

## A FATOU THEOREM FOR THE GENERAL ONE-DIMENSIONAL PARABOLIC EQUATION<sup>1</sup>

BY STANLEY SAWYER

Communicated by H. Kersten, April 21, 1973

**1. Introduction.** Let  $R$  be a finite or infinite one-dimensional open interval. Our main purpose here is to characterize all positive weak solutions of the equation

$$(1.1) \quad \partial u / \partial t = \mathcal{D}u = a(x)u_{xx} + b(x)u_x + c(x)u \quad \text{in } R \times (0, T)$$

where  $T \leq \infty$ . Here  $a(x) \geq 0$ ,  $c(x) \leq M,^2 1/a(x)$ ,  $b(x)/a(x)$  and  $c(x)/a(x)$  are locally integrable in  $R$ , but otherwise the coefficients are unrestricted. The results below extend characterizations of Widder ([17], [18]) for positive solutions of the heat equation (see §1.1). In particular, we find that all positive solutions of (1.1) are of the form

$$(1.2) \quad u(x, t) = \int_R p(t, x, y)F(dy),$$

where  $p(t, x, y)$  is the fundamental solution of (1.1), if and only if the Green's function of (1.1) is not of trace class at either endpoint of  $R$ . While these results are one-dimensional, they do have the advantage that they are complete, and suggest possible generalizations in higher dimensions. Proofs will appear elsewhere.

Equation (1.1) can always be transformed into a similar equation with  $c(x) = 0$ ; assume for the moment  $c = 0$  in (1.1). Then by a simple change of variables we can write (1.1) in "Feller form"

$$(1.3) \quad \partial u / \partial t = \mathcal{D}u = (d/dm(x))(du/ds(x)) \quad \text{in } R \times (0, T)$$

where  $m(x)$  and  $s(x)$  are increasing; we can also consider equation (1.3) for an arbitrary strictly increasing continuous function  $s(x)$  (a "scale") and Borel measure  $m(dx)$  which is positive on open sets in  $R$ . Then  $\mathcal{D}$  becomes

---

AMS (MOS) subject classifications (1970). Primary 60J50, 35K15, 35K20, 60J60; Secondary 60G45.

Key words and phrases. Cauchy problem, Fatou theorem, parabolic PDE, Sturm-Liouville system, Martin boundary, Martin representation, martingale, local martingale.

<sup>1</sup> This research was partially supported by the National Science Foundation under grant NSF GP-21063.

<sup>2</sup> The condition  $c(x) \leq M$  can be removed if there exists some  $g(x) > 0$  in  $R$  such that  $\mathcal{D}g = \lambda g$  for some  $\lambda$ .