

ON ASYMPTOTIC BEHAVIOR OF SOLUTIONS OF GENERALIZED
EMDEN-FOWLER EQUATIONS WITH ADVANCED ARGUMENT

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Abstract. The generalized Emden-Fowler Equation

$$u^{(n)}(t) + p(t)|u(\sigma(t))|^{\mu(t)} \operatorname{sign} u(\sigma(t)) = 0$$

is considered, where $p \in L_{\text{loc}}(R_+; R_-)$, $\mu \in C(R_+; (0, +\infty))$, $\sigma \in C(R_+; R_+)$ and $\sigma(t) \geq t$ for $t \in R_+$. Oscillatory properties of solutions of the equation are studied. In particular, sufficient conditions are established for the equation to have Property **B**.

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1. Introduction

In the paper the following differential equation is considered:

$$u^{(n)}(t) + p(t)|u(\sigma(t))|^{\mu(t)} \operatorname{sign} u(\sigma(t)) = 0, \quad (1.1)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} p \in L_{\text{loc}}(R_+; R_-), \quad \mu \in C(R_+; (0, +\infty)), \quad \sigma \in C(R_+; R_+) \\ \text{and } \sigma(t) \geq t \text{ for } t \in R_+. \end{aligned} \quad (1.2)$$

New sufficient conditions are established for oscillation of solutions of (1.1). Specifically, sufficient conditions are given for the equation (1.1) to have Property **B** (see below the definition of Property **B**).

A function $u : [t_0, +\infty) \rightarrow R$ is said to be a proper solution of (1.1), if it is locally absolutely continuous together with its derivatives up to the order $n - 1$ inclusive, $\sup\{|u(s)| : s \geq t\} > 0$ for $t \geq t_0$ and satisfies (1.1) almost everywhere on $[t_0, +\infty)$. A proper solution $u : [t_0, +\infty) \rightarrow R$ of the (1.1) is said to be oscillatory if it has a sequence of zeros tending to $+\infty$. Otherwise the solution u is said to be nonoscillatory.

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

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

or

$$|u^{(i)}(t)| \uparrow +\infty \quad \text{as } t \uparrow +\infty \quad (i = 0, \dots, n - 1), \quad (1.3)$$

when n is even and either is oscillatory or satisfies (1.3) when n is odd.

In the present paper sufficient conditions of new type will be given for the equation (1.1) to have Property **B**. Analogous results for Property **A** are presented in [1]. As

to almost linear equations (i.e. when $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \mu(t) = 1$), analogous issues for them are substantively studied in [2–4]. The result of the present paper make somewhat more complete those of [5] in case of Property **B**.

Let $t_0 \in R_+$ and $\ell \in \{1, \dots, n - 1\}$. By \mathbf{U}_{ℓ, t_0} we denote the set of all proper solutions $u : [t_0, +\infty) \rightarrow R$ of the equation (1.1) satisfying the conditions

$$\begin{aligned} u^{(i)}(t) &> 0 \quad \text{for } t \geq t_* \quad (i = 0, \dots, \ell - 1), \\ (-1)^{i+\ell} u^{(i)}(t) &> 0 \quad \text{for } t \geq t_* \quad (i = \ell, \dots, n - 1), \end{aligned} \tag{1.4\ell}$$

where $t_* \in [t_0, +\infty)$.

2. Sufficient conditions of nonexistence of solutions of the type (1.4 $_{\ell}$)

The assumption of the Theorems presented below contain one of the following two conditions:

$$\mu(t) \leq \lambda < 1 \quad \text{for } t \in R_+ \tag{2.1}$$

or

$$\mu(t) \geq \lambda \quad \text{for } t \in R_+ \quad \text{and } \lambda \in (0, 1). \tag{2.2}$$

The results of this section play an important role in establishing sufficient conditions for the equation (1.1) to have Property **B**.

Theorem 2.1. *Let the conditions (1.2), (2.1) and*

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{n-\ell-1} (\sigma(t))^{\ell\mu(t)} |p(t)| dt = +\infty \tag{2.3\ell}$$

be fulfilled and for some $\gamma \in (0, 1)$

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} t^{\gamma} \int_t^{+\infty} s^{n-\ell-1+\mu(s)-\lambda} (\sigma(s))^{(\ell-1)\mu(s)} |p(s)| ds > 0, \tag{2.4\ell}$$

where $\ell \in \{1, \dots, n - 1\}$ with $\ell + n$ even. If, moreover, for some $\delta \in [0, \lambda]$ and $\sigma_* \in C(R_+)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} t \leq \sigma_*(t) \leq \sigma(t) \quad \text{for } t \in R_+, \\ \int_0^{+\infty} t^{n-\ell-1+\lambda-\delta} (\sigma_*(t))^{\mu(t)-\lambda+\frac{\delta(1-\gamma)}{1-\lambda}} (\sigma(t))^{(\ell-1)\mu(t)} |p(t)| dt = +\infty, \end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

then for any $t_0 \in R_+$ we have $\mathbf{U}_{\ell, t_0} = \emptyset$.

Theorem 2.2 *Let the conditions (1.2), (2.1), (2.3 $_{\ell}$) and*

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} t \int_t^{+\infty} s^{n-\ell-1+\mu(s)-\lambda} (\sigma(s))^{(\ell-1)\mu(s)} |p(s)| ds > 0 \tag{2.6\ell}$$

be fulfilled, where $\ell \in \{1, \dots, n - 1\}$ with $\ell + n$ even. If, moreover, for some $\delta \in [0, \lambda]$ and $\sigma_* \in C(R_+)$ satisfying the condition (2.5) the equality

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{n-\ell-1+\lambda-\delta} (\sigma_*(t))^{\mu(t)-\lambda} (\sigma(t))^{\mu(t)(\ell-1)} \\ \times (\ln(1 + \sigma_*(t)))^{\frac{\delta}{1-\lambda}} |p(s)| ds = +\infty \end{aligned}$$

holds, then for any $t_0 \in R_+$ we have $\mathbf{U}_{\ell, t_0} = \emptyset$.

Theorem 2.3. Let the conditions (1.2), (2.2), (2.3 $_{\ell}$) and

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} t^{\gamma} \int_t^{+\infty} s^{n-\ell-1} (\sigma(s))^{(\ell-1)\mu(s)} |p(s)| ds > 0 \quad (2.7_{\ell})$$

be fulfilled, where $\gamma \in (0, 1)$ and $\ell \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$ with $\ell + n$ even. If, moreover, for some $\delta \in [0, \lambda]$ the equality

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{n-\ell-1+\delta} (\sigma(t))^{(\ell-1)\mu(t) + \frac{(\mu(t)-\delta)(1-\gamma)}{1-\lambda}} |p(t)| dt = +\infty$$

holds, then for any $t_0 \in R_+$ we have $\mathbf{U}_{\ell, t_0} = \emptyset$.

Theorem 2.4. Let the conditions (1.2), (2.2) and

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} t \int_t^{+\infty} s^{n-\ell-1} (\sigma(s))^{(\ell-1)\mu(s)} p(s) ds > 0 \quad (2.8_{\ell})$$

be fulfilled, where $\ell \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$ with $\ell + n$ odd. If, moreover, for some $\delta \in [0, \lambda]$ the equality

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{n-\ell-1+\lambda+\delta} (\sigma(t))^{(\ell-1)\mu(t)} (\ln(1 + \sigma(t)))^{\frac{\mu(t)-\delta}{1-\lambda}} |p(t)| dt = +\infty$$

holds, then for any $t_0 \in R_+$ we have $\mathbf{U}_{\ell, t_0} = \emptyset$.

3. Differential equations with property B (case $\mu(t) \leq \lambda$)

Theorem 31. Let the conditions (1.2), (2.1), (2.3 $_1$), (2.4 $_1$) and

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sigma(t))^{\mu(t)}}{t} > 0, \quad (3.1)$$

be fulfilled. If, moreover,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{n-2+\mu(t) + \frac{\lambda(\lambda-\gamma)}{1-\lambda}} |p(t)| dt = +\infty,$$

then the equation (1.1) has Property B.

Theorem 3.2. Let the conditions (1.2), (2.1), (2.3 $_1$), (2.4 $_1$) and (3.1) be fulfilled and

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{n-2} (\sigma(t))^{\mu(t) + \frac{\lambda(\lambda-\gamma)}{1-\lambda}} |p(t)| dt = +\infty.$$

Then the equation (1.1) has Property B.

Theorem 3.3. Let the conditions (1.2), (2.1), (2.3 $_1$), (2.6 $_1$) and (3.1) be fulfilled and

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{n-2+\mu(t)-\lambda} (\ln(1+t))^{\frac{\lambda}{1-\lambda}} |p(t)| dt = +\infty.$$

Then the equation (1.1) has Property B.

Theorem 3.4. *Let the conditions (1.2), (2.1), (3.1), (2.3₁) and (2.6₁) be fulfilled and*

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{n-2} (\sigma(t))^{\mu(t)-\lambda} (\ln(1 + \sigma(t)))^{\frac{\lambda}{1-\lambda}} |p(t)| dt = +\infty.$$

Then the equation (1.1) has Property B.

Theorem 3.5. *Let the conditions (1.2), (2.1), (2.3_{n-1}), (2.4_{n-2}) and*

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sigma(t))^{\mu(t)}}{t} < +\infty \tag{3.2}$$

be fulfilled. If, moreover,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{\mu(t) + \frac{\lambda(\lambda-\gamma)}{1-\lambda}} (\sigma(t))^{\mu(t)(n-3)} |p(t)| dt = +\infty,$$

then the equation (1.1) has Property B.

Theorem 3.6. *Let the conditions (1.2), (2.1), (2.3_{n-1}), (3.4_{n-2}) and (3.2) be fulfilled and*

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t (\sigma(t))^{(n-2)\mu(t) + \frac{\lambda(1-\gamma)}{1-\lambda}} |p(t)| dt = +\infty.$$

Then the equation (1.1) has Property B.

Theorem 3.7 *Let the conditions (1.2), (2.1), (2.3_{n-1}), (2.6_{n-2}) and (3.2) be fulfilled and*

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{1+\mu(t)-\lambda} (\sigma(t))^{(n-3)\mu(t)} (\ln(1 + t))^{\frac{\lambda}{1-\lambda}} |p(t)| dt = +\infty.$$

Then the equation (1.1) has Property B.

Theorem 3.8. *Let the conditions (1.2), (2.1), (2.3_{n-2}), (2.6_{n-2}) and (3.2) be fulfilled and*

$$\int_0^{+\infty} (\sigma(t))^{(n-1)\mu(t)-\lambda} (\ln(1 + \sigma(t)))^{\frac{\lambda}{1-\lambda}} |p(t)| dt = +\infty.$$

Then the equation (1.1) has Property B.

4. Differential equations with property B (case $\mu(t) \geq \lambda$)

Theorem 4.1. *Let the conditions (1.2), (2.2), (2.3₁), (2.9₁) and (3.1) be fulfilled and*

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{n-2} (\sigma(t))^{\frac{\mu(t)(1-\gamma)}{1-\lambda}} |p(t)| dt = +\infty.$$

Then the equation (1.1) has Property B.

Theorem 4.2. *Let the conditions (1.1), (1.2), (2.3₁), (2.9₁) and (3.1) be fulfilled and*

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{1+\lambda} (\sigma(t))^{\frac{(\mu(t)-\lambda)(1-\gamma)}{1-\lambda}} |p(t)| dt = +\infty.$$

Then the equation (1.1) has Property B.

Theorem 4.3. *Let the conditions (1.2), (2.2), (3.1), (2.3₁) and (2.8₁) be fulfilled and*

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{n-2} (\ln(1 + \sigma(t)))^{\frac{\mu(t)}{1-\lambda}} |p(t)| dt = +\infty.$$

Then the equation (1.1) has Property B.

Theorem 4.4. *Let the conditions (1.2), (2.2), (2.3₁), (2.8₁) and (3.1) be fulfilled and*

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{n-2+\lambda} (\ln(1 + \sigma(t)))^{\frac{\mu(t)-\lambda}{1-\lambda}} |p(t)| dt = +\infty.$$

Then the equation (1.1) has Property B.

Theorem 4.5. *Let the conditions (1.2), (2.2), (2.3_{n-1}), (2.7_{n-2}) and (3.2) be fulfilled and*

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t (\sigma(t))^{(n-3)\mu(t) + \frac{\mu(t)(1-\gamma)}{1-\lambda}} |p(t)| dt = +\infty.$$

Then the equation (1.1) has Property B.

Theorem 4.6. *Let the conditions (1.2), (2.2), (2.3_{n-1}), (2.7_{n-2}) and (3.2) be fulfilled and*

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{1+\lambda} (\sigma(t))^{(n-3)\mu(t) + \frac{(\mu(t)-\lambda)(1-\gamma)}{1-\lambda}} |p(t)| dt = +\infty.$$

Then the equation (1.1) has Property B.

Theorem 4.7. *Let the conditions (1.2), (2.2), (2.3_{n-1}), (3.2) and (2.8_{n-2}), be fulfilled and*

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t (\sigma(t))^{(n-3)\mu(t)} (\ln(1 + \sigma(t)))^{\frac{\mu(t)}{1-\lambda}} |p(t)| dt = +\infty.$$

Then the equation (1.1) has Property B.

Theorem 4.8. *Let the conditions (1.2), (2.2), (2.3_{n-1}) and (2.8_{n-2}) be fulfilled and*

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{1+\lambda} (\sigma(t))^{(n-3)\mu(t)} (\ln(1 + \sigma(t)))^{\frac{\mu(t)-\lambda}{1-\lambda}} |p(t)| dt = +\infty.$$

Then the equation (1.1) has Property B.

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R E F E R E N C E S

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