

122. Remarks on the Asymptotic Behavior of the Solutions of Certain Non-Autonomous Differential Equations

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1. Introduction. In this paper we consider the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the non-autonomous, nonlinear differential equation;

$$(1.1) \quad \dot{x} = A(t)x + f(t, x)$$

where x, f are n -dimensional vectors, $A(t)$ is a bounded continuously differentiable $n \times n$ matrix for $t \geq 0$, and $f(t, x)$ is a continuous in (t, x) for $t \geq 0, \|x\| < \infty$, here $\|\cdot\|$ denotes an Euclidean norm. And consider

$$(1.2) \quad \ddot{x} + a(t)\dot{x} + b(t)g(x, \dot{x})\dot{x} + c(t)h(x) = p(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x})$$

where $a(t), b(t), c(t)$ are positive, continuously differentiable and g, h, p are continuous real-valued functions depending only on the arguments shown, the dots indicate the differentiation with respect to t . In this note, certain conditions are obtained under which all solutions of (1.1) tend to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

In [6], the author studied the asymptotic behavior of the solution of the equation

$$(1.3) \quad \ddot{x} + a(t)f(x, \dot{x})\dot{x} + b(t)g(x, \dot{x})\dot{x} + c(t)h(x) = e(t)$$

under the assumptions that $|a'(t)|, |b'(t)|, |c'(t)|$ and $e(t)$ are integrable and suitable conditions on f, g, h . Here we assume the condition that

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \{|a'(s)| + |b'(s)| + |c'(s)|\} ds$$

has an infinitesimal upper bound,

to prove the every solution of (1.2) tends to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$. Conditions on $p(t, x, y, z)$ are also relaxed. Theorem 2 generalizes the Ezeilo's result [5] in which he considered the equation

$$(1.4) \quad \ddot{x} + a_1\dot{x} + a_2x + f_3(x) = p_1(t, x, \dot{x}, \ddot{x}),$$

where a_1, a_2 are positive constants.

The main tool used in this work is Lemma 1 which is a specialization of the result obtained by F. Brauer [1]. Using this Lemma and Liapunov functions, we shall obtain Theorem 1 and Theorem 2. Lemma 1 is especially convenient to study the non-autonomous differential equations.

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