

# 一类耦合 $k$ -Hessian 系统非线性径向 $k$ -凸解的渐近行为

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## 摘要

基于锥上的不动点定理, 本文主要研究一类耦合 $k$ -Hessian 系统非线性径向 $k$ -凸解的渐近行为。

## 关键词

耦合 $k$ -Hessian系统, 非线性径向 $k$ -凸解, 渐近行为, 不动点定理

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## The Asymptotic Behavior of Nontrivial Radial $k$ -Convex Solutions for a Class of Coupled $k$ -Hessian System

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## Abstract

Based on the fixed-point theorem in cone, we study the asymptotic behavior of non-trivial radial  $k$ -convex solutions for a class of coupled  $k$ -Hessian system.

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了 Monge-Ampère 系统

$$\begin{cases} \det(D^2 u_1) = \lambda_1 f_1(-u_2) \text{ in } \Omega, \\ \det(D^2 u_2) = \lambda_2 f_2(-u_3) \text{ in } \Omega, \\ \vdots \\ \det(D^2 u_n) = \lambda_n f_n(-u_1) \text{ in } \Omega, \\ u_1 = u_2 = \cdots = u_n = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$

非线性径向凸解的存在性和渐近行为.

$k$ -Hessian 方程是一类非线性完全偏微分方程, 在几何学、流体力学和其他应用学科中有着重要的应用. 许多学者通过单调迭代方法、上下解方法、变分方法、不动点定理以及移动平面等方法得到了诸多有关  $k$ -Hessian 方程解的存在性、不存在性、多解性、唯一性和渐近稳定性的优秀结果, 详见文献 [8–12]. 例如, 在 2019 年, 冯美强 [8] 中运用锥上的不动点定理得到了  $k$ -Hessian 系统

$$\begin{cases} S_k(D^2 u_1) = \lambda_1 f_1(-u_2) \text{ in } \Omega, \\ S_k(D^2 u_2) = \lambda_2 f_2(-u_1) \text{ in } \Omega, \\ u_1 = u_2 = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$

非线性径向凸解的存在性和渐近行为.

受文献 [7] 和 [8] 的启发, 本文将通过不动点定理研究耦合  $k$ -Hessian 系统 (1.1) 非线性径向  $k$ -凸解的存在性及渐近行为. 本文的主要工作是对文献 [7, 8] 的推广.

## 2. 预备知识

本节给出一些必要的引理和主要工具.

对任意的  $k = 1, 2, \dots, N$ , 定义集合

$$\Gamma_k := \{\nu \in \mathbb{R}^N : S_k(\nu) > 0, 1 \leq k \leq N\} \subset \mathbb{R}^N.$$

**定义 1.1.** ([13]) 设  $\Omega$  是  $\mathbb{R}^N$  中的一个有界开集, 若对任意的  $x \in \Omega$ , Hessian 矩阵的特征向量  $\nu_1, \nu_2, \dots, \nu_N$  满足条件  $(\nu_1, \nu_2, \dots, \nu_N) \in \Gamma_k$ , 则称  $u(x) \in C^2(\Omega)$  是  $k$ -凸函数.

**引理 2.1** ([14]) 设  $v(r) \in C^2[0, R)$  是一个径向对称函数且  $v'(0) = 0$ , 则函数  $u(|x|) = v(r) \in C^2(B_R)$ ,  $r = |x| < R$ , 且

$$\lambda(D^2 u) = \begin{cases} (v''(r), \frac{v'(r)}{r}, \dots, \frac{v'(r)}{r}), & r \in (0, R), \\ (v''(0), v''(0), \dots, v''(0)), & r = 0; \end{cases}$$

$$S_k(\lambda(D^2 u)) = \begin{cases} C_{N-1}^{k-1} v''(r) + \left(\frac{v'(r)}{r}\right)^{k-1} + C_{N-1}^k \left(\frac{v'(r)}{r}\right)^k, & r \in (0, R), \\ C_N^k (v''(0))^k, & r = 0, \end{cases}$$

其中  $r = |x| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2}$ ,  $B_R := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N : |x| < R\}$ ,  $C_N^k = \frac{N!}{k!(N-k)!}$ .

通过引理 3.1, 我们可以将  $k$ -Hessian 系统 (1.1) 转化为如下的常微分边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \left\{ \frac{r^{N-k}}{k} [u_1'(r)]^k \right\}' = \lambda_1 (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} r^{N-1} f_1(-u_2(r)), & 0 < r < 1, \\ \left\{ \frac{r^{N-k}}{k} [u_2'(r)]^k \right\}' = \lambda_2 (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} r^{N-1} f_2(-u_3(r)), & 0 < r < 1, \\ \vdots \\ \left\{ \frac{r^{N-k}}{k} [u_n'(r)]^k \right\}' = \lambda_n (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} r^{N-1} f_n(-u_1(r)), & 0 < r < 1, \\ u_i'(0) = u_i(0) = 0, & i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

作变换  $v_i = -u_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ , 则可将常微分系统 (2.1) 转化为如下的常微分系统

$$\begin{cases} \left\{ \frac{r^{N-k}}{k} [-v_1'(r)]^k \right\}' = \lambda_1 (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} r^{N-1} f_1(v_2(r)), & 0 < r < 1, \\ \left\{ \frac{r^{N-k}}{k} [-v_2'(r)]^k \right\}' = \lambda_2 (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} r^{N-1} f_2(v_3(r)), & 0 < r < 1, \\ \vdots \\ \left\{ \frac{r^{N-k}}{k} [-v_n'(r)]^k \right\}' = \lambda_n (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} r^{N-1} f_n(v_1(r)), & 0 < r < 1, \\ v_i'(0) = v_i(0) = 0, & i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

则  $(u_1, u_2) = (-v_1, -v_2)$  是  $k$ -Hessian 系统 (1.1) 的径向解当且仅当  $(v_1, v_2)$  是积分系统

$$\begin{cases} v_1(r) = \lambda_1^{\frac{1}{k}} \int_t^1 \left( \int_0^\tau k \tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} f_1(v_2(s)) ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau, \\ v_2(r) = \lambda_2^{\frac{1}{k}} \int_t^1 \left( \int_0^\tau k \tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} f_2(v_3(s)) ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau, \\ \vdots \\ v_n(r) = \lambda_n^{\frac{1}{k}} \int_t^1 \left( \int_0^\tau k \tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} f_n(v_1(s)) ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau. \end{cases} \quad (2.3)$$

的一个解.

定义函数空间  $E = C[0, 1]$ , 则按范数  $\|x\| = \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |x(t)|$  构成 Banach 空间. 定义

$$P := \left\{ x \in E : x(t) \geq 0, t \in [0, 1], x(t) \geq \theta \|x\|, t \in [\theta, 1 - \theta] \right\} \subset E$$

是  $E$  上的一个锥, 其中  $\theta \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ . 显然,  $P$  是  $E$  上的一个正规锥.

对任意的  $v \in P$ , 我们定义算子  $T_i : P \rightarrow E (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  为

$$\begin{aligned} (T_1 v)(t) &= \lambda_1^{\frac{1}{k}} \int_t^1 \left( \int_0^\tau k\tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} f_1(v(s)) ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau, \\ (T_2 v)(t) &= \lambda_2^{\frac{1}{k}} \int_t^1 \left( \int_0^\tau k\tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} f_2(v(s)) ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau, \\ &\vdots \\ (T_n v)(t) &= \lambda_n^{\frac{1}{k}} \int_t^1 \left( \int_0^\tau k\tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} f_n(v(s)) ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau. \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

定义一个复合算子  $\widetilde{T}_1 = T_1 T_2 \cdots T_n$ .

**引理 2.2** ([6]) 算子  $T_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  是非负凸函数, 因此由 Arzelà 定理可知  $T_i : P \rightarrow E (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  是全连续算子. 进一步地, 由  $T$  的定义可知  $T$  也是一个全连续算子.

由文献 [5] 可知, 当  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_1 = \cdots = \lambda_n$  时,  $(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) \in \underbrace{C^1[0, 1] \times C^1[0, 1] \times \cdots \times C^1[0, 1]}_n$  是积分系统 (2.3) 的解当且仅当  $(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) \in \underbrace{P \setminus \{0\} \times P \setminus \{0\} \times \cdots \times P \setminus \{0\}}_n$  并且满足  $v_1 = T_1 v_2, v_2 = T_2 v_3, \dots, v_n = T_n v_1$ . 这表明若  $v_1 \in P \setminus \{0\}$  是  $\widetilde{T}_1$  的一个不动点, 那么当我们定义  $v_2 = T_2 v_3, \dots, v_n = T_n v_1$  时,  $(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) \in \underbrace{C^1[0, 1] \times C^1[0, 1] \times \cdots \times C^1[0, 1]}_n$  是积分系统 (2.3) 的一个解. 另一方面, 若  $(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) \in \underbrace{C^1[0, 1] \times C^1[0, 1] \times \cdots \times C^1[0, 1]}_n$  是积分系统 (2.3) 的一个解, 则  $v_1$  是全连续算子  $\widetilde{T}_1$  的一个非零不动点.

因此, 要证积分系统 (2.3) 有一个解, 我们只需证全连续算子  $\widetilde{T}_1$  有一个非零不动点即可.

类似的, 我们可以定义其他的复合算子, 如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{T}_2 &= T_2 T_3 \cdots T_n T_1, \\ \widetilde{T}_3 &= T_3 \cdots T_n T_1 T_2, \\ &\vdots \\ \widetilde{T}_n &= T_n \cdots T_1 T_2 T_3. \end{aligned}$$

下面给出本文的主要研究工具.

**引理 2.3** ([15]) 令  $\Omega_1$  和  $\Omega_2$  是 Banach 空间  $E$  上的两个有界开集, 且  $0 \in \Omega$ ,  $\bar{\Omega}_1 \subset \Omega_2$ , 令  $P : P \cap (\bar{\Omega}_2 \setminus \Omega_1) \rightarrow P$  是一个全连续算子, 其中  $P$  是  $E$  上的一个锥. 若

(i)  $\|Tx\| \leq \|x\|, \forall x \in P \cap \partial\Omega_1$ , 且  $\|Tx\| \geq \|x\|, \forall x \in P \cap \partial\Omega_2$ ;

或

(ii)  $\|Tx\| \geq \|x\|, \forall x \in P \cap \partial\Omega_1$ , 且  $\|Tx\| \leq \|x\|, \forall x \in P \cap \partial\Omega_2$ .

则  $T$  在  $P \cap (\bar{\Omega}_2 \setminus \Omega_1)$  中至少有一个不动点.

### 3. 主要结果

首先, 对  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , 我们给出如下记号:

$$f_i^0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^k}, \quad f_i^\infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^k}.$$

**定理 3.1** 假设  $f_i \in C([0, +\infty), [0, +\infty))$ , 且  $f_i^0 = 0$ ,  $f_i^\infty = \infty$ , 则对  $\lambda_i > 0$ ,  $k$ -Hessian 系统 (1.1) 存在一个非线性径向凸解  $u = (u_{\lambda_1}, u_{\lambda_2}, \dots, u_{\lambda_n})$  满足  $\lim_{\lambda_i \rightarrow 0^+} \|u_{\lambda_i}\| = \infty$ , 其中  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

**证明:** 对  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , 我们只需证明对  $\lambda_i > 0$ , 积分系统(2.3)存在一个解  $v = (v_{\lambda_1}, v_{\lambda_2}, \dots, v_{\lambda_n})$  满足  $\lim_{\lambda_i \rightarrow 0^+} \|v_{\lambda_i}\| = \infty$  即可. 因为  $f_i^0 = 0$ , 则存在一个常数  $r_1 > 0$  使得对任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(v_2) &\leq \varepsilon v_2^k, \quad \forall 0 \leq v_2 \leq r_1, \\ f_2(v_3) &\leq \varepsilon v_3^k, \quad \forall 0 \leq v_3 \leq r_1, \\ &\vdots \\ f_n(v_1) &\leq \varepsilon v_1^k, \quad \forall 0 \leq v_1 \leq r_1, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\varepsilon$  满足

$$(\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n)^{\frac{1}{k}} \varepsilon^{\frac{n}{k}} \leq 1. \quad (3.1)$$

因此, 对  $v_i \in P \cap \partial\Omega_{r_1}$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ,  $\Omega_{r_1} = \{x \in R^N : \|x\| \leq r_1\}$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} (T_1 v_2)(t) &= \lambda_1^{\frac{1}{k}} \int_t^1 \left( \int_0^\tau k \tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} f_1(v_2(s)) ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau \\ &\leq \lambda_1^{\frac{1}{k}} \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^1 k \tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} f_1(v_2(s)) ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau \\ &\leq \lambda_1^{\frac{1}{k}} \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^1 k \tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} \varepsilon v_2^k(s) ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau \\ &\leq \lambda_1^{\frac{1}{k}} \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{k}} \left( \frac{k}{C_{N-1}^{k-1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \|v_2\| \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^1 \tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau \\ &\leq \lambda_1^{\frac{1}{k}} \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{k}} \|v_2\|, \quad t \in [0, 1], \end{aligned}$$

同理可得,

$$\begin{aligned} (T_2 v_3)(t) &= \lambda_2^{\frac{1}{k}} \int_t^1 \left( \int_0^\tau k \tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} f_2(v_3(s)) ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau \\ &\leq \lambda_2^{\frac{1}{k}} \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{k}} \|v_3\|, \quad t \in [0, 1], \\ &\vdots \\ (T_n v_1)(t) &= \lambda_n^{\frac{1}{k}} \int_t^1 \left( \int_0^\tau k \tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} f_n(v_1(s)) ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau \\ &\leq \lambda_n^{\frac{1}{k}} \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{k}} \|v_1\|, \quad t \in [0, 1]. \end{aligned}$$

故由  $\widetilde{T}_1$  的定义和 (3.1) 可知,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|\widetilde{T}_1 v_1\| &= \|T_1 T_2 \cdots T_n v_1\| \\
 &\leq \lambda_1^{\frac{1}{k}} \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{k}} \|T_2 \cdots T_n v_1\| \\
 &\leq (\lambda_1 \lambda_2)^{\frac{1}{k}} \varepsilon^{\frac{2}{k}} \|T_3 \cdots T_n v_1\| \\
 &\quad \vdots \\
 &\leq (\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n)^{\frac{1}{k}} \varepsilon^{\frac{n}{k}} \|v_1\| \\
 &\leq \|v_1\|, \quad v_1 \in P \cap \partial\Omega_{r_1}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

因为  $f_i^\infty = \infty$ , 则存在一个常数  $R_0 (0 < r_1 < R_0)$  使得对任意的常数  $\eta > 0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_1(v_2) &\geq \eta v_2^k, \quad \forall v_2 \geq R_0, \\
 f_2(v_3) &\geq \eta v_3^k, \quad \forall v_3 \geq R_0, \\
 &\quad \vdots \\
 f_n(v_1) &\geq \eta v_1^k, \quad \forall v_1 \geq R_0,
 \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\eta$  满足

$$(\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left( \frac{\eta k}{C_{N-1}^{k-1}} \right)^{\frac{n}{k}} (1-\theta)^{\frac{n(k-N)}{k}} \theta^{\frac{n(2k+N-1)}{k}} \geq 1. \tag{3.3}$$

令  $R_1 > \max\{R_0, \frac{R_0}{\theta}\}$ , 则对  $v_i \in P \cap \partial\Omega_{R_1}$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ,  $\Omega_{R_1} = \{x \in R^N : \|x\| \leq R_1\}$ , 有

$$v_i(t) \geq \theta \|v_i\| = \theta R_1 \geq R_0, \quad t \in [\theta, 1-\theta].$$

因此, 对  $v_i \in P \cap \partial\Omega_{R_1}$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 (T_1 v_2)(t) &= \lambda_1^{\frac{1}{k}} \int_t^1 \left( \int_0^\tau k \tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} f_1(v_2(s)) ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau \\
 &\geq \lambda_1^{\frac{1}{k}} \int_{1-\theta}^1 \left( \int_\theta^{1-\theta} k \tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} f_1(v_2(s)) ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau \\
 &\geq \lambda_1^{\frac{1}{k}} \int_{1-\theta}^1 \left( \int_\theta^{1-\theta} k \tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} \eta v_2^k(s) ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau \\
 &\geq \lambda_1^{\frac{1}{k}} \int_{1-\theta}^1 \left( \int_\theta^{1-\theta} k (1-\theta)^{k-N} \theta^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} \eta (\theta \|v_2\|)^k ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau \\
 &= \left( \frac{\lambda_1 \eta k}{C_{N-1}^{k-1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} (1-\theta)^{\frac{k-N}{k}} \theta^{\frac{2k+N-1}{k}} \|v_2\|, \quad t \in [0, 1],
 \end{aligned}$$

同理可得,

$$\begin{aligned}
 (T_2 v_3)(t) &= \lambda_2^{\frac{1}{k}} \int_t^1 \left( \int_0^\tau k \tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} f_2(v_3(s)) ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau \\
 &\geq \left( \frac{\lambda_2 \eta k}{C_{N-1}^{k-1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} (1-\theta)^{\frac{k-N}{k}} \theta^{\frac{2k+N-1}{k}} \|v_3\|, \quad t \in [0, 1], \\
 &\quad \vdots \\
 (T_n v_1)(t) &= \lambda_n^{\frac{1}{k}} \int_t^1 \left( \int_0^\tau k \tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} f_n(v_1(s)) ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau \\
 &\geq \left( \frac{\lambda_n \eta k}{C_{N-1}^{k-1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} (1-\theta)^{\frac{k-N}{k}} \theta^{\frac{2k+N-1}{k}} \|v_1\|, \quad t \in [0, 1].
 \end{aligned}$$

故由  $\widetilde{T}_1$  的定义和 (3.3) 可知,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|\widetilde{T}_1 v_1\| &= \|T_1 T_2 \cdots T_n v_1\| \\
 &\geq \left( \frac{\lambda_1 \eta k}{C_{N-1}^{k-1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} (1-\theta)^{\frac{k-N}{k}} \theta^{\frac{2k+N-1}{k}} \|T_2 \cdots T_n v_1\| \\
 &\geq (\lambda_1 \lambda_2)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left( \frac{\eta k}{C_{N-1}^{k-1}} \right)^{\frac{2}{k}} (1-\theta)^{\frac{2(k-N)}{k}} \theta^{\frac{2(2k+N-1)}{k}} \|T_3 \cdots T_n v_1\| \\
 &\quad \vdots \\
 &\geq (\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left( \frac{\eta k}{C_{N-1}^{k-1}} \right)^{\frac{n}{k}} (1-\theta)^{\frac{n(k-N)}{k}} \theta^{\frac{n(2k+N-1)}{k}} \|v_1\| \\
 &\geq \|v_1\|, \quad v_1 \in P \cap \partial\Omega_{R_1}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

结合引理 2.3 可知, 算子  $\widetilde{T}_1$  有一个不动点  $v_1 \in P \cap (\bar{\Omega}_{R_1} \setminus \Omega_{r_1})$ . 定义  $T_2 v_3 = v_2, \dots, T_n v_1 = v_n$ , 则  $(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$  是常微分系统 (2.2) 的一个非线性径向凹解.

同理, 我们也可以得出算子  $\widetilde{T}_2$  有一个不动点  $v_2 \in P \cap (\bar{\Omega}_{R_1} \setminus \Omega_{r_1}), \dots$ , 算子  $\widetilde{T}_n$  有一个不动点  $v_n \in P \cap (\bar{\Omega}_{R_1} \setminus \Omega_{r_1})$ .

接下来, 我们证明当  $\lambda_i \rightarrow 0^+$  时,  $\|v_{\lambda_i}\| \rightarrow +\infty, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . 假设存在常数  $\beta_i > 0$  和序列  $\lambda_{im} \rightarrow 0^+$  使得

$$\|v_{\lambda_{im}}\| \leq \beta_i \quad (m = 1, 2, \dots).$$

则序列  $\{\|v_{\lambda_{im}}\|\}$  存在一个收敛于常数  $\alpha_i (0 \leq \alpha_i \leq \beta_i)$  的子序列, 为简便起见, 我们假设  $\{\|v_{\lambda_{im}}\|\}$  收敛于  $\alpha_i$ .

(i) 若  $\alpha_i > 0$ , 则对于充分大的  $m (m > k)$ , 有  $\{\|v_{\lambda_{im}}\|\} > \frac{\alpha_i}{2}$ . 令

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_1 &= \max\{f_1(v_2), \quad r_1 \leq \|v_2\| \leq R_1\}, \\
 F_1 &= \max\{f_2(v_3), \quad r_1 \leq \|v_3\| \leq R_1\}, \\
 &\quad \vdots \\
 F_1 &= \max\{f_n(v_1), \quad r_1 \leq \|v_1\| \leq R_1\}.
 \end{aligned}$$



由  $T_1 v_2 = v_1, T_2 v_3 = v_2, \dots, T_n v_1 = v_1$  可知

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{\lambda_{1m}^{\frac{1}{k}}} &= \frac{\left\| \int_t^1 \left( \int_0^\tau k\tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} f_1(v_2(s)) ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau \right\|}{\|v_{1\lambda_{1m}}\|} \\
 &\leq \frac{\left\| \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^1 k\tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} F_1 ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \right\|}{\|v_{1\lambda_{1m}}\|} \\
 &\leq \frac{F_1^{\frac{1}{k}} \left| \frac{k}{2k-N} \right|}{\|v_{1\lambda_{1m}}\|} \\
 &\leq \frac{2kF_1^{\frac{1}{k}}}{|2k-N|\alpha_1}, \\
 \frac{1}{\lambda_{2m}^{\frac{1}{k}}} &= \frac{\left\| \int_t^1 \left( \int_0^\tau k\tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} f_2(v_3(s)) ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau \right\|}{\|v_{2\lambda_{2m}}\|} \leq \frac{2kF_2^{\frac{1}{k}}}{|2k-N|\alpha_2}, \\
 &\vdots \\
 \frac{1}{\lambda_{nm}^{\frac{1}{k}}} &= \frac{\left\| \int_t^1 \left( \int_0^\tau k\tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} f_n(v_1(s)) ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau \right\|}{\|v_{n\lambda_{nm}}\|} \leq \frac{2kF_n^{\frac{1}{k}}}{|2k-N|\alpha_n}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

(3.5) 表明  $\lambda_{im} \rightarrow +\infty (m \rightarrow +\infty)$ , 这与  $\lambda_{im} \rightarrow 0^+$  矛盾,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

(ii) 若  $\alpha_i = 0$ , 则对于充分大的  $m (m > k)$ , 有  $\{\|v_{i\lambda_{im}}\|\} \rightarrow 0$ . 由  $f_i^0 = 0$  可知, 对任意的  $\delta > 0$ , 存在一个常数  $r_0 > 0$ , 使得

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_1(v_{2\lambda_{2m}}) &\leq \delta v_{2\lambda_{2m}}^k, \quad \forall 0 \leq v_{2\lambda_{2m}} \leq r_0, \\
 f_2(v_{3\lambda_{3m}}) &\leq \delta v_{3\lambda_{3m}}^k, \quad \forall 0 \leq v_{3\lambda_{3m}} \leq r_0, \\
 &\vdots \\
 f_n(v_{1\lambda_{1m}}) &\leq \delta v_{1\lambda_{1m}}^k, \quad \forall 0 \leq v_{1\lambda_{1m}} \leq r_0.
 \end{aligned}$$

因此, 对  $v_{i\lambda_{im}} \in P \cap \partial\Omega_{r_0}$ ,  $\|v_{i\lambda_{im}}\| = r_0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{\lambda_{1m}^{\frac{1}{k}}} &= \frac{\left\| \int_t^1 \left( \int_0^\tau k\tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} f_1(v_2(s)) ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau \right\|}{\|v_{1\lambda_{1m}}\|} \\
 &\leq \frac{\left\| \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^1 k\tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} \delta v_{2\lambda_{2m}}^k ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \right\|}{\|v_{1\lambda_{1m}}\|} \\
 &\leq \frac{k\delta^{\frac{1}{k}} \|v_2\|}{|2k-N|r_0}, \\
 \frac{1}{\lambda_{2m}^{\frac{1}{k}}} &= \frac{\left\| \int_t^1 \left( \int_0^\tau k\tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} f_2(v_3(s)) ds \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau \right\|}{\|v_{2\lambda_{2m}}\|} \leq \frac{k\delta^{\frac{1}{k}} \|v_3\|}{|2k-N|r_0}, \\
 &\vdots
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{nm}^{\frac{1}{k}}} = \frac{\| \int_t^1 (\int_0^\tau k\tau^{k-N} s^{N-1} (C_{N-1}^{k-1})^{-1} f_n(v_1(s)) ds)^{\frac{1}{k}} d\tau \|}{\|v_n \lambda_{nm}\|} \leq \frac{k\delta^{\frac{1}{k}} \|v_1\|}{|2k - N|r_0}.$$

(3.6) 表明  $\lambda_{im} \rightarrow +\infty (m \rightarrow +\infty)$ , 这与  $\lambda_{im} \rightarrow 0^+$  矛盾,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

综上所述, 当  $\lambda_i \rightarrow 0^+$  时,  $\|v_{\lambda_i}\| \rightarrow +\infty$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

类似于定理 3.1 的证明, 我们有如下定理.

**定理 3.2** 假设  $f_i \in C([0, +\infty), [0, +\infty))$ , 且  $f_i^0 = \infty$ ,  $f_i^\infty = 0$ , 则对所有的  $\lambda_i > 0$ ,  $k$ -Hessian 方程 (1.1) 存在一个非线性径向凸解  $u = (u_{\lambda_1}, u_{\lambda_2}, \dots, u_{\lambda_n})$  满足  $\lim_{\lambda_i \rightarrow 0^+} \|u_{\lambda_i}\| = 0$ , 其中  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

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