

# ON BIFURCATION AND EXISTENCE OF POSITIVE SOLUTIONS FOR A CERTAIN $p$ -LAPLACIAN SYSTEM

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**1. Introduction.** In this paper we study bifurcation of positive solutions for an elliptic system of the form

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{cases} -\Delta_p u_i + g_i(x, u_1, u_2) = \lambda_i |u_i|^{p-2} u_i & \text{in } \Omega \\ u_i = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2$$

on a smooth bounded domain  $\Omega$  in  $\mathbf{R}^N$ , where  $\Delta_p u = \operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p-2} \nabla u)$  is the  $p$ -Laplacian with  $p > 1$ . We will prove that under appropriate conditions on  $g_i$ , (1.1) has a continuum of positive solutions bifurcating from the trivial solution. In particular, it follows from our main result (Theorem 3.1) that the following competitive system

$$(1.2) \quad \begin{cases} -\Delta_p u_1 = |u_1|^{p-2} u_1 (\lambda_1 - a_{11} u_1 - a_{12} u_2) & \text{in } \Omega \\ -\Delta_p u_2 = |u_2|^{p-2} u_2 (\lambda_2 - a_{21} u_1 - a_{22} u_2) & \text{in } \Omega \\ u_i = 0, \quad i = 1, 2 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

admits positive solutions  $(u_1, u_2)$ , with  $u_i > 0$ , for some positive  $\lambda_i$  and  $a_{ij}$ ,  $i, j = 1, 2$ .

When  $p = 2$ , the  $p$ -Laplacian becomes the usual Laplacian and system (1.1) has been studied extensively. We refer to the work of Cantrell [5] and the reference therein. In the case when  $p \neq 2$ ,  $\Delta_p$  appears in numerous situations. For example, in the context of reaction-diffusions, Murray [16] suggested using diffusion of the form  $\Delta_p u$  in the study of diffusion-kinetic enzymes problems. We mention [7] and [4] for other references. Recently, systems associated with the  $p$ -Laplacian have commanded growing interest. Fleckinger et al. [11, 12] studied the

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Received by the editors on September 22, 1992, and in revised form on November 26, 1992.

Research partially supported by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, grant number NSERC OGP36475.

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