

## RESEARCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

The purpose of this department is to provide early announcement of significant new results, with some indications of proof. Although ordinarily a research announcement should be a brief summary of a paper to be published in full elsewhere, papers giving complete proofs of results of exceptional interest are also solicited.

### ON THE INITIAL VALUE PROBLEM FOR PARABOLIC SYSTEMS OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS<sup>1</sup>

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Communicated by Paul C. Rosenbloom, June 9, 1959

1. **Introduction.** We consider the matrix linear differential operator

$$L \equiv P(x, y; D) - E \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

for  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in E^n$  and  $y \in [y', y'']$ , where  $E$  is the  $N \times N$  identity matrix,

$$P(x, y; D) = \left( \sum_{|k| \leq 2b} A_{ij}^{(k)}(x, y) D^k \right) [i, j = 1, \dots, N; b \geq 1 \text{ an integer}],$$

$(k) = (k_1, \dots, k_n)$  for non-negative integers  $k_j$ ,  $|k| = \sum_{j=1}^n k_j$ , and  $D^k = \partial^{|k|} / \partial x_1^{k_1} \dots \partial x_n^{k_n}$ . We will use  $D^m$  to denote an arbitrary  $D^k$  with  $|k| = m$ . Following Petrovskiĭ [6], we say that  $L$  is uniformly parabolic in  $R = E^n \times [y', y'']$  if there exists a constant  $\delta > 0$  such that all of the roots  $\lambda = \lambda(x, y, \sigma)$  of

$$\det \left\{ \left( \sum_{|k|=2b} A_{ij}^{(k)}(x, y) (i\sigma)^k \right) - \lambda E \right\} = O \left[ (i\sigma)^k = \prod_{j=1}^n (i\sigma_j)^{k_j} \right]$$

satisfy  $\operatorname{Re} \lambda(x, y, \sigma) < -\delta$  for all  $(x, y) \in R$  and real  $\sigma$  such that  $\sum_{j=1}^n \sigma_j^2 = 1$ . We assume throughout this paper that: (i)  $L$  is uniformly parabolic in  $R$  and (ii) the coefficients  $A_{ij}^{(k)}(x, y)$  of  $L$  are bounded uniformly continuous functions of  $y$  and satisfy a uniform Hölder condition (with exponent  $\alpha$ ,  $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ ) with respect to  $x$  in  $R$ . Our main result is a uniqueness theorem for the solution of the initial value problem (i.v.p.)

$$(1.1) \quad Lu = f(x, y) \text{ in } E^n \times (t, y'']; \quad u(x, t) = g(x)$$

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<sup>1</sup> This work supported (in part) by the Office of Naval Research under Contract Nonr-710(16); (NR 043 041).