



Three solutions to a $p(x)$ -Laplacian problem in weighted-variable-exponent Sobolev space

Wen-Wu Pan, Ghasem Alizadeh Afrouzi and Lin Li

Abstract

In this paper, we verify that a general $p(x)$ -Laplacian Neumann problem has at least three weak solutions, which generalizes the corresponding result of the reference [R. A. Mashiyev, Three Solutions to a Neumann Problem for Elliptic Equations with Variable Exponent, Arab. J. Sci. Eng. 36 (2011) 1559-1567].

1 Introduction

Recently, elliptic equations with variable exponents have been extensively investigated and have received much attention. They have been the subject of recent developments in nonlinear elasticity theory and electrorheological fluids dynamics [16]. In that context, let us mention that there appeared a series of papers on problems which lead to spaces with variable exponent, we refer the reader to Fan et al. [8, 9], Ruzicka [16] and the references therein.

Let us point out that when $p(x) = p = \text{constant}$, there is a large literature which deal with problems involving the p -Laplacian with Dirichlet boundary conditions both in bounded or unbounded domains, which we do not need to cite here since the reader may easily find such papers.

Note that many papers deal with problems related to the p -Laplacian with Neumann conditions in the scalar case. We can cite, among others, the articles [1, 4] and refer to the references therein for details. The case of $p(x)$ -Laplacian

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with Neumann conditions has been studied by Dai [6], Mihailescu [13] and Liu [11].

In this paper, we will consider the Neumann problems involving the $p(x)$ -Laplacian operator

$$\begin{cases} -\operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p(x)-2}\nabla u) + a(x)|u|^{p(x)-2}u = \lambda f(x, u) + \mu g(x, u), & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = 0, & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (\mathcal{P})$$

where $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ ($N \geq 3$) is a bounded domain with smooth boundary, $\lambda, \mu > 0$ are real numbers, $p(x)$ is a continuous function on $\bar{\Omega}$ with $\inf_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} p(x) > N$ and $a \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ with $\operatorname{ess\,inf}_{x \in \Omega} a(x) = a_0 > 0$. We denote by ν the outward unit normal to $\partial\Omega$. The main interest in studying such problems arises from the presence of the $p(x)$ -Laplacian operator $\operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p(x)-2}\nabla u)$, which is a generalization of the classical p -Laplacian operator $\operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p-2}\nabla u)$ obtained in the case when p is a positive constant.

When $\mu = 0$, in [12], R. A. Masiyev studied the particular case

$$f(t) = b|t|^{q-2}t - d|t|^{s-2}t$$

where b and d are positive constants, $2 < s < q < \inf_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} p(x)$ and $N < \inf_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} p(x)$; and

$$f(x, t) = |t|^{q(x)-2}t - |t|^{s(x)-2}t$$

where

$$2 < \inf_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} s(x) \leq \sup_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} s(x) < \inf_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} q(x) \leq \sup_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} q(x) < \inf_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} p(x)$$

and $N < \inf_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} p(x)$ for all $x \in \bar{\Omega}$. He established the existence of at least three weak solutions by using the Ricceri's variational principle.

In this paper, we assume $f(x, u)$ and $g(x, u)$ satisfies the following general conditions:

(f1) $f, g : \Omega \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are Carathéodory functions and satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x, t)| &\leq c_1 + c_2 |t|^{\alpha(x)-1}, & \forall (x, t) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{R}, \\ |g(x, t)| &\leq c'_1 + c'_2 |t|^{\beta(x)-1}, & \forall (x, t) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{R}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\alpha(x), \beta(x) \in C(\bar{\Omega})$, $\alpha(x), \beta(x) > 1$ and $1 < \alpha^+ = \max_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} \alpha(x) < p^- = \min_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} p(x)$, $1 < \beta^+ = \max_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} \beta(x) < p^- = \min_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} p(x)$ and c_1, c_2, c'_1, c'_2 are positive constants.

(f2) There exist a constant t_0 and following conditions satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, t) &< 0 && \text{when } |t| \in (0, t_0) \\ f(x, t) &> M > 0 && \text{when } |t| \in (t_0, +\infty), \end{aligned}$$

where M is a positive constant.

Following along the same lines as in [12], we will prove that there also exist three weak solutions for such a general problem for λ sufficiently large and requiring μ small enough.

2 Preliminary results and lemma

In this part, we introduce some theories of Lebesgue–Sobolev space with variable exponent. The detailed description can be found in [10, 17, 8, 9]. Denote by $S(\Omega)$ the set of all measurable real functions on Ω . Set

$$C_+(\bar{\Omega}) = \{p : p \in C(\bar{\Omega}), p(x) > 1, \forall x \in \bar{\Omega}\}.$$

For any $p \in C_+(\bar{\Omega})$, denote

$$1 < p^- := \inf_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} p(x) \leq p(x) \leq p^+ := \sup_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} p(x) < \infty.$$

Let $p \in C_+(\bar{\Omega})$. Define the generalized Lebesgue space by

$$L^{p(x)}(\Omega) = \left\{ u | u \in S(\Omega), \int_{\Omega} |u(x)|^{p(x)} dx < \infty \right\},$$

then $L^{p(x)}(\Omega)$ endowed with the norm

$$|u|_{p(x)} = \inf \left\{ \beta > 0 : \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{u(x)}{\beta} \right|^{p(x)} dx \leq 1 \right\},$$

becomes a Banach space.

Let $a \in S(\Omega)$, and $a(x) > 0$ for a.e. $x \in \Omega$. Define the weighted variable exponent Lebesgue space $L_a^{p(x)}(\Omega)$ by

$$L_a^{p(x)}(\Omega) = \left\{ u | u \in S(\Omega), \int_{\Omega} a(x) |u(x)|^{p(x)} dx < \infty \right\},$$

with the norm

$$|u|_{p(x)} = \inf \left\{ \beta > 0 : \int_{\Omega} a(x) \left| \frac{u(x)}{\beta} \right|^{p(x)} dx \leq 1 \right\}.$$

From now on, we suppose that $a \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ and $\text{essinf}_{x \in \Omega} a(x) = a_0 > 0$. Then obviously $L_a^{p(x)}(\Omega)$ is a Banach space (see [5] for details).

The variable exponent Sobolev space $W^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$ is defined by

$$W^{1,p(x)}(\Omega) = \left\{ u \in L^{p(x)}(\Omega) : |\nabla u| \in L^{p(x)}(\Omega) \right\},$$

with the norm

$$\|u\| = |u|_{p(x)} + |\nabla u|_{p(x)}.$$

Next, the weighted-variable-exponent Sobolev space $W_a^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$ is defined by

$$W_a^{1,p(x)}(\Omega) = \left\{ u \in L_a^{p(x)}(\Omega) : |\nabla u| \in L_a^{p(x)}(\Omega) \right\},$$

with the norm

$$\|u\|_a = \inf \left\{ \beta > 0 : \int_{\Omega} \left(\left| \frac{\nabla u(x)}{\beta} \right|^{p(x)} + a(x) \left| \frac{u(x)}{\beta} \right|^{p(x)} \right) dx \leq 1 \right\}, \forall u \in W_a^{1,p(x)}(\Omega).$$

Then the norms $\|\cdot\|_a$ and $\|\cdot\|$ in $W_a^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$ are equivalent. If $1 < p^- \leq p^+ < \infty$, then the space $W_a^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$ is a separable and reflexive Banach space.

We set $\rho(u) = \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u|^{p(x)} + a(x)|u|^{p(x)}) dx$.

Proposition 1 ([7], Proposition 2.5). *For all $u \in W_a^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$, we have*

$$(i) \quad \|u\|_a \leq 1 \Rightarrow \|u\|_a^{p^+} \leq \rho(u) \leq \|u\|_a^{p^-},$$

$$(ii) \quad \|u\|_a \geq 1 \Rightarrow \|u\|_a^{p^-} \leq \rho(u) \leq \|u\|_a^{p^+}.$$

Remark 1. *If $N < p^- \leq p(x)$ for any $x \in \Omega$, by Theorem 2.2. in [9] and the equivalence of the norms $\|\cdot\|_a$ and $\|\cdot\|$, we deduce that $W_a^{1,p(x)}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow W_a^{1,p^-}(\Omega)$. Since $N < p^-$, it follows that $W_a^{1,p(x)}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow W_a^{1,p^-}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow C(\bar{\Omega})$. Defining the norm*

$$\|u\|_{\infty} = \sup_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} |u(x)|,$$

then there exists a constant $k > 0$ such that

$$\|u\|_{\infty} \leq k\|u\|_a, \quad \forall u \in W_a^{1,p(x)}(\Omega).$$

To prove the existence of at least three weak solutions for each of the given problem (P), we will use the following result proved in [15] that, on the basis of [2], can be equivalently stated as follows

Theorem 1. *Let X be a separable and reflexive real Banach space; $\Phi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a continuously Gâteaux differentiable and sequentially weakly lower semi-continuous functional whose Gâteaux derivative admits a continuous inverse on X^* , $\Psi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a continuously Gâteaux differentiable functional whose Gâteaux derivative is compact. Assume that*

(i) $\lim_{\|u\| \rightarrow \infty} \Phi(u) + \lambda \Psi(u) = \infty$ for all $\lambda > 0$;
and there are $r \in \mathbb{R}$ and $u_0, u_1 \in X$ such that

(ii) $\Phi(u_0) < r < \Phi(u_1)$;

(iii) $\inf_{u \in \Phi^{-1}([-\infty, r])} \Psi(u) > \frac{(\Phi(u_1) - r)\Psi(u_0) + (r - \Phi(u_0))\Psi(u_1)}{\Phi(u_1) - \Phi(u_0)}$

Then there exist an open interval $\Lambda \in (0, \infty)$ and a positive real number q such that for each $\lambda \in \Lambda$ and every continuously Gâteaux differentiable functional $J : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with compact derivative, there exists $\sigma > 0$ such that for each $\mu \in [0, \sigma]$, the equation

$$\Phi'(u) + \lambda \Psi'(u) + \mu J'(u) = 0$$

has at least three solutions in X whose norms are less than q .

3 The main result and proof of the theorem

In this part, we will prove that for problem (\mathcal{P}) there also exist three weak solutions for the general case.

Definition 1. We say $u \in W_a^{1,p(x)}$ is a weak solution of problem (\mathcal{P}) if

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \left(|\nabla u|^{p(x)-2} \nabla u \nabla v + a(x) |u|^{p(x)-2} u \right) dx - \lambda \int_{\Omega} f(x, u) v dx \\ - \mu \int_{\Omega} g(x, u) v dx = 0 \end{aligned}$$

for any $v \in W_a^{1,p(x)}$

Theorem 2. *Assume that $p^- > N$ and $f(x, u)$ satisfies (f1), (f2). Then there exist an open interval $\Lambda \in (0, \infty)$ and a positive real number $q > 0$ such that each $\lambda \in \Lambda$ and every function $g : \Omega \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which satisfying (f1), there exists $\delta > 0$ such that for each $\mu \in [0, \delta]$ problem (\mathcal{P}) has at least three solutions whose norms are less than q .*

Proof. Let X denote the weighted variable exponent Lebesgue space $W_a^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$. Define

$$F(x, t) = \int_0^t f(x, s) \, ds \text{ and } G(x, t) = \int_0^t g(x, s) \, ds.$$

In order to use Theorem 1, we define the functions $\Phi, \Psi, J : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(u) &= \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{p(x)} (|\nabla u|^{p(x)} + a(x)u^{p(x)}) \, dx \\ \Psi(u) &= - \int_{\Omega} F(x, u) \, dx \\ J(u) &= - \int_{\Omega} G(x, u) \, dx \end{aligned}$$

Arguments similar to those used in the proof of Proposition 3.1 in [14], we know $\Phi, \Psi, J \in C^1(X, \mathbb{R})$ with the derivatives given by

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Phi'(u), v \rangle &= \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u|^{p(x)-2} \nabla u \nabla v + a(x)u^{p(x)-2} uv) \, dx \\ \langle \Psi'(u), v \rangle &= - \int_{\Omega} f(x, u)v \, dx \\ \langle J'(u), v \rangle &= - \int_{\Omega} g(x, u)v \, dx \end{aligned}$$

for any $u, v \in X$. Thus, there exists $\lambda, \mu > 0$ such that u is a critical point of the operator $\Phi(u) + \lambda\Psi(u) + \mu J(u)$, that is $\Phi'(u) + \lambda\Psi'(u) + \mu J'(u) = 0$. For proving our result, it is enough to verify that Φ, Ψ and J satisfy the hypotheses of Theorem 1.

It is obvious that $(\Phi')^{-1} : X^* \rightarrow X$ exists and continuous, because $\Phi' : X \rightarrow X^*$ is a homeomorphism by Lemma 2.2 in [12]. Moreover, $\Psi', J' : X \rightarrow X^*$ are completely continuous because of the assumption (f1) and [10], which imply Ψ' and J' are compact.

Next, we will verify that condition(i) of Theorem 1 is fulfilled. In fact, by Proposition 1, we have

$$\Phi(u) \geq \frac{1}{p^+} \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u|^{p(x)} + a(x)|u|^{p(x)}) \, dx = \frac{1}{p^+} \rho(u) \geq \frac{1}{p^+} \|u\|_a^{p^-}, u \in X, \|u\|_a > 1.$$

On the other hand, due to the assumption (f1), we have

$$\Psi(u) = - \int_{\Omega} F(x, u) \, dx = \int_{\Omega} -F(x, u) \, dx$$

and

$$|F(x, t)| \leq c_1|t| + c_2 \frac{1}{\alpha(x)} |t|^{\alpha(x)}.$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(u) &\geq -c_1 \int_{\Omega} |u| \, dx - c_2 \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{\alpha(x)} |u|^{\alpha(x)} \, dx \\ &\geq -c_3 \|u\|_a - \frac{c_2}{\alpha^+} \int_{\Omega} (|u|^{\alpha^+} + |u|^{\alpha^-}) \, dx \\ &= -c_3 \|u\|_a - c_4 (|u|_{\alpha^+}^{\alpha^+} + |u|_{\alpha^-}^{\alpha^-}) \end{aligned}$$

Using Remark 1, we know that X is continuously embedded in L^{α^+} and L^{α^-} . Furthermore, we can find two positive constants $d_1, d_2 > 0$ such that

$$|u|_{\alpha^+} \leq d_1 \|u\|_a \text{ and } |u|_{\alpha^-} \leq d_2 \|u\|_a \quad \forall u \in X.$$

Moreover

$$\Psi(u) \geq -c_3 \|u\|_a - c_4 d_1 \|u\|_a^{\alpha^+} - c_4 d_2 \|u\|_a^{\alpha^-}.$$

It follows that

$$\Phi(u) + \lambda \Psi(u) \geq \left(\frac{1}{p^+} - \lambda c_3 \right) \|u\|_a^{p^+} - \lambda c_4 (d_1 \|u\|_a^{\alpha^+} + d_2 \|u\|_a^{\alpha^-}), \forall u \in X.$$

Since $1 < \alpha^+ < p^-$, then $\lim_{\|u\|_a \rightarrow \infty} \Phi(u) + \lambda \Psi(u) = \infty$ and (i) is verified.

In the following, we will verify the conditions (ii) and (iii) in Theorem 1. By $F'_t(x, t) = f(x, t)$ and assumption (f2), it follows that $F(x, t)$ is increasing for $t \in (t_0, \infty)$ and decreasing for $t \in (0, t_0)$, uniformly with respect to x . Obviously, $F(x, 0) = 0$. $F(x, t) \rightarrow \infty$ when $t \rightarrow \infty$, because of assumption (f2). Then there exists a real number $\delta > t_0$ such that

$$F(x, t) \geq 0 = F(x, 0) \geq F(x, \tau), \quad \forall x \in X, t > \delta, \tau \in (0, t_0).$$

Let a, b be two real numbers such that $0 < a < \min\{t_0, k\}$ with k given in Remark 1 and $b > \delta$ satisfies

$$b^{p^-} \|a\|_{L^1(\Omega)} > 1$$

and

$$b^{p^+} \|a\|_{L^1(\Omega)} > 1.$$

Let $b > 1$. When $t \in [0, a]$, we have $F(x, t) \leq F(x, 0)$, it follows that

$$\int_{\Omega} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq a} F(x, t) \, dx \leq \int_{\Omega} F(x, 0) \, dx = 0$$

Furthermore, we can get $\int_{\Omega} F(x, b) dx > 0$ because of $b > \delta$.
Moreover,

$$\frac{1}{k^{p^+}} \frac{a^{p^+}}{b^{p^-}} \int_{\Omega} F(x, b) dx > 0.$$

The above two inequalities imply

$$\int_{\Omega} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq a} F(x, t) dx \leq 0 < \frac{1}{k^{p^+}} \frac{a^{p^+}}{b^{p^-}} \int_{\Omega} F(x, b) dx.$$

Consider $u_0, u_1 \in X$ with $u_0(x) = 0$ and $u_1(x) = b$ for any $x \in \Omega$. We define $r = \frac{1}{p^+} \left(\frac{a}{k}\right)^{p^+}$. Clearly, $r \in (0, 1)$. A simple computation implies

$$\Phi(u_0) = \Psi(u_0) = 0$$

and

$$\Phi(u_1) = \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{p(x)} a(x) b^{p(x)} dx \geq \frac{1}{p^+} b^{p^-} \|a\|_{L^1(\Omega)} > \frac{1}{p^+} > \frac{1}{p^+} \left(\frac{a}{k}\right)^{p^+}$$

$$\Psi(u_1) = - \int_{\Omega} F(x, u_1(x)) dx = - \int_{\Omega} F(x, b) dx.$$

Similarly for $b < 1$, by help of Proposition 1, we get the desired result.

Thus, we obtain

$$\Phi(u_0) < r < \Phi(u_1)$$

and (ii) in Theorem 1 is verified.

On the other hand, we have

$$- \frac{(\Phi(u_1) - r)\Psi(u_0) + (r - \Phi(u_0))\Psi(u_1)}{\Phi(u_1) - \Phi(u_0)} = -r \frac{\Psi(u_1)}{\Phi(u_1)} = r \frac{\int_{\Omega} F(x, b) dx}{\int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{p(x)} a(x) b^{p(x)} dx} > 0.$$

Next, we consider the case $u \in X$ with $\Phi(u) \leq r < 1$. Since $\frac{1}{p(x)} \rho(u) \leq \Phi(u) \leq r$, we obtain $\rho(u) \leq p^+ r = \left(\frac{a}{k}\right)^{p^+} < 1$, it follows that $\|u\|_a < 1$. Furthermore, it is clear that

$$\frac{1}{p^+} \|u\|_a^{p^+} \leq \frac{1}{p^+} \rho(u) \leq \Phi(u) \leq r.$$

Thus, using Remark 1, we have

$$|u(x)| \leq k \|u\|_a \leq k(p^+ r)^{\frac{1}{p^+}} = a \quad \forall x \in \Omega, u \in X, \Phi(u) \leq r.$$

The above inequality shows that

$$- \inf_{u \in \Phi^{-1}([-\infty, r])} \Psi(u) = \sup_{u \in \Phi^{-1}([-\infty, r])} -\Psi(u) \leq \int_{\Omega} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq a} F(x, t) dx \leq 0.$$

It follows that

$$-\inf_{u \in \Phi^{-1}([-\infty, r])} \Psi(u) < r \frac{\int_{\Omega} F(x, b) \, dx}{\int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{p(x)} a(x) b^{p(x)} \, dx}.$$

That is

$$\inf_{u \in \Phi^{-1}([-\infty, r])} \Psi(u) > \frac{(\Phi(u_1) - r)\Psi(u_0) + (r - \Phi(u_0))\Psi(u_1)}{\Phi(u_1) - \Phi(u_0)}$$

which means that condition (iii) in Theorem 1 is verified. Then the proof of Theorem 2 is achieved. \square

Remark 2. Applying ([3], Theorem 2.1) in the proof of Theorem 2, an upper bound of the interval of parameters λ for which (\mathcal{P}) has at least three weak solutions is obtained when $\mu = 0$. To be precise, in the conclusion of Theorem 2 one has

$$\Lambda \subseteq \left[0, h \frac{\int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{p(x)} a(x) b^{p(x)} \, dx}{\int_{\Omega} F(x, b) \, dx} \right]$$

for each $h > 1$ and b as in the proof of Theorem 2.

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Wen-Wu PAN,
Department of Science,
Sichuan University of Science and Engineering,
Zigong 643000, P. R. China.
Email: 23973445@qq.com

Ghasem Alizadeh AFROUZI,
Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Mathematical sciences,
University of Mazandaran,
47416-1467 Babolsar, Iran.
Email: afrouzi@umz.ac.ir

Lin LI,
School of Mathematics and Statistics,
Southwest University,
Chongqing 400715, P. R. China.
Email: lilin420@gmail.com