

OSCILLATION RESULTS FOR NONLINEAR SECOND
ORDER MATRIX DIFFERENTIAL SYSTEMS WITH DAMPING

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Abstract: In this paper, we investigate the oscillation of second order nonlinear matrix differential system with damping

$$[R(t)Y'(t)]' + P(t)Y'(t) + F(t, Y(t), Y'(t)) = 0, \quad t \geq t_0.$$

By using a matrix Riccati transformation and matrix inequalities, some new oscillation criteria for the system are obtained.

Key Words: oscillation, matrix differential systems, damping

1. Introduction

Consider the second order nonlinear matrix differential system with damped term

$$[R(t)Y'(t)]' + P(t)Y'(t) + F(t, Y(t), Y'(t)) = 0, \quad t \geq t_0, \quad (1.1)$$

where $R(t)$, $P(t)$, $Y(t)$ and $F(t, Y(t), Y'(t))$ are $n \times n$ matrices of real valued continuous functions on the interval $[t_0, \infty)$, and $R(t)$ is symmetric and positive definite, $P(t)$ is symmetric. By M^T we mean the transpose of the matrix M .

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Hereafter we assume that:

(**H₁**) there exists a $n \times n$ real symmetric matrix $Q(t)$, such that

$$F(t, U(t), U'(t))U^{-1}(t) \geq Q(t), \quad t \geq t_0,$$

in which $U(t)$ is a $n \times n$ nonsingular continuous derivative matrix function in $[t_0, \infty)$.

A solution $Y(t)$ of (1.1) is said to be nontrivial solution if $\det Y(t) \neq 0$ for at least one $t \in [t_0, \infty)$. A nontrivial solution $Y(t)$ of (1.1) is said to be prepared if $Y(t)$ satisfies

$$(Y'(t))^T R(t) Y(t) = (Y(t))^T R(t) Y'(t), \quad (1.2)$$

$$(Y'(t))^T P(t) Y(t) = (Y(t))^T P(t) Y'(t), \quad (1.3)$$

i.e., $(Y(t))^T R(t) Y'(t)$ and $(Y(t))^T P(t) Y'(t)$ are symmetric. A prepared solution $Y(t)$ of (1.1) is called to be oscillatory if $\det Y(t)$ has arbitrary large zeroes. system (1.1) is called to be oscillatory if its every prepared solution is oscillatory.

The oscillatory solution properties for (1.1) with its special case:

$$Y''(t) + Q(t)Y(t) = 0, \quad (1.4)$$

and

$$[R(t)Y'(t)]' + Q(t)Y(t) = 0, \quad (1.5)$$

are important in the mechanical systems associated with (1.1). Therefore, such properties have been studied quite extensively, and some criteria for oscillation of systems (1.4) and (1.5) have been established (see [1-12]).

Recently, Sun and Meng [13,14] using a positive linear functional have established some oscillation criteria for the linear matrix differential system with damped

$$[P(t)Y'(t)]' + R(t)Y'(t) + Q(t)Y(t) = 0. \quad (1.6)$$

However, all existing oscillation results for linear matrix differential systems (1.4)-(1.6) generally cannot be applied to nonlinear matrix differential system (1.1).

In this paper, we will further investigate the system (1.1) and present some new oscillation criteria for system (1.1).

For convenience, we introduce the following notation. Let \mathfrak{R} be the linear space of $n \times n$ real matrices, $\mathfrak{R}_0 \subset \mathfrak{R}$ be the subspace of symmetric matrices. For any real symmetric matrices $A, B, C \in \mathfrak{R}_0$, we write $A \geq B$ to mean that $A - B \geq 0$, that is, $A - B$ is positive semi-definite and $A > B$ to mean that $A - B > 0$, that is, $A - B$ is positive definite. We will use some properties of this ordering, viz.,

- (1) If $A \geq B$, then $\int_a^b A dt \geq \int_a^b B dt$;
- (2) If $A > 0$, then $A^{-1} > 0$, and there exists nonsingular symmetric matrix M such that $M^2 = A$.

Definition. Let L be a linear functional on \mathfrak{R} , L is called “positive” if

- (i) $L(A) > 0$ for any $A \in \mathfrak{R}_0$ and $A > 0$,
- (ii) $L(B) \geq 0$ for any $B \in \mathfrak{R}_0$ and $B \geq 0$.

Lemma 1.1. (see [14]) *If L be a positive linear functional on \mathfrak{R} , then for all $A \in \mathfrak{R}$, $B \in \mathfrak{R}_0$ with $B > 0$,*

$$L[B^{-1}]L[A^T B A] \geq (L[A])^2.$$

2. Main Results

In the sequel, we say that a function $u = u(t)$ belongs to a function class $D(a, b) = \{u \in C^1[a, b] : u(t) \not\equiv 0, u(a) = u(b) = 0\}$, Denoted by $u \in D(a, b)$.

Lemma 2.1. *Assume that (H_1) holds. If there exist functions $u \in D(a, b)$, $\rho \in C^1([t_0, \infty), (0, \infty))$ and $f \in C^1([t_0, \infty), R)$, such that*

$$\int_a^b u^2(t)G(t)dt > \int_a^b a(t)u'(t) \{u'(t)R(t) - u(t)[P(t) - \rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)R(t)]\} dt, \quad (2.1)$$

where $[a, b] \subset [t_0, \infty)$, $a(t) = \rho(t) \exp\{-2 \int_{t_0}^t f(s)ds\}$,

$$G(t) = a(t)\{Q - f(t)P(t) + f^2(t)R(t) - [f(t)R(t)]'\} - \frac{1}{4}a(t) [P(t)R^{-1}(t)P(t) - 2\rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)P(t) + (\rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t))^2R(t)].$$

Then for every prepared solution $Y(t)$ of system (1.1), $\det Y(t)$ has at least one zero in $[a, b]$.

Proof. Suppose the contrary, that $Y(t)$ is a prepared solution of system (1.1) and $\det Y(t) \neq 0$ for all $t \in [a, b]$. Let

$$V(t) = a(t)\{R(t)Y'(t)Y^{-1}(t) + f(t)R(t)\}, \quad t \in [a, b], \quad (2.2)$$

then from (1.2) and $R(t) = R^T(t)$, we have that $V(t)$ is symmetric. From (1.1), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
V'(t) &= a'(t) \{R(t)Y'(t)Y^{-1}(t) + f(t)R(t)\} + a(t) \{[R(t)Y'(t)]'Y^{-1}(t) \\
&\quad + R(t)Y'(t)[Y^{-1}(t)]' + [f(t)R(t)]'\} \\
&= a'(t)a^{-1}(t)V(t) + a(t)\{-P(t)Y'(t)Y^{-1}(t) - F(t, Y(t), Y'(t))Y^{-1}(t) \\
&\quad - R(t)Y'(t)Y^{-1}(t)Y'(t)Y^{-1}(t) + [f(t)R(t)]'\} \\
&= [\rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t) - 2f(t)]V(t) - P(t)R^{-1}(t)[V(t) - a(t)f(t)R(t)] \\
&\quad - a(t)F(t, Y(t), Y'(t))Y^{-1}(t) \\
&\quad - a^{-1}(t)[V(t) - a(t)f(t)R(t)]R^{-1}(t)[V(t) - a(t)f(t)R(t)] \\
&\quad + a(t)[f(t)R(t)]' \\
&= [\rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)I_n - P(t)R^{-1}(t)]V(t) - a^{-1}(t)V(t)R^{-1}(t)V(t) \\
&\quad + G_1(t) - a(t)F(t, Y(t), Y'(t))Y^{-1}(t), \tag{2.3}
\end{aligned}$$

where $G_1(t) = a(t)\{f(t)P(t) - f^2(t)R(t) + [f(t)R(t)]'\}$, I_n is an $n \times n$ identity matrix.

From (1.3) and $R(t) = R^T(t)$, we can get

$$P(t)Y'(t)Y^{-1}(t) = (Y^{-1})^T(Y'(t))^T P(t),$$

and then

$$\begin{aligned}
P(t)R^{-1}(t)V(t) &= a(t) \{P(t)Y'(t)Y^{-1}(t) + f(t)P(t)\} \\
&= a(t) \{[Y^{-1}(t)]^T[Y'(t)]^T P(t) + f(t)P(t)\} \\
&= V^T(t)R^{-1}(t)P(t) \\
&= V(t)R^{-1}(t)P(t), \tag{2.4}
\end{aligned}$$

i.e. $P(t)R^{-1}(t)V(t)$ is symmetric.

Set

$$U(t) = V(t) + \frac{1}{2}a(t)[P(t) - \rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)R(t)], \tag{2.5}$$

then $U(t)$ is symmetric, and noticing that (2.4), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
a^{-1}(t)U(t)R^{-1}(t)U(t) &= a^{-1}(t) \left\{ V(t) + \frac{a(t)}{2}[P(t) - \rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)R(t)] \right\} \\
&\quad \times R^{-1}(t) \left\{ V(t) + \frac{a(t)}{2}[P(t) - \rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)R(t)] \right\} \\
&= a^{-1}(t)V(t)R^{-1}(t)V(t)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \frac{1}{2} [V(t)R^{-1}(t)P(t) + P(t)R^{-1}(t)V(t)] \\
 & - \rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)V(t) \\
 & + \frac{1}{4}a(t)[P(t) - \rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)R(t)]R^{-1}(t)[P(t) \\
 & - \rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)R(t)] \\
 = & a^{-1}(t)V(t)R^{-1}(t)V(t) + [P(t)R^{-1}(t) \\
 & - \rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)I_n]V(t) \\
 & + \frac{1}{4}a(t)[P(t)R^{-1}(t)P(t) - 2\rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)P(t) \\
 & + (\rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t))^2R(t)]. \tag{2.6}
 \end{aligned}$$

From (2.3) and (2.6), we obtain

$$V'(t) = -a^{-1}(t)U(t)R^{-1}(t)U(t) + G_2(t) - a(t)F(t, Y(t), Y'(t))Y^{-1}(t), \tag{2.7}$$

where

$$G_2(t) = G_1(t) + \frac{1}{4}a(t) [P(t)R^{-1}(t)P(t) - 2\rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)P(t) + (\rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t))^2R(t)].$$

From (H_1) and (2.7), we obtain

$$G(t) \leq -V'(t) - a^{-1}(t)U(t)R^{-1}(t)U(t), \tag{2.8}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 G(t) & = aQ - G_2 \\
 & = a(t)\{Q - f(t)P(t) + f^2(t)R(t) - [f(t)R(t)]'\} \\
 & \quad - \frac{1}{4}a(t) [P(t)R^{-1}(t)P(t) - 2\rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)P(t) + (\rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t))^2R(t)].
 \end{aligned}$$

Multiplying both sides of (2.8) by $u^2(t)$ and integrating on $[a, b]$, using the condition $u(a) = u(b) = 0$ and (2.5), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_a^b u^2(t)G(t)dt \\
 & \leq - \int_a^b u^2(t)V'(t)dt - \int_a^b u^2(t)a^{-1}(t)U(t)R^{-1}(t)U(t)dt \\
 & = \int_a^b 2u(t)u'(t)V(t)dt - \int_a^b u^2(t)a^{-1}(t)U(t)R^{-1}(t)U(t)dt \tag{2.9} \\
 & = \int_a^b 2u(t)u'(t)U(t)dt - \int_a^b u^2(t)a^{-1}(t)U(t)R^{-1}(t)U(t)dt \\
 & \quad - \int_a^b u(t)u'(t)a(t)[P(t) - \rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)R(t)]dt
 \end{aligned}$$

Since $R(t) > 0$ (i.e., $R(t)$ is positive definite), then $R^{-1}(t) > 0$ and there exists a nonsingular symmetric matrix $M(t)$, such that $M^2(t) = R^{-1}(t)$, it follows that from (2.9), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_a^b u^2(t)G(t)dt \\
 & \leq \int_a^b 2u(t)u'(t)M^{-1}(t)[M(t)U(t)M(t)]M^{-1}(t)dt \\
 & \quad - \int_a^b u^2(t)a^{-1}(t)M^{-1}(t)[M(t)U(t)M(t)]^2M^{-1}(t)dt \\
 & \quad - \int_a^b u(t)u'(t)a(t)[P(t) - \rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)R(t)]dt \\
 & = - \int_a^b M^{-1}(t) \left\{ \sqrt{a^{-1}(t)}u(t)[M(t)U(t)M(t)] - \sqrt{a(t)}u'(t)I_n \right\}^2 M^{-1}(t)dt \\
 & \quad + \int_a^b a(t)u'^2(t)R(t)dt - \int_a^b u(t)u'(t)a(t)[P(t) - \rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)R(t)]dt \\
 & \leq + \int_a^b a(t)u'^2(t)R(t)dt - \int_a^b u(t)u'(t)a(t) [P(t) - \rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)R(t)] dt \\
 & = \int_a^b a(t)u'(t) \{ u'(t)R(t) - u(t)[P(t) - \rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)R(t)] \} dt,
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.10}$$

which contradicts the assumption (2.1). The proof is complete. \square

From Lemma 2.1, it is easy to see that the following Theorem 2.2 is true.

Theorem 2.2. *Assume that (H_1) holds. If for each $T \geq t_0$, there exist $a, b \in R$ with $T \leq a < b$, and $u \in D(a, b)$, $\rho \in C^1([t_0, \infty), (0, \infty))$ and $f \in C^1([t_0, \infty), R)$, such that (2.1) holds, then system (1.1) is oscillatory.*

Theorem 2.3. *Assume that (H_1) holds. If there exist functions $\rho \in C^1([t_0, \infty), (0, \infty))$, $f \in C^1([t_0, \infty), R)$ and a positive linear functional L on \mathfrak{R} such that for any $t_1 \geq t_0$,*

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_{t_1}^t \frac{ds}{a(s)L[R(s)]} = \infty, \tag{2.11}$$

and

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} L[J(t, t_1)] = \infty, \tag{2.12}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 a(t) &= \rho(t) \exp\{-2 \int_{t_0}^t f(s)ds\}, \\
 J(t, t_1) &= \frac{1}{2}a(t)[\rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)R(t) - P(t)] + \int_{t_1}^t B(s)ds, \\
 B(t) &= a(t)\{Q - f(t)P(t) + f^2(t)R(t) - [f(t)R(t)]'\} \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{4}a(t) [P(t)R^{-1}(t)P(t) - 2\rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)P(t) + (\rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t))^2R(t)].
 \end{aligned}$$

Then system (1.1) is oscillatory.

Proof. Suppose to the contrary that there exists a prepared solution $Y(t)$ of (1.1) such that $\det Y(t) \neq 0$ on $[t_1, \infty)$ for some $t_1 \geq t_0$. Let

$$V(t) = -a(t)\{R(t)Y'(t)Y^{-1}(t) + f(t)R(t)\}, \quad t \geq t_1, \tag{2.13}$$

and

$$U(t) = V(t) - \frac{1}{2}a(t)[P(t) - \rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)R(t)], \quad t \geq t_1. \tag{2.14}$$

Similar to the proof of (2.7) in Lemma 2.1, we obtain

$$V'(t) = a^{-1}(t)U(t)R^{-1}(t)U(t) + B_2(t) + a(t)F(t, Y(t), Y'(t))Y^{-1}(t), \tag{2.15}$$

where

$$B_2(t) = B_1(t) - \frac{1}{4}a(t) [P(t)R^{-1}(t)P(t) - 2\rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)P(t) + (\rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t))^2R(t)],$$

$$B_1(t) = a(t)\{f^2(t)R(t) - f(t)P(t) - [f(t)R(t)]'\}.$$

From (2.15) and noting that (H_1) , we obtain

$$V'(t) \geq a^{-1}(t)U(t)R^{-1}(t)U(t) + B(t), \tag{2.16}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 B(t) &= B_2(t) + a(t)Q(t) \\
 &= a(t)\{Q + f^2(t)R(t) - f(t)P(t) - [f(t)R(t)]'\} \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{4}a(t) [P(t)R^{-1}(t)P(t) - 2\rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)P(t) + (\rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t))^2R(t)].
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrating both sides of (2.16) from t_1 to t , we obtain

$$V(t) \geq V(t_1) + \int_{t_1}^t B(s)ds + \int_{t_1}^t a^{-1}(s)U(s)R^{-1}(s)U(s)ds. \tag{2.17}$$

From (2.17) and (2.14), we obtain

$$U(t) \geq V(t_1) + J(t, t_1) + \int_{t_1}^t a^{-1}(s)U(s)R^{-1}(s)U(s)ds, \tag{2.18}$$

where $J(t, t_1) = \frac{1}{2}a(t)[\rho^{-1}(t)\rho'(t)R(t) - P(t)] + \int_{t_1}^t B(s)ds$.

Since $R(t) > 0$, we obtain, by applying L to (2.18),

$$\begin{aligned} L[U(t)] &\geq L[V(t_1)] + L[J(t, t_1)] + L[\int_{t_1}^t a^{-1}(s)U(s)R^{-1}(s)U(s)ds] \\ &\geq L[V(t_1)] + L[J(t, t_1)]. \end{aligned} \tag{2.19}$$

By (2.12), there exists a $t_2 > t_1$ such that $L[V(t_1)] + L[J(t, t_1)] > 0$ for $t \geq t_2$. Hence

$$L[U(t)] > 0, \quad t \geq t_2, \tag{2.20}$$

and

$$L[U(t)] > L \left[\int_{t_1}^t a^{-1}(s)U(s)R^{-1}(s)U(s)ds \right], \quad t \geq t_2. \tag{2.21}$$

Define

$$W(t) = \int_{t_1}^t a^{-1}(s)U(s)R^{-1}(s)U(s)ds, \quad t \geq t_2,$$

then for $t \geq t_2$, we have

$$(i) \quad L[U(t)] > L[W(t)], \tag{2.22}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (ii) \quad L[W(t)] &= \int_{t_1}^t a^{-1}(s)L[U(s)R^{-1}(s)U(s)]ds \\ &\geq \int_{t_1}^t \frac{L([U(s)])^2}{a(s)L[R(s)]}ds > 0 \quad (\text{by Lemma 1.1 and (2.20)}), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (iii) \quad (L[W(t)])' &= L[W'(t)] = L[a^{-1}(t)U(t)R^{-1}(t)U(t)] \\ &\geq \frac{(L[U(t)])^2}{a(t)L[R(t)]} \quad (\text{by Lemma 1.1}) \\ &> \frac{(L[W(t)])^2}{a(t)L[R(t)]} \quad (\text{by (2.22)}). \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\frac{1}{a(t)L[R(t)]} < \frac{(L[W(t)])'}{(L[W(t)])^2}, \quad t \geq t_2.$$

Integrating both sides of the above inequality from t_2 to t , we obtain

$$\int_{t_2}^t \frac{1}{a(s)L[R(s)]} ds < \frac{1}{L[W(t_2)]} - \frac{1}{L[W(t)]} < \frac{1}{L[W(t_2)]},$$

which is contradiction to (2.11). Hence system (1.1) is oscillatory. \square

If we choosing $f(t) = 0, \rho(t) = 1$ in Theorem 2.2 and Theorem 2.3, then we have the follow Corollaries.

Corollary 2.4. *Assume that (H_1) holds. If for each $T \geq t_0$, there exist $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ with $T \leq a < b$, and $u \in D(a, b)$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b u^2(t) \left[Q(t) - \frac{1}{4}P(t)R^{-1}(t)P(t) \right] dt \\ > \int_a^b u'(t) [u'(t)R(t) - u(t)P(t)] dt, \end{aligned} \tag{2.23}$$

then system (1.1) is oscillatory.

Corollary 2.5. *Assume that (H_1) holds. If there exist a positive linear functional L on \mathfrak{R} such that for any $t_1 \geq t_0$,*

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_{t_1}^t \frac{ds}{L[R(s)]} = \infty, \tag{2.24}$$

and

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} L \left[\int_{t_1}^t \{Q(s) - \frac{1}{4}P(s)R^{-1}(s)P(s)\} ds - \frac{1}{2}P(t) \right] = \infty, \tag{2.25}$$

then system (1.1) is oscillatory.

In order to illustrate our results, we consider the following example.

Example. Consider the second order matrix differential system

$$[R(t)Y'(t)]' + P(t)Y'(t) + F(t, Y(t), Y'(t)) = 0, \quad t \geq 1, \tag{2.26}$$

where $R(t) = t^2I_n, P(t) = 2tI_n, F(t, Y, Y') = \text{diag}(\alpha_1t + 1, \alpha_2t + 1, \dots, \alpha_nt + 1)Y + YY^T Y$ ($\alpha_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ are constants). It is easy to verify that

$$\begin{aligned} F(t, Y, Y')Y^{-1} &= \text{diag}(\alpha_1t + 1, \alpha_2t + 1, \dots, \alpha_nt + 1) + YY^T \\ &\geq \text{diag}(\alpha_1t + 1, \alpha_2t + 1, \dots, \alpha_nt + 1) \equiv Q(t). \end{aligned}$$

Let $u(t) = \sin \sqrt{t}$. For any $T \geq 1$, choose k sufficiently large so that $(2k\pi)^2 \geq T$ and set $a = (2k\pi)^2$, $b = (2k+1)^2\pi^2$ in (2.23). It is easy to verify that

$$\begin{aligned}
 u^2(t) & [Q(t) - \frac{1}{4}P(t)R^{-1}(t)P(t)] - u'(t)[u'(t)R(t) - u(t)P(t)] \\
 &= \sin^2 \sqrt{t}[Q(t) - I_n] - \frac{t}{4} \cos^2 \sqrt{t}I_n + \sqrt{t} \sin \sqrt{t} \cos \sqrt{t}I_n \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\sqrt{t}) \operatorname{diag}(\alpha_1 t, \alpha_2 t, \dots, \alpha_n t) - \frac{t}{8}(1 + \cos 2\sqrt{t})I_n \\
 &+ \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2} \sin 2\sqrt{t}I_n \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{diag}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) - \frac{t}{2} \cos 2\sqrt{t} \operatorname{diag}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) - \frac{t}{8}I_n \\
 &- \frac{t}{8} \cos 2\sqrt{t}I_n + \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2} \sin 2\sqrt{t}I_n \\
 &= \frac{t}{8} \operatorname{diag}(4\alpha_1 - 1, 4\alpha_2 - 1, \dots, 4\alpha_n - 1) \\
 &- \frac{t}{8} \cos 2\sqrt{t} \operatorname{diag}(4\alpha_1 + 1, 4\alpha_2 + 1, \dots, 4\alpha_n + 1) + \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2} \sin 2\sqrt{t}I_n.
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.27}$$

Taking integral from a to b , using integration by parts, and noting that

$$\int_{(2k\pi)^2}^{(2k+1)^2\pi^2} t \cos 2\sqrt{t}dt = 0, \quad \int_{(2k\pi)^2}^{(2k+1)^2\pi^2} \sqrt{t} \sin 2\sqrt{t}dt = 0,$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_a^b \{u^2(t) & [Q(t) - \frac{1}{4}P(t)R^{-1}(t)P(t)] - u'(t)[u'(t)R(t) - u(t)P(t)]\} dt \\
 &= \int_{(2k\pi)^2}^{(2k+1)^2\pi^2} \frac{t}{8} \operatorname{diag}(4\alpha_1 - 1, 4\alpha_2 - 1, \dots, 4\alpha_n - 1)dt \\
 &= \operatorname{diag}(4\alpha_1 - 1, 4\alpha_2 - 1, \dots, 4\alpha_n - 1) \int_{(2k\pi)^2}^{(2k+1)^2\pi^2} \frac{t}{8}dt
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.28}$$

Since $\int_{(2k\pi)^2}^{(2k+1)^2\pi^2} \frac{t}{8}dt > 0$, hence, when $\alpha_i > 1/4$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, we have

$$\operatorname{diag}(4\alpha_1 - 1, 4\alpha_2 - 1, \dots, 4\alpha_n - 1) \int_{(2k\pi)^2}^{(2k+1)^2\pi^2} \frac{t}{8}dt > 0,$$

i.e., (2.23) holds. Applying Corollary 2.4, we find that (2.26) is oscillatory for $\alpha_i > 1/4$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

Remark 1. It is easy to see that the results in [1-14] are not applicable to equation (2.26) since $P(t) \neq 0$ or $F(t, Y, Y') \neq Q(t)Y$.

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