

## TEOREMA (RABINOWITZ)

- (1)  $A \in \mathcal{L}(\Sigma, \Sigma)$  COMPACTO,  $T \in C^1(\mathbb{R}, \Sigma)$  COMPACTO,  $T(0) = DT(0) = 0$ ,  
 $S_\lambda(u) = u - \lambda Au - T(u)$ . ( $S_\lambda(0) = 0$ )
- (2)  $\lambda^*$  UN VALOR CARACTERÍSTICO DE  $A$  DE MULTIPLICIDAD IMPAR
- (3)  $C$  UN COMPONENTE DE  $\bar{\Sigma}$  QUE CONTIENE A  $(\lambda^*, 0)$ .

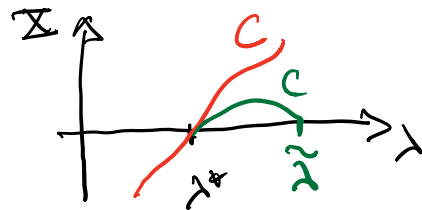
ENTONCES O:

(a)  $C$  NO ES ACOTADO EN  $\mathbb{R} \times \Sigma$

O BIEN

(b)  $\exists \tilde{\lambda} \in r(A) \setminus \{\lambda^*\}$  TAL QUE  
 $(\tilde{\lambda}, 0) \in C$

DEMOSTRACION



LEMA

SEA  $C$  COMO EN (3). SUPONGAMOS QUE  $C$  ES ACOTADO Y NO CONTIENE NINGÚN  $\lambda \in r(A) \setminus \{\lambda^*\}$ ,  $\lambda \neq \lambda^*$ . ENTONCES EXISTE UN CONJUNTO ABIERTO, ACOTADO  $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma$  TAL QUE

$$(i) C \subseteq \mathcal{O}$$

$$(ii) \partial \mathcal{O} \cap \overline{\Sigma} = \emptyset$$

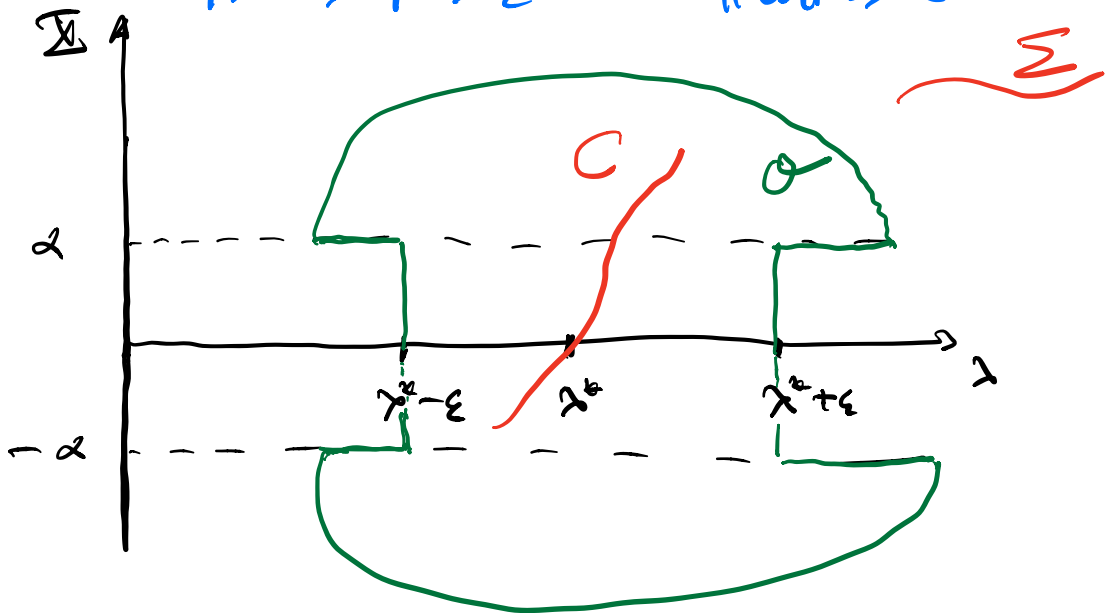
$$(iii) \mathcal{O} \cap (\mathbb{R} \times \{0\}) = (\lambda^k - \varepsilon, \lambda^k + \varepsilon)$$

DONDE  $\varepsilon \in (0, \delta)$

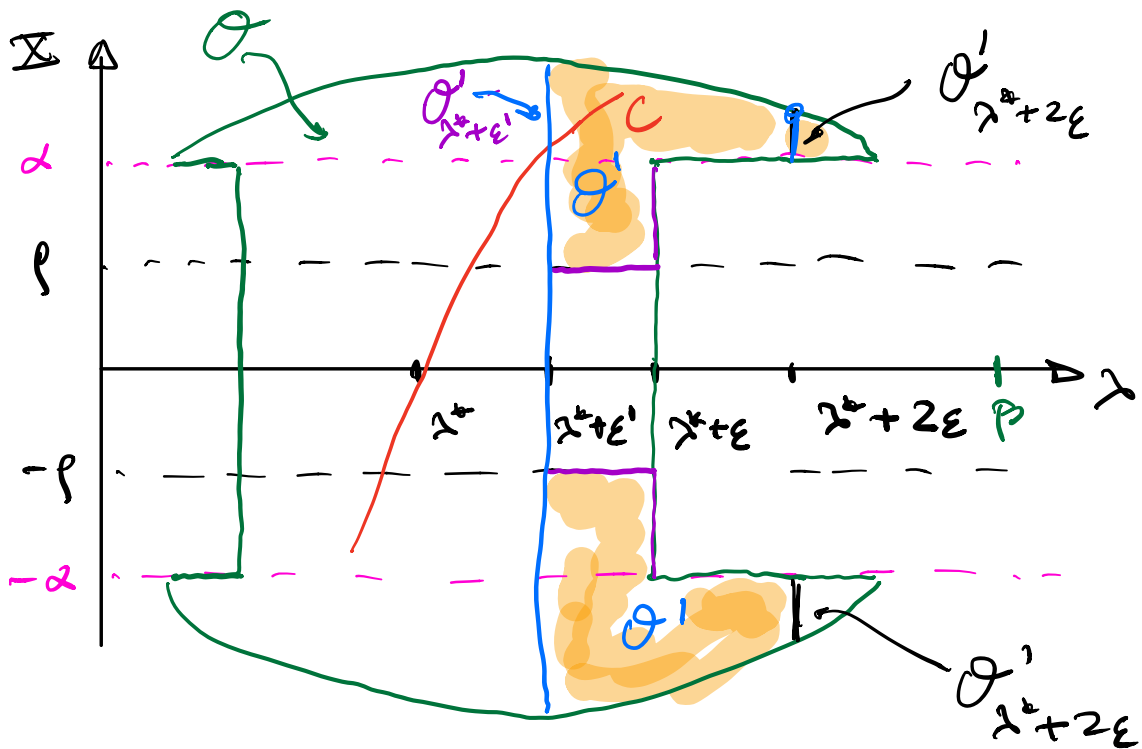
$$\delta = \text{dist}(C, (\sigma(A) \setminus \{\lambda^k\}) \times \{0\})$$

$$(iv) \exists \alpha > 0 \text{ TAL QUE SI } (\lambda, u) \in \mathcal{O}$$

$$|\lambda - \lambda^k| \geq \varepsilon \Rightarrow \|u\| \geq \alpha$$



## DEMOSTRACIÓN (DEL TEOREMA DE RABINOWITZ)



1. TOMAMOS UN  $\beta$  TAL QUE  $\mathcal{O}_\beta$

$$\mathcal{O}_\beta = \{(\lambda, u) \mid \lambda = \beta, u \in \mathcal{O}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\beta = \emptyset.$$

CONSIDERAMOS  $J = [\lambda^k + 2\epsilon, \beta]$

SUPONGAMOS

$$r(A) \cap (\lambda^k, \lambda^k + 2\epsilon) = \emptyset$$

USANDO LA PROPIEDAD (iv) DEL LEMA

$$\mathcal{O}_\lambda \cap \mathcal{B}_\alpha = \emptyset, \lambda \in J$$

$$B_\alpha = \{ u \mid \|u\| < \alpha \}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_\lambda(u) \neq 0 \quad \text{PARA } u \in \partial \mathcal{O}_\lambda$$

$$\lambda \in J$$

$$\Rightarrow \deg(S_\lambda, \mathcal{O}_\lambda, 0) = \text{const}, \lambda \in J$$

$$\mathcal{O}_\beta = \emptyset \Rightarrow \deg(S_\beta, \mathcal{O}_\beta, 0) = 0$$

$$= \deg(S_{\lambda+2\epsilon}, \mathcal{O}_{\lambda+2\epsilon}, 0)$$

2. SEA  $\epsilon' \in (0, \epsilon)$ ,  $J' = [\lambda^k + \alpha', \lambda^k + 2\epsilon]$

$$J' \cap r(A) = \emptyset, C \cap (J' \times \mathbb{R}) \text{ ES}$$

COMPACTO  $\Rightarrow \exists \rho_0 > 0, \rho_0 \leq \alpha$   
 TAL QUE

$$\overline{\Sigma} \cap (J' \times \overline{B}_\rho) = \emptyset, \quad 0 < \rho < \rho_0$$

ENTONCES  $S_\lambda$  ES ADMISIBLE EN

$$\mathcal{O}'_\lambda = \mathcal{O} \cap (\{\lambda\} \times (\mathbb{R} \setminus \overline{B}_\rho)),$$

$$\lambda \in J'$$

$$\begin{aligned} \deg(S_{\lambda^b + \varepsilon'}, \mathcal{O}'_{\lambda^b + \varepsilon'}, 0) \\ = \deg(S_{\lambda^b + 2\varepsilon}, \mathcal{O}'_{\lambda^b + 2\varepsilon}, 0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

AHORA

$$\mathcal{O}'_{\lambda^b + \varepsilon'} = \mathcal{O}_{\lambda^b + \varepsilon'} \mid \overline{B_p}$$

$$\mathcal{O}'_{\lambda^b + 2\varepsilon} = \mathcal{O}_{\lambda^b + 2\varepsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow \deg(S_{\lambda^b + \varepsilon'}, \mathcal{O}_{\lambda^b + \varepsilon'}, 0) = 0$$

$$\forall p \in (0, p_0)$$

$$\deg(S_{\lambda^b + \varepsilon'}, \mathcal{O}_{\lambda^b + \varepsilon'}, 0) =$$

$$\deg(S_{\lambda^b + \varepsilon'}, B_p, 0), \quad p \in (0, p_0)$$

DE LA MISMA FORMA SE DEMUESTRA

$$\deg(S_{\lambda^b - \varepsilon'}, \mathcal{O}_{\lambda^b - \varepsilon'}, 0)$$

$$= \deg(S_{\lambda^b - \varepsilon'}, B_p, 0)$$

3. USAR LA INVARIANCIA DE GRADO  
RESPECTO A LA HOMOTOPÍA

$$\deg(S_{\lambda^* - \epsilon'}, B_{p_i}, 0) = \deg(S_{\lambda^* + \epsilon'}, B_{p_i}, 0)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ i(S_{\lambda^* - \epsilon'}, 0) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ i(S_{\lambda^* + \epsilon'}, 0) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ (-1)^b \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ (-1)^{b'} \end{array}$$

POR OTRO LADO LA MULTIPLICIDAD  
DE  $\lambda^*$  ES IMPAR  $\Rightarrow$

$b = \# \frac{1}{2}$  VALORES. CARACT DE  $A < \lambda^* - \epsilon' \rangle$

$b' = \# \frac{1}{2}$   DE  $A < \lambda^* + \epsilon' \rangle$

$b' - b =$  MULTIPLICIDAD DE  $\lambda^*$

$=$  IMPAR

$$\begin{aligned} (-1)^b &= (-1)^{b'} = (-1)^b (-1)^{b' - b} \\ &= -(-1)^b \end{aligned}$$

CONTRADICCIÓN.