Scattering theory for Schrödinger equations on manifolds with asymptotically polynomially growing ends

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December 22, 2011

Abstract

We study a time-dependent scattering theory for Schrödinger operators on a manifold with asymptotically polynomially growing ends. We use the Mourre theory to show the spectral properties of self-adjoint second-order elliptic operators. We prove the existence and the asymptotic completeness of wave operators using the smooth perturbation theory of Kato. We also consider a two-space scattering with a simple reference system.

1 Introduction

We study a class of self-adjoint second-order elliptic operators, which includes Laplacians with long-range potentials on non-compact manifolds which are asymptotically polynomially growing at infinity. We prove Mourre estimate and apply the Mourre theory to these operators. Then we show that there are no accumulation points of embedded eigenvalues except for the zero energy. We obtain resolvent estimates which imply the absence of singular spectrum. We also show the Kato-smoothness for three types of operators. We construct a time-dependent scattering theory for two operators in our class. If the perturbation is "short-range", it admits a factorization into a product of Kato-smooth operators. By virtue of the smooth perturbation theory of Kato, we learn the existence and the asymptotic completeness of wave operators. Lastly, we consider a two-space scattering with a simple reference system. We follow the settings by Ito and Nakamura.

We now describe our model. Let $M$ be an $n$-dimensional smooth non-compact manifold such that $M = M_C \cup M_\infty$, where $M_C$ is pre-compact and $M_\infty$ is the non-compact end as follows: We assume that $M_\infty$ has the form $\mathbb{R}_+ \times N$ where $N$ is a $n - 1$-dimensional compact manifold, and $\mathbb{R}_+ = (0, \infty)$ is the real half line. Let $\omega$ be a positive $C^\infty$ density $\omega$ on $M$ such that on $M_\infty$,

$$\omega = dr \cdot \mu$$

where $r$ is a coordinate in $\mathbb{R}_+$ and $\mu$ is a smooth positive density on $N$. We set $\mathcal{H} = L^2(M, \omega)$ be our function space. We set our "free operator" a self-adjoint second-order elliptic operator $L_0$ which has the form:

$$L_0 = D_r^2 + k(r)P \quad \text{on } (1, \infty) \times N.$$
Here $D_r = i^{-1} \partial_r$, $P$ is a positive self-adjoint second-order elliptic operator acting on $L^2(N, \mu)$, and $k$ is a positive smooth function of $r$ such that the derivatives of $k$ satisfy the following estimates for some $c_0, C > 0$,

$$c_0 r^{-1} k \leq -k' \leq C r^{-1} k,$$

$$|k''| \leq C r^{-2} k.$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

For example $k(r) = r^{-\alpha}$, with $\alpha > 0$ satisfies the above conditions.

We assume that $L$ is a second-order elliptic operator on $M$, essentially self-adjoint on $C_0^\infty(M)$, such that

$$L = L_0 + E,$$

with $E$ having the following properties: There are finitely many coordinate charts $(r, \theta_1, \cdots, \theta_{n-1})$ on $M_\infty$ such that in each chart $E$ has the form

$$E = (1, D_r, \sqrt{k \bar{D}_\theta}) \begin{pmatrix} V & b_1 & b_2 \\ b_1 & a_1 & a_2 \\ b_2 & \bar{a}_1 & a_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{k \bar{D}_\theta} \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\mu(\theta)$ is defined by $\mu = \mu(\theta)d_{\theta_0} \cdots d_{\theta_{n-1}}$ and $\bar{D}_\theta = \mu(\theta)^{-1} D_\theta \mu(\theta)^{1/2}$ is self-adjoint on $L^2(N, \mu)$. The coefficients $a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2$, and $V$ have support in $M_\infty$ and are smooth real-valued functions of $(r, \theta_1, \cdots, \theta_{n-1})$ such that

$$|\partial_r^l \partial_\theta^m a_j(r, \theta)| \leq C_{l,m} r^{-\nu_a - l},$$

$$|\partial_r^l \partial_\theta^m b_j(r, \theta)| \leq C_{l,m} r^{-\nu_b - l},$$

$$|\partial_r^l \partial_\theta^m V(r, \theta)| \leq C_{l,m} r^{-\nu V - l}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)

Let $\chi(r) \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ be a $\mathbb{R}_+$-valued function such that $\chi(r) = 1$ if $r \geq 1$ and $\chi(r) = 0$ if $r \leq \frac{1}{2}$, and set $\chi_R(r) = \chi(\frac{r}{R})$ with $R > 0$. We set our dilation generator by:

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(\chi_R^2 r D_r + D_r r \chi_R^2).$$  \hspace{1cm} (4)

Now we state the main results.

**Theorem 1.** Suppose $L = L_0 + E$, where $k$ satisfies (1) and the coefficients in $E$ obey the bounds (3) with $\nu = \min\{\nu_\alpha, \nu_\beta, \nu_V\} > 0$. Then $\sigma_{esc}(L) = \mathbb{R}_+ \cup \{0\}$ and $L$ satisfies a Mourre estimate at each point in $\mathbb{R}_+$ with conjugate operator $A$ in the sense of Definition 4. In particular, eigenvalues of $L$ do not accumulate in $\mathbb{R}_+$, and $\sigma_{ac}(L) = \emptyset$. We also obtain the resolvent estimates:

$$\sup_{z \in \Lambda_+ = \Lambda \pm i \mathbb{R}_+} \|(|A| + 1)^{-s}(L - z)^{-1}(|A| + 1)^{-s}\| < \infty$$

if $\Lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \sigma_{pp}(L)$ and $s > \frac{1}{2}$.

We prove Theorem 1 in Section 2.

**Theorem 2.** Under the hypotheses of Theorem 1, the operators

$$G_0 = \langle r \rangle^{-s},$$

$$G_1 = \chi_R(\langle r \rangle)^{-s} D_r,$$

$$G_2 = \chi_R(\langle r \rangle)^{-\frac{s}{2}} (kP)^{1/4}$$

are $L$-smooth on $\Lambda$ if $\Lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \sigma_{pp}(L)$ and $s > \frac{1}{2}$. 

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We prove Theorem 2 in Section 3 and Section 4.

**Theorem 3.** Suppose the short-range condition for $E$, that is, $\nu_{a_1} = \nu_{a_2} = \nu_{b_1} = \nu_{b_2} = \nu_V > 1$, and $\nu_a = 1$. Then the wave operators

$$W^\pm(L, L_0) := \text{s-lim}_{t \to \pm \infty} e^{itL} e^{-itL_0} P_{ac}(L_0)$$

and $W^\pm(L_0, L)$ exist and are adjoint each other. They are complete and give the unitarily equivalence between $L_0^{(ac)}$ and $L^{(ac)}$.

We prove Theorem 3 in Section 5. We note that the wave operators $W^\pm(L_2, L_1)$ exist and are asymptotically complete if both of $L_1$ and $L_2$ satisfy the hypotheses of Theorem 1 (long-range) but the difference $L_2 - L_1$ is short-range in the sense of Theorem 3.

Next we consider a two-space scattering. We prepare a reference system as follows:

$$M_f = \mathbb{R} \times N, \quad \mathcal{H}_f = L^2(M_f, H(\theta) dr d\theta),$$

$$H_0 = D_r^2 \text{ on } M_f,$$

$$H_k = D_r^2 + k(r) P \text{ on } M_f.$$

Note that $H_0$ and $H_k$ are essentially self-adjoint on $C_0^\infty(M_f)$, and we denote the unique self-adjoint extensions by the same symbols. We define the identification operator $J : \mathcal{H}_f \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ by

$$(Ju)(r, \theta) = \chi(r) u(r, \theta) \text{ if } (r, \theta) \in M_\infty$$

and $Ju(x) = 0$ if $x \notin M_\infty$, where $u \in \mathcal{H}_f$. We denote the Fourier transform with respect to $r$ variable by $\mathcal{F}$:

$$(\mathcal{F}u)(\rho, \theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int e^{i\rho r} u(r, \theta) dr.$$

We set

$$\mathcal{H}_f^\pm := \mathcal{F}^{-1}[1_{\mathbb{R}_+} (\rho) L^2(\mathbb{R} \times N : dp \cdot \mu)].$$

Then $\mathcal{H}_f = \mathcal{H}_f^+ \oplus \mathcal{H}_f^-$.

In the two-space scattering, we need additional conditions on $k$:

**Definition 4.** Suppose that $k$ is a positive smooth function of $r$ satisfying (1). $k$ is said to be short-range if

$$|k(r)| \leq C\langle r \rangle^{-\nu_k}$$

with $\nu_k > 1$. $k$ is said to be smooth long-range if

$$|\partial_\rho^l k(r)| \leq C\langle r \rangle^{-\nu_k - l}$$

with $l \in \mathbb{N}$, and $\nu_k > 0$.

For short-range $k$, we have the following.

**Theorem 5.** Suppose the hypotheses of Theorem 3 and that $k$ is short-range. Then the wave operators $W^\pm(L, H_0; J)$ and $W^\pm(H_0, L; J^*)$ exist and are adjoint each other. The asymptotic completeness

$$W^\pm(L, H_0; J) \mathcal{H}_f^\pm = P_{ac}(L) \mathcal{H}$$

holds.
For long-range $r$, we need to modify the identifier.

**Theorem 6.** Suppose $k$ is smooth long-range in the sense of Definition 4. Fix $\Lambda \in \mathbb{R}$. Then there exists suitable operators $J^\pm \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}_f)$ such that the wave operators $W^\pm(L, H_0; JJ^\pm)$ and $W^\pm(L, H_0; (JJ^\pm)^*)$ exist and are isometric on $E_\Lambda(H_0)\mathcal{H}_f^\pm$ and $E_\Lambda(L)P_{ac}(L)\mathcal{H}$, respectively, $W^\pm(L, H_0; JJ^\pm)\mathcal{H}_f^\pm = 0$, and the asymptotic completeness holds.

The construction of modifiers $J^\pm$ will be given in Section 6. We can also admit $a_1$ to have a long-range part which depends only on $r$. For details, see Section 6.

There is a long history on spectral and scattering theory for Schrödinger operators (see, for example, [13], [19] and references therein). Much of works are connected to differential operators on a Euclidean space. The spectral properties of Laplace operators on a class of non-compact manifolds were studied by Froese, Hislop and Perry [14, 15], and Donnelly [12] using the Mourre theory (see, the original paper Mourre [11], and Perry, Sigal, and Simon [13]). We follow the settings in Froese and Hislop [4, 5], and Theorem 1 may be seen as a direct generalization of [4]. We note that only the case with $\nu = 1$ is treated in [4].

In early 1990s, Melrose introduced a new framework of scattering theory on a class of Riemannian manifolds with metrics called scattering metrics (see [11] and references therein). He and the other authors have studied Laplace operators on such manifolds. They also studied the absolute scattering matrix, which is defined through the asymptotic expansion of generalized eigenfunctions.

Debièvre, Hislop, and Sigal [2] studied a time-dependent scattering theory and proved its asymptotic completeness for some classes of manifolds, including manifolds with asymptotically growing ends with $\nu > 1$.

Ito and Nakamura [7] studied a time-dependent scattering theory for Schrödinger operators on scattering manifolds. They used the two-space scattering framework of Kato [9] with a simple reference operator $D^2$ on a space of the form $\mathbb{R} \times N$, where $N$ is the boundary of the scattering manifold $M$.

The case where $M = M_C \cup M_\infty$ is a Riemannian manifold, the metric on $M_\infty$ is ”close” to a warped product of $\mathbb{R}^+$ and a compact manifold $N$, and $L$ is the Laplace operator, fits into our framework. The function $\sqrt{k(r)}$, varies inversely with the size of $M_\infty = \mathbb{R}^+ \times N$. A typical example of $k$ which satisfies (11) is given by $k(r) = r^{-\alpha}, \alpha > 0$. The case $\alpha = 2$ corresponds to scattering manifolds including asymptotically Euclidean spaces. By using results of Ito and Nakamura [7] twice, and by applying the chain rule for wave operators, we can show the existence and the asymptotic completeness of wave operators on scattering manifolds in the one-space scattering framework. Therefore our results can be considered as a generalization of [7] for all $\alpha > 0$. In [7], assumptions on $a_2$ and $a_3$ are weaken to long-range perturbations.

Our proof of the existence and the asymptotic completeness of wave operators depends on the smooth perturbation theory of Kato [8] (see also Yafaev [17] and [19]). The Kato smoothness of $G_0 = \langle r \rangle^{-s}, s > 1/2$ in Theorem 2 is closely related to the limiting absorption principle. The resolvent estimates in the Mourre theory (Theorem 1) imply the limiting absorption principle via a technique in Section 8 of [13]. The Kato smoothness of $G_1 = \chi_R(r)^{-1}D_r$ will be obtained in a similar way, but we have to extend the technique in [13] from $\alpha = 1$ to $\alpha = 2$ (Lemma 21 (i)). The Kato-smoothness of $G_2 = \chi_R(r)^{-1/2}(kP)^2$ is called the radiation estimates. Our proof is quite similar to the one [18], which relies on the commutator method (see Putnam [14] and Kato [10]).

The limiting absorption principle suffices to show the asymptotic completeness in the case of two-particle Hamiltonians with short-range scalar potentials. However, radiation estimates
are crucial in scattering for long-range potentials on a Euclidean space (see Yafaev [19]). In this paper, we found that radiation estimates are also useful for handling short-range metric perturbations and magnetic potentials. We hope that we can also construct appropriate modifiers so that the technique of Yafaev can be applied to show the existence and the asymptotic completeness of modified wave operators with long range perturbations in our settings.

In the two-space scattering, essentially we only need to examine wave operators for the pair \((H_k, H_0)\). However, since \(P\) commutes with both of \(H_k\) and \(H_0\), it reduces to the 1-dimensional scattering. When \(k\) is short-range, we only need a natural identifier. When \(k\) is long-range, we will construct a 1-dimensional modifiers for the corresponding 1-dimensional long-range scattering.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to express my thank to my supervisor, Professor Shu Nakamura for providing me various supports and encouragements.

2 Application of Mourre Theory

In this section, we prove Theorem 1. For the sake of completeness, we give a detailed proof. But methods and proofs used here are almost the same as those in [4] and [2], where \(\nu = 2\) and \(\nu = 1\), respectively, are assumed. We will prove the Mourre estimate under the condition \(\nu > 0\). The index \(\nu\) will explicitly appear, for example, in Lemma 18 and Lemma 19.

We first quote the Mourre theory. We define a scale of spaces associated to a self-adjoint operator \(L\).

**Definition 7** (Scale of spaces). Let \(L\) be a self-adjoint operator on a Hilbert space \(\mathcal{H}\). For \(s \geq 0\) define \(\mathcal{H}_s = D((1 + |L|)^s))\) with the graph norm

\[ \|\psi\|_s := \| (1 + |L|)^s \psi \| . \]

Define \(\mathcal{H}_{-s}\) to be the dual spaces of \(\mathcal{H}_s\) thought of as the closure of \(\mathcal{H}\) in the norm

\[ \|\psi\|_{-s} := \| (1 + |L|)^{-s} \psi \| . \]

**Definition 8** (Conjugate Operators). Let \(L\) be a self-adjoint operator on a Hilbert space \(\mathcal{H}\) and \(\mathcal{H}_s\) be the scale of spaces associated to \(L\). A self-adjoint operator \(A\) is called a conjugate operator of \(L\) if

(i). \(D(A) \cap \mathcal{H}_2\) is dense in \(\mathcal{H}_2\),

(ii). the form \([L, iA]\) defined on \(D(A) \cap \mathcal{H}_2\) is bounded below and extends to a bounded operator from \(\mathcal{H}_2\) to \(\mathcal{H}_{-1}\),

(iii). there is a self-adjoint operator \(L_0\) with \(D(L_0) = D(L)\) such that \([L_0, iA]\) extends to a bounded map from \(\mathcal{H}_2\) to \(\mathcal{H}\), and \(D(A) \cap D(L_0A)\) is a core for \(L_0\),

(iv). the form \([ [L, iA], iA]\) extends from \(\mathcal{H}_2 \cap D(LA)\) to a bounded operator from \(\mathcal{H}_2\) to \(\mathcal{H}_{-2}\).

(v). \(e^{iHA}\) leaves \(\mathcal{H}_2\) invariant and for each \(\psi \in \mathcal{H}_2\), \(\sup_{|t| \leq 1} \| e^{itA} \psi \|_2 < \infty\).

**Definition 9** (Mourre Estimate). A self-adjoint operator \(L\) satisfies a Mourre estimate on an interval \(\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}\) with conjugate operator \(A\) if \(A\) is a conjugate operator of \(L\) such that there exist a positive constant \(\alpha\) and a compact operator \(K\) such that

\[ E_\Lambda [L, iA] E_\Lambda \geq \alpha E_\Lambda + K. \]

Here \(E_\Lambda = E_\Lambda (L)\) is the spectral projection for \(L\). We say that \(L\) satisfies a Mourre estimate at a point \(\lambda \in \mathbb{R}\) if there exists an interval \(\Lambda\) containing \(\lambda\) such that \(L\) satisfies a Mourre estimate on \(\Lambda\).
Now we state the Mourre theory.

**Theorem 10** (Mourre). Suppose that a self-adjoint operator \( L \) satisfies a Mourre estimate at \( \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \) with a conjugate operator \( A \). Then there exists an open interval \( \Lambda \) containing \( \lambda \) such that \( L \) has finitely many eigenvalues in \( \Lambda \) and each eigenvalue has finite multiplicity. If \( \lambda \notin \sigma_{pp}(L) \), then there exists an open interval \( \Lambda \) containing \( \lambda \) such that \( L \) has no singular continuous spectrum in \( \Lambda \) and for \( s > \frac{1}{2} \),

\[
\sup_{z \in \Lambda_+ = \lambda \pm i \mathbb{R}_+} \|(|A| + 1)^{-s}(L - z)^{-1}(|A| + 1)^{-s}\| < \infty.
\]

We refer to [12] and [13] for the proof of this theorem. In the following of this section we will show that the hypotheses of the Theorem 10 will be satisfied for the case stated in section 1.

**Lemma 11.** Suppose \( f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \), \( D \) is a differential operator with smooth coefficients, and \( \chi \) is a smooth cut-off function with compact support. Then \( \chi D f(L) \) and \( \chi D f(L_0) \) are compact operators from \( L^2(M) \) to \( L^2(M) \).

**Proof.** Let \( \Omega \) be a bounded domain with smooth boundary which contains \( \text{supp} \chi \). Then \( \chi D f(L_0) \) and \( \chi D f(L) \) map \( L^2(\Omega) \) to a Sobolev space \( H^s(\Omega) \) for any \( s > 0 \). But \( H^s \to L^2(\Omega) \to L^2(M) \), and the first embedding is compact by Rellich’s theorem. \( \square \)

**Lemma 12.** Let \( \mathcal{H}_s \) be the scale of spaces associated with \( L_0 \). Then

(i). \( \chi_R D_r : \mathcal{H}_s \to \mathcal{H}_{s-1} \) is bounded for \( s \in [-1, 2] \),

(ii). \( \chi_R D_r^2 : \mathcal{H}_s \to \mathcal{H}_{s-2} \) is bounded for \( s \in [0, 2] \),

(iii). \( \chi_R (kP + 1)^{\frac{2}{3}} : \mathcal{H}_s \to \mathcal{H}_{s-1} \) is bounded for \( s \in [-1, 2] \),

(iv). \( \chi_R (kP + 1) : \mathcal{H}_s \to \mathcal{H}_{s-2} \) is bounded for \( s \in [0, 2] \).

**Proof of Lemma 12.** We begin by proving that

\[
\|\chi_R D_r(L_0 + C)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\| \leq 1 \tag{7}
\]

for some constant \( C \). Choose a positive constant \( C_1 \) so that \( L_0 + C_1 \) is a positive operator. Let \( \chi_R = (1 - \chi_R)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \). The IMS localization formula gives

\[
L_0 + C_1 = \chi_R (L_0 + C_1) \chi_R + \tilde{\chi}_R (L_0 + C_1) \tilde{\chi}_R - (\chi'_R)^2 - (\tilde{\chi}'_R)^2.
\]

This implies

\[
L_0 + C_1 \geq \chi_R D_r^2 \chi_R - (\chi'_R)^2 - (\tilde{\chi}'_R)^2 \\
\geq D_r \chi''_R D_r - (\chi'_R)^2 - (\tilde{\chi}'_R)^2 
\]

as form inequalities on \( C_0^\infty \). Since

\[
|\chi''_R \chi_R - (\chi'_R)^2 - (\tilde{\chi}'_R)^2| \leq \frac{C}{R^2},
\]

this implies

\[
D_r \chi''_R D_r \leq L_0 + C.
\]
This shows for $\phi \in C_0^\infty$,
\[ \|x R D_r \phi\| \leq \|(L_0 + C)^{1/2} \phi\|. \tag{8} \]

Since $C_0^\infty$ is a core for $(L_0 + C)^{1/2}$, we can find for every $\phi \in D((L_0 + C)^{1/2})$, a sequence $\phi_n \in C_0^\infty$ such that $\phi_n \to \phi$ and $(L_0 + C)^{1/2} \phi_n \to (L_0 + C)^{1/2} \phi$. Then
\[ |(D_r \chi R \psi, \phi)| = \lim_{n \to \infty} |(D_r \chi R \psi, \phi)| = \lim_{n \to \infty} |(\psi, \chi R D_r \phi)| = \limsup_{n \to \infty} \|\psi\| \|(L_0 + C)^{1/2} \phi_n\| \leq \|\psi\| \|(L_0 + C)^{1/2} \phi\| \]

which shows that $\phi \in D(\chi R D_r)$ and that \[\text{(3)}\] holds for any $\phi \in D((L_0 + C)^{1/2})$. Writing $\phi = (L_0 + C)^{-1/2} \psi$ for $\psi \in L^2$, we see that this implies \[\text{(7)}.\]

Next we will prove that
\[ \|\chi R D_r^2 (L_0 + C)^{-1}\| \leq C. \tag{9} \]

With $C_1$ as above,
\[ (L_0 + C_1)^2 \geq (L_0 + C_1) \chi R (L_0 + C_1) \]
\[ = D_r^2 \chi R^2 D_r^2 + (kP + C_1) \chi R D_r^2 + (kP + C_1)^2 \chi R \]
\[ = D_r^2 \chi R^2 D_r^2 + 2D_r \chi R^2 (kP + C_1) D_r - (\chi R (kP + C_1))'' + (kP + C_1)^2 \chi R. \]

Using the fact that $|k'|$ and $|k''|$ are bounded by a constant times $k$, we see that
\[ (\chi R (kP + C_1))'' \leq C \chi (kP + C_1) \chi \]

for some cut-off function $\chi$. Using the IMS formula again, this implies
\[ (\chi R^2 (kP + C_1))'' \leq C (L_0 + C) \]

for some $C$. Since $2D_r \chi R^2 (kP + C_1) D_r + (kP + C_1)^2 \chi R \geq 0$, we obtain
\[ (L_0 + C_1)^2 \geq D_r^2 \chi R^2 D_r^2 - C (L_0 + C), \]

which implies for some $C$,
\[ D_r^2 \chi R^2 D_r^2 \leq C (L_0 + C)^2, \]

which leads to \[\text{(9)}\] as in the proof of \[\text{(7)}.\]

A similar argument shows that
\[ \|D_r^2 x R (L_0 + C)^{-1}\| \leq C. \tag{10} \]

Now by complex interpolation, \[\text{(9)}\] and \[\text{(10)}\] implies
\[ \|(L_0 + C)^{-1+z} D_r^2 \chi R (L_0 + C)^{-z}\| \leq C. \]

for $\Re z$ in $[0, 1]$, which implies \[\text{(ii)}\] of Lemma.

To prove \[\text{(ii)}\] using complex interpolation, one need to prove
\[ \|(L_0 + C)^{-1} \chi R D_r (L_0 + C)^{1/2}\| \leq C, \tag{11} \]
\[ \|(L_0 + C)^{1/2} \chi R D_r (L_0 + C)^{-1}\| \leq C. \tag{12} \]
Examining (11), we see that
\[
\| (L_0 + C)^{-1} \chi_R D_r (L_0 + C) \|^\frac{1}{2} \\
\leq \| \chi_R D_r (L_0 + C) \|^\frac{1}{2} + \| (L_0 + C)^{-1} [L_0, \chi_R D_r] (L_0 + C)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \|.
\]
The first term on the right hand side is bounded by (7). The second term can be decomposed into two terms according to the following equation:
\[
[L_0, \chi_R D_r] = [D_r^2, \chi_R D_r] + [kP, \chi_R D_r].
\]
The first one is bounded using (ii) of Lemma; the second is bounded by
\[
[\chi_R, i\chi_R D_r] = \chi_R kP \leq C\chi_R kP \leq C(L_0 + C)
\]
and an argument similar to the one above. This gives (11). (12) follows similarly. (iii) and (iv) follow in a similar way. \qed

**Lemma 13.** Let $L, L_0$ and $E$ be as in Theorem 7 and let $\mathcal{H}_s$ be the scale of spaces associated with $L_0$. Then

(i). $\langle r \rangle \nu E : \mathcal{H}_s \to \mathcal{H}_{s-2}$ is bounded for $s \in [0, 2]$.

(ii). by taking $R$ large enough in the definition of $E$, we may assume that the relative $L_0$-bound of $E$ is less than 1.

(iii). $(L_0 - z)^{-1} - (L - z)^{-1}$ is compact for $\text{Im}(z) \neq 0$.

**Proof of Lemma 13.** (i) will follow by complex interpolation if we can show
\[
\| \langle r \rangle \nu E(L_0 + i)^{-1} \| \leq C, \\
\| (L_0 + i)^{-1} \langle r \rangle \nu E \| \leq C.
\]
As a typical example, we choose $\sqrt{k} \tilde{D}_0 a_2 D_r$. Then
\[
\| \langle r \rangle \nu \chi_R \sqrt{k} \tilde{D}_0 a_2 D_r \chi_R (L_0 + i)^{-1} \|
\leq \| \langle r \rangle \nu \sqrt{k} \tilde{D}_0 a_2 \chi_R D_r (L_0 + i)^{-1} \|
+ \| \langle r \rangle \nu \sqrt{k} (\tilde{D}_0 a_2) \chi_R D_r (L_0 + i)^{-1} \|
\leq \sup_r \{ \| \langle r \rangle \nu a_2 \| \cdot \| \sqrt{k} \tilde{D}_0 (kP + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \| \cdot \| \chi_R (kP + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} D_r (L_0 + i)^{-1} \|
+ \sup_r \{ \| \langle r \rangle \nu \tilde{D}_0 a_2 \| \cdot \| \sqrt{k} \chi_R D_r (L_0 + i)^{-1} \|
\leq C,
\]
by assumptions on $a_2$ and Lemma 12.

To prove (iii), we use the resolvent formula
\[
(L_0 - z)^{-1} - (L - z)^{-1}
= (L - z)^{-1} E (L_0 - z)^{-1}
= (L - z)^{-1} \langle r \rangle \nu \chi_R \langle r \rangle \nu E (L_0 - z)^{-1}.
\]
The operator $(L - z)^{-1} \langle r \rangle \nu \chi_R$ can be approximated in norm by operators $f(L)\chi$ considered in Lemma 11 and thus is compact while $\langle r \rangle \nu E (L_0 - z)^{-1}$ is bounded by (i). This proves (iii). \qed

**Lemma 14.** $D(L) = D(L_0)$ and the scale of spaces associated to $L$ and $L_0$ are the same. If $f \in C_0^\infty$, then $f(L) - f(L_0)$ is compact.
Proof of Lemma 14. The first statement is obtained by the relative boundedness, and the second follows from (iii) of Lemma 13 and a Stone-Weierstrass argument.

Lemma 15. $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(L) = [0, \infty)$.

Proof. The Persson’s formula (see, for example, [1])

$$\inf \sigma_{\text{ess}}(L) = \sup_{K \in M} \inf_{\phi \in C_0^\infty(M \setminus K), \|\phi\|=1} \langle \phi, L\phi \rangle$$

and a Weyl sequence argument give the desired result.

Lemma 16. Let $L_0$ be as in Theorem [4]. Then for large enough $R$,

(i). $[L_0, iA]$ extends from $C_0^\infty$ to a bounded operator $H_{+2} \to H$,

(ii). $[[L_0, iA], iA]$ extends from $C_0^\infty$ to a bounded operator $H_{+2} \to H_{-2}$.

Proof. To begin, we show that $[D_r^2, iA]$ is bounded from $H_{+2}$ to $H$. A brief calculation shows

$$[D_r^2, iA] = 2(\chi_R^2 r')D_r^2 + \frac{2}{i}(\chi_R^2 r'')D_r - \frac{1}{2}(\chi_R^2 r''').$$

The coefficients $(\chi_R^2 r')', (\chi_R^2 r'')'$, and $(\chi_R^2 r''')'$ are bounded. By taking $R$ large enough, the boundedness of $[D_r^2, iA]$ from $H_{+2}$ to $H$ follows from that of $\chi_R D_r^2$ and $\chi_R D_r$, which is ensured by Lemma 12.

Next we consider the term

$$[kP, iA] = -\chi_R^2 r' k' P.$$ 

By [1], $|r k'| \leq Ck$. Using Lemma 12 it follows that $[kP, iA]$ is bounded from $H_{+2}$ to $H$. This completes the proof of (i).

The boundedness of the double commutator in (ii) is proven using similar arguments. We can use Lemma 12 to prove the boundedness of $[[D_r^2, iA], iA]$ from $H_{+2}$ to $H_{-2}$. Since

$$[[kP, iA], iA] = \chi_R^2 r' (\chi_R^2 r'')' P,$$

we need the estimates [1] on the second derivative of $k$ for $r$ large

$$|r^2 k''| \leq Ck$$

to prove the boundedness of $[[kP, iA], iA]$.

Now we prove the Mourre estimate for unperturbated system $L_0$.

Lemma 17. Let $L_0$ be as in Theorem 4 and $A$ given by [1]. Suppose $\lambda_0 > 0$. Then for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exist an interval $\Lambda$ about $\lambda_0$ and a compact operator $K$ such that for $R$ large,

$$E_{\Lambda}(L_0)[L_0, iA]E_{\Lambda}(L_0) \geq \min(2, c_0)(\lambda_0 - \epsilon)E_{\Lambda}(L_0) + K.$$ 

Here $E_{\Lambda}(L_0)$ is the spectral projection for $L_0$ corresponding to $\Lambda$, and $c_0$ is the constant which appears in [1].
Proof. Choosing $R$ large, we have

$$[D_r^2, iA] = 2D_r(\chi_R^2 r)'D_r - \frac{1}{2}(\chi_R^2 r)''$$

$$\geq 2D_r\chi_R^2 D_r - \frac{\epsilon}{4}\min\{2, c_0\}$$

$$\geq 2\chi_R D_r^2 - \frac{\epsilon}{2}\min\{2, c_0\}.$$ 

Also,

$$[kP, iA] = -\chi_R^2 r k'P \geq c_0\chi_R^2 kP.$$ 

Combining these two inequalities, we obtain

$$[L_0, iA] = \chi_R(2D_r^2 + c_0 kP)\chi_R - \frac{\epsilon}{2}\min\{2, c_0\}$$

$$\geq \min\{2, c_0\}\chi_R L_0\chi_R - \frac{\epsilon}{2}.$$ 

We now multiply this estimate on both sides with $f(L_0)$ where $f$ is a smooth compactly supported characteristic function of an interval about $\lambda_0$. This gives

$$f(L_0)[L_0, iA]f(L_0) \geq \min\{2, c_0\}(f(L_0)\chi_R L_0\chi_R f(L_0) - \frac{\epsilon}{2}f^2(L_0)).$$ 

Now

$$f(L_0)\chi_R L_0\chi_R f(L_0) = f(L_0)L_0(\chi_R - 1)f(L_0) + f(L_0)(\chi_R - 1)L_0\chi_R f(L_0) + f(L_0)L_0 f(L_0).$$

$f \in C_0^\infty$ implies $f(L_0)L_0$ is bounded. It is not difficult to see that $L_0\chi_R f(L_0)$ is bounded using Lemma 12. Since $\chi_R - 1$ has compact support, $(\chi_R - 1)f(L_0)$ is compact by Lemma 11. Thus, if the support of $f$ is within $\frac{\epsilon}{2}$ of $\lambda_0$, we have

$$f(L_0)\chi_R L_0\chi_R f(L_0) \geq (\lambda_0 - \frac{\epsilon}{2})f^2(L_0) + K.$$ 

where $K$ is a compact operator. Therefore we have

$$f(L_0)[L_0, iA]f(L_0) \geq \min\{2, c_0\}((\lambda_0 - \epsilon)f^2(L_0) + K).$$

(13)

Taking $f = 1$ in a neighbourhood of $\lambda_0$ and multiplying from both sides with $E_\Lambda(L_0)$, with $\Lambda$ small enough to ensure $E_\Lambda(L_0)f(L_0) = E_\Lambda(L_0)$, this inequality gives the desired Mourre estimate.

□

Lemma 18. Under the hypotheses of Theorem 7

(i). $[E, iA] : \mathcal{H}_{+2} \to \mathcal{H}_0$ is bounded,

(ii). $f(L)[E, iA]f(L)$ is compact for $f \in C_0^\infty$,

(iii). $[[E, iA], iA] : \mathcal{H}_{+2} \to \mathcal{H}_{-2}$ is bounded.
Proof. It is easy to see that \([E,iA]\) has the following form:

\[
[E,iA] = (1,D_r,\sqrt{k\hat{D}_\theta})\chi_R \begin{pmatrix}
\hat{V} & \tilde{b}_1 & \tilde{b}_2 \\
\tilde{b}_1 & \tilde{a}_1 & \tilde{a}_2 \\
\tilde{b}_2 & \tilde{a}_2 & \tilde{a}_3
\end{pmatrix} \chi_R \begin{pmatrix}
1 \\
D_r \\
\sqrt{k\hat{D}_\theta}
\end{pmatrix}
\] (14)

where \(\tilde{c} = \tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_1\) and \(\hat{V}\) satisfy

\[|\tilde{c}(r,\theta)| \leq Cr^{-\nu}, \quad \nu > 0.\] (15)

Here we used the estimates (3) on the first derivatives with respect to \(r\) of coefficients in \(E\) and the estimates (1) on the first derivative of \(k\). By Lemma 12, (14) and (15) imply \([E,iA]\) is bounded from \(\mathcal{H}_{+2} \to \mathcal{H}_0\), which is (i).

The boundedness of the double commutator in (iii) is proven using similar arguments. We need the estimates on second derivatives with respect to \(r\) of coefficients in \(E\) and \(k\).

To prove (ii), note that \(\chi_R(1,D_r,\sqrt{k\hat{D}_\theta})f(L)\) is bounded and \(\chi_Rr^{-\nu}(1,D_r,\sqrt{k\hat{D}_\theta})f(L)\) is compact by Lemma 11. Hence (14) implies (ii). \(\square\)

Proof of Theorem 7. We first show that \(L\) and \(A\) satisfy the conditions in Definition 8 that is, \(A\) is a conjugate operator of \(L\). Since \(C_0^\infty \subset D(A) \cap \mathcal{H}_2\) is a core for \(L\) by hypothesis, condition (i) in Definition 8 is satisfied. Condition (ii) follows from (i) of Lemma 16 and (i) of Lemma 18.

The first statement of (iii) follows from Lemma 14 and (i) of Lemma 18. The second statement follows from the inclusion \(C_0^\infty \subset D(A) \cap D(L_0A)\). Condition (iv) follows from (ii) of Lemma 16 and (iii) of Lemma 18. Let \(X\) be a vector field on \(M\) such that

\[X = r\chi_R^2(\hat{V})\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \text{ on } M_\infty.\]

and \(X = 0\) on \(M_C\). Let \(\exp(tX)|t \in \mathbb{R}\) be the flow generated by \(X\). The flow induces a one-parameter unitary group defined by

\[U(t)\phi(x) = \Phi(t,x)\phi(\exp[-tX]|x)\]

for \(\phi \in \mathcal{H}\), where \(\Phi(t,x)\) is a weight function to make the dilation operator \(U(t)\) unitary. By simple calculation, we find that

\[A = \frac{1}{2}(\chi_R^2 D_r + D_r r \chi_R^2)\]

is the generator of the dilation operator \(U(t)\), that is, \(U(t) = e^{-itA}\). Now it is easy to see \(e^{-itA}\) leaves \(D(L) = \mathcal{H}_2\) invariant and to show (v) as in the Euclidean case.

Now we show the Mourre estimate. We replace \(L_0\) with \(L\) in (13). By Lemma 14, \(f^2(L) - f^2(L_0)\) and \(f(L) - f(L_0)\) are compact. By Lemma 16 we can see that \([L_0,iA]f(L)\) and \(f(L_0)[L_0,iA]\) are bounded. \(f(L)[E,iA]f(L)\) is compact by (ii) of Lemma 18. Using these facts, it is easily seen that replacing \(L_0\) with \(L\) in (13) introduces a compact error, which can be handled in \(K\). Making this replacement and multiplying the resulting equation from both sides with \(E_\Lambda(L_0)\), with \(\Lambda\) small enough to ensure \(E_\Lambda(L_0)f(L_0) = E_\Lambda(L_0)\), give the Mourre estimate

\[E_\Lambda(L)[L,iA]E_\Lambda(L) \geq \min(2,c_0)(\lambda_0 - \epsilon)E_\Lambda(L) + K.\]

We have showed that \(L\) satisfies a Mourre estimate at any point \(\lambda_0 > 0\) with conjugate operator \(A\), which completes the proof of Theorem 4. \(\square\)


3 Limiting Absorption Principle

In this section we show the limiting absorption principle, which leads to the Kato-smoothness of $G_0$ and $G_1$ in Theorem 2. We extend the discussion in [13].

We will prove

**Theorem 19.** Let $L$ be as in Theorem 7, $s > \frac{1}{2}$, and $\Lambda \subseteq \mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \sigma_{pp}(L)$. Then

$$
\sup_{z \in \Lambda_+} \| (|r| + 1)^{-s} (L - z)^{-1} (|r| + 1)^{-s} \| < \infty
$$

$$
\sup_{z \in \Lambda_+} \| (|r| + 1)^{-1-s} A (L - z)^{-1} A (|r| + 1)^{-1-s} \| < \infty.
$$

The first estimate is called the limiting absorption principle.

As a preliminary we prove

**Lemma 20.** Let $L$ be as in Theorem 7. Then

(i). $[E, i r \chi_R](L + i)^{-1}$ is bounded,

(ii). $[[E, i r \chi_R], i r \chi_R](L + i)^{-1}$ is bounded,

(iii). $\chi_R D_r r \chi_R (L + i)^{-1} \langle r \rangle^{-1}$ is bounded,

(iv). $\chi_R D_r^2 r^2 \chi_R (L + i)^{-1} \langle r \rangle^{-2}$ is bounded.

**Proof.** By [11], [3] and Lemma 12, we can show (i) and (ii).

Now we compute (iii).

$$
\chi_R D_r r \chi_R (L + i)^{-1} \langle r \rangle^{-1} = \chi_R D_r (L + i)^{-1} r \chi_R \langle r \rangle^{-1} + \chi_R D_r (L + i)^{-1} [L, r \chi_R] (L + i)^{-1} \langle r \rangle^{-1}
$$

The first term in the right hand side is bounded by (i) of Lemma 12. We have

$$
[L, r \chi_R] = [D_r^2, r \chi_R] + [E, r \chi_R] = 2i^{-1} (r \chi_R) D_r - (r \chi_R)'' + [E, r \chi_R].
$$

Using (i) of Lemma 12 and (i) of Lemma 20, we obtain the boundedness of $[L, r \chi_R](L + i)^{-1}$, which implies the boundedness of the second term.

Next we will show (iv). we begin with the equality

$$
\chi_R D_r^2 r^2 \chi_R (L + i)^{-1} \langle r \rangle^{-2} = \chi_R D_r^2 (L + i)^{-1} r^2 \chi_R \langle r \rangle^{-2} + \chi_R D_r^2 (L + i)^{-1} [L, r^2 \chi_R] (L + i)^{-1} \langle r \rangle^{-2}.
$$

The first term in the right hand side is bounded by (ii) of Lemma 12. The second term can be decomposed into two terms according to the following:

$$
[L, r^2 \chi_R] = [D_r^2, r^2 \chi_R] + [E, r^2 \chi_R].
$$

It is easy to see that the first one is bounded using (iii). Replacing $\chi_R$ by $\chi_R^2$, the second can be decomposed in the following way:

$$
[E, r^2 \chi_R^2](L + i)^{-1} \langle r \rangle^{-1} = 2[E, r \chi_R] r \chi_R (L + i)^{-1} \langle r \rangle^{-1} + [E, r \chi_R] (L + i)^{-1} \langle r \rangle^{-1}
$$

$$
= 2[E, r \chi_R] (L + i)^{-1} r \chi_R \langle r \rangle^{-1} + 2[E, r \chi_R] (L + i)^{-1} [L, r \chi_R] (L + i)^{-1} \langle r \rangle^{-1},
$$

which is bounded using (i), (ii) and the boundedness of $[D_r^2, r \chi_R](L + i)^{-1} \langle r \rangle^{-1}$, which can be shown by the argument in (iii). This proves (iv).
Lemma 21. Let \( L \) be as in Theorem 21. Then

(i). \( \langle |A|^\alpha (L + i)^{-1}r \rangle^{-\alpha} \) is bounded for \( 0 \leq \alpha \leq 2 \)

(ii). \( \langle |A|^s [A, (L + i)^{-1}]r \rangle^{-1-s} \) is bounded for \( 0 \leq s \leq 1 \).

Proof of Lemma 21. By interpolation, it is enough to prove for \( \alpha = 0, 2 \) and \( s = 0, 1 \). The case \( \alpha = 0 \) is obvious. The case \( \alpha = 2 \) and \( s = 1 \) follows from (iii) and (iv) of Lemma 20.

The case \( s = 0 \) follows from Lemma 16 and Lemma 18.

Proof of Theorem 19. Writing

\[
\langle r \rangle^{-s}(L + i)^{-1}(L - z)^{-1}(L + i)^{-1}\langle r \rangle^{-s} = \langle r \rangle^{-s}(L + i)^{-1}\langle |A| \rangle^{-s} \cdot \langle A \rangle^{-s}(L + i)^{-1}\langle |A| \rangle^{-s}(L + i)^{-1}\langle r \rangle^{-s}
\]

and using Theorem 1 and Lemma 21, we see that

\[
\langle r \rangle^{-s}(L + i)^{-1}(L - z)^{-1}(L + i)^{-1}\langle r \rangle^{-s}
\]

is bounded.

Also, writing

\[
\langle r \rangle^{-1-s}A(L + i)^{-1}(L - z)^{-1}(L + i)^{-1}A(r)^{-1-s} = \langle r \rangle^{-1-s}A(L + i)^{-1}\langle |A| \rangle^{-s} \cdot \langle A \rangle^{-s}(L + i)^{-1}\langle |A| \rangle^{-s}(L + i)^{-1}A(r)^{-1-s}
\]

and using Theorem 1 and Lemma 21, we see that

\[
\langle r \rangle^{-1-s}A(L + i)^{-1}(L - z)^{-1}(L + i)^{-1}A(r)^{-1-s}
\]

is bounded.

Since

\[
(L - z)^{-1} = (L + i)^{-1} + (z + i)(L + i)^{-2} + (z + i)^2(L + i)^{-1}(L - z)^{-1}(L + i)^{-1},
\]

we obtain the desired result.

4 Radiations Estimates

In this section, we prove the radiations estimates. We want first to recall general definitions of Kato-smoothness and the commutator method which allow us to find new Kato-smooth operators \( K \) given Kato-smooth operators \( G \). For details, we refer the textbooks Yafaev 17 and 19.

Definition 22. An \( H \)-bounded operator \( G \) is called \( H \)-smooth in the sense of Kato if

\[
\sup_{f \in D(H), \|f\| = 1} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \|Ge^{-iHt}f \|^2 dt = \sup_{z \in \mathbb{R} + i\mathbb{R}} \|G((H - z)^{-1} - (H - \bar{z})^{-1})G^*\| < \infty.
\]

An operator \( G \) is called \( H \)-smooth on a Borel set \( \Lambda \) if \( GE(\Lambda) \) is \( H \)-smooth, which is equivalent to the condition

\[
\sup_{z \in \Lambda + i\mathbb{R}} \|G((H - z)^{-1} - (H - \bar{z})^{-1})G^*\| < \infty,
\]

where \( E(\Lambda) \) is the spectral projection of \( H \) on \( \Lambda \).
**Proposition 23.** Suppose that

\[ G^*G \leq i[H,M] + K^*K, \]

where \( M \) is a \( H \)-bounded operator and \( K \) is \( H \)-smooth on a Borel set \( \Lambda \). Then \( G \) is also \( H \)-smooth on \( \Lambda \).

For the proof of Proposition 23, see Proposition 1.19 in [19].

Now we return to our problem.

**Theorem 24.** Let \( L \) be as in Theorem 1. Then for large enough \( R \),

\[ \chi_{Rr}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(kP)^{\frac{1}{2}} \]

is \( L \)-smooth on \( \Lambda \) if \( \Lambda \subseteq \mathbb{R} \setminus \sigma_{pp}(L) \).

We prepare the following lemma.

**Lemma 25.** For every \( \epsilon > 0 \), there exist a constant \( C > 0 \) such that

\[ (c_0 - \epsilon)G_2^*G_2 \leq [L, iM] + C \sum_{j,k=0,1} G_j^*G_j \]  \hspace{1cm} (16)

where

\[
M = \frac{1}{2}(\chi_{R}D_r + D_r\chi_{R})
\]

\[
G_0 = (r)^{-s},
\]

\[
G_1 = \chi_{R}(r)^{-s}D_r,
\]

\[
G_2 = \chi_{R}(r)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(kP)^{\frac{1}{2}},
\]

\[
s = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \nu) > \frac{1}{2}
\]

and \( c_0 \) is the constant which appears in (1).

**Proof of Lemma 25.** To calculate the commutator \([L, iM]\), we first remark that

\[
[D_r^2, iM] = 2D_r\chi_R'D_r
\]  \hspace{1cm} (17)

\[
[k(r)P, iM] = -\chi_{R}k'P \geq c_0\chi_{Rr}^{-1}kP. \hspace{1cm} (18)
\]

Here we used the inequality (1).

For the perturbation term \([E, iM]\), we can prove

\[ |(E, iM)u, u| \leq C\|G_0u\|^2 + \|G_1u\| + C\|\chi_{Rr}^{-\nu}\|\|G_2u\|^2. \hspace{1cm} (19)\]

It suffices to prove this estimate for each term of \( E \) in the sum (2). First we consider the terms involving \( V \).

\[
[V, iM] = -\chi_{R}V',
\]

\[ |(V, iM)u, u| \leq C\|\chi_{Rr}^{-\frac{1}{2}}u\|^2 \leq C\|G_0u\|^2. \]

For the \( a_1 \) part, we have that

\[
[D_r a_1 D_r, iM] = -D_r(\chi_{R}a_1)'D_r,
\]

\[ |(D_r a_1 D_r, iM)u, u| \leq C\|G_1u\|^2. \]
For the $a_3$ part, we have that

$$[\tilde{D}_\theta k a_3 \tilde{D}_\theta, i M] = -\tilde{D}_\theta \chi_R (k a_3)' \tilde{D}_\theta$$

$$|([\tilde{D}_\theta k a_3 \tilde{D}_\theta, i M] u, u)| \leq C \|\chi_R r^{-\nu}\| \cdot \|\chi_R r^{-\frac{1}{2}}(kP)^{\frac{1}{2}} u\|^2 = C \|\chi_R r^{-\nu}\| \|G_2 u\|^2.$$

Other terms can be handled in a similar way.

Combining the inequalities (17), (18) and (19), we arrive at the estimate

$$([\tilde{D}_\theta k a_3 \tilde{D}_\theta, i M] u, u) \geq c_0 \|G_2 u\|^2 - C \|G_0 u\|^2 - C \|G_1 u\|^2 - \|\chi_R r^{-\nu}\| \|G_2 u\|^2$$

for an arbitrary $\epsilon > 0$ by taking $R > 0$ large enough. This gives the desired estimate (15). $\square$

**Proof of Theorem 24.** Fix $\Lambda \Subset \mathbb{R} \setminus \sigma_{pp}(L)$ and consider (16). The operators $G_0$ and $G_1$ are $L$-smooth on $\Lambda$ by Theorem 19 and $G_2$ is $L$-bounded. The commutator method Proposition 23 implies that the operator $G_2$ is also $L$-smooth on $\Lambda$. $\square$

Theorem 19 and Theorem 24 directly mean Theorem 2.

## 5 One-space scattering

We recall the smooth method of Kato which assures the existence of wave operators for perturbations that are smooth locally. For more details, see Corollary 4.5.7. in [17].

**Theorem 26.** Suppose that $H$ and $H_0$ are self-adjoint operators on Hilbert spaces $\mathcal{H}$ and $\mathcal{H}_0$ respectively, $J \in B(\mathcal{H}_0, \mathcal{H})$ is the identifier, and the perturbation $H - JH_0$ admits a factorization

$$HJ - JH_0 = G^* G_0,$$

where $G_0$ is $H_0$-bounded and $G$ is $H$-bounded. Suppose $\{\Lambda_n\}$ is a set of intervals which exhausts the core of the spectra of the operators $H_0$ and $H$ up to a set of Lebesgue measure zero. If on each of the intervals $\Lambda_n$ the operator $G_0$ is $H_0$-smooth and $G$ is $H$-smooth, then the wave operators $W^\pm(H, H_0; J)$ and $W^\pm(H_0, H; J^*)$ exist.

Now we apply Theorem 26 to our model.

**Proof of Theorem 26.** First we note that any first order differential operator with compactly supported smooth coefficient function is $L_0^0$- and $L_0^1$-locally smooth. This fact can be easily proved as in Section 3.

The perturbation term $E$ admits a factorization of the following form

$$E = \sum_{l,m=0,1,2} G_l^* B_{l,m} G_m + E_C$$

where $G_l$ are $L_0$-smooth on any $\Lambda \Subset \mathbb{R} \setminus \sigma_{pp}(L_0)$ and $L$-smooth on any $\Lambda \Subset \mathbb{R} \setminus \sigma_{pp}(L)$ and $E_C$ is a second-order differential operator with compactly supported coefficient function. Then the smooth perturbation theory of Kato shows the existence of the wave operators $W^\pm(L, L_0)$ and $W^\pm(L_0, L)$, which proves the Theorem. $\square$
6 Two-space scattering

In this section, we consider a two-space scattering.

First we treat the short-range case.

**Proposition 27.** Suppose that $k$ is short-range. Then the wave operators $W^{\pm}(H_k, H_0)$ and $W^{\pm}(H_0, H_k)$ exist and are adjoint each other. They are asymptotically complete:

$$W^{\pm}(H_k, H_0)\mathcal{H}_f = P_{ac}(H_k)\mathcal{H}.$$  

**Proof.** Let $E_P(\Lambda)$ be the spectral projections of $P$ on $\Lambda$ with $\Lambda \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. We decompose the perturbation term with identifier $E_P(\Lambda)$ as follows:

$$H_k E_P(\Lambda) - E_P(\Lambda) H_0 = \sqrt{k} P E_P(\Lambda) \sqrt{k}.$$  

The limiting absorption principle implies that $\sqrt{k}$ is locally $H_0$- and $H_k$- smooth. $PE_P(\Lambda)$ is bounded. The smooth perturbation theory of Kato implies that the wave operators $W^{\pm}(H_k, H_0; E_P(\Lambda))$ and $W^{\pm}(H_0, H_k; E_P(\Lambda))$ exist and are adjoint each other. Since $P$ commutes with $H_0$ and $H_k$,

$$W^{\pm}(H_k, H_0; E_P(\Lambda)) = W^{\pm}(H_k, H_0) E_P(\Lambda),$$  

$$W^{\pm}(H_0, H_k; E_P(\Lambda)) = W^{\pm}(H_0, H_k) E_P(\Lambda).$$  

Hence $W^{\pm}(H_k, H_0)$ and $W^{\pm}(H_0, H_k)$ exist and are adoint each other.  

**Proposition 28.** Suppose that $k$ is short-range or long-range. Then the wave operators $W^{\pm}(L_0, H_k; J)$ and $W^{\pm}(H_k, L_0; J^*)$ exist and are adjoint each other.

**Proof.** The perturbation $L_0 J - J(D_r^2 + k(r) P)$ can be decomposed into a sum of products of first-order differential operator with smooth compactly supported coefficients. Hence we can apply the smooth method of Kato.  

Now we obtain the following:

**Theorem 29.** Suppose that $k$ is short-range. Then the wave operators $W^{\pm}(L_0, H_0; J)$ and $W^{\pm}(H_0, L_0; J^*)$ exist and are adjoint each other. $W^{\pm}(L_0, H_0; J)\mathcal{H}_f^\pm = 0$. $W^{\pm}(L_0, H_0; J)$ and $W^{\pm}(H_0, L_0; J^*)$ are isometric on $\mathcal{H}_f^\pm$ and $P_{ac}(L_0)\mathcal{H}$, respectively, and the asymptotic completeness

$$W^{\pm}(L_0, H_0; J)\mathcal{H}_f^\pm = P_{ac}(L_0)\mathcal{H}$$  

holds.

**Proof.** It follows from Proposition 27 and Proposition 28 that the wave operators $W^{\pm}(L_0, H_0; J)$ and $W^{\pm}(H_0, L_0; J^*)$ exist and are adjoint each other.

For $u \in \mathcal{H}_f^\pm$,

$$\lim_{t \to \pm \infty} \|Je^{-itH_0}u\| = \|u\|,$$  

$$\lim_{t \to \pm \infty} \|Je^{-itH_0}u\| = 0.$$  

Hence $W^{\pm}(L_0, H_0; J)\mathcal{H}_f^\pm = 0$, and $W^{\pm}(L_0, H_0; J)$ is isometric on $\mathcal{H}_f^\pm$.

To show the isometricity of $W^{\pm}(H_0, L_0; J^*)$, it is enough to check that

$$\lim_{t \to \pm \infty} \|(1 - \chi)e^{-itL_0}u\| = 0$$  

for $u \in P_{ac}(L_0)\mathcal{H}$. This follows from the local $L_0$-smoothness of $1 - \chi$.  

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Combining Theorem 3 and Theorem 29, we obtain Theorem 5 by virtue of the chain rule of wave operators. Conversely, Theorem 29 and Theorem 5 imply Theorem 3. Theorem 5 is essentially solved in [7]. Hence Theorem 3 with \(k = r^{-2}\) is essentially solved in [7]. Our result may be considered as an extention of [7].

In the following of this section, we consider smooth long-range \(k\). We also suppose that the coefficient \(a_1\) in \(E\) is separated into two parts, long-range \(\theta\)-independent term and short-range \(\theta\)-term:

\[
\begin{align*}
a_1 &= a_l^T(r) + a_l^S(r, \theta) \\
|\partial^i_a^T a_l^T(r)| & \leq C_l(r)^{-\nu_a^T - l}, \nu_a^T > 0 \\
|\partial^i_a \partial^a_\theta^{-l} a_l^S(r, \theta)| & \leq C_{l,a}(r)^{-\nu_a^S - l}, \nu_a^S > 1.
\end{align*}
\]

Set

\[
H_L = D_r(1 + a_l^T(r))D_r + k(r)P.
\]

We formulate a long-range scattering theory for the triplet \((H_L, H_0; J^\pm)\) with modified identifiers \(J^\pm \in B(H_f, H_f)\). Since \(P\) commutes with \(H_0\) and \(H_L\), it is natural to choose \(J^\pm\) as

\[
J^\pm = \int J_{\lambda}^\pm dE_P(\lambda)
\]

where

\[
P = \int \lambda dE_P(\lambda)
\]

is the spectral decomposition of \(P\), and \(J_{\lambda}^\pm\) are bounded operators \(L^2(\mathbb{R}) \to L^2(\mathbb{R})\). Through this decomposition, the problem reduces to the long-range scattering for the triplet \((H_{L,\lambda}, H_{0,\lambda}; J_{\lambda}^\pm)\) on the real line, where \(H_{L,\lambda} = D_r(1 + a_l^T)D_r + \lambda k(r)\) and \(H_{0,\lambda} = D_r^2\) are self-adjoint operators on \(L^2(\mathbb{R})\). We choose \(J_{\lambda}^\pm\) as a pseudo-differential operator with oscillating symbols

\[
J_{\lambda}^\pm = \chi_{\lambda}^\pm(D_r)J(\Phi_{\lambda}^\pm, a^\pm)
\]

\[
J(\Phi_{\lambda}^\pm, a^\pm)u(r) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{i\rho \rho + i\Phi_{\lambda}^\pm(r, \rho)} a^\pm(r, \rho) \hat{u}(\rho) d\rho
\]

\[
a^\pm(r, \rho) = \eta(r)\psi(\rho^2)\sigma^\pm(r, \rho).
\]

Here \(\eta \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})\) such that \(\eta(r) = 0\) near \(r = 0\) and \(\eta(r) = 1\) for large \(|r|\), \(\psi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+)\), \(\chi_{\lambda}^\pm \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})\) and \(\sigma^\pm = 1\) if \(\pm r\rho > 0\) and \(\sigma^\pm = 0\) if \(\pm r\rho \leq 0\). We search for a PDO \(J_{\lambda}^\pm\) such that the perturbation

\[
T_{\lambda}^\pm = H_{L,\lambda}J_{\lambda}^\pm - J_{\lambda}^\pm H_{0,\lambda}
\]

admits a factorization into a product of \(H_{L,\lambda}^\pm\) and \(H_{0,\lambda}^\pm\) smooth operators.

Roughly speaking, up to compact terms, \(T_{\lambda}^\pm\) is also a PDO with symbol

\[
t_{\lambda}^\pm(r, \rho) = ((1 + a_l^T(r))(D_r + \rho)^2 - \rho^2 + \lambda k(r))e^{i\Phi_{\lambda}^\pm(r, \rho)} a^\pm(r, \rho).
\]

Let us compute

\[
e^{-i\Phi_{\lambda}^\pm(r, \rho)}((1 + a_l^T(r))(D_r + \rho)^2 - \rho^2 + \lambda k(r))e^{i\Phi_{\lambda}^\pm(r, \rho)} = (1 + a_l^T(r))(\nabla \overline{\Phi_{\lambda}^\pm} + \rho)^2 + \lambda k(r) - \rho^2 - i(1 + a_l^T(r))\Delta \Phi_{\lambda}^\pm.
\]
We want to find \( \Phi^\pm_\lambda \) such that
\[
(1 + a^L_1(r)) (\nabla \Phi^\pm_\lambda + \rho)^2 + \lambda k(r) - \rho^2
\]
is “small”. In the case \( a^L_1 = 0 \), and \( \nu_k > \frac{1}{2} \), it is enough to set
\[
\Phi^\pm_\lambda(r, \rho) = -\frac{1}{2\rho} \int_0^r \lambda k(s) ds.
\]
For general \( a^L_1 \) and \( \nu_k > 0 \), we need to apply the method of successive approximations and to keep \([\nu_k^{-1}] \) (the largest integer which does not exceed \( \nu_k^{-1} \)) iterations:

**Lemma 30.** Let \( a^L_1(r), k(r) \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \) satisfy the smooth long-range condition:

\[
|\partial^l_r a^L_1(r)| \leq C(r)^{-\nu_k^+ - 1} \\
|\partial^l_r k(r)| \leq C(r)^{-\nu_k - 1}
\]

with \( l \in \mathbb{N} \), and \( \nu = \max\{\nu_k^+, \nu_k\} > 0 \). We assume that \( \nu^{-1} \) is not an integer. Let \( \Lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \). Then for large enough \( R \), there exists a \( C^\infty \)-function \( \Phi^\pm(r, \rho) \) defined on \( (r, \rho) \in \Gamma^\pm(R, \Lambda) = \{(r, \rho) | r > R, \rho \in \Lambda, \pm \rho > 0\} \) such that

\[
|\partial^l_r \partial^k_\rho \Phi^\pm(r, \rho)| \leq C(1 + |r|)^1 - \nu^{-l}
\]

\[
R[\Phi^\pm] := (1 + a^L_1) |\nabla \Phi^\pm + \rho|^2 + k(r) - \rho^2
\]

\[
|\partial^l_r \partial^k_\rho R[\Phi](r, \rho)| \leq C(1 + |r|)^{-1 - \nu^{-l}}
\]

where \( \nabla = \partial_r \) and \( \epsilon = \nu([\nu^{-1}] + 1) - 1 > 0 \).

**Proof.** We only consider the case \( \Phi^+ \) with \( \Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}_+ \), and abbreviate “+” . Other cases are similar to prove.

We fix \( R > 0 \) large enough such that \( |a^L_1(r)| < \frac{1}{2} \) for \( |r| > R \). Set

\[
\Phi^{(0)}(r, \rho) := 0, \\
\Phi^{(1)}(r, \rho) := -\int_0^r \frac{k(s) + a^L_1(s) \rho^2}{2(1 + a^L_1(s) \rho)} ds, \\
\Phi^{(N+1)} := \Phi^{(N)} + \phi^{(N+1)}
\]

\[
\phi^{(N+1)}(r, \rho) := -\frac{1}{2\rho} \int_R^r \left( |\nabla \Phi^{(N)}(s, \rho)|^2 - |\nabla \Phi^{(N-1)}(s, \rho)|^2 \right) ds.
\]

with \( N \geq 1 \).

A simple computation gives

\[
R[\Phi^{(2)}] = (1 + a^L_1)(|\nabla \Phi^{(2)}|^2 - |\nabla \Phi^{(1)}|^2), \\
R[\Phi^{(N+1)}] = (1 + a^L_1)(|\nabla \Phi^{(N+1)}|^2 - |\nabla \Phi^{(N)}|^2) + R[\Phi^{(N)}] + 2(1 + a_1) \langle \nabla \phi^{(N+1)}, \rho \rangle.
\]

Hence by induction we have

\[
R[\Phi^{(N+1)}] = (1 + a^L_1)(|\nabla \Phi^{(N+1)}|^2 - |\nabla \Phi^{(N)}|^2).
\]

We have uniformly for \( \rho \in \Lambda \),

\[
|\partial^l_r \partial^k_\rho \Phi^{(N)}| \leq C(1 + |r|)^1 - \nu^{-l}, \\
|\partial^l_r \partial^k_\rho \phi^{(N)}| \leq C(1 + |r|)^{-N - \nu^{-l}}, \\
|\partial^l_r \partial^k_\rho R[\Phi^{(N)}]| \leq C(1 + |r|)^{-1 + N - \nu^{-l}}.
\]

It is now sufficient to set \( \Phi = \Phi^{([\nu^{-1}])} \).
From now on, we assume that $\Phi_\lambda^\pm$ satisfy the conclusions of Lemma 30 with $k$ replaced by $\lambda k$. We also assume that $\eta(r) = 0$ if $|r| < R$ and $\chi_\lambda^\pm(\rho) = 1$ near $\{\rho + \nabla_r \Phi_\lambda^\pm(r, \rho) : \rho^2 \in \text{supp}\psi, |r| > R\}$. Now we state the existence of modified wave operators:

**Lemma 31.** The wave operators

$$W^\pm(H_L, H_0; J^\pm), W^\pm(H_0, H_L; (J^\pm)^*)$$

and

$$W^\pm(H_L, H_0; J^\mp), W^\pm(H_0, H_L; (J^\mp)^*)$$

exist. Operators (28) as well as (29) are adjoint each other.

**Proof.** It is enough to consider the scattering theory for the triplets $(H_{L,\lambda}, H_{0,\lambda}, J_\lambda^\pm)$.

Set $b = (i^{-1}(\partial_r a_\lambda^L)\rho + (1 + a_\lambda^L)\rho^2 + \lambda k(r))\chi_\lambda^\pm(\rho)$. $a$ and $b$ are in $S^0$. By Theorem 39, there exists $d \in S^{m_d}$ with $m_d = 0$ such that

$$H_{L,\lambda} J_\lambda^\pm = (D_r(1 + a_\lambda^L)D_r + \lambda k(r))\chi_\lambda^\pm(D_r) J(\Phi_\lambda^\pm, a^\pm) = b(x, D_r) J(\Phi_\lambda^\pm, a^\pm)$$

and admits the asymptotic expansion

$$d = \sum_{l \geq 0} \frac{1}{l!} d_l,$$

$$d_l(r, \rho) = (\partial_r D_r^l p)(0, 0 ; r, \rho)$$

where

$$p(s, \tau; r, \rho) = b(r, \rho + \tau + \delta(r, r + s, \rho)) a(r + s, \rho)$$

and

$$\delta(r, q, \rho) = \int_0^1 (\nabla_r \Phi_\lambda^\pm)((1 - t)r + tq, \rho) dt.$$

In particular, $d_l \in S^{m_d - l} = S^{-l}$ and

$$d_0(r, \rho) = b(r, \rho + (\nabla_r \Phi_\lambda^\pm)(r, \rho)) a(r, \rho),$$

$$d_1(r, \rho) = (\partial_r b)(r, \rho + (\nabla_r \Phi_\lambda^\pm)(r, \rho))(D_r a)(r, \rho)$$

$$+ (\partial_r^2 b(r, \rho + (\nabla_r \Phi_\lambda^\pm)(r, \rho)), \frac{1}{2}(\partial_r D_r \Phi_\lambda^\pm)(r, \rho)) a(r, \rho).$$

(27) implies that $d_1 \in S^{-1 - \nu}$ where $\nu = \max\{\nu_0, \nu_{a_1}^L\}$. Hence $d - d_0 \in S^{-1 - \nu}$.

Set $c(r, \rho) = \rho^2$. Then by Theorem 39 and Theorem 42, there exists $e \in S^{m_e}$ with $m_e = 0$ such that

$$J_\lambda^\pm H_{0,\lambda} = \chi_\lambda^\pm(D_r) J(\Phi_\lambda^\pm, a^\pm)(D_r^2)$$

and admits the asymptotic expansion

$$e = \sum_{l \geq 0} \frac{1}{l!} e_l,$$

$$e_l(r, \rho) = (\partial_r D_r^l q)(0, 0 ; r, \rho)$$
where
\[ q(s, \tau; r, \rho) = a(r, \rho + \tau)\bar{c}(r + s + \gamma(r, \rho + \tau, \rho + \tau), \rho + \tau) \]
and
\[ \gamma(r, \rho, \sigma) = \int_0^1 (\nabla_{\rho} \Phi^\pm_\Lambda)(r, (1-t)\rho + t\sigma)dt. \]

In particular, \( e_1 \in S^{n-k-I} = S^{-I} \) and
\[
\begin{align*}
e_0(r, \rho) &= a(r, \rho)\bar{c}(r + (\nabla_{\rho} \Phi^\pm_\Lambda)(r, \rho), \rho), \\
e_1(r, \rho) &= (\partial_\rho a)(r, \rho)(D, \bar{c})(r + (\nabla_{\rho} \Phi^\pm_\Lambda)(r, \rho), \rho) \\
+ a(r, \rho)((D, \partial_\rho \bar{c})(r + (\nabla_{\rho} \Phi^\pm_\Lambda)(r, \rho), \rho) + ((\nabla, D, \partial_\rho \bar{c})(r + (\nabla_{\rho} \Phi^\pm_\Lambda)(r, \rho), \rho), \frac{1}{2} \nabla_{\rho} \partial_\rho \Phi^\pm_\Lambda(r, \rho))).
\end{align*}
\]

Since \( c(r, \rho) = \rho^2, e_1 = 0 \). Hence \( e - e_1 \in S^{-2} \).

Now we have \( T^\pm_\Lambda = J(\Phi^\pm_\Lambda, d - e) \) where \( (d - e) - (d_0 - e_0) \in S^{-1-\epsilon} \) and
\[
(d_0 - e_0)(r, \rho) = (i^{-1}(\partial_\rho a^\pm_\Lambda)(r)(\rho + \nabla, \Phi^\pm_\Lambda(r, \rho)) + R[\Phi^\pm_\Lambda](r, \rho))a(r, \rho),
\]
where
\[
R[\Phi^\pm_\Lambda](r, \rho) = (1 + a^\pm_\Lambda(r))|\rho + |\Phi^\pm_\Lambda(r, \rho)|^2 + \lambda k(r) - \rho^2.
\]

As in Lemma 30, we chose \( \Phi^\pm_\Lambda \) so that \( R[\Phi^\pm_\Lambda](r, \rho)a(r, \rho) \in S^{-1-\epsilon} \) with some \( \epsilon > 0 \). Therefore \( T^\pm_\Lambda = J(\Phi^\pm_\Lambda, d - e) \) with \( d - e \in S^{-1-\epsilon} \) and hence \((r)^{\frac{1}{1+\epsilon}} T^\pm_\Lambda(r)^{\frac{1}{1+\epsilon}} \) is bounded. The operator \((r)^{-\frac{1}{1+\epsilon}} \) is \( H_0, \Lambda \)- and \( H_{L, \Lambda} \)-smooth on any positive bounded interval disjoint from eigenvalues of \( H_{L, \Lambda} \). So the smooth perturbation theory of Kato yields the Lemma.

Now we show that these wave operators are isometric on suitable subspaces.

**Lemma 32.**
\[
s-lim_{t \rightarrow \pm \infty} ((J^\pm)^* J^\pm - \psi(H_0))e^{-iH_0 t} = 0 \tag{30}
\]
\[
s-lim_{t \rightarrow \mp \infty} ((J^\pm)^* J^\pm e^{-iH_0 t} = 0. \tag{31}
\]

*In particular, if \( \Lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+ \) and \( \psi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \) such that \( \psi = 1 \) on \( \Lambda \), then the wave operators \( W^\pm(H_L, H_0; J^\pm) \) are isometric on the subspace \( E_{H_0}(\Lambda)H_f \) and \( W^\pm(H_L, H_0; J^\pm) = 0 \).*

**Proof.** Up to a compact term, \((J^\pm)^* J^\pm \) is a PDO \( Q^\pm_\Lambda \) with symbol
\[
\eta^2(r)\psi^2(\rho^2)(\sigma^\pm)^2(r, \rho).
\]
If \( t \rightarrow \mp \infty \), then the stationary point \( \rho = \frac{\tau}{2t} \) of the integral
\[
(Q^\pm e^{-iH_0, \Lambda t} u)(r) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{2i\rho \rho^2} \psi^2(\rho^2)(\sigma^\pm)^2(r, \rho) \hat{u}(\rho) d\rho.
\]
do not belong to the support of the function \( \sigma^\pm \). Therefore supposing \( \hat{u} \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \) and integrating by parts, we estimate this integral by \( C_N(1 + |r| + |t|)^{-N} \) for an arbitrary \( N \). This proves (31). We apply the same argument to the PDO with symbol \( \eta^2(r)\psi^2(\rho^2)(\sigma^\pm)^2(r, \rho) - \psi^2(\rho^2) \) to prove (31). \( \square \)

From now on, fix \( \Lambda \) and \( \psi \) as in Lemma 32.
Lemma 33. The wave operators \( W^\pm(H_0, H_L; (J^\pm)^*) \) are isometric on \( E_{H_L}(\Lambda)\mathcal{H}_f \).

Proof. By Lemma 32, \( W^\pm(H_0, H_L; (J^\pm)^*) = W^\pm(H_L, H_0; J^\pm)^* = 0 \). This implies

\[
\lim_{t \to \pm \infty} \| J^\pm e^{-iH_L t} u \| = 0, \quad u \in E_{H_L}(\Lambda)\mathcal{H}_f.
\]

Moreover, \( J^\pm(J^\pm)^* + J^\mp(J^\mp)^* - \psi_0^2(H_0, \lambda) \) and \( \psi_0^2(H_0, \lambda) - \psi_0^2(H_L, \lambda) \) are compact, and (32) implies that

\[
\lim_{t \to \pm \infty} \| (J^\pm)^* e^{-iH_L t} u \| = \| u \|, \quad u \in E_{H_L}(\Lambda)\mathcal{H}_f.
\]

This implies the Lemma. \( \square \)

Lemma 34. The wave operators \( W^\pm(H_L, L_0 + D_r a^1_r; J^*) \) are isometric on \( P_{ac}(L_0)\mathcal{H} \).

Proof. Use the local \( L_0 + D_r a^1_r \)-smoothness of \( 1 - \chi \). \( \square \)

Lemma 35. The wave operators \( W^\pm(L_0 + D_r a^1_r D_r; H_0; JJ^\pm) \) are isometric on \( E_\lambda(H_0)\mathcal{H}_f^\pm \) and \( W^\pm(L_0 + D_r a^1_r D_r, H_0; JJ^\pm)\mathcal{H}_f^\pm = 0 \)

Proof. It is enough to show that

\[
\begin{align*}
\lim_{t \to \pm \infty} [(JJ^\pm)^* JJ^\pm - \psi(\lambda_0)] e^{-iH_0 t} P_\pm &= 0 \quad (33) \\
\lim_{t \to \pm \infty} (JJ^\pm)^* JJ^\pm e^{-iH_0 t} P_\pm &= 0 \quad (34)
\end{align*}
\]

where \( P_\pm = 0 \) are projections onto the subspaces \( \mathcal{H}_f^\pm \). Again up to a compact term, \( (JJ^\pm)^* JJ^\pm P_\pm \) is a PDO with symbol

\[
\chi^2(r) \eta^2(r) \psi_0^2(\rho^2)(\sigma^\pm)^2(r, \rho) 1_{\mathbb{R}_{\pm}}(\rho) = 0.
\]

This implies (34). Similarly, up to a compact term, \( (JJ^\pm)^* JJ^\pm P_\pm \) is a PDO with symbol

\[
[(\chi^2(r) \eta^2(r)(\sigma^\pm)^2(r, \rho) - 1] \psi_0^2(\rho^2) 1_{\mathbb{R}_{\pm}}(\rho).
\]

We apply the same argument as in Lemma 32 to prove (34). \( \square \)

Combining these results, we obtain the following theorem.

Theorem 36. Suppose \( \nu_{a_2} = \nu_{b_1} = \nu_{b_2} = \nu_V > 1 \), \( \nu_{a_3} = 1 \) and \( a_1 \) can be separated into two parts as in (20) - (22). Suppose \( k \) is smooth long-range in the sense of Definition 4 and let the operators \( JJ^\pm \) be defined by (23), (24), and (25) with \( \Phi_\lambda^\pm \) satisfying the properties listed in Lemma 37 with \( k \) replaced by \( \lambda k \). We also assume that \( \psi(\lambda) = 1 \) on \( \Lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+ \), \( \eta(r) = 0 \) if \( |r| < R \) for large enough \( R \) as is taken in Lemma 38. Then the wave operators \( W^\pm(L, H_0; JJ^\pm) \) and \( W^\pm(H_0, L; (JJ^\pm)^*) \) exist, are adjoint each other, are isometric on \( E_\lambda(H_0)\mathcal{H}_f^\pm \) and \( E_\lambda(L)P_{ac}(L)\mathcal{H} \), respectively, \( W^\pm(L, H_0; JJ^\pm)\mathcal{H}_f^\pm = 0 \), and the asymptotic completeness

\[
W^\pm(L, H_0; JJ^\pm)E_\lambda(H_0)\mathcal{H}_f^\pm = E_\lambda(L)P_{ac}(L)\mathcal{H}
\]

holds.
A Pseudo-differential operators with oscillating symbols

In this appendix, we describe a class of pseudo-differential operators with oscillating symbols.

We recall the Hörmander classes $S^m_{ρ,δ}$ for $m \in \mathbb{R}, ρ > 0, δ < 1$. We set $S^m_{ρ,δ} = S^m_{ρ,δ}(\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d)$ consists of functions $a \in C^∞(\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d)$ such that, for all multi-indices $α, β$, there exist $C_{α,β}$ such that

$$|⟨\partial_x^α \partial_ξ^β a(x, ξ)⟩| \leq C_{α,β}(1 + |x|)^{m−|α|ρ+|β|δ}$$

for all $(x, ξ) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d$. The best $C_{α,β}$ are the semi-norms of the symbol $a$. We denote $S^m = S^m_{1,0}$. We say a symbol $a(x, ξ)$ is compactly supported in the variable $ξ$ if there is a compact set $K \in \mathbb{R}^d$ such that

$a(x, ξ) = 0$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ if $ξ \notin K$. We denote the pseudo-differential operator (PDO) with symbol $a(x, ξ)$ by $a(x, D)$

$$(a(x, D)u)(x) = \frac{1}{(2π)^{\frac{d}{2}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{i(x, ξ)} a(x, ξ) \hat{u}(ξ) dξ$$

where $\hat{u}$ is the Fourier transform of $u$

$$\hat{u}(ξ) = \frac{1}{(2π)^{\frac{d}{2}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{-i(x, ξ)} u(x) dx.$$ 

The following is elementary.

**Lemma 37.** Suppose that $a \in S^m$ and $a$ is compactly supported in the variable $ξ$. Then $a(x, D)\langle x \rangle^{-m}$ is bounded in the space $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $a(x, D)\langle x \rangle^{-m'}$ is compact if $m' > m$.

Now we define a class of symbols with oscillating factor. Let $ε > 0, m ∈ \mathbb{R}, Φ ∈ S^{1−ε}$, and $a \in S^m$. We denote classes of symbols of the form

$$e^{iΦ(x, ξ)} a(x, ξ)$$

by $C^m(Φ)$. We denote the PDO with symbol $e^{iΦ} a$ by $J(Φ, a)$

$$J(Φ, a) = (e^{iΦ} a)(x, D).$$

Clearly $C^m(Φ) ⊂ S^m_{1−ε}$ so that $C^m(Φ)$ are good classes if $ε > \frac{1}{2}$. On the other hand, the standard calculus fails for operators from these classes if $ε ≤ \frac{1}{2}$. However as is shown in [20], $J(Φ, a_1)J(Φ, a_2)^*$ and $J(Φ, a_1)^*J(Φ, a_2)$ become usual PDO and admit asymptotic expansions.

**Theorem 38.** Suppose that $Φ ∈ S^{1−ε}$ with $ε > 0$, and $a_j \in S^{m_j}$ for $j = 1, 2$ and some numbers $m_j$. Suppose that $a_j$ are compactly supported in the variable $ξ$. Then the following holds.

(i). $G = J(Φ, a_1)J(Φ, a_2)^*$ is a PDO with symbol $g \in S^{m}$ for $m = m_1 + m_2$ and $g(x, ξ)$ admits the asymptotic expansion

$$g = \sum_{|α|≥0} \frac{1}{α!} g_α,$$

$$g_α(x, ξ) = \partial_ξ^α(e^{iΦ(x, ξ)} a_1(x, ξ)D_x^α(e^{-iΦ(x, ξ)} a_2(x, ξ))).$$

in particular, $g_α ∈ S^{m−|α|ε}$. 

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(ii). $H = J(\Phi, a_2)^*J(\Phi, a_1)$ is a PDO with symbol $h \in \mathcal{S}^m$ for $m = m_1 + m_2$ and $h(x, \xi)$ admits the asymptotic expansion

$$h = \sum_{|\alpha| \geq 0} \frac{1}{\alpha!} h_{\alpha},$$

$$h_{\alpha}(x, \xi) = D_\xi^\alpha (e^{i\Phi(x, \xi)} a_1(x, \xi)) \partial_\xi^\alpha (e^{-i\Phi(x, \xi)} a_2(x, \xi));$$

in particular, $h_{\alpha} \in \mathcal{S}^{m-|\alpha|}$.  

(iii). $J(\Phi, a_1)$ is bounded in the space $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ if $m_1 = 0$ and it is compact if $m_1 < 0$.  

(iv). Suppose $m_1 = m_2 = 0$. Denote by $A$ the PDO with symbol

$$a(x, \xi) = a_1(x, \xi) a_2(x, \xi) \in \mathcal{S}^0.$$  

Then $J(\Phi, a_1)J(\Phi, a_2)^* - A$ and $J(\Phi, a_2)^*J(\Phi, a_1) - A$ are compact in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$.  

For the proof of Theorem 38, we refer Yafaev [20].

Next we consider the product of a PDO with oscillating symbol and a usual pseudo-differential operator. The situation is different whether the pseudo-differential operator is on the left and on the right.

**Theorem 39.** Suppose that $\Phi \in S^{1-\epsilon}$, $a \in \mathcal{S}^{m_a}$, and $b \in \mathcal{S}^{m_b}$ for $\epsilon > 0$ and some $m_a, m_b \in \mathbb{R}$. Suppose $a$ and $b$ are compactly supported in the variable $\xi$. Then there exists a symbol $d \in \mathcal{S}^{m_d}$ for $m_d = m_a + m_b$ such that $d$ is compactly supported in the variable $\xi$,

$$b(x, D)J(\Phi, a) = J(\Phi, d),$$

and admits the asymptotic expansion

$$d = \sum_{|\alpha| \geq 0} \frac{1}{\alpha!} d_{\alpha},$$

$$d_{\alpha}(x, \eta) = (\partial_\xi^\alpha D_\xi^\alpha p)(0, 0, ; x, \eta)$$

where

$$p(z, \zeta; x, \eta) = b(x, \eta + \zeta + r(x, x + z, \eta)) a(x + z, \eta)$$

and

$$r(x, y, \eta) = \int_0^1 (\nabla_x \Phi)((1 - \tau)x + \tau y, \eta) d\tau.$$  

In particular, $d_{\alpha} \in \mathcal{S}^{m_d-|\alpha|}$ and

$$d_0(x, \eta) = b(a, \eta + (\nabla_x \Phi)(x, \eta)) a(x, \eta),$$

$$d_{\alpha}(x, \eta) = (\partial_\eta^\alpha b)(a, \eta + (\nabla_x \Phi)(x, \eta)) (D_\eta^\alpha a)(x, \eta) + (\nabla_\eta \partial_\eta^\alpha b)(a, \eta + (\nabla_x \Phi)(x, \eta)) \frac{1}{2} (\nabla_x D_\eta^\alpha \Phi)(x, \eta) a(x, \eta)$$

if $|\alpha| = 1$.  

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Proof. We compute
\[
(b(x, D)J(\Phi, a)u)(x) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{3n}{2}} \int e^{i(x, \xi) - i(y, \eta) + i\Phi(y, \eta)} b(x, \xi) a(y, \eta) \hat{u}(\eta) d\eta dy d\xi
\]
\[
= (2\pi)^{-\frac{3n}{2}} \int e^{i(x, \eta) + i\Phi(x, \eta)} \hat{u}(\eta) \left( \int e^{i(x - y, \xi - \eta) + i\Phi(y, \eta) - \Phi(x, \eta))} b(x, \xi) a(y, \eta) dy d\xi \right) d\eta
\]
\[
= (2\pi)^{-\frac{3n}{2}} \int e^{i(x, \eta) + i\Phi(x, \eta)} \hat{u}(\eta) d(x, \eta) d\eta
\]

where
\[
d(x, \eta) = (2\pi)^{-n} \int e^{i(x - y, \xi - \eta - r(x, y, \eta))} b(x, \xi) a(y, \eta) dy d\xi.
\]

We set
\[
r(x, y, \eta) = \int_0^1 (\nabla_x \Phi)((1 - \tau)x + \tau y, \eta) d\tau.
\]

Then
\[
\Phi(y, \eta) - \Phi(x, \eta) = \langle y - x, r(x, y, \eta) \rangle.
\]

By changing variables, we compute
\[
d(x, \eta) = (2\pi)^{-n} \int e^{i(x - y, \xi - \eta - r(x, y, \eta))} b(x, \xi) a(y, \eta) dy d\xi.
\]

Set
\[
p(z, \zeta; x, \eta) = b(x, \eta + \zeta + r(x, x + z, \eta)) a(x + z, \eta).
\]

Then by Taylor’s expansion formula, we obtain the following:
\[
d(x, \eta) = \sum_{0 \leq |\alpha| \leq N - 1} \frac{1}{\alpha!} (\partial_\zeta^\alpha D_\eta^\alpha p)(0, 0; x, \eta) + p^{(N)}(x, \eta)
\]
where
\[
p^{(N)}(x, \eta) = (2\pi)^{-n} N \sum_{|\alpha| = N} \frac{1}{\alpha!} \int_0^1 (1 - t)^{N-1} \int (\partial_\zeta^\alpha p)(t z, \zeta; x, \eta) z^\alpha e^{-i(z, \zeta)} dz d\zeta dt.
\]

Set
\[
R^{(\alpha)}(x, \eta; t) = \int (\partial_\zeta^\alpha D_\eta^\alpha p)(t z, \zeta; x, \eta) e^{-i(z, \zeta)} dz d\zeta.
\]

Now it is enough to show that $R^{(\alpha)} \in S^{m_d - |\alpha|}$ and the seminorms are bounded uniformly with respect to the variable $t$. This obeys from the following two elementary lemmas.
Lemma 40. Fix $C > 0$. If $|z| \geq C|x|$, then for any $n$,\[ |\int (\partial^a_\xi D^a_\zeta p)(t_\xi, \zeta; x, \eta)e^{-i(z, \zeta)}d\zeta| \leq C|z|^{-n}.\]

Lemma 41. There exists $C > 0$ such that \[ |\int \int_{|z| \leq C|x|} (\partial^a_\xi D^a_\zeta p)(t_\xi, \zeta; x, \eta)e^{-i(z, \zeta)}dzd\zeta| \leq C|x|^{m_a - |\alpha|}.\]

By integrating by parts, we can show these lemmas. \hfill \Box

Theorem 42. Suppose that $\Phi \in S^{1-\epsilon}, a \in S^{m_a}$, and $c \in S^{m_c}$ for $\epsilon > 0$ and some $m_a, m_c \in \mathbb{R}$. Suppose $a$ is compactly supported in the variable $\xi$. Then there exists a symbol $e \in S^{m_c}$ for $m_c = m_a + m_c$ such that \[ J(\Phi, a)c(x, D)^* = J(\Phi, e),\]
and admits the asymptotic expansion \[ e = \sum_{|\alpha| \geq 0} \frac{1}{q!} e_\alpha, \]
where \[ e_\alpha(x, \eta) = (\partial^a_\xi D^a_\zeta q)(0, 0; x, \eta) \]
and \[ s(x, \xi, \eta) = \int_0^1 (\nabla_\xi \Phi)(x, (1 - \tau)\eta + \tau \xi)d\tau. \]
In particular, $e_\alpha \in S^{m_c - |\alpha|}$ and \[ e_\alpha(x, \eta) = a(x, \eta)\bar{c}(x + \nabla_\eta \Phi)(x, \eta), \]
\[ e_\alpha(x, \eta) = (\partial^a_\xi a)(x, \eta)(D^a_\zeta \bar{c})(x + \nabla_\eta \Phi)(x, \eta), \]
\[ +a(x, \eta)((D^a_\zeta \partial_\eta \bar{c})(x + \nabla_\eta \Phi)(x, \eta) + ((\nabla_\eta D^a_\zeta \bar{c})(x + \nabla_\eta \Phi)(x, \eta), \eta, \frac{1}{2}\nabla_\eta \partial^a_\xi \Phi(x, \eta))) \]
if $|\alpha| = 1$.

Proof is similar to Theorem 39.

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