

# A BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM FOR A SINGULARLY PERTURBED DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

BY N. LEVINSON

1. The boundary value problem ( $' = d/dx$ )

$$(1.1) \quad \epsilon y''' = f(x, y, y', y'', \epsilon) \quad y(0) = a, \quad y(1) = b, \quad y'(1) = b_1$$

will be considered under the hypothesis that the degenerate equation (with  $\epsilon = 0$ )

$$(1.2) \quad f(x, u, u', u'', 0) = 0$$

has a solution  $u = g(x)$  for  $0 \leq x \leq x_0$  and  $u = h(x)$  for  $x_0 \leq x \leq 1$  where  $0 < x_0 < 1$  and  $g(0) = a, h(1) = b, h'(1) = b_1$ . Further

$$g(x_0) = h(x_0), \quad g'(x_0) = h'(x_0), \quad g''(x_0) \neq h''(x_0).$$

The case of a second order equation has been considered [1], but the method used there fails for higher order equations. The method used here can be used for higher order equations.

The case  $h''(x_0) > g''(x_0)$  will be considered here. With no restriction it can be assumed that

$$g'(x_0) = h'(x_0) = 0, \quad -g''(x_0) = h''(x_0) = \mu > 0$$

since the change of variable  $\tilde{y} = y - g'(x_0)(x - x_0) - \frac{1}{2}[g''(x_0) + h''(x_0)](x - x_0)^2$  will achieve this. Further let  $y_0 = g(x_0)$ .

Let  $\alpha, \beta$ , and  $\epsilon_0$  be positive constants. Let  $U(x) = g(x)$  for  $0 \leq x \leq x_0$  and let  $U(x) = h(x)$  for  $x_0 \leq x \leq 1$ . Let  $R$  be the region of  $(x, y, w, z, \epsilon)$  space determined by the union of  $0 \leq \epsilon \leq \epsilon_0, 0 \leq \hat{x} < x_0 < x \leq 1$ ,

$$|y - U(x)| + |w - U'(x)| + |z - U''(x)| \leq \alpha$$

and

$$|x - x_0| + |y - y_0| + |w| \leq \alpha, \quad -\mu - \beta < z < \mu + \beta, \quad 0 \leq \epsilon \leq \epsilon_0.$$

In  $R$  let  $f(x, y, w, z, \epsilon)$  be real-valued and of class C. Let the second order partial derivatives of  $f$  with respect to  $(x, y, w, z)$  exist and be of class C in  $R$ .

**THEOREM.** *Let*

$$(1.3) \quad f_x(x, g(x), g'(x), g''(x), 0) > 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq x_0$$

$$(1.4) \quad f_x(x, h(x), h'(x), h''(x), 0) < 0 \quad x_0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$(1.5) \quad f(x_0, y_0, 0, z, 0) > 0 \quad -\mu < z < \mu.$$

Received July 20, 1957. This research was supported by the Office of Naval Research.