

一类无界区域上脉冲泛函微分方程的稳定性分析*

冉诗建, 杨志春

(重庆师范大学 数学科学学院, 重庆 401331)

摘要:对一类无界区域上脉冲泛函微分方程零解的指数稳定性进行研究。利用 Fourier 变换的方法推导出系统的解,再利用不等式放缩技巧对线性系统的 Cauchy 矩阵进行估计,最后由建立的积分不等式和假设的条件,给出非线性系统零解全局指数稳定性的一个充分条件。在非线性的系统满足所给出的假设条件之下,零解是全局指数稳定的。研究结果推广了现有文献中的相关工作。

关键词:Cauchy 矩阵;全局指数稳定;Fourier 变换

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时滞微分方程对于研究由自然现象引起的一些问题具有重要意义,被广泛地应用于生物学、物理学等许多领域。众所周知,动态变化过程中的状态不仅与当前时刻的状态有关,往往还受到过去历史状态的影响,即时滞现象。在动力系统中考虑时滞现象就得到了泛函微分方程,关于这类方程解的基本理论、稳定性、振动性和边值问题等方面的研究取得了许多成果^[1-6]。此外,在某一时刻突然变化的现象在数学上被称为脉冲现象,脉冲泛函微分方程也得到许多学者的研究^[7-10]。

最近,Gao 等人^[11]和 Bainov 等人^[12]研究了脉冲抛物方程的稳定性,但没有考虑时滞现象;Niu 等人^[13]分析了 Banach 空间上泛函微分方程的渐近性,但没有考虑脉冲效应;Lu 等人^[14]在研究反应扩散神经网络时,通过构造一个含有扩散项的新的 Lyapunov 泛函,得到了全局指数稳定的新的充分条件;Xu 等人^[15]通过建立时滞微分不等式给出了一类脉冲泛函微分方程的吸引集与不变集;Wang 等人^[16]利用截距函数与截距方程给出了一类 S 型分布时滞反应扩散细胞神经网络的全局指数稳定性;Zhu^[17]利用非负矩阵的谱半径性质及建立微分不等式的方法,给出了可变时滞反应扩散方程的全局稳定性;李树勇等人^[18]利用非负矩阵的性质和不等式技巧对无界区域上具有脉冲的时滞反应扩散方程的不变集、吸引集进行了研究。目前对反应扩散方程的研究仍然是一个热点问题,但现有结果大多是对连续的泛函微分方程的推广,对脉冲是如何影响泛函微分方程解的性态还不够深入,因此,具有脉冲的泛函微分方程的稳定性是值得研究的。

基于上述背景,本文将考虑一类无界区域上具有脉冲的非线性泛函微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_j(t, \mathbf{x})}{\partial t} = a_j^2 \Delta u_j(t, \mathbf{x}) - c_j u_j(t, \mathbf{x}) + f_j(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}_t), (t, \mathbf{x}) \in [t_0, +\infty) \times \mathbf{R}^n, \\ u_j(t_k^+, \mathbf{x}) = (1 + b_{jk}) u_j(t_k^-, \mathbf{x}) + I_{jk}(t_k^-, \mathbf{x}, u_j(t_k^-, \mathbf{x})), k \in \mathbf{N}, \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n, \\ u_{j,t_0}(\theta, \mathbf{x}) = \varphi_j(\theta, \mathbf{x}), (\theta, \mathbf{x}) \in [-\tau, +\infty) \times \mathbf{R}^n. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中: $j=1, \dots, n, \mathbf{x}=(x_1, \dots, x_n)^T, \Delta = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_j^2}, \mathbf{u}=(u_1, \dots, u_n)^T, u_j(t, \mathbf{x})$ 是 \mathbf{u} 中第 j 项, $u_{j,t}(\theta, \mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{u}_j(t + \theta, \mathbf{x}), \theta \in [-\tau, 0], \tau > 0, \tau \neq \infty, a_j$ 和 c_j 是大于 0 的常数, $b_{jk} \in \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}$ 为实数集, 初始条件 $\varphi(\theta, \mathbf{x}) \in \text{PC}, f_j(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}_t) \in C[[t_0, \infty) \times \mathbf{R}^n \times \text{PC}, \mathbf{R}^n]$, 这里 $\text{PC} = \{\varphi: [-\tau, 0] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n \mid t \in [-\tau, 0), \varphi(t^+) = \varphi(t); t \in (-\tau, 0], \varphi(t^-)$ 存在且 $\varphi(t^-) = \varphi(t)\}$, $C(X, Y)$ 表示由拓扑空间 X 到拓扑空间 Y 的连续映射, \mathbf{R}^n 为 n 维欧式空间, 且极限

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第一作者简介:冉诗建,男,研究方向为微分方程与动力系统,E-mail: ranshijian45926@163.com;通信作者:杨志春,男,教授,博士生导师,E-mail: yangzhch@126.com

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$\lim_{(t, \mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}) \rightarrow (t_k^-, \mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\varphi})} f(t, \mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}) = f(t_k^-, \mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\varphi})$ 存在, $I_{jk} \in C[[t_0, \infty) \times \mathbf{R}^n \times \text{PC}, \mathbf{R}^n]$ 。

事实上, 方程(1)包含了许多学者讨论过的模型。例如, 当不考虑脉冲时, Xu 等人^[19]研究了该模型的不变集和稳定区域; 王毅等人^[20]讨论了该模型的不变集和吸引性; Niu 等人^[13]分析了模型的渐近性。当 $b_{jk} = 0$ 时, 方程(1)为李树勇等人^[18]所研究的模型; 当 $f = 0$ 时, 方程(1)被广泛应用于脉冲时滞反应扩散神经网络^[21-23]; 当 $j = 1$ 时, 方程(1)被应用于 s 型分布时滞随机脉冲反应扩散神经网络^[24]; 当 $1 + b_{jk} = 0$ 时, 方程(1)被应用于变时滞脉冲反应扩散神经网络^[25]。因此, 方程(1)的应用广泛, 对它的研究是有意义的。

1 预备知识

本文将用到的符号列举如下。 $\mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$ 为 $m \times n$ 维实矩阵, 对任意 $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$ 或 $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathbf{R}^n$, $\mathbf{A} \geq \mathbf{B}$ ($\mathbf{A} \leq \mathbf{B}$, $\mathbf{A} > \mathbf{B}$, $\mathbf{A} < \mathbf{B}$) 表示 \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} 对应位置上的元素之间满足 $a_{ij} \geq b_{ij}$ ($a_{ij} \leq b_{ij}$, $a_{ij} > b_{ij}$, $a_{ij} < b_{ij}$)。设 $t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_k < \dots$ ($k \in \mathbf{N}$) 表示脉冲时刻且 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} t_k = \infty$ 。

$\text{PC}([t_0, \infty) \times \mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^n) = \{\boldsymbol{\varphi}: [t_0, \infty) \times \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n \mid \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t, \mathbf{x})$ 在 $t \neq t_k$ 连续, $\exists \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t_k^+, \mathbf{x}), \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t_k^-, \mathbf{x}), \forall k \in \mathbf{N}$, 有 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t_k, \mathbf{x}) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}(t_k^+, \mathbf{x})\}$ 。对任意 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T \in \mathbf{R}^n$, $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$, $\boldsymbol{\varphi} \in \text{PC}$, 有 $\|\boldsymbol{\varphi}_i\|_\tau = \sup_{\theta \in [-\tau, 0]} \|\boldsymbol{\varphi}_i(\theta)\|$, $\|\boldsymbol{\varphi}_i(\theta)\| = \sup_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n} |\boldsymbol{\varphi}_i(\theta, \mathbf{x})|$ 。对 $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbf{R}^n$, 定义 $[\mathbf{u}]^+ = (\|\mathbf{u}_1\|, \dots, \|\mathbf{u}_n\|)^T$, 对 $\mathbf{u}_t(\theta, \mathbf{x}) = (u_{1,t}(\theta, \mathbf{x}), \dots, u_{n,t}(\theta, \mathbf{x})) \in \text{PC}$, $[\mathbf{u}_t]_\tau^+ = (\|\mathbf{u}_{1,t}\|_\tau, \dots, \|\mathbf{u}_{n,t}\|_\tau)^T$ 。

结合模型给出本文中的假设条件:

(H1) 存在常数 $\rho, \sigma > 0$, 使得 $0 < \rho \leq t_k - t_{k-1} \leq \sigma, k \in \mathbf{N}$;

(H2) 对 $t \geq t_0$, $\boldsymbol{\varphi} \in \text{PC}$, 有 $[\mathbf{f}(t, \mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\varphi})]^+ \leq \mathbf{P}[\boldsymbol{\varphi}]_\tau^+$, 这里 $\mathbf{P} = (p_{ij})_{n \times n} \geq 0$;

(H3) 存在常数 $\lambda > 0$ 和向量 $\mathbf{z} = (z_1, \dots, z_n)^T > 0$, 使得 $[\lambda \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{W} + \mathbf{P}e^{\lambda \tau}] \mathbf{z} < 0$ 成立。其中: $\mathbf{W} = \text{diag}\{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n\}$, \mathbf{E} 为单位矩阵;

(H4) 对任意 $t \geq t_0$, 有 $[(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{B}_k) \mathbf{u}(t_k^-, \mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{I}_k(t_k^-, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}(t_k^-, \mathbf{x}))]^+ \leq \mathbf{\Gamma}_k [\mathbf{u}(t_k^-, \mathbf{x})]^+$, $\mathbf{B}_k = (b_{1k}, \dots, b_{nk})^T$, $\mathbf{I}_k = (I_{1k}, \dots, I_{nk})^T$, $\mathbf{\Gamma}_k = (\gamma_{ij})_{n \times n}, \gamma_{ij} \geq 0$ 。

注 1 (H1) 是方程(1)发生相邻脉冲的时间被控制在 $[\rho, \sigma]$, 给出了脉冲发生频率的上限和下限。由文献[18]中定理 3 的解的全局存在性知, 存在 $p_{ij} > 0, q_{ij}(\cdot) \geq 0$ 使得

$$\|f_i(t, \mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\varphi})\| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij} \|\boldsymbol{\varphi}_j\|_\tau, \|I_i(t_k^-, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}(t_k^-, \mathbf{x}))\| \leq q_{ik} (\|\mathbf{u}(t_k^-, \mathbf{x})\|)$$

成立, 从而有假设(H2)和(H4)。若 $\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{P}$ 为非奇异的 M 矩阵, 则存在向量 $\mathbf{z} > 0$ 使得 $(\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{P}) \mathbf{z} > 0$, 由矩阵运算与指数函数是连续的有 $h(\lambda) \triangleq [\lambda \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{W} + \mathbf{P}e^{\lambda \tau}] \mathbf{z}$ 关于 λ 连续, 则存在标量 $\lambda < \min_{1 \leq j \leq n} \omega_j$ 使得 $[\lambda \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{W} + \mathbf{P}e^{\lambda \tau}] \mathbf{z} < 0$ 成立, 故有假设(H3)。

引理 1 向量函数 $\mathbf{v}(t, \mathbf{x}) = (v_1(t, \mathbf{x}), \dots, v_n(t, \mathbf{x}))^T \in \text{PC}([t_0 - \tau, \infty) \times \mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^n)$ 是脉冲线性泛函微分方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial v_j(t, \mathbf{x})}{\partial t} = a_j^2 \Delta v_j(t, \mathbf{x}) - c_j v_j(t, \mathbf{x}), (t, \mathbf{x}) \in [t_0, +\infty) \times \mathbf{R}^n, \\ v_j(t_k^+, \mathbf{x}) = (1 + b_{jk}) v_j(t_k^-, \mathbf{x}), k \in \mathbf{N}, \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n, \\ v_{j,t_0}(\theta, \mathbf{x}) = \varphi_j(\theta, \mathbf{x}), (\theta, \mathbf{x}) \in [-\tau, 0] \times \mathbf{R}^n \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

的解, 其中: a_j 和 c_j 是大于 0 的常数, $b_{jk} \in \mathbf{R}, \varphi_j(\theta, \mathbf{x}) \in \text{PC}$ 。则 $\mathbf{v}(t, \mathbf{x})$ 满足下面的泛函积分方程:

$$\begin{cases} v_j(t, \mathbf{x}) = \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t - t_0, \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\xi}) \varphi_j(0, \boldsymbol{\xi}) d\boldsymbol{\xi}, t \geq t_0, \\ v_{j,t_0}(\theta, \mathbf{x}) = \varphi_j(\theta, \mathbf{x}), (\theta, \mathbf{x}) \in [-\tau, 0] \times \mathbf{R}^n. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中:

$$K_j(t - t_0, \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\xi}) = \prod_{t_0 \leq t_k < t} (1 + b_{jk}) \frac{1}{(2a_j)^n} [\pi(t - t_0)]^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\xi})^2}{4a_j^2(t - t_0)}} e^{-c_j(t - t_0)}. \quad (4)$$

证明 为了证明引理 1, 首先证明下面的等式成立:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_j(t-s, \mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\xi}) \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_j(s-t_0, \boldsymbol{\xi}-\boldsymbol{\eta}) \varphi_j(0, \boldsymbol{\eta}) d\boldsymbol{\eta} \right] d\boldsymbol{\xi} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_j(t-t_0, \mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\xi}) \varphi_j(0, \boldsymbol{\xi}) d\boldsymbol{\xi}. \quad (5)$$

只证明当 $n=1$ 时,上式成立.不失一般性,当 $n \geq 2$ 时证明方法类似.

令 $z_j = \sqrt{\frac{t-t_0}{a_j^2(t-s)}} \frac{\boldsymbol{\xi}-\boldsymbol{\eta}}{2\sqrt{s-t_0}} + \sqrt{\frac{s-t_0}{a_j^2(t-s)}} \frac{\boldsymbol{\eta}-\mathbf{x}}{2\sqrt{t-t_0}}$,注意到 $\frac{(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\xi})^2}{4a_j^2(t-s)} + \frac{(\boldsymbol{\xi}-\boldsymbol{\eta})^2}{4a_j^2(s-t_0)} = \frac{(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\eta})^2}{4a_j(t-t_0)} + z_j^2$,所

以有:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} K_j(t-s, \mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\xi}) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} K_j(s-t_0, \boldsymbol{\xi}-\boldsymbol{\eta}) \varphi_j(0, \boldsymbol{\eta}) d\boldsymbol{\eta} \right] d\boldsymbol{\xi} = \\ & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \prod_{s \leq t_k < t} (1+b_{jk}) \frac{1}{2a_j} [\pi(t-s)]^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\xi})^2}{4a_j^2(t-s)}} e^{-c_j(t-s)} \cdot \\ & \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \prod_{t_0 \leq t_k < s} (1+b_{jk}) \frac{1}{2a_j} [\pi(s-t_0)]^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{(\boldsymbol{\xi}-\boldsymbol{\eta})^2}{4a_j^2(t-s)}} e^{-c_j(s-t_0)} \varphi_j(0, \boldsymbol{\eta}) d\boldsymbol{\eta} \right] d\boldsymbol{\xi} = \\ & \prod_{t_0 \leq t_k < t} (1+b_{jk}) \frac{1}{4a_j^2} [\pi^2(t-s)(s-t_0)]^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-c_j(t-t_0)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi_j(0, \boldsymbol{\eta}) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\xi})^2}{4a_j^2(t-s)} - \frac{(\boldsymbol{\xi}-\boldsymbol{\eta})^2}{4a_j^2(s-t_0)}} d\boldsymbol{\xi} \right] d\boldsymbol{\eta} = \\ & \prod_{t_0 \leq t_k < t} (1+b_{jk}) \frac{1}{4a_j^2} [\pi^2(t-s)(s-t_0)]^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-c_j(t-t_0)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi_j(0, \boldsymbol{\eta}) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\eta})^2}{4a_j^2(t-s)} - z_j^2} d\boldsymbol{\xi} \right] d\boldsymbol{\eta} = \\ & \prod_{t_0 \leq t_k < t} (1+b_{jk}) \frac{1}{4a_j^2} [\pi^2(t-s)(s-t_0)]^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-c_j(t-t_0)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi_j(0, \boldsymbol{\eta}) e^{-\frac{(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\eta})^2}{4a_j^2(t-s)}} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2\sqrt{s-t_0} \sqrt{a_j^2(t-s)}}{\sqrt{t-t_0}} e^{-z_j^2} dz_j \right] d\boldsymbol{\eta} = \\ & \prod_{t_0 \leq t_k < t} (1+b_{jk}) \frac{1}{2a_j^2} [\pi^2(t-s)(s-t_0)]^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-c_j(t-t_0)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi_j(0, \boldsymbol{\eta}) e^{-\frac{(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\eta})^2}{4a_j^2(t-s)}} \frac{2\sqrt{s-t_0} \sqrt{a_j^2(t-s)}}{\sqrt{t-t_0}} \sqrt{\pi} d\boldsymbol{\eta} = \\ & \prod_{t_0 \leq t_k < t} (1+b_{jk}) \frac{1}{2a_j} [\pi(t-s)]^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-c_j(t-t_0)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(\mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\xi})^2}{4a_j^2(t-s)}} \varphi_j(0, \boldsymbol{\xi}) d\boldsymbol{\xi} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} K_j(t-t_0, \mathbf{x}-\boldsymbol{\xi}) \varphi_j(0, \boldsymbol{\xi}) d\boldsymbol{\xi}. \end{aligned}$$

对 $v_j(t, \mathbf{x})$ 作 Fourier 变换得到 $\hat{v}_j(t, \mathbf{y}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-i\mathbf{y}\cdot\mathbf{x}} v_j(t, \mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$, 经计算 $(\Delta v_j(t, \mathbf{y}))^\wedge = -|\mathbf{y}|^2 \hat{v}_j(t, \mathbf{y})$,

因此式(2)可化为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \hat{v}_j}{\partial t} = -a_j^2 |\mathbf{y}|^2 \hat{v}_j - c_j \hat{v}_j, \\ \hat{v}_j(t_k^+) = (1+b_{jk}) \hat{v}_j(t_k^-), \\ \hat{v}_{j,t_0}(\theta, \mathbf{y}) = \hat{\varphi}_j(\theta, \mathbf{y}). \end{cases}$$

当 $t_0 \leq t < t_1$ 时,容易得到 $\hat{v}_j = e^{-(c_j+a_j^2|\mathbf{y}|^2)(t-t_0)} \hat{\varphi}_j(\theta, \mathbf{y})$, 因此 $v_j = (e^{-(c_j+a_j^2|\mathbf{y}|^2)(t-t_0)} \hat{\varphi}_j(\theta, \mathbf{y}))^\vee$, 这里 $(e^{-(c_j+a_j^2|\mathbf{y}|^2)(t-t_0)} \hat{\varphi}_j(\theta, \mathbf{y}))^\vee$ 表示 $e^{-(c_j+a_j^2|\mathbf{y}|^2)(t-t_0)} \hat{\varphi}_j(\theta, \mathbf{y})$ 的 Fourier 逆变换. 又因为 $v_j = \frac{\varphi_j(0, \mathbf{x}) * F_{j_0}}{(2\pi)^{n/2}}$, 这里 $F_{j_0} = (\hat{F}_{j_0})^\vee$ 且 $\hat{F}_{j_0} = e^{-(c_j+a_j^2|\mathbf{y}|^2)(t-t_0)}$, 而

$$F_{j_0} = (\hat{F}_{j_0})^\vee = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-c_j(t-t_0)} e^{i\mathbf{y}\cdot\mathbf{x} - a_j^2|\mathbf{y}|^2(t-t_0)} d\mathbf{y} = \frac{1}{(2a_j^2(t-t_0))^{n/2}} e^{-c_j(t-t_0)} e^{-\frac{|\mathbf{x}|^2}{4a_j^2(t-t_0)}},$$

经计算可得:

$$\begin{aligned} v_j(t, \mathbf{x}) &= \frac{\varphi_j(0, \mathbf{x}) * F_{j_0}}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} = \frac{1}{(4a_j^2\pi(t-t_0))^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-c_j(t-t_0)} e^{-\frac{|\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}|^2}{4a_j^2(t-t_0)}} \varphi_j(0, \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} = \\ & \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_j(t-t_0, \mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}) \varphi_j(0, \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y}, \end{aligned}$$

从而,当 $t_0 \leq t < t_1$ 时结论成立.

现假设存在某个 $n > 1$, 当 $t_0 \leq t < t_n$ 时结论成立。

当 $t_n \leq t < t_{n+1}$ 时, 容易得到 $\hat{v}_j = e^{-(c_j + a_j^2 |y|^2)(t-t_n)} \hat{v}_j(t_n^+, y)$, 则 $v_j = (e^{-(c_j + a_j^2 |y|^2)(t-t_n)} \hat{v}_j(t_n^+, y))^V$ 。又因为 $v_j = \frac{v_j(t_n^+, x) * F_{j_n}}{(2\pi)^{n/2}}$, 其中 $F_{j_n} = (\hat{F}_{j_n})^V$ 且 $\hat{F}_{j_n} = e^{-(c_j + a_j^2 |y|^2)(t-t_n)}$, 因此有:

$$F_{j_n} = (\hat{F}_{j_n})^V = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{-c_j(t-t_n)} e^{ixy - a_j^2 |y|^2(t-t_n)} dy = \frac{1}{(2a_j^2(t-t_n))^{n/2}} e^{-c_j(t-t_n)} e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4a_j^2(t-t_n)}},$$

利用式(5), 有:

$$\begin{aligned} v_j(t, x) &= \frac{v_j(t_n^+, x) * F_{j_n}}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} = \frac{1}{(4a_j^2 \pi(t-t_n))^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{-c_j(t-t_n)} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4a_j^2(t-t_n)}} v_j(t_n^+, y) dy = \\ &= \frac{1}{(4a_j^2 \pi(t-t_n))^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{-c_j(t-t_n)} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4a_j^2(t-t_n)}} [(1+b_{jk})v_j(t_n^-, y)] dy = \\ &= \frac{1}{(4a_j^2 \pi(t-t_n))^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{-c_j(t-t_n)} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4a_j^2(t-t_n)}} [(1+b_{jk}) \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t_n-t_0, y-\eta) \varphi_j(0, \eta) d\eta] dy = \\ &= \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t-t_n, x-y) \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t_n-t_0, y-\eta) \varphi_j(0, \eta) d\eta dy = \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t-t_0, x-y) \varphi_j(0, y) dy. \end{aligned}$$

由归纳假设知 $v_j(t, x) = \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t-t_0, x-y) \varphi_j(0, y) dy$, 从而当 $t_0 \leq t < t_n, n \in \mathbf{N}$ 时, 有:

$$v_j(t, x) = \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t-t_0, x-y) \varphi_j(0, y) dy. \quad \text{证毕}$$

定义 1 若函数 $v(t, x) \in PC([t_0 - \tau, \infty) \times \mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^n)$ 满足泛函积分方程(3), 则称 $v(t, x)$ 是过 (t_0, φ) 的系统(2)的温和解。同理, 可定义系统(1)的温和解。

定义 2 称系统(1)的零解指数稳定, 若存在常数 $K > 0$ 和 $\lambda > 0$, 对任意的 $\varphi \in PC$, 系统(1)的温和解 $u(t, t_0, \varphi)$ 满足 $|u(t, t_0, \varphi)| < Ke^{-\lambda(t-t_0)}$ 。

引理 2 令 $t_0 < \alpha \leq +\infty, v(t) \in PC([t_0, \alpha), \mathbf{R}^n)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} v(t) \leq e^{-W(t-t_0)} v(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t e^{-W(t-s)} P[v(s)]_r^+ ds, t \in [t_0, \alpha), \\ v_{t_0}(s) \in PC([-\tau, 0), \mathbf{R}^n). \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

其中: $W = \text{diag}\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}, P = (p_{ij})_{n \times n} \geq 0, i, j = 1, \dots, n$ 。假设存在常数 $\lambda > 0$ 和向量 $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)^T > 0$ 使得

$$[\lambda E - W + P e^{\lambda r}] z < 0. \quad (7)$$

若初始条件满足: $v(t) \leq k z e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)}, k \geq 0, t \in [t_0 - \tau, t_0)$, 则有:

$$v(t) \leq k z e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)}, k \geq 0, t \in [t_0, \alpha). \quad (8)$$

证明 为了证明式(8), 首先证明对任意给定的 $\epsilon > 0$, 有:

$$v_i(t) < (k + \epsilon) z_i e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)}, k \geq 0, t \in [t_0 - \tau, \alpha), i = 1, \dots, n. \quad (9)$$

如果式(9)不真, 则存在 $t^* > t_0$ 及 m , 使得:

$$v_m(t^*) = (k + \epsilon) z_m e^{-\lambda(t^*-t_0)}, \quad (10)$$

$$v_m(t) = (k + \epsilon) z_m e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)}, t \in [t_0 - \tau, t^*). \quad (11)$$

由式(10)、(11)可得:

$$v_i(t) \leq (k + \epsilon) z_i e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)}, k \geq 0, t \in [t_0 - \tau, \alpha), i = 1, \dots, n. \quad (12)$$

通过式(6)、(10)~(12), 有:

$$\begin{aligned} v_m(t^*) &\leq e^{-w_m(t^*-t_0)} v_m(t_0) + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-w_m(t^*-s)} \sum_{j=1}^n p_{mj} [v_j(s)]_r^+ ds \leq \\ &= e^{-w_m(t^*-t_0)} (k + \epsilon) z_m + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(w_m - \lambda)(t^*-s)} \sum_{j=1}^n p_{mj} (k + \epsilon) z_j e^{-\lambda(t^*-t_0)} ds = \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{-w_m(t^*-t_0)}(k+\epsilon)z_m + \sum_{j=1}^n p_{mj}(k+\epsilon)z_j e^{-\lambda(t^*-t_0)} \frac{1 - e^{-(w_m-\lambda)(t^*-s)}}{w_m-\lambda}.$$

根据式(7)有 $\sum_{j=1}^n p_{mj}z_j e^{-\lambda t} < (w_m - \lambda)z_m$, 则上式可化为:

$$v_m(t^*) < e^{-w_m(t^*-t_0)}(k+\epsilon)z_m + (w_m - \lambda)(k+\epsilon)z_m e^{-\lambda(t^*-t_0)} \frac{1 - e^{-(w_m-\lambda)(t^*-s)}}{w_m-\lambda} = (k+\epsilon)z_m e^{-\lambda(t^*-t_0)}.$$

这与式(12)矛盾,于是式(9)成立。令 $\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, 则 $v(t) \leq kz e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)}, k \geq 0, t \in [t_0, \alpha)$ 。证毕

2 主要结论

本节将证明系统(1)的零解是全局指数渐近稳定的。首先,在引理 1 的线性系统基础上利用 Fourier 变换证明非线性系统(1)的解。

定理 1 向量函数 $u(t, x) = (u_1(t, x), \dots, u_n(t, x))^T \in PC([t_0 - \tau, \infty) \times \mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^n)$ 是具有脉冲的非线性泛函微分方程(1)的解,则 $u(t, x)$ 满足下面的泛函积分方程:

$$\begin{cases} u_j(t, x) = \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t - t_0, x - \xi) \varphi_j(0, \xi) d\xi + \int_{t_0}^t \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t - \tau, x - \xi) f_j(\tau, \xi, u_\tau(\xi)) d\xi d\tau + \\ \sum_{t_0 \leq t_k < t} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t - t_k, x - \xi) I_{jk}(t_k^-, \xi, u_j(t_k^-)) d\xi, t \geq t_0, \\ u_{j,t_0}(\theta, x) = \varphi(\theta, x), (\theta, x) \in [-\tau, 0] \times \mathbf{R}^n, \end{cases}$$

其中: $K_j(t - \eta, x - \xi) = \prod_{t_0 \leq t_k < t} (1 + b_{jk}) \frac{1}{(2a_j)^n} [\pi(t - \eta)]^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a_j^2(t-\eta)}} e^{-c_j(t-\eta)}$ 。

证明 对 $u_j(t, x)$ 作 Fourier 变换得到:

$$\hat{u}_j(t, y) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{-ixy} u_j(t, x) dx.$$

经计算可得 $(\Delta u_j(t, y))^\wedge = -|y|^2 \hat{u}_j(t, y)$, 因此式(1)可化为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \hat{u}_j}{\partial t} = -a_j^2 |y|^2 \hat{u}_j - c_j \hat{u}_j + \hat{f}_j(t, y, u_t), \\ \hat{u}_j(t_k^+) = (1 + b_{jk}) \hat{u}_j(t_k^-) + \hat{I}_{jk}(t_k^-, y, u_j(t_k^-, y)), \\ \hat{u}_{j,t_0}(\theta) = \hat{\varphi}_j(\theta), \end{cases}$$

当 $t_0 \leq t < t_1$ 时,容易得到 $\hat{u}_j = e^{-(c_j+a_j^2|y|^2)(t-t_0)} \hat{\varphi}_j(\theta, y) + \int_{t_0}^t e^{-(c_j+a_j^2|y|^2)(t-\tau)} \hat{f}_j(\tau, y, u_\tau) d\tau$, 因此 $u_j = (e^{-(c_j+a_j^2|y|^2)(t-t_0)} \hat{\varphi}_j(\theta, y) + \int_{t_0}^t e^{-(c_j+a_j^2|y|^2)(t-\tau)} \hat{f}_j(\tau, y, u_\tau) d\tau)^\vee$, 又因为:

$$u_j = \frac{\varphi_j(0, x) * F_{j_0}}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} + \frac{\int_{t_0}^t f_j(\tau, x, u_\tau) * G_j d\tau}{(2\pi)^{n/2}}, \tag{13}$$

其中: $F_{j_0} = (\hat{F}_{j_0})^\vee, G_{j_0} = (\hat{G}_{j_0})^\vee$ 。令 $\hat{F}_{j_0} = e^{-(c_j+a_j^2|y|^2)(t-t_0)}, \hat{G}_j = e^{-(c_j+a_j^2|y|^2)(t-\tau)}$, 因此有:

$$F_{j_0} = (\hat{F}_{j_0})^\vee = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{-c_j(t-t_0)} e^{ixy - a_j^2|y|^2(t-t_0)} dy = \frac{1}{(2a_j^2(t-t_0))^{n/2}} e^{-c_j(t-t_0)} e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4a_j^2(t-t_0)}},$$

$$G_j = (\hat{G}_j)^\vee = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{-c_j(t-\tau)} e^{ixy - a_j^2|y|^2(t-\tau)} dy = \frac{1}{(2a_j^2(t-\tau))^{n/2}} e^{-c_j(t-\tau)} e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4a_j^2(t-\tau)}},$$

由式(13)计算可得:

$$u_j(t, x) = \frac{\varphi_j(0, x) * F_{j_0}}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} + \frac{\int_{t_0}^t f_j(\tau, x, u_\tau) * G_j d\tau}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} =$$

$$\frac{1}{(4a_j^2\pi(t-t_0))^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{-c_j(t-t_0)} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4a_j^2(t-t_0)}} \varphi_j(0, \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} + \int_{t_0}^t \frac{1}{(4a_j^2\pi(t-\tau))^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{-c_j(t-\tau)} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4a_j^2(t-\tau)}} f_j(\tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}_\tau) d\tau =$$

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t-t_0, \mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}) \varphi_j(0, \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} + \int_{t_0}^t \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t-\tau, \mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}) f_j(\tau, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u}_\tau(\mathbf{y})) d\mathbf{y} d\tau.$$

从而, 当 $t_0 \leq t < t_1$ 时结论成立。

现假设存在某个 $n > 1$, 当 $t_0 \leq t < t_n$ 时结论成立。当 $t_n \leq t < t_{n+1}$ 时, 容易得到:

$$\hat{u}_j = e^{-(c_j+a_j^2|y|^2)(t-t_n)} \hat{u}_j(t_n^+, \mathbf{y}) + \int_{t_n}^t e^{-(c_j+a_j^2|y|^2)(t-\tau)} \hat{f}_j(\tau, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u}_\tau) d\tau,$$

因此 $u_j = (e^{-(c_j+a_j^2|y|^2)(t-t_n)} \hat{u}_j(t_n^+, \mathbf{y}) + \int_{t_n}^t e^{-(c_j+a_j^2|y|^2)(t-\tau)} \hat{f}_j(\tau, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u}_\tau) d\tau)^\vee$ 。又因为:

$$u_j = \frac{u_j(t_n^+, \mathbf{x}) * F_{j_n}}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} + \frac{\int_{t_n}^t f_j(\tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}_\tau) * G_j d\tau}{(2\pi)^{n/2}}, \quad (14)$$

其中: $F_{j_n} = (\hat{F}_{j_n})^\vee$, 令 $\hat{F}_{j_n} = e^{-(c_j+a_j^2|y|^2)(t-t_n)}$, 因此

$$F_{j_n} = (\hat{F}_{j_n})^\vee = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{-c_j(t-t_n)} e^{ixy-a_j^2|y|^2(t-t_n)} d\mathbf{y} = \frac{1}{(2a_j^2(t-t_n))^{n/2}} e^{-c_j(t-t_n)} e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{4a_j^2(t-t_n)}},$$

由式(14), 再利用式(5)计算可得:

$$u_j(t, \mathbf{x}) = \frac{u_j(t_n^+, \mathbf{x}) * F_{j_n}}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} + \frac{\int_{t_n}^t f_j(\tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}_\tau) * G_j d\tau}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} =$$

$$\frac{1}{(4a_j^2\pi(t-t_n))^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{-c_j(t-t_n)} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4a_j^2(t-t_n)}} u_j(t_n^+, \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} +$$

$$\int_{t_n}^t \frac{1}{(4a_j^2\pi(t-\tau))^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{-c_j(t-\tau)} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4a_j^2(t-\tau)}} f_j(\tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}_\tau) d\tau d\mathbf{y} =$$

$$\frac{1}{(4a_j^2\pi(t-t_n))^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{-c_j(t-t_n)} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4a_j^2(t-t_n)}} [(1+b_{jk})u_j(t_n^-, \mathbf{y}) + I_{jk}(t_n^-, \mathbf{x}, u_j(t_n^-, \mathbf{x}))] d\mathbf{y} +$$

$$\int_{t_n}^t \frac{1}{(4a_j^2\pi(t-\tau))^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{-c_j(t-\tau)} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4a_j^2(t-\tau)}} f_j(\tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}_\tau) d\mathbf{y} d\tau =$$

$$\frac{1}{(4a_j^2\pi(t-t_n))^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{-c_j(t-t_1)} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4a_j^2(t-t_1)}} (1+b_{jk}) \left[\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t_n-t_0, \mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}) \varphi_j(0, \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} + \right.$$

$$\left. \int_{t_0}^{t_n} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t_n-\tau, \mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}) f_j(\tau, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u}_\tau(\mathbf{y})) d\mathbf{y} d\tau + I_{jk}(t_n^-, \mathbf{x}, u_j(t_n^-, \mathbf{x})) \right] d\mathbf{y} +$$

$$\int_{t_n}^t \frac{1}{(4a_j^2\pi(t-\tau))^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{-c_j(t-\tau)} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4a_j^2(t-\tau)}} f_j(\tau, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}_\tau) d\mathbf{y} d\tau =$$

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t-t_0, \mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}) \varphi_j(0, \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} + \int_{t_0}^t \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t-\tau, \mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}) f_j(\tau, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u}_\tau(\mathbf{y})) d\mathbf{y} d\tau +$$

$$\sum_{t_0 \leq t_k < t} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t-t_k, \mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}) I_{jk}(t_k^-, \mathbf{y}, u_j(t_k^-)) d\mathbf{y}.$$

由归纳假设知, 当 $t_0 \leq t < t_{n+1}$, $n \in \mathbf{N}$ 时, 可得:

$$u_j(t, \mathbf{x}) = \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t-t_0, \mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}) \varphi_j(0, \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} + \int_{t_0}^t \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t-\tau, \mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}) f_j(\tau, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u}_\tau(\mathbf{y})) d\mathbf{y} d\tau +$$

$$\sum_{t_0 \leq t_k < t} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t-t_k, \mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}) I_{jk}(t_k^-, \mathbf{y}, u_j(t_k^-)) d\mathbf{y}.$$

证毕

接下来, 利用不等式技巧对线性系统的 Cauchy 矩阵作指数估计。

定理 2 若条件(H1)成立,且 $\mathbf{W} = \text{diag}\{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n\}$, $\mathbf{M} = \text{diag}\{m_1, \dots, m_n\}$, $\omega_j > 0, m_j \geq 1, \mathbf{K} = (K_1, \dots, K_n)^\top$, 则有 $\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \mathbf{K}(t - t_0, \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\xi}) d\boldsymbol{\xi} \leq \mathbf{M} e^{-\mathbf{W}(t-t_0)}$ 。 其中:

$$\omega_j = \begin{cases} c_j - \frac{\ln|1+b_{jk}|}{\sigma}, & 0 < |1+b_{jk}| < 1 \\ c_j - \frac{\ln|1+b_{jk}|}{\rho}, & |1+b_{jk}| \geq 1 \end{cases}, m_j = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{|1+b_{jk}|}, & 0 < |1+b_{jk}| < 1 \\ |1+b_{jk}|, & |1+b_{jk}| \geq 1 \end{cases}。 \quad (15)$$

证明 由文献[19]中引理 2.3 和式(4)可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t - t_0, \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\xi}) d\boldsymbol{\xi} &= \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \prod_{t_0 \leq t_k < t} (1 + b_{jk}) \frac{1}{(2a_j)^n} [\pi(t - t_0)]^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{(x_1 - \xi_1)^2 + \dots + (x_n - \xi_n)^2}{4a_j^2(t-t_0)}} e^{-c_j(t-t_0)} d\boldsymbol{\xi} = \\ &= \prod_{t_0 \leq t_k < t} (1 + b_{jk}) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2a_j)^n} [\pi(t - t_0)]^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{(x_1 - \xi_1)^2 + \dots + (x_n - \xi_n)^2}{4a_j^2(t-t_0)}} e^{-c_j(t-t_0)} d\xi_1 \dots d\xi_n = \\ &= e^{-c_j(t-t_0)} \prod_{t_0 \leq t_k < t} (1 + b_{jk}) \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{2a_j \sqrt{\pi(t-t_0)}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{x_j - \xi_j}{2a_j \sqrt{\pi(t-t_0)}}\right)^2} d\xi_j = e^{-c_j(t-t_0)} \prod_{t_0 \leq t_k < t} (1 + b_{jk})。 \end{aligned}$$

由式(15)知,当 $0 < |1+b_{jk}| < 1$ 时,有:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t - t_0, \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\xi}) d\boldsymbol{\xi} &= e^{-c_j(t-t_0)} \prod_{t_0 \leq t_k < t} (1 + b_{jk}) \leq e^{-c_j(t-t_0)} |1 + b_{jk}|^{\frac{t-t_0}{\sigma}-1} = \\ &= \frac{1}{|1 + b_{jk}|} e^{\frac{\ln|1+b_{jk}|}{\sigma}(t-t_0)} e^{-c_j(t-t_0)} = \frac{1}{|1 + b_{jk}|} e^{(-c_j + \frac{\ln|1+b_{jk}|}{\sigma})(t-t_0)}; \end{aligned}$$

当 $|1+b_{jk}| \geq 1$ 时,有:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t - t_0, \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\xi}) d\boldsymbol{\xi} &= e^{-c_j(t-t_0)} \prod_{t_0 \leq t_k < t} (1 + b_{jk}) \leq e^{-c_j(t-t_0)} |1 + b_{jk}|^{\frac{t-t_0}{\rho}+1} = \\ &= |1 + b_{jk}| e^{\frac{\ln|1+b_{jk}|}{\rho}(t-t_0)} e^{-c_j(t-t_0)} = |1 + b_{jk}| e^{(-c_j + \frac{\ln|1+b_{jk}|}{\rho})(t-t_0)}。 \end{aligned}$$

综上所述,有 $\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t - t_0, \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\xi}) d\boldsymbol{\xi} \leq m_j e^{-w_j(t-t_0)}$, 因此 $\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \mathbf{K}(t - t_0, \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\xi}) d\boldsymbol{\xi} \leq \mathbf{M} e^{-\mathbf{W}(t-t_0)}$ 。 证毕
最后,利用上述结果分析系统(1)零解的全局指数渐近稳定。

定理 3 如果条件(H1)~(H4)成立,存在 $\beta > 0$,且 $\lambda > \beta \geq \frac{\ln \mu_k}{(t_k - t_{k-1})}$,这里 $\mu_k \geq 1$ 满足 $\Gamma_k \mathbf{z} \leq \mu_k \mathbf{z}$,则系统(1)的零解是全局指数稳定的。

证明 设函数 $\mathbf{u}(t, \mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{u}(t, t_0, \boldsymbol{\varphi})$ 是经过 $(t_0, \boldsymbol{\varphi})$ 的温和解,由定理 1 可得

$$\begin{aligned} u_j(t, \mathbf{x}) &= \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t - t_0, \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\xi}) \varphi_j(0, \boldsymbol{\xi}) d\boldsymbol{\xi} + \\ &+ \int_{t_0}^t \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t - \tau, \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\xi}) f_j(\tau, \boldsymbol{\xi}, \mathbf{u}_\tau(\boldsymbol{\xi})) d\boldsymbol{\xi} d\tau + \sum_{t_0 \leq t_k < t} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t - t_k, \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\xi}) I_{jk}(t_k^-, \boldsymbol{\xi}, u_j(t_k^-)) d\boldsymbol{\xi}。 \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

根据条件(H3),存在足够小的 $\varepsilon > 0$ 使得

$$[(\lambda + \varepsilon)\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{W} + \mathbf{P} e^{(\lambda + \varepsilon)r}] \mathbf{z} < 0。 \quad (17)$$

由初始条件 $u_j(t_0 + \theta, \mathbf{x}) = \varphi_j(\theta, \mathbf{x}), \theta \in [-\tau, 0], \boldsymbol{\varphi} \in \text{PC}$ 有:

$$\|u_j(t, \mathbf{x})\| \leq k_0 z_j, k_0 = \frac{\|\varphi_j(t, \mathbf{x})\|_\tau}{\min_{1 \leq j \leq n} z_j}, t_0 - \tau \leq t \leq t_0, \quad (18)$$

所以有:

$$[\mathbf{u}(t, \mathbf{x})]^+ \leq k_0 \mathbf{z} e^{-(\lambda + \varepsilon)(t-t_0)}, t_0 - \tau \leq t \leq t_0。 \quad (19)$$

由式(17)~(19)及引理 2,则有 $[\mathbf{u}(t, \mathbf{x})]^+ \leq k_0 \mathbf{z} e^{-(\lambda + \varepsilon)(t-t_0)}, t_0 \leq t < t_1$ 。

假设对所有 $m = 1, \dots, k$, 不等式

$$[\mathbf{u}(t, \mathbf{x})]^+ \leq \mu_0 \dots \mu_{k-1} k_0 \mathbf{z} e^{-(\lambda + \varepsilon)(t-t_0)}, t_{k-1} \leq t < t_k \quad (20)$$

成立,这里 $\mu_0 = 1$ 。根据条件(H4)和式(20),有:

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathbf{u}(t_k, \mathbf{x})]^+ &= [(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{B}_k)\mathbf{u}(t_k^-, \mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{I}_k(t_k^-, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}(t_k^-, \mathbf{x}))]^+ \leq \\ &\Gamma_k [\mu_0 \cdots \mu_{k-1} k_0 \mathbf{z} e^{-(\lambda+\varepsilon)(t-t_0)}]^+ \leq \mu_0 \cdots \mu_{k-1} \mu_k k_0 \mathbf{z} e^{-(\lambda+\varepsilon)(t-t_0)}. \end{aligned}$$

由式(20)和 $\mu_k \geq 1$ 得:

$$[\mathbf{u}(t, \mathbf{x})]^+ \leq \mu_0 \cdots \mu_{k-1} \mu_k k_0 \mathbf{z} e^{-(\lambda+\varepsilon)(t-t_0)}, t_k - \tau \leq t \leq t_k. \quad (21)$$

当 $t_k \leq t < t_{k+1}$ 时,由式(16)有:

$$\begin{aligned} u_j(t, \mathbf{x}) &= \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t-t_0, \mathbf{x}-\xi) \varphi_j(0, \xi) d\xi + \int_{t_0}^t \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t-\tau, \mathbf{x}-\xi) f_j(\tau, \xi, \mathbf{u}_\tau(\xi)) d\xi d\tau + \\ &\sum_{t_0 \leq t_k < t} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t-t_k, \mathbf{x}-\xi) I_{j_k}(t_k^-, \xi, \mathbf{u}_j(t_k^-)) d\xi = \\ &\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t-t_k, \mathbf{x}-\xi) u_j(t_k^+, \xi) d\xi + \int_{t_k}^t \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K_j(t-\tau, \mathbf{x}-\xi) f_j(\tau, \xi, \mathbf{u}_\tau(\xi)) d\xi d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

由定理 2 可得:

$$[\mathbf{u}(t, \mathbf{x})]_\tau^+ \leq \mathbf{M} e^{-w(t-t_k)} [\mathbf{u}(t_k^+, \mathbf{x})]_\tau^+ + \int_{t_k}^t e^{-w(t-s)} \mathbf{P}[\mathbf{u}_s]_\tau^+ ds, \quad (22)$$

根据式(21)、(22)和引理 2,容易得到:

$$[\mathbf{u}(t, \mathbf{x})]^+ \leq \mu_0 \cdots \mu_{k-1} \mu_k k_0 \mathbf{z} e^{-(\lambda+\varepsilon)(t-t_0)}, t_k \leq t < t_{k+1},$$

由归纳假设知:

$$[\mathbf{u}(t, \mathbf{x})]^+ \leq \mu_0 \cdots \mu_{k-1} k_0 \mathbf{z} e^{-(\lambda+\varepsilon)(t-t_0)}, t_{k-1} \leq t < t_k.$$

又因为 $\beta \geq \frac{\ln \mu_k}{t_k - t_{k-1}}$, 所以 $\mu_k \leq e^{\beta(t_k - t_{k-1})}$, 再通过上式得:

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathbf{u}(t, \mathbf{x})]^+ &\leq \mu_0 \cdots \mu_{k-1} k_0 \mathbf{z} e^{-(\lambda+\varepsilon)(t-t_0)} \leq e^{\beta(t_1-t_0)} \cdots e^{\beta(t_k-t_{k-1})} k_0 \mathbf{z} e^{-(\lambda+\varepsilon)(t-t_0)} \leq \\ &e^{\beta(t-t_0)} k_0 \mathbf{z} e^{-(\lambda+\varepsilon)(t-t_0)} = k_0 \mathbf{z} e^{-(\lambda-\beta+\varepsilon)(t-t_0)}. \end{aligned}$$

令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, 则 $[\mathbf{u}(t, \mathbf{x})]^+ \leq k_0 \mathbf{z} e^{-(\lambda-\beta)(t-t_0)}$ 。因此,系统(1)的零解全局指数稳定。证毕

注 2 当 $b_{jk} = 0$ 时,系统(1)变为文献[18]中所研究的非线性系统,在文献[18]中得到系统的零解是全局渐近稳定的,本文考虑了更为一般的脉冲非线性系统,得到系统的零解是全局指数渐近稳定的,所得结论对文献[18]的系统也适用。

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Stability Analysis of a Class of Impulsive Functional Differential Equations in Unbounded Domains

RAN Shijian, YANG Zhichun

(College of Mathematical Sciences, Chongqing Normal University, Chongqing 401331, China)

Abstract: The exponential stability of zero solutions of a class of impulsive functional differential equations in an unbounded region is studied. The solution of the system is derived by using the Fourier transform method, and the Cauchy matrix of the linear system is estimated by using the inequality reduction technique. Finally, a sufficient condition for the global exponential stability of the zero solution of the nonlinear system is given by the established differential inequalities and the assumed conditions. Under the assumption that the nonlinear system satisfies the given conditions, the zero solution is globally exponentially stable. The results of this study extend the related works in the existing literature.

Keywords: Cauchy matrix; global exponential stability; Fourier transform

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