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ELLIPTIC EQUATIONS WITH DIFFUSION PARAMETERIZED BY THE LENGTH OF NONLOCAL INTERACTIONS

ARMEL ANDAMI OVONO & ARNAUD ROUGIREL

ABSTRACT. We consider quasilinear elliptic equations where the diffusion at each point depends on all the values of the solution in a neighborhood of this point. The size of this neighborhood is parameterized by some non negative number. For fixed values of the parameter, the issue of the existence and local uniqueness of the solution is addressed. In a radial symmetric setting, we give pointwise estimates of the solutions and prove the existence of multiple solutions. Regarding bifurcation theory, we show that many local branches of solutions may exist while, among them, only one is global and has no bifurcation point.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let Ω be a non empty open bounded subset of \mathbb{R}^n whose diameter is denoted by L . Let also $g : \Omega \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a measurable function such that

$$\operatorname{ess\,sup}_{x \in \Omega} \int_{\Omega} g^2(x, y) \, dy < \infty \quad (1.1)$$

and

$$f \in H^{-1}(\Omega). \quad (1.2)$$

For any x in Ω and r in $[0, \infty)$, we define the nonlocal functional

$$\ell_r(\cdot)(x) : L^2(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad u \mapsto \ell_r(u)(x) = \int_{\Omega \cap B(x, r)} g(x, y) u(y) \, dy,$$

where $B(x, r)$ is the closed ball of \mathbb{R}^n with radius r and centered at x . We notice that $\ell_0 = 0$ and $\ell_r = \ell_L$ for all $r \geq L$, hence we will often restrict our attention to the case where r belongs to $[0, L]$. In this paper we will investigate the properties of the solutions to the nonlocal problem

$$(P-r) \begin{cases} -\operatorname{div}(a(\ell_r(u))\nabla u) = f & \text{in } H^{-1}(\Omega) \\ u \in H_0^1(\Omega), \end{cases} \quad (1.3)$$

where the diffusion coefficient a satisfies

$$a \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}), \quad \inf_{\mathbb{R}} a > 0, \quad \sup_{\mathbb{R}} a < \infty. \quad (1.4)$$

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If Lipschitz regularity is needed, we will assume instead

$$a \in W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R}), \quad \inf_{\mathbb{R}} a > 0. \quad (1.5)$$

If $g \equiv 1$ then $\ell_r(u)(x) = \int_{\Omega \cap B(x,r)} u(y) dy$. In case where (P- r) modelizes migration of population, it means that the diffusion at x depends on the population surrounding x . In the general case, the kernel g accounts for the fact that the contributions to the diffusion process of points in the ball $B(x, r)$ may be different.

The following examples modelize various diffusion process.

(i) $g(x, y) = g(x - y)$ where $g \in L^2_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. If, for instance $g(x - y) = g(|x - y|)$ is a radial decreasing function then the contribution of a point in $B(x, r)$ will decrease with respect to its distance from x . In that case, (1.1) holds since

$$\int_{\Omega} g^2(x - y) dy = \int_{x-\Omega} g^2(y) dy \leq \int_{B(0,2R)} g^2(y) dy,$$

where R is chosen so that $\Omega \subset B(0, R)$.

(ii) $g(x, y) = g(y)$ where $g \in L^2(\Omega)$. In particular, being given some subdomain Ω' of Ω , we may choose

$$g(y) = \mathbb{I}_{\Omega'}(y) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } y \in \Omega' \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

This model allows to fix which areas of Ω contribute specifically to the diffusion. If $r = 0$ then (P-0) is a linear local elliptic problem. In the case $r = L$, (P- L) is a purely nonlocal problem and ℓ_L is the continuous linear form given by

$$\ell_L(u) = \int_{\Omega} g(y)u(y) dy \quad \forall u \in L^2(\Omega).$$

The parameter r measures the range of the nonlocal interactions occurring in the diffusion process. Here, (1.1) is also satisfied.

(iii) Of course, we may combine these two models by choosing

$$g(x, y) = g_1(x - y)g_2(y),$$

where $g_1 \in L^2_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $g_2 \in L^2(\Omega)$ so that (1.1) holds by the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality.

Our very first aim is to describe the changes that occur in the structure of the set of solutions to (P- r) as the parameter r varies from 0 to L . Indeed, in the case (ii) where the kernel g is independent of x , M. Chipot and B. Lovat have shown in [CL99] that (P- L) may have, for instance, three solutions. On the other hand, (1.2), (1.4) implies that (P-0) is uniquely solvable. So natural questions arise from bifurcation theory:

- (i) Do there exist branches¹ of solutions starting from the solutions to (P- L) ?
- (ii) Do there exist bifurcation point for these branches ?

For generic situations (see Corollary 4.2, Theorem 3.2), the answer to (i) is positive; this is a consequence of the implicit function theorem. However, surprisingly,

¹see Definition 4.1

it does not seem to exist bifurcation point, as suggested by numerical simulations. Let us describe our result related to question (ii) in vague terms (see Theorem 4.1 for a precise statement). If the diffusion coefficient a is flat in some neighborhood of 0 then there is a unique global branch of solutions and it has no bifurcation point. Figure 1 depict a (possible) generic bifurcation diagram.

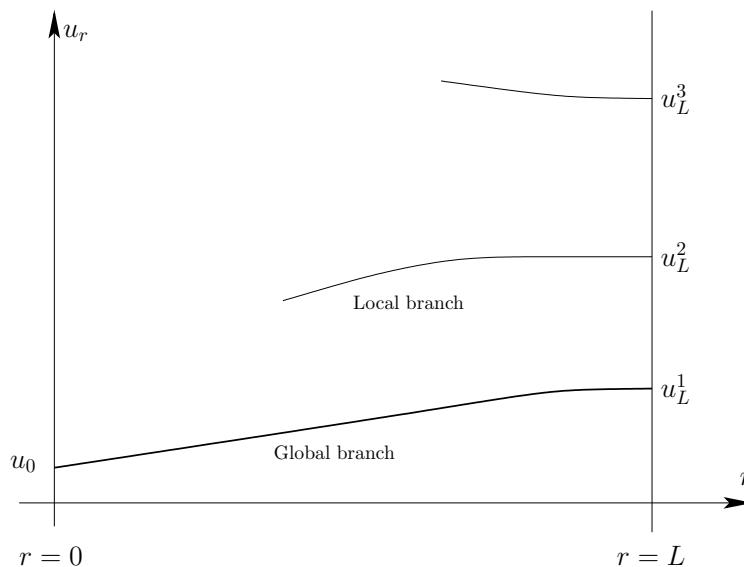


FIGURE 1

It should be emphasize that these results hold for radial symmetric data (see Section 4). Since the structure of nonlocal problems is not so rich than the one of local problems, assumptions have to be strengthened in order to get useful informations about the solutions. This lack of structure may be illustrated as follows. Under assumptions (1.2), (1.4), if a is Lipschitz continuous then the local problem

$$-\operatorname{div}(a(u)\nabla u) = f \quad \text{in } H^{-1}(\Omega), \quad u \in H_0^1(\Omega),$$

has a unique solution whereas (P- r) may have infinitely many solutions: see [CM01]. The reader interested with other nonlocal diffusion problems may consult for instance [ZP06] or [CCR06].

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we give some existence and uniqueness results. In particular, Corollary 2.1 states, in implicit function theorem's fashion, the existence of local branches of solutions. Section 3 is devoted to the case where $r = L$ and g is independent of x . Preliminary results needed to the study of branches of solutions starting from $r = L$ are given. In particular, Theorem 3.2 characterizes situations where the implicit function theorem may be applied and give, in the case $r = L$, a more powerful result than Corollary 2.1 (which hold in a wider setting). Finally, in section 4, we study radial symmetric solutions. In a first part, some qualitative properties of radial solutions are given. In a second part, we propose some answers to questions (i) and (ii) above.

If \mathcal{O} is an open part of \mathbb{R}^n and $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ then the norm of a function u in $L^p(\mathcal{O})$ will be denoted by $\|u\|_{p,\mathcal{O}}$ or simply by $\|u\|_p$ if no confusion may occur. The norm in $H^{-1}(\Omega)$ will be denoted by $\|\cdot\|_*$.

2. EXISTENCE AND UNIQUENESS RESULTS

Lemma 2.1. *Under assumption (1.1), for all u, v in $H_0^1(\Omega)$ and r, s in $[0, L]$, there holds for a.e. $x \in \Omega$,*

$$|\ell_r(u)(x) - \ell_s(v)(x)| \leq C_1 \sup_{\Omega} \|g(x, \cdot)\|_2 (\|\nabla(u - v)\|_2 + |r - s|^{\frac{1}{n \vee 3}} \|\nabla v\|_2),$$

where C_1 is a constant depending only on Ω, n and L ; $\sup_{\Omega} \|g(x, \cdot)\|_2$ stands for the left-hand side of (1.1) and $n \vee 3$ is the maximum between the dimension n of Ω and 3.

Proof. We have

$$|\ell_r(u)(x) - \ell_s(v)(x)| \leq \int_{\Omega \cap B(x,r)} |g(x, y)(u - v)(y)| \, dy + \int_{\Omega \cap (B(x,s) \setminus B(x,r))} |g(x, y)v(y)| \, dy. \quad (2.1)$$

Let us estimate the latter integral. If $n = 1$, $H_0^1(\Omega)$ is continuously embedded in $C(\overline{\Omega})$. Then denoting by C the norm of this embedding, it is smaller than

$$C \|v\|_{\infty} \int_{\Omega} |g(x, y)| \mathbb{I}_{B(x,s) \setminus B(x,r)}(y) \, dy \leq C \|v\|_{\infty} \sup_{\Omega} \|g(x, \cdot)\|_2 |2s - 2r|^{1/2}.$$

If $n = 2$ then we choose $p = 6$. If $n \geq 3$, let $p = 2n/(n - 2)$. Thus for any $n \geq 2$, by the Hölder inequality and Sobolev's embedding, the latter integral in (2.1) can be estimated by

$$\left(\int_{\Omega \cap (B(x,s) \setminus B(x,r))} |g(x, y)|^{p'} \, dy \right)^{1/p'} \|v\|_{p,\Omega} \leq C \left(\int_{\Omega} |g(x, y)|^{p'} \mathbb{I}_{B(x,s) \setminus B(x,r)}(y) \, dy \right)^{1/p'} \|\nabla v\|_2,$$

where p' is the conjugate exponent of p . Moreover, using again Hölder's inequality with $q := 2/p'$, there holds

$$\int_{\Omega} |g(x, y)|^{p'} \mathbb{I}_{B(x,s) \setminus B(x,r)}(y) \, dy \leq \left(\int_{\Omega} |g(x, y)|^2 \, dy \right)^{1/q} |B(x, s) \setminus B(x, r)|^{1/q'}.$$

Since $|B(x, r)|$, the measure of $B(x, r)$ is equal to $c_n r^n$, we get

$$\int_{\Omega \cap (B(x,s) \setminus B(x,r))} |g(x, y)v(y)| \, dy \leq C_1 \left(\int_{\Omega} |g(x, y)|^2 \, dy \right)^{1/2} |s - r|^{\frac{1}{p'q'}} \|\nabla v\|_2.$$

If $n = 2$, $p'q' = 3$ whereas $p'q' = n$ for $n \geq 3$. Thus for all $n \geq 1$,

$$\int_{\Omega \cap (B(x,s) \setminus B(x,r))} |g(x, y)v(y)| \, dy \leq C_1 \sup_{\Omega} \|g(x, \cdot)\|_2 |r - s|^{\frac{1}{n \vee 3}} \|\nabla v\|_2.$$

In the same way,

$$\int_{\Omega \cap B(x,r)} |g(x,y)(u-v)(y)| dy \leq C \sup_{\Omega} \|g(x,\cdot)\|_2 |B(x,r)|^{\frac{1}{n\sqrt{3}}} \|\nabla(u-v)\|_2. \quad (2.2)$$

Combining these two estimates, going back to (2.1) and using $|B(x,r)| \leq |B(0,L)|$, we obtain the desired estimate. \square

Lemma 2.2. *If (1.1), (1.2), (1.4) hold then for any (u,v) in $H_0^1(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega)$ satisfying*

$$-\operatorname{div}(a(\ell_r(v))\nabla u) = f \quad \text{in } H^{-1}(\Omega),$$

one has

$$\|\nabla u\|_2 \leq \frac{\|f\|_*}{\inf_{x \in \Omega} a(\ell_r(v))(x)}.$$

Proof. Test the above equation with u and use the continuity of f on $H_0^1(\Omega)$. \square

Theorem 2.1. *If (1.1), (1.2), (1.4) hold then for all r in $[0, L]$, the problem $(P-r)$ defined by (1.3), has at least one solution.*

Proof. We introduce the functional

$$T_r : L^2(\Omega) \rightarrow L^2(\Omega) \quad (2.3)$$

$$v \mapsto u, \quad \text{the solution in } H_0^1(\Omega) \text{ to } -\operatorname{div}(a(\ell_r(v))\nabla u) = f.$$

Let $M := k(\Omega)\|f\|_*/\inf_{\mathbb{R}} a$ where $k(\Omega)$ is the Poincaré constant. Then Lemma 2.2 implies that T_r maps the closed ball of $L^2(\Omega)$ with radius M and centered at the origin into itself. Then we conclude by using the Schauder fix point theorem in a standard way. \square

Theorem 2.2. *Under the assumptions (1.1), (1.2), (1.5), let $r_0 \in [0, L]$ and u_{r_0} be a solution to $(P-r_0)$ satisfying*

$$\frac{C_1 \sup_{\Omega} \|g(x,\cdot)\|_2 \|f\|_* \|a'\|_{\infty}}{\left\{ \inf_{x \in \Omega} a(\ell_{r_0}(u_{r_0}))(x) \right\}^2} < 1. \quad (2.4)$$

Then there exist $\varepsilon, \delta > 0$ such that for any non negative $r \in [r_0 - \varepsilon, r_0 + \varepsilon]$, $(P-r)$ has an unique solution in $B(u_{r_0}, \delta, H_0^1(\Omega))$, the closed ball of $H_0^1(\Omega)$ with radius δ and centered at u_{r_0} .

In (2.4), C_1 is the constant of Lemma 2.1 and $\|a'\|_{\infty}$ stands for $\operatorname{ess\,sup}_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |a'(x)|$.

Proof. We apply the Banach fix point theorem in the ball $B(u_{r_0}, \delta, H_0^1(\Omega))$ where the value of the radius δ will be fixed below.

For simplicity, put $K(g) := C_1 \sup_{\Omega} \|g(x,\cdot)\|_2$. Let $\eta_1 > 0$ satisfies the two conditions:

$$\inf_{\Omega} a(\ell_{r_0}(u_{r_0})) - \|a'\|_{\infty} \eta_1 > 0 \quad (2.5)$$

$$c_1 := \frac{K(g)\|f\|_* \|a'\|_{\infty}}{\left\{ \inf_{\Omega} a(\ell_{r_0}(u_{r_0})) - \|a'\|_{\infty} \eta_1 \right\}^2} < 1. \quad (2.6)$$

The existence of such number η_1 is insured by (1.5) and (2.4). Let also $\varepsilon > 0$ be such that

$$K(g) \frac{q(\varepsilon)c_2}{1-c_1} + q(\varepsilon)K(g)\|\nabla u_{r_0}\|_2 \leq \eta_1, \quad (2.7)$$

where $q(r) := |r|^{1/n\vee 3}$ for all $r \in \mathbb{R}$ and

$$c_2 := \frac{K(g)\|f\|_*\|a'\|_\infty\|\nabla u_{r_0}\|_2}{\left\{ \inf_{\Omega} a(\ell_{r_0}(u_{r_0})) - \|a'\|_\infty\eta_1 \right\}^2}.$$

Put $\delta := q(\varepsilon)c_2/(1-c_1)$. Then, for any non negative $r \in [r_0 - \varepsilon, r_0 + \varepsilon]$ and v in $B(u_{r_0}, \delta, H_0^1(\Omega))$, the function $u := T_r(v)$ (see (2.3) for the definition of T_r) satisfies

$$\int_{\Omega} a(\ell_r(v))\nabla u \nabla \varphi \, dx = \int_{\Omega} a(\ell_{r_0}(u_{r_0}))\nabla u_{r_0} \nabla \varphi \, dx$$

for each test function φ in $H_0^1(\Omega)$. The choice $\varphi = u - u_{r_0}$ yields

$$\begin{aligned} \inf_{\Omega} a(\ell_{r_0}(u_{r_0})) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla(u - u_{r_0})|^2 \, dx &\leq \\ &\int_{\Omega} |a(\ell_r(v)) - a(\ell_{r_0}(u_{r_0}))| |\nabla u| |\nabla(u - u_{r_0})| \, dx. \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

Let $\eta := K(g)(\delta + q(r - r_0)\|\nabla u_{r_0}\|_2)$. By Lemma 2.1,

$$|\ell_r(v)(x) - \ell_{r_0}(u_{r_0})(x)| \leq \eta.$$

Thus, with (1.5) and the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality

$$\|\nabla(u - u_{r_0})\|_2 \leq \frac{\|a'\|_\infty\|\nabla u\|_2}{\inf_{\Omega} a(\ell_{r_0}(u_{r_0}))} \eta.$$

Moreover, since $\eta \leq \eta_1$ due to the properties of q ,

$$\inf_{\Omega} a(\ell_r(v)) \geq \inf_{\Omega} a(\ell_{r_0}(u_{r_0})) - \|a'\|_\infty\eta_1, \quad (2.9)$$

In view of Lemma 2.2 and (2.9), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla(u - u_{r_0})\|_2 &\leq \frac{\|f\|_*\|a'\|_\infty}{\inf_{\Omega} a(\ell_{r_0}(u_{r_0})) \left\{ \inf_{\Omega} a(\ell_{r_0}(u_{r_0})) - \|a'\|_\infty\eta_1 \right\}} \eta \\ &\leq c_1\delta + q(\varepsilon)c_2 \quad (\text{since } q(r - r_0) \leq q(\varepsilon)) \\ &= \delta, \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

by definition of δ . Hence T_r maps $B(u_{r_0}, \delta, H_0^1(\Omega))$ into itself. Let us prove that T_r is a contraction in this ball. For this consider v_1, v_2 in $B(u_{r_0}, \delta, H_0^1(\Omega))$ and put $u_i = T_r(v_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$. Arguing as in (2.8), using Lemma 2.1 and recalling that

$K(g) := C_1 \sup_{\Omega} \|g(x, \cdot)\|_2$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \inf_{\Omega} a(\ell_r(v_2)) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla(u_1 - u_2)|^2 dx \\ \leq \int_{\Omega} |a(\ell_r(v_1)) - a(\ell_r(v_2))| |\nabla u_1| |\nabla(u_1 - u_2)| dx \\ \leq K(g) \|a'\|_{\infty} \|\nabla(v_1 - v_2)\|_2 \|\nabla u_1\|_2 \|\nabla(u_1 - u_2)\|_2. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, thanks to Lemma 2.2,

$$\|\nabla(u_1 - u_2)\|_2 \leq \frac{K(g) \|f\|_* \|a'\|_{\infty}}{\inf_{\Omega} a(\ell_r(v_1)) \inf_{\Omega} a(\ell_r(v_2))} \|\nabla(v_1 - v_2)\|_2. \quad (2.11)$$

By (2.9), the above coefficient is uniformly bounded by

$$\frac{K(g) \|f\|_* \|a'\|_{\infty}}{\left\{ \inf_{\Omega} a(\ell_{r_0}(u_{r_0})) - \|a'\|_{\infty} \eta_1 \right\}^2}$$

which is strictly less than 1 by (2.6). Hence T_r is a contraction. We conclude by using the Banach fix point theorem. \square

Let us denote by F the nonlinear operator

$$\begin{aligned} F : [0, \infty) \times H_0^1(\Omega) &\rightarrow H^{-1}(\Omega) \\ (r, u) &\mapsto -\operatorname{div}(a(\ell_r(u)) \nabla u) - f. \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

Clearly, $F(r, v) = 0$ means that v is solution to (P- r).

Corollary 2.1. *Under the assumptions and notation of Theorem 2.2 (in particular u_{r_0} denotes a solution to (P- r_0) satisfying (2.4)), there exists a Hölder continuous function $u : [(r_0 - \varepsilon) \vee 0, r_0 + \varepsilon] \rightarrow H_0^1(\Omega)$ such that*

$$F(r, v) = 0 \quad \text{in } [(r_0 - \varepsilon) \vee 0, r_0 + \varepsilon] \times B(u_{r_0}, \delta, H_0^1(\Omega))$$

if and only if $v = u(r)$.

Remark 2.1. This result is a non smooth version of the implicit function theorem. Indeed, if a' is continuous and, for a.e. $x \in \Omega$, $g(x, \cdot)$ can be extended outside of Ω by a function lying in $H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ then F is of class C^1 and the implicit function theorem may be applied to give a differentiable curve of solutions $r \mapsto u(r)$. In our setting, $(r, u) \mapsto D_u F(r, u)$ is not necessarily continuous (because $a' \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R})$), however we obtain a Hölder continuous branch of solutions through u_{r_0} (with Hölder exponent $1/n \vee 3$).

Proof of Corollary 2.1. The existence of the function u follows from Theorem 2.2, hence there remains to prove its Hölder regularity. For this, let ε, δ be as in the statement of Theorem 2.2 and r, s in $[(r_0 - \varepsilon) \vee 0, r_0 + \varepsilon]$. Let, as above, $K(g) := C_1 \sup_{\Omega} \|g(x, \cdot)\|_2$, $q(r) = r^{1/n \vee 3}$ and $u(r), u(s)$ be the unique solution to

(P- r) and (P- s) in $B(u_{r_0}, \delta, H_0^1(\Omega))$. Then arguing as in (2.10), $\|\nabla(u(r) - u(s))\|_2$ is estimated by

$$\frac{K(g)\|f\|_*\|a'\|_\infty}{\inf_{\Omega} a(\ell_r(u_r)) \inf_{\Omega} a(\ell_s(u_s))} \left(\|\nabla(u(r) - u(s))\|_2 + q(r-s)\|\nabla u(s)\|_2 \right).$$

By (2.9), (2.6) and Lemma 2.2,

$$(1 - c_1)\|\nabla(u(r) - u(s))\|_2 \leq q(r-s) \frac{K(g)\|f\|_*^2\|a'\|_\infty}{\left\{ \inf_{\Omega} a(\ell_{r_0}(u_{r_0})) - \|a'\|_\infty \eta_1 \right\}^3},$$

which shows the Hölder continuity of $u(\cdot)$. \square

Corollary 2.2. *Under the assumptions (1.1), (1.2) and (1.5), the following propositions hold true.*

- (i) *If r is small enough then (P- r) has an unique solution.*
- (ii) *If*

$$\frac{C_1 \sup_{\Omega} \|g(x, \cdot)\|_2 \|f\|_* \|a'\|_\infty}{\inf_{\mathbb{R}} a^2} < 1 \quad (2.13)$$

then (P- r) has an unique solution for all r in $[0, L]$.

Proof. The existence follows from Theorem 2.1. The uniqueness is obtained from (2.11) with $u_i = v_i$. Indeed (2.13) is clearly a sufficient condition. Moreover (see (2.2)), $K(g)$ may be replaced in (2.11) by $C_1 \sup_{\Omega} \|g(x, \cdot)\|_2 |B(0, r)|^{1/nv^3}$. Hence, we get the uniqueness for small r . \square

For specific diffusion coefficients a , the local uniqueness result of Theorem 2.2 may be true for $r_0 := L$ while multiple solutions to (P- L) exist: see Remark 3.1. The following theorem gives another local uniqueness result. The main difference with Theorem 2.2 concerns (i) the assumptions on a' : it is assumed that we control a' only a some neighborhood of 0 (see (2.15)); (ii) the fact that we obtain a uniqueness result in some tube of $[0, L] \times H_0^1(\Omega)$ with uniform section (in Theorem 2.1, δ depends a priori on r_0).

Theorem 2.3. *Under the assumptions (1.1), (1.2) and (1.5), assume in addition that*

- (i) *there exists some positive number μ_1 such that $a(\mu_1) = \min_{[0, \mu_1]} a$;*
- (ii) *for all r in $[0, L]$, u_r is a solution to (P- r) and*

$$0 \leq \ell_r(u_r)(x) \leq \mu_1 \quad \text{for a.e } x \in \Omega; \quad (2.14)$$

- (iii) *for some number $\delta\mu > 0$, there holds*

$$C_1 \sup_{\Omega} \|g(x, \cdot)\|_2 \|f\|_* \|a'\|_{\infty, [-\delta\mu, \mu_1 + \delta\mu]} \frac{1}{a(\mu_1)^2} < 1. \quad (2.15)$$

Then there exists $\delta > 0$ (independent of r and u_r) such that for all $r \in [0, L]$, (P- r) has an unique solution in $B(u_r, \delta, H_0^1(\Omega))$.

Proof. It is similar to the contractivity-part of the proof of Theorem 2.2. Let $\eta_1 > 0$ satisfies the two conditions :

$$a(\mu_1) - \|a'\|_{\infty, I} \eta_1 > 0 \quad (2.16)$$

$$\frac{K(g) \|f\|_* \|a'\|_{\infty, I}}{\{a(\mu_1) - \|a'\|_{\infty, I} \eta_1\}^2} < 1, \quad (2.17)$$

where I stands for $[-\delta\mu, \mu_1 + \delta\mu]$. Let $\delta > 0$ satisfies

$$K(g)\delta \leq \min(\delta\mu, \eta_1). \quad (2.18)$$

Then for any solution u to (P- r) belonging to $B(u_r, \delta, H_0^1(\Omega))$, one has due to Lemma 2.1 and (2.14),

$$-K(g)\delta \leq \ell_r(u) \leq \ell_r(u_r) + K(g)\delta.$$

Thus for a.e. $x \in \Omega$, $\ell_r(u)(x)$ belongs to I owing to (2.18) and (2.14). Hence, (see (2.11)),

$$\|\nabla(u - u_r)\|_2 \leq \frac{K(g) \|f\|_* \|a'\|_{\infty, I}}{\inf_{\Omega} a(\ell_r(u_r)) \inf_{\Omega} a(\ell_r(u))} \|\nabla(u - u_r)\|_2.$$

Now $\inf_{\Omega} a(\ell_r(u_r)) \geq a(\mu_1)$ by assumptions (i), (ii). Moreover

$$\begin{aligned} a(\ell_r(u)) &\geq a(\ell_r(u_r)) - K(g) \|a'\|_{\infty, I} \delta \\ &\geq a(\mu_1) - \|a'\|_{\infty, I} \eta_1, \end{aligned}$$

by (2.18). Hence

$$\|\nabla(u - u_r)\|_2 \leq \frac{K(g) \|f\|_* \|a'\|_{\infty, I}}{\{a(\mu_1) - \|a'\|_{\infty, I} \eta_1\}^2} \|\nabla(u - u_r)\|_2.$$

Thus uniqueness follows from (2.17). \square

3. THE CASE WHERE $r = L$ AND g IS INDEPENDENT OF x

In this section, we will assume that $r = L$ and g is independent of x , namely

$$g(x, y) = g(y), \quad g \in L^2(\Omega). \quad (3.1)$$

In this case, ℓ_r becomes a purely nonlocal functional in the sense that it is independent of the spacial variable. We have

$$\ell_L(u) = \int_{\Omega} g(y)u(y) \, dy.$$

Therefore (1.3) reads here

$$(P-L) \begin{cases} -a(\ell_L(u))\Delta u = f & \text{in } H^{-1}(\Omega) \\ u \in H_0^1(\Omega). \end{cases} \quad (3.2)$$

The solutions to (P- L) are proportional to the solution φ of

$$-\Delta\varphi = f \quad \text{in } H^{-1}(\Omega), \quad \varphi \in H_0^1(\Omega). \quad (3.3)$$

More precisely, we may state the following result.

Theorem 3.1. [CL99] *Suppose that (1.2), (1.4) and (3.1) hold. If u_L is a solution to (P-L) then*

$$u = \frac{\varphi}{a(\ell_L(u_L))} \quad (3.4)$$

and $\ell_L(u_L)$ is solution to

$$\mu a(\mu) = \ell_L(\varphi), \quad \mu \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (3.5)$$

Conversely, if μ is solution to (3.5) then $u = \varphi/a(\mu)$ is solution to (P-L) and $\ell_L(u) = \mu$. As a consequence, (P-L) has as much solution as Equation (3.5).

Remark 3.1. If u_L is a solution to (P-L) then contrary to (2.13), the condition (2.4) which reads here

$$\frac{C_1 \|g\|_2 \|f\|_* \|a'\|_\infty}{a(\ell_L(u_L))^2} < 1, \quad (3.6)$$

does not imply the uniqueness for (P-L). Indeed, let $\mu_1 < \mu_2$ be positive numbers. Assuming $\ell_L(\varphi) > 0$, we consider the Lipschitz continuous function a defined for all $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ by (see Figure 2)

$$a(\mu) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ell(\phi)}{\mu_1} & \text{if } \mu \leq \mu_1 \\ \frac{\ell(\phi)}{\mu_2} & \text{if } \mu \geq \mu_2 \\ \text{affine} & \text{if } \mu_1 \leq \mu \leq \mu_2. \end{cases}$$

Then, according to Theorem 3.1, (P-L) possesses two solutions u_L^1, u_L^2 such that $\ell(u_L^1) = \mu_1$ and $\ell(u_L^2) = \mu_2$. Moreover (3.6) reads for $u_L = u_L^1$,

$$\frac{C_1 \|g\|_2 \|f\|_* \ell(\varphi)}{\mu_1 \mu_2 a(\mu_1)^2} < 1$$

and holds true if μ_2 is sufficiently large. In what case, Theorem 2.2 yields that (P-r) has a unique solution in a neighborhood of u_L^1 if r is close enough to L .

In order to proceed further, we need assume that

$$a \in C^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}), \quad \inf_{\mathbb{R}} a > 0, \quad \sup_{\mathbb{R}} a < \infty. \quad (3.7)$$

Let

$$F : \mathbb{R} \times H_0^1(\Omega) \rightarrow H^{-1}(\Omega), \quad (r, u) \mapsto -\operatorname{div}(a(\ell_r(u))\nabla u) - f,$$

where $r \mapsto \ell_r$ is extended on $(-\infty, 0)$ by setting $\ell_r = \ell_{-r}$ for $r < 0$. From (3.7), F is continuously differentiable with respect to u and its partial derivative with respect to u is the bounded linear operator defined, for all $v \in H_0^1(\Omega)$, by

$$D_u F(r, u)v = -\operatorname{div}(a(\ell_r(u))\nabla v) - \operatorname{div}(a'(\ell_r(u))\ell_r(v)\nabla u). \quad (3.8)$$

Theorem 3.2. *Under assumptions (1.2), (1.4), (3.1), let u be a solution to (P-L). Then $D_u F(r, u)$ is an isomorphism between $H_0^1(\Omega)$ and $H^{-1}(\Omega)$ if and only if*

$$\ell_L(u)a'(\ell_L(u)) \neq -a(\ell_L(u)). \quad (3.9)$$

Moreover, if (3.9) does not hold then the kernel of $D_u F(r, u)$ is the one-dimensional space spanned by u .

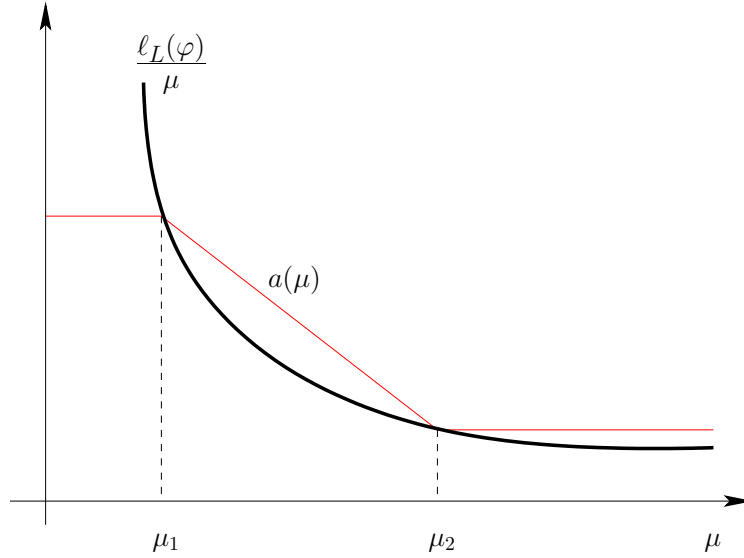


FIGURE 2

Proof. By the Fredholm alternative and the open mapping theorem, $D_u F(r, u)$ is an isomorphism if and only if its kernel is trivial. A function v in $H_0^1(\Omega)$ lies in this kernel if and only if

$$-\Delta \left(a(\ell_L(u))v + a'(\ell_L(u))\ell_L(v)u \right) = 0 \quad \text{in } H^{-1}(\Omega).$$

That is to say

$$v = -\ell_L(v) \frac{a'(\ell_L(u))}{a(\ell_L(u))} u. \quad (3.10)$$

Applying ℓ_L on both side, we obtain

$$\ell_L(v) \left(1 + \frac{a'(\ell_L(u))}{a(\ell_L(u))} \ell_L(u) \right) = 0.$$

Thus (3.9) implies $\ell_L(v) = 0$. Hence $v = 0$ by (3.10) and $D_u F(r, u)$ is an isomorphism. If (3.9) is not true that is to say if $\ell_L(u)a'(\ell_L(u)) = -a(\ell_L(u))$ then $u \neq 0$ according to (1.4) and the kernel of $D_u F(r, u)$ is contained in $\mathbb{R} \cdot u$ by (3.10). Since we prove easily that $D_u F(r, u)u = 0$, these two sets coincide which finish the proof of the theorem. \square

Corollary 3.1. *Under the assumptions (1.2), (3.1) and (3.7), suppose in addition that g can be extended outside of Ω by a function \bar{g} belonging to $H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$. If each solution to (P-L) satisfies (3.9) then there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ with the following property. For all r in $[L - \varepsilon, L]$, (P-r) and (P-L) have the same (finite) number of solutions.*

Proof. According to (3.7), the solutions to (3.5) remain in a compact subset of \mathbb{R} . Thus if the number of solutions to (3.5) is infinite, there exist $(\mu_n)_{n \geq 0}$ and μ in \mathbb{R}

such that $\mu_n \rightarrow \mu$, $\mu_n \neq \mu$ and μ_n, μ solve (3.5) for all $n \geq 0$. As a consequence

$$\frac{a(\mu_n) - a(\mu)}{\mu_n - \mu} \rightarrow a'(\mu)$$

and, using (3.5),

$$\frac{a(\mu_n) - a(\mu)}{\mu_n - \mu} = \frac{\ell_L(\varphi)/\mu_n - \ell_L(\varphi)/\mu}{\mu_n - \mu} \rightarrow -\frac{\ell_L(\varphi)}{\mu^2} = -\frac{a(\mu)}{\mu}.$$

Thus $a'(\mu) = -\frac{a(\mu)}{\mu}$, so $u := \varphi/a(\mu)$ is, by Theorem 3.1, a solution to (P- L) which does not satisfies (3.9) since $\ell_L(u) = \mu$. We conclude that under the assumptions of the corollary, (P- L) has a finite number of solutions.

Let $r > 0$ and $u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$; u is extended by zero outside of Ω . Then, for each $x \in \Omega$,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \ell_r(u)(x) = \int_{\Omega \cap \partial B(x,r)} g \cdot u(\sigma) \, d\sigma.$$

Indeed, if $\bar{g} \cdot u$ is continuous on \mathbb{R}^n , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \ell_r(u)(x) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \int_{B(x,r)} \bar{g} \cdot u(y) \, dy \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \int_{\|\sigma\|=1} \int_0^r \bar{g} \cdot u(x + s\sigma) s^{n-1} \, ds \, d\sigma \\ &= \int_{\|\sigma\|=1} \bar{g} \cdot u(x + r\sigma) r^{n-1} \, d\sigma \\ &= \int_{\Omega \cap \partial B(x,r)} g \cdot u(\sigma) \, d\sigma. \end{aligned}$$

The general case follows by a density argument.

In particular,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \ell_r(u)(x) \Big|_{r=L} = 0. \quad (3.11)$$

Hence using also (3.7), we may prove that F is C^1 on $(0, \infty) \times H_0^1(\Omega)$ and

$$D_r F(r, u) = -\operatorname{div}(a'(\ell_r(u)) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \ell_r(u) \nabla u). \quad (3.12)$$

By Theorem 3.2 and the implicit function theorem, we deduce that for each solution u_L to (P- L), there exists $\delta > 0$ such that (P- r) possesses a unique solution in $B(u_L, \delta, H_0^1(\Omega))$. Since (P- L) has a finite number of solutions, we may conclude with a standard compactness argument that (P- r) and (P- L) have the same number of solutions if r is sufficiently close to L . \square

Remark 3.2. Let u_L be a solution to (P- L) satisfying (3.9) and $r \mapsto u(r)$ be a branch of solution to (P- r) starting from u_L . By the implicit function theorem,

$$u'(L) = -D_u F(L, u_L)^{-1} D_r F(L, u_L).$$

From (3.11), (3.12), there holds $u'(L) = 0$ thus Taylor's expansion yields

$$u(r) = u_L + o(r - L) \quad \text{in } H_0^1(\Omega)$$

where $o(\varepsilon)/\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ in $H_0^1(\Omega)$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. In the same way, for r close to zero, assuming $g \equiv 1$ and denoting by $u_0 = \varphi/a(0)$ the solution to (P-0), we have

$$u(r) = u_0 - \delta_1(n) \frac{a'(0)}{a(0)} r u_0^2 + o(r) \quad \text{in } H_0^1(\Omega), \quad (3.13)$$

where $\delta_1(1) = 1$ and $\delta_1(n) = 0$ if $n \geq 1$. Indeed, by the implicit function theorem, $u'(0) = -D_u F(0, u_0)^{-1} D_r F(0, u_0)$ that is to say, using (3.8),

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \ell_r(u)(x) \Big|_{r=0} = 2\delta_1(n)u(x) \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \Omega \quad (3.14)$$

and (3.12), $w := u'(0)$ is solution to

$$-a(0)\Delta w = 2\delta_1(n)a'(0)\text{div}(u_0 \nabla u_0) = \delta_1(n)a'(0)\Delta(u_0^2) \quad \text{in } H^{-1}(\Omega).$$

Hence $w = -\delta_1(n) \frac{a'(0)}{a(0)} u_0^2$ and (3.13) follows.

Remark 3.3. In the case where $\ell_L(\varphi) \neq 0$ and a is smooth, $D_u F(L, u_L)$ is invertible if and only if the tangents to the graph of $a(\cdot)$ and $\mu \mapsto \ell_L(\varphi)/\mu$ are distinct at the point $\mu_L = \ell_L(u_L)$. Indeed, by Theorem 3.2, $D_u F(L, u_L)$ is non invertible if and only if μ_L satisfies

$$a'(\mu_L) = -\frac{a(\mu_L)}{\mu_L}.$$

Since $\mu_L a(\mu_L) = \ell_L(\varphi)$, we deduce that

$$a'(\mu_L) = \frac{d}{d\mu} \left(\frac{\ell_L(\varphi)}{\mu} \right) \Big|_{\mu=\mu_L}.$$

Hence, the graphs of $a(\cdot)$ and $\mu \mapsto \ell_L(\varphi)/\mu$ have the same tangent at μ_L .

4. RADIAL SOLUTIONS

This section is devoted to the study of the behaviour of solutions u_r to (1.3) as the parameter r ranges from 0 to L . More precisely, denoting by u_0, u_L two solutions of (P-0) and (P- L), we would like to compare u_r with u_0 and u_L . For instance in the case where $u_L \leq u_0$, we wish to show that for all r in $[0, L]$,

$$u_L \leq u_r \leq u_0.$$

The main tool for this aim is Proposition 4.2 which state the monotonicity of the solution to elliptic problems with respect to the coefficient of diffusion. This proposition hold in a radial symmetric setting, what is why this section is concerned with radial solutions. A second kind of results deals with the existence of local or global branches of solutions and the non existence of bifurcation point: see Theorem 4.1 and Corollary 4.2.

In the sequel, we will assume that Ω is the open ball of \mathbb{R}^n with radius $L/2$ and centered at zero so that L remains the diameter of Ω . For each function u in $L_r^2(\Omega)$, the subspace of $L^2(\Omega)$ consisting of radial functions, we will denote by \tilde{u}

the function of $L^2(0, L/2)$ associated with u , namely $\tilde{u}(\|x\|) = u(x)$ for a.e. x in Ω . In this section we will make use of the following assumptions.

$$f \in L_r^2(\Omega) \quad (4.1)$$

$$g(x, y) = g(y), \quad g \in L_r^2(\Omega) \quad (4.2)$$

$$a \in W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R}), \quad \inf_{\mathbb{R}} a > 0 \quad (4.3)$$

$$f \geq 0 \quad \text{a.e. in } \Omega \quad (4.4)$$

$$g \geq 0 \quad \text{a.e. in } \Omega. \quad (4.5)$$

4.1. A linear problem. For

$$A \in W^{1,\infty}(\Omega) \quad \text{radial}, \quad \inf_{\Omega} A > 0, \quad (4.6)$$

consider the linear problem

$$-\operatorname{div}(A(x)\nabla u) = f \quad \text{in } L^2(\Omega), \quad u \in H^2(\Omega) \cap H_0^1(\Omega). \quad (4.7)$$

Proposition 4.1. *If (4.1), (4.6) hold then (4.7) has a unique solution u . Moreover it is radial and for a.e. t in $[0, L/2]$,*

$$-(\tilde{A}\tilde{u}')' - \frac{n-1}{t}\tilde{A}\tilde{u}' = \tilde{f}(t) \quad (4.8)$$

$$\tilde{u}'(t) = -\frac{1}{\tilde{A}(t)} \int_0^t \left(\frac{s}{t}\right)^{n-1} \tilde{f}(s) \, ds. \quad (4.9)$$

Proof. It is well known that (4.7) has a unique radial solution satisfying (4.8). In order to prove (4.9), put $U := \tilde{A}\tilde{u}'$. Then by (4.8),

$$-U' - \frac{n-1}{t}U = \tilde{f}.$$

Hence $(Ut^{n-1})' = -t^{n-1}\tilde{f}$ and (4.9) follows by integration. \square

Proposition 4.2. *Under the assumptions (4.1), (4.4), let $A, B \in W^{1,\infty}(\Omega)$ satisfy (4.6) and be such that $A \leq B$ a.e. in Ω . Denote respectively, by u and v the solution to (4.7) and*

$$-\operatorname{div}(B(x)\nabla u) = f \quad \text{in } L^2(\Omega), \quad u \in H^2(\Omega) \cap H_0^1(\Omega).$$

Then $u \geq v$ a.e. in Ω .

Proof. By (4.9) and $A \leq B$, for each t in $[0, L/2]$, one has $\tilde{u}'(t) \leq \tilde{v}'(t)$. Thus, since $\tilde{u}(L/2) = \tilde{v}(L/2) = 0$,

$$\tilde{u}(t) = \int_{L/2}^t \tilde{u}'(s) \, ds \geq \int_{L/2}^t \tilde{v}'(s) \, ds = \tilde{v}(t).$$

\square

4.2. Back to the nonlocal problem. Let us first investigate the quantitative properties of the set of solutions to (P- r). For this purpose, wider assumptions on the kernel g may replace (4.2), (4.5), namely, we will assume (1.1) and that g is radial in the following sense: for all rotation R of \mathbb{R}^n ,

$$g(Rx, Ry) = g(x, y) \quad \text{for a.e. } (x, y) \in \Omega \times \Omega. \quad (4.10)$$

In order to control the sign of u_r , we will assume

$$g \geq 0 \quad \text{a.e. in } \Omega \times \Omega. \quad (4.11)$$

Besides, since $g \equiv 0$ implies that (P- r) is uniquely solvable, as far as multiplicity of solutions is concerns, we will suppose that there exist some measurable subset ω of Ω with positive measure such that

$$g(x, y) > 0 \quad \text{for a.e. } (x, y) \in \Omega \times \omega. \quad (4.12)$$

We are now in position to state an existence result for radial solutions.

Proposition 4.3. *If (1.1), (1.4), (4.1), (4.10) hold true then (P- r) has at least a radial solution.*

Proof. For all v in $L_r^2(\Omega)$, $a(\ell_r(v))$ is radial since it is easily proved that for all rotation R of \mathbb{R}^n , $\ell_r(v)(Rx) = \ell_r(v)(x)$ for a.e. $x \in \Omega$. Thus, by Proposition 4.1, T_r defined by (2.3) maps $L_r^2(\Omega)$ into itself. The assertion follows by a fix point argument (see the proof of Theorem 2.1). \square

We will show in Proposition 4.4 that (P- r) has multiple solutions by constructing suitable diffusion coefficient. If φ is the solution to (3.3) then, for all r in $[0, L]$, we denote by I_r the interval

$$I_r := [\inf_{\Omega} \ell_r(\varphi), \sup_{\Omega} \ell_r(\varphi)].$$

Lemma 4.1. *Under the assumptions (4.1), (4.3), (4.4), (4.10)-(4.12), let $r \in [0, L]$ and suppose that the function a has the following properties. There exist $0 \leq m \leq M$ such that*

$$a(m) = \max_{[m, M]} a \quad \quad \quad a(M) = \min_{[m, M]} a \quad (4.13)$$

$$ma(m) \leq \min I_r \quad \quad \quad \max I_r \leq Ma(M). \quad (4.14)$$

Then (P- r) admits a radial solution u and

$$m \leq \ell_r(u) \leq M \quad \text{a.e. in } \Omega.$$

Proof. The set

$$\{u \in L_r^2(\Omega) : m \leq \ell_r(u) \leq M \quad \text{a.e. in } \Omega\}$$

is non empty, closed and convex. Indeed, if we set

$$\omega_r := \bigcup_{R, \text{ rotation of } \mathbb{R}^n} R\omega$$

then by (4.11), (4.12), for a.e. x in Ω , there holds

$$\int_{\omega_r} g(x, y) \, dy \geq \int_{\omega} g(x, y) \, dy > 0.$$

Hence the function

$$u := \frac{m}{\int_{\omega_r} g(x, y) \, dy} \mathbb{1}_{\omega_r}$$

is radial and E is not empty. The proof of its other properties are left to the reader.

By (4.13), for all v in E , $a(m) \geq a(\ell_r(v)) \geq a(M)$. Proposition 4.2 yields

$$\frac{\varphi}{a(m)} \leq T_r(v) \leq \frac{\varphi}{a(M)}.$$

Since g is positive,

$$\frac{\ell_r(\varphi)}{a(m)} \leq \ell_r(T_r(v)) \leq \frac{\ell_r(\varphi)}{a(M)}.$$

Thus $T_r(v)$ (defined by (2.3)) belongs to E according to (4.14). We conclude with the Schauder fix point theorem. \square

Proposition 4.4. *Under the assumptions (4.1), (4.3), (4.4), (4.10)-(4.12), let $r \in [0, L]$ and suppose that the function a has the following properties. There exist $0 < M_1 < m_2 < M_2$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} a(0) &= \max_{[0, M_1]} a & a(M_1) &= \min_{[0, M_1]} a & \max I_r &\leq M_1 a(M_1) & (4.15) \\ a(m_2) &= \max_{[m_2, M_2]} a & a(M_2) &= \min_{[m_2, M_2]} a \\ m_2 a(m_2) &\leq \min I_r & \max I_r &\leq M_2 a(M_2). \end{aligned}$$

Then $(P-r)$ has at least two solutions.

Proof. We apply Lemma 4.1 with $m = 0$ and $M = M_1$ to get a solution u such that $\ell_r(u) \leq M_1$ a.e. in Ω . Using again this lemma with $m = m_2$ and $M = M_2$, we obtain a solution v to $(P-r)$ with $m_2 \leq \ell_r(v)$. Since $M_1 < m_2$, u and v are distinct solutions. \square

Remark 4.1. There exists functions a satisfying the conditions of Proposition 4.4. Indeed, let $r \in]0, L]$, $a(0) > 0$ and $M_1 := 2 \max I_r / a(0)$. We put

$$a(M_1) := \frac{a(0)}{2}$$

and suppose that a is decreasing on $[0, M_1]$. Thus (4.15) holds. Besides, suppose that f satisfies (4.1), (4.4) with $f \not\equiv 0$; so that $\min I_r > 0$ by the strong maximum principle. Let $m_2 > M_1$ and define $a(m_2) := \min I_r / m_2$. Finally, let $M_2 > m_2$ be such that $M_2 := 2 \max I_r / a(m_2)$ and define $a(M_2) := a(m_2) / 2$. We have

$$m_2 a(m_2) = \min I_r \leq \max I_r = M_2 \frac{a(m_2)}{2} = M_2 a(M_2).$$

We suppose that a is decreasing on $[m_2, M_2]$. Hence m_2, M_2 fit also the assumptions of the proposition.

Clearly, this procedure may be repeated to construct diffusion coefficient a leading to the existence of any finite number of solutions for (P- r).

Let us investigate the qualitative properties of radial solutions.

Proposition 4.5. *Under the assumptions (4.1), (4.3), (4.4), (4.10), (4.11), let φ be the solution to (3.3). Then, for any r in $[0, L]$ and any radial solution u_r to (P- r), one has*

$$\frac{\varphi}{\sup_{[0, \infty)} a} \leq u_r \leq \frac{\varphi}{\inf_{[0, \infty)} a} \quad \text{a.e in } \Omega.$$

Proof. Since f, g, u_r are non negative, the following trivial estimates hold

$$\inf_{[0, \infty)} a \leq a(\ell_r(u_r)) \leq \sup_{[0, \infty)} a.$$

Proposition 4.2 yields the result. \square

Until the end of this paper, we will focus on the case where g is independent of x . By Theorem 3.1, the solutions to (P-0) and (P- L) are ordered. More precisely, $u_0 = \varphi/a(0)$ is solution to (P-0) and any solution u_L to (P- L) satisfies $u_L = \varphi/a(\mu_L)$ for some solution μ_L to (3.5). Taking into account the monotonicity of $u \mapsto \ell_r(u)$, we obtain different type of results according to whether $a(0) \leq a(\mu_L)$ or not. We will first assume that $a(0) \leq a(\mu_L)$ so that $u_L \leq u_0$.

Corollary 4.1. *Under assumptions (4.1)-(4.5), assume in addition that the function a as the following property. There exists a solution μ_L to (3.5) such that $a(\mu_L) = \sup_{[0, \infty)} a$ and $a(0) = \inf_{[0, \infty)} a$. Then $u_L = \varphi/a(\mu_L)$ is solution to (P- L) and any radial solution u_r to (P- r) satisfies*

$$u_L \leq u_r \leq u_0.$$

Proof. We have $u_0 = \varphi/\inf_{[0, \infty)} a$. Moreover, according to Theorem 3.1, u_L is solution to (P- L) thus the assertion follows from Proposition 4.5. \square

Proposition 4.6. *Under the assumptions (4.1)-(4.5), consider any parameter r in $[0, L]$ and assume the following.*

(i) *There exists a solution μ_L to (3.5) such that $a(\mu_L) = \max_{[0, \mu_L]} a$ and*

$$\sup_{x \in \Omega} \ell_r(\varphi)(x) \leq a(0)\mu_L. \quad (4.16)$$

(ii) $a(0) = \min_{[0, \mu_L]} a$.

Then there exists a solution u_r to (P- r) with $u_L \leq u_r \leq u_0$ a.e. in Ω ($u_L := \varphi/a(\mu_L)$).

Proof. Define $\bar{a} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\bar{a}(\mu) = \begin{cases} a(\mu) & \text{if } 0 \leq \mu \leq \mu_L \\ a(0) & \text{if } \mu \leq 0 \\ a(\mu_L) & \text{if } \mu_L \leq \mu \end{cases} \quad (4.17)$$

and, in view of Proposition 4.3, consider a solution \bar{u}_r of

$$-\operatorname{div}(\bar{a}(\ell_r(u))\nabla u) = f \quad \text{in } L^2(\Omega), \quad u \in H^2(\Omega) \cap H_0^1(\Omega) \cap L_r^2(\Omega).$$

By Corollary 4.1 and the definition of \bar{a} , $u_L \leq \bar{u}_r \leq u_0$. Since $u_L, g \geq 0$,

$$0 \leq \ell_r(\bar{u}_r) \leq \ell_r(u_0) = \frac{\ell_r(\varphi)}{a(0)} \leq \mu_L,$$

according to (4.16). Therefore $\bar{a}(\ell_r(\bar{u}_r)) = a(\ell_r(\bar{u}_r))$ and \bar{u}_r is a solution to (P-r) satisfying the desired estimates. \square

Proposition 4.7. *If (4.1)-(4.5) hold and a is non decreasing on $[0, \ell_L(u_0)]$ then for any r in $[0, L]$ and u_L solution to (P-L), there exists a solution u_r to (P-r) such that*

$$\frac{a(\ell_L(u_L))}{a(\ell_L(u_0))}u_L \leq u_r \leq u_0.$$

Proof. If $v \in L_r^2(\Omega)$ satisfies

$$\frac{a(\ell_L(u_L))}{a(\ell_L(u_0))}u_L \leq v \leq u_0$$

then, since $g, u_0 \geq 0$, and a is non decreasing on $[0, \ell_L(u_0)]$, we deduce

$$a(0) \leq a(\ell_r(v)) \leq a(\ell_r(u_0)) \leq a(\ell_L(u_0)).$$

Proposition 4.2 yields

$$u_0 \geq T_r(v) \geq \frac{\varphi}{a(\ell_L(u_0))}.$$

Recall that T_r is defined by (2.3) and notice that $\varphi = a(\ell_L(u_L))u_L$ for all solution u_L . We conclude with the Schauder fix point theorem. \square

In the sequel, we will assume that $a(0) \geq a(\mu_L)$ so that $u_0 \leq u_L$. We obtain finer results because this assumption agree well with the monotony of ℓ_r . For any u, v in $L^2(\Omega)$, denote by $[u, v]$ the set

$$\{w \in L^2(\Omega) : u \leq w \leq v\}.$$

Then we have the

Proposition 4.8. *Under the assumptions (4.1)-(4.5), assume in addition that*

- (i) *there exists a solution μ_L to (3.5) with $a(\mu_L) = \min_{[0, \mu_L]} a$;*
- (ii) *$a(0) = \max_{[0, \mu_L]} a$.*

Then there exists a radial solution to (P-r) in $[u_0, u_L]$ where $u_L := \varphi/a(\mu_L)$.

Proof. We use a fix point argument in $[u_0, u_L] \cap L_r^2(\Omega)$. If v lies in this non empty closed and convex set then, by (4.5),

$$0 \leq \ell_r(v) \leq \ell_r(u_L) \leq \ell_L(u_L) = \mu_L \quad \text{in } \Omega.$$

Thus (i), (ii) yield $a(0) \geq a(\ell_r(v)) \geq a(\mu_L)$. From Proposition 4.2, we infer

$$u_0 \leq T_r(v) \leq u_L.$$

We conclude with the Schauder fix point theorem. \square

Definition 4.1. *Being given $u : [0, L] \rightarrow H_0^1(\Omega)$, the graph of u is called a **(global) branch of solutions** if*

- (i) $u \in C([0, L], H_0^1(\Omega))$,
- (ii) $u(r)$ is solution to (P- r) for all r in $[0, L]$.

If u is defined only on a subinterval of $[0, L]$ with positive measure then we will speak about a **local branch of solutions**.

Definition 4.2 ([AP93]). *Let $\{(r, u(r)) : r \in [0, L]\}$ be a branch of solutions and $r_0 \in [0, L]$. Then $(r_0, u(r_0))$ is called a **bifurcation point** for this branch if there exists a sequence (r_n, u_n) in $[0, L] \times H_0^1(\Omega)$ such that for all n , u_n is a solution to (P- r_n), $u_n \neq u(r_n)$ and*

$$(r_n, u_n) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} (r_0, u(r_0)) \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R} \times H_0^1(\Omega).$$

Theorem 4.1. *Under the assumptions and notation of Proposition 4.8, assume in addition that, for some positive number $\delta\mu$, it holds that*

$$C_1 \|g\|_2 \|f\|_* \|a'\|_{\infty, [-\delta\mu, \mu_L + \delta\mu]} \frac{1}{a(\mu_L)^2} < 1, \quad (4.18)$$

where C_1 is the constant of Lemma 2.1. Then

- (i) for all r in $[0, L]$, (P- r) possesses a unique radial solution u_r in $[u_0, u_L]$;
- (ii) $\{(r, u_r) : r \in [0, L]\}$ is a branch of solutions without bifurcation point;
- (iii) it is the only global branch of solutions;
- (iv) if, in addition, a is non increasing on $[0, \mu_L]$ then $r \mapsto u_r$ is non decreasing.

Proof. In view of Proposition 4.8, let u_r be any radial solution to (P- r) lying in $[u_0, u_L]$ and \bar{a} define by (4.17). Then u_r is solution to

$$-\operatorname{div}(\bar{a}(\ell_r(u))\nabla u) = f \quad \text{in } H^{-1}(\Omega), \quad u \in H_0^1(\Omega). \quad (4.19)$$

According to (4.18) and $\bar{a} \geq a(\mu_L)$, \bar{a} satisfies (2.13) so that, by Corollary 2.2, the above problem is uniquely solvable. Thus we have proved the first assertion (i) of the theorem.

The solution to (4.19) satisfies (2.4). Moreover, the positivity of g and u_0 yields

$$0 \leq \ell_r(u_r) \leq \ell_r(u_L) \leq \ell_L(u_L) = \mu_L.$$

Thus, by Corollary 2.1, $\{(r, u_r) : r \in [0, L]\}$ is a branch of solutions for the original problem. Besides, Theorem 2.3 prevents the existence of bifurcation point. In order to prove (iii), let $\{(r, v_r) : r \in [0, L]\}$ be a branch of solutions. The set

$$\{r \in [0, L] : u_r = v_r\}$$

is closed since $u_r - v_r$ is continuous. Moreover, u_r satisfies (2.14) for $\mu_1 = \mu_L$ hence this set is also open according to Theorem 2.3. By connexity, it is empty or equal to $[0, L]$. Since $u_0 = v_0$, it must be equal to $[0, L]$. This proves the uniqueness of global branch.

There remains to prove that (u_r) is non decreasing. For this let $r, s \in [0, L]$, $r < s$ and v in $[u_r, u_L] \cap L_r^2(\Omega)$. Then

$$\ell_r(u_r) \leq \ell_s(v) \leq \ell_L(u_L)$$

and since a is non increasing, we deduce $a(\ell_r(u_r)) \geq a(\ell_s(v)) \geq a(\ell_L(u_L))$. By Proposition 4.2, it follows that $u_r \leq T_r(v) \leq u_L$. Thus the Schauder fix point theorem provides a solution to (P- s) belonging to $[u_r, u_L] \cap L^2_+(\Omega)$. By the uniqueness result in $[u_0, u_L]$, this solution is u_s . Thus $u_r \leq u_s$. \square

Corollary 4.2. *Suppose that f, g satisfy (4.1), (4.2), (4.4), (4.5) and g can be extended outside of Ω by a function belonging to $H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then there exist functions $a(\cdot)$ satisfying (3.7) and u_L^2 solution to (P-L) with the following property. There exist at least a local branch of solutions starting from u_L^2 but there is no global branch starting from u_L^2 .*

Proof. It is clear that we can construct functions a satisfying (3.7) and the following conditions (see Fig. 3).

- (i) There exists a solution μ_1 to (3.5) with $a(\mu_1) = \min_{[0, \mu_1]} a$.
- (ii) $a(0) = \max_{[0, \mu_1]} a$.
- (iii) $C_1 \|g\|_2 \|f\|_* \|a'\|_{\infty, [0, \mu_1]} \frac{1}{a(\mu_1)^2} < 1$.
- (iv) There exists $\mu_2 > \mu_1$ solution to (3.5) with $\mu_2 a'(\mu_2) \neq a(\mu_2)$.

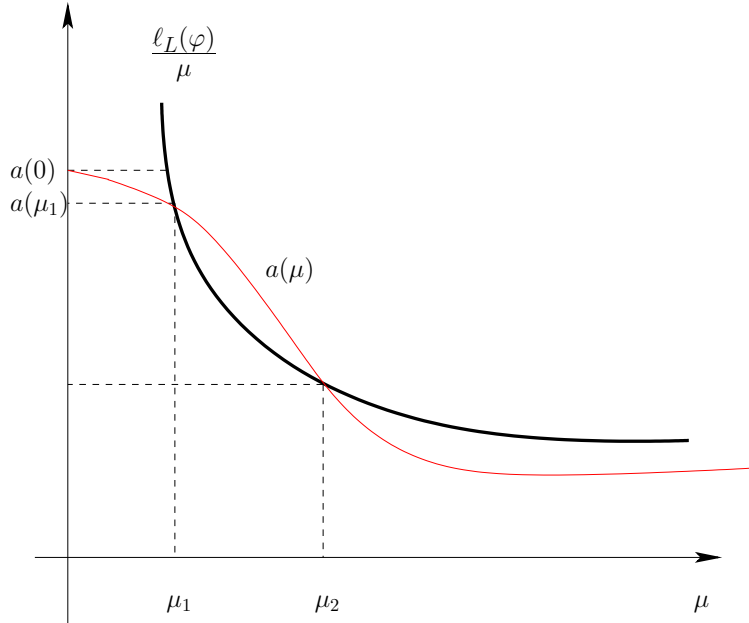


FIGURE 3

By Theorem 3.1, for $i = 1, 2$, $u_i := \varphi/a(\mu_i)$ is solution to (P-L) and $\mu_i = \ell_L(u_i)$. By (iv), Theorem 3.2 and the implicit function theorem, there is a local branch of solutions starting from u_2 .

Theorem 4.1 yields the existence of a unique global branch of solutions and this branch passes through u_1 . Since $\mu_2 > \mu_1$, we deduce that $u_1 \neq u_2$. Hence the assertion (ii) of Theorem 4.1 yields that there is no global branch starting from u_2 . \square

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