

MAXIMAL REGULAR BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS IN BANACH-VALUED FUNCTION SPACES AND APPLICATIONS

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The nonlocal boundary value problems for differential operator equations of second order with dependent coefficients are studied. The principal parts of the differential operators generated by these problems are non-selfadjoint. Several conditions for the maximal regularity and the Fredholmness in Banach-valued L_p -spaces of these problems are given. By using these results, the maximal regularity of parabolic nonlocal initial boundary value problems is shown. In applications, the nonlocal boundary value problems for quasi elliptic partial differential equations, nonlocal initial boundary value problems for parabolic equations, and their systems on cylindrical domain are studied.

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1. Introduction, notations, and background

Boundary value problems (BVPs) for differential operator equations (DOE) in H -valued (Hilbert space-valued) function spaces have been studied extensively by many researchers (see [4–7, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 28–33, 37–39] and the references therein). In these works Hilbert-valued function spaces essentially were considered. The main objective of the present paper is to discuss the nonlocal BVP for DOE with variable coefficients in Banach-valued function spaces. In this work, (1) at first, nonhomogenous BVP for ordinary DOE is considered; (2) partial DOE with dependent coefficients in principal part is considered; (3) boundary conditions are, generally, nonlocal; (4) operators containing equations and boundary conditions are, in general, unbounded; (5) nonlocal initial boundary value problems (IBVP) for parabolic DOE are considered. The maximal regularity, positivity and, Fredholmness of these problems in Banach-valued L_p -spaces are proved. These results are also applied to the nonlocal BVP for quasi elliptic partial differential equations, infinite systems of nonlocal BVP for elliptic equations with variable coefficients, and INBVP for parabolic equations on cylindrical domains.

Let E be a Banach space. $L_p(\Omega; E)$ denotes a space all of strongly measurable E -valued functions that are defined on a domain $\Omega \subset R^n$ with the norm

$$\|f\|_{L_p} = \|f\|_{L_p(\Omega; E)} = \left(\int \|f(x)\|_E^p dx \right)^{1/p}, \quad 1 \leq p < \infty. \quad (1.1)$$

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By $L_{p,q}(\Omega)$ and $W_{p,q}^l(\Omega)$, we will denote a scalar-valued (p,q) -integrable function space and Sobolev space with mixed norms, respectively [8]. Let B_{pq}^s denote the Besov space (see, e.g., [35, Section 2.3]).

A Banach space E is said to be ζ -convex space (see [9–11, 15, 23]) if there exists on $E \times E$ a symmetric real-valued function $\zeta(u, v)$ which is convex with respect to each of the variables, and satisfies the conditions

$$\zeta(0, 0) > 0, \quad \zeta(u, v) \leq \|u + v\|, \quad \text{for } \|u\| = \|v\| = 1. \quad (1.2)$$

In literature the ζ -convex Banach spaces E are often called UMD-spaces and written as $E \in \text{UMD}$. It is shown in [10] that the Hilbert operator

$$(Hf)(x) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{|x-y| > \varepsilon} \frac{f(y)}{x-y} dy \quad (1.3)$$

is bounded in $L_p(\mathbb{R}; E)$, $p \in (1, \infty)$, for those and only those spaces E which possess the property of UMD spaces. UMD spaces include, for example, L_p , l_p spaces and Lorentz spaces $L_{p,q}$, $p, q \in (1, \infty)$.

Let \mathbb{C} be a set of complex numbers. S_φ denotes an open sector with vertex 0, opening angle 2φ , which is symmetric with respect to the positive half-axis \mathbb{R}_+ , that is,

$$K_\varphi = \{\xi; \xi \in \mathbb{C}, |\arg \xi - \pi| \leq \pi - \varphi\}, \quad 0 < \varphi \leq \pi. \quad (1.4)$$

Let

$$S_\varphi = \{\xi; \xi \in \mathbb{C}, |\arg \xi| \leq \pi - \varphi\}, \quad 0 < \varphi \leq \pi. \quad (1.5)$$

A linear operator A is said to be positive in a Banach space E , with bound M if $D(A)$ is dense on E and

$$\|(A + \xi I)^{-1}\|_{L(E)} \leq M(1 + |\xi|)^{-1} \quad (1.6)$$

with $\xi \in K_\varphi$, $\varphi \in (0, \pi]$, where M is a positive constant and I an identity operator in E , where $L(E)$ is a space of bounded linear operators acting in E . Sometimes instead of $A + \xi I$, will be written $A + \xi$ and denoted by A_ξ . The operator $A(t)$ is said to be positive in a Banach space E uniformly with respect to t , if $D(A(t))$ is independent of t , $D(A(t))$ is dense in E , and

$$\|(A(t) + \lambda I)^{-1}\| \leq \frac{M}{1 + |\lambda|} \quad (1.7)$$

for all $\lambda \in K(\varphi)$, $\varphi \in (0, \pi]$.

It is known [35, Section 1.15.1] that there exist fractional powers A^θ of the positive operator A . Let $E(A^\theta)$ denote the space $D(A^\theta)$ with graphical norm defined as

$$\|u\|_{E(A^\theta)} = (\|u\|^p + \|A^\theta u\|^p)^{1/p}, \quad 1 \leq p < \infty, \quad -\infty < \theta < \infty. \quad (1.8)$$

Let E_1 and E_2 be two Banach spaces. By $(E_1, E_2)_{\theta, p}$, $0 < \theta < 1$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, will be denoted an interpolation space for $\{E_1, E_2\}$ by the K -method [35, Section 1.3.1]. By $C(\Omega; E)$

and $C^{(m)}(\Omega; E)$ will be denoted spaces of E -valued bounded continuous and m -times continuously differentiable function on Ω , respectively. Let $S(\mathbb{R}^n; E)$ denote a Schwarz class, that is, the space of all E -valued rapidly decreasing smooth functions φ on \mathbb{R}^n . The function $\Psi \in C(\mathbb{R}^n; L(E_1, E_2))$ is called a multiplier from $L_p(\mathbb{R}^n; E_1)$ to $L_q(\mathbb{R}^n; E_2)$ if the map $u \rightarrow Ku = F^{-1}\Psi(\xi)Fu$, $u \in S(\mathbb{R}^n; E_1)$, is well defined and extends to a bounded linear operator

$$K : L_p(\mathbb{R}^n; E_1) \longrightarrow L_q(\mathbb{R}^n; E_2). \quad (1.9)$$

We denote the set of all multipliers from $L_p(\mathbb{R}^n; E_1)$ to $L_q(\mathbb{R}^n; E_2)$ by $M_p^q(E_1, E_2)$. For $E_1 = E_2 = E$ we denote $M_p^q(E_1, E_2)$ by $M_p^q(E)$. Let

$$H_k = \{\Psi_h \in M_p^q(E_1, E_2), h = (h_1, h_2, \dots, h_L) \in Q\} \quad (1.10)$$

be a collection of multipliers in $M_p^q(E_1, E_2)$. We say that Φ_h is a uniformly bounded multiplier with respect to h if there exists a constant $C > 0$, independent on $h \in B(h)$, such that

$$\|F^{-1}\Psi_h F u\|_{L_q(\mathbb{R}^n, E_2)} \leq C \|u\|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}^n, E_1)} \quad (1.11)$$

for all $h \in K$ and $u \in S(\mathbb{R}^n; E_1)$.

The exposition of the theory of L_p -multipliers of the Fourier transformation, and some related references, can be found in [35, Sections 2.2.1–2.2.4]. On the other hand, in vector-valued function spaces, Fourier multipliers have been studied by [11–13, 18, 26, 27, 36].

A set $K \subset B(E_1, E_2)$ is called \mathbb{R} -bounded (see, e.g., [9, 11, 12, 18, 36]) if there is a constant C such that for all $T_1, T_2, \dots, T_m \in K$ and $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m \in E_1$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\int_0^1 \left\| \sum_{j=1}^m r_j(y) T_j u_j \right\|_{E_2} dy \leq C \int_0^1 \left\| \sum_{j=1}^m r_j(y) u_j \right\|_{E_1} dy, \quad (1.12)$$

where $\{r_j\}$ is a sequence of independent symmetric $\{-1, 1\}$ -valued random variables on $\{0, 1\}$ and \mathbb{N} denotes the set of natural numbers.

A set $K(h) \subset B(E_1, E_2)$ depending on parameters $h = (h_1, h_2, \dots, h_L) \in B(h) \in \mathbb{R}^L$ is called uniformly \mathbb{R} -bounded with respect to h if there is a constant C such that for all $T_1(h), T_2(h), \dots, T_m(h) \in K$ and $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m \in E_1$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\int_0^1 \left\| \sum_{j=1}^m r_j(y) T_j(h) u_j \right\|_{E_2} dy \leq C \int_0^1 \left\| \sum_{j=1}^m r_j(y) u_j \right\|_{E_1} dy, \quad (1.13)$$

where a positive constant C is independent of the parameter h .

Let

$$\begin{aligned} V_n &= \{\xi : \xi = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n, \xi_j \neq 0\}, \\ U_n &= \{\beta = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n), |\beta| \leq n\}, \quad \xi^\beta = \xi_1^{\beta_1} \xi_2^{\beta_2} \dots \xi_n^{\beta_n}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.14)$$

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Definition 1.1. A Banach space E is said to be the space satisfying a multiplier condition with respect to $p \in (1, \infty)$ when for $\Psi \in C^{(n)}(\mathbb{R}^n; B(E))$, if the sets

$$\Psi(\xi) : \{\xi^\beta D_\xi^\beta \Psi(\xi) : \xi \in V_n, \beta \in U_n\} \quad (1.15)$$

are \mathbb{R} -bounded, then $\Psi \in M_p^p(E)$.

A Banach space E has a property (α) (see, e.g., [18]) if there exists a constant α such that

$$\left\| \sum_{i,j=1}^N \alpha_{ij} \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j' x_{ij} \right\|_{L_2(\Omega \times \Omega'; E)} dy \leq \alpha \left\| \sum_{i,j=1}^N \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j' x_{ij} \right\|_{L_2(\Omega \times \Omega'; E)} \quad (1.16)$$

for all $N \in \mathbb{N}$, $x_{i,j} \in E$, $\alpha_{ij} \in \{0, 1\}$, $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, N$, and all choices of independent, symmetric, $\{-1, 1\}$ -valued random variables $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_N, \varepsilon_1', \varepsilon_2', \dots, \varepsilon_N'$ on probability spaces Ω, Ω' . For example the spaces $L_p(\Omega)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, has the property (α) .

Remark 1.2. If E is UMD space with property (α) then these spaces satisfy the multiplier condition with respect to $p \in (1, \infty)$ (see [18]).

It is well known (see, e.g., [26]) that any Hilbert space satisfies the multiplier condition. There are, however, Banach spaces which are not Hilbert spaces but satisfy the multiplier condition, for example, UMD spaces (see [11, 12, 18, 36]).

Definition 1.3. A positive operator A is said to be \mathbb{R} -positive in the Banach space E if there exists $\varphi \in (0, \pi]$ such that the set

$$L_A = \{(1 + |\xi|)(A + \xi I)^{-1} : \xi \in K_\varphi\} \quad (1.17)$$

is \mathbb{R} -bounded.

Note that in Hilbert spaces every norm bounded set is \mathbb{R} -bounded. Therefore, in Hilbert spaces all positive operators are \mathbb{R} -positive. If A is a generator of a contraction semigroup on L_q , $1 \leq q \leq \infty$ [23], A has bounded imaginary powers with $\|(-A^it)\|_{B(E)} \leq Ce^{\nu|t|}$, $\nu < \pi/2$ [14], or if A is a generator of a semigroup with Gaussian bound [19] in $E \in$ UMD, then this operator is \mathbb{R} -positive.

Let $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $l = (l_1, l_2, \dots, l_n)$. Let E_0 and E be two Banach spaces and E_0 continuously and densely embedded into E . Let us consider a Banach-valued function space $W_p^l(\Omega; E_0, E)$ that consists of functions $u \in L_p(\Omega; E_0)$ such that has the generalized derivatives $D_k^l u = (\partial^k / \partial x_k^l) u \in L_p(\Omega; E)$, with norm

$$\|u\|_{W_p^l(\Omega; E_0, E)} = \|u\|_{L_p(\Omega; E_0)} + \sum_{k=1}^n \|D_k^l u\|_{L_p(\Omega; E)} < \infty. \quad (1.18)$$

For $E_0 = E$ the space $W_p^l(\Omega; E_0, E)$ will be denoted by $W_p^l(\Omega; E)$. For $\Omega = (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}$ and $l_1 = l_2 = \dots = l_n = m$ the space $W_p^l(\Omega; E_0, E)$ will be denoted by $W_p^m(a, b; E_0, E)$.

By $\sigma_\infty(E)$ will be denoted a space of all compact operators in E .

2. Background materials

Embedding theorems of vector-valued Sobolev spaces played important role in the present investigation. Embedding theorems in Banach-valued function spaces have been studied, for example, in [6, 25, 29, 31, 33]. This section concentrates on anisotropic Banach-valued Sobolev spaces $W_p^l(\Omega; E_0, E)$ associated with Banach spaces E_0, E . Several conditions are found that ensure the continuity and compactness of embedding operators that are optimal regular in these spaces in terms of interpolations of E_0 and E . In particular, the most regular class of interpolation spaces E_α between E_0, E , depending on α and order of spaces are found that mixed derivatives D^α are bounded and compact from this space to E_α -valued L_p spaces. This results are generalized and improve the result of Lions and Peetre [25] for Banach-valued spaces and the embedding theorems for scalar Sobolev spaces [8, Section 9]. Multiplier theorems in the operator-valued L_p spaces, are important tools in the theory of embedding of function spaces and PDE. Since the problems under consideration established the uniformly parameterized estimates, so we have to generalize multiplier theorems [18] for the case of L_p multipliers depending on parameters. So, firstly by using a similar technique as [18] we show the following multiplier theorem.

THEOREM 2.1. *Let E be a UMD space with property (α) and let $\Psi_h \in C^n(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}; B(E))$ and there is some $C > 0$ such that*

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}, |\alpha| \leq n} \|D^\alpha \Psi_h(x)\|_{B(E)} \leq C \tag{2.1}$$

for all $h = (h_1, h_2, \dots, h_L) \in B(h)$. If

$$\mathbb{R} \{ \xi^\beta D_\xi^\beta \Psi_h(\xi) : \xi \in V_n, \beta \in U_n \} = K_\beta < \infty \tag{2.2}$$

uniformly with respect to h , then $\Psi_h(\xi)$ is a uniform collection of multipliers in $L_p(\mathbb{R}^n; E)$.

If $n = 1$, then the result remains true for E without having the property (α) .

Note 2.2. It is clear that Theorem 2.1 is valid for the case of multipliers without parameter and without assumption of the uniformly boundedness condition.

By virtue of [33] we obtain the following.

THEOREM 2.3. *Suppose the following conditions are satisfied:*

- (1) E is a Banach space that satisfies the multiplier condition with respect to p and A is an \mathbb{R} -positive operator in E for φ with $0 < \varphi \leq \pi$;
- (2) $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$, $l = (l_1, l_2, \dots, l_n)$ are n -tuples of nonnegative integer numbers such that

$$\varkappa = |\alpha : l| = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\alpha_k}{l_k} \leq 1, \quad 1 < p < \infty, \quad 0 < \mu \leq 1 - \varkappa; \tag{2.3}$$

- (3) $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is a region such that there exists a bounded linear extension operator acting from $L_p(\Omega; E)$ to $L_p(\mathbb{R}^n; E)$ and also from $W_p^l(\Omega; E(A), E)$ to $W_p^l(\mathbb{R}^n; E(A), E)$.

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Then an embedding

$$D^\alpha W_p^1(\Omega; E(A), E) \subset L_p(\Omega; E(A^{1-\varkappa-\mu})) \quad (2.4)$$

is continuous and there exists a positive constant C_μ such that

$$\|D^\alpha u\|_{L_p(\Omega; E(A^{1-\varkappa-\mu}))} \leq C_\mu [h^\mu \|u\|_{W_p^1(\Omega; E(A), E)} + h^{-(1-\mu)} \|u\|_{L_p(\Omega; E)}] \quad (2.5)$$

for all $u \in W_p^1(\Omega; E(A), E)$ and h with $0 < h < h_0 < \infty$.

THEOREM 2.4. *Suppose all conditions of Theorem 2.3 are satisfied and suppose Ω is a bounded region in \mathbb{R}^n , $A^{-1} \in \sigma_\infty(E)$. Then for $0 < \mu < 1 - \varkappa$, an embedding*

$$D^\alpha W_p^1(\Omega; E(A), E) \subset L_p(\Omega; E(A^{1-\varkappa-\mu})) \quad (2.6)$$

is compact.

Indeed, putting $h = \|u\|_{L_p(\Omega; E)} / \|u\|_{W_p^1(\Omega; E(A), E)}$ in (1.12), we obtain a multiplicative inequality

$$\|D^\alpha u\|_{L_p(\Omega; E(A^{1-\varkappa-\mu}))} \leq C_\mu \|u\|_{L_p(\Omega; E)}^\mu \|u\|_{W_p^1(\Omega; E(A), E)}^{1-\mu}. \quad (2.7)$$

By virtue of [29] the embedding

$$W_p^1(\Omega; E(A), E) \subset L_p(\Omega; E) \quad (2.8)$$

is compact. Then from the estimate (2.7) we obtain assertion of Theorem 2.4.

By a similar manner as Theorem 2.3 we have the following.

THEOREM 2.5. *Suppose all conditions of Theorem 2.3 are satisfied.*

Then for $0 < \mu < 1 - \varkappa$ an embedding

$$D^\alpha W_p^1(\Omega; E(A), E) \subset L_p(\Omega; (E(A), E)_{\varkappa, p}) \quad (2.9)$$

is continuous and there exists a positive constant C_μ such that

$$\begin{aligned} & \|D^\alpha u\|_{L_p(\Omega; (E(A), E)_{\varkappa+\mu, p})} \\ & \leq C_\mu \left[h^\mu \left(\|Au\|_{L_p(\Omega; E)} + \sum_{k=1}^n \|D_k^k u\|_{L_p(\Omega; E)} \right) + h^{-(1-\mu)} \|u\|_{L_p(\Omega; E)} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

for all $u \in W_p^1(\Omega; E(A), E)$ and h with $0 < h < h_0 < \infty$.

By a similar manner as Theorem 2.4 we have the following.

THEOREM 2.6. *Suppose all conditions of Theorem 2.3 are satisfied and suppose Ω is a bounded region in \mathbb{R}^n , $A^{-1} \in \sigma_\infty(E)$. Then for $0 < \mu < 1 - \varkappa$ an embedding*

$$D^\alpha W_p^1(\Omega; E(A), E) \subset L_p(\Omega; (E(A), E)_{\varkappa+\mu, p}) \quad (2.11)$$

is compact.

THEOREM 2.7 [32]. *Let E be a Banach space and A a positive operator in E . Let m be a positive integer, $1 \leq p < \infty$, and $1/2p < \alpha < m + 1/2p$. Let $0 \leq \gamma < 1$. Then for $\lambda \in S(\varphi)$ the operator $-A_\lambda^{1/2}$ generates a semigroup $e^{-A_\lambda^{1/2}x}$ which is holomorphic for $x > 0$ and strongly continuous for $x \geq 0$. Moreover, there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for every $u \in (E, E(A^m))_{\alpha/m-(1+\gamma)/2p, p}$ and $\lambda \in S(\varphi)$,*

$$\int_0^\infty \|A_\lambda^\alpha e^{-x A_\lambda^{1/2}} u\|_E^p x^\gamma dx \leq C \left(\|u\|_{(E, E(A^m))_{\alpha/m-(1+\gamma)/2p, p}}^p + |\lambda|^{p\alpha-(1+\gamma)/2} \|u\|_E^p \right). \quad (2.12)$$

By using a similar techniques as [25] (or [35, Section 1.8.1]) we obtain the following.

THEOREM 2.8. *Let the following conditions be satisfied:*

(1) l and s are integer numbers, and $0 \leq s \leq l - 1$;

(2) $\theta = (ps + 1)/pl$, $x_0 \in [0, b]$, $0 < h \leq h_0$, $0 < \mu \leq 1 - \theta$, $1 < p < \infty$;

Then, for $u \in W_p^l(0, b; E_0, E)$, the following inequality holds:

$$\|u^{(s)}(x_0)\|_{(E_0, E)_{\theta+\mu, p}} \leq h^\mu \|u\|_{W_p^l(0, b; E_0, E)} + h^{-(1-\mu)} \|u\|_{L_p(0, b; E)}. \quad (2.13)$$

3. Statement of problems

Consider a nonlocal BVP for elliptic DOE

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k(x) D_k^2 u(x) + A_\lambda(x) u(x) + \sum_{k=1}^n A_k(x) \frac{\partial u(x)}{\partial x_k} &= f(x), \quad x \in G \subset \mathbb{R}^n, \\ L_{kj} u &= [\alpha_{kj} u^{(m_{kj})}(G_{k0}) + \beta_{kj} u^{(m_{kj})}(G_{kb})] = 0, \\ j &= 1, 2, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

and nonlocal IBVP parabolic problem

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u(t, x)}{\partial t} + \sum_{k=1}^n a_k(x) D_k^2 u(t, x) + A_\lambda(x) u(t, x) + \sum_{k=1}^n A_k(x) \frac{\partial u(t, x)}{\partial x_k} &= f(t, x), \\ L_{kj} u &= [\alpha_{kj} u^{(m_{kj})}(t, G_{k0}) + \beta_{kj} u^{(m_{kj})}(t, G_{kb})] = 0, \quad u(0, x) = 0, \\ j &= 1, 2, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}_+, \quad x \in G \subset \mathbb{R}^n, \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} G &= \{x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), 0 < x_k < b_k\}, \quad G_+ = \mathbb{R}_+ \times G, A_\lambda(x) = A(x) + \lambda, \\ G_{k0} &= (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{k-1}, 0, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n), \quad G_{kb} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{k-1}, b_k, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n), \\ m_k &\in \{0, 1\}, \quad D_k^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_k^2}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n; \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

$\alpha_{jk}, \beta_{jk}, \delta_{jki}$ are complex numbers, a_k is real-valued function on G , and $A(x), A_k(x)$ for $x, y \in G$ are generally speaking, unbounded operators in E .

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We say that the elliptic problem (3.1) is a maximal L_p -regular, if for all $f \in L_p(G;E)$ there exists a unique solution $u \in W_p^2(G;E(A),E)$ of the problem (3.1) satisfying this problem almost everywhere and there exists a positive constant C independent of f , such that has an estimate

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \|D_k^2 u\|_{L_p(G;E)} + \|Au\|_{L_p(G;E)} \leq C \|f\|_{L_p(G;E)}. \quad (3.4)$$

We say that the parabolic problem (3.2) is a maximal L_p -regular, if for all $f \in L_p(G_+;E)$ there exists a unique solution u satisfying the (3.2) problem almost everywhere and there exists a positive constant C independent of f , such that has an estimate

$$\left\| \frac{\partial u(t,x)}{\partial t} \right\|_{L_p(G_+;E)} + \|Au\|_{L_p(G_+;E)} \leq C \|f\|_{L_p(G_+;E)}. \quad (3.5)$$

4. Ordinary DOE with constant coefficients

Let us first consider a nonlocal and nonhomogenous boundary value problem for ordinary DOE

$$(L + \lambda)u = au''(x) + A_\lambda u(x) = f(x), \quad x \in (0, b),$$

$$L_k u = \alpha_k u^{(m_k)}(0) + \beta_k u^{(m_k)}(b) + \sum_{j=1}^{N_k} \delta_{kj} u^{(m_k)}(x_{kj}) = f_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \quad (4.1)$$

where $f_k \in E_k = (E(A), E)_{\theta_k, p}$, $\theta_k = m_k/2 + 1/2p$, $p \in (1, \infty)$, $m_k \in \{0, 1\}$; a , α_k , β_k , δ_{kj} , are complex numbers and $x_{kj} \in (0, b)$; A is a possible unbounded operator in E . Let ω_j , $j = 1, 2$, be roots of the equation

$$a\omega^2 + 1 = 0. \quad (4.2)$$

Condition 4.1. Let the following conditions be satisfied:

- (1) A is a positive operator in a Banach space E for $\varphi \in (0, \pi/2)$;
- (2) $a \neq b^2$ for all $b \in \mathbb{R}$;
- (3) $\eta = (-1)^{m_1} \alpha_1 \beta_2 - (-1)^{m_2} \alpha_2 \beta_1 \neq 0$.

Consider the problem

$$(L + \lambda)u = au''(x) + (A + \lambda)u(x) = 0, \quad (4.3)$$

$$L_k u = \left[\alpha_k u^{(m_k)}(0) + \beta_k u^{(m_k)}(b) + \sum_{j=1}^{N_k} \delta_{kj} u^{(m_k)}(x_{kj}) \right] = f_k, \quad k = 1, 2. \quad (4.4)$$

LEMMA 4.2. *Let Condition 4.1 be satisfied. Then the problem (4.3)–(4.4) for $f_k \in E_k$, $\lambda \in S(\varphi)$, and sufficiently large $|\lambda|$ has a unique solution u that belongs to $W_p^2(0, b; E(A), E)$ and*

the coercive uniform estimate

$$\sum_{i=0}^2 |\lambda|^{1-i/2} \|u^{(i)}\|_{L_p} + \|Au\|_{L_p} \leq M \sum_{k=1}^2 (\|f_k\|_{E_k} + |\lambda|^{1-\theta_k} \|f_k\|) \quad (4.5)$$

holds with respect to parameter λ .

Proof. From conditions (1.12) and (1.13), by virtue of [39, Lemma 5.3.2/1], for $\lambda \in S(\varphi_0)$, there exists the holomorphic for $x > 0$ and strongly continuous for $x \geq 0$ semigroups $e^{x\omega_1 A_\lambda^{1/2}}$, $e^{-(b-x)\omega_2 A_\lambda^{1/2}}$, and the arbitrary solution of (4.3), belonging to space $W_p^2(0, b; E(A), E)$, has a form

$$u(x) = e^{x\omega_1 A_\lambda^{1/2}} g_1 + e^{-(b-x)\omega_2 A_\lambda^{1/2}} g_2, \quad (4.6)$$

where

$$A_\lambda = A + \lambda I, g_k \in (E(A), E)_{1/2p, p}, \quad k = 1, 2. \quad (4.7)$$

By taking into account boundary conditions (4.4) we obtain algebraic linear equations with respect to g_1, g_2 :

$$\begin{aligned} (-1)^{m_k} \left[\alpha_k + \beta_k e^{-b\omega_1 A_\lambda^{1/2}} + \sum_{j=1}^{N_k} \delta_{kj} e^{-x_{kj} \omega_1 A_\lambda^{1/2}} \right] A_\lambda^{m_k/2} g_1 \\ + \left[\alpha_k e^{-b\omega_2 A_\lambda^{1/2}} + \beta_k + \sum_{j=1}^{N_k} \delta_{kj} e^{-(b-x_{kj}) \omega_2 A_\lambda^{1/2}} \right] A_\lambda^{m_k/2} g_2 = f_k, \quad k = 1, 2. \end{aligned} \quad (4.8)$$

A system (4.8) is matrix-operator equations. Let $D(\lambda)$ be a main operator determinant of (4.8). By virtue of the properties of positive operators and holomorphic semigroups [35, Section 1.14] it is clear to see that $\|D(\lambda)\|_{B(E^2)} \rightarrow 0$ for $|\lambda| \rightarrow \infty$. Then by conditions $\eta \neq 0$ and $\lambda \in S(\varphi)$, $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$, the operator-matrix $Q(\lambda) = [\theta + D(\lambda)]^{-1}$ is invertible and bounded uniformly with respect to the parameters λ . Consequently, the system (4.8) has a unique solution for $\lambda \in S(\varphi)$ and sufficiently large $|\lambda|$. From the expressions of operators $D(\lambda)$ and $Q(\lambda)$ it follows that these operators are bounded, and operators containing the expression $D(\lambda)$ are commuting with any powers of operators $A_\lambda^{1/2}$. Consequently, substituting the values of g_1, g_2 into (4.8), we obtain a representation of the solution of the problem (4.3)-(4.4):

$$u(x) = \sum B_{1j}(\lambda) U_{1\lambda}(x_j) f_1 + B_{2j}(\lambda) U_{2\lambda}(x_j) f_2, \quad (4.9)$$

where $B_{kj}(\lambda)$ are bounded operators in E uniformly with respect to λ and

$$U_{1\lambda}(x) = e^{x\omega_1 A_\lambda^{1/2}}, \quad U_{2\lambda}(x) = e^{-(b-x)\omega_1 A_\lambda^{1/2}}, \quad x_j \in [0, b]. \quad (4.10)$$

By virtue of Theorem 2.7, the properties of holomorphic semigroups, in view of uniformly boundedness of operator $Q(\lambda)$, and the representation of the solution (4.9), we obtain the estimate (4.5). \square

THEOREM 4.3. *Let Condition 4.1 be satisfied for $\varphi \in (0, \pi/3)$. Let E be a Banach space satisfying the multiplier condition with respect to $p \in (1, \infty)$ and A an \mathbb{R} -positive operator in E . Then an operator $u \rightarrow D(\lambda)u = \{L(\lambda)u, L_1u, L_2u\}$ for $\lambda \in S(\varphi)$ and sufficiently large $|\lambda|$ is an isomorphism from $W_p^2(0, b; E(A), E)$ onto $L_p(0, b; E) + E_1 + E_2$. Moreover, the coercive uniform estimate*

$$\sum_{j=0}^2 |\lambda|^{1-j/2} \|u^{(j)}\|_{L_p} + \|Au\|_{L_p} \leq C \left[\|f\|_{L_p} + \sum_{k=1}^2 (\|f_k\|_{E_k} + |\lambda|^{1-\theta_k} \|f_k\|_E) \right] \quad (4.11)$$

holds with respect to parameter λ .

Proof. We have proved the uniqueness of the solution of the problem (4.1) in Lemma 4.2. Let

$$\bar{f}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{if } x \in [0, b] \\ 0 & \text{if } x \notin [0, b]. \end{cases} \quad (4.12)$$

We now show that a solution of the problem (4.1) which belongs to space $W_p^2(0, b; E(A)E)$ can be represented as a sum $v(x) = u_1(x) + u_2(x)$, where u_1 is a restriction on $[0, b]$ of a solution u of an equation

$$L(\lambda)u = \bar{f}(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R} = (-\infty, \infty), \quad (4.13)$$

and u_2 is a solution of a problem

$$L(\lambda)u = 0, \quad L_k u = f_k - L_k u_1. \quad (4.14)$$

The solution of (4.13) is given by formula

$$u(x) = F^{-1}L^{-1}(\lambda, \xi)F\bar{f} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\xi x} L^{-1}(\lambda, \xi)(F\bar{f})(\xi) d\xi, \quad (4.15)$$

where $F\bar{f}$ is a Fourier transform of a function \bar{f} , and

$$L(\lambda, \xi) = (-a\xi^2 + \lambda)I + A. \quad (4.16)$$

Due to \mathbb{R} -positivity of operator A and by virtue of Kahane's contraction principle, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R}(\{\xi^\beta D_\xi^\beta AL^{-1}(\lambda, \xi) : \beta \in \{0, 1\}, \xi \neq 0\}) &\leq M, \\ \mathbb{R}(\{\xi^\beta D_\xi^\beta |\lambda|^{1-j/2} \xi^j L^{-1}(\lambda, \xi) : \beta \in \{0, 1\}, \xi \neq 0, j = 0, 1, 2\}) &\leq M_\beta. \end{aligned} \quad (4.17)$$

Then in view of Definition 1.1 it follows from (4.17) that the operator-valued functions $AL^{-1}(\lambda, \xi)$, $|\lambda|^{1-j/2}\xi^j L^{-1}(\lambda, \xi)$, $j = 0, 1, 2$, are uniformly bounded Fourier multipliers in $L_p(\mathbb{R}; E)$. Therefore, we obtain that the problem (4.13) has a solution $u_0 \in W_p^2(\mathbb{R}; E(A), E)$ and

$$\sum_{j=0}^2 |\lambda|^{1-j/2} \|u_0^{(j)}\|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}; E)} + \|Au_0\|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}; E)} \leq C \|\bar{f}\|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}; E)}. \quad (4.18)$$

So, we obtain that $u_1 \in W_p^2(0, b; E(A), E)$ is the solution of (4.13) on $(0, b)$. By virtue of [25] we get that

$$u^{(m_k)}(\cdot) \in (E(A); E)_{\theta_k, p}, \quad k = 1, 2. \quad (4.19)$$

Hence, $L_k u_1 \in E_k$. Thus by virtue of Theorem 4.3 the problem (4.14) has a unique solution $u_2(x)$ that belongs to space $W_p^2(0, b; E(A), E)$, and for sufficiently large $|\lambda|$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j=0}^2 |\lambda|^{1-j/2} \|u_2^{(j)}\|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}; E)} + \|Au_2\|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}; E)} \\ & \leq C \sum_{k=1}^2 \left[\|f_k\|_{E_k} + |\lambda|^{1-\theta_k} \|f_k\|_E + |\lambda|^{1-\theta_k} \|L_k u_1\|_E \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \|u_1^{(m_k)}\|_{C([0, b]; E_k)} + |\lambda|^{1-\theta_k} \|u\|_{C([0, b]; E)} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (4.20)$$

From (4.18) for $\lambda \in S(\varphi)$ we obtain

$$\sum_{j=0}^2 |\lambda|^{1-j/2} \|u_1^{(j)}\|_{L_p} + \|Au_1\|_{L_p} \leq C \|f\|_{L_p}. \quad (4.21)$$

Therefore, by virtue of [25] and by the estimate (4.21) for $x_0 \in [0, b]$, we have

$$\|u_1^{(m_k)}(x_0)\|_{E_k} \leq C \|u_1\|_{W_{p_i}^2(0, b; E(A), E)} \leq C \|f\|_{L_p(0, b; E)}. \quad (4.22)$$

By virtue of Theorem 2.8 for $\lambda = \mu^2$, $u \in W_p^2(0, b; E)$, we have

$$|\mu|^{2-m_k} \|u^{(m_k)}(x_0)\|_E \leq C \left[|\mu|^{1/P} \|u\|_{W_p^2(0, b; E)} + |\mu|^{2+1/P} \|u\|_{L_p} \right]. \quad (4.23)$$

Hence from estimates (4.20), (4.22), and (4.23) we obtain

$$\sum_{j=0}^2 |\lambda|^{1-j/2} \|u_2^{(j)}\|_{L_p} + \|Au_2\|_{L_p} \leq C \left(\|f\|_{L_p} + \sum_{k=1}^2 (\|f_k\|_{E_k} + |\lambda|^{1-\theta_k} \|f_k\|_E) \right). \quad (4.24)$$

Then estimates (4.21) and (4.24) imply (4.11).

12 Maximal regular problems

Consider a BVP

$$Lu = au''(x) + Au(x) = f(x), \quad x \in (0, b), \quad (4.25)$$

$$L_k u = \alpha_k u^{(m_k)}(0) + \beta_k u^{(m_k)}(b) + \sum_{j=1}^{N_k} \delta_{kj} u^{(m_k)}(x_{kj}) = 0, \quad k = 1, 2. \quad (4.26)$$

Let B denote a differential operator in $L_p(0, b; E)$ generating by BVP (4.25)–(4.26), that is,

$$D(B) = W_p^2(0, b; E(A), E, L_k), \quad (4.27)$$

$$Bu = au^{(2)}(x) + Au(x), \quad x \in (0, b). \quad \square$$

THEOREM 4.4. *Let all conditions of Theorem 4.3 hold for $\varphi \in (0, \pi/3)$. Then the operator B is positive in $L_p(0, b; E)$.*

Proof. From (1.12)–(1.13), part of Condition 4.1, we have

$$(L + \lambda) = a \left(\frac{d}{dt} - \omega_1 A_\lambda \right) \left(\frac{d}{dt} - \omega_2 A_\lambda \right). \quad (4.28)$$

By using the above representation and by using a similar technique as [39, Lemma 5.3.2/1] we obtain that $\omega_k A_\lambda$, $k = 1, 2$, for $\lambda \in S(\varphi)$ are generators of the bounded analytic C_0 -semigroups $U_{1\lambda}(x) = e^{x\omega_1 A_\lambda^{1/2}}$, $U_{2\lambda}(x) = e^{-(b-x)\omega_2 A_\lambda^{1/2}}$ in E and a solution of (4.11) is represented as

$$u(x) = U_{1\lambda}(x)g_1 + U_{2\lambda}(x)g_2 + \int_0^b U_{0\lambda}(x-y)f(y)dy, \quad g_k \in E, \quad (4.29)$$

where

$$U_{0\lambda}(x-y) = \begin{cases} -a^{-1}A_\lambda^{-1}(\omega_2 - \omega_1)^{-1}U_{1\lambda}(x-y), & x \geq y, \\ a^{-1}A_\lambda^{-1}(\omega_2 - \omega_1)^{-1}U_{2\lambda}(x-y), & x \leq y. \end{cases} \quad (4.30)$$

By taking into account boundary conditions (4.26) we obtain from (4.29) a representation of the solution of problem (4.25)–(4.26):

$$u(x) = \int_0^b G_\lambda(x, y)f(y)dy, \quad (4.31)$$

$$G_\lambda(x, y) = \sum B_{1j}(\lambda)U_{1\lambda}(y) + B_{2j}(\lambda)U_{2\lambda}(y) + U_{0\lambda}(x-y),$$

where $B_{kj}(\lambda)$ are bounded operators in E uniformly with respect to λ . Due to holomorphic semigroups of $U_{k\lambda}$, we have (see, e.g., [35, Section 1.14])

$$\begin{aligned} \|U_{1\lambda}(x)\| &\leq C_1 e^{-\nu_1 x}, & \|U_{2\lambda}(x)\| &\leq C_2 e^{-\nu_2(b-x)}, \\ \|U_{0\lambda}(x-y)\| &\leq C_0 \frac{e^{-\nu_0|x-y|}}{|x-y|}, & C_i, \nu_i &\in \mathbb{R}_+, \quad i = 0, 1, 2. \end{aligned} \quad (4.32)$$

So in view of the representation (4.31), by virtue of the above estimate, by using [12, Lemma 7.1] and a similar technique as [12, Theorem 7.4], we obtain the positivity of operator B . \square

Remark 4.5. If a is a real negative number then (1.13), part of Condition 4.1, is satisfied for $0 < \varphi \leq \pi$ and Theorems 4.3, 4.4 are valid for $0 < \varphi \leq \pi$.

5. Partial DOE with constant coefficients

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k D_k^2 u(x) + A_\lambda u(x) = f(x), \quad x \in G, \tag{5.1}$$

$$L_{kj} u = [\alpha_{kj} u^{(m_{kj})}(G_{k0}) + \beta_{kj} u^{(m_{kj})}(G_{kb})] + \sum_{i=1}^{N_{kj}} \delta_{kji} u^{(m_{kj})}(G_{ki}) = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \tag{5.2}$$

$\alpha_k, \beta_k, \delta_{kj}$ are complex numbers, a_k are complex numbers, and A is, generally speaking, an unbounded operator in E and

$$G_{ki} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{k-1}, x_{ki}, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n), \quad x_{ki} \in (0, b_k). \tag{5.3}$$

Condition 5.1. Let the following conditions be satisfied:

- (1) E is a Banach space satisfying multiplier condition with respect to $p \in (1, \infty)$;
- (2) $a_k(x) \neq b_k^2$, where $b_k \in \mathbb{R}$;
- (3) $\eta_k = (-1)^{m_1} \alpha_{k1} \beta_{k2} - (-1)^{m_2} \alpha_{k2} \beta_{k1} \neq 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

THEOREM 5.2. *Let Condition 5.1 be satisfied and A is an \mathbb{R} -positive operator in E . Then*

- (a) *the problem (5.1)-(5.2) for $f \in L_p(G; E), \lambda \in S(\varphi)$, and for sufficiently large $|\lambda|$ has a unique solution that belongs to the space $W_p^2(G; E(A), E)$ and the coercive uniform estimate*

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=0}^2 (1 + |\lambda|)^{1-i/2} \|D_k^i u\|_{L_p(G; E)} + \|Au\|_{L_p(G; E)} \leq M \|f\|_{L_p(G; E)} \tag{5.4}$$

holds with respect to parameter λ ;

- (b) *the operator L_0 , generated by BVP (5.1)-(5.2), is positive in $L_p(G; E)$.*

Proof. Let us first consider a nonlocal boundary value problem for ordinary DOE

$$Lu = a_1 u^{(2)}(x_1) + A_\lambda u(x_1) = f(x_1), \quad x_1 \in (0, b_1),$$

$$L_{1j} u = [\alpha_{1j} u^{(m_{1j})}(0) + \beta_{1j} u^{(m_{1j})}(b_1)] + \sum_{i=1}^{N_{1j}} \delta_{1ji} u^{(m_{1j})}(x_{1i}) = 0, \tag{5.5}$$

$$x_{1i} \in (0, b_1), \quad j = 1, 2,$$

in $L_p(0, b_1; E)$, where A is a positive operator in E and $\alpha_{1j}, \beta_{1j}, \delta_{1ji}$ are complex numbers.

14 Maximal regular problems

By virtue of Theorem 4.3 we obtain that for all $f \in L_p(0, b_1; E)$, $\lambda \in S(\varphi)$, and sufficiently large $|\lambda|$ the problem (5.5) has a unique solution that belongs to the space $W_p^2(0, b_1; E(A), E)$, and coercive uniformity is defined by

$$\sum_{i=0}^2 (1 + |\lambda|)^{1-i/2} \|u^{(i)}\|_p + \|Au\|_p \leq M \|f\|_p \quad (5.6)$$

with respect to λ ; the estimate holds for the solution of the problem (5.5). Consider in $L_p(G_2; E)$ a BVP

$$\sum_{k=1}^2 a_k D_k^2 u(x) + (A + \lambda)u(x) = f(x), \quad (5.7)$$

$$L_{kj}u = [\alpha_{kj}u^{(m_{kj})}(G_{k0}) + \beta_{kj}u^{(m_{kj})}(G_{kb})] + \sum_{i=1}^{N_{kj}} \delta_{kji}u^{(m_{kj})}(G_{ki}) = 0, \quad j, k = 1, 2,$$

where $G_2 = (0, b_1) \times (0, b_2)$. It is clear that

$$L_p(G_2; E) = L_p(0, b_2; L_p(0, b_1; E)). \quad (5.8)$$

The problem (5.7) can be expressed in the following view:

$$D_2^2 u(x_2) + Bu(x_2) + \lambda u(x_2) = f(x_2), \quad L_2 j u = 0, \quad (5.9)$$

where B is a differential operator in $L_p(0, b_1; E)$ generated by problem (5.5). It is known (see, e.g., [10, 11]) due to $E \in \text{UMD}$, $p \in (1, \infty)$, that the space $L_p(0, b_1; E)$ is UMD space. Moreover, by virtue of Theorem 4.4 operator B is \mathbb{R} -positive in $L_p(0, b_1; E)$. Then again applying Theorem 4.3 we obtain that for all $f \in L_p(G_2; E)$, $\lambda \in S(\varphi)$, and sufficiently large $|\lambda|$ the problem (5.9), that is, the problem (5.7), has a unique solution that belongs to the space $W_p^2(G_2; E(A), E)$, and the coercive uniform estimate

$$\sum_{i=0}^2 (1 + |\lambda|)^{1-(i/2)} \|D_2^i (B + \lambda)^{-1} u\|_{L_p(G_2; E)} + \|Bu\|_{L_p(G_2; E)} \leq M \|f\|_{L_p(G_2; E)} \quad (5.10)$$

holds with respect to λ . Moreover, the estimate (5.6) implies

$$\|Bu\|_{L_p(0, b_1; E)} \sim \|u\|_{W_p^2(0, b_1, E(A), E)}. \quad (5.11)$$

Then estimates (5.10) and (5.11) imply the assertion of Theorem 4.3 for $n = 2$. By expanding this process we obtain the assertion (a). The assertion (b) is obtained by using Theorem 4.4. \square

5.1. Partial DOE with variable coefficients. Consider the boundary value problem (3.1).

THEOREM 5.3. *Let Condition 5.1 be satisfied for all $x \in G$ and*

- (1) *$A(x)$ is an \mathbb{R} positive in E uniformly with respect to x and $A(G_{0k}) = A(G_{bk})$, $a_k(x)$ are continuous functions on \bar{G} such that $a_k(G_{j0}) = a_k(G_{jb})$, $k, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$;*

(2) $A(x)A^{-1}(x^0) \in C(G;B(E))$ and for any $\varepsilon > 0$, for a.e. $x \in G$, and for $u \in (E(A),E)_{1/2,\infty}$,

$$\|A_k(x)u\| \leq \varepsilon \|u\|_{(E(A),E)_{1/2,\infty}} + C(\varepsilon)\|u\|. \quad (5.12)$$

Then

(a) the problem (3.1) for $f \in L_p(G;E)$, $\lambda \in S(\varphi)$, and for sufficiently large $|\lambda|$ has a unique solution that belongs to the space $W_p^2(G;E(A),E)$. And the coercive uniform estimate

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=0}^2 (1 + |\lambda|)^{1-i/2} \|D_k^i u\|_{L_p(G;E)} + \|Au\|_{L_p(G;E)} \leq M \|f\|_{L_p(G;E)} \quad (5.13)$$

holds with respect to parameter λ ;

(b) the operator O generating by BVP (3.1) is positive in $L_p(G;E)$.

Proof. Let G_1, G_2, \dots, G_N be regions in \mathbb{R} and $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_N$ be corresponding a partition of unique that, functions φ_j are smooth on \mathbb{R} , $\sigma_j = \text{supp } \varphi_j \subset G_j$ and $\sum_{j=1}^N \varphi_j(x) = 1$. Then for all $u \in W_p^2(G;E(A),E)$ we have $u(x) = \sum_{j=1}^N u_j(x)$, where $u_j(x) = u(x)\varphi_j(x)$. Moreover, due to the nonlocalness of boundary conditions, functions φ_j are chosen such that $\sigma_j = \text{supp } \varphi_j$ adjoin with boundary G_{k0} , G_{kb} and consist of the sets; σ_{jk0} and σ_{jkb} that is, $\tilde{\sigma}_{jk} = \sigma_{jk0} \cup \sigma_{jkb}$, where σ_{jk0} are parts of $\tilde{\sigma}_{jk}$ adjoin with G_{k0} and σ_{jkb} is the part of $\tilde{\sigma}_{jk}$ adjoin with G_{kb} . Let us consider the case when the regions G_j adjoin with the boundary points and contain $\tilde{\sigma}_{jm}$. Let $u \in W_p^2(G;E(A),E)$. Then from (3.1) we obtain

$$(L + \lambda)u_j = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k D_k^2 u_j(x) + A_\lambda(y)u_j(x) = f_j(x), \quad (5.14)$$

where

$$f_j = f\varphi_j + \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \left[2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial x_k} + u \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_j}{\partial x_k^2} \right] - \sum_{k=1}^n \varphi_j A_k(x) \frac{\partial u(x)}{\partial x_k}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, N. \quad (5.15)$$

Let $\text{supp } \varphi_j$ partially belong to G . Freezing coefficients in (5.14) obtain that

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k(x_j) D_k^2 u_j(x) + A_\lambda(x_j)u_j(x) = F_j(x), \quad (5.16)$$

where

$$F_j = f_j + [A(x_j) - A(x)]u_j + \sum_{k=1}^n [a_k(x) - a(x_j)]D_k^2 u_j(x). \quad (5.17)$$

Suppose functions $\varphi_j(x)$ such that $L_{mk}u_j = 0$, $m = 1, 2$, for all $u \in W_p^2(G;E(A),E)$. Since functions $u_j(x)$ have the compact supports, then extending $u_j(x)$ on outsides of

supp φ_j from (5.16) we obtain boundary value problems with constant coefficients:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k(x_j) D_k^2 u_j(x) + A_\lambda(x_j) u_j(x) &= F_j(x), \\ L_{mk} u_j &= 0, \quad m = 1, 2, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, N. \end{aligned} \quad (5.18)$$

By using Theorem 5.2 we obtain that the problem (5.18) has a unique solution u_j and for $\lambda \in S(\varphi)$ and sufficiently large $|\lambda|$ the following coercive estimate:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=0}^2 |\lambda|^{1-i/2} \|D_k^i u_j\|_{G_j, p} + \|A u_j\|_{G_j, p} \leq C \|F_j\|_{G_j, p} \quad (5.19)$$

holds. Whence, using properties of the smoothness of coefficients of (5.15), (5.17) and choosing diameters of σ_j sufficiently small, we get that

$$\|F_j\|_{G_j, p} \leq \varepsilon \|u_j\|_{W_p^2(G_j; E(A), E)} + C(\varepsilon) \|u_j\|_{G_j, p}, \quad (5.20)$$

where ε is a sufficiently small and $C(\varepsilon)$ is a continuous function. Consequently, from (5.19) and (5.20), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=0}^2 |\lambda|^{1-i/2} \|D_k^i u_j\|_{G_j, p} + \|A u_j\|_{G_j, p} \\ \leq C \|f\|_{G_j, p} + \varepsilon \|u_j\|_{W_p^2(G_j, p)} + C(\varepsilon) \|u_j\|_{G_j, p}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.21)$$

Choosing $\varepsilon < 1$ from the above inequality, we have

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=0}^2 |\lambda|^{1-i/2} \|D_k^i u_j\|_{G_j, p} + \|A u_j\|_{G_j, p} \leq C [\|f\|_{G_j, p} + \|u_j\|_{G_j, p}]. \quad (5.22)$$

By a similar manner we also obtain estimates (5.22) for regions G_j entirely belonging to G . Then using the equality $u(x) = \sum_{j=1}^N u_j(x)$ and by virtue of the estimate (5.22) for $u \in W_p^2(G; E(A), E)$, we have

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=0}^2 |\lambda|^{1-i/2} \|D_k^i u_j\|_p + \|A u_j\|_p \leq C [\|(L + \lambda)u\|_p + \|u\|_p]. \quad (5.23)$$

Let $u \in W_p^2(G; E(A), E)$ be a solution of the problem (3.1). Then for $\lambda \in S(\varphi)$, we have

$$\|u\|_p = \|(L + \lambda)u - Lu\|_p \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} [\|(L + \lambda)u\|_p + \|u\|_{W_p^2}]. \quad (5.24)$$

Then by embedding Theorems 2.3, 2.5 and by virtue of (5.23), (5.24) for sufficiently large $|\lambda|$ we have

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=0}^2 |\lambda|^{1-i/2} \|D_k^i u_j\|_p + \|A u_j\|_p \leq C \|(L + \lambda)u\|_p. \quad (5.25)$$

Let us consider an operator O_λ , acting in $L_p(G;E)$, that is generated by the problem (3.1), that is,

$$D(O_\lambda) = W_p^2(G;E(A),E,L_{km}),$$

$$O_\lambda u = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k(x) D_k^2 u(x) + A_\lambda(x) u(x) + \sum_{k=1}^n A_k(x) \frac{\partial u(x)}{\partial x_k}. \quad (5.26)$$

The estimate (5.25) implies that the problem (3.1) has only a unique solution and the operator O_λ has an invertible operator in its rank space. We need to show that this rank space coincide with the space $L_p(0,b;E)$. We consider the smooth functions $g_j = g_j(x)$ with respect to the partition of the unique $\varphi_j = \varphi_j(y)$ on the region G that equals one on $\text{supp } \varphi_j$, where $\text{supp } g_j \subset G_j$ and $|g_j(x)| < 1$. Let us construct for all j the function u_j , that is defined on the regions $\Omega_j = G \cap G_j$ and satisfying the problem (3.1). Consider at first when G_j adjoin to the boundary points. The problem (3.1) can be expressed in the form

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k(x_j) D_k^2 u_j(x) + A_\lambda(x_j) u_j(x)$$

$$= g_j \left\{ f + [A(x_j) - A(x)] u_j + \sum_{k=1}^n [a_k(x) - a_k(x_j)] D_k^2 u_j - \sum_{k=1}^n A_k(x) \frac{\partial u_j(x)}{\partial x_k} \right\},$$

$$L_{km} u_j = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, N. \quad (5.27)$$

Consider operators $O_{j\lambda}$, acting in $L_p(G_j;E)$ that is generated by boundary value problems (5.18). By virtue of Theorem 4.4 for all $f \in L_p(G_j;E)$, for $\lambda \in S(\varphi)$, and sufficiently large $|\lambda|$ we have

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=0}^2 |\lambda|^{1-i/2} \|D_k^i O_{j\lambda}^{-1} f\|_p + \|A O_{j\lambda}^{-1} f\|_p \leq C \|f\|_p. \quad (5.28)$$

Extending u_j zero on the outside of $\text{supp } \varphi_j$ in equalities (5.27) and passing substitutions $u_j = O_{j\lambda}^{-1} v_j$ obtained from (5.1), operator equations with respect to v_j ,

$$v_j = K_{j\lambda} v_j + g_j f, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, N. \quad (5.29)$$

By virtue of Theorem 2.3 and the estimate (5.28), in view of the smoothness of the coefficients of the expression $K_{j\lambda}$, and in view of condition (2.7) for $\lambda \in S(\varphi)$ and sufficiently large $|\lambda|$, we have $\|K_{j\lambda}\| < \varepsilon$, where ε is sufficiently small. Consequently, (5.29) has unique solutions $v_j = [I - K_{j\lambda}]^{-1} g_j f$. Moreover,

$$\|v_j\|_p = \|[I - K_{j\lambda}]^{-1} g_j f\|_p \leq \|f\|_p. \quad (5.30)$$

Whence, $[I - K_{j\lambda}]^{-1} g_j$ are bounded linear operators from $L_p(G;E)$ to $L_p(G_j;E)$. Thus, we obtain that the functions

$$u_j = U_{j\lambda} f = O_{j\lambda}^{-1} [I - K_{j\lambda}]^{-1} g_j f \quad (5.31)$$

are solutions of (5.27). Consider a linear operator $(U + \lambda I)$ in $L_p(G; E)$ such that

$$(U + \lambda I)f = \sum_{j=1}^N \varphi_j(y) U_{j\lambda} f. \quad (5.32)$$

It is clear from the constructions U_j and the estimate (5.28) that operators $U_{j\lambda}$ are bounded linear from $L_p(G; E)$ to $W_p^2(G; E(A), E)$ and for $\lambda \in S(\varphi)$ and sufficiently large $|\lambda|$ we have

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=0}^2 |\lambda|^{1-i/2} \|D_k^i U_{j\lambda}^{-1} f\|_p + \|A U_{j\lambda}^{-1} f\|_p \leq C \|f\|_p. \quad (5.33)$$

Therefore, $(U + \lambda I)$ is a bounded linear operator from L_p to L_p . Then act of O_λ to $u = \sum_{j=1}^N \varphi_j U_{j\lambda} f$ gives $O_\lambda u = f + \sum_{j=1}^N \Phi_{j\lambda} f$, where $\Phi_{j\lambda}$ are linear combination of $U_{j\lambda}$ and $(d/dy)U_{j\lambda}$. By virtue of Theorem 2.3 and the estimate (5.33) from the expression $\Phi_{j\lambda}$ we obtain that operators $\Phi_{j\lambda}$ are bounded linear from $L_p(G; E)$ to $L_p(G_j; E)$ and $\|\Phi_{j\lambda}\| < \varepsilon$. Therefore, there exists a bounded inverse of operator $I + \sum_{j=1}^N \Phi_{j\lambda}$. Whence, we obtain that for all $f \in L_p(G; E)$ the boundary value problem (3.1) has a unique solution

$$u(x) = O_\lambda^{-1} f = \sum_{j=1}^N \varphi_j O_{j\lambda}^{-1} [I - K_{j\lambda}]^{-1} g_j \left(I + \sum_{j=1}^N \Phi_{j\lambda} \right)^{-1} f, \quad (5.34)$$

that is, we obtain assertion (a) of Theorem 5.3. Moreover, by virtue of (b), part of Theorem 5.2, operators $O_{j\lambda}$ are positive and operators

$$[I - K_{j\lambda}]^{-1} g_j \left(I + \sum_{j=1}^N \Phi_{j\lambda} \right)^{-1} \quad (5.35)$$

are bounded uniformly with respect λ . Then from (5.34) we obtain the assertion (b). \square

Result 5.4. Theorem 5.3 implies that the operator O has a resolvent $(O + \lambda I)^{-1}$ for $\lambda \in S(\varphi)$, $\varphi \in (0, \pi/3)$, and the following estimate holds:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=0}^2 |\lambda|^{1-i/2} \|D_k^i (O + \lambda I)^{-1}\|_{B(L_p(G; E))} + \|A(O + \lambda I)^{-1}\|_{B(L_p(G; E))} \leq C. \quad (5.36)$$

THEOREM 5.5. *Let all conditions of Theorem 5.3 hold and $A^{-1} \in \sigma_\infty(E)$. Then the operator O is Fredholm from $W_p^2(G; E(A), E)$ into $L_p(G; E)$.*

Proof. Theorem 5.3 implies that the operator $O + \lambda I$ sufficiently large $|\lambda|$ have a bounded inverse $(O + \lambda I)^{-1}$ from $L_p(G; E)$ to $W_p^2(G; E(A), E)$, that is the operator $O + \lambda I$ is Fredholm from $W_p^2(G; E(A), E)$ into $L_p(G; E)$. Moreover, by virtue of Theorem 5.3 and the

perturbation theory [12] we obtain that the operator O is Fredholm from $W_p^2(G; E(A), E)$ into $L_p(G; E)$. \square

Remark 5.6. If a_k are negative-valued functions, then (1.13), part of Condition 5.1, is satisfied for $0 < \varphi \leq \pi$ and Theorems 5.2–5.5 are valid for $0 < \varphi \leq \pi$.

Remark 5.7. Conditions $a_k(G_{j0}) = a_k(G_{jb})$, $A(G_{k0}) = A(G_{kb})$ arise due to nonlocality of the boundary conditions (3.1). If boundary conditions are local then conditions mentioned above are not required any more.

5.2. IBVP for parabolic DOE. By applying Theorem 5.3 and by using [36, Theorem 4.2], we obtain the following.

THEOREM 5.8. *Let all conditions of Theorem 5.3 hold. Then the parabolic problem (3.2) for $\lambda \in S(\varphi)$, $\varphi \in (0, \pi/3)$ and sufficiently large $|\lambda|$ is maximal L_p -regular.*

Proof. Really, problem (3.2) can be expressed in space $L_p(\mathbb{R}_+; F)$ in the following form:

$$\frac{du}{dt} + O_\lambda u(t) = f(t), \quad u(0) = 0, \quad t > 0, \tag{5.37}$$

where $F = L_p(G; E)$ and O is differential operator in $L_p(G; E)$ generating by BVP (3.1). In view of (b), part of Theorem 5.3, operator O is \mathbb{R} -positive in $L_p(G; E)$ for $\varphi \in (0, \pi/3)$. Then by virtue of [36, Theorem 4.2] we obtain the assertion. \square

Result 5.9. (a) If we put $a_k(x) = -1$, $A_k(x) = 0$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, in (3.1) then, we obtain from Theorem 5.3 the maximal regularity, \mathbb{R} -positivity, and Fredholmness of Schrodinger type operator

$$S_1 u = -\Delta u(x) + A(x)u(x) \tag{5.38}$$

with nonlocal boundary conditions in Banach-valued $L_p(G; E)$ space.

(b) If we put $a_k(x) = -i$, $A_k(x) = 0$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, in (3.2), then we obtain from Theorem 5.8 the maximal regularity of Schrodinger type operator

$$S_2 u = \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial t} - i\Delta u(x, t) + A(x)u(x, t) \tag{5.39}$$

with nonlocal boundary conditions in $L_p(G_+; E)$ space.

5.3. Nonlocal boundary value problems for elliptic equations. The Fredholm property of boundary value problems for elliptic equations with parameters in smooth domains was studied in [1–3, 12, 24] also for nonsmooth domains was investigated in [17, 21, 28, 34].

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^l$ be an open connected set with compact C^{2m} -boundary $\partial\Omega$. Let us consider a nonlocal boundary value problem on cylindrical domain $\tilde{\Omega} = G \times \Omega$ for an elliptic differential equation

$$\begin{aligned}
 Lu &= \sum_{k=1}^n a_k(x) D_k^2 u(x, y) + \sum_{k=1}^n d_k(x, y) D_k u(x, y) \\
 &+ \sum_{|\alpha| \leq 2m} a_\alpha(y) D_y^\alpha u(x, y) = f(x, y), \quad x \in G, y \in \Omega, \\
 L_{kj} u &= \alpha_{kj} D_x^{m_{kj}} u(G_{k0}, y) + \beta_{kj} u D_x^{m_{kj}}(G_{kb}, y) = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, k = 1, 2, \dots, n, y \in \Omega, \\
 B_j u &= \sum_{|\beta| \leq m_j} b_{j\beta}(y) D_y^\beta u(x, y) = 0, \quad x \in G, y \in \partial\Omega, j = 1, 2, \dots, m,
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.40}$$

where $D_j = -i(\partial/\partial y_j)$, $m_k \in \{0, 1\}$, $\alpha_k, \beta_k, \delta_{\alpha j i}$ are complex numbers, $y = (y_1, \dots, y_l)$, and

$$\begin{aligned}
 G &= \{x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), 0 < x_k < b_k\}, \\
 G_{k0} &= (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{k-1}, 0, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n), \\
 G_{kb} &= (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{k-1}, b_k, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n), \\
 m_k \in \{0, 1\}, \quad D_k^2 &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_k^2}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n.
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.41}$$

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^l$ be an open connected set with compact C^{2m} -boundary $\partial\Omega$. Recall that for all $y_0 \in \partial\Omega$ local coordinates corresponding to y_0 are defined as coordinates obtained from the original ones by a rotation and a shift which transfers y_0 to the origin and after which the positive y_l -axis has the direction of the interior normal to $\partial\Omega$ at y_0 .

THEOREM 5.10. *Let the following conditions be satisfied:*

- (1) $a_\alpha \in C(\tilde{\Omega})$ for each $|\alpha| = 2m$, and $a_\alpha \in [L_\infty + L_{r_k}](\Omega)$ for each $|\alpha| = k < 2m$ with $r_k \geq q$ and $2m - k > l/r_k$;
- (2) $b_{j\beta} \in C^{2m-m_j}(\partial\Omega)$ for each $j, \beta, m_j < 2m$;
- (3) for $y \in \tilde{\Omega}$, $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^l$, $\lambda \in S(\varphi)$, $\varphi \in (0, \pi/3)$, $|\xi| + |\lambda| \neq 0$, let $\lambda + \sum_{|\alpha|=2m} a_\alpha(y) \xi^\alpha \neq 0$;
- (4) for each $y_0 \in \partial\Omega$ local BVP in local coordinates corresponding to y_0

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda + \sum_{|\alpha|=2m} a_\alpha(y_0) D^\alpha \vartheta(y) &= 0, \\
 B_{j0} \vartheta &= \sum_{|\beta|=m_j} b_{j\beta}(y_0) D^\beta u(y) = h_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m,
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.42}$$

has a unique solution $\vartheta \in C_0(\mathbb{R}_+)$ for all $h = (h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m$, and for $\xi^l \in \mathbb{R}^{l-1}$ with

$$|\xi^l| + |\lambda| \neq 0; \tag{5.43}$$

(5) $a_k \in C(\bar{G})$, $a_k(x) \neq 0$, and $a_k \neq b^2$, $b \in \mathbb{R}$, $x \in G$, $a_k(G_{j0}) = a_k(G_{jb})$, $d_k \in L_\infty(G)$,
 $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$;

(6) $\eta_k = (-1)^{m_{k1}} \alpha_{k1} \beta_{k2} - (-1)^{m_{k2}} \alpha_{k2} \beta_{k1} \neq 0$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

Then

(a) the coercive estimate

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=1}^n \|D_k^2 u\|_{L_{p,q}(\tilde{\Omega})} + \sum_{|\beta|=2m} \|D_y^\beta u\|_{L_{p,q}(\tilde{\Omega})} + \|u\|_{L_{p,q}(\tilde{\Omega})} \\ & \leq C[\|Lu\|_{L_{p,q}(\tilde{\Omega})} + \|u\|_{L_{p,q}(\tilde{\Omega})}] \end{aligned} \quad (5.44)$$

holds for the solution $u \in W_{p,q}^{2,2m}(\tilde{\Omega})$ of the problem (5.40);

(b) the problem (5.40) is Fredholm in $L_{p,q}(\tilde{\Omega})$.

Proof. Let $E = L_q(G)$. Then by virtue of [18, Theorem 3.6] part (1) of Condition 5.1 is satisfied. Consider an operator A which is defined by the equalities

$$D(A) = W_q^{2m}(G; B_j u = 0), \quad Au = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq 2m} a_\alpha(y) D^\alpha u(y). \quad (5.45)$$

For $x \in G$ also consider operators

$$A_k(x)u = d_k(x, y)u(y), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (5.46)$$

The problem (5.40) can be rewritten in the form (3.1), where $u(x) = u(x, \cdot)$, $f(x) = f(x, \cdot)$ are functions with values in $E = L_q(G)$. By virtue of [12, Theorem 8.2] the problem

$$\lambda u(y) + \sum_{|\alpha| \leq 2m} a_\alpha(y) D_y^\alpha u(y) = f(y), \quad (5.47)$$

$$B_j u = \sum_{|\beta| \leq m_j} b_{j\beta}(y) D_y^\beta u(y) = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m,$$

has a unique solution for $f \in L_q(G)$, and for $\arg \lambda \in S(\varphi)$, $|\lambda| \rightarrow \infty$; and the differential operator A generating by (5.47) is \mathbb{R} -positive in L_q . Then by virtue of (3.1)–(3.2) Condition 5.1 is fulfilled. It is known that the embedding $W_q^{2m}(G) \subset L_q(G)$ is compact (see, e.g., [35, Theorem 3.2.5]). Then by using interpolation properties of Sobolev spaces (see, e.g., [35, Section 4]) it is clear to see that conditions (1.12) and (1.13) of Theorem 5.3 are fulfilled too. \square

5.4. Nonlocal boundary value problems for infinite systems of elliptic equations. Consider the following infinity systems of boundary value problem:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=1}^n a_k(x) D_k^2 u_m(x) + (d_m(x) + \lambda) u_m(x) + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d_{kmj}(x) D_k u_j(x) \\ & = f_m(x), \quad x \in G, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, \infty, \end{aligned} \quad (5.48)$$

$$\alpha_{kj} D^{m_{kj}} u_m(G_{k0}) + \beta_{kj} D^{m_{kj}} u_m(G_{kb}) = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

where

$$G = \{x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), 0 < x_k < b_k, \},$$

$$G_{k0} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{k-1}, 0, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n), \quad (5.49)$$

$$G_{kb} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{k-1}, b_k, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n), \quad m_{kj} \in \{0, 1\}.$$

Let

$$D(x) = \{D_m(x)\}, \quad d_m > 0, \quad u = \{u_m\}, \quad Du = \{d_m u_m\}, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, \infty,$$

$$l_q(D) = \left\{ u : u \in l_q, \|u\|_{l_q(D)} = \|Du\|_{l_q} = \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} |d_m u_m|^q \right)^{1/q} < \infty \right\}, \quad (5.50)$$

$$x \in G, \quad 1 < q < \infty.$$

Let Q denote a differential operator in $L_p(G; l_q)$ generating by problem (5.48). Let

$$B = B(L_p(G; l_q)). \quad (5.51)$$

THEOREM 5.11. *Let the following conditions hold:*

- (1) $a_k \in C(\bar{G})$, $a_k(x) \neq 0$, and $a_k(x) \neq 0$, and $a_k \neq b^2, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $x \in G$, $a_k(G_{j0}) = a_k(G_{jb})$, $j, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$;
- (2) $d_m \in C(G)$, $d_{m\alpha} \in L_\infty(G)$ such that

$$d_m(G_{j0}) = d_m(G_{jb}), \quad \sum_{m,j=1}^{\infty} d_m^{q_1}(x) b_{kjm}^{-(q_1/2)} < \infty, \quad \frac{1}{q_1} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, \quad (5.52)$$

a.e. for $x \in G$ and $1 < p, q < \infty$.

Then

- (a) *for all $f(x) = \{f_m(x)\}_1^\infty \in L_p(G; l_q)$, for $\lambda \in S(\varphi)$, $\varphi \in (0, \pi/3)$, and for sufficiently large $|\lambda|$ the problem (5.48) has a unique solution $u = \{u_m(x)\}_1^\infty$ that belongs to space $W_p^2(G, l_q(D), l_q)$ and the coercive estimate*

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \left[\left(\int_G \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} |D_k^2 u_m(x)|^q \right)^{p/q} dx \right]^{1/p} + \left[\left(\int_G \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} |d_m u_m(x)|^q \right)^{p/q} dx \right]^{1/p}$$

$$\leq C \left[\left(\int_G \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} |f_m(x)|^q \right)^{p/q} dx \right]^{1/p} \quad (5.53)$$

holds for the solution of the problem (5.48);

(b) for sufficiently large $|\lambda| > 0$ there exists a resolvent $(Q + \lambda)^{-1}$ of operator Q and

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=0}^2 (1 + |\lambda|)^{1-j/2} \|D_k^j(Q + \lambda)^{-1}\|_B + \|A(Q + \lambda)^{-1}\|_B \leq M; \quad (5.54)$$

(c) operator Q is positive in $L_p(G; l_q)$.

Proof. Really, let $E = l_q$, A , and $A_k(x)$ be infinite matrices, such that

$$A = [d_m \delta_{mj}], \quad A_\alpha(x) = [d_{kjm}(x)], \quad m, j = 1, 2, \dots, \infty. \quad (5.55)$$

It is clear to see that this operator A is positive in l_q . Therefore, by virtue of Theorem 5.3 we obtain that the problem (5.48) for all $f \in L_p(G; l_q)$, for $\lambda \in S(\varphi)$, $\varphi \in (0, \pi/3)$, and sufficiently large $|\lambda|$ has a unique solution u that belongs to space $W_p^1(G; l_q(D), l_q)$ and

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \|D_k^2 u\|_{L_p(G; l_q)} + \|du\|_{L_p(G; l_q)} \leq C \|f\|_{L_p(G; l_q)}. \quad (5.56)$$

From the above estimate we obtain (5.53). The estimate (5.54) is obtained from Result 5.4. \square

5.5. IBVP for infinite systems of parabolic equations. Consider an infinity system of parabolic nonlocal IBVP:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u_m(t, x)}{\partial t} + \sum_{k=1}^n a_k(x) D_k^2 u_m(t, x) + (d_m(x) + \lambda) u_m(t, x) \\ + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d_{kmj}(x) D_k u_j(t, x) = f_m(t, x), \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, \infty, \end{aligned} \quad (5.57)$$

$$L_{kj} u_m = \alpha_{kj} D^{m_{kj}} u_m(G_{k0}) + \beta_{kj} D^{m_{kj}} u_m(G_{kb}) = 0,$$

$$j = 1, 2, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad u_m(0, x) = 0, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}_+, \quad x \in G.$$

THEOREM 5.12. *Let all conditions of Theorem 5.11 hold. Then the parabolic systems (5.57) for $\lambda \in S(\varphi)$, $\varphi \in (0, \pi/3)$, and for sufficiently large $|\lambda|$ have the property of maximal L_p -regularity.*

Proof. Really, let $E = l_q$, A , and $A_k(x)$ be infinite matrices, such that

$$A = [d_m \delta_{mj}], \quad A_\alpha(x) = [d_{kjm}(x)], \quad m, j = 1, 2, \dots, \infty. \quad (5.58)$$

Then the problem (5.57) can be expressed in the form

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u(t, x)}{\partial t} + \sum_{k=1}^n a_k(x) D_k^2 u(t, x) + A_\lambda u(t, x) + \sum_{k=1}^n A_k(x) \frac{\partial u(t, x)}{\partial x_k} &= f(t, x), \\ L_{kj} u &= [\alpha_{kj} u^{(m_{kj})}(t, G_{k0}) + \beta_{kj} u^{(m_{kj})}(t, G_{kb})] = 0, \\ u(0, x) &= 0, \quad j = 1, 2, k = 1, 2, \dots, n, t \in \mathbb{R}_+, x \in G \subset \mathbb{R}^n, \end{aligned} \tag{5.59}$$

where

$$A = [d_m \delta_{mj}], \quad A_\alpha(x) = [d_{kjm}(x)], \quad m, j = 1, 2, \dots, \infty. \tag{5.60}$$

Then by virtue of Theorems 5.3 and 5.8 we obtain the assertion. \square

Remark 5.13. There are many positive operators in the different concrete Banach spaces. Therefore, putting concrete Banach spaces instead of E and concrete positive differential, pseudodifferential operators or finite or infinite matrices for instance, instead of operator A , on DOE's (3.1) or (3.2) by virtue of Theorems 5.3, 5.8 we can obtain different class of maximal regular and Fredholm boundary value problems for partial differential or pseudodifferential equations, and maximal regular parabolic problems or their finite and infinite systems.

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