Regularity and nonexistence results for anisotropic quasilinear elliptic equations in convex domains

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Let $\Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ $(n \ge 3)$ be a smooth bounded domain, consider *n* numbers $m_i \ge 2$ for all i = 1, ..., n, take $\lambda > 0$ and p > 1. In a recent paper [1], it was shown that existence and nonexistence results for nontrivial solutions to the following anisotropic quasilinear elliptic problem

$$\begin{cases} -\sum_{i=1}^{n} \partial_i \left(|\partial_i u|^{m_i - 2} \partial_i u \right) = \lambda u^{p-1} & \text{in } \Omega \\ u \ge 0 & \text{in } \Omega \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial \Omega \end{cases}$$
(1)

are in fact related to the regularity of the solutions to the following "coercive regularized" problem

$$\begin{cases} -\sum_{i=1}^{n} \partial_i \left[(|\partial_i w|^{m_i - 2} + \varepsilon (1 + |Dw|^2)^{(m_i - 2)/2}) \partial_i w \right] + \lambda |w|^{p - 2} w = f \quad \text{in } \Omega \\ w = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

$$(2)$$

where $\varepsilon > 0$, $m_{-} := \min\{m_1, \ldots, m_n\}$, f is a smooth function and $\partial_i = \partial/\partial x_i$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$. For (1) and (2) we show that the convexity of Ω plays an important role in regularity and nonexistence results: using recent results in [2] we improve the statements in [1].

References

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- [2] G.M. Lieberman, Gradient estimates for anisotropic elliptic equations, preprint (2004).