

81. On a Certain Functional-Differential Equation

By Shohei SUGIYAMA

Department of Mathematics, School of Science and Engineering

Waseda University, Tokyo

(Comm. by Zyoiti SUETUNA, M. J. A., May 19, 1965)

1. Let \mathfrak{M} be a family of functions continuous in $I: 0 \leq t < \infty$ in the n -dimensional vector space. Then, we define an operator T satisfying the following conditions:

- (i) for any x in \mathfrak{M} , Tx is also contained in \mathfrak{M} ;
- (ii) for any sequence $\{x_m\}$ ($x_m \in \mathfrak{M}$) uniformly convergent in I , $\{Tx_m\}$ is also uniformly convergent in I ;¹⁾
- (iii) for any scalar functions u and v continuous in I , if $u \leq v$ is satisfied for $0 \leq t < s$, where s is an arbitrary constant, then the inequality $Tu \leq Tv$ remains valid for $t = s$.

Then, let us consider a functional-differential equation such that
 (1)
$$x' = f(t, x, Tx), \quad x(0) = x_0, \quad t \in I.$$

If we choose the operator and the function f suitably, the equation (1) yields various types of equations, for example, differential equations, integro-differential equations, difference-differential equations, and so on.

In the sequel, the existence of continuous solutions of (1) in I is supposed to be established. However, we need not assume the uniqueness of solutions, so far as we are concerned with the boundedness and stability problems.²⁾

2. We first introduce a V -function as follows. Let $V(t, x)$ be a function of t and x satisfying the following conditions:

- (i) $V(t, x)$ is continuous and non-negative in I and $|x| < \infty$;
- (ii) $V(t, x)$ satisfies the Lipschitz condition such that

$$|V(t, x) - V(t, y)| \leq k(t) |x - y|,$$

where $k(t)$ is continuous in I ;

- (iii) $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} V(t, x) = \infty$ uniformly in $t \in I$.

In order to derive some results on the boundedness, it is useful to introduce two quantities $\delta V(t, x, y)$ and $DV(t, x)$ by setting

$$\delta V(t, x, y) = \overline{\lim}_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} (V(t+h, x+hf(t, x, y)) - V(t, x)),$$

$$DV(t, z(t)) = \overline{\lim}_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} (V(t+h, z(t+h)) - V(t, z(t))),$$

1) This means that the operator T is continuous.

2) The author's paper, in which some theorems on the existence and uniqueness of continuous solutions has been discussed, will shortly appear.