ASYMPTOTIC SYMMETRIES FOR FRACTIONAL OPERATORS

Christopher Grumiau
Université de Mons
Institut Complexys
Département de Mathématique
Service d’Analyse Numérique
Place du Parc, 20
B-7000 Mons, Belgique

Marco Squassina
Dipartimento di Informatica
Università degli Studi di Verona
Cà Vignal 2, Strada Le Grazie 15, I-37134 Verona, Italy

Christophe Troestler
Université de Mons
Institut Complexys
Département de Mathématique
Service d’Analyse Numérique
Place du Parc, 20
B-7000 Mons, Belgique

Abstract. In this paper, we study equations driven by a non-local integrodifferential operator \( L_K \) with homogeneous Dirichlet boundary conditions. More precisely, we study the problem

\[
\begin{align*}
- L_K u + V(x)u &= |u|^{p-2} u, & \text{in } \Omega, \\
  u &= 0, & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega,
\end{align*}
\]

where \( 2 < p < 2^*_s = \frac{2N}{N-2s} \), \( \Omega \) is an open bounded domain in \( \mathbb{R}^N \) for \( N \geq 2 \) and \( V \) is a \( L^\infty \) potential such that \( -L_K + V \) is positive definite. As a particular case, we study the problem

\[
\begin{align*}
(\Delta)^s u + V(x)u &= |u|^{p-2} u, & \text{in } \Omega, \\
  u &= 0, & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega,
\end{align*}
\]

where \( (\Delta)^s \) denotes the fractional Laplacian (with \( 0 < s < 1 \)). We give assumptions on \( V, \Omega \) and \( K \) such that ground state solutions (resp. least energy nodal solutions) respect the symmetries of some first (resp. second) eigenfunctions of \( -L_K + V \), at least for \( p \) close to 2. We study the uniqueness, up to a multiplicative factor, of these types of solutions. The results extend those obtained for the local case.

1. Introduction

Non-local operators arise naturally in many different topics in physics, engineering and even finance. For examples, they have applications in crystal dislocation, soft thin films, obstacle problems [1,4], continuum mechanics [23], chaotic dynamics of classical conservative systems [25].

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and graph theory [16]. In this paper, we shall consider the non-local counterpart of semi-linear elliptic equations of the type

\[
\begin{cases}
-\Delta u + V(x)u = |u|^{p-2}u, & \text{in } \Omega, \\
u = 0, & \text{in } \partial\Omega,
\end{cases}
\]

where \(\Omega\) is an open bounded domain with Lipschitz boundary, \(2 < p < 2^*\) is a subcritical exponent (where \(2^* := 2N/(N - 2)\) if \(N \geq 3\), \(2^* = +\infty\) if \(N = 2\)) and \(V \in L^\infty\) is such that \(-\Delta + V\) is positive definite. Precisely, we are predominantly interested in the qualitative behaviour of solutions to

\[
\begin{cases}
(-\Delta)^s u + V(x)u = |u|^{p-2}u, & \text{in } \Omega, \\
u = 0, & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega,
\end{cases}
\]

where \((-\Delta)^s\) denotes the fractional Laplacian (with \(0 < s < 1\) and \(2 < p < 2^* = 2N/N-2\)).

Let us recall that, up to a normalization factor, \((-\Delta)^s\) may be defined \([11]\) as follows: for \(x \in \mathbb{R}^N\),

\[\begin{aligned}
(-\Delta)^s u(x) := & -c_{N,s} \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \int_{\mathcal{E}_B(x,\varepsilon)} \frac{u(y) - u(x)}{|y - x|^{N+2s}} \, dy = -\frac{1}{2} c_{N,s} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{u(x+y) - 2u(x) + u(x-y)}{|y|^{N+2s}} \, dy \\
\end{aligned}\]

where \(c_{N,s} := s2^s \Gamma(\frac{N+2s}{2})/(\pi^{N/2} \Gamma(1-s))\) is a positive constant chosen \([24]\) to be coherent with the Fourier definition of \((-\Delta)^s\). This problem is variational and a ground state (resp. a least energy nodal solution) can be defined from the associated Euler-Lagrange functional — see \([21]\) (resp. Section 2) for more details. In this paper, we would like to study the symmetries of those two types of variational solutions. In fact, we consider a more general setting: we are dealing with ground state and least energy nodal solutions to the following equation:

\[
\begin{cases}
-\mathcal{L}_K u + V(x)u = |u|^{p-2}u, & \text{in } \Omega, \\
u = 0, & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega,
\end{cases}
\]

where \(\mathcal{L}_K\) is the non-local operator defined as follows

\[\mathcal{L}_K u(x) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (u(x+y) - 2u(x) + u(x-y)) K(y) \, dy.\]

We shall assume that \(K : \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \{0\} \to (0, +\infty)\) is a function such that \(mK \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)\) where \(m(x) := \min\{|x|^2, 1\}\) and we require the existence of \(\theta > 0\) and \(s \in (0, 1)\) such that \(K(x) \geq \theta |x|^{-(N+2s)}\) for any \(x \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \{0\}\). We also require that \(K(x) = K(-x)\) for any \(x \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \{0\}\).

In particular, we can consider \(K(x) = \frac{1}{2} c_{N,s} |x|^{-(N+2s)}\) so that \(-\mathcal{L}_K\) is exactly the fractional Laplacian operator \((-\Delta)^s\) as defined in (1.1) and (1.3) boils down to (1.2).

Let us point out that, in the current literature, there are several notions of fractional Laplacian, all of which agree when the problems are set on the whole \(\mathbb{R}^N\), but some of them disagree in a bounded domain. The values \((-\Delta)^s u(x)\) are, as we said, consistent with the Fourier definition of \((-\Delta)^s\), namely \(\mathcal{F}^{-1}(|\xi|^{2s} \mathcal{F} u)\) and also agree with the local formulation due to Caffarelli-Silvestre \([8]\),

\[\begin{aligned}
(-\Delta)^s u(x) = & -C \lim_{t \to 0} \left(t^{1-2s}\frac{\partial U}{\partial t}(x,t)\right) \\
\end{aligned}\]

where \(U : \mathbb{R}^N \times (0, \infty) \to \mathbb{R}\) is the solution to \(\text{div}(t^{1-2s} \nabla U) = 0\) and \(U(x,0) = u(x)\). The fractional laplacian defined in this way is also called \textit{integral}. In a bounded domain \(\Omega\), as in \([19]\), we choose to operate with it on restrictions to \(\Omega\) of functions defined on \(\mathbb{R}^N\) which are equal to zero on \(\mathring{\Omega}\). A different operator \((-\Delta)^s_{\text{spec}}\) called \textit{regional, local or spectral} fractional Laplacian, largely utilized in literature, can be defined as the power of the Laplace operator \(-\Delta\) via the spectral decomposition theorem. Let \((\lambda_k)_{k \geq 1}\) and \((\varepsilon_k)_{k \geq 1}\) be the eigenvalues and eigenfunctions of \(-\Delta\) in \(\Omega\) with Dirichlet boundary condition on \(\partial\Omega\), normalized in such a way that \(|\varepsilon_k|^2 = 1\).

Then, for every \(s \in (0,1)\) and all \(u \in H^1_0(\Omega)\) with

\[u(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sigma_k e_k(x), \quad x \in \Omega,\]
one considers the operator

\[ (-\Delta)^{s}_{\text{spec}} u(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \gamma_j \lambda_j^s e_j(x), \quad x \in \Omega. \]

Of course, in this way, the eigenfunctions of \((-\Delta)^{s}_{\text{spec}}\) agree with the eigenfunction \(e_k\) of \(-\Delta\). The operators \((-\Delta)^{s}\) and \((-\Delta)^{s}_{\text{spec}}\) are different, in spite of the current literature where they are sometimes erroneously interchanged. In [7], the authors were able to recover also for the spectral fractional Laplacian the aforementioned local realization procedure. We refer the interested reader to [22] for a careful comparison of eigenvalues and eigenvectors of these two operators and to [17] for further discussions about the correlations among physically relevant nonlocal operators and the introduction of a notion of fractional Laplacian for Neumann boundary conditions.

Under the assumptions on \(K\) stated above, the Problem (1.3) is variational (see [21, Section 2]). The energy is defined on the space \(H\) of Lebesgue measurable functions \(g : \mathbb{R}^N \to \mathbb{R}\) such that \(g\) is zero almost everywhere outside \(\Omega\), its restriction to \(\Omega\) belongs to \(L^2(\Omega)\) and, furthermore, the map \((x,y) \mapsto (g(x) - g(y))\sqrt{K(x-y)} \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^{2N} \setminus (\mathcal{C}\Omega \times \mathcal{C}\Omega))\) (we write \(\mathcal{C}\Omega := \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega\)). The inner product of \(H\) is defined as

\[ (u,v)_H := \int_Q (u(x) - u(y))(v(x) - v(y))K(x-y)\,dx\,dy, \]

where \(Q := \mathbb{R}^{2N} \setminus (\mathcal{C}\Omega \times \mathcal{C}\Omega)\) (see e.g. [21, Section 2] for more details on \(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_H\)). The corresponding norm will be written \(\|\cdot\|_H\). The existence of ground state solutions has been proved in [21] while the existence of least energy nodal solutions is established in this paper (see Section 2).

We now state the main results. For \(k \geq 1\), we let \(\lambda_k\) (resp. \(\varphi_k\)) be the \(k^{th}\) eigenvalue counted without multiplicity (resp. eigenfunction) of the operator \(-L_K + V\) with “Dirichlet boundary conditions” in \(\Omega\) in the sense that \(\varphi_k = 0\) in \(\mathcal{C}\Omega\). We also consider \(E_k\) the eigenspace associated to \(\lambda_k\).

**Theorem 1.1.** Assume that \(-L_K + V\) is positive definite. If \((u_p)_{p>2}\) is a family of ground state (resp. least energy nodal) solutions to Problem (1.3), then

\[ \|u_p\|_H + |u_p|_2 \leq C\lambda_1^{\frac{1}{p-2}}, \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_1 \text{ (resp. } \lambda_2). \]

If \(p_n \to 2\) and \(\lambda^{\frac{1}{p_n}}_{i} u_{p_n} \to u_\ast\) in \(H\) (the weak convergence necessarily holds, up to a subsequence), then \(\lambda^{\frac{1}{p_n}}_{i} u_{p_n} \to u_\ast\) in \(H\) and \(u_\ast \neq 0\) satisfies

\[
\begin{cases}
- L_K u_\ast + V u_\ast = \lambda_1 u_\ast, & \text{in } \Omega, \\
u_\ast = 0, & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega.
\end{cases}
\]

Assume that \(\lambda_1\) (resp. \(\lambda_2\)) is simple. Then, for \(p\) close to \(2\) and any reflection \(R\) such that \(R(\Omega) = \Omega\), ground state solutions (resp. least energy nodal solutions) to Problem (1.3) possess the same symmetry or antisymmetry as \(\varphi_1\) (resp. \(\varphi_2\)) with respect to \(R\). Moreover, this type of solution is unique up to its sign.

The proof of the previous Theorem makes use of the implicit function theorem (see Sections 3 and 4). In particular, since it is known that \(\varphi_1\) is a positive eigenfunction when \(V \equiv 0\) (see [21, Proposition 9, assertion c])) and thus \(\lambda_1\) is simple. As we show in Lemma 3.2, \(\lambda_1\) is also simple when \(V \in L^\infty\) and \(-L_K + V\) is positive definite. In these cases, we have the following

**Corollary 1.2.** Assume that \(-L_K + V\) is positive definite. If \((u_p)_{p>2}\) are ground state solutions to

\[ \begin{cases} -L_K u + Vu = |u|^{p-2}u, & \text{in } \Omega, \\
u = 0, & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega, \end{cases} \]

then, for \(p\) close to \(2\) and any reflection \(R\) such that \(R(\Omega) = \Omega\), ground state solutions of (1.5) possess the same symmetry or antisymmetry as \(\varphi_1\) with respect to \(R\). Moreover, this type of solution is unique up to its sign.
When $\lambda_2$ is not simple, then we cannot use the implicit function theorem. In this case, we just are able to conclude the following result which no longer asserts uniqueness (see Section 5).

**Theorem 1.3.** Assume that $-L_K + V$ is positive definite and that the zero set of any function in $E_2 \setminus \{0\}$ has zero Lebesgue measure. For $p$ close to 2, least energy nodal solutions $u_p$ to Problem (1.3) possess the same symmetries and antisymmetries of their orthogonal projection on $E_2$.

Note that the assumption about the zero sets are known to hold when $-L_K = (-\Delta)^s$ (see [12]). We are also able to localize least energy nodal solutions when $p \approx 2$, see Theorem 5.5.

These theorems are a generalization of the corresponding results for the semi-linear case (1.1). In [5, 6, 13, 14], this equation has been extensively studied for several choices of potentials $V$, boundary conditions and non-linearities. We also refer the reader to the references therein.

In this paper, $\| \cdot \|_p$ will denote the traditional norm in $L^p$. The notation $f'(u)[v]$ stands for the Fréchet derivative of the function $f$ at $u$ in the direction $v$.

## 2. Formulation, ground state and least energy nodal solutions

In [21], it is proved that $H$ is a Hilbert space when endowed with the norm

$$\|u\|_H^2 = \int_Q |u(x) - u(y)|^2 K(x - y) \, dx \, dy.$$  

Moreover, the embedding $H \hookrightarrow L^q(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is continuous for $q \in [1, 2_s^*)$ and it is compact when $q < 2_s^*$. In particular, the Sobolev’s inequality holds: there exists $C > 0$ such that, for any $u \in H$, $|u|_{2_s^*} \leq C \|u\|_H$.

At this point, we may define the functional

$$E_p : H \to \mathbb{R} : u \mapsto \frac{1}{2} \|u\|_H^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} V(x)u^2 \, dx - \frac{1}{p} |u|^p.$$  

whose corresponding Euler-Lagrange equation is the weak formulation of Problem (1.3) (see [20]):

$$\forall \varphi \in H, \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (u(y) - u(x))(\varphi(y) - \varphi(x))K(y - x) \, dy \, dx + \int_{\Omega} V(x)u \varphi \, dx = \int_{\Omega} |u|^{p-2} u \varphi \, dx.$$  

To establish the existence of ground state solutions, R. Servadei and E. Valdinoci [21] assume that $-L_K + V$ is positive definite and make use of the traditional Mountain Pass Theorem. They minimize $E_p$ on the following Nehari manifold

$$N_p := \{ u \in H \setminus \{0\} : \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (u(x) - u(y))^2 K(x - y) \, dy \, dx + \int_{\Omega} V(x)u^2 \, dx = \int_{\Omega} |u|^p \, dx \}.$$  

Up to our knowledge, there is no characterization of sign-changing solutions mentioned in the literature for the non-local case. We prove hereafter that a least energy nodal solution exists and may be characterized as a minimum of $E_p$ on the traditional nodal Nehari set

$$M_p := \{ u \in H \setminus \{0\} : u^+ \neq 0 \mbox{ and } E_p(u) = \max_{t^+, t^- > 0} E_p(t^+_p u^+ + t^-_p u^-) \},$$  

where $u^+ := \max\{u, 0\}$ and $u^- := \min\{u, 0\}$. Let us remark that an important technical difference with the classical local semilinear occurs: $\langle u^+, u^- \rangle_H = -2 \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} u^+(x)u^-(y)K(x-y) \, dx \, dy > 0$ for any sign-changing solutions $u \in H$.

Let us mention that $u \in M_p$ is equivalent to $u^\pm \neq 0$ and $E_p'(u)[u^\pm] = 0$. Indeed, it is clear that if $u \in M_p$ then $E_p'(u)[u^\pm] = 0$. For the other direction, let us first remark that, for any sign-changing function $u \in H$, there exists $t^+ > 0$ and $t^- > 0$ such that $t^+ u^++ t^- u^- \in M_p$. This comes easily from the fact that $E(u) \to -\infty$ when $\|u\|_H \to +\infty$ while being constrained to any finite dimensional subspace, and the fact that the maximum cannot be on the boundary of the cone because $E_p'(u^+)u^- = \langle u^+, u^- \rangle_H > 0$ and $E_p'(u^-)[u^+] > 0$. It is thus sufficient to show that
the system $\mathcal{E}_p'(t^+u^+ + t^-u^-)[u^\pm] = 0$ has at most one non-trivial solution $(t^+, t^-)$ with $t^\pm > 0$. Developing the equations $\mathcal{E}_p'(t^+u^+ + t^-u^-)[u^\pm] = 0$ leads to a system of the type

$$
\begin{cases}
t^- = A(t^+)^{p-1} - Bt^+,
\vspace{1mm}
t^+ = C(t^-)^{p-1} - Dt^-,
\end{cases}
$$

for some $A, B, C, D > 0$. As a quick drawing will convince you, one can see the solutions of this system as the intersection of two increasing functions of $t^+$, one that it super-quadratic and one that is sub-quadratic. Hence a single intersection exists.

Note that, contrarily to the local case, it is not true that $u^\pm \in \mathcal{N}_p$ if and only if $u^+ + u^- \in \mathcal{M}_p$. This is again a consequence of the fact that $\langle u^+, u^- \rangle_H \neq 0$ for sign-changing functions.

Now let us show that (1.3) possesses at least one least energy nodal solution. In doing so, we will prove again, as a byproduct, that non-negative and non-positive solutions also exist. We take our inspiration from [2].

Let $\|\cdot\|$ be the norm on $H$, equivalent to $\|\cdot\|_H$ (see Section 3), induced by the inner product

$$
(2.4) \quad \langle u, v \rangle = \langle u, v \rangle_H + \int_{\Omega} V(x)uv\,dx.
$$

We know that $\nabla \mathcal{E}_p(u) = u - A(u)$, namely

$$
\mathcal{E}_p'(u)[\varphi] = \langle u - A(u), \varphi \rangle, \quad \langle A(u), \varphi \rangle := \int_{\Omega} |u|^{p-2}u\varphi, \quad u, \varphi \in H.
$$

If $H^\pm$ denote the positive and negative cones of $H$, we set

$$
H^\pm_\varepsilon := \{ u \in H : \text{dist}(u, H^\pm) < \varepsilon \}.
$$

Then, we first state the following

**Lemma 2.1** (Order preserving property). Assume that $-\mathcal{L}_k + V$ is positive definite and let $u \in H$ be such that

$$
(2.5) \quad \langle u, \varphi \rangle \geq 0, \quad \text{for every } \varphi \in H \text{ with } \varphi \geq 0.
$$

Then $u \geq 0$.

**Proof.** Testing inequality (2.5) with $\varphi = -u^- \in H^+$ yields

$$
\langle u, -u^- \rangle = -\langle u^+, u^- \rangle - \|u^-\|^2 \geq 0.
$$

As $\langle u^+, u^- \rangle = \langle u^+, u^- \rangle_H \geq 0$, we get $\|u^-\|^2 = 0$ and thus $u^- = 0$ since $-\mathcal{L}_k + V$ is positive definite. \hfill \Box

**Lemma 2.2.** For every $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small, $A(\partial H^\pm_\varepsilon) \subseteq H^\pm_\varepsilon$. In particular, if $u \in H^\pm_\varepsilon$ is a critical point of $\mathcal{E}_p$, namely $A(u) = u$, then $u \in H^\pm_\varepsilon$.

**Proof.** We have, for $2 \leq p \leq 2^*_s$,

$$
(2.6) \quad \forall u \in H, \quad |u^+|^p = \min_{w \in H^-} |u - w|^p \leq C \min_{w \in H^-} \|u - w\| = C \text{dist}(u, H^-).
$$

Let $P_+$ denotes the metric projector on the positive cone $H^+$ for the norm $\|\cdot\|$. The metric projection on the convex set $H^+$ is characterized by

$$
(2.7) \quad \forall \varphi \in H^+, \quad \langle u - P_+u, \varphi - P_+u \rangle \leq 0.
$$

Because $H^+$ is a cone pointed at 0, this is equivalent to

$$
(2.8) \quad \langle u - P_+u, P_+u \rangle = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \forall \varphi \in H^+, \quad \langle u - P_+u, \varphi \rangle \leq 0.
$$

The implication $(2.8) \Rightarrow (2.7)$ is obvious. For $(2.7) \Rightarrow (2.8)$, taking $\varphi = tP_+u$ with $t > 0$ in (2.7) yields $(t - 1)\langle u - P_+u, P_+u \rangle \leq 0$, whence $\langle u - P_+u, P_+u \rangle = 0$. 

Consequently, if we set $P_- u := u - P_+ u$, then $P_- u$ is orthogonal to $P_+ u$. Moreover, since $(P_- u, \varphi) \leq 0$ for every $\varphi \in H^+$, it follows that $P_- u \leq 0$ by virtue of Lemma 2.1. If $v := A(u)$, then taking inequality (2.6) into account,
\[
\text{dist}(A(u), H^-) ||P_+ v|| \leq ||v - P_- v|| ||P_+ v|| = ||P_+ v||^2
\]
\[
= \langle v, P_+ v \rangle = \int_{\Omega} |u|^{p-2} u P_+ v \leq \int_{\Omega} |u^+|^{p-2} u^+ P_+ v
\]
\[
\leq |u^+|^{p-1} |P_+ v|_p \leq C \text{dist}(u, H^-)^{p-1} ||P_+ v||.
\]
If $\text{dist}(u, H^-)$ is small enough, we have $\text{dist}(A(u), H^-) \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{dist}(u, H^-)$, concluding the proof. □

According to [15, Lemma 3.2], Lemma 2.2 implies the existence of a pseudo-gradient vector field $G$ such that $H^\pm_\varepsilon$ are (forward) invariant for the descending flow. Let us denote the flow by $\eta$ i.e., $\eta(t, u)$ is the maximal solution to
\[
\begin{cases}
\partial_t \eta(t, u) = -G(\eta(t, u)), \\
\eta(0, u) = 0,
\end{cases}
\]
defined on the interval $[0, T(u))$. It follows that $\partial H^\pm_\varepsilon \subseteq \mathcal{A}(H^\pm_\varepsilon)$, where $\mathcal{A}(H^\pm_\varepsilon)$ stands for the basin of attraction of $H^\pm_\varepsilon$ for the flow $\eta$.

First, we need the following

Lemma 2.3. For $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small, $\overline{H^+_\varepsilon \cap H^-_\varepsilon} \subseteq \mathcal{A}_0$, where $\mathcal{A}_0$ is the basin of attraction of 0. In particular, $\mathcal{E}_p(u) > 0$ for every $u \in \overline{H^+_\varepsilon \cap H^-_\varepsilon} \setminus \{0\}$.

Proof. We know that, for $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough, $H^+_\varepsilon \cap H^-_\varepsilon$ is (forward) invariant for $\eta$ and the sole critical point it contains is 0. The map $\eta$ being a pseudo-gradient flow and the Palais-Smale condition is satisfied, either $\mathcal{E}_p(\eta(t, u)) \rightarrow -\infty$ as $t \rightarrow T(u)$ or $\eta(t, u)$ possesses a limit point $u^*$ as $t \rightarrow T(u)$ which is a critical point of $\mathcal{E}_p$, in which case $T(u) = +\infty$. Also, if $u \in H^+_\varepsilon \cap H^-_\varepsilon$, then the second case rephrases as $\eta(t, u) \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow T(u)$. To conclude, we need to rule out the first case. Taking into account inequalities (2.6), it follows that
\[
\mathcal{E}_p(u) \geq -\frac{1}{p}|u|_p^p \geq -\frac{1}{p}(|u^+|_p + |u^-|_p)^p \geq -\frac{C}{p} (\text{dist}(u, H^-) + \text{dist}(u, H^-))^p \geq -\frac{C(2\varepsilon)^p}{p},
\]
whenever $u \in H^+_\varepsilon \cap H^-_\varepsilon$. Finally, the flow decreases the functional $\mathcal{E}_p$, so $\mathcal{E}_p(u) > \mathcal{E}_p(\eta(t, u)) > \mathcal{E}_p(0) = 0$ for all $t > 0$. □

We now state the following

Theorem 2.4. There exist a solution to non-negative, a non-positive and a sign-changing solution to Problem (1.3).

Proof. There exists a solution to Problem (1.3) in $H^+_\varepsilon \setminus \overline{H^-_\varepsilon}$, a solution in $H^-_\varepsilon \setminus \overline{H^+_\varepsilon}$ and one solution in $H \setminus (\overline{H^+_\varepsilon} \cup \overline{H^-_\varepsilon})$. This follows directly from [15, Theorem 3.2], provided that one shows the existence of a path $h : [0, 1] \rightarrow H$ such that $h(0) \in H^+_\varepsilon \setminus H^-_\varepsilon$, $h(1) \in H^-_\varepsilon \setminus H^+_\varepsilon$ and
\[
0 = \inf_{H^+_\varepsilon \cap H^-_\varepsilon} \mathcal{E}_p > \sup_{t \in [0, 1]} \mathcal{E}_p(h(t)).
\]
It is readily seen that for any finite dimensional subspace $E$ of $H$, there exists $R > 0$ such that $u \in E$ and $||u|| \geq R$ imply that $\mathcal{E}_p(u) < 0$. Pick $E := \text{span}\{u_0, u_1\} \subseteq H$, where $u_0 \in H^+ \setminus \{0\}$ and $u_1 \in H^- \setminus \{0\}$ are non-colinear given elements. If $R > 0$ is the corresponding radius, set
\[
h(t) := R^*((1-t)u_0 + tu_1) \in H \setminus \{0\}, \quad t \in [0, 1],
\]
where $R^*$ is large enough so that $\min\{||h(t)|| : t \in [0, 1]\} \geq R$. This ends the proof, thanks to Lemma 2.2. □

Finally, we state the following

Theorem 2.5. There exists a sign-changing solution $u^*$ to (1.3) with minimal energy among all sign-changing solutions. In addition, $u^* \in \mathcal{M}_p$ achieves the minimum of $\mathcal{E}_p$ on $\mathcal{M}_p$. □
Proof. Lemma 2.2 says that the only critical points of $\mathcal{E}_p$ inside $H^+_\epsilon \cup H^-\epsilon$ are those belonging to $H^+\epsilon \cup H^-\epsilon$. Thus, all the sign-changing critical points of $\mathcal{E}_p$ belong to the closed set $H \setminus (H^+_\epsilon \cup H^-\epsilon)$. Let us set
\[ c := \inf \{ \mathcal{E}_p(u) : u \text{ is a sign-changing critical point of } \mathcal{E}_p \}. \]
Since Theorem 2.4 says that the set is non-empty, there exists a sequence $(u_n) \subseteq H \setminus (H^+_\epsilon \cup H^-\epsilon)$ such that $\mathcal{E}_p(u_n) \to c$, as $n \to \infty$. Since $\mathcal{E}_p$ satisfies the Palais-Smale condition, it follows that $(u_n)$ admits a subsequence which converges strongly in $H$ to a limit point $u^* \in H \setminus (H^+_\epsilon \cup H^-\epsilon)$, such that $\mathcal{E}_p'(u^*) = 0$ and $\mathcal{E}_p(u^*) = c$.

As $u^*$ changes sign and $\mathcal{E}_p'(u^*)(u^*) = 0$, $u^* \in \mathcal{M}_p$ (see the discussion following (2.3)). To show that $u^*$ has minimal energy on $\mathcal{M}_p$, pick any $v \in \mathcal{M}_p$ and consider the rectangle $C := \{ t^+ v^+ + t^- v^- : t^+, t^- \in [0, R] \}$ where $R$ is large enough so that $\mathcal{E}_p(t^+ v^+ + t^- v^-) < 0$ whenever $t^+ = R$ or $t^- = R$. We will show that there exists $w \in C \setminus (H^+_\epsilon \cup H^-\epsilon)$ such that $(\mathcal{E}_p(\eta(t, w)))_{t \geq 0}$ is bounded from below. This will conclude the proof because, $\eta$ being a gradient flow, $\eta(t, w)$ must then possess a limit point $w^* \in H \setminus (H^+_\epsilon \cup H^-\epsilon)$ which is a sign-changing critical point of $\mathcal{E}_p$.

Thus $\mathcal{E}_p(v) > \mathcal{E}_p(w) > \mathcal{E}_p(\eta(t, w)) > \mathcal{E}_p(w^*) > c$ for all $t \in [0, +\infty)$.

To prove the existence of $w$, we follow an argument similar to the last one of the proof of Theorem 3.1 in [15] which we shall briefly explain. Let us start by considering $\mathcal{M}_0$, the basin of attraction of $0$. The set $O := C \cap \mathcal{M}_0$ is a non-empty open subset in $C$ on which $\mathcal{E}_p \geq 0$. By the choice of $R$, $\{ t^+ v^+ + t^- v^- : (t^+, t^-) \in \{ (R) \times [0, R] \} \cup \{ [0, R] \times \{ R \} \} \} \cap O = \emptyset$. Consequently, there exists a connected component $\Gamma$ of $\partial O$ intersecting both $[0, R] v^+$ and $[0, R] v^-$. Thus $\Gamma \cap H^\epsilon \neq \emptyset$ and $\Gamma \cap H^- \neq \emptyset$. Let $\mathcal{A}(H^\epsilon) = \mathcal{A}(H^-)$ (resp. $\mathcal{A}(H^\epsilon) = \mathcal{A}(H^-)$) be the basin of attraction of $H^\epsilon$ (resp. $H^-$), where $\epsilon$ is small enough. The sets $\Gamma \cap \mathcal{A}(H^\epsilon)$ and $\Gamma \cap \mathcal{A}(H^-)$ are non-empty open subsets of $\Gamma$. Moreover they are disjoint because, if they weren’t, Lemma 2.3 would imply that $\Gamma \cap \mathcal{M}_0 = \emptyset$ but, on the other hand, $\Gamma \subseteq \partial O$ implies $\Gamma \cap \mathcal{M}_0 = \emptyset$. In conclusion there exists $w \in \Gamma \setminus (\mathcal{A}(H^\epsilon) \cap \mathcal{A}(H^-))$. It remains to show that $(\mathcal{E}_p(\eta(t, w)))_{t \geq 0}$ is bounded from below. But this is clear because $\partial \mathcal{M}_0$ is forward invariant and, thanks again to Lemma 2.3, $\mathcal{E}_p(u) > 0$ for all $u \in \partial \mathcal{M}_0$. \hfill \Box

Remark 2.6. Following the ideas of [3, proposition 3.1], it can be shown that any minimizer of $\mathcal{E}_p$ on $\mathcal{M}_p$ is a sign-changing critical point of $\mathcal{E}_p$. Therefore, least energy nodal solutions can be characterized as for the local problem, namely as minimizers of the functional on the nodal Nehari set. This is important from a numerical point of view as it gives a natural procedure for seeking such solutions.

3. A PRIORI ESTIMATES

3.1. Equivalence between norms. In this section, we prove that the norm $\| \cdot \|$ corresponding to the inner product (2.4) and the traditional norm $\| \cdot \|_H$ are equivalent.

Proposition 3.1. The norms $\| \cdot \|$ and $\| \cdot \|_H$ are equivalent when $V \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ and $-\mathcal{L}_K + V$ is positive definite.

Proof. As $V \in L^\infty$ and $H$ embeds continuously in $L^2$, there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that, for any $u \in H$, one has $\| u \|_2^2 \leq (1 + C|V|_\infty) \| u \|_H^2$. Moreover, for any $\epsilon \in (0, 1)$ and $u \in H$, we have
\[
\| u \|^2 = \epsilon \| u \|_H^2 + (1 - \epsilon) \| u \|^2 + \epsilon \int_\Omega V(x) u^2 \, dx \\
\geq \epsilon \| u \|_H^2 + (\lambda_1 - \epsilon \lambda_1 - \epsilon |V|_\infty) \int_\Omega u^2, 
\]
where $\lambda_1 > 0$ since the operator $-\mathcal{L}_K + V$ is positive definite. Taking $\epsilon$ small, we conclude the proof. \hfill \Box

Thus, for this new norm $\| \cdot \|$ on $H$, we can use Poincaré’s and Sobolev’s inequalities. In the following, we assume that we work with $H$ endowed with the norm $\| \cdot \|$ and the inner product (2.4).
3.2. Upper bound. In this section, let us consider \((u_p)_{2 < p < 2^*_p}\) a family of ground state solutions (resp. least energy nodal solutions) for the problem

\[
\begin{cases}
-\mathcal{L}_K u(x) + V(x)u(x) = \lambda |u(x)|^{p-2}u(x), & \text{for } x \in \Omega, \\
u(x) = 0, & \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega,
\end{cases}
\]

where \(\lambda = \lambda_1\) (resp. \(\lambda_2\)), then the \(v_p := \lambda^{1/(p-2)}u_p\) are solutions to Problem (1.3). Let us note \(\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_p\) the functional associated to (3.1):

\[
\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_p(u) = \frac{1}{2}\|u\|_H^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_\Omega V(x)u^2 \, dx - \frac{\lambda}{p}|u|_p^p = \frac{1}{2}\|u\|^2 - \frac{\lambda}{p}|u|_p^p,
\]

and let \(\tilde{\mathcal{N}}_p\) (resp. \(\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_p\)) be its corresponding Nehari manifold (resp. nodal Nehari set). As the symmetries of \(u_p\) and \(v_p\) are the same and \(\mathcal{E}_p(v_p) = \lambda^{2/(p-2)}\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_p(u_p)\), it suffices to study the ground state and least energy nodal solutions to (3.1).

Lemma 3.2. Assume \(-\mathcal{L}_K + V\) is positive definite. All eigenfunctions in \(E_1 \setminus \{0\}\) are nonnegative or nonpositive. Thus dim \(E_1 = 1\). All eigenfunctions of \(E_2 \setminus \{0\}\) change sign.

Proof. Since \(-\mathcal{L}_K + V\) is positive definite, \(\|\cdot\|\) is a norm. Suppose on the contrary that there exists \(u \in E_1 \setminus \{0\}\) with both \(u^+ \neq 0\) and \(u^- \neq 0\). Then, one has

\[
\frac{\|u\|^2}{\|u\|_2^2} = \frac{\|u^+ - u^-\|^2}{\|u^+ - u^-\|_2^2} = \frac{\|u^+\|^2 + 2\langle u^+, u^- \rangle_H + \|u^-\|^2}{\|u^+\|_2^2 + \|u^-\|_2^2} > \frac{\|u^+\|^2 + \|u^-\|^2}{\|u^+\|_2^2 + \|u^-\|_2^2} \geq \min \left\{ \frac{\|u^+\|^2}{\|u^+\|_2^2}, \frac{\|u^-\|^2}{\|u^-\|_2^2} \right\},
\]

which contradicts the variational characterization of \(\lambda_1\). Because the cone \(K := \{u : u \geq 0\}\) is closed and pointed, it is standard to show that the fact that \(E_1\) is made only of elements of \(K\) or \(-K\) implies \(\dim E_1 \leq 1\).

Finally, let \(\varphi_2 \in E_2 \setminus \{0\}\) and suppose on the contrary that \(\varphi_2 \geq 0\) (the case \(\varphi_2 \leq 0\) is similar). Because \(\varphi_2 \perp E_1 \in L^2(\Omega)\), one concludes that \(\varphi_2 = 0\) a.e. on \(\{\varphi_1 > 0\}\). Thus, \(0 = \langle \varphi_1, \varphi_2 \rangle = \langle \varphi_1, \varphi_2 \rangle_H = -2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N} \varphi_1(x)\varphi_2(y)K(x-y) \, d(x,y) < 0\), a contradiction.

Proposition 3.3. The family \((u_p)_{2 < p < \bar{p}}\) is bounded in \(H\) for the norm \(\|\cdot\|\), for any \(\bar{p} < 2^*_p\).

Proof. Let us start with ground state solutions. Consider \(\varphi_1 \in E_1\) such that \(\|\varphi_1\| = 1\). If

\[
t_p := \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1|\varphi_1|^p}\right)^{1/(p-2)} > 0,
\]

then \(t_p \varphi_1 \in \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_p\) i.e., \(t_p^2\|\varphi_1\|^2 = t_p^2 \lambda_1|\varphi_1|^p\). We shall prove that \(p \to t_p : (2, \bar{p}) \to \mathbb{R}\) is bounded. By continuity, it is enough to check that \(t_p\) converges to some \(t_* < +\infty\) as \(p \to 2\). We have

\[
\lim_{p \to 2^+} t_p = -\frac{\ln(\lambda_1|\varphi_1|^p)}{p - 2}.
\]

Since \(\lambda_1|\varphi_1|^2 = 1\), we can use L’Hospital’s rule. Remark that \(\partial_p \int_{\Omega} |\varphi_1|^p = \int_{\Omega} \ln|\varphi_1||\varphi_1|^p\) by Lebesgue’s dominated convergence theorem. Then, for \(p \to 2\),

\[
\lim_{p \to 2} t_p = \exp \left( -\frac{\int_{\Omega} \ln|\varphi_1||\varphi_1|^2}{\int_{\Omega}|\varphi_1|^2} \right) < +\infty.
\]

Since \(u_p \in \tilde{\mathcal{N}}_p\) has the lowest energy, \((\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{p})\|u_p\|^2 = \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_p(u_p) \leq \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_p(t_p \varphi_1) = (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{p})t_p^2\) concluding this case.

Let us now treat the case of least energy nodal solutions. Pick \(\varphi_2 \in E_2 \setminus \{0\}\) and let \(t^+_p > 0\) and \(t^-_p > 0\) be such that \(t^+_p \varphi^+_p + t^-_p \varphi^-_p \in \tilde{\mathcal{M}}_p\) (they exist because \(\varphi_2\) changes sign, see page 4). Expanding the equations \(\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_p(t^+_p \varphi^+_p + t^-_p \varphi^-_p) = 0\) yields

\[
t^+_p \|\varphi^+_p\|^2 + t^-_p \langle \varphi^+_p, \varphi^-_p \rangle - \lambda_2(t^+_p)^{p-1}\|\varphi^+_p\|^p = 0
\]

and

\[
t^-_p \|\varphi^-_p\|^2 + t^+_p \langle \varphi^+_p, \varphi^-_p \rangle - \lambda_2(t^-_p)^{p-1}\|\varphi^-_p\|^p = 0
\]
The fact that $\varphi_2$ is a second eigenfunction reads $\langle \varphi_2, w \rangle = \lambda_2 \int_{\Omega} \varphi_2 w$ for all $w \in H$. In particular, taking $w$ as $\varphi_2^+ \varphi_2^-$ and $\varphi_2^+ \varphi_2^-$ yields

$$
\|\varphi_2^+\|^2 = -\langle \varphi_2^+, \varphi_2^- \rangle + \lambda_2 |\varphi_2^+|^2
$$

and

$$
\|\varphi_2^-\|^2 = -\langle \varphi_2^-, \varphi_2^+ \rangle + \lambda_2 |\varphi_2^-|^2.
$$

Substituting back in (3.2)–(3.3), one deduces that

$$
t_p^+ (|\varphi_2^+|^2 - (t_p^-)^{p-2} |\varphi_2^-|^p) = -t_p^- (|\varphi_2^-|^2 - (t_p^+)^{p-2} |\varphi_2^+|^p).
$$

Thus $|\varphi_2^+|^2 - (t_p^+)^{p-2} |\varphi_2^-|^p$ and $|\varphi_2^-|^2 - (t_p^-)^{p-2} |\varphi_2^+|^p$ always have opposite signs. Let us show that $t_p^+$ and $t_p^-$ are bounded as $p \to 2$. Let us split these families into (possibly) two subfamilies according to the sign of $|\varphi_2^+|^2 - (t_p^+)^{p-2} |\varphi_2^-|^p$. We deal with the subfamily for which $|\varphi_2^+|^2 - (t_p^+)^{p-2} |\varphi_2^-|^p > 0$ (for the other one, this expression is $< 0$, so $|\varphi_2^-|^2 - (t_p^-)^{p-2} |\varphi_2^+|^p > 0$ and the argument is similar). This inequality can be rewritten as

$$
t_p^+ \leq \left( \frac{|\varphi_2^+|^2}{|\varphi_2^-|^p} \right)^{1/(p-2)} \to \exp \left( -\frac{\int_{\Omega} \ln |\varphi_2^+| |\varphi_2^-|^2}{|\varphi_2^+|^2} \right)
$$

(with $s \ln|s|$ understood as 0 when $s = 0$) where the convergence results from arguments similar to those used in the ground state case. Thus $t_p^+$ is bounded for $p$ close to 2 and equation (3.2) implies that the same holds for $t_p^-$. The conclusion follows easily since

$$
\|u_p\|^2 = \hat{\mathcal{E}}_p(u_p) \leq \hat{\mathcal{E}}_p(v_p) = \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{p} \right) \|v_p\|^2
$$

and $\|v_p\|$ is bounded for $p$ close to 2 because $t_p^+$ and $t_p^-$ are and $v_p \to u_\ast$. □

We may thus assume that $u_p$ weakly converges, up to a subsequence, to some $u_\ast \in H$ as $p \to 2$.

**Proposition 3.4.** If $(u_p)$ converges weakly in $H$ to $u_\ast$ as $p \to 2$ then $u_\ast \in E_1$ (resp. $E_2$).

**Proof.** For every $v \in H$, one has

$$
0 = \hat{\mathcal{E}}'_p(u_p)[v] = \langle u_p, v \rangle - \lambda \int_{\Omega} |u_p|^{p-2} u_p v
$$

where $\lambda = \lambda_1$ (resp. $\lambda = \lambda_2$) for ground state solutions (resp. least energy nodal solutions). Since $u_p$ converges weakly to $u_\ast$, the first term converges to $\langle u_\ast, v \rangle$. Moreover, $u_p \to u_\ast$ in $L^q(\Omega)$ for $1 \leq q < 2^*_\ast$. So, up to a subsequence, $u_p \to u_\ast$ a.e. and there is $f \in L^2(\Omega)$ such that $|u_p| \leq f$ almost everywhere. By Lebesgue’s dominated convergence theorem, the second term converges to $\int_{\Omega} u_\ast v$ as $\|u_p|^{p-2} u_p v| \leq \max\{f, 1\} |v| \in L^1(\Omega)$ when $p \leq \bar{p} < 2^*_\ast$. As the limit does not depend on the subsequence, the whole sequence converges. Thus, $u_\ast$ is a weak solution to $-\Delta K u + V(x) u = \lambda u$.

□

3.3. Lower bound.

**Proposition 3.5.** If $(u_p)$ converges weakly to $u_\ast$ in $H$ as $p \to 2$ then $u_\ast \neq 0$.

**Proof.** We first treat the case when $u_p$ is a ground state solution. By Hölder’s inequality, we have $|u_p|^2 \leq |u_p|^{2(1-\omega)} |u_p|^2_\omega$ with $\omega = \frac{2}{2^*_\ast - 2} \frac{2^*_\ast - 2}{p-2}$. Then, by using Poincaré and Sobolev inequalities and since $u_p$ belongs to the Nehari manifold, we have

$$
|u_p|^2 \leq \left( \frac{\lambda_1}{2} \right) \|u_p\|^2 - \lambda_1 \|u_p\|^2 - \lambda_1 \|u_p\|^2.
$$

Thus, $|u_p|^2 \geq (\lambda_1)^{2}/(2^*_\ast - 2)$. Using the compact embeddings and Lebesgue’s dominated convergence theorem, one has $\|u_\ast\|^2 \geq \lim_{p \to 2} \|u_p\|^2 > 0$.

In the case of least energy nodal solutions, we claim that there exists $v_p = t_p^+ u_p^+ + t_p^- u_p^- \in \mathcal{N}_p \cap E_1$ such that $\|v_p\| \leq \|u_p\|$. Then, by the same argument as for the ground state case (with $\lambda_2$ instead of $\lambda_1$ because $v_p \perp E_1$), we get that $v_p$ stays away from zero which is enough to conclude. To prove the claim, consider the line segment

$$
T : [0, 1] \to H \setminus \{0\} : \alpha \mapsto (1-\alpha)u_p^+ + \alpha u_p^-.
$$
For all $\alpha \in [0,1]$, there exists a unique $t_\alpha > 0$ such that $t_\alpha T(\alpha) \in \mathcal{N}_p$. This $t_\alpha$ can be written explicitly and is easily seen to be continuous w.r.t. $\alpha$. For $\alpha = 0$, we have $\int_{\Omega} t_\alpha u_\alpha \varphi_1 > 0$ and, for $\alpha = 1$, we have $\int_{\Omega} t_\alpha u_\alpha \varphi_1 < 0$. So, by continuity, there is a $\alpha^* \in (0,1)$ such that $\int_{\Omega} t_\alpha T(\alpha^*) \varphi_1 = 0$ and $t_{\alpha^*} T(\alpha^*) \in \mathcal{N}_p$. We just set $t_p^\pm := t_{\alpha^*}(1-\alpha^*)$ and $t_p^\pm := t_{\alpha^*}\alpha^*$
to conclude. By definition of $\mathcal{M}_p \subseteq \mathcal{N}_p$, we get that $\hat{\mathcal{E}}(v_p) \leq \hat{\mathcal{E}}(u_p)$ and so, $\|v_p\| \leq \|u_p\|$. \hfill $\Box$

**Proposition 3.6.** Ground state solutions (resp. least energy nodal solutions) to (3.1) converge, up to a subsequence, in $H$ to some $\varphi_1^* \in E_1 \setminus \{0\}$ (resp. $\varphi_2^* \in E_2 \setminus \{0\}$).

**Proof.** Let $(v_p)$ be a family of ground state solutions of (3.1). The argument is identical for least energy nodal solutions. By Proposition 3.3, for any sequence $p_n \to 2$, there exists a subsequence, still denoted $p_n$, such that $u_{p_n}$ converges weakly in $H$ to some $u^* \in H$. Proposition 3.4 and 3.5 imply that $u_{s_n} \in E_1 \setminus \{0\}$. Finally, the compact embedding of $H$ into $L^q$ for $1 \leq q < 2^*_s$ and

\[ 0 = \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_{p_n}(u_{p_n})[u_{p_n} - u^*] - \mathcal{E}_{2}(u^*)[u_{p_n} - u^*] \]

\[ = \|u_{p_n} - u^*\|^2\left(1 - \frac{\lambda_1}{p_n}\right) + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} \int_{\Omega}(u_{p_n} - u^*)^2 \]

show that $u_{p_n} \to u_* \in H$. \hfill $\Box$

Remark that, from propositions 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5, we get the first conclusion of Theorem 1.1.

4. Symmetries and uniqueness via implicit function theorem

In this section, we prove the uniqueness (up to its sign) in $H$ of a ground state solution (resp. least energy nodal solution) to Problem (3.1) when $\dim E_1 = 1$ (resp. $\dim E_2 = 1$). To start, we consider the following family of problems parametrized by $2 < p < 2^*_s$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$:

\[
\begin{align*}
(-\mathcal{L}_K + V)u &= \lambda |u|^{p-2}u, & \text{in } \Omega, \\
u &= 0, & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega, \\
\|u\| &= 1.
\end{align*}
\]

**Proposition 4.1.** When $\dim E_1 = 1$ (resp. $\dim E_2 = 1$), there exists a unique curve of solutions $p \mapsto (u_p, \varphi_p, \lambda_p)$ solving (4.1) starting from $(2, \varphi_1, \lambda_1)$ (resp. $(2, \varphi_2, \lambda_2)$) where $\varphi_1 \in E_1$ with $\|\varphi_1\| = 1$ (resp. $\varphi_2 \in E_2$ with $\|\varphi_2\| = 1$). There is also a unique curve of solutions starting from $(2, -\varphi_1, \lambda_1)$ (resp. $(2, -\varphi_2, \lambda_2)$) which is given by $p \mapsto (p, -u_p^*, \lambda_p)$.

**Proof.** We make the proof for the ground states, the other case being similar. Let $\psi$ be the function

\[
\psi : (2, 2^*_s) \times H \times \mathbb{R} \to H \times \mathbb{R} : (p, u, \lambda) \mapsto (u - \lambda(-\mathcal{L}_K + V)^{-1}(|u|^{p-2}u), \|u\|^2 - 1),
\]

so that $(p, u, \lambda)$ is a root of $\psi$ if and only if $u$ is a solution to (4.1). To pursue our goal, we shall use the implicit function theorem as well as the closed graph theorem. First, we have to show that the Fréchet derivative of $\psi$ at $(2, \varphi_1, \lambda_1)$ with respect to $(u, \lambda)$ is bijective on $H \times \mathbb{R}$. Let us remark that

\[
\partial_{(u, \lambda)} \psi(2, \varphi_1, \lambda_1)([(v, t)]) = (v - \lambda_1(-\mathcal{L}_K + V)^{-1}v - t(-\mathcal{L}_K + V)^{-1}\varphi_1, 2(\varphi_1, v)).
\]

For injectivity, let us start by showing that $\partial_{(u, \lambda)} \psi(2, \varphi_1, \lambda_1)([(v, t)]) = 0$ if and only if

\[
\begin{align*}
v - \lambda_1(-\mathcal{L}_K + V)^{-1}v &= 0, \\
t &= 0,
\end{align*}
\]

$v$ is orthogonal to $\varphi_1$ in $H$. Clearly, (4.3) is sufficient. For its necessity, observe that the second component of (4.2) implies that $\varphi_1$ is orthogonal to $v$ in $H$ and thus also in $L^2(\Omega)$ because $\varphi_1$ is an eigenfunction. Taking the $L^2$-inner product of the first component of (4.2) with $\varphi_1$ yields $t = 0$, hence completing the equivalence. Now, the only solution of (4.3) is $(v, t) = (0, 0)$ because the first equation and the dimension 1 of $E_1$ imply $v = \alpha \varphi_1$ for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ and then the third property implies $v = 0$. This concludes the proof of the injectivity. Let us now show that, for any $(w, s) \in H \times \mathbb{R}$, the
One can write
\begin{equation}
(4.4)
\end{equation}
can decompose \( v = \bar{v}\varphi_1 + \bar{v} \). Arguing as for the first part, the equation can be written
\[
\begin{aligned}
\bar{v} - \lambda_1(-L_K + V)^{-1}\bar{v} = \bar{w}, \\
t = -\lambda_1\bar{w}, \\
\bar{v} = s/2.
\end{aligned}
\]

The existence of the solution \( \bar{v} \) results from the Fredholm alternative. This concludes the proof that \( \partial u, (2, \varphi_1, \lambda_1) \) is onto and thus of the existence and uniqueness of the branch \( p \mapsto (p, u^*_p, \lambda_p) \) emanating from \( (2, \varphi_1, \lambda_1) \). It is clear that \( p \mapsto (p, -u^*_p, \lambda_p) \) is a branch emanating from \( (2, -\varphi_1, \lambda_1) \) and, using as above the implicit function theorem at that point, we know it is the only one.

**Theorem 4.2.** Assume \( \dim E_1 = 1 \) (resp. \( \dim E_2 = 1 \)). For \( p \) close to \( 2 \), ground state solutions (resp. least energy nodal solutions) to (3.1) are unique (up to their sign) and possess the same symmetries as \( \varphi_1 \) (resp. \( \varphi_2 \)).

**Proof.** We make the argument for the ground state solutions as it is identical for the other case. Let \((u_p)_{2 < p < 2}\), be a family of ground state solutions to Problem (3.1) and \( p_n \to 2 \). It suffices to show that, up to a subsequence, \((u_{p_n})\) possess the same symmetries as \( \varphi_1 \). Thanks to Proposition 3.6, we can assume without loss of generality that \( u_{p_n} \to u_\ast \in E_1 \setminus \{0\} \). Thus \( u_\ast = \alpha \varphi_1 \) for some \( \alpha \neq 0 \). Notice that \( u \) is a solution to (3.1) if and only if \( u/\|u\| \) is a solution to (4.1) with \( \lambda = \lambda_1 \|u\|^{p-2} \). Also, since the family \((u_p)\) remains bounded away from \( 0 \), one has \( u_{p_n}\|u_{p_n}\|^{-1} \to \text{sign}(\alpha)\varphi_1 \) and \( \lambda_1\|u_{p_n}\|^{p-2} \to \lambda_1 \). Then, for \( n \) large, Proposition 4.1 implies \( u_{p_n}\|u_{p_n}\|^{-1} = \text{sign}(\alpha)u^*_p \). Hence \( u_{p_n} \) is unique up to its sign. Also, \( u_{p_n} \) respects the (anti-)symmetries of \( \varphi_1 \). Indeed, let us consider a direction \( d \) such that \( \varphi_1 \) is symmetric (resp. anti-symmetric) with respect to \( d \). If \( u_{p_n} \) is not, let us consider \( u'_{p_n} \) the symmetric (resp. anti-symmetric) image of \( u_{p_n} \). Because \( \varphi_1 \) is symmetric (resp. anti-symmetric) in the direction \( d \), \( u'_{p_n} \to \alpha \varphi_1 \) (resp. \( u'_{p_n} \to -\alpha \varphi_1 \)). Arguing as before, we conclude that \( u_{p_n}\|u_{p_n}\|^{-1} = \pm \text{sign}(\alpha)u^*_p = \pm u'_{p_n}\|u'_{p_n}\|^{-1} \), which concludes the proof. \( \square \)

This directly gives the second conclusion of Theorem 1.1 and thus completes it proof.

5. **ASYMPTOTIC SYMMETRIES FOR LYAPUNOV-TYPE REDUCTION**

In this section, we present an abstract symmetry result which is useful when \( \dim E_1 \neq 1 \) or \( \dim E_2 \neq 1 \). By Propositions 3.3 and 3.5, it will give the proof of Theorem 1.3. The idea is to show that, for \( p \) close to 2, a priori bounded solutions of (1.3) can be distinguished by their projections on the eigenspaces \( E_i \). This will follow from Proposition 5.2 below.

**Lemma 5.1.** Let \( i \geq 1 \). There exists \( \varepsilon > 0 \) such that if \( a \in L^{N/(2s)}(\Omega) \) satisfies \( |a - \lambda_i|_{N/(2s)} < \varepsilon \) and \( u \) solves
\[
\begin{aligned}
-\mathcal{L}_K u + Vu = a(x)u, & \quad \text{in } \Omega, \\
u = 0, & \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega,
\end{aligned}
\]
then \( P_{E_i} u = 0 \Rightarrow u = 0 \) where \( P_{E_i} \) is the orthogonal projector on \( E_i \).

**Proof.** Assume by contradiction that there exists a nontrivial solution \( u \) such that \( P_{E_i} u = 0 \). Let \( w = P_{E_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus E_{i-1}} u \) (with \( w = 0 \) if \( i = 1 \) so one does not need (5.1)) and \( z = P_{(E_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus E_{i-1})^\perp} u \). Taking successively \( w \) and \( z \) as test functions and using Poincaré, Sobolev and Hőlder inequalities, we infer that
\[
\begin{aligned}
\|w\|^2 &= \lambda_i \|w\|_2^2 + \int_\Omega (a(x) - \lambda_i)uw \, dx \geq \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_i - 1} \|w\|^2 - C|a(x) - \lambda_i|_{\frac{N}{2s}} \|w\|\|u\|, \\
\|z\|^2 &= \lambda_i \|z\|_2^2 + \int_\Omega (a(x) - \lambda_i)uz \, dx \leq \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_i + 1} \|z\|^2 + C|a(x) - \lambda_i|_{\frac{N}{2s}} \|z\|\|u\|.
\end{aligned}
\]
We deduce that
\begin{align}
\|w\| &\leq \frac{\lambda_{i-1}C}{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1}} |a - \lambda_i| \|u\|, \\
\|z\| &\leq \frac{\lambda_{i+1}C}{\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i} |a - \lambda_i| \|u\|.
\end{align}
Since \(\|u\|^2 = \|w\|^2 + \|z\|^2\), we get a contradiction when \(|a - \lambda_i|_{N/(2s)}\) is small enough for the coefficients of \(\|u\|\) in (5.1)–(5.2) to be less than 1. \(\square\)

The next result must be compared with the use of the implicit function theorem in the previous section. Note that, this time, uniqueness is not guaranteed.

**Proposition 5.2.** Let \(i \geq 1\). Let \((u_p)_{2 < p < 2^*}\) and \((v_p)_{2 < p < 2^*}\) be two families of solutions to
\[
\left\{
\begin{array}{ll}
-L_{K} u + Vu = \lambda_i |u|^{p-2} u, & \text{in } \Omega, \\
u = 0, & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega,
\end{array}
\right.
\]
Let \(p_n \to 2\) be such that \(u_{p_n} \to \varphi_i\) for some \(\varphi_i \in E_i \setminus \{0\}\), \((v_{p_n})\) is bounded in \(H\), and the Lebesgue measure of the zero set of \(\varphi_i\), namely \(\{x \in \Omega : \varphi_i(x) = 0\}\), is zero. If, for \(n\) large, \(P_{E_i} u_{p_n} = P_{E_i} v_{p_n}\), then, for all \(n\) large enough, \(u_{p_n} = v_{p_n}\).

**Proof.** Suppose on the contrary that there is a subsequence, still denoted \((p_n)\), such that, for all \(n\), \(P_{E_i} u_{p_n} = P_{E_i} v_{p_n}\) and \(u_{p_n} \neq v_{p_n}\). Since \((v_{p_n})\) is bounded in \(H\), up to a subsequence, \(v_{p_n} \to v_*>\) in \(H\) for some \(v_* \in H\). Clearly \(\varphi_i = P_{E_i} \varphi_i = P_{E_i} v_*\). Compact embeddings of \(H\) imply that \(v_{p_n} \to v_*\) in \(L^q(\Omega)\) for every \(q \in [1, 2^*_s)\) and thus \(v_* \in E_i\). Therefore \(v_* = \varphi_i\). Observe that
\[
\left\{
\begin{array}{ll}
(-L_{K} + V) (u_{p_n} - v_{p_n}) = a_p(x)(u_{p_n} - v_{p_n}), & \text{in } \Omega, \\
u_{p_n} - v_{p_n} = 0, & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega,
\end{array}
\right.
\]
where
\[
a_p(x) := (p - 1) \int_0^1 \left| v_p(x) + \theta (u_{p_n}(x) - v_{p_n}(x)) \right|^{p-2} \theta \, \mathrm{d}\theta.
\]
It is readily seen that \(a_{p_n}(x) \to \lambda_i\) for a.e. \(x\) such that \(\varphi_i(x) \neq 0\). Noting that \(|v_{p_n}(x) + \theta (u_{p_n}(x) - v_{p_n}(x))|^{p-2} \leq |v_{p_n}(x)|^{p-2} + |u_{p_n}(x)|^{p-2}\), we can apply Lebesgue’s dominated convergence theorem to deduce that \(a_{p_n} \to \lambda_i\) in \(L^{N/(2s)}(\Omega \setminus \{\varphi_i = 0\})\). Since \(\{\varphi_i = 0\}\) has zero measure, this convergence also holds in \(L^{N/(2s)}(\Omega)\).

In particular, for \(n\) large enough, \(|a_{p_n} - \lambda_i|_{N/(2s)} < \varepsilon\) where \(\varepsilon > 0\) is given by Lemma 5.1. Since \(P_{E_i} (u_{p_n} - v_{p_n}) = 0\), Lemma 5.1 implies \(u_{p_n} = v_{p_n}\). This contradiction concludes the proof. \(\square\)

**Remark 5.3.** In the nonlocal setting, the unique continuation property is a difficult subject and it has only recently been investigated in [12]. In particular, by [12, Theorem 1.4], the Lebesgue measure of \(\{x \in \Omega : \varphi_i(x) = 0\}\) is indeed equal to zero for the model operator \(-L_K = (-\Delta)^s\).

**Theorem 5.4.** Let \((u_p)_{2 < p < 2^*}\) be a family of ground state (resp. least energy nodal) solutions to Problem (3.1) and let \(i = 1\) (resp. \(i = 2\)). Let \(G\) be a group acting on \(H\) in such a way that there exists \(C > 0\) so that, for every \(g \in G, u \in H\), and \(p \to 2\),
\[
(i) \ g(E_i) = E_i, \quad (ii) \ g(E_i^+) = E_i^+, \quad (iii) \ E_p(gu) = E_p(u), \quad (iv) \ \|gu\| \leq C\|u\|.
\]
Assume the zero set of any functions in \(E_i \setminus \{0\}\) has zero Lebesgue measure. Then, for \(p\) close enough to 2, \(u_p\) is invariant under the isotropy group \(G_{\alpha_p} = \{g \in G : g\alpha_p = \alpha_p\}\) of \(\alpha_p := P_{E_i} u_p\).

**Proof.** Suppose on the contrary that there exists sequences \(p_n \to 2\) and \(g_n \in G_{\alpha_p}\), where \(\alpha_p := P_{E_i} u_{p_n}\), such that \(g_n u_{p_n} \neq u_{p_n}\) for all \(n\). According to Proposition 3.6, one can assume w.l.o.g. that \(u_{p_n} \to \varphi_i^* \in E_i \setminus \{0\}\).

It follows from (iii) that, for all \(v \in H\), \(E_{p_n}^*(gu_{p_n})[v] = E_{p_n}^*(u_{p_n})[g^{-1}v]\), so \(g_n u_{p_n}\) are also solutions to Problem (3.1). Moreover, given that
\[
gu_p = g(P_{E_i} u_p) + g(P_{E_i^+} u_p) \quad \text{with \(g(P_{E_i} u_p) \in E_i\) and \(g(P_{E_i^+} u_p) \in E_i^+\)},
\]
one deduces that $P_{E_p}(g u_p) = g(P_{E_p} u_p)$. In particular, $P_{E_p}(g u_{p_n}) = g_n u_{p_n} = \alpha_{p_n}^*$. As a consequence, $P_{E_p}(g u_{p_n}) = P_{E_p}(u_{p_n})$. Moreover, property (iv) implies that $g u_{p_n}$ is bounded in $H$. Proposition 5.2 thus implies that $g u_{p_n} = u_{p_n}$ for $n$ large which contradicts our initial negation of the thesis. \hfill \square

**Theorem 5.5** (Localization of limit functions). Let $(u_p)_{p \geq 2}$ be a family of least energy nodal solutions to Problem (3.1). Let $p_n \rightarrow 2$ be such that $u_{p_n} \rightarrow u_\ast$ in $H$. Then $u_\ast \in E_2 \setminus \{0\}$ and it achieves the minimum of the reduced functional

$$
E_\ast : E_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : u \mapsto \frac{1}{2} \int \Omega u^2 - u^2 \ln u^2
$$

subject to the constraint $u \in \mathcal{N}_\ast$ where $\mathcal{N}_\ast$ is the reduced Nehari manifold

$$
\mathcal{N}_\ast := \{ u \in E_2 \setminus \{0\} : E'_\ast(u)[u] = 0 \}.
$$

In particular, $u_\ast$ satisfies

$$
\begin{aligned}
(-L_K + V)u_\ast &= \lambda_2 u_\ast \quad & \text{in } \Omega, \\
u_\ast &= 0 \quad & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \overline{\Omega}, \\
\int_{\Omega} u_\ast \ln |u_\ast| v &= 0 \quad & \text{for all } v \in E_2.
\end{aligned}
$$

(5.4)

**Remark 5.6.**

1. Quantities like $\ln s$ are understood as being zero when $s = 0$.
2. For all $v \in E_2 \setminus \{0\}$, there exists a unique $t_v > 0$ such that $t_v v \in \mathcal{N}_\ast$. This $t_v$ is given by the explicit formula $t_v = \exp(\int \Omega v^2 \ln |v| |v|_2^2)$. Since $v \mapsto t_v$ is continuous and $\mathcal{N}_\ast$ is the image of the unit sphere of $E_2$ under the map $v \mapsto t_v v$, $\mathcal{N}_\ast$ is compact. Therefore, there exists a $v_\ast \in \mathcal{N}_\ast$ that achieves the minimum of $E_\ast$ on $\mathcal{N}_\ast$. Moreover, for all $v \in \mathcal{N}_\ast$ and all $t > 0$, $E_\ast(t v) = \frac{1}{2} t^2 (1 - \ln t^2) |v|_2^2 \leq E_\ast(v)$ so the reduced functional $E_\ast$ possesses a Mountain-Pass structure.

**Proof.** Propositions 3.4 and 3.5 imply that $u_\ast \in E_2 \setminus \{0\}$. Let $v \in E_2$. We have

$$
0 = \frac{1}{2 - p_n} \mathcal{E}'_{p_n}(u_{p_n})(v) = \lambda_2 \int_{\Omega} u_{p_n} - |u_{p_n}|^{p_n-2} u_{p_n} v \\
= \lambda_2 \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{2 - p_n} \left( \int_{\Omega} \ln |u_{p_n}| |u_{p_n}|^{p_n-2} u_{p_n} v \, dq \, dx \right) \rightarrow \lambda_2 \int_{\Omega} u_\ast \ln |u_\ast| v.
$$

Thus $u_\ast$ satisfies (5.4). Since $E'_\ast(u)[v] = -\int_{\Omega} u \ln |u| v$, $u_\ast$ is a critical point of $E_\ast$ and, in particular, $u_\ast \in \mathcal{N}_\ast$. It remains to show that $u_\ast$ achieves the minimal value of $E_\ast$ on $\mathcal{N}_\ast$.

Let $v \in \mathcal{N}_\ast$. Set $v_p := t_p^+ v^+ + t_p^- v^-$ where $t_p^\pm > 0$ are the unique positive reals such that $v_p \in \mathcal{M}_p$ (they exist because $v$ changes sign, see page 4). Let $p_n \rightarrow 2$. Arguing as in the proof of Proposition 3.3, one can show that $(t_p^\pm)_{p_n}$ are bounded. So, up to subsequences, $t_p^\pm \rightarrow t^\pm$ for some $t^\pm \in [0, \infty)$. Passing to the limit on equation (3.2) and using (3.4), one finds that $(t^- - t^+)(v^+, v^-) = 0$ and so that $t^+ = t^-$. In addition, as in the proof of Proposition 3.3, we can also assume w.l.o.g. that

$$
\forall n, \quad \delta_n := t_p^+(v^+)^2 - (t_p^-)^{p_n-2} v^+ |v_{p_n}^+| = -t_p^-(v^-)^2 - (t_p^-)^{p_n-2} |v^-| v_{p_n}^+ \geq 0.
$$

Using the fact that the bracket of the right expression is non-positive and passing to the limit (similarly to eq. (3.5)) yields

$$
t^+ = t^- \geq \exp \left( -\int_{\Omega} \ln |v^-| |v^-|^2 \right) > 0.
$$

Thus $(t_p^\pm)^{p_n-2} \rightarrow 1$ and so $\delta_n \rightarrow 0$. Dividing (5.5) by $2 - p_n$ and passing to the limit gives

$$
t^+ \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln t^+ |v^+|^2 + \int_{\Omega} \ln |v^+| |v^+|^2 \right) = -t^- \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln t^- |v^-|^2 + \int_{\Omega} \ln |v^-| |v^-|^2 \right)
$$

(5.6)
where we used the elementary identity $t^{p-2}|v|^p - |v|^2 = \int_0^p t^{q-2} \ln t \, |v|^q + t^{q-2} \int_0^t \ln|v| \, |v|^q \, dq$, for all $v \in H$ and $t > 0$, to compute the limit. Since $t^+ = t^-$, (5.6) can be rewritten

$$\ln t^+ |v|^2 + \int_\Omega \ln|v| \, |v|^2 = 0.$$ 

Recalling that $v \in N_s$ means $\int \ln|v| \, |v|^2 = 0$, one deduces that $t^+ = 1 = t^-$. Thus $v_p \to v$.

Because $u_{p_n}$ has least energy on $\mathcal{M}_{p_n}$, $\mathcal{E}_{p_n}(u_{p_n}) \leq \mathcal{E}_{p_n}(v_{p_n})$. Because $u_{p_n}$ and $v_{p_n}$ belong to $\mathcal{N}_{p_n}$, this is equivalent to $|u_{p_n}|_{p_n}^p \leq |v_{p_n}|_{p_n}^p$. Passing to the limit and using the fact that $u_n, v \in N_s$, yield the desired inequality $2\mathcal{E}_s(u) = |u|^2_n \leq |v|^2 = 2\mathcal{E}_s(v)$.

6. NUMERICAL EXAMPLES

In this section, we illustrate our results by numerical computations. We consider the particular case of the fractional Laplacian problem (1.2) for some values of $s \in (0, 1]$. The functional and its derivatives are computed thanks to the Finite Element Method. Ground states (resp. least energy nodal solutions) are approximated using the the Mountain-Pass Algorithm (resp. the Modified Mountain-Pass Algorithm) [9, 18].

Let us give some details on the computation of the various quantities. Given a mesh of the domain $\Omega$, the integrals $\int_\Omega Vu^2$, $\int_\Omega |u|^p$, ... are approximated using standard quadrature rules on each element of the mesh. The hardest part for evaluating the functional $\mathcal{E}_p$ and its derivatives is clearly the computation of the stiffness matrix. More precisely, if $(\varphi_i)_{i=1}^n$ denotes the usual FEM basis consisting of “hat functions” for each interior node of the mesh, we need to compute

$$\langle \varphi_i, \varphi_j \rangle_H = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N} (\varphi_i(x) - \varphi_i(y)) (\varphi_j(x) - \varphi_j(y)) K(x - y) \, d(x, y).$$

The two difficulties are that the kernel $K$ is singular and the domain is unbounded. The convergence of the finite element method for this type of non-local operator was proved by Marta D’Elia and Max Gunzburger [10]. In order to compute (6.1), they restrict their attention to $N = 1$, use an “interaction domain” $\Omega_T \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega$ and assume that $K$ vanishes outside a ball of “large” radius. In this paper, we deal directly with (6.1) posed on $\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N$ with $K(x) = \frac{1}{2} C_{N,s} |x|^{-N-2s}$.

The reason it is possible results from a couple of remarks. First notice that

$$S_i := \text{supp}(x, y) \mapsto \varphi_i(y) - \varphi_i(x) = (\text{supp} \varphi_i \times \mathbb{R}^N) \cup (\mathbb{R}^N \times \text{supp} \varphi_i).$$

Thus the integral in (6.1) has only to be considered on $S_i \cap S_j$. For brevity, let us write $S_i := \text{supp} \varphi_i$. Expanding $S_i \cap S_j$ and remarking that the integral (6.1) is unchanged if one swaps $x$ and $y$, one deduces that

$$\int_{S_i \cap S_j} = 2 \int_{(S_i \cap S_j) \times \mathbb{R}^N} + \int_{S_i \cap S_j \times \mathbb{R}^N} + 2 \int_{(S_i \cap S_j) \times (S_j \cap S_i)}.$$

Among these four sets, the sole unbounded one is $(S_i \cap S_j) \times \mathbb{R}^N$. If $\text{supp} \varphi_i \cap \text{supp} \varphi_j$ has zero Lebesgue measure, i.e., if $i$ and $j$ are not indices of neighboring nodes, then the integral boils down to

$$\langle \varphi_i, \varphi_j \rangle_H = -2 \int_{\text{supp} \varphi_i \times \text{supp} \varphi_j} \varphi_i(x) \varphi_j(y) K(x - y) \, d(x, y),$$

where $K(x - y)$ is non-singular except when $x = y \in \text{supp} \varphi_i \cap \text{supp} \varphi_j$ (often empty) where both $\varphi_i$ and $\varphi_j$ vanish. If $\text{supp} \varphi_i \cap \text{supp} \varphi_j$ has non-zero measure, then the integral on the unbounded set must be taken into account. However, it simplifies to

$$\int_{(S_i \cap S_j) \times \mathbb{R}^N} (\varphi_i(x) - \varphi_i(y)) (\varphi_j(x) - \varphi_j(y)) K(x - y) \, d(x, y)$$

$$= \int_{S_i \cap S_j} \varphi_i(x) \varphi_j(x) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} K(x - y) \, dy \, dx,$$

and therefore to estimate this integral it is enough to be able to estimate the integral of $K$ in a neighborhood of infinity.
For the one-dimensional case \((N = 1)\) where \(\Omega\) is an interval, the mesh is simply given by points \(x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_M\) such that \(\Omega = [x_1, x_M]\). The various possibilities for the sets \(S_i \cap S_j\) are depicted in Fig. 1–3. For \(K(x) = \frac{1}{2}c_1 |x|^{-1-2s}\), the integrals on the various rectangles or unbounded strips in Fig. 1–3, amount to compute

\[
\int_a^b \int_c^d \frac{\sum_{i,j=0}^2 q_{ij} x^i y^j}{|y-x|^p} \, dy \, dx
\]

where \(-\infty \leq a < b \leq c < d \leq +\infty\), and \(p \in \mathbb{R}\). Note that, thanks to the symmetry w.r.t. the diagonal, one may only integrate on \(\{(x, y) \mid y \geq x\}\) and remove the absolute value. It is tedious but elementary to explicitly compute integrals of the type (6.3) and thus to have a precise estimate of the stiffness matrix at a low cost.

As Marta D’Elia and Max Gunzburger [10] did, one can judge the convergence of the method by comparing the FEM solution to the explicit solution to \((-\Delta)^s u = 1\) on \(\Omega = B(0, R)\), namely

\[
u^*(x) = 2^{-2s} \frac{\Gamma(N/2)}{\Gamma(N/2 + s)\Gamma(1 + s)} (R^2 - |x|^2)^s, \quad x \in B(0, R).
\]
For a given \( s \), let us denote \( u_M \) the FEM solution to \((-\Delta)^s u = 1\) on a mesh with \( M \) nodes. Figure 4 shows the errors \( \| u_M - u^* \|_H \) and \( |u_M - u^*|_2 \) as functions of \( M \). These graphs suggest that \( \| u_M - u^* \|_H = O(M^{-0.5}) \) and \( |u_M - u^*|_2 = O(M^{-0.8}) \).

Let us now turn to the non-linear problem (1.2) with \( V = 0, \ p = 4 \) and \( \Omega = ]-1,1[ \). The initial function for the Mountain-Pass Algorithm (resp. the Modified Mountain-Pass Algorithm) is \( u_0(x) = \cos(\pi x/2) \) (resp. \( u_0(x) = \sin(\pi x) \)) and the algorithms stop when \( \| \nabla E_p \|_H \leq 10^{-2} \). The ground state and l.e.n.s. are plotted in Fig. 5 for several values of \( s \). Some characteristics of the solutions are given in Table 1. Note that, for \( p \) fixed, the smaller \( s \) is, the more concentrated around 0 (resp. around \( \pm 1/2 \)) the ground state (resp. the l.e.n.s.) becomes. This contrasts with the linear case \((-\Delta)^s u = 1\) where the solution (6.4) goes to 1 as \( s \to 0 \).

If one looks at the first and second eigenfunctions \( \varphi_1 \) and \( \varphi_2 \) (see Fig. 6), the concentration phenomena may be surprising as one expects \( u_1 \) (resp. \( u_2 \)) to resemble \( \varphi_1 \) (resp. \( \varphi_2 \)). However, the above results say that the latter is true for \( s \) fixed and \( p \to 2 \). If one set \( s \) to, say, 0.3, and let \( p \to 2 \), one clearly sees on Fig. 7 that the ground state goes to a multiple of \( \varphi_1 \).

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For the two dimensional case, the computation of the stiffness matrix (6.1) is more challenging [10, p. 1259]. The reason is that there are no longer explicit formulas for the integrals and \( \mathcal{C}(S_i \cup S_j) \) is not a simple shape. Let us give some information on how we estimate the stiffness.
matrix (6.1). The functions of the space \( H \) are approximated by \( P^1 \)-finite elements on a triangular mesh \( T \) of \( \Omega \) (i.e., continuous functions that are affine on each triangle of the mesh \( T \)). We require that these functions vanish on (the piecewise affine approximation of) \( \partial \Omega \).

To deal with the singular kernel, we use a generalized Duffy transformation. Let us explain how it works to compute \( \int_T \int_T \left( \varphi_i(x) - \varphi_j(y) \right) \left( \varphi_j(x) - \varphi_j(y) \right) K(x-y) \, dx \, dy \) where \( T \) is a triangle of the mesh of \( T \). For the outer integral, we use a standard second order integration scheme which evaluates the function at the middle of the edges of \( T \). For the inner one, we first make use of the fact that \( \varphi_i \) (as well as \( \varphi_j \)) is affine on \( T \) so that \( \varphi_i(x) - \varphi_i(y) = \nabla \varphi_i \cdot (x-y) \) where \( \nabla \varphi_i \) is constant on \( T \), so the integral boils down to

\[
\frac{1}{2} c_{N,s} \int_T \nabla \varphi_i \cdot e_x \nabla \varphi_j \cdot e_x \frac{1}{|x-y|^2} \, dx \quad \text{where} \quad e_x := \frac{x-y}{|x-y|}.
\]

For each \( y \in \partial T \) considered for the outer integral approximation, one can project orthogonally \( u \) on the two opposite sides of \( T \) and compute the integral on \( T \) as a sum or difference (depending on whether the projection falls or not inside \( T \)) of integrals on right triangles \( yq_3p_2 \), \( yq_3p_1 \), \( yq_2p_1 \) and \( yq_2p_3 \) (see Fig. 8). It thus reamins to compute (6.5) on a right triangle to which \( y \) is a non-right corner. So let \( T \) be the triangle \( yqp \) with a right angle at \( q \). We perform the following change of variable, dubbed generalized Duffy transformation,

\[
x = y + u^2 (q-y) + u^2 v(q-p), \quad (u,v) \in (0,1)^2,
\]

so that (6.5) becomes

\[
c_{N,s} [T] \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \nabla \varphi_i \cdot e_v \nabla \varphi_j \cdot e_v \frac{\beta u^{2\beta(1-s)-1}}{(q-y)^2 + v^2 |p-q|^2)} \, du \, dv \quad \text{where} \quad e_v := \frac{q-y+v(p-q)}{\sqrt{(q-y)^2 + v^2 |p-q|^2}}.
\]

and \( |T| \) denotes the area of \( T \). Taking \( \beta := 1/(2(1-s)) \), so that \( u^{2\beta(1-s)-1} \equiv 1 \), gives a smooth integrand so that the integral can be estimated by standard means.

To deal with the unboundedness of \( C(S_i \cup S_j) \) in (6.2), we first integrate on \( \Omega \setminus (S_i \cup S_j) \). Then, for each \( x \) used to compute the outer integral of (6.2), we mesh \( B(x,R) \setminus \Omega \), where \( R \) is large enough so that \( B(x,R) \supset \Omega \). The integral on \( B(x,R) \setminus \Omega \) is computed using that mesh. For the remaining set, \( \mathcal{L}B(x,R) \), the integral is computed explicitly:

\[
\int_{\mathcal{L}B(x,R)} K(x-y) \, dy = \frac{1}{2} c_{N,s} \int_{S^{N-1}} \frac{d\theta}{r^{N-2s}} \int_R r^{-N-2s} p^{-N-1} \, dr = c_{N,s} |S^{N-1}| \frac{1}{4sR^{2s}}.
\]

Note that this approach could be extended to kernels that are well approximated by functions “of separated variables” in a neighborhood of infinity: \( K(x) \approx \Theta(\theta)/(r^{N+2s}) \) when \( |x| = r \to +\infty \).
In Figures 9–10, you can see the computed ground state and least energy nodal solutions for $s \in \{0.6, 0.9\}$ on the unit ball $B(0, 1)$ for $p = 4$. The behavior is similar to the one-dimensional case, namely the ground state is rotationally invariant and the least energy nodal solution looks Schwarz foliated symmetric. Moreover, both solutions concentrate as $s$ becomes smaller.

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E-mail address: Christopher.Grumiau@umons.ac.be
E-mail address: marco.squassina@univr.it
E-mail address: Christophe.Troestler@umons.ac.be