LI YANYAN

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1.

 $u = u(x) (-1, 1) \quad ,$

$$\begin{cases}
-u'' = f(u), & x \in (-1, 1), \\
u > 0, & x \in (-1, 1), \\
u(-1) = u(1) = 0.
\end{cases}$$

 $\begin{cases} -u'' = f(u), & x \in (-1,1), \\ u > 0, & x \in (-1,1), \\ u(-1) = u(1) = 0. \end{cases}$ $, \ u \in C^2((-1,1)) \cap C^0([-1,1]), \ f \in [0,+\infty) \to \mathbb{R} \ \text{Lipschitz} \quad , \quad b \in \mathbb{R},$ $\left| \frac{f(s) - f(t)}{s - t} \right| \le b, \quad s, t \in \mathbb{R}, \ s \ne t \quad .$ $, \quad x \in (-1,1) \ u(-x) = u(x), \quad 0 < x < 1 \ u'(x) < 0.$

Theorem 1. (Gidas, Ni, Nirenberg)

u = u(x) $B_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^n, n \geq 2,$

$$\begin{cases}
-\Delta u = f(u), & x \in B_1 \\
u = 0, & x \in \partial B_1,
\end{cases}$$

 $f:[0,+\infty)\to\mathbb{R}$ Lipschitz , $u\in C^2(B_1)\cap C^0(\overline{B_1}),$

(1)
$$u$$
 . $x, y \in B_1$, $|x| = |y|$, $u(x) = u(y)$;
 $0 < r < 1$, $u'(r) < 0$. $\phi(r)$, $x \in B_1$, $u(x) = \phi(|x|)$, $0 < r < 1$ $\phi'(r) < 0$.

B. Gidas, W. Ni, L. Nirenberg\cite{GidasNiNirenberg1979Symmetry} . Remark. * [bib]