## **Accepted Manuscript**

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Jitsuro Sugie, Kazuki Ishibashi

PII: DOI: Reference:	S0893-9659(17)30381-6 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aml.2017.12.012 AML 5398
To appear in:	Applied Mathematics Letters
Received date :	29 September 2017
Revised date :	9 December 2017
Accepted date :	9 December 2017



Please cite this article as: J. Sugie, K. Ishibashi, Integral condition for oscillation of half-linear differential equations with damping, Appl. Math. Lett. (2017), https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aml.2017.12.012

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## Integral condition for oscillation of half-linear differential equations with damping

Jitsuro Sugie<sup>\*,a</sup>, Kazuki Ishibashi<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Mathematics, Shimane University, Matsue 690-8504, Japan

## Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to provide an oscillation theorem that can be applied to half-linear differential equations with time-varying coefficients. A parametric curve by the coefficients is focused in order to obtain our theorem. This parametric curve is a generalization of the curve given by the characteristic equation of the second-order linear differential equation with constant coefficients. The obtained theorem is proved by transforming the half-linear differential equation to a standard polar coordinates system and using phase plane analysis carefully.

*Key words:* Oscillation; Half-linear differential equation; Phase plane analysis 2010 MSC:

## 1. Introduction

This paper is concerned with an oscillation theorem for the second-order nonlinear differential equation with a damping term,

$$\left(\Phi_{p}(x')\right)' + a(t)\Phi_{p}(x') + b(t)\Phi_{p}(x) = 0,$$
(1)

where a and b are locally integrable functions on  $[0, \infty)$  and  $\Phi_p$  is a real-valued function defined by

$$\Phi_p(z) = \begin{cases} |z|^{p-2}z & \text{if } z \neq 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } z = 0. \end{cases}$$

with a real number p > 1. Equation (1) has the trivial solution  $(x, x') \equiv (0, 0)$ . When p = 2, equation (1) becomes the linear homogeneous differential equation with variable coefficients,

$$x'' + a(t)x' + b(t)x = 0.$$
 (2)

It is well-known that all solutions of (1) are unique for given initial conditions and continuable in the future as well as those of (2) are (see, for example, [2, 5]). In addition to this property, many commonalities are seen in the asymptotic behavior of solutions of (1) and (2), such as oscillation and stability. For example, see [1, 3, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21]. Equation (1) is one of half-linear differential equations. About half-linear differential equations, refer to the monograph [4] and the references therein.

Since all solutions of (1) are continuable in the future, they can be classified into two groups as follows: a nontrivial solution x of (1) is said to be *oscillatory* if there exists a sequence  $\{t_n\}$  tending to  $\infty$  such that  $x(t_n) = 0$ ; otherwise, it is said to be *nonoscillatory*.

Let u = a(t) and v = b(t). Then, the point (a(t), b(t)) is considered to move in the (u, v)-plane. Let us call that trajectory a *parametric curve*. We divide the first quadrant of the (u, v)-plane into two regions by the curve  $v = (u/p)^p$ :

 $R_1 = \{(u, v) : u \ge 0 \text{ and } 0 \le v \le (u/p)^p\};$ 

$$R_2 = \{(u, v) : u \ge 0 \text{ and } v > (u/p)^p\}.$$

<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding author

*Email addresses:* jsugie@riko.shimane-u.ac.jp(Jitsuro Sugie), ishibashi\_kazuaoi@yahoo.co.jp(Kazuki Ishibashi)

Preprint submitted to Appl. Math. Lett.

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