

# ELLIPTIC SYSTEMS IN $H_{s,\delta}$ SPACES ON MANIFOLDS WHICH ARE EUCLIDEAN AT INFINITY

BY

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## 1. Introduction

In the subject of global analysis, there is a wealth of results in the case of a compact manifold which do not depend on the choice of a riemannian structure on the manifold, but in the non-compact case much less is known and moreover the results depend on the choice of a riemannian structure.

In this paper we study elliptic differential systems of order  $m$  on non-compact manifolds which are euclidean at infinity, in weighted Sobolev spaces  $H_{s,\delta}$ . Such a study has been done in weighted Hölder spaces  $C_{\beta}^{1,\alpha}$ , for equations of order 2 in [4]. On the other hand, M. Cantor has proved [2] closed range and isomorphism theorems for elliptic operators of order  $m$  in  $\mathbf{R}^n$ , in weighted Sobolev spaces  $W_{s,\delta}^p$ , where  $p > n/(n-m)$ . His paper is based on a work by L. Nirenberg and H. Walker [14] on the null spaces of such operators with continuous coefficients. In the present article we show that this restriction on  $p$  is unnecessary. Although we shall treat explicitly only the case  $p=2$  which is of special interest since  $W_{s,\delta}^2 = H_{s,\delta}$  is a Hilbert space, the results extend trivially to any  $p > 1$ . The hypotheses on the coefficients which we make, permit the study of nonlinear systems in the same framework.

Our exposition is self-contained, except in as far as it requires knowledge of local elliptic theory and results proved in [14] for operators with continuous coefficients on  $\mathbf{R}^n$ . The method relies on an improvement, given in § 2, of the imbedding theorem and multiplication lemma for the  $W_{s,\delta}^p$  spaces. This improvement allows us to have  $\delta > -n/p$  instead of  $\delta \geq 0$  as in [2]. In § 3 some of the elliptic estimates on a compact manifold, with or without boundary, are recalled. In § 4 we extend the elliptic theory on  $\mathbf{R}^n$  of [14] to operators with coefficients in the spaces  $H_{s_k, \delta_k}$ . In § 5 we derive an isomorphism theorem for