

# THE HADAMARD VARIATIONAL FORMULA FOR THE GROUND STATE VALUE OF $-\Delta u = \lambda |u|^{p-1}u$

BY TATSUZO OSAWA

**1. Introduction.** This article is divided into three parts. In every part we study the Hadamard variational formula for the (non-trivial) ground state value of the semi-linear equation  $-\Delta u = \lambda |u|^{p-1}u$ .

Let  $\Omega$  be a bounded domain in  $R^N$  ( $N \geq 2$ ) with smooth boundary  $\partial\Omega$ . Let  $\rho$  be a smooth function on  $\partial\Omega$ . We denote  $\nu(x)$  as the exterior unit normal vector at  $x \in \partial\Omega$ . If  $\varepsilon$  is small enough, we have a new domain  $\Omega_\varepsilon$  bounded by

$$\partial\Omega_\varepsilon = \{x + \varepsilon \rho(x) \nu(x); x \in \partial\Omega\}.$$

Let  $p$  be a fixed number satisfying  $1 < p < \infty$  for  $N=2$ ,  $1 < p < (N+2)/(N-2)$  for  $N \geq 3$ .

We consider the minimizing problem

$$(1.1) \quad \lambda_\varepsilon = \inf_{X_\varepsilon} \int_{\Omega_\varepsilon} |\nabla \varphi|^2 dx,$$

where

$$X_\varepsilon = \{\varphi \in H_0^1(\Omega_\varepsilon), \varphi \geq 0, \|\varphi\|_{L^{p+1}(\Omega_\varepsilon)} = 1\}.$$

For the sake of simplicity we write  $\|\cdot\|_{L^{p+1}(\Omega_\varepsilon)}$  as  $\|\cdot\|_{p+1, \varepsilon}$ . It is well known that there exists at least one solution  $u_\varepsilon \in C^{3, \alpha}(\bar{\Omega}_\varepsilon)$  satisfying  $\|u_\varepsilon\|_{p+1, \varepsilon} = 1$ , and

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta u_\varepsilon(x) &= \lambda_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon^p(x) & x \in \Omega_\varepsilon \\ u_\varepsilon(x) &= 0 & x \in \partial\Omega_\varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

and  $u_\varepsilon > 0$  in  $\Omega_\varepsilon$ .

The author calls  $\lambda_\varepsilon$  as the Dirichlet ground state value on  $\Omega_\varepsilon$  and  $u_\varepsilon$  as the Dirichlet ground state solution.

In this note we would like to consider  $\varepsilon$ -dependence of  $\lambda_\varepsilon$ ,  $u_\varepsilon$ . One of the main result of this paper is the following: Here  $\lambda_0 = \lambda$ ,  $u_0 = u$ .

**THEOREM 1.** *Assume that the number of positive solution  $u$  which minimize (1.1)<sub>0</sub> is unique. Assume that  $\text{Ker}(\Delta + \lambda p u^{p-1}) = \{0\}$ . Then, we have the following limit.*

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Received December 14, 1991.