

Gluing metrics with prescribed Q -curvature and different asymptotic behaviour in high dimension

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Abstract

We show a new example of blow-up behaviour for the prescribed Q -curvature equation in even dimension 6 and higher, namely given a sequence $(V_k) \subset C^0(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ suitably converging we construct for $n \geq 3$ a sequence (u_k) of radially symmetric solutions to the equation

$$(-\Delta)^n u_k = V_k e^{2nu_k} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^{2n},$$

with u_k blowing up at the origin *and* on a sphere. We also prove sharp blow-up estimates. This is in sharp contrast with the 4-dimensional case studied by F. Robert (J. Diff. Eq. 2006).

MSC: 35J92, 53A30.

1 Introduction to the problem

Given a domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$, we will consider sequence (u_k) of solutions to the prescribed Q -curvature equation

$$(-\Delta)^n u_k = V_k e^{2nu_k} \quad \text{in } \Omega, \tag{1}$$

under the uniform (volume) bound

$$\int_{\Omega} e^{2nu_k} dx \leq C, \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots \tag{2}$$

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and suitable bounds on $V_k \in L^\infty(\Omega)$.

Contrary to the two dimensional situation studied by Brézis-Merle [4], or the case of a compact manifold of dimension $2n$ without boundary (see e.g. [8, 16, 20, 25]), where blow up occurs only on a finite set S_1 , in an open Euclidean domain Ω of dimension 4 or higher it is possible to have blow up on larger sets. More precisely, for a finite set $S_1 \subset \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ let us introduce

$$\mathcal{K}(\Omega, S_1) := \{\varphi \in C^\infty(\Omega \setminus S_1) : \varphi \leq 0, \varphi \not\equiv 0, \Delta^n \varphi \equiv 0\}, \quad (3)$$

and for a function $\varphi \in \mathcal{K}(\Omega, S_1)$ set

$$S_\varphi := \{x \in \Omega \setminus S_1 : \varphi(x) = 0\}. \quad (4)$$

Theorem A (Adimurthi-Robert-Struwe [1], Martinazzi [20]) *Let Ω be a domain in \mathbb{R}^{2n} , $n > 1$ and let (u_k) be a sequence of solutions to (1)-(2), where $V_k \rightarrow V_0 > 0$ locally uniformly in Ω for some $V_0 \in C^0(\Omega)$, and define the set (possibly empty)*

$$S_1 := \left\{ x \in \Omega : \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{B_r(x)} V_k e^{2nu_k} dx \geq \frac{\Lambda_1}{2} \right\}, \quad \Lambda_1 := (2n-1)!|S^{2n}|.$$

Then up to extracting a subsequence one of the following is true.

i) For every $0 \leq \alpha < 1$, (u_k) converges in $C_{\text{loc}}^{2n-1, \alpha}(\Omega)$.

ii) There exists $\varphi \in \mathcal{K}(\Omega, S_1)$ and a sequence of numbers $\beta_k \rightarrow \infty$, such that, setting $S := S_1 \cup S_\varphi$ we have

$$\frac{u_k}{\beta_k} \rightarrow \varphi \quad \text{in } C_{\text{loc}}^{2n-1, \alpha}(\Omega \setminus S), \quad 0 \leq \alpha < 1. \quad (5)$$

In particular $u_k \rightarrow -\infty$ locally uniformly in $\Omega \setminus S$.

Definition 1.1 *Given u_k , S_1 and S_φ as in Theorem A, we shall call S_1 the concentration blow-up set and S_φ the polyharmonic blow-up set. Similarly $x \in S_1$ is called a concentration blow-up point and $x \in S_\varphi$ a polyharmonic blow-up point.*

Recently the authors together with S. Iula proved a partial converse to Theorem A, which we state in a simplified form.

Theorem B (Hyder-Iula-Martinazzi [13]) *Consider $0 < \Lambda < \frac{\Lambda_1}{2}$, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ open, $n \geq 2$, $\varphi \in \mathcal{K}(\Omega, \emptyset)$, and a sequence $(V_k) \subset L^\infty(\Omega)$ with $0 < a \leq V_k \leq b < \infty$. Then there exists a sequence (u_k) of solutions to (1) with*

$$\int_{\Omega} V_k e^{2nu_k} dx = \Lambda,$$

such that $S_1 = \emptyset$, (5) holds with $S = S_\varphi$ and $u_k \rightarrow +\infty$ locally uniformly on S_φ .

The main question is whether one can extend Theorem B to include the case in which concentration and polyharmonic blow-up sets coexist, i.e. $S_1 \neq \emptyset$ and $S_\varphi \neq \emptyset$, which is a possibility left open in Theorem A. In this paper we shall address the radially symmetric case of dimension $2n \geq 6$. By $C_{rad}^\ell(B_R)$ or $L_{rad}^p(B_R)$ we will denote the subspace of radially symmetric functions in $C^\ell(B_R)$ and $L^p(B_R)$.

1.1 The blow-up analysis

Let us first observe that in dimension 4 the radial case has been completely described by F. Robert [27].

Theorem C (Robert [27]) *On $\Omega = B_R \subset \mathbb{R}^4$, $R > 0$, let $(V_k) \subset C_{rad}^0(B_R)$ be a sequence converging to $V_0 = 6$ locally uniformly, and let (u_k) be a sequence of radial solutions to (1)-(2) with $n = 2$. Then, up to extracting a subsequence, either u_k converges in $C_{loc}^3(B_R)$, or $u_k \rightarrow -\infty$ uniformly locally in $B_R \setminus \{0\}$, $V_k e^{nu_k} \rightarrow \kappa \delta_0$, for some $\kappa \in [0, 16\pi^2]$ and we have one of the following blow-up behaviours:*

- i) $u_k(0) \leq C$ for every k and $\kappa = 0$.*
- ii) $u_k(0) \rightarrow \infty$. Then if we set $r_k := 2e^{-u_k(0)}$ and $\eta_k(x) := u_k(r_k x) + \log(r_k)$, we have 3 subcases.*
 - ii.a) $\kappa = 16\pi^2$ and $\eta_k \rightarrow \eta$ in $C_{loc}^3(\mathbb{R}^4)$, where $\eta(x) = \log\left(\frac{2}{1+|x|^2}\right)$,*
 - ii.b) $\kappa \in (0, 16\pi^2)$ and $\eta_k \rightarrow \eta_\infty$ in $C_{loc}^3(\mathbb{R}^4)$, where $\eta_\infty(x) = \frac{2\kappa}{\Lambda_1} \log|x| - a|x|^2 + o(\log|x|)$ as $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ for some $a > 0$.*
 - ii.c) $\kappa = 0$, $r_k^2 \Delta u_k(0) \rightarrow -\infty$ and for $\tilde{\eta}_k := \frac{\eta_k}{r_k^2 \Delta u_k(0)}$ we have $\tilde{\eta}_k(x) \rightarrow \frac{|x|^2}{8}$ in $C_{loc}^3(\mathbb{R}^4)$.*

Moreover in the cases ii.a) and ii.b) it holds

$$\lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{B_\delta \setminus B_{Lr_k}} V_k e^{4u_k} dx = 0, \quad \text{for every } \delta < R. \quad (6)$$

One of the crucial elements in the proof of Theorem C is the estimate

$$|x| e^{u_k(x)} \leq C(\delta), \quad \text{uniformly on } B_\delta \quad \text{for every } \delta < R. \quad (7)$$

Unfortunately (7) does not hold in dimension 6 (and higher), not even for small δ , see e.g. Examples 2 and 3 in Section 8, and in fact the blow-up behaviour is much richer, but we will not examine it in detail. Instead we will focus on the following particular issue. By scaling one of the many entire solution to

$$(-\Delta)^{2n} u = (2n-1)! e^{2nu} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^{2n}, \quad \Lambda := (2n-1)! \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} e^{2nu} dx < \infty \quad (8)$$

(see [5]) one finds a sequence (u_k) of solutions to (1)-(2) blowing up at 0. By Theorem B one can also construct solutions blowing up on a sphere. The main question is whether one can “glue” the first kind of solutions to the second kind of solutions to obtain solutions with a concentration blow up at 0 and a polyharmonic blow up on a sphere.

In the following theorem, we show that in dimension 6 if this occurs (case *iv*), then the blow up at the origin is necessarily spherical, i.e. as in case *iii*) of Theorem C.

Theorem 1.1 *Let $\Omega = B_R \subset \mathbb{R}^6$ for some $R > 0$ (with $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^6$ if $R = \infty$). Let $(V_k) \subset L_{rad}^\infty(B_R)$ be positive radial functions with $V_k \rightarrow V_0$ in $L_{loc}^\infty(B_R)$ for some positive $V_0 \in C^0(B_R)$. Let (u_k) be radial solutions to (1)-(2) with $n = 3$. Assume that we are in case *ii*) of Theorem A. Then one of the following occurs.*

i) $S_1 \cup S_\varphi = \emptyset$.

ii) $S_1 \cup S_\varphi = \{0\}$

iii) $S_1 = \emptyset$ and $S_\varphi = \{|x| = \rho\}$ for some $\rho \in (0, R)$.

iv) $S_1 = \{0\}$ and $S_\varphi = \{|x| = \rho\}$ for some $\rho \in (0, R)$. In this case, up to replacing $u_k(x)$ with $u_k(\rho x) + \log \rho$ and R by ρR , we can assume $\rho = 1$ and, up to adding the constant $\frac{1}{6} \log(\frac{V_0(0)}{120})$ to u_k , we can assume $V_0(0) = 120$. Then $u_k(0) \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\frac{u_k(x)}{\beta_k} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} -(1 - |x|^2)^2 \quad \text{in } C_{loc}^5(B_R \setminus \{0\}) \quad (9)$$

for some $\beta_k \rightarrow \infty$ that satisfies

$$\beta_k = o(e^{2u_k(0)}). \quad (10)$$

Moreover for $r_k := 2e^{-u_k(0)} \rightarrow 0$

$$\eta_k(x) := u_k(r_k x) + \log(r_k) \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \log\left(\frac{2}{1 + |x|^2}\right) =: \eta(x) \quad \text{in } C_{loc}^5(\mathbb{R}^6), \quad (11)$$

Finally we have the following quantization result:

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{B_\delta} V_k e^{6u_k} dx = \Lambda_1 \quad \text{for every } \delta \in (0, 1). \quad (12)$$

One of the claims of Theorem 1.1 is that it is not possible to have $S_1 = \{0\}$, $S_\varphi = \{|x| = \rho_1\} \cup \{|x| = \rho_2\}$ for some $0 < \rho_1 < \rho_2 < R$, which is a priori not ruled out by Theorem A, since

$$\varphi(r) = -\frac{1}{r^4}(\rho_1^2 - r^2)^2(\rho_2^2 - r^2)^2 \in \mathcal{K}(B_R, \{0\}).$$

But the most important claim of Theorem 1.1 is that the profile of u_k near the origin in case *iv*) must be spherical, in the sense that it corresponds to the pull-back of the metric of S^6 onto \mathbb{R}^6 via the stereographic projection (compare to [5]). For instance the behaviour seen in cases *iib*) and *iic*) of Theorem C, are possible in Theorem 1.1 in case *ii*) but not in case *iv*). The proof of (11) will use the following classification result from [19], see also [12, 14, 15]:

Theorem D (C-S. Lin [15], Martinazzi [19]) *Let u be a solution to (8). Then either u is spherical, i.e. it has the form $u(x) = \log \frac{2\lambda}{1 + \lambda^2|x - x_0|^2}$ for some $\lambda > 0$, $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}$, or $u = v + p$ where p is an upper bounded polynomial of degree at most $2n - 2$ and $\Delta^j v(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ for $j = 1, \dots, n - 1$.*

1.2 The existence part

According to Theorem 1.1, the only case in which we can expect gluing of a *concentration* blow up with a *polyharmonic* blow up is case *iv*). That this can actually occur is the claim of the next theorem, which we state in dimension 6, although it can be extended to any even dimension $2n \geq 6$, see Section 4.

Theorem 1.2 *Let $(V_k) \subset C_{rad}^0(\mathbb{R}^6)$ be positive functions with $V_k \rightarrow V_\infty$ uniformly, where $V_\infty \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^6)$, $V_\infty(0) = 120$ (without loss of generality) and for some $a, b \geq 0$*

$$\frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{V_\infty(r)}{e^{ar^2+br^4}} \right) \leq 0, \quad r \in [0, \infty). \quad (13)$$

*Then for every $\Lambda \geq \Lambda_1$ there exists a sequence $(u_k) \subset C_{rad}^6(\mathbb{R}^6)$ of solutions to (1)-(2) with $n = 3$ and $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^6$ such that u_k is as in case *iv*) of Theorem 1.1 with $\rho = 1$. Moreover $u_k(1) \rightarrow \infty$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ and for every $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$*

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{B_{1+\varepsilon} \setminus B_{1-\varepsilon}} V_k e^{6u_k} dx = \Lambda - \Lambda_1, \quad (14)$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6 \setminus (B_\varepsilon \cup (B_{1+\varepsilon} \setminus B_{1-\varepsilon}))} V_k e^{6u_k} dx = 0. \quad (15)$$

This existence theorem will be based on various ingredients. First of all the following, slightly modified and simplified version of [11, Theorem 1.1]:

Theorem E (Hyder [11]) *Let $V \in C_{rad}^0(\mathbb{R}^{2n}) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ be such that $V(0) > 0$ and $V \geq 0$ in \mathbb{R}^{2n} , $n \geq 3$. Then for every $\Lambda > 0$ there exists $u \in C_{rad}^{2n}(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ solution to*

$$(-\Delta)^n u = V e^{2nu} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^{2n}, \quad \Lambda = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} V e^{2nu} dx.$$

Moreover, for every $\lambda \in (0, 1/8n]$ one can express u in the form $u(x) = v(x) + c - |x|^4$ where $c \in \mathbb{R}$ and v satisfies

$$v(x) = \frac{1}{\gamma_{2n}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} \log \left(\frac{1}{|x-y|} \right) V(y) e^{-2n|y|^4} e^{2n(v(y)+c)} dy + \lambda \Delta v(0) (|x|^4 - 2|x|^2).$$

The above result, which also holds in odd dimension 5 and higher, completely solves problems left open in [14, 22, 10], proving that in dimension 5 and higher one can find conformally Euclidean metrics with constant Q -curvature and total Q -curvature arbitrarily large, in contrast to the 4 dimensional case, where the total Q -curvature can be at most $\Lambda_1 = 6|S^4|$ as shown by [15]. Theorem 1.2 is naturally related to Theorem E because in case *iv*) of Theorem 1.1, an amount Λ_1 of Q -curvature concentrates at the origin, and we expect to have additional curvature concentrating at S_φ .

The strategy in the proof of Theorem 1.1 will be to take an arbitrary sequence $\lambda_k \rightarrow 0^+$ in Theorem E, and find corresponding solutions $u_k(x) = v_k(x) + c_k - |x|^4$. Then with the help of a Pohozaev-type identity from [32] and of a quantization result from [21] (see also [28]) one proves that $\lambda_k \Delta u_k(0) \rightarrow -\infty$ and this will finally lead to Theorem 1.2.

1.3 A sharper blow-up analysis in the hybrid case

In order to obtain general existence results (see Section 9 for open questions), possibly using the Lyapunov-Schmidt reduction, it might be useful to have precise information on a model case to use as “ansatz”. In this spirit, pushing further the blow-up analysis of Theorem 1.1, case *iv*), we obtain sharp global estimates which relate the behaviour near the origin and the behaviour away from it. Moreover, using a linearization procedure partly inspired from [17], we are able to give a better asymptotic expansion of u_k near the origin.

We will assume

$$V_k(r) = 120 + O(r^2) \quad \text{as } r \rightarrow 0. \quad (16)$$

As mentioned in Theorem 1.1, the choice of the particular constant 120 is not restrictive.

Theorem 1.3 *Assume that we are in case iv) of Theorem 1.1 with V_k additionally satisfying (16) and (up to a scaling) with $\rho = 1$. Then for every $\delta \in (0, R)$ we have*

$$u_k(r) = \bar{\eta}_k(r) + u_k(0)(\varphi(r) + 1 + o(1)) \quad \text{on } [0, \delta] \quad (17)$$

with $o(1) \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 0$, where $\bar{\eta}_k(r) := \eta(\frac{r}{r_k}) - \log(r_k) = \log\left(\frac{2/r_k}{1+r^2/r_k^2}\right)$, and as a consequence

$$\beta_k = u_k(0)(1 + o(1)). \quad (18)$$

Moreover, setting $\varepsilon_k := u_k(0)e^{-2u_k(0)}$ and fixing $s_k > 0$ such that $s_k = \varepsilon_k^{-\frac{1}{4}}o(1)$ we have an expansion

$$\eta_k(x) = \eta(x) + \varepsilon_k \psi_0(x) + \varepsilon_k(1 + |x|^4)o(1), \quad (19)$$

with $o(1) \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 0$ uniformly for $x \in B_{s_k}$, where

$$\psi_0(x) = 8|x|^2 - 48 \log|x| + o(\log|x|), \quad \text{as } |x| \rightarrow \infty. \quad (20)$$

A consequence of Theorem 1.3 is a new phenomenon strongly related to the gluing of a concentration blow-up with a polyharmonic blow-up. While it is easy to construct a concentration blow up as $u_k(x) = \eta(x/r_k) + \log(1/r_k)$ with η as in (11), in this case using (73) we have

$$\int_{B_\delta} 120e^{6u_k} dx = \Lambda_1 \left(1 - \frac{640}{\delta^6 e^{6u_k(0)}} + \frac{o(1)}{e^{6u_k(0)}} \right).$$

i.e. in small neighborhoods of the origin the curvature concentrates to Λ_1 from below. In the case of gluing with a polyharmonic blow up we obtain the opposite result. In this sense we see that the asymptotic behavior of the curvature concentrating at the origin is *nonlocal*: it also depends on the behavior at larger scales.

Theorem 1.4 *Under the assumptions of Theorem 1.1, case iv) with $\rho = 1$, and additionally assuming (16), the limiting value Λ_1 in (12) is reached from above. More precisely*

$$\int_{B_\delta} V_k e^{6u_k} dx = \Lambda_1 + (24\Lambda_1 + o(1)) \frac{u_k(0)}{e^{2u_k(0)}} \quad \text{for } 0 < \delta < \delta^* := \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}. \quad (21)$$

We can compare (21) with an analog energy expansion for the Moser-Trudinger equation given by Mancini and the second author [18] for the equation

$$-\Delta u = \lambda u e^{u^2} \quad \text{in } B_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^2, \quad u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial B_1, \quad (22)$$

building upon [17]. A sequence (u_k) of positive (hence radial, by the moving-plane technique) solutions to (22) for some $\lambda_k > 0$, with $u_k(0) \rightarrow \infty$ satisfies

$$4\pi + \frac{4\pi + o(1)}{u_k^4(0)} \leq \int_{B_\delta} |\nabla u_k|^2 dx \leq 4\pi + \frac{6\pi + o(1)}{u_k^4(0)}. \quad (23)$$

In spite of the similarities in the arguments, (23) essentially depends on the Taylor expansion of the nonlinearity ue^{u^2} , which enjoys only an approximate scale invariance, contrary to the nonlinearity e^{6u} .

Notation We will often use the following constants:

$$\gamma_6 = 2^6 \pi^3, \quad \omega_6 := |S^6| = \frac{16}{15} \pi^3, \quad \omega_5 := |S^5| = \pi^3, \quad \Lambda_1 = 2^7 \pi^3 \quad \text{for } n = 3, \quad (24)$$

where $\Delta^3 \log |x| = \gamma_6 \delta_0$ in \mathbb{R}^6 .

For sequences (a_k) and (b_k) with $b_k > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} a_k &\approx b_k && \text{if } \frac{1}{C} a_k \leq b_k \leq C a_k, \\ a_k &= O(b_k) && \text{if } |a_k| \leq C b_k, \\ a_k &= o(b_k) && \text{if } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_k}{b_k} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

where $C > 0$ is independent of k .

In the proofs we will often extract subsequences without explicitly mentioning it. Moreover, with a slight abuse of notation, we will use the notation $u(x)$ and $u(r)$ or $u(|x|)$ to denote the same radially symmetric function u .

2 Proof of Theorem 1.1

2.1 The possible blow-up sets S

Consider Theorem A. Clearly either $S_1 = \emptyset$ or $S_1 = \{0\}$. We consider the two cases separately.

Case $S_1 = \emptyset$. It is not difficult to see that all radial functions in $\mathcal{K}(B_R, \emptyset)$ are of the form

$$\varphi(x) = a + b|x|^2 + c|x|^4$$

and this easily leads to either $S_\varphi = \emptyset$ (case i) of the theorem) or $S_\varphi = \{0\}$ (case ii) of the theorem) or $S_\varphi = \{|x| = \rho\}$ for some $\rho \in (0, R)$ (case iii) of the theorem).

Case $S_1 = \{0\}$. If $S_\varphi = \emptyset$, then we are in case ii) of the theorem. If $S_\varphi \neq \emptyset$, since $S_\varphi \subset B_R \setminus \{0\}$ and φ is radial, we can assume that $\{|x| = \rho\} \subset S_\varphi$ for some $\rho \in (0, R)$, and to simplify the notation we can assume, up to a scaling, $\rho = 1$. In the next lemma we collect some important information about the sign and the zeroes of u_k , Δu_k and $\Delta^2 u_k$ and their derivatives for k large, compare to Figure 1.

Lemma 2.1 *Assume that*

$$S_1 = \{0\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{|x| = 1\} \subset S_\varphi. \quad (25)$$

Then for k large there exist $\theta_{1,k}, \tilde{\theta}_{1,k}, \theta_{2,k}, \tilde{\theta}_{2,k}, \theta_{3,k}, \theta_{4,k} \in (0, R)$ with

$$\theta_{2,k} < \theta_{1,k} < \tilde{\theta}_{1,k} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 1, \quad \theta_{2,k} < \theta_{3,k} < \tilde{\theta}_{2,k}, \quad \theta_{4,k} < \theta_{3,k},$$

such that

$$u'_k(\theta_{1,k}) = u'_k(\tilde{\theta}_{1,k}) = \Delta u_k(\theta_{2,k}) = \Delta u_k(\tilde{\theta}_{2,k}) = (\Delta u_k)'(\theta_{3,k}) = \Delta^2 u_k(\theta_{4,k}) = 0$$

and the following holds.

$$\Delta^2 u_k > 0 \quad \text{on } (0, \theta_{4,k}), \quad \Delta^2 u_k < 0 \quad \text{on } (\theta_{4,k}, R) \quad (26)$$

$$(\Delta u_k)' > 0 \quad \text{on } (0, \theta_{3,k}), \quad (\Delta u_k)' < 0 \quad \text{on } (\theta_{3,k}, R) \quad (27)$$

$$u'_k < 0 \quad \text{on } (0, \theta_{1,k}) \cup (\tilde{\theta}_{1,k}, R), \quad u'_k > 0 \quad \text{on } (\theta_{1,k}, \tilde{\theta}_{1,k}). \quad (28)$$

Moreover $u_k(0) \rightarrow \infty$, and $u_k \rightarrow -\infty$ uniformly on $(\theta_{1,k}, 1 - \varepsilon) \cup (1 + \varepsilon, R)$ for every $\varepsilon > 0$. Finally $S_\varphi = \{|x| = 1\}$.

Proof We will use that

$$\Delta^3 u_k < 0, \quad (29)$$

which follows from (1) since $V_k > 0$, and repeatedly apply

$$w'(r) = \frac{1}{\omega_5 r^5} \int_{B_r} \Delta w(x) dx, \quad w \in W_{rad}^{2,p}, \quad (30)$$

where we can take $p > 6$, so that $w' \in C^0(0, R)$. We will also need (2), (5) and

$$\sup_{B_\varepsilon} u_k \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{for every } \varepsilon > 0, \quad (31)$$

which follows from $S_1 = \{0\}$.

Since $\varphi \leq 0$ in $(0, R)$ and $\varphi(1) = 0$, we can choose $\delta \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$\varphi(1 - \delta) < 0, \quad \varphi'(1 - \delta) > 0, \quad \varphi(1 + \delta) < 0, \quad \varphi'(1 + \delta) < 0. \quad (32)$$

From (29) and (30) we infer that

$$(\Delta^2 u_k)' < 0 \quad \text{on } (0, R). \quad (33)$$

Step 1 We claim that $\Delta^2 u_k(0) > 0$. If this were not the case, using (30) and (33) we would obtain $(\Delta u_k)' < 0$ on $(0, R)$. We will see that this contradicts (32). Indeed if $\Delta u_k(0) \leq 0$, then $\Delta u_k < 0$ on $(0, R)$, hence by (30) we have $u'_k < 0$ on $(0, R)$, but then also $\varphi' \leq 0$ on $(0, R)$, contradicting (32). If $\Delta u_k(0) > 0$, then $u'_k > 0$ on $(0, t_k)$ for some $t_k \in (0, R]$. By (31) and (2) we must have $t_k \rightarrow 0$. Using (30) we then infer that $u'_k < 0$ on (t_k, R) hence $\varphi' < 0$ on $(0, R)$, again contradicting (32). Then Step 1 is proven.

Step 2 We claim that $(\Delta u_k)'$ changes sign only once from positive to negative, there exists $\theta_{4,k} \in (0, R)$ such that $\Delta^2 u_k(\theta_{4,k}) = 0$, and Δu_k has at most 2 zeroes. Indeed, thanks to Step 1 and (30) we know that $(\Delta u_k)'(r) > 0$ for $r > 0$ small. If $(\Delta u_k)' > 0$ on $(0, R)$, again using (30) with arguments similar to those of Step 1 we would obtain a contradiction. Using the monotonicity of $\Delta^2 u_k$ and (30), there must exist $\theta_{4,k}$ such that (26) holds, and once $(\Delta u_k)'$ becomes negative, it remains so.

Step 3 We claim that Δu_k has exactly 2 zeroes, $0 < \theta_{2,k} < \tilde{\theta}_{2,k} < 2$. Otherwise, considering Step 2, we would either have $\Delta u_k \leq 0$, hence $u'_k \leq 0$ on $(0, R)$, contradicting (32), or $\Delta u_k(0) > 0$, hence $u'_k \geq 0$ in a neighborhood of 0 and then with (30) and (2) we see that $\theta_{1,k} \rightarrow 0$ and $u'_k < 0$ on $(\theta_{1,k}, R)$, contradicting (32).

Step 4 We claim that u'_k has exactly 2 zeroes $0 < \theta_{1,k} < \tilde{\theta}_{1,k} < R$, so that (28) is satisfied. Indeed from Step 3 and (30) it follows that u'_k has at most 2 zeroes, but using that $u'_k(1 - \delta) > 0$, $u'_k(1 + \delta) < 0$ (which follow from (5) and (32)) and (31) we see that u'_k must have at least 2 zeroes.

Step 5 We claim that $u_k(0) \rightarrow \infty$ and $S_\varphi = \{|x| = 1\}$. The first claim follows from Step 4 and (31). The second one from Step 4 and (5), since if $\{|x| = 1\} \cup \{|x| = \rho\} \subset S_\varphi$ for some $1 \neq \rho \in (0, R)$, then u'_k would have at least 4 zeroes in $(0, R)$.

Step 6 To conclude it remains to observe that $\tilde{\theta}_{1,k} \rightarrow 1$, which easily follow from Step 5, and that $u_k \rightarrow -\infty$ uniformly in $(\theta_{1,k}, 1 - \varepsilon) \cup (1 + \varepsilon, R)$ for every $\varepsilon > 0$, which follows from $\varphi(r) < 0$ on $(0, R) \setminus \{1\}$ and from (28). \square

We have therefore proven that only the 4 given cases in Theorem 1.1 can occur. In the next subsections we shall focus on case *iv*) and prove (9), (10), (11) and (12).

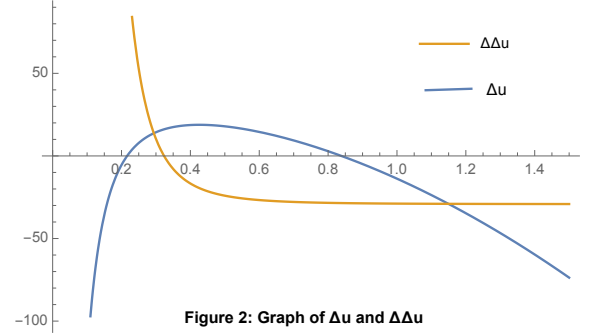
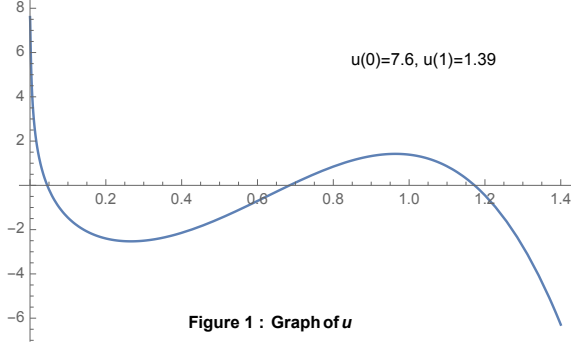
2.2 Proof of (9), (10) and (11)

We shall now assume that we are in case *iv*) of Theorem 1.1, i.e. $S_1 = \{0\}$ and $S_\varphi = \{|x| = 1\}$.

Lemma 2.2 *We have*

$$\Delta^2 u_k(r) \leq \frac{C}{r^4} \quad \text{for } r \in (0, R)$$

Figure 1: The graphs of u_k , Δu_k and $\Delta^2 u_k$ in the case $S_1 = \{0\}$, $S_\varphi = \{|x| = 1\}$.



and

$$0 < -\Delta u_k(r) \leq \frac{C}{r^2} \quad \text{for } r \in (0, \theta_{2,k}),$$

where $\theta_{2,k}$ is as in Lemma 2.1.

Proof Using (30) and the fundamental theorem of calculus we write for $|x| \leq \theta_{4,k}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^2 u_k(x) &= \int_{|x|}^{\theta_{4,k}} \frac{1}{\omega_5 r^5} \int_{B_r} V_k(y) e^{6u_k(y)} dy dr \\ &\leq C \int_{|x|}^{\theta_{4,k}} \frac{1}{r^5} dr \leq \frac{C}{|x|^4}, \end{aligned}$$

and for $|x| > \theta_{4,k}$ the inequality is obvious. This yields for $|x| \leq \theta_{2,k}$

$$-\Delta u_k(x) = \int_{|x|}^{\theta_{2,k}} \frac{1}{\omega_5 r^5} \int_{B_r} \Delta^2 u_k(y) dy dr \leq \frac{C}{|x|^2}.$$

□

The following estimates can be seen as an extension of Lemma 3.5 in [27], whose method of proof goes back to [29].

Lemma 2.3 *Let $0 < \delta < 1$ be fixed. Then there exists $C = C(\delta) > 0$ ($C(\delta)$ can be made independent of δ if δ lies in a compact subset of $[0, 1)$) such that*

- i) $r e^{u_k(r)} \leq C$ for every $0 \leq r \leq \delta$.
- ii) $|(\Delta u_k)'(r) - \frac{r}{6} \Delta^2 u_k(\delta)| \leq \frac{C}{r^3}$, $0 < r \leq \delta$.
- iii) $\left| u_k'(r) + \delta^2 \frac{\Delta^2 u_k(\delta)}{72} r - \frac{\Delta^2 u_k(\delta)}{96} r^3 - \frac{\Delta u_k(\delta)}{6} r \right| \leq \frac{C}{r}$, $0 < r \leq \delta$.

Proof Since $u_k \rightarrow -\infty$ uniformly in $(\theta_{1,k}, \delta)$, we have $i)$ for $\theta_{1,k} \leq r \leq \delta$. For $0 < r < \theta_{1,k}$ we use that u_k is monotone decreasing. Indeed,

$$r^6 e^{6u_k(r)} \leq C \int_{B_r} e^{6u_k(y)} dy \leq C.$$

To prove $ii)$ and $iii)$ we use Greens representation formula. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u_k(x) &= - \int_{B_\delta} G(x, y) \Delta^2 u_k(y) dy + \Delta u_k(\delta) \\ &= - \int_{B_\delta} V_k e^{6u_k(z)} \left(\int_{B_\delta} G(x, y) G(y, z) dy \right) dz - \Delta^2 u_k(\delta) \int_{B_\delta} G(x, y) dy + \Delta u_k(\delta) \\ &= - \int_{B_\delta} V_k e^{6u_k(z)} \left(\int_{B_\delta} G(x, y) G(y, z) dy \right) dz - \Delta^2 u_k(\delta) \frac{\delta^2 - |x|^2}{12} + \Delta u_k(\delta), \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

where G is the Green function for $-\Delta$ on B_δ with Dirichlet boundary condition. Hence, together with $i)$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| (\Delta u_k)'(r) - \frac{r}{6} \Delta^2 u_k(\delta) \right| &\leq C \int_{B_\delta} e^{6u_k(z)} \left(\int_{B_\delta} |\nabla_x G(x, y)| G(y, z) dy \right) dz, \quad r := |x| \\ &\leq C \int_{B_\delta} e^{6u_k(z)} \int_{B_\delta} \frac{dy}{|x-y|^5 |y-z|^4} dz \\ &\leq C \int_{B_\delta} e^{6u_k(z)} \frac{1}{|x-z|^3} dz. \end{aligned}$$

For $x \neq 0$ we split the domain B_δ into

$$B_\delta = \cup_{i=1}^3 A_i, \quad A_1 := B_{\frac{|x|}{2}}, \quad A_2 = (B_{2|x|} \cap B_\delta) \setminus A_1, \quad A_3 := B_\delta \setminus (A_1 \cup A_2).$$

Using that

$$\frac{1}{|x-z|} \leq \frac{2}{|x|} \quad \text{for every } z \in A_1 \cup A_3,$$

and together with $i)$, we bound

$$\int_{B_\delta} e^{6u_k(z)} \frac{1}{|x-z|^3} dz \leq \frac{C}{|x|^3} \int_{A_1 \cup A_3} e^{6u_k(z)} dz + C \int_{A_2} \frac{1}{|z|^6} \frac{1}{|x-z|^3} dz \leq \frac{C}{|x|^3}.$$

This proves *ii*). From the identity (30) and by (34) one gets

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| u'_k(r) + \delta^2 \frac{\Delta^2 u_k(\delta)}{72} r - \frac{\Delta^2 u_k(\delta)}{96} r^3 - \frac{\Delta u_k(\delta)}{6} r \right| \\
& \leq \frac{1}{\omega_5 r^5} \int_{B_r} \int_{B_\delta} V_k e^{6u_k(z)} \left(\int_{B_\delta} G(x, y) G(y, z) dy \right) dz dx \\
& \leq \frac{C}{r^5} \int_{B_r} \int_{B_\delta} e^{6u_k(z)} \frac{1}{|x-z|^2} dz dx \\
& \leq \frac{C}{r^5} \int_{B_r} \frac{1}{|x|^2} dx \\
& \leq \frac{C}{r},
\end{aligned}$$

hence also *iii*) is proven. \square

Proof of (9) (completed). By assumptions $\frac{u_k}{\beta_k} \rightarrow \varphi$ in $C_{\text{loc}}^5(B_R \setminus (\{0\} \cup \{|x| = 1\}))$. We know that $\varphi \in C_{\text{rad}}^\infty(B_R \setminus \{0\})$ solves the ODE

$$\Delta^3 \varphi = 0 \quad \text{in } (0, R), \quad \varphi(1) = 0 \quad \varphi'(1) = 0, \quad \varphi \not\equiv 0 \quad \text{and } \varphi \leq 0.$$

Therefore, φ is of the form

$$\varphi(r) = c_1 + c_2 r^2 + c_3 r^4 + \frac{c_4}{r^4} + \frac{c_5}{r^2} + c_6 \log r, \quad (35)$$

for some constants c_0, \dots, c_6 . This yields

$$\varphi'(r) + \delta^2 \frac{\Delta^2 \varphi(\delta)}{72} r - \frac{\Delta^2 \varphi(\delta)}{96} r^3 - \frac{\Delta \varphi(\delta)}{6} r = -\frac{4c_4}{r^5} - \frac{2c_5}{r^3} + \frac{c_6}{r} + \frac{2c_5 r}{3\delta^4} - \frac{8c_5 r}{9\delta^2} + \frac{c_6 r^3}{6\delta^4}.$$

Dividing by β_k in *iii*) of Lemma 2.3 and using (5) we obtain

$$-\frac{4c_4}{r^5} - \frac{2c_5}{r^3} + \frac{c_6}{r} + \frac{2c_5 r}{3\delta^4} - \frac{8c_5 r}{9\delta^2} + \frac{c_6 r^3}{6\delta^4} \equiv 0,$$

which implies that $c_4 = c_5 = c_6 = 0$. Now the condition $\varphi(1) = \varphi'(1) = 0$ gives $c_1 = c_3$ and $c_2 = -2c_3$, that is, $\varphi(r) = c_3(1 - r^2)^2$. Since $\varphi \leq 0$ we must have $c_3 < 0$, and up to replacing β_k with $|c_3|\beta_k$ we obtain $c_3 = -1$.

It remains to prove that the convergence in (9) holds in $B_R \setminus \{0\}$ (and not just in $B_R \setminus (\{0\} \cup \{|x| = 1\})$). It follows easily from the monotonicity of $\Delta^2 u_k$ and from $\frac{\Delta^2 u_k}{\beta_k} \rightarrow \Delta^2 \varphi$ uniformly locally in $B_R \setminus (\{0\} \cup \{|x| = 1\})$ that

$$\frac{\Delta^2 u_k}{\beta_k} \rightarrow \Delta^2 \varphi \quad \text{uniformly locally in } B_R \setminus \{0\}.$$

Then using (74) we obtain

$$\frac{\Delta u_k}{\beta_k} \rightarrow \Delta \varphi, \quad \frac{u_k}{\beta_k} \rightarrow \varphi \quad \text{uniformly locally in } B_R \setminus \{0\},$$

and using (1) and (30) again, we also infer the C^5 -convergence claimed in (9). \square

In the following $\beta_k \rightarrow \infty$ is such that we have (9). The following is a simple consequence of Lemma 2.1 and (9).

Corollary 2.4 *We have $\theta_{i,k} = o(1)$ for $i = 1, \dots, 4$, where $\theta_{i,k}$ is as in Lemma 2.1.*

Lemma 2.5 *Let (u_k) be radial solutions to (1)-(2) in $\Omega = B_{R_0}$, $R_0 > 0$, with V_k as in Theorem 1.1, satisfying*

$$u_k(x) \leq u_k(0) \quad \text{on } B_\varepsilon, \quad (36)$$

for some $\varepsilon \in (0, R_0)$. Assume further that $u_k(0) \rightarrow \infty$, $\Delta u_k(0) \leq 0$ and that there are $\alpha_k \rightarrow \infty$, $\tau \in (0, R_0)$ and constants C_1 and C_2 (depending on τ) such that

$$\Delta u_k(\tau) = \alpha_k(C_1 + o(1)) \quad (37)$$

$$\Delta^2 u_k(\tau) = \alpha_k(C_2 + o(1)), \quad (38)$$

and

$$C_3 := C_1 - \frac{C_2 \tau^2}{12} > 0. \quad (39)$$

Then for $r_k := 2e^{-u_k(0)}$ we have $\alpha_k r_k^2 = o(1)$ and (11) holds.

Proof From (36) we infer

$$\eta_k \leq \eta_k(0) = \log 2 \quad \text{for } |x| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{r_k}, \quad (40)$$

hence

$$|(-\Delta)^3 \eta_k(x)| \leq C \quad \text{for } |x| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{r_k}. \quad (41)$$

We now want to use (41) together with elliptic estimates applied to the function $\Delta \eta_k$ and then to η_k . With $\tau \in (0, 1)$ fixed such that (37)-(39) hold, we obtain from (34)

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta \eta_k(x) + r_k^2 \left(\frac{\Delta^2 u_k(\tau) \tau^2}{12} - \Delta u_k(\tau) \right) \\ &= r_k^4 \frac{\Delta^2 u_k(\tau) |x|^2}{12} - r_k^2 \int_{B_\tau} e^{6u_k(z)} V_k(z) \int_{B_\tau} G(r_k x, z) G(y, z) dy dz. \end{aligned}$$

and integrating on B_R

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B_R} |\Delta \eta_k(x) - r_k^2 \alpha_k (C_3 + o(1))| dx &\leq C r_k^4 \alpha_k R^8 + C \int_{B_R} \int_{B_\tau} e^{6u_k(z)} V_k(z) \frac{r_k^2}{|r_k x - z|^2} dz dx \\ &\leq C r_k^4 \alpha_k R^8 + C R^4. \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

We now claim that $\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} r_k^2 \alpha_k < \infty$. Indeed, assume by contradiction that for a subsequence $r_k^2 \alpha_k \rightarrow \infty$. Set $\tilde{\eta}_k := \frac{\eta_k}{r_k^2 \alpha_k}$. Then by (41), (42) and elliptic estimates $\Delta \tilde{\eta}_k$ is uniformly bounded in $L_{\text{loc}}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^6)$, and using (40) and the Harnack inequality one has $\tilde{\eta}_k \rightarrow \tilde{\eta}$ in $C_{\text{loc}}^5(\mathbb{R}^6)$ where $\tilde{\eta}$ satisfies

$$\Delta^3 \tilde{\eta} = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^6, \quad \int_{B_R} |\Delta \tilde{\eta}(x) - C_3| dx = 0.$$

This shows that $\Delta \tilde{\eta}(0) = C_3 > 0$, which contradicts $\Delta u_k(0) \leq 0$. This proves our claim.

Now, up to a subsequence we set $a := \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} r_k^2 \alpha_k < \infty$. With the same elliptic estimates used for $\tilde{\eta}_k$ we get $\eta_k \rightarrow \eta_\infty$ in $C_{\text{loc}}^5(\mathbb{R}^6)$ where η_∞ satisfies

$$(-\Delta)^3 \eta_\infty = 120e^{6\eta_\infty} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^6, \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} e^{6\eta_\infty} dx < \infty.$$

Moreover,

$$\int_{B_R} |\Delta \eta_\infty(x) - C_3 a| dx \leq CR^4 \quad \text{for every } R > 0. \quad (43)$$

By Theorem D we can write $\eta_\infty = v + p$ with $\Delta v(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ and p is a (radially symmetric) upper bounded polynomial of degree at most 4. In particular $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} \Delta p(x) \leq 0$. Since $a \geq 0$, from (43) we infer that $a = 0$, which is only possible if $\Delta p \equiv 0$, that is, p is constant. By Theorem D, also observing that $\eta_\infty(0) = \log 2$, we conclude that $\eta_\infty = \eta$, so that (11) is proven. \square

Proof of (10) and (11) (completed) It follows from Lemma 2.1 and (9) that (36) holds. From (9) we get (37)-(39) with

$$\alpha_k = \beta_k, \quad C_1 = 24 - 32\delta^2, \quad C_2 = -384, \quad C_3 = 24,$$

for any $\delta \in (0, 1)$, so that (11) follows at once from Lemma 2.5. Moreover, the claim $\alpha_k r_k^2 = o(1)$ of Lemma 2.5 is equivalent to (10). \square

2.3 Proof of (12)

Lemma 2.6 *Let $p \in (1, 2)$, $\delta \in (0, 1)$ be fixed. Let the assumptions of Lemma 2.5 be in force and additionally assume that there exists $0 < \theta_k = o(1)$ such that*

$$0 \leq -u'_k(r) \leq \frac{C}{r} \quad \text{on } (0, \theta_k) \quad \text{and} \quad u'_k(r) \geq 0 \quad \text{on } (\theta_k, \delta). \quad (44)$$

Then for each k large there exists $t_k \in (0, \theta_k]$ such that following hold:

- i) $r^p e^{u_k}$ is monotone decreasing on $(c_p r_k, t_k)$ for some constant $c_p > 0$.*

ii) $r_k = o(t_k)$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$,

iii) $u_k(t_k) \leq u_k(\theta_k) + C$.

Finally, if $u_k(\delta) \rightarrow -\infty$, we conclude

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{B_\delta} V_k e^{6u_k} dx = \Lambda_1. \quad (45)$$

Proof For the proof of *i*) and *ii*) we shall follow [27]. We set $c_p = \sqrt{1 + \frac{p}{2-p}}$. For any $L > c_p$ and for $r \in (c_p r_k, L r_k)$, using (11), which follows from Lemma 2.5, we get

$$\begin{aligned} (r^p e^{u_k(r)})'(r) &= (p r^{p-1} + r^p u_k'(r)) e^{u_k(r)} \\ &= r^{p-1} (p + \rho r_k u_k'(\rho r_k)) e^{u_k(r)}, \quad \rho := \frac{r}{r_k} \in (c_p, L) \\ &= r^{p-1} \left(p + \rho \left(\frac{-2\rho}{1 + \rho^2} + o(1) \right) \right) e^{u_k(r)} \\ &< r^{p-1} \left(\frac{p-2}{1 + \rho^2} + o(1) \right) e^{u_k(r)} \\ &< 0, \end{aligned}$$

where $o(1) \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ uniformly on $\rho \in (c_p, L)$. We set

$$t_k := \inf\{r \in (c_p r_k, \theta_k) : (r^p e^{u_k(r)})'(r) = 0\}.$$

It is easy to see that t_k is well defined, $r_k = o(t_k)$ and $r^p e^{u_k(r)}$ is monotone decreasing on $(c_p r_k, t_k)$.

Now we prove *iii*) in few steps.

Step 1 $t_k e^{u_k(t_k)} \rightarrow 0$.

It follows from *i*) that $r e^{u_k}$ is monotone decreasing on $(c_p r_k, t_k)$. Using that $r_k = o(t_k)$ and (11) we obtain for any $L > c_p$ and for k large

$$t_k e^{u_k(t_k)} \leq L r_k e^{u_k(L r_k)} = L \left(\frac{2}{1 + L^2} + o(1) \right), \quad o(1) \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 0. \quad (46)$$

Taking $k \rightarrow \infty$ and then taking $L \rightarrow \infty$ one has Step 1.

Step 2 There exists $C > 0$ such that $\theta_k \leq C t_k$.

We assume by contradiction that $\frac{\theta_k}{t_k} \rightarrow \infty$. Then for any $\varepsilon > 0$ we have $u_k'(r t_k) < 0$ for $r \in (\varepsilon, \frac{1}{\varepsilon})$ and $k \geq k_0(\varepsilon)$ large, thanks to (44). Then, setting

$$\bar{u}_k(r) = u_k(r t_k) - u_k(t_k).$$

we get for $k \geq k_0(\varepsilon)$

$$0 < -\bar{u}'_k(r) \leq \frac{C}{r}, \quad r \in (\varepsilon, \frac{1}{\varepsilon}). \quad (47)$$

Hence, $\bar{u}_k \rightarrow \bar{u}_\infty$ in $C^0_{\text{loc}}(0, \infty)$. By (46) we have

$$(-\Delta)^3 \bar{u}_k(r) = V_k(t_k r) t_k^6 e^{6u_k(t_k)} e^{6\bar{u}_k} = o(1) e^{6\bar{u}_k}$$

with $o(1) \rightarrow 0$ locally uniformly for $r \in [0, \infty)$, thanks to Step 1. Then, by elliptic estimates $\bar{u}_k \rightarrow \bar{u}_\infty$ also in $C^5_{\text{loc}}(0, \infty)$ where $\Delta^3 u_\infty \equiv 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^6 \setminus \{0\}$

$$|\bar{u}_\infty(r)| \leq \frac{C}{r}, \quad \text{for } r \in (0, \infty), \quad \bar{u}_\infty(1) = 0, \quad \bar{u}'_\infty(1) = -p.$$

Since \bar{u}_∞ is radial, it is of the form given in (35), and hence $\bar{u}_\infty(r) = -p \log r$. Using that $r_k = o(t_k)$ and (11) one has

$$64p + o(1) = -t_k^5 (\Delta^2 u_k)'(t_k) = \frac{1}{\omega_5} \int_{B_{t_k}} V_k e^{6u_k} dx \geq \frac{\Lambda_1}{\omega_5} + o(1) = 128 + o(1),$$

a contradiction as $p < 2$.

Step 3 $u_k(t_k) \leq u_k(\theta_k) + C$.

Since taking ε sufficiently small (47) holds for every $r \in (\varepsilon, \frac{\theta_k}{t_k})$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} u_k(t_k) &= u_k(\theta_k) - \int_1^{\frac{\theta_{1,k}}{t_k}} \bar{u}'_k(r) dr \\ &\leq u_k(\theta_k) + C \log \frac{\theta_k}{t_k} \\ &\leq u_k(\theta_k) + C, \end{aligned}$$

thanks to Step 2.

Step 4 (45) holds for δ such that $u_k(\delta) \rightarrow -\infty$.

Since $u_k(\theta_k) < u_k(\delta)$ for k large, we conclude

$$u_k(t_k) \leq u_k(\theta_k) + C \leq u_k(\delta) + C \rightarrow -\infty \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow \infty.$$

Splitting the domain B_δ into

$$B_\delta = \cup_{i=1}^3 A_i, \quad A_1 := B_{Lr_k}, \quad A_2 := B_{t_k} \setminus B_{Lr_k}, \quad A_3 := B_\delta \setminus B_{t_k},$$

we write

$$\int_{B_\delta} V_k e^{6u_k} dx = \sum_{i=1}^3 I_i, \quad I_i := \int_{A_i} V_k e^{6u_k} dx.$$

Using the monotonicity of u_k we infer

$$\max_{[t_k, \delta]} u_k = \max\{u_k(t_k), u_k(\delta)\} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} -\infty,$$

which gives $I_3 \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. For L large we have $r^p e^{u_k(r)}$ monotone decreasing on (Lr_k, t_k) , and hence

$$I_2 \leq C \int_{A_2} |x|^{6p} e^{6u_k(x)} \frac{1}{|x|^{6p}} dx \leq C(Lr_k)^6 e^{6u_k(Lr_k)} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} C \left(\frac{L}{1+L^2} \right)^6,$$

so that

$$\lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} I_2 = 0.$$

Finally

$$\lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} I_1 = \Lambda_1$$

by (11). The proof of (45) follows immediately. \square

Proof of (12) (completed). In the proof of (11) we have already verified that the assumptions of Lemma 2.5 are in force. We claim that also (44) holds with $\theta_k = \theta_{1,k}$, where $\theta_{1,k}$ is given by Lemma 2.1.

Indeed for k sufficiently large, since $\Delta\varphi(\frac{1}{2}) > 0$, (9) implies that $\Delta u_k(\frac{1}{2}) > 0$, hence by (27) we have $\Delta u_k > 0$ on $(\theta_{2,k}, \frac{1}{2}]$. Together with Lemma 2.2 this gives

$$-\Delta u_k(r) \leq \frac{C}{r^2} \quad \text{on } (0, \frac{1}{2}],$$

hence $-u'_k \leq \frac{C}{r}$ on $(0, \frac{1}{2}]$. Then (44) follows.

Now observe that (9) implies $u_k(\delta) \rightarrow -\infty$ for $\delta \in (0, 1)$. Then (12) follow from Lemma 2.6 \square

3 Proof of Theorem 1.2

Let V_k, V_∞ and $P(r) := -ar^2 - br^4$ be as in the statement of Theorem 1.2. If we can find \tilde{u}_k satisfying the requests of the theorem with V_k replaced by $\tilde{V}_k := V_k e^P$, then $u_k := \tilde{u}_k + \frac{P}{6}$ will satisfy the requests of the theorem with the original V_k . Therefore there is no loss of generality in assuming that $P \equiv 0$, i.e. $V_\infty \leq 0$.

Taking $\lambda = \lambda_k \in (0, \frac{1}{24}]$ in Theorem E we have that for every $\Lambda > 0$ there exists a solution $u_k \in C_{rad}^5(\mathbb{R}^6)$ to

$$\begin{aligned} u_k(x) &= v_k - |x|^4 + c_k \\ &= \frac{1}{\gamma_6} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} \log \left(\frac{1}{|x-y|} \right) V_k(y) e^{-6|y|^4} e^{\delta(v_k(y)+c_k)} dy \\ &\quad + \lambda_k \Delta v_k(0) (|x|^4 - 2|x|^2) - |x|^4 + c_k \end{aligned}$$

such that

$$\Lambda = \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} V_k(y) e^{6u_k(y)} dy. \quad (48)$$

In particular u_k solves the integral equation

$$u_k(x) = \frac{1}{\gamma_6} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} \log \left(\frac{1}{|x-y|} \right) V_k(y) e^{6u_k(y)} dy + \lambda_k \Delta u_k(0) (1 - |x|^2)^2 - |x|^4 + \tilde{c}_k, \quad (49)$$

where

$$\tilde{c}_k := c_k - \lambda_k \Delta u_k(0).$$

Computing the Laplacian at the origin on both sides of (49) yields

$$(1 + 24\lambda_k) \Delta u_k(0) = -\frac{4}{\gamma_6} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} \frac{V_k(y) e^{6u_k(y)}}{|y|^2} dy, \quad (50)$$

hence

$$\Delta u_k(0) < 0. \quad (51)$$

We will now prove Theorem 1.2 by fixing $\Lambda > \Lambda_1$, letting $\lambda_k \rightarrow 0^+$. The case $\Lambda = \Lambda_1$ can be easily deduced by first taking $\Lambda > \Lambda_1$ and then letting $\Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda_1^+$ slowly enough with a diagonal procedure.

The first step will be proving that $\lambda_k \Delta u_k(0) \rightarrow -\infty$ (so that $-\lambda_k \Delta u_k(0)$ plays the role of β_k from Theorem A and Theorem 1.1). A crucial tool will be the following Pohozaev-type identity, from [31, Lemma 2.4] (see also [32, Theorem 2.1]) for w solving

$$w(x) = \frac{1}{\gamma_6} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} \log \left(\frac{|y|}{|x-y|} \right) K(y) e^{6w(y)} dy + c$$

with $|x \cdot \nabla K(x)| \leq C$, and

$$\alpha := \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} K e^{6w} dy,$$

we have

$$\frac{\alpha}{\gamma_6} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\gamma_6} - 2 \right) = \frac{1}{3\gamma_6} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} (y \cdot \nabla K(y)) e^{6w(y)} dy,$$

which, observing that $2\gamma_6 = \Lambda_1$, can be recast as

$$\frac{2\alpha}{\Lambda_1} (\alpha - \Lambda_1) = \frac{1}{3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} (y \cdot \nabla K(y)) e^{6w(y)} dy. \quad (52)$$

Lemma 3.1 *Let $\Lambda > \Lambda_1$. Let (u_k) be a sequence of radial solutions to (49)-(48) with V_k as in Theorem 1.2. Then $\lambda_k \Delta u_k(0) \rightarrow -\infty$.*

Proof We proceed by steps.

Step 1 $u_k(x) \leq 16 + u_k(2) - |x|^4$ for $|x| \geq 2$.

Differentiating under the integral sign and observing that $\Delta \log \frac{1}{|\cdot - y|} \leq 0$, from (49), we obtain

$$\Delta \tilde{u}_k \leq 0, \quad \tilde{u}_k(x) := u_k(x) - \lambda_k \Delta u_k(0)(1 - |x|^2)^2 + |x|^4,$$

and by (30) we have that \tilde{u}_k is monotone decreasing. This proves Step 1, thanks to (51).

Step 2 For every $\delta > 0$ we have $\sup_{B_\delta} u_k \rightarrow \infty$.

Assume by contradiction that $\sup_k \sup_{B_\delta} u_k < \infty$ for some $\delta > 0$. Then by (48)-(50) one has $|\Delta u_k(0)| \leq C$, which implies that $\lambda_k \Delta u_k(0) \rightarrow 0$. Then, by Theorem A, up to a subsequence either (u_k) is bounded in $C_{loc}^{5,\sigma}(\mathbb{R}^6)$ for $\sigma \in [0, 1)$, or there exists $\beta_k \rightarrow \infty$ such that

$$\frac{u_k}{\beta_k} \rightarrow \varphi := c_1 + c_2 r^2 + c_3 r^4 \quad \text{in } C_{loc}^5(\mathbb{R}^6), \quad \varphi \leq 0, \quad \varphi \not\equiv 0,$$

for some $c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$. We claim that the latter case does not occur. Otherwise, differentiating under the integral sign in (49), one gets $\int_{B_r} |\Delta u_k| dx \leq C(r)$, hence $\Delta \varphi \equiv 0$ in \mathbb{R}^6 , that is, $\varphi \equiv c_1 < 0$. Then $u_k \rightarrow -\infty$ locally uniformly in \mathbb{R}^6 , and by Step 1, $\int_{\mathbb{R}^6} V_k e^{6u_k} dx \rightarrow 0$, a contradiction to (48). Thus, up to a subsequence, $u_k \rightarrow u_\infty$ in $C_{loc}^5(\mathbb{R}^6)$. We claim that u_∞ satisfies

$$u_\infty(x) = \frac{1}{\gamma_6} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} \log \left(\frac{1}{|x-y|} \right) V_\infty(y) e^{6u_\infty(y)} dy - |x|^4 + c =: \bar{u}_\infty(x),$$

with

$$\alpha := \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} V_\infty e^{6u_\infty} dx = \Lambda, \quad c := \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{c}_k.$$

It follows from Step 1 that $u_\infty(x) \leq C - |x|^4$ on \mathbb{R}^6 . Using this one can show that $u_k \rightarrow \bar{u}_\infty$ in $C_{loc}^0(\mathbb{R}^6)$, and hence $u_\infty = \bar{u}_\infty$.

To show that $\alpha = \Lambda$ we use Step 1. Indeed, as $u_k(2) \leq C$

$$\alpha = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{B_L} V_k e^{6u_k} dx = \Lambda - \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{B_L^c} V_k e^{6u_k} dx = \Lambda.$$

Since $V_\infty' \leq 0$, applying (52) with $w = u_\infty + |x|^4$ and $K = V_\infty e^{-|x|^4}$ one gets $\alpha < \Lambda_1$, a contradiction as $\alpha > \Lambda_1$.

Step 3 $\lambda_k \Delta u_k(0) \rightarrow -\infty$

We assume by contradiction that $\lambda_k \Delta u_k(0) \geq -C$ for some $C > 0$. Then, differentiating in (49) and using Fubini's theorem, we get for every $R_0 > 0$

$$\int_{B_{2R_0}} |\nabla u_k(x)| dx \leq C(R_0).$$

Therefore, by [21, Theorem 1] (see also [28]), as u_k is radially symmetric

$$\int_{B_{R_0}} V_k e^{6u_k} dx \rightarrow \Lambda_1.$$

Set now $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{2}(\Lambda - \Lambda_1)$ and fix $R_0 = R_0(\varepsilon, \Lambda)$ such that

$$\int_{B_{R_0}^c} V_k e^{6u_k} dx \leq C \int_{B_{R_0}^c} e^{-|x|^4} dx < \varepsilon_0.$$

Then we obtain

$$\Lambda = \int_{B_{R_0}} V_k e^{6u_k} dx + \int_{B_{R_0}^c} V_k e^{6u_k} dx < \frac{\Lambda + \Lambda_1}{2} + o(1),$$

which is a contradiction. \square

Lemma 3.2 *Under the same assumptions of Lemma 3.1, we have that $u_k(0) \rightarrow \infty$ and (11)-(12) hold with $r_k = 2e^{-u_k(0)}$ and any $\delta \in (0, 1)$.*

Proof We proceed by steps.

Step 1 There exists a radius $\xi_k \rightarrow 1$ such that ξ_k is a local maxima of u_k . Indeed differentiating (49) under the integral sign we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} u'_k(r) &= \frac{1}{\omega_5 r^5} \int_{B_r} \Delta u_k(x) dx \\ &= C \frac{1}{r^5} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} V_k(y) e^{6u_k(y)} \int_{B_r} \frac{dx}{|x-y|^2} dy - \frac{1}{\omega_5 r^5} \int_{B_r} \Delta (-\lambda_k \Delta u_k(0)(1 - |x|^2)^2 + |x|^4) dx \\ &= \frac{O(1)}{r} - 4\lambda_k \Delta u_k(0) r(1 - r^2) - 4r^3. \end{aligned} \tag{53}$$

Then, using Lemma 3.1 we infer

$$u'_k \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} +\infty \quad \text{uniformly locally in } (0, 1)$$

and

$$u'_k \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} -\infty \quad \text{uniformly locally in } (1, \infty).$$

This proves the claim.

Step 2 We claim that $u_k(0) \rightarrow \infty$. Indeed a simple application of (30), together with $\Delta^3 u_k < 0$ implies that u_k can have at most two local maxima (compare to the proof of Lemma 2.1). From (51) and the previous step we infer that 0 and ξ_k are these local maxima. Since $\xi_k \rightarrow 1$, the claim now follows at once from Step 2 of Lemma 3.1.

Step 3 We claim that u_k satisfies (11). Indeed, as $u_k(0) \rightarrow \infty$, $u_k(0)$ is the global maximum of u_k on $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$ and $u_k \rightarrow -\infty$ locally uniformly in $(0, \frac{1}{2}]$. Then we can apply

Lemma 2.5 with $\alpha_k = -\lambda_k \Delta u_k(0) \rightarrow +\infty$ (by Lemma 3.1), $C_1 = 24 - 32\tau^2$, $C_2 = -384$ and $C_3 = 24$ for some $\tau \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$ to obtain that (11).

Step 4 (12) hold for every $\delta \in (0, 1)$.

Let us verify that the assumptions of Lemma 2.6 are satisfied for any fixed $\delta \in (0, 1)$. From Step 1 and Step 2 we can find $\theta_k \in (0, 1)$ such that (44) holds, while the assumptions of Lemma 2.5 have already been verified. Moreover $u_k(\theta_k) \leq u_k(\delta) \rightarrow -\infty$. Then (12) follows from Lemma 2.6. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.2 (completed). Taking into account Lemma 3.2, if we show that $u_k(1) \rightarrow \infty$, then we are in case *iv*) of Theorem 1.1 with $\rho = 1$.

From (49) we bound

$$u_k(1) \geq \frac{1}{\gamma_6} \int_{|e_1 - y| > 1} \log \left(\frac{1}{|e_1 - y|} \right) V_k(y) e^{6u_k(y)} dy - 1 + \tilde{c}_k,$$

where $e_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)$ is a unit vector. By Step 1 of Lemma 3.1

$$\int_{|e_1 - y| > 1} \log \left(\frac{1}{|e_1 - y|} \right) V_k(y) e^{6u_k(y)} dy = O(1).$$

We claim that $\tilde{c}_k \rightarrow \infty$. In order to prove the claim we set

$$\mathcal{C}_r := \{x = (x_1, \bar{x}) \in \mathbb{R}^6 : |\bar{x}| \leq rx_1\}.$$

Since u_k is radial and satisfies (48), we can choose $r_0 > 0$ small such that

$$\int_{\mathcal{C}_{2r_0}} V_k e^{6u_k} dx \leq \frac{\Lambda_1}{4}.$$

Hence, for $x \in \mathcal{C}_{r_0} \setminus B_{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$u_k(x) \leq C + \frac{1}{\gamma_6} \int_{\mathcal{C}_{2r_0}} \log \left(\frac{1}{|x - y|} \right) V_k(y) e^{6u_k(y)} dy + \lambda_k \Delta u_k(0) (1 - |x|^2)^2 + \tilde{c}_k.$$

Then by Jensen's inequality and Fubini's theorem

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathcal{C}_{r_0} \setminus B_{\frac{1}{2}}} V_k(x) e^{6u_k(x)} dx &\leq C e^{6\tilde{c}_k} \int_{\mathcal{C}_{2r_0}} \frac{f_k(y)}{\|f_k\|} \int_{\mathcal{C}_{r_0}} V_k(x) \frac{e^{6\lambda_k \Delta u_k(0) (1 - |x|^2)^2}}{|x - y|^p} dx dy \\ &= e^{6\tilde{c}_k} o(1), \end{aligned}$$

thanks to Lemma 3.1, where $f_k := V_k e^{6u_k}$, $\|f_k\| := \|f_k\|_{L^1(\mathcal{C}_{2r_0})}$ and $p := \frac{6}{\gamma_6} \|f_k\| < 6$. Observing that by Lemma 3.2

$$0 < \Lambda - \Lambda_1 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^6 \setminus B_{\frac{1}{2}}} V_k e^{6u_k} + o(1) \leq C(r_0) \int_{\mathcal{C}_{r_0} \setminus B_{\frac{1}{2}}} V_k e^{6u_k} dx + o(1),$$

we conclude our claim.

This proves that $u_k(1) \rightarrow \infty$, hence we are in case *iv*) of Theorem 1.1. Then from (9) and Step 1 of Lemma 3.1 it follows

$$\int_{B_{1+\varepsilon} \setminus B_{1-\varepsilon}} V_k e^{6u_k} dx = \Lambda - \Lambda_1 + o(1)$$

for every $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$. □

4 The case of dimension $2n \geq 6$

Similar to Theorem 1.2 one can prove the following.

Theorem 4.1 *Let $(V_k) \subset C_{rad}^0(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ be positive functions with $V_k \rightarrow V_\infty$ uniformly, where $V_\infty \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$, $V_\infty(0) = (2n - 1)!$ and for some $a, b \geq 0$*

$$\frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{V_\infty(r)}{e^{ar^2+br^4}} \right) \leq 0, \quad r \in [0, \infty). \quad (54)$$

Then for every $\Lambda \geq \Lambda_1$ there exists a sequence $(u_k) \subset C_{rad}^{2n}(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ of solutions to (1)-(2) with $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ such that $u_k(0) \rightarrow \infty$ and $u_k(1) \rightarrow \infty$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$, and for every $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{B_{1+\varepsilon} \setminus B_{1-\varepsilon}} V_k e^{2nu_k} dx = \Lambda - \Lambda_1, \quad (55)$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n} \setminus (B_\varepsilon \cup (B_{1+\varepsilon} \setminus B_{1-\varepsilon}))} V_k e^{2nu_k} dx = 0. \quad (56)$$

Proof Again using the existence result of [11], for $n \geq 3$, $\lambda_k \in (0, \frac{1}{8n})$ and $\Lambda > \Lambda_1 = (2n - 1)!|S^{2n}|$ we find a solution to

$$u_k(x) = \frac{1}{\gamma_{2n}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} \log \left(\frac{1}{|x - y|} \right) V_k(y) e^{2mu_k(y)} dy + \lambda_k \Delta u_k(0) (1 - |x|^2)^2 - |x|^4 + \tilde{c}_k, \quad (57)$$

such that $\Delta u_k(0) < 0$ and

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} V_k e^{2nu_k} dx = \Lambda.$$

Differentiating under the integral sign, and using that

$$\Delta^3 \log \frac{1}{|x|} = -\frac{8(m-2)[(m-5)^2 - 1]}{|x|^6} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^m,$$

we see that

$$\Delta^3 u_k < 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^{2n}.$$

We now send $\lambda_k \rightarrow 0^+$ and want to show that $u_k(0) \rightarrow \infty$ and $u_k(1) \rightarrow \infty$. This can be done in the following steps.

Step 1 $\lambda_k \Delta u_k(0) \rightarrow -\infty$. In particular, $\sup_{B_\delta(0)} u_k \rightarrow \infty$ for every $\delta > 0$. This can be proven with the same argument of Lemma 3.1.

Step 2 There exists $\beta_k \rightarrow \infty$ such that

$$\frac{u_k}{\beta_k} \rightarrow \varphi \quad \text{in } C_{loc}^{2n-1}(\mathbb{R}^{2n} \setminus S), \quad \varphi = -c_1(1 - |x|^2)^2 + c_2,$$

for some $c_1 \geq 0$, $c_2 \leq 0$, where $S = \{0\} \cup S_\varphi$.

From (57) we see that φ should be of the form $\varphi = -c_1(1 - |x|^2)^2 + c_2$ for some $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$. Since $\varphi \leq 0$ on \mathbb{R}^{2n} , we get $c_1 \geq 0$ and $c_2 \leq 0$.

Step 3 (Monotonicity) u_k has two local maximum points, namely 0 and a point $\xi_k \rightarrow 1$. Indeed, since $\Delta u_k(0) < 0$, 0 is a local maxima and the existence of ξ_k follows as in Step 1 of Lemma 3.2. To show that u_k can not have another point of local maxima we need to use that $\Delta^3 u_k < 0$ in \mathbb{R}^{2n} . First we show that the same conclusion of Lemma 2.1 holds. We can repeat the same proof simply replacing (32) by

$$u_k(1 \pm \delta) \rightarrow -\infty, \quad u'_k(1 - \delta) \rightarrow \infty, \quad u'_k(1 + \delta) \rightarrow -\infty,$$

which follows from (57).

Step 4 $u_k(0) \rightarrow \infty$ and $u_k(0) = \sup_{B_{\frac{1}{2}}} u_k$. This follows trivially from the above steps.

Step 5 Blow-up at the origin is spherical. This can be proven as in Lemma 2.5.

Step 6 There is concentration at the origin. This can be done as in subsection 2.3.

Step 7 $u_k(1) \rightarrow \infty$. It suffices to show that the constant (appearing in (57)) $\tilde{c}_k \rightarrow \infty$. The proof is exactly as the case of dimension 6. \square

5 Proof of Theorem 1.3

5.1 Proof of (17) and (18)

We will now establish some relations among $\theta_{i,k}$, β_k and $u_k(0)$ that will lead to the proofs of (17) and (18). We start with a preliminary lemma.

Lemma 5.1 *For every $0 < \xi_k < \tilde{\xi}_k$ with $r_k = o(\xi_k)$ and $\tilde{\xi}_k = o(\theta_{4,k})$ we have*

$$\Delta^2 u_k(x) = \frac{32 + o(1)}{|x|^4} \quad \text{on } B_{\tilde{\xi}_k} \setminus B_{\xi_k}.$$

In particular,

$$\int_{B_t} \Delta^2 u_k(x) dx = 16\omega_5(1 + o(1))t^2 \quad \text{for } \xi_k \leq t \leq \tilde{\xi}_k.$$

Proof Using (11), (12) and recalling that $\frac{\Lambda_1}{\omega_5} = 128$ we obtain for $\xi_k \leq |x| \leq \tilde{\xi}_k$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta^2 u_k(x) &= \int_{|x|}^{\theta_{4,k}} \frac{1}{\omega_5 t^5} \int_{B_t} V_k(y) e^{6u_k(y)} dy dt \\ &= (\Lambda_1 + o(1)) \int_{|x|}^{\theta_{4,k}} \frac{1}{\omega_5 t^5} dt \\ &= (32 + o(1)) \frac{1}{|x|^4}.\end{aligned}$$

The second part follows from the first part and Lemma 2.2. \square

From the definition of $\theta_{i,k}$ one has $\Delta^{\frac{i}{2}} u_k(\theta_{i,k}) = 0$ for $i = 2, 4$ and $(\Delta^{\frac{i-1}{2}} u_k)'(\theta_{i,k}) = 0$ for $i = 1, 3$.

Lemma 5.2 *We have*

- i) $\theta_{i,k} e^{u_k(0)} \rightarrow \infty$ for $i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$.
- ii) $\beta_k \theta_{4,k}^4 \rightarrow \frac{1}{12}$.
- iii) $\beta_k \theta_{2,k}^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}$.
- iv) $\theta_{3,k} \approx \theta_{4,k}$
- v) $\theta_{1,k} \approx \theta_{2,k}$

Proof i) follows from the definition of $\theta_{i,k}$ and (11).

Since $\Delta^2(1 - r^2)^2 = 384$, by (9) and (12) we have

$$\begin{aligned}0 &= \Delta^2 u_k(\theta_{4,k}) = \Delta^2 u_k\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \int_{\theta_{4,k}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\omega_5 r^5} \int_{B_r} V_k e^{6u_k} dx dr \\ &= (-384 + o(1))\beta_k + (\Lambda_1 + o(1)) \int_{\theta_{4,k}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\omega_5 r^5} dr \\ &= (-384 + o(1))\beta_k + (\Lambda_1 + o(1)) \frac{1}{4\omega_5 \theta_{4,k}^4} + C,\end{aligned}$$

hence

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \beta_k \theta_{4,k}^4 = \frac{\Lambda_1}{1536\omega_5} = \frac{1}{12},$$

and this proves ii).

To prove *iii*) fix $\varepsilon > 0$ arbitrarily small. Then by Lemma 2.2 and (9) we get

$$\begin{aligned} (24 - 32\varepsilon^2 + o(1))\beta_k &= \Delta u_k(\varepsilon) - \Delta u_k(\theta_{2,k}) \\ &= \int_{\theta_{2,k}}^{\varepsilon} \frac{1}{\omega_5 t^5} \int_{B_t} \Delta^2 u_k(x) dx dt \\ &\leq \frac{C}{\theta_{2,k}^2}. \end{aligned} \tag{58}$$

This shows that $\beta_k \theta_{2,k}^2 \leq C$, and in particular $\theta_{2,k} = o(\theta_{4,k})$, thanks to *ii*). Therefore, we can choose $\xi_k \in (\theta_{2,k}, \theta_{4,k})$ such that $\theta_{2,k} = o(\xi_k)$ and $\xi_k = o(\theta_{4,k})$.

We write the integral in (58) as $I_1 + I_2$ where

$$I_1 := \int_{\theta_{2,k}}^{\xi_k} \frac{1}{\omega_5 t^5} \int_{B_t} \Delta^2 u_k(x) dx dt, \quad I_2 := \int_{\xi_k}^{\varepsilon} \frac{1}{\omega_5 t^5} \int_{B_t} \Delta^2 u_k(x) dx dt.$$

Using Lemma 5.1 we compute

$$I_1 = 16(1 + o(1)) \int_{\theta_{2,k}}^{\xi_k} \frac{1}{t^3} dt = \frac{8 + o(1)}{\theta_{2,k}^2}.$$

Using that $-C\beta_k \leq \Delta^2 u_k(x) \leq \frac{C}{|x|^4}$ we bound

$$|I_2| \leq C\varepsilon^2 \beta_k + \frac{C}{\xi_k^2} = C\varepsilon^2 \beta_k + \frac{o(1)}{\theta_{2,k}^2}.$$

Now *iii*) follows from (58) as $\varepsilon > 0$ is arbitrary and $\theta_{2,k}^2 \beta_k \leq C$.

We now prove *iv*). From Lemma 2.1 we have $\theta_{4,k} < \theta_{3,k}$. Taking $r = \theta_{3,k}$ in *ii*) of Lemma 2.3 we have $\theta_{3,k}^4 \beta_k \leq C$, and hence $\theta_{3,k} = O(\theta_{4,k})$, thanks to *ii*).

Finally, we prove *v*). From Lemma 2.1 we have $\theta_{2,k} < \theta_{1,k}$. Taking $r = \theta_{1,k}$ in *iii*) of Lemma 2.3 we have $\theta_{1,k}^2 \beta_k \leq C$, and hence $\theta_{1,k} = O(\theta_{2,k})$, thanks to *iii*). \square

Lemma 5.3 *We have*

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\Delta u_k(\theta_{3,k})}{\beta_k} = \Delta \varphi(0) = 24.$$

Proof Since $\Delta \varphi(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = 0$, there exists a sequence $\tilde{\theta}_{2,k} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ such that $\Delta u_k(\tilde{\theta}_{2,k}) = 0$. Hence, by Lemma 2.1 we infer

$$0 \leq -\Delta^2 u_k(r) \leq -\Delta^2 u_k(\tilde{\theta}_{2,k}), \quad \text{for } \theta_{3,k} \leq r \leq \tilde{\theta}_{2,k},$$

and with (9) we get

$$\Delta u_k(\theta_{3,k}) = \int_{\theta_{3,k}}^{\tilde{\theta}_{2,k}} \frac{1}{\omega_5 t^5} \int_{B_t} (-\Delta^2 u_k(x)) dx dt \leq -\Delta^2 u_k(\tilde{\theta}_{2,k}) \frac{\tilde{\theta}_{2,k}^2 - \theta_{3,k}^2}{12} = (24 + o(1))\beta_k.$$

The lemma follows immediately by (9). \square

Proof of (17) and (18) (completed). According to Lemma 5.2 we have $\theta_{2,k} = o(\theta_{4,k})$, hence we can choose $s_k \in (\theta_{2,k}, \theta_{4,k})$ such that $\theta_{2,k} = o(s_k)$ and $s_k = o(\theta_{4,k})$. We claim that

$$\Delta^2 u_k(r) = (1 + o(1))\Delta^2 \bar{\eta}_k(r), \quad 0 \leq r \leq s_k.$$

Indeed assume by contradiction that there exists $\mu_k \in [0, s_k]$ such that

$$|\Delta^2 u_k(\mu_k) - \Delta^2 \bar{\eta}_k(\mu_k)| \geq \varepsilon |\Delta^2 \bar{\eta}_k(\mu_k)| \quad \text{for some } \varepsilon > 0.$$

It follows from (10) that $r_k = o(\mu_k)$. Therefore, by Lemma 5.1

$$\Delta^2 u_k(\mu_k) = \frac{32 + o(1)}{\mu_k^4},$$

and since

$$\Delta^2 \bar{\eta}_k(\mu_k) = \frac{32 + o(1)}{\mu_k^4},$$

we get a contradiction. Therefore, for $0 \leq r \leq s_k$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u_k(r) &= \int_{\theta_{2,k}}^r \frac{1}{\omega_5 t^5} \int_{B_t} \Delta^2 u_k(y) dy dt \\ &= \int_{\theta_{2,k}}^r \frac{1}{\omega_5 t^5} \int_{B_t} (1 + o(1)) \Delta^2 \bar{\eta}_k(y) dy dt \\ &= (1 + o(1))(\Delta \bar{\eta}_k(r) - \Delta \bar{\eta}_k(\theta_{2,k})) \\ &= (1 + o(1))(\Delta \bar{\eta}_k(r) + 24\beta_k) + o(\beta_k), \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality follows from *iii* of Lemma 5.2 and $\Delta \bar{\eta}_k(\theta_{2,k})\theta_{2,k}^2 \rightarrow -8$.

We now claim that

$$\Delta u_k(x) = (1 + o(1))(\Delta \bar{\eta}_k(x) + \beta_k \Delta \varphi(x)) + o(\beta_k) \quad \text{on any compact set } K \Subset B_R.$$

Indeed assume by contradiction that for some $\mu_k \in K$

$$|\Delta u_k(\mu_k) - \Delta \bar{\eta}_k(\mu_k) - \beta_k \Delta \varphi(\mu_k)| \geq \varepsilon (|\Delta \bar{\eta}_k(\mu_k)| + \beta_k).$$

From the first part we have that $\mu_k \geq s_k$. As $\beta_k \approx \theta_{2,k}^{-2}$ and $\theta_{2,k} = o(s_k)$, we must have $\Delta \bar{\eta}_k(\mu_k) = o(\beta_k)$. By (9) we get $\mu_k \rightarrow 0$. Hence

$$|\Delta u_k(\mu_k) - \beta_k \Delta \varphi(\mu_k)| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \beta_k.$$

It follows from Lemma 5.3 that

$$\Delta u_k(\mu_k) \leq 24\beta_k - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\beta_k,$$

and in fact, $\mu_k < \theta_{3,k}$, thanks to the monotonicity of Δu_k and (9). Using that $\theta_{2,k} = o(s_k) = o(\mu_k)$, and recalling that $\beta_k \approx \theta_{2,k}^{-2}$ and $\Delta^2 u_k(x) \leq \frac{C}{|x|^4}$ we obtain

$$\frac{\varepsilon + o(1)}{4} \beta_k \leq \Delta u_k(\theta_{3,k}) - \Delta u_k(\mu_k) = \int_{\mu_k}^{\theta_{3,k}} \frac{1}{\omega_5 t^5} \int_{B_t} \Delta^2 u_k(x) dx dt \leq \frac{C}{\mu_k^2} = o(\beta_k),$$

a contradiction.

Therefore given $\delta \in (0, R)$ fixed, and using $u_k(0) = \bar{\eta}_k(0)$, we get for $r \in (0, \delta)$

$$\begin{aligned} u_k(r) &= u_k(0) + \int_0^r \frac{1}{\omega_5 t^5} \int_{B_t} (1 + o(1)) (\Delta \bar{\eta}_k(x) + \beta_k \Delta \varphi(x)) dx dt + o(\beta_k) \\ &= u_k(0) + (1 + o(1)) (\bar{\eta}_k(r) - \bar{\eta}_k(0) + \beta_k (\varphi(r) - \varphi(0))) + o(\beta_k + u_k(0)) \\ &= \bar{\eta}_k(r) + \beta_k (\varphi(r) + 1) + o(\beta_k + u_k(0)). \end{aligned} \quad (59)$$

By (9) we have $u_k(\frac{1}{2}) = (1 + o(1)) \beta_k \varphi(\frac{1}{2})$, and hence, from (59) we infer

$$\beta_k + \bar{\eta}_k(\frac{1}{2}) + o(\beta_k + u_k(0)) = 0.$$

Since $\bar{\eta}_k(\frac{1}{2}) = (-1 + o(1)) u_k(0)$, (18) follows at once. Then (17) follows from (59). \square

5.2 Linearization and proof of (19)-(20)

Let η_k and η be as in (11). We set

$$\psi_k(x) := \frac{1}{\tilde{\varepsilon}_k} (\eta_k(x) - \eta(x)), \quad (60)$$

where (notice that $r_k^2 \sqrt{\beta_k} \rightarrow 0$ by (10))

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}_k := \max \left\{ |\Delta \eta(0) - \Delta \eta_k(0)|, |\Delta^2 \eta(0) - \Delta^2 \eta_k(0)|, r_k^2 \sqrt{\beta_k} \right\} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 0. \quad (61)$$

We will show later that $\tilde{\varepsilon}_k \approx r_k^2 \beta_k \approx \varepsilon_k := u_k(0) e^{-2u_k(0)}$. For any $R_0 > 0$ we have

$$|\tilde{\varepsilon}_k \psi_k(x)| = |\eta_k(x) - \eta(x)| = o(1) \quad \text{on } B_{R_0}.$$

Therefore for $x \in B_{R_0}$, using (16), so that

$$\tilde{V}_k(x) := V_k(r_k x) = 120 + O(r_k^2),$$

we compute with a Taylor expansion

$$\begin{aligned} (-\Delta)^3 \psi_k &= \frac{e^{6\eta}}{\tilde{\varepsilon}_k} \left[\tilde{V}_k e^{6\varepsilon_k \psi_k} - 120 \right] \\ &= \frac{e^{6\eta}}{\tilde{\varepsilon}_k} \left[(120 + O(r_k^2)) (1 + 6\tilde{\varepsilon}_k \psi_k + o(\varepsilon_k \psi_k)) - 120 \right] \\ &= 720 e^{6\eta} \psi_k (1 + o(1)) + o(1), \end{aligned}$$

where we also used that $O(\tilde{\varepsilon}_k^{-1}r_k^2) = o(1)$. Since

$$\psi_k(0) = 0, \quad |\Delta\psi_k(0)| \leq 1, \quad |\Delta^2\psi_k(0)| \leq 1,$$

by ODE theory ψ_k converges up to a subsequence to ψ in $C_{\text{loc}}^5(\mathbb{R}^6)$ where ψ is a radial solution to

$$(-\Delta)^3\psi = 720\psi e^{6\eta} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^6, \quad (62)$$

with $\psi(0) = 0$.

The following proposition collects some crucial properties about the solutions to (62). We shall prove it in Section 7.

Proposition 5.4 *Let ψ be a radial solution to (62). Then*

$$\psi(x) = P(|x|) - \alpha \log|x| + o(\log|x|), \quad \text{as } |x| \rightarrow \infty, \quad (63)$$

where $P(r) = ar^2 + br^4 + d$ for some $a, b, d \in \mathbb{R}$, $o(\log|x|)$ satisfies

$$\nabla^j o(\log|x|) = o(|x|^{-j}) \quad \text{as } |x| \rightarrow \infty, \quad \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq 5, \quad (64)$$

and

$$\alpha = \frac{720}{\gamma_6} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} \psi(y) e^{6\eta(y)} dy = 6a + 48b.$$

Finally, if $a = b = 0$, then $\psi(r) = \gamma \frac{1-r^2}{1+r^2}$ for some $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$.

Remark 1 *Notice that $\psi \equiv 0$ if and only if $\tilde{\varepsilon}_k = r_k^2 \sqrt{\beta_k}$ for k large and*

$$\frac{1}{\tilde{\varepsilon}_k} (|\Delta\eta(0) - \Delta\eta_k(0)| + |\Delta^2\eta(0) - \Delta^2\eta_k(0)|) \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$

We now write

$$\eta_k = \eta + \tilde{\varepsilon}_k \psi + \tilde{\varepsilon}_k \delta_k \phi_k, \quad (65)$$

where

$$\delta_k := \max \left\{ \tilde{\varepsilon}_k, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta_k}}, |\Delta\psi_k(0) - \Delta\psi(0)|, |\Delta^2\psi_k(0) - \Delta^2\psi(0)| \right\} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 0. \quad (66)$$

Then

$$(-\Delta)^3 \phi_k = \frac{e^{6\eta}}{\tilde{\varepsilon}_k \delta_k} \left(\tilde{V}_k e^{6(\tilde{\varepsilon}_k \psi + \tilde{\varepsilon}_k \delta_k \phi_k)} - 120 - 720 \tilde{\varepsilon}_k \psi \right) =: \Phi_k(\phi_k).$$

On any fixed ball $B_{R_0} \subset \mathbb{R}^6$ we have $\tilde{\varepsilon}_k \psi = o(1)$, $\tilde{\varepsilon}_k \delta_k \phi_k = o(1)$, hence with a Taylor expansion we get

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_k(\phi_k) &= \frac{120e^{6\eta}}{\tilde{\varepsilon}_k \delta_k} \left[(1 + O(r_k^2 R_0^2))(1 + 6\tilde{\varepsilon}_k \psi + 6\tilde{\varepsilon}_k \delta_k \phi_k + O((\tilde{\varepsilon}_k \psi + \tilde{\varepsilon}_k \delta_k \phi_k)^2)) - 1 - 6\tilde{\varepsilon}_k \psi \right] \\ &= 720e^{6\eta} (\phi_k + o(\phi_k) + O(\psi^2) + O(R_0^2)). \end{aligned} \quad (67)$$

Then, since

$$\phi_k(0) = 0, \quad |\Delta\phi_k(0)| \leq 1, \quad |\Delta^2\phi_k(0)| \leq 1,$$

by ODE theory the sequence (ϕ_k) is bounded in $C_{\text{loc}}^5(\mathbb{R}^6)$.

We now bound ϕ_k on large scales.

Lemma 5.5 *Let $s_k > 0$ be such that $s_k := o(1)\tilde{\varepsilon}_k^{-\frac{1}{4}}$. Then*

$$\sup_{r \in [0, s_k]} (|\Delta^2\phi_k(r)| + |\Delta\phi_k(r)|(1+r)^{-2} + |\phi_k(r)|(1+r)^{-4}) \leq C, \quad \forall k.$$

Proof Let $R_0 > 1$ to be fixed later. We set

$$X := \{\phi \in C^4([R_0, s_k]) : \|\phi\|_X < \infty\},$$

$$\|\phi\|_X := \sup_{r \in [R_0, s_k]} (|\Delta^2\phi(r)| + |\Delta\phi(r)|r^{-2} + |\phi(r)|r^{-4}).$$

Thanks to Proposition 5.4 we have

$$\sup_{[R_0, s_k]} \tilde{\varepsilon}_k \psi = o(1).$$

Moreover given a constant $M \geq 1$ to be fixed later, we set

$$\mathcal{B}_M := \{\phi \in X : \|\phi\|_X \leq M\}.$$

Then we have

$$\sup_{[R_0, s_k]} \tilde{\varepsilon}_k \delta_k \phi = o(1) \quad \text{for } \phi \in \mathcal{B}_M.$$

Therefore the same Taylor expansion used in (67) leads to

$$\Phi_k(\phi)(r) = 720e^{6\eta(r)} (\phi(r) + o(\phi) + O(\psi^2(r)) + O(r^2)) \quad \text{for } \phi \in \mathcal{B}_M.$$

We now fix k and define $T : X \rightarrow X$, $\phi \mapsto \bar{\phi}$ where $\bar{\phi}$ is the unique solution to the ODE

$$(-\Delta)^3 \bar{\phi} = \Phi_k(\phi) \quad \text{on } (R_0, s_k), \quad \bar{\phi}^{(j)}(R_0) = \phi_k^{(j)}(R_0), \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, 5.$$

Using that

$$|\phi(r) + o(\phi(r)) + O(\psi^2(r)) + O(r^2)| \leq C(\|\phi\|_X r^4 + r^8) \quad \text{on } (R_0, s_k)$$

we infer

$$|\Phi_k(\phi)(r)| = \frac{O(M)}{(1+r)^8} + \frac{O(1)}{(1+r)^4} \quad \text{for } r \in [R_0, s_k], \phi \in \mathcal{B}_M.$$

Then also using

$$|\phi_k^{(j)}(R_0)| \leq C(R_0) \quad \text{for } 0 \leq j \leq 5,$$

and (74) we bound uniformly for $r \in [R_0, s_k]$ and $\phi \in \mathcal{B}_M$

$$\begin{aligned} |\Delta^2 \bar{\phi}(r)| &\leq |\Delta^2 \bar{\phi}(R_0)| + R_0^5 (\Delta^2 \bar{\phi})'(R_0) \int_{R_0}^r \frac{d\rho}{\rho^5} + \int_{R_0}^r \frac{1}{\omega_5 \rho^5} \int_{B_\rho \setminus B_{R_0}} |\Phi_k(\phi)(x)| dx d\rho \\ &\leq C(R_0) + \int_{R_0}^r \frac{1}{\omega_5 \rho^5} \int_{B_\rho} \left(\frac{O(M)}{(1+|x|)^8} + \frac{O(1)}{(1+|x|)^4} \right) dx d\rho \\ &\leq C_1(R_0) + O(MR_0^{-4}). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly

$$\begin{aligned} |\Delta \bar{\phi}(r)| &\leq |\Delta \bar{\phi}(R_0)| + R_0^5 (\Delta \bar{\phi})'(R_0) \int_{R_0}^r \frac{d\rho}{\rho^5} + \int_{R_0}^r \frac{1}{\omega_5 \rho^5} \int_{B_\rho \setminus B_{R_0}} |C_1(R_0) + O(MR_0^{-4})| dx d\rho \\ &\leq (C_2(R_0) + O(MR_0^{-4}))r^2 \end{aligned}$$

and integrating once more

$$|\bar{\phi}(r)| \leq (C_3(R_0) + O(MR_0^{-4}))r^4.$$

Therefore,

$$\|\bar{\phi}\|_X \leq C_4(R_0) + C_5 MR_0^{-4} \quad \text{for } \phi \in \mathcal{B}_M.$$

Now we fix $R_0 > 1$ so that $|C_5 R_0^{-4}| \leq \frac{1}{2}$. Then for $M \geq 2C_4(R_0)$ one has

$$\|\bar{\phi}\|_X \leq \frac{M}{2} + \frac{M}{2} \leq M, \quad \text{for every } \phi \in \mathcal{B}_M,$$

i.e. T sends the convex set \mathcal{B}_M into itself. Then, by the Schauder fixed-point theorem (notice that T is compact, as one gets easily bound on the fifth order derivative of $\bar{\phi}$), T has a fixed point ϕ_* in X with $\|\phi_*\|_X \leq M$, that is, ϕ_* satisfies

$$(-\Delta)^3 \phi_* = \Phi_k(\phi_*) \quad \text{on } (R_0, s_k), \quad \phi_*^{(j)}(R_0) = \phi_k^{(j)}(R_0), \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, 5.$$

Therefore, from the uniqueness of solution $\phi_* = \phi_k|_{[R_0, s_k]}$, and the lemma follows from the estimate $\|\phi_k\|_X \leq M$. \square

Lemma 5.6 *We have*

$$\int_{B_r} \left(\tilde{V}_k e^{6\eta_k} - 120e^{6\eta} - 720\tilde{\varepsilon}_k \psi e^{6\eta} \right) dx = o(\tilde{\varepsilon}_k), \quad (68)$$

uniformly for $r \in (0, \frac{1}{10r_k})$, where $\tilde{V}_k(x) := V_k(r_k x)$.

Proof We prove the lemma in few steps.

Step 1 $u_k(r) \leq -\frac{7}{8}u_k(0)$ on $(t_k, \frac{1}{10})$, where t_k is as in Lemma 2.6 for some $p \in (1, 2)$.

It follows from Lemma 2.1, *iii*) of Lemma 2.6, (18) and (9) that

$$u_k(r) \leq \max\{u_k(t_k), u_k(\frac{1}{10})\} \leq -\frac{7}{8}u_k(0) \quad \text{for every } r \in (t_k, \frac{1}{10}),$$

for k large.

Step 2 We set $s_k := \tilde{\varepsilon}_k^{-\frac{1}{5}}$ and claim that (68) holds for $r \in (0, s_k)$.

Indeed from Lemma 5.5

$$\eta_k = \eta + \tilde{\varepsilon}_k\psi + \tilde{\varepsilon}_k\delta_k\phi_k = \eta + \tilde{\varepsilon}_kO(1+r^4) + \tilde{\varepsilon}_k\delta_kO(1+r^4), \quad r \in (0, s_k),$$

which yields $\eta_k - \eta = o(1)$ on $(0, s_k)$. Therefore, for every $r \in (0, s_k)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B_r} \left(\tilde{V}_k e^{6\eta_k} - 120e^{6\eta} \right) dx &= \int_{B_r} e^{6\eta} \left(\tilde{V}_k e^{6(\eta_k - \eta)} - 120 \right) dx \\ &= \int_{B_r} e^{6\eta} \left((120 + O(r_k^2|x|^2))(1 + (6 + o(1))(\eta_k - \eta)) - 120 \right) dx \\ &= \tilde{\varepsilon}_k \int_{B_r} e^{6\eta} \left((720 + o(1))\psi + o(\phi_k) + o(|x|^2) \right) dx \\ &= 720\tilde{\varepsilon}_k \int_{B_r} e^{6\eta}\psi dx + \tilde{\varepsilon}_k \int_{B_r} e^{6\eta}o(1+|x|^4) dx \\ &= 720\tilde{\varepsilon}_k \int_{B_r} e^{6\eta}\psi dx + o(\tilde{\varepsilon}_k). \end{aligned}$$

Step 3 We claim that

$$\int_{B_{\frac{1}{10r_k}} \setminus B_{s_k}} \tilde{V}_k e^{6\eta_k} dx = o(\tilde{\varepsilon}_k).$$

We write (if $\frac{t_k}{r_k} \leq s_k$ then the second integral I_2 is considered to be 0)

$$\int_{B_{\frac{1}{10r_k}} \setminus B_{s_k}} \tilde{V}_k e^{6\eta_k} dx \leq \int_{B_{\frac{1}{10r_k}} \setminus B_{\frac{t_k}{r_k}}} \tilde{V}_k e^{6\eta_k} dx + \int_{B_{\frac{t_k}{r_k}} \setminus B_{s_k}} \tilde{V}_k e^{6\eta_k} dx =: I_1 + I_2.$$

By Step 1

$$I_1 = \int_{B_{\frac{1}{10}} \setminus B_{t_k}} V_k e^{6u_k} dx \leq C e^{-\frac{21}{4}u_k(0)} = o(r_k^5) = o(\tilde{\varepsilon}_k).$$

Using that $r^p e^{u_k(r)}$ is monotone decreasing on $(c_p r_k, t_k)$, we bound

$$\int_{B_{\frac{t_k}{r_k}} \setminus B_{s_k}} \tilde{V}_k e^{6\eta_k} dx \leq C s_k^6 e^{6\eta_k(s_k)} \leq C s_k^6 e^{6\eta(s_k)} = O(s_k^{-6}) = o(\tilde{\varepsilon}_k),$$

where in the last inequality we have used that $\eta_k(s_k) = \eta(s_k) + o(1)$ by Lemma 5.5.

Step 4 To complete the proof it remains to show that

$$\int_{B_{s_k}^c} e^{6\eta} dx = o(\tilde{\varepsilon}_k), \quad \int_{B_{s_k}^c} \psi e^{6\eta} dx = o(1).$$

The first estimate follows from

$$\int_{B_{s_k}^c} e^{6\eta} dx = \int_{B_{s_k}^c} \left(\frac{2}{1+|x|^2} \right)^6 dx = O(s_k^{-6}) = o(\tilde{\varepsilon}_k).$$

The second one follows from Proposition 5.4 since $\psi(x) = O(|x|^4)$ as $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ implies

$$\int_{B_{s_k}^c} \psi e^{6\eta} dx = \int_{B_{s_k}^c} O(|x|^{-8}) dx = O(s_k^{-2}) = o(1).$$

□

Lemma 5.7 *We have $\psi(r) = ar^2 + O(\log r)$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$, where*

$$a = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2r_k^2 \beta_k}{\tilde{\varepsilon}_k} > 0. \quad (69)$$

Proof We proceed by steps.

Step 1 $\psi(r) = ar^2 + O(\log r)$ at infinity.

We assume by contradiction that $\psi(r) = ar^2 + br^4 + O(\log r)$ at infinity for some $b \neq 0$. From Lemma 5.6 we get

$$\int_{B_t} (\Delta^3 \psi_k(x) - \Delta^3 \psi(x)) dx = o(1), \quad t \in (0, \frac{1}{10r_k}),$$

hence, also using that $\psi_k \rightarrow \psi$ in $C_{\text{loc}}^5(\mathbb{R}^6)$, we infer

$$\begin{aligned} |\Delta^2 \psi_k(r) - \Delta^2 \psi(r)| &\leq |\Delta^2 \psi_k(1) - \Delta^2 \psi(1)| + \int_1^r \frac{1}{\omega_5 t^5} \left| \int_{B_t} (\Delta^3 \psi_k(x) - \Delta^3 \psi(x)) dx \right| dt \\ &= o(1), \quad \text{uniformly for } r \in (1, \frac{1}{10r_k}). \end{aligned} \quad (70)$$

Since $\frac{\theta_{4,k}}{r_k} \rightarrow \infty$, from (64) we get $\Delta^2 \psi(\theta_{4,k}) = 384b + o(1)$. Taking $r = \frac{\theta_{4,k}}{r_k}$ in (70) and recalling that $\Delta^2 u_k(\theta_{4,k}) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} o(1) &= \frac{1}{\tilde{\varepsilon}_k} \left(\Delta^2 \eta_k \left(\frac{\theta_{4,k}}{r_k} \right) - \Delta^2 \eta \left(\frac{\theta_{4,k}}{r_k} \right) \right) - \Delta^2 \psi \left(\frac{\theta_{4,k}}{r_k} \right) \\ &= -(32 + o(1)) \frac{r_k^4}{\tilde{\varepsilon}_k \theta_{4,k}^4} - (384b + o(1)). \end{aligned}$$

Recalling that $\theta_{4,k}^{-4} \approx \beta_k$ and $r_k^2 \beta_k \rightarrow 0$, this implies

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}_k \approx \frac{r_k^4}{\theta_{4,k}^4} \approx r_k^4 \beta_k,$$

a contradiction to $\tilde{\varepsilon}_k \geq r_k^2 \sqrt{\beta_k}$.

Step 2 For any $L > 0$

$$\Delta\psi_k(r) - \Delta\psi(r) = (-12 + o(1)) \frac{\beta_k r_k^4}{\tilde{\varepsilon}_k} (r^2 - L^2) + O(L^{-2}) + o(1), \quad r \in (L, \frac{1}{10r_k}). \quad (71)$$

Since $\psi(r) = ar^2 + O(\log r)$, from Proposition 5.4 we have

$$|\Delta^2\psi(x)| \leq \frac{C}{1 + |x|^4}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^6.$$

From (9)

$$\Delta^2\psi_k(\frac{1}{10r_k}) = -(384 + o(1)) \frac{\beta_k r_k^4}{\tilde{\varepsilon}_k},$$

hence, for $r \in (0, \frac{1}{10r_k})$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^2\psi_k(r) &= \Delta^2\psi_k(\frac{1}{10r_k}) - \int_r^{\frac{1}{10r_k}} \frac{1}{\omega_5 t^5} \int_{B_t} \Delta^3\psi_k dx dt \\ &= (-384 + o(1)) \frac{\beta_k r_k^4}{\tilde{\varepsilon}_k} + O(\frac{1}{r^4}), \end{aligned}$$

where in the second equality we have used that

$$\left| \int_{B_r} \Delta^3\psi_k dx \right| \leq C, \quad r \in (0, \frac{1}{10r_k}),$$

which is a consequence of Lemma 5.6. Therefore, for any $L > 0$ and $r \in (L, \frac{1}{10r_k})$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Delta\psi_k(r) - \Delta\psi(r) \\ &= \Delta\psi_k(L) - \Delta\psi(L) + \int_L^r \frac{1}{\omega_5 t^5} \int_{B_t} (\Delta^2\psi_k - \Delta^2\psi) dx dt \\ &= o(1) + \int_L^r \frac{1}{\omega_5 t^5} \int_{B_t} \left((-384 + o(1)) \frac{\beta_k r_k^4}{\tilde{\varepsilon}_k} + O(\frac{1}{|x|^4}) + O(\frac{1}{1 + |x|^4}) \right) dx dt \\ &= (-12 + o(1)) \frac{\beta_k r_k^4}{\tilde{\varepsilon}_k} (r^2 - L^2) + O(L^{-2}) + o(1). \end{aligned}$$

Step 3 $a \neq 0$.

We assume by contradiction that $a = 0$. Then ψ is of the form $\psi(r) = c_0 \frac{1-r^2}{1+r^2}$ for some $c_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, thanks to Proposition 5.4. Since $\psi(0) = 0$, we must have $c_0 = 0$, that is, $\psi \equiv 0$. Therefore, by Remark 1 we have $\tilde{\varepsilon}_k = r_k^2 \sqrt{\beta_k}$.

Taking $r = \frac{\theta_{2,k}}{r_k}$ in (71) and using that $\Delta u_k(\theta_{2,k}) = 0$, $\theta_{2,k}^2 \beta_k \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\tilde{\varepsilon}_k} (8 + o(1)) \frac{r_k^2}{\theta_{2,k}^2} &= (-12 + o(1)) \frac{\beta_k r_k^4 \theta_{2,k}^2}{\tilde{\varepsilon}_k r_k^2} + O(R^{-2}) + o(1) \\ \text{i.e., } (24 + o(1)) \sqrt{\beta_k} &= O(1), \end{aligned}$$

a contradiction.

Step 4 $a > 0$.

Since $a \neq 0$, we can choose $L > 0$ large such that $|O(L^{-2})| \leq \frac{1}{2} |\Delta \psi(\infty)| = 6|a|$. Taking $r = \frac{\theta_{2,k}}{r_k}$ in (71) and using that $\theta_{2,k}^2 \beta_k \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}$, one gets

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \psi(\infty) + O(L^{-2}) + o(1) &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon_k} \left((12 + o(1)) \beta_k r_k^2 \theta_{2,k}^2 + (8 + o(1)) \frac{r_k^2}{\theta_{2,k}^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\tilde{\varepsilon}_k} (24 + o(1)) \beta_k r_k^2. \end{aligned}$$

This shows that

$$0 \neq 12a = \Delta \psi(\infty) = 24 \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\beta_k r_k^2}{\tilde{\varepsilon}_k} \geq 0.$$

We conclude the lemma. \square

Proof of (19)-(20) (completed). Thanks to (69) we have

$$\varepsilon_k = \left(\frac{a}{8} + o(1)\right) \tilde{\varepsilon}_k, \tag{72}$$

hence, also using Proposition 5.4,

$$\varepsilon_k^{-1} (\eta_k - \eta) \rightarrow \psi_0(x) = 8|x| - 48 \log|x| + o(\log|x|), \quad \text{as } |x| \rightarrow \infty.$$

Then we have

$$\eta_k = \eta_0 + \tilde{\varepsilon}_k \psi + o(\tilde{\varepsilon}_k) \phi_k = \eta_k + \varepsilon_k \psi_0 + o(\varepsilon_k) \psi_0 + o(\varepsilon_k) \phi_k.$$

and by Lemmas 5.5 and 5.7 we have $\psi_0(x) + \phi_k(x) = O(1 + |x|^4)$ on B_{s_k} for a given sequence (s_k) with $s_k = o(\varepsilon_k^{-\frac{1}{4}})$. \square

6 Proof of Theorem 1.4

By Lemmas 5.6 and 5.7 and also using (72) and

$$\int_0^r \frac{s^5}{(1+s^2)^6} dr = \frac{1}{60} \left(1 - \frac{10r^4 + 5r^5 + 1}{(1+r^2)^5} \right), \quad (73)$$

for $\varepsilon_k = \frac{u_k(0)}{e^{2u_k(0)}}$ we now have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B_r} \tilde{V}_k e^{6\eta_k} dx &= 120 \int_{B_r} e^{6\eta} dx + \varepsilon_k 720 \int_{B_r} \psi_0 e^{6\eta} dx + o(\varepsilon_k) \\ &= I_{1,r} + \varepsilon_k I_{2,r} + o(\varepsilon_k), \quad \text{for } r \in (0, \frac{1}{10r_k}). \end{aligned}$$

Using (73) we obtain

$$I_{1,r} = \Lambda_1 \left(1 - \frac{10}{r^6} + o(r^{-6}) \right).$$

From Proposition 5.4 we get

$$I_{2,r} = 720 \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} \psi_0 e^{6\eta} dx + o(1) = 24\Lambda_1 + o(1), \quad o(1) \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$

Since for $r \geq r_k^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ we have $r^{-6} \leq r_k^2 = 4e^{-2u_k(0)} = o(\varepsilon_k)$, we obtain

$$\int_{B_r} \tilde{V}_k e^{6\eta_k} dx = \Lambda_1 + 24\Lambda_1 \varepsilon_k + o(\varepsilon_k) \quad r \in \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{r_k}}, \frac{1}{10r_k} \right),$$

and scaling back we obtain

$$\int_{B_r} V_k e^{6u_k} dx = \Lambda_1 + 24\Lambda_1 \varepsilon_k + o(\varepsilon_k), \quad \text{for } r \in \left(r_k^{\frac{2}{3}}, \frac{1}{10} \right).$$

Finally, using that for $\delta < \delta^* = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}$ we have $(1 - \delta^2)^2 > \frac{1}{3}$, and

$$\begin{aligned} u_k(x) &= -u_k(0)(1 - |x|^2)^2(1 + o(1)) \\ &\leq -u_k(0)(1 - \delta^2)^2 + o(u_k(0)), \quad \text{for } |x| \in \left(\frac{1}{10}, \delta \right) \end{aligned}$$

we infer

$$\int_{B_\delta \setminus B_{\frac{1}{10}}} V_k e^{6u_k} dx = o(\varepsilon_k),$$

and (21) follows at once. \square

7 Proof of Proposition 5.4

We prove the proposition in few steps.

Step 1 We claim that $\psi(x) = O(|x|^4)$ as $|x| \rightarrow \infty$.

Choose $r_0 > 1$ such that

$$\int_{|x|>r_0} e^{6\eta}(1+|x|^4)dx < \varepsilon,$$

where $\varepsilon > 0$ will be fixed latter. We set

$$X := \{\phi \in C^0([r_0, \infty)) : \|\phi\| < \infty\}, \quad \|\phi\| := \sup_{[r_0, \infty)} \frac{|\phi(x)|}{(1+|x|^4)}.$$

Let $T : X \rightarrow X$, $T(\phi) := \bar{\phi}$ where $\bar{\phi}$ is the unique solution to the ODE

$$\Delta^3 \bar{\phi} = -720e^{6\eta}\phi, \quad \bar{\phi}^j(r_0) = \psi^j(r_0), \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, 5.$$

Notice that for $f \in C_{rad}^2$ one has

$$f(r_1) = f(r_0) + r_0^5 f'(r_0) \int_{r_0}^{r_1} \frac{dr}{r^5} + \int_{r_0}^{r_1} \frac{1}{\omega_5 r^5} \int_{r_0 < |x| < r} \Delta f dx dr, \quad 0 < r_0 < r_1. \quad (74)$$

A repeated use of (74) with $f = \Delta^2 \bar{\phi}$, $\Delta \bar{\phi}$ and $\bar{\phi}$ gives

$$|\bar{\phi}(t)| \leq C_1(1+t^4) + C_2\varepsilon\|\phi\|t^4, \quad t \geq r_0,$$

where $C_1 = C_1(r_0)$ depends on the initial conditions $\psi^j(r_0)$ and C_2 is a dimensional constant. Therefore, for $C_2\varepsilon < \frac{1}{2}$ and $M > 2C_1$ we have

$$\|\bar{\phi}\| = \sup_{[r_0, \infty)} \frac{|\bar{\phi}(x)|}{(1+|x|^4)} \leq C_5(r_0) + C_6\varepsilon\|\phi\| \leq M, \quad \text{for } \phi \in \mathcal{B}_M,$$

where $\mathcal{B}_M := \{\phi \in X : \|\phi\| \leq M\}$. Thus, $T : \mathcal{B}_M \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_M$ and by the Schuder fixed point theorem, T has a fixed point $\psi_* \in \mathcal{B}_M$. From the uniqueness of solutions we have $\psi_* = \psi|_{[r_0, \infty)} \in \mathcal{B}_M$, and this proves the claim.

Step 2 We claim that $\psi(x) = P(x) - \alpha \log|x| + o(\log|x|)$ for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, where P is a radial polynomial of degree at most 4.

We set

$$\bar{\psi}(x) := \frac{720}{\gamma_6} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} \log\left(\frac{1}{|x-y|}\right) e^{6\eta(y)} \psi(y) dy,$$

which is well-defined thanks to Step 1, and $P := \psi - \bar{\psi}$. Then $(-\Delta)^3 P = 0$ on \mathbb{R}^6 and since P is radially symmetric, P is a polynomial of degree at most 4, which we write as $P(r) = ar^2 + br^4 + d$.

The property $\bar{\psi} = \alpha \log |x| + o(\log |x|)$ with $|\nabla^j o(\log |x|)| = o(|x|^{-j})$ for $1 \leq j \leq 5$ follows easily from its integral definition.

Step 3 $\alpha = 6a + 48b$.

Since the function $\eta_\lambda(x) := \eta(\lambda x) + \log \lambda$ solves $(-\Delta)^3 \eta_\lambda = 120e^{6\eta_\lambda}$ in \mathbb{R}^6 , one easily sees that the function

$$\Psi(x) := \frac{1 - |x|^2}{1 + |x|^2} = \frac{\partial \eta_\lambda(x)}{\partial \lambda} \Big|_{\lambda=1} \quad (75)$$

satisfies

$$(-\Delta)^3 \Psi = 720\Psi e^{6\eta} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^6.$$

This shows that $\psi \Delta^3 \Psi = \Psi \Delta^3 \psi$ on \mathbb{R}^6 . Then with a repeated integration by parts one obtains for every $r > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \int_{B_r} \psi \Delta^3 \Psi dx - \int_{B_r} \Psi \Delta^3 \psi dx \\ &= \int_{\partial B_r} (\psi(\Delta^2 \Psi)' - \psi' \Delta^2 \Psi + \Delta \psi(\Delta \Psi)' - (\Delta \psi)' \Delta \Psi + \Delta^2 \psi(\Psi)' - (\Delta^2 \psi)' \Psi) d\sigma. \end{aligned} \quad (76)$$

From the previous step and (75) it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(r) &= ar^2 + br^4 + (-\alpha + o(1)) \log r, & \Psi(r) &= -1 + \frac{2 + o(1)}{r^2}, \\ \psi'(r) &= 2ar + 4br^3 + \frac{-\alpha + o(1)}{r}, & \Psi'(r) &= -\frac{4}{r^3} + \frac{8 + o(1)}{r^5}, \\ \Delta \psi(r) &= 12a + 32br^2 + \frac{-4\alpha + o(1)}{r^2}, & \Delta \Psi(r) &= -\frac{8}{r^4} + \frac{24 + o(1)}{r^8}, \\ (\Delta \psi)'(r) &= 64br + \frac{8\alpha + o(1)}{r^3}, & (\Delta \Psi)'(r) &= \frac{32}{r^5} - \frac{192 + o(1)}{r^9}, \\ \Delta^2 \psi(r) &= 384b + \frac{16\alpha + o(1)}{r^4}, & \Delta^2 \Psi(r) &= \frac{768 + o(1)}{r^{10}}, \\ (\Delta^2 \psi)'(r) &= \frac{-64\alpha + o(1)}{r^5}, & (\Delta^2 \Psi)'(r) &= -\frac{7680 + o(1)}{r^{11}}, \end{aligned}$$

where $o(1) \rightarrow 0$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$. Plugging these estimates in (76) one obtains $\alpha = 6a + 48b$.

Step 4 We prove that $\psi(r) = \gamma \frac{1-r^2}{1+r^2}$ when $a = b = 0$.

In this case, from Step 2 we can write $\psi = \bar{\psi} + d$. Indeed, by Step 3 $\alpha = 0$, so that

$$\bar{\psi}(x) = \frac{720}{\gamma_6} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} \log \left(\frac{1}{|x-y|} \right) e^{6\eta(y)} \psi(y) dy + \log |x| \underbrace{\frac{720}{\gamma_6} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} e^{6\eta(y)} \psi(y) dy}_{=0}, \quad x \neq 0$$

and we can write

$$\psi(x) = I_1(x) + I_2(x) + C, \quad x \neq 0,$$

where for $i = 1, 2$

$$I_i(x) := \frac{720}{\gamma_6} \int_{A_i} \log\left(\frac{|x|}{|x-y|}\right) e^{6\eta(y)} \psi(y) dy, \quad A_1 := B_1(x), \quad A_2 := A_1^c.$$

For $|x| \geq 2$ we bound

$$|I_1(x)| \leq C \|e^{6\eta}\psi\|_{L^\infty(A_1)} \int_{A_1} (\log|x| + |\log|x-y||) dy \leq C,$$

and using that

$$\frac{1}{1+|y|} \leq \frac{|x|}{|x-y|} \leq 1+|y| \quad \text{for every } y \in A_2, \quad |x| \geq 2,$$

one gets

$$|I_2(x)| \leq C \int_{A_2} \log(1+|y|) e^{6\eta(y)} |\psi(y)| dy \leq C.$$

Thus, ψ is bounded in \mathbb{R}^6 .

Bounded solutions of (62) have been classified in [31, Theorem 2.6], hence the proof of Step 4 is complete.

8 Some examples

It is easy to verify that the cases from *i*) to *iii*) of Theorem 1.1 can actually occur. We will show a few examples.

Example 1 Let u be a solution to

$$(-\Delta)^3 u = 120e^{6u} \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}^6, \quad \Lambda := \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} 120e^{6u} dx < \infty. \quad (77)$$

Such solutions exist for every $\Lambda > 0$, thanks to [5, 10, 11, 22]. Take $u_k(x) := u(\frac{x}{k}) - \log k$, which is also a solution to (77). Then this sequence (u_k) is as in case *i*) of Theorem 1.1, with $u_k \rightarrow -\infty$ uniformly in \mathbb{R}^6 .

If we set $u_k(x) := u(kx) + \log k$, then we are in case *ii*) of Theorem 1.1, with $u_k \rightarrow -\infty$ uniformly locally away from 0 and $u_k(0) \rightarrow \infty$.

As the next example shows, things can get more complicated.

Example 2 Another example of case *ii*) of Theorem 1.1 is as follows. Let (u_k) be as in Theorem 1.2 for some given $\Lambda \geq \Lambda_1$. Then we can choose $\rho_k \rightarrow \infty$ slowly enough, such that for $v_k(x) := u_k(\rho_k x) + \log \rho_k$ there exists radii $0 < s_k < t_k \rightarrow 0$ with $v_k(t_k) \rightarrow \infty$, $v_k(s_k) \rightarrow -\infty$ and $v_k(0) \rightarrow \infty$.

Example 3 One can also construct an example of case *ii*) of Theorem 1.1 in which $u_k(0) \rightarrow -\infty$ and $u_k(\rho_k) \rightarrow \infty$ for some $0 < \rho_k \rightarrow 0$. Fix $\Lambda > 0$. Take $u_k(x) = v_k(\beta_k x) + \log \beta_k$ where v_k is a radial solution to

$$\begin{aligned} v_k(x) &= \frac{120}{\gamma_6} \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} \log \left(\frac{1}{|x-y|} \right) e^{6v_k(y)} dy - \left(k + \frac{|\Delta v_k(0)|}{24} \right) (1 - |x|^2)^2 + c_k \\ &=: I_k(x) - \left(k + \frac{|\Delta v_k(0)|}{24} \right) (1 - |x|^2)^2 + c_k, \end{aligned}$$

with

$$120 \int_{\mathbb{R}^6} e^{6v_k} = \Lambda,$$

and $\beta_k = k + \frac{|\Delta v_k(0)|}{24}$. Existence of such v_k can be proven in the spirit of [11]. In fact, one can show that $I_k = O(1)$ in B_δ for some $\delta > 0$, $v_k(1) \rightarrow \infty$, $c_k \rightarrow \infty$, $c_k \ll \beta_k$ (see also [13]). This example can be slightly modified to have $u_k(0) = 0$ and $u_k(\rho_k) \rightarrow \infty$.

9 Open questions

It is natural to ask what happens in the non-radial case, already in dimension 4. In the very related case of the mean-field equation

$$(-\Delta)^m u_k = \rho_k \frac{e^{2mu_k}}{\int_{\Omega} e^{2mu_k}}, \quad \text{in } \Omega \quad (78)$$

with Dirichlet boundary conditions and the bound $\rho_k \leq C$, using the Lyapunov-Schmidt reduction, several results have been produced, both in dimension 2 (see e.g. [3, 7, 9]), 4 (see [2, 6]) or higher (see [24]). In this case one can construct solutions blowing up at finitely many points, which are located at a critical point of a so-called *reduced* functional (compare to [26]). The absence of polyharmonic blow-up for (78) (contrary to case of Theorems A, 1.1 and 1.2) is due to the Dirichlet boundary condition. In fact these existence results are the most general possible, see e.g. [23, 30]. On the other hand, in view of Theorems A and 1.2 we expect for (1)-(2) a large number of examples where both concentration and polyharmonic blow-ups occur.

General open question For $n \geq 2$ take $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ open, a finite set $S_1 \subset \Omega$, and $\varphi \in \mathcal{K}(\Omega, S_1)$. When is it possible to construct solutions to (1)-(2) having as blow up set exactly $S_1 \cup S_\varphi$?

More precisely, we can consider the following subquestion.

Open question 1 Is it necessary that the points in S_1 satisfy some balancing conditions, coincide with critical points of φ , or can they be prescribed arbitrarily?

Open question 2 If $S_\varphi \neq \emptyset$, should every blow up in S_1 be spherical?

Open question 3 Consider the following simple situation. Take

$$\varphi(x) = x_1 - \frac{x_1^3}{3} - \frac{2}{3}, \quad x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \Omega := (-2, 2) \times \mathbb{R}^3 \subset \mathbb{R}^4.$$

Then $\varphi \in \mathcal{K}(\Omega, \emptyset)$, $S_\varphi = \{1\} \times \mathbb{R}^3$ and $\nabla\varphi = 0$ on $\{\pm 1\} \times \mathbb{R}^3$. Is it possible for every finite set $A \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ to find solutions to (1)-(2) with $n = 2$ and with polyharmonic blow-up on S_φ and concentration blow-up at $S_1 = \{-1\} \times A$?

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