

ON COUPLED MULTIPARAMETER NONLINEAR ELLIPTIC SYSTEMS

BY

ROBERT STEPHEN CANTRELL

ABSTRACT. This paper considers the system of nonlinear Dirichlet boundary value problems

$$\begin{cases} Lu(x) = \lambda f(u(x), v(x)) \\ Lv(x) = \mu g(u(x), v(x)) \end{cases}, \quad x \in \Omega,$$

a bounded domain in \mathbf{R}^n . Here L is a strongly, uniformly elliptic linear partial differential operator, λ, μ are real parameters, and $f, g: \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ are smooth with

$$f(0, 0) = 0 = g(0, 0).$$

A detailed analysis of the solution set to the system is given from the point of view of several parameter bifurcation theory.

1. Introduction. Much attention has been focused recently on several parameter bifurcation problems (see, for example, Alexander and Antman [3, 4], Cantrell [7] and the references therein). One of the principal mathematical applications of the theory (which the above-mentioned and other works have developed) is to the bifurcation phenomena of coupled systems of nonlinear elliptic boundary value problems depending on several parameters. The interest in such problems is strong. For instance, the significance of componentwise positive solutions to such systems in the applications has been noted in the recent survey article of Lions [21]. Also, Protter [22] notes that connection of the study of the linearized version of such systems to the problem of determining lower bounds on eigenvalues of higher-order differential operators.

One natural way to classify such systems is according to the manner in which they are coupled. The terms strongly coupled and weakly coupled have more or less standard usage in the literature. However, neither term conveys the distinction we seek to make. Therefore we have chosen to adopt the terms *state coupled* and *parametrically coupled* in this paper. We shall say that a system of nonlinear elliptic boundary value problems is *state coupled* if the linearization about the trivial solution (we assume tacitly that such exists) of the system is coupled in the state variables. It is said to be *parametrically coupled* if the linearization is coupled only by the parameters. We note that the term *completely coupled* used by Zachmann [26] is essentially the same as our term state coupled.

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Let us now illustrate these terms. Consider

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{cases} (p_i(t_i)y'_i(t_i))' + \left\{ q_i(t_i) + \sum_{j=1}^k \lambda_j a_{ij}(t_i) \right\} y_i(t_i) \\ \quad + r_i(t_i, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k, y_i(t_i), y'_i(t_i)) = 0, \\ \alpha_i y_i(A_i) + \alpha'_i y'_i(A_i) = 0, \\ \beta_i y_i(B_i) + \beta'_i y'_i(B_i) = 0, \\ t_i \in [A_i, B_i], \quad (|\alpha_i| + |\alpha'_i|)(|\beta_i| + |\beta'_i|) > 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, k. \end{cases}$$

If $r_i: [A_i, B_i] \times \mathbf{R}^k \times \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is such that $r_i(t, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k, w, z) = o(|w| + |z|)$ uniformly for $(t, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ in compact subsets of $[A_i, B_i] \times \mathbf{R}^k$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$, then (1.1) is an example of a parametrically coupled system. If $k = 1$, (1.1) is a problem whose bifurcation phenomena were described by Crandall and Rabinowitz [10], Rabinowitz [24], Turner [25], and others as an application of the odd multiplicity bifurcation theorem of Krasnosel'skii [20]. It is also intimately related to the development of the now famous global extension of Krasnosel'skii's theorem, due to Rabinowitz [24].

If $k > 1$, (1.1) is a nonlinear perturbation of the Klein Oscillation Problem [13, 19]. In this case, (1.1) was first studied by Browne and Sleeman [5, 6]. They demonstrated, under suitable conditions on the coefficient functions, the existence of unbounded branches of solutions (having a specified nodal structure in each state component) to (1.1) emanating from the countably infinite set of points $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ in \mathbf{R}^k for which the associated Klein Oscillation Problem possesses a solution (u_1, \dots, u_k) with u_i nontrivial for $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$. Later, Cantrell [8, 9], using methods analogous to those of [20 and 24], showed that the set of bifurcation points for (1.1) is actually the union of k sets, each of which is a countably infinite collection of pairwise disjoint unbounded $k - 1$ analytic manifolds in \mathbf{R}^k . The bifurcation points of Browne and Sleeman [5, 6] are the intersections of k of the $k - 1$ analytic manifolds, one from each of the k -collections. Furthermore, it is also shown in [8 and 9] that the nature of the nontrivial solutions near a bifurcation point is intimately related to the number (ranging from 1 to k) of the afore-mentioned $k - 1$ manifolds upon which the point lies.

An example of a state coupled system of nonlinear boundary value problems is given by

$$(1.2) \quad \begin{cases} -(pu')' + Pu + rv = \lambda_1 u + \lambda_1 N_{11}(u, v) + \lambda_2 N_{21}(u, v), \\ -(qv')' + Qv + ru = \lambda_2 v + \lambda_2 N_{12}(u, v) + \lambda_2 N_{22}(u, v), \\ \alpha_{11}u(0) + \alpha_{12}u'(0) = 0 = \alpha_{21}v(0) + \alpha_{22}v'(0), \\ \beta_{11}u(1) + \beta_{12}u'(1) = 0 = \beta_{21}v(1) + \beta_{22}v'(1). \end{cases}$$

(Here we assume that N_{ij} is higher order in $|u| + |v|$ for $i, j = 1, 2$.) This system was studied by Zachman [26]. He utilized a modified Lyapunov-Schmidt reduction and the Weierstrass Preparation Theorem to establish that if (λ_1, λ_2) is near a simple "eigenvalue" of the linearization of (1.2), then the number of small solutions of (1.2) corresponds to the number of real roots of a certain associated polynomial.

This paper considers the solution set of another class of state coupled multiparameter systems of nonlinear boundary value problems. The most general form of

such systems is as follows:

$$(1.3) \quad \begin{cases} \mathcal{A}u_i(x) = \lambda_i f_i(u_1(x), u_2(x), \dots, u_n(x)), & x \in \Omega, \\ u_i(x) \equiv 0, & i = 1, \dots, n, \quad x \in \partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$

where Ω is a bounded domain in \mathbf{R}^k , $k \geq 1$, with sufficiently smooth boundary and $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \in \mathbf{R}^n$. \mathcal{A} is a uniformly elliptic linear or quasilinear differential operator and $f_i: \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is C^∞ and satisfies $f_i(0, 0, \dots, 0) = 0$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

This last assumption on f_i insures that $u_1 = u_2 = \dots = u_n \equiv 0$ is a solution to (1.3) for any value of the multiparameter λ . Thus, as with the preceding examples, bifurcation theory provides an appropriate framework for an analysis of (1.3). In particular, if $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{A}^{-1}$ exists, then (1.3) may be equivalently expressed by an equation of the form

$$(1.4) \quad e = A(\lambda)e + H(\lambda, e),$$

where $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \in \mathbf{R}^n$ and $e \in E$, a real Banach space. Here $A: \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow K(E)$ (the Banach space of compact linear operators on E) is continuous and $H: \mathbf{R}^n \times E \rightarrow E$ is completely continuous and higher-order in e (uniformly for λ contained in compact subsets of \mathbf{R}^n). $A(\cdot)$ is also positive homogeneous of degree one, i.e.

$$(1.5) \quad A(t\lambda) = tA(\lambda)$$

for $t > 0$ and $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}^n$. This last fact allows us to invoke the odd multiplicity bifurcation results of [3 and 7] in the case of (1.3).

Our attention will primarily be on the case $n = 2$, i.e. the system

$$(1.6) \quad \mathcal{A}u(x) = \lambda f(u(x), v(x)), \quad \mathcal{A}v(x) = \mu g(u(x), v(x)),$$

$x \in \Omega$, $u(x) \equiv 0 \equiv v(x)$, $x \in \partial\Omega$. The main purpose of this paper is to provide a somewhat detailed description of the bifurcation phenomena associated with (1.6). To this end, we utilize several different methods of the general theory. Each method allows us to establish a different qualitative or quantitative aspect of the bifurcation phenomena. In combination, an enhanced description results.

We begin in §2 with an examination of the linearization of (1.6), which has the form

$$(1.7) \quad Lu = \lambda f_1 u + \lambda f_2 v, \quad Lv = \mu g_1 u + \mu g_2 v,$$

where L is an invertible strongly elliptic linear operator on Ω ,

$$f_1 = \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)}, \quad f_2 = \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,0)}, \quad g_1 = \left. \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)}, \quad g_2 = \left. \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,0)}.$$

As is well known, values of (λ, μ) for which (1.6) exhibits branching behavior at $(\lambda, \mu, 0, 0)$ must be such that (1.7) has a nontrivial solution (u, v) at (λ, μ) . We explicitly calculate this set (which we denote Σ_A). We also determine the values of (λ, μ) for which the operator

$$(1.8) \quad I - A(\lambda, \mu),$$

where

$$A(\lambda, \mu) = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda f_1 L^{-1} & \lambda f_2 L^{-1} \\ \mu g_1 L^{-1} & \mu g_2 L^{-1} \end{bmatrix},$$

has generalized null space of dimension > 1 (i.e. algebraic multiplicity > 1). This information will be crucial in determining (both locally *and* globally) the bifurcation phenomena associated with (1.6).

Certain local aspects of these phenomena are discussed, beginning in §3. We employ a Lyapunov-Schmidt method along the lines of Zachmann [26] in the situation of (1.3), thereby determining conditions under which one may obtain the number of “small” solutions for parameter values near an algebraically simple element of Σ_A . Furthermore, in the spirit of Krasnosel’skii-Rabinowitz [20, 24], we characterize components of nontrivial solutions emanating from the “first curves” of Σ_A as being of one sign (at least locally). We also observe that, in case \mathcal{A} is a Sturm-Liouville operator, this phenomenon has natural analogues for the “higher curves” of Σ_A .

In §4, we note the existence of certain sets of nontrivial bifurcating solutions with topological dimension at least 2 at every point. Since (1.6) (or more generally (1.3)) is equivalent to a system (1.4) in which condition (1.5) holds, the global multidimensional bifurcation theory of Alexander and Antman [3] is applicable for this purpose.

We give two main global results. In §5, we show that provided

$$\frac{\sqrt{f_1 g_2} - \sqrt{f_2 g_1}}{\sqrt{f_1 g_2} + \sqrt{f_2 g_1}} \geq \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2},$$

where λ_1 and λ_2 are the first two eigenvalues of L (see (1.7)), the continuum emanating from an algebraically simple element (λ_0, μ_0) of Σ_A is unbounded in directions transverse to Σ_A at (λ_0, μ_0) . This result relies heavily on our analysis in §2 of the linear system (1.7). In §6, we place some additional conditions on the maps f and g . These conditions, along with our detailed understanding of (1.7), allow us to use maximum principle arguments to assert global persistence of solutions with positive u and v components.

As noted, we treat only the case $n = 2$ in §§2–6. However, many of the methods and results of these sections have analogues in the case $n > 2$. We make the relevant observations in §7. Finally, in §8, we conclude the article by illustrating our techniques and results with a detailed examination of a particular system of Sturm-Liouville boundary value problems.

2. The linearized system. Consider (1.7). Assume that L has eigenvalues $0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \lambda_3 < \cdots \rightarrow +\infty$. If $u = \alpha x_n$ and $v = \beta x_n$, where x_n is an eigenfunction corresponding to the n th eigenvalue λ_n of L , (1.7) becomes

$$(2.1) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_n - \lambda f_1 & -\lambda f_2 \\ -\mu g_1 & \lambda_n - \mu g_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} x_n = 0.$$

(2.1) has a nontrivial solution only if

$$(2.2) \quad \lambda = \frac{\lambda_n(g_2\mu - \lambda_n)}{(f_1g_2 - f_2g_1)\mu - \lambda_nf_1}.$$

To see that $\Sigma_A = \{(\lambda, \mu): (1.7) \text{ has a nontrivial solution at } (\lambda, \mu)\} \subseteq \{(\lambda, \mu): (\lambda, \mu) \text{ solves (2.2) for some } n \in \mathbf{Z}^+\}$, we proceed as follows. Observe that if u and v are nontrivial solutions to (1.7), then

$$(2.3) \quad (L - \lambda f_1)(L - \mu g_2)x = \mu \lambda f_2 g_1 x$$

for $x = u, v$. It follows from (2.3) that u and v satisfy

$$(2.4) \quad (L - c - d)(L - c + d)x = 0,$$

where

$$c = c(\lambda, \mu) = \frac{\lambda f_1 + \mu g_2}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad d = d(\lambda, \mu) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\lambda f_1 - \mu g_2}{2}\right)^2 + \lambda \mu f_2 g_1}.$$

Hence either $c + d$ or $c - d$ is an eigenvalue of L . Since the eigenvalues of L are all assumed to be real, it must be the case that $d^2(\lambda, \mu) \geq 0$ if $(\lambda, \mu) \in \Sigma_A$. Since the quadratic form $d^2(\lambda, \mu)$ is positive definite if $f_2^2 g_1^2 < f_1 f_2 g_1 g_2$, we make the following additional assumption on f and g :

$$(2.5) \quad f_i > 0, \quad g_i > 0 \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2.$$

With assumption (2.5), positive definiteness is equivalent to

$$(2.6) \quad f_2 g_1 < f_1 g_2.$$

(2.5)–(2.6) will be assumed in the sequel. Then $c \pm d = \lambda_n$ yields (2.2). We have now established the following result.

PROPOSITION 2.1. *Let $\Sigma_A = \{(\lambda, \mu) \in \mathbf{R}^2 : (1.7) \text{ has a nontrivial solution at } (\lambda, \mu)\}$. Then*

$$\Sigma_A = \left\{ (\lambda, \mu) : \lambda = \frac{\lambda_n(g_2\mu - \lambda_n)}{(f_1g_2 - f_2g_1)\mu - \lambda_n f_1}, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \right\}.$$

We now denote $\lambda^{(n)}$ by

$$\lambda^{(n)}(\mu) = \frac{\lambda_n(g_2\mu - \lambda_n)}{(f_1g_2 - f_2g_1)\mu - f_1\lambda_n}.$$

Since $\lambda_n/g_2 < f_1\lambda_n/(f_1g_2 - f_2g_1)$ by (2.5)–(2.6), $\lambda^{(n)}$ is a linear fractional transformation. One readily observes the following simple facts:

(i) $\lambda^{(n)}(\mu) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mu = \lambda_n/g_2$.

(ii) $\lambda^{(n)}$ has a vertical asymptote at $\mu = f_1\lambda_n/(f_1g_2 - f_2g_1)$.

(iii)

$$\lim_{\mu \rightarrow \pm\infty} \lambda^{(n)}(\mu) = \frac{\lambda_n g_2}{f_1 g_2 - f_2 g_1} \quad (> 0).$$

(iv)

$$\lambda^{(n)'}(\mu) = \frac{-\lambda_n^2 f_2 g_1}{[(f_1 g_2 - f_2 g_1)\mu - f_1 \lambda_n]^2}.$$

In order to analyze the bifurcation phenomena of (1.6), it is necessary that we examine in detail the intersections of the curves $\{\lambda^{(n)} : n = 1, 2, \dots\}$.

A simple computation shows that if μ is such that $\lambda^{(n)}(\mu) = \lambda^{(m)}(\mu)$, where $n < m$, then

$$\mu = \frac{(\lambda_m + \lambda_n) \pm \sqrt{(\lambda_n + \lambda_m)^2 - 4f_1g_2\lambda_n\lambda_m/(f_1g_1 - f_2g_1)}}{2g_2}.$$

Thus the curves $\lambda^{(n)}$ and $\lambda^{(m)}$ intersect if and only if

$$\left(\frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_m}\right)^2 + \left[2 - \frac{4f_1g_2}{f_1g_2 - f_2g_1}\right] \left(\frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_m}\right) + 1 \geq 0,$$

which is equivalent to

$$(2.7) \quad \frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_m} \leq \frac{\sqrt{f_1 g_2} - \sqrt{f_2 g_1}}{\sqrt{f_1 g_2} + \sqrt{f_2 g_1}}.$$

Observe now that if (2.7) holds, then

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_-^* &= \frac{(\lambda_m + \lambda_n) - \sqrt{\lambda_m^2 + (2 - 4f_1 g_2 / (f_1 g_2 - f_2 g_1))\lambda_m \lambda_n + \lambda_n^2}}{2g_2} \\ &= \frac{(\lambda_m + \lambda_n) - \sqrt{\lambda_m^2 - 2((f_1 g_2 + f_2 g_1) / (f_1 g_2 - f_2 g_1))\lambda_m \lambda_n + \lambda_n^2}}{2g_2} \\ &> \frac{(\lambda_m + \lambda_n) - [\lambda_m - ((f_1 g_2 + f_2 g_1) / (f_1 g_2 - f_2 g_1))\lambda_n]}{2g_2} \\ &= \frac{\lambda_n f_1}{f_1 g_2 - f_2 g_1}. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, if

$$\mu_+^* = \frac{(\lambda_m + \lambda_n) + \sqrt{\lambda_m^2 + (2 - 4f_1 g_2 / (f_1 g_2 - f_2 g_1))\lambda_m \lambda_n + \lambda_n^2}}{2g_2},$$

then $\mu_+^* < \lambda_m f_1 / (f_1 g_2 - f_2 g_1)$. We may summarize as follows.

PROPOSITION 2.2. *Let $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ with $n < m$. The curves $\lambda^{(n)}$ and $\lambda^{(m)}$ intersect if and only if (2.7) holds. Furthermore, if there is μ such that $\lambda^n(\mu) = \lambda^m(\mu)$, then*

$$\frac{\lambda_n f_1}{f_1 g_2 - f_2 g_1} < \mu < \frac{\lambda_m f_1}{f_1 g_2 - f_2 g_1}.$$

In particular, the following obtain:

- (i) *There are no $\mu \in \mathbf{R}$ and distinct $m, n, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ such that $\lambda^m(\mu) = \lambda^n(\mu) = \lambda^{(p)}(\mu)$.*
- (ii) *There are no $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $m > 1$, and $\mu < \lambda_1 f_1 / (f_1 g_2 - f_2 g_1)$ such that $\lambda^m(\mu) = \lambda^1(\mu)$.*

We next make the following observation.

PROPOSITION 2.3. *Suppose $(\lambda, \mu) = (\lambda^{(n)}(\mu), \mu) \in \Sigma_A$. Then if $(\frac{\alpha}{\beta})x_n$ is a solution of (1.7), corresponding to $(\lambda^{(n)}(\mu), \mu)$, where $Lx_n = \lambda_n x_n, x_n \neq 0, (\frac{\alpha}{\beta})$ is as follows:*

- (i) $\alpha\beta < 0$ provided $\mu < 0$ or $\mu > \lambda_n / g_2$;
- (ii) $\alpha = 0$ provided $\mu = \lambda_n / g_2$;
- (iii) $\beta = 0$ provided $\mu = 0$;
- (iv) $\alpha\beta > 0$ provided $0 < \mu < \lambda_n / g_2$.

PROOF. If $(\frac{\alpha}{\beta})$ is as in the hypothesis, then $(\frac{\alpha}{\beta})$ can readily be shown to satisfy

$$\alpha \lambda_n = \alpha \lambda^{(n)}(\mu) f_1 + \beta \lambda^{(n)}(\mu) f_2, \quad \beta \lambda_n = \alpha \mu g_1 + \beta \mu g_2.$$

(i)–(iv) then follow easily.

DEFINITION 2.4. Let $(\lambda, \mu) \in \Sigma_A$. Then we define the multiplicity of (λ, μ) , denoted by $\text{mult}(\lambda, \mu)$, by

$$\text{mult}(\lambda, \mu) = \dim \bigcup_{r \geq 1} \text{kernel} \left\{ \left(I - \begin{bmatrix} \lambda f_1 L^{-1} & \lambda f_2 L^{-1} \\ \mu g_1 L^{-1} & \mu g_2 L^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \right)^r \right\}.$$

In particular, we say (λ, μ) is simple if $\text{mult}(\lambda, \mu) = 1$.

THEOREM 2.5. Suppose that $(\lambda, \mu) = (\lambda^{(n)}(\mu), \mu)$, where λ_n is a simple eigenvalue of L . If $\lambda^{(n)}(\mu) \neq \lambda^{(m)}(\mu)$ for any $m \neq n$, then (λ, μ) is simple.

PROOF. If $\lambda = 0$ or $\mu = 0$, the result follows from well-known results for a single equation. Suppose then that $\lambda \neq 0$, $\mu \neq 0$ and that $c(\lambda, \mu) + d(\lambda, \mu) = \lambda_n$, while $c(\lambda, \mu) - d(\lambda, \mu)$ is not an eigenvalue of L , where c and d are as in (2.4). (The proof in case $c(\lambda, \mu) - d(\lambda, \mu) = \lambda_n$ is analogous to that which follows, and will be omitted.)

By the proof of Proposition 2.3,

$$\text{kernel} \left(I - \begin{bmatrix} \lambda f_1 L^{-1} & \lambda f_2 L^{-1} \\ \mu g_1 L^{-1} & \mu g_2 L^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

is

$$\left\langle \begin{matrix} x_n \\ \beta x_n \end{matrix} \right\rangle,$$

where $\beta = (\lambda_n - \lambda f_1)/\lambda f_2$ and $Lx_n = \lambda_n x_n$. It suffices then to assume

$$Lu - \lambda f_1 u - \lambda f_2 v = cx_n, \quad Lv - \mu g_1 u - \mu g_2 v = c\beta x_n$$

and show that $c = 0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} (L - \mu g_2)(L - \lambda f_1)u &= \lambda f_2(L - \mu g_2)v + c(L - \mu g_2)x_n \\ &= \lambda f_2[\mu g_1 u + c\beta x_n] + c(\lambda_n - \mu g_2)x_n \\ &= \lambda \mu f_2 g_1 u + c(2\lambda_n - (\lambda f_1 + \mu g_2))x_n. \end{aligned}$$

If $2\lambda_n = \lambda f_1 + \mu g_2$, then $c(\lambda, \mu) = \lambda_n$. Hence

$$d^2(\lambda, \mu) = \left(\frac{\lambda f_1 - \mu g_2}{2} \right)^2 + \lambda \mu f_2 g_1 = 0.$$

If such is the case, $\lambda \mu < 0$. Hence

$$\frac{\lambda^2 f_1^2}{4} - \frac{\lambda \mu f_1 g_2}{2} + \frac{\mu^2 g_2^2}{4} = -\lambda \mu f_2 g_1$$

which implies

$$\left(\frac{\lambda f_1 + \mu g_2}{2} \right)^2 = \lambda \mu (f_1 g_2 - f_2 g_1) < 0$$

by (2.6), a contradiction. Thus $2\lambda_n - (\lambda f_1 + \mu g_2) \neq 0$.

So we have

$$(L - \mu g_2)(L - \lambda f_1)u = \lambda \mu f_2 g_1 u + c(2\lambda_n - (\lambda f_1 + \mu g_2))x_n.$$

It follows that

$$(L - c(\lambda, \mu) + d(\lambda, \mu))(L - \lambda_n)u = c(2\lambda_n - (\lambda f_1 + \mu g_2))x_n.$$

Since $L - c(\lambda, \mu) + d(\lambda, \mu)$ is invertible, it must be the case that

$$(L - \lambda_n)u = \frac{c(2\lambda_n - (\lambda f_1 + \mu g_2))}{\lambda_n - c(\lambda, \mu) + d(\lambda, \mu)} x_n.$$

Since λ_n is a simple eigenvalue of L , $c = 0$, and the result is established.

3. Local bifurcation analysis. As previously noted, (1.6) is equivalent to an equation of the form

$$(3.1) \quad e = A(\vec{\lambda})e + H(\vec{\lambda}, e),$$

where $(\vec{\lambda}, e) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \times E$, E a real Banach space, and A and H are as described in §1. If $\dim \Omega = 1$, $\bar{\Omega} = [a, b]$, and E may be taken as $(C_0^1[a, b])^2 = C_0^1[a, b] \times C_0^1[a, b]$, where $C_0^1[a, b]$ is the space of continuously differentiable functions u on $[a, b]$ such that $u(a) = 0 = u(b)$ with the usual norm (i.e. $\|u\| = \max_{x \in [a, b]} |u(x)| + \max_{x \in [a, b]} |u'(x)|$). If $\dim \Omega > 1$, then E will denote the cross product $[C_0^{1, \gamma}(\bar{\Omega})]^2$ of the space of continuously differentiable functions u with Hölder continuous (of exponent γ , $0 < \gamma < 1$) first partial derivatives such that $u|_{\partial\Omega} \equiv 0$. (See [17 or 23] for a precise definition of these spaces.)

In either case, a point $(\vec{\lambda}_0, \vec{0}) = (\lambda_0, \mu_0, 0, 0)$ will be said to be a *bifurcation point* for (3.1) (or, equivalently (1.6)) provided that for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there is $(\lambda, \mu, u, v) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \times E$ solving (3.1) such that $(u, v) \neq (0, 0)$ and $\|(\lambda, \mu, u, v) - (\lambda_0, \mu_0, 0, 0)\|_{\mathbf{R}^2 \times E} < \varepsilon$. B will denote the set $\{\vec{\lambda} \in \mathbf{R}^2 : (\vec{\lambda}, 0) \text{ is a bifurcation point for (3.1)}\}$.

Our first result is an immediate consequence of the fact that H (see (3.1)) is higher-order in e .

PROPOSITION 3.1. $B \subseteq \Sigma_A$.

We now aim to identify which members of Σ_A are also contained in B . Our theorem on this topic is given considerable additional precision by Proposition 2.3.

THEOREM 3.2. (i) Let $(\lambda, \mu) = (\lambda^{(n)}(\mu), \mu) \in \Sigma_A$ with $\text{mult}(\lambda^{(n)}(\mu), \mu) = 1$. Then $(\lambda^{(n)}(\mu), \mu) \in B$.

(ii) Suppose all the eigenvalues of L are simple. Then $B = \Sigma_A$.

(iii) Suppose $(\lambda, \mu) = (\lambda^1(\mu), \mu)$. Let $D = \{u \in C_0^{1, \gamma}(\bar{\Omega}) \text{ (respectively } C_0^1[a, b]) : u > 0 \text{ on } \Omega \text{ and the outward normal } \partial u / \partial v < 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega\}$. Then:

(a) If $\mu \in (0, \lambda_1/g_2)$, there is $\varepsilon > 0$ such that if $(\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\mu}, u, v)$ is a solution of (3.1), $(u, v) \neq (0, 0)$ and $\|(\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\mu}, u, v) - (\lambda^{(1)}(\mu), \mu, 0, 0)\|_{\mathbf{R}^2 \times E} \leq \varepsilon$, then $(u, v) \in [D \times D] \cup [(-D) \times (-D)]$.

(b) If $\mu \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (\lambda_1/g_2, \infty)$, there is $\varepsilon > 0$ such that if $(\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\mu}, u, v)$ is a solution of (3.1), $(u, v) \neq (0, 0)$ and $\|(\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\mu}, u, v) - (\lambda^{(1)}(\mu), \mu, 0, 0)\|_{\mathbf{R}^2 \times E} \leq \varepsilon$, then $(u, v) \in [D \times (-D)] \cup [(-D) \times D]$.

(iv) Let $\bar{\Omega} = [a, b]$ and $(\lambda, \mu) = (\lambda^{(n)}(\mu), \mu)$, $n > 1$, with $\text{mult}(\lambda^{(n)}(\mu), \mu) = 1$. Let $D_n = \{u \in C_0^1[a, b] : u \text{ has } n - 1 \text{ simple zeros on } (a, b), u'(a) > 0 \text{ and } (-1)^n u'(b) > 0\}$. Then:

(a) If $\mu \in (0, \lambda_n/g_2)$, there is $\varepsilon > 0$ such that if $(\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\mu}, u, v)$ is a solution of (3.1), $(u, v) \neq (0, 0)$ and $\|(\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\mu}, u, v) - (\lambda^{(n)}(\mu), \mu, 0, 0)\|_{\mathbf{R}^2 \times E} \leq \varepsilon$, then $(u, v) \in [D_n \times D_n] \cup [(-D_n) \times (-D_n)]$.

(b) If $\mu \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (\lambda_n/g_2, \infty)$, there is $\varepsilon > 0$ such that if $(\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\mu}, u, v)$ is a solution of (3.1), $(u, v) \neq (0, 0)$ and $\|(\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\mu}, u, v) - (\lambda^{(n)}(\mu), \mu, 0, 0)\|_{\mathbf{R}^2 \times E} \leq \varepsilon$, then $(u, v) \in [D_n \times (-D_n)] \cup [(-D_n) \times D_n]$.

PROOF. (i) is an application of a multiparameter extension of the Krasnosel'skii-Rabinowitz Theorem (cf. [3, 7]).

(ii) is a consequence of (i), Theorem 2.5, Proposition 2.2, and the fact that B is closed.

We shall prove (iii) only in case (a). The verifications for the remaining part of (iii) and for (iv) are similar, and are omitted. Suppose then that (iii)(a) is false. Then there is a sequence $\{(\lambda_m, \mu_m, u_m, v_m)\}_{m=1}^\infty \subseteq \mathbf{R}^2 \times E$ such that $(\lambda_m, \mu_m, u_m, v_m)$ is a solution of (3.1) (or, equivalently (1.6)), $(u_m, v_m) \neq (0, 0)$, $(u_m, v_m) \notin [D \times D] \cup [(-D) \times (-D)]$ and $(\lambda_m, \mu_m, u_m, v_m) \rightarrow (\lambda^1(\mu), \mu, 0, 0)$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$. The compactness of the operators $A(\lambda)$ and $H(\lambda, \cdot)$ imply the existence of a subsequence $\{(\lambda_{m_i}, \mu_{m_i}, u_{m_i}, v_{m_i})\}$ such that

$$\left(\lambda_{m_i}, \mu_{m_i}, \frac{u_{m_i}}{\|(u_{m_i}, v_{m_i})\|_E}, \frac{v_{m_i}}{\|(u_{m_i}, v_{m_i})\|_E} \right) \rightarrow (\lambda^1(\mu), \mu, \bar{u}, \bar{v}),$$

where $(\lambda^1(\mu), \mu, \bar{u}, \bar{v})$ solves (1.7) and $(\bar{u}, \bar{v}) \neq (0, 0)$. Proposition 2.3 implies $(\bar{u}, \bar{v}) \in [D \times D] \cup [(-D) \times (-D)]$. Without loss of generality, assume $(\bar{u}, \bar{v}) \in D \times D$. Since $D \times D$ is open in E ,

$$\left(\frac{u_{m_i}}{\|(u_{m_i}, v_{m_i})\|_E}, \frac{v_{m_i}}{\|(u_{m_i}, v_{m_i})\|_E} \right) \in D \times D$$

for i sufficiently large. But $(a, b) \in D \times D$ implies $t(a, b) \in D \times D$ for $t > 0$, a contradiction.

(iii) and (iv) of Theorem 3.2 have an immediate noteworthy consequence. We now state the appropriate result only in case (iii)(a). The remaining results are completely analogous, and their statements are left to the reader.

Let $\mathcal{S} = \overline{\{(\lambda, \mu, u, v) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \times E: (\lambda, \mu, u, v) \text{ solves (3.1) and } (u, v) \neq (0, 0)\}}$. By a continuum we shall mean a closed, connected set.

COROLLARY 3.3. Let $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{S}$ be a continuum such that $(\lambda^1(\mu), \mu, 0, 0) \in \mathcal{C}$, where $0 < \mu < \lambda_1/g_2$. Suppose $\mathcal{C}' \subseteq \mathcal{C} \setminus (B \times \{\vec{0}\})$ is a subcontinuum of \mathcal{C} such that $\mathcal{C}' \subseteq \overline{B(\lambda^1(\mu), \mu, 0, 0; \varepsilon)}$, where ε is as in Theorem 3.2(iii)(a). Then either

$$\mathcal{C}' \subseteq \mathbf{R}^2 \times D \times D \quad \text{or} \quad \mathcal{C}' \subseteq \mathbf{R}^2 \times (-D) \times (-D).$$

Theorem 3.2 gives a qualitative description in certain instances of the nontrivial solutions in an $\mathbf{R}^2 \times E$ neighborhood of a bifurcation point. We now use a Lyapunov-Schmidt type procedure by which we may, under appropriate conditions, obtain a count on the number of such solutions for particular parameter values (cf. [26]). For the remainder of this section, we assume that $\mathcal{A} = L$ (cf. (1.6)), and, for the sake of convenience, employ much of the notation of [26]. In addition, if $\Omega \subseteq \mathbf{R}^N$ for $N > 1$, we shall take $[C_0(\bar{\Omega})]^2$ as our Banach space E for the remainder of this section. Our purpose here is to facilitate use of the contraction mapping principle. Since, as is well known [17], L^{-1} extends to a compact operator from $C_0(\bar{\Omega}) \rightarrow C_0(\bar{\Omega})$, there is no difficulty in making this change. Furthermore, no essential information is lost in the process. Any solution to (3.1) which belongs to $[C_0(\bar{\Omega})]^2$ is necessarily a

classical solution by the smoothness of the nonlinearity and the regularity theory for elliptic partial differential equations. The solution set is therefore the same in $[C_0(\bar{\Omega})]^2$ as in $[C_0^{1,\gamma}(\bar{\Omega})]^2$. Moreover, the topological properties of $[C_0^{1,\gamma}(\bar{\Omega})]^2$ used in Theorem 3.2 (namely, that the set D is open in $C_0^{1,\gamma}(\bar{\Omega})$) are unnecessary for the following arguments.

Write (1.6) as

$$(3.2) \quad Lu = \lambda[f_1 u + f_2 v + \tilde{f}(u, v)], \quad Lv = \mu[g_1 u + g_2 v + \tilde{g}(u, v)],$$

where \tilde{f}, \tilde{g} are higher-order and $u|_{\partial\Omega} \equiv 0 \equiv v|_{\partial\Omega}$. Letting $G = L^{-1}$, (3.2) can be rewritten

$$(3.3) \quad \phi = \Lambda A \mathcal{G} \phi + \Lambda \mathcal{G} N(\phi),$$

where $\phi = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$, $E = [C_0(\bar{\Omega})]^2$ (or $[C_0^{1,\gamma}(\bar{\Omega})]^2$, as indicated above),

$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \mu \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} f_1 & f_2 \\ g_1 & g_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{G} = \begin{pmatrix} G & 0 \\ 0 & G \end{pmatrix}, \quad N(\phi) = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{f}(u, v) \\ \tilde{g}(u, v) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let $\Lambda^* = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^* & 0 \\ 0 & \mu^* \end{pmatrix}$ be such that $\text{mult}(\lambda^*, \mu^*) = 1$ and $\lambda^* \neq 0$, $\mu^* \neq 0$. Let $N(I - \Lambda^* A \mathcal{G}) = [\phi^*]$, with $\|\phi^*\|_E = 1$. Let

$$\tau = \Lambda - \Lambda^* = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - \lambda^* & 0 \\ 0 & \mu - \mu^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \tau_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \tau_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then (3.3) is equivalent to

$$(3.4) \quad \phi - \Lambda^* A \mathcal{G} \phi = \tau A \mathcal{G} \phi + \Lambda \mathcal{G} N(\phi),$$

where $\mathcal{A} = A \mathcal{G}$. Since \mathcal{A} is compact on E and $\text{mult} \Lambda^* = 1$, $E = N \oplus R$, where N and R are nullspace and range of $I - \Lambda^* \mathcal{A}$, respectively. Thus we may define a linear homeomorphism $T: E \rightarrow E$ by

$$(3.5) \quad T\phi = (I - \Lambda^* \mathcal{A})\phi + \langle \phi, \gamma \rangle \phi^*,$$

where $\gamma \in E^*$ (the dual space of E) is such that $\langle \phi^*, \gamma \rangle = \gamma(\phi^*) = 1$ and $\langle x, \gamma \rangle = 0$ for all $x \in R$. (For example, if L is selfadjoint when viewed as an operator on $L^2(\Omega)$, $f_2 = g_1$ and

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{(u^*)^2}{\lambda^*} + \frac{(v^*)^2}{\mu^*} \right) dx \neq 0,$$

where $\phi^* = \begin{pmatrix} u^* \\ v^* \end{pmatrix}$, then γ may be realized as

$$\gamma \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{k} \int_{\Omega} \left(u \frac{u^*}{\lambda^*} + v \frac{v^*}{\mu^*} \right) dx,$$

with $k = \int_{\Omega} ((u^*)^2/\lambda^* + (v^*)^2/\mu^*) dx$.)

(3.4) is thus equivalent to

$$(3.6) \quad \phi = \alpha \phi^* + T^{-1}[\tau A \mathcal{G} \phi + \Lambda \mathcal{G} N(\phi)],$$

$$(3.7) \quad \alpha = \langle \phi, \gamma \rangle.$$

As in [26], we have the following result.

LEMMA 3.4. *There are positive ω, σ, δ such that if $|\alpha| < \omega$ and $\|(\tau_1, \tau_2)\|_{\mathbf{R}^2} < \sigma$, the right-hand side of (3.6) is a contraction mapping of $\overline{B(0, \delta)} \subseteq E$ into $\overline{B(0, \delta)}$.*

Let $\hat{\phi}(\alpha, \tau_1, \tau_2)$ denote the unique fixed point for (3.6). In particular, $\hat{\phi}(0, \tau_1, \tau_2) = 0$ for all τ_1, τ_2 with $\|(\tau_1, \tau_2)\|_{\mathbf{R}^2} < \sigma$, where σ is as in Lemma 3.4.

Solvability of (3.6)–(3.7) can readily be shown equivalent to

$$(3.8) \quad \langle T^{-1}[\tau \mathcal{A}\hat{\phi} + \Lambda \mathcal{G}N(\hat{\phi})], \gamma \rangle = 0.$$

A simple computation will show that for all $x \in E$, $\langle T^{-1}x, \gamma \rangle = \langle x, \gamma \rangle$ and $\langle \Lambda^* \mathcal{A}x, \gamma \rangle = \langle x, \gamma \rangle$. Thus (3.8) may be simplified to show solvability of (1.6) is equivalent to

$$(3.9) \quad \langle A^{-1} \Lambda^{*-1}(\tau \mathcal{A}\hat{\phi} + \Lambda N(\hat{\phi})), \gamma \rangle = 0.$$

Now let

$$(3.10) \quad S(\alpha, \tau_1, \tau_2) = \langle A^{-1} \Lambda^{*-1}(\tau \mathcal{A}\hat{\phi} + \Lambda N(\hat{\phi})), \gamma \rangle.$$

Then S is smooth in (α, τ_1, τ_2) . If $(\partial^i S / \partial \alpha^i)(0, 0, 0) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, \dots, r-1$ and $(\partial^r S / \partial \alpha^r)(0, 0, 0) \neq 0$, the Malgrange Preparation Theorem [18] may be utilized to show

$$(3.11) \quad S(\alpha, \tau_1, \tau_2) = [\alpha^r + \rho_1(\tau_1, \tau_2)\alpha^{r-1} + \dots + \rho_{r-1}(\tau_1, \tau_2)\alpha + \rho_r(\tau_1, \tau_2)]E(\alpha, \tau_1, \tau_2),$$

where $\rho_i(\tau_1, \tau_2)$ is smooth in τ_1 and τ_2 , $|\tau_1|, |\tau_2|$ sufficiently small with $\rho_i(0, 0) = 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$, and $E(\alpha, \tau_1, \tau_2)$ is smooth in α, τ_1 and τ_2 , $|\alpha|, |\tau_1|, |\tau_2|$ small with $E(0, 0, 0) \neq 0$. Furthermore, one may readily observe that $\rho_r(\tau_1, \tau_2) \equiv 0$. Hence we have the following result.

THEOREM 3.5. *If, in (3.10), $(\partial^i S / \partial \alpha^i)(0, 0, 0) = 0$, $i = 0, 1, \dots, r-1$ and $(\partial^r S / \partial \alpha^r)(0, 0, 0) \neq 0$, then there are positive $\omega' < \omega$ and $\sigma' < \sigma$, with ω, σ, δ as in Lemma 3.4, such that (3.11) holds. Thus the number of solutions (λ, μ, e) of (1.6) with $0 < \|e\| < \delta$ and $\|(\lambda, \mu) - (\lambda^*, \mu^*)\|_{\mathbf{R}^2} < \sigma'$ is the number of distinct real nonzero roots of the polynomial*

$$\alpha^{r-1} + \rho_1(\tau_1, \tau_2)\alpha^{r-2} + \dots + \rho_{r-2}(\tau_1, \tau_2)\alpha + \rho_{r-1}(\tau_1, \tau_2),$$

where $\tau_1 = \lambda - \lambda^*$ and $\tau_2 = \mu - \mu^*$, with $|\alpha| < \omega'$.

Note that this number r may be determined from (3.9) with $\tau_1 = 0 = \tau_2$:

$$(3.12) \quad \langle A^{-1}N(\hat{\phi}(\alpha, 0, 0)), \gamma \rangle = 0.$$

Suppose now that f and g are analytic and that for $w, z \in \mathbf{R}$ with $|w|, |z|$ sufficiently small, $\tilde{f}(w, z) = \sum_{l+m \geq 2} f_{lm} w^l z^m$ and $\tilde{g}(w, z) = \sum_{l+m \geq 2} g_{lm} w^l z^m$. Then it is the case that

$$r \geq s = \min\{l + m: l + m \geq 2 \text{ and } f_{lm} \neq 0 \text{ or } g_{lm} \neq 0\}.$$

We now give conditions under which $r = s$. Observe that $\hat{\phi}(\alpha, 0, 0) = \sum_{i \geq 1} \phi_{i00} \alpha^i$ with $\phi_{100} = \phi^* = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$ and that in the expansion of the left-hand

side of (3.12) terms involving α^s occur only in $\langle A^{-1}N(\alpha\phi^*), \gamma \rangle$. One may readily show that

$$(3.13) \quad \langle A^{-1}N(\alpha\phi^*), \gamma \rangle = \frac{1}{f_1g_2 - f_2g_1} \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \sum_{l+m \geq 2} (g_2f_{lm} - f_2g_{lm})u^{*l}v^{*m}\alpha^{l+m} \\ \sum_{l+m \geq 2} (f_1g_{lm} - g_1f_{lm})u^{*l}v^{*m}\alpha^{l+m} \end{array}, \gamma \right\rangle.$$

From (3.13), we see that $r = s$ provided

$$(3.14) \quad \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \sum_{l+m=s} (g_2f_{lm} - f_2g_{lm})u^{*l}v^{*m} \\ \sum_{l+m=s} (f_1g_{lm} - g_1f_{lm})u^{*l}v^{*m} \end{array}, \gamma \right\rangle \neq 0.$$

In case A is symmetric, L is selfadjoint (with respect to $L^2(\Omega)$) and

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{(u^*)^2}{\lambda^*} + \frac{(v^*)^2}{\mu^*} \right) dx \neq 0,$$

(3.14) reduces to

$$(3.15) \quad \left(\int_{\Omega} (u^*)^{s+1} \right) \cdot \sum_{l+m=s} \varepsilon(\mu^*)^m \left[(g_2f_{lm} - f_2g_{lm}) + \left(\frac{\lambda^*}{\mu^*} \right) \varepsilon(\mu^*)(f_1g_{lm} - f_2f_{lm}) \right] \neq 0,$$

where $v^* = \varepsilon(\mu^*)u^*$.

4. Multidimensionality questions. In problems in which more than one parameter appears, such as (1.6), a new aspect of study arises quite naturally in addition to the concerns of §3. Namely, there is an obvious expectation that the set of nontrivial solutions to the problem forms a higher dimensional set of some sort. As a simple example (which also illustrates the third alternative to Theorem 2.7 in [8]), consider the equation

$$(4.1) \quad x = (|\lambda_1| + |\lambda_2|)x + (1 + \lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2)x^3,$$

with $\lambda_1 \in \mathbf{R}_1$, $\lambda_2 \in \mathbf{R}$ viewed as parameters, and $x \in \mathbf{R}$. Then (4.1) is of the form (1.4)–(1.5) and has solutions $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 0)$, $\lambda_1 \in \mathbf{R}$, $\lambda_2 \in \mathbf{R}$, and $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, x)$ satisfying

$$(4.2) \quad x^2 = \frac{1 - (|\lambda_1| + |\lambda_2|)}{1 + \lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2}.$$

The principal results on this multidimensionality of bifurcation surfaces to date are the global results of Alexander and Antman [3, 4] and Fitzpatrick, Massabo and Pejsachowicz [14, 15, 16]. The main theorem of [3] is applicable in the context of (1.6) (as (1.5) holds for (1.6) with $k = 1$ —cf. [7]), and, as such may be expressed:

THEOREM 4.1. *Consider (1.6), or equivalently (3.1). Let $(\lambda_0, \mu_0) \in \mathbf{R}^2$ be a simple generalized characteristic value of (1.7). Then there emanates from $(\lambda_0, \mu_0, 0, 0) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \times E$ a subset $S_{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)} \subseteq S$ which is global in the sense of Theorem 2.2 of [3] and which has the following properties:*

- (i) $S_{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)} \cap [S \setminus (B \times \{0\})]$ is connected.

(ii) $S_{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)} \cap [S \setminus (B \times \{0\})]$ has topological dimension ≥ 2 at each point. (Note: For a precise definition of topological dimension, see Alexander and Antman [3] and the references therein.)

REMARK 4.2. Theorem 4.1 does not assert that if $\hat{S}_{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)}$ is the component of S containing $(\lambda_0, \mu_0, 0, 0)$, then $\hat{S}_{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)} \setminus (B \times \{0\})$ has topological dimension ≥ 2 at every point. It is the case, however, that along one-dimensional restrictions of parameter space, $S_{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)}$ is described by the global Rabinowitz bifurcation theory [3, 7]. As this fact will be of significance in the subsequent sections of this paper, we make this observation precise.

DEFINITION 4.3. A continuous map $h: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$ is a *proper crossing of changing degree* at $(\lambda_0, \mu_0) \in \mathbf{R}^2$ relative to (1.6) (or (3.1)) if the following conditions hold:

- (i) $h(0) = (\lambda_0, \mu_0)$ and $|h(t)| \rightarrow \infty$ as $t \rightarrow \pm\infty$.
- (ii) If $\gamma > 0$, there is a neighborhood V of (λ_0, μ_0) in \mathbf{R}^2 such that

$$h^{-1}(V \cap h(\mathbf{R})) \subseteq (-\gamma, \gamma).$$

- (iii) There is a number $\varepsilon_h > 0$ such that:

(a) The Leray-Schauder degree $\deg_{\text{LS}}(I - A(h(t)), B(0, 1), 0)$ is defined for all t such that $|t| < \varepsilon_h$ and $t \neq 0$, where $A(\lambda, \mu)$ is given by (1.8);

- (b)

$$\deg_{\text{LS}}(I - A(h(\tau)), B(0, 1), 0) = \text{sgn}(\tau\beta) \cdot \deg_{\text{LS}}(I - A(h(\beta)), B(0, 1), 0),$$

where $\tau, \beta \in (-\varepsilon_h, \varepsilon_h)$, $\tau \neq 0$, $\beta \neq 0$.

THEOREM 4.4. If $(\lambda_0, \mu_0) \in \mathbf{R}^2$ is as in Theorem 4.1 and h is a smooth proper crossing of changing degree at (λ_0, μ_0) , and if $S_{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)}^h = S_{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)} \cap [h(\mathbf{R}) \times E]$, then $S_{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)}^h$ satisfies one of the following conditions:

- (i) $S_{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)}^h$ is unbounded.
- (ii) $S_{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)}^h$ contains $(\lambda^*, \mu^*, 0, 0)$, $(\lambda^*, \mu^*) \neq (\lambda_0, \mu_0)$, with (λ^*, μ^*) a generalized characteristic value of (1.8).

REMARK 4.5. Cf. [3, p. 349]. See also §2 of [7].

While the methods used to establish the main result (Theorem 2.2) of [3] are not of primary interest here, two features are noteworthy. First, techniques from algebraic topology in addition to the topological degree of Leray and Schauder were employed. Second, no differentiability assumptions with respect to (u, v) were made, other than those on (1.4). Of course, such results may be sharpened when more precise information is given, as in (1.6).

Therefore let us now assume that $\mathcal{A} = L$ in (1.6), that f and g are analytic and that (3.14) is valid. Consider the Malgrange polynomial

$$(4.3) \quad M(\alpha, \tau_1, \tau_2) = \alpha^{s-1} + \rho_1(\tau_1, \tau_2)\alpha^{s-2} + \cdots + \rho_{s-1}(\tau_1, \tau_2),$$

where $\tau_1 = \lambda - \lambda^*$, $\tau_2 = \mu - \mu^*$, (λ^*, μ^*) a simple generalized characteristic value of (1.8), as in the preceding section. For our purposes, we restrict τ_1, τ_2 in (4.3) to be real numbers such that $|(\tau_1, \tau_2)| < \sigma'$, where $\sigma' > 0$ is as in the statement of Theorem 3.5. Let $r(\tau_1, \tau_2) \in \mathbf{R} - \{0\}$ be such that $|r(\tau_1, \tau_2)| < w'$, $w' > 0$ as in Theorem 3.5, $M(r(\tau_1, \tau_2), \tau_1, \tau_2) = 0$ but $M_\alpha(r(\tau_1, \tau_2), \tau_1, \tau_2) \neq 0$. Then if $S(\alpha, \tau_1, \tau_2)$ is as in (3.10), $S(r(\tau_1, \tau_2), \tau_1, \tau_2) = 0$ but $S_\alpha(r(\tau_1, \tau_2), \tau_1, \tau_2) \in \mathbf{R} - \{0\}$.

The Implicit Function Theorem then implies that $\mathcal{S} \setminus (\mathbf{R}^2 \times \{0\})$ is a smooth two-dimensional manifold in a neighborhood of $(\lambda, \mu, \hat{\phi}(r(\lambda - \lambda^*, \mu - \mu^*), \lambda - \lambda^*, \mu - \mu^*))$. In particular, there are σ'' , $0 < \sigma'' < \sigma'$, and a smooth function $\tilde{r}: B(\lambda, \mu; \sigma'') \rightarrow \mathbf{R} - \{0\}$ such that $\tilde{r}(\lambda, \mu) = r(\lambda - \lambda^*, \mu - \mu^*)$ and such that if $(\lambda', \mu') \in B(\lambda, \mu, \sigma'')$, then

$$(\lambda', \mu', \hat{\phi}(\tilde{r}(\lambda', \mu'), \lambda' - \lambda^*, \mu' - \mu^*)) \in \mathcal{S} - (\mathbf{R}^2 \times \{0\}).$$

We have the following result.

THEOREM 4.6. *Suppose $\mathcal{A} = L$ in (1.6), f and g are analytic, and that (λ^*, μ^*) is a simple generalized characteristic value for (1.8). Suppose that (3.14) holds with $r = s$ and that $(\lambda, \mu) \in \mathbf{R}^2$ with $\|(\lambda, \mu) - (\lambda^*, \mu^*)\| < \sigma'$, where σ' is as in Theorem 3.6. Then if $r_i(\lambda - \lambda^*, \mu - \mu^*)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$, are simple real zeros of (4.3) such that $0 < |r_i(\lambda - \lambda^*, \mu - \mu^*)| < \omega'$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$, and ω' is as in Theorem 3.6, $m \leq s - 1$ and $[\mathcal{S} \setminus (\mathbf{R}^2 \times \{0\})] \cap [B(\lambda, \mu; \sigma'') \times B(0, \delta)]$ contains m smooth two-dimensional manifolds D_i , $i = 1, \dots, m$, with $(\lambda, \mu, \hat{\phi}(r_i(\lambda - \lambda^*, \mu - \mu^*), \lambda - \lambda^*, \mu - \mu^*)) \in D_i$, where $\sigma'' \in (0, \sigma')$ and δ is as in Theorem 3.5.*

The number m above can actually be seen to be 0, 1 or 2, provided σ' and ω' are sufficiently small. That such is the case can be seen by combining Theorem 3.5 with the constructive bifurcation theorem of Rabinowitz (Theorem 1.19 of [23] or its generalization to several parameters, due to Alexander and Antman, Theorem 3.12 of [3]). As a consequence, the cases $r = s = 2$ and $r = s = 3$ are the most important, and merit separate consideration.

Suppose now (3.14) holds with $r = s = 2$. In this case $W(\alpha, \tau_1, \tau_2) = \alpha + \rho_1(\tau_1, \tau_2)$. Thus for $(\lambda, \mu) \in B(\lambda^*, \mu^*; \gamma) \setminus \Sigma_A$, γ is sufficiently small, (1.6) has at most one nontrivial solution $\phi \in E$ with $\|\phi\| < \delta$. Consider now the one-dimensional restriction of the parameters along normals to Σ_A for $(\lambda', \mu') \in B(\lambda^*, \mu^*; \gamma) \cap \Sigma_A$, where we assume γ is sufficiently small so that $\text{mult}(\lambda', \mu') = 1$ for all $(\lambda', \mu') \in B(\lambda^*, \mu^*; \gamma) \cap \Sigma_A$. One may then adapt Lemma 1.24 and Theorem 1.25 of [24] of Theorem 2 of [11] to assert the existence of two subcontinua of nontrivial solutions (with parameter values along this one-dimensional restriction) meeting only at $(\lambda', \mu'; 0)$. The following result then obtains.

COROLLARY 4.7. *Suppose (3.14) holds with $r = s = 2$. Then if (λ^*, μ^*) is as Theorem 4.6 and $(\lambda, \mu) \in B(\lambda^*, \mu^*; \gamma) - \Sigma_A$, $\gamma > 0$ and sufficiently small, there is a unique $e = \hat{\phi}(-\rho_1(\lambda - \lambda^*, \mu - \mu^*), \lambda - \lambda^*, \mu - \mu^*)$ such that $0 < \|e\| < \delta$ and $(\lambda, \mu, e) \in \mathcal{S}$, where δ is as in Theorem 3.5.*

COROLLARY 4.8. *Suppose (3.14) holds with $r = s = 3$ and (λ^*, μ^*) is as in Theorem 4.6. Then one of the following obtains:*

(i) *If $\rho_2(\tau_1, \tau_2) \equiv 0$, then if $(\lambda, \mu) \in B(\lambda^*, \mu^*; \gamma) \setminus \Sigma_A$, $\gamma > 0$ and sufficiently small, there is a unique $e = \phi(-\rho_1(\lambda - \lambda^*, \mu - \mu^*), \lambda - \lambda^*, \mu - \mu^*)$ such that $0 < \|e\| < \delta$ and $(\lambda, \mu, e) \in \mathcal{S}$, where δ is as in Theorem 3.5.* (ii) *If $\rho_2(\tau_1, \tau_2) \not\equiv 0$, there is a component V of $B(\lambda^*, \mu^*; \gamma) \setminus \Sigma_A$, $\gamma > 0$ and sufficiently small, such that $\mathcal{S} \cap [\{(\lambda, \mu)\} \times B(0, \delta)^0] \neq \emptyset$ for all $(\lambda, \mu) \in V$, where $B(0, \delta)^0 = B(0, \delta) \setminus \{0\}$. Furthermore, $\mathcal{S} \cap (V \times B(0, \delta)^0)$ is a two-dimensional set.*

If (ii) above holds and

$$\mathcal{S} \cap [(B(\lambda^*, \mu^*, \gamma) - (\Sigma_A \cup V)) \times B(0, \delta)^0] = \emptyset,$$

then $(\lambda, \mu) \in V$ implies $\mathcal{S} \cap [\{(\lambda, \mu)\} \times B(0, \delta)^0] = \{(\lambda, \mu, e_1), (\lambda, \mu, e_2)\}$, $e_1 \neq e_2$; i.e. $\mathcal{S} \cap (V \times B(0, \delta)^0)$ is the union of two nonintersecting two-dimensional manifolds.

PROOF. Here $W(\alpha, \tau_1, \tau_2) = \alpha^2 + \rho_1(\tau_1, \tau_2)\alpha + \rho_2(\tau_1, \tau_2)$. (i) follows as in Corollary 4.7. If $\rho_2(\tau_1, \tau_2) \not\equiv 0$, then it cannot vanish on any open subset of $B(\lambda^*, \mu^*; \gamma)$ by principles of analytic continuation [12]. Lemma 1.24 and Theorem 1.25 of [24] may then be used to complete the proof.

5. Determining global alternatives via the linearized system. Consider again (1.6) (or, equivalently, (3.1)). Theorem 4.4 asserts that if $\text{mult}(\lambda_0, \mu_0) = 1$ and h is any smooth unbounded curve in \mathbf{R}^2 which meets Σ_A transversely at (λ_0, μ_0) , then $S_{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)}^h$ conforms to the global Rabinowitz alternatives.

Recall that (3.1) is a special case of (1.4)–(1.5), as is example (4.1). Example (4.1) illustrates a situation where the second alternative of Theorem 4.4 always obtains. As perhaps should be expected, such is not the case with (3.1), as we now demonstrate. Let us suppose that all the eigenvalues of L are simple. Then Theorem 2.5 asserts that if $\lambda^{(n)}$ is as in §2, $\text{mult}(\lambda^{(n)}(\mu), \mu) = 1$ except for points (λ, μ) , where $\lambda = \lambda^{(n)}(\mu) = \lambda^{(m)}(\mu)$ and $n \neq m$. Consider such a point, say (λ', μ') . Theorem 2.2(i) shows that there are exactly two positive integers, say n and n' , such that $\lambda' = \lambda^{(n)}(\mu')$ and $\lambda' = \lambda^{(n')}(\mu')$. It is now easy to see that it is possible to pass a smooth curve h through (λ', μ') such that $h(\mathbf{R}) \cap B((\lambda', \mu'); \varepsilon) \cap \Sigma_A = \{(\lambda', \mu')\}$ for $\varepsilon > 0$ and sufficiently small. Furthermore, h may be chosen to have the following additional property: namely, if $h(t') = (\lambda', \mu')$, then

$$\deg_{\text{LS}} \left(I - h(t) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} L^{-1} & L^{-1} \\ L^{-1} & L^{-1} \end{bmatrix}; B(0; 1); 0 \right)$$

is defined and constant for $t \in (t' - \delta, t' + \delta)$, $\delta > 0$ and sufficiently small, $t \neq t'$. (It is important to note that, while it is possible to choose such an h having both the above properties, not all curves satisfying the first property will satisfy the second. This fact imposes a limitation on the results that follow.)

Before stating our main result on this topic, we need two preliminary results. We begin with the following theorem.

THEOREM 5.1. *Let h be a proper crossing of changing degree at (λ_0, μ_0) relative to (1.6) as in Definition 4.3. Assume that $h(\mathbf{R}) \cap \Sigma_A$ is discrete. Let $\mathcal{C}_{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)}^h$ denote the component of $\mathcal{S} \cap (h(\mathbf{R}) \times E)$ meeting $(\lambda_0, \mu_0, 0, 0)$. Then if $\mathcal{C}_{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)}^h$ is bounded, the set*

$$\left\{ (\lambda, \mu) \in \Sigma_A : (\lambda, \mu, 0, 0) \in \mathcal{C}_{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)}^h, (\lambda, \mu) = h(t) \text{ and} \right. \\ \left. \lim_{s \rightarrow t^-} (\deg_{\text{LS}}(I - A(h(s)), B(0; 1), 0)) \right. \\ \left. \neq \lim_{s \rightarrow t^+} (\deg_{\text{LS}}(I - A(h(s)), B(0; 1), 0)) \right\}$$

contains an even number of elements.

PROOF. The result is readily established by an extension of the methods of [11] to the results of [7].

LEMMA 5.2. *Let (2.7) hold with $n = 1$ and $m = 2$. Assume all eigenvalues of L are simple. Let Z_0 denote the component of $\mathbf{R}^2 \setminus \Sigma_A$ which contains the origin. Let $(\lambda_0, \mu_0) \in \Sigma_A$ be such that $\text{mult}(\lambda_0, \mu_0) = 1$, $(\lambda', \mu') \in [\mathbf{R}^2 \setminus (\Sigma_A \cup Z_0)] \cup \{(\lambda, \mu) \in \Sigma_A : \text{mult}(\lambda, \mu) = 2\}$. Then there is an injective smooth proper crossing of changing degree h at (λ_0, μ_0) such that $h(t') = (\lambda', \mu')$ for some $t' > 0$ and such that $h(\mathbf{R}) \cap \{(\lambda, \mu) \in \Sigma_A : \text{mult}(\lambda, \mu) = 1\} = \{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)\}$.*

PROOF. The result is a consequence of the analysis of §2. That (2.7) holds with $n = 1$ and $m = 2$ guarantees that the lower branch of $\lambda^{(1)}$ is the only member of the collection of curves of §2 with no intersections. The condition that $(\lambda', \mu') \notin Z_0$ is therefore unavoidable for $(\lambda_0, \mu_0) \notin \partial Z_0$ (the lower branch of $\lambda^{(1)}$). If $(\lambda_0, \mu_0) \in \partial Z_0$, (λ', μ') may be taken in the larger set

$$[\mathbf{R}^2 \setminus \Sigma_A] \cup \{(\lambda, \mu) \in \Sigma_A : \text{mult}(\lambda, \mu) = 2\}.$$

We now state our main result on this topic.

THEOREM 5.3. *Let (λ_0, μ_0) and (λ', μ') be as in Lemma 5.2. Suppose there is a proper crossing of changing degree h at (λ_0, μ_0) such that $h(\mathbf{R}) \cap \Sigma_A$ is discrete, $(\lambda', \mu') = h(t')$, $t' > 0$, and the set*

$$\left\{ (\lambda, \mu) \in \Sigma_A \cap h(\mathbf{R}) : (\lambda, \mu) = h(t) \text{ where} \right. \\ \left. \lim_{s \rightarrow t^-} (\deg(I - A(h(s)), B(0; 1), 0)) \right. \\ \left. \neq \lim_{s \rightarrow t^+} (\deg_{\text{LS}}(I - A(h(s)), B(0; 1), 0)) \right\} = \{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)\}.$$

Suppose that $\mathcal{C}_{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)}^h$ is as in Theorem 5.1. Assume also that $\mathcal{C}_{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)}^h \cap [h((-\infty, 0]) \times E] = \{(\lambda_0, \mu_0, 0, 0)\}$ and that $(\lambda', \mu') \notin \Sigma_A$. Then one of the following obtains:

- (i) *There is $t^* \in (0, t')$ such that $\mathcal{C}_{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)}^h$ bifurcates from infinity at $(\lambda^*, \mu^*) = h(t^*)$.*
- (ii) *There is $e \neq 0 \in E$, such that $(\lambda', \mu', e) \in \mathcal{C}_{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)}^h$.*

PROOF. Apply Theorem 2.5 of [7] and Theorem 5.1.

REMARK 5.4. A more general formulation of the result of Theorem 5.3 is possible: If h is a proper crossing of changing degree at (λ_0, μ_0) with respect to (1.6) such that $h(\mathbf{R}) \cap \Sigma_A$ is discrete with only one change of topological index for (1.8) along $h(\mathbf{R})$, then $\mathcal{C}_{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)}^h$ satisfies alternative (i) of Theorem 4.4. However, Theorem 5.3 amply demonstrates the impact that the structure of Σ_A has on the process of identifying global behavior of bifurcating nontrivial solutions to problems of general type (3.1). We note that no differentiability requirements are made of such problems, beyond those of (1.4). Thus the methods described here are applicable for more general nonlinearities than those of (1.6).

COROLLARY 5.5. *Suppose $(\lambda_0, \mu_0), (\lambda', \mu')$ and h are as in Theorem 5.3 and that (ii) obtains. Then if $(\lambda', \mu', e) \in \mathcal{S}_{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)}^h$ (see §4), there is a set $T_{(\lambda', \mu', e)}$ of dimension ≥ 2 such that $(\lambda', \mu', e) \in T_{(\lambda', \mu', e)} \subseteq \mathcal{S}_{(\lambda_0, \mu_0)}$.*

REMARK 5.6. Note that it is not possible to have $h(t) = \{(t, 0) : t \in \mathbf{R}\}$ or $h(t) = \{(0, t) : t \in \mathbf{R}\}$. Consequently, under the assumption that the eigenvalues of

L are all simple, a result distinguishing global Rabinowitz alternatives purely on the basis of the linearization of the problem as in Theorem 5.3 is not available in the single equation case. Additional information on the qualitative behavior such as global preservation of nodal structure to solutions in the case of nonlinear Sturm-Liouville boundary value problems is needed. That such is the case is indicative of the extra information obtainable in several parameter systems of equations. This information should be exploitable in much more general contexts than we have pursued in this section.

6. Global persistence of positive solutions. The descriptions of nontrivial bifurcating solutions to (1.6) provided by Theorem 3.3 are local. Some global results of this type may be realized as follows. Consider once again (1.6). Assume that L (or more generally, \mathcal{A}) is such that strong maximum principles [17] apply, L has simple eigenvalues and, as usual, that (2.5)–(2.6) is valid. We make the following additional assumptions on nonlinearities \tilde{f}, \tilde{g} :

$$(6.1) \quad \tilde{f} \text{ and } \tilde{g} \text{ map } [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty) \text{ into } [0, \infty);$$

$$(6.2) \quad \tilde{f} \text{ and } \tilde{g} \text{ are odd.}$$

LEMMA 6.1. *Suppose (6.1) holds and let D be as in Theorem 3.3. Suppose that $\{(\lambda_n, \mu_n, u_n, v_n)\}_{n=1}^\infty \subseteq \mathcal{S}$ is a sequence with $\lambda_n > 0$, $\mu_n > 0$, $u_n \in D$, $v_n \in D$ for $n \geq 1$. Then if $(\lambda_n, \mu_n, u_n, v_n) \rightarrow (\lambda_0, \mu_0, u_0, v_0)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, where $\lambda_0 > 0$ and $\mu_0 > 0$, either $(u_0, v_0) \in D \times D$ or $u_0 \equiv 0$ and $v_0 \equiv 0$.*

PROOF. $u_0 \geq 0$ and $v_0 \geq 0$. Suppose $(u_0, v_0) \neq (0, 0)$ and $(u_0, v_0) \notin D \times D$. Then one of the following holds:

(i) There is $x \in \Omega$ such that $u_0(x) = 0$ or $v_0(x) = 0$.

(ii) There is $\eta \in \partial\Omega$ such that $(\partial u_0 / \partial \nu)(\eta) = 0$ or $(\partial v_0 / \partial \nu)(\eta) = 0$.

If (i) holds, suppose with no loss of generality that $u_0(x) = 0$. Then Lu_0 (or $\mathcal{A}u_0$) = $\lambda_0 f_1 u_0 + \lambda_0 f_2 v_0 + \lambda_0 \tilde{f}(u_0, v_0) \geq 0$ on Ω , by (2.5)–(2.6) and (6.1), and $u_0 \geq 0$ on $\bar{\Omega}$. Since $u_0(x) = 0$, $u_0 \equiv 0$ by the maximum principle. Hence $\lambda_0 f_2 v_0 + \lambda_0 \tilde{f}(0, v_0) \equiv 0$. By (6.1) and (2.5)–(2.6), $v_0 \equiv 0$, a contradiction. If (ii) holds and $(\partial u_0 / \partial \nu)(\eta) = 0$, then Lu_0 (or $\mathcal{A}u_0$) ≥ 0 on Ω , $u_0 \geq 0$ on $\partial\Omega$, $u_0(\eta) = 0$ and $(\partial u_0 / \partial \nu)(\eta) = 0$. Thus $u_0 \equiv 0$ by the strong maximum principle, and $v_0 \equiv 0$ as above, a contradiction. Cf. [23].

LEMMA 6.2. *Suppose $(\lambda, \mu) \in \Sigma_A$ such that (λ, μ) satisfies both*

$$(6.3) \quad \lambda = \frac{\lambda_m(g_2\mu - \lambda_m)}{(f_1g_2 - f_2g_1) - \lambda_m f_1}$$

and

$$(6.4) \quad \lambda = \frac{\lambda_n(g_2\mu - \lambda_n)}{(f_1g_2 - f_2g_1)\mu - \lambda_n f_1},$$

$n < m$. Suppose also that the eigenvalues of L are all simple. Then if $(\lambda, \mu, \bar{u}, \bar{v})$ is a solution of (1.7) with $(\bar{u}, \bar{v}) \neq (0, 0)$, then there is $x_0 \in \Omega$ such that $\bar{u}(x_0) < 0$ or $\bar{v}(x_0) < 0$.

PROOF. Since (λ, μ) satisfies (6.3) and (6.4) with $n < m$, then $m > 1$ and $\mu > \lambda_n f_1 / (f_1 g_2 - f_2 g_1)$. Furthermore, $c(\lambda, \mu) + d(\lambda, \mu) = \lambda_m$ and $c(\lambda, \mu) - d(\lambda, \mu) = \lambda_n$.

Arguing as in Proposition 2.3 and using the simplicity of λ_n and λ_m , it follows that

$$\{(x, y) \in E: (\lambda, \mu, x, y) \text{ satisfies (1.7)}\} \\ = \left\{ c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \beta_m \end{pmatrix} x_m + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix} x_n : c_1, c_2 \in \mathbf{R} \right\},$$

where $Lx_m = \lambda_m x_m$, $Lx_n = \lambda_n x_n$, $\beta_m > 0$ and $\beta_n < 0$. Since $m > 1$, x_m necessarily changes sign on Ω . In the special case $n = 1$, x_1 may be chosen positive on Ω . In this instance, as $\mu > \lambda_1 f_1 / (f_1 g_2 - f_2 g_1)$ and $\beta_1 < 0$, $\beta_1 x_1 < 0$ on Ω . Hence it suffices to verify the claim only in case $c_1 c_2 \neq 0$. By Theorem 1 of [1], there is an open subset Ω' of Ω such that $x_n > 0$ on Ω' but x_m changes sign in Ω' . There are four cases: $c_1 > 0$, $c_2 > 0$; $c_1 > 0$, $c_2 < 0$; $c_1 < 0$, $c_2 > 0$; $c_1 < 0$, $c_2 < 0$. We argue only in case $c_1 > 0$ and $c_2 > 0$. In this case there is $x_0 \in \Omega'$ such that $x_m(x_0) < 0$. Then $\bar{v} = c_1 \beta_m x_m + c_2 \beta_n x_n$ is such that $\bar{v}(x_0) < 0$.

We may now give the following result.

THEOREM 6.3. *Suppose L is such that strong maximum principles apply and that L has simple eigenvalues $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \dots < \lambda_n \rightarrow \infty$. Suppose f and g satisfy (6.1)–(6.2). Let \mathcal{C} be a continuum in $\mathcal{S} \cap ((0, \infty) \times (0, \infty) \times E)$ such that \mathcal{C} meets $\Sigma_A^1 \times \{0\}$, where*

$$\Sigma_A^1 = \left\{ (\lambda, \mu) \in \Sigma_A : \lambda = \frac{\lambda_1(g_2\mu - \lambda_1)}{(f_1g_2 - f_2g_1)\mu - \lambda_1f_1}, 0 < \mu < \frac{\lambda_1}{g_2} \right\}.$$

Then

$$\mathcal{C} \setminus (\Sigma_A^1 \times \{0\}) \subseteq [(0, \infty) \times (0, \infty) \times D \times D] \\ \cup [(0, \infty) \times (0, \infty) \times (-D) \times (-D)].$$

PROOF. Theorems 2.5 and 3.2 and Lemma 6.1 show that the result holds as long as $\mathcal{C} \cap (\mathbf{R}^2 \times \{0\}) \subseteq (\Sigma_A^1) \times \{0\}$. That such is the case follows from Proposition 2.3 and Lemma 6.2.

REMARK 6.4. It remains unresolved whether conditions similar to (6.1) exist so that analogous results obtain for higher nodal properties in case $\bar{\Omega} = [a, b]$.

REMARK 6.5. Theorem 6.3 may also be obtained by adapting ordered Banach space methods (e.g. [2]) to a multiparameter situation.

7. The n -parameter case. Now consider (1.3). The linearization of (1.3) at $(u_1, \dots, u_n) = (0, \dots, 0)$ is given by the system of equations

$$(7.1) \quad Lv_i(x) = \lambda_i \sum_{j=1}^n f_{ij} v_j(x),$$

$i = 1, \dots, n$, where $x \in \Omega$ and $v_i(x) \equiv 0$ for $x \in \partial\Omega$, $i = 1, \dots, n$. The coefficient $f_{ij} = (\partial f_i / \partial t_j)(0, \dots, 0)$, where $f_i = f_i(t_1, \dots, t_n)$, $t_k \in \mathbf{R}$, $k = 1, \dots, n$. If $n = 2$, (7.1) reduces to (1.7). In analogy to (2.3), if (7.1) holds, then

$$(7.2) \quad \det \begin{bmatrix} L - \lambda_1 f_{11} & -\lambda_1 f_{12} \cdots -\lambda_1 f_{1n} \\ -\lambda_2 f_{21} & L - \lambda_2 f_{22} \cdots -\lambda_2 f_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ -\lambda_n f_{n1} & -\lambda_n f_{n2} \cdots L - \lambda_n f_{nn} \end{bmatrix} w = 0$$

with $w = v_i$, $i = 1, \dots, n$. Observe that if $A(L)$ denotes the operator (a polynomial in terms of L) on the left-hand side of (7.2), then

$$(7.3) \quad A(L) = \prod_{i=1}^n (L - \phi_i(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)),$$

where $\phi_i(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$ is an algebraic expression in $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$, $i = 1, \dots, n$. Let $\mu_1 < \mu_2 < \dots < \mu_m < \dots$ denote the eigenvalues L subject to zero boundary data. Then $\Sigma_A = \{(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \in \mathbf{R}^n: \phi_i(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) = \mu_m \text{ for some } i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \text{ and for some } m \in \mathbf{Z}^+\}$. A detailed analysis of the bifurcation phenomena associated with (1.3) in the spirit of §§3, 4, 5 and 6 is possible once a detailed examination of Σ_A is made as in §2.

8. An illustration. Now consider an application of the results of §§2–6 to a particular example. Let us take $\overline{\Omega} = [0, \pi]$ and examine

$$(8.1) \quad \begin{aligned} -u''(x) &= \lambda[2u(x) + v(x) + u^2(x)v(x) + u^3(x)], \\ -v''(x) &= \mu[u(x) + v(x) + u^2(x)v(x) + v^3(x)], \end{aligned}$$

$$u(0) = 0 = u(\pi), \quad v(0) = 0 = v(\pi).$$

The problem

$$(8.2) \quad -w''(x) = \alpha w(x),$$

$w(0) = 0 = w(\pi)$, has simple eigenvalues $\alpha = m^2$, $m = 1, 2, \dots$, with corresponding eigenfunctions $\sin mt$. Furthermore in terms of §2, $f_1 = 2$, $f_2 = 1$, $g_1 = 1$, $g_2 = 1$ and $f_1 g_2 - f_2 g_1 = 1$. Thus a simple computation shows

$$\Sigma_A = \left\{ (\lambda, \mu) \in \mathbf{R}^2: \lambda = \frac{n^2(\mu - n^2)}{\mu - 2n^2} \text{ for some } \mu \in \mathbf{R} \text{ and } n \in \mathbf{Z}^+ \right\}.$$

Let $\lambda^{(n)}$ denote the linear fractional transformation given by

$$(8.3) \quad \lambda^{(n)}(\mu) = \frac{n^2(\mu - n^2)}{\mu - 2n^2}.$$

Condition (2.7) for the intersection of $\lambda^{(n)}$ and $\lambda^{(m)}$, $n < m$, specialized to (8.1), becomes

$$(8.4) \quad n^2/m^2 \leq 3 - 2\sqrt{2}.$$

Furthermore, Theorem 2.5 implies that if $\lambda^{(n)}(\mu) \neq \lambda^{(m)}(\mu)$ for any $m \neq n$,

$$\text{mult}(\lambda^{(n)}(\mu), \mu) = 1.$$

One readily observes that $\lambda^{(1)}$ does not meet $\lambda^{(2)}$ but that $\lambda^{(1)}$ does meet $\lambda^{(k)}$ for $k \geq 3$. Figure 2 lists the linear fractional transformation $\lambda^{(k(n))}$, $k(n) > n$, of first intersection for $\lambda^{(n)}$, $n \leq 15$, and Figure 3 gives a schematic diagram of the intersections of $\lambda^{(n)}$, $n \leq 8$.

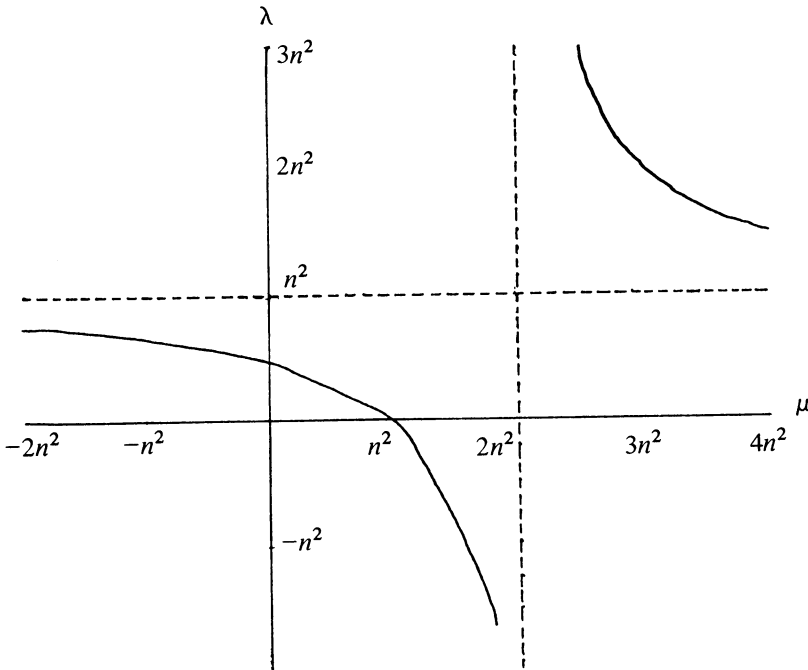


FIGURE 1

$\lambda^{(n)}$	$\lambda^{(k(n))}$
1	3
2	5
3	8
4	11
5	13
6	15
7	17
8	20
9	22
10	25
11	27
12	29
13	32
14	34
15	37

FIGURE 2

Let

$$\Sigma_A^{1l} = \left\{ (\lambda, \mu) : \lambda = \frac{\mu - 1}{\mu - 2}, -\infty < \mu < 2 \right\}$$

and let T^{1l} denote the component of $\mathbf{R}^2 \setminus \Sigma_A^{1l}$ containing the point $\{(\lambda, \mu)\} = \{(1, 0)\}$ (see Figure 3). Then the analysis of §5 holds for parameter values in T^{1l} . In particular, Lemma 5.2 is valid for $(\lambda_0, \mu_0) \in \tilde{\Sigma}_A = \Sigma_A \setminus \Sigma_A^{1l}$ and $(\lambda', \mu') \in T^{1l} \setminus \tilde{\Sigma}_A$.

Observe also that (8.1) is such that (6.1)–(6.2) are satisfied. Since the eigenvalues of (8.2) are all simple, we can conclude from §6 that solutions of the form (λ, μ, u, v) with $u(x) > 0$ on $(0, \pi)$ and $v(x) > 0$ on $(0, \pi)$ emanate from $\Sigma_A^{1l} \cap [(0, \infty) \times (0, \infty)]$ and persist globally for $\lambda > 0$, $\mu > 0$.

It remains to observe that $r = s = 3$ in the statement of Theorem 3.6 for all simple bifurcation points (except possibly when $(\lambda, \mu) = (\frac{1}{2}n^2, 0)$ or $(0, n^2)$). To this end, first observe if $(w, z) = (\alpha \sin nt, \beta \sin nt)$ is a solution to the linearization of (8.1) at $(\lambda, \mu) = (n^2(\mu - n^2)/(\mu - 2n^2), \mu)$, then $\beta(n^2 - \mu) = \mu\alpha$. Hence if $u \neq n^2$,

$$(8.5) \quad \beta = \alpha\mu/(n^2 - \mu).$$

Next observe that if $1/\lambda(\mu) + [\varepsilon(\mu)]^2/\mu \neq 0$, where $\lambda(\mu) = n^2(\mu - n^2)/(\mu - 2n^2)$ and $\varepsilon(\mu) = \mu/(n^2 - \mu)$, then the quantity

$$\int_0^\pi \left(\frac{w^2}{\lambda(\mu)} + \frac{z^2}{\mu} \right) dx \neq 0$$

and the desired result is obtained by calculating that (3.15) is nonzero. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\lambda(\mu)} + \frac{[\varepsilon(\mu)]^2}{\mu} &= \frac{\mu - 2n^2}{n^2(\mu - n^2)} + \frac{1}{\mu} \left[\frac{\mu^2}{(n^2 - \mu)^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{(\mu - 2n^2)(\mu - n^2) + n^2\mu}{n^2(\mu - n^2)^2} = \frac{(\mu - n^2)^2 + n^4}{n^2(\mu - n^2)^2} \neq 0 \quad \text{if } \mu \neq 0, n^2, 2n^2. \end{aligned}$$

In this example, one may readily conclude that (3.15) being nonzero is equivalent to

$$(8.6) \quad \sum_{l+m=3} [\varepsilon(\mu)]^m \left[(g_2 f_{lm} - f_2 g_{lm}) + \frac{\lambda(\mu)}{\mu} \varepsilon(\mu) (f_1 g_{lm} - f_2 f_{lm}) \right] \neq 0,$$

where $\varepsilon(\mu), \lambda(\mu)$ are as above, and

$$\begin{aligned} f_{03} &= 0, & g_{03} &= 1, \\ f_{12} &= 0, & g_{12} &= 0, \\ f_{21} &= 1, & g_{21} &= 1, \\ f_{30} &= 1, & g_{30} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Calculation reveals (8.6) to be

$$(8.7) \quad \begin{aligned} &2 \left(\frac{n^2(\mu - n^2)}{\mu(\mu - 2n^2)} \right) \left(\frac{\mu}{n^2 - \mu} \right)^4 - \left(\frac{\mu}{n^2 - \mu} \right)^3 + \left(\frac{n^2(\mu - n^2)}{\mu(\mu - 2n^2)} \right) \left(\frac{\mu}{n^2 - \mu} \right)^2 \\ &- \left(\frac{n^2(\mu - n^2)}{\mu(\mu - 2n^2)} \right) \left(\frac{\mu}{n^2 - \mu} \right) + 1. \end{aligned}$$

(8.7) simplifies to

$$(8.8) \quad \frac{-2\mu^4 + 3n^2\mu^3 - 4n^4\mu^2 + 3n^6\mu - n^8}{(\mu - 2n^2)(n^2 - \mu)^3}.$$

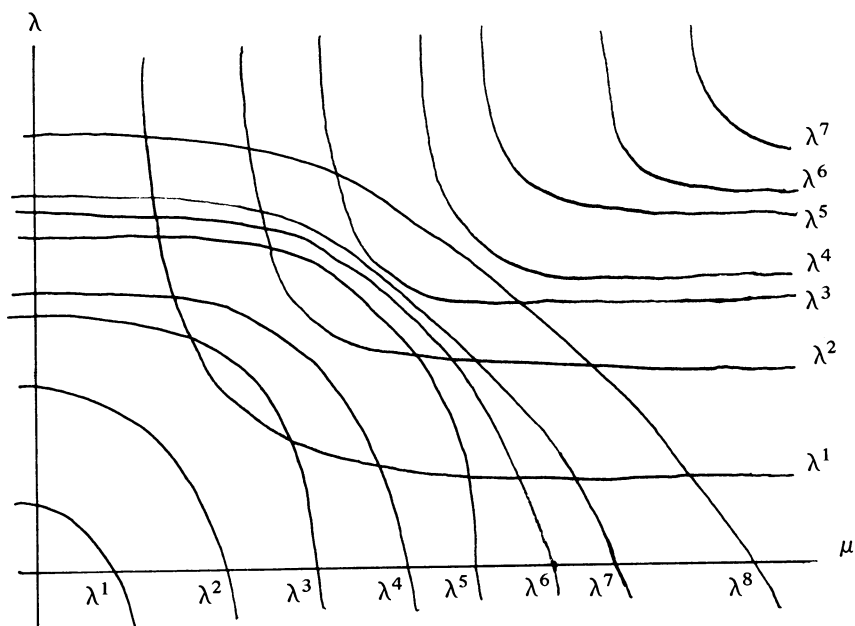


FIGURE 3

To show (8.8) $\neq 0$ if $\mu \neq 0$, n^2 , or $2n^2$, it suffices to consider the polynomial $P(n, \mu)$ given by

$$(8.9) \quad P(n, \mu) = -2\mu^4 + 3n^2\mu^3 - 4n^4\mu^2 + 3n^6\mu - n^8.$$

Let $H(n, \mu) = -2\mu^4 + 3n^2\mu^3$ and $G(n, \mu) = -4n^4\mu^2 + 3n^6\mu$. A simple computation shows that $P''(n, \mu) < 0$ for all $\mu \in \mathbf{R}$ and that $P'(n, \frac{1}{2}n^2) = \frac{1}{4}n^6$ while $P'(n, \frac{3}{5}n^2) = \frac{-36}{125}n^6$, where $' = d/d\mu$. Consequently,

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\mu \in \mathbf{R}} P(n, \mu) &\leq \max_{\mu \in [\frac{1}{2}n^2, \frac{3}{5}n^2]} P(n, \mu) \leq \max_{\mu \in [\frac{1}{2}n^2, \frac{3}{5}n^2]} H(n, \mu) \\ &\quad + \max_{\mu \in [\frac{1}{2}n^2, \frac{3}{5}n^2]} G(n, \mu) - n^8. \end{aligned}$$

Now $H'(n, \mu) = -8\mu^3 + 9n^2\mu^2$, $H''(n, \mu) = -24\mu^2 + 18n^2\mu$, $G'(n, \mu) = -8n^4\mu + 3n^6$, and $G''(n, \mu) = -8n^4$. It is now easy to see that

$$\max_{\mu \in [\frac{1}{2}n^2, \frac{3}{5}n^2]} H(n, \mu) = H\left(n, \frac{3}{5}n^2\right) = \frac{243}{625}n^8.$$

and that

$$\max_{\mu \in [\frac{1}{2}n^2, \frac{3}{5}n^2]} G(n, \mu) = G\left(n, \frac{1}{2}n^2\right) = \frac{1}{2}n^8.$$

Thus

$$P(n, \mu) \leq \max_{\mu \in [\frac{1}{2}n^2, \frac{3}{5}n^2]} P(n, \mu) \leq \left(\frac{243}{625} + \frac{1}{2} - 1\right)n^8 < 0.$$

Thus (8.7) $\neq 0$, and we conclude the existence of two "small" nontrivial solutions near $(\lambda^{(n)}(\mu), \mu, 0, 0)$, where $\mu \cdot \lambda^{(n)}(\mu) \neq 0$ and $\text{mult}(\lambda^{(n)}(\mu), \mu) = 1$.

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