

STABILITY PROPERTIES FOR SOLUTIONS OF GENERAL EULER-LAGRANGE SYSTEMS*

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(Submitted by: James Serrin)

Abstract. We discuss the global asymptotic stability of the rest state for the Euler - Lagrange systems of ordinary differential equations. The basic assumption is that the systems in question arise from integrals $\mathcal{F}(r, u, u')$ which are convex in the derivative u' . The behavior of the Legendre transform of $\mathcal{F}(r, u, u')$ with respect to u' (namely, in physical terms, the Hamiltonian associated to the Lagrangian \mathcal{F}) gives the main tool to obtain our conclusions. The results generalize and extend a number of earlier stability theorems for second order ordinary differential equations and systems.

1. Introduction. Recently Pucci and Serrin in [4-5] have established global asymptotic stability as $r \rightarrow \infty$ of the rest state $u \equiv 0$ for weak extremals of both scalar and vector variational problems of the form

$$\delta \int_I g(r) \{G(u') - F(r, u)\} dr = 0, \quad (1.1)$$

where $I = [R, \infty)$ with $R > 0$, $G(0) = F(r, 0) = 0$ and the integrand is of class C^1 .

The most important conditions in [4-5] are that G is strictly convex on \mathbb{R}^N , that $(F_u(r, u), u) > 0$ for r large and $u \neq 0$, and that g is positive and increasing. (Here (\cdot, \cdot) denotes the inner product in \mathbb{R}^N .)

The global asymptotic stability of the rest state established in [4-5] extends theorems for second order nonlinear ordinary differential equations due to Levin and Nohel [2] and Artstein and Infante [1] (for the linear case see Smith [6]). The main tool in [4-5] consists in the construction of an appropriate Liapunov function for the Euler-Lagrange system of (1.1), based on the general theory of variational identities proposed by Pucci and Serrin in [3].

In this paper we extend the asymptotic stability results of [4-5] to the general variational problem

$$\delta \int_I g(r) \mathcal{F}(r, u, u') dr = 0, \quad (1.2)$$

whose Euler-Lagrange system has the form

$$\{g(r) \mathcal{F}_p(r, u, u')\}' = g(r) \mathcal{F}_u(r, u, u'). \quad (1.3)$$

Received for publication March 1991.

*Research partially supported by the Italian Ministero dell'Università e della Ricerca Scientifica e Tecnologica, fondi 40%.

AMS Subject Classifications: 34D05, 35B35, 93D20.