

## 22. An Abstract Analyticity in Time for Solutions of a Diffusion Equation

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1. *Introduction and the result.* Consider an equation of evolution

$$(1.1) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = Au, \quad t > 0,$$

where the differential operator

$$(1.2) \quad A = a^{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + b^i(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} + c(x)$$

is elliptic in a connected domain  $G$  of an  $m$ -dimensional euclidean space  $E^m$ . Under certain conditions upon the coefficients  $a, b$  and  $c$  of  $A$ , we can specify a linear subspace  $D$  of  $L_2(G)$  with the following three properties.

(i) The functions  $\in D$  are  $C^\infty$  in  $G$ , and  $D$  is  $L_2(G)$ -dense in  $L_2(G)$  such that  $Af \in L_2(G)$  for  $f \in D$ .

(ii) If we consider  $A$  as an operator on  $D \subseteq L_2(G)$  into  $L_2(G)$ , then  $A$  admits, in  $L_2(G)$ , the smallest closed extension  $\hat{A}$ .

(iii)  $\hat{A}$  is the infinitesimal generator of a semi-group  $T_t$  of normal type in  $L_2(G)$  such that, for any  $f \in L_2(G)$ ,  $u(t, x) = (T_t f)(x)$  is a solution of (1.1) with the initial condition

$$(1.1)' \quad L_2(G)\text{-}\lim_{t \downarrow 0} u(t, x) = f(x)$$

satisfying the "forward and backward unique continuation property":

(1.3) If, for a fixed  $t_0 > 0$ ,  $u(t_0, x) \equiv 0$  on an open set  $G_0 \subseteq G$ , then  $u(t, x) = 0$  for every  $t > 0$  and every  $x \in G_0$ .

The proof of (1.3) is based upon the fact that  $T_t f$  is an  $L_2(G)$ -valued abstract analytic function of  $t$  in a certain sector of the complex plane which contains the positive  $t$ -axis in its interior and with  $t=0$  as its vertex. Such abstract analyticity in time is implied by the estimate (2.11) below of the resolvent of  $\hat{A}$ .<sup>1)</sup>

Our result (1.3) gives a partial answer to a conjecture proposed by S. Ito and H. Yamabe [2]. Actually, our solution  $u(t, x) = (T_t f)(x)$  enjoys the "unique continuation property":

(1.3)' If, for a fixed  $t_0 > 0$ ,  $u(t_0, x) \equiv 0$  on an open set  $G_0 \subseteq G$ , then  $u(t, x) = 0$  for every  $t > 0$  and every  $x \in G$ .

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1) This estimate was given in the author's lecture at Yale University in the fall of 1958.