

## **Asymptotic Formula for Solutions to the Dirichlet Problem for Elliptic Equations with Discontinuous Coefficients Near the Boundary**

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**Abstract.** We derive an asymptotic formula of a new type for variational solutions of the Dirichlet problem for elliptic equations of arbitrary order. The only a priori assumption on the coefficients of the principal part of the equation is the smallness of the local oscillation near the point.

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### **1. – Introduction**

In the present paper, we consider solutions to the Dirichlet problem for arbitrary even order  $2m$  strongly elliptic equations in divergence form near a point  $\mathcal{O}$  at the smooth boundary. We require only that the coefficients of the principal part of the operator have small oscillation near this point and the coefficients in lower order terms are allowed to have singularities at the boundary. It is well known that under such conditions, any variational solution belongs to the Sobolev space  $W^{m,p}$  with sufficiently large  $p$  (see [ADN] and [GT]). Our objective is to prove an explicit asymptotic formula for such a solution near  $\mathcal{O}$ . Formulae of this type did not appear in the literature so far even for equations of second order. The approach we use is new and may have various other applications.

To give an idea of our results we consider the uniformly elliptic equation

$$(1) \quad -\operatorname{div}(A(x) \operatorname{grad} u(x)) = f(x) \text{ in } G$$

complemented by the Dirichlet condition

$$(2) \quad u = 0 \text{ on } \partial G,$$

where  $G$  is a domain in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  with smooth boundary. We assume that the elements of the  $n \times n$ -matrix  $A(x)$  are measurable and bounded complex-valued functions.

We deal with a solution  $u$  having a finite Dirichlet integral and assume, for simplicity, that  $f = 0$  in a certain  $\delta$ -neighborhood  $G_\delta = \{x \in G : |x| < \delta\}$  of the origin. We suppose that there exists a constant symmetric matrix  $A$  with positive definite real part such that the function

$$\kappa(r) := \sup_{G_r} \|A(x) - A\|$$

is sufficiently small for  $r < \delta$ . We also need the function

$$(3) \quad \mathcal{Q}(x) = \frac{\langle (A(x) - A)v, v \rangle - n \langle A^{-1}(A(x) - A)v, x \rangle \langle v, x \rangle \langle A^{-1}x, x \rangle^{-1}}{|S^{n-1}|(\det A)^{1/2} \langle A^{-1}x, x \rangle^{n/2}},$$

where  $\langle z, \zeta \rangle = z_1 \zeta_1 + \dots + z_n \zeta_n$  and  $v$  is the interior unit normal at  $\mathcal{O}$ . (For the notation  $(\det A)^{1/2}$  and  $\langle A^{-1}x, x \rangle^{n/2}$  see [H], Section 6.2.)

The following asymptotic formula is a very special corollary of our main Theorem 1 which is formulated in Section 4

$$(4) \quad u(x) = \exp \left( - \int_{G_\delta \setminus G_{|x|}} \mathcal{Q}(y) dy + O \left( \int_{|x|}^\delta \kappa(\rho)^2 \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \right) \right) \\ \times \left( C \left( \text{dist}(x, \partial G) + O \left( |x|^{2-\varepsilon} \int_{|x|}^\delta \kappa(\rho) \frac{d\rho}{\rho^{2-\varepsilon}} \right) \right) \right) + O(|x|^{2-\varepsilon}),$$

where  $C = \text{const}$  and  $\varepsilon$  is a small positive number.

It is a simple matter to derive from (4) sharp two-sided estimate for the Hölder exponent of  $u$  at the origin. Another direct application of (4) is the following criterion. Under the condition

$$(5) \quad \int_0^\delta \kappa(\rho)^2 \frac{d\rho}{\rho} < \infty$$

all solutions  $u$  are Lipschitz at the origin if and only if

$$\liminf_{r \rightarrow +0} \int_{G_\delta \setminus G_r} \Re \mathcal{Q} dx > -\infty.$$

Needless to say, this new one-sided restriction (6) is weaker than the classical Dini condition at the origin. The complementary assumption (5) appeared previously in several papers dealing with other problems of the boundary behavior of solutions to equation (1) (see [FJK], [Dahl], [Ken] *et al.*).

Let us turn now to another particular case of our main result which is of independent interest and illustrates how lower order terms in the equation influence the boundary behavior of solutions. Consider a solution  $u$  of the magnetic Schrödinger equation

$$(i \text{ grad} + \vec{M}(x))^2 u - P(x)u = 0 \text{ on } B_\delta^+,$$

where  $B_\delta^+ = \mathbb{R}_+^n \cap B_\delta$ ,  $\mathbb{R}_+^n = \{x = (x', x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n : x_n > 0\}$  and  $B_\delta = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| < \delta\}$ . Let  $u$  vanish on the hyperplane  $x_n = 0$  and have a finite Dirichlet integral. Further let us assume that

$$(7) \quad \int_0^\delta \sup_{|y| < \rho} (y_n |\vec{M}(y)| + y_n^2 |P(y)|)^2 \frac{d\rho}{\rho} < \infty .$$

From Theorem 1, one readily deduces the asymptotic representation

$$u(x) = \exp \left( -\frac{\Gamma(n/2)}{2\pi^{n/2}} \int_{|x| < |y| < \delta} \left( P(y) - |\vec{M}(y)|^2 - \frac{n(\vec{M}(y), y)}{|y|^2} i \right) \frac{y_n^2 dy}{|y|^n} \right) (Cx_n + o(|x|))$$

which shows that the magnetic vector potential induces fast oscillations near the origin while the electric potential influences only their amplitude. Under condition (7), all solutions  $u$  are Lipschitz at the origin if and only if

$$\liminf_{r \rightarrow +0} \int_{r < |y| < \delta} (P(y) - |\vec{M}(y)|^2) \frac{y_n^2 dy}{|y|^n} > -\infty .$$

In Theorem 1 we obtain a general asymptotic formula of the same nature for a variational solution of the uniformly strongly elliptic equation with complex-valued measurable coefficients

$$(8) \quad \sum_{0 \leq |\alpha|, |\beta| \leq m} (-\partial_x)^\alpha (\mathcal{L}_{\alpha\beta}(x) \partial_x^\beta u(x)) = f(x) \text{ on } B_\delta^+$$

complemented by zero Dirichlet data on the boundary  $x_n = 0$ . Here and elsewhere by  $\partial_x$  we mean the vector of partial derivatives  $(\partial_{x_1}, \dots, \partial_{x_n})$ . The only a priori assumption on the coefficients  $\mathcal{L}_{\alpha\beta}$  is a smallness of the function

$$\sum_{|\alpha|=|\beta|=m} |\mathcal{L}_{\alpha\beta}(x) - L_{\alpha\beta}| + \sum_{|\alpha+\beta| < 2m} x_n^{2m-|\alpha+\beta|} |\mathcal{L}_{\alpha\beta}(x)| ,$$

where  $x \in B_\delta^+$  and  $L_{\alpha\beta}$  are constants.

Actually the whole present paper deals with the proof of Theorem 1. We outline the idea of our argument. Equation (8) is transformed to a first-order evolution system with the matrix whose entries are partial differential operators on the hemisphere with time dependent coefficients. Thus, the question of asymptotics of solutions to the original Dirichlet problem is reduced to the study of the long-time behavior of solutions of the evolution system just mentioned. The structure of the operator matrix in the system is rather complicated, because it has been obtained from a higher order partial differential equation in the variational form. Moreover, the study of this system is aggravated by the scantiness of information about the behavior of the operator matrix at infinity.

We overcome these difficulties by a right choice of function spaces, characterizing the solutions and the right-hand side of the evolution system by certain seminorms depending on time. To obtain an asymptotic formula for the solution we apply a particular spectral splitting of the system into one-dimensional and infinite-dimensional parts.

We only briefly discuss applications of Theorem 1 to keep the length of the paper reasonable. One important area is the asymptotical analysis of solutions near non-smooth boundaries (see [KM2] and [KM3]). We hope to treat this topic in detail in a subsequent publication.

## 2. – Function spaces

Let  $1 < p < \infty$  and let  $W_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  denote the space of functions  $u$  defined on  $\mathbb{R}_+^n$  and such that  $\eta u \in W^{m,p}(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$  for all smooth  $\eta$  with compact support in  $\overline{\mathbb{R}^n} \setminus \mathcal{O}$ . Also let  $\mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  be the subspace of  $W_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$ , which contains functions subject to

$$(9) \quad \partial_{x_n}^k u = 0 \text{ on } \partial\mathbb{R}_+^n \setminus \mathcal{O} \quad \text{for } k = 0, \dots, m-1.$$

We introduce a family of seminorms in  $\mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  by

$$\mathfrak{M}_p^m(u; K_{a,r,b}) = \left( \sum_{k=0}^m \int_{K_{a,r,b}} |\nabla_k u(x)|^p |x|^{pk-n} dx \right)^{1/p}, \quad r > 0,$$

where  $K_{\rho,r} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}_+^n : \rho < |x| < r\}$ ,  $a$  and  $b$  are positive constants,  $a < b$  and  $\nabla_k u$  is the vector  $\{\partial_x^\alpha u\}_{|\alpha|=k}$ . One can easily see that (9) implies the equivalence of  $\mathfrak{M}_p^m(u; K_{a,r,b})$  and the seminorm

$$\left( \int_{K_{a,r,b}} |\nabla_m u(x)|^p |x|^{pm-n} dx \right)^{1/p}.$$

With another choice of  $a$  and  $b$  we arrive at an equivalent family of seminorms. Clearly,

$$(11) \quad \mathfrak{M}_p^m(u; K_{a'r,b'r}) \leq c_1(a, b, a', b') \int_{a'r/b}^{b'r/a} \mathfrak{M}_p^m(u; K_{a\rho,b\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho},$$

where  $c_1$  is a continuous function of its arguments.

We say that a function  $v$  belongs to the space  $\mathring{W}_{\text{comp}}^{m,q}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$ ,  $pq = p+q$ , if  $v \in \mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,q}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  and  $v$  has a compact support in  $\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O}$ . By  $W_{\text{loc}}^{-m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$

we denote the dual of  $\overset{\circ}{W}_{\text{comp}}^{m,q}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  with respect to the inner product in  $L^2(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$ . We supply  $W_{\text{loc}}^{-m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  with the seminorms

$$(12) \quad \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{ar,br}) = \sup \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} f \bar{v} |x|^{-n} dx \right|,$$

where the supremum is taken over all functions  $v \in \overset{\circ}{W}_{\text{comp}}^{m,q}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  supported by  $ar \leq |x| \leq br$  and such that  $\mathfrak{M}_p^m(v; K_{ar,br}) \leq 1$ . By a standard argument it follows from (11) that

$$(13) \quad \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{a'r,b'r}) \leq c_2(a, b, a'b') \int_{a'r/b}^{b'r/a} \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{a\rho,b\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho},$$

where  $c_2$  depends continuously on its arguments.

### 3. – Statement of the Dirichlet problem in $\mathbb{R}_+^n$

We consider the Dirichlet problem

$$(14) \quad \mathcal{L}(x, \partial_x)u = f(x) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}_+^n,$$

$$(15) \quad \partial_{x_n}^k u|_{x_n=0} = 0 \text{ for } k = 0, 1, \dots, m - 1 \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \setminus \mathcal{O}$$

for the differential operator

$$(16) \quad \mathcal{L}(x, \partial_x)u = \sum_{|\alpha|, |\beta| \leq m} (-\partial_x)^\alpha (\mathcal{L}_{\alpha\beta}(x) \partial_x^\beta u)$$

with measurable complex valued coefficients  $\mathcal{L}_{\alpha\beta}$  in  $\mathbb{R}_+^n$ .

We also need a differential operator with constant coefficients

$$(17) \quad L(\partial_x) = (-1)^m \sum_{|\alpha|=|\beta|=m} L_{\alpha\beta} \partial_x^{\alpha+\beta},$$

where  $\Re L(\xi) > 0$  for  $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \mathcal{O}$ . It will be convenient to require that the coefficient of  $L(\partial_x)$  in  $\partial_{x_n}^{2m}$  is equal to  $(-1)^m$ .

We treat  $\mathcal{L}(x, \partial_x)$  as a perturbation of  $L(\partial_x)$  and characterize this perturbation by the function

$$(18) \quad \Omega(r) = \sup_{x \in K_{r/e,r}} \left( \sum_{|\alpha|=|\beta|=m} |\mathcal{L}_{\alpha\beta}(x) - L_{\alpha\beta}| + \sum_{|\alpha+\beta| < 2m} x_n^{2m-|\alpha+\beta|} |\mathcal{L}_{\alpha\beta}(x)| \right),$$

which is assumed to be smaller than a certain positive constant depending on  $n$ ,  $m$ ,  $p$  and the coefficients  $L_{\alpha\beta}$ . It is straightforward that

$$(19) \quad \Omega(r) \leq \int_{r/e}^{re} \Omega(t) \frac{dt}{t}.$$

By the classical Hardy inequality

$$(20) \quad \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}((\mathcal{L} - L)(u); K_{r/e,r}) \leq c \Omega(r) \mathfrak{M}_p^m(u; K_{r/e,r}),$$

where  $c$  depends only on  $n$ ,  $m$  and  $p$ . Therefore, the boundedness of  $\Omega(r)$  implies that the operator  $\mathcal{L}(x, \partial_x)$  maps  $\mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  into  $W_{\text{loc}}^{-m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$ .

In what follows we always require that the right-hand side  $f$  in (14) belongs to  $W_{\text{loc}}^{-m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  and consider a solution  $u$  of (14) in the space  $\mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$ . This solution satisfies

$$(21) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \sum_{|\alpha|, |\beta| \leq m} \mathcal{L}_{\alpha\beta}(x) \partial_x^\beta u(x) \partial_x^\alpha \bar{v}(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} f \bar{v}(x) dx$$

for all  $v \in \mathring{W}_{\text{comp}}^{m,q}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$ ,  $pq = p + q$ . The integral on the right is understood in the distribution sense.

#### 4. – Formulation of the main result

In the next statement we make use of the notation introduced in Section 3. We also need the Poisson kernel  $E$  of the equation

$$(22) \quad \sum_{|\alpha| = |\beta| = m} L_{\alpha\beta} \partial_x^{\alpha+\beta} E(x) = 0 \text{ in } ; \mathbb{R}_+^n,$$

which is positive homogeneous of degree  $m - n$  and subject to the Dirichlet conditions on the hyperplane  $x_n = 0$ :

$$(23) \quad \partial_{x_n}^j E = 0 \text{ for } 0 \leq j \leq m - 2, \text{ and } \partial_{x_n}^{m-1} E = \delta(x'),$$

where  $\delta$  is the Dirac function.

In what follows, by  $c$  and  $C$  (sometimes enumerated) we denote different positive constants which depend only on  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $p$  and the coefficients  $L_{\alpha,\beta}$ .

**THEOREM 1.** *Assume that  $\Omega(r)$  does not exceed a sufficiently small positive constant depending on  $m, n, p$  and  $L_{\alpha\beta}$ . There exist positive constants  $C$  and  $c$  depending on the same parameters such that the following assertions are valid.*

(i) *There exists  $Z \in \mathring{W}_{loc}^{m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  subject to  $\mathcal{L}(x, \partial_x)Z = 0$  on  $B_e^+$  and satisfying*

$$(24) \quad (r\partial_r)^k Z(x) = m^k \exp\left(\int_r^1 (-\Theta(\rho) + \Upsilon(\rho)) \frac{d\rho}{\rho}\right) (x_n^m + r^m v_k(x)),$$

where  $k = 0, 1, \dots, m, r = |x| < 1$  and  $\Upsilon$  is a measurable function on  $(0, 1)$  satisfying

$$(25) \quad \begin{aligned} &|\Upsilon(r)| \\ &\leq C \Omega(r) \left( r^{-n} \int_0^r e^{c \int_\rho^r \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s}} \Omega(\rho) \rho^{n-1} d\rho + r \int_r^e e^{c \int_r^\rho \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s}} \Omega(\rho) \rho^{-2} d\rho \right), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta(\rho) &= \rho^n \int_{S_+^{n-1}} \sum_{|\alpha|=m} (\mathcal{L}_{\alpha,(\theta',m)}(\xi) - L_{\alpha,(\theta',m)}) E^{(\alpha)}(\xi) d\theta_\xi \\ &\quad + \rho^n \int_{S_+^{n-1}} \sum_{|\alpha|+k < 2m} \mathcal{L}_{\alpha,(\theta',k)}(\xi) \frac{\xi_n^{m-k}}{(m-k)!} E^{(\alpha)}(\xi) d\theta_\xi \end{aligned}$$

with  $\rho = |\xi|, \theta = \xi/|\xi|$ . The functions  $v_k$  belong to  $L_{loc}^p((0, \infty); \mathring{W}^{m-k,p}(S_+^{n-1}))$  and satisfy

$$(26) \quad \begin{aligned} &\left( \int_{r/e}^r (\|v_k(\rho, \cdot)\|_{W^{m-k,p}(S_+^{n-1})}^p + \|\rho\partial_\rho v_k(\rho, \cdot)\|_{W^{m-k-1,p}(S_+^{n-1})}^p) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \right)^{1/p} \\ &\leq c \left( r^{-n} \int_0^r e^{c \int_\rho^r \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s}} \Omega(\rho) \rho^{n-1} d\rho + r \int_r^e e^{c \int_r^\rho \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s}} \Omega(\rho) \rho^{-2} d\rho \right), \end{aligned}$$

where  $k = 0, \dots, m-1, S_+^{n-1}$  is the upper hemisphere and  $\mathring{W}^{m-k,p}(S_+^{n-1})$  is the completion of  $C_0^\infty(S_+^{n-1})$  in the norm of the Sobolev space  $W^{m,p}(S_+^{n-1})$ . In the case  $k = m$  estimate (26) holds without the second norm in the left-hand side.

(ii) Let

$$(27) \quad I_f := \int_0^e \rho^m \exp\left(C \int_\rho^1 \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s}\right) \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e,\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} < \infty$$

and let  $u \in \mathring{W}_{loc}^{m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  be a solution of  $\mathcal{L}(x, \partial_x)u = f$  on  $B_e^+$  subject to

$$(28) \quad \left( \int_{K_{r/e,r}} |u(x)|^p |x|^{-n} dx \right)^{1/p} = o\left(r^{m-n} \exp\left(-C \int_r^1 \Omega(\rho) \frac{d\rho}{\rho}\right)\right)$$

as  $r \rightarrow 0$ . Then for  $x \in B_1^+$

$$(29) \quad u(x) = CZ(x) + w(x),$$

where the constant  $C$  satisfies

$$(30) \quad |C| \leq c(I_f + \|u\|_{L^p(K_{1,e})})$$

and the function  $w \in \mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  is subject to

$$(31) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathfrak{M}_p^m(w; K_{r/e,r}) \leq c & \left( \int_0^r r^m \rho^m e^c \int_\rho^r \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s} \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e,\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \right. \\ & + \int_r^e r^{m+1} \rho^{m-1} e^c \int_r^\rho \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s} \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e,\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \\ & \left. + r^{m+1} e^c \int_r^1 \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s} \|u\|_{L^p(K_{1,e})} \right) \end{aligned}$$

for  $r < 1$ .

This theorem will be proved in Section 5-18.

## 5. – Reduction of problem (14), (15) to the Dirichlet problem in a cylinder

We write problem (14), (15) in the variables

$$(32) \quad t = -\log|x| \quad \text{and} \quad \theta = x/|x|.$$

The mapping  $x \rightarrow (t, \theta)$  transforms  $\mathbb{R}_+^n$  onto the cylinder  $\Pi = S_+^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R}$ .

We shall need the spaces  $\mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\Pi)$  and  $W_{\text{loc}}^{-m,p}(\Pi)$  which are the images of  $\mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  and  $W_{\text{loc}}^{-m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  under mapping (32). They can be defined independently as follows.

The space  $\mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\Pi)$  consists of functions whose derivatives up to order  $m$  belong to  $L^p(D)$  for every compact subset  $D$  of  $\overline{\Pi}$  and whose derivatives up to order  $m-1$  vanish on  $\partial\Pi$ . The seminorm  $\mathfrak{M}_p^m(u; K_{e^{-1-t}, e^{-t}})$  in  $\mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  is equivalent to the seminorm

$$\|u\|_{W^{m,p}(\Pi_t)}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R},$$

where

$$\Pi_t = \{(\theta, \tau) \in \Pi : \tau \in (t, t+1)\}.$$

The space  $W_{\text{loc}}^{-m,p}(\Pi)$  consists of the distributions  $f$  on  $\Pi$  such that the seminorm

$$(33) \quad \|f\|_{W^{-m,p}(\Pi_t)} = \sup \left| \int_{\Pi_t} f \bar{v} d\tau d\theta \right|$$



is finite for every  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ . The supremum in (33) is taken over all  $v \in \mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,q}(\Pi)$ ,  $pq = p + q$ , supported by  $\bar{\Pi}_t$  and subject to  $\|v\|_{W^{m,q}(\Pi_t)} \leq 1$ . The seminorm (33) is equivalent to  $\mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; ; K_{e^{-1-t}, e^{-t}})$ .

In the variables  $(t, \theta)$  the operator  $L$  takes the form

$$(34) \quad L(\partial_x) = e^{2mt} \mathbf{A}(\theta, \partial_\theta, -\partial_t),$$

where  $\mathbf{A}$  is an elliptic partial differential operator of order  $2m$  on  $\Pi$  with smooth coefficients. We introduce the operator  $\mathbb{N}$  by

$$(35) \quad L(\partial_x) - \mathcal{L}(x, \partial_x) = e^{2mt} \mathbb{N}(\theta, t, \partial_\theta, -\partial_t).$$

Now problem (14), (15) can be written as

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{A}(\theta, \partial_\theta, -\partial_t)u = \mathbb{N}(\theta, t, \partial_\theta, -\partial_t)u + e^{-2mt} f & \text{on } \Pi \\ u \in \mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{p,m}(\Pi), \end{cases}$$

where  $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{-m,p}(\Pi)$ . We do not mark the dependence on the new variables  $t, \theta$  in  $u$  and  $f$ .

Let  $W^{-m,p}(S_+^{n-1})$  denote the dual of  $\mathring{W}_+^{m,q}(S_+^{n-1})$  with respect to the inner product in  $L^2(S_+^{n-1})$ . We introduce the operator pencil

$$(37) \quad \mathcal{A}(\lambda) : \mathring{W}^{m,p}(S_+^{n-1}) \rightarrow W^{-m,p}(S_+^{n-1})$$

by

$$(38) \quad \mathcal{A}(\lambda)U(\theta) = r^{-\lambda+2m} L(\partial_x) r^\lambda U(\theta) = \mathbf{A}(\theta, \partial_\theta, \lambda)U(\theta).$$

The following properties of  $\mathcal{A}$  and its adjoint are standard and their proofs can be found, for example in [KMR], Section 10.3. The operator (37) is Fredholm for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$  and its spectrum consists of eigenvalues with finite geometric multiplicities. These eigenvalues are

$$(39) \quad m, m+1, m+2, \dots \quad \text{and} \quad m-n, m-n-1, m-n-2, \dots,$$

and there are no generalized eigenvectors. The only eigenvector (up to a constant factor) corresponding to the eigenvalue  $m$  is  $|x|^{-m} x_n^m = \theta_n^m$ .

We introduce the operator pencil  $\bar{\mathcal{A}}(\lambda)$  defined on  $\mathring{W}^{m,p}(S_+^{n-1})$  by the formula

$$\bar{\mathcal{A}}(\lambda)U(\theta) = r^{-\lambda+2m} \bar{L}(\partial_x) r^\lambda U(\theta).$$

This pencil has the same eigenvalues as the pencil  $\mathcal{A}(\lambda)$ . The only eigenvector (up to a constant factor) corresponding to the eigenvalue  $m-n$  is  $|x|^{n-m} \bar{E}(x) = \bar{E}(\theta)$ , where  $E$  is the Poisson kernel defined in Section 4.

Using the definitions of the above pencils and Green's formula for  $L$  and  $\bar{L}$  one can show that

$$(40) \quad (\mathcal{A}(\lambda))^* = \bar{\mathcal{A}}(2m - n - \bar{\lambda}),$$

where  $*$  denotes passage to the adjoint operator in  $L^2(S_+^{n-1})$ .

## 6. – Properties of the unperturbed Dirichlet problems in $\Pi$ and $\mathbb{R}_+^n$

Let us consider the Dirichlet problem

$$\begin{cases} L(\partial_x)u = f & \text{in } \mathbb{R}_+^n, \\ u \in \mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{p,m}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O}). \end{cases}$$

PROPOSITION 1.

(i) Let  $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{-m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  be subject to

$$(41) \quad \int_0^1 \rho^m \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e,\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} + \int_1^\infty \rho^{m-1} \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e,\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} < \infty.$$

Then problem (41) has a solution  $u \in \mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  satisfying

$$(43) \quad \begin{aligned} & \mathfrak{M}_p^m(u; K_{r/e,r}) \\ & \leq c \left( \int_0^r r^m \rho^m \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e,\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} + \int_r^\infty r^{m+1} \rho^{m-1} \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e,\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Estimate (43) implies

$$(44) \quad \mathfrak{M}_p^m(u; K_{r/e,r}) = \begin{cases} o(r^m) & \text{if } r \rightarrow 0 \\ o(r^{m+1}) & \text{if } r \rightarrow \infty. \end{cases}$$

Solution  $u \in \mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  of problem (41) subject to (44) is unique.

(ii) Let  $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{-m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  be subject to

$$(45) \quad \int_0^1 \rho^{m+n} \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e,\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} + \int_1^\infty \rho^m \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e,\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} < \infty.$$

Then problem (41) has a solution  $u \in \mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  satisfying

$$(46) \quad \begin{aligned} & \mathfrak{M}_p^m(u; K_{r/e,r}) \\ & \leq c \left( \int_0^r r^{m-n} \rho^{m+n} \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e,\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} + \int_r^\infty r^m \rho^m \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e,\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Estimate (46) implies

$$(47) \quad \mathfrak{M}_p^m(u; K_{r/e,r}) = \begin{cases} o(r^{m-n}) & \text{if } r \rightarrow 0 \\ o(r^m) & \text{if } r \rightarrow \infty. \end{cases}$$

Solution  $u \in \mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  of problem (41) subject to (47) is unique.

PROOF. We start with proving (ii). Let us assume that  $f$  is supported by  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}_+^n : 1/2 \leq |x| \leq 4\}$ . We set

$$(48) \quad u(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \mathcal{G}(x, y) f(y) dy,$$

where  $\mathcal{G}$  is Green's function of problem (41). Using standard estimates of  $\mathcal{G}$  and its derivatives, one arrives at

$$\mathfrak{M}_p^m(u; K_{r/e, r}) \leq c(r^m + r^{m-n}) \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{1/4, 8}).$$

By (13) this inequality can be written in the form (46). We check by dialation that the same holds for  $f$  supported by  $\rho/2 \leq |x| \leq 4\rho$  where  $\rho$  is an arbitrary positive number.

Now, we remove the restriction on the support of  $f$ . By a partition of unity we represent  $f$  as the series

$$f = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f_k,$$

where  $f_k \in W^{-m, p}(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$  is supported by  $2^{k-1} \leq |x| \leq 2^{k+2}$  and

$$(49) \quad \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f_k; K_{\rho/e, \rho}) \leq c \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e, \rho}).$$

Denote by  $u_k$  the solution of problem (41) given by (48) with  $f$  replaced by  $f_k$ . It follows from (49) that the series

$$u = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} u_k$$

satisfies (46). Hence,  $u$  is a required solution.

The uniqueness of  $u$  follows from Theorem 3.9.1 [KM1], where  $k_+ = m$  and  $k_- = m - n$ .

The proof of existence in assertion (i) is the same as in (ii) with the only difference that representation (48) is replaced by

$$u(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \mathcal{G}(x, y) f(y) dy - \frac{x_n^m}{m!} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} E(y) f(y) dy.$$

Uniqueness is a consequence of Theorem 3.9.1 [KM1] where  $k_+ = m + 1$  and  $k_- = m$ . The proof is complete.

Let us turn to the Dirichlet problem

$$(50) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{A}(\theta, \partial_\theta, -\partial_t)u = e^{-2mt} f & \text{on } \Pi \\ u \in \mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\Pi). \end{cases}$$

The next statement follows directly from Proposition 1 by the change of variables (32).

PROPOSITION 2.

(i) Let  $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{-m,p}(\Pi)$  be subject to

$$(51) \quad \int_0^\infty e^{-m\tau} \|f\|_{W^{-m,p}(\Pi_\tau)} d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(1-m)\tau} \|f\|_{W^{-m,p}(\Pi_\tau)} d\tau < \infty.$$

Then problem (50) has a solution  $u \in \mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\Pi)$  satisfying the estimate

$$\|u\|_{W^{m,p}(\Pi_t)} \leq c \left( \int_t^\infty e^{-m(t+\tau)} \|f\|_{W^{-m,p}(\Pi_\tau)} d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(m+1)t-(m-1)\tau} \|f\|_{W^{-m,p}(\Pi_\tau)} d\tau \right).$$

Estimate (52) implies

$$(53) \quad \|u\|_{W^{m,p}(\Pi_t)} = \begin{cases} o(e^{-mt}) & \text{if } t \rightarrow +\infty \\ o(e^{-(m+1)t}) & \text{if } t \rightarrow -\infty. \end{cases}$$

The solution  $u \in \mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\Pi)$  of problem (50) subject to (53) is unique.

(ii) Let  $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{-m,p}(\Pi)$  be subject to

$$(54) \quad \int_0^\infty e^{-(m+n)\tau} \|f\|_{W^{-m,p}(\Pi_\tau)} d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-m\tau} \|f\|_{W^{-m,p}(\Pi_\tau)} d\tau < \infty.$$

Then problem (50) has a solution  $u \in \mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\Pi)$  satisfying the estimate

$$(55) \quad \|u\|_{W^{m,p}(\Pi_t)} \leq c \left( \int_t^\infty e^{(n-m)t-(m+n)\tau} \|f\|_{W^{-m,p}(\Pi_\tau)} d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-m(t+\tau)} \|f\|_{W^{-m,p}(\Pi_\tau)} d\tau \right).$$

Estimate (55) implies

$$(56) \quad \|u\|_{W^{m,p}(\Pi_t)} = \begin{cases} o(e^{(n-m)t}) & \text{if } t \rightarrow +\infty \\ o(e^{-mt}) & \text{if } t \rightarrow -\infty. \end{cases}$$

The solution  $u \in \mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\Pi)$  of problem (50) subject to (56) is unique.

The following assertion can be interpreted as a description of the asymptotic behavior of solutions to problem (50) at  $\pm\infty$ .

PROPOSITION 3. *Let  $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{-m,p}(\Pi)$  be subject to*

$$(57) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-m\tau} \|f\|_{W^{-m,p}(\Pi_\tau)} d\tau < \infty.$$

Also let  $u_1$  and  $u_2$  be solutions from Proposition 2 (i) and (ii) respectively. Then

$$(58) \quad u_2 - u_1 = Ce^{-mt} \theta_n^m,$$

where  $C$  is a constant.

PROOF. By Proposition 2 (i) and (ii)

$$\|u_2 - u_1\|_{W^{m,p}(\Pi_t)} = o(e^{(n-m)t}) \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow +\infty$$

and

$$\|u_2 - u_1\|_{W^{m,p}(\Pi_t)} = o(e^{-(m+1)t}) \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow -\infty.$$

By the local regularity result (see [ADN], Section 15) the same relations remain valid for  $\|u_2 - u_1\|_{W^{2m,2}(\Pi_t)}$ . Now (58) follows from Proposition 3.8.1 in [KM].

Returning to the variables  $x$  we derive from Proposition 3 the following description of the asymptotic behavior of solutions to problem (41) both at infinity and near the origin.

PROPOSITION 4. *Let  $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{-m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  be subject to*

$$(59) \quad \int_0^\infty \rho^m \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e,\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} < \infty.$$

Also let  $u_1$  and  $u_2$  be solutions from (i) and (ii) in Proposition 1 respectively. Then

$$(60) \quad u_2(x) - u_1(x) = Cx_n^m,$$

where  $C$  is a constant.

We show that the constant  $C$  in (60) can be found explicitly.

PROPOSITION 5. *The constant  $C$  in (60) is given by*

$$(61) \quad C = \frac{1}{m!} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} f(x) E(x) dx.$$

PROOF. Integrating by parts we check the identity

$$(62) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} L(\partial_x)(\zeta x_n^m) E(x) dx = m!,$$

where  $\zeta$  is a smooth function equal to 1 in a neighborhood of the origin and zero for large  $|x|$ .

By (60)

$$(63) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} L(\zeta(u_2 - u_1)) E dx = C \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} L(\zeta x_n^m) E dx.$$

It follows from (62) that the right-hand side is equal to  $C m!$ . Using (44), we see that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} L(\zeta u_1) E dx = 0.$$

Similarly, by (47)

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} L((\zeta - 1)u_2) E dx = 0,$$

which together with (63) leads to (61).

PROPOSITION 6. *The constant  $C$  in (58) is given by*

$$C = \frac{1}{m!} \int_{\Pi} e^{-mt} f(t, \theta) E(\theta) dt d\theta.$$

PROOF. Results from Proposition 5.

The following uniqueness result is a consequence of Proposition 3.

COROLLARY 1. *Let  $u \in \overset{\circ}{W}_{loc}^{m,p}(\Pi)$  be a solution of (50) with  $f = 0$ . Suppose that  $u$  is subject to*

$$(64) \quad \|u\|_{W^{m,p}(\Pi_t)} = \begin{cases} o(e^{-(m-n)t}) & \text{if } t \rightarrow +\infty \\ o(e^{-(m+1)t}) & \text{if } t \rightarrow -\infty. \end{cases}$$

*Then  $u = \text{const } e^{-mt} \theta_n^m$ .*

PROOF. Let  $\zeta = \zeta(t)$  be a smooth function on  $\mathbb{R}$  equal to 1 for  $t > 1$  and 0 for  $t < 0$ . Then  $u = u_2 - u_1$ , where  $u_2 = \zeta u$  and  $u_1 = (\zeta - 1)u$ . The functions  $u_1$  and  $u_2$  satisfy (50) with  $f = \mathbf{A}(\zeta u) - \zeta \mathbf{A}u$ . Now the result follows from Proposition 3.

## 7. – Properties of the perturbed Dirichlet problems in $\Pi$ and $\mathbb{R}_+^n$

Now the turn to the Dirichlet problem (36). By (20), the perturbation  $\mathbb{N}$  of the operator  $\mathbf{A}$  satisfies

$$(65) \quad \|\mathbb{N}\|_{W^{m,p}(\Pi_t) \rightarrow W^{-m,p}(\Pi_t)} \leq c \omega(t),$$

where we use the notation

$$\omega(t) = \Omega(e^{-t}).$$

As before, we assume that  $\Omega$  does not exceed a sufficiently small constant depending on  $n, m, p$  and  $L_{\alpha\beta}$ .

The next statement generalizes Proposition 2.

PROPOSITION 7. *There exist positive constants  $c$  and  $C$  such that the following two assertions hold:*

(i) *Let  $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{-m,p}(\Pi)$  be subject to*

$$(66) \quad \int_0^\infty e^{-m\tau+C} \int_0^\tau \omega(s)ds \|f\|_{W^{-m,p}(\Pi_\tau)} d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(1-m)\tau+C} \int_\tau^0 \omega(s)ds \|f\|_{W^{-m,p}(\Pi_\tau)} d\tau < \infty.$$

*Then problem (36) has a solution  $u \in \mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\Pi)$  satisfying the estimate*

$$(67) \quad \|u\|_{W^{m,p}(\Pi_t)} \leq c \left( \int_t^\infty e^{-m(t+\tau)+C} \int_t^\tau \omega(s)ds \|f\|_{W^{-m,p}(\Pi_\tau)} d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(m+1)t-(m-1)\tau+C} \int_\tau^t \omega(s)ds \|f\|_{W^{-m,p}(\Pi_\tau)} d\tau \right).$$

*Estimate (67) implies*

$$(68) \quad \|u\|_{W^{m,p}(\Pi_t)} = \begin{cases} o(e^{-mt-C} \int_0^t \omega(s)ds) & \text{if } t \rightarrow +\infty \\ o(e^{-(m+1)t-C} \int_t^0 \omega(s)ds) & \text{if } t \rightarrow -\infty. \end{cases}$$

*Solution  $u \in \mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\Pi)$  of problem (36) subject to (68) is unique.*

(ii) *Let  $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{-m,p}(\Pi)$  be subject to*

$$(69) \quad \int_0^\infty e^{-(m+n)\tau+C} \int_0^\tau \omega(s)ds \|f\|_{W^{-m,p}(\Pi_\tau)} d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-m\tau+C} \int_\tau^0 \omega(s)ds \|f\|_{W^{-m,p}(\Pi_\tau)} d\tau < \infty.$$

*Then problem (36) has a solution  $u \in \mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\Pi)$  satisfying the estimate*

$$(70) \quad \|u\|_{W^{m,p}(\Pi_t)} \leq c \left( \int_t^\infty e^{(n-m)t-(m+n)\tau+C} \int_t^\tau \omega(s)ds \|f\|_{W^{-m,p}(\Pi_\tau)} d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-m(t+\tau)+C} \int_\tau^t \omega(s)ds \|f\|_{W^{-m,p}(\Pi_\tau)} d\tau \right).$$

*Estimate (70) implies*

$$(71) \quad \|u\|_{W^{m,p}(\Pi_t)} = \begin{cases} o(e^{(n-m)t-C} \int_0^t \omega(s)ds) & \text{if } t \rightarrow +\infty \\ o(e^{-mt-C} \int_t^0 \omega(s)ds) & \text{if } t \rightarrow -\infty. \end{cases}$$

*Solution  $u \in \mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\Pi)$  of problem (36) subject to (71) is unique.*

PROOF. Let  $k_+ = m + 1$ ,  $k_- = m$  in the case (i) and  $k_+ = m$ ,  $k_- = m - n$  in the case (ii). Repeating the proof of Theorem 5.3.2 in [KM1] with Proposition 2 playing the role of Theorem 3.5.5 [KM1], we construct a solution  $u$  satisfying

$$\|u\|_{W^{m,p}(\Pi_t)} \leq c \int_{\mathbb{R}} g_\omega(t, \tau) \|f\|_{W^{-m,p}(\Pi_\tau)} d\tau,$$

where  $g_\omega$  is a certain positive Green's function of the ordinary differential operator

$$-(\partial_t + k_+)(\partial_t + k_-) - c\omega(t).$$

According to Proposition 6.3.1 [KM1] this Green's function satisfies

$$g_\omega(t, \tau) \leq c e^{k_\pm(\tau-t) \pm c \int_\tau^t \omega(s) ds} \quad \text{for } t \geq \tau,$$

which completes the proof of existence.

We turn to the proof of uniqueness. Let  $u \in \mathring{W}_{loc}^{m,p}(\Pi)$  be a solution of problem (36) with  $f = 0$  subject either to estimate (71) or (68). Clearly, these estimates are valid for  $p = 2$ . The result follows from Theorem 10.8.13 [KM1], where  $\ell = 2m$  and  $q = m$ .

By the change of variables (32) one can formulate Proposition 7 as follows

PROPOSITION 8. *There exists a positive constant  $C$  such that the following two assertions hold:*

(i) *Let  $f \in W_{loc}^{-m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  be subject to*

$$(72) \quad \int_0^1 \rho^m e^{c \int_\rho^1 \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s}} \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e,\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} + \int_1^\infty \rho^{m-1} e^{c \int_1^\rho \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s}} \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e,\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} < \infty.$$

*Then problem (14), (15) has a solution  $u \in \mathring{W}_{loc}^{m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  satisfying*

$$(73) \quad \mathfrak{M}_p^m(u; K_{r/e,r}) \leq c \left( \int_0^r r^m \rho^m e^{c \int_\rho^r \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s}} \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e,\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} + \int_r^\infty r^{m+1} \rho^{m-1} e^{c \int_1^\rho \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s}} \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e,\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \right).$$

*Estimate (73) implies*

$$(74) \quad \mathfrak{M}_p^m(u; K_{r/e,r}) = \begin{cases} o(r^m e^{-c \int_r^1 \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s}}) & \text{if } r \rightarrow 0 \\ o(r^{m+1} e^{-c \int_1^r \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s}}) & \text{if } r \rightarrow \infty. \end{cases}$$

*Solution  $u \in \mathring{W}_{loc}^{m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  of problem (14), (15) subject to (74) is unique.*



(ii) Let  $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{-m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  be subject to

$$(75) \quad \int_0^1 \rho^{m+n} e^{c \int_\rho^1 \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s}} \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e,\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} + \int_1^\infty \rho^m e^{c \int_1^\rho \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s}} \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e,\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} < \infty.$$

Then problem (14), (15) has a solution  $u \in \mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  satisfying

$$(76) \quad \mathfrak{M}_p^m(u; K_{r/e,r}) \leq c \left( \int_0^r r^{m-n} \rho^{m+n} e^{c \int_\rho^r \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s}} \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e,\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} + \int_r^\infty r^m \rho^m e^{c \int_r^\rho \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s}} \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e,\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \right).$$

Estimate (76) implies

$$(77) \quad \mathfrak{M}_p^m(u; K_{r/e,r}) = \begin{cases} o(r^{m-n} e^{-c \int_r^1 \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s}}) & \text{if } r \rightarrow 0 \\ o(r^m e^{-c \int_1^r \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s}}) & \text{if } r \rightarrow \infty. \end{cases}$$

Solution  $u \in \mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  of problem (14), (15) subject to (77) is unique.

## 8. – Reduction of problem (36) to a first order system in $t$

Let

$$(78) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-m\tau + c|\int_0^\tau \omega(s) ds|} \|f\|_{W^{-m,p}(\Pi_\tau)} d\tau < \infty.$$

This condition implies both (66) and (69) hence there exist the solutions  $u_1$  and  $u_2$  from Proposition 7 (i) and (ii) respectively. Clearly, the difference  $u_1 - u_2$  satisfies the homogeneous problem (36) and the relation

$$(79) \quad \|u_1 - u_2\|_{W^{m,p}(\Pi_t)} = \begin{cases} o(e^{(n-m)t - c \int_0^t \omega(s) ds}) & \text{if } t \rightarrow +\infty \\ o(e^{-(m+1)t - c \int_t^0 \omega(s) ds}) & \text{if } t \rightarrow -\infty. \end{cases}$$

Here and in Sections 9-18 we show that there exists a solution  $Z$  of the homogeneous problem (36), unique up to a constant factor, such that  $u_1 - u_2 = C_f Z$ , where  $C_f$  is a constant depending on  $f$ . We also give an asymptotic representation of  $Z$  at infinity. We start with reducing problem (36) to a first order system in  $t$ . To this end we write (36) in a slightly different form. First we obtain a representation of the right-hand side  $f$  by using the following standard assertion.

LEMMA 1. *One can represent  $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{-m,p}(\Pi)$  as*

$$(80) \quad f = e^{2mt} \sum_{j=0}^m (-\partial_t)^{m-j} f_j,$$

where  $f_j \in L_{\text{loc}}^p(\mathbb{R}; W^{-j,p}(S_+^{n-1}))$ . This representation can be chosen to satisfy

$$c_1 \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{e^{-1-t}, e^{-t}}) \leq e^{2mt} \sum_{j=0}^m \|f_j\|_{W^{-j,p}(\Pi_t)} \leq c_2 \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{e^{-2-t}, e^{1-t}}),$$

where  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  are constants depending only on  $n$ ,  $m$  and  $p$ .

One verifies directly that

$$r^{|\alpha|} \partial_x^\alpha u = \sum_{l=0}^{|\alpha|} Q_{\alpha l}(\theta, \partial_\theta) (r \partial_r)^l u$$

and

$$r^{2m} \partial_x^\alpha (r^{-2m+|\alpha|} u) = \sum_{l=0}^{|\alpha|} P_{\alpha l}(\theta, \partial_\theta) (r \partial_r)^l u$$

where  $Q_{\alpha l}(\theta, \partial_\theta)$  and  $P_{\alpha l}(\theta, \partial_\theta)$  are differential operators of order  $|\alpha| - l$  with smooth coefficients. Furthermore, integrating by parts in

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \partial_x^\alpha (r^{-2m+|\alpha|} u) r^{2m-n} \bar{v} dx$$

we obtain

$$(81) \quad (-1)^{|\alpha|} \sum_{l=0}^{|\alpha|} Q_{\alpha l} (r \partial_r + 2m - n)^l = \sum_{l=0}^{|\alpha|} P_{\alpha l}^* (-r \partial_r)^l.$$

Now we write  $\mathbf{A}$  in the form

$$\mathbf{A}(\theta, \partial_\theta, -\partial_t) = \sum_{j=0}^m (-\partial_t)^{m-j} \mathcal{A}_j(-\partial_t),$$

where

$$\mathcal{A}_j(-\partial_t) = \sum_{k=0}^m A_{jk} (-\partial_t)^{m-k}$$

with

$$A_{jk} = (-1)^m \sum_{|\alpha| = |\beta| = m} P_{\alpha, m-j}(\theta, \partial_\theta) L_{\alpha\beta} Q_{\beta, m-k}(\theta, \partial_\theta).$$

It is clear that

$$(82) \quad A_{jk} : \overset{\circ}{W}^{k,p}(S_+^{n-1}) \rightarrow W^{-j,p}(S_+^{n-1})$$

are differential operators of order  $\leq j + k$  on  $S_+^{n-1}$  with smooth coefficients. Since  $Q_{\alpha,|\alpha|} = P_{\alpha,|\alpha|} = \theta^\alpha$ , we have

$$(83) \quad A_{00} = L(\theta).$$

We also write

$$(84) \quad \mathbb{N}(\theta, t, \partial_\theta, -\partial_t)u = \sum_{j=0}^m (-\partial_t)^{m-j} (\mathcal{N}_j(t, -\partial_t)u),$$

where

$$(85) \quad \mathcal{N}_j(t, -\partial_t) = \sum_{k=0}^m \mathcal{N}_{jk}(t)(-\partial_t)^{m-k}$$

with

$$(86) \quad \mathcal{N}_{jk} = \sum_{m-j \leq |\alpha| \leq m} \sum_{m-k \leq |\beta| \leq m} (-1)^{|\alpha|} P_{\alpha, m-j} N_{\alpha\beta} Q_{\beta, m-k}.$$

We use the notation  $N_{\alpha\beta}(e^{-t}\theta) = L_{\alpha\beta} - \mathcal{L}_{\alpha\beta}(e^{-t}\theta)$  if  $|\alpha| = |\beta| = m$  and  $N_{\alpha\beta}(e^{-t}\theta) = -e^{(|\alpha+\beta|-2m)t} \mathcal{L}_{\alpha\beta}(e^{-t}\theta)$  if  $|\alpha + \beta| < 2m$ . By (86) the operators

$$\mathcal{N}_{jk}(t) : \overset{\circ}{W}^{k,p}(S_+^{n-1}) \rightarrow W^{-j,p}(S_+^{n-1})$$

are continuous. By (86) and (81), for almost all  $r > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{S_+^{n-1}} \sum_{j,k \leq m} \mathcal{N}_{jk}(-\partial_t)^{m-k} u \partial_t^{m-j} (e^{(2m-n)t} \bar{v}) d\theta \\ &= \int_{S_+^{n-1}} \sum_{j,k \leq m} \sum_{m-j \leq |\alpha| \leq m} \sum_{m-k \leq |\beta| \leq m} (-1)^{|\alpha|} N_{\alpha\beta} Q_{\beta, m-k} (-\partial_t)^{m-k} u \\ (87) \quad & \times P_{\alpha, m-j}^* \partial_t^{m-j} (e^{(2m-n)t} \bar{v}) d\theta \\ &= r^n \int_{S_+^{n-1}} \sum_{|\alpha|, |\beta| \leq m} (L_{\alpha\beta} - \mathcal{L}_{\alpha\beta}(x)) \partial_x^\beta u \partial_x^\alpha \bar{v} d\theta \\ & \quad - r^n \int_{S_+^{n-1}} \sum_{|\alpha+\beta| < 2m} \mathcal{L}_{\alpha\beta}(x) \partial_x^\beta u \partial_x^\alpha \bar{v} d\theta, \end{aligned}$$

where  $u$  and  $v$  are in  $\overset{\circ}{W}_{loc}^{m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n})$ .

Using the operators  $\mathcal{A}_j(-\partial_t)$  and  $\mathcal{N}_j(t, -\partial_t)$ , and (80) we write problem (36) in the form

$$(88) \quad \sum_{j=0}^m (-\partial_t)^{m-j} \mathcal{A}_j(-\partial_t)u(t) = \sum_{j=0}^m (-\partial_t)^{m-j} (\mathcal{N}_j(t, -\partial_t)u + f_j(t)) \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R},$$

where we consider  $u$  and  $f_j$  as functions on  $\mathbb{R}$  taking values in function spaces on  $S_+^{n-1}$ . By (18) and (81)

$$(89) \quad \|\mathcal{N}_{jk}(t)\|_{W^{k,p}(S_+^{n-1}) \rightarrow W^{-j,p}(S_+^{n-1})} \leq c \omega(t).$$

Clearly,  $\mathcal{N}_j$  acts from  $W_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\Pi)$  to  $L_{\text{loc}}^p(\mathbb{R}; W^{-j,p}(S_+^{n-1}))$ .

Let  $\mathcal{U} = \text{col}(\mathcal{U}_1, \dots, \mathcal{U}_{2m})$ , where

$$(90) \quad \mathcal{U}_k = (-\partial_t)^{k-1}u, \quad k = 1, \dots, m,$$

$$(91) \quad \mathcal{U}_{m+1} = \mathcal{A}_0(-\partial_t)u - \mathcal{N}_0(t, -\partial_t)u - f_0$$

and

$$(92) \quad \mathcal{U}_{m+j} = -\partial_t \mathcal{U}_{m+j-1} + \mathcal{A}_{j-1}(-\partial_t)u - \mathcal{N}_{j-1}(t, -\partial_t)u - f_{j-1}$$

for  $j = 2, \dots, m$ . With this notation (88) takes the form

$$(93) \quad -\partial_t \mathcal{U}_{2m} + \mathcal{A}_m(-\partial_t)u - \mathcal{N}_m(t, -\partial_t)u - f_m = 0.$$

Using (90) we write (91) as

$$(94) \quad (A_{00} - \mathcal{N}_{00}(t))(-\partial_t)^m u = \mathcal{U}_{m+1} - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (A_{0,m-k} - \mathcal{N}_{0,m-k}(t))\mathcal{U}_{k+1} + f_0.$$

Since the function

$$\mathcal{N}_{00}(t) = \sum_{|\alpha|=|\beta|=m} N_{\alpha\beta}(e^{-t}\theta)\theta^{\alpha+\beta}$$

is bounded by  $c\omega(t)$ , equation (94) is uniquely solvable with respect to  $(-\partial_t)^m u$  and

$$(95) \quad (-\partial_t)^m u = \mathcal{S}(t)\mathcal{U} + (A_{00} - \mathcal{N}_{00}(t))^{-1}f_0,$$

where

$$(96) \quad \mathcal{S}(t)\mathcal{U} = (A_{00} - \mathcal{N}_{00}(t))^{-1} \left( \mathcal{U}_{m+1} - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (A_{0,m-k} - \mathcal{N}_{0,m-k}(t))\mathcal{U}_{k+1} \right).$$

From (90) it follows that

$$(97) \quad -\partial_t \mathcal{U}_k = \mathcal{U}_{k+1} \quad \text{for } k = 1, \dots, m-1.$$

By (95) we have

$$(98) \quad -\partial_t \mathcal{U}_m = \mathcal{S}(t)\mathcal{U} + (A_{00} - \mathcal{N}_{00}(t))^{-1} f_0.$$

Using (95), we write (92) as

$$(99) \quad -\partial_t \mathcal{U}_{m+j} = \mathcal{U}_{m+j+1} - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (A_{j,m-k} - \mathcal{N}_{j,m-k}(t)) \mathcal{U}_{k+1} \\ - (A_{j0} - \mathcal{N}_{j0}(t)) (\mathcal{S}(t)\mathcal{U} + (A_{00} - \mathcal{N}_{00}(t))^{-1} f_0) + f_j$$

for  $j = 1, \dots, m-1$  and (93) takes the form

$$(100) \quad -\partial_t \mathcal{U}_{2m} + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (A_{m,m-k} - \mathcal{N}_{m,m-k}(t)) \mathcal{U}_{k+1} \\ + (A_{m0} - \mathcal{N}_{m0}(t)) (\mathcal{S}(t)\mathcal{U} + (A_{00} - \mathcal{N}_{00}(t))^{-1} f_0) - f_m = 0.$$

The relations (97), (98)-(100) can be written as the first order evolution system

$$(101) \quad (-\mathcal{I}\partial_t - \mathfrak{A})\mathcal{U}(t) - \mathfrak{N}(t)\mathcal{U}(t) = \mathcal{F}(t) \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R},$$

where

$$(102) \quad \mathcal{F}(t) = \text{col}(0, \dots, 0, \mathcal{F}_m(t), \mathcal{F}_{m+1}(t), \dots, \mathcal{F}_{2m}(t))$$

with

$$(103) \quad \mathcal{F}_m(t) = (A_{00} - \mathcal{N}_{00}(t))^{-1} f_0(t),$$

$$(104) \quad \mathcal{F}_{m+j}(t) = f_j(t) - (A_{j0} - \mathcal{N}_{j0}(t)) (A_{00} - \mathcal{N}_{00}(t))^{-1} f_0(t), \quad j = 1, \dots, m.$$

The operator  $\mathfrak{N}$  is given by

$$(105) \quad \mathfrak{N}(t)\mathcal{U} = \text{col}(0, \dots, 0, \mathfrak{N}_m(t)\mathcal{U}, \mathfrak{N}_{m+1}(t)\mathcal{U}, \dots, \mathfrak{N}_{2m}(t)\mathcal{U}),$$

where

$$(106) \quad \mathfrak{N}_m(t)\mathcal{U} = (A_{00} - \mathcal{N}_{00}(t))^{-1} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \mathcal{N}_{0,m-k}(t) \mathcal{U}_{k+1} + \mathcal{N}_{00}(t) \mathcal{S}(t)\mathcal{U} \right)$$

and

$$(107) \quad \mathfrak{N}_{m+j}(t)\mathcal{U} = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \mathcal{N}_{j,m-k}(t)\mathcal{U}_{k+1} + \mathcal{N}_{j0}(t)\mathcal{S}(t)\mathcal{U} \\ - A_{j0}(A_{00} - \mathcal{N}_{00}(t))^{-1} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \mathcal{N}_{0,m-k}(t)\mathcal{U}_{k+1} + \mathcal{N}_{00}(t)\mathcal{S}(t)\mathcal{U} \right)$$

for  $j = 1, \dots, m$ .

In (101), by  $\mathcal{I}$ , we denote the identity operator. We also use the operator matrix

$$(108) \quad \mathfrak{A} = \mathcal{J} - \mathfrak{L}$$

with  $\mathcal{J} = \{(\mathcal{J})_{jk}\}_{j,k=1}^{2m}$  given by

$$(m) \quad \begin{pmatrix} & & & & (m+1) \\ 0 & I & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I & \cdots & \vdots & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \ddots & \vdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & A_{00}^{-1} & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \ddots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & I \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and with  $\mathfrak{L} = \{\mathfrak{L}_{jk}\}_{j,k=1}^{2m}$  equal to

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ A_{00}^{-1}A_{0,m} & \cdots & A_{00}^{-1}A_{0,1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ A_{1,m} - A_{1,0}A_{00}^{-1}A_{0,m} & \cdots & A_{1,1} - A_{1,0}A_{00}^{-1}A_{0,1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \cdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{m,m} - A_{m,0}A_{00}^{-1}A_{0,m} & \cdots & A_{m,1} - A_{m,0}A_{00}^{-1}A_{0,1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We put

$$\mathcal{D} = \mathring{W}^{m,p}(S_+^{n-1}) \times \dots \times \mathring{W}^{1,p}(S_+^{n-1}) \times L^p(S_+^{n-1}) \times (W^{-m,p}(S_+^{n-1}))^{m-1}$$

and

$$\mathcal{R} = \mathring{W}^{m-1,p}(S_+^{n-1}) \times \dots \times \mathring{W}^{1,p}(S_+^{n-1}) \times L^p(S_+^{n-1}) \times (W^{-m,p}(S_+^{n-1}))^m.$$

By (82) the operator  $\mathfrak{A} : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$  is continuous.

**9. – Linearization of the pencil  $\mathcal{A}(\lambda)$**

Here we find a correspondence between  $\mathcal{A}(\lambda)$  and the linear pencil  $\lambda\mathcal{I} - \mathfrak{A}$ .

LEMMA 2. Let the row vector

$$e(\lambda) = (e_1(\lambda), \dots, e_{2m}(\lambda))$$

be given by

$$(109) \quad e_{2m-j}(\lambda) = \lambda^j, \quad j = 0, \dots, m - 1,$$

$$(110) \quad e_m(\lambda) = \sum_{j=0}^m \lambda^{m-j} A_{j0},$$

$$(111) \quad e_{m-k}(\lambda) = \sum_{s=0}^k \sum_{j=0}^m \lambda^{k+m-s-j} A_{js}, \quad k = 1, \dots, m - 1.$$

Then for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$  the equality

$$(112) \quad e(\lambda)(\lambda\mathcal{I} - \mathfrak{A}) = (\mathcal{A}(\lambda), 0, \dots, 0)$$

is valid.

PROOF. Follows by direct substitution of (109)-(111) in (112).

We introduce the operator matrix  $\mathcal{E}(\lambda) = \{\mathcal{E}_{pq}(\lambda)\}_{p,q=1}^{2m}$  as

$$(113) \quad \begin{matrix} & & & & & & & & & & (m) \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ (m+1) & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} e_1(\lambda) & e_2(\lambda) & \cdots & e_m(\lambda) & \cdots & e_{2m-1}(\lambda) & e_{2m}(\lambda) \\ -I & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -I & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -A_{00} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & -I & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

One can check directly that  $\mathcal{E}^{-1}(\lambda)$  is given by

$$(m) \quad \begin{matrix} & & & & & & & & & & (m+1) \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -I & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -A_{00}^{-1} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -I \\ I & e_1(\lambda) & \cdots & e_m(\lambda) & \cdots & e_{2m-2}(\lambda) & e_{2m-1}(\lambda) \end{pmatrix}.$$

LEMMA 3. For all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$

$$(114) \quad \begin{aligned} & \mathcal{E}(\lambda)(\lambda\mathcal{I} - \mathfrak{A}) \\ &= \text{diag}(\mathcal{A}(\lambda), I, \dots, I) \begin{pmatrix} J(\lambda) & 0 \\ -\mathcal{B}(\lambda) & J(\lambda) - \mathcal{M} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

where the  $m \times m$  matrices  $J(\lambda)$ ,  $\mathcal{M}$  and  $\mathcal{B}(\lambda)$  are defined by

$$J(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ -\lambda & I & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & -\lambda & I \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ A_{10}A_{00}^{-1} & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ A_{20}A_{00}^{-1} & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ A_{m-1,0}A_{00}^{-1} & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$\mathcal{B}(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} A_{0m} & A_{0,m-1} & \dots & A_{02} & A_{01} \\ A_{1,m} & A_{1,m-1} & \dots & A_{12} & A_{11} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ A_{m-1,m} & A_{m-1,m-1} & \dots & A_{m-1,2} & A_{m-1,1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$- \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -\lambda A_{00} \\ A_{10}A_{00}^{-1}A_{0,m} & A_{10}A_{00}^{-1}A_{0,m-1} & \dots & A_{10}A_{00}^{-1}A_{02} & A_{10}A_{00}^{-1}A_{01} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ A_{m-1,0}A_{00}^{-1}A_{0,m} & A_{m-1,0}A_{00}^{-1}A_{0,m-1} & \dots & A_{m-1,0}A_{00}^{-1}A_{02} & A_{m-1,0}A_{00}^{-1}A_{01} \end{pmatrix}.$$

PROOF. By Lemma 2 the left-hand side of (114) is a triangular matrix with the diagonal  $\mathcal{A}(\lambda), I, \dots, I$ . One can directly verify that it is equal to the right-hand side in (114).

Clearly, the matrix  $J(\lambda)$  has the inverse

$$(115) \quad J(\lambda)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & I & 0 & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \lambda^2 & \lambda & I & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & I & 0 \\ \lambda^{m-1} & \lambda^{m-2} & \lambda^{m-3} & \dots & \lambda & I \end{pmatrix}.$$

In the next lemma we evaluate the inverse of the last matrix in (114). We show, in particular, that this inverse is a polynomial operator matrix.

LEMMA 4. The following formula is valid:

$$(116) \quad \begin{pmatrix} J(\lambda) & 0 \\ -\mathcal{B}(\lambda) & J(\lambda) - \mathcal{M} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} J^{-1}(\lambda) & 0 \\ \mathcal{Q}(\lambda) & J^{-1}(\lambda)(I + \mathcal{M}) \end{pmatrix},$$



where the elements of the matrix  $Q(\lambda) = \{Q_{jk}(\lambda)\}_{j,k=1}^m$  are given by

$$(117) \quad Q_{jk}(\lambda) = \sum_{l=0}^{j-1} \sum_{q=k-1}^m \lambda^{q+l+1-k} A_{j-l-1, m-q}.$$

PROOF. Let us look for  $(J(\lambda) - \mathcal{M})^{-1}$  in the form  $J^{-1}(\lambda) + S(\lambda)$ , where  $S(\lambda)$  has non-zero elements only in the first column and  $S_{11}(\lambda) = 0$ . We have

$$(J(\lambda) - \mathcal{M})(J^{-1}(\lambda) + S(\lambda)) = I + J(\lambda)S(\lambda) - \mathcal{M}J^{-1}(\lambda).$$

Hence

$$S(\lambda) = J^{-1}(\lambda)\mathcal{M}.$$

Therefore we arrive at (116) with

$$Q(\lambda) = (J^{-1}(\lambda) + S(\lambda))\mathcal{B}(\lambda)J^{-1}(\lambda).$$

One can check that the last equality gives (117).

LEMMA 5.

(i) *The operator*

$$(118) \quad \lambda\mathcal{I} - \mathfrak{A} : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$$

*is Fredholm for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ .*

(ii) *The spectra of the operator  $\mathfrak{A}$  and the pencil  $\mathcal{A}(\lambda)$  coincide and consist of eigenvalues of the same multiplicity.*

PROOF. Let

$$\mathfrak{B} = W^{-m,p}(S_+^{n-1}) \times \overset{\circ}{W}^{m-1,p}(S_+^{n-1}) \times \dots \times \overset{\circ}{W}^{1,p}(S_+^{n-1}) \\ \times L^p(S_+^{n-1}) \times (W^{-m,p}(S_+^{n-1}))^{m-1}.$$

The operator

$$\mathcal{E}(\lambda) : \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$$

is an isomorphism for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ . Analogously, one verifies that the operator

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{cc} J(\lambda) & 0 \\ -\mathcal{B}(\lambda) & J(\lambda) - \mathcal{M} \end{array} \right\} : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$$

is isomorphic for all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ . Hence and by (114) the polynomial operator functions

$$\lambda\mathcal{I} - \mathfrak{A} : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$$

and

$$\text{diag}(\mathcal{A}(\lambda), I, \dots, I) : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$$

are equivalent and therefore these functions have the same spectrum, and the geometric, partial and algebraic multiplicities of their eigenvalues coincide (see, for example, [KM], Appendix).

### 10. – Spectral properties of $\mathfrak{A}$

We put

$$\phi(\theta) = \theta_n^m \quad \text{and} \quad \psi(\theta) = (m!)^{-1} \overline{E}(\theta).$$

By (62) and (38)

$$(119) \quad \int_{\Pi} \mathcal{A}(-\partial_t)(\eta(t)e^{-mt}\phi(\theta)) e^{mt}\overline{\psi}(\theta)d\theta dt = 1,$$

where  $\eta$  is a smooth function equal to 1 for large positive  $t$  and 0 for large negative  $t$ . The equality (119) can be written as

$$(120) \quad \int_{S_+^{n-1}} \mathcal{A}'(m)\phi(\theta)\overline{\psi}(\theta)d\theta = -1.$$

We introduce the vector

$$(121) \quad \Phi = \text{col}(\Phi_k)_{k=1}^{2m} = \begin{pmatrix} J^{-1}(m) & 0 \\ Q(m) & J^{-1}(m)(I + \mathcal{M}) \end{pmatrix} \text{col}(\phi, 0, \dots, 0).$$

Owing to (114) and (116) we obtain

$$(122) \quad (m\mathcal{I} - \mathfrak{A})\Phi = 0.$$

Using (115) and the definitions of the matrices  $\mathcal{M}$  and  $\mathcal{B}$  we get

$$(123) \quad \Phi_k = m^{k-1}\phi, \quad k = 1, \dots, m,$$

$$(124) \quad \Phi_{m+k} = \sum_{p=0}^{k-1} \sum_{q=0}^m A_{k-p-1, m-q} m^{p+q} \phi$$

for  $k = 1, \dots, m$ .

We introduce the vector  $\Psi = \text{col}(\Psi_k)_{k=1}^{2m}$ , by

$$(125) \quad \Psi = \mathcal{E}^*(m) \text{col}(\psi, 0, \dots, 0)$$

where  $\mathcal{E}^*(\lambda)$  is the adjoint of  $\mathcal{E}(\bar{\lambda})$ . Since  $\psi$  is the eigenfunction of the pencil  $(\mathcal{A}(\lambda))^*$  corresponding to the eigenvalue  $\lambda = m$ , it follows from (114) that

$$(126) \quad (m\mathcal{I} - \mathfrak{A}^*)\Psi = 0.$$

By (113)

$$\Psi_k = \sum_{p=0}^{m-k} \sum_{q=0}^m A_{qp}^* m^{2m-k-q-p} \psi$$

for  $k = 1, \dots, m - 1$ ,

$$\Psi_m = \sum_{q=0}^m A_{q0}^* m^{m-q} \psi$$

and  $\Psi_{m+k} = m^{m-k} \psi$  for  $k = 1, \dots, m$ .

Clearly,  $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}$ ,  $\Psi \in \mathcal{R}^*$ , where

$$\mathcal{R}^* = W^{1-m,q}(S_+^{n-1}) \times \dots \times W^{-1,q}(S_+^{n-1}) \times L^q(S_+^{n-1}) \times (\overset{\circ}{W}{}^{m,q}(S_+^{n-1}))^m.$$

PROPOSITION 9. *The biorthogonality condition*

$$(127) \quad (\Phi, \Psi)_{L^2(S_+^{n-1})} = -1$$

is valid.

PROOF. By (114) and (116)

$$(128) \quad ((\lambda\mathcal{I} - \mathfrak{A})\Phi_\lambda, \Psi_\lambda) = (\mathcal{A}(\lambda)\phi, \psi)_{(L^2(S_+^{n-1}))},$$

where

$$\Phi_\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} J^{-1}(\lambda) & 0 \\ Q(\lambda) & J^{-1}(\lambda)(I + \mathcal{M}) \end{pmatrix} \text{col}(\phi, 0, \dots, 0)$$

and  $\Psi_\lambda = \mathcal{E}^*(\lambda) \text{col}(\psi_k, 0, \dots, 0)$ . Taking the first derivative of (128) with respect to  $\lambda$ , setting  $\lambda = m$  and using (122) and (126) together with (120) we arrive at (127).

We introduce the spectral projector  $\mathcal{P}$  corresponding to the eigenvalue  $\lambda = m$ :

$$(129) \quad \mathcal{P}\mathcal{F} = -(\mathcal{F}, \Psi)_{L^2(S_+^{n-1})} \Phi.$$

This operator maps  $\mathcal{R}$  into  $\mathcal{D}$ .

## 11. – Equivalence of equation (88) and system (101)

We introduce some vector function spaces to be used in the subsequent study of system (101).

Let  $\mathbb{S}(a, b)$  be the space of vector functions  $\mathcal{U}$  on the interval  $(a, b)$  with values in  $\mathcal{D}$  such that

$$\|\mathcal{U}\|_{\mathbb{S}(a,b)} = \left( \int_a^b (\|\mathcal{U}(\tau)\|_{\mathcal{D}}^p + \|\partial_\tau \mathcal{U}(\tau)\|_{\mathcal{R}}^p) d\tau \right)^{1/p} < \infty.$$

More explicitly:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{U}\|_{\mathbb{S}(a,b)} = & \left( \int_a^b \left( \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \|\mathcal{U}_j(\tau)\|_{W^{m+1-j,p}(S_+^{n-1})}^p + \sum_{j=m+2}^{2m} \|\mathcal{U}_j(\tau)\|_{W^{-m,p}(S_+^{n-1})}^p \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \sum_{j=1}^m \|\partial_\tau \mathcal{U}_j(\tau)\|_{W^{m-j,p}(S_+^{n-1})}^p + \sum_{j=m+1}^{2m} \|\partial_\tau \mathcal{U}_j(\tau)\|_{W^{-m,p}(S_+^{n-1})}^p \right) d\tau \right)^{1/p}. \end{aligned}$$

By  $\mathbb{S}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  we denote the space of functions defined on  $\mathbb{R}$  with finite seminorms  $\|\mathcal{U}\|_{\mathbb{S}(t,t+1)}$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ . Let  $\mathcal{P}$  be the projector given by (129). Clearly,

$$(130) \quad \|\mathcal{P}\mathcal{U}\|_{\mathbb{S}(a,b)} \leq c \|\mathcal{U}\|_{\mathbb{S}(a,b)}.$$

By  $L^p(a, b; B)$  and  $L^p_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}; B)$  we denote the  $L^p$  and  $L^p_{\text{loc}}$  spaces of vector functions on  $(a, b)$  and  $\mathbb{R}$  which take values in a Banach space  $B$ .

Let  $W_0^{m,p}((a, b) \times S_+^{n-1})$  be the subspace of the Sobolev space  $W^{m,p}((a, b) \times S_+^{n-1})$  containing functions vanishing on  $(a, b) \times \partial S_+^{n-1}$  together with their derivatives up to order  $m - 1$ . The space of vector functions

$$(131) \quad \mathcal{U}(t) = \text{col}(u(t), \dots, \partial_t^{m-1}u(t), u_{m+1}, \dots, u_{2m}(t))$$

with  $u \in W_0^{m,p}((a, b) \times S_+^{n-1})$ ,

$$u_{m+1} \in L^p(a, b; L^p(S_+^{n-1})), \quad \partial_t u_{m+1} \in L^p(a, b; W^{-m,p}(S_+^{n-1}))$$

and

$$u_{m+j}, \partial_t u_{m+j} \in L^p(a, b; W^{-m,p}(S_+^{n-1})), \quad j = 2, \dots, m,$$

will be denoted by  $\mathbf{S}(a, b)$ . The norm in  $\mathbf{S}(a, b)$  is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{U}\|_{\mathbf{S}(a,b)} = & \|u\|_{W^{m,p}((a,b) \times S_+^{n-1})} + \|u_{m+1}\|_{L^p(a,b; L^p(S_+^{n-1}))} \\ & + \sum_{j=2}^m \|u_{m+j}\|_{L^p(a,b; W^{-m,p}(S_+^{n-1}))} + \sum_{j=1}^m \|\partial_t u_{m+j}\|_{L^p(a,b; W^{-m,p}(S_+^{n-1}))}. \end{aligned}$$

The space  $\mathbf{S}(a, b)$  is embedded into  $\mathbb{S}(a, b)$  and for  $\mathcal{U} \in \mathbf{S}$

$$c_1 \|\mathcal{U}\|_{\mathbf{S}(a,b)} \leq \|\mathcal{U}\|_{\mathbb{S}(a,b)} \leq c_2 \|\mathcal{U}\|_{\mathbf{S}(a,b)}.$$

The space  $\mathbb{S}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  is defined as the set of vector functions  $\mathcal{U}$  such that their restrictions to every finite interval  $(a, b)$  belong to  $\mathbf{S}(a, b)$ . The seminorms in this space are  $\|\mathcal{U}\|_{\mathbb{S}(t,t+1)}$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ .

By  $\mathbb{X}(a, b)$  we denote the space

$$(132) \quad \mathbb{X}(a, b) = \{\mathcal{V} : \mathcal{V} = (\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{P})\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{U} \in \mathbf{S}(a, b)\}$$

endowed with the norm

$$\|\mathcal{V}\|_{\mathbb{X}(a,b)} = \inf \|\mathcal{U}\|_{\mathbb{S}(a,b)},$$

where the infimum is taken over all  $\mathcal{U}$  in (132).

We use the space  $\mathbb{X}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}) = \{\mathcal{V} : \mathcal{V} = (\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{P})\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{U} \in \mathbf{S}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})\}$  and finally, we introduce the space  $\mathbb{Y}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  which consists of the vector functions  $\mathcal{F} = \text{col}(0, \dots, 0, \mathcal{F}_m, \mathcal{F}_{m+1}, \dots, \mathcal{F}_{2m})$  with finite seminorms

$$\|\mathcal{F}\|_{\mathbb{Y}(t,t+1)} = \left( \sum_{j=0}^m \int_t^{t+1} \|\mathcal{F}_{m+j}(\tau)\|_{W^{-j,p}(S_+^{n-1})}^p d\tau \right)^{1/p}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

We return to system (101). By (89) the operator  $\mathfrak{N}(t) : \mathbb{S}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Y}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  is continuous and

$$(133) \quad \|\mathfrak{N}\|_{\mathbb{S}(t,t+1) \rightarrow \mathbb{Y}(t,t+1)} \leq c \omega(t).$$

Furthermore,

$$(134) \quad c_1 \|\mathcal{F}\|_{\mathbb{Y}(t,t+1)} \leq \sum_{j=0}^m \|f_j\|_{W^{-j,p}(\Pi_t)} \leq c_2 \|\mathcal{F}\|_{\mathbb{Y}(t,t+1)},$$

where  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  are positive constant.

We prove that equation (88) and system (101) is equivalent in a certain sense.

LEMMA 6. *Let the functions  $f_j \in W_{\text{loc}}^{-j,p}(\Pi)$  and the vector function  $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbb{Y}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  be connected by (102)-(104).*

- (i) *If  $u \in \overset{\circ}{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\Pi)$  is a solution of (88) then the vector function  $\mathcal{U} \in \mathbb{S}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  given by (90)-(92) solves (101).*
- (ii) *If  $\mathcal{U} \in \mathbb{S}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  is a solution of (101) then  $u \in \mathbf{S}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  and the function  $u = \mathcal{U}_1$  solves (88).*

PROOF.

- (i) This assertion follows directly from the above reduction of (88) to the first order system (101).
- (ii) By (97) and (98) we obtain  $\mathcal{U}_k = (-\partial_t)^{k-1} \mathcal{U}_1$  for  $k = 1, \dots, m$  and  $\mathcal{S}(t)\mathcal{U} = (-\partial_t)^m \mathcal{U}_1$ . Now (99) takes the form

$$-\partial_t \mathcal{U}_{m+j} = \mathcal{U}_{m+j+1} - \mathcal{A}_j(-\partial_t)\mathcal{U}_1 + \mathcal{N}_j(t, -\partial_t)\mathcal{U}_1 + \mathcal{F}_j$$

and (100) can be written as

$$-\partial_t \mathcal{U}_{2m} + \mathcal{A}_m(-\partial_t)\mathcal{U}_1 - \mathcal{N}_m(t, -\partial_t)\mathcal{U}_1 - \mathcal{F}_m = 0.$$

The last two equations imply (88) for  $u = \mathcal{U}_1$ .

## 12. – Spectral splitting of the first order system (101)

Let  $\mathcal{P}$  be the spectral projector (129). Applying  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{P}$  to system (101) we arrive at

$$(135) \quad (\mathcal{I}\partial_t + \mathfrak{A})\mathbf{u} + \mathcal{P}\mathfrak{N}(t)(\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) = -\mathcal{P}\mathcal{F} \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}$$

and

$$(136) \quad (\mathcal{I}\partial_t + \mathfrak{A})\mathbf{v} + (\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{P})\mathfrak{N}(t)\mathbf{v} = (\mathcal{P} - \mathcal{I})(\mathcal{F} + \mathfrak{N}(t)\mathbf{u}) \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R},$$

where

$$(137) \quad \mathbf{u}(t) = \mathcal{P}\mathcal{U}(t), \quad \mathbf{v}(t) = (\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{P})\mathcal{U}(t).$$

Clearly,  $\mathbf{u}$  can be represented as  $\mathbf{u}(t) = \kappa(t)\Phi$ , where  $\Phi$  is given by (121). Furthermore,  $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{S}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  if and only if  $\kappa \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,p}(\mathbb{R})$ . Thus we have split system (101) into the scalar equation (135) and the infinite-dimensional system (136). Equation (135) can be written as

$$\frac{d\kappa}{dt}(t) + m\kappa(t) - (\mathfrak{N}(t)(\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v})(t), \Psi) = (\mathcal{F}(t), \Psi)$$

where  $\Psi$  is defined in Section 10.

In the next lemma we establish the equivalence of equation (88) and the split system (135), (136).

LEMMA 7.

- (i) Let  $f_j \in L_{\text{loc}}^p(\mathbb{R}; W_+^{-j,p}(S_+^{n-1}))$ ,  $j = 0, \dots, m$ , and let  $u \in \mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\Pi)$  be a solution of (88). Then the vector function  $\mathcal{U}$  given by (90)-(92) belongs to  $\mathbb{S}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  and the vector functions (137) satisfy (135) and (136) with  $\mathcal{F}$  given by (102)-(104).
- (ii) Let  $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbb{Y}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$ . Assume that

$$\mathbf{u}(t) = (\mathbf{u}_1(t), \dots, \mathbf{u}_{2m}(t)) = \kappa(t)\Phi,$$

$\kappa \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,2}(\mathbb{R})$ , and  $\mathbf{v} = (\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_{2m}) \in \mathbb{S}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$ , such that  $\mathcal{P}\mathbf{v}(t) = 0$  for all  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ , satisfy (135) and (136). Then  $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{S}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  and

$$u = \mathbf{u}_1 + \mathbf{v}_1 \in \mathring{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\Pi)$$

solves (88) with  $f_0 = (A_{00} - \mathcal{N}_{00})\mathcal{F}_m$  and

$$f_j = \mathcal{F}_{m+j} + (A_{j0} - \mathcal{N}_{j0})\mathcal{F}_m, \quad j = 1, \dots, m.$$

Moreover,  $(-\partial_t)^j u = \mathbf{u}_{j+1} + \mathbf{v}_{j+1}$  for  $j = 1, \dots, m - 1$ .

PROOF.

- (i) It suffices to use Lemma 6 (i) and to apply the projectors  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{P}$  to system (101).
- (ii) We put  $\mathcal{U} = \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}$ . Clearly,  $\mathcal{U} \in \mathbb{S}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  and equalities (101) and (137) hold. Now the result follows from Lemma 6 (ii).

**13. – Solvability of the unperturbed infinite-dimensional part of the split system**

We consider the case  $\mathfrak{N} = 0$ . In other words, we deal with the system

$$(138) \quad (-\mathcal{I}\partial_t - \mathfrak{A})\mathbf{v} = (\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{P})\mathcal{F} \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}.$$

LEMMA 8.

(i) (Existence) Let  $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbb{Y}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$ . Suppose that

$$(139) \quad \int_0^\infty e^{(m-n)\tau} \|\mathcal{F}\|_{\mathbb{Y}(\tau, \tau+1)} d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(m+1)\tau} \|\mathcal{F}\|_{\mathbb{Y}(\tau, \tau+1)} d\tau < \infty.$$

Then equation (138) has a solution  $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{X}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  satisfying

$$(140) \quad \|\mathbf{v}\|_{\mathbb{X}(t, t+1)} \leq c \left( \int_t^\infty e^{(n-m)(t-\tau)} \|\mathcal{F}\|_{\mathbb{Y}(\tau, \tau+1)} d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(m+1)(t-\tau)} \|\mathcal{F}\|_{\mathbb{Y}(\tau, \tau+1)} d\tau \right),$$

where  $c$  is a constant independent of  $\mathcal{F}$ .

(ii) (Uniqueness) Let  $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{X}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  satisfy (138) with  $\mathcal{F} = 0$ . Also let

$$(141) \quad \|\mathbf{v}\|_{\mathbb{S}(t, t+1)} = \begin{cases} o(e^{(n-m)t}) & \text{if } t \rightarrow +\infty \\ o(e^{-(m+1)t}) & \text{if } t \rightarrow -\infty. \end{cases}$$

be valid. Then  $\mathbf{v} = 0$ .

PROOF.

(i) Let  $f_0 = A_{00}\mathcal{F}_m$  and

$$f_j = \mathcal{F}_{m+j} + A_{j0}\mathcal{F}_m, \quad j = 1, \dots, m.$$

Clearly,  $f_j \in L^p_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}; W^{-j, p}(S^{n-1}_+))$  and

$$\sum_{j=0}^m \|f_j\|_{L^p_{\text{loc}}(t, t+1; W^{-j, p}(S^{n-1}_+))} \leq c \|\mathcal{F}\|_{L^p(t, t+1; \mathbb{Y})}.$$

Let  $\zeta$  be a smooth function on  $\mathbb{R}$ , equal to 1 for  $t > 1$  and 0 for  $t < 0$ .

For a fixed  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  we represent  $f_j$  as  $f_{ja}^{(-)} + f_{ja}^{(+)}$ , where

$$f_{ja}^{(-)}(t) = \zeta(t - a) f_j(t), \quad f_{ja}^{(+)}(t) = (1 - \zeta(t - a)) f_j(t).$$

Then the functions

$$f_a^{(\pm)}(t) = e^{2mt} \sum_{j=0}^m (-\partial_t)^{m-j} f_{ja}^{(\pm)}(t)$$

satisfy (51) and (54) respectively because of (139). By Proposition 2 there exist solutions  $u_a^{(\pm)} \in W_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\mathbb{R})$  subject to (52) and (55) with  $f$  replaced by  $f_a^{(\pm)}$ . We put  $u_a = u_a^{(-)} + u_a^{(+)}$ . Then  $u_a$  satisfies (36) and

$$(142) \quad \|u_a\|_{W^{m,p}(a,a+1)} \leq c \left( \int_a^\infty e^{(m-n)(a-\tau)} \|\mathcal{F}\|_{\mathbb{Y}(\tau,\tau+1)} d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^a e^{-(m+1)(a-\tau)} \|\mathcal{F}\|_{\mathbb{Y}(\tau,\tau+1)} d\tau \right).$$

We introduce the vector function  $\mathcal{U}_a = \text{col}(\mathcal{U}_1, \dots, \mathcal{U}_{2m})$  by (90)-(92), where  $\mathcal{N} = 0$  and  $u$  is replaced by  $u_a$ , and put  $\mathbf{v}_a = (\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{P})\mathcal{U}_a$ . Clearly,  $\mathbf{v}_a$  belongs to  $\mathbb{X}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  and satisfies (141). Let us show that  $\mathbf{v}_a$  does not depend on  $a$ . In fact, let  $a$  and  $b$  be different real numbers. Then the function  $u_a - u_b$  satisfies the homogeneous problem (36) and relations (64). Hence and by Corollary 1 we have  $u_a - u_b = C e^{-mt} \theta_n^m$ . The last equality implies  $\mathbf{v}_a = \mathbf{v}_b$  because of the definition of  $\mathcal{P}$ . Thus, we can use the notation  $\mathbf{v}$  for the vector function  $\mathbf{v}_a$ . Since  $\|\mathbf{v}\|_{\mathbb{S}(a,a+1)} \leq c \|u_a\|_{W^{m,p}(a,a+1)}$ , estimate (140) follows from (142).

- (ii) We put  $u = \mathbf{v}_1$ . Since  $(\mathcal{I}\partial_t + \mathfrak{A})\mathbf{v} = 0$  it follows by (97) and (98) with  $\mathcal{N} = 0$  that  $\mathbf{v}_k = (-\partial_t)^{k-1}u$  for  $k = 1, \dots, m$  and

$$(-\partial_t)^m u = A_{00}^{-1} \left( \mathbf{v}_{m+1} - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} A_{0,m-k} (-\partial_t)^k u \right).$$

Hence  $\mathbf{v}_{m+1} = \mathcal{A}_0(-\partial_t)u$ . (Note that  $u \in W_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\Pi)$  because  $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{S}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$ ) Now relation (99) with  $\mathcal{N} = 0$  takes the form

$$(143) \quad -\partial_t \mathbf{v}_{m+j} = \mathbf{v}_{m+j+1} - \mathcal{A}_j(-\partial_t)u,$$

where  $j = 1, \dots, m-1$ , and (100) becomes

$$(144) \quad -\partial_t \mathbf{v}_{2m} + \mathcal{A}_m(-\partial_t)u = 0.$$

Using (143) and (144) we obtain  $\mathcal{A}(-\partial_t)u = 0$ . Furthermore, by (141) the function  $u$  satisfies (64). By Corollary 1 we arrive at  $u(t) = C e^{-mt} \theta_n^m$  and using the definition (129) of  $\mathcal{P}$  we get  $\mathbf{v} = 0$ . The proof is complete.

#### 14. – Solvability of the infinite-dimensional part of the perturbed split system

Here we study the system

$$(145) \quad (\mathcal{I}\partial_t + \mathfrak{A})\mathbf{v} + (\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{P})\mathfrak{N}(t)\mathbf{v} = (\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{P})F \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}.$$

We introduce the operator  $\mathcal{L}$  which assigns the solution  $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{S}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  subject to (141) to the right-hand side in (138) satisfying the conditions of Lemma 8.



Estimate (140) can be written as

$$(146) \quad \|\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{P})\mathcal{F}\|_{\mathbb{X}(t, t+1)} \leq c \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t - \tau) \|\mathcal{F}\|_{\mathbb{Y}(\tau, \tau+1)} d\tau,$$

where

$$(147) \quad g(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-(m+1)t} & \text{for } t \geq 0 \\ e^{-(m-n)t} & \text{for } t < 0. \end{cases}$$

LEMMA 9. Let  $c, c > 0$ , and

$$(148) \quad \delta := \sup_{\tau \in \mathbb{R}} \omega(\tau)$$

satisfy the inequality  $(1 + c)\delta \leq (n + 1)/8$ . Then the series

$$(149) \quad g_{\omega}(t, \tau) = g(t - \tau) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c^k \int_{\mathbb{R}^k} g(t - \tau_1) \omega(\tau_1) g(\tau_1 - \tau_2) \omega(\tau_2) \dots \omega(\tau_k) g(\tau_k - \tau) d\tau_1 \tau_2 \dots \tau_k$$

is convergent and admits the estimate

$$(150) \quad g_{\omega}(t, \tau) \leq \begin{cases} c_1 e^{-(m+1)(t-\tau) + c_1 \int_{\tau}^t \omega(s) ds} & \text{for } t \geq \tau \\ c_1 e^{(n-m)(t-\tau) + c_1 \int_t^{\tau} \omega(s) ds} & \text{for } t < \tau, \end{cases}$$

where  $c_1 = 2(1 + c)$ .

PROOF. We denote the right-hand side in (150) by  $g_*(t, \tau)$  and justify the inequality

$$(151) \quad g_*(t, \tau) \geq g(t - \tau) + c \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(t - s) \omega(s) g_*(s, \tau) ds.$$

Consider the case  $t \geq \tau$ . We have

$$\int_{\tau}^t g(t - s) \omega(s) g_*(s, \tau) ds = e^{-(m+1)(t-\tau)} \left( e^{c_1 \int_{\tau}^t \omega(s) ds} - 1 \right).$$

Furthemore,

$$\int_t^{\infty} g(t - s) \omega(s) g_*(s, \tau) ds \leq \frac{c_1 \delta}{n + 1 - c_1 \delta} e^{-(m+1)(t-\tau) + c_1 \int_{\tau}^t \omega(s) ds}$$

and

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\tau} g(t - s) \omega(s) g_*(s, \tau) ds \leq \frac{c_1 \delta}{n + 1 - c_1 \delta} e^{-(m+1)(t-\tau)}.$$

From the last three relations we derive (151), taking into account that

$$(152) \quad c_1 \delta < n + 1 \quad \text{and} \quad c_1 \geq 1 + c + 2 \frac{c_1 c \delta}{n + 1 - c_1 \delta}$$

by the assumptions of lemma. The case  $\tau > t$  is considered analogously.

Now, iterating (151) we arrive at (150).

The following assertion which concerns the variable coefficient case is similar to Lemma 8.

LEMMA 10. *There exist positive constants  $\delta_0$  and  $c_0$  depending only on  $n, m, p$  and  $L$  such that for all  $\delta \leq \delta_0$ , where  $\delta$  is given by (148), the following assertions hold:*

(i) *Let  $F$  belong to  $\mathbb{Y}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  and be subject to*

$$(153) \quad \int_0^\infty e^{(m-n)\tau+c_0} \int_0^\tau \omega(s)ds \|F\|_{\mathbb{Y}(\tau, \tau+1)} d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(m+1)\tau+c_0} \int_\tau^0 \omega(s)ds \|F\|_{\mathbb{Y}(\tau, \tau+1)} d\tau < \infty.$$

*Then system (145) has a solution  $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{X}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  satisfying*

$$(154) \quad \|\mathbf{v}\|_{\mathbb{S}(t, t+1)} \leq c \int_t^\infty e^{(n-m)(t-\tau)+c_0} \int_t^\tau \omega(s)ds \|F\|_{\mathbb{Y}(\tau, \tau+1)} d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(m+1)(t-\tau)+c_0} \int_\tau^t \omega(s)ds \|F\|_{\mathbb{Y}(\tau, \tau+1)} d\tau.$$

(ii) *The solution  $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{X}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  to (145) subject to*

$$(155) \quad \|\mathbf{v}\|_{\mathbb{S}(t, t+1)} = \begin{cases} o(e^{(n-m)t-c_0} \int_0^t \omega(\tau)d\tau) & \text{as } t \rightarrow +\infty \\ o(e^{-(m+1)t-c_0} \int_t^0 \omega(\tau)d\tau) & \text{as } t \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$$

*is unique. (We note that (153) together with (154) imply (155).)*

PROOF. Let  $c$  be the constant in (146). Then one can take

$$\delta_0 = \frac{n+1}{8(1+c)} \quad \text{and} \quad c_0 = 4(1+c).$$

(i) Formally, the solution  $\mathcal{U}$  of (145) can be written as the series

$$(156) \quad \sum_{k=0}^\infty (\mathfrak{L}(\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{P})\mathfrak{N})^k \mathfrak{L}(\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{P})F,$$

where  $\mathfrak{L}$  is the operator defined at the end of Section 13. We introduce the sequence

$$(157) \quad F^{(k)} = \mathfrak{N} \mathfrak{L} ((\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{P})\mathfrak{N} \mathfrak{L})^k (\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{P})F, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots$$

Clearly,  $F^{(k)} = \text{col}(0, \dots, 0, F_m^{(k)}, \dots, F_{2m}^{(k)})$  and by (146) and (133)  $F^{(k)} \in \mathbb{Y}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$ . Now, (156) can be written as

$$(158) \quad \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{P})F + \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{P}) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} F^{(k)}.$$

We show that the series

$$(159) \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} F^{(k)}$$

converges in  $\mathbb{Y}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$ . We have  $F^{(0)} = \mathfrak{N} \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{P})F$  and

$$F^{(k)} = \mathfrak{N} \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{P})F^{(k-1)}, \quad k = 1, \dots$$

By (146) and (133)

$$\|F^{(k)}\|_{\mathbb{Y}(t, t+1)} \leq c\omega(t) \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(t - \tau) \|F^{(k-1)}\|_{\mathbb{Y}(\tau, \tau+1)} d\tau.$$

Therefore,

$$(160) \quad \begin{aligned} & \|F^{(k)}\|_{\mathbb{Y}(t, t+1)} \\ & \leq c^{k+1} \omega(t) \int_{\mathbb{R}^{k+1}} g(t - \tau_1) \omega(\tau_1) g(\tau_1 - \tau_2) \omega(\tau_2) \dots \omega(\tau_k) g(\tau_k - \tau) \\ & \quad \times \|F\|_{\mathbb{Y}(\tau, \tau+1)} d\tau_1 \dots d\tau_k d\tau, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots \end{aligned}$$

This implies

$$(161) \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \|F^{(k)}\|_{\mathbb{Y}(t, t+1)} \leq c \omega(t) \int_{\mathbb{R}} g_{\omega}(t, \tau) \|F\|_{\mathbb{Y}(\tau, \tau+1)} d\tau,$$

where  $g_{\omega}$  is given by (149). Hence, series (159) converges in  $\mathbb{Y}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  to a function  $F_*$ . Since

$$(162) \quad g_{\omega}(t, \tau) = g(t - \tau) + c \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(t - s) \omega(s) g_{\omega}(s, \tau) ds,$$

it follows from (161), (150) and (153) that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} g(-\tau) \|F_*\|_{\mathbb{Y}(\tau, \tau+1)} d\tau < \infty.$$

Therefore,  $(\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{P})F_*$  belongs to the domain of  $\mathcal{L}$ . Thus, series (158) is well defined, and we denote it by  $\mathbf{v}$ . Estimates (146), (161) together with (162) imply

$$\|\mathbf{v}\|_{\mathbb{X}(t, t+1)} \leq c \int_{\mathbb{R}} g_{\omega}(t, \tau) \|F\|_{\mathbb{Y}(\tau, \tau+1)} d\tau.$$

Owing to (150) we arrive at (154). Clearly,  $\mathbf{v}$  is a solution of (145).

(ii) Let  $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{X}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  solve the equation

$$(163) \quad (\mathcal{I}\partial_t + \mathfrak{A})\mathbf{v} = (\mathcal{P} - \mathcal{I})\mathfrak{N}(t)\mathbf{v} \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}.$$

Using (155) one checks directly that the right-hand side in (163) satisfies the conditions of Lemma 8 (i). Therefore, by the same lemma and by (133) we arrive at

$$(164) \quad \|\mathbf{v}\|_{\mathbb{S}(t,t+1)} \leq c \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(t - \tau)\omega(\tau)\|\mathbf{v}\|_{\mathbb{S}(\tau,\tau+1)}d\tau,$$

where  $g$  is given by (147).

By (155) there exists the least constants  $A_+$  and  $A_-$  in

$$(165) \quad \|\mathbf{v}\|_{\mathbb{S}(t,t+1)} \leq \begin{cases} A_+ e^{(n-m)t-c_0} \int_0^t \omega(\tau)d\tau & \text{as } t \geq 0 \\ A_- e^{-(m+1)t-c_0} \int_t^0 \omega(\tau)d\tau & \text{as } t < 0. \end{cases}$$

Without loss of generality we assume that  $A_+ \leq A_-$ . Suppose that  $A_+ > 0$  and let  $t \geq 0$ . Using (165) we estimate the right-hand side in (164) by

$$\begin{aligned} c A_+ & \left( e^{(n-m)t} \int_t^\infty \omega(\tau) e^{-c_0} \int_0^\tau \omega(s)ds d\tau + e^{-(m+1)t} \int_{-\infty}^0 \omega(\tau) e^{-c_0} \int_\tau^0 \omega(s)ds d\tau \right. \\ & \left. + e^{-(m+1)t} \int_0^t \omega(\tau) e^{(n+1)\tau-c_0} \int_0^\tau \omega(s)ds d\tau \right) \\ & \leq c A_+ e^{(n-m)t-c_0} \int_0^t \omega(s)ds \left( \frac{1}{c_0} + \frac{1}{c_0} e^{-(n+1)t+c_0} \int_0^t \omega(s)ds + \frac{\delta}{n+1-c_0\delta} \right) \end{aligned}$$

provided  $c_0\delta < n+1$ . By the above assumptions

$$c(2/c_0 + \delta/(n+1-c_0\delta)) < 1.$$

Therefore the constant  $A_+$  in (165) can be diminished. Thus,  $A_+ = 0$  and therefore,  $\mathbf{v} = 0$ .

## 15. – Scalar integro-differential equation

Lemma 10 enables one to introduce the operator  $\mathfrak{M}$  whose domain consists of the vector functions  $(\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{P})F$  with  $F \in \mathbb{Y}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  subject to (153). The vector function  $\mathfrak{M}(\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{P})F$  is equal to the solution  $\mathbf{v}$  from the same lemma. Using this operator one can write (135) as

$$(166) \quad \begin{aligned} (\mathcal{I}\partial_t + \mathfrak{A})\mathbf{u} + \mathcal{P}\mathfrak{N}(t)\mathbf{u} + \mathcal{P}\mathfrak{N}(t)\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{N}(t)\mathbf{u} \\ = -\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{F} + \mathfrak{N}(t)\mathfrak{M}(\mathcal{P} - \mathcal{I})(\mathcal{F})) \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned}$$

Representing  $\mathbf{u}$  as

$$\mathbf{u}(t) = \exp\left(-mt + \int_0^t \lambda(\tau) d\tau\right) h(t)\Phi,$$

where

$$\lambda(t) = (\mathfrak{N}(t)\Phi, \Psi),$$

we derive from (166) the following integro-differential equation for  $h$ :

$$(167) \quad \dot{h}(t) - \mathcal{K}(h)(t) = f(t),$$

where

$$\mathcal{K}(h)(t) = (\mathfrak{N}(t)\mathfrak{M}_{\tau \rightarrow t}(e^{m(t-\tau) - \int_{\tau}^t \lambda(s) ds} \mathfrak{N}(\tau)h(\tau)\Phi)(t), \Psi)$$

and

$$f(t) = e^{mt - \int_0^t \lambda(\tau) d\tau} (\mathcal{F}(t) + \mathfrak{N}(t)\mathfrak{M}(\mathcal{P} - \mathcal{I})\mathcal{F}(t), \Psi).$$

Using (154) together with (133) we obtain the estimates

$$(169) \quad \|\mathcal{K}(h)\|_{W^{1,p}(t,t+1)} \leq c \omega(t) \int_{\mathbb{R}} \sigma(t, \tau) \omega(\tau) \|h\|_{L^{\infty}(\tau, \tau+1)} d\tau$$

and

$$(170) \quad \|f\|_{L^p(t,t+1)} \leq c \left( \|\mathcal{F}\|_{\mathbb{Y}(t,t+1)} + \omega(t) \int_{\mathbb{R}} \sigma(t, \tau) \omega(\tau) \|\mathcal{F}\|_{\mathbb{Y}(\tau, \tau+1)} d\tau \right),$$

where

$$(171) \quad \sigma(t, \tau) = \begin{cases} e^{-(t-\tau)+c_2 \int_{\tau}^t \omega(s) ds} & \text{for } t \geq \tau \\ e^{n(t-\tau)+c_2 \int_t^{\tau} \omega(s) ds} & \text{for } t < \tau. \end{cases}$$

Here  $c_2$  is a positive constant, which depends on  $n$ ,  $m$ ,  $p$  and the coefficients of the operator  $L$ .

LEMMA 11. *The function  $\lambda(t) = (\mathfrak{N}(t)\Phi, \Psi)$  admits the representation*

$$(172) \quad \lambda(t) = \sum_{j=0}^m \sum_{k=0}^m \left( \mathcal{N}_{m-j, m-k}(t) m^k \phi, m^j \psi \right) + O(\omega(t)^2),$$

where  $\phi$  and  $\psi$  are the same functions as in Section 10.

PROOF. By (96) and and by (123), (124)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}(t)\Phi &= (A_{00} - \mathcal{N}_{00}(t))^{-1} \left( A_{00} m^m \phi + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \mathcal{N}_{0, m-k}(t) m^k \phi \right) \\ &= m^m \phi + (A_{00} - \mathcal{N}_{00}(t))^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^m \mathcal{N}_{0, m-k}(t) m^k \phi. \end{aligned}$$

Now, using (105)-(107) we obtain

$$\mathfrak{N}_m(t)\Phi = A_{00}^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^m \mathcal{N}_{0,m-k}(t)m^k\phi + O(\omega^2(t))$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{N}_{m+j}(t)\Phi &= \sum_{k=0}^m \mathcal{N}_{j,m-k}(t)m^k\phi \\ &- A_{j0}A_{00}^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^m \mathcal{N}_{0,m-k}(t)m^k\phi + O(\omega^2(t)). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathfrak{N}(t)\Phi, \Psi) &= \sum_{j=0}^m \sum_{k=0}^m (A_{00}^{-1} \mathcal{N}_{0,m-k}(t)m^k\phi, A_{j0}^* m^{m-j}\psi) \\ &+ \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=0}^m ((\mathcal{N}_{j,m-k}(t) - A_{j0}A_{00}^{-1} \mathcal{N}_{0,m-k}(t))m^k\phi, m^{m-j}\psi) + O(\omega^2(t)) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^m \sum_{k=0}^m (\mathcal{N}_{j,m-k}(t)m^k\phi, m^{m-j}\psi) + O(\omega^2(t)). \end{aligned}$$

Clearly, the right-hand sides in the last equality and (172) coincide.

## 16. – Homogeneous equation (167)

We start with a uniqueness result for the equation

$$(173) \quad \dot{z}(t) + (\mathcal{K}z)(t) = 0 \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

LEMMA 12. *There exist positive constants  $\delta_0$  and  $c_3$  depending only on  $n$ ,  $m$ ,  $p$  and  $L$  such that: if  $\delta \leq \delta_0$  and  $z \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,p}(\mathbb{R})$  is a solution of (173) subject to*

$$(174) \quad z(t) = \begin{cases} o(e^{nt-c_3} \int_0^t \omega(s)ds) & \text{as } t \rightarrow +\infty \\ o(e^{-t-c_3} \int_t^0 \omega(s)ds) & \text{as } t \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$$

and  $z(t_0) = 0$  for some  $t_0$  then  $z(t) = 0$  for all  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ .

PROOF. Without loss of generality we set  $t_0 = 0$ . Integrating (173) and using (169) we obtain

$$(175) \quad v(t) \leq c \left| \int_0^t \omega(\tau) \int_{\mathbb{R}} \sigma(\tau, s) \omega(s) v(s) ds d\tau \right|,$$

where  $v(t) = \|z\|_{L^\infty(t, t+1)}$ . We set

$$A = \sup_{t \geq 0} e^{-nt+c_3} \int_0^t \omega(s) ds v(t) + \sup_{t < 0} e^{t+c_3} \int_t^0 \omega(s) ds v(t).$$

Let  $c_2$  be the same constant as in (171). We may suppose that  $c_3 > c_2$ .

For  $t \geq 0$  we estimate the right-hand side of (175) by

$$\begin{aligned} cA \int_0^t \omega(\tau) \left\{ \int_\tau^\infty \omega(s) e^{n\tau+c_2} \int_\tau^s \omega(x) dx - c_3 \int_0^s \omega(x) dx \right. \\ \left. + \int_0^\tau \omega(s) e^{s-\tau+ns+c_2} \int_s^\tau \omega(x) dx - c_3 \int_0^s \omega(x) dx \right. \\ \left. + \int_{-\infty}^0 \omega(s) e^{-\tau+c_2} \int_s^\tau \omega(x) dx - c_3 \int_s^0 \omega(x) dx \right\} d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

Direct calculations give that the right hand-side is majorized by

$$\begin{aligned} cA \int_0^t \omega(\tau) \left\{ \frac{1}{c_3 - c_2} e^{n\tau-c_3} \int_0^\tau \omega(x) dx \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{c_3 + c_2} e^{-\tau+c_2} \int_0^\tau \omega(x) dx + \frac{\delta}{n + 1 - (c_2 + c_3)\delta} e^{n\tau-c_3} \int_0^\tau \omega(x) dx \right\} d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

Supposing that  $(c_2 + c_3)\delta < n+1$  we conclude that the right-hand side is less than

$$\begin{aligned} cA \left\{ \frac{1}{c_3 - c_2} + \frac{1}{c_2 + c_3} + \frac{\delta}{n + 1 - (c_2 + c_3)\delta} \right\} \int_0^t \omega(\tau) e^{n\tau-c_3} \int_0^\tau \omega(x) dx d\tau \\ \leq cA \left\{ \frac{1}{c_3 - c_2} + \frac{1}{c_2 + c_3} + \frac{\delta}{n + 1 - (c_2 + c_3)\delta} \right\} \frac{\delta}{n - c_3\delta} e^{nt-c_3} \int_0^t \omega(x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, assuming that  $\delta$  is sufficiently small, one can choose  $c_2 \geq 4(1 + c)$  and  $c_3$  satisfying the above restrictions and such that

$$\sigma_+ = c \left\{ \frac{1}{c_3 - c_2} + \frac{1}{c_2 + c_3} + \frac{\delta}{n + 1 - (c_2 + c_3)\delta} \right\} \frac{\delta}{n - c_3\delta} < 1.$$

This implies

$$\sup_{t \geq 0} e^{-nt+c_3} \int_0^t \omega(s) ds v(t) \leq \sigma_+ A.$$

Analogously, one verifies that

$$\sup_{t < 0} e^{t+c_3} \int_t^0 \omega(s) ds v(t) \leq \sigma_- A$$

with some  $\sigma_- < 1$ . Therefore,  $A = 0$ .

LEMMA 13. Equation (173) has a solution  $z \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R})$  given by

$$(176) \quad z(t) = \exp \left( \int_{t_0}^t \Lambda(\tau) d\tau \right),$$

where  $\Lambda$  is a locally summable function satisfying

$$(177) \quad |\Lambda(t)| \leq c \chi(t),$$

where

$$\chi(\tau) = \omega(t) \left( \int_{-\infty}^t e^{\tau-t+C} \int_{\tau}^t \omega(s) ds \omega(\tau) d\tau + \int_t^{\infty} e^{n(t-\tau)+C} \int_t^{\tau} \omega(s) ds \omega(\tau) d\tau \right).$$

PROOF. Let  $\varepsilon$  be a sufficiently small number depending on  $n$ ,  $m$  and  $L$  and let  $\mathcal{B}_\varepsilon = \{\Lambda \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}) : |\Lambda(t)| \leq \varepsilon \omega(t)\}$ . Inserting (176) into (173) we arrive at the equation for  $\Lambda$ :

$$(178) \quad \Lambda(t) + G(\Lambda)(t) = 0, \quad t \in \mathbb{R},$$

where

$$G(\Lambda)(t) = \mathcal{K}_{\tau \rightarrow t} \left( \exp \left( \int_t^{\tau} \Lambda(s) ds \right) \right).$$

Using (169) with  $p = 2$  and assuming that  $\delta$  is sufficiently small we obtain for  $\Lambda \in \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon$ :

$$(179) \quad |G(\Lambda)(t)| \leq c\omega(t) \int_{\mathbb{R}} \sigma(t, \tau) \omega(\tau) e^{\varepsilon |\int_t^{\tau} \omega(s) ds|} d\tau \leq c_1 \delta \omega(t),$$

where  $c_1$  is a constant depending only on  $n$ ,  $m$  and  $L$ . We suppose that  $c_1 \delta \leq \varepsilon$ . This guarantees, in particular, that  $G$  maps  $\mathcal{B}_\varepsilon$  into itself.

Now let  $\Lambda_1$  and  $\Lambda_2$  be functions from  $\mathcal{B}_\varepsilon$ . By (169) we have

$$\begin{aligned} & |G(\Lambda_2)(t) - G(\Lambda_1)(t)| \\ & \leq c\omega(t) \int_{\mathbb{R}} \sigma(t, \tau) \omega(\tau) \sup_{\tau \in (t, t+1)} \left| \exp \left( \int_t^{\tau} \Lambda_2(s) ds \right) - \exp \left( \int_t^{\tau} \Lambda_1(s) ds \right) \right| d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \exp \left( \int_t^{\tau} \Lambda_2(s) ds \right) - \exp \left( \int_t^{\tau} \Lambda_1(s) ds \right) \right| \\ & \leq e^{\varepsilon \delta |\tau-t|} \left| \int_t^{\tau} \omega(s) ds \right| \sup_{s \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{|\Lambda_2(s) - \Lambda_1(s)|}{\omega(s)}, \end{aligned}$$

we obtain

$$|G(\Lambda_2)(t) - G(\Lambda_1)(t)| \leq c_2 \delta \omega(t) \sup_{s \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{|\Lambda_2(s) - \Lambda_1(s)|}{\omega(s)}$$

with some constant  $c_2$  depending on  $n$ ,  $m$  and  $L$ . Assuming that  $c_2 \delta < 1$  we get the existence of  $\Lambda \in \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon$  satisfying (178) by the Banach fixed point theorem.

Estimate (177) results from (179) and (178).



The next statement directly follows from Lemma 13.

**COROLLARY 2.** *Suppose that*

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi(\tau) d\tau \right| < \infty.$$

*Then the solution  $z$  from Lemma 13 admits the asymptotic representation*

$$z(t) = 1 + O\left(\int_t^\infty \chi(\tau) d\tau\right) \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow +\infty.$$

We denote by  $z(t, \tau)$  the solution of (173) subject to (174) and such that  $z(\tau, \tau) = 1$ . By Lemma 12 this solution is unique and by Lemma 13 such a solution exists and satisfies

$$(180) \quad e^{-c|\int_\tau^t \chi(s) ds|} \leq |z(t, \tau)| \leq e^{c|\int_\tau^t \chi(s) ds|}$$

with  $c$  depending only on  $n$ ,  $m$  and  $L$ .

## 17. – Representation of solutions of the homogeneous problem (36)

**LEMMA 14.** *There exists a nontrivial solution  $\mathfrak{z} \in \overset{\circ}{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\Pi)$  to the homogeneous problem (36) subject to*

$$(181) \quad \|\mathfrak{z}\|_{W^{m,p}(\Pi_t)} = \begin{cases} o(e^{(n-m)t-C\int_0^t \omega(s) ds}) & \text{if } t \rightarrow +\infty \\ o(e^{-(m+1)t-C\int_t^0 \omega(s) ds}) & \text{if } t \rightarrow -\infty. \end{cases}$$

*This solution is unique up to a constant factor and*

$$(182) \quad (-\partial_t)^k \mathfrak{z}(t, \theta) = Cm^k \exp\left(-mt + \int_0^t \lambda(\tau) d\tau\right) z(t)(\phi(\theta) + v_k(t, \theta)),$$

where  $C = \text{const}$ ,  $k = 0, \dots, m$ , and  $z$  is the function from Lemma 13. For  $k < m$  the remainder  $v_k$  satisfies

$$(183) \quad \|v_k\|_{W^{m-k,p}(\Pi_t)} + \|\partial_t v_k\|_{W^{m-k-1,p}(\Pi_t)} \leq c \left( \int_{-\infty}^t e^{\tau-t+C\int_\tau^t \omega(s) ds} \omega(\tau) d\tau + \int_t^\infty e^{n(t-\tau)+C\int_t^\tau \omega(s) ds} \omega(\tau) d\tau \right).$$

*If  $k = m$ , then the second term on the right in the last inequality should be omitted.*

PROOF. We introduce the vector function  $\mathcal{U} = (\mathcal{U}_1, \dots, \mathcal{U}_{2m})$  with  $\mathcal{U}_k$  given by (90)-(92) where  $f_0 = f_1 = \dots = f_{m-1} = 0$ . By Lemma 6 the function  $u \in \overset{\circ}{W}_{\text{loc}}^{m,p}(\Pi)$  solves the homogeneous equation (88) (or equivalently (36)) if and only if  $\mathcal{U} \in \mathbb{S}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$  is a solution of (101) with  $\mathcal{F} = 0$ .

(i) *Existence.* Let

$$(184) \quad \mathbf{u}(t) = \exp\left(-mt + \int_0^t \lambda(\tau) d\tau\right) z(t) \Phi,$$

where  $z(t)$  is the solution of (173) from Lemma 13. We are looking for a solution  $\mathcal{U}$  of the homogeneous system (101) in the form  $\mathcal{U}(t) = \mathbf{u}(t) + \mathbf{v}(t)$ , where  $\mathcal{P}\mathbf{v}(t) = 0$ . Then  $\mathbf{v}$  satisfies (136) with  $\mathcal{F} = 0$ . By (133) and Lemma 13 the  $\mathbb{Y}(t, t + 1)$ -seminorm of  $\mathcal{N}\mathbf{u}$  is majorized by

$$c\omega(t) \exp\left(-mt + \Re \int_0^t \lambda(\tau) d\tau + c \int_0^t \chi(\tau) d\tau\right).$$

By Lemma 10 system (136) has a solution  $\mathbf{v}$  satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{v}\|_{\mathbb{S}(t,t+1)} &\leq c e^{-mt + \Re \int_0^t \lambda(\tau) d\tau} \\ &\times \left( \int_{-\infty}^t e^{\tau-t+C} \int_{\tau}^t \omega(s) ds \omega(\tau) d\tau + \int_t^{\infty} e^{n(t-\tau)+C} \int_t^{\tau} \omega(s) ds \omega(\tau) d\tau \right). \end{aligned}$$

Hence,  $\mathfrak{z} = \mathcal{U}_1$  is the required solution of equation (36) The solution of the homogeneous system (101) constructed above will be denoted by  $\mathcal{U}_* = \mathbf{u}_* + \mathbf{v}_*$  where  $\mathcal{P}\mathbf{v}_* = 0$ .

(ii) *Uniqueness.* Suppose that the  $W^{m,p}(\Pi_t)$ -seminorm of a solution  $u = \mathfrak{z}$  of the homogeneous equation (36) is subject to (181). Consider the vector function  $\mathcal{U} - c\mathcal{U}_*$ , where  $c$  is a arbitrary constant. We represent  $\mathbf{u}$  in the form (184) with a certain  $z$ . Similarly, let  $\mathbf{u}_*$  be given by (184) with  $z_*$  instead of  $z$ . Clearly,  $z - cz_*$  satisfies (173) and (174). Choosing  $c$  to satisfy  $z(0) - cz_*(0) = 0$  and using Lemma 12 one obtains  $z(t) - cz_*(t) = 0$  for all  $t$ . Now, applying Lemma 10 (ii) to the vector function  $\mathbf{v} - c\mathbf{v}_*$ , which solves the homogeneous system (145), we conclude that  $\mathbf{v} - c\mathbf{v}_* = 0$ . The proof is complete.

COROLLARY 3. Let  $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{-m,p}(\Pi)$  be subject to

$$(185) \quad \mathcal{J}_f := \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-m\tau + c|\int_0^{\tau} \omega(s) ds|} \|f\|_{W^{-m,p}(\Pi_{\tau})} d\tau < \infty,$$

Also let  $u_1$  and  $u_2$  be solutions of problem (36) from Proposition 7 (i) and (ii) respectively. Then

$$(186) \quad u_2 - u_1 = CZ(t),$$

where  $C$  is a constant satisfying

$$(187) \quad |C| \leq c\mathcal{J}_f.$$

PROOF. It follows from Proposition 7 that  $u_2 - u_1$  is the solution of the homogeneous equation (36) satisfying (181). Now, (186) holds by Lemma 14. In order to prove (187) we write

$$|C| \|z\|_{L^p(\Pi_0)} \leq \|u_2\|_{L^p(\Pi_0)} + \|u_1\|_{L^p(\Pi_0)}.$$

Using estimates (67) and (70) we see that the right-hand side is majorized by  $c\mathcal{J}_f$ . By (182) and (180)

$$\|z\|_{L^p(\Pi_0)} \geq c\|z\|_{L^p(0,1)} \geq c_1.$$

The proof is complete.

LEMMA 15. *There exists a nontrivial solution  $Z \in \mathring{W}^{m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  to the homogeneous problem (14), (15) subject to*

$$(188) \quad \mathfrak{M}_p^m(Z; K_{r/e,r}) = \begin{cases} o(r^{m-n} e^{-c \int_r^1 \Omega(\rho) \frac{d\rho}{\rho}}) & \text{if } r \rightarrow 0 \\ o(r^{m+1} e^{-c \int_1^r \Omega(\rho) \frac{d\rho}{\rho}}) & \text{if } r \rightarrow \infty. \end{cases}$$

*This solution is unique up to a constant factor and admits the representation*

$$(189) \quad (r\partial_r)^k Z(x) = C m^k \exp\left(\int_r^1 (-\Theta(\rho) + \Upsilon(\rho)) \frac{d\rho}{\rho}\right) (x_n^m + r^m v_k(x))$$

*with the same notation as in the statement of Theorem 1 and with  $v_k$  subject to (26).*

PROOF. By (172)

$$(190) \quad \lambda(t) = \sum_{j=0}^m \sum_{k=0}^m (\mathcal{N}_{j,k}(t) (-\partial_t)^{m-k} (e^{-mt} \phi), \partial_t^{m-j} (e^{mt} \psi)) + O(\omega(t)^2),$$

where  $\phi$  and  $\psi$  are the same functions as in Section 10. Setting  $u = e^{-mt} \phi$  and  $v = e^{(n-m)t} \psi$  in (87) we arrive at

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(-\log r) = &+ \text{frac} r^n m! \int_{S_+^{n-1}} \sum_{|\alpha|, |\beta| \leq m} (L_{\alpha\beta} - \mathcal{L}_{\alpha\beta}(x)) \partial_x^\beta x_n^m \partial_x^\alpha E(x) d\theta \\ &- \frac{r^n}{m!} \int_{S_+^{n-1}} \sum_{|\alpha+\beta| < 2m} \mathcal{L}_{\alpha\beta}(x) \partial_x^\beta x_n^m \partial_x^\alpha E(x) d\theta + O(\Omega(r)^2). \end{aligned}$$

This can be written as  $\lambda(-\log r) = \Theta(r) + O(\Omega(r)^2)$ . The result follows from Lemma 14 by the change of variables  $(t, \theta) \rightarrow x$ .

COROLLARY 4. Let  $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{-m,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  be subject to

$$(191) \quad \mathcal{I}_f := \int_0^\infty \rho^m e^{-c|\int_\rho^1 \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s}|} \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e,\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} < \infty.$$

Also let  $u_1$  and  $u_2$  be solutions of problem (14), (15) from (i) and (ii) in Proposition 8 respectively. Then

$$(192) \quad u_2(x) - u_1(x) = CZ(x),$$

where  $Z$  is defined in Lemma 15 and  $C$  is a constant subject to

$$|C| \leq c\mathcal{I}_f.$$

PROOF. Follows directly from Corollary 3.

## 18. – End of proof of Theorem 1

Assertion (i) follows from Lemma 15. In order to obtain (ii) we introduce the cut-off function  $\eta \in C_0^\infty(B_2)$ ,  $\eta(x) = 1$  for  $|x| \leq 3/2$ . The function  $\eta u$  satisfies the zero Dirichlet conditions on  $\mathbb{R}^{n-1} \setminus \mathcal{O}$  and the equation  $\mathcal{L}(x, \partial_x)(\eta u) = f_1$  on  $\mathbb{R}_+^n$  with  $f_1 = \eta f + [\mathcal{L}, \eta]u$ . Clearly,

$$(193) \quad \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f_1; K_{r/e,r}) = \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{r/e,r})$$

if  $r < 3/2$  and  $r > 2e$ . By the standard local estimate for solutions of the Dirichlet problem

$$(194) \quad \mathfrak{M}_p^m(u; K_{3r/2,2r}) \leq c(r^{2m} \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{r,e,r}) + r^{-n/p} \|u\|_{L^p(K_{r,e,r})})$$

we have

$$\mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}([\mathcal{L}, \eta]u; K_{3/2,2}) \leq c(\mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{1,e}) + \|u\|_{L^p(K_{1,e})}).$$

Hence, for  $r \in (3/2, 2e)$

$$(195) \quad \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f_1; K_{r/e,r}) \leq c(\mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{1/2,e}) + \|u\|_{L^p(K_{1,e})}).$$

Therefore,

$$\mathcal{I}_{f_1} \leq c(\mathcal{I}_f + \|u\|_{L^p(K_{1,e})}).$$

By (13) and finiteness of  $\mathcal{I}_f$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e^2,e\rho}) &\leq c \int_{\rho/e^2}^{e^2\rho} \mathfrak{M}_p^{-m}(f; K_{\rho/e,\rho}) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \\ &= o\left(r^{-m} \exp\left(-C \int_r^1 \Omega(\rho) \frac{d\rho}{\rho}\right)\right) \text{ as } r \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

This along with (194) and (28) implies (77) with  $u$  replaced by  $\eta u$ . Therefore  $\eta u$  is the solution of problem (14), (15) (with  $f_1$  instead of  $f$ ) from Proposition 8 (ii). The result follows from Corollary 4.

**19. – Corollaries of the main result**

Clearly, Theorem 1 remains valid if  $\Omega$  is replaced by its nondecreasing majorant

$$(196) \quad \Omega^\diamond(r) = \sup_{x \in B_r^+} \left( \sum_{|\alpha|=|\beta|=m} |\mathcal{L}_{\alpha\beta}(x) - L_{\alpha\beta}| + \sum_{|\alpha+\beta|<2m} x_n^{2m-|\alpha+\beta|} |\mathcal{L}_{\alpha\beta}(x)| \right).$$

COROLLARY 5. *Let  $Z$  be the same solution as in Theorem 1. Then*

$$(197) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_x^\alpha Z(x) &= \exp \left( - \int_r^1 \Theta(\rho) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} + \Psi^\diamond(r) \right) \\ &\times \left( \delta_{\alpha'}^0 \frac{m!}{(m-|\alpha|)!} x_n^{m-|\alpha|} + r^{m-|\alpha|} v_\alpha(x) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where  $|x| < 1$ ,  $\alpha = (\alpha', \alpha_n)$  and  $\Psi^\diamond$  satisfies

$$\Psi^\diamond(r) \leq C \int_r^e \Omega^\diamond(\rho)^2 \frac{d\rho}{\rho}$$

and

$$(198) \quad |\partial_r \Psi^\diamond(r)| \leq C \Omega^\diamond(r) \int_r^e e^{C \int_r^\rho \Omega^\diamond(s) \frac{ds}{s}} \Omega^\diamond(\rho) \frac{d\rho}{\rho^2}.$$

For  $|\alpha| \leq m - 1$  the function  $v_\alpha$  belongs to  $\overset{\circ}{W}_{\text{loc}}^{1,p}(\overline{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \setminus \mathcal{O})$  and satisfies

$$(199) \quad \left( r^{-n} \int_{K_{r/e,r}} (r|\nabla v_\alpha(x)| + |v_\alpha(x)|)^p dx \right)^{1/p} \leq cr^{1-\varepsilon} \int_r^e \Omega^\diamond(\rho) \frac{d\rho}{\rho^{2-\varepsilon}}$$

for  $r < 1$ . If  $|\alpha| = m$ , the term  $r|\nabla v_\alpha(x)|$  should be removed. By  $\varepsilon$ , we denote a sufficiently small number depending on  $n, m, p$  and  $L_{\alpha\beta}$ .

PROOF. First, we note that the smallness of  $\Omega$  implies

$$(200) \quad e^{C \int_\tau^t \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s}} \leq \left( \frac{t}{\tau} \right)^\varepsilon,$$

where  $0 < \tau < t$  and  $\varepsilon$  is a sufficiently small number depending on  $n, m, p$  and  $L_{\alpha\beta}$ . Hence

$$\int_r^1 |\Upsilon(\rho)| \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \leq C \int_r^1 \frac{\Omega(t)}{t} \left( t^{-n+\varepsilon} \int_0^t \Omega(\rho) \rho^{n-1-\varepsilon} d\rho + t^{1-\varepsilon} \int_t^e \Omega(\rho) \rho^{-2+\varepsilon} d\rho \right) dt.$$

Using the monotonicity of  $\Omega^\diamond$  and changing the order of integration in the last integral we arrive at

$$(201) \quad \int_r^1 |\Upsilon(\rho)| \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \leq C \int_r^e \Omega^\diamond(\rho)^2 \frac{d\rho}{\rho}.$$

In order to obtain (198) it suffices to note that by (25)

$$\Upsilon(r) \leq C \Omega^\diamond(r) \int_r^e e^{\mathcal{C} \int_r^\rho \Omega^\diamond(s) \frac{ds}{s}} \Omega^\diamond(\rho) \frac{d\rho}{\rho^2}.$$

Furthermore, one can easily check that

$$r^{|\alpha|} \partial_x^\alpha Z = \sum_{k=0}^{|\alpha|} Q_{|\alpha|-k}(\theta, \partial_\theta) (r \partial_r)^k Z$$

where  $Q_{|\alpha|-k}$  is a differential operator on the unit sphere of order  $|\alpha| - k$ . Hence and by (24) formula (197) holds with

$$v_\alpha(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{|\alpha|} m^k Q_{|\alpha|-k}(\theta, \partial_\theta) v_k(x).$$

Now, (26) implies the estimate

$$(202) \quad \left( r^{-n} \int_{K_{r/e,r}} (r |\nabla v_\alpha(x)| + |v_\alpha(x)|)^p dx \right)^{1/p} \\ \leq c \left( r^{-n} \int_0^r e^{\mathcal{C} \int_\rho^r \Omega^\diamond(s) \frac{ds}{s}} \Omega^\diamond(\rho) \rho^{n-1} d\rho + r \int_r^e e^{\mathcal{C} \int_r^\rho \Omega^\diamond(s) \frac{ds}{s}} \Omega^\diamond(\rho) \rho^{-2} d\rho \right).$$

If  $|\alpha| = m$ , the term  $r |\nabla v_\alpha(x)|$  should be removed. Estimate (199) follows from (200), (202) and the monotonicity of  $\Omega^\diamond$ .

**COROLLARY 6.** *Let  $u$  be a solution from Theorem 1 (ii). If  $f = 0$  on  $B_3^+$ , then for all  $x \in B_1^+$  the estimate holds:*

$$(203) \quad |\nabla_k u(x)| \leq c \|u\|_{L^2(B_3^+)} |x|^{m-k} \exp \left( - \int_{|x|}^1 \Re \Theta(\rho) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} + C \int_{|x|}^1 \Omega^\diamond(\rho)^2 \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \right)$$

where  $\nabla_k$  is the collection of all derivatives of order  $k$ ,  $0 \leq k \leq m - 1$ .

**PROOF.** Let us fix a certain  $p$  subject to  $p > n$  in Theorem 1. By Sobolev's imbedding theorem the integral estimate (31) for  $w$  implies pointwise estimates for the derivatives of  $w$  of order less than  $m$ . Similarly, (199) implies the pointwise estimate for  $v_\alpha$  for  $|\alpha| < m$ . By Theorem 1 (ii) and by Corollary 5

$$|\nabla_k u(x)| \leq c \|u\|_{L^p(K_{1,e})} |x|^{m-k} \exp \left( - \int_{|x|}^1 \Re \Theta(\rho) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} + C \int_{|x|}^1 \Omega^\diamond(\rho)^2 \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \right)$$

for  $k = 1, \dots, m - 1$ . Here, the  $L^p(K_{1,e})$ -norm can be replaced by  $\|u\|_{L^2(B_3^+)}$  owing to the well-known local estimate (see [ADN], Section 15).

COROLLARY 7. If  $\Omega(r) \rightarrow 0$  as  $r \rightarrow 0$  then the right-hand side in (26) tends to 0 as  $r \rightarrow 0$  and

$$\mathfrak{M}_p^m(w; K_{r/e,r}) = o(r^m e^{-C \int_r^1 \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s}}).$$

In the case  $p > n$  the solution  $u$  in Theorem 1 (ii) satisfies

$$(204) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_x^\alpha u(x) &= \exp\left(\int_{|x|}^1 (-\Theta(\rho) + \Upsilon(\rho)) \frac{d\rho}{\rho}\right) \\ &\times \left(C \delta_{\alpha'}^0 \frac{m!}{(m - \alpha_n)!} x_n^{m-|\alpha|} + o(|x|^{m-|\alpha|})\right) \quad \text{as } |x| \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

uniformly with respect to  $x/|x|$ . Here  $\alpha = (\alpha', \alpha_n)$  is an arbitrary multi-index of order  $\leq m - 1$  and  $\delta_{\alpha'}^0$  is Kronecker's index. The function  $\Psi^\circ(r)$  is the same as in Corollary 5. Moreover, (204) remains valid also for  $|\alpha| = m$  but then  $\Phi = o(1)$  should be understood as

$$r^{-n/p} \|\Phi\|_{L^p(K_{r/e,r})} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } r \rightarrow 0.$$

PROOF. It suffices to note that the right-hand side in (26) tends to 0 as  $r \rightarrow 0$  and the right-hand side in (31) is  $o\left(r^m \exp\left(-C \int_r^1 \Omega(s) \frac{ds}{s}\right)\right)$ . The result for  $p > n$  follows by Sobolev's imbedding theorem applied to the left-hand sides of (26) and (31).

COROLLARY 8. Let  $p > n$  and

$$(205) \quad \int_0^1 \Omega(\rho)^2 \frac{d\rho}{\rho} < \infty.$$

Then the solution  $u$  from Theorem 1 (ii) satisfies

$$(206) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_x^\alpha u(x) &= \exp\left(-\int_{|x|}^1 \Theta(\rho) \frac{d\rho}{\rho}\right) \left(C \delta_{\alpha'}^0 \frac{m!}{(m - \alpha_n)!} x_n^{m-|\alpha|} + o(|x|^{m-|\alpha|})\right) \end{aligned}$$

for  $|\alpha| \leq m - 1$  uniformly with respect to  $x/|x|$ . The same is true for  $|\alpha| = m$  if the symbol  $o(1)$  is understood as in Theorem 1 (ii).

PROOF. Since  $\Omega(r) \rightarrow 0$  as  $r \rightarrow 0$  by (19) and (205) the result follows from (25) combined with the inequality

$$\int_0^1 |\Upsilon(\rho)| \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \leq C \int_0^e \Omega(\rho)^2 \frac{d\rho}{\rho}$$

and from Theorem 1 (ii).

## 20. – Second order elliptic equations

EXAMPLE 1. Consider the equation with complex-valued measurable coefficients

$$-\sum_{i,j=1}^n \partial_{x_i}(a_{ij}(x)\partial_{x_j}u) = 0 \text{ in } B_3^+$$

complemented by the boundary condition

$$(207) \quad u(x', 0) = 0 \text{ for } |x'| < 3.$$

We assume that there exists a constant symmetric matrix  $\{a_{ij}\}_{i,j=1}^n$  with positive definite real part such that the function

$$\Omega^\diamond(r) = \sup_{B_r^+} \sum_{i,j=1}^n |a_{ij}(x) - a_{ij}|$$

is sufficiently small in  $B_3^+$ . In view of Theorem 1 (ii) and Corollary 5

$$(208) \quad u(x) = \exp \left\{ -\int_{r<|y|<1} \sum_{i=1}^n (a_{in}(y) - a_{in}) \partial_{y_i} E(y) dy + O \left( \int_{|x|}^1 \Omega^\diamond(\rho)^2 \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \right) \right\} \\ \times \left( Cx_n + O \left( |x|^{2-\varepsilon} \int_{|x|}^e \Omega^\diamond(\rho) \rho^{\varepsilon-2} d\rho + |x|^{2-\varepsilon} \right) \right),$$

where  $\varepsilon$  is a small positive number depending on  $n$  and the coefficients  $a_{ij}$ . Here  $E(x)$  stands for the Poisson kernel of the equation

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} \partial_{x_i} \partial_{x_j} v = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}_+^n,$$

i.e.

$$E(x) = (\det\{a_{ij}\})^{-1/2} |S^{n-1}|^{-1} x_n \left( \sum_{k,l=1}^n b_{kl} x_k x_l \right)^{-n/2}$$

where  $\{b_{ij}\}$  is the inverse of  $\{a_{ij}\}$  (see [H], Section 6.2). Setting this expression of  $E(x)$  into (208), we arrive at (4) where  $\delta = 1$ ,  $G = \mathbb{R}_+^n$  and  $\mathcal{Q}$  is given by (3). The case of a domain with smooth boundary mentioned in the introduction can be easily reduced to the present one by changing variables.

Sufficiency of (6) for the inequality  $|u(x)| \leq c|x|$  follows directly from (4). The necessity of (6) follows from the existence of the solution  $Z$  with the asymptotics (4) (see Theorem 1 (i)). This proves the assertion stated in Introduction.

EXAMPLE 2. Here, we include the lower order terms but restrict ourselves to small perturbations of the Laplacian to make the asymptotical formula more



explicit. Consider the strongly elliptic equation with complex-valued measurable coefficients

$$-\sum_{i,j=1}^n \partial_{x_i}(a_{ij}(x)\partial_{x_j}u) + \sum_{i=1}^n (a_{0i}(x)\partial_{x_i}u - \partial_{x_i}(a_{i0}(x)u)) + a_{00}(x)u = 0 \quad \text{in } B_3^+$$

complemented by the boundary condition (207). The function  $\Omega^\diamond$  in this case is given by

$$\Omega^\diamond(r) = \sup_{B_r^+} \left( \sum_{i,j=1}^n |a_{ij}(x) - \delta_i^j| + \sum_{i=1}^n |x_n a_{0i}(x)| + \sum_{i=1}^n |x_n a_{i0}(x)| + |x_n^2 a_{00}(x)| \right)$$

and we assume that this function does not exceed a certain constant depending only on  $n$ . Let  $u$  be a solution which has a finite Dirichlet integral outside any neighborhood of the origin and subject to

$$(209) \quad \left( \int_{K_{r/e,r}} |u(x)|^2 |x|^{-n} dx \right)^{1/2} = o \left( r^{1-n} \exp \left( -C \int_r^1 \Omega(\rho) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \right) \right)$$

as  $r \rightarrow 0$ . Then by Theorem 1 (ii) and Corollary 5 the solution  $u$  admits the representation:

$$(210) \quad u(x) = \exp \left\{ \frac{\Gamma(n/2)}{2\pi^{n/2}} \int_{|x| < |\xi| < 1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n (a_{in}(\xi) - \delta_i^n) \partial_{\xi_i} \left( \frac{\xi_n}{|\xi|^n} \right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \left( a_{0n} + a_{n0} + \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i0} \frac{\xi_i}{|\xi|} \right) \frac{\xi_n}{|\xi|^n} + a_{00} \frac{\xi_n^2}{|\xi|^n} \right) d\xi + O \left( \int_{|x|}^1 \Omega^\diamond(\rho)^2 \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \right) \right\} \\ \times \left( Cx_n + + O \left( |x|^{2-\varepsilon} \int_{|x|}^e \Omega^\diamond(\rho) \rho^{\varepsilon-2} d\rho |x|^{2-\varepsilon} \right) \right),$$

where  $|x| < 1$  and  $\varepsilon$  is a small positive number depending on  $n$ .

The example of the Schrödinger equation with magnetic field given in Introduction is a particular case of the present example. Proof of the necessary and sufficient condition for the estimate  $|u(x)| \leq c|x|$  is the same as in Example 1.

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