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In this paper the bifurcation diagram for the equation of a pendent liquid drop is devoted. The bendings of the branch of solutions bifurcated from the trivial solution occur infinitely many times.

1. Introduction.

In this article we discuss the bifurcation problem for a model equation which describes capillary surfaces. The membrane in the equilibrium state which is framed horizontally and filled up with fluid in the gravity field yields to the equation of mean curvature type

$$(1.1) \quad -\operatorname{div} \left(\frac{\nabla u}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}} \right) = \lambda u \quad \text{in } \Omega$$

with the boundary condition

$$(1.2) \quad u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega$$

and the constraint

$$(1.3) \quad u < 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

where Ω is a bounded domain in R^2 , λ a positive parameter determined by the physical constants.

Here $z = u(x, y)$, $(x, y) \in \Omega$, represents the shape of the membrane spanned by $\partial\Omega$. Actually, the left hand side in Equation (1.1) defines the mean curvature of a graph $(x, y, u(x, y))$, $(x, y) \in \Omega$ at each point.

Noting that $u \equiv 0$ is the trivial solution for any $\lambda > 0$, we see that nontrivial solutions of (1.1), (1.2), (1.3) bifurcate from $u \equiv 0$ at the first eigenvalue $\lambda = \lambda_0$ of the linearized equation

$$(1.4) \quad -\Delta u - \lambda u = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega$$

with

$$(1.5) \quad u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega,$$

by the usual method. The branch of solutions is subcritical, i.e., there exists a solution for any λ with $\lambda_0 - \delta < \lambda < \lambda_0$ for small $\delta > 0$. Moreover, we can show that there are no solutions of (1.1), (1.2), (1.3) for $\lambda \geq \lambda_0$ (see the part at the beginning of Section 2). However, we do not know how the branch of solutions behaves globally by this method of bifurcation theory. When the global behavior of the branch of solutions is regarded, we would like to consider an equation

$$(1.6) \quad H[X](p) = \lambda X^3(p) \quad \text{in } B_1 \equiv \{p \in R^2 \mid |p| < 1\}$$

instead of (1.1). Here $X(p) = (X^1(p), X^2(p), X^3(p))$, $p \in B_1$, represents the deformed surface in parametrized form and $H[X](p)$ denotes the mean curvature of the surface at each point $X(p)$. In fact, (1.1) is a reduced form of (1.6) when the surface $\{X(p) \mid p \in B_1\}$ is represented by a graph: $X_3 = u(X_1, X_2)$.

In this paper we consider the case when the frame is given by a horizontal unit circle, namely, (1.6) with

$$(1.7) \quad (X^1(p), X^2(p)) \in \partial B_1 \quad \text{and} \quad X^3(p) = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial B_1$$

and

$$(1.8) \quad X^3(p) < 0 \quad \text{in } B_1.$$

Wente [15] has shown that the surfaces given by Equations (1.6), (1.7), (1.8) are the ones of revolution with x_3 -axis as the axis of symmetry. Then the generating curve u of each surface is given by smooth continuations of arcs determined by solutions of the ordinary differential equation

$$(1.9) \quad \left(\frac{ru_r}{\sqrt{1+u_r^2}} \right)_r = -\lambda \operatorname{sgn}(u_r)ru$$

in terms of radial distance r from the axis of symmetry with the boundary conditions

$$(1.10) \quad u_r(0) = 0, \quad u(1) = 0$$

and the constraint

$$(1.11) \quad u(r) < 0 \quad \text{on } [0, 1),$$

where subindex r indicates the derivative with respect to r . Equation (1.9) can be rewritten in terms of the arc length s along the trajectory as

$$(1.12) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{dr}{ds} = \cos \psi \\ \frac{du}{ds} = \sin \psi \\ \frac{d\psi}{ds} = -\lambda u - \frac{\sin \psi}{r} \end{cases},$$

where ψ is the angle of inclination of the solution curve with regard to the r -axis. In this case we can avoid the argument of the continuation of solutions. Physical backgrounds and many results concerning Equations (1.9) or (1.12) are stated in detail in the monograph [7] by Finn. And further various properties on solutions of the type of this equation have been investigated precisely by many authors, i.e., ground state solutions [2], [10], [11], [14], a singular solution [4], [5], and vertical points of solutions [1], [3], etc.

In the paper [13], Narukawa and Suzuki have shown the existence of the lower bound $\underline{\lambda} > 0$ for which solutions of (1.9), (1.10), (1.11) exist, and Finn [9] has given a new proof of this fact by using the method of Green's identities. Finn [9] further shows that the branch of solutions (λ, u_λ) blows up at $\lambda = \lambda_*$ with λ_* given by $R_\infty^2 \sim 1.32^2$, where R_∞ is the first zero of singular solution of (1.9) for $\lambda = 1$. Here computational calculation suggests that the branch bends infinitely many times at $\lambda = \lambda_*$, but this result of oscillation has not yet proved mathematically. It is our aim to give a partial answer for this.

2. Main results.

Prior to starting the main theorems, we remark that there are no solutions of (1.1), (1.2), (1.3) for $\lambda \geq \lambda_0$, where λ_0 is the first eigenvalue of $-\Delta$ with the Dirichlet boundary condition. In fact, let u be a solution of (1.1), (1.2), (1.3) and $\lambda(u)$ and $\varphi(x)$ be the first eigenvalue and eigenfunction corresponding to this $\lambda(u)$ respectively, of the linear equation

$$(2.1) \quad -\operatorname{div} \left(\frac{\nabla \varphi}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}} \right) = \lambda \varphi \quad \text{in } \Omega$$

with

$$(2.2) \quad \varphi = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

Multiplying Equations (1.1) and (2.1) by φ and u respectively and integrating over Ω , we have

$$(2.3) \quad \int_{\Omega} \frac{\nabla u \nabla \varphi}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}} dx = \lambda \int_{\Omega} u \varphi dx$$

and

$$(2.4) \quad \int_{\Omega} \frac{\nabla u \nabla \varphi}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}} dx = \lambda(u) \int_{\Omega} u \varphi dx.$$

Since $\varphi(x) > 0$ in Ω from the Krein–Rutman theorem and $u(x) < 0$ in Ω from (1.3), we have

$$\int_{\Omega} u \varphi dx < 0.$$

And hence $\lambda = \lambda(u)$. On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(u) &= \inf \left\{ \int_{\Omega} \frac{|\nabla \varphi|^2}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}} dx \mid \varphi \in H_0^1(\Omega), \int_{\Omega} |\varphi|^2 dx = 1 \right\} \\ &< \inf \left\{ \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \varphi|^2 dx \mid \varphi \in H_0^1(\Omega), \int_{\Omega} |\varphi|^2 dx = 1 \right\} \\ &= \lambda_0, \end{aligned}$$

where λ_0 is the first eigenvalue of $-\Delta$ with the Dirichlet boundary condition. This implies that there are no solutions of (1.1), (1.2), (1.3) for $\lambda \geq \lambda_0$.

Therefore the branch of solutions which bifurcates from the trivial solution at $\lambda = \lambda_0$ does not reach into the region $\lambda \geq \lambda_0$. Actually, allowing multi-valued functions as solutions, we have the following two theorems.

Let X be the set of smooth curves C connecting $(1, 0)$ and $(0, u_0)$, $u_0 < 0$, in the half plane $\{(r, u) \in R^2 \mid r \geq 0\}$. It is equipped with the metric defined by

$$d_X(C_1, C_2) = \max \left\{ \max_{p=(r,u) \in C_1} \text{dist}(p, C_2), \max_{p'=(r',u') \in C_2} \text{dist}(p', C_1) \right\}$$

for $C_1, C_2 \in X$. We regard the arc C_λ whose revolution with u -axis is a surface given by Equations (1.6), (1.7), (1.8) as an element in X . Namely, $C_\lambda \in X$ represents the smooth continuation of arcs given by solutions (1.9) with (1.10), (1.11) or a curve $(r(s), u(s))$ given by (1.12) with $(r(0), \psi(0)) = (0, 0)$, $(r(s_1), u(s_1)) = (1, 0)$ for some $s_1 > 0$ and $u(s) < 0$ on $0 \leq s < s_1$ for given $\lambda > 0$.

Theorem 2.1. *The set of solutions $S = (\lambda, C_\lambda)$ forms a 1-dimensional manifold in $R \times X$, homeomorphic to R , starting from $(\lambda_0, 0)$ and approaching*

$\lambda = \lambda_*$ as the minimum of u -component of C_λ goes up to $-\infty$. Here, $\lambda_* = R_\infty^2 \sim 1.32^2$ with the first zero R_∞ of the singular solution $U(r)$ of (1.9) for $\lambda = 1$ which is obtained in [8].

Theorem 2.2. *The bendings with respect to λ on S in $R \times X$ occur infinitely many times in any neighborhood of $\lambda = \lambda_*$.*

Theorem 2.1 is already known, more or less. In fact, by the similar transformation $\ell = \sqrt{\lambda}r, v = \sqrt{\lambda}u$, Equation (1.9) is normalized as $\lambda = 1$. Further, taking v as an independent variable and ℓ as a function of v , (1.9) turns to

$$(2.5) \quad \left(\frac{\ell \ell_v}{\sqrt{1 + \ell_v^2}} \right)_v = \ell v + \sqrt{1 + \ell_v^2}.$$

Taking account of the boundary condition (1.10) and the constraint (1.11), we see that a solution curve C_λ corresponds to the solution of (2.5) on $(v_0, 0]$ with some $v_0 < 0$ which satisfies the boundary condition

$$(2.6) \quad \ell(v_0) = 0, \quad \lim_{v \downarrow v_0} \ell'(v) = \infty$$

and

$$(2.7) \quad \ell(0) = \sqrt{\lambda}.$$

We also notice that the local existence and the uniqueness of solutions of (2.5) with the initial condition (2.6) have been proved by Wente [16] and Concus and Finn [6] (see also Sections 4.2 and 4.3 in [7]). Further a local solution is continued globally on $[v_0, 0]$ as a solution of (2.5) in a single valued function of v , which is denoted by $\ell(v, v_0)$, and the mapping from v_0 to $\ell(0, v_0)$ is smooth. Thus, for each $v_0 < 0$, the solution $\ell(v, v_0)$ corresponds to a curve $C_\lambda, \lambda = \ell(0, v_0)^2$, by the relation

$$C_\lambda : \begin{cases} r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \ell \left(\frac{v}{\sqrt{\lambda}}, \frac{v_0}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \right) \\ u = \frac{v}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \end{cases}.$$

Namely, the branch of solutions S is a family parametrized by $v_0 < 0$ and the minimum of u -component of C_λ is $v_0/\sqrt{\lambda}$. Hence, from the continuity of solutions on initial data, the curve $\tilde{S} \equiv \{\ell(0, v_0)^2, v_0/\ell(0, v_0) | v_0 < 0\}$ in R^2 defined by the solutions ℓ of (2.5), (2.6) indicates the branch of solutions S . Finn [7] notes that $\ell(0, v_0)$ converges to the square of the first zero of the Bessel function $J_0(r)$, which is the first eigenvalue of $-\Delta$ in B_1 with the

Dirichlet boundary condition. This shows that the branch of solutions S parametrized by v_0 as above is the one which bifurcates at $\lambda = \lambda_0$. Hence our problem is to investigate the behavior $\ell(0, v_0)$, that is, how $\ell(0, v_0)$ approaches R_∞ , as v_0 tends to $-\infty$.

Therefore, Theorem 2.1 follows from a theorem proved by Finn [8], which is nothing but Conjecture 3 in [7]. This shows that $\ell(v, v_0)$ converges uniformly to a singular solution $\ell_\infty(v)$ with all derivatives in any compact set in $(-\infty, 0]$. Here $\ell_\infty(v)$ is a positive global solution of (2.5) on $(-\infty, 0]$ satisfying $\ell_\infty(v) \rightarrow 0$ as $v \rightarrow -\infty$. Hence, when v_0 goes to $-\infty$, $\lambda = \ell(0, v_0)^2$ tends to $\lambda_* = \ell_\infty(0)^2 = R_\infty^2$. Thus Theorem 2.1 is proven. \square

3. Proof of Theorem 2.2.

For the solution $\ell(v, v_0)$ of (2.5) with (2.6), let us put

$$(3.1) \quad \phi(v, v_0) = \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial v_0}(v, v_0), \quad (v_0 < v < 0).$$

Then the branch of solutions S bends at $\lambda = \ell(0, \bar{v}_0)^2$ with respect to λ if and only if there exists an interval $J = [a, b]$ containing \bar{v}_0 such that $\phi(0, v_0)$ vanishes on J and changes its sign on a neighborhood of J .

Our strategy is to look at the number of zero points of $\phi(\cdot, v_0)$ in the interval $(v_0, 0]$. We shall show that it goes to infinity as $v_0 \rightarrow -\infty$, since the variational equation for the singular solution is oscillatory. On the other hand, it will be also shown that the zeros of $\phi(\cdot, v_0)$ never appear afresh in any compact subinterval of $[v_0, 0)$. This indicates that $\phi(0, v_0)$ must change its sign when the number of zeros of $\phi(\cdot, v_0)$ changes, so that $\phi(0, v_0)$ changes its sign infinitely many times as $v_0 \rightarrow -\infty$.

We begin with some lemmas.

Lemma 3.1. *For each $v_0 < 0$, the function $\phi(v, v_0)$ satisfies the variational equation*

$$(3.2) \quad \left[\frac{\ell}{(1 + \ell_v^2)^{3/2}} \phi_v \right]_v + \left(\frac{\ell_v}{\sqrt{1 + \ell_v^2}} \right)_v \phi = v \phi$$

on the interval $(v_0, 0]$, and further,

$$(3.3) \quad \lim_{v \rightarrow v_0} \phi(v, v_0) = -\infty,$$

where subindex v indicates the partial derivative with respect to v .

Proof. Since the first part is a direct consequence of Equality (2.5), we only show (3.3). Note that $\ell(v, v_0)$ ($0 \leq v - v_0 \ll 1$) is the inverse function of

$v = v(\ell, v_0)$ ($0 \leq \ell \ll 1$) which is smooth in (ℓ, v_0) , which solves

$$\left(\frac{\ell v_\ell}{\sqrt{1 + v_\ell^2}} \right)_\ell = -\ell v$$

with

$$\lim_{\ell \rightarrow 0} v(\ell, v_0) = v_0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{\ell \rightarrow 0} v_\ell(\ell, v_0) = 0.$$

Thus

$$(3.4) \quad v(\ell(v, v_0), v_0) = v$$

holds on the interval $(v_0, v_0 + \delta)$ with some $\delta > 0$. Differentiating (3.4) by v_0 , we obtain

$$\ell_{v_0}(v, v_0) = -\frac{v_{v_0}(\ell(v, v_0), v_0)}{v_\ell(\ell(v, v_0), v_0)}$$

for $v \in (v_0, v_0 + \delta)$. Noting

$$\ell(v, v_0) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } v \rightarrow v_0$$

and

$$v_{v_0}(\ell, v_0) \rightarrow 1, \quad v_\ell(\ell, v_0) \searrow 0 \quad \text{as } \ell \rightarrow 0,$$

we obtain

$$\phi(v, v_0) = \ell_{v_0}(v, v_0) \rightarrow -\infty \quad \text{as } v \rightarrow v_0.$$

□

Owing to Theorem 4.11 of [7], we have the asymptotic expansion

$$(3.5) \quad v(\ell) \sim -\frac{1}{\ell} + \frac{5}{2}\ell^3 - \frac{567}{8}\ell^7 + \dots \quad \text{as } \ell \downarrow 0$$

for the inverse function of the singular solution $\ell_\infty(v)$. Thus we have

$$(3.6) \quad \ell_\infty(v) = -\frac{1}{v} + O\left(\frac{1}{v^5}\right) \quad \text{as } v \rightarrow -\infty.$$

In fact, from (3.5),

$$v(\ell) = -\frac{1}{\ell} + g(\ell), \quad g(\ell) = O(\ell^3) \quad \text{as } \ell \searrow 0.$$

Noting $v \rightarrow -\infty$ if and only if $\ell \searrow 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \ell &= -\frac{1}{v-g(\ell)} = -\frac{1}{v} \left[1 + \frac{g(\ell)}{v} + O\left(\frac{g(\ell)^2}{v^2}\right) \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{v} \left[1 + O\left(\frac{1}{v}\right) \right] \quad \text{as } v \rightarrow -\infty. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$g(\ell) = O(\ell^3) = O\left(\frac{1}{v^3}\right)$$

and

$$\ell = -\frac{1}{v} \left[1 + \frac{1}{v} O\left(\frac{1}{v^3}\right) \right] = -\frac{1}{v} + O\left(\frac{1}{v^5}\right).$$

Further, noting (3.5), (3.6) and (2.5), we have

$$(3.7) \quad \frac{d\ell_\infty}{dv}(v) = \frac{1}{v^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{v^6}\right)$$

and

$$(3.8) \quad \frac{d^j \ell_\infty}{dv^j}(v) \rightarrow 0, \quad (0 \leq j \leq 3) \quad \text{as } v \rightarrow -\infty.$$

These are obtained by carrying out a tedious calculation in practice.

For the limit equation of the variational equation (3.2), we have the following oscillation theorem.

Lemma 3.2. *Let ψ be a solution of the equation*

$$(3.9) \quad \left[\frac{\ell_\infty}{(1 + \ell'_\infty)^{3/2}} \psi_v \right]_v + \left(\frac{\ell'_\infty}{\sqrt{1 + \ell'^2_\infty}} \right)_v \psi = v\psi,$$

where $\ell'_\infty = \frac{d\ell_\infty}{dv}$. Then ψ has infinitely many zeros on the interval $(-\infty, 0)$, that is, (3.9) is oscillatory.

Proof. Putting

$$a(v) = \frac{\ell_\infty(v)}{[1 + \ell'^2_\infty(v)]^{3/2}}, \quad b(v) = \left[\frac{\ell'_\infty(v)}{\sqrt{1 + \ell'^2_\infty(v)}} \right]_v - v,$$

we consider the equation

$$(3.10) \quad (a(v)\psi_v(v))_v + b(v)\psi(v) = 0 \quad \text{on } (-\infty, 0].$$

By the Liouville transformation

$$z(v) = \int_0^v \frac{dw}{\sqrt{a(w)}}, \quad \Psi(z(v)) = a(v)^{1/4} \psi(v),$$

Equation (3.10) turns to

$$(3.11) \quad \Psi_{zz} + p(z)\Psi = 0 \quad \text{on } (-\xi, 0],$$

where

$$p(z(v)) = b(v) - \frac{1}{4}a''(v) + \frac{1}{16}a(v)^{-1}a'(v)^2$$

and

$$\xi = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dv}{\sqrt{a(v)}}.$$

Noting (3.6), we have $\xi = \infty$. Thus z tends to $-\infty$ if and only if v goes to $-\infty$. Hence Equation (3.10) is oscillatory at $-\infty$, i.e., any solution has infinitely many zeros on the interval $(-R, -\infty)$ for any $R > 0$, if and only if Equation (3.11) is oscillatory. The oscillatory theorem based on the Euler equation (see e.g. [12, Theorem 7.1]) says that if the inequality

$$\liminf_{z \rightarrow -\infty} z^2 p(z) > \frac{1}{4}$$

holds, then Equation (3.11) is oscillatory. In our case, since

$$p(z(v)) = -v + o(1) \quad \text{as } v \rightarrow -\infty$$

from (3.6), (3.7), (3.8) and $z(v) \rightarrow -\infty$ as $v \rightarrow -\infty$, we have

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow -\infty} z^2 p(z) = \lim_{v \rightarrow -\infty} p(z(v)) \left(\int_v^0 \frac{dv}{\sqrt{a(v)}} \right)^2 = \infty.$$

Thus (3.11), and hence (3.10) is oscillatory. \square

Now, for a continuous function ϕ in v , we denote by $i_{(a,b)}(\phi)$ the number of zeros of ϕ in the interval (a, b) and put $i(v_0) = i_{(v_0,0)}(\phi(\cdot, v_0))$ for the function $\phi(v, v_0)$ defined by (3.1). Then we have

Lemma 3.3. *The number $i(v_0)$ tends to ∞ as $v_0 \rightarrow -\infty$.*

Proof. For each $v_0 < 0$, let $\zeta(v, v_0)$ be the solution of (3.2) with the initial data

$$(3.12) \quad \zeta(0, v_0) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial v}(0, v_0) = 1.$$

Note that the coefficients

$$\frac{\ell}{(1 + \ell_v^2)^{3/2}} > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \left[\frac{\ell_v}{\sqrt{1 + \ell_v^2}} \right]_v - v$$

in (3.2) are smooth on $[v_0 + 1, 0]$, where $\ell = \ell(v, v_0)$. From the Sturmian oscillation theorem, the solutions $\phi(v, v_0)$ and $\zeta(v, v_0 \rightarrow \zeta(v, v_0))$ have one zero between any two consecutive zeros of the other function respectively on the interval $[v_0 + 1, 0]$ or these two functions are linearly dependent. Therefore

$$(3.13) \quad i_{(v_0+1,0)}(\phi(\cdot, v_0)) = i_{(v_0+1,0)}(\zeta(\cdot, v_0)) \quad \text{or} \quad i_{(v_0+1,0)}(\zeta(\cdot, v_0)) + 1.$$

On the other hand, owing to the result obtained by Finn [9], we know that $\ell(v, v_0)$ converges uniformly to a singular solution $\ell_\infty(v)$ with all derivatives on any compact set in $(-\infty, 0]$. Thus the coefficients in (3.2) and hence $\zeta(v, v_0)$ converge to the ones and $\psi(v)$, respectively, uniformly with its derivatives in any compact set in $(-\infty, 0]$ as $v_0 \rightarrow -\infty$. Here $\psi(v)$ is the solution of (3.9) with the initial data

$$\psi(0) = 0, \quad \frac{d\psi}{dv}(0) = 1.$$

This implies that, for any fixed $c > 0$, there exists a constant $v_1(c) < 0$ such that

$$(3.14) \quad |i_{(-c,0)}(\zeta(\cdot, v_0)) - i_{(-c,0)}(\psi)| \leq 1$$

for any $v_0 \leq v_1(c)$. Since ψ has infinitely many zeros on $(-\infty, 0)$ from Lemma 3.2, there exists a positive constant $c(n)$ for each natural number n such that

$$(3.15) \quad i_{(-c(n),0)}(\psi) \geq n.$$

Thus, taking $c = c(n)$ in (3.15) and $v_0 \leq \min\{-c(n) - 1, v_1(c(n))\}$, we have, from (3.13), (3.14), (3.15),

$$\begin{aligned} i(v_0) &\geq i_{(-c(n),0)}(\zeta(\cdot, v_0)) \\ &\geq i_{(-c(n),0)}(\psi) - 1 \\ &\geq n - 1. \end{aligned}$$

This implies that $i(v_0) \rightarrow \infty$ as $v_0 \rightarrow -\infty$. □

Now we give the proof of Theorem 2.2.

Proof of Theorem 2.2. From (3.3), we can take a constant $\delta = \delta(v_0) > 0$ such that ϕ has no zeros on the interval $(v_0, v_0 + \delta]$. Consider Equation (3.2) on the interval $[v_0 + \delta, 0]$. Then the coefficients in (3.2) are continuous and $\ell/(1 + \ell_v^2)^{3/2}$ is strictly positive on $[v_0 + \delta, 0]$. Hence the zeros of a solution (3.2) cannot concentrate in the interval $[v_0 + \delta, 0]$. Thus any solution of (3.2) has only finite zeros on $[v_0 + \delta, 0]$ unless it vanishes identically. This means that $i(v_0) = i_{(v_0, 0)}(\phi(\cdot, v_0))$ is finite for each $v_0 < 0$.

We want to show that $\phi(0, v_0)$ changes the sign infinitely many times as $v_0 \rightarrow -\infty$. Then Theorem 2.2 follows immediately.

For this purpose, we assume that $\phi(0, v_0)$ does not change the sign for $v_0 \in (a, b)$ with $a < b < 0$, but may vanish at some points in (a, b) . Then we can show that $i(v_0)$ takes a constant value i^* on the interval (a, b) except at the points where $\phi(0, v_0)$ vanishes, and further, the difference between this constant i^* and $i(v_0)$ at these zero points of $\phi(0, v_0)$ is at most one. This implies the desired consequence. In fact, $i(v_0)$ tends to ∞ as $v_0 \rightarrow -\infty$ from Lemma 3.3, and the above assertion indicates that there exist infinitely many disjoint intervals $J_n = [a_n, b_n]$, $0 > b_1 \geq a_1 > b_2 \geq a_2 \cdots > b_n \geq a_n > \cdots \rightarrow -\infty$, such that $\phi(0, v_0) = 0$ on J_n and changes its sign on the both sides of each interval J_n .

In proving the above fact, first we consider the case that $\phi(0, v_0)$ does not vanish on (a, b) . Then, for $\bar{v}_0 \in (a, b)$, we denote by $\{v_j\}_{1 \leq j \leq m}$, $0 > v_1 > v_2 > \cdots > v_m$ the zeros of $\phi(v, \bar{v}_0)$ on $(\bar{v}_0, 0)$, where $m = i(\bar{v}_0)$. Here, each zero point of $\phi(v, \bar{v}_0)$ is not degenerate i.e.,

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial v}(v_j, \bar{v}_0) \neq 0, \quad 1 \leq j \leq m,$$

because $\phi(\cdot, \bar{v}_0)$ solves the linear equation (3.2) under the boundary condition (3.3), where $v_0 = \bar{v}_0$. Hence, for sufficiently small $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a constant $\delta > 0$ such that, if $|v_0 - \bar{v}_0| < \delta$, then there exists exact one zero of $\phi(v, v_0)$ in each ε -neighborhood of v_j , $1 \leq j \leq m$. This means that $i(v_0)$ is continuous on (a, b) , and hence it never varies on (a, b) .

Next, we consider the case that $\phi(0, v_0)$ vanishes on $[c, d]$ but does not change sign in a neighborhood of $[c, d]$. When v_0 varies on a compact set in $(-\infty, 0)$, from Lemma 4.17 and 4.18 in [7], we know that $\ell(v, v_0)$ is extended continuously to $v \in (v_0, \rho)$ with some $\rho > 0$ as a solution of (2.5) with (2.6) and $\ell(v, v_0) > 0$ there. Let us take $\rho > 0$ sufficiently small so that $\phi(v, v_0) > 0$ (or < 0) on $(-\rho, \rho) \setminus \{0\}$ for any $v_0 \in [c, d]$. In each step we take positive constants ρ and δ smaller, still denoted by ρ and δ , respectively.

Considering Equation (3.2) on the interval (v_0, ρ) instead of $(v_0, 0)$, we obtain

$$i_{(c, \rho)}(\phi(\cdot, c)) = i_{(d, \rho)}(\phi(\cdot, d)),$$

similarly to the former case. Namely, $i_{(v,\rho)}(\phi(\cdot, v))$ is continuous in $v \in [c, d]$. Because $v = 0$ is the only zero point of $\phi(v, c)$ and also of $\phi(v, d)$ in the interval $(-\rho, \rho)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} i(c) &= i_{(c,\rho)}(\phi(\cdot, c)) - 1 \\ &= i_{(d,\rho)}(\phi(\cdot, d)) - 1 \\ &= i(d). \end{aligned}$$

We consider the case

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(0, v_0) &> 0 \quad \text{for } c - \delta < v_0 < c, \quad d < v_0 < d + \delta \quad \text{with some } \delta > 0, \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial v}(0, c) &> 0, \end{aligned}$$

to prove that

$$i(c) = i(d) = i(v_0) - 1 = i(\bar{v}_0) - 1 \quad \text{for } c - \delta < v_0 < c \quad \text{and } d < \bar{v}_0 < d + \delta.$$

The other cases

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(0, v_0) &> (\text{or } <) 0 \quad \text{for } c - \delta < v_0 < c, \quad d < v_0 < d + \delta, \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial v}(0, c) &< 0 \end{aligned}$$

will be treated similarly.

For this purpose, we consider Equation (3.2) on the interval $(v_0, -\rho)$ and $[-\rho, \rho]$ separately. From the continuity of $(\partial\phi/\partial v)(0, v_0)$ in v_0 ,

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial v}(0, v_0) > 0 \quad \text{on } [c - \delta, c + \delta] \quad \text{for small } \delta > 0.$$

Since $\phi(0, v_0) > 0$ on $(c - \delta, c)$ and $(d, d + \delta)$, we have $\phi(v, v_0) > 0$ for any (v, v_0) with $0 < v < \rho$ with small $\rho > 0$ and $c - \delta < v_0 < c + \delta$. Namely $\phi(\cdot, v_0)$ does not vanish on $[0, \rho]$ for any $v_0 \in (c - \delta, c + \delta)$. On the other hand, by the same argument as above, if ρ and δ are taken sufficiently small, then $\phi(\cdot, v_0)$ has exactly one zero point in the interval $[-\rho, \rho]$ for any $v_0 \in (c - \delta, c + \delta)$. Hence the zero point of $\phi(v, v_0)$ belongs to $[-\rho, 0)$ for $c - \delta < v_0 < c$ and is equal to zero for $c \leq v_0 < c + \delta$. This shows

$$i_{[-\rho, 0]}(\phi(\cdot, v_0)) = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad i_{[-\rho, 0]}(\phi(\cdot, c)) = 0.$$

Noting $\phi(-\rho, v_0) \neq 0$ for $v_0 \in (c - \delta, c + \delta)$, considering Equation (3.2) on the interval $(v_0, -\rho)$ and proceeding the same argument as above, we have

$$i_{(v_0, -\rho)}(\phi(\cdot, v_0)) = i_{(c, -\rho)}(\phi(\cdot, c)).$$

Therefore the equality

$$\begin{aligned} i(v_0) &= i_{(v_0, -\rho)}(\phi(\cdot, v_0)) + i_{[-\rho, 0]}(\phi(\cdot, v_0)) \\ &= i_{(c, -\rho)}(\phi(\cdot, c)) + 1 \\ &= i(c) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

holds for $c - \delta < v_0 < c$.

Finally, noting $\phi(0, v_0) = 0$ on $[c, d]$, we see that $(\partial\phi/\partial v)(0, v_0)$ does not vanish on $[c, d]$. Hence $(\partial\phi/\partial v)(0, d) > 0$. Then, we also have

$$i(v_0) = i(d) + 1 \quad \text{for } d < v_0 < d + \delta$$

in the same way as above.

Since $i(c) = i(d)$, we have $i(v_0) = i(\bar{v}_0)$ for any $v_0 \in (c - \delta, c)$ and $\bar{v}_0 \in (d, d + \delta)$. □

Concluding Remarks. So far, we have proven the infinitely many bendings around $\lambda = \lambda_*$ of the bifurcation diagram for the pendent liquid drop (1.6) with (1.7) and (1.8). However, the computational calculation (Figure 4.13 in [7]) suggests the existence of infinitely many solutions at $\lambda = \lambda_*$. We have not given a proof for this conjecture yet.

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