

### 30. A Note on the Abstract Cauchy-Kowalewski Theorem

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The purpose of this note is to give a simplified proof and an extension of the nonlinear Cauchy-Kowalewski theorem established by Ovsjannikov [5], Nirenberg [3], Nishida [4] and Kano-Nishida [2] (Appendice). The formulation is generalized, and we need only the contraction mapping principle in the proofs. (See also [1] Appendix C.)

Let  $\{X_\rho; 0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_0\}$  be a Banach scale so that  $X_\rho \subset X_{\rho'}$  and  $\| \cdot \|_\rho \geq \| \cdot \|_{\rho'}$  for any  $\rho_0 \geq \rho \geq \rho' \geq 0$ , where  $\| \cdot \|_\rho$  denotes the norm of  $X_\rho$ . Consider the equation

$$(1) \quad u(t) = F(t, u(\cdot)), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T.$$

To state the assumptions on  $F$ , we introduce some notations. Let  $X_{\rho,t}$  be the space of continuous functions  $f(s)$  of  $s \in [0, t]$  with values in the Banach space  $X_\rho$ , which is equipped with the norm

$$(2) \quad \|f\|_{\rho,t} = \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \|f(s)\|_\rho.$$

We also put  $X_{\rho,t}(R) = \{f \in X_{\rho,t}; \|f\|_{\rho,t} \leq R\}$ .

We state the assumptions on  $F$ :

(F.1) There exist constants  $R > 0$  and  $\gamma_0 > 0$  such that for any  $u \in X_{\rho,\tau}(R)$   $F(t, u(\cdot))$  is an  $X_{\rho'}$ -valued continuous function on  $[0, \tau]$  if  $0 \leq \rho' < \rho \leq \rho_0 - \gamma_0 \tau$ .

(F.2) For  $\rho' < \rho(s) \leq \rho \leq \rho_0 - \gamma_0 \tau$  and  $0 < \tau \leq T$ ,  $F$  satisfies the following inequality (3) for any  $u, v \in X_{\rho,\tau}(R)$ :

$$(3) \quad \|F(t, u(\cdot)) - F(t, v(\cdot))\|_{\rho'} \leq \int_0^t C \|u(s) - v(s)\|_{\rho(s)} / (\rho(s) - \rho') ds,$$

where  $C$  is a constant independent of  $t, \tau, u, v, \rho, \rho(s)$  or  $\rho'$ .

(F.3) For  $0 < \tau \leq T$  and  $\rho \leq \rho_0 - \gamma_0 \tau$ ,  $F(t, 0)$  is continuous in  $X_{\rho,\tau}$  and satisfies

$$(4) \quad \|F(t, 0)\|_{\rho_0 - \gamma_0 t} \leq R_0 < R.$$

For later use we introduce two Banach spaces  $Y_{\rho,r}$  and  $Z_r$  of  $X_\rho$ -valued continuous functions, by indicating the norms (the range of  $t$  being omitted without confusion):

$$(5) \quad \|u\|_{\rho,r} = \sup_{t \geq 0} \|u(t)\|_{\rho - r t},$$

$$(6) \quad \|u\|_r = \sup_{0 \leq r t \leq \rho_0 - \rho} \|u(t)\|_\rho \varphi(r t / (\rho_0 - \rho)),$$

where  $\varphi(t) = (1-t)e^{-t}$ . By  $Y_{\rho,r}(R)$  we denote the subset  $\{f \in Y_{\rho,r}; \|f\|_{\rho,r} \leq R\}$ .

Clearly we have the following:

$$(7) \quad \varphi(t) \text{ is monotone decreasing in } [0, 1],$$

$$(8) \quad 1 - \varphi(t) > t \quad \text{for } 0 < t < 1,$$