

## Hölder estimates on higher derivatives of the solution for $\bar{\partial}$ -equation with $C^k$ -data in strongly pseudoconvex domain

By Tetsuo SAITO

(Received Aug. 22, 1977)

### §0. Introduction.

In 1971 Kerzman [4] showed there exists a solution of  $\bar{\partial}$ -equation with bounded data which is Hölder continuous for any exponent smaller than 1/2. Since then many results have been obtained concerning this problem. Henkin-Romanov [3] and Range-Siu [5] proved the exact 1/2-Hölder estimate. Moreover Siu [6] showed the Hölder continuity of higher derivatives of the solution assuming the data are sufficiently smooth. In this paper we shall improve Siu's result and get a new estimate which is sharper in some tangential directions. We follow the method of Siu [6]; however, various parts of his calculus are ameliorated. I thank Professor H. Tanabe, who encouraged me to write this paper and corrected my manuscript.

### 0.1. Notations.

Let  $\Omega$  be a bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain in  $C^n$  with  $C^N$ -boundary. We assume that  $\Omega$  is represented as  $\{z \in C^n; \rho(z) < 0\}$ , where  $\rho$  is a function of class  $C^N$  and in some neighborhood of  $\partial\Omega$  is strictly plurisubharmonic and satisfies  $d\rho \neq 0$ . We use the following notations;

$$D_j = \frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} - i \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} \right), \quad \bar{D}_j = \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_j} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} \right),$$

$$\|u\|_0 = \sup \{ |u(z)|; z \in \Omega \},$$

$$\|u\|_\varepsilon = \sup \{ |u(z) - u(\zeta)| / |z - \zeta|^\varepsilon; \zeta, z \in \Omega, \zeta \neq z \} + \|u\|_0$$

$$\|u\|_k = \max \{ \|D^\alpha \bar{D}^\beta u\|_0; |\alpha| + |\beta| \leq k \},$$

$$\|u\|_{k+\varepsilon} = \max \{ \|D^\alpha \bar{D}^\beta u\|_\varepsilon; |\alpha| + |\beta| \leq k \}$$

where  $k \in N$  and  $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ . For a form  $f = \sum f_i d\bar{z}_i$ ,

$$\|f\|_k = \max \{ \|f_i\|_k; 1 \leq i \leq n \}.$$