

DEFORMATION OF DOMAIN AND THE LIMIT OF THE VARIATIONAL EIGENVALUES OF SEMILINEAR ELLIPTIC OPERATORS

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ABSTRACT. We consider the semilinear elliptic eigenvalue problem

$$\begin{cases} Lu + f(x, u) = \mu u & \text{in } \Omega_r (r \geq 0), \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega_r. \end{cases}$$

The asymptotic behavior of the variational eigenvalues $\mu = \mu_n(r, \alpha)$ obtained by Ljusternik-Schnirelman theory is studied when the domain Ω_0 is deformed continuously. We also consider the cases that $Vol(\Omega_r) \rightarrow 0, \infty$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$.

KEY WORDS AND PHRASES. Deformation of domain, variational eigenvalues.

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1. INTRODUCTION.

In this paper we consider the following semilinear elliptic eigenvalue problem:

$$\begin{cases} Lu + f(x, u) = \mu u & \text{in } \Omega_r (r \geq 0), \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega_r. \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

where $\Omega_r (r \geq 0)$ is a bounded domain in $R^N (N \geq 3)$ with smooth boundary $\partial\Omega_r$. Let us assume that

(A.1)

$$Lu := - \sum_{i,j=1}^N \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(a_{ij}(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right) + a_0(x)u,$$

$$a_0 \geq 0, \quad a_{ij} = a_{ji} (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, N),$$

is a formally self-adjoint uniformly elliptic operator with suitably regular, bounded coefficients a_{ij}, a_0 defined on an open set $\Omega := \bigcup_{0 \leq r \leq \infty} \Omega_r$. Furthermore, let us assume the following condition (A.2):

(A.2) Suppose that at least one of the following conditions is satisfied:

(A.2.1) $f : \Omega \times R \rightarrow R$ is continuous, odd in u , that is, $f(x, -u) = -f(x, u)$, uniformly continuous as a function of x for any fixed $u \in R$ and there exist constants $C_1, C_2 \geq 0$ and $0 \leq h < \frac{N+2}{N-2}$ such that

$$|f(x, u)| \leq C_1 |u|^h + C_2. \quad (1.2)$$

Furthermore, for all $(x, u) \in \Omega \times R$,

$$F(x, u) := \int_0^u f(x, t) dt \geq 0. \quad (1.3)$$

(A.2.2) f satisfies (1.2) for $0 \leq h < 1 + \frac{4}{N}$.

The main results in this paper concern the asymptotic behavior of the variational eigenvalues $\mu = \mu_n(r, \alpha)$ of (1.1) obtained by Ljusternik-Schnirelman (LS) theory when the original domain Ω_0 is deformed continuously. It is well known (cf. Courant-Hilbert [5]) that the n -th eigenvalues of the linear eigenvalue problems vary continuously when the original domain Ω_0 is deformed continuously. However, it seems few results corresponding to this classical linear result are obtained for nonlinear eigenvalue problems. As is well known, the classical results of linear eigenvalues due to Courant-Hilbert [5] can be partially generalized to the nonlinear case by virtue of (LS)-theory. In particular, Chiappinelli [2-4] considered such problem as (1.1) by using (LS)-theory from a standpoint of L^2 -theory (L^2 -(LS) theory) and succeeded to obtain the asymptotic formula of variational eigenvalues analogous to Weyl's formula. Hence, it seems available to deal with the problem (1.1) under the framework of L^2 -(LS) theory.

Motivated by this, we shall consider the classical problem of deformation of a domain for semilinear elliptic eigenvalue problem (1.1) by using L^2 -(LS) theory and shall study the asymptotic properties of the variational eigenvalues of (1.1). We also deal with the cases that the volume of $\Omega_r \rightarrow 0, \infty$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$.

We shall explain notations before stating our results. Let

$$x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N), D_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}, |\Omega_r| : \text{Lebesgue measure of } \Omega_r.$$

C denotes various constants independent of r . For $0 \leq r \leq \infty$, let $X_r := W_0^{1,2}(\Omega_r)$ be the usual Sobolev space and X'_r the dual space of X_r . Let

$$(u, v)_{X_r} := \int_{\Omega_r} \nabla u \nabla v dx, \|u\|_{X_r}^2 := (u, u)_{X_r}, u, v \in X_r,$$

$$\|u\|_{q,r} := \left(\int_{\Omega_r} |u(x)|^q dx \right)^{1/q},$$

$\langle w, u \rangle_r$: the pairing between $w \in X'_r$ and $u \in X_r$,

$$\psi_{r,0}(u) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^N \int_{\Omega_r} a_{ij}(x) D_i u D_j u dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega_r} a_0(x) u^2 dx \quad \text{for } u \in X_r,$$

$$\psi_r(u) = \psi_{r,0}(u) + \int_{\Omega_r} F(x, u) dx \quad \text{for } u \in X_r.$$

For a fixed $\alpha > 0$, we set

$$M_{\alpha,r} := \{u \in X_r : \|u\|_{2,r}^2 = \alpha^2\}.$$

For a closed, symmetric ($-u \in K$ whenever $u \in K$) subset $K \subset X_r$ with $0 \notin K$, the genus of K is defined by

$$\gamma(K) = \min\{n \in N : \text{there exists } H : K \rightarrow R^n \setminus \{0\}, \text{ continuous and odd}\}.$$

We put

$$K_{n,r}(\alpha) = \{K \subset M_{\alpha,r} : \text{compact, symmetric, } 0 \notin K, \gamma(K) = n\}.$$

We denote by $\mu_n(r)$ the n -th eigenvalue of the corresponding linear eigenvalue problem (i.e., $f \equiv 0$) of (1.1).

Now we shall give the definition of the variational eigenvalue $\mu_n(r, \alpha)$. We call $\mu_n(r, \alpha)$ the n -th variational eigenvalue of (1.1) if the associated eigenfunction $u_n(r, \alpha) \in M_{\alpha, r}$ satisfies

$$2\psi_r(u_n(r, \alpha)) = C_n(r, \alpha) := \inf_{K \in K_{n, r}} \sup_{u \in K} 2\psi_r(u). \quad (1.4)$$

It should be remarked that $\mu_n(r, \alpha)$ is given explicitly by

$$\mu_n(r, \alpha) = \frac{\langle \psi'_r(u_n(r, \alpha)), u_n(r, \alpha) \rangle_r}{\alpha^2},$$

where ψ'_r is the Gâteaux derivative of ψ_r .

We can now state our assumptions and present our main results. We assume that Ω_r satisfies one of the following conditions (D.1)-(D.3):

(D.1) There exists a bounded domain $\Omega_\infty \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ with smooth boundary and C^1 -diffeomorphism $\Phi_r : \Omega_r \rightarrow \Omega_\infty$ such that as $r \rightarrow \infty$

$$J_r(x) := J_{\Phi_r}(x) \rightarrow I_N \text{ uniformly in } x \in \Omega_r, \quad (1.5)$$

where $J_{\Phi_r}(x)$ and I_N stand for the Jacobian matrix of Φ_r and the unit $N \times N$ matrix, respectively.

(D.2)

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} |\Omega_r| = 0, \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n(r) = \infty.$$

(D.3) There exists a C^1 -diffeomorphism $\Phi_r : \Omega_0 \rightarrow \Omega_r$, a constant $C > 0$ and a positive function $\lambda(r)$ ($\lambda(r) \rightarrow \infty$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$) such that for any $r \geq 0$ and $x \in \Omega_0$

$$C^{-1}\lambda(r) \leq \lambda_{1, r}(x) \leq \lambda_{2, r}(x) \leq \dots \leq \lambda_{N, r}(x) \leq C\lambda(r).$$

where $\lambda_{j, r}(x)$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, N$) is the j -th eigenvalue of the $N \times N$ symmetric matrix $J_r(x)^t J_r(x) (J_r(x)^t)$: the transposed matrix of $J_r(x)$. Furthermore, there exist constants k with $0 \leq k \leq h$ and $C > 0$ such that for any $u \geq 0$ and $x \in \Omega$

$$Cu^k \leq |f(x, u)|. \quad (1.6)$$

THEOREM 1. Assume (A.1), (A.2) and (D.1). Let $\{\mu_n(\infty, \alpha)\}$ be the set of the n -th variational eigenvalues of (1.1) with Ω_r replaced by Ω_∞ . Then for any fixed $\alpha > 0$ and $n \in N$, there exists $\mu_\infty \in \{\mu_n(\infty, \alpha)\}$ and a sequence $\{\mu_n(r_j, \alpha)\}$ ($r_j \rightarrow \infty$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$) such that

$$\mu_\infty = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n(r_j, \alpha).$$

THEOREM 2. Suppose that one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- (1) (A.1), (A.2.2), (1.3) and (D.2),
- (2) (A.1), (A.2.1), (D.2) and the following (1.7): for all $(x, u) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x, u)u - 2F(x, u) \geq 0. \quad (1.7)$$

Then for any fixed $\alpha > 0$, $\mu_n(r, \alpha) \rightarrow \infty$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$.

THEOREM 3. Assume (A.1), (A.2.1) and (D.3). Then for any fixed $\alpha > 0$, the following properties hold:

- (a) If $k > 1$ and $C_2 = 0$, then $\mu_n(r, \alpha) \rightarrow 0$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$.
- (b) If $N > 4$, $0 \leq h < 1$, $0 \leq k < \frac{\sqrt{N-2}}{\sqrt{N+2}}$ and $f(x, u) > 0$ for $x \in \Omega$ and $u > 0$, then $\mu_n(r, \alpha) \rightarrow \infty$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$.

REMARKS. (1) The restriction of h in (A 2 2) comes from the existence result of variational eigenvalues. For the existence of variational eigenvalues on the manifold $M_{\alpha,r}$, we need to show that ψ_r is bounded below on $M_{\alpha,r}$. Clearly, ψ_r is bounded below if (1 3) is satisfied. Hence, the existence theorem holds for $0 \leq h < \frac{N+2}{N-2}$ under the condition (A 2 1) (see [2, Lemma 2])

If (1 3) is not assumed, then in order to obtain the boundedness from below, we apply the following interpolation inequality, which is a direct consequence of the Sobolev embedding theorem for $u \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$

$$\|u\|_{h+1}^{h+1} \leq C \|\nabla u\|_2^{h+1-\gamma} \|u\|_2^\gamma, \quad (1.8)$$

where $\gamma : 0 \leq \gamma \leq \beta(h) := (N/p_0)(p_0 - (h+1))$, $p_0 = \frac{2N}{N-2}$. Then the inequality (1.8) and direct calculation lead us to the following inequality (see [4, Theorem 1]): on $M_{\alpha,r}$

$$\psi_r(u) \geq C \|u\|_{X_r}^2 - C \alpha^\beta \|u\|_{X_r}^{N(h-1)/2} - C \alpha^2 - C \alpha.$$

Here $\beta = (p+1) - (p-1)N/2$. Hence, the restriction $h < 1 + \frac{4}{N}$ occurs.

(2) The condition (D.2) is satisfied, for example, under the condition that the lattice packing density $\delta(\Delta_r)$ is bounded below (see, e.g. Urakawa [6]).

(3) Under the suitable regularity condition on a_{ij} , a_0 and f , (1.1) is equivalent to its weak formulation, namely, that of finding $u \in X_r$ and $\mu \in R$ such that for any $v \in X_r$

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^N \int_{\Omega_r} a_{ij}(x) D_i u D_j v dx + \int_{\Omega_r} a_0(x) u v dx + \int_{\Omega_r} f(x, u) v dx = u \int_{\Omega_r} u v dx. \quad (1.9)$$

Hence, in what follows, we consider (1.9) instead of (1.1).

2. PROOF OF THEOREM 1

We begin with showing the following important fact.

LEMMA 2.1. Assume (A.1), (A.2) and (D.1). Then for any fixed $\alpha > 0$ and $n \in N$,

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} C_n(r, \alpha) = C_n(\infty, \alpha).$$

PROOF. Supposing that the assertion does not hold, we shall derive a contradiction. Since $C_n(r, \alpha)$ does not converge to $C_n(\infty, \alpha)$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$, we can choose a constant $\delta > 0$ and a sequence $\{r_j\}_{j=1}^\infty$ such that $r_j \rightarrow \infty$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$ and

$$|C_n(r_j, \alpha) - C_n(\infty, \alpha)| \geq \delta. \quad (2.1)$$

In what follows, we denote any subsequence of $\{r_j\}$ by $\{r_j\}$ again. There are two possible cases: there exists a subsequence of $\{r_j\}$ such that

- (1) $C_n(r_j, \alpha) \geq C_n(\infty, \alpha)$,
- (2) $C_n(r_j, \alpha) \leq C_n(\infty, \alpha)$.

Since both cases can be treated similarly, we consider only the case that (1) holds. By definition of $C_n(\infty, \alpha)$, there exists $K \in K_{n,\infty}(\alpha)$ such that

$$0 \leq \sup_{u \in K} 2\psi_\infty(u) - C_n(\infty, \alpha) < \frac{\delta}{2}. \quad (2.2)$$

We put

$$K_j = \{\mu \in X_r : u = v \circ \Phi_{r_j}, v \in K\}, K_{j,1} = \left\{ v = \frac{\alpha u}{\|u\|_{2,r_j}} : u \in K_j \right\} \subset M_{\alpha,r_j}.$$

Then it is clear that the mapping $G_1 : K \rightarrow K_j$ and $G_2 : K_j \rightarrow K_{j,1}$ are odd homeomorphisms under the condition (D.1). More precisely,

$$G_1(-v) = -v \circ \Phi_{r_j} = -G_1(v), \quad v \in K, \quad G_2(-u) = \frac{-\alpha u}{\|u\|_{2,r_j}} = -G_2(u), \quad u \in K_j,$$

and by (D.1) G_1 and G_2 are homeomorphisms. Since the genus is preserved by odd homeomorphisms, we have

$$\gamma(K_{j,1}) = \gamma(K_j) = \gamma(K) = n,$$

and hence $K_{j,1} \in K_{n,r_j}(\alpha)$. Then, noting that $C_n(r_j, \alpha) \leq \sup_{u \in K_{j,1}} 2\psi_{r_j}(u)$, we obtain by (2.2) that

$$\begin{aligned} C_n(r_j, \alpha) - C_n(\infty, \alpha) &= C_n(r_j, \alpha) - \sup_{u \in K_{j,1}} 2\psi_{r_j}(u) + \sup_{u \in K_{j,1}} 2\psi_{r_j}(u) \\ &\quad + \sup_{u \in K_j} 2\psi_{r_j}(u) - \sup_{u \in K_j} 2\psi_{r_j}(u) - \sup_{u \in K} 2\psi_{\infty}(u) \\ &\quad + \sup_{u \in K} 2\psi_{\infty}(u) - C_n(\infty, \alpha) \\ &\leq \left| \sup_{u \in K_{j,1}} 2\psi_{r_j}(u) - \sup_{u \in K_j} 2\psi_{r_j}(u) \right| + \left| \sup_{u \in K_j} 2\psi_{r_j}(u) - \sup_{u \in K} 2\psi_{\infty}(u) \right| + \frac{\delta}{2} \\ &:= I_1 + I_2 + \frac{\delta}{2}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

We shall estimate I_1 . At first, we consider the case that there exists a subsequence of $\{r_j\}$ such that

$$\sup_{u \in K_j} 2\psi_{r_j}(u) \geq \sup_{u \in K_{j,1}} 2\psi_{r_j}(u). \quad (2.4)$$

Since K_j is a compact in X_{r_j} , we can choose $v_j \in K_j$ which attains the supremum of the left hand side of (2.4). We put $\alpha_j = \|v_j\|_{2,r_j}$ and $w_j = \frac{\alpha v_j}{\alpha_j} \in K_{j,1}$. Then by (1.5), we easily obtain that $\alpha_j \rightarrow \alpha$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$, and moreover,

$$\sup_{j \in J, u \in K_j} \|u\|_{X_{r_j}} \leq C < \infty. \quad (2.5)$$

from which it follows that

$$\|v_j - w_j\|_{X_{r_j}} \leq C \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{\alpha_j} \right). \quad (2.6)$$

Then using (1.5), (2.5) and (2.6), we obtain by simple calculation that $j \rightarrow \infty$

$$I_1 \leq 2\psi_{r_j}(v_j) - 2\psi_{r_j}(w_j) \leq C \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{\alpha_j} \right) \rightarrow 0.$$

In the same way as that used above, we can also choose a subsequence of $\{r_j\}$ such that $I_1 \rightarrow 0$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$ in the case that there exists infinitely many j satisfying

$$\sup_{u \in K_j} 2\psi_{r_j}(u) < \sup_{u \in K_{j,1}} 2\psi_{r_j}(u).$$

Consequently, we can choose a subsequence of $\{r_j\}$ such that $I_1 \rightarrow 0$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$.

As for I_2 , by the same method as that used above, we can also choose a subsequence of $\{r_j\}$ such that $I_2 \rightarrow 0$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$. Thus, it follows from (2.3) that $C_n(r_j, \alpha) - C_n(\infty, \alpha) < \frac{3\delta}{4}$ for sufficiently large j . This contradicts (2.1). Thus the proof is complete. \square

For $r_0 \gg 1$, we consider the mapping $\Phi_{r_0}^{-1} \circ \Phi_r : \Omega_{r_0}$. Since by (1.5), $J_{\Phi_{r_0}^{-1} \circ \Phi_r}(x) \rightarrow I_N$ uniformly in $x \in \Omega_r$ as $r \rightarrow r_0$, we obtain the following corollary by the same argument as that used in Lemma 2.1.

COROLLARY 2.2 Assume (A.1), (A.2) and (D.1). Then for a fixed $\alpha > 0$ and $n \in N$, $C_n(r, \alpha)$ is continuous with respect to r for $1 \ll r \leq \infty$.

Let us introduce the following lemma due to Chiappinelli [2].

LEMMA 2.3 ([2, LEMMA 5]). If (A.1), (A.2.1) and either (D.1) or (D.2) are satisfied, then there exist constants $C_3, C_4 > 0$ such that for $0 \leq r \leq \infty$ and $n \in N$

$$|C_n(r, \alpha) - \alpha^2 \mu_n(r, \alpha)| \leq C_3 \alpha^\beta (C_n(r, \alpha))^{N(h-1)/4} + C_4 \alpha, \quad (2.7)$$

where $\beta = (p+1) - (p-1)N/2$

LEMMA 2.4. Assume (A.1), (A.2) and (D.1). Then $\{\mu_n(r, \alpha) : r \gg 1\}$ is bounded.

PROOF. If (A.1), (A.2.1) and (D.1) are satisfied, then the assertion is the immediate consequence of Corollary 2.2 and (2.7).

Next, assume that (A.1), (A.2.2) and (D.1) are satisfied. At first, let $h > 1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} |C_n(r, \alpha) - \alpha^2 \mu_n(r, \alpha)| &= \left| \psi_{r,0}(u_n(r, \alpha)) + 2 \int_{\Omega_r} F(x, u_n(r, \alpha)) dx \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left(\psi_{r,0}(u_n(r, \alpha)) + \int_{\Omega_r} f(x, u_n(r, \alpha)) u_n(r, \alpha) dx \right) \right| \\ &= \left| 2 \int_{\Omega_r} F(x, u_n(r, \alpha)) dx - \int_{\Omega_r} f(x, u_n(r, \alpha)) u_n(r, \alpha) dx \right| \\ &\leq C \int_{\Omega_r} |u_n(r, \alpha)|^{h+1} dx + C_2 \alpha. \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

By setting $\gamma = \beta := b(h) = (h+1) - (h-1)N/2$ in (1.8), we obtain that for $u \in X_r$

$$\int_{\Omega_r} |u|^{h+1} dx \leq C \alpha^\beta \left(\int_{\Omega_r} |\nabla u|^2 dx \right)^{N(h-1)/4}. \quad (2.9)$$

Then we obtain by (2.8) and (2.9) that

$$|C_n(r, \alpha) - \alpha^2 \mu_n(r, \alpha)| \leq C \alpha^\beta \left(\int_{\Omega_r} |\nabla u_n(r, \alpha)|^2 dx \right)^{N(h-1)/4} + C \alpha. \quad (2.10)$$

By ellipticity, we have by (2.8) and (2.9) that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega_r} |\nabla u_n(r, \alpha)|^2 dx &\leq C \psi_{r,0}(u_n(r, \alpha)) = C \left| C_n(r, \alpha) - 2 \int_{\Omega_r} F(x, u_n(r, \alpha)) dx \right| \\ &\leq C \left(C_n(r, \alpha) + \int_{\Omega_r} |u_n(r, \alpha)|^{h+1} dx \right) \\ &\leq C \left(C_n(r, \alpha) + C \alpha^\beta \left(\int_{\Omega_r} |\nabla u_n(r, \alpha)|^2 dx \right)^{N(h-1)/4} + C \alpha \right). \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

Since $1 < h < 1 + \frac{4}{N}$ and $C_n(r, \alpha)$ is bounded by Corollary 2.2, it is obvious by (2.11) that

$$\|u_n(r, \alpha)\|_{X_r} \leq C. \quad (2.12)$$

Now, by (2.10) and (2.12) we obtain

$$|\alpha^2 \mu_n(r, \alpha)| \leq |C_n(r, \alpha)| + |C_n(r, \alpha) - \alpha^2 \mu_n(r, \alpha)| \leq C + C \alpha. \quad (2.13)$$

Thus the proof is complete for $h > 1$.

If $0 \leq h \leq 1$, then by Chiappinelli [3, Theorem 2.2] we have

$$|\mu_n(r, \alpha) - \mu_n(r)| \leq C. \quad (2.14)$$

Thus the conclusion immediately follows from (2.14) \square

By Lemma 2.4, we may assume that $\mu_\infty = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n(r, \alpha)$; otherwise, we choose a suitable subsequence. Let

$$v_n(r) = u_n(r, \alpha) \circ \Phi_r^{-1} \in X_\infty, \alpha_r = \|v_n(r)\|_{2, \infty}, w_n(r) = \frac{\alpha v_n(r)}{\alpha_r} \in M_{\alpha, \infty}.$$

LEMMA 2.5. Assume (A.1), (A.2) and (D.1). Then

$$\sup_{r \gg 1} \|w_n(r)\|_{X_\infty} \leq C < \infty. \quad (2.15)$$

PROOF. At first, we assume (A.1), (A.2.1) and (D.1). Then by (A.1) and (1.3) there exists a constant $C_6 \geq 0$ such that

$$\|u_n(r, \alpha)\|_{X_r}^2 \leq C_6 \psi_{r,0}(u_n) \leq C_6 \psi_r(u_n) = C_6 C_n(r, \alpha). \quad (2.16)$$

Then by Corollary 2.2 it is clear that $C_n(r, \alpha)$ is bounded for $1 \ll r \leq \infty$. Therefore, we obtain our assertion by (1.5) and (2.16).

Next, we assume that (A.1), (A.2.2) and (D.1). Multiplying (1.1) by $\mu_n(r, \alpha)$ and integration by parts together with the fact that $u_n(r, \alpha) \in M_{\alpha, r}$, we obtain

$$2\psi_{r,0}(u_n(r, \alpha)) + \int_{\Omega_r} f(x, u_n(r, \alpha)) u_n(r, \alpha) dx = \mu_n(r, \alpha) \alpha^2. \quad (2.17)$$

If $0 \leq h \leq 1$, then by (1.2) and Hölder's inequality we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{\Omega_r} f(x, u_n(r, \alpha)) u_n(r, \alpha) dx \right| &\leq \int_{\Omega_r} C_1 |u_n(r, \alpha)|^{h+1} + C_2 |u_n(r, \alpha)| dx \\ &\leq C_1 \alpha^{h+1} |\Omega_r|^{(1-h)/2} + C_2 \alpha |\Omega_r|. \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

Since $\{\mu_n(r, \alpha) : r \gg 1\}$ is bounded by Lemma 2.4, we obtain by (2.17) and (2.18) that

$$\|u_n(r, \alpha)\|_{X_r}^2 \leq C \psi_{r,0}(u_n(r, \alpha)) < C. \quad (2.19)$$

If $h > 1$, then our conclusion is exactly (2.12). Now (2.15) is an immediate consequence of (1.5). \square

LEMMA 2.6. There exists a subsequence of $\{w_n(r)\}$ such that as $r \rightarrow \infty$

$$\psi'_{\alpha, \infty}(w_n(r)) := \psi'_\infty(w_n(r)) - \frac{\langle \psi'_\infty(w_n(r)), w_n(r) \rangle_r}{\alpha^2} w_n(r) \rightarrow 0 \text{ in } X'_\infty. \quad (2.20)$$

PROOF. We set $S_\infty := \{v \in X_\infty : \|v\|_{X_\infty} = 1\}$. For $v \in S_\infty$, we put $v_r = v \circ \Phi_r \in X_r$. For $p = (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_N) \in R^N$ and $q = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_N) \in R^N$, we set $(p, q)_{i,j} = p_i q_j$ for $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, N$. Then we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\psi'_{\alpha,\infty}(w_r(r))\|_{X'_\infty} &= \sup_{v \in S_{X_\infty}} \langle \psi_{\alpha,\infty}(w_n(r)), v \rangle_\infty \\
&= \sup_{v \in S_\infty} \left\{ \int_{\Omega_\infty} \sum_{i,j=1}^N a_{ij}(y) D_i w_n(r) D_j v dy + \int_{\Omega_\infty} f(y, w_n(r)) v dy \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \left(2\psi_{\infty,0}(w_n(r)) + \int_{\Omega_\infty} f(y, w_n(r)) w_n(r) dy \right) \int_{\Omega_\infty} w_n(r) v dy \right\} \\
&= \sup_{v \in S_\infty} \left\{ \frac{\alpha}{\alpha_r} \int_{\Omega_r} \sum_{i,j=1}^N a_{ij}(\Phi_r(x)) (J_r(x) \nabla u_n(r, \alpha), J_r(x) \nabla v_r)_{ij} |J_r(x)| dx \right. \\
&\quad + \int_{\Omega_r} f\left(\Phi_r(x), \frac{\alpha u_n(r, \alpha)}{\alpha_r}\right) v_r |J_r(x)| dx \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{\alpha \alpha_r} \left(\frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha_r^2} \int_{\Omega_r} \sum_{i,j=1}^N a_{ij}(\Phi_r(x)) (J_r(x) \nabla u_n(r, \alpha), J_r(x) \nabla u_n(r, \alpha))_{i,j} |J_r(x)| dx \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{\alpha}{\alpha_r} \int_{\Omega_r} f\left(\Phi_r(x), \frac{\alpha u_n(r, \alpha)}{\alpha_r}\right) u_n(r, \alpha) |J_r(x)| dx \right) \int_{\Omega_r} u_n(r, \alpha) v_r |J_r(x)| dx \right\}. \quad (2.21)
\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, since $u_n(r, \alpha)$ satisfies (1.1), we have for any v_r

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{\Omega_r} \sum_{i,j=1}^N a_{ij}(x) \nabla u_n(r, \alpha) \nabla v_r dx + \int_{\Omega_r} f(x, u_n(r, \alpha)) v_r dx \\
&= \alpha^{-2} \left(2\psi_{r,0}(u_n(r, \alpha)) + \int_{\Omega_r} f(x, u_n(r, \alpha)) u_n(r, \alpha) dx \right) \int_{\Omega_r} u_n(r, \alpha) v_r dx. \quad (2.22)
\end{aligned}$$

We compare (2.21) with (2.22). Then noting that $\sup_{r \gg 1, v \in S_\infty} \|v_r\|_{X_r} < C$ and $\alpha_r \rightarrow \alpha$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$, we can easily obtain (2.20) by direct calculation using (1.5), (2.21) and (2.22). \square

Now we are in the position to prove Theorem 1.

PROOF OF THEOREM 1. Since we know from Chiappinelli [2, Lemma 1], [4, Theorem 1] that the functional ψ_∞ satisfies the para-Smale condition on $M_{\alpha,\infty}$, that is, the sequence $\{y_\xi\} \subset M_{\alpha,\infty}$ satisfying (2.15) and (2.20) contains a strongly convergent subsequence in X_∞ . Hence, by Lemma 2.5 and Lemma 2.6 we can choose a subsequence of $\{w_r(r)\}$, which converges strongly to some $u_\infty \in M_{\alpha,\infty}$ in X_∞ . By definition of $w_n(r)$, we can easily find by letting $r \rightarrow \infty$ in (1.9) that u_∞ and μ_∞ satisfies (1.9).

Finally, we have only to show that $2\psi_\infty(u_\infty) = C_n(\infty, \alpha)$, which follows immediately from (1.4), (1.5), the definition of $w_n(r)$ and Lemma 2.1. Thus we get Theorem 1. \square

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 2 AND THEOREM 3.

PROOF OF THEOREM 2. If we assume (A.1), (A.2.2), (1.3) and (D.2), then by Chiappinelli [2, Theorem 6] we know that for $1 < h < 1 + \frac{4}{N}$

$$\mu_n(r, \alpha) = \mu_n(r) + O\left(\mu_n(r)^{N(h-1)/4}\right);$$

this implies our consequence. If $0 \leq h \leq 1$, then our conclusion follows immediately from (2.14) and (D.2).

If we assume (A.1), (A.2.1), (D.2) and (1.7), then we obtain by (1.3), (1.7) and (2.17) that

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha^2 \mu_n(r) &= K \inf_{K \in K_{n,r}} \sup_{u \in K} 2\psi_{r,0}(u) \leq K \inf_{K \in K_{n,r}} \sup_{u \in K} 2\psi_r(u) \\
&= C_n(r, \alpha) = \psi_{r,0}(u_n(r, \alpha)) + 2 \int_{\Omega_r} F(x, u_n(r, \alpha)) dx \\
&\leq \psi_{r,0}(u_n(r, \alpha)) + \int f(x, u_n(r, \alpha)) u_n(r, \alpha) dx = \alpha^2 \mu_n(r, \alpha).
\end{aligned}$$

Thus the proof is complete \square

We shall prove Theorem 3 in the rest of this section.

PROOF OF THEOREM 3 (a). Under the condition (D 3), it is easy to show by mini-max principle that $\mu_n(r) \rightarrow 0$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$. Furthermore, it is easy to see that the constants C_3 and C_5 in Lemma 2.3 do not depend on $|\Omega_r|$. Since $C_2 = 0$, we know from Chiappinelli [2, Lemma 5] that $C_4 = 0$ in (2.7) and that

$$C_n(r, \alpha) \leq \alpha^2 \mu_n(r) + C_7 \alpha^{\beta + N(h-1)/2} (\mu_n(r))^{N(h-1)/4},$$

where $\beta = (h+1) - (h-1)N/2$. Hence, we see that $C_n(r, \alpha) \rightarrow 0$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$. Now Theorem 3(a) follows immediately from Lemma 2.3.

PROOF OF THEOREM 3(b). We assume that $\{\mu_n(r, \alpha)\}$ is bounded and derive a contradiction. For $u \in M_{\alpha,r}$, we write $v_r = u(\Phi_r(x)) \in X_0$. By (D.3), we obtain that

$$\alpha^2 = \int_{\Omega_r} |u(y)|^2 dy = \int_{\Omega_0} |v_r(x)|^2 |J_r(x)| dx, \quad (3.1)$$

$$C^{-1} \lambda(r)^{N/2} \int_{\Omega_0} |v_r(x)|^2 dx \leq \int_{\Omega_0} |v_r(x)|^2 |J_r(x)| dx \leq C \lambda(r)^{N/2} \int_{\Omega_0} |v_r(x)|^2 dx. \quad (3.2)$$

We set $v_n(r, \alpha) = u_n(r, \alpha) \circ \Phi_r(x) \in X_0$, $w_n(r) = \frac{v_n(r)}{\|v_n(r)\|_{2,0}}$. Then it follows from (1.5), (1.6) and (3.1) that

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha^2 \mu_n(r, \alpha) &= 2\psi_{r,0}(u_n(r, \alpha)) + \int_{\Omega_r} f(x, u_n(r, \alpha)) u_n(r, \alpha) dx \\
&\geq C \int_{\Omega_r} |u_n(r, \alpha)|^{k+1} dy = C \int_{\Omega_0} |v_n(r, \alpha)|^{k+1} |J_r(x)| dx \\
&\geq C \lambda(r)^{N/2} \|v_n(r, \alpha)\|_2^{k+1} \int_{\Omega_0} |w_n(r, \alpha)|^{k+1} dx \\
&\geq C \lambda(r)^{N(1-k)/4} \int_{\Omega_0} |w_n(r, \alpha)|^{k+1} dx.
\end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

Since $\{\|u_n(r, \alpha)\|_{X_r}\}$ is bounded by (3.3), we obtain by (D.3) that

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{\Omega_0} |\nabla v_n(r, \alpha)(x)|^2 dx &= \int_{\Omega_r} |\nabla u_n(r, \alpha)(y)|^2 |J_r^{-1}(y)| dy \\
&\leq C \lambda(r)^{N/2} \int_{\Omega_r} |\nabla u_n(r, \alpha)(y)|^2 dy \leq C \lambda(r)^{N/2},
\end{aligned}$$

which together with (3.2) and (3.3) implied that

$$\int_{\Omega_0} |w_n(r, \alpha)(x)|^2 dx = \|v_n(r, \alpha)\|_{2,0}^{-2} \int_{\Omega_0} |\nabla v_n(r, \alpha)|^2 dx \leq C \lambda(r)^N. \quad (3.4)$$

We obtain by Berger [1, p. 43] that

$$\|w_n(r, \alpha)\|_{2,0} \leq C \|w_n(r, \alpha)\|_{k+1,0}^\beta \|w_n(r, \alpha)\|_{X_0}^{1-\beta}, \quad (3.5)$$

where $\beta = \frac{N(1-k)}{N(1-k)+2(1+k)}$. Hence, it follows from (3.3)-(3.5) that

$$1 \leq C\lambda(r)^{-\beta N(1-k)/(4(1+k))} \lambda(r)^{N(1-\beta)/2} = C\lambda(r)^{N/2 - N(3+k)\beta/(4(1+k))}. \quad (3.6)$$

Then the exponent of $\lambda(r)$ in (3.6) is: if $N > 4$ and $k < \frac{\sqrt{N}-2}{\sqrt{N}+2}$, then

$$\frac{N}{4} \left(2 - \frac{3+k}{1+k} \beta \right) = \frac{N}{4(1+k)} \frac{(4-N)k^2 + 2(N+4)k + (4-N)}{N(1-k) + 2(1+k)} < 0.$$

This is a contradiction, since $\lambda(r) \rightarrow \infty$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$. Thus we get Theorem 3(b). \square

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