

## A simple approach to entire normalized solutions to an elliptic Schrödinger equation in the $L^2$ -(super)critical and Sobolev-critical case

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Schrödinger-type equations model a lot of natural phenomena and their solutions have interesting and important properties. This gives rise to the search for *normalized solutions*, i.e., when the  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$  norm is prescribed. We propose a simple and novel approach, based on a minimization argument and introduced in [1], to study problems of the form

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u + \lambda u = g(u), \\ u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^N), \\ \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} u^2 \, dx = \rho^2, \end{cases}$$

where  $N \geq 3$ ,  $\rho > 0$  is given a priori,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  is part of the unknown, and  $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  has Sobolev-critical growth at infinity and  $L^2$ -(super)critical and Sobolev-subcritical growth at the origin.

This talk is based on joint work with Jarosław Mederski [2].

### References

- [1] B. Bieganowski, J. Mederski: *Normalized ground states of the nonlinear Schrödinger equation with at least mass critical growth*, J. Funct. Anal. **280** (2021), no. 11, 108989.
- [2] J. Mederski, J. Schino: *Least energy solutions to a cooperative system of Schrödinger equations with prescribed  $L^2$ -bounds: at least  $L^2$ -critical growth*, arXiv:2101.02611v2.