# MULTIPLE SOLUTIONS OF NONHOMOGENEOUS ELLIPTIC EQUATION WITH CRITICAL NONLINEARITY 

Daomin Cao*<br>Young Scientist Laboratory of Mathematical Physics<br>Wuhan Institute of Mathematical Sciences The Chinese Academy of Science, PO Box 71007, Wuhan 430071, P.R. China

## J. Chabrowski

The University of Queensland, Department of Mathematics, St. Lucia 4072, Queensland, Australia

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1. Introduction. The main purpose of this work is to investigate the existence of multiple positive solutions of the following problem:

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
-\Delta u=Q(x)|u|^{p-2} u+\epsilon h(x) \text { in } \Omega  \tag{n}\\
u=0 \text { on } \partial \Omega
\end{array}\right.
$$

where $\Omega$ is a bounded smooth domain in $\mathbb{R}^{N}(N \geq 3), p=\frac{2 N}{N-2}$ is a critical Sobolev exponent, $h \in L^{2}(\Omega)$, with $h \geq 0, \not \equiv 0$ on $\Omega, Q \in C(\bar{\Omega})$ is positive and $\epsilon>0$ is a parameter.

In recent years several authors have studied problems of this nature (see for example [3], [4], [16], [14], [15]. In particular, in the case where $Q(x) \equiv 1$ on $\Omega$, Tarantello ([17]) proved the existence of at least two positive distinct solutions for $\epsilon>0$ small. This result has been extended by Rey ([16]) who proved that problem $\left(1_{n}\right)$ has at least cat $\Omega+1$ positive distinct solutions for $\epsilon>0$ small.

In this paper we are concerned with the effect of the shape of the graph of $Q$ on the number of positive solutions. Throughout this paper we assume the hypothesis
(Q) $\quad Q \in C(\bar{\Omega}), Q>0$ on $\bar{\Omega}$ and there exist points $a_{1}, \ldots, a_{k} \in \Omega$ where $Q$ takes on strict local maxima; i.e., $Q\left(a_{j}\right)=\max _{x \in \Omega} Q(x)$ and $Q(x)<Q\left(a_{j}\right)$ for $x$ in a neighbourhood $U_{j}$ of $a_{j}, j=1, \ldots, k$, and moreover for $x \in U_{j}$

$$
Q(x)-Q\left(a_{j}\right)=o\left(\left|x-a_{j}\right|^{\frac{N-2}{2}}\right)
$$

In what follows we use the notation $Q_{M}=\max _{x \in \Omega} Q(x)$. The main results of this paper are the following:

