CORRIGENDUM TO “EXISTENCE OF SOLUTIONS FOR SEMILINEAR ELLIPTIC PROBLEMS WITHOUT (PS) CONDITION”

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ABSTRACT. In this corrigendum we give a correct proof for equation (3.17), as well as the assertion on line 15, page 1364, of “Existence of solutions for semilinear elliptic problems without (PS) condition”, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. 132(5) (2004), 1355-1366.

In the paper [1], the use of Hospital’s rule in (3.17), page 1363, line 15, and page 1364, line 15, is incorrect. In order to avoid the use of Hospital’s rule, let

\[ \sigma = - \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{t h'(t)}{h(t)} \]

(0.1) \[ \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{t h'(t) - \sigma h(t)}{h(t)} = 0 \]

uniformly with respect to \( x \) and that for any \( a > 0 \) there exist \( T_a > 0 \) and \( C_a > 0 \) such that for every \( t \geq T_a \),

(0.2) \[ \tilde{h}(at) \leq C_a \tilde{h}(t) \]

An example which satisfies (0.1), (0.2) and \((f_1)-(f_4)\) in [1] is given for \( t \geq 0 \) by

(0.3) \[ f(t) = (\ln(1+t))^{\alpha} (\gamma + \sin((\ln \ln t)^\beta)) t^p + g(x,t), \]

with the lower term \( g(x,t) \) as the example in [2], where \( \alpha < 1 \) and \( \beta > 0 \). Observe that in this example, we have \( h(x,t) = (\ln(1+t))^{\alpha} (\gamma + \sin((\ln \ln t)^\beta)), \tilde{h}(t) = (\gamma + 1)(\ln(1+t))^{\alpha} \) and \( \sigma = 0 \). Moreover, such a function \( f \) does not satisfy the Ambrosetti-Rabinowitz condition.

Now, we use (0.1) and (0.2) to show that

(0.4) \[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\lambda_n M_n f'(x_n + \phi^{-\frac{1}{2}}(M_n)x, M_n \tilde{u}_n)}{\alpha(M_n)} = (p - \sigma)Q(x)u^{p-1}, \]

where Hospital’s rule was used. We have as on page 1363 of [1] that

\[ \frac{1}{2} \phi^{-\frac{1}{2}}(M_n) \phi'(M_n) \alpha^{-1}(M_n) \nabla_x f(x_n + \phi^{-\frac{1}{2}}(M_n)x, M_n \tilde{u}_n) \to 0 \]

and \( \frac{\alpha(M_n)}{M_n \alpha'(M_n)} \to \frac{1}{p - \sigma} \) as \( n \to \infty \). Hence, to prove (0.4), it suffices to prove that

(0.5) \[ \lim_{n \to \infty} T_n(x) = 0 \]

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for all \( x \) such that \( u(x) > 0 \), where
\[
T_n(x) = \frac{(p - \sigma)f(x_n + \phi^{-\frac{1}{2}}(M_n)x, M_n\tilde{u}_n) - M_n\tilde{u}_nf(x_n + \phi^{-\frac{1}{2}}(M_n)x, M_n\tilde{u}_n)}{\alpha(M_n)}.
\]

Here we deal only with the case
\[
\lim_{t \to \infty} \bar{h}(t)^{p - q} = \infty.
\]

By (0.6), for \( \varepsilon > 0 \) there exists \( t_\varepsilon > 0 \) such that for \( t \geq t_\varepsilon \) and all \( x \in \Omega \),
\[
\left| \frac{\bar{h}_t'(x, t) - \sigma h(x, t)}{\bar{h}(t)} \right| < \varepsilon,
\]
which implies
\[
|T_n(x)| \leq \frac{|\sigma h(x_n + \phi^{-\frac{1}{2}}(M_n)x, M_n\tilde{u}_n) - M_n\tilde{u}_nh_t'(x_n + \phi^{-\frac{1}{2}}(M_n)x, M_n\tilde{u}_n)|}{\bar{h}(M_n)} + \frac{M_n^q}{\bar{h}_n^p h(M_n)}.
\]

Since \( M_n\tilde{u}_n(x) \to \infty \) as \( n \to \infty \), by (0.6) and (0.7) we may find \( N_\varepsilon > 0 \) such that for \( n \geq N_\varepsilon \), \(|T_n(x)| < \varepsilon\). Equation (0.5) follows.

Next, we prove the formula on page 1364, line 15, that is,
\[
(M_n\alpha(M_n))^{-1}\lambda_n F(x_n + \phi^{-\frac{1}{2}}(M_n)x, M_n\tilde{u}_n) \to \frac{1}{p + 1 - \sigma} Q(x)|u(x)|^{p + 1}.
\]

By \((f_3)\), there exists \( \varepsilon > 0 \) such that \( \sigma + \varepsilon < p \) and \(-\bar{h}_t'(t) \leq (\sigma + \varepsilon)\bar{h}(t)\). Integrating by part, we obtain
\[
\int_0^t \bar{h}(s)s^p \, ds \leq C\bar{h}(t)t^{p + 1}
\]
for \( t \) large enough. This inequality, together with (0.1), yields
\[
\lim_{t \to +\infty} t f(x, t) - (p - \sigma + 1)F(x, t) = 0 \quad \text{uniformly with respect to } x.
\]

Therefore, we may deduce as above that
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(p - \sigma + 1)F(x_n + \phi^{-\frac{1}{2}}(M_n)x, M_n\tilde{u}_n) - M_n\tilde{u}_nf(x_n + \phi^{-\frac{1}{2}}(M_n)x, M_n\tilde{u}_n)}{M_n^p + 1 h(M_n\tilde{u}_n)} = 0,
\]
which implies (0.8).

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References


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