

## Parabolic and pseudo-parabolic partial differential equations\*

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### § 1. Introduction.

Let  $G$  be a bounded domain in an Euclidean  $n$ -space and  $\bar{G}$  its closure. Let  $C^k(G)$ ,  $0 \leq k < \infty$ , be the class of real-valued functions defined and  $k$ -times continuously differentiable in  $G$  and  $C_0^k(G)$  the subset of  $C^k(G)$  consisting of those functions with compact support in  $G$ . As usual [1-4], we denote by  $\hat{H}^k(G)$  the pre-Hilbert space consisting of functions in  $C^k(G)$  with finite  $k$ -fold Dirichlet norm,  $\| \cdot \|_k$ , and denote by  $H^k(G)$  the Hilbert space being the completion of  $\hat{H}^k(G)$  under the norm  $\| \cdot \|_k$ . In a completely similar way one defines the pre-Hilbert space  $\hat{H}_0^k(G)$  and the Hilbert space  $H_0^k(G)$ . In the following discussions the domain  $G$  will be fixed. We shall for simplicity write  $H_0^k$  for  $H_0^k(G)$  etc.. It may be noted that  $H_0^0$  is the space  $L_2(G)$ .

Consider the two self-adjoint elliptic partial differential operators,

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{aligned} L &\equiv \sum_{i,j=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left( l_{ij}(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \right) - l(x), \\ M &\equiv \sum_{i,j=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left( m_{ij}(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \right) - m(x). \end{aligned}$$

It will be assumed that the given real-valued functions  $l_{ij}(x)$ ,  $l(x)$ ,  $m_{ij}(x)$  and  $m(x)$  are bounded measurable in  $G$  and that  $l(x) \geq 0$ ,  $m(x) \geq 0$  almost everywhere in  $G$ . Further we shall restrict  $L$  and  $M$  to be elliptic in the sense that there are constants  $k_L$ ,  $K_L$ ,  $k_M$  and  $K_M$  such that almost everywhere in  $G$

$$(1.2) \quad \begin{aligned} k_L \sum_{i=1}^n (\xi_i)^2 &\leq \sum_{i,j=1}^n l_{ij}(x) \xi_i \xi_j \leq K_L \sum_{i=1}^n (\xi_i)^2, \\ k_M \sum_{i=1}^n (\xi_i)^2 &\leq \sum_{i,j=1}^n m_{ij}(x) \xi_i \xi_j \leq K_M \sum_{i,j=1}^n (\xi_i)^2, \end{aligned}$$

for all real vectors  $\xi$ .

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