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Stability estimates for an inverse Steklov problem in a class of hollow spheres

Germain Gendron

Laboratoire de Mathématiques Jean Leray, UMR CNRS 6629,
2 Rue de la Houssinière BP 92208, F-44322 Nantes Cedex 03.
Email: germain.gendron@univ-nantes.fr

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Abstract

In this paper, we study an inverse Steklov problem in a class of n-dimensional manifolds having the topology of a hollow sphere and equipped with a warped product metric. Precisely, we aim at studying the continuous dependence of the warping function defining the warped product with respect to the Steklov spectrum. We first show that the knowledge of the Steklov spectrum up to an exponential decreasing error is enough to determine uniquely the warping function in a neighbourhood of the boundary. Second, when the warping functions are symmetric with respect to 1/2, we prove a log-type stability estimate in the inverse Steklov problem. As a last result, we prove a log-type stability estimate for the corresponding Calderón problem.

Keywords. Inverse Calderón problem, Steklov spectrum, Weyl-Titchmarsh functions, Nevanlinna theorem, Müntz-Jackson’s theorem.
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1 Introduction

1.1 Framework

For $n \geq 2$, let us consider a class of $n$-dimensional manifolds $M = [0, 1] \times S^{n-1}$ equipped with a warped product metric

$$g = f(x)(dx^2 + g_S)$$

where $g_S$ denotes the usual metric on $S^{n-1}$ induced by the euclidean metric on $\mathbb{R}^n$ and $f$ is a smooth and positive function on $[0, 1]$. Let $\psi$ belong to $H^{1/2}(\partial M)$ and $\omega$ be in $\mathbb{R}$.

The Dirichlet problem is the following elliptic equation with boundary condition

$$\begin{cases}
-\Delta_g u = \omega u \text{ in } M \\
u = \psi \text{ on } \partial M,
\end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where, in a local coordinate system $(x_i)_{i=1,...,n}$, and setting $|g| = \det(g_{ij})$ and $(g^{ij}) = (g_{ij})^{-1}$, the Laplacian operator $-\Delta_g$ has the expression

$$-\Delta_g = -\sum_{1 \leq i,j \leq n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} \partial_i (\sqrt{|g|} g_{ij} \partial_j).$$

If $\omega$ does not belong to the Dirichlet spectrum of $-\Delta_g$, the equation (1) has a unique solution in $H^{1/2}(M)$ (see [11, 14]), so we can define the so-called Dirichlet-to-Neumann operator ("DN map") $\Lambda_g(\omega)$ as :

$$\Lambda_g(\omega) : H^{1/2}(\partial M) \rightarrow H^{-1/2}(\partial M)$$

$$\psi \mapsto \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \bigg|_{\partial M},$$

where $\nu$ is the unit outer normal vector on $\partial M$. The previous definition has to be understood in the weak sense by:

$$\forall (\psi, \phi) \in H^{1/2}(\partial M)^2 : \langle \Lambda_g(\omega) \psi, \phi \rangle = \int_M \langle du, dv \rangle_g, \ dVol_g + \omega \int_M uv \ dVol_g. \quad (2)$$

where $v$ is any element of $H^1(M)$ such that $v|_{\partial M} = \phi$, $\langle ., . \rangle$ is the standard $L^2$ duality pairing between $H^{1/2}(\partial M)$ and its dual, and $dVol_g$ is the volume form induced by $g$ on $M$.

The DN map $\Lambda_g(\omega)$ is a self-adjoint pseudodifferential operator of order one on $L^2(\partial M)$. Then, it has a real and discrete spectrum accumulating at infinity. We shall denote the Steklov eigenvalues counted with multiplicity by

$$\sigma(\Lambda_g(\omega)) = \{0 = \lambda_0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \ldots \leq \lambda_k \rightarrow +\infty\},$$

usually called the Steklov spectrum (see [8], p.2 or [7] for details).

The inverse Steklov problem addresses the question whether the knowledge of the Steklov spectrum is enough to recover the metric $g$. Precisely:

If $\sigma(\Lambda_g(\omega)) = \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{g}}(\omega))$, is it true that $g = \tilde{g}$?

It is known that the answer is negative because of some gauge invariances in the Steklov problem. These gauge invariances are (see [8]):

1) Invariance under pullback of the metric by the diffeomorphisms of $M$ :

$$\forall \phi \in \text{Diff}(M), \quad \Lambda_{\phi^*g}(\lambda) = \phi^* \circ \Lambda_g(\lambda) \circ \phi^{-1}.\quad (3)$$
where \( \varphi := \psi|_{\partial M} \) and where \( \varphi^* : C^\infty(\partial M) \to C^\infty(\partial M) \) is the application defined by \( \varphi^* h := h \circ \varphi \).

2) In dimension \( n = 2 \) and for \( \omega = 0 \), there is one additional gauge invariance. Indeed, thanks to the conformal invariance of the Laplacian, for every smooth function \( c > 0 \), we have
\[
\Delta_{cg} = \frac{1}{c} \Delta_g.
\]

Consequently, the solutions of the Dirichlet problem (1) associated to the metrics \( g \) and \( cg \) are the same when \( \omega = 0 \). Moreover, if we assume that \( c \equiv 1 \) on the boundary, the unit outer normal vectors on \( \partial M \) are also the same for both metrics. Therefore,
\[
\Lambda_{cg}(0) = \Lambda_{\tilde{g}}(0).
\]

In our particular model, we have shown in [6] that the only gauge invariance is given by the involution \( \eta : x \mapsto 1 - x \) when \( n = 2 \) and also when \( n \geq 3 \) under some technical estimates on the conformal factor \( f \) on the boundary. Precisely, we proved:

**Theorem 1.1.** Let \( M = [0, 1] \times S^{n-1} \) be a smooth Riemannian manifold equipped with the metrics
\[
g = f(x)(dx^2 + g_3), \quad \tilde{g} = \tilde{f}(x)(dx^2 + g_3),
\]
and let \( \omega \) be a frequency not belonging to the Dirichlet spectrum of \( -\Delta_{\tilde{g}} \) and \( -\Delta_{\tilde{g}} \) on \( M \). Then,

1. For \( n = 2 \) and \( \omega \neq 0 \),
\[
(\sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{g}}(\omega)) = \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{g}}(\omega))) \iff (f = \tilde{f} \text{ or } f = \tilde{f} \circ \eta)
\]

where \( \eta(x) = 1 - x \) for all \( x \in [0, 1] \).

2. For \( n \geq 3 \), and if moreover
\[
f, \tilde{f} \in C^1 := \left\{ f \in C^\infty([0, 1]), \quad \left| \frac{f'(k)}{f(k)} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n-2}, \quad k = 0 \text{ and } 1 \right\},
\]

\[
(\sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{g}}(\omega)) = \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{g}}(\omega))) \iff (f = \tilde{f} \text{ or } f = \tilde{f} \circ \eta)
\]

**Remark 1.** In Theorem 1.1, there is no need to assume that \( \omega \neq 0 \) when \( n \geq 3 \) whereas this condition is necessary in dimension 2, due to the gauge invariance by a conformal factor.

In this paper, we will show two additional results on the Steklov inverse problem, that follow and precise the question of uniqueness. Namely, we will prove some local uniqueness and stability results. Before stating our results, recall that the boundary \( \partial M \) of \( M \) has two connected components. If we denote \( -\Delta_{g_3} \) the Laplace-Beltrami operator on \( (S^{n-1}, g_3) \) and
\[
\sigma(-\Delta_{g_3}) := \{ 0 = \mu_0 < \mu_1 \leq \mu_2 \leq ... \leq \mu_m \leq ... \to +\infty \}
\]

the sequence of the eigenvalues of \( -\Delta_{g_3} \), counted with multiplicity, one can show that the spectrum of \( \Lambda_{\tilde{g}}(\omega) \) is made of two sets of eigenvalues \( \{ \lambda^-(\mu_m) \} \) and \( \{ \lambda^+(\mu_m) \} \) whose asymptotics are given later in Lemma 2.1.

### 1.2 Closeness of two Steklov spectra

Let us define first what is the *closeness* between two spectra \( \sigma(\Lambda_{g}(\omega)) \) and \( \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{g}}(\omega)) \).

**Definition 1.2.** Let \( (\varepsilon_m)_m \) a sequence of positive numbers. We say that \( \sigma(\Lambda_{g}(\omega)) \) is close to \( \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{g}}(\omega)) \) up to the sequence \( (\varepsilon_m)_m \) if, for every \( \lambda^\pm(\mu_m) \in \sigma(\Lambda_{g}(\omega)) \):

- there is \( \tilde{\lambda}^\pm \) in \( \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{g}}(\omega)) \) such that \( |\lambda^\pm(\mu_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^\pm| \leq \varepsilon_m \).
• \( \text{Card}\{\lambda^{\pm} \in \sigma(\Lambda_f(\omega)), |\lambda^{\pm}(\mu_m) - \lambda^{\pm}| \leq \varepsilon_m\} = \text{Card}\{\tilde{\lambda}^{\pm} \in \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{f}}(\omega)), |\lambda^{\pm}(\mu_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^{\pm}| \leq \varepsilon_m\} \)

where Card \( A \) is the cardinal of the set \( A \). We denote it
\[
\sigma(\Lambda_f(\omega)) \lesssim_{(\varepsilon_m)} \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{f}}(\omega)).
\]

Remark 2. The second point of Definition 1.2 amounts to taking into account the multiplicity of the eigenvalues.

Definition 1.3. We say that \( \sigma(\Lambda_f(\omega)) \) and \( \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{f}}(\omega)) \) are close up to \( (\varepsilon_m) \) if
\[
\sigma(\Lambda_f(\omega)) \lesssim_{(\varepsilon_m)} \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{f}}(\omega)) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{f}}(\omega)) \lesssim_{(\varepsilon_m)} \sigma(\Lambda_f(\omega)).
\]

We denote it \( \sigma(\Lambda_f(\omega)) \preceq_{(\varepsilon_m)} \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{f}}(\omega)). \)

Constant sequence : if \( (\varepsilon_m) \) is a constant sequence such that, for all \( m, \varepsilon_m = \varepsilon \), we just denote
\[
\sigma(\Lambda_f(\omega)) \preceq_{\varepsilon} \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{f}}(\omega)).
\]

Definition 1.4. If \( A \) and \( \tilde{A} \) are any finite subset of \( \mathbb{R} \), we will denote \( A \preceq_{\varepsilon} \tilde{A} \) if, for every \( a \in A \)

• There is \( \tilde{a} \in \tilde{A} \) such that \( |a - \tilde{a}| \leq \varepsilon \),

• \( \text{Card}\{\lambda \in A, |\lambda - a| \leq \varepsilon\} = \text{Card}\{\tilde{\lambda} \in \tilde{A}, |a - \tilde{\lambda}| \leq \varepsilon\} \).

We denote \( A \preceq_{\varepsilon} \tilde{A} \) if \( A \preceq_{\varepsilon} \tilde{A} \) and \( \tilde{A} \preceq_{\varepsilon} A \).

This work is based on ideas developed by Daudé, Kamran and Nicoleau in [5]. However, due to the specific structure of our model that possesses a disconnected boundary (contrary to the model studied in [5]), some new difficulties arise.

Local uniqueness. We would like to answer the following question : if the data of the Steklov spectrum is known up to some exponentially decreasing sequence, is it possible to recover the conformal factor \( f \) in the neighbourhood of the boundary (or one of its component) up to a natural gauge invariance ? The main difficulty that appears here is due to the presence of two sets of eigenvalues, in each spectrum \( \sigma(\Lambda_f(\omega)) \) and \( \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{f}}(\omega)) \), instead of one as in [5]. With the previous definitions of closeness, it is not clear that we can get, for example, this kind of implication :
\[
( \sigma(\Lambda_f(\omega)) \text{ and } \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{f}}(\omega)) \text{ close} ) \Rightarrow ( \lambda^{-}(\mu_m) \text{ and } \tilde{\lambda}^{-}(\mu_m) \text{ close for all } m \in \mathbb{N} )
\]

or, \( \lambda^{-}(\mu_m) \text{ and } \tilde{\lambda}^{+}(\mu_m) \text{ close for all } m \in \mathbb{N} \).

In order to overcome this problem, we will need to do some hypotheses on the warping function \( f \) to introduce a kind of asymmetry on the metric on each component. In that way, the previous implication will be true by replacing \( \mathbb{N} \) with an infinite subset \( L \subset \mathbb{N} \) that satisfies, for \( m \) large enough, \( L \cap \{m, m + 1\} \neq \emptyset \). In other word, the frequency of integers belonging to \( L \) will be greater than 1/2.

Stability. As regards the problem of stability, if the Steklov eigenvalues are known up to a positive, fixed and small \( \varepsilon \), is it possible to find an approximation of the conformal factor \( f \) depending on \( \varepsilon \) ? Thanks to Theorem 1.1, we know that there is no uniqueness in the problem of recovering \( f \) from \( \sigma(\Lambda_f(\omega)) \). This seems to be a serious obstruction to establish any result of stability in a general framework. Indeed, the uniqueness problem solved in Theorem 1.1 is quite rigid (as well as the local uniqueness result) and is based on analyticity results that can no longer be used here. On the contrary, the condition
\[
\sigma(\Lambda_f(\omega)) \equiv_{\varepsilon} \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{f}}(\omega))
\]

seems much less restrictive than an equality, and the non-uniqueness makes this new problem quite difficult to tackle. From Theorem 1.1, we see that the only way to get a strict uniqueness result is to assume that \( f \) is symmetric with respect to 1/2. This natural - albeit restrictive - condition will be made on \( f \) in Section 4 devoted to the stability result.
1.3 The main results

**Definition 1.5.** The class of functions $D_b$ is defined by
\[ D_b = \{ h \in C^\infty([0,1]) \mid \exists k \in \mathbb{N}, \ h^{(k)}(0) \neq (-1)^k h^{(k)}(1) \}. \]

**Definition 1.6.** The potential associated to the conformal factor $f$ is the function $q_f$ defined on $[0,1]$ by
\[ q_f = \left( f_{n-2}^{-1} \right)' - \omega_f \]

The potential $q_f$ naturally appears when we solve the problem (1) by separating the variables in order to get an infinite system of ODE. We have at last to precise the following notation that will appear in the statement of Theorem 1.7.

**Notation:** Let $x_0$ be in $\mathbb{R}$ and $g$ be a real function such that $\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) = 0$.

We say that $f(x) = \tilde{O}(g(x))$ if
\[ \forall \varepsilon > 0 \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{|f(x)|}{|g(x)|^{1-\varepsilon}} = 0. \]

Here is our local uniqueness result.

**Theorem 1.7.** Let $M = [0,1] \times S^{n-1}$ be a smooth Riemannian manifold equipped with the metrics
\[ g = f(x)(dx^2 + g_3), \quad \tilde{g} = \tilde{f}(x)(dx^2 + g_3), \]

and let $\omega$ be a frequency not belonging to the Dirichlet spectrum of $-\Delta_g$ or $-\Delta_{\tilde{g}}$ on $M$. Let $a \in ]0,1[$ and $E$ be the set of all the positive sequences $(\varepsilon_m)_m$ satisfying
\[ \varepsilon_m = O(e^{-2a\sqrt{\mu_m}}), \]

In order to simplify the statements of the results, let us denote the propositions:

* $(P_1) : f = \tilde{f}$ on $[0,a]$
* $(P_2) : f = \tilde{f} \circ \eta$ on $[0,a]$
* $(P_3) : f = \tilde{f}$ on $[1-a,1]$
* $(P_4) : f = \tilde{f} \circ \eta$ on $[1-a,1]$

where $\eta(x) = 1 - x$ for all $x \in [0,1]$.

Assume that $f$ and $\tilde{f}$ belong to $C^\infty([0,1]) \cap C_b$ where $C_b$ is defined as
\[ C_b = \left\{ \bullet \left| \frac{f'(k)}{f(k)} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n-2}, \ k \in \{0,1\}, \bullet q_f \in D_b \right\}. \]

Then :

* For $n = 2$ and $\omega \neq 0$ or $n \geq 3$:
\[ \exists (\varepsilon_m) \in E, \ \sigma(\Lambda_g(\omega)) \preceq (\varepsilon_m) \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{g}}(\omega)) \Rightarrow (P_1) \text{ or } (P_2) \text{ or } (P_3) \text{ or } (P_4), \]

**Remark 3.** When $n = 2$, the condition $\left| \frac{f'(k)}{f(k)} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n-2}$ is always satisfied.
Remark 4. The converse is not true if \( f(0) \neq f(1) \). If one of the \((P_i)\) is satisfied, it cannot imply more than the closeness of one of the subsequence \((\lambda^-(\mu_m))\) or \((\lambda^+(\mu_m))\) with \((\lambda^-(\mu_m))\) or \((\lambda^+(\mu_m))\).

**Special case:** when \( f(0) = f(1) \), we have the following equivalence:

\[
\left( \exists (\varepsilon_m) \in \mathcal{E}, \sigma(\Lambda_g(\omega)) \approx \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{g}}(\omega)) \right) \Leftrightarrow \left( (P_1) \text{ and } (P_3) \right) \text{ or } \left( (P_2) \text{ and } (P_4) \right).
\]

Let us also give our stability result. It requires to assume that, for some \( n \) and \( m \), we have

\[
\frac{1}{\lambda_0(\tilde{g})} \lesssim \frac{1}{\lambda_0(g)} \quad \text{or} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda_0(g)} f(x)
\]

with \( f \) positive on \([0,1]\) and symmetric with respect to \( x = 1/2 \).

**Corollary 1.11.** Using the same notations and assumptions as in Theorem 1.9, if moreover \( \omega = 0 \) and \( n \geq 3 \), one has

\[
\sigma(\Lambda_g(\omega)) \approx \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{g}}(\omega)) \Rightarrow \|f - \tilde{f}\|_{\infty} \leq C_A \frac{1}{\ln \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right)}
\]

where \( C_A \) is a constant that only depends on \( A \).

**Corollary 1.10.** Using the same notations and assumptions as in Theorem 1.9, for all \( 0 \leq s \leq 2 \), we have

\[
\sigma(\Lambda_g(\omega)) \approx \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{g}}(\omega)) \Rightarrow \|q_f - \tilde{q}_f\|_{L^2(0,1)} \leq C_A \frac{1}{\ln \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right)^{\theta}}
\]

where \( \theta = (2-s)/2 \) and \( C_A \) is a constant that only depends on \( A \). In particular, from the Sobolev embedding, one gets

\[
\sigma(\Lambda_g(\omega)) \approx \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{g}}(\omega)) \Rightarrow \|q_f - \tilde{q}_f\|_{H^s(0,1)} \leq C_A \left( \frac{1}{\ln \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right)^{\theta}} \right)
\]

**Corollary 1.11.** Using the same notations and assumptions as in Theorem 1.9, if moreover \( \omega = 0 \) and \( n \geq 3 \), one has

\[
\sigma(\Lambda_g(\omega)) \approx \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{g}}(\omega)) \Rightarrow \|f - \tilde{f}\|_{\infty} \leq C_A \frac{1}{\ln \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right)}
\]

where \( C_A \) is a constant that only depends on \( A \).
The stability in the inverse Calderón problem somehow precedes the inverse Steklov problem, so we say few words about it. Let \( B(H^{1/2}(\partial M)) \) be the set of bounded operators from \( H^{1/2}(\partial M) \) to \( H^{1/2}(\partial M) \) equipped with the norm

\[
\|F\|_* = \sup_{\psi \in H^{1/2}(\partial M) \setminus \{0\}} \frac{\|F\psi\|_{H^{1/2}}}{\|\psi\|_{H^{1/2}}}.
\]

In Lemma 5.1 (Section 5) we show the equivalence

\[
\Lambda_g(\omega) - \Lambda_{\tilde{g}}(\omega) \in B(H^{1/2}(\partial M)) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f(0) = \tilde{f}(0) \\ f(1) = \tilde{f}(1) \end{cases}
\]

and prove the following stability result for the Calderón problem. We draw the reader’s attention to the fact that the symmetry hypothesis no longer occurs here since the strict uniqueness is true (see [4]). However, it is replaced by a technical assumption on the mean of the difference of the potentials.

**Theorem 1.12.** Let \( M = [0, 1] \times S^{n-1} \) be a smooth Riemannian manifold equipped with the metrics

\[
g = f(x)(dx^2 + g_3), \quad \tilde{g} = \tilde{f}(x)(dx^2 + g_3),
\]

with \( f \) and \( \tilde{f} \) positive on \([0, 1] \).

Let \( A > 0 \) be fixed and \( \omega \) be a frequency not belonging to the Dirichlet spectrum of \(-\Delta_g\) and \(-\Delta_{\tilde{g}}\) on \( M \). Let \( n \geq 2 \), \( \varepsilon > 0 \) and assume that

- \( f(0) = \tilde{f}(0) \) and \( f(1) = \tilde{f}(1) \),
- \( f, \tilde{f} \in C(A) \),
- \( \int_0^1 (q_f - \tilde{q}_f) + \|\Lambda_g(\omega) - \Lambda_{\tilde{g}}(\omega)\|_* \leq \varepsilon \).

Then :

\[
\|q_f - \tilde{q}_f\|_2 \leq C_A \frac{1}{\ln \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)}
\]

where \( C_A \) is a constant that only depends on \( A \).

**Corollary 1.13.** Using the same notations and assumptions as in Theorem 1.12, for all \( 0 \leq s \leq 2 \), we obtain also

\[
\|q_f - \tilde{q}_f\|_{H^s(0, 1)} \leq C_A \frac{1}{\ln \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)^\theta}
\]

where \( \theta = (2 - s)/2 \) and \( C_A \) is a constant that only depends on \( A \). In particular, from the Sobolev embedding, one gets

\[
\|q_f - \tilde{q}_f\|_\infty \leq C_A \sqrt{\frac{1}{\ln \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)}}
\]

**Corollary 1.14.** Using the same notations and assumptions as in Theorem 1.12, if moreover \( \omega = 0 \) and \( n \geq 3 \), one has the stronger conclusion:

\[
\|f - \tilde{f}\|_\infty \leq C_A \frac{1}{\ln \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)}
\]

where \( C_A \) is a constant that only depends on \( A \).
2 Asymptotics of the Steklov spectrum

The proof of both theorems is based on the separation of variables that leads to reformulating the Dirichlet problem in terms of boundary value problems for ordinary differential equations. All the details can be found in [6, 4] but we outline the main points for the sake of completeness.

2.1 From PDE to ODE using separation of variables

The equation
\[
\begin{cases}
-\Delta g u = \omega u & \text{in } M \\
u = \psi & \text{on } \partial M
\end{cases}
\]  
(3)
can be reduced to a countable system of Sturm Liouville boundary value problems on \([0, 1]\). Indeed, the boundary \(\partial M\) of the manifold \(M\) has two distinct connected components \(\Gamma_0 = \{0\} \times S^{n-1}\) and \(\Gamma_1 = \{1\} \times S^{n-1}\),

so we can decompose \(H^1(\partial M)\) as the direct sum:

\[H^{1/2}(\partial M) = H^{1/2}(\Gamma_0) \bigoplus H^{1/2}(\Gamma_1).\]

Each element \(\psi\) of \(H^{1/2}(\partial M)\) can be written as

\[\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi^0 \\ \psi^1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \psi^0 \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma_0) \text{ and } \psi^1 \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma_1).\]

Using separation of variables, one can write the solution of (1) as

\[u(x, y) = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} u_m(x) Y_m(y),\]

and \(\psi^0\) and \(\psi^1\) as

\[\psi^0 = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \psi^0_m Y_m, \quad \psi^1 = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \psi^1_m Y_m,\]

where \((Y_m)\) represents an orthonormal basis of eigenfunctions of \(-\Delta_\Sigma\) associated to the sequence of its eigenvalues counted with multiplicity

\[\sigma(\Delta_\Sigma) = \{0 = \mu_0 \leq \mu_1 \leq \cdots \leq \mu_m \to +\infty\}.\]

By setting

\[v(x, y) = f^{\frac{n-2}{2}} u(x, y) = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} v_m(x) Y_m(y), \quad x \in [0, 1], \ y \in S^{n-1},\]

one can show the equivalence (cf [6]):

\[u \text{ solves (1)} \iff \forall m \in \mathbb{N}, \begin{cases}
- v_m''(x) + q_f(x)v_m(x) = -\mu_m v_m(x), & \forall x \in ]0, 1[ \\
v_m(0) = f^{\frac{n-2}{2}}(0)\psi^0_m, \ v_m(1) = f^{\frac{n-2}{2}}(1)\psi^1_m
\end{cases}\]

with \(q_f = \left(\int f^{\frac{n-2}{2}} \right)'' - \omega f\) (the dependence in \(f\) will be omitted in the following and we will just write \(q\) instead of \(q_f\)).

We thus are brought back to a countable system of 1D Schrödinger equations whose potential does not depend on \(m \in \mathbb{N}\). Thanks to the Weyl-Titchmarsh theory, we are able to give a nice representation of the DN map that involves the Weyl-Titchmarsh functions of (4) evaluated at the sequence \((\mu_m)\).
2.2 Diagonalization of the DN map

From the equation on $[0, 1]$

$$-u'' + qu = -zu, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (5)

one can define two fundamental systems of solutions of (5), \{c_0, s_0\} and \{c_1, s_1\}, whose initial Cauchy conditions satisfy

$$\begin{cases}
c_0(0, z) = 1, \ c_0'(0, z) = 0 \\
c_1(1, z) = 1, \ c_1'(1, z) = 0
\end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{cases}
s_0(0, z) = 0, \ s_0'(0, z) = 1 \\
s_1(1, z) = 0, \ s_1'(1, z) = 1.
\end{cases}$$  \hspace{1cm} (6)

We shall add the subscript $\tilde{}$ to all the quantities referring to $\tilde{q}$.

The characteristic function $\Delta(z)$ associated to the equation (5) is defined by the Wronskian

$$\Delta(z) = W(s_0, s_1) := s_0 s_1' - s_0' s_1.$$  \hspace{1cm} (7)

Furthermore, there are two (uniqueLy defined) Weyl-solutions $\psi$ and $\phi$ of (5) having the form :

$$\psi(x) = c_0(x) + M(z)s_0(x), \quad \phi(x) = c_1(x) - N(z)s_1(x)$$

with Dirichlet boundary conditions at $x = 1$ and $x = 0$ respectively. The meromorphic functions $M$ and $N$ are called the Weyl-Titchmarsh functions. Denoting

$$D(z) := W(c_0, s_1), \quad E(z) := W(c_1, s_0)$$

an easy calculation leads to

$$M(z) = -\frac{D(z)}{\Delta(z)}, \quad N(z) = -\frac{E(z)}{\Delta(z)}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (8)

Remark 5. The function $N$ has the same role as $M$ for the potential $q(1-x)$, i.e : $N(z,q) = M(z,q \circ \eta)$ where, for all $x \in [0, 1], \eta(x) = 1 - x$.

Those meromorphic functions naturally appear in the expression of the DN map $\Lambda_q(\omega)$ in a specific basis of $H^{1/2}(\Gamma_0) \oplus H^{1/2}(\Gamma_1)$. More precisely, in the basis $B = \{e^1_m, e^2_m\}_{m \geq 0}$ where $e^1_m$ and $e^2_m$ are defined as :

$$e^1_m = (Y_m, 0) \quad e^2_m = (0, Y_m)$$

one can prove that the operator $\Lambda_q(\omega)$ can be bloc-diagonalized :

$$[\Lambda_q]_B = \begin{pmatrix}
\Lambda^1_q(\omega) & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\
0 & \Lambda^2_q(\omega) & 0 & \cdots \\
0 & 0 & \Lambda^3_q(\omega) & \cdots \\
\cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \ddots
\end{pmatrix},$$

with, for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and setting $h = f^{n-2}$ (cf [4]):

$$\begin{align*}
\Lambda^1_q(m) = & \left( -\frac{M(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(0)}} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{f(0)}} \frac{h'(0)}{h(0)} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(0)}} \frac{h^{1/4}(0)}{h^{1/4}(0) \Delta(\mu_m)} \right), \\
\Lambda^2_q(m) = & \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{f(1)}} \frac{h^{1/4}(0)}{h^{1/4}(1) \Delta(\mu_m)} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(1)}} \frac{h'(1)}{h(1)} \right), \\
\Lambda^3_q(m) = & \left( -\frac{N(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(1)}} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{f(1)}} \frac{h'(1)}{h(1)} \right).
\end{align*}$$
2.3 Asymptotics of the eigenvalues

It is then possible, with this representation of $\Lambda_g(\omega)$, to get the following precise asymptotics of the eigenvalues $\lambda^\pm(\mu_m)$ of $\Lambda_g(\omega)$:

**Lemma 2.1.** When $q$ belongs to $\mathcal{D}_b$, $\Lambda_g^m(\omega)$ has two eigenvalues $\lambda^-(\mu_m)$ and $\lambda^+(\mu_m)$ whose asymptotics are given by:

$$
\begin{align*}
\lambda^-(\mu_m) &= -\frac{N(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(1)}} - \frac{(\ln h)'(1)}{4\sqrt{f(1)}} + O\left(e^{-2\sqrt{m}}\right) \\
\lambda^+(\mu_m) &= -\frac{M(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(0)}} + \frac{(\ln h)'(0)}{4\sqrt{f(0)}} + O\left(e^{-2\sqrt{m}}\right).
\end{align*}
$$

**Proof.** The characteristic polynomial $\chi_m(X)$ of $\Lambda_g^m(\omega)$ is

$$
\chi_m(X) = X^2 - \text{Tr}(\Lambda_g^m(\omega))X + \det(\Lambda_g^m(\omega)).
$$

To simplify the notations, we set

$$
C_0 = \frac{\ln(h)'(0)}{4\sqrt{f(0)}}, \quad C_1 = \frac{\ln(h)'(1)}{4\sqrt{f(1)}}.
$$

Thanks to the matrix representation of $\Lambda_g(\omega)$, we see that $\text{Tr}(\Lambda_g^m(\omega))$ and $\det(\Lambda_g^m(\omega))$ satisfy the equalities:

$$
\begin{align*}
\text{Tr}(\Lambda_g^m(\omega)) &= -\frac{M(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(0)}} - \frac{N(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(1)}} + C_0 - C_1, \\
\det(\Lambda_g^m(\omega)) &= \left(-\frac{M(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(0)}} + C_0 \right) \left(-\frac{N(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(1)}} - C_1 \right) + O(\mu_m e^{-2\sqrt{m}}), \quad m \to +\infty.
\end{align*}
$$

The asymptotics of the discriminant $\delta_m$ of $\chi_m(X)$ is thus:

$$
\delta_m = \left(-\frac{M(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(0)}} + C_0 \right)^2 - 4 \left(-\frac{M(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(0)}} + C_0 \right) \left(-\frac{N(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(1)}} - C_1 \right) + O(\mu_m e^{-2\sqrt{m}}).
$$

Now, let us recall the result obtained by Simon in [13]:

**Theorem 2.2.** $M(z^2)$ has the following asymptotic expansion:

$$
\forall B \in \mathbb{N}, \quad -M(z^2) = \frac{B}{z^{2B+1}} + o\left(\frac{1}{z^{2B+1}}\right), \quad z \to \infty
$$

where, for every $x \in [0,1]$, $\beta_j(x)$ is defined by:

$$
\begin{align*}
\beta_0(x) &= \frac{1}{2}q(x) \\
\beta_{j+1}(x) &= \frac{1}{2}\beta_j'(x) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=0}^{j} \beta_l(x)\beta_{j-l}(x).
\end{align*}
$$

From Remark 5, by symmetry, one has immediately:
Corollary 2.3. \( N(z^2) \) has the following asymptotic expansion:

\[
\forall B \in \mathbb{N}, \ -N(z^2) \underset{z \to \infty}{=} z + \sum_{j=0}^{B} \frac{\gamma_j(0)}{z^{j+1}} + o\left(\frac{1}{z^{B+1}}\right)
\]

where, for all \( x \in [0, 1] \), \( \gamma_j(x) \) is defined by:

\[
\begin{cases}
\gamma_0(x) = \frac{1}{2} \eta(1-x) \\
\gamma_{j+1}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \gamma_j'(x) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=0}^{j} \gamma_l(x) \gamma_{j-l}(x).
\end{cases}
\]

If \( f(0) \neq f(1) \), we deduce from Theorem 2.2 and Corollary 2.3:

\[
\frac{M(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(0)}} + \frac{N(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(1)}} = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(0)}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(1)}} \right) \sqrt{\mu_m} + O\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_m}}\right).
\]

If \( f(0) = f(1) \), we will need the elementary general following lemma:

Lemma 2.4. We have the equivalence:

\[
q^{(k)}(0) = (-1)^k q^{(k)}(1), \ \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \iff \beta_k(0) = \gamma_k(0), \ \forall k \in \mathbb{N}.
\]

Proof.

Let us prove by induction that, for every \( j \in \mathbb{N} \), there exists \( P_j \in \mathbb{R}[X_1, ..., X_j] \) such that

\[
\begin{cases}
\beta_j(x) = \frac{1}{2^{j+1}} q^{(j)}(x) + P_j(q, q', ..., q^{(j-1)})(x) \\
\gamma_j(x) = \frac{1}{2^{j+1}} (q \circ \eta)^{(j)}(x) + P_j(q \circ \eta, (q \circ \eta)', ..., (q \circ \eta)^{(j-1)})(x)
\end{cases}
\]

where \( \eta(x) = 1 - x \).

- \( \beta_0(x) = \frac{1}{2} q(x) \) and \( \gamma_0(x) = \frac{1}{2} q(1-x) \), so the result holds with \( P_0(X) = 0 \).

- Let \( j \in \mathbb{N} \) and assume that

\[
\begin{cases}
\beta_k(x) = \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} q^{(k)}(x) + P_k(q, q', ..., q^{(k-1)})(x) \\
\gamma_k(x) = \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} (q \circ \eta)^{(k)}(x) + P_k(q \circ \eta, (q \circ \eta)', ..., (q \circ \eta)^{(k-1)})(x)
\end{cases}
\]

for every \( 0 \leq k \leq j \). Then:

\[
\beta_{j+1}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \beta'_j(x) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=0}^{j} \beta_l(x) \beta_{j-l}(x)
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2^{j+2}} (q^{(j+1)})(x) + P_{j+1}(q, q', ..., q^{(j)})(x),
\]

where we have set \( P_{j+1}(q, q', ..., q^{(j)}) = \frac{1}{2} [P_j(q, q', ..., q^{(j-1)})]' + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=0}^{j} \beta_l(x) \beta_{j-l}(x) \).

In the same way, one also has

\[
\gamma_{j+1}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \gamma'_j(x) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=0}^{j} \gamma_l(x) \gamma_{j-l}(x)
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2^{j+2}} (q \circ \eta)^{(j+1)}(x) + P_{j+1}(q \circ \eta, (q \circ \eta)', ..., (q \circ \eta)^{(j)})(x).
\]
• Hence, we get the result by induction.

We are now able to prove the equivalence.

$(\Rightarrow)$ If $q^{(j)}(0) = (-1)^jq^{(j)}(1)$ for every $j \in \mathbb{N}$ then one has, for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and every $P \in \mathbb{R}[X_1, \ldots, X_k]$:

$$P(q, q', \ldots, q^{(k-1)})(0) = P(q \circ \eta, (q \circ \eta)', \ldots, (q \circ \eta)^{(k-1)})(0),$$

so, thanks to (8):

$$\beta_j(0) = \gamma_j(0) \text{ for every } j \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$(\Leftarrow)$ Conversely, assume that there is $j \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $q^{(j)}(0) \neq (-1)^jq^{(j)}(1)$ and set $k = \min\{j \in \mathbb{N}, q^{(j)}(0) \neq (-1)^jq^{(j)}(1)\}$. As previously, for every $P \in \mathbb{R}[X_1, \ldots, X_k]$:

$$P(q, q', \ldots, q^{(k-1)})(0) = P(q \circ \eta, (q \circ \eta)', \ldots, (q \circ \eta)^{(k-1)})(0).$$

Hence:

$$\beta_k(0) \neq \gamma_k(0) \iff \frac{1}{2^{k+1}}q^{(k)}(0) + P_k(q, q', \ldots, q^{(k-1)})(0) \neq \frac{1}{2^{k+1}}(q \circ \eta)^{(k)}(0) + P_k((q \circ \eta), (q \circ \eta)', \ldots, (q \circ \eta)^{(k-1)})(0)$$

$$\iff q^{(k)}(0) \neq (-1)^kq^{(k)}(1),$$

and that is true by definition of $k$. 

As we have assumed that $q$ belongs to $\mathcal{D}_0$, by setting $k = \min\{j \in \mathbb{N}, q^{(j)}(0) \neq (-1)^jq^{(j)}(1)\}$, we get, thanks to (2.2), (2.3) and Lemma 2.4:

$$-\frac{M(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(0)}} + \frac{N(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(1)}} = \left(\frac{\beta_k(0) - \gamma_k(0)}{\sqrt{f(0)}}\right) \frac{1}{(\sqrt{\mu_m})^{k+1}} + O\left(\frac{1}{(\sqrt{\mu_m})^{k+2}}\right).$$

In both cases, there is $A \in \mathbb{R}\setminus\{0\}$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$-\frac{M(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(0)}} + \frac{N(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(1)}} = A(\sqrt{\mu_m})^{k} + o(\sqrt{\mu_m})^k)$$

(9)

Thus, recalling that

$$\delta = \left(-\frac{M(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(0)}} + C_0 + \frac{N(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(1)}} + C_1\right)^2 + O(\mu_m e^{-2\sqrt{\mu_m}}),$$

we obtain, as $A$ is not 0:

$$\sqrt{\delta} = \left[\left(-\frac{M(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(0)}} + C_0 + \frac{N(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(1)}} + C_1\right)^2 + O(\mu_m e^{-2\sqrt{\mu_m}})\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \left[\left(A(\sqrt{\mu_m})^{k} + C_0 + C_1 + o(\sqrt{\mu_m})^k\right)^2 + O(\mu_m e^{-2\sqrt{\mu_m}})\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \left(A(\sqrt{\mu_m})^{k} + C_0 + C_1 + o(\sqrt{\mu_m})^k\left[1 + O(\left(\sqrt{\mu_m}\right)^{-2k+2} e^{-2\sqrt{\mu_m}})\right]\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \left[\frac{N(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(1)}} - \frac{M(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(0)}} + C_0 + C_1\left[1 + O(\left(\sqrt{\mu_m}\right)^{-2k+2} e^{-2\sqrt{\mu_m}})\right]\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \left[\frac{N(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(1)}} - \frac{M(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(0)}} + C_0 + C_1\right] + O(e^{-2\sqrt{\mu_m}}).$$

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Therefore, the two eigenvalues $\lambda^{\pm}(\mu_m)$ of $\Lambda^m_\vartheta(\omega)$ satisfy the asymptotics equalities

$$\begin{align*}
\lambda^-(\mu_m) &= -\frac{N(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(1)}} - \frac{\ln(h)'(1)}{4 \sqrt{f(1)}} + \tilde{O}(e^{-2\sqrt{\mu_m}}) \\
\lambda^+(\mu_m) &= -\frac{M(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(0)}} + \frac{\ln(h)'(0)}{4 \sqrt{f(0)}} + \tilde{O}(e^{-2\sqrt{\mu_m}}).
\end{align*}$$

In fact, the eigenvalues $\mu_m$ being counted with multiplicity, the asymptotics of Lemma 2.1 won’t be sufficiently precise for our purpose. Indeed, by Theorem 2.2 and its Corollary, the Weyl-Titchmarsh functions always satisfy

$$\begin{align*}
- N(z^2) &= z + O\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \\
- M(z^2) &= z + O\left(\frac{1}{z}\right).
\end{align*}$$

So, using the Weyl law, one can prove immediately that

$$\begin{align*}
\lambda^-(\mu_m) &= \sqrt{\mu_m} \sqrt{f(1)} - \ln(h)'(1) 4 \sqrt{f(1)} + \tilde{O}(e^{-2\sqrt{\mu_m}}) \\
\lambda^+(\mu_m) &= \sqrt{\mu_m} \sqrt{f(0)} + \ln(h)'(0) 4 \sqrt{f(0)} + \tilde{O}(e^{-2\sqrt{\mu_m}}).
\end{align*}$$

with $C_0, C_1 > 0$. In order to have a much more precise asymptotic expansion in $m$, let us introduce the set

$$\Sigma(\Lambda_\vartheta(\omega)) = \{\lambda^{\pm}(\kappa_m), m \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

where the $\kappa_m$ are the eigenvalues of $-\Delta_S$ counted \textit{without multiplicity}. We have an explicit formula for $\kappa_m$ (cf [12]) given by

$$\kappa_m = m(m + n - 2).$$

From now on, we will always use the asymptotics of Lemma 2.1 by replacing $\mu_m$ by $\kappa_m$. Of course, one can also define the closeness between $\Sigma(\Lambda_\vartheta(\omega))$ and $\Sigma(\Lambda_\tilde{\vartheta}(\omega))$ up to a sequence $(\varepsilon_m)$ by replacing $\mu_m$ by $\kappa_m$ in Definitions 1.2 and 1.3.

### 3 A local uniqueness result

Now, let us give the proof of Theorem 1.7.

\textbf{Proof.} Let $(\varepsilon_m)$ be a sequence such that $\varepsilon_m = \tilde{O}(e^{-a\sqrt{\kappa_m}})$ and $\sigma(\Lambda_\vartheta(\omega)) \succ (\varepsilon_m) \sigma(\Lambda_\tilde{\vartheta}(\omega))$. Then, there is a subsequence of $(\varepsilon_m)$, that we will still denote $(\varepsilon_m)$ which satisfies the estimate

$$\varepsilon_m = \tilde{O}(e^{-a\sqrt{\kappa_m}})$$

and the relation

$$\Sigma(\Lambda_\vartheta(\omega)) \succ (\varepsilon_m) \Sigma(\Lambda_\tilde{\vartheta}(\omega)).$$

\textbf{Lemma 3.1.} Under the hypothesis $\Sigma(\Lambda_\vartheta(\omega)) \succ (\varepsilon_m) \Sigma(\Lambda_\tilde{\vartheta}(\omega))$, we have the alternative :

$$\begin{align*}
\begin{cases}
 f(0) = \tilde{f}(0) \\
f(1) = \tilde{f}(1)
\end{cases}
\text{ or }
\begin{cases}
 f(0) = \tilde{f}(1) \\
f(1) = \tilde{f}(0)
\end{cases}.
\end{align*}$$
Proof.

- We first show the equality
  \[ \sqrt{f(0)} + \sqrt{f(1)} = \sqrt{\tilde{f}(0)} + \sqrt{\tilde{f}(1)} \]  
  (12)

As \( \sqrt{\kappa_m} = m + \frac{n - 2}{2} + O\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) \), we get from Lemma 2.1 the following asymptotics

\[
\begin{align*}
\lambda^{-}(\kappa_m) &= \frac{m}{\sqrt{f(1)}} + \frac{n - 2}{2\sqrt{f(1)}} + \left(\frac{\ln h'(1)}{4\sqrt{f(1)}}\right) + O\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) \\
\lambda^{+}(\kappa_m) &= \frac{m}{\sqrt{f(0)}} + \frac{n - 2}{2\sqrt{f(0)}} + \left(\frac{\ln h'(0)}{4\sqrt{f(0)}}\right) + O\left(\frac{1}{m}\right)
\end{align*}
\]  
(13)

Let \( L > 0 \). The sequences \( (\lambda^{\pm}(\kappa_m)) \) are asymptotically in arithmetic progression. Combined with the relation

\[ \Sigma(\Lambda g(\omega)) \asymp \Sigma(\tilde{\Lambda} g(\omega)), \]
this leads to the equality (when \( L \to +\infty \))

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Card}\{m \in \mathbb{N}, \lambda^{-}(\kappa_m) \leq L\} &+ \text{Card}\{m \in \mathbb{N}, \lambda^{+}(\kappa_m) \leq L\} \\
&= \text{Card}\{m \in \mathbb{N}, \tilde{\lambda}^{-}(\kappa_m) \leq L\} + \text{Card}\{m \in \mathbb{N}, \tilde{\lambda}^{+}(\kappa_m) \leq L\} + O(1).
\end{align*}
\]  
(14)

Thanks to the asymptotics (13), we deduce that :

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Card}\{m \in \mathbb{N}, m \leq \sqrt{f(1)}L\} &+ \text{Card}\{m \in \mathbb{N}, m \leq \sqrt{f(0)}L\} \\
&= \text{Card}\{m \in \mathbb{N}, m \leq \sqrt{\tilde{f}(1)}L\} + \text{Card}\{m \in \mathbb{N}, m \leq \sqrt{\tilde{f}(0)}L\} + O(1),
\end{align*}
\]
and then that :

\[ \sqrt{f(1)}L + \sqrt{f(0)}L = \sqrt{\tilde{f}(1)}L + \sqrt{\tilde{f}(0)}L + O(1), \quad L \to +\infty. \]

As \( L \) is any positive number, this proves (12).

- Now, we have to show : \( f(0) \in \{\tilde{f}(0), \tilde{f}(1)\} \).

Assume that it is not true, for example

\[ f(0) < \min\{\tilde{f}(0), \tilde{f}(1)\}. \]  
(15)

Then (12) implies

\[ f(1) > \max\{\tilde{f}(0), \tilde{f}(1)\}. \]  
(16)

Let \( m \) be in \( \mathbb{N} \). There is \( \ell \in \mathbb{N} \) such that

\[ \lambda^{-}(\kappa_m) - \lambda^{-}(\kappa_{\ell}) = O(\varepsilon_m), \]  
(17)

with \( |O(\varepsilon_m)| \leq \varepsilon_m \). From the assumption \( \sigma(\Lambda g(\omega)) \asymp \sigma(\tilde{\Lambda} g(\omega)) \), each of the eigenvalues \( \lambda^{-}(\kappa_{m-1}), \lambda^{-}(\kappa_{m+1}) \) and \( \lambda^{-}(\kappa_{m+2}) \) is also close to an element of \( \sigma(\tilde{\Lambda} g(\omega)) \). If \( m \) is large enough, the situation is necessary the following:
Indeed, since \( f(1) > \tilde{f}(1) \), for \( m \) large enough, from (13) and (17), we have

\[
\lambda^-(\kappa_{m+1}) = \lambda^-(\kappa_m) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(1)}} + o(1)
\]

\[
= \tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_\ell) + O(\varepsilon_m) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(1)}} + o(1)
\]

\[
= \tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_{\ell+1}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(1)}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tilde{f}(1)}} + O(\varepsilon_m) + o(1)
\]

Let us chose \( m \) large enough such that

\[
\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{\sqrt{f(1)}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tilde{f}(1)}} + O(\varepsilon_m) + o(1) < \varepsilon_{m+1} \\
O(\varepsilon_m) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(1)}} + o(1) > \varepsilon_{m+1}
\end{cases}
\]

Then:

\[
\tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_\ell) + \varepsilon_{m+1} < \lambda^-(\kappa_{m+1}) < \tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_{\ell+1}) - \varepsilon_{m+1}
\]

so, as \( (\tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_\ell)) \) is a strictly increasing sequence, for \( m \) large enough \( \lambda^-(\kappa_{m+1}) \) is not \( \varepsilon_{m+1} \)-close to any element of \( (\tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_\ell)) \) : there is thus \( p \in \mathbb{N} \) such that

\[
\lambda^-(\kappa_{m+1}) - \tilde{\lambda}^+(\kappa_p) = O(\varepsilon_{m+1}),
\]

with \( |O(\varepsilon_{m+1})| \leq \varepsilon_{m+1} \).

For the same reasons, we get also \( \tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_{\ell+1}) + \varepsilon_{m-1} < \lambda^-(\kappa_{m-1}) < \tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_\ell) - \varepsilon_{m-1} \) and one deduces that (the previous picture helps to visualize it)

\[
\lambda^-(\kappa_{m-1}) - \tilde{\lambda}^+(\kappa_{p-1}) = O(\varepsilon_{m-1}),
\]

with \( |O(\varepsilon_{m-1})| \leq \varepsilon_{m-1} \). Since we have \( f(1) > \tilde{f}(0) \), we get also

\[
\tilde{\lambda}^+(\kappa_p) + \varepsilon_{m+2} < \lambda^-(\kappa_{m+2}) < \tilde{\lambda}^+(\kappa_{p+1}) - \varepsilon_{m+2}.
\]

Consequently

\[
\lambda^-(\kappa_{m+2}) - \tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_{\ell+1}) = O(\varepsilon_{m+2})
\]

with \( |O(\varepsilon_{m+2})| \leq \varepsilon_{m+2} \).
Then, by (17), (18), (19) and (20), we have for $m$ large enough:

\[
\begin{aligned}
\begin{cases}
\lambda^-(\kappa_{m+1}) - \lambda^-(\kappa_{m-1}) = \tilde{\lambda}^+(\kappa_p) - \tilde{\lambda}^+(\kappa_p - 1) + O(\varepsilon_{m+1}) - O(\varepsilon_{m-1}) \\
\lambda^-(\kappa_{m+2}) - \lambda^-(\kappa_m) = \tilde{\lambda}^- (\kappa_{\ell+1}) - \tilde{\lambda}^- (\kappa_{\ell}) + O(\varepsilon_{m+2}) - O(\varepsilon_m).
\end{cases}
\end{aligned}
\]

In particular:

\[
\begin{aligned}
\begin{cases}
\frac{2}{\sqrt{f(1)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(0)}} + o(1) \\
\frac{2}{\sqrt{f(1)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(1)}} + o(1),
\end{cases}
\end{aligned}
\]

and so, taking $m \to +\infty$, one deduces

\[
2\sqrt{f(0)} = \sqrt{f(1)} \quad \text{and} \quad 2\sqrt{f(1)} = \sqrt{f(1)}.
\]

As $\sqrt{f(0)} + \sqrt{f(1)} = \sqrt{f(0)} + \sqrt{f(1)}$, we get

\[
2\sqrt{f(0)} = 2 \left( 2\sqrt{f(0)} - \sqrt{f(1)} \right) = 2 \left( 2\sqrt{f(0)} - \sqrt{f(1)} \right) = 0.
\]

and we get a contradiction as $f(0) > 0$.

Hence $f(0) \in \{f(0), f(1)\}$. The equality (12) gives the conclusion. \Halmos

Assume from now that $f(0) = f(0)$ and $f(1) = f(1)$. The other case is obtained by substituting the roles of $\tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_m)$ and $\tilde{\lambda}^+(\kappa_m)$.

### 3.1 The case $f(0) \neq f(1)$

Without loss of generality, we assume that $f(0) < f(1)$. The following lemma focuses on the sequence $(\lambda^-(\kappa_p))$ since this is the sequence that grows slower. If we had treated the case $f(0) > f(1)$, the sequence considered in this section would have been $(\lambda^+(\kappa_p))$.

**Lemma 3.2.** Assume that $f(0) < f(1)$. There is an infinite subset $\mathcal{L}$ of $\mathbb{N}$ such that

- $\lambda^-(\kappa_p) - \tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_p) = O(e^{-2\alpha_p})$, $p \in \mathcal{L}$.
- For all $m$ in $\mathbb{N}$ large enough, $\{m, m + 1\} \cap \mathcal{L} \neq \emptyset$.

**Proof.** Let us denote $U$ the subset of $\{\lambda^-(\kappa_m), m \in \mathbb{N}\}$ such that:

\[
U = \{\lambda^+(\kappa_m), m \in \mathbb{N}\}
\]

**Case 1 : $U$ is finite.** Then there is $m_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that:

\[
\forall m \geq m_0, \exists p \in \mathbb{N}, |\lambda^-(\kappa_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^- (\kappa_p)| \leq \varepsilon_m
\]

This can be written as:

\[
\lambda^-(\kappa_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_p) = O(\varepsilon_m)
\]

with $|O(\varepsilon_m)| \leq \varepsilon_m$. By replacing the eigenvalues by their asymptotics (13) in the previous equality, one finds, as $f(1) = f(1)$:

\[
\frac{m}{\sqrt{f(1)}} + \frac{n - 2}{2\sqrt{f(1)}} - \frac{\ln(h)^{1/2}}{4\sqrt{f(1)}} = \frac{p}{\sqrt{f(1)}} + \frac{m - 2}{2\sqrt{f(1)}} - \frac{\ln(h)^{1/2}}{4\sqrt{f(1)}} + O(\varepsilon_m)
\]

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• If \( n = 2 \) then \( h = f^{n-2} \) is a constant. One has \( \frac{m}{\sqrt{f(1)}} = \frac{p}{\sqrt{f(1)}} + O(\varepsilon_m) \). Hence, as \( m \) and \( p \) are integers, if \( m \) is large enough, we have \( m = p \).

• If \( n \geq 3 \), then \( m - p = \frac{\ln(h)'(1)}{4} - \frac{\ln(\tilde{h})'(1)}{4} + O(\varepsilon_m) \). By hypothesis:

\[
\left| \frac{\ln(h)'(1)}{4} - \frac{\ln(\tilde{h})'(1)}{4} \right| = \frac{n - 2}{4} \left| \frac{f'(1)}{f(1)} - \frac{\tilde{f}'(1)}{f(1)} \right| = \frac{n - 2}{4} \times \frac{2}{n - 2} = \frac{1}{2}.
\]

Hence, \( m = p \) for \( m, p \) greater than some integer \( m_0 \).

The set \( \mathcal{L} = \{ m \in \mathbb{N}, m \geq m_0 \} \) satisfies the properties of Lemma 3.2.

**Case 2**: \( U \) is infinite. Then, there exists \( \varphi, \psi : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N} \) two strictly increasing functions such that:

\[
\lambda^-(\kappa_{\psi(m)}) - \tilde{\lambda}^+(\kappa_{\varphi(m)}) = O(\varepsilon_{\varphi(m)}),
\]

with \( |O(\varepsilon_{\varphi(m)})| \leq \varepsilon_{\psi(m)} \).

**Remark 6.** \( \varphi \) and \( \psi \) are built in such a way that an integer \( m \in \mathbb{N} \) that is not in the range of \( \psi \) (respectively not in the range of \( \varphi \)) satisfies \( |\lambda^-(\kappa_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^+(\kappa_n)| < \varepsilon_m \) for some \( n \in \mathbb{N} \) (respectively \( |\lambda^+(\kappa_n) - \tilde{\lambda}^+(\kappa_m)| < \varepsilon_n \) for some \( n \in \mathbb{N} \)).

By replacing \( \lambda^+(\kappa_{\varphi(m)}) \) and \( \tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_{\psi(m)}) \) with their asymptotics in the equality (21), one has:

\[
\frac{\varphi(m)}{\sqrt{f(0)}} = \frac{\psi(m)}{\sqrt{f(1)}} + C + O(\varepsilon_{\varphi(m)}) + O\left(\frac{1}{\varphi(m)}\right)
\]

where \( C = -\frac{\ln(h)'(1)}{4\sqrt{f(1)}} - \frac{\ln(h)'(0)}{4\sqrt{f(0)}} + \frac{n - 2}{2\sqrt{f(0)}} \times \frac{n - 2}{2\sqrt{f(1)}} \).

**Lemma 3.3.** There is an integer \( m_0 \in \mathbb{N} \) such that \( (m \geq m_0 \Rightarrow \psi(m + 1) \geq \psi(m) + 2) \).

**Proof.** Set \( B = \sqrt[4]{\frac{f(1)}{f(0)}} > 1 \) and \( C' = -\sqrt{f(1)}C \). From (22), one gets:

\[
\psi(m) = B\varphi(m) + C' + o(1).
\]

Assume \( \psi(m + 1) = \psi(m) + 1 \). Then:

\[
\psi(m) + 1 = \psi(m + 1) = B\varphi(m + 1) + C' + o(1) \\
\geq B(\varphi(m) + 1) + C' + o(1) \\
= B\varphi(m) + C' + B + o(1) \\
= \psi(m) + B + o(1).
\]

Thus, we find:

\[
1 \geq B + o(1)
\]

which is false if \( m \geq m_0 \) for some \( m_0 \in \mathbb{N} \). \( \square \)

Consequently, the range of \( \psi \) does not contain two consecutive integers. Let us set:

\[
\mathcal{L} = \{ m \in \mathbb{N}, \ m \geq m_0, \ m \notin \text{range}(\psi) \}.
\]

Then \( \mathcal{L} \) satisfies the condition \( \mathcal{L} \cap \{ m, m + 1 \} \neq \emptyset \) for any \( m \geq m_0 \). Moreover, for any \( m \in \mathcal{L} \), there is \( \ell \in \mathbb{N} \) such that \( |\lambda^-(\kappa_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_{\ell})| \leq \varepsilon_m \). One deduces, as previously, \( m = \ell \). \( \square \)
Remark 7. Lemma 3.2 and asymptotics (13) imply in particular
\[ \frac{(\ln h)'(1)}{4\sqrt{f(1)}} = \frac{(\ln \tilde{h})'(1)}{4\sqrt{f(1)}}. \]

Now, let us recall an asymptotic integral representation of the Weyl-Titchmarsh function \( N(z^2) \) obtained by Simon in [13] (Theorem 3.1):

Theorem 3.4. For every \( 0 < a < 1 \), there is \( A \in L^1([0,a]) \) such that
\[ N(z^2) = -z - \int_0^a A(x)e^{-2xz}dx + O(e^{-2az}), \quad z \to +\infty. \] (23)

From the asymptotic of \( \lambda^{-}(\kappa_m) \) obtained in Lemma 2.1, we have
\[ \lambda^{-}(\kappa_m) = -\frac{N(\kappa_m)}{\sqrt{f(1)}} = \frac{(\ln h)'(1)}{4\sqrt{f(1)}} + O(e^{-2\sqrt{\kappa_m}}). \]

Hence
\[ \lambda^{-}(\kappa_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^{-}(\kappa_m) = O(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}}) \]
\[ \Rightarrow N(\kappa_m) = \tilde{N}(\kappa_m) + O(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}}) \]
\[ \Rightarrow \int_0^a A(x)e^{-2x\sqrt{\kappa_m}}dx = \int_0^a \tilde{A}(x)e^{-2x\sqrt{\kappa_m}}dx + O(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}}) \]
\[ \Rightarrow \int_0^a (A(x) - \tilde{A}(x))e^{-2x\sqrt{\kappa_m}}dx = O(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}}). \]

Let \( \varepsilon > 0 \) and set \( F(z) = e^{2a(1-\varepsilon)z} \int_0^a (A(x) - \tilde{A}(x))e^{-2xz}dx \). The function \( F \) is entire and satisfies
\[ \forall z \in \mathbb{C}, \quad \text{Re}(z) > 0 \Rightarrow |F(z)| \leq \|A - \tilde{A}\|_1 e^{2a(1-\varepsilon)\text{Re}(z)} \]

Let \( m \) be an integer large enough. From Lemma 3.2, we can find an integer \( p \) in \( \{2m, 2m+1\} \) such that \( |\lambda^{-}(\kappa_p) - \tilde{\lambda}^{-}(\kappa_p)| \leq \varepsilon_p \). We can thus build a sequence \( (u_m) \) by setting, for each \( m \) large enough, \( u_m = \sqrt{\kappa_m} \). This sequence satisfies
\[ u_m - m = O(1). \]

We set at last \( G(z) = F(2z) \). Then \( |G(z)| \leq \|A - \tilde{A}\|_1 e^{4a(1-\varepsilon)|\text{Re}(z)|} \) and moreover:
\[ G(u_m) = o(1) \]

Consequently (cf [2], Theorem 10.5.1, p.191), \( G \) is bounded on \( \mathbb{R}_+ \), and so is \( F \):
\[ \forall u \in \mathbb{R}_+, \quad \int_0^a (A(x) - \tilde{A}(x))e^{-2ux}dx = O(e^{-2a(1-\varepsilon)u}) \]

As this estimate is true for all \( \varepsilon > 0 \), we have:
\[ \forall u \in \mathbb{R}_+, \quad \int_0^a (A(x) - \tilde{A}(x))e^{-2ux}dx = O(e^{-2au}), \]
hence ([13], Lemma A.2.1) $A = \hat{A}$ on $[0, a]$. One deduces:

$$\forall t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad N(t^2) - \hat{N}(t^2) = \tilde{O}(e^{-2a})$$

From Remark 5, $N$ (resp. $\hat{N}$) has the same role as $M$ (resp. $\hat{M}$) for the potential $x \mapsto q(1 - x)$ (resp. $x \mapsto \hat{q}(1 - x)$). Now, it follows, from [13], Theorem A.1.1, that we get $q(1 - x) = \hat{q}(1 - x)$ for all $x \in [0, a]$, i.e.

$$\frac{(f^{n-2})''(x)}{f^{n-2}(x)} - \omega f(x) = \frac{\left(\hat{f}^{n-2}\right)''(x)}{\hat{f}^{n-2}(x)} - \omega \hat{f}(x) := r(x), \quad \forall x \in [1 - a, 1].$$

The functions $f$ and $\hat{f}$ solve on $[1 - a, 1]$ the same ODE

$$(y^{n-2})''(x) - \lambda y^{n-1}(x) = r(x)y^{n-2}(x)$$

Moreover $f(1) = \hat{f}(1)$ and, thanks to the equality

$$\frac{(\ln h)'(1)}{4\sqrt{f}(1)} = \frac{\left(\ln \hat{h}\right)'(1)}{4\sqrt{\hat{f}(1)}},$$

we also have $f'(1) = \hat{f}'(1)$. Hence, the Cauchy-Lipschitz Theorem entails that $f = \hat{f}$ on $[1 - a, 1]$.

**Remark 8.** If we had assumed that $f(0) > f(1)$, we would have worked with $(\lambda^+(\kappa_p))$ and $(\hat{\lambda}^+(\kappa_p))$, and found that $f = \hat{f}$ on $[0, a]$.

### 3.2 The case $f(0) = f(1)$

Assume, without loss of generality, that $f(0) = f(1) = 1$. From Lemma 2.1, the eigenvalues $\lambda^\pm(\kappa_m)$ satisfy the asymptotics:

\[
\begin{aligned}
\lambda^- (\kappa_m) &= -N(\kappa_m) - \frac{(\ln h)'(0)}{4} + \tilde{O}
\left( e^{-2\sqrt{\kappa_m}} \right) \\
\lambda^+ (\kappa_m) &= -M(\kappa_m) + \frac{(\ln h)'(0)}{4} + \tilde{O}
\left( e^{-2\sqrt{\kappa_m}} \right).
\end{aligned}
\]

Let us denote $C_0 = \frac{(\ln h)'(0)}{4}$, $C_1 = \frac{(\ln h)'(1)}{4}$, $\tilde{C}_0 = \frac{(\ln \hat{h})'(0)}{4}$ and $\tilde{C}_1 = \frac{(\ln \hat{h})'(1)}{4}$.

Using the asymptotics of $M$ and $N$ given in Theorem 2.2 and Corollary 2.3, and the explicit expression of $\kappa_m = m(m + n - 2)$, we get

\[
\begin{aligned}
\lambda^- (\kappa_m) &= m + \frac{n - 2}{2} - C_1 + O \left( \frac{1}{m} \right) \quad \text{as } m \to +\infty, \\
\lambda^+ (\kappa_m) &= m + \frac{n - 2}{2} + C_0 + O \left( \frac{1}{m} \right).
\end{aligned}
\]

Let us set also

$$V_m = \left\{ \lambda^- (\kappa_m) - \frac{n - 2}{2}, \lambda^+ (\kappa_m) - \frac{n - 2}{2} \right\} \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{V}_m = \left\{ \hat{\lambda}^- (\kappa_m) - \frac{n - 2}{2}, \hat{\lambda}^+ (\kappa_m) - \frac{n - 2}{2} \right\}.$$ 

As $f$ and $\hat{f}$ belong to $C_0$, one has

$$|C_i| \leq \frac{1}{4}, \quad |\tilde{C}_i| \leq \frac{1}{4}, \quad i \in \{0, 1\}.$$
Moreover, as from (26) and (27), for each \( m \) and then, that
\[
\text{Hence, thanks to (24) and (25), we get for } m \text{ large enough:}
\]
\[
V_m, \tilde{V}_m \subset \left[ m - \frac{1}{3}, m + \frac{1}{3} \right]
\]

Of course, the assumption \( \Sigma(A_\beta(\omega)) \geq \Sigma(A_\delta(\omega)) \) implies
\[
-\frac{n - 2}{2} + \Sigma(A_\beta(\omega)) \geq -\frac{n - 2}{2} + \Sigma(A_\beta(\omega))
\]

From (26) and (27), for each \( m \) large enough, we have the alternative
\[
\begin{cases}
\lambda^- (\kappa_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^- (\kappa_m) = O(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}}) \\
\lambda^+ (\kappa_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^+ (\kappa_m) = O(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}})
\end{cases}
\]

There is thus an infinite set \( S \subset \mathbb{N} \) such that either
\[
\forall m \in S, \quad \begin{cases}
\lambda^- (\kappa_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^- (\kappa_m) = O(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}}) \\
\lambda^+ (\kappa_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^+ (\kappa_m) = O(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}})
\end{cases} \quad \text{or}
\[
\forall m \in S, \quad \begin{cases}
\lambda^- (\kappa_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^+ (\kappa_m) = O(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}}) \\
\lambda^+ (\kappa_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^- (\kappa_m) = O(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}})
\end{cases}
\]

Assume, for example, that the former is true. Then we have, using (24):
\[
C_1 = \tilde{C}_1 \quad \text{and} \quad C_0 = \tilde{C}_0.
\]

**Case 1 :** \( C_0 \neq -C_1 \).

Let us denote
\[
\delta = \frac{|C_0 + C_1|}{3} \in \left( \frac{1}{4}, 1 \right].
\]

For \( m \) large enough, we have, thanks to (24):
\[
\begin{align*}
&\bullet \lambda^- (\kappa_m) - \frac{n - 2}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\lambda}^- (\kappa_m) - \frac{n - 2}{2} \quad \text{both belong to the interval } -C_1 + [m - \delta, m + \delta] := I_{m,1} \\
&\bullet \lambda^+ (\kappa_m) - \frac{n - 2}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\lambda}^+ (\kappa_m) - \frac{n - 2}{2} \quad \text{both belong to the interval } C_0 + [m - \delta, m + \delta] := I_{m,0}.
\end{align*}
\]

Moreover, as \( C_0 \neq -C_1 \), we have \( d(I_{m,1}, I_{m,0}) \geq \delta \) for all \( m \) large enough, where \( d(I, J) = \inf_{x \in I, y \in J} |x - y| \). We can therefore associate eigenvalues as follows:
\[
\begin{align*}
\lambda^- (\kappa_m) - \frac{n - 2}{2} = \tilde{\lambda}^- (\kappa_m) + O(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}}), \\
\lambda^+ (\kappa_m) - \frac{n - 2}{2} = \tilde{\lambda}^+ (\kappa_m) + O(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}})
\end{align*}
\]

One shows, as in Section 3.1, that
\[
\begin{align*}
N(t^2) - \tilde{N}(t^2) &= \tilde{O}(e^{-2at}) \\
M(t^2) - \tilde{M}(t^2) &= \tilde{O}(e^{-2at})
\end{align*}
\]

and then, that
\[
f(x) = \tilde{f}(x) \quad \forall x \in [1 - a, 1] \quad \text{and} \quad f(x) = \tilde{f}(x) \quad \forall x \in [0, a].
\]

**Case 2 :** \( C_0 = -C_1 \).

By hypothesis : \( f, \tilde{f} \) belong to \( C_0 \) so \( q \) belongs to \( D_0 \). Thanks to Lemma 2.4, there is \( j_0 \in \mathbb{N} \) such that \( \beta_j(0) \neq \gamma_j(0) \). Let us set
\[
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\]
\[ j_0 = \min\{j \geq 2, \beta_j(0) \neq \gamma_j(0)\}. \]

The asymptotics given by Theorem 2.2 and Corollary (2.3) imply
\[
\lambda^-(\kappa_m) - \lambda^+(\kappa_m) = \frac{\gamma_{j_0} - \beta_{j_0}}{m^{j_0}} + O\left(\frac{1}{m^{j_0+1}}\right).
\]

Because of the relation \( \Sigma(\Lambda g(\omega)) \approx (\varepsilon m) \Sigma(\tilde{\Lambda} g(\omega)) \), one can show that, for the same \( j_0 \):
\[
\tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^+(\kappa_m) = \frac{\tilde{\gamma}_{j_0} - \tilde{\beta}_{j_0}}{m^{j_0}} + O\left(\frac{1}{m^{j_0+1}}\right)
\]

It is then possible to order the eigenvalues \( \lambda^-(\kappa_m) \) and \( \lambda^+(\kappa_m) \) (also \( \tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_m) \) and \( \tilde{\lambda}^+(\kappa_m) \)), and this order depends on the sign of \( \gamma_{j_0} - \beta_{j_0} \) (resp. \( \tilde{\gamma}_{j_0} - \tilde{\beta}_{j_0} \)). If \( \gamma_{j_0} - \beta_{j_0} \) and \( \tilde{\gamma}_{j_0} - \tilde{\beta}_{j_0} \) have the same sign, we claim that
\[
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\lambda^-(\kappa_m) = \tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_m) + \tilde{O}(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}}) \\
\lambda^+(\kappa_m) = \tilde{\lambda}^+(\kappa_m) + \tilde{O}(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}})
\end{array}\right.
\]

Indeed, if not, from (28), there is an infinite subset \( F \subset \mathbb{N} \) such that :
\[
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\lambda^-(\kappa_m) = \tilde{\lambda}^+(\kappa_m) + \tilde{O}(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}}) \\
\lambda^+(\kappa_m) = \tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_m) + \tilde{O}(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}})
\end{array}\right., \quad m \to +\infty, \quad m \in F.
\]

Then \( \lambda^-(\kappa_m) - \lambda^+(\kappa_m) = \tilde{\lambda}^+(\kappa_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_m) + O(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}}) \), and letting \( m \) go to infinity :
\[
\gamma_{j_0} - \beta_{j_0} = \tilde{\beta}_{j_0} - \tilde{\gamma}_{j_0}
\]

and we have a contradiction. Using (31) and the same method as in Section 3.1, we find
\[
\forall t \in \mathbb{R}_+, \quad M(t^2) - \tilde{M}(t^2) = \tilde{O}(e^{-2at}) \quad \text{and} \quad N(t^2) - \tilde{N}(t^2) = \tilde{O}(e^{-2at})
\]

and at last
\[
f = \tilde{f} \text{ on } [0, a] \quad \text{and} \quad f = \tilde{f} \text{ on } [1 - a, 1].
\]

If \( \gamma_{j_0} - \beta_{j_0} \) and \( \tilde{\gamma}_{j_0} - \tilde{\beta}_{j_0} \) have opposite sign, then :
\[
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\lambda^-(\kappa_m) = \tilde{\lambda}^+(\kappa_m) + O(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}}) \\
\lambda^+(\kappa_m) = \tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_m) + O(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}})
\end{array}\right.
\]

In this case, one can prove that
\[
f = \tilde{f} \circ \eta \text{ on } [0, a] \quad \text{and} \quad f = \tilde{f} \circ \eta \text{ on } [1 - a, 1].
\]
3.3 Special case

When \( f(0) = f(1) \), the direct implication has already been established. Now, we prove the converse in this case. Let \( a \in [0, 1] \) and assume that, for example:

\[
f = \tilde{f} \quad \text{on} \quad [0, a] \quad \text{and} \quad f = \tilde{f} \quad \text{on} \quad [1 - a, 1]
\]

In that case, \( q = \tilde{q} \) on \([0, a]\) and \( q \circ \eta = \tilde{q} \circ \eta \) on \([0, a]\). But thanks to Theorem 3.1 in [13], the potential \( q \) determines the function \( A \) that appears in the representation (3.4). Hence,

\[
\begin{align*}
M(z^2) - \tilde{M}(z^2) &= \tilde{O}(e^{-2az}) \\
N(z^2) - \tilde{N}(z^2) &= \tilde{O}(e^{-2az})
\end{align*}
\]

The hypothesis \((P_1)\) implies in particular that \( f(0) = \tilde{f}(0) \) and \( f'(0) = \tilde{f}'(0) \). From \((P_3)\) we have also \( f(1) = \tilde{f}(1) \) and \( f'(1) = \tilde{f}'(1) \). Using the asymptotics given by Lemma 2.1, one deduces immediately that

\[
\begin{align*}
\lambda^+(\kappa_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^+(\kappa_m) &= \tilde{O}(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}}) \\
\lambda^-(\kappa_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_m) &= \tilde{O}(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}})
\end{align*}
\]

which concludes the proof.

□

Remark 9. We emphasize that if \( f(0) = f(1) \) and \( \frac{1}{2} \leq a < 1 \), then we have a global uniqueness result.

Corollary 3.5. If \( f \) and \( \tilde{f} \) are analytic functions on \([0, 1]\) the previous local uniqueness result becomes a global uniqueness result without the additional constraint that \( q, \tilde{q} \in \mathcal{D}_b \).

Proof. In proving Theorem 1.7, we needed the hypothesis \( q, \tilde{q} \in \mathcal{D}_b \) only in the case where \( f(0) = f(1) \) and \( C_0 = -C_1 \). In all other cases, without this hypothesis, one of the properties \((P_1), (P_2), (P_3)\) or \((P_4)\) was obtained and, as \( f \) and \( \tilde{f} \) are assumed to be analytic, the corresponding equalities extend over \([0, 1]\) by analytic continuation. Then, only this latter case remains to be dealt with. Let us assume, without loss of generality, that \( f(0) = 1 \).

Subcase 1 : \( q, \tilde{q} \in \mathcal{D}_b \) and the situation has already been studied.

Subcase 2 : \( q \) or \( \tilde{q} \) does not belong to \( \mathcal{D}_b \). Assume, for example, that \( q \notin \mathcal{D}_b \). As \( f \) is analytic, so is \( q \). The function \( \varphi : [0, 1] \mapsto \mathbb{R}, \ x \mapsto q(x) - q(1 - x) \) is also analytic and, as \( q \) is not in \( \mathcal{D}_b \), satisfies:

\[
\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \varphi^{(k)}(0) = 0.
\]

By analytic continuation, \( \varphi \) vanishes everywhere on \([0, 1]\), i.e \( q = q \circ \eta \) on \([0, 1]\). This is equivalent to \( M = N \). The eigenvalues \( \lambda^\pm(\kappa_m) \) then satisfy the asymptotics

\[
\begin{align*}
\lambda^-(\kappa_m) &= M(\kappa_m) + C_0 + \tilde{O}(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}}) \\
\lambda^+(\kappa_m) &= M(\kappa_m) + C_0 + \tilde{O}(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}})
\end{align*}
\]

Using the assumption \( \sigma(\Lambda_q(\omega)) \precsim_{(\kappa_m)} \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{q}}(\omega)) \) and the same arguments as above, we prove that \( C_0 = \tilde{C}_0 = -\tilde{C}_1 \) and

\[
\begin{align*}
M(\kappa_m) &= \tilde{M}(\kappa_m) + O(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}}) \\
M(\kappa_m) &= \tilde{N}(\kappa_m) + O(e^{-2a\sqrt{\kappa_m}})
\end{align*}
\]

One can show, as in the proof of Theorem 1.7, that :
\[ M(t^2) - \tilde{M}(t^2) = O(e^{-2at}) \quad \text{and} \quad M(t^2) - \tilde{N}(t^2) = O(e^{-2at}). \]

Hence \( f = \tilde{f} \) on \([0, a] \) and \( f = \tilde{f} \circ \eta \) on \([0, a] \). By analytic continuation:
\[ f = \tilde{f} = \tilde{f} \circ \eta \text{ sur } [0, 1]. \]

\( \Box \)

The next section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.9.

4 Stability estimates for symmetric conformal factors

4.1 Discrete estimates on Weyl-Titchmarsh functions

Preliminary remarks:

1. Until the end of the paper, we will denote by \( C_A \) any constant depending only on \( A \), even within the same calculation.

2. In this section, each factor \( f \) and \( \tilde{f} \) is supposed so be symmetric. This simplifies many formula. However, in order to generalize our arguments as much as possible, we will use this property of symmetry only when it seems necessary and write the formulas in their generic forms. For example, we will distinguish \( M \) from \( N \) whereas those two functions are equal.

The goal of this subsection is to prove the following result which will be useful in Subsection 4.2.

**Proposition 4.1.** Let \( \varepsilon > 0 \) small enough. Assume that \( \sigma(\Lambda_2(\omega)) \asymp \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{2}}(\omega)) \). There is \( C_A > 0 \) and \( m_0 \in \mathbb{N} \) (independant of \( \varepsilon \)) such that, for all \( m \geq m_0 \) and by setting \( y_m = \sqrt{\kappa_m} \):
\[
\left| \left( M(\kappa_m)N(\kappa_m) - \frac{1}{\Delta^2(\kappa_m)} \right) - \left( \tilde{M}(\kappa_m)\tilde{N}(\kappa_m) - \frac{1}{\Delta^2(\kappa_m)} \right) \right| \leq C_A \varepsilon \times y_m
\]

**Proof.** We first need the following result.

**Lemma 4.2.** Under the hypothesis \( \sigma(\Lambda_2(\omega)) \asymp \sigma(\Lambda_{\tilde{2}}(\omega)) \), and under the hypothesis that \( f \) and \( \tilde{f} \) are symmetric, we have:
\[ f(0) = \tilde{f}(0). \]

**Proof.** Using the same argument as in the proof of Lemma 3.1, one proves the equality
\[ \sqrt{f(1)} + \sqrt{f(0)} = \sqrt{\tilde{f}(1)} + \sqrt{\tilde{f}(0)}. \]

As \( f \) and \( \tilde{f} \) are symmetric with respect to 1/2, we have \( f(0) = f(1) \) and \( \tilde{f}(0) = \tilde{f}(1) \). Hence 2f(0) = 2f(0). This proves Lemma 4.2. \( \Box \)

**Lemma 4.3.** For \( m \) large enough, we have:
\[
\{\lambda^{-}(\kappa_m), \lambda^{+}(\kappa_m)\} \asymp \{\tilde{\lambda}^{-}(\kappa_m), \tilde{\lambda}^{+}(\kappa_m)\}
\]

(32)
Proof. For every \( m \in \mathbb{N} \), there \( p \) such that:

\[
|\lambda^\pm(\kappa_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^\pm(\kappa_p)| \leq \varepsilon
\]

(33)

Let us denote
\[
C_1 = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{f(1)}} \frac{h'(1)}{h(1)} \quad \text{et} \quad C_0 = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{f(0)}} \frac{h'(0)}{h(0)}
\]

Since \( f \) and \( \tilde{f} \) are supposed symmetric, we have
\[
C_0 = -C_1 \quad \text{et} \quad \tilde{C}_0 = -\tilde{C}_1
\]

Thus, setting
\[
C = C_0 - \tilde{C}_0
\]

one has, from Lemma 2.1:
\[
\sqrt{f(0)} \left( \lambda^\pm(\kappa_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^\pm(\kappa_p) \right) = (m-p) + C + o(1).
\]

Let \( k = \lfloor C \rfloor \). Then
\[
m - p + k = \sqrt{f(0)} \left( \lambda^\pm(\kappa_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^\pm(\kappa_p) \right) + k + C + o(1)
\]

(34)

and, as \( m - p + k \) is an integer, using (33), this leads, for \( m \) large enough and \( \varepsilon \) small enough, to
\[
p = m + k.
\]

Hence, for \( m \) large enough, (33) is equivalent to
\[
\begin{cases}
|\lambda^-(\kappa_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_{m+k})| \leq \varepsilon \\
|\lambda^+(\kappa_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^+(\kappa_{m+k})| \leq \varepsilon
\end{cases}
\]

or
\[
\begin{cases}
|\lambda^-(\kappa_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^+(\kappa_{m+k})| \leq \varepsilon \\
|\lambda^+(\kappa_m) - \tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_{m+k})| \leq \varepsilon
\end{cases}
\]

The relation \( \Sigma(\Lambda_g(\omega)) \simeq \Sigma(\tilde{\Lambda}_g(\omega)) \) implies
\[
2m = 2(m + k)
\]

and then \( k = 0 \).

This means that, for \( m \) greater than some \( m_0 \) (that does not depend on \( \varepsilon \)) one has
\[
\{\lambda^-(\kappa_m), \lambda^+(\kappa_m)\} \simeq \{\tilde{\lambda}^-(\kappa_m), \tilde{\lambda}^+(\kappa_m)\}
\]

(35)

\( \square \)

Of course, Lemma 4.3 is still true by replacing \( \kappa_m \) by \( \mu_m \). For \( m \) large enough, we have :
\[
\{\lambda^-(\mu_m), \lambda^+(\mu_m)\} \simeq \{\tilde{\lambda}^-(\mu_m), \tilde{\lambda}^+(\mu_m)\}
\]

(36)

Recall that
\[
\Lambda_{g_m}^\mu(\omega) = \left( \begin{array}{cc} 
-\frac{M(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(0)}} + C_0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{f(0)}} \frac{h^{1/4}(1)}{h^{1/4}(0)} \frac{1}{\Delta(\mu_m)} \\
-\frac{1}{\sqrt{f(1)}} \frac{h^{1/4}(0)}{h^{1/4}(1)} \frac{1}{\Delta(\mu_m)} & -\frac{N(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(1)}} - C_1
\end{array} \right)
\]

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Hence

$$\begin{align*}
\text{Tr}(A^m_\theta(\omega)) - \text{Tr}(A^m_\phi(\omega)) &= \left[ -\frac{M(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(0)}} + C_0 - \frac{N(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(1)}} - C_1 \right] - \left[ -\frac{\bar{M}(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{\bar{f}(0)}} + \bar{C}_0 - \frac{\bar{N}(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{\bar{f}(1)}} - \bar{C}_1 \right] \\
&= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{f(0)}} \left( M(\mu_m) - \bar{M}(\mu_m) \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(1)}} \left( N(\mu_m) - \bar{N}(\mu_m) \right) + (\bar{C}_0 - C_0) + (C_1 - \bar{C}_1)
\end{align*}$$

(37)

Thanks to (34), with $k = 0$ and $m-p = 0$, we have

$$|C| = |\bar{C}_0 - C_0| = |C_1 - \bar{C}_1| \leq C_A \varepsilon.$$  \hspace{1cm} (38)

Hence, combining (36), (37) and (38), we get:

$$\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(0)}} \left( M(\mu_m) - \bar{M}(\mu_m) \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(1)}} \left( N(\mu_m) - \bar{N}(\mu_m) \right) \right| \leq \left| \text{Tr}(A^m_\theta(\omega)) - \text{Tr}(A^m_\phi(\omega)) \right| + C_A \varepsilon \leq 2\varepsilon$$

As $f$ and $\bar{f}$ are symmetric with respect to 1/2, this leads to

$$\left| M(\mu_m) - \bar{M}(\mu_m) \right| \leq C_A \varepsilon$$

We also have an estimate on the determinant. From (36), assume for example that

$$\left| \lambda^+(\mu_m) - \bar{\lambda}^+(\mu_m) \right| \leq \varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad \left| \bar{\lambda}^-(\mu_m) - \lambda^-(\mu_m) \right| \leq \varepsilon.$$

Then:

$$\left| \det(A^m_\theta(\omega)) - \det(A^m_\phi(\omega)) \right| = \left| \lambda^-(\mu_m)(\mu_m) - \bar{\lambda}^-(\mu_m)\bar{\lambda}^+(\mu_m) \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \lambda^-(\mu_m) \right| \left| \lambda^+(\mu_m) - \bar{\lambda}^+(\mu_m) \right| + \left| \bar{\lambda}^-(\mu_m) - \lambda^-(\mu_m) \right| \left| \bar{\lambda}^+(\mu_m) \right|$$

$$\leq C_A \varepsilon \times \sqrt{\mu_m}$$

We write:

$$\det(A^m_\theta(\lambda)) - \det(A^m_\phi(\lambda)) = I(\mu_m) + II(\mu_m) + III(\mu_m) + IV$$

with

$$I(\mu_m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(0)f(1)}} \left[ \left( M(\mu_m)N(\mu_m) - \frac{1}{\Delta^2(\mu_m)} \right) - \left( \bar{M}(\mu_m)\bar{N}(\mu_m) - \frac{1}{\bar{\Delta}^2(\mu_m)} \right) \right],$$

$$II(\mu_m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(0)}} \left[ C_1(M(\mu_m) - \bar{M}(\mu_m)) + (C_1 - \bar{C}_1)\bar{M}(\mu_m) \right]$$

$$III(\mu_m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(1)}} \left[ \bar{C}_0(\bar{N}(\mu_m) - N(\mu_m)) + (\bar{C}_0 - C_0)N(\mu_m) \right]$$

and

$$IV = (\bar{C}_0 - C_0)\bar{C}_1 + C_0(\bar{C}_1 - C_1)$$

We have:
\[ |\Pi(\mu_m)| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{j(0)}} |C_1||M(\mu_m) - \tilde{M}(\mu_m)| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{j(0)}} |C_1 - \tilde{C}_1||\tilde{M}(\mu_m)| \]
\[ \leq C_A \varepsilon + C_A \varepsilon \sqrt{\mu_m} \]
\[ \leq C_A \varepsilon \sqrt{\mu_m}. \]

Similarly:
\[ |\Pi(\mu_m)| \leq C_A \varepsilon \sqrt{\mu_m} \text{ and } |IV| \leq C_A \varepsilon. \]

Finally:
\[ |I(\mu_m)| \leq |\det(\Lambda^m_g(\lambda)) - \det(\Lambda^m_\tilde{g}(\lambda))| + C_A \varepsilon \sqrt{\mu_m} \]
\[ \leq C_A \varepsilon \sqrt{\mu_m} \]

As this is true for \( \mu_m \), with \( m \geq m_0 \) with \( m_0 \) not depending on \( \varepsilon \), this is also true for \( \kappa_m \) with \( m \geq m_0 \) (with \( m_0 \) different from the other one but still independent of \( \varepsilon \)). Hence, by setting \( y_m = \sqrt{\kappa_m} \), we have proved that there exists \( C_A > 0 \) such that, for \( m \geq m_0 \):
\[ \left| \left( M(\kappa_m)N(\kappa_m) - \frac{1}{\Delta^2(\kappa_m)} \right) - \left( \tilde{M}(\kappa_m)\tilde{N}(\kappa_m) - \frac{1}{\Delta^2(\kappa_m)} \right) \right| \leq C_A \varepsilon \times y_m \]
\[ \square \]

### 4.2 An integral estimate

In all this section, we will use the estimate of Proposition 4.1 in order to show that
\[ \|q - \tilde{q}\|_{L^2(0,1)} \leq C_A \frac{1}{\ln \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right)}, \]
where \( q \) is the potential defined in (4).

Let us go back to the Sturm-Liouville equation
\[ -u'' + qu = -zu, \quad z \in \mathbb{C} \quad (39) \]
and to the fundamental system of solutions \( \{c_0, s_0\} \) and \( \{c_1, s_1\} \) given by (6). We define \( \psi \) and \( \phi \) as the two unique solutions of (39) that can be written as
\[ \psi(x, z) = c_0(x, z) + M(z)s_0(x, z), \quad \phi(x, z) = c_1(x, z) - N(z)s_1(x, z), \quad (40) \]
with Dirichlet boundary conditions at \( x = 1 \) and \( x = 0 \) respectively.

**Proposition 4.4.** We have the following relations
\[ s_0(1, z) = \Delta(z) \]
\[ s_0'(1, z) = -N(z)\Delta(z) \]
\[ c_0(1, z) = -M(z)\Delta(z) \]
\[ c_0'(1, z) = \frac{1}{\Delta(z)} \]
\[ s_1(0, z) = -\Delta(z) \]
\[ s_1'(0, z) = -M(z)\Delta(z) \]
\[ c_1(0, z) = -N(z)\Delta(z) \]
\[ c_1'(0, z) = \frac{1}{\Delta(z)} - N(z)M(z)\Delta(z). \]

**Proof.** First of all, the equalities \( s_0(1, z) = \Delta(z) \) and \( s_1(0, z) = -\Delta(z) \) come from the relation (7). The set of solutions of (39) that satisfy \( u(0, z) = 0 \) is a one dimensional vector space. Therefore, there exists \( A(z) \in \mathbb{C} \) such that:
\[ \forall x \in [0,1], \quad s_0(x, z) = A(z)\phi(x, z) \quad (41) \]
The conditions on $c_1$ and $s_1$ at $x = 1$ lead to the equality $A(z) = s_0(1, z) = \Delta(z)$. We get also, by differentiating (41):

$$s_0'(1, z) = A(z)(c_1'(1, z) - N(z)s_0'(1, z)) = -N(z)A(z) = -\Delta(z)N(z).$$

Analogously, there is $B(z) \in \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$s_1(x, z) = B(z)\psi(x, z)$$

and we show $B(z) = -\Delta(z)$. Hence $s_1'(1, z) = -\Delta(z)\psi'(1, z)$ and so $\psi'(1, z) = -\frac{1}{\Delta(z)}$.

By differentiating (41) and taking $x = 1$, we get:

$$c_0'(1, z) + M(z)s_0'(1, z) = \frac{1}{\Delta(z)}$$

and then

$$c_0'(1, z) = M(z)N(z)\Delta(z) - \frac{1}{\Delta(z)}$$

This proves the equalities on $c_0$ and $s_0$. We proceed similarly to establish those on $c_1$ and $s_1$. □

Thanks to those relations, we are now able to prove the following lemma:

**Lemma 4.5.** Denote $\mathcal{P}$ the poles of $N$. For any $z \in \mathbb{C}\setminus\mathcal{P}$ we have the equality:

$$\tilde{\Delta}(z)\Delta(z) \left( M(z)N(z) - \frac{1}{\Delta(z)^2} \right) - M(z)\tilde{N}(z)\Delta(z)\tilde{\Delta}(z) + 1 = \int_0^1 (q(x) - \tilde{q}(x))c_0(x, z)s_0(x, z)\, dx$$

(42)

**Proof.** Let us define $\theta : x \mapsto c_0(x, z)\tilde{s}_0(x, z) - s_0'(x, z)c_0(x, z)$. Then:

$$\theta'(x) = c_0(x, z)\tilde{s}_0'(x, z) + c_0'(x, z)s_0'(x, z) - c_0'(x, z)\tilde{s}_0(x, z) - c_0'(x, z)s_0(x, z)$$

$$= c_0(x, z)(\tilde{q}(x)s_0(x, z) + z\tilde{s}_0(x, z)) - (q(x)c_0(x, z) + zc_0(x, z))\tilde{s}_0(x, z)$$

$$= (\tilde{q}(x) - q(x))c_0(x, z)s_0(x, z)$$

Hence, by integrating between 0 and 1:

$$\theta(1) - \theta(0) = \int_0^1 (q(x) - \tilde{q}(x))c_0(x, z)s_0(x, z)\, dx.$$ 

By replacing $c_0'(1, z)$, $\tilde{s}_0(1, z)$, $c_0(1, z)$ and $\tilde{s}_0'(1, z)$ by the expressions given in Proposition 4.4, we get the relation of Lemma 4.5. □

By inverting the roles of $q$ and $\tilde{q}$, we get

$$\Delta(z)\tilde{\Delta}(z) \left( \tilde{M}(z)\tilde{N}(z) - \frac{1}{\Delta(z)^2} \right) - \tilde{M}(z)N(z)\Delta(z)\tilde{\Delta}(z) + 1 = \int_0^1 (\tilde{q}(x) - q(x))\tilde{c}_0(x, z)s_0(x, z)\, dx$$

(43)

At last, from Remark 5, if we replace $q(x)$ and $\tilde{q}(x)$ by $q(1 - x)$ and $\tilde{q}(1 - x)$, then, the roles of $M$ and $N$ are inverted. Moreover, we remark that $c_1(1 - x)$ and $-s_1(1 - x)$ play the roles of $c_0(x)$ and $s_0(x)$ but for the potential $q(1 - x)$, i.e. denoting $\eta(x) = 1 - x$:

$$c_0(x, z, q \circ \eta) = c_1(1 - x, z, q) \quad \text{and} \quad s_0(x, z, q \circ \eta) = -s_1(1 - x, z, q)$$
Proposition 4.7. There is an operator \( \tilde{\Delta}(z) \) with (46) in terms of an operator acting on p.14), we have:

\[
\Delta(z) \tilde{\Delta}(z) \left( \tilde{M}(z) N(z) - \frac{1}{\Delta(z)^2} \right) = \tilde{N}(z) M(z) \Delta(z) \tilde{\Delta}(z) + 1 = - \int_0^1 (\tilde{q}(1 - x) - q(1 - x)) \tilde{c}_1(1 - x, z) s_1(1 - x, z) dx
\]

As \( q \) is symmetric, we have \( c_1(1 - x) = c_0(x) \) and \( s_1(1 - x) = -s_0(x) \). The previous equality can be written

\[
\Delta(z) \tilde{\Delta}(z) \left( \tilde{M}(z) N(z) - \frac{1}{\Delta(z)^2} \right) - \tilde{N}(z) M(z) \Delta(z) \tilde{\Delta}(z) + 1 = \int_0^1 (\tilde{q}(x) - q(x)) \tilde{c}_0(x, z) s_0(x, z) dx
\]

Hence, by subtracting the relation of Lemma 4.5 from equality (45), we get

\[
\Delta(x) \tilde{\Delta}(z) \left[ \left( M(z) N(z) - \frac{1}{\Delta(z)^2} \right) - \left( \tilde{M}(z) \tilde{N}(z) - \frac{1}{\Delta(z)^2} \right) \right] = \int_0^1 (q(x) - \tilde{q}(x)) c_0(x, z) s_0(x, z) dx + \int_0^1 (q(x) - \tilde{q}(x)) \tilde{c}_0(x, z) s_0(x, z) dx
\]

Using Proposition 4.1, we have proved:

**Proposition 4.6.** There is \( m_0 \in \mathbb{N} \) such that, for \( m \geq m_0 \):

\[
\left| \int_0^1 (q(x) - \tilde{q}(x)) \left[ c_0(x, \kappa_m) s_0(x, \kappa_m) + \tilde{c}_0(x, \kappa_m) s_0(x, \kappa_m) \right] dx \right| \leq C_A y_m |\Delta(\kappa_m)| |\tilde{\Delta}(\kappa_m)| \varepsilon \quad (46)
\]

### 4.3 Construction of an inverse integral operator

From now on, we set \( L(x) = q(x) - \tilde{q}(x) \). We want to express the integrand in the left-hand-side of (46) in terms of an operator acting on \( L \).

**Proposition 4.7.** There is an operator \( B : L^2([0, 1]) \to L^2([0, 1]) \) such that:

1. For all \( m \in \mathbb{N} \),

\[
\int_0^1 \left[ c_0(x, \kappa_m) s_0(x, \kappa_m) + \tilde{c}_0(x, \kappa_m) s_0(x, \kappa_m) \right] L(x) dx = \frac{1}{y_m} \int_0^1 \sinh(2\tau y_m) BL(\tau) d\tau.
\]

2. The function \( \tau \mapsto BL(\tau) \) is \( C^1 \) on \([0, 1]\) and \( BL \) and \((BL)^{'}\) are uniformly bounded by a constant \( C_A \).

**Proof.** Let us extend on \([-1, 0]\) \( q \) and \( \tilde{q} \) into even functions. From [10] (page 9) we have the following integral representations of the functions \( c_0 \) and \( s_0 \):

\[
s_0(x, -z^2) = \frac{\sin(z x)}{z} + \int_0^x H(x, t) \frac{\sin(z t)}{z} dt
\]

\[
c_0(x, -z^2) = \cos(z x) + \int_0^x P(x, t) \cos(z t) dt
\]

where \( H(x, t) \) and \( P(x, t) \) can be written as

\[
H(x, t) = K(x, t) - K(x, -t)
\]

\[
P(x, t) = K(x, t) + K(x, -t)
\]

with \( K \) a \( C^1 \) function on \([-1, 1] \times [-1, 1]\) satisfying some good estimates. More precisely ([10], p.14), we have:

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Theorem 4.8. On \([-1, 1] \times [-1, 1]\), \(K\) satisfies the estimate

\[
|K(x, t)| \leq \frac{1}{2} w \left( \frac{x + t}{2} \right) \exp \left( \sigma_1(x) - \sigma_1 \left( \frac{x + t}{2} \right) \right)
\]

with \(w(u) = \max_{0 \leq \xi \leq u} \left| \int_{0}^{\xi} q(y) dy \right|\), \(\sigma_0(x) = \int_{0}^{x} |q(t)| dt\), \(\sigma_1(x) = \int_{0}^{x} \sigma_0(t) dt\).

We thus have the following estimate:

**Proposition 4.9.** There is a constant \(C_A > 0\), which only depends on \(A\), such that

\[
\|K\|_{\infty} + \left\| \frac{\partial K}{\partial x} \right\|_{\infty} + \left\| \frac{\partial K}{\partial t} \right\|_{\infty} \leq C_A.
\]

**Proof.** Since \(f \in C(A)\), the potential \(q\) is bounded by a constant that only depends on \(A\), so are \(\sigma_0, \sigma_1, w\) and \(K\). Denote \(J(u, v) = K(u + v, u - v)\). Then \(J\) is uniformly bounded by \(C_A\) and moreover (cf [10], p. 14 and 16), one has the equalities:

\[
\begin{aligned}
&\frac{\partial J(u, v)}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{2} q(u) + \int_{0}^{v} q(u + \beta) J(u, \beta) d\beta \\
&\frac{\partial J(u, v)}{\partial v} = \int_{0}^{u} q(v + \alpha) J(\alpha, v) d\beta
\end{aligned}
\]

We deduce that the partial derivative of \(J\) are uniformly bounded by \(C_A\). Returning to the \((x, t)\) coordinates, the conclusion of Proposition 4.9 follows. \(\square\)

For \(z = i \sqrt{\kappa_m} =: iy_m\), we have thus:

\[
\begin{aligned}
s_0(x, \kappa_m) &= \frac{\sinh(ymx)}{ym} + \int_{0}^{x} H(x, t) \frac{\sinh(ymt)}{ym} dt \\
c_0(x, \kappa_m) &= \cosh(ymx) + \int_{0}^{x} H(x, t) \cosh(ymt) dt
\end{aligned}
\]

We will take advantage of this representation to write the estimates of Proposition 4.6 as an integral estimate.

We have

\[
\int_{0}^{1} L(x) s_0(x) c_0(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} L(x) \left[ \frac{\sinh(ymx)}{ym} + \int_{0}^{x} H(x, t) \frac{\sinh(ymt)}{ym} dt \right] \times \left[ \cosh(ymx) + \int_{0}^{x} \tilde{P}(x, u) \cosh(ymu) du \right] dx
\]

\[
= I_0 + II_0 + III_0 + IV_0,
\]

with

\[
\begin{aligned}
I_0 &= \int_{0}^{1} L(x) \frac{\sinh(ymx)}{ym} c_0(x) dx \\
II_0 &= \int_{0}^{1} L(x) \left[ \int_{0}^{x} \tilde{P}(x, u) \frac{\sinh(ymx)}{ym} \frac{\sinh(ymu)}{ym} du \right] dx \\
III_0 &= \int_{0}^{1} L(x) \left[ \int_{0}^{x} H(x, t) \frac{\sinh(ymt)}{ym} \frac{\cosh(ymx)}{ym} dt \right] dx \\
IV_0 &= \int_{0}^{1} L(x) \left[ \int_{0}^{x} \frac{\cosh(ymt)}{ym} \tilde{P}(x, u) H(x, t) \frac{\sinh(ymu)}{ym} du \right] dx
\end{aligned}
\]

\[30\]
Let us compute those four quantities independently.

\[ I_0 = \int_0^1 L(x) \frac{\sinh(y_m x) \cosh(y_m x)}{y_m} dx = \frac{1}{2y_m} \int_0^1 \sinh(2xy_m) L(x) dx. \]

\[ II_0 = \int_0^1 L(x) \left[ \int_0^x \tilde{P}(x, u) \frac{\sinh(y_m x) \cosh(y_m u)}{y_m} du \right] dx \]
\[ = \frac{1}{y_m} \int_0^1 L(x) \left[ \int_0^x \tilde{P}(x, u) \sinh(y_m(x + u)) + \sinh(y_m(x - u)) du \right] dx \]
\[ = \frac{1}{2y_m} \int_0^1 L(x) \left[ \int_0^x \tilde{P}(x, u) \sinh(y_m(x + u)) du + \int_0^x \tilde{P}(x, u) \sinh(y_m(x - u)) du \right] dx \]
\[ = \frac{1}{y_m} \int_0^1 \sinh(2\tau y_m) \left[ \int_\tau^1 \tilde{P}(x, 2\tau - x) L(x) dx + \int_2^1 \tilde{P}(x, x - 2\tau) L(x) dx \right] d\tau \]

But, for all \((x, \tau) \in \mathbb{R}^2\), we have \(\tilde{P}(x, x - 2\tau) = \tilde{P}(x, 2\tau - x)\). Then

\[ II_0 = \frac{1}{y_m} \int_0^1 \sinh(2\tau y_m) \left[ \int_\tau^1 \tilde{P}(x, 2\tau - x) L(x) dx \right] d\tau \]

Let us compute \(III_0\) :

\[ III_0 = \int_0^1 L(x) \left[ \int_0^x H(x, t) \frac{\sinh(y_m t) \cosh(y_m x)}{y_m} dt \right] dx \]
\[ = \frac{1}{2y_m} \int_0^1 L(x) \left[ \int_0^x H(x, t) \sinh(y_m(t + x)) + \int_0^x H(x, t) \sinh(y_m(t - x)) dt \right] dx \]
\[ = \frac{1}{y_m} \int_0^1 L(x) \left[ \int_0^x H(x, 2\tau - x) \sinh(2\tau y_m) d\tau + \int_-^0 H(x, 2\tau + x) \sinh(2\tau y_m) d\tau \right] dx \]

By changing \(\tau\) in \(-\tau\), we get

\[ III_0 = \frac{1}{y_m} \int_0^1 L(x) \left[ \int_0^x H(x, 2\tau - x) \sinh(2\tau y_m) d\tau + \int_0^x H(x, -2\tau + x) \sinh(-2\tau y_m) d\tau \right] dx \]
\[ = \frac{1}{y_m} \int_0^1 L(x) \left[ \int_0^x H(x, 2\tau - x) \sinh(2\tau y_m) d\tau - \int_0^x H(x, -2\tau + x) \sinh(2\tau y_m) d\tau \right] dx \]

As \(H\) is odd with respect to the second variable :

\[ III_0 = \frac{1}{y_m} \int_0^1 L(x) \left[ \int_0^x H(x, 2\tau - x) \sinh(2\tau y_m) d\tau \right] dx \]
\[ = \frac{1}{y_m} \int_0^1 \sinh(2\tau y_m) \left[ \int_\tau^1 H(x, 2\tau - x) L(x) dx \right] d\tau \]

At last :

\[ IV_0 = \frac{1}{2y_m} \int_0^1 L(x) \left[ \int_0^x \int_0^x \tilde{P}(x, u) H(x, t) \left( \sinh(y_m(t + u)) + \sinh(y_m(t - u)) \right) du dt \right] dx \]
\[ = IV_0(1) + IV_0(2) \]
where

\[
IV_0(1) = \frac{1}{2ym} \int_0^1 L(x) \int_0^x \int_0^{x-\tau} \tilde{P}(x, u) H(x, t) \sinh(y_m(t + u)) du \, dt \, dx
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2ym} \int_0^1 L(x) \int_0^1 \tilde{1}_{[0, x]}(t) \int_0^{x-\tau} 2\tilde{P}(x, 2\tau - t) H(x, t) \sinh(2\tau y_m) \, d\tau \, dt \, dx
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{ym} \int_0^1 L(x) \int_0^1 \sinh(2\tau y_m) \tilde{1}_{[0, x]}(\tau) \int_{2\tau - x}^{2\tau} \tilde{P}(x, 2\tau - t) H(x, t) \tilde{1}_{[0, x]}(t) \, dt \, d\tau \, dx
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{ym} \int_{-1}^1 \sinh(2\tau y_m) \int_0^1 L(x) \int_{2\tau - x}^{2\tau} \tilde{P}(x, 2\tau - t) H(x, t) \tilde{1}_{[0, x]}(t) \, dt \, d\tau \, dx
\]

and

\[
IV_0(2) = \frac{1}{2ym} \int_0^1 L(x) \int_0^x \int_0^{x-\tau} \tilde{P}(x, u) H(x, t) \sinh(y_m(t - u)) du \, dt \, dx
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2ym} \int_0^1 L(x) \int_0^1 \tilde{1}_{[0, x]}(t) \int_0^{x-\tau} 2\tilde{P}(x, t - 2\tau) H(x, t) \sinh(2\tau y_m) \, d\tau \, dt \, dx
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{ym} \int_0^1 L(x) \int_0^1 \sinh(2\tau y_m) \tilde{1}_{[-1, x]}(\tau) \int_{2\tau}^{2\tau + x} \tilde{P}(x, t - 2\tau) H(x, t) \tilde{1}_{[0, x]}(t) \, dt \, d\tau \, dx
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{ym} \int_{-1}^1 \sinh(2\tau y_m) \int_0^1 L(x) \int_{2\tau}^{2\tau + x} \tilde{P}(x, t - 2\tau) H(x, t) \tilde{1}_{[0, x]}(t) \, dt \, d\tau \, dx
\] 

with

\[
IV_0(2, 1) = \frac{1}{ym} \int_{-1}^1 \sinh(2\tau y_m) \int_{-2\tau}^{2\tau} L(x) \int_{2\tau}^{2\tau + x} \tilde{P}(x, t - 2\tau) H(x, t) \tilde{1}_{[0, x]}(t) \, dt \, d\tau \, dx
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{ym} \int_{-1}^1 \sinh(2\tau y_m) \int_{2\tau}^{2\tau + x} L(x) \int_{-2\tau}^{2\tau} \tilde{P}(x, t + 2\tau) H(x, t) \tilde{1}_{[0, x]}(t) \, dt \, d\tau \, dx
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{ym} \int_{-1}^1 \sinh(2\tau y_m) \int_{2\tau}^{2\tau + x} L(x) \int_{-2\tau}^{2\tau} \tilde{P}(x, t + 2\tau) H(x, t) \, dt \, d\tau \, dx
\]

and

\[
IV_0(2, 2) = \frac{1}{ym} \int_{-1}^1 \sinh(2\tau y_m) \int_{-2\tau}^{2\tau} L(x) \int_{2\tau}^{2\tau + x} \tilde{P}(x, t - 2\tau) H(x, t) \tilde{1}_{[0, x]}(t) \, dt \, d\tau \, dx
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{ym} \int_{-1}^1 \sinh(2\tau y_m) \int_{2\tau}^{2\tau + x} L(x) \int_{2\tau}^{2\tau + x} \tilde{P}(x, t - 2\tau) H(x, t) \, dt \, d\tau \, dx
\]

Finally:

\[
\int_0^1 s_0(x) \tilde{c}_0(x) L(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{ym} \int_0^1 \sinh(2\tau y_m) QL(\tau) \, d\tau
\]
Similarly, inverting the \( C \) that is \( C \) constant, let us denote
\[
\int_0^1 \frac{1}{y_m} \int_0^1 \sinh(2\tau y_m) R L(\tau) d\tau
\]
with
\[
RL(\tau) = \frac{1}{2} L(\tau) + \int_\tau^1 P(x, 2\tau - x) L(x) dx + \int_\tau^1 \tilde{H}(x, 2\tau - x) L(x) dx
\]
\[
+ \int_\tau^1 L(x) \int_{2\tau - x}^{2\tau} \tilde{P}(x, 2\tau - t) H(x, t) 1_{[0,x]}(t) dt dx
\]
\[
+ \int_\tau^1 L(x) \int_{2\tau}^{x} \tilde{P}(x, t) H(x, t - 2\tau) dt dx
\]
\[
+ \int_\tau^1 L(x) \int_0^{x} \tilde{P}(x, t - 2\tau) H(x, t) dt dx
\]
Thus, we have obtained:
\[
\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \left[ c_0(x, z) \tilde{s}_0(x, z) + c_0(x, z) s_0(x, z) \right] L(x) dx = \frac{1}{y_m} \int_0^1 \sinh(2\tau y_m) (R + Q) L(\tau) d\tau
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{y_m} \int_0^1 \sinh(2\tau y_m) B L(\tau) d\tau.
\]

Now, let us prove the second part of the proposition. As the conformal factors \( f \) and \( \tilde{f} \) belong to \( C(A) \), and thanks to Proposition 4.9, we know that \( H \) and \( \tilde{H} \) are \( C^1 \) and uniformly bounded by a constant \( C_A \) (and also are their partial derivatives). Moreover, it is known that, for a function \( g \) that is \( C^1 \) on \([0, 1]\), for any \( a \in ]0, 1[\) the function \( G_a \) defined as \( G_a(\tau) = \int_a^\tau g(\tau, x) dx \) is also \( C^1 \) and its derivative is
\[
G_a'(\tau) = \int_a^\tau \frac{\partial g}{\partial \tau}(\tau, x) dx + g(\tau, \tau).
\]
Hence \( BL \) and its derivative are also bounded by some constant \( C_A \).

Thus, we have obtained:
\[
\left| \frac{1}{y_m} \int_0^1 \sinh(2\tau y_m) B L(\tau) d\tau \right| \leq C_A \varepsilon \times \Delta(\kappa_m) \hat{\Delta}(\kappa_m)
\]

Moreover
\[
y_m^2 e^{-2y_m} \times \frac{1}{y_m} \int_0^1 \sinh(2\tau y_m) B L(\tau) d\tau = \frac{1}{2} \left[ e^{-2y_m} \int_0^1 e^{2\tau y_m} B L(\tau) d\tau + e^{-2y_m} \int_0^1 e^{-2\tau y_m} B L(\tau) d\tau \right]
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_0^1 e^{2(\tau - 1)y_m} B L(\tau) d\tau + \int_0^1 e^{-2(\tau + 1)y_m} B L(\tau) d\tau \right]
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_0^1 e^{-2\tau y_m} B (1 - \tau) d\tau + \int_1^2 e^{-2\tau y_m} B L(\tau - 1) d\tau \right]
\]
and so, by multiplying (48) by \( y_m^2 e^{-2y_m} \), one gets, for \( m \geq m_0 \):
\[
\left| \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2y_m} \left( BL(1 - \tau)1_{[0,1]}(\tau) + BL(\tau - 1)1_{[1,2]}(\tau) \right) d\tau \right| \leq C_A \varepsilon \times [y_m^2 e^{-2y_m} \Delta(\kappa_m)\tilde{\Delta}(\kappa_m)] \leq C_A \varepsilon.
\]

4.4 A Müntz approximation theorem

4.4.1 A Hausdorff moment problem

Let us set
\[
g(\tau) = BL(1 - \tau)1_{[0,1]}(\tau) + BL(\tau - 1)1_{[1,2]}(\tau)
\]

The change of variable \( t = e^{-\tau} \) leads to the estimates :
\[
\forall m \geq m_0, \quad \left| \int_0^1 t^{2y_m-1} g(-\ln(t))dt \right| \leq C_A \varepsilon.
\]

We recall that, for all \( m \in \mathbb{N} \), we have set \( y_m = \sqrt{\kappa_m} \), where \( \kappa_m = m(m + n - 2) \). Let us set \( \alpha = 2y_{m_0} - 1 \) and
\[
\lambda_m := 2y_m - 1 - \alpha \quad (49)
\]

Then, by denoting
\[
h(t) = t^\alpha g(-\ln(t)),
\]
we get:
\[
\left| \int_0^1 t^{\lambda_m} h(t)dt \right| \leq C_A \varepsilon, \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}.
\]

Thus, we would like now to answer the following question : does the approximate knowledge of the moments of \( h \) on the sequence \( (\lambda_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \) determine \( h \) up to a small error in \( L^2 \) norm ?

Let us fix \( m \in \mathbb{N} \) (we will precise it later) and consider the finite real sequence :
\[
\Lambda_m : 0 = \lambda_0 < \lambda_1 < \ldots < \lambda_m.
\]

**Definition 4.10.** The subspace of the Müntz polynomials of degree \( \lambda_m \) is defined as :
\[
\mathcal{M}(\Lambda_m) = \{ P : P(x) = \sum_{k=0}^m a_k x^{\lambda_k} \}.
\]

**Definition 4.11.** The \( L^2 \)-error of approximation from \( \mathcal{M}(\Lambda_m) \) of a function \( f \in L^2([0,1]) \) is :
\[
E_2(f, \Lambda_m) = \inf_{P \in \mathcal{M}(\Lambda_m)} \| f - P \|_2.
\]

\( E_2(h, \Lambda_m) \) appears in an estimate of \( \| h \|_2 \) given by Proposition 4.12. Thanks to the Gram-Schmidt process, we define the sequence of Müntz polynomials \( (L_p(x)) \) as \( L_0 \equiv 1 \) and, for \( p \geq 1 \):
\[
L_p(x) = \sum_{j=0}^p C_{pj} x^{\lambda_j},
\]
where :
\[
C_{pj} = \sqrt{2\lambda_p + 1} \prod_{r=0}^{p-1} (\lambda_j + \lambda_r + 1) \prod_{r=0, r \neq j}^{p-1} (\lambda_j - \lambda_r).
\]

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Proposition 4.12. Under the assumption (50), we have the following estimate: We have the following estimate:

\[\|h\|_2^2 \leq C_A \varepsilon^2 \sum_{k=0}^{m} \left( \sum_{\ell=0}^{k} |C_{k\ell}| \right)^2 + E_2(h, \Lambda_m)^2.\]

Proof. Let us denote \(\pi(h) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} \langle L_k, h \rangle L_k\) the orthogonal projection of \(h\) on \(M(\Lambda_m)\).

\[
\|h\|_2^2 = \|\pi(h)\|_2^2 + \|h - \pi(h)\|_2^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{m} \langle L_k, h \rangle^2 + E_2(\Lambda_m, h)^2.
\]

As \(|\langle L_k, h \rangle| = \left| \int_0^1 x^{\lambda_k} h(x) dx \right| \leq C_A \varepsilon\) \(\sum_{\ell=0}^{k} |C_{k\ell}|\), one gets

\[
\|h\|_2^2 \leq C_A \varepsilon^2 \sum_{k=0}^{m} \left( \sum_{\ell=0}^{k} |C_{k\ell}| \right)^2 + E_2(\Lambda_m, h)^2.
\]

We would like to find \(m(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N}\) satisfying:

\[
\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} m(\varepsilon) = +\infty
\]

and such that

\[
\sum_{k=0}^{m(\varepsilon)} \left( \sum_{\ell=0}^{k} |C_{k\ell}| \right)^2 \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon},
\]

in order to obtain \(\|h\|_2^2 \leq C_A \varepsilon + E_2(\Lambda_{m(\varepsilon)}, h)\).

Lemma 4.13.

1. For all \(m \in \mathbb{N}\), \(\lambda_{m+1} - \lambda_m \geq 2\).

2. For all \(m \in \mathbb{N}\), \(\lambda_{m+1} - \lambda_m = 2 + O\left( \frac{1}{m} \right)\).

Proof.

1. Let \(m \in \mathbb{N}\) and set \(a = n - 2\). From (49) we have the equivalence \(\lambda_{m+1} - \lambda_m \geq 2 \iff y_{m+1} - y_m \geq 1\), where \(y_m = \sqrt{m^2 + am}\). For \(m \in \mathbb{N}\), one has:

\[
y_{m+1} - y_m \geq 1 \iff \sqrt{(m+1)^2 + a(m+1)} - \sqrt{m^2 + am} \geq 1
\]

\[
\iff (m+1)^2 + a(m+1) - m^2 - am \geq \sqrt{(m+1)^2 + a(m+1)} + \sqrt{m^2 + am}
\]

\[
\iff 2m + 1 + a \geq m + 1 + \frac{a}{2} - \frac{a}{8(m+1)} + m + \frac{a}{2} - \frac{a}{8m} + o\left( \frac{1}{m} \right)
\]

\[
\iff \frac{a}{8(m+1)} \geq -\frac{a}{8m} + o\left( \frac{1}{m} \right),
\]

and that is true for \(m\) large enough. We assume, without loss of generality, that it is true for all \(m \geq m_0\). Hence, for all \(m \in \mathbb{N}\), \(\lambda_{m+1} - \lambda_m \geq 2\).

2. Let \(m \in \mathbb{N}\) and \(u_m = \sqrt{\kappa_\ell}\) for some \(\ell \in \mathbb{N}\). Then
\[ y_{m+1} = \sqrt{\sqrt{m+1}} = \sqrt{m+1} + O\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) = y_m + O\left(\frac{1}{m}\right), \]

so we have the result. \(\Box\)

Hence, there is \(C > 0\) such that, for all \(m \in \mathbb{N}\), \(\lambda_m \leq 2m + C\). By setting \(M_1 = \max(2, 2C + 1)\), one gets:

\[
\prod_{r=0}^{p-1} (\lambda_j + \lambda_r + 1) \leq \prod_{r=0}^{p-1} (2j + 2r + 2C + 1) \leq M_1^p \prod_{r=0}^{p-1} (j + r + 1).
\]

On the other hand, for all \(m \in \mathbb{N}\), \(\lambda_{m+1} - \lambda_m \geq 2\). Let \(m \in \mathbb{N}\) and \((r, j) \in \mathbb{N}\) such that \(0 \leq r, j \leq m, r \neq j\).

\[
|\lambda_j - \lambda_r| = |\lambda_j - \lambda_{j-1}| + |\lambda_{j-1} - \lambda_{j-2}| + ... + |\lambda_{r+1} - \lambda_r| \\
\geq 2|j - r|.
\]

Consequently:

\[
|\prod_{r=0, r \neq j}^{p} (\lambda_j - \lambda_r)| \geq 2^p \left| \prod_{r=0, r \neq j}^{p} (j - r) \right|
\]

It follows that

\[
|C_{pj}| \leq \sqrt{4p + 2C + 1} \left(\frac{M_1}{2}\right)^p \frac{\prod_{r=0, r \neq j}^{p-1} |j + r + 1|}{\prod_{r=0, r \neq j}^{p-1} |j - r|} \\
= \sqrt{4p + 2C + 1} \left(\frac{M_1}{2}\right)^p \left(\frac{(j + 1)...(j + p)}{j(j - 1)...2 \times 1 \times 2 \times ... (p - j)}\right) \\
= \sqrt{4p + 2C + 1} \left(\frac{M_1}{2}\right)^p \left(\frac{(j + p)!}{(j)!^2(p - j)!}\right).
\]

The multinomial formula stipulates that for any real finite sequence \((x_0, ..., x_m)\) and any \(n \in \mathbb{N}\):

\[
\left( \sum_{k=0}^{m} x_k \right)^n = \sum_{k_1+...+k_m=n} \left( \begin{array}{c} n \\ k_1, k_2, ..., k_m \end{array} \right) x_{k_1}^{k_1} ... x_{k_m}^{k_m},
\]

where \(\left( \begin{array}{c} n \\ k_1, k_2, ..., k_m \end{array} \right) = \frac{n!}{k_1! k_2! ... k_m!}\).

As \(j + j + (p - j) = j + p\), one deduces that:

\[
\frac{(j + p)!}{(j)!^2(p - j)!} \leq (1 + 1)^{j+p} = 3^{j+p}.
\]

Hence (see [5] or [1], chapter 4, for similar computations):

\[
\varepsilon^2 \sum_{k=0}^{m} \left( \sum_{\ell=0}^{k} \left( C_{k\ell} \right) \right)^2 \leq \varepsilon^2 \sum_{k=0}^{m} \left( \sum_{\ell=0}^{k} \sqrt{4k + 2C + 1} \left(\frac{M_1}{2}\right)^k 3^{\ell} \right)^2 \\
= \varepsilon^2 \sum_{k=0}^{m} \left( \frac{3M_1}{2} \right)^{2k} (4k + 2C + 1) \left( \sum_{\ell=0}^{k} 3^{\ell} \right)^2 \\
\leq \varepsilon^2 (4m + 2C + 1) \sum_{k=0}^{m} \left( \frac{3M_1}{2} \right)^{2k} \left( \sum_{\ell=0}^{k} 3^{\ell} \right)^2 \\
\leq \varepsilon^2 (4m + 2C + 1) \sum_{k=0}^{m} \left( \frac{3M_1}{2} \right)^{2k} 3^{3k} \\
\leq \varepsilon^2 \frac{3}{2} (4m + 2C + 1) \sum_{k=0}^{m} \left( \frac{9M_1}{2} \right)^{2k} \\
\leq \varepsilon^2 \frac{3}{2} (4m + 2C + 1)(m + 1) \left(\frac{9M_1}{2}\right)^{2m} \\
= \varepsilon^2 g(m)^2
\]
where \( g(t) := \frac{3}{2}(4t + 2C + 1)(t + 1)\left(\frac{9M_1}{2}\right)^{2t} \).

As \( g \) is a strictly increasing function on \( \mathbb{R}_+ \), we can set, for \( \varepsilon \) small enough, \( m(\varepsilon) = E\left( g^{-1}\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \right) \).

Thanks to this choice, we have
\[
\varepsilon^2 \sum_{k=0}^{m(\varepsilon)} \left( \sum_{p=0}^{k} |C_{kp}| \right)^2 \leq \varepsilon.
\]

Let us now estimate \( E_2(\Lambda_m, h) \). To this end, we recall some definitions.

**Definition 4.14.** The index of approximation of \( \Lambda_m \) in \( L^2([0, 1]) \) is:
\[
\varepsilon_2(\Lambda_m) = \max_{y \geq 0} \left| B(1 + iy) \right|,
\]
where \( B : \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C} \) is the Blaschke product defined as:
\[
B(z) := B(z, \Lambda_m) = \prod_{k=0}^{m} \frac{z - \lambda_k - \frac{1}{2}}{z + \lambda_k + \frac{1}{2}}.
\]

We will take advantage of a much simpler expression of \( \varepsilon_2(\Lambda_m) \), thanks to the following Theorem ([9], p.360):

**Theorem 4.15.** Let \( \Lambda_m : 0 = \lambda_0 < \lambda_1 < \ldots < \lambda_m \) be a finite sequence. Assume that \( \lambda_{k+1} - \lambda_k \geq 2 \) for \( k \geq 0 \). Then:
\[
\varepsilon_2(\Lambda_m) = \prod_{k=0}^{m} \frac{\lambda_k - \frac{1}{2}}{\lambda_k + \frac{1}{2}}
\]

**Definition 4.16.** For a function \( f \in L^2([0, 1]) \), its \( L^2 \)-modulus of continuity \( w(f, u) : [0, 1] \to \mathbb{R} \) is defined as:
\[
w(f, u) = \sup_{0 \leq r \leq u} \left( \int_0^{1-r} |f(x + r) - f(x)|^2 \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.
\]

The introduction of the two previous concepts is motivated by the following result (cf [9], Theorem 2.7 p.352):

**Theorem 4.17.** Let \( f \in L^2([0, 1]) \). Then there is an universal constant \( C > 0 \) such that:
\[
E_2(\Lambda_m) \leq C \omega(f, \varepsilon(\Lambda_m))
\]

**Lemma 4.18.** \( w(h, u) \leq C_A u, \forall u \in [0, 1/e^2] \).

**Proof.** We write \( h(x) \) as the sum of two functions with disjoint support:
\[
h = h_1 + h_2,
\]
with:
- \( h_1(t) = t^{\alpha} BL(-\ln(t) - 1)1_{[\frac{1}{e}, 1]}(t) \),
- \( h_2(t) = t^{\alpha} BL(1 + \ln(t))1_{[\frac{1}{e}, 1]}(t) \).
Thanks to the second part of Proposition 4.7, the function $BL$ is bounded by a constant $C_A$ so, for $i \in [1, 2]$, each of the function $h_i$ is bounded by some constant $C_A$ depending on $A$. Moreover, $BL$ is $C^1$ on $\left[\frac{1}{e^2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$ and $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$, and, for $i \in [1, 2]$, $h'_i$ is bounded by a constant $C_A$. Let $x \in [0, 1/e^2]$, $r \in [0, x]$. We have:

$$\int_0^{1-r} |h(t + r) - h(t)|^2 dt = \int_{\frac{1}{e^2}}^{\frac{1}{e^2} - r} |h_1(t + r) - h_1(t)|^2 dt + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2} - r} |h_2(t + r) - h_1(t)|^2 dt$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1-r} |h_2(t + r) - h_2(t)|^2 dt$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{2} - r\right) ||h'_1||_2^2 r^2 + r^2 \left(||h_2||_\infty + ||h_1||_\infty\right)^2$$

$$+ \left(1 - \frac{1}{e} - r\right) ||h'_2||_2^2 r^2$$

$$\leq C_A r^2.$$ 

Taking the square root and the supremum on $r$ on each side, the result is proved.

### Lemma 4.19.

$$\varepsilon_2(\lambda_m) = O\left(\frac{1}{m}\right), \quad m \to +\infty.$$ 

#### Proof.

Using Theorem 4.15 and Lemma 4.13, the expression of $\varepsilon_2(\lambda_m)$ defined above can be written as

$$\varepsilon_2(\lambda_m) = \prod_{k=0}^{m} \left(\frac{\lambda_k - \frac{1}{2}}{\lambda_k + \frac{3}{2}}\right).$$

Recall there exists $C > 0$ such that for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$, $\lambda_m \leq 4m + C$. Consequently, one has:

$$\forall m \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \ln\left(\prod_{k=0}^{m} \left(\frac{\lambda_k - \frac{1}{2}}{\lambda_k + \frac{3}{2}}\right)\right) = \ln\left(\prod_{k=0}^{m} \left(1 - \frac{2}{\lambda_k + \frac{3}{2}}\right)\right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{m} \ln \left(1 - \frac{2}{\lambda_k + \frac{3}{2}}\right)$$

$$\leq -2 \sum_{k=0}^{m} \frac{1}{2k + C + \frac{3}{2}}$$

But $-2 \sum_{k=0}^{m} \frac{1}{2k + C + \frac{3}{2}} \quad m \to +\infty \quad \Rightarrow -\ln(m) + O(1)$. Hence

$$\varepsilon_2(\lambda_m) = O\left(\frac{1}{m}\right).$$

Hence, as $\varepsilon_2(\lambda_m(\varepsilon)) \in [0, 1/e^2]$ for $\varepsilon$ small enough, we get thanks to Lemma 4.18 and Theorem 4.17:

$$E(h, \lambda_m(\varepsilon))_2 \leq C_A \varepsilon_2(\lambda_m(\varepsilon)).$$

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To sum up, we have shown that:

\[ \|h\|_2^2 \leq C_A \left( \varepsilon + \varepsilon^2 (\Lambda m(\varepsilon))^2 \right). \]

Now, we know that \( \varepsilon^2 (\Lambda m(\varepsilon))^2 \leq \frac{C_A}{m(\varepsilon)^2} \). By virtue of the double inequality

\[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} + o(1) \leq g(m(\varepsilon)) \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \]

one has

\[ \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) \sim \ln \left( g(m(\varepsilon)) \right) \sim C_A m(\varepsilon). \]

Hence (for another \( C_A > 0 \)):

\[ \frac{1}{m(\varepsilon)} \leq \frac{C_A}{\ln \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right)}. \]

Consequently:

\[ \|h\|_2^2 \leq C_A \frac{1}{\ln \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right)}. \]

Since \( h_1 \) and \( h_2 \) have disjoint support, we have

\[ \|h\|_2^2 = \|h_1\|_2^2 + \|h_2\|_2^2. \]

In particular

\[ \|h_2\|_2^2 \leq \|h\|_2^2 \]

But as

\[ \|h_2\|_2^2 = \int_0^1 t^{2\alpha} \left| BL(1+\ln(t)) \right|^2 dt \]

we get

\[ \int_0^1 t^{2\alpha+1} \left| BL(1+\ln(t)) \right|^2 \frac{dt}{t} \leq \frac{C_A a}{\ln \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right)}. \]

Hence, as we integrate over \( \left[ \frac{1}{e^{1/\varepsilon}}, 1 \right] \), the term \( t^{2\alpha+1} \) is minorated by \( (1/e)^{2\alpha+1} \). By returning to the \( \tau \) coordinate, we obtain:

\[ \|BL(1-\tau)\|_{L^2([0,1])} \leq C_A \frac{1}{\ln \left( \frac{1}{\tau} \right)}, \]

and then

\[ \|BL\|_{L^2([0,1])} \leq C_A \frac{1}{\ln \left( \frac{1}{\tau} \right)}. \]

### 4.4.2 Invertibility of the \( B \) operator

Now, we want to prove that \( B : L^2(0,1) \to L^2(0,1) \) is invertible and that its inverse is bounded with respect to \( C_A \). We can write:

\[ B = I + C \]

where \( Ch(\tau) = \int_0^1 H_1(x, \tau) h(x) \frac{dx}{x} \), with:

\[ 39 \]
\[ H_1(x, \tau) = \tilde{P}(x, 2\tau - x) + H(x, 2\tau - x) + \int_{2\tau - x}^{2\tau} \tilde{P}(x, 2\tau - t)H(x, t)1_{[0, x]}(t)dt + \int_{2\tau - x}^{2\tau} \tilde{P}(x, t)H(x, t - 2\tau)dt1_{[2\tau, 1]}(x) + \int_{2\tau - x}^{2\tau} \tilde{P}(x, t)H(x, t)dt1_{[2\tau, 1]}(x) + P(x, 2\tau - x) + \tilde{H}(x, 2\tau - x) + \int_{2\tau - x}^{2\tau} P(x, 2\tau - t)\tilde{H}(x, t)dt1_{[0, x]}(t)dt + \int_{2\tau - x}^{2\tau} P(x, t)\tilde{H}(x, t)dt1_{[2\tau, 1]}(x) + \int_{2\tau - x}^{2\tau} P(x, t)\tilde{H}(x, t)dt1_{[2\tau, 1]}(x). \]

**Lemma 4.20.** There is a constant \( C_A > 0 \) such that, for all \( h \) in \( L^2(0, 1) \):

\[ \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, \ \forall \tau \in [0, 1], \ |C^n h(\tau)| \leq C_A \frac{(1 - \tau)\|H_1\|_{L^\infty}}{(n - 1)!}\|h\|_{L^2([0, 1])} \]

**Proof.**

By induction:

- From the estimates of Proposition 4.9, \( H, \tilde{H} \) and \( H_1 \) are bounded by a constant \( C_A \). Using the triangle inequality and the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, one immediately gets:

\[ |Ch(\tau)| \leq C_A \int_\tau^1 |h(x)|dx \leq C_A(1 - \tau)\|h\|_{L^2([0, 1])} \leq C_A\|h\|_{L^2([0, 1])} \]

- Assume it is true for some \( n \in \mathbb{N}^* \). Then:

\[ |C^{n+1} h(\tau)| = \left| \int_\tau^1 H_1(x, t)C^n h(x)dx \right| \leq \int_\tau^1 \|H_1\|_{\infty} C_A \frac{(1 - x)^{n-1}\|H_1\|_{L^\infty}^{n-1}}{(n - 1)!}\|h\|_{L^2([0, 1])}dx \]

\[ = C_A \frac{\|H_1\|_{L^\infty}^{n}}{(n - 1)!}\|h\|_{L^2([0, 1])} \int_\tau^1 (1 - x)^{n-1}dx \]

\[ = C_A \frac{(1 - \tau)\|H_1\|_{L^\infty}}{n!}\|h\|_{L^2([0, 1])} \]

\[ \square \]

Thus \( |C^n| \leq C_A \frac{(1 - \tau)\|H_1\|_{L^\infty}}{(n - 1)!} \) for all \( n \in \mathbb{N}^* \). It follows that the serie \( \sum (-1)^n C^n \) is convergent. Consequently \( B \) is invertible, \( B^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n C^n \) and:

\[ \|B^{-1}\| \leq C_A. \]

Hence:

\[ \|q - \tilde{q}\|_{L^2([0, 1])} = \|L\|_{L^2([0, 1])} \leq \|B^{-1}\|\|BL\|_{L^2([0, 1])} \leq C_A \frac{1}{\ln(\frac{1}{\theta})} \]

and the proof of Theorem 1.9 is complete.

Let us prove Corollary 1.13.

**Proof.** Let \( s_1, s_2 \geq 0 \) and \( \theta \in (0, 1) \). Using the Gagliardo-Nirenberg inequalities (see [3]), one can write

\[ \|y\|_{L^\infty([0, 1])} \leq \|y\|_{H^{1, \theta}([0, 1])} \|y\|_{H^{2}([0, 1])}^{1-\theta} \]

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for every $g \in H^s(0,1) \cap H^s(0,1)$ and $s = \theta s_1 + (1 - \theta)s_2$. As $f$ and $\tilde{f}$ belong to $C(A)$ then $q - \tilde{q}$ belong to $H^2(0,1)$ and $\|q - \tilde{q}\|_{H^2(0,1)} \leq C_A$. Hence, for $s_1 = 0$ and $s_2 = 2$, we have:

$$\|q - \tilde{q}\|_{H^s(0,1)} \leq \|q - \tilde{q}\|_{L^2(0,1)} \|q - \tilde{q}\|_{H^2(0,1)}^1$$

$$\leq C_A \frac{1}{\ln (\frac{1}{\theta})}$$

with $\theta = \frac{2 - s}{2}$. Using the Sobolev embedding $H^1(0,1) \hookrightarrow C^0(0,1)$ with $\|\cdot\| \leq 2\|\cdot\|_{H^1(0,1)}$, one gets (for $s = 1$ and $\theta = 1/2$):

$$\|q - \tilde{q}\|_{\infty} \leq 2\|q - \tilde{q}\|_{H^1(0,1)} \leq C_A \sqrt{\frac{1}{\ln (\frac{1}{\theta})}}$$

$\square$

### 4.4.3 Uniform estimate of the conformal factors

Now we give the proof of Corollary 1.11. Assume that $n \geq 3$, $\omega = 0$ and let us set $F = f^{n-2}$. We can write $q = \frac{F''}{F}$ and then

$$(\tilde{F} F' - F F')'(t) = \tilde{F} F(q - \tilde{q})(t).$$

For all $t \in [0,1]$, we have :

$$\tilde{F}(t)F'(t) - \tilde{F}'(t)F(t) = (n - 2)\tilde{f}^{n-2} f^{n-3} f'(t) - (d - 2)\tilde{f}^{n-3} f^{n-2} f'(t)$$

$$= (n - 2)\tilde{f}^{n-3} f'(t) \left( \tilde{f}'(t) - f(t) \tilde{f}'(t) \right)$$

Assume that for all $t \in [0,1]$, $\tilde{f}(t)f'(t) - f(t)\tilde{f}'(t) \neq 0$, for example $\tilde{f}(t)f'(t) > f(t)\tilde{f}'(t)$. Then :

$$\frac{f'(t)}{\tilde{f}'(t)} > \frac{\tilde{f}'(t)}{f(t)}.$$

Then, by integrating between 0 and 1, one gets :

$$\ln (f(1)) - \ln (f(0)) > \ln (\tilde{f}(1)) - \ln (\tilde{f}(0)).$$

and this is not true as $f(0) = f(1)$ and $\tilde{f}(0) = \tilde{f}(1)$. Consequently, there is $x_0 \in [0,1]$ such that $(\tilde{f}f' - f\tilde{f}')(x_0) = 0$. Setting $G(x) = (\tilde{F} F' - F F')(x)$, we have :

$$\forall x \in [0,1], \ G(x) = \int_{x_0}^{x} \tilde{F} F(q - \tilde{q})(t)dt.$$

From the $L^2$ estimate previously established on $q - \tilde{q}$, one has :

$$\forall x \in [0,1], \ |G(x)| \leq \sqrt{|x - x_0|} |C_A| \|q - \tilde{q}\|_2$$

$$\leq C_A \frac{1}{\ln (\frac{1}{\theta})}$$

Hence :

$$\left| \left( \frac{F}{\tilde{F}} \right)'(x) \right| = \left| \frac{G(x)}{F(x)^2} \right| \leq C_A \frac{1}{\ln (\frac{1}{\theta})},$$

and by integrating between 0 and $x$ :
Proof. Let us set $F = \text{Lemma 5.1}$. We have the equivalence:

\[ \forall x \in [0, 1], \quad |f^{n-2}(x) - \tilde{f}^{n-2}(x)| \leq C_A \frac{1}{\ln (\frac{1}{x})}. \]

and this last inequality leads to the estimate:

\[ \forall x \in [0, 1], \quad |f(x) - \tilde{f}(x)| \leq C_A \frac{1}{\ln (\frac{1}{x})}. \]

Setting $k = n - 2$, thanks to the relation $a^k - b^k = (a - b) \sum_{j=0}^{k} a^j b^{k-j}$, we get at last:

\[ \forall x \in [0, 1], \quad |f(x) - \tilde{f}(x)| \leq C_A \frac{1}{\ln (\frac{1}{x})}. \]

5 About the Calderón problem

Now, we prove Theorem 1.12. For $s \in \mathbb{R}$, $H^s(\partial M)$ can be defined as

\[ H^s(\partial M) = \left\{ \psi \in \mathcal{D}'(\partial M), \; \psi = \sum_{m \geq 0} \left( \psi^1_m / \psi^2_m \right) \otimes Y_m, \; \sum_{m \geq 0} (1 + \mu_m)^s \left| \psi^1_m \right|^2 + \left| \psi^2_m \right|^2 < \infty \right\}. \]

Recall that we have denoted $\mathcal{B}(H^{1/2}(\partial M))$ the set of bounded operators from $H^{1/2}(\partial M)$ to $H^{1/2}(\partial M)$ and equipped $\mathcal{B}(H^{1/2}(\partial M))$ with the norm

\[ \| F \|_* = \sup_{\psi \in H^{1/2}(\partial M) \setminus \{0\}} \frac{\| F \psi \|_{H^{1/2}}}{\| \psi \|_{H^{1/2}}}. \]

Lemma 5.1. We have the equivalence:

\[ \Lambda_g(\omega) - \Lambda_{\tilde{g}}(\omega) \in \mathcal{B}(H^{1/2}(\partial M)) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f(0) = \tilde{f}(0) \\ f(1) = \tilde{f}(1). \end{cases} \]

Proof. Let us set

\[ C_0 = \frac{1}{4 \sqrt{f(0)} h(0)}, \quad C_1 = \frac{1}{4 \sqrt{f(1)} h(1)}, \quad A_0 = \frac{1}{f(0)} - \frac{1}{f(0)} \quad \text{and} \quad A_1 = \frac{1}{f(1)} - \frac{1}{f(1)}. \]

For $m \geq 0$, one has, using the block diagonal representation of $\Lambda_g(\omega)$ and the asymptotics of $M(\mu_m)$ and $N(\mu_m)$ given in Theorem 2.2 and Corollary 2.3:

\[ \Lambda_g^m(\omega) - \Lambda_{\tilde{g}}^m(\omega) = \begin{pmatrix} M(\mu_m) \sqrt{f(0)} - M(\mu_m) \sqrt{f(0)} + C_0 - \tilde{C}_0 & O(e^{-2\mu_m}) \\ O(e^{-2\mu_m}) & N(\mu_m) \sqrt{f(1)} - N(\mu_m) \sqrt{f(1)} + \tilde{C}_1 - C_1 \end{pmatrix} \]

\[ = \begin{pmatrix} A_0 \sqrt{\mu_m} + (C_0 - \tilde{C}_0) & 0 \\ 0 & A_1 \sqrt{\mu_m} + (\tilde{C}_1 - C_1) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} O \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_m}} \right) & O(e^{-2\mu_m}) \\ O(e^{-2\mu_m}) & O \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_m}} \right) \end{pmatrix}. \]
Hence, for any \((\psi_1, \psi_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2:\)

\[
(A_\gamma^m(\omega) - A_\delta^m(\omega)) \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{\mu_m} \begin{pmatrix} A_0 \psi_1 \\ A_1 \psi_2 \end{pmatrix} + \left( (C_0 - \tilde{C}_0)\psi_1 \right) + \left( (\tilde{C}_1 - C_1)\psi_2 \right) + O\left( \sum_{m \geq 0} \frac{\mu_m}{\mu_m} \right)
\]

For \(\psi = \sum_{m \geq 0} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{pmatrix} \otimes Y_m \in H^{1/2}(\partial M),\) one has

\[
\| (A_\gamma(\omega) - A_\delta(\omega)) \psi \|_{H^{1/2}(\partial M)}^2 = \sum_{m \geq 0} (1 + \mu_m)^{1/2} \mu_m \left( A_0^2 |\psi_1|^2 + A_1^2 |\psi_2|^2 \right) + \sum_{m \geq 0} 2(1 + \mu_m)^{1/2} \sqrt{\mu_m} \left( |A_0(C_0 - \tilde{C}_0)| |\psi_1|^2 + |A_1(\tilde{C}_1 - C_1)| |\psi_2|^2 \right) + \sum_{m \geq 0} (1 + \mu_m)^{1/2} \| \psi_1 \|^2 + \| \psi_2 \|^2
\]

Then

\[
\| A_\gamma(\omega) - A_\delta(\omega) \|_{*} < \infty \iff \begin{cases}
A_0 = 0 \\
A_1 = 0
\end{cases} \iff \begin{cases}
\tilde{f}(0) = \tilde{f}(1) \\
\tilde{f}(1) = \tilde{f}(1).
\end{cases}
\]

Under the assumptions of Theorem 1.12, the following estimate holds:

**Proposition 5.2.** Let \(\varepsilon > 0.\) Assume that \(\| A_\gamma(\omega) - A_\delta(\omega) \|_{*} \leq \varepsilon.\) There is \(C_A > 0\) such that :

\[
\forall m \in \mathbb{N}, \quad |N(\kappa_m) - \tilde{N}(\kappa_m)| \leq C_A \varepsilon.
\]

**Proof.** For \(m \in \mathbb{N},\) consider \(\psi_m = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes Y_m \in H^{1/2}(\partial M).\)

One has:

\[
(A_\gamma(\omega) - A_\delta(\omega)) \psi_m = (A_\gamma^m(\omega) - A_\delta^m(\omega)) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes Y_m
\]

\[
= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(0)}} \cdot \frac{1}{h^{1/2}(0)} \left( \frac{1}{\Delta(\mu_m)} - \frac{1}{\Delta(\mu_m)} \right) \\ 0 \cdot \frac{\tilde{N}(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(1)}} + \frac{\tilde{N}(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(1)}} + (\tilde{C}_1 - C_1) \end{pmatrix} \otimes Y_m
\]

Then

\[
\| (A_\gamma(\omega) - A_\delta(\omega)) \psi_m \|_{H^{1/2}(\partial M)} = (\mu_m + 1)^{1/2} \left[ \left( \frac{\tilde{N}(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(1)}} - \frac{\tilde{N}(\mu_m)}{\sqrt{f(1)}} + (\tilde{C}_1 - C_1) \right)^2 + \frac{1}{f(0)} \frac{1}{h^{1/2}(0)} \left( \frac{1}{\Delta(\mu_m)} - \frac{1}{\Delta(\mu_m)} \right)^2 \right]
\]

so, for all \(m \geq 0:\)
As in Section 4.4.1, there is an operator \( \Lambda_g \) defined by Proposition 5.4.

Using the asymptotic \( N(\mu_m) = -\mu_m + o(1) \), we deduce from (51) that

\[
|\tilde{G}_1 - G_1| \leq \varepsilon
\]

and then that there is \( C_A > 0 \) such that, for all \( m \in \mathbb{N} \):

\[
\left| N(\mu_m) - \tilde{N}(\mu_m) \right| \leq C_A \varepsilon.
\]

As in Lemma 4.5, one gets an integral relation between \( N(z) - \tilde{N}(z) \) and \( q - \tilde{q} \):

**Lemma 5.3.** The following integral relation holds:

\[
(N(z) - \tilde{N}(z))\Delta(z)\tilde{\Delta}(z) = \int_0^1 (q(x) - \tilde{q}(x)) s_0(x, z) \tilde{s}_0(x, z) dx
\]

**Proof.** Let us define \( \theta : x \mapsto s_0(x, z)\tilde{s}_0'(x, z) - \tilde{s}'_0(x, z)\tilde{s}_0(x, z) \). Then:

\[
\theta'(x) = (q(x) - \tilde{q}(x)) s_0(x, z) \tilde{s}_0(x, z)
\]

By integrating between 0 and 1, one gets:

\[
\tilde{s}'_0(1, z)\tilde{s}_0(1, z) - s_0(1, z)\tilde{s}'_0(1, z) = \int_0^1 (q(x) - \tilde{q}(x)) s_0(x, z) \tilde{s}_0(x, z) dx
\]

As \( s'_0(1, z) = N(z)\Delta(z) \) and \( s_0(1, z) = \Delta(z) \), one gets for all \( z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathcal{P} \):

\[
(N(z) - \tilde{N}(z))\Delta(z)\tilde{\Delta}(z) = \int_0^1 (q(x) - \tilde{q}(x)) s_0(x, z) \tilde{s}_0(x, z) dx.
\]

Just as in Section 4, let us extend on \([-1, 0] \) and \( \tilde{q} \) into even functions and denote \( L(x) = q(x) - \tilde{q}(x) \). We recall that for all \( m \in \mathbb{N} \), we have set \( y_m = \sqrt{\kappa_m} \).

We will take advantage of this representation to write in another way the equalities

\[
(N(\kappa_m) - \tilde{N}(\kappa_m))\Delta(\kappa_m)\tilde{\Delta}(\kappa_m) = \int_0^1 (q(x) - \tilde{q}(x)) s_0(x, \kappa_m) \tilde{s}_0(x, \kappa_m) dx.
\]

**Proposition 5.4.** There is an operator \( D : L^2([0, 1]) \rightarrow L^2([0, 1]) \) such that:

1. For all \( m \in \mathbb{N} \),
(N(\kappa_m) - \tilde{N}(\kappa_m))s_0(1, \kappa_m)\tilde{s}_0(1, \kappa_m) = \frac{1}{y_m^2} \int_0^1 \cosh(2\tau y_m) DL(\tau) d\tau - \frac{1}{y_m^2} \int_0^1 L(\tau) d\tau.

2. The function \(\tau \mapsto DL(\tau)\) is \(C^1\) on \([0, 1]\) and \(DL\) and \((DL)'\) are uniformly bounded by a constant \(C_A\).

Proof. Using the same calculations as in Proposition 4.7 together with the representation formula for \(s_0\)

\[s_0(x, \kappa_m) = \frac{\sinh(y_m x)}{y_m} + \int_0^x H(x, t) \frac{\sinh(y_m t)}{y_m} dt\]

one can prove that the operator \(D\) is given by

\[DL(\tau) = L(\tau) + \int_\tau^1 \tilde{H}(x, 2\tau - x)L(x) dx + \int_\tau^1 H(x, 2\tau - x)L(x) dx + \int_\tau^1 L(x) \int_{2\tau - x}^{2\tau} \tilde{H}(x, 2\tau - t) H(x, t) 1_{[0,x]}(t) dt dx + \int_\tau^1 L(x) \int_{2\tau}^x \tilde{H}(x, t) H(x, t - 2\tau) dt dx + \int_\tau^1 L(x) \int_{2\tau}^{\infty} \tilde{H}(x, t - 2\tau) H(x, t) dt dx\]

and so that \(DL\) and its derivative are bounded by some constant \(C_A > 0\).

For all \(m \in \mathbb{N}\), one has

\[(N(\kappa_m) - \tilde{N}(\kappa_m))s_0(1, \kappa_m)\tilde{s}_0(1, \kappa_m) = \frac{1}{y_m^2} \int_0^1 \cosh(2\tau y_m) DL(\tau) d\tau - \frac{1}{y_m^2} \int_0^1 L(\tau) d\tau = \frac{1}{2y_m^2} \int_0^1 e^{2\tau y_m} DL(\tau) d\tau + \frac{1}{2y_m^2} \int_0^1 e^{-2\tau y_m} DL(\tau) d\tau - \frac{1}{y_m^2} \int_0^1 L(\tau) d\tau.

Hence, by multiplying both sides by \(2y_m^2 e^{-2\tau y_m}\), one has:

\[2y_m^2 e^{-2\tau y_m} (N(\kappa_m) - \tilde{N}(\kappa_m))s_0(1, \kappa_m)\tilde{s}_0(1, \kappa_m) = \int_0^1 e^{2\tau y_m - (\tau - 1)} DL(\tau) d\tau + \int_0^1 e^{-2\tau y_m - (\tau + 1)} DL(\tau) d\tau - 2e^{-2\tau y_m} \int_0^1 L(\tau) d\tau\]

The asymptotic

\[s_0(1, \kappa_m) \sim \frac{e^{y_m}}{y_m}, \quad m \to +\infty,\]

ensures that \(y_m^2 e^{-2\tau y_m} s_0(1, \kappa_m)\tilde{s}_0(1, \kappa_m)\) is bounded uniformly in \(m\). Moreover, by hypothesis:

\[\left| \int_0^1 L(\tau) d\tau \right| \leq \varepsilon\]

so

\[\left| \int_0^1 e^{2\tau y_m - (\tau - 1)} DL(\tau) d\tau + \int_0^1 e^{-2\tau y_m - (\tau + 1)} DL(\tau) d\tau \right| \leq C_A \varepsilon.\]

We write:

- \(\int_0^1 e^{2\tau y_m - (\tau - 1)} DL(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^1 e^{-2\tau y_m} DL(1 - \tau) d\tau,\)
\[
\int_0^1 e^{-2y_m(t+1)} DL(\tau) d\tau = \int_1^2 e^{-2y_m} DL(\tau - 1) d\tau.
\]

Setting
\[
RL(\tau) = DL(1 - \tau)1_{[0,1]}(\tau) + DL(\tau - 1)1_{[1,2]}(\tau)
\]
one has for all \(m \in \mathbb{N}\)
\[
\left| \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2y_m} RL(\tau) d\tau \right| \leq C_A \varepsilon
\]

By the change of variable \(\tau = -\ln(t)\), we obtain the moment problem :
\[
\forall m \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \left| \int_0^1 t^{y_m} RL(-\ln(t)) dt \right| \leq C_A \varepsilon
\]

Using the same technique as in section 4.4.1, we prove the stability estimate
\[
\|DL\|_{L^2([0,1])} \leq C_A \frac{1}{\ln\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)}
\]

But \(D\) can be written as (see section 4.4.2)
\[
D = I + C
\]

with, for all \(n \geq 1\), \(\|\mathbb{C}^n\| \leq \frac{(C_A(1 - \tau))^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}\). Consequently \(B\) is invertible and its inverse is bounded by some constant \(C_A > 0\). Hence
\[
\|q - \tilde{q}\|_2 \leq \|D^{-1}\|\|DL\|_{L^2([0,1])}
\]
\[
\leq C_A \frac{1}{\ln\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)}.
\]

At last, if \(\omega = 0\) and \(n \geq 3\), we deduce as previously that
\[
\|f - \tilde{f}\|_\infty \leq C_A \frac{1}{\ln\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)}.
\]

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