Applied Mathematics E-Notes, 17(2017), 242-250 © ISSN 1607-2510
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Existence Results For Weighted (p, q)-Laplacian Nonlinear System*

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Received 13 February 2017

Abstract

In this article, we study the existence of positive weak solutions for a class of weighted $(p, q)-$Laplacian nonlinear system

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta_{P,p}u = \lambda a(x)f(v) & \text{in}\,\Omega, \\ -\Delta_{Q,q}v = \lambda b(x)g(u) & \text{in}\,\Omega, \\ u = v = 0 & \text{on}\,\partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$

where $\Delta_{P,p}$ with $p > 1$ and $P = P(x)$ is a weight function, denotes the weighted p-Laplacian defined by $\Delta_{P,p}u \equiv div[P(x)|\nabla u|^{p-2}\nabla u]$, λ is a positive parameter, $a(x)$, $b(x)$ are weight functions and $\Omega \subset \Re^N$ is a bounded domain with smooth boundary $\partial\Omega$. We prove the existence of a large positive weak solution for λ large when $\lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{f^{\frac{1}{p-1}}(M(g(x))^{\frac{1}{q-1}})}{x} = 0$, for every $M > 0$.

In particular, we do not assume any sign-changing conditions on $a(x)$ or $b(x)$. We use the method of sub–supersolutions to establish our results.

1 Introduction

Recently many results concerning the existence of positive weak solutions for the nonlinear systems involving Laplacian, p-Laplacian or weighted p-Laplacian operators were obtained by various authors with the help of the sub-supersolutions method (see [1,4,9,10,11,12,13,16,17]).

On the other hand, the existence of weak solutions for nonlinear systems involving p-Laplacian or weighted p-Laplacian operators have been studied by many authors using an approximation method (see [2,14,20]) and the theory of nonlinear monotone operators method (see [15,18,19]).

Dalmasso [5] studied the existence and uniqueness of positive solutions for the semilinear elliptic system with homogeneous Dirichlet data

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = f(v) & \text{in }\Omega, \\ -\Delta v = g(u) & \text{in }\Omega, \\ u = v = 0 & \text{on}\,\partial\Omega, \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

*Mathematics Subject Classifications: 35J60,35B40.

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when $f(cg(x))$ is sublinear at 0 and ∞ for every $c > 0$. Related results in the case $f(0) < 0$ or $g(0) < 0$ are obtained in [8] where the authors extended the study of [5] to the case when no sign conditions on $f(0)$ or $g(0)$ were required, and without assuming monotonicity conditions on f or g.

In [7], the authors considered the existence of positive solutions for the following p-Laplacian problem

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta_p u = \lambda f(v) & \text{in}\,\Omega, \\ -\Delta_p v = \lambda g(u) & \text{in}\,\Omega, \\ u = v = 0 & \text{on}\,\partial\Omega, \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

in the semiposotone case, i.e., $f(0)$ or $g(0)$ is negative. The first eigenfunction is used to construct the subsolution of p-Laplacian problem successfully. On the condition that λ is large enough and $\lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{f[M(g(x))^{\frac{1}{p-1}}]}{x^{p-1}} = 0$, for every $M > 0$, the authors give the existence of positive solutions for problem (2).

In this paper, we study the existence of positive weak solutions for λ large for the following nonlinear system

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta_{P,p} u = \lambda a(x) f(v) & \text{in}\,\Omega, \\ -\Delta_{Q,q} v = \lambda b(x) g(u) & \text{in}\,\Omega, \\ u = v = 0 & \text{on}\,\partial\Omega. \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

where $\Delta_{R,r}$ with $r > 1$ and $R = R(x)$ is a weight function, $R(x) = P(x)$ when $r = p$ and $R(x) = Q(x)$ when $r = q$, denotes the weighted r-Laplacian defined by $\Delta_{R,r} u \equiv div[R(x)|\nabla u|^{r-2}\nabla u]$, λ is a positive parameter, $a(x)$ and $b(x)$ are weight functions and that there exist positive constants a_0, b_0 such that $a(x) \geq a_0$, $b(x) \geq b_0$, f and g are given functions and $\Omega \subset \Re^N$ is a bounded domain with smooth boundary $\partial\Omega$. Our approach is based on the method of sub-supersolutions (see e.g. [3]).

This paper is organized as follows. In section 2, we introduce some technical results and notations, which are established in [6]. In section 3, we give some assumptions on the functions f, g to insure the validity of the existence of the positive weak solutions for system (3) in a suitable weighted Sobolev space. Also, we prove the existence of positive weak solutions for system (3) by using the method of sub–supersolutions. In section 4, we give related result and example.

2 Technical Results

Now, we introduce some technical results of the weighted homogeneous eigenvalue problem (see [6])

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta_{R,r} u = div[R(x)|\nabla u|^{r-2}\nabla u] = \lambda S(x)|u|^{r-2}u & \text{in}\,\Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{on}\,\partial\Omega, \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

with $r = p, q$ and $R(x) = P(x)$ when $r = p$ and $R(x) = Q(x)$ when $r = q$. The function $R(x)$ is a weight function (measurable and positive a.e. in Ω), satisfying the conditions

$$R(x),\ (R(x))^{-\frac{1}{r-1}} \in L^1_{Loc}(\Omega), \text{ with } r > 1,$$

$$(R(x))^{-s} \in L^1(\Omega), \text{with } s \in (\frac{N}{r}, \infty) \cap [\frac{1}{r-1}, \infty), \tag{5}$$

and $S(x)$ is a measurable function which satisfies

$$S(x) \in L^{\frac{k}{k-r}}(\Omega), \tag{6}$$

with some k satisfies $r < k < r_s^*$ where $r_s^* = \frac{Nr_s}{N-r_s}$ with $r_s = \frac{rs}{s+1} < r < r_s^*$ and *meas* $\{x \in \Omega : S(x) > 0\} > 0$. Examples of functions satisfying (5) are mentioned in [6].

LEMMA 1 ([6]). There exists the first eigenvalue $\lambda_{1r} > 0$ and at least one corresponding eigenfunction $\phi_{1r} \geq 0$ *a.e. in* Ω of the eigenvalue problem (4).

THEOREM 1 ([6]). Let $R(x)$ satisfies (5) and $S(x)$ satisfies (6), then (4) admits a positive eigenvalue λ_{1r}. Moreover, it is characterized by

$$\lambda_{1r} \int_\Omega S(x)|\phi_{1r}|^r \leq \int_\Omega R(x)|\nabla\phi_{1r}|^r. \tag{7}$$

Moreover, let us consider the weighted Sobolev space $W^{1,r}(R,\Omega)$ which is the set of all real valued functions u defined in Ω with the norm

$$\|u\|_{W^{1,r}(R,\Omega)} = \left(\int_\Omega |u|^r + \int_\Omega R(x)|\nabla u|^r\right)^{\frac{1}{r}} < \infty, \tag{8}$$

and the space $W_0^{1,r}(R,\Omega)$ which is the closure of $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ in $W^{1,r}(R,\Omega)$ with respect to the norm

$$\|u\|_{W_0^{1,r}(R,\Omega)} = \left(\int_\Omega R(x)|\nabla u|^r\right)^{\frac{1}{r}} < \infty, \tag{9}$$

which is equivalent to the norm given by (8). The two spaces $W^{1,r}(R,\Omega)$ and $W_0^{1,r}(R,\Omega)$ are well defined in reflexive Banach spaces.

3 Existence Results

In this section, we prove the existence of positive weak solutions (u,v) for system (3) via the method of sub-supersolutions. We shall establish our results by constructing a subsolution $(\psi_1,\psi_2) \in W_0^{1,p}(P,\Omega) \times W_0^{1,q}(Q,\Omega)$ and a supersolution $(z_1,z_2) \in W_0^{1,p}(P,\Omega) \times W_0^{1,q}(Q,\Omega)$ of (3) such that $\psi_i \leq z_i$ for $i = 1,2$. That is, ψ_i, $i = 1,2$, satisfy

$$\int_\Omega P(x)|\nabla\psi_1|^{p-2}\nabla\psi_1\nabla\zeta dx \leq \lambda\int_\Omega a(x)f(\psi_2)\zeta dx,$$

$$\int_\Omega Q(x)|\nabla\psi_2|^{q-2}\nabla\psi_2\nabla\eta dx \leq \lambda\int_\Omega b(x)g(\psi_1)\eta dx,$$

and z_i, $i = 1, 2$, satisfy

$$\int_\Omega P(x)|\nabla z_1|^{p-2}\nabla z_1 \nabla \zeta dx \geq \lambda \int_\Omega a(x) f(z_2)\zeta dx,$$

$$\int_\Omega Q(x)|\nabla z_2|^{q-2}\nabla z_2 \nabla \eta dx \geq \lambda \int_\Omega b(x) g(z_1)\eta dx,$$

for all test functions $\zeta \in W_0^{1,p}(P,\Omega)$ and $\eta \in W_0^{1,q}(Q,\Omega)$ with $\zeta, \eta \geq 0$. Then the following result holds:

LEMMA 2 ([3]). Suppose there exist sub and supersolutions (ψ_1, ψ_2) and (z_1, z_2) respectively of system (3) such that $(\psi_1, \psi_2) \leq (z_1, z_2)$. Then system (3) has a solution (u, v) such that $(u, v) \in [(\psi_1, \psi_2), (z_1, z_2)]$.

We give the following hypotheses:

(H$_1$) $f, g : [0, \infty) \longrightarrow [0, \infty)$ are C^1 nondecreasing functions such that $f(s), g(s) > 0$ for $s > 0$.

(H$_2$) For all $M > 0$, $\lim\limits_{x\to+\infty} \frac{f^{\frac{1}{p-1}}(M(g(x))^{\frac{1}{q-1}})}{x} = 0.$

THEOREM 2. Let $(\mathbf{H}_1)$, $(\mathbf{H}_2)$ hold. Then system (3) has a positive weak solution $(u, v) \in W_0^{1,p}(P,\Omega) \times W_0^{1,q}(Q,\Omega)$ for λ large.

PROOF. Let λ_{1r} be the first eigenvalue of the eigenvalue problem (4) and ϕ_{1r} the corresponding positive eigenfunction with $\|\phi_{1r}\|_\infty = 1$ for $r = p, q$. Let k_0, m, $\delta > 0$ be such that $f(x), g(x) \geq -k_0$ for all $x \geq 0$,

$$P(x)|\nabla \phi_{1p}|^p \; - \lambda_{1p} a(x)\phi_{1p}^p \geq m$$

and

$$Q(x)|\nabla \phi_{1q}|^q \;\; - \lambda_{1q} b(x)\phi_{1q}^q \geq m$$

on $\overline{\Omega}_\delta = \{x \in \Omega : d(x, \partial\Omega) \leq \delta\}$. We shall verify that

$$(\psi_1, \psi_2) = (\frac{p-1}{p}(\frac{\lambda a_0 k_0}{m})^{\frac{1}{p-1}}\phi_{1p}^{\frac{p}{p-1}}, \frac{q-1}{q}(\frac{\lambda b_0 k_0}{m})^{\frac{1}{q-1}}\phi_{1q}^{\frac{q}{q-1}})$$

is a subsolution of (3) for λ large. Let $\zeta \in W_0^{1,p}(P,\Omega)$ with $\zeta \geq 0$. A calculation shows that

$$\begin{aligned}\int_\Omega P(x)|\nabla\psi_1|^{p-2}\nabla\psi_1\cdot\nabla\zeta dx &= \frac{\lambda a_0 k_0}{m}\int_\Omega P(x)\phi_{1p}|\nabla\phi_{1p}|^{p-2}\nabla\phi_{1p}\cdot\nabla\zeta dx\\ &= \frac{\lambda a_0 k_0}{m}\int_\Omega P(x)|\nabla\phi_{1p}|^{p-2}\nabla\phi_{1p}\nabla(\phi_{1p}\zeta)dx\\ &\quad -\frac{\lambda a_0 k_0}{m}\int_\Omega P(x)|\nabla\phi_{1p}|^{p}\zeta dx\\ &= \frac{\lambda a_0 k_0}{m}\int_\Omega (\lambda_{1p}a(x)\phi_{1p}^p - P(x)|\nabla\phi_{1p}|^p)\zeta dx.\end{aligned}$$

Similarly, for $\eta\in W_0^{1,q}(Q,\Omega)$ with $\eta\geq 0$, we have

$$\int_\Omega Q(x)|\nabla\psi_2|^{q-2}\nabla\psi_2\cdot\nabla\eta dx = \frac{\lambda b_0 k_0}{m}\int_\Omega (\lambda_{1q}b(x)\phi_{1q}^q - Q(x)|\nabla\phi_{1q}|^q)\eta dx.$$

Now, on $\overline{\Omega}_\delta$, we have $P(x)|\nabla\phi_{1p}|^p - \lambda_{1p}a(x)\phi_{1p}^p \geq m$. Hence,

$$\frac{\lambda a_0 k_0}{m}(\lambda_{1p}a(x)\phi_{1p}^p - P(x)|\nabla\phi_{1p}|^p) \leq -\lambda a_0 k_0 \leq \lambda a(x) f(\psi_2).$$

A similar argument shows that

$$\frac{\lambda b_0 k_0}{m}(\lambda_{1q}b(x)\phi_{1q}^q - Q(x)|\nabla\phi_{1q}|^q) \leq -\lambda b_0 k_0 \leq \lambda b(x) g(\psi_1).$$

Next, on $\Omega-\overline{\Omega}_\delta$, we have $\phi_{1p}\geq\mu$, $\phi_{1q}\geq\mu$ for some $\mu>0$. Also $f(\psi_2)$ and $g(\psi_1)$ are depending on λ and nondecreasing functions and therefore for λ large we have, using (7),

$$\begin{aligned} f(\psi_2) &\geq \frac{k_0}{m}\lambda_{1p} \geq \frac{k_0}{m}(\lambda_{1p}a(x)\phi_{1p}^p - P(x)|\nabla\phi_{1p}|^p),\\ g(\psi_1) &\geq \frac{k_0}{m}\lambda_{1q} \geq \frac{k_0}{m}(\lambda_{1q}b(x)\phi_{1q}^q - Q(x)|\nabla\phi_{1q}|^q).\end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\int_\Omega P(x)|\nabla\psi_1|^{p-2}\nabla\psi_1\cdot\nabla\zeta dx \leq \lambda\int_\Omega a(x) f(\psi_2)\zeta dx.$$

Similarly, for $\eta\in W_0^{1,q}(Q,\Omega)$ with $\eta\geq 0$, we have

$$\int_\Omega Q(x)|\nabla\psi_2|^{q-2}\nabla\psi_2\cdot\nabla\eta dx \leq \lambda\int_\Omega b(x) g(\psi_1)\eta dx,$$

i.e. (ψ_1,ψ_2) is a subsolution of (3) for λ large. Next, let e_r be the solution of (see [20])

$$-\Delta_{R,r}e_r = 1 \ \text{ in } \Omega, \quad e_r = 0 \ \text{ on } \partial\Omega \text{ for } r = p,q.$$

Let

$$(z_1, z_2) = \left(\frac{C}{\mu_p} \lambda^{\frac{1}{p-1}} e_p, (l_b \lambda)^{\frac{1}{q-1}} \ [g(C\lambda^{\frac{1}{p-1}})]^{\frac{1}{q-1}} e_q \right)$$

where $\mu_r = \|e_r\|_\infty$, $r = p, q$, $l_b = \|b(x)\|_\infty$ and $C > 0$ is a large number to be chosen later. We shall verify that (z_1, z_2) is a supersolution of (3) for λ large. To this end, let $\zeta \in W_0^{1,p}(P, \Omega)$ with $\zeta \geq 0$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_\Omega P(x)|\nabla z_1|^{p-2}\nabla z_1 \cdot \nabla \zeta dx &= \lambda \left(\frac{C}{\mu_p} \right)^{p-1} \int_\Omega P(x)|\nabla e_p|^{p-2}\nabla e_p \cdot \nabla \zeta dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\mu_p^{p-1}} \left(C\lambda^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \right)^{p-1} \int_\Omega \zeta dx. \end{aligned}$$

By $(\mathbf{H}_2)$, we can choose C large enough so that

$$(C\lambda^{\frac{1}{p-1}})^{p-1} \geq (\mu_p^{p-1} l_a \lambda) f([(l_b\lambda)^{\frac{1}{q-1}} \mu_q][g(C\lambda^{\frac{1}{p-1}})]^{\frac{1}{q-1}}),$$

where $l_a = \|a(x)\|_\infty$, and therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_\Omega P(x)|\nabla z_1|^{p-2}\nabla z_1 \cdot \nabla \zeta dx &\geq \lambda l_a \int_\Omega f([(l_b\lambda)^{\frac{1}{q-1}} \mu_q][g(C\lambda^{\frac{1}{p-1}})]^{\frac{1}{q-1}}) \zeta dx \\ &\geq \lambda \int_\Omega a(x) f(z_2) \zeta dx. \end{aligned}$$

Next, for $\eta \in W_0^{1,q}(Q, \Omega)$ with $\eta \geq 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_\Omega Q(x)|\nabla z_2|^{q-2}\nabla z_2 \cdot \nabla \eta dx &= \lambda l_b g(C\lambda^{\frac{1}{p-1}}) \int_\Omega Q(x)|\nabla e_q|^{q-2}\nabla e_q \cdot \nabla \eta dx \\ &= \lambda l_b g(C\lambda^{\frac{1}{p-1}}) \int_\Omega \eta dx \\ &\geq \lambda l_b \int_\Omega g(C\mu_p^{-1}\lambda^{\frac{1}{p-1}} e_p) \eta dx \\ &\geq \lambda \int_\Omega b(x) g(z_1) \eta dx, \end{aligned}$$

i.e. (z_1, z_2) is a supersolution of (3) with $z_i \geq \psi_i$ for C large, $i = 1, 2$. Thus, there exists a positive weak solution (u, v) of (3) with $\psi_1 \leq u \leq z_1$ and $\psi_2 \leq v \leq z_2$. This completes the proof.

4 Example and Related Result

4.1 Example

Many illustrative examples for the results obtained in this paper can be easily constructed. We just give one below. Let

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} a_i x^{p_i} + C_1, \; g(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} b_j x^{q_j} + C_2,$$

where, $a_i, b_j, p_i, q_j, C_1, C_2 > 0$ and $p_i q_j > (p-1)(q-1)$. Then it is easy to see that f, g satisfy $(\mathbf{H}_1)$, $(\mathbf{H}_2)$.

4.2 Related Result

Existence results obtained in this article can be established in a similar way for the following nonlinear system

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta_{P,p} u = \lambda a(x) v^{\beta} & \text{in}\, \Omega, \\ -\Delta_{Q,q} v = \lambda b(x) u^{\alpha} & \text{in}\, \Omega, \\ u = v = 0 & \text{on}\, \partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$

under the assumptions that

$(\mathbf{a}_2)$ $a(x)$ and $b(x)$ are weight functions such that $a(x) \geq a_0 > 0$, $b(x) \geq b_0 > 0$;

$(\mathbf{a}_2)$ $0 < \alpha < p-1$ and $0 < \beta < q-1$.

REMRARK 1. Existence results obtained in this article still hold if we replace the condition $\lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{f^{\frac{1}{p-1}}(M(g(x))^{\frac{1}{q-1}})}{x} = 0$, for every $M > 0$, given in (H_2), by the condition $\lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{f[M(g(x))^{\frac{1}{q-1}}]}{x^{p-1}} = 0$, for every $M > 0$.

Acknowledgment. The author would like to express his gratitude to Professor H. M. Serag (Mathematics Department, Faculty of Science, AL-Azhar University) for continuous encouragement during the development of this work.

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