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VARIATIONAL ASPECTS OF GENERALIZED CONVEX FUNCTIONS

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1. Introduction. For a second order linear homogeneous differential equation

$$(1.1) \quad L(y) \equiv y'' + p_1(x)y' + p_2(x)y = 0,$$

with $p_1(x)$, $p_2(x)$ continuous real-valued functions on an open interval (a, b) of the real line, and such that for arbitrary x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2 with $a < x_1 < x_2 < b$ there is a unique solution $y(x) = y(x; x_1, y_1; x_2, y_2)$ of (1.1) satisfying $y(x_\alpha) = y_\alpha$, $(\alpha = 1, 2)$, a real-valued function $u(x)$ has been termed "sub- (L) on (a, b) " if for arbitrary c, d on $a < c < d < b$ we have

$$u(x) \leq y(x; c, u(c); d, u(d)) \text{ on } c \leq x \leq d.$$

The class of such sub- (L) functions is a special instance of sub- F' functions as introduced by Beckenbach [1], who established for general sub- F' functions various properties analogous to those of convex functions.

In particular, for sub- (L) functions it has been established by Peixoto [8] and Bonsall [3] that a real-valued function $u(x)$ of class C'' on (a, b) is sub- (L) on this interval if and only if $L(u) \geq 0$ on (a, b) ; indeed, Peixoto has shown that for certain types of non-linear second order differential equations the corresponding sub-functions of class C'' are characterized by a similar differential inequality. Now if $a < x_0 < b$ and

$$r_0(x) = \exp\left[\int_{x_0}^x p_1(t) dt\right], \quad p_0(x) = -p_2(x)r_0(x),$$

then for a function $u(x)$ of class C'' the condition $L(u) \geq 0$ on (a, b) is equivalent to the condition that on each compact subinterval $[c, d]$ of (a, b) the function $u(x)$ affords a minimum to the integral

$$\int_c^d [r_0(x)y'^2 + p_0(x)y^2] dx$$

in the class of $y(x)$ that are absolutely continuous with $y'(x)$ of integrable square on $[c, d]$, and

$$y(c) = u(c), \quad y(d) = u(d), \quad y(x) \leq u(x) \text{ on } [c, d].$$

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It is the purpose of the present paper to show that sub- (L) functions in general are characterized by the property of affording a minimum for an associated unilateral variation problem. For such a study it is more appropriate to consider the differential equation in self-adjoint form, and such is done throughout the paper.

Certain preliminary results on sub- (L) functions are presented in § 2; § 3 is devoted to variational criteria of the type mentioned above, and related results. Finally, in § 4 it is shown that sub- (L) functions are characterized by a property that is a direct generalization of the well-known fact that a real-valued function is convex on (a, b) if and only if $u(x)$ is continuous and

$$u(x) \leq (2h)^{-1} \int_{x-h}^{x+h} u(t) dt$$

for all $x \in (a, b)$ and $h > 0$ such that $[x - h, x + h]$ is a subinterval of (a, b) .

In regard to similar problem involving partial differential equations in two independent variables, it is to be commented that Levin [6] has considered the minima of double integrals with respect to unilateral variations, with special attention to subharmonic functions; for more general multiple integrals necessary conditions for a unilateral variation problem are given by Carson [4; Sections 8, 10].

2. Prefatory results. Suppose that $r(x)$, $p(x)$ and $q(x)$ are real-valued continuous functions of the real variable x on the open interval (a, b) with $r(x) > 0$ on this interval, and consider the self-adjoint differential equation

$$(2.1) \quad L(y) \equiv (r(x)y' + q(x)y)' - (q(x)y' + p(x)y) = 0 .$$

By a solution of (2.1) is meant a $y(x)$ such that on (a, b) the functions $y(x)$ and $r(x)y'(x) + q(x)y$ are continuously differentiable and $L(y) \equiv 0$. We shall be concerned with equations (2.2) which possess the following property:

(I). *If $a < x_1 < x_2 < b$ and y_1, y_2 are arbitrary real numbers, then there exists a unique solution $y(x) = y(x; x_1, y_1; x_2, y_2)$ of (2.1) such that $y(x_\alpha) = y_\alpha$, ($\alpha = 1, 2$).*

Corresponding to the terminology of Bonsall [3] and Peixoto [8], a function $u(x)$ is termed "sub- (L) on (a, b) " if $u(x)$ is real-valued, and for arbitrary x_1, x_2 satisfying $a < x_1 < x_2 < b$ we have

$$(2.2) \quad u(x) \leq y(x; x_1, u(x_1); x_2, u(x_2)) \text{ on } x_1 \leq x \leq x_2 .$$

A function $u(x)$ is said to be "strictly sub- (L) on (a, b) " if for arbitrary x_1, x_2 satisfying $a < x_1 < x_2 < b$ the strict inequality holds in (2.2) for $x_1 < x < x_2$.

LEMMA 2.1. *Condition (I) implies that there exists a solution $y_0(x)$ of (2.1) such that $y_0(x) > 0$ on (a, b) ; moreover, if $a < x_0 < b$ and $x = x[t]$ is defined by*

$$t = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{dz}{y_0^2(z)r(z)}, \quad \alpha < t < \beta,$$

where

$$\alpha = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \int_{x_0}^x dz/[y_0^2(z)r(z)], \quad \beta = \lim_{x \rightarrow b} \int_{x_0}^x dz/[y_0^2(z)r(z)],$$

then $u(x)$ is sub-(L) on (a, b) if and only if $\tilde{u}(t) = u(x[t])/y_0(x[t])$ is convex on (α, β) .

If $a < x_0 < b$, and $a < s < b$, $s \neq x_0$, then condition (I) implies the existence of a unique solution $y(x; s)$ of (2.1) satisfying $y(x_0; s) = 1$, $y(s; s) = 0$. In view of condition (I) it follows readily that

$$\begin{aligned} y'(x_0; s_1) < y'(x_0; s_2), \quad y(x, s_1) < y(x, s_2) \text{ on } x > x_0, \text{ if } x_0 < s_1 < s_2; \\ y'(x_0; s_1) < y'(x_0; s_2), \quad y(x, s_1) > y(x, s_2) \text{ on } x < x_0, \text{ if } s_1 < s_2 < x_0; \\ y'(x_0; s_2) < y'(x_0; s_1), \text{ if } s_1 < x_0 < s_2. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, $k_b = \lim_{s \rightarrow b} y'(x_0; s)$ and $k_a = \lim_{s \rightarrow a} y'(x_0; s)$ are finite, $k_b \leq k_a$, and if $y_0(x)$ is a solution of (2.1) satisfying the initial conditions $y_0(x_0) = 1$, $k_b \leq y'_0(x_0) \leq k_a$, then $y_0(x) > 0$ on (a, b) .

In view of the identity

$$y_0(x)L(y_0 w) \equiv (y_0^2(x)r(x)w)'$$

it follows that if $x[t]$ is defined by (2.3) then $y(x)$ is a solution of (2.1) if and only if $\tilde{y}(t) = y(x[t])/y_0(x[t])$ is a linear function of t on (α, β) . Moreover, it is clear that a function $u(x)$ is sub-(L) on (a, b) if and only if $\tilde{u}(t) = u(x[t])/y_0(x[t])$ is a convex function on (α, β) , that is, $\tilde{u}(t)$ is sub-(L₀) on (α, β) with $L_0(w) \equiv w''$.

LEMMA 2.2. *If $u(x)$ is sub-(L) on (a, b) , then for an arbitrary compact sub-interval $[c, d]$ of (a, b) :*

- (i) $u(x)$ is Lipschitzian on $[c, d]$;
- (ii) if Π is a partition $c = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = d$, ($n \geq 2$), of $[c, d]$, and $y_\Pi(x)$ is the continuous function on $[c, d]$ defined by

$$(2.4) \quad y_\Pi(x) = y(x; x_{j-1}, u(x_{j-1}); x_j, u(x_j)), \quad x_{j-1} \leq x \leq x_j, \quad (j = 1, \dots, n),$$

then

(a) at x_k , ($k = 1, \dots, n - 1$), the right- and left-hand derivatives $y'_\Pi(x_k^+)$ and $y'_\Pi(x_k^-)$ satisfy $y'_\Pi(x_k^+) \geq y'_\Pi(x_k^-)$;

(b) there exists a constant M independent of Π such that $|y'_\Pi(x)| \leq M$ on $[c, d]$, and if $\| \Pi \|$ denotes the maximum of $x_j - x_{j-1}$, ($j = 1, \dots, n$),

then as $\|H\| \rightarrow 0$ we have $y_n(x) \rightarrow u(x)$ uniformly on $[c, d]$ and $y'_n(x) \rightarrow u'(x)$ almost everywhere on this interval.

For the case $L(y) \equiv y''$ the results of this lemma are classical results on convex functions; for the general equation (2.1) they are corollaries of the corresponding results for convex functions, in view of Lemma 2.1.

It is to be commented that the arguments used by Bonsall [3] to establish his Lemma 1, Theorems 1 and 2 may be employed to prove the same results for functions that are sub- (L) with $L(y)$ of the form (2.1), and these results imply conclusions (i) and (iia) of the above lemma; moreover, it is not difficult to give a direct proof of conclusion (iib) that does not employ the auxiliary transformation of Lemma 2.1. It is to be remarked also that conclusion (i) of the lemma may be derived as a consequence of Theorem 3 of Green [5].

3. Variational criteria. If $a < c < d < b$, for brevity we shall denote by $\Gamma(c, d)$ the class of real-valued functions $\eta(x)$ that are absolutely continuous on the compact interval $[c, d]$, and $\eta'(x)$ belongs to the class $\mathcal{L}^2(c, d)$ of functions of Lebesgue integrable square on this interval. The symbol $\Gamma_0(c, d)$ will signify the class of functions $\eta(x) \in \Gamma(c, d)$ for which $\eta(c) = 0 = \eta(d)$, and $\Gamma_0^-(c, d)$ will denote the class of functions $\eta(x) \in \Gamma_0(c, d)$ satisfying $\eta(x) \leq 0$ on $[c, d]$.

LEMMA 3.1. *Condition (I) holds if and only if for arbitrary c, d satisfying $a < c < d < b$ the quadratic functional*

$$(3.1) \quad I(\eta; c, d) \equiv \int_c^d [r(x)\eta'^2 + 2q(x)\eta\eta' + p(x)\eta^2] dx$$

is positive definite on $\Gamma_0(c, d)$, that is, $I(\eta; c, d) \geq 0$ for $\eta \in \Gamma_0(c, d)$ and the equality sign holds only if $\eta(x) \equiv 0$ on $[c, d]$. Moreover, if condition (I) holds then for $y(x)$ an arbitrary solution of (2.1) and $a < c < d < b$,

$$(3.2) \quad I(\eta; c, d) \geq I(y; c, d) \text{ for } \eta - y \in \Gamma_0(c, d),$$

and the equality sign in (3.2) holds only if $\eta(x) \equiv y(x)$ on $[c, d]$.

Condition (I) is clearly equivalent to the condition that (2.1) is non-oscillatory on (a, b) , that is, if $y(x)$ is a solution of (2.1) for which $y(x_1) = 0 = y(x_2)$, where $a < x_1 < x_2 < b$, then $y(x) \equiv 0$. In turn, the fact that non-oscillation of (2.1) on a subinterval $[c, d]$ is equivalent to the positive definiteness of $I(\eta; c, d)$ on $\Gamma_0(c, d)$ is a well-known result of the calculus of variations, (see, for example, Bliss [2; Chapter IV], or Morse [7; Chapter I]).

Let $I(\eta_1, \eta_2; c, d)$ denote the bilinear functional

$$I(\gamma_1, \gamma_2; c, d) = \int_c^d [\gamma_1'(r\gamma_2' + q\gamma_2) + \gamma_1(q\gamma_2' + p\gamma_2)] dx .$$

If $L(y) = 0$ and $\eta - y \in \Gamma_0(c, d)$ then

$$I(\eta - y, y; c, d) = [(\eta - y)(ry' + qy)]_c^d = 0 ,$$

and the final statement of the theorem is an immediate consequence of the identity

$$I(\eta; c, d) = I(y; c, d) + 2I(\eta - y, y; c, d) + I(\eta - y; c, d)$$

and the previously established result that condition (I) implies $I(\eta - y; c, d) > 0$ unless $\eta(x) \equiv y(x)$ on $[c, d]$.

The central result of this paper is the following theorem.

THEOREM 3.1. *If (2.1) satisfies condition (I) then $u(x)$ is sub-(L) on (a, b) if and only if for each compact subinterval $[c, d]$ of (a, b) the function $u(x)$ belongs to $\Gamma(c, d)$, and*

$$(3.3) \quad I(\eta; c, d) \geq I(u; c, d) \text{ for } \eta - u \in \Gamma_0^-(c, d) .$$

Before presenting a proof of this theorem, it is to be remarked that if condition (I) holds and $u(x) \in \Gamma(c, d)$ then condition (3.3) is equivalent to

$$(3.3') \quad I(\zeta, u; c, d) \geq 0 \text{ for } \zeta \in \Gamma_0^-(c, d) .$$

Indeed, by Lemma 3.1 condition (I) implies $I(\zeta; c, d) \geq 0$ for $a < c < d < b$ and $\zeta(x) \in \Gamma_0(c, d)$, while for $\theta > 0$ the function $\theta\zeta(x) \in \Gamma_0^-(c, d)$ whenever $\zeta(x) \in \Gamma_0^-(c, d)$, so that if $\zeta(x) \in \Gamma_0^-(c, d)$ the equivalence of (3.3) and (3.3') is an immediate consequence of the identity

$$I(u + \theta\zeta; c, d) = I(u; c, d) + 2\theta I(\zeta, u; c, d) + \theta^2 I(\zeta; c, d) .$$

Now suppose that $u(x)$ is such that for each compact subinterval $[c, d]$ of (a, b) we have $u(x) \in \Gamma(c, d)$ and (3.3) holds. If $a < a_1 < b_1 < b$ and $y(x) = y(x; a_1, u(a_1); b_1, u(b_1))$, then in case $u(x) \leq y(x)$ does not hold throughout $[a_1, b_1]$ there exist values c, d such that $a_1 \leq c < d \leq b_1$ and $y(c) = u(c), y(d) = u(d), u(x) > y(x)$ on (c, d) . Then $y - u \in \Gamma_0^-(c, d)$ and (3.3) implies that $I(y; c, d) \geq I(u; c, d)$, whereas Lemma 3.1 provides the contradictory result $I(u; c, d) > I(y; c, d)$. Hence $u(x) \leq y(x)$ on $[a_1, b_1]$, and in view of the arbitrariness of a_1, b_1 we have that $u(x)$ is sub-(L) on (a, b) .

On the other hand, if $u(x)$ is sub-(L) on (a, b) and $[c, d]$ is a subinterval of (a, b) , then by conclusion (i) of Lemma 2.1 the function $u(x)$ is Lipschitzian on $[c, d]$, and hence $u(x) \in \Gamma(c, d)$. If $\Pi: c = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = d$ is a partition of this subinterval, and $y_{\Pi}(x)$ is the function

defined by (2.4), then $y'_{II}(x_k^+) - y'_{II}(x_k^-) \geq 0$, ($k = 1, \dots, n - 1$). Since $L(y_{II}) = 0$ on each subinterval (x_{j-1}, x_j) , ($j = 1, \dots, n$), if $\zeta(x) \in \Gamma_0^-(c, d)$ then $\zeta(x_k) \leq 0$, ($k = 1, \dots, n - 1$), and an integration by parts yields

$$I(\zeta, y_{II}; c, d) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \zeta [ry'_{II} + qy_{II}] \Big|_{x=x_k^+}^{x=x_k^-} \geq 0 \text{ for } \zeta \in \Gamma_0^-(c, d).$$

If $\{II_m\}$, ($m = 1, 2, \dots$), is a sequence of partitions of $[c, d]$ such that $\|II_m\| \rightarrow 0$, then from conclusion (iib) of Lemma 2.1 and the Lebesgue bounded convergence theorem it follows that (3.3') holds, and hence (3.3) is satisfied by this function $u(x)$.

It is to remarked that an alternate method of proof for the above theorem is to establish this result for the special case of convex functions, that is, for the special differential equation $L(y) \equiv y'' = 0$, and to reduce the general case to this special case by means of the transformation of Lemma 2.1.

In view of the linearity of $I(\zeta, u; c, d)$ as a functional of ζ , if for given c, d we have $I(\zeta, u; c, d) = 0$ for all $\zeta \in \Gamma_0^-(c, d)$ then $I(\zeta, u; c, d) = 0$ for all $\zeta \in \Gamma_0(c, d)$, and from the fundamental lemma of the calculus of variations it follows that $u(x)$ is a solution of (2.1) on (c, d) . Since a sub-(L) function $u(x)$ can fail to be strictly sub-(L) only if there is a subinterval on which $u(x)$ is a solution of (2.1), we have the following result.

COROLLARY 1. *If (2.1) satisfies condition (I) then $u(x)$ is strictly sub-L on (a, b) if and only if for each subinterval $[c, d]$ of (a, b) the function $u(x) \in \Gamma(c, d)$, inequality (3.3') holds, and there is a function $\zeta \in \Gamma_0^-(c, d)$ such that the strict inequality in (3.3) holds.*

Now for $u(x) \in \Gamma(c, d)$ an integration by parts yields

$$I(\zeta, u; c, d) = \int_a^b \zeta'(x)[r(x)u'(x) + q(x)u(x) - \int_{x_0}^x (q(s)u'(s) + p(s)u(s))ds] dx \text{ for } \zeta \in \Gamma_0(c, d),$$

where x_0 is an arbitrary point on (a, b) . Consequently, if $u(x) \in \Gamma(c, d)$ for arbitrary subintervals $[c, d]$ of (a, b) , it follows from Theorem 3.1 for the differential equation $L_0(y) \equiv y'' = 0$ that $u(x)$ satisfies (3.3') for arbitrary subintervals $[c, d]$ if and only if the function

$$(3.4) \quad \int_{x_0}^x [r(t)u'(t) + q(t)u(t) - \int_{x_0}^t (q(s)u'(s) + p(s)u(s))ds] dt$$

is convex on (a, b) , and we have the following result.

COROLLARY 2. *If (2.1) satisfies condition (I) then $u(x)$ is sub-(L) on (a, b) if and only if $u(x) \in \Gamma(c, d)$ for arbitrary compact subintervals $[c, d]$ of (a, b) , and (3.4) is a convex function on (a, b) ; in particular,*

if $u(x)$ and $r(x)u'(x) + q(x)u(x)$ are continuously differentiable on (a, b) then $u(x)$ is sub- (L) if and only if $L(u) \geq 0$ on this interval.

In view of the linearity of $I(\zeta, u; c, d)$ as a functional of the coefficients of $L(y)$, the results of the following corollaries are immediate consequences of the criteria of Lemma 3.1 and Theorem 3.1.

COROLLARY 3. *If $L(y)$ satisfies condition (I) on (a, b) , and $k(x)$ is a non-negative continuous function on this interval, then $L_1(y) = L(y) - k(x)y$ satisfies (I) on (a, b) , and if $u(x)$ is sub- (L) on (a, b) with $u(x) \leq 0$ on a subinterval (a_1, b_1) , then $u(x)$ is sub- (L_1) on (a_1, b_1) .*

COROLLARY 4. *If $r_\alpha(x), p_\alpha(x), q_\alpha(x), (\alpha = 1, 2)$, are real-valued continuous functions with $r_\alpha(x) > 0$ on (a, b) , and*

$$L_\alpha(y) \equiv (r_\alpha(x)y' + q_\alpha(x)y)' - (q_\alpha(x)y' + p_\alpha(x)y) = 0, \quad (\alpha = 1, 2),$$

satisfy condition (I) on (a, b) , then $L_3(y) \equiv L_1(y) + L_2(y) = 0$ satisfies condition (I) on this interval; moreover, if $u(x)$ is sub- (L_α) , $(\alpha = 1, 2)$, on (a, b) then $u(x)$ is sub- (L_3) on this interval.

4. Another characterization of sub- (L) functions. It will be established now that sub- (L) functions are characterized by a property that is a direct generalization of the well-known fact that a function $u(x)$ is convex on (a, b) if and only if $u(x)$ is continuous and

$$(4.1) \quad u(x) \leq (2h)^{-1} \int_{x-h}^{x+h} u(t) dt$$

for all $x \in (a, b)$ and $h > 0$ such that $[x - h, x + h]$ is a subinterval of (a, b) .

Suppose that (2.1) satisfies condition (I) on (a, b) , and for a given s of this interval let $z = z(x; s)$ be the solution of the system

$$(4.2) \quad L(z) = -1, \quad z(s) = 0 = z'(s).$$

Since $r(x) > 0$, it follows readily from (4.2) that $z(x; s) < 0$ for x in a sufficiently small deleted neighborhood of the point s . Moreover, by Corollary 2 to Theorem 3.1 the function $u(x) = -z(x; s)$ is sub- (L) on (a, b) ; consequently, there is no subinterval $[c, d]$ such that $z(c; s) = 0 = z(d; s)$, $z(x; s) < 0$ on (c, d) , and hence $z(x; s) < 0$ for $x \neq s$. As the difference of two solutions of $L(z) = -1$ is a solution of (2.1), in view of condition (I) it follows that if $a < s_1 < s_2 < b$ then there is a unique value $\xi = \xi(s_1, s_2)$ such that $z(\xi; s_1) = z(\xi; s_2)$, and

$$(4.3) \quad s_1 < \xi(s_1, s_2) < s_2, \quad z'(\xi(s_1, s_2); s_2) - z'(\xi(s_1, s_2); s_1) > 0.$$

Consequently, if for $a < s_1 < s_2 < b$ we define $w_{s_1 s_2}(x)$ as

$$\begin{aligned} w_{s_1 s_2}(x) &= z(x, s_1), \quad s_1 \leq x \leq \xi(s_1, s_2), \\ &= z(x, s_2), \quad \xi(s_1, s_2) \leq x \leq s_2, \end{aligned}$$

we have that $w_{s_1 s_2}(x) \in \Gamma_0^-(s_1, s_2)$ and

$$(4.4) \quad k(s_1, s_2) \equiv r(\xi(s_1, s_2))[w'_{s_1 s_2}(\xi(s_1, s_2)^+) - w'_{s_1 s_2}(\xi(s_1, s_2)^-)] > 0.$$

Now if $y(x)$ is a solution of (2.1) then $I(w_{s_1 s_2}, y; s_1, s_2) = 0$, and as $w_{s_1 s_2}(x) = w'_{s_1 s_2}(x) = 0$ at $x = s_\alpha$, ($\alpha = 1, 2$), an integration by parts yields the relation

$$0 = y(x)[r(x)w'_{s_1 s_2}(x) + q(x)w_{s_1 s_2}(x)]_{x=\xi^+}^{x=\xi^-} - \int_{s_1}^{s_2} yL(w_{s_1 s_2}) dx,$$

which may be written as

$$(4.5) \quad y(\xi(s_1, s_2)) = [k(s_1, s_2)]^{-1} \int_{s_1}^{s_2} y(t) dt, \quad a < s_1 < s_2 < b.$$

If $y_0(x)$ is any solution of (2.1) that is different from zero on (s_1, s_2) , then

$$(4.6) \quad k(s_1, s_2) = [y_0(\xi(s_1, s_2))]^{-1} \int_{s_1}^{s_2} y_0(t) dt;$$

in particular, uniformly for subintervals $[s_1, s_2]$ one may choose $y_0(x)$ as the function appearing in Lemma 2.1.

Now if $u(x)$ is sub- (L) on (a, b) , and $a < \xi < b$, there is a solution $y(x)$ of (2.1) such that $y(\xi) = u(\xi)$, $y(x) \leq u(x)$ on (a, b) ; moreover, if $u(x)$ is strictly sub- (L) on (a, b) then $y(x) < u(x)$ for $x \neq \xi$. This fact is a ready consequence of the corresponding result for convex functions and Lemma 2.1; it may be established also by the argument used by Bonsall [3] to prove the Corollary to his Theorem 1. Consequently, if $s_1 < \xi < s_2$ then

$$(4.7) \quad \int_{s_1}^{s_2} y(t) dt \leq \int_{s_1}^{s_2} u(t) dt,$$

and the strict inequality holds in (4.7) provided $u(x)$ is strictly sub- (L) . From (4.5) it then follows that if $u(x)$ is sub- (L) on (a, b) then

$$(4.8) \quad u(\xi(s_1, s_2)) \leq [k(s_1, s_2)]^{-1} \int_{s_1}^{s_2} u(t) dt, \quad a < s_1 < s_2 < b,$$

and the strict inequality holds in (4.8) provided $u(x)$ is strictly sub- (L) on (a, b) . It is to be commented that an alternate proof of (4.8) for sub- (L) functions $u(x)$ is afforded by the fact that $w_{s_1 s_2}(x) \in \Gamma_0^-(s_1, s_2)$, so that $I(w_{s_1 s_2}, u; s_1, s_2) \geq 0$ by Theorem 3.1, and (4.8) results from an integration by parts similar to that used above to establish (4.5).

In order to show that (4.8) actually characterizes sub- (L) functions,

one needs to prove that if $a < x_0 < b$ then there exist values s_1, s_2 arbitrarily close to x_0 and such that $\xi(s_1, s_2) = x_0$. Now for $z(x; s)$ the solution of (4.2), and $a < x_0 < b$, it follows readily that $z(x_0; s)$ is negative monotone increasing on $a < s < x_0$, and negative monotone decreasing on $x_0 < s < b$. Consequently, if $\delta > 0$ is such that

$$(4.9) \quad z(x_0; x_0 - \delta) > \lim_{s \rightarrow b} z(x_0; s)$$

then for $0 < h \leq \delta$ there is a unique value $s_2 = s_2(h, x_0) > x_0$ such that $z(x_0; s_2) = z(x_0; x_0 - h)$ and $x_0 = \xi(x_0 - h, s_2(h, x_0))$; moreover, $s_2(h, x_0) \rightarrow x_0$ as $h \rightarrow 0$. If $[c, d]$ is a compact subinterval of (a, b) then clearly the value of δ satisfying (4.9) may be chosen uniformly for $c \leq x_0 \leq d$.

By indirect argument it will be shown that $u(x)$ is sub-(L) on (a, b) whenever $u(x)$ is continuous on this interval and the inequality

$$(4.10) \quad u(x) \leq [k(x - h, s_2(h, x))]^{-1} \int_{x-h}^{s_2(h, x)} u(t) dt, \quad a < x < b,$$

holds for all $h > 0$ such that

$$(4.11) \quad z(x; x - h) > \lim_{s \rightarrow b} z(x; s).$$

Suppose that $u = u_0(x)$ is continuous on (a, b) and such that (4.10) holds for all $h > 0$ satisfying (4.11), while $u_0(x)$ is not sub-(L) on (a, b) . Then there exists a subinterval $[c, d]$ such that $y(x) = y(x; c, u_0(c); d, u_0(d))$ satisfies $y(c) = u_0(c)$, $y(d) = u_0(d)$, $y(x) < u_0(x)$ on (c, d) . As (4.5) holds for $y(x)$, the function $u(x) = u_0(x) - y(x)$ is continuous on (a, b) and satisfies (4.10) with all $h > 0$ for which (4.11) holds, while $u(c) = 0 = u(d)$, $u(x) > 0$ on (c, d) . If $y_0(x)$ is a solution of (2.1) which is positive on $[c, d]$ then the maximum M of $u(x)/y_0(x)$ on $[c, d]$ occurs only at interior points of this interval, and hence there exists a point $x_0 \in (c, d)$ such that $u(x_0)/y_0(x_0) = M$, while $u(x)/y_0(x) \neq M$ on subintervals $[s_1, s_2]$ with $s_1 < x_0 < s_2$. If $h > 0$ is such that $x_0 - h \geq c$ and $s_2(h, x_0) \leq d$, then on $[x_0 - h, s_2(h, x_0)]$ we have $u(x)/y_0(x) \leq M$, $u(x)/y_0(x) \neq M$, and consequently, in view of (4.10),

$$(4.12) \quad u(x_0) < [k(x_0 - h, s_2(h, x_0))]^{-1} M \int_{x_0-h}^{s_2(h, x_0)} y_0(t) dt.$$

As $\xi(x_0 - h, s_2(h, x_0)) = x_0$, however, from (4.6) it follows that the right-hand member of (4.12) is equal to $u(x_0)$, and we have the contradiction $u(x_0) < u(x_0)$. Consequently, if $u = u_0(x)$ is a continuous function such that (4.10) holds for all $h > 0$ satisfying (4.11) then $u_0(x)$ is sub-(L) on (a, b) . If the strict inequality in (4.10) holds for all $h > 0$ satisfying (4.11), then since (4.5) is satisfied by all solutions $y(x)$ of (2.1) it follows that there is no subinterval on which $u(x)$ is a solution of (2.1), so that

$u(x)$ is strictly sub- (L) on (a, b) . We have established, therefore, the following result.

THEOREM 4.1. *If (2.1) satisfies condition (I) on (a, b) , then a necessary and sufficient condition for $u(x)$ to be {strictly} sub- (L) on (a, b) is that $u(x)$ be continuous on this interval and the inequality (4.10) holds {in the strict sense} for all $h > 0$ satisfying (4.11).*

It is to be remarked that for the above proof of the sufficient condition in Theorem 4.1 one need not require that (4.10) hold for all $h > 0$ satisfying (4.11), but merely that for each $x \in (a, b)$ there is a sequence of such values h approaching zero and for which (4.10) holds.

If $L(y) \equiv y''$, then $z(x; s) = -(x - s)^2/2$, $\xi(s_1, s_2) = (s_1 + s_2)/2$, $s_2(h, x_0) = x_0 + h$, $k(x_0 - h, x_0 + h) = 2h$, and (4.10) reduces to (4.1).

If $m > 0$, and $L(y) \equiv y'' + m^2y$, then $L(y) = 0$ satisfies condition (I) on any interval $x_1 < x < x_1 + \pi/m$. The corresponding $z(x; s)$ is equal to $[\cos m(x - s) - 1]/m^2$ and

$\xi(s_1, s_2) = (s_1 + s_2)/2$, $s_2(h, x_0) = x_0 + h$, $k(x_0 - h, x_0 + h) = (2/m) \sin mh$, and $u(x)$ is sub- (L) on a subinterval (a_1, b_1) of $x_1 < x < x_1 + \pi/m$ if and only if $u(x)$ is continuous and

$$u(x) \leq [m/(2 \sin mh)] \int_{x-h}^{x+h} u(t) dt, \quad a_1 < x < b_1,$$

for all $h > 0$ such that $a_1 + h < x < b_1 - h$.

Correspondingly, if $m > 0$ and $L(y) \equiv y'' - m^2y$, then $L(y) = 0$ satisfies condition (I) on $(-\infty, \infty)$. The associated $z(x; s)$ is equal to $[1 - \cosh m(x - s)]/m^2$ and $\xi(s_1, s_2) = (s_1 + s_2)/2$, $s_2(h, x_0) = x_0 + h$, $k(x_0 - h, x_0 + h) = (2/m) \sinh mh$, and $u(x)$ is sub- (L) on an interval (a_1, b_1) if and only if $u(x)$ is continuous and

$$u(x) \leq [m/(2 \sinh mh)] \int_{x-h}^{x+h} u(t) dt, \quad a_1 < x < b_1,$$

for all $h > 0$ satisfying $a_1 + h < x < b_1 - h$.

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