

Oscillation theorems for nonlinear differential systems with general deviating arguments

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1. Introduction

The oscillation theory of nonlinear differential systems with deviating arguments has been developed by many authors. Most of them have studied two-dimensional differential systems; see, for example, Kitamura and Kusano [2-4], Shevelo, Varech and Gritsai [8], and Varech and Shevelo [9, 10]. The oscillation results for n -dimensional systems with deviating arguments have been given by Foltynska and Werbowski [1], the present author [5, 6] and Šeda [7].

The purpose of this paper is to obtain oscillation criteria for the nonlinear differential system with general deviating arguments of the form:

$$(S_r) \quad \begin{aligned} y_i'(t) &= p_i(t)f_i(y_{i+1}(h_{i+1}(t))), & i &= 1, 2, \dots, n-1, \\ y_n'(t) &= (-1)^r p_n(t)f_n(y_1(h_1(t))), & r &= 1, 2, \end{aligned}$$

where the following conditions are assumed to hold:

- (1) a) $p_i: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$, $i=1, 2, \dots, n$, are continuous and not identically zero on any infinite subinterval of $[0, \infty)$, and

$$\int_0^\infty p_i(t)dt = \infty, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1;$$

- b) $h_i: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are continuous and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} h_i(t) = \infty$, $i=1, \dots, n$;

- c) $f_i: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are continuous and $uf_i(u) > 0$ for $u \neq 0$, $i=1, 2, \dots, n$.

Denote by W the set of all solutions $y(t) = (y_1(t), \dots, y_n(t))$ of the system (S_r) which exist on some ray $[T_r, \infty) \subset [0, \infty)$ and satisfy $\sup \{ \sum_{i=1}^n |y_i(t)|; t \geq T \} > 0$ for all $T \geq T_r$.

DEFINITION 1. A solution $y \in W$ is called oscillatory if each component has arbitrarily large zeros.

A solution $y \in W$ is called nonoscillatory (resp. weakly nonoscillatory) if each component (resp. at least one component) is eventually of constant sign.

DEFINITION 2. We shall say that the system (S_1) has the property A if for n even every solution $y \in W$ is oscillatory and for n odd it is either oscillatory or