Schauder theorems for a class of (pseudo-)differential operators on finite- and infinite-dimensional state spaces

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Abstract
We prove maximal regularity results in Hölder and Zygmund spaces for linear stationary and evolution equations driven by a class of differential and pseudo-differential operators $L$, both in finite and in infinite dimension. The assumptions are given in terms of the semigroup generated by $L$. We cover the cases of fractional Laplacians and Ornstein–Uhlenbeck operators with fractional diffusion in finite dimension, and several types of local and nonlocal Ornstein–Uhlenbeck operators, as well as the Gross Laplacian and its fractional powers, in infinite dimension.

1. Introduction
This paper is devoted to maximal regularity results in Hölder and Zygmund spaces for linear stationary and evolution equations driven by a class of differential and pseudo-differential operators $L$, both in finite and in infinite dimension. The underlying space $X$ is any separable real Banach space, that may be either $\mathbb{R}^N$ or infinite dimensional.

The operators $L$ under consideration are the generators of the so-called generalized Mehler semigroups, namely semigroups of operators in the space $C^b(X)$ of the continuous and bounded functions from $X$ to $\mathbb{R}$ that may be represented as

$$P_t f(x) = \int_X f(T_t x + y) \mu_t(dy), \quad t \geq 0, \ f \in C^b(X). \quad (1.1)$$

Here $T_t$ is a strongly continuous semigroup of bounded operators on $X$, and $\{\mu_t : t \geq 0\}$ is a family of Borel probability measures in $X$ such that $\mu_0 = \delta_0$ (the Dirac measure at $0 \in X$), $t \mapsto \mu_t$ is weakly continuous in $[0, +\infty)$ and

$$\mu_{t+s} = (\mu_t \circ T_s^{-1}) \ast \mu_s, \quad t, s > 0. \quad (1.2)$$

Such a condition is necessary and sufficient for $P_t$ be a semigroup (namely, $P_{t+s} = P_t \circ P_s$ for $t, s \geq 0$), even in the space $B_b(X)$ of the bounded, Borel measurable functions $f : X \to \mathbb{R}$.

Then for every $f \in C_b(X)$, the function $(t, x) \mapsto P_t f(x)$ is continuous in $[0, +\infty) \times X \to \mathbb{R}$, and this allows to define a closed operator $L$ in $C_b(X)$ through its resolvent,

$$R(\lambda, L) f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda t} P_t f(x) \, dt, \quad \lambda > 0, \ f \in C_b(X), \ x \in X. \quad (1.3)$$

$L$ is called the generator of $P_t$, although it is not the infinitesimal generator in the standard sense since $P_t$ is not strongly continuous in $C_b(X)$, in general.

Although this paper’s results and techniques of proof are purely analytic, let us briefly recall the probabilistic framework in which generalized Mehler semigroups occur. In fact, they are
the transition semigroups of solution processes to the following type of stochastic differential equations (meant in the weak or mild sense) on $X$:

$$dX(t) = AX(t)dt + dY(t), \quad t > 0; \quad X(0) = x,$$

where $A : D(A) \subset X \to X$ is the infinitesimal generator of $T_t$, and $Y(t), t \geq 0$, is a Lévy process in $X$, that is, a stochastic process in $X$ with cadlag paths starting at 0, defined on a probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$, and having stationary and independent increments. It is characterized by a negative definite function $\lambda : X^* \to \mathbb{C}$ (where $X^*$ is the dual space of $X$), satisfying

$$\int_{\Omega} e^{i\xi(Y(t)(\omega))} \mathbb{P}(d\omega) = \exp(-t\lambda(\xi)), \quad \xi \in X^*, \ t > 0. \quad (1.5)$$

Then the transition semigroup for the solution $X(t,x)$ of (1.5) (called ‘Ornstein–Uhlenbeck process on $X$’ in the case that $Y(t)$ is a Wiener process, and ‘Ornstein–Uhlenbeck process on $X$ with jumps’ if $Y(t)$ is a more general Lévy process) is given by $P_t$ as in (1.1), that is, for $f \in \mathcal{B}_b(X), x \in X, t > 0$,

$$\int_{\Omega} f(X(t,x)(\omega)) \mathbb{P}(d\omega) = P_t f(x), \quad (1.6)$$

where $X(t,x), t \geq 0$, denotes the (weak or mild) solution of (1.5) with $X(0,x) = x$ $\mathbb{P}$-a.s.

We then have an explicit formula for the Fourier transforms of $\mu_t, t > 0$, in terms of $\lambda$ and $T_t$, namely

$$\hat{\mu}_t(\xi) := \int_X \exp(i\xi(z)) \mu_t(dz) = \exp\left(-\int_0^t \lambda(T_s^* \xi) ds\right), \quad \xi \in X^*, \ t > 0, \quad (1.7)$$

where $T_s^*$ denotes the dual semigroup of $T_s$.

There have been a number of papers on generalized Mehler semigroups and their related Ornstein–Uhlenbeck processes with jumps. We refer, for example, to [9, 20, 30, 31, 33, 40–42, 48, 49, 51, 54] and the references therein.

Now let us come back to the main results of this paper, which are purely analytic. What we prove are maximal Hölder and Zygmund regularity results both for the stationary equation

$$\lambda u(x) - Lu(x) = f(x), \quad x \in X, \quad (1.8)$$

namely for the function $u = R(\lambda, L)f$ defined in (1.3), and for the mild solutions of evolution problems, given by

$$v(t,x) = P_t f(x) + \int_0^t P_{t-s} g(s,\cdot)(x) ds, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, \ x \in X, \quad (1.9)$$

with continuous and bounded $f, g$.

Of course, we need some ‘regularity’ hypothesis on the measures $\mu_t$ in connection with the semigroup $T_t$. Specifically, we assume that there exists a Banach space $H \subset X$ such that $T_t(H) \subset H$, and such that each $\mu_t$ is Fomin differentiable along $T_t(H)$, namely for every $h \in H, t > 0$, there exists $\beta_{t,h} \in L^1(X, \mu_t)$ such that

$$\int_X \frac{\partial f}{\partial (T_t h)}(x) \mu_t(dx) = -\int_X \beta_{t,h}(x)f(x) \mu_t(dx), \quad f \in C^1_b(X). \quad (1.10)$$

Moreover, we assume that there exist $C > 0, \omega \in \mathbb{R}, \theta > 0$ such that

$$\|T_t h\|_H \leq Ce^{\omega t}\|h\|_H, \quad \|\beta_{t,h}\|_{L^1(X, \mu_t)} \leq \frac{Ce^{\omega t}}{t^{\theta}}\|h\|_H, \quad t > 0, \ h \in H. \quad (1.11)$$

These assumptions are satisfied in several remarkable examples. We consider the following ones.
(a) In finite dimension, with $X = H = \mathbb{R}^N$, they are satisfied by the heat semigroup with $\theta = 1/2$, by the semigroups generated by the powers $-(-\Delta)^s$ for $s \in (0,1)$, and more generally by Ornstein–Uhlenbeck semigroups with fractional diffusion,

$$Lu(x) = \frac{1}{2} (\text{Tr}^s(QD^2u))(x) - \langle Bx, \nabla u(x) \rangle, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N,$$

where $Q$ is any symmetric positive definite matrix, $B$ is any matrix, and $\text{Tr}^s(QD^2)$ is the pseudo-differential operator with symbol $\langle Q \xi, \xi \rangle^s$, $s \in (0,1)$. The semigroup $T_t$ is now $e^{-tB}$, and the measures $\mu_t$ are given by $\mu_t(dx) = g_t(x)dx$, with $g_t \in W^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, so that $\mu_t$ is Fomin differentiable along all directions, and (1.11) holds with $H = \mathbb{R}^N$ and $\theta = 1/(2s)$. See Sections 4.1 and 4.2.

(b) In infinite dimension, they are satisfied by a class of smoothing (strong Feller) Ornstein–Uhlenbeck semigroups, still with $H = X$, that includes the ones considered in [29], and by a class of not strong Feller Ornstein–Uhlenbeck semigroups, that includes the classical Ornstein–Uhlenbeck semigroup used in the Malliavin Calculus, and other nonsymmetric Ornstein–Uhlenbeck semigroups such as in [59, 60]; here $H$ is the Cameron–Martin space of a reference Gaussian measure $\mu$. In all these cases, the measures $\mu_t$ are Gaussian, and we have $\theta = 1/2$, see Section 5.1. In Section 5.2, we consider nonlocal perturbations of the generator of a specific strong Feller Ornstein–Uhlenbeck semigroup and show that (1.10) and (1.11) also hold in such a case, still with $H = X$ and $\theta = 1/2$. Moreover, when $X$ is a Hilbert space endowed with a centered Gaussian measure $\mu$ and $H$ is the Cameron–Martin space of $\mu$, (1.10) and (1.11) are satisfied by the semigroup generated by the Gross Laplacian $G$, again with $\theta = 1/2$, and by the semigroups generated by $-(-G)^s$ with $s \in (0,1)$ and $\theta = 1/(2s)$, in which case the measures $\mu_t$ are mixtures of measures. See Section 5.3. In Section 5.4, we show that some nonlocal versions of the classical Ornstein–Uhlenbeck semigroup from Malliavin calculus still satisfy our assumptions.

Our techniques are independent of the dimension of the state space $X$, and the most important and newest part of the paper is in the infinite-dimensional case. Indeed, several familiar tools in finite dimension, such as Calderon–Zygmund theory, Fourier transform, and the uncountable consequences of local compactness, are not available in infinite dimension, as well as any translation invariant reference measure such as the Lebesgue measure.

Needless to say, maximal regularity results are very rare in infinite dimension. A few $L^p$ maximal regularity results, with $p \in (1, +\infty)$, have been proved for certain Ornstein–Uhlenbeck stationary equations; in these cases, the solution to (1.8) belongs to a suitable $W^{2,p}$ space with respect to an invariant Gaussian measure $\mu$ whenever $f \in L^p(X, \mu)$. After the pioneering Meyer inequalities for the classical Ornstein–Uhlenbeck operator ([47], see also [5, Sect. 5.6]), maximal $L^p$ regularity for a more general class of Ornstein–Uhlenbeck equations was proved in [21, 22, 46]. Concerning non-Gaussian measures, the only available results are for $p = 2$, about (nontrivial) perturbations of certain Ornstein–Uhlenbeck equations ([14, 27]); here $\mu$ is an invariant Gibbs (= weighted Gaussian) measure. For $p = 2$, some of the above results have been extended to the case where the whole $X$ is replaced by a good domain $O \subset X$, with generalized Dirichlet or Neumann boundary conditions [13, 15, 26, 28].

Also the literature about maximal Hölder regularity in infinite dimension is very scarce, dealing mainly with Ornstein–Uhlenbeck equations or with equations driven by the Gross Laplacian, see, for example, [16, 18, 29] and the references therein. More details are in Sections 5.1 and 5.3. Moreover, Schauder estimates for some nontrivial perturbations of a specific Ornstein–Uhlenbeck operator in the space $X = C([0,1])$ were proved in [17].

In our general setting, $P_t$ is smoothing along $H$: for every $f \in C_b(X)$ and $t > 0$, $P_t f$ has continuous Gateaux derivatives of any order along $H$, and for every $(h_1, \ldots, h_n) \in H^n$,
Therefore, any regularity result is expressed in terms of regularity along the semigroup in general. The simplest counterexample is given by the Laplacian in finite dimension. The heat (ii), we do not expect that the solution to (1.8) has bounded partial derivatives of order $\lambda > 0$ for every $\lambda \in (0, 1)$. In the critical cases $H = X$, this is the usual space of bounded and $\alpha$-Hölder continuous functions from $X$ to $\mathbb{R}$.

The Schauder type regularity results for (1.8) are the following.

(i) If $1/\theta \notin \mathbb{N}$, for every $\lambda > 0$ and $f \in C_b(X)$ the solution $u$ to (1.8) belongs to $C^{1/\theta}_H(X)$, and there is $C(\lambda)$ independent of $f$ such that $\|u\|_{c^{1/\theta}_H(X)} \leq C(\lambda)\|f\|_\infty$.

(ii) If $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and $\alpha + 1/\theta \notin \mathbb{N}$, for every $\lambda > 0$ and $f \in C^\alpha_H(X)$, the solution $u$ to (1.8) belongs to $C^{\alpha + 1/\theta}_H(X)$ and there is $C(\lambda, \alpha)$ independent of $f$ such that $\|u\|_{c^{\alpha + 1/\theta}_H(X)} \leq C(\lambda, \alpha)\|f\|_{c^\alpha_H(X)}$.

Here, for $\sigma \in (0, 1)$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $C^\sigma_{H^k}(X)$ denotes the space of all continuous and bounded functions from $X$ to $\mathbb{R}$ that possess continuous and bounded Gateaux derivatives of any order $\leq k$ along $H$, and such that all the $k$th order derivatives belong to $C^\sigma_H(X)$, endowed with its natural norm. If $H = X$, this is the space of the $k$ times Gateaux differentiable functions with continuous and bounded Gateaux derivatives of any order $\leq k$, and such that all the $k$th order derivatives are $\alpha$-Hölder continuous.

The exponents $1/\theta$ in (i), and $\alpha + 1/\theta$ in (ii) are optimal, in the sense that they cannot be replaced by $1/\theta + \varepsilon$, $\alpha + 1/\theta + \varepsilon$, respectively, for any $\varepsilon > 0$.

In the critical cases $\alpha + 1/\theta = k \in \mathbb{N}$ (with $\alpha = 0$ in statement (i), $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ in statement (ii)), we do not expect that the solution to (1.8) has bounded partial derivatives of order $k$, in general. The simplest counterexample is given by the Laplacian in finite dimension. The heat semigroup in $\mathbb{R}^N$ has the representation (1.1) with $T_t = I, \mu_\nu(dx) = (4\pi t)^{-N/2} \exp(-|x|^2/4t)dx$, so that it satisfies (1.10) and (1.11) with $X = H = \mathbb{R}^N$ and $\theta = 1/2$; however it is well known that for every $\lambda > 0$ the solution to $\lambda u - Du = f$ with $f \in C_b(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is not twice continuously differentiable and its first-order derivatives are not Lipschitz continuous in general, if $N > 1$.

They belong to the Zygmund space $Z^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$, namely they satisfy $|D_ku(x + 2h) - 2D_ku(x + h) + D_ku(x)| \leq C|h|$ for every $k = 1, \ldots, N, x, h \in \mathbb{R}^N$, with $C$ independent of $x$ and $h$. We extend this result to our general setting, introducing the Zygmund spaces $Z^1_H(X)$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and showing that in the above critical cases the solution to (1.8) belongs to $Z^1_H(X)$.

Similar results are proved for the mild solutions to Cauchy problems with continuous and bounded data,

\[
\begin{aligned}
&v_t(t, x) = Lv(t, x) + g(t, x), \quad t \in [0, T], \ x \in X, \\
&v(0, x) = f, 
\end{aligned}
\]

namely for the functions $v$ defined by

\[
v(t, x) = P_t f(x) + \int_0^t P_{t-s} g(s, x)(x) \, ds, \quad t \in [0, T], \ x \in X,
\]
with \( f \in C_b(X) \), \( g \in C_b([0,T] \times X) \). Our assumptions are not strong enough to guarantee that \( v \) is differentiable with respect to \( t \), so it is just a mild solution and not a classical one. Moreover, time–space Schauder estimates such as the standard ones for the heat equation are not available in general. For instance, they are not available when \( L \) is the classical one-dimensional Ornstein–Uhlenbeck operator \( Lu(x) = u''(x) - xu'(x) \), as a consequence of \[25\]. So, our Schauder and Zygmund regularity results concern only space regularity. More precisely, we introduce the space \( C^{0,\alpha+k}_{\ell,H}([0,T] \times X) \) for \( \alpha \in (0,1) \), \( k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \), consisting of the bounded continuous functions \( g : [0,T] \times X \mapsto \mathbb{R} \) such that \( g(t,\cdot) \in C^{\alpha+k}_{\ell,H}(X) \) for every \( t \in [0,T] \), \( \|g\|_{C^{0,\alpha+k}_{\ell,H}([0,T] \times X)} := \sup_{t \in [0,T]} \|g(t,\cdot)\|_{C^{\alpha+k}_{\ell,H}(X)} < +\infty \), and if \( k \neq 0 \), all the Gateaux derivatives \( \partial^j g/\partial h_1 \ldots \partial h_j \) with \( j \leq k \) and \( h_1, \ldots, h_j \in H \) are continuous in \([0,T] \times X\). We prove that:

(i) If \( 1/\theta \notin \mathbb{N} \), for every \( f \in C_{\ell,H}^{1/\theta}(X) \) and \( g \in C_b([0,T] \times X) \), the function \( v \) belongs to \( C_{\ell,H}^{1/\theta}([0,T] \times X) \), and there is \( C(T) \) independent of \( f \) and \( g \) such that \( \|v\|_{C_{\ell,H}^{1/\theta}([0,T] \times X)} \leq C(T) (\|f\|_{C_{\ell,H}^{1/\theta}(X)} + \|g\|_{\infty}) \).

(ii) If \( \alpha \in (0,1) \) and \( \alpha + 1/\theta \notin \mathbb{N} \), for every \( f \in C_{\ell,H}^{\alpha+1/\theta}(X) \) and \( g \in C_{\ell,H}^{0,\alpha}([0,T] \times X) \) the function \( v \) belongs to \( C_{\ell,H}^{\alpha+1/\theta}([0,T] \times X) \) and there is \( C(T,\alpha) \) independent of \( f \) and \( g \) such that \( \|v\|_{C_{\ell,H}^{\alpha+1/\theta}([0,T] \times X)} \leq C(T,\alpha) (\|f\|_{C_{\ell,H}^{\alpha+1/\theta}(X)} + \|g\|_{C_{\ell,H}^{0,\alpha}([0,T] \times X)}) \).

In the critical cases \( \alpha + 1/\theta \in \mathbb{N} \), we obtain Zygmund space regularity results, as in the stationary case.

The proofs rely on estimates (1.12) and on the better estimates for \( \alpha \in (0,1) \),

\[
\left| \frac{\partial^n P_t f}{\partial h_1 \ldots \partial h_n} (x) \right| \leq C_{n,\alpha} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{f(n-\alpha)\theta} \right) \prod_{j=1}^{n} \|h_j\|_H \|f\|_{C_{\ell,H}^{\alpha}(X)}, \quad t > 0, \ x \in X, \ f \in C_{\ell,H}^{\alpha}(X),
\]

through a procedure that employs interpolation techniques such as in the recent paper \[18\] where the classical Ornstein–Uhlenbeck operator in infinite dimension is considered.

Both in the stationary and in the evolution case, the general results are applied to the above mentioned examples, and yield old and new maximal regularity results. Comparisons with the literature dealing with H"older and Zygmund maximal regularity for such examples are given in Sections 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, and 5.3. To give a complete account on all the contributions to Schauder theory in finite dimension is beyond the scope of this paper.

Finally, we would like to explain the motivation to study Schauder estimates for this class of partial (pseudo-)differential equations in infinitely many variables. The interest in such PDEs has risen enormously in recent years, because they occur as forward and backward Kolmogorov equations for stochastic PDEs, an area that has become one of the major directions of research in probability theory and, in particular, in stochastic analysis. See, for example, \[7, 8, 16, 23, 29\] and the references therein. Solving any of the two provides a way to obtain the time marginal laws of the solution to the SPDE in a purely analytic way, without having to solve the SPDE itself. In many important cases, the time marginal laws determine the solutions to the SPDE completely and the latter can be reconstructed from the former. Hence to understand such PDEs in infinite dimensions becomes important and regularity results for their solutions mandatory. In particular, because of the already mentioned lack of a Lebesgue measure on infinite-dimensional spaces and since high-order Sobolev spaces are not embedded in spaces of continuous functions (even for Gaussian measures), Schauder regularity appears to be more feasible here.

In the evolutionary case, the class of PDEs considered in this paper are just (after time reversal) the Kolmogorov backward equations corresponding to SPDEs of type (1.4), whose
solutions are infinite-dimensional Ornstein–Uhlenbeck processes with Lévy noise, as explained above. These have been used as model cases in many other aspects and are used in our paper as a model case to understand Schauder theory in infinite dimension. It turns out that already in this case new and typical infinite-dimensional phenomena occur, as, for example, regularity of solutions can only hold along subspaces, which are intrinsically linked to the type of noise in equation (1.4) and its relation to the possibly unbounded operator $A$ in its drift. This is expressed in pure analytical language through the differentiability properties of the measures $\mu_x$ in relation to the semigroup generated by $A$; see conditions (1.10) and (1.11) above. Clearly, if one does not fully understand such phenomena in this model case, one has no chance to develop a Schauder theory for more general Kolmogorov equations in infinite dimension. The next step would then be to look at perturbations of the situation studied in this paper, for example, by adding a first-order part to the Ornstein–Uhlenbeck type Kolmogorov operators considered here, which is given by a nonlinear vector field in the Banach space $X$. This is the object of a paper already in preparation by the two authors. A further step would then be to perturb the higher order part in a ‘geometrically comparable’ way, similarly to what is usually done in finite dimension, in going from the Laplacian to strictly elliptic operators.

The structure of this paper is as follows. In Section 2, we mainly fix notations. In Section 3, we introduce our hypotheses, state and prove our main results described above. In particular, we prove an explicit formula for the $n$th Gateaux derivative of $P_t g$ for $g \in C_b(X)$ in Proposition 3.3. Sections 4 and 5 are devoted to examples in finite and infinite dimensions, respectively.

2. Notation and preliminaries

Below $X$, $Y$ are Banach spaces. If we write $X \subset Y$, this means that $X$ is contained in $Y$ with continuous embedding. By $\mathcal{L}(X)$, $\mathcal{L}(X,Y)$, we denote the spaces of the linear bounded operators from $X$ to $Y$, from $X$ to $Y$, respectively.

Let $B_b(X; Y)$ and $C_b(X; Y)$ denote the space of all bounded Borel measurable (respectively, bounded continuous) functions $F : X \mapsto Y$, endowed with the sup norm $\|F\|_\infty := \sup_{x \in X} \|F(x)\|_Y$. If $X = \mathbb{R}$, we set $B_b(X; \mathbb{R}) = B_b(X)$ and $C_b(X; \mathbb{R}) := C_b(X)$.

We use the standard notation for partial derivatives along elements of $X$: for any fixed $v$, $x \in X$ and $F : X \mapsto Y$, we say that $F$ is differentiable along $v$ at $x$ if there exists the limit $\lim_{t \to 0} (F(x + tv) - F(x))/t$. In this case, the limit is denoted by $\partial F(x)/\partial v$.

In this paper, we shall consider spaces of functions that enjoy regularity properties only along certain directions. They are defined as follows.

Let $H \subset X$ be a Banach space. If $F : X \mapsto Y$ is differentiable along every $h \in H$, and the mapping $h \mapsto \partial F/\partial h(x)$ belongs to $\mathcal{L}(H,Y)$, $F$ is called $H$-Gateaux differentiable at $x$. Such a mapping is called $H$-Gateaux derivative of $F$ at $x$, and denoted by $D_H F(x)$. If in addition

$$\lim_{\|h\|_H \to 0} \frac{\|F(x + h) - F(x) - D_H F(x)(h)\|_Y}{\|h\|_H} = 0,$$

$F$ is called $H$-Fréchet differentiable at $x$.

Note that in the case $H = X$, these are the usual notions of Gateaux and Fréchet differentiable functions at $x$.

We shall consider also higher order derivatives. We identify $\mathcal{L}(H, \mathcal{L}(H, \mathbb{R}))$ with the space of the bilinear continuous functions from $H^2$ to $\mathbb{R}$; more generally, denoting by $\mathcal{L}^n(H)$ the space of all $n$-linear continuous mappings from $H^n$ to $\mathbb{R}$, we identify $\mathcal{L}(H, \mathcal{L}^{n-1}(H))$ with $\mathcal{L}^n(H)$.

Let $f : X \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ be $H$-Gateaux (respectively, $H$-Fréchet) differentiable at every $x \in X$. If the mapping $D_H f : X \mapsto \mathcal{L}(H, \mathbb{R})$ is in turn $H$-Gateaux (respectively, $H$-Fréchet) differentiable at $x_0$, its $H$-Gateaux (respectively, $H$-Fréchet) derivative belongs to $\mathcal{L}(H, \mathcal{L}(H, \mathbb{R})) = \mathcal{L}^2(H)$ and is denoted by $D^2_H f(x_0)$. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 2$, $n$ times $H$-Gateaux (respectively, $H$-Fréchet)
differentiable functions are defined by recurrence. If \( f : X \to \mathbb{R} \) is \( n - 1 \) times \( H \)-Gateaux (respectively, \( H \)-Fréchet) differentiable at every \( x \in X \), and the mapping \( D^n_{H^{-1}}f : X \to L^{n-1}_b(H) \) is \( H \)-Gateaux (respectively, \( H \)-Fréchet) differentiable at \( x_0 \), we say that \( f \) is \( n \) times \( H \)-Gateaux (respectively, \( H \)-Fréchet) differentiable at \( x_0 \), and the derivative of \( D^n_{H^{-1}}f \) at \( x_0 \) is denoted by \( D^n_{H}(f,x_0) \).

The space \( C^n_H(X) \) consists of all continuous and bounded functions \( f : X \to \mathbb{R} \) having \( H \)-Gateaux derivatives up to the order \( n \), such that for every \( k = 0, \ldots, n \) and for every \((h_1, \ldots, h_k) \in H^k \), the mapping \( X \to \mathbb{R} \), \( x \mapsto D^k_H f(x)(h_1, \ldots, h_k) \) is continuous and bounded. It is endowed with the norm

\[
\|f\|_{C^n_H(X)} = \|f\|_\infty + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sup_{x \in X} \left\| D^k_H f(x) \right\|_{L^k(H)},
\]

where, for every \( n \)-linear continuous function \( T : H^k \to \mathbb{R} \),

\[
\|T\|_{L^k(H)} := \sup \left\{ \left| T(h_1, \ldots, h_k) \right| : h_i \in H \setminus \{0\} \right\}.
\]

We note that by the multilinear version of the uniform boundedness principle (see [4, 52]) we have that if \( f \in C^n_H(X) \), then indeed \( \|f\|_{C^n_H(X)} < \infty \). Furthermore, we remark that if \( f \in C^n_H(X) \), for every \( x \in X \) and \( h \in H \) the function \( t \mapsto f(x + th) \) is in \( C^n(\mathbb{R}) \), and we have:

(i) if \( n = 1 \),

\[
|f(x + h) - f(x)| \leq \sup_{y \in X} \|D_H f(y)\|_{H} \|h\|_H;
\]

(ii) if \( n = 1 \),

\[
(D^n_{H^{-1}}f(x + h) - D^n_{H^{-1}}f(x))(h_1, \ldots, h_{n-1}) = \int_0^1 D^n_{H} f(x + \sigma h)(h_1, \ldots, h_{n-1}, h)d\sigma.
\]

(2.1)

For \( \alpha \in (0,1) \), we set

\[
C^n_H(X;Y) := \left\{ F \in C_b(X;Y) : [F]_{C^n_H(X;Y)} := \sup_{x \in X, h \in H \setminus \{0\}} \frac{\|F(x + h) - F(x)\|_Y}{\|h\|_H^\alpha} < +\infty \right\}
\]

and we endow \( C^n_H(X;Y) \) with the norm

\[
\|F\|_{C^n_H(X;Y)} := \|F\|_\infty + [F]_{C^n_H(X;Y)}.
\]

For \( \alpha = 1 \), instead of Lipschitz continuity we shall consider a weaker condition, called Zygmund continuity. We set

\[
Z^1_H(X,Y) := \left\{ F \in C_b(X;Y) : [F]_{Z^1_H(X,Y)} := \sup_{x \in X, h \in H \setminus \{0\}} \frac{\|F(x + 2h) - 2F(x + h) + F(x)\|_Y}{\|h\|_H} < +\infty \right\}
\]

and we endow \( Z^1_H(X,Y) \) with the norm

\[
\|F\|_{Z^1_H(X,Y)} := \sup_{x \in X} \|F(x)\|_Y + [F]_{Z^1_H(X,Y)}.
\]

If \( H = X \), we drop the subindex \( H \) and we use the more standard notations \( C^n_\alpha(X,Y) \) for \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), \( C^\alpha_\alpha(X,Y) \) for \( \alpha \in (0,1) \), \( Z^1_\alpha(X,Y) \).

If \( Y = \mathbb{R} \), we set \( C^n_H(X;\mathbb{R}) := C^n_H(X) \) for \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), \( C^\alpha_H(X;\mathbb{R}) := C^\alpha_H(X) \) for \( \alpha \in (0,1) \), \( Z^1_H(X;\mathbb{R}) := Z^1_H(X) \).

Higher order Hölder and Zygmund spaces of real valued functions will also be used; they are defined in a natural way, as follows.
For $\alpha \in (0,1)$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we set
\[ C_{H}^{\alpha,n}(X) := \{ f \in C_{H}^{n}(X) : D_{H}^{n} f \in C_{H}^{\alpha}(X,L^{n}(H)) \}, \]
\[ \| f \|_{C_{H}^{\alpha,n}(X)} := \| f \|_{C_{H}^{n}(X)} + \| D_{H}^{n} f \|_{C_{H}^{\alpha}(X,L^{n}(H))} \] (2.2)
and for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 2$,
\[ Z_{H}^{n}(X) := \{ f \in C_{H}^{n-1}(X) : D_{H}^{n-1} f \in Z_{H}^{1}(X,L^{n-1}(H)) \}, \]
\[ \| f \|_{Z_{H}^{n}(X)} := \| f \|_{H^{n-1}(X)} + \| D_{H}^{n-1} f \|_{Z_{H}^{1}(X,L^{n-1}(H))} \] (2.3)
In the next lemma, we collect some properties of the above defined spaces, which are easy extensions of known properties in the case $H = X$, and that will be used later.

**Lemma 2.1.** Let $X$, $Y$ be Banach spaces.

(i) For every $\alpha \in (0,1)$ and $f \in C_{H}^{1}(X;Y)$, we have
\[ [F]_{C_{H}^{\alpha}(X;Y)} \leq 2^{1-\alpha} \sup_{z \in X} \| D_{H} f(z) \|_{L^{1}(H)} \| f \|_{C_{H}^{\alpha}(X;Y)}. \] (2.4)

(ii) If $F : X \to Y$ is $H$-Gateaux differentiable and $D_{H} F$ is continuous at $x \in X$, then $F$ is $H$-Fréchet differentiable at $x$.

(iii) If $f \in C_{H}^{1}(X)$, we have
\[ |f(x + 2h) - 2f(x + h) + f(x)| \leq \sup_{y \in X} \| D_{H}^{2} f(y) \|_{L^{2}(H)} \| h \|_{H}^{2}, \quad x \in X, \ h \in H. \] (2.5)

**Proof.** Let $F \in C_{H}^{1}(X;Y)$. For every $x \in X$, $h \in H$, the function $\psi : \mathbb{R} \to Y$, $\psi(t) := F(x + th)$ is continuously differentiable, and $\psi'(t) = D_{H} F(x + th)(h)$. Therefore we have
\[ F(x + h) - F(x) = \int_{0}^{1} D_{H} F(x + \sigma h)(h) \, d\sigma \] (2.6)
so that
\[ \| F(x + h) - F(x) \|_{Y} \leq \sup_{z \in X} \| D_{H} F(z) \|_{L^{1}(H;Y)} \| h \|_{H}. \] (2.7)
Of course, we also have
\[ \| F(x + h) - F(x) \|_{Y} \leq 2 \sup_{z \in X} \| F(z) \|_{Y}. \]
Consequently,
\[ \| F(x + h) - F(x) \|_{Y} \leq \left( \sup_{z \in X} \| D_{H} F(z) \|_{L^{1}(H;Y)} \| h \|_{H} \right)^{\alpha} \left( 2 \sup_{z \in X} \| F(z) \|_{Y} \right)^{1-\alpha} \]
and statement (i) follows.

Let us prove (ii). Using again (2.6), we get, for every $h \in H$,
\[ \| F(x + h) - F(x) - D_{H} F(x)(h) \|_{Y} = \left\| \int_{0}^{1} (D_{H} F(x + \sigma h) - D_{H} F(x))(h) \, d\sigma \right\|_{Y} \leq \sup_{v \in H} \| D_{H} F(x + v) - D_{H} F(x) \|_{L^{1}(X,Y)} \| h \|_{H} \]
so that, recalling that $H \subset X$, $\| F(x + h) - F(x) - D_{H} F(x)(h) \|_{Y} = o(\| h \|_{H})$ as $\| h \|_{H} \to 0$, and $F$ is $H$-Fréchet differentiable at $x$.

Let now $f \in C_{H}^{1}(X)$. Applying thrice (2.6), for every $x \in X$ and $h \in H$, we get
\[ f(x + 2h) - 2f(x + h) + f(x) = \int_{0}^{1} (D_{H} f(x + (1 + \sigma)h) - D_{H} f(x + \sigma h))(h) \, d\sigma \]
\[ = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} D_{H}^{2} f((\tau + \sigma)h)(h) \, d\tau \, d\sigma \]
and estimating in an obvious way, statement (iii) follows. \[ \square \]
A Borel probability measure \( \mu \) in \( X \) is called *Fomin differentiable* along \( v \in X \) if for every Borel set \( A \) the incremental ratio \( (\mu(A + tv) - \mu(A))/t \) has finite limit as \( t \to 0 \). Such a limit is called \( d_v \mu(A) \); \( d_v \mu \) is a signed measure and denoting the translated measure \( \mu_v(A) := \mu(A + v) \) by \( \mu_v \), we have

\[
\lim_{s \to 0} \left\| \frac{\mu_{sv} - \mu_v}{s} \right\| = 0, \tag{2.8}
\]

where \( \| \cdot \| \) denotes the total variation norm.

Moreover, \( d_v \mu \) is absolutely continuous with respect to \( \mu \). The density \( \beta_v^\mu \in L^1(X, \mu) \) is called *Fomin derivative* or *logarithmic derivative* of \( \mu \) along \( v \), and it satisfies

\[
\int_X \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \mu(dx) = -\int_X \beta_v^\mu f \mu(dx), \quad f \in C_b^1(X). \tag{2.9}
\]

By [6, Theorem 3.6.8], this equality characterizes Fomin differentiability, in the sense that if (2.9) holds for some \( \beta_v^\mu \in L^1(X, \mu) \) and for every \( f \in C_b^1(X) \), then \( \mu \) is Fomin differentiable along \( v \).

If \( \mu \) is Fomin differentiable along two vectors \( v, w \), then it is Fomin differentiable along any linear combination of \( v \) and \( w \), and we have \( d_{\lambda_1 v + \lambda_2 w} \mu = \lambda_1 d_v \mu + \lambda_2 d_w \mu \); therefore

\[
\beta_{\lambda_1 v + \lambda_2 w}^\mu = \lambda_1 \beta_v^\mu + \lambda_2 \beta_w^\mu, \quad \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}. \tag{2.10}
\]

The proofs of these statements may be found in [6, Chapter 3]. We refer to [6] for the general theory of differentiable measures \( \mu \), and to the basic properties of the measures \( d_v \mu \).

3. Schauder and Zygmund regularity

Under the only assumptions that \( T_t \in \mathcal{L}(X) \) and \( \mu_t \) is a Borel probability measure for every \( t \), the operators \( P_t \) defined in (1.1) map \( C_b(X) \) into itself and we have

\[
\|P_t f\|_\infty \leq \|f\|_\infty, \quad t > 0, \quad f \in C_b(X). \tag{3.1}
\]

The weak continuity of \( t \mapsto \mu_t \) yields that for every \( f \in C_b(X) \) the function \([0, +\infty) \times X, (t, x) \mapsto P_t f(x)\) is continuous, by [9, Lemma 2.1]. Consequently, the operators \( F_\lambda \) in righthand side of (1.3) are one-to-one, and since \( P_t \) is a semigroup they satisfy the resolvent identity \( F(\lambda) - F(\mu) = (\mu - \lambda) F(\lambda) F(\mu) \). By the general spectral theory, there exists a unique closed operator \( L : D(L) \subset C_b(X) \to C_b(X) \) such that \( F(\lambda) = R(\lambda, L) \). The domain \( D(L) \) is just the range of \( F(\lambda) \), for every \( \lambda > 0 \).

The leading assumptions of the paper are the following.

**Hypothetical 3.1.** For every \( t > 0 \), there exists a subspace \( \{0\} \neq H_t \subset X \) such that \( \mu_t \) is Fomin differentiable along every \( h \in H_t \).

According to the notation of Section 2, for every \( v \in H_t \), we denote by \( \beta_v^{\mu_t} \) the Fomin derivative of \( \mu_t \) along \( v \).

**Hypothetical 3.2.** There exists a Banach space \( H \subset X \), and constants \( M, C, \theta > 0, \omega \in \mathbb{R} \) such that

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(i)} & \quad T_t(H) \subset H, \quad \|T_t h\|_H \leq M e^{ct} \|h\|_H, \quad t > 0, \quad h \in H, \\
\text{(ii)} & \quad T_t(H) \subset H_t, \quad \|\beta_v^{\mu_t}\|_{L^1(X, \mu_t)} \leq \frac{C e^{ct}}{t^\theta} \|h\|_H, \quad t > 0, \quad h \in H.
\end{align*} \tag{3.2}
\]
3.1. Properties of $P_t$ and estimates

The starting point of our analysis is the next proposition, which shows that each $P_t$ is smoothing along suitable directions.

**Proposition 3.3.** (i) Let $g \in B_0(X)$ and $t > 0$. Then $P_t g$ is H-Gateaux differentiable with bounded H-Gateaux derivative, and

$$
D_H P_t g(x)(h) = - \int_X g(T_t x + y) \beta^n_{T_t h}(y) \mu_t(dy), \quad t > 0, \ h \in H. \tag{3.3}
$$

(ii) Let $g \in C_b(X)$ and $t > 0$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $P_t g \in C^n_H(X)$; for all $h_1, \ldots, h_n \in H$, we have

$$
D^n_H P_t g(x)(h_1, \ldots, h_n) = (-1)^n \int_X \cdots \int_X g(T_t x + T_{\frac{n-1}{2}} y_1 + \cdots + T_{\frac{1}{2}} y_{n-1} + y_n)
$$

$$
\beta^n_{T_t h_1} (y_n) \cdots \beta^n_{T_t h_n} (y_1) \mu_t(dy_n) \cdots \mu_t(dy_1), \tag{3.4}
$$

and

$$
\|D^n_H P_t g(x)\|_{L^n(H)} \leq K_n \frac{e^{n^2 t}}{t^{n^2}} \|g\|_\infty, \tag{3.5}
$$

with $K_n := C^n n^\theta$. If $\omega > 0$ a better estimate than (3.5) holds for large $t$, namely there exists $K'_n > 0$ such that

$$
\|D^n_H P_t g(x)\|_{L^n(H)} \leq K'_n \max\{1, t^{-\omega}\} \|g\|_\infty, \quad t > 0, \ x \in X, \ g \in C_b(X). \tag{3.6}
$$

(iii) Let $g \in C^1_H(X)$ and $t > 0$. Then

$$
D_H P_t g(x)(h) = \int_X \frac{\partial}{\partial(T_t h)}(T_t x + y) \mu_t(dy) = P_t \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial(T_t h)} \right)(x), \quad t > 0, \ x \in H. \tag{3.7}
$$

If even $g \in C^n_H(X)$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then for all $t > 0$, $x \in X$ and $h_j \in H$, $j = 1, \ldots, n$, we have

$$
D^n_H P_t g(x)(h_1, \ldots, h_n)
$$

$$
= \int_X D^n_H g(T_t x + y)(T_t h_1, \ldots, T_t h_n) \mu_t(dy) = P_t \left( \frac{\partial^n g}{\partial(T_t h_1) \cdots \partial(T_t h_n)} \right)(x), \tag{3.8}
$$

and the function $(t, x) \mapsto D^n_H P_t g(x)(h_1, \ldots, h_n)$ is continuous in $[0, +\infty) \times X$. Moreover,

$$
\|P_t\|_{L(C^n_H(X))} \leq \max\{1, M^n e^{n^2 t}\}, \quad t > 0, \ n \in \mathbb{N}. \tag{3.9}
$$

**Proof.** (i) For every $x \in X$, $h \in H$ and $s \neq 0$, we have

$$
P_t g(x + sh) - P_t g(x) = \frac{1}{s} \int_X (g(T_t x + sT_t h + y) - g(T_t x + y)) \mu_t(dy)
$$

$$
= \frac{1}{s} \left( \int_X g(T_t x + z)(\mu_t)_s T_t h dz - \int_X g(T_t x + y) \mu_t(dy) \right)
$$

so that

$$
\left| P_t g(x + sh) - P_t g(x) \right| = \int_X g(T_t x + y) \beta^n_{T_t h}(y) \mu_t(dy) \leq \|g\|_\infty \left( \frac{\mu_t(sT_t h - \mu_t - dT_t h \mu_t)}{s} \right)
$$

that vanishes as $s \to 0$ by (2.8). Therefore, $P_t g$ is differentiable along $h$ at $x$, with derivative $\partial P_t g(x)/\partial h$ given by the right-hand side of (3.3). Such a derivative is linear in $h$ by (2.10) and
by the linearity of $T_t$, and by Hypothesis 3.2(ii) its modulus is bounded by $\|g\|_\infty Ce^{\omega t}t^{-\theta}\|h\|_H$. Therefore, $P_t g$ is $H$-Gateaux differentiable at $x$ and (3.3) holds. If $g \in C_0(X)$, then for every $x$, $x_0 \in X$, and $h \in H$,\[ |(D_H P_t g(x) - D_H P_t g(x_0))(h)| \leq \int_X |g(T_t x + y) - g(T_t x_0 + y)||\beta_{T_t h}(y)||\mu_t(dy) \quad (3.10) \]
where the right-hand side vanishes as $x \to x_0$ by the Dominated Convergence Theorem. So, $D_H P_t g(\cdot)h$ is continuous on $X$, hence $P_t g \in C^1_H(X)$.

(ii) Now let us prove (3.4) for $g \in C_b(X)$, $t > 0$, by induction over $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We have just proved (3.4) for $n = 1$ above. Suppose that (3.4) holds for $n \in \mathbb{N}$. By the induction hypothesis applied to the $n$-step equipartition $0 < \frac{1}{n+1} < \cdots < \frac{n}{n+1}$ of $[0, \frac{n}{n+1}]$ for $h_1, \ldots, h_{n+1} \in H$, we have\[ D^n_H P_t g(x)(h_1, \ldots, h_n) = D^n_H P_{\frac{1}{n+1}}(P_{\frac{1}{n+1}}g)(x)(h_1, \ldots, h_n) \]
\[ = (-1)^n \int_X \cdots \int_X P_{\frac{1}{n+1}}g(T_{\frac{1}{n+1}}x + T_{\frac{1}{n+1}}y_1 + \cdots + T_{\frac{1}{n+1}}y_{n-1} + y_n) \beta_{T_{\frac{1}{n+1}}h_1}^{\mu_1/(n+1)}(y_n) \cdots \beta_{T_{\frac{1}{n+1}}h_1}^{\mu_1/(n+1)}(y_1)\mu_1/(n+1)(dy_n) \cdots \mu_1/(n+1)(dy_1). \]
Since we already know that $P_{\frac{1}{n+1}}g \in C^1_H(X)$, by Hypothesis 3.2(ii), (2.7) and the Dominated Convergence Theorem, we can differentiate the right-hand side along $h_{n+1}$ interchanging the partial derivative with the multiple integrals, and using (3.3) we obtain\[ \frac{\partial}{\partial h_{n+1}} D^n_H P_t g(x)(h_1, \ldots, h_n) = (-1)^{(n+1)} \int_X \cdots \int_X g(T_t x + T_{\frac{1}{n+1}}y_1 + \cdots + T_{\frac{1}{n+1}}y_n + z) \beta_{T_{\frac{1}{n+1}}h_1}^{\mu_1/(n+1)}(z) \beta_{T_{\frac{1}{n+1}}h_1}^{\mu_1/(n+1)}(y_n) \cdots \beta_{T_{\frac{1}{n+1}}h_1}^{\mu_1/(n+1)}(y_1)\mu_1/(n+1)(dz) \cdots \mu_1/(n+1)(dy_1). \]
The right-hand side is just $D^{n+1}_H P_t g(x)(h_1, \ldots, h_{n+1})$, so that (3.4) holds for $n + 1$.

The continuity and boundedness on $X$ of the map $x \mapsto D^n_H P_t g(x)(h_1, \ldots, h_n)$ is obvious by (3.4), Hypothesis 3.2(ii) and the Dominated Convergence Theorem. Then also (3.5) follows immediately by Hypothesis 3.2(ii).

Assume now that $\omega > 0$. Using (3.5), we get for $0 < t \leq 2$,
\[ \|D^n_H P_t g(x)\|_{L^\infty(H)} \leq K_n e^{2\omega t\theta} \|g\|_\infty, \]
while for $t \geq 2$, writing $D^n_H P_t g = D^n_H P_t(P_{t-1}g)$ and using (3.1) and (3.5) with $t = 1$, we get
\[ \|D^n_H P_t g(x)\|_{L^\infty(H)} \leq K_n e^{\omega t\theta} \|P_{t-1}g\|_\infty \leq K_n e^{\omega t\theta} \|g\|_\infty. \]
Putting together such estimates, we get (3.6).

(iii) Now we prove (3.7). If $g \in C^*_H(X)$, for every $s \neq 0$ and $x \in X$, as before,
\[ \frac{P_t g(x + sh) - P_t g(x)}{s} = \int_X g(T_t x + sT_t h + y) - g(T_t x + y) \mu_t(dy) \]
and the right-hand side converges to $\int_X \frac{\partial}{\partial (\mu_t h)}(T_t x + y)\mu_t(dy) = \int_X D_H g(T_t x + y)(h)\mu_t(dy)$ as $s \to 0$, by (2.7) and the Dominated Convergence Theorem. By the definition of $P_t$, such limit coincides with $P_t(\partial g/\partial (\mu_t h))(x)$.

If $g \in C^*_H(X)$, formula (3.8) follows applying several times (3.7). The proof of the continuity of $(t, x) \mapsto D^n_H P_t g(x)(h_1, \ldots, h_n)$ is similar to the proof of the continuity of $(t, x) \mapsto P_t f(x)$ of [9, Lemma 2.1]. Here is the argument:
Let $t_k \to t \in [0, +\infty)$, $x_k \to x \in X$. Then,

$$D_H^n P_{t_k} g(x_k)(h_1, \ldots, h_n) - D_H^n P_t g(x)(h_1, \ldots, h_n)$$

$$= \int_X (D_H^n g(T_{t_k} x + y)(T_{t_k} h_1, \ldots, T_{t_k} h_n) - D_H^n g(T_t x + y)(T_t h_1, \ldots, T_t h_n)) \mu_{t_k}(dy)$$

$$+ \int_X D_H^n g(T_t x + y)(T_t h_1, \ldots, T_t h_n)(\mu_{t_k}(dy) - \mu_t(dy)) =: I_{1,k} + I_{2,k}.$$ 

Since $\mu_{t_k}$ weakly converges to $\mu_t$ as $k \to \infty$ and $D_H^n g(T_t x + \cdot)(T_t h_1, \ldots, T_t h_n)$ is continuous and bounded, $I_{2,k} \to 0$ as $k \to \infty$. Still by the weak convergence, the measures $\mu_{t_k}$ are uniformly tight, namely for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a compact set $K_\varepsilon \subset X$ such that $\mu_{t_k}(X \setminus K_\varepsilon) \leq \varepsilon$ for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Splitting $I_{1,k}$ into the sum of the integral over $K$ and the integral over $X \setminus K$, and using the uniform continuity of $(t, z) \mapsto D_H^n g(z)(T_t h_1, \ldots, T_t h_n)$ on compact sets, one gets $\lim_{k \to \infty} I_{1,k} = 0$, too.

By (3.8) and Hypothesis 3.2(i) we have, for every natural number $j \leq n$ and $x \in X$, $h_1, \ldots, h_j \in H$,

$$|(D_H^n P_t g(x))(h_1, \ldots, h_j)|$$

$$\leq \sup_{y \in X} \|D_H^n g(y)\|_{L_j(H)} \prod_{l=1}^j \|T_l h_l\|_H \leq M^j e^{\gamma j t} \prod_{l=1}^j \|h_l\|_H \sup_{y \in X} \|D_H^n g(y)\|_{L_j(H)},$$

which yields (3.9). $\square$

**Remark 3.4.** Under the general assumptions, we cannot prove that $D_H P_t g$ is continuous with values in $H^*$ (and therefore that $P_t g$ is $H$-Fréchet differentiable, by Lemma 2.1(ii)) for every $t > 0$ and $g \in C_b(X)$. (3.10) implies immediately that $D_H P_t g$ is continuous for every uniformly continuous and bounded $g$, but we prefer to deal with merely continuous rather than uniformly continuous functions.

If in addition the functions $\beta_H^n$ belong to $L^p(X, \mu_t)$ for some $p > 1$, and for every $t > 0$ there exists $C_t > 0$ such that $\|\beta_H^n\|_{L^p(X, \mu_t)} \leq C_t \|h\|_H$ for every $h \in H$, using the Hölder inequality in the right-hand side of (3.10) and then the Dominated Convergence Theorem yields that $D_H P_t g$ is continuous with values in $H^*$. In this case, throughout the paper we could use stronger higher order Hölder and Zygmund spaces, obtained replacing the condition of $H$-Gateaux differentiability by $H$-Fréchet differentiability in the definition of the $C_H^n$ spaces.

The behavior of $P_t$ in the Hölder spaces $C_H^n(X)$ and in the Zygmund spaces $Z_H^n(X)$ is coherent with its behavior in $C_b(X)$, as the next lemma shows.

**Lemma 3.5.** For every $t > 0$ and $\alpha \in (0, +\infty)$, $k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, $P_t \in \mathcal{L}(C_H^{k+\alpha}(X))$ and there exists $c = c(k+\alpha) > 0$ such that

$$\|P_t f\|_{C_H^{k+\alpha}(X)} \leq c \|f\|_{C_H^{k+\alpha}(X)}, \quad t > 0, \ f \in C_H^{k+\alpha}(X).$$

Moreover, for every $t > 0$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $P_t \in \mathcal{L}(Z_H^k(X))$ and there exists $c = c(k) > 0$ such that

$$\|P_t f\|_{Z_H^k(X)} \leq c \|f\|_{Z_H^k(X)}, \quad t > 0, \ f \in Z_H^k(X).$$

**Proof.** Let $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and $f \in C_H^n(X)$, $t > 0$. From the representation formula (1.1) and Hypothesis 3.2(i) we get, for every $x \in X$ and $h \in H$,

$$|P_t f(x + h) - P_t f(x)| = \int_X (f(T_t x + T_t h + y) - f(T_t x + y)) \mu_t(dy)$$

$$\leq |f|_{C_H^n(X)} \|T_t h\|_H^n \leq M^\alpha e^{\alpha \omega t} |f|_{C_H^n(X)} \|h\|_H^n,$$
so that
\[ \|P_t f\|_{C_0^\beta(X)} \leq \|f\|_\infty + M^\alpha e^{\alpha \omega t} \|f\|_{C_0^\beta(X)}. \]
This proves (3.11) for \( k = 0 \), in the case \( \omega \leq 0 \).
If \( f \in C_{\infty}^{k+\alpha}(X) \) for some \( k \in \mathbb{N} \), we use (3.8) and again Hypothesis 3.2(i), that give, for every \( x \in X \) and \( h, h_1, \ldots, h_k \in H \),
\[ \|(D^k_H P_t f(x + h) - D^k_H P_t f(x))(h_1, \ldots, h_n)\| \]
\[ = \left| \int_X (D^k_H f(T_t x + T_t h + y) - D^k_H f(T_t x + y))(T_t h_1, \ldots, T_t h_k) \mu_t(dy) \right| \]
\[ \leq [D^k_H f]_{C_0^\beta(X;L^k(H))}\|T_t h\|^n H \]
\[ \leq M^{k+\alpha} e^{(k+\alpha)\omega t} [D^k_H f]_{C_0^\beta(X;L^k(H))}\|h\|^n H. \]
This estimate and (3.9) yield (3.11) for \( k \in \mathbb{N} \), in the case \( \omega \leq 0 \).
For \( \omega > 0 \), we argue as follows. For every \( f \in C^{k+\alpha}(X) \) with \( \alpha \in (0, 1) \) and \( k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \), the above estimates yield
\[ \|P_t f\|_{C^{k+\alpha}(X)} \leq M^{k+\alpha} e^{(k+\alpha)\omega} \|f\|_{C^{k+\alpha}(X)}, \quad t \leq 1, \]
while for \( t > 1 \), we write \( P_t f = P_t^- P_t f \), so that \( \|P_t f\|_{C^{k+\alpha}(X)} \leq \|P_t^- \|_{L(C_b(X),C^{k+\alpha}(X))}\|f\|_\infty \)
by (3.1) \((P_t^-) \) belongs to \( L(C_b(X),C^{k+\alpha}(X)) \) because it belongs to \( L(C_b(X),C^{k+1}(X)) \) by Proposition 3.3, and \( C^{k+1}(X) \subset C^{k+\alpha}(X) \).
The proof of estimates (3.12) is similar, and it is left to the reader. \( \square \)

If \( f \) is \( H \)-Hölder continuous estimates, (3.5) may be improved near \( t = 0 \). Such improvements are crucial in the proof of our Schauder theorems.

**Proposition 3.6.** For every \( \alpha \in (0, 1) \) and \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), there are constants \( K_{n,\alpha} > 0 \) such that
\[ \|D^k_H P_t f(x)\|_{L^\alpha(H)} \leq K_{n,\alpha} e^{t(\alpha-\alpha)\omega} \|f\|_{C_0^\beta(X)}, \quad t > 0, \ x \in X, \ f \in C_0^\alpha(H). \quad (3.14) \]

**Proof.** The key step is to prove that (3.14) holds for \( n = 1 \). We use the same argument of [18]. Let \( t > 0, f \in C_0^{\alpha}(X), h \in H \setminus \{0\} \). For every \( s > 0 \), we have
\[ D_H P_t f(x) = \left( D_H P_t f(x) - \frac{P_t f(x + sh) - P_t f(x)}{s} \right) + \frac{P_t f(x + sh) - P_t f(x)}{s} \]
\[ = \left( \frac{1}{s} \int_0^s (D_H P_t f(x)(h) - D_H P_t f(x + \sigma h)(h))d\sigma \right) + \frac{P_t f(x + sh) - P_t f(x)}{s} \]
\[ =: I_1(s) + I_2(s). \]

To estimate \( I_1(s) \), we remark that for every \( h \in H \), by (3.3), we have
\[ \|(D_H P_t f(x + k) - D_H P_t f(x))(h)\| \]
\[ \leq [f]_{C_0^\alpha(X)}\|T_t k\|^\alpha \|\beta_{T_t h}(y)\|_{L^1(X,\mu_t)} \leq [f]_{C_0^\alpha(X)} M^\alpha e^{\alpha \omega t} \|k\|^\alpha H^\beta \|h\|_H. \]
Using this estimate with \( k = \sigma h \), we get
\[
|I_1(s)| \lesssim \frac{1}{s} \int_0^s |D_H P_t f(x + \sigma h)(h) - D_H P_t f(x)(h)|d\sigma
\]
\[
\lesssim \frac{1}{s} CM^{\alpha} e^{(\alpha + 1)\omega t} \int_0^s \sigma^\alpha d\sigma \|h\|_H^{\alpha+1} [f]_{C^\alpha_\theta}(X).
\]

On the other hand, by (3.13), we get
\[
|I_2(s)| \lesssim M^\alpha e^{\alpha \omega t} s^{\alpha-1} \|h\|_H^\alpha [f]_{C^\alpha_\theta}(X).
\]

Summing up,
\[
|D_H P_t f(x)(h)| \lesssim \left( \frac{CM^{\alpha}}{\alpha + 1} + M^\alpha \right) \frac{1}{t^{(1-\alpha)\theta}} e^{\alpha \omega t} \|h\|_H [f]_{C^\alpha_\theta}(X), \quad s > 0.
\]

Choosing now \( s = t^\theta e^{-\omega t} \|h\|_H \), we get
\[
|D_H P_t f(x)(h)| \lesssim \left( \frac{CM^{\alpha}}{\alpha + 1} + M^\alpha \right) \frac{1}{t^{(1-\alpha)\theta}} e^{\alpha \omega t} \|h\|_H [f]_{C^\alpha_\theta}(X),
\]
which yields (3.14) for \( n = 1 \).

For \( n > 1 \), we have \( D^n_H P_t f = D^n_H P_{t/2} g \), with \( g = P_{t/2} f \). By (3.7),
\[
\frac{\partial^n P_t f}{\partial h_n \cdots \partial h_1} = \frac{\partial^{n-1}}{\partial h_{n-1} \cdots \partial h_1} P_{t/2} \left( \frac{\partial P_{t/2} f}{\partial (T_{t/2} h_n)} \right)
\]
so that (3.14) follows from (3.5) and (3.14) with \( n = 1 \). \( \square \)

### 3.2. Schauder and Zygmund estimates: stationary equations

In this section, we use the smoothing properties of \( P_t \) to deduce regularity results for the elements of \( D(L) \), namely for the functions \( u \) given by (1.3) for some \( \lambda > 0 \) and \( f \in C_\theta(X) \). Estimate (3.1) yields immediately
\[
\|u\|_\infty \lesssim \frac{1}{\lambda} \|f\|_\infty.
\]

The first (not optimal) regularity result is a standard consequence of Propositions 3.3 and 3.6.

**Proposition 3.7.** Given \( \lambda > 0 \) and \( f \in C_\theta(X) \), let \( u = R(\lambda, L)f \).

(i) Let \( \theta < 1 \). For every \( n \in \mathbb{N} \) such that \( n < 1/\theta \), \( u \in C^n_\theta(X) \). There exists \( C = C(\lambda) > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that
\[
\|u\|_{C^n_\theta(X)} \leq C \|f\|_\infty.
\]

(ii) Let \( \alpha \in (0, 1) \) be such that \( \alpha + 1/\theta > 1 \). For every \( f \in C^n_\theta(X) \) and for every \( n \in \mathbb{N} \) such that \( n < \alpha + 1/\theta \), \( u \in C^n_\theta(X) \). There exists \( C = C(\lambda, \alpha) > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that
\[
\|u\|_{C^n_\theta(X)} \leq C \|f\|_{C^n_\theta(X)}.
\]

**Proof.** The proof is in two steps. First we consider the case \( \lambda > \omega \), and then, if \( \omega > 0 \), the case \( \lambda \in (0, \omega] \).

**First step:** \( \lambda > \omega \). Estimate (3.5) yields, for every \( k \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \),
\[
e^{-\lambda t} \|D_H^k P_t f(x)\|_{L^k(H)} \lesssim e^{-\lambda t} K_k e^{\omega t} \|f\|_\infty, \quad t > 0, \; x \in X, \; f \in C_\theta(X),
\]

where \( K_k \) is the norm of the vector field \( \left[T_{t/2} \partial \right]^k \) evaluated at \( x \) in the space \( L^k(H) \).
and if \( \alpha \in (0, 1) \), (3.14) yields, for every \( k \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \),
\[
e^{-\lambda t}\|D^k_H P_t f(x)\|_{L^k(H)} \leq e^{-\lambda t}K_{k,\alpha} \frac{e^{\omega t}}{t^{(k-\alpha)\theta}} [f]_{C^\alpha_H(X)}, \quad t > 0, \ x \in X, \ f \in C^\alpha_H(X). \tag{3.19}
\]
The right-hand sides of (3.18) and (3.19) belong to \( L^1(0, +\infty) \) because \( \lambda > \omega \), and \( k\theta \in (0, 1) \) in (3.18), \( (k-\alpha)\theta \in (0, 1) \) in (3.19). Therefore \( u \) is \( n \) times \( H \)-Gateaux differentiable at every \( x \in X \), and for every \( h_1, \ldots, h_k \in H \) with \( k \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \), we have
\[
D^k_H u(x)(h_1, \ldots, h_k) = \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t} D^k_H P_t f(x)(h_1, \ldots, h_k) dt.
\]
(3.18) and (3.19) imply, respectively, for every \( x \in X \) and \( k \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \),
\[
\|D^k_H u(x)\|_{L^k(H)} \leq K_k \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{\omega t-\lambda t}}{t^{(k-\alpha)\theta}} dt \|f\|_\infty \leq \frac{K_k}{(\lambda-\omega)^{1-k\theta}} \|f\|_\infty,
\]
and
\[
\|D^k_H u(x)\|_{L^k(H)} \leq K_{k,\alpha} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{\omega t-\lambda t}}{t^{(k-\alpha)\theta}} dt \|f\|_{C^\alpha_H(X)} \leq \frac{K_{k,\alpha} \Gamma(1-k\theta)}{(\lambda-\omega)^{1-(k-\alpha)\theta}} [f]_{C^\alpha_H(X)},
\]
for \( \alpha > 0 \), \( f \in C^\alpha_H(X) \) (here, \( \Gamma \) is the Euler function). In both cases, since for every \( t > 0 \) the function \( x \mapsto D^k_H P_t f(x)(h_1, \ldots, h_k) \) is continuous by Proposition 3.3, estimates (3.18), (3.19) and the Dominated Convergence Theorem imply that \( x \mapsto D^k_H u(x)(h_1, \ldots, h_k) \) is continuous for \( k = 1, \ldots, n \). Therefore, \( u \in C^\alpha_H(X) \) and
\[
\|u\|_{C^\alpha_H(X)} \leq \frac{\|f\|_\infty}{\lambda} + \left( \sum_{k=1}^n K_k \frac{\Gamma(1-k\theta)}{(\lambda-\omega)^{1-k\theta}} \right) \|f\|_\infty, \tag{3.20}
\]
so that (3.16) holds with \( C = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n K_k \Gamma(1-k\theta)/(\lambda-\omega)^{1-k\theta} \). In the case that \( \alpha \in (0, 1) \) and \( f \in C^\alpha_H(X) \), we get
\[
\|u\|_{C^\alpha_H(X)} \leq \frac{\|f\|_\infty}{\lambda} + \left( \sum_{k=1}^n K_{k,\alpha} \frac{\Gamma(1-(k-\alpha)\theta)}{(\lambda-\omega)^{1-(k-\alpha)\theta}} \right) [f]_{C^\alpha_H(X)}, \tag{3.21}
\]
so that (3.17) holds with \( C = 1/\lambda + \sum_{k=1}^n K_{k,\alpha} \Gamma(1-(k-\alpha)\theta)/(\lambda-\omega)^{1-(k-\alpha)\theta} \).

Second step: \( \omega > 0 \), \( \lambda \in (0, \omega] \).

In this case, the statement follows from Step 1 by a perturbation argument. Indeed, since \( \lambda u - Lu = f \), we have \( (\omega+1)u - Lu = (\omega+1-\lambda)u + f \). The right-hand side belongs to \( C_\theta(X) \), and its sup norm is bounded by \( (\omega+1-\lambda)/\lambda + 1)\|f\|_\infty \), by (3.15). So, statement (i) follows from Step 1.

Concerning statement (ii), it is sufficient to prove that \( u \in C^\alpha_H(X) \), with \( \|u\|_{C^\alpha_H(X)} \leq C\|f\|_{C^\alpha_H(X)} \) for some \( C > 0 \), and to use Step 1 as above. This is a simple consequence of Lemma 3.5. Indeed, using (3.11) with \( k = 0 \), we get
\[
|u(x+h) - u(x)| \leq \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t} |P_t f(x+h) - P_t f(x)| dt \\
\leq \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t} c\|h\|_{\alpha} [f]_{C^\alpha_H(X)} dt = \frac{c}{\lambda} \|h\|_{\alpha} [f]_{C^\alpha_H(X)}. \tag*{\Box}
\]

Note that for \( n \geq 1/\theta \) in case (i) and for \( n \geq \alpha + 1/\theta \) in case (ii), the arguments used above do not work, since the functions \( t \mapsto t^{-n\theta} \), \( t \mapsto t^{-(n-\alpha)\theta} \), respectively, are not integrable near 0, and (3.18) and (3.19) are not helpful to conclude that \( D^k_H u(x) \) exists.

Optimal regularity results are provided by the next theorems. The first one deals with Hölder regularity, and the second one with Zygmund regularity.
THEOREM 3.8. Let \( \lambda > 0 \), \( f \in C_b(X) \) and let \( u = R(\lambda, L)f \). The following statements hold.

(i) If \( 1/\theta \notin \mathbb{N} \), then \( u \in C^{1/\theta}_H(X) \). There exists \( C = C(\lambda) > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that
\[
\|u\|_{C^{1/\theta}_H(X)} \leq C\|f\|_{\infty}.
\] (3.22)

(ii) If \( \alpha \in (0, 1) \) with \( \alpha + 1/\theta \notin \mathbb{N} \) and \( f \in C^n_H(X) \), then \( u \in C^{\alpha+1/\theta}_H(X) \) and there exists \( C = C(\lambda, \alpha) > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that
\[
\|u\|_{C^{{\alpha+1/\theta}}_H(X)} \leq C\|f\|_{C^n_H(X)}.
\] (3.23)

Proof. Let \( n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \) be the integral part of \( \alpha + 1/\theta \), with \( \alpha = 0 \) in the case of statement (i) and \( \alpha \in (0, 1) \) in the case of statement (ii). If \( n = 0 \), \( u \in C_b(X) \) and (3.15) holds. If \( n > 0 \), we already know, by Proposition 3.7, that \( u \in C^n_H(X) \), and that estimate (3.20) (respectively, estimate (3.21)) holds.

We have to prove that \( D^n_H u \) belongs to \( C^{n+1/\theta-n}_{H}(X, L^n(H)) \). As in Proposition 3.7, it is sufficient to consider the case \( \lambda > \omega \). If \( \omega > 0 \), the case \( \lambda \in (0, \omega) \) is recovered by the same argument used in Step 2 of Proposition 3.7.

We treat separately the cases \( n > 0 \) and \( n = 0 \).

Let \( n = 0 \). This implies that \( \theta > 1 \) in statement (i), and \( (1-\alpha)\theta > 1 \) in statement (ii). For every fixed \( h \), we split \( u = a_h + b_h \), where
\[
a_h(y) = \int_0^{|h|^{1/\theta}} e^{-\lambda t} P_t f(y) \, dt, \quad b_h(y) = \int_{|h|^{1/\theta}}^\infty e^{-\lambda t} P_t f(y) \, dt, \quad y \in X.
\] (3.24)

So, for every \( x \in X \), we have
\[
|a_h(x + h) - a_h(x)| \leq \int_0^{|h|^{1/\theta}} e^{-\lambda t} |P_t f(x + h) - P_t f(x)| \, dt \leq \int_0^{|h|^{1/\theta}} 2\|f\|_{\infty} \, dt = 2|h|^{1/\theta}\|f\|_{\infty}.
\]

To estimate \( |b_h(x + h) - b_h(x)| \), we remark that by (2.1)(i) and (3.5) with \( n = 1 \) for every \( t > 0 \), we have
\[
\|P_t f(x + h) - P_t f(x)\| \leq \sup_{y \in X} \|D_H P_t f(y)\| H, \quad \|h\|_H \leq K_1 \frac{e^{\lambda t}}{t^\theta} \|h\|_H \|f\|_{\infty},
\] (3.25)

which yields
\[
|b_h(x + h) - b_h(x)| \leq \int_{|h|^{1/\theta}}^\infty e^{-\lambda t} |P_t f(x + h) - P_t f(x)| \, dt \leq \int_{|h|^{1/\theta}}^\infty \frac{K_1}{t^\theta} \, dt \|h\|_H \|f\|_{\infty}
\]
\[
\leq \frac{K_1}{\theta - 1} |h|^{1/\theta}\|f\|_{\infty}.
\]

Summing up, \( u \in C^{1/\theta}_H(X) \), and
\[
[u]_{C^{1/\theta}_H(X)} \leq \left( 2 + \frac{K_1}{\theta - 1} \right) \|f\|_{\infty}.
\]

This estimate and (3.15) give (3.22) with \( C(\lambda) = 2 + K_1/(\theta - 1) + 1/\lambda \), in the case that \( \theta > 1 \).

If \( \alpha \in (0, 1) \) and \( f \in C^n_H(X) \), we use (3.13) and we get
\[
|a_h(x + h) - a_h(x)| \leq \int_0^{|h|^{1/\theta}} e^{-\lambda t} |P_t f(x + h) - P_t f(x)| \, dt
\]
\[
\leq \int_0^{|h|^{1/\theta}} e^{-(\lambda - \alpha \omega)t} M^\alpha |h|^{1/\theta} \|f\|_{C^n_H(X)} \, dt \leq M^\alpha |h|^{\alpha+1/\theta} \|f\|_{C^n_H(X)}.
\]
To estimate $|b_h(x + h) - b_h(x)|$, we use (3.14) with $n = 1$, which gives

$$\|P_t f(x + h) - P_t f(x)\| \leq \sup_{y \in X} \|D_H P_t f(y)\|_{H}\|h\|_H \leq K_{1,\alpha} \frac{e^{\omega t}}{t^{(1-\alpha)\theta}} \|h\|_H [f]_{C_H^\alpha}(X),$$

(3.26)

which yields

$$|b_h(x + h) - b_h(x)| \leq \int_0^\infty \frac{K_{1,\alpha}}{t^{(1-\alpha)\theta}} dt \|h\|_H [f]_{C_H^\alpha}(X) \leq \frac{K_{1,\alpha}}{(1-\alpha)\theta - 1} \|h\|_H^{1/\theta + \alpha} [f]_{C_H^\alpha}(X).$$

Summing up, we obtain $u \in C_H^{\alpha+1/\theta}(X)$, and

$$[u]_{C_H^{\alpha+1/\theta}(X)} \leq \left( M^\alpha + \frac{K_{1,\alpha}}{(1-\alpha)\theta - 1} \right) [f]_{C_H^\alpha}(X).$$

This estimate, together with (3.15), yield (3.23), with $C(\lambda) = M^\alpha + K_{1,\alpha}/((1-\alpha)\theta - 1) + 1/\lambda$, in the case that $\alpha + 1/\theta < 1$.

For $n = \lfloor \alpha + 1/\theta \rfloor \geq 1$, the procedure is similar, just with different notations and constants. We already know from Proposition 3.7 that $u \in C_H^n(X)$, and we have to show that $D^n_H u \in C_H^{\alpha+1/\theta-n}(X, C^n(H))$, with $\alpha = 0$ as far as statement (i) is concerned, and $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ as far as statement (ii) is concerned.

For every fixed $h, h_1, \ldots, h_n \in H$, we split $D^n_H u(y)(h_1, \ldots, h_n) = a_h(y) + b_h(y)$, where now

$$\begin{cases}
a_h(y) := \int_0^{\|h\|_H^{1/\theta}} e^{-\lambda t} D^n_H P_t f(y)(h_1, \ldots, h_n) dt, & y \in X, \\
b_h(y) := \int_{\|h\|_H^{1/\theta}}^\infty e^{-\lambda t} D^n_H P_t f(y)(h_1, \ldots, h_n) dt, & y \in X.
\end{cases}$$

(3.27)

Let us prove that statement (i) holds. In this case, we have $f \in C_b(X)$, $n\theta \in (0, 1)$, $(n + 1)\theta > 1$. Recalling that $\omega - \lambda < 0$, estimate (3.5) yields

$$|a_h(x + h) - a_h(x)| \leq |a_h(x + h)| + |a_h(x)| \leq 2K_n \int_0^{\|h\|_H^{1/\theta}} e^{(\omega - \lambda) t} \frac{dt}{t^n \theta} \prod_{j=1}^n \|h_j\|_H \|f\|_\infty
\leq 2K_n \frac{1}{1 - n \theta} \|h\|_H^{(1-n\theta)/\theta} \prod_{j=1}^n \|h_j\|_H \|f\|_\infty.$$

To estimate $|b_h(x + h) - b_h(x)|$, we apply (2.1)(ii) to the function $P_t f$, and using (3.5) we get

$$\|D^n_H P_t f(x + h) - D^n_H P_t f(x)\|_{\mathcal{L}^n(H)} \leq \sup_{y \in X} \|D^{n+1}_H P_t f(y)\|_{\mathcal{L}^{n+1}(H)} \|h\|_H
\leq K_{n+1} \frac{e^{\omega t}}{t^{(n+1)\theta}} \|f\|_\infty \|h\|_H,$$

(3.28)

which yields (since $\omega - \lambda < 0$)

$$|b_h(x + h) - b_h(x)| \leq \int_{\|h\|_H^{1/\theta}}^\infty \frac{K_{n+1}}{t^{(n+1)\theta}} dt \prod_{j=1}^n \|h_j\|_H \|f\|_\infty \leq \frac{K_{n+1}}{(n + 1)\theta - 1} \prod_{j=1}^n \|h_j\|_H \|f\|_\infty.$$

Summing up, we get

$$|(D^n_H u(x + h) - D^n_H u(x))(h_1, \ldots, h_n)| \leq C_1 \|h\|_H^{1/\theta - n} \prod_{j=1}^n \|h_j\|_H \|f\|_\infty$$

(3.29)
with

\[ C_1 = \frac{2K_n}{1 - n\theta} + \frac{K_{n+1}}{(n+1)\theta - 1}. \]

Therefore, \( D^n_H u \in C^{1/\theta - n}_H(X; \mathcal{L}^n(H)) \) and \( [D^n_H u]_{C^{1/\theta - n}_H(X; \mathcal{L}^n(H))} \leq C_1 \|f\|_{\infty} \). This estimate and (3.20) give (3.22) for \( n \geq 1 \).

Let us prove that statement (ii) holds. Now we have \( f \in C^0_H(X) \) with \( \alpha \in (0, 1) \), \( (n - \alpha)\theta \in (0, 1) \), \( (n + 1 - \alpha)\theta > 1 \). Estimate (3.14) yields

\[
|a_h(x + h) - a_h(x)| \leq |a_h(x + h)| + |a_h(x)| \leq 2K_{n,\alpha} \int_0^{|h_1|^{1/\theta}} t^{(n-\alpha)\theta} \frac{e^{(\omega-\lambda)t}}{t(n-\alpha)\theta} dt \prod_{j=1}^n \|h_j\|_{H[f]} C^\alpha_H(X).
\]

To estimate \( |b_h(x + h) - b_h(x)| \), we use again (2.1)(ii) and by (3.5) we get

\[
\|D^n_H P_t f(x + h) - D^n_H P_t f(x)\|_{\mathcal{L}^n(H)} \leq \sup_{y \in X} \|D^{n+1}_H P_t f(y)\|_{\mathcal{L}^n(H)} \|h\|_H
\]

\[
\leq K_{n+1,\alpha} e^{\omega t} \|f\|_{C^\alpha_H(X)} \|h\|_H, \quad (3.30)
\]

which yields

\[
|b_h(x + h) - b_h(x)| \leq \int_0^\infty \frac{K_{n+1,\alpha}}{t(n+1-\alpha)\theta} dt \|h\|_H \prod_{j=1}^n \|h_j\|_{H[f]} C^\alpha_H(X)
\]

\[
\leq \frac{K_{n+1}}{(n + 1 - \alpha)\theta - 1} \|h\|_H^{1/\theta - n + \alpha} \prod_{j=1}^n \|h_j\|_{H[f]} C^\alpha_H(X).
\]

Summing up, we get

\[
|D^n_H u(x + h) - D^n_H u(x))(h_1, \ldots, h_n)| \lesssim C_2 \|h\|_H^{1/\theta - n + \alpha} \prod_{j=1}^n \|h_j\|_{H[f]} C^\alpha_H(X) \quad (3.31)
\]

with

\[
C_2 = \frac{2K_{n,\alpha}}{1 - (n - \alpha)\theta} + \frac{K_{n+1,\alpha}}{(n + 1 - \alpha)\theta - 1}.
\]

Therefore, \( D^n_H u \in C^{1/\theta - n + \alpha}_H(X; \mathcal{L}^n(H)) \) and \( [D^n_H u]_{C^{1/\theta - n + \alpha}_H(X; \mathcal{L}^n(H))} \leq C_2 \|f\|_{C^\alpha_H(X)}. \) This estimate and (3.21) give (3.23) in the case \( n \geq 1 \).

If \( 1/\theta = k \in \mathbb{N} \), we do not expect that \( u \in C^{1/\theta}_H(X) \) whenever \( f \in C_b(X) \). The simplest counterexample is \( X = H = \mathbb{R}^N \) with \( N > 1 \), \( L = \Delta \). In this case, (3.2) is satisfied with \( \theta = 1/2 \) (see Section 4.1) and it is well known that the equation \( \lambda u - \Delta u = f \) has no solutions in \( C^2_b(\mathbb{R}^N) \) (and even not in \( C^1_b(\mathbb{R}^N) \) with Lipschitz gradient) for every \( f \in C_b(\mathbb{R}^N) \). The best regularity result in this scale of spaces is in Zygmund spaces.

**Theorem 3.9.** Let \( \lambda > 0 \), \( f \in C_b(X) \) and let \( u = R(\lambda, L)f \). Then:

(i) if \( 1/\theta = k \in \mathbb{N} \), \( u \in C^k_H(X) \), and there exists \( C = C(\lambda) > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that

\[
\|u\|_{Z^k_H(X)} \leq C \|f\|_{\infty}; \quad (3.32)
\]
(ii) if $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and $\alpha + 1/\theta = k \in \mathbb{N}$, for every $f \in C^\theta_H(X)$ the function $u$ belongs to $Z^k_H(X)$, and there exists $C = C(\lambda, \alpha) > 0$, independent of $f$, such that
\[
\|u\|_{Z^k_H(X)} \leq C\|f\|_{C^\theta_H(X)}.
\] (3.33)

Proof. We proceed as in the proof of Theorem 3.8, with due modifications. So, it is enough to prove that the statement holds if $\lambda > \omega$. The case where $\omega > 0$ and $\lambda \in (0, \omega]$ will follow as in Step 2 of Proposition 3.7.

First we prove statements (i) and (ii) in the case $k = 1$.

We already know that $u \in C^1_H(X)$, with $\|u\|_\infty \leq \|f\|_\infty/\lambda$. To show that $u \in Z^1_H(X)$, for every fixed $h \in H$, we consider again the functions $a_h$ and $b_h$ defined in (3.24), such that $u = a_h + b_h$.

Let us prove statement (i), in the case $\theta = k = 1$. For every $x \in X$, we have
\[
|a_h(x + 2h) - 2a_h(x + h) + a_h(x)| \leq \int_0^1 h |P_t f(x + 2h) - 2P_t f(x + h) + P_t f(x)| dt
\]
\[
\leq 4 \int_0^h e^{-\lambda t} \|f\|_\infty dt = 4 \|h\|_H \|f\|_\infty.
\]

To estimate $b_h(x + 2h) - 2b_h(x + h) + b_h(x)$, we use (2.1) twice, which gives
\[
P_t f(x + 2h) - 2P_t f(x + h) + P_t f(x)
\]
\[
= \int_0^1 D_H P_t f(x + (1 + \sigma)h)(h) d\sigma - \int_0^1 D_H P_t f(x + \sigma h)(h) d\sigma
\]
\[
= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 D_H^2 P_t f(x + (\tau + \sigma)h)(h, h) d\tau d\sigma
\]
so that, by (3.5) with $n = 2$,
\[
|P_t f(x + 2h) - 2P_t f(x + h) + P_t f(x)| \leq \sup_{y \in X} \|D_H^2 P_t f(y)\|_{L^2(H)} \|h\|_H^2 \leq K_2 \frac{e^{\omega t}}{t^2} \|f\|_\infty \|h\|_H^2.
\] (3.34)

Therefore,
\[
|b_h(x + 2h) - 2b_h(x + h) + b_h(x)| \leq \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t} |P_t f(x + 2h) - 2P_t f(x + h) + P_t f(x)| dt
\]
\[
\leq \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t} K_2 \frac{e^{\omega t}}{t^2} \|f\|_\infty \|h\|_H^2 dt \leq K_2 \|h\|_H \|f\|_\infty.
\]

Summing up,
\[
\|u(x + 2h) - 2u(x + h) + u(x)\| \leq (4 + K_2)\|h\|_H \|f\|_\infty,
\]
so that $u \in Z^1_H(X)$ and (3.32) holds with $C = 1/\lambda + 4 + K_2$. So, statement (i) is proved for $\theta = 1$. Concerning statement (ii), when $\alpha + 1/\theta = 1$ and $f \in C^\theta_H(X)$, we have by (3.13)
\[
|a_h(x + 2h) - 2a_h(x + h) + a_h(x)|
\]
\[
\leq \int_0^h e^{-\lambda t} (|P_t f(x + 2h) - P_t f(x + h)| + |P_t f(x + h) - P_t f(x)|) dt
\]
\[
\leq 2 \int_0^h e^{-\lambda t} M^\alpha e^{\alpha \omega t} \|f\|_{C^\theta_H(X)} \|h\|_H dt \leq 2M^\alpha \|h\|_H \|f\|_{C^\theta_H(X)}.
\]
while (3.34) has to be replaced (using (3.14) with \( n = 2 \)) by
\[
|P_t f(x + 2h) - 2P_t f(x + h) + P_t f(x)| \leq \sup_{y \in X} \|D_H^2 P_t f(y)\|_{L^2(H)} \|h\|_H^2 \\
\leq \frac{K_{2, \alpha} e^{\omega t}}{t^{(2-\alpha)\theta}} \|f\|_{C^2_H(X)} \|h\|_H^2,
\]
and therefore, recalling that (2 - \( \alpha \))\( \theta = 1 + \theta \),
\[
|b_h(x + 2h) - 2b_h(x + h) + b_h(x)| \leq \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t}|P_t f(x + 2h) - 2P_t f(x + h) + P_t f(x)| \, dt
\leq \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t} K_{2, \alpha} \frac{e^{\omega t}}{t^{(2-\alpha)\theta}} \|f\|_{C^2_H(X)} \|h\|_H^2 dt
\leq \frac{K_{2, \alpha}}{\theta} \|h\|_H \|f\|_{C^2_H(X)}.
\]

Summing up,
\[
|u(x + 2h) - 2u(x + h) + u(x)| \leq \left( 2M^\alpha + \frac{K_{2, \alpha}}{\theta} \right) \|h\|_H \|f\|_{C^2_H(X)},
\]
so that \( u \in Z_H(X) \) and (3.33) holds with \( C = 1/\lambda + 2M^\alpha + K_{2, \alpha}/\theta \). So, statement (ii) is proved for \( \alpha + 1/\theta = 1 \).

In the case that \( k > 1 \) (we recall that \( k = 1/\theta \) in statement (i), \( k = \alpha + 1/\theta \) in statement (ii)), we know from Proposition 3.7 that \( u \in C^{k-1}_H(X) \) and that estimates (3.16) and (3.17) hold with \( n = k - 1 \). What we have to prove is that \( D^{k-1}_H u \in Z^1(X, L^{k-1}(H)) \), and to estimate its \( Z^1 \) norm in terms of \( f \). To this aim, fixed any \( h, h_1, \ldots, h_{k-1} \in H \), for every \( y \in X \) we split \( D^{k-1}_H u(y)(h_1, \ldots, h_{k-1}) \) as \( a_h(y) + b_h(y) \), where now
\[
a_h(y) := \int_0^{\|h\|_H^{1/\theta}} e^{-\lambda t} D^{k-1}_H f(y)(h_1, \ldots, h_{k-1}) \, dt, \quad y \in X,
\]
\[
b_h(y) := \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t} D^{k-1}_H f(y)(h_1, \ldots, h_{k-1}) \, dt, \quad y \in X.
\]
So, for every \( x \in X \), we have
\[
|(D^{k-1}_H u(x + 2h) - 2D^{k-1}_H u(x + h) + D^{k-1}_H u(x))(h_1, \ldots, h_{k-1})| \\
\leq |a_h(x + 2h) - 2a_h(x + h) + a_h(x)| + |b_h(x + 2h) - 2b_h(x + h) + b_h(x)|.
\]
By the definition of \( a_h \), we get
\[
|a_h(x + 2h) - 2a_h(x + h) + a_h(x)|
\leq \int_0^{\|h\|_H^{1/\theta}} e^{-\lambda t}|(D^{k-1}_H f(x + 2h) - 2D^{k-1}_H f(x + h) + D^{k-1}_H f(x))(h_1, \ldots, h_{k-1})| \, dt,
\]
and
\[
|(D^{k-1}_H f(x + 2h) - 2D^{k-1}_H f(x + h) + D^{k-1}_H f(x))(h_1, \ldots, h_{k-1})| \leq 4 \sup_{y \in X} \|D^{k-1}_H f(y)\|_{L^{k-1}(H)} \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H,
\]
which is bounded by $4K_{k-1}e^{\omega t}t^{-(k-1)\theta} \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H \|f\|_\infty$ due to (3.5), and by $4K_{k-1,\alpha}e^{\omega t}t^{-(k-1-\alpha)\theta} \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H \|f\|_{C^\alpha_H(X)}$ due to (3.14) if $f \in C^\alpha_H(X)$ with $\alpha \in (0,1)$. Therefore, the right-hand side of (3.38) is bounded by

$$\int_0^{\|h\|_H^{1/\theta}} \frac{4K_{k-1,\alpha}}{t^{(k-1-\alpha)\theta}} dt \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H \|f\|_\infty = 4kK_{k-1,\alpha} \|h\| \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H \|f\|_\infty$$

if $k = 1/\theta$, and by

$$\int_0^{\|h\|_H^{1/\theta}} \frac{4K_{k-1,\alpha}}{t^{(k-1-\alpha)\theta}} dt \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H \|f\|_{C^\alpha_H(X)} = 4(k-\alpha)K_{k-1,\alpha} \|h\|_H \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H \|f\|_{C^\alpha_H(X)},$$

if $f \in C^\alpha_H(X)$ with $\alpha \in (0,1)$ and $k = \alpha + 1/\theta$. Moreover, by the definition of $b_h$, we get

$$|b_h(x + 2h) - 2b_h(x + h) + b_h(x)| \leq \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t} |(D_{H}^{k-1}P_t f(x + 2h) - 2D_{H}^{k-1}P_t f(x + h) + D_{H}^{k-1}P_t f(x))(h_1, \ldots, h_{k-1})| dt.$$

To estimate the right-hand side, we recall that for every $t > 0$, $x \in X$, $h \in H$, by (2.5) we have

$$|D_{H}^{k-1}P_t f(x + 2h) - 2D_{H}^{k-1}P_t f(x + h) + D_{H}^{k-1}P_t f(x)(h_1, \ldots, h_{k-1})| \leq \sup_{y \in X} \|D_{H}^{k+1}P_t f(y)\|_{L^2(H)} \|h\|_H \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H$$

which is, respectively, bounded by $K_{k+1}e^{\omega t}t^{-(k+1)\theta}\|h\|_H^2 \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H \|f\|_\infty$ due to (3.5), and by $K_{k+1,\alpha}e^{\omega t}t^{-(k+1-\alpha)\theta}\|h\|_H^2 \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H \|f\|_{C^\alpha_H(X)}$ if $f \in C^\alpha_H(X)$, due to (3.14). Therefore, the right-hand side of (3.39) is bounded by

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{K_{k+1,\alpha}}{t^{(k+1-\alpha)\theta}} dt \|h\|_H^2 \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H \|f\|_{C^\alpha_H(X)} = (k-\alpha)K_{k+1,\alpha} \|h\|_H \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H \|f\|_{C^\alpha_H(X)},$$

if $f \in C^\alpha_H(X)$ with $\alpha \in (0,1)$ and $k = \alpha + 1/\theta$. Summing up, the left-hand side of (3.37) is bounded by

$$k(4K_{k-1} + K_{k+1}) \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H \|f\|_\infty \|h\|,$$

if $1/\theta = k$, and by

$$(k-\alpha)(4K_{k-1,\alpha} + K_{k+1,\alpha}) \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H \|f\|_{C^\alpha_H(X)} \|h\|,$$

if $f \in C^\alpha_H(X)$ with $\alpha \in (0,1)$ and $\alpha + 1/\theta = k$. In both cases, this implies that $D^{k-1}u \in L^2(H)$ (so that $u \in Z^k_H(X)$) with Zygmund seminorm bounded by $4(4K_{k-1} + K_{k+1})\|f\|_\infty$ in the first case, and by $(k-\alpha)(4K_{k-1,\alpha} + K_{k+1,\alpha})\|f\|_{C^\alpha_H(X)}$, in the second case. Such estimates and (3.16) and (3.17) with $n = k - 1$ yield (3.32) and (3.33), respectively. □
3.3. Schauder and Zygmund estimates: evolution equations

This section deals with mild solutions to Cauchy problems,

\[
\begin{align*}
\begin{aligned}
v_t(t,x) &= Lv(t,x) + g(t,x), & t \in [0,T], & x \in X, \\
v(0,\cdot) &= f,
\end{aligned}
\end{align*}
\]  
\tag{3.40}

where \(L\) is the operator defined in (1.3), and \(f : X \mapsto \mathbb{R}, g : [0,T] \times X \mapsto \mathbb{R}\) are bounded continuous functions. Mild solutions are defined by

\[
v(t,x) = P_tf(x) + \int_0^t P_{t-s}g(s,\cdot)(x)ds, \quad t \in [0,T], \ x \in X.
\]  
\tag{3.41}

We already know that \((t,x) \mapsto P_tf(x)\) is continuous and bounded in \([0,+\infty) \times X\); if in addition, \(f \in C^k_H(X)\) for some \(n \in \mathbb{N}\) all the derivatives \(\partial^k/\partial h_1 \ldots \partial h_k(P_tf)\) with \(k \leq n\) enjoy the same property, by Proposition 3.3. We still have to study the function

\[
v_0(t,x) := \int_0^t P_{t-s}g(s,\cdot)(x)ds = \int_0^t P_sg(t-s,\cdot)(x)ds, \quad t \in [0,T], \ x \in X,
\]  
\tag{3.42}

with \(g \in C_b([0,T] \times X)\). Our final aim are maximal regularity results in Hölder and Zygmund spaces with respect to the \(x\) variable, so we introduce the relevant functional spaces.

**Definition 3.10.** Let \(T > 0\), \(\alpha > 0\). We denote by \(C^{0,\alpha}_H([0,T] \times X)\) the space of the bounded continuous functions \(g : [0,T] \times X \mapsto \mathbb{R}\) such that \(g(t,\cdot) \in C^\alpha_H(X)\) for every \(t \in [0,T]\) and

\[
\|g\|_{C^{0,\alpha}_H([0,T] \times X)} := \sup_{t \in [0,T]} \|g(t,\cdot)\|_{C^\alpha_H(X)} < +\infty,
\]

and moreover, if \(\alpha \geq 1\), for every \((h_1,\ldots,h_k) \in H^k\), with \(k \leq [\alpha]\), the functions \((t,x) \mapsto (\partial^k/\partial h_1 \ldots \partial h_k)(t,x)\) are continuous in \([0,T] \times X\).

For \(k \in \mathbb{N}\), we denote by \(Z^{0,k}_H([0,T] \times X)\) the space of the bounded continuous functions \(g : [0,T] \times X \mapsto \mathbb{R}\) such that \(g(t,\cdot) \in Z^k_H(X)\) for every \(t \in [0,T]\) and

\[
\|g\|_{Z^{0,k}_H([0,T] \times X)} := \sup_{t \in [0,T]} \|g(t,\cdot)\|_{Z^k_H(X)} < +\infty,
\]

and, if \(k \geq 2\), \(g \in C^{0,k-1}_H([0,T] \times X)\).

If \(H = X\), we drop the subindex \(H\), setting \(C^{0,\alpha}_X([0,T] \times X) := C^{0,\alpha}_X([0,T] \times X)\), \(Z^{0,k}_X([0,T] \times X) := Z^{0,k}_X([0,T] \times X)\).

The next proposition is the evolution counterpart of Proposition 3.7.

**Proposition 3.11.** For every \(g \in C_b([0,T] \times X)\), the function \(v_0\) defined in (3.42) is continuous, and we have

\[
\|v_0\|_\infty \leq T \|g\|_\infty.
\]  
\tag{3.43}

Moreover, the following statements hold.

(i) Let \(\theta < 1\). For every \(n \in \mathbb{N}\) such that \(n < 1/\theta\), \(v_0 \in C^{0,n}_H([0,T] \times X)\). There exists \(C = C(T) > 0\), independent of \(g\), such that

\[
\|v_0\|_{C^{0,n}_H([0,T] \times X)} \leq C\|g\|_\infty.
\]  
\tag{3.44}
(ii) Let $\alpha \in (0,1)$ be such that $\alpha + 1/\theta > 1$. For every $f \in C^0_H(X)$ and for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n < \alpha + 1/\theta$, $v_0 \in C^{\alpha,n}_H([0,T] \times X)$. There exists $C = C(T,\alpha) > 0$, independent of $g$, such that
\[
\|v_0\|_{C^{\alpha,n}_H([0,T] \times X)} \leq C\|g\|_{C^{\alpha,n}_H([0,T] \times X)}.
\] (3.45)

Proof. Fix $t, t_0 \in [0,T]$ and $x, x_0 \in X$. If $t > t_0$, we have
\[
|v_0(t,x) - v_0(t_0,x_0)| \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} |P_{t-s}g(s,\cdot)(x) - P_{t-s}g(s,\cdot)(x_0)| \, ds + \int_{t_0}^{t} |P_{t-s}g(s,\cdot)(x)| \, ds.
\]
Since for every $s \geq 0$, the function $(t,x) \mapsto P_{t-s}g(s,\cdot)(x)$ is continuous in $[s,\infty) \times X$, and $|P_{t-s}g(s,\cdot)(x) - P_{t-s}g(s,\cdot)(x_0)| \leq 2\|g\|_\infty$, by the Dominated Convergence Theorem the first integral vanishes as $t \to t_0$, $x \to x_0$. The second integral is bounded by $(t-t_0)\|g\|_\infty$, so that it vanishes too as $t \to t_0$, $x \to x_0$. If $t < t_0$, we split $v_0(t,x) - v_0(t_0,x_0) = \int_0^{t_0} (P_{t-s}g(s,\cdot)(x) - P_{t-s}g(s,\cdot)(x_0)) \, ds + \int_{t_0}^{t} P_{t-s}g(s,\cdot)(x_0) \, ds$ and we argue in the same way. So, $v_0$ is continuous. Estimate (3.43) is immediate.

Concerning statements (i) and (ii), the proof of the fact that $v_0(t,\cdot) \in C^0_H(X)$ for every $t \in [0,T]$, and that
\[
\frac{\partial^k v_0}{\partial t_1 \ldots \partial t_k}(t,x) = \int_0^t D^k_H P_{t-s}g(s,\cdot)(x)(h_1,\ldots,h_k) \, ds, \quad k \in \{1,\ldots,n\}, t \in [0,T], \quad x \in X,
\]
is quite analogous to the corresponding proof of Proposition 3.7, and it is omitted. Estimates (3.44) and (3.45) follow as well as in the proof of Proposition 3.7.

It remains to prove that $(t,x) \mapsto D^k_H v_0(t,\cdot)(x)(h_1,\ldots,h_k)$ is continuous in $[0,T] \times X$ for every $k \in \{1,\ldots,n\}$, $h_1,\ldots,h_k \in H$, and this is similar to the proof of the continuity of $v_0$. For $t > t_0 \in [0,T]$ and $x, x_0 \in X$, we split $\frac{\partial^k v_0}{\partial h_1 \ldots \partial h_k}(t,x) - \frac{\partial^k v_0}{\partial h_1 \ldots \partial h_k}(t_0,x_0) = I_1 + I_2$, where
\[
I_1 = \int_0^{t_0} (D^k_H P_{t-s}g(s,\cdot)(x) - D^k_H P_{t_0-s}g(s,\cdot)(x_0)) (h_1,\ldots,h_k) \, ds,
\]
\[
I_2 = \int_{t_0}^{t} D^k_H P_{t-s}g(s,\cdot)(x)(h_1,\ldots,h_k) \, ds.
\]
Concerning $I_1$, by Proposition 3.3 for every $s \in [0,T]$ the function $(t,x) \mapsto D^k_H P_{t-s}g(s,\cdot)(x)(h_1,\ldots,h_k)$ is continuous in $(s,\infty) \times X$; moreover, for $0 < s < t_0$, we have
\[
|D^k_H P_{t-s}g(s,\cdot)(x) - D^k_H P_{t_0-s}g(s,\cdot)(x_0)|(h_1,\ldots,h_k) | \leq \varphi(s),
\]
where
\[
\varphi(s) = 2K_{s} \max\{e^{\omega T},1\} (t_0 - s)^{-k\theta} \|g\|_\infty \prod_{j=1}^{k} \|h_j\|_H \quad \text{if} \quad g \in C^0([0,T] \times X)
\]
and
\[
\varphi(s) = 2K_{s} \max\{e^{\omega T},1\} (t_0 - s)^{(k-\alpha)\theta} \|g\|_{C^{0,\alpha}_H([0,T] \times X)} \prod_{j=1}^{k} \|h_j\|_H \quad \text{if} \quad g \in C^{0,\alpha}_H([0,T] \times X)
\]
by (3.14). Both in case of statement (i) and of statement (ii), $\varphi \in L^1(0,t_0)$ and the Dominated Convergence Theorem yields that $I_1$ vanishes as $t \to t_0$, $x \to x_0$.

Moreover, we have $|I_2| \leq \int_{t_0}^{t} \psi(s) ds$, where
\[
\psi(s) = K_{s} \max\{e^{\omega T},1\} (t_0 - s)^{-k\theta} \|g\|_\infty \prod_{j=1}^{k} \|h_j\|_H \quad \text{if} \quad g \in C^0([0,T] \times X)
\]
and
\[
\psi(s) = K_{s} \max\{e^{\omega T},1\} (t_0 - s)^{(k-\alpha)\theta} \|g\|_{C^{0,\alpha}_H([0,T] \times X)} \prod_{j=1}^{k} \|h_j\|_H \quad \text{if} \quad g \in C^{0,\alpha}_H([0,T] \times X),
\]
by (3.14). So we get $|I_2| \leq C(t-t_0)^{1-k\theta}$ in the first case, $|I_2| \leq C(t-t_0)^{1-(k-\alpha)\theta}$ in the second case; in both cases, $I_2$ vanishes as $t \to t_0$, $x \to x_0$.

If $t < t_0 \in [0,T]$ and $x, x_0 \in X$, we split $D^k_H v_0(t,\cdot)(x)(h_1,\ldots,h_k) - D^k_H v_0(t_0,\cdot)(x_0)(h_1,\ldots,h_k)$ as above, replacing $\int_0^{t_0}$, $\int_{t_0}^{t}$ by $\int_0^{t}$, $\int_{t}^{t_0}$, respectively, and arguing in the same way. This ends the proof.

□
Theorem 3.12. Let \( f \in C_b(X) \), \( g \in C_b([0, T] \times X) \) and let \( v \) be defined by (3.41). The following statements hold.

(i) If \( 1/\theta \notin \mathbb{N} \) and \( f \in C^{1/\theta}_H(X) \), \( g \in C_b([0, T] \times X) \), then \( v \in C^{0,1/\theta}_{H}([0, T] \times X) \). There exists \( C = C(T) > 0 \), independent of \( f \) and \( g \), such that

\[
\|v\|_{C^{0,1/\theta}_{H}([0, T] \times X)} \leq C(\|f\|_{C^{1/\theta}_H(X)} + \|g\|_{\infty}).
\] (3.46)

(ii) If \( \alpha \in (0, 1) \) and \( \alpha + 1/\theta \notin \mathbb{N} \), \( f \in C^{\alpha+1/\theta}_H(X) \) and \( g \in C^{\alpha}_H([0, T] \times X) \), then \( v \in C^{0,\alpha+1/\theta}_{H}([0, T] \times X) \). There exists \( C = C(T, \alpha) > 0 \), independent of \( f \) and \( g \), such that

\[
\|v\|_{C^{0,\alpha+1/\theta}_{H}([0, T] \times X)} \leq C(\|f\|_{C^{\alpha+1/\theta}_H(X)} + \|g\|_{C^{\alpha}_H([0, T] \times X)}).
\] (3.47)

Proof. Both for \( \alpha = 0 \) and for \( \alpha \in (0, 1) \), for \( f \in C^{\alpha+1/\theta}_H(X) \) the function \( (t, x) \mapsto P_t f(x) \) belongs to \( C^{\alpha+1/\theta}_{H}([0, T] \times X) \). Indeed, by Proposition 3.3(iii), it belongs to \( C^0_{H}([0, T] \times X) \) with \( n = [\alpha + 1/\theta] \), while Lemma 3.5 yields \( P_t f \in C^{\alpha+1/\theta}_H(X) \) for every \( t \leq T \), and \( \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \|P_t f\|_{C^{\alpha+1/\theta}_H(X)} \leq C \|f\|_{C^{\alpha+1/\theta}_H(X)} \).

Therefore it is sufficient to prove that the statements hold in the case \( f \equiv 0 \), namely when \( v = v_0 \). Taking Proposition 3.11 into account, it remains to be checked that for every \( t \in [0, T] \), \( v(t, \cdot) \in C^{1/\theta}_H(X) \) in case of statement (i), \( v_0(t, \cdot) \in C^{\alpha+1/\theta}_H(X) \) in case of statement (ii), with Hölder norm bounded by a constant independent of \( t \). The proof is quite similar to the proof of Theorem 3.8. Let \( n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \) be the integral part of \( \alpha + 1/\theta \), with \( \alpha = 0 \) in the case of statement (i) and \( \alpha \in (0, 1) \) in the case of statement (ii); we treat separately the cases \( n > 0 \) and \( n = 0 \).

Let \( n = 0 \). For every fixed \( h \), we split \( v = a_h + b_h \), where for every \( t \in [0, T] \), \( y \in X \)

\[
a_h(t, y) = \int_0^{\|h\|_{H}^{1/\theta} \wedge t} P_s g(t - s, y) \, ds, \quad b_h(t, y) = \int_t^{\|h\|_{H}^{1/\theta} \wedge t} P_s g(t - s, y) \, ds.
\] (3.48)

So, for every \( x \in X \) and \( t \in [0, T] \), we have

\[
|a_h(t, x + h) - a_h(t, x)| \leq \int_0^{\|h\|_{H}^{1/\theta}} |P_s g(t - s, x + h) - P_s g(t - s, x)| \, ds \leq \int_0^{\|h\|_{H}^{1/\theta}} 2\|g\|_{\infty} \, ds = 2\|h\|_{H}^{1/\theta} \|g\|_{\infty}.
\]

If \( \|h\|_{H}^{1/\theta} \geq t \), we have \( b_h(t, x + h) = b_h(t, x) = 0 \). If \( \|h\|_{H}^{1/\theta} < t \) to estimate \( |b_h(t, x + h) - b_h(t, x)| \), we use (3.25), which yields

\[
|b_h(t, x + h) - b_h(t, x)| \leq \int_{\|h\|_{H}^{1/\theta}}^{t} |P_s g(t - s, x + h) - P_s g(t - s, x)| \, ds \leq \int_{\|h\|_{H}^{1/\theta}}^{t} \frac{K_1}{s^\theta} ds \|h\|_{H} \|g\|_{\infty} \leq \frac{K_1}{\theta - 1} \|h\|_{H}^{1/\theta} \|g\|_{\infty}.
\]

Summing up, \( v(t, \cdot) \in C^{1/\theta}_H(X) \), and

\[
|v_0(t, \cdot)|_{C^{1/\theta}_H(X)} \leq \left( 2 + \frac{K_1}{\theta - 1} \right) \|g\|_{\infty}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T.
\]

This estimate and (3.43) give (3.46) with \( C(T) = 2 + K_1/(\theta - 1) + T \), in the case that \( \theta > 1 \).
If \( \alpha \in (0, 1) \), \( \alpha + 1/\theta < 1 \), and \( g \in C_H^0([0, T] \times X) \), we use (3.13) and we get

\[
|a_h(t, x + h) - a_h(t, x)| \leq \int_0^{||h||_H^{1/\theta} \land t} |P_s g(t - s, x + h) - P_s g(t - s, x)| \, ds
\]

\[
\leq \int_0^{||h||_H^{1/\theta} \land t} e^{\alpha \omega_s} M^\alpha \|h\|_H^\alpha [g(t - s, \cdot)]_{C_H^\alpha(X)} \, ds
\]

\[
\leq \max \{e^{\alpha \omega_T}, 1\} M^\alpha \|h\|_H^{\alpha + 1/\theta} \sup_{0 \leq r \leq T} |g(r, \cdot)|_{C_H^\alpha(X)}.
\]

As before, if \( \|h\|_H^{1/\theta} \geq t \), we have \( b_h(t, x + h) - b_h(t, x) = 0 \). If \( \|h\|_H^{1/\theta} < t \), to estimate \( |b_h(t, x + h) - b_h(t, x)| \), we use (3.26), which yields

\[
|b_h(t, x + h) - b_h(t, x)| \leq \int_0^t \frac{\mathcal{K}_{1, \alpha} e^{\omega_s}}{s^{(1-\alpha)/\theta}} |g(t - s, \cdot)|_{C_H^\alpha(X)} \, ds \|h\|_H
\]

\[
\leq \max \{e^{\alpha \omega_T}, 1\} \frac{\mathcal{K}_{1, \alpha}}{(1 - \alpha)\theta - 1} \|h\|_H^{(1-\alpha)/\theta} \sup_{0 \leq r \leq T} |g(r, \cdot)|_{C_H^\alpha(X)}.
\]

Summing up, we obtain \( v(t, \cdot) \in C_H^{\alpha + 1/\theta}(X) \), and

\[
|v_0(t, \cdot)|_{C_H^{\alpha + 1/\theta}(X)} \leq \max \{e^{\alpha \omega_T}, 1\} \left( \mathcal{M}^\alpha + \frac{\mathcal{K}_{1, \alpha}}{(1 - \alpha)\theta - 1} \right) \|h\|_H^{\alpha + 1/\theta} \sup_{0 \leq r \leq T} |g(r, \cdot)|_{C_H^\alpha(X)}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T.
\]

This estimate, together with (3.43), yields (3.23), with \( C(T) = T + \max \{e^{\alpha \omega_T}, 1\} (\mathcal{M}^\alpha + \mathcal{K}_{1, \alpha}/((1 - \alpha)\theta - 1)) \), in the case that \( \alpha + 1/\theta < 1 \).

Let us consider now the case \( n > 0 \). By Proposition 3.11, we already know that \( v_0 \in C_H^{0,n}([0, T] \times X) \). It remains to prove that \( D_H^n v(t, \cdot) \) is \( H \)-Hölder continuous with values in \( \mathcal{L}^\alpha(H) \), with exponent \( 1/\theta - n \) as far as statement (i) is concerned, and with exponent \( \alpha + 1/\theta - n \) as far as statement (ii) is concerned. Once again, this is done as in Theorem 3.8, splitting every partial derivative \( D_H^n v(t)(h_1, \ldots, h_n) = a_h(t, y) + b_h(t, y) \), where now we set

\[
a_h(t, y) := \int_0^{||h||_H^{1/\theta} \land t} D_H^n P_s g(t - s, \cdot)(h_1, \ldots, h_n) \, ds, \quad t \in [0, T], \; y \in X, \quad (3.49)
\]

\[
b_h(t, y) = \int_0^t \frac{\mathcal{K}_{n+1} e^{\omega_s}}{s^{(n+1)/\theta}} |g(t - s, \cdot)|_{C_H^n(X)} \, ds \|h\|_H \quad t \in [0, T], \; y \in X. \quad (3.50)
\]

Let us consider statement (i). We recall that in this case we have, \( g \in C_b([0, T] \times X) \), \( n\theta \in (0, 1) \), \( (n + 1)\theta > 1 \). Estimate (3.5) yields

\[
|a_h(t, x + h) - a_h(t, x)| \leq |a_h(t, x + h)| + |a_h(t, x)| \leq 2K_n \int_0^{||h||_H^{1/\theta} \land t} \frac{e^{\omega_s}}{s^{n\theta}} ds \prod_{j=1}^n \|h_j\|_H \|g\|_\infty
\]

\[
\leq \max \{e^{\omega_T}, 1\} \frac{2K_n}{1-n\theta} ||h||_H^{(1-n\theta)/\theta} \prod_{j=1}^n \|h_j\|_H \|g\|_\infty.
\]

To estimate \( |b_h(t, x + h) - b_h(t, x)| \) when \( \|h\|_H^{1/\theta} < t \), we use (3.28), which yields

\[
|b_h(t, x + h) - b_h(t, x)| \leq \int_0^t \frac{K_{n+1} e^{\omega_s}}{s^{(n+1)/\theta}} ds \|h\|_H \prod_{j=1}^n \|h_j\|_H \|g\|_\infty
\]

\[
\leq \max \{e^{\omega_T}, 1\} \frac{K_{n+1}}{(n+1)\theta - 1} \|h\|_H^{1/\theta - n} \prod_{j=1}^n \|h_j\|_H \|g\|_\infty.
\]
Summing up, we get
\[
|D^n_H v_0(t, x + h) - D^n_H v_0(t, x)| = C_3\|h\|_H^{\frac{1}{\theta} - n} \prod_{j=1}^n h_j \|f\|_\infty, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T,
\]
with
\[
C_3 = \max\{e^{\omega T}, 1\} \left( \frac{2K_n}{1 - n\theta} + \frac{K_{n+1}}{(n+1)\theta - 1} \right).
\]
Therefore, \[D^n_H v_0(t, \cdot)\] of \(C_3^{1/\theta-n}(X; \mathcal{L}^n(H)) \leq C_3\|f\|_\infty\) for every \(t \in [0, T]\). This estimate and (3.43) give (3.46) for \(n \geq 1\).

Let us consider statement (ii). Now we have \(g \in C_0^{\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^n, T)\) \(X\) with \(\alpha \in (0, 1), (n - \alpha)\theta \in (0, 1), (n + 1 - \alpha)\theta > 1\). Estimate (3.14) yields
\[
|a_h(t, x + h) - a_h(t, x)| \leq 2K_{n,\alpha} \int_0^t \frac{\|h\|_H^{1/\theta - n} e^{\omega s}}{s^{(n-\alpha)\theta}} \|g(t-s, \cdot)\|_C^\alpha(X) ds \prod_{j=1}^n \|h_j\|_H
\]
\[
= \max\{e^{\omega T}, 1\} \left( \frac{2K_{n,\alpha}}{1 - (n-\alpha)\theta} \right) \prod_{j=1}^n \|h_j\|_H \sup_{0 \leq r \leq T} \|g(r, \cdot)\|_C^\alpha(X).
\]
To estimate \(b_h(t, x + h) - b_h(t, x)|\) for \(\|h\|_H^{1/\theta} \leq t\), we use (3.30), which yields
\[
|b_h(t, x + h) - b_h(t, x)| \leq 4K_{n,\alpha} \int_0^t \frac{\|h\|_H^{1/\theta - n} e^{\omega s}}{s^{(n+1-\alpha)\theta}} \|g(t-s, \cdot)\|_C^\alpha(X) ds \prod_{j=1}^n \|h_j\|_H
\]
\[
\leq \max\{e^{\omega T}, 1\} \left( \frac{K_{n+1,\alpha}}{(n+1-\alpha)\theta - 1} \right) \prod_{j=1}^n \|h_j\|_H \sup_{0 \leq r \leq T} \|g(r, \cdot)\|_C^\alpha(X).
\]
Summing up, we get
\[
|D^n_H v_0(t, x + h) - D^n_H v_0(t, x)| \leq C_4\|h\|_H^{1/\theta - n+\alpha} \prod_{j=1}^n \|h_j\|_H \sup_{0 \leq r \leq T} \|g(r, \cdot)\|_C^\alpha(X)
\]
with
\[
C_4 = \max\{e^{\omega T}, 1\} \left( \frac{2K_{n,\alpha}}{1 - (n-\alpha)\theta} + \frac{K_{n+1,\alpha}}{(n+1-\alpha)\theta - 1} \right).
\]
Therefore, \[D^n_H v_0(t, \cdot)\] of \(C_4^{1/\theta-n+\alpha}(X; \mathcal{L}^n(H)) \leq C_4[f] C_0^\alpha(X)\) for every \(t \in [0, T]\). This estimate and (3.43) give (3.47) in the case \(n \geq 1\).

**Theorem 3.13.** Let \(f \in C_0(X), g \in C_0([0, T] \times X)\) and let \(v\) be defined by (3.41). The following statements hold.

(i) If \(1/\theta = k \in \mathbb{N}\) and \(f \in Z^0_H(X),\) then \(v \in Z^0_H([0, T] \times X)\) and there exists \(C = C(T) > 0,\) independent of \(f\) and \(g,\) such that
\[
\|v\|_Z^{0,k}([0, T] \times X) \leq C(\|f\|_Z^0(X) + \|g\|_\infty).
\]

(ii) If \(\alpha \in (0, 1), \ \alpha + 1/\theta = k \in \mathbb{N}, \ f \in Z^0_H(X) \ \text{and} \ g \in C_0^{\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^n, T) \times X),\) then \(v \in Z^0_H([0, T] \times X),\) and there exists \(C = C(T, \alpha) > 0,\) independent of \(f\) and \(g,\) such that
\[
\|v\|_Z^{0,k}([0, T] \times X) \leq C(\|f\|_Z^0(X) + \|g\|_C^\alpha(\mathbb{R}^n, T) \times X).
\]
Proof. We know by Lemma 3.5 that for every \( f \in L^1_H(\{0, T\} \times X) \) the function \((t, x) \mapsto P_t f(x)\) belongs to \( Z^1_H([0, T] \times X)\), and estimate (3.12) holds. So it is enough to prove that the statements hold for \( f \equiv 0\), in which case \( v = v_0\) defined by (3.42).

First we prove statements (i) and (ii) in the case \( k = 1\).

By Proposition 3.11, we already know that \( v_0 \in C_b([0, T] \times X)\), with \( \|v_0\|_\infty \leq \|g\|_\infty\). To show that \( v_0(t, \cdot ) \in Z^1_H(X)\) for every \( t \in [0, T]\), for every fixed \( h \in H\) we consider again the functions \( a_h\) and \( b_h\) defined in (3.48), such that \( v_0 = a_h + b_h\).

Let us prove statement (i), in the case \( \theta = k = 1\). For every \( x \in X\), we have

\[
|a_h(t, x + 2h) - 2a_h(t, x + h) + a_h(t, x)|
\]

\[
\leq \int_0^{\|h\|_H} |P_s g(t - s, \cdot ) (x + 2h) - 2P_s g(t - s, \cdot ) (x + h) + P_s g(t - s, \cdot ) (x)|\ dt
\]

\[
\leq 4 \int_0^{\|h\|_H} \|g\|_\infty dt = 4\|h\|_H \|g\|_\infty.
\]

We recall that \( b_h(t, x + 2h) - 2b_h(t, x + h) + b_h(t, x) = 0\) if \( \|h\|_H \geq t\). To estimate \( b_h(t, x + 2h) - 2b_h(t, x + h) + b_h(t, x)\) if \( \|h\|_H < t\), we use (3.34), which yields

\[
|b_h(t, x + 2h) - 2b_h(t, x + h) + b_h(t, x)|
\]

\[
\leq \int_0^t \|h\|_H K^2 \frac{e^{\omega s}}{s^2} |g|_\infty \|h\|_H^2 ds \leq \max\{e^{2\omega T}, 1\} K^2 \|h\|_H \|g\|_\infty.
\]

Summing up,

\[
|v_0(t, x + 2h) - 2v_0(t, x + h) + v_0(t, x)| \leq (4 + \max\{e^{\omega T}, 1\} K^2) \|h\|_H \|g\|_\infty,
\]

so that \( v_0 \in Z^1_H(X)\) and (3.51) holds with \( C = T + 4 + \max\{e^{\omega T}, 1\} K^2\). So, statement (i) is proved for \( \theta = 1\). Concerning statement (ii), when \( \alpha + 1/\theta = 1\) and \( g \in C^0_H([0, T] \times X)\), we have by (3.13)

\[
|a_h(t, x + 2h) - 2a_h(t, x + h) + a_h(t, x)|
\]

\[
\leq \int_0^{\|h\|_H^{1/\theta} \wedge t} |P_s g(t - s, \cdot ) (x + 2h) - 2P_s g(t - s, \cdot ) (x + h) + P_s g(t - s, \cdot ) (x)|\ ds
\]

\[
\leq 2 \int_0^{\|h\|_H^{1/\theta} \wedge t} M^\alpha e^{\alpha \omega s} |g(t - s, \cdot )|_{L^\alpha (X)} \|h\|_H^{\alpha} ds \leq 2 \max\{e^{\alpha \omega T}, 1\} M^\alpha \|h\|_H \sup_{0 \leq r \leq T} |g(r, \cdot )|_{C^\alpha_H (X)}
\]

while to estimate \( |b_h(t, x + 2h) - 2b_h(t, x + h) + b_h(t, x)|\) for \( \|h\|_H^{1/\theta} < t\) we use (3.35), which gives (recalling that \( 2 - \alpha\theta = 1 + \theta\))

\[
|b_h(t, x + 2h) - 2b_h(t, x + h) + b_h(t, x)|
\]

\[
\leq \int_0^t \|h\|_H^{1/\theta} K^2 \frac{e^{\omega s}}{s^{2 - \alpha \theta}} |g(t - s, \cdot )|_{L^\alpha (X)} \|h\|_H^2 ds \leq \max\{e^{\omega T}, 1\} \frac{K^2}{\theta} \|h\|_H \sup_{0 \leq r \leq T} |g(r, \cdot )|_{C^\alpha_H (X)}.
\]
Summing up,
\[ |v_0(t, x + 2h) - 2v_0(t, x + h) + v_0(t, x)| \leq \left( 2 \max\{e^{\omega T}, 1\} M^\alpha + \max\{e^{\omega T}, 1\} \frac{K_{2, \alpha}}{\theta} \right) \|h\|_H \sup_{0 \leq r \leq T} |g(r, \cdot)| c_{H}^\omega(X), \]
so that \( u \in Z_1(X) \) and (3.33) follows. So, statement (ii) is proved for \( \alpha + 1/\theta = 1 \).

In the case that \( k > 1 \) (we recall that \( k = 1/\theta \) in statement (i), \( k = \alpha + 1/\theta \) in statement (ii)), Proposition 3.11 yields \( v_0 \in C_{H}^{0,k-1}([0, T] \times X) \). We have to prove that \( [D_{H}^{k-1}v_0(t, \cdot)]_{Z_1(X, C^{k-1}(H))} \) is bounded by a constant independent of \( t \). To this aim, fixed any \( h, h_1, \ldots, h_{k-1} \in H \), for every \( t \in [0, T] \) and \( y \in X \), we split \( D_{H}^{k-1}v_0(t, y)(h_1, \ldots, h_{k-1}) \) as \( a_h(t, y) + b_h(t, y) \), where now
\[ a_h(t, y) = \int_0^{\|h\|_{H}^{1/\theta} \wedge t} D_{H}^{k-1}p_s g(t - s, \cdot)(h_1, \ldots, h_{k-1}) \, ds \]
\[ b_h(t, y) = \int_{\|h\|_{H}^{1/\theta} \wedge t} D_{H}^{k-1}p_s g(t - s, \cdot)(h_1, \ldots, h_{k-1}) \, ds. \]
We have
\[ |a_h(t, x + 2h) - 2a_h(t, x + h) + a_h(t, x)| \leq \int_0^{\|h\|_{H}^{1/\theta} \wedge t} |(D_{H}^{k-1}p_s g(t - s, \cdot)(x + 2h) - 2D_{H}^{k-1}p_s g(t - s, \cdot)(x + h) + D_{H}^{k-1}p_s g(t - s, \cdot)(h_1, \ldots, h_{k-1})| \, dt, \]
and arguing as in the proof of Theorem 3.9, we see that the right-hand side is bounded by
\[ \int_0^{\|h\|_{H}^{1/\theta}} e^{\omega s} A_{k-1} K_{k-1} \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H \|g\|_{\infty} \leq \max\{e^{\omega T}, 1\} 4k K_{k-1} \|h\|_H \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H \|g\|_{\infty} \]
if \( k = 1/\theta \), and by
\[ \int_0^{\|h\|_{H}^{1/\theta}} e^{\omega s} A_{k-1} K_{k-1, \alpha} \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H \|g\|_{\infty} \leq \max\{e^{\omega T}, 1\} (4k - \alpha) K_{k-1, \alpha} \|h\|_H \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H \sup_{0 \leq r \leq 1} |g(r, \cdot)| c_{H}^\omega(X), \]
if \( g \in C_{H}^{0,\alpha}([0, T] \times X) \) with \( \alpha \in (0, 1) \) and \( k = \alpha + 1/\theta \). If \( \|h\|_{H}^{1/\theta} < t \), we estimate
\[ b_h(t, x + 2h) - 2b_h(t, x + h) + b_h(t, x) \leq \int_t^{\|h\|_{H}^{1/\theta}} e^{-\lambda t} |(D_{H}^{k-1}p_s g(t - s, x + 2h) - 2D_{H}^{k-1}p_s g(t - s, x + h) + D_{H}^{k-1}p_s g(t - s, x))(h_1, \ldots, h_{k-1})| \, dt, \]
and arguing again as in the proof of Theorem 3.9 we see that the right-hand side is bounded by
\[ \int_t^{\|h\|_{H}^{1/\theta}} e^{\omega s} K_{k+1} K_{k+1} \|h\|_H^{2} \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H \|g\|_{\infty} \leq \max\{e^{\omega T}, 1\} k K_{k+1} \|h\|_H \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H \|g\|_{\infty}, \]
if \( k = 1/\theta \), and by
\[
\int_{\|\mu\|_{H}^{1/\theta}}^{t} e^{\omega s} \frac{K_{k+1,\alpha}}{\sigma(k+1-\alpha)\theta} \|g(t-s,\cdot)\|_{C_{H}^{\alpha}(X)} ds \|\mu\|_{H}^{\frac{k-1}{k}} \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H \\
\leq \max\{e^{\omega T}, 1\}(k-\alpha)K_{k+1,\alpha} \|\mu\|_{H} \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H \sup_{0 \leq r \leq 1} \|g(r, \cdot)\|_{C_{H}^{\alpha}(X)},
\]
if \( g \in C_{H}^{0,\alpha}([0,T] \times X) \) with \( \alpha \in (0,1) \) and \( k = \alpha + 1/\theta \). Summing up, we estimate \( [D_{H}^{k-1}v_0(t,\cdot)(x+2h) - 2D_{H}^{k-1}v_0(t,\cdot)(x+h) + D_{H}^{k-1}v_0(t,\cdot)(x)](h_1, \ldots, h_{k-1}) \) by
\[
\max\{e^{\omega T}, 1\}k(4K_{k-1} + K_{k+1}) \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H \|g\|_{\infty} \|h\|,
\]
if \( 1/\theta = k \), and by
\[
\max\{e^{\omega T}, 1\}(k-\alpha)(4K_{k-1,\alpha} + K_{k+1,\alpha}) \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|h_j\|_H \sup_{0 \leq r \leq 1} \|g(r, \cdot)\|_{C_{H}^{\alpha}(X)} \|h\|,
\]
if \( g \in C_{H}^{0,\alpha}([0,T] \times X) \) with \( \alpha \in (0,1) \) and \( \alpha + 1/\theta = k \). This implies that \( v_0(t,\cdot) \in Z_{H}^{\alpha}(X) \) with Zygmund seminorm bounded by \( \max\{e^{\omega T}, 1\}k(4K_{k-1} + K_{k+1}) \|f\|_{\infty} \) in the first case, and by \( \max\{e^{\omega T}, 1\}(k-\alpha)(4K_{k-1,\alpha} + K_{k+1,\alpha}) \|f\|_{C_{H}^{\alpha}(X)} \|h\| \), in the second case. Such estimates and (3.12) yield (3.51) and (3.52), respectively.

4. Examples in finite dimension

In this section, \( X = \mathbb{R}^N \) and \( T_t = e^{tB} \) for every \( t \), where \( B \) is any \( N \times N \) matrix, so that
\[
P_tf(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f(e^{tB}x + y)\mu_t(dy), \quad t > 0, \ f \in C_b(\mathbb{R}^N), \ x \in \mathbb{R}^N.
\]
The measures \( \mu_t \) are given by
\[
\mu_t(dy) = g_t(y)dy, \quad t > 0,
\]
where the nonnegative functions \( g_t \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^N) \) satisfy \( g_{t+s}(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} g_s(x - e^{sB}y)g_t(y)dy \) for \( t, s > 0 \), a.e. \( x \in \mathbb{R}^N \), and \( \|g_t\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} = 1 \), for every \( t > 0 \). If \( B = 0 \), this condition is simply \( g_{t+s} = g_t * g_s \) for \( s, t > 0 \).

Hypotheses 3.1 and 3.2 are satisfied with \( H = H_t = \mathbb{R}^N \) provided \( g_t \) is weakly differentiable in all directions and
\[
\sup_{t > 0} t^\theta \left\| \frac{\partial g_t}{\partial x_k} \right\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} < +\infty, \quad k = 1, \ldots, n.
\]

4.1. The Laplacian and the fractional Laplacian

Strictly speaking, the results of this section are contained in the ones of both Sections 4.2 and 5.3, but we prefer to isolate them because checking our assumptions is particularly simple in this case and does not involve the technicalities needed in the more complicated situations of the next sections.

We recall that the heat semigroup is given by (1.1), with \( T_t = I \) for every \( t \) (namely, \( B = 0 \)) and \( \mu_t(dx) = g_t(x)dx \), where \( g_t \) is the Gaussian kernel
\[
g_t(x) = \frac{1}{(4\pi t)^{N/2}} e^{-|x|^2/(4t)}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N, \ t > 0,
\]
that satisfies (4.3) with $\theta = 1/2$. The operator $L$ is the realization of the Laplacian in $C_b(\mathbb{R}^N)$, whose domain is $\{ f \in C_0(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap_{p>1} W^{2,p}_\text{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N) : \Delta f \in C_b(\mathbb{R}^N) \}$. Schauder and Zygmund regularity results have several independent proofs by now, the present approach was outlined in [45]. Concerning the fractional Laplacian $-(-\Delta)^s$, $s \in (0, 1)$, Schauder and Zygmund regularity results for stationary equations are already available. The first proof of the Schauder estimates seems to be in [55, Corollary 2.9]. Up-to-date references may be found in the survey paper [56]; for more general classes of pseudo-differential operators including the fractional Laplacian, see \([32, 39]\) and the references therein. However, a proof through our approach is very simple. Indeed, the associated semigroup is given by the classical subordination formula,

$$e^{-t(-\Delta)^s} f(x) = \int_0^\infty T_t f(x) \eta_t^{(s)}(\sigma) d\sigma, \quad t > 0, \; x \in \mathbb{R}^N,$$

where $T_t$ is now the heat semigroup and $\eta_t^{(s)}$ is the inverse Laplace transform of $\lambda \mapsto e^{-t\lambda^s}$. Setting $\eta^{(s)} := \eta_1^{(s)}$, we get

$$\eta_t^{(s)}(\sigma) = t^{-1/s} \eta^{(s)}(t^{-1/s} \sigma), \quad t, \; \sigma > 0.$$

Moreover, $\eta^{(s)}$ is smooth in $(0, +\infty)$, it has positive values and it belongs to $L^\infty(0, +\infty) \cap W^{1,1}(0, +\infty)$. This is easily seen modifying the integral that defines $\eta^{(s)}$, to get (see, for example, [62])

$$\eta^{(s)}(\sigma) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty e^{-\sigma r - r^s \cos(s\pi)} \sin(r^s \sin(s\pi)) dr, \quad \sigma > 0. \tag{4.4}$$

Therefore, $e^{-t(-\Delta)^s}$ takes the form (4.1), with $B = 0$ and

$$\mu_t(dy) = \mu_{s,t}(y) dy,$$

where

$$\mu_{s,t}(y) = \frac{1}{t^{1/s}} \int_0^\infty g_\xi(y) \eta^{(s)}(t^{-1/s} \xi) d\xi, \quad y \in \mathbb{R}^N, \; t > 0, \tag{4.5}$$

By homogeneity, we get

$$\mu_{s,t}(y) = t^{-N/(2s)} \mu_{1,t}(y), \quad t > 0, \; y \in \mathbb{R}^N,$$

and such equality easily yields that $t \mapsto \mu_t$ is weakly continuous in $[0, +\infty)$. Moreover,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y_k} \mu_{s,t}(y) = t^{-(N+1)/(2s)} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_k} \mu_{1,t}(y), \quad t > 0, \; y \in \mathbb{R}^N,$$

which implies

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y_k} \mu_{s,t}(y) \right| dy = t^{-(N+1)/(2s)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y_k} \mu_{1,t}(y) \right| dy = t^{-1/(2s)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial z_k} \mu_{1,1}(z) \right| dz.$$

From the representation formula (4.5), we get

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial z_k} \mu_{s,1}(z) \right| dz = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left| \int_0^\infty \frac{2k e^{-|\xi|^2/4\xi}}{2\xi^2(4\pi)^{N/2}} \eta^{(s)}(\xi) d\xi \right| dz$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \eta^{(s)}(\xi) \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{2k e^{-|\xi|^2/4\xi}}{2\xi^2(4\pi)^{N/2}} d\xi \right| dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi^N}} \int_0^\infty \eta^{(s)}(\xi) \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{2k |e^{-|\xi|^2/4\xi}| d\xi}{\sqrt{\xi}} \right| d\xi,$$

The last integral is finite, since $\eta^{(s)}$ is bounded and it belongs to $L^1(0, +\infty)$. Therefore, there is $C > 0$ such that

$$\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial y_k} \mu_{s,t} \right|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq \frac{C}{t^{1/(2s)}}, \quad t > 0, \; k = 1, \ldots, N,$$
so that Hypotheses 3.1 and 3.2 are satisfied with \( X = H = \mathbb{R}^N \) and \( \omega = 0, \theta = 1/(2s) \). Theorems 3.8 and 3.9 yield

**Theorem 4.1.** Let \( f \in C_b(\mathbb{R}^N) \) and \( \lambda > 0, s \in (0,1) \setminus \{1/2\} \). Then the equation

\[
\lambda u + (-\Delta)^s u = f
\]

has a unique solution \( u \in C^2_b(\mathbb{R}^N) \), and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that

\[
\|u\|_{C^2_b(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C\|f\|_{\infty}.
\]

If \( s = 1/2 \), equation (4.6) has a unique solution in \( Z^1(\mathbb{R}^N) \), and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that

\[
\|u\|_{Z^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C\|f\|_{\infty}.
\]

If in addition \( f \in C_b^\alpha(\mathbb{R}^N) \) with \( \alpha \in (0,1) \) and \( \alpha + 2s \notin \{1,2\} \), then \( u \in C_b^{\alpha+2s}(\mathbb{R}^N) \) and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that

\[
\|u\|_{C_b^{\alpha+2s}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C\|f\|_{C_b^\alpha(\mathbb{R}^N)}.
\]

If \( \alpha + 2s = k \in \{1,2\} \), then \( u \in Z_b^k(\mathbb{R}^N) \) and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that

\[
\|u\|_{Z_b^k(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C\|f\|_{C_b^\alpha(\mathbb{R}^N)}.
\]

Theorems 3.12 and 3.13 yield

**Theorem 4.2.** Let \( s \in (0,1) \), \( \alpha \in [0,1) \) be such that \( \alpha + 2s \notin \{1,2\} \), and let \( f \in C_b^{\alpha+2s}(\mathbb{R}^N), g \in C_b^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^N) \). The mild solution to

\[
\begin{cases}
  v_t(t,x) + (-\Delta)^s v(t,x) = g(t,x), & 0 \leq t \leq T, \ x \in \mathbb{R}^N, \\
  v(0,x) = f(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}^N,
\end{cases}
\]

belongs to \( C_b^{0,\alpha+2s}([0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^N) \), and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \) and \( g \), such that

\[
\|v\|_{C_b^{0,\alpha+2s}([0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C(\|f\|_{C_b^{\alpha+2s}(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \|g\|_{C_b^{0,\alpha}([0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^N)}).
\]

Let \( s \in (0,1) \), \( \alpha \in [0,1) \) be such that \( \alpha + 2s := k \in \{1,2\} \). Then for every \( f \in Z_b^k(\mathbb{R}^N) \), \( g \in C_b^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^N) \) the mild solution to (4.7) belongs to \( Z_b^{0,k}([0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^N) \), and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that

\[
\|v\|_{Z_b^{0,k}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C(\|f\|_{Z_b^k(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \|g\|_{C_b^{0,\alpha}([0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^N)}).
\]

In the nonfractional case \( s = 1 \), the first part of the theorem is known since many years [38]. For \( s \in (0,1) \), it seems to be new.

4.2. Ornstein–Uhlenbeck operators with fractional diffusion

Ornstein–Uhlenbeck operators are expressed by

\[
(Lu)(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\text{Tr}(QD^2u))(x) - \langle Bx, \nabla u(x) \rangle, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N,
\]

where \( Q \) is a symmetric nonnegative definite matrix and \( B \) is any matrix. Under ellipticity or hypoellipticity conditions (respectively, \( \det Q > 0 \) or \( \int_0^t e^{-sB}Qe^{-sB^*}ds > 0 \) for every

\footnote{For \( \alpha = 0 \), we mean \( C_b^{0,0}([0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^N) = C_b([0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^N) \).}
t > 0), we already have maximal Hölder and Zygmund regularity results, first proved in [25] in the elliptic case and then in [44] in the hypoelliptic case.

Here we consider modified Ornstein–Uhlenbeck operators which are the object of very recent studies (for example, [2, 19, 36]), heuristically given by

\[(Lu)(x) = \frac{1}{2} (Tr^s(QD^2u))(x) - \langle Bx, \nabla u(x) \rangle , \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N.\]

with \(s \in (0,1)\) and \(Q > 0\). Tr\(^s\)(QD\(^2\)) is the pseudo-differential operator with symbol \(-\langle Q\xi, \xi \rangle\).

The realization of \(L\) in \(L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)\) has been studied in [2] even in the hypoelliptic case, using smoothing properties of the relevant semigroup, expressed through Fourier and inverse Fourier transform as

\[\widehat{P_t f} = e^{tTrB} \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^t |Q^{1/2} e^{\tau B^*} \cdot |^2 s d\tau \right) \widehat{f}(e^{t B^*}) , \quad t > 0,\]

where \(\cdot\) denotes the Fourier transform \(\mathcal{F}\),

\[\widehat{f}(\xi) = (\mathcal{F}f)(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} e^{-i(x, \xi)} f(x)dx.\]

Now we rewrite \(P_t\) in the form (4.1). Applying the inverse Fourier transform we get, for every \(f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)\),

\[P_t f = e^{tTrB} \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left( \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^t |Q^{1/2} e^{\tau B^*} \cdot |^2 s d\tau \right) \right) \ast \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\mathcal{F}f(e^{t B^*})),\]

where

\[\mathcal{F}^{-1}(g(e^{t B^*}))(y) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} g(e^{t B^*} \xi) e^{i(y, \xi)} d\xi = e^{-tTrB} (\mathcal{F}^{-1} g)(e^{-tB} y),\]

so that

\[P_t f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f(e^{-tB} x - e^{-tB} y) \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left( e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_0^t |Q^{1/2} e^{\tau B^*} \cdot |^2 s d\tau} \right) (y) dy = e^{tTrB} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f(e^{-tB} x - z) \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left( e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_0^t |Q^{1/2} e^{\tau B^*} \cdot |^2 s d\tau} \right) (e^t B z) dz = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f(e^{-tB} x + z) g_t(z) dz,\]

with

\[g_t(z) = e^{tTrB} \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left( e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_0^t |Q^{1/2} e^{\tau B^*} \cdot |^2 s d\tau} \right) (-e^tB z) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left( e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_0^t |Q^{1/2} e^{(\tau - t) B^*} \cdot |^2 s d\tau} \right) (-z) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_0^t |Q^{1/2} e^{\sigma B^*} \xi|^2 d\sigma} e^{-i(\xi, \omega)} d\xi,\]

so that \(P_t\) is represented in the form (1.1), with \(\mu_t(dx) := g_t(x)dx\).

Setting

\[\varphi_t(\xi) = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_0^t |Q^{1/2} e^{\sigma B^*} \xi|^2 d\sigma}, \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}^N,\]

we have \(g_t = (2\pi)^{-N} \mathcal{F}(\varphi_t)\). Since \(\varphi_t(\xi) = \exp(-\int_0^t \lambda(e^{-\sigma B^*} \xi)d\sigma)\), where \(\lambda(\xi) = |Q^{1/2} \xi|^2 s / 2\) is a continuous negative definite function such that \(\lambda(0) = 0\), then \(\mu_t\) is a probability measure, see, for example, [33, section 2.1]. Moreover, since the function \((t, \xi) \mapsto \varphi_t(\xi)\) is continuous in \([0, +\infty) \times \mathbb{R}^N\), with \(\varphi_0(\xi) = 1\) for every \(\xi\), by the Lévy Theorem \(t \mapsto \mu_t\) is weakly continuous, and it weakly converges to \(\delta_0\) as \(t \to 0\). Therefore, \(P_t\) is well defined in \(C_0(\mathbb{R}^N)\) and satisfies our assumptions with \(\theta = 1/(2s)\) provided there exist \(\partial g_t/\partial x_k \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)\), for each \(k = 1, \ldots N\), and there are \(C > 0, \omega \in \mathbb{R}\) such that \(\|\partial g_t/\partial x_k\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq Ct^{-1/(2s)} e^{st}\) for every \(t > 0\). This is shown in the next lemma.
Lemma 4.3. \( g_t \in W^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^N) \) for every \( t > 0 \), and we have
\[
\sup_{0 < t \leq 1} t^{1/(2s)} \| \frac{\partial g_t}{\partial x_k} \|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} < +\infty, \quad k = 1, \ldots, N, \tag{4.8}
\]
\[
\sup_{t > 1} \| \frac{\partial g_t}{\partial x_k} \|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} < +\infty, \quad k = 1, \ldots, N. \tag{4.9}
\]

Proof. The main step is to prove that \( g_t \in W^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^N) \) for every \( t \in (0, 1] \) and that (4.8) holds. The remaining part of the statement will be a consequence, due to the algebraic relations among the functions \( g_t \).

It is convenient to rewrite \( g_t \) as
\[
g_t(x) = \frac{1}{t^{N/2s}} \left( \frac{1}{(2\pi)^N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} e^{-\frac{t}{4} \int_0^t |Q^{1/2}e^{-\sigma B^*} \eta|^2 d\sigma} e^{-i(t^{-1/(2s)} \eta, x)} d\eta \right) = \frac{1}{t^{N/2s}} \tilde{g}_t \left( \frac{x}{t^{1/2s}} \right), \tag{4.10}
\]
where
\[
\tilde{g}_t := \frac{1}{(2\pi)^N} \mathcal{F} \left( e^{-\frac{t}{4} \int_0^t |Q^{1/2}e^{-\sigma B^*} \eta|^2 d\sigma} \right) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^N} \mathcal{F}(\tilde{\varphi}_t), \quad t > 0,
\]
with \( \tilde{\varphi}_t = (\varphi_t)^{1/2} \). Our aim is now to show that \( \tilde{g}_t \) is \( C^1 \), and that \( \sup_{t \in [0, 1]} \| \tilde{g}_t / \partial x_k \|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} < +\infty \). In this case, by (4.10) \( g_t \) is \( C^1 \) too, and \( \partial g_t / \partial x_k(x) = t^{-(N+1)/2s} \partial \tilde{g}_t / \partial x_k(t^{-1/2s} x) \), which yields (4.8).

To prove that \( \tilde{g}_t \) is continuously differentiable and it has \( L^1 \) derivatives, it is enough to show that \( \xi \mapsto \xi_k \tilde{\varphi}_t(\xi) \) belongs to \( L^1(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap H^m(\mathbb{R}^N) \) for every \( k = 1, \ldots, N \), with \( m > N/2 \). Indeed, in this case, \( \partial \tilde{g}_t / \partial x_k = i \mathcal{F}^{-1} \psi_t \) with
\[
\psi_t(\xi) := \xi_k \tilde{\varphi}_t(\xi),
\]
and
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left| \frac{\partial \tilde{g}_t}{\partial x_k} \right| dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\mathcal{F}^{-1} \psi_t(x)| dx = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^N} |\mathcal{F} \psi_t(0)| dx
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\mathcal{F} \psi_t(x)| \left( 1 + |x|^2 \right)^{m/2} \left( 1 + |x|^2 \right)^{-m/2} dx
\]
\[
\leq \frac{1}{(2\pi)^N} \left\| \mathcal{F} \psi_t \left( 1 + |\cdot|^2 \right)^{m/2} \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{1}{\left( 1 + |x|^2 \right)^m} dx \right)^{1/2}
\]
\[
\leq C_N \| \psi_t \|_{H^m(\mathbb{R}^N)}.
\]

So, the rest of the proof of the differentiability of \( \tilde{g}_t \) for \( t \in (0, 1] \) and of (4.8) is devoted to show that \( \psi_t \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap H^m(\mathbb{R}^N) \) with \( m > N/2 \), and with \( H^m \) norm bounded by a constant independent of \( t \). As a first step, we observe that there exists \( c > 0 \) such that
\[
\tilde{\varphi}_t(\xi) \leq e^{-c|\xi|^{1/2}}, \quad 0 < t \leq 1, \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}^N. \tag{4.11}
\]

Indeed, let \( M_B > 0 \), \( \omega_B \in \mathbb{R} \) be such that \( \| e^{tB^*} \| \leq M_B e^{\omega_B t} \) for every \( t > 0 \).

For every \( \xi \in \mathbb{R}^N \) and \( \sigma \in [0, 1] \), we have \( \xi = e^{\sigma B^*} Q^{-1/2} Q^{1/2} e^{-\sigma B^*} \xi \), so that \( \| \xi \| \leq M_B e^{\omega_B \sigma} \| Q^{-1/2} \| \| Q^{1/2} e^{-\sigma B^*} \xi \| \), and therefore \( \| Q^{1/2} e^{-\sigma B^*} \xi \| \geq \| \xi \| / \kappa \), with \( \kappa = \min_{\tau \in [0, 1]} M_B e^{\omega_B \tau} \| Q^{-1/2} \| \). Estimate (4.11) holds with \( c = 1/(2\sqrt{2}) \); it implies that \( \psi_t \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R}^N) \), with \( L^1 \) and \( L^2 \) norms bounded by constants independent of \( t \).

To estimate the derivatives of \( \psi_t \), we write it as \( \psi_t(\xi) = \xi_k e^{f_t(\xi)} \), where
\[
f_t(\xi) := -\frac{1}{2t} \int_0^t |Q^{1/2} e^{-\sigma B^*} \xi|^{2s} d\sigma, \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}^N.
\]
The function \( \theta(\sigma, \xi) := |Q^{1/2} e^{-\sigma B^*} \xi|^{2s} \) belongs to \( C^\infty(\mathbb{R} \times (\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \{0\})) \), and therefore \( f_t \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \{0\}) \) for every \( t > 0 \), and for every multi-index \( \alpha \), we have
\[
D^\alpha f_t = -\frac{1}{2t} \int_0^t D^\alpha(|Q^{1/2} e^{-\sigma B^*} \cdot |2s|) d\sigma.
\]
Since for every \( \sigma \in \mathbb{R} \) the function \( \theta(\sigma, \cdot) \) is homogeneous with degree 2s, its \( j \)th order derivatives are homogeneous with degree \( 2s - j \); therefore for every multi-index \( \alpha \) and \( \xi \neq 0 \) we have
\[
|D^\alpha \theta(\sigma, \xi)| = |D^\alpha \theta(\sigma, \xi)| \leq \max\{|D^\alpha \theta(|\sigma|, y)| : |y| = 1\}|\xi|^{2s-|\alpha|},
\]
and consequently, for every \( t \in (0, 1) \),
\[
|D^\alpha f_t(\xi)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \sup_{0 < \sigma < 1} |D^\alpha \theta(\sigma, \xi)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \max\{|D^\alpha \theta(|\sigma|, y)| : |y| = 1\}|\xi|^{2s-|\alpha|} = K_\alpha|\xi|^{2s-|\alpha|}.
\]
For every multi-index \( \alpha \), \( D^\alpha \tilde{\varphi}_t = D^\alpha e^{f_t} \) is a linear combination of functions such as \( e^{f_t} D^\alpha_1 f_t \cdots D^\alpha_j f_t \), where \( j \in \{1, \ldots, |\alpha|\} \), \( \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_j \in \mathbb{N} \) and \( \sum \alpha_j = |\alpha| \). By the above estimates,
\[
e^{f_t(\xi)} D^\alpha_1 f_t(\xi) \cdots D^\alpha_j f_t(\xi) \leq K_{\alpha_1}|\xi|^{2s-\alpha_1} \cdots K_{\alpha_j}|\xi|^{2s-\alpha_j} \tilde{\varphi}_t(\xi)
\]
and therefore
\[
|D^\alpha \tilde{\varphi}_t(\xi)| \leq \sum_{j=1}^{|\alpha|} c_j |\xi|^{2s-j-|\alpha|} e^{-c|\xi|^{2s}}, \quad \xi \neq 0,
\]
with suitable coefficients \( c_j \). It follows that for every \( \varepsilon \in (0, c) \), there exists \( c_{\varepsilon,|\alpha|} > 0 \) such that
\[
|D^\alpha \tilde{\varphi}_t(\xi)| \leq c_{\varepsilon,|\alpha|} e^{-\varepsilon|\xi|^{2s}} |\xi|^{2s-|\alpha|}, \quad \xi \neq 0.
\]
Now, \( D^\alpha \psi_t(\xi) \) is equal to \( \xi_k D^\alpha \tilde{\varphi}_t(\xi) \) plus a linear combination of derivatives of \( \tilde{\varphi}_t \) of order \( |\alpha| - 1 \). Therefore,
\[
|D^\alpha \psi_t(\xi)| \leq c_{\varepsilon,|\alpha|} e^{-\varepsilon|\xi|^{2s}} |\xi|^{2s-|\alpha|+1} + C e^{-\varepsilon|\xi|^{2s}} |\xi|^{2s-|\alpha|}|\xi| = \tilde{c}_{\varepsilon,|\alpha|} e^{-\varepsilon|\xi|^{2s}} |\xi|^{2s-|\alpha|+1}.
\]
Consequently, \( D^\alpha \psi_t \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N) \) provided \( \xi \mapsto e^{-\varepsilon|\xi|^{2s}} |\xi|^{2s-|\alpha|+1} \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N) \), which is satisfied if \( 2(2s-|\alpha|+1) > -N \). It follows that \( \psi_t \in H^m(\mathbb{R}^n) \) if \( 2(2s-m+1) > -N \), namely \( m < 2s + 1 + N/2 \). We recall that we need \( m > N/2 \). Since \( 2s + 1 > 1 \), the interval \( (N/2, 2s + 1 + N/2) \) contains at least one integer \( m \). For such \( m \), \( \psi_t \in H^m(\mathbb{R}^n) \) and \( \|\psi_t\|_{H^m(\mathbb{R}^n)} \) is bounded by a constant independent of \( t \in (0, 1) \), so that \((4.8)\) follows.

To prove \((4.9)\), we argue as in the proof of estimates \((3.6)\) and \((3.11)\) for large \( t \). We use the semigroup property \( P_t \circ P_s = P_{t+s} \) for \( t, s > 0 \), which may be rewritten as
\[
g_{t+s}(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} g_s(x - e^{-sB}y)g_t(y)dy, \quad t, s > 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N.
\]
In particular, for \( t > 1 \), we get
\[
g_t(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} g_1(x - e^{-B}y)g_{t-1}(y)dy, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N.
\]
From the first part of the proof, we know that \( g_1 \) is continuously differentiable. So, \( g_t \) is continuously differentiable and for every \( k = 1, \ldots, N \) we have
\[
\frac{\partial g_t}{\partial x_k}(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_k}(x - e^{-B}y)g_{t-1}(y)dy, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N.
\]
which implies (recalling that \( \|g_{t-1}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} = 1 \))
\[
\left\| \frac{\partial g_t}{\partial x_k} \right\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq \left\| \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_k} \right\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)}, \quad t > 1,
\]
and (4.9) follows. \(\square\)

Applying Theorems 3.8 and 3.9, we extend the results of Theorem 4.1.

**THEOREM 4.4.** Let \( f \in C_b(\mathbb{R}^N) \) and \( \lambda > 0, s \in (0, 1) \setminus \{1/2\} \). Then the equation
\[
\lambda u - Lu = f
\]
has a unique solution \( u \in C_b^{2s}(\mathbb{R}^N) \), and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that
\[
\|u\|_{C_b^{2s}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C\|f\|_\infty.
\]
If \( s = 1/2 \), equation (4.13) has a unique solution in \( Z^1(\mathbb{R}^N) \), and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that
\[
\|u\|_{Z^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C\|f\|_\infty.
\]
If, in addition, \( f \in C_0(\mathbb{R}^N) \) with \( \alpha \in (0, 1) \) and \( \alpha + 2s \notin \{1, 2\} \), then \( u \in C_b^{\alpha+2s}(\mathbb{R}^N) \) and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that
\[
\|u\|_{C_b^{\alpha+2s}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C\|f\|_{C_0(\mathbb{R}^N)}.
\]
If \( \alpha + 2s = k \in \{1, 2\} \), then \( u \in Z_b^k(\mathbb{R}^N) \) and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that
\[
\|u\|_{Z_b^k(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C\|f\|_{C_b^\alpha(\mathbb{R}^N)}.
\]

Applying Theorems 3.12 and 3.13, we extend the results of Theorem 4.2.

**THEOREM 4.5.** Let \( s \in (0, 1), \alpha \in [0, 1) \) be such that \( \alpha + 2s \notin \{1, 2\} \), and let \( f \in C_b^{\alpha+2s}(\mathbb{R}^N) \), \( g \in C_b^{\alpha,\alpha}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^N) \). The mild solution to
\[
\begin{align*}
v_i(t, x) &= L v_i(t, \cdot)(x) + g_i(t, x), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N, \\
v(0, x) &= f(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N,
\end{align*}
\]
belongs to \( C_b^{\alpha+2s}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^N) \), and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \) and \( g \), such that
\[
\|v\|_{C_b^{\alpha,\alpha+2s}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C(\|f\|_{C_b^{\alpha+2s}(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \|g\|_{C_b^{\alpha,\alpha}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^N)}).
\]
Let \( s \in (0, 1), \alpha \in [0, 1) \) be such that \( \alpha + 2s := k \in \{1, 2\} \). Then for every \( f \in Z_b^k(\mathbb{R}^N) \), \( g \in C_b^{\alpha,\alpha}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^N) \) the mild solution to (4.14) belongs to \( Z_b^{1,k}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^N) \), and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that
\[
\|v\|_{Z_b^{1,k}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C(\|f\|_{Z_b^k(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \|g\|_{C_b^{\alpha,\alpha}([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^N)}).
\]

The results of Theorem 4.4 seem to be new. A part of them, in the case \( \alpha \in (0, 1), s \geq 1/2, 1 < \alpha + 2s < 2 \), was proved in [50] for a similar operator \( L \), with \( B x \) replaced by \( b(x) \) in the drift, \( b \in C_b^\alpha(\mathbb{R}^N; \mathbb{R}^N) \). Concerning Theorem 4.5, in the case that \( \alpha \in (0, 1), s < 1/2, \alpha + 2s \in (1, 2) \), a similar result has been recently obtained in [19] for a more general class of operators with suitable nonlinear and time dependent drift coefficients.
5. Examples in infinite dimension

5.1. Ornstein–Uhlenbeck operators

In this section, we deal with the case that \( X \) is an infinite-dimensional separable Banach space and the measures \( \mu_t \) are Gaussian and centered (that is, with zero mean).

For the general theory of Gaussian measures in Banach spaces, we refer to [5]. In particular, we recall that every centered Gaussian measure \( \gamma \) is Fomin differentiable along every \( h \) in the Cameron–Martin space \( H_\gamma \), and the Fomin derivative \( \beta_h^\gamma \) belongs to \( L^p(X,\gamma) \) for every \( p \in [1, +\infty) \) and satisfies

\[
\|\beta_h^\gamma\|_{L^p(X,\gamma)} = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\xi|^p e^{-\|\xi\|_{H_\gamma}^2/2} d\xi \right)^{1/p} =: c_p \|h\|_{H_\gamma},
\]

with \( c_1 = \sqrt{2/\pi} \).

The first Schauder type theorems in the literature are in [11; 29, Chapter 6], concerning smoothing Ornstein–Uhlenbeck operators in a Hilbert setting. We recall that if \( X \) is a Hilbert space, for every centered Gaussian measure \( \gamma \) with covariance \( Q \), the relevant Cameron–Martin space \( H_\gamma \) is the range of \( Q^{1/2} \), with norm \( \|h\|_{H_\gamma} = \|Q^{-1/2}h\| \) where \( Q^{-1/2} \) is the pseudo-inverse of \( Q^{1/2} \).

The assumptions to obtain (in all directions) smoothing Ornstein–Uhlenbeck semigroups are the following.

**Hypothesis 5.1.** \( X \) is a separable Hilbert space, \( A : D(A) \subset X \mapsto X \) is the infinitesimal generator of a strongly continuous semigroup \( e^{tA} \), and \( Q \in \mathcal{L}(X) \) is a self-adjoint nonnegative operator, such that the operators defined by

\[
Q_t := \int_0^t e^{sA} Q e^{sA^*} ds, \quad t > 0
\]

have finite trace for every \( t > 0 \). Moreover, \( e^{tA} \) maps \( X \) into \( Q_t^{1/2}(X) \) for every \( t > 0 \).

The relevant Ornstein–Uhlenbeck semigroup is given by

\[
P_t f(x) = \int_X f(e^{tA} x + y) \mu_t(dy), \quad f \in \mathcal{B}_b(X), \ x \in X,
\]

where

\[
\mu_t = \mathcal{N}(0, Q_t), \quad t > 0,
\]

is the Gaussian measure in \( X \) with mean 0 and covariance \( Q_t \). In this case, \( P_t \) is strong Feller, namely it maps \( \mathcal{B}_b(X) \) into \( C_b(X) \). In fact, it maps \( \mathcal{B}_b(X) \) into \( C_b^k(X) \) for every \( k \in \mathbb{N} \) [29, Theorem 6.2.2]. Our \( L \) is a realization of the operator \( \mathcal{L} \) defined by

\[
\mathcal{L} u(x) = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(Q D^2 u(x)) + \langle x, A^* \nabla u(x) \rangle,
\]

see [29, Section 6.1].

Under Hypothesis 5.1, Hypothesis 3.1 is satisfied with \( H = X, \ H_t = Q_t^{1/2}(X) \), and Hypothesis 3.2(i) holds, since \( e^{tA} \) is a strongly continuous semigroup on \( X \). But also Hypothesis 3.2(ii) is satisfied provided there exist \( \omega \in \mathbb{R}, \ C, M, \theta > 0 \) such that

\[
\|Q_t^{-1/2} e^{tA} \|_{\mathcal{L}(X)} \leq \frac{Ce^{\omega t}}{t^{\theta}}, \quad t > 0.
\]

Indeed, in this case for every \( h \in X \) and \( t > 0, \ p \geq 1 \), we have \( \|\beta^{\mu_t}_{h} \|_{L^p(X,\mu_t)} \leq c_p \|e^{tA}h\|_{Q_t^{1/2}(X)} \leq c_p Ce^{\omega t} t^{-\theta} \|h\| \), due to (5.1) and (5.5). Taking \( p = 1 \) yields that Hypothesis
3.2(ii) is satisfied; taking \( p > 1 \) by Remark 3.4, the space derivatives in the statements of next Theorems 5.2 and 5.3 are Fréchet derivatives instead of mere Gateaux derivatives.

Examples where (5.5) is satisfied are in [29] (see Appendix B and Example 6.2.11). One of them is considered in the next subsection.

The corresponding Schauder and Zygmund regularity results in the stationary case are the following.

**Theorem 5.2.** Let Hypotheses 5.1 and (5.5) hold, and assume \( 1/\theta \notin \mathbb{N} \). For every \( f \in C_b(X) \) and \( \lambda > 0 \), the equation

\[
\lambda u - Lu = f
\]

has a unique solution \( u \in C_b^{1/\theta}(X) \), and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that

\[
\|u\|_{C_b^{1/\theta}(X)} \leq C\|f\|_\infty.
\]

If Hypotheses 5.1 and (5.5) hold and \( 1/\theta \in \mathbb{N} \), equation (5.6) has a unique solution in \( Z^{1/\theta}(X) \), and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that

\[
\|u\|_{Z^{1/\theta}(X)} \leq C\|f\|_\infty.
\]

If, in addition, \( f \in C_b^\alpha(X) \) with \( \alpha \in (0,1) \) and \( \alpha + 1/\theta \notin \mathbb{N} \), then \( u \in C_b^{\alpha+1/\theta}(X) \) and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that

\[
\|u\|_{C_b^{\alpha+1/\theta}(X)} \leq C\|f\|_{C_b^\alpha(X)}.
\]

If \( \alpha + 1/\theta = k \in \mathbb{N} \), then \( u \in Z_b^k(X) \) and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that

\[
\|u\|_{Z_b^k(X)} \leq C\|f\|_{C_b^\alpha(X)}.
\]

The Schauder part of this result was stated in [11; 29, Section 6.4.1] in the case \( Q = I \), \( A \) of negative type, and \( \theta = 1/2 \); see also [24] for further estimates in such a case. It was extended in [16] to Ornstein–Uhlenbeck semigroups arising as transition semigroups of some stochastic PDEs, with \( X = L^2(\Omega) \), \( \Omega \) being a bounded open set in \( \mathbb{R}^N \). In this case, \( A \) is the realization of a second-order elliptic differential operator in \( X \) and \( \theta = 1/2 \).

In the evolution case, Theorems 3.12 and 3.13 yield

**Theorem 5.3.** Let Hypotheses 5.1 and (5.5) hold, and let \( T > 0 \). For every \( f \in C_b(X) \), \( g \in C_b([0,T] \times X) \), let \( v \) be the mild solution to

\[
\begin{cases}
v_t(t,x) = Lv(t,x) + g(t,x), & t \in [0,T], \ x \in X, \\
v(0,\cdot) = f.
\end{cases}
\]

(i) If \( 1/\theta \notin \mathbb{N} \) and \( f \in C_b^{1/\theta}(X) \), then \( v \in C_b^{0,1/\theta}([0,T] \times X) \). There exists \( C = C(T) > 0 \), independent of \( f \) and \( g \), such that

\[
\|v\|_{C_b^{0,1/\theta}([0,T] \times X)} \leq C(\|f\|_{C_b^{1/\theta}(X)} + \|g\|_\infty).
\]

(ii) If \( \alpha \in (0,1) \) and \( \alpha + 1/\theta \notin \mathbb{N} \), \( f \in C_b^{\alpha+1/\theta}(X) \) and \( g \in C_b^{0,\alpha}([0,T] \times X) \), then \( v \in C_b^{0,\alpha+1/\theta}([0,T] \times X) \). There exists \( C = C(T,\alpha) > 0 \), independent of \( f \) and \( g \), such that

\[
\|v\|_{C_b^{0,\alpha+1/\theta}([0,T] \times X)} \leq C(\|f\|_{C_b^{\alpha+1/\theta}(X)} + \|g\|_{C_b^{0,\alpha}([0,T] \times X)}).
\]
Let us go back to the case where $X$ is a Banach space. The classical Ornstein–Uhlenbeck semigroup,
\begin{equation}
  P_t f(x) = \int_X f(e^{-t} x + \sqrt{1-e^{-2t}} y) \mu(dy), \quad t > 0, \; f \in C_b(X), \; x \in X,
\end{equation}
where $\mu$ is any centered Gaussian measure in $X$, is not strong Feller. It is smoothing only along the directions of the Cameron–Martin space $H_\mu$. However, by the changement of variables $z = \sqrt{1-e^{-2t}} y$ in the integral, it may be rewritten in the form (1.1), with $T_t = e^{-t} I$ and $\mu_t = \mu \circ (\sqrt{1-e^{-2t}} I)^{-1}$, which is the centered Gaussian measure in $X$ with covariance $Q_t = (1-e^{-2t}) Q$, if $Q : X^* \to X$ is the covariance of $\mu$. For the case where $\mu$ is non-Gaussian see Section 5.4.

The generator $L$ of $P_t$ is a realization of $\text{div}_\mu \nabla H_\mu$, where $\text{div}_\mu$ is the Gaussian divergence and $\nabla H_\mu$ is the gradient along $H_\mu$, see [5, Section 5.8].

As we mentioned at the beginning of the section, $\mu_t$ is Fomin differentiable along every $h \in H_\mu_t$, and Hypothesis 3.1 is satisfied with $H_t = H_\mu_t$. Since $Q_t$ is a multiple of $Q$, the elements of $H_\mu_t$ coincide with those of $H_\mu$, but the norms of these spaces are different, and precisely we have
\begin{equation}
  \|h\|_{H_\mu_t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-e^{-2t}}} \|h\|_{H_\mu}, \quad h \in H_\mu, \; t > 0.
\end{equation}
The semigroup $T_t = e^{-t} I$ maps obviously $H_\mu$ into itself and into $H_\mu_t$ for every $t > 0$; moreover by (5.1), we have
\begin{equation}
  \|\beta_{T_t} h\|_{L^1(X,\mu_t)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \|e^{-t} h\|_{H_\mu_t} \leq \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{e^{-t}}{\sqrt{1-e^{-2t}}} \|h\|_{H_\mu}, \quad t > 0, \; h \in H_\mu,
\end{equation}
with $c = (2/\pi)^{1/2} \sup_{t > 0} t^{1/2} / \sqrt{1-e^{-2t}}$. Therefore, Hypothesis 3.2 is satisfied with $H = H_\mu$, $\omega = -1$, $\theta = 1/2$. Applying Theorems 3.8 and 3.9 gives the same results of [18], namely

**Theorem 5.4.** Let $\lambda > 0$, $f \in C_b(X)$, and set $H = H_\mu$. Then the unique solution to
\begin{equation}
  \lambda u - Lu = f
\end{equation}
belongs to $Z^2_H(X)$, and there is $C > 0$ such that
\begin{equation}
  \|u\|_{Z^2_H(X)} \leq C \|f\|_{\infty}.
\end{equation}
If, in addition, $f \in C^0_H(X)$ with $0 < \alpha < 1$, $u$ belongs to $C^{2+\alpha}_H(X)$, and there is $C > 0$ such that
\begin{equation}
  \|u\|_{C^{2+\alpha}_H(X)} \leq C \|f\|_{C^0_H(X)}.
\end{equation}
Let now $T > 0$, $f \in Z^2_H(X)$, $g \in C_b([0,T] \times X)$. Then the mild solution to
\begin{equation}
  \begin{cases}
  v_t(t,x) = Lv(t,x) + g(t,x), & t \in [0,T], \; x \in X, \\
  v(0,\cdot) = f,
\end{cases}
\end{equation}
belongs to $Z^{0,2}_H([0,T] \times X)$, and there exists $C = C(T) > 0$ such that $\|v\|_{Z^{0,2}_H([0,T] \times X)} \leq C(\|f\|_{Z^2_H(X)} + \|g\|_{\infty})$.

If, in addition, $f \in C_H^{2+\alpha}(X)$, $g \in C^0_H([0,T] \times X)$ with $\alpha \in (0,1)$, then $v \in C_H^{0,2+\alpha}([0,T] \times X)$ and there exists $C = C(T,\alpha) > 0$ such that $\|v\|_{C_H^{0,2+\alpha}([0,T] \times X)} \leq C(\|f\|_{C_H^{2+\alpha}(X)} + \|g\|_{C_H^{0,\alpha}([0,T] \times X)})$.

Theorem 5.4 can be extended to the wider class of Ornstein–Uhlenbeck operators considered in [34, 59]. Here, $A : D(A) \subset X \mapsto X$ is the infinitesimal generator of a strongly continuous
semigroup $e^{tA}$, and $Q \in \mathcal{L}(X^*, X)$ is a nonnegative (namely, $x^*(Qx^*) \geq 0$ for every $x^* \in X^*$) and symmetric (namely, $y^*(Qx^*) = x^*(Qy^*)$ for every $x^*, y^* \in X^*$) operator. Moreover, the operators $Q_t$ defined through a Pettis integral,

$$Q_t x^* := \int_0^t e^{sA}Qe^{sA^*}x^*ds, \quad x^* \in X^*, \ t > 0,$$

are assumed to be the covariances of centered Gaussian measures $\mu_t$ in $X$. We recall that if $X$ is a Hilbert space, $Q_t$ is the covariance operator of a Gaussian measure if and only if its trace is finite. If $X$ is just a Banach space, (necessary and) sufficient conditions for $Q_t$ to be the covariance of a Gaussian measure are in [60, Theorem 7.1]. References for sufficient conditions are also in [61, Remark 2].

Here we choose as $H$ the reproducing kernel Hilbert space $H_Q$ associated to the operator $Q$, see [34; 58, Chapter III]. If $B \in \mathcal{L}(H, X)$ and $Q = BB^*$, $P_t$ defined by (1.1) with $T_t = e^{tA}$ is the transition semigroup of a stochastic evolution equation,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left\{ 
\begin{array}{l}
\frac{dX(t)}{dt} = AX(t)dt + BdW_H(t), \quad t > 0, \\
X(0) = x
\end{array}
\right.
\end{aligned}$$

where $W_H(t)$ is a cylindrical Wiener process with Cameron–Martin space $H$, see [10] for precise definitions and more details. Moreover, it was proved in [34, Theorem 6.2] that the semigroup $P_t$ is strongly continuous in the mixed topology on $C_b(X)$, which is the finest locally convex topology on $C_b(X)$ which agrees on every bounded set with the topology of uniform convergence on compact sets.

Hypothesis 3.1 is satisfied with $T_t = e^{tA}$, $H = H_Q$ [34, Theorem 3.4] if there exists $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$ such that for every $x^* \in D(A^*)$ we have $(A^* - \omega I)x^*(Qx^*) \leq 0$, or equivalently if for every $x^* \in X^*$ the function $t \mapsto \|ix^*e^{-\omega t}(e^{tA})^*x^*\|_H$ is nonincreasing in $[0, +\infty)$ (here $i$ is the embedding $i : H \rightarrow X$). In this case, by [34, Theorem 3.5], all the Cameron–Martin spaces $H_{\mu_t}$ coincide and have equivalent norms for every $t > 0$, and $e^{tA}$ maps $H$ into $H_{\mu_t}$, with

$$\|e^{tA}h\|_{H_{\mu_t}}^2 \leq \frac{1}{t^2} \int_0^t \|e^{sA}h\|_H^2 ds, \quad t > 0.$$ 

Therefore, if $M, \omega$ are such that $\|e^{tA}\|_{\mathcal{L}(H)} \leq Me^{\omega t}$ for $t > 0$, we get

$$\|e^{tA}h\|_{H_{\mu_t}} \leq \frac{M}{t^{1/2}} e^{\max(\omega, 0)t}\|h\|_H, \quad t > 0.$$ 

Recalling (5.1), we obtain that Hypothesis 3.2 is satisfied with $\theta = 1/2$ and $\omega$ replaced by $\max\{\omega, 0\}$. The statements of Theorem 5.4 hold in this case too. Note that, still by (5.1) and Remark 3.4, the space derivatives in the statements are in fact Fréchet derivatives.

5.2. Nonlocal Ornstein–Uhlenbeck operators

As mentioned in the introduction, semigroups of type (1.1) arise as transition semigroups of Ornstein–Uhlenbeck processes with Lévy noise (see [33, 40, 41]) in finite- or infinite-dimensional state spaces, that is, a stochastic process $X(t)$, $t \geq 0$, solving a stochastic differential equation on $X$ of type

$$dX(t) = AX(t)dt + dY(t),$$

where $Y(t)$, $t \geq 0$, is a Lévy process. We have seen examples of this type to which our results apply in finite dimensions in Section 4.2. In this subsection, we shall discuss such a ‘nonlocal’ example in infinite dimensions. More precisely, in the situation of the previous subsection we take $X = L^2((0,1), dt)$, where $dt$ denotes Lebesgue measure on $(0,1)$. Let $A$ be the Laplace operator $\Delta$ on $L^2((0,1))$ with Dirichlet boundary conditions. Since we do not want to
use too much theory of Lévy processes (see [1, 43, 53]), we just mention here that such a process is determined by a negative definite function \( \lambda : L^2(0,1) \to \mathbb{C} \), which in our case we take concretely to be

\[
\lambda(x) := \|x\|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 + c \|x\|_{L^2(0,1)}^2, \quad x \in L^2(0,1),
\]

where \( c \geq 0 \) and \( s \in (0,1) \). The first summand corresponds to the Wiener process part and the second to the pure jump part of \( Y(t) \), \( t \geq 0 \), in its Levy-Itô-decomposition (see [1, 43, 53]). The corresponding transition semigroup of \( X(t) \), \( t \geq 0 \), is then given by

\[
P_t f(x) = \int f(e^{t \Delta} x + y) \mu_t(dy), \quad t > 0, \quad f \in B_b(L^2(0,1)), \quad x \in L^2(0,1),
\]

where \( \mu_t \), \( t \geq 0 \), are probability measures with \( \mu_0 = \delta_0 \) and with Fourier transforms given by

\[
\hat{\mu}_t(x) := \int_{L^2(0,1)} e^{i(x,y)} \mu_t(dy)
\]

\[
= \exp \left\{ - \int_0^t \|e^{r \Delta} x\|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 + c \|e^{r \Delta} x\|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 \, dr \right\},
\]

for \( t > 0 \) and \( x \in L^2(0,1) \); see [41, Section 8].

In fact, it follows from the proof of [41, Proposition 8.1] that there exists probability measures \( \mu^*_t \) on \( L^2(0,1) \) such that

\[
\hat{\mu}_t^*(x) = \exp \left\{ - \int_0^t c \|e^{r \Delta} x\|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 \, dr \right\}, \quad t > 0,
\]

while \( \exp\{-\int_0^t \|e^{r \Delta} x\|_{L^2(0,1)}^2 \, dr\} \) is the Fourier transform of the Gaussian measure \( N_{0,Q_t} \), where

\[
Q_t = 2 \int_0^t e^{2r \Delta} \, dr = (-\Delta)^{-1}(I - e^{2t \Delta}), \quad t > 0,
\]

has finite trace, because the eigenvalues \( \lambda_k \), \( k \in \mathbb{N} \), of \( \Delta \) are proportional to \(-k^2\). Therefore,

\[
\mu_t = \mathcal{N}(0,Q_t) * \mu^*_t, \quad t > 0.
\]

Furthermore, it follows immediately from the proof of [41, Proposition 8.1] that the functions in (5.9) are equicontinuous in 0 with respect to the Sazonov topology on \( L^2(0,1) \) (namely, the topology generated by the seminorms \( x \mapsto Tx \), where \( T \) is any Hilbert–Schmidt operator in \( L^2(0,1) \)). This implies that \( t \mapsto \mu_t \) is weakly continuous (see, for example, [58, Chapter IV.1.2, Proposition 1.1]).

The generator \( L \) of \( P_t \) is a realization in \( B_b(L^2(0,1)) \) of the operator \( \mathcal{L} \) that reads as

\[
\mathcal{L} u(x) = \int_{L^2(0,1)} \left( i(x, \Delta y) \mu^*_t(dy) - \lambda(y) \right) e^{i(x,y)} \, \nu(dy),
\]

for all smooth cylindrical functions \( u \) such that \( u = \hat{\nu} \) for some probability measure \( \nu \) on \( L^2(0,1) \). We refer to [40] for details and a rigorous analysis.

Clearly, if \( c = 0 \), \( \mu_t \) is the Gaussian measure \( \mathcal{N}(0,Q_t) \) above, which is given by (5.2) with \( Q = 2I \) and \( A = \Delta \). In this case, \( e^{t \Delta} \) maps \( L^2(0,1) \) into \( Q_t^{1/2}(L^2(0,1)) \), and by elementary spectral theory, we get

\[
\|Q_t^{1/2} e^{t \Delta} \|_{\mathcal{L}(L^2(0,1))} \leq \frac{c}{t^{1/2}}, \quad t > 0,
\]

so (5.5) holds. So, \( P_t \) is just the semigroup (5.3) with \( Q = 2I \) and \( A = \Delta \), and \( \mathcal{L} \) has the representation (5.4).
For $c > 0$, we can apply our approach to our realization $L$ of the operator $L$ in (5.12). So, let us check our Hypotheses 3.1 and 3.2 with $H = X = L^2(0, 1)$, $H_t = Q^{1/2}_t(L^2(0, 1))$, and $\theta = 1/2$. Obviously the only thing to check is Hypothesis 3.2(ii).

Let us start with proving the Fomin differentiability of $\mu_t$ along $e^{t A}h$, for every $h \in L^2(0, 1)$ and $t > 0$. By the previous subsection, we know that $N(0, \mu_t)$ is Fomin differentiable along $e^{t A}h$ for every $t > 0$ and $h \in L^2(0, 1)$, with

$$\left\| \beta_N^{N(0,\mu_t)} \right\|_{L^1(\mu_t(0,1))} \leq \frac{c}{t^{1/2}} \|h\|_{L^2(0,1)}, \quad t > 0, h \in L^2(0,1).$$

Now (5.11) and the following lemma ensure that Hypothesis 3.2(ii) also holds for the measures $\mu_t$, still with $\theta = 1/2$.

**Lemma 5.5.** Let $\mu$, $\nu$ be probability measures on a separable Banach space $X$, such that $\mu$ is Fomin differentiable along $v \in X$. Then $\mu \ast \nu$ is Fomin differentiable along $v$ and

$$\|\beta_{\mu \ast \nu}^{\mu \ast \nu}\|_{L^1(\mu \ast \nu(v))} \leq \|\beta_{\mu}^{\mu}\|_{L^1(\mu(v))}.$$

**Proof.** Let $f \in C_b^1(X)$. Then, defining $Ad: X \times X \to X$ by $Ad(x,y) := x + y$ and $\pi_1: X \times X \to X$ by $\pi_1(x,y) = x$, we have

$$\int_X \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(\mu \ast \nu) = \int_X \int_X \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(x + y) \mu(dx)\nu(dy),$$

$$= \int_X \int_X f(x + y) \beta_{\mu}^{\mu}(x) \mu(dx)\nu(dy),$$

$$= \int_X \int_X f(Ad(x,y)) \mathbb{E}_{\mu \ast \nu}[\beta_{\mu}^{\mu} \circ \pi_1 | \sigma(Ad)] \mu(dx)\nu(dy),$$

$$= \int_X f(z) \mathbb{E}_{\mu \ast \nu}[\beta_{\mu}^{\mu} \circ \pi_1 | Ad = z](\mu \ast \nu)(dz),$$

where $\mathbb{E}_{\mu \ast \nu}[\varphi | \sigma(g)]$ denotes the conditional expectation of $\varphi \in L^1(X \times X, \mu \otimes \nu)$ with respect to the sigma-algebra generated by $g : X \times X \to X$. Furthermore,

$$\int_X \mathbb{E}_{\mu \ast \nu}[\beta_{\mu}^{\mu} \circ \pi_1 | Ad = z](\mu \ast \nu)(dz) \leq \int_X \int_X \mathbb{E}_{\mu \ast \nu}[\beta_{\mu}^{\mu} \circ \pi_1 | Ad = z](\mu \ast \nu)(dz),$$

$$= \int_X \int_X \mathbb{E}_{\mu \ast \nu}[\beta_{\mu}^{\mu} \circ \pi_1 | \sigma(Ad)] d\mu \otimes \nu,$$

$$= \int_X \beta_{\mu}^{\mu}(dz).$$

The statement follows, with $\beta_{\mu \ast \nu}^{\mu \ast \nu}(z) = \mathbb{E}_{\mu \ast \nu}[\beta_{\mu}^{\mu} \circ \pi_1 | Ad = z]. \quad \Box$

Applying Theorems 3.8 and 3.9 yields

**Theorem 5.6.** For every $f \in C_b(L^2(0, 1))$ and $\lambda > 0$, the equation

$$\lambda u - Lu = f$$

has a unique solution $u \in Z_b^2(L^2(0, 1))$, and there is $C > 0$, independent of $f$, such that

$$\|u\|_{Z_b^2(L^2(0,1))} \leq C\|f\|_{\infty}.$$
If, in addition, \( f \in C_b^2(L^2(0,1)) \) with \( \alpha \in (0,1) \), then \( u \in C_b^{2+\alpha}(X) \) and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that

\[
\|u\|_{C_b^{2+\alpha}(L^2(0,1))} \leq C \|f\|_{C_b^2(L^2(0,1))}.
\]

Applying Theorems 3.12 and 3.13 yields

**Theorem 5.7.** Let \( T > 0 \). For every \( f \in C_b(L^2(0,1)) \), \( g \in C_b([0,T] \times L^2(0,1)) \), let \( u \) be the mild solution to

\[
\begin{aligned}
&u_t(t, x) = Lu(t, x) + g(t, x), \quad t \in [0, T], \ x \in L^2(0,1), \\
&u(0, \cdot) = f.
\end{aligned}
\]

(i) If \( f \in Z_b^0(L^2(0,1)) \) and \( g \in C_b ([0,T] \times L^2(0,1)) \), then \( v \in Z_b^{0,2}([0,T] \times L^2(0,1)) \), and there exists \( C = C(T) > 0 \), independent of \( f \) and \( g \), such that

\[
\|v\|_{Z_b^{0,2}([0,T] \times L^2(0,1))} \leq C(\|f\|_{Z_b^0(L^2(0,1))} + \|g\|_{L^\infty}).
\]

(ii) If \( \alpha \in (0,1) \) and \( f \in C_b^{2+\alpha}(L^2(0,1)) \), \( g \in C_b^{\alpha,\alpha}([0,T] \times L^2(0,1)) \), then \( v \in C_b^{\alpha,\alpha}([0,T] \times L^2(0,1)) \). There exists \( C = C(T, \alpha) > 0 \), independent of \( f \) and \( g \), such that

\[
\|v\|_{C_b^{\alpha,\alpha}([0,T] \times L^2(0,1))} \leq C(\|f\|_{C_b^{2+2\alpha}(L^2(0,1))} + \|g\|_{C_b^{\alpha,\alpha}([0,T] \times L^2(0,1))}).
\]

### 5.3. The Gross Laplacian and its powers

Here \( X \) is a separable Hilbert space and \( Q \in L(X) \) is a self-adjoint positive operator with finite trace. The semigroup \( P_t \) is defined by (1.1) with \( T_t = I \) for every \( t > 0 \), and \( \mu_t = \mathcal{N}(0,tQ) \) is the centered Gaussian measure in \( X \) with covariance \( tQ \). Therefore, we have

\[
P_t f(x) = \int_X f(x+y)\mu_t(dy) = \int_X f(x+\sqrt{t}z)\mu(dz), \quad f \in C_b(X), \ t > 0,
\]

with \( \mu = \mu_1 = \mathcal{N}(0,Q) \). That \( P_t \) is a semigroup (namely, \( \mu_t \ast \mu_s = \mu_{t+s} \) for every \( s, t > 0 \)) is a consequence of standard properties of Gaussian measures, for example, [5, Proposition 2.2.10]. The operator \( L \) defined in (1.3) is a realization of the differential operator

\[
L u(x) = \frac{1}{4} \text{Tr}(QD^2u(x)).
\]

See [29, Chapter 3; 35] and the references therein. We choose as \( H_t \) the Cameron–Martin space of \( \mu_t \). So, Hypothesis 3.1 is satisfied. Moreover, we take \( H = H_1 = \text{the Cameron–Martin space of } \mu \). We have \( H_t = Q^{1/2}(X) = H \) for every \( t > 0 \), with norm depending on \( t \),

\[
\|h\|_{H_t} = \frac{1}{t^{1/2}} \|h\|_H, \quad h \in H, \ t > 0.
\]

Consequently, by (5.1),

\[
\|S_{t,s}^{\mu_t}h\|_{L^p(X,\mu_t)} \leq C_p \frac{t^{1/2}}{s^{1/2}} \|h\|_H, \quad h \in H, \ t > 0,
\]

and taking \( p = 1 \), Hypothesis 3.2 is satisfied with \( \theta = 1/2, \omega = 0 \). Therefore Theorems 3.8 and 3.9 yield that the statement of Theorem 5.4 holds in this case too, and in this case too the space derivatives in the statement are Fréchet derivatives, by (5.15) and Remark 3.4.

The Schauder part of Theorem 5.4 in the stationary case was already stated in [12, 29]; see also [3] for a related result.

Now let us consider the powers \((-L)^s \) with \( s \in (0,1) \). As in the finite-dimensional case (see (4.5)), we define it as minus the generator of the subordinated semigroup \( S_t \) of \( P_t \) on \( C_b(X) \).
with subordinator \( \{\eta^{(s)}(r)dr, \ t > 0\} \), where as in Section 4.1, \( \eta^{(s)}(r) \), \( r > 0 \), is given as the inverse Laplace transform of \( [0, \infty) \ni \lambda \mapsto e^{-t\lambda^s} \), that is,

\[
S_t f(x) = \int_0^\infty (P^s f)(x) \eta^{(s)}(\sigma) d\sigma = \int_0^\infty \int_X f(x+y) \mathcal{N}(0,\sigma Q)(dy) \eta^{(s)}(\sigma) d\sigma
\]

\[
= \int_X f(x+y) \nu_t(dy), \quad t > 0,
\]

where \( P_t \) is the semigroup in (5.14), and the measures \( \nu_t \) are defined by

\[
\nu_0(B) = \delta_0(B); \quad \nu_t(B) = \int_0^\infty \mathcal{N}(0,\sigma Q)(B) \eta^{(s)}(\sigma) d\sigma
\]

\[
= \int_0^\infty \mathcal{N}(0,Q)(B/\sigma^{1/2}) \eta^{(s)}(\sigma) d\sigma, \quad t > 0, \ B \in \mathcal{B}(X), \quad (5.16)
\]

where \( \mathcal{B}(X) \) denotes the Borel \( \sigma \)-algebra of \( X \). According to the terminology of [6, Chapter 4], \( \nu_t \) is called ‘mixture of measures’.

**Lemma 5.8.** \( t \mapsto \nu_t \) is weakly continuous in \( [0, +\infty) \). The generator of \( S_t \) is the operator whose resolvent is given by

\[
\sin(s\pi) \int_0^\infty \frac{R(\xi,L)}{\lambda^2 - 2\xi^s \cos(s\pi) + \xi^{2s}} d\xi, \quad \lambda > 0. \quad (5.17)
\]

**Proof.** Let us check that \( t \mapsto \nu_t \) is weakly continuous. For every \( f \in C_b(X) \) and \( t > 0 \), we have

\[
\int_X f(x) \nu_t(dx) = \int_X \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \mathcal{N}(0,\sigma Q)(dx) \eta^{(s)}(\sigma) d\sigma
\]

\[
= \int_X \int_0^{+\infty} f(t^{1/2s}\tau^{1/2}z) N_0,Q(dz) \eta^{(s)}(\tau) d\tau
\]

For \( t_0 > 0 \), the right-hand side goes to \( \int_X f(x) \nu_0(dx) \) as \( t \rightarrow t_0 \), by the Dominated Convergence Theorem. The same holds for \( t_0 = 0 \), recalling that \( \int_0^{+\infty} \eta^{(s)}(\tau) d\tau = 1 \).

Concerning the second assertion, using (4.4) for every \( \lambda > 0 \) and \( f \in C_b(X) \), we get

\[
\int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t} S_t f(x) dt = \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t} \int_0^\infty P^s f(x) \frac{t^{-1/s}}{\pi} \int_0^\infty e^{-\sigma t^{-1/s} r^{-s} \cos(s\pi)} \sin(r^s \sin(s\pi)) dr \ d\sigma \ dt
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty d\xi \left( \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda t - t\xi \cos(s\pi)} \sin(t\xi \sin(s\pi)) dt \right) \int_0^\infty P^s f(x) e^{-\sigma \xi} d\sigma
\]

\[
= \frac{\sin(s\pi)}{\pi} \int_0^\infty R(\xi,L) f(x) \frac{\xi^s}{\lambda^2 - 2\xi^s \cos(s\pi) + \xi^{2s}} d\xi
\]

(the last equality follows from \( \int_0^\infty e^{-at} \sin(bt) dt = b/(b^2 + a^2) \)). \( \square \)

We recall that if \( L \) is the infinitesimal generator of a bounded strongly continuous semigroup in a Banach space, formula (5.17) coincides with the Kato representation formula for the resolvent of \( -(-L)^s \) for \( s \in (0,1) \), which may be taken as a definition of \( -(-L)^s \) [37]. In our case, \( P_t \) is a contraction semigroup in \( C_b(X) \) but it is not strongly continuous, whereas it is strongly continuous in \( BUC(X) \). Therefore, the operator whose resolvent is given by (5.17) is an extension to \( C_b(X) \) of \(-(-L_0)^s \), where \( L_0 \) is the part of \( L \) in \( BUC(X) \), and it
may be called $-(-L)^s$, although our case is not covered by the standard theory of powers of (noninvertible) operators.

The following easy lemma will be used here and in the following.

**Lemma 5.9.** Let $\nu$ be a probability measure in a Banach space $X$ that is Fomin differentiable along some $h$, and let $c > 0$. Then the measure $\nu_c := \nu \circ \left( c \mathcal{I} \right)^{-1}$ (namely, $\nu_c(A) = \nu(A/c)$) is Fomin differentiable along $h$, and

$$
\begin{align}
(i) & \quad \beta_h^{\nu_c}(y) = \frac{1}{c} \beta_h^{\nu}(y/c), \quad \nu_c - \text{a.e. } y \in X; \\
(ii) & \quad \|\beta_h^{\nu_c}\|_{L^1(X,\nu_c)} = \frac{1}{c} \|\beta_h^{\nu}\|_{L^1(X,\nu)}.
\end{align}
$$

(5.18)

**Proof.** For every $f \in C_b^1(X)$ and $t > 0$, we have

$$
\int_X \frac{\partial f}{\partial h}(y)\nu_c(dy) = \int_X \frac{\partial f}{\partial h}(cz)\nu(dz) = \int_X \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial h} f(c \cdot)(z) \nu(dz)
$$

$$
= \frac{1}{c} \int_X f(cz)\beta_h^{\nu}(z)\nu(dz) = \frac{1}{c} \int_X f(y)\beta_h^{\nu_c}(y/c)\nu_c(dy),
$$

and (5.18)(i) follows. Moreover,

$$
\|\beta_h^{\nu_c}\|_{L^1(X,\nu_c)} = \frac{1}{c} \int_X \left| \beta_h^{\nu_c}(y/c) \right| \nu_c(dy) = \frac{1}{c} \int_X |\beta_h^{\nu}(y)| \nu(dy)
$$

which is (5.18)(ii). \[ \Box \]

**Proposition 5.10.** Let $H = Q^{1/2}(X)$, $T_t = I$ for every $t > 0$. The measures $\nu_t$ defined in (5.16) satisfy Hypothesis 3.2, with $\omega = 0$ and $\theta = 1/(2s)$.

**Proof.** We have to check that $\nu_t$ is Fomin differentiable along every $h \in H$, and that there exists $C > 0$ such that

$$
\|\beta_h^{\nu_t}\|_{L^1(X,\nu_t)} \leq \frac{C}{t^{1/(2s)}}, \quad t > 0, \ h \in H.
$$

(5.19)

Setting as before $\mu_t := \mathcal{N}(0, tQ) = \mu \circ (t^{1/2} \mathcal{I})^{-1}$, $\mu := \mathcal{N}(0, Q)$, we get from Lemma 5.9

$$
\beta_h^{\mu_t}(y) = \frac{1}{t^{1/2}} \beta_h^{\mu}(y/t^{1/2}), \quad t > 0, \ h \in H, \ y \in X.
$$

Consequently, we get

$$
\int_X \frac{\partial f}{\partial h}(y)\nu_t(dy) = \int_X \frac{\partial f}{\partial h}(y) \int_0^\infty \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma Q)(dy) \eta_{t}^{(s)}(\sigma)d\sigma
$$

$$
= \int_0^\infty \int_X \frac{\partial f}{\partial h}(y)\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma Q)(dy) \eta_{t}^{(s)}(\sigma)d\sigma
$$

$$
= \int_0^\infty \int_X f(y) \frac{1}{\sigma^{1/2}} \beta_h^{\mu}(y/\sigma^{1/2}) \mu_{\sigma}(dy) \eta_{t}^{(s)}(\sigma)d\sigma = \int_X f(y) \gamma_t(dy),
$$

where the measures $\gamma_t$ are defined by

$$
\gamma_t(A) := \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sigma^{1/2}} \left( \int_A \beta_h^{\mu}(y/\sigma^{1/2}) \mu_{\sigma}(dy) \right) \eta_{t}^{(s)}(\sigma)d\sigma,
$$

$$
= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sigma^{1/2}} \left( \int_{A/\sigma^{1/2}} \beta_h^{\mu}(z) \mu(dz) \right) \eta_{t}^{(s)}(\sigma)d\sigma, \quad A \in \mathcal{B}(X).
$$
Now we prove that each $\gamma_t$ is absolutely continuous with respect to $\nu_t$. This will be done showing that the positive and negative parts of $\gamma_t$ are, respectively, given by

\begin{align}
\gamma_t^+(A) &= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sigma^{1/2}} \left( \int_{A/\sigma^{1/2}} (\beta_h^\mu)^+(z) \mu(dz) \right) \eta_t^{(s)}(\sigma) d\sigma, \quad A \in B(X), \\
\gamma_t^-(A) &= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sigma^{1/2}} \left( \int_{A/\sigma^{1/2}} (\beta_h^\mu)^-(z) \mu(dz) \right) \eta_t^{(s)}(\sigma) d\sigma, \quad A \in B(X).
\end{align}

Such representations yield that both $\gamma_t^+$ and $\gamma_t^-$ are absolutely continuous with respect to $\nu_t$, because for every $\nu_t$-negligible $A$ we have by definition $\int_0^\infty \mu(A/\sigma^{1/2}) \eta_t^{(s)}(\sigma) d\sigma = 0$, and since $\eta_t^{(s)}(\sigma) > 0$ for every $\sigma > 0$ we get $\mu(A/\sigma^{1/2}) = 0$ for almost every $\sigma > 0$ and therefore $\gamma_t^+(A) = \gamma_t^-(A) = 0$.

By [5, Section 2.10], there exists a $\mu$-version $f_0$ of $\beta_h^\mu$ which is linear on a full measure subspace of $X$. We set

\[ X^+ := \{ x \in X : f_0(x) \geq 0 \}, \quad X^- := \{ x \in X : f_0(x) < 0 \}, \]

and we check that $X = X^+ \cup X^-$ is a Hahn decomposition of $(X, \gamma_t)$, namely $X^+ \cap X^- = \emptyset$ (which is obvious) and

\[ \gamma_t(A \cap X^+) \geq 0, \quad \gamma_t(A \cap X^-) \leq 0, \quad A \in B(X). \]

Indeed, for every $A \in B(X)$, we have

\[ \gamma_t(A \cap X^+) = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sigma^{1/2}} \left( \int_{(A \cap X^+)/\sigma^{1/2}} (\beta_h^\mu)^+(z) \mu(dz) \right) \eta_t^{(s)}(\sigma) d\sigma = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sigma^{1/2}} \left( \int_{(A \cap X^+)/\sigma^{1/2}} f_0(z) \mu(dz) \right) \eta_t^{(s)}(\sigma) d\sigma. \]

Since $f_0$ is linear on a $\mu$-full measure subspace, then for every $\sigma > 0$ the sets $X^+ / \sigma^{1/2}$ and $X^+$ may differ only by a $\mu$-negligible set. Therefore, $f_0(z) \geq 0$ for $\mu$-a.e. $z \in X^+ / \sigma^{1/2}$, so that $\int_{(A \cap X^+)/\sigma^{1/2}} f_0(z) \mu(dz) \geq 0$ and therefore $\gamma_t(A \cap X^+) \geq 0$. The same argument yields $\gamma_t(A \cap X^-) \leq 0$, and (5.20), (5.21) follow.

Therefore, $\gamma_t$ is absolutely continuous with respect to $\nu_t$ and its density is the Fomin derivative $\beta_t^\mu$ of $\nu_t$ along $h$. Let us estimate its $L^1(X, \nu_t)$ norm. We have

\[ \| \beta_t^\mu \|_{L^1(X, \nu_t)} = \sup \left\{ \frac{1}{\|f\|_\infty} \int_X f(y) \beta_t^\mu(y) \nu_t(dy), \ f \in L^\infty(X, \nu_t) \setminus \{0\} \right\}, \]

and for every $f \in L^\infty(X, \nu_t)$, we have

\[ \int_X f(y) \beta_t^\mu(y) \nu_t(dy) = \int_X f(y) \gamma_t(dy) = \int_X f(y) \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sigma^{1/2}} \beta_h^\mu \left( \frac{y}{\sigma^{1/2}} \right) \mu_{\sigma}(dy) \eta_t^{(s)}(\sigma) d\sigma = \int_0^\infty \left( \frac{1}{\sigma^{1/2}} \int_X f(\sigma^{1/2} x) \beta_h^\mu(x) \mu(dx) \right) \eta_t^{(s)}(\sigma) d\sigma \leq \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sigma^{1/2}} \|f\|_{\infty} \|\beta_h^\mu\|_{L^1(X, \mu)} \eta_t^{(s)}(\sigma) d\sigma \leq \|f\|_{\infty} \|h\|_H \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sigma^{1/2}} \eta_t^{(s)}(\sigma) d\sigma, \]

where

\[ \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sigma^{1/2}} \eta_t^{(s)}(\sigma) d\sigma = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sigma^{1/2}} \eta_t^{(s)} \left( \frac{\sigma}{t^{1/2}} \right) d\sigma = \frac{1}{t^{1/2}} \int_0^\infty \eta^{(s)}(\tau) \frac{d\tau}{\tau^{1/2}}. \]

Therefore, (5.19) follows with $C = \int_0^\infty \eta^{(s)}(\tau) \tau^{-1/2} d\tau$. \qed
Due to Lemma 5.8 and Proposition 5.10, we can apply Theorems 3.8 and 3.9, which give

**Theorem 5.11.** Let \( f \in C_b(X) \) and \( \lambda > 0, s \in (0, 1) \setminus \{1/2\} \). Then the equation

\[
\lambda u + (-L)^s u = f
\]

has a unique solution \( u \in C^{\frac{s}{2},\alpha}_H(X) \), and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that

\[
\|u\|_{C^{\frac{s}{2},\alpha}_H(X)} \leq C\|f\|_{Z^{s}_{H,H}(X)}.
\]

If \( s = 1/2 \), equation (5.22) has a unique solution in \( Z^{1}_{H,H}(X) \), and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that

\[
\|u\|_{Z^{1}_{H,H}(X)} \leq C\|f\|_{C^0(X)}.
\]

If in addition \( f \in C^{\alpha}_H(X) \) with \( \alpha \in (0, 1) \) and \( \alpha + 2s \not\in \{1, 2\} \), then \( u \in C^{\alpha+2s}_H(X) \) and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that

\[
\|u\|_{C^{\alpha+2s}_H(X)} \leq C\|f\|_{C^{\alpha}_H(X)}.
\]

If \( \alpha + 2s = k \in \{1, 2\} \), then \( u \in Z^{k}_{H,H}(X) \) and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that

\[
\|u\|_{Z^{k}_{H,H}(X)} \leq C\|f\|_{C^{\alpha}_H(X)}.
\]

Applying Theorems 3.12 and 3.13, we obtain

**Theorem 5.12.** Let \( s \in (0, 1), \alpha \in [0, 1) \) be such that \( \alpha + 2s \not\in \{1, 2\} \), and let \( f \in C^{s+2s}_H(X), g \in C^{\alpha,\alpha}_H([0, T] \times X) \). The mild solution to

\[
\begin{align*}
&v_t(t,x) + (-L)^sv(t,x) + g(t,x), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, \quad x \in X, \\
&v(0,x) = f(x), \quad x \in X,
\end{align*}
\]

belongs to \( C^{\alpha+2s}_H([0, T] \times X) \), and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \) and \( g \), such that

\[
\|v\|_{C^{\alpha+2s}_H([0, T] \times X)} \leq C\|f\|_{C^{s+2s}_H(X)} + \|g\|_{C^{\alpha,\alpha}_H([0, T] \times X)}.
\]

Let \( s \in (0, 1), \alpha \in [0, 1) \) be such that \( \alpha + 2s = k \in \{1, 2\} \). Then for every \( f \in Z^{s}_{H,H}(X), g \in C^{\alpha,\alpha}_H([0, T] \times X) \) the mild solution to (5.23) belongs to \( Z^{k}_{H,H}([0, T] \times X) \), and there is \( C > 0 \), independent of \( f \), such that

\[
\|v\|_{Z^{k}_{H,H}(X)} \leq C\|f\|_{Z^{s}_{H,H}(X)} + \|g\|_{C^{\alpha,\alpha}_H([0, T] \times X)}.
\]

### 5.4. Non-Gaussian classical Ornstein–Uhlenbeck semigroups

In this section, as announced earlier, we come back to (5.7), more precisely to its non-Gaussian analogue considered in [33, Section 7], for which the semigroup \( P_t \) is given by

\[
P_tf(x) = \int_X f(e^{-t}x + (1 - e^{-pt})^{1/p}y)\mu(dy), \quad t > 0, \quad f \in C_b(X), \quad x \in X,
\]

where \( \mu \) is a suitable Borel probability measure in a Hilbert space \( X \). \( P_t \) may be written in the form (1.1), with \( T_t = e^{-t}I \) and

\[
\mu_t = \mu \circ [(1 - e^{-pt})^{1/p}I]^{-1}, \quad t > 0.
\]

\(^1\)For \( \alpha = 0 \), we mean \( C^{0,0}_H([0, T] \times X) = C_b([0, T] \times X) \).
If $\mu$ is a centered Gaussian measure and $p = 2$, $P_t$ is the classical Ornstein–Uhlenbeck semigroup considered before in (5.7). For $P_t$ to be a semigroup, $\mu$ cannot be any Borel measure: indeed, we need that condition (1.2) is satisfied. It is satisfied provided

$$\mu(a) = e^{-\lambda(a)/p}, \quad a \in X^*,$$

and $\lambda : X^* \mapsto \mathbb{C}$ is a negative definite function, which is Sazonov continuous, and such that

$$\lambda(ta) = t^p \lambda(a), \quad a \in X^*, \quad t > 0.$$ 

The weak continuity of $t \mapsto \mu_t$ follows immediately from the equality $\int_X f(y)\mu_t(dy) = \int_X f((1 - e^{-pt})^{1/p}y)\mu(dy)$, for every $f \in C_b(X)$ and $t \geq 0$.

We fix now a Banach space $H \subset X$ such that $\mu$ is Fomin differentiable along every $h \in H$. ($H$ may be the whole space $D(\mu)$ of all $h \in X$ such that $\mu$ is Fomin differentiable along $h$, or a smaller space continuously embedded in $D(\mu)$). In the case where $X$ is, for example, a separable real Hilbert space, an easy example for such a probability measure $\mu$ with $D(\mu) \supset Q^2(X)$ is the measure $\nu_t$ defined in (5.16) with $t = \frac{1}{p}$ and $s = \frac{p}{2}$ (recall that $\nu_t$ in (5.16) also depends on $s$); in this case, it is easy to check that $\lambda(a) = \langle Qa, a \rangle^{p/2}/2$ and it is convenient to take $H = Q^2(X)$.

Going back to the general case, $T_t = e^{-t}I$ maps obviously $H$ into itself. Moreover, by Lemma 5.9 $\mu_t$ is Fomin differentiable along every $h \in H$ and we have $\|\beta^\mu_{t,h}\|_{L^1(X,\mu_t)} = (1 - e^{-pt})^{-1/p}\|\beta^\mu_h\|_{L^1(X,\mu)}$. Therefore, for every $t > 0$ and $h \in D(\mu)$, we have

$$\|\beta^\mu_{t,h}\|_{L^1(X,\mu_t)} = \frac{e^{-t}}{(1 - e^{-pt})^{1/p}}\|\beta^\mu_h\|_{L^1(X,\mu)} = \frac{e^{-t}}{(1 - e^{-pt})^{1/p}}\|h\|_{D(\mu)} \leq C e^{-t} t^{1/p}\|h\|_{D(\mu)},$$

with $C = \sup_{t > 0} t^{1/p}(1 - e^{-pt})^{-1/p}$. Since $H$ is continuously embedded in $D(\mu)$, Hypothesis 3.2 is satisfied with $\omega = -1$, $\theta = 1/p$ and our approach applies. Hence Theorems 3.8 and 3.9 hold for the generator $L$ of the semigroup in (5.24), with $\theta = 1/p$, as well as Theorems 3.12 and 3.13.

Acknowledgement. The authors are grateful to Jan Van Neerven for discussions about nonsymmetric Ornstein–Uhlenbeck semigroups.

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