

OSCILLATION CRITERIA FOR CERTAIN FORCED FIRST ORDER DIFFERENCE EQUATIONS WITH MIXED NONLINEARITIES¹

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Abstract. New oscillation criteria are established for first order forced difference equations with mixed nonlinearities, which generalize and improve some recent results in literature.

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1 Introduction

In this paper, we consider the first order forced difference equation with mixed nonlinearities of type

$$\Delta x(n) - p(n)x(n+1) + \sum_{i=1}^m q_i(n)x^{\lambda_i}(n+1) = e(n), \quad (1)$$

where $\{p(n)\}$, $\{e(n)\}$ and $\{q_i(n)\}$ ($1 \leq i \leq m$) are sequences of real numbers, and λ_i ($1 \leq i \leq m$) are ratios of odd positive integers with $\lambda_1 > \dots > \lambda_l > 1 > \lambda_{l+1} > \dots > \lambda_m$.

By a solution of Equation (1) we mean a sequence $\{x(n)\}$ which is defined for $n \geq n_0 \in \mathbb{N}_0 = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ and satisfies Equation (1). Such a solution is said to be oscillatory if for every $n_1 \geq N_0$, there exists $n \geq n_1$ such that $x(n)x(n+1) \leq 0$; otherwise, it is called nonoscillatory. Equation (1) is said to be oscillatory if all its solutions are oscillatory.

Numerous oscillation criteria for Equation (1) and various special cases have been obtained recently (see [1-5] and references cited therein). When $p(n) = e(n) = 0$, and there is only one nonlinear term in Equation (1), well known conditions for Equation (1) to be oscillatory are

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_1(n) = \infty \text{ for } \lambda < 1, \text{ and } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_1(n) = -\infty \text{ for } \lambda > 1. \quad (2)$$

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