

Segregated vector solutions with multi-scale spikes for nonlinear coupled elliptic systems

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Abstract

In this paper, we consider the following nonlinear coupled elliptic system

$$\begin{cases} -\varepsilon^2 \Delta u + P(x)u = \mu_1 u^3 + \beta uv^2 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N, \\ -\varepsilon^2 \Delta v + Q(x)v = \mu_2 v^3 + \beta u^2 v & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N, \\ u > 0, \quad v > 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N, \\ u \rightarrow 0, \quad v \rightarrow 0 & \text{as } |x| \rightarrow +\infty, \end{cases} \quad (\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon)$$

where $\varepsilon > 0$ is a parameter, $\mu_1, \mu_2 > 0$ and $\beta > 0$ are constants, $P(x)$ and $Q(x)$ are two nonnegative, smooth functions which have different non-degenerate critical points and separated zero sets. Due to the Liapunov-Schmidt reduction method and the Maximum Principle, we show that when β less than a small positive number, there exist $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that for any $0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0$, $(\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon)$ has a segregated vector solution $(u_\varepsilon, v_\varepsilon)$ with u_ε is trapped in a neighborhood of non-degenerate critical points of $P(x)$ and also the zero sets of $P(x)$, v_ε is trapped in a neighborhood of non-degenerate critical points of $Q(x)$ and also the zero sets of $Q(x)$. Moreover the amplitudes of the u_ε (res v_ε) around the non-degenerate critical points and the zero sets of $P(x)$ (res $Q(x)$) are of a different order of ε . As far as the authors know, these multi-scale solutions for system have not been obtained before.

Keywords: Nonlinear coupled elliptic systems; Liapunov-Schmidt reduction methods; Segregated vector solutions, Multi-scale spikes.

AMS Subject Classification: 35J60, 35J20

1 Introduction and main results

In this paper, we are concerned with the solitary wave solutions of time-dependent coupled nonlinear Schrödinger equations given by

$$\begin{cases} -i \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial t} = \varepsilon^2 \Delta \Phi_1 - V_1(x) \Phi_1 + \mu_1 |\Phi_1|^2 \Phi_1 + \beta \Phi_1 |\Phi_2|^2 & \text{for } y \in \mathbb{R}^N, t > 0, \\ -i \frac{\partial \Phi_2}{\partial t} = \varepsilon^2 \Delta \Phi_2 - V_2(x) \Phi_2 + \mu_2 |\Phi_2|^2 \Phi_2 + \beta |\Phi_1|^2 \Phi_2 & \text{for } y \in \mathbb{R}^N, t > 0, \\ \Phi_1(y, t) \in \mathbb{C}, \quad \Phi_2(y, t) \in \mathbb{C}, \\ \Phi_1(y, t) \rightarrow 0, \quad \Phi_2(y, t) \rightarrow 0 & \text{as } |y| \rightarrow +\infty, t > 0 \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

where $N = 1, 2, 3$, $\varepsilon, \mu_1, \mu_2$ are positive constants, β is a coupling constant and $V_1(x), V_2(x)$ are two smooth potentials.

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