

AN IMPEDANCE EFFECT OF A THIN ADHESIVE LAYER IN SOME BOUNDARY VALUE AND TRANSMISSION PROBLEMS GOVERNED BY ELLIPTIC DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

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In this paper we consider a problem of two bodies bonded through a thin adhesive layer (a third material) of thickness δ . Letting δ go to zero, one obtains a boundary value transmission problem set on a fixed domain. We then give new results for the study of this problem in the framework of Hölder spaces: an explicit representation of the solution and necessary and sufficient conditions at the interface for its optimal regularity are obtained using the semigroups theory and the real interpolation spaces.

Keywords: boundary value problem of elliptic type; transmission problems; impedance effect; thin layer.

To the memory of Alfredo Lorenzi.

Introduction

Consider the boundary value and transmission second-order operational problem

$$(P_\delta) \begin{cases} (u^\delta)''(x) + Au^\delta(x) = g^\delta(x) & \text{on }]-1, 0[\cup]0, \delta[\cup]\delta, 1 + \delta[\\ u^\delta(-1) = f_- \\ (u^\delta)'(1 + \delta) = f_+ \\ u^\delta(0^-) = u^\delta(0^+) + \alpha^\delta, \quad u^\delta(\delta^-) = u^\delta(\delta^+) + \beta^\delta \\ p_- (u^\delta)'(0^-) = p_0 (u^\delta)'(0^+) + a^\delta \\ p_0 (u^\delta)'(\delta^-) = p_+ (u^\delta)'(\delta^+) + b^\delta, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

set in some complex Banach space E ; here A is a closed linear operator of domain $D(A) \subset E$ (not necessarily dense in E) which verifies the Krein's ellipticity condition (see Section 2, (16)) f_- , f_+ , α^δ , β^δ , a^δ , b^δ are given in E and satisfy some necessary and sufficient conditions which will be specified later.

The function g^δ is such that

$$\begin{cases} g_- = g^\delta|_{[-1,0]} \in C^\eta([-1, 0]; E) \\ g_0^\delta = g^\delta|_{[0,\delta]} \in C^\eta([0, \delta]; E) \\ g_+^\delta = g^\delta|_{[\delta,1+\delta]} \in C^\eta([\delta, 1 + \delta]; E), \end{cases}$$

(with $0 < \eta < 1$). It is not difficult to prove that the hölderianity of g_- , g_0^δ and g_+^δ imply the global hölderianity of g^δ on $[-1, 1 + \delta]$ if and only if

$$g_-(0) = g_0^\delta(0) \quad \text{and} \quad g_0^\delta(\delta) = g_+^\delta(\delta).$$

We do not assume these two conditions.

Set

$$u_-^\delta = u_{]-1,0[}^\delta, \quad u_0^\delta = u_{]0,\delta[}^\delta, \quad u_+^\delta = u_{]}\delta,1+\delta[}^\delta,$$

then problem (P_δ) writes

$$(P_\delta) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (EQS) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (u_-^\delta)''(x) + Au_-^\delta(x) = g_-(x) \quad \text{on }]-1,0[\\ (u_0^\delta)''(x) + Au_0^\delta(x) = g_0^\delta(x) \quad \text{on }]0,\delta[\\ (u_+^\delta)''(x) + Au_+^\delta(x) = g_+^\delta(x) \quad \text{on }]}\delta,1+\delta[\end{array} \right. \\ (BC) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_-^\delta(-1) = f_- \\ (u_+^\delta)'(1+\delta) = f_+, \end{array} \right. \\ (TC) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_-^\delta(0) = u_0^\delta(0) + \alpha^\delta \\ u_0^\delta(\delta) = u_+^\delta(\delta) + \beta^\delta \\ p_-(u_-^\delta)'(0) = p_0(u_0^\delta)'(0) + a^\delta \\ p_0(u_0^\delta)'(\delta) = p_+(u_+^\delta)'(\delta) + b^\delta. \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

The numerical solution of this problem is usually very difficult to compute. In fact, the small thickness of the thin layer generates difficulties in the meshing. As $\delta \rightarrow 0$, the interval $]0,\delta[$ degenerates into the point $\{0\}$ and we can no more have an equation on it. The interval $]\delta,\delta+1[$ becomes $]0,1[$.

Therefore, the main question is: what will be the appropriate transmission conditions at the interface point $\{0\}$ which describe correctly the effect of the thin adhesive layer $]0,\delta[$ as $\delta \rightarrow 0$?

We will answer formally to this question in the most interesting case, characterizing so the effect of the small bond $]0,\delta[$ (as $\delta \rightarrow 0$).

Let us begin by giving a formal derivation of the effect of the small bond $]0,\delta[$ (as $\delta \rightarrow 0$).

In order to deal with our problem (P_δ) , we solve the scalar equation on the small interval $]0,\delta[$ and write down relations between the Cauchy data

$$\left(u_0^\delta(0), (u_0^\delta)'(0)\right) \quad \text{and} \quad \left(u_0^\delta(\delta), (u_0^\delta)'(\delta)\right).$$

Then making use of the transmission condition at $\{0\}$ and $\{\delta\}$, we will deduce relations linking

$$\left(u_-^\delta(0), p_-(u_-^\delta)'(0)\right),$$

to

$$\left(u_+^\delta(\delta), p_+(u_+^\delta)'(\delta)\right),$$

which allow us, as $\delta \rightarrow 0$, to obtain the limiting transmission conditions at $\{0\}$. Therefore, we will see that the interesting limit problem writes in the form

$$(P_{1A}) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (u_-)''(x) + Au_-(x) = g_-(x) \quad \text{on }]-1,0[\\ (w_+)''(x) + Aw_+(x) = h_+(x) \quad \text{on }]0,1[\\ u(-1) = f_-, \quad (w_+)'(1) = f_+ \\ u_-(0) = w_+(0) + \varphi \\ p_-(u_-)'(0) - p_+(w_+)'(0) = qAu_-(0) + \psi, \end{array} \right.$$

see the details in Subsection 1.1.

Our main results concerning problem (P_{1A}) are summarized in the following Theorem.

Theorem 1. *Let $g_- \in C^\eta([-1, 0]; E)$, $h_+ \in C^\eta([0, 1]; E)$ with $0 < \eta < 1$ and $f_- \in D(A)$, $f_+ \in D((-A)^{1/2})$, $\varphi \in D(A)$, $\psi \in E$. Assume (16), see below. Then problem (P_{1A}) has a unique solution*

$$\begin{cases} u_-(x) :]-1, 0[\rightarrow E \\ w_+(x) :]0, 1[\rightarrow E \end{cases}$$

such that

1. $u_- \in C([-1, 0]; D(A)) \cap C^2([-1, 0]; E)$, $w_+ \in C([0, 1]; D(A)) \cap C^2([0, 1]; E)$ if and only if

$$\begin{cases} (*s) \begin{cases} Af_- - g_-(-1) \in \overline{D(A)} \\ (-A)^{1/2}f_+ \in \overline{D(A)} \end{cases} \\ (**s) \begin{cases} qg_-(0) + \psi \in \overline{D(A)} \\ h_+(0) - g_-(0) + A\varphi \in \overline{D(A)}. \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

2. $Au_-(\cdot)$, $u''_- \in C^\eta([-1, 0]; E)$, $Aw_+(\cdot)$, $w''_+ \in C^\eta([0, 1]; E)$ if and only if

$$\begin{cases} (*r) \begin{cases} Af_- - g_-(-1) \in D_A(\eta/2, +\infty) \\ (-A)^{1/2}f_+ \in D_A(\eta/2, +\infty) \end{cases} \\ (**r) \begin{cases} qg_-(0) + \psi \in D_A(\eta/2, +\infty) \\ h_+(0) - g_-(0) + A\varphi \in D_A(\eta/2, +\infty). \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

In this main result, note that $(*s)$ and $(**s)$ are respectively the necessary and sufficient compatibility conditions at the boundary and the necessary and sufficient compatibility conditions at the interface $\{0\}$ to obtain a strict solution $u = (u_-, w_+)$. Similarly, $(*r)$ and $(**r)$ are those to obtain optimal regularities on u .

The definition and the properties of the interpolation space $D_A(\eta/2, +\infty)$ are given, for instance, in ([1])

Many authors have worked on analogous problems, see [2–4] in hilbertian spaces. In [5, 6], a study is given for a similar problem respectively in the framework of Hölder spaces and L^p -spaces. These two last studies have considered only two materials. In our work we will use some techniques of these approaches which are based on the theory of semigroups, the Dunford functional calculus and the interpolation spaces.

This paper is organized as follows.

In Section 1, one gives the formal calculus for the limiting transmission problem and a concrete problem which motivates our study. In section 2, we give the basic hypothesis and some technical lemmas useful to the study of our problem (P_{1A}) . Section 3 is devoted to the derivation of an explicit representation of the solution of (P_{1A}) . In Sections 4 and 5 we study the solution and give in addition necessary and sufficient compatibility conditions on the data in order to obtain the above Theorem. In a last Section 6, we go back to the main physical example given in Subsection 1.2 and apply our results in the case of the space $E = C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega})$ of the β -Hölder continuous functions vanishing on the boundary $\partial\Omega$.

1. Formal Derivation of the Limiting Effect of the Thin Junction

1.1. Derivation of the Transmission Conditions

In order to have an idea at least formally of the limiting problem, let us first consider the case when operator $-A$ is replaced by a complex scalar $-z$ (with $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}_+$) and for the simplicity

$$\begin{cases} g_{]0, \delta[}^\delta = 0 \\ \alpha^\delta = \beta^\delta = a^\delta = b^\delta = 0. \end{cases}$$

Define functions w_+ and h_+ on the fixed interval $]0, 1[$ by

$$w_+(x) = u_+^\delta(\delta + x), \quad h_+(x) = g_+^\delta(\delta + x).$$

For simplicity, we have supposed that these functions do not depend on δ .

The equation on the interval $]0, \delta[$ writes

$$(u_0^\delta)'' + zu_0^\delta = 0,$$

which gives

$$u_0^\delta(x) = C_1 e^{-\sqrt{-z}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-z}(\delta-x)},$$

where C_1 and C_2 are constants to be fixed by the boundary conditions. We thus have

$$\begin{cases} u_0^\delta(0) = C_1 + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-z}\delta} \\ u_0^\delta(\delta) = C_1 e^{-\sqrt{-z}\delta} + C_2 \\ (u_0^\delta)'(0) = -C_1 \sqrt{-z} + C_2 \sqrt{-z} e^{-\sqrt{-z}\delta} \\ (u_0^\delta)'(\delta) = -C_1 \sqrt{-z} e^{-\sqrt{-z}\delta} + \sqrt{-z} C_2. \end{cases}$$

Now, the transmission conditions

$$\begin{cases} u_-^\delta(0) = u_0^\delta(0) \\ u_0^\delta(\delta) = u_+^\delta(\delta) = w_+(0) \\ p_- (u_-^\delta)'(0) = p_0 (u_0^\delta)'(0) \\ p_0 (u_0^\delta)'(\delta) = p_+ (u_+^\delta)'(\delta) = p_+ (w_+)'(0), \end{cases}$$

lead to

$$2e^{-\sqrt{-z}\delta} \sqrt{-z} w_+(0) = (1 + e^{-2\sqrt{-z}\delta}) \sqrt{-z} u_-^\delta(0) + (1 - e^{-2\sqrt{-z}\delta}) \frac{p_-}{p_0} (u_-^\delta)'(0), \quad (2)$$

and

$$2 \frac{p_+}{p_0} e^{-\sqrt{-z}\delta} (w_+)'(0) = (1 - e^{-2\sqrt{-z}\delta}) \sqrt{-z} u_-^\delta(0) + \frac{p_-}{p_0} (1 + e^{-2\sqrt{-z}\delta}) (u_-^\delta)'(0). \quad (3)$$

These two last relations link the Cauchy data $(w_+(0), (w_+)'(0))$ (at the interface $\{0\}$) of the function w_+ (defined on $[0, 1]$) to the Cauchy data $(u_-^\delta(0), (u_-^\delta)'(0))$ (at the interface $\{0\}$) of the function u_-^δ (defined on $[-1, 0]$).

The limiting transmission conditions as $\delta \rightarrow 0$, which are obtained from the analysis of (2) and (3) depend on the behavior of p_- , p_0 and p_+ with respect to δ . So we must

assume some conditions on p_- , p_0 and p_+ . The most interesting case we will consider is the following

$$p_- \text{ and } p_+ \text{ are independent of } \delta \text{ and } p_0 = \frac{q}{\delta}, \quad (4)$$

where q is a fixed positive number.

This problem may model an electrostatic potential u^δ in an heterogeneous material (see next subsection). The heterogeneity of the material is translated by the discontinuity of the conductivity coefficient p . In this situation the small bond is highly conductive, implying thus the continuity of the potential through the sheet, but the normal component of the electric induction field is no longer continuous through the interface $\{0\}$, it has a jump proportional to the potential at $\{0\}$. In that case one has

$$\begin{aligned} \left(1 - e^{-2\sqrt{-z}\delta}\right) \frac{1}{p_0} &= \left(1 - e^{-2\sqrt{-z}\delta}\right) \frac{\delta}{q} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \delta \rightarrow 0, \\ p_0 \left(1 - e^{-2\sqrt{-z}\delta}\right) &= \frac{q}{\delta} \left(1 - e^{-2\sqrt{-z}\delta}\right) \rightarrow 2q\sqrt{-z} \quad \text{as } \delta \rightarrow 0, \end{aligned}$$

and then the limiting transmission conditions are

$$\begin{cases} w_+(0) = u_-(0) \\ p_+ (w_+)'(0) = q\sqrt{-z}\sqrt{-z}u_-(0) + p_- (u_-)'(0), \end{cases}$$

and the limiting scalar problem becomes

$$(P_{1z}) \begin{cases} (u_-)''(x) + zu_-(x) = g_-(x) \quad \text{on }]-1, 0[\\ (w_+)''(x) + zw_+(x) = h_+(x) \quad \text{on }]0, 1[\\ u(-1) = f_-, \quad (w_+)'(1) = f_+ \\ u_-(0) = w_+(0) \\ p_-(u_-)'(0) - p_+(w_+)'(0) = qzu_-(0). \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

Remark 1. Another interesting case is when p_- and p_+ are constant with respect to δ but $p_0 = \delta q$. In that case the small bond is not sufficiently conductive, implying thus a jump of the potential at $\{0\}$, but the normal component of the electric induction field remains continuous through the interface $\{0\}$ and it is proportional to the jump of the potential at $\{0\}$. In that case, one has

$$\begin{aligned} \left(1 - e^{-2\sqrt{-z}\delta}\right) \frac{1}{p_0} &= \left(1 - e^{-2\sqrt{-z}\delta}\right) \frac{1}{q\delta} \rightarrow 2\frac{1}{q}\sqrt{-z} \quad \text{as } \delta \rightarrow 0, \\ p_0 \left(1 - e^{-2\sqrt{-z}\delta}\right) &= q\delta \left(1 - e^{-2\sqrt{-z}\delta}\right) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \delta \rightarrow 0; \end{aligned}$$

and then the transmission conditions are

$$\begin{cases} qw_+(0) = qu_-(0) + p_+ (u_-)'(0) \\ p_+ (w_+)'(0) = p_- (u_-)'(0). \end{cases}$$

The limiting problem becomes

$$(P_{2A}) \begin{cases} (u_-)''(x) + Au_-(x) = g_-(x) \quad \text{on }]-1, 0[\\ (w_+)''(x) + Aw_+(x) = h_+(x) \quad \text{on }]0, 1[\\ u(-1) = f_-, \quad (w_+)'(1) = f_+, \\ p_-(u_-)'(0) = q(u_-(0) - w_+(0)) = p_+(w_+)'(0). \end{cases}$$

In the general case where the data $g_{]0,\delta[}^\delta$, α^δ , β^δ , a^δ and b^δ are different from 0, one obtains the following relations between $(w_+(0), (w_+)'(0))$ and $(u_-(0), (u_-)'(0))$

$$2e^{-\sqrt{-z}\delta} \sqrt{-z} w_+(0) = (1 + e^{-2\sqrt{-z}\delta}) \sqrt{-z} u_-(0) + (1 - e^{-2\sqrt{-z}\delta}) \frac{p_-}{p_0} (u_-)'(0) + \varphi^\delta (g_{]0,\delta[}^\delta, \alpha^\delta, \beta^\delta, a^\delta), \quad (6)$$

and

$$2e^{-\sqrt{-z}\delta} (w_+)'(0) \frac{p_+}{p_0} = (1 - e^{-2\sqrt{-z}\delta}) \sqrt{-z} u_-(0) + (1 + e^{-2\sqrt{-z}\delta}) (u_-)'(0) \frac{p_-}{p_0} + \psi^\delta (g_{]0,\delta[}^\delta, \alpha^\delta, a^\delta, b^\delta), \quad (7)$$

where

$$\varphi^\delta (g_{]0,\delta[}^\delta, \alpha^\delta, \beta^\delta, a^\delta) = - (1 - e^{-2\sqrt{-z}\delta}) \int_0^\delta e^{-\sqrt{-z}s} g_0^\delta(s) ds - (1 - e^{-2\sqrt{-z}\delta}) \left(\sqrt{-z} \alpha^\delta + \frac{a^\delta}{p_0} \right) - 2\sqrt{-z} e^{-\sqrt{-z}\delta} \beta^\delta,$$

and

$$\psi^\delta (g_{]0,\delta[}^\delta, \alpha^\delta, a^\delta, b^\delta) = (1 - e^{-2\sqrt{-z}\delta}) \int_0^\delta e^{-\sqrt{-z}s} g_0^\delta(s) ds + (1 - e^{-2\sqrt{-z}\delta}) \left(\sqrt{-z} \alpha^\delta + \frac{a^\delta}{p_0} \right) - \frac{b^\delta}{p_0}.$$

When we assume (4), we obtain the following limiting scalar problem with non homogeneous transmission conditions

$$(P_{1z}) \begin{cases} (u_-)''(x) + zu_-(x) = g_-(x) & \text{on }]-1, 0[\\ (w_+)''(x) + zw_+(x) = h_+(x) & \text{on }]0, 1[\\ u(-1) = f_-, (w_+)'(1) = f_+ \\ u_-(0) = w_+(0) + \varphi \\ p_-(u_-)'(0) - p_+(w_+)'(0) = qzu_-(0) + \psi. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

where

$$\varphi = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \varphi^\delta (g_{]0,\delta[}^\delta, \alpha^\delta, \beta^\delta, a^\delta), \quad \psi = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \psi^\delta (g_{]0,\delta[}^\delta, \alpha^\delta, a^\delta, b^\delta).$$

Therefore, in this work we will focus ourselves on the complete analysis of the following problem

$$(P_{1A}) \begin{cases} (u_-)''(x) + Au_-(x) = g_-(x) & \text{on }]-1, 0[\\ (w_+)''(x) + Aw_+(x) = h_+(x) & \text{on }]0, 1[\\ u(-1) = f_-, (w_+)'(1) = f_+ \\ u_-(0) = w_+(0) + \varphi \\ p_-(u_-)'(0) - p_+(w_+)'(0) = qAu_-(0) + \psi. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

1.2. Electrostatic Potential in a Heterogeneous Cylinder

Consider the cylinder $G^\delta =]-1, 1 + \delta[\times \Omega$ constituted by the junction of two homogeneous cylinders $G_- =]-1, 0[\times \Omega$ and $G_+^\delta =]\delta, 1 + \delta[\times \Omega$ bonded together by the thin cylinder $G_0^\delta =]0, \delta[\times \Omega$ (here Ω is a bounded domain of \mathbb{R}^n , $n \geq 1$, with a regular boundary Γ). Denote by (x, y) the generic variable in G^δ .

The transmission problem

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot (p \nabla u^\delta) = p g^\delta \text{ in } G^\delta \\ u^\delta = 0 \text{ on }]-1, 1 + \delta[\times \Gamma \\ u^\delta = f_- \text{ on } \{-1\} \times \Omega \\ p \frac{\partial u^\delta}{\partial x} = f_+ \text{ on } \{1 + \delta\} \times \Omega, \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

models an electrostatic problem in G^δ . The function u^δ is the electrostatic potential, $-\nabla u^\delta$ is the electric field and $-p \nabla u^\delta$ is the electric induction field. The heterogeneity of the material is translated by the discontinuity of the conductivity coefficient p :

$$p = \begin{cases} p_- \text{ in }]-1, 0[\times \Omega \\ p_0 \text{ in }]0, \delta[\times \Omega \\ p_+ \text{ in }]\delta, 1 + \delta[\times \Omega. \end{cases}$$

where p_- , p_0 and p_+ are positive constants. The function g is a given electric density, f_- is a fixed surface potential and f_+ a fixed surface induction.

Set

$$\begin{cases} u_-^\delta = u_{]-1, 0[}^\delta, & g_- = g_{]-1, 0[}^\delta, \\ u_0^\delta = u_{]0, \delta[}^\delta, & g_0^\delta = g_{]0, \delta[}^\delta, \\ u_+^\delta = u_{] \delta, 1 + \delta[}^\delta, & g_+^\delta = g_{] \delta, 1 + \delta[}^\delta; \end{cases}$$

then, the equation

$$\nabla \cdot (p \nabla u^\delta) = p g^\delta \text{ in } G^\delta,$$

is equivalent to the following equations

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u_-^\delta = g_- \text{ in }]-1, 0[\times \Omega \\ \Delta u_0^\delta = g_0^\delta \text{ in }]0, \delta[\times \Omega \\ \Delta u_+^\delta = g_+^\delta \text{ in }]\delta, 1 + \delta[\times \Omega, \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

with the transmission conditions

$$\begin{cases} u_-^\delta = u_0^\delta \text{ on } \{0\} \times \Omega \\ u_0^\delta = u_+^\delta \text{ on } \{\delta\} \times \Omega \\ p_- \frac{\partial u_-^\delta}{\partial x} = p_0 \frac{\partial u_0^\delta}{\partial x} \text{ on } \{0\} \times \Omega \\ p_0 \frac{\partial u_0^\delta}{\partial x} = p_+ \frac{\partial u_+^\delta}{\partial x} \text{ on } \{\delta\} \times \Omega. \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

Let us define the functions w_+ , h_+ on the fixed domain $]0, 1[\times \Omega$ by setting

$$w_+(x, y) = u_+^\delta(\delta + x, y), \quad h_+(x, y) = g_+^\delta(\delta + x, y),$$

where we have assumed, for simplicity, that they do not depend on δ .

The approximations for $u_0^\delta(x, \cdot)$ and $\frac{\partial u_0^\delta}{\partial x}(x, \cdot)$ as $\delta \rightarrow 0$, give

$$\begin{aligned} u_0^\delta(\delta, y) &\simeq u_0^\delta(0, y) + \delta \frac{\partial u_0^\delta}{\partial x}(0, y) + \frac{\delta^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u_0^\delta}{\partial x^2}(0, y) = \\ &= u_0^\delta(0, y) + \delta \frac{\partial u_0^\delta}{\partial x}(0, y) - \frac{\delta^2}{2} (\Delta_y u_0^\delta + g_0)(0, y), \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial u_0^\delta}{\partial x}(\delta, y) \simeq \frac{\partial u_0^\delta}{\partial x}(0, y) + \delta \frac{\partial^2 u_0^\delta}{\partial x^2}(0, y) = \frac{\partial u_0^\delta}{\partial x}(0, y) - \delta (\Delta_y u_0^\delta - g_0)(0, y).$$

Using these relations with (11) and (12), we get the following problem set on the fixed domain (not depending on δ):

$$(EQS) \begin{cases} \Delta u_- = g_- \text{ in }]-1, 0[\times \Omega \\ \Delta w_+ = h_+ \text{ in }]0, 1[\times \Omega, \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

under the boundary conditions

$$(BC) \begin{cases} u_- = 0 \text{ on }]-1, 0[\times \Gamma \\ w_+ = 0 \text{ on }]0, 1[\times \Gamma \\ u_- = f_- \text{ on } \{-1\} \times \Omega \\ p_+ \frac{\partial w_+}{\partial x} = f_+ \text{ on } \{1\} \times \Omega, \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

and the following transmission conditions (depending on δ)

$$(TC) \begin{cases} w_+ = u_- + \delta \frac{p_-}{p_0} \frac{\partial u_-}{\partial x} - \frac{\delta^2}{2} (\Delta_y u_0 - g_0) \text{ on } \{0\} \times \Omega \\ p_+ \frac{\partial w_+}{\partial x} = p_- \frac{\partial u_-}{\partial x} - \delta p_0 (\Delta_y u_- - g_0) \text{ on } \{0\} \times \Omega, \end{cases}$$

which model the effect of the thin cylinder $]0, \delta[\times \Omega$ on the other parts of the cylinder. The thin cylinder $]0, \delta[\times \Omega$ is modelled by the sheet $\{0\} \times \Omega$ and its effect is modelled through these transmission conditions.

There are two limiting cases of particular interest. The first case is

$$p_0 = \frac{q}{\delta},$$

(q is a positive constant) which is considered in this work assumes that the thin layer is highly conductive; as δ goes to 0, we obtain

$$\begin{cases} w_+ = u_- \text{ on } \{0\} \times \Omega \\ p_+ \frac{\partial w_+}{\partial x} = p_- \frac{\partial u_-}{\partial x} - q (\Delta_y u_- + g_0) \text{ on } \{0\} \times \Omega, \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

which corresponds to the fact that the potential is continuous through the sheet, but the normal component of the electric induction field has a jump proportional to the potential.

The second case is $p_0 = q\delta$ and corresponds to the fact that the thin layer is poorly conductive. We get, as δ goes to 0:

$$\begin{cases} w_+ = u_- + \frac{1}{q} p_- \frac{\partial u_-}{\partial x} \text{ on } \{0\} \times \Omega, \\ p_+ \frac{\partial w_+}{\partial x} = p_- \frac{\partial u_-}{\partial x} \text{ on } \{0\} \times \Omega, \end{cases}$$

here, the normal component of the electric induction is continuous through the sheet but the potential has a jump proportional to the normal component of the electric induction field.

Therefore, using the classical operational notations

$$u_-(x)(y) := u_-(x, y), \quad w_+(x)(y) := w_+(x, y), \dots$$

the concrete problem (13), (14), (15) writes exactly in the form (9) with

$$\psi = qg_0 \text{ and } \varphi = 0$$

and

$$\begin{cases} D(A) = \{v \in W^{2,p}(0, 1) : v(0) = v(1) = 0\} \\ Av(y) = v''(y) \end{cases}$$

in the case $E = L^p(0, 1)$, or

$$\begin{cases} D(A) = \{v \in C^2[0, 1] : v(0) = v(1) = 0\} \\ Av(y) = v''(y) \end{cases}$$

in the case $E = C[0, 1]$.

2. Hypotheses and Technical Lemmas

We assume in all this work the following ellipticity hypothesis:

$$\begin{cases} \text{for any } \theta \in]0, \pi[\quad \rho(A) \supset S_{\pi-\theta} \cup \{0\} \text{ and} \\ \exists C > 0 : \forall \lambda \in S_{\pi-\theta} \cup \{0\} \quad \|(\lambda I - A)^{-1}\|_{L(X)} \leq \frac{C}{1 + |\lambda|}, \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

where $\rho(A)$ denotes the resolvent set of A and

$$S_\theta = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} : |\arg z| < \theta\}. \quad (17)$$

This assumption implies that there exist a ball $B(0, r_0)$, $r_0 > 0$, such that

$$\rho(A) \supset \overline{B(0, r_0)}, \quad (18)$$

and the estimate in (16) is still true in $S_{\pi-\theta} \cup \overline{B(0, r_0)}$.

It is well known that the above assumption implies that the square root $\sqrt{-A}$ is well defined and $B = -\sqrt{-A}$ generates an analytic semigroup

$$(e^{B\xi})_{\xi > 0}, \quad (19)$$

which is not necessarily continuous at 0.

Let us recall the following important properties of B proved in [7].

Lemma 1. *Let $\phi \in E$ and $\chi \in C^\eta([0, T]; E)$ with $T > 0$. Then*

1. $e^{B\xi}\phi \rightarrow \phi$ as $\xi \rightarrow 0^+$ iff $\phi \in \overline{D(B)} = \overline{D(A)}$, (see [7, p. 20, Proposition 1.2]),
2. $\xi \mapsto e^{B\xi}\phi \in C^\eta([0, T], E)$ iff $\phi \in D_B(\eta; +\infty) = D_A(\eta/2; +\infty)$, (see [7, p. 29, Proposition 1.12]),

3. $\xi \mapsto \int_0^\xi B e^{(\xi-t)B} [\chi(t) - \chi(\xi)] dt \in C^n([0, T], E) \cap B(0, T; D_B(\eta; +\infty))$, (see [7, p. 53, Theorem 4.5]).

Let $\theta \in]0, \pi/2[$ and set

$$S(r_0, \theta) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} : |z| \geq r_0 \sin \theta \text{ and } |\arg z| < \theta\}.$$

Note that for all $w \in S(r_0, \theta)$, one clearly has

$$\operatorname{Re} w \geq r_0 \sin \theta. \tag{20}$$

We will also use the following result proved in [6, p. 1880, Proposition 4.10].

Lemma 2. *For any $w \in S(r_0, \theta)$, one has*

1. $|\arg(1 - e^{-w}) - \arg(1 + e^{-w})| < \theta$,
2. $|1 + e^{-w}| \geq C_\theta = 1 - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2 \tan \theta}} > 0$,
3. $|1 - e^{-w}| \geq \frac{\operatorname{Re} w}{1 + \operatorname{Re} w} \geq \frac{r_0 \sin \theta}{1 + r_0 \sin \theta} = c_1$.

Now, consider the following space

$$H^\infty(S(r_0, \theta)) = \{f : f \text{ is an holomorphic and bounded function on } S(r_0, \theta)\},$$

then, under our assumptions on A , if $f \in H^\infty(S(r_0, \theta))$ is such that $1/f \in H^\infty(S(r_0, \theta))$ and $(1/f)(-B) \in \mathcal{L}(X)$, then $f(-B)$ is invertible with a bounded inverse and

$$[f(-B)]^{-1} = (1/f)(-B),$$

see, for instance [8] or [9, p. 45, Remark 2.5.1].

On the other hand we recall that operator $I - e^{2B}$ and $I + e^{2B}$ are boundedly invertible; see for instance [10, p. 60, Proposition 2.3.6].

Let us now apply this result to the following operator

$$\Delta_* = I - \frac{p_-}{q} B^{-1} (I - e^{2B})^{-1} (I + e^{2B}) - \frac{p_+}{q} B^{-1} (I + e^{2B})^{-1} (I - e^{2B}).$$

Lemma 3. *The operator $\Delta_* : E \rightarrow E$ is boundedly invertible.*

Proof. Let $0 < \theta < \pi/2$. Consider the function f

$$f(w) = 1 + \frac{p_-}{qw} \frac{1 + e^{-2w}}{1 - e^{-2w}} + \frac{p_+}{qw} \frac{1 - e^{-2w}}{1 + e^{-2w}}.$$

It is clear that f and $1/f$ are well defined and holomorphic on $S(r_0, \theta)$ in virtue of the above Lemma. The function f is clearly bounded on $S(r_0, \theta)$. Moreover there exists $C > 0$ such that for all $w \in S(r_0, \theta)$ one has

$$\left| \frac{p_- 1 + e^{-2w}}{qw 1 - e^{-2w}} + \frac{p_+ 1 - e^{-2w}}{qw 1 + e^{-2w}} \right| \leq \frac{C}{|w|}.$$

Therefore one can find $x_\theta > 0$ such that

$$\left| \frac{p_- 1 + e^{-2w}}{qw 1 - e^{-2w}} + \frac{p_+ 1 - e^{-2w}}{qw 1 + e^{-2w}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

for $w \in S(r_0, \theta)$ with $\operatorname{Re} w \geq x_\theta$; consequently

$$\begin{aligned} |f(w)| &= \left| 1 + \frac{p_- 1 + e^{-2w}}{qw 1 - e^{-2w}} + \frac{p_+ 1 - e^{-2w}}{qw 1 + e^{-2w}} \right| \\ &\geq 1 - \left| \frac{p_- 1 + e^{-2w}}{qw 1 - e^{-2w}} + \frac{p_+ 1 - e^{-2w}}{qw 1 + e^{-2w}} \right| \\ &\geq 1/2 \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

for $w \in S(r_0, \theta)$ with $\operatorname{Re} w \geq x_\theta$.

In the compact sector

$$K_{x_\theta} = \{w \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} : r_0 \sin \theta \leq \operatorname{Re} w \leq x_\theta \text{ and } |\arg(w)| \leq \theta\},$$

there is at most a finite number of roots of $f(w)$ (not belonging to $[0, x_\theta]$), (see [11, the remark on Proposition 4.1, p. 41]); so there exists $\theta^* \in]0, \theta]$ such that $f(w)$ does not vanish on

$$\Sigma_{r_0, \theta^*} := \{w \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} : r_0 \sin \theta \leq \operatorname{Re} w \leq x_\theta \text{ and } |\arg(w)| \leq \theta^*\}. \tag{22}$$

From (21), we conclude that $f(w)$ does not vanish on $\overline{S(r_0, \theta^*)}$. Hence $f \in H^\infty(S(r_0, \theta^*))$, $1/f \in H^\infty(S(r_0, \theta^*))$ and consequently $(1/f)(-B) \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ and

$$\Delta_* = f(-B) = I - \frac{p_-}{q} B^{-1} (I - e^{2B})^{-1} (I + e^{2B}) - \frac{p_+}{q} B^{-1} (I + e^{2B})^{-1} (I - e^{2B})$$

is boundedly invertible.

□

3. Representation of the Solution of (P_{1A})

It is well known that, the solution of the second order following equation

$$u''(x) - B^2 u(x) = g(x), \quad x \in]a, b[$$

in E , writes

$$u(x) = e^{(x-a)B} \alpha + e^{(b-x)B} \beta + v(g)(x)$$

with $\alpha, \beta \in E$ and

$$v(g)(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^x e^{(x-t)B} B^{-1} g(t) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_x^b e^{(t-x)B} B^{-1} g(t) dt.$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} u_-(x) &= e^{-xB}\alpha_- + e^{(1+x)B}\beta_- + v(g_-)(x), \quad x \in]-1, 0[\\ w_+(x) &= e^{xB}\alpha_+ + e^{(1-x)B}\beta_+ + v(h_+)(x), \quad x \in]0, 1[\end{aligned}$$

with $\alpha_-, \beta_-, \alpha_+, \beta_+ \in E$ and

$$\begin{aligned} v(g_-)(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^x e^{(x-t)B} B^{-1} g_-(t) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_x^0 e^{(t-x)B} B^{-1} g_-(t) dt, \\ v(h_+)(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x e^{(x-t)B} B^{-1} h_+(t) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_x^1 e^{(t-x)B} B^{-1} h_+(t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

The boundary conditions

$$\begin{cases} u_-(-1) = e^B \alpha_- + \beta_- + v(g_-)(-1) = f_- \\ w'_+(1) = B e^B \alpha_+ - B \beta_+ + v'(h_+)(1) = f_+, \end{cases}$$

give

$$\begin{cases} \beta_- = -e^B \alpha_- - v(g_-)(-1) + f_- \\ \beta_+ = e^B \alpha_+ + B^{-1} v'(h_+)(1) - B^{-1} f_+; \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

and the transmission conditions

$$\begin{cases} u_-(0) = w_+(0) + \varphi \\ p_-(u_-)'(0) - p_+(w_+)'(0) = qAu_-(0) + \psi, \end{cases}$$

give

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_- + e^B \beta_- - \alpha_+ - e^B \beta_+ \\ = \varphi - v(g_-)(0) + v(h_+)(0) \\ p_-(\alpha_- + e^B \beta_-) - p_+(\alpha_+ - e^B \beta_+) + qB(\alpha_- + e^B \beta_-) \\ = -p_- B^{-1} v'(g_-)(0) + p_+ B^{-1} v'(h_+)(0) - qBv(g_-)(0) + B^{-1} \psi. \end{cases}$$

Using (23), one obtains the system

$$\begin{cases} (I - e^{2B}) \alpha_- - (I + e^{2B}) \alpha_+ = F_* \\ [-p_-(I + e^{2B}) + qB(I - e^{2B})] \alpha_- - p_+(I - e^{2B}) \alpha_+ = G_*, \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

where

$$\begin{cases} F_* = \varphi - e^B f_- - e^B B^{-1} f_+ + e^B v(g_-)(-1) \\ -v(g_-)(0) + e^B B^{-1} v'(h_+)(1) + v(h_+)(0) \\ G_* = B^{-1} \psi - (p_- + qB) e^B f_- + p_+ e^B B^{-1} f_+ \\ + (p_- + qB) e^B v(g_-)(-1) - p_+ e^B B^{-1} v'(h_+)(1) \\ -p_- B^{-1} v'(g_-)(0) + p_+ B^{-1} v'(h_+)(0) - qBv(g_-)(0). \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

The abstract determinant of this system (acting on $D(B)$) is

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(B) &= \\ &= p_+(I - e^{2B})(I - e^{2B}) - (I + e^{2B})[-p_-(I + e^{2B}) + qB(I - e^{2B})] = \\ &= p_+(I - e^{2B})^2 + p_-(I + e^{2B})^2 - qB(I - e^{2B})(I + e^{2B}). \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

One has

$$\Delta(B) : D(B) \rightarrow E$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta(B) &= -p_+ (I - e^{2B})^2 - p_- (I + e^{2B})^2 + qB (I - e^{2B}) (I + e^{2B}) \\ &= qB (I - e^{2B}) (I + e^{2B}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\left[I - \frac{p_-}{q} B^{-1} (I - e^{2B})^{-1} (I + e^{2B}) - \frac{p_+}{q} B^{-1} (I + e^{2B})^{-1} (I - e^{2B}) \right] \\ &:= qB (I - e^{2B}) (I + e^{2B}) \Delta_*, \end{aligned}$$

which is boundedly invertible by Lemma 4. It follows that

$$\alpha_- = [\Delta(B)]^{-1} [p_+ (I - e^{2B}) F_* - (I + e^{2B}) G_*], \quad (27)$$

$$\alpha_+ = [\Delta(B)]^{-1} [(-p_- (I + e^{2B}) + qB (I - e^{2B})) F_* - (I - e^{2B}) G_*], \quad (28)$$

and then

$$\beta_- = -e^B [\Delta(B)]^{-1} [p_+ (I - e^{2B}) F_* - (I + e^{2B}) G_*] - v(g_-)(-1) + f_-, \quad (29)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_+ &= e^B [\Delta(B)]^{-1} [(-p_- (I + e^{2B}) + qB (I - e^{2B})) F_* - (I - e^{2B}) G_*] \\ &+ B^{-1} v'(h_+)(1) - B^{-1} f_+. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

Therefore, the functions

$$\begin{cases} u_-(x) = e^{-xB} \alpha_- + e^{(1+x)B} \beta_- + v(g_-)(x), & x \in]-1, 0[\\ w_+(x) = e^{xB} \alpha_+ + e^{(1-x)B} \beta_+ + v(h_+)(x), & x \in]0, 1[\end{cases}$$

with

$$v(g_-)(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^x e^{(x-t)B} B^{-1} g_-(t) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_x^0 e^{(t-x)B} B^{-1} g_-(t) dt$$

and

$$v(h_+)(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x e^{(x-t)B} B^{-1} h_+(t) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_x^1 e^{(t-x)B} B^{-1} h_+(t) dt$$

are completely determined.

4. Analysis of $v(g_-)$ and $v(h_+)$ and Their Derivatives

4.1. Analysis of $v(g_-)$ on $(-1, 0)$

One has

$$\begin{aligned} & v(g_-)(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^x e^{(x-t)B} B^{-1} [g_-(t) - g_-(x)] dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_x^0 e^{(t-x)B} B^{-1} [g_-(t) - g_-(x)] dt \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^x e^{(x-t)B} B^{-1} g_-(x) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_x^0 e^{(t-x)B} B^{-1} g_-(x) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^x e^{(x-t)B} B^{-1} [g_-(t) - g_-(x)] dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_x^0 e^{(t-x)B} B^{-1} [g_-(t) - g_-(x)] dt \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} e^{(x+1)B} B^{-2} g_-(x) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-xB} B^{-2} g_-(x) - B^{-2} g_-(x), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & v(g_-)(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^x e^{(x-t)B} B^{-1} [g_-(t) - g_-(x)] dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_x^0 e^{(t-x)B} B^{-1} [g_-(t) - g_-(x)] dt \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} e^{(x+1)B} B^{-2} [g_-(x) - g_-(-1)] + \frac{1}{2} e^{-xB} B^{-2} [g_-(x) - g_-(0)] - B^{-2} g_-(x) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} e^{(x+1)B} B^{-2} g_-(-1) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-xB} B^{-2} g_-(0) = v_R(g_-)(x) + v_{S,-1}(g_-)(x) + v_{S,0}(g_-)(x), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$v_{S,-1}(g_-)(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{(x+1)B} B^{-2} g_-(-1); \quad v_{S,0}(g_-)(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-xB} B^{-2} g_-(0).$$

Due to Lemma 1, $v_R(g_-)$ has the following maximal regularity properties

$$\begin{cases} v_R(g_-) \in C([-1, 0]; D(B^2)) \\ B^2 v_R(g_-) \in C^\eta([-1, 0]; E), \end{cases}$$

while for $v_{S,-1}(g_-)$ and $v_{S,0}(g_-)(x)$ we only have

$$\begin{cases} v_{S,-1}(g_-) \in C([-1, 0]; D(B^2)); \quad B^2 v_{S,-1}(g_-) \in C^\eta([-1, 0]; E) \\ v_{S,0}(g_-) \in C([-1, 0]; D(B^2)); \quad B^2 v_{S,0}(g_-) \in C^\eta([-1, 0]; E). \end{cases}$$

The behaviour of $B^2 v_{S,-1}(g_-)(x)$ in the neighbourhood of -1 is that of

$$\frac{1}{2} e^{(x+1)B} g_-(-1), \tag{31}$$

and the behaviour of $B^2 v_{S,0}(g_-)(x)$ in the neighbourhood of 0 is that of

$$\frac{1}{2} e^{(x+1)B} g_-(0). \tag{32}$$

4.2. Analysis of $v(h_+)$ on $(0, 1)$

Recall that

$$v(h_+)(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x e^{(x-t)B} B^{-1} h_+(t) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_x^1 e^{(t-x)B} B^{-1} h_+(t) dt,$$

which can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} & v(h_+)(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x e^{(x-t)B} B^{-1} [h_+(t) - h_+(x)] dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_x^1 e^{(t-x)B} B^{-1} [h_+(t) - h_+(x)] dt \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} e^{xB} B^{-2} h_+(x) + \frac{1}{2} e^{(1-x)B} B^{-2} h_+(x) - B^{-2} h_+(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x e^{(x-t)B} B^{-1} [h_+(t) - h_+(x)] dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_x^1 e^{(t-x)B} B^{-1} [h_+(t) - h_+(x)] dt \\ &- B^{-2} h_+(x) + \frac{1}{2} e^{xB} B^{-2} [h_+(x) - h_+(0)] + \frac{1}{2} e^{(1-x)B} B^{-2} [h_+(x) - h_+(1)] \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} e^{xB} B^{-2} h_+(0) + \frac{1}{2} e^{(1-x)B} B^{-2} h_+(1) = v_R(h_+)(x) + v_{S,0}(h_+)(x) + v_{S,1}(h_+)(x) \end{aligned}$$

with

$$v_{S,0}(h_+)(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{xB} B^{-2} h_+(0), \quad v_{S,1}(h_+)(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{(1-x)B} B^{-2} h_+(1). \quad (33)$$

Due to Lemma 1, $v_{R,0}(h_+)$ has the following maximal regularity properties

$$\begin{cases} v_R(h_+) \in C([0, 1]; D(B^2)) \\ B^2 v_R(h_+) \in C^\eta([0, 1]; E), \end{cases}$$

while for $v_{S,0}(h_+)$ and $v_{S,1}(h_+)$ we only have

$$\begin{cases} v_{S,0}(h_+) \in C([0, 1]; D(B^2)); & B^2 v_{S,0}(h_+) \in C^\eta([0, 1]; E) \\ v_{S,1}(h_+) \in C([0, 1]; D(B^2)); & B^2 v_{S,1}(h_+) \in C^\eta([0, 1]; E). \end{cases}$$

Remark 2. We have in view the study of the regularity of u_- on $[-1, 0]$ and w_+ on $[0, 1]$. Since

$$\begin{aligned} u_-(x) &= e^{-xB} \alpha_- + e^{(1+x)B} \beta_- + v(g_-)(x), \quad x \in]-1, 0[\\ w_+(x) &= e^{xB} \alpha_+ + e^{(1-x)B} \beta_+ + v(h_+)(x), \quad x \in]0, 1[\end{aligned}$$

the singular parts $v_{S,-1}(g_-)$, $v_{S,0}(g_-)$, $v_{S,0}(h_+)$ and $v_{S,1}(h_+)$ must be associated with the other singular parts of u_- and w_+ to find necessary and sufficient conditions on the data $\varphi, \psi, f_-, f_+, g_-$ and h_+ in order to get optimal regularity for u_- on $[-1, 0]$ and w_+ on $[0, 1]$.

4.3. Analysis of the Derivatives

In order to study the regularity of the solution of our problem, we also need to analyze the behaviour of the derivative of $v(g_-)$ and $v(h_+)$. We have, for all $x \in]-1, 0[$

$$\begin{aligned} v'(g_-)(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^x e^{(x-t)B} g_-(t) dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_x^0 e^{(t-x)B} g_-(t) dt + \frac{1}{2} B^{-1} g_-(x) - \frac{1}{2} B^{-1} g_-(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^x e^{(x-t)B} g_-(t) dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_x^0 e^{(t-x)B} g_-(t) dt, \end{aligned}$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} v'(g_-)(0) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^0 e^{-tB} g_-(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^0 e^{-tB} [g_-(t) - g_-(0)] dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^0 e^{-tB} g_-(0) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} B^{-1} g_-(0) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^0 e^{-tB} [g_-(t) - g_-(0)] dt = \frac{1}{2} B^{-1} g_-(0) + R_*(g_-)(0). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, for all $x \in]0, 1[$, one has

$$v'(h_+)(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x e^{(x-t)B} h_+(t) dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_x^1 e^{(t-x)B} h_+(t) dt,$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} v'(h_+)(0) &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{tB} h_+(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} B^{-1} h_+(0) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{tB} [h_+(t) - h_+(0)] dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} B^{-1} h_+(0) + S_*(h_+)(0), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} v'(h_+)(1) &= \frac{1}{2} B^{-1} h_+(1) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{(1-t)B} [h_+(t) - h_+(1)] dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} B^{-1} h_+(1) + S_*(h_+)(1). \end{aligned} \tag{34}$$

5. Study of the Regularity of the Solution of Problem (P_{1A})

5.1. Necessary Conditions on the Transmission Data

Assume that u_- and w_+ are strict solutions, that is

$$u_- \in C([-1, 0]; D(A)) \cap C^2([-1, 0]; E) \quad \text{and} \quad w_+ \in C([0, 1]; D(A)) \cap C^2([0, 1]; E),$$

then

$$\varphi = u_-(0) - w_+(0) \in D(A),$$

and for any $\tau_1 \in [-1, 0]$

$$(u_-)'(\tau_1) = \lim_{\tau' \rightarrow \tau_1} \frac{u_-(\tau_1) - u_-(\tau')}{\tau_1 - \tau'} \in \overline{D(A)};$$

we also deduce that

$$(u_-)''(\tau_1) \in \overline{D(A)}.$$

Similarly, for any $\tau_2 \in [0, 1]$, $(w_+)'\tau_2, (w_+)''(\tau_2) \in \overline{D(A)}$. It follows that

$$\begin{cases} (u_-)''(0) = g_-(0) - Au_-(0) \in \overline{D(A)}, \\ (w_+)''(0) = h_+(0) - Aw_+(0) \in \overline{D(A)}. \end{cases}$$

Using the first transmission condition

$$\varphi = u_-(0) - w_+(0) \in D(A),$$

one has

$$(u_-)''(0) = g_-(0) - Au_-(0) = g_-(0) - A\varphi - Aw_+(0) = g_-(0) - A\varphi - h_+(0) + (w_+)''(0),$$

from which we deduce the first following necessary compatibility condition

$$h_+(0) - g_-(0) + A\varphi = (w_+)''(0) - (u_-)''(0) \in \overline{D(A)}. \quad (35)$$

The second transmission condition gives

$$p_-(u_-)'(0) - p_+(w_+)'(0) = \psi + qAu_-(0) = \psi + q[Au_-(0) - g_-(0)] + qg_-(0) \in \overline{D(A)}$$

which implies the second following necessary compatibility condition

$$p_-(u_-)'(0) - p_+(w_+)'(0) - q[Au_-(0) - g_-(0)] = \psi + qg_-(0) \in \overline{D(A)}. \quad (36)$$

The two conditions (35) – (36) are equivalent to

$$\begin{cases} \psi + qg_-(0) \in \overline{D(A)} \\ \psi + q[h_+(0) + A\varphi] \in \overline{D(A)}, \end{cases}$$

due to the identity

$$h_+(0) - g_-(0) + A\varphi = \frac{1}{q}[\psi + qh_+(0) + qA\varphi] - \frac{1}{q}[\psi + qg_-(0)] \in \overline{D(A)}.$$

In the case $\psi = 0$ and $\varphi = 0$, the necessary conditions on the transmission data are

$$g_-(0) \in \overline{D(A)}, \quad h_+(0) \in \overline{D(A)}.$$

5.2. Analysis of $u_-(x)$ Near -1

Assume the necessary condition $f_- \in D(B^2) = D(A)$. Recall that

$$u_-(x) = e^{-xB}\alpha_- + e^{(1+x)B}\beta_- + v(g_-)(x),$$

where, due to (23), one has

$$\beta_- = -e^B\alpha_- - v(g_-)(-1) + f_-.$$

Then the behaviour of $B^2u_-(x)$ near -1 is the same as that of the function

$$e^{(1+x)B}B^2[-v(g_-)(-1) + f_-] + B^2v(g_-)(x).$$

One has

$$\begin{aligned} v(g_-)(-1) &= \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^0 e^{(t+1)B} B^{-1} g_-(-1) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^0 e^{(t+1)B} B^{-1} [g_-(t) - g_-(-1)] dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} B^{-2} g_-(-1) + R(g_-)(-1), \end{aligned}$$

and the term $R(g_-)(-1)$ is regular since

$$B^2[R(g_-)(-1)] \in D_B(\eta; +\infty),$$

see Lemma 1.

Now from the study and the results on the behaviour of $B^2v(g_-)(x)$ near -1 , see (31), one concludes that the behaviour of $B^2u_-(x)$ near -1 is the same as that of

$$e^{(1+x)B} \left[\frac{1}{2} g_-(-1) + B^2 f_- \right] + \frac{1}{2} e^{(x+1)B} g_-(-1) = e^{(1+x)B} [g_-(-1) + B^2 f_-].$$

Due to Lemma 1, $B^2u_-(\cdot)$ has the following maximal regularity properties near -1

$$\begin{cases} B^2u_-(\cdot) \in C([-1, 0[; E) \text{ iff } [g_-(-1) + B^2 f_-] \in \overline{D(B^2)} = \overline{D(B)} \\ B^2u_-(\cdot) \in C^\eta([-1, 0[; E) \text{ iff } [g_-(-1) + B^2 f_-] \in D_B(\eta, +\infty). \end{cases}$$

5.3. Analysis of w_+ Near 1

Let us assume the necessary condition $f_+ \in D(B)$. Recall that

$$w_+(x) = e^{xB}\alpha_+ + e^{(1-x)B}\beta_+ + v(h_+)(x),$$

then the behaviour of

$$B^2w_+(x) = B^2[e^{xB}\alpha_+ + e^{(1-x)B}\beta_+ + v(h_+)(x)],$$

near 1 is the same as that of

$$B^2e^{(1-x)B}\beta_+ + v(h_+)(x).$$

One has seen in (30), (34) that

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_+ &= -e^B \Delta^{-1} [(-p_- (I + e^{2B}) + qB (I - e^{2B})) F_* + (I - e^{2B}) G_*] \\ &+ B^{-1} v'(h_+) (1) - B^{-1} f_+, \end{aligned}$$

with

$$v'(h_+) (1) = \frac{1}{2} B^{-1} h_+ (1) + S_*(h_+) (1).$$

Since the behaviour of $B^2 v(h_+)(x)$ near 1 is that of $\frac{1}{2} e^{(1-x)B} h_+(1)$, as mentioned in (33), it follows that the behaviour of $B^2 w_+(x)$ near 1 is that of

$$-e^{(1-x)B} \left(\frac{1}{2} h_+(1) + B f_+ \right) + \frac{1}{2} e^{(1-x)B} h_+(1) = -e^{(1-x)B} B f_+.$$

Due to Lemma 1, $B^2 w_+(\cdot)$ has the following maximal regularity near 1

$$\begin{cases} B^2 w_+(\cdot) \in C([0, 1]; E) \text{ iff } f_+ \in D(B) \text{ et } B f_+ \in \overline{D(B)} \\ B^2 w_+(\cdot) \in C^\eta([0, 1]; E) \text{ iff } B f_+ \in D_B(\eta, +\infty). \end{cases}$$

5.4. Analysis of u_- at the Interface 0

The behaviour of

$$B^2 u_-(x) = B^2 e^{-xB} \alpha_- + B^2 e^{(1+x)B} \beta_- + B^2 v(g_-)(x),$$

near 0 is the same as that of

$$B^2 e^{-xB} \alpha_- + B^2 v(g_-)(x),$$

and due to (32), it is the same as that

$$B^2 e^{-xB} \alpha_- + \frac{1}{2} e^{-xB} g_-(0).$$

Now, in virtue of (27), one has

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_- &= [\Delta(B)]^{-1} [p_+ (I - e^{2B}) F_* - (I + e^{2B}) G_*] \\ &= [\Delta(B)]^{-1} [p_+ F_* - G_*] - e^{2B} [\Delta(B)]^{-1} [p_+ F_* + G_*]. \end{aligned}$$

Write

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(B) &= p_+ (I - e^{2B})^2 + p_- (I + e^{2B})^2 - qB (I - e^{2B}) (I + e^{2B}) \\ &= p_+ I + p_- I - qB + T_*, \end{aligned} \tag{37}$$

where, clearly T_* is a very regularizing operator. Then, it suffices to analyze

$$B^2 e^{-xB} [\Delta(B)]^{-1} \left[(p_+ F_* - G_*) + \frac{1}{2} B^{-2} (p_+ I + p_- I - qB) g_-(0) \right],$$

near 0. First, let us evaluate the term

$$(p_+ F_* - G_*) + \frac{1}{2} B^{-2} (p_+ I + p_- I - qB) g_-(0),$$

by using the expressions in (24). One has

$$\begin{aligned} F_* &= \varphi - e^B f_- - e^B B^{-1} f_+ + e^B v(g_-)(-1) - v(g_-)(0) + e^B v'(h_+)(1) + v(h_+)(0) \\ &= [\varphi - v(g_-)(0) + v(h_+)(0)] + R_* = \varphi + \frac{1}{2} B^{-2} g_-(0) - \frac{1}{2} B^{-2} h_+(0) + R_{**}, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} G_* &= B^{-1} \psi - (p_- + qB) e^B f_- + p_+ e^B B^{-1} f_+ + (p_- + qB) e^B v(g_-)(-1) \\ &\quad - p_+ e^B B^{-1} v'(h_+)(1) - p_- B^{-1} v'(g_-)(0) + p_+ B^{-1} v'(h_+)(0) - qB v(g_-)(0) \\ &= B^{-1} \psi - \frac{1}{2} p_- B^{-2} g_-(0) + \frac{1}{2} p_+ B^{-2} h_+(0) + \frac{1}{2} q B^{-1} g_-(0) + S_*. \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} (p_+ F_* - G_*) + \frac{1}{2} B^{-2} (p_+ I + p_- I - qB) g_-(0) &= p_+ \left(\varphi + \frac{1}{2} B^{-2} g_-(0) - \frac{1}{2} B^{-2} h_+(0) \right) \\ &\quad - \left(B^{-1} \psi - \frac{1}{2} p_- B^{-2} g_-(0) + \frac{1}{2} p_+ B^{-2} h_+(0) + \frac{1}{2} q B^{-1} g_-(0) \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} B^{-2} (p_+ + p_- - qB) g_-(0) + P_* \\ &= -B^{-1} (\psi + q g_-(0)) + p_+ \varphi + B^{-2} [(p_+ + p_-) g_-(0) - p_+ h_+(0)] + P_*. \end{aligned}$$

Now, as $\varphi \in D(B^2)$ and $B^{-2} [(p_+ + p_-) g_-(0) - p_+ h_+(0)] \in D(B^2)$, the behaviour of

$$B^2 e^{-xB} [\Delta(B)]^{-1} \left[(p_+ F_* - G_*) + \frac{1}{2} B^{-2} (p_+ + p_- - qB) g_-(0) \right],$$

is that of

$$B^2 e^{-xB} [\Delta(B)]^{-1} B^{-1} (\psi + q g_-(0)).$$

The determinant

$$\Delta(B) = -qB (I - e^{2B}) (I + e^{2B}) \Delta_*,$$

being invertible of inverse

$$[\Delta(B)]^{-1} = -\frac{1}{q} \Delta_*^{-1} (I + e^{2B})^{-1} (I - e^{2B})^{-1} B^{-1}, \quad (38)$$

(where $\Delta_*^{-1} (I + e^{2B})^{-1} (I - e^{2B})^{-1}$ is bounded and commutes with e^{-xB}), one concludes that the behaviour of $B^2 u_-(x)$ near 0 is that of

$$e^{-xB} B B^{-1} [\psi + q g_-(0)] = e^{-xB} [\psi + q g_-(0)].$$

Then, due to [7], the necessary and sufficient condition to obtain the regularity of u_- near 0 depends of the regularity of the term

$$[\psi + q g_-(0)].$$

One gets the following Theorem.

Theorem 2. Assume (16). Let $f_+ \in D((-A)^{1/2})$, $\varphi \in D(A)$, $\psi \in E$ and let $g_- \in C^\eta([-1, 0]; E)$, $h_+ \in C^\eta([0, 1]; E)$ with $0 < \eta < 1$. Then

1. $u_- \in C([-1, 0]; D(A)) \cap C^2([-1, 0]; E)$ if and only if

$$[g_-(-1) + B^2 f_-] \in \overline{D(A)} \text{ and } qg_-(0) + \psi \in \overline{D(B)} = \overline{D(A)},$$

2. $Au_-(\cdot), (u_-)'' \in C^\eta([-1, 0]; E)$ if and only if

$$[g_-(-1) + B^2 f_-] \in D_A(\eta/2, +\infty) \text{ and } qg_-(0) + \psi \in D_A(\eta/2, +\infty).$$

We have used the fact that

$$\overline{D(B)} = \overline{D(A)} \quad \text{and} \quad D_B(\eta, +\infty) = D_A(\eta/2, +\infty).$$

5.5. Study of w_+ at the Interface 0

Recall that

$$B^2 w_+(x) = B^2 [e^{xB} \alpha_+ + e^{(1-x)B} \beta_+ + v(h_+)(x)],$$

where

$$\alpha_+ = [\Delta(B)]^{-1} [-p_-(I + e^{2B}) + qB(I - e^{2B})] F_* - (I - e^{2B}) G_*,$$

(see (28)). Therefore, the behaviour of $B^2 w_+(x)$ near 0 is the same as that of

$$B^2 e^{xB} \alpha_+ + B^2 v(h_+)(x).$$

Now as (see (33)) the behaviour of $B^2 v(h_+)(x)$ near 0 is that of $\frac{1}{2} e^{xB} h_+(0)$ and

$$\Delta(B) = p_+ I + p_- I - qB + T_*,$$

it suffices to analyze the behaviour of

$$B^2 e^{xB} [\Delta(B)]^{-1} \left[(-p_- I + qB) F_* - G_* - \frac{1}{2} (p_+ I + p_- I - qB) B^{-2} h_+(0) \right],$$

where as we have seen

$$\begin{cases} F_* = \varphi + \frac{1}{2} B^{-2} g_-(0) - \frac{1}{2} B^{-2} h_+(0) + R_{**} \\ G_* = B^{-1} \psi - \frac{1}{2} p_- B^{-2} g_-(0) + \frac{1}{2} p_+ B^{-2} h_+(0) + \frac{1}{2} q B^{-1} g_-(0) + S_* \end{cases}$$

with regular terms R_{**} and S_* . Then

$$\begin{aligned} & (-p_- + qB) F_* - G_* - \frac{1}{2} (p_+ I + p_- I - qB) B^{-2} h_+(0) \\ &= (-p_- + qB) \left(\varphi + \frac{1}{2} B^{-2} g_-(0) - \frac{1}{2} B^{-2} h_+(0) \right) \\ & - \left(B^{-1} \psi - \frac{1}{2} p_- B^{-2} g_-(0) + \frac{1}{2} p_+ B^{-2} h_+(0) + \frac{1}{2} q B^{-1} g_-(0) \right) \\ & + \frac{1}{2} (p_+ I + p_- I - qB) B^{-2} h_+(0) + Q_* = -B^{-1} [\psi - qB^2 \varphi + qh_+(0)] + Q_*, \end{aligned}$$

where $Q_* \in D(B^2)$. Therefore, the behaviour of $B^2w_+(x)$ near 0 is that of

$$B^2e^{xB} [\Delta(B)]^{-1} B^{-1} [\psi - qB^2\varphi + qh_+(0)].$$

as mentioned in the previous section, see (38). One then deduces that the behaviour of $B^2w_+(x)$ near 0 is that of

$$e^{xB} [\psi - qB^2\varphi + qh_+(0)].$$

Then, using again [7], the necessary and sufficient condition to obtain the regularity of w_+ near 0 depends on the regularity of

$$\psi - qB^2\varphi + qh_+(0).$$

We conclude by the following Theorem.

Theorem 3. *Assume (16). Let $f_+ \in D((-A)^{1/2})$, $\varphi \in D(A)$ and $\psi \in E$ and let $g_- \in C^\eta([-1, 0]; E)$, $h_+ \in C^\eta([0, 1]; E)$ with $0 < \eta < 1$. Then*

1. $w_+ \in C([0, 1]; D(A)) \cap C^2([0, 1]; E)$ if and only if

$$(-A)^{1/2}f_+ \in \overline{D(A)} \text{ and } \psi - qB^2\varphi + qh_+(0) \in \overline{D(A)},$$

2. $Aw_+(\cdot)$, $(w_+)' \in C^\eta[0, 1]; E$ if and only if $(-A)^{1/2}f_+ \in D_A(\eta/2, +\infty)$ and $\psi - qB^2\varphi + qh_+(0) \in D_A(\eta/2, +\infty)$.

By observing that

$$\frac{1}{q} [\psi - qB^2\varphi + qh_+(0)] - \frac{1}{q} [\psi + qg_-(0)] = h_+(0) - g_-(0) + A\varphi,$$

one deduce the complete Theorem announced in the Introduction.

6. Going Back to the Concrete Example

Let us go back to our concrete limiting problem

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_{(x,y)}u_- = g_- \text{ in }]-1, 0[\times \Omega \\ \Delta_{(x,y)}w_+ = h_+ \text{ in }]0, 1[\times \Omega \end{cases} \quad (39)$$

with the boundary conditions

$$\begin{cases} u_- = 0 \text{ on }]-1, 0[\times \Gamma \\ w_+ = 0 \text{ on }]0, 1[\times \Gamma \\ u_- = f_- \text{ on } \{-1\} \times \Omega \\ u = f_- \text{ on } \{-1\} \times \Omega \\ p_+ \frac{\partial w_+}{\partial x} = 0 \text{ on } \{1\} \times \Omega \end{cases} \quad (40)$$

and the transmission conditions

$$\begin{cases} w_+ = u_- \text{ on } \{0\} \times \Omega \\ p_- \frac{\partial u_-}{\partial x} - p_+ \frac{\partial w_+}{\partial x} = q\Delta_y u_- + qg_0 \text{ on } \{0\} \times \Omega. \end{cases} \quad (41)$$

Here Ω is a bounded domain of \mathbb{R}^n , $n \geq 1$, with a regular boundary Γ .

In view to illustrate our abstract analysis, we are going, in this section, to explicit and interpret our impedance compatibility conditions

$$\begin{cases} qg_-(0) + \psi \in \overline{D(A)} \\ h_+(0) - g_-(0) + A\varphi \in \overline{D(A)}, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} qg_-(0) + \psi \in D_A(\eta/2, +\infty) \\ h_+(0) - g_-(0) + A\varphi \in D_A(\eta/2, +\infty), \end{cases}$$

in the case of the following vector valued Banach spaces

$$C([-1, 0]; C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega})) \text{ and } C([0, 1]; C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega})),$$

provided that

$$g_- \in C^\eta([-1, 0]; C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega})) \text{ and } h_+ \in C([0, 1]; C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega}))$$

and all the compatibility boundary conditions are satisfied.

Consider the following operator defined in $C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega})$ as

$$\begin{cases} D(A) = \{v \in C^2(\overline{\Omega}) : v, \Delta_y v \in C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega})\} \\ [Av](y) = \Delta_y v(y). \end{cases}$$

Then A verifies (16) and $\overline{D(A)}$ coincides with the well known little Hölder continuous functions space $h_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega})$, see [12, p. 497].

Let us point out that the boundary condition in space $C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega})$ is essential. Otherwise the estimate in (16) is not verified, see [10, p. 110, Example 3.1.33].

One also has

$$D(A) = D_A(1 + \beta/2, +\infty) = \{v \in C^{2+\beta}(\overline{\Omega}) : v = \Delta_y v = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega\};$$

see [10, p. 110, Corollary 3.1.32 and Corollary 3.1.35]. The interpolation $D_A(1 + \beta/2, +\infty)$ is intended in the Banach space $C_0(\overline{\Omega})$. Therefore, in our subspace $E = C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega}) \subset C_0(\overline{\Omega})$, one has

$$\begin{aligned} D_A(\eta/2, +\infty) &= (D(A), C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega}))_{1-\eta/2, +\infty} \\ &= (D(A), C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega}))_{1-\eta/2, +\infty} \\ &= \left(\{v \in C^{2+\beta}(\overline{\Omega}) : v = \Delta v = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega\}, C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega}) \right)_{1-\eta/2, +\infty} \\ &= \left(C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega}), \{v \in C^{2+\beta}(\overline{\Omega}) : v = \Delta v = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega\} \right)_{\eta/2, +\infty} \\ &= C_0^{\beta+\eta/2[2+\beta-\beta]}(\overline{\Omega}) \\ &= C_0^{\beta+\eta}(\overline{\Omega}), \end{aligned}$$

see [10, p. 31, Corollary 1.2.18].

The conditions $\psi = qg_0 \in E$, $f_- \in D(A)$ become

$$\begin{cases} qg_0 \in C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega}) \\ f_- \in \{v \in C^2(\Omega) : v, \Delta_y v \in C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega})\} \end{cases}$$

and $Af_- - g_-(-1), qg_-(0) + \psi, qh_+(0) + \psi \in \overline{D(A)}$ signifies

$$\begin{cases} y \mapsto \Delta_y f_-(y) - g_-(-1, y) \in h_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega}) \\ y \mapsto g_-(0, y) + g_0(y) \in h_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega}) \\ y \mapsto h_+(0, y) + g_0(y) \in h_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega}), \end{cases}$$

similarly $Af_- - g_-(-1), qg_-(0) + \psi, qh_+(0) + \psi \in D_A(\eta/2, +\infty)$ mean

$$\begin{cases} y \mapsto \Delta_y f_-(y) - g_-(-1, y) \in C_0^{\beta+\eta}(\overline{\Omega}) \\ y \mapsto g_-(0, y) + g_0(y) \in C_0^{\beta+\eta}(\overline{\Omega}) \\ y \mapsto h_+(0, y) + g_0(y) \in C_0^{\beta+\eta}(\overline{\Omega}). \end{cases}$$

Note that $C_0^{\beta+\eta}(\overline{\Omega}) \subset h_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega})$.

One can conclude by the following result

Theorem 4. Assume that $g_- \in C^\eta([-1, 0]; C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega}))$, $h_+ \in C([0, 1]; C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega}))$ and

$$qg_0 \in C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega}), f_- \in \left\{ v \in C^2(\Omega) : v, \Delta_y v \in C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega}) \right\} := C_{0,0}^{2+\beta}(\overline{\Omega}).$$

Then there exists a unique solution u of Problem (39) – (41) defined as

$$\begin{aligned}]-1, 0[\cup]0, 1[&\longrightarrow C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega}) \\ x &\longmapsto u(x, \cdot) = \begin{cases} u_-(x, \cdot) & \text{on }]-1, 0[\\ w_+(x, \cdot) & \text{on }]0, 1[\end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

such that

1. $u_- \in C([-1, 0]; C_{0,0}^{2+\beta}(\overline{\Omega})) \cap C^2([-1, 0]; C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega}))$, $w_+ \in C([0, 1]; C_{0,0}^{2+\beta}(\overline{\Omega})) \cap C^2([0, 1]; C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega}))$ if and only if

$$\begin{cases} y \mapsto \Delta f_-(y) - g_-(-1, y) \in h_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega}), \\ y \mapsto g_-(0, y) + g_0(y) \in h_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega}), \\ y \mapsto h_+(0, y) + g_0(y) \in h_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega}), \end{cases}$$

2. $\Delta_y u_-, \frac{\partial^2 u_-}{\partial x^2} \in C^\eta([-1, 0]; C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega}))$, $\Delta_y w_+(\cdot), \frac{\partial^2 w_+}{\partial x^2} \in C^\eta([0, 1]; C_0^\beta(\overline{\Omega}))$ if and only if

$$\begin{cases} y \mapsto \Delta_y f_-(y) - g_-(-1, y) \in C_0^{\beta+\eta}(\overline{\Omega}) \\ y \mapsto g_-(0, y) + g_0(y) \in C_0^{\beta+\eta}(\overline{\Omega}) \\ y \mapsto h_+(0, y) + g_0(y) \in C_0^{\beta+\eta}(\overline{\Omega}). \end{cases}$$

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**ЭФФЕКТ ВОЗМУЩЕНИЯ ТОНКОГО КЛЕЕВОГО СЛОЯ
В НЕКОТОРЫХ КРАЕВЫХ ЗАДАЧАХ ПЕРЕНОСА
НА ОСНОВЕ ЭЛЛИПТИЧЕСКИХ
ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛЬНЫХ УРАВНЕНИЙ**

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В данной работе рассматривается задача о двух телах, скрепленных тонким клеевым слоем (третий материал) толщины δ . При δ , стремящемся к нулю, получается краевая задача переноса на фиксированной области. Получены новые результаты по исследованию данной задачи в пространствах Гельдера, а именно, явное представление решения. С помощью теории полугрупп и вещественных интерполяционных пространств получены необходимые и достаточные условия на границе раздела при которых существует единственное решение задачи.

Ключевые слова: эллиптическая краевая задача; задача переноса; эффект возмущения; тонкий слой.

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