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Nonlinear Analysis





Infinitely many nonoscillatory solutions for second order nonlinear neutral delay differential equations

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we consider the second order nonlinear neutral delay differential equation

$$[a(t)(x(t) + b(t)x(t - \tau))']' + [h(t, x(h_1(t)), x(h_2(t)), \dots, x(h_k(t)))]' + f(t, x(f_1(t)), x(f_2(t)), \dots, x(f_k(t))) = g(t), \quad t \ge t_0,$$

where $\tau > 0$, $a, b, g \in C([t_0, +\infty), \mathbb{R})$ with a(t) > 0 for $t \ge t_0$, $h \in C^1([t_0, +\infty) \times \mathbb{R}^k, \mathbb{R})$, $f \in C([t_0, +\infty) \times \mathbb{R}^k, \mathbb{R})$, $h_l \in C^1([t_0, +\infty), \mathbb{R})$ and $f_l \in C([t_0, +\infty), \mathbb{R})$ with

$$\lim_{t\to +\infty} h_l(t) = \lim_{t\to +\infty} f_l(t) = +\infty, \quad l=1,\ldots,k.$$

Under suitable conditions, by making use of the Banach fixed point theorem, we show the existence of infinitely many nonoscillatory solutions, which are uncountable, for the above equation, suggest several Mann type iterative approximation sequences with errors for these nonoscillatory solutions and establish some error estimates between the approximate solutions and the nonoscillatory solutions. Five nontrivial examples are given to illustrate the advantages of our results.

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1. Introduction and preliminaries

In recent years there has been much research activity concerning the oscillation and nonoscillation of solutions for various kinds of second order neutral delay differential equations, for example, see [1–10,12–14]. Huang [9] and Elbert [5] established a few oscillation and nonoscillation criteria for the second order linear differential equation

$$x''(t) + q(t)x(t) = 0, \quad t \ge 0,$$
 (1.1)

where $q \in C([0, +\infty), \mathbb{R}^+)$. Tang and Liu [12] studied the existence of bounded oscillation for the second order linear delay differential equation of unstable type

$$x''(t) = p(t)x(t-\tau), \quad t \ge t_0,$$
 (1.2)

where $\tau > 0$, $p \in C([t_0, +\infty), \mathbb{R}^+)$ and $p(t) \not\equiv 0$ on any interval of length τ . Agarwal, O'Regan and Saker [3] investigated some oscillation criteria for the second order nonlinear neutral delay dynamic equation

$$[r(t)((x(t) + P(t)x(t - \tau))^{\Delta})^{\gamma}]^{\Delta} + f(t, x(t - \delta)) = 0, \quad t \ge t_0$$
 (1.3)

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on a time scale \mathbb{T} , where γ is a quotient of odd positive integers with r(t) and p(t) real-valued positive functions defined on \mathbb{T} . In 1998, Kulenović and Hadžiomerspahić [10] discussed the second order linear neutral delay differential equation with positive and negative coefficients

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left[x(t) + cx(t - \tau) \right] + Q_1(t)x(t - \sigma_1) - Q_2(t)x(t - \sigma_2) = 0, \quad t \ge t_0, \tag{1.4}$$

where $c \in \mathbb{R}$, $\tau > 0$, σ_1 , $\sigma_2 \in [0, +\infty)$, Q_1 , $Q_2 \in C([t_0, +\infty), \mathbb{R}^+)$, and under the conditions $c \neq \pm 1$, $aQ_1(t) \geq Q_2(t)$, $t \geq t_0$ and other conditions, they gave some sufficient conditions for the existence of a nonoscillatory solution of Eq. (1.4). In 2004, Cheng and Annie [4] continued to investigate a few sufficient conditions, which guarantee the existence of a nonoscillatory solution for Eq. (1.4) by omitting the conditions $c \neq 1$ and $aQ_1(t) \geq Q_2(t)$, $t \geq t_0$, which were used by Kulenović and Hadžiomerspahić [10]. In 2005, Yu and Wang [13] studied the existence of a nonoscillatory solution for the second order nonlinear neutral delay differential equations with positive and negative coefficients

$$\left[r(t) \left(x(t) + P(t)x(t - \tau) \right)' \right]' + Q_1(t)f(x(t - \sigma_1)) - Q_2(t)g(x(t - \sigma_2)) = 0, \quad t \ge t_0,$$
 (1.5)

where $\tau > 0$, σ_1 , $\sigma_2 \in [0, +\infty)$, P, Q_1 , Q_2 , $r \in C([t_0, +\infty), \mathbb{R})$, f, $g \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$. However, the results in [4,10,13] only dealt with the existence of a nonoscillatory solution of Eqs. (1.4) and (1.5), respectively, and did not suggest the iterative approximations of the nonoscillatory solution and the existence of infinitely many nonoscillatory solutions of Eqs. (1.4) and (1.5). Our aim in this paper is to investigate the following second order nonlinear neutral delay differential equation

$$[a(t) (x(t) + b(t)x(t - \tau))']' + [h(t, x(h_1(t)), x(h_2(t)), \dots, x(h_k(t)))]'$$

+ $f(t, x(f_1(t)), x(f_2(t)), \dots, x(f_k(t))) = g(t), \quad t > t_0,$ (1.6)

where $\tau > 0$, a, b, $g \in C([t_0, +\infty), \mathbb{R})$ with a(t) > 0 for $t \ge t_0$, $h \in C^1([t_0, +\infty) \times \mathbb{R}^k, \mathbb{R})$, $f \in C([t_0, +\infty) \times \mathbb{R}^k, \mathbb{R})$, $h_l \in C^1([t_0, +\infty), \mathbb{R})$ and $f_l \in C([t_0, +\infty), \mathbb{R})$ with

$$\lim_{t\to +\infty} h_l(t) = \lim_{t\to +\infty} f_l(t) = +\infty, \quad l=1,\ldots,k.$$

Utilizing the contraction mapping principle, we give several existence results of infinitely many nonoscillatory solutions, which are uncountable, for Eq. (1.6), construct a few Mann type iterative approximation schemes with errors for these nonoscillatory solutions and discuss error estimates between the approximate solutions and the nonoscillatory solutions. These results presented in this paper extend, improve and unify all results due to Cheng and Annie [4], Kulenović and Hadžiomerspahić [10] and Yu and Wang [13]. Five nontrivial examples are considered to illustrate our results.

By a solution of Eq. (1.6), we mean a function $x \in C([t_1 - \tau, +\infty), \mathbb{R})$ for some $t_1 \ge t_0$, such that $x(t) + b(t)x(t - \tau)$ and a(t) ($x(t) + b(t)x(t - \tau)$)' are continuously differentiable in $[t_1, +\infty)$ and such that Eq. (1.6) is satisfied for $t \ge t_1$. As is customary, a solution of Eq. (1.6) is said to be oscillatory if it has arbitrarily large zeros and nonoscillatory otherwise. It is assumed throughout this paper that:

(H) For any given constants M and N with M > N > 0, there exist four functions $P_{M,N}, Q_{M,N}, R_{M,N}, W_{M,N} \in C([t_0, +\infty), \mathbb{R}^+)$ satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} &|f(t,u_1,u_2,\ldots,u_k)-f(t,\bar{u}_1,\bar{u}_2,\ldots,\bar{u}_k)| \leq P_{M,N}(t) \max\{|u_l-\bar{u}_l|:1\leq l\leq k\},\\ &|h(t,u_1,u_2,\ldots,u_k)-h(t,\bar{u}_1,\bar{u}_2,\ldots,\bar{u}_k)| \leq R_{M,N}(t) \max\{|u_l-\bar{u}_l|:1\leq l\leq k\}\\ &\text{for } t\in [t_0,+\infty), u_l, \bar{u}_l\in [N,M] \text{ and } \leq l\leq k; \end{aligned} \tag{1.7}$$

 $|f(t, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k)| \le Q_{M,N}(t)$ and $|h(t, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k)| \le W_{M,N}(t)$

for
$$t \in [t_0, +\infty)$$
, $u_l \in [N, M]$ and $1 \le l \le k$; (1.8)

$$\int_{t_0}^{+\infty} A(s) \max\{P_{M,N}(s), Q_{M,N}(s), |g(s)|\} ds < +\infty$$
(1.9)

and

$$\int_{t_0}^{+\infty} \max \left\{ \frac{R_{M,N}(s)}{a(s)}, \frac{W_{M,N}(s)}{a(s)} \right\} \mathrm{d}s < +\infty, \tag{1.10}$$

where

$$A(t) = \int_{t_0}^t \frac{1}{a(s)} \mathrm{d}s, \quad t \in [t_0, +\infty).$$

Note that the function A is positive and increasing in $(t_0, +\infty)$. Let X denote the Banach space of all continuous and bounded functions on $[t_0, +\infty)$ with norm $\|x\| = \sup_{t \geq t_0} |x(t)|$, and

$$X(N, M) = \{x \in X : N < x(t) < M, t > t_0\} \text{ for } M > N > 0.$$

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