

# OSCILLATORY CRITERIA FOR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS WITH SEVERAL DEVIATING ARGUMENTS

**I.P. STAVROULAKIS**

Department of Mathematics

University of Ioannina

451 10 Ioannina, Greece

Email: ipstav@cc.uoi.gr

## ABSTRACT

Consider the first-order delay differential equation

$$x'(t) + \sum_{i=1}^m p_i(t)x(\tau_i(t)) = 0, \quad t \geq 0, \quad (1.1)$$

where, for every  $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ ,  $p_i$  is a continuous real-valued function in the interval  $[0, \infty)$ , and  $\tau_i$  is a continuous real-valued function on  $[0, \infty)$  such that

$$\tau_i(t) \leq t, \quad t \geq 0, \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \tau_i(t) = \infty \quad (1.2)$$

and the (dual) advanced differential equation

$$x'(t) - \sum_{i=1}^m p_i(t)x(\sigma_i(t)) = 0, \quad t \geq 1, \quad (1.3)$$

where, for every  $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ ,  $p_i$  is a continuous real-valued function in the interval  $[1, \infty)$ , and  $\sigma_i$  is a continuous real-valued function on  $[1, \infty)$  such that

$$\sigma_i(t) \geq t, \quad t \geq 1. \quad (1.4)$$

Next, consider the discrete analogue difference equations

$$\Delta x(n) + \sum_{i=1}^m p_i(n)x(\tau_i(n)) = 0, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0, \quad (1.5)$$

where  $\mathbb{N} \ni m \geq 2$ ,  $p_i$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq m$ , are real sequences and  $\{\tau_i(n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0}$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq m$ , are sequences of integers such that

$$\tau_i(n) \leq n - 1, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0, \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tau_i(n) = \infty, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m \quad (1.6)$$

and the (dual) advanced difference equation

$$\nabla x(n) - \sum_{i=1}^m p_i(n)x(\sigma_i(n)) = 0, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (1.7)$$

where  $\mathbb{N} \ni m \geq 2$ ,  $p_i$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq m$ , are real sequences and  $\{\sigma_i(n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq m$ , are sequences of integers such that

$$\sigma_i(n) \geq n + 1, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m. \quad (1.8)$$

Here, as usual,  $\Delta$  denotes the forward difference operator  $\Delta x(n) = x(n+1) - x(n)$  and  $\nabla$  denotes the backward difference operator  $\nabla x(n) = x(n) - x(n-1)$ . Several oscillation conditions for the above equations are presented..