

Subcritical Approximation of the Sobolev Quotient and a Related Concentration Result

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ABSTRACT - Let Ω be a general, possibly non-smooth, bounded domain of \mathbb{R}^N , $N \geq 3$.

Let $2^* = 2N/(N-2)$ be the critical Sobolev exponent. We study the following variational problem

$$S_\varepsilon^* = \sup \left\{ \int_{\Omega} |u|^{2^*-\varepsilon} dx : \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx \leq 1, u = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega \right\},$$

investigating its asymptotic behavior as ε goes to zero, by means of Γ^+ -convergence techniques. We also show that sequences of maximizers u_ε concentrate energy at one point $x_0 \in \bar{\Omega}$.

1. Introduction.

Let Ω be a general bounded, possible non-smooth, bounded open set in \mathbb{R}^N , $N \geq 3$. Consider the elliptic Dirichlet problem with nearly critical nonlinearity

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{cases} -\Delta u_\varepsilon = \lambda u_\varepsilon^{2^*-1-\varepsilon} & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u_\varepsilon > 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u_\varepsilon = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$

where $2^* = 2N/(N-2)$, $\lambda = N(N-2)$. We know that when $\varepsilon > 0$ the above problem has a solution u_ε , but when $\varepsilon = 0$ it becomes delicate. In particular, the existence and the properties of the solutions strongly depend on the domain Ω (see [14, 9, 2, 5] and others).

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In view of this qualitative change when $\varepsilon = 0$, it is interesting to analyze the asymptotic behavior of the subcritical solutions u_ε of (1.1) as ε goes to zero.

In the case of smooth domains Ω , this analysis was carefully investigated by Han [8] and Rey [15]. They showed that the solutions u_ε of (1.1), that are maximizing for the following variational problem

$$(1.2) \quad S_\varepsilon^* := \sup \left\{ F_\varepsilon(u) : \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx \leq 1, u = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega \right\}$$

$$(1.3) \quad \text{with } F_\varepsilon(u) = \int_{\Omega} |u|^{2^*-\varepsilon} dx,$$

concentrate at exactly one point x_0 in $\overline{\Omega}$; i.e., the measures $|\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 dx$ converge (up to subsequences) in the sense of measures to a Dirac mass at $x_0 \in \overline{\Omega}$. They also showed that x_0 is a critical point of the Robin function of Ω (the diagonal of the regular part of the Green function), answering to a conjecture by Brezis and Peletier in [3], in which was analyzed the same problem in the case of Ω being a spherical domain.

In order to obtain this concentration result, even without localizing the blowing-up, the cited authors also utilize some standard elliptic regularity techniques that require to work in smooth domains.

We also stress that regularity assumptions on the domain Ω have a strong impact on concentration results. In fact, in the case of smooth domains, the Robin function has no critical points in a neighborhood of the boundary and thus in [3, 8, 15] concentration may occur only in Ω . In [7], Flucher, Garroni and Müller were able to construct an example of a non-smooth domain $\tilde{\Omega}$, with its Robin function achieving its infimum on the boundary; and then Pistoia and Rey showed that concentration can occur on the boundary, analyzing the asymptotic behavior of the maximizing solutions of the elliptic Dirichlet problem (1.2) in such $\tilde{\Omega}$ (see [13]).

Here we can obtain the same concentration result in general bounded domain, not depending from any strong hypotheses of regularity, as a consequence of Lions' Concentration-compactness principle ([10]) together with the convergence of $\max F_\varepsilon$ to $\sup F_0$ (with $F_0(u) = \int_{\Omega} |u|^{2^*} dx$; see Section 2).

We also investigate the asymptotic behavior as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ of the subcritical Sobolev quotient S_ε^* in (1.2) by means of De Giorgi's Γ^+ -convergence techniques. We can find this kind of approach, that is using Γ^+ -convergence techniques to study concentration phenomena linked to critical

Sobolev exponent, in [1], where Amar and Garroni, following Flucher and Müller in [6], studied the variational problem

$$(1.4) \quad S_\varepsilon^g = \sup \{ G_\varepsilon(u) : u \in H_0^1(\Omega), \|\nabla u\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq 1 \}$$

$$(1.5) \quad \text{with } G_\varepsilon(u) = \varepsilon^{-2^*} \int_{\Omega} g(\varepsilon u) dx,$$

where g is a non-negative upper semi-continuous function bounded from above by $c|t|^{2^*}$. They obtained a Γ^+ -convergence result, that implies concentration phenomena arising in critical growth problems.

Although it is not possible to reduce our problem (1.2) to (1.4), the Γ^+ -convergence of the functional F_ε is related to the Γ^+ -convergence of F_0 to its upper semi-continuous envelope $\text{sc}^+ F_0$, obtained by Amar and Garroni in [1] (see Section 3).

A fundamental key point of the Γ^+ -convergence is specifying the setting for the limit functional, with the choice of the topology. Here, in particular, the topology has to be sufficiently weak to assure the convergence of maximizing sequences and sufficiently strong to allow us to find the concentration.

Due to the presence of the constraint on the Dirichlet energy, the variational problem (1.2) suggests to study every sequence u_ε weakly converging to some function u in the Sobolev space $H_0^1(\Omega)$. This convergence is not sufficient to describe the problem, so we also have to study every sequence $|\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 dx$ converging to some measure μ in the sense of measures.

We will show that the asymptotic behavior of the functional (1.3), in term of Γ^+ -convergence, is described by the following functional F that depends by the two variables u , belonging to $H_0^1(\Omega)$, and μ , being in $\mathcal{M}(\overline{\Omega})$, the set of non-negative bounded total variation Borel measures, with its atomic coefficients μ_i :

$$(1.6) \quad F(u, \mu) = \int_{\Omega} |u|^{2^*} dx + S^* \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \mu_i^{\frac{2^*}{2}},$$

where S^* is the best Sobolev constant of the embedding $H_0^1(\Omega) \hookrightarrow L^{2^*}(\Omega)$, that is

$$(1.7) \quad S^* = \sup \left\{ \int_{\Omega} |u|^{2^*} dx : \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx \leq 1, u = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega \right\}.$$

Now, a natural question arises: can we localize the blowing up? Our hope is that it will be possible to prove that x_0 is a “harmonic center” of Ω , that is the minimum of the Robin function of Ω . We could work by means of a reasonable second order development of the Γ^+ -limit, in order to obtain more informations about the asymptotic behavior of the maximizing sequences. We surely need to look at some techniques introduced in [6] and [7], where Flucher, Garroni and Müller showed that the concentration at the critical points of the Robin function is a very general phenomenon.

Second, again using a similar variational approach, in [11] the author generalizes the asymptotic analysis of subcritical solutions of the analogous problem to (1.1) for the p -Laplacian operator.

Finally, in a work in progress with A. Pisante ([12]) we study non-local concentration phenomena in the same spirit of this paper.

The remaining of the paper is divided in two sections. Section 2 is devoted to the concentration result. In Section 3 we state and prove the Γ^+ -convergence result.

2. The concentration result.

In this section, we will analyze the asymptotic behavior of the sequences u_ε that are maximizers for the nearly critical Sobolev quotient S_ε^* , as stated in the following theorem.

THEOREM 2.1. *Let u_ε be a maximizer sequence for the Sobolev quotient S_ε^* defined in (1.2). Then u_ε concentrates at some $x_0 \in \bar{\Omega}$, i.e.,*

$$|\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 dx \xrightarrow{*} \delta_{x_0} \quad \text{in } \mathcal{M}(\bar{\Omega}).$$

This result is a consequence of Lions’s Concentration-compactness principle (see forthcoming Lemma 2.2) together with the convergence of S_ε^* to S^* as ε goes to zero (see Proposition 2.4).

LEMMA 2.2 ([10, Lemma I.1]). *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be an open subset and let u_n be a sequence in $H_0^1(\Omega)$ weakly converging to u as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and such that*

$$|\nabla u_n|^2 dx \xrightarrow{*} \mu \quad \text{and} \quad |u_n|^{2^*} dx \xrightarrow{*} \nu \quad \text{in } \mathcal{M}(\bar{\Omega}).$$

Then, either $u_n \rightarrow u$ in $L^{2^}(\Omega)$ or there exists a finite set of distinct points x_0, \dots, x_k in $\bar{\Omega}$ and positive numbers v_0, \dots, v_k such that we have*

$$\nu = |u|^{2^*} dx + \sum_{i=0}^k v_i \delta_{x_i}, \quad v_i^2 (S^*)^{2^*} \geq (S^*)^2.$$

Moreover, there exist a positive measure $\tilde{\mu} \in \mathcal{M}(\Omega)$ with $\text{spt } \tilde{\mu} \subset \overline{\Omega}$ and positive numbers μ_1, \dots, μ_k such that

$$\mu = |\nabla u|^2 dx + \tilde{\mu} + \sum_{i=0}^k \mu_i \delta_{x_i}, \quad v_i \leq S^* \mu_i^{\frac{2^*}{2}}.$$

Armed with the concentration-compactness alternative, we can describe the asymptotic behavior of the optimal sequences u_n of the critical Sobolev quotient S^* . The key of the proof is the well-known convexity argument by Lions (see also [6, Lemma 10]).

COROLLARY 2.3. *Let u_n be a maximizing sequence for the critical Sobolev quotient S^* defined in (1.7). Then u_n concentrates at one point $x_0 \in \overline{\Omega}$.*

Now, we will prove that the subcritical Sobolev quotients S_ε^* converge to S^* as ε goes to zero.

PROPOSITION 2.4. *For every $\varepsilon > 0$, let S_ε^* be defined by (1.2) and let S^* be defined by (1.7). Then*

$$(2.1) \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} S_\varepsilon^* = S^*.$$

PROOF. First, using the fact that Ω is bounded together with Hölder inequality, we can show that

$$(2.2) \quad \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} S_\varepsilon^* \leq S^*.$$

Take $u_\varepsilon \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ maximizers for S_ε^* ; we have

$$\begin{aligned} S_\varepsilon^* &= F_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon) = \int_{\Omega} |u_\varepsilon|^{2^*-\varepsilon} dx \\ &\leq \left(\int_{\Omega} |u_\varepsilon|^{2^*} \right)^{\frac{2^*-\varepsilon}{2^*}} |\Omega|^{\frac{\varepsilon}{2^*}} \\ &\leq (S^*)^{\frac{2^*-\varepsilon}{2^*}} |\Omega|^{\frac{\varepsilon}{2^*}}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, passing to the limit as ε goes to zero, it follows inequality (2.2).

The remaining inequality easily follows by the pointwise convergence of F_ε to F_0 . This is a standard argument. For every $\delta > 0$ there exists

$$\begin{aligned}
& u_\delta \in H_0^1(\Omega) \text{ such that } \|\nabla u_\delta\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq 1 \text{ and} \\
(2.3) \quad & F_0(u_\delta) > S^* - \delta.
\end{aligned}$$

Clearly, for such function u_δ , we have

$$S_\varepsilon^* \geq F_\varepsilon(u_\delta).$$

Then, combining the above inequality with (2.3) and passing to the limit as ε goes to zero, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} S_\varepsilon^* &\geq \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} F_\varepsilon(u_\delta) \\
&= F_0(u_\delta) \\
&\geq S^* - \delta,
\end{aligned}$$

that implied the desired inequality thanks to the arbitrariness of δ . The proof is complete. \square

COMPLETION OF THE PROOF OF THEOREM 2.1. The concentration result for the sequence u_ε of maximizers of S^* is immediate. Thanks to Proposition 2.4 the maximizers u_ε of S_ε^* are a maximizing sequence for F_0 . Hence, Corollary 2.3 ensures that $|\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 dx$ converge to a Dirac mass in the sense of measures. \square

3. The Γ^+ -convergence result.

The goal of the present section is to describe by means of Γ^+ -convergence the asymptotic behavior as ε goes to zero of the functionals F_ε defined by

$$(3.1) \quad F_\varepsilon(u) = \int_{\Omega} |u|^{2^*-\varepsilon} dx, \quad \forall u \in H_0^1(\Omega) \text{ such that } \|\nabla u\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq 1.$$

In order to apply Γ^+ -convergence, we have to analyze the asymptotic behavior of the sequence $F_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon)$ for every sequence u_ε such that $\|\nabla u_\varepsilon\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq 1$. The constraint on the Dirichlet energy of u_ε implies that there exists $\mu \in \mathcal{M}(\overline{\Omega})$ such that $\mu(\overline{\Omega}) \leq 1$ and $|\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 dx \xrightarrow{*} \mu$ in $\mathcal{M}(\overline{\Omega})$ and, by Sobolev embedding, there exists $u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ such that (up to subsequences) $u_\varepsilon \rightharpoonup u$ in $L^{2^*}(\Omega)$.

Thanks to the semi-continuity of L^2 -norm, we have $\mu \geq |\nabla u|^2 dx$, so we can always decompose μ in such way:

$$\mu = |\nabla u|^2 dx + \tilde{\mu} + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \mu_i \delta_{x_i},$$

where $\mu_i \in [0, 1]$ and $x_i \in \bar{\Omega}$ is such that $x_i \neq x_j$ if $i \neq j$; $\tilde{\mu}$ can be view as the “non-atomic part” of $\mu - |\nabla u|^2 dx$.

In analogy with [1], this suggests the setting for the limit functional as the space X defined by

$$X = X(\bar{\Omega}) := \{(u, \mu) \in H_0^1(\Omega) \times \mathcal{M}(\bar{\Omega}) : \mu \geq |\nabla u|^2 dx, \mu(\bar{\Omega}) \leq 1\},$$

endowed with the topology τ such that

$$(u_\varepsilon, \mu_\varepsilon) \xrightarrow{\tau} (u, \mu) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \begin{cases} u_\varepsilon \rightharpoonup u \text{ in } L^{2^*}(\Omega) \\ \mu_\varepsilon \xrightarrow{*} \mu \text{ in } \mathcal{M}(\bar{\Omega}). \end{cases}$$

Note that the topology τ is compact in X , then the Γ^+ -convergence of functionals in this space implies the convergence of maxima.

We also note that X is the smallest space where we have to set our problem, as stated in the following proposition by Amar and Garroni.

PROPOSITION 3.1 ([1, Proposition 2.3]). *Let $(u, \mu) \in X$, then there exists a sequence u_ε in $H_0^1(\Omega)$ such that, for every $\varepsilon > 0$, $\int_\Omega |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 dx \leq 1$ and $(u_\varepsilon, |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 dx) \xrightarrow{\tau} (u, \mu)$ when $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.*

Once we have taken the right space, we need to extend our functional F_ε to the whole space X (and we keep the same symbol), in the natural way as follows

$$(3.2) \quad F_\varepsilon(u, \mu) := \begin{cases} \int_\Omega |u|^{2^*-\varepsilon} dx & \text{if } (u, \mu) \in X : \mu = |\nabla u|^2 dx, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise in } X. \end{cases}$$

We prove the existence of the Γ^+ -limit of the sequence F_ε , giving its characterization in the following theorem.

THEOREM 3.2. *There exists the Γ^+ -limit F of the sequence of functionals F_ε defined by (3.2) and*

$$F(u, \mu) = \int_\Omega |u|^{2^*} dx + S^* \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \mu_i^{\frac{2^*}{2}}, \quad \forall (u, \mu) \in X.$$

In view of the pointwise convergence of F_ε to F_0 and the convergence of S_ε^* to S^* (see Proposition 2.4), Theorem 3.2 can be proved repeating the strategy in the proof of [1, Theorem 3.1].

First, we state the Γ^+ -convergence result by Amar and Garroni in [1]. Let $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be an upper semi-continuous function such that

- (i) $0 \leq g(t) \leq c|t|^{2^*}$, $g \neq 0$ in the L^1 -sense;
- (ii) \exists a constant g_0 such that

$$(3.3) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{g(t)}{t^{2^*}} = g_0.$$

Let S^g be the critical *generalized Sobolev constant* (see [6, Definition 1]) such that

$$(3.4) \quad S^g = \sup \left\{ \int_{\Omega} g(u) dx : u \in H_0^1(\Omega), \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx \leq 1 \right\}.$$

For any positive ε , consider the functional G_ε defined in $H_0^1(\Omega) \times \mathcal{M}(\overline{\Omega})$ by

$$(3.5) \quad G_\varepsilon(u, \mu) = \begin{cases} \varepsilon^{-2^*} \int_{\Omega} g(\varepsilon u) dx & \text{if } (u, \mu) \in X \text{ and } \mu = |\nabla u|^2 dx, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise in } X. \end{cases}$$

The Γ^+ -limit of the functional G_ε with respect to the topology τ is given in the following theorem.

THEOREM 3.3 ([1, Theorem 3.1]). *There exists the Γ^+ -limit G of the sequence of functionals G_ε and*

$$(3.6) \quad G(u, \mu) = g_0 \int_{\Omega} |u|^{2^*} dx + S^g \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \mu_i^{\frac{2^*}{2}},$$

for every $(u, \mu) \in X$.

We note that in the particular case of g being the critical power 2^* ; i.e., $g(t) = |t|^{2^*}$, $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$, the definitions in (3.3), (3.4), (3.5) and (3.6) become respectively

$$g_0 = 1, \quad S^g = S^*, \quad G_\varepsilon = F_0 \quad \text{and} \quad G = F$$

and then, applying Theorem 3.3, it follows

$$(3.7) \quad F_0 \xrightarrow{\Gamma^+} \text{sc}^+ F_0 \equiv F,$$

where F_0 is extended to the whole space X in the same way as in definition (3.2) and we denote by $\text{sc}^+ F_0$ the upper semi-continuous envelope of F_0 with respect to the topology τ .

Using the convexity argument by Lions together with the fact that the critical Sobolev inequality is strict in bounded domains, Amar and Garroni also provide an optimal upper bound inequality for the limit functional G .

LEMMA 3.4 ([1, Lemma 3.6]). *For every $(u, \mu) \in X$, we have*

$$(3.8) \quad G(u, \mu) \leq S^g$$

and the equality holds if and only if $(u, \mu) = (0, \delta_{x_0})$ for some $x_0 \in \overline{\Omega}$.

PROOF OF THEOREM 3.2. Let us introduce the Γ^+ -lim sup and the Γ^+ -lim inf of F_ε , respectively defined for every $(u, \mu) \in X$ by

$$F^+(u, \mu) = \sup \left\{ \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} F_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon, \mu_\varepsilon) : (u_\varepsilon, \mu_\varepsilon) \xrightarrow{\tau} (u, \mu) \right\}$$

and

$$F^-(u, \mu) = \sup \left\{ \liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} F_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon, \mu_\varepsilon) : (u_\varepsilon, \mu_\varepsilon) \xrightarrow{\tau} (u, \mu) \right\}.$$

We can write the notion of Γ^+ -convergence in terms of the Γ^+ -limsup and the Γ^+ -liminf (see [4] for further details). The Γ^+ -limit F exists if and only if $F^- = F^+$ and, in this case, $F = F^- = F^+$. Since $F^- \leq F^+$ always holds, in order to prove Theorem 3.2 it is enough to show the following inequalities

$$(3.9) \quad F \geq F^+$$

$$(3.10) \quad F \leq F^-.$$

The first inequality (3.9) easily follows by the Concentration-compactness principle by Lions.

PROPOSITION 3.5. *For every $(u, \mu) \in X$, we have*

$$F(u, \mu) \geq \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} F_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon, \mu_\varepsilon),$$

for every $(u_\varepsilon, \mu_\varepsilon) \in X$ such that $(u_\varepsilon, \mu_\varepsilon) \xrightarrow{\tau} (u, \mu)$.

PROOF. Let $(u_\varepsilon, \mu_\varepsilon)$ be in X such that $(u_\varepsilon, \mu_\varepsilon) \xrightarrow{\tau} (u, \mu)$; i.e.,

$$u_\varepsilon \rightharpoonup u \text{ in } L^2(\Omega) \quad \text{and} \quad |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 dx \xrightarrow{*} \mu = |\nabla u|^2 dx + \tilde{\mu} + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \mu_i \delta_{x_i} \text{ in } \mathcal{M}(\overline{\Omega}),$$

By Lemma 2.2, it follows that

$$(3.11) \quad |u_\varepsilon|^{2^*} dx \xrightarrow{*} v = |u|^{2^*} dx + \sum_{i=0}^k v_i \delta_{x_i}, \quad \text{with } v_i \leq S^* \mu_i^{\frac{2^*}{2}}.$$

Using Hölder Inequality by arguing as in the proof of Proposition 2.4, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} F_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon, \mu_\varepsilon) &\leq \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\left(\int_{\Omega} |u_\varepsilon|^{2^*} dx \right)^{\frac{2^* - \varepsilon}{2^*}} |\Omega|^{\frac{\varepsilon}{2^*}} \right) \\ &\leq v(\overline{\Omega}) \\ &\leq \int_{\Omega} |u|^{2^*} dx + S^* \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \mu_i^{\frac{2^*}{2}} \equiv F(u, \mu), \end{aligned}$$

where we used (3.11). \square

The remaining inequality (3.10) can be obtained like in the proof of [1, Theorem 3.1]. For the sake of self-containment, we will sketch here the proof.

According to the idea of Amar and Garroni, the Γ^+ -liminf inequality will be proved in two separate cases: $(u, \mu) = (u, |\nabla u|^2 dx + \tilde{\mu})$ and $(u, \mu) = \left(0, \sum_i \mu_i \delta_{x_i}\right)$. This decomposition is the key point in the proof. In fact, we will be able to use strong L^{2^*} convergence on the pairs of the first type (see the forthcoming Proposition 3.6, in which we use $F_\varepsilon \rightarrow F_0$); while on the pairs with purely atomic measure part, the functionals F_ε are local, so we can compute their limit on each single Dirac mass (see Proposition 3.7, in which we use $S_\varepsilon^* \rightarrow S^*$). Finally, Theorem 3.2 will be recovered thanks to a unifying lemma (see Lemma 3.8).

PROPOSITION 3.6. *Let $(u, \mu) \in X$ be such that $\mu = |\nabla u|^2 dx + \tilde{\mu}$. Then*

$$F(u, \mu) \leq \liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} F_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon, \mu_\varepsilon)$$

for every sequence $(u_\varepsilon, \mu_\varepsilon) \subset X$ such that $(u_\varepsilon, \mu_\varepsilon) \xrightarrow{\tau} (u, \mu)$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

PROOF. We take $(u_\varepsilon, \mu_\varepsilon) \subset X$ such that $\mu_\varepsilon = |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 dx$ and $(u_\varepsilon, \mu_\varepsilon) \xrightarrow{\tau} (u, \mu)$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. Since the atomic part of μ_ε is zero, $u_\varepsilon \rightarrow u$ in $L^{2^*}(\Omega)$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, so (up to a subsequence) $u_\varepsilon \rightarrow u$ a.e. in Ω .

It follows that for almost every x in Ω

$$|u_\varepsilon(x)|^{2^*-\varepsilon} \rightarrow |u(x)|^{2^*} \quad \text{as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0.$$

Hence, by Lebesgue Convergence Theorem, we have:

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Omega} |u_\varepsilon|^{2^*-\varepsilon} dx = \int_{\Omega} |u|^{2^*} dx \equiv F(u, \mu),$$

that gives the desired inequality. \square

PROPOSITION 3.7. *For every $(u, \mu) \in X$ such that $(u, \mu) = \left(0, \sum_{i=0}^k \mu_i \delta_{x_i}\right)$, with $x_i \in \overline{\Omega}$, there exists the Γ^+ -limit of (F_ε) and we have*

$$\left(\Gamma^+ - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} F_\varepsilon\right)(u, \mu) = F(u, \mu).$$

PROOF. First, we prove the following result. For every open set $A \subset \Omega$, for every $x \in \overline{A}$ and for every $(u, \mu) \in X$ such that $(u, \mu) = (0, \delta_x)$, there exists the Γ^+ -limit of the sequence (F_ε) restricted to A and the following equality holds:

$$\left(\Gamma^+ - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} F_\varepsilon\right)(0, \delta_x; \overline{A}) = S^*.$$

Let us fix $A \subseteq \Omega$ and let ε_h be such that $\varepsilon_h \rightarrow 0$ if $h \rightarrow \infty$. By the compactness property of the Γ^+ -convergence, it follows that there exists a subsequence (still denoted by ε_h) and a functional $F_A : X(\overline{A}) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that

$$\left(\Gamma^+ - \lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} F_{\varepsilon_h}\right)(u, \mu; \overline{A}) = F_A(u, \mu).$$

We also have

$$S_{\varepsilon_h}^* = \sup_{X(A)} F_{\varepsilon_h} \rightarrow \max_{X(A)} F_A \quad \text{as } h \rightarrow \infty$$

and then, recalling Proposition 2.4,

$$(3.12) \quad \max_{X(\overline{A})} F_A = S^*.$$

By Proposition 3.6 and Lemma 3.4, with $g(t) = |t|^{2^*}$ and $\Omega = A$, it follows

$$F_A(u, \mu) < S^*, \quad \forall (u, \mu) \neq (0, \delta_{\bar{x}}), \quad \forall \bar{x} \in \overline{A}.$$

Combining the above inequality with (3.12), it follows the existence of $\bar{x} \in \bar{A}$ such that

$$F_A(0, \delta_{\bar{x}}) = S^*$$

and the above equality can be proved by density for every $(u, \mu) = (0, \delta_x)$ with any $x \in \bar{A}$.

Finally, in order to deal with the case $\mu = \sum_{i=0}^k \mu_i \delta_{x_i}$, it suffices to consider the sequence $(u_\varepsilon, \mu_\varepsilon)$ such that

$$u_\varepsilon = \sum_{i=0}^k \sqrt{\mu_i} u_\varepsilon^i, \quad \mu_\varepsilon = |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 dx,$$

where $(u_\varepsilon^i, |\nabla u_\varepsilon^i|^2 dx) \xrightarrow{\tau} (0, \delta_{x_i})$ are the recovering sequences given by the previous step. A detailed proof is very well written in [1, Proposition 3.7]. \square

In order to complete the proof of inequality (3.10), we need the following technical lemma by Amar and Garroni, applied to our functionals F_ε .

LEMMA 3.8 ([1, Lemma 4.1]). *If $F(u, \mu) \leq F^-(u, \mu)$ for every $(u, \mu) \in X$ such that*

- (1) $\mu(\bar{\Omega}) < 1$;
- (2) $\mu = |\nabla u|^2 dx + \tilde{\mu} + \sum_{i=0}^k \mu_i \delta_{x_i}$, $x_i \in \bar{\Omega}$;
- (3) $\text{dist}\left(\overline{\text{supp}(|u| + \tilde{\mu})}, \bigcup_{i=0}^k \{x_i\}\right) > 0$.

Then

$$F(u, \mu) \leq F^-(u, \mu) \text{ for every } (u, \mu) \in X.$$

COMPLETION OF THE PROOF OF THEOREM 3.2. In view of Lemma 3.8, it remains to prove the Γ^+ -liminf inequality for every pair $(u, \mu) \in X$ such that $\mu(\bar{\Omega}) < 1$, $\mu = |\nabla u|^2 + \tilde{\mu} + \sum_{i=0}^k \mu_i \delta_{x_i}$ and $\text{dist}\left(\overline{\text{supp}(|u| + \tilde{\mu})}, \bigcup_{i=0}^k \{x_i\}\right) > 0$.

As a means to do this, it suffices to consider the recovery sequence

$$(u_\varepsilon, \mu_\varepsilon) := (u_\varepsilon^A + u_\varepsilon^B, \mu_\varepsilon^A + \mu_\varepsilon^B),$$

where $(u_\varepsilon^A, \mu_\varepsilon^A)$ and $(u_\varepsilon^B, \mu_\varepsilon^B)$ are given by Proposition 3.6 and Proposition 3.7, respectively (see [1, pag. 17]). The proof is complete. \square

REMARK 3.9. We can also deduce the concentration result in Theorem 2.1, by using the Γ^+ -convergence of F_ε to F . In fact, by Theorem 3.2 and

Γ^+ -convergence properties, we have that every maximizing sequence $(u_\varepsilon, |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 dx)$ of $F_\varepsilon t$ must converge to a pair $(u, \mu) \in X$ maximizer for F :

$$(u_\varepsilon, |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 dx) \xrightarrow{\tau} (u, \mu), \quad \text{with } F(u, \mu) = \max_{X(\overline{\Omega})} F.$$

By Lemma 3.4, with $g(t) = |t|^{2^*}$, we have $\max_{X(\overline{\Omega})} F = F(0, \delta_{x_0})$, for some $x_0 \in \overline{\Omega}$.

It follows

$$(u_\varepsilon, |\nabla u_\varepsilon|^2 dx) \xrightarrow{\tau} (0, \delta_{x_0}),$$

that is the desired concentration result. \square

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