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A note on the radial solutions for the supercritical Hénon equation [☆]

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Abstract

We prove the existence of a positive radial solution for the Hénon equation with arbitrary growth. The solution is found by means of a shooting method and turns out to be an increasing function of the radial variable. Some numerical experiments suggest the existence of many positive oscillating solutions.

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1. Introduction

In 1982, W.-M. Ni wrote the first rigorous paper, [15], on an equation introduced ten years earlier by Hénon in [14] as a model for mass distribution in spherically symmetric clusters of stars. This equation goes now under the name of *Hénon equation*, and was originally coupled with Dirichlet boundary conditions:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = |x|^\alpha u^p, & \text{in } B_1, \\ u > 0, & \text{in } B_1, \\ u = 0, & \text{on } \partial B_1, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where $B_1 = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N \mid |x| < 1\}$, with $N \geq 3$, $\alpha > 0$ and $p > 1$.

The existence of solutions to (1) for $p < \frac{N+2}{N-2} = 2^* - 1$ is a standard exercise in critical point theory that can be solved by various simple approaches.

On the other hand, Ni's main result states that (1) has (at least) one solution provided $p < 2^* - 1 + \frac{2\alpha}{N-2}$ and thus enlarges considerably the range of solvability beyond the classical critical threshold $p = 2^* - 1$. It is also simple to prove, by means of the Pohozaev identity, that for $p \geq 2^* - 1 + \frac{2\alpha}{N-2}$, problem (1) has no solution.

Thus for the Dirichlet problem (1) the picture is rather sharp: setting $p_\alpha = 2^* + \frac{2\alpha}{N-2}$, problem (1) is solvable if and only if $p < p_\alpha - 1$. In the following we will call p_α the *Hénon critical exponent*.

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The key observation in Ni’s work is the fact that the presence of the weight $|x|^\alpha$, which is radial and vanishes at $x = 0$, allows one to gain compactness properties when one restricts the analysis to radial functions. Indeed, by means of the pointwise estimate [15]

$$|u(|x|)| \leq C \frac{\|\nabla u\|_2}{|x|^{\frac{N-2}{2}}} \quad \text{for almost every } x \in B_1, \tag{2}$$

which holds true for any radial $u \in H_0^1(B_1)$, one can easily prove that the embedding of $H_{0,\text{rad}}^1(B_1)$ into $L^p(|x|^\alpha dx)$ is compact precisely for $p < p_\alpha - 1$, and this is what one needs to prove existence of a solution to (1).

Quite recently, much attention has been devoted to *symmetry-breaking* issues, namely to the question of whether least-energy solutions of (1) are radially symmetric functions (for example for large α). In their seminal papers [20,21], Smets et al. proved that this is indeed false for α sufficiently large. In the last few years various aspects of the Hénon equation have been analyzed, and the resulting literature is nowadays rather rich (see for example [4–10,17–19] and references therein). All these papers concern the Dirichlet problem.

The Hénon equation just recently started to draw attention when coupled with *Neumann* boundary conditions. In this case the problem reads

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u + u = |x|^\alpha u^p, & \text{in } B_1, \\ u > 0, & \text{in } B_1, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = 0, & \text{on } \partial B_1, \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

and has been studied in [13], where the authors proved some symmetry-breaking results by connecting the question of symmetry of the ground states to the symmetry properties of extremal functions in some trace inequalities. In the paper [13] of course it is assumed that $p < 2^* - 1$, to use a variational approach in $H^1(B_1)$.

From the point of view of the mere *existence* of solutions for the Neumann problem (3), the situation presents both analogies and discrepancies with respect to the Dirichlet problem. Indeed, also in the Neumann case it is very easy to check that the problem admits at least one solution if $p < 2^* - 1$, and it has been proved in [13] that Ni’s result extends to (3): by using an H^1 version of inequality (2), it is simple to prove that (3) admits at least one (radial) solution for every $p < p_\alpha - 1$.

If one wishes to complete the picture of the solvability for (3) as a function of p , like in the Dirichlet case, one has to face the fact that the Pohozaev identity gives no relevant information in presence of Neumann boundary conditions. To our knowledge, it is not known whether the critical Hénon exponent serves as a threshold between existence and nonexistence in (3).

The purpose of this note is to fill this gap, by looking for radial solutions of (3) without any limitation on p . Of course without bounds on p we cannot make use of variational arguments, and we take instead an ODE viewpoint. Our main result is the following.

Theorem 1. *For every $p > 1$ and $\alpha > 0$, problem (3) admits a strictly increasing radial solution.*

The preceding result shows that the uselessness of the Pohozaev argument for nonexistence of solutions is not a technical obstruction, but reflects a completely different situation with respect to the Dirichlet problem. Though our arguments are rather simple, we point out that it is rather difficult to find in the literature existence results for elliptic equations without any growth condition; some exceptions, for singularly perturbed elliptic problems can be found for example in [2,3].

Our main result can be easily extended to the more general problem

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u + u = \phi(|x|)f(u), & \text{in } B_1, \\ u > 0, & \text{in } B_1, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = 0, & \text{on } \partial B_1, \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

under suitable assumptions on ϕ and f , but always with no growth restrictions on f .

The last section of the paper contains some numerical experiments that suggest a rather surprising fact: there are choices of N , α and p for which many (and possibly infinitely many) radial solutions of (3) seem to exist. We clearly

state that this is only a numerical hint towards further research, since no rigorous proof has been written so far. By the way, we believe that for any choice of the parameters, problem (3) has exactly one radial, increasing solution, but we have to state this only as a

Conjecture. For every $N \geq 3$, $\alpha > 0$ and $p > 1$, the only solution of (3) which is positive, radial and increasing is that of Theorem 1.

The matter of uniqueness for radially symmetric solutions of semilinear elliptic equations on balls or annuli is a classical and often overwhelmingly difficult issue. We refer to [12] and the references therein for a short summary of known results. We have been unable to find uniqueness results in the literature, concerning nonautonomous equations like (3) with a monotonically increasing dependence on $|x|$.

2. An existence result for the Hénon equation

A radial solution for (3) must solve the ODE problem

$$\begin{cases} -u'' - \frac{N-1}{r}u' + u = r^\alpha u^p, & \text{in } (0, 1), \\ u > 0, & \text{in } (0, 1), \\ u'(0) = u'(1) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

We observe that $u'(1) = 0$ corresponds to the Neumann boundary condition, while we require $u'(0) = 0$ to obtain classical solutions. Since we do not impose any upper bound on p , variational techniques do not seem to be useful to prove any existence result. For this reason we use a shooting method, which consists in finding $\gamma > 0$ such that the solution u_γ of the initial value problem

$$\begin{cases} -u'' - \frac{N-1}{r}u' + u = r^\alpha u^p, & \text{in } (0, 1), \\ u > 0, & \text{in } (0, 1), \\ u(0) = \gamma, \quad u'(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

satisfies $u'_\gamma(1) = 0$. Equation (6)₁ can be written in the form

$$(r^{N-1}u')' = r^{N-1}(u - r^\alpha u^p), \quad (7)$$

and it is quite natural to introduce the auxiliary function $A(r) = r^{N-1}u'(r)$. By the definition of A and (6), we deduce that $A(0) = 0$ and that A increases strictly if and only if $u(r) < c(r)$ where

$$c(r) = \frac{1}{r^{\alpha/(p-1)}}.$$

The curve c will play a crucial rôle in our discussion; its peculiarity is that it is asymptotic to the coordinate axes, i.e.

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} c(r) = +\infty \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} c(r) = 0^+. \quad (8)$$

The next lemma is well known, see for example [11].

Lemma 1. For every $\gamma > 0$, problem (6) is uniquely solvable on $[0, +\infty)$. Its solution u_γ is continuously differentiable with respect to the initial value γ .

We begin now a qualitative study of solutions to (6), with the aim of proving the existence of (at least) an initial datum $\bar{\gamma} > 0$ such that the corresponding $u_{\bar{\gamma}}$ matches the Neumann boundary condition at $r = 1$.

Take any $\gamma > 0$, and consider the solution u_γ of (6). The corresponding auxiliary function $A_\gamma(r) = r^{N-1}u'_\gamma(r)$ is strictly positive from $r = 0$ until u_γ intersects the curve c , see (7). After the first crossing, the derivative of A_γ becomes negative. Therefore there exists a zero of A'_γ , and the first intersection point

$$r_\gamma := \inf\{r > 0 \mid A'_\gamma(r) = 0\} = \inf\{r > 0 \mid u_\gamma(r) = c(r)\}$$

between the graph of u_γ and that of c is well defined. By definition, $u'_\gamma(r) > 0$ (at least) on the interval $(0, r_\gamma)$. Let us call R_γ the first nontrivial stationary point of u_γ , namely

$$R_\gamma := \inf\{r > 0 \mid u'_\gamma(r) = 0\}.$$

The next lemma states in particular that R_γ is well defined.

Lemma 2. *For every $\gamma > 0$ we have $r_\gamma < R_\gamma < +\infty$.*

Proof. Since the function A_γ steadily increases on $(0, r_\gamma)$ and $A(0) = 0$, we deduce that $A_\gamma(r_\gamma) > 0$ and then that $u'_\gamma(r_\gamma) > 0$. Hence $r_\gamma < R_\gamma$. Let us show that $R_\gamma < +\infty$. Assume, for the sake of contradiction, that $R_\gamma = +\infty$. This means that $u'(r) > 0$ for all $r \geq r_\gamma$. Fix any $R_0 > r_\gamma$ (of course $u'_\gamma(R_0) > 0$) and choose δ such that

$$0 < \delta < \left(\frac{u_\gamma(R_0)}{c(R_0)}\right)^{p-1} - 1.$$

This choice is possible since u_γ increases strictly and c decreases strictly, so that $u_\gamma(R_0) > c(R_0)$. Therefore

$$r^\alpha u_\gamma^{p-1}(r) - 1 > \delta > 0 \quad \text{for every } r \geq R_0. \tag{9}$$

We now integrate (6)₁ on the interval $[R_0, R]$, with $R > R_0$; we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= u'_\gamma(R) - u'_\gamma(R_0) + (N - 1) \int_{R_0}^R \frac{u'_\gamma(r)}{r} dr - \int_{R_0}^R u_\gamma(r) dr + \int_{R_0}^R r^\alpha u_\gamma^p(r) dr \\ &\geq -u'_\gamma(R_0) - \int_{R_0}^R u_\gamma(r) [1 - r^\alpha u_\gamma^{p-1}(r)] dr \end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$\int_{R_0}^R u_\gamma(r) [r^\alpha u_\gamma^{p-1}(r) - 1] dr \leq u'_\gamma(R_0) < +\infty$$

for every $R > R_0$. However, thanks to (9), we obtain

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{R_0}^R u_\gamma(r) [r^\alpha u_\gamma^{p-1}(r) - 1] dr \geq \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} (R - R_0)\gamma\delta = +\infty,$$

a contradiction that concludes the proof. \square

Lemma 3. *There results $u''_\gamma(R_\gamma) < 0$.*

Proof. Indeed, from Eq. (6) we obtain

$$-u''_\gamma(R_\gamma) = u_\gamma(R_\gamma)(1 - R_\gamma^\alpha u_\gamma^{p-1}(R_\gamma))$$

which is a positive quantity since $u_\gamma(R_\gamma) > c(R_\gamma)$. \square

Lemma 4. *There exists $\delta > 0$ such that for every $\gamma < \delta$ there results $R_\gamma > 1$.*

Proof. Lemma 1 implies that $\sup_{r \in [0,1]} |u_\gamma(r)| < 1$ for all γ sufficiently small. Therefore u_γ lies below the curve c on $[0, 1]$, since c decreases and $c(1) = 1$ independently of the parameters p and α . The claim follows from Lemma 2. \square

Lemma 5. $\lim_{\gamma \rightarrow +\infty} R_\gamma = 0$.

Proof. For the sake of contradiction we suppose that there exist $\delta > 0$ and a sequence $(\gamma_k)_k$, $\gamma_k \rightarrow +\infty$, such that $R_{\gamma_k} \geq \delta$ for every k . Since u'_{γ_k} is strictly positive on $(0, \delta/2)$, the function A_{γ_k} is strictly positive on $(0, \delta/2]$. Hence, for every k ,

$$0 < A_{\gamma_k}(\delta/2) = \int_0^{\delta/2} A'_{\gamma_k}(r) dr = \int_0^{\delta/2} r^{N-1} u_{\gamma_k}(r) (1 - r^\alpha u_{\gamma_k}^{p-1}(r)) dr \leq \int_0^{\delta/2} r^{N-1} u_{\gamma_k}(r) (1 - r^\alpha \gamma_k^{p-1}) dr,$$

where the last inequality holds because $u_{\gamma_k}(r) \geq \gamma_k$ on $[0, \delta/2]$. Since $\gamma_k \rightarrow +\infty$, we can choose k_0 such that, for every $k \geq k_0$, there results $\gamma_k^{-(p-1)/\alpha} < \delta/2$; for such values of k we can split the integral to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < & \int_0^{\gamma_k^{-(p-1)/\alpha}} r^{N-1} u_{\gamma_k}(r) (1 - r^\alpha \gamma_k^{p-1}) dr + \int_{\gamma_k^{-(p-1)/\alpha}}^{\delta/2} r^{N-1} u_{\gamma_k}(r) (1 - r^\alpha \gamma_k^{p-1}) dr \\ & \leq u_{\gamma_k}(\gamma_k^{-(p-1)/\alpha}) \int_0^{\gamma_k^{-(p-1)/\alpha}} r^{N-1} (1 - r^\alpha \gamma_k^{p-1}) dr + u_{\gamma_k}(\gamma_k^{-(p-1)/\alpha}) \int_{\gamma_k^{-(p-1)/\alpha}}^{\delta/2} r^{N-1} (1 - r^\alpha \gamma_k^{p-1}) dr \\ & = u_{\gamma_k}(\gamma_k^{-(p-1)/\alpha}) \int_0^{\delta/2} r^{N-1} (1 - r^\alpha \gamma_k^{p-1}) dr. \end{aligned}$$

Indeed u_{γ_k} increases and the quantity $(1 - r^\alpha \gamma_k^{p-1})$ is positive on the interval $(0, \gamma_k^{-(p-1)/\alpha})$ and negative on the interval $(\gamma_k^{-(p-1)/\alpha}, \delta/2)$. Integrating we reach the contradiction

$$0 < u(\gamma_k^{-(p-1)/\alpha}) \left(\frac{\delta}{2}\right)^N \left[\frac{1}{N} - \frac{\gamma_k^{p-1}}{N + \alpha} \left(\frac{\delta}{2}\right)^\alpha \right] < 0$$

whenever $\gamma_k > \left(\frac{N+\alpha}{N}\right)^{1/(p-1)} (\delta/2)^{-\alpha/(p-1)}$, namely for γ_k large enough. \square

We are now ready to state our main result.

Theorem 1. For every $p > 1$ and $\alpha > 0$, problem (3) admits a strictly increasing radial solution.

Proof. We have seen that the first critical point R_γ of u_γ is larger than 1 for small values of γ , and smaller than 1 for large values of γ . Consider the map $F : (0, +\infty) \times (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $F(\gamma, r) = u'_\gamma(r)$. We have that $F(\gamma, R_\gamma) = 0$, and Lemma 3 implies that

$$\partial_2 F(\gamma, R_\gamma) = u''_\gamma(R_\gamma) < 0.$$

The Implicit Function Theorem shows that $\gamma \mapsto R_\gamma$ is a continuous and even differentiable function. Therefore, there exists $\bar{\gamma}$ such that $R_{\bar{\gamma}} = 1$. This means that $u_{\bar{\gamma}}$ is a radial solution of the Neumann problem (3). \square

Remark 1. When p satisfies the condition

$$p - 1 < \frac{\sqrt{(N - 2)^2 + 4} - (N - 2)}{2} \alpha, \tag{10}$$

the Maximum Principle shows that every radial solution for the problem (3) can change its monotonicity at most once, since it can intersect the curve c at most twice. Indeed, computing

$$-c''(r) - \frac{N - 1}{r} c'(r) + c(r) = (p - 1)^2 r^{-2-\alpha/(p-1)} \left[r^\alpha + \frac{\alpha(N - 1)(p - 1) - \alpha(\alpha + p - 1)}{(p - 1)^2} \right],$$

it is easy to see that since $r \in [0, 1]$, condition (10) implies that c is a subsolution for the operator $-\Delta + I$. Furthermore, a positive solution u for (3) is a supersolution for the same operator. Therefore $w = u - c$ is a supersolution that vanishes when u intersects c . From the Maximum Principle we deduce that w can vanish at most twice.

3. A generalization

Theorem 1 can be adapted to problem (4) by imposing some suitable assumptions of the functions ϕ and f . First of all, both functions ϕ and f are defined (and continuous) on $[0, +\infty)$, since we are looking for positive radial solutions; furthermore we require:

- (h1) ϕ is increasing, $\phi(0) = \ell \geq 0$ and $\lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} \phi(r) = \kappa \in [l, +\infty]$;
- (h2) the function $s \mapsto f(s)/s$ is strictly increasing;
- (h3) $\lim_{s \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(s)}{s} = \frac{1}{\ell}$ ($= +\infty$ if $\ell = 0$);
- (h4) $\lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(s)}{s} = \frac{1}{\kappa}$ ($= 0$ if $\kappa = +\infty$).

Under conditions (h1)–(h4) the equation $u/f(u) = \phi(r)$ defines implicitly a continuous curve $u = \xi(r)$ which plays the same rôle as the curve c in the previous section. Indeed if we call $H(u) = u/f(u)$, then $\xi(r) = H^{-1}(\phi(r))$, which decreases since H^{-1} decreases and ϕ increases. Furthermore ξ is asymptotic to the coordinate axes. Indeed from (h3) we get

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \xi(r) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} H^{-1}(\phi(r)) = \lim_{u \rightarrow l} H^{-1}(u) = +\infty,$$

similarly, from (h4),

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} \xi(r) = \lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} H^{-1}(\phi(r)) = \lim_{u \rightarrow \kappa} H^{-1}(u) = 0.$$

We can now proceed exactly as in Section 2 defining the auxiliary function A and the points r_γ, R_γ . Lemmas 2–5 can be proved also in this setting with minor changes. We then obtain the required generalization:

Theorem 2. *Let $\phi, f : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous functions. If assumptions (h1)–(h4) are satisfied then problem (4) admits a strictly increasing radial solution.*

Remark 2. Our assumptions are clearly satisfied by nonlinearities with arbitrarily fast growth at infinity, like $f(s) = \exp(s) - 1$, or $f(s) = \exp(\gamma s^q) - 1$ for $\gamma > 0$ and $q > 1$. This latter case is particularly interesting, because it corresponds to Trudinger–Moser type problems without any restriction on q and γ . Though in this paper we work in dimension $N \geq 3$, it is immediate to check that our results hold also for $N = 2$, which is the case of the Trudinger–Moser problem.

Of course, (h3) requires $\ell = 0$, i.e. $\phi(0) = 0$. Similarly, a nonlinearity that is superlinear at zero forces κ to be infinite. Also, we notice that homogeneity of ϕ plays no role, as long as ϕ satisfies the above assumptions; for example $\phi(r) = r^\alpha + r^\beta$, with $\alpha, \beta > 0$, is an admissible function.

Remark 3. It is proved in [1] that in dimension $N \geq 3$, for any $p > 1$ and for large values of R , the problem

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u + u = u^p & \text{for } |x| < R, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = 0 & \text{for } |x| = R, \end{cases}$$

does not have any positive radial solution whose derivative changes sign. We could not find any similar statement for a nonlinearity like $|x|^\alpha u^p$.

4. Some numerical results

This section is devoted to the description of some numerical experiments. Such results are purely numerical and non-rigorous; the purpose of the authors is, on one hand, to give some examples of the existence result proved in

Table 1

| N | α | p | γ |
|-----|----------|-------|----------|
| 3 | 3 | 5 | 1.0816 |
| | | 11* | 0.9710 |
| | | 15 | 0.9487 |
| 4 | 5 | 3 | 1.3739 |
| | | 8* | 1.0306 |
| | | 12 | 0.9872 |
| 5 | 9 | 4 | 1.3102 |
| | | 25/3* | 1.0632 |
| | | 12 | 1.0147 |
| 10 | 5 | 11/4 | 1.2175 |
| | | 5* | 1.0688 |
| | | 10 | 1.0105 |
| 10 | 50 | 20 | 1.0485 |
| | 100 | 50 | 1.0114 |
| | 200 | 50 | 1.0135 |

Section 2. On the other hand we want to point out some features of interest in the behavior of the solutions for the shooting problem (6) when γ diverges to $+\infty$. These numerical experiments seem to indicate that the structure of the set of radial solutions of problem (3) is still far to be understood, and deserves further study.

4.1. The monotone solution

The monotone solution for the Hénon equation corresponds to a choice of the parameter γ such that the first maximum point R_γ of the solution of the shooting equation coincides with 1.

In Table 1 we have collected some values of γ , depending on N , α and p , for which $|R_\gamma - 1| < 10^{-6}$. The starred values of p are the Hénon critical exponents, that is $p = p_\alpha - 1$. In the first four rows of the table, we fix the dimension N and the exponent α and we choose three values of p : subcritical, critical and supercritical. We observe that γ seems to be a decreasing function of p .

In the last row we have investigated the behavior of γ as α becomes larger and larger while p has a supercritical value. The numerical results seem to show that γ continues to lie near 1. This is probably due to the fast convergence of R_γ to 0 as $\gamma \rightarrow +\infty$, see Lemma 5.

4.2. Numerical evidence of oscillating solutions

We have considered so far the existence of a radial solution with Neumann boundary conditions with the *first* stationary point at 1. Recalling Ni's results about the existence of oscillating radial solutions for some elliptic problem on \mathbb{R}^n (see [16]) we now investigate the existence on non-monotone solutions for our problem. We address two natural questions. Can the shooting solution, which is defined on the whole interval $[0, +\infty)$, have stationary points different from R_γ ? Can we choose α , p , and γ such that one of such points coincides with 1? Although we do not have any rigorous proof of these facts, some numerical experiments show that the answers to these questions strongly depend on the parameters α and p , so that it seems very unlikely to obtain a single general result.

Fix for instance $N = 4$ and $\alpha = 5$. The critical Hénon exponent $p_\alpha - 1$ is in this case $p = 8$. For such values of the parameters, the monotone solution corresponds to $\gamma \approx 1.034$. If we compute the solution on a larger interval we observe that it oscillates. Let us call R_γ^n the n th stationary point of this solution. Lemma 5 suggest that, as $\gamma \rightarrow +\infty$, R_γ^n decreases also for $n > 1$; for this reason we increase γ in order to obtain $R_\gamma^n = 1$ for some $n > 1$. To obtain $R_\gamma^2 \approx 1$ we need to choose $\gamma \approx 155$, while for $R_\gamma^3 \approx 1$, a value of $\gamma \approx 2584$ will do (see Fig. 1). These cases point towards the possibility of the coexistence of multiple radial positive solutions. Rather surprisingly this interesting behavior gently disappears when p becomes supercritical. Indeed the oscillations become less and less sharp as p increases and disappear when p is greater than some \bar{p} (in the described case $\bar{p} \approx 16$). This behavior is illustrated in Fig. 2 and it suggests a strong difference with the autonomous case studied by Ni in [16].

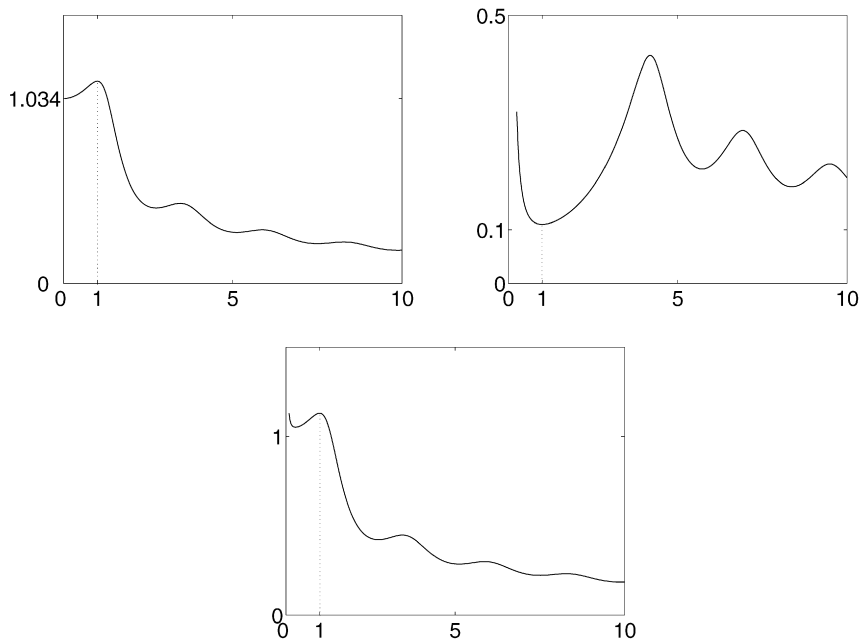


Fig. 1. The three plots represent the shooting solution to problem (6), corresponding to different values of γ , when $N = 4$, $\alpha = 5$ and $p = 8$ (critical). In the horizontal axis the radial variable r varies to the interval $[0, 10]$. In the figure above-left we choose $\gamma = 1.034$ and we obtain the first stationary point $R_\gamma \approx 1$; above-right, when $\gamma \approx 155$, the second stationary point approximates 1. If $\gamma \approx 2584$ the third stationary point satisfies $R_\gamma^3 \approx 1$. In the second and third picture, the first maximum point R_γ is not printed in order to obtain a reasonable scaling, and we just plot the solution for $r > 0.2$.

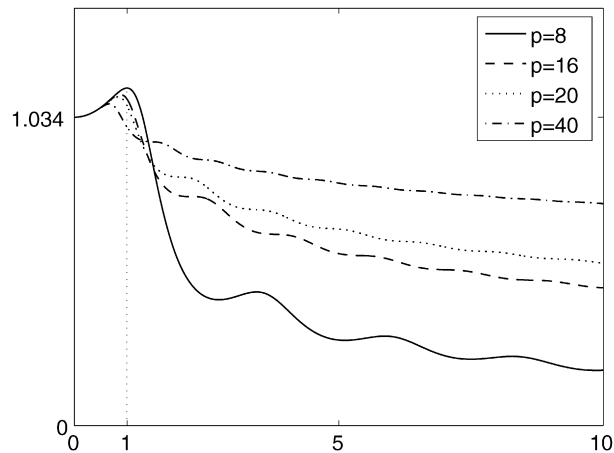


Fig. 2. In the picture we compare the plots of the shooting solutions when $N = 4$, $\alpha = 5$ and $\gamma = 1.034$, when p varies from the critical Hénon exponent $p = 8$ to some supercritical values. In the horizontal axis the radial variable r varies in the interval $[0, 10]$. When p is critical the numerical solution oscillates sharply; as p increases the oscillations become weaker and weaker and they disappear when $p > 16$.

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