

具有倒数可积位势的临界非线性Choquard方程基态解的存在性

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摘 要

本文致力于研究Choquard方程

$$-\Delta u + V(x)u = \left(I_\alpha * (|u|^{\bar{p}} + G(u)) \right) \left(|u|^{\bar{p}-2} u + \frac{1}{\bar{p}} g(u) \right), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N,$$

其中 $N \geq 3$, $\alpha \in (0, N)$, $G(u) = \int_0^u g(s) ds$, $\bar{p} = \frac{N+\alpha}{N-2}$ 为Hardy-Littlewood-Sobolev上临界指数, I_α 是Riesz势。当正位势 V 的倒数可积且扰动项 g 满足适当条件时, 我们利用变分方法证明上述问题存在Nehari型基态解。

关键词

Choquard方程, Hardy-Littlewood-Sobolev上临界指数, 倒数可积位势, Nehari型基态解

Existence of Ground State Solutions for Critical Nonlinear Choquard Equations with Reciprocally Integrable Potentials

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Abstract

This paper is devoted to the study of the Choquard equation

$$-\Delta u + V(x)u = \left(I_\alpha * (|u|^{\bar{p}} + G(u)) \right) \left(|u|^{\bar{p}-2} u + \frac{1}{\bar{p}} g(u) \right), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N,$$

where $N \geq 3$, $\alpha \in (0, N)$, $G(u) = \int_0^u g(s) ds$, $\bar{p} = \frac{N+\alpha}{N-2}$ is the upper critical Hardy-Littlewood-Sobolev exponent, and I_α is the Riesz potential. When the positive potential V is reciprocally integrable and the perturbed term g satisfies suitable conditions, we prove the existence of Nehari-type ground state solutions to the above problem by variational methods.

Keywords

Choquard Equations, Upper Critical Hardy-Littlewood-Sobolev Exponent, Reciprocally Integrable Potential, Nehari-Type Ground State Solutions

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1. 引言

本文研究 Choquard 方程

$$-\Delta u + V(x)u = \left(I_\alpha * (|u|^{\bar{p}} + G(u)) \right) \left(|u|^{\bar{p}-2} u + \frac{1}{\bar{p}} g(u) \right), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N, \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $N \geq 3$, $\alpha \in (0, N)$, $G(u) = \int_0^u g(s) ds$, $\bar{p} = \frac{N+\alpha}{N-2}$ 为 Hardy-Littlewood-Sobolev 上临界指数并且 I_α 是由下式定义的 Riesz 势:

$$I_\alpha(x) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{N-\alpha}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \pi^{\frac{N}{2}} 2^\alpha |x|^{N-\alpha}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \{0\}.$$

同时, V 和 g 满足以下条件:

- (V_1) : $V \in C(\mathbb{R}^N, \mathbb{R})$ 且 $\inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N} V(x) > 0$;
- (V_2) : $\frac{1}{V} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$;
- (G_1) : $g \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$, 且存在 $\lambda > 1$ 使得 $g(s)s \geq \lambda G(s) \geq 0$, $\forall s \in \mathbb{R}$;
- (G_2) : $\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(s)}{|s|^{\alpha/N}} = \lim_{|s| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(s)}{|s|^{(2+\alpha)/(N-2)}} = 0$;
- (G_3) : 存在 $C_0 > 0$, 使得对任意 $s \geq 0$, 都有 $G(s) \geq C_0 s^q$, 其中

$$\begin{cases} 1+\alpha < q < 3+\alpha, & N=3, \\ \frac{N+\alpha}{N} < q < \frac{N+\alpha}{N-2}, & N \geq 4; \end{cases}$$

- (G_4) : g 是单调不减的。

方程(1.1)的一般形式为

$$-\Delta u + V(x)u = (I_\alpha * F(u))f(u), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (1.2)$$

近些年来, 方程(1.2)得到众多学者的广泛关注(参见文献[1]-[15])。方程(1.2)的物理原型为 Choquard-Pekar 方程

$$-\Delta u + u = (I_2 * |u|^2)u, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^3. \quad (1.3)$$

Pekar 在文献[16]中率先研究了方程(1.3), 将其用来刻画静止极化子的量子理论。此后, Choquard (参见文献[17])借助该方程描述被自身空穴束缚的电子。Penrose 在文献[18]中把该方程运用于自引力物质的研究框架, 从量子态引力坍缩的角度重新阐释该模型, 在此背景下方程(1.2)也被称为薛定谔-牛顿方程。在 Lieb [17]和 Lions [19]的开创性工作中, 他们通过变分法证明了非平凡解的存在性。对于自治情形 $V(x) \equiv 1$, Moroz 和 Van Schaftingen 在文献[12]中证明: 在非线性项 f 满足一般的“Berestycki-Lions 假设”时, 方程(1.2)存在基态解。通常, $(N+\alpha)/(N-2)$ (或 $(N+\alpha)/N$) 被称为 Hardy-Littlewood-Sobolev 上(或下)临界指数(参见文献[20])。针对上临界情形, Li 和 Ma 在文献[9]中研究了带非局部项的 Brezis-Nirenberg 型问题

$$-\Delta u + u = \left(I_\alpha * |u|^{\frac{N+\alpha}{N-2}} \right) |u|^{\frac{N+\alpha}{N-2}-2} u + \lambda |u|^{q-2} u, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N, \quad (1.4)$$

在 $\lambda > 0$, 并且满足

$$\begin{cases} 4 < q < 6, & N=3, \\ 2 < q < 2^* := \frac{2N}{N-2}, & N \geq 4, \end{cases}$$

的假设条件下, 他们证明(1.4)存在非平凡解。在文献[21]中, Alves-Gao-Squassina-Yang 进一步研究了一类上临界问题

$$-\Delta u + V(\varepsilon x)u = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{|u(y)|^{6-\mu} + G(u(y))}{|x-y|^\mu} dy \right) \left(|u|^{4-\mu} u + \frac{1}{6-\mu} g(u) \right), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^3,$$

并且证明: 当下列条件全部成立时, 该方程存在基态解。

- (V) : $V \in C(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R})$ 是有界函数且 $0 < \kappa_{\min} := \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^3} V(x) < \kappa_\infty = \liminf_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} V(x) < \infty$;
- (g_1) : 存在 $(6-\mu)/3 < q \leq p < 6-\mu$, $5-\mu < \zeta < 6-\mu$ 以及 $c_0, c_1 > 0$ 使得对所有 $s \in \mathbb{R}$, 有 $|g(s)| \leq c_0(|s|^{q-1} + |s|^{p-1})$ 和 $G(s) \geq c_1 |s|^\zeta$;
- (g_2) : 存在 $\lambda > 2$, 对任意 $s \in \mathbb{R}^+$ 有 $0 < \lambda G(s) \leq 2g(s)s$;
- (g_3) : $g(s)$ 在 $\mathbb{R}^+$ 上严格递增。

近期, Guo 和 Gui [2]研究了如下带 Hardy 位势和临界指数的 Choquard 型问题

$$-\Delta u + \left(V(x) - \frac{\theta}{|x|^2} \right) u = \left(I_\alpha * (|u|^{\bar{p}} + G(u)) \right) \left(|u|^{\bar{p}-2} u + \frac{1}{\bar{p}} g(u) \right), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \{0\}, \quad (1.5)$$

其中 $0 < \theta < (N-2)^2/4$, $G(u) = \int_0^u g(s) ds$, V 和 g 满足

- (V'_1) : $V \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^N, \mathbb{R})$, 并且存在一个正数 $\lambda < \frac{\alpha+2}{2} \left(\frac{(N-2)^2}{4} - \theta \right)$ 使得

$$(\nabla V(x), x) \leq \frac{2\lambda}{|x|^2}, x \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \{0\} \text{ 且 } \lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} (\nabla V(x), x) = 0;$$

- (V'_2) : $V_\infty := \lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} V(x) = V_\infty \geq V(x) \geq V_0 > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^N$;

- (G'_1) : $g \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}), g(s)s \geq 0, s \in \mathbb{R}$;

- (G'_2) : $\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(s)}{|s|^{\alpha/N}} = \lim_{|s| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(s)}{|s|^{(\alpha+2)/(N-2)}} = 0$;

- (G'_3) : 存在常数 $C_0 > 0$, 使得对所有 $s \geq 0$, 有 $G(s) \geq C_0 s^q$, 其中

$$\max \left\{ \frac{N+\alpha}{N}, \bar{p}-2+\frac{4\beta}{N-2} \right\} < q < \bar{p} \text{ 且 } \beta = \frac{N-2-\sqrt{(N-2)^2-4\theta}}{2}.$$

他们证明(1.5)存在非平凡解。

目前针对带有倒数可积位势的 Choquard 型方程的研究尚且较少。受文献[2] [4]的启发, 本文针对 Hardy-Littlewood-Sobolev 上临界指数情形, 考察含有倒数可积位势与上临界指数的一般非线性 Choquard 方程, 得到方程(1.1)基态解的存在性结果。

首先, 我们定义工作空间

$$\mathcal{H} = \left\{ u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^N) : \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) |u|^2 dx < \infty \right\}.$$

若位势 $V(x)$ 满足 (V_1) 和 (V_2) 条件, 则 $\mathcal{H}$ 是 Hilbert 空间, 其内积定义为

$$(u, v)_{\mathcal{H}} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (\nabla u \nabla v + V(x) uv) dx.$$

本文记号约定如下:

- $\|u\|_{\mathcal{H}} = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (|\nabla u|^2 + V(x) u^2) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$;
- $L^p(\mathbb{R}^N) (1 \leq p < \infty)$ 表示 Lebesgue 空间, 其范数为 $|u|_p = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |u|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$;
- $B_\rho(0)$ 表示以原点为中心、半径为 $\rho > 0$ 的开球;
- $C, C_0, C_1, C_2, \dots$ 用来表示不同正的常数;
- 若 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, 有 $C_1 \varepsilon \leq A(\varepsilon) \leq C_2 \varepsilon$, 则记 $A(\varepsilon)$ 为 $O_+(\varepsilon)$ 。

显然, 方程(1.1)在 $\mathcal{H}$ 上对应的能量泛函为

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} |\nabla u|_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) u^2 dx - \frac{1}{2\bar{p}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(u)) F(u) dx.$$

其中 $F(u) = \bar{p} \int_0^u f(s) ds$, $f(u) = |u|^{\bar{p}-2} u + \frac{1}{\bar{p}} g(u)$ 。

设 $\mathcal{N} := \{u \in \mathcal{H} \setminus \{0\} : \langle J'(u), u \rangle = 0\}$ 为 J 的 Nehari 流形, 若存在 $\bar{u} \in \mathcal{N}$ 满足 $J'(\bar{u}) = 0$ 且 $J(\bar{u}) = \inf_{\mathcal{N}} J$, 则称 $\bar{u}$ 为方程(1.1)的 Nehari 型基态解。

我们用 S_α 表示 Sobolev 嵌入最佳常数

$$S_\alpha := \inf \left\{ |\nabla u|_2^2 : u \in D^{1,2}(\mathbb{R}^N), \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * |u|^p) |u|^p dx = 1 \right\}.$$

根据文献[20], S_α 的极值函数为

$$U_\varepsilon(x) = C \frac{\varepsilon^{\frac{N-2}{2}}}{(\varepsilon^2 + |x|^2)^{\frac{N-2}{2}}},$$

其中 $C > 0$ 为固定的常数, $\varepsilon > 0$ 为任意参数。

本文的主要结果如下:

定理 1.1 设 $N \geq 3$, $\alpha \in (0, N)$, 且 V 和 g 分别满足 $(V_1) \sim (V_2)$ 和 $(G_1) \sim (G_4)$, 则问题(1.1)存在 Nehari 型基态解。

本文结构如下: 第 2 节给出若干预备结果, 第 3 节致力于定理 1.1 的证明。

2. 预备引理

本节给出后续证明所需的预备引理。参照文献[22]中引理 2.4 的论证方法, 可以得到下面的嵌入结果。

引理 2.1. 假设 V 满足 $(V_1) \sim (V_2)$, 则

(i) 对任意 $q \in [1, 2^*]$, $\mathcal{H}$ 连续嵌入于 $L^q(\mathbb{R}^N)$ 。

(ii) 对于任意 $q \in [1, 2^*)$, $\mathcal{H}$ 紧嵌入于 $L^q(\mathbb{R}^N)$ 。

下面是经典的 Hardy-Littlewood-Sobolev 不等式。

引理 2.2. ([20]) 设 $\alpha \in (0, N)$, $p, r > 1$ 满足 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{r} = 1 + \frac{\alpha}{N}$ 。若 $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)$, $g \in L^r(\mathbb{R}^N)$, 则存在常数 $S(N, \alpha, p, r) > 0$ 使得

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * f) g dx \right| \leq S(N, \alpha, p, r) |f|_p |g|_r. \quad (2.1)$$

下述非局部形式的 Brezis-Lieb 引理是紧性分析的重要工具, 其证明参见文献[1]引理 2.2。

引理 2.3. 设 (G_1) 和 (G_2) 条件成立且 $u_n \rightharpoonup \bar{u}$ 于 $H^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$, 则

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(u_n)) F(u_n) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(u_n - \bar{u})) F(u_n - \bar{u}) dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(\bar{u})) F(\bar{u}) dx + o(1).$$

3. 变分结构和主要结果的证明

我们先利用条件 (G_1) 和 (G_2) 给出非线性项 $g(s)$ 的增长控制。由假设易知, 存在常数 $C > 0$ 使得

$$|g(s)| \leq C \left(|s|^{\frac{\alpha}{N}} + |s|^{\bar{p}-1} \right). \quad (3.1)$$

进一步, 对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$ 以及 $p \in \left(\frac{N+\alpha}{N}, \bar{p} \right)$, 存在常数 $C_\varepsilon > 0$, 满足

$$|g(s)| \leq \varepsilon \left(|s|^{\frac{\alpha}{N}} + |s|^{\bar{p}-1} \right) + C_\varepsilon |s|^{p-1}, \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (3.2)$$

接下来, 我们验证能量泛函 J 具有山路几何结构。

引理 3.1. 设定理 1.1 的条件成立, 则 $J: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 满足

(i) 存在 $\rho > 0$, 使得 $\inf_{\|u\|_{\mathcal{H}}=\rho} J(u) > 0$;

(ii) 存在 $e \in \mathcal{H}$ 且 $\|e\|_{\mathcal{H}} > \rho$ 使得 $J(e) < 0$ 。

证明: (i) 由 S_α 的定义, 有

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * |u|^{\bar{p}}) |u|^{\bar{p}} dx \leq S_\alpha^{-\bar{p}} \|u\|_{\mathcal{H}}^{2\bar{p}}.$$

由引理 2.1(i)、引理 2.2 和(3.1), 得

$$J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \|u\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 - \frac{1}{2\bar{p}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(u)) F(u) dx \geq \frac{1}{2} \|u\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 - C_1 \left(\|u\|_{\mathcal{H}}^{2\bar{p}} + \|u\|_{\mathcal{H}}^{\frac{2(N+\alpha)}{N}} \right).$$

注意到 $2\bar{p} > 2$, $\frac{2N+2\alpha}{N} > 2$, 所以存在 $\rho > 0$, 使得 $\inf_{\|u\|_{\mathcal{H}}=\rho} J(u) > 0$.

(ii) 对任意 $u \in \mathcal{H} \setminus \{0\}$, 因 $\bar{p} > 1$, 当 $t \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 有

$$J(tu) \leq \frac{t^2}{2} \|u\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 - \frac{t^{2\bar{p}}}{2\bar{p}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * |u|^{\bar{p}}) |u|^{\bar{p}} dx \rightarrow -\infty.$$

故存在 $t_0 > 0$ 满足 $\|t_0 u\|_{\mathcal{H}} > \rho$ 且 $J(t_0 u) < 0$, 取 $e = t_0 u$. 结论得证. $\square$

根据引理 3.1 和极小极大原理[23], 存在 $\{u_n\} \subset \mathcal{H}$, 使得

$$J(u_n) \rightarrow m \text{ 且 } J'(u_n) \rightarrow 0, \quad (3.3)$$

其中 $m = \inf_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \max_{t \in [0,1]} J(\gamma(t))$ 以及

$$\Gamma = \{\gamma \in C([0,1], \mathcal{H}) : \gamma(0) = 0, \|\gamma(1)\|_{\mathcal{H}} > \rho \text{ 且 } J(\gamma(1)) < 0\}. \quad (3.4)$$

显然 $m > 0$.

引理 3.2. 设定理 1.1 的条件成立, 则

$$J(u) \geq J(tu) + \frac{1-t^2}{2} \langle J'(u), u \rangle, \quad \forall u \in \mathcal{H}, t \geq 0.$$

特别地, 若 $u \in \mathcal{N}$, 则 $J(u) = \max_{t \geq 0} J(tu)$.

证明: 类似于[4]引理 3.3 的证明, 根据 (G_4) , 对任意 $s, t \in \mathbb{R}$ 有

$$0 \leq F(t) \leq F(s), \quad (3.5)$$

且

$$\bar{p}f(s)t \leq \bar{p}f(s)s + F(t) - F(s). \quad (3.6)$$

注意到

$$\begin{aligned} & J(u) - J(tu) - \frac{1-t^2}{2} \langle J'(u), u \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2\bar{p}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(tu)) F(tu) - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(u)) F(u) + \bar{p}(1-t^2) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(u)) f(u) u \right), \end{aligned}$$

记 $v = tu$, 结合(3.5)和(3.6), 则

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\bar{p} \left(J(u) - J(tu) - \frac{1-t^2}{2} \langle J'(u), u \rangle \right) \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(v)) F(v) - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(u)) F(u) + (1-t^2) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(u)) \bar{p}f(u) u \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(u)) \left[(1+t^2) \bar{p}f(u) u - 2t^2 \bar{p}f(u) v - F(u) \right] + \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(v)) F(v) \\ &\geq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(u)) \left[(t^2-1) \bar{p}f(u) u + (2t-1) F(u) - 2t F(v) \right] + \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(v)) F(v) \\ &\geq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(v)) F(v) + t^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(u)) F(u) - 2t \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(u)) F(v) \\ &\geq \left(\sqrt{\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(v)) F(v)} - t \sqrt{\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(u)) F(u)} \right)^2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

取 $u \in \mathcal{N}$, 则 $J(u) = \max_{t \geq 0} J(tu)$ 。因此, 结论得证。□

引理 3.3. 设定理 1.1 的条件成立, 则 $m < \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\bar{p}}\right) S_\alpha^{\frac{\bar{p}}{\bar{p}-1}}$ 。

证明: 对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$, 设 $u_\varepsilon(x) = \psi(x)U_\varepsilon(x)$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, 其中 $\psi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N, [0, 1])$ 为截断函数满足: 存在 $\rho > 0$, 在 $B_\rho(0)$ 上 $\psi \equiv 1$, 在 $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus B_{2\rho}(0)$ 上 $\psi \equiv 0$ 。对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$, 我们有以下估计(参见[2]):

$$|\nabla u_\varepsilon|_2^2 = S_\alpha + O_+(\varepsilon^{N-2}); \quad (3.7)$$

$$1 > \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * |u_\varepsilon|^{\bar{p}}) |u_\varepsilon|^{\bar{p}} dx \geq 1 - O_+(\varepsilon^N); \quad (3.8)$$

$$|u_\varepsilon|_2^2 = \begin{cases} O_+(\varepsilon), & N=3, \\ O_+(\varepsilon^2 |\ln \varepsilon|), & N=4, \\ O_+(\varepsilon^2), & N \geq 5; \end{cases} \quad (3.9)$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * |u_\varepsilon|^{\bar{p}}) |u_\varepsilon|^q dx \sim \begin{cases} \varepsilon^{\frac{N+\alpha}{2} - \frac{N-2}{2}q} |\ln \varepsilon|, & \text{if } \alpha = (N-2)q, \\ \varepsilon^{\frac{N-\alpha}{2} + \frac{N-2}{2}q}, & \text{if } \alpha > (N-2)q, \\ \varepsilon^{\frac{N+\alpha}{2} - \frac{N-2}{2}q}, & \text{if } \alpha < (N-2)q, \end{cases} \quad (3.10)$$

其中 $\frac{N+\alpha}{N} < q < \bar{p} = \frac{N+\alpha}{N-2}$ 。根据 G_3 和(3.10)可得

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * |u_\varepsilon|^{\bar{p}}) |u_\varepsilon|^q dx \sim \varepsilon^{\frac{N+\alpha}{2} - \frac{N-2}{2}q}. \quad (3.11)$$

由 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} J(tu_\varepsilon) = 0$ 及 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} J(tu_\varepsilon) = -\infty$ 知, 存在 $t_\varepsilon > 0$ 使得 $J(t_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) = \max_{t > 0} J(tu_\varepsilon)$ 。接下来我们证明 t_ε 有界, 假若不然, 不妨设 $t_\varepsilon \rightarrow +\infty$ ($\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$)。由(3.7)~(3.9), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 &= |\nabla u_\varepsilon|_2^2 + \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) |u_\varepsilon|^2 dx = |\nabla u_\varepsilon|_2^2 + \int_{B_{2\rho}(0)} V(x) |u_\varepsilon|^2 dx \\ &\leq |\nabla u_\varepsilon|_2^2 + \max_{|x| \leq 2\rho} V(x) |u_\varepsilon|_2^2 = S_\alpha + o(1) \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

及

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * |u_\varepsilon|^{\bar{p}}) |u_\varepsilon|^{\bar{p}} dx = 1 + o(1).$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} J(t_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) &= \frac{t_\varepsilon^2}{2} \|u_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 - \frac{1}{2\bar{p}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(t_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon)) F(t_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) dx \\ &\leq \frac{t_\varepsilon^2}{2} \|u_\varepsilon\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 - \frac{t_\varepsilon^{2\bar{p}}}{2\bar{p}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * |u_\varepsilon|^{\bar{p}}) |u_\varepsilon|^{\bar{p}} dx \rightarrow -\infty, \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

这与 $J(t_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \geq m > 0$ 矛盾, 所以 t_ε 有界。类似地, $\liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} t_\varepsilon > 0$, 假若不然, 由(3.12)与(3.13), 得 $\liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} J(t_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \leq 0$, 这也与 $J(t_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) \geq m > 0$ 矛盾。根据 (G_3) 与(3.11), 对充分小的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
J(t_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) &= \frac{t_\varepsilon^2}{2} |\nabla u_\varepsilon|_2^2 + \frac{t_\varepsilon^2}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) u_\varepsilon^2 dx - \frac{1}{2\bar{p}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(t_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon)) F(t_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) dx \\
&\leq \sup_{t>0} \left(\frac{|\nabla u_\varepsilon|_2^2}{2} t^2 - \frac{t^{2\bar{p}}}{2\bar{p}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * |u_\varepsilon|^{\bar{p}}) |u_\varepsilon|^{\bar{p}} dx \right) \\
&\quad - \frac{t_\varepsilon^{\bar{p}}}{\bar{p}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * |u_\varepsilon|^{\bar{p}}) G(t_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon) dx + \frac{t_\varepsilon^2}{2} \max_{|x| \leq 2\rho} V(x) |u_\varepsilon|_2^2 \\
&\leq \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\bar{p}} \right) S_\alpha^{\frac{\bar{p}}{\bar{p}-1}} + O_+(\varepsilon^{N-2}) - O_+\left(\varepsilon^{\frac{N+\alpha}{2} - \frac{N-2}{2}q}\right) + \begin{cases} K_1 \varepsilon, & N=3 \\ K_2 \varepsilon^2 |\ln \varepsilon|, & N=4 \\ K_3 \varepsilon^2, & N \geq 5 \end{cases} \\
&< \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\bar{p}} \right) S_\alpha^{\frac{\bar{p}}{\bar{p}-1}}.
\end{aligned}$$

因此, 我们得到

$$m < \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\bar{p}} \right) S_\alpha^{\frac{\bar{p}}{\bar{p}-1}}. \quad (3.14)$$

因此, 引理得证。 $\square$

定理 1.1 的证明: 由(3.3), 我们可以获得一个 PS 序列 $\{u_n\} \subset \mathcal{H}$, 满足 $J(u_n) \rightarrow m$ 且 $J'(u_n) \rightarrow 0$ 。取 $1 < \theta \leq \min\{\lambda, \bar{p}\}$, 根据 (G_1) , 得

$$\begin{aligned}
m+1 + \|u_n\|_{\mathcal{H}} &\geq J(u_n) - \frac{1}{2\theta} \langle J'(u_n), u_n \rangle \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\theta} \right) \|u_n\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 - \frac{1}{2\bar{p}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * (|u_n|^{\bar{p}} + G(u_n))) \left(\left(1 - \frac{\bar{p}}{\theta} \right) |u_n|^{\bar{p}} + G(u_n) - \frac{1}{\theta} g(u_n) u_n \right) dx \\
&\geq \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\theta} \right) \|u_n\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2.
\end{aligned}$$

注意到 $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\theta} > 0$, 故 $\{u_n\}$ 有界。结合引理 2.1(ii), 有

$$\begin{cases} u_n \rightharpoonup \bar{u} \text{ in } \mathcal{H}; \\ u_n \rightarrow \bar{u} \text{ a.e. on } \mathbb{R}^N; \\ u_n \rightarrow \bar{u} \text{ in } L^s(\mathbb{R}^N) (1 \leq s < 2^*). \end{cases}$$

所以 $J'(\bar{u}) = 0$ 。接下来, 我们证明 $\bar{u} \neq 0$ 。假若 $\bar{u} = 0$, 则 $u_n \rightarrow 0$ in $L^s(\mathbb{R}^N) (1 \leq s < 2^*)$ 。根据(3.2)和引理 2.2 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * |u_n|^{\bar{p}}) g(u_n) u_n dx &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * |u_n|^{\bar{p}}) G(u_n) dx \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * G(u_n)) g(u_n) u_n dx \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * G(u_n)) G(u_n) dx = o(1)
\end{aligned} \quad (3.15)$$

利用 $\langle J'(u_n), u_n \rangle = o(1)$ 和(3.15), 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla u_n|^2 dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) u_n^2 dx &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(u_n)) f(u_n) u_n dx + o(1) \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * |u_n|^{\bar{p}}) |u_n|^{\bar{p}} dx + o(1).
\end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

由 (V_1) 知 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) u_n^2 dx \geq 0$, 所以(3.16)蕴含

$$|\nabla u_n|_2^2 \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left(I_\alpha * |u_n|^{\bar{p}} \right) |u_n|^{\bar{p}} dx + o(1). \quad (3.17)$$

根据 S_α 的定义, 我们可以得到

$$\left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left(I_\alpha * |u_n|^{\bar{p}} \right) |u_n|^{\bar{p}} dx \right]^{\frac{1}{\bar{p}}} \leq S_\alpha^{-1} |\nabla u_n|_2^2.$$

令 $\sigma_n = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left(I_\alpha * |u_n|^{\bar{p}} \right) |u_n|^{\bar{p}} dx$, $\tau_n = |\nabla u_n|_2^2$, 结合(3.17)可得, $\sigma_n^{\frac{1}{\bar{p}}} \leq S_\alpha^{-1} \tau_n \leq S_\alpha^{-1} \sigma_n + o(1)$ 。因为 $\{\sigma_n\}$ 和 $\{\tau_n\}$ 为有界数列, 所以存在收敛子列使得 $\sigma_n \rightarrow \sigma$, $\tau_n \rightarrow \tau$, 且 $\sigma^{\frac{1}{\bar{p}}} \leq S_\alpha^{-1} \sigma$ 。若 $\sigma = 0$, 则 $\tau = 0$ 。由(3.15)和(3.16)知

$$\begin{aligned} m + o(1) &= J(u_n) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} |\nabla u_n|_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) u_n^2 dx - \frac{1}{2\bar{p}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(u_n)) F(u_n) dx \\ &= o(1). \end{aligned}$$

这与 $m > 0$ 矛盾, 故 $\sigma > 0$, 进而 $\sigma \geq S_\alpha^{\frac{\bar{p}}{\bar{p}-1}}$ 且 $\tau \geq S_\alpha \sigma^{\frac{1}{\bar{p}}} \geq S_\alpha^{\frac{\bar{p}}{\bar{p}-1}}$ 。结合(3.16)式有

$$m + o(1) = J(u_n) = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\bar{p}} \right) \sigma_n + o(1) \geq \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\bar{p}} \right) S_\alpha^{\frac{\bar{p}}{\bar{p}-1}} + o(1).$$

即 $m \geq \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\bar{p}} \right) S_\alpha^{\frac{\bar{p}}{\bar{p}-1}}$, 这与(3.14)式矛盾, 因此 $\bar{u} \neq 0$ 。记 $v_n = u_n - \bar{u}$, 则在 $\mathcal{H}$ 中 $v_n \rightharpoonup 0$, 由引理 2.3, 有

$$J(v_n) = J(u_n) - J(\bar{u}) + o(1) = m - J(\bar{u}) + o(1). \quad (3.18)$$

由引理 2.1(ii), 在 $L^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ ($1 \leq s < 2^*$) 中 $v_n \rightarrow 0$, 类似于[2]引理 3.4 的证明, 有

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(u_n)) \left(|u_n|^{\bar{p}-2} u_n v_n + \frac{1}{\bar{p}} g(u_n) v_n \right) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * |v_n|^{\bar{p}}) |v_n|^{\bar{p}} dx + o(1) \quad (3.19)$$

及

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(v_n)) F(v_n) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * |v_n|^{\bar{p}}) |v_n|^{\bar{p}} dx + o(1). \quad (3.20)$$

注意到 $J'(u_n) \rightarrow 0$, 结合(3.19)得

$$\begin{aligned} o(1) &= \langle J'(u_n), v_n \rangle \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \nabla u_n \nabla v_n dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) u_n v_n dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * F(u_n)) \left(|u_n|^{\bar{p}-2} u_n v_n + \frac{1}{\bar{p}} g(u_n) v_n \right) dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla v_n|^2 dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) v_n^2 dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * |v_n|^{\bar{p}}) |v_n|^{\bar{p}} dx + o(1). \end{aligned} \quad (3.21)$$

令 $\sigma_n = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * |v_n|^{\bar{p}}) |v_n|^{\bar{p}} dx$, $\tau_n = |\nabla v_n|_2^2$ 。设 $\sigma_n \rightarrow \sigma$, $\tau_n \rightarrow \tau$, 由(3.21)式和 S_α 定义有 $\tau_n \leq \sigma_n + o(1)$ 及

$\sigma_n^{\frac{1}{\bar{p}}} \leq S_\alpha^{-1} \tau_n \leq S_\alpha^{-1} \sigma_n + o(1)$ 。因此 $\sigma^{\frac{1}{\bar{p}}} \leq S_\alpha^{-1} \sigma$ 。下证 $\sigma = 0$, 假若 $\sigma \neq 0$, 则有 $\sigma \geq S_\alpha^{\frac{\bar{p}}{\bar{p}-1}}$ 且 $\sigma \geq \tau \geq S_\alpha \sigma^{\frac{1}{\bar{p}}} \geq S_\alpha^{\frac{\bar{p}}{\bar{p}-1}}$ 。

由(3.18)、(3.20)与(3.21)得

$$\begin{aligned}
m - J(\bar{u}) + o(1) &= J(v_n) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \|\nabla v_n\|_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) v_n^2 dx - \frac{1}{2\bar{p}} \int (I_\alpha * F(v_n)) F(v_n) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \|\nabla v_n\|_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) v_n^2 dx - \frac{1}{2\bar{p}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (I_\alpha * |v_n|^{\bar{p}}) |v_n|^{\bar{p}} dx + o(1) \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\bar{p}} \right) \sigma + o(1) \geq \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\bar{p}} \right) S_\alpha^{\frac{\bar{p}}{\bar{p}-1}} + o(1).
\end{aligned} \tag{3.22}$$

取 $1 < \theta \leq \min\{\lambda, \bar{p}\}$, 根据 (G_1) , 得

$$\begin{aligned}
J(\bar{u}) &= J(\bar{u}) - \frac{1}{2\theta} \langle J'(\bar{u}), \bar{u} \rangle \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\theta} \right) \|\bar{u}\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 - \frac{1}{2\bar{p}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left(I_\alpha * (|\bar{u}|^{\bar{p}} + G(\bar{u})) \right) \left(\left(1 - \frac{\bar{p}}{\theta} \right) |\bar{u}|^{\bar{p}} + G(\bar{u}) - \frac{1}{\theta} g(\bar{u}) \bar{u} \right) dx \\
&\geq \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\theta} \right) \|\bar{u}\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 > 0.
\end{aligned}$$

结合(3.22), 得到 $m > \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\bar{p}} \right) S_\alpha^{\frac{\bar{p}}{\bar{p}-1}}$ 。这与(3.14)式矛盾, 因此 $\sigma = 0$ 且 $\tau = 0$ 。结合(3.21), 得到

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} V(x) v_n^2 dx = o(1)$ 。由此推知在 $\mathcal{H}$ 中 $v_n \rightarrow 0$ 且 $J(\bar{u}) = m$ 。再注意到 $\bar{u} \in \mathcal{N}$, 所以

$$m = J(\bar{u}) \geq \inf_{v \in \mathcal{N}} J(v).$$

结合(3.4)和引理 3.2 有

$$J(\bar{u}) = m = \inf_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \max_{t \in [0,1]} J(\gamma(t)) \leq \inf_{v \in \mathcal{N}} \max_{t > 0} J(tv) = \inf_{v \in \mathcal{N}} J(v),$$

则 $J(\bar{u}) = m = \inf_{v \in \mathcal{N}} J(v)$ 。所以, $\bar{u}$ 是方程(1.1)的基态解。□

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