

## POSITIVE DEFINITE FUNCTIONS AND VOLTERRA INTEGRAL EQUATIONS<sup>1</sup>

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**1. Introduction.** The purpose of this research announcement is to describe a new approach for studying asymptotic behavior of solutions of functional equations involving a Volterra operator. More specifically, we study the role played by positive definite and related classes of functions as convolution kernels of the Volterra operators.

**2. Positive and  $D$ -positive definite functions.** Let  $a(t) \in C(0, \infty) \cap L^1(0, 1)$ . We say that  $a(t)$  is *positive definite* if for any function  $\varphi(t) \in C[0, \infty)$ , the quadratic form

$$(1) \quad Q_a[\varphi](T) = \int_0^T \varphi(t) \int_0^t a(t - \tau) \varphi(\tau) d\tau dt \geq 0, \quad T \geq 0.$$

Similarly, we say that  $a(t)$  is  *$D$ -positive definite* if the quadratic form

$$(2) \quad R_a[\varphi](T) = \int_0^T \varphi(t) \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^t a(t - \tau) \varphi(\tau) d\tau dt \geq 0, \quad T \geq 0.$$

This definition of positive definite functions differs slightly from that of Bochner since  $a(0_+)$  is not assumed to exist and remains finite. The present form, as applied to the study of Volterra integral equations, was first introduced by Halanay [1], although he assumed that  $a(t) \in C[0, \infty)$ , thereby excluding the interesting case  $t^{-\nu}$ ,  $0 < \nu < 1$ , the "so-called" Abel kernels. The idea of  $D$ -positive definite functions may be found in MacCamy [6] although his definition on  $a(t)$  is even more restrictive. There is some ambiguity as to what  $R_a[\varphi](T)$  means when  $a(0_+)$  does not exist. This

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