

**PERTURBATIONS OF A BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM  
 WITH POSITIVE, INCREASING AND CONVEX NONLINEARITY**

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**1. Introduction.** Let  $\rho_t$  be a family of positive functions:

$$\rho_t(x) = \rho_0(x) + t\pi(x), \quad x \in [-1, +1], \quad t \in [-1, +1].$$

For a fixed  $t$  we consider the boundary value problem (BVP $t$ ):

$$(BVP_t) \begin{cases} -u''(x) = \lambda\rho_t(x)f(u(x)), & x \in (-1, +1) \\ u(-1) = u(+1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

where  $\lambda$  is a non-negative parameter and  $f$  a positive, increasing and convex function. Under these conditions there is a critical value  $\lambda_t^* > 0$  such that (BVP $t$ ) has at least one solution for  $\lambda \in (0, \lambda_t^*)$  and no solution for  $\lambda > \lambda_t^*$ .

Thinking of (BVP $t = 0$ ) as the unperturbed problem, it is the purpose of this paper to study  $\lambda_t^*$  as a function of the perturbation parameter  $t$ . Our result is a condition which implies the inequality  $\lambda_t^* < \lambda_0^*$  for small positive (or negative)  $t$ . This condition involves only the perturbation  $\pi$  and the solutions of (BVP $0$ ) at  $\lambda_0^*$  and of its linearization. The method which leads to this result is to develop (BVP $t$ ) around the unperturbed problem. Thus we find a bifurcation equation in  $t$ , which has to be discussed.

Our paper is organized as follows: §2 hypotheses; §3 here we reproduce some known results which we use in the next section; §4 statement and proof of our perturbation lemma.

**2. Hypotheses.** Let  $I = \{x \in \mathbf{R} / |x| < 1\}$ ,  $\bar{I}$  its closure,  $\mathbf{R}_+ = \{\xi \in \mathbf{R} / \xi \geq 0\}$ ,  $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}_+$ . We make the following hypotheses:

H1)  $\rho_0; \bar{I} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  continuous and positive.

$\pi: \bar{I} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  continuous and  $|\pi(x)| < \rho_0(x)$ ,  $x \in \bar{I}$ .

$\rho_t(x) = \rho_0(x) + t\pi(x)$ ,  $x \in \bar{I}$ ,  $t \in \bar{I}$ .

H2)  $f: \mathbf{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  continuously differentiable and

$$f(0) > 0, \quad \lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi} = \infty, \quad f'(0) \geq 0, \quad f' \text{ strictly increasing.}$$

Thus  $f$  is positive, strictly increasing and strictly convex. We write

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