

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS  
MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY

## COLLOQUIUM

### On Striking Differences Between the Spectra of Linear and Quasilinear Diffusion Operators (the linear Laplacian versus the $p$ -Laplacian)

PETER TAKÁČ

Institut für Mathematik  
Universität Rostock  
D-18055 Rostock, Germany

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Allen 14

**Abstract.** We begin with a short introduction about the origin(s) of the (linear) Laplace operator  $\Delta := \operatorname{div}(\nabla u)$  and its natural quasilinear generalization  $\Delta_p u := \operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p-2} \nabla u)$  for  $1 < p < \infty$ , the so-called  $p$ -Laplace operator. Then we formulate the corresponding reaction-diffusion equations for these two types of operators, linear and quasilinear, respectively, and briefly describe a few applications to problems in hydrodynamics, phase transitions, and climate modeling. Then we focus on the main part of the lecture, the *spectral properties* of the  $p$ -Laplace operator  $\Delta_p$ ,  $1 < p < \infty$ . The main open question that we will try to answer is *whether it is possible* to fully describe the spectrum of the  $p$ -Laplacian  $\Delta_p$  for  $p \neq 2$  by a method similar to the commonly used variational method of COURANT and FISCHER for the (linear) Laplace operator  $\Delta$ . We will present an example of a domain (a circle) and a potential where the commonly used LJUSTERNIK-SCHNIRELMANN analogue of the COURANT-FISCHER method does *not* yield all variational eigenvalues of  $\Delta_p$  for any  $p > 2$ .

There will be a reception for Dr. Takáč in Allen 467 at 3:00.