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Sur les solutions périodiques des équations paraboliques du deuxième ordre
avec les coefficients discontinus

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ANNOUNCEMENTS OF NEW RESULTS

SUR LES SOLUTIONS PERIODIQUES DES EQUATIONS PARABOLIQUES DU
DEUXIEME ORDRE AVEC LES COEFFICIENTS DISCONTINUS

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On suppose que

- (1) $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ est un ouvert borné et convexe avec la frontière $\partial\Omega$ assez régulière,
 (2) $\{a_{jk}(t,x)\}_{j,k=1}^n$ est une matrice des fonctions de $L_\infty(Q)$ ($Q = \mathbb{R} \times \Omega$) ω -périodiques par rapport à t qui est symmetric et uniformément (pour presque tout $(t,x) \in Q$) positif definite.

On considère le problème

$$\begin{cases} Lu = u_t(t,x) - \sum_{j,k=1}^n (a_{jk}(t,x) u_{x_k}(t,x))_{x_j} = g(t,x), \\ (t,x) \in Q, u \in U \end{cases}$$

où $U = H_{\omega}^{1,2}(Q) \cap \overset{0}{H}^1(Q)$ et $g \in L_{2,\omega}(Q)$.

Nous obtenons l'existence et l'unicité de la solution en suivant presque textuellement Campanato [1]. Il suffit de se rendre compte de deux faits:

- a) l'opérateur $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \Delta$ est un isomorphisme topologique de U sur $L_{2,\omega}(Q)$ (cf. Vejvoda et al.[2]),
 b) $\int_0^\omega \int_\Omega u_t \Delta u \, dx dt = 0$ pour tout $u \in U$.

Théorème. On suppose que (1) and (2) ont lieu. On suppose en outre:

- (3) si l'on désigne par $\mu_j(t,x)$ ($j = 1, \dots, n$) les valeurs propres de la matrice $\{a_{jk}(t,x)\}_{j,k=1}^n$, il existe alors une constante $K \in [0,1)$ de sorte que pour presque tout $(t,x) \in Q$ on ait

$$\frac{\sum_j (\mu_j)^2}{\sum_j \mu_j} \geq n - K^2,$$

- (4) il existe deux constantes positives A et B telles que $0 < A \leq \sum_j \mu_j(t,x) \leq B$ (p.p. dans Q) et $\frac{2A}{A+B} > K$.

Alors l'opérateur L est un isomorphisme topologique de U sur $L_{2,\omega}(Q)$.

B i b l i o g r a p h i e

- [1] S. CAMPANATO: Sul problema di Cauchy-Dirichlet per equazioni paraboliche del secondo ordine, non variazionali, a coefficienti discontinui, Rend. Sem. Mat. Univ. Padova 41(1968), 153-163.
- [2] O. VEJVODA ET AL.: Partial differential equations: time-periodic solutions, Sijthoff-Nordhoff, Alphen aan den Rijn (a paraffre).

ON LENGTHS OF CLOSED GEODETICS

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Theorem: Let M be a compact real-analytic Riemannian manifold. Denote by \mathcal{L} the set of lengths of all closed geodesics on M . Then \mathcal{L} is the discrete subset of $[0, +\infty)$, i.e. the set $\mathcal{L} \cap [0, c)$ is finite for all $c > 0$.

Remark. The real-analytic Riemannian manifold is defined as a differentiable manifold, which can be covered by charts such that all transition functions are real-analytic and the metric, expressed in any chart of this cover, is real-analytic, too.

Outline of the proof. The energy functional E can be shown to be analytic in a neighborhood of a geodesic c in the space $H^1(S, M)$ of all curves (see [1]). It suffices to use the methods of [2, Chap. IV, App. VI] in local coordinates. If we use so called infinite-dimensional Morse-Sard theorem [2, Chap. IV], we can show that in a neighborhood of the geodesic c there is only one critical level of the functional E . The Fredholm condition, needed in the proof of this fact, follows from [1, 2.4.2]. Then it is sufficient to use the Palais-Smale condition [1, 1.4.7] and the relation between the length and energy of geodesics.

Detailed proof will be published elsewhere.

R e f e r e n c e s

- [1] W. KLINGENBERG: Lectures on Closed Geodesics, Springer-Verlag 1978.