Topological Methods in Nonlinear Analysis Volume 53, No. 2, 2019, 407–425 DOI: 10.12775/TMNA.2019.005

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ON POSITIVE VISCOSITY SOLUTIONS OF FRACTIONAL LANE–EMDEN SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we discuss the existence, nonexistence and uniqueness of positive viscosity solution for the following coupled system involving fractional Laplace operator on a smooth bounded domain Ω in \mathbb{R}^n :

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s u = v^p & \text{in } \Omega, \\ (-\Delta)^s v = u^q & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = v = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega. \end{cases}$$

By means of an appropriate variational framework and a Hölder regularity result for suitable weak solutions of the above system, we prove that such a system admits at least one positive viscosity solution for any 0 < s < 1, provided that $p,q>0, pq \neq 1$ and the couple (p,q) is below the critical hyperbole

$$\frac{1}{p+1}+\frac{1}{q+1}=\frac{n-2s}{n}$$

whenever n>2s. Moreover, by using the maximum principles for the fractional Laplace operator, we show that uniqueness occurs whenever pq<1. Lastly, assuming Ω is star-shaped, by using a Rellich type variational identity, we prove that no such a solution exists if (p,q) is on or above the critical hyperbole. A crucial point in our proofs is proving, given a critical point $u\in W_0^{s,(p+1)/p}(\Omega)\cap W^{2s,(p+1)/p}(\Omega)$ of a related functional, that there is a function v in an appropriate Sobolev space (Proposition 2.1) so that (u,v) is a weak solution of the above system and a bootstrap argument can be applied successfully in order to establish its Hölder regularity (Proposition 3.1). The difficulty is caused mainly by the absence of a L^p Calderón–Zygmund theory with p>1 associated to the operator $(-\Delta)^s$ for 0< s<1.

²⁰¹⁰ Mathematics Subject Classification. Primary: 35J50, 35J60; Secondary: 49K20. Key words and phrases. Fractional problems; critical hyperbole; Lane–Emden system; existence; uniqueness.

The first author was partially supported by Fapemig. The second author was partially supported by CNPq (PQ 306855/2016-0) and Fapemig (APQ 02574-16).