# VARIATIONAL ASPECTS OF GENERALIZED CONVEX FUNCTIONS 

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1. Introduction. For a second order linear homogeneous differential equation

$$
\begin{equation*}
L(y) \equiv y^{\prime \prime}+p_{1}(x) y^{\prime}+p_{2}(x) y=0 \tag{1.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

with $p_{1}(x), p_{2}(x)$ continuous real-valued functions on an open interval $(a, b)$ of the real line, and such that for arbitrary $x_{1}, y_{1}, x_{2}, y_{2}$ with $a<x_{1}<x_{2}<b$ there is a unique solution $y(x)=y\left(x ; x_{1}, y_{1} ; x_{2}, y_{2}\right)$ of (1.1) satisfying $y\left(x_{\alpha}\right)=y_{\alpha},(\alpha=1,2)$, a real-valued function $u(x)$ has been termed "sub-( $L$ ) on ( $a, b$ )" if for arbitrary $c$, $d$ on $a<c<d<b$ we have

$$
u(x) \leqq y(x ; c, u(c) ; d, u(d)) \text { on } c \leqq x \leqq d
$$

The class of such sub- $(L)$ functions is a special instance of sub- $F$ functions as introduced by Beckenbach [1], who established for general sub- $F$ functions various properties analogous to those of convex functions.

In particular, for sub- $(L)$ functions it has been established by Peixoto [8] and Bonsall [3] that a real-valued function $u(x)$ of class $C^{\prime \prime}$ on $(a, b)$ is $\operatorname{sub}-(L)$ on this interval if and only if $L(u) \geqq 0$ on $(a, b)$; indeed, Peixoto has shown that for certain types of non-linear second order differential equations the corresponding sub-functions of class $C^{\prime \prime}$ are characterized by a similar differential inequality. Now if $a<x_{0}<b$ and

$$
r_{0}(x)=\exp \left[\int_{x_{0}}^{x} p_{1}(t) d t\right], p_{0}(x)=-p_{2}(x) r_{0}(x),
$$

then for a function $u(x)$ of class $C^{\prime \prime}$ the condition $L(u) \geqq 0$ on $(a, b)$ is equivalent to the condition that on each compact subinterval $[c, d]$ of ( $a, b$ ) the function $u(x)$ affords a minimum to the integral

$$
\int_{c}^{a}\left[r_{0}(x) y^{\prime 2}+p_{0}(x) y^{2}\right] d x
$$

in the class of $y(x)$ that are absolutely continuous with $y^{\prime}(x)$ of integrable square on $[c, d]$, and

$$
y(c)=u(c), y(d)=u(d), y(x) \leqq u(x) \text { on }[c, d]
$$

[^0]
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