

HIGHER ORDER DIFFERENCE EQUATIONS WITH PROPERTIES **A** AND **B**

Khachidze N.

Abstract. The following higher order difference equation

$$\Delta^{(n)}u(k) + p(k)|u(\sigma(k))|^\lambda \text{sign}(u(\sigma(k))) = 0$$

is considered, where $n \geq 2$, $0 < \lambda < 1$, $p : N \rightarrow R$, $\sigma : N \rightarrow N$, $\sigma(k) \geq k + 1$.

Necessary conditions are obtained for the above equation to have monotone solutions. The obtained results are also new for the oscillation of solutions.

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1. Introduction

Consider the higher order difference equation

$$\Delta^{(n)}u(k) + p(k)|u(\sigma(k))|^\lambda \text{sign}(u(\sigma(k))) = 0, \quad (1.1)$$

where $n \geq 2$, $0 < \lambda < 1$, $p : N \rightarrow R$, $\sigma : N \rightarrow N$, $\sigma(k) \geq k + 1$.

Here

$$\Delta^{(0)}u(k) = u(k), \quad \Delta^{(1)}u(k) = u(k+1) - u(k), \quad \Delta^{(i)}u(k) = \Delta^{(1)} \circ \Delta^{(i-1)}u(k) \\ (i = 2, \dots, n).$$

It will always be assumed that either the condition

$$p(k) \geq 0 \quad \text{for } k \in N, \quad (1.2)$$

or

$$p(k) \leq 0 \quad \text{for } k \in N \quad (1.3)$$

holds.

For each $k \in N$ denote $N_k = \{k, k+1, \dots\}$.

Definition 1.1. Let $k_0 \in N$. A function $u : N_{k_0} \rightarrow R$ is said to be a proper solution of equation (1.1), if it satisfies (1.1) on N_{k_0} and

$$\sup\{|u(k)| : k \geq s\} > 0 \quad \text{for any } s > k_0.$$

Definition 1.2. Let $k_0 \in N$. A proper solution $u : N_{k_0} \rightarrow R$ of equation (1.1) is said to be oscillatory if for any $k \in N_{k_0}$ there are $k_1, k_2 \in N_{k_0}$ such that $u(k_1)u(k_2) < 0$. Otherwise the solution is called nonoscillatory.

Definition 1.3. We say that equation (1.1) has Property **A** if any its proper solutions either is oscillatory or satisfies

$$|\Delta^{(i)}u(k)| \downarrow 0 \quad \text{for } k \uparrow +\infty \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1), \quad (1.4)$$

when n is odd.

Definition 1.4. We say that equation (1.1) has Property **B** if any of its proper solutions is oscillatory or satisfies either (1.4) or

$$|\Delta^{(i)}u(k)| \uparrow +\infty \quad \text{for } k \uparrow +\infty \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1), \quad (1.5)$$

when n is even, either is oscillatory or satisfies (1.5) when n is odd.

For a functional differential equation, similar problems were considered in [1–4] (see also the references therein). Oscillatory properties for first and second order difference equations are studied in [5–9].

In the present paper we give sufficient conditions for equation (1.1) to have properties **A** and **B**.

2. Necessary condition of the existence of monotone solutions

For any $k_0 \in N$ denote by $U_{k_0, l}$ the set of solutions $u : N_{k_0} \rightarrow R$ of equation (1.1) which satisfies the condition:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^{(i)}u(k) &> 0 \quad \text{for } k \geq k_0 \quad i = 0, \dots, l-1, \\ (-1)^i \Delta^{(i)}u(k) &\geq 0 \quad \text{for } k \geq k_0 \quad i = l, \dots, n. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 2.1. Let $0 < \lambda < 1$, $k_0 \in N$, condition (1.3) ((1.4)) be fulfilled, $l \in \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$, $l+n$ be odd ($l+n$ be even) and $U_{k_0, l} \neq \emptyset$.

Moreover, if

$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k^{n-l} (\sigma(k))^{\lambda(l-1)} |p(k)| = +\infty \quad (2.1)$$

then for any $\delta \in [0; \lambda]$ and $i \in N$ we have

$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k^{n-l-1+\lambda-\delta} (\sigma(k))^{\lambda(l-1)} [\rho_{l,i}(\sigma(k))]^\delta |p(k)| < +\infty,$$

where

$$\rho_{l,1}(k) = \left(\frac{1-\lambda}{l!(n-l)!} \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \sum_{j=i}^{+\infty} j^{n-l-1} (\sigma(j))^{\lambda(l-1)} |p(j)| \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\lambda}}, \quad (2.2)$$

$$\rho_{l,s}(k) = \frac{1-\lambda}{l!(n-l)!} \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=i}^{+\infty} j^{n-l-1} (\sigma(j))^{\lambda(l-1)} |p(j)| (\rho_{l,s-1}(\sigma(j)))^\lambda \quad (s = 2, 3, \dots). \quad (2.3)$$

3. Sufficient conditions of nonexistence of monotone solutions

Theorem 3.1 *Let conditions (1.2) ((1.3)) (2.1) be fulfilled, $l \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, let $l+n$ be odd ($l+n$ be even) and for any $\delta \in [0, \lambda]$ and $i \in N$*

$$\sum_{k=i}^{+\infty} k^{n-l-1+\lambda-\delta} (\sigma(k))^{\lambda(l-1)} (\rho_{l,i}(\sigma(k)))^\delta |p(k)| = +\infty \quad (3.1)$$

then for any $k_0 \in N$, $U_{l,k_0} = \emptyset$, where $\rho_{l,i}$ is defined by (2.2) and (2.3).

Theorem 3.2. *Let conditions (1.2) ((1.3)) (2.1), for any $\gamma \in (0; 1)$*

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow +\infty} k^\gamma \sum_{j=k}^{+\infty} j^{n-l-1} (\sigma(j))^{\lambda(l-1)} |p(j)| > 0$$

be fulfilled, $l \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, let $l+n$ be odd ($l+n$ be even) and for any $\alpha \in (1; +\infty)$

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sigma(k)}{k^\alpha} > 0.$$

Moreover, if either

$$\alpha\lambda \geq 1,$$

or

$$\alpha\lambda < 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k^{n-l-1+\frac{\alpha\lambda(1-\lambda)}{1-\alpha\lambda}-\varepsilon} (\sigma(k))^{\lambda(l-1)} |p(k)| = +\infty$$

is fulfilled. Then for any $k_0 \in N$, $U_{l,k_0} = \emptyset$.

4. Difference equations with property A

Theorem 4.1. *Let conditions (1.2) (2.1) be fulfilled, $l \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, let $l+n$ be odd and for any $\delta \in [0, \lambda]$ and let $k \in N$ (3.1) be fulfilled. Moreover, if*

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^{n-1} p(k) = +\infty, \quad (4.1)$$

when n is odd, then Equation (1.1) has Property A.

Theorem 4.2. *Let conditions (1.2) and*

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sigma(k))^\lambda}{k} > 0$$

be fulfilled. Then for the equation (1.1) to have Property A, it is sufficient that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k^{n-2+\lambda} p(k) = +\infty.$$

Theorem 4.3. *Let conditions (1.2) and*

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sigma(k))^\lambda}{k} < +\infty$$

*be fulfilled. Then for equation (1.1) to have Property **A**, it is sufficient that conditions (4.1) and*

$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k^\lambda (\sigma(k))^{\lambda(n-2)} p(k) = +\infty$$

be fulfilled.

5. Difference equations with property **B**

Theorem 5.1. *Let conditions (1.3), (2.1) be fulfilled, $l \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, $l+n$ is even and for any $\delta \in [0, \lambda]$ and let $k \in N$ (3.1) be fulfilled. Moreover, if*

$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k^{n-1} |p(k)| = +\infty, \quad (5.1)$$

*when n is even, then equation (1.1) has Property **B**.*

Theorem 5.2. *Let conditions (1.3) and*

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sigma(k))^\lambda}{k} > 0$$

*be fulfilled. Then for equation (1.1) to have Property **B**, it is sufficient that condition*

$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k^{n-2+\lambda} |p(k)| = +\infty$$

be fulfilled.

Theorem 5.3. *Let conditions (1.3) and*

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sigma(k))^\lambda}{k} < +\infty$$

*be fulfilled. Then for equation (1.1) to have Property **B**, it is sufficient that conditions (5.1),*

$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} k^{\lambda+1} (\sigma(k))^{\lambda(n-3)} |p(k)| = +\infty$$

and

$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (\sigma(k))^{\lambda(n-1)} |p(k)| = +\infty$$

be fulfilled.

R E F E R E N C E S

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Author's address:

N. Khachidze
Iv. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University
Department of Mathematics
2, Universiry St., Tbilisi, 0186
Georgia
E-mail: natiaa.xachidze@gmail.com