

## SEMICOERCIVE VARIATIONAL PROBLEMS AT RESONANCE: AN ABSTRACT APPROACH\*

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**Abstract.** We study the coercivity of functionals of the form  $a + b$  where  $a$  is semicoercive with respect to a subspace and  $b$  is coercive on the complementary subspace. Applications are given to the existence of solutions for a semilinear Dirichlet problem.

**1. Introduction.** This paper is concerned with the existence of solutions to elliptic boundary value problems at resonance with the first eigenvalue. We consider the Dirichlet problem

$$-\Delta u - \lambda_1 u + g(x, u) = 0 \text{ in } \Omega, \quad u = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega \quad (\text{P})$$

where  $\Omega$  is a bounded open subset of  $\mathbf{R}^N$ , and  $\lambda_1$  the first eigenvalue of  $(-\Delta)$  on  $\mathbf{H}_0^1(\Omega)$ . The Caratheodory function  $g : \Omega \times \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is supposed to satisfy the usual growth condition

$$|g(x, u)| \leq a|u|^{q-1} + b(x)$$

where  $q < \infty$  if  $N = 2$ ,  $q < 2^* = 2N/(N - 2)$  if  $N \geq 3$ , and where  $b(x) \in L^{q'}(\Omega)$ , with  $q'$  the Hölder conjugate exponent of  $q$ ; if  $N = 1$ , it suffices to assume that for any  $r > 0$ ,

$$\sup_{|u| \leq r} |g(x, u)| \in L^1(\Omega).$$

Under this condition, the associated functional

$$f(u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} [|\nabla u|^2 - \lambda_1 |u|^2] + \int_{\Omega} G(x, u(x)) dx,$$

where  $G(x, u) = \int_0^u g(x, s) ds$ , is a weakly lower semicontinuous  $\mathbf{C}^1$  functional on  $\mathbf{H}_0^1$  whose critical points are the weak solutions of (P). It follows that if  $f$  is coercive

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