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On the connection between two quasilinear elliptic problems with source terms of order 0 or 1

Haydar ABDEL HAMID* Marie Françoise BIDAUT-VERON†

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Abstract

We establish a precise connection between two elliptic quasilinear problems with Dirichlet data in a bounded domain of \mathbb{R}^N . The first one, of the form

$$-\Delta_p u = \beta(u) |\nabla u|^p + \lambda f(x) + \alpha,$$

involves a source gradient term with natural growth, where β is nonnegative, $\lambda > 0$, $f(x) \geq 0$, and α is a nonnegative measure. The second one, of the form

$$-\Delta_p v = \lambda f(x)(1 + g(v))^{p-1} + \mu,$$

presents a source term of order 0, where g is nondecreasing, and μ is a nonnegative measure. Here β and g can present an asymptote. The correlation gives new results of existence, nonexistence, regularity and multiplicity of the solutions for the two problems, without or with measures. New informations on the extremal solutions are given when g is superlinear.

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1 Introduction

Let Ω be a smooth bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^N ($N \geq 2$) and $1 < p \leq N$. In this paper we compare two quasilinear Dirichlet problems.

The first one presents a source gradient term with a natural growth:

$$-\Delta_p u = \beta(u) |\nabla u|^p + \lambda f(x) \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega, \quad (\text{PU}\lambda)$$

where

$$\beta \in C^0([0, L]), \quad L \leq \infty, \quad \text{and } \beta \text{ is nonnegative, } \beta \not\equiv 0. \quad (1.1)$$

and $\lambda > 0$ is a given real, and

$$f \in L^1(\Omega), \quad f \geq 0 \text{ a.e. in } \Omega.$$

The function β can have an asymptote at point L , and is not supposed to be increasing. For some results we suppose that f belongs to suitable spaces $L^r(\Omega)$, $r > 1$.

The second problem involves a source term of order 0, with the same λ and f :

$$-\Delta_p v = \lambda f(x)(1 + g(v))^{p-1} \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad v = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \quad (\text{PV}\lambda)$$

where

$$g \in C^1([0, \Lambda]), \quad \Lambda \leq \infty, \quad g(0) = 0 \text{ and } g \text{ is nondecreasing, } g \not\equiv 0. \quad (1.2)$$

Here also g can have an asymptote. In some cases where $\Lambda = \infty$, we make a growth condition on g of the form

$$M_Q = \limsup_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(\tau)^{p-1}}{\tau^Q} < \infty \quad (1.3)$$

for some $Q > 0$, and setting $p^* = Np/(N-p)$, discuss according to the position of Q with respect to $p-1$ and

$$Q_1 = \frac{N(p-1)}{N-p}, \quad Q^* = p^* - 1 = \frac{N(p-1) + p}{N-p}, \quad (Q_1 = Q^* = \infty \text{ if } p = N).$$

Problem (PU λ) has been studied by many authors. Among them, let us mention the results of [13], [14] for the case $p = 2$, [29], [30] for general quasilinear operators, when β is defined on \mathbb{R} , not necessarily positive, but bounded. Problem (PU λ) has been studied in [2] for $p = 2$ and more general β , defined on $[0, \infty)$, such that $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \beta(t) > 0$, see also many references therein. For general $p > 1$, the problem has been investigated in [59] in the absorption case where $\beta(t) \leq 0$ with measure data, and in [60] with a signed β , with strong growth assumptions on $|\beta|$.

Problem (PV λ) is also the object of a very rich literature for $\Lambda = \infty$, especially when g is superlinear, and convex, $p = 2$, and $f \in L^\infty(\Omega)$. Here a main question is to give the range of λ

for which there exists at least one variational solution $v \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, or for which there exists a minimal bounded solution, and to get regularity properties of the limit of these solutions, called extremal solutions. For $p = 2$, the case of the exponential $g(v) = e^v - 1$ or of a power $g(v) = v^q$ has been studied first, see [20], [52], and the general case was investigated in [15], [16]. The regularity $L^\infty(\Omega)$ of the extremal solutions is also intensively discussed in many works, see [17] and references therein. Extensions to general p , are given in [33], [35], [28], [17] and [19], [18]. A second question is the existence of a second solution when g is subcritical with respect to the Sobolev exponent. It has been obtained for power-type nonlinearities of type concave-convex, see [6], [34], and [2] for general convex function g and $p = 2$, and some results are given in [28] for a power and $p > 1$.

It is well known that a suitable change of variables problem (PU λ) leads formally to problem (PV λ), at least when $L = \infty$. Suppose for example that β is a constant, that we can fix to $p - 1$:

$$-\Delta_p u = (p - 1) |\nabla u|^p + \lambda f(x) \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \quad (1.4)$$

Setting $v = e^u - 1$ leads formally to the problem

$$-\Delta_p v = \lambda f(x)(1 + v)^{p-1} \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad v = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \quad (1.5)$$

and we can return from v to u by $u = \ln(1 + v)$. However an example, due to [30], shows that the correspondence is more complex: assuming $f = 0$ and $\Omega = B(0, 1)$, $p < N$, equation 1.4 admits the solution $u_0 \equiv 0$, corresponding to $v_0 \equiv 0$; but it has also an infinity of solutions:

$$u_m(x) = \ln \left((1 - m)^{-1} (|x|^{-(N-p)/(p-1)} - m) \right), \quad (1.6)$$

defined for any $m \in (0, 1)$, and $v_m = e^{u_m} - 1$ satisfies

$$-\Delta_p v_m = K_{m,N} \delta_0 \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(\Omega),$$

where δ_0 is the Dirac mass concentrated at 0, and $K_{m,N} > 0$, thus $v_m \notin W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. Observe that $u_m \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ and it solves problem (1.4) in $\mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$. Indeed the logarithmic singularity at 0 is not seen in $\mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$.

In the case of a general β , the change of unknown in (PU λ)

$$v(x) = \Psi(u(x)) = \int_0^{u(x)} e^{\gamma(\theta)/(p-1)} d\theta, \quad \text{where } \gamma(t) = \int_0^t \beta(\theta) d\theta, \quad (1.7)$$

leads formally to problem (PV λ), where $\Lambda = \Psi(L)$ and g is given by

$$g(v) = e^{\gamma(\Psi^{-1}(v))/(p-1)} - 1 = \frac{1}{p-1} \int_0^v \beta(\Psi(s)) ds. \quad (1.8)$$

It is apparently less used the converse correspondence, even in the case $p = 2$: for any function g satisfying (1.2), the change of unknown

$$u(x) = H(v(x)) = \int_0^{v(x)} \frac{ds}{1 + g(s)} \quad (1.9)$$

leads formally to problem (PU λ), where β satisfies (1.1) with $L = H(\Lambda)$; indeed $H = \Psi^{-1}$. And β is linked to g by relation (1.8), in other words

$$\beta(u) = (p - 1)g'(v) = (p - 1)g'(\Psi(u)). \quad (1.10)$$

As a consequence, β is *nondecreasing* if and only if g is *convex*. Also the interval $[0, L)$ of definition of β is finite if and only if $1/(1 + g) \in L^1(0, \Lambda)$. Some particular β correspond to well known equations in v , where the main interesting ones are

$$-\Delta_p v = \lambda f e^v, \quad -\Delta_p v = \lambda f(1 + v)^Q, \quad Q > p - 1,$$

where β has an *asymptote*, or

$$-\Delta_p v = \lambda f(1 + v)^Q, \quad Q < p - 1, \quad -\Delta_p v = \lambda f(1 + v)(1 + \ln(1 + v))^{p-1},$$

where β is defined on $[0, \infty)$.

Our aim is to precise the connection between problems (PU λ) and problem (PV λ), with possible measure data. As we see below, it allows to obtain new existence or nonexistence or multiplicity results, not only for problem (PU λ) but *also for problem (PV λ)*.

In Section 2, we recall the notions of renormalized or reachable solutions, of problem

$$-\Delta_p U = \mu \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad U = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega,$$

when μ is a measure in Ω . We give new regularity results when $\mu = F \in L^m(\Omega)$ for some $m > 1$, see Lemma 2.13, or local estimates when $F \in L^1_{loc}(\Omega)$, see Lemma 2.16, or when F depends on U , see Proposition 2.14.

In Section 3 we prove the following correlation theorem between u and v . We denote by $\mathcal{M}_b(\Omega)$ the set of bounded Radon measures, $\mathcal{M}_s(\Omega)$ the subset of measures concentrated on a set of p -capacity 0, called singular; and $\mathcal{M}_b^+(\Omega)$ and $\mathcal{M}_s^+(\Omega)$ are the subsets on nonnegative ones.

Theorem 1.1 (i) *Let g be any function satisfying (1.2). Let v be any **renormalized** solution of problem*

$$-\Delta_p v = \lambda f(x)(1 + g(v))^{p-1} + \mu_s \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad v = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega, \quad (1.11)$$

such that $0 \leq v(x) < \Lambda$ a.e. in Ω , where $\mu_s \in \mathcal{M}_s^+(\Omega)$. Then there exists $\alpha_s \in \mathcal{M}_s^+(\Omega)$, such that $u = H(v)$ is a **renormalized** solution of problem

$$-\Delta_p u = \beta(u) |\nabla u|^p + \lambda f(x) + \alpha_s \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega, \quad (1.12)$$

Moreover if $\mu_s = 0$, then $\alpha_s = 0$. If $\Lambda < \infty$, then $\mu_s = \alpha_s = 0$ and $u, v \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$. If $L < \infty = \Lambda$, then $\alpha_s = 0$ and $u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$. If $L = \infty = \Lambda$ and g is unbounded, then $\alpha_s = 0$; if g is bounded, then $\alpha_s = (1 + g(\infty))^{1-p} \mu_s$.

(ii) Let β be any function satisfying (1.1). Let u be any **renormalized** solution of problem (1.12), such that $0 \leq u(x) < L$ a.e. in Ω , where $\alpha_s \in \mathcal{M}_s^+(\Omega)$. Then there exists $\mu \in \mathcal{M}^+(\Omega)$, such that $v = \Psi(u)$ is a **reachable** solution of problem

$$-\Delta_p v = \lambda f(x)(1 + g(v))^{p-1} + \mu \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad v = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega; \quad (1.13)$$

hence the equation holds in $\mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$ and more precisely, for any $h \in W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R})$ such that h' has a compact support, and any $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$,

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^{p-2} \nabla v \cdot \nabla (h(v)\varphi) dx = \int_{\Omega} h(v)\varphi \lambda f(x)(1 + g(v))^{p-1} dx + h(\infty) \int_{\Omega} \varphi d\mu. \quad (1.14)$$

Moreover if $L < \infty$, then $\alpha_s = 0$ and $u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$. If $\Lambda < \infty$, then $\alpha_s = \mu = 0$ and $u, v \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$. If $L = \infty$ and $\beta \notin L^1((0, \infty))$, then $\alpha_s = 0$; if $\beta \in L^1((0, \infty))$, then $\mu = e^{\gamma(\infty)} \alpha_s$ is singular, and v is a renormalized solution. If $p = 2$, or $p = N$, then in any case μ is singular.

This theorem precises and extends the results of [2, Theorems 4.2 and 4.3] where $p = 2$ and β is defined on $[0, \infty)$ and bounded from below near ∞ . The proofs are different, based on **the equations satisfied by the truncations** of u and v . The fact that $\alpha_s = 0$ whenever $\beta \notin L^1((0, \infty))$ also improves some results of [59]. In all the sequel we assume $f \not\equiv 0$.

In Section 4 we study the case β constant, which means g linear. The existence is linked to an eigenvalue problem with the weight f ,

$$-\Delta_p w = \lambda f(x) |w|^{p-2} w \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad w = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega, \quad (1.15)$$

hence to the first eigenvalue

$$\lambda_1(f) = \inf \left\{ \left(\int_{\Omega} |\nabla w|^p dx \right) / \left(\int_{\Omega} f |w|^p dx \right) : w \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \setminus \{0\} \right\}. \quad (1.16)$$

Theorem 1.2 Assume that $\beta(u) \equiv p - 1$, or equivalently $g(v) = v$.

(i) If $0 < \lambda < \lambda_1(f)$ there exists a unique solution $v_0 \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ to (1.5), and then a **unique** solution $u_0 \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ to (1.4) such that $e^{u_0} - 1 \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. If $f \in L^{N/p}(\Omega)$, then $u_0, v_0 \in L^k(\Omega)$ for any $k > 1$. If $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > N/p$, then u_0 and $v_0 \in L^\infty(\Omega)$.

Moreover, if $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > N/p$, then for any measure $\mu_s \in \mathcal{M}_s^+(\Omega)$, there exists a renormalized solution v_s of

$$-\Delta_p v_s = \lambda f(x)(1 + v_s)^{p-1} + \mu_s \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad v_s = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega; \quad (1.17)$$

thus there exists an **infinity** of solutions $u_s = \ln(1 + v_s) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ of (1.4), less regular than u_0 .

(ii) If $\lambda > \lambda_1(f) \geq 0$, or $\lambda = \lambda_1(f) > 0$ and $f \in L^{N/p}(\Omega)$, $p < N$, then (1.4), (1.5) and (1.17) admit no renormalized solution.

In Section 5 we study the existence of solutions of the problem (PV λ) for general g without measures. It is easy to show that the set of λ for which there exists a solution in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ is an interval $[0, \lambda^*)$ and the set of λ for which there exists a minimal solution $\underline{v}_\lambda \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ such that $\|\underline{v}_\lambda\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} < \Lambda$ is an interval $[0, \lambda_b)$.

The first important question is to know if $\lambda_b = \lambda^*$. One of the main results of this article is the extension of the well-known result of [15] relative to the case $p = 2$, improving also a result of [19] for $p > 1$.

Theorem 1.3 *Assume that g satisfies (1.2) and g is convex near Λ , and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > N/p$. There exists a real $\lambda^* > 0$ such that*

if $\lambda \in (0, \lambda^)$ there exists a minimal **bounded** solution \underline{v}_λ such $\|\underline{v}_\lambda\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} < \Lambda$.*

if $\lambda > \lambda^$ there exists no **renormalized** solution. In particular it holds $\lambda_b = \lambda^*$.*

Thus for $\lambda > \lambda^*$, not only there cannot exist variational solutions but also there cannot exist *renormalized* solutions, which is new for $p \neq 2$. It is noteworthy that the proof *uses problem (PU λ)* and *is based on Theorem 1.1*. A more general result is given at Theorem 5.8.

When $\Lambda = \infty$ and $\lambda_b < \infty$, a second question is the regularity of the extremal function defined by $v^* = \lim_{\lambda \nearrow \lambda_b} \underline{v}_\lambda$. Is it a solution of the limit problem, and in what sense? Is it variational, is it bounded? Under convexity assumptions we extend some results of [54], [64] and [2]:

Theorem 1.4 *Assume that g satisfies (1.2) with $\Lambda = \infty$ and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} g(t)/t = \infty$, and g is convex near ∞ ; and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > N/p$. Then the extremal function $v^* = \lim_{\lambda \nearrow \lambda^*} \underline{v}_\lambda$ is a **renormalized** solution of (PV λ^*). Moreover*

(i) If $N < p(1 + p')/(1 + p'/r)$, then $v^ \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. If $N < pp'/(1 + 1/(p - 1)r)$, then $v^* \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$.*

(ii) If (1.3) holds with $Q < Q_1$, and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$ with $Qr' < Q_1$, or if (1.3) holds with $Q < Q^$, and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$ with $(Q + 1)r' < p^*$, then $v^* \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$.*

The proof follows from Theorem 5.25, Propositions 5.27, 5.31 and 5.33. Without assumption of convexity on g , we obtain local results, see Theorem 5.17, based on regularity results of [10] and Harnack inequality.

When $\Lambda = \infty$ another question is the multiplicity of the variational solutions when g is subcritical with respect to the Sobolev exponent. We prove the existence of at least two variational solutions in the following cases:

Theorem 1.5 *Suppose that g is defined on $[0, \infty)$, and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} g(t)/t = \infty$, and that growth condition (1.3) holds with $Q < Q^*$, and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$ with $(Q + 1)r' < p^*$. Then*

(i) *if g is convex near ∞ , there exists $\lambda_0 > 0$ such that for any $\lambda < \lambda_0$, there exists at least **two solutions** $v \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ of $(PV\lambda)$.*

(ii) *If $p = 2$ and g is convex, or if g satisfies the Ambrosetti-Rabinowitz condition (5.15) and $f \in L^\infty(\Omega)$, then **for any** $\lambda \in [0, \lambda^*)$ there exists at least two solutions $v \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ of $(PV\lambda)$.*

This result is new even for $p = 2$, improving results of [2] where the constraints on g are stronger, and simplifying the proofs. In case $p > 1$ and g is of power-type, it solves the conjecture of [28] that $\lambda_0 = \lambda^*$.

In Section 6 we study the existence for problem $(PV\lambda)$ with measures, which requires a stronger growth assumption: (1.3) with $Q < Q_1$:

Theorem 1.6 *Suppose that g is defined on $[0, \infty)$, and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$ with $r > N/p$. Let $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_b^+(\Omega)$ be arbitrary.*

(i) *Assume (1.3) with $Q = p - 1$ and $M_{p-1}\lambda < \lambda_1(f)$, or with $Q < p - 1$ and $Qr' < Q_1$. Then problem*

$$-\Delta_p v = \lambda f(x)(1 + g(v))^{p-1} + \mu \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad v = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega,$$

admits a renormalized solution.

(ii) *Assume (1.3) with $Q \in (p - 1, Q_1)$ and $Qr' < Q_1$. The same result is true if λ and $|\mu|(\Omega)$ are small enough.*

More generally we give existence results for problems where the unknown U may be signed, of the form

$$-\Delta_p U = \lambda h(x, U) + \mu \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad U = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega,$$

where $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_b(\Omega)$, and $|h(x, U)| \leq f(x)(1 + |U|^Q)$, precisising and improving the results announced in [39], see Theorem 6.2.

In Section 7, we return to problem $(PU\lambda)$ for general β , and give existence, regularity, uniqueness or multiplicity results using Theorem 1.1 and the results of Sections 5 and 6.

We also analyse the meaning of the growth assumptions (1.3) for the function g in terms of β . It was conjectured that if β satisfying (1.1) with $L = \infty$, and is nondecreasing with $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \beta(t) = \infty$, the function g satisfies the growth condition (1.3) for any $Q > p - 1$. We show that **the conjecture is not true**, and give sufficient conditions implying (1.3).

Finally we give some extensions where the function f can also depend on u , or for problems with different powers of the gradient term.

2 Notions of solutions

2.1 Renormalized solutions

We refer to [25] for the main definitions, properties of regularity and existence of renormalized solutions. For any measure $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_b(\Omega)$ the positive part and the negative part of μ are denoted by μ^+ and μ^- . The measure μ admits a unique decomposition

$$\mu = \mu_0 + \mu_s, \text{ with } \mu_0 \in \mathcal{M}_0(\Omega) \text{ and } \mu_s = \mu_s^+ - \mu_s^- \in \mathcal{M}_s(\Omega), \quad (2.1)$$

where $\mathcal{M}_0(\Omega)$ is the subset of measures such that $\mu(B) = 0$ for every Borel set $B \subseteq \Omega$ with $\text{cap}_p(B, \Omega) = 0$. If $\mu \geq 0$, then $\mu_0 \geq 0$ and $\mu_s \geq 0$. And any measure $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_b(\Omega)$ belongs to $\mathcal{M}_0(\Omega)$ if and only if it belongs to $L^1(\Omega) + W^{-1,p'}(\Omega)$.

For any $k > 0$ and $s \in \mathbb{R}$, we define the truncation

$$T_k(s) = \max(-k, \min(k, s)).$$

If U is measurable and finite a.e. in Ω , and $T_k(U)$ belongs to $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ for every $k > 0$; we can define the gradient ∇U a.e. in Ω by

$$\nabla T_k(U) = \nabla U \cdot \chi_{\{|U| \leq k\}} \text{ for any } k > 0.$$

Then U has a unique cap_p -quasi continuous representative; in the sequel U will be identified to this representant. Next we recall two definitions of renormalized solutions among four equivalent ones given in [25]. The second one is mainly interesting, because it makes explicit the equation solved by the truncations $T_k(U)$ in the sense of distributions.

Definition 2.1 *Let $\mu = \mu_0 + \mu_s^+ - \mu_s^- \in \mathcal{M}_b(\Omega)$. A function U is a renormalized solution of problem*

$$-\Delta_p U = \mu \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad U = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \quad (2.2)$$

if U is measurable and finite a.e. in Ω , such that $T_k(U)$ belongs to $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ for any $k > 0$, and $|\nabla U|^{p-1} \in L^\tau(\Omega)$, for any $\tau \in [1, N/(N-1))$, and one of the two (equivalent) conditions holds:

(i) For any $h \in W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R})$ such that h' has a compact support, and any $\varphi \in W^{1,s}(\Omega)$ for some $s > N$, such that $h(U)\varphi \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$,

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla U|^{p-2} \nabla U \cdot \nabla (h(U)\varphi) dx = \int_{\Omega} h(U)\varphi d\mu_0 + h(\infty) \int_{\Omega} \varphi d\mu_s^+ - h(-\infty) \int_{\Omega} \varphi d\mu_s^-. \quad (2.3)$$

(ii) For any $k > 0$, there exist $\alpha_k, \beta_k \in \mathcal{M}_0(\Omega) \cap \mathcal{M}_b^+(\Omega)$, concentrated on the sets $\{U = k\}$ and $\{U = -k\}$ respectively, converging in the narrow topology to μ_s^+, μ_s^- such that for any $\psi \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$,

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla T_k(U)|^{p-2} \nabla T_k(U) \cdot \nabla \psi dx = \int_{\{|U| < k\}} \psi d\mu_0 + \int_{\Omega} \psi d\alpha_k - \int_{\Omega} \psi d\beta_k. \quad (2.4)$$

that means, equivalently

$$-\Delta_p(T_k(U)) = \mu_{0,k} + \alpha_k - \beta_k \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(\Omega) \quad (2.5)$$

where $\mu_{0,k} = \mu_0 \llcorner_{\{|U| < k\}}$ is the restriction of μ_0 to the set $\{|U| < k\}$.

Corresponding notions of local renormalized solutions are studied in [9]. The following properties are well-known in case $p < N$, see [7], [25] and more delicate in case $p = N$, see [36] and [45], where they require more regularity on the domain, namely, $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega$ is geometrically dense: $K_N(\Omega) = \inf \{r^{-N} |B(x, r) \setminus \Omega| : x \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega, r > 0\} > 0$.

Proposition 2.2 *Let $1 < p \leq N$, and $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_b(\Omega)$. Let U be a renormalized solution of problem (2.2). If $p < N$, then for every $k > 0$,*

$$\begin{aligned} |\{|U| \geq k\}| &\leq C(N, p) k^{-(p-1)N/(N-p)} (|\mu|(\Omega))^{N/(N-p)}, \\ |\{|\nabla U| \geq k\}| &\leq C(N, p) k^{-N(p-1)/(N-1)} (|\mu|(\Omega))^{N/(N-1)}. \end{aligned}$$

If $p = N$, then $U \in BMO$, and

$$|\{|\nabla U| \geq k\}| \leq C(N, K_N(\Omega)) k^{-N} (|\mu|(\Omega))^{N/(N-1)}.$$

Remark 2.3 *As a consequence, if $p < N$, then for any $\sigma \in (0, N/(N-p))$ and $\tau \in (0, N/(N-1))$,*

$$\left(\int_{\Omega} |U|^{(p-1)\sigma} dx \right)^{1/\sigma} \leq C(N, p, \sigma) |\Omega|^{1/\sigma - (N-p)/N} |\mu|(\Omega), \quad (2.6)$$

$$\left(\int_{\Omega} |\nabla U|^{(p-1)\tau} dx \right)^{1/\tau} \leq C(N, p, \tau) |\Omega|^{1/\tau - (N-1)/N} |\mu|(\Omega), \quad (2.7)$$

If $p = N$, then $\sigma > 0$ is arbitrary, and the constant also depends on K_Ω . If $p > 2 - 1/N$, then $U \in W_0^{1,q}(\Omega)$ for every $q < (p-1)N/(N-1)$.

Remark 2.4 Uniqueness of the solutions of (2.2) is still an open problem, when $p \neq 2, N$ and $\mu \notin \mathcal{M}_0(\Omega)$; see the recent results of [66], [49].

Otherwise, let $U \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, such that $-\Delta_p U = \mu$ in $\mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$. Then $\mu \in W^{-1,p'}(\Omega)$, hence $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_0(\Omega)$, and U is an renormalized solution of (2.2).

Remark 2.5 Let U be any renormalized solution of (2.2), where μ is given by (2.1).

(i) If $U \geq 0$ a.e. in Ω , then the singular part $\mu_s \geq 0$, see [25, Definition 2.21]. This was also called "Inverse Maximum Principle" in [57]. More generally, if $u \geq A$ a.e. in Ω for some real A , there still holds $\mu_s \geq 0$. Indeed $u - A$ is a local renormalized solution, and it follows from [9, Theorem 2.2].

(ii) If $U \in L^\infty(\Omega)$, then $U = T_{\|U\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)}}(U) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, thus $\mu_s = 0$ and $\mu = \mu_0 \in \mathcal{M}_0(\Omega) \cap W^{-1,p'}(\Omega)$. As a consequence, if $L < \infty$, any solution u of $(PU\lambda)$ is in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$; if $\Lambda < \infty$, any solution of $(PV\lambda)$ is in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$.

Many of our proofs are based on convergence results of [25]. Let us recall their main theorem:

Theorem 2.6 ([25]) Let $\mu = \mu_0 + \mu_s^+ - \mu_s^-$, with $\mu_0 = F - \operatorname{div} g \in \mathcal{M}_0(\Omega)$, $\mu_s^+, \mu_s^- \in \mathcal{M}_s^+(\Omega)$. Let

$$\mu_n = F_n - \operatorname{div} g_n + \rho_n - \eta_n, \quad \text{with } F_n \in L^1(\Omega), g_n \in (L^{p'}(\Omega))^N, \rho_n, \eta_n \in \mathcal{M}_b^+(\Omega).$$

Assume that (F_n) converges to F weakly in $L^1(\Omega)$, (g_n) converges to g strongly in $(L^{p'}(\Omega))^N$ and $(\operatorname{div} g_n)$ is bounded in $\mathcal{M}_b(\Omega)$, and (ρ_n) converges to μ_s^+ and (η_n) converges to μ_s^- in the narrow topology. Let U_n be a renormalized solution of

$$-\Delta_p U_n = \mu_n \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad U_n = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

Then there exists a subsequence (U_ν) converging a.e. in Ω to a renormalized solution U of problem

$$-\Delta_p U = \mu \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad U = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

And $(T_k(U_\nu))$ converges to $T_k(U)$ strongly in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$.

2.2 Reachable solutions

A weaker notion of solution will be used in the sequel, developed in [24, Theorems 1.1 and 1.2]:

Definition 2.7 Let $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_b(\Omega)$. A function U is a reachable solution of problem (2.2) if it satisfies one of the (equivalent) conditions:

(i) There exists $\varphi_n \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ and $U_n \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, such that $-\Delta_p U_n = \varphi_n$ in $W^{-1,p'}(\Omega)$, such that (φ_n) converges to μ weakly* in $\mathcal{M}_b(\Omega)$, and (U_n) converges to U a.e. in Ω .

(ii) U is measurable and finite a.e. in Ω , such that $T_k(U)$ belongs to $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ for any $k > 0$, and there exists $M > 0$ such that $\int_{\Omega} |\nabla T_k(U)|^p dx \leq M(k+1)$ for any $k > 0$, and $|\nabla U|^{p-1} \in L^1(\Omega)$, and

$$-\Delta_p U = \mu \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(\Omega). \quad (2.8)$$

(iii) U is measurable and finite a.e., such that $T_k(U)$ belongs to $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ for any $k > 0$, and there exists $\mu_0 \in \mathcal{M}_0(\Omega)$ and $\mu_1, \mu_2 \in \mathcal{M}_b^+(\Omega)$, such that $\mu = \mu_0 + \mu_1 - \mu_2$ and for any $h \in W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R})$ such that h' has a compact support, and any $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$,

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla U|^{p-2} \nabla U \cdot \nabla (h(U)\varphi) dx = \int_{\Omega} h(U)\varphi d\mu_0 + h(\infty) \int_{\Omega} \varphi d\mu_1 - h(-\infty) \int_{\Omega} \varphi d\mu_2. \quad (2.9)$$

Remark 2.8 Any reachable solution satisfies $|\nabla U|^{p-1} \in L^\tau(\Omega)$, for any $\tau \in [1, N/(N-1))$, and (the cap_p -quasi continuous representative of) U is finite cap_p -quasi everywhere in Ω , from [24, Theorem 1.1] and [25, Remark 2.11]. Moreover, from [24], for any $k > 0$, there exist $\alpha_k, \beta_k \in \mathcal{M}_0(\Omega) \cap \mathcal{M}_b^+(\Omega)$, concentrated on the sets $\{U = k\}$ and $\{U = -k\}$ respectively, converging weakly* to μ_1, μ_2 , such that

$$-\Delta_p(T_k(U)) = \mu_{0,k} = \mu_{0 \llcorner \{|U| < k\}} + \alpha_k - \beta_k \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(\Omega).$$

Obviously, any renormalized solution is a reachable solution. The notions coincide for $p = 2$ and $p = N$.

2.3 Second member in $L^1(\Omega)$.

In the sequel we often deal with the case where the second member is in $L^1(\Omega)$. Then the notion of renormalized solution coincides with the notions of reachable solution, and entropy solution introduced in [7], and SOLA solution given in [22], see also [12].

Definition 2.9 We call $\mathcal{W}(\Omega)$ the space of functions U such that there exists $F \in L^1(\Omega)$ such that U is a renormalized solution of problem

$$-\Delta_p U = F \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad U = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

Then U is unique, we set

$$U = \mathcal{G}(F). \quad (2.10)$$

In the same way we call $\mathcal{W}_{loc}(\Omega)$ the space of functions U such that there exists $F \in L_{loc}^1(\Omega)$ such that U is a local renormalized solution of equation $-\Delta_p U = F$ in Ω .

Remark 2.10 From uniqueness, the Comparison Principle holds:

If U_1 and $U_2 \in \mathcal{W}(\Omega)$ and $-\Delta_p U_1 \geq -\Delta_p U_2$ a.e. in Ω , then $U_1 \geq U_2$ a.e. in Ω .

Remark 2.11 Theorem 2.6 implies in particular:

If (F_n) converges to F weakly in $L^1(\Omega)$, and $U_n = \mathcal{G}(F_n)$, then there exists a subsequence $(U_{n'})$ converging a.e. to some function U , such that $U = \mathcal{G}(F)$.

2.4 More regularity results

All the proofs of this paragraph are given in the Appendix. First we deduce a weak form of the Picone inequality:

Lemma 2.12 *Let $U \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, and $V \in \mathcal{W}(\Omega)$, such that $U \geq 0$ and $-\Delta_p V \geq 0$ a.e. in Ω , and $V \not\equiv 0$. Then $U^p(-\Delta_p V)/V^{p-1} \in L^1(\Omega)$ and*

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla U|^p dx \geq \int_{\Omega} U^p V^{1-p} (-\Delta_p V) dx. \quad (2.11)$$

Next we prove a regularity Lemma, giving estimates of u and its gradient in optimal L^k spaces, available for **any renormalized solution**. It improves the results of [11], [38], [4], [19] and extends the estimates of the gradient given in [46], [47] for solutions $U \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. Estimates in Marcinkiewicz or Lorentz spaces are given in [44], [5].

Lemma 2.13 *Let $1 < p \leq N$. Let $U = \mathcal{G}(F)$ be the renormalized solution of problem*

$$-\Delta_p U = F \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad U = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \quad (2.12)$$

with $F \in L^m(\Omega)$, $1 < m < N$. Set $\bar{m} = Np/(Np - N + p)$.

(i) If $m > N/p$, then $U \in L^\infty(\Omega)$.

(ii) If $m = N/p$, then $U \in L^k(\Omega)$ for any $k \geq 1$.

(iii) If $m < N/p$, then $U^{p-1} \in L^k(\Omega)$ for $k = Nm/(N - pm)$.

(iv) $|\nabla U|^{(p-1)} \in L^k(\Omega)$ for $k = Nm/(N - m)$. In particular if $\bar{m} \leq m$, then $U \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$.

Using this Lemma, we get regularity results under growth conditions, extending well known results in case $p = 2$, $f \equiv 1$:

Proposition 2.14 *Let $1 < p \leq N$. Let $U = \mathcal{G}(h)$ where $h \in L^1(\Omega)$, and*

$$|h(x)| \leq f(x)(|U|^Q + 1) \quad \text{a.e. in } \Omega,$$

with $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > 1$ and $Q > 0$. If $p < N$; then

(i) If $Q \geq p - 1$ and $Qr' < Q_1$ (hence $r > N/p$), then $U \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$.

(ii) If $Q > p - 1$ and $Qr' = Q_1$ and $|U|^{p-1} \in L^\sigma(\Omega)$ for some $\sigma > N/(N - p)$, then $U \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ and $U \in L^k(\Omega)$ for any $k \geq 1$.

(iii) If $Q \geq p - 1$ and if $U \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, and $(Q + 1)r' < p^$, then $U \in L^\infty(\Omega)$; if $(Q + 1)r' = p^*$, then $U \in L^k(\Omega)$ for any $k \geq 1$.*

(iv) If $Q < p - 1$ and $r > N/p$, then $U \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$.

(v) If $Q < p - 1$ and $r = N/p$, then $U \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ and $U \in L^k(\Omega)$ for any $k \geq 1$.

(vi) If $Q < p - 1$ and $r < N/p$ and $Qr' < Q_1$, then $U^k \in L^1(\Omega)$ for any $k < d = Nr(p - 1 - Q)/(N - pr)$. Either $(Q + 1)r' < p^*$ and then $U \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, or $(Q + 1)r' \geq p^*$, then $|\nabla U|^t \in L^1(\Omega)$ for any $t < \theta = Nr(p - 1 - Q)/(N - (Q + 1)r)$.

If $p = N$, then $U \in W_0^{1,N}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$, and $|\nabla U|^{N(N-1)m/(N-m)} \in L^1(\Omega)$ for any $m < \min(r, N)$.

Remark 2.15 It may happen that $U \notin W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ for $Q \geq p - 1$, and condition (ii) is quite sharp: let $p = 2$ and $\Omega = B(0, 1)$; there exists a positive radial function $U \in L^{N/(N-2)}(\Omega)$ such that

$$-\Delta U = U^{N/(N-2)} \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad U = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega, \quad \text{and } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x|^{N-2} |\ln |x||^{(N-2)/2} U(x) = c_N,$$

where $c_N > 0$, see [61]. Then $U \notin L^\sigma(\Omega)$ for $\sigma > N/(N - 2)$, hence $U \notin W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$. It satisfies the equation $-\Delta U = fU^Q$ with $Q = N/(N - 2)$, $f \equiv 1$, and also with $Q = 1$, $f = U^{2/(N-2)} \in L^{N/2}(\Omega)$.

Next we prove local estimates of the second member F when $F \in L_{loc}^1(\Omega)$ and $F \geq 0$, following an idea of [10]:

Lemma 2.16 Let $U \in \mathcal{W}_{loc}(\Omega)$ such that $-\Delta_p U = F \geq 0$ a.e. in Ω . For any $x_0 \in \Omega$ and any ball $B(x_0, 4\rho) \subset \Omega$, and any $\sigma \in (0, N/(N - p))$, there exists a constant $C = C(N, p, \sigma)$, such that

$$\int_{B(x_0, \rho)} F dx \leq C \rho^{N(1-1/\sigma)-p} \left(\int_{B(x_0, 2\rho)} U^{(p-1)\sigma} dx \right)^{1/\sigma}. \quad (2.13)$$

If $U \in W_{loc}^{1,p}(\Omega)$, there exists a constant $C = C(N, p)$ such that

$$\int_{B(x_0, \rho)} F dx \leq C \rho^{N-p} \inf_{ess B(x_0, \rho)} U^{p-1}. \quad (2.14)$$

Finally we mention a result of [58], which is a direct consequence of the Maximum Principle when $p = 2$, but is not straightforward for $p \neq 2$, since no Comparison Principle is known for measures:

Lemma 2.17 Let h be a Caratheodory function from $\Omega \times [0, \infty)$ into $[0, \infty)$. Let $\mu_s \in \mathcal{M}_s^+(\Omega)$ and u be a renormalized nonnegative solution of

$$-\Delta_p U = h(x, U) + \mu_s \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad U = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \quad (2.15)$$

Suppose that $\sup_{t \in [0, u(x)]} h(x, t) = F(x) \in L^1(\Omega)$. Then there exists a renormalized nonnegative solution V of

$$-\Delta_p V = h(x, V) \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad V = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \quad (2.16)$$

3 Correlation between the two problems

3.1 The pointwise change of unknowns

(i) Let β satisfy (1.1). Let for any $t \in [0, L)$

$$\Psi(t) = \int_0^t e^{\gamma(\theta)/(p-1)} d\theta, \quad \gamma(t) = \int_0^t \beta(\theta) d\theta;$$

then $\Psi([0, L)) = [0, \Lambda)$, $\Lambda = \Psi(L) \leq \infty$, and the function

$$\tau \in [0, \Lambda) \mapsto g(\tau) = e^{\gamma(\Psi^{-1}(\tau))/(p-1)} - 1 = \frac{1}{p-1} \int_0^\tau \beta(\Psi^{-1}(s)) ds \quad (3.1)$$

satisfies (5.10) and $\Psi^{-1} = H$, where

$$H(\tau) = \int_0^\tau \frac{ds}{1+g(s)}. \quad (3.2)$$

(ii) Conversely let g satisfying (5.10), then $H([0, \Lambda)) = [0, L)$, $L = H(\Lambda)$, and the function $t \in [0, L) \mapsto \beta(t) = (p-1)g'(H^{-1}(t))$ satisfies (1.1), and $H = \Psi^{-1}$: indeed

$$H(\tau) = \int_0^\tau \frac{ds}{1+g(s)} = \int_0^\tau e^{-\gamma(\Psi^{-1}(s))/(p-1)} ds = \int_0^{\Psi^{-1}(\tau)} e^{-\gamma(\theta)/(p-1)} \Psi'(\theta) d\theta = \Psi^{-1}(\tau).$$

Then β and g are linked by the relations, at any point $\tau = \Psi(t)$,

$$\beta(t) = (p-1)g'(\tau), \quad 1+g(\tau) = e^{\gamma(t)/(p-1)}. \quad (3.3)$$

In particular β is nondecreasing if and only if g is convex.

Remark 3.1 *One easily gets the following properties:*

$$\begin{aligned} L = \infty &\implies \Lambda = \infty; & L < \infty &\iff 1/(1+g(s)) \in L^1((0, \Lambda)); \\ \Lambda < \infty &\iff e^{\gamma(t)/(p-1)} \in L^1((0, L)); & \gamma(L) < \infty &\iff \beta \in L^1((0, L)) \iff g \text{ bounded}; \\ & & \underline{\lim}_{t \rightarrow L} \beta(t) > 0 &\iff \underline{\lim}_{t \rightarrow \Lambda} g(s)/s > 0; \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow L} \beta(t) = \infty &\implies \lim_{s \rightarrow \Lambda} g(s)/s = \infty, & \text{and conversely if } \beta &\text{ is nondecreasing near } L. \end{aligned}$$

If $\Lambda < \infty$, then

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow \Lambda} g(v) = \infty \text{ if } \beta(u) \notin L^1((0, L)); \quad \lim_{v \rightarrow \Lambda} g(v) = e^{\gamma(L)/(p-1)} - 1 \text{ if } \beta(u) \in L^1((0, L)).$$

Notice that **the correlation between g and β is not monotone**; we only have: if $g'_1 \leq g'_2$, then $\beta_1 \leq \beta_2$. Also it is **not symmetric** between u and v : we always have $u \leq v$; moreover $\nabla u = \nabla v/(1+g(v))$, thus u can be expected more regular than v when $\lim_{v \rightarrow \Lambda} g(v) = \infty$.

Remark 3.2 (i) If u is a renormalized solution of (1.12), then by definition $\beta(u)|\nabla u|^p \in L^1(\Omega)$; if v is a renormalized solution of (1.11), then $f(1+g(v))^{p-1} \in L^1(\Omega)$.

(ii) For any $v \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, then $u = H(v) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$.

(iii) If $L = \infty$ and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \beta(t) > 0$, and u is a renormalized solution of (1.12), then $u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$; indeed $\beta(t) \geq m > 0$ for $t \geq K_0 > 0$, thus

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^p dx = \int_{\{u \geq K_0\}} |\nabla u|^p dx + \int_{\{u \leq K_0\}} |\nabla u|^p dx \leq \frac{1}{m} \int_{\Omega} \beta(u) |\nabla u|^p dx + \int_{\Omega} |\nabla T_{K_0}(u)|^p dx.$$

3.2 Examples

Here we give examples, where the correlation can be given (quite) explicitly, giving good models for linking the behaviour of β near L and g near Λ . The computation is easier by starting from a given function g and computing u from (1.9) and then β by (1.10). The examples show how the correlation is sensitive with respect to β : **a small perturbation on β can imply a very strong perturbation on g** . Examples 1, 2, 5, 6 are remarkable, since they lead to very well known equations in v . Example 10 is a model of a new type of problems in v , presenting a singularity, which can be qualified as quenching problem. The arrow \leftrightarrow indicates the formal link between the two problems.

1° **Cases where β is defined on $[0, \infty)$ ($L = \infty = \Lambda$).**

1) β constant, g linear:

Let $\beta(u) = p - 1$, $g(v) = v$, $u = \ln(1 + v)$,

$$-\Delta_p u = (p - 1) |\nabla u|^p + \lambda f(x) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad -\Delta_p v = \lambda f(x)(1 + v)^{p-1}.$$

2) g of power type and sublinear:

Let $0 < Q < p - 1$; setting $\alpha = Q/(p - 1) < 1$, and $\beta(u) = (p - 1)\alpha/(1 + (1 - \alpha)u)$, we find $(1 + g(v))^{p-1} = (1 + v)^Q$; and $(1 - \alpha)u = (1 + v)^{1-\alpha} - 1$:

$$-\Delta_p u = \frac{(p - 1)\alpha}{1 + (1 - \alpha)u} |\nabla u|^p + \lambda f(x) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad -\Delta_p v = \lambda f(x)(1 + v)^Q;$$

here g is concave and unbounded, thus β is nonincreasing, and $\beta(u) \sim C/u$ near ∞ , thus $\beta \notin L^1((0, \infty))$.

3) β of power type, g of logarithmic type.

Let $\beta(u) = (p - 1)u^m$, $m > 0$, then $g(v) \sim Cv(\ln v)^{m/(m+1)}$, with $C = (m + 1)^{m/(m+1)}$. Indeed integrating by parts $\int_1^u s^{-(m+1)} e^{s^{m+1}/(m+1)} ds$, we find that $v \sim u^{-m} e^{u^{m+1}/(m+1)}$ near ∞ , then $\ln v \sim u^{m+1}/(m + 1)$.

Conversely let $1 + g(v) = (1 + Cv)(1 + \ln(1 + Cv))^{m/(m+1)}$, $m > 0, C > 0$, then $Cu = (m + 1)((1 + \ln(1 + v))^{1/(m+1)} - 1)$, and $\beta(u) = (p - 1)C((1 + Cu/(m + 1))^m + m/(m + 1 + Cu))$, then $\beta(u) \sim Ku^m$ near ∞ , with $K = (p - 1)C^{m+1}(m + 1)^{-m}$.

4) β of exponential type, g of logarithmic type.

If $\beta(u) = (p - 1)e^u$, then $g(v) \sim v \ln v$ near ∞ . Indeed integrating by parts the integral $\int_0^u e^{-s} e^{e^s} ds$ we get $v \sim e^{e^u - u - 1}$ near ∞ .

If $\beta(u) = (p - 1)(e^u + 1)$, we find precisely $1 + g(v) = (1 + v)(1 + \ln(1 + v))$ and $u = \ln(1 + \ln(1 + v))$:

$$-\Delta_p u = (e^u + 1) |\nabla u|^p + \lambda f(x) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad -\Delta_p v = \lambda f(x) ((1 + v)(1 + \ln(1 + v)))^{p-1}.$$

If $\beta(u) = (p - 1)(e^{e^u + u} + e^u + 1)$, we verify that $e^{e^+1} v = e^{e^{e^u}} - e^e$ and $1 + g(v) \sim v \ln v \ln(\ln v)$ near ∞ .

2°) Cases where β has an asymptote ($L < \infty$), but g is defined on $[0, \infty)$. It is the case where $1/(1 + g(s)) \in L^1((0, \infty))$.

5) g of power type and superlinear:

Let $Q > p - 1$; setting $\alpha = Q/(p - 1) > 1$, and $\beta(u) = (p - 1)\alpha/(1 - (\alpha - 1)u)$, with $L = 1/(\alpha - 1)$, we find $(1 + g(v))^{p-1} = (1 + v)^Q$ and $(\alpha - 1)u = 1 - (1 + v)^{1-\alpha}$:

$$-\Delta_p u = \frac{(p - 1)\alpha}{1 - (\alpha - 1)u} |\nabla u|^p + \lambda f(x) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad -\Delta_p v = \lambda f(x) (1 + v)^Q.$$

Another example is the case $\beta(u) = 2(p - 1)tgv$. with $L = \pi/2$, where $1 + g(v) = 1 + v^2$, and $u = \text{Arctgv}$.

6) g of exponential type:

Let $\beta(u) = (p - 1)/(1 - u)$ with $L = 1$, then $1 + g(v) = e^v$, and $u = 1 - e^{-v}$:

$$-\Delta_p u = \frac{p - 1}{1 - u} |\nabla u|^p + \lambda f(x) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad -\Delta_p v = \lambda f(x) e^v.$$

7) g of logarithmic type:

Let $\beta(u) = (p - 1)k/(1 - u)^{k+1}$, $k > 0$ with $L = 1$, then we obtain $g(v) \sim kv(\ln v)^{(k+1)/k}$ near ∞ . Conversely, if $1 + g(v) = (1 + kv)(1 + \ln(1 + kv))^{(k+1)/k}$, then $\beta(u) = (p - 1)(k/(1 - u)^{k+1} + (k + 1)/(1 - u))$, thus $\beta(u) \sim (p - 1)k/(1 - u)^{k+1}$ near 1. Observe that β has a stronger singularity than the one of example 6, but g has a slow growth.

8) g of strong exponential type:

Let $\beta(u) = (1 - u)^{-1}(1 - (\ln(e/(1 - u))))^{-1}$ with $L = 1$, then $1 + g(v) = e^{e^v - v - 1}$, $u = 1 - e^{1 - e^v}$. Notice that β has a singularity of the same type as the one example 6.

3°) **Cases where β and g have an asymptote ($L < \infty$ and $\Lambda < \infty$).**

9) Let $Q > 0$. Setting $\alpha = Q/(p-1) > 0$, and $\beta(u) = (p-1)\alpha/(1-(\alpha+1)u)$, with $L = 1/(\alpha+1)$, we obtain $(1+g(v))^{p-1} = (1-v)^{-Q}$ and $(\alpha+1)u = 1 - (1-v)^{\alpha+1}$:

$$-\Delta_p u = \frac{(p-1)\alpha}{1-(\alpha+1)u} |\nabla u|^p + \lambda f(x) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad -\Delta_p v = \frac{\lambda f(x)}{(1-v)^Q}$$

10) $\beta(u) = (p-1)u/(1-u^2)$, then $1+g(v) = 1/\cos v$, and $u = \sin v$.

3.3 Proof of the correlation Theorem

For proving Theorem 1.1, we cannot use approximations by regular functions, because of the possible nonuniqueness of the solutions of (2.2) for $p \neq 2, N$, see Remark 2.4. Then we use the equations satisfied by the truncations. Such an argument was also used in [50] in order to simplify the proofs of [25].

Remark 3.3 (i) If u is a solution of (1.12), where $0 \leq u(x) < L$ a.e. in Ω , and if $L < \infty$, then $\alpha_s = 0$ from Remark 2.5, and $u = T_L(u) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$. If v is solution of (1.11) and $\Lambda < \infty$, then $\mu_s = 0$ and $v = T_\Lambda(v) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$.

(ii) If u is a solution of (1.12), the set $\{u = L\}$ has a p -capacity 0. It follows from [25, Remark 2.11], if $L = \infty$, from [25, Proposition 2.1] applied to $(u-L)^+$ if $L < \infty$. In the same way if v is a solution of (1.11), the set $\{v = \Lambda\}$ has a p -capacity 0.

Lemma 3.4 Suppose that u is a renormalized solution of (1.12), where $0 \leq u(x) < L$ a.e. in Ω , or that $v = \Psi(u)$ is a renormalized solution of (1.11), where $0 \leq v(x) < \Lambda$ a.e. in Ω . For any $K > 0$, $k > 0$ there exists $\alpha_K, \mu_k \in \mathcal{M}_0(\Omega) \cap \mathcal{M}_b^+(\Omega)$ such that the truncations satisfy the equations

$$-\Delta_p T_K(u) = \beta(T_K(u)) |\nabla T_K(u)|^p + \lambda f \chi_{\{u < K\}} + \alpha_K \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(\Omega), \quad (3.4)$$

$$-\Delta_p T_k(v) = \lambda f (1+g(v))^{p-1} \chi_{\{v < k\}} + \mu_k \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(\Omega), \quad (3.5)$$

and

$$\mu_k = (1+g(k))^{p-1} \alpha_K, \quad \text{for any } k = \Psi(K) > 0. \quad (3.6)$$

Moreover, if u is a solution of (1.12) then α_K converges in the narrow topology to α_s as $K \nearrow L$; if v is a solution of (1.11) then μ_k converges in the narrow topology to μ_s as $k \nearrow \Lambda$.

Proof. (i) Let v be a renormalized solution of (1.11), and $u = H(v)$. Then $f(1 + g(v))^{p-1} \in L^1(\Omega)$. For any $k \in (0, \Lambda)$, let $K = H(k)$, then $T_k(v) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, and $T_K(u) = H(T_k(v)) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. Observe that

$$(1 + g(T_k(v)))^{p-1} = e^{\gamma(T_K(u))}, \quad \text{and } \nabla T_k(v) = e^{\gamma(T_K(u))/(p-1)} \nabla T_K(u). \quad (3.7)$$

Thus $\nabla v = e^{\gamma(u)/(p-1)} \nabla u$, then $|\nabla v|^{p-1} = e^{\gamma(u)} |\nabla u|^{p-1}$ a.e. in Ω . From (2.4) (2.5), there exists $\mu_k \in \mathcal{M}_0(\Omega) \cap \mathcal{M}_b^+(\Omega)$, concentrated on $\{v = k\}$ such that $\mu_k \rightarrow \mu_s$ in the narrow topology as $k \rightarrow \infty$, and $T_k(v)$ satisfies (3.5), that means

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla T_k(v)|^{p-2} \nabla T_k(v) \cdot \nabla \varphi \, dx = \lambda \int_{\{v < k\}} f(1 + g(v))^{p-1} \varphi \, dx + \int_{\Omega} \varphi \, d\mu_k,$$

for any $\varphi \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$. For given $\psi \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$, taking $\varphi = e^{-\gamma(T_K(u))} \psi$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla T_K(u)|^{p-2} \nabla T_K(u) \cdot \nabla \psi \, dx &= \int_{\Omega} \beta(T_K(u)) |\nabla T_K(u)|^p \psi \, dx \\ &\quad + \lambda \int_{\{U < k\}} f \psi \, dx + \frac{1}{(1 + g(k))^{p-1}} \int_{\Omega} \psi \, d\mu_k. \end{aligned}$$

In other words, $T_K(u)$ satisfies equation (3.4) where α_K is given by (3.6). If $\Lambda < \infty$, then $\mu_s = 0$, and $v = T_\Lambda(v) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$, and μ_k converges to 0 in $\mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$ as $k \nearrow \Lambda$, hence weakly* in $\mathcal{M}_b(\Omega)$. And taking $\varphi = T_k(v)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{k \nearrow \Lambda} k \mu_k(\Omega) &= \lim_{k \nearrow \Lambda} \left(\int_{\Omega} |\nabla T_k(v)|^p \, dx - \int_{\Omega} \lambda f(1 + g(v))^{p-1} v \chi_{\{v < k\}} \, dx \right) \\ &= \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^p \, dx - \int_{\Omega} \lambda f(1 + g(v))^{p-1} v \, dx = 0, \end{aligned}$$

thus μ_k converges to 0 in the narrow topology. Hence in any case (Λ finite or not), μ_k converges to μ_s in the narrow topology as $k \nearrow \Lambda$.

(ii) Let u be a renormalized solution of (1.12) and $v = \Psi(u)$. Then $\beta(u) |\nabla u|^p \in L^1(\Omega)$. For any $K \in (0, L)$, let $k = \Psi(K) \in (0, \Lambda)$. Then $T_k(v) = \Psi(T_K(u)) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. From (2.4) (2.5), there exists $\alpha_K \in \mathcal{M}_0(\Omega) \cap \mathcal{M}_b^+(\Omega)$, concentrated on the set $\{u = K\}$, such that α_K converges to α_s in the narrow topology, as $k \rightarrow \infty$, and $T_K(u)$ satisfies (3.4), that means

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla T_K(u)|^{p-2} \nabla T_K(u) \cdot \nabla \psi \, dx = \int_{\{U < K\}} \beta(u) |\nabla u|^p \psi \, dx + \int_{\{U < K\}} \lambda f \psi \, dx + \int_{\Omega} \psi \, d\alpha_K, \quad (3.8)$$

for any $\psi \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$. Taking $\psi = e^{\gamma(T_K(u))}\varphi$, with $\varphi \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla T_k(v)|^{p-2} \nabla T_k(v) \cdot \nabla \varphi dx &= \int_{\{U < K\}} \lambda f e^{\gamma(T_K(u))} \varphi dx + \int_{\Omega} e^{\gamma(T_K(u))} \varphi d\alpha_K, \\ &= \int_{\{v < k\}} \lambda f (1 + g(v))^{p-1} \varphi dx + (1 + g(k))^{p-1} \int_{\Omega} \varphi d\alpha_K \\ &= \int_{\{v < k\}} \lambda f (1 + g(v))^{p-1} \varphi dx + \int_{\Omega} \varphi d\mu_k, \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

or equivalently (3.5) holds, where μ_k is given by (3.6). If $L < \infty$, then $\alpha_s = 0$ from Remark 2.5, and $u = T_L(u) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$. And $T_K(u)$ converges to u strongly in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ as $K \nearrow L$. Then $\Delta_p T_K(u)$ converges to $\Delta_p u$ in $W^{-1,p'}(\Omega)$, and $\beta(T_K(u)) |\nabla T_K(u)|^p$ converges to $\beta(u) |\nabla u|^p$ and $\lambda f \chi_{\{u < K\}}$ converges to λf strongly in $L^1(\Omega)$. Taking $\psi = T_K(u)$ in (3.8), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{K \nearrow L} K \alpha_K(\Omega) &= \lim_{K \nearrow L} \left(\int_{\Omega} |\nabla T_K(u)|^p dx - \int_{\Omega} \beta(T_K(u)) |\nabla T_K(u)|^p dx - \int_{\{u < K\}} \lambda f T_K(u) dx \right) \\ &= \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^p dx - \int_{\Omega} \beta(u) |\nabla u|^p dx - \int_{\Omega} \lambda f u dx = 0, \end{aligned}$$

thus α_K converges to 0 in the narrow topology as $K \nearrow L$. Hence in any case (L finite or not), α_K converges to α_s in the narrow topology as $K \nearrow L$. \blacksquare

Proof of Theorem 1.1. (i) Let v be a solution of (1.11), where $0 \leq v(x) < \Lambda$ a.e. in Ω , and $u = H(v)$. Taking $\varphi_k = 1 - 1/(1 + g(T_k(s)))^{p-1}$, as a test function in (3.5), we find

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\{u < K\}} \beta(u) |\nabla u|^p dx &= (p-1) \int_{\{v < k\}} \frac{g'(v) |\nabla v|^p}{(1 + g(v))^p} dx = \lambda \int_{\{v < k\}} f (1 + g(v))^{p-1} \varphi_k dx + \phi(k) \int_{\Omega} d\mu_k \\ &\leq \lambda \int_{\Omega} f (1 + g(v))^{p-1} dx + \int_{\Omega} d\mu_k \leq C \end{aligned}$$

where $C > 0$ is independent of k ; then $\beta(u) |\nabla u|^p \in L^1(\Omega)$. And from (3.6), α_K converges in the narrow topology to a singular measure α_s : either $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} g(k) = \infty$, equivalently $L < \infty$ or $L = \infty$, $\beta \notin L^1((0, \infty))$, and then $\alpha_s = 0$; or g is bounded, equivalently $L = \infty$ and $\beta \in L^1((0, \infty))$ and then $\alpha_s = (1 + g(\infty))^{p-1} \mu_s$.

Since $T_k(u) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, it is also a renormalized solution of equation (3.4). From [25, Theorem 3.4] there exists a subsequence converging to a renormalized solution U of

$$-\Delta_p U = \beta(u) |\nabla u|^p + \lambda f + \alpha_s$$

and $T_k(u)$ converges a.e in Ω to u , thus (the quasicontinuous representative of) U is equal to u . Then u is solution of (1.12).

(ii) Let u be a solution of (1.12), where $0 \leq u(x) < L$ a.e. in Ω , and $v = \Psi(u)$. Taking $\psi = e^{\gamma(T_K(u))} - 1 = (1 + g(T_k(v)))^{p-1} - 1$ as a test function if (3.4), we get after simplification

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \beta(T_K(u)) |\nabla T_K(u)|^p dx &= \int_{\{u < K\}} \lambda f \psi dx + \int_{\Omega} \psi d\alpha_K \\ &= \int_{\{v < k\}} \lambda f ((1 + g(v))^{p-1} - 1) dx + ((1 + g(k))^{p-1} - 1) \int_{\Omega} d\alpha_K \\ &= \int_{\{v < k\}} \lambda f ((1 + g(v))^{p-1} - 1) dx + \mu_k(\Omega) - \alpha_K(\Omega). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\beta(u) |\nabla u|^p \in L^1(\Omega)$, then $\phi = f(1 + g(v))^{p-1} \in L^1(\Omega)$, and the measures μ_k are bounded independently of k . There exists a sequence (k_n) converging to Λ such that (μ_{k_n}) converges weakly* to a measure μ . Let $v_n = T_{k_n}(v)$, then (v_n) converges to $v = \Psi(u)$ a.e. in Ω . From [25, Section 5.1] applied to $v_n = T_{k_n}(v)$, solution of (3.5) for $k = k_n$, $|\nabla v_n|^{p-1}$ is bounded in $L^\tau(\Omega)$ for any $\tau < N/(N-1)$, and ∇v_n converges to ∇v a.e. in Ω , and $|\nabla v_n|^{p-2} \nabla v_n$ converges to $|\nabla v|^{p-2} \nabla v$ strongly in $L^\tau(\Omega)$ for any $\tau < N/(N-1)$. And $\lambda f ((1 + g(v))^{p-1} \chi_{\{v < k_n\}})$ converges to ϕ strongly in $L^1(\Omega)$ from the Lebesgue Theorem. Then v satisfies

$$-\Delta_p v = \phi + \mu \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(\Omega); \quad (3.10)$$

thus μ is uniquely determined, and μ_k converges weakly* to μ as $k \nearrow \Lambda$. Then v is **reachable** solution of this equation. Let us set $M = \phi + \mu$.

Case $p = 2$ or $p = N$. Then from uniqueness, v is a renormalized solution of (3.10). There exists $m \in \mathcal{M}_0^+(\Omega)$ et $\eta_s \in \mathcal{M}_s^+(\Omega)$ such that $M = m + \eta_s$, and from the definition of renormalized solution, for any $k > 0$, there exists $\eta_k \in \mathcal{M}_0^+(\Omega)$ concentrated on the set $\{v = k\}$, converging to η_s in the narrow topology, and

$$-\Delta_p T_k(v) = m \llcorner_{\{v < k_n\}} + \eta_{k_n} \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(\Omega),$$

but we have also

$$-\Delta_p T_{k_n}(v) = \lambda f (1 + g(v))^{p-1} \chi_{\{v < k_n\}} + \mu_{k_n} \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(\Omega),$$

thus $\eta_{k_n} = \mu_{k_n}$, and $\mu = \eta_s$, and

$$-\Delta_p v = f(1 + g(v))^{p-1} + \eta_s \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(\Omega);$$

hence in the renormalized sense; and μ_{k_n} converges to η_s in the narrow topology.

General case. From [24], there exists $m \in \mathcal{M}_0(\Omega)$ and $\eta \in \mathcal{M}_b^+(\Omega)$ such that $M = m + \eta$, and there exists a sequence (k_n) tending to ∞ , such that there exists $M_{k_n} \in W^{-1,p'}(\Omega) \cap \mathcal{M}_b(\Omega)$ such that $-\Delta_p T_{k_n}(v) = M_{k_n}$ in $\mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$, and $\eta_{k_n} = M_{k_n} \llcorner_{\{v = k_n\}} \in \mathcal{M}_0^+(\Omega)$ and $M_{k_n} = m \llcorner_{\{v < k_n\}} + \eta_{k_n}$,

and (η_{k_n}) converges weakly* to M ; and for any $h \in W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R})$ such that h' has a compact support, and any $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^{p-2} \nabla v \cdot \nabla (h(v)\varphi) dx = \int_{\Omega} h(v)\varphi dm + h(\infty) \int_{\Omega} \varphi d\eta.$$

But $M_{k_n} = m_{\setminus\{v < k_n\}} + \eta_{k_n} = \phi \chi_{\{v < k_n\}} + \mu_{k_n}$, hence $\eta_{k_n} = \mu_{k_n}$ and $m_{\setminus\{v < k_n\}} = \phi \chi_{\{v < k_n\}}$, and $\{v = \infty\}$ is of capacity 0, thus $m = \phi$, and $\mu = \eta$, thus (1.13) holds.

Moreover if $\Lambda < \infty$, then $L < \infty$, and $u, v \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$, and $\mu = \alpha = 0$, and u, v are variational solution of (PU λ), and (PV λ). If g is bounded, in particular if $L = \Lambda = \infty$ and $\beta \in L^1((0, \infty))$, then $\mu = e^{\gamma(\infty)} \alpha_s$, thus μ is singular; and μ_k converges in the narrow topology, thus v is a renormalized solution of (1.11). If $\Lambda = \infty$ and $\beta \notin L^1((0, \infty))$, then $\alpha_s = 0$ from (3.6). ■

4 The case β constant, g linear

We begin by the case of problems (1.4) and (1.5), where $f \neq 0$, and

$$\beta(u) \equiv p - 1, \text{ or equivalently } g(v) = v,$$

where the eigenvalue $\lambda_1(f)$ defined at (1.16) is involved.

4.1 Some properties of $\lambda_1(f)$

(i) Let $f \in L^1(\Omega)$, $f \geq 0$, $f \neq 0$, such that $\lambda_1(f) > 0$. Let $C > 0$. Then for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $K_\varepsilon = K_\varepsilon(\varepsilon, p, C) > 0$ such that for any $v, w \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$,

$$\int_{\Omega} f(C + |v|)^p dx \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \int_{\Omega} f |v|^p dx + K_\varepsilon \leq \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{\lambda_1(f)} \|\nabla v\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p + K_\varepsilon \quad (4.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} f(C + |v|)^{p-1} |w| dx &\leq \left(\int_{\Omega} f(C + |v|)^p dx \right)^{1/p'} \left(\int_{\Omega} f |w|^p dx \right)^{1/p} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\lambda_1(f)^{1/p}} \left(\int_{\Omega} f(C + |v|)^p dx \right)^{1/p'} \|\nabla w\|_{L^p(\Omega)}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

Thus $f(C + |v|)^{p-1} \in W^{-1,p'}(\Omega) \cap L^1(\Omega)$, in particular $f \in W^{-1,p'}(\Omega)$, and with new ε and K_ε ,

$$\|f(C + |v|)^{p-1}\|_{W^{-1,p'}(\Omega)} \leq \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{\lambda_1(f)} \|\nabla v\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^{p-1} + K_\varepsilon. \quad (4.3)$$

(ii) If $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, with $r \geq N/p > 1$, or $r > 1 = N/p$, then $\lambda_1(f) > 0$, and $\lambda_1(f)$ is attained at some first nonnegative eigenfunction $\phi_1 \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ of problem (1.15), from [48]. If $r > N/p$, then

$\phi_1 \in L^\infty(\Omega)$, from Proposition 2.14, and ϕ_1 is locally Hölder continuous, from [21]. If $r = N/p > 1$, then $\phi_1 \in L^k(\Omega)$ for any $k \geq 1$.

(iii) If $0 \in \Omega$, $p < N$ and $f(x) = 1/|x|^p$, then $f \notin L^{N/p}(\Omega)$, but $\lambda_1(f) > 0$ from the Hardy inequality, given by $\lambda_1(f) = ((N-p)/p)^p$ and $\lambda_1(f)$ is not attained.

4.2 Proof of Theorem 1.2

Theorem 1.2 is a consequence of Theorem 1.1 and of the two following results. The first one is relative to the case without measure:

Theorem 4.1 *If $\lambda > \lambda_1(f) \geq 0$, or $\lambda = \lambda_1(f) > 0$ and $f \in L^{N/p}(\Omega)$, $p < N$, then problem*

$$-\Delta_p v = \lambda f(1+v)^{p-1} \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad v = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \quad (4.4)$$

admits no renormalized solution, and problem (1.4) has no solution. If $0 < \lambda < \lambda_1(f)$ there exists a unique positive solution $v \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. If moreover $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > N/p$, then $v \in L^\infty(\Omega)$. If $f \in L^{N/p}(\Omega)$, $p < N$, then $v \in L^k(\Omega)$ for any $k > 1$.

Proof. (i) If (4.4) has a solution then also problem (1.4) has a solution $u \in \mathcal{W}$, from Theorem 1.1. And $u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ from Remark 3.2. Taking $\varphi = \psi^p$ with $\psi \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$, $\psi \geq 0$ as a test function we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} (p-1) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^p \psi^p dx + \lambda \int_{\Omega} f \psi^p dx &= p \int_{\Omega} \psi^{p-1} |\nabla u|^{p-2} \nabla u \cdot \nabla \psi dx \\ &\leq \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \psi|^p dx + (p-1) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^p \psi^p dx; \end{aligned}$$

then from the Young inequality,

$$\lambda \int_{\Omega} f \psi^p dx \leq \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \psi|^p dx;$$

by density we obtain that $\lambda \leq \lambda_1(f)$. In particular if $\lambda_1(f) = 0$ there is no solution for $\lambda > 0$.

(ii) Assume $\lambda = \lambda_1(f) > 0$ and $f \in L^{N/p}(\Omega)$, $p < N$. Taking an eigenfunction $\phi_1 \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ as above, we get

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla \phi_1|^p dx = \lambda_1(f) \int_{\Omega} f \phi_1^p dx. \quad (4.5)$$

Consider a sequence of nonnegative functions $\psi_n \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ converging to ϕ_1 strongly in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. Taking $\psi_n^p \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ as a test function, we find

$$(p-1) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^p \psi_n^p dx + \lambda_1(f) \int_{\Omega} f \psi_n^{p-1} dx = p \int_{\Omega} \psi_n^{p-1} |\nabla u|^{p-2} \nabla u \cdot \nabla \psi_n dx. \quad (4.6)$$

For any function $\phi \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, we set

$$\begin{aligned} L(u, \phi) &:= (p-1)|\nabla u|^p \phi^p + |\nabla \phi|^p - p\phi^{p-1}|\nabla u|^{p-2}\nabla u \cdot \nabla \phi, \\ L_1(u, \phi) &:= (p-1)|\nabla u|^p \phi^p + |\nabla \phi|^p - p\phi^{p-1}|\nabla u|^{p-1}|\nabla \phi|. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $0 \leq L_1(u, \phi) \leq L(u, \phi)$. From (4.6),

$$\int_{\Omega} L_1(u, \psi_n) dx + \lambda_1(f) \int_{\Omega} f \psi_n^p dx \leq \int_{\Omega} L(u, \psi_n) dx + \lambda_1(f) \int_{\Omega} f \psi_n^p dx = \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \psi_n|^p dx;$$

then from the Fatou Lemma applied to a subsequence,

$$\int_{\Omega} L_1(u, \phi_1) dx + \lambda_1(f) \int_{\Omega} f \phi_1^p dx \leq \int_{\Omega} L(u, \phi_1) dx + \lambda_1(f) \int_{\Omega} f \phi_1^p dx = \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \phi_1|^p dx,$$

hence from (4.5), we obtain $L_1(u, \phi_1) = L(u, \phi_1) = 0$ a.e. in Ω . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_1 |\nabla u| &= (p-1)|\nabla \phi_1|, \text{ and } |\nabla u|^{p-2} \nabla u \cdot \nabla \phi_1 = |\nabla u|^{p-1} |\nabla \phi_1| \quad \text{a.e. in } \Omega, \\ \nabla u &= (p-1) \frac{\nabla \phi_1}{\phi_1} = \nabla(\ln(\phi_1^{p-1})) \quad \text{a.e. in } \Omega; \end{aligned}$$

then $u = \ln(\phi_1^{p-1}) + k$, or $\phi_1^{p-1} = e^{u-k} \geq e^{-k}$ a.e. in Ω , which is contradictory.

(iii) Assume that $0 < \lambda < \lambda_1(f)$. Then $f \in W^{-1,p'}(\Omega)$ from above, thus $v_1 = \mathcal{G}(\lambda f) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ and $v_1 \geq 0$, see Remark 2.10, and $f(1+v_1)^{p-1} \in W^{-1,p'}(\Omega)$. By induction we define $v_n = \mathcal{G}(\lambda f(v_{n-1}+1)^{p-1}) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, then

$$-\Delta_p v_n = \lambda f(v_{n-1}+1)^{p-1} \quad \text{in } W^{-1,p'}(\Omega). \quad (4.7)$$

Taking v_n as test function in (4.7), then from (4.1),

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla v_n|^p dx = \lambda \int_{\Omega} f(v_{n-1}+1)^{p-1} v_n dx \leq \lambda \int_{\Omega} f(v_n+1)^p dx \leq \frac{\lambda(1+\varepsilon)}{\lambda_1(f)} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v_n|^p dx + \lambda K_{\varepsilon}.$$

Taking $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough, it follows that (v_n) is bounded in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. The sequence is nondecreasing, thus it converges weakly in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, and a.e. in Ω to $v = \sup v_n$. For any $w \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, $|f(v_{n-1}+1)^{p-1}w| \leq f(1+v)^{p-1}|w| = h$ and $h \in L^1(\Omega)$ from (4.2), thus $f(v_{n-1}+1)^{p-1}$ converges to $f(1+v)^{p-1}$ weakly in $W^{-1,p'}(\Omega)$. Then v is solution of (4.4), by compactness of $(-\Delta_p)^{-1}$, see [56]. The regularity follows from Proposition 2.14 (iii).

Uniqueness is based on Lemma 2.12. Let $v, \hat{v} \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ be two nonnegative solutions. Then $v \not\equiv 0$ and $\hat{v} \not\equiv 0$ since $f \not\equiv 0$. Since $-\Delta_p v \in W^{-1,p'}(\Omega) \cap L^1(\Omega)$ and $(-\Delta_p v)v \geq 0$, we obtain $\int_{\Omega} (-\Delta_p v)v dx = \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^p dx$, hence

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{-\Delta_p v}{v^{p-1}} + \frac{\Delta_p \hat{v}}{\hat{v}^{p-1}} \right) v^p dx \geq 0; \quad \int_{\Omega} \left(-\frac{\Delta_p \hat{v}}{\hat{v}^{p-1}} + \frac{-\Delta_p v}{v^{p-1}} \right) \hat{v}^{p-1} dx \geq 0; \quad (4.8)$$

but

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{-\Delta_p v}{v^{p-1}} + \frac{\Delta_p \hat{v}}{\hat{v}^{p-1}} \right) (v^p - \hat{v}^p) dx = \lambda \int_{\Omega} f \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{v}\right)^{p-1} - \left(1 + \frac{1}{\hat{v}}\right)^{p-1} \right) (v^p - \hat{v}^p) dx \leq 0;$$

then the two integrals in (4.8) are zero, hence

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(|\nabla v|^p - p \frac{\hat{v}^{p-1}}{v^{p-1}} |\nabla \hat{v}|^{p-2} \nabla \hat{v} \cdot \nabla v + (p-1) |\nabla \hat{v}|^p \frac{\hat{v}^p}{v^p} \right) dx = 0,$$

thus $v = k\hat{v}$ for some $k > 0$. Then $f((1 + kv)^{p-1} - (k + kv)^{p-1}) = 0$ a.e. in Ω , thus $k = 1$. \blacksquare

The second result is valid for measures which are not necessarily singular; it extends [2, Theorem 2.6] relative to $p = 2$. The proof of a more general result will be given at Theorem 6.2:

Theorem 4.2 *If $0 < \lambda < \lambda_1(f)$, for **any** measure $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_b^+(\Omega)$, there exists at least one renormalized solution $v \geq 0$ of problem*

$$-\Delta_p v = \lambda f(1 + v)^{p-1} + \mu \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad v = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

5 Problem (PV λ) without measures

Next we study problem (PV λ) for a general function g .

5.1 The range of existence for λ

The existence of solutions of (PV λ) depends on the assumptions on g and f and the value of λ . We will sometimes make growth assumptions on g of the form (1.3) for some $Q > 0$ and then our assumptions on f will depend on Q .

We begin by a simple existence result, where g only satisfies (1.2), $\Lambda \leq \infty$, with no growth condition, under a weak assumption on f , satisfied in particular when $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > N/p$.

Proposition 5.1 *Assume (1.2) and $\mathcal{G}(f) \in L^\infty(\Omega)$. Then for $\lambda > 0$ small enough, problem (PV λ) has a minimal bounded solution \underline{v}_λ such that $\|v\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} < \Lambda$.*

Conversely, if $L = H(\Lambda) < \infty$, (in particular if $\Lambda < \infty$) and if there exists $\lambda > 0$ such (PV λ) has a renormalized solution, then $\mathcal{G}(f) \in L^\infty(\Omega)$.

Proof. Let $w = \mathcal{G}(f) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$. Let $a > 0$ such that $a \|w\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} < \Lambda$. Let $\lambda_0 = a((1 + g(a \|w\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)}))^{-(p-1)})$ and $\lambda \leq \lambda_0$ be fixed. Then

$$-\Delta_p(aw) = af(x) = \lambda_0((1 + g(a \|w\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)}))^{(p-1)}) \geq \lambda(1 + g(aw))^{p-1}$$

since g is nondecreasing. Between the subsolution 0 and the supersolution aw , there exists a minimal solution \underline{v}_λ obtained as the nondecreasing limit of the iterative scheme

$$v_n = \mathcal{G}(\lambda f(x)(1 + g(v_{n-1}))^{p-1}), n \geq 1. \quad (5.1)$$

Then $\|\underline{v}_\lambda\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq a \|w\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} < \Lambda$.

Conversely, let v be a solution of (PV λ). Then $u = H(v)$ is a solution of (PU λ) and $L \geq u \geq \lambda^{1/(p-1)}\mathcal{G}(f)$ a.e. in Ω , hence $\mathcal{G}(f) \in L^\infty(\Omega)$. \blacksquare

Remark 5.2 *The converse result is sharp. Take $f = 1/|x|^p$ with $0 \in \Omega$, then $\mathcal{G}(f) \notin L^\infty(\Omega)$. Hence if $L < \infty$ there is no solution of (PV λ) for any $\lambda > 0$; for example, there is no solution of problem*

$$-\Delta_p v = \frac{\lambda}{|x|^p}(1+v)^Q \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad v = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

for $Q > p - 1$. Otherwise from Theorem 1.2, for $Q = p - 1$ and $0 < \lambda < \lambda_1(f)$, there exists a solution; in that case $H(\infty) = \infty$.

Remark 5.3 *When $\Lambda < \infty$, and g has an asymptote at Λ , it may exist solutions with $\|v\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} = \Lambda$. Consider example 9 of paragraph 3.2 with $p = 2$ and $\Omega = B(0, 1)$. Here $1 + g(v) = (1 - v)^{-Q}$, $Q > 0$, and $\beta(u) = Q(1 - (Q + 1)u)$. For $\lambda = 2((N - 2)Q + N)/(Q + 1)^2$, problem (PU λ) admits the solution $u = (1 - r^2)/(Q + 1)$. Then $v = \Psi(u) = 1 - r^{2/(Q+1)} \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$, and $\|v\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} = 1$.*

The range of $\lambda \geq 0$ for which problem (PV λ) has a solution depends a priori on the regularity of the solutions. We introduce three classes of solutions. In case $\Lambda < \infty$ the notion of solution includes the fact that $0 \leq v(x) < \Lambda$ a.e. in Ω .

Definition 5.4 (i) *Let S_r be the set of $\lambda \geq 0$ such that (PV λ) has a renormalized solution v , that means $w \in \mathcal{W}$.*

(ii) *Let S_* be the set of $\lambda \geq 0$ such that (PV λ) has a variational solution v , that means $v \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$.*

(iii) *Let S_b be the set of $\lambda \geq 0$ such that (PV λ) has a renormalized solution v such that $\|v\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} < \Lambda$.*

Remark 5.5 *The sets S_r, S_*, S_b are intervals:*

$$S_r = [0, \lambda_r), \quad S_* = [0, \lambda^*), \quad S_b = [0, \lambda_b) \quad \text{with } \lambda_b \leq \lambda^* \leq \lambda_r \leq \infty. \quad (5.2)$$

Indeed if λ_0 belongs to some of these sets, and v_{λ_0} is a solution of (PV λ_0), then v_{λ_0} is a supersolution of (PV λ) for any $\lambda < \lambda_0$. Between the subsolution 0 and v_{λ_0} , there exists a minimal solution of (PV λ), obtained as the nondecreasing limit of the iterative scheme (5.1).

In case $\Lambda = \infty$, S_b is the set of $\lambda \geq 0$ such that $(PV\lambda)$ has a solution $v \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$. For any $\lambda < \lambda_b$ there exists a minimal bounded solution \underline{v}_λ . And $\lambda_b \leq \lambda^*$ since any renormalized bounded solution is in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ from Remark 2.5.

In case $\Lambda < \infty$, then $\lambda_r = \lambda^*$, since $S_r = S_*$, from Remark 2.5. Moreover $\lambda^* < \infty$. Indeed any solution v of $(PV\lambda)$ satisfies $\lambda \mathcal{G}(f) \leq v < \Lambda$ a.e. in Ω , and $\mathcal{G}(f) \not\equiv 0$.

A main question is to know if $\lambda_b = \lambda^* = \lambda_r$, as it is the case when $g(v) = v$, from Theorem 1.2, where $\lambda^* = \lambda_1(f)$. It was shown when g is defined on $[0, \infty)$ and convex in [15] for $p = 2$. The method used was precisely based on the transformation $u = H(v)$, even if problem $(PU\lambda)$ was not introduced. By using the equations satisfied by truncations as in the proof of Theorem 1.1, we can extend the key point of the proof:

Theorem 5.6 Let $g_1, g_2 \in C^1([0, \Lambda])$ be nondecreasing, with $0 < g_2 \leq g_1$ on $[0, \Lambda)$. Let $v \in \mathcal{W}(\Omega)$ such that $-\Delta_p v \geq 0$ a.e. in Ω , and $0 \leq v < \Lambda$ a.e. in Ω . Set

$$H_1(\tau) = \int_0^\tau \frac{ds}{g_1(s)}, \quad H_2(\tau) = \int_0^\tau \frac{ds}{g_2(s)},$$

Assume that

$$0 \leq g_2' \circ H_2^{-1} \leq g_1' \circ H_1^{-1} \quad \text{on } [0, H_1(\Lambda)). \quad (5.3)$$

Then $\bar{v} = H_2^{-1}(H_1(v)) \in \mathcal{W}$, and $\bar{v} \leq v$, and

$$-\Delta_p \bar{v} \geq \left(\frac{g_2(\bar{v})}{g_1(v)} \right)^{p-1} (-\Delta_p v) \quad \text{in } L^1(\Omega). \quad (5.4)$$

Proof. We can assume that $g_1(0) = 1$. Let $u = H_1(v)$, and $F = -\Delta_p v$. Applying Theorem 1.1 with $g = g_1 - 1$ and $f = Fg_1(v)^{1-p} \leq F$, the function u is a renormalized solution of

$$-\Delta_p u = \beta_1(u) |\nabla u|^p + Fg_1(v)^{1-p} \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega,$$

where $\beta_1(u) = (p-1)g_1'(v) = (p-1)g_1'(H_1^{-1}(u))$. Let

$$\bar{v} = H_2^{-1}(u) = (H_2^{-1} \circ H_1)(v)$$

then $\bar{v} \leq v$, because $g_2 \leq g_1$. Moreover $g_1'(v) \geq g_2'(\bar{v})$, thus we can write

$$\beta_1(u) |\nabla u|^p = (p-1)g_2'(\bar{v}) |\nabla u|^p + \eta = \beta_2(u) |\nabla u|^p + \eta,$$

with $\eta \in L^1(\Omega)$, $\eta \geq 0$; thus

$$-\Delta_p u = \beta_2(u) |\nabla u|^p + \bar{f}$$

with $\bar{f} = Fg_1(v)^{1-p} + \eta$. From Lemma 3.4, the truncations $T_k(v), T_K(u), T_k(\bar{v})$ satisfy respectively

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta_p T_k(v) &= F\chi_{\{v \leq k\}} + \mu_k, \\ -\Delta_p T_K(u) &= \beta_1(T_K(u)) |\nabla T_K(u)|^p + Fg_1(v)^{1-p} \chi_{\{u \leq K\}} + \alpha_K, \\ -\Delta_p T_k(\bar{v}) &= \bar{f}g_2(\bar{v})^{p-1} \chi_{\{\bar{v} \leq k\}} + \bar{\mu}_k, \end{aligned}$$

in $\mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$, where

$$\alpha_K = g_1(v)^{1-p} \mu_k, \quad \bar{\mu}_k = (g_2(k)/g_1(k))^{p-1} \mu_k.$$

As in the proof of Theorem 1.1, we obtain $\bar{f}g_2(\bar{v})^{p-1} \in L^1(\Omega)$, and $\bar{f}g_2(\bar{v})^{p-1} \chi_{\{\bar{v} < k\}}$ converges to $\bar{f}g_2(\bar{v})^{p-1}$ strongly in $L^1(\Omega)$. Moreover μ_k converges to 0 in the narrow topology as $k \rightarrow \Lambda$, thus $\lim \mu_k(\Omega) = 0$; and $g_2(k) \leq g_1(k)$, thus $\lim \bar{\mu}_k(\Omega) = 0$, and $\bar{\mu}_k$ converges to 0 in the **narrow** topology. Then from Theorem 2.6, \bar{v} is a **renormalized** solution of

$$-\Delta_p \bar{v} = \bar{f}g_2(\bar{v})^{p-1} \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad \bar{v} = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

Then $-\Delta_p \bar{v} \in L^1(\Omega)$, and \bar{v} satisfies (5.4). ■

Remark 5.7 Assumption (5.3) is equivalent to the concavity of the function $\bar{\phi} = H_2^{-1} \circ H_1$; and (5.4) means that

$$-\Delta_p \bar{\phi}(v) \geq (\bar{\Phi}'(v))^{p-1} (-\Delta_p v) \quad \text{in } L^1(\Omega).$$

If we take **any** concave function ϕ this inequality is formal. For the particular choice $\phi = \bar{\phi}$, the inequality is **not formal**, since no measure appears.

Our main result covers in particular Theorem 1.3. Some convexity assumptions are weakened:

Theorem 5.8 Let g satisfying (1.2), and H be defined by (3.2) on $[0, \Lambda)$, and $f \in L^1(\Omega)$. In case $\Lambda = \infty, L = H(\Lambda) = \infty$ we suppose $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > N/p$. Assume that for some $\lambda > 0$ there exists a renormalized solution v of

$$-\Delta_p v = \lambda f(x)(1 + g(v))^{p-1} \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad v = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega$$

such that $0 \leq v(x) < \Lambda$ a.e. in Ω .

(i) Suppose that $H \times (1 + g)$ is convex on $[0, \Lambda)$, or that g is convex near Λ . Then for any $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ there exists a bounded solution w , such that $\|w\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} < \Lambda$ of

$$-\Delta_p w = \lambda(1 - \varepsilon)^{p-1} f(x)(1 + g(w))^{p-1} \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad w = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \quad (5.5)$$

In other words, $\lambda_b = \lambda^* = \lambda_r$.

(ii) Suppose that g is convex on $[0, \Lambda)$. Then for any $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ there exists a bounded solution w such that $\|w\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} < \Lambda$ of

$$-\Delta_p w = \lambda f(x)(1 + g(w) - \varepsilon)^{p-1} \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad w = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \quad (5.6)$$

In particular if $\lambda^* < \infty$, for any $c > 0$, there exists no solution of problem

$$-\Delta_p v = \lambda^* f(x)(1 + g(v) + c)^{p-1} \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad v = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \quad (5.7)$$

Proof. (i) **First case:** $L = H(\Lambda) = \int_0^\Lambda ds/(1 + g(s)) < \infty$.

• First suppose $H \times (1 + g)$ convex on $[0, \Lambda)$. We take $g_1 = 1 + g$ and $g_2 = (1 - \varepsilon)g_1$. Then

$$H_2 = H/(1 - \varepsilon), \quad H_2^{-1}(u) = H^{-1}((1 - \varepsilon)u) = \Psi((1 - \varepsilon)u).$$

Condition (5.3) is equivalent to $(1 - \varepsilon)ug'(\Psi((1 - \varepsilon)^{1/(p-1)}u)) \leq ug'(\Psi(u))$. In terms of u , it means that the function $u \mapsto u\beta(u)$ is non decreasing; in terms of v it means that $H \times g'$ is nondecreasing. This is true when $H \times (1 + g)$ is convex, since $(H \times (1 + g))' = 1 + H \times g'$. Then from Proposition 5.6, the function $\bar{v} = \Psi((1 - \varepsilon)H(v))$ satisfies

$$-\Delta_p \bar{v} \geq \lambda(1 - \varepsilon)^{p-1} f(x)(1 + g(\bar{v}))^{p-1}.$$

Thus there exists a solution w of (5.5) such that $w \leq \bar{v}$. And $\bar{v}(x) \leq \Psi((1 - \varepsilon)L) < \Lambda$ a.e. in Ω , hence w is bounded, and moreover $\|w\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} < \Lambda$.

• Next suppose g convex on $[A, \Lambda)$, with $0 \leq A < \Lambda$. Let $M = 1 + g(A)$. Taking $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough, we construct a convex nondecreasing function $g_1 \in C^1([0, \Lambda))$ such that $g_1 \geq 1 + g$, and

$$g_1(s) = M \text{ on } [0, A - c], \quad g_1(s) \leq M(1 + 2\varepsilon) \text{ on } [0, A + d], \quad g_1(s) = 1 + g(s) \text{ on } [A + d, \infty),$$

with $c = 2\varepsilon M$ and $d \leq 2\varepsilon M g'(A)$: we use a portion of circle tangent to the graph of $1 + g$ and to the line of ordinate M ; in case $g'(A) = 0$ we take $g_1 = 1 + g$. We set $g_2 = (1 - \varepsilon)g_1$. The function $\bar{v} = H_2^{-1}(H_1(v)) = \Psi_1((1 - \varepsilon)H_1(v))$ satisfies

$$-\Delta_p \bar{v} \geq \lambda f(x) F_\varepsilon^{p-1}, \quad \text{where } F_\varepsilon = (1 - \varepsilon) \frac{g_1(\bar{v})}{g_1(v)} (1 + g(v)),$$

and $\bar{v} \leq v$. On the set $\{\bar{v} \leq v \leq A + d\}$, we find $M \leq g_1(\bar{v})$ and $g_1(v) \leq M(1 + 2\varepsilon)$, thus $F_\varepsilon \geq (1 - 3\varepsilon)(1 + g(\bar{v}))$. On the set $\{A + d \leq \bar{v} \leq v\}$, we get $g_1(\bar{v}) = g_1(v) = 1 + g(v)$, thus $F_\varepsilon \geq (1 - \varepsilon)(1 + g(\bar{v}))$. On the set $\{\bar{v} \leq A + d \leq v\}$, there holds $M \leq g_1(\bar{v}) \leq M(1 + 2\varepsilon) \leq 1 + g(v)$, thus again $F_\varepsilon \geq (1 - \varepsilon)(1 + g(\bar{v}))$. Then again $-\Delta_p \bar{v} \geq \lambda(1 - \varepsilon)^{p-1} f(x)(1 + g(\bar{v}))^{p-1}$, and we conclude as above by replacing ε by 3ε .

Second case: $L = \infty$. Here \bar{v} can be unbounded. Extending [15], we perform a bootstrapp based on Lemma 2.13. The function H_1 is concave, thus

$$H_1(v) - H_1(\bar{v}) \leq (v - \bar{v})H_1'(\bar{v}) = \frac{v - \bar{v}}{g_1(\bar{v})} \leq \frac{v}{g_1(\bar{v})} \quad (5.8)$$

and $H_1(\bar{v}) = (1 - \varepsilon)H_1(v)$, hence $\varepsilon(1 + g(\bar{v})) \leq \varepsilon g_1(\bar{v}) \leq v/H_1(v) \leq C(1 + v)$ for some $C > 0$. Then $(1 + g(w))^{p-1} \in L^\sigma(\Omega)$ for any $\sigma \in [1, N/(N - p))$. Since $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > N/p$, from Hölder inequality, there exists $m_1 > 1$ such that $fg(w)^{p-1} \in L^{m_1}(\Omega)$. If $p = N$, then $\bar{v} \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ from Lemma 2.13 and we conclude as above. Next assume $p < N$. We can suppose $m_1 < N/p$. Setting $w_1 = w$, w_1 is a solution of $(PV(1 - \varepsilon)^{p-1}\lambda)$, and $-\Delta_p w_1 \in L^{m_1}(\Omega)$; from Lemma 2.13, $w_1^s \in L^1(\Omega)$ with $s = (p - 1)Nm_1/(N - pm_1)$. Replacing $1 + g$ by $(1 - \varepsilon)(1 + g)$ we construct in the same way a solution w_2 of $(PV(1 - \varepsilon)^{2(p-1)}\lambda)$ such that $g(w_2) \leq C(1 + w_1)$, By induction we construct a solution w_n of $(PV(1 - \varepsilon)^{n(p-1)}\lambda)$ such that $g(w_n) \leq C(1 + w_{n-1})$, thus $fg(w_n)^{p-1} \in L^{m_n}(\Omega)$, with $1/m_n - 1/r = 1/m_{n-1} - p/N$. There exists a finite $\bar{n} = \bar{n}(r, p, N)$ such that $m_{\bar{n}} > N/p$, thus $w_{\bar{n}+1} \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ from Lemma 2.13. Since ε is arbitrary, we obtain a bounded solution of (5.5).

(ii) Suppose that g is convex on $[0, \Lambda)$. We take $g_1 = 1 + g$ and $g_2 = g_1 - \varepsilon$, then (5.3) is satisfied, because g' is nondecreasing and $H_1 \leq H_2$. Then we construct a solution w of (5.6), such that $w \leq \bar{v} = H_2^{-1}(H_1(v))$. Here we only find $w(x) \leq \bar{v}(x) < L$ a.e. in Ω , by contradiction, but not $\|w\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} < \Lambda$. As above (5.8) holds. And $H_1(v) = H_2(\bar{v})$, hence

$$H_1(v) - H_1(\bar{v}) = \varepsilon \int_0^{\bar{v}} \frac{ds}{g_1(s)(g_1(s) - \varepsilon)} ds \geq \varepsilon \int_0^{\bar{v}} \frac{ds}{g_1(s)^2} ds$$

Then there exists $C > 0$ such that $H_1(v) - H_1(\bar{v}) \geq C\varepsilon$, a.e. on the set $\{\bar{v} > 1\}$, thus $g_1(\bar{v}) \leq v/\varepsilon C(A)$ on this set. Hence there exists $C_\varepsilon > 0$ such that $\varepsilon g_1(v_1) \leq C_\varepsilon(1 + v)$. Replacing g by $g - n\varepsilon$, in a finite number of steps as above we find a solution of (5.5), since ε is arbitrary.

Assume that there exists a solution of (5.7) for some $c > 0$. Then

$$-\Delta_p v = \lambda^*(1 + c)^{p-1} f(x)(1 + g(v)/(1 + c))^{p-1} \quad \text{in } \Omega.$$

Considering $g/(1 + c)$ and $\varepsilon = c/2(1 + c)$, there exists a bounded solution w such that $\|w\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} < \Lambda$, of

$$-\Delta_p w = \lambda^* f(x)(1 + g(w) + c/2)^{p-1} \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

We take $\alpha > 0$ small enough such that $\alpha \leq c/2(1 + \|g(w)\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)})$. Then w is a supersolution of $(PV\lambda^*(1 + \alpha)^{p-1})$, thus there exists a solution y of this problem such that $\|y\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} < \Lambda$, which contradicts the definition of λ^* . \blacksquare

5.2 Cases where g has a slow growth

In the linear case $g(v) = v$, we have shown that $\lambda^* = \lambda_1(f)$. Next we consider the cases where g has a **slow growth**, that means g satisfies (1.3) for some $Q \in (0, Q_1)$.

First suppose that g is **at most linear** near ∞ and show a variant of Theorem 4.1:

Corollary 5.9 *Assume that $\Lambda = \infty$, and g satisfies (1.3) with $Q = p - 1$, that means*

$$0 \leq M_{p-1}^{1/(p-1)} = \overline{\lim}_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(\tau)}{\tau} < \infty, \quad (5.9)$$

Then $\lambda^ \geq M_{p-1} \lambda_1(f)$: if $M_{p-1} \lambda < \lambda_1(f)$ there exists at least a solution $v \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ to problem $(PV\lambda)$; if $(1 + g(v))/v$ is decreasing, the solution is unique.*

If $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > N/p$, any solution satisfies $v \in L^\infty(\Omega)$, thus $\lambda_b = \lambda^$. If $f \in L^{N/p}(\Omega)$ and $p < N$, any solution $v \in L^k(\Omega)$ for any $k > 1$.*

Proof. Let $M > M_{p-1}$ such that $M\lambda < \lambda_1(f)$. There exists $A > 0$ such that $(1 + g(s))^{p-1} \leq M(A + s)^{p-1}$ on $[0, \infty)$. Defining $v_1 = \mathcal{G}(\lambda f) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ as in the linear case of Theorem 4.1, and $v_n = \mathcal{G}(\lambda f(1 + g(v_{n-1}))^{p-1}) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, we find from (4.3)

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla v_n|^p dx \leq \lambda M \int_{\Omega} f(A + v_{n-1})^{p-1} v_n dx \leq \frac{\lambda M(1 + \varepsilon)}{\lambda_1(f)} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v_n|^p dx + \lambda K_\varepsilon,$$

with a new $K_\varepsilon > 0$, and conclude as in the linear case. Uniqueness follows from Lemma 2.12, and regularity from Proposition 2.14, (iii). \blacksquare

Corollary 5.9 obviously applies to the case where g is **sublinear** near ∞ , that means g satisfies (1.3) with $Q < p - 1$, and shows that if $\lambda_1(f) > 0$, then $\lambda^* = \infty$. In fact existence of a renormalized solution can be obtained for some functions f without assuming $\lambda_1(f) > 0$, as it was observed in [60]:

Proposition 5.10 *Assume that $p < N$, $\Lambda = \infty$, and g satisfies (1.3) with $Q \in (0, p - 1)$ and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r \in (1, N/p)$, with $Qr' < Q_1$.*

Then for any $\lambda > 0$ there exists a renormalized solution v of $(PV\lambda)$ such that $v^d \in L^1(\Omega)$ for $d = Nr(p - 1 - Q)/(N - pr)$. In particular $\lambda_r = \infty$.

If $(Q + 1)r' \leq p^$, then $v \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, thus $\lambda^* = \infty$.*

If $(Q + 1)r' > p^$, then $|\nabla v|^\theta \in L^1(\Omega)$ for $\theta = Nr(p - 1 - Q)/(N - (Q + 1)r)$.*

Proof. Let $M > 0$ such that $(1 + g(t))^{p-1} \leq M(1 + t)^Q$ for $t \geq 0$. For any fixed $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists $v_n \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ such that

$$-\Delta_p v_n = \lambda T_n(f(x)(1 + g(v_n))^{p-1}).$$

It is obtained for example as the limit of the nondecreasing iterative scheme $v_{n,k} = \mathcal{G}(\lambda T_n(f(x)(1 + g(v_{n,k-1}))^{p-1}))$, $k \geq 1$, $v_{n,0} = 0$. We take $\phi_\beta(v_n)$ as a test function, where $\phi_\beta(w) = \int_0^w (1 + |t|)^{-\beta} dt$, for given real $\beta < 1$. Setting $\alpha = 1 - \beta/p$ and $w_n = (1 + v_n)^\alpha - 1$, we get

$$\frac{1}{\alpha^p} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla w_n|^p dx = \int_{\Omega} \frac{|\nabla v_n|^p}{(1 + v_n)^\beta} dx \leq (1 - \beta)^{-1} \lambda M \int_{\Omega} f(1 + v_n)^{1-\beta+Q} dx.$$

From the Sobolev injection, There exists $C > 0$ such that

$$\left(\int_{\Omega} w_n^{p^*} dx \right)^{p/p^*} \leq C \int_{\Omega} f(1 + w_n)^{(1-\beta+Q)/\alpha} dx \leq C \|f\|_{L^1(\Omega)} + C \|f\|_{L^r(\Omega)} \left(\int_{\Omega} w_n^{(1-\beta+Q)r'/\alpha} dx \right)^{1/r'}$$

Taking $\beta = ((Q + 1)r' - p^*)/(r' - N/(N - p)) < 1$, we find $(1 - \beta + Q)r'/\alpha = p^*$. Then (w_n) is bounded in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, thus (v_n^d) is bounded in $L^1(\Omega)$. If $(Q + 1)r' \leq p^*$ then $\beta \leq 0$, thus (v_n) is bounded in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. If $(Q + 1)r' > p^*$, then $\beta > 0$, and

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla v_n|^\theta dx \leq \left(\int_{\Omega} \frac{|\nabla v_n|^p}{(1 + v_n)^\beta} dx \right)^{1/\theta} \left(\int_{\Omega} (1 + v_n)^d dx \right)^{\beta\theta/dp};$$

thus $(|\nabla v_n|^\theta)$ is bounded in $L^1(\Omega)$, where $\theta < p$. Then $(f(x)g(v_n))^{p-1}$ is bounded in $L^\sigma(\Omega)$ with $\sigma = rd(rQ + d) > 1$. From Remark 2.11, up to a subsequence, (v_n) converges a.e. in Ω to a renormalized solution of the problem with the same regularity. \blacksquare

Remark 5.11 (i) The fact that $\lambda_r = \infty$ is much more general, as it will be shown at Theorem 6.2. (ii) The regularity of the solution constructed at Proposition 5.10 is a little stronger than the one expected from Proposition (2.14) (vi). We do not know if any solution of the problem has the same regularity.

Our next result concerns any function g with a slow growth, without assumption of convexity. It is a direct consequence of Proposition 2.14:

Proposition 5.12 Assume that $\Lambda = \infty$, and g satisfies (1.3) with $Q \in [p - 1, Q_1)$ and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$ with $Qr' < Q_1$.

Then any renormalized solution of $(PV\lambda)$ is in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$. Thus $\lambda_b = \lambda^* = \lambda_r$.

Remark 5.13 It holds in particular when $p = N$, g satisfies (1.3) for some $Q \geq N - 1$ and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > 1$.

5.3 Superlinear case: Extremal solutions

In this paragraph we assume for simplicity that g is defined on $[0, \infty)$.

Definition 5.14 Assume that $0 < \lambda_b \leq \lambda^* \leq \lambda_r < \infty$. The function

$$v^* = \sup_{\lambda \nearrow \lambda_b} \underline{v}_\lambda,$$

where \underline{v}_λ is the minimal bounded solution of $(PV\lambda)$ is called extremal.

Remark 5.15 Assume that g is at least linear near ∞ : $\underline{\lim}_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} g(\tau)/\tau > 0$ (it holds in particular when g is convex, $g \not\equiv 0$).

(i) Then $\lambda_r < \infty$. Indeed there exists $c > 0$ such that $1 + g(\tau) \geq c(1 + \tau)$ for any $\tau \in [0, \infty)$. If $(PV\lambda)$ has a solution, then there exists a solution of problem

$$-\Delta_p v = \lambda c^{1/(p-1)} f(x)(1+v)^{p-1} \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad w = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

Then $\lambda \leq c^{-1/(p-1)} \lambda_1(f)$ from Theorem 4.1.

(ii) The function v^* is well defined with values in $[0, \infty]$ as soon as $\mathcal{G}(f) < \infty$. For simplification, we will assume in the main results that $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > N/p$.

Next we study the case g superlinear near ∞ :

$$g \in C^1([0, \infty)), g(0) = 0 \text{ and } g \text{ is nondecreasing, and } \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(s)}{s} = \infty. \quad (5.10)$$

Here the first question is to know if v^* satisfies the limit problem $(PV\lambda_b)$ and in what sense.

The case $p = 2$ was studied in [15] for g convex, with $f = 1$. In fact the proof does uses the convexity, and extends to more general f and we recall it below.

Lemma 5.16 ([15]) Assume $p = 2$ and (5.10), $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > N/2$. Then v^* is a very weak solution of $(PV\lambda_b)$, that means $v^* \in L^1(\Omega)$, $g(v^*) \in L^1(\Omega, \rho dx)$ where ρ is the distance to $\partial\Omega$, and

$$-\int_{\Omega} v^* \Delta \zeta dx = \int_{\Omega} f g(v^*) \zeta dx, \quad \forall \zeta \in C^2(\overline{\Omega}), \zeta = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega. \quad (5.11)$$

Proof. Let $\lambda_n \nearrow \lambda_b$ and $v_n = \underline{v}_{\lambda_n}$; multiplying the equation relative to v_n by a first eigenfunction $\Phi_1 > 0$ of the Laplacian with the weight f , one finds

$$\lambda_1(f) \int_{\Omega} f v_n \Phi_1 dx = \lambda_n \int_{\Omega} f (1 + g(v_n)) \Phi_1 dx;$$

and the superlinearity of g implies that $\int_{\Omega} f(1 + g(v_n))\Phi_1 dx$ is bounded, thus $(fg(v_n))$ is bounded in $L^1(\Omega, \rho dx)$. Using the test function $\varphi = \mathcal{G}(1)$, it implies that (v_n) is bounded in $L^1(\Omega)$ from the Höpf Lemma. Then $v^* \in L^1(\Omega)$ and satisfies (5.11). \blacksquare

When moreover g is convex, it was proved in [54] that v^* is more regular, in particular $g(v^*) \in L^1(\Omega)$, by using stability properties of v^* . Thus v^* is a renormalized solution of $(PV\lambda^*)$. In case $p \neq 2$ there is no notion of very weak solution.

5.3.1 Without convexity

Without convexity we obtain a local result:

Proposition 5.17 *Assume (5.10) and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > N/p$. Then v^* is a local renormalized solution of $(PV\lambda_b)$. In particular $T_k(v^*) \in W_{loc}^{1,p}(\Omega)$ for any $k > 0$, $v^{*p-1} \in L_{loc}^{\sigma}(\Omega)$, for any $\sigma \in [1, N/(N-p))$, and $(|\nabla v^*|)^{p-1} \in L_{loc}^{\tau}(\Omega)$, for any $\tau \in [1, N/(N-1))$, and*

$$-\Delta_p v^* = \lambda^* f(1 + g(v^*))^{p-1} \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(\Omega).$$

For the proof we use the following Lemma:

Lemma 5.18 *Assume $f \in L^1(\Omega)$, and g satisfies (5.10). Let (λ_n) be a sequence of reals such that $\underline{\lim} \lambda_n > 0$, and (v_n) be a sequence of renormalized solutions of problem $(PV\lambda_n)$. Then $(fg(v_n)^{p-1})$ is bounded in $L_{loc}^1(\Omega)$, and (v_n^{p-1}) is bounded in $L_{loc}^{\sigma}(\Omega)$, for any $\sigma \in [1, N/(N-p))$.*

Proof of Lemma 5.18. From Lemma 2.16, for any x_0 such that $B(x_0, 4\rho) \subset \Omega$, there exists a constant $C = C(N, p)$ such that

$$\lambda_n \int_{B(x_0, \rho)} f(1 + g(v_n))^{p-1} dx \leq C \rho^{N-p} \min_{B(x_0, \rho)} v_n^{p-1} \leq \frac{C \rho^{N-p}}{\int_{B(x_0, \rho)} f dx} \int_{B(x_0, \rho)} f v_n^{p-1} dx.$$

Then there exist $c = c(N, p, \rho, f, x_0, \underline{\lim} \lambda_n) > 0$ such that

$$\int_{B(x_0, \rho)} fg(v_n)^{p-1} dx \leq c \int_{B(x_0, \rho)} f v_n^{p-1} dx.$$

From (5.10), there exists $A > 0$ such that $g(t) \geq (2c)^{1/(p-1)} t$ for any $t \geq A$, thus

$$\int_{B(x_0, \rho)} fg(v_n)^{p-1} dx \leq c \int_{B(x_0, \rho)} f v_n^{p-1} dx \leq 2A^{p-1} c \int_{B(x_0, \rho)} f dx \leq 2A^{p-1} c \|f\|_{L^1(\Omega)},$$

and the claim is proved. Moreover we deduce that

$$\min_{B(x_0, \rho)} v_n^{p-1} \leq c' = c'(N, p, \rho, f, g, x_0);$$

from the weak Harnack inequality, (v_n^{p-1}) is bounded in $L_{loc}^\sigma(\Omega)$, for any $\sigma \in [1, N/(N-p))$. ■

Proof of Proposition 5.17. Let $\lambda_n \nearrow \lambda_b$, and $v_n = \underline{v}_{\lambda_n}$. From Lemma 5.18, $(fg(v_n)^{p-1})$ is bounded in $L_{loc}^1(\Omega)$, and (v_n^{p-1}) is bounded in $L_{loc}^\sigma(\Omega)$, for any $\sigma \in [1, N/(N-p))$. Then from [9, Theorem 3.2], there exists a subsequence converging a.e. in Ω . And (v_n) is nondecreasing thus the whole sequence converges to v^* . And g is nondecreasing, thus $fg(v^*)^{p-1} \in L_{loc}^1(\Omega)$ from the Beppo-Levi Theorem, and $(fg(v_n)^{p-1})$ converges to $fg(v^*)^{p-1}$ weakly in $L_{loc}^1(\Omega)$; thus $(\lambda_n f(x)(1+g(v_n)^{p-1}))$ converges to $\lambda^* f(x)(1+g(v^*)^{p-1})$ weakly in $L_{loc}^1(\Omega)$. From [9, Theorem 3.3], v^* is a local renormalized solution of $(PV\lambda_b)$. ■

Our next results use the Euler function linked to the problem. From the Maximum Principle, problem $(PV\lambda)$ is equivalent to

$$-\Delta_p v = \lambda f(x)\varphi(v) = \lambda f(x)(1+g(v^+))^{p-1} \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad v = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \quad (5.12)$$

where

$$\varphi(t) = (1+g(t^+))^{p-1}; \quad \Phi(t) = \int_0^t \varphi(s)ds = \int_0^t (1+g(s^+))^{p-1}ds, \quad (5.13)$$

thus $\Phi \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$. For any $f \in L^1(\Omega)$ and any $v \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ such that $f\Phi(v) \in L^1(\Omega)$, we set

$$J_\lambda(v) = \frac{1}{p} \int_\Omega |\nabla v|^p dx - \lambda \int_\Omega f\Phi(v)dx. \quad (5.14)$$

In particular the function J_λ is defined on $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$. Let us recall some important properties of J_λ .

Proposition 5.19 ([19]) *Assume $f \in L^1(\Omega)$ and (1.2). Let $\lambda > 0$ such that there exists a supersolution $\bar{v} \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ of $(PV\lambda)$. Then J_λ is defined on $\mathcal{K}_{\bar{v}} = \{v \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) : 0 \leq v \leq \bar{v}\}$ and attains its minimum on $\mathcal{K}_{\bar{v}}$ at some point v which is a solution of $(PV\lambda)$. In particular if $0 < \lambda < \lambda_b$, then*

$$J_\lambda(\underline{v}_\lambda) = \min_{\mathcal{K}_{\underline{v}_\lambda}} J_\lambda(v) \leq 0.$$

Remark 5.20 *In fact $J_\lambda(\underline{v}_\lambda) < 0$. Indeed if $J_\lambda(\underline{v}_\lambda) = 0$, then for any $t \in (0, 1)$, $J_\lambda(t\underline{v}_\lambda) \geq 0$, thus*

$$t^p \int_\Omega |\nabla \underline{v}_\lambda|^p dx \geq p\lambda \int_\Omega f\Phi(t\underline{v}_\lambda)dx \geq p\lambda t \int_\Omega f\underline{v}_\lambda dx$$

thus $f\underline{v}_\lambda = 0$, and $f > 0$, thus $\underline{v}_\lambda = 0$, which is contradictory.

Next we give a global result under the well-known Ambrosetti-Rabinowitz condition on g :

Proposition 5.21 *Assume (5.10), $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > N/p$ and*

$$\underline{\lim}_{t \rightarrow \infty} t\varphi(t)/\Phi(t) = k > p. \quad (5.15)$$

Then $v^ \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ and is a variational solution of $(PV\lambda_b)$.*

Proof. Let $\lambda_n \nearrow \lambda_b$, and $v_n = \underline{v}_{\lambda_n}$. From Proposition 5.19,

$$J_{\lambda_n}(v_n) = \frac{1}{p} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v_n|^p dx - \lambda_n \int_{\Omega} f\Phi(v_n) dx \leq 0$$

and

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla v_n|^p dx = \lambda_n \int_{\Omega} f(1 + g(v_n))^{p-1} v_n dx; \quad (5.16)$$

then there exists $B > 0$ and $C > 0$ such that

$$0 \geq pJ_{\lambda_n}(v_n) = \lambda_n \int_{\Omega} f(v_n\varphi(v_n) - p\Phi(v_n)) dx \geq \frac{1}{2} \lambda_n (k - p) \int_{\{v_n \geq B\}} f\Phi(v_n) dx - C\lambda_n$$

thus $f\Phi(v_n)$ is bounded in $L^1(\Omega)$, and also $\int_{\Omega} |\nabla v_n|^p dx$ is bounded; then there exists a subsequence converging weakly in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, and necessarily to v^* . From Proposition 5.17, v^* is a solution of $(PV\lambda_b)$ in $\mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$, thus in the variational sense. \blacksquare

Remark 5.22 *Proposition applies in particular when $\underline{\lim}_{t \rightarrow \infty} tg'(t)/g(t) = m > 1$. It follows from the L'Hospital rule, since $(t\varphi(t))'/\Phi'(t) = 1 + (p-1)tg'(t)/(1+g(t))$ for any $t > 0$. This improves the result of [19], where moreover it is supposed that $g(t) \leq C(1+t^m)$, and extends also the one of [16].*

5.3.2 With convexity

Here we assume that g satisfies is superlinear and convex near ∞ . Recall that $\lambda_b = \lambda^* = \lambda_r < \infty$ from Theorem 5.8 and Remark 5.15. We first define some functions linked to g and give their asymptotic properties.

Lemma 5.23 *Assume (5.10) with g convex near ∞ . Let for any $t \geq 0$*

$$j(t) = tg'(t) - g(t), \quad \mathcal{J}(t) = t\varphi(t) - p\Phi(t), \quad (5.17)$$

$$h(t) = \int_0^t g'(s)(g'(t) - g'(s)) ds = g(t)g'(t) - \int_0^t g'^2(s) ds. \quad (5.18)$$

Then $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} j(t)/g'(t) = \infty$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{J}(t)/\varphi(t) = \infty$. and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} h(t)/j(t) = \infty$.

Proof. (i) The function j is nondecreasing near ∞ , since g is convex near ∞ . Thus j has a limit L in $(-\infty, \infty]$. Let us show that $L = \infty$; indeed if L is finite, then $tg'(t) \leq g(t) + |L| + 1$ for large t , thus $(g(t) + |L| + 1)/t$ is nonincreasing, which contradicts (5.10). First assume that $g \in C^2((0, \infty))$ and $g''(t) > 0$: from the l'Hospital rule,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} j(t)/g'(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} j'(t)/g''(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t = \infty.$$

In the general case g is convex for $t \geq A \geq 0$, and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} g'(t) = \infty$; thus for any $K > 0$, there exists $t_K > A + 2K$ such that $g'(t) \geq 2g'(A + 2K)$ for $t \geq t_K$. Then for $t \geq t_K$,

$$\begin{aligned} j(t) &= \int_0^t (g'(t) - g'(s))ds = \int_0^A (g'(t) - g'(s))ds + \int_A^t (g'(t) - g'(s))ds \\ &\geq -g(A) + \int_A^{A+2K} (g'(t) - g'(s))ds \geq -g(A) + Kg'(t), \end{aligned}$$

thus $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} j(t)/g'(t) = \infty$. And

$$\mathcal{J}'(t) = (p-1)(1+g(t))^{p-2}(j(t)-1) = \varphi'(t)(j(t)-1)/g'(t) \quad (5.19)$$

thus $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{J}'(t)/\varphi'(t) = \infty$; and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(t) = \infty$, thus $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{J}(t)/\varphi(t) = \infty$.

(ii) First assume that $g \in C^2((0, \infty))$ and $g''(t) > 0$. Then $h(t) = \int_0^t g(s)g''(s)ds$, and from the l'Hospital rule,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} h(t)/j(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} h'(t)/tg''(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} g(t)/t = \infty.$$

In the general case, for any $C > g'(A)$, there exists $A_1 > A > 0$ such that $g'(s) \geq 2C$, for $s \geq A_1$ and $g'(s) \leq 2C$ for $s \leq A_1$ and there exists $B > 5A_1$ such that $g'(t) \geq 2g'(5A_1)$ for $t \geq B$. Then denoting $C_A = h(A) - Cj(A)$, for $t \geq B$,

$$\begin{aligned} h(t) - Cj(t) &= C_A + \int_A^t (g'(s) - C)(g'(t) - g'(s))ds \\ &\geq -|C_A| - CA_1(g'(t) + 2C) + \int_{A_1}^{5A_1} (g'(s) - C)(g'(t) - g'(s))ds \\ &\geq -|C_A| - CA_1(g'(t) + C) + 2A_1Cg'(t) = -|C_A| + CA_1(g'(t) - C) \end{aligned}$$

thus $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} h(t)/j(t) = \infty$. ■

The following result will be used also in next Paragraph. The proof is new, using only the function \mathcal{J} . Notice that the proof given in [2] for $p = 2$ was not extendable.

Proposition 5.24 *Assume (5.10) with g convex near ∞ , and $f \in L^1(\Omega)$. Let (λ_n) be a sequence of positive reals such that $\underline{\lim} \lambda_n > 0$, and (v_n) be a sequence of solutions of $(PV\lambda_n)$, such that $v_n \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, $f\Phi(v_n) \in L^1(\Omega)$, and $J_{\lambda_n}(v_n) \leq c \in \mathbb{R}$.*

Then $(\Delta_p v_n)$ is bounded in $L^1(\Omega)$.

Proof. The function $v_n \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ still satisfies (5.16), thus

$$pJ_{\lambda_n}(v_n) = \lambda_n \int_{\Omega} f(v_n \varphi(v_n) - p\Phi(v_n)) dx = \lambda_n \int_{\Omega} f\mathcal{J}(v_n) dx \leq cp, \quad (5.20)$$

where \mathcal{J} is defined at (5.17). Then from Lemma 5.23, $\int_{\Omega} f\varphi(v_n) dx$ is bounded, which means that $(\Delta_p v_n)$ is bounded in $L^1(\Omega)$. ■

As a consequence, we prove that the extremal solution is a solution of $(PV\lambda^*)$ in a very simple way:

Corollary 5.25 *Assume (5.10) with g convex near ∞ , and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$ with $r > N/p$. Then the extremal solution v^* is a **renormalized** solution of $(PV\lambda^*)$.*

Proof. Let $\lambda_n \nearrow \lambda^*$, and $v_n = \underline{v}_{\lambda_n}$. Then $J_{\lambda_n}(v_n) \leq 0$ from Proposition 5.19. From Proposition 5.24, $(fg(v_n)^{p-1})$ is bounded in $L^1(\Omega)$, and (v_n^{p-1}) is bounded in $L^\sigma(\Omega)$, for any $\sigma \in [1, N/(N-p))$. Then from [9, Theorem 3.2], converges to v^* a.e. in Ω , as in Proposition 5.17. From the Beppo-Levi theorem, $fg(v^*)^{p-1} \in L^1(\Omega)$, and $(fg(v_n)^{p-1})$ converges to $fg(v)^{p-1}$ weakly in $L^1(\Omega)$; thus $(\lambda_n f(x)(1+g(v_n))^{p-1})$ converges to $\lambda^* f(x)(1+g(v))^{p-1}$ weakly in $L^1(\Omega)$. From Remark 2.11, v is a renormalized solution of $(PV\lambda^*)$. ■

Next we find again this result and get further informations on v^* by using stability properties of the minimal bounded solutions. This extend the results of [54] for $p = 2$ and of [64] for $p > 2$ with $f \equiv 1$. Here we use the function h defined at (5.18), introduced by [54]. We first extend the definition given in [19] for functions $v \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$:

Definition 5.26 *A renormalized solution v of problem $(PV\lambda)$ is called **semi-stable** if the "second derivative of J_λ is nonnegative", in the sense*

$$\int_{\{\nabla v \neq 0\}} |\nabla v|^{p-2} \left((p-2) \left(\frac{\nabla v \cdot \nabla \psi}{|\nabla v|} \right)^2 + |\nabla \psi|^2 \right) dx \geq (p-1)\lambda \int_{\Omega} f(1+g(v))^{p-2} g'(v) \psi^2 dx, \quad (5.21)$$

for any $\psi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ if $p \geq 2$; for any $\psi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ such that $\psi \leq Cv$ and $|\nabla \psi| \leq C|\nabla v|$ in Ω for some $C > 0$ if $p < 2$.

The integral on the left-hand side is well defined. Indeed either $p > 2$ and $|\nabla v|^{p-1} \in L^1(\Omega)$, or $p < 2$ and

$$\int_{\{\nabla v \neq 0\}} |\nabla v|^{p-2} |\nabla \psi|^2 dx \leq C \int_{\{|\nabla v| > 1\}} |\nabla v|^{p-1} |\nabla \psi| dx + \int_{\{0 < |\nabla v| \leq 1\}} |\nabla \psi|^2 dx$$

When $v \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, (5.21) is valid for any $\psi \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, satisfying the conditions above when $p < 2$.

Proposition 5.27 Assume (5.10) with g convex near ∞ , and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > N/p$. Let h be defined at (5.18). (i) Then

$$f(1 + g(v^*))^{p-1}h(v^*) \in L^1(\Omega). \quad (5.22)$$

(ii) If $N < N_0 = pp'/(1 + 1/(p-1)r)$, then $v^* \in L^\infty(\Omega)$.

If $N > N_0$, then $v^{*p-1} \in L^k(\Omega)$ for any $k < \bar{\sigma}$, where $1/\bar{\sigma} = 1 - pp'/N + 1/r(p-1)$.

If $N = N_0$, then $v^* \in L^k(\Omega)$ for any $k \geq 1$.

(iii) If $N < N_1 = p(1 + p')/(1 + p'/r)$ then $v^* \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$.

If $N > N_1$, $|\nabla v^*|^{p-1} \in L^\tau(\Omega)$ for any $\tau < \bar{\tau}$ where $1/\bar{\tau} = 1 + 1/(p-1)r - (p'+1)/N$.

If $N = N_1$, $|\nabla v^*| \in L^s(\Omega)$ for any $s < p$.

(iv) If $\underline{\lim}_{t \rightarrow \infty} h(t)/t > 0$, then $v^* \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. It holds in particular if $\underline{\lim}_{t \rightarrow \infty} (g'(t) - g(t)/t) > 0$.

Proof. (i) Let $\lambda_n \nearrow \lambda^*$, and $v_n = \underline{v}_{\lambda_n}$. By hypothesis g is convex for $t \geq A$. From [19, Proposition 2.2], v_n is semi-stable. Taking $\psi = g(v_n)$ in (5.21) with $\lambda = \lambda_n$ and $v = v_n$, we get

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla v_n|^p g^2(v_n) dx \geq \lambda_n \int_{\Omega} f(1 + g(v_n))^{p-2} g'(v_n) g^2(v_n) dx.$$

Taking $S(v_n)$, as a test function in $(PV\lambda_n)$, where $S(t) = \int_0^t g^2(s) ds$, we find

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla v_n|^p g^2(v_n) dx = \lambda_n \int_{\Omega} f(1 + g(v_n))^{p-1} S(v_n) dx$$

By difference we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} f(1 + g(v_n))^{p-2} ((1 + g(v_n))S(v_n) - g'(v_n)g^2(v_n)) dx \\ &= \int_{\Omega} f(1 + g(v_n))^{p-2} (S(v_n) - g(v_n)h(v_n)) dx \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Observing that $S(t) \leq g(t)g'(t) + |h(A)|$ for $t \geq A$, and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} h(t)/g'(t) = \infty$, from Lemma 5.23, there exists $C > 0$ such that

$$\int_{\Omega} f(1 + g(v_n))^{p-2} g(v_n)h(v_n) dx \leq C.$$

And $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} g(t) = \infty$, thus $1 + g(t) \leq 2g(t)$ for $t \geq A$, hence $(f(1 + g(v_n))^{p-1}h(v_n))$ is bounded in $L^1(\Omega)$, thus (5.22) holds. Then $f g(v^*)^{p-1} j(v^*) \in L^1(\Omega)$ from Lemma 5.23, hence $f g(v^*)^{p-1} g'(v^*) \in L^1(\Omega)$ and $f g(v^*)^p / v^* \in L^1(\Omega)$. In particular we find again that $(f(1 + g(v^*))^{p-1}) \in L^1(\Omega)$, which was obtained in a shorter way at Theorem 5.25.

(ii) The regularity of v^* follows from the estimate $f(g(v^*))^p/v^* \in L^1(\Omega)$: Taking $r' < \sigma < N/(N-p)$, we have $v^{*p-1} \in L^\sigma(\Omega)$. Defining θ by $p/\theta = p-1+1/r+1/\sigma$, we have $\theta \in (1, p')$, and from Hölder inequality,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} (fg(v^*)^{p-1})^\theta dx &= \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{f^{1/p}g(v^*)}{v^{*1/p}} \right)^{(p-1)\theta} (f^{\theta/p}v^{*\theta/p'}) dx \\ &\leq \left(\int_{\Omega} \frac{fg(v^*)^p}{v^*} dx \right)^{\theta/p'} \left(\int_{\Omega} (f^{\theta/p}v^{*\theta/p'})^{p'/(p'-\theta)} dx \right)^{1-\theta/p'} \\ &\leq \left(\int_{\Omega} \frac{fg(v^*)^p}{v^*} dx \right)^{\theta/p'} \left(\int_{\Omega} f^r dx \right)^{\theta/p} \left(\int_{\Omega} v^{*\sigma(p-1)} dx \right)^{\theta/p\sigma} \end{aligned}$$

Then $fg(v^*)^{p-1} \in L^\theta(\Omega)$ with $\theta > 1$. If $p = N$, then from Lemma 2.13, $v^* \in L^\infty(\Omega)$. Next assume $p < N$. Choosing σ sufficiently close to r' , one has $\theta < N/p$. From Lemma 2.13, as soon as $\theta < N/p$, we find $v^{*p-1} \in L^{\sigma_1}(\Omega)$ with $\sigma_1 = N\theta/(N-p\theta)$. For σ sufficiently close to r' , we also find $\sigma_1 > \sigma$. Then we can define an increasing sequence (σ_ν) and a sequence (θ_ν) , as long as $\theta_\nu < N/p$. If (σ_ν) has a limit $\bar{\sigma}$, then $1/\bar{\sigma} = 1 - pp'/N + 1/r(p-1)$, and (θ_ν) converges to $\bar{\theta} = (1 + 1/r(p-1) - p'/N)^{-1}$. It follows that $v^* \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ if $N < N_0$. If $N \geq N_0$, $v^{*p-1} \in L^k(\Omega)$ for any $k < \bar{\sigma}$.

(iii) Lemma 2.13 also gives estimates of the gradient: if $p = N$, then $v^* \in W_0^{1,N}(\Omega)$. If $p < N$, $(|\nabla v^*|^{p-1}) \in L^{\tau_\nu}(\Omega)$ with $1/\tau_\nu = 1/\theta_\nu - 1/N$, as long as $\theta_\nu < Np/(Np - N + p)$, and (τ_ν) converges to $\bar{\tau} = (1 + 1/(p-1)r - (p'+1)/N)^{-1}$. Then $v^* \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ if $\bar{\tau} > p'$, that means if $N < N_1$. If $N \geq N_1$, $(|\nabla v^*|^{p-1}) \in L^\tau(\Omega)$ for any $\tau < \bar{\tau}$.

(iv) If $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} h(t)/t > 0$, then

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla v_n|^p dx = \lambda_n \int_{\Omega} f(1 + g(v_n))^{p-1} v_n dx \leq C,$$

thus $v^* \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. It holds in particular when $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} j(t)/t > 0$, from Lemma 5.23. \blacksquare

Remark 5.28 if $p \geq 2$, v^* is semi-stable. Indeed $v_n = \underline{v}_{\lambda_n}$ satisfies (5.21) for any $\psi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$. And $(|\nabla v_n|)$ converges strongly in $L^1(\Omega)$ to $|\nabla v^*|^{p-1}$, so that we can go to the limit from Lebesgue Theorem and Fatou Lemma.

Remark 5.29 In case $p = 2$, Ω strictly convex, and $f = 1$, then $v^* \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$, for **any** function g satisfying (5.10), from [55]. The proof uses the fact that $J_{\lambda^*}(v^*) \leq 0$ and Pohozaev identity; the key point is that v^* is regular near the boundary, from results of [62]. In the general case $p > 1$ with $f \equiv 1$, if we can prove that v^* is regular near the boundary, then $v^* \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. Indeed Pohozaev identity extends to the p -Laplacian, see [40]. For general f we cannot get the result by this way, even for $p = 2$.

Remark 5.30 In the exponential case $1 + g(v) = e^v$, with $f \equiv 1$, it has been proved that $v^* \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, and $v^* \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ whenever $N < N_2 = 4p/(p-1) + p$, see [32] and [35]. In the power case, $(1 + g(v))^{p-1} = (1 + v)^m$ the same happens; if $N \geq N_2$, and $m < m_c$, where

$$m_c = \frac{(p-1)N - 2\sqrt{(p-1)(N-1)} + 2 - p}{N - p - 2 - 2\sqrt{(N-1)/(p-1)}}$$

then also $v^* \in L^\infty(\Omega)$, see [28]. The same conclusions hold when the function g behaves like an exponential or a power, see [67], [19], [63], and [27]. Up to our knowledge, the gap between $N_0 = pp'$ and N_2 remains for general g , excepted in the radial case, see [18].

We end this paragraph with a boundness property when g has a slow growth:

Proposition 5.31 Assume that g satisfies (5.10) and (1.3) for some $Q \in (p-1, Q_1)$, and g is convex near ∞ , and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$ with $Qr' < Q_1$.

Then $v^* \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ and is a variational solution of $(PV\lambda^*)$.

Proof. As in Proposition 5.12, it follows from Corollary 5.25 and Proposition 2.14 (i). ■

5.4 Boundedness and multiplicity under Sobolev conditions

Next we assume only that g is subcritical with the Sobolev exponent:

$$\overline{\lim}_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(\tau)^{p-1}}{\tau^Q} < \infty, \text{ for some } Q \in (p-1, Q^*), \quad (5.23)$$

and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$ with $(Q+1)r' < p^*$. Then J_λ is well defined on $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ and $J_\lambda \in C^1(W_0^{1,p}(\Omega))$.

Proposition 5.32 Assume (5.10) and (5.23), g convex near ∞ , and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$ with $(Q+1)r' < p^*$. Let (λ_n) be a sequence of positive reals such that $\lim \lambda_n = \lambda > 0$, and (v_n) be a sequence of solutions of $(PV\lambda_n)$ such that $v_n \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, and $J_{\lambda_n}(v_n) \leq c \in \mathbb{R}$.

Then (v_n) is bounded in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$.

Proof. We still have

$$pJ_{\lambda_n}(v_n) = \lambda_n \int_{\Omega} f(v_n \varphi(v_n) - p\Phi(v_n)) dx = \lambda_n \int_{\Omega} f \mathcal{J}(v_n) dx$$

where \mathcal{J} is defined at (5.17). From Proposition 5.24, $(fg(v_n)^{p-1})$ is bounded in $L^1(\Omega)$. Following the method of ([43]), suppose that up to a subsequence, $\lim \|v_n\|_{W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)} = \infty$, and consider $w_n =$

$v_n/\|v_n\|_{W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)}$. Up to a subsequence, (w_n) converges to a function w weakly in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ and strongly in $L^{k+1}(\Omega)$, for any $k < Q^*$. For any $\zeta \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$,

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla w_n|^{p-2} \nabla w_n \nabla \zeta dx = \|v_n\|_{W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)}^{1-p} \int_{\Omega} (1 + g(v_n))^{p-1} \zeta dx$$

tends to 0, thus $w = 0$. Let $z_n = t_n v_n$, where

$$t_n = \inf \left\{ t \in [0, 1] : J_{\lambda_n}(tv_n) = \max_{s \in [0,1]} J_{\lambda_n}(sv_n) \right\}.$$

In fact $\lim J_{\lambda_n}(z_n) = \infty$. Indeed suppose that $\underline{\lim} J_{\lambda_n}(z_n) = M < \infty$. For given $K > 0$, setting $u_n = Kw_n$, then up to a subsequence, $J_{\lambda_n}(u_n) \leq J_{\lambda_n}(z_n) \leq M + 1$ for large n . And $\lim \int_{\Omega} f\Phi(u_n) dx = 0$, from (5.23) and the assumptions on f , hence $\lim J_{\lambda_n}(u_n) = \lambda K^p/p$ from (5.14). Taking K large enough leads to a contradiction. Then $t_n \in (0, 1)$ for large n , thus

$$J'_{\lambda_n}(z_n)(z_n) = \int_{\Omega} |\nabla z_n|^p dx - \lambda_n \int_{\Omega} f(1 + g(z_n))^{p-1} z_n dx = 0,$$

$$\lambda_n^{-1} p J_{\lambda_n}(z_n) = \int_{\Omega} f(z_n \varphi(z_n) - p\Phi(z_n)) dx = \int_{\Omega} f \mathcal{J}(z_n) dx.$$

And $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} j(t) = \infty$, from Lemma 5.23. Thus there exists $B > 0$ such that $j(s) - 1 > 0$ for $s \geq B$, hence $\mathcal{J}(B) \leq \mathcal{J}(t) \leq \mathcal{J}(\tau)$ for any $B \leq t \leq \tau$ from (5.19). Moreover $z_n \leq v_n$ a.e. in Ω , thus $\{z_n > B\} \subset \{v_n > B\}$, then with different constants $C > 0$,

$$\int_{\Omega} f \mathcal{J}(z_n) dx \leq C + \int_{\{z_n > B\}} f \mathcal{J}(z_n) dx \leq C + \int_{\{v_n > B\}} f \mathcal{J}(v_n) dx \leq C + \int_{\Omega} f \mathcal{J}(v_n) dx \leq C + \lambda_n^{-1} pc$$

therefore $(J_{\lambda_n}(z_n))$ is bounded, and we reach a contradiction. Then (v_n) is bounded in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. ■

As a consequence we obtain the boundedness of the extremal solution under estimate 5.23, which achieves the proof of Theorem 1.4:

Proposition 5.33 *Assume (5.10) and (5.23), g convex near ∞ , and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$ with $(Q+1)r' < p^*$. Then the extremal solution $v^* \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ and is a variational solution of $(PV\lambda^*)$.*

Proof. Considering $\lambda_n \nearrow \lambda^*$, the sequence of minimal solutions $v_n = \underline{v}_{\lambda_n}$ satisfies $J_{\lambda_n}(v_n) \leq 0$ from Proposition 5.19. From Proposition 5.32, (v_n) is bounded in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, and converges to v^* a.e. in Ω , thus $v^* \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ and is a variational solution of $(PV\lambda^*)$. Then $v \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ from Proposition 2.14 (iii). ■

Next we show the multiplicity result of Theorem 1.5, where f, g satisfy the assumptions of Proposition 5.32. We still use the Euler function J_λ associated to $(PV\lambda)$. Here two difficulties

occur. For small λ , J_λ has the geometry of Mountain Path near 0, but function g can have a slow growth, and one cannot prove that the Palais-Smale sequences are bounded in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$; then we use a result of [42] saying that there exist (λ_n) converging to λ , such that J_{λ_n} has a critical point v_n , and we prove that this sequence (v_n) is bounded. For larger λ it is not sure that J_λ has the geometry of Mountain Path near the minimal solution \underline{v}_λ of $(\text{PV}\lambda)$, and we have to make further assumptions on g .

Proof of Theorem 1.5. For any $\lambda \in (0, \lambda^*)$ there exists at least one solution, the minimal one \underline{v}_λ , such that $J_\lambda(\underline{v}_\lambda) < 0$, from Proposition 5.19 and Remark 5.20.

(i) **Existence of a second solution for λ small enough.**

From (5.10) and (5.23), there exists $\lambda_0 \in (0, \lambda^*)$ such that for any $\lambda < \lambda_0$, there exists $R_\lambda > 0$ such that $\inf \left\{ J_\lambda(v) : \|v\|_{W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)} = R_\lambda \right\} > 0$, and a function $w_\lambda \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ with $\|w_\lambda\|_{W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)} > R_\lambda$ and $J_\lambda(w_\lambda) < 0$. Then J_λ has the geometry of the Mountain Path near 0:

$$c_\lambda = \inf_{\theta \in \Gamma} \max_{t \in [0,1]} J_\lambda(\theta(t)) > 0 = \max(J_\lambda(0), J_\lambda(w_\lambda)), \quad (5.24)$$

where $\Gamma = \left\{ \theta \in C([0,1], W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)) : \theta(0) = 0, \theta(1) = w_\lambda \right\}$. Let $\lambda_1 \in (0, \lambda_0)$ be fixed. Let us show the existence of a solution at the level c_{λ_1} . There exists $\delta > 0$ such that the family of functions $(J_\lambda)_{\lambda \in [\lambda_1(1-\delta), \lambda_1(1+\delta)]}$ also satisfy the condition (5.24):

$$c_\lambda = \inf_{\theta \in \Gamma} \max_{t \in [0,1]} J_\lambda(\theta(t)) > 0 = \max(J_\lambda(0), J_\lambda(w_{\lambda_1})). \quad (5.25)$$

From [42], for almost every $\lambda \in [\lambda_1(1-\delta), \lambda_1(1+\delta)]$, there exists a sequence $(v_{\lambda,m})$, bounded in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, such that $\lim J_\lambda(v_{\lambda,m}) = c_\lambda$ and $\lim J'_\lambda(v_{\lambda,m}) = 0$ in $W^{-1,p'}(\Omega)$. From (5.23), the Palais-Smale condition holds: there exists a subsequence, converging to a function v_λ strongly in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, and $J_\lambda(v_\lambda) = c_\lambda$, and $J'_\lambda(v_\lambda) = 0$, in other words v_λ is a solution of $(\text{PV}\lambda)$. This holds for a sequence (λ_n) converging to λ_1 . Let $v_n = v_{\lambda_n}$, then v_n is a solution of $(\text{PV}\lambda_n)$, thus

$$J_{\lambda_n}(v_n) = \lambda_n \int_{\Omega} f(v_n \varphi(v_n) - p\Phi(v_n)) dx = c_{\lambda_n} \leq c_\lambda + 1.$$

From Proposition 5.32, (v_n) is also bounded in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. Up to a subsequence (v_n) converges to a function v weakly in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ and strongly in $L^k(\Omega)$ for any $k < p^*$, and a.e. in Ω . Then $(\lambda_n f(1 + g(v_n))^{p-1})$ converges to $\lambda_1 f(1 + g(v))^{p-1}$ strongly in $L^1(\Omega)$. From Remark 2.11, v is a solution of $(\text{PV}\lambda_1)$. And $(f(v_n \varphi(v_n) - p\Phi(v_n)))$ converges to $f(v \varphi(v) - p\Phi(v))$ strongly in $L^1(\Omega)$ then $(J_{\lambda_n}(v_n)) = (c_{\lambda_n})$ converges to $J_\lambda(v)$, thus $J_\lambda(v) = c_\lambda$.

(i) **Existence of a second solution for $\lambda < \lambda^*$.**

Let $\lambda_1 < \lambda^*$ be fixed. Let $\lambda_2 \in (\lambda_1, \lambda^*)$, and let $\underline{v}_{\lambda_1}, \underline{v}_{\lambda_2}$ be the minimal bounded solutions associated to λ_1, λ_2 . Then on $[0, \underline{v}_{\lambda_2}]$ there exists a solution v_0 minimizing J_{λ_1} . From Proposition 5.19, v_0 is a solution of (PV_{λ_1}) and $\underline{v}_{\lambda_1}$ is minimal, thus $\underline{v}_{\lambda_1} \leq v_0 \leq \underline{v}_{\lambda_2}$.

• First suppose $p = 2$ and g is convex. Then $v_0 = \underline{v}_{\lambda_1}$ and it is a strict minimum of J_{λ_1} . Indeed $\underline{v}_{\lambda_2}$ is semi-stable, thus for any $\varphi \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$,

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla \varphi|^2 dx \geq \lambda_2 \int_{\Omega} f g'(\underline{v}_{\lambda_2}) \varphi^2 dx;$$

and $g'(\underline{v}_{\lambda_2}) \geq g'(\underline{v}_{\lambda_1})$, thus

$$J_{\lambda_1}''(\underline{v}_{\lambda_1}) \cdot (\varphi, \varphi) = \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \varphi|^2 dx - \lambda_1 \int_{\Omega} f g'(\underline{v}_{\lambda_1}) \varphi^2 dx \geq \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}\right) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \varphi|^2 dx;$$

and $J_{\lambda_1}'(\underline{v}_{\lambda_1}) = 0$, then $\underline{v}_{\lambda_1}$ is a *strict* local minimum in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. Then there exists $R_{\lambda_1} > 0$ and $w_{\lambda_1} \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ with $\|w_{\lambda_1}\|_{W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)} > R_{\lambda_1}$ such that

$$\inf \left\{ J_{\lambda_1}(v) : \|v - \underline{v}_{\lambda_1}\|_{W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)} = R_{\lambda_1} \right\} > J_{\lambda_1}(\underline{v}_{\lambda_1}) > J_{\lambda_1}(w_{\lambda_1}).$$

Therefore J_{λ_1} has the geometry of the Mountain Path near $\underline{v}_{\lambda_1}$. Using the results of [42] as above, we get the existence of a solution of (PV_{λ_1}) at a level $c_{\lambda_1} > J_{\lambda_1}(\underline{v}_{\lambda_1})$, different from $\underline{v}_{\lambda_1}$.

• Next suppose that g satisfies condition (5.15), without convexity assumption, and $f \in L^\infty(\Omega)$. If $v_0 \neq \underline{v}_{\lambda_1}$ we have constructed a second solution. Next assume that $v_0 = \underline{v}_{\lambda_1}$. Since $f \in L^\infty(\Omega)$, $\underline{v}_{\lambda_2}$ and $v_0 \in C^{1,\alpha}(\bar{\Omega})$. From [34, Theorem 5.2], v_0 is a local minimum in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$: it minimizes J_{λ_1} in a ball $B(v_0, \delta)$ of $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. From (5.15), we get $t\varphi(t) \geq (k+p)\Phi(t)/2$ for $t > A > 0$. Here the Palais-Smale sequences are bounded: if $v_n \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ satisfies $\lim J_{\lambda_1}(v_n) = c$ and if $\xi_n = J_{\lambda_1}'(v_n)$ tends to 0 in $W^{-1,p'}(\Omega)$, one finds, with different constants $C > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v_n|^p dx - \xi_n(v_n) &= \lambda_1 \int_{\Omega} f v_n^+ \varphi(v_n^+) dx - \int_{\Omega} f v_n^- dx \geq \lambda_1 \int_{\{v_n \geq A\}} f v_n^+ \varphi(v_n^+) dx - C \|v_n\|_{W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)} \\ &\geq \lambda_1 \frac{k+p}{2} \int_{\{v_n \geq A\}} f \Phi(v_n) dx - C \|v_n\|_{W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)} \\ &\geq \frac{k+p}{2p} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v_n|^p dx - C(1 + \|v_n\|_{W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)}) \end{aligned}$$

thus (v_n) is bounded in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. And there exists a function \tilde{v} such that $J_{\lambda_1}(\tilde{v}) < J_{\lambda_1}(v_1)$ and $\|\underline{v}_{\lambda_1} - \tilde{v}\| \geq 1 + \delta$. Let

$$\tilde{c}_\lambda = \inf_{\theta \in \Gamma} \max_{t \in [0,1]} J_\lambda(\theta(t)) \geq \max(J_{\lambda_1}(\underline{v}_{\lambda_1}), J_{\lambda_1}(\tilde{v}))$$

where $\Gamma = \left\{ \theta \in C([0, 1], W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)) : \theta(0) = \underline{v}_{\lambda_1}, \theta(1) = w_\lambda \right\}$. And $\underline{v}_{\lambda_1}$ is a local minimum. Then either the inequality is strict and there exists a solution at level \tilde{c}_λ from Mountain Path Theorem. Or $\tilde{c}_\lambda = J_{\lambda_1}(v_1)$ and there exists a solution in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \setminus B(\underline{v}_{\lambda_1}, \delta)$, from the variant of [37]. \blacksquare

Remark 5.34 *In case $p = N$, assumptions of growth are not needed in Propositions 5.31 and 5.33: for any g satisfying (5.10), convex near ∞ , and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > 1$, we have $v^* \in W_0^{1,N}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$, from Proposition 5.27. However assumption (1.3) for some $Q > N - 1$ is required in order to get the multiplicity result of Theorem 1.5.*

6 Problem (PV λ) with measures

Here we study the existence of a renormalized solution of problem

$$-\Delta_p v = \lambda f(1 + g(v))^{p-1} + \mu \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad v = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \quad (6.1)$$

where $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_b^+(\Omega)$, $\mu \neq 0$. The problem is not easy for $p \neq 2$. Indeed the convergence and stability results relative to problem (2.2) are still restrictive, see Theorem 2.6.

Remark 6.1 *In order to obtain an existence result, an assumption of slow growth condition is natural, as well as more assumptions on f . Take for example $p = 2 < N$ and $g(v) = v^Q$ for some $Q > 0$, and let $\mu = \delta_a$ be a Dirac mass at some point $a \in \Omega$. If v is a solution, then $v(x) \geq C|x - a|^{2-N}$ near a ; then necessarily $|x - a|^{(2-N)Q} f \in L^1(\Omega)$; then $Q < N/(N - 2)$ if $f \equiv 1$. More generally if there exists a solution of (6.1), then $f\mathcal{G}(\mu) \in L^1(\Omega)$, where $\mathcal{G}(\mu)$ is the potential of μ . This condition is always satisfied if $f \in L^r(\Omega)$ for some $r > N/2$.*

The existence result of Theorem 1.6 is a consequence of the next theorem, where $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_b(\Omega)$ is arbitrary, without assumption of sign. It improves a result announced in [39, Theorem 1.1.] for $Q > 1$, with an incomplete proof. Our result covers the general case $Q > 0$, and gives better informations in the case $Q = p - 1$. We give here a detailed proof, valid for any $p \leq N$, where the approximation of the measure is precised.

Theorem 6.2 *Consider the problem*

$$-\Delta_p U = \lambda h(x, U) + \mu \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad U = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega, \quad (6.2)$$

where $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_b(\Omega)$, and

$$|h(x, U)| \leq f(x)(K + |U|^Q),$$

with $Q > 0$ and $\lambda, K > 0$, and $f \in L^{r'}(\Omega)$ with $Qr' < Q_1$. Then there exists a renormalized solution of (6.2) in any of the following cases:

$$Q = p - 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda < \lambda_1(f); \quad (6.3)$$

$$0 < Q < p - 1; \quad (6.4)$$

$$Q > p - 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda \|f\|_{L^r(\Omega)} (\lambda K \|f\|_{L^r(\Omega)} + |\mu|(\Omega))^{(Q-p+1)/(p-1)} |\Omega|^{1/r' - Q/Q_1} \leq C \quad (6.5)$$

for some $C = C(N, p, Q)$ for $p < N$, and $C = C(N, Q, K_N(\Omega))$ for $p = N$.

Proof. (i) Construction of a suitable approximation of μ . Let

$$\mu = \mu_1 - \mu_2 + \mu_s^+ - \mu_s^-, \quad \text{with } \mu_1 = \mu_0^+, \mu_2 = \mu_0^- \in \mathcal{M}_0^+(\Omega), \quad \mu_s^+, \mu_s^- \in \mathcal{M}_s^+(\Omega),$$

thus $\mu_1(\Omega) + \mu_2(\Omega) + \mu_s^+(\Omega) + \mu_s^-(\Omega) \leq 2|\mu(\Omega)|$. Following the proof of [12], see also [26], for $i = 1, 2$, one has

$$\mu_i = \varphi_i \gamma_i, \quad \text{with } \gamma_i \in \mathcal{M}_b^+(\Omega) \cap W^{-1,p'}(\Omega) \text{ and } \varphi_i \in L^1(\Omega, \gamma_i).$$

Let $(K_n)_{n \geq 1}$ a increasing sequence of compacts of union Ω , and set $\nu_{1,i} = T_1(\varphi_i \chi_{K_1}) \gamma_i$ and $\nu_{n,i} = T_n(\varphi_i \chi_{K_n}) \gamma_i - T_{n-1}(\varphi_i \chi_{K_{n-1}}) \gamma_i$. By regularization there exist nonnegative $\phi_{n,i} \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ such that $\|\phi_{n,i} - \nu_{n,i}\|_{W^{-1,p'}(\Omega)} \leq 2^{-n} \mu_i(\Omega)$. Then $h_{n,i} = \sum_1^n \phi_{k,i} \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ and $(h_{n,i})$ converges strongly in $L^1(\Omega)$ to a function h_i , and $\|h_{n,i}\|_{L^1(\Omega)} \leq \mu_i(\Omega)$. Also $G_{n,i} = \sum_1^n (\nu_{k,i} - \phi_{k,i}) \in W^{-1,p'}(\Omega) \cap \mathcal{M}_b(\Omega)$ and $(G_{n,i})$ converges strongly in $W^{-1,p'}(\Omega)$ to some G_i , and $\mu_i = h_i + G_i$, and $\|G_{n,i}\|_{\mathcal{M}_b(\Omega)} \leq 2\mu_i(\Omega)$. Otherwise by regularization there exist nonnegative λ_n^1 and $\lambda_n^2 \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ converging respectively to μ_s^+, μ_s^- in the narrow topology, with $\|\lambda_n^1\|_{L^1(\Omega)} \leq \mu_s^+(\Omega)$, $\|\lambda_n^2\|_{L^1(\Omega)} \leq \mu_s^-(\Omega)$. Then the sequence of approximations of μ defined by

$$\mu_n = h_{n,1} - h_{n,2} + G_{n,1} - G_{n,2} + \lambda_n^1 - \lambda_n^2$$

satisfies the conditions of stability of Theorem 2.6, and moreover is bounded with respect to $|\mu|(\Omega)$ by a universal constant:

$$|\mu_n|(\Omega) \leq 4|\mu|(\Omega).$$

(ii) The approximate problem. For any fixed $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we search a variational solution of

$$-\Delta_p U_n = \lambda T_n(h(x, U_n)) + \mu_n, \quad (6.6)$$

by using the Schauder Theorem. To any $V \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ we associate the solution $U = \mathcal{F}_n(V) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ of

$$-\Delta_p U = \lambda T_n(h(x, V)) + \mu_n,$$

where T_n is the truncation function. We find $\|\nabla U\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p \leq \lambda n \|U\|_{L^1(\Omega)} + \|\mu_n\|_{W^{-1,p'}(\Omega)} \|U\|_{W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)}$, thus $\|U\|_{W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)} \leq C_n$ independent on V . Let $B_n = B(0, C_n)$ be the ball of $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ of radius C_n . Then \mathcal{F}_n is continuous and compact from B_n into itself, thus it has a fixed point U_n . From Proposition 2.2 and Remark 2.3, using (2.6) with $\sigma = Qr'/(p-1)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_{\Omega} |U_n|^{Qr'} dx \right)^{(p-1)/Qr'} &\leq C_0 |\Omega|^\ell \left(\lambda \int_{\Omega} |T_n(h(x, U_n))| dx + |\mu_n(\Omega)| \right) \\ &\leq C_0 |\Omega|^\ell \left(\lambda \|f\|_{L^r(\Omega)} \int_{\Omega} |U_n|^{Qr'} dx + \lambda K \|f\|_{L^r(\Omega)} + 4|\mu|(\Omega) \right), \quad (6.7) \end{aligned}$$

with $\ell = (p-1)/Qr' - (N-p)/N$, and $C_0 = C_0(N, p, Q, r)$ for $p < N$, and $C_0 = C_0(N, Q, r, K_N(\Omega))$ for $p = N$.

(iii) Case $Q < p - 1$. Then from (6.7), $(|U_n|^{Qr'})$ is bounded in $L^1(\Omega)$. In turn $(h(x, U_n))$ is bounded in $L^1(\Omega)$, thus $(-\Delta_p U_n)$ is bounded in $L^1(\Omega)$. Then $(|U_n|^{p-1})$ is bounded in $L^s(\Omega)$ for any $s \in [1, N/(N-p))$ (any $s \geq 1$ if $p = N$). Choosing $s > Qr'/(p-1)$, it follows that $(|h(x, U_n)|)$ is bounded in $L^{1+\varepsilon}(\Omega)$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$. From Theorem 2.6 we can extract a subsequence converging a.e. in Ω to a renormalized solution of problem (6.2).

(iv) Case $Q = p - 1$. Assume $\lambda < \lambda_1(f)$. Let us show again that $(|U_n|^{Qr'})$ is bounded in $L^1(\Omega)$. If not, up to a subsequence, $a_n = \int_{\Omega} |U_n|^{(p-1)r'} dx$ tends to ∞ and we set $w_n = a_n^{-1/(p-1)r'} U_n$. Then $w_n \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, $\int_{\Omega} w_n^{(p-1)r'} dx = 1$, and satisfies

$$-\Delta_p w_n = \eta_n + \varphi_n, \quad \eta_n = a_n^{-1/r'} \lambda T_n(h(x, U_n)), \quad \varphi_n = a_n^{-1/r'} \mu_n. \quad (6.8)$$

And (φ_n) converges to 0 strongly in $L^1(\Omega)$, and (η_n) is bounded in $L^1(\Omega)$, since $f \in L^r(\Omega)$ and

$$|\eta_n| \leq \psi_n = \lambda f (C a_n^{-1/r'} + |w_n|^{p-1}).$$

From [25, Section 5.1], up to a subsequence, (w_n) converges a.e. in Ω to a function w . And $(w_n^{(p-1)s})$ is bounded in $L^1(\Omega)$, for any $s < N/(N-p)$, and $r' < N/(N-p)$, thus $(|w_n|^{(p-1)r'})$ converges strongly in $L^1(\Omega)$ to $|w|^{(p-1)r'}$; hence $w \not\equiv 0$. And (ψ_n) converges strongly in $L^1(\Omega)$ to $\lambda f |w|^{p-1}$, hence (η_n) converges strongly to some $\eta \in L^1(\Omega)$. Therefore, w is a renormalized solution of problem

$$-\Delta_p w = \eta, \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad \text{and } |\eta| \leq \lambda f(x) |w|^{p-1} \text{ a.e. in } \Omega. \quad (6.9)$$

From Proposition 2.14 (i), we get $w \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, since $r > N/p$. Then

$$\lambda_1(f) \int_{\Omega} |w|^p dx \leq \int_{\Omega} |\nabla w|^p dx \leq \lambda \int_{\Omega} f |w|^p dx,$$

which is contradictory. Then as above there exists a renormalized solution of problem (6.2).

(v) Case $Q > p - 1$. Here the estimate of $(|U_n|^{Qr'})$ does not hold, but we construct a special approximation (U_n) satisfying the estimate: we still have, for any $V \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ and $U = \mathcal{F}_n(V)$,

$$\left(\int_{\Omega} |U|^{Qr'} dx \right)^{(p-1)/Qr'} \leq C_0 |\Omega|^\ell \left(\lambda \|f\|_{L^r(\Omega)} \int_{\Omega} |V|^{Qr'} dx \right)^{1/r'} + \lambda K \|f\|_{L^r(\Omega)} + 4 |\mu|(\Omega).$$

Setting

$$x(V) = \int_{\Omega} |V|^{Qr'} dx \right)^{(p-1)/Qr'}, \quad a = C_0 |\Omega|^\ell (\lambda K \|f\|_{L^r(\Omega)} + 4 |\mu|(\Omega)), \quad b = C_0 |\Omega|^\ell \lambda \|f\|_{L^r(\Omega)},$$

we find $x(U) \leq a + bx(V)^{Q/(p-1)}$. Since $Q > p - 1$, then $x(U) < x(V)$ as soon as $a^{(Q-p+1)/(p-1)}b \leq C(p, Q)$, which is assumed in (6.5) and $x(V) \leq y = y(a, b, p, Q)$ small enough. Using the Schauder Theorem in the set of functions $V \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ such that $x(V) \leq y$ and $\|U\|_{W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)} \leq C_n$ there exists a solution $U_n \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ of (6.6) such that $\int_{\Omega} |U_n|^{Qr'} dx$ is bounded. We conclude as before. ■

Remark 6.3 *In case $Q = p - 1$, condition (6.3) is sharp, from Theorem 1.2. The proof given above for $Q > p - 1$ still works for $Q = p - 1$, but condition (6.5) obtained in that case is not sharp.*

We end this paragraph by an non existence result.

Proposition 6.4 *Let $\mu_s \in \mathcal{M}_s^+(\Omega)$ be any singular measure.*

(i) *For any $\lambda > \lambda_1(f)$, or $\lambda = \lambda_1(f)$ and $f \in L^{N/p}(\Omega)$, $p < N$, there is no solution v of*

$$-\Delta_p v = \lambda f(1 + v)^{p-1} + \mu_s \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad v = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \quad (6.10)$$

(ii) *Let g be defined on $[0, \infty)$ and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} g(\tau)/\tau > 0$. If $\lambda > \lambda_r$, there is no solution v of*

$$-\Delta_p v = \lambda f(1 + g(v))^{p-1} + \mu_s \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad v = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

Proof. It follows from Lemma 2.17: if there exists a solution with a measure, there exists a solution without measure. In case (i) it follows also from Theorems 4.1 and 1.1: problem (1.4) has no solution, thus the same happens for problem (6.10). ■

7 Applications to problem (PU λ)

From the existence results obtained for problem (PV λ), we deduce existence results for problem (PU λ) by using Theorem 1.1. Starting from a function β satisfying (1.1), we associate to β the function g defined by the change of unknown, namely by (3.1). We recall that if β is defined on $[0, \infty)$, then also is g ; conversely if g is defined on $[0, \infty)$, then $L < \infty$ if and only if $1/(1 + g(v)) \in L^1((0, \infty))$, from Remark 3.1. In some results we assume that g satisfies (1.3):

$$\overline{\lim}_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(\tau)^{p-1}}{\tau^Q} < \infty$$

for some $Q > 0$ or equivalently

$$\overline{\lim}_{t \rightarrow L} \frac{e^{\gamma(t)}}{\Psi^Q(t)} < \infty. \quad (7.1)$$

In the case β constant Theorem 1.2 follows:

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Any renormalized solution u of (1.4) satisfies $(p - 1)|\nabla u|^p \in L^1(\Omega)$, thus $u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. If $\lambda < \lambda_1(f)$, there exists a unique solution $v_0 \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ of (4.4) from Theorem

4.1. Then from Theorem 1.1, $u_0 = H(v_0)$ is a solution of (1.4) such that $v_0 = \Psi(u_0) = e^{u_0} - 1 \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. Reciprocally, if u is a solution of (1.4), such that $v = \Psi(u) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, then from Theorem 1.1, v is a reachable solution of

$$-\Delta_p v = \lambda f(1+v)^{p-1} + \mu$$

for some measure $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_b^+(\Omega)$. Since $v \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, then $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_0(\Omega)$. Then from existence and uniqueness of the solutions of (2.2) when $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_0(\Omega)$, v is also a renormalized solution; as in the proof of Theorem 1.1 (case $p = 2$ or N), it follows that $\mu \in M_s^+(\Omega)$, thus $\mu = 0$, and $v = v_0$, then $u = u_0$. If $f \in L^{N/p}(\Omega)$, then $v_0 \in L^k(\Omega)$ for any $k > 1$, and also u_0 , since $u_0 \leq v_0$. If $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > N/p$, then $u_0, v_0 \in L^\infty(\Omega)$; and for any $\mu_s \in M_s^+(\Omega)$ there exists a solution v_s of (1.17) from Theorem 1.6, thus a corresponding solution $u_s \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ of (1.4). The nonexistence follows from Proposition 6.4. \blacksquare

Our next result follows from Corollary 5.9, Theorem 1.6 and Propositions 5.10, 5.12:

Corollary 7.1 *Assume that β satisfies (1.1) with $L = \infty$.*

(i) *Suppose that g satisfies (1.3) with $Q = p - 1$.*

If $M_{p-1}\lambda < \lambda_1(f)$, there exists at least a solution $u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ to problem $(PU\lambda)$. If moreover $f \in L^{N/p}(\Omega)$, $p < N$, then $u \in L^k(\Omega)$ for any $k > 1$. If $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > N/p$, then $u \in L^\infty(\Omega)$; and there exists an infinity of less regular solutions $u_s \in \text{of } (PU\lambda)$.

(ii) *Suppose (1.3) with $Q < p - 1$, and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$ with $r \in (1, N/p)$ such that $Qr' < Q_1$.*

Then for any $\lambda > 0$ there exists a renormalized solution u of $(PV\lambda)$ such that $v = \Psi(u)$ satisfies $v^d \in L^1(\Omega)$ for $d = Nr(p-1-Q)/(N-pr)$. If $(Q+1)r' \leq p^$, then $u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. If $(Q+1)r' > p^*$, then $|\nabla u|^\theta \in L^1(\Omega)$ for $\theta = Nr(p-1-Q)/(N-(Q+1)r)$. There exists also an infinity of less regular solutions u_s of $(PU\lambda)$.*

(iii) *Suppose (1.3) with $p-1 < Q < Q_1$, and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$ with $Qr' < Q_1$.*

Then for $\lambda > 0$ small enough, there exists a solution $u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ of $(PU\lambda)$, and an infinity of less regular solutions.

From Proposition 5.1 and Theorem 5.8 we deduce the following:

Corollary 7.2 (i) *Assume (1.1), and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > N/p$. Then for $\lambda > 0$ small enough, there exists a minimal solution $\underline{u}_\lambda \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ of $(PU\lambda)$, with $\|\underline{u}_\lambda\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} < L$.*

(ii) *Suppose moreover that $\lim_{t \rightarrow L} \beta(t) > 0$ and $t\beta(t)$ is nondecreasing near L , and $f \not\equiv 0$. Then there exists $\lambda^* > 0$ such that*

if $\lambda \in (0, \lambda^)$ there exists a minimal solution $\underline{u}_\lambda \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ of $(PU\lambda)$, with $\|\underline{u}_\lambda\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} < L$;*

if $\lambda > \lambda^$ there exists no renormalized solution.*

From Theorems and 1.4, and 1.5 and Remark 3.2, we obtain the following:

Corollary 7.3 Assume (1.1) and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > N/p$, $f \not\equiv 0$. Suppose that β is nondecreasing near L and $\lim_{t \rightarrow L} \beta(t) = \infty$, and $e^{\gamma(t)/(p-1)} \notin L^1(\Omega)$.

(i) Then $u^* = \sup_{\lambda \nearrow \lambda^*} \underline{u}_\lambda$ is a solution of $(PU\lambda^*)$, and $u^* \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. If one of the conditions (i) (ii) (iii) of Theorem 1.4 holds, then $\|u^*\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} < L$.

(ii) Suppose moreover that (1.3) holds with $Q < Q^*$, and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$ with $(Q+1)r' < p^*$. Then for small $\lambda > 0$ there exists at least two solutions of $(PU\lambda)$ such that $\|u\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} < L$. It is true for any $\lambda < \lambda^*$ when $p = 2$ and β is nondecreasing.

7.1 Remarks on growth assumptions

Condition (7.1) is not easy to verify. It is implied by

$$\overline{\lim}_{t \rightarrow L} \frac{\beta(t)}{\Psi^{Q/(p-1)-1}(t)} < \infty \quad (7.2)$$

from the L'Hospital rule. If moreover β is nondecreasing, the two conditions are equivalent.

Remark 7.4 If $\beta = \beta_1 + \beta_2$, where $\beta_1 \in L^1((0, L))$ and $\Lambda_2 = \infty$ and β_2 satisfies (7.1), then β satisfies (7.1). Indeed setting $v = \Psi(u)$, $v_1 = \Psi_1(u)$ and $v_2 = \Psi_2(u)$, one finds $v_2 \leq v$ and

$$\frac{1+g(v)}{v^q} \leq e^{\gamma(L)/(p-1)} \frac{1+g_2(v_2)}{v_2^q} \leq e^{\gamma(L)/(p-1)} \frac{1+g_2(v_2)}{v_2^q}.$$

In particular (7.1) is satisfied with $Q = p-1$ by any β of this form, such that β_2 is bounded.

Next we give a simple condition on β ensuring (7.1):

Lemma 7.5 Let $Q > 0$. Assume that $\beta \in C^1([0, L])$, and $L = \infty$ or only $e^{\gamma(\theta)/(p-1)} \notin L^1((0, L))$, and

$$\overline{\lim}_{t \rightarrow L} \frac{\beta'}{\beta^2}(t) \leq 1 - \frac{p-1}{Q}. \quad (7.3)$$

Then (7.1) holds.

Proof. The conditions imply $\Lambda = \infty$ and

$$\overline{\lim}_{t \rightarrow L} \frac{\beta'}{\beta^2}(t) = \overline{\lim}_{t \rightarrow L} \frac{gg''}{g'^2}(\Psi(t)) = \overline{\lim}_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \frac{gg''}{g'^2}(\tau);$$

then (7.3) implies that $g^{(p-1)/Q}$ is concave near ∞ , thus at most linear. ■

Remark 7.6 As observed in [2], many "elementary" nondecreasing functions β on $[0, \infty)$ satisfy condition (7.1) for **any** $Q > p - 1$. In the examples of Section 3, we have seen that for $\beta(u) = u^m$, $m > 0$, $g(v) = O(v(\ln v)^{m/(m+1)})$ near ∞ . For $\beta(u) = e^u$, $g(v) = O(v \ln v)$ near ∞ . For $\beta(u) = e^{e^u} + e^u + 1$, $g(v) = O(v \ln v \ln(\ln v))$. In those cases, $\overline{\lim}_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\beta'/\beta^2)(t) = 0$.

An open question raised in [2] and also [23] was to know if **any** nondecreasing β defined on $[0, \infty)$ satisfies (7.1) for some $Q > p - 1$. Here we show that condition (7.1) is **not always satisfied**, even with large Q , even when τ^Q is replaced by an exponential:

Lemma 7.7 Consider any function $F \in C^0([0, \infty))$ strictly convex, with $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} F(s) = \infty$. Then there exists a function $\beta \in C^0([0, \infty))$, increasing with $\beta(0) \geq 0$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \beta(t) = \infty$ such that the corresponding function g given by (1.8) satisfies

$$\overline{\lim}_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(\tau)}{F(\tau)} = \infty. \quad (7.4)$$

Proof. From Remark 3.1 there is a one-to-one mapping between such a function and a function $g \in C^1([0, \infty))$, convex, such that $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} g(s)/s = \infty$, and

$$1/(1 + g(s)) \notin L^1((0, \infty)).$$

Thus it is sufficient to show the existence of such a function g satisfying (7.4). We first construct a function g which is only continuous. Let \mathcal{F} be the curve defined by F . Set $g(s) = 0$ for $s \in [0, 1]$. There exists $m_1 > 1$ such that the line of slope m_1 issued from $(1, 0)$ cuts \mathcal{F} at two points $s'_1 < s''_1$. Then we define $g(s) = m_1(s - 1)$ for any $s \in [1, s_1]$, where $s_1 > s''_1$ is chosen such that $s_1 - 1 \geq (1 + g(1))e^{m_1}$, that means $s_1 \geq 1 + e^{m_1}$. Then

$$\int_1^{s_1} ds/(1 + g(s)) \geq 1,$$

and the point $(s_1, g(s_1))$ is under \mathcal{F} . By induction for any $n \geq 1$, we consider $m_n > 2m_{n-1}$ such that the line of slope m_n issued from $(s_{n-1}, g(s_{n-1}))$ cuts the curve \mathcal{F}_n defined by nF at two points $s'_n < s''_n$. We define $g(s) = g(s_{n-1}) + m_n(s - s_{n-1})$ for any $s \in [s_{n-1}, s_n]$, where $s_n > s''_n$ is chosen such that $s_n - s_{n-1} \geq (1 + g(s_{n-1}))e^{m_n}$ and $s_n \geq 2s_{n-1}$. Then

$$\int_{s_{n-1}}^{s_n} ds/(1 + g(s)) \geq 1.$$

The function g satisfies $1/(1 + g(s)) \notin L^1((0, \infty))$, and $g \geq nF$ on $[s'_n, s''_n]$, and $s'_n > s_n > 1$, thus (7.4) holds; and $g(s_n) \geq m_n(s_n - s_{n-1}) \geq m_n s_n/2$, then $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} g(s)/s = \infty$. Then we regularize g near the points s_n in order to get a C^1 convex function. \blacksquare

7.2 Extensions

1) In the correlation Theorem 1.1, we can assume that f depends also on u or v . If u is a solution of a problem of the form

$$-\Delta_p u = \beta(u) |\nabla u|^p + \lambda f(x, u),$$

where $f(x, u) \in L^1(\Omega)$, $f(x, u) \geq 0$, then formally v is a solution of

$$-\Delta_p v = \lambda f(x, H(v))(1 + g(v))^{p-1}.$$

Conversely, if v is a solution of a problem of the form

$$-\Delta_p v = \lambda f(x, v)(1 + g(v))^{p-1},$$

then formally u is a solution of

$$-\Delta_p u = \beta(u) |\nabla u|^p + \lambda f(x, \Psi(u)).$$

This extends **strongly** the domain of applications of our result.

Remark 7.8 *This argument was an essential point in the Proof of Theorem 1.3: we used the fact that, for any g satisfying (1.2) with $\Lambda = \infty$, and any $v \in \mathcal{W}(\Omega)$, such that $-\Delta_p v = F \geq 0$, then $u = H(v) \in \mathcal{W}$ and is a solution of equation $-\Delta_p u = \beta(u) |\nabla u|^p + F e^{-\gamma(u)}$.*

Let us give a simple example of application:

Corollary 7.9 *Let $\omega \in C^1([0, \infty))$ be nonnegative and nondecreasing, and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > N/p$. Consider the problem*

$$-\Delta_p u = (p-1) |\nabla u|^p + \lambda f(x)(1 + \omega(u))^{p-1}, \quad u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

(i) *Then for small $\lambda > 0$, there exists a solution in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$.*

(ii) *Assume that $\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \omega(t)^{p-1}/e^{kt} < \infty$ for some $k > 0$.*

If $r'(k+1) < N/(N-p)$ then for any small $\lambda > 0$, there exists an infinity of solutions in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$.

If $r'(k/p' + 1) < N/(N-p)$ and ω is convex, there exists two solutions in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$.

Proof. Setting $v = e^u - 1$, then v satisfies the equation $-\Delta_p v = \lambda f(x)(1 + \tilde{g}(v))^{p-1}$ in Ω , where $1 + \tilde{g}(v) = (1 + v)(1 + \omega(\ln(1 + v)))$. And \tilde{g} satisfies (1.3) with $Q = (p-1)(k+1)$, and is convex when ω is convex. The results follows from Proposition 5.1, Theorems 1.1, 1.6 and 1.5. \blacksquare

Remark 7.10 In particular for any $b > 0$, for any $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > N/p$, and small $\lambda > 0$, problem

$$-\Delta_p u = |\nabla u|^p + \lambda f(x)(1+u)^b \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega,$$

has an infinity of solutions in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, one of them in $L^\infty(\Omega)$, two of them if $b \geq p-1$.

2) Theorem 1.1 also covers and precises the recent multiplicity result of [1, Theorem 3.1], relative to radial solutions of problems with other powers of the gradient:

Corollary 7.11 Let $\Omega = B(0,1)$. Consider the problem

$$-\Delta_m w = c|\nabla w|^q + \lambda f \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad w = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega, \quad (7.5)$$

with $m > 1$ and $q \geq (m-1)N/(N-1)$, where f is radial and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > N(q-m+1)/q$, and $c > 0$. Then there exists $\tilde{\lambda} > 0$ such that for any $\lambda < \tilde{\lambda}$, problem (7.5) in $\mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$ admits an infinity of radial solutions, and one of them in $C^1(\overline{\Omega})$.

Proof. In the radial case, problem (7.5) only involves the derivative w' :

$$-r^{1-N}(r^{N-1}|w'|^{m-2}w')' = c|w'|^q + \lambda f \quad (7.6)$$

hence the change of functions $w' = A|u'|^{p/q-1}u'$ with $p = q/(q-m+1)$ and $A = (c/(p-1))^{-p/q}$ reduces formally to

$$-r^{1-N}(r^{N-1}|u'|^{p-2}u')' = ((p-1)|u'|^p + \rho f), \quad (7.7)$$

where $\rho = (c/(p-1))^{p-1}\lambda$. By hypothesis, $1 < p \leq N$, and $f \in L^r(\Omega)$, $r > N/p$. From Theorem 1.2, for any $\rho < \lambda_1(f)$ defined at (1.16), and for any measure $\mu_s \in \mathcal{M}_s^+(B(0,1))$ there exists a renormalized nonnegative solution v_s of problem

$$-\Delta_p v_s = \rho f(1+v_s)^{p-1} + \mu_s \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad v_s = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega; \quad (7.8)$$

thus there exists an infinity of nonnegative solutions $u_s = \ln(1+v_s) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ of

$$-\Delta_p u_s = (p-1)|\nabla u_s|^p + \rho f \quad \text{in } \Omega.$$

Take $\mu_{s,a} = a\delta_0$, with $a > 0$. Then (7.8) has at least a radial solution $v_{s,a}$, obtained as in Theorem 6.2 by the Schauder theorem for radial functions. Then $u = u_{s,a}$ is radial, and $r \mapsto u(r)$ satisfies (7.7) in $\mathcal{D}'((0,1))$, hence $u \in C^1((0,1])$ and $u'(r) < 0$. Then $w(r) = -A \int_r^1 |u'|^{p/q-1} u' ds \in C^1((0,1])$, $w(r) \geq 0$ and w satisfies (7.8) in $\mathcal{D}'((0,1))$ with $\lambda = ((p-1)/c)^{p-1}\rho$. Moreover $x \mapsto w'(|x|) \in L^q(\Omega \setminus \{0\})$, and $\{0\}$ has a p -capacity 0 since $p \leq N$, thus $w \in W_0^{1,q}(\Omega)$, hence $|\nabla w|^{m-1} \in L^{p'}(\Omega)$. Let $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ and $\varphi_n \in \mathcal{D}((\Omega \setminus \{0\}))$ converging to φ in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla w|^{m-2} \nabla w \cdot \nabla \varphi_n dx &= A^{m-1} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^{p-2} \nabla u \cdot \nabla \varphi_n dx \\ &= A^{m-1} \int_{\Omega} ((p-1)|\nabla u|^p + \rho f) \varphi_n dx = \int_{\Omega} (c|\nabla w|^q + \rho f) \varphi_n dx; \end{aligned}$$

going to the limit, we find that w is a solution of (7.5) in $\mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$. Then there exists an infinity of radial solutions of (7.5) for any $\lambda < \tilde{\lambda} = ((p-1)/c)^{p-1} \lambda_1(f)$. And taking $\mu_{s,a} = 0$, the problem in u admits a bounded radial solution $u_0 \in C^1([0, 1])$, thus (7.5) admits a radial solution $w_0 \in C^1(\bar{\Omega})$. ■

Remark 7.12 *Moreover, since v_s is radial, from the assumptions on f , we know the precise behaviour near 0 of the singular solutions:*

If $q > (m-1)N/(N-1)$, in otherwords $p < N$, then $v(r) = c_{N,p} a r^{(p-N)/(p-1)}(1+o(1))$ near 0, with $c_{N,p} = (p-1)(n-p)^{-1} |S_{N-1}|^{-1/(p-1)}$; and $v'(r) = c_N a (p-N)(p-1)^{-1} r^{(1-N)(p-1)}(1+o(1))$. And $u' = v'/(1+v)$, thus $|u'|^{p/q-1} u' = -((N-p)/(p-1)r)^{-p/q}(1+o(1))$. If $q > m$, that means if $q > p$, then w is bounded, the singularity appears at the level of the gradient. If $q < m$, then $w(r) = C r^{-(m-q)/(q-m+1)}(1+o(1))$, with $C = C(N, m, q, c)$. If $q = m-1$, then $w(r) = C(-\ln r)^{-1}(1+o(1))$.

If $q = (m-1)N/(N-1)$, then $p = N$, and $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} (-\ln r)^{-1} v(r) = c_N a$ with $c_N = |S_{N-1}|^{-1/(N-1)}$, $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r v'(r) = -c_N a$, $|u'|^{p/q-1} u' = -(r(-\ln r))^{-(N-1)/(m-1)}(1+o(1))$. If $N < m$, then w is bounded; if $N > m$, then $w = C(-\ln r)^{-(N-1)/(m-1)} r^{-(N-m)/(m-1)}(1+o(1))$, with $C = C(N, m, c)$. if $N = m$, then $w = C(\ln(-\ln r))(1+o(1))$.

8 Appendix

Proof of Lemma 2.12. The relation is known for $V \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, see for example [3]. Let $F = -\Delta_p V$, and $F_n = \min(F, n) \in L^\infty(\Omega)$, and $V_n = \mathcal{G}(F_n)$. Then $F_n \rightarrow F$ in $L^1(\Omega)$. And (V_n) is nondecreasing; from Remark 2.11, (V_n) converges a.e. to a renormalized solution w of $-\Delta_p w = -\Delta_p V$; from uniqueness, $w = V$; and

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla U|^p dx \geq \int_{\Omega} U^p V_n^{1-p} (-\Delta_p V_n) dx.$$

From the Fatou Lemma $U^p V^{1-p} (-\Delta_p V) \in L^1(\Omega)$, and (2.11) holds. ■

Proof of Lemma 2.13. We have $\bar{m} \in (1, N/p)$ for $p < N$, and $\bar{m} = 1$ for $p = N$.

• First suppose $1 < m < N/p$, thus $p < N$. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and $k > 0$. We use the test function $\phi_{\beta,\varepsilon}(T_k(U))$, where $\phi_{\beta,\varepsilon}(w) = \int_0^w (\varepsilon + |t|)^{-\beta} dt$, for given real $\beta < 1$. We get

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{|\nabla T_k(U)|^p}{(\varepsilon + |T_k(U)|)^\beta} dx \leq (1-\beta)^{-1} \int_{\Omega} |F| (\varepsilon + |T_k(U)|)^{1-\beta} dx \quad (8.1)$$

Setting $\eta = (p-1)mN/(N-m)$ and then $\eta^* = (p-1)Nm/(N-pm)$, we take

$$\beta = 1 - \frac{\eta^*}{m'} = \frac{Np(\bar{m}-m)}{\bar{m}(N-pm)}, \quad \alpha = 1 - \frac{\beta}{p} = \frac{\eta^*}{p^*};$$

then $\beta, \alpha \in (0, 1)$ for $m < \bar{m}$, and $\beta \leq 0 \leq \alpha - 1$ for $m \geq \bar{m}$. The function $U_{k,\varepsilon} = ((\varepsilon + |T_k(U)|)^\alpha - \varepsilon^\alpha)\text{sign}(U)$ belongs to $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, and from (8.1) we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla U_{k,\varepsilon}|^p dx &= \alpha^p \int_{\Omega} \frac{|\nabla T_k(U)|^p}{(\varepsilon + |T_k(U)|)^\beta} dx \leq C \int_{\Omega} |F| (\varepsilon^\alpha + |U_{k,\varepsilon}|)^{\eta^*/\alpha m'} dx \\ &\leq C \|F\|_{L^m(\Omega)} \left(\int_{\Omega} (\varepsilon^\alpha + |U_{k,\varepsilon}|)^{\eta^*/\alpha} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{m'}}, \end{aligned} \quad (8.2)$$

where $C > 0$. From the Sobolev injection of $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ into $L^{p^*}(\Omega)$ we find, with other constants $C > 0$, depending on Ω

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_{\Omega} (\varepsilon^\alpha + |U_{k,\varepsilon}|)^{p^*} dx \right)^{p/p^*} &\leq C(\varepsilon^{\alpha p} + \left(\int_{\Omega} |U_{k,\varepsilon}|^{p^*} dx \right)^{p/p^*}) \\ &\leq C(\varepsilon^{\alpha p} + \|F\|_{L^m(\Omega)} \left(\int_{\Omega} (\varepsilon^\alpha + |U_{k,\varepsilon}|)^{p^*} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{m'}}), \end{aligned}$$

and $p^* < pm'$, because $m < N/p$; thus from the Young inequality

$$\int_{\Omega} |T_k(U)|^{\eta^*} dx \leq \int_{\Omega} (\varepsilon^\alpha + |U_{k,\varepsilon}|)^{p^*} dx \leq C(\varepsilon^{\eta^*} + \|F\|_{L^m(\Omega)}^{1/(p/p^* - 1/m')}). \quad (8.3)$$

And $1/(p/p^* - 1/m') = \eta^*/(p-1)$, thus

$$\int_{\Omega} |T_k(U)|^{\eta^*} dx \leq C \|F\|_{L^m(\Omega)}^{\eta^*/(p-1)},$$

and from the Fatou Lemma, (iii) follows:

$$\left(\int_{\Omega} |U|^{(p-1)Nm/(N-pm)} dx \right)^{(N-pm)/Nm} \leq C \|F\|_{L^m(\Omega)}. \quad (8.4)$$

• Assume moreover that $m < \bar{m}$. Using (8.2), (8.3) and going to the limit as $k \rightarrow \infty$, we find

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{|\nabla U|^p}{(\varepsilon + |U|)^\beta} dx \leq C(\|F\|_{L^m(\Omega)} \varepsilon^{\eta^*/m'} + \|F\|_{L^m(\Omega)}^{\eta^* p/p^* (p-1)}). \quad (8.5)$$

We have $\eta < p$, and $\beta\eta/(p-\eta) = \eta^*$, thus from Hölder inequality,

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla U|^\eta dx \leq \left(\int_{\Omega} \frac{|\nabla U|^p}{(\varepsilon + |U|)^\beta} dx \right)^{\eta/p} \left(\int_{\Omega} (\varepsilon + |U|)^{\eta^*} dx \right)^{1-\eta/p}.$$

Using (8.5) and (8.4), and going at the limit as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, (iv) follows for $m < \bar{m}$:

$$\left(\int_{\Omega} |\nabla U|^{(p-1)Nm/(N-m)} dx \right)^{(N-m)/Nm} \leq C \|F\|_{L^m(\Omega)} \quad (8.6)$$

- Assume $m \geq \bar{m}$, $p < N$. Then $L^m(\Omega) \subset W^{-1,p'}(\Omega)$, thus, from uniqueness, $U \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ and it is a variational solution. More precisely, $L^m(\Omega) \subset W^{-1,Nm/(N-m)}(\Omega)$. If $m = \bar{m}$, then $Nm/(N-m) = p'$, and (8.6) follows. If $m > \bar{m}$, then from [46], [47], $U \in W^{1,\ell}(\Omega)$ with $\ell = (p-1)Nm/(N-m)$, and (8.6) still holds, and (iii) follows for $m \geq \bar{m}$; and (i) and (ii) from the Sobolev injection. Another proof in case $m > N/p$ is given in [56].
- Assume $m > 1$ and $p = N$. then again $L^m(\Omega) \subset W^{-1,Nm/(N-m)}(\Omega)$, hence (8.6) still holds, and then $U \in L^\infty(\Omega)$. \blacksquare

Proof of Proposition 2.14. If $p = N$, then $U \in L^\sigma(\Omega)$ for any $\sigma \geq 1$ from Remark 2.3, then $f(x)|U|^Q \in L^m(\Omega)$ for any $m \in (1, r)$, then $U \in W_0^{1,N}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ from Lemma 2.13, and $|\nabla U|^{N-1} \in L^\tau(\Omega)$ for $\tau = Nm/(N-m)$.

Next suppose $p < N$. First assume that $Qr' < Q_1$. Let $k \in (0, 1)$ such that $1/r' > k + Q(N-p)/N(p-1)$. Then $f(x)|U|^Q \in L^{m_0}(\Omega)$ with $m_0 = 1/(1-k) > 1$. Taking k small enough, one finds $m_0 < N/p$, thus $h(x) \in L^{m_0}(\Omega)$, then from Lemma 2.13, $|U|^{s_1} \in L^1(\Omega)$ with $s_1 = (p-1)Nm_0/(N-pm_0)$. Then $f(x)|U|^Q \in L^{m_1}(\Omega)$, where

$$\frac{1}{m_1} - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{Q}{p-1} \left(\frac{1}{m_0} - \frac{p}{N} \right).$$

And $1/m_1 - 1/m_0 < (Q-p+1)(1-m_0)/m_0(p-1) < 0$, hence $m_1 > m_0$. For any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $f(x)|U|^q \in L^{m_n}(\Omega)$ and $m_n < N/p$, we can define m_{n+1} by

$$\frac{1}{m_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{Q}{p-1} \left(\frac{1}{m_n} - \frac{p}{N} \right).$$

and $m_n < m_{n+1}$. If $m_n < N/p$ for any n , it has a limit m , then $m = (Q/(p-1)-1)/(Qp'/N - 1/r)$. When $Q \geq p-1$, then $m < 1$, which is impossible. Then after a finite number \bar{n} of steps we arrive to $m_{\bar{n}} > N/p$, thus (i) follows from Lemma 2.13.

Next assume $Q > p-1$ and $Qr' = Q_1$, thus $p < N$, and $|U|^{p-1} \in L^\sigma(\Omega)$ for some $\sigma > N/(N-p)$. Setting $\sigma = (1+\theta)N/(N-p)$ with $\theta > 0$, and $m_0 = (1+\theta r)/(1+\theta) > 1$, there holds $Qr/(r-m_0) = \sigma$, and from Hölder inequality:

$$\int_{\Omega} (f|U|^q)^{m_0} dx \leq \left(\int_{\Omega} f^r dx \right)^{m_0/r} \left(\int_{\Omega} |U|^{qr/(r-m_0)} dx \right)^{1-m_0/r},$$

thus we still have $f(x)|U|^Q \in L^{m_0}(\Omega)$ and $1/m_1 - 1/m_0 = (Q-p+1)(1-m_0)/m_0(p-1) < 0$, thus (ii) follows as above.

And (iii) follows from [40, Propositions 1.2 and 1.3]. Indeed the equation can be written under the form

$$-\Delta_p U = K(x)(1 + |U|^{p-1}),$$

where $|K(x)| \leq f(x)(1 + |U|^{Q-p+1})$; if $(Q+1)r' \leq p^*$ then $K(x) \in L^s(\Omega)$ for some $s \geq N/p$, then $U \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ if the inequality is strict, and $U \in L^k(\Omega)$ for any $k \geq 1$ in case of equality.

Next assume $Q < p - 1$. Then $|h(x)| \leq f(x)(|U|^{p-1} + 2)$, hence (iv) holds from above. If $r = N/p$, then again $Qr' < Q_1$, and we find $m = N/p$. Then $h(x) \in L^s(\Omega)$ for any $s < N/p$, hence $U \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ and (v) holds from Lemma 2.13. If $r < N/p$ then $m < N/p$. Thus from Lemma 2.13 $U^k \in L^1(\Omega)$ for any $k < (p-1)Nm/(N-pm) = \theta$. If $(Q+1)r' < Q_1$, then $m > \bar{m}$, thus $U \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. If $(Q+1)r' \geq Q_1$, then $m \leq \bar{m}$, thus $|\nabla U|^{p-1} \in L^\tau(\Omega)$ for any $\tau < Nm/(N-m) = \theta$. Then (vi) follows. \blacksquare

Proof of Lemma 2.16. In [10, Proposition 2.1], we have given the estimates (2.13) for the superharmonic continuous functions in \mathbb{R}^N . In fact they adapt to any local renormalized solution of the equation in Ω . Indeed such a solution satisfies $U^{p-1} \in L_{loc}^\sigma(\Omega)$ for any $\sigma \in (0, N/(N-p))$. Let $x_0 \in \Omega$ and $\rho > 0$ such that $B(x_0, 4\rho) \subset \Omega$. Let $\varphi_\rho = \xi_\rho^\lambda$ with $\lambda > 0$ large enough, and $\xi_\rho(x) = \zeta(|x - x_0|/\rho)$, where $\zeta_\rho \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$ with values in $[0, 1]$, such that $\xi(t) = 1$ for $|t| \leq 1, 0$ for $|t| \geq 2$. Let $\sigma \in (1, N/(N-p))$ and $\alpha \in (1-p, 0)$. We set $U_\varepsilon = U + \varepsilon$, for any $\varepsilon > 0$. Let $k > \varepsilon$. Then we can take

$$\phi = T_k(U_\varepsilon)^\alpha \xi_\rho^\lambda$$

as a test function, where $\lambda > 0$ large enough will be fixed after. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_\Omega FT_k(U_\varepsilon)^\alpha \xi_\rho^\lambda dx + |\alpha| \int_\Omega T_k(U_\varepsilon)^{\alpha-1} \xi_\rho^\lambda |\nabla(T_k(U))|^p dx \\ & \leq \lambda \int_\Omega T_k(U_\varepsilon)^\alpha \xi_\rho^{\lambda-1} |\nabla(T_k(U))|^{p-2} \nabla(T_k(U)) \nabla \xi_\rho dx \\ & \leq \frac{|\alpha|}{2} \int_\Omega T_k(U_\varepsilon)^{\alpha-1} \xi_\rho^\lambda |\nabla(T_k(U))|^p dx + C(\alpha) \int_\Omega T_k(U_\varepsilon)^{\alpha+p-1} \xi_\rho^{\lambda-p} |\nabla \xi_\rho|^p dx. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\int_\Omega FT_k(U_\varepsilon)^\alpha \xi_\rho^\lambda dx + \frac{|\alpha|}{2} \int_\Omega T_k(U_\varepsilon)^{\alpha-1} \xi_\rho^\lambda |\nabla(T_k(U))|^p dx \leq C(\alpha) \int_\Omega T_k(U_\varepsilon)^{\alpha+p-1} \xi_\rho^{\lambda-p} |\nabla \xi_\rho|^p dx.$$

Then we make ε tend to 0 and k to ∞ . Setting $\theta = (p-1)\sigma/(p-1+\alpha) > 1$, we obtain

$$\int_\Omega FU^\alpha \xi_\rho^\lambda dx + \frac{|\alpha|}{2} \int_\Omega U^{\alpha-1} \xi_\rho^\lambda |\nabla U|^p dx \leq C \left(\int_{\text{supp } \nabla \xi} U^{(p-1)\sigma} \xi_\rho^\lambda dx \right)^{1/\theta} \left(\int_\Omega \xi_\rho^{\lambda-p\theta'} |\nabla \xi_\rho|^{p\theta'} dx \right)^{1/\theta'}$$

with a new constant C depending of α from the Hölder inequality. Taking λ large enough,

$$\int_\Omega FU^\alpha \xi_\rho^\lambda + \frac{|\alpha|}{2} \int_\Omega U^{\alpha-1} \xi_\rho^\lambda |\nabla U|^p \leq C \rho^{N/\theta'-p} \left(\int_{\text{supp } \nabla \xi_\rho} U^{(p-1)\sigma} \xi_\rho^\lambda dx \right)^{1/\theta}$$

Next we take $\phi = \xi_\rho^\lambda$ as a test function. We get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} F \xi_\rho^\lambda dx &\leq \lambda \int_{\Omega} \xi_\rho^{\lambda-1} |\nabla U|^{p-2} \nabla U \cdot \nabla \xi_\rho dx \\ &\leq \lambda \left(\int_{\Omega} U_\varepsilon^{\alpha-1} \xi_\rho^\lambda |\nabla U|^p dx \right)^{1/p'} \left(\int_{\Omega} U_\varepsilon^{(1-\alpha)(p-1)} \xi_\rho^{\lambda-p} |\nabla \xi_\rho|^p dx \right)^{1/p}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\ell > p - 1$, we can fix an $\alpha \in (1 - p, 0)$ such that $\tau = \sigma/(1 - \alpha) > 1$. Then as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} F \xi_\rho^\lambda dx &\leq C \left(\int_{\text{supp } \nabla \xi_\rho} U^{(p-1)\sigma} \xi_\rho^\lambda dx \right)^{1/\theta p' + 1/\tau p} \\ &\quad \times \left(\int_{\Omega} \xi_\rho^{\lambda-\theta' p} |\nabla \xi_\rho|^{\theta' p} dx \right)^{1/\theta' p'} \left(\int_{\Omega} \xi_\rho^{\lambda-\tau' p} |\nabla \xi_\rho|^{\tau' p} dx \right)^{1/\tau' p}. \end{aligned}$$

But $1/\theta p' + 1/\tau p = \sigma = 1 - (1/\theta' p' + 1/\tau' p)$, hence

$$\int_{\Omega} F \xi_\rho^\lambda dx \leq C \left(\int_{\text{supp } \nabla \xi_\rho} U^{(p-1)\sigma} \xi_\rho^\lambda dx \right)^{1/\sigma} \rho^{N(1-1/\sigma)-p}$$

and (2.13) follows. Otherwise, if $U \in W_{loc}^{1,p}(\Omega)$, from the weak Harnack inequality, there exists a constant $C' = C'(\sigma, N, p)$ such that

$$\left(\frac{1}{\rho^N} \int_{B(x_0, 2\rho)} U^{(p-1)\sigma} dx \right)^{1/(p-1)\sigma} \leq C' \inf_{B(x_0, \rho)} U,$$

hence (2.14) holds by fixing σ . ■

Proof of Lemma 2.17. Let $\hat{h}(x, t) = h(x, \max(0, \min(t, u(x))))$. Then $0 \leq \hat{h}(x, t) \leq F(x)$ a.e. in Ω . From the Schauder theorem for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists $V_n \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ such that

$$-\Delta_p V_n = T_n(\hat{h}(x, V_n)) \quad \text{in } \Omega.$$

From Remark 2.11, up to a subsequence, V_n converges a.e. to a renormalized solution V of equation

$$-\Delta_p V = \hat{h}(x, V) \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

and $V \geq 0$ from the Maximum Principle. It remains to show that $V \leq U$. For fixed $m > 0$, and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the function $\omega = T_m((V_n - U)^+) = T_m((V_n - T_{\|V_n\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)}} U)^+) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$; and $\omega^+ = \omega^- = 0$, thus from [25, Definition 2.13]

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla U|^{p-2} \nabla U \cdot \nabla \omega dx = \int_{\Omega} \omega h(x, U) dx + \int_{\Omega} \omega^+ d\mu_s^+ - \int_{\Omega} \omega^- d\mu_s^- = \int_{\Omega} \omega h(x, U) dx$$

Otherwise, ω is also admissible in the equation relative to V_n :

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla V_n|^{p-2} \nabla V_n \cdot \nabla \omega dx = \int_{\Omega} T_n(\hat{h}(x, V_n)) \omega dx;$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \left(|\nabla V_n|^{p-2} \nabla V_n - |\nabla U|^{p-2} \nabla U \right) \cdot \nabla (T_m((V_n - U)^+)) dx \\ &= \int_{\Omega} (T_n(\hat{h}(x, V_n)) - h(x, U)) T_m((V_n - U)^+) dx \leq \int_{\Omega} (h(x, U) - T_n(h(x, U))) T_m((V_n - U)^+) dx. \end{aligned}$$

From the Fatou Lemma and Lebesgue Theorem, going to the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$ for fixed m , since the truncations converge strongly in $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, we deduce

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(|\nabla V|^{p-2} \nabla V - |\nabla U|^{p-2} \nabla U \right) \cdot \nabla (T_m((V - U)^+)) dx \leq 0.$$

Then $T_m((V - U)^+) = 0$ for any $m > 0$, thus $V \leq U$ a.e. in Ω . ■

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