

## A DIFFERENTIAL INEQUALITY

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The following theorem was discovered by S. B. Jackson in connection with a problem in differential geometry.

**THEOREM 1.** *If  $f(x)$  is of class  $C^2$  in  $(0, a)$ ,  $f(0) = f'(0) = 0$ , and  $f''(x) \leq K|f'(x)| + L|f(x)|$  in  $(0, a)$ , where  $K$  and  $L$  are constants, then  $f(x) \leq 0$  in some interval  $(0, b)$ .*

If  $f(x)$  is in addition analytic at 0, Theorem 1 becomes trivial, since if  $a_n$  is the first nonvanishing coefficient of the power series of  $f(x)$ ,  $x^{2-n}f''(x)$  approaches a nonzero limit, while  $x^{2-n}f'(x)$  and  $x^{2-n}f(x)$  approach zero, as  $x \rightarrow 0$ , and consequently  $a_n < 0$ .

I shall prove the following more general theorem.

**THEOREM 2.** *If  $f'(x)$  is absolutely continuous in  $(0, a)$ ,  $f(0) = f'(0) = 0$ , and*

$$(1) \quad f''(x) \leq K(x)|f'(x)| + x^{-1}L(x)|f(x)|$$

*almost everywhere in  $(0, a)$ , where  $K(x)$  and  $L(x)$  are non-negative and integrable in  $(0, a)$ , then either  $f(x) \equiv 0$  in some interval  $(0, b)$ , or  $f'(x) < 0$  in  $0 < x < \min(a, c)$ , where  $c$  is such that*

$$(2) \quad \int_0^x \{K(t) + L(t)\} dt < 1, \quad 0 < x < c.$$

Since  $f(0) = 0$ ,  $f(x)$  is negative in  $(0, c)$  when  $f'(x) < 0$  in  $(0, c)$ . Theorem 1 is contained in the special case  $K(t) = K$ ,  $L(t) = Lt$ .

Theorem 2 is the best possible result of its kind; for, if  $\int_0^x K(t) dt$  diverges and  $K(t)$  is positive and continuous in  $t > 0$ , the function  $f(x)$  defined by  $f'(x) = 1/\int_x^1 K(t) dt$ ,  $f'(0) = f(0) = 0$ , is positive in  $x > 0$  and satisfies (1) for all  $x$  such that  $\int_x^1 K(t) dt > 1$ .

Assume that  $f(x)$  is not identically zero in any interval  $(0, b)$ , and write  $M(x) = \max_{0 \leq t \leq x} |f'(t)|$ , so that  $M(x) > 0$  for  $x > 0$  and  $M(x)$  is nondecreasing.

We observe that for  $0 \leq x \leq a$ ,

$$(3) \quad |f(x)| = \left| \int_0^x f'(t) dt \right| \leq xM(x).$$

There are points  $x_n$  such that  $x_n \downarrow 0$  and  $M(x_n) = |f'(x_n)|$ . Suppose that  $f'(x_n) > 0$  for some  $n$ . Let  $(a_n, b_n)$  be the largest interval, contain-

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