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PRINCIPAL EIGENVALUES FOR SYSTEMS OF SCHRÖDINGER EQUATIONS DEFINED IN THE WHOLE SPACE WITH INDEFINITE WEIGHTS

LAURE CARDOULIS*

ABSTRACT. We present in this paper some results for the existence of principal eigenvalues for equations or systems defined in \mathbb{R}^N involving Schrödinger operators with indefinite weight functions and with potentials which tend to infinity at infinity.

1. INTRODUCTION

We consider the eigenvalue problem for the following system:

$$(-\Delta + q_i)u_i = \lambda \left(m_i u_i + \sum_{j=1; j \neq i}^n m_{ij} u_j \right) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N, \quad i = 1, \dots, n. \quad (1.1)$$

We consider the following hypothesis for each $i = 1, \dots, n$:

(H_q¹): $q_i \in L^2_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap L^p_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, $p > \frac{N}{2}$, such that $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} q_i(x) = \infty$ and $q_i \geq cst > 0$.

We will later specify the hypotheses on each weight m_i and on each function m_{ij} and we denote by λ a real parameter. The variational space is denoted by

$$V := V_{q_1}(\mathbb{R}^N) \times \dots \times V_{q_n}(\mathbb{R}^N),$$

where for each $i = 1, \dots, n$, $V_{q_i}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is the completion of $D(\mathbb{R}^N)$, the set of \mathcal{C}^∞ functions with compact supports, with respect to the norm

$$\|u\|_{q_i}^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} [|\nabla u|^2 + q_i u^2].$$

We recall that the embedding of each $V_{q_i}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ into $L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is compact.

The aim of this paper is mainly to study the existence of principal eigenvalues for the system (1.1) with indefinite weights m_i which are not necessarily bounded and with coefficients m_{ij} which are also not necessarily bounded. This extends earlier results obtained either for the Laplacian operator in a bounded domain (see [5], [15], [17]), or for the Laplacian operator with an indefinite weight in \mathbb{R}^N (see [4]), or for equations involving Schrödinger operators $-\Delta + q_i$ in \mathbb{R}^N with indefinite and non necessarily bounded weights (see [6]), or for systems involving Schrödinger operators $-\Delta + q_i$ in \mathbb{R}^N with indefinite and bounded weights and with bounded coefficients (see [7]).

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We rewrite the system (1.1) under the following form

$$LU = \lambda MU \quad (1.2)$$

where L is the diagonal matrix given by $L = \text{diag}(-\Delta + q_i)$, ${}^tU = u = (u_1, \dots, u_n)$ and M is the $n \times n$ -matrix given by $M = (m_{ij})$ with $m_{ii} := m_i$.

Our main result concerns the existence and uniqueness of a positive, global and principal eigenvalue $\Lambda_{1,M}$ for (1.2) with a cooperative and symmetric matrix M (i.e. $m_{ij} > 0$ and $m_{ij} = m_{ji}$ for all $i \neq j$) and with indefinite weight $m_i \in L^{N/2}(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap L^N(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ ($N \geq 3$) and non necessarily bounded coefficients m_{ij} . We also obtain a Courant-Fischer formula for this positive principal eigenvalue $\Lambda_{1,M}$.

Our paper is organized as follows: In Section 2 we recall some results for the scalar case, i.e. for the eigenvalue problem $(-\Delta + q)u = \lambda mu$ in \mathbb{R}^N where q is a potential which satisfies (\mathbf{H}_q^1) and where m is an indefinite weight, non necessarily bounded. We also recall some results for the cooperative system (1.2) in the case of indefinite and bounded weights (see [7, Theorems 2.5,2.6]). The Section 3 is devoted to the study of the eigenvalue problem for the cooperative system (1.2) in the case of indefinite weights $m_i \in L^{N/2}(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap L^N(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ ($N \geq 3$). First for positive weights m_i , as in [6, 7, 15], we obtain the existence and uniqueness of a positive principal eigenvalue $\Lambda_{1,M}$ by using a general version of the Krein-Rutman Theorem given in [11] which allows us to work in $L^{2^*}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, where $2^* = \frac{2N}{N-2}$, whose positive cone has empty interior. We also obtain a Courant-Fischer formula for $\Lambda_{1,M}$. Then for indefinite weights m_i , we adapt the ideas expressed in [15, 6, 7] to our case by rewriting (1.2) in an equivalent form with positive weights and a parameter function σ depending upon λ . Then using the properties of the function σ and the variational characterization of the corresponding principal eigenvalue obtained in the case of positive weights, we can get the existence and uniqueness of a positive and principal eigenvalue for (1.2). Moreover we can compare $\Lambda_{1,M}$ to each principal eigenvalue of $-\Delta + q_i$ associated with m_i in \mathbb{R}^N . So in Section 3 we extend some results already obtained for bounded weights and bounded coefficients to non necessarily bounded weights and non necessarily bounded coefficients. We conclude this paper by the Section 4 where we give two examples of studies of the existence of a principal eigenvalue for a two-by-two system which is non cooperative.

Finally note that, as in [7], we can get the classical maximum principal result for (1.1) and the existence of solutions for linear systems (see for example the maximum principle and its extension known as the fundamental positivity in [1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 12, 14, 18, 19] and also the antimaximum principle and the fundamental negativity in [2, 9, 7, 16, 19]).

2. REVIEW OF RESULTS

2.1. Review of results for the scalar case. We recall in this section some results for the eigenvalue problem for the Schrödinger operator $-\Delta + q$ associated with the weight m . We assume that q is a potential which satisfies (\mathbf{H}_q^1) . We will add another hypothesis upon the potential q which assures that any element of the weak domain

of the operator $-\Delta + q$ belongs to the strong domain $D(-\Delta + q)$. It is the following hypothesis.

(H_q²): Any element of the weak domain of the operator $-\Delta + q$ belongs to the strong domain $D(-\Delta + q)$.

(H_q³): For all $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and all $h \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $h \neq 0$, $|\frac{q(x+h)-q(x)}{h}| \leq cst \sqrt{q(x)}$.

Note that for example, the potential $q(x) = 1 + |x|$ satisfies **(H_q³)**. Then we have the following lemma based on the methods of translations due to Nirenberg.

Lemma 2.1. ([7, Lemma 2.1]) *Assume that the potential q satisfies **(H_q¹)** and **(H_q³)**. Let u be a weak solution of $(-\Delta + q)u = f$ in \mathbb{R}^N with $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Then $u \in H^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$, $qu \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and therefore $u \in D(-\Delta + q)$. So q satisfies **(H_q²)**.*

The weight m will assume one of the following hypotheses:

(H_m^{*1}): $0 < m \leq cst$ in \mathbb{R}^N .

(H_m²): $m \in L^{N/2}(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ ($N \geq 3$), $m \geq 0$, $m \neq 0$.

(H_m^{'1}): $m \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$, m is positive in the open subset $\Omega_m^+ = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N, m(x) > 0\}$ with non zero measure and m is negative in the open subset $\Omega_m^- = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N, m(x) < 0\}$ with non zero measure.

(H_m^{'2}): $m \in L^{N/2}(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ ($N \geq 3$), m is positive in the open subset Ω_m^+ with non zero measure and m is negative in the open subset Ω_m^- with non zero measure.

For a positive weight we have:

Theorem 2.1. (cf [6, Theorems 2.1,2.2]) *Assume that q satisfies **(H_q¹)** and m satisfies **(H_m^{*1})** or **(H_m²)**. Then there exists a unique principal eigenvalue $\lambda_{1,q,m}$ which is simple and associated with a positive eigenfunction $\phi_{1,q,m}$ and:*

$$(-\Delta + q)\phi_{1,q,m} = \lambda_{1,q,m} m \phi_{1,q,m} \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N; \quad \lambda_{1,q,m} > 0; \quad \phi_{1,q,m} > 0. \quad (2.1)$$

$$\lambda_{1,q,m} = \inf \left\{ \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} [|\nabla \phi|^2 + q\phi^2]}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m\phi^2}, \phi \in V_q(\mathbb{R}^N) \text{ s. t. } \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m\phi^2 > 0 \right\}. \quad (2.2)$$

For a weight m which changes sign in \mathbb{R}^N , we have:

Theorem 2.2. (cf [6, Theorem 3.1]) *Assume that q satisfies **(H_q¹)**, **(H_q³)** and m satisfies **(H_m^{'1})** or **(H_m^{'2})**. Then the operator $-\Delta + q$ associated with the weight m has a unique positive principal eigenvalue $\lambda_{1,q,m}$ associated with a positive eigenfunction $\phi_{1,q,m}$ and $(\lambda_{1,q,m}, \phi_{1,q,m})$ satisfy (2.1) and (2.2). Moreover the operator $-\Delta + q$ associated with the weight m has a unique negative principal eigenvalue $\tilde{\lambda}_{1,q,m}$ associated with a positive eigenfunction $\tilde{\phi}_{1,q,m}$ and $(\tilde{\lambda}_{1,q,m}, \tilde{\phi}_{1,q,m})$ satisfy*

$$(-\Delta + q)\tilde{\phi}_{1,q,m} = \tilde{\lambda}_{1,q,m} m \tilde{\phi}_{1,q,m} \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N; \quad \tilde{\lambda}_{1,q,m} < 0; \quad \tilde{\phi}_{1,q,m} > 0.$$

$$\tilde{\lambda}_{1,q,m} = \sup \left\{ \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} [|\nabla \phi|^2 + q\phi^2]}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m\phi^2}, \phi \in V_q(\mathbb{R}^N) \text{ s. t. } \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m\phi^2 < 0 \right\}.$$

2.2. Review of results for systems. We recall in this section some results for the existence of a positive principal eigenvalue when the cooperative system (1.1) has bounded weights. So we consider the eigenvalue problem for the system

$$(-\Delta + q_i)u_i = \lambda \left(m_i u_i + \sum_{j=1; j \neq i}^n m_{ij} u_j \right) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N, \quad i = 1, \dots, n,$$

where each of the potentials q_i satisfy (\mathbf{H}_q^1) and each of the weights m_i satisfy one of the hypotheses among (\mathbf{H}_m^{*1}) and (\mathbf{H}_m^1) . We denote by M the $n \times n$ -matrix given by $M = (m_{ij})$ with $m_{ii} := m_i$. We will consider the following hypotheses:

(H3): For all $i \neq j$, $m_{ij} \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and $m_{ij} > 0$.

(H4): M is a symmetric matrix.

(H5): $\Omega := \cap_{i=1}^n \Omega_i^+$ is an open subset of \mathbb{R}^N with non zero measure and with $\Omega_i^+ := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N, m_i(x) > 0\}$.

For positive bounded weights, we have:

Theorem 2.3. [7, Theorem 2.5] *Assume that each of the potentials q_i satisfy (\mathbf{H}_q^1) and each of the weights m_i satisfy (\mathbf{H}_m^{*1}) . Assume also that $(\mathbf{H3})$ is satisfied. Then there exists a unique principal eigenvalue $\Lambda_{1,M} > 0$ associated with a positive eigenfunction $\Phi_{1,M} = (\phi_{1,M}, \dots, \phi_{n,M}) \in V := V_{q_1}(\mathbb{R}^N) \times \dots \times V_{q_n}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ for the system (1.1). Moreover if $(\mathbf{H4})$ and (\mathbf{H}_q^2) are satisfied then*

$$\Lambda_{1,M} = \inf \left\{ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \|u_i\|_{q_i}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_i u_i^2 + \sum_{i,j; i \neq j}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_{ij} u_i u_j}, \quad u = (u_1, \dots, u_n) \in V \right. \\ \left. \text{such that } \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_i u_i^2 + \sum_{i,j; i \neq j}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_{ij} u_i u_j > 0 \right\}. \quad (2.3)$$

Note that the condition $\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_i u_i^2 + \sum_{i,j; i \neq j}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_{ij} u_i u_j > 0$ is automatically satisfied if M is a definite positive matrix (i. e. for all $X \neq 0$, ${}^t X M X > 0$).

For indefinite bounded weights, we have:

Theorem 2.4. [7, Theorem 2.6] *Assume that each of the potentials q_i satisfy (\mathbf{H}_q^1) and (\mathbf{H}_q^2) and each of the weights m_i satisfy (\mathbf{H}_m^1) . Assume also that $(\mathbf{H3})$ - $(\mathbf{H5})$ are satisfied. Then there exists a unique principal eigenvalue $\Lambda_{1,M} > 0$ associated with a positive eigenfunction $\Phi_{1,M} = (\phi_{1,M}, \dots, \phi_{n,M}) \in V := V_{q_1}(\mathbb{R}^N) \times \dots \times V_{q_n}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, $\phi_{i,M} > 0$ and $\Lambda_{1,M}$ satisfies (2.3).*

3. EXISTENCE OF A GLOBAL POSITIVE EIGENVALUE

In this section ($N \geq 3$), we consider the eigenvalue problem for the system (1.1)

$$(-\Delta + q_i)u_i = \lambda \left(m_i u_i + \sum_{j=1; j \neq i}^n m_{ij} u_j \right) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N, \quad i = 1, \dots, n,$$

where each of the potentials q_i satisfy (\mathbf{H}_q^1) and (\mathbf{H}_q^2) and each of the weights m_i satisfy (\mathbf{H}_m^3) or (\mathbf{H}_m^3) . We will consider the following hypotheses:

(H_m³): $m \in L^N(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap (L^{N/2}(\mathbb{R}^N) \cup L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)) \cap L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ ($N \geq 3$), $m > 0$.

(H_m³): $m \in L^N(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap (L^{N/2}(\mathbb{R}^N) \cup L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)) \cap L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ ($N \geq 3$), m is positive in the open subset Ω_m^+ with non zero measure and m is negative in the open subset Ω_m^- with non zero measure.

(H6): For all $i \neq j$, $m_{ij} \in L^N(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap (L^{N/2}(\mathbb{R}^N) \cup L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)) \cap L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and $m_{ij} > 0$.

For strictly positive weights, we can prove the existence of a positive eigenvalue associated with a positive eigenfunction for (1.1).

Theorem 3.1. *Assume that each of the potentials q_i satisfy **(H_q¹)** and each of the weights m_i satisfy **(H_m³)**. Assume also that **(H6)** is satisfied. Then there exists a unique principal eigenvalue $\Lambda_{1,M} > 0$ associated with a positive eigenfunction $\Phi_{1,M} = (\phi_{1,M}, \dots, \phi_{n,M}) \in V := V_{q_1}(\mathbb{R}^N) \times \dots \times V_{q_n}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ for the system (1.1). Moreover if **(H4)** and **(H_q²)** are satisfied then $\Lambda_{1,M}$ satisfies (2.3).*

Proof. We denote by $M : ((L^{2^*}(\mathbb{R}^N))^n, \|\cdot\|_{(L^{2^*}(\mathbb{R}^N))^n}) \rightarrow ((L^2(\mathbb{R}^N))^n, \|\cdot\|_{(L^2(\mathbb{R}^N))^n})$ the operator of multiplication by the matrix M . The operator M is well-defined since the coefficients of the matrix are in $L^N(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Let the operator

$$L^{-1}M : ((L^{2^*}(\mathbb{R}^N))^n, \|\cdot\|_{(L^{2^*}(\mathbb{R}^N))^n}) \rightarrow ((L^2(\mathbb{R}^N))^n, \|\cdot\|_{(L^2(\mathbb{R}^N))^n}).$$

The operator $L^{-1}M$ is compact because of the compact embedding of V into $(L^2(\mathbb{R}^N))^n$ and, due to the strong maximum principle for each operator $-\Delta + q_i$ in \mathbb{R}^N and the hypotheses **(H_m³)** and **(H6)**, is also strongly positive in the sense of quasi-interior points in $(L^{2^*}(\mathbb{R}^N))^n$, in the sense of Daners and Koch-Medina. This implies that $L^{-1}M$ is irreducible and we apply the version of the Krein-Rutman Theorem given in [11, Theorem 12.3] to deduce that $r(L^{-1}M)$, the spectral radius of $L^{-1}M$, is a strictly positive and simple eigenvalue associated with an eigenfunction $\Phi_{1,M} = (\phi_{1,M}, \dots, \phi_{n,M})$ which is a quasi-interior point of $(L^{2^*}(\mathbb{R}^N))^n$, that is $\phi_{i,M} > 0$ in \mathbb{R}^N for all i . Of course $\Lambda_{1,M} = \frac{1}{r(L^{-1}M)} > 0$ and $r(L^{-1}M)$ is the only one eigenvalue of $L^{-1}M$ associated with a positive eigenfunction.

We recall that $V := V_{q_1}(\mathbb{R}^N) \times \dots \times V_{q_n}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and the inner product in V is defined by $\langle u, v \rangle_V = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle u_i, v_i \rangle_{q_i}$ for all $u = (u_1, \dots, u_n) \in V$ and $v = (v_1, \dots, v_n) \in V$. We set the bilinear form

$$\beta(u, v) = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_i u_i v_i + \sum_{i,j=1; i \neq j}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_{ij} u_j v_i \text{ for all } u \in V \text{ and } v \in V.$$

Note that $H^1(\mathbb{R}^N) \subset L^{2^*}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ ($N \geq 3$) with a continuous embedding. Therefore from hypotheses **(H4)** and **(H6)**, β is a bilinear, symmetric and continuous form. From the Riesz Theorem, we get the existence of a continuous linear operator $T : V \rightarrow V$, $T = (T_1, \dots, T_n)$, such that $\beta(u, v) = \langle Tu, v \rangle_V$ for all $u \in V$ and $v \in V$.

Now we prove that the operator T is compact.

Let $(u_p)_p = (u_{1p}, \dots, u_{np})$ be a bounded sequence in V . We want to show that there exists a convergent subsequence of $(T_i u_p)_p$ which is a Cauchy sequence for

$\|\cdot\|_{q_i}$. We have:

$$\|T_i u_p - T_i u_l\|_{q_i}^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_i(u_{ip} - u_{il})(T_i u_p - T_i u_l) + \sum_{j=1; j \neq i}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_{ij}(u_{jp} - u_{jl})(T_i u_p - T_i u_l).$$

If the weight $m_i \in L^{N/2}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ (similarly the coefficient m_{ij}) then:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_i(u_{ip} - u_{il})(T_i u_p - T_i u_l) \leq \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |m_i(u_{ip} - u_{il})|^{\frac{2N}{N+2}} \right)^{\frac{N+2}{2N}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |T_i u_p - T_i u_l|^{\frac{2N}{N-2}} \right)^{\frac{N-2}{2N}}.$$

Since $N \geq 3$, the embedding of $H^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ into $L^{2^*}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is continuous where $2^* = \frac{2N}{N-2}$ and so the embedding of $V_{q_i}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ into $L^{2^*}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is continuous too. Therefore we get the existence of a positive constant k such that:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_i(u_{ip} - u_{il})(T_i u_p - T_i u_l) \leq k \|m_i(u_{ip} - u_{il})\|_{L^{\frac{2N}{N+2}}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \|T_i u_p - T_i u_l\|_{q_i}.$$

Moreover, since the sequence $(u_{ip})_p$ is bounded in $V_{q_i}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, we deduce that the sequence $(u_{ip})_p$ is bounded in $H^1(B_R)$ for all ball $B_R = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N, \|x\| < R\}$. Since B_R is bounded, the embedding of $H^1(B_R)$ into $L^2(B_R)$ is compact and we get that $(u_{ip})_p$ admits a convergent subsequence in $L^2(B_R)$ and therefore in $L^{\frac{2N}{N+2}}(B_R)$ (because of the continuous embedding of $L^2(B_R)$ into $L^{\frac{2N}{N+2}}(B_R)$). Let $\epsilon > 0$. We have:

$$\|m_i(u_{ip} - u_{il})\|_{L^{\frac{2N}{N+2}}(\mathbb{R}^N)} = \left(\int_{B_R} |m_i(u_{ip} - u_{il})|^{\frac{2N}{N+2}} + \int_{\mathbb{R}^N - B_R} |m_i(u_{ip} - u_{il})|^{\frac{2N}{N+2}} \right)^{\frac{N+2}{2N}}.$$

Since $(x + y)^{1/p} \leq x^{1/p} + y^{1/p}$ for all $p > 1$, $x, y > 0$ we get:

$$\|m_i(u_{ip} - u_{il})\|_{L^{\frac{2N}{N+2}}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq \left(\int_{B_R} |m_i(u_{ip} - u_{il})|^{\frac{2N}{N+2}} \right)^{\frac{N+2}{2N}} + \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N - B_R} |m_i(u_{ip} - u_{il})|^{\frac{2N}{N+2}} \right)^{\frac{N+2}{2N}}.$$

Moreover:

$$\|m_i(u_{ip} - u_{il})\|_{L^{\frac{2N}{N+2}}(\mathbb{R}^N - B_R)} \leq \|m_i\|_{L^{N/2}(\mathbb{R}^N - B_R)} \|u_{ip} - u_{il}\|_{L^{2^*}(\mathbb{R}^N - B_R)}.$$

Since $(u_{ip})_p$ is a bounded sequence in $V_{q_i}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and so in $L^{2^*}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, we deduce that $\|u_{ip} - u_{il}\|_{L^{2^*}(\mathbb{R}^N - B_R)}$ is uniformly bounded respect to R . Furthermore $m_i \in L^{N/2}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and we can choose R sufficiently large to make $\|m_i\|_{L^{N/2}(\mathbb{R}^N - B_R)}$ as small as we need. Thus there exists R_0 such that

$$\|m_i(u_{ip} - u_{il})\|_{L^{\frac{2N}{N+2}}(\mathbb{R}^N - B_R)} \leq \epsilon \text{ for all } n, p \text{ and } R \geq R_0.$$

Moreover, from the convergence of the sequence $(u_{ip})_p$ in $L^{\frac{2N}{N+2}}(B_{R_0})$, we get:

$$\|m_i(u_{ip} - u_{il})\|_{L^{\frac{2N}{N+2}}(B_{R_0})} \leq \|m_i\|_{L^\infty(B_{R_0})} \|u_{ip} - u_{il}\|_{L^{\frac{2N}{N+2}}(B_{R_0})} \leq \epsilon \text{ for } p, l \text{ sufficiently large.}$$

If the coefficient $m_{ij} \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ (similarly the weight m_i) then:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_{ij}(u_{jp} - u_{jl})(T_i u_p - T_i u_l) \leq cst \|m_{ij}\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)} \|u_{jp} - u_{jl}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} \|T_i u_p - T_i u_l\|_{q_i}.$$

Since the embedding of $V_{q_j}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ into $L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is compact, there exists a subsequence of $(u_{jp})_p$, still denoted by $(u_{jp})_p$, which is a convergent sequence in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Therefore we obtain the compactness of the operator T .

We can conclude for the rest of the proof as in [7, Theorem 2.5]. Since the matrix M is assumed to be symmetric, the operator T is selfadjoint. So the largest eigenvalue of T is given by:

$$\mu_{1,M} = \sup_{u \in V, u \neq 0} \frac{\langle Tu, u \rangle_V}{\langle u, u \rangle_V} = \sup_{u \in V, u \neq 0} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_i u_i^2 + \sum_{i,j=1; i \neq j}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_{ij} u_j u_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} [|\nabla u_i|^2 + q_i u_i^2]}.$$

Choosing $u = (u_1, \dots, u_n) \in V$ such that $\text{supp } u_i \subset \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N, m_i(x) > 0\}$ for one i and $u_j = 0$ if $j \neq i$, we get that $\mu_{1,M} > 0$.

Now, we prove that $\Lambda_{1,M} = \frac{1}{\mu_{1,M}}$. We have $L^{-1}M\Phi_{1,M} = r(L^{-1}M)\Phi_{1,M}$ or equivalently $L\Phi_{1,M} = \Lambda_{1,M}M\Phi_{1,M}$. Therefore for all $i = 1, \dots, n$:

$$(-\Delta + q_i)\phi_{i,M} = \Lambda_{1,M}(m_i\phi_{i,M} + \sum_{j=1; j \neq i}^n m_{ij}\phi_{j,M}) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N.$$

Thus for all $v = (v_1, \dots, v_n) \in V$, we have:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} [\nabla \phi_{i,M} \cdot \nabla v_i + q_i \phi_{i,M} v_i] = \Lambda_{1,M} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_i \phi_{i,M} v_i + \sum_{j=1; j \neq i}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_{ij} \phi_{j,M} v_i \right).$$

For $v_i = \phi_{i,M}$, we get:

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda_{1,M}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_i \phi_{i,M}^2 + \sum_{i,j=1; i \neq j}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_{ij} \phi_{j,M} \phi_{i,M}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} [|\nabla \phi_{i,M}|^2 + q_i \phi_{i,M}^2]} \leq \mu_{1,M}. \quad (3.1)$$

Moreover, since $\mu_{1,M}$ is an eigenvalue of the operator T defined above, let $\psi = (\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n)$ be an eigenfunction associated with $\mu_{1,M}$. Since $T\psi = \mu_{1,M}\psi$, we have for all $v \in V$:

$\mu_{1,M} \langle \psi, v \rangle_V = \langle T\psi, v \rangle_V = \beta(\psi, v)$ and so

$$\mu_{1,M} \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} [\nabla \psi_i \cdot \nabla v_i + q_i \psi_i v_i] = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_i \psi_i v_i + \sum_{i,j=1; j \neq i}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_{ij} \psi_j v_i.$$

For $v = (0, \dots, 0, v_i, 0, \dots, 0) \in V$, we get:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} [\nabla \psi_i \cdot \nabla v_i + q_i \psi_i v_i] = \frac{1}{\mu_{1,M}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_i \psi_i v_i + \sum_{j=1; j \neq i}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_{ij} \psi_j v_i \right).$$

Therefore we have $L\psi = \frac{1}{\mu_{1,M}}M\psi$ or equivalently $L^{-1}M\psi = \mu_{1,M}\psi$. Thus $\mu_{1,M}$ is an eigenvalue of the operator $L^{-1}M$ and

$$0 < \mu_{1,M} \leq r(L^{-1}M) = \frac{1}{\Lambda_{1,M}}. \quad (3.2)$$

From (3.1) and (3.2), we deduce that $\mu_{1,M} = \frac{1}{\Lambda_{1,M}}$ and $\Lambda_{1,M}$ satisfies (2.3). \square

Now, for indefinite and non necessarily bounded weights m_i , we prove the existence and uniqueness of a principal positive eigenvalue for (1.1) which extends the Theorem 2.6 in [7] to the case of non necessarily bounded weights and coefficients of the matrix M . Indeed, since $N \geq 3$, we have $H^1(\mathbb{R}^N) \subset L^{2^*}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ with a continuous embedding and so $V_{q_i}(\mathbb{R}^N) \subset L^{2^*}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ with a continuous embedding too and this allows us to work with weights $m_i \in L^{N/2}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and coefficients $m_{ij} \in L^{N/2}(\mathbb{R}^N)$

contrary to [7] where we had $m_i \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and $m_{ij} \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$. This is the following result.

Theorem 3.2. *Assume that each of the potentials q_i satisfy (\mathbf{H}_q^1) and (\mathbf{H}_q^2) and each of the weights m_i satisfy (\mathbf{H}_m^3) . Assume also that $(\mathbf{H4})$ - $(\mathbf{H6})$ are satisfied. Then there exists a unique principal eigenvalue $\Lambda_{1,M} > 0$ associated with a positive eigenfunction $\Phi_{1,M} = (\phi_{1,M}, \dots, \phi_{n,M}) \in V := V_{q_1}(\mathbb{R}^N) \times \dots \times V_{q_n}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, $\phi_{i,M} > 0$ and $\Lambda_{1,M}$ satisfies (2.3).*

Proof. We follow a method developed in [15] (for an equation in a bounded domain) and in [7, Theorem 2.6]. Let $\Omega_i^+ = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N, m_i(x) > 0\}$, $meas(\Omega_i^+) > 0$, $\Omega_i^- = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N, m_i(x) < 0\}$, $meas(\Omega_i^-) > 0$, and $\Omega_i^0 = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N, m_i(x) = 0\}$. Let $U = (u_1, \dots, u_n)$ be a solution of (1.1). Let $h > 0$, h a fixed function which satisfies $h \in L^N(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap L^{N/2}(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$. We have for all i :

$$(-\Delta + q_i)u_i + \lambda m_i^- u_i = \lambda(m_i^+ u_i + \sum_{j=1; j \neq i}^n m_{ij} u_j) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (3.3)$$

For given $\lambda \geq 0$, we rewrite (3.3) as an eigenvalue problem with parameter $\sigma(\lambda)$. For all i ,

$$(-\Delta + q_i)u_i + \lambda(m_i^- + 1_i h)u_i = \sigma(\lambda) \left((m_i^+ + 1_i h)u_i + \sum_{j=1; j \neq i}^n m_{ij} u_j \right) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \quad (3.4)$$

where 1_i denotes the characteristic function of $\Omega_i^0 \cup \Omega_i^-$. We denote by $Q_{i,\lambda} := q_i + \lambda(m_i^- + 1_i h)$ and $\rho_i := m_i^+ + 1_i h$. Then (3.4) is equivalent to

$$(-\Delta + Q_{i,\lambda})u_i = \sigma(\lambda)(\rho_i u_i + \sum_{j=1; j \neq i}^n m_{ij} u_j) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (3.5)$$

Note that the weight $\rho_i > 0$ in \mathbb{R}^N , ρ_i satisfies (\mathbf{H}_m^3) and the potential $Q_{i,\lambda}$ satisfies (\mathbf{H}_q^1) and (\mathbf{H}_q^2) since $\lambda \geq 0$. From Theorem 3.1, we deduce that the system (3.5) has a unique principal eigenvalue $\sigma(\lambda)$ associated with a principal eigenfunction $\Phi_\lambda = (\phi_{1,\lambda}, \dots, \phi_{n,\lambda})$, $\phi_{i,\lambda} > 0$. From (2.3), we get:

$$\sigma(\lambda) = \inf \left\{ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} [|\nabla \phi_i|^2 + q_i \phi_i^2] + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (m_i^- + 1_i h) \phi_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (m_i^+ + 1_i h) \phi_i^2 + \sum_{i,j=1; i \neq j}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_{ij} \phi_i \phi_j}, \phi = (\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n) \in V \right. \\ \left. \text{such that } \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (m_i^+ + 1_i h) \phi_i^2 + \sum_{i,j=1; i \neq j}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_{ij} \phi_i \phi_j > 0 \right\}. \quad (3.6)$$

Therefore, $\sigma(\lambda) < \Lambda_{1,Q,N}^+$ the principal eigenvalue of the operator L_Q associated with the matrix $N = (n_{ij})$ where $L_Q = \text{diag}(-\Delta + Q_{i,\lambda})$, $n_{ii} = \rho_i$ and $n_{ij} = m_{ij}$ in $\Omega = \cap_{i=1}^n \Omega_i^+$ with Dirichlet boundary condition. Note that $\Lambda_{1,Q,N}^+$ is in fact independant of λ . Therefore the function σ is bounded. Note that $\sigma : \lambda \mapsto \sigma(\lambda)$ is increasing and continuous and that $\sigma(0) > 0$. Therefore for all $\lambda > 0$, we have $0 < \sigma(0) < \sigma(\lambda) < \Lambda_{1,Q,N}^+$. Thus we deduce that there exists $0 < \tilde{\lambda} < \Lambda_{1,Q,N}^+$ such that $\sigma(\tilde{\lambda}) = \tilde{\lambda}$. Proceeding as in [15], we can show that $\tilde{\lambda}$ is unique.

Indeed, let $\lambda > \mu > 0$. If we denote by $\Phi_\lambda = (\phi_{1,\lambda}, \dots, \phi_{n,\lambda})$, $\phi_{i,\lambda} > 0$, and by

$\Phi_\mu = (\phi_{1,\mu}, \dots, \phi_{n,\mu})$, $\phi_{i,\mu} > 0$ the associated eigenfunctions with $\sigma(\lambda)$ and $\sigma(\mu)$, from the variational characterization (3.6), since $\lambda \neq \mu$ we have:

$$\frac{\sigma(\lambda) - \sigma(\mu)}{\lambda - \mu} \leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (m_i^- + 1_i h) \phi_{i,\mu}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (m_i^+ + 1_i h) \phi_{i,\mu}^2 + \sum_{i,j=1; i \neq j}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_{ij} \phi_{i,\mu} \phi_{j,\mu}}.$$

For $\mu = \tilde{\lambda} < \lambda$, we get

$$\frac{\sigma(\lambda) - \tilde{\lambda}}{\lambda - \tilde{\lambda}} \leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (m_i^- + 1_i h) \phi_{i,\tilde{\lambda}}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (m_i^+ + 1_i h) \phi_{i,\tilde{\lambda}}^2 + \sum_{i,j=1; i \neq j}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_{ij} \phi_{i,\tilde{\lambda}} \phi_{j,\tilde{\lambda}}} < 1.$$

And so $\sigma(\lambda) < \lambda$ for $\lambda > \tilde{\lambda}$. In the same way we show that $\sigma(\lambda) > \lambda$ for $\lambda < \tilde{\lambda}$ and this gives the uniqueness of $\tilde{\lambda}$.

Now, we verify that $\tilde{\lambda}$ satisfies (2.3). We proceed exactly as in [7, Theorem 2.6]. Let us denote by

$$\lambda^* = \inf \left\{ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} [|\nabla \phi_i|^2 + q_i \phi_i^2]}{\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_i \phi_i^2 + \sum_{i,j=1; i \neq j}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_{ij} \phi_i \phi_j}, \phi = (\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n) \in V \right. \\ \left. \text{such that } \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_i \phi_i^2 + \sum_{i,j=1; i \neq j}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_{ij} \phi_i \phi_j > 0 \right\}.$$

Since

$$\tilde{\lambda} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} [|\nabla \phi_{i,\tilde{\lambda}}|^2 + q_i \phi_{i,\tilde{\lambda}}^2] + \tilde{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (m_i^- + 1_i h) \phi_{i,\tilde{\lambda}}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (m_i^+ + 1_i h) \phi_{i,\tilde{\lambda}}^2 + \sum_{i,j=1; i \neq j}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_{ij} \phi_{i,\tilde{\lambda}} \phi_{j,\tilde{\lambda}}},$$

we have $\tilde{\lambda} \geq \lambda^*$.

Moreover let $\phi = (\phi_1, \dots, \phi_n) \in V$ be such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_i \phi_i^2 + \sum_{i,j=1; i \neq j}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_{ij} \phi_i \phi_j > 0.$$

Since $\tilde{\lambda} = \sigma(\tilde{\lambda})$, we get

$$\tilde{\lambda} \leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} [|\nabla \phi_i|^2 + q_i \phi_i^2]}{\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_i \phi_i^2 + \sum_{i,j=1; i \neq j}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m_{ij} \phi_i \phi_j}.$$

Thus $\tilde{\lambda} \leq \lambda^*$. □

As in [7], note that for all $i = 1, \dots, n$, $\Lambda_{1,M} < \lambda_{1,q_i,m_i}$.

Indeed, from (2.1) and (2.3), we have $\Lambda_{1,M} \leq \lambda_{1,q_i,m_i}$. Suppose that $\Lambda_{1,M} = \lambda_{1,q_i,m_i}$. Then we have:

$$(-\Delta + q_i)(\phi_{i,M} - \phi_{1,q_i,m_i}) = \lambda_{1,q_i,m_i} m_i (\phi_{i,M} - \phi_{1,q_i,m_i}) + \lambda_{1,q_i,m_i} \sum_{j=1; j \neq i}^n m_{ij} \phi_{j,M} \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N.$$

Multiplying by ϕ_{1,q_i,m_i} and integrating over \mathbb{R}^N , we obtain (since $\lambda_{1,q_i,m_i} > 0$), $\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \sum_{j=1; j \neq i}^n m_{ij} \phi_{j,M} \phi_{1,q_i,m_i} = 0$. Since $m_{ij} > 0$, $\phi_{i,M} > 0$ and $\phi_{1,q_i,m_i} > 0$ we get a contradiction.

4. SOME TWO-BY-TWO NON COOPERATIVE SYSTEMS

We will study in this section the existence of a global positive eigenvalue $\Lambda_{1,M}$ associated with a positive eigenfunction $\Phi_{1,M}$ (i.e. a pincipal positive eigenvalue) in the case of two 2×2 non cooperative systems. In a first example, we study a non cooperative system with constant coefficients and with the same potential $q := q_1 = q_2$. So we rewrite (1.1) under the following form

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta + q)u = \lambda(au + bv) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \\ (-\Delta + q)v = \lambda(cu + dv) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \end{cases} \quad (4.1)$$

where the constant coefficients satisfy the following hypotheses

$$(\mathbf{H7}): \begin{cases} a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 2; b \in \mathbb{R}, b < 0, |b| < \sqrt{a}. \\ c = b + k + \frac{b+k}{n} \text{ with } k = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 + 4(a-2)}}{2} > 0 \text{ and } n \in \mathbb{R}, n > 3a - 1. \\ d = \frac{1}{k}(b + k - \frac{b+k}{n}(1 + k^2)). \end{cases}$$

The idea here is to insert this non cooperative 2×2 system (4.1) ($b < 0$) into a strictly cooperative and symmetric 3×3 one. But we cannot follow the insertion used in [13, 8] because we need to obtain a 3×3 symmetric system with strictly positive off-diagonal coefficients in order to apply Theorems 2.3 or 2.4. We have the following result

Theorem 4.1. *Assume that the potential q satisfies (\mathbf{H}_q^1) and (\mathbf{H}_q^2) . Assume also that $(\mathbf{H7})$ is satisfied. Then there exists a principal positive eigenvalue $\Lambda_{1,M} > 0$ associated with a positive eigenfunction $\Phi_{1,M} = (\phi_{1,M}, \phi_{2,M}) \in V := V_q(\mathbb{R}^N) \times V_q(\mathbb{R}^N)$, $\phi_{i,M} > 0$ for the system (4.1).*

Proof. First note that $b + k > 0$ (and so $c > 0$). Also note that $d > 0$ (since $n > 3a - 1$). Let (u, v) be a solution of (4.1) and let $w = u - kv$. Then (u, v, w) satisfies the following system

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta + q)u = \lambda((a-1)u + (b+k)v + w) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \\ (-\Delta + q)v = \lambda((b+k)u + (d + k\frac{b+k}{n})v + \frac{b+k}{n}w) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \\ (-\Delta + q)w = \lambda(u + \frac{b+k}{n}v + (1 - k\frac{b+k}{n})w) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N. \end{cases} \quad (4.2)$$

Moreover $1 - k\frac{b+k}{n} > 0$. Since the matrix of the system (4.2) is symmetric and with strictly positive coefficients, from the Theorem 2.3 we get the existence of a positive principal eigenvalue $\Lambda_{1,M} > 0$ associated with a positive eigenfunction $\Phi_{1,M} = (\phi_{1,M}, \phi_{2,M}, \phi_{3,M}) \in V := V_q(\mathbb{R}^N) \times V_q(\mathbb{R}^N) \times V_q(\mathbb{R}^N)$, $\phi_{i,M} > 0$ for the system (4.2). And we have

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta + q)\phi_{1,M} = \Lambda_{1,M}((a-1)\phi_{1,M} + (b+k)\phi_{2,M} + \phi_{3,M}) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \\ (-\Delta + q)\phi_{2,M} = \Lambda_{1,M}((b+k)\phi_{1,M} + (d + k\frac{b+k}{n})\phi_{2,M} + \frac{b+k}{n}\phi_{3,M}) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \\ (-\Delta + q)\phi_{3,M} = \Lambda_{1,M}(\phi_{1,M} + \frac{b+k}{n}\phi_{2,M} + (1 - k\frac{b+k}{n})\phi_{3,M}) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N. \end{cases}$$

Denote by $\phi = \phi_{1,M} - k\phi_{2,M}$. Then

$$(-\Delta + q)\phi = \Lambda_{1,M}((a-1-k(b+k))\phi_{1,M} + (b+k-k(d+k\frac{b+k}{n}))\phi_{2,M} + (1-k\frac{b+k}{n})\phi_{3,M}) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N.$$

Therefore

$$(-\Delta + q)\phi = \Lambda_{1,M}(\phi_{1,M} + \frac{b+k}{n}\phi_{2,M} + (1 - k\frac{b+k}{n})\phi_{3,M}) = (-\Delta + q)\phi_{3,M} \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N.$$

So $\phi = \phi_{3,M}$ and $(\phi_{1,M}, \phi_{2,M})$ satisfies

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta + q)\phi_{1,M} = \Lambda_{1,M}(a\phi_{1,M} + b\phi_{2,M}) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \\ (-\Delta + q)\phi_{2,M} = \Lambda_{1,M}(c\phi_{1,M} + d\phi_{2,M}) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N. \end{cases}$$

□

We now consider as a last example of this section the following system:

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta + q_1)u = \lambda(au + bv) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \\ (-\Delta + q_2)v = \lambda(cu + dv) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \end{cases} \quad (4.3)$$

where the coefficients a, b, c, d are bounded. The ideas, here, are to decouple the system in order to diagonalise the matrix M . We denote by $M(x) = \begin{pmatrix} a(x) & b(x) \\ c(x) & d(x) \end{pmatrix}$ the coupling matrix of the coefficients of the system (4.3). Following [10], we introduce S an invertible 2×2 matrix of constants such that S diagonalises $M(x)$ for all x . In [10], it is proved that such a choice is possible only if either (case I) $b(x)$ and $c(x)$ are both multiples of $a(x) - d(x)$ or (case II) $a(x) = d(x)$ for all x and $b(x)$ and $c(x)$ are positive multiples of each other. We will only consider the case I in order to have a non cooperative system. We define the functions u^* and v^* by $\begin{pmatrix} u^* \\ v^* \end{pmatrix} = S^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$ and since S is a constant matrix, we obtain

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\Delta + q_1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\Delta + q_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u^* \\ v^* \end{pmatrix} = \lambda S^{-1} M(x) S \begin{pmatrix} u^* \\ v^* \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.4)$$

We suppose that the coefficients a, b, c, d of the system satisfy the following hypotheses:

$$\text{(H8): } \begin{cases} (i) a, b, c, d \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N). \\ (ii) b \text{ and } c \text{ are positive multiples of } a - d. \end{cases}$$

We rewrite the matrix $M(x)$ under the following forms:

$$M(x) = \begin{pmatrix} a(x) & b^*(a(x) - d(x)) \\ c^*(a(x) - d(x)) & d(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

where $a \neq d$ and b^* and c^* are constants.

Following [10], we can decouple the system (4.4) if and only if $1 + 4b^*c^* \geq 0$.

If $1 + 4b^*c^* > 0$ and $b^* < 0, c^* > 0$, we define the two positive constants $\rho_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4b^*c^*}}{2}$ and $\rho_2 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 + 4b^*c^*}}{2}$. We choose $S = \begin{pmatrix} -b^* & -b^* \\ \rho_1 & \rho_2 \end{pmatrix}$ and we have $u = -b^*(u^* + v^*)$ and $v = \rho_1 u^* + \rho_2 v^*$. Now, if we define the functions

$$\mu_1(x) := \frac{1}{\rho_1 - \rho_2} [\rho_1 d(x) - \rho_2 a(x) + 2\rho_1 \rho_2 (a(x) - d(x))] \quad (4.5)$$

$$\mu_2(x) := \frac{1}{\rho_1 - \rho_2} [\rho_1 a(x) - \rho_2 d(x) - 2\rho_1 \rho_2 (a(x) - d(x))], \quad (4.6)$$

then we can write the decoupled system as

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta + q_1)u^* = \lambda\mu_1 u^* \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \\ (-\Delta + q_2)v^* = \lambda\mu_2 v^* \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N. \end{cases} \quad (4.7)$$

Therefore we have the following result

Theorem 4.2. *Assume that each of the potential q_i satisfy (\mathbf{H}_q^1) . Assume also that $(\mathbf{H8})$ is satisfied. Then if $\lambda_{1,q_1,\mu_1} = \lambda_{1,q_2,\mu_2}$ (resp. if $\tilde{\lambda}_{1,q_1,\mu_1} = \tilde{\lambda}_{1,q_2,\mu_2}$) there exists a principal positive (resp. negative) eigenvalue $\Lambda_{1,M}$ associated with a positive eigenfunction $\Phi_{1,M} = (\phi_{1,M}, \phi_{2,M}) \in V := V_{q_1}(\mathbb{R}^N) \times V_{q_2}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, $\phi_{i,M} > 0$ for the system (4.3), where λ_{1,q_i,μ_i} (resp. $\tilde{\lambda}_{1,q_i,\mu_i}$) is the unique positive (resp. negative) principal eigenvalue for the operator $-\Delta + q_i$ associated with the potential μ_i defined by (4.5) and (4.6).*

Proof. Assume that for example $\lambda_{1,q_1,\mu_1} = \lambda_{1,q_2,\mu_2}$. Then from Theorems 2.1, 2.2 there exists $\phi_{1,q_1,\mu_1} > 0$ a positive eigenfunction associated with the eigenvalue λ_{1,q_1,μ_1} and there exists $\phi_{1,q_2,\mu_2} > 0$ a positive eigenfunction associated with the eigenvalue $\lambda_{1,q_2,\mu_2} = \lambda_{1,q_1,\mu_1}$. Then $(\phi_{1,q_1,\mu_1}, \phi_{1,q_2,\mu_2})$ is a solution of (4.7). Let $\phi_{1,M} = -b^*(\phi_{1,q_1,\mu_1} + \phi_{1,q_2,\mu_2}) > 0$ and $\phi_{2,M} = \rho_1\phi_{1,q_1,\mu_1} + \rho_2\phi_{1,q_2,\mu_2} > 0$. We get that $(\phi_{1,M}, \phi_{2,M})$ is a positive solution of (4.3) associated with the positive eigenvalue λ_{1,q_1,μ_1} . \square

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