SHARP ASYMPTOTICS OF THE QUASIMOMENTUM

EVGENY L. KOROTYAEV

Abstract. We consider the Schrödinger operator with a periodic potential \( p \) on the real line. We assume that \( p \) belongs to the Sobolev space \( H^m \) on the circle for some \( m \geq -1 \), and we determine the asymptotics of the quasimomentum and the Titchmarsh-Weyl functions, the Bloch functions at high energy.

1. Introduction and main results

Consider the Schrödinger operator \( H \) acting in the Hilbert space \( L^2(\mathbb{R}) \) and given by
\[
Hf = -f'' + pf. 
\]
Here the potential \( p \) is 1-periodic and belongs to the Sobolev space \( H^m \) on the circle \( \mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \):
\[
p \in H^m = \{ p^{(m)} \in L^2(\mathbb{T}) \}, \quad m \geq -1.
\]
We recall the results from [K1] about the operator \( H \). The spectrum of \( H \) is absolutely continuous and has the form \( \sigma(H_0) = \bigcup_{n} \mathcal{G}_n \), where the bands \( \mathcal{G}_n \) and gaps \( \gamma_n \) are given by
\[
\mathcal{G}_n = [E_n^{-}, E_n^{+}], \quad \gamma_n = (E_n^{-}, E_n^{+}), \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} = \{ n : n = 1, 2, 3, ... \},
\]
see Fig. 1. Without loss of generality, we may assume \( E_0^{+} = 0 \). Here the \( E_n^{\pm} \) satisfy
\[
0 = E_0^{+} < E_1^{-} \leq E_1^{+} \ldots \leq E_{n-1}^{+} < E_n^{-} \leq E_n^{+} < \ldots
\]
If \( p \in H^m \), then it is known that there are infinitely many non-degenerate gaps, i.e. \( E_n^{-} < E_n^{+} \), unless \( p \) is arbitrarily often differentiable, and all gaps are non-degenerate generically (see e.g. [MO], [K1]). The sequence (1.2) is the spectrum of the equation
\[
-y'' + py = \lambda y, 
\]
with the condition of 2-periodicity, \( y(x + 2) = y(x) \ (x \in \mathbb{R}) \). If a gap degenerates, \( \gamma_n = \emptyset \) for some \( n \), then the corresponding bands \( \mathcal{G}_n \) and \( \mathcal{G}_{n+1} \) touch. This happens when \( E_n^{-} = E_n^{+} \); this number is then a double eigenvalue of the 2-periodic problem (1.3). The lowest eigenvalue \( E_0^{+} = 0 \) is always simple and has a 1-periodic eigenfunction. Generally, the eigenfunctions corresponding to the eigenvalues \( E_n^{\pm} \) are 1-periodic, and those for \( E_n^{\pm} \) are 1-anti-periodic in the sense that \( y(x + 1) = -y(x) \ (x \in \mathbb{R}) \).

In the case of the potential \( p \in H^m, m \geq 0 \), throughout the paper, we shall denote by \( \vartheta(x, z), \varphi(x, z) \) the two solutions forming the canonical fundamental system of the unperturbed equation
\[
-y'' + py = z^2 y, 
\]

\[ Date: October 24, 2011. \]
\[ 1991 Mathematics Subject Classification. \ 34L40, (30C20, 47E05). \]
\[ Key words and phrases. \ quasimomentum, integrated density of states, periodic potential. \]
under the initial conditions

\[ \varphi'(0, z) = \vartheta(0, z) = 1, \quad \varphi(0, z) = \vartheta'(0, z) = 0. \]

Here and in the following "'" denotes the derivative w.r.t. the first variable. In the following, we shall treat the momentum \( z = \sqrt{\lambda} \) (as opposed to the energy \( z^2 = \lambda \)) as the principal spectral variable. The Lyapunov function (which is the Hill discriminant for \( m \geq 0 \)) of the periodic equation is then defined by

\[ \Delta(z) = \frac{1}{2} (\varphi'(1, z) + \vartheta(1, z)). \]

In the case \( m = -1 \) we denote the Lyapunov function also by \( \Delta(z) \). In the last case the definition of \( \Delta(z) \) is more complicated and is given in Section 4. Recall that the function \( \Delta(z) \) is entire and even \( \Delta(z) = \Delta(-z) = \Delta(z), z \in \mathbb{Z}. \)

We introduce the \textit{quasimomentum} \( k(\cdot) \) for \( H \) as

\[ k(z) = \arccos \Delta(z), z \in \mathbb{Z}, \]

where \( \mathbb{Z} \) is the cut domain (see Fig. 1 and 2) given by

\[ \mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{C} \setminus \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \overline{\pi_n}, \quad \text{where } g_n = (e_n^-, e_n^+) = -g_{-n}, \quad e_n^+ = \sqrt{E_n^+} > 0, \quad n \geq 1, \quad g_0 = \emptyset. \quad (1.5) \]

Note that \( \Delta(e_n^+) = (-1)^n \) and if \( \lambda \in \gamma_n, n \geq 1 \), then \( z \in g_{\pm n} \), and if \( \lambda \in \gamma_0 = (-\infty, E_0^+) \), then \( z \in i\mathbb{R}_\pm \). The function \( k \) is analytic in \( \mathbb{Z} \) and satisfies

\[ \begin{align*}
(i) & \quad k(z) = z + o(1) \quad \text{as } \Im z \to \infty, \\
(ii) & \quad k(0) = 0, \quad \Re k(z \pm i0)|_{[e_n^-, e_n^+]} = \pi n \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z}), \\
(iii) & \quad k(-z) = -k(z), \quad \forall \quad z \in \mathbb{Z}, \\
(iv) & \quad \pm \Im k(z) > 0, \quad \forall \quad z \in \mathbb{C}_\pm = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : \pm \Im z > 0 \},
\end{align*} \quad (1.6) \]

see ([MO], [KK]). Moreover, \( k \) is a conformal mapping from \( \mathbb{Z} \) onto the quasimomentum domain \( \mathcal{K} \) given by

\[ \mathcal{K} = \mathbb{C} \setminus \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} \overline{\Gamma_n}, \quad \Gamma_n = (\pi n - ih_n, \pi n + ih_n), \quad (1.7) \]

see Figs. 2 and 3. Here \( \Gamma_n \) is a vertical cut of the height \( h_n = h_{-n} \geq 0, h_0 = 0 \). The height \( h_n \) is determined by the equation \( \cosh h_n = |\Delta(e_n)| \geq 1 \), where \( e_n \in [e_n^-, e_n^+] \) is such that \( \Delta'(e_n) = 0 \). Note that the point \( e_n \) is unique for each \( n \in \mathbb{N}_0 \). The function \( k \) maps the cut \( g_n \) onto the cut \( \Gamma_n \).

We have obtained a conformal mapping \( k : \mathbb{Z} \to \mathcal{K} \), called the \textit{quasimomentum mapping} (or shortly the quasimomentum), which generalizes the classical quasimomentum (see e.g. [RS]). A point \( z \in \mathbb{Z} \) is called a \textit{momentum} and a point \( k \in \mathcal{K} \) is called a \textit{quasimomentum}. The abstract quasimomentum, which we have just defined is related to the spectral theory of the Hill operator \( H \) by the following construction invented in [F1], [F], [MO] for the \( L^2 \) potentials and generalized in [K1] for the potential from \( \mathcal{H}_1 \). Some asymptotics of the quasimomentum for \( p \in \mathcal{H}_0 \) were obtained in [F2], outside some neighborhoods of gaps. The quasimomentum for the Schrödinger operator \( -\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V \) acting on the real line where \( V \) is a periodic \( N \times N \) matrix-valued potential was studied in [CK]. We would like to add that the properties of the quasimomentum are important in many different fields, see e.g. : inverse problem [F], [GT], [KK1], [K1], [MO], non-linear equations [C], [GWH], and so on.

For any \( p \in \mathcal{H}_m, m \geq 0 \) we define the integrals

\[ P_{-1} = \frac{\int_0^1 p^0 dx}{2}, \quad P_0 = \frac{\int_0^1 p^2 dx}{2^3}, \quad P_j = \frac{\|p(j)\|^2}{2^{3+2j}} + \int_0^1 F_j dx, \quad j = 1, \ldots, m. \quad (1.8) \]
Here $F_j$ is some polynomial of $p, p', p'', \ldots, p^{(j-1)}$. In particular, we have
\begin{equation}
F_1 = 2p^3, \quad F_2 = 10pp' + 5p^4, \quad F_3 = 14pp'' + 70p^2p' + 112p^5, \ldots,
\end{equation}
see [MM], [MO], where all $P_j > 0$ if $p \neq 0$ and $E_0^+ = 0$, since we have (2.9). Introduce the functions
\begin{equation}
K_m(z) = \frac{P_{m-1}}{z} + \frac{P_0}{z^3} + \ldots + \frac{P_{m-1}}{z^{2m+1}},
\end{equation}
and define the domains
\begin{equation}
Z_\varepsilon = \{z \in \mathcal{Z} : \text{dist}\{z, g\} > \varepsilon\}, \quad \varepsilon > 0, \quad \text{where} \quad g = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} g_n.
\end{equation}

**Theorem 1.1.** Let $p \in \mathcal{H}_m$ for some $m \geq 0$ and let $A, \varepsilon > 0$. Then
\begin{equation}
k = z - K_m(z) + f_{m+1}(z), \quad f_{m+1}(z) = \frac{1}{\pi z^{2m+2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{t^{2m+2}v(t)dt}{|t-z|}, \quad z \in \mathcal{Z},
\end{equation}
where $f_{m+1}$ has the following asymptotics as $|z| \to \infty$:
\begin{equation}
f_{m+1}(z) = \frac{-P_m + o(1)}{z^{2m+3}} \quad \text{as} \quad z \in \{z = x + iy \in \mathbb{C} : y > A|x|\},
\end{equation}
\begin{equation}
f_{m+1}(z) = \frac{O(1)}{z^{2m+2}} \quad \text{as} \quad z \in Z_\varepsilon,
\end{equation}
\begin{equation}
|f_{m+1}(z)| \leq \frac{|\gamma_n|}{2\pi n} + b_n, \quad b_n = \frac{O(|\gamma_n|)}{n^3} + \frac{O(1)}{n^{2m+2}} \quad \text{dist}\{z, g_n\} \leq \varepsilon.
\end{equation}
Moreover, the asymptotic estimate (1.14) is sharp, since
\begin{equation}
f_{m+1}(e_n^{+\varepsilon}) = \frac{|\gamma_n|}{2\pi n} (1 + o(1)) \quad \text{as} \quad n \to \infty.
\end{equation}

**Remarks.** 1) Recall that $p \in \mathcal{H}_m$ if and only if $(n^m|\gamma_n|)_1^\infty \in \ell^2$, see [MO], [K3].
2) (1.12)-(1.14) give 3 types of asymptotics. The ”best” asymptotics (1.12) has the form $f_{m+1}(z) = \frac{o(1)}{z^{2m+3}}$ and the ”bad” asymptotics (1.14) has the form $f_{m+1}(z) = \frac{O(|\gamma_n|)}{n^{2m+2}}$. There is a big difference between the sharp asymptotics (1.12) and (1.14), since due to (1.15) the asymptotics (1.14) is sharp.
3) Shenk and Shubin [SS] determined complete asymptotic expansions of the integrated density of states for $p \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$. Recall that the integrated density of states is given by $\frac{1}{\pi} \text{Re} k(z), z \in \mathbb{R}$.
4) The asymptotics (1.12)-(1.14) give an asymptotics of the integrated density of states for the case $p \in \mathcal{H}_m$. If $p \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, then the theorem gives complete asymptotic expansions of the quasimomentum $k(z)$.
5) The complete asymptotic expansion of the integrated density of states of multidimensional almost-periodic Schrodinger operators were determined by Parnovski, Shterenberg [PS1], see also [KP], [PS2] and the references therein.

In Section 4 we consider the case of distributional potentials $p \in \mathcal{H}_{m-1}$.

In order to write the more complete results about the asymptotics for the Hill operator, we determine the asymptotics of the Bloch functions and the Titchmarsh-Weyl function. Note that, although asymptotic expressions for the Bloch functions and the Titchmarsh-Weyl function for the case $p \in \mathcal{H}_m$ have not been formally written out anywhere previously, this
The result can be regarded as known, since it can easily be obtained with the help of the results of Marchenko and Ostrovskii [MO].

We introduce the Bloch functions $Ψ_±$ of $H$ defined by (see [T])

$$Ψ_±(x, z) = ϕ(x, z) + M_±(z) ϑ(x, z), \quad (x, z) ∈ [0, 1] × Z,$$

(1.16)

where $M_±(z)$ is the Titchmarsh-Weyl function given by

$$M_±(z) = \frac{β(z) ± \sin k(z)}{ϕ(1, z)}, \quad β(z) = ϕ′(1, z) - ϑ(1, z)^2.$$

(1.17)

Furthermore, we introduce the model function (see Lemma 3.1 in [MO])

$$ξ_m(x, z) = zx - i \int_0^x \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{ξ_j(t) dt}{(2iz)^j}, \quad (x, z) ∈ [0, 1] × C, \quad z ≠ 0.$$

(1.18)

Here the functions $ξ_j$ are constructed with the help of the recursion relations:

$$ξ_{j+1} = -ξ_j - \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} ξ_{j-i} ξ_i, \quad j = 1, 2, ..., m - 1,$$

(1.19)

and $P_j$ is a polynomial in $p, p′, p″, ..., p^{(j)}$.

**Theorem 1.2.** Let $p ∈ C_∞$ for some $m ≥ 0$ and let $ε > 0, r ≥ 1$. Assume that $E^+_0$ is any real number. Then the following asymptotics hold true as $|z| → ∞$:

$$M_±(z) = iξ'_m(0, ±z) + O(z^{1-m}),$$

(1.21)

$$Ψ_±(x, z) = e^{iξ_m(x, ±z)} + O(z^{-m}),$$

(1.22)

as $z ∈ Z_ε, |Im z| < r, uniformly in x ∈ [0, 1].$

Moreover, if in addition $E^+_0 = 0$, then

$$k(z) = ξ(1, z) + O(z^{-m}),$$

(1.23)

as $|Im z| ≤ r$ and $|z| → ∞$.

**Remarks**

1) Shenk and Shubin [SS] determined complete asymptotic expansions of the Bloch functions for $p ∈ C_∞(R)$. There are some asymptotics of the Bloch functions for $p ∈ L^1(0, 1)$ in [T], [F], [F2].

2) In the proof of the theorem we use the standard asymptotics of the solutions of the equation $−y'' + p(x)y = z^2y$ for large $z$ from [MO].
2. Asymptotics of the quasimomentum

Recall that the quasimomentum $k(z)$ is a conformal mapping from the momentum domain $\mathcal{Z}$ onto the quasi-momentum domain $\mathcal{K}$ given by (see Fig. 2 and 3)

$$
\mathcal{Z} = \mathbb{C} \setminus \bigcup \mathcal{F}_n, \quad \text{where} \quad g_n = (e_n, e_n^+) = -g_{-n}, \quad e_n^+ = \sqrt{E_n^+} > 0, \quad n \geq 1, \quad g_0 = \emptyset,
$$

$$
\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{C} \setminus \bigcup \mathcal{F}_n, \quad \text{where} \quad \Gamma_n = (\pi n + ih_n, \pi n - ih_n), \quad h_n = h_{-n} \geq 0, \quad n \geq 1, \quad h_0 = 0. \tag{2.1}
$$

The height $h_n$ is determined by the equation $\cosh h_n = |\Delta(e_n)| \geq 1$, where $e_n \in [e_n^-, e_n^+]$ is such that $\Delta'(e_n) = 0$. Note that $e_n$ is unique for each $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Cutting the $n$-th momentum gap $g_n$ (if non-empty), we obtain a cut $g_n^c$ with upper rim $g_n^+$ and lower rim $g_n^-$. Below, we will identify this cut $g_n^c$ and the union of the upper rim (gap) $\mathcal{F}_n^+$ and the lower rim (gap) $\mathcal{F}_n^-$, i.e.,

$$
g_n^c = \mathcal{F}_n^+ \cup \mathcal{F}_n^-, \quad \text{where} \quad g_n^\pm = g_n \pm i0; \quad \text{and} \quad z \in g_n \Rightarrow z \pm i0 \in g_n^\pm. \tag{2.2}
$$

Any non-degenerate (degenerate) cut $\Gamma_n$ is connected in the same way with the non-degenerate (degenerate) gap $\gamma$ and the momentum gap $g_n$. We introduce the decomposition $k = u + iv$, where $u, v$ are real harmonic functions in $\mathcal{Z}$. The function $u(z) = \Re k(z)$ is strongly increasing on each band $\sigma_n$ and equals $\pi n$ on each gap $[z_n^-, z_n^+]$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$; the function $v(z) = \Im k(z)$ equals zero on each band $\sigma_n$, is strongly concave on each gap $g_n$ and has the maximum $h_n$ in $g_n$, attained at some point $e_n$, so that $h_n = v(e_n)$. Here and below we write

$$
v(z) = v(z + i0) \quad \text{as} \quad z \in \mathbb{R}. \tag{2.3}
$$

If $h_n = 0$, then $n$-the gap is empty and $e_n^- = e_n^+ = e_n$. These and other properties of the comb mappings can be found in [KK], [MO].

Introduce the real spaces

$$
\ell^a = \left\{ f = (f_n)_{n \geq 1}, \quad \|f\|_a < \infty \right\}, \quad \|f\|_a^a = \sum_{n \geq 1} |f_n|^a < \infty, \quad a \geq 1.
$$

Now we briefly discuss the properties of the general quasimomentum mapping $k = u + iv$, as a function of $z = x + iy \in \mathcal{Z}$. Their proof may be found in [MO], [K1], [K2], [K4].

1) $v(z) \geq \text{Im} z > 0$ and $v(z) = -v(\overline{z})$ for all $z \in \mathcal{C}_+$ and

$$
k(-z) = -k(z) = \overline{k(z)}, \quad \text{all} \quad z \in \mathcal{Z}. \tag{2.4}
$$

2) $v(z) = 0$ for all $z \in \sigma_n = [e_{n-1}^-, e_n^+]$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

3) If some $g_n \neq \emptyset$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $v(z) > 0$ and $v'(z) < 0$ for all $z \in g_n$, and $v(z)$ has a maximum at $e_n \in g_n$ such that $v'(e_n) = 0$, see Fig. 3, and $\Delta'(e_n) = 0$ and

$$
v(z + i0) = -v(z - i0) > 0, \quad \text{all} \quad z \in g_n \neq \emptyset, \tag{2.5}
$$

$$
|g_n| \leq 2h_n, \quad v(e_n) = h_n > 0. \tag{2.6}
$$

Recall that $v(z) = v(z + i0)$ for all $z \in \mathbb{R}$.

4) $u'(z) > 0$ on all $(e_{n-1}^+, e_n^+)$ and $u(z) = \pi n$ for all $z \in g_n \neq \emptyset$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

5) The function $k(z)$ maps a horizontal cut (a "gap") $[e_n^-, e_n^+]$ onto the vertical cut $\Gamma_n$ and a spectral band $\sigma_n$ onto the segment $[\pi(n-1), \pi n]$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

6) The following asymptotics hold true:

$$
e_n^\pm = \pi n + o(1) \quad \text{as} \quad n \to \infty. \tag{2.7}
$$
7) The following identity holds true:

\[ k(z) = z + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{v(t)}{t - z} dt, \quad \forall z \in Z, \quad g = \cup g_n. \]  

(2.8)

8) Introduce the moments

\[ Q_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} t^m v(t + i0) dt < \infty, \quad m \geq 0 \]

and note that \( Q_m = 0 \) for odd \( m \geq 1 \). Then the following identities and estimate hold true:

\[ Q_{2m+2} = P_m, \quad m \geq -1, \]

\[ \|h\|_{\infty}^2 \leq 2Q_0. \]  

(2.10)

If \( p \in \mathbb{H}_0 \), then the quasimomentum \( k(\cdot) \) has the asymptotics (see [K2])

\[ k(z) = z - \frac{Q_0}{z} - \frac{Q_2 + o(1)}{z^3} \quad \text{as} \quad \text{Im} z \to \infty. \]  

(2.11)

Recall the identity from [KK]. For each \( n \in \mathbb{Z} \) the following identity holds true:

\[ v(z + i0) = v_n(z)(1 + Y_n(z)), \quad \forall z \in g_n, \]

\[ v_n(z) = \left| (z - e_n^+)(z - e_n^-) \right|^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad Y_n(z) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus g_n} \frac{v(t)dt}{v_n(t)|t - z|}. \]  

(2.12)
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Figure 3. $k$-plane and cuts $\Gamma_n = (\pi n - ih_n, \pi n + ih_n)$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

Figure 4. The graph of $v(z + i0)$, $z \in g_n \cup \sigma_n \cup \sigma_{n+1}$ and $h_n = v(e_n + i0) > 0$

Lemma 2.1. Let $Q_{2m} < \infty$ for some $m \geq 0$ and $s = \min_{n \geq 1} |\sigma_n|$ and $M_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{g_n} v(x)dx$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then each function $Y_n$, $n \geq 1$, satisfies

$$Y_n^0 := \max_{z \in g_n} Y_n(z) \leq \sum_{j \neq n} \frac{M_j}{s^2 |n-j|^2} \leq \frac{Q_0}{s^2}, \quad \text{if} \quad m = 0,$$

$$Y_n^0 \leq \frac{4Q_2}{n^2 s^4}, \quad \text{if} \quad m \geq 1. \quad (2.13)$$

Proof. Using the estimate $\text{dist}\{g_n, g_j\} \geq s|n-j|$ we obtain

$$Y_n(z) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{g_n \setminus g_j} \frac{v(t)dt}{v_n(t)|t-z|} = \sum_{j \neq n} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{g_j} \frac{v(t)dt}{v_n(t)|t-z|} \leq \sum_{j \neq n} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{g_j} \frac{v(t)dt}{s^2|n-j|^2} = \sum_{j \neq n} \frac{M_j}{s^2 |n-j|^2},$$

which gives (2.13). If $m \geq 1$, then the above estimates and $rac{1}{|j||n-j|} \leq \frac{2}{|n|}; j \neq n$ yield

$$Y_n(z) \leq \sum_{j \neq n} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{g_j} \frac{t^2 v(t)dt}{s^2 |n-j|^2 t^2} \leq \sum_{j \neq n} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{g_j} \frac{t^2 v(t)dt}{s^4 |n-j|^2 j^2} \leq \sum_{j \neq n} \frac{4}{n^2 \pi s^4} \int_{g_j} t^2 v(t)dt = \frac{4Q_2}{n^2 s^4}.$$

We prove the main technical lemma of our paper.
Lemma 2.2. i) Let $Q_{2m} < \infty$ for some $m \geq 0$. Then the quasimomentum has the form

$$k(z) = z - K_{m-1}(z) + f_m(z), \quad \forall \ z \in \mathcal{Z},$$

(2.15)

where

$$f_m(z) = \frac{k_m(z)}{z^{2m}}, \quad k_m(z) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{t^{2m} v(t + i0) dt}{t - z}. \quad (2.16)$$

ii) Moreover, the following estimates and asymptotics hold true:

$$|k_m(z)| \leq \frac{Q_{2m}}{\text{dist}\{z, g\}}, \quad \forall z \in \mathcal{Z}. \quad (2.17)$$

$$
\max_{z \in g_n} |\text{Im} \ f_m(z \pm i0)| \leq h_n, \quad \max_{z \in g_n} |\text{Re} \ f_m(z \pm i0)| \leq \max_{z \in \mathbb{C}} |f_m(e_n^\pm)|, \quad (2.18)
$$

$$f_m(e_n^+) = \text{Re} f_m(e_n^+) = \frac{|g_n|}{2} (1 + O(Y_n^0)), \quad (2.19)$$

$$\max_{z \in g_n} |f_m(z \pm i0)| = |g_n|(1 + O(Y_n^0)) \quad (2.20)$$

as $n \to \infty$, uniformly in $z \in \mathcal{F}_{g_n}$, where $Y_n^0 = \max_{z \in g_n} Y_n(z)$.

Proof. i) We have the simple identity

$$\frac{1}{t - z} = \frac{1}{z^{2m}} \frac{z^{2m}}{t - z} = \frac{1}{z^{2m}} \frac{z^{2m} - t^{2m}}{(t - z)^2} = \frac{1}{z^{2m}} \frac{t^{2m}}{(t - z)}. \quad (2.17)$$

Using this identity, we rewrite (2.8) in the form (here and below $v(t) = v(t + i0), t \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$k(z) - z = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{v(t)}{t - z} dt = \frac{1}{\pi z^{2m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{(z^{2m} - t^{2m}) v(t)}{t - z} dt + \frac{1}{\pi z^{2m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{t^{2m} v(t)}{t - z} dt.$$

which gives (2.15), (2.16), since $Q_j = 0$ for each odd $j$.

ii) The identity (2.16) gives (2.17).

Using $k = z - K_{m-1} + f_m$, we obtain

$$0 \leq \text{Im} \ k(z \pm i0) = \text{Im} \ f_m(z \pm i0) = v(z \pm i0) \leq h_n, \quad z \in g_n. \quad (2.21)$$

Now we estimate the real part $\text{Re} \ f_m(z \pm i0), z \in g_n$. Using $\text{Re} \ k(z \pm i0) = \pi n$ on $g_n$, we obtain

$$0 = \text{Re} k'(z \pm i0) = 1 - K_{m-1}'(z) + \text{Re} f_m(z \pm i0)',$$

$$\text{Re} f_m(z \pm i0)' = -1 - K_{m-1}'(z) < -1. \quad (2.22)$$

Then the function $\text{Re} f_m(x \pm i0)$ is decreasing in $x \in g_n$, which yields (2.18).

We prove (2.19) for the case $e_n^-$. The proof for $e_n^+$ is similar. Using (2.16) we rewrite $f_m$ in the form

$$f_m = f_m1 + f_m2, \quad f_m1(z) = \frac{1}{\pi z^{2m}} \int_{g_n} \frac{t^{2m} v(t) dt}{t - z}, \quad f_m2(z) = \frac{1}{\pi z^{2m}} \int_{g_n \setminus g_n} \frac{t^{2m} v(t) dt}{t - z},$$

where $v(t) = v(t + i0)$. Then using (2.12) and the new variable $t = e_n^- + s$ we obtain

$$f_m1(e_n^-) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{|g_n|} \left( 1 + \frac{s}{e_n^-} \right)^{2m} v_n(e_n^- + s) \left( 1 + Y_n(e_n^- + s) \right) ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{|g_n|} \left( 1 + \frac{O(s)}{e_n^-} \right) \left| \frac{|g_n| - s}{s} ^{\frac{1}{2}} \right| \left( 1 + Y_n(t) \right) ds = I_0 + I_1,$$
where

\[ I_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\left| g_n \right|} \left(1 + \frac{O(s)}{e_n} \right) \sqrt{\frac{\left| g_n \right| - s}{s}} \, ds, \quad I_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\left| g_n \right|} \left(1 + \frac{O(s)}{e_n} \right) \sqrt{\frac{\left| g_n \right| - s}{s}} Y_n(t) \, ds \quad (2.23) \]

We have

\[ \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\left| g_n \right|} \sqrt{\frac{\left| g_n \right| - s}{s}} \, ds = \frac{|g_n|}{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{1 - s}{s}} \, ds = \frac{|g_n|}{2}, \quad (2.24) \]

and for the second term (in the case \( m \geq 1 \)) we have

\[ \frac{1}{\pi e_n} \int_{0}^{\left| g_n \right|} \sqrt{s(\left| g_n \right| - s)} \, ds = \frac{|g_n|^2}{\pi e_n} \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{s(1 - s)} \, ds = \frac{|g_n|^2}{2 e_n^{1/2}}, \]

which yields

\[ I_0 = \frac{|g_n|}{2} \left(1 + \frac{O(|g_n|)}{n} \right), \quad (2.25) \]

Next, we consider \( I_1 \). Using (2.24) we have

\[ I_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\left| g_n \right|} \frac{\left| g_n \right| - s}{s} \, ds O(Y_n^0) = |g_n| O(Y_n^0), \quad Y_n^0 = \max_{t \in g_n} Y_n(t), \quad (2.26) \]

which together with Lemma 2.1 yields (2.19). In order to study \( I_1 \) we need to consider \( Y_n \).

**Proof of Theorem 1.1.** Identities (2.15) and (2.16) imply (1.11), which yields (1.13). Thus we have

\[ k = z - K_m(z) + \frac{k_{m+1}(z)}{z^{2m+2}}, \quad k_{m+1}(z) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{t^{2m+2} v(t) \, dt}{t - z}, \quad z \in \mathbb{Z}. \]

In order to show (1.12) we recall the well known Nevanlinna Theorem (see [Ah]).

Let \( \mu \) be a Borel measure on \( \mathbb{R} \) such that \( \int_{\mathbb{R}} (1 + x^{2m}) d\mu(x) < +\infty \) for some \( m \geq 0 \). Then for each \( A > 0 \) the following asymptotics hold true:

\[ \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{d\mu(t)}{t - z} = -\sum_{k=0}^{2m} \frac{q_k}{z^{k+1}} + o\left(\frac{1}{z^{2m+1}}\right) \quad \text{as} \quad |z| \to \infty, \quad y > A|x|, \]

where \( q_j = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x^j d\mu(x), \quad 0 \leq j \leq 2m \). Applying Nevanlinna Theorem to (2.27) and using (2.9) we obtain (1.12).

The asymptotics (2.20) and (2.17) give

\[ |f_{m+1}(z)| \leq \frac{|\gamma_n|}{2\pi n} + b_n, \quad b_n = \frac{O(|\gamma_n|)}{n^3} + \frac{O(1)}{n^{2m+2}} \quad z \in \partial U_n, \]

where \( U_n = \{ z \in \mathbb{Z} : \text{dist}\{z, g_n\} \leq \varepsilon \} \). This yields (1.14) since the function \( f_{m+1} \) is analytic in \( U_n \).

The asymptotics (1.15) have been proved in (2.19).
3. The asymptotics of the fundamental solutions

We recall some known facts from Lemma 3.1 in [MO]. Define the solution $y$ of the equation $-y'' + qy = z^2 y$, $z \neq 0$ in the form

$$y(x, z) = e^\nu(x, z), \quad \nu(x, z) = izx + \int_0^x \nu(t, z) dt,$$

$$\nu(x, z) = \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{x_j(0)}{(2iz)^j} + \frac{x_m(x, z)}{(2iz)^m},$$

$$y(0, z) = 1, \quad y'(0, z) = \nu'(0, z),$$

for some $m \geq 1$. The function $\nu$ satisfies the equation:

$$(2iz)\nu + \nu' + \nu^2 = p. \quad (3.2)$$

Moreover, the coefficients $x_j$ satisfy the following systems:

$$x_{j+1} = -x_j - \sum_{s=1}^{j-1} x_{j-s} x_s, \quad j \geq 1, \quad (3.3)$$

where

$$x_1 = p, \quad x_2 = -p', \quad x_3 = p'' - p^2, \quad x_4 = -p''' + 4pp', \quad \ldots,$$

$$x_j = (-1)^j p^{j-1} + \mathcal{P}_{j-3}, \quad j = 1, \ldots, m - 1, \quad (3.4)$$

where $\mathcal{P}_j$ is a polynomial in $p, p', p'', \ldots, p^j$. The remainder $x_m(x, z)$ satisfies

$$x_m(0, z) = x_m(0, z) = 0,$$

$$\nu_m(x, z) = O(1), \quad \nu_m(x, z) = O(z)$$

as $|z| \to \infty$ uniformly in $[0, 1] \times \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |\text{Im} z| \leq r\}$ for any $r \geq 1$. Define the functions

$$\nu(z) = \frac{\nu(0, z)}{2i} + \frac{\nu'(0, z)}{2i}, \quad \nu(z) = \frac{\nu(0, z) + \nu(-z)}{2}$$

where

$$\nu(z) = z - \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \frac{x_{2j+1}(0)}{(2z)^{2j+1}}, \quad \tau(z) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{x_{2j}(0)}{(2z)^{2j}}, \quad (3.7)$$

$$\nu'(1, z) = \nu(z) + \frac{x_m(1, z)}{(2iz)^m}. \quad (3.8)$$

We rewrite the fundamental solutions $\vartheta, \varphi$ in the forms

$$\varphi(x, z) = \frac{y(x, z) - y(x, -z)}{2i\omega(z)}, \quad (3.9)$$

$$\varphi'(x, z) = \frac{y(x, z) \nu(x, z) - y(x, -z) \nu'(x, -z)}{2i\omega(z)},$$
and

\[ \vartheta(x, z) = \frac{y(x, z) - y(x, -z)}{2i\omega(z)}, \quad \vartheta'(x, z) = \frac{y(x, z)\vartheta(x, -z) - y(x, z)\vartheta(x, -z)}{2i\omega(z)}. \] (3.10)

Note that in (3.1)-(3.10) we do not use the condition \( E_0^+ = 0 \). Recall that the set \( \mathcal{Z}(z) \) is given by \( \{ z \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{dist}\{z, g\} > \varepsilon \}, \varepsilon > 0 \).

**Lemma 3.1.** Let \( p \in \mathcal{H}_m \) for some \( m \geq 0 \) and let \( r \geq 1 \). Then the following asymptotics hold true:

\[ \Delta(z) = \frac{y(1, z) + y(1, -z)}{2} + O(z^{-m}) = \cos \xi_m(1, z) + O(z^{-m}), \] (3.11)

\[ \xi(z) := \xi_m(1, z) = z - \sum_{0 \leq j \leq m} (-1)^j \int_0^1 \frac{\mathcal{K}_{2j+1}(t)}{(2z)^j} dt, \] (3.12)

\[ y(1, z) = e^{i\xi(z) + O(z^{-m})}, \] (3.13)

and if in addition \( E_0^+ = 0 \), then

\[ \frac{(-1)^j}{2^{2j+1}} \int_0^1 \mathcal{K}_{2j+1}(t) dt = Q_{2j}, \quad \int_0^1 \mathcal{K}_{2j}(t) dt = 0, \quad j \geq 0, \] (3.14)

as \( |\text{Im} z| \leq r \) and \( |z| \to \infty \).

**Proof.** Let \( A(z) = \mathcal{K}(1, z) - \rho(-z) \). Identities (3.6)-(3.7) yield

\[ A(z) = 2i\omega(z) + \frac{\mathcal{K}_m(1, z)}{(2iz)^m} = 2i\omega(z) + O(z^{-m}). \]

Then this asymptotics and (3.9), (3.10) imply

\[ \Delta(z) = \frac{1}{4i\omega(z)} \left( y(1, z)\mathcal{K}(1, z) - y(1, -z)\mathcal{K}(-1, -z) + y(1, -z)\rho(z) - y(1, z)\rho(-z) \right) \]

\[ \frac{y(1, z)A(z) - y(1, -z)A(-z)}{4i\omega(z)} = \frac{y(1, z) + y(1, -z)}{2} + O(z^{-m}) = \cos i\mathcal{K}(1, z) + O(z^{-m}). \]

The function \( \Delta \) is real on the real line, which gives (3.12), (3.13).

If \( E_0^+ = 0 \), then the identity \( \Delta(z) = \cos k(z), z \in \mathcal{Z} \) and the asymptotics (3.11), (3.12) and the asymptotic estimate (2.17) imply (3.14).

Below, we need:

**Lemma 3.2.** Let \( p \in \mathcal{H}_m \) for some \( m \geq 0 \) and let \( r \geq 1 \). Then the following asymptotics hold true:

\[ \varphi(1, z) = \frac{\sin \xi(z)}{\omega(z)} + O(z^{-m-1}), \]

\[ \varphi'(1, z) = \cos \xi(z) + \frac{\tau(z)}{\omega(z)} \sin \xi(z) + O(z^{-m}), \] (3.15)
and
\[ \vartheta(1, z) = \cos \xi(z) - \frac{\tau(z)}{\omega(z)} \sin \xi(z) + O(z^{-m}), \]  
(3.16)
and
\[ \vartheta'(1, z) = -\frac{\rho(z)\rho(-z)}{\omega(z)} \sin \xi(z) + O(z^{-m+1}), \]

and
\[ \beta(z) = \frac{\tau(z)}{\omega(z)} \sin \xi(z) + O(z^{-m}), \]  
(3.17)
as \( |\text{Im } z| \leq r \) and \( |z| \to \infty \).

**Proof.** Substituting the asymptotics (3.13) into the identity (3.9) we have
\[ \varphi(1, z) = \frac{y(1, z) - y(1, -z)}{2i\omega(z)} = \frac{\sin \xi(z) + O(z^{-m})}{\omega(z)} = \frac{\sin \xi(z)}{\omega(z)} + O(z^{-m-1}), \]
and using additionally (3.8), (3.6) we have
\[ \varphi'(1, z) = \frac{y(1, z)\varphi'(1, z) - y(1, -z)\varphi'(1, -z)}{2i\omega(z)} = \frac{ym(1, z)\rho(z) - ym(1, -z)\rho(-z) + O(z^{-m})}{2i\omega(z)}, \]
which yields (3.15). The proof of the asymptotics in (3.16) is similar.

Using the asymptotics (3.15)-(3.16), we obtain
\[ \beta(z) = \frac{\varphi'(1, z) - \vartheta(1, z)}{2} = \frac{\tau(z)}{\omega(z)} \sin \xi(z) + O(z^{-m}), \]
which yields (3.17). ♦

We need the following identities
\[ \Psi_{\pm}(0, z) = 1, \quad \Psi_{\pm}'(0, z) = M_{\pm}(z), \]  
(3.18)
\[ \Psi_{\pm}(1, z) = e^{\pm i k(z)}, \quad \Psi_{\pm}'(1, z) = e^{\pm i k(z)} M_{\pm}(z), \quad \forall z \in \mathcal{Z}. \]

**Proof of Theorem 1.2.** Using (3.15), (3.17) and \( k(z) = \xi(z) + O(z^{-m}) \) (see (3.14)), we have
\[ M_{\pm}(z) = \frac{\beta(z)\pm i \sin k(z)}{\varphi(1, z)} = \frac{\frac{\tau(z)}{\omega(z)} \sin k(z) + O(z^{-m}) \pm i \sin k(z)}{\frac{\sin k(z)}{\omega(z)} + O(z^{-m})} \]
\[ = \frac{\sin k(z)\rho(\pm z) + O(z^{1-m})}{\sin k(z) + O(z^{1-m})}. \]
Moreover, if \( z \in \mathcal{Z}_{\varepsilon} \), then
\[ M_{\pm}(z) = \rho(\pm z) + O(z^{1-m}), \]  
(3.19)
which yields (1.21). Using (3.9), (3.10), (3.19) and (3.1), we obtain
\[ \Psi_{+}(x, z) = \frac{1}{2i\omega(z)} \left[ y(x, -z)\rho(z) - y(x, z)\rho(-z) + M_{+}(z)(y(x, z) - y(x, -z)) \right] = \]
\[ = \frac{1}{2i\omega(z)} \left[ y(x, z)(\rho(z) - \rho(-z)) + O(z^{1-m})(y(x, z) - y(x, -z)) \right] \]
\[ = y(x, z) + O(z^{-m})(y(x, z) - y(x, -z)) = y(x, z) + O(z^{-m}) = e^{i\xi(x, \pm z)} + O(z^{-m}). \]

The proof for \( \Psi_{-} \) is similar. This yields (1.22).

The asymptotics (1.23) were proved in Lemma 3.1. ♦
4. Asymptotics for the distributions

In this Section we will determine the asymptotics of the quasimomentum for the Schrödinger operator $H$ acting in the Hilbert space $L^2(\mathbb{R})$, given by

$$Hy = -y'' + (c + p')y.$$ 

Here $p$ is a 1-periodic function belonging to the real Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}^*$ given by

$$\mathcal{H}^* = \left\{ p \in L^2(0, 1) : \int_0^1 p(x) dx = 0 \right\},$$

and $c$ is a real constant. Thus, $p'$ is a 1-periodic distribution, if $p' \in L^2(\mathbb{T})$, and then $H$ corresponds to the Hill operator with $L^2$-potential. The situation considered in this paper, i.e. $p \in L^2(\mathbb{T})$, corresponds to a much more singular case.

We recall the results about the spectral properties of $H$ from [K1]. The spectrum of $H$ is purely absolutely continuous and consists of intervals $S_n = [E_n^+, E_n^-]$. These intervals are separated by the gaps $\gamma_n = (E_n^+, E_n^-)$ of length $|\gamma_n| \geq 0$. If a gap $\gamma_n$ is degenerate, i.e. $|\gamma_n| = 0$, then the corresponding segments $\sigma_n, \sigma_{n+1}$ merge. We choose the constant $c$ in a way that $E_0^+ = 0$. All these facts are similar to the case of smooth potentials.

We can not introduce the standard fundamental solutions for the operator $H$, since the perturbation $p'$ is very strong. Thus we need another representation of $H$. Define the unitary transformation $\mathcal{U} : L^2(\mathbb{R}, \eta^2 dx) \to L^2(\mathbb{R}, dx)$ as multiplication by $\eta$. Thus $H$ is unitarily equivalent to

$$H_1y = \mathcal{U}^{-1} H \mathcal{U} y = -\frac{1}{\eta^2}(\eta^2 y')' + (c - q^2)y = -y'' - 2py' + (c - p^2)y, \quad \eta = e^{\int_0^x v(t)dt}$$

acting in $L^2(\mathbb{R}, \eta^2 dx)$. This representation is more convenient, since we can introduce the fundamental solutions $\varphi_1(x, z), \vartheta_1(x, z)$ of the equation

$$-y'' - 2qy' + (c - p^2)y = z^2y, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}, \quad \text{with the conditions:} \quad \varphi_1(0, z) = \vartheta_1'(0, z) = 0, \varphi_1(0, z) = \vartheta_1(0, z) = 1. \quad \text{(4.1)}$$

Define the Lyapunov function

$$\Delta(z) = \frac{\varphi_1'(1, z) + \vartheta_1(1, z)}{2}.$$ 

Similar to the case of smooth potentials, we introduce the quasimomentum $k(z)$ and the momentum domain $\mathcal{Z}$ and the quasimomentum domain $\mathcal{K}$ by (1.5) and (1.7). The quasimomentum $k(z)$ is a conformal mapping from $\mathcal{Z}$ onto $\mathcal{K}$, and it satisfies the standard properties (1.6) and (2.4)-(2.12). To characterize the quasimomentum $k(z)$ further, we recall the results from [K1]: The quasimomentum has the form

$$k(z) = z - k_0(z), \quad k_0(z) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_g^t \frac{\nu(t) dt}{t - z}, \quad \forall z \in \mathcal{Z}, \quad \text{(4.2)}$$

and for any $A > 0$, the following asymptotics hold true

$$k(z) = z - \frac{P_{-1} + o(1)}{z} \quad \text{as } |z| \to \infty, \quad y > A|x|. \quad \text{(4.3)}$$
Here, the coefficient $P_{-1}$ has the form
\begin{equation}
P_{-1} = \frac{\|q\|^2}{2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} v(t + i0)dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{C} |k'(z)| - 1|^2 |dx dy, \quad z = x + iy, \quad (4.4)
\end{equation}
where $q \in \mathcal{H}_s$ is a solution of the Riccati equation
\begin{equation}
p' = q'(x) + q(x)^2 - \|q\|^2. \tag{4.5}
\end{equation}
Recall that the mapping $p \rightarrow q$ acting from $\mathcal{H}_s$ into $\mathcal{H}_s$ is a real analytic isomorphism onto itself. Thus for each $p \in \mathcal{H}_s$ there exists a unique solution $q \in \mathcal{H}_s$ of the equation (4.5).

Define the sequence $S_n, n \geq 1$ by
\begin{equation}
S_n(r) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{M_j}{|n - j|_1}, \quad |j|_1 = \begin{cases} s|j|, & \text{if } j \neq 0, \\ \frac{r}{2}, & \text{if } j = 0, \end{cases} \quad M_j = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{g_j} v(t + i0)dt. \quad (4.6)
\end{equation}
Note that simple estimates yield
\begin{equation}
\sum_{n \geq 1} S_n^2(r) \leq \sum_{n \geq 1} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{M_j}{|n - j|_1^2} \left( \sum_{j' \in \mathbb{Z}} M_{j'} \right)^{a-1} \leq Q_0 \left( \frac{4a}{r^2} + \frac{2}{s^2} C_a \right),
\end{equation}
where $C_a = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{|j|_1^2}$. This yields
\begin{equation}
\sum_{n \geq 1} S_n^a(r) \leq 4Q_0 \left( \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{s^2} \right), \quad \text{if} \quad a > 1. \quad (4.7)
\end{equation}
Define the domains
\begin{equation}
V_n(r) = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} : |\text{Im} z| \leq r, \quad \frac{e_n^+ + e_{n-1}^+}{2} < \text{Re} z < \frac{e_n^+ + e_{n+1}^+}{2} \right\} \setminus U_n, \quad r > \pi, \quad (4.8)
\end{equation}
\begin{equation}
U_n = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{Z} : \text{dist}\{z, \mathcal{g}_n\} \leq \varepsilon \right\}. \quad (4.9)
\end{equation}

**Theorem 4.1.** Let $H = -\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + (c + p')$ for some $p \in \mathcal{H}_0$, and let $r \geq \pi$. Then for each $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough, $k_0(z)$ satisfies
\begin{equation}
\max_{z \in \mathcal{g}_n} |k_0(z \pm i0)| = |g_n|(1 + O(Y_n^0)) \quad (4.10)
\end{equation}
\begin{equation}
\max_{\text{dist}\{z, \mathcal{g}_n\} = \varepsilon} |k_0(z)| \leq S_n(\varepsilon), \quad (4.11)
\end{equation}
\begin{equation}
\max_{z \in \partial V_n \setminus \partial U_n} |k_0(z)| \leq S_n(1), \quad (4.12)
\end{equation}
\begin{equation}
\max_{z \in U_n} |k_0(z \pm i0)| = |g_n|(1 + O(Y_n^0)), \quad (4.13)
\end{equation}
\begin{equation}
\max_{z \in V_n} |k_0(z)| \leq S_n(\varepsilon) + S_n(s), \quad (4.14)
\end{equation}

**Proof.** The asymptotics (4.10) follows from (2.20). In order to show (4.11), we write the simple estimate of $k_0$ in the form:
\begin{equation}
|k_0(z)| \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{g_j} \frac{v(t)dt}{|t - z|} = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{g_j} \frac{v(t)dt}{|t - z|}.
\end{equation}
Consider the summands separately in sum. We obtain estimates for $z \in U_n$:

$$
\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{g_n} v(t) dt \leq \frac{1}{\pi \varepsilon} \int_{g_n} v(t) dt = \frac{M_n}{\varepsilon}, \quad n = j ; \\
\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{g_j} v(t) dt \leq \frac{1}{\pi s} \int_{g_j} v(t) dt = \frac{M_j}{s|n-j|}, \quad n \neq j. 
$$

Summing these estimates we obtain (4.11). The proof of (4.12) is similar.

The function $k_0$ is analytic in the domain $U_n$ and satisfies the estimates (4.10), (4.11) on the boundary, which yields (4.13).

The function $k_0$ is analytic in the domain $V_n$ and satisfies the estimates (4.11), (4.12) on the boundary, which yields (4.14).

Acknowledgments. This work was supported by the Ministry of education and science of the Russian Federation, state contract 14.740.11.0581.

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SAINT-PETERSBURG UNIVERSITY; SAINT-PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, korotyaev@gmail.com