

## THE NODAL LINE OF THE SECOND EIGENFUNCTION OF THE LAPLACIAN IN $\mathbb{R}^2$ CAN BE CLOSED

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Let  $D$  be a bounded domain in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Consider the corresponding Dirichlet problem

$$(1) \quad -\Delta u_i = \lambda_i u_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots,$$

with  $u_i \in W_0^{1,2}(D)$  (the closure of  $C_0^\infty(D)$  in the  $W^{1,2}$ -norm [GT]) and with eigenvalues  $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 \leq \lambda_3 \leq \dots$ .

We see that  $u_1$  has one sign but the nodal set of  $u_2$ ,  $\mathcal{N}(u_2) = \{x \in D : u_2(x) = 0\}$  is nonempty. In fact, according to Courant's nodal theorem, there are domains  $D_+$  and  $D_-$  such that  $\bar{D} = \bar{D}_+ \cup \bar{D}_-$  with  $u_2 > 0$  in  $D_+$ ,  $u_2 < 0$  in  $D_-$ , and  $u_2 = 0$  in  $\partial D_+$  and  $\partial D_-$ .

In 1967 Payne [P] conjectured that  $u_2$  cannot have a closed nodal line in  $D$ . In 1982 Yau [Y] asked the same question for convex domains in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Melas [M] recently has settled the convex case for the  $C^\infty$ -boundary and this was extended to the general boundary by Alessandrini [A]. Also, for convex  $D$  Jerison [J] and Grieser and Jerison [GJ] obtained interesting results on the location of  $\mathcal{N}(u_2)$ .

In this note we construct a nonconvex, not simply connected domain for which the second eigenfunction has a closed nodal line.

We first describe the domain. We use polar coordinates,  $r = |x|$ ,  $x_1 = r \cos \omega$ , and  $x_2 = r \sin \omega$ ,  $-\pi \leq \omega \leq \pi$ .

Let  $0 < R_1 < R_2$ ,  $B_{R_i} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : r < R_i\}$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ , and the annulus  $M_{R_1, R_2} = B_{R_2} \setminus \bar{B}_{R_1}$ . We shall construct our domain by opening passages between  $M_{R_1, R_2}$  and  $B_{R_1}$ . First we pick  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  such that

$$(2) \quad \lambda_1(B_{R_1}) < \lambda_1(M_{R_1, R_2}) < \lambda_2(B_{R_1}),$$

where the  $\lambda_i(\cdot)$  denote the corresponding Dirichlet eigenvalues. In particular, we then have

$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} \lambda_1(B_{R_1} \cup M_{R_1, R_2}) &= \lambda_1(B_{R_1}) \quad \text{and} \\ \lambda_2(B_{R_1} \cup M_{R_1, R_2}) &= \lambda_1(M_{R_1, R_2}). \end{aligned}$$

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