



THÈSE

Pour l'obtention du grade de

DOCTEUR EN SCIENCES

Département de Mathématiques

ENS-Kouba, Alger

Spécialité : **Mathématiques**

Option : **Analyse fonctionnelle**

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**Sur l'existence de solutions pour une classe de
problèmes aux limites via la théorie des points critiques**

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Soutenu le 22 /06/2016

Devant la Commission d'Examen

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Notations

We introduce the necessary notation and definitions that are used later.

\mathbb{R}^N	is the Euclidean N-dimensional space with points $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N)$.
$\langle x, y \rangle$	denote the Euclidean scalar product of $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^N$, we also set $ x ^2 = \langle x, x \rangle$.
S^N	denotes the unit N-dimensional sphere.
Ω	is an open subset of \mathbb{R}^N .
$\partial\Omega$	boundary of a set Ω .
$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}$	the partial derivatives of u with respect to x_i .
∇u	denotes the gradient of real-valued function u : $\nabla u = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_N})$.
$\nabla u \cdot \nabla v$	will be also used to denote $\langle \nabla u, \nabla v \rangle$.
$\operatorname{div} u$	$= \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i}$.
Δu	denotes the Laplacian: $\Delta u = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i^2}$.
(\cdot, \cdot)	duality pairing between a space and its dual.
2^*	stands for $\frac{2N}{N-2}$ if $N \geq 3$, and $2^* = +\infty$ if $N = 1, 2$.
$L^p(\Omega)$	with $1 \leq p < \infty$ denotes the space of measurable functions u on Ω and $\int_{\Omega} u ^p dx < \infty$.
$\ u\ _{L^p}$	$= \left(\int_{\Omega} u ^p dx \right)^{1/p} < \infty$.
$L^\infty(\Omega)$	denotes the space of measurable functions u with $ u(x) \leq C$ a.e. in Ω .
$\ u\ _{L^\infty}$	$= \inf\{C \geq 0 \mid u(x) \leq C \text{ a.e. in } \Omega\}$.
X'	topological dual.
$\ \cdot\ _X$	(or simply $\ \cdot\ $) denotes the norm in the space X .
$C^k(\bar{\Omega})$	denotes the space of k-times continuously differentiable functions on $\bar{\Omega}$.
$C_0^\infty(\Omega)$	denotes the space of infinitely differentiable functions with compact support in Ω .

Notations

$W^{1,p}(\Omega)$ (and $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega), H^1(\Omega), H_0^1(\Omega)$) denote the usual Sobolev spaces.

$p : \Omega \rightarrow [1, +\infty]$ measurable function which is called exponent.

$L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega) = \{u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ measurable; } \exists \lambda > 0 \int_{\Omega} |\lambda u|^{p(x)} dx < +\infty\}$.

If $p \in L^\infty(\Omega)$, then we have:

$L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega) = \{u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ measurable; } \int_{\Omega} |u|^{p(x)} dx < +\infty\}$.

$|u|_{p(x)} = \inf \left\{ \lambda > 0 : \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{u(x)}{\lambda} \right|^{p(x)} dx \leq 1 \right\}$.

$W^{1,p(x)}(\Omega) = \{u \in L^{p(x)}(\Omega) : |\nabla u| \in L^{p(x)}(\Omega)\}$.

$\|u\|_{1,p(x)} = |u|_{p(x)} + |\nabla u|_{p(x)}$.

$\Delta_{p(x)}$ the $p(x)$ -Laplace operator: $\Delta_{p(x)} = \operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p(x)-2} \nabla u)$.

\rightarrow (resp. \rightharpoonup) denotes strong (resp. weak) convergence.

$\tau\mathcal{M}_c(w)$ is the tangent manifold to \mathcal{M}_c at w .

Abstract

In this thesis, we have divided the work into three parts. The first part is to study the existence and multiplicity of solutions for a class of $p(x)$ -Kirchhoff type problems with Dirichlet boundary data. The proof is based on critical point theory and variable exponent Sobolev space theory. We first prove the existence of a solution by using a minimization principle and our second result gives the existence and multiplicity of solutions using Clarke's theorem under some assumptions.

In the second part, We obtain existence results of k distinct pairs nontrivial solutions for impulsive boundary value problem of $p(t)$ -Kirchhoff type under certain conditions on the parameter λ .

In the third part, we establish the existence and uniqueness of solutions for a $p(x)$ -Laplacian equation in \mathbb{R}^N . The proof is based on the Browder-Minty theorem.

The fourth part devoted the existence of a bifurcation branch at the second and higher eigenvalues of a class of potential operators which possesses the Palais-Smale condition. We will also give an application of our result to a class of semilinear elliptic equations with a critical Sobolev exponent.

Résumé

Le travail dans cette thèse porte sur l'étude des solutions de quelques problèmes aux limites. La première partie consiste à l'étude de l'existence et la multiplicité de solutions d'un problème elliptique non local de type $p(x)$ -Kirchhoff. La preuve est basée sur la théorie des points critiques et la théorie des espaces de Sobolev à exposants variables. D'abord, nous avons prouvé l'existence d'une solution en utilisant un principe de minimisation, Notre deuxième résultat donne l'existence et la multiplicité des solutions en utilisant le théorème de Clarke sous certaines hypothèses.

Nous établissons dans la deuxième partie un résultat d'existence de k paires distinctes de solutions non triviales sous certaines conditions sur le paramètre λ pour une équation différentielle impulsive de type $p(t)$ -Kirchhoff.

La troisième partie consiste à étudier une classe de $p(x)$ -Laplacian, nous établissons l'existence et l'unicité de solutions dans \mathbb{R}^N . La preuve est basée sur le théorème de Minty-Browder.

La quatrième partie est consacré à l'existence d'une branche de bifurcation aux deuxième et supérieurs valeurs propres d'une classe d'opérateurs potentiels qui vérifient la condition de Palais-Smale. Nous avons également donner une application de notre résultat à une classe d'équations elliptiques semi-linéaires avec un exposant critique de Sobolev.