STATIONARY MULTIPLE SPOTS FOR REACTION-DIFFUSION SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we review analytical methods for a rigorous study of the existence and stability of stationary, multiple spots for reaction-diffusion systems. We will consider two classes of reaction-diffusion systems: activator-inhibitor systems (such as the Gierer-Meinhardt system) and activator-substrate systems (such as the Gray-Scott system or the Schnakenberg model).

The main ideas are presented in the context of the Schnakenberg model, and these results are new to the literature.

We will consider the systems in a two-dimensional, bounded and smooth domain for small diffusion constant of the activator.

Existence of multi-spots is proved using tools from nonlinear functional analysis such as Liapunov-Schmidt reduction and fixed-point theorems. The amplitudes and positions of spots follow from this analysis.

Stability is shown in two parts, for eigenvalues of order one and eigenvalues converging to zero, respectively. Eigenvalues of order one are studied by deriving their leading-order asymptotic behavior and reducing the eigenvalue problem to a nonlocal eigenvalue problem (NLEP). A study of the NLEP reveals a condition for the maximal number of stable spots.

Eigenvalues converging to zero are investigated using a projection similar to Liapunov-Schmidt reduction and conditions on the positions for stable spots are derived. The Green's function of the Laplacian plays a central role in the analysis.

The results are interpreted in the biological, chemical and ecological contexts. They are confirmed by numerical simulations.

1. INTRODUCTION: AN OVERVIEW

One of the central issues in developmental biology is to understand how spatial patterns arise as an embryo develops from a single fertilized cell into an adult. In 1952, Alan Turing [64] proposed that a system of interacting chemicals could be driven unstable by diffusion and evolve into a spatial pattern. This was an example of self-organization giving rise to emergent behavior. Since his seminal work, many models have been proposed, from a huge spectrum of applications. A good account of these models can be found in J. Murray's book [43]. Among those models, in particular three stand out: the Gierer-Meinhardt system [17] in biological development, the Gray-Scott model and the Schnakenberg model in chemical reaction theory. In a two-dimensional domain, intricate spatially localized patterns, consisting of either **spots**, **stripes**, **mixed spot-stripe** patterns, or **space-filling curves**, have been observed in numerical simulations of those Turing systems. For activator-inhibitor systems, such as the well-known Gierer-Meinhardt model of biological morphogenesis, spot and stripe patterns are ubiquitous ([17], [41], [42], [34], [35]). For the Gray-Scott or Schnakenberg model of theoretical chemistry, an even greater diversity of spatio-temporal patterns occur, including spot-replication behavior, spatio-temporal chaos of spot patterns and labyrinthine patterns of stripes ([31], [32], [50], [51], [52]).

Most of the previous analysis of the stability of localized patterns has been based on a weakly nonlinear theory, where the solution is assumed to be close to some **spatially uniform state** across the domain. However, numerical and analytical analysis shows that the stable patterns are **far from the uniform state**. In this paper, we shall give a unified and rigorous treatment of **multiple spots** for reaction-diffusion systems on a two-dimensional domain.

We begin with a classification of reaction-diffusion systems.

1.1. **Reaction-Diffusion Systems.** A two-component reaction-diffusion system in R^2 is given by

$$v_t = \epsilon^2 \Delta v + f(u, v), \quad \tau u_t = D \Delta u + g(u, v).$$

The unknowns $u = u(x, t)$ and $v = v(x, t)$ represent the concentrations of two chemicals at a point $x \in \Omega \subset R^2$ and at a time $t > 0$, respectively, where Ω is a bounded and smooth domain in R^2; $\Delta := \sum_{j=1}^{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_j^2}$ is the Laplace operator in R^2; $\nu(x)$ is the outer normal at $x \in \partial\Omega$; ϵ^2 and D are positive diffusion constants; $\tau \geq 0$ is a non-negative time relaxation constant. Note that for the special case $\tau = 0$ we have a mixed parabolic-elliptic system, otherwise a parabolic system. The functions $f(u, v)$ and $g(u, v)$ describe nonlinear reaction terms which are explained in more detail below.

It is well-known that for two-component reaction-diffusion systems the Turing instability, which leads to pattern formation [64], is possible for exactly **two types** of systems which are characterized by the signs of the Jacobian at a homogeneous, positive, steady state [43]. After a suitable relabelling of the two components these two types can be written as follows:

$$J_1 = \begin{bmatrix} + & - \\ + & - \end{bmatrix}, \quad J_2 = \begin{bmatrix} + & + \\ - & - \end{bmatrix}.$$

We now consider some important examples of reaction-diffusion systems for both types.

Activator-inhibitor systems which are suggested in equation (12) of [17] to have the reaction terms

$$f(u, v) = -v + \frac{v^p}{u^q}, \quad g(u, v) = -u + \frac{v^r}{u^s}, \quad \text{where } 1 < \frac{qr}{(p-1)(s+1)}, \ 1 < p \tag{1.1}$$

(after re-scaling) are of **type one**. It is commonly assumed that there is a fast-diffusing inhibitor, u, which **inhibits** the production of a slowly-diffusing activator, v. On the other hand, v **activates** itself and the inhibitor. This mechanism drives sharply localized spatial spots of activator coupled with nearby shallow peaks of inhibitor. A particular case of activator-inhibitor system which is now commonly called the **Gierer-Meinhardt system** is the special case $(p, q, r, s) = (2, 1, 2, 0)$.

Activator-substrate systems which are suggested in equation (11) of [17] (called Depletion Model there) to have the reaction terms

$$f(v) = -v + uv^2, \quad g(u) = A - \mu u - uv^2, \quad \text{where } A > 0 \tag{1.2}$$

(after re-scaling) are of **type two**. It is commonly assumed that there is a fast-diffusing substrate, u, which is **consumed** by a slowly-diffusing activator, v, and **supplied** to the system at a constant rate. On the other hand, v **activates** itself. This mechanism drives sharply localized spatial spots of activator coupled with nearby shallow dips of substrate.

Further, to get pattern formation, for activator-substrate systems the **feed-rate** must be large enough: if the feed-rate is too small there is not enough substrate to support the production of activator and any pattern will eventually die out. This is in contrast to the activator-inhibitor case, which does not have any feeding mechanism.

The effect of the feed-rate is modelled by the constant A. To get stable multi-spots one has to assume that A is large enough (see Theorem 2.2 below).

Particular cases of activator-substrate systems are $\mu = 1$ which is now commonly called the **Gray-Scott** system [18], [19] and $\mu = 0$ which is now commonly called the **Schnakenberg** model [59]. In both cases the reaction kinetics is derived from simple chemical reactions using the mass balance law.

So there is a **marked difference** between activator-inhibitor and activator-substrate systems: Near activator peaks the inhibitor has high values, but the substrate has low values. This is easy to understand intuitively, as in the first case high values of activator lead to strong activation of inhibitor, resulting in an inhibitor peak, whereas in the second case high values of activator lead to fast consumption of substrate, causing a substrate dip. This difference is clearly reflected in our analytical results and numerical simulations for multi-spot patterns.

1.2. **Previous Results on Peaked Solutions.** Let us now give an overview of the literature to the problem. For the one-dimensional Gierer-Meinhardt model we refer to [7], [63]. For the two-dimensional **Gierer-Meinhardt** system existence and stability of multi-spots have been analyzed in [73], [74] [75] (proving a conjecture of Ni [44]). For the shadow system see [68].

For the **Gray-Scott system** we refer to [54] (numerical simulation), [41], [42] (asymptotic expansion), [8], [9], [10] (rigorous proofs for one dimension), [69], [70], [76], [77] (rigorous study of multi-spots for higher dimensions), [7], [45], [46], [48], [49], [25], [26], [62] (rigorous study of instability mechanisms of multi-spots).

The Turing bifurcations for the **Schnakenberg** model with spatially varying diffusion coefficients are studied on a spatial two-dimensional square in [1]. It is shown how this spatial variation can be used to partially reduce the degeneracy in the Turing bifurcation. Interesting phenomena are established which include stable subcritical striped patterns and stripes losing stability super-critically to give stable spotted patterns.

For the Schnakenberg model on a one-dimensional interval the existence and stability of multiple interior spike solutions have been established in the symmetric case (i.e. spots of equal amplitudes) [22] and in the asymmetric case (i.e. spots of two different amplitudes) [71].

The motion of spots has been analyzed in [12], [45]. For absolute instability see [58]. For chaotic behavior see [50]. Singular eigenvalue problems for reaction-diffusion equations have been studied in [47].

Reviews on pattern formation for reaction-diffusion systems and its biological, chemical and ecological implications are given in [33], [38], [37] [67]. For an overview of biological modelling we refer to [43].

1.3. **Biological implications.** We now discuss biological, chemical and ecological implications of these models.

Biological applications of the Gierer-Meinhardt model and its generalizations to such diverse biological processes as animal skin patterns, patterns on tropical sea shells, organ formation, nerve cell and brain activity, regeneration in hydra and segmentation have been described in [38], [39].

A Turing model has been suggested to explain the development of pigmentation patterns on certain species of growing angle-fish such as *Pomacanthus semicirculantus* where colored stripes are observed which change their number, size and orientation [27]. After this model was refined, adding effects such as cell growth and movement, also stripes of various thickness could be explained [53].

For reaction-diffusion systems on growing domains, which is a good model for the growth of organisms, we mention [3], [4], [34], [35].

Recently in [61] hair follicle arrangements in mice have been modelled by a reaction-diffusion system where the WNT and DKK proteins serve as an activator and inhibitor, respectively, and experiments are combined with numerical computations. See also the perspective in [36].

In **chemistry**, open systems in which chemicals are fed into the system play an important role. Simple models for this are Gray-Scott and Schnakenberg [65].

The Gray-Scott model and its relevance as a model for the ferrocyanide-iodate-sulfate (FIS) reaction have been investigated both numerically and experimentally in [31], [32]. Self-replication spots have been investigated numerically and by formal analysis in [56], [57].

In chemistry one criticism has been that the diffusion constants of the different chemical substances are probably not very different. It has been shown mathematically, using Turing instability, that chemical patterns with equal diffusion coefficients are possible [65]. These ideas have then been applied to the Belousov-Zhabotinskii reaction [55]. However, a mathematical analysis of multi-spots in one space-dimension for the Gray-Scott system revealed that they are unstable for equal diffusion constants [14], [15], [20], [21].

For the CIMA reaction experimentally found pattern formation [2], [6], [51], [52] could successfully be explained by reaction-diffusion modelling [30].

Even though the Schnakenberg model is unquestionably a simplification of processes in chemical reactors many of the patterns observed experimentally can be computed with the Schnakenberg model, such as multi-spots forming hexagonal arrays, stripes and wiggled stripes [11].

Let us finally comment on **ecology**. In [33] it is argued that pattern and scale are the central processes in ecology which unify population biology and ecosystems science and are essential for pure and applied ecology. The main task is therefore to understand the mechanism leading to pattern formation which acts on various scales. These patterns can be explained by Turing instabilities [60] and Turing patterns have the advantages that no genetic information is required and that almost every conceivable pattern can be explained. Patterns are important in ecology as they can explain diversity. So the study of Turing patterns in an ecological context is very interesting and important.

Since **multi-spots** are **frequently observed in biology, chemistry or ecology** they certainly have a strong relevance in the natural world.

1.4. **Analysis of Multi-spots.** We now turn to our problem of describing and analyzing multi-spots. **Throughout the paper**, for (1.2) we **assume** that

$$\frac{\epsilon^2}{|\Omega|} << 1 \text{ does not depend on } x,$$

$$\tau \geq 0 \text{ does not depend on } x \text{ or } \epsilon,$$

$$D, A > 0 \text{ do not depend on } x \text{ (but may depend on } \epsilon),$$

$$C_1 \leq \frac{D}{|\Omega|} << e^{C_2/(\epsilon/\sqrt{|\Omega|})} \text{ for some } C_1 > 0, 0 < C_2 < 1.$$

To emphasize the dependence on ϵ, we sometimes use the notations D_ϵ and A_ϵ. We will make remarks on the relevance of these conditions towards the end of the introduction after explaining the main results.

Note that the constants $\frac{\epsilon^2}{|\Omega|}$ and $\frac{D}{|\Omega|}$ are invariant under scaling of the domain. For example, if one stretches the length-scales by factor 2, i.e. one multiplies the area of domain by factor 4, and also multiplies the diffusion constants by factor 4, one has re-scaled the system to a new system which has the same dynamical behavior.

What is a spot? It is a stationary localized structure for which the (slowly-diffusing) activator has a sharp peak and the other (fast-diffusing) component has a more shallow maximum (for activator-inhibitor systems) or minimum (for activator-substrate systems), respectively.

To describe a spot quantitatively, we first explain how the **profile** of the activator for a spot looks like. After re-scaling the spatial variable and the amplitude of the spot it is, to leading order, given by the solution w of the following problem:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta w - w + w^2 = 0, \quad w > 0 \quad \text{in } R^2, \\ w(0) = \max_{y \in R^2} w(y), \quad w(y) \to 0 \text{ as } |y| \to \infty. \end{cases} \tag{1.3}$$

The uniqueness of the solution w was proved in [29]. By [16] we know that w is rotationally symmetric. It is also important to note that

$$w(y) \sim |y|^{-1/2} e^{-|y|} \quad \text{as } |y| \to \infty, \tag{1.4}$$

so w has exponential decay at infinity. In some sense, w is the "ground state" to the multi-spot problem.

To get **multi-spots** from w, one re-scales **space** by the factor ϵ, the **amplitude** by ξ_ϵ (depending on ϵ) and places spots at the **positions** P_j^ϵ which converge to some limiting positions P_j^0 as $\epsilon \to 0$. This is how we construct a good approximation to a solution. Then, using tools from **nonlinear functional analysis**, such as **Liapunov-Schmidt** reduction and **fixed-point theorems**, a multi-spot steady-state is established which is close to these multiple w's. This solves the **existence problem**.

Now we highlight the **main ideas** for solving the **stability problem**. This is done in two parts.

Part I: Study of the eigenvalues with $\lambda_\epsilon = O(1)$,

Part II: Study of the eigenvalues with $\lambda_\epsilon = o(1)$ as $\epsilon \to 0$.

To establish Part I, we take the limit of the linearized operator to leading order as $\epsilon \to 0$. Then, using tools from **nonlinear functional analysis** such as **nonlocal eigenvalue problems (NLEPs)** and **elliptic estimates** we study the behavior of the eigenvalues of the limit problem for $\epsilon = 0$. If $\lambda_\epsilon = O(1)$ by an argument of Dancer [5] we know that the stability behavior of the spectrum of the limit problem is the same as that for small ϵ.

To establish Part II, the analysis used in Part I is not good enough for the eigenvalues with $\lambda_\epsilon = o(1)$ since knowing that their limit is zero does not tell us anything about the signs of the real parts of the eigenvalues for ϵ small. So a refined analysis is needed which goes beyond the leading order $O(1)$.

Since zero eigenvalues of the limit problem are connected with translation modes which belong to the kernel of the linearized operator, for small ϵ we have to deal with small eigenvalues and a corresponding approximate kernel. We use a projection similar to Liapunov-Schmidt reduction. This analysis leads to conditions on the positions of the multi-spots which are expressed in terms of the Green's function.

We now make a remark on the **choice of diffusion constants**. If $\epsilon/\sqrt{|\Omega|}$ **is small enough** the spots have radius of the order ϵ much smaller than the typical domain size (length-scale of the order $\sqrt{|\Omega|}$). So the spots are well separated and an explicit analysis is possible. The behavior for finite and not necessarily small $\epsilon/\sqrt{|\Omega|}$ is not so easy to capture analytically, and we have only been able to investigate it by numerical simulations (see Section 5).

The scaling given by the constants in the system can be reduced to the following **two dimensionless parameters** which are invariant under spatial scaling:

$$\eta_\epsilon = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{|\Omega|}{D_\epsilon} \log \frac{\sqrt{|\Omega|}}{\epsilon}, \quad \alpha_\epsilon = \frac{\epsilon^2}{|\Omega|} \frac{\int_{R^2} w^2 \, dy}{A_\epsilon^2}. \tag{1.5}$$

Note that η_ϵ describes the relative size of the diffusion constants scaled with respect to domain size and α_ϵ measures the relative size of the activator diffusion constant scaled to domain size and the feed rate A_ϵ, which is invariant under spatial scaling.

We prove that, in leading order, the **maximal number K of stable spots** is given by

$$K \le \left(\frac{\eta_\epsilon}{\alpha_\epsilon} \right)^{1/2} = A_\epsilon \left(\frac{1}{2\pi \int_{R^2} w^2 \, dy} \frac{|\Omega|}{D_\epsilon} \frac{|\Omega|}{\epsilon^2} \log \frac{\sqrt{|\Omega|}}{\epsilon} \right)^{1/2}. \tag{1.6}$$

If there are more spots than described by (1.6) an **overcrowding instability** occurs which is linked to an eigenvalue of order $O(1)$ with positive real part. Dynamically, this implies that some of the spots will disappear on an $O(1)$ timescale due to overcrowding. We prove that this statement is true for $\tau = 0$. Then, by a perturbation argument, it also holds if τ is small enough. For $\tau = 0$ the eigenvalues become unstable by crossing the imaginary axis through zero.

Now we discuss the influence of the time-relaxation constant τ on the substrate. First we note that the one-spot solution is stable if τ is small. For increasing τ this spot may become unstable due to a **Hopf bifurcation**: The spot starts to oscillate, hereby disappearing and reappearing periodically. This means that if the substrate approximates a steady-state more slowly (increasing τ) oscillations

are more preferred. In the one-dimensional case this phenomenon has been studied analytically and numerically [72].

For multi-spots there are **two competing instability mechanisms**: Hopf bifurcation (which dominates for τ large) and overcrowding instability (which dominates for K large).

Inequality (1.6), which is true for ϵ^2/Ω sufficiently small, implies that the maximal number of stable spots increases if A_ϵ increases or if $D_\epsilon/|\Omega|$ decreases. These monotonicity properties are also observed numerically if ϵ^2/Ω is finite and not necessarily very small.

We have simulated multi-spots **numerically**, and the results are presented in Section 5. Setting $\epsilon^2 = 0.001$ and varying D we computed the Schnakenberg dynamics with feed rate $A = 1$ and time relaxation constant $\tau = 1$ on the unit disc with an initial condition having sixfold symmetry, see Figure 1. For $D/\epsilon^2 \geq 10$, we have obtained multi-spots for the final state (i.e. the long-time limit) which is numerically stable. Further, the number of spots increases with decreasing D, see Figure 2. If $D/\epsilon^2 = 5$ or smaller we did not observe multi-spots any more, but instead realized complex, chaotic dynamical behavior (not shown).

The problem with the quantitative application of our analytical results for finite $\epsilon/\sqrt{|\Omega|}$ is the following: They are derived taking into account $O(1)$ terms but neglecting terms of the order $O\left(\frac{1}{\log \frac{\sqrt{|\Omega|}}{\epsilon}}\right)$. However, if $\epsilon/\sqrt{|\Omega|}$ is not very small, then these two orders are comparable since $\left(\log \frac{|\Omega|}{\epsilon^2}\right)^{-1}$ decays only very slowly. We could improve the results by taking into account also contributions of the order $O\left(\frac{1}{\log \frac{|\Omega|}{\epsilon^2}}\right)$, but then the analysis becomes much more complicated since the positions and the amplitudes of the multi-spots are now both coupled with the diffusion constants.

Note that for the Gray-Scott system a constant similar to the one given in (1.6), which depends on η_ϵ and α_ϵ only, determines the maximal number of stable spots.

For the Gierer-Meinhardt it is only η_ϵ, that means the relative size of the two diffusion constants – each scaled to domain size, which decides on the maximal number of stable spots. When the diffusion constant of the inhibitor becomes smaller, the maximal number of stable spots increases.

1.5. **Structure of this paper.** The structure of this paper is as follows: In Section 2 we state our main results. In Section 3 we prove the existence of multi-spots and determine the amplitudes and positions of the spots. In Section 4 we prove the stability of spots. In Section 5 we confirm our results by numerical simulations. In Section 6 we discuss our results. In three appendices we present the main technical tools: In Section 7/Appendix A we give an introduction to the Liapunov-Schmidt reduction which is used in Section 3. In Section 8/Appendix B we prove the stability of two nonlocal eigenvalue problems (NLEPs) which is needed in Subsection 4.1. In Section 9/Appendix C we study the small eigenvalues and these results are used in Subsection 4.2.

When technical details are omitted, they can be found in [75] or [76], even if we do not make explicit reference every time. To simplify our notation, we use $e.s.t.$ to denote exponentially small terms (in their respective norms); more precisely, $e.s.t. = O(e^{-C_2/(\epsilon/\sqrt{|\Omega|})})$ as $\epsilon \to 0$ for some $0 < C_2 < 1$.

2. Main Analytical Results: Existence and Stability of Multi-spot Solutions

We now present the main results of this paper about **existence** and **stability** of **multi-spot** solutions.

They will be explicitly given for the **Schnakenberg system** for which they are **new**. Then the earlier results for the Gierer-Meinhardt system and the Gray-Scott system will be summarized and all the results will be compared.

We assume that the diffusion constant of activator is small compared to the domain size, $0 < \epsilon^2/|\Omega| << 1$. This implies that the radius ϵ of spots will be small compared to the length scale $\sqrt{|\Omega|}$ of the domain. In this limit we are able to give an explicit analysis of existence and stability of multi-spots.

For the diffusion constant of the substrate in the limit $\epsilon \to 0$ we assume that $\lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{D_\epsilon}{|\Omega|} = \frac{D_0}{|\Omega|} \in (0, +\infty]$ (note that this limit may be infinity). Let $\beta_\epsilon^2 = \frac{|\Omega|}{D_\epsilon}$; then $\lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \beta_\epsilon = \beta_0 \in [0, +\infty)$.

We recall the two constants $\eta_\epsilon, \alpha_\epsilon$, describing the diffusion constant of the substrate and the feed rate, respectively, which were defined in (1.5):

$$\eta_\epsilon = \frac{|\Omega|}{2\pi D_\epsilon} \log \frac{\sqrt{|\Omega|}}{\epsilon}, \quad \alpha_\epsilon = \frac{\epsilon^2}{|\Omega|} \frac{\int_{R^2} w^2 \, dy}{A_\epsilon^2}.$$

Note that η_ϵ depends only on the two diffusion constants and is monotone decreasing in $D_\epsilon/|\Omega|$, so η_ϵ describes the growth rate of $D_\epsilon/|\Omega|$ as $\epsilon \to 0$. On the other hand, α_ϵ depends on the diffusion constant of the activator and the feed rate. It is monotone decreasing in A_ϵ, so α_ϵ describes the growth rate of A_ϵ as $\epsilon \to 0$.

We consider the limits

$$\eta_0 = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \eta_\epsilon \in [0, +\infty], \quad \alpha_0 = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \alpha_\epsilon \in [0, +\infty] \tag{2.1}$$

and we assume that these limits exist (note that these limits may be zero or infinity).

For **existence** we assume that

$$(T1) \qquad K^2 \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{\alpha_\epsilon}{\eta_\epsilon} \neq 1,$$

where K is the number of spots. **We assume condition (T1) for the rest of the paper.**

For **stability** we assume that

$$(T2) \qquad K^2 \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{\alpha_\epsilon}{\eta_\epsilon} < 1,$$

where K is the number of spots. Note that (T2) gives an explicit bound on the maximal number of stable spots. Further, K **increases** if α_ϵ decreases, i.e. **if the feed rate A_ϵ increases**, or if η_ϵ increases, i.e. **if $D_\epsilon/|\Omega|$ decreases**. In short, one has many stable spots if feeding dominates over diffusion, scaled with domain size, for the substrate.

Note that we sometimes write

$$\frac{\alpha_0}{\eta_0} = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{\alpha_\epsilon}{\eta_\epsilon}$$

in case this limit exists.

With these notations, **steady states** for the Schnakenberg model

$$\begin{cases} v_t = \epsilon^2 \Delta v_\epsilon - v_\epsilon + A_\epsilon u_\epsilon v_\epsilon^2 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \tau u_t = D_\epsilon \Delta u_\epsilon + 1 - u_\epsilon v_\epsilon^2 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial u_\epsilon}{\partial \nu} = \frac{\partial v_\epsilon}{\partial \nu} = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega. \end{cases} \tag{2.2}$$

are the solutions of the system

$$\begin{cases} \epsilon^2 \Delta v_\epsilon - v_\epsilon + A_\epsilon u_\epsilon v_\epsilon^2 = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ D_\epsilon \Delta u_\epsilon + 1 - u_\epsilon v_\epsilon^2 = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \frac{\partial u_\epsilon}{\partial \nu} = \frac{\partial v_\epsilon}{\partial \nu} = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega. \end{cases} \tag{2.3}$$

Note that we get (2.2) from (1.2) for the choice $\mu = 0$ and after the re-scaling $\hat{v} = v$, $\hat{u} = Au$ (and then dropping hats). We make this re-scaling to simplify the calculation.

Now we describe the **positions of the spots**. Let $\mathbf{P} = (P_1, \ldots, P_K) \in \Omega^K$, where $\mathbf{P}$ is arranged such that

$$\mathbf{P} = (P_1, P_2, \ldots, P_K) \quad \text{with } P_i = (P_{i,1}, P_{i,2}) \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \ldots, K.$$

For the rest of the paper we assume that the **spots are well separated**, which is made precise as follows:

Assume that $\mathbf{P} \in \bar{\Lambda} \subset \Omega^K$, where for $\delta > 0$ fixed we define

$$\Lambda = \left\{ (P_1, P_2, \ldots, P_K) \in \Omega^K : |P_i - P_j| > 2\delta \text{ for } i \neq j \right.$$

$$\left. \text{and } d(P_i, \partial\Omega) > \delta \text{ for } i = 1, 2 \ldots, K \right\}. \tag{2.4}$$

The **positions of the spots** can be determined explicitly. For this purpose, we introduce the Green's function $G(x, \xi)$ of the **Laplace operator** with **Neumann boundary condition** as follows:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta G(x, \xi) - \frac{1}{|\Omega|} + \delta(x - \xi) = 0, & x, \xi \in \Omega, \\ \\ \int_\Omega G(x, \xi) \, dx = 0, & \xi \in \Omega, \\ \\ \frac{\partial G(x, \xi)}{\partial \nu_x} = 0, & x \in \partial\Omega, \xi \in \Omega. \end{cases} \tag{2.5}$$

Let

$$H(x, \xi) = G(x, \xi) - \frac{1}{2\pi} \log \frac{1}{|x - \xi|}$$

be the **regular part** of $G(x, \xi)$.

For $\mathbf{P} \in \overline{\Lambda}$, we define

$$F(\mathbf{P}) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} H(P_k, P_k) + \sum_{i,j=1,\ldots,K, i \neq j} G(P_i, P_j) \tag{2.6}$$

and

$$M(\mathbf{P}) = \nabla_{\mathbf{P}}^2 F(\mathbf{P}). \tag{2.7}$$

Note that $F(\mathbf{P}) \in C^\infty(\overline{\Lambda})$.

For **existence** we assume that the positions of the spots approach a **non-degenerate critical point of** $F(\mathbf{P})$.

For **stability** we assume that the positions of the spots approach a **non-degenerate local minimum point of** $F(\mathbf{P})$.

After these preparations, we have all the notations in place which we need to formulate our results. Our first main result concerns the existence of $K-$spot solutions.

Theorem 2.1. *(**Existence** of K-spot solutions).*

Suppose that $\lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \beta_\epsilon = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left(\frac{|\Omega|}{D_\epsilon} \right)^{1/2} \geq 0$ and that (T1) holds. Assume that

$$(*) \qquad \mathbf{P}_0 = (P_1^0, P_2^0, \dots, P_K^0) \in \overline{\Lambda} \quad \text{is a nondegenerate critical point of } F(\mathbf{P})$$

(defined by (2.6)). Then, for ϵ sufficiently small, problem (2.3) has a multi-spot solution (v_ϵ, u_ϵ) with the following properties:

(1) $v_\epsilon(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{K} \frac{1}{A_\epsilon \xi_\epsilon} \left(w \left(\frac{x - P_j^\epsilon}{\epsilon} \right) + O(h(\epsilon, \beta)) \right)$ uniformly for $x \in \overline{\Omega}$,

$$\xi_\epsilon = K \alpha_\epsilon (1 + O(h(\epsilon, \beta)), \tag{2.8}$$

where

$$h(\epsilon, \beta) = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{\log \frac{\sqrt{|\Omega|}}{\epsilon}}, \beta^2 \right\} \tag{2.9}$$

(2) $u_\epsilon(x) = \xi_\epsilon (1 + O(h(\epsilon, \beta))$ uniformly for $x \in \overline{\Omega}$.

(3) $P_j^\epsilon \to P_j^0$ as $\epsilon \to 0$ for $j = 1, \dots, K$.

Remarks: 1. The case $\beta_0 = 0$ (i.e. $D_\epsilon/|\Omega| \to \infty$) is called the **weak**-coupling case. The case $\beta_0 > 0$ (i.e. $D_\epsilon/|\Omega| \to D_0/|\Omega|$ for some $D_0/|\Omega| \in (0, \infty)$) is called the **strong**-coupling case. The analysis is different in both cases and therefore these two cases have been considered separately. In this paper the **main ideas** of the proofs are explained for the weak-coupling case. We refer to [73] and [74] for a rigorous investigation of the strong-coupling case for the Gierer-Meinhardt system.

2. Note that the substrate has higher diffusion constant and so has a more shallow profile, which, to leading order, may be assumed to be constant in the **weak-coupling** case. In the **strong-coupling** case this assumption is not true anymore which makes the analysis more complicated.

Our second main result concerns the **stability** of the K-spot solutions constructed in Theorem 2.1. We say that an eigenvalue problem is **(linearly) stable** if there exists a constant $c_0 > 0$ such that for all eigenvalues λ, we have $\text{Re}(\lambda) \leq -c_0$. We say it is **(linearly) unstable** if there exists an eigenvalue λ with $\text{Re}(\lambda) > 0$.

Theorem 2.2. *(**Stability** of $K-$spot solutions).*

Let (v_ϵ, u_ϵ) be the steady-state $K-$spot solutions of (2.2) constructed in Theorem 2.1 and let us assume that the conditions made in Theorem 2.1 are true. Further, we assume that

$$(**) \qquad\qquad \mathbf{P}^0 \text{ is a nondegenerate local minimum point of } F(\mathbf{P}).$$

Then we have the following stability results:

Case 1. $\eta_\epsilon/\alpha_\epsilon \to 0$.

If $K = 1$, there exists a unique $\tau_1 > 0$ such that for $\tau < \tau_1$, (u_ϵ, v_ϵ) is linearly stable, while for $\tau > \tau_1$, (u_ϵ, v_ϵ) is linearly unstable.

If $K > 1$, then (u_ϵ, v_ϵ) is linearly unstable for any $\tau \geq 0$.

Case 2. $\eta_\epsilon/\alpha_\epsilon \to \infty$.

Then (u_ϵ, v_ϵ) is linearly stable for any $\tau \geq 0$.

Case 3. $\eta_\epsilon/\alpha_\epsilon \to \eta_0/\alpha_0 \in (0, \infty)$.

If condition (T2) holds, there exist $0 < \tau_2 < \tau_3$ such that (u_ϵ, v_ϵ) is linearly stable for $0 \leq \tau < \tau_2$ or $\tau > \tau_3$.

If $K = 1$ and $1 > \frac{\eta_0}{\alpha_0}$, there exist $0 < \tau_4 < \tau_5$ such that (u_ϵ, v_ϵ) is linearly stable for $\tau < \tau_4$ and linearly unstable for $\tau > \tau_5$.

If $K > 1$ and $K^2 > \frac{\eta_0}{\alpha_0}$, then (u_ϵ, v_ϵ) is linearly unstable for all $\tau \geq 0$.

Remark: We are in the critical Case 3 of Theorem 2.2 if

$$A_\epsilon \sim \left(\frac{D_\epsilon}{|\Omega|} \frac{\epsilon^2}{|\Omega|} \frac{1}{\log \frac{\sqrt{|\Omega|}}{\epsilon}} \right)^{1/2}$$

(compare equation (1.6)).

Note that in the special case $\frac{D_\epsilon}{|\Omega|} = O(1)$ the critical rate for A_ϵ is $\left(\frac{\epsilon^2}{|\Omega|} \frac{1}{\log \frac{\sqrt{|\Omega|}}{\epsilon}} \right)^{1/2}$.

The chemical interpretation of this is the following: For the critical rate the feeding of substrate matches exactly the consumption.

2.1. **Comparison of results with Gierer-Meinhardt system and Gray-Scott system.** It is interesting to compare these results with previous results on the Gierer-Meinhardt and Gray-Scott systems.

For the **Gierer-Meinhardt** system the condition (T2) is replaced by

$$K < \eta_0.$$

This says that with decreasing diffusion constant of the inhibitor the maximal number of stable spots increases. There is **no feeding mechanism** for activator-inhibitor systems and so only one constant plays a role. In short, one has many stable spots if the inhibitor diffuses slowly.

For the **Gray-Scott** system the condition (T2) is replaced by

$$(2\eta_0 + K)^2 < \frac{\eta_0}{\alpha_0}.$$

Comparing this formula with (T2), there is an extra term $2\eta_0$ on the left-hand side for Gray-Scott. So for the Gray-Scott system the **maximal number of spots is smaller** than for the Schnakenberg system. If $K \gg \eta_0$ they are asymptotically the same.

Further, for Gray-Scott K increases if α_0 decreases, i.e. the feed rate increases. Interestingly, for Gray-Scott the dependence of K from η_0 is **not monotone**: If $\eta_0\alpha_0 < 16$ then K increases if η_0

increases, i.e. if $D_0/|\Omega|$ decreases. This is the same behavior as for Schnakenberg or Gierer-Meinhardt. However, if $\eta_0\alpha_0 > 16$ then K decreases if η_0 increases, i.e. if $D_0/|\Omega|$ increases. This behavior is the reverse of Schnakenberg or Gierer-Meinhardt. So for Gray-Scott we have the most complicated behavior of the three as the diffusion and feeding mechanisms interact in an intricate way.

For all three systems condition (T1), or its equivalent, is obtained by making **inequality** (T2), or its equivalent, into an **equality**. Finally, for all three systems the function $F(\mathbf{P})$ (defined by (2.6)), which determines the positions of the spots, **remains the same**.

More comments on and explanations of these results can be found in the discussion section, Section 6.

3. Existence Analysis

In this section, we prove the existence result given in Theorem 2.1. We search for solutions of (2.3) in the following form

$$v(x) \sim \sum_{j=1}^{K} \frac{1}{A\xi_{\epsilon,j}} w\left(\frac{x-P_j}{\epsilon}\right), \quad u(P_j) = \xi_{\epsilon,j}, \tag{3.1}$$

where w is the unique solution of (1.3), $(P_1, ..., P_K) \in \Lambda$, $\xi_{\epsilon,j}$ is the **amplitude** of the $j-$th spot and P_j is the **position** of the $j-$th spot.

In the first part, we determine, in the leading order, the equations for the amplitudes. In the second part, we use a Liapunov-Schmidt reduction procedure to find the positions for the spots.

3.1. **Existence Proof I: Determining the amplitudes of the spots.** In this section we compute the amplitudes of the spots, to leading order as $\epsilon \to 0$. It is found that, to leading order, the **amplitudes depend** on the **number of spots** but **not** on their **positions**. This computation depends very much on the reaction kinetics and for the Schnakenberg system is different from the other systems.

We first introduce some notation which we need to make a leading-order ansatz for a multi-spot solution of (2.3). Then we compute the unknown amplitudes of the spots.

We define cut-off functions as follows: Let χ be a smooth cut-off function which is equal to 1 in $B_1(0)$ and equal to 0 in $R^2 \setminus \overline{B_2(0)}$, where $B_r(0)$ is the open ball with the origin as its center and radius r.

With this notation in place, we can now make the following **leading-order ansatz** for a multi-spot solution (v_ϵ, u_ϵ) of (2.3):

$$\begin{cases} v_\epsilon = \sum_{j=1}^{K} \frac{1}{A\xi_{\epsilon,j}} w(\frac{x-P_j}{\epsilon})\chi_{\epsilon,j}(x)(1+h(\epsilon,\beta)), \\ u_\epsilon(P_j) = \xi_{\epsilon,j}(1+h(\epsilon,\beta)), \end{cases} \tag{3.2}$$

where w is the unique solution of (1.3), $(P_1, ..., P_K) \in \Lambda$, $\xi_{\epsilon,j}$ is the amplitude of u_ϵ at P_j, and

$$\chi_{\epsilon,j}(x) = \chi\left(\frac{x-P_j}{r_0}\right), \qquad x \in \Omega, \quad j = 1, \dots, K. \tag{3.3}$$

Note that the supports of $\chi_{\epsilon,j}$ and $\chi_{\epsilon,i}$ are disjoint for $i \neq j$.

From the second equation in (2.3), we get

$$\Delta u_\epsilon + \frac{\beta^2}{|\Omega|} - \frac{\beta^2}{|\Omega|} u_\epsilon v_\epsilon^2 = 0. \tag{3.4}$$

Now, using (2.5) and the decomposition for the Green's function G given after (2.5), we get from (3.4), for some unknown real constant c,

$$u_\epsilon(P_i) - c = \xi_{\epsilon,i} - c = \int_\Omega G(P_i, \xi) \frac{\beta^2}{|\Omega|} (1 - u_\epsilon(\xi)v_\epsilon^2(\xi)) \, d\xi$$

$$= -\frac{1}{A^2 \xi_{\epsilon,i}} \frac{\beta^2}{2\pi} \frac{\epsilon^2}{|\Omega|} \log \frac{\sqrt{|\Omega|}}{\epsilon} \int_{R^2} w^2(y) \, dy (1 + h(\epsilon, \beta)), \quad i = 1, ..., K. \tag{3.5}$$

Inserting the constants η_ϵ and α_ϵ given in (1.5), from (3.5) we obtain the following system of equations for the amplitudes $\xi_{\epsilon,i}$:

$$\xi_{\epsilon,i} - c + \frac{\eta_\epsilon \alpha_\epsilon}{\xi_{\epsilon,i}} = O\left(\sum_{j=1}^K \frac{\beta^2 \alpha_\epsilon}{\xi_{\epsilon,j}} \right), \quad i = 1, ..., K, \tag{3.6}$$

for some unknown real constant c.

Integrating (3.4) over Ω and using the fact that u_ϵ satisfies the Neumann boundary condition, we get the solvability condition

$$|\Omega| = \int_\Omega u_\epsilon(\xi) v_\epsilon^2(\xi) \, d\xi.$$

This implies, using (3.2),

$$\sum_{j=1}^K \frac{1}{A^2 \xi_{\epsilon,j}} \epsilon^2 \int_{R^2} w^2(y) \, dy = |\Omega|(1 + h(\epsilon, \beta)). \tag{3.7}$$

and (3.7) implies

$$\sum_{j=1}^K \frac{\alpha_\epsilon}{\xi_{\epsilon,j}} = 1 + O(h(\epsilon, \beta)). \tag{3.8}$$

Our goal now is to solve the system (3.6), (3.8) for small ϵ. We first consider the case $\epsilon = 0$. Taking the limit $\epsilon \to 0$ in (3.6), (3.8), we get the following **algebraic equations**, where ξ_0 are the limits of the amplitudes ξ_ϵ as $\epsilon \to 0$:

$$\xi_i - c + \frac{\eta_0 \alpha_0}{\xi_i} = 0, \quad \sum_{i=1}^K \frac{\alpha_0}{\xi_i} = 1, \tag{3.9}$$

for some unknown real constant c. Now we look for multi-spots of equal size. This means that ξ_i should be independent of i. Denoting $\xi_0 := \xi_i$, $i = 1, 2, \ldots, K$, from the second equation of (3.9) we get

$$\xi_0 = K\alpha_0.$$

Then the first equation of (3.9) implies

$$c = K\alpha_0 + \frac{\eta_0}{K}.$$

The case of small ϵ can now be solved by the finite-dimensional version of the **implicit function theorem** under the assumption (T1), made throughout the paper.

This proves (2.8) in Theorem 2.1 and determines the amplitudes of the spots to leading order.

For other reaction kinetics, e.g. Gierer-Meinhardt of Gray-Scott, one has to solve similar, but different systems for the amplitudes.

3.2. **Existence Proof II: Determining the positions of the spots.** We complete the proof of Theorem 2.1 by rigorously determining the **positions** of the spots. Here an analysis is required which goes beyond the leading order. This is achieved in three steps.

Step 1. Choose **good approximations** to the solution. The main idea is to solve the second equation exactly for a good choice of the activator v_ϵ and then estimate the error in the first equation. An estimate, using the Green's function G given in (2.5), provides the crucial step.

Step 2. If the spots are far apart they interact only weakly. Therefore they can be translated easily. These "translation modes" correspond to small eigenvalues in the linearized system. To eliminate these one has to project the corresponding $2K$-dimensional kernel and co-kernel. This is achieved in a rigorous way using **Liapunov-Schmidt reduction**. This process effectively reduces the problem of finding multi-spots to a finite-dimensional problem of dimension $2K$ for the positions of the spots.

Step 3. Solve the finite-dimensional problem derived in Step 2. One has to derive the finite-dimensional problem explicitly and show that it can be solved using a **finite-dimensional fixed-point theorem**. Again the Green's function plays the central role. Checking the sufficiency conditions for the fixed-point theorem leads to the non-degeneracy condition $(*)$ in Theorem 2.1.

The details of the proof are given in Appendix A.

4. Stability Analysis

In this section, linearizing the system (2.2) at the equilibrium states (v_ϵ, u_ϵ) given in Theorem 2.1, we first derive the eigenvalue problem. There are two types of eigenvalues $\lambda_\epsilon = O(1)$ and $\lambda = o(1)$, respectively, and so the rest of the proof is divided into two parts.

Part I. $\lambda_\epsilon = O(1)$. Then, taking $\epsilon \to 0$, we derive the limit eigenvalue problem for $\epsilon = 0$ which is a **vectorial** nonlocal eigenvalue problem (NLEP). By diagonalization we derive two **scalar** nonlocal eigenvalue problems (NLEPs) which will be analyzed in Appendix B.

If $\lambda_0 \neq 0$, by an argument of Dancer [5], the stability problem for small $\epsilon > 0$ is equivalent to stability in the limiting case $\epsilon = 0$.

Part II. $\lambda_\epsilon = o(1)$. In this case we have $\lambda_0 = 0$ and so the limiting eigenvalue does not give any information about the character of the eigenvalues for small $\epsilon > 0$. Hence an analysis of the eigenvalue problem beyond the order $O(1)$ is required to understand the asymptotic behavior of the eigenvalues $\lambda_\epsilon = o(1)$ and determine their stability properties.

The argument is reminiscent of the **Liapunov-Schmidt** reduction considered in Subsection 3.2. The technical details of this analysis are presented in Appendix C.

We begin by deriving the eigenvalue problem. Here we use the same leading-order approximation of the solution as in Section 4, namely

$$\begin{cases} v_\epsilon \sim \sum_{i=1}^{K} \frac{1}{A\xi_{\epsilon,i}} w\left(\frac{x-P_i^\epsilon}{\epsilon}\right) \chi_{\epsilon,i}(x), \\ u_\epsilon(P_i^\epsilon) \sim \xi_{\epsilon,i}, \end{cases} \tag{4.1}$$

where $\xi_{\epsilon,i} \sim \xi_\epsilon \sim K\alpha_\epsilon$ as computed in Section 4.

Linearizing around the equilibrium states (v_ϵ, u_ϵ)

$$\begin{cases} v = v_\epsilon + \phi_\epsilon(y)e^{\lambda_\epsilon t}, \\ u = u_\epsilon + \psi_\epsilon(x)e^{\lambda_\epsilon t}, \end{cases}$$

and substituting the result into (2.2) we deduce the following eigenvalue problem

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_y \phi_\epsilon - \phi_\epsilon + 2Au_\epsilon v_\epsilon \phi_\epsilon + A\psi_\epsilon v_\epsilon^2 = \lambda_\epsilon \phi_\epsilon, \\ \frac{1}{\beta^2}\Delta\psi_\epsilon - 2u_\epsilon v_\epsilon \phi_\epsilon - \psi_\epsilon v_\epsilon^2 = \tau\lambda_\epsilon \psi_\epsilon. \end{cases} \tag{4.2}$$

Here $D = \frac{|\Omega|}{\beta^2}$, λ_ϵ is some complex number and

$$\phi_\epsilon \in H_N^2(\Omega_\epsilon),\ \psi_\epsilon \in H_N^2(\Omega), \tag{4.3}$$

where the index N indicates that ϕ_ϵ and ψ_ϵ satisfy no-flux boundary conditions and

$$\Omega_\epsilon = \{y \in R^2 | \epsilon y \in \Omega\}.$$

4.1. Stability Part I: Large Eigenvalues.
In the case $\lambda_\epsilon = O(1)$ we derive the vectorial NLEP and the two scalar NLEPs which will be investigated in Appendix B.

We compute the limit $\epsilon \to 0$ in the eigenvalue problem (4.2). The most important part here is to expand the second eigenfunction ψ_ϵ, using the Green's function defined in (2.5).

Let

$$\psi_\epsilon(P_j^\epsilon)\frac{1}{\xi_j^2} = \hat\psi_{\epsilon,j}, \quad \hat\Psi_\epsilon = (\hat\psi_{\epsilon,1}, ..., \hat\psi_{\epsilon,K}) \to \hat\Psi_0. \tag{4.4}$$

Then we have

$$\xi_i^2\hat\psi_{\epsilon,i} = \left[\frac{1}{\tau\lambda_0}\left(-2A\alpha_\epsilon\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{K}\int_{R^2} w\phi_{\epsilon,j}}{\int_{R^2} w^2} - \alpha_\epsilon\sum_{j=1}^{K}\hat\psi_{\epsilon,j}\right) + \left(-2A\eta_\epsilon\alpha_\epsilon\frac{\int_{R^2} w\phi_i}{\int_{R^2} w^2} - \eta_\epsilon\alpha_\epsilon\hat\psi_{\epsilon,i}\right)\right](1+o(1)).$$

Written in matrix notation, we obtain in the limit $\epsilon \to 0$

$$\left[(\xi_0^2 + \eta_0\alpha_0)\mathcal{I} + \frac{\alpha_0}{\tau\lambda_0}\mathcal{E}\right]\lim_{\epsilon\to 0}\hat\Psi_0 = \left(-2A\eta_0\alpha_0\mathcal{I} - \frac{2A\alpha_0}{\tau\lambda_0}\mathcal{E}\right)\frac{\int_{R^2} w\Phi\,dy}{\int_{R^2} w^2\,dy},$$

where $\mathcal{I}$ is the identity matrix,

$$\mathcal{E} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{4.5}$$

and

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_K \end{pmatrix} \in (H^2(R^2))^K.$$

Thus for $\tau\lambda_0 \neq 0$ in the limit $\epsilon \to 0$ from (4.2) we obtain the following **vectorial** nonlocal eigenvalue problem (NLEP):

$$\Delta\Phi - \Phi + 2w\Phi - 2\mathcal{B}\frac{\int_{R^2} w\Phi}{\int_{R^2} w^2}w^2 = \lambda_0\Phi, \tag{4.6}$$

where

$$\mathcal{B} = \left[(\xi_0^2 + \eta_0\alpha_0)\mathcal{I} + \frac{\alpha_0}{\tau\lambda_0}\mathcal{E}\right]^{-1}\left(\eta_0\alpha_0\mathcal{I} + \frac{\alpha_0}{\tau\lambda_0}\mathcal{E}\right). \tag{4.7}$$

Note that we have expressed the matrix $\mathcal{B}$ explicitly. It is composed of the matrices $\mathcal{I}$ and $\mathcal{E}$. The constants depend on $\xi_0(= K\alpha_0)$, η_0, α_0, τ.

More precisely, we have the following statement:

Theorem 4.1. *Assume that (v_ϵ, u_ϵ) satisfies (4.1).*

Let λ_ϵ be an eigenvalue of (4.2) such that $Re(\lambda_\epsilon) > -c_0$, where $0 < c_0 < 1$.

(1) Suppose that (for suitable sequences $\epsilon_n \to 0$) we have $\lambda_{\epsilon_n} \to \lambda_0 \neq 0$. Then λ_0 is an eigenvalue of the problem (NLEP) given in (4.6), (4.7).

(2) Let $\lambda_0 \neq 0$ be an eigenvalue of the problem (NLEP) given in (4.6), (4.7). Then for ϵ sufficiently small, there is an eigenvalue λ_ϵ of (4.2) with $\lambda_\epsilon \to \lambda_0$ as $\epsilon \to 0$.

The proof of Theorem 4.1 is based on our derivation of the vectorial (NLEP) (4.6), (4.7) given before this theorem and the argument of Dancer [5].

$\square$

Theorem 4.1 says that to analyze the character of eigenvalues $\lambda_\epsilon = O(1)$ for small ϵ it is enough to analyze them for $\lambda = 0$. We will do this in the following.

Diagonalizing (4.6), (4.7), the study of large eigenvalues can be reduced to the study of the system of two **scalar** nonlocal eigenvalue problems (4.6), (4.7). To this end, we compute the eigenvalues of $\mathcal{B}$:

$$b_1 = \frac{\eta_0\alpha_0\tau\lambda_0 + K\alpha_0}{(\xi_0^2 + \eta_0\alpha_0)\tau\lambda_0 + K\alpha_0}, \quad b_2 = \cdots = b_K = \frac{\eta_0\alpha_0}{\xi_0^2 + \eta_0\alpha_0}. \tag{4.8}$$

Note that the first eigenvalue is simple, the second eigenvalue has algebraic multiplicity $K - 1$.

Thus the study of the **vectorial** NLEP (4.6), (4.7) is reduced to the study of the following two **scalar** NLEPs:

$$\Delta\Phi - \Phi + 2w\Phi - \frac{2(\eta_0\alpha_0\tau\lambda_0 + K\alpha_0)}{(\xi_0^2 + \eta_0\alpha_0)\tau\lambda_0 + K\alpha_0}\frac{\int_{R^2} w\Phi}{\int_{R^2} w^2}w^2 = \lambda_0\Phi \tag{4.9}$$

and

$$\Delta\Phi - \Phi + 2w\Phi - \frac{2\eta_0\alpha_0}{\eta_0\alpha_0 + \xi_0^2}\frac{\int_{R^2} w\Phi}{\int_{R^2} w^2}w^2 = \lambda_0\Phi. \tag{4.10}$$

The two NLEPs (4.9) and (4.10) will be studied in Appendix B.

Remark: In the special case $\tau = 0$ the proof of Theorem 4.1 has to be modified, using the Green's function G defined in (2.5) and a solvability condition analogous to (3.7). Then one gets the result of Theorem 4.1 with (4.7) replaced by

$$\mathcal{B} = \left[(\xi_0^2 + \eta_0 \alpha_0) \mathcal{I} - \frac{\xi_0^2}{K} \mathcal{E} \right]^{-1} \eta_0 \alpha_0 \mathcal{I}. \tag{4.11}$$

The eigenvalues of $\mathcal{B}$ in this case are

$$b_1 = 1, \quad b_2 = ... = b_K = \frac{\eta_0 \alpha_0}{\xi_0^2 + \eta_0 \alpha_0}.$$

These are the same eigenvalues as obtained by (formally) taking the limit $\tau \to 0$ in the eigenvalues for $\tau > 0$. Note that for the Gierer-Meinhardt and Gray-Scott systems, respectively, this difficulty does not arise and there the cases $\tau > 0$ and $\tau = 0$ can be treated in a unified way.

4.2. **Stability Part II: Small Eigenvalues.** In this section we study the small eigenvalues, i.e., we assume that $\lambda_\epsilon = o(1)$. Small eigenvalues are important in the sense that they control the translational dynamics of the multi-spots.

This case uses a projection to approximate kernel and co-kernel which similar is similar to the Liapunov-Schmidt reduction presented in Appendix A. The details will be presented in Appendix C.

In particular, we will show in Appendix C that the eigenvalues $\lambda_\epsilon = o(1)$ are given by the eigenvalues of the following finite-dimensional problem:

$$\frac{\epsilon^2 |\Omega| \alpha_\epsilon \beta_\epsilon^2}{2\xi_\epsilon} \left(- \int_{R^2} w^2 w' |y| \, dy \right) \sum_{j=1}^{K} \sum_{k=1}^{2} a_{j,k}^\epsilon \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial P_{l,m}^\epsilon} \frac{\partial}{\partial P_{j,k}^\epsilon} F(\mathbf{P}^\epsilon) \right) + o \left(\epsilon^2 |\Omega| \beta_\epsilon^2 \sum_{j=1}^{K} \sum_{k=1}^{2} |a_{j,k}^\epsilon| \right)$$

$$= \lambda_\epsilon a_{l,m}^\epsilon \int_{R^2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y_1} \right)^2. \tag{4.12}$$

Note the prominent role which is played in (4.12) by the function $F(\mathbf{P}^\epsilon)$ defined in (2.6). In fact, equation (4.12), up to scaling, is an eigenvalue problem for the matrix $M(\mathbf{P}^\epsilon) = \nabla_{\mathbf{P}^\epsilon}^2 F(\mathbf{P}^\epsilon)$ defined in (2.7).

If condition $(**)$ in Theorem 2.2 holds, then the symmetric matrix $M(\mathbf{P}_0)$ is strictly negative definite. Therefore $\mathrm{Re}(\lambda_\epsilon) < 0$ for ϵ small. Thus we have proved that the small eigenvalues $\lambda_\epsilon = o(1)$ are stable if ϵ is small enough.

Combining the results for the large eigenvalues (Part I) and for the small eigenvalues (Part II), we have completed the proof of Theorem 2.2.

5. Confirmation of the Results by Numerical Simulations

We present some numerical simulations using the Finite Element Software COMSOL Multiphysics.

In particular, the simulations show that for smaller D more stable spots are possible. For the simulations the original parabolic system (2.2) was implemented. The multi-spot plots shown are the activator concentration, reached as long-time limits and are numerically stable for the time-dependent problem.

In (2.2) we set $\epsilon^2 = 0.001$, $A = 1$ and $\tau = 1$. We take Ω to be the unit disk. For D we choose the following values: $D = 3.5, 3.0, 2.5, 2.0, 0.40, 0.30, 0.10, 0.03, 0.01$. Note that in the last case the ratio of the two diffusion coefficients is only 10. The number of stable spots in these cases are $K = 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 11, 18, 19, 24.5$ (counting boundary spots as half spots). Note the positions of the spots: In the first five cases they form regular polygons. In the sixth case we get a regular polygon plus two spots in the interior. In the seventh case we get two concentric polygons. In the eighth case we get two concentric polygons plus a spot in the middle. In the ninth case we get a more complicated configuration which shows some boundary spots as well as an almost hexagonal configuration of interior spots which have to be matched with the boundary spots. We display 2D projected plots as well as 3D plots (concentration .

The initial condition which has sixfold symmetry is shown in Figure 1. The final multi-spot states which are all numerically stable (shown for $t = 10^5$) are displayed in Figure 2.

Of course, the initial condition does influence the dynamics. To emphasize other effects than the initial condition, we have kept it unchanged for all the simulations. The choice of initial condition will effect the time-dependent solution. It will also effect the final state, so that different initial conditions will a give different number of spots. After all, the results in Theorem 2.2 only give an upper bound on the number of spots, but all the solutions which have the maximal number or less, are stable if the positions of the spots are appropriate. Choosing other initial conditions, one would still get multi-spots as the final state, but slightly different numbers.

The simulations highlight the fact that for unchanged initial condition the number of spots in the long-time limit increases if the diffusion constant of the substrate decreases. Further, they show typical positions of the spots on a circular domain.
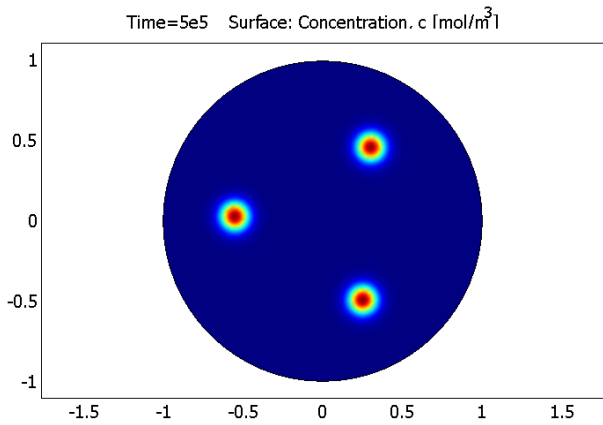
Initial condition (same for all D)
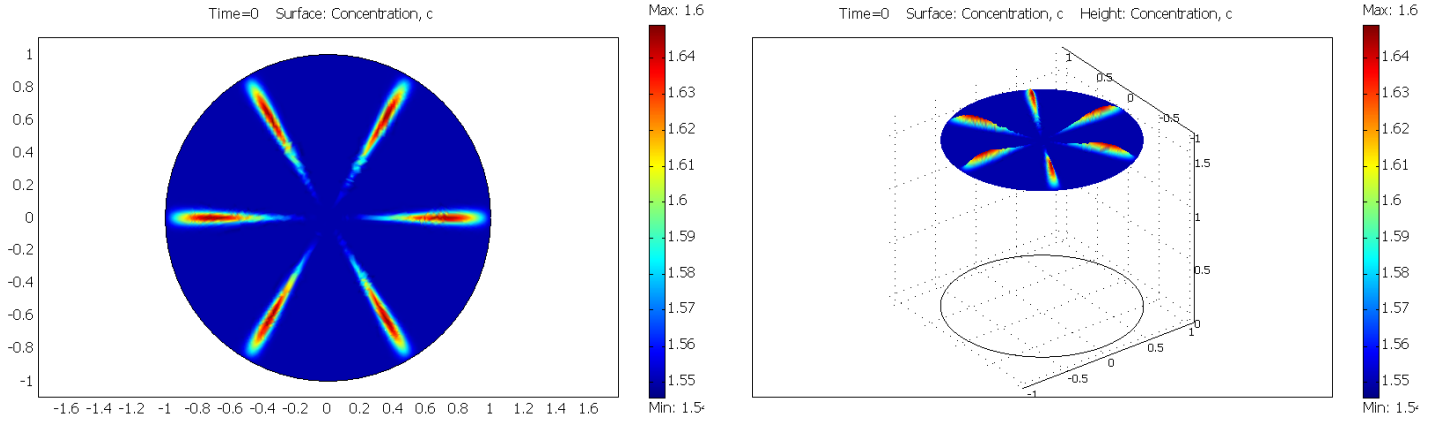
Figure 1. Initial condition (for $t = 0$) on unit circle, for all D, given by
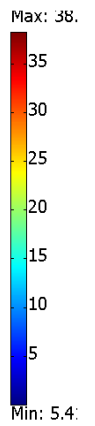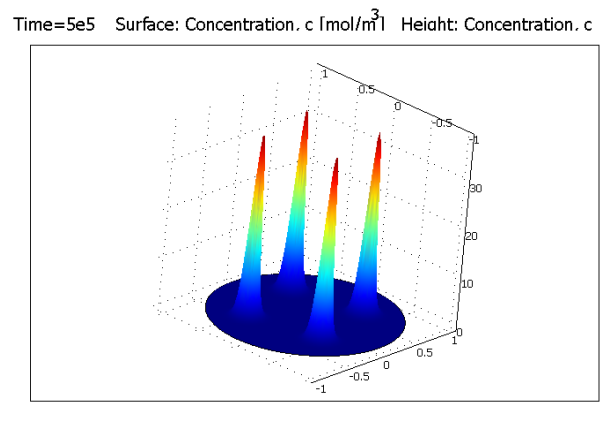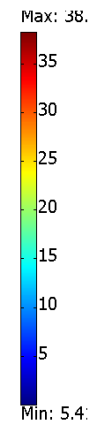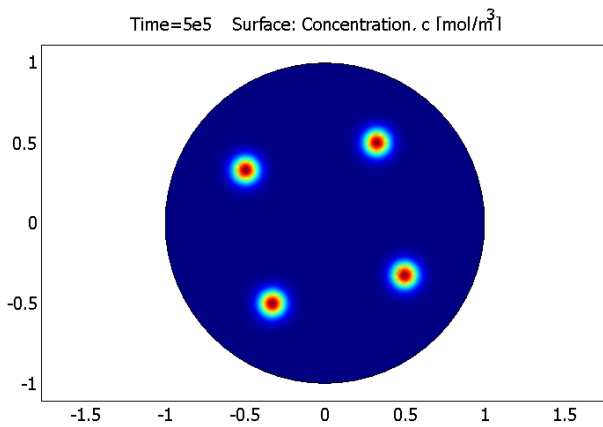$$a(x, y) = 1.55 + 0.1 \sin \pi(x^2 + y^2) \sin^{100} \varphi,$$
where $\varphi = \sin\left(\arcsin\left(\dfrac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right)\right)$ is the angle with the x-axis.

Final state for various D

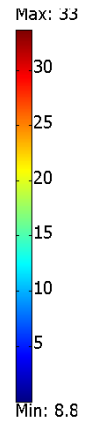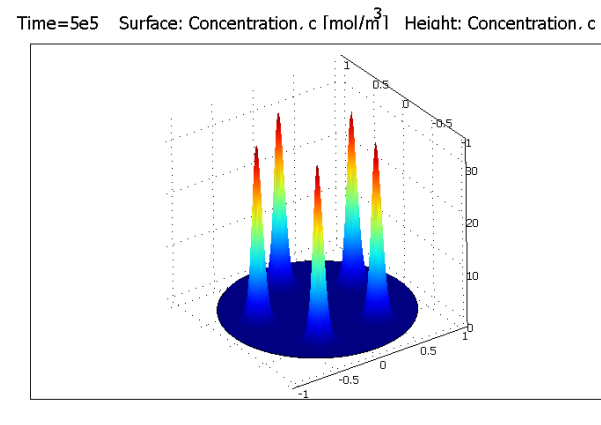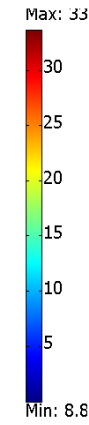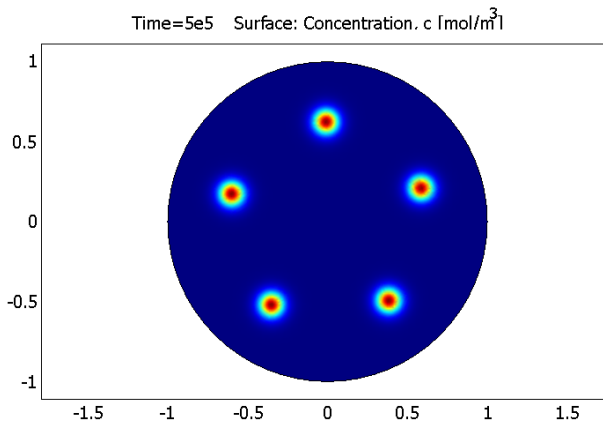$D = 3.5$
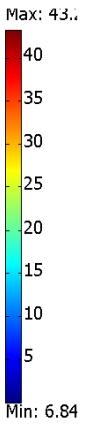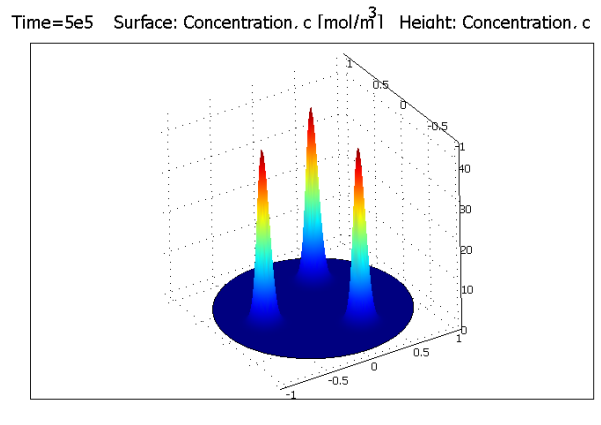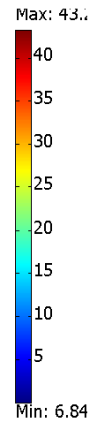
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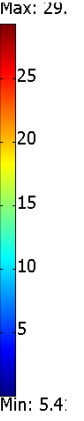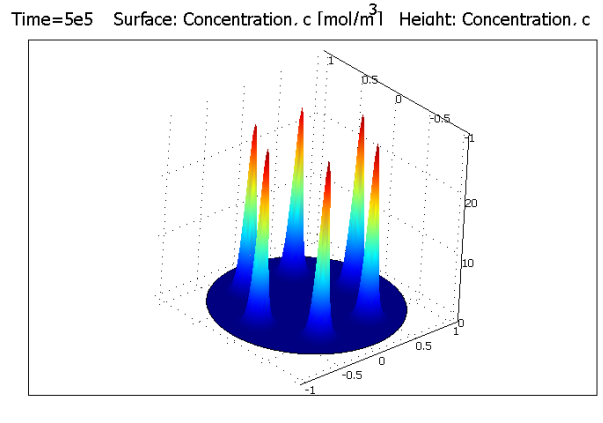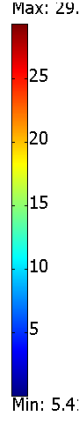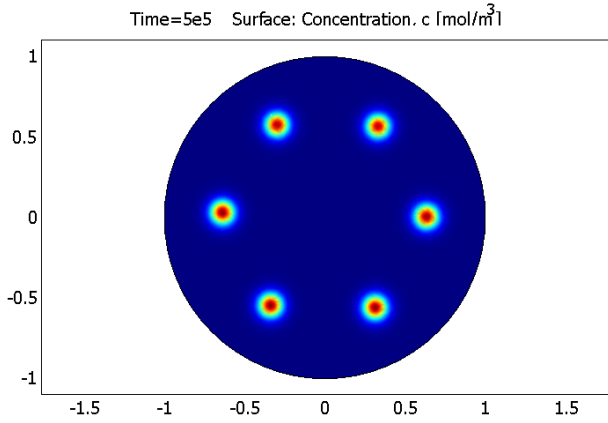
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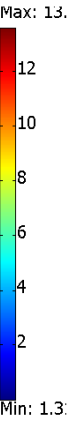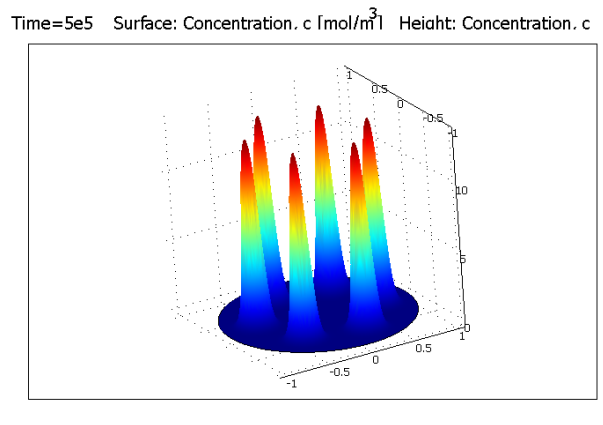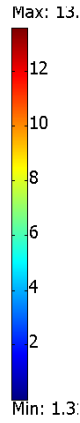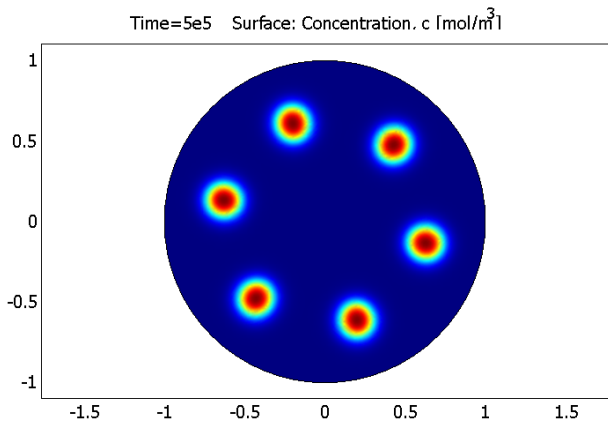
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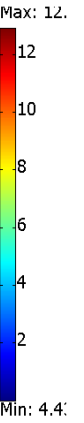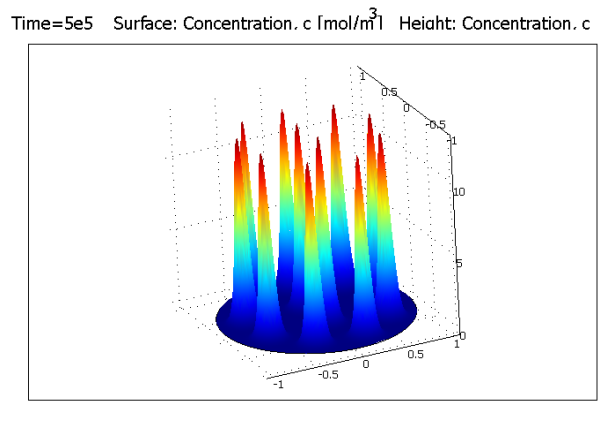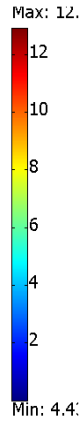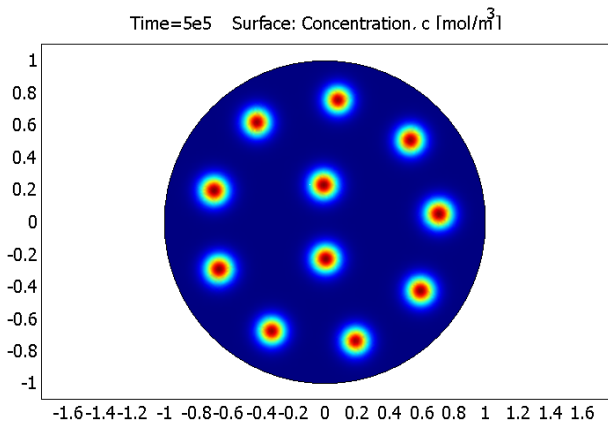
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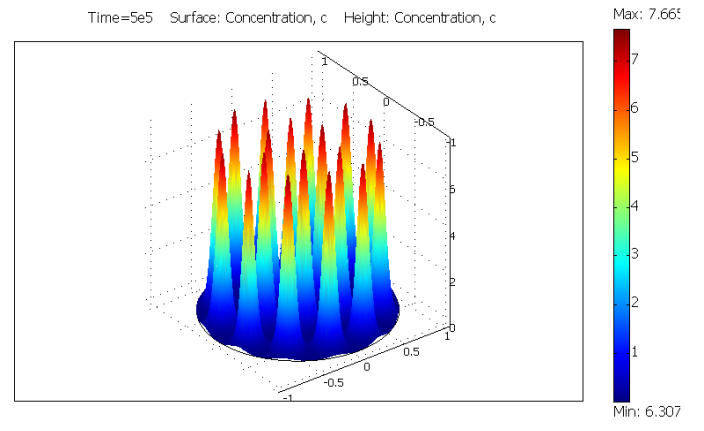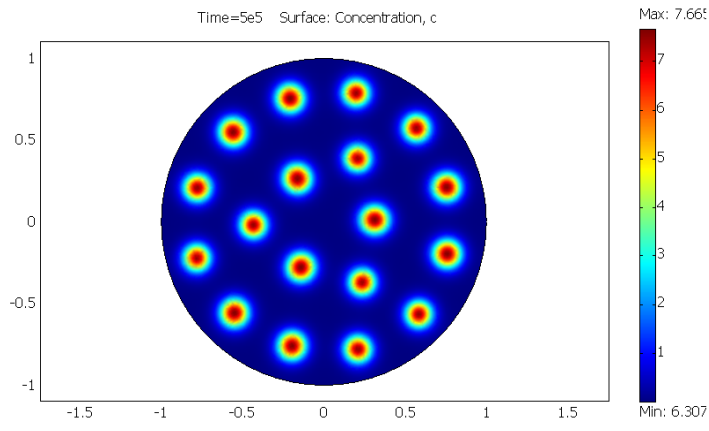
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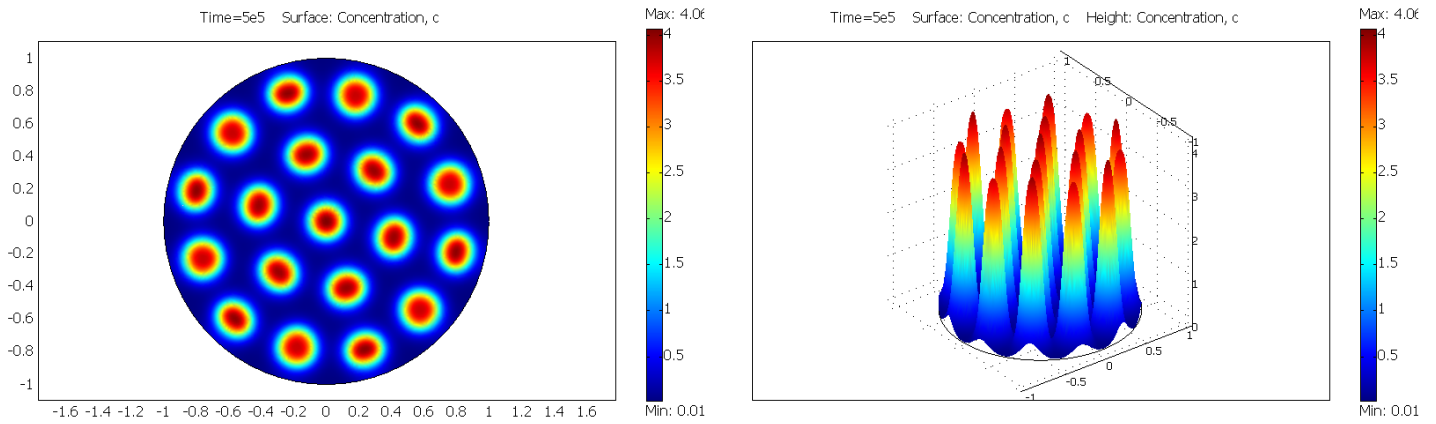
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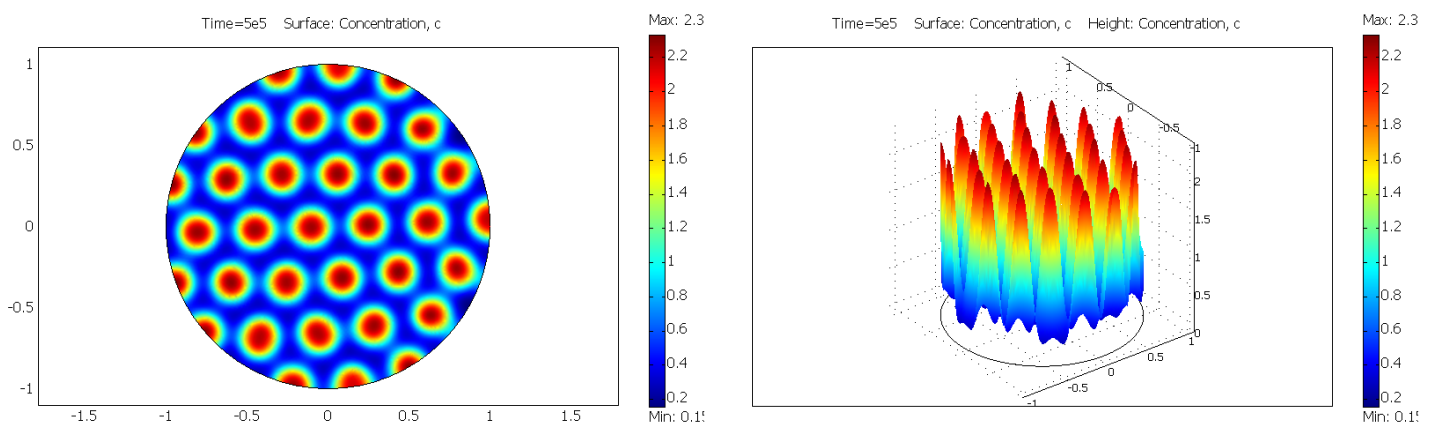
Figure 2. Plots for $D = 3.5, 3.0, 2.5, 2.0, 0.40, 0.30, 0.10, 0.03, 0.01$. For decreasing D more and more stable spots are possible.

6. Discussion

We have studied multi-spots for activator-inhibitor systems (such as Gierer-Meinhardt) and activator-substrate systems (such as Gray-Scott and Schnakenberg), with particular emphasis on Schnakenberg.

A rigorous analysis for existence and stability has been given. A result has been derived which gives an upper bound on the maximal number of stable spots in terms of the diffusion constants and for activator-substrate systems also the feed rate.

The results for Schnakenberg are new, whereas for Gierer-Meinhardt and Gray-Scott the results are reviewed.

All the results are rigorous if the diffusion constant of the activator is small enough, with respect to domain size. However, qualitatively, also for finite $\epsilon/\sqrt{|\Omega|}$, even if the maximal number of spots is not correctly predicted by our analytical results due to bad convergence properties of our method of proof, the monotonicity properties obtained (number of spots increases with decreasing diffusion constant of substrate and with increasing feed rate for Schnakenberg) are still correct.

A few remarks about the positions of spots are in order. The problem of finding the positions has been solved in our analysis by linking it to the Green's function. It can shown that the condition (∗∗) given in Theorem 2.2 can be **achieved generically**. So for a given domain and given number of spots, if their number is not too large, one can generically find suitable positions for them such that the resulting configuration is stable. A more explicit relation to the geometry of the domain is desirable. For recent progress we refer to [23], [24].

An open problem is to get a better general understanding of the influence of the reaction-kinetics on the existence and stability of multi-spots. This is important since in biology or ecology many different types of reaction-kinetics, depending on the application, are being considered. We have studied three particular systems (Gierer-Meinhardt, Gray-Scott and Schnakenberg) which have two qualitatively different feed-back mechanisms (activator-inhibitor and activator-substrate). But this merely scratches the surface in gaining a full understanding of what will happen for general reaction kinetics. Can the reaction kinetics naturally be divided into classes which have similar behavior? What is the possible or typical behavior? Do large systems, which might be a better model of a biological system than a two-component or other small system, show many new effects or can they be well understood by reducing them to a few components which determine their behavior? Many questions remain and a lot of future work remains to be done to gain a better understanding of the full picture.

7. Appendix A: The Liapunov-Schmidt Reduction

The Liapunov-Schmidt reduction is a powerful tool of nonlinear functional analysis which has been used to prove the existence of multi-spot solutions for the Gierer-Meinhardt system [73], [74], [75] as well as for the Gray-Scott system [76], [77]. Here we will apply Liapunov-Schmidt reduction to the Schnakenberg system. We will focus on explaining the **main ideas** and refer to the above papers for complete proofs.

Step 1. Choose **good approximations** to the solution.

Let $\mathbf{P} \in \Lambda$ and $(\xi_1, ..., \xi_K) = (\xi_0, ..., \xi_0)$ where $\xi_0 = K\alpha_0$. Now we choose good approximations to the solution. Let $(\xi_{\epsilon,1}, ..., \xi_{\epsilon,K})$ be such that $|\xi_{\epsilon,j} - \xi_j| \leq \delta_0$, where $\delta_0 > 0$ and δ_0 is small enough. For the approximate solution use

$$v_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}(y) := \sum_{j=1}^{K} \hat{v}_{\epsilon,j}(y),$$

where

$$v_{\epsilon,j}(y) := \frac{1}{A\xi_{\epsilon,j}} w\left(y - \frac{P_j}{\epsilon}\right) \chi_{\epsilon,j}(\epsilon y), \quad y \in \Omega_\epsilon := \epsilon^{-1}\Omega \tag{7.13}$$

and $\chi_{\epsilon,j}$ has been defined in (3.3). Note that $\xi_{\epsilon,j}$ is still undetermined. The second component, $u_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}$, is determined by solving the second component of the Schnakenberg system, which is linear in $u_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}$.

Using the Green's function derived in (2.5), the following result estimating the error in the first equation has been derived. (Recall the definition of $F(\mathbf{P})$ in (2.6)):

Lemma 7.1. *For $x = P_i + \epsilon y$, $|\epsilon y| < \delta$, we have*

$$\Delta_y v_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} - v_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} + v_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}^2 u_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} =: S_1(v_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}, u_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}) = S_{1,1} + S_{1,2}, \tag{7.14}$$

where

$$S_{1,1}(y) = \beta^2 \alpha_\epsilon \frac{1}{A\xi_{\epsilon,i}^3} w^2(y)(\epsilon \nabla_{P_i} F(\mathbf{P}) \cdot y + O(\epsilon \beta^2 |y| + \epsilon^2 |y|^2)) \tag{7.15}$$

and

$$S_{1,2}(y) = \frac{\beta^2 \alpha_\epsilon}{A\xi_{\epsilon,i}^3 \int_{R^2} w^2} w^2(y) \int_{R^2} \log \frac{|y - z|}{|z|} w^2(z) dz. \tag{7.16}$$

Furthermore, $S_1(v_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}, u_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}) = e.s.t.$ for $|x - P_j| \geq \delta$, $j = 1, 2, ..., K$ and we have the estimate

$$\|S_1(v_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}, u_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}})\|_{H^2(\Omega_\epsilon)} = O(h(\epsilon, \beta)). \tag{7.17}$$

Step 2. Use **Liapunov-Schmidt reduction** to derive a finite-dimensional problem for the positions of the spots.

We first study the linearized operator defined by

$$\tilde{L}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} : H_N^2(\Omega_\epsilon) \times H_N^2(\Omega) \to L^2(\Omega_\epsilon) \times L^2(\Omega), \quad \tilde{L}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}\phi := S_\epsilon'\begin{pmatrix} v_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} \\ u_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} \end{pmatrix}\phi,$$

where $\epsilon > 0$ is small and $\mathbf{P} \in \bar{\Lambda}$.

Then the asymptotic limit of $\tilde{L}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}$ as $\epsilon \to 0$ is given by the following system of linear operators

$$\mathcal{L}\Phi := \Delta\Phi - \Phi + 2w\Phi - 2\mathcal{B}_0 \frac{\int_{R^2} w\Phi}{\int_{R^2} w^2} w^2, \quad \Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_K \end{pmatrix} \in (H^2(R^2))^K, \tag{7.18}$$

where

$$\mathcal{B}_0 = \left((\xi_0^2 + \alpha_0\eta_0)\mathcal{I} - \frac{\xi_0^2}{K}\mathcal{E}\right)^{-1} \alpha_0\eta_0\mathcal{I} \tag{7.19}$$

and $\mathcal{E}$ is defined in (4.5). The eigenvalues of $\mathcal{B}_0$ are given by

$$b_1 = 1, \quad b_2 = ... = b_K = \frac{\eta_0 \alpha_0}{\xi_0^2 + \eta_0 \alpha_0}.$$

It is easy to see that $2b_1 \neq 1$ and $2b_2 = 1$ if and only if $\eta_0 \alpha_0 = \xi_0^2$. This is excluded by assumption (T1).

Now we have the following lemma which states some key properties of the linear operator $\mathcal{L}$.

Lemma 7.2. *Assume that assumption (T1) holds. Then*

$$Ker(\mathcal{L}) = Ker(\mathcal{L}^*) = X_0 \oplus X_0 \oplus \cdots \oplus X_0, \tag{7.20}$$

where

$$X_0 = span \left\{ \frac{\partial w}{\partial y_1}, \frac{\partial w}{\partial y_2} \right\}$$

and $\mathcal{L}^*$ is the adjoint operator of $\mathcal{L}$ under the $(L^2(R^2))^K$ inner product.

As a consequence, the operator

$$\mathcal{L} : (H^2(R^2))^K \to (L^2(R^2))^K$$

is an invertible operator if it is restricted as follows

$$\mathcal{L} : (X_0 \oplus \cdots \oplus X_0)^\perp \cap (H^2(R^2))^K \to (X_0 \oplus \cdots \oplus X_0)^\perp \cap (L^2(R^2))^K.$$

Moreover, $\mathcal{L}^{-1}$ is bounded.

Proof: The result follows from the Fredholm Alternative Theorem. $\qquad\square$

Next we are going to reduce the infinite-dimensional problem to a finite-dimensional problem. Therefore, we now define an approximate kernel and an approximate co-kernel of the linear operator $\tilde{L}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}$ by

$$K_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} = C_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} =: span \left\{ \frac{\partial v_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}}{\partial P_{j,l}} \middle| j = 1, \ldots, K, l = 1, 2 \right\}$$

in $H_N^2(\Omega_\epsilon)$ and $L_N^2(\Omega_\epsilon)$, respectively, and we set

$$\mathcal{K}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} := K_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} \oplus \{0\} \subset H_N^2(\Omega_\epsilon) \times H_N^2(\Omega), \quad \mathcal{C}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} := C_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} \oplus \{0\} \subset L^2(\Omega_\epsilon) \times L^2(\Omega).$$

Let $\pi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}$ denote the projection in $L^2(\Omega_\epsilon) \times L^2(\Omega)$ onto $\mathcal{C}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}^\perp$, where the orthogonal complement is taken with the L^2 scalar product.

We are going to show that the equation

$$\pi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} \circ S_\epsilon \begin{pmatrix} v_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} + \Phi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} \\ u_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} + \Psi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

has the unique solution $\Sigma_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}(y) \\ \Psi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}(x) \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{K}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}^\perp$ if ϵ is small enough, where the orthogonal complement is taken with the L^2 scalar product.

The following two propositions show the uniform invertibility of the corresponding linearized operator.

Proposition 7.3. *Let* $\mathcal{L}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} = \pi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} \circ \tilde{L}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}$. *There exist positive constants* $\bar{\epsilon}, \overline{\beta}, C$ *such that for all* $\epsilon \in (0, \bar{\epsilon}), \beta \in (0, \overline{\beta})$,

$$\|\mathcal{L}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}\Sigma\|_{L^2(\Omega_\epsilon) \times L^2(\Omega)} \geq C\|\Sigma\|_{H^2(\Omega_\epsilon) \times H^2(\Omega)} \tag{7.21}$$

for arbitrary $\mathbf{P} \in \bar{\Lambda}$, $\Sigma \in \mathcal{K}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}^\perp$.

Proposition 7.4. *There exist positive constants* $\bar{\bar{\epsilon}}, \overline{\overline{\beta}}$ *such that for all* $\epsilon \in (0, \bar{\bar{\epsilon}}), \beta \in (0, \overline{\overline{\beta}})$ *the map*

$$\mathcal{L}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} = \pi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} \circ \tilde{L}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} : \mathcal{K}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}^\perp \to \mathcal{C}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}^\perp$$

is surjective for arbitrary $\mathbf{P} \in \bar{\Lambda}$.

The **main idea** in the proofs of Propositions 7.3 and 7.4 is using an indirect argument and Lemma 7.2. For more details we refer to [75].

Using the **Contraction Mapping Principle** and recalling Lemma 7.1, we get

Lemma 7.5. *There are* $\bar{\epsilon} > 0, \overline{\beta}, C > 0$ *such that for every triple* $(\epsilon, \beta, \mathbf{P})$ *with* $0 < \epsilon < \bar{\epsilon}, 0 < \beta < \overline{\beta}$, $\mathbf{P} \in \bar{\Lambda}$ *there* **exists a unique solution** $(\Phi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}, \Psi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}) \in \mathcal{K}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}^\perp$ *satisfying* $S_\epsilon \begin{pmatrix} v_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} + \Phi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} \\ u_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} + \Psi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{C}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}$. *Further, we have the* **estimate**

$$\|(\Phi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}, \Psi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}})\|_{H^2(\Omega_\epsilon) \times H^2(\Omega)} \leq Ch(\epsilon, \beta). \tag{7.22}$$

Remark. The previous Lemma says that the function $(\Phi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}, \Psi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}) \in \mathcal{K}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}^\perp$ solves the equation $S_\epsilon \begin{pmatrix} v_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} + \Phi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} \\ u_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} + \Psi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} \end{pmatrix} = 0$ up to a function which is contained in the **finite-dimensional** space $\mathcal{C}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}$. We will solve this finite-dimensional problem in Step 3.

Step 3. Solve the **finite-dimensional problem** derived in Step 2.

By Lemma 7.5 there exists a unique solution $(\Phi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}, \Psi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}) \in \mathcal{K}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}^\perp$ such that

$$S_\epsilon \begin{pmatrix} v_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} + \Phi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} \\ u_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} + \Psi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{C}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}.$$

Our idea is to find $\mathbf{P} \in \overline{\Lambda}$ such that

$$S_\epsilon \begin{pmatrix} v_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} + \Phi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} \\ u_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} + \Psi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} \end{pmatrix} \perp \mathcal{C}_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}.$$

Let

$$W_\epsilon(\mathbf{P}) := (W_{\epsilon,1,1}(\mathbf{P}), ..., W_{\epsilon,K,2}(\mathbf{P})),$$

where

$$W_{\epsilon,j,i}(\mathbf{P}) := \frac{2A\xi_{\epsilon,j}^4}{\alpha_\epsilon \beta_\epsilon^2 \epsilon^2} \int_{\Omega_\epsilon} S_1(v_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} + \Phi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}, u_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}} + \Psi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}) \frac{\partial v_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}}}{\partial P_{j,i}} \, dy.$$

We calculate, using the expansion of the Green's function,

$$W_\epsilon(\mathbf{P}) = c_0 \nabla_{\mathbf{P}} F(\mathbf{P})(1 + O(h(\epsilon, \beta))),$$

where
$$c_0 = -\int_{R^2} w^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial y_i} y_i \, dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_{R^2} w^3 \, dy.$$
Now we conclude the proof by applying some tools from nonlinear functional analysis.

Suppose that for $\mathbf{P}_0$ we have $\nabla_{\mathbf{P}} F(\mathbf{P}_0) = 0$, $\det(\nabla_{\mathbf{P}}^2(F(\mathbf{P}_0))) \neq 0$, then, since W_ϵ is continuous and for ϵ, β sufficiently small maps balls into (possibly larger) balls, the standard **Brouwer's fixed point theorem** shows that for $\epsilon << 1$ there exists a $\mathbf{P}^\epsilon$ such that $W_\epsilon(\mathbf{P}^\epsilon) = 0$ and $\mathbf{P}^\epsilon \to \mathbf{P}_0$.

Thus we have proved the following proposition.

Proposition 7.6. *For ϵ sufficiently small there exist points $\mathbf{P}^\epsilon$ with $\mathbf{P}^\epsilon \to \mathbf{P}_0$ such that $W_\epsilon(\mathbf{P}^\epsilon) = 0$.*

Finally, we complete the proof of Theorem 2.1.

Proof of Theorem 2.1: By Proposition 7.6, there exists $\mathbf{P}^\epsilon \to \mathbf{P}_0$ such that $W_\epsilon(\mathbf{P}^\epsilon) = 0$. Let $v_\epsilon = v_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}^\epsilon} + \Phi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}^\epsilon}$, $u_\epsilon = u_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}^\epsilon} + \Psi_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}^\epsilon}$. It is easy to see that $u_\epsilon = \xi_{\epsilon,j}(1 + O(h(\epsilon,\beta)))$ and hence $v_\epsilon \geq 0$. By the Maximum Principle, $v_\epsilon > 0$. Therefore (v_ϵ, u_ϵ) satisfies Theorem 2.1.

$\square$

This concludes the rigorous proof of the existence of multi-spot steady states.

8. APPENDIX B: STUDY OF TWO NONLOCAL EIGENVALUE PROBLEMS

In this appendix, we give a rigorous study of the nonlocal eigenvalue problems (4.9) and (4.10). To this end, we write them in a unified form:

$$L\phi := \Delta\phi - \phi + 2w\phi - f(\tau\lambda_0)\frac{\int_{R^2} w\phi}{\int_{R^2} w^2} w^2 = \lambda_0 \phi, \quad \phi \in H^2(R^2), \tag{8.1}$$

where w is the unique solution of (1.3),

$$f(\tau\lambda_0) = \frac{2(\eta_0 \alpha_0 \tau \lambda_0 + K\alpha_0)}{(\xi_0^2 + \eta_0 \alpha_0)\tau\lambda_0 + K\alpha_0} \quad \text{and} \quad f(\tau\lambda_0) = \frac{2\eta_0 \alpha_0}{\xi_0^2 + \eta_0 \alpha_0}$$

for (4.9) and (4.10), respectively. Note that f is a continuous function.

We will study these NLEPs in a sequence of lemmas, where the main results are Lemma 8.4 and Lemma 8.5.

We begin with the following auxiliary lemma about instability for small $f(0)$.

Lemma 8.1. *If $f(0) < 1$ and $0 < c \leq f(\alpha)$ for $\alpha > 0$, then there exists a positive eigenvalue of (8.1) for any $\tau \geq 0$.*

Proof: This result was introduced and proved in [76]. The **main ideas** of the proof are as follows: First the **algebraic equation**

$$\int_{R^2} w^2 = f(\tau\lambda_0) \int_{R^2} [((L_0 - \lambda_0)^{-1} w^2) w] \, dy \tag{8.2}$$

is derived and it is shown that it is equivalent to (8.1). Then, using certain **identities for** w and the **intermediate value theorem**, it is shown that there is a positive solution of (8.2) and hence a positive eigenvalue of (8.1).

$\square$

Similarly, we have the following result about instability if f is small for large arguments.

Lemma 8.2. *If* $\lim_{\tau \to +\infty} f(\tau\lambda) = f_{+\infty} < 1$ *and* $0 < c \leq f(\alpha)$ *for* $\alpha > 0$, *there exists a positive eigenvalue of (8.1) for* $\tau > 0$ *large.*

Proof: Similar to Lemma 8.1.

$\square$

The following lemma summarizes the result if f is a real constant.

Lemma 8.3. *Consider the eigenvalue problem*

$$\Delta\phi - \phi + 2w\phi - \gamma\frac{\int_{R^2} w\phi}{\int_{R^2} w^2}w^2 = \lambda_0\phi, \quad \phi \in H^2(R^2), \tag{8.3}$$

where w *is the unique solution of (1.3) and* γ *is real.*

(1) *If* $\gamma > 1$, *there exists a positive constant* c_0 *such that* $Re(\lambda_0) \leq -c_0$ *for any nonzero eigenvalue* λ_0 *of (8.3).*

(2) *If* $\gamma < 1$, *there exists a positive eigenvalue* λ_0 *of (8.3).*

(3) *If* $\gamma \neq 1$ *and* $\lambda_0 = 0$, *then* $\phi \in \text{span}\{\frac{\partial w}{\partial y_1}, \frac{\partial w}{\partial y_2}\}$.

(4) *If* $\gamma = 1$ *and* $\lambda_0 = 0$, *then* $\phi \in \text{span}\{w, \frac{\partial w}{\partial y_1}, \frac{\partial w}{\partial y_2}\}$.

Proof: (1), (3) and (4) have been proved in Theorem 5.1 of [69]. (2) follows from Lemma 8.1. $\square$

Now we consider the function $f(\tau\lambda) = \frac{\mu}{1+\tau\lambda}$. We then have

Lemma 8.4. *Let* $\gamma = \frac{\mu}{1+\tau\lambda_0}$ *where* $\mu > 0, \tau \geq 0$.

(1) *Suppose that* $\mu > 1$. *Then there exists a unique* $\tau = \tau_1 > 0$ *such that for* $\tau > \tau_1$, *(8.1) admits a positive eigenvalue, and for* $\tau < \tau_1$, *all eigenvalues of problem (8.1) satisfy* $Re(\lambda) < 0$. *At* $\tau = \tau_1$, *L has a Hopf bifurcation.*

(2) *Suppose that* $\mu < 1$. *Then L admits a real eigenvalue* λ_0 *with* $\lambda_0 \geq c_2 > 0$.

Proof of Lemma 8.4:

(2) follows from Lemma 8.1 and (1) was proved in [76]. The **main ideas** of the proof are to write the eigenvalue problem as a **system of two real algebraic equations at the Hopf bifurcation point** $\lambda_0 = \lambda_I\sqrt{-1}$, then applying the **intermediate value theorem** to one of the these equations to compute the eigenvalue and finally using the other equation to compute (the unique) τ.

$\square$

Now we consider (8.1) with $f(\tau\lambda) = \frac{2(\eta_0\alpha_0\tau\lambda+K\alpha_0)}{(\eta_0\alpha_0+\xi_0^2)\tau\lambda+K\alpha_0}$ and $0 < \tau < \infty$. We have

Lemma 8.5. *Let*

$$a = \frac{6\eta_0^2\alpha_0^2(\eta_0\alpha_0 - \xi_0^2)^2 \int_{R^2} w^4}{(\xi_0^2 + \eta_0\alpha_0)^2 \int_{R^2} w^2}, \quad b = \frac{8K\eta_0^2\alpha_0^3\xi_0^2 \int_{R^2} w^4}{(\xi_0^2 + \eta_0\alpha_0)^2 \int_{R^2} w^2},$$

$$c = \frac{3}{2}K^2\alpha_0^2 \tag{8.4}$$

and let $0 < \tau_2 \le \tau_3$ be the two solutions (if they exist) of the following quadratic equation

$$a\tau^2 - b\tau + c = 0 \tag{8.5}$$

(1) If $\eta_0\alpha_0 > \xi_0^2$, then for $\tau < \tau_2$ or $\tau > \tau_3$ problem (8.1) with $f(\tau\lambda) = \frac{2(\eta_0\alpha_0\tau\lambda + K\alpha_0)}{(\eta_0\alpha_0 + \xi_0^2)\tau\lambda + K\alpha_0}$ is stable. (If there are no solutions of (8.5) then this problem is stable for all $\tau \ge 0$.)

(2) If $\eta_0\alpha_0 < \xi_0^2$, for τ small problem (8.1) with $f(\tau\lambda) = \frac{2(\eta_0\alpha_0\tau\lambda + K\alpha_0)}{(\eta_0\alpha_0 + \xi_0^2)\tau\lambda + K\alpha_0}$ is stable while for τ large it is unstable.

Remarks: 1. Equation (8.5) may not have a solution if $\eta_0\alpha_0$ is large. It is also easy to see that

$$0 < \tau_2 \le \tau_3 := \frac{b}{a} = \frac{4\xi_0^2 K\alpha_0}{3(\eta_0\alpha_0 - \xi_0^2)^2}. \tag{8.6}$$

2. While τ_2 and τ_3 are rigorous estimates of the true values they are in general not optimal. from above and from below

Proof: We prove (1) first.

We first multiply the nonlocal eigenvalue problem by $\bar{\phi}$ and integrate to express it as a **quadratic form**. This quadratic form is simplified in **two steps**: first multiplying the nonlocal eigenvalue problem by w, integrating and using the resulting **identity**; second considering the **real part** of the eigenvalue problem and using an **inequality** for quadratic forms (see Lemma B.1 in [69]).

After these two steps we get the following inequality:

$$\frac{3}{2}K^2\alpha_0^2 + \left(\frac{3}{2}(\eta_0\alpha_0 - \xi_0^2)^2\tau^2 - 2\tau K\alpha_0\xi_0^2\right)\lambda_I^2 \le 0. \tag{8.7}$$

$\lambda_R \ge 0$, where $\lambda = \lambda_R + \sqrt{-1}\lambda_I$ and we have assumed that under the assumption that $\lambda_R \ge 0$.

If $\tau \ge \tau_4$, then (8.7) does not hold. To study the case $\tau < \tau_4$, we need to have an upper bound for λ_I. The quadratic form of the eigenvalue problem gives the estimate

$$\lambda_I \int_{R^2} |\phi|^2 \, dy = \text{Im}\left(-f(\tau\lambda)\frac{\int_{R^2} w\phi \, dy}{\int_{R^2} w^2 \, dy}\int_{R^2} w^2\bar{\phi}\right) dy$$

Hence, Schwartz inequality gives

$$|\lambda_I| \le |f(\tau\lambda)|\sqrt{\frac{\int_{R^2} w^4 \, dy}{\int_{R^2} w^2 \, dy}} \le \frac{2\eta_0\alpha_0}{\xi_0^2 + \eta_0\alpha_0}\sqrt{\frac{\int_{R^2} w^4 \, dy}{\int_{R^2} w^2 \, dy}}. \tag{8.8}$$

Substituting (8.8) into (8.7), λ_I is eliminated, and we see that if

$$a\tau^2 - b\tau + c > 0$$

where a, b, c are defined in (8.4), then (8.7) is impossible.

We next prove (2). For τ large, it follows that $f(\tau\lambda) \to f_{+\infty} := \frac{2\eta_0\alpha_0}{\xi_0^2 + \eta_0\alpha_0} < 1$, then the perturbation argument of Dancer [5] shows that there exists a real and positive eigenvalue of (8.1) with $f(\tau\lambda) = \frac{2(\eta_0\alpha_0\tau\lambda + K\alpha_0)}{(\eta_0\alpha_0 + \xi_0^2)\tau\lambda + K\alpha_0}$. For τ small, the proof follows by the argument in (1).

9. APPENDIX C: THE SMALL EIGENVALUES

We shall analyze the small eigenvalues $\lambda_\epsilon = o(1)$ and determine if they give rise to an instability or not.

Let us first define

$$\tilde{v}_{\epsilon,j}\left(y - \frac{P_j^\epsilon}{\epsilon}\right) = \chi_{\epsilon,j}(x)\hat{v}_\epsilon(y), \quad j = 1, ..., K,$$

where $\chi_{\epsilon,j}$ was defined in (3.3) and $\hat{v}_\epsilon \in H_N^2(\Omega_\epsilon)$.

Similar to the Liapunov-Schmidt reduction in Appendix A we decompose the eigenfunction of the activator, ϕ_ϵ, as follows:

$$\phi_\epsilon = \sum_{j=1}^K \sum_{k=1}^2 a_{j,k}^\epsilon \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_{\epsilon,j}}{\partial y_k} + \phi_\epsilon^\perp \tag{9.9}$$

with real numbers $a_{j,k}^\epsilon$, where

$$\phi_\epsilon^\perp \perp K_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}^\epsilon}^{new} = \mathrm{span}\left\{ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_{\epsilon,j}}{\partial y_k} \,\middle|\, j = 1, \dots, K, \, k = 1, 2 \right\} \subset H_N^2(\Omega_\epsilon).$$

Accordingly, we put

$$\psi_\epsilon(x) = \sum_{j=1}^K \sum_{k=1}^2 a_{j,k}^\epsilon \psi_{\epsilon,j,k} + \psi_\epsilon^\perp \tag{9.10}$$

by solving the second equation of the system which is linear in $\psi_{\epsilon,j,k}$.

Suppose that $\|\phi_{\epsilon,j}\|_{H^2(\Omega_\epsilon)} = 1$. Then $|a_{j,k}^\epsilon| \leq C$. Now the **main idea** is to first show that $\phi_\epsilon^\perp$ **is small** (Step 1) and then to obtain **algebraic equations for** $a_{j,k}^\epsilon$ (Step 2).

We begin with

Step 1: Estimates for $\phi_\epsilon^\perp$.

Substituting the decompositions (9.9) of ϕ_ϵ and (9.10) of ψ_ϵ into (4.2), we have

$$\sum_{j=1}^K \sum_{k=1}^2 a_{j,k}^\epsilon (\tilde{v}_{\epsilon,j})^2 \left[\psi_{\epsilon,j,k} - \epsilon \frac{\partial u_\epsilon}{\partial x_k}\right] + \Delta_y \phi_\epsilon^\perp - \phi_\epsilon^\perp + 2\hat{v}_\epsilon u_\epsilon \phi_\epsilon^\perp + (\hat{v}_\epsilon)^2 \psi_\epsilon^\perp - \lambda_\epsilon \phi_\epsilon^\perp$$

$$= \lambda_\epsilon \sum_{j=1}^K \sum_{k=1}^2 a_{j,k}^\epsilon \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_{\epsilon,j}}{\partial y_k}. \tag{9.11}$$

Since $\phi_\epsilon^\perp \perp K_{\epsilon,\mathbf{P}^\epsilon}^{new}$, then by an argument similar to the proof of Lemma 7.5 it follows that to estimate $\|\phi_\epsilon^\perp\|_{H^2(\Omega_\epsilon)}$ it is enough to $\psi_{\epsilon,l,k} - \epsilon \frac{\partial u_\epsilon}{\partial x_k}$ near $x \in B_{r_0}(P_l^\epsilon)$. This is possible by expanding the Green's function. We refer to [75] and [76] for details.

Step 2: Algebraic equations for $a_{j,k}^\epsilon$.

Multiplying both sides of (9.11) by $-\frac{\partial \tilde{v}_{\epsilon,l}}{\partial y_m}$ and integrating over $\Omega_{\epsilon,P_l^\epsilon}$, we obtain

$$r.h.s. = \lambda_\epsilon \sum_{j=1}^K \sum_{k=1}^2 a_{j,k}^\epsilon \int_{\Omega_{\epsilon,P_l^\epsilon}} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_{\epsilon,j}}{\partial y_k} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_{\epsilon,l}}{\partial y_m}\, dy = \frac{1}{\xi_{\epsilon,l}^2} \lambda_\epsilon \sum_{j,k} a_{j,k}^\epsilon \delta_{jl}\delta_{km} \int_{R^2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y_1}\right)^2 dy\, (1 + o(1))$$

$$= \frac{1}{\xi_{\epsilon,l}^2} \lambda_\epsilon a_{l,m}^\epsilon \int_{R^2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y_1}\right)^2 dy\, (1 + o(1))$$

and

$$l.h.s. = \epsilon^2 \sum_{j=1}^{K} \sum_{k=1}^{2} a_{j,k}^{\epsilon} \int_{\Omega_{\epsilon, P_l^{\epsilon}}} (\tilde{v}_{\epsilon,j})^2 \left[\psi_{\epsilon,j,k} - \epsilon \frac{\partial u_{\epsilon}}{\partial x_k} \right] \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_{\epsilon,l}}{\partial y_m} \, dy + o \left(\beta^2 \epsilon^2 |\Omega| \sum_{j=1}^{K} \sum_{k=1}^{2} |a_{j,k}^{\epsilon}| \right)$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon^2 |\Omega| \beta_{\epsilon}^2 \alpha_{\epsilon}}{\xi_{\epsilon,j}^3} \int_{R^2} w^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial y_m} y_m \, dy \sum_{j=1}^{K} \sum_{k=1}^{2} a_{j,k}^{\epsilon} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial P_{l,m}^{\epsilon}} \frac{\partial}{\partial P_{j,k}^{\epsilon}} F(\mathbf{P}^{\epsilon}) \right)$$

$$+ o \left(\beta_{\epsilon}^2 \epsilon^2 |\Omega| \sum_{j=1}^{K} \sum_{k=1}^{2} |a_{j,k}^{\epsilon}| \right),$$

using the **Green's function** to expand $\psi_{\epsilon,j,k}$.

Applying some **identities for** w and combining *l.h.s.* and *r.h.s.*, the finite-dimensional eigenvalue problem (4.12) follows.

$\square$

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