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On Izobov's problem for a nonlinear third-order differential equation

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Abstract

Sufficient and necessary conditions for existence of Kneser solutions vanishing at infinity of a nonlinear third-order differential equation with singular nonlinearity will be discussed.

Introduction

Consider the differential equation

$$y^{(n)} = p(x)|y|^{\lambda - 1}y, \quad 0 < \lambda < 1, \ x \ge 0$$
(1)

with

$$(-1)^{(n)}p(x) \ge 0, \quad x \ge 0.$$
 (2)

Definition 1 ([1], [4]). A solution y(x) of (1) is called a *Kneser solution vanishing at infinity* if

$$(-1)^{(i)}y^{(i)}(x) > 0, (3)$$

$$|y^{(i-1)}(x)| \downarrow 0, \quad x \to \infty, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$
 (4)

In [2] a sufficient condition was obtained for existence of solutions y(x) satisfying (3), (4):

Theorem 1. *If a continuous function* p(x) *satisfies the condition*

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \tau^{n-1} |p(\tau)| d\tau < \infty \tag{5}$$

then (1) has solutions y(x) such that (3), (4) hold.

Later in [3] N. Izobov proved that (5) is not necessary if n = 2:

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Theorem 2 (N. Izobov). Let n=2. For any $\mu \geq \frac{1}{(n-1)\lambda+1}$ and any function $\varphi(x)>0$ there exists a piecewise continuous non-negative function p(x) satisfying the condition

$$\int_0^{+\infty} p^{\mu}(\tau)\varphi(\tau)d\tau = \infty \tag{6}$$

such that equation (1) has a Kneser solution y(x) vanishing at infinity.

Corollary 1 (N. Izobov). Let n = 2. There exists a piecewise continuous non-negative function p(x) satisfying the condition

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \tau^{n-1} |p(\tau)| d\tau = \infty \tag{7}$$

such that equation (1) has a solution y(x) with (3), (4).

Problem (N. Izobov): Is it possible to prove for n > 2 the analogue of Theorem 2?

A partial answer is given here for n = 3.

Main result

Theorem 3. Suppose n=3 and $0<\lambda<1$. Than for any $\mu>\frac{1}{2\lambda+1}$ and any continuous positive function $\varphi(x)$ $x\geq 0$, there exists a smooth negative function p(x) such that the condition

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} |p(\tau)|^{\mu} \varphi(\tau) d\tau = \infty \tag{8}$$

holds and equation (1) has a solution satisfying conditions (3), (4).

In fact the following result is proved:

Theorem 4. Suppose $n=3,0<\lambda<1$, $\varphi(x)$ is a continuous positive function for $x\geq 0$, $\mu>\frac{1}{2\lambda+1}$. Then there exists a \mathcal{C}^{∞} function y(x), $x\geq 0$, such that

$$|y^{(i)}(x)| \downarrow \downarrow 0, \quad x \to \infty, \ i = 0, 1, 2,$$
 (9)

and

$$\int_0^{+\infty} |y'''(\xi)|^{\mu} |y(\xi)|^{-\mu\lambda} d\xi = \infty.$$
 (10)

Remark 1. To generalize Theorem 2 the inequality $\mu \geq \frac{1}{2\lambda+1}$ is needed. We prove Theorem 3 for $\mu > \frac{1}{2\lambda+1}$ only, so Izobov's problem is partially solved. However we prove existence of a smooth negative function p(x), which is a piecewise continuous non-positive function in Theorem 2.

Remark 2. Asymptotic behavior of solutions of the third-order equation (1) is described in [5, 6].

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