ASYMPTOTIC CONSTANCY OF SOLUTIONS OF DELAY-DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS OF IMPLICIT TYPE

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ABSTRACT. We study delay-differential equations with time-state depending lag. We will prove that, under integrability conditions, any solution converges. Reciprocally, for any possible ξ , there exists a solution x such that $x(t) \to \xi$.

1. Introduction. Let b and τ be two positive reals, $I = [0, \infty)$ and $B_n[0,2b]$ the closed ball centered at the origin with radius $b<\infty$, contained in \mathbb{C}^n .

Consider the functions f and r satisfying the following assumption

 C_1) $f: I \times B_n[0,2b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ is a continuous function satisfying $|f(t,x)| \leq \mu(t)|x|$ where $\mu: I \to I$ is continuous and $r: I \times B_n[0,b] \to I$ $[0,\tau]$ is another continuous function.

We are interested in the existence and asymptotic behavior of solutions of delay-differential equations of the type

(1)
$$\dot{x}(t) = f(t, x(t - r(t, x(t))) - x(t)).$$

Define, for $t \geq 0$,

$$m_b(t) = \sup_{|x| \le b} r(t, x)$$
 and $\lambda_b(t) = \mu(t) \cdot \mu_t \cdot m_b(t)$,

where $\mu_t = \max_{s \in [t-\tau,t]} \hat{\mu}(s)$ and $\hat{\mu}(s) = \mu(s)$ for $s \geq 0$, $\hat{\mu}(s) = \mu(0)$ for s < 0.

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