

**EXAMPLES OF NON-ISOLATED BLOW-UP
FOR PERTURBATIONS OF THE SCALAR
CURVATURE EQUATION ON NON-LOCALLY
CONFORMALLY FLAT MANIFOLDS**

FRÉDÉRIC ROBERT & JÉRÔME VÉTOIS

Abstract

Solutions to scalar curvature equations have the property that all possible blow-up points are isolated, at least in low dimensions. This property is commonly used as the first step in the proofs of compactness. We show that this result becomes false for some arbitrarily small, smooth perturbations of the potential.

1. Introduction and statement of the results

Let (M, g) be a smooth compact Riemannian manifold of dimension $n \geq 3$. Given a sequence $(h_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon>0} \in C^\infty(M)$, we are interested in the existence of multi-peaks positive solutions $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon>0} \in C^\infty(M)$ to the family of critical equations

$$(1) \quad \Delta_g u_\varepsilon + h_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon = u_\varepsilon^{2^*-1} \text{ in } M \text{ for all } \varepsilon > 0,$$

where $\Delta_g := -\operatorname{div}_g(\nabla)$ is the Laplace–Beltrami operator and $2^* := \frac{2n}{n-2}$ is the critical Sobolev exponent. We say that the family $(u_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$ blows up as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ if $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \|u_\varepsilon\|_\infty = +\infty$. Blowing-up families to equations like (1) are described precisely by Struwe [19] in the energy space $H_1^2(M)$: namely, if the Dirichlet energy of u_ε is uniformly bounded with respect to ε , then there exists $u_0 \in C^\infty(M)$, there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}$, and there exists k families $(\xi_{i,\varepsilon})_\varepsilon \in M$ and $(\mu_{i,\varepsilon})_\varepsilon \in (0, +\infty)$ such that

$$(2) \quad u_\varepsilon = u_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{\sqrt{n(n-2)}\mu_{i,\varepsilon}}{\mu_{i,\varepsilon}^2 + d_g(\cdot, \xi_{i,\varepsilon})^2} \right)^{\frac{n-2}{2}} + o(1),$$

where $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} o(1) = 0$ in $H_1^2(M)$ and $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \mu_{i,\varepsilon} = 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, k$. In this situation, we say that u_ε develops k peaks when $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

We say that $\xi_0 \in M$ is a blow-up point for $(u_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$ if $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \max_{B_r(\xi_0)} u_\varepsilon = +\infty$ for all $r > 0$. It follows from elliptic theory that the blow-up points of a family of solutions $(u_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$ to (1) satisfying (2) is exactly $\{\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \xi_{i,\varepsilon} / i = 1, \dots, k\}$.

Received 1/14/2013.

Following the terminology introduced by Schoen [17], $\xi_0 \in M$ is an isolated point of blow-up for $(u_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$ if there exists $(\xi_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon \in M$ such that

- ξ_ε is a local maximum point of u_ε for all $\varepsilon > 0$,
- $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \xi_\varepsilon = \xi_0$,
- there exist $C, \bar{r} > 0$ s.t. $d_g(x, \xi_\varepsilon)^{\frac{n-2}{2}} u_\varepsilon(x) \leq C$ for all $x \in B_{\bar{r}}(\xi_0)$,
- $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \max_{B_r(\xi_0)} u_\varepsilon = +\infty$ for all $r > 0$.

The notion has proved to be very useful in the analysis of critical equations. Let $c_n := \frac{n-2}{4(n-1)}$ and R_g be the scalar curvature of (M, g) . Compactness for the Yamabe equation

$$(3) \quad \Delta_g u + c_n R_g u = u^{2^*-1}$$

when $n \leq 24$ (the full result is due to Kuhri, Marques, and Schoen [11]) is established by proving first that the sole possible blow-up points for (3) are isolated; see Schoen [17, 18], Li and Zhu [14], Druet [6], Marques [15], Li and Zhang [13, Theorem 1.1], and Kuhri, Marques, and Schoen [11]). When $n \geq 25$, there are examples of non-compactness of equation (3) (Brendle [2] and Brendle and Marques [3]).

In this note, we address the questions to know whether or not blow-up solutions for (1) do exist, and whether or not they necessarily have isolated blow-up points. When $h_\varepsilon \leq c_n R_g$, blow-up does not occur for $n \leq 5$, as shown by Druet [6] (except for the conformal class of the round sphere). When the potential is allowed to be above the scalar curvature, blow-up is possible: we refer to Druet and Hebey [7] for examples of non-isolated blow-up on the sphere with C^1 -perturbations of the scalar curvature term in (3), and to Esposito, Pistoia, and Vétois [10] for examples of isolated blow-up on general compact manifolds with arbitrary smooth perturbations of the scalar curvature. We present in this note examples of non-isolated blow-up points for smooth perturbations of the scalar curvature term in (3). This is the subject of the following theorem.

Theorem 1.1. *Let (M, g) be a non-locally conformally flat compact Riemannian manifold of dimension $n \geq 6$ with positive Yamabe invariant. We fix $\xi_0 \in M$ such that the Weyl tensor at ξ_0 is such that $\text{Weyl}_g(\xi_0) \neq 0$. We let $k \geq 1$ and $r \geq 0$ be two integers. Then there exists $(h_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon > 0} \in C^\infty(M)$ such that $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} h_\varepsilon = c_n R_g$ in $C^r(M)$, and there exists $(u_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon > 0} \in C^\infty(M)$ a family of solutions to*

$$\Delta_g u_\varepsilon + h_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon = u_\varepsilon^{2^*-1} \text{ in } M \text{ for all } \varepsilon > 0,$$

such that $(u_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$ develops k peaks at the blow-up point ξ_0 . Moreover, ξ_0 is an isolated blow-up point if and only if $k = 1$.

In particular, Theorem 1.1 applies for $M := \mathbb{S}^p \times \mathbb{S}^q$ ($p, q \geq 3$) endowed with the product metric. In this case, any point can be a blow-up point since the Weyl tensor never vanishes on $\mathbb{S}^p \times \mathbb{S}^q$.

As a consequence, when dealing with general perturbed equations like (1), one has to deal with the delicate situation of the accumulation of peaks at a single point. The C^0 -theory by Druet, Hebey, and Robert [9] addresses this question in the a priori setting and L^∞ -norm. We refer also to Druet [5] and Druet and Hebey [8] where the analysis of the radii of interaction of multi-peaks solutions is performed.

The choice of this note is to perturb the potential $c_n R_g$ of the equation. Alternatively, one can fix the potential $c_n R_g$ and multiply the non-linearity u^{2^*-1} by smooth functions then leading to consider Kazdan–Warner type equations: in this slightly different context, Chen and Lin [4] and Brendle (private communication) have constructed non-isolated local blow-up in the flat case and in the Riemannian case, respectively.

Acknowledgments. The authors express their deep thanks to E. Hebey for stimulating discussions and constant support for this project. The first author thanks C.-S. Lin for stimulating discussions and S. Brendle for communicating his unpublished result.

The authors are partially supported by the ANR grant ANR-08-BLAN-0335-01.

2. Proofs

The proof of Theorem 1.1 relies on a Lyapunov–Schmidt reduction. We fix $\xi_0 \in M$ such that $\text{Weyl}_g(\xi_0) \neq 0$. It follows from the classical conformal normal coordinates theorem of Lee and Parker [12] that there exists $\Lambda \in C^\infty(M \times M)$ such that for any $\xi \in M$,

$$R_{g_\xi}(\xi) = 0, \quad \nabla R_{g_\xi}(\xi) = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta_{g_\xi} R_{g_\xi}(\xi) = \frac{1}{6} |\text{Weyl}_g(\xi)|_g^2,$$

where $\Lambda_\xi := \Lambda(\xi, \cdot)$ and $g_\xi := \Lambda_\xi^{4/(n-2)} g$. Without loss of generality, up to a conformal change of metric, we assume that $g_{\xi_0} = g$. We let $r_0 > 0$ be such that $r_0 < i_{g_\xi}(M)$ for all $\xi \in M$ compact, where $i_{g_\xi}(M)$ is the injectivity radius of M with respect to the metric g_ξ . We let $\chi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ be such that $\chi(t) = 1$ for $t \leq r_0/2$ and $\chi(t) = 0$ for $t \geq r_0$. We define a bubble centered at ξ with parameter δ as

$$W_{\delta, \xi} := \chi(d_g(\cdot, \xi)) \Lambda_\xi \left(\frac{\sqrt{n(n-2)}\delta}{\delta^2 + d_{g_\xi}(\cdot, \xi)^2} \right)^{\frac{n-2}{2}}.$$

We fix an integer $k \geq 1$. Given $\alpha > 1$ and $K > 0$, we define the set

$$\mathcal{D}_{\alpha, K}^{(k)}(\delta) := \left\{ ((\delta_i)_i, (\xi_i)_i) \in (0, \delta)^k \times M^k \right. \\ \left. / \frac{1}{\alpha} < \frac{\delta_i}{\delta_j} < \alpha; \frac{d_g(\xi_i, \xi_j)^2}{\delta_i \delta_j} > K \text{ for } i \neq j \right\}.$$

For any $h \in C^0(M)$, we define the functional

$$J_h(u) := \frac{1}{2} \int_M (|\nabla u|_g^2 + hu^2) dv_g - \frac{1}{2^*} \int_M u_+^{2^*} dv_g$$

for all $u \in H_1^2(M)$. For $((\delta_i)_i, (\xi_i)_i) \in \mathcal{D}_{\alpha, K}^{(k)}$, we define the error

$$R_{(\delta_i)_i, (\xi_i)_i} := \left\| (\Delta_g + h) \left(\sum_{i=1}^k W_{\delta_i, \xi_i} \right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^k W_{\delta_i, \xi_i} \right)^{2^*-1} \right\|_{\frac{2n}{n+2}}.$$

The classical Lyapunov–Schmidt finite-dimensional reduction yields the following:

Proposition 2.1. *We fix $\alpha > 1$, $\eta > 0$, $C_0 > 0$ such that $\|h\|_\infty \leq C_0$ and $\lambda_1(\Delta_g + h) \geq C_0^{-1}$. Then there exists $K_0 = K_0((M, g), \alpha, C_0, \eta) > 0$, $\delta_0 = \delta_0((M, g), \alpha, C_0, \eta) > 0$, and $\phi \in C^1(\mathcal{D}_{\alpha, K_0}^{(k)}(\delta_0), H_1^2(M))$ such that*

- $R_{(\delta_i)_i, (\xi_i)_i} < \eta$ for all $(\delta_i)_i, (\xi_i)_i \in \mathcal{D}_{\alpha, K_0}^{(k)}(\delta_0)$,
- $u((\delta_i)_i, (\xi_i)_i) := \sum_{i=1}^k W_{\delta_i, \xi_i} + \phi((\delta_i)_i, (\xi_i)_i)$ is a critical point of J_h iff $((\delta_i)_i, (\xi_i)_i)$ is a critical point of $((\delta_i)_i, (\xi_i)_i) \mapsto J_h(u((\delta_i)_i, (\xi_i)_i))$ in $\mathcal{D}_{\alpha, K_0}^{(k)}(\delta_0)$,
- $\|\phi((\delta_i)_i, (\xi_i)_i)\|_{H_1^2} = O(R_{(\delta_i)_i, (\xi_i)_i})$,
- $J_h(u((\delta_i)_i, (\xi_i)_i)) = J_h(\sum_{i=1}^k W_{\delta_i, \xi_i}) + O(R_{(\delta_i)_i, (\xi_i)_i}^2)$.

Here, $|O(1)| \leq C((M, g), \alpha, C_0)$ uniformly in $\mathcal{D}_{\alpha, K_0}^{(k)}(\delta_0)$.

This result is essentially contained in the existing litterature. It is a particular case of the general reduction theorem in Robert and Vétois [16]. We also refer to Esposito, Pistoia, and Vétois [10] and to the general framework by Ambrosetti and Badiale [1] for non-degenerate critical manifolds.

From now on, we fix $((\delta_i)_i, (\xi_i)_i) \in \mathcal{D}_{\alpha, K_0}^{(k)}(\delta_0)$. Standard computations yield

$$\begin{aligned} J_h \left(\sum_{i=1}^k W_{\delta_i, \xi_i} \right) &= \sum_{i=1}^k J_h(W_{\delta_i, \xi_i}) + \left(\sum_{i \neq j} \int_M (\nabla W_{\delta_i, \xi_i}, \nabla W_{\delta_j, \xi_j})_g \right. \\ &\quad \left. + h W_{\delta_i, \xi_i} W_{\delta_j, \xi_j} dv_g \right) - \frac{1}{2^*} \int_M \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^k W_{\delta_i, \xi_i} \right)^{2^*} - \sum_{i=1}^k W_{\delta_i, \xi_i}^{2^*} \right) dv_g \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_M \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^k W_{\delta_i, \xi_i} \right)^{2^*} - \sum_{i=1}^k W_{\delta_i, \xi_i}^{2^*} \right) dv_g \\ &= O \left(\sum_{i \neq j} \int_{W_{\delta_i, \xi_i} \leq W_{\delta_j, \xi_j}} W_{\delta_i, \xi_i} W_{\delta_j, \xi_j}^{2^*-1} dv_g \right). \end{aligned}$$

Choosing K_0 larger if necessary, there exists $c_1 = c_1(\alpha, K_0) > 0$ such that for any $i \neq j$ and $x \in M$ such that $W_{\delta_i, \xi_i}(x) \leq W_{\delta_j, \xi_j}(x)$, we have that $d_{g_{\xi_i}}(x, \xi_i) \geq c_1(d_g(\xi_i, \xi_j) + d_g(x, \xi_j))$. Therefore, we get that $W_{\delta_i, \xi_i}(x) \leq c_2 \delta_j^{(n-2)/2} d_g(\xi_i, \xi_j)^{2-n}$ for all such x , for some constant $c_2 = c_2(\alpha, K_0) > 0$. Consequently, a rough upper bound yields

$$J_h\left(\sum_{i=1}^k W_{\delta_i, \xi_i}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^k J_h(W_{\delta_i, \xi_i}) + O\left(\sum_{i \neq j} \left(\frac{\delta_i \delta_j}{d_g(\xi_i, \xi_j)^2}\right)^{\frac{n-2}{2}}\right)$$

and

$$R_{(\delta_i)_i, (\xi_i)} \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \|(\Delta_g + h)W_{\delta_i, \xi_i} - W_{\delta_i, \xi_i}^{2^*-1}\|_{\frac{2n}{n+2}} + O\left(\sum_{i \neq j} \left(\frac{\delta_i \delta_j}{d_g(\xi_i, \xi_j)^2}\right)^{\frac{n-2}{4}}\right)$$

uniformly in $\mathcal{D}_{\alpha, K_0}^{(k)}(\delta_0)$. Moreover (see Proposition 2.3 in Esposito, Pistoia, and Vétois [10]), we have that

$$J_h(W_{\delta, \xi}) = \frac{K_n^{-n}}{n} \left(1 + \frac{2(n-1)}{(n-2)(n-4)} (h - c_n R_g)(\xi) \delta^2 + O(\|h - c_n R_g\|_{C^1}) \delta^3 - |Weyl_g(\xi)|_g^2 \begin{cases} \frac{1}{64} \delta^4 \ln \frac{1}{\delta} + O(\delta^4) & \text{when } n = 6 \\ \frac{1}{24(n-4)(n-6)} \delta^4 + O(\delta^5) & \text{when } n \geq 7 \end{cases} \right)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \|(\Delta_g + h)W_{\delta, \xi} - W_{\delta, \xi}^{2^*-1}\|_{\frac{2n}{n+2}} \\ & \leq C \delta^2 \begin{cases} 1 + \|h - c_n R_g\|_{C^0} (\ln \frac{1}{\delta})^{2/3} & \text{when } n = 6 \\ \sqrt{\delta} + \|h - c_n R_g\|_{C^0} & \text{when } n \geq 7. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Here again, $|O(1)| \leq C((M, g), \alpha, C_0)$ uniformly in $\mathcal{D}_{\alpha, K_0}^{(k)}(\delta_0)$.

We now choose the $(\delta_i), (\xi_i)$'s and the function h . For any $\varepsilon > 0$, we let $\delta_\varepsilon > 0$ be such that

$$\delta_\varepsilon^2 \ln \frac{1}{\delta_\varepsilon} = \varepsilon \text{ when } n = 6 \text{ and } \delta_\varepsilon^2 = \varepsilon \text{ when } n \geq 7.$$

We let $H \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be such that

- $H(x) = -1$ for all $|x| > 2$,
- H admits k distinct strict local maxima at $p_{i,0} \in B_1(0)$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$,
- $H(p_{i,0}) > 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, k$.

We let $\tilde{r} > 0$ be such that for any $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, the maximum of H on $B_{2\tilde{r}}(p_{i,0})$ is achieved exactly at $p_{i,0}$ and such that $|p_{i,0} - p_{j,0}| \geq 3\tilde{r}$ for all $i \neq j$. We let $(\mu_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon \in (0, +\infty)$ be such that $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \mu_\varepsilon = 0$ and

$$(|\ln \varepsilon|)^{-1/4} = o(\mu_\varepsilon) \text{ when } n = 6 \text{ and } \varepsilon^{\frac{n-6}{2(n-2)}} = o(\mu_\varepsilon) \text{ when } n \geq 7,$$

where both limits are taken when $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. As one can check, $\delta_\varepsilon = o(\mu_\varepsilon)$ when $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. We define

$$h_\varepsilon(x) := c_n R_g(x) + \varepsilon H\left(\mu_\varepsilon^{-1} \exp_{\xi_0}^{-1}(x)\right) \text{ for all } x \in M.$$

Here, the exponential map is taken with respect to the metric g and after assimilation to \mathbb{R}^n of the tangent space at ξ_0 : this definition makes sense for $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough. For $(t_i)_i \in (0, +\infty)^k$ and $(p_i)_i \in (\mathbb{R}^n)^k$, we define

$$\tilde{u}_\varepsilon((t_i)_i, (p_i)_i) := u\left((t_i \delta_\varepsilon)_i, (\exp_{\xi_0}(\mu_\varepsilon p_i))_i\right) \text{ with } h \equiv h_\varepsilon.$$

The above estimates and the choice of the parameters yield

$$(4) \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{J_{h_\varepsilon}(\tilde{u}_\varepsilon((t_i)_i, (p_i)_i)) - k \frac{K_n^{-n}}{n}}{\varepsilon \delta_\varepsilon^2} = \sum_{i=1}^k F_n(t_i, p_i)$$

in $C_{loc}^0((0, +\infty)^k \times \prod_{i=1}^k B_r(p_{i,0}))$, where

$$F_n(t, p) := \frac{2(n-1)}{(n-2)(n-4)} H(p) t^2 - d_n |Weyl_g(\xi_0)|_g^2 t^4$$

for $(t, p) \in (0, +\infty) \times \mathbb{R}^n$, with $d_6 = \frac{1}{64}$ and $d_n := \frac{1}{24(n-4)(n-6)}$ for $n \geq 7$. As easily checked, up to choosing the t_i 's in suitable compact intervals I_1, \dots, I_k , the right-hand-side of (4) has a unique maximum point in the interior of $\prod_{i=1}^k I_i \times \prod_{i=1}^k B_{\tilde{r}}(p_{i,0})$. As a consequence, for $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough, $J_{h_\varepsilon}(\tilde{u}_\varepsilon((t_i)_i, (p_i)_i))$ admits a critical point, $((t_{i,\varepsilon})_i, (p_{i,\varepsilon})_i) \in (\alpha, \beta)^k \times \prod_{i=1}^k B_{\tilde{r}}(p_{i,0})$ for some $0 < \alpha < \beta$ independent of ε . Defining $\xi_{i,\varepsilon} := \exp_{\xi_0}(\mu_\varepsilon p_{i,\varepsilon})$ for all $i = 1, \dots, k$, there exists $c_0 > 0$ such that $d(\xi_{i,\varepsilon}, \xi_{j,\varepsilon}) \geq c_0 \mu_\varepsilon$ for all $i \neq j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ and all $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough. Defining $u_\varepsilon := \tilde{u}_\varepsilon((t_{i,\varepsilon})_i, (p_{i,\varepsilon})_i)$, it follows from Proposition 2.1 and the strong maximum principle that

$$\Delta_g u_\varepsilon + h_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon = u_\varepsilon^{2^*-1} \text{ in } M$$

for $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough. In addition to the hypotheses above, we require that $\varepsilon = o(\mu_\varepsilon^r)$ when $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, which yields $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} h_\varepsilon = c_n R_g$ in $C^r(M)$.

We prove that $(u_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$ develops no isolated blow-up point when $k \geq 2$. We argue by contradiction. Moser's iterative scheme yields the convergence of u_ε to 0 in $C_{loc}^2(M \setminus \{\xi_0\})$. We then get that the isolated blow-up point is ξ_0 , and thus that there exists $r_1 > 0$ and $(\xi_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon \in M$ such that $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \xi_\varepsilon = \xi_0$ and there exists $C > 0$ such that

$$(5) \quad d_g(x, \xi_\varepsilon)^{\frac{n-2}{2}} u_\varepsilon(x) \leq C \text{ for all } \varepsilon > 0 \text{ and } x \in B_{r_1}(\xi_0).$$

For any $i = 1, \dots, k$, we recall that $\xi_{i,\varepsilon} := \exp_{\xi_0}(\mu_\varepsilon p_{i,\varepsilon})$ and we define

$$\tilde{u}_{i,\varepsilon}(x) := (\delta_\varepsilon t_{i,\varepsilon})^{\frac{n-2}{2}} u_\varepsilon(\exp_{\xi_{i,\varepsilon}}(\delta_\varepsilon t_{i,\varepsilon} x))$$

for all $|x| < r_0/(2\delta_\varepsilon t_{i,\varepsilon})$. It follows from standard elliptic theory that

$$(6) \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \tilde{u}_{i,\varepsilon} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{n(n-2)}}{1 + |\cdot|^2} \right)^{\frac{n-2}{2}} \text{ in } C_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Moreover, if $\delta_\varepsilon = o(d_g(\xi_{i,\varepsilon}, \xi_\varepsilon))$ when $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, inequality (5) yields the convergence of $\tilde{u}_{i,\varepsilon}$ to 0 in $C_{loc}^0(\mathbb{R}^n)$: a contradiction to (6). Therefore, $d_g(\xi_\varepsilon, \xi_{i,\varepsilon}) = O(\delta_\varepsilon)$ when $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, k$, and then $d_g(\xi_{i,\varepsilon}, \xi_{j,\varepsilon}) = O(\delta_\varepsilon) = o(\mu_\varepsilon)$ when $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ for all $i \neq j$. This contradicts the fact that $d_g(\xi_{i,\varepsilon}, \xi_{j,\varepsilon}) \geq c_0\mu_\varepsilon$ when $k \geq 2$. This proves the non-simpleness when $k \geq 2$.

References

- [1] A. Ambrosetti and M. Badiale, *Variational perturbative methods and bifurcation of bound states from the essential spectrum*, Proc. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh Sect. A **128** (1998), no. 6, 1131–1161. MR1664089, Zbl 0928.34029
- [2] S. Brendle, *Blow-up phenomena for the Yamabe equation*, J. Amer. Math. Soc. **21** (2008), no. 4, 951–979. MR2425176, Zbl 1206.53041
- [3] S. Brendle and F.C. Marques, *Blow-up phenomena for the Yamabe equation. II*, J. Differential Geom. **81** (2009), no. 2, 225–250. MR2472174, Zbl 1166.53025
- [4] C.-C. Chen and C.-S. Lin, *Blowing up with infinite energy of conformal metrics on S^n* , Comm. Partial Differential Equations **24** (1999), no. 5-6, 785–799. MR1680925, Zbl 0953.58023
- [5] O. Druet, *From one bubble to several bubbles: the low-dimensional case*, J. Differential Geom. **63** (2003), no. 3, 399–473. MR2015469, Zbl 1070.53017
- [6] ———, *Compactness for Yamabe metrics in low dimensions*, Int. Math. Res. Not. **23** (2004), 1143–1191. MR2041549, Zbl 1085.53029
- [7] O. Druet and E. Hebey, *Blow-up examples for second order elliptic PDEs of critical Sobolev growth*, Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. **357** (2005), no. 5, 1915–1929 (electronic). MR2115082, Zbl 1061.58017
- [8] ———, *Stability for strongly coupled critical elliptic systems in a fully inhomogeneous medium*, Anal. PDE **2** (2009), no. 3, 305–359. MR2603801, Zbl 1208.58025
- [9] O. Druet, E. Hebey, and F. Robert, *Blow-up theory for elliptic PDEs in Riemannian geometry*, Mathematical Notes, vol. 45, Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 2004. MR2063399, Zbl 1059.58017
- [10] P. Esposito, A. Pistoia, and J. Vétois, *The effect of linear perturbations on the Yamabe problem*, Math. Ann. **358** (2014), no. 1-2, 511–560. MR3158007
- [11] M.A. Khuri, F.C. Marques, and R.M. Schoen, *A compactness theorem for the Yamabe problem*, J. Differential Geom. **81** (2009), no. 1, 143–196. MR2477893, Zbl 1162.53029
- [12] J.M. Lee and T.H. Parker, *The Yamabe problem*, Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. (N.S.) **17** (1987), no. 1, 37–91. MR0888880, Zbl 0633.53062
- [13] Y.Y. Li and L. Zhang, *Compactness of solutions to the Yamabe problem. III*, J. Funct. Anal. **245** (2007), no. 2, 438–474. MR2309836, Zbl 1229.35072
- [14] Y.Y. Li and M.J. Zhu, *Yamabe type equations on three-dimensional Riemannian manifolds*, Commun. Contemp. Math. **1** (1999), no. 1, 1–50. MR1681811, Zbl 0973.53029
- [15] F.C. Marques, *A priori estimates for the Yamabe problem in the non-locally conformally flat case*, J. Differential Geom. **71** (2005), no. 2, 315–346. MR2197144, Zbl 1101.53019

- [16] F. Robert and J. Vétois, *A general theorem for the construction of blowing-up solutions to some elliptic nonlinear equations via Lyapunov-Schmidt's reduction*, Concentration Compactness and Profile Decomposition (Bangalore, 2011), Trends in Mathematics, Springer, Basel, 2014, pp. 85–116. Zbl 06252857
- [17] R.M. Schoen, *Notes from graduates lecture in Stanford University* (1988). <http://www.math.washington.edu/pollack/research/Schoen-1988-notes.html>.
- [18] ———, *On the number of constant scalar curvature metrics in a conformal class*, Differential geometry, Pitman Monogr. Surveys Pure Appl. Math., vol. 52, Longman Sci. Tech., Harlow, 1991, pp. 311–320. MR1173050, Zbl 733:53021
- [19] M. Struwe, *A global compactness result for elliptic boundary value problems involving limiting nonlinearities*, Math. Z. **187** (1984), no. 4, 511–517. MR760051, Zbl 0535.35025

INSTITUT ÉLIE CARTAN
UNIVERSITÉ DE LORRAINE
BP 70239
F-54506 VANDŒUVRE-LÈS-NANCY, FRANCE
E-mail address: frederic.robert@univ-lorraine.fr

UNIVERSITÉ DE NICE SOPHIA ANTIPOLIS
CNRS, LJAD
UMR 7351
F-06108 NICE, FRANCE
E-mail address: vetois@unice.fr