133. Criteria for Oscillation of Solutions of Differential Equations of Arbitrary Order¹⁾

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H. Onose extending a result of the author [2], gave in [7] a sufficient condition for all solutions of the equation

(*) $x^{(n)} + p(t)g(x, x', \dots, x^{(n-1)}) = 0$ to oscillate, provided that *n* is even and *g* homogeneous of degree 2s+1.

Here we improve Onose's result considerably, by assuming quite weaker conditions which guarantee the oscillation of all solutions of (*), and moreover, we consider the case n= odd. Thus, we also improve a result due to Howard ([1], Theorem 2), and generalize results of Ličko and Švec [5], and Mikusiński [6].

All functions considered are supposed to be continuous on their domains, and such that they guarantee the existence of solutions of (*) for all large t (n will always be supposed to be >1). In what follows, we consider only such solutions which are nontrivial for all large t. By an oscillatory solution of (*), we mean a solution with arbitrarily large zeros.

1. The following theorem has been proved in [4]:

Theorem 1. For n even, let (*) satisfy the following assumptions:

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(i)
$$p: I \to \mathbf{R}_{+} = (0, +\infty), \quad I = [t_{0}, +\infty), \quad t_{0} \ge 0, \quad and$$

$$(S) \qquad \qquad \int_{t_0}^{\infty} t^{n-1} p(t) dt = +\infty$$

(ii)
$$g: \mathbf{R}^{n} \rightarrow \mathbf{R} = (-\infty, +\infty), \quad x_{1}g(x_{1}, x_{2}, \cdots, x_{n}) > 0$$

for every $(x_{1}, \cdots, x_{n}) \in \mathbf{R}^{n}$
with $x_{1} \neq 0$;

then every bounded solution of (*) is oscillatory.

Now we show that an analogous result holds for the case n = odd. In fact, we establish the following

Lemma. Suppose that n is odd, and that the functions p, g satisfy the hypotheses of Theorem 1; then every bounded solution of (*) is oscillatory, or tends to zero monotonically as $t \rightarrow +\infty$.

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