

Analytic solutions for a Stefan problem with Gibbs-Thomson correction

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Abstract. We provide existence of a unique smooth solution for a class of one- and two-phase Stefan problems with Gibbs-Thomson correction in arbitrary space dimensions. In addition, it is shown that the moving interface depends analytically on the temporal and spatial variables. Of crucial importance for the analysis is the property of maximal L_p -regularity for the linearized problem, which is fully developed in this paper as well.

1. Introduction and main results

The Stefan problem is a model for phase transitions in liquid-solid systems and accounts for heat diffusion and exchange of latent heat in a homogeneous medium. The strong formulation of this model corresponds to a free boundary problem involving a parabolic diffusion equation for each phase and a transmission condition prescribed at the interface separating the phases.

In order to describe the physical situation in some more detail, let us consider a domain Ω that is occupied by a liquid and a solid phase, say water and ice, that are separated by an interface Γ . Due to melting or freezing, the corresponding regions occupied by water and ice will change and, consequently, the interface Γ will also change its position and shape. This leads to a free boundary problem.

The basic physical laws governing this process are conservation of mass and conservation of energy. The unknowns are the temperature u^+ and u^- for the liquid and solid phase, respectively, and the position of the interface Γ separating the two different phases. The conservation laws can then be expressed by a diffusion equation for u^+ and u^- in the respective regions Ω^+ and Ω^- occupied by the liquid and solid phase and by the so-called Stefan condition which accounts for the exchange of latent heat due to melting or solidifying. In the *classical* Stefan problem one assumes that the temperatures u^+ and u^-

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coincide at the interface Γ (where the two phases are in contact), that is, one requires

$$(1.1) \quad u^+ = u^- = 0 \quad \text{on } \Gamma$$

where 0 is the melting temperature. Molecular considerations attempting to explain the effect of supercooling and of dendritic growth of crystals suggest that the condition (1.1) on the free boundary Γ be replaced by the *Gibbs-Thomson correction*

$$(1.2) \quad u^+ = u^- = \sigma\kappa \quad \text{on } \Gamma$$

where σ is a positive constant, called the surface tension, and where κ denotes the mean curvature of Γ . We will occasionally refer to the Stefan problem with condition (1.2) as the *Stefan problem with surface tension*.

It should be emphasized that the Stefan problem with Gibbs-Thomson correction (1.2) differs from the classical Stefan problem in a much more fundamental way than just in the modification of an interface condition. This becomes evident, for instance, by the fact that the classical Stefan problem allows for a comparison principle, a property that is no longer shared by the Stefan problem with surface tension. As a consequence, many of the techniques that were developed and successfully applied to the classical Stefan problem cannot be used for the modified problem. A striking difference is also provided by the fact that in the classical Stefan model, the temperature completely determines the phases, that is, the liquid region can be characterized by the condition $u > 0$, whereas $u < 0$ characterizes the solid region, with $u = 0$ being the melting temperature. The inclusion of surface tension will no longer allow to determine the phases merely by the sign of u .

The main reason for introducing the Gibbs-Thomson correction (1.2) stems from the need to account for so-called *supercooling*, in which a fluid supports temperatures below its freezing point, or *superheating*, the analogous phenomena for solids; or dendrite formation, in which simple shapes evolve into complicated tree-like structures. The effect of supercooling can be in the order of hundreds of degrees for certain materials and is required for nucleation, namely the forming of a new phase in a set previously occupied by the parental phase, see [12], Chapter 1, and [52]. We also refer to [11], [12], [23], [27], [28], [30], [35], [52] for more information.

The Stefan problem has been studied in the mathematical literature for over a century, see [47], [39] and [53], pp. 117–120, for a historic account, and has attracted the attention of many prominent mathematicians.

The classical Stefan problem is known to admit unique global weak solutions, see for instance [20], [21], [31] and [34], pp. 496–503. It is important to point out that the existence of weak solutions is closely tied to the maximum principle, see for instance the proofs in [20].

Important results concerning the regularity of weak solutions for the multidimensional classical one-phase Stefan problem were established in [7], [8], [10], [22], [32], [33], [37], and regularity results for the classical two-phase Stefan problem are contained in [4], [5], [9], [14], [15], [41], [48], [55], to mention only a few references. We mention that classical solutions for the Stefan problem with condition (1.1) are established in [29], [38].

Although the Stefan problem with the Gibbs-Thomson correction (1.2) has been around for many decades, only few analytical results concerning existence and the regularity of solutions are known, see [23], [36], [40], [45], [46]. The authors in [23] consider the case with small surface tension $0 < \sigma \ll 1$ and linearize the problem about $\sigma = 0$. Assuming the existence of smooth solutions for the case $\sigma = 0$, that is, for the classical Stefan problem, the authors prove existence and uniqueness of a weak solution for the *linearized* problem and then investigate the effect of small surface tension on the shape of $\Gamma(t)$. Existence of global weak solutions is established in [36], using a discretized problem and a capacity-type estimate for approximating solutions. The weak solutions obtained in [36] have a sharp interface, but are highly non-unique. In [40], the way in which a spherical ball of ice in a supercooled fluid might melt down is investigated. A proof for existence (without uniqueness) of classical solutions was given in [45], [46].

If the diffusion equation $\partial_t u^\pm - \Delta u^\pm = 0$ in Ω^\pm is replaced by the elliptic equation $\Delta u^\pm = 0$, then the resulting problem is the quasi-stationary Stefan problem with surface tension, which has also been termed the Mullins-Sekerka model (or the Hele-Shaw model with surface tension). Existence, uniqueness, and regularity of classical solutions for the quasi-stationary approximation has recently been investigated in [6], [13], [16], [18], [19].

We should point out that uniqueness of solutions for the Stefan problem with Gibbs-Thomson correction has not been established so far. This provides a serious drawback for a complete understanding of the problem. The lack of uniqueness would for instance imply that the process of melting and freezing is not completely predictable, as the same initial configuration can lead to different outcomes.

In this paper we close this gap. Moreover, we are able to show that solutions regularize, and that the free boundary is even analytic in time and space. In order to obtain our results we devise a new approach based on maximal regularity. The thrust of this approach is manifold. It gives the best possible estimates for the linearized problem. This in turn allows us to use the contraction principle to obtain unique solutions for the nonlinear problem. Moreover, our approach allows us to resort to the implicit function theorem to establish further properties of solutions, such as regularity.

After these general remarks we shall now introduce the precise mathematical model for the Stefan problem with Gibbs-Thomson correction. We will, in fact, look at the special geometry where the free boundary is represented as the graph of a function. The general situation will be treated—among other topics—in a forthcoming paper.

Let us then consider a family $\Gamma = \{\Gamma(t); t \geq 0\}$ of hypersurfaces in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , where each individual hypersurface is assumed to be a graph over \mathbb{R}^n , that is, $\Gamma(t) = \text{graph}(\rho(t))$ for some $\rho(t) \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R})$. Moreover, let $\Omega^+(t)$ and $\Omega^-(t)$ denote the domain above and below $\Gamma(t)$, respectively, that is,

$$\Omega^\pm(t) := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}; y \gtrless \rho(t, x)\}.$$

We set $\Omega(t) := \Omega^+(t) \cup \Omega^-(t)$ and consider the following problem: Given $\Gamma_0 = \text{graph}(\rho_0)$ and $u_0 : \Omega(0) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, determine a family $\Gamma = \{\Gamma(t); t \geq 0\}$ and a function

$$u : \bigcup_{t \geq 0} (\{t\} \times \Omega(t)) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

such that

$$(1.3) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t u - \Delta u = 0 & \text{in } \Omega(t), t > 0, \\ u = \kappa(t) & \text{on } \Gamma(t), t \geq 0, \\ V = [\partial_\nu u] & \text{on } \Gamma(t), t > 0, \\ u(0, \cdot) = u_0 & \text{in } \Omega(0), \\ \Gamma(0) = \Gamma_0, \end{cases}$$

where $\kappa(t)$ stands for the sum of the principal curvatures of $\Gamma(t)$, normalized to be positive at $x \in \Gamma(t)$ if $\Gamma(t)$ is convex at x with respect to $\Omega^-(t)$. The normal velocity of Γ is denoted by V and is normalized to be positive at $t > 0$ if Γ is expanding locally $\Omega^-(t)$. Given any function $v : \Omega(t) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we write v^+ and v^- for the restriction of v to $\Omega^+(t)$ and $\Omega^-(t)$, respectively. Using this notation, let $[\partial_\nu u]$ denote the jump of the normal derivatives of u across $\Gamma(t)$, that is,

$$[\partial_\nu u] := \partial_\nu u^+ - \partial_\nu u^-,$$

where ν stands for the outer normal on $\Gamma(t)$ with respect to $\Omega^-(t)$. Of course, u_0 is a given initial value for u and Γ_0 describes the initial position of Γ .

To formulate our main results, let $B_{pp}^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $s \geq 0$, $p \in (1, \infty)$, denote the Besov spaces, cf. [51]. Then we have

Theorem 1.1. *Fix $p > n + 3$ and let $\rho_0 \in B_{pp}^{4-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $u_0 \in B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\Omega(0))$ be given. Assume further that the compatibility conditions*

$$u_0^\pm = \kappa_{\Gamma_0}, \quad [\partial_\nu u_0] \in B_{pp}^{2-6/p}(\Gamma_0)$$

hold. Then, given $T > 0$, there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that problem (1.3) possesses a classical solution (Γ, u) on $[0, T]$, provided that

$$\|u_0\|_{B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\Omega(0))} < \varepsilon, \quad \|\rho_0\|_{B_{pp}^{4-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)} < \varepsilon, \quad \|[\partial_\nu u_0]\|_{B_{pp}^{2-6/p}(\Gamma_0)} < \varepsilon.$$

In addition, we have that

$$M = \bigcup_{t \in (0, T)} (\{t\} \times \Gamma(t)) \text{ is a real analytic manifold}$$

and that $u^\pm \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega}_T^\pm, \mathbb{R})$, where $\bar{\Omega}_T^\pm := \{(t, (x, y)) \in (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^{n+1}; (x, y) \in \bar{\Omega}^\pm(t)\}$.

Remarks 1.2. (a) Observe that we construct (small) smooth solutions on arbitrarily large time intervals, see also Remark (c) below. Additionally, note that Γ is a family of real analytic hypersurfaces, depending analytically on $t \in (0, T)$.

(b) Our main results in Section 7 yield further information on the solution of Theorem 1.1. In particular, we know that the solution keeps its initial spatial regularity on the left-sided closed time interval $[0, T)$. Furthermore, the above solution is unique in an appropriate class specified in Section 7 below.

(c) An inspection of the proof of Theorem 1.1 shows that the smallness assumption of the initial data (ρ_0, u_0) can be weakened if one agrees to have solutions on (possibly) small time intervals. More precisely, one can show that there is an $\varepsilon > 0$ with the following property: Given $\rho_0 \in B_{pp}^{4-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\|\nabla \rho_0\|_{BUC(\mathbb{R}^n)} < \varepsilon$ and $u_0 \in B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\Omega(0))$ with $u_0^\pm = \kappa_{\Gamma_0}$ and $[\partial_\nu u_0] \in B_{pp}^{2-6/p}(\Gamma_0)$, there is a $T > 0$ such that problem (1.3) possesses a classical solution (Γ, u) on $[0, T]$. This solution is again real analytic in space and time, and unique in a suitable class of functions.

(d) It is worthwhile to emphasize that the above remark in particular implies that we can handle initial geometries with arbitrarily large mean curvatures.

(e) Finally, we would like to point out that the formulation given in equation (1.3) serves as a model problem for a general geometry, as the free boundary $\Gamma(t)$ can locally always be represented as the graph of a function. It can be shown that the condition $\|\nabla \rho_0\|_\infty < \varepsilon$ can be realized by approximating Γ_0 by an appropriate reference manifold Σ . The smallness condition for $\nabla \rho_0$ will then translate into a geometric condition, expressing that the tangent space of the reference manifold Σ be sufficiently close to the tangent space of Γ_0 . This will be done in a forthcoming paper.

The proof of Theorem 1.1 is based on a thorough understanding of the linear problem

$$(1.4) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t w - \Delta_x w - \partial_y^2 w = f, & t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, y > 0, \\ \gamma w + \Delta \sigma = g, & t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \partial_t \sigma - \gamma \partial_y w = h, & t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\ w(0, x, y) = w_0(x, y), & y > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \sigma(0, x) = \sigma_0(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \end{cases}$$

where the initial values (w_0, σ_0) as well as the inhomogeneities (f, g, h) are given. Throughout this paper we write γ for the (spatial) trace operator for functions defined on a domain with a smooth boundary.

We shall show that (1.4) is a parabolic problem which enjoys maximal regularity in an L_p -setting, where $1 < p < \infty$ is arbitrary except for the values $3/2$ and 3 .

We study (1.4) in an L_p -setting, so we are using $L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})$ as the state space for w , where $\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1} := \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, \infty)$. It turns out that the Besov space $B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a suitable choice for the state space of σ in order to ensure maximal L_p -regularity for (1.4). Letting $X = L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}) \times B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, we define the operator A on X by

$$(1.5) \quad A \begin{pmatrix} w \\ \sigma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\Delta_x w - \partial_y^2 w \\ -\gamma \partial_y w \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for } (w, \sigma) \in \mathcal{D}(A),$$

with

$$\mathcal{D}(A) = \{(w, \sigma) \in H_p^2(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}) \times B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n), \gamma w + \Delta \sigma = 0, \gamma \partial_y w \in B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)\}.$$

Our first result shows that A generates an analytic C_0 -semigroup on X .

Theorem 1.3. *Let $1 < p < \infty$ and let A be defined by (1.5).*

Then A is closed, linear and densely defined in X . Its kernel $\mathcal{N}(A)$ is trivial and its range $\mathcal{R}(A)$ is dense in X . For each $\theta \in [0, \pi)$ there is a constant $M(\theta) \geq 1$ such that

$$\|(\lambda + A)^{-1}\| \leq \frac{M(\theta)}{|\lambda|} \left[1 + \frac{1}{|\lambda|^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2p}}} \right], \quad \lambda \neq 0, |\arg \lambda| \leq \theta.$$

Consequently, $-A$ generates an analytic C_0 -semigroup $\{e^{-A\zeta}\}_{\zeta > 0}$ such that

$$\|e^{-A\zeta}\| + \|\zeta A e^{-A\zeta}\| \leq M_1(\theta) [1 + |\zeta|^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2p}}], \quad |\arg \zeta| \leq \theta < \pi/2,$$

with some constant $M_1(\theta)$ independent of ζ .

Of considerable interest are the real interpolation spaces

$$(X; \mathcal{D}(A))_{\alpha, q} = D_A(\alpha, q), \quad 1 \leq q \leq \infty, \alpha \in (0, 1),$$

of the domain $\mathcal{D}(A)$ of A , endowed with the graph norm, and X . For $\alpha = 1 - 1/p$ and $q = p$ this space characterizes all the initial values $z_0 = (w_0, \sigma_0)$ such that $z(t) = e^{-At}z_0$ belongs to the maximal regularity space of type L_p , that is,

$$z \in H_p^1(J; X) \cap L_p(J; \mathcal{D}(A)),$$

where $J = [0, T]$ denotes a compact interval. We refer to Remark 2.1 (b) for a complete characterization of the spaces $D_A(1 - 1/p, p)$.

Taking into account the definition of A , the maximal regularity space of type L_p according to the theory of parabolic evolution equations is given by

$$(1.6) \quad \begin{aligned} w &\in H_p^1(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})) \cap L_p(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})), \\ \sigma &\in H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)). \end{aligned}$$

However, it turns out that this regularity class is not suitable for studying the nonlinear problem. In addition, it does not take care of the inhomogeneous interface condition we have to deal with. We shall see that the appropriate maximal regularity class is given by

$$(1.7) \quad \begin{aligned} w &\in H_p^1(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})) \cap L_p(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})), \\ \sigma &\in B_{pp}^{3/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)). \end{aligned}$$

Our main result concerning problem (1.4) reads as follows.

Theorem 1.4. *Assume that $1 < p < \infty$ with $p \neq 3/2, 3$ and let $J = [0, T]$. Then there exists a unique solution (w, σ) to problem (1.4) with*

$$\begin{aligned} w &\in H_p^1(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})) \cap L_p(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})), \\ \sigma &\in B_{pp}^{3/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)), \end{aligned}$$

if and only if the data (f, g, h, w_0, σ_0) satisfy the following conditions:

- (a) $f \in L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}))$ and $w_0 \in B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})$,
- (b) $g \in B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$,
- (c) $h \in B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$,
- (d) $\sigma_0 \in B_{pp}^{6-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p < 3/2$, and $\sigma_0 \in B_{pp}^{4-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p > 3/2$,
- (e) $\gamma w_0 + \Delta \sigma_0 = g(0)$ in case $p > 3/2$,
- (f) $\gamma \partial_y w_0 + h(0) \in B_{pp}^{2-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ in case $p > 3$.

If this is the case then we additionally have

$$\sigma \in H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap H_p^{1/2}(J; B_{pp}^{3-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; H_p^3(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

The maximal regularity property of (1.4) which is natural from the semigroup point of view is presented in our next result.

Theorem 1.5. *Assume that $1 < p < \infty$ with $p \neq 3/2, 3$ and let $J = [0, T]$. Then there exists a unique solution (w, σ) to problem (1.4) with*

$$\begin{aligned} w &\in H_p^1(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})) \cap L_p(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})), \quad \gamma \partial_y w \in L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)), \\ \sigma &\in H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)), \end{aligned}$$

if and only if the data (f, g, h, w_0, σ_0) satisfy the following conditions:

- (a) $f \in L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}))$ and $w_0 \in B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})$,
- (b) $g \in B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$,
- (c) $h \in L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$,
- (d) $\sigma_0 \in B_{pp}^{6-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p < 3/2$, and $\sigma_0 \in B_{pp}^{4-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p > 3/2$,
- (e) $\gamma w_0 + \Delta \sigma_0 = g(0)$ in case $p > 3/2$,
- (f) $\gamma \partial_y w_0 \in B_{pp}^{2-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ in case $p > 3$.

If this is the case then we additionally have

$$\sigma \in H_p^{1/2}(J; B_{pp}^{3-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; H_p^3(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

The plan for this paper is as follows. Section 2 contains the construction of the semigroup, that is, the proof of Theorem 1.3. In Section 3 we study L_p -maximal regularity for problem (1.4) in the case that $w_0 = \sigma_0 = 0$ and $g \equiv 0$, whereas the case $w_0 = \sigma_0 = 0$ and

$f \equiv h \equiv 0$ is considered in Section 4. The proofs of Theorems 1.4 and 1.5 are given in Section 5. Section 6 is devoted to a short discussion of the corresponding two-phase problem and Theorem 6.1 is the analogue of Theorem 1.4 for the two-phase case. Based on Theorem 6.1 we prove in Section 7 existence and uniqueness of L_p -solutions for the nonlinear equation (1.3). Section 8 is devoted to establishing the spatial and temporal analyticity of the free interface. Here again, maximal regularity is of crucial importance. Finally, Section 9 contains some technical results that are needed in the main body of the paper.

2. The semigroup in the L_p -setting

In this section we prove Theorem 1.3. In order to show that A generates a C_0 -semigroup which is even analytic on each sector $\Sigma_\varphi = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : z \neq 0, |\arg z| < \varphi\}$, $\varphi < \pi/2$, we have to compute and estimate the resolvent of A . For this purpose we first solve the resolvent problem

$$(2.1) \quad \begin{cases} \lambda w - \Delta_x w - \partial_y^2 w = w_0, & x \in \mathbb{R}^n, y > 0, \\ \gamma w + \Delta \sigma = 0, & x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \lambda \sigma - \gamma \partial_y w = \sigma_0, & x \in \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases}$$

Taking the Fourier transform in x leads to an ODE-problem for $u(y, \xi) = \tilde{w}(\xi, y)$ and $\rho(\xi) = \tilde{\sigma}(\xi)$, namely

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{cases} (\lambda + |\xi|^2)u - \partial_y^2 u = u_0, & y > 0, \\ u(0) = |\xi|^2 \rho, \\ \lambda \rho - \partial_y u(0) = \rho_0. \end{cases}$$

This is easily solved to the result

$$\begin{aligned} u(y, \xi) &= \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\omega|y-s|}}{2\omega} u_0(s) ds + \frac{\omega|\xi|^2 - \lambda}{\omega|\xi|^2 + \lambda} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\omega(y+s)}}{2\omega} u_0(s) ds + e^{-\omega y} \frac{|\xi|^2 \rho_0(\xi)}{\lambda + \omega|\xi|^2}, \\ \rho(\xi) &= \frac{\rho_0(\xi)}{\lambda + \omega|\xi|^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda + \omega|\xi|^2} \int_0^\infty e^{-\omega s} u_0(s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

Here and in the following we use the abbreviation

$$\omega = \sqrt{\lambda + |\xi|^2}.$$

Let us analyze the structure of $(\lambda + A)^{-1}$ in some detail.

$$(\lambda + A)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{11}(\lambda) & R_{12}(\lambda) \\ R_{21}(\lambda) & R_{22}(\lambda) \end{bmatrix},$$

with the following entries $R_{ij}(\lambda)$:

$$R_{11}(\lambda) = P_+(\lambda + D_{n+1})^{-1} E_0 + P_+ \hat{S}(\lambda) R(\lambda + D_{n+1})^{-1} E_0.$$

Here E_0 denotes the operator of extension by 0; $E_0 \in \mathcal{B}(L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}); L_p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1}))$ is an isomet-

ric and linear operator. $P_+ \in \mathcal{B}(L_p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1}); L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}))$ denotes the restriction, hence $P_+^2 = P_+$ and $\|P_+\| = 1$. By R we mean the reflection w.r.t. y , that is,

$$(Rf)(x, y) = f(x, -y),$$

which is linear and isometric in $L_p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$, and $R^2 = I$, the identity. D_m denotes $-\Delta$ on $L_p(\mathbb{R}^m)$ with domain $H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^m)$. It is well-known that $-D_m$ generates a C_0 -semigroup which is analytic and bounded in each sector Σ_φ . In particular, the resolvent estimate

$$(2.3) \quad \|(\lambda + D_m)^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_p(\mathbb{R}^m))} \leq \frac{C_\theta}{|\lambda|}, \quad \lambda \in \Sigma_\theta,$$

holds for each $\theta < \pi$. Finally, $\hat{S}(\lambda)$ is a singular integral operator with symbol

$$\frac{\omega|\xi|^2 - \lambda}{\omega|\xi|^2 + \lambda} = 1 - 2 \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \omega|\xi|^2}.$$

Since by Lemma 9.1 the Mihlin condition is satisfied for this symbol, uniformly in $\lambda \in \Sigma_\theta$, $\theta < \pi$, $\hat{S}(\lambda)$ is bounded in $H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for each s , $1 < p < \infty$, hence also in $L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})$ by canonical extension. The bound is uniform in λ , it depends only on p, n, θ .

Next, $R_{22}(\lambda)$ is an integral operator of convolution type with symbol $(\lambda + \omega|\xi|^2)^{-1}$, acting on \mathbb{R}^n . Again by Lemma 9.1, it is bounded in each space $H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$, with resolvent estimate

$$(2.4) \quad \|R_{22}(\lambda)\|_{\mathcal{B}(H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n))} \leq \frac{C_\theta}{|\lambda|}, \quad \lambda \in \Sigma_\theta,$$

hence by real interpolation we also have

$$(2.5) \quad \|R_{22}(\lambda)\|_{\mathcal{B}(B_{pq}^s(\mathbb{R}^n))} \leq \frac{C_\theta}{|\lambda|}, \quad \lambda \in \Sigma_\theta.$$

Moreover, again by Lemma 9.1

$$(2.6) \quad \|D_n^{3/2} R_{22}(\lambda)\|_{\mathcal{B}(H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n))} \leq C_\theta, \quad \lambda \in \Sigma_\theta,$$

as well as

$$(2.7) \quad \|D_n R_{22}(\lambda)\|_{\mathcal{B}(H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n))} \leq \frac{C_\theta}{\sqrt{|\lambda|}}, \quad \lambda \in \Sigma_\theta.$$

Thus interpolation yields

$$(2.8) \quad \|D_n^{3/2} R_{22}(\lambda)\|_{\mathcal{B}(B_{pq}^s(\mathbb{R}^n))} \leq C_\theta, \quad \lambda \in \Sigma_\theta,$$

and

$$(2.9) \quad \|D_n R_{22}(\lambda)\|_{\mathcal{B}(B_{pq}^s(\mathbb{R}^n))} \leq \frac{C_\theta}{\sqrt{|\lambda|}}, \quad \lambda \in \Sigma_\theta.$$

So far, we have shown that the diagonal entries map into the domain of A and satisfy the resolvent estimate aimed at.

The proper choice of the phase space for σ will become apparent when we consider the off-diagonal entries $R_{12}(\lambda)$ and $R_{21}(\lambda)$. We have

$$R_{12}(\lambda) = \hat{E}(\lambda)D_nR_{22}(\lambda)$$

and

$$R_{21}(\lambda) = R_{22}(\lambda)\hat{E}^*(\lambda),$$

where $\hat{E}(\lambda)$ denotes the Dirichlet extension operator with symbol $e^{-\omega y}$, that is,

$$(\hat{E}(\lambda)\varphi)^\sim(y, \xi) = e^{-\omega y}\tilde{\varphi}(\xi), \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, y > 0,$$

and where $\hat{E}^*(\lambda)$ is given by

$$(\hat{E}^*(\lambda)v)^\sim(\xi) = \int_0^\infty e^{-\omega y}\tilde{v}(y, \xi) dy.$$

The mapping properties of $\hat{E}(\lambda)$ and $\hat{E}^*(\lambda)$ are also well-known, but we do not hesitate to derive them here, for the sake of completeness.

For this purpose we define $\hat{E}_y(\lambda)$ by the symbol $e^{-\omega y}$. Then Lemma 9.3 yields $\hat{E}_y(\lambda) \in \mathcal{B}(H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n))$ and

$$\|\hat{E}_y(\lambda)\|_{\mathcal{B}(H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n))} \leq C_\theta e^{-c_\theta y\sqrt{|\lambda|}}, \quad y > 0, |\arg \lambda| < \theta < \pi,$$

for $s \in \mathbb{R}$, where C_θ and c_θ are positive constants. This implies

$$\begin{aligned} \|R_{12}(\lambda)\varphi\|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})}^p &= \int_0^\infty \|\hat{E}_y(\lambda)D_nR_{22}(\lambda)\varphi\|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)}^p dy \\ &\leq C_\theta \int_0^\infty e^{-c_\theta y\sqrt{|\lambda|p}} \|D_nR_{22}(\lambda)\varphi\|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)}^p dy \\ &= \frac{M_\theta}{|\lambda|^{1/2}} \|D_nR_{22}(\lambda)\|_{\mathcal{B}(B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n), L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))}^p \|\varphi\|_{B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}^p \\ &\leq \frac{M_\theta}{|\lambda|^p} \|\varphi\|_{B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}^p, \end{aligned}$$

since we have by (2.4)

$$\|D_nR_{22}(\lambda)\|_{\mathcal{B}(H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n), L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))} \leq \frac{C_\theta}{|\lambda|},$$

and by (2.7)

$$\|D_nR_{22}(\lambda)\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_p(\mathbb{R}^n), L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))} \leq \frac{C_\theta}{\sqrt{|\lambda|}},$$

and hence by interpolation

$$\|D_n R_{22}(\lambda)\|_{\mathcal{B}(B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n), L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))} \leq \frac{C_\theta}{|\lambda|^{1-1/2p}}.$$

This shows that entry $R_{12}(\lambda)$ satisfies the resolvent estimate.

Next we consider $\hat{E}^*(\lambda)$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\hat{E}^*(\lambda)f\|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)} &= \left\| \int_0^\infty \hat{E}_y(\lambda)f(y, \cdot) dy \right\|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \\ &\leq \int_0^\infty \|\hat{E}_y(\lambda)\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))} \|f(y, \cdot)\|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)} dy \\ &\leq C_\theta \int_0^\infty e^{-c_\theta y \sqrt{|\lambda|}} \|f(y, \cdot)\|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)} dy \\ &\leq M_\theta \frac{1}{|\lambda|^{1/2-1/2p}} \|f\|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})}, \end{aligned}$$

by Hölder's inequality and the estimate for $\hat{E}_y(\lambda)$. Interpolating (2.4) and (2.7) we obtain

$$\|R_{22}(\lambda)\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_p(\mathbb{R}^n), B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))} \leq C_\theta \left[\frac{1}{|\lambda|^{[1/p+\frac{1}{2}(1-1/p)]}} + \frac{1}{|\lambda|} \right], \quad \lambda \in \Sigma_\theta,$$

hence

$$\|R_{21}(\lambda)\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}), B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))} \leq M_\theta C_\theta \frac{1}{|\lambda|} \left[1 + \frac{1}{|\lambda|^{1/2-1/2p}} \right], \quad \lambda \in \Sigma_\theta,$$

i.e. $R_{21}(\lambda)$ fulfills the resolvent estimate for large λ as well.

For fixed λ , the family $\{\hat{E}_y(\lambda)\}_{y \geq 0}$ forms a C_0 -semigroup on $L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Its negative generator B has the symbol $\omega = \sqrt{\lambda + |\xi|^2}$ and we conclude that $\mathcal{D}(B) = H_p^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Therefore the real interpolation spaces $D_B(\alpha, q)$ are

$$D_B(\alpha, q) \cong B_{pq}^\alpha(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad \alpha \in (0, 1), q \in [1, \infty].$$

From this we conclude that $\hat{E}^*(\lambda) \in \mathcal{B}(L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}), B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$ as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} \|\hat{E}^*(\lambda)f\|_{B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}^p &\leq C_1 \int_0^\infty [t^{1-(1-1/p)} \|B\hat{E}_t(\lambda)\hat{E}^*(\lambda)f\|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)}]^p \frac{dt}{t} \\ &\leq C_1 \int_0^\infty \left\| \int_0^\infty B\hat{E}_{t+y}(\lambda)f(y, \cdot) dy \right\|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)}^p dt \\ &\leq C_2 \int_0^\infty \left[\int_0^\infty \frac{\|f(y, \cdot)\|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)}}{y+t} dy \right]^p dt \leq C_3 \|f\|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})}^p \end{aligned}$$

by Hilbert's inequality which is stated in Lemma 9.4.

By equation (2.6) and (2.4) we have

$$R_{22}(\lambda) \in \mathcal{B}(B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n), B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$$

hence

$$R_{21}(\lambda) \in \mathcal{B}(L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}), B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Estimate (2.8) yields $D_n R_{22}(\lambda) \in \mathcal{B}(B_{pq}^s(\mathbb{R}^n), B_{pq}^{s+1}(\mathbb{R}^n))$, and therefore, given $\varphi \in B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, we have $D_n R_{22}(\lambda)\varphi \in B_{pp}^{3-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and

$$BD_n R_{22}(\lambda)\varphi \in B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n) = D_B(1 - 1/p, p).$$

Since $D_n B^{-2}$ is bounded by Lemma 9.2, this implies

$$\begin{aligned} \|D_n R_{12}(\lambda)\varphi\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})}^p &= \int_0^\infty \|D_n \hat{E}_y(\lambda) D_n R_{22}(\lambda)\varphi\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}^p dy \\ &\leq \|D_n B^{-2}\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^p(\mathbb{R}^n))}^p \int_0^\infty \|B \hat{E}_y(\lambda) BD_n R_{22}(\lambda)\varphi\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}^p dy \\ &\leq C \|\varphi\|_{B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}^p. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $R_{12}(\lambda)\varphi \in H_p^2(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})$.

By construction of the resolvent we have

$$\gamma \partial_y w = \lambda \sigma - \sigma_0,$$

hence $\gamma \partial_y w \in B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Also $\Delta \sigma \in B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and by the trace theorem we obtain that $\gamma w \in B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ as well, and the identity

$$\gamma w + \Delta \sigma = 0$$

holds by construction and uniqueness of the Fourier transform.

It follows from the fact that X is reflexive and from the resolvent estimate near infinity that $\mathcal{D}(A)$ is dense in X . The kernel of A is trivial, because the Neumann problem

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_x w + \partial_y^2 w &= 0, & x \in \mathbb{R}^n, y > 0, \\ \gamma \partial_y w &= 0, & x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \end{aligned}$$

admits only the zero solution in $L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})$, and the equation $\Delta_x \sigma = 0$ in \mathbb{R}^n has only the zero solution in $L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$. It is not difficult to see that 0 belongs to the continuous spectrum of A . Therefore, the inverse of A is unbounded. \square

Remarks 2.1. (a) It is not clear whether the estimate $\|R_{21}(\lambda)\| \leq C/|\lambda|$ is valid, that is, whether the semigroup e^{-At} is uniformly bounded. This would be the case if we had

worked with homogeneous Besov spaces instead of inhomogeneous ones. We prefer the latter due to the application of the linear theory to the nonlinear problem, cf. Remark 5.1.3.2 in [51].

(b) As a consequence of the methods employed in Section 5 we obtain a complete characterization of the interpolation spaces $D_A(1 - 1/p, p)$, namely

$$D_A(1 - 1/p, p) = \{(w_0, \sigma_0) \in X; w_0 \in B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}), \sigma_0 \in B_{pp}^{4-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n), \\ \gamma w_0 + \Delta \sigma_0 = 0, \gamma \partial_y w_0 \in B_{pp}^{2-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)\}.$$

This characterization is valid for $p > 3$. The second compatibility condition is void for $p \in (3/2, 3)$, and for $p < 3/2$ the first one disappears. We then have

$$D_A(1 - 1/p, p) = \{(w_0, \sigma_0) \in X; w_0 \in B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}), \sigma_0 \in B_{pp}^{6-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)\}.$$

The cases $p = 3/2$ and $p = 3$ are excluded here.

3. Maximal regularity of type L_p

We now study problem (1.4) in the case that $w_0 = \sigma_0 = 0$ and $g \equiv 0$. We show that this problem enjoys the property of maximal L_p -regularity. This will be achieved by a combination of the Dore-Venni theorem and results about the Dirichlet extension operator which rely on real interpolation techniques.

Proposition 3.1. *Let $1 < p < \infty$ and let $(w, \sigma) := e^{-At} * (f, g)$.*

Then $f \in L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}))$ and $h \in {}_0B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$ implies that

$$w \in {}_0H_p^1(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})) \cap L_p(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})), \\ \sigma \in {}_0B_{pp}^{3/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap {}_0B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$$

as well as

$$\sigma \in {}_0H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap {}_0H_p^{1/2}(J; B_{pp}^{3-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap {}_0B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; H_p^3(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Here we use the notation

$$(3.1) \quad {}_0B_{pq}^s(J; Y) := \begin{cases} \{u \in B_{pq}^s(J; Y) : u'(0) = u(0) = 0\}, & 1 + \frac{1}{p} < s < 2 + \frac{1}{p}, \\ \{u \in B_{pq}^s(J; Y) : u(0) = 0\}, & \frac{1}{p} < s < 1 + \frac{1}{p}, \\ B_{pq}^s(J; Y), & s < \frac{1}{p}, \end{cases}$$

where Y means an arbitrary Banach space. The spaces ${}_0H_p^s(J; Y)$ are defined analogously.

Proof. Let $J = [0, T]$ be a compact interval. Let us introduce some operators and interpret the symbol representation of the resolvent of A , defined in Section 3, in terms of these operators. For a Banach space Y we first let

$$(Gu)(t) = \frac{d}{dt}u(t), \quad t \in J, u \in \mathcal{D}(G),$$

with

$$\mathcal{D}(G) = {}_0H_p^1(J; Y) = \{u \in H_p^1(J; Y) : u(0) = 0\} \subset L_p(J; Y) =: X.$$

G is closed, linear, invertible with spectral angle $\varphi_G = \pi/2$. Moreover, G admits bounded imaginary powers, $G \in BIP(X)$, if Y is a space of class \mathcal{HT} . The power angle of G is $\theta_G = \pi/2$; see e.g. Prüss [42].

Next let $Y = H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for some s , and denote by D_n the canonical extension of $-\Delta$ to $L_p(J; H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n))$. It is well-known that D_n is sectorial with spectral angle $\varphi_{D_n} = 0$. Moreover, D_n admits bounded imaginary powers, that is, $D_n \in BIP(X)$ with $\theta_{D_n} = 0$. Since G and D_n commute, by the Dore-Venni theorem in the form given in Prüss and Sohr [44], $G + D_n$ is closed, invertible with natural domain $\mathcal{D}(G + D_n) = \mathcal{D}(G) \cap \mathcal{D}(D_n)$, i.e.

$$\mathcal{D}(G + D_n) = {}_0H_p^1(J; H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; H_p^{s+2}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Moreover, $G + D_n$ is sectorial and belongs to $BIP(X)$ with $\varphi_{G+D_n} \leq \theta_{G+D_n} \leq \pi/2$. Therefore, also $F := (G + D_n)^{1/2} \in BIP(X)$ and $\theta_F \leq \pi/4$, using Prüss and Sohr [44] once more. Since F and D_n commute, F is invertible, we obtain $FD_n \in BIP(X)$ and $\theta_{FD_n} \leq \pi/4$, with natural domain

$$\mathcal{D}(FD_n) = \{u \in \mathcal{D}(D_n) : D_n u \in \mathcal{D}(F)\}.$$

Finally, applying the Dore-Venni theorem another time we obtain that

$$L := G + FD_n = G + (G + D_n)^{1/2} D_n$$

is closed with natural domain $\mathcal{D}(L) = \mathcal{D}(G) \cap \mathcal{D}(FD_n)$ and invertible, as well as sectorial, $L \in BIP(X)$ with $\varphi_L \leq \theta_L \leq \pi/2$. To determine the domain of L , we have, using complex interpolation and Lemma 9.5,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}(L) &= \mathcal{D}((G + D_n)^{1/2}) = [X, \mathcal{D}(G) \cap \mathcal{D}(D_n)]_{1/2} \\ &= {}_0H_p^{1/2}(J; H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; H_p^{s+1}(\mathbb{R}^n)). \end{aligned}$$

This then gives

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}(L) &= \mathcal{D}(G) \cap \mathcal{D}(FD_n) \\ &= {}_0H_p^1(J; H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap {}_0H_p^{1/2}(J; H_p^{s+2}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; H_p^{s+3}(\mathbb{R}^n)), \end{aligned}$$

the space of maximal regularity for the symbol $(\lambda + \omega|\xi|^2)^{-1}$. By means of real interpola-

tion we obtain from this also the maximal regularity class when the underlying space is $B_{pp}^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ instead of $H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$. It is

$${}_0H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^s(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap {}_0H_p^{1/2}(J; B_{pp}^{s+2}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{s+3}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Next we treat the first entry of the resolvent of A . Extending the operators P_+, E_0, R and D_{n+1} in the canonical way to $X_1 := L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}))$ we obtain for the first entry of $(G + A)^{-1}$

$$(G + A)_{11}^{-1} = P_+(G + D_{n+1})^{-1}E_0 + P_+R(G + D_{n+1})^{-1}(I - 2GL^{-1})E_0.$$

Since $E_0, GL^{-1} \in \mathcal{B}(X_1)$, $\mathcal{D}(G + D_{n+1}) = \mathcal{D}(G) \cap \mathcal{D}(D_{n+1})$, i.e.

$$\mathcal{R}((G + D_{n+1})^{-1}) = \mathcal{D}(G + D_{n+1}) = {}_0H_p^1(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})) \cap L_p(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})).$$

The reflection R and the projection P_+ preserve this regularity. We therefore obtain

$$\mathcal{R}((G + A)_{11}^{-1}) \subset {}_0H_p^1(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})) \cap L_p(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})),$$

that is, the w -part coming from f has the desired optimal regularity behavior.

To study the entry $(G + A)_{21}^{-1}$, let $f \in X_1 = L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}))$ be given. Since F is sectorial with spectral angle $\varphi_F \leq \pi/4$, $-F$ generates a bounded analytic C_0 -semigroup e^{-Fy} on $X_0 = L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1}))$. We may then write

$$(G + A)_{21}^{-1}f = L^{-1} \int_0^\infty e^{-Fy}f(y) dy,$$

where we consider $f \in L_p(\mathbb{R}_+; L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))) \cong X_1$. To see the regularity involved, we calculate

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \left\| t^{1-(1-1/p)} F e^{-Ft} \int_0^\infty e^{-Fy} f(y) dy \right\|^p \frac{dt}{t} &= \int_0^\infty \left\| \int_0^\infty F e^{-F(t+y)} f(y) dy \right\|^p dt \\ &\leq M_0 \int_0^\infty \left[\int_0^\infty \frac{\|f(y)\|}{y+t} dy \right]^p dt \leq M_1 \int_0^\infty \|f(y)\|^p dy = M_1 \|f\|_{X_1}^2, \end{aligned}$$

that is,

$$\varphi := \int_0^\infty e^{-yF} f(y) dy \in D_F(1 - 1/p, p),$$

a trace space for F . With $X_0 = L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))$ one obtains by Lemma 9.6

$$\begin{aligned} D_F(1 - 1/p, p) &= (X_0, \mathcal{D}(F))_{1-1/p, p} = (X_0, \mathcal{D}(G^{1/2}) \cap \mathcal{D}(D_n^{1/2}))_{1-1/p, p} \\ &= (X_0, \mathcal{D}(G^{1/2}))_{1-1/p, p} \cap (X_0, \mathcal{D}(D_n^{1/2}))_{1-1/p, p} \\ &= {}_0B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)). \end{aligned}$$

By choosing $f(y) = 2Fe^{-Fy}\varphi$ we immediately see that the map $f \mapsto \varphi$ is surjective, hence this regularity of $\varphi = \int_0^\infty e^{-Fy}f(y) dy$ is optimal.

Applying the mapping properties of L^{-1} with $s = 1 - 1/p$, we see that $\mathcal{R}((G + A)_{21}^{-1})$ is contained in

$${}_0H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap {}_0H_p^{1/2}(J; B_{pp}^{3-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

But there is more time regularity involved, coming from $\varphi \in {}_0B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))$. In fact, we may repeat the argument for L in ${}_0H_p^r(J; H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n))$, to obtain for this space

$$\mathcal{D}(L) = {}_0H_p^{r+1}(J; H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap {}_0H_p^{r+1/2}(J; H_p^{s+2}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap {}_0H_p^r(J; H_p^{s+3}(\mathbb{R}^n)),$$

and then employ real interpolation. Choosing $r = 1/2 - 1/2p$ and $s = 0$ we conclude that $\mathcal{R}((G + A)_{21}^{-1})$ is contained in

$${}_0B_{pp}^{3/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap {}_0B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap {}_0B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; H_p^3(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Thus the optimal regularity class for σ coming from $f \in X_1$ is the intersection of these six spaces. This implies that one natural class of inhomogeneities to be considered is

$$h \in {}_0B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

To show the inclusion

$$\mathcal{R}((G + A)_{21}^{-1}) \subset {}_0H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)),$$

observe that

$$GL^{-1} : L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \rightarrow L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \text{ is bounded,}$$

and also that

$$GL^{-1} : {}_0H_p^{1/2}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \rightarrow L_p(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \text{ is bounded,}$$

hence by interpolation

$$GL^{-1} : {}_0B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \rightarrow L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \text{ is bounded.}$$

Therefore we also have $L^{-1}\varphi \in {}_0H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$.

To deal with the entry $(G + A)_{12}^{-1}$ of $(G + A)^{-1}$, we have the representation

$$(G + A)_{21}^{-1}h = e^{-yF}D_nL^{-1}h.$$

Setting $\psi = D_nL^{-1}h$, this means to ask when $e^{-yF}\psi \in \mathcal{R}((G + A)_{11}^{-1})$, or, when

$$Ge^{-yF}\psi, D_ne^{-yF}\psi, F^2e^{-yF}\psi \in X_1 = L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})).$$

Since $F^2 = G + D_n$ and $G(G + D_n)^{-1}$, $D_n(G + D_n)^{-1}$ are bounded, we have only to consider the last inclusion. But this means

$$\int_0^\infty \|y^{1-(1-1/p)} F e^{-yF} F \psi\|^p \frac{dy}{y} = \int_0^\infty \|F^2 e^{-yF} \psi\|^p dy < \infty,$$

which is equivalent to

$$F\psi \in D_F(1 - 1/p, p), \quad \text{and hence to } FD_n L^{-1} h \in D_F(1 - 1/p, p).$$

By the boundedness of $FD_n L^{-1}$ this will be implied by $h \in D_F(1 - 1/p, p)$, where F is now considered on $L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) = X_0$. Thus

$$h \in {}_0B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$$

implies that the corresponding part of w belongs to the right regularity class. Finally, it is clear that $(G + A)_{22}^{-1} h = L^{-1} h$ belongs to the proper class and the proof of Proposition 3.1 is now complete. \square

Suppose that $h \in L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$. Then

$$(G + A)_{22}^{-1} h \in {}_0H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap {}_0H_p^{1/2}(J; B_{pp}^{4-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{5-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

We claim that $\psi = FD_n L^{-1} h \in D_F(1 - 1/p, p)$. By the boundedness of $FD_n L^{-1}$ we have $\psi \in L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$. On the other hand,

$$FD_n L^{-1} : L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \rightarrow L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))$$

is bounded and

$$FD_n L^{-1} : L_p(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \rightarrow {}_0H_p^{1/2}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))$$

is bounded as well. By interpolation we obtain that

$$FD_n L^{-1} : L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \rightarrow {}_0B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))$$

is bounded, which proves the claim. Therefore $h \in L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$ implies

$$(G + A)_{12}^{-1} h \in {}_0H_p^1(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})) \cap L_p(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})),$$

the maximal regularity class for w . We have proved the following result.

Corollary 3.2. *Suppose $f = g = w_0 = \sigma_0 = 0$ and $h \in L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$. Let (w, σ) denote the solution of (1.4). Then*

$$w \in {}_0H_p^1(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})) \cap L_p(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})),$$

$$\sigma \in {}_0H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap {}_0H_p^{1/2}(J; B_{pp}^{3-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Moreover, $\sigma \in {}_0B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap {}_0B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; H_p^3(\mathbb{R}^n))$.

4. Inhomogeneous interface conditions

In this section we want to obtain the corresponding optimal regularity result for

$$(4.1) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t w - \Delta_x w - \partial_y^2 w = 0, & t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, y > 0, \\ \gamma w + \Delta \sigma = g, & t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \partial_t \sigma - \gamma \partial_y w = 0, & t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\ w(0, x, y) = 0, & y > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \sigma(0, x) = 0, & x \in \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases}$$

To determine the proper class of functions g which leads to the regularity of w and σ aimed at, observe that (1.6) implies

$$\gamma w \in B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)),$$

see Proposition 5.1. Taking the Laplace-transform in t and the Fourier transform in x leads to the problem

$$(4.2) \quad \begin{cases} \lambda u + |\xi|^2 u - \partial_y^2 u = 0, \\ u(0) = |\xi|^2 \rho + \bar{g}, \\ \lambda \rho - \partial_y u(0) = 0, \end{cases}$$

for $u = \hat{\sigma}$, $\rho = \hat{\sigma}$, $\bar{g} = \hat{g}$. The solution of the latter is easily computed to the result

$$(u(\lambda, \xi, y), \rho(\lambda, \xi)) = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \omega|\xi|^2} e^{-\omega y} \bar{g}(\lambda, \xi), -\frac{\omega}{\lambda + \omega|\xi|^2} \bar{g}(\lambda, \xi) \right).$$

Hence the solution of (4.1) is given by the convolution $K * g$, where the kernel K is defined via its symbol

$$(4.3) \quad \hat{K}(\lambda, \xi, y) = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda + |\xi|^2 \sqrt{\lambda + |\xi|^2}} e^{-y \sqrt{\lambda + |\xi|^2}}, \frac{-\sqrt{\lambda + |\xi|^2}}{\lambda + |\xi|^2 \sqrt{\lambda + |\xi|^2}} \right),$$

where $y > 0$, $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\operatorname{Re} \lambda > 0$. Concerning the operator K , we prove the following result.

Proposition 4.1. *For $1 < p < \infty$, let K be defined by (4.3) and let $(w, \sigma) := K * g$. Then $g \in {}_0B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$ implies that*

$$\begin{aligned} w &\in H_p^1(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})) \cap L_p(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})), \\ \sigma &\in {}_0B_{pp}^{3/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap {}_0B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)), \end{aligned}$$

as well as

$$\sigma \in {}_0H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap {}_0H_p^{1/2}(J; B_{pp}^{3-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap {}_0B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; H_p^3(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Proof. Using the operators introduced in Section 3 leads to the representations

$$(4.4) \quad w = e^{-Fy} GL^{-1}g, \quad \sigma = -FL^{-1}g.$$

As in Section 3 we can conclude that $w \in {}_0H_p^1(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})) \cap L_p(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}))$ if and only if $FGL^{-1}g \in D_F(1 - 1/p, p)$, which means

$$(4.5) \quad FGL^{-1}g \in {}_0B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Since GL^{-1} is bounded, the latter is implied by

$$g \in {}_0B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Observe that this is precisely the trace class for γw coming from optimal regularity of w . Next we consider σ . Since

$$Fg \in {}_0B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)),$$

the mapping properties of L^{-1} imply

$$\sigma \in {}_0B_{pp}^{3/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap {}_0B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap {}_0B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; H_p^3(\mathbb{R}^n)),$$

as well as

$$\sigma \in {}_0H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap {}_0H_p^{1/2}(J; B_{pp}^{3-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

On the other hand, as in Section 3 we obtain that

$$GL^{-1} : {}_0B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \rightarrow L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$$

is bounded, hence $\sigma \in {}_0H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$. This gives the optimal regularity for σ in its natural class, thereby proving Proposition 4.1. \square

5. Traces. Proof of Theorem 1.4

In this section we shall prove Theorem 1.4. For this purpose we need some additional results on the diffusion equation on a half space with Dirichlet conditions. Consider

$$(5.1) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t u - \Delta_x u - \partial_y^2 u = f, & t \in J, y > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\ u(t, x, 0) = g(t, x), \\ u(0, x, y) = u_0(x, y). \end{cases}$$

For the following result we refer to Grisvard [26], and Ladyzhenskaya, Solonnikov, Ural'tseva [34], Chapter IV, §9.

Proposition 5.1. *Let $p \in (1, \infty)$, $p \neq 3/2$, $J = [0, T]$, and suppose that u is the solution of (5.1). Then $u \in H_p^1(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})) \cap L_p(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}))$ if and only if the data (f, g, u_0) have the following properties:*

- (a) $f \in L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}))$,
- (b) $g \in B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$,
- (c) $u_0 \in B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})$,
- (d) $\gamma u_0 = g(0)$ if $p > 3/2$.

If this is the case then the traces γu_0 and $g(0)$ belong to $B_{pp}^{2-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p > 3/2$.

There is a companion result for the diffusion equation in a half space with Neumann conditions, that is, for the equation

$$(5.2) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t u - \Delta_x u - \partial_y^2 u = f, & t \in J, y > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \partial_y u(t, x, 0) = h(t, x), \\ u(0, x, y) = u_0(x, y). \end{cases}$$

The corresponding result for the Neumann problem reads as follows.

Proposition 5.2. *Let $p \in (1, \infty)$, $p \neq 3$, $J = [0, T]$, and suppose that u is the solution of (5.1). Then $u \in H_p^1(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})) \cap L_p(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}))$ if and only if the data (f, h, u_0) have the following properties:*

- (a) $f \in L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}))$,
- (b) $h \in B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$,
- (c) $u_0 \in B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})$,
- (d) $\gamma \partial_y u_0 = h(0)$ if $p > 3$.

If this is the case then the traces $\gamma \partial_y u_0$ and $h(0)$ belong to $B_{pp}^{1-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p > 3$.

Before we give the proof of Theorem 1.4, a number of remarks concerning embeddings and traces of anisotropic Besov and Sobolev spaces are in order.

Remarks 5.3. (a) We have

$$(5.3) \quad B_{pp}^{3/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \hookrightarrow H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

In fact, by the mixed derivative theorem, see Lemma 9.7, applied to $A = (d/dt)^{1/2}$ and $B = D_n$ in $X = H_p^s(\mathbb{R}; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))$, we obtain the embedding

$$H_p^{s+1/2}(\mathbb{R}; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap H_p^s(\mathbb{R}; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \hookrightarrow H_p^1(\mathbb{R}; H_p^{4s-2}(\mathbb{R}^n)),$$

which is valid for all $s \in (1/2, 1)$. By interpolating these embeddings by the real method of order $(1/2, p)$ between $s_1 = s + \varepsilon$ and $s_2 = s - \varepsilon$ we obtain the desired embedding for $J = \mathbb{R}$, for $1 + A + B$ is an isomorphism between

$$H_p^{s+1/2}(\mathbb{R}; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap H_p^s(\mathbb{R}; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \rightarrow H_p^s(\mathbb{R}; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))$$

as well as between

$$B_{pp}^{s+1/2}(\mathbb{R}; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap B_{pp}^s(\mathbb{R}; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \rightarrow B_{pp}^s(\mathbb{R}; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))$$

for each $s \in \mathbb{R}$. By extension from J to \mathbb{R} , embedding and then restriction to J we get the embedding also for J , and setting $s = 1 - 1/2p$ yields (5.3).

(b) We have

$$(5.4) \quad B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \hookrightarrow H_p^{1/2}(J; B_{pp}^{3-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

The mixed derivative theorem applied to the linear operators $A = \frac{d}{dt}$ and $B = D_n$ in $X = L_p(\mathbb{R}; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$ yields

$$H_p^1(\mathbb{R}; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(\mathbb{R}; H_p^4(\mathbb{R}^n)) \hookrightarrow H_p^{1/2}(\mathbb{R}; H_p^3(\mathbb{R}^n)),$$

and trivially

$$H_p^{1/2}(\mathbb{R}; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(\mathbb{R}; H_p^3(\mathbb{R}^n)) \hookrightarrow H_p^{1/2}(\mathbb{R}; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Interpolating these embeddings by the real interpolation method of order $(1 - 1/p, p)$ and employing the reiteration theorem we get (5.4) for $J = \mathbb{R}$. The case of general J now follows by extension and restriction.

(c) We have

$$(5.5) \quad B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \hookrightarrow B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; H_p^3(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

This follows in a similar way as in (b). By interpolating the embeddings

$$H_p^1(\mathbb{R}; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(\mathbb{R}; H_p^4(\mathbb{R}^n)) \hookrightarrow H_p^{1/2}(\mathbb{R}; H_p^3(\mathbb{R}^n)),$$

and

$$H_p^{1/2}(\mathbb{R}; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(\mathbb{R}; H_p^3(\mathbb{R}^n)) \hookrightarrow L_p(\mathbb{R}; H_p^3(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

(d) Traces. For $r > 0$ and $1/p < s < 2$ we have

$$(5.6) \quad B_{pp}^s(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{rs}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \hookrightarrow C(J; B_{pp}^{rs-r/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

It is proved in [43] that the fundamental solution $S(t)$ of the equation $(d/dt)^s u + Au = f$ in a Banach space Y has the following property:

$$AS(\cdot)v \in L_p(J; Y) \quad \text{iff} \quad v \in D_A(1 - 1/ps, p).$$

Here A is an arbitrary sectorial operator in Y with spectral angle 0, and $1/p < s < 2$. Now for $Y = L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $A = D_n^{rs/2}$ we have

$$D_A(1 - 1/ps, p) = B_{pp}^{rs-r/p}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

From maximal L_p -regularity of the fractional evolution equation we may then conclude that the temporal trace operator

$$tr : H_p^s(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; H_p^{rs}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \rightarrow B_{pp}^{rs-r/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

is bounded. Then we may use real interpolation to obtain the boundedness of

$$tr : B_{pp}^s(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{rs}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \rightarrow B_{pp}^{rs-r/p}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Strong continuity of the translation group yields assertion (5.6).

(e) By choosing $s = 1 - 1/2p$ and $r = 2$, we obtain the boundedness of

$$tr : B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \rightarrow B_{pp}^{2-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad p > 3/2.$$

Taking $s = 1/2 - 1/2p$ and $r = 2$ leads to the boundedness of

$$tr : B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \rightarrow B_{pp}^{1-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad p > 3,$$

and setting $s = 1/2 - 1/2p$ and $r = 4$ yields

$$tr : B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \rightarrow B_{pp}^{2-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad p > 3.$$

In particular we derive from (a) that

$$(5.7) \quad B_{pp}^{3/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \hookrightarrow C^1(J; B_{pp}^{2-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)), \quad p > 3.$$

Proof of Theorem 1.4: Necessity. By Propositions 5.1 and 5.2 we obtain from $w \in H_p^1(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})) \cap L_p(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}))$ the properties

$$f \in L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})), \quad w_0 \in B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}),$$

as well as

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma w &\in B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)), \\ \gamma \partial_y w &\in B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)). \end{aligned}$$

By the regularity of σ we have $\Delta_x \sigma \in B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$ and therefore g belongs to this class. Moreover, $\partial_t \sigma \in B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))$, and by the mixed derivative theorem, i.e. Lemma 9.7, we have $\partial_t \sigma \in L_p(J; B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$, hence

$$h \in B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

The compatibility condition in Proposition 5.1 yields $\gamma w_0 + \Delta_x \sigma_0 = g(0)$ in case $p > 3/2$; observe that then $g(0), \gamma w_0 \in B_{pp}^{2-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. For $p > 3$ we obtain from

$$\sigma \in B_{pp}^{3/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$$

and (5.7) that $(\partial_t \sigma)(0) \in B_{pp}^{2-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ which by the compatibility condition in Proposition 5.2 yields $\gamma \partial_y w_0 + h(0) \in B_{pp}^{2-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Observe that $2 - 6/p > 1 - 3/p$ iff $p > 3$. In case $p < 3/2$, $\Delta \sigma$ does not have a trace anymore, but we have the embedding

$$B_{pp}^{3/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \hookrightarrow C(J; B_{pp}^{6-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)),$$

hence $\sigma_0 \in B_{pp}^{6-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Proof of Theorem 1.4: Sufficiency.

Step 1: Reductions. Suppose the data (f, g, h, w_0, σ_0) satisfy the necessary conditions of Theorem 1.4. We restrict ourselves to the case $p > 3$. Only simple modifications of the arguments given below are needed for $p < 3$.

First we solve the homogeneous diffusion equation (5.1) with homogeneous Dirichlet conditions on the half-space \mathbb{R}_+^{n+1} with initial condition $w_0 - w_1$, where

$$w_1 := e^{-y(1+D_n^{1/2})} w_{00} + y e^{-y(1+D_n^{1/2})} w_{01}$$

with $w_{00} = \gamma w_0$ and $w_{01} = (1 + D_n^{1/2})w_{00} + \gamma \partial_y w_0$. Since

$$w_{00} \in B_{pp}^{2-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \text{and} \quad w_{01} \in B_{pp}^{1-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

we have $w_0 - w_1 \in {}_0B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})$, hence the corresponding solution u of (5.1) belongs to the maximal regularity class for w . Observe that

$$h_1 := \gamma \partial_y u \in {}_0B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)),$$

by Proposition 5.2. We may then apply Proposition 3.1 to the pair of functions f , $h - h_1 - e^{-tD_n} h_0$, where $h_0 := h(0)$. Observe that by $h_0 \in B_{pp}^{1-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ we have

$$e^{-tD_n} h_0 \in B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Therefore we may assume without loss of generality that $f = 0$ and $h = e^{-tD_n} h_0$. Next we apply Proposition 4.1 to $g - e^{-tD_n} g_0$, where $g_0 = g(0)$. Observe that by $g_0 \in B_{pp}^{2-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ we have

$$e^{-tD_n} g_0 \in B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Thus we may assume that $g = e^{-tD_n} g_0$.

Thus it remains to study the following problem:

$$(5.8) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t w - \Delta_x w - \partial_y^2 w = 0, & t \in J, y > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \gamma w + \Delta_x \sigma = e^{-tD_n} g_0, \\ \partial_t \sigma - \gamma \partial_y w = e^{-tD_n} h_0, \\ w(0) = e^{-y(1+D_n^{1/2})} w_{00} + y e^{-y(1+D_n^{1/2})} w_{01}, \\ \sigma(0) = \sigma_0. \end{cases}$$

To prove the sufficiency part of Theorem 1.4 it is now enough to prove that the solution σ of this problem belongs to $B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$, since by Proposition 5.1 the equation for σ yields $w \in H_p^1(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1})) \cap L_p(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}))$ and $\sigma \in B_{pp}^{3/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))$.

Step 2: Representation of σ . We set $g_1 = e^{-tD_n}g_0$, $h_1 = e^{-tD_n}h_0$ and we let $\sigma_0, w_1, w_{00}, w_{01}$ be as in Step 1. Taking the Laplace transform w.r.t. t and the Fourier transform w.r.t. x leads to the following ODE-problem for $u = \hat{w}$ and $\rho = \hat{\sigma}$:

$$(5.9) \quad \begin{cases} \omega^2 u - \partial_y^2 u = e^{-(1+|\xi|)y} u_{00} + y e^{-(1+|\xi|)y} u_{01}, & y > 0, \\ u(0) = |\xi|^2 \rho + \tilde{g}_0 / \omega^2, \\ \lambda \rho - \partial_y u(0) = \rho_0 + \tilde{h}_0 / \omega^2, \end{cases}$$

where $u_{0j} = \tilde{w}_{0j}$, $j = 0, 1$. A straightforward calculation yields the following representation for ρ :

$$(5.10) \quad \begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{1}{\lambda + |\xi|^2 \omega} \left[\rho_0 - \frac{\tilde{g}_0}{\omega} + \frac{\tilde{h}_0}{\omega^2} + \int_0^\infty e^{-[\omega+1+|\xi|]s} [u_{00} + s u_{01}] ds \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda + |\xi|^2 \omega} \left[\rho_0 - \frac{\tilde{g}_0}{\omega} + \frac{\tilde{h}_0}{\omega^2} + \frac{u_{00}}{\omega + 1 + |\xi|} + \frac{u_{01}}{[\omega + 1 + |\xi|]^2} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Employing the compatibility condition

$$u_{00} = \gamma \tilde{w}_0 = |\xi|^2 \rho_0 + \tilde{g}_0,$$

as well as

$$u_{01} = (1 + |\xi|) u_{00} + \gamma \partial_y \tilde{w}_0,$$

and setting

$$\rho_1 := \tilde{\sigma}_1 := \tilde{h}_0 + \gamma \partial_y \tilde{w}_0,$$

a simple computation yields

$$(5.11) \quad \begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{1}{\lambda + |\xi|^2 \omega} \left[1 + \frac{|\xi|^2}{\omega + 1 + |\xi|} + \frac{|\xi|^2(1 + |\xi|)}{[\omega + 1 + |\xi|]^2} \right] \rho_0 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\lambda + |\xi|^2 \omega} \left[\frac{1}{\omega + 1 + |\xi|} + \frac{1 + |\xi|}{[\omega + 1 + |\xi|]^2} - \frac{1}{\omega} \right] \tilde{g}_0 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\lambda + |\xi|^2 \omega} \left[\frac{1}{\omega^2} - \frac{1}{[\omega + 1 + |\xi|]^2} \right] \tilde{h}_0 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\lambda + |\xi|^2 \omega} \cdot \frac{1}{[\omega + 1 + |\xi|]^2} \rho_1 \\ &= m_1 \rho_0 + m_2 \tilde{g}_0 + m_3 \tilde{h}_0 + m_4 \rho_1. \end{aligned}$$

We write the coefficients m_j in the following form:

$$(5.12) \quad \begin{aligned} m_1 &= \frac{1}{\omega^2} + \left[\frac{\omega^2}{\lambda + |\xi|^2 \omega} - \frac{\omega^2}{(\omega + 1 + |\xi|)^2} \cdot \frac{\omega(1 + |\xi|)^2}{(\lambda + |\xi|^2 \omega)} \right] \frac{|\xi|^2}{\omega^4}, \\ m_2 &= - \left[\frac{\omega}{\omega + 1 + |\xi|} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{\omega(1 + |\xi|)^2}{\lambda + \omega|\xi|^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega^4}, \\ m_3 &= \left[\frac{\omega}{\omega + 1 + |\xi|} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{2\omega(1 + |\xi|)^2 + (1 + |\xi|)^3}{\lambda + \omega|\xi|^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega^4} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + |\xi|}, \\ m_4 &= \frac{1}{\lambda + |\xi|^2 \omega} \cdot \frac{1}{[\omega + 1 + |\xi|]^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Step 3: Regularity. We shall now deal with each of the four terms in (5.11) separately. By taking inverse transforms we obtain for the second one

$$w_2 := -[F(F + 1 + D_n^{1/2})^{-1}]^2 \cdot F(1 + D_n^{1/2})^2 L^{-1} F^{-2} w_{20},$$

where $w_{20} := e^{-tD_n} g_0$. Now, $g_0 \in B_{pp}^{2-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ implies $w_{20} \in L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$. By the properties of F^{-1} this yields

$$F^{-2} w_{20} \in {}_0H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)),$$

hence by boundedness of $F(F + 1 + D_n^{1/2})^{-1}$ and $F(1 + D_n^{1/2})^2 L^{-1}$ we have

$$w_2 \in {}_0H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Therefore w_2 enjoys the right regularity properties, as the embedding

$${}_0H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \hookrightarrow {}_0B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$$

shows.

Similarly, for the third term we obtain

$$w_3 := [F(F + 1 + D_n^{1/2})^{-1}]^2 \cdot [2F(1 + D_n^{1/2})^2 + (1 + D_n^{1/2})^3] L^{-1} F^{-2} w_{30},$$

with $w_{30} := e^{-D_n t} (1 + D_n^{1/2})^{-1} h_0$. From $h_0 \in B_{pp}^{1-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ we can conclude that $w_{30} \in L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$, and so

$$F^{-2} w_{30} \in {}_0H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

The terms $F(F + 1 + D_n^{1/2})^{-1}$ and $[2F(1 + D_n^{1/2})^2 + (1 + D_n^{1/2})^3] L^{-1}$ are bounded, hence

$$w_3 \in {}_0H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)),$$

that is, w_3 has the desired regularity.

We write the first term in the following way.

$$w_1 := w_{10} + [F^2 L^{-1} - [F(F+1+D_n^{1/2})^{-1}]^2 F(1+D_n^{1/2})^2 L^{-1}] F^{-2} D_n w_{10}$$

with $w_{10} := e^{-tD_n} \sigma_0$. Since $\sigma_0 \in B_{pp}^{4-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ we conclude that

$$w_{10} \in H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$$

and also that $F^{-2} D_n w_{10} \in {}_0H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$. Hence the boundedness of $F^2 L^{-1}$, $F(F+1+D_n^{1/2})^{-1}$, and of $F(1+D_n^{1/2})^2 L^{-1}$ yields the regularity assertion for w_1 . Moreover, we have that $w_1(0) = \sigma_0$.

We now consider the last term

$$w_4 := [F(F+1+D_n^{1/2})^{-1}]^2 L^{-1} w_{40},$$

with $w_{40} := e^{-tD_n} \sigma_1$. Then $\sigma_1 \in B_{pp}^{2-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ implies $w_{40} \in L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-4/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$, hence

$$L^{-1} w_{40} \in {}_0H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{2-4/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap {}_0H_p^{1/2}(J; B_{pp}^{4-4/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{5-4/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Since $5-4/p > 4-1/p$ in case $p > 3$, we obtain from this and the boundedness of $F(F+1+D_n^{1/2})^{-1}$ the regularity $w_4 \in L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$. However, in this way it is not possible to show $w_4 \in B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$ and a different argument is needed. It is given in Step 4 below. But we may restrict our attention to the regularity $D_n w_4 \in B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))$ since we already know that $w_4 \in H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{2-4/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$ which is embedded into $B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))$. We now set $\sigma_2 := (1+D_n)^{-1} \sigma_1$ and we observe that $\sigma_2 \in B_{pp}^{4-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and that $\sigma_1 = D_n \sigma_2 + \sigma_2$. The contribution to w_4 coming from σ_2 then belongs to ${}_0H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{4-4/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$ which is embedded in ${}_0H_p^1(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$. We may therefore assume that

$$\sigma_1 = D_n \sigma_2 \quad \text{with } \sigma_2 \in B_{pp}^{4-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Step 4. We first invert the Laplace transform in the following way. Choose a contour $\Gamma = e^{-i\theta}[\infty, 0] \cup e^{i\theta}[0, \infty]$ with $\pi > \theta > \pi/2$ fixed. Then we obtain

$$\tilde{w}_4(t, \xi) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} e^{\lambda t} m_4(\lambda, \xi) \rho_1(\xi) d\lambda, \quad t > 0, \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

and this integral is absolutely convergent for each $t > 0$ and $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Then we may change variables $\lambda = |\xi|^4 z$ to the result

$$\tilde{w}_4(t, \xi) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} e^{t|\xi|^4 z} \frac{\rho_1(\xi) dz}{[z + (z + |\xi|^{-2})^{1/2}][1 + |\xi| + |\xi|^2(z + |\xi|^{-2})^{1/2}]^2}.$$

Using the functional calculus for D_n in $L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and inverting the Fourier transform, we get the following representation for w_4 , where we use the assumption $\sigma_1 = D_n \sigma_2$ with $\sigma_2 \in B_{pp}^{4-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$:

$$w_4(t, \cdot) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} e^{tzD_n^2} (z + (z + D_n^{-1})^{1/2})^{-1} D_n (1 + D_n^{1/2} + D_n(z + D_n^{-1})^{1/2})^{-2} \sigma_2(\cdot) dz.$$

Observe that the estimates

$$\|(z + (z + D_n^{-1})^{1/2})^{-1}\|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C_p \frac{1}{\sqrt{|z|} + |z|}$$

as well as

$$\|D_n^2(1 + D_n^{1/2} + D_n(z + D_n^{-1})^{1/2})^{-2}\|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C_p/|z|$$

and

$$\|D_n(1 + D_n^{1/2} + D_n(z + D_n^{-1})^{1/2})^{-2}\|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C_p$$

hold on Γ for some constant C_p , depending only on p . This shows that the integral defining w_4 is absolutely convergent in $L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for each fixed $t > 0$. Next observe that $B_{pp}^{4-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n) = D_{D_n^2}(1 - 3/2p, p)$ in $L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and that we only have to show $t^{1/2p} D_n \dot{w}_4 \in L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))$, by Hardy's inequality. Now we have by the representation formula and the above estimates

$$\begin{aligned} & \|t^{1/2p} D_n \dot{w}_4\|_{L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))} \\ & \leq C \int_{\Gamma} \|t^{1/2p} D_n^2 e^{tzD_n^2} [(z + (z + D_n^{-1})^{1/2})^{-1}]\| \\ & \quad \|z D_n^2 (1 + D_n^{1/2} + D_n(z + D_n^{-1})^{1/2})^{-2} \sigma_2\|_{L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))} |dz| \\ & \leq C \int_{\Gamma} \|t^{1/2p} D_n^2 e^{tzD_n^2} \sigma_2\|_{L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))} \frac{|dz|}{|z| + \sqrt{|z|}} \\ & \leq C \int_{\Gamma} |z|^{-3/2p} \frac{|dz|}{|z| + \sqrt{|z|}} \|\sigma_2\|_{B_{pp}^{4-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \\ & = C \|\sigma_2\|_{B_{pp}^{4-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \end{aligned}$$

which proves the result. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.5. The assertions of Theorem 1.5 follow along the lines of the above proof, using in addition Corollary 3.2. \square

6. The two-phase problem

In this section we consider the linear two-phase problem on $\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}$, where $\dot{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, that is, we consider

$$(6.1) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t w - \Delta_x w - \partial_y^2 w = f, & t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, y \in \dot{\mathbb{R}}, \\ \gamma w^\pm + \Delta \sigma = g, & t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \partial_t \sigma - [\partial_y w] = h, & t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\ w(0, x, y) = w_0(x, y), & y \in \dot{\mathbb{R}}, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \sigma(0, x) = \sigma_0(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \end{cases}$$

where the initial values (w_0, σ_0) and the inhomogeneities (f, g, h) are given. Moreover, $[\partial_y w] := (\partial_y w|_{y=0^+} - \partial_y w|_{y=0^-})$ denotes the jump of the normal derivatives of w across $y = 0$. As before, taking the Laplace transform in t and the Fourier transform in x leads to the problem

$$(6.2) \quad \begin{cases} (\lambda + |\xi|^2)u - \partial_y^2 u = \bar{f}, \\ u(0) = |\xi|^2 \rho + \bar{g}, \\ \lambda \rho - [\partial_y u](0) = \bar{h}, \end{cases}$$

where $u = \hat{w}$, $\rho = \hat{\sigma}$, $\bar{f} = \hat{f} + \tilde{w}_0$, $\bar{g} = \hat{g}$, and $\bar{h} = \hat{h} + \tilde{\sigma}_0$. It is easy to compute u and ρ to the result

$$(6.3) \quad \rho = \frac{1}{\lambda + 2\omega|\xi|^2} \left[\bar{h} - 2\omega\bar{g} + \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\omega|s|} \bar{f}(s) ds \right],$$

and

$$(6.4) \quad \begin{aligned} u &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{e^{-\omega|y-s|}}{2\omega} \bar{f}(s) ds - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + 2\omega|\xi|^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{e^{-\omega(|y|+|s|)}}{2\omega} \bar{f}(s) ds \\ &\quad + \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + 2\omega|\xi|^2} e^{-\omega|y|} \bar{g} + \frac{|\xi|^2}{\lambda + 2\omega|\xi|^2} e^{-\omega|y|} \bar{h}. \end{aligned}$$

This representation of the solution (w, σ) of (6.1) involves the same ingredients as for the solution of (1.4), with some minor modifications. This shows that the results for the one-phase problem carry over to the two-phase problem in a straightforward manner. Here we only state the result corresponding to Theorem 1.4.

Theorem 6.1. *Assume that $1 < p < \infty$ with $p \neq 3/2, 3$ and let $J = [0, T]$. Then there exists a unique solution (w, σ) to problem (6.1) with*

$$\begin{aligned} w &\in H_p^1(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}})) \cap L_p(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}})), \\ \sigma &\in B_{pp}^{3/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)), \end{aligned}$$

if and only if the data (f, g, h, w_0, σ_0) satisfy the following conditions:

- (a) $f \in L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1}))$ and $w_0 \in B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}})$,
- (b) $g \in B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$,

- (c) $h \in B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$,
- (d) $\sigma_0 \in B_{pp}^{6-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p < 3/2$, and $\sigma_0 \in B_{pp}^{4-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p > 3/2$,
- (e) $\gamma w_0 + \Delta \sigma_0 = g(0)$ in case $p > 3/2$,
- (f) $[\partial_y w_0] + h(0) \in B_{pp}^{2-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ in case $p > 3$.

7. Existence and uniqueness for the nonlinear problem

Based on the results of the preceding sections we now investigate the nonlinear problem (1.3). We first transform system (1.3) to a problem on a fixed domain. For this we fix $a > 0$ and choose $\varphi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ with $\varphi(\mathbb{R}) \subset [0, 1]$ and

$$\varphi(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & |y| \leq a, \\ 0, & |y| > 3a, \end{cases} \quad \|\varphi'\|_{L^\infty} < \frac{1}{a}.$$

Moreover, we fix $p > n + 3$. By Sobolev's embedding theorem we have

$$(7.1) \quad B_{pp}^{4-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n) \hookrightarrow BUC^3(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Given $\rho \in B_{pp}^{4-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, define

$$\theta_\rho(x, y) := (x, y + \varphi(y)\rho(x)), \quad (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \equiv \mathbb{R}^{n+1}.$$

We write $\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1} := \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, \infty)$, $\mathbb{R}_-^{n+1} := \mathbb{R}^n \times (-\infty, 0)$, and $\dot{\mathbb{R}} := \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$. Furthermore, we let

$$\Omega_\rho := \theta_\rho(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}), \quad \Omega_\rho^\pm := \theta_\rho(\mathbb{R}_\pm^{n+1}), \quad \Gamma_\rho := \theta_\rho(\mathbb{R}^n \times \{0\}) = \text{graph}(\rho).$$

Identifying $\mathbb{R}^n \times \{0\}$ and \mathbb{R}^n , we clearly have

$$\theta_\rho \in \text{Diff}^3(\mathbb{R}^n, \Gamma_\rho).$$

We also need the following result.

Lemma 7.1. *Given $\rho \in B_{pp}^{4-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ satisfying $\|\rho\|_\infty < a$, we have*

$$\theta_\rho \in \text{Diff}^3(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}, \Omega_\rho) \cap \text{Diff}^3(\mathbb{R}_\pm^{n+1}, \Omega_\rho^\pm).$$

Proof. This follows from the fact that $[y \mapsto y + \rho(x)\varphi(y)]$ is a smooth strictly increasing diffeomorphism from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R} . \square

The diffeomorphism θ_ρ is a particular case of the so-called Hanzawa transformation [29]. Of course, there is a great liberty in choosing transformations from \mathbb{R}_\pm^{n+1} onto Ω_ρ^\pm . A technically very easy situation is obtained by considering

$$(7.2) \quad (x, y) \mapsto (x, y + \rho(x)), \quad (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}.$$

Observe that θ_ρ leaves the points outside strip containing Γ_ρ unchanged, whereas (7.2) acts in general as a true transformation on the whole of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} .

Given any function u defined on Ω_ρ , we use the notation $u^\pm := u|_{\Omega_\rho^\pm}$. A similar convention is used for functions on $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$.

It follows from Lemma 7.1, equation (7.1), and the mean value theorem that

$$(7.3) \quad \theta_\rho^* \in \text{Isom}(H_p^k(\Omega_\rho), H_p^k(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}})), \quad k = 0, 1, 2,$$

with

$$[\theta_\rho^*]^{-1} = \theta_\rho^*$$

where

$$\theta_\rho^* u := u \circ \theta_\rho, \quad u \in L_p(\Omega_\rho) \quad \text{and} \quad \theta_\rho^* v := v \circ \theta_\rho^{-1}, \quad v \in L_p(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}})$$

denote the pull-back and push-forward operators induced by θ_ρ . Moreover, if $\rho \in BUC^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ then

$$(7.4) \quad \theta_\rho^* \in \text{Isom}(BUC^\infty(\Omega_\rho^\pm), BUC^\infty(\mathbb{R}_\pm^{n+1})).$$

Observe that, given $v : \mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $v^\pm \in BUC^\infty(\mathbb{R}_\pm^{n+1})$, there exist unique extensions \bar{v}^+ of v^+ and \bar{v}^- of v^- to $\mathbb{R}^n \times [0, \infty)$ and to $\mathbb{R}^n \times (-\infty, 0]$, respectively. However, in general, $\partial_j^k \bar{v}^+(x, 0) \neq \partial_j^k \bar{v}^-(x, 0)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $j = 1, \dots, n+1$. In particular, v does in general not belong to $BUC^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$. In addition, $\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}$ clearly does not satisfy the segment property, cf. Section 3.17 in [1], and the Sobolev embedding theorem does not hold for $\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}$. Of course, the Sobolev embedding theorem holds true for the domains \mathbb{R}_\pm^{n+1} .

Fix $T > 0$ and assume that $\rho : [0, T] \rightarrow B_{pp}^{4-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ satisfies $\|\rho(t)\|_{L_\infty} < a$. Set

$$X(t, x) := (x, \rho(t, x)), \quad (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Clearly, given $t \in [0, T]$, the function $X(t, \cdot)$ is a parametrization of $\Gamma_{\rho(t)}$ with

$$v(t, X(t, x)) = \frac{(-\nabla \rho(t, x), 1)}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla \rho(t, x)|^2}}.$$

If X is differentiable at $(t_0, x_0) \in (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n$, we conclude that

$$V(t_0, X(t_0, x_0)) = (\partial_t X(t_0, x_0) | v(t_0, X(t_0, x_0))) = \frac{\partial_t \rho(t_0, x_0)}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla \rho(t_0, x_0)|^2}}.$$

Hence the Stefan condition $V = [\partial_\nu u]$ becomes

$$\partial_t \rho - \sqrt{1 + |\nabla \rho|^2} \theta_\rho^* [\partial_\nu u] = 0 \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}^n, \quad t > 0.$$

Furthermore, it is well-known that

$$\kappa(X(t, x)) = -\operatorname{div} \left(\frac{\nabla \rho(t, x)}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla \rho(t, x)|^2}} \right), \quad (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n,$$

since $\Gamma_{\rho(t)}$ is the graph of $\rho(t)$ over \mathbb{R}^n , cf. (A.14) in [25]. Consequently, system (1.3) becomes

$$(7.5) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t u - \Delta u = 0 & \text{in } \Omega_{\rho(t)}, t > 0, \\ \theta_\rho^* u^\pm + \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{\nabla \rho}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla \rho|^2}} \right) = 0 & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^n, t \geq 0, \\ \partial_t \rho - \sqrt{1 + |\nabla \rho|^2} \theta_\rho^* [\partial_\nu u] = 0 & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^n, t > 0, \\ \rho(0, \cdot) = \rho_0 & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^n, \\ u(0, \cdot) = u_0 & \text{in } \Omega_{\rho_0}^\pm, \end{cases}$$

where $\rho_0 : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ describes the initial position of Γ and $u_0 : \Omega_{\rho_0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ stands for the initial temperature distribution.

To give a precise notion of solutions to (7.5), we shall transform the differential operators acting on u . Given $\rho \in B_{pp}^{4-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, let

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}(\rho)v &:= -\theta_\rho^* (\Delta(\theta_\rho^* v)), \\ [\mathcal{B}(\rho)v] &:= -\sqrt{1 + |\nabla \rho|^2} \theta_\rho^* (\gamma(\nabla(\theta_\rho^*(v^+ - v^-))) | \nu), \end{aligned}$$

for $v \in H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}})$. Here Δ and ∇ stand for the Laplace and the gradient operator on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , respectively, and γ is the trace operator with respect to Γ_ρ . Finally, let

$$m(v, \rho)(x, y) := -\frac{\varphi(y)}{1 + \varphi'(y)\rho(x)} [\mathcal{B}(\rho)v](x), \quad (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}$$

and

$$\mathcal{R}(v, \rho)v := m(v, \rho)\partial_{n+1}v^\pm,$$

and consider

$$(7.6) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t v + \mathcal{A}(\rho)v + \mathcal{R}(v, \rho)v = 0 & \text{in } (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}, \\ v^\pm + \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{\nabla \rho}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla \rho|^2}} \right) = 0 & \text{on } [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \partial_t \rho + [\mathcal{B}(\rho)v] = 0 & \text{on } (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n, \\ v(0, \cdot) = v_0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}, \\ \rho(0, \cdot) = \rho_0 & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases}$$

We call a pair (v, ρ) an L_p -solution to (7.6) on $J := [0, T]$ if

$$\begin{aligned} v &\in H_p^1(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}})) \cap L_p(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}})), \\ \rho &\in B_{pp}^{3/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)), \end{aligned}$$

and if (v, ρ) satisfies (7.6) in the L_p -sense. Any L_p -solution (v, ρ) to (7.6) satisfying

$$\rho \in C^\infty((0, T), BUC^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)), \quad v \in C^\infty((0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}), \quad v^\pm(t) \in BUC^\infty(\mathbb{R}_\pm^{n+1})$$

for $t \in (0, T)$, is called a smooth solution. A pair (u, ρ) , where

$$u : \bigcup_{t \in J} (\{t\} \times \Omega_{\rho(t)}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \rho : J \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$$

is called an L_p -solution to (7.5) if $(\theta_\rho^* u, \rho)$ is an L_p -solution to (7.6). Finally, a pair (u, ρ) is said to be a smooth solution on $[0, T]$ to (7.5) if $\rho \in C^\infty((0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n)$, and if given $t \in (0, T)$ and $z \in \Omega_{\rho(t)}^\pm$, we have $u^\pm(t, \cdot) \in BUC^\infty(\Omega_{\rho(t)}^\pm)$, $u^\pm(\cdot, z)$ is smooth in a neighborhood of t and (u, ρ) satisfies (7.5) pointwise.

Lemma 7.2. (a) Assume that (v, ρ) is a smooth L_p -solution to (7.6). Then there exists a smooth L_p -solution to (7.5).

(b) If L_p -solutions to (7.6) are unique then so are L_p -solutions to (7.5).

Proof. (i) Let (v, ρ) be a smooth L_p -solution to (7.6) and set

$$u(t, (x, y)) := (\theta_\rho^*(t)v(t))(x, y), \quad t \in J, (x, y) \in \Omega_{\rho(t)}.$$

By definition, (u, ρ) is an L_p -solution to (7.5). Let us verify that (u, ρ) is a smooth solution to (7.5). For this fix $t_0 \in (0, T)$ and $z_0 \in \Omega_{\rho(t_0)}$. From (7.4) we conclude that $u^\pm(t_0, \cdot) \in BUC^\infty(\Omega_{\rho(t_0)}^\pm)$.

(ii) Write $z_0 = (x_0, y_0)$ with $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and observe that

$$(7.7) \quad (\theta_{\rho(t)}^{-1}(z_0))_i = (x_0)_i \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n.$$

Moreover, by the smoothness of ρ , the implicit function theorem ensures that there is an $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$\psi := [t \mapsto (\theta_{\rho(t)}^{-1}(z_0))_{n+1}] \in C^\infty(I_\varepsilon, \mathbb{R}),$$

where $I_\varepsilon := (t_0 - \varepsilon, t_0 + \varepsilon)$, and that

$$(7.8) \quad \frac{d}{dt} [(\theta_{\rho(t)}^{-1}(z_0))_{n+1}] = -\frac{\varphi(\psi(t)) \partial_t \rho(t)(x_0)}{1 + \varphi'(\psi(t)) \rho(t)(x_0)}, \quad t \in I_\varepsilon.$$

Hence $[t \mapsto u(t, z_0) = v(t)(\theta_{\rho(t)}^{-1}(z_0))]$ is smooth on I_ε with

$$\begin{aligned}
 \partial_t u(t, z_0) &= \partial_t v(t)(\theta_{\rho(t)}^{-1}(z_0)) + \left(\nabla v(t)(\theta_{\rho(t)}^{-1}(z_0)) \mid \frac{d}{dt}(\theta_{\rho(t)}^{-1}(z_0)) \right) \\
 &= (\theta_*^{\rho(t)} \partial_t v(t))(z_0) - \frac{\varphi(\psi(t)) \partial_t \rho(x_0)}{1 + \varphi'(\psi(t)) \rho(t)(x_0)} \partial_{n+1} v(t)(\theta_{\rho(t)}^{-1}(z_0)) \\
 &= (\theta_*^{\rho(t)} [\partial_t v(t) + m(v, \rho) \partial_{n+1} v(t)])(z_0),
 \end{aligned}$$

by (7.7), (7.8) and the definition of ψ and $m(v, \rho)$. Now assertion (a) follows without any difficulty. Assertion (b) is obvious. \square

In the following, we fix $\rho \in B_{pp}^{4-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\|\rho\|_{L^\infty} < a$. Let

$$g_{jk}(\rho) := (\partial_j \theta_\rho \mid \partial_k \theta_\rho), \quad 1 \leq j, k \leq n+1$$

denote the components of the metric tensor induced by θ_ρ . Moreover, let $g(\rho) := \sqrt{\det[g_{jk}(\rho)]}$ and write $[g^{jk}(\rho)]$ for the inverse of $[g_{jk}(\rho)]$. Then one has $g(\rho) = (1 + \varphi' \rho)$ and

$$(7.9) \quad [g^{jk}(\rho)] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{-\varphi \partial_1 \rho}{1 + \varphi' \rho} \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{-\varphi \partial_2 \rho}{1 + \varphi' \rho} \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & \frac{-\varphi \partial_n \rho}{1 + \varphi' \rho} \\ \frac{-\varphi \partial_1 \rho}{1 + \varphi' \rho} & \frac{-\varphi \partial_2 \rho}{1 + \varphi' \rho} & \cdots & \frac{-\varphi \partial_n \rho}{1 + \varphi' \rho} & \frac{1 + |\varphi \nabla \rho|^2}{(1 + \varphi' \rho)^2} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Using this notation we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7.10) \quad \mathcal{A}(\rho)v &= -\frac{1}{g(\rho)} \sum_{j,k=1}^{n+1} \partial_j (g(\rho) g^{jk}(\rho) \partial_k v^\pm), \\
 [\mathcal{B}(\rho)v] &= -(1 + |\nabla \rho|^2) \gamma (\partial_{n+1} (v^+ - v^-)) + \sum_{j=1}^n \partial_j \rho \gamma (\partial_j (v^+ - v^-)),
 \end{aligned}$$

for $v \in H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}})$. To shorten our notation, let

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{E}_1(J) &:= (H_p^1(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}})) \cap L_p(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}))) \\
 &\quad \times (B_{pp}^{3/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))), \\
 \mathbb{F}_0(J) &:= L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}})) \times (B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))) \\
 &\quad \times (B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))).
 \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, let

$$V_a(J) := \{(v, \rho) \in \mathbb{E}_1(J); \|\rho\|_{C(J, BUC(\mathbb{R}^n))} < a\}$$

and define

$$F(v, \rho) := (\mathcal{A}(0) - \mathcal{A}(\rho) - \mathcal{R}(v, \rho))v,$$

$$G(\rho) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla\rho|^2}} \sum_{j,k=1}^n \left((\sqrt{1 + |\nabla\rho|^2} - 1)\delta_{jk} + \frac{\partial_j\rho\partial_k\rho}{1 + |\nabla\rho|^2} \right) \partial_j\partial_k\rho,$$

$$H(v, \rho) := [\mathcal{B}(0)v] - [\mathcal{B}(\rho)v]$$

for $(v, \rho) \in V_a(J)$. Clearly, we have

$$\operatorname{div} \left(\frac{\nabla\rho}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla\rho|^2}} \right) = \Delta\rho - G(\rho).$$

With these notations, problem (7.6) can be restated as

$$(7.11) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t v - \Delta v = F(v, \rho) & \text{in } (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}, \\ \gamma v^\pm + \Delta\rho = G(\rho) & \text{on } [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \partial_t \rho - [\partial_y v] = H(v, \rho) & \text{on } (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n, \\ v(0, \cdot) = v_0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}, \\ \rho(0, \cdot) = \rho_0 & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases}$$

Finally, we set

$$E_{1,0} := B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}) \times B_{pp}^{4-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n),$$

and

$$\mathbb{E}_0(J) := \left\{ ((f, g, h), (w_0, \sigma_0)) \in \mathbb{F}_0(J) \times E_{1,0}; \right. \\ \left. \gamma w_0^\pm + \Delta\sigma_0 = g(0), [\partial_y w_0] + h(0) \in B_{pp}^{2-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n) \right\},$$

where $\mathbb{E}_0(J)$ is equipped with the natural norm

$$\|(f, g, h, w_0, \sigma_0)\|_{\mathbb{E}_0(J)} := \|(f, g, h)\|_{\mathbb{F}_0(J)} + \|(w_0, \sigma_0)\|_{E_{1,0}} + \|[\partial_y w_0] + h(0)\|_{B_{pp}^{2-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

Let

$$\mathcal{L} : \mathbb{E}_0(J) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_1(J), \quad ((f, g, h), (w_0, \sigma_0)) \mapsto (w, \sigma)$$

be the solution operator according to Theorem 6.1. More precisely, given

$$((f, g, h), (w_0, \sigma_0)) \in \mathbb{E}_0(J)$$

let

$$(w, \rho) = \mathcal{L}((f, g, h), (w_0, \sigma_0)) \in \mathbb{E}_1(J)$$

be the solution of (6.1).

Lemma 7.3. $\mathbb{E}_0(J)$ is a Banach space and $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Isom}(\mathbb{E}_0(J), \mathbb{E}_1(J))$.

Proof. Let (φ_k) with $\varphi_k := (f_k, g_k, h_k, w_{0,k}, \sigma_{0,k})$ be a Cauchy sequence in $\mathbb{E}_0(J)$. Then there is a $\varphi = (f, g, h, w_0, \sigma_0) \in \mathbb{F}_0(J) \times E_{1,0}$ such that (φ_k) converges in $\mathbb{F}_0(J) \times E_{1,0}$ toward φ . The trace theorem and Remark 5.3 (e) immediately imply that $\gamma w_0^\pm + \Delta \sigma_0 = g(0)$ and that $\psi_k := [\partial_y w_{0,k}] + h_k(0)$ converges in $B_{pp}^{1-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $[\partial_y w_0] + h(0)$. But by assumption (ψ_k) is a Cauchy sequence in $B_{pp}^{2-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, so that $[\partial_y w_0] + h(0) \in B_{pp}^{2-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. This proves the first assertion. The second follows from Theorem 6.1. \square

To economize our notation, let us introduce the following convention: We write $X \cdot Y \hookrightarrow Z$ if X, Y, Z are function spaces such that the pointwise multiplication induces a bounded bilinear mapping from $X \times Y$ to Z . Moreover, we write C^ω to indicate real analytic mappings.

Lemma 7.4. We have $(F, G, H) \in C^\omega(V_a(J), \mathbb{F}_0(J))$ and its Fréchet derivative vanishes at 0, that is,

$$D(F, G, H)(0, 0) = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{E}_1(J), \mathbb{F}_0(J)).$$

Proof. (i) Given $j \in \{1, \dots, n+1\}$, we have that

$$(7.12) \quad \begin{aligned} \gamma \partial_j &\in \mathcal{B}(H_p^1(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}})) \cap L_p(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}})), \\ &B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))). \end{aligned}$$

Indeed for $j = n+1$ this follows from Proposition 5.2. In case $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, observe that $\gamma \partial_j = \partial_j \gamma$ and use (5.5) and Proposition 5.1. Furthermore, writing $V_a^2(J)$ for the second component of $V_a(J)$, we have

$$[\rho \mapsto |\nabla \rho|^2] \in C^\omega(V_a^2(J), B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^1(\mathbb{R}^n))).$$

Using Remark 4.2 in [2] and Sobolev's embedding we conclude that

$$B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^1(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cdot X \hookrightarrow X$$

holds true, where $X := B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$. Thus the regularity assertion for H follows from (7.12).

(ii) It follows from (5.6) that

$$B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \hookrightarrow BUC(J; B_{pp}^{4-3/p}).$$

Thus Sobolev's embedding theorem implies that

$$[\rho \mapsto \sqrt{1 + |\nabla \rho|^2}] \in C^\omega(V_a^2(J), B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; BUC(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap BUC(J; BUC^2(\mathbb{R}^n))).$$

Moreover, Theorem 2.8.3 in [51] and Remark 4.2 in [2] show that

$$B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; BUC(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cdot B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \hookrightarrow B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))$$

and

$$BUC(J; BUC^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cdot L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \hookrightarrow L_p(J; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)),$$

respectively. Combining these facts the regularity assertion for G follows.

(iii) To verify the regularity of F , observe that

$$\left[\rho \mapsto \frac{1}{(1 + \varphi' \rho)} \right] \in C^\omega(V_a^2(J), BUC(J; BUC(\mathbb{R}_\pm^{n+1}))),$$

$$[\rho \mapsto (1 + \varphi' \rho)] \in C^\omega(V_a^2(J), BUC(J; BUC^1(\mathbb{R}_\pm^{n+1}))),$$

$$[\rho \mapsto g^{jk}(\rho)] \in C^\omega(V_a^2(J), BUC(J; BUC^1(\mathbb{R}_\pm^{n+1}))).$$

Obviously, we have

$$BUC(J; BUC(\mathbb{R}_\pm^{n+1})) \cdot L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_\pm^{n+1})) \hookrightarrow L_p(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}_\pm^{n+1}))$$

and (5.6) shows that

$$B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(J; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(J; B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \hookrightarrow BUC(J; BUC(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Recalling the results already proved in (i), we conclude that F is analytic.

(iv) Based on (7.9) the second assertion follows by direct calculations. \square

In the following, $\|\mathcal{L}\|$ denotes the norm of the solution operator $\mathcal{L} \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{E}_0(J), \mathbb{E}_1(J))$ and $\kappa(\rho_0)$ denotes the sum of the principal curvatures of the hypersurface $\Gamma_0 = \text{graph}(\rho_0)$

for any ρ_0 in $BUC^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$; recall that $\kappa(\rho_0) = -\text{div} \left(\frac{\nabla \rho_0}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla \rho_0|^2}} \right)$.

Theorem 7.5. *There exists a constant $\varepsilon > 0$ such that (7.11) has a unique solution $(v, \rho) \in \varepsilon \mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{E}_1(J)}$ for every initial value $(v_0, \rho_0) \in B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}) \times B_{pp}^{4-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ satisfying the compatibility conditions*

$$(7.13) \quad \gamma v_0^\pm = \kappa(\rho_0), \quad [\mathcal{B}(\rho_0)v_0] \in B_{pp}^{2-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

and the smallness conditions

$$(7.14) \quad \|(v_0, \rho_0)\|_{\mathbb{E}_{1,0}} \leq \varepsilon/(4\|\mathcal{L}\|), \quad \|[\mathcal{B}(\rho_0)v_0]\|_{B_{pp}^{2-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \varepsilon/(4\|\mathcal{L}\|).$$

Proof. For simplicity write

$$K(v, \rho) := (F(v, \rho), G(\rho), H(v, \rho)), \quad (v, \rho) \in V_a(J),$$

and observe that

$$(7.15) \quad K \in C^\omega(V_a(J), \mathbb{F}_0(J)), \quad K(0, 0) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad DK(0, 0) = 0,$$

see Lemma 7.4. Pick $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$(7.16) \quad \|DK(v, \rho)\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{E}_1(J), \mathbb{F}_0(J))} \leq 1/(2\|\mathcal{L}\|), \quad (v, \rho) \in \varepsilon\mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{E}_1(J)}.$$

We now set

$$W(J) := \{(v, \rho) \in \mathbb{E}_1(J); (v(0), \rho(0)) = (v_0, \rho_0), \|(v, \rho)\|_{\mathbb{E}_1(J)} \leq \varepsilon\}$$

and

$$\Phi : W(J) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_1(J), \quad (v, \rho) \mapsto \mathcal{L}(K(v, \rho), (v_0, \rho_0)).$$

Note that (7.13) is equivalent to

$$(7.17) \quad \gamma v_0^\pm + \Delta \rho_0 = G(\rho_0), \quad [\partial_y v_0] + H(v_0, \rho_0) \in \mathbf{B}_{pp}^{2-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

It follows from Lemma 7.4 and (7.17) that

$$(K(v, \rho), (v_0, \rho_0)) \in \mathbb{E}_0(J), \quad (v, \rho) \in W(J).$$

Hence, Φ is well-defined. Furthermore, $(v, \rho) \in W(J)$ is an L_p -solution to (7.5), or equivalently to (7.6), on $J = [0, T]$ if, and only if (v, ρ) is a fixed point of Φ .

Writing $(\tilde{v}, \tilde{\rho}) = \Phi(v, \rho)$, it follows from the construction of the operator \mathcal{L} that $(\tilde{v}(0), \tilde{\rho}(0)) = (v_0, \rho_0)$. Moreover, we conclude from (7.14)–(7.17) that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Phi(v, \rho)\|_{\mathbb{E}_1(J)} &\leq \|\mathcal{L}\| \|(K(v, \rho), (v_0, \rho_0))\|_{\mathbb{E}_0(J)} \\ &= \|\mathcal{L}\| (\|K(v, \rho)\|_{\mathbb{F}_0(J)} + \|(v_0, \rho_0)\|_{E_{1,0}} + \|[\mathcal{B}(\rho_0)v_0]\|_{\mathbf{B}_{pp}^{2-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}) \leq \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

for any $(v, \rho) \in W(J)$. Hence $\Phi(W(J)) \subset W(J)$. Finally, pick $(v, \rho), (w, \sigma) \in W(J)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Phi(v, \rho) - \Phi(w, \sigma)\|_{\mathbb{E}_1(J)} &= \|\mathcal{L}((K(v, \rho) - K(w, \sigma)), (0, 0))\|_{\mathbb{E}_1(J)} \\ &\leq \|\mathcal{L}\| \|K(v, \rho) - K(w, \sigma)\|_{\mathbb{F}_0(J)} \\ &\leq (1/2) \|(v, \rho) - (w, \sigma)\|_{\mathbb{E}_1(J)}. \end{aligned}$$

The assertion now follows from the contraction principle. \square

8. Analyticity

Throughout this section let (v, ρ) be the unique L_p -solution to (7.6) on $J = [0, T]$ with the initial data $(v_0, \rho_0) \in B_{pp}^{2-2/p}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}) \times B_{pp}^{4-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ satisfying the compatibility condition (7.13). Our goal is to show that

$$M = \bigcup_{t \in (0, T)} (\{t\} \times \Gamma_{\rho(t)})$$

is a real analytic manifold and that (v, ρ) is in fact a smooth solution to (7.6). Again we will see that the property of maximal regularity of the linearized problem is of crucial importance.

Given $\mu \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, the Schwartz space over \mathbb{R}^n , let $\tau_\mu g$ be the translation of g by μ , i.e.

$$(\tau_\mu g)(x) := g(x + \mu), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

It is not difficult to verify that $\tau_\mu \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n))$ and by duality, τ_μ extends to a mapping, still denoted by τ_μ , such that $\tau_\mu \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n))$. We first prove the following result, cf. [17].

Lemma 8.1. *Assume that*

$$X \in \{B_{pp}^s(\mathbb{R}^n); s \in \mathbb{R}, p \in (1, \infty)\} \cup \{H_p^k(\mathbb{R}^n); k \in \mathbb{Z}, p \in (1, \infty)\}.$$

Then $\{\tau_\mu; \mu \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$ is a strongly continuous group of contractions on X , satisfying

$$\tau_\mu g - \tau_{\mu_0} g = \int_0^1 \tau_{\mu_0 + s(\mu - \mu_0)}(\mu - \mu_0 | \nabla g) ds \quad \text{in } X$$

for any $g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Proof. If X belongs to $\{H_p^k(\mathbb{R}^n); k \in \mathbb{Z}, p \in (1, \infty)\}$ the assertion follows from the transformation theorem for Lebesgue's integral and the mean value theorem. If X belongs to the Besov scale $\{B_{pp}^s(\mathbb{R}^n); s \in \mathbb{R}, p \in (1, \infty)\}$ the assertion follows from the H_p^k -result by interpolation. \square

We need some further preparation. For this pick $T^* \in (0, T)$ and choose $\delta > 0$ such that $\lambda t \in J$ for $\lambda \in (1 - \delta, 1 + \delta)$ and $t \in I := [0, T^*]$. Given $g : I \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $(\lambda, \mu) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n$, let

$$g_{\lambda, \mu}(t) := \tau_{\mu} g(\lambda t) \quad \text{for } t \in I.$$

Recall that D_n stands for the realization of the negative Laplacian Δ in the spaces $B_{pp}^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then we have

Lemma 8.2. *Given $g_0 \in B_{pp}^{k+1-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $k = 0, 1$, let $g(t) := \exp(-tD_n)g_0$. Then there is a neighborhood Λ of $(1, 0)$ in $(1 - \delta, 1 + \delta) \times \mathbb{R}^n$ such that*

$$[(\lambda, \mu) \mapsto g_{\lambda, \mu}] \in C^\omega(\Lambda, \mathbf{B}_{pp}^{(k+1-1/p)/2}(I; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))) \cap L_p(I; \mathbf{B}_{pp}^{k+1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Proof. (i) By well-known L_p -maximal regularity results for D_n we know that

$$(8.1) \quad g \in H_p^1(I; \mathbf{B}_{pp}^{k-1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(I; \mathbf{B}_{pp}^{k+1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)), \quad k = 0, 1,$$

cf. the arguments outlined in the introduction. Hence Lemma 8.1 implies that

$$g_{\lambda, \mu} \in L_p(I; \mathbf{B}_{pp}^{k+1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Moreover, the mean value theorem yields

$$h^{-1}[g_{\lambda, \mu}(t+h) - g_{\lambda, \mu}(t) - h \left\{ \lambda \tau_{t\mu} \frac{d}{dt} g(\lambda t) + (\mu | g_{\lambda, \mu}(t)) \right\}] = I_h^1(t) + I_h^2(t) + I_h^3(t),$$

where

$$I_h^1(t) := \lambda \int_0^1 \tau_{(t+h)\mu} \left[\frac{d}{dt} g(\lambda t + \lambda sh) - \frac{d}{dt} g(\lambda t) \right] ds,$$

$$I_h^2(t) := \lambda (\tau_{(t+h)\mu} - \tau_{t\mu}) \frac{d}{dt} g(\lambda t),$$

$$I_h^3(t) := \int_0^1 (\tau_{(t+sh)\mu} - \tau_{t\mu}) (\mu | \nabla g(\lambda t)) ds$$

for a.a. $t \in I$ and all $|h|$ small enough. Due to Lemma 8.1 and (8.1) we now conclude that

$$g_{\lambda, \mu} \in H_p^1(I; \mathbf{B}_{pp}^{k-1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$$

satisfying

$$(8.2) \quad \frac{d}{dt} g_{\lambda, \mu}(t) = \lambda \tau_{t\mu} \frac{d}{dt} g(\lambda t) + (\mu | g_{\lambda, \mu}(t)) \quad \text{a.e. on } I,$$

cf. the proof of Lemma 4.1 in [17].

Let now

$$\mathbb{X}_0(I) := L_p(I; \mathbf{B}_{pp}^{k-1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))$$

$$\mathbb{X}_1(I) := H_p^1(I; \mathbf{B}_{pp}^{k-1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(I; \mathbf{B}_{pp}^{k+1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Since Δ commutes with translations we deduce from (8.2) that $g_{\lambda, \mu}$ is the unique solution in $\mathbb{X}_1(I)$ to

$$(8.3) \quad \frac{d}{dt} h - \lambda \Delta h = (\mu | \nabla h), \quad h(0) = g_0.$$

Let now $G_0 : \mathbb{X}_1(I) \times (\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{X}_0(I) \times B_{pp}^{2-3/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be defined by

$$G_0(h, (\lambda, \mu)) \mapsto \left(\frac{d}{dt}h - \lambda \Delta h - (\mu | \nabla h), h(0) - g_0 \right).$$

It is not difficult to verify that G_0 is real analytic, satisfying $G_0(g, (1, 0)) = 0$ and, by maximal regularity,

$$\partial_1 G_0(g, (1, 0)) = \left(\frac{d}{dt} - \Delta, \text{tr} \right) \in \text{Isom}(\mathbb{X}_1(I), \mathbb{X}_0(I)) \times \text{tr}(\mathbb{X}_1(I)).$$

Here, $\partial_1 G_0$ denotes the derivative of G_0 with respect to h and tr stands for the temporal trace operator. Thus the implicit function theorem shows that there is a neighborhood Λ of $(1, 0)$ in $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n$ such that

$$[(\lambda, \mu) \mapsto g_{\lambda, \mu}] \in C^\omega(\Lambda, \mathbb{X}_1(I)),$$

since $h \in \mathbb{X}_1(I)$ is a solution to (8.3) if, and only if $G_0(h, (\lambda, \mu)) = 0$. By interpolation we have

$$\mathbb{X}_1(I) \hookrightarrow B_{pp}^{(k+1-1/p)/2}(I; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(I; B_{pp}^{k+1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)),$$

cf. the proof of Remark 5.3 (a). This completes the proof. \square

Due to the compatibility conditions the main ingredients of the proof of Lemma 8.2 unfortunately cannot be applied directly to solutions of (7.6). To overcome this difficulty, we devise a suitable decomposition of (v, ρ) . For this let in the following

$$g(t) := \exp(-tD_n)G(\rho_0), \quad h(t) := \exp(-tD_n)H(v_0, \rho_0), \quad t \in J.$$

By (7.17) we have

$$(8.4) \quad \gamma v_0^\pm + \Delta \rho_0 = g(0) \quad \text{and} \quad [\partial_y v_0] + h(0) \in B_{pp}^{2-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Thus

$$(8.5) \quad (w, \sigma) := \mathcal{L}(0, g, h, v_0, \rho_0) \in \mathbb{E}_1(J)$$

is the unique solution to

$$(8.6) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t v - \Delta v = 0 & \text{in } (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}, \\ \gamma v^\pm + \Delta \rho = g & \text{on } [0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \partial_t \rho - [\partial_y v] = h & \text{on } (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n, \\ v(0, \cdot) = v_0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}, \\ \rho(0, \cdot) = \rho_0 & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases}$$

Given $\mu \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $w_0 \in L_p(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}})$, let $\tau_\mu w_0$ be defined by

$$(\tau_\mu w_0)(x, y) := w_0(x + \mu, y), \quad (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}.$$

Since $\Lambda \subset (1 - \delta, 1 + \delta) \times \mathbb{R}^n$, the functions

$$w_{\lambda,\mu}(t) := \tau_{t\mu} w(\lambda t) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_{\lambda,\mu}(t) := \tau_{t\mu} \sigma(\lambda t), \quad t \in I,$$

are well-defined for all $(\lambda, \mu) \in \Lambda$.

Lemma 8.3. *Given $(\lambda, \mu) \in \Lambda$, we have that $(w_{\lambda,\mu}, \sigma_{\lambda,\mu}) \in \mathbb{E}_1(I)$ and $(w_{\lambda,\mu}, \sigma_{\lambda,\mu})$ is a solution to*

$$(8.7) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t v - \lambda \Delta v = (\mu | \nabla v) & \text{in } (0, T^*) \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}, \\ \gamma v^\pm + \Delta \rho = g_{\lambda,\mu} & \text{on } [0, T^*) \times \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \partial_t \rho - \lambda [\partial_y v] = \lambda h_{\lambda,\mu} + (\mu | \nabla \rho) & \text{on } (0, T^*) \times \mathbb{R}^n, \\ v(0, \cdot) = v_0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}, \\ \rho(0, \cdot) = \rho_0 & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases}$$

Proof. (i) Fix $(\lambda, \mu) \in \Lambda$. Using (8.5), Lemma 8.1, and Fubini's theorem it follows as in the proof of Lemma 8.2 that

$$w_{\lambda,\mu} \in L_p(I, H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}})) \cap H_p^1(I, L_p(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}})),$$

satisfying

$$(8.8) \quad \frac{d}{dt} w_{\lambda,\mu}(t) = \lambda \tau_{t\mu} \frac{d}{dt} w(\lambda t) + (\mu | \nabla w_{\lambda,\mu}(t))$$

in $L_p(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}})$ a.e. on I .

(ii) To verify that $\sigma_{\lambda,\mu} \in B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(I, H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$ we use the intrinsic norm

$$\left\{ \|g\|_{L_p(I, H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n))}^p + \int_I \int_I \frac{\|g(t) - g(s)\|_{H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^p}{|t - s|^{p+1/2}} ds dt \right\}^{1/p}$$

on $B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(I, H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$. Again, by Lemma 8.1 and (8.5), it follows that

$$\|\sigma_{\lambda,\mu}\|_{L_p(I; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n))} \leq C \|\sigma\|_{L_p(J; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n))} < \infty.$$

Moreover, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\sigma_{\lambda,\mu}(t) - \sigma_{\lambda,\mu}(s)\|_{H_p^2}^p &\leq C (\|\tau_{t\mu}(\sigma(\lambda t) - \sigma(\lambda s))\|_{H_p^2}^p + \|(\tau_{t\mu} - \tau_{s\mu})\sigma(\lambda s)\|_{H_p^2}^p) \\ &\leq C (\|\sigma(\lambda t) - \sigma(\lambda s)\|_{H_p^2}^p + \|(\tau_{t\mu} - \tau_{s\mu})\sigma(\lambda s)\|_{H_p^2}^p), \end{aligned}$$

and, recalling (8.5),

$$\int_I \int_I \frac{\|\sigma(\lambda t) - \sigma(\lambda s)\|_{H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^p}{|t - s|^{p+1/2}} ds dt < \infty.$$

Finally, using Lemma 8.1, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \|(\tau_{t\mu} - \tau_{s\mu})\sigma(\lambda s)\|_{H_p^2}^p &= \left\| \int_0^1 \tau_{(s+r(t-s))\mu}(t-s)(\mu | \nabla \sigma(\lambda s)) dr \right\|_{H_p^2}^p \\ &\leq |t-s|^p \|(\mu | \nabla \sigma(\lambda s))\|_{H_p^2}^p. \end{aligned}$$

By (8.5) we know that

$$(\mu | \nabla \sigma(\lambda s)) \in L_p(I, B_{pp}^{3-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \hookrightarrow L_p(I, H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Thus

$$\int_I \int_I \frac{\|(\tau_{t\mu} - \tau_{s\mu})\sigma(\lambda s)\|_{H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^p}{|t-s|^{p+1/2}} ds dt \leq \int_I \int_I \frac{\|(\mu | \nabla \sigma(\lambda s))\|_{H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^p}{|t-s|^{1/2}} ds dt < \infty.$$

This shows that $\sigma_{\lambda, \mu}$ belongs to the space $B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(I, H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$. Similarly, one verifies that $\sigma_{\lambda, \mu} \in B_{pp}^{3/2-1/2p}(I, L_p(\mathbb{R}^n))$, satisfying

$$(8.9) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \sigma_{\lambda, \mu}(t) = \lambda \tau_{t\mu} \frac{d}{dt} \sigma(\lambda t) + (\mu | \nabla \sigma_{\lambda, \mu}(t)).$$

(iv) Finally, observe that $\tau_{\mu_0}(\Delta w_0) = \Delta(\tau_{\mu_0} w_0)$ and $\tau_{\mu_0}[\partial_y w_0] = [\partial_y(\tau_{\mu_0} w_0)]$ for any $\mu_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $w_0 \in H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R})$. Combining these facts with (8.8), (8.9), we conclude that $(w_{\lambda, \mu}, \sigma_{\lambda, \mu})$ is in fact a solution to (8.7). \square

Lemma 8.4. *There exists a neighborhood $\Lambda \subset (1 - \delta, 1 + \delta) \times \mathbb{R}^n$ of $(1, 0)$ such that*

$$[(\lambda, \mu) \mapsto (w_{\lambda, \mu}, \sigma_{\lambda, \mu})] \in C^\omega(\Lambda, \mathbb{E}_1(I)).$$

Proof. (i) Let $\Lambda_0 \subset (1 - \delta, 1 + \delta) \times \mathbb{R}^n$ be an open neighborhood of $(1, 0)$ and define $\Psi : \mathbb{E}_1(I) \times \Lambda_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_0(I)$ by

$$\Psi((v, \rho), (\lambda, \mu)) := \begin{pmatrix} \partial_t v - \lambda \Delta v - (\mu | \nabla v) \\ \gamma v^\pm + \Delta \rho - g_{\lambda, \mu} \\ \frac{1}{\lambda} \partial_t \rho - [\partial_y v] - h_{\lambda, \mu} - \frac{1}{\lambda} (\mu | \nabla \rho) \\ v(0) - v_0 \\ \rho(0) - \rho_0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let us first verify that Ψ is well-defined. Given $((v, \rho), (\lambda, \mu)) \in \mathbb{E}_1(I)$, write for simplicity $\Psi_0 := \Psi((v, \rho), (\lambda, \mu))$. We have to show that $\Psi_0 \in \mathbb{E}_0(I)$. It is clear that $\Psi_0 \in \mathbb{F}_0(I) \times E_{1,0}$. Furthermore, we have

$$\gamma(\Psi_0^4)^\pm + \Delta \Psi_0^5 = \gamma v^\pm(0) - \gamma v_0^\pm + \Delta \rho(0) - \Delta \rho_0,$$

and

$$\Psi_0^2(0) = \gamma v^\pm(0) + \Delta \rho(0) - g(0).$$

Recalling (8.4) we find that

$$\gamma(\Psi_0^4)^\pm + \Delta\Psi_0^5 = \Psi_0^2(0).$$

Moreover, we have

$$[\partial_y\Psi_0^4] + \Psi_0^3(0) = \frac{1}{\lambda}\partial_t\rho(0) - [\partial_y v_0] - h(0) - \left(\frac{\mu}{\lambda} \mid \nabla\rho(0)\right).$$

Hence it follows from Remarks 5.3 (b), (e) and (8.4) that

$$[\partial_y\Psi_0^4] + \Psi_0^3(0) \in B_{pp}^{2-6/p}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Summarizing, we conclude that $\Psi_0 \in \mathbb{E}_0(I)$.

(ii) Lemma 8.2 implies that Ψ is analytic. Further, writing $\partial_1\Psi$ for the derivative of Ψ with respect to $(v, \rho) \in \mathbb{E}_1(I)$ we find

$$[\partial_1\Psi((v, \rho), (1, 0))](w, \sigma) = (\partial_t w - \Delta w, \gamma w^\pm + \Delta\sigma, \partial_t\sigma - [\partial_y w], w(0), \rho(0))$$

for $(v, \rho), (w, \sigma) \in \mathbb{E}_1(I)$. This means that $\partial_1\Psi((v, \rho), (1, 0)) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}$, showing that

$$\partial_1\Psi((v, \rho), (1, 0)) \in \text{Isom}(\mathbb{E}_1(I), \mathbb{E}_0(I)),$$

by Lemma 7.3. Since $\Psi((v, \rho), (\lambda, \mu)) = 0$ holds true if, and only if, (v, ρ) is a solution in $\mathbb{E}_1(I)$ to (8.7), the implicit function theorem gives the assertion. \square

In the following, let

$$(z, \varphi) := (v, \rho) - (w, \sigma) \quad \text{and} \quad X(I) := V_{a/2} - (w, \sigma).$$

Recall that $(v, \rho) \in \varepsilon\mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{E}_1(I)}$. Let $C_0 > 0$ be the constant of the Sobolev embedding

$$B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(I; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \hookrightarrow BUC(I; BUC(\mathbb{R}^n))$$

and assume that $C_0\varepsilon \leq a/2$. Using Lemma 8.1 it is not difficult to verify that there is an open neighborhood Λ of $(1, 0)$ in $(1 - \delta, 1 + \delta) \times \mathbb{R}^n$ such that

$$(8.10) \quad (z_{\lambda, \mu}, \varphi_{\lambda, \mu}) \in X(I) \quad \text{and} \quad X(I) + (w_{\lambda, \mu}, \sigma_{\lambda, \mu}) \subset V_a(I)$$

for all $(\lambda, \mu) \in \Lambda$. Given $(\lambda, \mu) \in \Lambda$ and $(u, \chi) \in X(I)$ define

$$F_{\lambda, \mu}(u, \chi) := \lambda F(u + w_{\lambda, \mu}, \chi + \sigma_{\lambda, \mu}) + (\mu \mid \nabla u),$$

$$G_{\lambda, \mu}(u, \chi) := G(\chi + \sigma_{\lambda, \mu}) - g_{\lambda, \mu},$$

$$H_{\lambda, \mu}(u, \chi) := H(u + w_{\lambda, \mu}, \chi + \sigma_{\lambda, \mu}) - h_{\lambda, \mu} + \left(\frac{\mu}{\lambda} \mid \nabla\chi\right).$$

It follows from Lemma 7.4, (8.10), and Lemma 8.4 that

$$(8.11) \quad \begin{aligned} & [((u, \chi), (\lambda, \mu)) \mapsto (F_{\lambda, \mu}(u, \chi), G_{\lambda, \mu}(u, \chi), H_{\lambda, \mu}(u, \chi))] \\ & \in C^\omega(X(I) \times \Lambda, \mathbb{F}_0(I)). \end{aligned}$$

As in Lemma 8.3 one shows that $(z_{\lambda, \mu}, \varphi_{\lambda, \mu})$ is a solution to

$$(8.12) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t u - \lambda \Delta u = F_{\lambda, \mu}(u, \chi) & \text{in } (0, T^*) \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}, \\ \gamma u^\pm + \Delta \chi = G_{\lambda, \mu}(\chi) & \text{on } [0, T^*) \times \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \frac{1}{\lambda} \partial_t \chi - [\partial_y u] = H_{\lambda, \mu}(u, \chi) & \text{on } (0, T^*) \times \mathbb{R}^n, \\ u(0, \cdot) = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}, \\ \chi(0, \cdot) = 0 & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases}$$

To get the analytic dependence of $(z_{\lambda, \mu}, \varphi_{\lambda, \mu})$ with respect to (λ, μ) we have to introduce the spaces

$$\begin{aligned} {}_0\mathbb{E}_1(I) &:= ({}_0H_p^1(I; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}})) \cap L_p(I; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}))) \\ &\quad \times ({}_0B_{pp}^{3/2-1/2p}(I; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap {}_0B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(I; H_p^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(I; B_{pp}^{4-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))), \\ {}_0\mathbb{E}_0(I) &:= L_p(I; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}})) \times ({}_0B_{pp}^{1-1/2p}(I; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(I; B_{pp}^{2-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))) \\ &\quad \times ({}_0B_{pp}^{1/2-1/2p}(I; L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L_p(I; B_{pp}^{1-1/p}(\mathbb{R}^n))) \end{aligned}$$

where we employed the notation of (3.1). We also set ${}_0X(I) := X(I) \cap {}_0\mathbb{E}_1(I)$. Then ${}_0\mathbb{E}_1(I)$ and ${}_0\mathbb{E}_0(I)$ are closed subspaces of \mathbb{E}_1 and $\mathbb{F}_0(I)$, respectively, and ${}_0X(I)$ is open in ${}_0\mathbb{E}_1(I)$.

Define now ${}_0\Psi : {}_0X(I) \times \Lambda \rightarrow {}_0\mathbb{E}_0(I)$ by

$${}_0\Psi((u, \chi), (\lambda, \mu)) := \begin{pmatrix} \partial_t u - \lambda \Delta u - F_{\lambda, \mu}(u, \chi) \\ \gamma u^\pm + \Delta \chi - G_{\lambda, \mu}(\chi) \\ \frac{1}{\lambda} \partial_t \chi - [\partial_y u] - H_{\lambda, \mu}(u, \chi) \end{pmatrix}.$$

It follows from the first relation of (8.4) and (8.11) that

$$(8.13) \quad {}_0\Psi \in C^\omega({}_0X(I) \times \Lambda, {}_0\mathbb{E}_0(I))$$

with

$$\partial_1 [{}_0\Psi((u, \chi), (1, 0))] (\tilde{u}, \tilde{\chi}) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_t \tilde{u} - \Delta \tilde{u} - DF_{1,0}(u, \chi)(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\chi}) \\ \gamma \tilde{u}^\pm + \Delta \tilde{\chi} - DG_{1,0}(\chi) \tilde{\chi} \\ \partial_t \tilde{\chi} - [\partial_y \tilde{u}] - DH_{1,0}(u, \chi)(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\chi}) \end{pmatrix}$$

for $(u, \chi) \in {}_0X(I)$ and $(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\chi}) \in {}_0\mathbb{E}_1(I)$.

Let ${}_0\mathcal{L} : {}_0\mathbb{E}_0(I) \rightarrow {}_0\mathbb{E}_1(I)$ be the solution operator according to

$$(8.14) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t u - \Delta u = f & \text{in } (0, T^*) \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}, \\ \gamma u^\pm + \Delta \chi = g & \text{on } [0, T^*) \times \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \partial_t \chi - [\partial_y u] = h & \text{on } (0, T^*) \times \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases}$$

Theorem 6.1 implies that

$$(8.15) \quad {}_0\mathcal{L} \in \text{Isom}({}_0\mathbb{E}_0(I), {}_0\mathbb{E}_1(I)).$$

Furthermore it follows from (8.5) that

$$\|(w, \sigma)\|_{\mathbb{E}_1(I)} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \|(v_0, \rho_0)\|_{E_{1,0}} \rightarrow 0.$$

In particular, we may assume that $(0, 0) \in X(I)$ and that, given $\varepsilon_0 > 0$, we have

$$(8.16) \quad \|(DF_{1,0}(z, \varphi), DG_{1,0}(z, \varphi), DH_{1,0}(z, \varphi))\|_{\mathcal{B}({}_0\mathbb{E}_1(I), {}_0\mathbb{E}_0(I))} < \varepsilon_0.$$

Combining (8.15) and (8.16) we conclude that

$$\partial_1 [{}_0\Psi((z, \varphi), (1, 0))] \in \text{Isom}({}_0\mathbb{E}_1(I), {}_0\mathbb{E}_0(I)).$$

Again it is easily verified that $(u, \chi) \in {}_0X(I)$ is a solution to the system (8.12) if, and only if the equation ${}_0\Psi((u, \chi), (\lambda, \mu)) = 0$ holds true. Thus the implicit function theorem implies that

$$[(\lambda, \mu) \mapsto (z_{\lambda, \mu}, \varphi_{\lambda, \mu})] \in C^\omega(\Lambda, \mathbb{E}_1(I)).$$

Combing this result with Lemma 8.4, we obtain

Theorem 8.5. *There exists an open neighborhood Λ of $(1, 0)$ in $(1 - \delta, 1 + \delta) \times \mathbb{R}^n$ such that*

$$[(\lambda, \mu) \mapsto (v_{\lambda, \mu}, \rho_{\lambda, \mu})] \in C^\omega(\Lambda, \mathbb{E}_1(I)).$$

As an immediate consequence we get

Corollary 8.6. *The function ρ belongs to $C^\omega((0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n)$.*

Proof. Pick $(t_0, x_0) \in (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n$. From Remark 5.3 (a) and Theorem 8.5 we conclude that $[(\lambda, \mu) \mapsto \rho_{\lambda, \mu}] \in C^\omega(\Lambda, C(I, BUC(\mathbb{R}^n)))$. Thus

$$[(\lambda, \mu) \mapsto \rho(\lambda t_0, x_0 + t_0 \mu)] \in C^\omega(\Lambda, \mathbb{R})$$

and the proof is now complete. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Theorem 7.5 guarantees the existence of a unique L_p -solution (v, ρ) to (7.11).

Further, Corollary 8.6 implies that $M = \bigcup_{t \in (0, T)} (\{t\} \times \Gamma(t))$ is a real analytic mani-

fold. To verify that $v^\pm \in C^\infty((0, T), BUC^\infty(\mathbb{R}_\pm^{n+1}))$, consider the semilinear parabolic equation

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t v - \mathcal{A}(\rho)v + \mathcal{R}(v, \rho)v &= 0 \quad \text{in } (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}}, \\ \gamma v^\pm + \operatorname{div}\left(\frac{\nabla \rho}{1 + |\nabla \rho|^2}\right) &= 0 \quad \text{on } (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n, \\ v(0, \cdot) &= v_0 \quad \text{on } (0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n, \end{aligned}$$

for the function v . It follows from Corollary 8.6 and (7.10) that all coefficients of $\mathcal{A}(\rho)$ and $\mathcal{R}(\cdot, \rho)$ are smooth. Of course also $\operatorname{div}(\nabla \rho / (1 + |\nabla \rho|^2))$ is smooth. Hence we conclude from well-known regularity for semilinear parabolic equations that v^\pm belongs to $C^\infty((0, T), BUC^\infty(\mathbb{R}_\pm^{n+1}))$. Now Lemma 7.2 (a) completes the proof. \square

Remarks 8.7. (a) The above proof shows that $v^\pm \in C^\omega((0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \dot{\mathbb{R}})$ if one uses the transformation defined in (7.2). In order to be prepared to treat the case of hypersurfaces which are not graphs we preferred to work with the transformation θ_ρ .

(b) The idea to use the implicit function theorem and maximal regularity results to get analytic dependence of solutions to abstract evolution equations goes back to Angenent [3].

9. Appendix

In this section we collect some important estimates that are used in the previous sections. We begin by considering the holomorphic function

$$g(\lambda, z) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + z\sqrt{\lambda + z}}, \quad \lambda \in \Sigma_\theta, z \in \Sigma_\eta,$$

where $\theta + 2\eta < \pi$, $\theta > \pi/2$. If $\lambda \in \Sigma_\theta$, $z \in \Sigma_\eta$ then $\lambda + z \in \Sigma_\theta$ as well, hence $|\arg \sqrt{\lambda + z}| \leq \theta/2$. If $\arg \lambda \leq 0$ then $\arg \sqrt{\lambda + z} \geq -\eta/2$, and in case $\arg \lambda \geq 0$ then $\arg \sqrt{\lambda + z} \leq \eta/2$. This yields

$$\arg(z\sqrt{\lambda + z}) = \arg \sqrt{\lambda + z} + \arg z \geq -\frac{3}{2}\eta \quad \text{if } \arg \lambda \geq 0,$$

hence there are constants $c_1, c_2 > 0$ such that

$$|\lambda + z\sqrt{\lambda + z}| \geq c_1[|\lambda| + |\sqrt{\lambda + z}||z|],$$

and

$$|\lambda + z\sqrt{\lambda + z}| \geq c_2[|\lambda| + |\lambda|^{1/2}|z| + |z|^{3/2}]$$

on $\Sigma_\theta \times \Sigma_\eta$, where c_1, c_2 depend only on θ, η .

This shows that $g(\lambda, z)$ is uniformly bounded on $\Sigma_\theta \times \Sigma_\eta$. Next we write

$$g(\lambda, z) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi i} \right)^2 \int_{\Gamma_\lambda} \int_{\Gamma_z} \frac{g(u, v)}{(u - \lambda)(v - z)} dv du,$$

where Γ_λ, Γ_z denote the boundary curves of $\Sigma_\theta, \Sigma_\eta$, respectively, and where $\lambda \in \Sigma_\theta$ and $z \in \Sigma_\eta$. Taking derivatives in (λ, z) we get

$$\frac{1}{k!} \frac{1}{l!} D_\lambda^k D_z^l g(\lambda, z) = \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^2} \int_{\Gamma_\lambda} \int_{\Gamma_z} \frac{g(u, v) dv du}{(u - \lambda)^{k+1} (v - z)^{l+1}},$$

which implies on slightly smaller sectors $\Sigma_{\theta'}, \Sigma_{\eta'}$ the Cauchy estimate

$$|z^l \lambda^k D_\lambda^k D_z^l g(\lambda, z)| \leq M_{k,l}, \quad k, l \in \mathbb{N}_0, \lambda \in \Sigma_{\theta'}, z \in \Sigma_{\eta'}.$$

Now we are ready to prove multiplier estimates for the symbol

$$m(\lambda, \xi) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + |\xi|^2 \sqrt{\lambda + |\xi|^2}}.$$

In fact, with $h(\xi) = |\xi|^2$ we obtain

$$m(\lambda, \xi) = g(\lambda, h(\xi)).$$

Note that $\partial_j h(\xi) = 2\xi_j$, $\partial_j \partial_k h(\xi) = 2\delta_{jk}$, $\partial_j \partial_k \partial_l h(\xi) = 0$; hence

$$|\xi|^{|\alpha|} |D^\alpha h(\xi)| \leq 2|\xi|^2 = 2h(\xi) \quad \text{for all } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n.$$

This implies with some constants $c_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l}$:

$$D_\lambda^k D_\xi^\alpha m(\lambda, \xi) = \sum_{l=1}^{|\alpha|} \sum_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l} [D_\lambda^k D_z^l g(\lambda, h(\xi))] D_\xi^{\beta_1} h(\xi) \cdots D_\xi^{\beta_l} h(\xi) \cdot c_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l},$$

where the sum is taken over all multi-indices β_j such that $\beta_1 + \dots + \beta_l = \alpha$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} |\xi|^{|\alpha|} |\lambda^k| |D_\lambda^k D_\xi^\alpha m(\lambda, \xi)| &\leq c \sum_{l=1}^{|\alpha|} \sum_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l} |\lambda^k D_\lambda^k D_z^l g(\lambda, h(\xi))| \prod_{j=1}^l |\xi|^{|\beta_j|} |D_\xi^{\beta_j} h(\xi)| \\ &\leq c \sum_{l=1}^{|\alpha|} \sum_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l} |\lambda^k h(\xi)^l D_\lambda^k D_z^l g(\lambda, h(\xi))| |\xi|^{-2l} \prod_{j=1}^l (2|\xi|^2) \leq M_{\alpha,k}. \end{aligned}$$

These estimates show that the Mihklin-condition for $m(\lambda, \xi)$ is satisfied, separately in λ and ξ . However, note that they do *not* hold jointly in λ and ξ .

Lemma 9.1. *Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n$, $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, and define*

$$m(\lambda, \xi) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + |\xi|^2 \sqrt{\lambda + |\xi|^2}}, \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, |\arg \lambda| < \theta < \pi, \xi \neq 0, \lambda \neq 0.$$

Then there is a constant $M(\alpha, k, \theta) > 0$ such that

$$|\lambda|^k |\xi|^{|\alpha|} |D_\lambda^k D_\xi^\alpha m(\lambda, \xi)| \leq M(\alpha, k, \theta), \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, \xi \neq 0, |\arg \lambda| < \theta.$$

By the same type of arguments we also obtain the Mihklin-condition for the symbols

$$\frac{|\xi|}{\sqrt{\lambda + |\xi|^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{z}{\lambda + z}} \circ h(\xi) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\sqrt{\lambda + |\xi|^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{\lambda + z}} \circ h(\xi) = 1 - \frac{|\xi|}{\sqrt{\lambda + |\xi|^2}}.$$

Lemma 9.2. Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n$, $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, and define

$$p(\lambda, \xi) = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\sqrt{\lambda + |\xi|^2}}, \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, |\arg \lambda| < \theta < \pi, \xi \neq 0, \lambda \neq 0.$$

Then there is a constant $M(\alpha, k, \theta) > 0$ such that

$$|\lambda|^k |\xi|^{|\alpha|} |D_\lambda^k D_\xi^\alpha p(\lambda, \xi)| \leq M(\alpha, k, \theta), \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, |\arg \lambda| < \theta, \xi \neq 0 \neq \lambda.$$

The next lemma refers to the multiplier $e^{-\omega y}$ which appears in the treatment of the Dirichlet extension operator. We recall that $\omega := \sqrt{\lambda + |\xi|^2}$.

Lemma 9.3. Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n$, $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, and set

$$q(\lambda, \xi, y) = e^{-\omega y}, \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, \lambda \in \Sigma_\theta, y \geq 0.$$

Then there are constants $M(\alpha, k, \theta) > 0$ and $c(\alpha, k, \theta) > 0$ such that

$$|\lambda|^k |\xi|^{|\alpha|} |D_\lambda^k D_\xi^\alpha q(\lambda, \xi, y)| \leq M(\alpha, k, \theta) e^{-c(\alpha, k, \theta) \sqrt{|\lambda|} y},$$

for all $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $|\arg \lambda| < \theta$, $\xi \neq 0$, $\lambda \neq 0$, $y > 0$.

Proof. Set $h(z, y) = e^{-zy}$. Then $D_z^l h(z, y) = (-y)^l e^{-zy}$ for all $l \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $z \in \mathbb{C}$, $y > 0$. This implies

$$|z|^l |D_z^l h(z, y)| \leq |zy|^l e^{-\operatorname{Re} zy} \leq c_{l, \varphi} e^{-c_\varphi |z| y}$$

for all $z \in \Sigma_\varphi$, $l \in \mathbb{N}_0$, where $\varphi < \pi/2$. Now, we have $q(\lambda, \xi, y) = e^{-zy} \circ \omega(\lambda, \xi)$, hence the assertion follows by induction. \square

We shall also need the following lemma, which is known as Hilbert's inequality.

Lemma 9.4. Let $1 < p < \infty$, and define H_0 in $L_p(\mathbb{R}_+)$ by

$$(H_0 \varphi)(t) = \int_0^\infty \varphi(s) \frac{ds}{t+s}, \quad t > 0.$$

Then $H_0 \in \mathcal{B}(L_p(\mathbb{R}_+))$.

Proof. Let H denote the Hilbert transform on $L_p(\mathbb{R})$. Then $H_0 = P_+ R H E_0$, where P_+ denotes the restriction to \mathbb{R}_+ , R the reflection at 0, and E_0 the extension by zero. Since P_+, R, E_0 are bounded linear operators, we obtain the boundedness of H_0 from that of the Hilbert transform in $L_p(\mathbb{R})$. \square

For the sake of completeness we include the following result concerning complex interpolation, see also [24], Theorem 3.1. We refer to Prüss [42] for the terminology.

Lemma 9.5. *Let X be a Banach space of class \mathcal{HT} and assume that $A, B \in \text{BIP}(X)$ are commuting in the resolvent sense and that their power angles satisfy the parabolicity condition $\theta_A + \theta_B < \pi$. Assume further that A is boundedly invertible. Then*

(a) $A^\alpha(A+B)^{-\alpha}$ and $B^\alpha(A+B)^{-\alpha}$ are bounded linear operators in X , for each $\alpha \in (0, 1)$;

(b) $\mathcal{D}((A+B)^\alpha) = [X, \mathcal{D}(A+B)]_\alpha = [X, \mathcal{D}(A)]_\alpha \cap [X, \mathcal{D}(B)]_\alpha = \mathcal{D}(A^\alpha) \cap \mathcal{D}(B^\alpha)$, for all $\alpha \in (0, 1)$.

Here $[X, Y]_\alpha$ denote the complex interpolation spaces between X and Y .

Proof. By the theorem of Dore and Venni and the results of Prüss and Sohr [44], $A+B$ is invertible, sectorial and admits bounded imaginary powers with power angle $\theta_{A+B} \leq \max\{\theta_A, \theta_B\}$. We therefore have $[X, \mathcal{D}(T)]_\alpha = \mathcal{D}(T^\alpha)$, for $T = A, B, A+B$, see [50], Theorem 1.15.3, or [54]. Thus

$$\mathcal{D}((A+B)^\alpha) = [X, \mathcal{D}((A+B))]_\alpha \hookrightarrow [X, \mathcal{D}(A)]_\alpha \cap [X, \mathcal{D}(B)]_\alpha = \mathcal{D}(A^\alpha) \cap \mathcal{D}(B^\alpha).$$

This proves (a) as well as one inclusion of (b).

Conversely, for $x \in \mathcal{D}(A^\alpha) \cap \mathcal{D}(B^\alpha)$ we have

$$(A+B)^\alpha x = (A+B)(A+B)^{\alpha-1} x = A^{1-\alpha}(A+B)^{\alpha-1} A^\alpha x + B^{1-\alpha}(A+B)^{\alpha-1} B^\alpha x,$$

and so by (a)

$$\|(A+B)^\alpha x\|_X \leq C[\|A^\alpha x\|_X + \|B^\alpha x\|_X],$$

which proves the second inclusion of (b). \square

The following lemma is due to Grisvard [26], even in a more general context.

Lemma 9.6. *Suppose A, B are sectorial linear operators in a Banach space X , commuting in the resolvent sense. Then*

$$(X, \mathcal{D}(A) \cap \mathcal{D}(B))_{\alpha,p} = (X, \mathcal{D}(A))_{\alpha,p} \cap (X, \mathcal{D}(B))_{\alpha,p}, \quad \alpha \in (0, 1), p \in [1, \infty].$$

Here $(X, Y)_{\alpha,p}$ denote the real interpolation spaces between X and Y .

The next result goes back to Sobolevskii [49].

Lemma 9.7 (The mixed derivative theorem). *Suppose A and B are commuting sectorial operators in a Banach space X which are coercively positive, i.e. $A + tB$ with natural domain $\mathcal{D}(A + tB) = \mathcal{D}(A) \cap \mathcal{D}(B)$ is closed for each $t > 0$ and there is a constant $M > 0$ such that*

$$\|Ax\|_X + t\|Bx\|_X \leq M\|Ax + tBx\|_X, \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathcal{D}(A) \cap \mathcal{D}(B), t > 0.$$

Then there is a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\|A^\alpha B^{1-\alpha}x\|_X \leq C\|Ax + Bx\|_X, \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathcal{D}(A) \cap \mathcal{D}(B), \alpha \in [0, 1].$$

In particular, if $A + B$ is invertible then $A^\alpha B^{1-\alpha}(A + B)^{-1}$ is bounded in X , for each $\alpha \in [0, 1]$.

Observe that Lemma 9.7 applies in particular to the situation of the Dore-Venni theorem in the version given in Prüss and Sohr [44].

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