STRONG NONSUBORDINACY AND ABSOLUTELY CONTINUOUS SPECTRA FOR STURM-LIOUVILLE EQUATIONS

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(Submitted by: W.N. Everitt)

Abstract. The Gilbert-Pearson theory of subordinacy is extended to a generalized Sturm-Liouville system. A condition of strong nonsubordinacy is used to prove that the spectral function associated with the Sturm-Liouville system satisfies upper and lower Lipschitz conditions. A class of equations is investigated which satisfies the condition of strong nonsubordinacy.

1. Introduction. We consider the location of the absolutely continuous spectra for operators associated with a general Sturm-Liouville system

$$R(t)u'(t) = u^{[1]}(t),$$

$$u^{[1]}(t) = u^{[1]}(a) + \int_{a}^{t} [dQ(s) + zdW(s)]u(s),$$
(1.1)

where the real functions R, Q, W satisfy on $a \le t < b$:

- (i) R(t) > 0, 1/R(t) is locally Lebesgue integrable,
- (ii) Q, W are locally of bounded variation with W non-decreasing,
- (iii) $z = \lambda + i\epsilon$ is a complex parameter with Im $z = \epsilon \ge 0$.

By a solution of (1.1) is meant a function u, absolutely continuous on compact intervals, such that (1.1) holds almost everywhere. Standard existence-uniqueness results apply to (1.1) (cf. [4, 18]); for every pair of numbers (real or complex) u(a), $u^{[1]}(a)$, there is a unique function u, absolutely continuous locally, such that (1.1) holds almost everywhere. The corresponding function $u^{[1]}$ is locally of bounded variation.

In particular, we make use of the solutions $u_1 = u_1(x, z, \alpha)$, $u_2 = u_2(x, z, \alpha)$, $0 \le \alpha < 2\pi$, defined by the initial conditions

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_1 & u_2 \\ u_1^{[1]} & u_2^{[1]} \end{pmatrix} (a, z, \alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \\ \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix}.$$
 (1.2)

Received February 1992.

AMS Subject Classifications: 34B20, 34B25.