# STABILITY OF A MECHANICAL SYSTEM WITH UNBOUNDED DISSIPATIVE FORCES 

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In this article we shall be concerned with a mechanical system described by the Lagrangian equation

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{d}{d t} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}}-\frac{\partial T}{\partial q}=-\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial q}-B(t, q) \dot{q}+G(t, q) \dot{q} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

with generalized coordinates $q \in R^{n}$ and generalized velocities $\dot{q} \in R^{n}$. Salvadori [5] gave sufficient conditions under which the equilibrium of (1) is asymptotically stable in the case where $B$ and $G$ are time-independent. Recently, Hatvani [2] gave the conditions of the (partial) asymptotic stability and instability for more general systems. To obtain a result of the asymptotic stability, he considered some familiar conditions and furthermore, the following:
(*) For any compact subset $L$ of $R^{n}$,

$$
\gamma_{L}(t):=\sup \{\|G(t, q)-B(t, q)\|: q \in L\} \in F,
$$

where $F$ is the set of all measurable functions $\xi(t)=\xi_{1}(t)+\xi_{2}(t), \xi_{1}, \xi_{2}$ : $[0, \infty) \rightarrow[0, \infty)$, such that $\xi_{1}$ is bounded on $[0, \infty)$ and $\int_{0}^{\infty} \xi_{2}(t) d t<\infty$. If $B(t, q) \equiv t E$ ( $E$ is the unit matrix in $R^{n \times n}$ ) and $G(t, q) \equiv 0$, however, the condition (*) does not hold. In this article, by employing the manner developed in [3] we shall overcome this difficulty for the dissipation $B$ which is unbounded. That is, we shall show that the equilibrium $q=$ $\dot{q}=0$ of (1) is weakly uniformly asymptotically stable under some familiar conditions and the following; for any bounded continuous function $\psi(s)$ on $[0, \infty)$ there exist a sequence of positive numbers $\left\{s_{n}\right\}$ and a positive constant $d, s_{n+1} \geqq s_{n}+d$, such that $\operatorname{tr} B(s, \psi(s)) \not \equiv 0$ on $\left[s_{n}, s_{n}+d\right]$ for all $n$ and that

$$
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left[\left[\int_{s_{n}}^{s_{n}+d} \operatorname{tr} B(s, \psi(s)) d s\right]^{-1}=\infty,\right.
$$

where $\operatorname{tr} B(s, \psi(s))$ denotes the trace of $B(s, \psi(s))$. Thus, our result is applicable to a mechanical system with unbounded $B$ satisfying $0<\operatorname{tr} B \leqq$ $M t \cdot \log (1+t)+N, t \geqq 0$, for some positive constants $M$ and $N$. In

