

POSITIVE LIOUVILLE THEOREMS AND ASYMPTOTIC BEHAVIOR FOR p -LAPLACIAN TYPE ELLIPTIC EQUATIONS WITH A FUCHSIAN POTENTIAL

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*Dedicated with affection and deep esteem
 to the memory of Michelle Schatzman*

We study positive Liouville theorems and the asymptotic behavior of positive solutions of p -Laplacian type elliptic equations of the form $-\Delta_p(u) + V|u|^{p-2}u = 0$ in X , where X is a domain in \mathbb{R}^d , $d \geq 2$ and $1 < p < \infty$. We assume that the potential V has a Fuchsian type singularity at a point ζ , where either $\zeta = \infty$ and X is a truncated C^2 -cone, or $\zeta = 0$ and ζ is either an isolated point of ∂X or belongs to a C^2 -portion of ∂X .

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1. Introduction

A function u is called p -harmonic in a domain $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ if

$$-\Delta_p(u) = 0 \quad \text{in } X.$$

Here $\Delta_p(u) := \operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p-2} \nabla u)$ is the celebrated p -Laplacian.

The positive Liouville theorems for p -harmonic functions states that a non-negative entire p -harmonic function on \mathbb{R}^d is constant (see for example [16]). On the other hand, Riemann's removable singularity theorem for p -harmonic functions with $p \leq d$ claims [17] that if u is a positive p -harmonic function in the punctured

unit ball $B_1 \setminus \{0\}$, then either u has a removable singularity at the origin, or

$$u(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \begin{cases} |x|^{\frac{p-d}{p-1}} & \text{if } p < d, \\ -\log |x| & \text{if } p = d. \end{cases}$$

Furthermore, Picard's principle for p -harmonic functions claims that up to a multiplicative constant there exists a unique positive p -harmonic function in the punctured unit ball $B_1 \setminus \{0\}$ which vanishes on ∂B_1 (see for example Theorem 1.1). Finally, Poisson's principle states that for a given $\zeta \in \partial B_1$, the cone of positive harmonic functions in the unit ball that vanish on $\partial B_1 \setminus \{\zeta\}$ is of one dimension.

The aim of this paper is to study positive Liouville theorems, Picard-type principles, and removable singularity theorems for more general equations. More precisely, we study the *uniqueness* (up to a multiplicative constant) of certain positive solutions of the quasilinear elliptic equation

$$Q'_V(u) = Q'(u) := -\Delta_p(u) + V|u|^{p-2}u = 0 \quad \text{in } X, \quad (1.1)$$

where $1 < p < \infty$, X is a domain in \mathbb{R}^d , $d \geq 2$, and $V \in L^\infty_{\text{loc}}(X)$ is a potential with a Fuchsian type singularity at a fixed point ζ which belongs to the (ideal) boundary of X . We also study the asymptotic behavior of the *quotients* of two positive solutions near the singular point ζ .

Unless otherwise stated, we assume throughout the paper that

$$Q(u) := \int_X (|\nabla u|^p + V|u|^p) dx \geq 0 \quad u \in C_0^\infty(X). \quad (1.2)$$

In other words (see [25]), we assume that (1.1) admits a positive solution.

Without loss of generality, we suppose that the singular point ζ is either the origin (so, $\zeta = 0$), or $\zeta = \infty$. More precisely we consider the following two cases:

- (1) X is a domain (which might be unbounded and nonsmooth) such that the singular point $\zeta = 0$ is either an isolated component of the boundary ∂X , or $\zeta = 0$ belongs to a C^2 -portion of ∂X .
- (2) X is a cone near infinity, and $\zeta = \infty$. More precisely, the intersection of X with the exterior of some ball is an open connected truncated cone with C^2 boundary (this boundary might be empty; in this case X is an exterior domain, and $\zeta = \infty$ is an isolated singular point).

Remark 1.1. The assumption in (1) that ζ belongs to a C^2 -portion of the boundary should be considered as a technical condition under which the boundary Harnack inequality is valid. We expect that our results hold true under a milder smoothness assumption.

Since we allow X to be unbounded and $\zeta = \infty$, it is convenient to consider the one-point compactification $\widehat{\mathbb{R}^d} := \mathbb{R}^d \cup \{\infty\}$ of \mathbb{R}^d . We denote by \widehat{X} the closure of X in $\widehat{\mathbb{R}^d}$. On the other hand, by a *neighborhood of infinity in X* we mean a set of

the form $X \setminus K$, where $K \Subset X$ (we write $\Omega_1 \Subset \Omega_2$ if Ω_2 is open, $\overline{\Omega_1}$ is compact and $\overline{\Omega_1} \subset \Omega_2$).

Definition 1.1. Let $\zeta \in \partial \hat{X}$, where $\zeta \in \{0, \infty\}$. We say that (1.1) has a *Fuchsian type singularity at ζ* if there exists a relative neighborhood $X' \subset X \subset \hat{X}$ of ζ and a positive constant C such that

$$|x|^p |V(x)| \leq C \quad \text{for a.e. } x \in X'. \quad (1.3)$$

Fuchsian type equations form a natural class where positive Liouville theorems, Picard's principle and removable singularity theorems hold true (see [6, 10, 18, 24, 28, 33] and the references therein). In particular, under some restrictions, Poisson's principle for a Fuchsian type p -Laplace equation of the form (1.1) in a bounded smooth domain is proved in [4]. For other Liouville theorems for quasilinear equations see for example [5, 12, 19, 30], and the references therein.

One of the main tools of this paper is a *dilatation process* which uses the simple observation that near a Fuchsian-type singularity Eq. (1.1) is quasi-invariant under the scaling $x \mapsto Rx$. We postpone the description of the dilatation process to the next section, and we continue the introduction by stating our main results.

First we recall two types of positive solutions of minimal growth [1, 24, 26].

Definition 1.2. (1) Let $K \Subset X$, and let u be a positive solution of the equation $Q'(u) = 0$ in $X \setminus K$. We say that u is a *positive solution of minimal growth in a neighborhood of infinity in X* if for any $K \Subset K' \Subset X$ with smooth boundary and any positive supersolution $v \in C((X \setminus K') \cup \partial K')$ of the equation $Q'(w) = 0$ in $X \setminus K'$ satisfying $u \leq v$ on $\partial K'$, we have $u \leq v$ in $X \setminus K'$.

(2) Let $\zeta \in \partial \hat{X}$, and let u be a positive solution of the equation $Q'(u) = 0$ in X . We say that u is a *positive solution of minimal growth in a neighborhood of $\partial \hat{X} \setminus \{\zeta\}$* if for any relative neighborhood $K' \Subset \hat{X}$ of ζ such that $\Gamma := \partial K' \cap X$ is smooth, and for any positive supersolution $v \in C((X \setminus K') \cup \Gamma)$ of the equation $Q'(w) = 0$ in $X \setminus K'$ satisfying $u \leq v$ on Γ , we have $u \leq v$ in $X \setminus K'$.

We summarize some basic properties of solutions of minimal growth in a neighborhood of infinity at the end of Sec. 2 (see Remark 2.4).

Next, we introduce a partial order \preceq on a certain set \mathcal{G}_ζ of *germs* at ζ . Denote by \mathcal{G}_ζ the set of all positive solutions u of the equation $Q'(w) = 0$ in some neighborhood $X' \subset X$ of ζ that vanish continuously on $(\partial X' \cap \partial X) \setminus \{\zeta\}$ (X' might depend on u).

Let $u, v \in \mathcal{G}_\zeta$. We use the following notations.

- We denote $u \sim_{x \rightarrow \zeta} v$ if $\lim_{x \rightarrow \zeta} x \in X \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} = C$ for some positive constant C .
- By $u \prec_{x \rightarrow \zeta} v$ we mean that $\lim_{x \rightarrow \zeta} x \in X \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} = 0$.
- By $u \preceq_{x \rightarrow \zeta} v$ we mean that either $u \sim_{x \rightarrow \zeta} v$ or $u \prec_{x \rightarrow \zeta} v$.
- We denote $u \succ_{x \rightarrow \zeta} v$ if $v \prec_{x \rightarrow \zeta} u$. Similarly, $u \succsim_{x \rightarrow \zeta} v$ if $v \preceq_{x \rightarrow \zeta} u$.

- The dependence on ζ in the above notations will be omitted when there is no danger of confusion.

Clearly, $u \sim v$ defines an equivalence relation and equivalence classes on \mathcal{G}_ζ .

Definition 1.3. Fix $\zeta \in \partial\hat{X}$.

- (1) Let $u \in \mathcal{G}_\zeta$. We say that ζ is a *regular point with respect to the solution* u if for any $v \in \mathcal{G}_\zeta$ we have

$$\text{either } u \precsim v \quad \text{or} \quad u \succsim v.$$

- (2) We say that ζ is a *regular point of the equation* $Q'(w) = 0$ in X if for any two positive solutions $u, v \in \mathcal{G}_\zeta$ we have

$$\text{either } u \precsim v \quad \text{or} \quad u \succsim v.$$

- (3) By *uniqueness of positive solutions* we always mean uniqueness up to a multiplicative constant.

Remark 1.2. (1) ζ is a regular point of (1.1) if any $u, v \in \mathcal{G}_\zeta$ are comparable with respect to the \precsim ordering. In other words, regularity means that the ordering \precsim is total on \mathcal{G}_ζ .

(2) Equivalently, ζ is a regular point of Eq. (1.1) if for any two solutions $u, v \in \mathcal{G}_\zeta$ the limit

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \zeta \\ x \in X'}} \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \quad \text{exists.}$$

Now we are ready to state our main conjecture which is partially answered in this paper.

Conjecture 1.1. Assume that Eq. (1.1) has a Fuchsian type singularity at $\zeta \in \partial\hat{X}$ and admits a (global) positive solution. Then

- (i) ζ is a regular point of Eq. (1.1).
- (ii) Equation (1.1) admits a unique (global) positive solution of minimal growth in a neighborhood of $\partial\hat{X} \setminus \{\zeta\}$.

Remark 1.3. (1) Part (i) of Conjecture 1.1 should be considered as a removable singularity statement, while part (ii) is a Liouville (or Picard)-type statement. In particular, if $X = \mathbb{R}^d$ and $\zeta = \infty$, then Conjecture 1.1 (ii) asserts that the positive Liouville theorem is valid.

(2) One can rephrase part (ii) of Conjecture 1.1 as saying that the Martin boundary of (1.1) at a Fuchsian type singular point is a singleton.

It turns out that the first part of Conjecture 1.1 implies the second part. We have:

Proposition 1.1. Assume that Eq. (1.1) has a Fuchsian type singularity at $\zeta \in \partial\hat{X}$ and admits a (global) positive solution. If ζ is a regular point of (1.1), then (1.1)

admits a unique positive solution in X of minimal growth in a neighborhood of $\partial\hat{X}\setminus\{\zeta\}$.

Remark 1.4. (1) Conjecture 1.1 holds true for second-order *linear* (not necessarily symmetric) equations with a Fuchsian type singularity at ζ . Moreover, in this case, if ζ is a nonisolated singular point, it is sufficient to assume that ∂X is Lipschitzian near ζ . In particular, the conjecture holds for Eq. (1.1) with $p = 2$ [24].

(2) Let $\zeta \in \partial\hat{X}$ be a Fuchsian isolated singular point, and let u be a positive solution of the equation $Q'(w) = 0$ in some neighborhood $X' \subset X$ of ζ . It was shown in Examples 9.1 and 9.2 of [24] that

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \zeta \\ x \in X'}} u(x)$$

might not exist even in the linear case ($p = 2$). Nevertheless, in Theorem 7.1 we partially answer Question 9.5 of [24] by proving that (under some further assumptions) if V is a *non-negative* potential and ζ is a Fuchsian isolated singular point of $\partial\hat{X}$, then

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \zeta \\ x \in X'}} u(x) \text{ exists.}$$

In a subsequent paper [14], the authors prove the existence of the limit for sign changing V satisfying additional assumptions.

We first concentrate on the case where ζ is an *isolated point* of the boundary $\partial\hat{X}$, that is, either $\zeta = 0$ and X is a punctured neighborhood of the origin, or $\zeta = \infty$ and X is an exterior domain. We postpone the study of non-isolated singularity to Sec. 6. For isolated singularities we prove that the two statements of Conjecture 1.1 hold true in two particular cases. In the first case we deal with *weakly Fuchsian singular point* (to be defined later), where we strengthen our assumption on the behavior of the potential V near the (isolated) singular point ζ . For the precise formulation of this result see Theorem 2.1. Meanwhile, for illustration we present a particular case of the aforementioned theorem.

Theorem 1.1. *Suppose that (1.1) admits a positive solution, and let $\zeta \in \partial\hat{X}$ be an isolated point of $\partial\hat{X}$. Assume that $|x|^p V(x)$ is continuous near ζ , and that*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \zeta} |x|^p V(x) = 0.$$

Then the two assertions of Conjecture 1.1 hold true.

Let X be a domain in \mathbb{R}^d , $x_0 \in X$, and let $V \in L_{\text{loc}}^\infty(X)$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $x_0 = 0$. By applying Theorem 1.1 in $X \setminus \{0\}$, and $\zeta = 0$, we readily obtain the following result which is new for $p > d$ (the case $p \leq d$ follows also from [25, 26]).

Corollary 1.1. *Suppose that (1.1) admits a positive solution, and let $x_0 \in X$. Then the equation $Q'(u) = 0$ admits a unique positive solution in $X \setminus \{x_0\}$ of minimal growth in a neighborhood of infinity in X .*

A second case where the assertions of Conjecture 1.1 hold true is the *spherical symmetric* case. In particular, ζ is again an isolated singularity, and X is one of the following domains: \mathbb{R}^d , $\mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}$, $\mathbb{R}^d \setminus B_R$, $B_R \setminus \{0\}$. We have

Theorem 1.2. *Suppose that the domain X and the potential V are spherical symmetric, and that Eq. (1.1) admits a positive solution. Assume further that V has a Fuchsian type singularity at ζ , where $\zeta = 0$ or $\zeta = \infty$. Then*

- (i) ζ is a regular point of (1.1).
- (ii) Equation (1.1) admits a unique positive solution of minimal growth in a neighborhood of infinity in $X \setminus \{\zeta\}$. This solution is spherically symmetric.
- (iii) For any $u \in \mathcal{G}_\zeta$, there exists a radial solution $\tilde{u} \in \mathcal{G}_\zeta$ such that $u \sim \tilde{u}$.

Example 1.1. Let $X = \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}$, $d > 1$. Consider the equation

$$Q'(u) := -\Delta_p(u) - \lambda \frac{|u|^{p-2}u}{|x|^p} = 0 \quad \text{in } X. \quad (1.4)$$

So, (1.4) has Fuchsian type singularities at $\zeta = 0$ and at $\zeta = \infty$. By Hardy's inequality (1.4) admits a positive solution if and only if

$$\lambda \leq c_H := \left| \frac{p-d}{p} \right|^p.$$

Moreover, in this case, (1.4) is critical in X if and only if $\lambda = c_H$ (for the definition of criticality see Remarks 2.4(1)). Furthermore, for $\lambda = c_H$ the corresponding unique positive (super) solution (ground state) of (1.4) is given by $u(x) = |x|^{\gamma_*}$, where $\gamma_* := (p-d)/p$ [27].

On the other hand, if $\lambda < c_H$, then the corresponding radial equation

$$-|v'|^{p-2} \left[(p-1)v'' + \frac{d-1}{r}v' \right] - \lambda \frac{|v|^{p-2}v}{r^p} = 0 \quad r \in (0, \infty)$$

has two positive solutions of the form $v_\pm(r) := |r|^{\gamma_\pm(\lambda)}$, where $\gamma_-(\lambda) < \gamma_* < \gamma_+(\lambda)$, and $\gamma_\pm(\lambda)$ are solutions of the transcendental equation

$$-\gamma|\gamma|^{p-2}[\gamma(p-1) + d-p] = \lambda.$$

Consequently, (1.4) has two positive solutions of the form $u_\pm(x) := |x|^{\gamma_\pm(\lambda)}$. It follows from Proposition C.1 in [23] (see also [26], Theorem 7.1) that u_- is a positive solution of minimal growth in $\partial\hat{X} \setminus \{0\}$. By a similar argument, u_+ is a positive solution of minimal growth in $\partial\hat{X} \setminus \{\infty\}$. Therefore, Theorem 1.2 implies that u_- is the unique positive solution of minimal growth in $\partial\hat{X} \setminus \{0\}$, while u_+ is the unique positive solution of minimal growth in $\partial\hat{X} \setminus \{\infty\}$.

Moreover, we have the following isotropy result. Let v be any positive solution of the equation $Q'(u) = 0$ in a neighborhood of ζ . Then the two limits

$$\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \zeta} \frac{v(x)}{|x|^{\gamma \pm}}$$

exist. Furthermore, for any $u \in \mathcal{G}_\zeta$ there exists a radial solution $\tilde{u} \in \mathcal{G}_\zeta$ such that $u \sim \tilde{u}$.

The outline of the paper is as follows. In Sec. 2, we introduce the notion of a weak Fuchsian singularity and discuss some other notions and results we need throughout the paper. In particular, we outline the dilatation technique that is used to prove the regularity of a singular point. The proofs of the main results of this paper rely on comparison techniques, dilatation arguments, and the regularity of singular points of limiting equations; these issues are discussed in Secs. 3, 4 and Appendix A, respectively. In particular, the key Proposition 1.1 is proved in Sec. 4, the proof of Theorem 1.2 appears in Sec. 5, and in the Appendix we prove for the case $p > d$ the exact asymptotic of positive p -harmonic functions defined in a neighborhood of infinity. In Sec. 6, we extend the results to the case of a nonisolated singularity. Finally, we conclude the paper in Sec. 7 with some examples, remarks and applications.

2. Preliminaries and Main Results

In this section we discuss the necessary background for our study of Liouville theorems and present the main results of the paper.

The following notations and conventions will be used. We denote by $B_R(x_0)$ (respectively, $S_R(x_0)$) the open ball (respectively, sphere) of radius R and a center at x_0 , and let $\overline{B}_R := \overline{B}_R(0)$ and $\overline{S}_R := \overline{S}_R(0)$. The exterior of a ball will be denoted by $B_R^* := \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \overline{B}_R$. For a domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ and $R > 0$, we denote

$$\Omega/R := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d \mid x = R^{-1}y, \text{ where } y \in \Omega\}.$$

Let $f, g \in C(\Omega)$ be positive functions. We use the notation $f \asymp g$ on Ω if there exists a positive constant C such that

$$C^{-1}g(x) \leq f(x) \leq Cg(x) \quad \text{for all } x \in \Omega.$$

We also denote $f_\pm(x) := \max\{0, \pm f(x)\}$, so, $f = f_+ - f_-$.

Let Ω be a subdomain of X . By a (weak) solution of the equation $Q'(u) = 0$ in Ω , we mean a function $v \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,p}(\Omega)$ such that

$$\int_{\Omega} (|\nabla v|^{p-2} \nabla v \cdot \nabla \varphi + V|v|^{p-2} v \varphi) dx = 0 \quad \forall \varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega). \quad (2.1)$$

We say that a real function $v \in C_{\text{loc}}^1(\Omega)$ is a *supersolution* (respectively, *subsolution*) of the equation $Q'(u) = 0$ in Ω if for every non-negative $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ we have

$$\int_{\Omega} (|\nabla v|^{p-2} \nabla v \cdot \nabla \varphi + V|v|^{p-2} v \varphi) dx \geq 0 \quad (\text{respectively, } \leq 0). \quad (2.2)$$

Next we introduce a dilatation process that uses the quasi-invariance of our equation under the scaling $x \mapsto Rx$. For $R > 0$ let V_R be the *scaled potential* defined by

$$V_R(x) := R^p V(Rx) \quad x \in X/R. \quad (2.3)$$

Let $\{R_n\} \subset \mathbb{R}_+$ be a sequence satisfying $R_n \rightarrow \zeta$ (where ζ is either 0 or ∞) such that

$$V_{R_n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} W \quad \text{in the weak* topology of } L^\infty_{\text{loc}}(Y), \quad (2.4)$$

where $Y := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X/R_n$. Define the *limiting dilated equation with respect to (1.1)* (and the sequence $\{R_n\}$) as

$$\mathcal{D}^{\{R_n\}}(Q)(w) := -\Delta_p(w) + W|w|^{p-2}w = 0 \quad \text{on } Y. \quad (2.5)$$

Remark 2.1. In general Y is a cone. However, if ζ is an isolated singular point, then clearly $Y = \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}$.

The next two propositions give basic properties of limiting dilated equations. The first proposition states that a Fuchsian singular point is invariant under a limiting dilation process $Q' \mapsto \mathcal{D}^{\{R_n\}}(Q)$, the second states that the regularity of a Fuchsian singular point with respect to a limiting dilated equation implies the regularity of the corresponding singular point for the original equation.

Proposition 2.1. *Assume that the equation*

$$Q'(u) := -\Delta_p(u) + V|u|^{p-2}u = 0 \quad \text{in } X$$

has a Fuchsian singularity at $\zeta \in \partial \hat{X}$, and let

$$\mathcal{D}^{\{R_n\}}(Q)(u) := -\Delta_p(u) + W|u|^{p-2}u = 0 \quad \text{in } Y := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X/R_n,$$

be a limiting dilated equation corresponding to a sequence $R_n \rightarrow \zeta$. Then the equation $\mathcal{D}^{\{R_n\}}(Q) = 0$ in Y has Fuchsian singularities both at 0 and at ∞ .

Proof. By definition, there exist $C > 0$ and a relative neighborhood $X' \subset X$ of ζ such that

$$|x|^p |V(x)| \leq C \quad \text{for a.e. } x \in X'.$$

We claim that

$$|x|^p |W(x)| \leq C \quad \text{for a.e. } x \in Y.$$

For $\varepsilon > 0$, and $0 < r < R < \infty$ consider the sets

$$A_{\varepsilon, r, R}^\pm := \{x \in Y \cap (B_R \setminus B_r) \mid |x|^p W_\pm(x) \geq C + \varepsilon\}.$$

We need to prove that for any $\varepsilon > 0$ and $0 < r < R < \infty$ we have $|A_{\varepsilon, r, R}^\pm| = 0$. Suppose that $|A_{\varepsilon, r, R}^+| > \delta$, and let χ be the indicator function of $A_{\varepsilon, r, R}^+$. Then for n

large enough we have

$$\int_Y \chi(x) |x|^p (W_+(x) - V_{R_n}(x)) dx \geq (C + \varepsilon)\delta - C\delta = \delta\varepsilon$$

which is a contradiction. \square

Proposition 2.2. *Let $\zeta \in \hat{X}$ be a Fuchsian singular point of (1.1), and assume that there is a sequence $R_n \rightarrow \zeta$, such that either 0 or ∞ is a regular point of the limiting dilated equation $\mathcal{D}^{\{R_n\}}(Q) = 0$ in $Y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X/R_n$. Then ζ is a regular point of the equation $Q'(u) = 0$ in X .*

The proof of Proposition 2.2 appears in Sec. 4. For a slightly stronger result see Proposition 4.1. Next, we define a class of equations that dilates (1.1) to the p -Laplace equation after a finite number of iterations.

Definition 2.1. Let $V \in L_{\text{loc}}^\infty(X)$ and $\zeta \in \partial\hat{X}$, where $\zeta = 0$ or $\zeta = \infty$. We say that V has a *weak Fuchsian singularity* at ζ if inequality (1.3) is satisfied, and in addition, there exist m sequences $\{R_n^{(i)}\}_{n=1}^\infty \subset \mathbb{R}_+$, $1 \leq i \leq m$, satisfying $R_n^{(i)} \rightarrow \zeta^{(i)}$, where $\zeta^{(1)} = \zeta$, and $\zeta^{(i)} = 0$ or $\zeta^{(i)} = \infty$ for $2 \leq i \leq m$, such that

$$\mathcal{D}^{\{R_n^{(m)}\}} \circ \dots \circ \mathcal{D}^{\{R_n^{(1)}\}}(Q)(w) = -\Delta_p(w) \quad \text{on } Y, \quad (2.6)$$

where $Y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X/R_n^{(1)}$.

Note that the potential V considered in Theorem 1.1 (where $|x|^p V(x)$ is continuous near an isolated point ζ and $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \zeta} |x|^p V(x) = 0$) has a weak Fuchsian singularity at ζ . For further examples of potentials with weak Fuchsian singularities, see Remark 7.1. On the other hand, the following example shows that a potential with a weak Fuchsian singularity might exhibit more complicated behaviors.

Example 2.1. Let $R_n \rightarrow 0$ be a monotone sequence such that $R_{n+1}/R_n \rightarrow 0$. For n large enough put

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} |x|^{-p} & R_n \leq |x| < 2R_n, \\ 0 & 2R_n \leq |x| < R_{n-1}. \end{cases}$$

Then $\mathcal{D}^{\{R_n\}} \circ \mathcal{D}^{\{R_n\}}(Q)(w) = -\Delta_p(w)$ in $\mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}$, however the potential corresponding to $\mathcal{D}^{\{R_n\}}(Q)$ is nonzero in $B_2 \setminus B_1$.

The following theorem states that Conjecture 1.1 holds true if ζ is an isolated point of $\partial\hat{X}$, and V has a weak Fuchsian singularity at ζ .

Theorem 2.1. *Suppose that (1.1) admits a positive solution, and let $\zeta \in \partial\hat{X}$ be an isolated point of $\partial\hat{X}$. Assume that V has a weak Fuchsian singularity at ζ . Then*

- (i) ζ is a regular point of (1.1).
- (ii) Equation (1.1) admits a unique positive solution of minimal growth in a neighborhood of $\partial\hat{X} \setminus \{\zeta\}$.

The proofs of Theorem 2.1 and of the other cases where Conjecture 1.1 holds true are all along the following three main steps:

- (1) Rescale the original equation to obtain a limiting dilated equation $\mathcal{D}^{\{R_n\}}(Q)(u) = 0$ in Y .
- (2) Prove that either 0 or ∞ is a regular point of the above limiting dilated equation.
- (3) Conclude that ζ is a regular point of the original equation and hence the positive Liouville theorem holds.

In the first step we use Proposition 2.1 and uniform Harnack inequalities (see Sec. 4). The third step is due to Propositions 2.2 and 1.1. The second step is the hardest. In general it requires the strong comparison principle which is known to hold only in special cases (see Sec. 3). The following result is essential for proving step (2) for a weakly Fuchsian isolated singularity. Recall that for a weak Fuchsian isolated singular point, the “final” limiting dilated equation is the p -Laplace equation in the punctured space.

Proposition 2.3. (i) *If $p \leq d$, then $\zeta = 0$ is a regular point of the equation $-\Delta_p(u) = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}$.*

(ii) *If $p \geq d > 1$, then $\zeta = \infty$ is a regular point of the equation $-\Delta_p(u) = 0$ in \mathbb{R}^d .*

Remark 2.2. It follows from Propositions 2.2 and 2.3 that for any $1 < p < \infty$ and $d \geq 2$, both $\zeta = 0$ and $\zeta = \infty$ are regular points of the equation $-\Delta_p(u) = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}$ (cf. Remark 2.3).

The proof of Proposition 2.3 relies on the asymptotic behavior of positive solutions near an isolated singularity. For $p \leq d$, the following (more general) result is known.

Theorem 2.2. *Let $p \leq d$, and let u be a positive solution of $Q'(u) = 0$ in the punctured ball $B_r \setminus \{0\}$. Assume that $V \in L^\infty(B_r)$. Then either u has a removable singularity at the origin, or*

$$u(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \begin{cases} |x|^{\frac{p-d}{p-1}} & \text{if } p < d, \\ -\log |x| & \text{if } p = d. \end{cases} \quad (2.7)$$

We note that the proof of Theorem 2.2 is a consequence of nontrivial asymptotic results by Serrin [31] and Véron (see [25]; see also [17] for stronger results for the p -Laplace equation).

For the second part of Proposition 2.3 we need the following counterpart of Theorem 2.2. This result is of independent interest and we shall discuss it in greater detail in [14].

Theorem 2.3. *Let $p \geq d > 1$, and let u be a positive solution of the equation $-\Delta_p(u) = 0$ in a neighborhood of infinity in \mathbb{R}^d . Then either u has a positive limit*

as $x \rightarrow \infty$, or

$$u(x) \underset{x \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} \begin{cases} |x|^{\frac{p-d}{p-1}} & \text{if } p > d, \\ \log |x| & \text{if } p = d. \end{cases}$$

The case $p = d$ in Theorem 2.3 follows from Theorem 2.2 using the conformality of the d -Laplacian. We prove the case $p > d$ of Theorem 2.3 in Appendix A. The proof uses a modified Kelvin transform and an argument similar to the one used in the proof of Theorem 2.2.

Remark 2.3. Suppose that in a punctured neighborhood of ζ

$$|V(x)| \leq \frac{M}{|x|^q}, \quad (2.8)$$

where $M > 0$ and $q < p$ if $\zeta = 0$ (respectively, $q > p$ if $\zeta = \infty$).

In [14] we prove that if V satisfies (2.8), and if u is a positive solution of the equation $-\Delta_p(u) + V|u|^{p-2}u = 0$ in a punctured neighborhood of $\zeta = 0$ and $p > d$ (respectively, $\zeta = \infty$ and $p < d$), then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \zeta} u(x) = C,$$

where C is a non-negative constant.

Proof. (of Theorem 2.1) (i) By Proposition 2.3 either 0 or ∞ is a regular point of the equation

$$\mathcal{D}^{\{R_n^{(m)}\}} \circ \dots \circ \mathcal{D}^{\{R_n^{(1)}\}}(Q)(w) = -\Delta_p(w) = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}.$$

Therefore, Proposition 2.2 and an induction argument imply that ζ is a regular point of Q .

(ii) The claim follows from part (i) of the theorem and Proposition 1.1. \square

We conclude this section with general remarks concerning positive solutions of minimal growth in a neighborhood of infinity (see Definition 1.2).

Remark 2.4. (1) Suppose that the equation $Q'(u) = 0$ admits a positive solution in X . The existence of positive solutions of minimal growth in a neighborhood of infinity in X follows by a simple exhaustion argument of solving Dirichlet problems in annular smooth domains $\{A_n\} \Subset (X \setminus K)$ that exhaust $X \setminus K$, subject to zero boundary condition on the (“exterior”) portion of the boundary of A_n that tends to infinity in X (see, [1, 26]).

In particular, for any $x_0 \in X$ the equation $Q'(u) = 0$ admits a positive solution u_{x_0} of the equation $Q'(u) = 0$ in $X \setminus \{x_0\}$ of minimal growth in a neighborhood of infinity in X [1, 26]. This solution is known to be unique if $1 < p \leq d$ [26]. The uniqueness for $p > d$ follows from Theorem 2.1 (see Corollary 1.1). The equation $Q'(u) = 0$ is *critical* (respectively, *subcritical*) in X if such a solution has a removable (respectively, nonremovable) singularity at x_0 [26].

On the other hand, for any $\zeta \in \partial\hat{X}$ the equation $Q'(u) = 0$ admits a positive solution in X of minimal growth in a neighborhood of $\partial\hat{X} \setminus \{\zeta\}$; the proof is similar to the proof in Sec. 5 of [24] using a Martin sequence of the form $\{u_{x_n}(x)/u_{x_n}(x_0)\}$, where x_0 is some fixed reference point in X , $\{x_n\}$ is some sequence in X such that $x_n \rightarrow \zeta$, and u_{x_n} is the positive solution of the equation $Q'(u) = 0$ in $X \setminus \{x_n\}$ of minimal growth in a neighborhood of infinity in X .

(2) A (global) positive solution of the equation $Q'(u) = 0$ in X of minimal growth in a neighborhood of infinity in X is called a *ground state of the equation* $Q'(u) = 0$ in X . Note that a ground state is a positive solution of minimal growth in a neighborhood of $\partial\hat{X}' \setminus \{x_0\}$, where x_0 is some point in X , and $X' := X \setminus \{x_0\}$. It follows that (1.1) admits a ground state if and only if (1.1) is critical in X . Moreover, (1.1) is critical in X if and only if it admits a unique global positive supersolution [26]. In particular, the positive Liouville theorem holds true in the critical case.

(3) Let Γ be a C^2 -portion of $\partial X \setminus \{\zeta\}$, and let $U \subset X$ be a relative neighborhood of Γ . Assume that $V \in L^\infty_{\text{loc}}(X) \cap L^\infty(X \cap U)$. Then positive solutions of minimal growth vanish continuously on Γ . Moreover, if $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is an unbounded C^2 -domain and $V \in L^\infty_{\text{loc}}(\bar{X})$, then any positive solution of (1.1) which vanishes continuously on ∂X is a positive solution of minimal growth in a neighborhood of $\partial\hat{X} \setminus \{\infty\}$.

3. Weak and Strong Comparison Principles and Applications

In this section we discuss the validity of the weak comparison principle (WCP) and the strong comparison principle (SCP) for the equation $Q'(u) = 0$, and their relations to the results of this paper. Roughly speaking, the validity of the SCP implies that Conjecture 1.1 holds true (see Theorem 3.3).

Theorem 3.1. (Weak comparison principle [15]) *Let Ω' be a bounded $C^{1,\alpha}$ subdomain of a domain $\Omega \subset X$, such that $\Omega' \Subset \Omega$. Assume that the equation $Q'(w) = 0$ admits a positive solution in Ω and suppose that $u, v \in C^1(\Omega') \cap C(\bar{\Omega}')$, $u, v \geq 0$ satisfy the following inequalities*

$$\begin{aligned} Q'(v) &\geq 0 && \text{in } \Omega', \\ Q'(u) &\leq 0 && \text{in } \Omega', \\ u &\leq v && \text{on } \partial\Omega'. \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

Then $u \leq v$ in Ω' .

Next, we state a conjecture concerning the strong comparison principle (SCP), and discuss some cases where it holds.

Conjecture 3.1. (Strong comparison principle) *Suppose that all the conditions of Theorem 3.1 are satisfied. Then*

$$\text{either } u < v \text{ in } \Omega' \text{ or } u = v \text{ in } \Omega'.$$

Remark 3.1. (1) By the strong maximum principle, the SCP holds true for a general (nonsymmetric) *linear* operators, and in particular, Conjecture 3.1 holds for $p = 2$. By the same reason, it also holds for $1 < p < \infty$ and $u = 0$ [15]. For other particular cases where the SCP holds true see [3, 7–9, 13, 32] and the references therein. On the other hand, the validity of Conjecture 3.1 for $p \neq 2$ is an open problem even for the simplest case where u and v are positive p -harmonic functions, i.e. positive *solutions* of the equation $-\Delta_p(w) = 0$ in \mathbb{R}^d , and $d > 2$ (see e.g. [22]). Conjecture 3.1 for $p \neq 2$ and strictly positive potentials V is open as well. (2) By [15], WCP holds true under slightly weaker assumptions. Namely, WCP holds true if condition (3.1) is replaced with

$$\begin{aligned} Q'(v) &\geq 0 && \text{in } \Omega', \\ Q'(v) &\geq Q'(u) && \text{in } \Omega', \\ u &\leq v && \text{on } \partial\Omega'. \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

However, there is a counterexample [7] which shows that the corresponding SCP does not hold under condition (3.2). The construction of the counterexample in [7] relies on the fact that (3.2) is not homogeneous under scaling. More precisely, there might exist a constant $C > 1$ such that (3.2) holds true, $Cu \leq v$ on $\partial\Omega'$, but $Q'(v) \geq CQ'(u)$ does not hold.

Next, we state a special case where SCP is known to hold (cf. [8]). To this end, we need to discuss the set S_u of critical points of a given function u . More precisely, let $u \in C^1(\Omega')$, then

$$S_u := \{x \in \Omega' \mid |\nabla u(x)| = 0\}$$

is called the *set of critical points of u* . For $u, v \in C^1(\Omega')$, we use the notation $S := S_u \cap S_v$, and by S^c we denote the complement of S in Ω' , the *nondegeneracy set*. Note that S is a closed set [11].

Theorem 3.2. *Suppose that Ω, Ω', u, v satisfy all the conditions of Theorem 3.1. Assume further that*

- (i) S^c is a connected set.
- (ii) $S \cap \partial\Omega'$ is empty.

Then the SCP holds true with respect to u and v .

Proof. Let $E \subset \Omega'$ be a set where $u(x) = v(x)$. If $E \cap S^c$ is empty, then by (ii) there exists a $0 < C < 1$ such that $u \leq Cv < v$ on the boundary of Ω' and by the WCP $u \leq Cv < v$ in Ω' .

So, let us assume that $E \cap S^c$ is not empty and choose $x \in E \cap S^c$. Without loss of generality we may assume that $|\nabla v(x)| > 0$, and let $B_r(x) \subset \Omega'$ be a ball such

that $B_r(x) \cap S_v = \emptyset$. Then

$$A_{ij} := |\nabla v|^{p-4} \left((p-2) \partial_i v \partial_j v + |\nabla v|^2 \delta_{ij} \right)$$

is a positive definite matrix in $B_r(x)$. Indeed, this is trivial for $p \geq 2$ and follows from the inequality

$$\sum_{i,j} (p-2) \partial_i v \partial_j v \xi_i \xi_j \geq -|\nabla v|^2 |\xi|^2 \quad \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^d,$$

for $1 < p < 2$. With this condition, the tangency principle (see Theorem 2.5.2 in [30]) implies that $B_r(x) \subset E$ (the proof relies on the strong maximum principle for the function $u - v$ that satisfies a certain elliptic linear equation near the nondegenerate point x). Thus, E is a nonempty open set in S^c . Since at the same time it is a closed set in S^c , the assumption that S^c is connected implies $\overline{S^c} \subset E$. On the other hand, $X \setminus \overline{S^c}$ is an open set where $\nabla u = \nabla v = 0$. Consequently, the claim follows since u and v are constant on any connected component of this set. \square

In Sec. 5, we use Theorem 3.2 to prove the first part of Theorem 1.2 concerning regular points of spherically symmetric equations (cf. [9]).

The main obstacle in the proof of Conjecture 1.1 in the quasilinear case is that the SCP is not known to hold for such equations without some artificial assumptions on the critical set. In fact, our result concerning the spherically symmetric case (Theorem 1.2) can be viewed as a variation of the following general result.

Theorem 3.3. *Assume that (1.1) admits a positive solution, and assume that V has a Fuchsian singularity at an isolated point $\zeta \in \partial \hat{X}$. Assume further that there is a sequence $R_n \rightarrow \zeta$ such that SCP holds true with respect to any two positive global solutions of the limiting dilated equation*

$$\mathcal{D}^{\{R_n\}}(Q)(w) = 0 \quad \text{in } Y. \quad (3.3)$$

Then

- (i) ζ is a regular point of Eq. (1.1).
- (ii) Equation (1.1) admits a unique positive solution of minimal growth in a neighborhood of $\partial \hat{X} \setminus \{\zeta\}$.

We prove Theorem 3.3 in Sec. 5. The extension of Theorem 3.3 to the case where ζ is a nonisolated singular point is studied in Theorem 6.1.

4. Uniform Harnack Inequality and Behavior Near Regular Points

One of our main tools in this paper is dilatation. Let u be a positive solution of (1.1). Then for any $R > 0$ the function $u_R(x) := u(Rx)$ is a solution of the equation

$$Q'_R(u_R) := -\Delta_p(u_R) + V_R(x)|u_R|^{p-2}u_R = 0 \quad \text{in } X/R, \quad (4.1)$$

where $V_R(x) := R^p V(Rx)$ is the scaled potential.

Let u, v be two positive solutions of the equation $Q'(u) = 0$ in some relative neighborhood $X' \subset X \subset \hat{X}$ of ζ , where $\zeta = 0$ (respectively, $\zeta = \infty$). Assume that u and v vanish continuously on $(\partial X' \cap \partial X) \setminus \{\zeta\}$. So, $u, v \in \mathcal{G}_\zeta$. Let A_r be the annular set $A_r := (B_r \setminus \overline{B_{r/2}}) \cap X'$, and denote

$$\mathbf{a}_r := \inf_{x \in A_r} \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}, \quad \mathbf{A}_r := \sup_{x \in A_r} \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}.$$

Then by the local Harnack inequality [30] and the boundary Harnack inequality [4, 20] there exists $r_0 > 0$ such that $0 < \mathbf{a}_r \leq \mathbf{A}_r < \infty$ for all $0 < r < r_0$ (respectively, $r > r_0$). For a Fuchsian type singularity we have

Lemma 4.1. (Uniform Harnack inequality) *Assume that the potential V has a Fuchsian type singularity at ζ , where $\zeta \in \{0, \infty\}$. Then there exists $C > 0$ such that the following uniform boundary Harnack inequality holds*

$$\mathbf{A}_r \leq C \mathbf{a}_r$$

for any $u, v \in \mathcal{G}_\zeta$ and r near ζ .

Proof. For $r > 0$, denote

$$u_r(x) := u(rx), \quad v_r(x) := v(rx) \quad x \in X'/r.$$

Also, for $r > 0$ consider the annular set $\tilde{A}_r := (B_{2r} \setminus \overline{B_{r/4}}) \cap X'$. Note that if $\zeta = 0$ (respectively, $\zeta = \infty$) is an isolated singular point, then for $r < r_0$ (respectively, $r > r_0$) A_r/r and \tilde{A}_r/r are fixed annuli A and \tilde{A} satisfying $A \Subset \tilde{A}$. Similarly, if $\zeta = \infty$ is not an isolated singular point, then without loss of generality, X' is a truncated cone. Hence for r large enough, the domains A_r/r and \tilde{A}_r/r are fixed C^2 domains A and \tilde{A} , respectively, satisfying $A \subset \tilde{A}$.

It follows that for such r the functions u_r and v_r are positive solutions of the equations $Q'_r(w) = 0$ in \tilde{A} (which, in the case where $\zeta = \infty$ is not an isolated singular point, vanish continuously on $\partial X'/r \cap \partial \tilde{A}$). Since V has a Fuchsian type singularity at ζ , it follows that the scaled potentials V_r are uniformly bounded in \tilde{A} . Therefore, either the local Harnack inequality [30] or the boundary Harnack inequality [4, 20] in \tilde{A} implies that

$$\mathbf{A}_r = \sup_{x \in A_r} \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} = \sup_{x \in A} \frac{u_r(x)}{v_r(x)} \leq C \inf_{x \in A} \frac{u_r(x)}{v_r(x)} = C \inf_{x \in A_r} \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} = C \mathbf{a}_r,$$

where C is r -independent.

If $\zeta = 0$ belongs to a C^2 -portion of ∂X , then the result follows directly from the boundary Harnack inequalities of [4, 20]. \square

The following lemma gives additional information on the behavior of the quotient of two positive solutions near the singular point ζ .

Lemma 4.2. *Let $u, v \in \mathcal{G}_\zeta$ be defined in a relative neighborhood X' of ζ , where $\zeta \in \{0, \infty\}$. For $r > 0$ denote*

$$m_r := \inf_{S_r \cap X'} \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}, \quad M_r := \sup_{S_r \cap X'} \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}.$$

- (i) *The functions m_r and M_r are monotone as $r \rightarrow \zeta$. In particular, there are numbers $0 \leq m \leq M \leq \infty$ such that*

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \zeta} m_r = m, \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow \zeta} M_r = M. \quad (4.2)$$

- (ii) *Suppose further that u and v are positive solutions of the equation $Q'(u) = 0$ in X of minimal growth in $\partial X \setminus \{\zeta\}$, then $0 < m \leq M < \infty$ and $m_r \searrow m, M_r \nearrow M$ as $r \rightarrow \zeta$.*

Proof. Assume first that $\zeta = 0$.

- (i) Suppose that $B_{R_0} \cap X \subset X'$. Let $\{r_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$ be a strictly decreasing sequence such that $r_n \leq R_0$, and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n = 0$. Denote also $m_n = m_{r_n}$ and $M_n = M_{r_n}$. By Harnack, m_n and M_n are positive.

By the weak comparison principle, for any $n \geq 1$ and $1 \leq i \leq j$ we have

$$\min(m_n, m_{n+j}) \leq m_{n+i}, \quad \max(M_n, M_{n+j}) \geq M_{n+i}. \quad (4.3)$$

So, $\{m_n\}$ and $\{M_n\}$ are “concave” and “convex” sequences, respectively. It follows that the sequences $\{m_n\}$ and $\{M_n\}$ are finally monotone. Thus, m_r and M_r are finally monotone functions of r . In particular, $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} m_r$, and $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} M_r$ exist.

- (ii) By the definition of positive solutions of minimal growth, for any $r < r'$, the inequality $m_r v(x) \leq u(x)$ on $S_r \cap X$ implies $m_r v(x) \leq u(x)$ on $S_{r'} \cap X$, and therefore, $m_r \leq m_{r'}$. By a similar argument $M_{r'} \leq M_r$. Consequently, $m_r \searrow m$, and $M_r \nearrow M$ as $r \rightarrow 0_+$. By Lemma 4.1, $m_r \asymp M_r$, and therefore $0 < m \leq M < \infty$.

The case $\zeta = \infty$ follows by the same argument. □

The second part of Lemma 4.2 readily implies the following corollary:

Corollary 4.1. *Let $\zeta \in \partial \hat{X}$. Assume that Eq. (1.1) admits a positive solution and has a Fuchsian type singularity at ζ . Let u, v be two positive solutions of (1.1) of minimal growth in a neighborhood of $\partial \hat{X} \setminus \{\zeta\}$. Then $u \asymp v$. More precisely,*

$$mv(x) \leq u(x) \leq Mv(x) \quad x \in X,$$

where $0 < m \leq M < \infty$ are given by (4.2).

Remark 4.1. Lemmas 4.1 and 4.2 imply that for $u, v \in \mathcal{G}_\zeta$ either

$$u \succ v \quad \text{or} \quad u \prec v \quad \text{or} \quad u \asymp v.$$

We are now ready to prove Proposition 1.1 that claims that the regularity of ζ implies the uniqueness statement of Conjecture 1.1.

Proof. (of Proposition 1.1) Let u and v be two positive solutions of (1.1) of minimal growth in a neighborhood of $\partial\hat{X}\setminus\{\zeta\}$. By Corollary 4.1,

$$mv(x) \leq u(x) \leq Mv(x) \quad x \in X,$$

where m and M are positive numbers given by (4.2). By our assumption, ζ is a regular point. Hence,

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \zeta \\ x \in X}} \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \quad \text{exists.}$$

Therefore, $m = M$ and $u(x) = mv(x)$. \square

Next we prove Proposition 2.2 concerning a regular point of a limiting dilated equation.

Proof. (of Proposition 2.2) Suppose that V has a Fuchsian type singularity at the point $\zeta \in \partial\hat{X}$, and let $u, v \in \mathcal{G}_\zeta$. Let

$$m_r := \inf_{S_r \cap X'} \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}, \quad M_r := \sup_{S_r \cap X'} \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}. \quad (4.4)$$

If $M := \lim_{r \rightarrow \zeta} M_r = \infty$ (respectively, $m := \lim_{r \rightarrow \zeta} m_r = 0$), then by Lemma 4.1 $m = \infty$ (respectively, $M = 0$) and the limit

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \zeta \\ x \in X'}} \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \quad \text{exists in the generalized sense.}$$

So, we may assume that $u \asymp v$ in some neighborhood $X' \subset X$ of ζ . Let $R_n \rightarrow \zeta$ be a sequence associated with the limiting dilated equation

$$-\Delta_p(w) + W|w|^{p-2}w = 0 \quad \text{in } Y, \quad (4.5)$$

where W is the weak* limit in $L^\infty_{\text{loc}}(Y)$ of $V_n := V_{R_n}$, the associated scaled potential (see (2.3)). Fix $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$ such that $R_n x_0 \in X$ for all $n \geq 1$. Define

$$u_n(x) := \frac{u(R_n x)}{u(R_n x_0)}, \quad v_n(x) := \frac{v(R_n x)}{v(R_n x_0)}. \quad (4.6)$$

Then u_n and v_n are positive solutions of the equation

$$-\Delta_p(w) + V_n(x)|w|^{p-2}w = 0 \quad \text{in } X'/R_n.$$

Since $u_n(x_0) = 1$ and $v_n(x_0) \asymp 1$, it follows by a standard elliptic argument that $\{R_n\}$ admits a subsequence (denoted again by $\{R_n\}$) such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n(x) = u_\infty(x) \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n(x) = v_\infty(x) \quad (4.7)$$

locally uniformly in Y , and u_∞ and v_∞ are positive solutions of the limiting dilated equation (4.5) that vanish continuously on $\partial Y \setminus \{0\}$ (this follows from [4] and [21]).

Moreover, for any fixed $R > 0$ we have

$$\sup_{x \in \bar{S}_R} \frac{u_\infty(x)}{v_\infty(x)} = \sup_{x \in \bar{S}_R} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n(x)}{v_n(x)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in \bar{S}_R} \frac{u_n(x)}{v_n(x)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_{RR_n} = M,$$

where we used the local uniform convergence of the sequence $\{u_n/v_n\}$ in Y , and the existence of $\lim_{r \rightarrow \zeta} M_r = M$. Similarly,

$$\inf_{x \in \bar{S}_R} \frac{u_\infty(x)}{v_\infty(x)} = m.$$

By our assumption either $\zeta_1 = 0$ or $\zeta_1 = \infty$ is a regular point of the limiting dilated equation (4.5), and so

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \zeta_1 \\ x \in Y}} \frac{u_\infty(x)}{v_\infty(x)} \text{ exists.}$$

Therefore, $m = M$, which in turn implies that

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \zeta \\ x \in X'}} \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \text{ exists}$$

and so u and v are comparable with respect to \lesssim near ζ . □

The following is a slightly stronger version of Proposition 2.2.

Proposition 4.1. *Suppose that $\zeta \in \partial \hat{X}$ is a Fuchsian singular point with respect to the equation $Q'(u) = 0$ in X , and assume that there is a sequence $R_n \rightarrow \zeta$, such that for any two global positive solutions u_∞, v_∞ of the limiting dilated equation $\mathcal{D}^{\{R_n\}}(Q) = 0$ in Y that vanish on $\partial Y \setminus \{0\}$ and for either $\zeta_1 = 0$ or $\zeta_1 = \infty$*

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \zeta_1 \\ x \in Y}} \frac{u_\infty(x)}{v_\infty(x)} \text{ exists.}$$

Then the assertions of Conjecture 1.1 hold true for (1.1) and ζ . In particular, if a limiting dilated equation of (1.1) is critical in Y , then the assertions of Conjecture 1.1 hold true for (1.1) and ζ .

Proof. The proof follows from the simple observation that in the proof of Proposition 2.2, the limit

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \zeta_1 \\ x \in Y}} \frac{u_\infty(x)}{v_\infty(x)}$$

should exist only for any two global positive solutions of a limiting dilated equation $\mathcal{D}^{\{R_n\}}(Q) = 0$ in Y that vanish on $\partial Y \setminus \{0\}$. □

Remark 4.2. Fix a Fuchsian singular point $\zeta \in \partial \hat{X}$, and $u \in \mathcal{G}_\zeta$. Assume that there is a sequence $R_n \rightarrow \zeta$, such that either 0 or ∞ is a regular point with respect to the solution u_∞ of the limiting dilated equation $\mathcal{D}^{\{R_n\}}(Q) = 0$ in $Y := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} X/R_n$,

where u_∞ is the limit of the sequence $\{u_n\}$ defined by (4.6). Then ζ is a regular point with respect to the solution u of the equation $Q'(u) = 0$ in X . The proof of this statement is the same as the proof of Proposition 2.2.

5. Proofs of Theorems 1.2 and 3.3

We start with the proof of Theorem 1.2 concerning Liouville's theorem in the spherically symmetric case. First we need the following lemma.

Lemma 5.1. *Suppose that the domain X and the potential V are spherical symmetric, and that Eq. (1.1) admits a positive solution. Assume further that V has a Fuchsian type singularity at ζ , where $\zeta = 0$ or $\zeta = \infty$. Then for any $u \in \mathcal{G}_\zeta$ there exists a radial solution $\tilde{u} \in \mathcal{G}_\zeta$ such that $u \asymp \tilde{u}$.*

Proof. Assume that $\zeta = 0$ and let $u \in \mathcal{G}_\zeta$. Let R be a fixed positive number such that u is defined in $B_{2R} \setminus \{0\}$. For $0 < r \leq R$ denote $m_r := \inf_{S_r} u(x)$, and consider the solution u_r of the following Dirichlet problem

$$\begin{cases} Q'(w) = 0 & \text{in } B_R \setminus \overline{B_r}, \\ w(x) = m_R & |x| = R, \\ w(x) = m_r & |x| = r. \end{cases} \quad (5.1)$$

Clearly u_r is spherical symmetric. Moreover, by the uniform Harnack inequality and the WCP, there exists a constant C independent of r such that $Cu \leq u_r \leq u$ in $B_R \setminus B_r$. Consequently, there exists a sequence of $r_n \rightarrow 0$ such that $u_{r_n} \rightarrow \tilde{u}$ locally uniformly in $B_R \setminus \{0\}$. Clearly, \tilde{u} is a radial positive solution of the equation $Q'(w) = 0$ in $B_R \setminus \{0\}$ satisfying $\tilde{u} \asymp u$ near the origin.

The proof for $\zeta = \infty$ is similar and left to the reader. \square

Proof. (of Theorem 1.2) (i) and (iii) Let u and v be two positive solutions of the equation $Q'(u) = 0$ in a neighborhood $X' \subset X$ of ζ , and assume first that u is spherically symmetric. We follow along the lines of the proof of Proposition 2.2.

Lemmas 4.1 and 4.2 imply that either

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \zeta \\ x \in X'}} \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \in \{0, \infty\}$$

and the limit exists in the generalized sense, or $u \asymp v$ in a neighborhood $X'' \subset X$ of ζ .

Therefore, we may assume that u and v are comparable. Let $\{R_n\}$ be a sequence such that $R_n \rightarrow \zeta$ and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n(x) = u_\infty(x) \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n(x) = v_\infty(x),$$

where u_n and v_n are the corresponding dilated normalized solutions defined as in (4.6), and u_∞, v_∞ are solutions of a limiting dilated equation

$$\mathcal{D}^{\{R_n\}}(Q)(w) = -\Delta_p(w) + W(|x|)|w|^{p-2}w = 0 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}.$$

Clearly, W and u_∞ are spherically symmetric. As in the proof of Proposition 2.2, for any fixed $R > 0$ we have

$$\inf_{x \in S_R} \frac{u_\infty(x)}{v_\infty(x)} = m, \quad \sup_{x \in S_R} \frac{u_\infty(x)}{v_\infty(x)} = M,$$

where as usual, $m = \lim_{r \rightarrow \zeta} m_r$, and $M = \lim_{r \rightarrow \zeta} M_r$, and m_r, M_r are defined by (4.4). Moreover, we may assume that W is nontrivial near ζ , otherwise, W has a weak Fuchsian singularity at ζ , and the result follows from part (i) of Theorem 2.1.

The set S_{u_∞} of the critical points of u_∞ is closed and spherically symmetric. Therefore, one of the following two cases occur:

- (1) ζ is an interior point of $\widehat{S_{u_\infty}}$. Then there is a neighborhood Ω_ζ of ζ such that $|\nabla u_\infty| = 0$ in Ω_ζ . So, u_∞ is constant near ζ , but this contradicts the non-triviality of W near ζ .
- (2) There exists an annulus $A = B_R \setminus B_r$ sufficiently close to ζ such that $S_{u_\infty} \cap A = \emptyset$. Therefore, Theorem 3.2 implies that the SCP holds true in A . Thus, $mv_\infty = u_\infty = Mv_\infty$ in A . So, $m = M$, and the proposition follows.

Now let $u, v \in \mathcal{G}_\zeta$. By Lemma 5.1 there exists a radial solution $\tilde{u} \in \mathcal{G}_\zeta$ such that $\tilde{u} \asymp u$. By the proof above, we have that $\tilde{u} \sim u$ and

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \zeta \\ x \in X'}} \frac{\tilde{u}(x)}{v(x)}$$

exists in the generalized sense. Therefore,

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \zeta \\ x \in X'}} \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}$$

exists in the generalized sense.

(ii) We claim that there exists a spherically symmetric positive solution of the equation $Q'(w) = 0$ in X of minimal growth in a neighborhood of $\partial \hat{X} \setminus \{\zeta\}$.

Indeed, let $\mathcal{B}_n \Subset \mathcal{B}_{n+1} \Subset X$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, be a sequence of radially symmetric domains of X that exhausts X , and let $\partial_\pm \mathcal{B}_n$ be the connected components of $\partial \mathcal{B}_n$, such that $\partial_- \mathcal{B}_n \rightarrow \zeta$ (if $X = \mathbb{R}^d$, then $\partial \mathcal{B}_n$ has only one connected component, in this case $\partial_+ \mathcal{B}_n = \emptyset$). Fix a point $x_0 \in B_0$ and consider the sequence $\{u_n\}$ of the (spherically symmetric) solutions of the following Dirichlet problems

$$\begin{cases} Q'(w) = 0 & \text{in } \mathcal{B}_n, \\ w(x) = 0 & \text{on } \partial_+ \mathcal{B}_n, \\ w(x) = C_n & \text{on } \partial_- \mathcal{B}_n, \end{cases}$$

where C_n is a positive constant such that $u_n(x_0) = 1$. It follows that $\{u_n\}$ admits a subsequence that converges locally uniformly to a non-negative solution u of the equation $Q'(w) = 0$ in X . By construction (cf. Remark 2.4), u is a positive radial solution of minimal growth in a neighborhood of $\partial\hat{X}\setminus\{\zeta\}$.

Corollary 4.1 implies that any other positive solution of minimal growth in a neighborhood of $\partial\hat{X}\setminus\{\zeta\}$ is comparable to the above radial solution u . Therefore the uniqueness follows readily from part (i). \square

Remark 5.1. Proposition 2.2 and Theorem 1.2 imply the following useful result.

Suppose that the potential V is of the form $V = V_1 + V_2$, where V_1 is spherical symmetric, and has a Fuchsian isolated singularity at ζ , where $\zeta = 0$ or $\zeta = \infty$, and V_2 has a weak Fuchsian singularity at ζ . Assume further that Eq. (1.1) admits a positive solution. Then

- (i) ζ is a regular point of (1.1).
- (ii) Equation (1.1) admits a unique positive solution of minimal growth in a neighborhood of infinity in $X\setminus\{\zeta\}$.

Finally, we prove Theorem 3.3, which claims that Conjecture 1.1 holds true under the assumption that the SCP holds true for a limiting dilated equation.

Proof. (of Theorem 3.3) We prove only the first part of the theorem. The second part follows by Proposition 1.1. Not surprisingly, the proof of the first part is similar to the proof of Proposition 2.2.

Recall the definition of m_r and M_r (see (4.4)). We need to prove that $m = M$, where $M := \lim_{r \rightarrow \zeta} M_r$, and $m := \lim_{r \rightarrow \zeta} m_r$.

If $M = \infty$ (respectively, $m = 0$), then by Lemma 4.1, $m = \infty$ (respectively, $M = 0$) and the statement follows.

So, let us assume that $0 < m \leq M < \infty$. Accordingly $u \asymp v$ in X' , and therefore (after choosing a subsequence of the given sequence $\{R_n\}$) the normalized dilated sequences $\{u_n\}$ and $\{v_n\}$ defined by (4.6) converge locally uniformly to positive solutions u_∞ and v_∞ of the dilated equation

$$-\Delta_p(u) + W(x)|u|^{p-2}u = 0 \quad \text{in } Y. \quad (5.2)$$

Using the same argument as in the proof of Proposition 2.2, we have for any $R > 0$

$$m = \inf_{x \in S_R \cap Y} \frac{u_\infty(x)}{v_\infty(x)}, \quad M = \sup_{x \in S_R \cap Y} \frac{u_\infty(x)}{v_\infty(x)}.$$

Since ζ is an isolated point, it follows that Y is the punctured space, and mu_∞ and v_∞ touch each other only inside Y . Therefore, our assumption on the validity of SCP with respect to any two positive global solutions (5.2) implies that $mv_\infty = u_\infty = Mv_\infty$ in Y , and therefore $M = m$. \square

6. The Nonisolated Singularity Case

Some of our results extend to the case of a nonisolated singular point $\zeta \in \partial\hat{X}$. More precisely, we consider two cases (cf. Sec. 1):

- (1) X is a domain (which might be unbounded and nonsmooth) such that the singular point $\zeta = 0$ belongs to a C^2 -portion of ∂X .
- (2) X is a cone near infinity, and $\zeta = \infty$. More precisely, the intersection of X with the exterior of some ball is an open connected truncated cone with a nonempty C^2 boundary.

One of the main technical difficulties of the nonisolated singularity case is that the dilated equation is defined on a cone Y rather than on the punctured space as in the isolated singularity case, and the regularity of neither the origin nor ∞ with respect to the p -Laplace equation on a cone is known (cf. Example 6.1). Hence we are unable to extend Theorem 2.1 to this case. On the other hand, Theorem 3.3 can be readily extended. To this end, we introduce the following notion

Definition 6.1. Let Ω' be a bounded subdomain of a domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, $\Omega' \subsetneq \Omega$, and let Γ a C^2 -relatively open portion of $\partial\Omega'$. Assume that the equation $Q'(w) = 0$ admits a positive solution in Ω . We say that *the boundary point lemma is valid for the equation $Q'(w) = 0$ and Γ* if for any two positive solutions u and v of the equation $Q'(u) = 0$ in Ω' that vanish continuously on Γ , and satisfy $u < v$ in a neighborhood $B_\varepsilon(y) \cap \Omega'$ of $y \in \Gamma$, we have

$$\partial_\nu v(y) < \partial_\nu u(y),$$

where ν denotes the unit outward normal to $\partial\Omega'$.

For the validity of the boundary point lemma for quasilinear equations see for example [7, 30] and the references therein.

The following result can be proved along the lines of the proof of Theorem 3.3 (see Sec. 5).

Theorem 6.1. Assume that (1.1) admits a positive solution, and suppose that V has a Fuchsian singularity at ζ . Assume further that there is a sequence $R_n \rightarrow \zeta$ such that SCP and the boundary point lemma hold true with respect to any two global positive solutions of the limiting dilated equation

$$\mathcal{D}^{\{R_n\}}(Q)(w) = 0 \quad \text{in } Y \tag{6.1}$$

that vanish on $\partial Y \setminus \{0\}$. Then

- (i) ζ is a regular point of Eq. (1.1).
- (ii) Equation (1.1) admits a unique positive solution of minimal growth in a neighborhood of $\partial\hat{X} \setminus \{\zeta\}$.

We conclude this section with an example where we consider the p -Laplace equation on a smooth cone. Note that although we show below that the positive

Liouville theorem holds true, we are unable to prove the regularity of the singular points $\zeta = 0, \infty$.

Example 6.1. Let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a cone generated by a smooth subdomain S of the unit sphere S_1 such that $\partial S \neq \emptyset$. Consider the equation

$$-\Delta_p(u) = 0 \quad \text{in } X. \quad (6.2)$$

It is proved in [32, 29] that (6.2) admits a unique regular (respectively, singular) *separable* positive p -harmonic function u_∞ (respectively, u_0) in X of the form

$$u_\infty(x) = |x|^{\beta_\infty} \phi_\infty(x/|x|), \quad (\text{respectively, } u_0 = |x|^{\beta_0} \phi_0(x/|x|)),$$

where $\beta_0 < 0 < \beta_\infty$, and u_∞ (respectively, u_0) satisfies

$$u_\infty(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \partial X, \quad \left(\text{respectively, } u_0(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \partial X \setminus \{0\}, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} u_0(x) = 0 \right).$$

Clearly, u_∞ is a positive solution of minimal growth in a neighborhood of $\partial \hat{X} \setminus \{\infty\}$. Moreover, if $p \geq d$, then u_0 is a positive solution of minimal growth in a neighborhood of $\partial \hat{X} \setminus \{0\}$. Indeed, $|\nabla u_0|$ is positive and $|\nabla u_0(x)| \leq C|x|^{-1}|x|^{\beta_0}$. For $k = 1, 2, \dots$ put $u_k := \chi_k u_0$, where $0 \leq \chi_k \leq 1$ is a smooth function such that

$$\chi_k(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 1 < |x| < k, \\ 0 & 0 < |x| < 1/2 \quad \text{or} \quad |x| > 2k, \end{cases}$$

and $|\nabla \chi_k(x)| \leq C\frac{1}{k}$ if $k < |x| < 2k$. We have $|\nabla u_k(x)| \leq Ck^{-1}|k|^{\beta_0}$ for $k < |x| < 2k$. Note that for any fixed ball B in $B_1^* \cap X$ and large k we have $\int_B u_k(x)^p dx = \text{constant} > 0$. Moreover, the corresponding Lagrangian of Picone identity given by

$$L(u_k, u) := \frac{1}{p} \left[|\nabla u_k|^p + (p-1) \frac{u_k^p}{u^p} |\nabla u|^p - p \frac{u_k^{p-1}}{u^{p-1}} \nabla u_k \cdot \nabla u |\nabla u|^{p-2} \right]$$

is zero in $(B_k \setminus B_1) \cup B_{2k}^*$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{X \setminus B_1} L(u_k, u_0) dx &= \int_{\{x|k < |x| < 2k\}} L(u_k, u_0) dx \\ &\leq \int_{\{x|k < |x| < 2k\}} Ck^{-p} k^{\beta_0 p} dx \\ &\leq Ck^{-p} k^{\beta_0 p} k^d \end{aligned}$$

converges to zero as $k \rightarrow \infty$ if $p \geq d$ (actually, it is enough to assume that $d - p + \beta_0 p < 0$). Therefore, Theorem 7.1 of [26] implies that u_0 is a positive solution of minimal growth in a neighborhood of $\partial \hat{X} \setminus \{0\}$.

Note that the set S_{u_∞} (respectively, S_{u_0}) of critical points of u_∞ (respectively, u_0) is empty. Moreover, by Theorem 2.15 of [19], the boundary point lemma is valid for the p -Laplacian on $\partial X \setminus \{0\}$. It follows as in the proof of Theorem 1.2 that ∞ (respectively, 0) is a regular point with respect to u_∞ and u_0 , and that u_∞ (respectively, u_0 if $p \geq d$) is the unique positive p -harmonic function in X of minimal

growth in $\partial\hat{X}\setminus\{\infty\}$ (respectively, $\partial\hat{X}\setminus\{0\}$). In particular, it follows that the positive Liouville theorem for p -harmonic functions in X that vanishes continuously on ∂X holds true (without any Phragmén–Lindelöf condition; cf. Theorem 2.1.2 in [32]).

7. Further Examples and Concluding Remarks

In this section we present some examples and remarks which illustrate our results. We also present a new result concerning the existence of the limit of a positive solution u at an isolated Fuchsian singular point in the case of a non-negative potential V (see Theorem 7.1).

The first example concerns positive solutions of (7.1) which appear naturally in studying improved Hardy’s inequality (see for example [2] and the references therein).

Example 7.1. Let $X = \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}$. Consider the equation

$$-\Delta_p(u) - \lambda \frac{|u|^{p-2}u}{|x|^p} + V(x)|u|^{p-2}u = 0 \quad \text{in } X, \tag{7.1}$$

where $\lambda \leq c_H = |\frac{p-d}{p}|^p$ is the Hardy constant, and V satisfies the Fuchsian-type assumption

$$|x|^p|V(x)| \leq C \quad \text{for a.e. } x \in X, \tag{7.2}$$

where C is a positive constant. Note that the case $V = 0$ is discussed in Example 1.1. Suppose further that V has weak Fuchsian singularities both at 0 and ∞ .

Remark 5.1 implies that (7.1) admits a unique positive solution of minimal growth in $\partial\hat{X}\setminus\{0\}$, and a unique positive solution of minimal growth in $\partial\hat{X}\setminus\{\infty\}$.

Remark 7.1. Suppose that $\zeta = 0 \in \partial\hat{X}$, $V \in L^\infty_{\text{loc}}(X)$ has a Fuchsian singularity at 0 and $V \in L^q(B_1 \cap X)$ with $q > d/p$. We claim that V has a weak Fuchsian singularity at 0.

Indeed, let ϕ be a bounded function compactly supported in $B_r \setminus \{0\}$ for some $r > 0$. Then using Hölder’s inequality we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{X/R} R^p V(Rx) \phi(x) dx \right| &\leq R^{p-d} \int_X |V(x)| |\phi(x/R)| dx \\ &\leq \|\phi\|_\infty R^{p-d} \int_{X \cap B_{Rr}} |V(x)| dx \\ &\leq \|\phi\|_\infty R^{p-d} |X \cap B_{Rr}|^{1-1/q} \|V\|_{L^q(B_{Rr} \cap X)}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, there is a constant C such that

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{X/R} R^p V(Rx) \phi(x) dx \right| &\leq C \|\phi\|_\infty R^{p-d} (Rr)^{d-d/q} \|V\|_{L^q(B_1 \cap X)} \\ &\leq C R^{p-d/q} \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow 0} 0. \end{aligned}$$

In the same manner, one can prove that if $V \in L^\infty_{\text{loc}}(X)$ has a Fuchsian singularity at ∞ and $V \in L^q(B_1^* \cap X)$ with $1 \leq q < d/p$, then V has a weak Fuchsian singularity at ∞ . We note that if V belongs to *Kato's class near ζ* , then V has a weak Fuchsian singularity at ζ [14].

Remark 7.2. The main results of this paper hold true if instead of (1.3) one assumes that there exist $0 < a < 1 < b < \infty$, and $R_n \rightarrow \zeta$ such that

$$|x|^p |V(x)| \leq C \quad \text{for a.e. } x \in \mathcal{A} := \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \{x \in X \mid aR_n < |x| < bR_n\}. \quad (7.3)$$

Such a set \mathcal{A} is called an *essential set with respect to the singular point ζ* (see [24]).

We conclude this section with an application of Proposition 2.2 to the asymptotic behavior of positive solutions near singularity for an equation with a non-negative potential V . The result is new even for the linear case and partially answers Question 9.5 in [24]. Note that the proof applies also in the linear non-self-adjoint case.

Theorem 7.1. *Let $V \geq 0$ be a Fuchsian-type potential with an isolated singularity at $\zeta = 0$ or $\zeta = \infty$. Assume that for any sequence $R_n \rightarrow \zeta$ the limiting dilated equation satisfies $\mathcal{D}^{\{R_n\}}(Q)(u) = -\Delta_p(u)$ in $\mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}$.*

Let u be a positive solution of (1.1) near ζ . Then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \zeta} u(x) \quad \text{exists.}$$

The limit might be infinite.

Proof. Without loss of generality assume that $\zeta = \infty$. For $R_n \rightarrow \zeta$ set

$$m_R := \inf_{x \in S_R} u(x), \quad m_n := m_{R_n}; \quad M_R := \sup_{x \in S_R} u(x), \quad M_n := M_{R_n}.$$

By the maximum principle (cf. Lemma 4.2), M_R is a monotone function of R for R large enough. Hence, $\lim_{R \rightarrow \zeta} M_R$ exists and equals M , where $0 \leq M \leq \infty$. If M is infinite (respectively, zero), then by the uniform Harnack inequality, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} m_n$ exists and is infinite (respectively, zero), and the claim follows.

Consequently, suppose that $u \asymp 1$ near ζ . We want to prove that for any sequence $\{R_n\}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} m_n$ exists and is equal to M . Assume to the contrary that there is a sequence $\{R_n\}$ such that $m := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} m_n < M$. Then $u_n(x) := u(R_n x)$, $n \geq 1$, is a uniformly bounded family that has a subsequence that converges locally uniformly to a positive solution u_∞ of the limiting dilated equation $D^{\{R_n\}}(Q)w = 0$ in the punctured space. By our assumptions u_∞ is a bounded p -harmonic function in the punctured space, and therefore $u_\infty = \text{constant}$. On the other hand, by our choice of $\{R_n\}$, we have

$$\inf_{x \in S_1} u_\infty(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} m_n = m \quad \text{and} \quad \sup_{x \in S_1} u_\infty(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n = M,$$

which is a contradiction. \square

Appendix A. Behavior of p -Harmonic Functions Near Infinity

In this Appendix we prove Theorem 2.3 concerning the asymptotic behavior of positive p -harmonic functions near infinity for $p \geq d$. To this end, we use a modification of the classical Kelvin transform $u(x) \mapsto |x|^{2-d}u(x/|x|^2)$ that preserves classical harmonic functions.

Definition A.1. For $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ we denote by $\tilde{x} := x/|x|^2$ the *inverse point with respect to the unit ball* B_1 . Let u be a function defined either on the punctured unit ball or on B_1^* , the exterior of the unit ball. The *modified Kelvin transform* of u is defined by

$$K[u](x) := u(x/|x|^2) = u(\tilde{x}).$$

For $p = d$, the modified Kelvin transform is a conformal transformation, therefore, in this case Theorem 2.3 follows from Theorem 2.2. The proof of Theorem 2.3 for $p > d$ consists of a sequence of lemmas. First we use the modified Kelvin transform to analyze the behavior of positive p -harmonic functions near infinity from the behavior of positive solutions of a weighted p -Laplace equation near the origin. Then, following closely the proof of Serrin in [31], we find the asymptotic of positive singular solutions near an isolated singular point.

Lemma A.1. Let $\beta := 2(p - d)$. Suppose that u is a solution of the equation $-\Delta_p(u) = 0$ in a neighborhood of infinity (respectively, in a punctured neighborhood of the origin), and let $v := K[u]$. Then v is a solution of the equation

$$-\operatorname{div}(A[v]) := -\operatorname{div}(|x|^\beta |\nabla v|^{p-2} \nabla v) = 0 \tag{A.1}$$

in a punctured neighborhood of the origin (respectively, in a neighborhood of infinity).

In particular, any bounded solution of the equation $-\operatorname{div}(A[v]) = 0$ in the punctured space is a constant.

Proof. An elementary computation shows that

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_i v(x) &= \tilde{\nabla}_j u(\tilde{x}) \left(\frac{\delta_{ij}}{|x|^2} - 2 \frac{x_i x_j}{|x|^4} \right) = \tilde{\nabla}_i u(\tilde{x}) |\tilde{x}|^2 - 2 \tilde{\nabla}_j u(\tilde{x}) \tilde{x}_j \tilde{x}_i, \\ |\nabla v(x)|^2 &= |\tilde{\nabla} u(\tilde{x})|^2 \frac{1}{|x|^4} = |\tilde{\nabla} u(\tilde{x})|^2 |\tilde{x}|^4, \end{aligned}$$

here and below we sum over repeated indices and use $\tilde{\nabla}$ to denote the gradient with respect to \tilde{x} . Accordingly,

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div}(A[v]) &= \operatorname{div} \left[|x|^{2-2d} |\tilde{\nabla} u(\tilde{x})|^{p-2} \left(\tilde{\nabla} u(\tilde{x}) - 2 \tilde{\nabla}_j u(\tilde{x}) x_j \frac{x}{|x|^2} \right) \right] \\ &= \operatorname{div} \left[|\tilde{x}|^{2d-2} |\tilde{\nabla} u(\tilde{x})|^{p-2} \left(\tilde{\nabla} u(\tilde{x}) - 2 \tilde{\nabla}_j u(\tilde{x}) \frac{\tilde{x}_j}{|\tilde{x}|^2} \tilde{x} \right) \right] \\ &= \tilde{\nabla}_i \left[|\tilde{x}|^{2d-2} |\tilde{\nabla} u(\tilde{x})|^{p-2} \left(\tilde{\nabla}_j u(\tilde{x}) - 2 \tilde{\nabla}_k u(\tilde{x}) \frac{\tilde{x}_k}{|\tilde{x}|^2} \tilde{x}_j \right) \right] (\delta_{ij} |\tilde{x}|^2 - 2 \tilde{x}_i \tilde{x}_j). \end{aligned}$$

Expanding the gradient in the last line yields

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div}(A[v]) &= [(2d-2)|\tilde{x}|^{2d-4}\tilde{x}_i|\tilde{\nabla}u(\tilde{x})|^{p-2}\tilde{\nabla}_j u(\tilde{x}) - 2(2d-4)|\tilde{x}|^{2d-6} \\ &\quad \times \tilde{x}_i|\tilde{\nabla}u(\tilde{x})|^{p-2}\tilde{\nabla}_k u(\tilde{x})\tilde{x}_k\tilde{x}_j + |\tilde{x}|^{2d-2}\tilde{\nabla}_i(|\tilde{\nabla}u(\tilde{x})|^{p-2}\tilde{\nabla}_j u(\tilde{x})) \\ &\quad - 2|\tilde{x}|^{2d-4}\tilde{\nabla}_i(|\tilde{\nabla}u(\tilde{x})|^{p-2}\tilde{\nabla}_k u(\tilde{x}))\tilde{x}_k\tilde{x}_j \\ &\quad - 2|\tilde{x}|^{2d-4}|\tilde{\nabla}u(\tilde{x})|^{p-2}\tilde{\nabla}_k u(\tilde{x})(\delta_{ki}\tilde{x}_j + \tilde{x}_k\delta_{ij})](\delta_{ij}|\tilde{x}|^2 - 2\tilde{x}_i\tilde{x}_j). \end{aligned}$$

By collecting the terms of the first and the last lines of the right-hand side of the latter equation, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div}(A[v]) &= |\tilde{x}|^{2d-2}|\tilde{\nabla}u(\tilde{x})|^{p-2}\tilde{x}_i\tilde{\nabla}_i u(\tilde{x})(-(2d-2) + 2(2d-4) + 6 - 2d) \\ &\quad + |\tilde{x}|^{2d-2}\tilde{\nabla}_i(|\tilde{\nabla}u(\tilde{x})|^{p-2}\tilde{\nabla}_j u(\tilde{x}))(\delta_{ij}|\tilde{x}|^2 - 2\tilde{x}_i\tilde{x}_j) \\ &\quad - 2|\tilde{x}|^{2d-4}\tilde{\nabla}_i(|\tilde{\nabla}u(\tilde{x})|^{p-2}\tilde{\nabla}_k u(\tilde{x}))\tilde{x}_k\tilde{x}_j(\delta_{ij}|\tilde{x}|^2 - 2\tilde{x}_i\tilde{x}_j). \quad (\text{A.2}) \end{aligned}$$

Note that the right-hand side of the first line of (A.2) equals zero, while the last two lines of (A.2) give us

$$\operatorname{div}(A[v]) = |\tilde{x}|^{2d-2}\tilde{\nabla}_i(|\tilde{\nabla}u(\tilde{x})|^{p-2}\tilde{\nabla}_j u(\tilde{x}))\delta_{ij}|\tilde{x}|^2 = |\tilde{x}|^{2d}\tilde{\Delta}_p u(\tilde{x}),$$

which is equal to zero by our assumption.

Since the Liouville theorem holds true for bounded p -harmonic functions in \mathbb{R}^d , it follows from the first part of the proof that any bounded solution of the equation $-\operatorname{div}(A[v]) = 0$ in the punctured space is a constant. \square

Denote $\alpha := (d-p)/(p-1)$. It is well known that $|x|^{-\alpha}$ is a positive radial solution of the p -Laplace equation in the punctured space. By Lemma A.1, the function $|x|^\alpha$ is a solution of the weighted equation $-\operatorname{div}(A[v]) = 0$ in the punctured space. It is useful to keep in mind that for $p > d$, β is positive and α is negative.

The following lemma claims that $\zeta = \infty$ is a regular point with respect to the constant function and the p -Laplace equation.

Lemma A.2. *Let u be a positive solution of the equation $-\Delta_p(u) = 0$ in a neighborhood of infinity, where $1 < p < \infty$. If u does not admit a finite limit as $x \rightarrow \infty$, then*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} u(x) = \infty.$$

Moreover, if $p \geq d$, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} u(x) \neq 0$.

Proof. By Lemma 4.2 (with $v = 1$), for r large enough, the functions

$$m_r := \inf_{x \in S_r} u(x), \quad M_r := \sup_{x \in S_r} u(x)$$

are monotone. Suppose that $m = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} m_r$ is finite. Then for any $\varepsilon > 0$ the function $u - m + \varepsilon$ is a positive p -harmonic function in some neighborhood of

infinity. By the uniform Harnack inequality, for r large we have

$$M_r - m + \varepsilon < C(m_r - m + \varepsilon)$$

and by taking $r \rightarrow \infty$ we get

$$0 \leq M - m \leq C\varepsilon.$$

Hence $M = m < \infty$, and $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} u(x) = m = M < \infty$. Therefore, u admits a finite limit as $x \rightarrow \infty$.

We note that for $p \geq d$ this finite limit is in fact positive. Indeed, in this case, the equation $-\Delta_p(u) = 0$ in \mathbb{R}^d is critical [26], and hence, the positive constant function is its ground state. In particular, the constant function has minimal growth at infinity. So, for $p \geq d$, there is no positive p -harmonic function in an exterior domain that tends to zero at infinity. \square

Remark A.1. Using the “fundamental solution” of the p -Laplacian in \mathbb{R}^d

$$\mu_p(x) := \begin{cases} C(d, p)|x|^{(p-d)/(p-1)} & \text{if } p \neq d, \\ C(d) \log(|x|) & \text{if } p = d, \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

and a simple comparison argument, it can be shown that a positive solution of the equation $-\Delta_p(u) = 0$ in a neighborhood of infinity satisfying $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} u(x) = \infty$ exists if and only if $p \geq d$. For an extension of this result see [14].

Lemma A.3. *For $p > d$, let u be a positive solution of the equation $-\Delta_p(u) = 0$ in a neighborhood of infinity, satisfying $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} u(x) = \infty$. Fix $R > 0$ and $c > 0$ such that $v_c(x) := K[u](x) - c$ is positive near the origin and negative on S_R . For any $\theta \in C_0^1(B_R)$ which is identically 1 near the origin we have*

$$\int_{B_R} \nabla \theta \cdot A[v_c] dx = k,$$

where k is a positive constant independent of θ .

Proof. Note that the difference of any two such θ has a compact support in $B_R \setminus \overline{B_\varepsilon}$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$. Since v_c is a solution of the equation $-\operatorname{div}(A[u]) = 0$ in $B_R \setminus \overline{B_\varepsilon}$, it follows that

$$\int_{B_R} \nabla \theta \cdot A[v_c] dx = \text{const.} = k.$$

Therefore, it remains to prove that $k > 0$. Let

$$\theta(x) := \begin{cases} 1 & v_c(x) \geq 1, \\ v_c(x) & 0 < v_c(x) < 1, \\ 0 & v_c(x) \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

Since v_c is not a constant it follows that

$$k = \int_{B_R} \nabla \theta \cdot A[v_c] dx = \int_{\{x \in B_R \mid 0 < v_c(x) < 1\}} |x|^\beta |\nabla v_c|^p dx > 0. \quad \square$$

The following lemma can be found in [16] (see Theorem 7.41 therein). However, we include the proof for the completeness.

Lemma A.4. *Let $p > d$, and let $v_c(x)$ be the solution in Lemma A.3. Then there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that*

$$v_c(x) \asymp |x|^\alpha \quad \text{in } B_\varepsilon \setminus \{0\}. \quad (\text{A.4})$$

Proof. We denote by C a generic positive constant whose value might change from line to line but depends only on p and d . For $0 < r < R$, let

$$m_r = \inf_{x \in S_r} v_c(x), \quad M_r = \sup_{x \in S_r} v_c(x).$$

In light of Lemma 4.2, and since $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} v_c(x) = \infty$, we may assume that m_r, M_r are nondecreasing as $r \rightarrow 0$. It suffices to prove that there exist positive constants C and C_1 depending only on p and d such that

$$m_r \leq Cr^\alpha \leq C_1 M_r \quad \text{for all } 0 < r < r_0,$$

and then estimate (A.4) will follow using the uniform Harnack inequality (Lemma 4.1).

For $\mu > 0$, let

$$\theta_\mu(x) := \begin{cases} \mu & v_c(x) \geq \mu, \\ v_c(x) & 0 < v_c(x) < \mu, \\ 0 & v_c(x) \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

Note that $\theta_\mu(x) = \mu$ near the origin, therefore, by Lemma A.3 we have

$$k\mu = \int_{B_R} \nabla \theta_\mu \cdot A[v_c] dx. \quad (\text{A.5})$$

Upper bound: By (A.5) we have

$$km_r = \int_{B_R} \nabla \theta_{m_r} \cdot A[v_c] dx = C \int_{B_R} |x|^\beta |\nabla \theta_{m_r}|^p dx \geq C_1 m_r^p \text{cap}_{p,\beta}(B_{r,R}),$$

where $\text{cap}_{p,\beta}(B_{r,R})$ is the (variational) weighted p -capacity of the ball B_r in B_R with respect to measure $|x|^\beta$ (see [16], Chap. 2). Explicit calculation [16] (see Example 2.22 therein), shows that

$$\text{cap}_{p,\beta}(B_{r,R}) = C(r^{(p-d-\beta)/(p-1)} - R^{(p-d-\beta)/(1-p)})^{1-p}.$$

Thus,

$$km_r^{1-p} \geq C(r^{(p-d-\beta)/(p-1)} - R^{(p-d-\beta)/(1-p)})^{1-p}.$$

Note that $(p-d-\beta)/(p-1) = \alpha$, therefore,

$$m_r \leq C(r^\alpha - R^\alpha) \leq Cr^\alpha.$$

Lower bound: For $0 < r < R$, let

$$\xi_r(x) := \begin{cases} 1 & |x| < r, \\ \frac{|x|^\alpha - R^\alpha}{r^\alpha - R^\alpha} & r \leq |x| \leq R, \\ 0 & |x| > R. \end{cases}$$

Using Lemma A.3 and Hölder's inequality, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} k &= \int_{B_R} \nabla \xi_r \cdot A[v_c] dx \\ &\leq \left(\int_{B_R \setminus B_r} |\nabla \xi_r|^p |x|^\beta dx \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_{B_R \setminus B_r} |\nabla v_c|^p |x|^\beta dx \right)^{(p-1)/p}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.6})$$

For the first term on the right-hand side of (A.6) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B_R \setminus B_r} |\nabla \xi_r|^p |x|^\beta dx &= \frac{C}{(r^\alpha - R^\alpha)^p} \left(r^{(\alpha-1)p+\beta+d} - R^{(\alpha-1)p+\beta+d} \right) \\ &= \frac{C}{(r^\alpha - R^\alpha)^{p-1}}, \end{aligned}$$

where we used the equality $(\alpha-1)p+\beta+d = \alpha$. Consequently, for r small we have

$$\int_{B_R \setminus B_r} |\nabla \xi_r|^p |x|^\beta dx \leq C r^{-\alpha(p-1)}. \quad (\text{A.7})$$

To estimate the second term of (A.6), we note that $v_c = \theta_{M_r}$ in $\{0 \leq v_c \leq M_r\} \supset B_R \setminus B_r$, and consequently

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B_R \setminus B_r} |\nabla v_c|^p |x|^\beta dx &\leq \int_{0 \leq v_c \leq M_r} |\nabla v_c|^p |x|^\beta dx \\ &= \int_{B_R} \nabla \theta_{M_r} \cdot A[v_c] dx \\ &= k M_r. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.8})$$

Combining (A.6)–(A.8), we get

$$k = \int_{B_R} \nabla \xi_r \cdot A[v_c] dx \leq C r^{\alpha(1-p)/p} M_r^{(p-1)/p}$$

and $r^\alpha \leq C M_r$ follows. \square

With the work of the preceding lemmas available, we can complete the proof of Theorem 2.3 concerning the asymptotic behavior of positive singular p -harmonic functions near infinity for $p > d$.

Proof. (End of the proof of Theorem 2.3) In light of Lemmas A.1, A.2, and A.4, we need only to show that $v(x) \asymp |x|^\alpha$ in $B_\varepsilon \setminus \{0\}$ implies that $v(x) \sim |x|^\alpha$ as $x \rightarrow 0$. We use Véron's scaling method [26].

For $0 < \sigma < 1$, we denote $w_\sigma(x) := v(\sigma x)/\sigma^\alpha$. Then $\{w_\sigma\}_{0 < \sigma < 1}$ is a locally bounded family, and $w_\sigma(x) \asymp |x|^\alpha$ in $B_{c/\sigma} \setminus \{0\}$ for some $c > 0$. Consequently, there is a subsequence $\sigma_n \rightarrow 0$ such that $\{w_{\sigma_n}\}$ converges locally uniformly in $\mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}$ to

$$W(x) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} w_{\sigma_n}(x)$$

which is a positive solution of the equation

$$-\operatorname{div}(A[u]) = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}.$$

Clearly, $m|x|^\alpha \leq W(x) \leq M|x|^\alpha$, where

$$m := \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} m_r = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \inf_{x \in S_r} \frac{v(x)}{r^\alpha}, \quad M := \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} M_r = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \sup_{x \in S_r} \frac{v(x)}{r^\alpha},$$

and the existence of the limits above follows from Lemma 4.2.

We claim that for any $R > 0$ we have

$$\inf_{x \in S_R} \frac{W(x)}{|x|^\alpha} = m, \quad \sup_{x \in S_R} \frac{W(x)}{|x|^\alpha} = M.$$

Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned} \inf_{x \in S_R} \frac{W(x)}{|x|^\alpha} &= \inf_{x \in S_R} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{w_{\sigma_n}(x)}{|x|^\alpha} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \inf_{x \in S_R} \frac{w_{\sigma_n}(x)}{|x|^\alpha} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \inf_{x \in S_R} \frac{v(\sigma_n x)}{(\sigma_n R)^\alpha} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \inf_{x \in S_{\sigma_n R}} \frac{v(x)}{|x|^\alpha} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} m_{\sigma_n R} = m, \end{aligned}$$

where the interchanging of the order of the two limiting processes above is justified due to the local uniform convergence of the sequence $\{w_{\sigma_n}(x)/|x|^\alpha\}$. Similarly, we obtain $\sup_{x \in S_R} \frac{W(x)}{|x|^\alpha} = M$.

Since $|x|^\alpha$ is a positive solution of the equation $-\operatorname{div}(A[u]) = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}$ which does not have any critical point, it follows from Theorem 3.2 that $m|x|^\alpha = W(x) = M|x|^\alpha$, and therefore $m = M$. \square

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