ON ASYMPTOTIC BEHAVIOUR OF SOLUTIONS OF HIGHER ORDER DIFFERENCE EQUATION

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Abstract. The present paper deals with the oscillation problem of solutions of the higher order Emden-Fowler type difference equation. We gave sufficient conditions that difference Equation has Property A or Property B.

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1. Introduction

Consider the higher order nonlinear difference equation

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

where $n \ge 2, 0 < \lambda < 1, p : N \to R, \sigma : N \to N.$

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \sigma(k) = +\infty. \tag{1.2}$$

Here

$$\Delta u(k) = \Delta^{(1)}u(k) = u(k+1) - u(k), \quad \Delta^{(i)}u(k) = \Delta \circ \Delta^{(i-1)}u(k) \quad i = 2, 3, \dots, n.$$

It will always be assumed that either the condition

$$p(k) \ge 0, \quad \text{for} \quad k \in N, \tag{1.3}$$

or

$$p(k) \le 0, \quad \text{for} \quad k \in N \tag{1.4}$$

holds.

2. Sufficient conditions of nonexistence of monotone solutions

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

Definition 2.1. Let $k_0 \in N$. A function $u : N_{k_0} \to R$ is said to be a proper solution of Equation (1.1), if

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

and there exists the function $\overline{u}: N \to R$ such that $\overline{u}(k) \equiv u(k)$ on N_{k_0} and the equality

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

holds for $k \in N_{k_0}$.

Definition 2.2. Let $k_0 \in N$. A proper solution $u : N_{k_0} \to R$ 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 $u(k_1)u(k_2) \leq 0$. Otherwise the solution is called nonoscillatory.

Definition 2.3. We say that equation (1.1) has Property A if any its proper solutions are oscillatory when n is even and either is oscillatory or satisfies

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

$$(2.1)$$

when n is odd.

Definition 2.4. We say that equation (1.1) has Property B if any of its proper solutions are oscillatory or satisfies either (2.1) or

$$|\Delta^{(i)}u(k)|\uparrow +\infty, \quad \text{for} \quad k\uparrow +\infty \quad i=0,1,\ldots,n-1,$$
(2.2)

when n is even and either is oscillatory or satisfies (2.2) when n is odd.

In the present paper we give sufficient condition for equation (1.1) to have Property A or B. Analogously problem for higher and second order difference equations is considered in [1-4].

Similar problems for functional differential equations were considered in [5-7].

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

$$\Delta^{(i)}u(k) > 0, \quad \text{for} \quad k \ge k_0 \quad i = 0, \dots, l - 1,$$

(-1)ⁱ $\Delta^{(i)}u(k) \ge 0, \quad \text{for} \quad k \ge k_0 \quad i = l, \dots, n.$

Theorem 2.1. Let conditions (1.2), (1.3) ((1.4)) be fulfilled, $l \in \{1, 2, ..., n-1\}, l+n$ is odd (l+n is even) and

$$\sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} j^{n-l-1} \sigma^{\lambda(l-1)}(j) \widetilde{\sigma}^{\lambda}(j) |p(j)| = +\infty.$$
(2.3)

Then for any $k_0 \in N$, $U_{k_0,l} = \emptyset$, where

$$\widetilde{\sigma}(k) = \begin{cases} \sigma(k) & if \quad \sigma(k) \le k \\ k & if \quad \sigma(k) > k \end{cases}.$$

3. Difference equations with property A

Theorem 3.1 Let conditions (1.2), (1.3) and for any $l \in \{1, ..., n-1\}$ with l+n is odd (2.3) be fulfilled. Moreover, if

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

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

Theorem 3.2 Let conditions (1.2), (1.3) be fulfilled and $\sigma(k) \leq k$ for $k \in N$. Moreover, if

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

then equation (1.1) has Property A.

4. Difference equations with property B

Theorem 4.1 Let conditions (1.2), (1.4) and for any $l \in \{1, ..., n-1\}$, l+n is even (2.3) be fulfilled. Moreover, if

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

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

then equation (1.1) has Property B.

when n is even and

Theorem 4.2. Let conditions (1.2), (1.4) be fulfilled and $\sigma(k) \leq k$ for any $k \in N$. Then equation (1.1) to have Property B it is sufficient that condition (4.1) had been fulfilled.

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