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## MULTIPLICITY OF BIFURCATION POINTS FOR VARIATIONAL INEQUALITIES VIA CONLEY INDEX

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## 1. Introduction

The present work deals with nonlinear eigenvalue problems of the following type:

(1.1) 
$$\begin{cases} a(u, v - u) + \langle P'(u), v - u \rangle \ge \lambda b(u, v - u) \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{K}, \\ (u, \lambda) \in \mathbb{K} \times \mathbb{R}, \end{cases}$$

where a, b are bilinear symmetric, P'(0) = P''(0) = 0, and K is a closed convex set containing 0. In particular, we search for the  $\lambda$ 's such that  $(0, \lambda)$  accumulates solutions  $(u_n, \lambda_n)$  with  $u_n \neq 0$ . It is known that such  $\lambda$ 's are eigenvalues of the 0-asymptotic problem, namely there exists  $u \neq 0$  such that  $(u, \lambda)$  solves

(1.2) 
$$\begin{cases} a(u, v - u) \ge \lambda b(u, v - u) & \forall v \in \mathbb{K}_0, \\ (u, \lambda) \in \mathbb{K}_0 \times \mathbb{R}, \end{cases}$$

where  $\mathbb{K}_0 = \overline{\bigcup_{t>0} t\mathbb{K}}$  is a closed convex cone. The typical problem one has to face is twofold: (1) find eigenvalues (which is nontrivial, unless  $\mathbb{K}_0$  is a linear space): (2) ensure that some eigenvalues are bifurcation points (which is not always true, as counterexamples show). Much work has been done in this context; see [11], [15]–[18], [21]–[30], [32]–[34] and the references therein for a more complete picture of the situation.

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