

On Oscillation of Solutions to Second-Order Emden–Fowler type Differential Equations with Positive Potential

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1 Introduction

Consider the second-order Emden–Fowler type differential equation

$$y'' + p(x, y, y') |y|^k \operatorname{sgn} y = 0, \quad k > 0, k \neq 1, \quad (1)$$

where the function $p(x, u, v)$ defined on $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^2$ is positive, continuous in x , Lipschitz continuous in u, v .

Asymptotic behavior of all solutions to equation (1) in the case $p = p(x)$ was described by I.T. Kiguradze and T.A. Chanturia (see [1]). Properties of oscillating solutions to third- and fourth-order similar differential equations are described in [2, 3]. The oscillating criteria for solutions to high-order Emden–Fowler type differential equations is given in [4]. Results on asymptotic classification of maximally extended solutions to third- and fourth-order differential equations with negative potential for $k > 0, k \neq 1$ are given by I.V. Astashova (see [3, 5, 6, 7]). Asymptotic classification of solutions to equation (1) with regular ($k > 1$) and singular ($0 < k < 1$) nonlinearity for the bounded negative function $p(x, u, v)$ is contained in [8]. Asymptotic behavior of maximally extended solutions for the unbounded negative function $p(x, u, v)$ is investigated in [9, 10].

Further suppose the function $p(x, u, v)$ satisfies inequalities

$$0 < m \leq p(x, u, v) \leq M < +\infty. \quad (2)$$

2 Behavior of maximally extended solutions

The following statements describe the behavior of solutions to equation (1).

Theorem 1 *All nontrivial maximally extended solutions to equation (1) and their first derivatives are oscillating at increasing and decreasing argument. Moreover, zeroes x_j of solutions and zeroes x'_j of their first derivatives alternate, i. e.*

$$\dots < x_{j-1} < x'_j < x_j < x'_{j+1} < \dots, \quad j \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Lemma 1 *Let $y(x)$ be a nontrivial maximally extended solution to equation (1). Then for any $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ the following inequalities hold: $-\sqrt{\frac{M}{m}} \leq \frac{y'(x_{j+1})}{y'(x_j)} \leq -\sqrt{\frac{m}{M}}$.*

Lemma 2 *Let $y(x)$ be a nontrivial maximally extended solution to equation (1). Then for any $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ the following inequalities hold: $-\left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^{\frac{2}{k+1}} \leq \frac{y(x'_{j+1})}{y(x'_j)} \leq -\left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^{\frac{2}{k+1}}$.*

Denote

$$M_j = \max_{x \in [x_j, x_{j+1}]} p(x, y(x), y'(x)), \quad m_j = \min_{x \in [x_j, x_{j+1}]} p(x, y(x), y'(x)), \quad j \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Remark 1 *For any $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ the following inequalities hold:*

$$-\sqrt{\frac{M_j}{m_j}} \leq \frac{y'(x_{j+1})}{y'(x_j)} \leq -\sqrt{\frac{m_j}{M_j}}, \quad -\left(\frac{M_j^2}{m_j m_{j-1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{k+1}} \leq \frac{y(x'_{j+1})}{y(x'_j)} \leq -\left(\frac{m_j^2}{M_j M_{j-1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{k+1}}.$$

Note in the case $p(x, u, v) \equiv p_0 > 0$ all the nontrivial maximally extended solutions to equation (1) are periodical ones.

Theorem 2 *Let $y(x)$ be a nontrivial maximally extended solution to equation (1). Suppose the function $p(x, u, v)$ continuous in x , Lipschitz continuous in u, v and satisfying inequalities (2). Let the function $p(x, u, v)$ also tend to $p_+ > 0$ as $x \rightarrow +\infty$ and tend to $p_- > 0$ as $x \rightarrow -\infty$ uniformly in u, v .*

Then $y(x)$ is defined on the whole axis and the following relations hold as $j \rightarrow \pm\infty$:

- 1) $\frac{y'(x_{j+1})}{y'(x_j)} \rightarrow -1$,
- 2) $\frac{y(x'_{j+1})}{y(x'_j)} \rightarrow -1$.

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