Some Two Parameter Problems for Singularly Perturbed Equations of Elliptic Type

F. A. HOWES

1. Introduction. We consider here some results on the existence and the asymptotic behavior of solutions of the singularly perturbed nonlinear problems

$$\varepsilon \Delta u = \mu A(x, u) \cdot \nabla u + h(x, u)$$

and

(1.2)
$$\varepsilon \Delta u = \mu \sum_{j=1}^{N} b_{j}(x, u) u_{x_{j}}^{2} + h(x, u)$$

for x in a bounded region Ω in \mathbb{R}^N ($N \ge 2$) which satisfy along the boundary of Ω either Dirichlet—or Robin—type conditions. The parameters ε and μ are assumed throughout to be small and positive and to tend to zero in an interrelated fashion. We will determine precisely how the relative sizes of ε and μ influence the behavior of solutions of (1.1) and (1.2), especially near the boundary of Ω . At the same time we will give estimates on these solutions in regions where up to now complete information has been lacking. Such regions often have corners and/or boundaries which coincide with solutions of certain lower-order equations (that is, characteristic boundaries).

Problems of this type were first studied for linear differential equations in two dimensions (that is, A(x, u) = (a(x, y), b(x, y)) and h(x, u) = h(x, y) u + g(x, y) in (1.1)) by O'Malley in a series of papers [16-18]. More recently, Butuzov [3, 4] has considered this linear equation with Dirichlet boundary data in a rectangle in order to examine the interaction of the boundary with the characteristic curves of the "semi-reduced" equation $\mu(a(x, y), b(x, y)) \cdot (u_x, u_y) + h(x, y) + g(x, y) = 0$. Finally van Harten in his dissertation [20] and in [21] has discussed certain linear and nonlinear equations of the form (1.1) in dimensions greater than two when the parameter μ is a power of ϵ .

The article of O'Malley [18], the monograph of Lions [15], and the dissertation of van Harten [20] also contain interesting discussions of related singular