The Singular, Second Order Oblique Derivative Problem*

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1. Introduction. In recent years there has been considerable interest in generalizing the Schauder estimates proven by Agmon-Douglis-Nirenberg [1] and Browder [5] for the linear elliptic boundary problem

(1)
$$P(x, D)u = f \text{ in a domain } G,$$

$$B_t(x, D)u = \varphi_t, \qquad t = 1, 2, \dots, q \text{ on } \Gamma = \partial G,$$

with scalar differentiable polynomials P(x, D) and $B_{\iota}(x, D)$. In [1], the Schauder estimates for (1) take the form

(2)
$$||u||_{m} \leq C\{||P(x,D)u||_{0} + \sum ||B_{\iota}(x,D)u||_{r_{\iota}} + ||u||_{0}\}$$

with suitable norms $||u||_m$, $||u||_{r_t}$ and $||u||_0$. Under appropriate smoothness assumptions on problem (1) it was shown in [1] that the estimates (2) hold if and only if the problem satisfies a condition which has been called by various authors regular, elliptic or Shapiro-Lopatinski.

In the case of a second order operator and a single real boundary condition

$$B(x, D)u = \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}$$
, with $n \ge 3$,

it is well known that the problem (1), the so called oblique derivative problem, is regular in the above sense if and only if the vector field $(b_1(x), \dots, b_n(x))$ is never tangent to Γ . In this paper we shall be concerned with deriving estimates for second order, elliptic operators with a boundary condition whose associated vector field (b_1, \dots, b_n) is tangent to Γ in a prescribed way; in view of the above remark, such problems are not regular. Problems of this type have been investigated recently by Bitsadze [3], and in a very general context by Hörmander [10], and others. To describe our results more precisely it will be convenient to introduce the following terminology: Let $\partial G = \Gamma$ be an n-1 dimen-

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