

## SEMI-GROUPS OF OPERATORS

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1. **Introduction.** I should like to present some of the recent developments in the theory of one-parameter semi-groups of linear bounded operators. Actually this field is relatively new, having its origin in the work of M. H. Stone [16] on one-parameter groups of unitary operators in Hilbert space which appeared in 1930. By now the subject has an extensive literature, the definitive work being E. Hille's [4] *Functional analysis and semi-groups*, published in 1948. An adequate bibliography for the material in this field published prior to 1948 can be found in Hille's treatise. I shall limit my remarks to developments since 1948, emphasizing perhaps unduly my own contributions. Further I shall not discuss in any detail the applications to partial differential equations of parabolic type, although this has been one of the most gratifying aspects of the theory; this material can be found in papers by W. Feller [1], E. Hille [7], and K. Yosida [20; 21].

Let  $\mathfrak{S} \equiv [T(\xi); \xi > 0]$  be a one-parameter family of linear bounded operators defined on a complex Banach space  $\mathfrak{X}$  to itself and satisfying the product law

$$(1.1) \quad T(\xi_1 + \xi_2) = T(\xi_1)T(\xi_2), \quad \xi_1, \xi_2 > 0.$$

We shall further assume that  $T(\xi)x$  is a continuous function of  $\xi$  for  $\xi > 0$  and each  $x \in \mathfrak{X}$ , that is, we assume that  $\mathfrak{S}$  is continuous in the strong operator topology. The *infinitesimal operator* is defined as the limit in norm

$$(1.2) \quad \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0+} \frac{T(\eta) - I}{\eta} x = A_0 x$$

wherever this limit exists, the domain of  $A_0$  (in symbols  $\mathfrak{D}(A_0)$ ) being the set of elements for which the limit exists. It is easy to see that  $A_0$  is a linear operator. However,  $A_0$  need not be bounded nor even closed; its least closed extension, when it exists, will be called the *infinitesimal generator of  $\mathfrak{S}$*  and will be designated by  $A$ . The latter operator plays a basic role in the theory. For  $x \in \mathfrak{D}(A_0)$  we have

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