

# Smooth Solutions of an Iterative Functional Differential Equation\*

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**Abstract:** By Faà di Bruno's formula, using Schauder fixed point theorem, we study the existence and uniqueness of smooth solutions of an iterative functional differential equation  $x'(t) = f(c_0t + c_1x(t) + \dots + c_mx^{[m]}(t))$ .

**Keywords:** Iterative Functional Differential Equation; Smooth Solutions; Faà di Bruno's Formula; Fixed Point Theorem

## 一类迭代泛函微分方程的光滑解\*

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**摘 要:** 本文利用 Faà di Bruno 公式及 Schauder 不动点定理, 证明了一类迭代泛函微分方程  $x'(t) = f(c_0t + c_1x(t) + \dots + c_mx^{[m]}(t))$  的光滑解的存在性和唯一性。

**关键词:** 迭代泛函微分方程; 光滑解; Faà di Bruno 公式; 不动点定理

### 1. 引言

自 Jack Hale 的工作<sup>[1]</sup>发表后, 关于泛函微分方程解的研究已有许多工作。其中形如

$$x'(t) = H(x^{[0]}(t), x^{[1]}(t), \dots, x^{[m]}(t))$$

的迭代泛函微分方程, 被许多人讨论过, 这里  $x^{[0]}(t) = t, x^{[1]}(t) = x(t), \dots, x^{[k]}(t) = x(x^{[k-1]}(t)), k = 2, \dots, m$ 。确切的说, Eder<sup>[2]</sup>考虑了泛函微分方程  $x'(t) = x^{[2]}(t)$ , 证明了该方程的每一个解或者恒为零或者严格单调。后来, Feckan 与王克<sup>[3-5]</sup>分别在不同的条件下研究了方程

$$x'(t) = f(x^{[2]}(t)) \tag{1.1}$$

此外, Stanek<sup>[6]</sup>考虑了方程  $x'(t) = x(t) + x^{[2]}(t)$ , 得到了与[2]类似的结果。最近, 司建国与其合作者<sup>[7,8]</sup>讨论了以下方程:

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$$x'(t) = x^{[m]}(t),$$

$$x'(t) = \frac{1}{x^{[m]}(t)},$$

$$x'(t) = \frac{1}{c_0 x^{[0]}(t) + c_1 x(t) + \dots + c_m x^{[m]}(t)},$$

给出了解析解存在性的充分条件。特别是在[9]和[10]中，作者利用不动点定理，研究了方程：

$$x'(t) = \sum_{j=1}^m a_j x^{[j]}(t) + F(t), \quad x'(t) = \sum_{j=1}^m a_j(t) x^{[j]}(t) + F(t)$$

光滑解的存在性、唯一性及稳定性。

本文中，我们考虑迭代泛函微分方程

$$x'(t) = f(c_0 t + c_1 x(t) + \dots + c_m x^{[m]}(t)) \tag{1.2}$$

光滑解的存在性。主要利用 Schauder 不动点定理完成本论文的证明。在证明过程中，由于复合函数特别是迭代函数的求导涉及复杂的运算，因此，我们通过 Faà di Bruno 公式将复杂的运算简化，进一步得到本论文的主要结论。显然，上述几类方程都是(1.2)的特殊形式。那么，对于上面几类方程的光滑解的研究便可以看成是本文结论的特例或推广。

我们可以证明方程(1.2)的局部光滑解的存在性连续依赖于光滑函数  $f(t)$ 。光滑函数是指一个函数有多次的连续导数且最高次的导数满足 Lipschitz 条件。若  $x', \dots, x^{(n)}$  在区间  $I$  是连续的，我们记  $x \in C^n(I, R)$ 。如果  $x \in C^n(I, R)$  且映闭区间  $I$  到  $I$ ，我们记  $x \in C^n(I, I)$ 。显然  $C^n(I, R)$  以范数  $\|x\|_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \|x^{(k)}\|$ ,  $\|x\| = \max_{t \in I} \{ |x(t)| \}$  构成 Banach 空间。对给定的常数  $M_i > 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n+1)$ ，记

$$\Omega(M_1, \dots, M_{n+1}; I) = \left\{ x \in C^n(I, I) : |x^{(i)}(t)| \leq M_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n; |x^{(n)}(t_1) - x^{(n)}(t_2)| \leq M_{n+1} |t_1 - t_2|, t, t_1, t_2 \in I \right\}.$$

为了便于书写，记

$$x_{ij}(t) = x^{(i)}(x^{[j]}(t)), \quad x_{*jk}(t) = (x^{[j]}(t))^{(k)},$$

其中  $i, j, k$  是非负整数。为了寻找(1.2)在  $C^n(I, I)$  中的解  $x(t)$ ，使得  $x(\xi) = \xi$ ，自然会想到在区间  $[\xi - \delta, \xi + \delta]$  中考虑，其中  $\delta > 0$ 。定义

$$\Psi(\xi; \eta_0, \dots, \eta_{n-1}; N_1, \dots, N_n; I) = \left\{ f \in \Omega(N_1, \dots, N_n; I) : f^{(i)}(\xi) = \eta_i, i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1 \right\},$$

$$X(\xi; \xi_0, \dots, \xi_n; 1, M_2, \dots, M_{n+1}; I) = \left\{ x \in \Omega(1, M_2, \dots, M_{n+1}; I) : x(\xi) = \xi_0, x^{(i)}(\xi) = \xi_i, i = 1, \dots, n \right\}.$$

其中  $\xi_0 = \xi$ 。

由数学归纳法，对  $k = 0, \dots, n$ ，我们可以证明

$$x_{*jk}(t) = P_{jk}(x_{10}(t), \dots, x_{1,j-1}(t); \dots; x_{k0}(t), \dots, x_{k,j-1}(t)), \tag{1.3}$$

$$\beta_{jk}(t) = P_{jk}(\overbrace{x'(\xi), \dots, x'(\xi)}^j; \dots; \overbrace{x^{(k)}(\xi), \dots, x^{(k)}(\xi)}^j), \tag{1.4}$$

$$H_{jk}(t) = P_{jk}(\overbrace{1, \dots, 1}^j; \overbrace{M_2, \dots, M_2}^j; \dots; \overbrace{M_k, \dots, M_k}^j), \tag{1.5}$$

其中  $P_{jk}$  是系数为非负数的唯一多项式，上式的证明可在[9]中找到。 $I$  是  $R$  上的闭区间。

## 2. 主要定理

这一部分, 我们证明方程(1.2)光滑解的存在性定理, 其间我们需要用到下面的事实: 对  $x(t), y(t) \in X$ , 我们有

$$|x^{[j]}(t_1) - x^{[j]}(t_2)| \leq |t_1 - t_2|, t_1, t_2 \in I, j = 0, 1, \dots, m, \quad (2.1)$$

$$\|x^{[j]} - y^{[j]}\| \leq j \|x - y\|, j = 1, \dots, m, \quad (2.2)$$

$$\|x - y\| \leq \delta^n \|x^{(n)} - y^{(n)}\|, \quad (2.3)$$

上述不等式的证明可在[10]中找到。

**定理 1** 设  $I = [\xi - \delta, \xi + \delta]$ ,

这里  $\xi, \delta$  满足

$$|\xi| < 1, \quad 0 < \delta \leq 1 - |\xi|, \quad (2.4)$$

假定  $\sum_{i=0}^m c_i = 1$ ,  $f \in \Psi(\xi; \eta_0, \dots, \eta_{n-1}; N_1, \dots, N_n; I)$ 。则(1.2)式在

$$X(\xi; \xi_0, \dots, \xi_n; 1, M_2, \dots, M_{n+1}; I)$$

中有解, 其中

$$1) \quad \xi_1 = \eta_0, \quad (2.5)$$

$$\xi_k = \sum \frac{\eta_s (k-1)!}{s_1! s_2! \dots s_{k-1}! 1!^{s_1} 2!^{s_2} \dots (k-1)!^{s_{k-1}}} \left( \sum_{i=0}^m c_i \beta_{i1} \right)^{s_1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^m c_i \beta_{i2} \right)^{s_2} \dots \left( \sum_{i=0}^m c_i \beta_{ik-1} \right)^{s_{k-1}}, \quad (2.6)$$

$k = 2, \dots, n$ ,  $s_1 + 2s_2 + \dots + (k-1)s_{k-1} = k-1$ ,  $s = s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-1}$ 。

$$2) \quad \sum \frac{(k-1)!}{s_1! s_2! \dots s_{k-1}! 1!^{s_1} 2!^{s_2} \dots (k-1)!^{s_{k-1}}} N_s \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1} \right)^{s_1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i2} \right)^{s_2} \dots \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{ik-1} \right)^{s_{k-1}} \leq M_k, k = 2, \dots, n, \quad (2.7)$$

$s_1 + 2s_2 + \dots + (k-1)s_{k-1} = k-1$ ,  $s = s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-1}$ 。

$$3) \quad \left[ N_n \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| \right) \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1} \right)^{n-1} + (n-1) N_{n-1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1} \right)^{n-2} \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i2} \right) + \sum_{s \neq n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{s_1! s_2! \dots s_{n-1}! 1!^{s_1} 2!^{s_2} \dots (n-1)!^{s_{n-1}}} \right. \\ \left. N_{s+1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1} \right)^{s_1+1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i2} \right)^{s_2} \dots \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{in-1} \right)^{s_{n-1}} + s_1 N_s \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1} \right)^{s_1-1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i2} \right)^{s_2+1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i3} \right)^{s_3} \right. \\ \left. \dots \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{in-1} \right)^{s_{n-1}} + \dots + s_{n-1} N_s \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1} \right)^{s_1} \dots \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{in-2} \right)^{s_{n-2}} \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{in-1} \right)^{s_{n-1}-1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{in} \right) \right] \leq M_{n+1} \quad (2.8)$$

$s_1 + 2s_2 + \dots + (k-1)s_{n-1} = n-1$ ,  $s = s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{n-1}$ 。

**证明:** 我们利用 Schauder 不动点定理来完成证明。定义算子

$$(Tx)(t) = \xi + \int_{\xi}^t f \left( \sum_{i=0}^m c_i x^{[i]}(s) \right) ds \quad (2.9)$$

先证对  $\forall x \in X$ , 有  $Tx \in X$ 。考虑到

$$|(Tx)(t) - \xi| = \left| \int_{\xi}^t f \left( \sum_{i=0}^m c_i x^{[i]}(s) \right) ds \right| \leq (|\xi| + \delta) |t - \xi| \leq (|\xi| + \delta) \delta \leq \delta, \quad (2.10)$$

因此,  $(Tx)(I) \subseteq I$ 。由 Faà di Bruno 公式易知

$$(Tx)'(t) = f\left(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i x^{[i]}(t)\right),$$

$$(Tx)^{(k)}(t) = \left(f\left(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i x^{[i]}(t)\right)\right)^{(k-1)} = \sum \frac{(k-1)!}{s_1!s_2!\cdots s_{k-1}!1!^{s_1}2!^{s_2}\cdots(n-1)!^{s_{k-1}}} f^{(s)}\left(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i x^{[i]}(t)\right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i x_{*i1}(t)\right)^{s_1} \cdots \left(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i x_{*ik-1}(t)\right)^{s_{k-1}}, \quad k=2,\dots,n,$$

其中  $s_1 + 2s_2 + \cdots + (k-1)s_{k-1} = k-1$ ,  $s = s_1 + s_2 + \cdots + s_{k-1}$ 。再注意到  $(Tx)(\xi) = \xi$ , 及(2.5)、(2.6), 有

$$(Tx)'(\xi) = f\left(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i x^{[i]}(\xi)\right) = f(\xi) = \eta_0 = \xi_1,$$

$$(Tx)^{(k)}(\xi) = \sum \frac{(k-1)!}{s_1!s_2!\cdots s_{k-1}!1!^{s_1}2!^{s_2}\cdots(k-1)!^{s_{k-1}}} f^{(s)}\left(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i x^{[i]}(\xi)\right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i x_{*i1}(\xi)\right)^{s_1} \cdots \left(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i x_{*ik-1}(\xi)\right)^{s_{k-1}}, \quad k=2,\dots,n,$$

$$= \sum \frac{\eta_s (k-1)!}{s_1!s_2!\cdots s_{k-1}!1!^{s_1}2!^{s_2}\cdots(k-1)!^{s_{k-1}}} \left(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i \beta_{i1}\right)^{s_1} \left(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i \beta_{i2}\right)^{s_2} \cdots \left(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i \beta_{ik-1}\right)^{s_{k-1}} = \xi_k$$

其中  $s_1 + 2s_2 + \cdots + (k-1)s_{k-1} = k-1$ ,  $s = s_1 + s_2 + \cdots + s_{k-1}$ 。

因此,  $(Tx)^{(k)}(\xi) = \xi_k, k=0,1,\dots,n$ 。又因为

$$\left|(Tx)'(t)\right| = \left|f\left(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i x^{[i]}(t)\right)\right| \leq (|\xi| + \delta) < 1 = M_1$$

由(2.7)、(2.8)有

$$(Tx)^{(k)}(t) \leq \sum \frac{(k-1)!}{s_1!s_2!\cdots s_{k-1}!1!^{s_1}2!^{s_2}\cdots(k-1)!^{s_{k-1}}} N_s \left(\sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1}\right)^{s_1} \cdots \left(\sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{ik-1}\right)^{s_{k-1}} \leq M_k, \quad k=2,\dots,n,$$

其中  $s_1 + 2s_2 + \cdots + (k-1)s_{k-1} = k-1$ ,  $s = s_1 + s_2 + \cdots + s_{k-1}$ 。

$$\left|(Tx)^{(n)}(t_1) - (Tx)^{(n)}(t_2)\right| = \sum \frac{(n-1)!}{s_1!s_2!\cdots s_{n-1}!1!^{s_1}2!^{s_2}\cdots(n-1)!^{s_{n-1}}} \left|f^{(s)}\left(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i x^{[i]}(t_1)\right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i x_{*i1}(t_1)\right)^{s_1} \cdots \left(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i x_{*in-1}(t_1)\right)^{s_{n-1}} - f^{(s)}\left(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i x^{[i]}(t_2)\right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i x_{*i1}(t_2)\right)^{s_1} \cdots \left(\sum_{i=0}^m c_i x_{*in-1}(t_2)\right)^{s_{n-1}}\right|$$

$$\leq \left\{ N_n \left(\sum_{i=0}^m |c_i|\right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1}\right)^{n-1} + (n-1) N_{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1}\right)^{n-2} \left(\sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i2}\right) + \sum_{s \neq n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{s_1!s_2!\cdots s_{n-1}!1!^{s_1}2!^{s_2}\cdots(n-1)!^{s_{n-1}}} \left[ N_{s+1} \left(\sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1}\right)^{s_1+1} \left(\sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i2}\right)^{s_2} \cdots \left(\sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{in-1}\right)^{s_{n-1}} + s_1 N_s \left(\sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1}\right)^{s_1-1} \left(\sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i2}\right)^{s_2+1} \left(\sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i3}\right)^{s_3} \cdots \left(\sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{in-1}\right)^{s_{n-1}} + \cdots + s_{n-1} N_s \left(\sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1}\right)^{s_1} \cdots \left(\sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{im-2}\right)^{s_{m-2}} \left(\sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{im-1}\right)^{s_{m-1}-1} \left(\sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{im}\right) \right] \right\} |t_1 - t_2|$$

$$\leq M_{n+1} |t_1 - t_2|$$

到此，我们证明了  $T$  是一个将  $X$  映到自身的算子。

现在证明  $T$  的连续性。设  $x, y \in X$ ，则

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tx - Ty\|_n &= \|Tx - Ty\| + \left\| (Tx)' - (Ty)' \right\| + \sum_{k=2}^n \left\| (Tx)^{(k)} - (Ty)^{(k)} \right\| \\ &= \max_{t \in I} \left| \int_{\xi}^t \left( f \left( \sum_{i=0}^m c_i x^{[i]}(s) \right) - f \left( \sum_{i=0}^m c_i y^{[i]}(s) \right) \right) ds \right| \\ &\quad + \max_{t \in I} \left| f \left( \sum_{i=0}^m c_i x^{[i]}(t) \right) - f \left( \sum_{i=0}^m c_i y^{[i]}(t) \right) \right| \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=2}^n \max_{t \in I} \sum \frac{(k-1)!}{s_1! s_2! \cdots s_{k-1}! 1!^{s_1} 2!^{s_2} \cdots (k-1)!^{s_{k-1}}} \\ &\quad \left[ \left| f^{(s)} \left( \sum_{i=0}^m c_i x^{[i]}(t) \right) \left( \sum_{i=0}^m c_i x_{s_{i1}}(t) \right)^{s_1} \cdots \left( \sum_{i=0}^m c_i x_{s_{ik-1}}(t) \right)^{s_{k-1}} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - f^{(s)} \left( \sum_{i=0}^m c_i y^{[i]}(t) \right) \left( \sum_{i=0}^m c_i y_{s_{i1}}(t) \right)^{s_1} \cdots \left( \sum_{i=0}^m c_i y_{s_{ik-1}}(t) \right)^{s_{k-1}} \right| \right] \leq (\delta + 1) N_1 \left( |c_0| + \sum_{i=1}^m i |c_i| \right) \|x - y\| \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=2}^n \sum_{s \neq n-1} \frac{(k-1)!}{s_1! \cdots s_{k-1}! 1! \cdots (k-1)!^{s_{k-1}}} \left[ N_{s+1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1} \right)^{s_1} \cdots \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{ik-1} \right)^{s_{k-1}} \right. \\ &\quad \times \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| \|x^{[i]} - y^{[i]}\| \right) + s_1 N_s \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1} \right)^{s_1-1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i2} \right)^{s_2+1} \cdots \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{ik-1} \right)^{s_{k-1}} \\ &\quad \times \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| \|x^{[i]} - y^{[i]}\| \right) + \cdots + s_{k-1} N_s \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1} \right)^{s_1} \cdots \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{ik-2} \right)^{s_{k-2}} \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{ik-1} \right)^{s_{k-1}-1} \\ &\quad \times \left. \left( \sum_{i=0}^m c_i H_{ik} \right) \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| \|x^{[i]} - y^{[i]}\| \right) \right] \\ &\quad + \delta^n \left( |c_0| + \sum_{i=1}^m i |c_i| \right) \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1} \right)^{n-2} \left[ N_n \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1} \right) + (n-1) N_{n-1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i2} \right) \right] \|x^{(n)} - y^{(n)}\| \end{aligned}$$

经过计算，我们可以找到一列正数  $P_k$  使得

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{k=2}^n \sum_{s \neq n-1} \frac{(k-1)!}{s_1! \cdots s_{k-1}! 1! \cdots (k-1)!^{s_{k-1}}} \left[ N_{s+1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1} \right)^{s_1} \cdots \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{ik-1} \right)^{s_{k-1}} \right. \\ &\quad \times \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| \|x^{[i]} - y^{[i]}\| \right) + s_1 N_s \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1} \right)^{s_1-1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i2} \right)^{s_2+1} \cdots \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{ik-1} \right)^{s_{k-1}} \\ &\quad \times \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| \|x^{[i]} - y^{[i]}\| \right) + \cdots + s_{k-1} N_s \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1} \right)^{s_1} \cdots \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{ik-2} \right)^{s_{k-2}} \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{ik-1} \right)^{s_{k-1}-1} \\ &\quad \times \left. \left( \sum_{i=0}^m c_i H_{ik} \right) \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| \|x^{[i]} - y^{[i]}\| \right) \right] \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} P_k (c_i, N_{j, H_{ij}}) \|x^{(k)} - y^{(k)}\|, \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tx - Ty\|_n &\leq (\delta + 1) N_1 \left( |c_0| + \sum_{i=1}^m i |c_i| \right) \|x - y\| + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} P_k (c_i, N_{j, H_{ij}}) \|x^{(k)} - y^{(k)}\| \\ &\quad + \delta^n \left( |c_0| + \sum_{i=1}^m i |c_i| \right) \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1} \right)^{n-2} \left[ N_n \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1} \right) + (n-1) N_{n-1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i2} \right) \right] \|x^{(n)} - y^{(n)}\| \\ &\leq \Gamma \|x - y\|_n, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\Gamma = \max \left\{ (\delta + 1) N_1 \left( |c_0| + \sum_{i=1}^m i |c_i| \right), \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} P_k \left( c_i, N_{j, H_{ij}} \right), \delta^n \left( |c_0| + \sum_{i=1}^m i |c_i| \right) \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1} \right)^{n-2} \left[ N_n \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i1} \right) + (n-1) N_{n-1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^m |c_i| H_{i2} \right) \right] \right\}$$

这里  $k = 1, \dots, n-1$ ,  $s_1 + 2s_2 + \dots + (k-1)s_{k-1} = k-1$ ,  $s = s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-1}$ 。这就证明了  $T$  的连续性。类似[9,10]易知  $X$  是凸闭集, 进一步还可证明  $X$  在  $C^n(I, I)$  中一致有界, 在  $I$  上等度连续, 根据 Arzela-Ascoli 定理知  $X$  是  $C^n(I, I)$  的相对紧子集。由 Schauder 不动点定理知, 存在  $x(t) \in X$  使得

$$x(t) = \xi + \int_{\xi}^t f \left( \sum_{i=0}^m c_i x^{[i]}(s) \right) ds$$

对上式两端求导即可看出  $x$  是(1.2)的解。定理证毕。

我们注意到, 如果上面定理中有  $0 < \Gamma \leq q < 1$ , 则表明  $T$  是一个压缩算子。因此, 上面证明中的不动点  $x$  必是唯一的。进一步可证这个唯一解关于给定的函数  $f$  是连续依赖的, 即有下面定理。

**定理 2** 在定理 1 的条件下, 且  $0 < \Gamma \leq q < 1$ , 则方程(1.2)在

$$X(\xi; \xi_0, \dots, \xi_n; 1, M_2, \dots, M_{n+1}; I)$$

中的唯一解连续依赖于给定的  $f$ 。

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