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Existence and non-existence results of the Fučík type spectrum for the generalized $p$-Laplace operators

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1 Introduction

In this paper, we consider the existence of $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ for which the following quasilinear elliptic equation has a non-trivial solution:

$$(F)_{(\alpha, \beta)} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} -\text{div} A(x, \nabla u) = \alpha u_+^{p-1} - \beta u_-^{p-1} & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = 0 & \text{on } \partial \Omega, \end{array} \right.$$

where $\nu$ denotes the outward unit normal vector on $\partial \Omega$, $1 < p < \infty$, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ is a bounded domain with $C^2$ boundary $\partial \Omega$. Here, $A: \bar{\Omega} \times \mathbb{R}^N \to \mathbb{R}^N$ is a map which is strictly monotone in the second variable and satisfies certain regularity conditions (see the following assumption (A)). The equation $(F)_{(\alpha, \beta)}$ contains the corresponding $p$-Laplacian problem as a special case, and in this case, $(\alpha, \beta)$ admitting a non-trivial solution to $(F)_{(\alpha, \beta)}$ is said to belong to the Fučík spectrum of the $p$-Laplacian. Although the $p$-Laplace operator is $(p-1)$-homogeneous, the operator $A$ is not supposed generally to be $(p-1)$-homogeneous in the second variable.

Here, we say that $u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)$ is a (weak) solution of $(F)_{(\alpha, \beta)}$ if

$$\int_{\Omega} A(x, \nabla u) \nabla \varphi dx = \int_{\Omega} \alpha u_+^{p-1} \varphi dx - \int_{\Omega} \beta u_-^{p-1} \varphi dx$$

for all $\varphi \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)$.

Throughout this paper, we assume that the operator $A$ satisfies the following assumption (A):

(A) $A(x, y) = a(x, |y|)y$, where $a(x, t) > 0$ for all $(x, t) \in \bar{\Omega} \times (0, +\infty)$ and

(i) $A \in C^0(\bar{\Omega} \times \mathbb{R}^N, \mathbb{R}^N) \cap C^1(\bar{\Omega} \times (\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \{0\}), \mathbb{R}^N)$;

(ii) there exists a $C_1 > 0$ such that

$$|D_y A(x, y)| \leq C_1 |y|^{p-2} \quad \text{for every } x \in \bar{\Omega}, \text{ and } y \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \{0\};$$

(iii) there exists a $C_0 > 0$ such that

$$D_y A(x, y) \xi \cdot \xi \geq C_0 |y|^{p-2} |\xi|^2 \quad \text{for every } x \in \bar{\Omega}, \ y \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \{0\} \text{ and } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^N.$$
(iv) there exists a $C_2 > 0$ such that
\[ |D_x A(x, y)| \leq C_2(1 + |y|^{p-1}) \quad \text{for every } x \in \bar{\Omega}, \ y \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \{0\}. \]

Throughout this paper, we assume $C_0 \leq p - 1 \leq C_1$ because we can take such desired $C_0$ and $C_1$ anew if necessary.

The hypothesis (A) has been considered in the study of the quasilinear elliptic problems (cf. [6], [12], [13]). For example, we can treat the operators like the $p$-Laplacian with the positive weight and
\[ \text{div} \left( \left(|\nabla u|^{p-2} + |\nabla u|^{q-2}) \right) \left(1 + |\nabla u|^q \right) \right)^{\frac{P-2}{q}} \nabla u \right) \quad \text{for } 1 < p \leq q < \infty. \]

Let us recall the known results in the special case of $A(x, y) = |y|^{p-2}y$ that is, $p$-Laplace problem and $C_0 = C_1 = p - 1$. The set of all points $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ for which the equation
\[ -\Delta_p u = \alpha u^p - \beta u^{-p-1} \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial \Omega \quad \text{(1)} \]

has a non-trivial solution is called the Fučik spectrum of the $p$-Laplacian under the Neumann boundary condition. In this paper, we denote the Fučik spectrum of $p$-Laplacian by $\Theta_p$. It is well known that the first eigenvalue $\mu_1 = 0$ of $-\Delta_p$ is simple and every eigenfunction corresponding to $\mu_1 = 0$ is a constant function. Therefore, $\Theta_p$ contains the lines $\{0\} \times \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbb{R} \times \{0\}$ (we call these lines as “the trivial lines”). Furthermore, by the same argument as in [5], it can be proved that there exists a Lipschitz continuous curve contained in $\Theta_p$ which is called “the first nontrivial curve” $\mathcal{C}$ (see Section 2). In the $p$-Laplacian case, many authors have treated the Fučik spectrum (see [5], [7], [8], [10] under the Dirichlet boundary condition and [2], [3] for Neumann boundary condition).

Let us return to the general case. In [14], D. Motreanu and the present author treated the equation
\[ -\text{div} A(x, \nabla u) = f(x, u) \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial \Omega \quad \text{(2)} \]
with the following nonlinearity:
\[ f(x, u) = \begin{cases} \alpha_0 u_+^{p-1} - \beta_0 u_-^{p-1} + o(|u|^{p-1}) & \text{at } 0, \\ \alpha_0 u_+^{p-1} - \beta_0 u_-^{p-1} + o(|u|^{p-1}) & \text{at } \infty \end{cases} \]
for $(\alpha_0, \beta_0), (\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}^2$. Roughly speaking, by constructing two curves $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{E}$ related to the map $A$ (see section 3), it was shown that the equation (2) has a sign-changing solution in the case where $(\alpha, \beta)$ is below the curve $\mathcal{C}$ and $(\alpha_0, \beta_0)$ is above the curve $\mathcal{E}$. In the $p$-Laplacian case, we see that two curves $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{E}$ coincide with the first nontrivial curve $\mathcal{C}$. Moreover, if the first nontrivial curve lies between $(\alpha_0, \beta_0)$ and $(\alpha, \beta)$, then equation $-\Delta_p u = f(x, u)$ in $\Omega$ (under the Dirichlet boundary condition) has a non-trivial solution. Therefore, even for the general case of $A$, it seems reasonable to expect the existence of uncountably many Fučik type spectrum between $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{E}$.

Mainly, this paper consists of results in [14] and [15]. In the final section, we see further results and several questions concerning our problem.
2 The first nontrivial curve contained in $\Theta_p$

Here, we recall the result for the special case of $A(x, y) = |y|^{p-2}y$, that is, $p$-Laplacian problems (note that we can take $C_0 = C_1 = p - 1$ in $(A)$). The construction of the curve $\mathcal{C}$ contained in the Fučík spectrum is carried out by the same argument as in [5]: For $s \geq 0$, we define

$$J_s(u) := \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^p \, dx - s \int_{\Omega} u^p \, dx$$

for $u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)$, $\bar{J}_s := J_s |_{S}$(3)

Then, it can be proved that $c(s)$ is a positive critical value of $\bar{J}_s$ with $c(0) = \mu_2$, where $\mu_2$ is the second eigenvalue of the $p$-Laplacian under the Neumann boundary condition. Moreover, we can see that $c(s)$ is continuous, strictly decreasing in $s \geq 0$ and $c(s) + s$ is strictly increasing in $s \geq 0$ (refer to [1, Lemma 2.2] and [5, Proposition 4.1]). Then, $\mathcal{C}$ is defined as follows:

$$\mathcal{C} := \{(c(s) + s, c(s)); s \geq 0\} \cup \{(c(s), c(s) + s); s \geq 0\}.$$ 

Finally, we remark that in the case of $N \geq p$, it is shown in [3] that $c(s) \to 0$ as $s \to \infty$, whence the asymptotic lines of the first nontrivial curve are the trivial lines $\mathbb{R} \times \{0\}$ and $\{0\} \times \mathbb{R}$. However, if $N < p$, then $c(s) \to \bar{\lambda}$ as $s \to \infty$, where $\bar{\lambda}$ is a positive constant defined by

$$\bar{\lambda} = \inf_{B} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^p \, dx,$$

where $B := \{u \in S; u(x_0) = 0 \text{ for some } x_0 \in \bar{\Omega}\}$.

This yields that the trivial lines are not the asymptotic lines of the first nontrivial curve.

3 Existence and non-existence results

To state the results for $(F)_{(\alpha, \beta)}$, we define curves $\mathcal{L}$ and $\mathcal{G}$ by

$$\mathcal{L} := \frac{C_0}{p - 1}, \quad \mathcal{G} := \{(aC_0/(p - 1), bC_0/(p - 1)); (a, b) \in \mathcal{C}\},$$

$$\mathcal{G} := \frac{C_1}{p - 1} \mathcal{G} = \{(aC_1/(p - 1), bC_1/(p - 1)); (a, b) \in \mathcal{C}\},$$

where $C_0$ and $C_1$ are positive constants satisfying $(A)$. First, we state the elementary results for the equation $(F)_{(\alpha, \beta)}$ which is shown in [14].

**Proposition 1 ([14, Proposition 2])** The following assertions hold:
(i) if \( \alpha \beta < 0 \) or \( \max\{\alpha, \beta\} < 0 \) holds, then \( (F)_{(\alpha, \beta)} \) has no non-trivial solutions;

(ii) if \( u \) is a non-trivial solution of \( (F)_{(\alpha, \beta)} \) with \( \min\{\alpha, \beta\} > 0 \), then \( u \) changes sign;

(iii) if \( u \) is a non-trivial solution of \( (F)_{(\alpha, \beta)} \) with \( \alpha \beta = 0 \), then \( u \) is a constant function;

(iv) if \( 0 < \alpha < \alpha' \) and \( 0 < \beta < \beta' \) for some \( (\alpha', \beta') \in \mathcal{G} \), then \( (F)_{(\alpha, \beta)} \) has no non-trivial solutions.

Define \( \beta_0(s) \) and \( \beta_1(s) \) for \( s \geq 0 \) by

\[
\beta_0(s) := \frac{C_0}{p-1} c\left(\frac{p-1}{C_0} s\right), \quad \beta_1(s) := \frac{C_1}{p-1} c\left(\frac{p-1}{C_1} s\right),
\]

where \( c(\cdot) \) is a function defined by (3) (see the following figure):

\[
\begin{aligned}
\beta_0(s) & \quad \beta_1(s) \\
\beta_0(s) & \quad c(s) \\
\beta_1(s) & \quad \alpha = \beta + s
\end{aligned}
\]

Now, we state existence results.

**Theorem 2** ([15]) For every \( s \geq 0 \) and \( R > 0 \), there exists a \( \beta \in [\beta_0(s), \beta_1(s)] \) such that \( (F)_{(\beta+s, \beta)} \) and \( (F)_{(\beta, \beta+s)} \) have at least one sign-changing solution \( u \in C^1(\Omega) \) with \( \int_\Omega |u|^p \, dx \leq R^p \).

**Theorem 3** ([15]) Let \( s \geq 0, \varepsilon > 0 \) and \( R_2 > R_1 > 0 \) be constants satisfying

\[
R_2 > \max \left\{ \frac{\beta_1(s) + s + \varepsilon}{\min\{\beta_0(s), \varepsilon\}}, \frac{C_1(\beta_1(s) + s + \varepsilon)^2}{C_0(\beta_1(s) + \varepsilon)^2}, \frac{s(C_1 - C_0)}{C_0(\beta_1(s) + \varepsilon)} \right\}^{1/p} R_1.
\]

Then, there exists a \( \beta \in [\beta_0(s), \beta_1(s) + \varepsilon] \) such that \( (F)_{(\beta+s, \beta)} \) and \( (F)_{(\beta, \beta+s)} \) have at least one sign-changing solution \( u \in C^1(\Omega) \) with \( R_1^p \leq \int_\Omega |u|^p \, dx \leq R_2^p \).
3.1 Variational setting and notations

In what follows, we define the norm of $W := W^{1,p}(\Omega)$ by $\|u\|^p := \|\nabla u\|^p_p + \|u\|^p_p$, where $\|u\|_q$ denotes the norm of $L^q(\Omega)$ for $u \in L^q(\Omega)$ ($1 \leq q \leq \infty$). Define $G(x, y) := \int_0^{|y|}a(x, t)\,dt$, then we can easily see that

$$\nabla_y G(x, y) = A(x, y) \quad \text{and} \quad G(x, 0) = 0$$

for every $x \in \bar{\Omega}$.

**Remark 4** The following assertions hold:

(i) for all $x \in \bar{\Omega}$, $A(x, y)$ is maximal monotone and strictly monotone in $y$;

(ii) $|A(x, y)| \leq \frac{C_1}{p-1}|y|^{p-1}$ for every $(x, y) \in \bar{\Omega} \times \mathbb{R}^N$;

(iii) $A(x, y)y \geq \frac{C_0}{p(p-1)}|y|^p$ for every $(x, y) \in \bar{\Omega} \times \mathbb{R}^N$;

(iv) $G(x, y)$ is convex in $y$ for all $x$ and satisfies the following inequalities:

$$A(x, y)y \geq G(x, y) \geq \frac{C_0}{p(p-1)}|y|^p \quad \text{and} \quad G(x, y) \leq \frac{C_1}{p(p-1)}|y|^p \quad (4)$$

for every $(x, y) \in \bar{\Omega} \times \mathbb{R}^N$,

where $C_0$ and $C_1$ are the positive constants described in (A).

For parameters $s \geq 0$ and $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$, we define the $C^1$ functionals $I_{\beta,s}$ and $I_{\beta,s}^+$ on $W^{1,p}(\Omega)$ by

$$I_{\beta,s}(u) := \int_{\Omega} G(x, \nabla u) \,dx - \frac{\beta+s}{p} \int_{\Omega} u_+^p \,dx - \frac{\beta}{p} \int_{\Omega} u_-^p \,dx$$

with

$$\langle I_{\beta,s}'(u), v \rangle = \int_{\Omega} A(x, \nabla u) \nabla v \,dx - (\beta + s) \int_{\Omega} u_+^{p-1} v \,dx + \beta \int_{\Omega} u_-^{p-1} v \,dx,$$

$$I_{\beta,s}^+(u) := \int_{\Omega} G(x, \nabla u) \,dx - \frac{\beta+s}{p} \int_{\Omega} u_+^p \,dx$$

for $u, v \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)$. In this paper, we use the following notations:

$$B(r) := \{u \in W; \|u\| \leq r \}, \quad B_p(r) := \{u \in W; \|u\|_p \leq r \},$$

$$D(r, r') := \{u \in W; r \leq \|u\| \leq r' \}, \quad D_p(r, r') := \{u \in W; r \leq \|u\|_p \leq r' \}$$

$$rS := \{u \in W; \|u\|_p = r \}, \quad rS_+ := \{u \in W; \|u_+\|_p = r \}$$

for $r' \geq r > 0$. Here, we note that the topology of all subsets above are induced by the $W^{1,p}(\Omega)$ norm. We set

$$K(I_{\beta,s}) := \{u \in W; I_{\beta,s}'(u) = 0 \} \quad \text{and} \quad I_{\beta,s}^c := \{u \in W; I_{\beta,s}(u) \leq c \}$$

for $c \in \mathbb{R}$. 
Remark 5 Let $u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)$ be a critical point of $I_{\beta,s}$, namely, $u$ satisfies the equality
\[
\int_{\Omega} A(x, \nabla u) \nabla \varphi \, dx = (\beta + s) \int_{\Omega} u^{p-1}_{+} \varphi \, dx - \beta \int_{\Omega} u^{p-2}_{-} \varphi \, dx
\]
for every $\varphi \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)$. Then, because of $u \in L^{\infty}(\Omega)$ (see Appendix in [14]), we see $u \in C^{1,\gamma}(\Omega)$ ($0 < \gamma < 1$) by the regularity result (cf. [11]).

By Theorem 3 in [4], $u$ satisfies $(F)_{(\beta+s, \beta)}$ in the distribution sense and the boundary condition
\[
0 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu_{A}} := A(\cdot, \nabla u) \nu = a(\cdot, |\nabla u|) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \quad \text{in} \ W^{-1/q,q}(\partial\Omega)
\]
for every $1 < q < \infty$ (see [4] for the definition of $W^{-1/q,q}(\partial\Omega)$). Since $u \in C^{1,\gamma}(\Omega)$ and $a(x, y) > 0$ for every $y \neq 0$, $u$ satisfies the Neumann boundary condition, that is, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu}(x) = 0$ for every $x \in \partial\Omega$.

By Proposition 1 and the remark above (note also that $A(x, y)$ is odd in $y$), it is sufficient to prove the following theorems for the proofs of Theorem 2 and 3.

**Theorem 6 ([15])** For every $s \geq 0$ and $R > 0$, there exists a $\beta \in [\beta_{0}(s), \beta_{1}(s)]$ such that $K(I_{\beta,s}) \cap B_{p}(R) \setminus \{0\} \neq \emptyset$.

**Theorem 7 ([15])** Let $s \geq 0$, $\epsilon > 0$ and $R_{2} > R_{1} > 0$ be constants satisfying (3) as in Theorem 3. Then, there exists a $\beta \in [\beta_{0}(s), \beta_{1}(s) + \epsilon]$ such that $K(I_{\beta,s}) \cap D_{p}(R_{1}, R_{2}) \neq \emptyset$.

Roughly speaking, to show the existence of a non-trivial critical point near zero of $I_{\beta,s}$, we see the variation of the critical groups at 0 for $I_{\beta,s}$ when a parameter $\beta$ changes from $\beta_{0}(s)$ to $\beta_{1}(s)$. Moreover, it is necessary to construct a flow for which $B_{p}(R)$ (or $D_{p}(R_{1}, R_{2})$) is invariant. Furthermore, we shall produce suitable paths to see that 0-th reduced homology group is trivial. For this purpose, we need to consider the constrained variational problems. The key point of our proof is to introduce a Finsler manifold $\mathbb{R}_{+}$.

Finally, we state the result characterizing $c(s)$ by Morse theory.

**Corollary 8 ([15])** Let $C_{0} = C_{1} = p - 1$ (that is, the case of $p$-Laplace operator). Then, for every $s \geq 0$
\[
c(s) = \min \left\{ \beta > 0 ; \tilde{H}_{0} \left( I_{\beta,s}^{0} \setminus \{0\} \right) = 0 \right\}
\]
holds, where $c(s)$ is a function defined by (3) and $\tilde{H}_{*}$ denotes the reduced homology groups.

This corollary means that the mountain pass value $c(s)$ is attained by some continuous path $\gamma_{s} \in \Sigma$ for each $s \geq 0$. 
4 The constrained variational problems

Throughout this section, we fix any $s \geq 0$. Thus, set $I_{\beta,s}(\cdot) = I_{\beta}(\cdot)$ for $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$ to simplify the notation. First, we define $C^1$ functionals $\Phi$ and $\Phi_+$ on $W$ by $\Phi(u) := \frac{1}{p}\|u\|_p^p$ and $\Phi_+(u) := \frac{1}{p}\|u_+\|_p^p$ for $u \in W$. Because $r^p/p$ is a regular value of $\Phi$ and $\Phi_+$ for each $r > 0$, it is well known that the norm of the derivative at $u \in (rS)$ or $u \in (rS_+)$ of the restriction of $I_\beta$ or $I_\beta^+$ to $rS$ or $rS_+$ is defined as follows:

$$
\|I_\beta'(u)\|_* := \min \left\{ \|I_\beta'(u) - t\Phi'(u)\|_{W^*} ; t \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \sup \left\{ \langle I_\beta'(u), v \rangle ; v \in T_u(rS), \|v\| = 1 \right\},
$$

(5)

$$
\|(I_\beta^+)'(u)\|_* := \min \left\{ \|I_\beta^+(u) - t\Phi'_+(u)\|_{W^*} ; t \in \mathbb{R} \right\},
$$

where $T_u(rS)$ denotes the tangent space of $rS$ at $u$, that is, $T_u(rS) = \{v \in W ; \int_{\Omega}|u|^{p-2}uv dx = 0\}$ (cf. section 5.3 in [17] for (5)). It is known that $rS$ and $rS_+$ are $C^1$ Finsler manifolds (cf. section 27.4 and 27.5 in [9]). Hence, $rS$ and $rS_+$ are locally path connected. Concerning $rS_+$, the following result is proved.

Corollary 9 ([15]) $rS_+$ is path connected for each $r > 0$.

To state our results for constrained variational problems, we set the following open subsets of $rS$ or $rS_+$ as follows:

$$
\mathcal{O}(I_\beta, r, b) := \{u \in rS ; I_\beta(u) < b\}, \quad \mathcal{O}^+(I_\beta^+, r, b) := \{u \in rS_+ ; I_\beta^+(u) < b\}
$$

for $r > 0$ and $\beta, b \in \mathbb{R}$. Then, we have the following existence result.

Lemma 10 ([15]) Let $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$, $r > 0$ and $b \in \mathbb{R}$. Then, any nonempty maximal open connected subset of $\mathcal{O}(I_\beta, r, b)$ or $\mathcal{O}^+(I_\beta^+, r, b)$ contains at least one critical point of $I_\beta|_{rS}$ or $I_\beta^+|_{rS_+}$, respectively.

The above lemma plays an important role for the proof of constructing a suitable path. It is the developed result from one as in [5] for the manifold $S$.

5 Further results and remaining questions

Finally, the present author would like to take up two questions. First one is “Is the set $\Theta_A$ closed?” where $\Theta_A$ denotes the set of all $(\alpha, \beta)$ such that $(F)_{(\alpha, \beta)}$ has a non-trivial solution. Of course, in the case where $A$ is $(p-1)$-homogeneous in the second variable, we know that the above question is true. Second is “When dose $\Theta_A$ contain a similar curve to the first non-trivial curve $C$?” We state the following result related to the first question.

Proposition 11 For $R_2 \geq R_1 > 0$, we set

$$
\Theta_A(R_1, R_2) := \{ (\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}^2 ; (F)_{(\alpha, \beta)} \text{ has a solution in } D(R_1, R_2) \},
$$

$$
\Theta_A(R_1, R_2)_p := \{ (\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}^2 ; (F)_{(\alpha, \beta)} \text{ has a solution in } D_p(R_1, R_2) \}.
$$

Then, $\Theta_A(R_1, R_2)$ and $\Theta_A(R_1, R_2)_p$ are closed for any $R_2 \geq R_1 > 0$. 

Proof. Let \( \{(\alpha_n, \beta_n)\} \subset \Theta_A(R_1, R_2)_p \) (resp. \( \Theta_A(R_1, R_2) \)) be a sequence satisfying \( \alpha_n \to \alpha_0 \) and \( \beta_n \to \beta_0 \) as \( n \to \infty \). Because of \( (\alpha_n, \beta_n) \in \Theta_A(R_1, R_2)_p \) (resp. \( \Theta_A(R_1, R_2) \)), there exists a \( u_n \in D_p(R_1, R_2)_\infty \) (resp. \( D(R_1, R_2) \)) being a solution of \( (F)_{(\alpha_n, \beta_n)} \), that is, \( -\text{div} A(x, \nabla u_n) = \alpha_n u_n^{p-1} - \beta_n u_n^{p-1} \) in \( \Omega \), \( \partial u_n/\partial \nu = 0 \) on \( \partial \Omega \). Then, we can see that \( \{u_n\} \) is bounded in \( L^\infty(\Omega) \). Indeed, by taking \( u_n \) as test function, we have
\[
\frac{C_0}{p-1} \|\nabla u_n\|_p^p \leq \int_{\Omega} A(x, \nabla u_n) \nabla u_n \, dx \leq \max\{|\alpha_n|, |\beta_n|\} \| u_n \|_p^p \leq \max\{|\alpha_0|, |\beta_0|\} R_2^p
\]
by Remark 4 (iii). This implies the boundedness of \( \|u_n\| \). Moreover, it is known that there exists a positive constant \( C \) independ of \( n \) such that \( \|u_n\|_\infty \leq C\|u_n\| \) because \( u_n \) is a solution of \( (F)_{(\alpha_n, \beta_n)} \) and
\[
|\alpha_n t_+^{p-1} - \beta_n t_-^{p-1}| \leq \max\{|\alpha_0| + 1, |\beta_0| + 1\} |t|^{p-1}
\]
for every \( t \in \mathbb{R} \) and sufficiently large \( n \) (see Appendix in [14]). Thus, our claim is shown.

Because of the boundedness of \( \|u_n\|_\infty \) and (6), the regularity result in [11] guarantees that there exist \( \gamma \in (0, 1) \) and \( M > 0 \) independ of \( n \) such that \( u_n \in C^{1,\gamma}(\hat{\Omega}) \) and \( \|u_n\|_{C^{1,\gamma}(\hat{\Omega})} \leq M \). Since the inclusion of \( C^{1,\gamma}(\hat{\Omega}) \) to \( C^1(\hat{\Omega}) \) is compact, we may assume that \( u_n \) converges some \( u_0 \) in \( C^1(\hat{\Omega}) \) by choosing a subsequence. As a result, \( u_0 \) is a solution of \( (F)_{(\alpha_0, \beta_0)} \) and \( u_0 \in D_p(R_1, R_2) \) (resp. \( D(R_1, R_2) \)). Thus, \( (\alpha_0, \beta_0) \in \Theta_A(R_1, R_2)_p \) (resp. \( \Theta_A(R_1, R_2) \)) holds, whence our conclusion is shown.

For any \( s \geq 0 \) and \( R_0 \geq R_1 > 0 \) such that \( K(I_{\beta,s}) \cap D_p(R_1, R_2) \neq 0 \) for some \( \beta > 0 \), we can define \( c_A(s, R_1, R_2) \) by
\[
c_A(s, R_1, R_2) := \inf \{ \beta \geq \beta_0(s); K(I_{\beta,s}) \cap D_p(R_1, R_2) \neq \emptyset \}.
\]
It follows from Proposition 11 that the above infimum is attained, that is,
\[
c_A(s, R_1, R_2) = \min \{ \beta \geq \beta_0(s); K(I_{\beta,s}) \cap D_p(R_1, R_2) \neq \emptyset \}.
\]
Then, the present author would like to consider the problem "What properties does \( c_A(s, R_1, R_2) \) have?" to answer to the second question.

5.1 Asymptotically \((p - 1)\) homogeneous case

In this subsection, we deal with the special case where the map \( A(x, y) \) is asymptotically \((p - 1)\) homogeneous in the following sense:

\((AH)\) there exist a positive function \( a_\infty \in C^1(\hat{\Omega}, \mathbb{R}) \) and a function \( \tilde{a}(x, t) \) on \( \hat{\Omega} \times \mathbb{R} \) such that
\[
A(x, y) = a_\infty(x)|y|^{p-2}y + \tilde{a}(x, |y|)y \quad \text{for every } x \in \Omega, \ y \in \mathbb{R}^N,
\]
and \( \lim_{t \to +\infty} \frac{\tilde{a}(x, t)}{t^{p-2}} = 0 \) uniformly in \( x \in \hat{\Omega} \).
For this weight $a_{\infty}$, we can define the following mountain pass value $c_{a_{\infty}}(s)$ by the same argument as in $c(s)$, namely

$$c_{a_{\infty}}(s) := \inf_{s \in \Sigma} \max_{t \in [0,1]} J_{a_{\infty},s}(\gamma(t)),$$

(7)

$$J_{a_{\infty},s}(u) := \int_{\Omega} a_{\infty}(x)|\nabla u|^p \, dx - s \int_{\Omega} u_+^p \, dx, \quad J_{a_{\infty},s} := J_{a_{\infty},s}|_{S}.$$

It can be proved that the interval $(0, c_{a_{\infty}}(s))$ has no critical values of $J_{a_{\infty},s}$.

Under the hypothesis $(AH)$, we have the following result.

**Proposition 12** Assume $(AH)$. Let $s \geq 0$, $\beta > 0$ and $\{u_n\}$ be a sequence of a solution for $(F)(s+\beta, \beta)$. If $\|u_n\|_p \to \infty$ as $n \to \infty$, then $\beta \geq c_{a_{\infty}}(s)$ holds, where $c_{a_{\infty}}(s)$ is the constant defined by (7).

**Proof.** Here, we give the sketch of the proof. Set $v_n := u_n/\|u_n\|_p$. Then, by the same argument as in [16, Proposition 36], we can prove that $\{v_n\}$ has a subsequence strongly convergent to a solution $v$ of

$$-\text{div}(a_{\infty}(x)|\nabla u|^{p-2}\nabla u) = (s+\beta)u_+^{p-1} - \beta u_-^{p-1} \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial \Omega,$$

where $a_{\infty}$ is the positive function as in $(AH)$. This means that $v$ is a critical point of $J_{a_{\infty},s}$ with $\beta = \tilde{J}_{a_{\infty},s}(v)$. Because $\beta > 0$ and $(0, c_{a_{\infty}}(s))$ contains no critical values of $J_{a_{\infty},s}$, we obtain $\beta \geq c_{a_{\infty}}(s)$.

**Corollary 13** Assume $(AH)$ and $s \geq 0$. Then, we have

$$\liminf_{R \to \infty} c_A(s, R, \infty) \geq c_{a_{\infty}}(s),$$

where $c_A(s, R, \infty) := \inf \{\beta \geq \beta_0(s); K(I_{\beta, s}) \cap D_p(R, \infty) \neq \emptyset\}$.

**Proof.** By way of contradiction, we prove our assertion. So, we assume that there exists $s \geq 0$ such that $(0 < \beta_0(s) \leq) \beta := \liminf_{R \to \infty} c_A(s, R, \infty) < c_{a_{\infty}}(s)$. Then, by choosing a subsequence, we can take a sequence $\{u_n\}$ of a solution for $(F)(\beta_n + s, \beta_n)$ with $\|u_n\|_p \to \infty$ and $\beta_n \to \beta$. By the same argument as in [16, Proposition 36], we can show that $\beta$ is a critical value of $J_{a_{\infty},s}$. Therefore, we have a contradiction because of $0 < \beta < c_{a_{\infty}}(s)$.

The present author expect that in Theorem 3, we can choose $\beta$ close to $c_{a_{\infty}}(s)$ under the additional hypothesis $(AH)$.

**References**


