

NONUNIQUE CONTINUATION FOR UNIFORMLY
 PARABOLIC AND ELLIPTIC EQUATIONS IN SELFADJOINT
 DIVERGENCE FORM WITH HÖLDER CONTINUOUS
 COEFFICIENTS¹

BY KEITH MILLER

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Consider the problem of backward uniqueness for the uniformly parabolic equation

$$(1) \quad \begin{aligned} (a) \quad u_t &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n (a_{ij}(x, t)u_{x_j})_{x_i} \equiv \nabla \cdot \mathcal{A} \nabla u \quad \text{in } \Omega \times [0, \infty), \\ (b) \quad \mathcal{A} \nabla u \cdot \mathbf{v} &= 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \times [0, \infty), \end{aligned}$$

and the problem of unique continuation (and uniqueness for the Cauchy problem) for the uniformly elliptic equation

$$(2) \quad \sum_{i,j=1}^n (a_{ij}(x)u_{x_j})_{x_i} \equiv \nabla \cdot \mathcal{A} \nabla u = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

where Ω is a bounded domain in R^n , \mathbf{v} denotes the unit normal to $\partial\Omega$, and the symmetric matrix \mathcal{A} has its eigenvalues in $[\alpha, \alpha^{-1}]$, with $\alpha > 0$. We construct examples of nonuniqueness for (1) when $n = 2$, and for (2) when $n = 3$; in each case α may be arbitrarily close to 1 and the coefficients are also Hölder continuous.

Backward uniqueness for (1) with \mathcal{C}^1 coefficients was shown by Lions-Malgrange [5]; probably the simplest proof is that of Agmon-Nirenberg [2] and Agmon [1] using the general method of logarithmic convexity. Carleman [4] long ago established unique continuation for (2) with \mathcal{C}^2 coefficients when $n = 2$. For $n \geq 3$, unique continuation for (2) with $\mathcal{C}^{2,1}$ coefficients was proved by Aronszajn [3], and more simply with \mathcal{C}^1 coefficients by Agmon [2]. See [1] and [6] for references to other results by Holmgren, Cordes, Hörmander, Landis, Lees and Protter, Bers and Nirenberg, and others.

An example of nonunique continuation was constructed by Plis [6] for a uniformly elliptic equation in the nondivergence form

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