

A PRIORI ESTIMATES AND MULTIPLICITY FOR SYSTEMS OF ELLIPTIC PDE WITH NATURAL GRADIENT GROWTH

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Dedicated to Professor Wei-Ming Ni with admiration

ABSTRACT. We consider fully nonlinear uniformly elliptic cooperative systems with quadratic growth in the gradient, such as

$-F_i(x, u_i, Du_i, D^2u_i) - \langle M_i(x)Du_i, Du_i \rangle = \lambda c_{i1}(x)u_1 + \dots + \lambda c_{in}(x)u_n + h_i(x)$,
for $i = 1, \dots, n$, in a bounded $C^{1,1}$ domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ with Dirichlet boundary conditions; here $n \geq 1$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $c_{ij}, h_i \in L^\infty(\Omega)$, $c_{ij} \geq 0$, M_i satisfies $0 < \mu_1 I \leq M_i \leq \mu_2 I$, and F_i is an uniformly elliptic Isaacs operator.

We obtain uniform a priori bounds for systems, under a weak coupling hypothesis that seems to be optimal. As an application, we also establish existence and multiplicity results for these systems, including a branch of solutions which is new even in the scalar case.

1. Introduction. In this paper we study the following system of fully nonlinear uniformly elliptic equations

$$\begin{cases} -F_i(x, Du_i, D^2u_i) - \langle M_i(x)Du_i, Du_i \rangle = \lambda \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij}(x)u_j + h_i(x) & \text{in } \Omega \\ u_1 = \dots = u_n = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad (P_\lambda)$$

where Ω is a bounded $C^{1,1}$ domain in \mathbb{R}^N , $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $n, N \geq 1$, $c_{ij}, h_i \in L^\infty(\Omega)$, and M_i is a bounded nondegenerate matrix. Scalar product is denoted with $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. We assume $c_{ij} \geq 0$ in Ω , which means that the system is noncoercive and cooperative when $\lambda > 0$. The latter is a parameter which measures the size of the zero order matrix $\mathcal{C} = (c_{ij})_{i,j=1}^n$.

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A very particular case, for which our results are new as well, is when each F_i is the Laplacian; F_i can also be a linear operator in nondivergence form $F_i(x, Du, D^2u) = \text{tr}(A_i(x)D^2u) + \langle b_i(x), Du \rangle$, or it can even have a fully nonlinear structure as an Isaacs operator. We note that nondivergence fully nonlinear equations with natural growth are particularly relevant for applications, since problems with such growth in the gradient are abundant in control and game theory, and more recently in mean-field problems, where Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman and Isaacs operators appear as infinitesimal generators of the underlying stochastic processes. We refer to Section 2 of [9] for more on applications of this type of systems.

It is notable that the two terms in the left-hand side of (P_λ) have the same scaling with respect to dilations, so the second order term is not dominating when we zoom into a given point. This type of gradient dependence is usually named “natural” in the literature, and is the object of extensive study. Another important property of (P_λ) is the invariance of this class of systems with respect to diffeomorphic changes of variable, in x or u .

We start with a brief review of the literature for scalar equations ($n = 1$). It is known that the sign of λ dramatically influences the solvability and properties of the solution set of (P_λ) . For the so-called strictly coercive case $\lambda c(x) \ll 0$, existence and uniqueness when F is in divergence form goes back to the works [4, 5, 7, 8, 17]. However, in the case of weakly coercive equations (say, $\lambda = 0$) existence and uniqueness can be proved only under a smallness assumption on c and M , as was first observed in [15]. These works use the weak integral formulation of the equation.

The third author showed in [26] that the same type of existence and uniqueness results can be proved for general coercive equations in nondivergence form, by using techniques based on the maximum principle. In that paper it was also observed, for the first time and with a rather specific example with the Laplacian, that the solution set can be very different in the “noncoercive” case $\lambda c > 0$, and in particular more than one solution may appear. It was also conjectured in that paper that a refined analysis should be doable in order to embrace more general structures.

In the last few years appeared several papers which unveil the complex nature of the solution set for noncoercive equations, in the particular case of the Laplacian – see [1, 12, 16, 29]. In all these works the crucial a priori bounds for u in the L^∞ -norm rely on the fact that the second order operator is the Laplacian, or a divergence form operator.

In [21] the first and the third author obtained similar results for general operators in nondivergence form, by using different techniques adapted to such operators. In particular, the conjectures in [26] for noncoercive equations were established through a new method of obtaining a priori bounds in the uniform norm. The method is based on some standard estimates from regularity theory, such as half-Harnack inequalities, and their recent boundary extensions in [25], in addition to a Vázquez strong maximum principle; see also [28] for an extensive description of the method.

However, up to our knowledge, nothing was known about systems with natural gradient growth. This is what this work is devoted to, complement and extend the results in [21] to the context of systems of the form (P_λ) . We develop a machinery to obtain the crucial a priori bounds for the system (P_λ) via a nondegeneracy hypothesis on the matrix $\mathcal{C}(x)$ that seems to be optimal. In combination with these estimates we also exploit a Fredholm theory for fully nonlinear operators

with unbounded weight, which turns out to be an important tool in investigating existence and multiplicity of solutions.

It is worth noting that general systems as (P_λ) do not have variational characterization even if the second order operators F_i are in divergence form, such as the Laplacian; so variational methods do not apply to such systems.

The paper is organized as follows. The next section contains the statements of our results. In the preliminary section 3 we recall some known results that will be used throughout the text. Section 4 is devoted to the proofs of the a priori bounds in the uniform norm for solutions of the noncoercive problem (P_λ) . In Section 5 we sketch the proof of our existence and multiplicity results, which resemble to the scalar case [21] after some appropriate changes. Section 6, in turn, consists of a multiplicity result which is new even for single equations in nondivergence form, see Theorem 6.2. It is based on a version of the anti-maximum principle, proven in section 7 together with some tools involving eigenvalues.

2. Main results. We assume that the matrices M_i satisfy the nondegeneracy condition

$$\mu_1 I \leq M_i(x) \leq \mu_2 I \quad \text{a.e. in } \Omega \quad (M)$$

for some $\mu_1, \mu_2 > 0$, and that F_i in (P_λ) has the following structure

$$\begin{cases} F_i(x, 0, X) \text{ is continuous in } x \in \overline{\Omega}, \\ \mathcal{M}^-(X - Y) - b|\vec{p} - \vec{q}| \leq F_i(x, \vec{p}, X) - F_i(x, \vec{q}, Y) \\ \leq \mathcal{M}^+(X - Y) + b|\vec{p} - \vec{q}| \end{cases} \quad (SC)$$

for a.e. $x \in \Omega$, where $b \geq 0$ and $\mathcal{M}^-, \mathcal{M}^+$ are the Pucci extremal operators (see the next section) with constants $0 < \lambda_P \leq \Lambda_P$. For simplicity, the reader may think that each $F_i[u] = F_i(x, Du, D^2u)$ is in one of the following forms

$$\text{tr}(A_i(x)D^2u) + \langle b_i(x), Du \rangle \quad \text{or} \quad \mathcal{M}_{\lambda_P, \Lambda_P}^\pm(D^2u) \pm b_i(x)|Du| \quad (1)$$

where A_i are continuous matrices whose spectrum is in $[\lambda_P, \Lambda_P]$, and b_i are bounded vector functions. Only at the expense of trivial technicalities we can consider more general operators as in [21], with zero order terms, and coefficients b_i, c_{ij}, h_i belonging to L^p , $p > N$. We prefer to avoid such technicalities here, in order to concentrate on what is new due to the presence of a system rather than a scalar equation.

Solutions of the Dirichlet problem (P_λ) are understood in the L^p -viscosity sense (see Definition 3.1 below) and belong to $C(\overline{\Omega})$, so are bounded. We also use the notion of strong solutions, which are functions in $W_{\text{loc}}^{2,p}(\Omega)$ satisfying the equation almost everywhere. Strong solutions are viscosity solutions, [19]. Conversely, it follows from the regularity results in [22] that, if the operator F_i has property (H_2) below, then viscosity solutions are strong. Hypothesis (SC) guarantees that the L^p -viscosity solutions of (P_λ) have global $C^{1,\alpha}$ regularity and estimates, by [22].

We denote $F[u] := (F_1[u_1], \dots, F_n[u_n])$, $u = (u_1, \dots, u_n)$, $f = (f_1, \dots, f_n)$, fix $p > N$, and consider the Dirichlet problem

$$-F[u] = f(x) \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \quad (2)$$

The model operators in (1) have the following properties.

For each $f \in L^p(\Omega)^n$, there exists a unique L^p -viscosity solution of (2). (H_1)

For each $f \in L^p(\Omega)^n$, any solution u of (2) belongs to $W^{2,p}(\Omega)^n$. (H_2)

More generally, operators satisfying (SC) and convex/concave in the Hessian matrix satisfy (H_1) – (H_2) , by [11, 22, 30]. We stress that (H_2) above implies (H_2) from [21] in the scalar case, by the proof of the $W^{2,p}$ regularity in [22].

Since we want to study the way the nature of the solution set changes when we go from negative to positive zero order term (i.e. from $\lambda < 0$ to $\lambda > 0$), we will naturally assume that the problem with $\lambda = 0$ has a solution.

The problem (P_0) has a strong solution $u_0 = (u_1^0, \dots, u_n^0)$. (H_0)

Theorem 1(ii) of [26] ensures (H_0) for instance if $\mu_2 h_i$ has small L^p -norm for each i (notice that (P_0) is a system of n uncoupled equations, hence Theorem 1 of [26] applies to each of these equations separately). Examples showing that in general this hypothesis cannot be removed are also found there. The function u_0 is the unique L^p -viscosity solution of (P_0) , by Theorem 1(iii) of [26].

We use the following order in the space $E := C^1(\overline{\Omega})^n$.

Definition 2.1. Let $u = (u_1, \dots, u_n)$, $v = (v_1, \dots, v_n) \in E$. We denote $u \leq v$ in Ω to mean $u_i \leq v_i$ in Ω for all $i = 1, \dots, n$. Also, we say that $u \ll v$ if, for all $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, $u_i < v_i$ in Ω , and for any $x_0 \in \partial\Omega$ we have either $u_i(x_0) < v_i(x_0)$, or $u_i(x_0) = v_i(x_0)$ and $\partial_\nu u_i(x_0) < \partial_\nu v_i(x_0)$, where $\vec{\nu}$ is the interior unit normal to $\partial\Omega$. We also write $u \leq C$ ($\geq C$) to mean $u_i \leq C$ (respectively, $\geq C$) for any $i = 1, \dots, n$.

As in any study of systems of equations, it is essential to determine the coupling of the system, that is, the way each of the equations influences each of the components of the vector u . A *fully coupled* system is one which cannot be split into two subsystems such that one of which does not depend on the other. In our context, (P_λ) would be fully coupled if the matrix \mathcal{C} is irreducible, in the sense that for each nonempty $I, J \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$, $I \cap J = \emptyset$, $I \cup J = \{1, \dots, n\}$ there exist $i \in I$, $j \in J$, such that $c_{ij}(x) \not\geq 0$ in Ω .

Every matrix $\mathcal{C} = (c_{ij})_{i,j=1}^n$ can be written in the block triangular form

$$\mathcal{C}(x) = (\mathcal{C}_{kl}(x))_{k,l=1}^{n'}, \quad (3)$$

where $1 \leq n' \leq n$, \mathcal{C}_{kl} are $t_k \times t_l$ matrices, $\sum_{k=1}^{n'} t_k = n$, \mathcal{C}_{kk} is irreducible for each $k = 1, \dots, n'$, and $\mathcal{C}_{kl} \equiv 0$ in Ω , for all $k, l \in \{1, \dots, n'\}$ with $k < l$. This is easy to achieve by renumbering lines and columns of \mathcal{C} , that is, by changing the order of the equations in (P_λ) and renumbering the components of u . Indeed, if \mathcal{C} is irreducible, we can take $n' = 1$, $\mathcal{C}_{11} = \mathcal{C}$; if not, there are two subsets I, J as in the previous paragraph, and we renumber so that $I = \{1, \dots, k\}$ with $k = |I|$, then repeat the same until reaching (3). See Section 4.2 below, and Section 8 in [9].

From now on we assume that \mathcal{C} in (P_λ) is in the form (3). We will say that $u \ll v$ in some block if there exists some $k \in \{1, \dots, n'\}$ such that $\tilde{u} \ll \tilde{v}$ in Ω , where for any $w \in \mathbb{R}^n$ we denote with \tilde{w} the vector $(w_{s_{k-1}+1}, \dots, w_{s_k})$, and $s_0 = 0$, $s_k = \sum_{i=1}^k t_i$.

The additional assumption that we need to impose, which extends and plays the role of hypothesis $c \not\geq 0$ from the scalar case, is the following.

In (3) there is no 1×1 block with a zero coefficient,

$$\text{i.e. if } t_k = 1 \text{ then } \mathcal{C}_{kk} \neq 0. \quad (H_3)$$

This hypothesis seems to be optimal for our kind of systems, see Remark 1. To our knowledge, this is the first time such a hypothesis appears in the study of elliptic systems.

We now state our results. The first theorem is a uniform estimate for solutions of (P_λ) , which is both important in itself and instrumental for the existence statements below.

Theorem 2.2. *Suppose (M) , (SC) , (H_3) hold. Let Λ_1, Λ_2 with $0 < \Lambda_1 < \Lambda_2$. Then every L^p -viscosity solution (u_1, \dots, u_n) of (P_λ) satisfies*

$$\|u_i\|_\infty \leq C, \text{ for all } \lambda \in [\Lambda_1, \Lambda_2], i = 1, \dots, n,$$

where C depends on $n, N, p, \mu_1, \mu_2, \text{diam}(\Omega), \Lambda_1, \Lambda_2, \|b\|_\infty, \|c_{ij}\|_\infty, \|h_i\|_\infty, \lambda_p, \Lambda_p$, and on a lower bound on the measure of the sets where the c_{ij} are positive, for those i, j which determine the irreducibility of the blocks in the form (3).

The next theorems describe the solution set of (P_λ) .

Theorem 2.3. *Assume (M) , (SC) , (H_0) , (H_1) , and (H_3) .*

1. *Then, for $\lambda \leq 0$, the problem (P_λ) has an L^p -viscosity solution u_λ that converges to u_0 in E as $\lambda \rightarrow 0^-$. Moreover, the set $\Sigma = \{(\lambda, u) \in \mathbb{R} \times E; u \text{ solves } (P_\lambda)\}$ possesses an unbounded component $\mathcal{C}^+ \subset [0, +\infty] \times E$ such that $\mathcal{C}^+ \cap (\{0\} \times E) = \{u_0\}$.*

2. *This component is such that: either it bifurcates from infinity to the right of the axis $\lambda = 0$ with the corresponding solutions having a positive part blowing up to infinity in $C(\bar{\Omega})$ as $\lambda \rightarrow 0^+$; or its projection on the λ axis is $[0, +\infty)$.*

3. *There exists $\bar{\lambda} \in (0, +\infty]$ such that, for every $\lambda \in (0, \bar{\lambda})$, the problem (P_λ) has at least two L^p -viscosity solutions, $u_{\lambda,1}$ and $u_{\lambda,2}$, satisfying $u_{\lambda,1} \rightarrow u_0$ in E ; $\max_{\bar{\Omega}} u_{\lambda,2} \rightarrow +\infty$ as $\lambda \rightarrow 0^+$; and if $\bar{\lambda} < +\infty$, the problem $(P_{\bar{\lambda}})$ has at least one L^p -viscosity solution. The latter is unique if $F(x, \bar{p}, X)$ is convex in (\bar{p}, X) .*

4. *If (H_2) holds, the solutions u_λ for $\lambda \leq 0$ are unique among L^p -viscosity solutions; whereas the solutions from 3. for $\lambda > 0$ are ordered in some block. If in addition the system is fully coupled, $u_{\lambda,1} \ll u_{\lambda,2}$ in the sense of Definition 2.1, for all $\lambda > 0$.*

In the next two theorems, we show that it is possible to obtain a more precise description of the set Σ , provided we know the sign of u_0 . For this, we need to extend the hypothesis $c(x)u_0 \not\equiv 0$ from the scalar case to the context of the system. The following assumption is a natural requirement in view of our weak coupling hypothesis (H_3) .

$$(Cu_0)_i \not\equiv 0 \text{ for at least one } i \in S_k = \{s_{k-1} + 1, \dots, s_k\},$$

$$\text{for all } k \in \{1, \dots, n'\}, \quad (H_4)$$

where $s_0 = 0, s_k = \sum_{i=1}^k t_i$, with t_i and n' coming from (3).

Notice that hypothesis (H_4) is consistent with the results obtained for single equations in nondivergence form in [21]. In the particular case $n' = 1$, namely if the system is fully coupled, we recover the assumption $\mathcal{C}(x)u_0 \not\equiv 0$, as a vector.

Theorem 2.4. *Suppose (M) , (SC) , (H_0) , (H_1) , (H_2) , (H_3) , (H_4) , and $u_0 \leq 0$.*

Then every nonpositive solution of (P_λ) with $\lambda > 0$ satisfies $u \ll u_0$. Furthermore, for every $\lambda > 0$, the problem (P_λ) has at least two nontrivial strong solutions $u_{\lambda,1} \leq u_{\lambda,2}$, such that $u_{\lambda,2,1} \ll u_{\lambda,1,1} \ll u_0$ if $0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2$, and $u_{\lambda,1} \rightarrow u_0$ in E ;

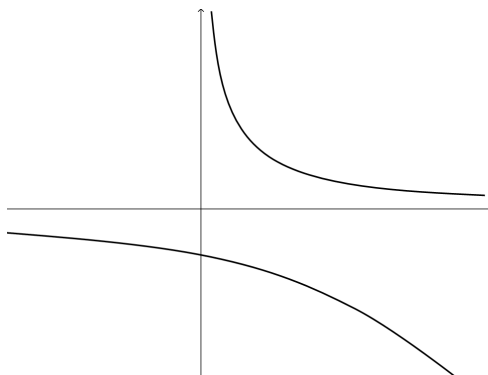


FIGURE 1. Illustration of Theorem 2.4.

$\max_{\overline{\Omega}} u_{\lambda,2} \rightarrow +\infty$ as $\lambda \rightarrow 0^+$. If $F(x, \vec{p}, X)$ is convex in (\vec{p}, X) then $\max_{\overline{\Omega}} u_{\lambda,2} > 0$ for all $\lambda > 0$.

Theorem 2.5. Suppose (M) , (SC) , (H_0) , (H_1) , (H_2) , (H_3) , (H_4) , and $u_0 \geq 0$.

Then every nonnegative solution of (P_λ) with $\lambda > 0$ satisfies $u \gg u_0$. Moreover, there exists $\bar{\lambda}_1 \in (0, +\infty)$ such that for every $\lambda \in (0, \bar{\lambda}_1)$, the problem (P_λ) has at least two nontrivial strong solutions with $u_{\lambda,1} \leq u_{\lambda,2}$, where $u_0 \ll u_{\lambda_1,1} \ll u_{\lambda_2,1}$ if $0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2$, $u_{\lambda,1} \rightarrow u_0$ in E , and $\max_{\overline{\Omega}} u_{\lambda,2} \rightarrow +\infty$ as $\lambda \rightarrow 0^+$. The problem $(P_{\bar{\lambda}_1})$ has at least one nonnegative strong solution, which is unique if F is convex in (\vec{p}, X) ; and for $\lambda > \bar{\lambda}_1$, the problem (P_λ) has no nonnegative solution.

Furthermore, there exists some $\delta > 0$ such that, if $\sup_i \mu_2 \|h_i\|_{L^p(\Omega)} \leq \delta$, with $h \not\equiv 0$, then we have the existence of $\bar{\lambda}_2 > \bar{\lambda}_1$ such that (P_λ) has at least two strong solutions for $\lambda > \bar{\lambda}_2$, with $u_{\lambda,1} \ll 0$ in Ω and $\min_{\overline{\Omega}} u_{\lambda,2} < 0$. The problem $(P_{\bar{\lambda}_2})$ has at least one nonpositive strong solution, which is unique if F is convex in (\vec{p}, X) ; and for $\lambda < \bar{\lambda}_2$, the problem (P_λ) has no nonpositive solution.

Moreover, as in item 4 of Theorem 2.3, in theorems 2.4 and 2.5 the solutions $u_{\lambda,1}$, $u_{\lambda,2}$ are ordered in at least one block; and $u_{\lambda,1} \ll u_{\lambda,2}$ in the sense of Definition 2.1, for all $\lambda > 0$ if (P_λ) is fully coupled, see Claim 5.5.

We remark that the hypotheses $u_0 \leq 0$, resp $u_0 \geq 0$, of the above theorems are implied for instance by $h \leq 0$, resp $h \geq 0$. See Remark 6.25 of [21] for a proof.

We stress that theorems 2.2–2.5 are new even for systems involving the Laplacian operator. Moreover, the second part in Theorem 2.5 is new even for a single equation, in the context of nondivergence form operators.

3. Preliminaries. In this section we briefly recall some definitions and previous results which we use in the sequel. More comments can be found in the preliminary section of [21].

Let $F_i(x, \vec{p}, X) : \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{S}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a measurable function satisfying (SC) , where

$$\mathcal{M}^+(X) := \sup_{\lambda_P I \leq A \leq \Lambda_P I} \text{tr}(AX), \quad \mathcal{M}^-(X) := \inf_{\lambda_P I \leq A \leq \Lambda_P I} \text{tr}(AX)$$

are the Pucci's extremal operators with constants $0 < \lambda_P \leq \Lambda_P$. See, for example, [10] for their properties. Also, denote $\mathcal{L}^\pm[u] := \mathcal{M}^\pm(D^2 u) \pm b|Du|$, for $b \geq 0$.

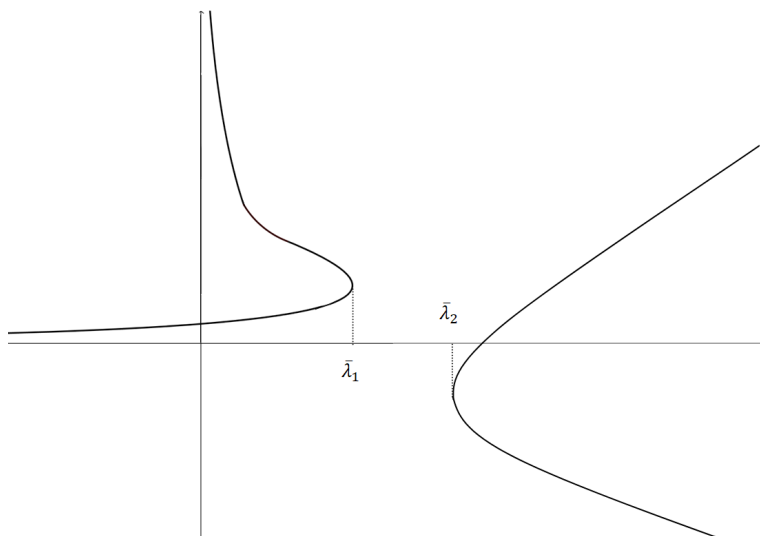


FIGURE 2. Illustration of Theorem 2.5 for $\mu_2 h \not\geq 0$ small in L^p -norm.

Definition 3.1. Let $f \in L^p_{\text{loc}}(\Omega)^n$. We say that $u \in C(\Omega)$ is an L^p -viscosity subsolution (respectively, supersolution) of the system $F[u] = f(x)$ in Ω if, for each $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, whenever $\phi \in W^{2,p}_{\text{loc}}(\Omega)$, $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\mathcal{O} \subset \Omega$ open are such that

$$F_i(x, u_i(x), D\phi(x), D^2\phi(x)) - f_i(x) \leq -\varepsilon \quad (F_i(x, u_i(x), D\phi(x), D^2\phi(x)) - f_i(x) \geq \varepsilon)$$

for a.e. $x \in \mathcal{O}$, then $u_i - \phi$ cannot have a local maximum (minimum) in \mathcal{O} .

If both F_i and f_i are continuous in x , for all $i = 1, \dots, n$, we can use the more usual notion of C -viscosity sub and supersolutions – see [13].

On the other side, a *strong* sub or supersolution belongs to $W^{2,p}_{\text{loc}}(\Omega)^n$ and satisfies the inequality at almost every point. As we already mentioned, this is intrinsically connected to the notion of L^p -viscosity solution; more precisely we have the following fact.

Proposition 1. Let F_i satisfy (SC) and $f_i \in L^p(\Omega)$, $\mu \geq 0$. Then, $u_i \in W^{2,p}_{\text{loc}}(\Omega)$ is a strong subsolution (supersolution) of $F_i[u_i] + \mu|Du_i|^2 = f_i$ in Ω if and only if it is an L^p -viscosity subsolution (supersolution) of this equation.

See Theorem 3.1 and Proposition 9.1 in [19] for a proof. For scalar equations it is also well known that the pointwise maximum of subsolutions, or supremum over any set (if this supremum is locally bounded), is still a subsolution, see [18].

The next proposition follows from Theorem 4 in [26] or Proposition 9.4 in [19].

Proposition 2. (Stability) Let F, F_k be scalar operators satisfying (SC), $p > N$, $f, f_k \in L^p(\Omega)$, $u_k \in C(\Omega)$ an L^p -viscosity subsolution (supersolution) of

$$F_k(x, u_k, Du_k, D^2u_k) + \langle M(x)Du_k, Du_k \rangle \geq (\leq) f_k(x) \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad \text{for all } k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Suppose $u_k \rightarrow u$ in $L^\infty_{\text{loc}}(\Omega)$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ and, for each $B \subset\subset \Omega$ and $\varphi \in W^{2,p}(B)$, if we set

$$g_k(x) := F_k(x, u_k, D\varphi, D^2\varphi) - f_k(x), \quad g(x) := F(x, u, D\varphi, D^2\varphi) - f(x)$$

we have $\|(g_k - g)^+\|_{L^p(B)} (\|(g_k - g)^-\|_{L^p(B)}) \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. Then u is an L^p -viscosity subsolution (resp., supersolution) of $F(x, u, Du, D^2u) + \langle M(x)Du, Du \rangle \geq (\leq) f(x)$ in Ω .

The following result follows from Lemma 2.3 in [26], see also the appendix of [21].

Lemma 3.2. (*Exponential change*) Let $p > N$ and $u \in C(\Omega)$. For $m > 0$ set $mv = e^{mu} - 1$ and $mw = 1 - e^{-mu}$. Then the following inequalities hold in the L^p -viscosity sense

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}^\pm(D^2u) + m\lambda_P|Du|^2 &\leq \frac{\mathcal{M}^\pm(D^2v)}{1+mv} \leq \mathcal{M}^\pm(D^2u) + m\Lambda_P|Du|^2, \\ \mathcal{M}^\pm(D^2u) - m\Lambda_P|Du|^2 &\leq \frac{\mathcal{M}^\pm(D^2w)}{1-mw} \leq \mathcal{M}^\pm(D^2u) - m\lambda_P|Du|^2. \end{aligned}$$

The following scalar estimates will play a pivotal role in our proofs. The first one is a global variant of the Local Maximum Principle (LMP); see [23, 25] for a proof.

Theorem 3.3 (GLMP). Let u be a locally bounded L^p -viscosity subsolution of

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{L}^+(D^2u) + \nu(x)u &\geq -f(x) & \text{in } \Omega \\ u &\leq 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

with $f \in L^p(\Omega)$, $\nu \in L^{p_1}(\Omega)$, for some $p, p_1 > N$. Then, for each $r > 0$,

$$\sup_{\Omega} u^+ \leq C \left(\left(\int_{\Omega} (u^+)^r \right)^{1/r} + \|f^+\|_{L^p(\Omega)} \right),$$

where C depends only on $N, p, p_1, \lambda, \Lambda, r, b$, and $\|\nu\|_{L^{p_1}(\Omega)}$.

We recall the following two global scalar versions of the quantitative strong maximum principle (QSMP) and the weak Harnack inequality (WHI), which follow from theorems 1.1 and 1.2 in [25]. Denote $d = d(x) = \text{dist}(x, \partial\Omega)$.

Theorem 3.4 (GQSMP). Assume u is an L^p viscosity supersolution of $\mathcal{L}^-[u] - gu \leq f$, $u \geq 0$ in Ω , and let $f, g \in L^p(\Omega)$, $p > n$. Then there exist constants $\varepsilon, c, C > 0$ depending on $n, \lambda, \Lambda, b, p$, and $\|g\|_p$ such that

$$\inf_{\Omega} \frac{u}{d} \geq c \left(\int_{\Omega} (f^-)^{\varepsilon} \right)^{1/\varepsilon} - C \|f^+\|_p.$$

Theorem 3.5 (GWHI). Suppose $g, f \in L^p$, $p > n$. Assume u is an L^p viscosity supersolution of $\mathcal{L}^-[u] - gu \leq f$, $u \geq 0$ in Ω . Then there exist constants $\varepsilon, c, C > 0$ depending on $n, \lambda, \Lambda, b, p$ and $\|g\|_p$ such that

$$\inf_{\Omega} \frac{u}{d} \geq c \left(\int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{u}{d} \right)^{\varepsilon} \right)^{1/\varepsilon} - C \|f^+\|_p.$$

In [25], theorems 3.4 and 3.5 are proved for $g \equiv 0$, but exactly the same proofs there work for any $g \geq 0$. Moreover, since the function u has a sign, $g^-u \geq 0$ and they are also valid for nonproper operators. Theorem 3.5 implies, in particular, the strong maximum principle (SMP) for single equations when $f = 0$, i.e. for $\Omega \in C^{1,1}$ and u an L^p -viscosity solution of $\mathcal{L}^-[u] - gu \leq 0$, $u \geq 0$ in Ω , where $g \in L^p(\Omega)$, we have either $u \equiv 0$ in Ω or $u > 0$ in Ω ; in the latter case, if $u(x_0) = 0$ at $x_0 \in \partial\Omega$, then $\partial_{\nu}u(x_0) > 0$, by Hopf lemma. We are going to refer to these simply as SMP and Hopf throughout the text.

4. A priori estimates for systems. This section contains the proof of Theorem 2.2, that is, we establish uniform a priori bounds for the system (P_λ) . We will develop ideas in [27, 28].

For simplicity, we carry over the proofs in the model case $n = 2$. We just refer to the differences from the general case when needed.

4.1. Estimates from below. The first step to obtain a priori estimates, as in [21, Section 5], is to prove that any L^p -viscosity supersolution of (P_λ) is uniformly bounded from below.

Theorem 4.1. *Suppose (SC) and let $\Lambda_2 > 0$. Then every L^p -viscosity supersolution (u_1, \dots, u_n) of (P_λ) satisfies*

$$\|u_i^-\|_\infty \leq C_1, \quad \text{for all } \lambda \in [0, \Lambda_2], \quad i = 1, \dots, n,$$

where C_1 depends only on $n, N, p, \mu_1, \Omega, \Lambda_2, \|b\|_\infty, \|c_{ij}\|_\infty, \|h_i^-\|_\infty, \lambda_p, \Lambda_p$.

Proof. First we take $U_i = u_i^-$ and we make the following exponential change

$$w_i = \frac{1 - e^{-mU_i}}{m}, \quad i = 1, 2, \quad \text{with } m = \frac{\mu_1}{\Lambda_p}.$$

By Lemma 3.2 we know that (w_1, w_2) satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} -\mathcal{L}_1^+[w_i] &\leq \frac{\lambda}{m} c_{i1}(x) |\ln(1 - mw_1)| (1 - mw_i) \\ &\quad + \frac{\lambda}{m} c_{i2}(x) |\ln(1 - mw_2)| (1 - mw_i) + h^-(x) \quad \text{in } \Omega \end{aligned}$$

with $w_i = 0$ on $\partial\Omega$, where $\mathcal{L}_1^+[w] = \mathcal{L}^+[w] - mh^-(x)w$ and $h^- = \max\{h_1^-, h_2^-\}$.

Now we consider

$$\begin{cases} -\mathcal{L}_1^+[w] \leq h^-(x) + \frac{2\lambda}{m} c(x) |\ln(1 - mw)| (1 - mw) & \text{in } \Omega \\ w = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

where $c = \max_{i,j} \{c_{ij}\}$. Notice that $w = \max\{w_1, w_2\}$ satisfies (4). Define

$\bar{w} = \sup \mathcal{A}$, where $\mathcal{A} := \{w : w \text{ is an } L^p\text{-visc. solution of (4); } 0 \leq w < 1/m \text{ in } \Omega\}$.

As a supremum of subsolutions, \bar{w} is a subsolution of (4).

Next we proceed as in [21, Proposition 5.2] to prove that $\bar{w} \neq \frac{1}{m}$. Indeed,

$$\bar{w}(x) \leq C \|f^+\|_p \text{dist}(x, \partial\Omega) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } x \rightarrow \partial\Omega$$

where

$$f(x) = h^-(x) + \frac{\lambda}{m} c(x) |\ln(1 - m\bar{w})| (1 - m\bar{w}).$$

Assume by contradiction that there exists a sequence of supersolutions (u_1^k, u_2^k) of (P_λ) with unbounded negative parts, namely there exists a subsequence such that

$$(u_1^k)^-(x_k) = \|(u_1^k)^-\|_\infty \rightarrow \infty, \quad x_k \in \bar{\Omega}, \quad x_k \rightarrow x_0 \in \bar{\Omega}$$

with $x_k \in \Omega$ for large k since $u_1^k \geq 0$ on $\partial\Omega$. One has

$$w_1^k(x_k) = \frac{1}{m} \{1 - e^{-m(u_1^k)^-(x_k)}\} \rightarrow \frac{1}{m}.$$

Take $w^k = \max\{w_1^k, w_2^k\} < 1/m$. Then,

$$w^k(x_k) \rightarrow \frac{1}{m}$$

and $w^k \in \mathcal{A}$. In particular, for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists k_0 such that

$$\frac{1}{m} \geq \bar{w}(x_k) \geq w^k(x_k) \geq \frac{1}{m} - \varepsilon, \text{ for all } k \geq k_0$$

thus

$$\bar{w}(x_0) \geq \liminf_{x_k \rightarrow x_0} \bar{w}(x_k) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \bar{w}(x_k) = \frac{1}{m}.$$

As a consequence, $x_0 \in \Omega$ and $\bar{w}(x_0) = \frac{1}{m}$. Then we reach a contradiction as in [21, Proposition 5.2], by applying a nonlinear version of the strong maximum principle [21, Lemma 5.3]. \square

4.2. Estimates from above. First we recall that the matrix $\mathcal{C} = (c_{ij})_{i,j=1}^n$ is said to be irreducible – equivalently we say that the system (P_λ) is fully coupled for $\lambda > 0$ – if for any nonempty sets $I, J \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $I \cap J = \emptyset$ and $I \cup J = \{1, \dots, n\}$, there exist $i_0 \in I$ and $j_0 \in J$ for which

$$\text{meas}\{x \in \Omega; c_{i_0 j_0}(x) > 0\} > 0. \quad (5)$$

This means that the system cannot be split into two subsystems in which one of them does not depend on the other. For instance, if $n = 2$, it says that $c_{12} \not\geq 0$ and $c_{21} \not\geq 0$ in Ω . Of course if both c_{12} and c_{21} are identically zero, then we already know multiplicity from [21], as soon as $c_{11} \not\geq 0$ and $c_{22} \not\geq 0$.

For simplicity, when (5) holds we write $c_{i_0 j_0} \not\geq 0$ in Ω . We can fix $\rho > 0$ such that the sets $\{x \in B_R; c_{i_0 j_0}(x) \geq \rho\}$ have positive measures. Let $\omega > 0$ be a lower bound for these measures.

Then we recall our main result concerning a priori estimates for systems.

Theorem 4.2. *Suppose (SC) holds and let Λ_1, Λ_2 with $0 < \Lambda_1 < \Lambda_2$. Assume further that $\mathcal{C}(x) = (c_{ij})_{i,j=1}^n$ is in the block triangular form (3), and that (H_4) holds, namely \mathcal{C} has no 1×1 diagonal blocks with a zero coefficient. Then every L^p -viscosity solution (u_1, \dots, u_n) of (P_λ) satisfies*

$$\|u_i\|_\infty \leq C, \text{ for all } \lambda \in [\Lambda_1, \Lambda_2], i = 1, \dots, n,$$

where C depends on $n, N, p, \mu_1, \mu_2, \text{diam}\Omega, \Lambda_1, \Lambda_2, \|b\|_\infty, \|c_{ij}\|_\infty, \|h_i\|_\infty, \lambda_p, \Lambda_p$, and ω .

Remark 1. Notice that if $\mathcal{C}(x)$ is in the form (3) and has a 1×1 diagonal block with a zero coefficient, then there is no chance of getting a priori bounds for (P_λ) , in general. Indeed, say that block is in the i_0 -th line. Even if we could prove that all preceding functions u_1, \dots, u_{i_0-1} are uniformly bounded, then u_{i_0} solves a scalar equation without a zero-order term. Specifically, u_{i_0} solves an equation like (P_0) , but with h_{i_0} replaced by $h_{i_0} + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{i_0-1} c_{i_0 j} u_j$; however, as we recalled after (H_0) such an equation admits in general a priori bounds only if h_{i_0} is small, while resonance phenomena may appear otherwise, see [14] and [26].

See also section 6 for a two parameter dependence in the problem (P_λ) , obtained for a large parameter λ but a small h .

Remark 2. Clearly, if (P_λ) is fully coupled then it satisfies the hypotheses of Theorem 4.2, just take $n' = 1$. The other extreme is a diagonal matrix such that $c_{kk} \not\geq 0$ for any k , by choosing $n' = n$, which corresponds to n independent scalar equations with positive zero-order term coefficients, and Theorem 4.2 reduces to [21, Theorem 2.1].

Now we prove Theorem 4.2. As a first step, we assume that (P_λ) is fully coupled. Again, in order to avoid cumbersome notation, we assume $n = 2$, and we point out how to adapt the proof for $n \geq 2$ when necessary.

By Theorem 4.1, solutions are bounded from below by a uniform constant C_1 . Fix $\delta > 0$. Notice that $v_i := u_i + C_1 + \delta$, is a nonnegative viscosity solution of

$$\mathcal{M}^-(D^2 v_i) - b|Dv_i| \leq -\lambda c_{i1}(x)v_1 - \lambda c_{i2}(x)v_2 - \mu_1 |Dv_i|^2 + \tilde{h}_i(x) \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

where $\tilde{h}_i = h_i^- + \Lambda_2\{c_{i1} + c_{i2}\}(C_1 + \delta)$. Thus, by Lemma 3.2, the functions

$$w_i := \frac{1}{m_1} \{e^{m_1 v_i} - 1\}, \quad i = 1, 2,$$

where $m_1 = \frac{\mu_1}{\Lambda_p}$, form a nonnegative viscosity supersolution of

$$\mathcal{L}_i^-[w_i] \leq f_i(x) \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad i = 1, 2$$

with $\mathcal{L}_i^-[w] = \mathcal{M}^-(D^2 w) - b|Dw| - m_1 \tilde{h}_i(x)w$ and $f_i(x) = -\frac{\lambda}{m_1} c_{i1}(x)(1 + m_1 w_i) \ln(1 + m_1 w_1) - \frac{\lambda}{m_1} c_{i2}(x)(1 + m_1 w_i) \ln(1 + m_1 w_2) + \tilde{h}_i(x)$. Let

$$I_1 = \inf_{\Omega} \frac{w_1}{d}, \quad I_2 = \inf_{\Omega} \frac{w_2}{d}.$$

Since $f_i^+ \in L^p(\Omega)$ (see the proof of Theorem 5.1 in [21]), we can apply Theorem 3.4 to obtain suitable constants such that

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &\geq c_0 \left(\int_{\Omega} (f_1^+)^{\varepsilon} \right)^{1/\varepsilon} - C_0 \|f_1^+\|_{L^p} = c_0 \left(\int_{\Omega} \left\{ \left(\frac{\lambda}{m_1} c_{11}(x)(1 + m_1 w_1) \ln(1 + m_1 w_1) \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \left. + \frac{\lambda}{m_1} c_{12}(x)(1 + m_1 w_1) \ln(1 + m_1 w_2) - \tilde{h}_1(x) \right)^+ \right\}^{\varepsilon} \right)^{1/\varepsilon} - C \\ &\geq c_0 \inf_{\Omega} \frac{w_1}{d} \left(\int_{\Omega} \left(\left(\lambda c_{11}(x) \frac{1 + m_1 w_1}{m_1 w_1} d \ln(1 + m_1 w_1) \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \left. + \lambda c_{12}(x) \frac{1 + m_1 w_1}{m_1 w_1} d \ln(1 + m_1 w_2) - \tilde{h}_1(x) \frac{1 + m_1 w_1}{w_1} d \right)^+ \right)^{\varepsilon} \right)^{1/\varepsilon} - C \\ &\geq c_0 I_1 \left(\int_{\Omega} \left\{ \left(\lambda c_{11}(x) d \ln(1 + I_1 m_1 d) + \lambda c_{12}(x) d \ln(1 + I_2 m_1 d) \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \left. - m_1 \tilde{h}_1(x) d \right)^+ \right\}^{\varepsilon} \right)^{1/\varepsilon} - C \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$I_1 \left\{ c_0 \left(\int_{\Omega} d^{\varepsilon} \left(\left(\lambda c_{11}(x) \ln(1 + I_1 m_1 d) + \lambda c_{12}(x) \ln(1 + I_2 m_1 d) \right. \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left. - m_1 \tilde{h}_1(x) \right)^+ \right)^{\varepsilon} \right)^{1/\varepsilon} - 1 \right\} \leq C \quad (6)$$

and analogously

$$I_2 \left\{ c_0 \left(\int_{\Omega} d^{\varepsilon} \left(\left(\lambda c_{21}(x) \ln(1 + I_1 m_1 d) + \lambda c_{22}(x) \ln(1 + I_2 m_1 d) \right. \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left. - m_1 \tilde{h}_2(x) \right)^+ \right)^{\varepsilon} \right)^{1/\varepsilon} - 1 \right\} \leq C. \quad (7)$$

We prove in the sequel that both I_1 and I_2 are bounded from above. By full coupling, $c_{12} \geq 0$ and $c_{21} \geq 0$. Since $I_1 \geq \frac{1}{m_1} \{e^{m_1 \delta} - 1\} > 0$, (6) implies

$$\int_{\Omega} d^{\varepsilon} \left(\left(\lambda c_{11}(x) \ln(1 + I_1 m_1 d) + \lambda c_{12}(x) \ln(1 + I_2 m_1 d) - m_1 \tilde{h}_1(x) \right)^+ \right)^{\varepsilon} \leq C.$$

In particular,

$$\int_{\Omega} d^{\varepsilon} \left(\left(\lambda c_{12}(x) \ln(1 + I_2 m_1 d) - m_1 \tilde{h}_1(x) \right)^+ \right)^{\varepsilon} \leq C,$$

and analogously by (7),

$$\int_{\Omega} d^{\varepsilon} \left(\left(\lambda c_{21}(x) \ln(1 + I_1 m_1 d) - m_1 \tilde{h}_2(x) \right)^+ \right)^{\varepsilon} \leq C,$$

whence $I_1, I_2 \leq C$ as in [21, p.1829]. In the general case $n \geq 2$, we just observe that by full coupling for any fixed $k = 1, \dots, n$ there exists an index $j = 1, \dots, n, j \neq k$, such that $c_{jk} \not\equiv 0$. Thus, exploiting the j -th equation we get

$$\int_{\Omega} d^{\varepsilon} \left(\left(\lambda c_{jk}(x) \ln(1 + I_k m_1 d) - m_1 \tilde{h}_j(x) \right)^+ \right)^{\varepsilon} \leq C,$$

and I_k turns out to be bounded, for all $k = 1, \dots, n$.

Let us now turn back to the model case $n = 2$. By Theorem 3.5 and $I_1 \leq C$ we find constants such that

$$\left(\int_{\Omega} (w_1)^{\varepsilon_1} \right)^{1/\varepsilon_1} \leq \text{diam} \Omega \left(\int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{w_1}{d} \right)^{\varepsilon_1} \right)^{1/\varepsilon_1} \leq C_0 \{I_1 + \|f_1^+\|_p\} \leq C. \quad (8)$$

Similarly, using $I_2 \leq C$ we obtain

$$\left(\int_{\Omega} (w_2)^{\varepsilon_2} \right)^{1/\varepsilon_2} \leq C. \quad (9)$$

Set

$$z_i = \frac{1}{m_2} \{e^{m_2 u_i} - 1\}, \quad i = 1, 2,$$

where $m_2 = \frac{\mu_2}{\lambda_p}$. Since

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}^+(D^2 z_i) + b|Dz_i| + \frac{\lambda}{m_2 z_i} c_{i1}(x)(1 + m_2 z_i) \ln(1 + m_2 z_1) z_i \\ + \frac{\lambda}{m_2 z_i} c_{i2}(x)(1 + m_2 z_i) \ln(1 + m_2 z_2) z_i \geq -h_i^+(x)(1 + m_2 z_i) \quad \text{in } \Omega, \end{aligned}$$

with $z_i = 0$ on $\partial\Omega$, then $z := \max\{z_1, z_2\}$ satisfies the following problem

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{M}^+(D^2 z) + b|Dz| + \nu(x)z & \geq -h^+(x) & \text{in } \Omega \\ z & = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

where

$$\nu(x) = \frac{2\lambda}{m_2 z} c(x)(1 + m_2 z) \ln(1 + m_2 z) + m_2 h^+(x),$$

$c(x) = \max_{i,j} \{c_{ij}(x)\} \chi_{\{z>0\}}$, and $h^+ = \max\{h_1^+, h_2^+\}$. Notice that

$$z_i = \frac{1}{m_2} \{(1 + m_1 w_i)^{\frac{m_2}{m_1}} e^{-m_2(C_1 + \delta)} - 1\}.$$

Moreover, for any s there exists C_s such that

$$|\nu| \leq C_s c(x)(1 + |z|^s).$$

Set $\varepsilon = \min\{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\}$. If we take $s = \varepsilon \frac{m_1}{m_2} \frac{p-N}{p(p+N)}$ and $p_1 = \frac{p+N}{2}$, then, by Hölder, given $\frac{1}{p_1} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p_2}$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|c|z|^s\|_{p_1} &\leq \|c\|_p \| |z|^s \|_{p_2} \leq \|c\|_p \| |z_1|^s \|_{p_2} + \|c\|_p \| |z_2|^s \|_{p_2} \\ &= \|c\|_p \left(\int_{\Omega} |z_1|^{\varepsilon \frac{m_1}{m_2}} \right)^{\frac{p-N}{p(p+N)}} + \|c\|_p \left(\int_{\Omega} |z_2|^{\varepsilon \frac{m_1}{m_2}} \right)^{\frac{p-N}{p(p+N)}}. \end{aligned}$$

Recall that both I_1 and I_2 are bounded from above, and both (8) and (9) are satisfied. Then

$$\|\nu\|_{p_1} \leq C \|c\|_p + \|c|z|^s\|_{p_1} + m_2 \|h^+\|_p \leq C.$$

Thus we have, by Theorem 3.3 applied to (10),

$$\sup_{\Omega} z^+ \leq C \left\{ \left(\int_{\Omega} |z_1|^{\varepsilon_1 \frac{m_1}{m_2}} \right)^{\frac{m_2}{\varepsilon_1 m_1}} + \left(\int_{\Omega} |z_2|^{\varepsilon_2 \frac{m_1}{m_2}} \right)^{\frac{m_2}{\varepsilon_2 m_1}} + \|h^+\|_p \right\} \leq C.$$

Hence, u_1^+ and u_2^+ are uniformly bounded in Ω . This proves that Theorem 4.2 holds for any fully coupled system.

Next, take a system whose matrix is in the block triangular form (3), with no 1×1 zero diagonal blocks. Consider the first t_1 equations. They are either a fully coupled system (if $t_1 > 1$), or a scalar equation with a nonvanishing zero order coefficient (if $t_1 = 1$). Hence, by the above and [21, Theorem 5.1] we conclude that u_1, \dots, u_{t_1} are uniformly bounded. We can now consider these t_1 functions as being part of the h -terms in the next t_2 equations, which in turn become a fully coupled system (if $t_2 > 1$) or a scalar equation with a positive zero order coefficient (if $t_2 = 1$). The reasoning iterates, and one proves uniform bounds for u_1, \dots, u_n .

5. Multiplicity results for systems. In this section we extend to systems the arguments in [21]. Our goal is to point out the main differences that come from the nature of the system, and refer to [21] for further details and references.

Throughout this section, $\langle M(x)Du, Du \rangle$ will be the shorthand notation for the vector with entries $\langle M_i(x)Du_i, Du_i \rangle$, $i = 1, \dots, n$. We set $E := C^1(\bar{\Omega})^n$, the Banach space with the norm $\|u\|_E = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \|u_i\|_{C^1(\bar{\Omega})}$, where $u = (u_1, \dots, u_n)$.

We start with some auxiliary results.

Definition 5.1. An L^p -viscosity subsolution $\xi \in E$ (respectively, supersolution η) of (P_{λ}) is said to be strict if every L^p -viscosity supersolution (subsolution) $u \in E$ of (P_{λ}) such that $\xi \leq u$ ($u \leq \eta$) in Ω , also satisfies $\xi \ll u$ ($u \ll \eta$) in Ω .

Under hypothesis (H_1) , we define the operator $\mathcal{T}_{\lambda} : E \rightarrow E$ that takes $u = (u_1, \dots, u_n)$ into $\mathcal{T}_{\lambda}u = U = (U_1, \dots, U_n)$, the unique L^p -viscosity solution of the problem

$$-F[U] = \lambda \mathcal{C}(x)u + \langle M(x)Du, Du \rangle + h(x) \text{ in } \Omega, \quad U = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega, \quad (\mathcal{T}_{\lambda}^u)$$

for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, where $h = (h_1, \dots, h_n)$.

Theorem 5.2. Suppose (SC) , and (H_1) . Let $\xi = \max_{1 \leq i \leq \kappa} \xi_i$, $\eta = \min_{1 \leq j \leq \iota} \eta_j$, where $\xi_i, \eta_j \in W^{2,p}(\Omega)^n$ are strong sub and supersolutions of (P_{λ}) respectively, with $\xi \leq \eta$ in Ω . Then (P_{λ}) has an L^p -viscosity solution satisfying $\xi \leq u \leq \eta$ in Ω . Furthermore,

- (i) If ξ and η are strict in the sense of Definition 5.1, then for large $R > 0$ we have $\deg(I - \mathcal{T}_\lambda, \mathcal{S}, 0) = 1$ where $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{O} \cap \mathcal{B}_R$, for $\mathcal{O} = \{u \in C_0^1(\overline{\Omega}); \xi \ll u \ll \eta \text{ in } \Omega\}$.
- (ii) If (H_2) holds and $\lambda \geq 0$, there exists a minimal and a maximal solution, \underline{u} and \overline{u} , of (P_λ) in the sense that every (strong) solution u of (P_λ) in the order interval $[\xi, \eta]$ (i.e. such that $\xi(x) \leq u(x) \leq \eta(x)$ for all $x \in \Omega$) satisfies $\xi \leq \underline{u} \leq u \leq \overline{u} \leq \eta$ in Ω .

Moreover, the conclusion is true if we replace $\mathcal{C}(x)$ by $\mathcal{C}(x, u)$, which is defined by $(\mathcal{C}(x, u))_{ij} u_j = c_{ij}(x) R_a(u_j)$ for $i, j = 1, \dots, n$, where R_a is defined as $R_a(u_j) = u_j$ for $u \geq a$, $R_a(u_j) = a$ for $u_j < a$.

Proof. Analogously to [21, Claim 4.1], we see that \mathcal{T}_λ is completely continuous in compact intervals of λ , by using $C^{1,\alpha}$ regularity estimates in each equation.

Fix some $\lambda \in [\Lambda_1, \Lambda_2]$ and consider $R \geq \max\{C, \|\xi\|_E, \|\eta\|_E\} + 1$, where C is such that $\|u_i\|_{C^{1,\alpha}(\overline{\Omega})} \leq C$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, for every solution u of (P_λ) which is in the order interval $[\xi, \eta]$, and for all $\lambda \in [\Lambda_1, \Lambda_2]$. The existence of a solution in $[\xi, \eta]$ follows by constructing a modified problem (\tilde{P}_λ) , which corresponds to the truncation made in [21, p.1820] componentwise. Then:

- (a) solutions of (\tilde{P}_λ) are fixed points of a truncated operator $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_\lambda$;
- (b) the problems (\tilde{P}_λ) and (P_λ) coincide in the order interval $[\xi, \eta]$;
- (c) $\|\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_\lambda u\|_E < R_0$, for all $u \in E$, for some $R_0 > R$, and $\deg(I - \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_\lambda, \mathcal{B}_{R_0}, 0) = 1$.

Indeed, (b) follows by applying the maximum principle for each i . Moreover, if ξ, η are strict, then the degree computation in \mathcal{S} is exactly the same as in [21, p.1823].

For the existence of extremal solutions under (H_2) we just need to note that, if u, v are solutions of (P_λ) , then $\tilde{\eta} := \min\{u, v\}$ is an L^p -viscosity supersolution of (P_λ) . Indeed, if $\lambda \geq 0$, then u_i and v_i satisfy the equation $-F_i[w] \geq \lambda c_{i1} \tilde{\eta}_1 + \dots + \lambda c_{in} \tilde{\eta}_n + \langle M_i(x) Du_i(x), Du_i(x) \rangle + h_i$ in the L^p -viscosity sense, and so does $\tilde{\eta}_i = \min\{u_i, v_i\}$. Once we know this, the proof of Theorem 5.2(ii) follows as in [21, Claim 4.5]. \square

Now we work with an auxiliary problem $(P_{\lambda,k})$ which has no solutions for large k , and such that $(P_{\lambda,0})$ reduces to (P_λ) . Fix $\Lambda_2 > 0$. Recall that constants are understood as vector constants when we are dealing with the system, as in Definition 2.1. Then, Proposition 4.1 gives us an a priori lower uniform bound C_0 , depending on Λ_2 , such that

$$u \geq -C_0 \text{ for every } L^p\text{-viscosity supersolution of } (P_\lambda), \text{ for all } \lambda \in [0, \Lambda_2].$$

Consider, thus, the system

$$\begin{cases} -F[u] &= \lambda \mathcal{C}(x)u + h(x) + \langle M(x)Du, Du \rangle + k \tilde{h}(x) & \text{in } \Omega \\ u &= 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad (P_{\lambda,k})$$

for $k \geq 0$, $\lambda \in [0, \Lambda_2]$. Also, if $h^- = (h_1^-, \dots, h_n^-)$, then $\tilde{h} = (\tilde{h}_1, \dots, \tilde{h}_n)$ is such that

$$\tilde{h}(x) = \tilde{h}_{\Lambda_2}(x) := h^-(x) + (A + \Lambda_2 C_0) \tilde{c}(x); \quad \tilde{c} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} \in L_+^\infty(\Omega), \quad (11)$$

with $A := \lambda_1/m$, $m = \mu_1/\Lambda_P$. Here, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_1^+(\mathcal{L}^-(\tilde{c}), \Omega) > 0$ is the first eigenvalue with weight \tilde{c} associated to the positive scalar eigenfunction $\varphi_1 \in W^{2,p}(\Omega)$ given by

Theorem 7.1 (see section 7), namely

$$(\mathcal{L}^- + \lambda_1 \tilde{c})[\varphi_1] = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_1 > 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad \varphi_1 = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \quad (12)$$

Note that every L^p -viscosity solution of $(P_{\lambda,k})$ is also supersolution of (P_λ) , since $k\tilde{h} \geq 0$, and so satisfies $u \geq -C_0$. From this and (11) we have, for all $k \geq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda \mathcal{C}(x)u + h(x) + k\tilde{h}(x) &\geq -\Lambda_2 C_0 \tilde{c}(x) - h^-(x) + \tilde{h}(x) \\ &= A\tilde{c}(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{a.e. in } \Omega. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Lemma 5.3. *For each fixed $\Lambda_2 > 0$, $(P_{\lambda,k})$ has no solutions for all $k \geq 1$ and $\lambda \in [0, \Lambda_2]$.*

Proof. First observe that, from (13), every L^p -viscosity solution of $(P_{\lambda,k})$ is positive in Ω for $\lambda \in [0, \Lambda_2]$. Let us assume by contradiction that $(P_{\lambda,k})$ has a solution u . Then it is also a solution of

$$\mathcal{L}^-[u] \leq -\mu_1 |Du|^2 - A\tilde{c}(x) \quad \text{and} \quad u > 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

and from Lemma 3.2, $-\mathcal{L}^-[v] \geq \lambda_1 \tilde{c}(x)v + A\tilde{c}(x)$ and $v > 0$ in Ω , using $mA = \lambda_1$, where $mv_i = e^{mu_i} - 1$, for m and A from (11), $i = 1, \dots, n$. Now, since each v_i is a supersolution of $-\mathcal{L}^-[v_i] \geq \lambda_1 \tilde{c}(x)v_i + A\tilde{c}(x)$, thus $\underline{v} := \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} v_i$ satisfies

$$(\mathcal{L}^- + \lambda_1 \tilde{c})[\underline{v}] \leq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \underline{v} > 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega. \quad (14)$$

Then (12), (14), and Proposition 3 yield $\underline{v} = t\varphi_1$ for some $t > 0$. But this contradicts the first line in (14), since $(\mathcal{L}^- + \lambda_1 \tilde{c})[t\varphi_1] = t(\mathcal{L}^- + \lambda_1 \tilde{c})[\varphi_1] = 0$ in Ω . \square

When we are assuming hypothesis (H_2) we just say solutions to mean strong solutions of (P_λ) . However, it is worth mentioning that sub and supersolutions, in general, are not strong, since we are considering the problem in the L^p -viscosity sense. In order to avoid possible confusion, we make explicit the notion of sub/supersolution we are referring to.

The next result is important in degree arguments, bearing in mind the set \mathcal{S} in Theorem 5.2(i). This will play the role of the strong subsolution ξ in that theorem.

Lemma 5.4. *Suppose (SC) , and (H_2) . Then, for every $\lambda \geq 0$, there exists a strong strict subsolution ξ_λ of (P_λ) which is strong minimal, in the sense that every strong supersolution η of (P_λ) satisfies $\xi_\lambda \leq \eta$ in Ω .*

Proof. Let $K > 0$ from Proposition 4.1 be such that every L^p -viscosity supersolution η of

$$-F[\eta] \geq \lambda \mathcal{C}(x)\eta + \langle M(x)D\eta, D\eta \rangle - h^-(x) - 1 \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad \eta \geq 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \quad (Q_\lambda)$$

satisfies $\eta \geq -K$ in Ω . Let ξ_0 be the strong solution of the problem

$$\mathcal{L}^-[\xi_0] = \lambda K \mathcal{C}(x) + h^-(x) + 1 \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad \xi_0 = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega, \quad (15)$$

given, for example, by [9]. Then, as the right hand side of (15) is positive, by ABP, SMP and Hopf, we have $\xi_0 \ll 0$ in Ω . As in [21, Claim 6.3], we see that

$$\text{every } L^p\text{-viscosity supersolution } \eta \text{ of } (P_\lambda) \text{ satisfies } \eta \geq \xi_0 \text{ in } \Omega. \quad (16)$$

Indeed, notice that η is an L^p -viscosity supersolution of (Q_λ) and so satisfies $\eta \geq -K$. Second, by (SC) and $M \geq 0$, η is also an L^p -viscosity supersolution of

$$-\mathcal{L}^-[\eta] \geq \lambda \mathcal{C}(x)\eta + h(x) \geq -\lambda K \mathcal{C}(x) - h^-(x) - 1 \quad \text{in } \Omega.$$

Then $v := \eta - \xi_0$ is an L^p -viscosity solution of $\mathcal{L}^-[v] \leq 0$, since ξ_0 is strong. Further, $v \geq 0$ on $\partial\Omega$, then $v \geq 0$ in Ω by ABP, which proves (16). Moreover, setting

$$(\bar{\mathcal{C}}(x, t))_{ij} = c_{ij}(x) \text{ if } t_j \geq -K; \quad (\bar{\mathcal{C}}(x, t))_{ij} = -K c_{ij}(x)/t_j \text{ if } t_j < -K,$$

we have $0 \leq (\bar{\mathcal{C}}(x, t))_{ij} \leq c_{ij}(x)$ a.e. in Ω and $(\bar{\mathcal{C}}(x, t))_{ij} t_j \geq -K c_{ij}(x)$ for all $t_j \in \mathbb{R}$. Then,

$$-F[\xi_0] \leq -\mathcal{L}^-[\xi_0] \leq \lambda \bar{\mathcal{C}}(x, \xi_0) \xi_0 + \langle M(x) D\xi_0, D\xi_0 \rangle - h^-(x) - 1,$$

and so ξ_0 is a strong subsolution of (\bar{Q}_λ) , where (\bar{Q}_λ) is the problem (P_λ) with \mathcal{C}, h replaced by $\bar{\mathcal{C}} = \bar{\mathcal{C}}(x, u)$, $\bar{h} = -h^- - 1$. In addition, $(\bar{\mathcal{C}}(x, u))_{ij} u_j = c_{ij}(x) R_{-K}(u_j)$ for $i, j = 1, \dots, n$, with R_{-K} as in Theorem 5.2.

Let η_0 be some fixed strong supersolution of (P_λ) (if it does not exist, the proof is finished). Then, by (16), we have $\xi_0 \leq \eta_0$ in Ω . Also, in that proof we observed that $\eta_0 \geq -K$, so $\bar{\mathcal{C}}(x, \eta_0) \equiv \mathcal{C}(x)$ a.e. $x \in \Omega$, which implies that η_0 is a strong supersolution of (\bar{Q}_λ) . By Theorem 5.2(iii), we obtain an L^p -viscosity solution w of this problem, with $\xi_0 \leq w \leq \eta_0$ in Ω , which is strong and can be chosen as the minimal solution in the order interval $[\xi_0, \eta_0]$, by (H_2) and $\lambda \geq 0$. As in [21, Claim 6.5], since $\lambda \geq 0$, we easily see that η is a strict supersolution of (P_λ) , with $\eta \geq w$ in Ω – we only need to pay attention in performing the same argument in the end of the proof of Theorem 6.3 in [21] in order to have the minimum of supersolutions as a supersolution. \square

Now we turn to the proof of Theorems 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5.

5.1. Proof of Theorem 2.3. We start with the coercive case. Of course $\xi = u_0 - \|u_0\|_\infty$ and $\eta = u_0 + \|u_0\|_\infty$ are strong sub and supersolutions of the problem (P_λ) , for each $\lambda < 0$, with $\xi \leq u_0 \leq \eta$ in Ω . Indeed, it is just a question of using (SC) to obtain $F[\xi] \geq F[u_0] \geq F[\eta]$, together with $\lambda c(x)\xi \geq 0 \geq \lambda c(x)\eta$. Then Theorem 5.2 provides a solution $u_\lambda \in [\xi, \eta]$, for all $\lambda < 0$.

To show $\|u_\lambda - u_0\|_E \rightarrow 0$ as $\lambda \rightarrow 0^+$, we take an arbitrary sequence $\lambda_k \rightarrow 0^+$, and obtain – via stability, $C^{1,\alpha}$ regularity and compact inclusion – the existence of a limit function u such that $u_k \rightarrow u$ in E , which is an L^p -viscosity solution of (P_0) . From the uniqueness of the solution at $\lambda = 0$, $u = u_0$.

For the existence of a continuum from u_0 , we fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and look at the pair $\xi = u_0 - \varepsilon$ and $\eta = u_0 + \varepsilon$, which are strong sub and supersolutions for (P_0) . Since u_0 is the unique L^p -viscosity solution of the problem (P_0) , ξ and η are strict. Then, Theorem 5.2(i) and the uniqueness of the solution u_0 give us $\text{ind}(I - \mathcal{T}_0, u_0) = 1$. Thus, by the well known degree theory results (see [3, Theorem 3.3] for instance) there exists a continuum, whose components are unbounded in both directions $\mathbb{R}^+ \times E$ and $\mathbb{R}^- \times E$. This proves item 1 of Theorem 2.3. Item 2, in turn, is just a consequence of the a priori bounds obtained for every interval $[\Lambda_1, \Lambda_2]$ not including the origin, and a priori estimates from below for every interval $[0, \Lambda_2]$.

For the multiplicity results in item 3, we notice that

- (a) There exists a $\lambda_0 > 0$ such that $\deg(I - \mathcal{T}_\lambda, \mathcal{S}, 0) = 1$, for all $\lambda \in (0, \lambda_0)$;
- (b) (P_λ) has two solutions when $\lambda \in (0, \lambda_0/2]$;

are both easy consequences of the topological methods used in [21, Claim 6.7, Claim 6.9], once we have a priori bounds and $C^{1,\alpha}$ estimates. Also, we exploit Lemma 5.3 in place of [21, Lemma 6.1]. This permits us to define the quantity

$$\bar{\lambda} := \sup\{\mu; \forall \lambda \in (0, \mu), (P_\lambda) \text{ has at least two solutions}\} \in [\lambda_0/2, +\infty]$$

and then infer that the two solutions obtained, for $\lambda \in (0, \bar{\lambda})$, satisfy the properties stated in Theorem 2.3.

To finish the proof, we must show the statements in items 3 and 4 concerning ordering and uniqueness. Notice that (H_2) automatically implies that $u_{\lambda,1}$ and $u_{\lambda,2}$ are strong, as well as every L^p -viscosity solution of (P_λ) . The uniqueness result in item 3 follows as in [21, p.1839] under a convexity assumption on F , by exploiting Lemma 5.4 above. The ordering is proved in the next claim.

Recall that the matrix $\mathcal{C}(x)$ is in the form (3).

Claim 5.5. $u_{\lambda,1} \ll u_{\lambda,2}$ in at least one block, for all $\lambda \in (0, \bar{\lambda})$.

Proof. Fix $\lambda \in (0, \bar{\lambda})$ and consider the strict strong subsolution $\xi = \xi_\lambda$ given by Lemma 5.4. Since in particular $\xi \leq u$ for every (strong) solution of (P_λ) , we can choose $u_{\lambda,1}$ as the minimal strong solution such that $u_{\lambda,1} \geq \xi$ in Ω . We first note that this choice yields

$$(u_{\lambda,1})_i \leq (u_{\lambda,2})_i \quad \text{in } \Omega \quad \text{for all } i = 1, \dots, n. \quad (17)$$

Otherwise there exists $x_0 \in \Omega$ and one index i such that $(u_{\lambda,1})_i(x_0) > (u_{\lambda,2})_i(x_0)$. Consider $u_\lambda := \min\{u_{\lambda,1}, u_{\lambda,2}\} \geq \xi$ in Ω . Then Theorem 5.2 gives us a solution u of (P_λ) such that $\xi \leq u \leq u_\lambda \not\geq u_{\lambda,1}$, which contradicts the minimality of $u_{\lambda,1}$, and implies (17).

Next define $v = u_{\lambda,2} - u_{\lambda,1}$ in Ω , which is a nonnegative vector by (17). Then, since $u_{\lambda,1}$ and $u_{\lambda,2}$ are strong, v satisfies, almost everywhere in Ω ,

$$-\mathcal{L}^-[v] \geq -F[u_{\lambda,2}] + F[u_{\lambda,1}] \geq \lambda \mathcal{C}(x)v - 2\mu_2 |Du_{\lambda,1}| |Dv|. \quad (18)$$

Hence, v is a nonnegative strong solution of

$$\mathcal{M}^-(D^2v) - \tilde{b}|Dv| \leq 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad \text{for } \tilde{b} = b + 2\mu_2 \|Du_{\lambda,1}\|_\infty. \quad (19)$$

Of course $u_{\lambda,1} \neq u_{\lambda,2}$, then there exists one index j such that $v_j \not\geq 0$ in Ω . Consider the block from where it belongs; say the first one, $j \in \{1, \dots, t_1\}$. So, by (19) and SMP, $v_j > 0$ in Ω . Now look at the j -th column of this block. By (3) we know that there exists an index $k \neq j$, $k \in \{1, \dots, t_1\}$, such that $c_{kj} \neq 0$.

Finally, let us turn back to (18), and consider the k -th equation of it. Since $c_{kj}v_j \not\geq 0$, by (19) and SMP we obtain that $v_k > 0$ in Ω . Using the full coupling of $\mathcal{C}(x)$, we can iterate this process t_1 times, by visiting all the equations. Therefore $v_j > 0$ for all $j \in \{1, \dots, t_1\}$. Applying Hopf, we conclude that $v \gg 0$ in this block. \square

5.2. Proof of Theorems 2.4 and 2.5. Both results are an easy extension of considerations made in [21], as long as we exploit Lemma 5.4 instead of [21, Lemma 6.2]. In particular, for Theorem 2.4 we just need to be careful when applying the SMP, as we make explicit in the next lemma – which is the extension to a system of [21, Lemma 6.14].

Claim 5.6. u_0 is a strict strong supersolution of (P_λ) , for all $\lambda > 0$.

Proof. Since $\lambda \mathcal{C}(x)u_0 \not\geq 0$ in Ω , u_0 is a strong supersolution of (P_λ) . To see that it is strict, we take $u \in E$ an L^p -viscosity subsolution of (P_λ) such that $u \leq u_0$ in Ω , and set $U := u_0 - u$. Then, since u_0 is strong, U is an L^p -viscosity supersolution of

$$\begin{aligned} -\mathcal{L}^-[U] &\geq \lambda \mathcal{C}(x)U - \langle M(x)DU, DU \rangle + \langle M(x)Du_0, DU \rangle + \langle M(x)Du_0, DU \rangle \\ &\geq -\mu_2 |DU|^2 - 2\mu_2 |Du_0| |DU|, \end{aligned}$$

so $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}^-[w] \leq 0$ in Ω in the L^p -viscosity sense, where

$$\widehat{\mathcal{L}}^-[w] := \mathcal{M}^-(D^2w) - \widehat{b}|Dw|, \quad \text{for } \widehat{b} = b + 2\mu_2 \|Du_0\|_\infty, \quad (20)$$

and $mw_i = 1 - e^{-mU_i}$, $m = \mu_2/\lambda_P$, by Lemma 3.2, for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

Assume that there exists an index j in the first block $\{1, \dots, t_1\}$ such that $w_j(x_0) = 0$. Then by SMP we have $w_j \equiv 0$, hence $U_j \equiv 0$. Let us turn back to (P_λ) , and consider the j -th equation. By (3) we know that there exists an index $k \neq j$, $k \in \{1, \dots, t_1\}$, such that $c_{jk} \neq 0$. This, combined with $U_j \equiv 0$, implies $U_k(x_1) = 0$ for some point x_1 . We now apply again SMP, to get $U_k \equiv 0$. As each diagonal block in $\mathcal{C}(x)$ is fully coupled, we can iterate t_1 times, and visit all the equations, therefore $U_j \equiv 0$ for any $j \in \{1, \dots, t_1\}$. However, hypothesis (H_4) provides a contradiction, and hence $U_j > 0$ for all $j \in \{1, \dots, t_1\}$. Taking into account each block separately, and applying Hopf, we conclude $U \gg 0$. \square

As for Theorem 2.5, showing that every nonnegative supersolution in E of (P_λ) for $\lambda > 0$ satisfies $u \gg u_0$ follows by analogous considerations to those made in the proof of Claim 5.6 above. Everything else works as in the scalar case, up to obvious modifications. The only point which requires some attention in our multiplicity analysis is the analog of Claim 6.20 in [21] which is our Claim 5.7 ahead. Recall that nonexistence type results were obtained in Lemma 5.3 via (13). There, the possibility of taking a large parameter k overcame the difficulty. Here we have a different situation because we need to conclude the existence of two distinct positive solutions without using Proposition 5.4 – note that in Theorem 2.4 it is simpler as soon as we have u_0 as supersolution. Therefore we need to work with problem (P_λ) itself, in which nonexistence for the system does not seem to be a consequence of the scalar framework, at least not in the general case.

Claim 5.7. (P_λ) has no nonnegative L^p -viscosity supersolutions for λ large.

Proof. Consider the matrix $\mathcal{C}(x)$ in the form (3).

Let $\lambda \geq \widehat{\lambda}_1$, where $\widehat{\lambda}_1 = \lambda_1^+(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}^-(\widehat{c}), \Omega) > 0$ is the principal eigenvalue of the operator $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}^-$ defined in (20), but now with weight $\widehat{c}(x) \gneq 0$, where

$$\widehat{c}(x) = \min_{1 \leq i \leq t_1} \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij}(x) \quad \text{a.e. in } \Omega, \quad \text{with } t_1 \text{ from (3),}$$

which is associated to the positive eigenfunction $\widehat{\varphi}_1 = \varphi_1^+(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}^-(\widehat{c}), \Omega) \in W^{2,p}(\Omega)$, that is,

$$(\widehat{\mathcal{L}}^- + \widehat{\lambda}_1 \widehat{c})[\widehat{\varphi}_1] = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \widehat{\varphi}_1 > 0 \text{ in } \Omega, \quad \widehat{\varphi}_1 = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega. \quad (21)$$

Notice that if $t_1 = 1$, then $\widehat{c}(x) = c_{11}(x)$ which is nontrivial by hypothesis (H_3) .

Suppose, then, in order to obtain a contradiction, that there exists a nonnegative L^p -viscosity supersolution u of (P_λ) and set $v = u - u_0$ in Ω . One proves $v \gg 0$ in Ω by performing the same SMP argument done in Claim 5.6. Now, since u_0 is strong, we can use it as a test function into the definition of L^p -viscosity supersolution of u , to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} -\mathcal{L}^-[v] &\geq \lambda \mathcal{C}(x)v + \lambda \mathcal{C}(x)u_0 + \langle M(x)Dv, Dv \rangle + \langle M(x)Dv, Du_0 \rangle + \langle M(x)Du_0, Dv \rangle \\ &\gneq \widehat{\lambda}_1 \mathcal{C}(x)v - 2\mu_2 |Du_0| |Dv|, \end{aligned}$$

using $\mathcal{C}(x)u_0 \geq 0$. Then each v_i satisfies $-\hat{\mathcal{L}}^-[v_i] \geq \hat{\lambda}_1 \hat{c}(x) \underline{v}$ in Ω , for $i = 1, \dots, t_1$, in the L^p -viscosity sense, where $\underline{v} := \min_{1 \leq i \leq t_1} v_i$, since $\lambda, c_{ij}, v_i \geq 0$. Hence,

$$(\hat{\mathcal{L}}^- + \hat{\lambda}_1 \hat{c})[\underline{v}] \leq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \underline{v} > 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega \quad (22)$$

Thus we apply Proposition 3 to (21) and (22), from where $\underline{v} = t\hat{\varphi}_1$ for some $t > 0$. But this contradicts (22), since $(\hat{\mathcal{L}}^- + \hat{\lambda}_1 \hat{c})[t\hat{\varphi}_1] = 0$ in Ω . \square

In the next section we prove the second part of Theorem 2.5 only in the scalar case $n = 1$, since the extension to systems can be established as above.

6. Complementary multiplicity for scalar equations. Here and in the next section, $E = C^1(\bar{\Omega})$. Now we consider the scalar problem

$$\begin{cases} -F[u] &= \lambda c(x)u + \langle M(x)Du, Du \rangle + \gamma h(x) & \text{in } \Omega \\ u &= 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad (P_{\lambda,\gamma})$$

where Ω is a bounded $C^{1,1}$ domain in \mathbb{R}^N , $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $\gamma > 0$, $N \geq 1$, $c, h \in L^p(\Omega)$, $c \geq 0$, M is a bounded matrix, and F is a fully nonlinear uniformly elliptic operator which satisfies (SC), (H₁), and (H₂). The results in this section are related to [14] and in particular extend to nondivergence form equations [12, Corollary 1.9], where variational problems were considered.

By Theorem 1(ii) of [26], there exists $\Gamma_0 > 0$ such that the problem $(P_{0,\gamma})$ has an L^p -viscosity solution, namely $u_{0,\gamma}$, for each $\gamma \in [0, \Gamma_0]$. Note that $u_{0,\gamma}$ is strong by regularity, and so unique by Theorem 1(iii) of [26].

Say that $h \geq 0$, then $u_{0,\gamma} \geq 0$, with $c(x)u_{0,\gamma} \geq 0$, for all $\gamma \in (0, \Gamma_0]$ (see Remark 6.25 in [21]). Thus, there exists $\bar{\lambda}_1 > 0$ such that $(P_{\lambda,\gamma})$ has at least two positive solutions for $\lambda \in (0, \bar{\lambda}_1)$, it has at least one nonnegative strong solution at $\lambda = \bar{\lambda}_1$, and no nonnegative L^p -viscosity solutions for $\lambda > \bar{\lambda}_1$.

Let $\lambda \geq \lambda_1^-$, where $\lambda_1^- := \lambda_1^-(\mathcal{L}^+(c), \Omega) > 0$ is the principal positive weighted eigenvalue of \mathcal{L}^+ associated to the negative eigenfunction $\varphi_1^- := \varphi_1^-(\mathcal{L}^+(c), \Omega) \in W^{2,p}(\Omega)$ from Theorem 7.1, that is,

$$(\mathcal{L}^+ + \lambda_1^- c)[\varphi_1^-] = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_1^- < 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad \varphi_1^- = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \quad (23)$$

Notice that, since \mathcal{L}^+ is convex, then

$$\lambda_1^+ := \lambda_1^+(\mathcal{L}^+(c), \Omega) \leq \lambda_1^-(\mathcal{L}^+(c), \Omega) = \lambda_1^-. \quad (24)$$

Claim 6.1. $\bar{\lambda}_1 < \lambda_1^-$.

In other words, Claim 6.1 says that $(P_{\lambda,\gamma})$ does not admit nonnegative solutions for $\lambda \geq \lambda_1^-$. To see this, we observe that if such a solution u existed, since $\gamma h \geq 0$, then u would satisfy $-\mathcal{L}^-[u] \geq \lambda_1^- c(x)u$, so $u > 0$ in Ω by SMP. But then this strict inequality combined with Proposition 3 and (23) produces $u = t\varphi_1^-$ for some $t > 0$, a contradiction.

Theorem 6.2. *There exists a positive $\Gamma \leq \Gamma_0$ such that, for each $\gamma \in (0, \Gamma)$, we have the existence of $\bar{\lambda}_2 > 0$ for the problem $(P_\lambda) = (P_{\lambda,\gamma})$ satisfying*

- (i) *for $\lambda > \bar{\lambda}_2$, (P_λ) has at least two solutions which satisfy $u_{\lambda,1} \ll 0$ in Ω and $\min_{\bar{\Omega}} u_{\lambda,2} < 0$;*
- (ii) *for $\lambda = \bar{\lambda}_2$, (P_λ) has at least one nonpositive solution, which is unique if F is convex;*
- (iii) *for $\lambda < \bar{\lambda}_2$, the problem (P_λ) has no nonpositive solution.*

Proof. Firstly we are going to prove that there exists $\Gamma > 0$ such that the problem $(P_{\lambda_0, \gamma})$ has a nonpositive supersolution η_γ , for all $\gamma \in (0, \Gamma)$, where λ_0 is some positive number independent of λ and γ .

Let w be some (fixed) strong solution of

$$\begin{cases} -\mathcal{L}^+[w] &= \lambda_0 c(x)w + 1 + h(x) & \text{in } \Omega \\ w &= 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

for some $\lambda_0 \in (\lambda_1^-, \lambda_1^- + \varepsilon_0)$, $\varepsilon_0 > 0$. The existence of w is ensured by Theorem 7.2, since the operator \mathcal{L}^+ satisfies the $W^{2,p}$ regularity hypothesis (H_2) .

Then, let $C_0 > 0$ be such that $\|Dw\|_\infty^2 \leq C_0$, and set $\Gamma := \min\{\Gamma_0, (\mu_2 C_0)^{-1}\}$.

Claim 6.3. *Up to taking a smaller ε_0 , we have $w \ll 0$ in Ω .*

Assuming Claim 6.3, we define $\eta = \eta_\gamma := \gamma w$, for $0 < \gamma \leq \Gamma$, which is a negative function. Then we have, in the L^p -viscosity sense,

$$\begin{aligned} -F[\eta] &\geq -\mathcal{L}^+[\eta] = \lambda_0 c(x)\eta + \gamma + \gamma h(x) \geq \lambda_0 c(x)\eta + \gamma^2 \mu_2 C_0 + \gamma h(x) \\ &\geq \lambda_0 c(x)\eta + \langle M(x)D\eta, D\eta \rangle + \gamma h(x). \end{aligned}$$

That is, η is a supersolution of $(P_{\lambda_0, \gamma})$, for all $\gamma \in (0, \Gamma)$, with $\eta \ll 0$ in Ω .

Proof of Claim 6.3. We are going to prove a stronger result, i.e. that there exists a small $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that every solution $w \in E$ of (25) satisfies $w < 0$ in Ω – which in turn yields $w \ll 0$ in Ω , by Hopf.

Assume the contrary, then there exists a sequence $\lambda_k \rightarrow \lambda_1^-$ and w_k satisfying

$$\begin{cases} -\mathcal{L}^+[w_k] &= \lambda_k c(x)w_k + f(x) & \text{in } \Omega \\ w_k &= 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

but each w_k is such that

$$\max_{\overline{\Omega}} w_k = w_k(x_k) \geq 0, \text{ where } x_k \in \Omega, \text{ and } Du(x_k) = 0, \text{ for all } k. \quad (27)$$

By taking a subsequence, $x_k \rightarrow x_0 \in \overline{\Omega}$. Since $f \not\equiv 0$, of course $w_k \not\equiv 0$, for all k .

We claim that there is a subsequence such that

$$\|w_k\|_\infty \rightarrow \infty. \quad (28)$$

Indeed, if this was not the case, $\|w_k\|_\infty \leq C$, for some positive constant C independent of k . By $C^{1,\alpha}$ regularity, compact inclusion and stability, this would give us some $w \in E$, which is a viscosity solution of

$$\begin{cases} -\mathcal{L}^+[w] &= \lambda_1^- c(x)w + f(x) & \text{in } \Omega \\ w &= 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega. \end{cases}$$

Now, if w was nonnegative in Ω , it should be positive by SMP; then $\lambda_1^- \leq \lambda_1^+$ by the definition of λ_1^+ . Hence $\lambda_1^- = \lambda_1^+$ by (24). Proposition 3 (see section 7 below) would imply so $w = t\varphi_1^+$, for some $t > 0$, which contradicts $f \not\equiv 0$. Thus, we must have $w(x_1) < 0$ for some $x_1 \in \Omega$. This yields $w = t\varphi_1^-$, $t > 0$ by Proposition 3, contradiction. Thus, (28) holds.

Then, for the sequence in (28), we define $v_k := w_k/\|w_k\|_\infty$, which satisfies

$$\begin{cases} -\mathcal{L}^+[v_k] &= \lambda_k c(x)v_k + f/\|w_k\|_\infty & \text{in } \Omega \\ v_k &= 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega. \end{cases}$$

Since $\|v_k\|_{C^{1,\alpha}(\bar{\Omega})} \leq C$, then passing to a subsequence, v_k converges in E to some function v , which is a solution of $-\mathcal{L}^+[v] = \lambda_1^- c(x)v$ in Ω , $v = 0$ on $\partial\Omega$, by stability. Note that $\|v\|_\infty = \lim_k |v_k(y_k)| = 1$, for some sequence of points $y_k \in \bar{\Omega}$.

If we had $v(x_1) < 0$ for some $x_1 \in \Omega$, by Proposition 3 we would obtain $v = \varphi_1^- < 0$. Thus, by (27), $v(x_0) = 0$ and $x_0 \in \partial\Omega$. So the application of Hopf at x_0 contradicts (27).

Therefore, we must have $v \geq 0$ in Ω , i.e. $v > 0$ in Ω by SMP. Then $\lambda_1^- = \lambda_1^+$, by the definition of λ_1^+ and (24). Hence, Proposition 3 yields $v = \varphi_1^+ > 0$ in Ω . Now Hopf gives us $\partial_\nu v > 0$ on $\partial\Omega$. This fact and the convergence of v_k to v in E imply that $v_k > 0$ in Ω for large k . Therefore, for large k , v_k is a solution of

$$-\mathcal{L}^+[v_k] \geq \lambda_1^+ c(x)v_k \quad \text{and} \quad v_k > 0 \text{ in } \Omega, \quad v_k = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega.$$

Thus $v_k = t\varphi_1^+$, for some $t > 0$, by Proposition 3 again. The above strict inequality finally provides the last contradiction, and proves Claim 6.3. \square

Next let us fix some $\gamma \in (0, \Gamma]$ and look at the problem $(P_\lambda) = (P_{\lambda,\gamma})$.

Recall that (P_λ) has a strong strict subsolution ξ_λ for all $\lambda \geq 0$. However, notice that our η constructed above, besides being a supersolution for only a fixed λ_0 , has no reason to be strict. Nevertheless, we can check that a slight variation of the argument in the proof of Theorem 1.7 in [12] ensures the strictness for an arbitrary λ and enables us to use Theorem 5.2. For the sake of completeness, we give the details at the points in which the general context of L^p -viscosity solutions requests an extra care.

Note that $c(x)\eta \not\leq 0$ in Ω . Otherwise the problem (P_0) would have a solution v such that $\xi_0 \leq v \leq \eta < 0$, due to Lemma 5.4 and the first part of Theorem 5.2. Then we define

$$\bar{\lambda}_2 := \inf\{\lambda \geq 0; (P_\lambda) \text{ has a strong supersolution } \eta_\lambda \leq 0 \text{ with } c(x)\eta_\lambda \not\leq 0\} \leq \lambda_0.$$

Let $\lambda > \bar{\lambda}_2$, then there exists $\tilde{\lambda} \in (\bar{\lambda}_2, \lambda)$ such that $(P_{\tilde{\lambda}})$ has a strong supersolution $\eta_{\tilde{\lambda}} \leq 0$ with $c(x)\eta_{\tilde{\lambda}} \not\leq 0$. But now $\eta_{\tilde{\lambda}}$ is a strong supersolution of (P_λ) , which is not a solution. So, proceeding as in Theorem 2.3 in [21] we see that η is strict. Then we use Theorem 5.2(i) to obtain that $\deg(I - \mathcal{T}_\lambda, \mathcal{S}_\lambda, 0) = 1$, where

$$\mathcal{S}_\lambda = \{\xi_\eta \ll u \ll \eta_{\tilde{\lambda}}\} \cap \mathcal{B}_R,$$

for some $R > 0$. This gives us the first solution $u_{\lambda,1} \ll 0$. Thus, for λ small, a second solution $u_{\lambda,2}$ satisfying $u_{\lambda,2} \gg u_{\lambda,1}$ is also established as in the scalar case, as well as the monotonicity of $u_{\lambda,1}$ with respect to λ , see [21, Claim 6.9, Claim 6.12].

On the other hand, if $\lambda > \bar{\lambda}_2$, we can only have a nonpositive solution u satisfying $c(x)u \equiv 0$. In such a case, $\gamma h \not\geq 0$ and an exponential change from Lemma 3.2 generates a nonpositive solution of $\mathcal{L}^+[v] \not\leq 0$ in Ω , and $v < 0$ in Ω by SMP. Since $\lambda_1^- c(x)v \equiv 0$, these inequalities and (23), in the application of Proposition 3, yield a contradiction.

Observe that $\bar{\lambda}_2$ cannot be zero by Remark 6.22 in [21]. Indeed, via eigenvalue arguments it was shown there that, for small values of λ , every solution must be nonnegative.

To finish, we notice that a sequence $\lambda_k \rightarrow \bar{\lambda}_2$ produces a sequence $u_{\lambda_k,1}$ of negative solutions of (P_{λ_k}) . Then, a priori bounds on $[\bar{\lambda}_2, \bar{\lambda}_2 + 1]$, $C^{1,\alpha}$ estimates, compact inclusion and stability ensure the existence of an L^p -viscosity solution u

of (P_{λ_2}) , which is nonpositive by convergence, and strong by (H_2) . This completes the proof. \square

Remark 3. If F is convex, 1-homogeneous and possesses eigenvalues, for instance if $F = \mathcal{L}^+$ or a HJB operator, then the estimate can be improved. In fact, in this case in Claim 6.1 we use $\lambda_1^+(F(c))$ instead of $\lambda_1^+(\mathcal{L}^-(c))$, which gives us

$$\bar{\lambda}_1 < \lambda_1^+(F(c)) \leq \lambda_1^-(F(c)) < \bar{\lambda}_2.$$

7. A short miscellaneous on weighted eigenvalues. We consider the more general structure

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_{\lambda, \Lambda}^-(X - Y) - b(x)|\vec{p} - \vec{q}| - d(x)\omega((r - s)^+) &\leq F(x, r, \vec{p}, X) - F(x, s, \vec{q}, Y) \\ &\leq \mathcal{M}_{\lambda, \Lambda}^+(X - Y) + b(x)|\vec{p} - \vec{q}| + d(x)\omega((s - r)^+) \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \Omega \quad (SCG) \end{aligned}$$

with $F(\cdot, 0, 0, 0) \equiv 0$, where $0 < \lambda \leq \Lambda$, $b \in L_+^p(\Omega)$, $p > N$, $d \in L_+^\infty(\Omega)$, ω a Lipschitz modulus. Here, the condition over the zero order term in (SCG) means that F is proper/coercive, i.e. nonincreasing in r . On F we also impose (H_1) , and 1-homogeneity such as

$$F(x, tr, t\vec{p}, tX) = tF(x, r, \vec{p}, X) \text{ for all } t \geq 0. \quad (29)$$

Notice that solvability in L^N -viscosity sense was used in [22], but this notion is equivalent to solvability in L^p -sense from (H_1) , once we have the data f in $L^p(\Omega)$, see [23].

For any $c \in L^p(\Omega)$, with $c \geq 0$ and $p > N$, and F satisfying the above assumptions, we can define, as in [6, 22, 24],

$$\lambda_1^\pm = \lambda_1^\pm(F(c), \Omega) = \sup \{ \lambda > 0; \Psi^\pm(F(c), \Omega, \lambda) \neq \emptyset \}$$

where

$$\Psi^\pm(F(c), \Omega, \lambda) := \{ \psi \in C(\bar{\Omega}); \pm \psi > 0 \text{ in } \Omega, \pm(F[\psi] + \lambda c(x)\psi) \leq 0 \text{ in } \Omega \};$$

with inequalities holding in the L^p -viscosity sense (equivalent to L^N). Notice that, by definition, $\lambda_1^\pm(G(c), \Omega) = \lambda_1^\mp(F(c), \Omega)$, where $G(x, r, p, X) := -F(x, -r, -p, -X)$.

We recall the following result on existence of eigenvalues with nonnegative unbounded weight, from [22].

Theorem 7.1. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a bounded $C^{1,1}$ domain, $c \in L^p(\Omega)$, $c \geq 0$ for $p > n$, F as above, for $b, d \in L_+^\infty(\Omega)$. Then F has two positive weighted eigenvalues $\alpha_1^\pm > 0$ corresponding to normalized and signed eigenfunctions $\varphi_1^\pm \in C^{1,\alpha}(\bar{\Omega})$ that satisfy*

$$\begin{cases} F[\varphi_1^\pm] + \alpha_1^\pm c(x)\varphi_1^\pm = 0 & \text{in } \Omega \\ \pm \varphi_1^\pm > 0 & \text{in } \Omega \\ \varphi_1^\pm = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad (30)$$

in the L^p -viscosity sense, with $\max_{\bar{\Omega}}(\pm \varphi_1^\pm) = 1$. If, moreover, the operator F satisfies (H_2) , then $\alpha_1^\pm = \lambda_1^\pm$ and the conclusion is valid also for $b \in L_+^p(\Omega)$.

Of course, Pucci's extremal operators \mathcal{L}^\pm , with $b \in L_+^p(\Omega)$, are examples of F which satisfy (H_2) . Such existence results for \mathcal{L}^\pm are used several times in the text.

The following proposition for unbounded c is both an auxiliary result for the proof of Theorem 7.1 and an important tool for proving nonexistence results for equations in nondivergence form.

Proposition 3. *Let $u, v \in C(\overline{\Omega})$ be L^p -viscosity solutions of*

$$\begin{cases} F[u] + c(x)u \geq 0 & \text{in } \Omega \\ u < 0 & \text{in } \Omega \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} F[v] + c(x)v \leq 0 & \text{in } \Omega \\ v \geq 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \\ v(x_0) < 0 & x_0 \in \Omega \end{cases} \quad (31)$$

with F as above, $c \in L^p(\Omega)$, $p > n$. Suppose one, u or v , is a strong solution. Then, $u = tv$ for some $t > 0$. The conclusion is the same if $F[u] + c(x)u \leq 0$, $F[v] + c(x)v \geq 0$ in Ω , with $u > 0$ in Ω , $v \leq 0$ on $\partial\Omega$ and $v(x_0) > 0$ for some $x_0 \in \Omega$.

A consequence of the proof of our Claim 6.3 is an improved version of the *anti-maximum principle* [2]. We state it for the sake of completeness. Consider the problem

$$F[u] + \lambda c(x)u = f(x) \text{ in } \Omega, \quad u = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega. \quad (32)$$

Recall that solutions of this problem are at least $C^{1,\alpha}$ up to the boundary for $\Omega \in C^{1,1}$.

Corollary 1. *Let $f \in L^p(\Omega)$, with $p > N$ and $f \not\equiv 0$. Then there exists $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that any solution u of (32), with $\lambda \in (\lambda_1^-(F(c), \Omega), \lambda_1^-(F(c)) + \varepsilon_0)$, satisfies $u < 0$ in Ω . An analogous result holds if $f \not\equiv 0$, related to $\lambda_1^+(F(c), \Omega)$ and positive solutions.*

We finally turn to the main result of this section, concerning existence for the Dirichlet problem. This result is needed, for instance, to ensure existence of solutions of (25). We give a proof of it in the sequel, following the ideas of [2, 14], in the context of L^p -viscosity solutions, for fully nonlinear equations with unbounded coefficients.

For ease of notation, we will be omitting the information $(F(c), \Omega)$ each time in what follows. Consider $\lambda_1 := \max\{\lambda_1^+, \lambda_1^-\}$. Then define, as in [2], the following quantity

$$\lambda_2(F(c), \Omega) := \inf\{\rho > \lambda_1 \text{ such that } \rho \text{ is an eigenvalue of } F \text{ in } \Omega, \text{ with weight } c\}.$$

Notice that $\lambda_2(F(c), \Omega) = +\infty$ is possible.

Theorem 7.2. *Assume (SCG), (H_1) , (H_2) , and (29). Let $f \in L^p(\Omega)$, with $p > N$, and let $\lambda_1 < \lambda < \lambda_2$. Then there exists a strong solution of the Dirichlet problem (32).*

Proof. We define $F_\tau[u] = \tau F[u] + (1 - \tau)\Delta u$ for $u \in E$, which satisfies (SCG), (H_1) , (H_2) , and (29). Then, from Theorem 7.1, we write $\lambda_\tau^- = \lambda_1^-(F_\tau(c), \Omega)$, associated to $\varphi_\tau = \varphi_1^-(F_\tau(c), \Omega)$, which is such that $\varphi_\tau \leq 0$ and $\|\varphi_\tau\|_\infty = 1$, for all $\tau \in [0, 1]$.

We first claim that the function $\tau \mapsto \lambda_\tau^-$ is continuous in the interval $[0, 1]$. Indeed, let $\tau_k \in [0, 1]$, $\tau_k \rightarrow \tau_0$. Hence it follows that the sequence $\lambda_{\tau_k}^-$ is bounded, by the same procedure done in the proof of Theorem 5.2 in [22]. So, passing to a subsequence, we can say that $\lambda_{\tau_k}^- \rightarrow \lambda_0$ for some λ_0 . Then, by $C^{1,\alpha}$ estimates, compactness argument and stability, we obtain a solution $\varphi_0 \in E$ of (32) with $\lambda = \lambda_0$. Notice that $\varphi_0 \leq 0$ and $\|\varphi_0\|_\infty = 1$. By the simplicity of the eigenvalues (which is true under hypothesis (H_2) , see [22]), we have $\lambda_0 = \lambda_{\tau_0}^-$, and so the continuity follows. Analogously, $\tau \mapsto \lambda_\tau^+$ is continuous, where $\lambda_\tau^+ = \lambda_1^+(F_\tau(c), \Omega)$.

On the other hand, we infer that the map $\tau \mapsto \bar{\lambda}_\tau$, given by $\bar{\lambda}_\tau = \lambda_2(F_\tau(c), \Omega)$, is lower semicontinuous; and therefore, for each $\lambda \in (\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$, we guarantee the

existence of a continuous function μ_τ in $[0, 1]$ satisfying $\mu_0 = \lambda$, and $\lambda_\tau \leq \mu_\tau \leq \bar{\lambda}_\tau$, for all $\tau \in [0, 1]$. Here, $\lambda_\tau = \max(\lambda_\tau^-, \lambda_\tau^+)$. In fact, this is accomplished by using arguments similar to those in Propositions 5.5 and 5.6 of [2] – the slight differences have already appeared in the proof of Claim 6.3.

Next we define the operator $\mathcal{A}_\tau : E \rightarrow E$ which takes a function u into $\mathcal{A}_\tau u = U$, where U is the unique L^p -viscosity solution of the problem

$$F_\tau[U] = \mu_\tau c(x)u + f(x) \text{ in } \Omega, \quad U = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega.$$

Of course \mathcal{A}_τ is completely continuous, for all $\tau \in [0, 1]$. In particular, by $C^{1,\alpha}$ estimates in [22], it follows that $\|\mathcal{A}_\tau\|_E \leq C\{\|\mu_\tau\|_{L^\infty[0,1]} \|c\|_{L^p} \|u\|_\infty + \|f\|_{L^p} + 1\} \leq C_0(1 + \|u\|_\infty)$. Now the conclusion is just a combination of topological arguments and Fredholm theory for the Laplacian operator, cf. Lemma 5.8, Proposition 5.9 and Theorem 2.4 in [2], over the space E . \square

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