## Asymptotic behaviors of radial solutions to semilinear wave equations in odd space dimensions

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## 0. Introduction

This paper is concerned with semilinear wave equations of the form

$$u_{tt} - u_{rr} - \frac{n-1}{r} u_r = F(u, u_t, u_r) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^2,$$
 (0.1)

where u=u(r,t) is a real-valued function and n=2m+3 with m a non-negative integer. For a large class of the nonlinear term F we will show that "small" solutions of (0.1) exist and are asymptotic to the solutions of the linear wave equation

$$u_{tt} - u_{rr} - \frac{n-1}{r} u_r = 0$$
 in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , (0.2)

namely, there exist solutions  $u_-$ ,  $u_+$  of (0.2) and  $u(t)-u_{\pm}(t) \rightarrow 0$  as  $t \rightarrow \pm \infty$  in the sense of the energy norm.

As is well known, the equation (0.1) is the radially symmetric version of a special case of

$$u_{tt} - \Delta u = F_0(u, Du, D_x Du)$$
 in  $\mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}$ , (0.3)

where  $D=(D_x, D_t)$ ,  $D_x=(\partial/\partial x_1, ..., \partial/\partial x_n)$  and  $D_t=\partial/\partial t$ . The existence of global small solutions of the Cauchy problem for (0.3) has been shown by Christodoulou [3], Li Ta-tsien and Chen Yun-mei [11], and Li Ta-tsien and Yu Xin [12], provided the nonlinear term  $F_0$  and the initial data prescribed on t=0 are "nice". Moreover the asymptotic behaviors as  $t\to\pm\infty$  for solutions of (0.3), which guarantee the existence of the scattering operator, have been researched by Strauss [19], Mochizuki and Motai [13], [14], Pecher [15], Tsutaya [22] and Kubota and Mochizuki [10] in the case where  $F_0$  is independent of Du,  $D_xDu$ , i.e.,  $F_0=F_1(u)$ , and by Klainerman [7], Shatah [16] and Klainerman and Ponce [8] in the case where  $F_0$  does not explicitly depend on u, i.e.,  $F_0=F_2(Du, D_xDu)$ .

In the present paper we study the asymptotic behaviors of radial solutions to (0.3), which guarantee the existence of the scattering opeartor, in