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***A Theorem with Respect to the Unique Continuation  
 for a Parabolic Differential Equation***

By Taira SHIROTA

**1. Introduction.**

In the present paper we study the unique continuation of solutions  $u(t, x)$  defined in the convex domain  $G$  of Euclidean  $n+1$ -space  $R_{n+1}$  satisfying the parabolic equation

$$(1.1) \quad L(u) = 0,$$

$$(1.2) \quad \left( L - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) u(t, x) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{i,j}(t, x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(t, x) \\ + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i(t, x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}(t, x) + c(t, x) u(t, x),$$

where we assume that the coefficients satisfy the following conditions :

(1.3) there are two positive numbers  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  such that

$$\alpha_1 |\xi|^2 \leq a_{ij}(t, x) \xi_i \xi_j \leq \alpha_2 |\xi|^2$$

for any real vector  $\xi = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n)$  and for any  $(t, x) \in G$ ,

$$(1.4) \quad a_{ij}(t, x), \quad \frac{\partial a_{ij}}{\partial x_k}(t, x), \quad \frac{\partial a_{ij}}{\partial t}(t, x), \quad \frac{\partial^2 a_{ij}}{\partial x_k \partial x_l}(t, x), \quad \frac{\partial^2 a_{ij}}{\partial x_l \partial t}(t, x),$$

$b_i$  and  $c$  are all continuous in  $G$  ( $i, j, k, l = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ).

In the case where the solution satisfies some boundary conditions unique continuation theorems are considered by H. Yamabe, S. Ito<sup>5)</sup> and the author<sup>8)</sup> using the unique continuation theorem of elliptic operator established by N. Aronszajn<sup>1)</sup>, H. O. Cordes<sup>3)</sup> and applying the abstract analyticity of solutions of parabolic equations which is investigated also by K. Yosida<sup>12)</sup> in another point of view. On the other hand the uniqueness of the solutions for Cauchy problem of (1.1) with non characteristic initial surface is established by S. Mizohata<sup>6)</sup>, modifying the methods used by A. P. Calderón<sup>2)</sup>, whose result is recently strengthened by Li der-Yuan<sup>11)</sup> using the idea of E. Heinz<sup>4)</sup> and H. O. Cordes<sup>3)</sup>.

The purpose of the present paper is to prove the following

**Theorem.** Let  $\mathfrak{C}$  be a curve:  $\{(t, x_i(t)) \mid t \in [a, b]\}$  with  $x_i(t) \in C^1([a, b])$ . If  $u$  is continuously differentiable with respect to  $x_i$  of second order and with respect to  $t$  of first order on the domain  $G$  and if  $u$  satisfies the following two conditions: there is a positive number  $M$  such that

$$(1.5) \quad |L(u)(t, x)|^2 \leq M \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}(t, x) \right|^2 + |u(t, x)|^2 \right\}$$

for any  $(t, x) \in G$ , and for any  $\alpha > 0$

$$(1.6) \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \max_{\substack{|x-x(t)|=r \\ t \in [a, b] \\ i, j=1, 2, \dots, n}} \left\{ \left| u(t, x) \right|, \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}(t, x) \right|, \left| \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(t, x) \right| \right\} |x-x(t)|^{-\alpha} = 0,$$

then  $u$  vanishes identically in the horizontal component  $G \cap \{(t, x) \mid t \in [a, b]\}$ .

The following proof is the completion of my previous one, where I made errors in calculation, improved by some modifications. It is also based on the methods used by Heinz and Cordes. The main distinctive feature from other authors is that I am concerned with a strong unique continuation while they does only with the uniqueness of solutions of Cauchy problem. Therefore I must consider convex lens-shaped region and some damping factors in our estimates. Furthermore my conditions with respect to  $a_{ij}(t, x)$ , (1.4), is stronger than that used by Li Der-Yuan in his last lemma, that is, I add the assumption more with respect to  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_k \partial t} a_{ij}$ , which seems to be necessary, so far as we do not employ other methods of consideration. (See p. 386)

## 2. Basic inequalities.

Before stating our results in this section we will describe some notations. We shall use the following convention:

$$u_{|t} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}, \quad u_{|x_i} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}, \quad u_{|\sigma} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \sigma}, \quad \text{etc.}$$

Furthermore for a domain  $D$  of  $R_{n+1}$  denote by  $C_x^m(D)$  and  $C_t^m(D)$  the sets of all functions  $v$  defined in  $D$  such that the derivatives of  $v$  of order  $m$  with respect to  $x_i$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ) and with respect to  $t$  are continuous on  $D$  respectively.

We assume here that the parabolic operator (1.2) is reduced to the following form:

$$(2.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \bar{L}(v) &= a_{ij} u_{|x_i|x_j} + b_i u_{|x_i} - q u_{|t} \\ &= p \left( u_{|r|r} + \frac{n-1}{r} u_{|r} + \frac{1}{r^2} N u \right) - q u_{|t}. \end{aligned}$$

Here the coefficients are functions defined in  $D = \{t \mid t \in [-\varepsilon, 1+\varepsilon]\} \times \{x \mid |x| < R\}$  for some positive  $R$  and  $\varepsilon$  and satisfy the following conditions :

(i) for a finite number of systems of polar coordinates  $(r, \varphi_\sigma)$  covering the unit sphere of  $R$ , the Laplace-Beltrami operator  $N$  is represented in the form

$$(2.2) \quad N = \frac{1}{\lambda(x)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_\sigma} \lambda(x) \bar{a}_{\sigma\tau}(t, x) \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_\tau},$$

$$\lambda(x) = \frac{\partial O_1}{\partial \varphi_1 \partial \varphi_2 \cdots \partial \varphi_{n-1}},$$

where  $\partial O_1$  is the usual surface element of the unit sphere,

$$(ii) \quad p(t, x) \in C_{t,x}^1(D), \quad q(r) \in C_r^1([0, R]), \quad b_i(t, x) \in L^\infty(D),$$

$$a_{i,j}(t, x) \in L^\infty(D), \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{a}_{\sigma,\tau}(t, x) \in C_{t,r}^1(D),$$

(iii) there are positive numbers  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  ( $\beta > \gamma$ ) such that

$$(2.3) \quad \beta^{-1} (p \bar{a}_{\sigma,\tau})_{|r}(t, x) \eta_\sigma \eta_\tau \geq \bar{a}_{\sigma,\tau}(t, x) \eta_\sigma \eta_\tau \geq \gamma |\eta|^2,$$

$$(2.4) \quad -p_{|r} \geq \beta \quad \text{and} \quad p, p^{-1}, q, q^{-1} \geq \gamma$$

for any  $(t, x) \in D$  and for any real vector  $\eta = \{\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-1}\}$ , where  $\beta$  is sufficiently large.

Furthermore for  $r_0 < R$  let  $D_{r_0, K_0}$  be the domain :

$$\{(t, x) \mid 0 < t < 1, |x| < r_0 \wedge K_0^{-1}t \wedge K_0^{-1}(1-t)\}.$$

Denote by  $\mathfrak{A}$  the class of functions  $v$  such that i)  $v \in C_x^2(D_{r_0, K_0}) \cap C_t^1(D_{r_0, K_0})$  ii) the carrier of  $v \subset D_{r_0, K_0} \cup \{(0, 0), (0, 1)\}$  and iii)  $v$  vanishes at  $x=0$  as follows: for any  $\alpha > 0$

$$(2.5) \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \max_{\substack{|x|=r \\ i, j=1, 2, \dots, n}} \{|u(t, x)|, |u_{|x_i}(t, x)|, |u_{|x_i|x_j}(t, x)|, |u_{|t}(t, x)|\} r^{-\alpha} = 0.$$

Finally let  $\varphi(t)$  be the smooth function such that

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(t) &= t \quad \text{for} \quad t \in \left[0, \frac{1}{5}\right] \\ &= 1 \quad \text{for} \quad t \in \left[\frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right] \\ &= 1-t \quad \text{for} \quad t \in \left[\frac{4}{5}, 1\right], \quad \text{and} \\ |\varphi(t)| &\leq 1 \quad \text{for any} \quad t \in [0, 1]. \end{aligned}$$

We are now in a position to state the basic lemma of this section.

**Lemma 1.** *For sufficiently small  $r_0$  and sufficiently large  $K_0$ , there are constants  $\alpha_0$  and  $C$  such that for any  $\alpha > \alpha_0$  and  $v \in \mathfrak{K}$ ,*

$$(2.6) \quad \begin{aligned} & \iiint (\bar{L}v)^2 r^{3-2\alpha} \varphi(t)^{3\alpha} p^{-1} dr dO_1 dt \\ & \geq C \alpha^3 \iiint v^2 r^{-2\alpha} \varphi(t)^{3\alpha} p^{-1} dr dO_1 dt, \end{aligned}$$

where  $r_0$ ,  $K_0$  and  $C$  depend only on the absolute value of derivatives of  $\bar{a}_{\sigma,p}$ , of  $p$  and of  $q$  with respect to  $(t, r)$ ,  $(t, x)$  and  $r$  of order 1 respectively, on the absolute value of  $a_{ij}$  and on the values of  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ . (In the following we denote such a constant also by  $C_i$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, 8$ )).

Proof. After substituting  $z=v\gamma^{-\alpha}$  into (2.1) the integral on the left-hand side of (2.6) becomes, denoting the integral by  $A$ ,

$$A \geq \iiint \{(Lz^{(1)})^2 p^{-1} + (Lz^{(2)})^2 p^{-1} + 2Lz^{(1)} \cdot Lz^{(2)} p^{-1}\} r^{-1} \cdot \varphi(t)^{3\alpha} dr dO_1 dt,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} Lz^{(1)} &= \{\alpha(\alpha+n-2)z + Nz + r^2 z_{|r|r}\} p \\ Lz^{(2)} &= (2\alpha+n-1)rz_{|r} \cdot p - qr^2 z_{|t}. \end{aligned}$$

The right hand side of the above inequality is denoted by  $\sum_{k=1}^3 A_k$ , where the  $A_k$  are defined in the obvious manner. We shall now reduce  $A_2$ ,  $A_3$  to simpler forms using integration by parts:

$$\begin{aligned} A_2 &= \iiint (Lz^{(2)})^2 r^{-1} p^{-1} \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\ &= (2\alpha+n-1)^2 \iiint r z_{|r}^2 p \varphi(t)^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\ &\quad + \iiint r^3 q^2 z_{|t}^2 p^{-1} \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\ &\quad - 2(2\alpha+n-1) \iiint r^2 z_{|r} q z_{|t} \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore

$$\begin{aligned} A_3 &= 2 \iiint Lz^{(1)} \cdot Lz^{(2)} p^{-1} r^{-1} \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\ &\geq 2\alpha(\alpha+n-2)(2\alpha+n-1) \iiint z \cdot z_{|r} \cdot p dO_1 dr dt \\ &\quad + 2 \iiint \alpha(\alpha+n-2)z \cdot (-rqz_{|t}) \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\ &\quad + 2 \iiint (Nz + r^2 z_{|r|r})(2\alpha+n-1)z_{|r}p - rqz_{|t} \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \alpha(\alpha+n-2)(2\alpha+n-1) \iiint z^2(-p_{|r}) dO_1 dr dt \\
&\quad + \alpha(\alpha+n-2) \iiint r \cdot 3\alpha \varphi_{|t} \varphi^{-1} q z^2 \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\
&\quad + 2 \iiint N z \{(2\alpha+n-1) z_{|r} p - r q z_{|t}\} \varphi^{2\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\
&\quad + 2 \iiint r^2 z_{|r|r} (2\alpha+n-1) z_{|r} p \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\
&\quad - 2 \iiint r^2 z_{|r|r} r q z_{|t} \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^5 \bar{A}_{3,k},
\end{aligned}$$

where the  $\bar{A}_{3,k}$  are also defined in the obvious manner. The terms  $\bar{A}_{3,4}$  and  $\bar{A}_{3,5}$  are also calculated by using integration by parts:

$$\bar{A}_{3,4} = -(2\alpha+n-1) \{ 2 \iiint r z_{|r}^2 p \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt + \iiint r^2 z_{|r}^2 p_{|r} \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \},$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{A}_{3,5} &= -2 \iiint r^3 z_{|r|r} q z_{|t} \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\
&= 2 \iiint r^3 z_{|r} z_{|r|t} q \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt + 6 \iiint r^2 z_{|t} z_{|r} q \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\
&\quad + 2 \iiint r^3 z_{|r} z_{|t} q_{|r} \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\
&= -2 \iiint r^3 z_{|r}^2 3\alpha q \varphi_{|t} \varphi^{-1} \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt - 2 \iiint r^3 z_{|r|t} z_{|r} q \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\
&\quad + 6 \iiint r^2 z_{|t} z_{|r} q \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt + 2 \iiint r^3 z_{|r} z_{|t} q_{|r} \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\
&= -2 \iiint r^3 z_{|r}^2 3\alpha q \varphi_{|t} \varphi^{-1} \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt + 2 \iiint r^3 z_{|t} z_{|r|r} q \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\
&\quad + 12 \iiint r^2 z_{|t} z_{|r} q \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt + 4 \iiint r^3 z_{|r} z_{|t} q_{|r} \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt,
\end{aligned}$$

therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{A}_{3,5} &= 6 \iiint r^2 z_{|t} z_{|r} q \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt - 3 \iiint \alpha r^3 z_{|r} q^2 \varphi_{|t} \varphi^{-1} \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\
&\quad + 2 \iiint r^3 z_{|r} z_{|t} q_{|r} \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt.
\end{aligned}$$

By combining the previous equalities and inequalities we see that

$$\begin{aligned}
(2.7) \quad A &\geq \iiint \{ \alpha((\alpha+n-2)(2\alpha+n-1)(-\dot{p}_{|r}) + 3\alpha^2(\alpha+n-2)rq\varphi_{|t}\varphi^{-1}) \\
&\quad z^2\varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\
&+ \iiint \{(2\alpha+n-1)^2\dot{r}\dot{p} - 2(2\alpha+n-1)r\dot{p} + r^2\dot{p}_{|r} - 3\alpha r^3q\varphi_{|t}\varphi^{-1}\} \\
&\quad z_{|r}^2\varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\
&+ \iiint r^3q^2z_{|t}^2\dot{p}^{-1}\varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\
&+ 2 \iiint (3r^2 - (2\alpha+n-1)r^2) + r^3q_{|r}q^{-1} \} q z_{|t} \cdot z_{|r} \varphi(t)^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\
&+ \iiint [2Nz \cdot \{(2\alpha+n-1)z_{|r}\dot{p} - rqz_{|t}\}] \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt
\end{aligned}$$

Here we remark that since  $r < r_0 \wedge K_0^{-1}t \wedge K_0^{-1}(1-t)$ ,

$$(2.8) \quad |r\varphi_{|t}\varphi^{-1}| \leq (K_0^{-1} \vee r_0)k \quad \text{in } D_{r_0, K_0},$$

where  $k$  depends only on  $\varphi(t)$ . Then from (2.4) and (2.8) we obtain the estimate of the first term of the right hand side of (2.7): the first term, which we denote by  $I$ , is

$$(2.9) \quad I \geq \alpha^3 C_1 \iiint z^2 \cdot \dot{p}^{-1} \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt,$$

for sufficiently large  $\alpha$  and  $K_0$  and for sufficiently small  $r_0$ . In order to estimate the last term we remark that

$$\begin{aligned}
2 \iint N z \cdot z_{|r} \dot{p} dO_1 dr &= -2 \iint z_{|p} \cdot \bar{a}_{p,\sigma} (z_{|r} \dot{p})_{|\sigma} dO_1 dr \\
&= \iint z_{|p} (\dot{p} \bar{a}_{p,\sigma})_{|r} z_{|\sigma} \dot{p} dO_1 dr \\
&\quad - 2 \iint z_{|p} \bar{a}_{p,\sigma} \cdot z_{|r} \dot{p}_{|\sigma} dO_1 dr.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence we obtain that the fifth term, which we denote by  $V$  is,

$$\begin{aligned}
V &\geq (2\alpha+n-1) \iiint z_{|p} (\dot{p} \bar{a}_{p,\sigma})_{|r} \cdot z_{|\sigma} \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\
&\quad + \iiint z_{|p} \bar{a}_{p,\sigma} \{-2(\alpha+n-1)z_{|r} \dot{p}_{|\sigma} - rz_{|\sigma} \cdot 3\alpha \cdot q \varphi_{|t} \varphi^{-1}\} \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\
&\quad - \iiint r z_{|p} \bar{a}_{p,\sigma} z_{|\sigma} \cdot q \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt,
\end{aligned}$$

hence

$$\begin{aligned}
(2.10) \quad V &\geq \{(2\alpha+n-1)(\beta-\gamma) - 3\alpha q(r_0 \vee k_0^{-1}) - r_0 q C_2\} \\
&\quad \cdot \iiint z_{|p} \bar{a}_{p,\sigma} z_{|\sigma} \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt \\
&\quad - \alpha C_3 \iiint r^2 z_{|r}^2 \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt,
\end{aligned}$$

since  $|\bar{a}_{\rho,\sigma} \bar{p}_{|\rho} \bar{p}_{|\sigma}| \leq C_4 r$ , where we use (2.3), (2.4), (2.8) and take  $\alpha, K_0$  sufficiently large and  $r_0$  sufficiently small.

Thus from (2.7), (2.8), (2.9) and (2.10) we see that if the coefficient of the second term of (2.7), i.e. of the term containing  $z_{|r}^2$  is larger than  $[(2\alpha+n-1)-3-rq_1 q^{-1}]^2 r p + \alpha C_3 r^2$ , then  $A \geq \alpha^3 \iint z^2 p^{-1} \varphi^{3\alpha} dO_1 dr dt$ .

But this condition follows also from conditions ii) and (2.8). (Q.E.D.)

From Lemma 1 we obtain the following basic inequality.

**Lemma 2.** *Under the same assumption of Lemma 1,*

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint (\bar{L}v)^2 r^{4-2\alpha-n} \varphi(t)^{3\alpha} dx dt \\ & \geq C \iint \left( \frac{\alpha^3}{r_0^3} |v|^2 + \frac{\alpha}{r_0} \sum_{i=1}^n |v_{|x_i}|^2 \right) r^{4-2\alpha-n} \varphi(t)^{3\alpha} dx dt. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. From the relation

$$\bar{L}(v^2) = 2v\bar{L}(v) + 2a_{ij}v_{|x_i}v_{|x_j}, \quad p > \gamma$$

and the positive definiteness of the matrices  $((a_{ij}))$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} B &= C_5 \iint \sum_{i=1}^n v_{|x_i}^2 r^{-2\alpha-n+4} p^{-1} \varphi(t)^{3\alpha} dx dt \\ &\leq - \iint v \bar{L}(v) r^{-2\alpha-n+4} p^{-1} \varphi^{3\alpha} dx dt + \frac{1}{2} \iint \bar{L}(v) r^{-2\alpha-n+4} p^{-1} \varphi^{3\alpha} dx dt \\ &\leq \{ \iint v^2 r^{-2\alpha-n+4} p^{-1} \varphi^{3\alpha} dx dt \}^{1/2} \{ \iint \bar{L}(v) r^{-2\alpha-n+4} p^{-1} \varphi^{3\alpha} dx dt \}^{1/2} \\ &\quad + 2^{-1} (2\alpha+2n-5)(2\alpha+3n-5) \iint v^2 r^{-2\alpha-n+2} \varphi^{3\alpha} dx dt \\ &\quad + 2^{-1} \iint v^2 r^{-2\alpha-n+4} \{ 3p^{-1} \varphi_{|t} \varphi + (p^{-1})_{|t} \} q \varphi^{3\alpha} dx dt, \end{aligned}$$

since

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{L}^*(p^{-1} r^{-2\alpha-n+4} \varphi^{3\alpha}) &= (2\alpha+2n-5)(2\alpha+3n-5) r^{-2\alpha-n+2} \varphi^{3\alpha} \\ &\quad + q(p^{-1} \varphi^{3\alpha})_{|t} r^{-2\alpha-n+4}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore from ii) and iii) using Lemma 1 repeatedly we see that

$$\begin{aligned} B &\leq \left( \frac{r_0^3}{C\alpha^3} \right)^{1/2} \iint \bar{L}(v)^2 r^{-2\alpha-n+4} \varphi(t)^{3\alpha} dx dt \\ &\quad + \{ 2^{-1} (2\alpha+2n-5)(2\alpha+3n-5) + C_6 \alpha r_0 (r_0 \vee k_0^{-1}) + C_7 r_0^2 \} \cdot \\ &\quad \cdot \iint v^2 r^{-2\alpha-n+2} \varphi^{3\alpha} dx dt \\ &\leq \left[ \left( \frac{r_0^3}{C\alpha^3} \right)^{1/2} + \frac{r_0 C_8 \{ \alpha^2 + \alpha r_0 (r_0 \vee k_0^{-1}) + r_0^2 \}}{C\alpha^3} \right] \iint \bar{L}(v)^2 r^{-2\alpha-n+4} \varphi(t)^{3\alpha} dx dt, \end{aligned}$$

from which we have the desired inequality.

### 3. The proof of Theorem.

By certain coordinate transformations of  $R_{n+1}$  we can reduce the general operator (1.2) to (2.1) with the conditions i), ii) and iii) (in particular the boundedness of  $\bar{a}_{\sigma, \rho, t}$ ). But in order to obtain such a coordinate transformation, the existence of the derivatives of  $a_{ij}$  of order 3 such as  $a_{ij|x_k|x_l|x_m}$ , and  $a_{ij|x_k|x_l|t}$  will be required, if we use the geodesic differential equation. To avoid this we use the transformations considered by Cordes<sup>3)</sup>, where the constants  $r_0$ ,  $K_0$ ,  $C$  in § 2 depend only on the absolute values of functions of (1.4) on a certain small domains and on the numbers  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$  in § 1. (See p. 386) Then it is not difficult to show that our theorem is reduced to the following Lemma 3. For from Lemma 3 we see that under the condition of Theorem  $u$  vanishes identically in a (small) lens-shaped region with axis  $\mathbb{C}$  and such regions cover the horizontal component mentioned in Theorem.

**Lemma 3.** *Let  $\bar{L}$  be the operator with the conditions i) ii) iii) in § 2 on the domain  $D = \{(t, x) | t \in [-\varepsilon, 1+\varepsilon], |x| \leq R\}$ . If  $u \in C^2_x(D) \cap C^1_t(D)$  satisfies conditions (1.5) and (1.6) with respect to  $\mathbb{C} = [-\varepsilon, 1+\varepsilon] \times \{0\}$ , then  $u$  vanishes identically in the small domain  $\{(t, x) | t \in \left[\frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right], |x| \leq r_0 < R\}$  for a sufficiently small  $r_0$ .*

**Proof.** Let  $\rho(r)$  and  $\sigma(t)$  be the smooth functions such that  $\rho(r)=1$  for any  $r \in \left[0, \frac{3}{4}\right]$ ,  $=0$  for  $r \in \left[\frac{4}{5}, \infty\right]$  and  $|\rho(r)| \leq 1$  for any  $r \geq 0$ , and such that  $|\sigma(t)-\sigma_0(t)| \leq \delta \sigma_0(t)$  for  $t \in [0, 1]$  and for a sufficiently small  $\delta$ , where  $\sigma_0(t)$  is the function such that

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_0(t) &= K_0^{-1}t & \text{for } t \in [0, K_0 r_0], \\ &= r_0 & \text{for } t \in [K_0 r_0, 1 - K_0 r_0], \\ &= K_0^{-1}(1-t) & \text{for } t \in [1 - K_0 r_0, 1]. \end{aligned}$$

Now let  $v = u(t, x) \cdot \rho(r \cdot \sigma(t)^{-1})$ . Then from (1.5) and (1.6) with  $\mathbb{C} = [-\varepsilon, 1+\varepsilon] \times \{0\}$ , we see that  $v \in \mathfrak{K}$ . Therefore from Lemma 2 we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\alpha C \iint_{D_{K_0, r_0}} \{ |v|^2 + \sum |v_{|x_i}|^2 \} r^{-2\alpha - n+4} \varphi^{3\alpha} dx dt \\ &\leq \iint_{D_{K_0, r_0}} \bar{L}(v)^2 r^{-2\alpha - n+4} \varphi^{3\alpha} dx dt \\ &\leq \iint_{D_{2K_0, r_0/2}} \bar{L}(u)^2 r^{-2\alpha - n+4} \varphi^{3\alpha} dx dt + \iint_{D_{K_0, r_0} - D_{2K_0, r_0/2}} \bar{L}(v)^2 r^{-2\alpha - n+4} \varphi^{3\alpha} dx dt. \end{aligned}$$

Accordingly from (1.5) we see that for sufficiently large

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha &> \frac{2M}{K_0} \vee \alpha_0 \vee (n-4) \quad \text{and} \quad K_0 r_0 \leq \frac{1}{5}, \\
 \alpha \frac{C}{2} \left( \frac{r_0}{3} \right)^{-2\alpha-n+4} \iint_{|x| \leq r_0/3, t \in [2/5, 3/5]} |u|^2 dx dt \\
 &\leq \alpha \frac{C}{2} \iint_{D_{2K_0, r_0/2}} |u|^2 r^{-2\alpha-n+4} \varphi^{3\alpha} dx dt \\
 &\leq \left( \frac{r_0}{2} \right)^{-2\alpha-n+4} \iint_{D_{K_0, r_0} - D_{2K_0, r_0/2}, [1/5, 4/5]} \bar{L}(v)^2 dx dt \\
 &\quad + \left( \frac{1}{K_0} \right)^{-2\alpha-n+4} \iint_{D_{K_0, r_0} - D_{2K_0, r_0/2}, [0, 1/5] \cup [4/5, 1]} \bar{L}(v)^2 dx dt.
 \end{aligned}$$

Then letting  $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ , we see that  $u \equiv 0$  for  $(t, x)$ ;  $|x| \leq r_0$ ,  $t \in \left[ \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5} \right]$ .

Here we remark that the number 5 in the definition  $\varphi(t)$ , Lemma 1, 2 and 3 is chosen only for the convenience of descriptions, but  $r_0$  depends on this number, therefore we obtain that  $u \equiv 0$  for a small lens-shaped region surrounding the curve  $\mathfrak{C}$ . (Q.E.D.).

REMARK. If one is interested only in proving the uniqueness of solutions for Cauchy problem of (1.1) with non characteristic initial surface  $S$ , we have only to replace first  $S$  by a strictly convex surface<sup>7)</sup> by the use of a smooth transformation with the  $t$ -coordinate fixed and then to apply the fact that the integral inequality of Lemma 2 with the integral domain  $D = \{(t, x) \mid |t| \leq 1, |x| \leq r_0\}$  and with  $\varphi(t) = 1$  is valid for any  $v$  with the condition (1.6), vanishing on the boundary of  $D$ . I have learned this method of consideration from Prof. M. Nagumo early in my investigation.

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*Added in proof.* We see in proof that in our theorem the conditions with respect to  $a_{ij|x_i|t}$  in (1.4) can be removed. In fact, let  $a_{ij}(t, 0) = \delta_{ij}$ , then without using the coordinate transformation of the unit sphere, applying only the transformation with respect to the distance from the origin, we obtain by the same method used above the inequality (2.6) and therefore the inequality in Lemma 2. To prove (2.6) we first replace  $L^{(1)}z$  and  $L^{(2)}z$  as follows: setting

$$b_\sigma = a_{ij}(t, x) x_i \frac{\partial \theta_\sigma}{\partial x_j} / a_{ij}(t, x) \frac{x_i x_j}{r^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L^{(1)}z &= \{\alpha(\alpha+n-2)z + Nz + r(rz_{|r})_{|r} + r(b_\sigma z_{|\sigma})_{|r} + \lambda^{-1}(\lambda b_\sigma r z_{|r})_{|\sigma}\} \cdot p \\ L^{(2)}z &= (2\alpha+n-2)(rz_{|r} + b_\sigma z_{|\sigma}) \cdot p - q \cdot r^2 z_{|t}, \end{aligned}$$

and then calculate as above replacing  $(rz_{|r})$  in  $L^{(2)}z(A_2)$  by  $(rz_{|r} + b_\sigma z_{|\sigma})$  and considering the following conditions: for a fixed polar coordinate system

$$|b_\sigma|, |b_{\sigma|p}| \leq \gamma r, |b_{\sigma|r}|, |b_{\sigma|t}| \leq \gamma \quad \text{in } D_{r_0, K_0}.$$

Finally we remark that for calculations it is convenient to consider the transformation  $r = e^{-s}$  ( $s \rightarrow \infty$ ).