STANDING WAVES FOR A CLASS OF KIRCHHOFF TYPE PROBLEMS IN \mathbb{R}^3 INVOLVING CRITICAL SOBOLEV EXPONENTS*

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ABSTRACT. We are concerned with the following Kirchhoff type equation with critical nonlinearity:

$$\begin{cases} -\Big(\varepsilon^2 a + \varepsilon b \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla u|^2 \Big) \Delta u + V(x)u = \lambda |u|^{p-2}u + |u|^4 u \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^3, \\ u > 0, \ u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^3), \end{cases}$$

where ε is a small positive parameter, $a, b > 0, \lambda > 0, 2 . Under certain$ $assumptions on the potential V, we construct a family of positive solutions <math>u_{\varepsilon} \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$ which concentrates around a local minimum of V as $\varepsilon \to 0$.

Although, critical growth Kirchhoff type problem

$$\begin{cases} -\left(\varepsilon^2 a + \varepsilon b \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla u|^2\right) \Delta u + V(x)u = f(u) + u^5 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^3, \\ u > 0, \ u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^3) \end{cases}$$

has been studied in e.g. Y. He, G. Li and S. Peng in [?], where the assumption for f(u) is that $f(u) \sim |u|^{p-2}u$ with $4 and satisfies the Ambrosetti-Rabinowitz condition which forces the boundedness of any Palais-Smale sequence of the corresponding energy functional of the equation. As <math>g(u) := \lambda |u|^{p-2}u + |u|^4 u$ with $2 does not satisfy the Ambrosetti-Rabinowitz condition <math>(\exists \mu > 4, 0 < \mu \int_0^u g(s) ds \le g(u)u)$, the boundedness of Palais-Smale sequence becomes a major difficulty in proving the existence of a positive solution. Also, the fact that the function $\frac{g(s)}{s^3}$ is not increasing for s > 0 prevents us from using the Nehari manifold directly as usual. Our result extends the main result in Y. He, G. Li and S. Peng in [?] concerning the existence and concentration of positive solutions to the case where $f(u) \sim |u|^{p-2}u$ with 4 .

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