

## A FLUCTUATION THEOREM ASSOCIATED WITH CAUCHY PROBLEMS FOR STATIONARY RANDOM OPERATORS

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### 1. Introduction

Let  $\{H^p; p \in \mathbf{R}\}$  be a family of separable real Hilbert spaces which are modeled on the Sobolev spaces on a compact manifold without boundary. Consider a stationary process  $L(\omega, t)$  on a probability space  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$  with values in a certain class of linear operators on  $H^{-\infty} = \bigcup_p H^p$ , which are modeled on pseudo-differential operators. Denote by  $L$  the mean operator of  $L(\omega, t)$ . We assume that the following abstract Cauchy problems are 'well-posed':

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{du(t)}{dt} = L\left(\omega, \frac{t}{\varepsilon}\right)u(t) \\ u(0) = u_0 \in H^p, \end{cases}$$

and

$$(1.2) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{du(t)}{dt} = Lu(t) \\ u(0) = u_0 \in H^p. \end{cases}$$

The aim of this paper is to investigate the fluctuation of  $u^\varepsilon(\omega, t)$  around  $u^0(t)$  where  $u^\varepsilon(\omega, t)$  and  $u^0(t)$  are the solutions of (1.1) and (1.2) respectively. Precisely, let  $C([0, T] \rightarrow H^q)$  be the space of all continuous functions on  $[0, T]$  with values in  $H^q$ , for  $q \in \mathbf{R}$ . Under the assumption (A.I), (A.II), and (A.III) in Section 2, we show that for any  $T > 0$ , the stochastic process  $X^\varepsilon(\omega, t) = \frac{u^\varepsilon(\omega, t) - u^0(t)}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$  converges weakly to a Gaussian process  $X^0(\omega, t)$  in the sense of distribution on  $C([0, T] \rightarrow H^q)$  for any  $q \leq p - \alpha$ , where  $\alpha$  is determined by the assumptions.

A mathematical motivation of this paper was taken from Khas'minskii's work [8]. We summarize his work here. Let  $F(\omega, t, x)$  be a strongly mixing process which is a twice differentiable vector field on  $\mathbf{R}^d$  for each  $\omega$  and  $t$ . Let  $F(x)$  be the vector field defined as the mean of the process  $F(\omega, t, x)$  in some sense. He considered the following Cauchy problems