

EXISTENCE AND MULTIPLICITY OF SOLUTIONS TO DISCRETE INCLUSIONS WITH THE $p(k)$ -LAPLACIAN PROBLEM OF KIRCHHOFF TYPE

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Received Feb. 10, 2020

ABSTRACT. In this paper, we prove the existence and multiplicity of solutions to generalized discrete inclusions with the $p(k)$ -Laplacian problem of Kirchhoff type subjected to potential boundary values conditions. We focus on the existence of three solutions with the help of linking arguments and new non-smooth three critical points theorem.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. 47A75, 35B38, 35P30, 34L05, 34L30.

Key words and phrases. discrete periodic boundary value; multiple solution; $p(k)$ -Laplacian; discrete inclusion; three critical points theorem.

1. INTRODUCTION

This article deals with the existence and multiplicity of solutions to generalized discrete inclusions problems of the form

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{cases} -M(A(k-1, \Delta u(k-1)))\Delta(a(k-1, \Delta u(k-1))) \in \lambda \partial F(k, u(k)), & k \in \mathbb{Z}[1, T] \\ (a(0, \Delta u(0)), -a(T, \Delta u(T))) \in \partial j(u(0); u(T+1)), \end{cases}$$

where, λ is a positive real parameter; $T > 2$ is a positive integer and $\Delta u(k) = u(k+1) - u(k)$ is the forward difference operator. Here and hereafter, we denote by $\mathbb{Z}[a, b]$ the discrete interval $\{a, a+1, a+2, \dots, b\}$, where a and b are integers with $a < b$. $u(k) \in \mathbb{R}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$; $j : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (-\infty, +\infty]$ is convex, proper (i.e. $D(j) := \{z \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} : j(z) < +\infty\} \neq \emptyset$), lower semicontinuous (in short l.s.c) and ∂j denote the subdifferential of j , where, for $z \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$, the set ∂j is defined by

$$(1.2) \quad \partial j(z) = \{\zeta \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} : j(\xi) - j(z) \geq (\zeta | \xi - z), \text{ for all } \xi \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}\},$$

where $(\cdot | \cdot)$ stands for the usual inner product in $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$.

$F : \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a nonlinear function and satisfy:

- (a₁) F is periodic with respect to k , i.e. there exists $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $F(k+m, u) = F(k, u)$ for all $(k, u) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R}$;
- (a₂) $F(k, \cdot)$ is locally Lipschitz continuous for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$;
- (a₃) $F(k, 0) = 0$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$\partial F(k, u)$ is the Clarke subdifferential of the function F with respect to the second variable.

We also consider the function space $X = \{v : \{0, 1, \dots, T+1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}$ with the inner product

$$(u, v) = \sum_{k=1}^{T+1} \Delta u(k-1) \Delta v(k-1), \text{ for all } u, v \in X.$$

$M : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$ is continuous and nondecreasing and there exist positive reals B_1, B_2 with $B_1 \leq B_2$ and $\alpha \geq 1$ such that

$$(1.3) \quad B_1 t^{\alpha-1} \leq M(t) \leq B_2 t^{\alpha-1} \quad \text{for } t \geq t^* > 0.$$

In general the equations posed in the boundary value problem model different phenomena in areas such as economy, biology, physics, mechanics, computer science and finance. In recent years, several variant of the boundary value problem have been widely studied by many authors using several techniques. See the references [1–6, 11–14, 16, 17, 20, 22, 23].

While there are few papers dealing discrete inclusions with the laplacian problem, involving problem of this type, the use of various critical point methods gives rise to other difficulties which makes the problem interesting. For instance, in [15] the authors dealt the following problem.

$$(1.4) \quad \sum_{i=1}^T a_{ki} u_i \in [g_k^-(u_k), g_k^+(u_k)], \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}[1, T],$$

where $A = (a_{ij})_{T \times T}$ is a symmetric positive definite matrix and $g_k^-(t) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \text{ess inf}_{|\xi-t|<\delta} g_k(\xi)$, $g_k^+(t) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \text{ess sup}_{|\xi-t|<\delta} g_k(\xi)$. They used a non-smooth abstract result to prove the existence of at least one nontrivial solution of an algebraic discrete inclusion. Successively, they established a multiplicity result for the same class of discrete problem using a locally Lipschitz continuous version of the famous Brezis-Nirenberg theoretical result in presence of splitting. Another example is the following problem, see [9].

$$(1.5) \quad \begin{cases} -\Delta (|\Delta u(k-1)|^{p(k-1)-2} \Delta u(k-1)) \in \lambda \partial F(k, u(k)), \\ u(k+m) = u(k), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}, \end{cases}$$

where the focus was on the existence of three solutions with the aid of linking arguments and new non-smooth three critical points tool.

Problem (1.1) can be viewed as a generalization of problem (1.5). In our paper, we prove the existence and multiplicity of solutions to the problem (1.1) by the critical point methods.

The plan of our work is as follows. In section 2, we present some basic and useful definitions and notations for

this work. In sections 3 and 4, we recall the new abstract critical points theorems established in [9] and we prove the multiplicity of solutions to problem (1.1).

2. BASIC DEFINITIONS AND PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Let $(E, \|\cdot\|)$ be a real Banach space. We denote by E^* the dual space of E , while $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ stands for the duality pairing between E^* and E .

A function $J : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called locally Lipschitz continuous, if for every $u \in E$, there exist a neighbourhood V_u of u and a constant $L_u \geq 0$ such that

$$|J(z) - J(w)| \leq L_u \|z - w\| \text{ for all } z, w \in V_u.$$

If $u, z \in E$, we write $J^0(u; z)$ for the generalized directional derivative of J at the point u along the direction z , i.e.

$$J^0(u; z) := \limsup_{w \rightarrow u, t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{J(w + tz) - J(w)}{t}.$$

The generalized gradient of the function J in u , denoted by $\partial J(u)$, is the set

$$\partial J(u) := \{u^* \in E^* : \langle u^*, z \rangle \leq J^0(u; z), \text{ for all } z \in E\}.$$

The basic properties of generalized directional derivative and generalized gradient were studied in [7,8].

We recall that if J is continuously Gâteaux differentiable at u , then J is locally Lipschitz at u and $\partial J(u) = \{J'(u)\}$, where $J'(u)$ stands for the first derivative of J at u .

Furthermore, a point u is called a (generalized) critical point of the locally Lipschitz continuous function J , if $0_{E^*} \in \partial J(u)$, i.e.

$$J^0(u; z) \geq 0, \text{ for every } z \in E.$$

Clearly, if J is continuously Gâteaux differentiable at u , then u becomes a (classical) critical point of J , that is $J'(u) = 0_{E^*}$.

A locally Lipschitz continuous functional $J : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is said to fulfil the Palais-Smale (PS) condition if every sequence $\{u_n\}$ in E such that $\{J(u_n)\}$ is bounded and

$$J^0(u_n; u - u_n) \geq -\epsilon_n \|u - u_n\|$$

for all $u \in E$, where $\epsilon_n \rightarrow 0^+$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, possesses a convergent subsequence.

Definition 2.1. A function f defined on a normed space X to $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ is said to be coercive over an unbounded part P of X if

$$\lim_{\|x\| \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty, \text{ where } x \in P. \text{ } f \text{ is said to be anti-coercive if } (-f) \text{ is coercive.}$$

For a complete overview on the non-smooth calculus we refer the readers to the paper [18]. Furthermore, let's cite a recent book [14] as a general reference on the subject of our paper.

Our main tool will be the following abstract critical points theorems, for locally Lipschitz continuous functions that we recall here, for completeness, in their general form.

Theorem 2.2. ([21], Theorem 2.3) Let E be a real Banach space. Assume that $E := E_1 \oplus E_2$, with E_2 a finite-dimensional subspace of E . Let $J : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a locally Lipschitz continuous functional satisfying the (PS) condition and such that

$$J(u) \leq 0, (\forall u \in \overline{B}(0, \rho) \cap E_2),$$

$$J(u) \geq 0, (\forall u \in \overline{B}(0, \rho) \cap E_1),$$

for some $\rho > 0$.

Assume also that J is bounded from below and $\inf_{u \in E} J(u) < 0$. Then, J has at least two non-zero critical points.

Theorem 2.3. [19] Let $(E, \|\cdot\|)$ be a real Banach space and let $J : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a locally Lipschitz continuous functional satisfying (PS) condition. If there exist $u_1, u_2 \in E$, $u_1 \neq u_2$ and $r \in (0, \|u_2 - u_1\|)$ such that $\inf\{J(u) : \|u - u_1\| = r\} \geq \max\{J(u_1), J(u_2)\}$, then

$c := \inf_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \max_{s \in [0,1]} J(\gamma(s)) \geq \max\{J(u_1), J(u_2)\}$ is a critical value for E and $K_c - \{u_1, u_2\} \neq \emptyset$, where K_c is the set of critical points at the level c and Γ the family of continuous paths $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow E$ joining u_1 and u_2 .

Now, we make the following assumptions that we will use throughout our work.

$$(2.1) \quad A : \mathbb{Z}[1, T] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \text{ with } A(k, 0) = 0 \text{ and } a(k, \xi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} A(k, \xi), \text{ for all } k \in \mathbb{Z}[0, T].$$

$$(2.2) \quad \text{There exists a constant } C_1 > 0 \text{ such that } |a(k, \xi)| \leq C_1(1 + |\xi|^{p(k)-1}), \text{ for all } k \in \mathbb{Z}[0, T].$$

$$(2.3) \quad (a(k, \xi) - a(k, \eta)) \cdot (\xi - \eta) > 0, \text{ for all } k \in \mathbb{Z}[0, T] \text{ and } \xi, \eta \in \mathbb{R} \text{ such that } \xi \neq \eta.$$

$$(2.4) \quad p \text{ is a } T\text{-periodic function i.e. } p(k + T) = p(k), \text{ for all } k \in \mathbb{Z}[0, T].$$

$$(2.5) \quad |\xi|^{p(k)} \leq a(k, \xi)\xi \leq p(k)A(k, \xi), \xi \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } p : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow [2, \infty) \text{ for all } k \in \mathbb{Z}[0, T].$$

$$(2.6) \quad a \text{ is a } T\text{-periodic function with respect to } k \text{ i.e. } a(k + T, \xi) = a(k, \xi) \text{ for all } (k, \xi) \in \mathbb{Z}[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}.$$

3. THREE CRITICAL POINTS THEOREM FOR LOCALLY LIPSCHITZ FUNCTIONALS

In this section we recall the tools used in [9].

Theorem 3.1. Let (X, τ) be an Hausdorff space and $\Phi, J : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be functionals. Let M be the set (possibly empty) of all global minimizers of J and define

$$\alpha := \inf_{x \in X} \Phi(x),$$

$$\beta := \begin{cases} \inf_{x \in M} \Phi(x) & \text{if } M \neq \emptyset \\ \sup_{x \in X} \Phi(x) & \text{if } M = \emptyset. \end{cases}$$

Let $\alpha < \beta$ and assume that the set

$$\{x \in X : \Phi(x) + \sigma J(x) \leq \rho\},$$

for every $\sigma > 0$ and every $\rho \in \mathbb{R}$, is sequentially compact (if not empty). Then at least one of the following conditions holds.

(a) There exists a continuous mapping $h : (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow X$ with the following property: for every $t \in (\alpha, \beta)$,

$$\Phi(h(t)) = t$$

and for every $x \in \Phi^{-1}(t)$ with $x \neq h(t)$,

$$J(x) > J(h(t)).$$

(b) There exists $\lambda > 0$ such that the functional $\Phi + \lambda J$ admits at least two global minimizers in X .

Theorem 3.2. Let E be a finite dimensional real Banach space. Let $\mu : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a coercive C^1 functional such that $\mu(0) = 0$ and let $J : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be locally Lipschitz. Let $s > 0$ and $0 < r < s$ be fixed. Assume that

$$(b_1) \lim_{\mu(u) \rightarrow +\infty} \inf \frac{J(u)}{\mu(u)} \geq 0;$$

$$(b_2) \inf_{u \in E} J(u) < \inf_{\mu(u) \leq s} J(u);$$

$$(b_3) J(0) \leq \inf_{r \leq \mu(u) \leq s} J(u).$$

Then, there exists $\lambda > 0$ such that the functional $\mu + \lambda J$ has at least three critical points in E , at least two of which are non-trivial.

Theorem 3.3. Let E be a finite dimensional real Banach space. Let $\mu : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a coercive C^1 functional such that $\mu(0) = 0$ and let $J : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a locally Lipschitz functional bounded from below. Let $s > 0$ and $0 < r < s$ be fixed constants. Assume moreover that conditions (b_2) and (b_3) hold. Then there exists $\lambda > 0$ such that the functional $\mu + \lambda J$ has at least three critical points in E .

4. VARIATIONAL FRAMEWORK AND AUXILIARY RESULTS

Now, we recall the following notations that we will use throughout the paper.

$$p^+ := \max_{k \in \mathbb{Z}[1, T]} p(k) \text{ and } p^- := \min_{k \in \mathbb{Z}[1, T]} p(k),$$

where $\mathbb{Z}[1, T] := \{1, 2, \dots, T\}$.

Define the space

$$H_T = \left\{ u = \{u(k)\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} : u(k) \in \mathbb{R}, u(k + T) = u(k), k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\},$$

which equipped with the Euclidean norm,

$$\|u\|_e := \left(\sum_{k=1}^T |u(k)|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

is an Hilbert space.

Put for any $a \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$W_a := \left\{ u = \{u(k)\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} : u(k) = a, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \text{ and } Y_a := W_a^\perp.$$

Thus, W_a consists of constant sequences and we have an orthogonal decomposition

$$H_T = Y_a \oplus W_a, \text{ for any } a \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Using the functional j , we introduce the functional $J : H_T \rightarrow (-\infty; \infty)$ given by

$$(4.1) \quad J(u) = j(u(0); u(T + 1)), \quad \forall u \in H_T.$$

Note that, as j is proper, convex and l.s.c, the same properties hold true for J .

The energy functional corresponding to (1.1) is

$$\Gamma_T(u) = \widehat{M} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k - 1, \Delta u(k - 1)) \right) - \lambda \sum_{k=1}^T F(k, u(k)) + J(u),$$

where $\widehat{M}(t) = \int_0^t M(s) ds$.

Definition 4.1. A solution of problem (1.1) is a function $u \in H_T$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} - \sum_{k=1}^T F^0(k; u(k)) w(k) & - M \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k - 1, \Delta u(k - 1)) \right) \sum_{k=1}^{T+1} a(k - 1, \Delta u(k - 1)) \Delta h(k - 1) \\ & + j'((u(0), u(T + 1)), (h(0), h(T + 1))) \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

for all $h \in H_T$ with $h(k) \geq 0$ and for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proposition 4.2. Assume that (1.3), (2.1), (2.2) and (a_1) hold. Then, Γ_T is locally Lipschitz continuous.

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\Gamma(z) - \Gamma(w)| &= \left| \widehat{M} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta z(k-1)) \right) - \widehat{M} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta w(k-1)) \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \lambda \sum_{k=1}^T F(k, z(k)) + \lambda \sum_{k=1}^T F(k, w(k)) + J(z) - J(w) \right| \\
 &\leq \left| \widehat{M} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta z(k-1)) \right) - \widehat{M} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta w(k-1)) \right) \right| \\
 &\quad + \lambda \sum_{k=1}^T \left| F(k, z(k)) - F(k, w(k)) \right| + |J(z) - J(w)| \\
 &= \left| \int_{T+1}^{T+1} \sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta z(k-1)) M(t) dt \right| + \lambda \sum_{k=1}^T \left| F(k, z(k)) - F(k, w(k)) \right| + |J(z) - J(w)| \\
 &\leq \int_{T+1}^{T+1} \sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta z(k-1)) B_2 t^{\alpha-1} dt + \lambda \sum_{k=1}^T \left| F(k, z(k)) - F(k, w(k)) \right| + |J(z) - J(w)| \\
 &\leq \frac{B_2}{\alpha} \left[\left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta z(k-1)) \right)^\alpha - \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta w(k-1)) \right)^\alpha \right] \\
 &\quad + \lambda \sum_{k=1}^T \left| F(k, z(k)) - F(k, w(k)) \right| + |J(z) - J(w)|.
 \end{aligned}$$

If $w = z$ then, $J(z) = J(w)$. Consequently, $\exists K_1 > 0$ such that $|\Gamma(z) - \Gamma(w)| \leq K_1 \|z - w\|_e$.

If $z \neq w$ then, $\|w - z\| \neq 0$ and since the quantity $\left[\left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta z(k-1)) \right)^\alpha - \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta w(k-1)) \right)^\alpha \right]$ is finite then, $\exists K_2 > 0$ such that

$$\left[\left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta z(k-1)) \right)^\alpha - \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta w(k-1)) \right)^\alpha \right] \leq K_2 \|z - w\|_e.$$

Consequently, since $F(k, \cdot)$ is locally Lipschitz continuous then for all $u \in H_T$, there exist a neighbourhood V_u of u and a constant $C_2 \geq 0$ such that $|F(k, z(k)) - F(k, w(k))| \leq C_2 \|z - w\|_e$. As J is lower semi-continuous, proper, then J is also locally Lipschitz continuous. Therefore, for all $u \in H_T$, there exist a neighbourhood V'_u of u and a constant $C'_2 \geq 0$ such that $|J(z) - J(w)| \leq C'_2 \|z - w\|_e$.

It follow that

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\Gamma(z) - \Gamma(w)| &\leq \frac{B_2}{\alpha} K_2 \|z - w\|_e + \lambda T C_2 \|z - w\|_e + C'_2 \|z - w\|_e \\
 &\leq L \|z - w\|_e, \text{ with } L = \frac{B_2}{\alpha} K_2 + \lambda T C_2 + C'_2.
 \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 4.3. *Let $u \in H_T$ be a critical point of Γ_T . Then, u satisfies problem (1.1).*

Proof.

Assume that $u \in H_T$ is a critical point of Γ_T . Then, for any $h \in H_T$, $\Gamma^0(u; h) \geq 0$.

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(w + th) &= \widehat{M}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta(w + th)(k-1))\right) - \lambda \sum_{k=1}^T F(k, (w + th)(k)) + J(w + th) \\ &= \widehat{M}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta w(k-1) + t\Delta h(k-1))\right) - \lambda \sum_{k=1}^T F(k, w(k) + th(k)) + J(w + th); \end{aligned}$$

consequently

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(w + th) - \Gamma(w) &= \widehat{M}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta w(k-1) + t\Delta h(k-1))\right) - \widehat{M}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta w(k-1))\right) \\ &\quad - \lambda \sum_{k=1}^T F(k, w(k) + th(k)) + \lambda \sum_{k=1}^T F(k, w(k)) + J(w + th) - J(w) \\ &= \widehat{M}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta w(k-1) + t\Delta h(k-1))\right) - \widehat{M}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta w(k-1))\right) \\ &\quad - \lambda \left[\sum_{k=1}^T F(k, w(k) + th(k)) - \sum_{k=1}^T F(k, w(k)) \right] + J(w + th) - J(w). \end{aligned}$$

By dividing above equality by t and by making t tend towards 0 and w towards u , we obtain

$$\Gamma^0(u; h) = M\left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta u(k-1))\right) \sum_{k=1}^{T+1} a(k-1, \Delta u(k-1))\Delta h(k-1) - \lambda \sum_{k=1}^T F^0(k; u(k))h(k) + j'(u; h).$$

Using Abel's summation by parts formula, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{T+1} a(k-1, \Delta u(k-1))\Delta h(k-1) &= \sum_{k=1}^{T+1} a(k-1, \Delta u(k-1))h(k) - \sum_{k=1}^{T+1} a(k-1, \Delta u(k-1))h(k-1) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{T+1} a(k-1, \Delta u(k-1))h(k) - \sum_{k=0}^T a(k, \Delta u(k))h(k) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^T a(k-1, \Delta u(k-1))h(k) - \sum_{k=1}^T a(k, \Delta u(k))h(k) \\ &\quad - a(0, \Delta u(0))h(0) + a(T, \Delta u(T))h(T+1). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} a(k-1, \Delta u(k-1))\Delta h(k-1) = - \sum_{k=1}^T \Delta \left(a(k-1, \Delta u(k-1)) \right) h(k) - a(0, \Delta u(0))h(0) + a(T, \Delta u(T))h(T+1).$$

As $h \in H_T$, is arbitrary chosen, thus if $h(0) = h(T+1) = 0$ and $\Gamma^0(u; h) \geq 0$ we obtain

$$M\left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta u(k-1))\right) \sum_{k=1}^{T+1} -\Delta(a(k-1, \Delta u(k-1)))h(k) - \lambda \sum_{k=1}^T F^0(k; u(k))h(k) \geq 0, \text{ for all } k \in \mathbb{Z}[1, T].$$

This means that $0_{H_T^*} \in \partial\Gamma(u)$ and thus u satisfies (1.1).

It remains to show that $(a(0, \Delta u(0)), -a(T, \Delta u(T))) \in \partial j(u(0), u(T + 1))$. One has

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \sum_{k=1}^T F^0(k; u(k))h(k) - M \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta u(k-1)) \right) \sum_{k=1}^T \Delta a(k-1, \Delta u(k-1))h(k) + \\
 & M \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta u(k-1)) \right) [a(T, \Delta u(T))h(T+1) - a(0, \Delta u(0))h(0)] + \\
 & j'((u(0), u(T+1)), (h(0), h(T+1))) \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$M \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta u(k-1)) \right) \sum_{k=1}^T \left(-\Delta a(k-1, \Delta u(k-1)) \right) h(k) - \sum_{k=1}^T F^0(k, u(k))h(k) \geq 0.$$

Let

$$C = \begin{cases} B_1 & \text{if } -a(T, \Delta u(T)) + a(0, \Delta u(0)) \geq 0 \\ B_2 & \text{if } -a(T, \Delta u(T)) + a(0, \Delta u(0)) \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

As $M(\cdot)$ is positive and from (1.3), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 j'((u(0), u(T+1)), (h(0), h(T+1))) & \geq C \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta u(k-1)) \right)^{\alpha-1} \times \\
 & [-a(T, \Delta u(T))h(T+1) + a(0, \Delta u(0))h(0)].
 \end{aligned}$$

Now we take $s = C \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta u(k-1)) \right)^{\alpha-1}$.

Thus,

$$j'((u(0), u(T+1)), (h(0), h(T+1))) \geq -a(T, \Delta u(T))(sh(T+1)) + a(0, \Delta u(0))(sh(0)).$$

Finally, for all $h \in H_T$, taking $sh(0) = p$ and $sh(T+1) = q$, where $p, q \in \mathbb{R}$ are arbitrarily chosen, it follows that

$$j'((u(0), u(T+1)), (h(0), h(T+1))) \geq -a(T, \Delta u(T))q + a(0, \Delta u(0))p, \quad \text{for } p, q \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Hence, $(a(0, \Delta u(0)), -a(T, \Delta u(T))) \in \partial j(u(0), u(T+1)) \quad \square$

Now, we recall some auxiliary results, which we use later on, see [8].

Lemma 4.4. *The following properties hold.*

(d₁) For every $s > 0$,

$$\sum_{k=1}^T |u(k)|^s \leq T \|u\|_e^s, \quad \text{for all } u \in H_T.$$

(d₂) For every $s \geq 2$,

$$\sum_{k=1}^T |u(k)|^s \geq T^{\frac{(2-s)}{2}} \|u\|_e^s, \quad \text{for all } u \in H_T.$$

(d₃) For all $u \in H_T$,

$$\sum_{k=1}^T |\Delta u(k-1)|^{p(k-1)} \leq T \left(2^{p^+} \|u\|_e^{p^+} + 1 \right).$$

5. MULTIPLE SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM (1.1) BY APPLYING THEOREM 2.2

In this section, we prove the existence of T -periodic solutions by applying Theorem 2.2.

Assume that F satisfies additionally the following.

(d_4) There exist T -periodic functions $s : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow [2; \infty)$, $\alpha_1 : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ and a function $\alpha_2 : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ for which

$$F(k, u) \geq \alpha_1(k)|u|^{s(k)} + \alpha_2(k),$$

for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $u \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $|u| \geq S$, where $S \geq 1$ is fixed and sufficiently large.

Put $s^- := \min_{k \in \mathbb{Z}[1, T]} s(k)$; $\alpha_1^- := \min_{k \in \mathbb{Z}[1, T]} \alpha_1(k)$; $\alpha_2^- := \min_{k \in \mathbb{Z}[1, T]} \alpha_2(k)$, where s, α_1, α_2 are functions defined above.

Assume further that

(d_5) $\lim_{|u| \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(k, u)}{|u|^{s^-}} = 0$ uniformly in $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

(d_6) There exist constants $\omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2 > 0$, with $\omega_2 > \omega_1 > \omega_0$, such that for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$:

(d'_6) $F(k, u) \geq 0$ with $|u| \leq \omega_0$;

(d''_6) $F(k, u) < 0$ with $\omega_1 \leq |u| \leq \omega_2$.

Example 5.1. As examples of functions satisfying assumptions (a_1) – (a_3) and (d_4) – (d_6) we can give the following, where $T \geq 2$ is a fixed even natural number.

(1) $F : \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$F(k, t) := \begin{cases} 16t^4 & \text{if } |t| \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ -4|t| + 3 & \text{if } |t| \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1), \\ t^4 + |t - 1| - 2 & \text{if } |t| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

and

(2) $s : \mathbb{Z}[1, T] \rightarrow [2, \infty)$ such that

$$s(k) := \begin{cases} 4 & \text{if } k = 2l, \\ 2 & \text{if } k = 2l - 1; l \in [1, \frac{T}{2}]. \end{cases}$$

Lemma 5.1. Assume that conditions (2.1), (2.2), (1.3) and (d_4) hold with $s^- > \alpha p^+$. Then, the functional Γ_T is anti-coercive on H_T , for all $\lambda > 0$.

Proof.

$$\Gamma_T(u) = \widehat{M} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta u(k-1)) \right) - \lambda \sum_{k=1}^{T+1} F(k, u(k)) + J(u(0), u(T+1)).$$

One can use (2.1) to say that

$$A(k, \xi) = \int_0^\xi a(k, \lambda) d\lambda.$$

Using (2.2), we have the existence of a real $C_1 > 0$ such that

$$|a(k, \xi)| \leq C_1(1 + |\xi|^{p(k)-1}) \quad \text{for all } k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{and for all } \xi \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\xi |a(k, \lambda)|d\lambda &\leq C_1 \int_0^\xi (1 + |\lambda|^{p(k)-1})d\lambda \\ &\leq C_1[\lambda]_0^\xi + C_1\left[\frac{\lambda^{p(k)}}{p(k)}\right]_0^\xi \\ &\leq C_1|\xi| + C_1\frac{|\xi|^{p(k)}}{p(k)}. \end{aligned}$$

One deduces that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta u(k-1)) &\leq C_1 \sum_{k=1}^{T+1} |\Delta u(k-1)| + C_1 \sum_{k=1}^{T+1} \frac{|\Delta u(k-1)|^{p(k-1)}}{p(k-1)} \\ &\leq C_1 \sum_{k=1}^{T+1} |\Delta u(k-1)|^{p(k-1)} + \frac{C_1}{p^-} \sum_{k=1}^{T+1} |\Delta u(k-1)|^{p(k-1)} \\ &\leq (T+1)C_1 + \left(C_1 + \frac{C_1}{p^-}\right) \sum_{k=1}^{T+1} |\Delta u(k-1)|^{p(k-1)}. \end{aligned}$$

Using the hypothesis (1.3) and according to the above result we have

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{M}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta u(k-1))\right) &\leq \frac{B_2}{\alpha} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta u(k-1))\right)^\alpha \\ &\leq \frac{B_2}{\alpha} \left[(T+1)C_1 + \left(C_1 + \frac{C_1}{p^-}\right) \sum_{k=1}^{T+1} |\Delta u(k-1)|^{p(k-1)} \right]^\alpha \\ &\leq \frac{B_2}{\alpha} \left[((T+1)C_1) + \left(\left(C_1 + \frac{C_1}{p^-}\right) \sum_{k=1}^{T+1} |\Delta u(k-1)|^{p(k-1)} \right) \right]^\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

As function $x \mapsto x^\alpha$ being convex for all $\alpha > 1$, then we have the inequality

$$(a + b)^\alpha \leq 2^{\alpha-1}(a^\alpha + b^\alpha), \text{ for all } a, b \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Consequently, we have

$$\widehat{M}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta u(k-1))\right) \leq \frac{B_2}{\alpha} 2^{\alpha-1} \left[((T+1)C_1)^\alpha + \left(C_1 + \frac{C_1}{p^-}\right)^\alpha \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} |\Delta u(k-1)|^{p(k-1)}\right)^\alpha \right].$$

Using the relation (d₃) we get

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{M}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta u(k-1))\right) &\leq \frac{B_2}{\alpha} 2^{\alpha-1} \left[(T+1)^\alpha C_1^\alpha + \left(C_1 + \frac{C_1}{p^-}\right)^\alpha (T+1)^\alpha \left(2^{p^+} \|u\|_e^{p^+} + 1\right)^\alpha \right] \\ &\leq \frac{B_2}{\alpha} 2^{\alpha-1} (T+1)^\alpha \left[C_1^\alpha + \left(C_1 + \frac{C_1}{p^-}\right)^\alpha 2^{\alpha-1} \left(2^{\alpha p^+} \|u\|_e^{\alpha p^+} + 1\right) \right] \\ &\leq \frac{B_2}{\alpha} 2^{\alpha-1} (T+1)^\alpha C_1^\alpha + \frac{B_2}{\alpha} \left(C_1 + \frac{C_1}{p^-}\right)^\alpha (T+1)^{\alpha} 2^{2\alpha-2} \\ &\quad + \frac{B_2}{\alpha} \left(C_1 + \frac{C_1}{p^-}\right)^\alpha (T+1)^\alpha 2^{2\alpha-2+\alpha p^+} \|u\|_e^{\alpha p^+}. \end{aligned}$$

According to (d₄), we have

$$F(k, u) \geq \alpha_1(k)|u|^{s(k)} + \alpha_2(k).$$

Consequently,

$$-\lambda \sum_{k=1}^T F(k, u) \leq -\lambda \sum_{k=1}^T \left(\alpha_1(k) |u(k)|^{s(k)} + \alpha_2(k) \right).$$

Using (d_2) we obtain

$$-\lambda \sum_{k=1}^T F(k, u) \leq -\lambda \alpha_1^- T^{\frac{2-s^-}{2}} \|u\|_e^{s^-} - \lambda \alpha_2^- T.$$

Since J is continuous, there are positive constants m_1 and m_2 such that $J(u) \leq m_1 |u(0)| + m_2 |u(T+1)| \leq C_2 \|u\|_\infty$, where $C_2 = m_1 + m_2$. In addition, by equivalent of norms on H_T , there is some $C_3 > 0$ such that $C_2 \|u\|_\infty \leq C_3 \|u\|_e^{\alpha p^+}$.

Finally, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_T(u) &\leq \frac{B_2}{\alpha} 2^{\alpha-1} (T+1)^\alpha C_1^\alpha + \frac{B_2}{\alpha} \left(C_1 + \frac{C_1}{p^-} \right)^\alpha (T+1)^\alpha 2^{2\alpha-2} + \frac{B_2}{\alpha} \left(C_1 + \frac{C_1}{p^-} \right)^\alpha (T+1)^\alpha 2^{2\alpha-2+\alpha p^+} \|u\|_e^{\alpha p^+} \\ &\quad - \lambda \alpha_1^- T^{\frac{2-s^-}{2}} \|u\|_e^{s^-} - \lambda \alpha_2^- T + C_3 \|u\|_e^{\alpha p^+}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $s^- > \alpha p^+$, we see that Γ_T is anti-coercive on H_T .

Lemma 5.2. *Assume that conditions (2.1), (2.2), (1.3) and (d_4) hold with $s^- = \alpha p^+$. Then, the functional Γ_T is anti-coercive on H_T , for any $\lambda \in (\lambda_0, +\infty)$, where*

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{T^{\frac{s^- - 2}{2}}}{\alpha_1^- \alpha} \left[(2)^{2\alpha-2+s^-} (T+1)^\alpha B_2 C_1^\alpha \left(\frac{p^- + 1}{p^-} \right)^\alpha + C_3 \right].$$

Proof.

According to the proof of Lemma 5.2, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_T(u) &\leq \left[\frac{B_2}{\alpha} \left(C_1 + \frac{C_1}{p^-} \right)^\alpha (T+1)^\alpha 2^{2\alpha-2+s^-} - \lambda \alpha_1^- T^{\frac{2-s^-}{2}} + C_3 \right] \|u\|_e^{s^-} + \frac{B_2}{\alpha} 2^{\alpha-1} (T+1)^\alpha C_1^\alpha \\ &\quad + \frac{B_2}{\alpha} \left(C_1 + \frac{C_1}{p^-} \right)^\alpha (T+1)^\alpha 2^{2\alpha-2} - \lambda \alpha_2^- T. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, Γ_T is anti-coercive on H_T for any $\lambda \in (\lambda_0, +\infty)$.

Note that for any $p^+ \geq 1$, the functional $\|\cdot\|_{p^+} : Y_a \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$\|u\|_{p^+} := \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} |\Delta u(k-1)|^{p^+} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^+}}$$

is a norm on Y_a , while it is obviously not a norm on H_T . Since all norms on Y_a are equivalent, therefore, there exists a constant $\zeta > 0$ such that

$$(5.1) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{T+1} |\Delta u(k-1)|^{p^+} \geq \zeta \|u\|_e^{p^+},$$

for all $u \in Y_a$.

Theorem 5.3. *Assume that conditions (1.3),(2.1)-(2.6), (a_1) -(a_3) and (d_4) , (d_5) , (d_6) hold with $s^- > \alpha p^+$. Let $\lambda > 0$ be fixed. Then, problem (1.1) has at least three T -periodic solutions, at least two of which are non-trivial.*

Proof.

Let $\epsilon > 0$ a real number satisfying

$$\epsilon \leq \frac{B_1 \zeta^\alpha}{\alpha \lambda T (p^+)^\alpha}.$$

By (d_5) and (d_6) there exists $\rho \in (0, \omega_0)$ with $\omega_0 < \frac{1}{4}$ such that

$$(5.2) \quad F(k, u) \leq \epsilon |u|^{s^-} \text{ for } |u| \leq \rho.$$

If $u \in Y_a$ with $\|u\| \leq \rho$, then, $|u(k)| \leq \rho$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

From assumptions (1.3) and (2.5),

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{M} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta u(k-1)) \right) &\geq \frac{B_1}{\alpha} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta u(k-1)) \right)^\alpha \\ &\geq \frac{B_1}{\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{p(k-1)} \sum_{k=1}^{T+1} |\Delta u(k-1)|^{p(k-1)} \right)^\alpha \\ &\geq \frac{B_1}{\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{p^+} \sum_{k=1}^{T+1} |\Delta u(k-1)|^{p^+} \right)^\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

By using (5.1), it follows that

$$(5.3) \quad \widehat{M} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta u(k-1)) \right) \geq \frac{B_1}{\alpha (p^+)^\alpha} \zeta^\alpha \|u\|_e^{\alpha p^+}.$$

By using (5.2), we have

$$-\lambda \sum_{k=1}^T F(k, u) \geq -\lambda \epsilon \sum_{k=1}^T |u(k)|^{s^-}.$$

Consequently,

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_T(u) &\geq \frac{B_1}{\alpha (p^+)^\alpha} \zeta^\alpha \|u\|_e^{\alpha p^+} - \lambda \epsilon \sum_{k=1}^T |u(k)|^{s^-} - C_3 \|u\|_e^{\alpha p^+} \\ &\geq \frac{B_1}{\alpha (p^+)^\alpha} \zeta^\alpha \|u\|_e^{\alpha p^+} - \lambda \epsilon T \|u\|_e^{s^-} - C_3 \|u\|_e^{\alpha p^+} \\ &\geq \frac{B_1}{\alpha (p^+)^\alpha} \zeta^\alpha \|u\|_e^{s^-} - \lambda \epsilon T \|u\|_e^{s^-} - C_3 \|u\|_e^{\alpha p^+} \\ &\geq \|u\|_e^{s^-} \left(\frac{B_1}{\alpha (p^+)^\alpha} \zeta^\alpha - \lambda \epsilon T - C_3 \right) \\ &\geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the above relation together with (2.1) and (a_3) yields

$$\Gamma_T(u) \geq \Gamma_T(0) \text{ for all } u \in Y_a \text{ with } \|u\|_e \leq \rho.$$

Note also that for every $u \in W_a$, we have $\Delta u(k-1) = 0$, for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and then, according to (2.1), $A(k, 0) = 0$; so,

$$\Gamma_T(u) = -\lambda \sum_{k=1}^T F(k, u(k)) + J(u),$$

for all $u \in W_a, \forall a \in \mathbb{R}$. If $u \in W_a$ with $\|u\|_e \leq \rho$, then $|u(k)| \leq \omega_0$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Thus, by (d_4) and (a_3) it follows that

$$\Gamma_T(u) \leq \Gamma_T(0) \text{ for all } u \in W_a, \text{ with } \|u\|_e \leq \rho \text{ where } a \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Let $\Psi_T = -\Gamma_T(u)$. Using Lemma 5.2, we deduce that Ψ_T satisfies the (PS) condition. Note that Ψ_T is bounded from below; moreover, as Ψ_T is coercive and continuous, it admits a minimizer. Using (b_2) we obtain

$$\inf_{u \in H_T} \Psi(u) = - \sup_{u \in H_T} \Gamma(u) < 0.$$

We have shown that assumptions of Theorem 2.2 are satisfied, so Ψ_T has at least three critical points, at least two of them are non-zero critical points. By Lemma 4.3, these are non-trivial T -periodic solutions of problem (1.1).

In the case $s^- = \alpha p^+$ we have the following special case.

Corollary 5.4. *Assume that conditions (2.1)–(2.6), (a_1) – (a_3) and (d_4) , (d_5) , (d_6) hold with $s^- = p^+$. Let $\lambda \in (\lambda_0, +\infty)$. Then, problem (1.1) has at least three T -periodic solutions, at least two of which are non-trivial.*

6. MULTIPLE SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM (1.1) BY THREE CRITICAL POINTS THEOREM

Now we provide multiplicity results for the problem (1.1) using Theorem 3.3.

Let functionals $\phi, \mu : H_T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$\varphi(u) := \widehat{M} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta u(k-1)) \right) \text{ and } \mu(u) := - \sum_{k=1}^T F(k, u(k)).$$

Then, we see that $\Gamma_T = \varphi + \lambda\mu + J$.

Assume that F has the following properties.

(A_1) : There exists a constant $C \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$F(k, u) \leq C \text{ for all } (k, u) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R}.$$

(A_2) : There exist numbers $\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3 > 0, \tau_3 > \tau_2 > \tau_1$ such that for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$:

$$(A'_2) \ F(k, u) < 0 \text{ with } 0 < |u| \leq \tau_1,$$

$$(A''_2) \ F(k, u) > 0 \text{ with } \tau_2 \leq |u| \leq \tau_3.$$

Example 6.1. *As example of function satisfying assumptions $(a_1) - (a_3)$ and $(A_1) - (A_2)$, we can give the following, where $T \geq 2$ is a fixed even natural number.*

$F : \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$F(k, t) := \begin{cases} -\sin |t| & \text{if } |t| \leq \pi, \\ |t - \pi| & \text{if } \pi < |t| < 2\pi, \\ \pi & \text{if } |t| \geq 2\pi. \end{cases}$$

In this paragraph we will consider the problem (1.1) on Y_a .

Remark 6.1. The functional φ is not coercive on H_T , but it is coercive on Y_a , for $a \in \mathbb{R}$. Indeed, given a sequence $(U_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that $U_n(k) = a$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, we see that

$$\varphi(u_n) = \widehat{M} \left(\sum_{k=1}^m A(k-1, \Delta u_n(k-1)) \right) = \widehat{M} \left(\sum_{k=1}^m A(k-1, 0) \right) = 0.$$

Letting $a \rightarrow +\infty$, we see that φ is not coercive on H_T . Furthermore, by using (5.3) we get

$$\widehat{M} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta u(k-1)) \right) \geq \frac{B_1}{\alpha(p^+)^{\alpha}} \zeta^{\alpha} \|u\|_e^{\alpha p^+}.$$

Therefore, φ is coercive on Y_a .

Note that since we obtain solutions in Y_a , we know that there are not constant solutions, however there may still be a zero solution.

Theorem 6.1. Assume that conditions (1.3), (2.1) – (2.6), $(a_1) - (a_3)$, (A_1) and (A_2) hold. Then, there exists $\lambda > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has at least three solutions in Y_a , at least two of which are necessarily non-zero.

Proof.

According to the previous results, φ is coercive on Y_a and is C^1 , therefore, φ checks assumptions of Theorem 3.3.

According to the hypothesis (A_1) ,

$$F(k, u(k)) \leq C \implies \Gamma(u) \geq -TC > -\infty.$$

Hence, Γ is bounded from below.

By (A_2'') it follows that

$$-F(k, u(k)) < 0,$$

for all $u \in Y_a$ such that $\tau_2 \leq |u(k)| \leq \tau_3$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. We thus deduce that there exists a point $u \in Y_a$ such that $\mu(u) < 0$. Consequently,

$$\inf_{u \in Y_a} \mu(u) < 0.$$

By (A_2') and since φ is continuous, coercive, convex, non-negative and $\varphi(0) = 0$, we get that there are $s, r > 0$, such that $\mu(u) > 0$ for $r \leq \varphi(u) \leq s$. Therefore, (b_2) is satisfied.

Now, by (a_3) and (A_2'') , we obtain

$$\mu(0) = 0 < \inf_{r \leq \varphi(u) \leq s} \mu(u).$$

Hence, condition (b_3) is satisfied. Thus, by Theorem 3.3 we see that there exists $\lambda > 0$ such that the functional Γ_T has at least three critical points on Y_a . Since by Lemma 4.3, critical points of Γ_T are solutions of problem (1.1), hence the result follows.

For numbers $r_0, s_0 > 0$, we put

$$r' := \inf\{\|u\|_{max} : \varphi(u) \geq r_0\} \text{ and } s' := \sup\{\|u\|_{max} : \varphi(u) \leq s_0\},$$

where

$$\|u\|_{max} = \max_{k \in \mathbb{Z}[1, T]} |u(k)|.$$

Hence,

$$\{u \in Y_a : \varphi(u) \geq r_0\} \subset \{u \in Y_a : \|u\|_{max} \geq r'\}$$

and

$$\{u \in Y_a : \varphi(u) \leq s_0\} \subset \{u \in Y_a : \|u\|_{max} \leq s'\}.$$

Assume that F satisfies the following.

(A_3) : There exist constants $r_0, s_0 > 0, r_0 < s_0$ such that the following relations hold.

$$(A'_3) \sup_{|u| < s'} F(k_0, u) < \sup_{u \in \mathbb{R}} F(k, u) \text{ for some } k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}[1, T];$$

$$(A''_3) F(k, u) \leq 0 \text{ for all } (k, u) \in \mathbb{Z}[1, T] \times \mathbb{R} \text{ with } r' \leq |u| \leq s'.$$

Remark 6.2. Note that (A'_3) is equivalent to the following assumptions.

$$(6.1) \quad \sum_{k=1}^T \sup_{|t| \leq s'} F(k, t) < \sum_{k=1}^T \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} F(k, t);$$

In fact, from (6.1) it is easy to get (A'_2) , since

$$(6.2) \quad \sup_{|t| \leq s'} F(k, t) \leq \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} F(k, t) \text{ for any } s' > 0 \text{ and for any } k \in \mathbb{Z}[1, T].$$

On the other hand, (6.1) is equivalent to the following.

$\left(\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} F(1, t) - \sup_{|t| < s'} F(1, t)\right) + \left(\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} F(2, t) - \sup_{|t| < s'} F(2, t)\right) + \dots + \left(\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} F(T, t) - \sup_{|t| < s'} F(T, t)\right) > 0$, we get (6.1), noting again (6.2). We assume that (6.1) was used in the context of anisotropic problems in [10].

Theorem 6.2. Let $r_0, s_0 > 0, r_0 < s_0$. Assume that conditions (1.3), (2.1) – (2.6), $(a_1) - (a_3)$, (A_1) and (A_3) hold. Then, there exists $\lambda > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has at least three solutions on Y_a , at least two of which are non-trivial.

Proof.

We will show that Γ_T verifies assumptions of Theorem 3.3. Clearly, φ is coercive and is of class C^1 on Y_a , $\varphi(0) = 0$ and μ is bounded from below. By (A'_3) , we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} \inf_{u \in Y_a} \mu(u) &= - \sum_{k=1}^T \sup_{\{i \in \mathbb{Z}[1, T] : u(i) \in \mathbb{R}\}} F(k, u(i)) \\ &< - \sum_{k=1}^T \sup_{\{i \in \mathbb{Z}[1, T] : u(i) \leq s'\}} F(k, u(i)) = \inf_{\|u\|_{max} \leq s'} \mu(u) \leq \inf_{\varphi(u) \leq s_0} \mu(u). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (b_2) is satisfied. For any $u \in Y_a$ with $r_0 \leq \varphi(u) \leq s_0$, we have $r' \leq \|u\|_{max} \leq s'$.

By (A_3'') , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \inf_{r_0 \leq \varphi(u) \leq s_0} \mu(u) &\geq \inf_{r' \leq \|u\|_{max} \leq s'} \mu(u) \\ &= - \sum_{k=1}^T \sup_{\{i \in \mathbb{Z}[1, T] : r' \leq \max_{i \in \mathbb{Z}[1, T]} |u(i)| \leq s'\}} F(k, u(i)) \geq 0 = \mu(0). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, (b_3) is satisfied. Finally, by Theorem 3.3, there exists $\lambda > 0$ such that the functional Γ_T has at least three critical points in Y_a . Consequently, by Lemma 4.3, problem (1.1) has at least three solutions. \square

We note that a type of small solutions can be obtained by lying near the origin, without assuming (A_3') .

Let us consider the following remark.

Remark 6.3. Let $k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}[1, T]$ be a fixed real. Since $F(k_0, t) \leq C$ for some $C > 0$, so

$$\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} F(k_0, t) = \beta \leq C.$$

If $\beta > 0$ we can reason as follows. Since $t \mapsto F(k_0, t)$ is continuous and since $F(k_0, 0) = 0$, there exists a sufficiently small positive constant s' depending on β such that

$$-\frac{\beta}{2} \leq F(k_0, t) \leq \frac{\beta}{2}.$$

Thus,

$$\sup_{|t| \leq s'} F(k_0, t) < \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} F(k_0, t).$$

From the above remark, we have the following result.

Corollary 6.3. Assume that conditions (1.3), (2.1) – (2.6), $(a_1) - (a_3)$, (A_1) and (A_3) hold. Let

$$\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} F(k_0, t) > 0,$$

for some $k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}[1, T]$. Then, there exists $\lambda > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has at least three solutions on Y_a , for $a \in \mathbb{R}$, at least two of which are non-trivial.

We can also replace (A_3'') with (A_2') provided that τ_1 is sufficiently large. Indeed, we can reason as follows.

Remark 6.4. Let $s_0 > \frac{B_1 \zeta^\alpha}{\alpha(p^+)^\alpha}$, $0 < r_0 < s_0$ and $\tau_0 = \zeta_0 \left[\frac{s_0 \alpha(p^+)^\alpha}{B_1 \zeta^\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha p^+}}$. If (A_2') is satisfied with $\tau_1 \geq \tau_0$, then (A_3'') is also satisfied with $s' = \tau_0$. The inequality $\varphi(u) \leq s_0$ is equivalent to

$$\widehat{M} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{T+1} A(k-1, \Delta u(k-1)) \right) \leq s_0.$$

From (5.3), one has $\frac{B_1}{\alpha(p^+)^\alpha} \zeta^\alpha \|u\|_e^{\alpha p^+} \leq s_0$. Therefore, since $s_0 > \frac{B_1 \zeta^\alpha}{\alpha(p^+)^\alpha}$, we get

$$\|u\|_e \leq \left[\frac{s_0 \alpha(p^+)^\alpha}{B_1 \zeta^\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha p^+}}.$$

Since all norms on Y_a , for $a \in \mathbb{R}$ are equivalent, then, there exists a constant $\zeta_0 > 0$ such that $\|u\|_{max} \leq \zeta_0 \|u\|_e$; hence,

$$\|u\|_{max} \leq \zeta_0 \left[\frac{s_0 \alpha (p^+)^{\alpha}}{B_1 \zeta^{\alpha}} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha p^+}}$$

and

$$s' = \sup\{\|u\|_{max} : \mu(u) \leq s_0\} = \zeta_0 \left[\frac{s_0 \alpha (p^+)^{\alpha}}{B_1 \zeta^{\alpha}} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha p^+}}.$$

Furthermore,

$$\{u \in Y_a : \varphi(u) \leq s_0\} \subset \{u \in Y_a : |u| \leq \zeta_0 \left[\frac{s_0 \alpha (p^+)^{\alpha}}{B_1 \zeta^{\alpha}} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha p^+}}\} \subset \{u \in Y_a : |u| \leq \tau_1\}.$$

Corollary 6.4. Let $s_0 > \frac{B_1 \zeta^{\alpha}}{\alpha (p^+)^{\alpha}}$, $0 < r_0 < s_0$ and $\tau_0 = \zeta_0 \left[\frac{s_0 \alpha (p^+)^{\alpha}}{B_1 \zeta^{\alpha}} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha p^+}}$. Assume that conditions (1.3), (2.1) – (2.6), $(a_1) - (a_3)$, (A_1) and (A_3) hold. If moreover (A'_2) is satisfied with $\tau_1 \geq \tau_0$, then, there exists $\lambda > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has at least three solutions on Y_a , for $a \in \mathbb{R}$, at least two of which are non-trivial.

Analogously, we obtain the following.

Corollary 6.5. Let $s_0 \leq \frac{B_1 \zeta^{\alpha}}{\alpha (p^+)^{\alpha}}$, $0 < r_0 < s_0$ and $\tau_0 = \zeta_0 \left[\frac{s_0 \alpha (p^+)^{\alpha}}{B_1 \zeta^{\alpha}} \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha p^+}}$. Assume that conditions (1.3), (2.1) – (2.6), $(a_1) - (a_3)$, (A_1) and (A_3) hold. If moreover (A'_2) is satisfied with $\tau_1 \geq \tau_0$, then there exists $\lambda > 0$ such that problem (1.1) has at least three solutions on Y_a , for $a \in \mathbb{R}$, at least two of which are non-trivial.

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