Existence and multiplicity of solutions for a class of quasilinear Schrodinger equations

Ziqing Yuan (✉ 312917335@163.com)

Shaoyang University

Shen Liu

Tongren University

Research Article

Keywords: quasilinear Schrodinger equation, multiplicity of solutions, genus theory

Posted Date: February 23rd, 2022

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-1369192/v1>

License: © ⓘ This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

[Read Full License](#)

Existence and multiplicity of solutions for a class of quasilinear Schrödinger equations[◇]

Ziqing Yuan^{a*} Shen Liu^b

Abstract Consider the quasilinear Schrödinger equation $-\Delta u + V(x)u + \frac{\lambda}{2}[\nabla u]^2 \Delta u = f(x, u)$ in $\mathbb{R}^N$, where V and f are periodic in $x_1, \dots, x_N$ and f is odd in u and subcritical. By employing the genus theory and variational method, we only need f is continuous, which is allowed to have weaker asymptotic growth than usually assumed, and obtain infinitely many geometrically distinct solutions for $\lambda > 0$.

Key Words. quasilinear Schrodinger equation; multiplicity of solutions; genus theory
2010 AMS Subject Classification. 35J85; 47J30; 49J52

1. Introduction

This paper concerns the following quasilinear Schrödinger equation

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u + V(x)u + \frac{\lambda}{2}[\Delta|u|^2]u = f(x, u) \text{ a.e. in } \mathbb{R}^N, \\ u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^N), \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

where λ is a positive parameter, $V : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $f : \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are continuous functions. Such problems are related to standing wave solutions to the so-called modified Schrödinger equation

$$i\psi_t = -\Delta\psi + W(x)\psi - \rho(|\psi|^2)\psi + \frac{\lambda}{2}[\Delta|z|^2]z, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N, \quad (1.2)$$

where $W : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a given potential and $\rho : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a real function. Quasilinear Schrödinger equations like (1.2) appear in several differential physical phenomena, such as in plasma physics, in superfluid films and in condensed matter theory, see [1–4]. For the case where $\lambda = 0$, problem (1.1) becomes into the semilinear equation and it has been widely studied by various conditions, see e.g. [6–8]. When $\lambda < 0$, equation (1.1) has been introduced in [9, 10] to deal with a model of self-trapped electrons in hexagonal or quadratic lattices and it has caused much attention.

There exist lots of works on the existence and multiplicity of solutions to problem (1.1) via different methods for $\lambda < 0$. For example, [5, 11] for a change of variables, [12, 20] for a constrained minimization argument, [21] for Nehari manifold methods.

However, most of these results are based on the fact $\lambda < 0$. There exist few results on dealing with the case $\lambda > 0$.

From the variational point of view, the first difficulty is to find a suitable Sobolev space as (2.1) is not well defined in $H^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$. The other difficulty is to ensure the positiveness of the principal part, i.e., $1 - \lambda u^2 > 0$. We should mention that for $\lambda > 0$, Lange et. al. [22] considered the Cauchy problem for quasilinear Schrödinger equation (1.2) with $\rho = 0$ and $W = 0$. When $N = 1$ and $\psi(0, x) = \phi(x)$, they derived L^2 -solutions for (1.2) with $\lambda|\phi(x)| \leq$

E-mail: 312917335@163.com (Z. Yuan), nmamtf088@163.com (S. Liu).

* Corresponding author.

$\delta < 1$. Furthermore, for $2\lambda\|\phi\|_{W^{1,\infty}} < 1$, they also derived the existence of H^2 -solution for arbitrary space dimension. In [13] Alves et. al., combining variational methods with perturbation arguments, obtained the existence of nontrivial solutions for problem (1.1) by replacing $f(x, u)$ with $|u|^{q-1}u$ and $\left[1 - \frac{1}{(1+|u|^2)^3}\right]u$ respectively.

Here our method is different from [22] and [13], we want to show that problem (1.1) has infinitely many pairs $\pm u$ of geometrically distinct solutions. To the best of our knowledge, there exist few results on the existence of infinitely many solutions to problem (1.1) for $\lambda > 0$. According to [13], we also make a change of variables, and then use the method developed in [14] to obtain multiple results. In [17] Fang and Szulkin obtained infinitely many geometrically distinct solutions to problem (1.1) with $\lambda = -2$. While in this paper, we will deal with the case $\lambda > 0$ and our condition is different from [17] and is weaker than that in [17]. For example, in [17] they authors assumed that $\frac{F(x,u)}{u^4} \rightarrow \infty$ in (H5), while we only demand $\frac{F(x,u)}{u^2} \rightarrow \infty$.

Let $F(x, u) := \int_0^u f(x, t)dt$ and $G(u) = \int_0^t g(s)ds$, g is defined in (2.2). We assume that V and g satisfy the following hypotheses:

- (H1) V is continuous, 1-periodic in x_i for $1 \leq i \leq N$, and there is $m_0 > 0$ such that $V(x) \geq m_0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$.
- (H2) f is continuous, 1-periodic in x_i for $1 \leq i \leq N$, and $|f(x, u)| \leq c(1 + |u|^{p-1})$ for some $c > 0$ and $2 < p < 2^*$, where $2^* = \frac{2N}{N-2}$ if $N \geq 3$, $2^* := \infty$ if $N = 1$ or 2 .
- (H3) $f(x, u) = o(u)$ uniformly in x as $u \rightarrow 0$.
- (H4) $\frac{f(x,u)-V(x)u}{G(u)g(u)}$ is strictly increasing for $u \in (0, +\infty)$.
- (H5) $\frac{F(x,u)}{u^2} \rightarrow \infty$ as $|u| \rightarrow \infty$.

Remark 1.1 (i) (H3) and (H4) mean that $uf(x, u) > 2F(x, u) > 0$ for $u \neq 0$.

(ii) (H2) and (H3) imply that for $\forall \epsilon > 0$ there exists $C_\epsilon > 0$ such that

$$|f(x, u)| \leq \epsilon|u| + C_\epsilon|u|^{p-1} \quad \text{for all } u \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (1.3)$$

(iii) (H2), (H3) and (H5) are standard assumptions in this context, we drop the well-known (AR) condition. Our condition (H5) is weaker than (AR) condition.

Set $*$ denote the action of $\mathbb{Z}^N$ on $H^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ given by

$$(k * u)(x) := u(x - k), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}^N. \quad (1.4)$$

(H1) and (H2) imply that if u_0 is a solution of problem (1.1), then so is $k * u_0$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}^N$. Define

$$\mathcal{O}(u_0) := \{k * u_0 : k \in \mathbb{Z}^N\}.$$

$\mathcal{O}(u_0)$ is called the orbit for a energy functional J if u_0 is a critical point of J and J is $\mathbb{Z}^N$ -invariant, i.e., $J(k * u) = J(u)$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}^N$ and all u . Two solutions u_1 and u_2 of (1.2) are said to be geometrically distinct if $\mathcal{O}(u_1) \neq \mathcal{O}(u_2)$.

We now give our main result.

Theorem 1.1 *If hypotheses (H1)–(H5) hold and f is odd in u , then problem (1.1) has infinitely many pairs $\pm u$ of geometrically distinct solutions.*

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we present an auxiliary problem and some necessary preliminary knowledge. We prove our main result in Section 3.

2. Preliminary results

From hypothesis (H1) we will discuss problem (1.1) in the space $H^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ endowed with the norm

$$\|u\| := \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla u|^2 + V(x)u^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

which is an equivalent norm in $H^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$. S is the unit sphere in $H^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$. $C_1, C_2, c_1, c_2, \dots$ denote different positive constants whose exact values may be different. $|\Omega|$ is the Lebesgue measure of a measurable set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$. $B_r(y) := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N : |x - y| < r\}$. The usual norm of the Lebesgue space $L^p(\Omega)$ is denoted by $|u|_{p,\Omega}$, and by $|u|_p$ if $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N$. For a energy functional J we set

$$J^c := \{u : J(u) \leq c\}, \quad J_c := \{u : J(u) \geq c\}, \quad J_{c_1}^{c_2} := \{u : c_1 \leq J(u) \leq c_2\}.$$

Note that (1.1) is the Euler-Lagrange equation associated with the energy functional

$$\varphi(u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (1 - \lambda u^2) |\nabla u|^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) u^2 dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} F(x, u) dx. \quad (2.1)$$

In order to seek solutions of $\varphi(u)$, define $g : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1 - \lambda t^2} & \text{if } 0 \leq t < \frac{1}{\sqrt{3\lambda}}, \\ \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2\lambda}t} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, & \text{if } \frac{1}{\sqrt{3\lambda}} \leq t. \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

Set $g(t) = g(-t)$ for all $t \leq 0$. It is easy to see that $g \in C^1\left(\mathbb{R}, \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, 1\right]\right)$, and g is an even function, which is decreasing in $[0, +\infty)$ and increasing in $(-\infty, 0)$. Then $\varphi(u)$ becomes into

$$\varphi(u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} g^2(u) |\nabla u|^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) u^2 dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} F(x, u) dx. \quad (2.3)$$

Let $G(t) = \int_0^t g(s) ds$. From a simple computation, we have that the inverse function $G^{-1}(t)$ exists, $G^{-1} \in C^2(\mathbb{R})$, and it is an odd function. The following lemma comes from [13], which will be used later.

Lemma 2.1 (1) $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{G^{-1}(t)}{t} = 1$;
(2) $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{G^{-1}(t)}{t} = \sqrt{6}$;
(3) $t \leq G^{-1}(t) \leq \sqrt{6}t$ for all $t \geq 0$;
(4) $-\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{t}{g(t)} g'(t) \leq 0$ for all $t \geq 0$.

In order to find the critical points of $\varphi(u)$, we make a change variable $v = G(u) = \int_0^u g(s) ds$. Thus the functional $\varphi(u)$ can be written in the following form:

$$\psi(v) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla v|^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) |G^{-1}(v)|^2 dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} F(x, G^{-1}(v)) dx.$$

Then ψ is well defined in $H := H^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and $\psi \in C^1(H, \mathbb{R})$ under the hypotheses (H1) – (H3). Note that (H1) and (H2) mean that ψ is invariant with respect to the action of $\mathbb{Z}^N$ given by (1.4). It is easy to see that

$$\langle \psi(v), w \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left[\nabla v \nabla w + V(x) \frac{G^{-1}(v)}{g(G^{-1}(v))} w - \frac{f(x, G^{-1}(v))}{g(G^{-1}(v))} w \right] dx \quad (2.4)$$

for all $v, w \in H$, and the critical points of ψ are weak solutions of the following problem:

$$\Delta v + V(x) \frac{G^{-1}(v)}{g(G^{-1}(v))} = \frac{f(x, G^{-1}(v))}{g(G^{-1}(v))}, \quad \forall v \in H.$$

It has been proved that in [26] if $v \in H$ is a critical point of the functional ψ , then $u = G^{-1}(v) \in H$ and u is a solution of problem (1.1).

3. Proof of the main result

Let

$$\mathcal{M} := \{v \in H \setminus \{0\} : \langle \psi'(v), v \rangle = 0\},$$

where $\mathcal{M}$ is called the Nehari manifold. Since we don't know whether $\mathcal{M}$ is of class C^1 under our hypotheses, we can't employ minimax theory directly on $\mathcal{M}$. In order to overcome this difficulty, we use the method developed in [14]. For $t > 0$, set

$$I(t) = \psi(tv) = \frac{t^2}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla v|^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) |G^{-1}(tv)|^2 dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} F(x, G^{-1}(tv)) dx.$$

Lemma 3.1 *For all $u \neq 0$ there exists a unique $t_u > 0$ such that $I'(t) > 0$ for $0 < t < t_u$ and $I'(t) < 0$ for $t > t_u$. Furthermore, $t_u \in \mathcal{M}$ if and only if $t = t_u$.*

Proof By virtue of (1.3), (H1) and Lemma 2.1(3), for ϵ sufficiently small we have

$$\begin{aligned} I(t) &\geq \frac{t^2}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla v|^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) |G^{-1}(tv)|^2 dx - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |G^{-1}(tv)|^2 dx - \frac{C_\epsilon}{p} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |G^{-1}(tv)|^p dx \\ &\geq \frac{t^2}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla v|^2 dx - \frac{6^{\frac{p}{2}}}{p} C_\epsilon t^p \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |v|^p dx. \end{aligned}$$

Since $p > 2$ and V is not a constant, the above inequality deduces that $I(t) > 0$ when $t > 0$ is sufficiently small. From Lemma 2.1-(3), one has

$$\begin{aligned} I(t) &\leq \frac{t^2}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla v|^2 dx + 3t^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) v^2 dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} F(x, G^{-1}(tv)) dx \\ &\leq \frac{t^2}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla v|^2 dx + 3t^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) v^2 dx - t^2 \int_{v \neq 0} \frac{F(x, G^{-1}(tv))}{(G^{-1}(tv))^2} \cdot \frac{(G^{-1}(tv))^2}{(tv)^2} v^2 dx. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2.1(2), (H5), and Fatou's lemma deduce that

$$\int_{v \neq 0} \frac{F(x, G^{-1}(tv))}{(G^{-1}(tv))^2} \cdot \frac{(G^{-1}(tv))^2}{(tv)^2} v^2 dx \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty,$$

which infers that $I(t) \rightarrow -\infty$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$. Then I has a positive maximum.

$I'(t) = 0$ is equivalent to

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla v|^2 dx = \int_{v \neq 0} \left[\frac{f(x, G^{-1}(tv))}{(g(G^{-1}(tv)))} \frac{1}{tv} - V(x) \frac{G^{-1}(tv)}{g(G^{-1}(tv))} \frac{1}{tv} \right] v^2 dx.$$

Set

$$h(s) = \frac{f(x, G^{-1}(s))}{sg(G^{-1}(s))} - \frac{V(x)G^{-1}(s)}{sg(G^{-1}(s))}.$$

Hypothesis (H4) infers that $s \mapsto h(s)$ is strictly increasing for $s > 0$. Thus there is a unique $t_u > 0$ such that $I'(t_u) = 0$ and the first conclusion derives. The second conclusion can be obtained by the fact that $I'(t) = t^{-1} \langle \psi'(tu), tu \rangle$. $\square$

Lemma 3.2

- (1) *There exists $r > 0$ such that $c := \inf_{\mathcal{M}} \psi \geq \inf_{S_r} \psi$, where $S_r := \{u \in E : \|u\| = r\}$.*
(2) $\|u\|^2 \geq \frac{1}{3}c$ for all $u \in \mathcal{M}$.

Proof (1) If this is not true, then for $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ there is $v_n \neq 0$ such that $v_n \rightarrow 0$ in H and

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (|\nabla v_n|^2 + V(x)|G^{-1}(v_n)|^2) dx \leq \frac{1}{n} \|v_n\|^2.$$

Set $w_n := \frac{v_n}{\|v_n\|}$. Then

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (|\nabla w_n|^2 + V(x)w_n^2) dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) \left(\frac{|G^{-1}(v_n)|^2}{v_n^2} - 1 \right) w_n^2 dx \leq \frac{1}{n}.$$

Pass to a subsequence if necessary, then $v_n \rightarrow 0$ a.e. in $\mathbb{R}^N$. Since $v_n \rightarrow 0$ in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$, for $\forall \epsilon > 0$ the measure $|\{x \in \mathbb{R}^N : |v_n(x)| > \epsilon\}| \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Thus from the Hölder inequality

$$\int_{|v_n|>\epsilon} w_n^2 dx \leq |\{x \in \mathbb{R}^N : |w_n(x)| > \epsilon\}|^{\frac{q-2}{q}} \|w_n\|_q^2 \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty, \quad (3.1)$$

where $q = 2^*$ if $N \geq 3$ and $q > 2$ if $N = 1$ or 2 . This, combining Lemma 2.1-(1), infers that $\|w_n\| = 1$ and $w_n \rightarrow 0$ in H , a contradiction. By (1.3) and Lemma 2.1-(3), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} F(x, G^{-1}(v)) dx &\leq \frac{\epsilon}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |G^{-1}(v)|^2 dx + \frac{C_\epsilon}{p} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |G^{-1}(v)|^p dx \\ &\leq 3\epsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |v|^2 dx + \frac{6^{\frac{p}{2}}}{p} C_\epsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |v|^p dx \\ &\leq C_1 \epsilon \|v\|^2 + C_2 \|v\|^p. \end{aligned}$$

Letting ϵ sufficiently small, we derive

$$\psi(v) \geq C_3 \|v\|^2 - C_4 \|v\|^p$$

and $\inf_{S_r} \psi > 0$ for sufficiently small r . The inequality $\inf_{\mathcal{M}} \psi \geq \inf_{S_r} \psi$ is a consequence of Lemma 3.1 since for each $v \in \mathcal{M}$ there exists $\tilde{t} > 0$ such that $\tilde{v} \in S_r(\psi(t_u v) \geq \psi(\tilde{t} v))$.

- (2) For $v \in \mathcal{M}$,

$$\begin{aligned} c &\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla v|^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) |G^{-1}(v)|^2 dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} F(x, G^{-1}(v)) dx \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla v|^2 dx + 3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) |v|^2 dx \\ &\leq 3 \|u\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Thus the proof is completed. $\square$

Lemma 3.3 ψ is coercive on $\mathcal{M}$, i.e., $\psi(v) \rightarrow \infty$ as $\|v\| \rightarrow \infty$, $v \in \mathcal{M}$.

Proof We proceed by contradiction. Let $\{v_n\} \subset \mathcal{M}$ be a sequence such that $\|v_n\| \rightarrow \infty$ and $\psi(v_n) \leq d$ for some d . Set $z_n := \frac{v_n}{\|v_n\|}$. Then passing to a subsequence if necessary, we have $z_n \rightharpoonup z$ in E and $z_n(x) \rightarrow z(x)$ a.e. in $\mathbb{R}^N$. Choose $y_n \in \mathbb{R}^N$ such that

$$\int_{B_1(y_n)} z_n^2 dx = \max_{y \in \mathbb{R}^N} \int_{B_1(y)} z_n^2 dx. \quad (3.2)$$

Because ψ and $\mathcal{M}$ are invariant with respect to the action of $\mathbb{Z}^N$ given by (1.4), we can suppose that $\{y_n\}$ is bounded in $\mathbb{R}^N$. If

$$\int_{B_1(y_n)} z_n^2 dx \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty, \quad (3.3)$$

then $z_n \rightarrow 0$ in $L^q(\mathbb{R}^N)$ for $2 < q < 2^*$. Employing (1.3) and Lemma 2.1 we have that $\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} F(x, G^{-1}(sz_n)) dx \rightarrow 0$ for all $s \in \mathbb{R}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} d &\geq \psi(v_n) \geq \psi(sz_n) \\ &= \frac{s^2}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla z_n|^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) |G^{-1}(sz_n)|^2 dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} F(x, G^{-1}(sz_n)) dx \\ &\geq \frac{s^2}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla z_n|^2 dx + \frac{s^2}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) |z_n|^2 dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} F(x, G^{-1}(sz_n)) dx \\ &\rightarrow \frac{s^2}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Choosing sufficiently large s we derive a contradiction. Thus (3.3) can not hold. Note that $|v_n| \rightarrow \infty$ if $z(x) \neq 0$, we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{F(x, G^{-1}(v_n))}{\|v_n\|^2} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{F(x, G^{-1}(v_n))}{(G^{-1}(v_n))^2} \frac{(G^{-1}(v_n))^2}{v_n^2} z_n^2 dx \rightarrow \infty.$$

Consequently,

$$0 \leq \frac{\Psi(v_n)}{\|v_n\|^2} \leq 3 - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{F(x, G^{-1}(v_n))}{\|v_n\|^2} dx \rightarrow -\infty,$$

which is a contradiction. The proof is completed. $\square$

Lemma 3.4 *If A is compact subset of $H \setminus \{0\}$, then there exists $R > 0$ such that $\psi \leq 0$ on $(\mathbb{R}^+ A) \setminus B_R(0)$.*

Proof Without loss of generality we suppose that $A \subset S$. Proceeding by contradiction, assume that there exists $v_n \in A$ and $w_n = t_n v_n$ such that $\psi(w_n) \geq 0$ and $t_n \rightarrow \infty$. Passing to a subsequence if necessary, we may suppose that $v_n \rightarrow v \in S$. Because of $|w_n(x)| \rightarrow \infty$ if $v(x) \neq 0$, it follows from (H5), Lemma 2.1-(2), and Fatou's lemma that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{F(x, G^{-1}(w_n))}{t_n^2} dx &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{F(x, G^{-1}(w_n))}{w_n^2} v_n^2 dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{F(x, G^{-1}(w_n))}{(G^{-1}(w_n))^2} \frac{(G^{-1}(w_n))^2}{w_n^2} v_n^2 dx \\ &\rightarrow \infty. \end{aligned}$$

From Lemma 2.1-(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &\leq \frac{\psi(w_n)}{t_n^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla v|^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) |G^{-1}(w_n)|^2 dx}{t_n^2} - \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} F(x, G^{-1}(w_n))^2 dx}{t_n^2} \\
&\leq 3 - \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} F(x, G^{-1}(w_n))^2 dx}{t_n^2} \\
&\rightarrow -\infty,
\end{aligned}$$

which is a contradiction. Thus the proof is completed. $\square$

Remember that S is the unit sphere in H and define the mapping $m : S \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ by $m(w) := t_w w$, where t_w is as in Lemma 3.1. We consider the functional $\Psi : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $\Psi(w) := \psi(m(w))$. The following lemmas are very important in proving our result, which are from [17].

Lemma 3.5 ([17]) *The mapping m is a homeomorphism between S and $\mathcal{M}$, and the inverse of m is given by $m^{-1}(v) = \frac{v}{\|v\|}$.*

Lemma 3.6 ([17]) *The application defined above satisfies:*

(i) $\Psi \in C^1(S, \mathbb{R})$ and

$$\langle \Psi'(w), z \rangle = \|m(w)\| \langle \psi'(w), z \rangle \quad \text{for all } z \in T_w(S),$$

where $T_w(s)$ denotes the tangent space of S at w .

(ii) *If (w_n) is a Palais-Smale sequence for Ψ then $m(w_n)$ is a Palais-Smale sequence for ψ . If $(v_n) \subset \mathcal{M}$ is a bounded Palais-Smale sequence for ψ , then $m^{-1}(v_n)$ is a Palais-Smale sequence for Ψ .*

(iii) *$w \in S$ is a critical point of Ψ if, and only if $m(w)$ is a (nonzero) critical point of ψ . Moreover,*

$$\inf_S \Psi = \inf_{\mathcal{M}} \psi.$$

(v) *If ψ is even, then so is Ψ .*

Lemma 3.7 ([17]) *The mapping m^{-1} defined in Lemma 3.5 is Lipschitz continuous.*

For the convenience we give some notations

$$K := \{w \in S : \Psi'(w) = 0\}, \quad K_d := \{w \in K : \Psi(w) = d\}.$$

Choose a subset $\mathcal{F}$ of K such that $\mathcal{F} = -\mathcal{F}$ and each orbit $\mathcal{O}(w) \subset K$ has a unique representative in $\mathcal{F}$. Then we need to prove that the set $\mathcal{F}$ is infinite. We assume that

$$\mathcal{F} \text{ is a finite set.} \tag{3.4}$$

Since we will prove that Palais-Smale sequences have a certain discreteness property later, we give some preparations. The next lemma has been proved in Lemma 2.13 in [17].

Lemma 3.8 $\kappa := \inf\{\|v - w\| : v, w \in K, v \neq w\} > 0$.

Lemma 3.9 For each $c > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that

$$\frac{d}{dv} \left(\frac{G^{-1}(v)}{g(G^{-1}(v))} \right) \geq \sigma > 0 \quad \text{as } |v| \leq C.$$

Proof It follows from Lemma 2.1-(4)

$$\frac{d}{dv} \left(\frac{G^{-1}(v)}{g(G^{-1}(v))} \right) = \frac{1 - \frac{G^{-1}(v)g'(G^{-1}(v))}{g'(G^{-1}(v))}}{g^2(G^{-1}(v))} \geq \frac{1}{g^2(G^{-1}(v))}.$$

Since $|v| \leq C$, we have that $g^2(G^{-1}(v))$ is bounded. Hence, the conclusion is proved. $\square$

Lemma 3.10 If $\{v_n^1\}$ and $\{v_n^2\}$ are bounded in H , then there exists $C > 0$, depending only on $\|v_n^1\|$ and $\|v_n^2\|$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla(v_n^1 - v_n^2)|^2 dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) \left[\frac{G^{-1}(v_n^1)}{g(G^{-1}(v_n^1))} - \frac{G^{-1}(v_n^2)}{g(G^{-1}(v_n^2))} \right] (v_n^1 - v_n^2) dx \\ & \geq C \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (|\nabla(v_n^1 - v_n^2)|^2 + V(x)(v_n^1 - v_n^2)^2) dx \\ & = C \|v_n^1 - v_n^2\|. \end{aligned}$$

Proof We assume that $v_n^1 \neq v_n^2$, otherwise the result is trivial. Let

$$z_n := \frac{v_n^1 - v_n^2}{\|v_n^1 - v_n^2\|} \quad \text{and} \quad h_n := \frac{\frac{G^{-1}(v_n^1)}{g(G^{-1}(v_n^1))} - \frac{G^{-1}(v_n^2)}{g(G^{-1}(v_n^2))}}{v_n^1 - v_n^2}.$$

We proceed by contradiction and suppose that v_n^1 and v_n^2 satisfy

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (|\nabla z_n|^2 + V(x)h_n(x)z_n^2) dx \rightarrow 0. \quad (3.5)$$

From a direct computation, we derive $h(x) = \frac{G^{-1}(v)}{g(G^{-1}(v))}$ is an increasing function. Then $h_n(x)$ is positive if $z_n(x) \neq 0$. Thus

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla z_n|^2 dx \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x)z_n^2 dx \rightarrow 1. \quad (3.6)$$

For a given $c > 0$, set $\Omega_n := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N : |v_n^1| \geq c \text{ or } |v_n^2| \geq c\}$, $Z_n := \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega_n$. Hence, for any $\epsilon > 0$, c may be chosen such that $|\Omega_n| \leq \epsilon$. By Lemma 3.9, (3.5) and the Mean value theorem, one has

$$\sigma \int_{Z_n} V(x)z_n^2 dx \leq \int_{Z_n} V(x)h_n(x)z_n^2 dx \rightarrow 0. \quad (3.7)$$

Letting ϵ sufficiently small and arguing as in (3.1)(with the same q) we derive

$$\int_{\Omega_n} V(x)z_n^2 dx \leq C_5 \epsilon^{\frac{q-2}{q}} \leq \frac{1}{2},$$

where C_5 is independent of ϵ . This together with (3.7) contradict (3.6). $\square$

Lemma 3.11 *If $\{v_n^1\}$ and $\{v_n^2\}$ are bounded in H , then for any $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $C_\epsilon > 0$, depending only on the bound of $\|v_n^1\|$ and $\|v_n^2\|$ such that*

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} l_n(x)(v_n^1 - v_n^2) dx \right| \leq \epsilon \|v_n^1 - v_n^2\| + C_\epsilon |v_n^1 - v_n^2|_p,$$

where

$$l_n(x) := \frac{f(x, G^{-1}(v_n^1))}{g(G^{-1}(v_n^1))} - \frac{f(x, G^{-1}(v_n^2))}{g(G^{-1}(v_n^2))} = l_n^1(x) - l_n^2(x).$$

Proof From (1.3) and Lemma 2.1 we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} l_n^1(v_n^1 - v_n^2) dx \right| &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{\epsilon |G^{-1}(v_n^1)| + C_\epsilon |G^{-1}(v_n^2)|^{p-1}}{g(|G^{-1}(v_n^1)|)} |v_n^1 - v_n^2| dx \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (C_6 \epsilon |v_n^1| |v_n^1 - v_n^2| + C_7 C_\epsilon |v_n^2|^{p-1} |v_n^1 - v_n^2|) dx \\ &\leq C_6 \epsilon |v_n^1|_2 |v_n^1 - v_n^2|_2 + C_7 C_\epsilon |v_n^2|_p^{p-1} |v_n^1 - v_n^2|_p \\ &\leq C_\epsilon \|v_n^1 - v_n^2\| + C C_\epsilon |v_n^1 - v_n^2|_p. \end{aligned}$$

Using the same way we have

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} l_n^2(v_n^1 - v_n^2) dx \right| \leq C_\epsilon \|v_n^1 - v_n^2\| + C C_\epsilon |v_n^1 - v_n^2|_p,$$

where C only depends on the bound of $\|v_n^1\|$ and $\|v_n^2\|$ but is independent of ϵ and the choice of v_n^1 and v_n^2 , we can replace C_ϵ by $\epsilon/2$ and $C C_\epsilon$ by $C_\epsilon/2$. Thus the proof is completed. $\square$

Lemma 3.12 *Let $d \geq c$. If $\{z_n^1\}, \{z_n^2\} \subset \Psi^d$ are two (PS) sequences for Ψ , then either $\|z_n^1 - z_n^2\| \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ or $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|z_n^1 - z_n^2\| \geq \gamma(d) > 0$, where $\gamma(d)$ depends on d but not on the particular choice of (PS) sequences.*

Proof Let $v_n^1 := m(z_n^1)$ and $v_n^2 := m(z_n^2)$. Then $\{v_n^1\}$ and $\{v_n^2\}$ are (PS) sequences for Ψ and these sequences are bounded as $\{v_n^1\}, \{v_n^2\} \subset \Psi^d$. We discuss two cases.

case 1. $|v_n^1 - v_n^2|_p \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Lemmas 3.10 and 3.11 mean that for any $\epsilon > 0$ and sufficiently large n ,

$$\begin{aligned} C \|v_n^1 - v_n^2\| &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (|\nabla(v_n^1 - v_n^2)|^2 + V(x) h_n(x) (v_n^1 - v_n^2)^2) dx \\ &= \langle \Psi'(v_n^1), v_n^1 - v_n^2 \rangle - \langle \Psi'(v_n^2), v_n^1 - v_n^2 \rangle + \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} l_n(v_n^1 - v_n^2) dx \\ &\leq 2\epsilon \|v_n^1 - v_n^2\| + C_\epsilon |v_n^1 - v_n^2|_p, \end{aligned}$$

where h_n and l_n are defined in Lemmas 3.10 and 3.11. Consequently, $\|v_n^1 - v_n^2\| \rightarrow 0$ and Lemma 3.7 means that $\|z_n^1 - z_n^2\| = \|m^{-1}(v_n^1) - m^{-1}(v_n^2)\| \rightarrow 0$.

case 2. $|v_n^1 - v_n^2|_p \not\rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. From Lemma 1.21 in [16] there exist $\epsilon > 0$ and $y_n \in \mathbb{R}^N$ such that

$$\int_{B_1(y_n)} (v_n^1 - v_n^2)^2 dx = \max_{y \in \mathbb{R}^N} \int_{B_1(y)} (v_n^1 - v_n^2)^2 dx \geq \epsilon \quad \text{for all } n \quad (3.8)$$

after passing to a subsequence if necessary. Because m , m^{-1} , Ψ' , and ψ' are equivalent with respect to the action of $\mathbb{Z}^n$ defined by (1.4), we may suppose that the sequence $\{y_n\}$ is bounded in $\mathbb{R}^N$. Passing to a subsequence if necessary there exist v^1, v^2, a^1 and a^2 such that

$$v_n^1 \rightharpoonup v^1, \quad v_n^2 \rightharpoonup v^2, \quad \|v_n^1\| \rightarrow a^1, \quad \|v_n^2\| \rightarrow a^2, \quad \text{and} \quad \Psi'(v^1) = \Psi'(v^2) = 0.$$

By virtue of (3.8) we have $v^1 \neq v^2$. This together with Lemma 3.2 deduce that

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3c}} \leq a^i \leq \nu(d) < \infty,$$

where $\nu(d) = \sup\{\|v\| : v \in \Psi^d \cap \mathcal{M}\}$ and $i = 1, 2$ ($\nu(d) < \infty$ is a consequence of Lemma 3.3). Assume that $v^1, v^2 \neq 0$. Then $v^1, v^2 \in \mathcal{M}$ and $z^1 := m^{-1}(v^1) \in K$, $z^2 := m^{-1}(v^2) \in K$, $v^1 \neq v^2$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|z_n^1 - z_n^2\| &= \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\| \frac{v^1}{\|v_n^1\|} - \frac{v^2}{\|v_n^2\|} \right\| \\ &\geq \left\| \frac{v^1}{a^1} - \frac{v^2}{a^2} \right\| \\ &= \|z^1 - z^2\|, \end{aligned}$$

where $b_1 := \frac{\|v^1\|}{a^1} \geq \frac{\sqrt{\frac{c}{3}}}{\nu(d)}$ and $b_2 := \frac{\|v^2\|}{a^2} \geq \frac{\sqrt{\frac{c}{3}}}{\nu(d)}$. As $\|z^1\| = \|z^2\| = 1$, it is obvious that from the above inequalities

$$\begin{aligned} \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|z_n^1 - z_n^2\| &\geq \|b_1 z^1 - b_2 z^2\| \\ &\geq \min\{b_1, b_2\} \|z^1 - z^2\| \\ &\geq \frac{\kappa \sqrt{\frac{c}{3}}}{\nu(d)}, \end{aligned} \tag{3.9}$$

where κ is the constant in Lemma 3.8. Therefore (3.9) means that $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|z^1 - z^2\| \geq \gamma(d) > 0$, where $\gamma(d)$ depends only on d (via $\nu(d)$).

If $v^2 = 0$, then $v^1 \neq 0$ and

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|z_n^1 - z_n^2\| = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\| \frac{v_n^1}{\|v_n^1\|} - \frac{v_n^2}{\|v_n^2\|} \right\| \geq \frac{\|v^1\|}{a^1} \geq \frac{\kappa \sqrt{\frac{c}{3}}}{\nu(d)}$$

The case $v^1 = 0$ is similar. $\square$

As is well known that Ψ has a pseudo-gradient vector field $L : S \setminus K \rightarrow TS$. Furthermore, as Ψ is even, we may assume that L is odd. Set $\eta : G \rightarrow S \setminus K$ be the flow given by

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} \eta(t, w) = -L(\eta(t, w)), \\ \eta(0, w) = w, \end{cases} \tag{3.10}$$

where $G_S := \{(t, w) : w \in S \setminus K, T^-(w) < t < T^+(w)\}$ and $(T^-(w), T^+(w))$ is the maximal existence time for the trajectory $t \mapsto \eta(t, w)$. Recall that η is odd in w from L and $\Psi(\eta(t, w))$ is strictly decreasing by the properties of a pseudogradient.

Set $P \subset S$, $\delta > 0$ and define

$$U_\delta(P) := \{w \in S : \text{dist}(w, P) < \delta\}.$$

We now give some properties of Ψ and η , which comes from [14, 17], will be used in the proof of Theorem 1.1.

Lemma 3.13 *Let $d \geq c$. Then for all $\delta > 0$ there is $\epsilon = \epsilon(\delta) > 0$ such that*

$$(i) \quad \Psi_{d-\epsilon}^{d+\epsilon} \cap K = K_d,$$

(ii) $\lim_{t \rightarrow T^+(w)} \Psi(\eta(t, w)) < d - \epsilon$ for $w \in \Psi^{d+\epsilon} \setminus U_\delta(K_d)$.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Set

$$\Sigma := \{\Omega \subset S : \Omega = \bar{\Omega}, \quad \Omega = -\Omega\}.$$

Note that for $\Omega \subset \Sigma$, the Krasnoselskii genus $\gamma(\Omega)$ is the smallest integer k from [18, 19]. Then there exists an odd mapping $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k \setminus \{0\}$. If there is no such mapping for any k , then $\gamma(\Omega) := +\infty$. Furthermore, $\gamma(\emptyset) := 0$. Define

$$C_k := \inf\{d \in \mathbb{R} : \gamma(\Psi^d) \geq k\}, \quad k \geq 1.$$

Hence C_k is the number at which the set Ψ^d changes genus and it is obvious to see that $C_k \leq C_{k+1}$. Set $k \geq 1$ and $d := C_k$. From Lemma 3.8, K_d is either empty or a discrete set, so $\gamma(K_d) = 0$ or 1. Due to the continuity property of the genus there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $\gamma(\bar{U}) = \gamma(K_d)$, where $U := U_\delta(K_d)$ and $\delta < \frac{k}{2}$. For such δ , choose $\epsilon > 0$ such that the results of Lemma 3.13 hold. Then for all $w \in \Psi^{d+\epsilon} \setminus U$ there is $t \in [0, T^+(w))$ such that $\Psi(\eta(t, w)) < d - \epsilon$. Set $e = e(w)$ be the infimum of the time for which $\Psi(\eta(t, w)) < d - \epsilon$. Recalling that $d - \epsilon$ is not a critical value of Ψ , it is easy to see that e is a continuous mapping by the implicit function theorem. Because Ψ is even, we have $e(-w) = e(w)$. Define a mapping $l : \Psi^{d+\epsilon} \setminus U \rightarrow \Psi^{d-\epsilon}$ by setting $l(w) := \eta(e(w), w)$. Then l is odd and continuous. Consequently, it follows from properties of the genus and the definition of c_k that

$$\gamma(\Psi^{d+\epsilon}) \leq \gamma(\bar{U}) + \gamma(\Psi^{d-\epsilon}) \leq \gamma(\bar{U}) + k - 1 = \gamma(K_d) + k - 1.$$

If $\gamma(K_d) = 0$, then $\gamma(\Psi^{d+\epsilon}) \leq k - 1$, which contradicts to the definition of c_k . So $\gamma(K_d) = 1$ and $K_d \neq \emptyset$. If $c_{k+1} = c_k = d$, then $\gamma(K_d) > 1$. While this is impossible, we must have $c_{k+1} > c_k$ and $K_{c_k} \neq \emptyset$ for all $k \geq 1$, a contrary to (3.4). Thus the proof is completed. $\square$

Funding

Research are supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 11901126), the Scientific Research fund of Hunan provincial Education Department (Grant No. 20B524) and the Guizhou technology plan project(Grant No. [2020]1Y004).

Code availability

Not applicable.

Author details

^aDEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, SHAOYANG UNIVERSITY, SHAOYANG, HUNAN, 422000, P.R. CHINA

^bBIG DATA COLLEGE TONGREN UNIVERSITY, TONGREN, GUIZHOU, 554300, P.R. CHINA

Availability of data and materials

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

All authors contributed equally to the writing of this paper. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

References

- [1] S. Kurihura, Large-amplitude quasi-solitons in superfluid films, *J. Phys. Soc. Japan* 50 (1981) 3262-3267.
- [2] E. Laedke, K. Spatschek, L. Stenflo, Evolution theorem for a class of perturbed envelope soliton solutions, *J. Math. Phys.* 24 (1983) 2764-2769.
- [3] A. Litvak, A. Sergeev, One dimensional collapse of plasma waves, *JETP Lett.* 27 (1978) 517-520.
- [4] A. Nakamura, Damping and modification of exciton solitary waves, *J. Phys. Soc. Japan* 42 (1977) 1824-1835.
- [5] M. Colin, L. Jeanjean, Solutions for a quasilinear Schrödinger equation: a dual approach, *Nonlinear Anal.* 56 (2004) 213-226.
- [6] Z. Liu, G. Siciliano, A perturbation approach for the Schrödinger-Born-Infeld system: Solutions in the subcritical and critical case, *J. Math. Anal. Appl.* 503 (2021) 125326.
- [7] M.F. Furtado, E.D. da Silva, M.L. Silva, Quasilinear elliptic problems under asymptotically linear conditions at infinity and at the origin, *Z. Angew. Math. Phys.* 66 (2015) 277-291.
- [8] Z. Liu, Z. Ouyang, J. Zhang, Existence and multiplicity of sign-changing standing waves for a gauged nonlinear Schrödinger equation in $\mathbb{R}^2$, *Nonlinearity* 32 (2019) 3082-3111.
- [9] U.B. Severo, G.M. Carvalho, Quasilinear Schrödinger equations with singular and vanishing potentials involving exponential critical growth in $\mathbb{R}^2$, *Nonlinear Anal.* 196 (2020) 111800.
- [10] J.M. do Ó, F. Sani, J. Zhang, Stationary nonlinear Schrödinger equations in $\mathbb{R}^2$ with potentials vanishing at infinity, *Ann. Mat. Pura Appl.* 196 (2017) 363-393.
- [11] J. Liu, Y. Wang, Z. Wang, Soliton solutions for quasilinear Schrödinger equations: II, *J. Differential Equations* 187 (2003) 473-493.
- [12] J. Liu, Z. Wang, Soliton solutions for quasilinear Schrödinger equations: I, *Proc. Amer. Math. Soc.* 131 (2003) 441-448.
- [13] C.O. Alves, Y. Wang, Y. Shen, Soliton solutions for a class of quasilinear Schrödinger equations with a parameter, *J. Differential Equations* 259 (2015) 318-343.
- [14] A. Szulkin, T. Weth, Ground state solutions for some indefinite variational problems, *J. Funct. Anal.* 257 (2009) 3802-3822.
- [15] A. Szulkin, T. Weth, The method of Nehari manifold, in D.Y. Gao, D. Motreanu (Eds), *Handbook of Nonconvex Analysis and Applications*, International Press, Boston, 2010, pp. 597-632.
- [16] W. Willem, *Minimax Theorems*, Birkhauser, 1986.
- [17] X.D. Fang, A. Szulkin, Multiple solutions for a quasilinear Schrödinger equation, *J. Differential Equations*, 254 (2013) 2015-2032.
- [18] P.H. Rabinowitz, *Minimax methods in critical point theory with applications to differential equations*, CBMS Reg. Conf. Ser. Math. vol. 65, Amer. Math. Soc., Providence, RI, 1986.
- [19] M. Struwe, *Variational Methods*, Second ed., Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1996.
- [20] M. Poppenberg, K. Schmitt, Z. Wang, On the existence of soliton solutions to quasilinear Schrödinger equations, *Calc. Var. Partial Differential Equations* 14 (2002) 329-344.
- [21] J. Liu, Y. Wang, Z. Wang, Solutions for quasilinear Schrödinger equations via the Nehari method, *Comm. Partial Differential Equations* 254 (2013) 102-124.
- [22] H. Lange, M. Poppenberg, H. Teisniann, Nash-More methods for the solution of quasilinear Schrödinger equations, *Comm. Partial Differential Equations* 24 (7) (1999) 1399-1418.

- [23] L. Brizhik, A. Eremko, B. Piette, W. Zakrzewski, Electronself-trapping in discrete two-dimensional lattice, Phys. D 159 (2001) 71-90.
- [24] L. Brizhik, A. Eremko, B. Piette, W. Zakrzewski, Static solutions of a D-dimensional modified nonlinear Schrödinger equation, Nonlinearity 16 (2003) 1481-1497.
- [25] H. Hartmann, W. Zakrzewski, Electrons on hexagonal lattices and applications to nanotubes, Phys. Rev. B 68 (2003) 184-302.
- [26] Y. Shen, Y. Wang, A Class of quasilinear Schrödinger equations with improved (AR) condition, Acta Appl Math 164 (2019) 123-135.