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3.11. Corollary. Suppose (3.1.1), (3.5.2), (3.7.1), (3.9.1) and

$$(3.11.1) \quad g(\xi) = 0 \quad \text{for } \xi \geq 0.$$

Then the condition

$$(3.11.2) \quad \int_0^\pi p(\tau) \sin \tau \, d\tau \leq 0$$

is necessary and sufficient for the solvability of (3.1.4).

Proof. It remains to show that if

$$(3.11.3) \quad \int_0^\pi p(\tau) \sin \tau \, d\tau = 0$$

then (3.1.4) has a solution. But this follows from the fact that if (3.11.3) is fulfilled then

$$u''(\tau) + u(\tau) = p(\tau), \quad u(0) = u(\pi) = 0$$

has a nonnegative solution.

3.12. Remark. In the same way as in 3.9, it is possible to introduce an analogous condition to (3.9.1) to obtain the solvability of (3.1.4) for arbitrary $p \in C^0[0, \pi]$ if the assumption (3.7.1) is replaced by

$$g(\infty) = \infty; \quad t_1 < t_2 \Rightarrow g(t_1) < g(t_2).$$

3.13. Open problem. Let $g \equiv 0$. Is the condition (3.11.2) necessary and sufficient for the solvability of (3.1.4) with no restriction on $v > 1$?

Note added in September 1975. The problems in 2.20 are solved negatively by E. N. DANCER (see "On the Dirichlet problem for weakly nonlinear elliptic partial differential equations" — to appear). The periodic problem and boundary value problems for partial differential equations of the elliptic type are also solved in Dancer's paper.

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