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Existence of nonnegative solutions for quasilinear elliptic equations with indefinite critical nonlinearities

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1. Introduction

Let us consider a quasilinear elliptic boundary value problem in the form

$$\begin{cases} -\operatorname{div}(\phi(|\nabla u|)\nabla u) = a(x)f(u) + b(x)g(u) & \text{in }\Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{on }\partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$
(1.1)

where Ω is a bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^N , $N \ge 2$, a(x), b(x) are continuous functions in Ω , which may change sign, f(u) and g(u) are nonnegative continuous functions. The function $\phi(t)$ appearing in the principal part is assumed to grow as t^{p-2} asymptotically as $t \to \infty$ and g(t) has critical growth, that is, $g(t) = O(t^{p^*})$ as $t \to \infty$ with $p^* = Np/(N - p)$.

The type of Eq. (1.1) with $\phi(t) = t^{p-2}$ is well known as the *p*-Laplace equation involving a critical Sobolev exponent and has been investigated extensively. The existence and multiplicity of positive solutions for the *p*-Laplace equation in a bounded domain with a positive definite lower term were discussed by many authors, e.g., [1–4]. Further, de Figueiredo–Gossez–Ubilla [5,6] studied the *p*-Laplace equation with an indefinite lower term. In addition, subcritical problems of the *p*&*q*-Laplacian type equation

$$-\operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p-2}\nabla u) - \operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{q-2}\nabla u) + a(x)|u|^{p-2} + b(x)|u|^{q-2} = f(x, u)$$
(1.2)

were studied by several authors [7–9].

The problems on the whole space \mathbf{R}^N have also been studied in, for example, [10–12]. Among them, Silva and Soares [12] considered (1.1) for the *p*-Laplace equation on \mathbf{R}^N and discussed the existence of nonnegative nontrivial solutions. Following

ABSTRACT

We study the quasilinear elliptic equation

 $-\operatorname{div}(\phi(|\nabla u|)\nabla u) = a(x)f(u) + b(x)g(u)$ in Ω

with Dirichlet boundary condition u = 0 on $\partial \Omega$, where Ω is a bounded domain in \mathbf{R}^N , a(x), b(x) are sign-changing continuous functions, and g(u) has critical growth at infinity with respect to the principal part ϕ . A nonnegative, nontrivial solution is given under appropriate growth conditions on f(u), g(u) at 0 and ∞ .

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