



On the singular elliptic systems involving multiple critical Sobolev exponents

Yan Huang, Dongsheng Kang*

School of Mathematics and Statistics, South-Central University for Nationalities, Wuhan 430074, PR China

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 19 May 2009

Accepted 29 August 2010

MSC:

35B33

35J60

Keywords:

Elliptic system

Solution

Critical exponent

Hardy inequality

Variational method

ABSTRACT

In this paper, a singular elliptic system is investigated, which involves multiple critical Sobolev exponents and Hardy-type terms. By using variational methods and analytical techniques, the existence of positive and sign-changing solutions to the system is established.

© 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

In this paper, we study the following elliptic system:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u - \mu \frac{u}{|x|^2} = |u|^{2^*-2}u + \frac{\eta\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} |u|^{\alpha-2} |v|^\beta u + a_1 u + a_2 v, \\ -\Delta v - \mu \frac{v}{|x|^2} = |v|^{2^*-2}v + \frac{\eta\beta}{\alpha + \beta} |u|^\alpha |v|^{\beta-2}v + a_2 u + a_3 v, \\ u, v \in H_0^1(\Omega), \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

where $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ ($N \geq 3$) is a bounded domain with the smooth boundary $\partial\Omega$, $0 \in \Omega$, $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$, $i = 1, 2, 3$, $0 \leq \eta < +\infty$, $-\infty < \mu < \bar{\mu}$, $\alpha, \beta > 1$, $\alpha + \beta = 2^*$, $2^* := \frac{2N}{N-2}$ is the critical Sobolev exponent, $\bar{\mu} := \left(\frac{N-2}{2}\right)^2$ is the best Hardy constant and the space $H_0^1(\Omega) =: H$ denotes the completion of $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ with respect to the norm $(\int_\Omega |\nabla \cdot|^2 dx)^{1/2}$.

We work in the product space $H \times H$. The corresponding energy functional of the problem (1.1) is defined in $H \times H$ by

$$\begin{aligned} J(u, v) := & \frac{1}{2} \int_\Omega \left(|\nabla u|^2 + |\nabla v|^2 - \mu \frac{u^2}{|x|^2} - \mu \frac{v^2}{|x|^2} \right) dx - \frac{\eta}{2^*} \int_\Omega |u|^\alpha |v|^\beta dx \\ & - \frac{1}{2^*} \int_\Omega (|u|^{2^*} + |v|^{2^*}) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_\Omega (a_1 u^2 + 2a_2 uv + a_3 v^2) dx. \end{aligned} \quad (1.2)$$

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +86 2762871203; fax: +86 2762871203.

E-mail address: dongshengkang@yahoo.com.cn (D. Kang).