

**ON THE FIRST BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS FOR  
 SOME DEGENERATE SECOND ORDER ELLIPTIC  
 DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS**

BY HARUKI YAMADA

**§ 1. Introduction.**

Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^n$  be an bounded open domain with  $C^\infty$ -boundary  $\Sigma = \partial\Omega$ . We consider the following so called “first boundary value problem”.

$$[P] \quad \begin{cases} L(u) \equiv (a^{kj}u_{x_k})_{x_j} + b^k u_{x_k} + cu = f & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u|_{\Sigma} = 0, \end{cases}$$

where  $u_{x_k} = \partial u / \partial x_k$ , etc., and the summation convention such as  $(a^{kj}u_{x_k})_{x_j} = \sum_{k,j=1}^n (a^{kj}u_{x_k})_{x_j}$  are used. Without loss of generality, we can assume that  $a^{kj} = a^{jk}$  (see the following condition [A.1]). Throughout this paper, we pose the following assumptions:

$$[A.1] \quad a^{kj}, b^k, c, f \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega}) \text{ and real valued.}$$

$$[A.2] \quad a^{kj}\xi_k\xi_j \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } (x, \xi) \in \bar{\Omega} \times \mathbf{R}^n.$$

$$[A.3] \quad c < 0, \quad c - b^k_{x_k} < 0 \quad \text{on } \bar{\Omega}.$$

$$[A.4] \quad a^{kj}\xi_k\xi_j > 0 \quad \text{for all } (x, \xi) \in \Sigma \times (\mathbf{R}^n \setminus 0).$$

Under some additional assumptions for the boundary behavior of the coefficients replaced by [A.4], Kohn-Nirenberg [5], [6] and Oleinik [7], [8] proved several existence, uniqueness and regularity theorems for the problem [P]. For example, from their results we have the following theorem. (see e. g. [8] Chap. I, § 5).

**THEOREM 1.1.** *If in addition to [A.1], [A.2], [A.3], we assume that*

$$[A.5] \quad a^{kj}\nu_k\nu_j > 0 \quad \text{for all } x \in \Sigma,$$

where  $\nu = (\nu_1, \dots, \nu_n)$  is the unit normal vector for  $\Sigma$  at  $x$ , then for any  $f \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$ , there is a uniquely determined weak solution  $u \in L^2(\Omega)$  of [P]. Moreover, there

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