

# ON SOLUTIONS OF THE EQUATION OF HEAT CONDUCTION

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Suppose that  $u = u(x, t)$  is defined over some domain  $D$  in the  $xt$ -plane. We say that  $u$  is parabolic in  $D$  if  $u$  is of class  $C^2$  and  $u_t = u_{xx}$  in  $D$ . Parabolic functions have many properties in common with harmonic functions. In this paper we use analogues of well-known theorems on harmonic and subharmonic functions to obtain a uniqueness theorem and some representation theorems for functions which are parabolic in the infinite strip  $0 < t < c$ .

We begin by introducing a class of subparabolic functions. For  $x_1 < x_2$  and  $t_1 < t_2$ , let  $R = R(x_1, x_2; t_1, t_2)$  denote the open rectangle bounded by the lines  $x = x_1$ ,  $x = x_2$ ,  $t = t_1$ , and  $t = t_2$ . Let  $S$  denote that part of the boundary for  $R$  which does not lie in the line  $t = t_2$ , and let  $w = w(x, t)$  denote any function continuous in a domain  $D$ . When  $R \cup S \subset D$ , we define the function  $M_R w = M_R w(x, t)$  as follows:

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{cases} M_R w = w & \text{in } D - R, \\ M_R w & \text{is parabolic in } R, \\ M_R w & \text{is continuous at each point of } S. \end{cases}$$

Finally, we say that  $w$  is subparabolic in  $D$  if  $w \leq M_R w$  for each rectangle  $R$  ( $R \cup S \subset D$ ). (Compare [9].) When  $P_0 = (x_0, t_0) \in R$ , we have

$$(1.2) \quad M_R w(P_0) = \int_S G(P_0, Q) w(Q) dS,$$

where the integration is taken over  $S$ , where

$$(1.3) \quad \int_S G(P_0, Q) dS = 1,$$

and where

$$(1.4) \quad G(P_0, Q) \geq 0$$

for  $Q = (\xi, \tau) \in S$  [6]. Excepting the corners, we have strict inequality in (1.4) if and only if  $t_1 \leq \tau \leq t_0$ .

If  $w$  is subparabolic in  $D$ , then  $w$  is subparabolic in each subdomain of  $D$ . If  $u$  is parabolic, then  $|u|^p$  is subparabolic for  $p \geq 1$ . A function  $u$  is parabolic if and only if the functions  $u$  and  $-u$  are subparabolic. Finally, both the sum and the upper envelope of a finite number of subparabolic functions are subparabolic.

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