ON CERTAIN NON-LINEAR OPERATORS AND PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

GERTRUDE I. HELLER

1. Introduction and summary. Consider a partial differential equation

(1.1)
$$\varPhi\left(\frac{\partial^k u}{\partial t^k}, \frac{\partial^k u}{\partial t^{k-1}\partial y}, \cdots, u, y, t\right) = 0$$

with boundary conditions of the type

(1.2)
$$\frac{\frac{\partial^{2i}u}{\partial y^{2i}}\Big|_{y=0} = \frac{\partial^{2i}u}{\partial y^{2i}}\Big|_{y=\pi} = 0 \qquad (i = 0, 1, \dots, j);$$
$$\frac{\frac{\partial^{i}u}{\partial t^{i}}\Big|_{t=0} = f_{i}(y), \qquad (i = 0, 1, \dots, k).$$

By means of a Fourier sine-series expansion with respect to one of the independent variables, say y,

(1.3)
$$u(y, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n(t) \sin(ny) ,$$
$$X_n(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} u(y, t) \sin(ny) dy$$

there corresponds to the system (1.1), (1.2) an infinite system of ordinary differential equations in the X_n 's

with the boundary conditions

(1.5)
$$\frac{d^i X_n}{dt^i}\Big|_{t=0} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(y) \sin(ny) dy$$

where

$$(1.6) \qquad \phi_n(t, s_1^0, s_1^1, \cdots, s_1^k, s_2^0, \cdots) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \phi \Big(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} s_i^k \sin(iy), \\ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i s_i^{k-1} \cos(iy), \cdots, \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} s_i^0 \sin(iy), y, t \Big) \sin(ny) dy$$

Disregarding for the moment all questions of convergence of the series and permissibility of term by term differentiation and integration, the two systems (1.1), (1.2) and (1.4), (1.5) are equivalent; so that a

Received March 23, 1959, and in revised form May 11, 1960.