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# On some fractional equations with convex–concave and logistic-type nonlinearities

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## Abstract

We consider existence and multiplicity results for a semilinear problem driven by the square root of the negative Laplacian in presence of a nonlinear term which is the difference of two powers. In the case of convex–concave powers, a precise description of the problem at the threshold value of a given parameter is established through variational methods and truncation techniques.

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## 1. Introduction and main results

In this paper we are concerned with the existence and the multiplicity of solutions for problems whose prototype is

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$$(P_\lambda) \quad \begin{cases} \sqrt{-\Delta}u = \lambda|u|^{q-2}u - h(x)|u|^{p-2}u & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega. \end{cases}$$

More generally, we are concerned with problems of the form

$$(Q_\lambda) \quad \begin{cases} \sqrt{-\Delta}u = \lambda|u|^{q-2}u - h(x)g(x, u) & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega. \end{cases}$$

Here  $\Omega$  is a bounded domain of  $\mathbb{R}^N$  ( $N \geq 1$ ) and  $1 < q < p < 2^\#$ , where

$$2^\# = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{if } N = 1, \\ \frac{2N}{N-1} & \text{if } N \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

is the Sobolev fractional critical exponent,  $h : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a continuous and positive function,  $g$  is a Carathéodory function such that  $g(x, t) \sim |t|^{p-2}t$ , and  $\sqrt{-\Delta}$  denotes the square root of the negative Laplacian. Such an operator arises in several branches of Physics, Probability, Biology and Finance, and it is the infinitesimal generator of a stable Lévy process (see, for instance, [6–8, 11, 13–18, 20, 22, 24, 25]).

If  $2 < q < p$ , problem  $(P_\lambda)$  is a *convex–concave* elliptic problem involving the fractional Laplacian. Local problems with this type of nonlinearities were widely studied. A first paper is the seminal one by Ambrosetti–Brezis–Cerami [2], where they considered the *concave–convex* Dirichlet problem

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = \lambda u^{q-1} + u^{p-1} & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u > 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where  $1 < q < 2 < p < 2^*$  ( $2^* = \frac{2N}{N-2}$  if  $N \geq 3$ ,  $2^* = \infty$  if  $N = 1, 2$ ). They proved that there exists  $\lambda_0 > 0$  such that problem (1) has at least two solutions for all  $\lambda \in (0, \lambda_0)$ , one solution for  $\lambda = \lambda_0$ , and no solutions for  $\lambda > \lambda_0$ .

Of course, the nonlinearity in (1) has a different nature from the one in  $(P_\lambda)$ . On the other hand, a related problem with *convex–concave* nonlinearities was considered by Alama–Tarantello in [1], where the following Dirichlet problem was treated:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = \lambda u + k(x)u^{q-1} - h(x)u^{p-1} & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u > 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{su } \partial\Omega. \end{cases}$$

Here,  $2 < q < p$ ,  $h$  and  $k$  are nonnegative *bounded* functions, and the qualitative study is based on integrability properties of the quotient  $k^p/h^q$ .

In their recent paper [28], Rădulescu and Repovš developed the previous ideas considering the *concave–concave* Dirichlet problem

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