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**On the growth of solutions of a class of higher order linear differential equations with coefficients having the same order.** (English) Zbl 1141.34054

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The authors study the growth of solutions of the linear differential equation

$$f^{(k)} + A_{k-1}(z)f^{(k-1)}(z) + \cdots + A_0f = 0, \quad (1)$$

where  $A_0(z), \dots, A_{k-1}(z)$  are entire functions with  $A_0(z) \not\equiv 0$  ( $k \geq 2$ ). It is well-known that all solution of (1) are entire functions. Let  $\sigma(f)$  denote the order of growth of entire function  $f(z)$ ,  $\tau(f)$  to denote the type of  $f(z)$  with  $\sigma(f) = \sigma$  and use the notation  $\sigma_2(f)$  to denote the hyper-order of  $f(z)$ .

Z.-X. Chen obtained the following result.

Proposition A. Let  $A_j(z)$  ( $j = 0, \dots, k-1$ ) be entire functions such that

$$\max\{\sigma(A_j), j = 1, \dots, k-1\} < \sigma(A_0) < +\infty.$$

Then every solution  $f \not\equiv 0$  of (1) satisfies  $\sigma_2(f) = \sigma(A_0)$ .

The authors proved the following theorem

Theorem 1. Let  $A_j(z)$  ( $j = 0, \dots, k-1$ ) be entire functions satisfying  $\sigma(A_0) = \sigma$ ,  $\tau(A_0) = \tau$ ,  $0 < \sigma < \infty$ ,  $0 < \tau < \infty$ , and let  $\sigma(A_j) \leq \sigma$ ,  $\tau(A_j) < \tau$  if  $\sigma(A_j) = \sigma$  ( $j = 0, \dots, k-1$ ), then every solution  $f \not\equiv 0$  of (1) satisfies  $\sigma_2(f) = \sigma(A_0)$ .

The authors investigate in addition the case  $A_j(z) = h_j(z) \exp(P_j(z))$ , where  $h_j(z)$  is an entire functions;  $P_j(z)$  ( $j = 0, \dots, k-1$ ) are polynomials with degree  $n \geq 1$ .

Reviewer: [Alexej Timofeev \(Syktyvkar\)](#)

**MSC:**

**34M10** Oscillation, growth of solutions to ordinary differential equations in the complex domain

Cited in **1** Review  
Cited in **12** Documents

**Keywords:**

entire function; hyper order

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