

## ON UNIFORM WELL-POSEDNESS OF THE ABSTRACT CAUCHY PROBLEM

By

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### §1. Introduction

We are interested in Duhamel's principle:

$$(D) \quad U(t, x) = U_H(t, x; s, \Phi) + \int_s^t U_H(t, x; \tau, F(\tau, x)) d\tau.$$

Here  $U(t, x)$  denotes a solution of the inhomogeneous Cauchy problem  $[CP]_s$  ( $0 \leq s < T$ ) for the system of linear differential equations:

$$\begin{cases} L(t, x; \partial_t, \partial_x)U(t, x) = F(t, x), t \in [s, T], x \in \mathbf{R}^n, \\ U(s, x) = \Phi(x) \end{cases}$$

and  $U_H(t, x; s, \Phi)$  stands for a solution of the homogeneous Cauchy problem  $[HCP]_s$  ( $0 \leq s < T$ ) for the system of linear differential equations:

$$\begin{cases} L(t, x; \partial_t, \partial_x)U(t, x) = 0, t \in [s, T], x \in \mathbf{R}^n, \\ U(s, x) = \Phi(x), \end{cases}$$

where  $L(t, x; \partial_t, \partial_x) = \partial_t I - A(t, x; \partial_x)$ ,  $I$  is the identity matrix of order  $n$  and  $A(t, x; \partial_x)$  is a square matrix of order  $n$ .

When  $L$  is an ordinary differential operator, that is,  $A(t, x; \partial_x)$  depends only on  $t$ , write  $L = \partial_t I - A(t)$ , the formula (D) becomes the constant variation formula of Lagrange

$$U(t) = \varphi(t)\varphi(s)^{-1}\Phi + \int_s^t \varphi(t)\varphi(\tau)^{-1}F(\tau) d\tau,$$

where  $\varphi(t)$  is the fundamental matrix to  $[HCP]_s$ . In particular, if  $A(t)$  is in-