

## Werk

**Label:** Table of literature references

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Proof. It is clear that it suffices to prove that the function  $t \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(t, 0) x$  is almost periodic for  $x \in B$ . For any  $t \in R$  the operator  $\mathcal{F}(t, 0)$  has the form  $\mathcal{F}(t, 0) = T(\bar{A}_0, t) T(\overline{C(t)}, 1)$ . The function  $t \rightarrow T(\bar{A}_0, t) x$  is almost periodic for  $x \in B$  which implies that there exists a constant  $k_1 < \infty$  such that  $|T(\bar{A}_0, t)| \leq k_1$  for  $t \in R$ . If we prove that the function  $t \rightarrow T(\overline{C(t)}, 1) x$  is almost periodic for  $x \in B$ , then the almost periodicity of the function  $t \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(t, 0) x$  for  $x \in B$  will follow from the well known theorem about the almost periodicity of composed function. Since the operators  $T(\overline{C(t)}, 1)$  are uniformly bounded ( $|T(\overline{C(t)}, 1)| \leq e^{\omega_2}$  for  $t \in R$ ), it suffices to prove that the function  $t \rightarrow T(\overline{C(t)}, 1) x$  is almost periodic for  $x \in D(A)$ .

Let  $x \in D(A)$ . Then we have for  $t, s \in R$   $T(\overline{C(t)}, 1) x - T(\overline{C(s)}, 1) x = T(\overline{C(s)}, 1) \cdot (T(\overline{C(t)} - \overline{C(s)}, 1) x - x) = T(\overline{C(s)}, 1) (\int_0^1 T(\overline{C(t)} - \overline{C(s)}, r) (C(t) x - C(s) x) dr)$ . This implies that there exists a constant  $k_2 = k_2(\omega_2)$  such that  $|T(\overline{C(t)}, 1) x - T(\overline{C(s)}, 1) x| \leq k_2 |C(t) x - C(s) x|$ . The almost periodicity of the function  $t \rightarrow T(\overline{C(t)}, 1) x$  follows from the assumption 3 of the Theorem.

Note. Let  $\bar{A}_0$  be such a  $G$ -operator in a weakly complete Banach space  $B$  that  $T(\bar{A}_0)$  is a bounded group of operators, i.e.  $|T(\bar{A}_0, t)| \leq k < \infty$  for  $t \in R$ . Moreover, let  $\sigma(\bar{A}_0) = C \setminus \varrho(\bar{A}_0)$  be at most countable. Then it follows from Theorem 1 of [3] and from Theorem 3 of [4] that the assumption 3 of Theorem 2 is fulfilled, i.e., the function  $t \rightarrow T(\bar{A}_0, t) x$  is almost periodic for any  $x \in B$ .

#### Bibliography

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