

# 带有 Hardy-Sobolev 临界指数的半线性椭圆型方程 非平凡解的存在性和多解性

孙文恒,樊永红,王琳琳

(鲁东大学 数学与统计科学学院,山东 烟台 264039)

**摘要:**本文研究了一类带有 Hardy-Sobolev 临界指数的奇异半线性椭圆型方程。通过对方程对应能量泛函的 (PS)<sub>c</sub> 序列进行研究,用山路引理证明了能量泛函  $J(u)$  存在一个非零临界点,即得到该方程的一个正解的存在性。最后,利用对称性得到了该方程的一个多解性结果。

**关键词:**半线性椭圆方程;Hardy-Sobolev 临界指数;山路引理;(PS)<sub>c</sub> 序列

**中图分类号:**0175.25 **文献标志码:**A **文章编号:**1673-8020(2023)02-0140-06

本文主要研究以下半线性椭圆型方程:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u - \mu \frac{u}{|x|^2} = \frac{|u|^{2^*(s)-2}}{|x|^s} u + f(x, u), & x \in \Omega, \\ u = 0, & x \in \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中:  $\Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^N (N \geq 3)$  是有着光滑边界  $\partial\Omega$  的开有界域,  $0 \in \Omega; 0 < s < 2, 0 \leq \mu < \bar{\mu} := (N-2)^2/4$ ,  $f \in C(\Omega \times \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}), F(x, t) = \int_0^t f(x, s) ds; 2^*(s) = \frac{2(N-s)}{N-2}$  是 Hardy-Sobolev 临界指数。

半线性椭圆型方程(1)解的相关问题来自各向异性 Schrödinger 方程中对驻波的研究,在流体力学以及冰川学中也有相关的应用<sup>[1]</sup>。文献[2]研究了  $s=0, \mu=0$  时方程(1)解的存在性。之后,这类方程开始被广泛研究,并得出了许多经典结果<sup>[3-6]</sup>。在过去几十年里,人们将关注点更多地放在带有 Hardy 临界指数的椭圆型方程,也就是在  $s=0, \mu \neq 0$  的情况<sup>[7-10]</sup>,由于  $H_0^1(\Omega)$  到  $L^{2^*(s)}(\Omega)$  的嵌入不具有紧性,导致能量泛函的 (PS)<sub>c</sub> 序列不满足 (PS)<sub>c</sub> 条件,使得该问题变得更加复杂。近年来,人们开始关注  $s \neq 0, \mu \neq 0$  的情形,但主要研究  $f(x, t)$  是某个特定函数的情况<sup>[11-12]</sup>,对于  $f(x, t)$  是一般项的方程研究较少<sup>[13-14]</sup>。

受文献[11]和[13-14]的启发,本文对方程(1)的非平凡解的存在性和多解性进行了进一步研究,推广了文献[14]对  $f(x, t)$  的约束条件,得到的主要定理包含了文献[14]的相应结果。

## 1 预备知识

当  $0 \leq \mu < \bar{\mu}$  时,由 Hardy 不等式和 Hardy-Sobolev 不等式<sup>[15]</sup>知,  $H_0^1(\Omega)$  空间中的等价范数和内积分别定义为:

$$\|u\| = \left( \int_{\Omega} \left( |\nabla u|^2 - \mu \frac{|u|^2}{|x|^2} \right) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, (u, v) := \int_{\Omega} \left( \nabla u \nabla v - \mu \frac{uv}{|x|^2} \right) dx.$$

易得,方程(1)在空间  $H_0^1(\Omega)$  中所对应的能量泛函  $J(u)$  和  $J(u)$  的 Gâteaux 导数分别为:

收稿日期:2022-03-10;修回日期:2022-10-20

基金项目:国家自然科学基金(11201213,11371183);山东省自然科学基金(ZR2015AM026,ZR2013AM004)

通信作者简介:樊永红(1973—),男,教授,硕士研究生导师,博士,研究方向为微分方程及其应用。E-mail:1743683375@qq.com

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \|u\|^2 - \frac{1}{2^*(s)} \int_{\Omega} \frac{|u|^{2^*(s)-1}}{|x|^s} u dx - \int_{\Omega} F(x, u) dx,$$

$$\langle J'(u), v \rangle = \int_{\Omega} \left( \nabla u \nabla v - \mu \frac{uv}{|x|^2} \right) dx - \int_{\Omega} \frac{|u|^{2^*(s)-1}}{|x|^s} v dx - \int_{\Omega} f(x, u) v dx.$$

定义最佳 Hardy-Sobolev 常数为

$$A_{\mu,s}(\Omega) = \inf_{u \in H_0^1(\Omega) \setminus \{0\}} \frac{\|u\|^2}{\left( \int_{\Omega} |u|^{2^*(s)} / |x|^s dx \right)^{\frac{2}{2^*(s)}}}$$

根据文献[11],  $A_{\mu,s}(\Omega)$  不依赖于  $\Omega$ , 简记为  $A_{\mu,s}$ , 且当  $\Omega = \mathbf{R}^N$  时, 由

$$y_{\varepsilon}(x) = \frac{\left[ 2\varepsilon(N-s)(\bar{\mu}-\mu) / \sqrt{\bar{\mu}} \right]^{\sqrt{\bar{\mu}}/(2-s)}}{|x|^{\sqrt{\bar{\mu}}-\sqrt{\bar{\mu}-\mu}} (\varepsilon + |x|^{(2-s)\sqrt{\bar{\mu}-\mu}/\sqrt{\bar{\mu}}})^{(N-2)/(2-s)}}$$

知,  $A_{\mu,s}$  是可以达到的。其中, 函数  $y_{\varepsilon}(x)$  是方程  $-\Delta u - \mu \frac{u}{|x|^2} = \frac{|u|^{2^*(s)-2}}{|x|^s} u, x \in \mathbf{R}^N \setminus \{0\}$  的解, 且满足

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^N} \left( |\nabla y_{\varepsilon}|^2 - \mu \frac{|y_{\varepsilon}|^2}{|x|^2} \right) dx = \int_{\mathbf{R}^N} \frac{|y_{\varepsilon}|^{2^*(s)}}{|x|^s} dx = A_{\mu,s}^{\frac{N-s}{2}}. \tag{2}$$

令  $C_{\varepsilon} = \left( 2\varepsilon(N-s)(\bar{\mu}-\mu) / \sqrt{\bar{\mu}} \right)^{\frac{N-2}{2(2-s)}}$ ,  $U_{\varepsilon}(x) = y_{\varepsilon}(x) / C_{\varepsilon}$ 。定义截断函数  $\varphi \in C_0^{\infty}(\Omega)$ , 满足: 当  $|x| \leq R$  时,  $\varphi(x) = 1$ ; 当  $|x| \geq 2R$  时,  $\varphi(x) = 0$ ; 当  $R < |x| < 2R$  时,  $0 \leq \varphi(x) \leq 1$ 。

$$\text{令 } u_{\varepsilon}(x) = \varphi(x)U_{\varepsilon}(x), v_{\varepsilon}(x) = u_{\varepsilon}(x) / \left( \int_{\Omega} |u_{\varepsilon}(x)|^{2^*(s)} |x|^{-s} dx \right)^{1/2^*(s)}, \text{ 则 } \int_{\Omega} |v_{\varepsilon}|^{2^*(s)} |x|^{-s} dx = 1.$$

引理 1<sup>[15]</sup> 假设  $v_{\varepsilon}$  的定义如上, 则  $\|v_{\varepsilon}\|^2 = A_{\mu,s} + O\left(\varepsilon^{\frac{N-2}{2-s}}\right)$ , 且

$$\int_{\Omega} |v_{\varepsilon}|^q dx = \begin{cases} O\left(\varepsilon^{\frac{\sqrt{\bar{\mu}}}{2-s}q}\right), & 1 \leq q < \frac{N}{\sqrt{\bar{\mu}} + \sqrt{\bar{\mu}-\mu}}, \\ O\left(\varepsilon^{\frac{\sqrt{\bar{\mu}}}{2-s}q} |\ln \varepsilon|\right), & q = \frac{N}{\sqrt{\bar{\mu}} + \sqrt{\bar{\mu}-\mu}}, \\ O\left(\varepsilon^{\frac{\sqrt{\bar{\mu}}(N-q\bar{\mu})}{(2-s)\sqrt{\bar{\mu}-\mu}}}\right), & \frac{N}{\sqrt{\bar{\mu}} + \sqrt{\bar{\mu}-\mu}} < q < 2^*. \end{cases}$$

## 2 解的存在性和多解性

下面给出本文的主要结论, 分别是关于解的存在性和多解性。

定理 1 设  $N \geq 3, 0 < \mu \leq \bar{\mu} - 1, 0 < s < 2, \beta = \sqrt{\bar{\mu}} + \sqrt{\bar{\mu} - \mu}, f(x, t)$  满足:

(i)  $f \in C(\bar{\Omega} \times \mathbf{R}^+, \mathbf{R}^+)$ , 且  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(x, t)/t = \lambda, \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} f(x, t)/t^{2^*(s)-1} = \eta$ , 对于  $x \in \bar{\Omega}$  一致成立, 其中  $\lambda, \eta > 0$ ;

(ii) 存在常数  $\rho \in (2, 2^*(s)]$ , 使得  $\frac{1}{\rho} f(x, t)t - F(x, t) \geq -\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\rho}\right) \lambda t^2$ , 对于任意  $x \in \bar{\Omega}, t \in \mathbf{R}^+$  成立;

则当  $0 < \lambda < \lambda_1(\mu)$  时, 方程(1) 在  $H_0^1(\Omega)$  中至少有一个正解, 其中

$$\lambda_1(\mu) = \inf_{u \in H_0^1(\Omega) \setminus \{0\}} \|u\|^2 / \int_{\Omega} |u|^2 dx.$$

证明 1) 证明方程(1) 对应的能量泛函  $J(u)$  满足  $(PS)_c$  条件。

假设  $\{u_n\} \subset H_0^1(\Omega)$  满足  $J(u_n) \rightarrow c \in (0, (2-s)A_{\mu,s}^{\frac{N-s}{2}} / 2(N-s))$ ,  $J'(u_n) \rightarrow 0$ 。首先, 证明  $\{u_n\}$  在

$H_0^1(\Omega)$  中是有界的。利用反证法,不失一般性,假设  $\|u_n\| \rightarrow +\infty, n \rightarrow \infty$ , 由  $J(u_n) \rightarrow c$  知,存在  $N_1$ ,使得当  $n > N_1$  时,  $J(u_n) < c + 1$ 。由  $J'(u_n) \rightarrow 0$  可得,  $-\frac{1}{\rho} \langle J'(u_n), u_n \rangle = o(1) \|u_n\|$ 。此外,对于任意的

$\varepsilon_1 \in (0, \lambda_1(\mu) - \lambda)$ , 由条件(ii)得:  $\frac{1}{\rho} f(x, u_n) u_n - F(x, u_n) \geq -\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\rho}\right) (\lambda + \varepsilon_1) u_n^2$ 。因此,对于任意  $\varepsilon_1 \in (0, \lambda_1(\mu) - \lambda)$ , 当  $n > N_1$ , 有

$$c + 1 + o(1) \|u_n\| \geq J(u_n) - \frac{1}{\rho} \langle J'(u_n), u_n \rangle \geq \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\rho}\right) \|u_n\|^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\rho}\right) (\lambda + \varepsilon_1) \int_{\Omega} u_n^2 dx \geq \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\rho}\right) \|u_n\|^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\rho}\right) \frac{(\lambda + \varepsilon_1)}{\lambda_1(\mu)} \|u_n\|^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\rho}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\lambda + \varepsilon_1}{\lambda_1(\mu)}\right) \|u_n\|^2。$$

可以得到,  $\|u_n\|$  不趋于正无穷,这与假设矛盾。因此,  $\{u_n\}$  是  $H_0^1(\Omega)$  空间中的有界序列。

由  $H_0^1(\Omega)$  的自反性知,存在  $u$ , 使得  $u_n$  弱收敛于  $u$ 。通过嵌入的紧性得到,在  $L^{\gamma}(\Omega)$  中,  $u_n \rightarrow u$ , 其中  $1 < \gamma < 2^*(s)$ 。令  $f_1(x, u) = f(x, u)u$ , 根据条件(i), 有  $|f_1(x, u_n)| \leq a + b |u_n|^{2^*(s)}$ , 由 Урысон 算子的性质知,  $f_1: L^{2^*(s)}(\Omega) \rightarrow L^1(\Omega)$  是连续有界算子。因此,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} (f_1(x, u_n) - f_1(x, u)) dx = 0$ , 即

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} f(x, u_n) u_n dx = \int_{\Omega} f(x, u) u dx。 \quad (3)$$

同理可得,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} F(x, u_n) dx = \int_{\Omega} F(x, u) dx$ 。因此,在  $H_0^1(\Omega)$  空间中,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = u$ 。

若  $u \equiv 0$ , 由式(3)和  $\langle J'(u_n), u_n \rangle = o(1)$  知

$$\|u_n\|^2 - \int_{\Omega} |u_n|^{2^*(s)} / |x|^s dx = o(1), \quad (4)$$

通过  $A_{\mu, s}$  的定义,得

$$\|u_n\|^2 \geq A_{\mu, s} \left( \int_{\Omega} |u_n|^{2^*(s)} / |x|^s dx \right)^{\frac{2}{2^*(s)}}。 \quad (5)$$

根据式(4)、(5),  $o(1) \geq \|u_n\|^2 (1 - A_{\mu, s}^{-2^*(s)/2}) \|u_n\|^{2^*(s)-2}$ 。若  $\|u_n\| \rightarrow 0$ , 则与  $c > 0$  矛盾。因此

$$\|u_n\|^2 \geq A_{\mu, s}^{\frac{N-s}{2^*(s)}} + o(1)。 \quad (6)$$

由式(4)和(6), 有  $J(u_n) \geq \frac{2-s}{2(N-s)} A_{\mu, s}^{\frac{N-s}{2^*(s)}} + o(1)$ , 这与  $c < \frac{2-s}{2(N-s)} A_{\mu, s}^{\frac{N-s}{2^*(s)}}$  矛盾。因此,  $J(u)$  满足(PS)<sub>c</sub> 条件。

2) 证明能量泛函  $J(u)$  在水平  $c = \inf_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \max_{t \in [0, 1]} J(\gamma(t))$  上存在(PS)<sub>c</sub> 序列, 其中,  $\Gamma = \{\gamma \in C([0, 1], H_0^1(\Omega)); \gamma(0) = 0, J(\gamma(1)) < 0\}$ 。

显然,  $J(0) = 0$ 。此外, 由 Hardy-Sobolev 不等式和 Hardy 不等式, 易得  $\int_{\Omega} \frac{|u|^{2^*(s)}}{|x|^s} dx \leq C_1 \|u\|^{2^*(s)}$ ,  $\|u\|_q^q \leq C_2 \|u\|^q, 1 \leq q \leq 2^*, u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ 。根据条件(i), 存在  $\xi$ , 使得

$$f(x, t) \leq (\lambda + \varepsilon_1)t + (\eta + \varepsilon_1)t^{2^*(s)-1} + \xi t^{\alpha_1}, \alpha_1 \in (1, 2^*(s) - 1)。 \quad (7)$$

于是,

$$J(u) \geq \frac{1}{2} \|u\|^2 - \frac{C_1}{2^*(s)} \|u\|^{2^*(s)} - \frac{\eta + \varepsilon_1}{2^*(s)} \|u\|^{2^*(s)} - \frac{\lambda + \varepsilon_1}{2} \|u\|^2 - \frac{\xi}{\alpha_1 + 1} \|u\|^{\alpha_1 + 1} \geq \frac{1 - (\lambda + \varepsilon_1)/\lambda_1(\mu)}{2} \|u\|^2 - \frac{C_1}{2^*(s)} \|u\|^{2^*(s)} - \frac{C_2}{2^*(s)} \|u\|^{2^*(s)} - \frac{\xi}{\alpha_1 + 1} \|u\|^{\alpha_1 + 1},$$

因此,存在  $\alpha, \rho > 0$ , 使得  $J(u) \geq \alpha > 0, \forall u \in \{u \in H_0^1(\Omega) | \|u\| = \rho\}$ 。

此外,根据  $F(x, u)$  的非负性,选取  $u_0 \in H_0^1(\Omega) \setminus \{0\}$ , 满足  $\int_{\Omega} \frac{|u_0|^{2^*(s)}}{|x|^s} dx \geq C_3 > 0$ , 则对于任意的

$t > 0$ , 有  $J(tu_0) \leq \frac{t^2}{2} \|u_0\|^2 - \frac{t^{2^*(s)}}{2^*(s)} C_3$ . 由此可得,  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} J(tu_0) = -\infty$ , 于是存在  $t_0 > 0$ , 使得  $\|t_0 u_0\| > \rho$ ,  $J(t_0 u_0) \leq 0$ . 因此, 能量泛函  $J(u)$  在水平  $c$  上存在一个  $(PS)_c$  序列.

3) 证明当  $0 < \mu \leq \bar{\mu} - 1$  时, 有  $c < \frac{2-s}{2(N-s)} A_{\mu,s}^{\frac{N-s}{2-s}}$ .

定义函数  $g(t) := J(tv_\varepsilon) = \frac{t^2}{2} \|v_\varepsilon\|^2 - \frac{t^{2^*(s)}}{2^*(s)} - \int_\Omega F(x, tv_\varepsilon) dx$ ,  $\bar{g}(t) := \frac{t^2}{2} \|v_\varepsilon\|^2 - \frac{t^{2^*(s)}}{2^*(s)}$ , 则  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} g(t) = -\infty$ ,  $g(0) = 0$ , 且当  $t$  充分小时,  $g(t) > 0$ . 因此, 存在  $t_\varepsilon > 0$ , 使得  $g(t_\varepsilon) = \sup_{t \geq 0} g(t) > 0$ . 令  $g'(t_\varepsilon) = 0$ , 则  $t_\varepsilon \|v_\varepsilon\|^2 - t_\varepsilon^{2^*(s)-1} - \int_\Omega f(x, t_\varepsilon v_\varepsilon) v_\varepsilon dx = 0$ , 于是

$$\|v_\varepsilon\|^2 = t_\varepsilon^{2^*(s)-2} + \frac{1}{t_\varepsilon} \int_\Omega f(x, t_\varepsilon v_\varepsilon) v_\varepsilon dx \geq t_\varepsilon^{2^*(s)-2}.$$

令  $\bar{t}_\varepsilon := \|v_\varepsilon\|^{\frac{2}{2^*(s)-2}}$ , 则  $\bar{t}_\varepsilon \geq t_\varepsilon$ . 由式(7)可得

$$\int_\Omega f(x, t_\varepsilon v_\varepsilon) v_\varepsilon dx \leq (\lambda + \varepsilon_1) t_\varepsilon \int_\Omega v_\varepsilon^2 dx + (\eta + \varepsilon_1) t_\varepsilon^{2^*(s)-1} \int_\Omega v_\varepsilon^{2^*(s)} dx + \xi t_\varepsilon^{\alpha_1} \int_\Omega v_\varepsilon^{\alpha_1+1} dx,$$

则

$$\|v_\varepsilon\|^2 \leq t_\varepsilon^{2^*(s)-2} + (\lambda + \varepsilon_1) \int_\Omega v_\varepsilon^2 dx + (\eta + \varepsilon_1) t_\varepsilon^{2^*(s)-2} \int_\Omega v_\varepsilon^{2^*(s)} dx + \xi t_\varepsilon^{\alpha_1-1} \int_\Omega v_\varepsilon^{\alpha_1+1} dx.$$

根据引理1, 当  $\varepsilon$  充分小时, 有

$$t_\varepsilon^{2^*(s)-2} \geq A_{\mu,s} - \varepsilon_2. \quad (8)$$

另一方面, 函数  $\bar{g}(t)$  在  $\bar{t}_\varepsilon = \|v_\varepsilon\|^{\frac{2}{2^*(s)-2}}$  处达到最大值, 并且在区间  $[0, \bar{t}_\varepsilon]$  是单调递增的. 根据条件(i), 有  $f(x, t) \geq (\lambda - \varepsilon_1)t + (\eta - \varepsilon_1)t^{2^*(s)-1} - \xi t^{\alpha_2}$ , 其中  $\alpha_2 \in (1, 2^*(s) - 1)$ . 因此, 由引理1和式(8), 得

$$\begin{aligned} g(t_\varepsilon) &\leq \frac{2-s}{2(N-s)} \|v_\varepsilon\|^{\frac{2(N-s)}{2-s}} - \int_\Omega F(x, t_\varepsilon v_\varepsilon) dx \leq \\ &\frac{2-s}{2(N-s)} A_{\mu,s}^{\frac{N-s}{2-s}} - \frac{\lambda - \varepsilon_1}{2} t_\varepsilon^2 \int_\Omega |v_\varepsilon|^2 dx + \frac{\xi}{\alpha_2 + 1} t_\varepsilon^{\alpha_2+1} \int_\Omega |v_\varepsilon|^{\alpha_2+1} dx - \frac{\eta - \varepsilon_1}{2^*(s)} t_\varepsilon^{2^*(s)} \int_\Omega |v_\varepsilon|^{2^*(s)} dx + O\left(\varepsilon^{\frac{N-2}{2-s}}\right) \leq \\ &\frac{2-s}{2(N-s)} A_{\mu,s}^{\frac{N-s}{2-s}} - \frac{(\lambda - \varepsilon_1)(A_{\mu,s} - \varepsilon_2)^{\frac{2}{2^*(s)-2}}}{2} \int_\Omega |v_\varepsilon|^2 dx + O\left(\varepsilon^{\frac{N-2}{2-s}}\right) + \frac{\xi}{\alpha_2 + 1} (A_{\mu,s} - \varepsilon_2)^{\frac{\alpha_2+1}{2^*(s)-2}} \int_\Omega |v_\varepsilon|^{\alpha_2+1} dx - \\ &\frac{\eta - \varepsilon_1}{2^*(s)} (A_{\mu,s} - \varepsilon_2)^{\frac{2^*(s)}{2^*(s)-2}} \int_\Omega |v_\varepsilon|^{2^*(s)} dx. \end{aligned}$$

根据引理1, 有

$$\int_\Omega |v_\varepsilon|^2 dx = O\left(\varepsilon^{\frac{N-2}{(2-s)\sqrt{\mu-\mu}}}\right), \int_\Omega |v_\varepsilon|^{2^*(s)} dx = O\left(\varepsilon^{\frac{s(N-2)}{2(2-s)\sqrt{\mu-\mu}}}\right), \int_\Omega |v_\varepsilon|^{\alpha_2+1} dx = O\left(\varepsilon^{\frac{\sqrt{\mu}[N-(\alpha_2+1)\sqrt{\mu}]}{(2-s)\sqrt{\mu-\mu}}}\right).$$

又因为  $\frac{s(N-2)}{2(2-s)\sqrt{\mu-\mu}} < \frac{\sqrt{\mu}[N-(\alpha_2+1)\sqrt{\mu}]}{(2-s)\sqrt{\mu-\mu}} < \frac{N-2}{(2-s)\sqrt{\mu-\mu}} < \frac{N-2}{2-s}$ , 所以选择  $\varepsilon, \varepsilon_1$  和  $\varepsilon_2$  充

分小时, 有  $c \leq g(t_\varepsilon) < \frac{2-s}{2(N-s)} A_{\mu,s}^{\frac{N-s}{2-s}}$  成立. 利用山路引理, 方程(1) 存在一个非负解  $u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ .

**定理2** 设  $N \geq 3, 0 < \mu \leq \bar{\mu} - 1, 0 < s < 2, \beta = \sqrt{\mu} + \sqrt{\mu - \mu}, f(x, t)$  满足条件(ii) 以及条件(iii)  $f \in C(\bar{\Omega} \times \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R})$ , 并且  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(x, t)/t = \lambda, \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} f(x, t)/t^{2^*(s)-1} = \eta$ , 对于  $x \in \bar{\Omega}$  一致成立, 其中  $\lambda, \eta > 0$ . 则当  $0 < \lambda < \lambda_1(\mu)$  时, 方程(1) 在  $H_0^1(\Omega)$  空间中至少有两个非平凡解.

**证明** 由于条件(iii) 包含条件(i), 故定理1 隐含了方程(1) 存在一个正解  $u_1$ . 令  $f(x, t) = -h(x, -t)$ , 考虑方程

$$-\Delta u - \mu \frac{u}{|x|^2} = \frac{|u|^{2^*(s)-2}}{|x|^s} u + h(x, u), \quad (9)$$

注意到,  $h(x, u)$  满足定理 1 中的条件(i)、(ii), 故方程(9) 至少存在一个非负解  $v$ 。令  $u_2 = -v$ , 则  $u_2$  是方程(1) 的一个解。显然,  $u_1 \neq 0, u_2 \neq 0$ 。所以方程(1) 至少有两个不同的非平凡解。

### 3 结语

本文利用变分理论中的山路引理, 证明所研究方程的能量泛函满足(PS)<sub>c</sub> 条件, 给出带有 Hardy-Sobolev 临界指数的半线性椭圆型方程解的存在性定理, 并且对一般项  $f(x, t)$  的约束条件进行了推广, 给出了多解性定理。如何将本文所得结果推广到更一般的  $p$ -Laplacian 椭圆型方程, 以及探索当  $\mu - 1 < \mu < \bar{\mu}$  时方程(1) 的非平凡解的存在性条件, 将是下一步研究的重点。

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## Existence and Multiplicity of Nontrivial Solutions for Semilinear Elliptic Equations Involving Hardy-Sobolev Critical Exponents

SUN Wenheng, FAN Yonghong, WANG Linlin

(School of Mathematics and Statistics Science, Ludong University, Yantai 264039, China)

**Abstract:** In this paper, a class of semi-linear singular elliptic equations with critical Hardy-Sobolev exponent has been investigated. The existence of a non-zero critical point of the energy function  $J(u)$  was proved by studying the  $(PS)_c$  sequence, and then the existence theorem of a positive solution of the equation was obtained by using the mountain pass lemma. Finally, the multi-solution of this equation was proved by symmetry.

**Keywords:** semilinear elliptic equation; Hardy-Sobolev critical exponents; mountain pass lemma;  $(PS)_c$  sequence  
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**Abstract ID:** 1673-8020(2023)02-0097-EA

## Interactive Processes and Modifications of Root-Soil-Water in Saline Agricultural Development of the Yellow River Delta

ZHAO Ying, YU Jinyi, HU Qiuli, ZHAO Huili, SUO Lizhu, WANG Yi, WU Nan

(School of Resource and Environmental Engineering, Ludong University, Yantai 264039, China)

**Abstract:** Currently, the advancement of saline-alkali agriculture in the Yellow River Delta necessitates a shift in mindset, moving from controlling saline-alkali land to adapting crops and selecting saline-alkali-tolerant plants that can thrive in such soil. Prominent crops in the region include wheat, corn, soybeans, and more. The key challenge lies in establishing a sensible cultivation system and supporting the selection of crops that can withstand soil salinity. The interplay between plant salt tolerance and soil enhancement can potentially bolster one another and move in the same direction, but this requires a breakthrough in understanding how crops adapt to soil improvement and cultivation techniques. To this end, this paper focuses on the interaction process between roots, soil, and water and how to regulate it, proposing the following research approaches. Firstly, the regional relationship between roots, soil, and water and how they respond to soil enhancement, farming techniques, and planting patterns were investigated. Secondly, factor in the regional groundwater conditions and soil salinity features to explore the optimal tillage compactness threshold. Finally, research and develop technology to create an optimal environment for root layer water, fertilizer, and salt, which can promote the breeding of saline-alkali-tolerant crops. This paper presents a vital idea for promoting crop breeding based on the study of root-soil processes in saline soil.

**Keywords:** structural stability; soil compaction; soil CT; model simulation; breeding of salt-tolerant crops

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