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INTEGRAL AVERAGING TECHNIQUES FOR THE OSCILLATION OF SECOND ORDER SUBLINEAR ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

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Abstract

New oscillation criteria are established for second order sublinear ordinary differential equations with alternating coefficients. These criteria are obtained by using an integral averaging technique and can be applied in some special cases in which other classical oscillation results are not applicable.

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1. Introduction

The oscillation problem for second order nonlinear ordinary differential equations is of special importance. For some results concerning the problem we refer the reader to the paper by Wong [13] where a complete bibliography up to 1968 is given. Also, for a detailed account on second order nonlinear oscillation and its physical motivations we refer to a survey article by Ševelo [11]. In particular, for a survey on results for the so-called Emden–Fowler equation and a summary of some important historical developments concerning this equation, we refer to the article by Wong [16], where an extensive bibliography is contained. An interesting case is that of second order nonlinear ordinary differential equations with alternating coefficients. For such equations several oscillation criteria have been obtained. Some of the more important and useful tests involve the average

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behavior of the integral of the alternating coefficient. These tests have been motivated by the classical averaging criterion of Wintner [12] (and its generalization by Hartman [2]) for the linear case. For such averaging techniques in the second order nonlinear oscillation, we choose to refer to the papers by Butler [1], Kamenev [3, 4], Kura [5], Kwong and Wong [6, 7], Onose [8], Philos [9, 10], Wong [14, 15], and to the references contained therein. The purpose of this paper is to proceed further in this direction for the case of sublinear ordinary differential equations of second order.

Throughout the paper, we restrict our attention only to solutions of the differential equations considered which exist on some ray $[T, \infty)$. A continuous real-valued function defined on ray $[T, \infty)$ is said to be *oscillatory* if it has arbitrarily large zeros. Otherwise, it is called *nonoscillatory*. A differential equation is called oscillatory if all its solutions are oscillatory.

Consider the second order nonlinear ordinary differential equation

$$\text{(E)} \qquad x''(t) + a(t)f[x(t)] = 0,$$

where

(α) *the function a is continuous on the interval $[t_0, \infty)$, $t_0 > 0$, without any restriction on its sign*,

(β) *the function f is continuous on the real line $\mathbb{R}$ and has the sign property $yf(y) > 0$ for all $y \neq 0$*,

(γ) *f is continuously differentiable on $\mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ and satisfies $f'(y) > 0$ for $y \neq 0$*,

(δ) *f is strongly sublinear in the sense that*

$$\int_{0+} \frac{dy}{f(y)} < \infty \qquad \textit{and} \qquad \int_{0-} \frac{dy}{f(y)} < \infty.$$

For our purposes, we define

$$F(y) = \int_{0+}^{y} \frac{dz}{f(z)} \quad \text{for } y > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad F(y) = \int_{0-}^{y} \frac{dz}{f(z)} \quad \text{for } y < 0.$$

We also consider the constant I_f defined by

$$I_f = \min\left\{ \frac{\inf_{y>0} F(y)f'(y)}{1 + \inf_{y>0} F(y)f'(y)}, \frac{\inf_{y<0} F(y)f'(y)}{1 + \inf_{y<0} F(y)f'(y)} \right\} \qquad (0 \leqslant I_f < 1).$$

Throughout the sequel, *we suppose that $I_f > 0$.*

The special case where $f(y) = |y|^{\gamma} \operatorname{sgn} y$, $y \in \mathbb{R}$ $(0 < \gamma < 1)$, i.e. the case of the differential equation

$$(\tilde{\text{E}}) \qquad x''(t) + a(t)|x(t)|^{\gamma} \operatorname{sgn} x(t) = 0 \quad (0 < \gamma < 1),$$

is of particular interest. In this case we can easily see that $I_f = \gamma$.

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Recently, Kura [5] and Kwong and Wong [7] presented two new oscillation criteria for the differential equation ($\tilde{\mathrm{E}}$) which can be applied to the case $a(t) = t^{\lambda} \sin t$, where $t \geqslant t_0$ and $-\gamma < \lambda \leqslant 1 - \gamma$, in which case other known oscillation tests including the criterion of Kamenev [3] are not applicable. In this paper, we extend (and improve) these criteria to the general case of the differential equation (E). We also deal with the oscillation in the more general case where a damped term is included, and with an asymptotic property in the forced case.

2. Second order sublinear oscillation

In this section we shall give two oscillation criteria for the differential equation (E).

THEOREM 1. *Let φ be a positive and twice continuously differential function on the interval $[t_0, \infty)$, and let m be a continuous function on $[t_0, \infty)$ so that*

(i) $$\limsup_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_t^T \int_t^s [\varphi(\tau)]^{I_f} a(\tau)\, d\tau\, ds \geqslant m(t) \qquad \text{for every } t \geqslant t_0.$$

Then equation (E) *is oscillatory if*

(ii) $$\int^{\infty} \frac{[m_+(t)]^2}{t} dt = \infty,$$

where $m_+(t) = \max\{m(t), 0\}$, $t \geqslant t_0$, and if, for some positive constant c,

(iii) $$(\varphi')^2 \leqslant c\varphi(-\varphi'') \qquad \text{on } [t_0, \infty).$$

PROOF. Let x be a nonoscillatory solution on an interval $[T_0, \infty)$, $T_0 \geqslant t_0$, of the differential equation (E). Without loss of generality, we assume that $x(t) \neq 0$ for all $t \geqslant T_0$. Furthermore, we define

$$w(t) = [\varphi(t)]^{I_f} F[x(t)], \qquad t \geqslant T_0.$$

Then for every $t \geqslant T_0$, we have

$$w'(t) = I_f [\varphi(t)]^{I_f - 1} \varphi'(t) F[x(t)] + [\varphi(t)]^{I_f} \frac{x'(t)}{f[x(t)]}$$
$$= I_f \frac{\varphi'(t)}{\varphi(t)} w(t) + [\varphi(t)]^{I_f} \frac{x'(t)}{f[x(t)]}.$$

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Therefore, using the product rule of differentiation and the method of completing the square, we obtain, for $t \geqslant T_0$:

$$\begin{aligned} w''(t) &= [\varphi(t)]^{I_f}\frac{x''(t)}{f[x(t)]} + I_f\left\{\frac{\varphi''(t)}{\varphi(t)} - \left[\frac{\varphi'(t)}{\varphi(t)}\right]^2\right\}w(t) + I_f\frac{\varphi'(t)}{\varphi(t)}w'(t) \\ &\quad + I_f\frac{\varphi'(t)}{\varphi(t)}\left[w'(t) - I_f\frac{\varphi'(t)}{\varphi(t)}w(t)\right] \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{w(t)}\left[w'(t) - I_f\frac{\varphi'(t)}{\varphi(t)}w(t)\right]^2 F[x(t)]f'[x(t)] \\ &\leqslant [\varphi(t)]^{I_f}\frac{x''(t)}{f[x(t)]} + I_f\frac{\varphi''(t)}{\varphi(t)}w(t) \\ &\quad - \frac{I_f}{1-I_f}\frac{1}{w(t)}\left[w'(t) - \frac{\varphi'(t)}{\varphi(t)}w(t)\right]^2. \end{aligned}$$

Upon integrating the above inequality twice and then multiplying by $-1/T$, we obtain, for $T \geqslant t \geqslant T_0$, that

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{w(T)}{T} + \frac{w(t)}{T} + \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)w'(t) &\geqslant \frac{1}{T}\int_t^T\int_t^s [\varphi(\tau)]^{I_f}\left\{-\frac{x''(\tau)}{f[x(\tau)]}\right\}d\tau\, ds \\ &\quad + I_f\frac{1}{T}\int_t^T\int_t^s \frac{-\varphi''(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)}w(\tau)\,d\tau\,ds \\ &\quad + \frac{I_f}{1-I_f}\frac{1}{T}\int_t^T\int_t^s \frac{1}{w(\tau)}\left[w'(\tau) - \frac{\varphi'(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)}w(\tau)\right]^2 d\tau\,ds. \end{aligned}$$

Now, by (i) and (iii), (1) gives

$$\begin{aligned} w'(t) &\geqslant \limsup_{T\to\infty}\frac{1}{T}\int_t^T\int_t^s [\varphi(\tau)]^{I_f}a(\tau)\,d\tau\,ds \\ &\quad + \liminf_{T\to\infty}\frac{w(T)}{T} + I_f\int_t^\infty \frac{-\varphi''(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)}w(\tau)\,d\tau \\ &\quad + \frac{I_f}{1-I_f}\int_t^\infty \frac{1}{w(\tau)}\left[w'(\tau) - \frac{\varphi'(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)}w(\tau)\right]^2 d\tau \\ &\geqslant m(t) + \liminf_{T\to\infty}\frac{w(T)}{T} + I_f\int_t^\infty \frac{-\varphi''(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)}w(\tau)\,d\tau \\ &\quad + \frac{I_f}{1-I_f}\int_t^\infty \frac{1}{w(\tau)}\left[w'(\tau) - \frac{\varphi'(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)}w(\tau)\right]^2 d\tau \end{aligned}$$

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for all $t \geqslant T_0$, which proves that

$$(2) \qquad w'(t) \geqslant m(t) \qquad \text{for every } t \geqslant T_0,$$

$$(3) \qquad \liminf_{T\to\infty} \frac{w(T)}{T} < \infty,$$

$$(4) \qquad \int_{T_0}^{\infty} \frac{-\varphi''(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)} w(\tau)\,d\tau < \infty,$$

and

$$(5) \qquad \int_{T_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{w(\tau)}\left[w'(\tau) - \frac{\varphi'(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)} w(\tau)\right]^2 d\tau < \infty.$$

Next, for $T \geqslant T_0$ we obtain

$$\varphi(T) = \varphi(T_0) + \int_{T_0}^{T} \varphi'(s)\,ds > (T - T_0)\varphi'(T),$$

which ensures that

$$(6) \qquad \limsup_{T\to\infty} \frac{T\varphi'(T)}{\varphi(T)} < \infty.$$

Also, by using (iii), we derive, for every $T \geqslant T_0$, that

$$\int_{T_0}^{T} \frac{1}{w(\tau)}\left[w'(\tau) - \frac{\varphi'(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)} w(\tau)\right]^2 d\tau$$

$$= \int_{T_0}^{T} \frac{[w'(\tau)]^2}{w(\tau)} d\tau - 2\int_{T_0}^{T} \frac{\varphi'(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)} w'(\tau)\,d\tau + \int_{T_0}^{T} \left[\frac{\varphi'(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)}\right]^2 w(\tau)\,d\tau$$

$$= \int_{T_0}^{T} \frac{[w'(\tau)]^2}{w(\tau)} d\tau - 2\frac{\varphi'(T)}{\varphi(T)} w(T) + 2\frac{\varphi'(T_0)}{\varphi(T_0)} w(T_0)$$

$$-2\int_{T_0}^{T} \frac{-\varphi''(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)} w(\tau)\,d\tau - \int_{T_0}^{T} \left[\frac{\varphi'(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)}\right]^2 w(\tau)\,d\tau$$

$$\geqslant \int_{T_0}^{T} \frac{[w'(\tau)]^2}{w(\tau)} d\tau - 2\frac{T\varphi'(T)}{\varphi(T)} \cdot \frac{w(T)}{T} + 2\frac{\varphi'(T_0)}{\varphi(T_0)} w(T_0)$$

$$-(c+2)\int_{T_0}^{T} \frac{-\varphi''(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)} w(\tau)\,d\tau.$$

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Therefore,

$$\int_{T_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{w(\tau)}\left[w'(\tau) - \frac{\varphi'(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)}w(\tau)\right]^2 d\tau$$
$$\geqslant \int_{T_0}^{\infty} \frac{[w'(\tau)]^2}{w(\tau)} d\tau - 2\left[\limsup_{T\to\infty} \frac{T\varphi'(T)}{\varphi(T)}\right]\left[\liminf_{T\to\infty} \frac{w(T)}{T}\right]$$
$$+2\frac{\varphi'(T_0)}{\varphi(T_0)}w(T_0) - (c+2)\int_{T_0}^{\infty} \frac{-\varphi''(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)}w(\tau)\,d\tau,$$

which, because of (3), (4), (5) and (6), yields

$$\int_{T_0}^{\infty} \frac{[w'(\tau)]^2}{w(\tau)} d\tau < \infty. \tag{7}$$

Furthermore, by the Schwarz inequality, for $t \geqslant T_0$ we have

$$w(t) = \left[[w(T_0)]^{1/2} + \left\{[w(t)]^{1/2} - [w(T_0)]^{1/2}\right\}\right]^2$$
$$\leqslant 2w(T_0) + 2\left\{[w(t)]^{1/2} - [w(T_0)]^{1/2}\right\}^2$$
$$= 2w(T_0) + \frac{1}{2}\left\{\int_{T_0}^{t} \frac{w'(\tau)}{[w(\tau)]^{1/2}} d\tau\right\}^2 \leqslant 2w(T_0) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\int_{T_0}^{t} ds\right)\int_{T_0}^{t} \frac{[w'(\tau)]^2}{w(\tau)} d\tau$$
$$\leqslant 2w(T_0) + \frac{1}{2}t\int_{T_0}^{\infty} \frac{[w'(\tau)]^2}{w(\tau)} d\tau,$$

and consequently

$$w(t) \leqslant t\left\{\frac{2w(T_0)}{T_0} + \frac{1}{2}\int_{T_0}^{\infty} \frac{[w'(\tau)]^2}{w(\tau)} d\tau\right\}, \qquad t \geqslant T_0. \tag{8}$$

Finally, by using (2), (7) and (8), we get

$$\int_{T_0}^{\infty} \frac{[m_+(t)]^2}{t} dt \leqslant \int_{T_0}^{\infty} \frac{[w'(t)]^2}{t} dt$$
$$\leqslant \left\{\frac{2w(T_0)}{T_0} + \frac{1}{2}\int_{T_0}^{\infty} \frac{[w'(\tau)]^2}{w(\tau)} d\tau\right\}\int_{T_0}^{\infty} \frac{[w'(t)]^2}{w(t)} dt < \infty,$$

which contradicts (ii).

COROLLARY 1. *Let β be a number with $0 \leqslant \beta < I_f$, and let m be a continuous function on the interval $[t_0, \infty)$ so that*

(iv) $$\limsup_{T\to\infty} \frac{1}{T}\int_t^T \int_t^s \tau^{\beta} a(\tau)\,d\tau\,ds \geqslant m(t) \qquad \textit{for every } t \geqslant t_0.$$

Then equation (E) *is oscillatory if* (ii) *holds.*

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PROOF. The corollary follows immediately from Theorem 1 by choosing

$$\varphi(t) = t^{\beta/I_f}, \qquad t \geqslant t_0.$$

REMARK 1. For the special case of the differential equation $(\tilde{\mathrm{E}})$, we have $I_f = \gamma$, and hence the oscillation criterion of Kura [5, Theorem 2] is a consequence of Corollary 1.

THEOREM 2. *Let φ be a positive and twice continuously differentiable function on the interal $[t_0, \infty)$ with*

(v) $$\varphi' > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi'' \leqslant 0 \qquad \text{on } [t_0, \infty),$$

and let m be a continuous function on $[t_0, \infty)$ so that

(vi) $$\liminf_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_t^T \int_t^s [\varphi(\tau)]^{I_f} a(\tau)\, d\tau\, ds \geqslant m(t) \qquad \text{for every } t \geqslant t_0.$$

Then equation (E) *is oscillatory if*

(vii) $$\limsup_{t \to \infty} \left\{ \int_{t_0}^t \left[\frac{\varphi'(s)}{\varphi(s)} \right]^2 s\, ds \right\}^{-1} \int_{t_0}^t \frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s}\, ds = \infty.$$

PROOF. Let x be a solution on an interval $[T_0, \infty)$, $T_0 > t_0$, of the differential equation (E) with $x(t) \neq 0$ for all $t \geqslant T_0$, and let $w(t) = [\varphi(t)]^{I_f} F[x(t)]$, $t \geqslant T_0$. Then, as in the proof of Theorem 1, we see that (1) holds for every T, t with $T \geqslant t \geqslant T_0$. Thus, because of (v) and (vi), we have, for all $t \geqslant T_0$,

$$\begin{aligned} w'(t) \geqslant\ & \liminf_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_t^T \int_t^s [\varphi(\tau)]^{I_f} a(\tau)\, d\tau\, ds \\ & + \limsup_{T \to \infty} \frac{w(T)}{T} + I_f \int_t^\infty \frac{-\varphi''(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)} w(\tau)\, d\tau \\ & + \frac{I_f}{1 - I_f} \int_t^\infty \frac{1}{w(\tau)} \left[w'(\tau) - \frac{\varphi'(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)} w(\tau) \right]^2 d\tau \\ \geqslant\ & m(t) + \limsup_{T \to \infty} \frac{w(T)}{T} + I_f \int_t^\infty \frac{-\varphi''(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)} w(\tau)\, d\tau \\ & + \frac{I_f}{1 - I_f} \int_t^\infty \frac{1}{w(\tau)} \left[w'(\tau) - \frac{\varphi'(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)} w(\tau) \right]^2 d\tau \end{aligned}$$

and

(9) $$\limsup_{T \to \infty} \frac{w(T)}{T} < \infty.$$

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Also, as in the proof of Theorem 1, we arrive at (6). Furthermore, for every $T \geqslant T_0$, we obtain

$$\int_{T_0}^{T} \frac{[w'(\tau)]^2}{w(\tau)} d\tau = \int_{T_0}^{T} \frac{1}{w(\tau)} \left[w'(\tau) - \frac{\varphi'(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)} w(\tau) \right]^2 d\tau$$
$$+ 2\frac{\varphi'(T)}{\varphi(T)} w(T) - 2\frac{\varphi'(T_0)}{\varphi(T_0)} w(T_0)$$
$$+ 2\int_{T_0}^{T} \frac{-\varphi''(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)} w(\tau)\, d\tau + \int_{T_0}^{T} \left[\frac{\varphi'(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)} \right]^2 w(\tau)\, d\tau$$
$$\leqslant \int_{T_0}^{T} \frac{1}{w(T)} \left[w'(\tau) - \frac{\varphi'(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)} w(\tau) \right]^2 d\tau$$
$$+ 2M \frac{T\varphi'(T)}{\varphi(T)} + 2\int_{T_0}^{T} \frac{-\varphi''(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)} w(\tau)\, d\tau + M\int_{T_0}^{T} \left[\frac{\varphi'(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)} \right]^2 \tau\, d\tau,$$

where $M = \sup_{T \geqslant T_0} w(T)/T$ (and by (9), M is finite). So, by taking (4), (5) and (6) into account, we conclude that there exists a positive constant N such that

$$\text{(10)} \qquad \int_{T_0}^{t} \frac{[w'(s)]^2}{w(s)} ds \leqslant N \int_{t_0}^{t} \left[\frac{\varphi'(s)}{\varphi(s)} \right]^2 s\, ds, \qquad t \geqslant T_0.$$

Finally, by (2) and (10), for $t \geqslant T_0$ we get

$$\int_{t_0}^{t} \frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s} ds = \int_{t_0}^{T_0} \frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s} ds + \int_{T_0}^{t} \frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s} ds$$
$$\leqslant \int_{t_0}^{T_0} \frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s} ds + M\int_{T_0}^{t} \frac{[w'(s)]^2}{w(s)} ds$$
$$\leqslant \int_{t_0}^{T_0} \frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s} ds + MN\int_{t_0}^{t} \left[\frac{\varphi'(s)}{\varphi(s)} \right]^2 s\, ds$$
$$\leqslant \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{t} \left[\frac{\varphi'(s)}{\varphi(s)} \right]^2 s\, ds \right\} \left[MN + \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{T_0} \frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s} ds \right\} \Big/ \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{T_0} \left[\frac{\varphi'(s)}{\varphi(s)} \right]^2 s\, ds \right\} \right],$$

which, by (vii), is a contradiction.

REMARK 2. For the special case of the differential equation ($\tilde{\mathrm{E}}$), Theorem 2 has recently been proved by Kwong and Wong [7, Theorem 1], under the additional assumption that

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_{t_0}^{t} \int_{t_0}^{s} [\varphi(\tau)]^{\gamma} a(\tau)\, d\tau\, ds$$

exists in $\mathbb{R}$.

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COROLLARY 2. *Let m be a continuous function on the interval* $[t_0, \infty)$ *such that*

(viii) $$\liminf_{T\to\infty} \frac{1}{T}\int_t^T \int_t^s \tau^{I_f} a(\tau)\, d\tau\, ds \geqslant m(t) \qquad \text{for every } t \geqslant t_0.$$

Then equation (E) *is oscillatory if*

(ix) $$\limsup_{t\to\infty} \frac{1}{\log t}\int_{t_0}^t \frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s}\, ds = \infty.$$

PROOF. It suffices to apply Theorem 2 with $\varphi(t) = t$, $t \geqslant t_0$.

REMARK 3. Provided that φ is subject to (v), condition (vii) is satisfied if (ix) holds. Indeed, by using (v), we see that (6) is fulfilled, and hence there exists a positive constant d such that $t\varphi'(t)/\varphi(t) \leqslant d$ for all $t \geqslant t_0$. Thus, for all large t, we have

$$\int_{t_0}^t \left[\frac{\varphi'(s)}{\varphi(s)}\right]^2 s\, ds \leqslant d^2 \int_{t_0}^t \frac{ds}{s} = d^2(\log t - \log t_0) \leqslant 2d^2 \log t,$$

which proves our assertion.

REMARK 4. Condition (iii) of Theorem 1 is stronger than condition (v) required in Theorem 2. On the other hand, the other assumptions of Theorem 1 are weaker than the analogous ones in Theorem 2. In each of the cases (1), (2), (3) and (4) below, (iii) is satisfied, while in the cases (5) and (6), condition (iii) fails and (v) holds.

(1) $\varphi(t) = t^\mu$, $t \geqslant t_0$, where $0 \leqslant \mu < 1$.
(2) $\varphi(t) = \log t$, $t \geqslant t_0$, where $t_0 > 1$.
(3) $\varphi(t) = t^{1/2}\log t$, $t \geqslant t_0$, where $t_0 > 1$.
(4) $\varphi(t) = \log^\mu t$, $t \geqslant t_0$, where $\mu > 0$ and $t_0 \geqslant e^{\mu-1}$.
(5) $\varphi(t) = t + \log t$, $t \geqslant t_0$, where $t_0 > 1$.
(6) $\varphi(t) = t$, $t \geqslant t_0$.

REMARK 5. The case where $f(y) = |y|^\gamma \operatorname{sgn} y$, $y \in \mathbb{R}$ $(0 < \gamma < 1)$ is the classical example of a function f which satisfies all conditions imposed on it. Some more examples of such functions f are the following ones.

(I) $f(y) = |y|^\gamma \operatorname{sgn} y + y$, $y \in \mathbb{R}$ $(0 < \gamma < 1)$ with $\gamma/2 \leqslant I_f < 1$ (cf. [9]);
(II) $f(y) = |y|^{1/2}/(1 + |y|^{1/4})\operatorname{sgn} y$, $y \in \mathbb{R}$ with $I_f = 1/4$;
(III) $f(y) = |y|^\gamma\{k + \sin[\log(1 + |y|)]\}\operatorname{sgn} y$, $y \in \mathbb{R}$ $(0 < \gamma < 1,\ k \geqslant 1 + 1/\gamma)$ with $[(k-1)/(k+1)] \cdot [(\gamma k - \gamma - 1)/(k + 2\gamma)] \leqslant I_f < 1$ (cf. [9]).

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EXAMPLE 1. Consider the differential equation (E) with $a(t) = t^{\lambda} \sin t$, $t \geqslant t_0$, i.e. the equation

$$(\mathrm{E}_\lambda) \qquad x''(t) + t^{\lambda}(\sin t) f[x(t)] = 0,$$

where λ is a real number. Moreover, consider the particular case of the differential equation

$$(\tilde{\mathrm{E}}_\lambda) \qquad x''(t) + t^{\lambda}(\sin t)|x(t)|^{\gamma} \operatorname{sgn} x(t) = 0 \qquad (0 < \gamma < 1).$$

Our purpose here is to prove that *the differential equation* (E_λ) *is oscillatory for* $\lambda > -I_f$. This result will be obtained from Theorem 1 in [9] when $\lambda > 1 - I_f$, and from Theorem 1 (or, more precisely, from Corollary 1) if $-I_f < \lambda \leqslant 1 - I_f$. Theorem 1 in [9] ensures that (E) is oscillatory if

$$\limsup_{t \to \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_{t_0}^{t} \int_{t_0}^{s} \tau^{\beta} a(\tau)\, d\tau\, ds = \infty \qquad \text{for some } \beta \in [0, I_f].$$

Note that $(\tilde{\mathrm{E}}_\lambda)$ is nonoscillatory if $\lambda < -\gamma$ (cf. Kwong and Wong [7]). Also, Butler [1] conjectures that $(\tilde{\mathrm{E}}_\lambda)$ is oscillatory for $\lambda = -\gamma$, but this critical case remains open. Now, if δ is a real number, then for every T, t with $T \geqslant t \geqslant t_0$, one can obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{T}\int_t^T \int_t^s \tau^{\delta} \sin \tau\, d\tau\, ds
&= -T^{\delta-1}\sin T - 2\delta T^{\delta-2}\cos T + \delta(\delta-1)(\delta+1)T^{\delta-3}\sin T \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{T}\left[t^{\delta}\sin t + 2\delta t^{\delta-1}\cos t - \delta(\delta-1)(\delta+1)t^{\delta-2}\sin t\right] \\
&\quad - \delta(\delta-1)(\delta+1)(\delta-2)\frac{1}{T}\int_t^T s^{\delta-3}\sin s\, ds \\
&\quad + \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)\left[t^{\delta}\cos t - \delta t^{\delta-1}\sin t - \delta(\delta-1)t^{\delta-2}\cos t\right] \\
&\quad - \delta(\delta-1)(\delta-2)\int_t^T s^{\delta-3}\cos s\, ds.
\end{aligned}$$

If $\lambda > 1 - I_f$, then we put $\delta = I_f + \lambda > 1$, and we get

$$\limsup_{t \to \infty} \frac{1}{t}\int_{t_0}^{t}\int_{t_0}^{s} \tau^{I_f} a(\tau)\, d\tau\, ds = \limsup_{t \to \infty} \frac{1}{t}\int_{t_0}^{t}\int_{t_0}^{s} \tau^{\delta}\sin\tau\, d\tau\, ds = \infty,$$

and consequently Theorem 1 in [9] ensures the oscillation of (E_λ). Furthermore, we suppose that $-I_f < \lambda \leqslant 1 - I_f$. If $-I_f < \lambda \leqslant 0$, we consider a number β with $-I_f < -\beta < \lambda \leqslant 0$, while if $0 < \lambda \leqslant 1 - I_f$, we set $\beta = 0$. Then $0 \leqslant \beta < I_f$.

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Moreover, we have $0 < \delta \leqslant 1$, where $\delta = \beta + \lambda$. So, for all $t \geqslant t_0$, we obtain

$$\limsup_{T\to\infty} \frac{1}{T}\int_t^T \int_t^s \tau^\beta a(\tau)\, d\tau\, ds = \limsup_{T\to\infty} \frac{1}{T}\int_t^T \int_t^s \tau^\delta \sin\tau\, d\tau\, ds$$
$$\geqslant t^\delta \cos t - \delta t^{\delta-1}\sin t - \delta(\delta-1)t^{\delta-2}\cos t$$
$$-\delta(\delta-1)(\delta-2)\int_t^\infty s^{\delta-3}\cos s\, ds \geqslant t^\delta\cos t - \mu,$$

where μ is positive constant. Namely, (iv) is satisfied with $m(t) = t^\delta \cos t - \mu$, $t \geqslant t_0$. Next, we consider an integer N such that $2N\pi - \pi/4 \geqslant \max\{t_0, (1 + 2^{1/2}\mu)^{1/\delta}\}$. Then for all integers $n \geqslant N$, we have

$$m(t) \geqslant 2^{-1/2} \qquad \text{for every } t \in \left[2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right].$$

Thus,

$$\int_{t_0}^\infty \frac{[m_+(t)]^2}{t}dt \geqslant \frac{1}{2}\sum_{n=N}^\infty \int_{2n\pi-\pi/4}^{2n\pi+\pi/4} \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{n=N}^\infty \log\left(1 + \frac{2}{8n-1}\right) = \infty,$$

i.e. (ii) is fulfilled. Hence, Corollary 1 can be applied to guarantee the oscillation of (E_λ).

EXAMPLE 2. Consider the differential equation $(\tilde{E})$ with

$$a(t) = t(t + \log t)^{-\gamma}\sin t, \quad t \geqslant t_0 > 1.$$

We define $\varphi(t) = t + \log t$, $t \geqslant t_0$, and we observe that (v) is fulfilled. Furthermore, for every T, t with $T \geqslant t \geqslant t_0$, we obtain

$$\frac{1}{T}\int_t^T \int_t^s [\varphi(\tau)]^\gamma a(\tau)\, d\tau\, ds = \frac{1}{T}\int_t^T \int_t^s \tau\sin\tau\, d\tau\, ds$$
$$= -\sin T + \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)(t\cos t - \sin t)$$
$$+ \frac{1}{T}(-2\cos T + t\sin t + 2\sin t),$$

and consequently, for every $t \geqslant t_0$, we have

$$\liminf_{T\to\infty} \frac{1}{T}\int_t^T \int_t^s [\varphi(\tau)]^\gamma a(\tau)\, d\tau\, ds = t\cos t - \sin t - 1 \geqslant t\cos t - 2.$$

Thus, (vi) holds with $m(t) = t\cos t - 2$, $t \geqslant t_0$. We consider a number t_1 such that $t_1 \geqslant \max\{t_0, 2^{5/2}\}$. Next, we choose an integer N such that $2N\pi - \pi/4 \geqslant t_1$. Then, for every integer $n \geqslant N$, we have

$$m(t) \geqslant 2^{-3/2}t \qquad \text{for } t \in \left[2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right].$$

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Thus, for $n \geqslant N$, we get

$$\int_{t_0}^{2n\pi+\pi/4} \frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s} ds \geqslant \int_{2n\pi-\pi/4}^{2n\pi+\pi/4} \frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s} ds \geqslant \frac{1}{8} \int_{2n\pi-\pi/4}^{2n\pi+\pi/4} s\, ds = \frac{\pi^2 n}{8},$$

and therefore

$$\limsup_{t\to\infty} \frac{1}{\log t} \int_{t_0}^{t} \frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s} ds \geqslant \limsup_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\log(2n\pi + \pi/4)} \int_{t_0}^{2n\pi+\pi/4} \frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s} ds$$
$$\geqslant \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\pi^2 n}{8\log(2n\pi + \pi/4)} = \infty.$$

Hence, (ix) is satisfied and, consequently, (vii) holds, as noted in Remark 3. So, by Theorem 2, the differential equation under consideration is oscillatory.

3. Oscillation in the damped case

Theorems 1 and 2 can be extended to differential equations with damped term of the form

$$\text{(E}'\text{)} \qquad x''(t) + q(t)x'(t) + a(t)f[x(t)] = 0,$$

where q is a *nonnegative continuous function on the interval* $[t_0, \infty)$. More precisely, we have the following more general theorems.

THEOREM 1′. *Let* φ *be a positive and twice continuously differentiable function on the interval* $[t_0, \infty)$, *and let* m *be a continuous function on* $[t_0, \infty)$ *so that* (i) *holds. Suppose that* (ii) *holds and, for some positive constant* c, *that* (iii) *is satisfied. Moreover, suppose that*

$$\text{(x)} \qquad \varphi^{l_l} q \text{ is decreasing on } [t_0, \infty),$$

and that

$$\text{(xi)} \qquad \int^{\infty} t[q(t)]^2\, dt < \infty.$$

Then the differential equation (E′) *is oscillatory.*

PROOF. Let x be a solution on $[T_0, \infty)$, $T_0 \geqslant t_0$, of (E′) with $x(t) \neq 0$ for all $t \geqslant T_0$, and let w be defined as in the proof of Theorem 1. Then, for every T, t with $T \geqslant t \geqslant T_0$, (1) is satisfied. Furthermore, by taking into account (x), and by using the Bonnet theorem, we conclude that for any s, t with $s \geqslant t \geqslant T_0$, there

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exists a number $\xi \in [t, s]$ such that

$$-\int_t^s [\varphi(\tau)]^{I_f} q(\tau) \frac{x'(\tau)}{f[x(\tau)]} dt = \int_t^s \{-[\varphi(\tau)]^{I_f} q(\tau)\} \frac{x'(\tau)}{f[x(\tau)]} dt$$

$$= -[\varphi(\tau)]^{I_f} q(t) \int_t^\xi \frac{x'(\tau)}{f[x(\tau)]} dt$$

$$= [\varphi(\tau)]^{I_f} q(t) \int_\xi^t \frac{x'(\tau)}{f[x(\tau)]} dt = [\varphi(\tau)]^{I_f} q(t) \int_{x(\xi)}^{x(t)} \frac{x'(\tau)}{f[x(\tau)]} dt$$

$$= [\varphi(\tau)]^{I_f} q(t) \int_{x(\xi)}^{x(t)} \frac{dy}{f(y)}$$

$$\leqslant [\varphi(\tau)]^{I_f} q(t) F[x(t)] = q(t) w(t),$$

since

$$\int_{x(\xi)}^{x(t)} \frac{dy}{f(y)} < \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x(\xi) > x(t) \\ \int_{+0}^{x(t)} \dfrac{dy}{f(y)}, & \text{if } x(\xi) \leqslant x(t) \end{cases}$$

for $x > 0$, and

$$\int_{x(\xi)}^{x(t)} \frac{dy}{f(y)} < \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x(\xi) < x(t) \\ \int_{-0}^{x(t)} \dfrac{dy}{f(y)}, & \text{if } x(\xi) \geqslant x(t) \end{cases}$$

for $x < 0$. Hence, for $T \geqslant t \geqslant T_0$, we have

$$(1)' \quad -\frac{w(T)}{T} + \frac{w(t)}{T} + \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)[w'(t) + q(t)w(t)]$$
$$\geqslant \frac{1}{T} \int_t^T \int_t^s [\varphi(\tau)]^{I_f} a(\tau)\, d\tau\, ds$$
$$+ I_f \frac{1}{T} \int_t^T \int_t^s \frac{-\varphi''(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)} w(\tau)\, d\tau\, ds$$
$$+ \frac{I_f}{1 - I_f} \frac{1}{T} \int_t^T \int_t^s \frac{1}{w(\tau)} \left[w'(\tau) - \frac{\varphi'(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)} w(\tau)\right]^2 d\tau\, ds.$$

Therefore, for every $t \geqslant T_0$, we obtain

$$w'(t) + q(t)w(t) \geqslant m(t) + \liminf_{T\to\infty} \frac{w(T)}{T} + I_f \int_t^\infty \frac{-\varphi''(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)} w(\tau)\, d\tau$$
$$+ \frac{I_f}{1 - I_f} \int_t^\infty \frac{1}{w(\tau)} \left[w'(\tau) - \frac{\varphi'(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)} w(\tau)\right]^2 d\tau.$$

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Consequently, (3), (4) and (5) are satisfied, and we have

$$(2)' \qquad w'(t)+q(t)w(t)\geqslant m(t) \qquad \text{for all } t\geqslant T_0.$$

Next, as in the proof of Theorem 1, we derive (6), (7) and (8). So, by (2)′, (7) and (8), we have

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{T_0}^{\infty}\frac{[m_+(t)]^2}{t}\,dt &\leqslant \int_{T_0}^{\infty}\frac{[w'(t)+q(t)w(t)]^2}{t}\,dt \leqslant K\int_{T_0}^{\infty}\frac{[w'(t)+q(t)w(t)]^2}{t}\,dt\\ &\leqslant 2K\int_{T_0}^{\infty}\frac{[w'(t)]^2}{w(t)}\,dt+2K\int_{T_0}^{\infty}[q(t)]^2w(t)\,dt\\ &\leqslant 2K\int_{T_0}^{\infty}\frac{[w'(t)]^2}{w(t)}\,dt+2K^2\int_{T_0}^{\infty}t[q(t)]^2\,dt,\end{aligned}$$

where

$$K=\frac{2w(T_0)}{T_0}+\frac{1}{2}\int_{T_0}^{\infty}\frac{[w'(\tau)]^2}{w(\tau)}\,d\tau<\infty.$$

Thus, because of (ii) and (xi), we have arrived at a contradiction.

THEOREM 2′. *Let φ be a positive and twice continuously differentiable function on the interval $[t_0,\infty)$ satisfying* (v), *and let m be a continuous function on $[t_0,\infty)$ so that* (vi) *holds. Suppose that* (vii) *and* (x) *are satisfied, and that*

$$\text{(xii)} \qquad \limsup_{t\to\infty}\left\{\int_{t_0}^{t}\left[\frac{\varphi'(s)}{\varphi(s)}\right]^2 s\,ds\right\}^{-1}\int_{t_0}^{t}s[q(s)]^2\,ds<\infty.$$

Then the differential equation (E′) *is oscillatory.*

PROOF. Let x and w be as in the proof of Theorem 1; and let $T_0>t_0$. Then (1)′ is satisfied for $T\geqslant t\geqslant T_0$. Thus, for every $t\geqslant T_0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}w'(t)+q(t)w(t)&\geqslant m(t)+\limsup_{T\to\infty}\frac{w(T)}{T}\\ &+I_f\int_t^{\infty}\frac{-\varphi''(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)}w(\tau)\,d\tau+\frac{I_f}{1-I_f}\int_t^{\infty}\frac{1}{w(\tau)}\left[w'(\tau)-\frac{\varphi'(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)}w(\tau)\right]^2 d\tau,\end{aligned}$$

which ensures that (2)′, (4), (5) and (9) hold. Furthermore, we can conclude that (10) is satisfied for some constant $N>0$. So, by taking (2)′ and (10) into account,

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we obtain that, for every $t \geqslant T_0$,

$$\int_{t_0}^{t} \frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s} ds = \int_{t_0}^{T_0} \frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s} ds + \int_{T_0}^{t} \frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s} ds$$
$$\leqslant \int_{t_0}^{T_0} \frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s} ds + M \int_{T_0}^{t} \frac{[w'(s) + q(s)w(s)]^2}{w(s)} ds$$
$$\leqslant \int_{t_0}^{T_0} \frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s} ds + 2M \int_{T_0}^{t} \frac{[w'(s)]^2}{w(s)} ds + 2M \int_{T_0}^{t} [q(s)]^2 w(s)\, ds$$
$$\leqslant \int_{t_0}^{T_0} \frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s} ds + 2MN \int_{t_0}^{t} \left[\frac{\varphi'(s)}{\varphi(s)}\right]^2 s\, ds + 2M^2 \int_{T_0}^{t} s[q(s)]^2\, ds,$$

where $M = \sup_{t \geqslant T_0} w(t)/t$ (and $M < \infty$ because of (9)). Hence, for all $t \geqslant T_0$, we have

$$\left\{\int_{t_0}^{t} \left[\frac{\varphi'(s)}{\varphi(s)}\right]^2 s\, ds\right\}^{-1} \int_{t_0}^{t} \frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s} ds \leqslant 2M^2 \left\{\int_{t_0}^{t} \left[\frac{\varphi'(s)}{\varphi(s)}\right]^2 s\, ds\right\}^{-1} \int_{t_0}^{t} s[q(s)]^2\, ds$$
$$+ 2MN + \left\{\int_{t_0}^{T_0} \frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s} ds\right\} \Big/ \left\{\int_{t_0}^{T_0} \left[\frac{\varphi'(s)}{\varphi(s)}\right]^2 s\, ds\right\},$$

which contradicts (vii) and (xii).

REMARK 6. By applying Theorem 1′ with $\varphi(t) = t^{\beta/I_f}$, $t \geqslant t_0$ $(0 \leqslant \beta < I_f)$, we obtain the following result: *let* β *be a number with* $0 \leqslant \beta < I_f$, *and let* m *be a continuous function on* $[t_0, \infty)$, *so that* (iv) *holds. Then equation* (E′) *is oscillatory if* (ii) *and* (xi) *are satisfied, and if* $t^{\beta} q(t)$ *is decreasing for* $t \geqslant t_0$. Also, for $\varphi(t) = t$, $t \geqslant t_0$, Theorem 2′ leads to the next result: *let* m *be a continuous function on* $[t_0, \infty)$ *so that* (viii) *holds. Then equation* (E′) *is oscillatory if* (ix) *is satisfied, if* $t^{I_f} q(t)$ *is decreasing for* $t \geqslant t_0$, *and if* $\limsup_{t\to\infty} (1/\log t) \int_{t_0}^{t} s[q(s)]^2\, ds < \infty$.

EXAMPLE 3. By applying Theorem 1′ with $\varphi(t) = t^{1/2}$, $t \geqslant t_0$, and with $m(t) = t \cos t$, $t \geqslant t_0$, we conclude that the differential equation

$$x''(t) + t^{-5/4} x'(t) + t^{3/4} \sin t |x(t)|^{1/2} \operatorname{sgn} x(t) = 0$$

is oscillatory.

EXAMPLE 4. For $\varphi(t) = t$, $t \geqslant t_0$ and for $m(t) = t\cos t - 2$, $t \geqslant t_0$, Theorem 2′ guarantees that the differential equation

$$x''(t) + (1/t) x'(t) + t^{1/2} \sin t |x(t)|^{1/2} \operatorname{sgn} x(t) = 0$$

is oscillatory.

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4. An asymptotic property in the forced case

Now we shall give two results concerning the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of forced differential equations of the form

$$(\mathrm{E}^*) \qquad x''(t) + a(t)f[x(t)] = b(t),$$

where b *is a continuous function on the interval* $[t_0, \infty)$.

PROPOSITION 1. *Let* φ *be a positive and twice continuously differentiable function on the interval* $[t_0, \infty)$, *and let* m *be a continuous function on* $[t_0, \infty)$ *so that* (i) *holds. Suppose that* (ii) *holds and, for some positive constant* c, *that* (iii) *is satisfied. Moreover, suppose that*

$$(\mathrm{xiii}) \qquad \int^{\infty} \frac{1}{t}\left\{\int_t^{\infty} [\varphi(s)]^{I_f}|b(s)|ds\right\}^2 dt < \infty.$$

Then for all solutions x *of the differential equation* (E*), *we have*

$$\liminf_{t\to\infty} |x(t)| = 0.$$

PROOF. Let x be a solution of the differential equation (E*) on an interval $[T_0, \infty)$, $T_0 \geqslant t_0$, with $\liminf_{t\to\infty}|x(t)| > 0$. Obviously, x is nonoscillatory. So we can suppose, without loss of generality, that $x(t) \neq 0$ for all $t \geqslant T_0$. Furthermore, let w be defined as in the proof of Theorem 1. Then (1) is satisfied for $T \geqslant t \geqslant T_0$. But, for any T, t with $T \geqslant t \geqslant T_0$, we have

$$\frac{1}{T}\int_t^T \int_t^s [\varphi(\tau)]^{I_f}\frac{b(\tau)}{f[x(\tau)]}d\tau\, ds \leqslant \frac{1}{T}\int_t^T \int_t^s [\varphi(\tau)]^{I_f}\frac{|b(\tau)|}{|f[x(\tau)]|}d\tau\, ds$$
$$\leqslant \frac{1}{|f(\theta)|}\left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)\int_t^{\infty} [\varphi(s)]^{I_f}|b(s)|ds,$$

where θ is a constant such that $x(t) \geqslant \theta > 0$ for all $t \geqslant T_0$, or such that $x(t) \leqslant \theta < 0$ for all $t \geqslant T_0$. Hence, for every T, t with $T \geqslant t \geqslant t_0$, we have

$$(1)'' \quad -\frac{w(T)}{T} + \frac{w(t)}{T} + \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right)\left\{w'(t) + \frac{1}{|f(\theta)|}\int_t^{\infty} [\varphi(s)]^{I_f}|b(s)|ds\right\}$$
$$\geqslant \frac{1}{T}\int_t^T \int_t^s [\varphi(\tau)]^{I_f}a(\tau)\, d\tau\, ds$$
$$+ I_f\frac{1}{T}\int_t^T \int_t^s \frac{-\varphi''(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)}w(\tau)\, d\tau\, ds$$
$$+ \frac{I_f}{1 - I_f}\frac{1}{T}\int_t^T \int_t^s \frac{1}{w(\tau)}\left[w'(\tau) - \frac{\varphi'(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)}w(\tau)\right]^2 d\tau\, ds,$$

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and consequently, for $t \geqslant T_0$, we obtain

$$w'(t) + \frac{1}{|f(\theta)|}\int_t^\infty [\varphi(s)]^{I_f}|b(s)|ds$$
$$\geqslant m(t) + \liminf_{T\to\infty}\frac{w(T)}{T} + I_f\int_t^\infty \frac{-\varphi''(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)}w(\tau)\,d\tau$$
$$+ \frac{I_f}{1-I_f}\int_t^\infty \frac{1}{w(\tau)}\left[w'(\tau) - \frac{\varphi'(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)}w(\tau)\right]^2 d\tau.$$

Therefore, (3), (4) and (5) are fulfilled, and so

$$(2)'' \qquad w'(t) + \frac{1}{|f(\theta)|}\int_t^\infty [\varphi(s)]^{I_f}|b(s)|ds \geqslant m(t), \qquad t \geqslant T_0.$$

Furthermore, we may verify that (6), (7) and (8) hold. So, from (2)'', (7), (8), and (xiii) we derive

$$\int_{T_0}^\infty \frac{[m_+(t)]^2}{t}dt \leqslant \int_{T_0}^\infty \frac{1}{t}\left\{w'(t) + \frac{1}{|f(\theta)|}\int_t^\infty [\varphi(s)]^{I_f}|b(s)|ds\right\}^2 dt$$
$$\leqslant 2\int_{T_0}^\infty \frac{[w'(t)]^2}{t}dt + \frac{2}{[f(\theta)]^2}\int_{T_0}^\infty \frac{1}{t}\left\{\int_t^\infty [\varphi(s)]^{I_f}|b(s)|ds\right\}^2 dt$$
$$\leqslant 2\left\{\frac{2w(T_0)}{T_0} + \frac{1}{2}\int_{T_0}^\infty \frac{[w'(\tau)]^2}{w(\tau)}d\tau\right\}\int_{T_0}^\infty \frac{[w'(t)]^2}{w(t)}dt$$
$$+ \frac{2}{[f(\theta)]^2}\int_{T_0}^\infty \frac{1}{t}\left\{\int_t^\infty [\varphi(s)]^{I_f}|b(s)|ds\right\}^2 dt < \infty,$$

which contradicts (ii).

Proposition 2. *Let φ be a positive and twice continuously differentiable function on the interval $[t_0, \infty)$ satisfying* (v), *and let m be a continuous function on $[t_0, \infty)$ so that* (vi) *holds. Suppose that* (vii) *is satisfied, and that*

$$\text{(xiv)} \quad \limsup_{t\to\infty}\left\{\int_{t_0}^t \left[\frac{\varphi'(s)}{\varphi(s)}\right]^2 s\,ds\right\}^{-1}\int_{t_0}^t \frac{1}{s}\left\{\int_s^\infty [\varphi(\tau)]^{I_f}|b(\tau)|d\tau\right\}^2 ds < \infty.$$

Then for all solutions x of the differential equation (E*), *we have*

$$\liminf_{t\to\infty}|x(t)| = 0.$$

Proof. Let x be a solution of (E*) on $[T_0, \infty)$, $T_0 > t_0$, such that $x(t) \geqslant \theta > 0$ for $t \geqslant T_0$, or such that $x(t) \leqslant \theta < 0$ for $t \geqslant T_0$, where θ is a constant. Moreover, let w be defined as in the proof of Theorem 1. Then, for any T, t with $T \geqslant t \geqslant T_0$,

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(1)″ holds. So, for every $t \geqslant T_0$, we have

$$w'(t) + \frac{1}{|f(\theta)|}\int_t^\infty [\varphi(s)]^{I_f}|b(s)|ds$$
$$\geqslant m(t) + \limsup_{T\to\infty}\frac{w(T)}{T} + I_f\int_t^\infty \frac{-\varphi''(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)}w(\tau)\,d\tau$$
$$+\frac{I_f}{1-I_f}\int_t^\infty \frac{1}{w(\tau)}\left[w'(\tau) - \frac{\varphi'(\tau)}{\varphi(\tau)}w(\tau)\right]^2 d\tau,$$

and this implies that (2)″, (4), (5) and (9) are satisfied. Furthermore, for some positive constant N, (10) holds. So, for $t \geqslant T_0$, we obtain

$$\int_{t_0}^t \frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s}ds \leqslant \int_{t_0}^{T_0}\frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s}ds$$
$$+\int_{T_0}^t \frac{1}{s}\left\{w'(s) + \frac{1}{|f(\theta)|}\int_s^\infty [\varphi(\tau)]^{I_f}|b(\tau)|d\tau\right\}^2 ds$$
$$\leqslant \int_{t_0}^{T_0}\frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s}ds + 2\int_{T_0}^t \frac{[w'(s)]^2}{s}ds$$
$$+\frac{2}{[f(\theta)]^2}\int_{T_0}^t \frac{1}{s}\left\{\int_s^\infty [\varphi(\tau)]^{I_f}|b(\tau)|d\tau\right\}^2 ds$$
$$\leqslant \int_{t_0}^{T_0}\frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s}ds + 2MN\int_{t_0}^t\left[\frac{\varphi'(s)}{\varphi(s)}\right]^2 s\,ds$$
$$+\frac{2}{[f(\theta)]^2}\int_{t_0}^t \frac{1}{s}\left\{\int_s^\infty [\varphi(\tau)]^{I_f}|b(\tau)|d\tau\right\}^2 ds,$$

where $M = \sup_{t\geqslant T_0} w(t)/t < \infty$. Thus, for every $t \geqslant T_0$, we have

$$\left(\int_{t_0}^t\left[\frac{\varphi'(s)}{\varphi(s)}\right]^2 s\,ds\right)^{-1}\int_{t_0}^t\frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s}ds$$
$$\leqslant \frac{2}{[f(\theta)]^2}\left(\int_{t_0}^t\left[\frac{\varphi'(s)}{\varphi(s)}\right]^2 s\,ds\right)^{-1}\int_{t_0}^t\frac{1}{s}\left(\int_s^\infty [\varphi(\tau)]^{I_f}|b(\tau)|d\tau\right)^2 ds$$
$$+2MN + \left(\int_{t_0}^{T_0}\frac{[m_+(s)]^2}{s}ds\right)\Big/\left(\int_{t_0}^{T_0}\left[\frac{\varphi'(s)}{\varphi(s)}\right]^2 s\,ds\right),$$

which contradicts (vii) and (xiv).

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REMARK 7. From Propositions 1 and 2 we derive the following particular result: *let m be a continuous function on* $[t_0, \infty)$. *In each of the cases* (I) *and* (II) *below, all solutions x of* (E*) *satisfy* $\liminf_{t\to\infty}|x(t)| = 0$.

(I) (ii) *and* (iv) *hold, and* $\int^\infty (1/t)[\int_t^\infty s^\beta |b(s)|\,ds]^2\,dt < \infty$, *where* β *is a number with* $0 \leqslant \beta < I_f$.

(II) (viii) *and* (ix) *hold, and* $\int^\infty t^{I_f}|b(t)|\,dt < \infty$.

REMARK 8. The methods used in proving Theorems 1′, and 2′ and Propositions 1 and 2 can be applied in order to extend Propositions 1 and 2 to the more general case of forced differential equations with damped term of the form

$$x''(t) + q(t)x'(t) + a(t)f[x(t)] = b(t).$$

EXAMPLE 5. By applying Proposition 1 with $\varphi(t) = t^{1/2}$, $t \geqslant t_0$, and with $m(t) = t\cos t$, $t \geqslant t_0$, we conclude that all solutions x of the differential equation

$$x''(t) + t^{3/4}\sin t|x(t)|^{1/2}\operatorname{sgn} x(t) = t^{-3/2}(\sin t + 99/4t^5)$$

satisfy $\liminf_{t\to\infty}|x(t)| = 0$. For example, $x(t) = t^{-9/2}$, $t \geqslant t_0$, is such a solution.

EXAMPLE 6. We choose $\varphi(t) = t$, $t \geqslant t_0$, and $m(t) = t\cos t - 2$, $t \geqslant t_0$, and we apply Proposition 2 to the differential equation

$$x''(t) + t^{1/2}\sin t|x(t)|^{1/2}\operatorname{sgn} x(t) = t^{-2}(\sin t + 30t^{-5})$$

to conclude that all solutions x satisfy $\liminf_{t\to\infty}|x(t)| = 0$. For example, $x(t) = t^{-5}$, $t \geqslant t_0$, is such a solution.

REMARK 9. The results of this paper can be extended to more general differential equations involving the term $(rx')'$ in place of the second derivative x'' of the unknown function x, where r is a positive continuous function on $[t_0, \infty)$.

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