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## OPTIMAL REGULARITY, EXACT CONTROLLABILITY AND UNIFORM STABILIZATION OF SCHRÖDINGER EQUATIONS WITH DIRICHLET CONTROL\*

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Abstract. We first identify the space of optimal regularity of a Schrödinger equation defined on a smooth bounded domain  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  with  $L_2(0,T;L_2(\Gamma))$  – nonhomogeneous term (control) in the Dirichlet boundary conditions. Next, we prove exact controllability and uniform stabilization results on this optimal space, the latter via an explicit dissipative feedback operator. As a consequence of these results, the abstract theory of the optimal quadratic cost problem over an infinite horizon and related Algebraic Riccati Equation as in [3] is applicable to this Schrödinger mixed problem. This, in particular, provides another stabilizing feedback operator, generally non-dissipative, defined in terms of the corresponding Riccati operator.

1. Introduction, preliminaries, and statement of main results. Let  $\Omega$  be an open, bounded domain in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , where typically  $n \geq 2$ , with sufficiently smooth boundary  $\Gamma = \Gamma_0 \cup \Gamma_1$ ,  $\Gamma_i$  relatively open with  $\Gamma_0$  possibly empty, and  $\Gamma_1$  non-empty. In  $\Omega$  we consider the following mixed problem for the Schrödinger equation in y(t, x):

$$y_t = -i\Delta y$$
 in  $(0,T] \times \Omega = Q$  (1.1a)

$$y(0, \cdot) = y_0 \quad \text{in } \Omega \tag{1.1b}$$

$$y|_{\Sigma_0} \equiv 0 \qquad \text{in } (0,T] \times \Gamma_0 = \Sigma_0 \qquad (1.1c)$$

$$y|_{\Sigma_1} = u \qquad \text{in } (0,T] \times \Gamma_1 = \Sigma_1$$
 (1.1d)

with control function u in the Dirichlet B.C. In this paper we first identify (§2) the space of optimal regularity of problem (1.1) with  $u \in L_2(0, T; L_2(\Gamma_1)) = L_2(\Sigma_1)$ . Next, we give results of exact controllability (§3) and uniform stabilization (§4) for (1.1) on such space. As a consequence of these results, the abstract theory of the optimal quadratic cost problem over an infinite horizon and related Algebraic Riccati Equation as in [3] is applicable to this Schrödinger mixed problem; see Remark 1.4 below. Besides being of interest in itself, the Schrödinger equation may

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