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is a one-to-one operator and its inverse is everywhere defined and bounded. Moreover, let us write $R_0(z) = (z^n I + z^{n-1}A_1 + \ldots + A_n)^{-1}$ for every $z \in \Lambda$. As proved in [3], the set Λ is open and the functions R_0, A_1R_0, ..., A_nR_0 are analytic in Λ. Taking now $R = A_iR_0$ for a fixed $i \in \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ we can apply Proposition 2.4 and our theorem follows.

2.10. Remark. The author does not know whether the converse of the preceding Theorem 2.9 holds in any form

2.11. Remark. The definitions of the so called logarithmic domain – cf. (1) in the proof of 2.4 – vary in [1], [2] and in the present paper. It seems that our definition is the simplest one nad it is possible to verify that all three are essentially equivalent, i.e., a logarithmic domain of one type can be immersed into that of another type with an unimportant change of parameters.

References

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[3] *Obrecht, E.:* Sul problema di Cauchy per le equazioni paraboliche asstratte di ordine *n*. Rend. Sem. Mat. Univ. Padova, *53* (1975), 231–256.

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