

## THE HADAMARD VARIATION OF THE GROUND STATE VALUE OF SOME QUASI-LINEAR ELLIPTIC EQUATIONS

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### 1. Introduction

Let  $\Omega$  be a bounded domain in  $\mathbf{R}^N$  ( $N \geq 2$ ) with smooth boundary  $\partial\Omega$ . Let  $\rho(x)$  be a real smooth function on  $\partial\Omega$  and  $\nu_x$  be the exterior unit normal vector at  $x \in \partial\Omega$ . For any sufficiently small  $\varepsilon \geq 0$ , let  $\Omega_\varepsilon$  be the domain bounded by

$$\partial\Omega_\varepsilon = \{x + \varepsilon \rho(x) \nu_x; x \in \partial\Omega\}.$$

Fix  $p \in (1, \infty)$  and let  $q$  be a fixed number satisfying  $0 < q < p^* - 1$ , where  $p^* = \infty$  if  $p \geq N$  and  $p^* = Np/(N-p)$  if  $p < N$ . Then we consider the following problem.

$$(1.1)_\varepsilon \quad \lambda(\varepsilon) = \inf_{X_\varepsilon} \int_{\Omega_\varepsilon} |\nabla u|^p dx,$$

where

$$X_\varepsilon = \{u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega_\varepsilon); \|u\|_{L^{q+1}(\Omega_\varepsilon)} = 1, u \geq 0 \text{ a. e.}\}.$$

It is easy to see that there exists at least one non-negative solution  $u_\varepsilon$  which attains  $(1.1)_\varepsilon$  and which satisfies

$$(1.2) \quad \begin{aligned} -\operatorname{div}(|\nabla u_\varepsilon|^{p-2} \nabla u_\varepsilon(x)) &= \lambda(\varepsilon) u_\varepsilon^q(x) & x \in \Omega_\varepsilon \\ u_\varepsilon(x) &= 0 & x \in \partial\Omega_\varepsilon \\ u_\varepsilon(x) &\geq 0 & \text{a. e. } x \in \Omega_\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore  $u_\varepsilon \in C^{1+\alpha}(\bar{\Omega}_\varepsilon)$  for some  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ .

In this note we want to show the following.

**THEOREM 1.** *Assume that  $p \geq 2$  and  $q \geq p-1$ . Assume that the minimizer  $u_0$  of  $(1.1)_0$  is unique. Then, the following asymptotic behaviour of  $\lambda(\varepsilon)$  holds.*

$$(1.3) \quad \lambda(\varepsilon) - \lambda(0) = -\varepsilon(p-1) \int_{\partial\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial \nu_x}(x) \right|^p \rho(x) d\sigma_x + o(\varepsilon).$$

Here  $\partial/\partial \nu_x$  denotes the derivative along the exterior normal direction.

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Received February 9, 1993; revised September 20, 1993.