



# Existence and multiplicity of homoclinic solutions for a class of damped vibration problems<sup>☆</sup>

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## ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this paper is to study the following damped vibration problems

$$\begin{cases} -\ddot{u}(t) - B\dot{u}(t) + A(t)u(t) = \nabla F(t, u(t)) & \text{a.e. } t \in R \\ u(t) \rightarrow 0, \quad \dot{u}(t) \rightarrow 0 & \text{as } |t| \rightarrow \infty \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

where  $A = [a_{ij}(t)] \in C(R, R^{N^2})$  is an  $N \times N$  symmetric matrix-valued function,  $B = [b_{ij}]$  is an antisymmetry  $N \times N$  constant matrix,  $F \in C^1(R \times R^N, R)$  and  $\nabla F(t, u) := \nabla_u F(t, u)$ . By a symmetric mountain pass theorem and a generalized mountain pass theorem, an existence result and a multiplicity result of homoclinic solutions of (1.1) are obtained.

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## 1. Introduction and preliminaries

Consider the following damped vibration problems

$$\begin{cases} -\ddot{u}(t) - B\dot{u}(t) + A(t)u(t) = \nabla F(t, u(t)) & \text{a.e. } t \in R \\ u(t) \rightarrow 0, \quad \dot{u}(t) \rightarrow 0 & \text{as } |t| \rightarrow \infty \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

where  $A = [a_{ij}(t)] \in C(R, R^{N^2})$  is an  $N \times N$  symmetric matrix-valued function,  $B = [b_{ij}]$  is an antisymmetry  $N \times N$  constant matrix and  $F \in C^1(R \times R^N, R)$ .

When  $B$  is a zero matrix, there are many results for problems (1.1), (for example, see [1–15]). It should be pointed out that these results were obtained under  $F(t, u)$  periodic in  $t$  or under the global Ambrosetti–Rabinowitz type condition

$$0 < \mu F(t, u) \leq (\nabla F(t, u), u), \quad \forall t \in R \text{ and } u \in R^N \setminus \{0\},$$

where  $\mu > 2$  is a constant.

When  $B \neq 0$ , some of the existence and multiplicity results were obtained for periodic solutions in [16–18]. When  $A(t)$  is a positive definite matrix and  $F(t, u) = a(t)|u|^\gamma$  ( $1 < \gamma < 2$ ), the existence of nontrivial solution for problem (1.1) was studied in [19].

Moreover, in recent papers [20–23], by using critical point theory Xiao and Nieto [20,21] studied the existence of weak solutions of the following nonlinear impulsive differential equations

$$\begin{cases} -u''(t) + g(t)u'(t) + \lambda u(t) = f(t, u(t)) & \text{a.e. } t \in [0, T] \\ -\Delta u'(t_j) = I_j(u(t_j)), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, p, \\ u(0) = u(T) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

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