

NODAL SOLUTIONS FOR A CRITICAL KIRCHHOFF TYPE PROBLEM IN \mathbb{R}^N

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ABSTRACT. In the present paper, we concentrate on the following critical Kirchhoff type problem

$$-\left(a + b \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla u|^2 dx\right) \Delta u + u = |u|^{2^*-2}u + \mu|u|^{p-2}u, \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N,$$

where $N \geq 3$, $a, b > 0$, $p \in (2, 2^*)$ and μ is an arbitrary positive parameter. With the help of an equivalent transformation, we first obtain at least one ground state nodal solution with precisely two nodal domains for $N = 3$, all $b > 0$ and $N \geq 4$, $b > 0$ small enough. Moreover, we give a convergence property of ground state nodal solutions as $b \searrow 0$. Besides, we attain infinitely many nodal solutions for $N = 3$, $p \in (4, 6)$, all $b > 0$ and $N \geq 4$, $p \in (2, 2^*)$, $b > 0$ sufficiently small, and also establish nonexistence results of nodal solutions for $N \geq 4$ and b large enough.

1. Introduction

In this paper, we investigate the existence and asymptotic behavior of ground state nodal solutions, the multiplicity and nonexistence of nodal solutions for the following Kirchhoff type problem

$$(1.1) \quad -\left(a + b \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla u|^2 dx\right) \Delta u + u = |u|^{2^*-2}u + \mu|u|^{p-2}u, \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N,$$

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