

249. Note on the Representation of Semi-Groups of Non-Linear Operators

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1. Let X be a Banach space and let $\{T(\xi)\}_{\xi \geq 0}$ be a family of non-linear operators from X into itself satisfying the following conditions:

$$(1) \quad T(0) = I, \quad T(\xi)T(\eta) = T(\xi + \eta) \quad \xi, \eta \geq 0,$$

$$(2) \quad \|T(\xi)x - T(\xi)y\| \leq \|x - y\| \quad \xi > 0, \quad x, y \in X,$$

(3) There exists a dense subset D in X such that for each $x \in D$, the right derivative

$$D_{\xi}^{+} T(\xi)x = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^{+}} h^{-1}(T(\xi + h)x - T(\xi)x)$$

exists and it is continuous for $\xi \geq 0$. Then we shall call this family $\{T(\xi)\}_{\xi \geq 0}$ a *non-linear contraction semi-group*.

Definition. We define the *infinitesimal generator* A of a non-linear contraction semi-group $\{T(\xi)\}_{\xi \geq 0}$ by

$$Ax = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^{+}} A_h x$$

whenever the limit exists, where $A_h = h^{-1}(T(h) - I)$. We denote the domain of A by $D(A)$.

Lately J. W. Neuberger [1] gave the following result: If $\{T(\xi)\}_{\xi \geq 0}$ is a non-linear contraction semi-group,*¹) then for each $x \in X$ and each $\xi \geq 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \limsup_{\delta \rightarrow 0^{+}} \|(I - (\xi/n)A_{\delta})^{-n}x - T(\xi)x\| = 0.$$

It is well known that if $\{T(\xi)\}_{\xi \geq 0}$ is a linear contraction semi-group of class (C_0) , then for each $x \in X$ and each $\xi \geq 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (I - (\xi/n)A)^{-n}x = T(\xi)x$$

(see [2]). In this paper we shall give the representation of this type for non-linear contraction semi-groups.

The main results are the following

Theorem. Let $\{T(\xi)\}_{\xi \geq 0}$ be a non-linear contraction semi-group and let A be the infinitesimal generator such that $\overline{\mathfrak{R}(I - \xi_0 A)} = X$ for some $\xi_0 > 0$. Then for each $\xi > 0$ there exists an inverse operator $(I - \xi A)^{-1}$ and its unique extension $L(\xi)$ onto X , which is a contraction operator, and $T(\xi)$ is represented by

*¹) In his paper the following condition is assumed:

(3)' There is a dense subset D of X such that if x is in D , then the derivative $T'(\xi)x$ is continuous with domain $[0, \infty)$.