LINEAR EIGENVALUES AND A NONLINEAR BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM

E. M. Landesman and A. C. Lazer

In this paper a nonlinear boundary value problem for elliptic partial differential equations is considered. The principal result generalizes a previous result on a two point boundary value problem for a nonlinear second order ordinary differential equation. The solvability condition obtained for the nonlinear problem is related to the eigenvalues of an associated linear problem.

In [5] the second author and D. E. Leach considered the two point boundary value problem

$$u'' + p(x, u, u')u = h(x, u, u')$$

(1.1)

$$u(0) = a, \ u(\pi) = b \ .$$

It was shown that, if for some integer N there exist numbers γ_N and γ_{N+1} such that

$$N^2 < \gamma_N \leqq p(x, s, r) \leqq \gamma_{N+1} < (N + 1)^2 \ ,$$

if $p(x, s, r)$ and $h(x, s, r)$ are continuous on $[0, \pi] \times (-\infty, \infty) \times (-\infty, \infty)$, and h is bounded, then the problem (1.1) has at least one solution.

In this paper we consider the n-dimensional analogue of the problem (1.1) which is

$$(1.2) \qquad \varDelta u + p\Big(x, u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1}, \cdots, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_n}\Big)u = h\Big(x, u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1}, \cdots, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_n}\Big) \ ,$$

$$u(x) = g(x) \ \text{on} \ \partial D \ ,$$

where D is a domain in R^n and $\varDelta$ is the n-dimensional Laplacian. The corresponding result is that if D is a Dirichlet domain, if there exist numbers γ_N and γ_{N+1} such that

$$\alpha_N < \gamma_N \leqq p(x, t, s_1, \cdots, s_n) \leqq \gamma_{N+1} < \alpha_{N+1} \ ,$$

for $(x, t, s_1, \cdots, s_n) \in \bar{D} \times R^{n+1}$ where

$$\alpha_1 \leqq \alpha_2 \leqq \cdots \leqq \alpha_K \leqq \alpha_{K+1} \leqq \cdots \ ,$$

are the eigenvalues of the problem

$$(1.3) \qquad \varDelta u + \alpha u = 0, \qquad u = 0 \ \text{on} \ \partial D \ ,$$

if $p(x, t, s_1, \cdots, s_n), h(x, t, s_1, \cdots, s_n)$ are continuous and h bounded on