of absolute continuity of $Q$ with respect to $P$ on $\alpha$; the conclusions may be strengthened by asserting $Q$ mixing of these sequences with the limiting distribution function $F(y)$, instead of only the convergence of the distribution functions of the averages to $F(y)$.

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THE EQUATION $(\partial^2/\partial x^2 + \partial^2/\partial y^2 + (x^2 + y^2)(\partial/\partial t))^2u + \partial^2u/\partial t^2 = f,$

WITH REAL COEFFICIENTS, IS

“WITHOUT SOLUTIONS”

BY FRANÇOIS TREVES

Communicated by Lipman Bers, February 20, 1962

Indeed, the equation can be written $PP^*(PP^*)^*u = f$, where $P$ is Lewy’s operator $\partial/\partial \bar{z} + iz(\partial/\partial t)$, $z = x + iy$, and the star operation replaces the coefficients of a differential operator by their complex conjugates. Hörmander has shown that, whatever be the open set $\Omega$, there is a function $f \in C^\infty_0(\Omega)$ such that the equation $Pv = f$ does not have any distribution solution $v \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$.

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