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Published Version:
Simone Ciani, Giovany M. Figueiredo, Antonio Suárez (2021). Existence of positive eigenfunctions to an anisotropic elliptic operator via the sub-supersolution method. ARCHIV DER MATHEMATIK, 116(1), 85-95 [10.1007/s00013-020-01518-4].

Availability:
This version is available at: https://hdl.handle.net/11585/918917 since: 2023-02-28

Published:
DOI: http://doi.org/10.1007/s00013-020-01518-4

Existence of Positive Eigenfunctions to an Anisotropic Elliptic Operator via Sub-Super Solutions Method

Simone Ciani, Giovany M. Figueiredo and Antonio Suárez

Abstract. Using the sub-supersolution method we study the existence of positive solutions for the anisotropic problem

$$-\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(\left|\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}\right|^{p_i-2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}\right) = \lambda u^{q-1} \tag{0.1}$$

where Ω is a bounded and regular domain of $\mathbb{R}^N$, $q > 1$ and $\lambda > 0$.

Mathematics Subject Classification (2010). 35K65, 35B65, 35B45, 35K20.

Keywords. Anisotropic p-Laplacian, Positive Solution, Sub-Supersolution, Eigenvalues.

1. Introduction

In this paper the main goal is to show the existence of positive solutions of the problem

$$\begin{cases} -\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(\left|\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}\right|^{p_i-2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}\right) = \lambda u^{q-1} & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \tag{1.1}$$

where $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$, $N \geq 1$, is a bounded and regular domain, $p_i > 1$, $i = 1, \ldots, N$, $q > 1$ and λ is a real parameter. We will assume without loss of generality that the p_i are ordered increasingly, that is, $p_1 < \ldots < p_N$.

There is a vast literature concerning to anisotropic elliptic problems. We mention here only those references most strongly related to (1.1). First, in [9] it was proved that for $q < p_N$ for any $\gamma > 0$ there exists $\lambda_\gamma > 0$ and u_γ with $\|u_\gamma\|_p = \gamma$ and u_γ solution of (1.1) with $\lambda = \lambda_\gamma$. As the authors themselves claim, from this result it can not be deduced the existence of solutions of (1.1) for a given λ. In [4], using mainly variational methods, it was proved that if $p_1 < q < p_N$ then there exist $0 < \lambda_* \leq \lambda^*$ such that:

- If $\lambda \leq \lambda_*$, (1.1) does not posses positive solution.
- If $\lambda > \lambda^*$, (1.1) possesses at least a positive solution.

Finally, for the general results of [14] (Corollary 1) we can deduce that for the case $1 < q < p_1$ there exist $0 < \lambda_* < \lambda_{**}$ such that (1.1) possesses at least a solution for $\lambda \in (0, \lambda_*) \cup (\lambda_{**}, \infty)$.
In this paper we complete and improve the above results. For that, we use the sub-supersolution method, see [1], [5] and [16], (see also [6], [7], [8] and references therein for the application of this method to problems with non-linear reaction function including singularities or critical exponent).
This method allows us not only to prove the existence of a solution, but also gives us lower and upper bounds of such solution. Specifically, our main result is the following.

Theorem 1.1.

1. *Assume that $1 < q < p_1$. There exists a positive solution of (1.1) if and only if $\lambda > 0$.*
2. *Assume that $p_1 \leq q < p_N$. There exists $\Lambda > 0$ such that (1.1) does not posses positive solutions for $\lambda < \Lambda$ and (1.1) possesses at least one positive solution for $\lambda > \Lambda$.*

An outline of the paper is as follows: in Section 2 we recall some definitions and some properties of the eigenvalues and eigenfunctions of the classical p-Laplacian. Next in Section 3 we enunciate the sub-supersolution method. Then in Section 4 we construct sub and super-solutions by multiplication of powers of p-Laplacian eigenfunctions to be applied in the existence theorem.

2. Preliminary Lemmas and Setting

Consider $h(x, s) : \Omega \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ a Caratheodory function, i.e. measurable in x and continuous in the second variable s. Consider the anisotropic problem

$$\begin{cases} -\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(\left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right|^{p_i - 2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right) = h(x, u(x)) & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega. \end{cases} \tag{2.1}$$

The natural framework to study (2.1) is the anisotropic Sobolev Space $W_0^{1,\mathbf{p}}(\Omega)$, that is, the closure of $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ under the anisotropic norm

$$\|u\|_{W^{1,\mathbf{p}}(\Omega)} := \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left\| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right\|_{p_i}$$

where $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}$ denotes the $i-$th weak partial derivative of u.
Recall that if we denote

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{p_i} > 1, \quad p_i > 1 \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, N, \quad p^* := \frac{N}{\sum \frac{1}{p_i} - 1}, \quad p_\infty := \max\{p^*, p_N\}, \tag{2.2}$$

then for every $r \in [1, p_\infty]$ the embedding

$$W_0^{1,\mathbf{p}}(\Omega) \subset L^r(\Omega)$$

is continuous, and it is compact if $r < p_\infty$. More precisely, it holds the following directional Poincaré-type inequality for any $u \in C_c^1(\Omega)$ (see for instance [9])

$$||u||_r \leq \frac{d^i\, r}{2} \left|\left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right|\right|_r, \quad \forall r \geq 1, \quad d^i = \sup_{x,y \in \Omega} \langle x - y, e_i \rangle, \tag{2.3}$$

denoting by $\{e_1, \ldots, e_N\}$ the canonical basis of $\mathbb{R}^N$.
The theory of embeddings of this kind of anisotropic Sobolev spaces is vast and we refer to [9] for directional Poincaré-type inequality and to [12] for Sobolev and Morrey's embeddings of the whole $W^{1,\mathbf{p}}(\Omega)$ space, obtained with an important geometric condition on the domain Ω, namely that it must be semi-rectangular. It is not a case that this semi-rectangular condition reflects in our construction of the solution: the existence of traces for this kind of functions is heavily depending on the geometry of the domain as shown in [12]. Regularity theory for orthotropic operators as the one defined by equation (1.1) is still a challenging open problem, see for example [3].
We also recall the following definition.

Definition 2.1. *A function $u \in W^{1,\mathbf{p}}(\Omega)$ is defined to be a a sub-(super-) solution to the problem (2.1) if $u \leq (\geq)\, 0$ in $\partial\Omega$ and $\forall\, 0 \leq \phi \in W_0^{1,\mathbf{p}}(\Omega)$ it satisfies*

$$\int_\Omega \left[\sum_{i=1}^N \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right|^{p_i - 2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i} - h(x, u(x))\phi \right] dx \leq (\geq) 0. \tag{2.4}$$

Finally, a solution $u \in W_0^{1,\mathbf{p}}(\Omega)$ to (2.1) has to satisfy

$$\int_\Omega \left[\sum_{i=1}^N \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right|^{p_i - 2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i} - h(x, u(x))\phi \right] dx = 0 \quad \forall \phi \in W_0^{1,\mathbf{p}}(\Omega).$$

Now, we recall some well-known results concerning the eigenvalue problem for the p-Laplacian. Specifically, the problem

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta_p u = \lambda |u|^{p-2} u & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \tag{2.5}$$

where

$$\Delta_p u = \operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p-2} \nabla u) = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(\left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right|^{p-2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right)$$

The following result is well-known:

Lemma 2.1. *The eigenvalue problem (2.5) has a unique eigenvalue $\lambda = \lambda_1$ with the property of having a positive associated eigenfunction $\varphi_1 \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$,* *called principal eigenfunction. Moreover, λ_1 is simple, isolated and is defined by*

$$\lambda_1 = \inf\left\{\int_\Omega |\nabla u|^p : u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega),\ \int_\Omega |u|^p dx = 1\right\}.$$

Furthermore, $\varphi_1 \in C^{1,\beta}(\overline{\Omega})$ for some $\beta \in (0,1)$ and $\partial\varphi_1/\partial n < 0$ on $\partial\Omega$, where n is the outward unit normal on $\partial\Omega$. Finally, for $N = 1$ we have that

$$|\nabla\varphi_1|^{p-2}\nabla\varphi_1 \in W^{1,2}(\Omega), \tag{2.6}$$

and in fact

$$-\Delta_p\varphi_1(x) = \lambda_1\varphi_1(x) \quad a.e.\ x \in \Omega.$$

Remark 2.1. *The existence of λ_1 and main properties of φ_1 are well-known, see* [10], [13], [15]. *Property (2.6) holds in $N = 1$, see for instance* [11], *and for $N \geq 2$ is some specific domains, for example for Ω convex, see* [2].

3. An existence sub-supersolution theorem

We start by stating an important theorem, see [1] and [5], that assures the existence of a solution between a sub and a supersolution.

Theorem 3.1. *Suppose that $h : \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ a continuous function and that there exist $\underline{u}, \overline{u} \in W^{1,\mathbf{p}}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ subsolution and supersolution of (2.1) such that $\underline{u} \leq \overline{u}$. Then there exists $u \in W_0^{1,\mathbf{p}}(\Omega)$ solution to (2.1) such that*

$$\underline{u} \leq u \leq \overline{u}.$$

Proof. Since $\underline{u}$ and $\overline{u}$ belong to $L^\infty(\Omega)$, then h verifies condition (h_2) of [1]. This concludes the proof. □

4. Construction of sub and super-solutions: proof of the main result

In this section we prove Theorem 1.1. For that, we apply Theorem 3.1 to (1.1). Mainly, we construct the sub and the supersolution.

4.1. Sub-solutions

Let us consider a rectangular bounded domain $U \subseteq \Omega$ i.e.

$$U := \prod_{i=1}^N U_i, \quad \text{where } U_i = (a_i, b_i), \quad a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall\, i = 1, .., N.$$

Denote by $v_i = v_i(x_i)$ a positive principal eigenfunction of $-\Delta_{p_i}$ in U_i, that is,

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta_{p_i} v_i = \eta_i |v_i|^{p_i-2} v_i & \text{in } U_i, \\ v_i = 0 & \text{on } \partial U_i. \end{cases} \tag{4.1}$$

From Lemma 2.1, recall that, if n_i is the outward normal derivative to ∂U_i, we have

$$\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial n_i} < 0 \quad \text{on } \partial U_i. \tag{4.2}$$

Let us consider the function

$$\underline{u}(x) = \begin{cases} \epsilon \displaystyle\prod_{i=1}^{N} v_i^{\alpha_i}(x_i) & x \in U, \\ 0 & x \in \Omega \setminus \overline{U}, \end{cases} \tag{4.3}$$

where $\alpha_i > 0$, $i = 1, \ldots, N$, and $\epsilon > 0$ will be chosen later.

Remark 4.1. *We note that $\underline{u}(x) > 0$ in $\emptyset \neq U \subset \Omega$.*

As v_i are bounded, it is clear that $\underline{u} \in W^{1,\mathbf{p}}(\Omega)$ and that $\underline{u}_{|\partial\Omega} = 0$. Hence, $\underline{u}$ is subsolution of (1.1) provided that

$$\int_\Omega \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left| \frac{\partial \underline{u}}{\partial x_i} \right|^{p_i-2} \frac{\partial \underline{u}}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i}\, dx \le \lambda \int_\Omega \underline{u}^{q-1} \phi\, dx \quad \forall\, \phi \in W_0^{1,\mathbf{p}}(\Omega), \quad \phi \ge 0.$$

Observe that

$$\lambda \int_\Omega \underline{u}^{q-1} \phi\, dx = \lambda \epsilon^{q-1} \int_U \prod_{i=1}^{N} v_i^{\alpha_i(q-1)} \phi\, dx. \tag{4.4}$$

On the other hand, observe that

$$\frac{\partial \underline{u}}{\partial x_i} = \epsilon\, \alpha_i \left(\prod_{j\neq i} v_j^{\alpha_j} \right) v_i^{\alpha-1} \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i} \quad \text{in } U_i.$$

Then, taking into account the positivity of v_i, $\forall\, i = 1, .., N$,

$$\int_\Omega \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left| \frac{\partial \underline{u}}{\partial x_i} \right|^{p_i-2} \frac{\partial \underline{u}}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i}\, dx =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \int_{\prod_{j\neq i} U_j} \left\{ \int_{U_i} \left[\epsilon\alpha_i \left(\prod_{j\neq i} v_j^{\alpha_j} \right) v_i^{\alpha_i-1} \right]^{p_i-1} \left| \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i} \right|^{p_i-2} \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i}\, dx_i \right\} d\hat{x}^i$$

with the obvious notation for $d\hat{x}^i$. Next, by using an integration by parts argument and the Fubini-Tonelli theorem, we get

$$\int_\Omega \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left| \frac{\partial \underline{u}}{\partial x_i} \right|^{p_i-2} \frac{\partial \underline{u}}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i}\, dx =$$

$$-\sum_{i=1}^{N} \int_{\prod_{j\neq i} U_j} \left(\epsilon\alpha_i \prod_{j\neq i} v_j^{\alpha_j} \right)^{p_i-1} \int_{U_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(v_i^{(\alpha_i-1)(p_i-1)} \left| \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i} \right|^{p_i-2} \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i} \right) \phi\, dx_i d\hat{x}^i$$

$$+\sum_{i=1}^{N} \int_{\prod_{j\neq i} U_j} \left(\epsilon\alpha_i \prod_{j\neq i} v_j^{\alpha_j} \right)^{p_i-1} \left\{ \int_{\partial U_i} v_i^{(\alpha_i-1)(p_i-1)} \left| \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i} \right|^{p_i-2} \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial n_i} \phi\, dx_i \right\} d\hat{x}^i.$$

The second term on the right can be discarded as $\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial n_i} < 0$ in ∂U_i, see (4.2). Considering that

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(v_i^{(\alpha_i-1)(p_i-1)}\left|\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i}\right|^{p_i-2}\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i}\right) =$$

$$(\alpha_i-1)(p_i-1)\left|\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i}\right|^{p_i} + v_i^{(\alpha_i-1)(p_i-1)}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(\left|\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i}\right|^{p_i-2}\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i}\right)$$

and, from Lemma 2.1, that

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(\left|\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i}\right|^{p_i-2}\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i}\right) = -\eta_i v_i^{p_i-1} \quad \text{in } U_i,$$

our sub-solution condition becomes

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \int_{\prod_{j\neq i} U_j}\left(\epsilon\alpha_i\prod_{j\neq i} v_j^{\alpha_j}\right)^{p_i-1}\int_{U_i}\left\{\left[(1-\alpha_i)(p_i-1)v_i^{(\alpha_i-1)(p_i-1)-1}\left|\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i}\right|^{p_i}+\right.\right.$$
$$\left.\left. + v_i^{(\alpha_i-1)(p_i-1)}\eta_i v_i^{p_i-1}\right] - \lambda\epsilon^{q-1}\left(\prod_{k=1}^N v_k^{\alpha_k(q-1)}\right)\right\}\phi\, dx_i d\hat{x}^i \leq 0. \tag{4.5}$$

Let us require a condition on the pointwise integrand

$$\lambda \geq$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N\left(\epsilon\alpha_i\prod_{j\neq i}v_j^{\alpha_j}\right)^{p_i-q} v_i^{(\alpha_i-1)(p_i-1)-1-\alpha_i(q-1)}\left[(1-\alpha_i)(p_i-1)\left|\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i}\right|^{p_i}+\eta_i v_i^{p_i}\right]$$
$$=\sum_{i=1}^N\left(\epsilon\alpha_i\prod_{j\neq i}v_j^{\alpha_j}\right)^{p_i-q} v_i^{\alpha_i(p_i-q)-p_i}\left[(1-\alpha_i)(p_i-1)\left|\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i}\right|^{p_i}+\eta_i v_i^{p_i}\right].$$

Now we consider various cases.

- If $1 < q < p_1$, then by choosing $\alpha_i > \frac{p_i}{(p_i-q)} > 1$, letting $\epsilon \to 0^+$ we obtain that $\underline{u}$ is a subsolution provided $\lambda > 0$.
- Assume that some $i_0 \in \{1, .., N\}$ we have $p_{i_0+1} > q \geq p_{i_0}$ taking $p_{N+1} = \infty$. Then $\underline{u}$ is a subsolution if

$$\lambda \geq \lambda_* := \max_U \mathcal{S}$$

where

$$\mathcal{S} = \sum_{i=1}^N\left(\epsilon\alpha_i\prod_{j\neq i}v_j^{\alpha_j}\right)^{p_i-q} v_i^{\alpha_i(p_i-q)-p_i}\left[(1-\alpha_i)(p_i-1)\left|\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i}\right|^{p_i}+\eta_i v_i^{p_i}\right].$$

We show that λ_* is finite. Observe that $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_0 + \mathcal{S}_1$ where

$$\mathcal{S}_0 = \sum_{i=1}^{i_0}\left(\epsilon\alpha_i\prod_{j\neq i}v_j^{\alpha_j}\right)^{p_i-q} v_i^{\alpha_i(p_i-q)-p_i}\left[(1-\alpha_i)(p_i-1)\left|\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i}\right|^{p_i}+\eta_i v_i^{p_i}\right].$$

and

$$\mathcal{S}_1 = \sum_{i=i_0+1}^{N} \left(\epsilon\alpha_i \prod_{j\neq i} v_j^{\alpha_j}\right)^{p_i-q} v_i^{\alpha_i(p_i-q)-p_i}\left[(1-\alpha_i)(p_i-1)\left|\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i}\right|^{p_i} + \eta_i v_i^{p_i}\right].$$

It is clear that $\mathcal{S}_1$ is finite, taking $\alpha_i > p_i/(p_i-q)$.

On the other hand, observe that the behaviour next to ∂U is controlled: when $v_i \to 0^+$ then as $\frac{\partial}{\partial n_i} v_i < 0$ on ∂U_i we have that there exists $\delta > 0$ small enough such that the quantity

$$\left[(1-\alpha_i)(p_i-1)\left|\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i}\right|^{p_i} + \eta_i v_i^{p_i}\right] < 0 \quad \text{in } U_i^\delta, \text{ for all } i = 1, \ldots, p_{i_0},$$

where

$$U_i^\delta := \{x_i \in U_i : \operatorname{dist}(x_i\,, \partial U_i) \geq \delta\}.$$

Moreover, $\mathcal{S}_0$ is bounded in $U \cap U_i^\delta$. Then, $\mathcal{S}_0$ is bounded in U and we can conclude that λ_* is finite.

4.2. Supersolutions

Since Ω is bounded, we can choose a domain U such that

$$\Omega \subset U = \prod_{i=1}^{N} U^i, \qquad U^i = (a_i, b_i), \quad a_i, b_i \quad \text{in} \quad \mathbb{R}.$$

Now for $M > 0$ we consider the function

$$\overline{u}(x) := M \prod_{i=1}^{N} v_i(x_i), \qquad x \in \Omega,$$

where v_i are the first eigenfunctions to the p_i-Laplacian in U^i, whose first eigenvalue we denote by η^i. Observe that

$$\overline{u}_{\partial\Omega} > 0.$$

Then, $\overline{u}$ is a supersolution to (1.1) for all $0 \leq \phi \in W_0^{1,\mathbf{p}}(\Omega)$ holds

$$\lambda \int_\Omega M^{q-1} \prod_{i=1}^{N} v_i^{q-1} \phi\, dx \leq \int_\Omega \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left|\frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial x_i}\right|^{p_i-2} \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i}\, dx.$$

It is clear that

$$\int_\Omega \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left|\frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial x_i}\right|^{p_i-2} \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i}\, dx =$$

$$\int_\Omega \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[M\left(\prod_{j\neq i} v_j\right)\right]^{p_i-1} \left|\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i}\right|^{p_i-2} \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i}\, dx =$$

$$-\sum_{i=1}^{N} \int_\Omega \left(M\prod_{j\neq i} v_j\right)^{p_i-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(\left|\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i}\right|^{p_i-2} \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i}\right)\phi\, dx =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \eta^i \int_\Omega \left(M\prod_{j=1}^{N} v_j\right)^{p_i-1} \phi\, dx$$

Thus we may ask for the strong condition

$$\lambda^* := \sum_{i=1}^{N} \eta^i \Big(M \prod_{j=1}^{N} v_j \Big)^{p_i - q} \geq \lambda. \tag{4.6}$$

Hence, if $1 < q < p_N$ by letting $M \to \infty$ we have that $\overline{u}$ is a super solution $\forall \lambda > 0$.

Proof of Theorem 1.1.

1. Assume $1 < q < p_1$. Fix $\lambda > 0$. Then, we can choose $\epsilon > 0$ small and M large enough such that $\underline{u}$, $\overline{u}$ are sub-supersolution of (1.1) and $\underline{u} \leq \overline{u}$ in Ω. Theorem 3.1 assures the existence of a solution u of (1.1) such that $\underline{u} \leq u \leq \overline{u}$. This completes this case.
2. Assume $p_1 \leq q < p_N$. In this case, taking for example $\epsilon = 1$, we have that $\underline{u}$ is subsolution provided that $\lambda \geq \lambda_*$ for some λ_*. On the other hand, we can take M large such that $\overline{u}$ is supersolution and $\underline{u} \leq \overline{u}$. Thus, there exists a positive solution for $\lambda \geq \lambda_*$.
   Now, we define

   $$\Lambda := \inf\{\lambda : (1.1) \text{ possesses at least a positive solution}\}.$$

   We have proved that $\Lambda < \infty$. For $p_1 < q < p_N$, in [4] it was proved that $0 < \Lambda$. We show now that this is also true for $q = p_1$. Indeed, let now consider $q = p_1$ and let us multiply the equation (1.1) by u and integrate it on Ω to obtain

   $$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \int_\Omega \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right|^{p_i} dx = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left|\left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right|\right|_{p_i}^{p_i} = \lambda ||u||_{p_1}^{p_1} = \lambda \int_\Omega |u|^{p_1} dx$$

   Now we use the embedding (2.3) on $r = p_1$ to get

   $$\left(\frac{d^1 p_1}{2} \right)^{-p_1} ||u||_{p_1}^{p_1} \leq \left|\left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} \right|\right|_{p_1}^{p_1} + \sum_{i=2}^{N} \left|\left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right|\right|_{p_i}^{p_i} = \lambda ||u||_{p_1}^{p_1}$$

   and thus

   $$||u||_{p_1}^{p_1} \left[\lambda - \left(\frac{2}{d^1 p_1} \right)^{p_1} \right] \geq 0.$$

   But if $\lambda < \left(\frac{2}{d^1 p_1} \right)^{p_1}$ this quantity is negative and we arrive to the absurd of declaring $||u||_{p_1} \neq 0$.
   We prove now that for all $\lambda > \Lambda$ we have the existence of positive solution. Indeed, fix $\lambda_0 > \Lambda$. Then, by definition of Λ, there exists $\mu \in (\Lambda, \lambda_0)$ and a positive solution, denoted by u_μ, of (1.1) for $\lambda = \mu$. Since $\mu < \lambda_0$, it is clear that u_μ is subsolution of (1.1) for $\lambda = \lambda_0$. On the other hand, for M large, there exists $\overline{u}$ supersolution of (1.1) for $\lambda = \lambda_0$. Finally, thanks to regularity results, see for instance Proposition 4.1 in [1] or Lemma 2.4 in [5], we have that $u_\mu \in L^\infty(\Omega)$. Hence, for M large $u_\mu \leq \overline{u}$, and we can conclude the existence of positive solution for $\lambda = \lambda_0$. This completes the proof.

□

Remark 4.2. *Since our subsolution $\underline{u}$ is strictly positive in U, we have by Theorem 3.1 that $u \geq \underline{u} > 0$ in a non empty open set contained in Ω. In the case $p_1 \geq 2$ by the result of Corollary 4.4* [4] *we have $u > 0$ in Ω.*

Remark 4.3. *We comment a possible further generalization.*
Let $x = (x_1, ..., x_N)$, where $x_i \in \Omega_i \subset \mathbb{R}^{N_i}$, being Ω_i an open, bounded and convex domain. Denote with ∇_{x_i} the gradient along the vector x_i and div_{x_i} its divergence, and let

$$\Delta_{p_i} u = div_{x_i}(|\nabla_{x_i} u|^{p_i-2}\nabla_{x_i} u) = \sum_{j=1}^{N_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} \left(\left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{ij}} \right|^{p_i-2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{ij}} \right)$$

be the p_i-Laplacian acting on the x_i vector. Problems of the kind of

$$\begin{cases} -\sum_{i=1}^{N} \Delta_{p_i} u = \lambda u^{q-1} & in\ \Omega = \prod \Omega_i, \\ u = 0 & on\ \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \tag{4.7}$$

can be faced with the same technique, using properties of the p_i-Laplacian principal eigenfuctions, and owing integrability condition as (2.6) *to recent regularity results obtained in* [2].

Aknowledgments

The authors wish to thank professors A. Cianchi and V. Vespri for enlighting conversations about the problem. Moreover, the authors acknowledge IMUS (Mathematics Institute of the University of Seville), IEMath-GR (Mathematics Institute of the University of Granada) and University of Cadiz for supporting a PhD course from which the collaboration arose. S. Ciani is partially founded by INdAM group GNAMPA, A. Suárez by PGC2018-098308-B-I00 (MCI/AEI/FEDER, UE) and G. M. Figueiredo by CNPQ, CAPES and FAP-DF.

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