

Euler-Lagragian equations in an Orlicz-Sobolev space setting

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Abstract

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1 Introduction

2 Preliminaries

For reader convenience, we give a short introduction to Orlicz and Orlicz Sobolev spaces of vector valued functions and a list of results that we will use throughout the article. We refer to [2, 12, 19] for additional details and proofs. In the first two references scalar valued function are considered, however the generalization of the results enumerated below to vector valued functions is direct. Last one reference consider vector valued functions.

Hereafter we denote by \mathbb{R}^+ to the set of all non negative real numbers. A function $\Phi : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ is called an *N-function* if it has the form

$$\Phi(t) = \int_0^t \varphi(\tau) d\tau, \quad \text{for } t \geq 0,$$

where $\varphi : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ is a right continuous nondecreasing function satisfying $\varphi(0) = 0$, $\varphi(t) > 0$ for $t > 0$ and $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(t) = +\infty$.

Given a function φ as above, we also consider the so-called right inverse function ψ of φ which is defined $\psi(s) = \sup_{\varphi(t) \leq s} t$. The function ψ satisfies the same properties that function φ , therefore we have an *N-function* Ψ such that $\Psi' = \psi$. The function Ψ is called the *complementary function* of Φ .

We say that Φ is a *function of the Δ_2 class* when there exists a constant $K > 0$ and a $t_0 \geq 0$ such that $\Phi(2t) \leq K\Phi(t)$, for every $t \geq t_0$. If $t_0 = 0$ we said that Φ is *Δ_2 global*.

In this paper we adopt the convention of to use bold symbols for denote points in \mathbb{R}^n and plain symbols for scalar ones.

For n positive integer we denote by $M_n := M_n([0, T])$ the set of all measurable functions defined in $[0, T]$ with values in \mathbb{R}^n . Given a *N-function* Φ we define the *modular function* $\rho_\Phi : M_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{+\infty\}$ by

$$\rho_\Phi(\mathbf{u}) := \int_0^T \Phi(|\mathbf{u}|) dt.$$

Here $|\cdot|$ is the euclidean norm of \mathbb{R}^n . The *Orlicz class* $C_n^\Phi = C_n^\Phi([0, T])$ is defined by

$$C_n^\Phi := \{\mathbf{u} \in M_n | \rho_\Phi(\mathbf{u}) < \infty\}. \quad (1)$$

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The Orlicz space $L_n^\Phi = L_n^\Phi([0, T])$ is the linear hull of C_n^Φ . Equivalently

$$L_n^\Phi := \{\mathbf{u} \in M_n \mid \exists \lambda > 0 : \rho_\Phi(\lambda \mathbf{u}) < \infty\}. \quad (2)$$

The Orlicz space L_n^Φ equipped with the Orlicz norm

$$\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi} := \sup \left\{ \int_0^T \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} dt \mid \rho_\Psi(\mathbf{v}) \leq 1 \right\},$$

is a Banach space. By $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}$ we denote the usual dot product in \mathbb{R}^n between \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} . Sometimes the following alternative expression for the norm, known as *Amemiya norm*, will be useful (see [12, Th. 10.5] and [9]). For every $\mathbf{u} \in L^\Phi$,

$$\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi} = \inf_{k>0} \frac{1}{k} \{1 + \rho_\Phi(k\mathbf{u})\}. \quad (3)$$

The subspace $E_n^\Phi = E_n^\Phi([0, T])$ is defined as the closure in L_n^Φ of the subspace L_n^∞ of all the \mathbb{R}^n -valued essentially bounded functions. It is showed that E_n^Φ is the only one maximal subspace contained in the Orlicz class C^Φ , that is $\mathbf{u} \in E_n^\Phi$ if and only if for any $\lambda > 0$ we have $\rho_\Phi(\lambda \mathbf{u}) < \infty$.

A generalized version of *Hölder inequality* holds in the setting of Orlicz spaces (ver [12, Th 9.3]). Namely, if $\mathbf{u} \in L_n^\Phi$ and $\mathbf{v} \in L_n^\Psi$ then $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} \in L_1^1$ and

$$\int_0^T \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} dt \leq \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi} \|\mathbf{v}\|_{L^\Psi}. \quad (4)$$

If X and Y are Banach spaces, with $Y \subset X^*$ we denote by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : Y \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to the bilinear pairing map given by $\langle x^*, x \rangle = x^*(x)$. Hölder inequality shows that $L_n^\Psi \subset [L_n^\Phi]^*$, where the pairing $\langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle$, $\mathbf{u} \in L_n^\Phi$ and $\mathbf{v} \in L_n^\Psi$, is defined by

$$\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u} \rangle = \int_0^T \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} dt. \quad (5)$$

Unless Φ be a Δ_2 function, the relation $L_n^\Psi = [L_n^\Phi]^*$ does not holds. It is true in general that $[E_n^\Phi]^* = L_n^\Psi$.

Likes in [12], we will consider the subset $\Pi(E_n^\Phi, r)$ of L_n^Φ defined by

$$\Pi(E_n^\Phi, r) := \{\mathbf{u} \in L_n^\Phi \mid d(\mathbf{u}, E_n^\Phi) < r\}.$$

This set is related to the Orlicz class C_n^Φ by means of inclusions

$$\Pi(E_n^\Phi, 1) \subset C_n^\Phi \subset \overline{\Pi(E_n^\Phi, 1)}. \quad (6)$$

The proof of this fact, and similar ones, is given by real valued function in [12], the extension to \mathbb{R}^n -valued functions does not involve any difficulty. When the function Φ is of the Δ_2 class then the four sets L_n^Φ , E_n^Φ , $\Pi(E_n^\Phi, 1)$ and C_n^Φ are equal.

We will use the following elementary fact frequently

$$\mathbf{u} \in \Pi(E_n^\Phi, \lambda) \implies \frac{\mathbf{u}}{\lambda} \in \Pi(E_n^\Phi, 1) \subset C_n^\Phi. \quad (7)$$

We define the *Sobolev-Orlicz space* $W^1 L_n^\Phi$ (see [2]) by

$$W^1 L_n^\Phi := \{u \mid u \text{ is absolutely continuous and } u, \dot{u} \in L_n^\Phi\}.$$

This space is a Banach space equipped with the norm

$$\|u\|_{W^1 L^\Phi} = \|u\|_{L^\Phi} + \|\dot{u}\|_{L^\Phi}.$$

For a function $u \in L_n^1([0, T])$, we write $u = \bar{u} + \tilde{u}$, where $\bar{u} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u(t) dt$ and $\tilde{u} = u - \bar{u}$.

An important aspect of the theory of Sobolev spaces is related to embedding theorems. There is an extensive literature on this question in the setting of Orlicz-Sobolev spaces, see for example [5, 4, 6, 7, 11]. For this reason the following simple Lemma, which we will use systematically, it is well known. We include a brief proof for sake of completeness.

Lemma 2.1. *Let $u \in W^1 L_n^\Phi$. Then $u \in L_n^\infty([0, T])$ and*

$$\|\tilde{u}\|_{L^\infty} \leq T \Psi^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{T} \right) \|\dot{u}\|_{L^\Phi} \quad (\text{Wirtinger's inequality}) \quad (8)$$

$$\|u\|_{L^\infty} \leq \Psi^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{T} \right) \max\{1, T\} \|u\|_{W^1 L^\Phi} \quad (\text{Sobolev's inequality}) \quad (9)$$

Proof. Since u is continuous, from the mean value theorem there exists τ such that $u(\tau) = \bar{u}$, thus

$$|u(t) - \bar{u}| \leq \int_\tau^t |\dot{u}(s)| ds \leq \|\dot{u}\|_{L^\Phi} \|1\|_{L^\Psi} \leq T \Psi^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{T} \right) \|\dot{u}\|_{L^\Phi}. \quad (10)$$

Here we have used Hölder inequality and the formula for the norm of a characteristic function (ver [12, Eq. 9.11]). Inequality (10) proves Wirtinger's inequality (8).

On the other hand, again by Hölder inequality and [12, Eq. 9.11], we obtain

$$|\bar{u}| \leq \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |u(s)| ds \leq \Psi^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{T} \right) \|u\|_{L^\Phi}. \quad (11)$$

From (10),(11) and since $u = \bar{u} + \tilde{u}$ we obtain (9). \square

If $(X, \|\cdot\|_X)$ is a Banach space and $(Y, \|\cdot\|_Y)$ is a subspace of X , as is usual we write $Y \hookrightarrow X$ and we say that Y is *embedded* in X when the restricted identity map $i_Y : Y \rightarrow X$ is bounded. That means that there exists $C > 0$ such that for any $y \in Y$ we have $\|y\|_X \leq C\|y\|_Y$. With this notation, the Lemma 2.1 states $W^1 L_n^\Phi \hookrightarrow L_n^\infty$ and Hölder inequality states that $L_n^\Psi \hookrightarrow [L_n^\Phi]^*$.

Given a continuous function $a \in C(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^+)$, we define the composition operator $\alpha : M_n \rightarrow M_n$ by $\alpha(u)(t) = a(|u(t)|)$. We will use repeatedly the following elementary consequence of the previous lemma.

Corollary 2.2. *If $a \in C(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^+)$ then $a : W^1 L_n^\Phi \rightarrow L_1^\infty([0, T])$ is bounded. More concretely there exists a non decreasing function $c : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ such that $\|a(\mathbf{u})\|_{L^\infty([0, T])} \leq c(\|\mathbf{u}\|_{W^1 L^\Phi})$.*

Proof. Let $\alpha \in C(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^+)$ be a non-decreasing mayorant of a , for example $\alpha(s) := \sup_{0 \leq t \leq s} a(t)$. If $\mathbf{u} \in W^1 L_n^\Phi$ then by Lemma 2.1

$$a(|\mathbf{u}(t)|) \leq \alpha(\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\infty}) \leq a\left(\Psi^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{T}\right) \max\{1, T\} \|\mathbf{u}\|_{W^1 L^\Phi}\right) =: c(\|\mathbf{u}\|_{W^1 L^\Phi}).$$

□

The following lemma is an immediate consequence of principles related to operators of Nemitskii type, see [12, §17].

Lemma 2.3. *The composition operator φ acts from $\Pi(E_n^\Phi, 1)$ into C_1^Ψ .*

Proof. As consequence of [12, Lemma 9.1] we have that $\varphi(B_{L^\Phi}(0, 1)) \subset C_1^\Psi$, where $B_X(\mathbf{u}_0, r)$ is the open ball with center \mathbf{u}_0 and radius $r > 0$ in the space X . Therefore, applying [12, Lemma 17.1] we deduce that φ acts from $\Pi(E_n^\Phi, 1)$ into C_1^Ψ . □

We need also the following technical lemma.

Lemma 2.4. *Let $\lambda > 0$ and $\{\mathbf{u}_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of functions in $\Pi(E_n^\Phi, \lambda)$ converging to $\mathbf{u} \in \Pi(E_n^\Phi, \lambda)$ in the L^Φ -norm. Then there exist a subsequence \mathbf{u}_{n_k} and a real valued function $h \in \Pi(E_1^\Phi([0, T]), \lambda)$ such that $\mathbf{u}_{n_k} \rightarrow \mathbf{u}$ a.e. and $|\mathbf{u}_{n_k}| \leq h$ a.e..*

Proof. Let $r := d(\mathbf{u}, E_n^\Phi)$, $r < \lambda$. Because \mathbf{u}_n converges to \mathbf{u} , there exists a subsequence (n_k) such that

$$\|\mathbf{u}_{n_k} - \mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi} < \frac{\lambda - r}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \|\mathbf{u}_{n_k} - \mathbf{u}_{n_{k+1}}\|_{L^\Phi} < 2^{-(k+1)}(\lambda - r)$$

Let $h : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$h(x) = |\mathbf{u}_{n_1}(x)| + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} |\mathbf{u}_{n_k}(x) - \mathbf{u}_{n_{k-1}}(x)|. \quad (12)$$

As a consequence of [12, Lemma 10.1] we have that, for any $\mathbf{v} \in L_n^\Phi$, $d(\mathbf{v}, E_n^\Phi) = d(|\mathbf{v}|, E_1^\Phi)$. Therefore

$$d(|\mathbf{u}_{n_1}|, E_1^\Phi) = d(\mathbf{u}_{n_1}, E_n^\Phi) \leq d(\mathbf{u}_{n_1}, \mathbf{u}) + d(\mathbf{u}, E_n^\Phi) < \frac{\lambda + r}{2}.$$

Then

$$d(h, E_1^\Phi) \leq d(h, |\mathbf{u}_{n_1}|) + d(|\mathbf{u}_{n_1}|, E_1^\Phi) < \lambda.$$

Therefore, $h \in \Pi(E_1^\Phi, \lambda)$. In particular, $|h| < \infty$ a.e. We conclude that the series $\mathbf{u}_{n_1}(x) + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (\mathbf{u}_{n_k}(x) - \mathbf{u}_{n_{k-1}}(x))$ is absolutely convergent a.e. This imply that $\mathbf{u}_{n_k} \rightarrow \mathbf{u}$ a.e.. The inequality $|\mathbf{u}_{n_k}| \leq h$ is clear from the definition of h . □

A common obstacle with Orlicz spaces, that distinguishes it from L^p spaces, is that a sequence $\mathbf{u}_n \in L_n^\Phi$ which is uniformly bounded by $h \in L_1^\Phi$ and a.e. convergent to \mathbf{u} is not necessarily norm convergent. Fortunately the subspace E_n^Φ has that property.

Lemma 2.5. *Suppose that $\mathbf{u}_n \in L_n^\Phi$ is a sequence such that $\mathbf{u}_n \rightarrow \mathbf{u}$ a.e. and suppose that there exist $h \in E_1^\Phi$ with $|\mathbf{u}_n| \leq h$ a.e. then $\|\mathbf{u}_n - \mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi} \rightarrow 0$.*

Proof. [15, p.84] and [12, Th. 10.3] □

We recall the definition of Gateaux derivative, see [3] for details. Given a function $I : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ where U is an open set of a Banach space X , we say that I has a Gateaux derivative in $\mathbf{u} \in U$ if there exists $\mathbf{u}^* \in X^*$ such that for every $\mathbf{v} \in X$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{I(\mathbf{u} + s\mathbf{v}) - I(\mathbf{u})}{s} = \langle \mathbf{u}^*, \mathbf{v} \rangle.$$

We recall the following definition.

Definition 2.6 (see [10]). *Let X a Banach space and $D \subset X$. A non linear operator $T : D \rightarrow X^*$ is called demicontinuous if it is continuous when X is equipped with the strong topology and X^* with the weak* topology.*

3 Differentiability of action integrals on Orlicz spaces

Definition 3.1. *We said that a function $\mathcal{L} : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a Caratheodory function if for fixed (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) the map $t \mapsto \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ is measurable and for fixed t the map $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \mapsto \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ is continuously differentiable for almost everywhere $t \in [0, T]$.*

In this paper we will consider Lagrangian functions satisfying the following structure conditions. We assume that there exists $\lambda > 0$ and non negative functions $a \in C(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^+)$, $b \in L_1^1([0, T])$, $c \in L_1^\Psi([0, T])$ and $d \in E_1^\Phi$ such that

$$|\mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})| \leq a(|\mathbf{x}|) \left(b(t) + \Phi \left(\frac{|\mathbf{y}|}{\lambda} + d(t) \right) \right), \quad (13)$$

$$|D_{\mathbf{x}} \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})| \leq a(|\mathbf{x}|) \left(b(t) + \Phi \left(\frac{|\mathbf{y}|}{\lambda} + d(t) \right) \right), \quad (14)$$

$$|D_{\mathbf{y}} \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})| \leq a(|\mathbf{x}|) \left(c(t) + \varphi \left(\frac{|\mathbf{y}|}{\lambda} + d(t) \right) \right). \quad (15)$$

Remark 1. These conditions are a direct generalization of the conditions [14, Eq (a), p. 10].

In the following comments we discuss the relevance of the function d in the inequalities (13), (14) and (15). In particular, we are interested in to see when it is possible to find, for every $d \in E_1^\Phi$, a function $b \in L_1^1$ and $C > 0$ such that for every $s > 0$

$$\Phi(s + d(t)) \leq C\Phi(s) + b(t). \quad (16)$$

In that case we can suppose $d = 0$ in (13) and (14). The same considerations should be done with $\varphi(s + d(t))$.

Remark 2. As a direct consequence of convexity, we can bound the term $\Phi(s + d(t))$, $d \in E_1^\Phi$, by the expression $\frac{1}{2}\Phi(2s) + b(t)$ where $b(t) := \frac{1}{2}\Phi(2d(t)) \in L_1^1$. Therefore, we can always assume $d = 0$ in (13) and (14) at the price of making smaller the value of λ .

Remark 3. If $\Phi \in \Delta_2$ then we can assume $d = 0$ keeping the same value of λ . This is consequence of that a non decreasing Δ_2 function $G : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is quasi-subadditive. In fact, we suppose $s_1 \leq s_2$, then

$$G(s_1 + s_2) \leq G(2s_2) \leq KG(s_2) \leq K(G(s_1) + G(s_2)).$$

Moreover, if Φ is Δ_2 then φ is also Δ_2 , as the following simple argument shows

$$2s\varphi(2s) \leq \alpha\Phi(2s) \leq K\Phi(s) \leq Ks\varphi(s)$$

Here we have used [12, Th. 4.1], the Δ_2 condition for Φ and the inequality $\Phi(s) \leq s\varphi(s)$ valid for any N -function. Therefore if Φ is Δ_2 we have that

$$\Phi(s + d(t)) \leq K\Phi(s) + K\Phi(d(t)) = K\Phi(s) + b_1(t),$$

where $b_1(t) = b(t) + K\Phi(d(t)) \in L_1^1([0, T])$. A similar fact holds with φ instead Φ namely

$$\varphi(s + d(t)) \leq c_1(t) + \varphi(s),$$

where, as consequence of Lemma 2.3 and the Δ_2 condition for Φ , we have $c_1(t) := K\varphi(d(t)) \in L_1^\Psi$.

Remark 4. If $\Phi \notin \Delta_2$ then (16) may be true or not. For example, we consider the N -function $\Phi(s) = e^s - s - 1$ which is not a Δ_2 function. We have that $E_1^\Phi = L_1^\infty$. In fact, if $d \in E_1^\Phi$ then from the inequality $1/2e^s \leq \Phi(s) + 1$ and since $pd \in C_1^\Phi$, for every $p > 0$, we have that $\int_0^T e^{pd(t)} dt < \infty$, for every $p > 0$. This imply $d \in L_1^\infty$. Therefore,

$$\Phi(s + d(t)) \leq e^{s+d(t)} \leq 2\|e^d\|_{L^\infty}\Phi(s) + 2\|e^d\|_{L^\infty}.$$

On the other hand, we consider the N -function $\Phi(s) = e^{s^2} - 1$. Suppose that $0 \leq d \in E_1^\Phi$ and $b \in L_1^1$ satisfy (16). Then

$$e^{s^2} e^{2sd(t)} \leq \Phi(s + d(t)) + 1 \leq Ce^{s^2} + b(t).$$

Dividing by e^{s^2} and taking the limit $s \rightarrow \infty$ we obtain that $d = 0$ a.e.. In other words, if $d \neq 0$ on a set with positive measure, the bounds in (13) and (14) are essentially bigger than a bound of the type $a(|x|)(b(t) + \Phi(|y|/\lambda))$.

Theorem 3.2. *Let \mathcal{L} be a Caratheodory function satisfying (13), (14), (15). Then the following statements hold*

1. *The action integral*

$$I(\mathbf{u}) := \int_0^T \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}(t), \dot{\mathbf{u}}(t)) dt \quad (17)$$

is finitely defined in $\mathcal{E}_n^\Phi(\lambda) := W^1L^\Phi \cap \{\mathbf{u} | \dot{\mathbf{u}} \in \Pi(E_n^\Phi, \lambda)\}$.

2. The function I is Gâteaux differentiable on $\mathcal{E}_n^\Phi(\lambda)$ and its derivative I' is demi-continuous from $\mathcal{E}_n^\Phi(\lambda)$ into $[W^1 L^\Phi]^*$. Moreover I' is given by the following expression

$$\langle I'(\mathbf{u}), \mathbf{v} \rangle = \int_0^T \{ D_x \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}, \dot{\mathbf{u}}) \cdot \mathbf{v} + D_y \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}, \dot{\mathbf{u}}) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{v}} \} dt. \quad (18)$$

3. If Ψ is Δ_2 then I' is continuous from $\mathcal{E}_n^\Phi(\lambda)$ into $[W^1 L^\Phi]^*$ when both spaces are equipped with the strong topology.

Proof. From (7) we have $\dot{\mathbf{u}}/\lambda \in \Pi(E_n^\Phi, 1)$. Thus, as $d \in E_1^\Phi$ and attending to (6), we get

$$|\dot{\mathbf{u}}/\lambda + d \in \Pi(E_1^\Phi, 1) \subset C_1^\Phi. \quad (19)$$

From Corollary 2.2 we get a constant $c = c(\|\mathbf{u}\|_{W^1 L^\Phi})$ such that $a(|\mathbf{u}(t)|) \leq c$, $t \in [0, T]$. Thus,

$$|\mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}, \dot{\mathbf{u}})| \leq c \left(b(t) + \Phi \left(\frac{|\dot{\mathbf{u}}(t)|}{\lambda} + d(t) \right) \right) \in L_1^1.$$

This fact proves item 1.

We split the proof of 2 in three steps.

Step 1. The non linear operator $\mathbf{u} \mapsto D_x \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}, \dot{\mathbf{u}})$ is continuous from $\mathcal{E}_n^\Phi(\lambda)$ into $L_n^1([0, T])$ with the strong topology on both sets.

We take $\{\mathbf{u}_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ a sequence of functions in $\mathcal{E}_n^\Phi(\lambda)$, and $\mathbf{u} \in \mathcal{E}_n^\Phi(\lambda)$ such that $\mathbf{u}_n \rightarrow \mathbf{u}$ in $W^1 L_n^\Phi$. Then $\mathbf{u}_n \rightarrow \mathbf{u}$ in L_n^Φ and $\dot{\mathbf{u}}_n \rightarrow \dot{\mathbf{u}}$ in L_n^Φ . By Lemma 2.4 there exist a subsequence \mathbf{u}_{n_k} and $h \in \Pi(E_1^\Phi, \lambda)$ such that $\mathbf{u}_{n_k} \rightarrow \mathbf{u}$ a.e., $\dot{\mathbf{u}}_{n_k} \rightarrow \dot{\mathbf{u}}$ a.e. and $|\dot{\mathbf{u}}_{n_k}| \leq h$ a.e.. Since \mathbf{u}_{n_k} , $k = 1, 2, \dots$ is a strong convergent sequence in $W^1 L_n^\Phi$, it is a bounded sequence in $W^1 L_n^\Phi$. According to Lemmas 2.1 and Corollary 2.2 there exists $M > 0$ such that $\|a(\mathbf{u}_{n_k})\|_{L^\infty} \leq M$, $k = 1, 2, \dots$. From the previous facts, (14) and (19) we get

$$|D_x \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}_{n_k}(t), \dot{\mathbf{u}}_{n_k}(t))| \leq M \left(b(t) + \Phi \left(\frac{|h|}{\lambda} + d(t) \right) \right) \in L_1^1. \quad (20)$$

By the Caratheodory condition

$$D_x \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}_{n_k}(t), \dot{\mathbf{u}}_{n_k}(t)) \rightarrow D_x \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}(t), \dot{\mathbf{u}}(t)) \quad \text{for a.e } t \in [0, T].$$

Applying the Dominated Convergence Theorem we conclude the proof of step 1.

Step 2. The non linear operator $\mathbf{u} \mapsto D_y \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}, \dot{\mathbf{u}})$ is continuous from $\mathcal{E}_n^\Phi(\lambda)$ with the strong topology into $[L^\Phi]^*$ with the weak* topology.

Let $\mathbf{u} \in \mathcal{E}_n^\Phi(\lambda)$. It follows from (19), Lemma 2.3 and Corollary 2.2 that

$$\varphi \left(\frac{|\dot{\mathbf{u}}|}{\lambda} + d \right) \in C_1^\Psi \quad (21)$$

and $a(|u|) \in L_1^\infty$. Therefore, in virtue of (15) we get

$$|D_y \mathcal{L}(t, u(t), \dot{u}(t))| \leq c(\|u\|_{W^1 L^\Phi}) \left(c(t) + \varphi \left(\frac{|\dot{u}(t)|}{\lambda} + d(t) \right) \right) \in L_1^\Psi. \quad (22)$$

We note that (20), (22), the imbedding $W^1 L_n^\Phi \hookrightarrow L_n^\infty$ and $L_n^\Psi \hookrightarrow [L_n^\Phi]^*$ imply that the second member (18) defines an element in $[W^1 L_n^\Phi]^*$.

Now, let us to prove the continuity of the map $u \mapsto D_y \mathcal{L}(\cdot, u, \dot{u})$. We take $u_n, u \in \mathcal{E}_n^\Phi(\lambda)$ with $u_n \rightarrow u$ in the norm of $W^1 L_n^\Phi$. We must prove that $D_y \mathcal{L}(\cdot, u_n, \dot{u}_n) \xrightarrow{w^*} D_y \mathcal{L}(\cdot, u, \dot{u})$. Suppose, on the contrary, that there exists $v \in L_n^\Phi$, $\epsilon > 0$ and a subsequence of $\{u_n\}$ (again denoted for simplicity $\{u_n\}$) such that

$$|\langle D_y \mathcal{L}(\cdot, u_n, \dot{u}_n), v \rangle - \langle D_y \mathcal{L}(\cdot, u, \dot{u}), v \rangle| \geq \epsilon. \quad (23)$$

We have $u_n \rightarrow u$ in L_n^Φ and $\dot{u}_n \rightarrow \dot{u}$ in L_n^Φ . By Lemma 2.4, there exist a subsequence u_{n_k} and $h \in \Pi(E_n^\Phi, \lambda)$ such that $u_{n_k} \rightarrow u$ a.e., $\dot{u}_{n_k} \rightarrow \dot{u}$ a.e. and $|\dot{u}_{n_k}| \leq h$ a.e.. As in the previous step, since u_n is a convergent sequence, the Corollary 2.2 implies that $a(|u_n(t)|)$ is uniformly bounded by certain constant C . Therefore, from (15), (21), the fact that $c \in L_1^\Psi$, Hölder inequality we obtain

$$|D_y \mathcal{L}(\cdot, u_n, \dot{u}_n) \cdot v| \leq C \left(c + \varphi \left(\frac{h}{\lambda} + d \right) \right) |v| \in L_1^1.$$

From the Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem we deduce

$$\int_0^T D_y \mathcal{L}(t, u_{n_k}, \dot{u}_{n_k}) \cdot v dt \rightarrow \int_0^T D_y \mathcal{L}(t, u, \dot{u}) \cdot v dt \quad (24)$$

which contradict the inequality (23). This completes the proof of step 2.

Step 3. Finally we prove 2. The proof follows similar lines that [14, Theorem 1.4]. For $u \in \mathcal{E}_n^\Phi(\lambda)$ and $0 \neq v \in W^1 L_n^\Phi$ we define the function

$$f(s, t) := \mathcal{L}(t, u(t) + sv(t), \dot{u}(t) + s\dot{v}(t)).$$

From [12, Th. 10.1] we obtain that if $|u| \leq |v|$ then $d(u, E_n^\Phi) \leq d(v, E_n^\Phi)$. Therefore, for $|s| \leq s_0 := (\lambda - d(\dot{u}, E_n^\Phi)) / \|v\|_{W^1 L^\Phi}$ we have

$$d(\dot{u} + s\dot{v}, E_n^\Phi) \leq d(|\dot{u}| + s|\dot{v}|, E_1^\Phi) \leq d(|\dot{u}|, E_1^\Phi) + s\|\dot{v}\|_{L^\Phi} < \lambda.$$

As a consequence $\dot{u} + s\dot{v} \in \Pi(E_n^\Phi, \lambda)$ and $|\dot{u}| + s|\dot{v}| \in \Pi(E_1^\Phi, \lambda)$. These facts imply, in virtue of Theorem 3.2(1) that $I(u + sv)$ is well defined and it is finite for $|s| \leq s_0$. Using Corollary 2.2 we see that

$$\|a(|u + sv|)\|_{L^\infty} \leq c(\|u + sv\|_{W^1 L^\Phi}) \leq c(\|u\|_{W^1 L^\Phi} + s_0\|v\|_{W^1 L^\Phi}).$$

Consequently, applying chain rule, inequalities (14)-(15), the previous inequality and using that φ and Φ are non decreasing, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |D_s f(s, t)| &= |D_x \mathcal{L}(t, u + sv, \dot{u} + s\dot{v}) \cdot v + D_y \mathcal{L}(t, u + sv, \dot{u} + s\dot{v}) \cdot \dot{v}| \\ &\leq c \left[\left(b(t) + \Phi \left(\frac{|\dot{u}| + s_0|\dot{v}|}{\lambda} + d \right) \right) |v| \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(c(t) + \varphi \left(\frac{|\dot{u}| + s_0|\dot{v}|}{\lambda} + d \right) \right) |\dot{v}| \right] \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

Invoking (20), (22) with $|\dot{\mathbf{u}}| + s_0|\dot{\mathbf{v}}|$ instead $\dot{\mathbf{u}}$ and taking account of $\mathbf{v} \in L^\infty$ and $\dot{\mathbf{v}} \in L^\Phi$ we show that there exists a function $g \in L^1_1([0, T], \mathbb{R}^+)$ such that $|D_s f(s, t)| \leq g(t)$. Consequently, I has a directional derivative and

$$\langle I'(\mathbf{u}), \mathbf{v} \rangle = \frac{d}{ds} I(\mathbf{u} + s\mathbf{v})|_{s=0} = \int_0^T D_x \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}, \dot{\mathbf{u}}) \cdot \mathbf{v} + D_y \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}, \dot{\mathbf{u}}) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{v}} dt.$$

Moreover, from (20), (22), Lemma 2.1 and previous formula

$$|\langle I'(\mathbf{u}), \mathbf{v} \rangle| \leq c\|\mathbf{v}\|_{L^\infty} + c\|\dot{\mathbf{v}}\|_{L^\Phi} \leq c\|\mathbf{v}\|_{W^1 L^\Phi}.$$

This complete the proof of the Gâteaux differentiability of I . Finally, the demicontinuity of $I' : \mathcal{E}_n^\Phi(\lambda) \rightarrow [W^1 L^\Phi]^*$ is a consequence of the continuity of the mappings $\mathbf{u} \mapsto D_x \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}, \dot{\mathbf{u}})$ and $\mathbf{u} \mapsto D_y \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}, \dot{\mathbf{u}})$. Indeed, we set $\mathbf{u}_n, \mathbf{u} \in \mathcal{E}_n^\Phi(\lambda)$ with $\mathbf{u}_n \rightarrow \mathbf{u}$ in the norm of $W^1 L^\Phi$ and $\mathbf{v} \in W^1 L^\Phi$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \langle I'(\mathbf{u}_n), \mathbf{v} \rangle &= \int_0^T \{D_x \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}_n, \dot{\mathbf{u}}_n) \cdot \mathbf{v} + D_y \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}_n, \dot{\mathbf{u}}_n) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{v}}\} dt \\ &\rightarrow \int_0^T \{D_x \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}, \dot{\mathbf{u}}) \cdot \mathbf{v} + D_y \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}, \dot{\mathbf{u}}) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{v}}\} dt \\ &= \langle I'(\mathbf{u}), \mathbf{v} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

In order to prove 3, let us see that the maps $\mathbf{u} \mapsto D_x \mathcal{L}(\cdot, \mathbf{u}(\cdot), \dot{\mathbf{u}}(\cdot))$ and $\mathbf{u} \mapsto D_y \mathcal{L}(\cdot, \mathbf{u}(\cdot), \dot{\mathbf{u}}(\cdot))$ are norm continuous from $\mathcal{E}_n^\Phi(\lambda)$ into L^1 and L^Ψ respectively. The continuity of the first map has already been proved in step 1. We will prove the continuity of the second map. We repeat an argument similar to the one given in step 2. We consider \mathbf{u}_n and \mathbf{u} in $\mathcal{E}_n^\Phi(\lambda)$ with $\|\mathbf{u}_n - \mathbf{u}\|_{W^1 L^\Phi} \rightarrow 0$. By Lemma 2.4, there exist a subsequence $\mathbf{u}_{n_k} \in \mathcal{E}_n^\Phi(\lambda)$ and $h \in \Pi(E_1^\Phi, \lambda)$ such that $\mathbf{u}_{n_k} \rightarrow \mathbf{u}$ a.e., $\dot{\mathbf{u}}_{n_k} \rightarrow \dot{\mathbf{u}}$ a.e. and $|\dot{\mathbf{u}}_{n_k}| \leq h$ a.e.. Then since \mathcal{L} is a Caratheodory function we have $D_y \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}_{n_k}(t), \dot{\mathbf{u}}_{n_k}(t)) \rightarrow D_y \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}(t), \dot{\mathbf{u}}(t))$ a.e. $t \in [0, T]$. Using (15) and that Ψ is of the Δ_2 class, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |D_y \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}_{n_k}(t), \dot{\mathbf{u}}_{n_k}(t))| &\leq a(|\mathbf{u}_{n_k}(t)|) \left(c(t) + \varphi \left(\frac{|\dot{\mathbf{u}}_{n_k}(t)|}{\lambda} + d(t) \right) \right) \\ &\leq C \left(c(t) + \varphi \left(\frac{|h(t)|}{\lambda} + d(t) \right) \right) \in L^\Psi = E^\Psi \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, invoking Lemma 2.5, we have proved that from any sequence \mathbf{u}_n which converge to \mathbf{u} in $W^1 L^\Phi$ we can extract a subsequence with $D_y \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}_{n_k}, \dot{\mathbf{u}}_{n_k}) \rightarrow D_y \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}, \dot{\mathbf{u}})$ in the strong topology. The desired result follows from a standard argument.

The continuity of I' follows of the previously established continuity for $D_x \mathcal{L}$ and $D_y \mathcal{L}$ by using the representation (18). \square

4 Critical points and Euler-Lagrange equations

In this section we derive the Euler-Lagrange equations associated to critical points of action integrals. We denote by $W^1 L_T^\Phi$ the subspace of $W^1 L_n^\Phi$ of all T -periodic functions. Similarly we consider the subspaces E_T^Φ, L_T^Φ . As is usual, when Y is a subspace

of the Banach space X , we denote by Y^\perp the *annihilator subspace* of X^* , tghat means the subspace consistent of all the bounded linear functions which are identically zero on Y .

We recall that a function $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called *strictly convex* if $f\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) < \frac{1}{2}(f(x) + f(y))$ for $x \neq y$. It is a well known that if f is a strictly convex and differentiable functions then $D_x f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is a one-to-one map (see, for instance [16, Theorem 12.17]).

Theorem 4.1. *Let $\mathbf{u} \in \mathcal{E}_n^\Phi(\lambda)$. The following statements are equivalent*

1. $I'(\mathbf{u}) \in (W^1 L_T^\Phi)^\perp$
2. $D_y \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}(t), \dot{\mathbf{u}}(t))$ is an absolutely continuous function and \mathbf{u} solve the following boundary value problem

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} D_y \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}(t), \dot{\mathbf{u}}(t)) = D_x \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}(t), \dot{\mathbf{u}}(t)) & \text{a.e. } t \in (0, T) \\ \mathbf{u}(0) - \mathbf{u}(T) = D_y \mathcal{L}(0, \mathbf{u}(0), \dot{\mathbf{u}}(0)) - D_y \mathcal{L}(T, \mathbf{u}(T), \dot{\mathbf{u}}(T)) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

Moreover if $D_y \mathcal{L}(t, x, y)$ is T -periodic with respect to the variable t and strictly convex with respect to y , then $D_y \mathcal{L}(0, \mathbf{u}(0), \dot{\mathbf{u}}(0)) - D_y \mathcal{L}(T, \mathbf{u}(T), \dot{\mathbf{u}}(T)) = 0$ is equivalent to $\dot{\mathbf{u}}(0) = \dot{\mathbf{u}}(T)$.

Proof. The condition $I'(\mathbf{u}) \in (W^1 L_T^\Phi)^\perp$ and (18) imply

$$\int_0^T D_y \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}(t), \dot{\mathbf{u}}(t)) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{v}}(t) dt = - \int_0^T D_x \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}(t), \dot{\mathbf{u}}(t)) \cdot \mathbf{v}(t) dt$$

Using [14, pag. 6] we obtain that $D_y \mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{u}(t), \dot{\mathbf{u}}(t))$ is absolutely continuous and T -periodic, therefore it is differentiable a.e. on $[0, T]$ and the first equality of (26) holds true. This complete the proof 1. implies 2. The proof of 2. implies 1. is still easier and so we will omit it.

The last part of the Corollary is a consequence of that $D_y \mathcal{L}(T, \mathbf{u}(T), \dot{\mathbf{u}}(T)) = D_y \mathcal{L}(0, \mathbf{u}(0), \dot{\mathbf{u}}(0)) = D_y \mathcal{L}(T, \mathbf{u}(T), \dot{\mathbf{u}}(0))$ and the injectivity of $D_y \mathcal{L}(T, \mathbf{u}(T), \cdot)$. \square

5 Coercivity discussion

We recall the following usual definition in the context of calculus of variations.

Definition 5.1. *Let X be a Banach space and let D be an unbounded subset of X . Suppose $J : D \subset X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. We said that J is coercitive if $J(u) \rightarrow +\infty$ when $\|u\| \rightarrow +\infty$.*

It is well known that coercitivity is an ingredient useful in order to establish existence of minima. Therefore we are interestent in finding conditions which insure the coercitivity of the action integral I acting on $\mathcal{E}_n^\Phi(\lambda)$. For this purpose we need to introduce the following extra condition on Lagrange function \mathcal{L}

$$\mathcal{L}(t, x, y) \geq \alpha_0 \Phi\left(\frac{|y|}{\Lambda}\right) + F(t, x), \quad (27)$$

where $\alpha_0, \Lambda > 0$ and the function $F : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is measurable respect to t for every fixed $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and continuously differentiable in \mathbf{x} for a.e. $t \in [0, T]$. We note that in virtue of (27) and (13) we have that $F(t, \mathbf{x}) \leq a(|\mathbf{x}|)b_0(t)$, with $b_0(t) := b(t) + \Phi(d(t)) \in L_1^1([0, T])$. In order to ensure that integral $\int_0^T F(t, \mathbf{u})dt$ be finite for $\mathbf{u} \in W^1 L^\Phi$, we need to assume

$$|F(t, \mathbf{x})| \leq a(|\mathbf{x}|)b_0(t), \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in [0, T] \text{ and all } \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n. \quad (28)$$

As we shall see in Theorem 5.3, when \mathcal{L} satisfies (13), (14), (15), (27) and (28), the coercitivity of the action integral I is related to the coercitivity of the functional

$$J_{C,\nu}(\mathbf{u}) := \int_0^T \Phi\left(\frac{|\mathbf{u}|}{\Lambda}\right) dt - C\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi}^\nu, \quad (29)$$

for $C, \nu > 0$. If $\Phi(x) = |x|^p/p$ then $J_{C,\nu}$ is clearly coercitive for $\nu < p$. For more general Φ the situation is more interesting as will be shown in the following lemma.

Lemma 5.2. *Let Φ and Ψ complementary N -functions. Then*

1. *If $C\Lambda < 1$ then $J_{C,1}$ is coercive.*
2. *If Ψ is Δ_2 global, then there exist a constant $\alpha_\Phi > 1$ such that for any $0 < \mu < \alpha_\Phi$,*

$$\lim_{\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi} \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\rho_\Phi\left(\frac{\mathbf{u}}{\Lambda}\right)}{\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi}^\mu} = +\infty. \quad (30)$$

In particular, the functional $J_{C,\mu}$ is coercive for every $C > 0$ and $0 < \mu < \alpha_\Phi$. The constant α_Φ is one of the so called Matuszewska-Orlicz indices (see [13, Ch. 11]).

3. *If $J_{C,1}$ is coercive with $C\Lambda > 1$, then Ψ is Δ_2 at infinity.*

Proof. Using (3) we obtain

$$(1 - C\Lambda)\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi} + C\Lambda\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi} = \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi} \leq \Lambda + \Lambda\rho_\Phi\left(\frac{\mathbf{u}}{\Lambda}\right).$$

Then

$$\frac{(1 - C\Lambda)}{\Lambda}\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi} - 1 \leq \rho_\Phi\left(\frac{\mathbf{u}}{\Lambda}\right) - C\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi} = J_{C,1}(\mathbf{u}).$$

This show that $J_{C,1}$ is coercive, and therefore it proves item 1.

In virtue of [1, Eq. (2.8)], the Δ_2 condition for Ψ , [13, Th 11.7] and [13, Cor. 11.6] we obtain a constant $K > 0$ and $\alpha_\Phi > 1$ such that for any $0 < \nu < \alpha_\Phi$, $s \geq 0$ and $r > 1$

$$\Phi(rs) \geq Kr^\nu\Phi(s). \quad (31)$$

Let $1 < \mu < \alpha_\Phi$ and we consider a constant $r > \Lambda$ that later will be specify. Then, from (31) and (3), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\int_0^T \Phi\left(\frac{|\mathbf{u}|}{\Lambda}\right) dt}{\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi}^\mu} &\geq K\left(\frac{r}{\Lambda}\right)^\nu \frac{\int_0^T \Phi(r^{-1}|\mathbf{u}|)dt}{\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi}^\mu} \\ &\geq K\left(\frac{r}{\Lambda}\right)^\nu \frac{r^{-1}\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi} - 1}{\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi}^\mu} \end{aligned}$$

We choose $r = \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi}/2$. Since $\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi} \rightarrow +\infty$ we can assume $\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi} > 2\Lambda$. Thus $r > \Lambda$ and

$$\frac{\int_0^T \Phi\left(\frac{|\mathbf{u}|}{\Lambda}\right) dt}{\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi}^\mu} \geq \frac{K}{2^\nu \Lambda^\nu} \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi}^{\nu-\mu} \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{for } \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\Phi} \rightarrow +\infty,$$

because $\nu > \mu$.

In order to prove the last item, we assume that $\Psi \notin \Delta_2$. By [12, Th. 4.1], there exists a sequence of real numbers r_n such that $r_n \rightarrow \infty$ and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r_n \psi(r_n)}{\Psi(r_n)} = +\infty. \quad (32)$$

Now, we choose \mathbf{u}_n , such that $|\mathbf{u}_n| = \Lambda \psi(r_n) \chi_{[0, \frac{1}{\Psi(r_n)})}$, then by [12, Eq. (9.11)], we get

$$\|\mathbf{u}_n\|_{L^\Phi} = \Lambda \frac{\psi(r_n)}{\Psi(r_n)} \Psi^{-1}(\Psi(r_n)) = \Lambda \frac{r_n \psi(r_n)}{\Psi(r_n)} \rightarrow \infty, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Next, using Young's equality (see [12, Eq. (2.7)]), we have

$$\begin{aligned} J_{C,1}(\mathbf{u}_n) &= \int_0^T \Phi\left(\frac{|\mathbf{u}_n|}{\Lambda}\right) - C \|\mathbf{u}_n\|_{L^\Phi} \\ &= \frac{1}{\Psi(r_n)} [\Phi(\psi(r_n)) - C \Lambda r_n \psi(r_n)] \\ &= \frac{1}{\Psi(r_n)} [r_n \psi(r_n) - \Psi(r_n) - C \Lambda r_n \psi(r_n)] \\ &= \frac{(1 - C \Lambda) r_n \psi(r_n)}{\Psi(r_n)} - 1. \end{aligned}$$

From (32) and the condition $C\Lambda > 1$, we obtain $J_{C,1}(\mathbf{u}_n) \rightarrow -\infty$, which is a contradiction. \square

We present two theorems establishing coercitivity of action integrals.

Theorem 5.3. *Let \mathcal{L} be a Lagrangian function satisfying (13), (14), (15), (27) and (28). We assume following conditions*

1. *There exists a non negative function $b_1 \in L_1^1$ and a constant $\mu > 0$ such that for any $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and a.e. $t \in [0, T]$*

$$|F(t, \mathbf{x}_2) - F(t, \mathbf{x}_1)| \leq b_1(t)(1 + |\mathbf{x}_2 - \mathbf{x}_1|^\mu). \quad (33)$$

We suppose that the constant μ satisfies that $\mu < \alpha_\Phi$, with α_Φ as in Lemma 5.2, when $\Psi \in \Delta_2$ and that $\mu = 1$ if Ψ is an arbitrary N -function.

- 2.

$$\int_0^T F(t, \mathbf{x}) dt \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{as } |\mathbf{x}| \rightarrow \infty, \quad (34)$$

3. $\Psi \in \Delta_2$ or, alternatively, the following inequality $\alpha_0^{-1} T \Psi^{-1}(1/T) \|b_1\|_{L^1} \Lambda < 1$.

Then the action integral I is coercive.

Proof. In the following estimates we will use (27), the decomposition $\mathbf{u} = \bar{\mathbf{u}} + \tilde{\mathbf{u}}$, Hölder and the Wirtinger inequality (8).

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(\mathbf{u}) &\geq \alpha_0 \rho_\Phi \left(\frac{|\dot{\mathbf{u}}|}{\Lambda} \right) + \int_0^T F(t, \mathbf{u}) dt \\
 &= \alpha_0 \rho_\Phi \left(\frac{|\dot{\mathbf{u}}|}{\Lambda} \right) + \int_0^T F(t, \mathbf{u}) - F(t, \bar{\mathbf{u}}) dt + \int_0^T F(t, \bar{\mathbf{u}}) dt \\
 &\geq \alpha_0 \rho_\Phi \left(\frac{|\dot{\mathbf{u}}|}{\Lambda} \right) - \int_0^T b_1(t)(1 + |\tilde{\mathbf{u}}(t)|^\mu) dt + \int_0^T F(t, \bar{\mathbf{u}}) dt \\
 &\geq \alpha_0 \rho_\Phi \left(\frac{|\dot{\mathbf{u}}|}{\Lambda} \right) - \|b_1\|_{L^1} (1 + \|\tilde{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L^\infty}^\mu) + \int_0^T F(t, \bar{\mathbf{u}}) dt \quad (35) \\
 &\geq \alpha_0 \rho_\Phi \left(\frac{|\dot{\mathbf{u}}|}{\Lambda} \right) - \|b_1\|_{L^1} \left(1 + \left[T \Psi^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{T} \right) \right]^\mu \|\dot{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L^\Phi}^\mu \right) \\
 &\quad + \int_0^T F(t, \bar{\mathbf{u}}) dt \\
 &= \alpha_0 J_{C, \mu}(\dot{\mathbf{u}}) - \|b_1\|_{L^1} + \int_0^T F(t, \bar{\mathbf{u}}) dt,
 \end{aligned}$$

where $C = \alpha_0^{-1} [T \Psi^{-1}(1/T)]^\mu \|b_1\|_{L^1}$. Suppose \mathbf{u}_n a sequence in $\mathcal{E}_n^\Phi(\lambda)$ such that i) the sequence $\bar{\mathbf{u}}_n$ is bounded in \mathbb{R}^n and ii) $\|\mathbf{u}_n\|_{W^1 L^\Phi} \rightarrow \infty$. Then the Wirtinger inequality (8) implies that $\|\dot{\mathbf{u}}_n\|_{L^\Phi} \rightarrow \infty$. Therefore one of the following affirmation holds true $\|\dot{\mathbf{u}}_n\|_{L^\Phi} \rightarrow \infty$ or $\|\bar{\mathbf{u}}_n\| \rightarrow \infty$. On the other hand, (33) and (34) imply that the integral $\int_0^T F(t, \bar{\mathbf{u}}_n) dt$ is bounded from below. These observations, the lower bound (35) of I , assumption 3 in Theorem 5.3 and Lemma 5.2 imply the desired result. \square

Following [14] we said that F satisfies the condition (A) if it satisfies (28) and

$$|D_{\mathbf{x}} F(t, \mathbf{x})| \leq a(|\mathbf{x}|) b_0(t), \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in [0, T] \text{ and all } \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad (36)$$

The following result was proved in [14, p. 18].

Lemma 5.4. *Suppose that F satisfies condition (A), (34), that $F(t, \cdot)$ is differentiable and convex a.e. $t \in [0, T]$. Then there exists $\mathbf{x}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that*

$$\int_0^T D_{\mathbf{x}} F(t, \mathbf{x}_0) dt = 0. \quad (37)$$

Theorem 5.5. *Let \mathcal{L} be as in Theorem 5.3 and F as in Lemma 5.4. In addition assume $\Psi \in \Delta_2$ or, alternatively, the following inequality $\alpha_0^{-1} T \Psi^{-1}(1/T) a(|\mathbf{x}_0|) \|b_0\|_{L^1} < 1$, with a and b_0 as in (28) and $\mathbf{x}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ any point satisfying (37). Then I is coercive.*

Proof. Using (27), [14, Eq. 18, p. 17], descomposition $\mathbf{u} = \bar{\mathbf{u}} + \tilde{\mathbf{u}}$, (37), (4) and (8) we deduce

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(\mathbf{u}) &\geq \alpha_0 \rho_\Phi \left(\frac{|\dot{\mathbf{u}}|}{\Lambda} \right) + \int_0^T F(t, \mathbf{x}_0) dt + \int_0^T D_{\mathbf{x}} F(t, \mathbf{x}_0) \cdot (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{x}_0) dt \\
 &\geq \alpha_0 \rho_\Phi \left(\frac{|\dot{\mathbf{u}}|}{\Lambda} \right) + \int_0^T F(t, \mathbf{x}_0) dt + \int_0^T D_{\mathbf{x}} F(t, \mathbf{x}_0) \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{u}} dt \\
 &\quad + \int_0^T D_{\mathbf{x}} F(t, \mathbf{x}_0) \cdot (\bar{\mathbf{u}} - \mathbf{x}_0) dt \\
 &\geq \alpha_0 \rho_\Phi \left(\frac{|\dot{\mathbf{u}}|}{\Lambda} \right) + \int_0^T F(t, \mathbf{x}_0) dt + \int_0^T D_{\mathbf{x}} F(t, \mathbf{x}_0) \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{u}} dt \\
 &\geq \alpha_0 \rho_\Phi \left(\frac{|\dot{\mathbf{u}}|}{\Lambda} \right) - a(|\mathbf{x}_0|) \|b_0\|_{L^1} - a(|\mathbf{x}_0|) \|b_0\|_{L^1} T \Psi^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{T} \right) \|\dot{\mathbf{u}}\|_\Phi \\
 &= \alpha_0^{-1} J_{C,1}(\dot{\mathbf{u}}) - a(|\mathbf{x}_0|) \|b_0\|_{L^1}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{38}$$

with $C := \alpha_0^{-1} a(|\mathbf{x}_0|) \|b_0\|_{L^1} T \Psi^{-1}(1/T)$.

Let α be as in Corollary 2.2, it is a non decreasing mayorant of a . Using that $F(t, \bar{\mathbf{u}}/2) \leq (1/2)F(t, \mathbf{u}) + (1/2)F(t, -\tilde{\mathbf{u}})$ and taking account of the non negativity of Φ , inequality (28), Hölder inequality, Corollary 2.2 and Wirtinger inequality (8), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(\mathbf{u}) &\geq \alpha_0 \rho_\Phi \left(\frac{|\dot{\mathbf{u}}|}{\Lambda} \right) + 2 \int_0^T F(t, \bar{\mathbf{u}}/2) dt - \int_0^T F(t, -\tilde{\mathbf{u}}) dt \\
 &\geq 2 \int_0^T F(t, \bar{\mathbf{u}}/2) dt - \|b_0\|_{L^1} \|\alpha(\tilde{\mathbf{u}})\|_{L^\infty} \\
 &\geq 2 \int_0^T F(t, \bar{\mathbf{u}}/2) dt - \|b_0\|_{L^1} \alpha(\|\tilde{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L^\infty}) \\
 &\geq 2 \int_0^T F(t, \bar{\mathbf{u}}/2) dt - C' \|\dot{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L^\Phi}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

Let \mathbf{u}_n be a sequence in $W^1 L^\Phi$ with $\|\mathbf{u}_n\|_{W^1 L^\Phi} \rightarrow \infty$. We need consider two situations: i) $\|\mathbf{u}_n\|_{L^\Phi} \rightarrow \infty$, in this case (38) and Lemma 5.2 imply $I(\mathbf{u}_n) \rightarrow \infty$, ii) $\|\dot{\mathbf{u}}_n\|_{L^\Phi}$ bounded and $\|\mathbf{u}_n\|_{L^\Phi} \rightarrow \infty$, in this case we have, by a similar reasoning that in proof of Theorem 5.3, $\bar{\mathbf{u}}_n \rightarrow \infty$. This fact, together (39), finished the proof. \square

6 Lower semicontinuity of actions integrals and minima existence

The objectives of this section are i) obtain conditions which ensure lower semicontinuity of the action integral I on its domain $\mathcal{E}_n^\Phi(\lambda)$ and ii) discuss the existence of minima for I .

Lemma 6.1. *If the sequence $\{\mathbf{u}_k\}_{k \geq 1}$ converges weakly to \mathbf{u} in $W^1 L^\Phi$, then $\{\mathbf{u}_k\}_{k \geq 1}$ converges uniformly to \mathbf{u} on $[0, T]$.*

Proof. Since $\mathbf{u}_k \rightharpoonup \mathbf{u}$ in $W^1 L^\Phi$, $\{\mathbf{u}_k\}_{k \geq 1}$ is bounded in $W^1 L^\Phi$. Therefore $\{\dot{\mathbf{u}}_k\}$ is bounded in L^Φ . For $0 \leq s \leq t \leq T$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{u}_k(t) - \mathbf{u}_k(s)| &\leq \int_s^t |\dot{\mathbf{u}}_k(\tau)| \, d\tau \\ &\leq \|\chi_{[s,t]}\|_{L^\Psi} \|\dot{\mathbf{u}}_k\|_{L^\Phi} \\ &\leq C(t-s)\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{t-s}\right). \end{aligned} \tag{40}$$

As Φ is N -function, $\lim_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} \Phi^{-1}(\xi)/\xi = \lim_{\eta \rightarrow \infty} \eta/\Phi(\eta) = 0$. This fact and (40) prove that the sequence $\{\mathbf{u}_k\}_{k \geq 1}$ is equicontinuous. By Arzela-Ascoli theorem, \mathbf{u}_k converges uniformly to a function $\mathbf{v} \in C([0, T], \mathbb{R}^n)$.

By the uniqueness of the weak limit in $C(0, T; \mathbb{R}^n)$, every uniformly convergent subsequence of $\{\mathbf{u}_k\}_{k \geq 1}$ converges to \mathbf{u} . Thus, $\{\mathbf{u}_k\}_{k \geq 1}$ converges uniformly on $[0, T]$. □

Theorem 6.2. *We suppose that $\mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ is a Charateodory functions satisfying (13)-(15). Moreover we assume $\mathcal{L}(t, \mathbf{x}, \cdot)$ is convex for each t, \mathbf{x} . We suppose that Φ, Ψ are Δ_2 functions. Then the functional (17) is weakly lower semicontinuous (w.l.s.c.).*

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