

SECOND-ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS WITH DEVIATING ARGUMENTS

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This paper deals with boundary value problems for second-order differential equations with deviating arguments. Some sufficient conditions are formulated under which such problems have quasisolutions or a unique solution. A monotone iterative method is used. Examples with numerical results are added to illustrate the results obtained.

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1. Introduction

Let us consider a problem

$$\begin{aligned}x''(t) &= f(t, x(t), x(\alpha(t))) \equiv Fx(t), \quad t \in J = [0, T], \quad T < \infty, \\x(0) &= 0, \quad x(T) = rx(\gamma) \quad \text{with } \gamma \in (0, T),\end{aligned}\tag{1.1}$$

where $f \in C(J \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ and $\alpha \in C(J, J)$ (e.g., α may be defined by $\alpha(t) = \sqrt{t}$, $T \geq 1$ or $\alpha(t) = 0.7t$, $t \in J$). Moreover, r and γ are fixed real numbers.

Differential equations with deviated arguments arise in a variety of areas of biological, physical, and engineering applications, see, for example, [9, Chapter 2]. The monotone iterative method is useful to obtain approximate solutions of nonlinear differential equations, for details see, for example, [10], see also [1–8, 11, 12]. It has been applied successfully to obtain results of existence of quasisolutions for problems of type (1.1), see [4]. In paper [4], it was assumed that function f satisfies a one-sided Lipschitz condition with respect to the last two variables with corresponding functions instead of constants. Note that the special case when f is monotone nonincreasing (with respect to the last two variables) is not discussed in paper [4] and is of particular interest. Moreover, at the end of this paper we formulate conditions under which problem (1.1) has a unique solution. This paper extends some results of [4].

2 Second-order differential equations

The plan of this paper is as follows. In Section 3, we discuss problem (1.1) for the case when $r \leq 0$. Theorem 3.1 says about extremal quasisolutions of problem (1.1). Example 3.2 illustrates that assumptions of Theorem 3.1 are satisfied, so the problem (3.13), from this example, has extremal quasisolutions which are the limit of sequences $\{y_n, z_n\}$. To obtain an approximate extremal quasisolutions we can use the elements of sequences $\{y_n, z_n\}$. Using numerical methods we can find numerical approximations \tilde{y}_n, \tilde{z}_n of y_n, z_n , respectively. The graphs of some \tilde{y}_n, \tilde{z}_n are given in Figure 3.1. In Section 4, we investigate problems having more deviating arguments. Also an example and graphs of numerical approximations of \tilde{y}_n, \tilde{z}_n are given. In Section 6, we combined results of this paper with corresponding results of [4]. Example 6.5 shows the results obtained. In the last section, we investigate the problem when the minimal and maximal quasisolutions are equal, so when our problem has a unique solution.

2. Lemmas and definitions

We need some lemmas which are useful in this paper.

It is easy to show the following.

LEMMA 2.1. *Let $p \in C^2(J, \mathbb{R})$ and*

$$\begin{aligned} p''(t) &\geq 0 \quad \text{for } t \in J, \\ p(0) &\leq 0, \quad p(T) \leq 0. \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

Then $p(t) \leq 0$ on J .

It is a well-known fact which follows from Green function properties that the following holds.

LEMMA 2.2. *Let*

$$G(t, s) = -\frac{1}{T} \begin{cases} (T-t)s & \text{for } 0 \leq s \leq t \leq T, \\ (T-s)t & \text{for } 0 \leq t \leq s \leq T. \end{cases} \tag{2.2}$$

Let $h : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be integrable on J . Then the problem

$$u''(t) = h(t), \quad u(0) = 0, \quad u(T) = \beta \tag{2.3}$$

has exactly one solution given by

$$u(t) = \int_0^T G(t, s)h(s)ds + \frac{\beta}{T}t. \tag{2.4}$$

We assume in all definitions below that $r \leq 0$.



Definition 2.3. A pair of functions $y_0, z_0 \in C^2(J, \mathbb{R})$ is called *coupled lower and upper solutions* of (1.1) if

$$\begin{aligned} y_0''(t) &\geq Fz_0(t), & y_0(0) &\leq 0, & y_0(T) &\leq rz_0(\gamma), \\ z_0''(t) &\leq Fy_0(t), & z_0(0) &\geq 0, & z_0(T) &\geq ry_0(\gamma), \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

where $t \in J$.

Definition 2.4. A pair of functions $Y, Z \in C^2(J, \mathbb{R})$ is called *coupled quasisolutions* of (1.1) if

$$\begin{aligned} Y''(t) &= FZ(t), & Y(0) &= 0, & Y(T) &= rZ(\gamma), \\ Z''(t) &= FY(t), & Z(0) &= 0, & Z(T) &= rY(\gamma), \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

where $t \in J$.

Let $f, g \in C^2(J, \mathbb{R})$ and $f(t) \leq g(t)$ for $t \in J$. We will say that a function $e \in C^2(J, \mathbb{R})$ belongs to segment $[f, g]$ if $f(t) \leq e(t) \leq g(t)$ for $t \in J$.

Definition 2.5. Let a pair (U, V) be a coupled quasisolutions of (1.1). (U, V) are called *minimal and maximal coupled quasisolutions* of (1.1) if for any else \bar{U}, \bar{V} coupled quasisolutions of (1.1), it holds that $U(t) \leq \bar{U}(t)$, $\bar{V}(t) \leq V(t)$, $t \in J$.

Let $u, v \in C^2(J, \mathbb{R})$ satisfy $u(t) \leq v(t)$ for $t \in J$. Coupled quasisolutions U, V of (1.1) are called *minimal and maximal coupled quasisolutions* in segment $[u, v]$ if $u(t) \leq U(t)$, $V(t) \leq v(t)$ for $t \in J$ and for any else (Y, Z) coupled quasisolutions of (1.1), such as $u(t) \leq Y(t)$, $Z(t) \leq v(t)$ for $t \in J$, it holds that $U(t) \leq Y(t)$ and $Z(t) \leq V(t)$, $t \in J$.

Remark 2.6. Note that if a function y is a solution of (1.1), then the pair (y, y) will be coupled quasisolutions of (1.1).

3. Main results if $r \leq 0$

Now we formulate conditions which guarantee that problem (1.1) has extremal quasisolutions.

THEOREM 3.1. *Let $r \leq 0$, $f \in C(J \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$, and $\alpha \in C(J, J)$. Let y_0, z_0 be coupled lower and upper solutions of (1.1) and $y_0(t) \leq z_0(t)$, $t \in J$. Moreover, assume that*

$$f(t, \bar{u}_1, \bar{v}_1) - f(t, u_1, v_1) \leq 0 \quad (3.1)$$

for $y_0(t) \leq \bar{u}_1 \leq u_1 \leq z_0(t)$, $y_0(\alpha(t)) \leq \bar{v}_1 \leq v_1 \leq v_0(\alpha(t))$.

Then problem (1.1) has in segment $[y_0, z_0]$ the minimal and maximal coupled quasisolutions.



4 Second-order differential equations

Proof. Let

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_n''(t) &= Fz_{n-1}(t), \quad t \in J, \\
 y_n(0) &= 0, \quad y_n(T) = rz_{n-1}(\gamma), \\
 z_n''(t) &= Fy_{n-1}(t), \quad t \in J, \\
 z_n(0) &= 0, \quad z_n(T) = ry_{n-1}(\gamma)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.2}$$

for $n \in \mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$. If $n = 1$, then from Lemma 2.2 we know that problems (3.2) have unique solutions y_1 and z_1 .

We need to show that

$$y_0(t) \leq y_1(t) \leq z_1(t) \leq z_0(t), \quad t \in J. \tag{3.3}$$

Let $p(t) = y_0(t) - y_1(t)$. From the definition of coupled lower and upper solutions, we get $p(0) \leq 0 - 0 = 0$, $p(T) \leq rz_0(\gamma) - rz_0(\gamma) = 0$, and

$$p''(t) = y_0''(t) - y_1''(t) \geq Fz_0(t) - Fz_0(t) = 0. \tag{3.4}$$

This and Lemma 2.1 give us $p(t) \leq 0$ for $t \in [0, T]$. From this we obtain $y_0(t) \leq y_1(t)$ for $t \in J$. By the same way we can show that $z_1(t) \leq z_0(t)$ for $t \in J$.

Now we will show that $y_1(t) \leq z_1(t)$ for $t \in J$. Let $p(t) = y_1(t) - z_1(t)$. Then we have $p(0) = 0$, $p(T) = r[z_0(\gamma) - y_0(\gamma)] \leq 0$, and from (3.1), we get

$$p''(t) = Fz_0(t) - Fy_0(t) \geq 0. \tag{3.5}$$

In view of Lemma 2.1, we obtain $y_1(t) \leq z_1(t)$ for $t \in J$. It shows that (3.3) holds.

There is no problem to show that y_1 and z_1 are coupled lower and upper solutions of (1.1).

By induction in n , we obtain the relation

$$y_0(t) \leq \dots \leq y_{n-1}(t) \leq y_n(t) \leq z_n(t) \leq z_{n-1}(t) \leq \dots \leq z_0(t) \tag{3.6}$$

for $t \in J$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

There is no problem to show that sequences $\{y_n\}$, $\{z_n\}$ are equicontinuous and bounded on J . The Arzeli-Ascoli theorem guarantees the existence of subsequences $\{y_{n_k}\}$, $\{z_{n_k}\}$ and functions $y, z \in C(J, \mathbb{R})$ with $\{y_{n_k}\}$, $\{z_{n_k}\}$ converging uniformly on J to y , z , respectively, when $n_k \rightarrow \infty$. However, since the sequences $\{y_n\}$, $\{z_n\}$ are monotonic, we conclude that whole sequences $\{y_n\}$, $\{z_n\}$ converge uniformly on J to y , z , respectively. If



$n \rightarrow \infty$ in integral equations for y_n and z_n , we get

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= \int_0^T G(t,s)Fz(s)ds + \frac{t}{T}rz(\gamma), & y(0) &= 0, & y(T) &= rz(\gamma), \\ z(t) &= \int_0^T G(t,s)Fy(s)ds + \frac{t}{T}ry(\gamma), & z(0) &= 0, & z(T) &= ry(\gamma). \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

From above it is easy to show that

$$\begin{aligned} y''(t) &= Fz(t), & y(0) &= 0, & y(T) &= rz(\gamma), \\ z''(t) &= Fy(t), & z(0) &= 0, & z(T) &= ry(\gamma), \quad t \in J. \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

It means that y, z are coupled quasisolutions of problem (1.1). Now we have to prove that (y, z) are minimal and maximal coupled quasisolutions of problem (1.1) in segment $[y_0, z_0]$. Let (\bar{y}, \bar{z}) be coupled quasisolutions of (1.1) such that

$$y_m(t) \leq \bar{y}(t), \quad \bar{z}(t) \leq z_m(t), \quad t \in J \quad (3.9)$$

for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Put $p(t) = y_{m+1}(t) - \bar{y}(t)$, $t \in J$. Hence, $p(0) = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} p(T) &= rz_m(\gamma) - r\bar{z}(\gamma) = r[z_m(\gamma) - \bar{z}(\gamma)] \leq 0, \\ p''(t) &= Fz_m(t) - F\bar{z}(t) \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

By Lemma 2.1, we get $p(t) \leq 0$ so $y_{m+1}(t) \leq \bar{y}(t)$ for $t \in J$. By a similar way we can show that $\bar{z}(t) \leq z_{m+1}(t)$, $t \in J$. By induction, we obtain

$$y_n(t) \leq \bar{y}(t), \quad \bar{z}(t) \leq z_n(t), \quad \text{for } n \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (3.11)$$

If $n \rightarrow \infty$, it yields

$$y(t) \leq \bar{y}(t), \quad \bar{z}(t) \leq z(t), \quad t \in J. \quad (3.12)$$

It shows that (y, z) are minimal and maximal coupled quasisolutions of problem (1.1) in segment $[y_0, z_0]$. \square

Example 3.2. Let us consider a problem

$$\begin{aligned} x''(t) &= \sin(x(t)) + x(0.9t) + \frac{1}{32}, \quad t \in J = [0, 1], \\ x(0) &= 0, \quad x(1) = -x(0.5). \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$



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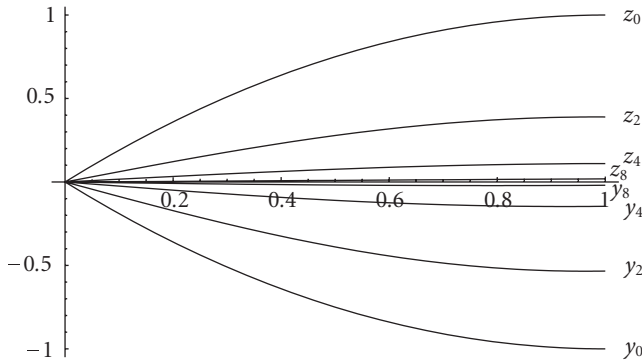


Figure 3.1. Some iterations for Example 3.2.

Put $y_0(t) = t(t-2)$, $z_0(t) = -t(t-2)$. Then

$$y_0(0) = z_0(0) = 0, \quad y_0(1) = -1 < -\frac{3}{4} = -z_0(0.5), \quad z_0(1) = 1 > \frac{3}{4} = -y_0(0.5),$$

$$\sin(-t(t-2)) - 0.9t(0.9t-2) + \frac{1}{32} \leq \sin(1) + 1 + \frac{1}{32} < 2 = y_0''(t),$$

$$\sin(t(t-2)) + 0.9t(0.9t-2) + \frac{1}{32} \geq \sin(-1) - 1 + \frac{1}{32} > -2 = z_0''(t). \quad (3.14)$$

We show that y_0, z_0 are coupled lower and upper solutions of (3.13). Indeed, condition (3.1) holds. In view of Theorem 3.1, problem (3.13) has, in segment $[y_0, z_0]$, the minimal and maximal coupled quasisolutions.

In Figure 3.1, we see numerical results of some iterations algorithm from Theorem 3.1. Numerical solutions have been found by Mathematica 4.0. Solutions are interpolated by Lagrange interpolating polynomials to obtain values for deviating arguments. In this picture we have only iterations y_i, z_i for $i = 0, 2, 4, 8$.

4. Generalization

Let us consider a boundary value problem

$$\begin{aligned} x''(t) &= g(t, x(t), x(\alpha_1(t)), \dots, x(\alpha_p(t))) \equiv Fx(t), \quad t \in J = [0, T], \\ x(0) &= 0, \quad x(T) = rx(\gamma) \quad \text{for } \gamma \in (0, T), \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

where $g \in C(J \times \mathbb{R}^{p+1}, \mathbb{R})$, r, γ are fixed numbers and functions $\alpha_i \in C(J, J)$ for $i = 1, \dots, p$. Definitions of coupled lower and upper solutions, coupled quasisolutions, and minimal



and maximal coupled quasisolutions of problem (4.1) are analogy of Definitions 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5. Now we write analogue of Theorem 3.1 for the problem (4.1). We omit the proof of this theorem because it is similar to the one of Theorem 3.1.

THEOREM 4.1. *Let $r \leq 0$, $g \in C(J \times \mathbb{R}^{p+1}, \mathbb{R})$, and $\alpha_i \in C(J, J)$ for $i = 1, \dots, p$. Let y_0, z_0 be coupled lower and upper solutions of (4.1) and $y_0(t) \leq z_0(t)$, $t \in J$. Moreover, assume that*

$$g(t, \bar{u}_1, \bar{v}_1, \dots, \bar{v}_p) - g(t, u_1, v_1, \dots, v_p) \leq 0 \tag{4.2}$$

for $y_0(t) \leq \bar{u}_1 \leq u_1 \leq z_0(t)$, $y_0(\alpha_i(t)) \leq \bar{v}_i \leq v_i \leq v_0(\alpha_i(t))$ for $i = 1, \dots, p$.

Then problem (4.1) has, in segment $[y_0, z_0]$, the minimal and maximal coupled quasisolutions.

Example 4.2. For $J = [0, 1]$, let us consider a problem

$$\begin{aligned} x''(t) &= 0.4 \sin(x(t)) + 0.2x(0.9t) + 0.5 \exp(x(\sqrt{t})) + \frac{1}{32}, \quad t \in J, \\ x(0) &= 0, \quad x(1) = -x(0.5). \end{aligned} \tag{4.3}$$

Note that $\alpha_1(t) = 0.9t$, $\alpha_2(t) = \sqrt{t}$. Put $y_0(t) = t(t - 2)$, $z_0(t) = -t(t - 2)$. Then $y_0(0) = z_0(0) = 0$, $y_0(1) < -z_0(0.5)$, $z_0(1) > -y_0(0.5)$, and

$$\begin{aligned} &0.4 \sin(-t(t - 2)) - 0.2(0.9t(0.9t - 2)) + 0.5 \exp(-\sqrt{t}(\sqrt{t} - 2)) + \frac{1}{32} \\ &\leq 0.4 \sin(1) + 0.2 + 0.5 \exp(1) + \frac{1}{32} \approx 1.93 < 2 = y_0''(t), \\ &0.4 \sin(t(t - 2)) + 0.18t(0.9t - 2) + 0.5 \exp(\sqrt{t}(\sqrt{t} - 2)) + \frac{1}{32} \\ &\geq 0.4 \sin(-1) - 0.2 + 0.5 \exp(-1) + \frac{1}{32} \approx -0.32 > -2 = z_0''(t). \end{aligned} \tag{4.4}$$

We see that y_0, z_0 are coupled lower and upper solutions of (4.3). Indeed, g satisfies condition (4.2). In view of Theorem 4.1, problem (4.3) has in segment $[y_0, z_0]$ the minimal and maximal coupled quasisolutions. On Figure 4.1 we see results of first three iterations.

5. Result for $r > 0$

We would like to transfer proof techniques used before to problem (1.1) with $r > 0$. To get a similar result we have to change definitions.

Definition 5.1. A pair of functions $y_0, z_0 \in C^2(J, \mathbb{R})$ are called *coupled* lower and upper solutions of (1.1) if

$$\begin{aligned} y_0''(t) &\geq Fz_0(t), & y_0(0) &\leq 0, & y_0(T) &\leq r y_0(\gamma), \\ z_0''(t) &\leq Fy_0(t), & z_0(0) &\geq 0, & z_0(T) &\geq r z_0(\gamma), \end{aligned} \tag{5.1}$$

where $t \in J$.



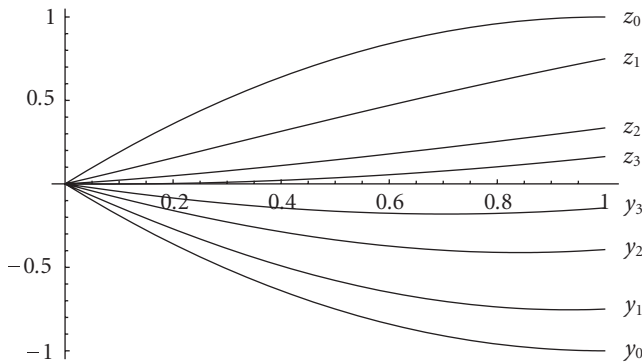


Figure 4.1. Result of three iterations in Example 4.2.

Definition 5.2. A pair of functions $Y, Z \in C^2(J, \mathbb{R})$ are called *coupled quasisolutions* of (1.1) if

$$\begin{aligned} Y''(t) &= FZ(t), & Y(0) &= 0, & Y(T) &= rY(\gamma), \\ Z''(t) &= FY(t), & Z(0) &= 0, & Z(T) &= rZ(\gamma), \end{aligned} \tag{5.2}$$

where $t \in J$.

We can prove Theorem 5.3 by the same way as we proved Theorem 3.1.

THEOREM 5.3. Let $f \in C(J \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$, $r > 0$, and $\alpha \in C(J, J)$. Let y_0, z_0 be coupled lower and upper solutions of (1.1) and $y_0(t) \leq z_0(t)$, $t \in J$. Moreover, assume that

$$f(t, \bar{u}_1, \bar{v}_1) - f(t, u_1, v_1) \leq 0 \tag{5.3}$$

for $y_0(t) \leq \bar{u}_1 \leq u_1 \leq z_0(t)$, $y_0(\alpha(t)) \leq \bar{v}_1 \leq v_1 \leq z_0(\alpha(t))$.

Then problem (1.1) has, in segment $[y_0, z_0]$, the minimal and maximal coupled quasisolutions.

6. Combination of coupled quasisolutions

It is turned out that we can combine some results of [4] with this work. In [4], it is assumed that f satisfies one-side Lipschitz condition with corresponding functional coefficients.

THEOREM 6.1 (see [4, Theorem 5]). Let $f \in C(J \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$, $r \leq 0$, and $\alpha \in C(J, J)$. Let y_0, z_0 be coupled lower and upper solutions of (1.1) and $y_0(t) \leq z_0(t)$, $t \in J$. Moreover,

assume that

$$M, N \in C(J, [0, \infty)), \quad M(t) > 0, \quad t \in (0, T), \quad (6.1)$$

$$\rho \equiv \max \left\{ \int_0^T \left(\int_s^T [M(t) + N(t)] dt \right) ds, \int_0^T \left(\int_0^s [M(t) + N(t)] dt \right) ds \right\} \leq 1, \quad (6.2)$$

$$f(t, \bar{e}_1, \bar{r}_1) - f(t, e_1, r_1) \geq -M(t)[e_1 - \bar{e}_1] - N(t)[r_1 - \bar{r}_1], \quad (6.3)$$

where $y_0(t) \leq \bar{e}_1 \leq e_1 \leq z_0(t)$, $y_0(\alpha(t)) \leq \bar{r}_1 \leq r_1 \leq z_0(\alpha(t))$.

Then problem (1.1) has, in segment $[y_0, z_0]$, the minimal and maximal coupled quasisolutions.

Let us introduce the following operator:

$$F(x, y)(t) = f(t, x(t), x(\alpha(t)), y(t), y(\beta(t))), \quad (6.4)$$

where $\alpha, \beta \in C(J, J)$.

Now we consider a problem

$$\begin{aligned} x''(t) &= F(x, x)(t), \quad t \in J = [0, T], \\ x(0) &= 0, \quad x(T) = rx(\gamma) \quad \text{with } \gamma \in (0, T), \quad r \leq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (6.5)$$

where $f \in C(J \times \mathbb{R}^4, \mathbb{R})$, r, γ are fixed numbers and $\alpha, \beta \in C(J, J)$.

We will combine definitions of coupled lower and upper solutions with coupled lower and upper solutions.

Definition 6.2. A pair of functions $y_0, z_0 \in C^2(J, \mathbb{R})$ is called *coupled lower and upper solutions* of (6.5) if

$$\begin{aligned} y_0''(t) &\geq F(z_0, y_0)(t), & y_0(0) &\leq 0, & y_0(T) &\leq rz_0(\gamma), \\ z_0''(t) &\leq F(y_0, z_0)(t), & z_0(0) &\geq 0, & z_0(T) &\geq ry_0(\gamma), \end{aligned} \quad (6.6)$$

where $t \in J$.

Definition 6.3. A pair of functions $Y, Z \in C^2(J, \mathbb{R})$ is called *coupled quasisolutions* of (6.5) if

$$\begin{aligned} Y''(t) &= F(Z, Y)(t), & Y(0) &= 0, & Y(T) &= rZ(\gamma), \\ Z''(t) &= F(Y, Z)(t), & Z(0) &= 0, & Z(T) &= rY(\gamma), \end{aligned} \quad (6.7)$$

where $t \in J$ and $0 < \gamma < T$.

THEOREM 6.4. Let $f \in C(J \times \mathbb{R}^4, \mathbb{R})$, $r \leq 0$, and $\alpha, \beta \in C(J, J)$. Let y_0, z_0 be coupled lower and upper solutions of (6.5) and $y_0(t) \leq z_0(t)$, $t \in J$. Moreover, assume that

$$f(t, \bar{u}_1, \bar{v}_1, u_2, u_3) - f(t, u_1, v_1, u_2, u_3) \leq 0, \quad (6.8)$$



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where $y_0(t) \leq \bar{u}_1 \leq u_1 \leq z_0(t)$, $y_0(\alpha(t)) \leq \bar{v}_1 \leq v_1 \leq z_0(\alpha(t))$, and

$$f(t, w_1, w_2, \bar{e}_1, \bar{r}_1) - f(t, w_1, w_2, e_1, r_1) \geq -M(t)[e_1 - \bar{e}_1] - N(t)[r_1 - \bar{r}_1], \quad (6.9)$$

where $y_0(t) \leq \bar{e}_1 \leq e_1 \leq z_0(t)$, $y_0(\beta(t)) \leq \bar{r}_1 \leq r_1 \leq z_0(\beta(t))$ and for M, N conditions (6.1) and (6.2) hold.

Then problem (6.5) has, in segment $[y_0, z_0]$, the minimal and maximal coupled quasisolutions.

To prove this theorem we apply the way of this paper combined with [4] and therefore we omit the proof. Note that y_n and z_n are defined by

$$\begin{aligned} y_n''(t) &= F(z_{n-1}, y_{n-1})(t) + M(t)[y_n(t) - y_{n-1}(t)] + N(t)[y_n(\beta(t)) - y_{n-1}(\beta(t))], \quad t \in J, \\ y_n(0) &= 0, \quad y_n(T) = rz_{n-1}(y), \\ z_n''(t) &= F(y_{n-1}, z_{n-1})(t) + M(t)[z_n(t) - z_{n-1}(t)] + N(t)[z_n(\beta(t)) - z_{n-1}(\beta(t))], \quad t \in J, \\ z_n(0) &= 0, \quad z_n(T) = ry_{n-1}(z). \end{aligned} \quad (6.10)$$

Example 6.5. Let us consider a problem which is combination of examples from this paper and from [4], so we omit checking the assumptions about f ,

$$\begin{aligned} x''(t) &= \sin(x(t)) + x(0.9t) + \frac{1}{32} + x(t)\sin(t) + 0.4x(0.5t)\cos(t) - t\sin(t), \quad t \in J = [0, 1] \\ x(0) &= 0, \quad x(1) = -x(0.5). \end{aligned} \quad (6.11)$$

Put $y_0(t) = t(t-2)$, $z_0(t) = -t(t-2)$. It is easy (just like before) to show that y_0, z_0 are coupled lower and upper solutions of (6.11). Thus problem (6.11) has, in segment $[y_0, z_0]$, the minimal and maximal coupled quasisolutions. On Figure 6.1 we see some chosen pairs of numerical approximations of quasisolutions of problem (6.11).

Remark 6.6. There is no problem to investigate problem (6.5) when $r > 0$.

7. From minimal and maximal quasisolutions to solution

We can ask: what conditions will we assume to obtain $y = z$? In all previous theorems we got that minimal and maximal quasisolutions y and z satisfying $y(t) \leq z(t)$, $t \in J$. Now we put $p(t) = z(t) - y(t)$ and try to find conditions which guarantee that $p(t) = 0$. Those conditions should not be contradictory with the previous assumptions. First of all, we prove a lemma which will be useful to show that $p(t) = 0$.



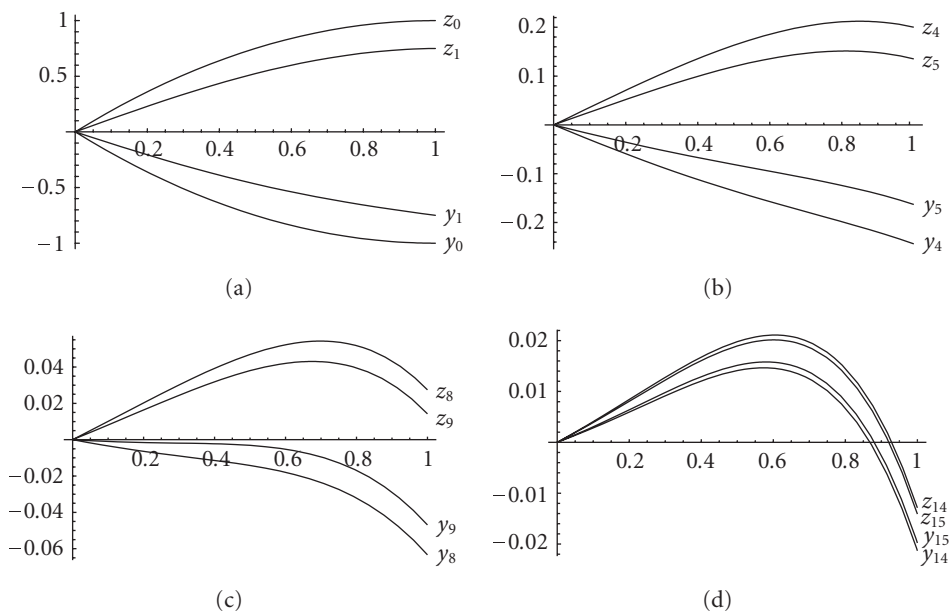


Figure 6.1. Chosen pairs of quasisolutions of problem (6.11).

LEMMA 7.1. Assume that $y \in (0, T)$ and $0 \leq ky < T$. Let $p \in C^2(J, \mathbb{R})$, $B \in C(C^2(J, \mathbb{R}) \times J, \mathbb{R})$, and

$$\begin{aligned}
 p''(t) &\geq B(p, t), \quad t \in J, \\
 p(0) &\leq 0, \quad p(T) \leq kp(y).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{7.1}$$

Then function p satisfies the following inequality:

$$p(t) \leq \frac{kt}{T - ky} \int_0^y \int_0^s B(p, \tau) d\tau ds + \int_0^t \int_0^s B(p, \tau) d\tau ds - \frac{t}{T - ky} \int_0^T \int_0^s B(p, \tau) d\tau ds.
 \tag{7.2}$$

Proof. We replace problem (7.1) by

$$\begin{aligned}
 p''(t) &= B(p, t) + A, \quad t \in J, \\
 p(0) &= a, \quad p(T) = kp(y) + b
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{7.3}$$

with $A \geq 0$, $a \leq 0$, $b \leq 0$. Integrating it two times on $[0, t]$, we obtain

$$p(t) = a + p'(0)t + \frac{1}{2}At^2 + \int_0^t \int_0^s B(p, \tau) d\tau ds, \quad t \in J.
 \tag{7.4}$$

To calculate $p'(0)$, we have to use boundary conditions. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} p(t) &= \frac{1}{2}At\left(\frac{\gamma^2k - T^2}{T - k\gamma} + t\right) + \frac{kt}{T - k\gamma} \int_0^\gamma \int_0^s B(p, \tau) d\tau ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \int_0^s B(p, \tau) d\tau ds - \frac{t}{T - k\gamma} \int_0^T \int_0^s B(p, \tau) d\tau ds \\ &\quad + a\left[1 + \frac{t(k-1)}{T - k\gamma}\right] + \frac{bt}{T - k\gamma}. \end{aligned} \quad (7.5)$$

Note that if $k \geq 1$, then $1 + t(k-1)/(T - k\gamma) \geq 1$. Now if $0 \leq k < 1$, then

$$1 + \frac{t(k-1)}{T - k\gamma} \geq 1 + \frac{T(k-1)}{T - k\gamma} = \frac{k(T-\gamma)}{T - k\gamma} \geq 0. \quad (7.6)$$

In view of the inequality $\gamma^2k \leq \gamma Tk$, assumptions $a \leq 0$, $b \leq 0$, and (7.5), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} p(t) &\leq \frac{1}{2}At(t - T) + \frac{kt}{T - k\gamma} \int_0^\gamma \int_0^s B(p, \tau) d\tau ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \int_0^s B(p, \tau) d\tau ds - \frac{t}{T - k\gamma} \int_0^T \int_0^s B(p, \tau) d\tau ds. \end{aligned} \quad (7.7)$$

Hence we have (7.2) since $A \geq 0$. It ends the proof. \square

To use this lemma we will additionally assume that f satisfies one-side Lipschitz condition with corresponding functional coefficients.

THEOREM 7.2. *Assume that all assumptions of Theorem 6.4 hold. Let $T > -r\gamma$. In addition, assume that there exist functions $L_1, L_2, L_3, L_4 \in C(J, \mathbb{R}^+)$ such that*

$$\frac{T}{T - k\gamma} \int_0^T \left(\int_0^s [L_1(t) + L_2(t) + L_3(t) + L_4(t)] dt \right) ds < 1, \quad (7.8)$$

$$-L_1(t)[u_1 - \bar{u}_1] - L_2(t)[v_1 - \bar{v}_1] \leq f(t, \bar{u}_1, \bar{v}_1, u_2, u_3) - f(t, u_1, v_1, u_2, u_3), \quad (7.9)$$

where $y_0(t) \leq \bar{u}_1 \leq u_1 \leq z_0(t)$, $y_0(\alpha(t)) \leq \bar{v}_1 \leq v_1 \leq z_0(\alpha(t))$, and

$$L_3(t)[e_1 - \bar{e}_1] + L_4(t)[r_1 - \bar{r}_1] \geq f(t, w_1, w_2, \bar{e}_1, \bar{r}_1) - f(t, w_1, w_2, e_1, r_1), \quad (7.10)$$

where $y_0(t) \leq \bar{e}_1 \leq e_1 \leq z_0(t)$, $y_0(\beta(t)) \leq \bar{r}_1 \leq r_1 \leq z_0(\beta(t))$.

Then problem (6.5) has, in segment $[y_0, z_0]$, exactly one solution.

Proof. From Theorem 6.4, we know that problem (6.5) has, in segment $[y_0, z_0]$, the minimal and maximal coupled quasisolutions y and z and $y(t) \leq z(t)$ on J . Let $p(t) = z(t) - y(t)$, so $p(t) \geq 0$, $t \in J$. By definitions of minimal and maximal coupled quasisolutions, we obtain $p(0) = 0$, $p(\gamma) = -rp(\gamma)$, and $p''(t) = F(y, z)(t) - F(z, y)(t)$. In view of (7.9)

and (7.10), we get

$$\begin{aligned} p''(t) &= F(y, z)(t) - F(z, z)(t) + F(z, z)(t) - F(z, y)(t) \\ &\geq -L_1(t)p(t) - L_2(t)p(\alpha(t)) - L_3(t)p(t) - L_4(t)p(\beta(t)) \equiv B(p, t). \end{aligned} \quad (7.11)$$

It is obvious that $B(p, t) \leq 0$ for $t \in J$. From Lemma 7.1, we obtain

$$p(t) \leq \frac{kt}{T - ky} \int_0^y \int_0^s B(p, \tau) d\tau ds + \int_0^t \int_0^s B(p, \tau) d\tau ds - \frac{t}{T - ky} \int_0^T \int_0^s B(p, \tau) d\tau ds \quad (7.12)$$

with $k = -r$.

Note that the first two elements of (7.12) are negative, so we omit them. Hence

$$p(t) \leq -\frac{t}{T - ky} \int_0^T \int_0^s B(p, \tau) d\tau ds, \quad t \in J. \quad (7.13)$$

Suppose, that $\max_{t \in J} p(t) = p(t_1) = D > 0$. From (7.13), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} D &\leq \frac{t_1}{T - ky} \int_0^T \int_0^s [(L_1(t) + L_3(t))p(t_1) + L_2(t)p(\alpha(t_1)) + L_4(t)p(\beta(t_1))] dt ds \\ &\leq \frac{TD}{T - ky} \int_0^T \int_0^s [L_1(t) + L_2(t) + L_3(t) + L_4(t)] dt ds, \end{aligned} \quad (7.14)$$

so

$$D \left[1 - \frac{T}{T - ky} \int_0^T \left(\int_0^s [L_1(t) + L_2(t) + L_3(t) + L_4(t)] dt \right) ds \right] \leq 0. \quad (7.15)$$

By condition (7.8), we get $D \leq 0$. It is a contradiction.

It proves that $p(t) = 0$ for $t \in J$. Thus $y \equiv z$ and y is a solution of problem (6.5). \square

Remark 7.3. For example, if $L_i(t) = L_i$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, then condition (7.8) takes the form

$$L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4 < 2 \frac{T + ry}{T^3}. \quad (7.16)$$

Example 7.4. Let us consider a problem like in Example 6.5 with a little modification of the boundary condition, namely,

$$\begin{aligned} x''(t) &= \sin(x(t)) + x(0.9t) + \frac{1}{32} + x(t) \sin(t) + 0.4x(0.5t) \cos(t) - t \sin(t), \quad t \in J = [0, 1] \\ x(0) &= 0, \quad x(1) = -x(0.3). \end{aligned} \quad (7.17)$$

Put $y_0(t) = t(t - 2)$, $z_0(t) = -t(t - 2)$. All assumptions of Theorem 6.4 are satisfied. Now we have to show that additional assumptions from Theorem 7.2 hold.



14 Second-order differential equations

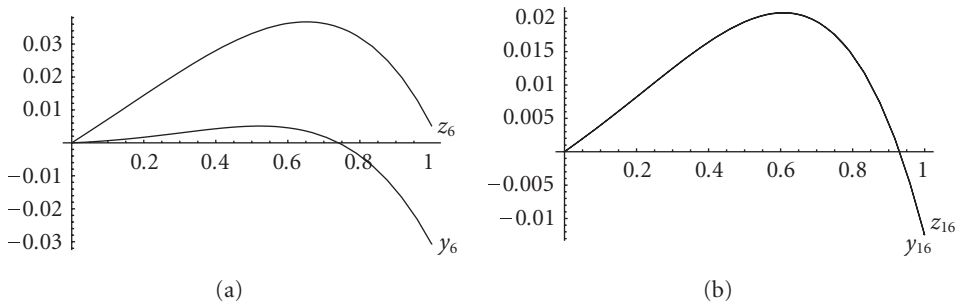


Figure 7.1. Iterations number 6 and 16.

Take

$$f_1(t, u, v) = \sin(u) + v + \frac{1}{32}, \quad (7.18)$$

$$f_2(t, e, r) = e \sin(t) + 0.4r \cos(t) - t \sin(t).$$

Let $\bar{u}_1 \leq u_1$ and $\bar{v}_1 \leq v_1$. Then from a mean value theorem, we obtain

$$f_1(t, \bar{u}_1, \bar{v}_1) - f_1(t, u_1, v_1) = \sin(\bar{u}_1) - \sin(u) + \bar{v}_1 - v_1 \geq -1[u - \bar{u}_1] - 1[v - \bar{v}_1], \quad (7.19)$$

thus $L_1(t) = 1, L_2(t) = 1$. Let $\bar{e}_1 \leq e_1$ and $\bar{r}_1 \leq r_1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} f_2(t, \bar{e}_1, \bar{r}_1) - f_2(t, e_1, r_1) &= \bar{e}_1 \sin(t) - e_1 \sin(t) + 0.4\bar{r}_1 \cos(t) - 0.4r_1 \cos(t) \\ &= -\sin(t)[e_1 - \bar{e}_1] - 0.4\cos(t)[r_1 - \bar{r}_1], \end{aligned} \quad (7.20)$$

thus $L_3(t) = -\sin(t), L_4(t) = -0.4\cos(t)$. Thus conditions (7.9) and (7.10) are satisfied. It is easy to show that

$$\frac{1}{1 - 0.3} \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^s [2 - \sin(t) - 0.4\cos(t)] dt \right) ds < 1. \quad (7.21)$$

On Figure 7.1, we present approximations of solutions (iterations 6 and 16). Maximal differences between them are

$$\max_{t \in J} |y_6(t) - z_6(t)| \approx 0.035, \quad \max_{t \in J} |y_{16}(t) - z_{16}(t)| \approx 0.00005. \quad (7.22)$$

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