 其中  $a(t):$  $R \rightarrow R^+$  是非负连续函数且  $a \in L^{\frac{\mu}{\mu-v}}(R, R^+)$ ;(B3)  $F(t, 0) = 0$ ;(B4)  $f \neq 0$  是连续函数且  $\int_R |f(t)|^{\frac{\mu}{\mu-1}} dt < \infty$ .则系统(0.2)具有一个同宿解  $u_0 \in W^{1,2}(R, R^n)$ . 后

来, Tang X H 等<sup>[20]</sup> 又将自己在文献[19]中得到的结果推广到  $p$ -Laplace 系统(0.1). 我们注意, 条件(B2)和(B3)在文献[12]的证明中起着非常重要的作用. 然而, 条件(B3)比(A3)强, 而且条件(B2)还可以放宽. 本文的目标就是把文献[12]中的结论推广到  $p$ -Laplace 系统, 且把条件(B3)去掉并用如下更一般的条件(B2)'来取代条件(B2).

(B2)' 存在常数  $b > 0, \nu > 0$  和  $\mu > \max\{1, \nu\}$  使得  $F(t, x) \geq F(t, 0) + b |x|^\mu - a(t) |x|^\nu, \forall (t, x) \in R \times R^n$ , 其中  $a(t) : R \rightarrow R^+$  是非负连续函数且  $a \in L_{\mu-\nu}^{\frac{\mu}{\mu-\nu}}(R, R^+)$ .

注 容易看出条件(B2)'比(B2)更一般. 事实上, 当  $F(t, 0) = 0$  且  $\nu > 1$  时, 条件(B2)'就退化为(B2).

文中,  $(\cdot, \cdot) : R^n \times R^n \rightarrow R$  表示通常内积且  $|\cdot|$  是  $R^n$  中诱导的范数.

## 1 基本定义及引理

对每个  $k \in N$ , 设  $E_k = W_{2kT}^{1,p}(R, R^n)$  表示由定义在  $R$  中且值域在  $R^n$  中的  $2kT$ -周期函数所构成的 Hilbert 空间,  $E_k$  上的范数定义为

$$\|u\|_{E_k} := \left[ \int_R (|\dot{u}(t)|^p + |u(t)|^p) dt \right]^{1/p}.$$

$L_{2kT}^p(R, R^n)$  是由定义在  $R$  上且函数值在  $R^n$  中的函数构成的 Banach 空间, 其范数定义为

$$\|u\|_{L_{2kT}^p} := \left( \int_R |u(t)|^p dt \right)^{1/p}.$$

$L_{2kT}^\infty(R, R^n)$  是由定义在  $R$  上且函数值在  $R^n$  中的本质有界函数构成的 Banach 空间, 其范数定义为

$$\|u\|_{L_{2kT}^\infty} := \text{ess sup} \{ |u(t)| : t \in R \}.$$

定义  $I_k : E_k \rightarrow R$  为

$$I_k(u) = \int_{-kT}^{kT} \left[ \frac{1}{p} |\dot{u}(t)|^p + F(t, u(t)) + (f_k(t), u(t)) \right] dt. \quad (1.1)$$

易知  $I \in C^1(E, R)$  是弱下半连续的且

$$\langle I'_k(u), v \rangle = \int_{-kT}^{kT} [ (|\dot{u}(t)|^{p-2} \dot{u}(t), \dot{v}(t)) + (\nabla F(t, u(t)), v(t)) + (f_k(t), v(t)) ] dt, \forall u, v \in E_k,$$

引理 1.1<sup>[20]</sup> 设  $a > 0, u \in W^{1,p}(R, R^n)$ . 则对任意的  $t \in R$ , 有

$$|u(t)| \leq (2a)^{-1/\mu} \left( \int_{t-a}^{t+a} |u(s)|^\mu ds \right)^{1/\mu} + a \cdot (2a)^{-1/p} \left( \int_{t-a}^{t+a} |\dot{u}(s)|^p ds \right)^{1/p}. \quad (1.2)$$

引理 1.2<sup>[20]</sup> 设  $u \in E_k$ . 则

$$\|u\|_{L_{2kT}^\infty} \leq T^{-1/\mu} \left( \int_{-kT}^{kT} |u(s)|^\mu ds \right)^{1/\mu} + T^{(p-1)/p} \left( \int_{-kT}^{kT} |\dot{u}(s)|^p ds \right)^{1/p}.$$

## 2 主要结果

定理 设条件(A1), (B2)'和(B4)成立. 则系统(0.1)具有一个同宿解  $u_0 \in W^{1,p}(R, R^n)$ .

考虑微分系统:

$$\frac{d}{dt} (|\dot{u}(t)|^{p-2} \dot{u}(t)) = \nabla F(t, u(t)) + f_k(t), \quad (2.1)$$

其中  $f_k : R \rightarrow R^n$  是  $f$  的  $2kT$ -延拓限制在区间  $[-kT, kT]$  上的函数,  $k \in N$ .

参考文献[9, 12, 19, 20]中的方法, 证明系统(0.1)的同宿解是系统(2.1)的  $2kT$ -周期解的极限.

命题 2.1 设条件(A1), (B2)'和(B4)成立. 则对每个  $k \in N$ , 系统(2.1)有一个  $2kT$ -周期解  $u_k \in E_k$  使得

$$\frac{1}{p} \int_{-kT}^{kT} |\dot{u}_k(t)|^p dt + b \int_{-kT}^{kT} |u_k(t)|^\mu dt \leq M \left( \int_{-kT}^{kT} |u_k(t)|^\mu dt \right)^{1/\mu} + N \left( \int_{-kT}^{kT} |u_k(t)|^\mu dt \right)^{\nu/\mu}, \quad (2.2)$$

其中  $M = \left( \int_R |f(t)|^{\mu/(\mu-1)} dt \right)^{(\mu-1)/\mu}$ ,  $N =$

$$\left( \int_R |a(t)|^{\mu/(\mu-\nu)} dt \right)^{(\mu-\nu)/\mu}.$$

证明 设  $C_0 = \int_0^T F(t, 0) dt$ . 由条件(B2)', (1.1)式和 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$I_k(u) = \int_{-kT}^{kT} \left[ \frac{1}{p} |\dot{u}(t)|^p + F(t, u(t)) + (f_k(t), u(t)) \right] dt \geq \int_{-kT}^{kT} \left[ \frac{1}{p} |\dot{u}(t)|^p + F(t, 0) + b |u(t)|^\mu - a(t) |u(t)|^\nu + (f_k(t), u(t)) \right] dt = \frac{1}{p} \int_{-kT}^{kT} |\dot{u}(t)|^p dt + b \int_{-kT}^{kT} |u(t)|^\mu dt - \int_{-kT}^{kT} a(t) |u(t)|^\nu dt + \int_{-kT}^{kT} (f_k(t), u(t)) dt + 2kC_0 \geq \frac{1}{p} \int_{-kT}^{kT} |\dot{u}(t)|^p dt + b \int_{-kT}^{kT} |u(t)|^\mu dt - \left( \int_{-kT}^{kT} |f(t)|^{\mu/(\mu-1)} dt \right)^{(\mu-1)/\mu} \cdot$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \int_{-kT}^{kT} |u(t)|^\mu dt \right)^{1/\mu} - \left( \int_{-kT}^{kT} |a(t)|^{\mu/(\mu-\nu)} dt \right)^{(\mu-\nu)/\mu} \cdot \\ & \left( \int_{-kT}^{kT} |u(t)|^\mu dt \right)^{\nu/\mu} + 2kC_0 = \frac{1}{p} \int_{-kT}^{kT} |\dot{u}(t)|^p dt + \\ & b \int_{-kT}^{kT} |u(t)|^\mu dt - M \left( \int_{-kT}^{kT} |u(t)|^\mu dt \right)^{1/\mu} - \\ & N \left( \int_{-kT}^{kT} |u(t)|^\mu dt \right)^{\nu/\mu} + 2kC_0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

注意到

$$\frac{b}{4}x^\mu - Mx \geq -\frac{b}{4}(\mu-1)\left(\frac{4M}{b\mu}\right)^{\mu/(\mu-1)} := -D_1,$$

$\forall x \in [0, +\infty)$ ,

$$\frac{b}{4}x^{\mu/\nu} - Nx \geq -\frac{b}{4}\left(\frac{\mu}{\nu}\right)\left(\frac{4NM}{b\mu}\right)^{\nu/(\mu-\nu)} :=$$

$-D_2, \forall x \in [0, +\infty)$ .

由(2.3)式可得

$$I_k(u) \geq \frac{1}{p} \int_{-kT}^{kT} |\dot{u}(t)|^p dt + \frac{b}{2} \int_{-kT}^{kT} |u(t)|^\mu dt - D_1 - D_2 + 2kC_0. \quad (2.4)$$

令  $\bar{u} = \frac{1}{2kT} \int_{-kT}^{kT} u(t) dt, \tilde{u}(t) = u(t) - \bar{u}$ . 则由 Sobolev 不等式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\tilde{u}\|_{L^p_{2kT}} \leq C_1 \left( \int_{-kT}^{kT} |\dot{u}(t)|^p dt \right)^{1/p}, \|\tilde{u}\|_{L^\infty_{2kT}} \leq \\ & C_2 \left( \int_{-kT}^{kT} |\dot{u}(t)|^p dt \right)^{1/p}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

由(2.5)式, 对每个  $k \in N$ , 容易验证以下条件等价:

- (i)  $\|u\|_{E_k} \rightarrow +\infty$ ;
- (ii)  $|\bar{u}|^p + \int_{-kT}^{kT} |\dot{u}(t)|^p dt \rightarrow +\infty$ ;
- (iii)  $\int_{-kT}^{kT} |\dot{u}(t)|^p dt + \frac{b}{2} \int_{-kT}^{kT} |u(t)|^\mu dt \rightarrow +\infty$ .

因此, 由(2.4)式, 有  $I_k(u) \rightarrow +\infty, \|u\|_{E_k} \rightarrow +\infty$ . 由文献[14]中的定理 1.1 和推论 1.1 知, 对每个  $k \in N$ , 存在  $u_k \in E_k$  使得  $I_k(u_k) = \inf_{u \in E_k} I_k(u)$ . 因为  $I_k(0)$

$= \int_{-kT}^{kT} F(t, 0) dt = 2kC_0$ , 所以  $I_k(u_k) \leq 2kC_0$ . 再由

(2.3)式可知

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{p} \int_{-kT}^{kT} |\dot{u}_k(t)|^p dt + b \int_{-kT}^{kT} |u_k(t)|^\mu dt \leq \\ & M \left( \int_{-kT}^{kT} |u_k(t)|^\mu dt \right)^{1/\mu} + N \left( \int_{-kT}^{kT} |u_k(t)|^\mu dt \right)^{\nu/\mu}, \end{aligned}$$

所以(2.2)式成立.

**命题 2.2** 设  $u_k \in E_k$  是系统(2.1)满足(2.2)式的解,  $k \in N$ . 则存在与  $k$  无关的正常数  $C$  使得

$$\|u_k\|_{L^\infty_{[-kT, kT]}} \leq C, k \in N. \quad (2.6)$$

证明 由(2.2)式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & b \int_{-kT}^{kT} |u_k(t)|^\mu dt \leq M \left( \int_{-kT}^{kT} |u_k(t)|^\mu dt \right)^{1/\mu} + \\ & N \left( \int_{-kT}^{kT} |u_k(t)|^\mu dt \right)^{\nu/\mu}, \end{aligned}$$

说明存在常数  $M_1 > 0$  使得

$$\int_{-kT}^{kT} |u_k(t)|^\mu dt \leq M_1. \quad (2.7)$$

由(2.2)式和(2.7)式可知

$$\int_{-kT}^{kT} |u_k(t)|^p dt \leq pMM_1^{1/\mu} + pNM_1^{\nu/\mu}. \quad (2.8)$$

再联合(1.3)式和(2.7)式可得

$$\|u_k\|_{L^\infty_{[-kT, kT]}} \leq T^{-1/\mu} \left( \int_{-kT}^{kT} |u_k(t)|^\mu dt \right)^{1/\mu} +$$

$$T^{(p-1)/p} \left( \int_{-kT}^{kT} |\dot{u}_k(t)|^p dt \right)^{1/p} \leq T^{-1/\mu} M_1^{1/\mu} +$$

$$T^{(p-1)/p} (pMM_1^{1/\mu} + pNM_1^{\nu/\mu})^{1/p} := C,$$

所以(2.6)式成立.

**命题 2.3** 设  $u_k \in E_k$  是系统(2.1)满足(2.2)式的解,  $k \in N$ . 则在  $C^1_{loc}(R, R^n)$  中, 存在  $u_k \in E_k$  的一个子列  $u_{k_j}$  收敛于  $u_0 \in C^1(R, R^n)$ .

证明 由命题 2.2 知道  $\{u_k\}_{k \in N} \in E_k$  是一致有界序列. 对每个  $t \in [-kT, kT]$ , 因为  $u_k(t)$  是系统(2.1)的  $2kT$ -周期解, 所以

$$\frac{d}{dt} (|\dot{u}_k(t)|^{p-2} \dot{u}_k(t)) = \nabla F(t, u_k(t)) + f_k(t). \quad (2.9)$$

由(2.6)式, (2.9)式, 条件(A1)和(B4), 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{d}{dt} (|\dot{u}_k(t)|^{p-2} \dot{u}_k(t)) \right| \leq |\nabla F(t, u_k(t))| + \\ & |f_k(t)| \leq \sup_{(t,x) \in [0, T] \times [-C, C]} |\nabla F(t, x)| + \\ & \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |f(t)| := M_2, t \in [-kT, kT], \end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$\left\| \frac{d}{dt} (|\dot{u}(t)|^{p-2} \dot{u}(t)) \right\|_{L^\infty_{[-kT, kT]}} \leq M_2, k \in N. \quad (2.10)$$

对  $i = -k, -k+1, \dots, k-1$ , 由  $\dot{u}_k(t)$  的连续性, 取  $t_{ki} \in [iT, (i+1)T]$  使得

$$\dot{u}_k(t_{ki}) = \frac{1}{T} \int_{iT}^{(i+1)T} \dot{u}_k(s) ds = T^{-1} [u_k((i+1)T) - u_k(iT)],$$

由  $t \in [iT, (i+1)T], i = -k, -k+1, \dots, k-1$ , 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \| \dot{u}_k(t) \mid^{p-2} \dot{u}_k(t) \mid = \\ & \left| \int_{t_{ki}}^t \frac{d}{ds} ( \mid \dot{u}_k(s) \mid^{p-2} \dot{u}_k(s) ) ds + \right. \\ & \left. \mid \dot{u}_k(t_{ki}) \mid^{p-2} \dot{u}_k(t_{ki}) \mid \leqslant \right. \\ & \int_{iT}^{(i+1)T} \left| \frac{d}{ds} ( \mid \dot{u}_k(s) \mid^{p-2} \dot{u}_k(s) ) \mid ds + \\ & \left. \mid \dot{u}_k(t_{ki}) \mid^{p-1} \leqslant M_2 T + [T^{-1} \mid u_k((i+1)T) - \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. u_k(iT) \mid]^{p-1} \leqslant M_2 T + (2T^{-1}C)^{p-1} \equiv M_3^{p-1}. \right. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 有

$$\| \dot{u}_k \|_{L_{[-kT, kT]}^\infty} \leqslant M_3, k \in N.$$

再证  $\{ \dot{u}_k(t) \}_{k \in N}$  也是等度连续的. 否则, 存在  $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ , 序列  $\{t_i^1\}_{i \in N}, \{t_i^2\}_{i \in N}$  以及整数序列  $\{k_i\}_{i \in N}$  使得

$$0 < t_i^2 - t_i^1 < \frac{1}{i}, \mid \dot{u}_{k_i}(t_i^2) - \dot{u}_{k_i}(t_i^1) \mid \geqslant \varepsilon_0, i \in N. \quad (2.11)$$

注意到  $\dot{u}_{k_i}(t_i^1), \dot{u}_{k_i}(t_i^2) \in R^n$  和  $\mid \dot{u}_{k_i}(t_i^1) \mid \leqslant M_3$ , 因此有  $\mid \dot{u}_{k_i}(t_i^2) \mid \leqslant M_3$ . 为证必要性, 设存在以下两个收敛子列

$$\dot{u}_{k_i}(t_i^1) \rightarrow \omega_1 \text{ 和 } \dot{u}_{k_i}(t_i^2) \rightarrow \omega_2, i \rightarrow \infty. \quad (2.12)$$

联合(2.11)式和(2.12)式, 可得

$$\mid \omega_2 - \omega_1 \mid \geqslant \varepsilon_0. \quad (2.13)$$

又由(2.10)式和(2.11)式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \mid \dot{u}_{k_i}(t_i^2) \mid^{p-2} \dot{u}_{k_i}(t_i^2) - \mid \dot{u}_{k_i}(t_i^1) \mid^{p-2} \dot{u}_{k_i}(t_i^1) \mid = \right. \\ & \left. \left| \int_{t_i^2}^{t_i^1} \frac{d}{dt} ( \mid \dot{u}_{k_i}(t) \mid^{p-2} \dot{u}_{k_i}(t) ) dt \right| \leqslant \right. \\ & \int_{t_i^1}^{t_i^2} \left| \frac{d}{dt} ( \mid \dot{u}_{k_i}(t) \mid^{p-2} \dot{u}_{k_i}(t) ) \mid dt \leqslant M_2 (t_i^2 - \right. \\ & \left. t_i^1) \leqslant \frac{M_2}{i}. \right. \end{aligned}$$

由(2.12)式可知  $\| \omega_2 \mid^{p-2} \omega_2 - \mid \omega_1 \mid^{p-2} \omega_1 \| = 0, i \rightarrow \infty$ , 因此  $\omega_1 = \omega_2$ , 与(2.13)式矛盾. 因此,  $\{ \dot{u}_k(t) \}_{k \in N}$  是等度连续的, 所以, 由 Arzela-Ascoli 引理可知  $\{ u_k \}_{k \in N}$  在  $C_{loc}^1(R, R^n)$  中有一个收敛子列  $\{ u_{k_j} \}$ .

**命题 2.4** 设  $u_0 \in C^1(R, R^n)$  如命题 2.3 中所定义的一样. 则  $u_0$  是系统(0.1)的一个解, 使得  $u_0(t) \rightarrow 0, \dot{u}_0(t) \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow \pm \infty$ .

**证明** 首先证明  $u_0(t)$  满足系统(0.1). 由命题 2.1 和命题 2.3 有

$$\frac{d}{dt} ( \mid \dot{u}_{k_j}(t) \mid^{p-2} \dot{u}_{k_j}(t) ) \dot{u}_{k_j}(t) = \nabla F(t, u_{k_j}(t))$$

$+ f_{k_j}(t), t \in [-k_j T, k_j T], j \in N.$

取  $a, b \in R$  使得  $a < b$ . 存在  $j_0 \in N$  使得对所有的  $j > j_0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} ( \mid \dot{u}_{k_j}(t) \mid^{p-2} \dot{u}_{k_j}(t) ) \dot{u}_{k_j}(t) = \nabla F(t, u_{k_j}(t)) \\ & + f_{k_j}(t), t \in [a, b]. \end{aligned} \quad (2.14)$$

由  $a$  到  $t \in [a, b]$  对(2.14)式积分, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \mid \dot{u}_{k_j}(t) \mid^{p-2} \dot{u}_{k_j}(t) - \mid \dot{u}_{k_j}(a) \mid^{p-2} \dot{u}_{k_j}(a) = \\ & \int_a^t [ \nabla F(t, u_{k_j}(s)) + f_{k_j}(s) ] ds, t \in [a, b]. \end{aligned} \quad (2.15)$$

由命题 2.3, 在  $[a, b]$  上, 当  $j \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $u_{k_j} \rightarrow u_0$  和  $\dot{u}_{k_j} \rightarrow \dot{u}_0$  都是一致的. 在(2.15)式中, 令  $j \rightarrow \infty$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \mid \dot{u}_0(t) \mid^{p-2} \dot{u}_0(t) - \mid \dot{u}_0(a) \mid^{p-2} \dot{u}_0(a) = \\ & \int_a^t [ \nabla F(t, u_0(s)) + f(s) ] ds, t \in [a, b]. \end{aligned} \quad (2.16)$$

又因为  $a$  和  $b$  都是任意的, 所以由(2.16)式知  $u_0(t)$  是系统(0.1)的一个解.

再证明  $u_0(t) \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow \pm \infty$ . 由(2.7)式和(2.8)式, 对每个  $i \in N$ , 存在  $j_i \in N$  使得对所有的  $j > j_i$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-iT}^{iT} [ \mid u_{k_j}(t) \mid^\mu + \mid \dot{u}_{k_j}(t) \mid^p ] dt \leqslant \\ & \int_{-k_j T}^{k_j T} [ \mid u_{k_j}(t) \mid^\mu + \mid \dot{u}_{k_j}(t) \mid^p ] dt \leqslant M_1 + pMM_1^{1/\mu} + \\ & pNM_1^{q/\mu} := M_4. \end{aligned}$$

令  $j \rightarrow +\infty$ , 有

$$\int_{-iT}^{iT} [ \mid u_0(t) \mid^\mu + \mid \dot{u}_0(t) \mid^p ] dt \leqslant M_4,$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [ \mid u_0(t) \mid^\mu + \mid \dot{u}_0(t) \mid^p ] dt = \\ & \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-iT}^{iT} [ \mid u_0(t) \mid^\mu + \mid \dot{u}_0(t) \mid^p ] dt = \\ & \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-iT}^{iT} [ \mid u_{k_j}(t) \mid^\mu + \\ & \mid \dot{u}_{k_j}(t) \mid^p ] dt \leqslant M_4. \end{aligned} \quad (2.17)$$

所以

$$\int_{\mid t \mid \geqslant r} [ \mid u_0(t) \mid^\mu + \mid \dot{u}_0(t) \mid^p ] dt \rightarrow 0, r \rightarrow \infty. \quad (2.18)$$

由(1.2)式, 有

$$\mid u_0(t) \mid \leqslant 2^{-1/\mu} \left( \int_{t-1}^{t+1} \mid u_0(s) \mid^\mu ds \right)^{1/\mu} +$$

$$2^{-1/p} \left( \int_{t-1}^{t+1} |\dot{u}_0(s)|^p ds \right)^{1/p}, \quad (2.19)$$

联合(2.18)式和(2.19)式,有  $u_0(t) \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow \pm\infty$ .

最后,证明

$$\dot{u}_0(t) \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow \pm\infty. \quad (2.20)$$

由(2.6)式和命题2.3,有  $|u_0(t)| \leq C, t \in R$ . 再联合系统(0.1),条件(A1)和(B4),有

$$\left| \frac{d}{dt} (|\dot{u}_0(t)|^{p-2} \dot{u}_0(t)) \right| \leq |\nabla F(t, u_0(t))| + |f(t)| \leq \sup_{(t,x) \in [0,T] \times [-C,C]} |\nabla F(t,x)| + \sup_{t \in R} |f(t)| \equiv M_2.$$

若  $\dot{u}_0(t) \not\rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow \pm\infty$ , 则存在  $\varepsilon_1 \in (0, 1/p)$  和序列  $\{t_k\}$  使得

$$|t_1| < |t_2| < |t_3|, \dots, |t_k| + 1 < |t_{k+1}|, k \in N,$$

$$|\dot{u}_0(t)| \geq (2\varepsilon_1)^{1/(p-1)}, k \in N.$$

因此,对  $t \in [t_k, t_k + \varepsilon_1/(1+M_2)]$ ,有

$$\begin{aligned} |\dot{u}_0(t)|^{p-1} &= \|\dot{u}_0(t_k)\|^{p-2} \dot{u}_0(t_k) + \int_{t_k}^t \frac{d}{ds} (|\dot{u}_0(s)|^{p-2} \dot{u}_0(s)) ds \geq |\dot{u}_0(t_k)|^{p-1} - \int_{t_k}^t \frac{d}{ds} (|\dot{u}_0(s)|^{p-2} \dot{u}_0(s)) ds \geq \varepsilon_1. \end{aligned}$$

这表明

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\dot{u}_0(t)|^p dt \geq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{t_k}^{t_k + \varepsilon_1/(1+M_2)} |\dot{u}_0(t)|^p dt = \infty,$$

与(2.17)式矛盾,因此(2.20)式成立.

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