On a Coerciveness Theorem by Schulenberger and Wilcox

TOSIO KATO

Communicated by DAVID GILBARG

1. Introduction. Let X, Y be Banach spaces such that $Y \subset X$, with the inclusion continuous and dense. We denote by $|| \ ||_x$ and $|| \ ||_y$ the associated norms.

Let A be a closed linear operator with domain D(A) and range R(A) both in X. Let N = N(A) be the null space of A, and let M be a (closed) subspace of X complementary to N. We say A is *coercive* on M (with respect to X, Y) if

(C)
$$u \in D(A) \cap M$$
 implies $u \in Y$ and $||u||_Y \leq c(||Au||_X + ||u||_X)$,

where c is a constant. In this case we shall also say M is admissible (for X, Y, A). The (partial) coerciveness defined here has important applications in scattering theory (see Schulenberger and Wilcox [1]). In [2, 3] Schulenberger and Wilcox show that N^{\perp} is admissible if A is a first-order system of partial differential operators satisfying certain conditions, where X is a Hilbert space. Their results were subsequently generalized by Sarason [4] with a simplified proof.

The purpose of the present paper is to deduce some general conditions for a given subspace M to be admissible. In particular, we shall give a recipe for producing admissible subspaces M from a particular one M_0 . It turns out that this is a geometric problem in a Banach space and has little to do with the detailed structure of the operator A. As an application of our results, we shall give another proof of the S-W-S theorem with some generalizations (including an L^p -theory, see Theorem 3.1 and Remark 3.2).

- 2. Conditions for coerciveness. It is convenient to rewrite condition (C) by introducing the projection P of X onto M along N. It is readily seen that (C) is equivalent to
- (C') $u \in D(A)$ implies $Pu \in Y$ and $||Pu||_Y \leq c(||Au||_X + ||u||_X)$.

Theorem 2.1. In order that a subspace M of X, complementary to N, be