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ON OSCILLATORY SOLUTIONS OF NONLINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS WITH ADVANCED ARGUMENTS

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We consider the differential equation with power nonlinearities

$$u^{(n)}(t) = (-1)^k \sum_{i=1}^m p_i(t) |u(\tau_i(t))|^{\lambda_i} \operatorname{sgn} u(\tau_i(t)), \quad (1_k)$$

where  $n \geq 2$ ,  $m \geq 2$ ,  $k \in \{1, 2\}$ ,  $\lambda_m > \dots > \lambda_1 > 0$ ,  $p_i : [0, +\infty[ \rightarrow [0, +\infty[$  ( $i = 1, \dots, m$ ) are locally Lebesgue integrable functions, and  $\tau_i : [0, +\infty[ \rightarrow [0, +\infty[$  ( $i = 1, \dots, m$ ) are continuous functions such that

$$\tau_i(t) \geq t \quad \text{for } t \geq 0 \quad (i = 1, \dots, m).$$

A solution  $u$  of the equation  $(1_k)$ , defined on some interval  $[a, +\infty[ \subset [0, +\infty[$ , is said to be *proper* if it is not identically zero in any neighborhood of  $+\infty$ .

A proper solution of the equation  $(1_k)$  is said to be *oscillatory* if it has a sequence of zeros converging to  $+\infty$ ; it is said to be *nonoscillatory* otherwise.

According to [1] and [6], we say that the equation  $(1_k)$  has *Property A* if every proper solution of this equation for  $n$  even is oscillatory and for  $n$  odd either is oscillatory or satisfies the condition

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} u^{(i)}(t) = 0 \quad (i = 0, \dots, n-1). \quad (2)$$

Equation  $(1_k)$  has *Property B* if every proper solution of this equation for  $n$  even either is oscillatory or satisfies (2) or satisfies the condition

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} |u^{(i)}(t)| = +\infty \quad (i = 0, \dots, n-1), \quad (3)$$

and for  $n$  odd either is oscillatory or satisfies (3).

In [3], there are obtained necessary and sufficient conditions for the equation  $(1_k)$  to have properties *A* and *B* in the case  $\lambda_m < 1$ . In the present paper, the case is considered where  $\lambda_m > 1$ . The results given below are new not only for  $\tau_i(t) \neq t$  ( $i = 1, \dots, m$ ), but also for  $\tau_i(t) \equiv t$  ( $i = 1, \dots, m$ ), i.e., for the case where the equation  $(1_k)$  has the form

$$u^{(n)}(t) = (-1)^k \sum_{i=1}^m p_i(t) |u(t)|^{\lambda_i} \operatorname{sgn} u(t) \quad (4_k)$$

(compare with results from [1]–[5], [7]–[9]).

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**Theorem.** Let  $m_0 \in \{1, \dots, m-1\}$ ,  $\lambda_{m_0+1} > 1$ ,  $n$  be odd (even), and

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{n-2} \left( \sum_{i=m_0+1}^m [\tau_i(t)]^{\lambda_i} p_i(t) \right) dt = +\infty.$$

Then the condition

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{n-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m_0} p_i(t) \right) dt = +\infty \quad (5)$$

is sufficient and, if

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{n-1} \left( \sum_{i=m_0+1}^m p_i(t) \right) dt < +\infty, \quad (6)$$

also necessary for the equation (1<sub>1</sub>) (equation (1<sub>2</sub>)) to have property A (property B).

**Corollary.** Let  $m_0 \in \{1, \dots, m-1\}$ ,  $\lambda_{m_0+1} > 1$ ,  $n$  be odd (even), and

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left( \sum_{i=m_0+1}^m t^{n-2+\lambda_i} p_i(t) \right) dt = +\infty.$$

Then the condition (5) is sufficient and, if (6) is fulfilled, also necessary for the equation (4<sub>1</sub>) (equation (4<sub>2</sub>)) to have property A (property B).

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