

DUAL SEMIGROUPS AND STRUCTURAL OPERATORS FOR PARTIAL FUNCTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS WITH UNBOUNDED OPERATORS ACTING ON THE DELAYS

KARL KUNISCH

Institut für Mathematik, Technische Universität Graz, Kopernikusgasse 24, 8010 Graz, Austria

MIKLAVŽ MASTINŠEK

VEKŠ, Univerza v Mariboru, Razlagova 14, 62000 Maribor, Yugoslavia

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1. Introduction. The purpose of this paper is to study a class of delay differential equations (DDE) of the form

$$\dot{x}(t) = -Ax(t) + bA^\mu x(t-h) + \int_{-h}^0 a(s)A^\nu x(t+s) ds, \quad \text{for } t > 0 \quad (1.1)$$

$$x(0) = \phi^0, \quad x(s) = \phi^1(s) \quad \text{a.e. on } (-h, 0),$$

where $-A$ is the infinitesimal generator of an analytic semigroup on a Hilbert space X , A^μ and A^ν , $0 \leq \mu, \nu < 1$ are fractional powers of A and b and $a(s)$ are scalar valued. Equations of this type were considered by several authors. Travis and Webb in [26], [27] treated (1.1) in the state space of continuous functions $C(-h, 0; X^\alpha)$, where $\alpha = \max(\mu, \nu)$ and X^α denotes the domain of A^α endowed with the graph norm. In this case $\phi^1 \in C(-h, 0; X^\alpha)$ and $\phi^0 = \phi^1(0)$. The case where all operators acting on the delayed part of the equation are bounded has been treated by several authors; see [25], for example. Kunisch and Schappacher in [KS] presented necessary conditions for DDE to generate a C_0 -semigroup in the product space $X \times L^p(-h, 0; X)$. The case where $\mu = \nu = 1$ is admitted in (1.1) has been considered in [1], [2], [6], [7], [8], for example. In [7], [8], DiBlasio, Kunisch and Sinestrari developed a state space theory in $Y \times L^2(-h, 0; D(A))$, where Y is a real interpolation space between $D(A)$ and X and $D(A)$ denotes the domain of A endowed with the graph norm. Milota in [17] studied stability of DDE (1.1) with $0 \leq \mu, \nu < 1$ and $h = \infty$. The first aim of this paper is to study wellposedness in a semigroup theoretic framework of DDE of the type (1.1) in the product space $X^\beta \times L^2(-h, 0; X^\alpha)$, where β is chosen in dependence of μ and ν .

Bernier, Delfour and Manitius in their study of DDE in \mathbb{R}^n have shown that the so-called structural operator can be employed to describe concisely the influence of the delay part in (1.1) on the evolution of the trajectories. The structural operator

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