

**A WEIGHTED TRUDINGER–MOSER TYPE INEQUALITY  
AND ITS APPLICATIONS  
TO QUASILINEAR ELLIPTIC PROBLEMS  
WITH CRITICAL GROWTH  
IN THE WHOLE EUCLIDEAN SPACE**

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ABSTRACT. We establish a version of the Trudinger–Moser inequality involving unbounded or decaying radial weights in weighted Sobolev spaces. In the light of this inequality and using a minimax procedure we also study existence of solutions for a class of quasilinear elliptic problems involving exponential critical growth.

**1. Introduction and main results**

We recall that if  $\Omega$  is a bounded domain in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  ( $n \geq 2$ ), the classical Trudinger–Moser inequality (cf. [31], [38]) asserts that  $e^{\alpha|u|^{n'}} \in L^1(\Omega)$ , for all  $u \in W_0^{1,n}(\Omega)$  and  $\alpha > 0$  and there exists a constant  $C(n) > 0$  such that

$$(1.1) \quad \sup_{\|u\|_n \leq 1} \int_{\Omega} e^{\alpha|u|^{n'}} dx \leq C(n)|\Omega|, \quad \text{if } \alpha \leq \alpha_n,$$

where  $n' = n/(n-1)$ ,  $\alpha_n = n\omega_{n-1}^{1/(n-1)}$ ,  $\|u\|_n := (\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^n dx)^{1/n}$  and  $\omega_{n-1}$  is the surface area of the unit sphere in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Moreover, the inequality (1.1)

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