

## 69. Further Results for the Solutions of Certain Third Order Non-autonomous Differential Equations

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**1. Introduction.** The differential equations considered here are

$$(1.1) \quad \ddot{x} + \psi(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}) + \phi(t, x, \dot{x}) + c(t)f(x) = p(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x})$$

$$(1.2) \quad \ddot{x} + \psi(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}) + \phi(t, x, \dot{x}) + c(t)f(x) = 0$$

where  $\psi, \phi, c, f$  and  $p$  are real valued functions. All solutions of (1.1) considered here are assumed real.

In [4] M. Harrow considered the behavior as  $t \rightarrow \infty$  of solutions of the differential equation

$$(1.3) \quad \ddot{x} + f(x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x})\ddot{x} + g(x, \dot{x}) + h(x) = p(t).$$

In [6] H. O. Tejumola considered the behavior as  $t \rightarrow \infty$  of solutions of the differential equation

$$(1.4) \quad \ddot{x} + f(t, \dot{x}, \ddot{x})\ddot{x} + g(x, \dot{x}) + h(x) = p(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}).$$

Recently, in [3] T. Hara obtained some conditions under which all solutions of the equation

$$(1.5) \quad \ddot{x} + a(t)f(x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x})\ddot{x} + b(t)g(x, \dot{x}) + c(t)h(x) = p(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x})$$

tend to zero as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ .

In [7], the author established conditions under which all solutions of the non-autonomous equation (1.1) tend to zero as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ .

In this note we investigate the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the equation (1.1) under the condition weaker than that obtained in [3], [4], [6].

Many results have been obtained on the asymptotic properties of autonomous equations of third order and many of these results are summarized in [5].

**2. Assumptions and Theorems.** We shall state the assumptions on the functions  $\psi, \phi, f, c$  and  $p$  appeared in the equation (1.1).

**Assumptions.**

(I)  $f(x)$  is a  $C^1$ -function in  $R^1$ , and  $c(t)$  is a  $C^1$ -function in  $I = [0, \infty)$ .

(II) The function  $\phi(t, x, y)$  is continuous in  $I \times R^2$ , and for the function  $\phi(t, x, y)$  there exist functions  $b(t), \phi_0(x, y)$  and  $\phi_1(x, y)$  which satisfy the inequality

$$b(t)\phi_0(x, y) \leq \phi(t, x, y) \leq b(t)\phi_1(x, y) \quad \text{in } I \times R^2.$$

Moreover  $b(t)$  is a  $C^1$ -function in  $I$ .