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CONTINUOUS SPECTRUM FOR A CLASS OF NONHOMOGENEOUS DIFFERENTIAL OPERATORS ^{*}

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ABSTRACT. We study the boundary value problem $-\operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p_1(x)-2} + |\nabla u|^{p_2(x)-2}\nabla u) = \lambda|u|^{q(x)-2}u$ in Ω , $u = 0$ on $\partial\Omega$, where Ω is a bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^N with smooth boundary, λ is a positive real number, and the continuous functions p_1 , p_2 , and q satisfy $1 < p_2(x) < q(x) < p_1(x) < N$ and $\max_{y \in \bar{\Omega}} q(y) < \frac{Np_2(x)}{N-p_2(x)}$ for any $x \in \bar{\Omega}$. The main result of this paper establishes the existence of two positive constants λ_0 and λ_1 with $\lambda_0 \leq \lambda_1$ such that any $\lambda \in [\lambda_1, \infty)$ is an eigenvalue, while any $\lambda \in (0, \lambda_0)$ is not an eigenvalue of the above problem.

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1 Introduction and preliminary results

In this paper we are concerned with the study of the eigenvalue problem

$$\begin{cases} -\operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p_1(x)-2} + |\nabla u|^{p_2(x)-2}\nabla u) = \lambda|u|^{q(x)-2}u, & \text{for } x \in \Omega \\ u = 0, & \text{for } x \in \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ ($N \geq 3$) is a bounded domain with smooth boundary, $\lambda > 0$ is a real number, and p_1 , p_2 , q are continuous functions on $\bar{\Omega}$.

The study of eigenvalue problems involving operators with variable exponents growth conditions has captured a special attention in the last few years. This is in keeping with the fact that operators which arise in such kind of problems, like the $p(x)$ -Laplace operator (i.e., $\operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p(x)-2}\nabla u)$, where $p(x)$ is a continuous positive function), are not homogeneous and thus, a large number of techniques which

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can be applied in the homogeneous case (when $p(x)$ is a positive constant) fail in this new setting. A typical example is the Lagrange multiplier theorem, which does not apply to the eigenvalue problem

$$\begin{cases} -\operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p(x)-2}\nabla u) = \lambda|u|^{q(x)-2}u, & \text{for } x \in \Omega \\ u = 0, & \text{for } x \in \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ is a bounded domain. This is due to the fact that the associated Rayleigh quotient is not homogeneous, provided both p and q are not constant.

On the other hand, problems like (2) have been largely considered in the literature in the recent years. We give in what follows a concise but complete image of the actual stage of research on this topic.

- In the case when $p(x) = q(x)$ on $\overline{\Omega}$, Fan, Zhang and Zhao [8] established the existence of infinitely many eigenvalues for problem (2) by using an argument based on the Ljusternik-Schnirelmann critical point theory. Denoting by Λ the set of all nonnegative eigenvalues, Fan, Zhang and Zhao showed that Λ is discrete, $\sup \Lambda = +\infty$ and they pointed out that only under special conditions, which are somehow connected with a kind of monotony of the function $p(x)$, we have $\inf \Lambda > 0$ (this is in contrast with the case when $p(x)$ is a constant; then, we always have $\inf \Lambda > 0$).

- In the case when $\min_{x \in \overline{\Omega}} q(x) < \min_{x \in \overline{\Omega}} p(x)$ and $q(x)$ has a subcritical growth Mihăilescu and Rădulescu [12] used the Ekeland's variational principle in order to prove the existence of a continuous family of eigenvalues which lies in a neighborhood of the origin.

- In the case when $\max_{x \in \overline{\Omega}} p(x) < \min_{x \in \overline{\Omega}} q(x)$ and $q(x)$ has a subcritical growth a mountain-pass argument, similar with those used by Fan and Zhang in the proof of Theorem 4.7 in [7], can be applied in order to show that any $\lambda > 0$ is an eigenvalue of problem (2).

- In the case when $\max_{x \in \overline{\Omega}} q(x) < \min_{x \in \overline{\Omega}} p(x)$ it can be proved that the energy functional associated to problem (2) has a nontrivial minimum for any positive λ large enough (see Theorem 4.7 in [7]). Clearly, in this case the result in [12] can be also applied. Consequently, in this situation there exist two positive constants λ^* and λ^{**} such that any $\lambda \in (0, \lambda^*) \cup (\lambda^{**}, \infty)$ is an eigenvalue of problem (2).

In this paper we study problem (1) under the following assumptions:

$$1 < p_2(x) < \min_{y \in \overline{\Omega}} q(y) \leq \max_{y \in \overline{\Omega}} q(y) < p_1(x) < N, \quad \forall x \in \overline{\Omega} \quad (3)$$

and

$$\max_{y \in \overline{\Omega}} q(y) < \frac{Np_2(x)}{N - p_2(x)}, \quad \forall x \in \overline{\Omega}. \quad (4)$$

Thus, the case considered here is different from all the cases studied before. In this new situation we will show the existence of two positive constants λ_0 and λ_1 with $\lambda_0 \leq \lambda_1$ such that any $\lambda \in [\lambda_1, \infty)$ is an eigenvalue of problem (1) while any $\lambda \in (0, \lambda_0)$ is not an eigenvalue of problem (1). An important

consequence of our study is that, under hypotheses (3) and (4), we have

$$\inf_{u \in W_0^{1,p_1(x)}(\Omega) \setminus \{0\}} \frac{\int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{p_1(x)} |\nabla u|^{p_1(x)} dx + \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{p_2(x)} |\nabla u|^{p_2(x)} dx}{\int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{q(x)} |u|^{q(x)} dx} > 0.$$

That fact is proved by using the Lagrange Multiplier Theorem. The absence of homogeneity will be balanced by the fact that assumptions (3) and (4) yield

$$\lim_{\|u\|_{p_1(x)} \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{p_1(x)} |\nabla u|^{p_1(x)} dx + \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{p_2(x)} |\nabla u|^{p_2(x)} dx}{\int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{q(x)} |u|^{q(x)} dx} = \infty$$

and

$$\lim_{\|u\|_{p_1(x)} \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{p_1(x)} |\nabla u|^{p_1(x)} dx + \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{p_2(x)} |\nabla u|^{p_2(x)} dx}{\int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{q(x)} |u|^{q(x)} dx} = \infty,$$

where $\|\cdot\|_{p_1(x)}$ stands for the norm in the variable exponent Sobolev space $W_0^{1,p_1(x)}(\Omega)$.

We start with some preliminary basic results on the theory of Lebesgue–Sobolev spaces with variable exponent. For more details we refer to the book by Musielak [14] and the papers by Edmunds et al. [4, 5, 6], Kovacik and Rákosník [10], Mihăilescu and Rădulescu [11, 13], and Samko and Vakulov [16].

Set

$$C_+(\overline{\Omega}) = \{h; h \in C(\overline{\Omega}), h(x) > 1 \text{ for all } x \in \overline{\Omega}\}.$$

For any $h \in C_+(\overline{\Omega})$ we define

$$h^+ = \sup_{x \in \Omega} h(x) \quad \text{and} \quad h^- = \inf_{x \in \Omega} h(x).$$

For any $p \in C_+(\overline{\Omega})$, we define the variable exponent Lebesgue space

$$L^{p(x)}(\Omega) = \left\{ u; u \text{ is a measurable real-valued function such that } \int_{\Omega} |u(x)|^{p(x)} dx < \infty \right\}.$$

We define on this space the *Luxemburg norm* by

$$|u|_{p(x)} = \inf \left\{ \mu > 0; \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{u(x)}{\mu} \right|^{p(x)} dx \leq 1 \right\}.$$

Let $L^{p'(x)}(\Omega)$ denote the conjugate space of $L^{p(x)}(\Omega)$, where $1/p(x) + 1/p'(x) = 1$. For any $u \in L^{p(x)}(\Omega)$ and $v \in L^{p'(x)}(\Omega)$ the Hölder type inequality

$$\left| \int_{\Omega} uv dx \right| \leq \left(\frac{1}{p^-} + \frac{1}{p'^-} \right) |u|_{p(x)} |v|_{p'(x)} \quad (5)$$

holds true.

An important role in manipulating the generalized Lebesgue-Sobolev spaces is played by the *modular* of the $L^{p(x)}(\Omega)$ space, which is the mapping $\rho_{p(x)} : L^{p(x)}(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$\rho_{p(x)}(u) = \int_{\Omega} |u|^{p(x)} dx.$$

If (u_n) , $u \in L^{p(x)}(\Omega)$ then the following relations hold true

$$|u|_{p(x)} > 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad |u|_{p(x)}^{p^-} \leq \rho_{p(x)}(u) \leq |u|_{p(x)}^{p^+} \quad (6)$$

$$|u|_{p(x)} < 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad |u|_{p(x)}^{p^+} \leq \rho_{p(x)}(u) \leq |u|_{p(x)}^{p^-} \quad (7)$$

$$|u_n - u|_{p(x)} \rightarrow 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \rho_{p(x)}(u_n - u) \rightarrow 0. \quad (8)$$

Next, we define $W_0^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$ as the closure of $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ under the norm

$$\|u\|_{p(x)} = |\nabla u|_{p(x)}.$$

The space $W_0^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$ is a separable and reflexive Banach space. We note that if $s \in C_+(\overline{\Omega})$ and $s(x) < p^*(x)$ for all $x \in \overline{\Omega}$ then the embedding $W_0^{1,p(x)}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow L^{s(x)}(\Omega)$ is compact and continuous, where $p^*(x) = \frac{Np(x)}{N-p(x)}$ if $p(x) < N$ or $p^*(x) = +\infty$ if $p(x) \geq N$.

For applications of Sobolev spaces with variable exponent we refer to Acerbi and Mingione [1], Chen, Levine and Rao [2], Diening [3], Halsey [9], Ruzicka [15], and Zhikov [18]).

2 The main result

Since $p_2(x) < p_1(x)$ for any $x \in \overline{\Omega}$ it follows that $W_0^{1,p_1(x)}(\Omega)$ is continuously embedded in $W_0^{1,p_2(x)}(\Omega)$. Thus, a solution for a problem of type (1) will be sought in the variable exponent space $W_0^{1,p_1(x)}(\Omega)$.

We say that $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ is an *eigenvalue* of problem (1) if there exists $u \in W_0^{1,p_1(x)}(\Omega) \setminus \{0\}$ such that

$$\int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u|^{p_1(x)-2} + |\nabla u|^{p_2(x)-2}) \nabla u \nabla v dx - \lambda \int_{\Omega} |u|^{q(x)-2} uv dx = 0,$$

for all $v \in W_0^{1,p_1(x)}(\Omega)$. We point out that if λ is an eigenvalue of problem (1) then the corresponding eigenfunction $u \in W_0^{1,p_1(x)}(\Omega) \setminus \{0\}$ is a *weak solution* of problem (1).

Define

$$\lambda_1 := \inf_{u \in W_0^{1,p_1(x)}(\Omega) \setminus \{0\}} \frac{\int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{p_1(x)} |\nabla u|^{p_1(x)} dx + \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{p_2(x)} |\nabla u|^{p_2(x)} dx}{\int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{q(x)} |u|^{q(x)} dx}.$$

Our main result is given by the following theorem.

Theorem 1. *Assume that conditions (3) and (4) are fulfilled. Then $\lambda_1 > 0$. Moreover, any $\lambda \in [\lambda_1, \infty)$ is an eigenvalue of problem (1). Furthermore, there exists a positive constant λ_0 such that $\lambda_0 \leq \lambda_1$ and any $\lambda \in (0, \lambda_0)$ is not an eigenvalue of problem (1).*

Proof. Let E denote the generalized Sobolev space $W_0^{1,p_1(x)}(\Omega)$. We denote by $\|\cdot\|$ the norm on $W_0^{1,p_1(x)}(\Omega)$ and by $\|\cdot\|_1$ the norm on $W_0^{1,p_2(x)}(\Omega)$.

Define the functionals $J, I, J_1, I_1 : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$J(u) = \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{p_1(x)} |\nabla u|^{p_1(x)} dx + \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{p_2(x)} |\nabla u|^{p_2(x)} dx,$$

$$I(u) = \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{q(x)} |u|^{q(x)} dx,$$

$$J_1(u) = \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^{p_1(x)} dx + \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^{p_2(x)} dx,$$

$$I_1(u) = \int_{\Omega} |u|^{q(x)} dx.$$

Standard arguments imply that $J, I \in C^1(E, \mathbb{R})$ and for all $u, v \in E$,

$$\langle J'(u), v \rangle = \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u|^{p_1(x)-2} + |\nabla u|^{p_2(x)-2}) \nabla u \nabla v dx,$$

$$\langle I'(u), v \rangle = \int_{\Omega} |u|^{q(x)-2} uv dx.$$

We split the proof of Theorem 1 into four steps.

- **STEP 1.** We show that $\lambda_1 > 0$.

Since for any $x \in \overline{\Omega}$ we have $p_1(x) > q^+ \geq q(x) \geq q^- > p_2(x)$ we deduce that for any $u \in E$,

$$2(|\nabla u(x)|^{p_1(x)} + |\nabla u(x)|^{p_2(x)}) \geq |\nabla u(x)|^{q^+} + |\nabla u(x)|^{q^-}$$

and

$$|u(x)|^{q^+} + |u(x)|^{q^-} \geq |u(x)|^{q(x)}.$$

Integrating the above inequalities we find

$$2 \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u|^{p_1(x)} + |\nabla u|^{p_2(x)}) dx \geq \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u|^{q^+} + |\nabla u|^{q^-}) dx, \quad \forall u \in E \quad (9)$$

and

$$\int_{\Omega} (|u|^{q^+} + |u|^{q^-}) dx \geq \int_{\Omega} |u|^{q(x)} dx, \quad \forall u \in E. \quad (10)$$

By Sobolev embeddings, there exist positive constants λ_{q^+} and λ_{q^-} such that

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^{q^+} dx \geq \lambda_{q^+} \int_{\Omega} |u|^{q^+} dx, \quad \forall u \in W_0^{1,q^+}(\Omega) \quad (11)$$

and

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^{q^-} dx \geq \lambda_{q^-} \int_{\Omega} |u|^{q^-} dx, \quad \forall u \in W_0^{1,q^-}(\Omega). \quad (12)$$

Using again the fact that $q^- \leq q^+ < p_1(x)$ for any $x \in \overline{\Omega}$ we deduce that E is continuously embedded in $W_0^{1,q^+}(\Omega)$ and in $W_0^{1,q^-}(\Omega)$. Thus, inequalities (11) and (12) hold true for any $u \in E$.

Using inequalities (11), (12) and (10) it is clear that there exists a positive constant μ such that

$$\int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u|^{q^+} + |\nabla u|^{q^-}) dx \geq \mu \int_{\Omega} |u|^{q(x)} dx, \quad \forall u \in E. \quad (13)$$

Next, inequalities (13) and (9) yield

$$\int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u|^{p_1(x)} + |\nabla u|^{p_2(x)}) dx \geq \frac{\mu}{2} \int_{\Omega} |u|^{q(x)} dx, \quad \forall u \in E. \quad (14)$$

By relation (14) we deduce that

$$\lambda_0 = \inf_{v \in E \setminus \{0\}} \frac{J_1(v)}{I_1(v)} > 0 \quad (15)$$

and thus,

$$J_1(u) \geq \lambda_0 I_1(u), \quad \forall u \in E. \quad (16)$$

The above inequality yields

$$p_1^+ \cdot J(u) \geq J_1(u) \geq \lambda_0 I_1(u) \geq \lambda_0 I(u) \quad \forall u \in E. \quad (17)$$

The last inequality assures that $\lambda_1 > 0$ and thus, step 1 is verified.

• **STEP 2.** We show that λ_1 is an eigenvalue of problem (1).

Lemma 1. *The following relations hold true:*

$$\lim_{\|u\| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{J(u)}{I(u)} = \infty \quad (18)$$

and

$$\lim_{\|u\| \rightarrow 0} \frac{J(u)}{I(u)} = \infty. \quad (19)$$

Proof. Since E is continuously embedded in $L^{q^\pm}(\Omega)$ it follows that there exist two positive constants c_1 and c_2 such that

$$\|u\| \geq c_1 \cdot |u|_{q^+}, \quad \forall u \in E \quad (20)$$

and

$$\|u\| \geq c_2 \cdot |u|_{q^-}, \quad \forall u \in E. \quad (21)$$

For any $u \in E$ with $\|u\| > 1$ by relations (6), (10), (20), (21) we infer

$$\frac{J(u)}{I(u)} \geq \frac{\frac{\|u\|^{p_1^-}}{p_1^+}}{\frac{|u|_{q^+}^{q^+} + |u|_{q^-}^{q^-}}{q^-}} \geq \frac{\frac{\|u\|^{p_1^-}}{p_1^+}}{\frac{c_1^{-q^+} \|u\|^{q^+} + c_2^{-q^-} \|u\|^{q^-}}{q^-}}.$$

Since $p_1^- > q^+ \geq q^-$, passing to the limit as $\|u\| \rightarrow \infty$ in the above inequality we deduce that relation (18) holds true.

Next, let us remark that since $p_1(x) > p_2(x)$ for any $x \in \overline{\Omega}$, the space $W_0^{1,p_1(x)}(\Omega)$ is continuously embedded in $W_0^{1,p_2(x)}(\Omega)$. Thus, if $\|u\| \rightarrow 0$ then $\|u\|_1 \rightarrow 0$.

The above remarks enable us to affirm that for any $u \in E$ with $\|u\| < 1$ small enough we have $\|u\|_1 < 1$.

On the other hand, since (4) holds true we deduce that $W_0^{1,p_2(x)}(\Omega)$ is continuously embedded in $L^{q^\pm}(\Omega)$. It follows that there exist two positive constants d_1 and d_2 such that

$$\|u\|_1 \geq d_1 \cdot |u|_{q^+}, \quad \forall u \in W_0^{1,p_2(x)}(\Omega) \quad (22)$$

and

$$\|u\|_1 \geq d_2 \cdot |u|_{q^-}, \quad \forall u \in W_0^{1,p_2(x)}(\Omega). \quad (23)$$

Thus, for any $u \in E$ with $\|u\| < 1$ small enough, relations (7), (10), (22), (23) imply

$$\frac{J(u)}{I(u)} \geq \frac{\frac{\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^{p_2(x)} dx}{p_2^+}}{\frac{|u|_{q^+}^{q^+} + |u|_{q^-}^{q^-}}{q^-}} \geq \frac{\frac{\|u\|_1^{p_2^+}}{p_2^+}}{\frac{d_1^{-q^+} \|u\|_1^{q^+} + d_2^{-q^-} \|u\|_1^{q^-}}{q^-}}.$$

Since $p_2^+ < q^- \leq q^+$, passing to the limit as $\|u\| \rightarrow 0$ (and thus, $\|u\|_1 \rightarrow 0$) in the above inequality we deduce that relation (19) holds true. The proof of Lemma 1 is complete. \square

Lemma 2. *There exists $u \in E \setminus \{0\}$ such that $\frac{J(u)}{I(u)} = \lambda_1$.*

Proof. Let $\{u_n\} \subset E \setminus \{0\}$ be a minimizing sequence for λ_1 , that is,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{J(u_n)}{I(u_n)} = \lambda_1 > 0. \quad (24)$$

By relation (18) it is clear that $\{u_n\}$ is bounded in E . Since E is reflexive it follows that there exists $u \in E$ such that u_n converges weakly to u in E . On the other hand, similar arguments as those used in the proof of Lemma 3.4 in [11] show that the functional J is weakly lower semi-continuous. Thus, we find

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} J(u_n) \geq J(u). \quad (25)$$

By relation (4) it follows that E is compactly embedded in $L^{q(x)}(\Omega)$. Thus, u_n converges strongly in $L^{q(x)}(\Omega)$. Then, by relation (8) it follows that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I(u_n) = I(u). \quad (26)$$

Relations (25) and (26) imply that if $u \neq 0$ then

$$\frac{J(u)}{I(u)} = \lambda_1.$$

Thus, in order to conclude that the lemma holds true it is enough to show that u is not trivial. Assume by contradiction the contrary. Then u_n converges weakly to 0 in E and strongly in $L^{q(x)}(\Omega)$. In other words, we will have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I(u_n) = 0. \quad (27)$$

Letting $\epsilon \in (0, \lambda_1)$ be fixed by relation (24) we deduce that for n large enough we have

$$|J(u_n) - \lambda_1 I(u_n)| < \epsilon I(u_n),$$

or

$$(\lambda_1 - \epsilon)I(u_n) < J(u_n) < (\lambda_1 + \epsilon)I(u_n).$$

Passing to the limit in the above inequalities and taking into account that relation (27) holds true we find

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} J(u_n) = 0.$$

That fact combined with relation (8) implies that actually u_n converges strongly to 0 in E , i.e. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u_n\| = 0$. By this information and relation (19) we get

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{J(u_n)}{I(u_n)} = \infty,$$

and this is a contradiction. Thus, $u \neq 0$. The proof of Lemma 2 is complete. \square

By Lemma 2 we conclude that there exists $u \in E \setminus \{0\}$ such that

$$\frac{J(u)}{I(u)} = \lambda_1 = \inf_{w \in E \setminus \{0\}} \frac{J(w)}{I(w)}. \quad (28)$$

Then, for any $v \in E$ we have

$$\left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \frac{J(u + \epsilon v)}{I(u + \epsilon v)} \right|_{\epsilon=0} = 0.$$

A simple computation yields

$$\int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u|^{p_1(x)-2} + |\nabla u|^{p_2(x)-2}) \nabla u \nabla v \, dx \cdot I(u) - J(u) \cdot \int_{\Omega} |u|^{q(x)-2} u v \, dx = 0, \quad \forall v \in E. \quad (29)$$

Relation (29) combined with the fact that $J(u) = \lambda_1 I(u)$ and $I(u) \neq 0$ implies the fact that λ_1 is an eigenvalue of problem (1). Thus, step 2 is verified.

• **STEP 3.** We show that any $\lambda \in (\lambda_1, \infty)$ is an eigenvalue of problem (1).

Let $\lambda \in (\lambda_1, \infty)$ be arbitrary but fixed. Define $T_\lambda : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$T_\lambda(u) = J(u) - \lambda I(u).$$

Clearly, $T_\lambda \in C^1(E, \mathbb{R})$ with

$$\langle T'_\lambda(u), v \rangle = \langle J'(u), v \rangle - \lambda \langle I'(u), v \rangle, \quad \forall u \in E.$$

Thus, λ is an eigenvalue of problem (1) if and only if there exists $u_\lambda \in E \setminus \{0\}$ a critical point of T_λ .

With similar arguments as in the proof of relation (18) we can show that T_λ is coercive, i.e. $\lim_{\|u\| \rightarrow \infty} T_\lambda(u) = \infty$. On the other hand, as we have already remarked, similar arguments as those used in the proof of Lemma 3.4 in [11] show that the functional T_λ is weakly lower semi-continuous. These two facts enable us to apply Theorem 1.2 in [17] in order to prove that there exists $u_\lambda \in E$ a global minimum point of T_λ and thus, a critical point of T_λ . In order to conclude that step 4 holds true it is enough to show that u_λ is not trivial. Indeed, since $\lambda_1 = \inf_{u \in E \setminus \{0\}} \frac{J(u)}{I(u)}$ and $\lambda > \lambda_1$ it follows that there exists $v_\lambda \in E$ such that

$$J(v_\lambda) < \lambda I(v_\lambda),$$

or

$$T_\lambda(v_\lambda) < 0.$$

Thus,

$$\inf_E T_\lambda < 0$$

and we conclude that u_λ is a nontrivial critical point of T_λ , or λ is an eigenvalue of problem (1). Thus, step 3 is verified.

• **STEP 4.** Any $\lambda \in (0, \lambda_0)$, where λ_0 is given by (15), is not an eigenvalue of problem (1).

Indeed, assuming by contradiction that there exists $\lambda \in (0, \lambda_0)$ an eigenvalue of problem (1) it follows that there exists $u_\lambda \in E \setminus \{0\}$ such that

$$\langle J'(u_\lambda), v \rangle = \lambda \langle I'(u_\lambda), v \rangle, \quad \forall v \in E.$$

Thus, for $v = u_\lambda$ we find

$$\langle J'(u_\lambda), u_\lambda \rangle = \lambda \langle I'(u_\lambda), u_\lambda \rangle,$$

that is,

$$J_1(u_\lambda) = \lambda I_1(u_\lambda).$$

The fact that $u_\lambda \in E \setminus \{0\}$ assures that $I_1(u_\lambda) > 0$. Since $\lambda < \lambda_0$, the above information yields

$$J_1(u_\lambda) \geq \lambda_0 I_1(u_\lambda) > \lambda I_1(u_\lambda) = J_1(u_\lambda).$$

Clearly, the above inequalities lead to a contradiction. Thus, step 4 is verified.

By steps 2, 3 and 4 we deduce that $\lambda_0 \leq \lambda_1$. The proof of Theorem 1 is now complete. \square

Remark 1. At this stage we are not able to deduce whether $\lambda_0 = \lambda_1$ or $\lambda_0 < \lambda_1$. In the latter case an interesting question concerns the existence of eigenvalues of problem (1) in the interval $[\lambda_0, \lambda_1)$. We propose to the reader the study of these open problems.

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