J. Rauch

Errata - Exposé n° III

Séminaire Équations aux dérivées partielles (Polytechnique) (1978-1979), p. 0
<http://www.numdam.org/item?id=SEDP_1978-1979____A24_0>

ERRATA

Exposé n° III

J. RAUCH

	Au lieu de :	Lire :
Page III.1 Ligne - 2	$\tilde{L}\tilde{u}$	$\tilde{L}\tilde{u} = 0$
Page III.1 Ligne - 4	$\tilde{L}\tilde{u}$	$\tilde{L}\tilde{u} = 0$
Page III.4 Ligne 16	$u_\lambda \to 0$ in $[0,T] \times \Omega$	$u_\lambda \to 0$ in $[0,T] \times (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega)$
Page III.5 Ligne 4	$O(\lambda^{-2})$	$O(\lambda^{-1})$
Page III.5 Ligne 11	boundary large expansions	boundary layer expansions
Page III.6 Ligne - 6	omit : which we already knew	
Page III.9 Ligne 5	$\|u_\lambda\|_{C([0,T];\, L_2(\mathbb{R}^n\setminus\Omega))} = O(\lambda^{-1})$	$\|u_\lambda\|_{L^2((0,T)\times(\mathbb{R}^n\setminus\Omega))} = O(\lambda^{-1/2})$
Page III.9 Ligne - 12	It	If
Page III.9 Ligne - 12	omit : $O(\lambda^{-1})$ and	
Page III.9 Ligne - 10 Ligne - 9	If $\tilde{L} = L + \lambda P \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ the above...	If $\tilde{L} = L + \lambda P \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ and the matrices $P_o^{1/2} \frac{\partial (P_o^{-1/2})}{\partial t}$ and $\frac{\partial \pi_+}{\partial t}$ map range (π_+) into itself then the above assertions remain valid.
	omit : with $O(\lambda^{-1})$ and...respectively.	

E R R A T A

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(J. Rauch)

Page III.16 Replace the last paragraph beginning with "Now for..." by the following :

If UR is the polar decomposition of the operator $B^{1/2}V^{-1}$, then (4.5) asserts that

$$m \in M \Leftrightarrow URm \in E \leq 0 \; (UR^{-1}AR^{-1}U^{-1}).$$

Now, since U is unitary, the negative eigenspace above is exactly equal to $UE \leq 0 \; (R^{-1}AR^{-1})$. Thus

$$m \in M \Leftrightarrow Rm \in E \leq 0 \; (R^{-1}AR^{-1})$$

which is an identity of the desired form with P defined by $P = R^2$. □