FIXED POINTS AND STABILITY
IN NEUTRAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS
WITH VARIABLE DELAYS

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Abstract. In this paper we consider a linear scalar neutral delay differential equation with variable delays and give some new conditions to ensure that the zero solution is asymptotically stable by means of fixed point theory. These conditions do not require the boundedness of delays, nor do they ask for a fixed sign on the coefficient functions. An asymptotic stability theorem with a necessary and sufficient condition is proved. The results of Burton, Raffoul, and Zhang are improved and generalized.

1. Introduction

Lyapunov’s direct method has been very effective in establishing stability results for a wide variety of differential equations. Yet, there is a large set of problems for which it has been ineffective. Recently, Burton and others applied fixed point theory to study stability [2–9]. It has been shown that many of those problems encountered in the study of stability by means of Lyapunov’s direct method can be solved by using fixed point theory. While Lyapunov’s direct method usually requires pointwise conditions, the stability result by fixed point theory asks conditions of an averaging nature.

In the present paper we also adopt fixed point theory to study the asymptotic stability of neutral delay differential equations. A new technique is used, which makes stability conditions more feasible and the results in [3, 8, 9] are improved and generalized.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we state some known results and our main theorem; the proof of our result is also given in this section. In Section 3, two examples show that our stability result, not only for delay differential equations but also for neutral delay differential equations, is indeed better than those in [3, 8, 9].

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2. **Main result**

Consider the following neutral delay differential equations with variable delays of the form

\[
x'(t) = -a(t)x(t) - b(t)x(t - \tau(t)) + c(t)x'(t - \tau(t)),
\]

where \(a, b, c \in C(R^+, R)\) and \(\tau \in C(R^+, R^+)\) with \(t - \tau(t) \to \infty\) as \(t \to \infty\).

Equation (2.1) and its special cases have been investigated by many authors. For example, Burton in [3] and Zhang in [9] have studied the equation

\[
x'(t) = -b(t)x(t - \tau(t))
\]

and obtained the following.

**Theorem A** (Burton [3]). Suppose that \(\tau(t) = r\) and there exists a constant \(\alpha < 1\) such that

\[
\int_{t-r}^{t} |b(s + r)|ds + \int_{0}^{t} |b(s + r)|e^{-\int_{s}^{t} b(u + r)du} \int_{s-r}^{s} |b(u + r)|du ds \leq \alpha
\]

for all \(t \geq 0\) and \(\int_{0}^{\infty} b(s)ds = \infty\). Then for every continuous initial function \(\psi : [-r, 0] \to R\), the solution \(x(t) = x(t, 0, \psi)\) of (2.2) is bounded and tends to zero as \(t \to \infty\).

**Theorem B** (Zhang [9]). Suppose that \(\tau\) is differentiable, the inverse function \(g(t)\) of \(t - \tau(t)\) exists, and there exists a constant \(\alpha \in (0, 1)\) such that for \(t \geq 0\)

\[
\lim \inf_{t \to \infty} \int_{0}^{t} b(g(s))ds > -\infty,
\]

\[
\int_{t-\tau(t)}^{t} |b(g(s))|ds + \int_{0}^{t} e^{-\int_{g(s)}^{t} b(u)du} |b(g(s))| \int_{g(s)-\tau(s)}^{s} |b(g(v))|dv ds
\]

\[+ \int_{0}^{t} e^{-\int_{g(s)}^{t} b(u)du} |b(s)||\tau'(s)|ds \leq \alpha.
\]

Then the zero solution of (2.2) is asymptotically stable if and only if

\[
\int_{0}^{t} b(g(s))ds \to \infty \quad \text{as} \quad t \to \infty.
\]

Obviously, Theorem B improves Theorem A. On the other hand, Raffoul in [8] has investigated equation (2.1) and obtained

**Theorem C** (Raffoul [8]). Let \(\tau(t)\) be twice differentiable and \(\tau'(t) \neq 1\) for all \(t \in R\). Suppose that there exists a constant \(\alpha \in (0, 1)\) such that for \(t \geq 0\)

\[
\int_{0}^{t} a(s)ds \to \infty \quad \text{as} \quad t \to \infty,
\]

and

\[
\left| \frac{c(t)}{1 - \tau'(t)} \right| + \int_{0}^{t} e^{-\int_{u}^{t} a(u)du} |b(s) + \frac{[c(s)a(s) + c'(s)(1 - \tau'(s)) + c(s)\tau''(s)]}{(1 - \tau'(s))^2}]ds \leq \alpha.
\]

Then every solution \(x(t) = x(t, 0, \psi)\) of (2.1) with a small continuous initial function \(\psi(t)\) is bounded and tends to zero as \(t \to \infty\).
Theorem 2.1. Let $\tau(t)$ be twice differentiable and $\tau'(t) \neq 1$ for all $t \in R$. Suppose that there exists a constant $\alpha \in (0,1)$ and a function $h \in C(R^+, R)$ such that for $t \geq 0$

(i) \[
\lim_{t \to \infty} \inf \int_{t}^{\infty} h(s) ds > -\infty,
\]

(ii) \[
\left| \frac{c(t)}{1 - \tau'(t)} \right| + \int_{t-\tau(t)}^{t} |h(s) - a(s)| ds + \int_{0}^{t} e^{-\int_{s}^{t} h(u) du} b(s) + [h(s - \tau(s)) - a(s - \tau(s))] \cdot |1 - \tau'(s)| ds
\]
\[
\quad - \frac{|c(s)h(s) + c'(s)(1 - \tau'(s)) + c(s)\tau''(s)|}{(1 - \tau'(s))^2} ds + \int_{0}^{t} e^{-\int_{s}^{t} h(u) du} |h(s)| \int_{s-\tau(s)}^{s} |h(v) - a(v)| dv ds \leq \alpha.
\]

Then the zero solution of (2.1) is asymptotically stable if and only if

(iii) \[
\int_{0}^{t} h(s) ds \to \infty \quad \text{as} \quad t \to \infty.
\]

Proof. First, suppose that (iii) holds. For each $t \geq 0$, we set

(2.9) \[
K = \sup_{t \geq 0} \{e^{-\int_{0}^{t} h(s) ds}\}.
\]

Let $\phi \in C(t_{0})$ be fixed and define

$S = \{x \in C([m(t_{0}), \infty), R) : x(t) \to 0 \quad \text{as} \quad t \to \infty, x(s) = \phi(s) \quad \text{for} \quad s \in [m(t_{0}), t_{0}]\}.$

Then $S$ is a complete metric space with metric $\rho(x, y) = \sup_{t \geq 0} \{|x(t) - y(t)|\}$.

Multiply both sides of (2.1) by $e^{\int_{t_{0}}^{t} h(s) ds}$ and then integrate from $t_{0}$ to $t$ to obtain

\[
x(t) = \phi(t_{0})e^{-\int_{t_{0}}^{t} h(s) ds} + \int_{t_{0}}^{t} e^{-\int_{s}^{t} h(u) du} [h(s) - a(s)] x(s) ds
\]
\[
- \int_{t_{0}}^{t} e^{-\int_{s}^{t} h(u) du} b(s) x(s - \tau(s)) ds + \int_{t_{0}}^{t} e^{-\int_{s}^{t} h(u) du} c(s) x'(s - \tau(s)) ds.
\]
Performing an integration by parts, we have

\begin{equation}
(2.10)
\end{equation}

\[ x(t) = \phi(t_0) e^{-\int_{t_0}^t h(s) ds} + \int_{t_0}^t e^{-\int_{t_0}^t h(u) du} d\left( \int_{s-t(s)}^{s} [h(v) - a(v)] x(v) dv \right) \\
+ \int_{t_0}^t e^{-\int_{t_0}^t h(u) du} \left\{ -b(s) + [h(s - \tau(s)) - a(s - \tau(s))] (1 - \tau'(s)) \right\} \\
\times x(s - \tau(s)) ds + \int_{t_0}^t \frac{c(s)}{1 - \tau'(s)} e^{-\int_{t_0}^t h(u) du} dx(s - \tau(s)) \\
= \left\{ \phi(t_0) - \frac{c(t_0)}{1 - \tau'(t_0)} \phi(t_0 - \tau(t_0)) - \int_{t_0 - \tau(t_0)}^{t_0} [h(s) - a(s)] \phi(s) ds \right\} e^{-\int_{t_0}^t h(u) du} \\
+ \frac{c(t)}{1 - \tau'(t)} x(t - \tau(t)) + \int_{t - \tau(t)}^t [h(s) - a(s)] x(s) ds \\
+ \int_{t_0}^t e^{-\int_{t_0}^t h(u) du} \left\{ -b(s) + [h(s - \tau(s)) - a(s - \tau(s))] (1 - \tau'(s)) \\
- \frac{c(s) h(s) + c'(s) [1 - \tau'(s)] + c(s) \tau''(s)}{(1 - \tau'(s))^2} \right\} x(s - \tau(s)) ds \\
- \int_{t_0}^t e^{-\int_{t_0}^t h(u) du} h(s) \int_{s - \tau(s)}^{s} [h(v) - a(v)] x(v) dv ds. \]

Use (2.10) to define the operator \( P : S \rightarrow S \) by \( (Px)(t) = \phi(t) \) for \( t \in [m(t_0), t_0] \) and

\begin{equation}
(2.11)
\end{equation}

\[ (Px)(t) = \left\{ \phi(t_0) - \frac{c(t_0)}{1 - \tau'(t_0)} \phi(t_0 - \tau(t_0)) - \int_{t_0 - \tau(t_0)}^{t_0} [h(s) - a(s)] \phi(s) ds \right\} \\
\times e^{-\int_{t_0}^t h(u) du} + \frac{c(t)}{1 - \tau'(t)} x(t - \tau(t)) + \int_{t - \tau(t)}^t [h(s) - a(s)] x(s) ds \\
+ \int_{t_0}^t e^{-\int_{t_0}^t h(u) du} \left\{ -b(s) + [h(s - \tau(s)) - a(s - \tau(s))] (1 - \tau'(s)) \\
- \frac{c(s) h(s) + c'(s) [1 - \tau'(s)] + c(s) \tau''(s)}{(1 - \tau'(s))^2} \right\} x(s - \tau(s)) ds \\
- \int_{t_0}^t e^{-\int_{t_0}^t h(u) du} h(s) \int_{s - \tau(s)}^{s} [h(v) - a(v)] x(v) dv ds \]

for \( t \geq t_0 \). It is clear that \( (Px) \in C([m(t_0), \infty), R) \). We now show that \( (Px)(t) \rightarrow 0 \) as \( t \rightarrow \infty \). Since \( x(t) \rightarrow 0 \) and \( t - \tau(t) \rightarrow \infty \) as \( t \rightarrow \infty \), for each \( \varepsilon > 0 \), there exists a \( T_1 > t_0 \) such that \( s \geq T_1 \) implies that \( |x(s - \tau(s))| < \varepsilon \). Thus, for \( t \geq T_1 \), the last
term $I_5$ in (2.11) satisfies

$$|I_5| = \left| \int_{t_0}^{t} e^{-\int_{s}^{t} h(u)du} h(s) \int_{s-\tau(s)}^{\tau(s)} [h(v) - a(v)] x(v) dv ds \right|$$

$$\leq \int_{t_0}^{T_1} e^{-\int_{s}^{t} h(u)du} |h(s)| \int_{s-\tau(s)}^{\tau(s)} |h(v) - a(v)||x(v)| dv ds$$

$$+ \int_{T_1}^{t} e^{-\int_{s}^{t} h(u)du} |h(s)| \int_{s-\tau(s)}^{\tau(s)} |h(v) - a(v)||x(v)| dv ds$$

$$\leq \sup_{\sigma \geq m(t_0)} |x(\sigma)| \int_{t_0}^{T_1} e^{-\int_{s}^{t} h(u)du} |h(s)| \int_{s-\tau(s)}^{\tau(s)} |h(v) - a(v)| dv ds$$

$$+ \varepsilon \int_{T_1}^{t} e^{-\int_{s}^{t} h(u)du} |h(s)| \int_{s-\tau(s)}^{\tau(s)} |h(v) - a(v)| dv ds.$$

By (iii), there exists $T_2 > T_1$ such that $t \geq T_2$ implies

$$\sup_{\sigma \geq m(t_0)} |x(\sigma)| \int_{t_0}^{T_1} e^{-\int_{s}^{t} h(u)du} |h(s)| \int_{s-\tau(s)}^{\tau(s)} |h(v) - a(v)| dv ds$$

$$= \sup_{\sigma \geq m(t_0)} |x(\sigma)| e^{-\int_{t_0}^{T_1} h(u)du} \int_{t_0}^{T_1} e^{-\int_{s}^{t} h(u)du} |h(s)| \int_{s-\tau(s)}^{\tau(s)} |h(v) - a(v)| dv ds < \varepsilon.$$

Apply (ii) to obtain $|I_5| \leq \varepsilon + \alpha \varepsilon < 2 \varepsilon$. Thus, $I_5 \to 0$ as $t \to \infty$. Similarly, we can show that the rest of the terms in (2.11) approach zero as $t \to \infty$. This yields $(P \phi)(t) \to 0$ as $t \to \infty$, and hence $P \phi \in S$. Also, by (ii), $P$ is a contraction mapping with contraction constant $\alpha$. By the Contraction Mapping Principle, $P$ has a unique fixed point $x$ in $S$ which is a solution of (2.1) with $x(s) = \phi(s)$ on $[m(t_0), t_0]$ and $x(t) = x(t, t_0, \phi) \to 0$ as $t \to \infty$.

To obtain asymptotic stability, we need to show that the zero solution of (2.1) is stable. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given and choose $\delta > 0 (\delta < \varepsilon)$ satisfying $2 \delta K e^{\int_{t_0}^{T_1} h(u)du} + \alpha \varepsilon < \varepsilon$. If $x(t) = x(t, t_0, \phi)$ is a solution of (2.1) with $|\phi| < \delta$, then $x(t) = (P \phi)(t)$ as defined in (2.11). We claim that $|x(t)| < \varepsilon$ for all $t \geq t_0$. Notice that $|x(s)| < \varepsilon$ on $[m(t_0), t_0]$. If there exists $t^* > t_0$ such that $|x(t^*)| = \varepsilon$ and $|x(s)| < \varepsilon$ for $m(t_0) \leq s < t^*$, then it follows from (2.11) that

$$|x(t^*)| \leq \|\phi\| \left( 1 + \frac{c(t_0)}{1 - \tau'(t_0)} \right) + \int_{t_0-t_0}^{t_0} |h(s) - a(s)| ds e^{-\int_{t_0}^{T_1} h(u)du}$$

$$+ \varepsilon \int_{t_0-t_0}^{t_0} \frac{c(t_0)}{1 - \tau'(t_0)} + \varepsilon \int_{t_0-t_0}^{t_0} |h(s) - a(s)| ds$$

$$+ \varepsilon \int_{t_0-t_0}^{t_0} e^{-\int_{s}^{t} h(u)du} - b(s) + |h(s-s(t)) - a(s-s(t))| ds$$

$$+ \varepsilon \int_{t_0-t_0}^{t_0} e^{-\int_{s}^{t} h(u)du} |h(s) - a(s)| ds$$

$$\leq 2 \delta K e^{\int_{t_0}^{T_1} h(u)du} + \alpha \varepsilon < \varepsilon.$$
which contradicts the definition of $t^*$. Thus $|x(t)| < \varepsilon$ for all $t \geq t_0$, and the zero solution of (2.1) is stable. This shows that the zero solution of (2.1) is asymptotically stable if (iii) holds.

Conversely, suppose (iii) fails. Then by (i) there exists a sequence $\{t_n\}, t_n \to \infty$ as $n \to \infty$ such that $\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} h(u)du = l$ for some $l \in R$. We may also choose a positive constant $J$ satisfying

$$-J \leq \int_0^{t_n} h(s)ds \leq J$$

for all $n \geq 1$. To simplify our expressions, we define

$$\omega(s) = \left| -b(s) + [h(s - \tau(s)) - a(s - \tau(s))](1 - \tau'(s)) \right| - \left| \frac{c(s)h(s) + c'(s)(1 - \tau'(s)) + c(s)\tau''(s)}{(1 - \tau'(s))^2} \right| + |h(s)| \int_{s-\tau(s)}^s |h(v) - a(v)|dv$$

for all $s \geq 0$. By (ii), we have

$$\int_0^{t_n} e^{-\int_0^s h(u)du} \omega(s)ds \leq \alpha.$$

This yields

$$\int_0^{t_n} e^{\int_0^s h(u)du} \omega(s)ds \leq \alpha e^{\int_0^{t_n} h(u)du} \leq e^J.$$

The sequence $\{\int_0^{t_n} e^{\int_0^s h(u)du} \omega(s)ds\}$ is bounded, so there exists a convergent subsequence. For brevity in notation, we may assume that

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^{t_n} e^{\int_0^s h(u)du} \omega(s)ds = \gamma$$

for some $\gamma \in R^+$ and choose a positive integer $\bar{k}$ so large that

$$\int_{t_{\bar{k}}}^{t_n} e^{\int_0^s h(u)du} \omega(s)ds < \delta_0/4K$$

for all $n \geq \bar{k}$, where $\delta_0 > 0$ satisfies $2\delta_0 Ke^J + \alpha < 1$.

By (i), $K$ in (2.9) is well defined. We now consider the solution $x(t) = x(t, t_{\bar{k}}, \phi)$ of (2.1) with $\phi(t_{\bar{k}}) = \delta_0$ and $|\phi(s)| \leq \delta_0$ for $s \leq t_{\bar{k}}$. An argument similar to that in (2.12) shows $|x(t)| \leq 1$ for $t \geq t_{\bar{k}}$. We may choose $\phi$ so that

$$\phi(t_{\bar{k}}) - \frac{c(t_{\bar{k}})}{1 - \tau'(t_{\bar{k}})} \phi(t_{\bar{k}} - \tau(t_{\bar{k}})) - \int_{t_{\bar{k}} - \tau(t_{\bar{k}})}^{t_{\bar{k}}} [h(s) - a(s)]\phi(s)ds \geq \frac{1}{2} \delta_0.$$
It follows from (2.11) with \( x(t) = (Px)(t) \) that for \( n \geq t_k \),

\[
\left| x(t_n) - \frac{c(t_n)}{1 - \tau'(t_n)} x(t_n - \tau(t_n)) - \int_{t_n - \tau(t_n)}^{t_n} [h(s) - a(s)] x(s) \, ds \right| \\
\geq \frac{1}{2} \delta_0 e^{-\int_{t_k}^{t_n} h(u) \, du} - \int_{t_k}^{t_n} e^{-\int_{t_k}^{u} h(v) \, dv} \omega(s) \, ds \\
= \frac{1}{2} \delta_0 e^{-\int_{t_k}^{t_n} h(u) \, du} - e^{-\int_{t_k}^{t_n} h(u) \, du} \int_{t_k}^{t_n} e^{\int_{t_k}^{u} h(v) \, dv} \omega(s) \, ds \\
= e^{-\int_{t_k}^{t_n} h(u) \, du} \left( \frac{1}{2} \delta_0 - e^{-\int_{t_k}^{t_n} h(u) \, du} \int_{t_k}^{t_n} e^{\int_{t_k}^{u} h(v) \, dv} \omega(s) \, ds \right) \\
\geq e^{-\int_{t_k}^{t_n} h(u) \, du} \left( \frac{1}{2} \delta_0 - K \int_{t_k}^{t_n} e^{\int_{t_k}^{u} h(v) \, dv} \omega(s) \, ds \right) \\
\geq \frac{1}{4} \delta_0 e^{-2J} > 0.
\]

(2.13)

On the other hand, if the zero solution of (2.1) is asymptotically stable, then \( x(t) = x(t, t_k, \phi) \to 0 \) as \( t \to \infty \). Since \( t_n - \tau(t_n) \to \infty \) as \( n \to \infty \) and (ii) holds, we have

\[
x(t_n) - \frac{c(t_n)}{1 - \tau'(t_n)} x(t_n - \tau(t_n)) - \int_{t_n - \tau(t_n)}^{t_n} [h(s) - a(s)] x(s) \, ds \to 0 \quad \text{as} \quad n \to \infty,
\]

which contradicts (2.13). Hence condition (iii) is necessary for the asymptotic stability of the zero solution of (2.1). The proof is complete. \( \square \)

**Remark 2.2.** It follows from the first part of the proof of Theorem 2.1 that the zero solution of (2.1) is stable under (i) and (ii). Moreover, Theorem 2.1 still holds if (ii) is satisfied for \( t \geq t_\sigma \) for some \( t_\sigma \geq R^+ \).

**Remark 2.3.** When \( a(t) \equiv c(t) \equiv 0 \), Theorem 2.1 with \( h(s) \equiv b(g(s)) \) reduces to Theorem B. On the other hand, we choose \( h(s) \equiv a(s) \), then Theorem 2.1 reduces to Theorem C.

**Remark 2.4.** The method in this paper can be extended to the following general neutral differential equations with several variable delays:

\[
x'(t) = -a(t)x(t) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} b_i(t)x(t - \tau_i(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^{M} c_j(t)x(t - \delta_j(t)).
\]

3. Examples

**Example 3.1.** Consider the delay differential equation

\[
x'(t) = -b(t)x(t - \tau(t)),
\]

\[(3.1)\]
where $\tau(t) = 0.281t$, $b(t) = \frac{1}{0.719t+1}$. Following the notation in Theorem B, we have $b(g(t)) = \frac{1}{t+1}$. Thus, as $t \to \infty$,

$$\int_{t-\tau(t)}^{t} |b(g(s))| ds = \int_{0.719t}^{t} \frac{1}{s+1} ds = \ln \frac{t+1}{0.719t+1} \to -\ln(0.719),$$

$$\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\int_{0}^{t} b(g(u)) du} |b(g(s))| \int_{s-\tau(s)}^{s} |b(g(v))| dv ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{t+1} \int_{0}^{t} \ln(s+1) - \ln(0.719s+1) ds$$

$$= \ln(t+1) - \frac{t+1/0.719}{t+1} \ln(0.719t+1) \to -\ln(0.719),$$

$$\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\int_{0}^{t} b(g(u)) du} |b(s)||\tau'(s)| ds = \frac{0.281}{t+1} \int_{0}^{t} s+1 \ln(0.719t+1) ds$$

$$= \frac{0.281}{t+1} \left( \frac{0.281}{0.719} \right)^2 \frac{\ln(0.719t+1)}{t+1} \to \frac{0.281}{0.719}. $$

Thus, we have

$$\limsup_{t \to 0} \left\{ \int_{t-\tau(t)}^{t} |b(g(s))| ds + \int_{0}^{t} e^{-\int_{0}^{t} b(g(u)) du} |b(g(s))| \int_{s-\tau(s)}^{s} |b(g(v))| dv ds$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{t} e^{-\int_{0}^{t} b(g(u)) du} |b(s)||\tau'(s)| ds \right\} = -2[\ln(0.719)] + \frac{0.281}{0.719} = 1.0508.$$

In addition, the left-hand side of the following inequality is increasing in $t > 0$, then there exists some $t_0 > 0$ such that for $t \geq t_0$,

$$\int_{t-\tau(t)}^{t} |b(g(s))| ds + \int_{0}^{t} e^{-\int_{0}^{t} b(g(u)) du} |b(g(s))| \int_{s-\tau(s)}^{s} |b(g(v))| dv ds$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{t} e^{-\int_{0}^{t} b(g(u)) du} |b(s)||\tau'(s)| ds > 1.05.$$

This implies that condition (2.5) does not hold. Thus, Theorem B cannot be applied to equation (3.1).

However, choosing $h(t) = \frac{1.2}{t+1}$, we have

$$\int_{t-\tau(t)}^{t} |h(s)| ds = \int_{0.719t}^{t} \frac{1.2}{s+1} ds = 1.2 \ln \frac{t+1}{0.719t+1} < 0.396,$$

$$\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\int_{0}^{t} h(u) du} |b(s) + h(s-\tau(s))(1-\tau'(s))| ds$$

$$= \int_{0}^{t} e^{-\int_{0}^{t} \frac{1.2}{s+1} du} \frac{1-1.2 \times 0.719}{0.719s+1} ds$$

$$< \frac{1-1.2 \times 0.719}{1.2 \times 0.719} \int_{0}^{t} e^{-\int_{0}^{t} \frac{1.2}{s+1} du} \frac{1.2}{s+1} ds < 0.1592,$$

and

$$\int_{0}^{t} e^{-\int_{0}^{t} h(u) du} |h(s)| \int_{s-\tau(s)}^{s} |h(v)| dv ds < 0.396.$$

Let $\alpha := 0.396 + 0.396 + 0.1592 = 0.9512 < 1$, then the zero solution of (3.1) is asymptotically stable by Theorem 2.1.
Example 3.2. Consider the neutral differential equation

\( x'(t) = -a(t)x(t) + c(t)x'(t - \tau(t)), \)

where \( a(t) = \frac{1}{t+1}, \tau(t) = 0.05t, c(t) = 0.48. \) Obviously,

\[
\frac{|c(t)|}{1 - \tau'(t)} + \int_0^t e^{-\int_0^u a(w)dw} \left| \frac{(c(s)a(s) + c'(s))(1 - \tau'(s)) + c(s)\tau''(s)}{(1 - \tau'(s))^2} \right| ds = \frac{0.48(2t+1)}{0.95(t+1)}. 
\]

Since the right-hand side of (3.3) is increasing in \( t > 0 \) and

\[
\limsup_{t \to 0} \left\{ \frac{0.48(2t+1)}{0.95(t+1)} \right\} = 1.0105,
\]

then there exists some \( t_0 > 0 \) such that \( t \geq t_0, \)

\[
\frac{|c(t)|}{1 - \tau'(t)} + \int_0^t e^{-\int_0^u a(w)dw} \left| \frac{(c(s)a(s) + c'(s))(1 - \tau'(s)) + c(s)\tau''(s)}{(1 - \tau'(s))^2} \right| ds > 1.01.
\]

This implies that condition (2.8) does not hold. Thus, Theorem C cannot be applied to equation (3.2).

However, choosing \( h(t) = \frac{2t}{t+1}, \) we have

\[
\left| \frac{c(t)}{1 - \tau'(t)} \right| < 0.506,
\]

\[
\left| \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t |h(s) - a(s)| ds \right| = \int_{0.95t}^t 1.2 ds = 1.2 \ln \left( \frac{t+1}{0.95t+1} \right) < 0.062,
\]

\[
\left| \int_0^t e^{-\int_0^u h(u)du} |h(s)| ds \right| = \int_0^{s-\tau(s)} |h(v) - a(v)| dv ds < 0.062,
\]

and

\[
\left| \int_0^t e^{-\int_0^u h(u)du} \left| \frac{|h(s - \tau(s)) - a(s - \tau(s))|}{1 - \tau'(s)} \right| \right| ds
\]

\[
= \int_0^t e^{-\int_0^u a(s)ds} \left( \frac{1.2 \times 0.95}{0.95(s+1)} - \frac{2.2 \times 0.48}{0.95(s+1)} \right) ds < \frac{1.2}{2.2} - \frac{0.48}{0.95} = 0.041.
\]

Let \( \alpha := 0.506 + 0.062 + 0.062 + 0.041 = 0.671 < 1, \) then the zero solution of (3.2) is asymptotically stable by Theorem 2.1.

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References


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