QUALITATIVE PROPERTIES OF SOLUTIONS TO SOME NONLINEAR ELLIPTIC EQUATIONS IN R^2

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0. Introduction. In this paper, we investigate properties of the solutions to the elliptic equations

$$-\Delta u = R(x)e^{u(x)} \qquad x \in R^2 \tag{(*)}$$

for functions R(x) which are positive near infinity.

Equations of this kind arise from a variety of situations, such as from prescribing Gaussian curvature in geometry [2] and from combustion theory in physics [3].

Recently, a series of works have been sought to understand the existence and the qualitative properties of the solutions of (*). Ni [5] and Ni & Cheng [4] considered the case where R(x) is nonpositive; McOwen [6] and Aviles [7] investigated the situation where $R(x) \rightarrow 0$ in some order as $|x| \rightarrow \infty$. In our previous paper [1], we consider a special case where R is a constant. We proved that the solutions are radially symmetric and, hence, classified all the solutions.

In this paper, we consider more general functions R(x). First, we obtain the asymptotic behavior of the solution near infinity. Consequently, we prove that all the solutions satisfy an identity, which is somewhat of a generalization of the well-known Kazdan-Warner condition. Finally, using the asymptotic behavior together with the further development of the method employed in our previous paper [1], we show that all the solutions are radially symmetric provided R is radially symmetric and nonincreasing. This part can be viewed as the completion of [1].

Throughout this paper, we assume that the function R(x) is positive near infinity.

In §1, we study the asymptotic behavior of the solution u(x) of (*). Let $\beta = 1/2\pi \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} R(x)e^{u(x)} dx$. Under some appropriate conditions, we show that the solutions approach $-\infty$ at the rate $-\beta \ln |x|$, and the value of β depends on the monotonicity of the function R(x) in the radial direction. More precisely, we prove the following theorems.

THEOREM 1. Assume that R(x) is a bounded function and u is a solution of (*) with

$$\int_{R^2} e^{u(x)} \, dx < \infty \, .$$

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