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NON DEGENERACY, MEAN FIELD EQUATIONS AND THE ONSAGER THEORY OF 2D TURBULENCE.

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ABSTRACT. The understanding of some large energy, negative specific heat states in the Onsager description of 2D turbulence, seems to require the analysis of a subtle open problem about bubbling solutions of the mean field equation. Motivated by this application we prove that, under suitable non degeneracy assumptions on the associated m -vortex Hamiltonian, the m -point bubbling solutions of the mean field equation are non degenerate as well. Then we deduce that the Onsager mean field equilibrium entropy is smooth and strictly convex in the high energy regime on domains of second kind.

Keywords: Mean field equations, non degeneracy, negative specific heat states.

1. INTRODUCTION

The understanding of some large energy, negative specific heat states in the Onsager description of 2D turbulence, seems to require the analysis of a subtle open problem about bubbling solutions of the mean field equation. Motivated by this application we prove that, under suitable non degeneracy assumptions on the associated m -vortex Hamiltonian, the m -point bubbling solutions of the mean field equation are non degenerate as well. Then we deduce that the Onsager mean field equilibrium entropy is smooth and strictly convex in the high energy regime on domains of second kind.

1.1. Motivation. In a celebrated paper [44] L. Onsager derived a statistical mechanics description of large vortex structures observed in two dimensional turbulence. He analysed the microcanonical ensemble relative to the Hamiltonian N -vortex model and concluded (among other things) that the maximum entropy (thermodynamic equilibrium) states could be realized by highly concentrated configurations, where like vortices attract each other. These highly concentrated states are observed in a negative temperature regime, meaning that, above a certain energy $E_0 \in (0, +\infty)$ (see (1.2) below), the equilibrium entropy $S(E)$ is decreasing as a function of the energy E . Those physical arguments has been later turned into rigorous proofs [17], [18], [35], [36]. We refer to [27], [28] and references therein for a complete discussion about the Onsager theory and a more detailed account of the impact of those ideas. In particular, the rigorous analysis of the mean field canonical and microcanonical models was worked out in [18], where it was shown that the mean field thermodynamics in the energy range $E < E_{8\pi}$ is well described in terms of the unique [8],[19],[45], solutions with $\lambda < 8\pi$ of the mean field equation,

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta\psi = \frac{e^{\lambda\psi}}{\int_{\Omega} e^{\lambda\psi}} & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \psi = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (\mathbf{P}_{\lambda})$$

where Ω is any smooth, bounded and simply connected domain and $E_{8\pi} \in (E_0, +\infty]$ is a critical energy whose value depends in a crucial way by Ω , see Definition 1.3 below. Here ψ is the stream

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function of the flow,

$$\rho_\lambda(\psi) := \frac{e^{\lambda\psi}}{\int_\Omega e^{\lambda\psi}},$$

is the vorticity density and $-\lambda = \beta = \frac{1}{\kappa T_{\text{stat}}}$ is minus the inverse statistical temperature, κ being the Boltzmann constant. This result has been more recently generalized to cover the case of any smooth, bounded and connected domain in [8].

Definition 1.1. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a smooth and bounded domain. We say that Ω is of **second kind** if (\mathbf{P}_λ) admits a solution for $\lambda = 8\pi$. Otherwise Ω is said to be of **first kind**.*

It follows from the results in [19] and [8] that Ω is of second kind if and only if $E_{8\pi} < +\infty$, see Definition 1.3 for the definition of $E_{8\pi}$. As first proved in [18], for $E \geq E_{8\pi}$ the Onsager intuitions lead to another amazing result, which is the non concavity of the equilibrium entropy. Although the statistical temperature in this model has nothing to do with the physical temperature, this is still a very interesting phenomenon since, if the entropy $S(E)$ is convex in a certain interval, then the system surprisingly "cools down" when the energy increases in that range. In other words the (statistical) specific heat is negative. With the exception of the results in [18] and more recently in [4], we do not know of any progress in the rigorous analysis of this problem. Actually, it has been shown in [18] that $S(E)$ is not concave in $(E_{8\pi}, +\infty)$ while, under a suitable set of assumptions, it has been shown in [4] that it is strictly convex in (E_*, ∞) for some $E_* > E_{8\pi}$ on any strictly star-shaped domain of second kind. One of our aims is to remove the assumptions in [4] and prove that in fact $S(E)$ is convex on any convex domain of second kind for any $E > E_{8\pi}$ large enough.

The definition of domains of first/second kind was first introduced in [17] with an equivalent but different formulation. We refer to [19] and [8] for a complete discussion about the characterization of domains of first/second kind and related examples.

Remark 1.2. *It is well known that any disk, say $B_R = B_R(0)$, is of first kind and that in this case (\mathbf{P}_λ) admits a solution if and only if $\lambda < 8\pi$. Any regular polygon is of first kind [19]. However, there exist domains of first kind with non trivial topology where (\mathbf{P}_λ) admits solutions also for $\lambda > 8\pi$. For example $\Omega = B_R \setminus B_r(x_0)$, with $x_0 \neq 0$ is of first kind if r is small enough [8]. In this case it is well known that for any $N \geq 2$ there are solutions concentrating (see (1.1)) at N distinct points as $\lambda \rightarrow 8\pi N$ [26, 37], as well as other solutions for any $\lambda \notin 8\pi\mathbb{N}$ [5], [22].*

It has been proved in [5] that there exists a universal constant $I_c > 4\pi$ such that any convex domain whose isoperimetric ratio $I(\Omega)$ satisfies $I(\Omega) > I_c$ is of second kind. Also, if $Q_{a,b}$ is a rectangle whose side are $1 \leq a \leq b < +\infty$ then there exists $\eta_c \in (0, 1)$ such that $Q_{a,b}$ is of second kind if and only if $\frac{a}{b} < \eta_c$, see [19].

Let us define,

$$\mathcal{P}_\Omega = \{\rho \in L^1(\Omega) \mid \rho \geq 0 \text{ a.e. in } \Omega\},$$

and the entropy, energy and total vorticity of the density $\rho \in \mathcal{P}_\Omega$ as,

$$\mathfrak{S}(\rho) = - \int_\Omega \rho \log(\rho), \quad \mathfrak{E}(\rho) = \frac{1}{2} \int_\Omega \rho G[\rho], \quad \mathfrak{M}(\rho) = \int_\Omega \rho,$$

respectively, where,

$$G[\rho](x) = \int_\Omega G(x, y) \rho(y) dy, \quad x \in \Omega,$$

and $G = G_\Omega$ is the Green's function of $-\Delta$ with Dirichlet boundary conditions.

It has been shown in [19] and [8] that, if for $\lambda = 8\pi$ a solution of (\mathbf{P}_λ) exists, say $\psi_{8\pi}$, then it is unique. In particular it has been shown there that $\psi_{8\pi}$ exists if and only if it is the uniform limit of the unique solutions of (\mathbf{P}_λ) with $\lambda < 8\pi$. In particular one can see that $\mathcal{E}(\rho_\lambda(\psi_\lambda)) \rightarrow +\infty$ as $\lambda \rightarrow 8\pi^-$ if and only if Ω is of first kind. Consequently the following definition is well posed,

Definition 1.3. *If Ω is of second kind, then we define $E_{8\pi} = \mathcal{E}(\rho_{8\pi}(\psi_{8\pi}))$, while if Ω is of first kind we set $E_{8\pi} = +\infty$.*

For any $E \in (0, +\infty)$, let us consider the Microcanonical Variational Principle,

$$S(E) = \sup \{ \mathfrak{S}(\rho), \rho \in \mathcal{M}_E \}, \quad \mathcal{M}_E = \{ \rho \in \mathcal{P}_\Omega \mid \mathcal{E}(\rho) = E, \mathfrak{M}(\rho) = 1 \}. \quad (\text{MVP})$$

Among many other things which we will not discuss here, the following facts has been proved in [18]:

(MVP1): for each $E > 0$ there exist $\lambda(E) \in \mathbb{R}$ and a solution $\psi_\lambda = \psi_{\lambda(E)}$ of **(P $_\lambda$)** such that $\rho_{\lambda(E)}(\psi_{\lambda(E)})$ solves the **(MVP)**, $S(E) = \mathfrak{S}(\rho_{\lambda(E)}(\psi_{\lambda(E)}))$. In particular, if ρ solves the **(MVP)** for a certain energy E , then $\psi = G[\rho]$ solves **(P $_\lambda$)** for some $\lambda = \lambda(E)$, where $\psi_\lambda = \psi$ and $\rho = \rho_\lambda(\psi_\lambda)$.

(MVP2): $S(E)$ is continuous and

$$\rho_{\lambda(E)}(\psi_{\lambda(E)}) \rightarrow \delta_{x_0}, \quad \text{as } E \rightarrow +\infty, \quad (1.1)$$

where x_0 is a maximum point of the Robin function $\gamma_\Omega(x) := R(x, x)$, and $R(x, y) = G(x, y) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \log(|x - y|)$.

For the sake of completeness let us recall that, by the Jensen inequality, we have, $\mathfrak{S}(\rho_\lambda(\psi_\lambda)) \leq \log(|\Omega|)$, where the equality holds if and only if $\rho_\lambda(\psi_\lambda)(x) \equiv \rho_0(\psi_0)(x) = \frac{1}{|\Omega|}$, $\forall x \in \bar{\Omega}$. Therefore ρ_0 is the unique solution of the **(MVP)** at energy $E = E_0$, that is,

$$E_0 := \mathcal{E}(\rho_\lambda(\psi_\lambda))|_{\lambda=0} = \mathcal{E}(\rho_0) = \frac{1}{2|\Omega|^2} \int_\Omega \int_\Omega G(x, y) dx dy. \quad (1.2)$$

Moreover, it has been proved in [18] that if Ω is simply connected, then for each $E < E_{8\pi}$ there exists $\lambda = \lambda(E) \in (-\infty, 8\pi)$ such that $\lambda(E)$ is well defined, continuous and monotonic increasing, $\lambda(E) \nearrow 8\pi$ as $E \nearrow E_{8\pi}$ and $S(E) = \mathfrak{S}(\rho_{\lambda(E)}(\psi_{\lambda(E)}))$ is smooth, concave and $\frac{dS(E)}{dE} = -\lambda(E)$ in $(0, E_{8\pi})$. This result has been recently generalized to cover the case where Ω is any bounded and connected domain in [8]. In particular, see [18], $S(E)$ is strictly decreasing for $E > E_0$ and if Ω is a simply connected domain of second kind, then there exists constants $C_1 < C_2$ such that $-8\pi E + C_1 \leq S(E) \leq -8\pi E + C_2$, for any $E > E_{8\pi}$ and $S(E)$ is not concave for $E > E_{8\pi}$.

Our first main result is the following:

Theorem 1.4. *Let Ω be a convex domain of second kind. There exists $E_* > E_{8\pi}$ such that $S(E)$ is smooth and strictly convex in $[E_*, +\infty)$. In particular,*

$$\beta(E) := \frac{dS(E)}{dE} = -\lambda(E), \quad E \in [E_*, +\infty),$$

where $\lambda(E)$ is smooth, strictly decreasing and $\lambda(E) \searrow 8\pi^+$ as $E \rightarrow +\infty$.

Remark 1.5. *Actually the proof shows that a slightly stronger result holds, that is, the claim of Theorem 1.4 is true on any strictly starshaped domain of second kind such that γ_Ω has a unique and non degenerate maximum point.*

Even with the aid of the non degeneracy and uniqueness results derived here (see Theorem 1.8 below) and in [9] (see Theorem 3.B in section 3 below), the proof of Theorem 1.4 is not straightforward, because the monotonicity of the Lagrange multiplier $\lambda(E)$ is not easy to check. We succeed in finding a solution to this problem by showing that $\lambda(E) = \lambda_\varepsilon|_{\varepsilon(E)}$ where λ_ε is a monotone function constructed by using the so called Gelfand equation (see (3.2)) and a related non degeneracy property [31], see Theorem 3.C in section 3. The proof of this part also relies on another delicate result about the characterization of domains of second kind [8]. This workaround eventually solves the problem since it turns out that the energy as a function of ε has the "right" monotonicity property, see Lemma 4.6.

1.2. The mean field equation. The proof of Theorem 1.4 is based on various results, see section 3, of independent interest about the mean field equation,

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u_\lambda = \lambda \frac{h e^{u_\lambda}}{\int_\Omega h e^{u_\lambda}} & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u_\lambda = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (1.3)$$

and about the Gelfand equation (3.2), where Ω is a smooth and bounded domain, $h(x) = \hat{h}(x)e^{-4\pi \sum_{i=1}^\ell \alpha_i G(x, p_i)} \geq 0$, the p_i 's are distinct points in Ω , $\alpha_i > -1$ for any $i = 1, \dots, \ell$, \hat{h} is a positive smooth function in $\bar{\Omega}$ and $G(x, p)$ is the Green function satisfying,

$$-\Delta G(x, p) = \delta_p \text{ in } \Omega, \quad G(x, p) = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega.$$

Because of the many motivations in pure and applied mathematics [1, 2, 12, 13, 17, 30, 44, 46, 48, 50, 51], a lot of work has been done to understand these pde's and we just mention few results [5, 6, 11, 19, 23, 26, 29, 33, 38, 40, 42, 45, 49] and the references quoted therein. Among many other things, the interesting properties of these problems are the lack of compactness [10, 14, 38], which in turn causes either non existence or non uniqueness of solutions of (1.3) with $\lambda > 8\pi$ [22, 25, 41], see also [4, 18]. As a consequence, in general, the global bifurcation diagram could be very complicated and in particular solutions may be degenerate. Here we say that a solution of (1.3) is degenerate if the corresponding linearized problem (see (1.11) below) admits a non trivial solution. This is why it is important to understand which are the regions in the bifurcation diagram where one can recover uniqueness and nondegeneracy.

Definition 1.6. A sequence of solutions $u_n := u_{\lambda_n}$ of (1.3) is said to be an m -bubbling sequence if,

$$\lambda_n \frac{h e^{u_n}}{\int_\Omega h e^{u_n}} \rightarrow 8\pi \sum_{j=1}^m \delta_{q_j}, \text{ as } n \rightarrow +\infty,$$

weakly in the sense of measures in Ω , where $\{q_1, \dots, q_m\} \subset \Omega$ are m distinct points satisfying $\{q_1, \dots, q_m\} \cap \{p_1, \dots, p_\ell\} = \emptyset$. The points q_j 's are said to be the blow up points and $\{q_1, \dots, q_m\}$ the blow up set.

Remark 1.7. It is well known [14, 19, 38], that if u_n is an m -bubbling sequence, then, as far as the domain is not too irregular, see Remark 1.9, then necessarily $\lambda_n \rightarrow 8\pi m$, as $n \rightarrow +\infty$.

The uniqueness for $\lambda \leq 8\pi$ is a delicate problem which has been discussed in [7, 8, 9, 19, 45]. On the other side, we do not know of any general nondegeneracy result for bubbling solutions of (1.3). Actually the nondegeneracy of m -bubbling solutions of the Gelfand problem (see (3.2) below) was first established in [31] for $m = 1$ and then in [32] for $m \geq 1$. It seems however that our problem is rather different, since our linearized equation contains an additional term, see (1.11). Therefore, after a suitable translation, we would end up with a solution of an equation with vanishing weighted mean value and constant and unknown value at the boundary, unlike the Gelfand problem where the solution satisfies the natural Dirichlet boundary conditions. Let us consider a generic m -bubbling sequence which satisfies,

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u_n + \lambda_n \frac{h e^{u_n}}{\int_\Omega h e^{u_n}} = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u_n = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (1.4)$$

for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and prove that u_n is non-degenerate, provided that n is sufficiently large, and h and Ω satisfy some other non-degeneracy assumptions. Let

$$R(x, y) = G(x, y) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \log |x - y|,$$

be the regular part of the Green function $G(x, y)$. For $\mathbf{q} = (q_1, \dots, q_m) \in \Omega \times \dots \times \Omega$, we set

$$G_j^*(x) = 8\pi R(x, q_j) + 8\pi \sum_{l \neq j}^{1, \dots, m} G(x, q_l), \quad (1.5)$$

$$\ell(\mathbf{q}) = \sum_{j=1}^m [\Delta \log h(q_j)] h(q_j) e^{G_j^*(q_j)}, \quad (1.6)$$

and

$$f_{\mathbf{q}, j}(x) = 8\pi \left[R(x, q_j) - R(q_j, q_j) + \sum_{l \neq j}^{1, \dots, m} (G(x, q_l) - G(q_j, q_l)) \right] + \log \frac{h(x)}{h(q_j)}. \quad (1.7)$$

We will denote by $B_r(q)$ the ball of radius r centred at $q \in \Omega$. For the case $m \geq 2$ we fix a constant $r_0 \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ and a family of open sets Ω_j satisfying $\Omega_l \cap \Omega_j = \emptyset$ if $l \neq j$, $\bigcup_{j=1}^m \bar{\Omega}_j = \bar{\Omega}$, $B_{2r_0}(q_j) \subset \Omega_j$, $j = 1, \dots, m$. Then, let us define,

$$D(\mathbf{q}) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j=1}^m h(q_j) e^{G_j^*(q_j)} \left(\int_{\Omega_j \setminus B_{r_j}(q_j)} e^{\Phi_j(x, \mathbf{q})} dx - \frac{\pi}{r_j^2} \right), \quad (1.8)$$

where $\Omega_1 = \Omega$ if $m = 1$, $r_j = r \sqrt{8h(q_j) e^{G_j^*(q_j)}}$ and

$$\Phi_j(x, \mathbf{q}) = \sum_{l=1}^m 8\pi G(x, q_l) - G_j^*(q_j) + \log h(x) - \log h(q_j). \quad (1.9)$$

The quantity $D(\mathbf{q})$ was introduced first in [19, 24]. For $(x_1, \dots, x_m) \in \Omega \times \dots \times \Omega$ we also define,

$$f_m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = \sum_{j=1}^m \left[\log(h(x_j)) + 4\pi R(x_j, x_j) \right] + 4\pi \sum_{l \neq j}^{1, \dots, m} G(x_l, x_j), \quad (1.10)$$

and let $D_{\Omega}^2 f_m$ be its Hessian matrix on Ω . The function f_m is also known in literature as the m -vortex Hamiltonian [43]. We consider the linearized problem relative to (1.4),

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \phi + \lambda_n \frac{h e^{u_n}}{\int_{\Omega} h e^{u_n} dy} \left(\phi - \frac{\int_{\Omega} h e^{u_n} \phi dy}{\int_{\Omega} h e^{u_n} dy} \right) = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \phi = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega. \end{cases} \quad (1.11)$$

Our second main result is the following,

Theorem 1.8. *Let u_n be an m -bubbling sequence of (1.4) with blow up set $\{q_1, \dots, q_m\} \cap \{p_1, \dots, p_\ell\} = \emptyset$, where $\mathbf{q} = (q_1, \dots, q_m)$ is a critical point of f_m and let $\det(D_{\Omega}^2 f_m(\mathbf{q})) \neq 0$. Assume that either,*

- (1) $\ell(\mathbf{q}) \neq 0$, or,
- (2) $\ell(\mathbf{q}) = 0$ and $D(\mathbf{q}) \neq 0$.

Then there exists $n_0 \geq 1$ such that, for any $n \geq n_0$, (1.11) admits only the trivial solution $\phi \equiv 0$.

Remark 1.9. *Actually, Theorem 1.8 holds for a wider class of domains Ω . More precisely, as in [19] we say that Ω is regular if its boundary $\partial\Omega$ is of class C^2 but for a finite number of points $\{Q_1, \dots, Q_{N_0}\} \subset \partial\Omega$ such that the following conditions holds at each Q_j .*

- (i) *The inner angle θ_j of $\partial\Omega$ at Q_j satisfies $0 < \theta_j \neq \pi < 2\pi$;*
- (ii) *At each Q_j there is an univalent conformal map from $B_{\delta}(Q_j) \cap \bar{\Omega}$ to the complex plane \mathbb{C} such that $\partial\Omega \cap B_{\delta}(Q_j)$ is mapped to a C^2 curve.*

It can be shown by a moving plane argument (see [19]) that solutions of (1.3) are uniformly bounded in a fixed neighborhood of $\partial\Omega$. Since the argument of Theorem 1.8 relies on the local estimates for blow up solutions of (1.3) it can be carried out for the latter class of domains as well. Hence, Theorem 1.8 holds for any regular domain Ω . See also Theorem 3.A below.

On the other hand, we may consider a more general problem than (1.3) in which the weight h is replaced by $h_n(x) = \hat{h}_n(x)e^{-4\pi \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \alpha_{i,n} G(x, p_{i,n})}$, where $p_{i,n} \rightarrow p_i$, $\alpha_{i,n} \geq -1 + \frac{1}{C}$, $\alpha_{i,n} \rightarrow \alpha_i$ for any $i = 1, \dots, \ell$ and \hat{h}_n are smooth functions such that $\hat{h}_n \geq \frac{1}{C}$ in $\bar{\Omega}$, $\hat{h}_n \rightarrow \hat{h}_n$ in $C^{2,\sigma}(\bar{\Omega})$, for some fixed constant $C > 0$ and $\sigma > 0$. It is straightforward to check that the latter generalization does not affect the argument of Theorem 1.8 and thus Theorem 1.8 holds for this class of problems as well.

To prove Theorem 1.8 we will analyze the asymptotic behavior of the auxiliary sequence,

$$\zeta_n = \frac{\phi_n - \frac{\int_{\Omega} h e^{u_n} \phi_n dy}{\int_{\Omega} h e^{u_n} dy}}{\left\| \phi_n - \frac{\int_{\Omega} h e^{u_n} \phi_n dy}{\int_{\Omega} h e^{u_n} dy} \right\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)}},$$

where ϕ_n is a solution of (1.11). Near each blow up point q_j and after a suitable scaling, ζ_n converges to an element in the kernel space of the linearized operator L , where

$$L\phi := \Delta\phi + \frac{8}{(1 + |z|^2)^2}\phi \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^2. \quad (1.12)$$

It is well known ([3, Proposition 1]) that the kernel of L has real dimension 3. A crucial point in the proof of Theorem 1.8 is to show that, after suitable scaling and for large n , ζ_n is orthogonal to the kernel space. However this is not enough, since we also need to figure out the global behaviour of ζ_n in the zone far away from the blow up point. These problems are rather subtle and require the well known pointwise estimates [21], together with some refinements recently derived in [9]. Then we will work out a delicate adaptation of some arguments in [9, 39] based on the analysis of various suitably defined Pohozaev-type identities.

This paper is organized as follows. In section 2, we prove Theorem 1.8. In section 3, we review the known results for domains of second kind, the local uniqueness for bubbling solutions of mean field equation and the non degeneracy result for the Gelfand problem. In section 4, we prove Theorem 1.4. In the Appendix we provide the technical estimation for the proof of Theorem 1.8.

2. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.8

2.1. Preliminaries. Suppose that u_n is a sequence of blow-up solutions of (1.4) which blows up at $q_j \notin \{p_1, \dots, p_\ell\}$, $j = 1, \dots, m$. Let

$$\tilde{u}_n(x) = u_n(x) - \log \left(\int_{\Omega} h e^{u_n} dy \right),$$

then it is easy to see that,

$$\Delta \tilde{u}_n + \lambda_n h(x) e^{\tilde{u}_n(x)} = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{\Omega} h e^{\tilde{u}_n} dy = 1. \quad (2.1)$$

We denote by,

$$\mu_n = \max_{\Omega} \tilde{u}_n, \quad \mu_{n,j} = \max_{B_{r_0}(q_j)} \tilde{u}_n = \tilde{u}_n(x_{n,j}) \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, m. \quad (2.2)$$

Let us define,

$$U_{n,j}(x) = \log \frac{e^{\mu_{n,j}}}{\left(1 + \frac{\lambda_n h(x_{n,j})}{8} e^{\mu_{n,j}} |x - x_{n,j,*}|^2\right)^2}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^2, \quad (2.3)$$

where the point $x_{n,j,*}$ is chosen to satisfy,

$$\nabla U_{n,j}(x_{n,j}) = \nabla(\log h(x_{n,j})).$$

It is not difficult to check that,

$$|x_{n,j} - x_{n,j,*}| = O(e^{-\mu_{n,j}}). \quad (2.4)$$

Near the blow up point q_j , we let $\eta_{n,j}$ denote the "error term",

$$\eta_{n,j}(x) = \tilde{u}_n(x) - U_{n,j}(x) - (G_j^*(x) - G_j^*(x_{n,j})), \quad x \in B_{r_0}(x_{n,j}). \quad (2.5)$$

For $x \in \bar{\Omega} \setminus \cup_{j=1}^m B_\tau(q_j)$, \tilde{u}_n should be well approximated by a sum of Green's function, which we denote by,

$$w_n(x) = \tilde{u}_n(x) - \sum_{j=1}^m \rho_{n,j} G(x, x_{n,j}) - \tilde{u}_{n,0}, \quad (2.6)$$

where here and in the rest of this work, we set,

$$\tilde{u}_{n,0} = \tilde{u}_n|_{\partial\Omega}. \quad (2.7)$$

At each blow up point q_j , $1 \leq j \leq m$, we also define the local mass by

$$\rho_{n,j} = \lambda_n \int_{B_{r_0}(q_j)} h e^{\tilde{u}_n} dy. \quad (2.8)$$

The following sharp estimates for blow up solutions of (1.4) have been obtained in [21]. The higher order term in (vi) has been obtained more recently in [9].

Theorem 2.A. ([21]) *Suppose that u_n is a sequence of blow-up solutions of (1.4) which blows up at $q_j \notin \{p_1, \dots, p_\ell\}$, $j = 1, \dots, m$. Then the following facts hold:*

- (i) $\eta_{n,j} = O(\mu_{n,j}^2 e^{-\mu_{n,j}})$ on $B_{r_0}(x_{n,j})$;
- (ii) $w_n = o(e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}})$ on $C^1(\bar{\Omega} \setminus \cup_{j=1}^m B_\tau(q_j))$;
- (iii) $e^{\mu_{n,j}} h^2(x_{n,j}) e^{G_j^*(x_{n,j})} = e^{\mu_{n,1}} h^2(x_{n,1}) e^{G_1^*(x_{n,1})} (1 + O(e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,1}}{2}}))$;
- (iv) $\mu_{n,j} + \tilde{u}_{n,0} + 2 \log\left(\frac{\lambda_n h(x_{n,j})}{8}\right) + G_j^*(x_{n,j}) = O(\mu_{n,j}^2 e^{-\mu_{n,j}})$;
- (v) $\nabla[\log h(x) + G_j^*(x)]|_{x=x_{n,j}} = O(\mu_{n,j} e^{-\mu_{n,j}})$ and $|x_{n,j} - q_j| = O(\mu_{n,j} e^{-\mu_{n,j}})$;
- (v) $\rho_{n,j} - 8\pi = O(\mu_{n,j} e^{-\mu_{n,j}})$;
- (vi) for a fixed small constant $\tau > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_n - 8\pi m &= \frac{2\ell(\mathbf{q}) e^{-\mu_{n,1}}}{m h^2(q_1) e^{G_1^*(q_1)}} \left(\mu_{n,1} + \log\left(\lambda_n h^2(q_1) e^{G_1^*(q_1)} \tau^2\right) - 2 \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{8e^{-\mu_{n,1}}}{h^2(q_1) e^{G_1^*(q_1)} \pi m} \left(D(\mathbf{q}) + O(\tau^\sigma) \right) + O(\mu_{n,1}^2 e^{-\frac{3}{2}\mu_{n,1}}) + O(e^{-(1+\frac{\sigma}{2})\mu_{n,1}}), \end{aligned}$$

where $\sigma > 0$ is a positive number that satisfies $\hat{h} \in C^{2,\sigma}(\bar{\Omega})$.

2.2. The proof of Theorem 1.8. We shall prove Theorem 1.8 by contradiction. Suppose that (1.11) admits a nontrivial solution ϕ_n , where u_n is an m -bubbling sequence of solutions of (1.4) with blow up points $q_j \notin \{p_1, \dots, p_\ell\}$, $j = 1, \dots, m$, such that $\mathbf{q} = (q_1, \dots, q_m)$ is a critical point of f_m and $\det(D_\Omega^2 f_m(\mathbf{q})) \neq 0$. Next, let us define,

$$\zeta_n(x) = \frac{\phi_n(x) - \frac{\int_\Omega h e^{u_n} \phi_n dy}{\int_\Omega h e^{u_n} dy}}{\left\| \phi_n - \frac{\int_\Omega h e^{u_n} \phi_n dy}{\int_\Omega h e^{u_n} dy} \right\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)}} \quad \text{and} \quad f_n^*(x) = \lambda_n h(x) e^{\tilde{u}_n(x)} \zeta_n(x). \quad (2.9)$$

It is easy to see that,

$$\int_\Omega f_n^* dx = 0, \quad (2.10)$$

and ζ_n satisfies,

$$\Delta \zeta_n + f_n^*(x) = \Delta \zeta_n + \lambda_n h(x) c_n(x) \zeta_n(x) = 0, \quad (2.11)$$

where

$$c_n(x) = e^{\tilde{u}_n(x)}. \quad (2.12)$$

In order to prove Theorem 1.8, we shall follow the argument in [39, 9]. In [39, 9], the authors used various Pohozaev identities to show the local uniqueness of bubbling solutions. In our case, ζ_n plays the role of the difference of two solutions in [39, 9] (see Step 3 below).

Step 1. The asymptotic behavior of ζ_n near blow up points.

In this step we shall prove that there exist constants $b_{j,0}$, $b_{j,1}$, and $b_{j,2}$ such that,

$$\zeta_n \left(e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}} z + x_{n,j} \right) \rightarrow b_{j,0}\psi_{j,0}(z) + b_{j,1}\psi_{j,1}(z) + b_{j,2}\psi_{j,2}(z) \text{ in } C_{\text{loc}}^0(\mathbb{R}^2), \quad (2.13)$$

where,

$$\psi_{j,0}(z) = \frac{1 - \pi m h(q_j) |z|^2}{1 + \pi m h(q_j) |z|^2}, \quad \psi_{j,1}(z) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi m h(q_j)} z_1}{1 + \pi m h(q_j) |z|^2}, \quad \psi_{j,2}(z) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi m h(q_j)} z_2}{1 + \pi m h(q_j) |z|^2}.$$

Indeed, it is well that, after a suitable scaling, ζ_n converges to a function $\zeta_j(z)$ in $C_{\text{loc}}^0(\mathbb{R}^2)$, where $\zeta_j(z)$ satisfies,

$$\Delta \zeta_j + \frac{8\pi m h(q_j)}{(1 + \pi m h(q_j) |z|^2)^2} \zeta_j(z) = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^2, \quad |\zeta_j| \leq 1.$$

Then (2.13) follows by [3, Proposition 1].

Step 2. The global behavior of ζ_n far away from the blow up points.

We claim that there exists a constant b_0 such that,

$$\zeta_n \rightarrow -b_0 \text{ in } C_{\text{loc}}^0(\bar{\Omega} \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^m \{q_j\}), \text{ and } b_0 = b_{j,0} \text{ for } j = 1, \dots, m. \quad (2.14)$$

By Theorem 2.A and $\|\zeta_n\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq 1$, we see that $\zeta_n \rightarrow \zeta_0$ in $C_{\text{loc}}^0(\bar{\Omega} \setminus \{q_1, \dots, q_m\})$, where ζ_0 satisfies,

$$\Delta \zeta_0 = 0 \text{ in } \Omega \setminus \{q_1 \cdots q_m\}. \quad (2.15)$$

By $\|\zeta_n\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq 1$, we can extend (2.15) to Ω . Then we conclude that,

$$\zeta_0 \equiv -b_0 \text{ in } \Omega, \text{ where } b_0 \text{ is a constant.} \quad (2.16)$$

In order to prove $b_{j,0} = b_0$ for $j = 1, \dots, m$, let us set,

$$\psi_{n,j}(x) = \frac{1 - \frac{\lambda_n}{8} h(x_{n,j}) |x - x_{n,j}|^2 e^{\mu_{n,j}}}{1 + \frac{\lambda_n}{8} h(x_{n,j}) |x - x_{n,j}|^2 e^{\mu_{n,j}}} \text{ and } \zeta_{n,j}^*(r) = \int_0^{2\pi} \zeta_n(r, \theta) d\theta, \text{ where } r = |x - x_{n,j}|.$$

Fix large $R > 0$. By (2.11) and Theorem 2.A, we can derive the following estimate (see [39] and [9, Lemma 3.4] for details)

$$\frac{1}{r} \int_{\partial B_d(x_{n,j})} \left(\psi_{n,j} \frac{\partial \zeta_n}{\partial \nu} - \zeta_n \frac{\partial \psi_{n,j}}{\partial \nu} \right) d\sigma = (\zeta_{n,j}^*)'(r) \psi_{n,j}(r) - \zeta_{n,j}^*(r) \psi_{n,j}'(r) = \frac{o\left(\frac{1}{\mu_{n,j}}\right)}{r}, \quad (2.17)$$

for $r \in (Re^{-\mu_{n,j}/2}, r_0)$. By using (2.17), we conclude that,

$$\zeta_{n,j}^*(r) = -2\pi b_{j,0} + o_R(1) + o_n(1)(1 + O(R)) \text{ for all } r \in (Re^{-\mu_{n,j}/2}, r_0), \quad (2.18)$$

where $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} o_n(1) = 0$ and $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} o_R(1) = 0$. This fact together with (2.16), shoes that $b_{j,0} = b_0$ for $j = 1, \dots, m$ and thus the claim (2.14) follows.

Step 3. The Pohozaev type identities.

The following Pohozaev type identities play a crucial role in the proof of Theorem 1.8. For any fixed $r \in (0, r_0)$, the followings hold:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\partial B_r(x_{n,j})} r \langle Dv_{n,j}, D\zeta_n \rangle d\sigma - 2 \int_{\partial B_r(x_{n,j})} r \langle \nu, Dv_{n,j} \rangle \langle \nu, D\zeta_n \rangle d\sigma \\ &= \int_{\partial B_r(x_{n,j})} r \lambda_n h e^{\tilde{u}_n} \zeta_n d\sigma - \int_{B_r(x_{n,j})} \lambda_n h(x) e^{\tilde{u}_n} \zeta_n (2 + \langle D(\log h + \phi_{n,j}), x - x_{n,j} \rangle) dx, \end{aligned} \quad (2.19)$$

and for $i = 1, 2$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\partial B_r(x_{n,j})} \langle \nu, D\zeta_n \rangle D_i v_{n,j} + \langle \nu, Dv_{n,j} \rangle D_i \zeta_n d\sigma - \int_{\partial B_r(x_{n,j})} \langle Dv_{n,j}, D\zeta_n \rangle \frac{(x - x_{n,j})_i}{|x - x_{n,j}|} d\sigma \\ &= - \int_{\partial B_r(x_{n,j})} \lambda_n h(x) e^{\tilde{u}_n} \zeta_n \frac{(x - x_{n,j})_i}{|x - x_{n,j}|} d\sigma + \int_{B_r(x_{n,j})} \lambda_n h(x) e^{\tilde{u}_n} \zeta_n D_i (\phi_{n,j} + \log h) dx. \end{aligned} \quad (2.20)$$

where

$$v_{n,j}(y) = \tilde{u}_n(y) - \phi_{n,j}(y) \quad j = 1, \dots, m, \quad \text{and} \quad (2.21)$$

$$\phi_{n,j}(y) = \frac{\lambda_n}{m} \left[(R(y, x_{n,j}) - R(x_{n,j}, x_{n,j})) + \sum_{l \neq j} (G(y, x_{n,l}) - G(x_{n,j}, x_{n,l})) \right]. \quad (2.22)$$

The proof of (2.19) is obtained by using,

$$\Delta \zeta_n + \lambda_n h(x) e^{\tilde{u}_n} \zeta_n = 0, \quad \Delta v_{n,j} + \lambda_n h e^{\tilde{u}_n} = 0,$$

together with,

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{div} (\nabla \zeta_n (\nabla v_{n,j} \cdot (x - x_{n,j})) + \nabla v_{n,j} (\nabla \zeta_n \cdot (x - x_{n,j})) - \nabla \zeta_n \cdot \nabla v_{n,j} (x - x_{n,j})) \\ &= \Delta \zeta_n (\nabla v_{n,j} \cdot (x - x_{n,j})) + \Delta v_{n,j} (\nabla \zeta_n \cdot (x - x_{n,j})) \\ &= -\lambda_n e^{v_{n,j} + \phi_{n,j} + \log h} \zeta_n (\nabla v_{n,j} \cdot (x - x_{n,j})) - \lambda_n e^{v_{n,j} + \phi_{n,j} + \log h} (\nabla \zeta_n \cdot (x - x_{n,j})) \\ &= -\operatorname{div} \left(\lambda_n e^{v_{n,j} + \phi_{n,j} + \log h} \zeta_n (x - x_{n,j}) \right) + 2\lambda_n e^{v_{n,j} + \phi_{n,j} + \log h} \zeta_n \\ & \quad + \lambda_n e^{v_{n,j} + \phi_{n,j} + \log h} \zeta_n (\nabla (\phi_{n,j} + \log h) \cdot (x - x_{n,j})). \end{aligned} \quad (2.23)$$

While the proof of (2.20) follows by using the equation $\Delta v_{n,j} + \lambda_n h e^{\tilde{u}_n} = 0$ and

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{div} (\nabla \zeta_n D_l v_{n,j} + \nabla v_{n,j} D_l \zeta_n - \nabla \zeta_n \cdot \nabla v_{n,j} e_l) \\ &= \Delta \zeta_n D_l v_{n,j} + \Delta v_{n,j} D_l \zeta_n = -\lambda_n h(x) e^{\tilde{u}_n} \zeta_n D_l v_{n,j} - \lambda_n h(x) e^{\tilde{u}_n} D_l \zeta_n \\ &= -\lambda_n e^{v_{n,j} + \phi_{n,j} + \log h} \zeta_n D_l (v_{n,j} + \phi_{n,j} + \log h) - \lambda_n e^{v_{n,j} + \phi_{n,j} + \log h} D_l \zeta_n \\ & \quad + \lambda_n e^{v_{n,j} + \phi_{n,j} + \log h} \zeta_n D_l (\phi_{n,j} + \log h) \\ &= -\operatorname{div} (\lambda_n e^{v_{n,j} + \phi_{n,j} + \log h} \zeta_n e_l) + \lambda_n e^{v_{n,j} + \phi_{n,j} + \log h} \zeta_n D_l (\phi_{n,j} + \log h), \end{aligned}$$

where $e_l = \frac{(x - x_{n,j})_l}{|x - x_{n,j}|}$, $l = 1, 2$.

Step 4. Based on the identities established in the last step, we can prove that

$$b_0 = b_{j,0} = b_{j,1} = b_{j,2} = 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, m. \quad (2.24)$$

The proof of the above fact is long and technical and so we postpone it to the last section 5. Once we get that (2.24) holds, then the proof of Theorem 1.8 is almost done. Indeed, if x_n^* is a maximum point of ζ_n , then we have,

$$|\zeta_n(x_n^*)| = 1. \quad (2.25)$$

In view of Step 1-2 and (2.24), we find that $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n^* = q_j$ for some j and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}} s_n = +\infty, \quad \text{where } s_n = |x_n^* - x_{n,j}|. \quad (2.26)$$

Setting $\tilde{\zeta}_n(x) = \zeta_n(s_n x + x_{n,j})$, then from (2.11) and Theorem 2.A we see that $\tilde{\zeta}_n$ satisfies,

$$\Delta \tilde{\zeta}_n + \frac{\lambda_n h(x_{n,j}) s_n^2 e^{\mu_{n,j}} (1 + O(s_n |x|) + o(1)) \tilde{\zeta}_n}{(1 + \frac{\lambda_n h(x_{n,j})}{8} e^{\mu_{n,j}} |s_n x + x_{n,j} - x_{n,j,*}|^2)^2} = 0.$$

On the other hand, by (2.25) we also have,

$$\left| \tilde{\zeta}_n \left(\frac{x_n^* - x_{n,j}}{s_n} \right) \right| = |\zeta_n(x_n^*)| = 1. \quad (2.27)$$

In view of (2.26) and $|\tilde{\zeta}_n| \leq 1$ we see that $\tilde{\zeta}_n \rightarrow \tilde{\zeta}_0$ on any compact subset of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$, where $\tilde{\zeta}_0$ satisfies $\Delta \tilde{\zeta}_0 = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$. Since $|\tilde{\zeta}_0| \leq 1$, we have $\Delta \tilde{\zeta}_0 = 0$ in \mathbb{R}^2 , whence $\tilde{\zeta}_0$ is a constant.

At this point, since $\frac{|x_n^* - x_{n,j}|}{s_n} = 1$ and in view of (2.27), we find that, $\tilde{\zeta}_0 \equiv 1$ or $\tilde{\zeta}_0 \equiv -1$. As a consequence we conclude that,

$$|\zeta_n(x)| \geq \frac{1}{2} \text{ if } s_n \leq |x - x_{n,j}| \leq 2s_n,$$

which contradicts (2.18), since $e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}} \ll s_n$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} s_n = 0$, and $b_0 = b_{j,0} = 0$. This fact concludes the proof of Theorem 1.8. \square

3. THE PROOF OF THEOREM 1.4: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

First of all, we will need the following characterization of domains of second kind recently derived in [8]. Let us recall that here $\gamma_\Omega(x) = R(x, x)$.

Theorem 3.A. ([8]) *A domain Ω is of second kind if and only if γ_Ω admits at least one maximum point q such that $D_\Omega(q) > 0$, where,*

$$D_\Omega(q) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\Omega \setminus B_\varepsilon(q)} \frac{e^{8\pi(R(x, q) - \gamma_\Omega(q)) - 1}}{|x - q|^4} - \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \Omega} \frac{1}{|x - q|^4}.$$

Remark 3.1. *It is easy to check that the above defined quantity $D_\Omega(q)$ is proportional to the $D(q)$ as introduced in (1.8), i.e. $D_\Omega(q) = cD(q)$ for some constant $c > 0$ provided that h is a constant function and $m = 1$.*

Next we will need the following particular case of a uniqueness result recently derived in [9].

Theorem 3.B. ([9]) *Let Ω be any smooth and bounded domain, h a constant function and let $u_{n,i}$, $i = 1, 2$ be two sequences of solutions of (1.3) which satisfy,*

$$\lambda_{n,1} = \lambda_n = \lambda_{n,2}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N},$$

and,

$$\lambda_n \frac{e^{u_n}}{\int_{\Omega} e^{u_n}} \rightharpoonup 8\pi\delta_{x=q}, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow +\infty, \quad (3.1)$$

weakly in the sense of measures in Ω , where q is a critical point of γ_Ω such that $\det(D^2\gamma_\Omega(q)) \neq 0$. If $D_\Omega(q) \neq 0$, then there exists $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $u_{n,1} = u_{n,2}$ for all $n \geq n_0$.

Remark 3.2. *A crucial estimate needed to make our argument work has been first obtained in [19] for 1-point blow up solutions and more recently generalized to the general m -point blow up case in [9]. In particular, if u_n satisfies (3.1), then it holds,*

$$\lambda_n - 8\pi = c_0(D_\Omega(q) + o(1)) \left(\max_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} \frac{e^{u_n(x)}}{\int_{\Omega} e^{u_n}} \right)^{-1}, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow +\infty,$$

where $c_0 > 0$ is a constant, see [19, 9] and Theorem 2.A(vi).

Finally we will need a non degeneracy result about solutions of the Gelfand problem derived in [31].

Theorem 3.C. ([31]) *Let u_ε be a family of solutions of,*

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u_\varepsilon = \varepsilon^2 e^{u_\varepsilon} & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u_\varepsilon = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (3.2)$$

which satisfy,

$$\varepsilon^2 e^{u_\varepsilon} \rightharpoonup 8\pi\delta_q, \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+, \quad \text{weakly in the sense of measures in } \Omega, \quad (3.3)$$

where q is a critical point of γ_Ω such that $\det(D^2\gamma_\Omega(q)) \neq 0$. Then there exists $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that the linearized problem relative to (3.2) admits only the trivial solution for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$.

4. THE PROOF OF THEOREM 1.4

In this section we prove Theorem 1.4.

The Proof of Theorem 1.4. Let ψ_λ denote any solution of (\mathbf{P}_λ) . For a fixed $E_\Omega > E_{8\pi}$ and a fixed function $\lambda_\infty : (E_\Omega, +\infty) \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$, let $\rho_{\infty, E} := \rho_{\lambda_\infty(E)}(\psi_{\lambda_\infty(E)})$ be the corresponding density for $E \in (E_\Omega, +\infty)$, where $\psi_{\lambda_\infty(E)}$ is a solution of (\mathbf{P}_λ) with $\lambda = \lambda_\infty(E)$. If, for a fixed $E \in (E_\Omega, +\infty)$, we assume that ψ_λ and λ_∞ are differentiable at the points $\lambda = \lambda_\infty(E)$ and E respectively, then, by defining,

$$S_\infty(E) = \mathfrak{S}(\rho_{\infty, E}), \quad (4.1)$$

it can be shown that,

$$\frac{dS_\infty(E)}{dE} = -\lambda_\infty(E), \quad (4.2)$$

see (5.1) in [4]. Theorem 1.4 follows immediately from the next result which has its own interest, as it describes some properties of the entropy maximizers in the high energy regime.

Theorem 4.1. (a) *Under the assumptions of Theorem 1.4, there exist $E_* > E_{8\pi}$ and a smooth, strictly decreasing function $\lambda_\infty(E)$, $E \in [E_*, +\infty)$, satisfying $\lambda_\infty(E) \searrow 8\pi^+$ as $E \rightarrow +\infty$, and there exists a smooth map $(8\pi, \lambda_\infty(E_*)) \ni \lambda \mapsto \psi_\lambda^{(\infty)}$, such that $S(E) = S_\infty(E)$ takes the form (4.1) with $\psi_{\lambda_\infty(E)} := \psi_{\lambda_\infty(E)}^{(\infty)}$, $E \in [E_*, +\infty)$.*

(b) *$S(E)$ is smooth and strictly convex, and $\frac{dS(E)}{dE} = -\lambda_\infty(E)$ for any $E \in [E_*, +\infty)$.*

Remark 4.2. *Since Ω is convex, then γ_Ω admits a unique critical point which coincides with its unique maximum point, say $x_\Omega \in \Omega$, which is also non degenerate, that is, $\det(D^2\gamma_\Omega(x_\Omega)) \neq 0$, see [34]. We will often use this fact throughout the proof.*

The proof of Theorem 4.1. Step 1: Let $E_n \rightarrow +\infty$ and let λ_n and $\psi_n := \psi_{\lambda_n}$ be any sequence of entropy maximizers with energy E_n . Then, as a consequence of $(\mathbf{MVP1})$ - $(\mathbf{MVP2})$, $\{\psi_n\}$ solves (\mathbf{P}_λ) with $\lambda = \lambda_n$ and satisfies (1.1). By the Pohozaev identity jointly with the convexity of Ω , see for example [17], we have $\lambda_n \leq \bar{\lambda} < +\infty$ for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and some $\bar{\lambda} \in \mathbb{R}$. Since Ω is convex, then a well known moving plane argument shows that ψ_n is uniformly bounded from above near $\partial\Omega$. Therefore, in view of (1.1) and the results in [14] and [38], it is not difficult to see that,

$$\lambda_n \rightarrow 8\pi \text{ and } u_n = \lambda_n \psi_n \text{ satisfies (1.3), (3.1) as } n \rightarrow +\infty, \quad (4.3)$$

with blow up point $q = x_\Omega$ as defined in Remark 4.2. We point out that here the convexity is used with the Pohozaev identity to provide a bound from above for the Lagrange multipliers relative to the high energy regime.

Step 2: By Remark 4.2 we can apply a result in [47], and conclude that there exists $\varepsilon_* > 0$ such that there exists a continuous map from $(0, \varepsilon_*)$ to $C_0^2(\bar{\Omega})$: $\varepsilon \mapsto u_\varepsilon$ such that u_ε solves (3.2) and satisfies (3.3) with $q = x_\Omega$. Obviously we have,

$$\varepsilon_1 \neq \varepsilon_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad u_{\varepsilon_1} \neq u_{\varepsilon_2}. \quad (4.4)$$

By Theorem 3.C, and taking a smaller ε_* if necessary, then u_ε is non degenerate for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_*)$, that is, the linearized problem relative to (3.2) has only the trivial solution. Therefore the implicit function theorem implies that the map $\varepsilon \mapsto u_\varepsilon$ is smooth in the $C_0^2(\bar{\Omega})$ topology. Let,

$$\lambda_\varepsilon = \varepsilon^2 \int_{\Omega} e^{u_\varepsilon}, \quad \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_*),$$

which therefore is smooth in $(0, \varepsilon_*)$ as well.

Remark 4.3. *Since Ω is of second kind, then Remark 4.2 and Theorem 3.A imply that $D_\Omega(x_\Omega) > 0$ and so, as a consequence of Remark 3.2, we see in particular that $\lambda_\varepsilon \rightarrow 8\pi^+$ as $\varepsilon \searrow 0^+$. This is a crucial point which will play a major role in the rest of the proof.*

Next, we have the following,

Lemma 4.4. *By taking a smaller ε_* if necessary, then the map $\varepsilon \mapsto \lambda_\varepsilon$ is injective.*

Proof. If not there exist $\varepsilon_{n,i} \searrow 0^+$, $i = 1, 2$ such that, $\varepsilon_{n,1} \neq \varepsilon_{n,2}$, $\lambda_n := \lambda_{\varepsilon_{n,1}} \equiv \lambda_{\varepsilon_{n,2}} \rightarrow 8\pi$ and $u_{n,i} := u_{\varepsilon_{n,i}}$, $i = 1, 2$ satisfy,

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u_{n,i} + \lambda_n \frac{e^{u_{n,i}}}{\int_\Omega e^{u_{n,i}}} = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u_{n,i} = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \\ \lambda_n \frac{e^{u_{n,i}}}{\int_\Omega e^{u_{n,i}}} \rightarrow 8\pi \delta_{x_\Omega} & \text{as } n \rightarrow +\infty. \end{cases}$$

In view of (4.4) we have $u_{n,1} \neq u_{n,2}$. On the other side, by Remark 4.3, we have that $D_\Omega(x_\Omega) > 0$ and then Theorem 3.B yields the desired contradiction. \square

At this point, since λ_ε is continuous and injective in $(0, \varepsilon_*)$, then it must be strictly monotone in $(0, \varepsilon_*)$ and then, in view of Remark 4.3, we conclude that λ_ε is strictly increasing. Therefore, it is well defined $\lambda_* = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow \varepsilon_*^-} \lambda_\varepsilon$ which in particular is finite, $\lambda_* \leq \bar{\lambda}$, see step 1. Thus, it is well defined the inverse map $\lambda \mapsto \varepsilon_\lambda$, which is also continuous, strictly increasing and differentiable almost everywhere in $(8\pi, \lambda_*)$. As a consequence, by defining,

$$\psi_\lambda^{(\infty)} := \frac{1}{\lambda} u_{\varepsilon_\lambda}, \quad \lambda \in (8\pi, \lambda_*), \quad (4.5)$$

then the branch,

$$\mathcal{G}_\infty := \{(\lambda, \psi_\lambda^{(\infty)}), \lambda \in (8\pi, \lambda_*)\},$$

is a continuous branch of solutions of (\mathbf{P}_λ) which also satisfies,

$$\frac{e^{\lambda \psi_\lambda}}{\int_\Omega e^{\lambda \psi_\lambda}} \rightarrow \delta_{x_\Omega}, \quad \text{as } \lambda \searrow 8\pi. \quad (4.6)$$

Clearly, since u_ε is smooth in ε with respect to the $C_0^2(\Omega)$ topology, then we conclude that $\psi_\lambda^{(\infty)}$ is differentiable almost everywhere as a function of λ in $(8\pi, \lambda_*)$, with respect to the $C_0^2(\Omega)$ topology as well. At this point we can prove that Theorem 1.8 implies the following fact:

(i) By taking a smaller λ_* if necessary, then $\psi_\lambda^{(\infty)}$ is smooth as a function of λ in $(8\pi, \lambda_*)$ with respect to the $C_0^2(\Omega)$ topology.

Indeed, clearly if $\psi_\lambda^{(\infty)}$ is not differentiable at some point λ , then we must have at least one vanishing eigenvalue in the spectrum of (1.11). Therefore, if (i) were not true, then we could find a bubbling sequence as $\lambda_n \rightarrow 8\pi$ such that (1.11) admits a non trivial solution for any n , which is a contradiction to Theorem 1.8. In particular for any $\lambda \in (8\pi, \lambda_*)$ the linearized problem (1.11) has only the trivial solution, whence $\lambda \mapsto \psi_\lambda^{(\infty)}$ is smooth as a function of λ in $(8\pi, \lambda_*)$.

Step 3: We will use Theorem 3.B, (4.3) in step 1, Remark 4.3 and (4.5), (4.6) to identify the stream functions corresponding to the entropy maximizing densities at fixed and large enough energy E . More exactly we have,

Lemma 4.5. *Let $\psi_{\lambda(E)}$ denote the stream function corresponding to any entropy maximizing density at fixed energy E , whose Lagrange multiplier is $\lambda(E)$. There exists $E_* > E_{8\pi}$ such that,*

for any $E \geq E_*$, there exists $\varepsilon(E) \in (0, \varepsilon_*)$ such that,

$$\lambda(E) = \lambda_\infty(E) := \lambda_\varepsilon|_{\varepsilon=\varepsilon(E)}, \quad \psi_{\lambda(E)} = \psi_{\lambda_\infty(E)}^{(\infty)} \equiv \frac{1}{\lambda_\varepsilon} u_\varepsilon \Big|_{\varepsilon=\varepsilon(E)}, \quad \text{and in particular } (\lambda, \psi_\lambda^{(\infty)}) \in \mathcal{G}_\infty.$$

Proof. Since $\varepsilon_\lambda, \lambda \in (8\pi, \lambda_*)$ is an homeomorphism, then it is enough to check that, by taking a smaller λ_* if necessary, there exists $E_* > E_{8\pi}$ such that, for any $E > E_*$, there exists $\lambda \in (8\pi, \lambda_*)$ such that the stream function $\psi_{\lambda(E)}$ corresponding to any entropy maximizing density at fixed E satisfies,

$$\psi_{\lambda(E)} \equiv \psi_\lambda^{(\infty)} = \frac{1}{\lambda} u_{\varepsilon_\lambda}, \quad (\lambda, \psi_\lambda^{(\infty)}) \in \mathcal{G}_\infty.$$

By **(MVP1)** we know that $(\lambda(E), \psi_{\lambda(E)})$ exists for any $E > 0$. We argue by contradiction and suppose that there exists $E_n \rightarrow +\infty$ and $\lambda_n := \lambda(E_n)$ such that $\psi_n := \psi_{\lambda_n}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, are the stream functions of some entropy maximizing densities at energies E_n but $(\lambda_n, \psi_n) \notin \mathcal{G}_\infty$ for any n . In view of (4.3) in step 1 and Remark 4.3 we see that $\lambda_n \rightarrow 8\pi^+$ and $v_n = \lambda_n \psi_n$ satisfies (3.1) with $q = x_\Omega$. Therefore, for any n large enough, we also find that $\lambda_n \in (8\pi, \lambda_*)$ and we denote by $u_n = \lambda_n \psi_{\lambda_n}^{(\infty)}$ the sequence of solutions of (1.3), $(\lambda_n, \psi_{\lambda_n}^{(\infty)}) \in \mathcal{G}_\infty$, as defined in (4.5), which in view of (4.6) also satisfy (3.1). Therefore we have found two distinct sequences of solutions of (1.3) sharing the same λ_n and satisfying (3.1) which is a contradiction to Theorem 3.B. \square

Next we claim that:

(ii) By taking a larger E_* if necessary, then $\lambda_\infty(E)$ is smooth, strictly decreasing in $[E_*, +\infty)$, and $\lambda_\infty(E) \searrow 8\pi^+$ as $E \rightarrow +\infty$.

Proof of (ii). Since λ_ε is smooth and strictly increasing in $(0, \varepsilon_*)$ and $\lambda_\varepsilon \rightarrow 8\pi^+$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, then it is enough to show that the energy E_ε is smooth as a function of ε , with $\frac{dE_\varepsilon}{d\varepsilon} < 0$ in $(0, \varepsilon_*)$ and $E_\varepsilon \rightarrow +\infty$ as $\varepsilon \searrow 0^+$. This is the content of the following,

Lemma 4.6. *By taking a smaller ε_* if necessary, then, for $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_*)$, is well defined the map,*

$$E_\varepsilon := \mathcal{E}(\rho_{\lambda_\varepsilon}(\psi_{\lambda_\varepsilon})),$$

which is also smooth and strictly decreasing, with $\frac{dE_\varepsilon}{d\varepsilon} \rightarrow -\infty$ and $E_\varepsilon \rightarrow +\infty$ as $\varepsilon \searrow 0^+$.

Proof. Let $w_{(\varepsilon)} = \frac{du_\varepsilon}{d\varepsilon}$ which is well defined for $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_*)$ for some ε_* small enough by Theorem 3.C. It is easy to check that,

$$\begin{cases} \Delta w_{(\varepsilon)} + 2\varepsilon e^{u_\varepsilon} + \varepsilon^2 e^{u_\varepsilon} w_{(\varepsilon)} = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ w_{(\varepsilon)} = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (4.7)$$

and

$$\frac{d\lambda_\varepsilon}{d\varepsilon} = 2\varepsilon \int_\Omega e^{u_\varepsilon} + \varepsilon^2 \int_\Omega e^{u_\varepsilon} w_{(\varepsilon)}, \quad (4.8)$$

and in particular that,

$$E_\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\varepsilon^2 \int_\Omega e^{u_\varepsilon} u_\varepsilon}{\lambda_\varepsilon^2},$$

where we used

$$u_\varepsilon = \lambda_\varepsilon \psi_\varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_\varepsilon = \varepsilon^2 \int_\Omega e^{u_\varepsilon}.$$

Multiplying the equation in (4.7) by u_ε , integrating by parts and using (3.2) we find that,

$$\varepsilon^2 \int_\Omega e^{u_\varepsilon} w_{(\varepsilon)} = 2\varepsilon \int_\Omega e^{u_\varepsilon} u_\varepsilon + \varepsilon^2 \int_\Omega e^{u_\varepsilon} w_{(\varepsilon)} u_\varepsilon,$$

which readily implies that,

$$\frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \left(\varepsilon^2 \int_\Omega e^{u_\varepsilon} u_\varepsilon \right) = 2\varepsilon \int_\Omega e^{u_\varepsilon} u_\varepsilon + \varepsilon^2 \int_\Omega e^{u_\varepsilon} w_{(\varepsilon)} u_\varepsilon + \varepsilon^2 \int_\Omega e^{u_\varepsilon} w_{(\varepsilon)} = 2\varepsilon^2 \int_\Omega e^{u_\varepsilon} w_{(\varepsilon)}. \quad (4.9)$$

In view of (4.8) and (4.9) we find that,

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_\varepsilon^4 \frac{dE_\varepsilon}{d\varepsilon} &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \left(\varepsilon^2 \int_\Omega e^{u_\varepsilon} u_\varepsilon \right) \lambda_\varepsilon^2 - \lambda_\varepsilon \frac{d\lambda_\varepsilon}{d\varepsilon} \varepsilon^2 \int_\Omega e^{u_\varepsilon} u_\varepsilon \\ &= \left(\varepsilon^2 \int_\Omega e^{u_\varepsilon} u_\varepsilon \right) \lambda_\varepsilon^2 - \lambda_\varepsilon \frac{d\lambda_\varepsilon}{d\varepsilon} \varepsilon^2 \int_\Omega e^{u_\varepsilon} u_\varepsilon \\ &= \left(\frac{d\lambda_\varepsilon}{d\varepsilon} - \frac{2\lambda_\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right) \lambda_\varepsilon^2 - \lambda_\varepsilon \frac{d\lambda_\varepsilon}{d\varepsilon} \varepsilon^2 \int_\Omega e^{u_\varepsilon} u_\varepsilon = \frac{d\lambda_\varepsilon}{d\varepsilon} \left(\lambda_\varepsilon^2 - \lambda_\varepsilon \varepsilon^2 \int_\Omega e^{u_\varepsilon} u_\varepsilon \right) - \frac{2\lambda_\varepsilon^3}{\varepsilon}.\end{aligned}$$

At this point, by using the fact that $\frac{d\lambda_\varepsilon}{d\varepsilon} \geq 0$, $\varepsilon^2 \int_\Omega e^{u_\varepsilon} u_\varepsilon \rightarrow +\infty$ and that $\lambda_\varepsilon \rightarrow 8\pi$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, then we conclude by the last equality that $\frac{dE_\varepsilon}{d\varepsilon} \rightarrow -\infty$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$. The fact that $\varepsilon^2 \int_\Omega e^{u_\varepsilon} u_\varepsilon \rightarrow +\infty$ is a straightforward consequence of well known blow up arguments, see for example [38], which however could be easily deduced from (2.5) and Theorem 2.A. Clearly (i) and (ii) imply that $\lambda_\infty(E)$ and $\psi_{\lambda_\infty(E)}^{(\infty)}$ satisfy all the properties needed in $[E_*, +\infty)$ and in $(8\pi, \lambda_\infty(E_*))$ respectively, which concludes the proof of (a).

The conclusion (b) is a straightforward consequence of (a) and (4.2). \square

5. APPENDIX: THE PROOF OF $b_0 = b_{j,i} = 0$

In this section, we are going to show $b_0 = b_{j,i} = 0$ by making use of the Pohozaev type identities (2.19) and (2.20). The argument is an adaptation of those in [39] and [9]. Therefore we shall discuss the main steps and refer the readers to [39, 9] for further details.

To analyse the various terms in (2.19) and (2.20) we need a delicate estimate about $\nabla v_{n,j}$ and $\nabla \zeta_n$. Let

$$\tilde{G}(x) = \frac{\lambda_n}{m} \sum_{l=1}^m G(x, x_{n,l}). \quad (5.1)$$

In view of Theorem 2.A, it is not difficult to see that,

$$\nabla v_{n,j} = \nabla(\tilde{G} - \phi_{n,j}) + o(e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}}) = -4 \frac{x - x_{n,j}}{|x - x_{n,j}|^2} + o(e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}}) \text{ in } \bigcup_{l=1}^m B_{2r_0}(x_{n,l}) \setminus B_{r/2}(x_{n,l}). \quad (5.2)$$

For the estimate of $\nabla \zeta_n$ we will apply the Green representation formula and a suitable scaling. It is convenient to introduce the following notations,

$$\Lambda_{n,j,r}^- = r e^{-\mu_{n,j}/2}, \quad \Lambda_{n,j,r}^+ = r e^{\mu_{n,j}/2}, \quad \text{for any } r > 0, \quad (5.3)$$

and

$$\bar{f}(z) = f(e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}} z + x_{n,j}), \quad |z| < r_0 e^{\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}} \text{ for any function } f : B_{r_0}(x_{n,j}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}. \quad (5.4)$$

Lemma 5.1.

$$\zeta_n(x) - \zeta_{n,0} = \sum_{j=1}^m A_{n,j} G(x_{n,j}, x) + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{h=1}^2 B_{n,j,h} \partial_{y_h} G(y, x)|_{y=x_{n,j}} + o(e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mu_{n,1}}), \quad (5.5)$$

holds in $C^1(\bar{\Omega} \setminus \cup_{j=1}^m B_\delta(x_{n,j}))$, for a suitably defined positive constant $\delta > 0$, where $\zeta_{n,0} = \zeta_n|_{\partial\Omega}$, $\partial_{y_h} G(y, x) = \frac{\partial G(y,x)}{\partial y_h}$, $y = (y_1, y_2)$,

$$A_{n,j} = \int_{\Omega_j} f_n^*(y) dy, \quad \text{and} \quad B_{n,j,h} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\mu_{n,j}} \frac{b_{j,h} 4\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{\lambda_n h(q_j)}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{|z|^2}{(1+|z|^2)^3} dz.$$

Moreover, there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that,

$$\left| \zeta_n(x) - \zeta_{n,0} - \sum_{j=1}^m A_{n,j} G(x_{n,j}, x) \right| \leq C \sum_{j=1}^m e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}} \frac{1}{|x - x_{n,j}|}, \quad (5.6)$$

for $x \in \Omega \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^m B_{\Lambda_{n,j,R}^-}(x_{n,j})$, for any $R > 0$ (where C do not depend by R).

Proof. The proof of Lemma 5.1 is based on the Green representation formula

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_n(x) - \zeta_{n,0} &= \int_{\Omega} G(y, x) f_n^*(y) dy \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^m A_{n,j} G(x_{n,j}, x) + \sum_{j=1}^m \int_{\Omega_j} (G(y, x) - G(x_{n,j}, x)) f_n^*(y) dy, \end{aligned} \quad (5.7)$$

and the estimates of \tilde{u}_n in Theorem 2.A. We refer to [39, Lemma 2.3] and [9, Lemma 3.3] for further details. \square

Lemma 5.2.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S. of (2.19)} &= -4A_{n,j} - \frac{256b_0 e^{-\mu_{n,1}} h(q_j) e^{G_j^*(q_j)}}{\lambda_n (h(q_1))^2 e^{G_1^*(q_1)}} \int_{\Omega_j \setminus B_r(q_j)} e^{\Phi_j(x, \mathbf{q})} dx \\ &\quad + o(e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}} \sum_{l=1}^m |A_{n,l}|) + o(e^{-\mu_{n,j}}), \end{aligned}$$

for fixed $r \in (0, r_0)$, with r_0 as defined right below (1.7).

Proof. We shall first derive a refined estimate about $\nabla \zeta_n$. By the Green representation formula, we see that,

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_n(x) - \zeta_{n,0} &= \int_{\Omega} G(y, x) f_n^*(y) dy = \sum_{l=1}^m A_{n,l} G(x_{n,l}, x) + \sum_{l=1}^m \sum_{h=1}^2 B_{n,l,h} (\partial_{y_h} G(y, x)|_{y=x_{n,l}}) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=1}^m \sum_{h,k=1}^2 C_{n,l,h,k} (\partial_{y_h y_k}^2 G(y, x)|_{y=x_{n,l}}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{l=1}^m \int_{\Omega_l} \Psi_{n,l}(y, x) f_n^*(y) dy, \end{aligned} \quad (5.8)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} A_{n,l} &= \int_{\Omega_l} f_n^*(y) dy, \quad B_{n,l,h} = \int_{B_{r_0}(x_{n,l})} (y - x_{n,l})_h f_n^*(y) dy, \\ C_{n,l,h,k} &= \int_{B_{r_0}(x_{n,l})} (y - x_{n,l})_h (y - x_{n,l})_k f_n^*(y) dy, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{n,l}(y, x) &= G(y, x) - G(x_{n,l}, x) - \langle \partial_y G(y, x)|_{y=x_{n,l}}, y - x_{n,l} \rangle \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \langle \partial_y^2 G(y, x)|_{y=x_{n,l}}, (y - x_{n,l}), y - x_{n,l} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Fix $\bar{r} \in (0, \frac{r}{2})$. By using (2.14) and Theorem 2.A, we see that,

$$f_n^*(y) = \frac{64e^{-\mu_{n,j}}}{\lambda_n h(x_{n,j})} e^{\Phi_j(y, \mathbf{x}_n)} (-b_0 + o(1)) \text{ for } y \in \bar{\Omega}_j \setminus B_{\bar{r}}(x_{n,j}), \quad (5.9)$$

where $\mathbf{x}_n = (x_{n,1}, \dots, x_{n,m})$ and

$$\Phi_j(y, \mathbf{x}_n) = \sum_{l=1}^m 8\pi G(y, x_{n,l}) - G_j^*(x_{n,j}) + \log h(y) - \log h(x_{n,j}).$$

Let us define,

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{G}_n(x) &= \zeta_{n,0} + \sum_{l=1}^m A_{n,l} G(x_{n,l}, x) + \sum_{l=1}^m \sum_{h=1}^2 B_{n,l,h} \partial_{y_h} G(y, x)|_{y=x_{n,l}} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=1}^m \sum_{h,k=1}^2 C_{n,l,h,k} \partial_{y_h y_k}^2 G(y, x)|_{y=x_{n,l}}, \end{aligned} \quad (5.10)$$

and

$$\zeta_n^*(x) = -b_0 \sum_{l=1}^m \int_{\Omega_l \setminus B_{\bar{r}}(x_{n,l})} \frac{64e^{-\mu_{n,l}} \Psi_{n,l}(y, x)}{\lambda_n h(x_{n,l})} e^{\Phi_l(y, x_n)} dy. \quad (5.11)$$

By (5.8) and (5.9), we conclude that for $x \in \partial B_r(x_{n,j})$, it holds,

$$\zeta_n(x) - \bar{G}_n(x) = \zeta_n^*(x) + O\left(\frac{\bar{r}e^{-\mu_{n,j}}}{|x - x_{n,j}|^3}\right) + o(e^{-\mu_{n,j}}) \text{ in } C^1(\partial B_r(x_{n,j})). \quad (5.12)$$

Substituting (5.2) and (5.12) into (2.19), we see that,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S. of (2.19)} &= \int_{\partial B_r(x_{n,j})} 4\langle \nu, D(\bar{G}_n + \zeta_n^*)(x) \rangle d\sigma(x) + o(e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}} \sum_{l=1}^m |A_{n,l}|) \\ &\quad + O\left(\frac{\bar{r}e^{-\mu_{n,j}}}{r^3}\right) + o(e^{-\mu_{n,j}}), \end{aligned} \quad (5.13)$$

for any $\bar{r} \in (0, \frac{r}{2})$. The estimate about the right hand side of (5.13) depends on the following identity

$$\begin{aligned} &\Delta u (\nabla v \cdot (x - x_{n,j})) + \Delta v (\nabla u \cdot (x - x_{n,j})) \\ &= \operatorname{div} (\nabla u (\nabla v \cdot (x - x_{n,j})) + \nabla v (\nabla u \cdot (x - x_{n,j})) - \nabla u \cdot \nabla v (x - x_{n,j})). \end{aligned} \quad (5.14)$$

Letting $u = \bar{G}_n$ and $v = \tilde{G} - \phi_{n,j}$ (resp. $u = \Psi_{n,j}(y, \cdot)$ and $v = \tilde{G} - \phi_{n,j}$), then we are able to compute the right hand side of (5.13) $\int_{\partial B_r(x_{n,j})} \langle \nu, D\bar{G}_n \rangle d\sigma$ (resp. $\int_{\partial B_r(x_{n,j})} \langle \nu, D\zeta_n^* \rangle d\sigma$). See [39] and [9, Lemma 4.2] for further details. \square

The following result is needed to estimate the right hand side of (2.19).

Lemma 5.3.

$$\begin{aligned} (i) \quad &\int_{\partial B_r(x_{n,j})} r f_n^* d\sigma = - \frac{32\pi e^{-\mu_{n,1}} b_0 h(q_j) e^{G_j^*(q_j)} (\Delta \log h(q_j))}{\lambda_n (h(q_1))^2 e^{G_1^*(q_1)}} \\ &\quad - \frac{128e^{-\mu_{n,1}} b_0 h(q_j) e^{G_j^*(q_j)}}{\lambda_n (h(q_1))^2 e^{G_1^*(q_1)}} \frac{\pi}{r^2} + O(re^{-\mu_{n,1}}) + \frac{o(e^{-\mu_{n,1}})}{r^2}. \\ (ii) \quad &\sum_{j=1}^m \int_{B_r(x_{n,j})} f_n^* dx = \frac{64b_0 e^{-\mu_{n,1}}}{\lambda_n (h(q_1))^2 e^{G_1^*(q_1)}} \sum_{j=1}^m \int_{\Omega_j \setminus B_r(q_j)} h(q_j) e^{G_j^*(q_j)} e^{\Phi_j(x, q)} dx + o(e^{-\mu_{n,1}}). \\ (iii) \quad &\int_{B_r(x_{n,j})} f_n^* \langle D(\log h + \phi_{n,j}), x - x_{n,j} \rangle dx \\ &= \left[\frac{32\pi \zeta_{n,0} (\Delta \log h(q_j))}{\lambda_n (h(q_1))^2 e^{G_1^*(q_1)}} h(q_j) e^{G_j^*(q_j)} e^{-\mu_{n,1}} \left(\mu_{n,1} + \log \left(\frac{\lambda_n (h(q_1))^2 e^{G_1^*(q_1)}}{8h(q_j) e^{G_j^*(q_j)}} r^2 \right) - 2 \right) \right] \\ &\quad + O(1) \left(\frac{|\log r| e^{-\mu_{n,j}}}{(\mu_{n,j})^2} \right) + O(re^{-\mu_{n,j}}) + o(e^{-\mu_{n,j}}) |\log R| + O\left(\frac{e^{-2\mu_{n,j}}}{r^2}\right) + O\left(\frac{e^{-\mu_{n,j}}}{R^2}\right) \\ &\quad + O(1) \left(\sum_{l=1}^m (|A_{n,l}| + e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}}) \left(\frac{e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}}}{R} + e^{-\mu_{n,j}} (\mu_{n,j} + |\log r|) \right) \right) \text{ for any } R > 1, \end{aligned}$$

where $O(1)$ denotes any quantity uniformly bounded with respect to r, R and n .

Proof. The proof of Lemma 5.3 is based on Theorem 2.A and $\int_{\Omega} f_n^* dy = 0$ as in [39, 9]. We sketch the proof of (iii) for reader's convenience. By Theorem 2.A, the expansion of $D(\log h + \phi_{n,j})$, and the scaling $x = e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}} z + x_{n,j}$, we see that,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{B_r(x_{n,j})} f_n^* \langle D(\log h + \phi_{n,j}), x - x_{n,j} \rangle dx \\ &= \int_{B_{\Lambda_{n,j,r}^+}(0)} \frac{\lambda_n h(x_{n,j}) \bar{\zeta}_n}{(1 + \frac{\lambda_n h(x_{n,j})}{8} |z|^2)^2} \langle D^2(\log h + \phi_{n,j})(x_{n,j}) z, z \rangle e^{-\mu_{n,j}} dz \\ & \quad + O(1) \left(\frac{|\log r| e^{-\mu_{n,j}}}{(\mu_{n,j})^2} \right) + O(re^{-\mu_{n,j}}) + o(e^{-\mu_{n,j}}). \end{aligned} \quad (5.15)$$

At this point, by using the following identity $\int \frac{(1-r^2)r^3}{(1+r^2)^3} dr = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-3r^2-2}{(1+r^2)^2} - \log(1+r^2) \right) + C$, together with (2.13) and (2.14), then for any fixed and large $R > 0$ we see that,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{B_R(0)} \frac{\lambda_n h(x_{n,j}) \bar{\zeta}_n}{(1 + \frac{\lambda_n h(x_{n,j})}{8} |z|^2)^2} \langle D^2(\log h + \phi_{n,j})(x_{n,j}) z, z \rangle e^{-\mu_{n,j}} dz \\ &= \frac{32\pi b_0 \Delta(\log h + \phi_{n,j})(x_{n,j})}{\lambda_n h(x_{n,j})} e^{-\mu_{n,j}} \left(\frac{\frac{\lambda_n h(x_{n,j})}{8} R^2 (1 + \frac{\lambda_n h(x_{n,j})}{4} R^2)}{(1 + \frac{\lambda_n h(x_{n,j})}{8} R^2)^2} - \log(1 + \frac{\lambda_n h(x_{n,j})}{8} R^2) \right) \\ & \quad + o(e^{-\mu_{n,j}}) |\log R|. \end{aligned}$$

Next, let us observe that,

$$\int \frac{r^3}{(1+r^2)^2} dr = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+r^2} + \log(1+r^2) \right) + C. \quad (5.16)$$

In view of (5.6), we also see that if $|z| \geq R$ then it holds,

$$\bar{\zeta}_n(z) = \zeta_{n,0} + O(1) \left(\sum_{l=1}^m (|A_{n,l}| + e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}}) \left(\frac{e^{\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}}}{|z|} + 1 \right) \right). \quad (5.17)$$

Since $\zeta_{n,0}$ is constant, we also conclude from (5.16) and (5.17) that,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{B_{\Lambda_{n,j,r}^+}(0) \setminus B_R(0)} \frac{\lambda_n h(x_{n,j}) \bar{\zeta}_n}{(1 + \frac{\lambda_n h(x_{n,j})}{8} |z|^2)^2} \langle D^2(\log h + \phi_{n,j})(x_{n,j}) z, z \rangle e^{-\mu_{n,j}} dz \\ &= - \left[\frac{1}{1 + \frac{\lambda_n h(x_{n,j})}{8} R^2} + \log(1 + \frac{\lambda_n h(x_{n,j})}{8} R^2) - \mu_{n,j} - \log\left(\frac{\lambda_n h(x_{n,j})}{8} r^2\right) \right] \\ & \quad \times \frac{32\pi \zeta_{n,0} \Delta(\log h + \phi_{n,j})(x_{n,j})}{\lambda_n h(x_{n,j})} e^{-\mu_{n,j}} + O\left(\frac{e^{-2\mu_{n,j}}}{r^2}\right) \\ & \quad + O(1) \sum_{l=1}^m (|A_{n,l}| + e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}}) \left(\frac{e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}}}{R} + e^{-\mu_{n,j}} (\mu_{n,j} + |\log r|) \right). \end{aligned}$$

By (2.14), it is easy to check that,

$$\zeta_{n,0} = -b_0 + o(1). \quad (5.18)$$

The estimates (5.15)-(5.18) used together with Theorem 2.A conclude the proof of Lemma 5.3-(iii). \square

Now we are able to prove that $b_{j,0} = 0$ for all $j = 1, \dots, m$.

Lemma 5.4.

(i) $A_{n,j} = \int_{\Omega_j} f_n^*(y) dy = o(e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}})$.

(ii) $b_0 = 0$ and in particular $b_{j,0} = 0$, $j = 1, \dots, m$.

Proof. (i) This is an immediate consequence of Theorem 2.A and Lemmas 5.2-5.3.

(ii) For any $r > 0$, let us set,

$$r_j = r\sqrt{8h(q_j)G_j(q_j)} \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, m. \quad (5.19)$$

Note that $\sum_{j=1}^m A_{n,j} = 0$. This fact, together with the Pohozaev type identity (2.19), Lemmas 5.2-5.3, and (i), implies that,

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{256b_0e^{-\mu_{n,1}}}{\lambda_n(h(q_1))^2e^{G_1^*(q_1)}} \sum_{j=1}^m h(q_j)e^{G_j^*(q_j)} \int_{\Omega_j \setminus B_{r_j}(q_j)} e^{\Phi_j(y, \mathbf{q})} dy \\ &= -\frac{128e^{-\mu_{n,1}}b_0}{\lambda_n(h(q_1))^2e^{G_1^*(q_1)}} \sum_{j=1}^m h(q_j)e^{G_j^*(q_j)} \frac{\pi}{r_j^2} - \frac{32\pi e^{-\mu_{n,1}}b_0\ell(\mathbf{q})}{\lambda_n(h(q_1))^2e^{G_1^*(q_1)}} \\ & \quad - \frac{128e^{-\mu_{n,1}}b_0}{\lambda_n(h(q_1))^2e^{G_1^*(q_1)}} \sum_{j=1}^m h(q_j)e^{G_j^*(q_j)} \int_{\Omega_j \setminus B_{r_j}(q_j)} e^{\Phi_j(y, \mathbf{q})} dy \\ & \quad - \frac{32\pi\zeta_{n,0}\ell(\mathbf{q})e^{-\mu_{n,1}}}{\lambda_n(h(q_1))^2e^{G_1^*(q_1)}} \left(\mu_{n,1} + \log \left(\lambda_n(h(q_1))^2e^{G_1^*(q_1)}r^2 \right) - 2 \right) \\ & \quad + O(e^{-\mu_{n,1}})(r + R^{-1}) + o(e^{-\mu_{n,1}})\left(\frac{1}{r^2} + \log R\right). \end{aligned} \quad (5.20)$$

If either $\ell(\mathbf{q}) \neq 0$ or $D(\mathbf{q}) \neq 0$, then (5.20) implies $b_0 = 0$. In view of (2.13), we also obtain $b_{j,0} = b_0 = 0$, $j = 1, \dots, m$. This fact concludes the proof of (ii). \square

Next, by using (2.20), we shall prove that $b_{j,1} = b_{j,2} = 0$.

Lemma 5.5.

$$\text{R.H.S. of (2.20)} = \tilde{B}_j \left(\sum_{h=1}^2 D_{hi}^2(\phi_{n,j} + \log h)(x_{n,j})e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}}b_{j,h} \right) + o(e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}}),$$

where

$$\tilde{B}_j = 4\sqrt{\frac{8}{\lambda_n h(x_{n,j})}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{|z|^2}{(1+|z|^2)^3} dz.$$

Proof. Since \mathbf{q} is a critical point of f_m , then by using Theorem 2.A, we find that,

$$D_i(\phi_{n,j} + \log h)(x_{n,j}) = D_i(G_j^* + \log h)(x_{n,j}) + O(\mu_{n,j}e^{-\mu_{n,j}}) = O(\mu_{n,j}e^{-\mu_{n,j}}). \quad (5.21)$$

As a consequence, in view of the blow up profile of \tilde{u}_n in Theorem 2.A and (2.13), we conclude that,

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{R.H.S. of (2.20)} \\ &= - \int_{\partial B_r(x_{n,j})} \lambda_n h(x) e^{\tilde{u}_n} \zeta_n \frac{(x - x_{n,j})_i}{|x - x_{n,j}|} d\sigma + \int_{B_r(x_{n,j})} \lambda_n h(x) e^{\tilde{u}_n} \zeta_n D_i(\phi_{n,j} + \log h) dx \\ &= 4\sqrt{\frac{8}{\lambda_n h(x_{n,j})}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{|z|^2}{(1+|z|^2)^3} dz \left(\sum_{h=1}^2 D_{hi}^2(\phi_{n,j} + \log h)(x_{n,j})e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}}b_{j,h} \right) + o(e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}}), \end{aligned} \quad (5.22)$$

which implies that the conclusion of Lemma 5.5 holds. \square

Lemma 5.6.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S. of (2.20)} &= -8\pi \left[\sum_{l \neq j} e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,l}}{2}} D_i G_{n,l}^*(x_{n,j}) + e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}} D_i \sum_{h=1}^2 \partial_{y_h} R(y, x)|_{x=y=x_{n,j}} b_{j,h} \tilde{B}_j \right] \\ & \quad + o(e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}}), \end{aligned}$$

where $G_{n,l}^*(x) = \sum_{h=1}^2 \partial_{y_h} G(y, x)|_{y=x_{n,l}} b_{l,h} \tilde{B}_l$.

Proof. By the definition of $G_{n,i}^*$, we have for any $\theta \in (0, r)$,

$$\Delta G_{n,l}^* = 0 \text{ in } B_r(x_{n,j}) \setminus B_\theta(x_{n,j}).$$

Then for $x \in B_r(x_{n,j}) \setminus B_\theta(x_{n,j})$, and setting $e_i = \frac{x_i}{|x|}$, $i = 1, 2$, we have,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \Delta G_{n,l}^* D_i \log \frac{1}{|x - x_{n,j}|} + \Delta \log \frac{1}{|x - x_{n,j}|} D_i G_{n,l}^* \\ &= \operatorname{div} \left(\nabla G_{n,l}^* D_i \log \frac{1}{|x - x_{n,j}|} + \nabla \log \frac{1}{|x - x_{n,j}|} D_i G_{n,l}^* - \nabla G_{n,l}^* \cdot \nabla \log \frac{1}{|x - x_{n,j}|} e_i \right), \end{aligned}$$

which readily implies that,

$$\int_{\partial B_r(x_{n,j})} \frac{\nabla_i G_{n,l}^*}{|x - x_{n,j}|} d\sigma = \int_{\partial B_\theta(x_{n,j})} \frac{\nabla_i G_{n,l}^*}{|x - x_{n,j}|} d\sigma. \quad (5.23)$$

In view of Lemma 5.1 and Lemma 5.4, we also have,

$$\zeta_n(x) - \zeta_{n,0} = \sum_{l=1}^m e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,l}}{2}} G_{n,l}^*(x) + o(e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}}) \quad \text{in } C^1(B_r(x_{n,j}) \setminus B_\theta(x_{n,j})). \quad (5.24)$$

By using $D_i D_h (\log |z|) = \frac{\delta_{ih} |z|^2 - 2z_i z_h}{|z|^4}$, we see that,

$$\int_{\partial B_\theta(x_{n,j})} \frac{\nabla_i G_{n,j}^*}{|x - x_{n,j}|} d\sigma = 2\pi D_i \sum_{h=1}^2 \partial_{y_h} R(y, x)|_{x=y=x_{n,j}} b_{j,h} \tilde{B}_j + o_\theta(1).$$

This fact, together with (5.23)-(5.24) and the estimate about $\nabla v_{n,j}$ in (5.2), we see that, for any $\theta \in (0, r)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S. of (2.20)} &= -4 \int_{\partial B_r(x_{n,j})} \sum_{l=1}^m e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,l}}{2}} \frac{\nabla_i G_{n,l}^*}{|x - x_{n,j}|} d\sigma + o(e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}}) \\ &= -8\pi \left[\sum_{l \neq j} e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,l}}{2}} D_i G_{n,l}^*(x_{n,j}) + e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}} D_i \sum_{h=1}^2 \partial_{y_h} R(y, x)|_{x=y=x_{n,j}} b_{j,h} \tilde{B}_j \right] \\ &\quad + o(e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}}) + o_\theta(1) e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}}, \end{aligned}$$

which proves the claim of Lemma 5.6. \square

Finally, we have the following,

Lemma 5.7. $b_{j,1} = b_{j,2} = 0$, $j = 1, \dots, m$.

Proof. From the Pohozaev type identity (2.20) and Lemma 5.5-Lemma 5.6, we have, for $i = 1, 2$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\tilde{B}_j \sum_{h=1}^2 (D_{hi}^2 (\phi_{n,j} + \log h)(x_{n,j}) b_{j,h}) e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}} \\ &= -8\pi \left[\sum_{l \neq j} e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,l}}{2}} D_i G_{n,l}^*(x_{n,j}) + e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}} D_i \sum_{h=1}^2 \partial_{y_h} R(y, x)|_{y=x_{n,j}} b_{j,h} \tilde{B}_j \right] + o(e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}}) \\ &= -8\pi \sum_{l \neq j} e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,l}}{2}} \sum_{h=1}^2 D_{x_i} \partial_{y_h} G(y, x)|_{(y,x)=(x_{n,j}, x_{n,l})} b_{lh} \tilde{B}_l \\ &\quad - 8\pi e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}} \sum_{h=1}^2 D_{x_i} \partial_{y_h} R(y, x)|_{x=y=x_{n,j}} b_{j,h} \tilde{B}_j + o(e^{-\frac{\mu_{n,j}}{2}}). \end{aligned} \quad (5.25)$$

Set $\vec{b} = (\hat{b}_{1,1}\tilde{B}_1, \hat{b}_{1,2}\tilde{B}_1, \dots, \hat{b}_{m,1}\tilde{B}_m, \hat{b}_{m,2}\tilde{B}_m)$, where $\hat{b}_{lh} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (e^{\frac{\mu_{n,j} - \mu_{n,l}}{2}} b_{lh})$. Then, by using Theorem 2.A and passing to the limit as $n \rightarrow +\infty$, we conclude from (5.25) that,

$$D^2 f_m(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_m) \cdot \vec{b} = 0.$$

By the non degeneracy assumption $\det(D_{\Omega}^2 f_m(\mathbf{q})) \neq 0$, we conclude $b_{j,1} = b_{j,2} = 0$, $j = 1, \dots, m$. \square

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