

**Peletier, L. A.; Terman, D.; Weissler, F. B.**

**On the equation  $\Delta u + x \cdot \nabla u + f(u) = 0$ .** (English) Zbl 0615.35034  
Arch. Ration. Mech. Anal. 94, 83-99 (1986).

The asymptotic behaviour of radial solutions of the equation

$$(1) \quad \Delta u + \frac{1}{2}x \cdot \nabla u + \frac{k}{2}u + |u|^{p-1}u = 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N,$$

which is an ordinary differential equation

$$(2) \quad u'' + \left(\frac{N-1}{r} + \frac{r}{2}\right)u' + \frac{k}{2}u + |u|^{p-1}u = 0, \quad r = |x|, \quad u(0) = a, \quad u'(0) = 0$$

for such solutions is investigated. It is proved that if  $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} r^k u(r) = 0$ , then  $u(r) = 0(e^{-\frac{r^2}{4}})$  and if  $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} r^k u(r) \neq 0$ , then  $u(r) = 0(r^{-k})$ . In this connection two asymptotic terms depending on the symbol of the variable  $(p-1)k-2$  are calculated and it is shown that for  $k \leq \frac{N}{2}$ ,  $(p+1)(p-1)^{-1} \leq \frac{N}{2}$ ,  $u(r) > 0$  for  $r > 0$  and  $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} r^k u(r) > 0$ . For the solution of equation (1) and

$$\Delta u - \frac{1}{2}x \cdot \nabla u - \frac{k}{2}u + |u|^{p-1}u = 0$$

integral identities generalizing the Pokhozhaev formula were proved [*S. I. Pokhozhaev*, Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR 165, 36-39 (1965; [Zbl 0141.302](#))]. The explicit formulae of solutions of equation (2) for certain combinations between the parameters  $N$ ,  $k$  and  $p$  are given at the end.

Reviewer: [B.Kvedaras](#)

#### MSC:

- 35J60 Nonlinear elliptic equations
- 35B40 Asymptotic behavior of solutions to PDEs
- 35B30 Dependence of solutions to PDEs on initial and/or boundary data and/or on parameters of PDEs

Cited in **29** Documents

#### Keywords:

asymptotic behaviour; radial solutions; Pokhozhaev formula; explicit formulae of solutions

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