SPECTRAL BOUNDARY CONDITIONS FOR
GENERALIZATIONS OF LAPLACE AND DIRAC OPERATORS

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Abstract. Spectral boundary conditions for Laplace-type operators on a compact manifold
X with boundary are partly Dirichlet, partly (oblique) Neumann conditions, where the par-
titioning is provided by a pseudodifferential projection; they have an interest in string and
brane theory. Relying on pseudodifferential methods, we give sufficient conditions for the
existence of the associated resolvent and heat operator, and show asymptotic expansions of
their traces in powers and power-log terms, allowing a smearing function $\varphi$. The leading
log-coefficient is identified as a non-commutative residue, which vanishes when $\varphi = 1$.

The study has new consequences for well-posed (spectral) boundary problems for first-
order, Dirac-like elliptic operators (generalizing the Atiyah-Patodi-Singer problem). It is
found e.g. that the zeta function is always regular at zero. In the selfadjoint case, there is a
stability of the zeta function value and the eta function regularity at zero, under perturbations
of the boundary projection of order $-\text{dim } X$.

1 Introduction.

Spectral boundary conditions (involving a pseudodifferential projection $\Pi$ on the bound-
dary) were first employed by Atiyah, Patodi and Singer [APS75] in their seminal work on
Dirac operators $D$ on manifolds $X$ with boundary, introducing the eta-invariant of the
tangential part of $D$ as an extremely interesting new geometric object. For such a Dirac
realization $D_\Pi$, the operator $D_\Pi^* D_\Pi$ (the square $D_\Pi^2$ in the selfadjoint case) is a Laplace
operator with a boundary condition of the form

\[
\Pi \gamma_0 u = 0, \quad (I - \Pi)(\gamma_1 u + B \gamma_0 u) = 0;
\]

here $\gamma_j u = (\frac{\partial}{\partial n})^j u|_{\partial X}$, and $B$ denotes a first-order operator on $\partial X$ (in the case derived
from $D_\Pi$ it is the tangential part of $D$). In this work we present a new analysis of Laplace-
type operators with boundary conditions (0.1), under quite general choices of $\Pi$ and $B$,
showing existence of heat trace expansions and meromorphic zeta functions, and analyzing
the leading logarithmic and nonlocal terms. The methods developed here moreover lead
to new results on the corresponding questions for Dirac operator problems.

In a physics context, spectral boundary conditions are used in studies of axial anomalies
(see e.g. Hortacsu, Rothe and Schroer [HRS80], Ninomiya and Tan [NT85], Niemi and
Semenoff [NS86], Forgacs, O’Raifeartaigh and Wipf [FOW87], see also Eguchi, Gilkey and

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Hanson [EGH80]), in quantum cosmology (see e.g. D’Eath and Esposito [EE91]), and in the theory of the Aharonov-Bohm effect (see e.g. Beneventano, De Francia and Santangelo [BFS99]). For a long time, applications of spectral boundary conditions were limited to fields of half-integer spin whose dynamics are governed by first-order operators of Dirac type. It is natural (and even required by supersymmetry arguments) to extend this scheme to integer spin fields, and, therefore, to operators of Laplace type. Indeed, a first step in this direction has been taken in Vassilevich [V01], [V02], where spectral boundary conditions are formulated for bosonic strings to describe some collective states of open strings and Dirichlet branes.

Local cases of (0.1), where Π is a projection morphism and B is a differential operator, have been treated earlier (see e.g. Avramidi and Esposito [AE99] and its references); such cases have a mathematical foundation in Greiner [Gre71], Grubb [G74], Gilkey and Smith [GiS83], whereas the general global case is a new subject.

Establishing heat trace asymptotics is very important in quantum field theory since they are related to ultra violet divergences and quantum anomalies (see e.g. the surveys of Avramidi [A02] and Fursaev [F02]). A vanishing of the leading logarithmic term means that the standard definition of a functional determinant through the zeta function derivative at 0 is applicable, and the road is open to renormalization of the effective action.

Overview of the contents: The problems for Laplace-type operators P are considered in Sections 1–4. In Section 2 we give sufficient conditions for the existence of the resolvent (P_T − λ)^{-1} in an angular region, with an explicit formula (Th. 2.10), and we use this to show asymptotic expansions of traces Tr(F(P_T − λ)^{-m}) (for sufficiently large m) in powers and log-powers of λ (Th. 2.13); here F is an arbitrary differential operator. In Section 3 we show corresponding expansions of the heat trace Tr(F e^{-tP_T}) in powers and log-powers of t (Cor. 3.1), and establish meromorphic extensions of zeta functions ζ(F, P_T, s) = Tr(F P_T^{-s}) with simple and double real poles in s. (These constructions do not need a differential operator square root of P as discussed in [V01].)

The leading logarithmic term and nonlocal term are analyzed in Section 4 when F is a morphism or a first-order operator. This is done by determining which part of the resolvent actually contributes to these values (Th. 4.1). It follows that the log-coefficient identifies with a certain non-commutative residue, vanishing e.g. when F = I (Th. 4.2, 4.5). Then the zeta function is regular at 0, and the value at zero can be set in relation to an eta-invariant associated with Π (Th. 4.9, Def. 4.10). Special results are also obtained when F is a first-order operator and certain symmetry properties hold.

In Section 5 we draw some conclusions for operators D_Π^* D_Π defined from a Dirac-type operator D (of the form σ(∂_{x_u} + A + perturb.) near ∂X with A selfadjoint elliptic on ∂X) together with a pseudodifferential orthogonal projection Π on ∂X defining the boundary condition Π_0 u = 0. Atiyah, Patodi and Singer [APS75] considered such problems with Π equal to the nonnegative eigenprojection Π_≥(A), and increasingly general choices have been treated through the years: Douglas and Wojciechowski [DW91], Müller [M94], Dai and Freed [DF94], Grubb and Seeley [GS95], [GS96] gave results on perturbations Π_≥(A) + S by finite rank operators S; [W99] allowed smoothing operators S. Brüning and Lesch [BL99] introduced a special class of other projections Π(θ), and [G99], [G01] included all projections satisfying the well-posedness condition of Seeley [S69].

The methods of the present study lead to new results both for zeta and eta functions. The zeta function ζ(D_Π^* D_Π, s) = Tr((D_Π^* D_Π)^{-s}) is shown to be regular at s = 0 for any
well-posed $\Pi$ such that the principal parts of $\Pi$ and $A^2$ commute (Cor. 5.3). This was known previously for perturbations of $\Pi(A) \geq \Pi(\theta)$ of order $-\dim X$ (cf. [G01‘]); the new result includes in particular the perturbations of $\Pi(A) \geq \Pi(\theta)$ of order $-1$. The value $\zeta(D_\Pi^* D_\Pi, 0)$ is determined from $\Pi$ and $\ker D_\Pi$ modulo local terms (Cor. 5.4).

Restricting the attention to cases with selfadjointness at $\partial X$, assuming (0.2)

$$\sigma A = -A\sigma, \quad \sigma^2 = -I, \quad \Pi = -\sigma \Pi^* \sigma,$$

we get new results for the eta function $\eta(D_\Pi, s) = \Tr(D(D_\Pi^* D_\Pi)^{-\frac{s+1}{2}})$: It has at most a simple pole at $s = 0$ for general well-posed $\Pi$ (Cor. 5.8); this includes perturbations of $\Pi(A) \geq \Pi(\theta)$ of order $-1$, where it was previously known for order $-\dim X$ in the selfadjoint product case. Moreover, the residue at $s = 0$ is locally determined, and stable under perturbations of $\Pi$ of order $\leq -\dim X$ (Th. 5.9). In particular, the vanishing of the simple pole, shown for special cases in [DW91], [M94], [W99], [BL99], is stable under perturbations of order $-\dim X$. (For the last result, see also Lei [L02].) There are similar stability results for the value of zeta at 0 (Th. 5.7).

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1. Boundary conditions with projections.

Consider a second-order strongly elliptic differential operator $P$ acting on the sections of an $N$-dimensional $C^\infty$ vector bundle $E$ over a compact $C^\infty$ $n$-dimensional manifold $X$ with boundary $X' = \partial X$.

$X$ is provided with a volume element and $E$ with a hermitian metric defining a Hilbert space structure on the sections, $L_2(E)$. We denote $E|_{X'} = E'$. A neighborhood of $X'$ in $X$ has the form $X_c = X' \times [0, c]$ (the points denoted $x = (x', x_n))$, and there $E$ is isomorphic to the pull-back of $E'$. On $X_c$, there is a smooth volume element $v(x) dx' dx_n$, and $v(x', 0) dx'$ is the volume element on $X'$ (defining $L_2(E')$).

We assume that $P$ is principally selfadjoint, i.e., $P - P^*$ is of order $\leq 1$. Moreover, to have simple ingredients to work with, we assume that $P$ is of the following form near $X'$:

Assumption 1.1. On $X_c$, $P$ has the form

$$(1.1) \quad P = -\partial_{x_n}^2 + P' + x_n P_2 + P_1,$$

where $P'$ is an elliptic selfadjoint nonnegative second-order differential operator in $E'$ (independent of $x_n$) and the $P_j$ are differential operators of order $j$ in $E|_{X_c}$.

Let $\Pi_1$ be a classical pseudodifferential operator ($\psi$do) in $E'$ of order 0 with $\Pi_1^2 = \Pi_1$, i.e., a projection operator, and denote the complementing projection by $\Pi_2$:

$$(1.2) \quad \Pi_2 = I - \Pi_1.$$

Let $B$ be a first-order differential or pseudodifferential operator in $E'$. Then we consider the boundary condition for $P$:

$$(1.3) \quad \Pi_1 \gamma_0 u = 0, \quad \Pi_2 (\gamma_1 u + B \gamma_0 u) = 0,$$
where the notation $\gamma_j u = (\partial^n_{x_n} u)|_{X'}$ is used. In short, $Tu = 0$, where
\begin{equation}
T = \{\Pi_1 \gamma_0, \Pi_2 (\gamma_1 + B \gamma_0)\}.
\end{equation}

We shall study the resolvent and the heat operator defined from $P$ under this boundary condition, when suitable parameter-ellipticity conditions are satisfied. More precisely, with $H^s(E)$ denoting the Sobolev space of order $s$ (with norm $\|u\|_s$), we define the realization $P_T$ in $L_2(E)$ determined by the boundary condition (1.3) as the operator acting like $P$ and with domain
\[ D(P_T) = \{u \in H^2(E) \mid Tu = 0\}; \]
then we want to construct the resolvent $(P_T - \lambda)^{-1}$ and the heat operator $e^{-tP_T}$ and analyze their trace properties. In particular, we want to show a heat trace expansion
\begin{equation}
\text{Tr} e^{-tP_T} \sim \sum_{-n \leq k < 0} a_k t^{\frac{k}{2}} + \sum_{k \geq 0} (-a_k' \log t + a_k'') t^{\frac{k}{2}}.
\end{equation}
Such expansions are known to hold for normal differential boundary conditions (Seeley [S69], [S69'], Greiner [Gre71]) without the logarithmic terms, and for pseudo-normal $\psi$do boundary conditions [G99], but the condition (1.3) is in general not of these types.

**Example 1.2.** Assumption 1.1 holds if $P = D^*D$ for an operator type including Dirac operators, namely a first-order elliptic differential operator $D$ from $E$ to another $N$-dimensional bundle $E_1$ over $X$ such that
\begin{equation}
D = \sigma(\partial_{x_n} + A_1) \text{ with } A_1 = A + x_nA_{11} + A_{10} \text{ on } X_e,
\end{equation}
as considered in numerous works, originating in Atiyah, Patodi and Singer [APS75]; here $\sigma$ is a unitary morphism from $E'$ to $E_1$, $A$ is a selfadjoint first-order elliptic operator in $E'$ independent of $x_n$, and the $A_{1j}$ are $x_n$-dependent differential operators in $E'$ of order $j$. Then we can take $P' = A^2$. However, for the study in the following one does not need to have a differential operator “square root” of $P'$. (And, if $P$ is derived from (1.6) near $X'$, the factorization need not extend to all of $X$.) See Vassilevich [V01] for a discussion of how one can find such $D$ when $P$ is a Laplacian.

When $P = D^*D$, one can for example take as $\Pi_1$ the orthogonal projection $\Pi_{\geq}(A)$ onto the nonnegative eigenspace of $A$ and let $B = A_1|_{x_n=0}$, also denoted $A_1(0)$. Then $P_T$ equals $D^*_{\geq}D_{\geq}$, where $D_{\geq}$ is the realization of $D$ under the boundary condition $\Pi_{\geq}(A) \gamma_0 u = 0$, and (1.5) is known from [GS95] (also with certain finite rank perturbations of $\Pi_{\geq}(A)$). Boundary conditions (1.3) with such choices of $\Pi_1$ are often called spectral boundary conditions.

The paper [G99] allows much more general realizations $D_{\Pi_1}$ of $D$, where $\Pi_{\geq}(A)$ is replaced by a $\psi$do projection $\Pi_1$ that is “well-posed” with respect to $D$. Well-posedness (introduced by Seeley [S69']) means that the principal symbol $\pi^0_1$ at each $(x', \xi') \in S^*(X')$ maps $N_(x', \xi')$ bijectively onto the range of $\pi^0_1(x', \xi')$ in $\mathbb{C}^N$, where $N_+(x', \xi')$ is the space of boundary values of null-solutions:
\[ N_+(x', \xi') = \{z(0) \in \mathbb{C}^N \mid d^0(x', 0, \xi', D_{x_n}) z(x_n) = 0, z \in L_2(\mathbb{R}^N)\} ,\]
\( d^0 \) denoting the principal symbol of \( D \). As shown in [S69′], the closed-range operator defining the boundary condition may always be taken to be a projection; it may even be taken orthogonal. When \( \Pi_1 \) is orthogonal, then \((D\Pi_1)^*D\Pi_1 = P_T\) with \( B = A_1(0) \) in (1.3)–(1.4), and (1.5) holds. (Further details in Section 5.)

In [V01], Vassilevich points to the need for considering other choices of \( B \) — and not just \( B = 0 \) but moreover cases unrelated to \( A_1 \) and having complex coefficients, where \( P_T \) is not selfadjoint. He inquires about heat kernel results for such cases, and that is precisely what we want to develop here.

The conditions in (1.3) can be defined without reference to a factorization as in Example 1.2; \( \Pi_1 \) can be a general pseudodifferential projection in \( E' \) unrelated to \( P_1 \).

For the case where \( \Pi_1 \) is a local projection (a projection morphism in \( E' \) ranging in a subbundle \( F_0 \)), the question of heat trace expansions is covered by Greiner [Gre71], see also [G74], [G96].

Since \( P \) is strongly elliptic, it satisfies the Gårding inequality, so we can assume (possibly after addition of a constant) that
\[
\text{Re}(Pu,u) \geq c_0 \|u\|^2_1, \quad \text{for } u \in C_0^\infty(X^c),
\]
with \( c_0 > 0 \). Then the Dirichlet realization \( P_D \) (the realization of \( P \) in \( L_2(E) \) with domain \( D(P_D) = \{u \in H^2(E) \mid \gamma_0 u = 0\} \)) is invertible. We shall use the following notation for regions in \( \mathbb{C} \):
\[
\Gamma_\theta = \{ \mu \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \mid |\arg \mu| < \theta \}, \quad \Gamma = \Gamma_\frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \Gamma_{\theta,r} = \{ \mu \in \Gamma_\theta \mid |\mu| > r \}.
\]

Since the principal symbol of \( P \) is positive selfadjoint, the spectrum of \( P_D \) is for any \( \delta > 0 \) contained in a set
\[
\Sigma_{\delta,R} = \Gamma_\delta \cup \{|\lambda| \leq R(\delta)\}
\]
for some \( R = R(\delta) \), in addition to being contained in \( \{\text{Re } \lambda > 0\} \).

We denote \((P_D - \lambda)^{-1} = R_D(\lambda)\), the resolvent of the Dirichlet problem, i.e. the solution operator for the semi-homogeneous problem
\[
(P - \lambda)u = f \text{ in } X, \quad \gamma_0 u = 0 \text{ on } X';
\]
\( R_D \) maps \( H^s(E) \) continuously into \( H^{s+2}(E) \) for \( s > -\frac{3}{2} \), when \( \lambda \notin \Sigma_{\delta,R} \). The other semi-homogeneous Dirichlet problem
\[
(P - \lambda)u = 0 \text{ in } X, \quad \gamma_0 u = \varphi \text{ on } X',
\]
is likewise uniquely solvable for \( \lambda \notin \Sigma_{\delta,R} \); the solution operator will be denoted \( K_D(\lambda) \). This is an elementary Poisson operator (in the notation of Boutet de Monvel [BM71]), mapping \( H^s(E') \) continuously into \( H^{s+\frac{3}{2}}(E) \) for all \( s \in \mathbb{R} \).

We have Green’s formula
\[
(Pu,v)_X - (u,P^*v)_X = (\gamma_1 u + \sigma_0 \gamma_0 u, \gamma_0 v)_{X'} - (\gamma_0 u, \gamma_1 v)_{X'},
\]
with a certain morphism \( \sigma_0 \) in \( E' \).
2. Resolvent constructions.

Our way to construct the heat operator for \( P_T \) goes via the resolvent, which is particularly well suited to calculations in the pseudodifferential framework, since the spectral parameter \( \lambda \) (or, rather, the square root \( \mu = \sqrt{-\lambda} \)) enters to some extent like a cotangent variable. In the following, we shall freely use the notation and results of Grubb and Seeley [GS95], Grubb [G01]. To save space, we do not repeat many details here but refer to these papers or to the perhaps simpler resumé of the needed parts of the calculus in [G02, Sect. 2]. Let us just recall the definition of the symbol space \( S^{m,d,s}(\mathbb{R}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}, \Lambda) \) (denoted \( S^{m,d,s}(\Lambda) \) for short), where \( \Lambda \) is a sector of \( \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \) and \( m, d, s \in \mathbb{Z} \):

A \( C^\infty \) function \( p(x', \xi', \mu) \) lies in \( S^{m,0,0}(\mathbb{R}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}, \Lambda) \) when, for every closed subsector \( \Lambda' \),

\[
\partial_x^j p(x', \xi', 1/z) \in S^{m+j}(\mathbb{R}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}) \text{ uniformly for } |z| \leq 1, 1/z \in \Lambda';
\]

here \( S^k(\mathbb{R}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}) \) is the usual symbol space of functions \( q(x', \xi') \) with

\[
|\partial_x^\alpha \partial_{\xi'}^\beta q(x', \xi')| \leq C_{\alpha, \beta} |\xi'|^{k-|\alpha|}
\]

for all \( \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}^{n-1}; \) we write \( \langle x \rangle = (1 + |x|^2)^{1/2} \) and \( \mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\} \). Moreover,

\[
S^{m,d,s}(\mathbb{R}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}, \Lambda) = \mu^d (|\mu|^2 + |\xi'|^2)^{s/2} S^{m,0,0}(\mathbb{R}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}, \Lambda).
\]

In the applications, we often need \( p \) and its derivatives to be holomorphic in \( \mu \in \Lambda^0 \) for \( |\mu| + |\xi'| \geq \varepsilon > 0 \); such symbols will just be said to be holomorphic (in \( \mu \)).

The space denoted \( S^{m,d}(\Lambda) \) in [GS95] is the space of holomorphic symbols in \( S^{m,d,0}(\Lambda) \). The third upper index \( s \) was added in [G01] for convenience; one has in view of [GS95, Lemma 1.13] that

\begin{equation}
S^{m,d,s}(\Lambda) \subset S^{m+s,d,0}(\Lambda) \cap S^{m,d,s,0}(\Lambda) \text{ for } s \leq 0,
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
S^{m,d,s}(\Lambda) \subset S^{m+s,d,0}(\Lambda) + S^{m,d,s,0}(\Lambda) \text{ for } s \geq 0,
\end{equation}

and the \( s \)-index saves us from keeping track of a lot of sums and intersections.

The \( \Psi \)-do with symbol \( p(x', \xi', \mu) \) is defined by the usual formula:

\[
\text{OP}'(p) : v(x') \mapsto \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2(n-1)}} e^{i(x'-y') \cdot \xi'} p(x', \xi', \mu) v(y') dy' d\xi',
\]

where \( d\xi' \) stands for \((2\pi)^{1-n} d\xi'\); the analogous definition on \( \mathbb{R}^n \) is indicated by \( \text{OP} \). \( \Psi \)-do’s in bundles over manifolds are defined by use of local trivializations.

The symbols, we consider, moreover have expansions in homogeneous terms, \( p \sim \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} p_{m-j} \) with \( p_{m-j} \in S^{m-j,d,s}(\Lambda) \), homogeneous in \( (\xi', \mu) \) of degree \( m-j+d+s \). In the general, so-called weakly polyhomogeneous case, the homogeneity takes place for \( |\xi'| \geq 1 \), but if it extends to \( |\xi'| + |\mu| \geq 1 \) (in such a way that the symbol behaves as a standard classical symbol in the non-parametrized calculus with an extra cotangent variable \( |\mu| \) entering on a par with \( \xi' \) in the estimates), the symbol is called strongly polyhomogeneous.

The composition rules for these spaces are straightforward: When \( p_i \in S^{m_i,d_i,s_i}(\Lambda) \) for \( i = 1, 2 \), then \( p_1 p_2 \) and \( p_1 \circ p_2 \in S^{m_1+n_2,d_1+d_2,s_1+s_2}(\Lambda) \); the latter is the symbol of the composed operator \( \text{OP}'(p_1) \text{OP}'(p_2) \), satisfying

\begin{equation}
(p_1 \circ p_2)(x', \xi', \mu) \sim \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^{n-1}} \frac{(-i)^{|\alpha|}}{\alpha!} \partial_{\xi'}^\alpha p_1 (x', \xi', \mu) \partial_{x'}^\alpha p_2 (x', \xi', \mu).
\end{equation}
Before discussing the construction of the resolvent, we shall introduce some auxiliary pseudodifferential operators on \( X' \). When \( \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}_+ \), we write \( \mu = (-\lambda)^{1/2} \), defined such that \( \mu \in \Gamma \) (cf. (1.8)).

**Definition 2.1.** The operator \( \mathfrak{A}(\lambda) \) is defined for \( \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}_+ \) by

\[
\mathfrak{A}(\lambda) = (P' - \lambda)^{1/2};
\]

it is a \( \psi \)do in \( E' \) of order 1.

As a function of \( \mu = (-\lambda)^{1/2} \in \Gamma \), \( \mathfrak{A} \) is a strongly polyhomogeneous \( \psi \)do with symbol in \( S^{0,0,1}(\Gamma)^{N \times N} \) in local trivializations, its principal symbol being equal to

\[
\mathfrak{a}^0(x', \xi', \mu) = (p'^0(x', \xi') + \mu^2)^{1/2}.
\]

This follows essentially from Seeley [S69], since \( p'(x', \xi') + e^{2i\theta}t^2 \) is a classical elliptic symbol of order 2 with respect to the cotangent variables \((\xi', t)\). Moreover, \( \mathfrak{A}(-\mu^2) \) is invertible for \( \mu \in \Gamma \), and parameter-elliptic (as defined in [G96]), and \( \mathfrak{A}^{-1} \) has symbol in \( S^{0,0,-1}(\Gamma)^{N \times N} \) in local trivializations, with principal part \( (\mathfrak{a}^0)^{-1} = (p'^0(x', \xi') + \mu^2)^{-1/2} \). The symbols are holomorphic in \( \mu \). We observe furthermore that since \( \partial_\mu^r \mathfrak{A} = c_r \mathfrak{A}^{1-2r}, \partial^r_\mu \mathfrak{A} \) has symbol in \( S^{0,0,1-2r}(\Gamma)^{N \times N} \) for \( r \in \mathbb{N} \).

The indication by an upper index \( N \times N \) means that the symbols are \( N \times N \)-matrix valued. The statement “has symbol in \( S^{m,d,s}(\Gamma)^{N \times N} \) in local trivializations” will be written briefly as: “\( \in \text{OP}' S^{m,d,s}(\Gamma)^{N \times N} \)”.

In the case considered in Example 1.2, \( \mathfrak{A}(\lambda) \) is the operator called \( A_\lambda \) in [GS96] and [G02], \( A_\mu \) in [GS95], and \( \mathfrak{A}(0) = |A| \).

**Definition 2.2.** The Dirichlet-to-Neumann operator \( A_{DN} \) is defined for \( \lambda \notin \Sigma_{\delta,R} \) by:

\[
A_{DN}(\lambda) = \gamma_1 K_D(\lambda);
\]

cf. (1.11) ff.

The operator \( A_{DN} \) is a \( \psi \)do of order 1 for each \( \lambda \); this is a well-known fact in the calculus of pseudodifferential boundary problems (cf. Boutet de Monvel [BM71], Grubb [G96]). We observe moreover:

**Lemma 2.3.** The Dirichlet-to-Neumann operator \( A_{DN}(\lambda) \) is a strongly polyhomogeneous \( \psi \)do in \( E' \) of order 1, which is principally equal to \( -\mathfrak{A}(\lambda) \), i.e.,

\[
A_{DN}(\lambda) = -\mathfrak{A}(\lambda) + A'_{DN}(\lambda),
\]

where \( A_{DN}(-\mu^2) \in \text{OP}' S^{0,0,1}(\Gamma) \) and \( A'_{DN}(-\mu^2) \in \text{OP}' S^{0,0,0}(\Gamma) \), with holomorphic symbols.

**Proof.** Clearly, \( A_{DN}(-\mu^2) \) is strongly polyhomogeneous of order 1, in the terminology of [GS95], [G01], since its symbol can be found from the corresponding calculation in the case where \( \mu = e^{i\theta}t \) is replaced by \( e^{i\theta} \partial_{x_{n+1}} \). Then its symbol is in \( S^{0,0,1}(\Gamma)^{N \times N} \). Formula (2.5) is derived from the fact that the principal part of \( P + \mu^2 \) at \( x_n = 0 \) equals the principal part of \(-\partial_{x_n}^2 + P' + \mu^2 \). For the latter operator considered on \( X' \times \mathbb{R}_+ \), the Poisson
operator solving the semi-homogeneous Dirichlet problem as in (1.11) is the mapping
\[ \varphi(x') \mapsto z(x', x_n) = e^{-x_n\mathfrak{A}(\lambda)} \varphi \] (as in [G02, Prop. 2.11] with \( A^2 \) replaced by \( P' \)); application of \( \partial_{x_n} \) followed by restriction to \( x_n = 0 \) gives the mapping \( \varphi \mapsto -\mathfrak{A}(\lambda)\varphi \). Then \( A_{DN}(\lambda) \) and \( -\mathfrak{A}(\lambda) \) are principally equal, so their difference \( A'_{DN} \) is strongly polyhomogeneous of order 0, hence has symbol in \( S^{0,0,0}(\Gamma)^{N \times N} \). □

In particular, \( A_{DN}(-\mu^2) \) is parameter-elliptic, hence invertible for large enough \( \mu \), the inverse having symbol in \( S^{0,0,-1}(\Gamma)^{N \times N} \) (see Proposition 2.8 below). Note that \( \partial_{\lambda}^k A_{DN}(\lambda) \)

is strongly polyhomogeneous of degree \( 1 - 2r \), hence lies in \( \text{OP}' S^{0,0,1-2r}(\Gamma) \).

In our construction of the resolvent below, we need to be able to commute \( A_{DN} \) and \( \Pi_1 \) with an error having symbol in \( S^{0,0,0} \). For this we introduce

**Assumption 2.4.** The principal symbols of \( \Pi_1 \) and \( P' \) commute.

This holds of course if \( \Pi_1 \) commutes with \( P' \) (as in Example 1.2 with \( P' = A^2, \Pi_1 = \Pi_{\geq} \) or \( \Pi_{<} \)); it holds for general choices of \( \Pi_1 \) if \( P' \) has scalar principal symbol.

**Proposition 2.5.** Under Assumption 2.4, \( [A_{DN}, \Pi_1] = A_{DN}\Pi_1 - \Pi_1 A_{DN} \) and \( [\mathfrak{A}, \Pi_1] = \mathfrak{A}\Pi_1 - \Pi_1 \mathfrak{A} \) are in \( \text{OP}' S^{0,0,0}(\Gamma) \), with holomorphic symbols. Moreover, for any \( r \geq 0 \), the \( r \)'th \( \lambda \)-derivatives are in \( \text{OP}' S^{0,0,1-2r}(\Gamma) \).

**Proof.** The main effort lies in the treatment of the case \( r = 0 \). Note first that since \( A'_{DN} \) and \( \Pi_1 \) are in \( \text{OP}' S^{0,0,0} \), so is their commutator \( [A'_{DN}, \Pi_1] \), so in view of (2.5), what we have to show is that \( [\mathfrak{A}, \Pi_1] \) is in \( \text{OP}' S^{0,0,0} \). Denote \( P'' + \mu^2 = \mathcal{P} \), with symbol \( p'(x', \xi') + \mu^2 \) in local coordinates. The powers of \( \mathcal{P} \) are defined for low values of \( s \) by

\[
\mathcal{P}^s = \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_\mathcal{C} \varphi^s (\mathcal{P} - \varrho)^{-1} d\varrho,
\]

where \( \mathcal{C} \) is a curve in \( \mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{\mathbb{R}_-} \) encircling the spectrum of \( \mathcal{P} \); we let it begin with a ray with angle \( \delta \) and end with a ray with angle \( -\delta \), for some \( \delta \in ]0, \frac{\pi}{2} [ \). (The location of \( (r + \mu^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \) when \( r \in \mathbb{R}_+ \) is discussed in Remark 2.11 below.) Then since \( ([\mathcal{P} - \varrho]^{-1}, \Pi_1] = (\mathcal{P} - \varrho)^{-1}[\Pi_1, P'] (\mathcal{P} - \varrho)^{-1}, \)

\[
[\mathcal{P}^s, \Pi_1] = \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_\mathcal{C} \varphi^s (\mathcal{P} - \varrho)^{-1}[\Pi_1, P'] (\mathcal{P} - \varrho)^{-1} d\varrho.
\]

Here, by the commutativity of the principal symbols, \( [\Pi_1, P'] = M \) is a first-order \( \psi \)-do (independent of \( \varrho \) and \( \mu \)). The integral makes good sense for \( s < 1 \) (converges in the norm of operators from \( H^1(E') \) to \( L^2(E') \)), so we can write, since \( \mathcal{P}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \mathfrak{A} \),

\[
(2.6) \quad [\mathfrak{A}, \Pi_1] = \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_\mathcal{C} \varphi^{\frac{1}{2}} (\mathcal{P} - \varrho)^{-1} M (\mathcal{P} - \varrho)^{-1} d\varrho.
\]

The symbol of \( [\mathfrak{A}, \Pi_1] \) in a local coordinate system can be found (modulo smoothing terms) from this formula. It is represented by a series of terms obtained from (2.6) by insertion of the symbol expansions of the involved operators \( (\mathcal{P} - \varrho)^{-1} \) and \( M \) and applications of the composition rule (2.2). We have that the symbol of \( (\mathcal{P} - \varrho)^{-1} \) is an \((N \times N)\)-matrix \( r(x', \xi', \mu, \varrho) \) whose entries \( r_{ij} \) are series of strongly homogeneous functions of \((\xi', \mu, \varrho^{\frac{1}{2}})\),
whereas the symbol $m(x', \xi')$ of $M$ is a matrix whose elements $m_{ij}$ are series of functions homogeneous in $\xi'$ outside a neighborhood of 0. The composition will give rise to integrals of products
\[
\partial_{\gamma'}^{\alpha'} r_{ij} \partial_{\gamma'}^{\alpha'} m_{jk} \partial_{\gamma'}^{\alpha'} r_{kl};
\]
there are finitely many contributions to each degree of homogeneity. The important thing is that in each homogeneous contribution, we can take the factor coming from $m_{jk}$ outside the integral sign, since it does not depend on $\varrho$ (nor on $\mu$). What is left is a completely homogeneous integrand, which after integration gives a strongly homogeneous function of $(\xi', \mu)$. The factors coming from $m$ are of degree $\leq 1$, hence lie in $S^{1,0,0}$, and the contributions from the integration are of degree $\leq -1$, hence lie in $S^{0,0,-1}$ (moreover, $\xi'$-differentiation of order $\alpha$ lowers the former to $S^{1-|\alpha|,0,0}$ and the latter to $S^{0,0,-1-|\alpha|}$). The full contributions are then in $S^{1,0,0}: S^{0,0,-1} \subset S^{0,0,0}$, and can be collected in a series of terms of falling degrees. Thus $[A, \Pi_1]$ has a symbol series in $S^{0,0,0}$.

There is still the question of whether the remainder $R$, the difference between the operator defined from $(\overline{\mathcal{P}} - \varrho)^{-1} M (\overline{\mathcal{P}} - \varrho)^{-1}$ and an operator $S$ defined from a superposition of the homogeneous terms, also has the right kind of symbol. It takes a certain effort to prove this. We know à priori, since $A$ has symbol in $S^{0,0,1}$ and $\Pi_1$ has symbol in $S^{0,0,0}$, that $[A, \Pi_1]$ has symbol in $S^{0,0,1} \subset S^{1,0,0} + S^{0,1,0}$. The remainder $R$ will be of order $-\infty$ in this class, hence have symbol in $S^{-\infty,1,0}$, and we have to show that this can be reduced to $S^{-\infty,0,0}$.

Recall that an operator $R$ with symbol in $S^{-\infty,1,0}$ has a kernel expansion
\[
K(R)(x', y', \mu) \sim \sum_{j \geq 0} K_j(x', y') \mu^{1-j},
\]
with $K(R) - \sum_{j < J} K_j \mu^{1-j} = O((\mu)^{1-J})$ for all $J$, where the $K_j(x', y')$ are $C^\infty$ kernels, by [GS95, Prop. 1.21]. With $R_0$ denoting the operator with kernel $K_0$, we can write $R = \mu R_0 + R'$ where $R'$ has the kernel expansion $\sum_{j \geq 1} K_j \mu^{1-j}$, hence symbol in $S^{-\infty,0,0}$, so we are through if we show that $R_0 = 0$.

Let $\mu$ run on the ray $\mathbb{R}_+$, and let $\varepsilon \in ]0, \frac{1}{2}[$. Then
\[
\overline{\mathcal{P}}^{-\varepsilon}[A, \Pi_1] = \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_C \varrho^{\frac{1}{2}} (\overline{\mathcal{P}} - \varrho)^{-1} \overline{\mathcal{P}}^{-\varepsilon} M (\overline{\mathcal{P}} - \varrho)^{-1} \, d\varrho.
\]
Since $\overline{\mathcal{P}} = P' + \mu^2$, $\|\overline{\mathcal{P}}^s f\|_L^2 \simeq \|f\|_{H^{2s,\mu}}$ (uniformly in $\mu$ for $\mu \geq 1$), where $H^{t,\mu}$ is the Sobolev space defined by localization from the case $H^{t,\mu}(\mathbb{R}^{n-1})$ with norm $\|u\|_{H^{t,\mu}} = \|\langle \xi', \mu\rangle^t \hat{u}(\xi')\|_{L^2}$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$. From the resolvent estimates
\[
(2.7) \quad \|\varrho (\overline{\mathcal{P}} - \varrho)^{-1} f\|_L^2 \leq C_1 \|f\|_L^2, \quad \|(\overline{\mathcal{P}} - \varrho)^{-1}\|_{H^{2,\mu}} \simeq \|\overline{\mathcal{P}} (\overline{\mathcal{P}} - \varrho)^{-1} f\|_L^2 \leq C_2 \|f\|_L^2,
\]
that are valid for $\varrho \in C$, then follow by interpolation that
\[
(2.8) \quad \|\varrho^{\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon} (\overline{\mathcal{P}} - \varrho)^{-1} f\|_{H^{1-2\varepsilon,\mu}} \leq C_3 \|f\|_L^2.
\]
We also have that
\[
(2.9) \quad \|\overline{\mathcal{P}}^{-\varepsilon} M v\|_L^2 \leq C_4 \|M v\|_{H^{-2\varepsilon,\mu}} \leq C_5 \|M v\|_{H^{-2\varepsilon}} \leq C_6 \|v\|_{H^{1-2\varepsilon}} \leq C_7 \|v\|_{H^{1-2\varepsilon,\mu}},
\]
using that $1 - 2\varepsilon \geq 0$. Thus
\begin{equation}
(2.10) \quad \|P^{-\varepsilon} [\mathfrak{A}, \Pi_1]\|_{\mathcal{L}(L_2)} \\
\leq C \int_{C} |q|^\frac{1}{2} \|(P - q)^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(L_2)} \|P^{-\varepsilon} M\|_{\mathcal{L}(H^{1-2\varepsilon, \mu}, L_2)} \|\|P - q\|^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(L_2, H^{1-2\varepsilon, \mu})} |dq| \\
\leq C' \int_{C} |q|^\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) |dq| \leq C''
\end{equation}
where we applied (2.7) to the first factor, (2.9) to the middle factor and (2.8) to the last factor. We have that $[\mathfrak{A}, \Pi_1] = S + \mu \mathcal{R}_0 + \mathcal{R}'$, where $S + \mathcal{R}'$ is bounded in $L_2$ uniformly in $\mu$ for $\mu \geq 1$, hence $P^{-\varepsilon} (S + \mathcal{R}')$ is à fortiori so. Thus, by (2.10), $\|\mathcal{R}_0 f\|_{H^{1-2\varepsilon, \mu}}$ is bounded in $\mu$ for $\mu \geq 1$, for any $f$. But if $\mathcal{R}_0 f$ is a nonzero function, $\|\mathcal{R}_0 f\|_{H^{1-2\varepsilon, \mu}}$ cannot be bounded for $\mu \to \infty$ (recall that $\varepsilon < \frac{1}{2}$). Thus $\mathcal{R}_0 = 0$, and the proof for the case $r = 0$ is complete.

For $r \geq 1$, we observe that $\partial_r^{\varepsilon} \mathfrak{A} = c_r \mathfrak{A}^{1-2r}$ and that
\begin{equation}
\begin{aligned}
[\Pi_1, \mathfrak{A}^{-1}] &= \mathfrak{A}^{-1} \mathfrak{A} \Pi_1 \mathfrak{A}^{-1} - \mathfrak{A}^{-1} \Pi_1 \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{A}^{-1} = \mathfrak{A}^{-1} [\mathfrak{A}, \Pi_1] \mathfrak{A}^{-1} \in \mathcal{O}' S^{0,0,-2}; \\
[\Pi_1, \mathfrak{A}^{-k}] &= \Pi_1 \mathfrak{A}^{-k} - \mathfrak{A}^{-1} \Pi_1 \mathfrak{A}^{-k+1} + \mathfrak{A}^{-1} \Pi_1 \mathfrak{A}^{-k+1} - \cdots - \mathfrak{A}^{-k} \Pi_1 \\
&= \sum_{0 \leq j \leq k-1} \mathfrak{A}^{-j} [\Pi_1, \mathfrak{A}^{-1}] \mathfrak{A}^{-k+1+j} \in \mathcal{O}' S^{0,0,-1-k}
\end{aligned}
\end{equation}
by the result for $r = 0$ and the composition rules. The first calculation shows the assertion on $\partial_r^{\varepsilon} [\Pi_1, \mathfrak{A}]$ for $r = 1$; the second calculation shows it for general $r \geq 2$, when we take $k = 1 - 2r$.

The result now likewise follows for $\partial_r^{\varepsilon} [\Pi_1, A_{DN}]$, when we use that $\partial_r^{\varepsilon} A_{DN} = -\partial_r^{\varepsilon} \mathfrak{A} + \partial_r^{\varepsilon} A'_{DN}$, where $\partial_r^{\varepsilon} A'_{DN} \in \mathcal{O}' S^{0,0,-2r}$ since it is strongly polyhomogeneous of degree $-2r$. □

The resolvent $(P_T - \lambda)^{-1}$ is the solution operator for the problem
\begin{equation}
\begin{aligned}
(P - \lambda)u &= f \text{ on } X, \\
\Pi_1 \gamma_0 u &= 0 \text{ on } X', \\
\Pi_2 (\gamma_1 u + B \gamma_0 u) &= 0 \text{ on } X',
\end{aligned}
\end{equation}
where $\lambda$ runs in a suitable subset of $\mathbb{C}$. The problem of constructing the resolvent will be transformed by some auxiliary constructions:

First, we can extend $P$ to a strongly elliptic principally selfadjoint differential operator $\tilde{P}$ on an $n$-dimensional compact manifold $\tilde{X}$ in which $X$ is smoothly imbedded, modifying the definition of $R(\delta)$ in (1.9) such that also the spectrum of $\tilde{P}$ is contained in $\Sigma_{\delta,R}$. Assume in the following that $\lambda \notin \Sigma_{\delta,R}$. Let $Q(\lambda)$ be the inverse of $\tilde{P} - \lambda$ and let $Q_+ = r^+ Q e^+$ be its truncation to $X$ ($r^+$ is restriction from $\tilde{X}$ to $X$, $e^+$ is extension by zero on $\tilde{X} \setminus X$). It is well-known that $R_D(\lambda)$ and $K_D(\lambda)$ (cf. (1.10), (1.11)) are connected by the formula
\begin{equation}
(2.13) \quad R_D = Q_+ - K_D \gamma_0 Q_+,
\end{equation}
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for \( \lambda \notin \Sigma_{\delta,R} \). Let

\[
v = R_D f, \quad z = u - v, \quad \psi = -\Pi_2 \gamma_1 v,
\]

then (2.12) may be replaced by the problem for \( z \):

\[
(P - \lambda)z = 0 \text{ on } X,
\]

(2.15)

\[
\Pi_1 \gamma_0 z = 0 \text{ on } X',
\]

\[
\Pi_2 (\gamma_1 z + B \gamma_0 z) = \psi \text{ on } X'.
\]

Here one can let \( f \in L^2(E) \) so that the solution \( u \) is sought in \( H^2(E) \); then \( v \in H^2(E) \), \( z \in H^2(E) \), and \( \gamma_j v \) and \( \gamma_j z \) are in \( H^{s-j}(E') \), and so are \( \Pi_j \gamma_j v \) and \( \Pi_j \gamma_j z \), since the projections \( \Pi_j \) are bounded in \( H^s(E') \) for all \( s \in \mathbb{R} \). One could also carry out the whole calculation for \( C^\infty \) sections while keeping track of the orders of the involved operators.

We now make a reduction of (2.15) using \( A_{DN} \). When \( z \in H^2(E) \) with \( (P - \lambda)z = 0 \), \( z \) is in 1-1 correspondence with \( \gamma_0 z \) running through the space \( H^{s-j}(E') \):

\[
z = K_D \gamma_0 z,
\]

(2.16)

in view of the unique solvability of the Dirichlet problem. Denote \( \gamma_0 z = \varphi \); then we can replace \( \gamma_0 z \) by \( \varphi \) in (2.15). Moreover, \( \gamma_1 z = A_{DN} \varphi \). So, with \( z = K_D \varphi \) (assuring the validity of the first line in (2.15)), we arrive at the problem for \( \varphi \):

\[
(\begin{array}{l}
\Pi_1 \varphi = 0, \\
\Pi_2 (A_{DN} + B)\varphi = \psi.
\end{array})
\]

(2.17)

Since the mapping \( \gamma_1 : D(P_D) \to H^{\frac{s}{2}}(E') \) is surjective, \( \gamma_1 v \) runs through all of \( H^{\frac{s}{2}}(E') \) when \( f \) runs through \( L^2(E) \). So the reduced problem (2.17) must be solved for all \( \psi \in \Pi_2 (H^{\frac{s}{2}}(E')) \). When \( f \) is given in \( L^2(E) \) and \( v \) and \( \psi \) are defined by (2.14), then, if \( \varphi \in H^{\frac{s}{2}}(E') \) solves (2.17) and we set \( z = K_D \varphi \), \( u = v + z \), we find that \( u \in H^2(E) \) solves (2.12).

**Lemma 2.6.** For \( \lambda \notin \Sigma_{\delta,R} \), define

\[
S(\lambda) = A_{DN} + [A_{DN}, \Pi_1] + \Pi_2 B \Pi_2,
\]

(2.18)

\[
S'(\lambda) = A_{DN} - [A_{DN}, \Pi_1].
\]

When \( \psi \) runs through \( \Pi_2 H^{\frac{s}{2}}(E') \), the problem (2.17) is uniquely solvable with \( \varphi \in H^{\frac{s}{2}}(E') \) for those \( \lambda \) for which \( S(\lambda) \) and \( S'(\lambda) \) are invertible from \( H^{\frac{s}{2}}(E') \) to \( H^{\frac{s}{2}}(E') \). When this holds, the solution is

\[
\varphi = S(\lambda)^{-1} \psi.
\]

(2.19)

Uniqueness of solution holds when merely \( S(\lambda) \) is injective.
Proof. Assume first that \( \varphi \) is a solution of (2.17). By the first equation, \( \varphi = \Pi_2 \varphi \), so we can rewrite the second equation as:

\[
(2.20) \quad A_{DN}\Pi_2 \varphi + [\Pi_2, A_{DN}] \varphi + \Pi_2 B \Pi_2 \varphi = \psi.
\]

Now we compose the first equation of (2.17) with \( A_{DN} \) and add it to (2.20); this gives that \( \varphi \) satisfies

\[
(2.21) \quad S(\lambda) \varphi = \psi.
\]

When \( S(\lambda) \) is injective, there is at most one solution \( \varphi \) of (2.21), hence of (2.17); when \( S(\lambda) \) is bijective, the only possibility is that it equals \( S(\lambda)^{-1} \psi \).

Now assume that also \( S'(\lambda) \) is invertible, and, for a given \( \psi \) with \( \Pi_1 \psi = 0 \), define \( \varphi \) by (2.19). Then of course (2.21) holds, and we shall show that \( \varphi \) solves (2.17). Since \( \Pi_1 \Pi_2 = 0 \) and \( \Pi_1^2 = \Pi_1 \), an application of \( \Pi_1 \) to (2.21) gives:

\[
0 = \Pi_1 S \varphi = \Pi_1 (A_{DN} \varphi + [A_{DN}, \Pi_1] \varphi + \Pi_2 B \Pi_2 \varphi)
\]

\[
= \Pi_1 A_{DN} \Pi_2 \varphi + \Pi_1 A_{DN} \Pi_1 \varphi - \Pi_1^2 A_{DN} \varphi = \Pi_1 A_{DN} \Pi_1 \varphi
\]

\[
= (A_{DN} - [A_{DN}, \Pi_1]) \Pi_1 \varphi = S'(\lambda) \Pi_1 \varphi.
\]

It follows that \( \Pi_1 \varphi = 0 \), so \( \varphi \) satisfies the first equation in (2.17). The second equation is then retrieved from this and (2.21): Since \( \Pi_2 \varphi = \varphi \),

\[
(2.23) \quad \psi = (A_{DN} + [A_{DN}, \Pi_1] + \Pi_2 B \Pi_2) \varphi
\]

\[
= A_{DN} \Pi_2 \varphi + [\Pi_2, A_{DN}] \varphi + \Pi_2 B \varphi = \Pi_2 (A_{DN} + B) \varphi. \quad \Box
\]

When Assumption 2.4 holds, the commutator terms in (2.18) have symbol in \( S^{0,0,0} \). Then we will show that \( S'(\lambda) \) can be inverted for large \( |\lambda| \) within the weakly polyhomogeneous calculus, and that the same holds for \( S(\lambda) \) when the following assumption is satisfied:

**Assumption 2.7.** There is a \( \theta \in [0, \pi/4] \) such that, with \( b^h(x', \xi') \) and \( \pi_i^h(x', \xi') \) denoting the strictly homogeneous principal symbols of \( B \) and the \( \Pi_i \),

\[
(2.24) \quad a^0 - \pi_2^h b^h \pi_2^h \text{ is invertible for } \xi' \in \mathbb{R}^n, \mu \in \Gamma_{\theta} \cup \{0\} \text{ with } (\xi', \mu) \neq (0,0).
\]

This will allow construction of a resolvent family for large \( \lambda \) with \( |\arg(-\lambda)| < 2\theta \). If, moreover, \( \theta > \pi/4 \), we can also construct a heat operator family. Note that when \( B \) is a differential operator, its symbol is a polynomial, so \( b^h \) equals the usual principal symbol \( b^0 \). For \( \Pi_2 \), the strictly homogeneous principal symbol \( \pi_2^h \) is in general not continuous at \( \xi' = 0 \), but when it is multiplied by \( b^h \), which is \( O(|\xi'|) \), we get a continuous function at \( \xi' = 0 \) (taking the value 0 there).
Proposition 2.8. Let Assumption 2.4 hold.

(i) For each \( \theta' \in \left]0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[ \) there is an \( r(\theta') \geq 0 \) such that \( A_{DN}(-\mu^2) \) and \( S'(-\mu^2) \) are invertible for \( \mu \in \Gamma_{\theta,r} \).

(ii) Let moreover Assumption 2.7 hold. Then for each \( \theta' \in \left]0, \theta[ \) there is an \( r(\theta') \geq 0 \) such that \( S(-\mu^2) \) is invertible for \( \mu \in \Gamma_{\theta,r} \).

Here the operator families \( A_{DN}(-\mu^2)^{-1} \) and \( S'(-\mu^2)^{-1} \) belong to \( \text{OP}' S^{0,0,-1}(\Gamma) \), and \( S(-\mu^2)^{-1} \) belongs to \( \text{OP}' S^{0,0,-1}(\Gamma_\theta) \), with holomorphic symbols. For each \( r \in \mathbb{N} \), \( \partial_\lambda \) map them into operators in \( \text{OP}' S^{0,0,-1-2r}(\Gamma_\theta) \).

Proof. Let us go directly to the proof of (ii), the statements in (i) are proved by easier variants. We have on one hand that \( S(-\mu^2) \) is composed of operators of the type considered in [G96], with the \( \mu \)-dependent factors of regularity \( \infty \) and the \( \Pi_\lambda \) of regularity 0, \( B \) of regularity \( \infty \) resp. 1 if it is a differential resp. pseudodifferential operator. Removing the commutator term \( [A_{DN}, \Pi_1] \) from (2.20) for a moment, we have an operator

\[
S''(-\mu^2) = A_{DN} + \Pi_2 B \Pi_2 = -\mathfrak{A} + A_{DN}' + \Pi_2 B \Pi_2,
\]

which is of regularity 1 (since \( \Pi_2 B \Pi_2 \) is so), so that the invertibility of the strictly homogeneous principal symbol \(-a^0 + \pi^2 \partial_\lambda + \pi^2 \partial_\lambda \) assures parameter-ellipticity in the sense of [G96], cf. Prop. 2.1.12 there. Then \( S''(-\mu^2) \) is invertible for \( \mu \in \Gamma_{\theta,r} \) with a sufficiently large \( r \), the inverse being continuous from \( H^{s,\mu}(E) \) to \( H^{s+1,\mu}(E) \) for \( s \in \mathbb{R} \), by [G96, Th. 3.2.11].

Since the commutator term has \( L_2 \)-norm bounded in \( \mu \) by Proposition 2.5, we find by a Neumann series argument that \( S(-\mu^2) \) itself is invertible for large \( r \) with an inverse that is bounded from \( L_2(E) \) to \( H^{1,\mu}(E) \).

Now \( \mathfrak{A}^{-1} S \) is likewise invertible for the considered \( \mu \), and lies in \( \text{OP}' S^{0,0,0}(\Gamma_\theta) \) since \( \mathfrak{A}^{-1} \) lies in \( \text{OP}' S^{0,0,-1}(\Gamma) \). Then the “spectral invariance theorem” [G99, Th. 6.5], applied to \( \mathfrak{A}^{-1} S \), shows that its inverse \( S^{-1} \mathfrak{A} \) belongs to our weakly polyhomogeneous calculus and lies in \( \text{OP}' S^{0,0,0}(\Gamma_\theta) \). It follows that \( S^{-1} = (S^{-1} \mathfrak{A}^{-1} \mathfrak{A}^{-1} \in \text{OP}' S^{0,0,-1}(\Gamma_\theta) \).

Since holomorphy is preserved under composition, the resulting symbols are holomorphic. The statements on \( \lambda \)-derivatives follows by successive applications of the formula \( \partial_\lambda S^{-1} = -S^{-1} \partial_\lambda S S^{-1} \), using that \( \partial_\lambda S = \partial_\lambda A_{DN} + \partial_\lambda [A_{DN}, \Pi_1] \), with properties described in Lemma 2.3 ff. and Proposition 2.4.

Similar proofs work for the other operators without the complication due to the presence of \( B \) (so any \( \theta' \in \left]0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[ \) is allowed there). \( \square \)

Remark 2.9. It should be noted that the proof of Lemma 2.6 only shows the necessity of unique solvability of (2.21) for \( \psi \) in the range of \( \Pi_2 \), so that Assumption 2.7 (assuring solvability for general \( \psi \)) may seem too strong. However, when Assumption 2.4 holds, solvability of (2.21) for \( \psi \in \Pi_2 H^\sharp(E') \), \( \mu = re^{i\theta_0} \), \( r \geq r_0 \) (some \( r_0 \geq 0 \), \( |\theta_0| < \theta \)), implies solvability for all \( \psi \in H^\sharp(E') \), \( r \geq r_1 \) with some \( r_1 \geq r_0 \).

Uniqueness of course holds. Existence is assured as follows: Let \( \psi \in H^\sharp(E') \) and write \( \psi = \Pi_1 \psi + \Pi_2 \psi \). Define

\[
\tilde{S}(\lambda) \psi = A_{DN}^{-1} \Pi_1 \psi + S^{-1} \Pi_2 \psi,
\]

for \( r \) so large that also \( A_{DN} \) is invertible. Then

\[
S \tilde{S} \psi = SA_{DN}^{-1} \Pi_1 \psi + \Pi_2 \psi = \psi + [A_{DN}, \Pi_1] A_{DN}^{-1} \Pi_1 \psi + \Pi_2 B \Pi_2 A_{DN}^{-1} \Pi_1 \psi
= \psi + [A_{DN}, \Pi_1] A_{DN}^{-1} \Pi_1 \psi + \Pi_2 B \Pi_2 [A_{DN}, \Pi_1] \psi = (I + \tilde{S}_1) \psi.
\]
where \( \tilde{S}_1 = [A_{DN}, \Pi_1]A_{DN}^{-1}\Pi_1 + \Pi_2B\Pi_2A_{DN}^{-1}[\Pi_1, A_{DN}]A_{DN}^{-1} \) has symbol in \( S^{0,0,-1}(\Gamma) \). So, like the operators treated in the proof of Proposition 2.8, \( I + \tilde{S}_1 \) is invertible for large enough \( \mu \) on the ray, and \( \varphi = \tilde{S}(I + \tilde{S}_1)^{-1}\psi \) solves the equation \( S\varphi = \psi \).

We can now describe the resolvent. Here we shall use the terminology of weakly polyhomogeneous pseudodifferential boundary operators worked out in [G01] (the relevant parts summed up in [G02, Sect. 2]), extending the calculus of Boutet de Monvel [BM71]. One can get quite far with linear combinations of compositions of elementary operators as in [GS95], [G99], but when the expressions get increasingly complicated, it seem advantageous to use the systematic calculus. We shall here just recall the basic definitions in the case where \( X, X' \) are replaced by \( \mathbb{R}_+^n, \mathbb{R}_+^{n-1} \).

One considers Poisson operators \( K \) (mapping functions on \( \mathbb{R}_+^n \) to functions on \( \mathbb{R}_+^{n-1} \)), trace operators \( T \) of class 0 (mapping functions on \( \mathbb{R}_+^{n-1} \) to functions on \( \mathbb{R}_+^n \)) and singular Green operators \( G \) of class 0 (mapping functions on \( \mathbb{R}_+^n \) to functions on \( \mathbb{R}_+^{n-1} \)), of the form

\[
K = \text{OPK}(\tilde{k}): v(x') \mapsto \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2(n-1)}} e^{i(x'-y') \cdot \xi'} \tilde{k}(x', x_n, \xi', \mu) v(y') \, dy' \, d\xi',
\]

\[
T = \text{OPT}(\tilde{t}): u(x) \mapsto \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2(n-1)}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{i(x-y) \cdot \xi'} \tilde{t}(x', x_n, \xi, \mu) u(y', x_n) \, dx_n \, dy' \, d\xi',
\]

\[
G = \text{OPG}(\tilde{\varrho}): u(x) \mapsto \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2(n-1)}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{i(x-y) \cdot \xi'} \tilde{\varrho}(x', x_n, y_n, \xi', \mu) u(y) \, dy \, d\xi'.
\]

Note that the usual \( \psi \)do definition is used with respect to the \( x' \)-variable. In fact, we can view \( \text{OPK}, \text{OPT} \) and \( \text{OPG} \) as \( \text{OPK}_n \text{OP}' \), \( \text{OPT}_n \text{OP}' \) resp. \( \text{OPG}_n \text{OP}' \), where \( \text{OPK}_n \) etc. stand for the application of (2.26) with respect to \( x_n \)-variables alone.

The functions \( \tilde{k}, \tilde{t} \) and \( \tilde{\varrho} \) are called the symbol-kernels of \( K, T \), resp. \( G \). There is also a “complex formulation”, where e.g. the symbol-kernel \( \tilde{k}(x', x_n, \xi, \mu) \) is replaced by the symbol \( k(x', \xi, \xi_n, \mu) = \mathcal{F}_{x_n \rightarrow \xi_n} \tilde{k} \), and \( \mathcal{F}^{-1}_{\xi_n \rightarrow x_n} \) is included in the definition of the operator (\( \mathcal{F} \) denotes Fourier transformation).

We say that \( \tilde{k} \in \mathcal{S}^{m,d,s}(\Lambda, S_+) \), resp. \( \tilde{\varrho} \in \mathcal{S}^{m,d,s}(\Lambda, S_{++}) \), when

\[
\sup_{u_n \in \mathbb{R}_+} |\partial^{l}_{|z|} (z^{d} k^{s-2}(z\xi')^{l-l'} u_n^{l} \partial_{u_n}^{l'} \tilde{k}(x', |z| u_n, \xi', 1/|z|))| \leq C(|\xi'|)^{m+l},
\]

\[
\sup_{u_n, v_n \in \mathbb{R}_+} |\partial^{l}_{|z|} (z^{d} k^{s-2}(z\xi')^{l-l'} + k' u_n^{l} \partial_{u_n}^{l'} v_n^{k} \partial_{v_n}^{k'} \tilde{\varrho}(x', |z| u_n, |z| v_n, \xi', 1/|z|))| \leq C(|\xi'|)^{m+l},
\]

for all indices, uniformly for \( |z| \leq 1, \frac{1}{2} \) in closed subsectors of \( \Lambda \), with similar estimates for the derivatives \( \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta} \) with \( m \) replaced by \( m - |\alpha| \). Here \( \kappa = (|\mu|^2 + |\xi'|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (|\frac{1}{2}|^2 + |\xi'|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \). \( \tilde{t} \) is estimated like \( \tilde{k} \).

Again the symbol-kernels are said to be holomorphic (in \( \mu \)), when they and their derivatives are holomorphic for \( \mu \in \Lambda^c \), \( |\mu| + |\xi'| \geq \varepsilon > 0 \). The motivation for the scaling \( x_n = |z| u_n \) is explained in [G01], where complete and satisfactory composition rules are worked out. The operators are defined on \( X, X' \) by standard localization methods.

We recall one further operation, that of taking the normal trace \( \text{tr}_n \): When \( G \) is a singular Green operator as above, the normal trace \( \text{tr}_n G \) is the \( \psi \)-do on \( \mathbb{R}_+^{n-1} \) with symbol

\[
(\text{tr}_n \tilde{\varrho})(x', \xi', \mu) = \int_0^{\infty} \tilde{\varrho}(x', x_n, x_n, \xi', \mu) \, dx_n
\]
(called $g$ in [G96]). Here the symbol map $\text{tr}_n$ acts as follows:
\begin{equation}
(2.29) \quad \text{tr}_n : S^{m,d,s-1}(\Lambda, S_{++}) \rightarrow S^{m,d,s}(\Lambda).
\end{equation}
For operators of trace class,
\begin{equation}
(2.30) \quad \text{Tr}_{\mathbb{R}^n} G = \text{Tr}_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}}(\text{tr}_n G)
\end{equation}
(if $G$ has the kernel $K(x, y, \mu)$ then $\text{tr}_n G$ has the kernel $\int_0^\infty K(x', x_n, y', x_n, \mu) \, dx_n$), and there is a similar rule for the operators carried over to the manifold situation, when the symbol-kernel of $G$ is supported in $X_c$ and the volume element on $X_c$ is taken of the form $v(x') \, dx' \, dx_n$:
\begin{equation}
(2.31) \quad \text{Tr}_X G = \text{Tr}_{X'}(\text{tr}_n G).
\end{equation}
One has that $G - \chi G \chi$ is smoothing and $O(\mu^{-M})$ for $\mu \to \infty$ in closed subsectors of $\Lambda$, all $M$, when $\chi \in C^\infty([-c, c])$ and is 1 near $x_n = 0$ (cf. e.g. [G01, Lemma 7.1]). Thus in the trace expansion calculations for singular Green operators on $X$, we can replace $G$ by $\chi G \chi$ and use (2.31) to reduce to a calculation for a $\psi$do on $X'$; here [GS95, Th. 2.1] can be applied.

We shall express the fact that “the symbol-kernel is in $S^{m,d,s}(\Gamma_\theta, S_{++})$ in local trivializations” more briefly by saying that the operator lies in $\text{OPK} S^{m,d,s}(\Gamma_\theta, S_{++})$, $\text{OPT} S^{m,d,s}(\Gamma_\theta, S_{++})$ resp. $\text{OPG} S^{m,d,s}(\Gamma_\theta, S_{++})$.

The symbol-kernels we consider, moreover have expansions in appropriately quasi-homogeneous terms, e.g., $\tilde{g} \sim \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \tilde{g}_{m-j}$ with $\tilde{g}_{m-j} \in S^{m-j,d,s}(\Gamma_\theta, S_{++})$. There is the same distinction between weakly polyhomogeneous symbol-kernels (with homogeneity for $|\xi'| \geq 1$) and strongly polyhomogeneous symbol-kernels (with homogeneity for $|\xi'| + |\mu| \geq 1$, etc.) as for $\psi$do symbols.

The following elementary examples are basic in our calculations:

1. $K_D(-\mu^2)$ is a strongly polyhomogeneous Poisson operator in $\text{OPK} S^{0,0,-1}(\Gamma, S_{++})$.
2. $\gamma_0 Q(-\mu^2)_+$ and $\gamma_1 Q(-\mu^2)_+$ are strongly polyhomogeneous trace operators of class 0 in $\text{OPT} S^{0,0,-2}(\Gamma, S_{++})$ resp. $\text{OPG} S^{0,0,-1}(\Gamma, S_{++})$.

As mentioned in the proof of Lemma 2.3, $K_D$ is principally the same as the operator $K_\mathfrak{A} : v \mapsto e^{-x_n \mathfrak{A}} v$, for $x_n \in X_c$ (cf. [G02, Prop. 2.11]). We also have (by [G02, (1.17), (4.14)]) with $A^2$ replaced by $P'$ that $\gamma_0 Q_+$ and $\gamma_1 Q_+$ act principally, for functions supported in $X_c$, like the operators $\frac{1}{2} \mathfrak{A}^{-1} T_\mathfrak{A}$ resp. $\frac{1}{2} T_\mathfrak{A}$, where
\begin{equation}
(2.32) \quad T_\mathfrak{A} u = \int_0^\infty e^{-x_n \mathfrak{A}} u(x', x_n) \, dx_n.
\end{equation}

Simple examples of singular Green operators are $K_D \gamma_0 Q_+$ (whose negative is the singular Green part of $R_D$, cf. (2.13)) and $K_D \gamma_1 Q_+$; they are strongly polyhomogeneous and belong to $\text{OPG} S^{0,0,-1}(\Gamma, S_{++})$ resp. $\text{OPG} S^{0,0,-2}(\Gamma, S_{++})$. $2K_D \gamma_1 Q_+$ is (on $X_c$) principally equal to $G_\mathfrak{A}$, which acts as follows:
\begin{equation}
(2.33) \quad G_\mathfrak{A} u = \int_0^\infty e^{-(x_n + y_n)\mathfrak{A}} u(x', y_n) \, dy_n.
\end{equation}

For the latter, $\text{tr}_n$ is easy to determine by functional calculus:
\begin{equation}
(2.34) \quad \text{tr}_n G_\mathfrak{A} = \int_0^\infty e^{-2x_n \mathfrak{A}} \, dx_n = (2\mathfrak{A})^{-1};
\end{equation}
this kind of calculation plays a role in our analysis of trace coefficients in Section 4.
Theorem 2.10. Let Assumptions 1.1, 2.4 and 2.7 hold. Then for each $\theta' \in [0, \theta[$ there is an $r = r(\theta') \geq 0$ such that for $\mu \in \Gamma_{\theta', r}$, $P_T + \mu^2 = P_T - \lambda$ is a bijection from $D(P_T)$ to $L_2(E)$ with inverse $(P_T - \lambda)^{-1} = R_T(\lambda)$ of the form

\begin{equation}
R_T(\lambda) = Q(\lambda)_+ + G(\lambda), \\
G(\lambda) = -K_D(\lambda)\gamma_0 Q(\lambda)_+ + K_D(\lambda)[S_0(\lambda)\gamma_0 + S_1(\lambda)\gamma_1]Q(\lambda)_+;
\end{equation}

(2.35)

here $S_0$ and $S_1$ (given in (2.36) below) are weakly polyhomogeneous \textit{pdo}'s in $E'$ lying in $\text{OP'} S^{0,0,0}(\Gamma_\theta)$ resp. $\text{OP'} S^{0,0,-1}(\Gamma_\theta)$, and hence $G$ is a singular Green operator of class 0 in $\text{OPG} S^{0,0,-3}(\Gamma_\theta, S_{++})$.

Proof. For a $\theta' \in [0, \theta[$, take $r = r(\theta')$ such that $A_{DN}$ is well-defined and the operators $S(\lambda)$ and $S'(\lambda)$ are invertible for $\lambda = -\mu^2$, $\mu \in \Gamma_{\theta', r}$. Then (2.17) is solved uniquely by (2.19), and it remains to draw the conclusions for the original problem (2.12). In view of (2.13), (2.14) and (2.19), the solution is:

\begin{align*}
u = v + z = R_Df + K_D\varphi \\
&= R_Df - K_D S^{-1}\Pi_2 \gamma_1 R_Df \\
&= Q_+ f - K_D \gamma_0 Q_+ f - K_D S^{-1}\Pi_2 \gamma_1 Q_+ f + K_D S^{-1}\Pi_2 A_{DN} \gamma_0 Q_+ f.
\end{align*}

This shows (2.35) with

\begin{equation}
S_0 = S^{-1}\Pi_2 A_{DN}, \quad S_1 = -S^{-1}\Pi_2;
\end{equation}

(2.36)

they lie in $\text{OP'} S^{0,0,0}(\Gamma_\theta)$ resp. $\text{OP'} S^{0,0,-1}(\Gamma_\theta)$ by the rules of calculus. The statement on $G$ now follows from the information given before the theorem on $K_D$, $\gamma_0 Q_+$ and $\gamma_1 Q_+$, and the composition rules. □

Remark 2.11. Let us give some sufficient conditions for the validity of Assumption 2.7. Consider, in a local trivialization, a point $(x', \xi')$ with $|\xi'| = 1$ (the result is carried over to general $\xi' \neq 0$ by homogeneity, and for $\xi' = 0$ the assumption is trivially satisfied). Let

\[0 < \lambda_1(x', \xi') \leq \lambda_2(x', \xi') \leq \cdots \leq \lambda_N(x', \xi')\]

be the eigenvalues of the matrix $p^{00}(x', \xi')$, associated with the orthonormal system of eigenvectors $e_1(x', \xi'), \ldots, e_N(x', \xi')$ in $\mathbb{C}^N$, and denote

\[a_i(x', \xi') = \sqrt{\lambda_i(x', \xi')}\]

(all equal to $\sqrt{\epsilon}$, when $p^{00} = cI$). Denote $\Gamma_{\theta, \pm} = \{\mu \in \Gamma_\theta \mid \Im \mu \in \mathbb{R}_\pm\}$. When $\mu$ runs through $\Gamma_{\theta, \pm} \cup \{0\}$, then $(a_1^2 + \mu^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ runs through a convex subset $V_{a_1, \pm}$ of $\Gamma_{\theta, \pm}$ lying to the right of a curve $C_{a_1, \pm}$ passing through $a_1$ on the real axis.

Since $a_j \geq a_1$ for $j \geq 1$, we also have that $(a_j^2 + \mu^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ runs through a convex subset $V_{a_1, \pm}$ when $\mu \in \Gamma_{\theta, \pm} \cup \{0\}$. We denote $V_{a_1, +} \cup V_{a_1, -} = V_{a_1}$. It is important that although $V_{a_1}$ is not in general convex, the $V_{a_1, \pm}$ are so.
Let $\mu \in \Gamma_{\theta,+} \cup \{0\}$. Then for general $v \in \mathbb{C}^N$ with norm 1, decomposed as $v = c_1 e_1 + \cdots + c_N e_N$ with $|c_1|^2 + \cdots + |c_N|^2 = 1$,

$$a^0 v \cdot \bar{v} = (p^0 + \mu^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} v \cdot \bar{v} = \sum_{i,j=1}^N (a_i^2 + \mu^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} e_i \cdot e_j = \sum_{i=1}^N (a_i^2 + \mu^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} |c_i|^2 \in V_{a_1,+},$$

since $V_{a_1,+}$ is convex. There is a similar argument for $\mu \in \Gamma_{\theta,-}$, showing altogether that

\begin{equation}
(2.37) \quad (p^0 + \mu^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} v \cdot \bar{v} \in V_{a_1}, \text{ when } \mu \in \Gamma_0 \cup \{0\}, |v| = 1.
\end{equation}

Now (2.24) is obtained, if at each $(x', \xi')$ with $|\xi'| = 1$,

\begin{equation}
(2.38) \quad |((p^0 + \mu^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \pi^h_2 b^h \pi^h_2 v \cdot \bar{v}| \geq \delta |v|^2, \quad v \in \mathbb{C}^N,
\end{equation}

for some $\delta > 0$. In view of (2.37), this holds if $\pi^h_2 b^h \pi^h_2 v \cdot \bar{v}$ lies in a set in $\mathbb{C}$ with distance $\delta$ from $V_{a_1}$ when $|v| = 1$.

We list some special cases where this holds; here we assume that $\pi^h_2$ is an orthogonal projection.

(1) Let $b^h$ be the principal symbol of a scalar first-order differential operator with real coefficients. Then $b^h$ is purely imaginary and

\begin{equation}
(2.39) \quad \pi^h_2 b^h \pi^h_2 v \cdot \bar{v} = b^h |\pi^h_2 v|^2 \in i\mathbb{R},
\end{equation}

which certainly has positive distance from $V_{a_1}$. More generally, we can take $b^h$ such that $b^h v \cdot \bar{v}$ ranges in the sectors around $i\mathbb{R}$ consisting of complex numbers with argument in $[\theta_1, \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_1[$ or $[\pi + \theta_1, 3\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_1[$ for some $\theta_1 \in ]\theta, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ (allowing also pseudodifferential choices).

(2) Let $b^h = ib_1$, where $b_1$ is the principal symbol of a scalar first-order differential operator with real coefficients. Then $b^h$ is real, and the real number $\pi^h_2 b^h \pi^h_2 v \cdot \bar{v} = b^h |\pi^h_2 v|^2$ has positive distance from $V_{a_1}$ for $|v| = 1$ if

\begin{equation}
(2.40) \quad |b^h| < a_1.
\end{equation}

More generally, we can take $b^h$ real selfadjoint with numerical range in $[-a_1 + \varepsilon, +\infty[$ for some $\varepsilon \in ]0, a_1[$, i.e.,

\begin{equation}
(2.41) \quad b^h v \cdot \bar{v} \geq -a_1 + \varepsilon \text{ for } |v| = 1.
\end{equation}

When $B$ is a differential operator, this in fact requires that $|b^h v \cdot \bar{v}| \leq a_1 - \varepsilon$, since the symbol $b^h$ is odd in $\xi'$. This case seems to have an interest in brane theory according to [Vo1].

(3) Let $r_1 = \text{dist}(V_{a_1}, 0)$. Then it suffices that the norm of $b^h$ is $< r_1$.

Since $R^T_T$ is of order $-2$ and $X$ is compact, the powers $R^m_T$ are trace-class when $m > \frac{n}{2}$. They can be studied by composition or by differentiation, in view of the fact that $\partial^m_\lambda (P_T - \lambda)^{-1} = (m - 1)! (P_T - \lambda)^{-m}$. 

Theorem 2.13. \( (2.45) \)

\[ R_T^m = (Q_T^m)_+ + G^{(m)} = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \partial^{m-1}_\lambda R_T + \frac{1}{(m-1)!} (\partial^{m-1}_\lambda Q)_+ + \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \partial^{m-1}_\lambda G, \]

where \( G^{(m)} = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \partial^{m-1}_\lambda G \) is a singular Green operator of class 0 lying in \( \text{OPG} S_{0,0}^{0,-2m-1}(\Gamma_\theta, S_+). \)

Proof. One proof consists of applying the rules of calculus ([G01], [G02]) to the compositions \((Q_T^m)_+ \) and \((Q_T^m)_+ \) and \((Q_T^m)_+ \). Another proof is to use the exact formula we found in Theorem 2.10, combined with the fact that all the factors have the property that a differentiation with respect to \( \lambda \) lowers the s-index by 2. \( \square \)

Theorem 2.13. Assumptions as in Theorem 2.10.

(i) Let \( \varphi \) be a morphism in \( E \) and let \( m > \frac{n}{2} \). Then \( \varphi R_T^m(\lambda) \) is trace-class and the trace has an expansion for \( |\lambda| \to \infty \) with \( \arg \lambda \in ]\pi - 2\theta, \pi + 2\theta[ \) (uniformly in closed subsectors):

\[ (2.43) \]

\[ \text{Tr}(\varphi R_T^m(\lambda)) \sim \sum_{-n \leq k < 0} \tilde{a}_k(\varphi)(-\lambda)^{-\frac{k}{2} - m} + \sum_{k \geq 0} (\tilde{a}'_k(\varphi) \log(-\lambda) + \tilde{a}''_k(\varphi))(-\lambda)^{-\frac{k}{2} - m}. \]

The coefficients \( \tilde{a}_k \) and \( \tilde{a}'_k \) are locally determined.

(ii) Let \( F \) be a differential operator in \( E \) of order \( m' \) and let \( m > \frac{n + m'}{2} \). Then \( FR_T^m(\lambda) \) is trace-class and the trace has an expansion for \( |\lambda| \to \infty \) with \( \arg \lambda \in ]\pi - 2\theta, \pi + 2\theta[ \) (uniformly in closed subsectors):

\[ (2.35) \]

\[ \text{Tr}(FR_T^m(\lambda)) \sim \sum_{-n \leq k < 0} \tilde{a}_k(F)(-\lambda)^{\frac{m' + k}{2} - m} + \sum_{k \geq 0} (\tilde{a}'_k(F) \log(-\lambda) + \tilde{a}''_k(F))(-\lambda)^{\frac{m' + k}{2} - m}, \]

with locally determined coefficients \( \tilde{a}_k \) and \( \tilde{a}'_k \). If \( m' \) is odd, \( \tilde{a}_{-n} = 0 \).

Here, if \( F \) is tangential (differentiates only with respect to \( x' \) on \( X_e \), the log-coefficients \( \tilde{a}'_k \) with \( 0 \leq k < m' \) vanish, and the \( \tilde{a}''_k \) with \( 0 \leq k < m' \) are locally determined.

Proof. (i) is the special case of (ii) where \( m' = 0 \), so we can treat them at the same time. It is well-known that the “interior” \( \psi \)do term \( FQ_T^m \) produces a series of powers \( \sum_{n=-\infty}^{n=-n} \tilde{c}_k(-\lambda)^{\frac{m' - 2k}{2} - m} \) for \( \lambda \to \infty \) in closed subsectors of \( \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}_+ \), with coefficients determined from the successive homogeneous terms in the symbol; here the terms with \( k - n - m' \) odd vanish since they are produced by terms that are odd in \( \xi \).

Now consider the singular Green term \( FG^{(m)} \). By Corollary 2.12 and the composition rules it lies in \( \text{OPG} S_{0,0}^{0,m'-2m-1}(\Gamma_\theta) \) in general, and in \( \text{OPG} S_{m',0}^{m',0,-2m-1}(\Gamma_\theta) \) if \( F \) is tangential. With a cut-off function \( \chi \) as after (2.31), we have that \( \text{Tr}(FG^{(m)} - \chi FG^{(m)} \chi) \) is \( O(|\mu|^{-M}) \) for \( \mu \to \infty \) in closed subsectors of \( \Gamma_\theta \), all \( M \); this difference does not contribute to the trace expansion, so it suffices to treat \( \chi FG^{(m)} \chi \). This operator can be considered as a singular Green operator on \( X_0 = X' \times \mathbb{R}_+ \), with the same symbol-kernel estimates as indicated above. Now we take the normal trace, obtaining an operator

\[ (2.45) \]

\[ S = \text{tr}_n(\chi FG^{(m)} \chi) \in \text{OP}' S_{0,0}^{0,m'-2m}(\Gamma_\theta) \subset \text{OP}' S_{m',0}^{m',0,-2m-1}(\Gamma_\theta) \cap \text{OP} S_{m',0}^{m',0,-2m-1}(\Gamma_\theta) \]
by \((2.29)\) and \((2.1)\). If \(F\) is tangential, the last indication is replaced by \(\text{OP}'(S^{m'-2m,0,0}(\Gamma_\theta)) \cap S^{m',-2m,0}(\Gamma_\theta))\).

Here we apply [GS95, Th. 1.2]. It is an important point in that theorem that one gets a sum of two expansions

\[
\sum_{j \geq 0} c_j \mu^{M_0-j} + \sum_{k \geq 0} (c'_k \log \mu + c''_k) \mu^{M_1-k},
\]

where \(M_0\) equals the dimension (here \((n-1)\) plus the order of the operator (here \(m'-2m\)), and \(M_1\) equals the lowest \(d\)-index associated with the operator. The coefficients \(c_j\) and \(c'_k\) are local (each stems from a specific homogeneous term in the symbol), whereas the \(c''_k\) are global in the sense that they depend on the full structure. So in the application to \(S\), the first series begins with a term \(c\mu^{n-1+m'-2m}\), and the second series begins with a term \(c' \log \mu + c''\mu^{m'-2m}\) for general \(F\), \(c' \log \mu + c''\mu^{-2m}\) for tangential \(F\). Adding the expansions and inserting \(\mu = (-\lambda)^{\frac{1}{2}}\), we find the expansion \((2.35)\) ff. after an adjustment of the indexation. 

\[
\square
\]

**Remark 2.14.** One has in particular that when all the occurring operators are strongly polyhomogeneous, there is only the first expansion in \((2.46)\), no logarithmic or global terms. This applies to the special case where \(\Pi_1\) is a morphism in \(E'\) and \(B\) is a differential operator; then

\[
\text{Tr}\left(F R_T^m(\lambda)\right) \sim \sum_{k \geq -n} \tilde{a}_k(F)(-\lambda)^{m'-k-1}.\]

3. Heat operators and power operators.

The heat operator associated with \(P_T\) is the solution operator \(u_0(x) \mapsto u(x,t) = e^{-tP_T}u_0\) for the problem

\[
\begin{align*}
\partial_t u + Pu &= 0 \text{ on } X \times \mathbb{R}_+, \\
\Pi_1 \gamma_0 u &= 0 \text{ on } X' \times \mathbb{R}_+, \\
\Pi_2 (\gamma_1 u + B \gamma_0 u) &= 0 \text{ on } X' \times \mathbb{R}_+, \\
u|_{t=0} &= u_0 \text{ on } X.
\end{align*}
\]

When \(\theta > \frac{\pi}{4}\) in the above constructions, the heat operator can be defined from the resolvent powers or derivatives (recall \((2.42)\)) by the formula

\[
e^{-tP_T} = t^{-m} e^{\frac{i}{2\pi} \int_{C'} e^{-t\lambda} \partial_{\lambda}^m (P_T - \lambda)^{-1} d\lambda};
\]

here \(C'\) is a positively oriented curve in \(C\) going around the spectrum (like the boundary of \(\Sigma_{\delta,R}\) in \((1.9)\) with \(\delta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]\); one can take \(\delta = \pi - 2\theta'\) for a \(\theta' \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \theta\right]\).

One could construct the heat operator directly instead of passing via the resolvent as we did above; one advantage of our approach is that we can compose our \(\lambda\)-dependent operators pointwise in \(\lambda\), whereas calculations with respect to the time-variable \(t\) need convolutions. (The passage from the \(\lambda\)-framework to the \(t\)-framework is essentially an
inverse Laplace transformation; here products are turned into convolutions, as is usual for such integral transforms.

As shown e.g. in [GS96] (or see Sect. 2 of [G97]), the transition formula likewise applies to the trace expansions, carrying the expansions in Theorem 2.13 over to heat trace expansions with logarithms. In the resulting statement, we repeat our hypotheses for the convenience of the reader:

**Corollary 3.1.** Let $P_T$ be the realization of $P$ defined by the boundary condition (1.3); let Assumptions 1.1 and 2.4 hold, and let Assumption 2.7 hold with $\theta > \frac{\pi}{4}$. Then the heat operator $e^{-tP_T}$ is well-defined and its trace has the asymptotic expansion for $t \to 0^+$, for any morphism $\varphi$ in $E$:

\[
\text{Tr}(\varphi e^{-tP_T}) \sim \sum_{-n \leq k < 0} a_k(\varphi)t^k + \sum_{k \geq 0} (-a'_k(\varphi) \log t + a''_k(\varphi))t^k.
\]

The coefficients $a_k$ and $a'_k$ are locally determined.

Moreover, when $F$ is a differential operator in $E$ of order $m'$ there is a trace expansion for $t \to 0^+$:

\[
\text{Tr}(Fe^{-tP_T}) \sim \sum_{-n \leq k < 0} a_k(F)t^{\frac{k-m'}{2}} + \sum_{k \geq 0} (-a'_k(F) \log t + a''_k(F))t^{\frac{k-m'}{2}},
\]

the coefficients $a_k$ and $a'_k$ being locally determined. If $m'$ is odd, $a_{-n} = 0$.

Here, if $F$ is tangential on $X_c$, the log-coefficients $a'_k$ with $0 \leq k < m'$ vanish, and the $a''_k$ with $0 \leq k < m'$ are locally determined.

The coefficients $a_k, a'_k, a''_k$ are related to the coefficients $\tilde{a}_k, \tilde{a}'_k, \tilde{a}''_k$ in Theorem 2.13 by universal nonzero proportionality factors; in particular,

\[
a'_0(F) = \tilde{a}'_0(F) \text{ and } a''_0(F) = \tilde{a}''_0(F).
\]

Observe that as in Remark 2.14, the expansion simplifies to

\[
\text{Tr}(Fe^{-tP_T}) \sim \sum_{k \geq -n} a_k(F)t^{\frac{k-m'}{2}},
\]

when $\Pi_1$ is a morphism and $B$ is a differential operator.

The power function $FP_T^{-s}$ (defined as 0 on the nullspace of $P_T$) is derived from the resolvent by the formula

\[
P_T^{-s} = \frac{i}{2\pi i(s-1) \ldots (s-m)} \int_C \lambda^{m-s} \partial^m_\lambda (P_T - \lambda)^{-1} d\lambda,
\]

where $C$ is a curve in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}_-$ around the nonzero spectrum; here we do not need the extra hypothesis $\theta > \frac{\pi}{4}$. (Further details on transition formulas are found e.g. in [GS96] or [G97].)
Then one can also deduce from Theorem 2.13 that there is the following pole structure of the zeta function \( \zeta(F, P_T, s) = \text{Tr}(FP_T^{-s}) \) for \( s \in \mathbb{C} \):

\[
\Gamma(s) \text{Tr}(\varphi P_T^{-s}) \sim \sum_{-n \leq k < 0} \frac{a_k(\varphi)}{s + \frac{k}{2}} - \frac{\text{Tr} \varphi \Pi_0(P_T)}{s} + \sum_{k \geq 0} \left( \frac{a_k'(\varphi)}{(s + k/2)^2} + \frac{a_k''(\varphi)}{s + k/2} \right),
\]

(3.9) \( \Gamma(s) \text{Tr}(FP_T^{-s}) \sim \sum_{-n \leq k < 0} \frac{a_k(F)}{s + \frac{k-m'}{2}} - \frac{\text{Tr} F \Pi_0(P_T)}{s} + \sum_{k \geq 0} \left( \frac{a_k'(F)}{(s + k-m'/2)^2} + \frac{a_k''(F)}{s + k-m'/2} \right);
\]

(3.10)

here \( a_k, a_k' \) and \( a_k'' \) are derived from \( \tilde{a}_k, \tilde{a}_k' \) and \( \tilde{a}_k'' \) by the same universal formulas as in Corollary 3.1. In particular, (3.6) holds.

Consider the case where \( F \) is a first-order operator \( D_1 \) with the structure \( D_1 = \psi(\partial_{x_n} + B_1) \) on \( X' \) for some morphism \( \psi \). Here we get the generalized eta-function \( \text{Tr}(D_1 P_T^{-s}) \), which has the pole structure

\[
\Gamma(s) \text{Tr}(D_1 P_T^{-s}) \sim \sum_{-n \leq k < 0} \frac{a_k(D_1)}{s + \frac{k-1}{2}} - \frac{\text{Tr} D_1 \Pi_0(P_T)}{s} + \sum_{k \geq 0} \left( \frac{a_k'(D_1)}{(s + \frac{k-1}{2})^2} + \frac{a_k''(D_1)}{s + \frac{k-1}{2}} \right).
\]

(3.11)

With \( s = \frac{s' + 1}{2} \) this takes the more customary form

\[
\text{Tr}(D_1 P_T^{-\frac{s' + 1}{2}}) \sim \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{s' + 1}{2})} \left( \sum_{-n \leq k < 0} \frac{2a_k(D_1)}{s' + k} - \frac{2 \text{Tr} D_1 \Pi_0(P_T)}{s' + 1} \right.
\]

\[
+ \sum_{k \geq 0} \left( \frac{4a_k'(D_1)}{(s' + k)^2} + \frac{2a_k''(D_1)}{s' + k} \right)
\]

(3.12)

Note that since \( \Gamma(\frac{s' + 1}{2})^{-1} \) is regular at \( s' = 0 \), this function in general has a double pole at \( s' = 0 \). Moreover, \( a_{-n}(D_1) = 0 \) since the principal interior symbol is odd in \( \xi \).

4. The first log-term and nonlocal term.

The hypotheses of Theorem 2.10 are assumed throughout this section.

It is important to investigate whether the first log-term \( a'_0 \) in (3.4), resp. \( \tilde{a}'_0 \) in (2.43) vanishes, equivalently (cf. (3.9)) whether the zeta function \( \zeta(\varphi, P_T, s) \) is regular at \( s = 0 \). The values of \( \tilde{a}_0'' \) and \( a_0'' \) are of great interest too, and similar questions can be asked with \( \varphi \) replaced by \( F \), in particular, (3.12).

In view of (3.6), we can interchange \( \tilde{a}_0(F) \) and \( \tilde{a}_0''(F) \) freely with \( a_0(F) \) resp. \( a_0''(F) \).

The coefficient \( a'_0 \) is known to vanish in the Atiyah-Patodi-Singer case described in Example 1.2, where \( \Pi_1 = \Pi_\geq, B = A_1(0) \) and \( \varphi = I \), by a slightly tricky argument ([G92] proved it using [APS75]; see also [GS96, pf. of Cor. 2.3]). It also vanishes in cases of local boundary conditions, as mentioned in Remark 2.14.

As indicated in the proof of Theorem 2.13, the first power where log-terms and global coefficients appear is determined from the possible values of \( d \), the second upper index in the symbol spaces \( S^{m,d,0} \) that the normal trace of the singular Green operator belongs to. Consider first the case where \( F = \varphi \), a morphism in \( E \) (taken to be constant in \( x_n \) on \( X_e \)). Then Theorem 2.13 tells us that the index \( d \) can be taken equal to \(-2m\). We shall in the following strive to isolate the part of \( G^{(m)} \) that contributes nontrivially to the first log-term and global term, in a way that gives information on the value.
Theorem 4.1. Let \( \varphi \) be a morphism in \( E \), independent of \( x_n \) on \( X_c \) (its restriction to \( X' \) likewise denoted \( \varphi \)). Consider \( \chi \varphi G^{(m)} \chi \) (cf. Theorem 2.13) as an operator on \( X'_+ = X' \times \mathbb{R}_+ \). With the notation introduced around (2.32), we have that

\[
\chi \varphi G^{(m)} \chi = \frac{\partial^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} \varphi \Pi_2 K_A^2 T_A + G_1 + G_2,
\]

\[
\text{tr}_n(\chi \varphi G^{(m)} \chi) = \frac{\partial^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} \chi \varphi \Pi_2 \mathcal{A}^{-2} + S_1 + S_2,
\]

where \( G_1 \) is a strongly polyhomogeneous singular Green operator of degree \(-2m - 1\), \( G_2 \in \text{OPG} S^{0,0,-2-2m}(\Gamma_\theta, S_{++}), S_1 \) is a strongly polyhomogeneous \( \psi \)do in \( E' \) of degree \(-2m\), and \( S_2 \in \text{OP} S^{1,0,-1-2m}(\Gamma_\theta) \).

Proof. By Theorem 2.10 and (2.42), we have that

\[
\chi \varphi G^{(m)} \chi = -\frac{\partial^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} \chi \varphi K_D \gamma_0 Q_+ + \frac{\partial^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} \chi \varphi K_D [S_0 \gamma_0 + S_1 \gamma_1] Q_+ + \chi.
\]

The first term is a \( G_1 \). For the second term, we first note that, since \( (1 - \chi) \partial x^r K_A \) and \( \partial x^r T_A (1 - \chi) \) are smoothing and \( O(|\mu|^{-M}) \) in closed subsectors of \( \Gamma \) for all \( M \) (cf. e.g. [G01, Lemma 7.1]),

\[
\begin{align*}
\partial x^r K_D &- \partial x^r K_A \in \text{OPK} S^{0,0,-2-2r}(\Gamma, S_+), \\
\partial x^r \gamma_0 Q_+ - \partial x^r \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{A}^{-1} T_A &\in \text{OPT} S^{0,0,-3-2r}(\Gamma, S_+), \\
\partial x^r \gamma_1 Q_+ - \partial x^r \frac{1}{2} T_A &\in \text{OPT} S^{0,0,-2-2r}(\Gamma, S_+),
\end{align*}
\]

in view of the information around (2.32)–(2.34). Thus, using the formulas for \( S_0, S_1 \) and \( S \) and replacing \( A_{DN} \) by \(-\mathcal{A}\),

\[
\chi \varphi G^{(m)} \chi = \frac{\partial^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} \chi \varphi K_A S^{-1} \Pi_2 [(-\mathcal{A}) \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{A}^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} T_A] + G_1 + G_2',
\]

\[
= -\frac{\partial^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} \chi \varphi K_A (-\mathcal{A} + \Pi_2 B \Pi_2)^{-1} \Pi_2 T_A + G_1 + G_2'',
\]

where \( G'_2 \) and \( G''_2 \) are in \( \text{OPG} S^{0,0,-2-2m}(\Gamma_\theta, S_{++}) \). We have furthermore:

\[
(-\mathcal{A} + \Pi_2 B \Pi_2)^{-1} = -\mathcal{A}^{-1} \Pi_2 + (-\mathcal{A} + \Pi_2 B \Pi_2)^{-1} \Pi_2 B \Pi_2 \mathcal{A}^{-1} \Pi_2.
\]

Here \( \partial A^{m-1} \) of \( \mathcal{A}^{-1} \Pi_2 \) is in \( \text{OP}^0 S^{0,0,1-2m}(\Gamma) \). Since \( \partial A^r (-\mathcal{A} + \Pi_2 B \Pi_2)^{-1} \) is in \( \text{OP}^0 S^{0,0,1-2r}(\Gamma_\theta) \), \( \Pi_2 B \Pi_2 \in \text{OP}^0 S^{1,0,0}(\Gamma) \) and \( \partial A^r \mathcal{A}^{-1} \Pi_2 \in \text{OP}^0 S^{0,0,1-2r}(\Gamma) \), \( \partial A^{m-1} \) of the last term is in \( \text{OP}^0 S^{0,0,-2m}(\Gamma_\theta) \). Thus, if we use Proposition 2.5 to replace \( \partial A^r \mathcal{A}^{-1} \Pi_2 \) by \( \partial A^r \Pi_2 \mathcal{A}^{-1} \), we can write

\[
\chi \varphi G^{(m)} \chi = \frac{\partial^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} \varphi K_A \Pi_2 \mathcal{A}^{-1} T_A + G_1 + G''_2,''
\]

with \( G''_2 \) like \( G_2 \) in the theorem. Note that \( B \) has disappeared from the main term!

It will be convenient to do one more commutation, placing \( \Pi_2 \) in front of the Poisson operator \( K_A \), which likewise gives an error like \( G_2 \). For this we use that \( e^{-x_n \mathcal{A}} = \text{OPK}_n ((\mathcal{A} + i \xi_n)^{-1}) \) in the complex formulation. Here \([(\mathcal{A} + i \xi_n)^{-1}, \Pi_2] =
where the local contributions are defined from $P$ again with $G$ like $G_2$. This shows the first formula in (4.1).

The last commutation in the proof is not needed when $\varphi = I$, for then we can instead use circular permutation in the treatment of $\frac{\partial^{m-1}}{(m-1)!}K_\mathfrak{A}^T_\mathfrak{A}$:

\begin{equation}
\text{Tr}_X^{(\mathfrak{A})}(\frac{\partial^{m-1}}{(m-1)!}K_\mathfrak{A}^T_\mathfrak{A}) = \text{Tr}_X^{(\mathfrak{A})}(\frac{\partial^{m-1}}{(m-1)!}K_\mathfrak{A}^T_\mathfrak{A}),
\end{equation}

since $T_\mathfrak{A}K_\mathfrak{A} = (2\mathfrak{A})^{-1}$.

Observe that

\begin{equation}
\varphi_2\partial^{m-1}(\mathfrak{A}^{-2}) = \varphi_2\partial^{m-1}(P' - \lambda)^{-1};
\end{equation}

it lies in OP' $S^{0,0,2}(\Gamma)$. Let us list the three trace expansions connected with this operator family (which follow from [GS95, Th. 2.7]):

\begin{equation}
\text{Tr}_X^{(\mathfrak{A})}(\frac{\partial^{m-1}}{(m-1)!}(P' - \lambda)^{-1}) \sim \sum_{k \geq 0} \tilde{c}(\varphi)(-\lambda)^{-\frac{k}{2}-m} + \sum_{l \geq 0} \left(\tilde{c}'(\varphi)\log(-\lambda) + \tilde{c}''(\varphi)(-\lambda)^{-l-m};
\right)
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
\text{Tr}_X^{(\mathfrak{A})}(\frac{1}{2}\varphi_2 e^{-tP'}) \sim \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{c_k(\varphi)t^k}{k!} + \sum_{l \geq 0} (-c'_2(\varphi)\log t + c''_2(\varphi))t^l,
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
\Gamma(s)\text{Tr}_X^{(\mathfrak{A})}(\frac{1}{2}\varphi_2 s(P' - s)^{-1}) \sim \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{c_k(\varphi)}{k!} - \frac{\text{Tr}[\frac{1}{2}\varphi_2 ^2 \Pi_0(P')]}{s} \frac{1}{(s + l)^2} + \frac{c''_2(\varphi)}{2(s + l)}.
\end{equation}

again with $c'_0(\varphi) = \tilde{c}'_0(\varphi)$, $c''_0(\varphi) = \tilde{c}''_0(\varphi)$.

**Theorem 4.2.** Let $\varphi$ be as in Theorem 4.1. In a comparison of (2.43) with the trace expansion of $\frac{1}{2}\varphi_2 \partial^{m-1}(P' - \lambda)^{-1}$ in (4.8), we have that

\begin{equation}
\tilde{a}'_0(\varphi) = \tilde{c}'_0(\varphi),
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
\tilde{a}''_0(\varphi) = \tilde{c}''_0(\varphi) + \text{local contributions},
\end{equation}

where the local contributions are defined from $P$ (at $X'$), $\varphi$ and the strictly homogeneous terms in the symbol of $\Pi_2$ of orders $\{0, -1, \ldots, 1 - n\}$. 
In particular, \( a'_0(\varphi) \) equals the residue \( c'_0(\varphi) \) at 0 of the zeta function \( \zeta(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \Pi_2, P', s) = \text{Tr}_{X'}(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \Pi_2(P')^{-s}) \), also identifiable with the non-commutative residue of \( \frac{1}{2} \varphi \Pi_2 \) times \( \frac{1}{2} \):

\[
(4.10) \quad a'_0(\varphi) = a'_0(\varphi) = \text{Res}_{s=0} \text{Tr}(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \Pi_2(P')^{-s}) = \frac{1}{4} \text{res}(\varphi \Pi_2).
\]

Moreover, when \( \theta > \frac{n}{3} \), \( a'_0(\varphi) \) in (3.4) equals the coefficient \( c'_0(\varphi) \) of \( \log t \) in the trace expansion of \( \frac{1}{2} \varphi \Pi_2 e^{-tP'} \) in (4.8).

**Proof.** As noted in Theorem 2.13, the part \( (4.13) \)

\[
(4.12) \quad Q \text{ can be given a sense (the trace Tr is defined as a meromorphic extension from large Re } s \text{ to } C, Q \text{ is an auxiliary invertible elliptic } \psi \text{do of positive order, } \text{tr}_{X'} \text{ is the fiber trace, and subscript } 1 - n \text{ indicates the term of degree } 1 - n = - \dim X' \text{ in the symbol); the functional res vanishes on commutators.}
\]

If \( P' \) is invertible, the last equality sign in (4.10) follows directly by taking \( Q = P' \). If \( P' \) is not invertible but has a (necessarily finite dimensional) nullspace \( V_0(P') \), we use that \( (P')^{-s} \) is defined to be 0 on that nullspace, and that a replacement of \( P' \) by the invertible operator

\[
(4.12) \quad Q = P' + \Pi_0(P')
\]

in (4.8) leaves the coefficient \( c'_0(\varphi) \) invariant (whereas \( c''_0(\varphi) \) is changed). \( \square \)

These formulas have consequences for the original Atiyah-Patodi-Singer problem, that we take up in Section 5. Let us also observe:

**Theorem 4.3.** Let \( D_1 \) be a first-order differential operator on \( X \), of the form \( D_1 = \psi(\partial_{x_n} + B_1) \) on \( X_c \), where \( B_1 \) is tangential and \( \psi \) is a morphism independent of \( x_n \). Then

\[
\chi D_1 G^{(m)} \chi = -\psi \Pi_2 \frac{\partial^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} K_2 T_m + G'_1 + G'_2,
\]

\[
\text{tr}_n(\chi D_1 G^{(m)} \chi) = -\frac{1}{2} \psi \Pi_2 \frac{\partial^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} K_2^{-1} + S'_1 + S'_2,
\]

where \( G'_1 \) is a strongly polyhomogeneous singular Green operator of degree \(-2m\), \( G'_2 \) is a strongly polyhomogeneous \( \psi \text{do in } E' \) of degree \(-2m+1\).
and $\mathcal{S}_2 \in \text{OP}' S^{1,0,-2m}(\Gamma_0)$. Here $-\frac{1}{2}\psi\Pi_2 \frac{\partial^{n-1}}{(m-1)!} \mathfrak{A}^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2}\psi\Pi_2 \frac{\partial^{n-1}}{(m-1)!} (P' - \lambda)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ has a trace expansion:

$$
-\text{Tr}_{X'} \left( \frac{1}{2}\psi\Pi_2 \frac{\partial^{n-1}}{(m-1)!} (P' - \lambda)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \sim \sum_{k \geq n-1} \tilde{d}_k(\psi)(-\lambda)^{\frac{1-k}{2} - m} + \sum_{k \geq 0} (\tilde{d}_k''(\psi)) (-\lambda)^{\frac{1-k}{2} - m},
$$

(4.14)

where the $\tilde{d}_k'$ and $\tilde{d}_k''$ are zero for $k$ odd. Hence in a comparison of (2.35) for $F = D_1$ with (4.13), we have that

$$
\begin{align*}
\tilde{a}_0'(D_1) &= \tilde{d}_0(\psi), \\
\tilde{a}_0''(D_1) &= \tilde{d}_0''(\psi) + \text{local contributions},
\end{align*}
$$

(4.15)

where the local contributions are defined from $P$ and $D_1$ (at $X'$), $\psi$ and the strictly homogeneous terms in the symbol of $\Pi_2$ of orders $\{0, -1, \ldots, 1 - n\}$.

(The same formulas hold for $a_0'(D_1)$ resp. $a_0''(D_1)$.)

The coefficient $\tilde{d}_0'(\psi)$ is proportional to the noncommutative residue of $\psi\Pi_2$:

$$
\tilde{d}_0'(\psi) = \alpha \text{res}(\psi\Pi_2),
$$

(4.16)

for some nonzero constant $\alpha$ depending only on $m$ and the dimension.

Proof. (4.13) follows from (4.1), when we use that the tangential operator $B_1$ lifts the first upper index in our symbol classes by 1, $\partial x_n e^{-x_n \mathfrak{A}} = -\mathfrak{A} e^{-x_n \mathfrak{A}}$, and $[D_1, \chi]$ is supported away from $x_n = 0$. Now (4.14) holds by application of [GS95, Th. 2.1] (with $\mu^2 = -\lambda$ as usual); the more precise information that the log-terms and nonlocal terms only occur for even $k$—which is not needed for our main purposes here—follows from [GH02] (or from an analysis as in [G02, Th. 5.2]). Since $\mathcal{S}_2'$ produces only local power terms, and the logarithmic and global terms for $\mathcal{S}_2'$ begin with the power $-m$, the result (4.15) on the zero'th coefficients follows.

For (4.16) one applies an analysis as in [G02, proof of Th. 5.2] to (4.14). We have that

$$
\frac{\partial^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} (P' - \lambda)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = c_m (P' - \lambda)^{-\frac{1}{2} - m} = (-\lambda)^{-\frac{1}{2} - m} (\varrho P' + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2} - m}, \quad \varrho = -\lambda^{-1}.
$$

(4.17)

Now

$$
\psi\Pi_2 (\varrho P' + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2} - m} \sim \sum_{j \geq 0} (-\varrho^{-m})^j \psi \Pi_2 (P')^j
$$

(4.18)

similarly to [G02, (5.6)], and the subsequent analysis there gives that the first log-term comes from the term with $j = 0$ and equals

$$
\begin{align*}
c \int_{X'} \int_{|\xi'|=1} (\text{tr}[\psi(x') \Pi_2(x', \xi')])_{1-n} d\sigma(\xi') = c' \text{res}(\psi\Pi_2),
\end{align*}
$$

(4.19)

with nonzero universal constants $c$ and $c'$. $\square$

The result has an interest for the analysis of the eta function associated with the APS-problem, which we take up in Section 5.
Remark 4.4. Let us comment on what is meant by “local contributions” in (4.9) and (4.15). It is taken in a rather strict sense, based on the derivation of asymptotic formulas in [GS95, Th. 2.1] (also recalled in [G02, Th. 2.10]). The local contributions at a certain index $k$ come from the homogeneous symbol terms with the degree that matches the index.

Since $\varphi R_{mT} = \varphi Q^m_T + \varphi G(m)$ is of order $-2m$, local contributions at $k = 0$ (in (4.9)) come from terms of homogeneity degree $-2m - n$ in $(\xi, \mu)$ in the symbol of $\varphi Q^m$ and terms of homogeneity degree $-2m - n + 1$ in $(\xi', \mu)$ in the symbol of $\text{tr}_n \varphi G(m)$, in local trivializations.

Since $D_{1R}^m = D_{1Q}^m + D_{1G}^m$ is of order $-2m + 1$, local contributions at $k = 0$ (in (4.15)) come from terms of homogeneity degree $-2m + 1 - n$ in $(\xi, \mu)$ in the symbol of $D_{1Q}^m$ and terms of homogeneity degree $-2m - n + 2$ in $(\xi', \mu)$ in the symbol of $\text{tr}_n D_{1G}^m$, in local trivializations.

These contributions can be traced back to the symbols of $\varphi$ and $P$, resp. $\psi$, $P$ and $D_1$ at $x_n = 0$, and the $x_n$-derivatives up to order $n$ at $x_n = 0$ of the symbol of $P$ (resp. $P$ and $D_1$), together with the first $n$ homogeneous terms (down to order $1 - n$) in the symbol of $\Pi_2$ (or $\Pi_1$).

In many cases one can show that the first log-coefficient vanishes and get some information on the nonlocal content of the coefficient behind it.

We first observe:

**Theorem 4.5.** We always have that $a_0'(I) = 0$. Moreover, $a_0'(\varphi) = 0$ if $\varphi \Pi_2$ is a projection, and $a_0'(D_1) = 0$ if $\psi \Pi_2$ is a projection.

**Proof.** This follows from the fact, observed already by Wodzicki in [W84], [W84′], that when $\Pi$ is a $\psi$do projection, then $\text{res}(\Pi) = 0$. The three statements in the theorem follow by applying this to the formulas shown above:

\[
\begin{align*}
a_0'(I) &= c_0'(I) = \frac{1}{4} \text{res}(\Pi_2), \\
a_0'(\varphi) &= c_0'(\varphi) = \frac{1}{4} \text{res}(\varphi \Pi_2), \\
a_0'(D_1) &= d_0'(\psi) = \alpha \text{res}(\psi \Pi_2);
\end{align*}
\]

they give 0 when the operator to which res is applied is a projection. □

Other systematic results can be obtained when $\Pi_1$ is a spectral projection or a suitable perturbation of such an operator.

**Definition 4.6.** A pseudodifferential orthogonal projection $\Pi$ in $L_2(E')$ will be said to be a spectral projection associated with $C$, when $C$ is a selfadjoint first-order elliptic classical $\psi$do in $E'$ and $\Pi$ satisfies

\[
\Pi = \Pi_{>}(C) + \Pi_{\leq 0}(C),
\]

where $\Pi_{>}(C)$ is the orthogonal projection onto the positive eigenpace of $C$ and $\Pi_{\leq 0}(C)$ is the orthogonal projection onto a subspace $V_0'$ of $V_0(C)$ (the nullspace of $C$). We denote $V_0(C) \ominus V_0' = V_0''$.

It is shown below in Proposition 4.8 that for any orthogonal $\psi$do projection $\Pi$ there exists an invertible $C$ such that $\Pi = \Pi_{>}(C)$.

A particular result is the following:
Theorem 4.7. Let
\begin{equation}
\Pi_1 = \Pi > (C) + S,
\end{equation}
where $C$ is a selfadjoint elliptic differential operator of order 1 and $S$ is a $\psi$do of order $\leq -n$. If $n$ is odd, then $\text{res}(\varphi \Pi_2)$ and $\text{res}(\psi \Pi_2)$ are zero and hence $\tilde{a}_0'(\varphi)$ and $\tilde{a}_0'(D_1)$ in (4.9), (4.15) are zero.

Proof. We have that $\varphi \Pi_2 = \varphi \Pi \leq (C) - \varphi S$, where
\begin{equation}
\Pi \leq (C) = \frac{|C| - C}{2|C|} + \Pi_0(C) = \frac{1}{2} (I - \frac{C}{|C|} + \Pi_0(C)), \text{ with } C' = C + \Pi_0(C).
\end{equation}
Here $\frac{1}{2} \varphi$, $\varphi \Pi_0$ and $\varphi S$ have residue 0, since they have no $1-n$-degree term in the symbol. The symbol of $\frac{C}{|C|}$ has even-odd parity (the terms of even degree of homogeneity order are odd in $\xi'$ and vice versa; more on such symbols e.g. in [G02, Sect. 5]), and so does the symbol composed with $\varphi$. Thus, when the interior dimension $n$ is odd, the term of order $1-n$ in the symbol is odd in $\xi'$, so the integration with respect to $\xi'$ in (4.11) gives zero. □

Before considering the more delicate results on the term $\tilde{a}_0''$, we include some words about $\psi$do projections.

Proposition 4.8.
(i) When $\Pi$ is a $\psi$do projection in $L_2(E')$, then
\begin{equation}
\Pi_{\text{ort}} = \Pi \Pi^* [\Pi \Pi^* + (I - \Pi^*)(I - \Pi)]^{-1}
\end{equation}
is an orthogonal $\psi$do projection with the same range. Moreover,
\begin{equation}
R = \Pi + (I - \Pi_{\text{ort}})(I - \Pi)
\end{equation}
is an invertible elliptic zero-order $\psi$do (with inverse $\Pi_{\text{ort}} + (I - \Pi)(I - \Pi_{\text{ort}})$) such that
\begin{equation}
\Pi_{\text{ort}} = R \Pi R^{-1}.
\end{equation}
(ii) Let $\Pi$ be an orthogonal $\psi$do projection in $L_2(E')$. There exists a selfadjoint invertible elliptic $\psi$do $C$ of order 1 in $E'$ such that $\Pi = \Pi > (C)$.

Proof. (i). The formula (4.24) is known from Birman and Solomyak [BS82], details of verification can also be found in Booss-Bavnbek and Wojciechowski [BW93, Lemma 12.8]. The statements on $R$ are easily checked.

(ii). If the principal symbol $\pi^0$ equals the identity or 0, we are in a trivial case, so let us assume that $\pi^0 \neq I$ and 0; then $\Pi$ and $\Pi^\perp$ both have infinite dimensional range. Let $C_1$ be a selfadjoint positive first-order elliptic $\psi$do with scalar principal symbol $c_1^0(x', \xi')$ (e.g. $= |\xi'|$). Let
\begin{equation}
C' = \Pi C_1 \Pi - \Pi^\perp C_1 \Pi^\perp.
\end{equation}
$C'$ is a $\psi$do of order 1 with principal symbol
\begin{equation}
c^0 = \pi^0 c_1^0 \pi^0 - (I - \pi^0) c_1^0 (I - \pi^0) = (2\pi^0 - I) c_1^0,
\end{equation}
which is invertible since $2\pi^0 - I$ and $c^0_1$ are so. Clearly, $C'$ is selfadjoint, and $\Pi C_1 \Pi \geq 0$, $\Pi \perp C_1 \Pi \perp \geq 0$ in view of the positivity of $C_1$. Moreover, $\Pi$ commutes with $C'$.

Since $C'$ is selfadjoint elliptic, it has a spectral decomposition in smooth orthogonal finite dimensional eigenspaces $V_k$ with mutually distinct eigenvalues $\lambda_k$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, such that $\lambda_k < 0$ for $k < 0$, $\lambda_k > 0$ for $k > 0$, $\lambda_0 = 0$ ($V_0$ may be 0). The positive resp. negative eigenspace of $C'$ is $V_> = \oplus_{k>0} V_k$ resp. $V_< = \oplus_{k<0} V_k$. The eigenspaces are invariant under $\Pi$: For $u_k \in V_k$,

$$C' \Pi u_k = \Pi C' u_k = \Pi \lambda_k u_k = \lambda_k \Pi u_k;$$

hence $\Pi u_k \in V_k$. Now if $u_k \in V_k \setminus \{0\}$ with $k < 0$, then $\Pi u_k$ must be zero, for otherwise

$$(C' \Pi u_k, \Pi u_k) = \lambda_k \|\Pi u_k\|^2 < 0,$$

in contrast with

$$(C' \Pi u_k, \Pi u_k) = (\Pi C_1 \Pi u_k, \Pi u_k) = (C_1 \Pi u_k, \Pi u_k) \geq c \|\Pi u_k\|^2 > 0;$$

here $c > 0$ is the lower bound of $C_1$. Thus $V_< \subset R(\Pi \perp)$. Similarly, $V_> \subset R(\Pi)$.

Finally, let $\Pi_{0+}$ be the orthogonal projection onto $\Pi V_0$, let $\Pi_{0-}$ be the orthogonal projection onto $\Pi \perp V_0$ (note that $V_0 = \Pi V_0 \oplus \Pi \perp V_0$ since $\Pi V_0 \subset V_0$), and set

$$C = C' + \Pi_{0+} - \Pi_{0-};$$

it is injective. Then $V_>(C) = V_>(C') \oplus \Pi V_0 \subset R(\Pi)$ and $V_<(C) = V_<(C') \oplus \Pi \perp V_0 \subset R(\Pi \perp)$, so since they are complementing subspaces, they equal $R(\Pi)$ resp. $R(\Pi \perp)$, and $C$ is as asserted. $\square$

Parts of the above proof details are given in Brüning and Lesch [BL99, Lemma 2.6]. They can be used to show the fact that $\text{res}(\Pi) = 0$ for any pseudo projection, that we used above in Theorem 4.5. In fact, with the notation of the proposition, we have since $\text{res}$ vanishes on commutators,

$$(4.27) \quad \text{res}(\Pi) = \text{res}(R^{-1} \Pi_{\text{ort}} R) = \text{res}(\Pi_{\text{ort}}) = \text{res}(\Pi)(C)) = \frac{1}{2} \text{res}(I + C|C|^{-1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \text{res}(C|C|^{-1}) = \frac{1}{2} \text{Res}_{s=0} \text{Tr}(C|C|^{-s-1}) = \frac{1}{2} \text{Res}_{s=0} \eta(C, s) = 0,$$

where the last equality follows from the vanishing of the eta residue of $C$ shown by Atiyah, Patodi and Singer [APS76] (odd dimensions) and Gilkey [Gi81]. (The relation between the vanishing of the noncommutative residue on projections, and the vanishing of eta residues, enters also in [W84].)

**Theorem 4.9.** Let $\Pi_1$ be an orthogonal pseudodifferential projection, and let $C$ be a first-order selfadjoint elliptic pseudo such that $\Pi_1 = \Pi_>(C) + \Pi V_0^*$ as in Definition 4.6. Then

$$(4.28) \quad \Pi_2(P' - \lambda)^{-m} - \Pi_2(C^2 - \lambda)^{-m} \in \text{OP}' S^{2.0, -2m-2}(\Gamma).$$

The power function $\frac{1}{2} \Pi_2(C^2)^{-s}$ corresponding to $\frac{1}{2} \Pi_2(C^2 - \lambda)^{-m}$ (cf. (3.8)) satisfies

$$(4.29) \quad \frac{1}{2} \Pi_2(C^2)^{-s} = \frac{1}{4}((C^2)^{-s} - C|C|^{-2s-1}),$$

$$\text{Tr}[[\frac{1}{2} \Pi_2(C^2)^{-s}] = \frac{1}{4} \zeta(C^2, s) - \frac{1}{4} \eta(C, 2s).$$
In particular, in (4.8),

\[ c''_0(I) = -\frac{1}{4}(\eta(C,0) + \dim V'_0 - \dim V''_0) + \text{local contributions}. \]

It follows that when \( \Pi_1 \) is the projection entering in the construction in Theorems 2.10 and 2.13, then

\[ \tilde{a}''_0(I) = -\frac{1}{4}(\eta(C,0) + \dim V'_0 - \dim V''_0) + \text{local contributions}. \]

**Proof.** It follows from [GS95] (adapted to the present notation) that \((C^2 - \lambda)^{-m} \in \mathcal{OP}' S^{0,0,-2m}(\Gamma)\), and that

\[ \Pi_2(P' - \lambda)^{-m} - \Pi_2(C^2 - \lambda)^{-m} = \Pi_2 \frac{\partial^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} [(P' - \lambda)^{-1}(C^2 - P')(C^2 - \lambda)^{-1}] \in \mathcal{OP}' S^{2,0,-2m-2}(\Gamma), \]

so this difference contributes no log-terms or nonlocal terms at the powers \((-\lambda)^{-m}\) and \((\lambda)^{-m-\frac{1}{2}}\). (This reflects the fact that in the residue construction, one can replace the auxiliary operator \(P'\) by \(C^2\).) Now in (4.29), the first line follows from (4.23) when we recall that the powers are defined to be zero on \(1\) and \(2\). Then since \(\text{Tr}[\frac{1}{2}\Pi_2\Pi_0(C)] = \frac{1}{2} \dim V''_0\) and \(\zeta(C^2,0) = -\dim V''_0 + \text{a local coefficient},\) we have at \(s = 0:\)

\[ c''_0(I) - \frac{1}{2} \dim V''_0 = \text{Tr}[\frac{1}{2}\Pi_2(C^2)^{-s}]_{s=0} = \frac{1}{4}\zeta(C^2,0) - \frac{1}{4}\eta(C,0)) = -\frac{1}{4} \dim V''_0 + \text{a local coefficient}, \]

which implies (4.30) since \(-\frac{1}{4} \dim V''_0 = \frac{1}{2} \dim V''_0 = -\frac{1}{4}(\dim V'_0 - \dim V''_0)\). Finally, (4.31) follows in view of (4.9). \(\square\)

We can give a name to the “nonlocal part of \(a''_0(I)\)” appearing in this way:

**Definition 4.10.** In the situation of Definition 4.10, we define the associated eta-invariant \(\eta_{C,V'_0}\) by:

\[ \eta_{C,V'_0} = \eta(C,0) + \dim V'_0 - \dim V''_0. \]

Note in particular that

\[ \eta_{C,V'_0} = \eta(C,0) + \dim V_0, \quad \text{if } \Pi_1 = \Pi_{\leq}(C), \]

\[ \eta_{C,V'_0} = \eta(C,0), \quad \text{if } \dim V''_0 = \frac{1}{2} \dim V_0. \]

Note also that since \(\zeta(P_T,0) = a''_0(I) - \dim V_0(P_T)\), we have in the situation of Theorem 4.9 that

\[ \zeta(P_T,0) = -\frac{1}{4} \eta_{C,V'_0} - \dim V_0(P_T) + \text{local contributions}. \]

Under special circumstances, we can show that \(\tilde{c}''_0\) and \(\tilde{d}''_0\) are purely local:
Theorem 4.11. Let $\Pi_1$ be an orthogonal pseudodifferential projection (so that $\Pi_2 = \Pi_1^\perp$), and assume that there exists a unitary morphism $\sigma$ such that

\[(4.37) \quad \sigma^2 = -I, \quad \sigma P' = P' \sigma, \quad \Pi_1^\perp = -\sigma \Pi_1 \sigma.\]

Then

\[(4.38) \quad \text{Tr}(\Pi_2 \frac{\partial_{\lambda}^{m-1}}{(m-1)!}(P' - \lambda)^{-1}) = \frac{1}{4} \text{Tr}(\Pi_2 \frac{\partial_{\lambda}^{m-1}}{(m-1)!}(P' - \lambda)^{-\frac{1}{2}}), \]

Thus in (4.8), $\tilde{c}_0''(I)$ is locally determined (from the symbol of $P'$), and in (4.14) with $\psi = \sigma$,

\[(4.39) \quad \tilde{d}'_0(\sigma) = 0, \quad \tilde{d}''_0(\sigma) \text{ is locally determined} \]

(from the symbol of $P'$ and $\sigma$).

It follows that in the situation of Theorems 4.2 and 4.3 with $D_1 = \sigma(\partial_{x^1} + B_1)$,

\[(4.40) \quad \tilde{a}'_0(D_1) = \tilde{a}_0'(D_1) = 0;\]

$\tilde{a}_0''(I), \tilde{a}_0''(I)$ and $\tilde{a}_0''(D_1)$ are locally determined

(depending only on finitely many homogeneous terms in the symbols of $P$ and $T$, resp. $P$, $T$ and $D_1$).

Proof. Introduce the shorter notation

\[
R_{m,1} = \frac{\partial_{\lambda}^{m-1}}{(m-1)!}(P' - \lambda)^{-1}, \quad R_{m,2} = \frac{\partial_{\lambda}^{m-1}}{(m-1)!}(P' - \lambda)^{-\frac{1}{2}};
\]

note that $\sigma R_{m,i} = R_{m,i} \sigma$ by (4.37). Then we have for the traces on $X'$, using moreover that the trace is invariant under circular permutation:

\[(4.41) \quad \text{Tr}(\Pi_2 R_{m,1}) = -\text{Tr}(\sigma \Pi_1 \sigma R_{m,1}) = -\text{Tr}(\Pi_1 R_{m,1} \sigma^2) = \text{Tr}((1 - \Pi_2) R_{m,1}) = \text{Tr}(R_{m,1}) - \text{Tr}(\Pi_2 R_{m,1}).\]

It follows that

\[(4.42) \quad \text{Tr}(\Pi_2 R_{m,1}) = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(R_{m,1}).\]

Similarly,

\[(4.43) \quad \text{Tr}(\sigma \Pi_2 R_{m,2}) = -\text{Tr}(\sigma^2 \Pi_1 \sigma R_{m,2}) = \text{Tr}(\Pi_1 \sigma R_{m,2}) = \text{Tr}((1 - \Pi_2) \sigma R_{m,2}) = \text{Tr}(\sigma R_{m,2}) - \text{Tr}(\sigma \Pi_2 R_{m,2}),\]

implying

\[(4.44) \quad \text{Tr}(\sigma \Pi_2 R_{m,2}) = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\sigma R_{m,2}).\]

This shows (4.38). It is classically known that Tr$(R_{m,1})$ has an expansion in powers with local coefficients; this shows the assertion on $\tilde{c}_0''(I) = c_0''(I)$. For $i = 2$, $\text{Tr}(\sigma R_{m,2})$ has an expansion in powers of $(-\lambda)$ with only local coefficients, since $\sigma R_{m,2}$ is strongly polyhomogeneous, cf. [GS95] or [G02, Th. 2.10]. This implies the assertions on $\tilde{d}'_0(\sigma)$ and $\tilde{d}_0''(\sigma)$.

The last assertion now follows from (4.9) and (4.15). \qed

The proof also shows that $\tilde{c}_0'(I) = \tilde{a}_0'(I) = 0$, but we know that already from Theorem 4.5.
5. Consequences for the APS problem.

The preceding results have interesting new consequences for the realizations of first-order operators as in Example 1.2, which we now consider in detail. Let $D$ satisfy (1.6) and let $\Pi$ be a well-posed orthogonal $\psi$do projection for $D$. Then in view of Green’s formula:

\[(Du,v)_X = (u,D^*v)_X' = -(\sigma\gamma_0 u,\gamma_0 v)_X', \text{ for } u \in C^\infty(E_1), v \in C^\infty(E_2),\]

the adjoint $(D\Pi)^*$ is the realization of $D^*$ (of the form $(-\partial_{x_n} + A + x_n A_{21} + A_{20})\sigma^*$ on $X_c$) defined by the boundary condition $\Pi^T \sigma^* \gamma_0 v = 0$ (associated with the well-posed projection $\Pi' = \sigma \Pi^T \sigma^*$ for $D^*$). It follows that $D^* D$ is of the form (1.1) with $P' = A^2$, and that $D\Pi^* D\Pi$ is the realization of $D^* D$ defined by the boundary condition

\[(\Pi \gamma_0 u, 0), \quad \Pi^T (\gamma_1 u + A_1(0) \gamma_0 u) = 0.\]

Thus $D\Pi^* D\Pi$ is of the type $P_T$ considered in Sections 1–4, with $P = D^* D$, $P' = A^2$, $\Pi_1 = \Pi$ and $B = A_1(0)$. Note that the symbol considered in Assumption 2.7 is here

\[(\Pi \gamma_0 u, 0), \quad \Pi^T (\gamma_1 u + A_1(0) \gamma_0 u) = 0.\]

When the principal symbols of $\Pi$ and $A^2$ commute, Assumption 2.7 is essentially equivalent with well-posedness. More precisely, we have:

**Lemma 5.1.** Let $\Pi$ be an orthogonal $\psi$do projection in $L_2(E_1')$ and let $P_T$ be the realization of $D^* D$ under the boundary condition (5.2), and assume that the principal symbols of $\Pi$ and $A^2$ commute.

1° When $\Pi$ is well-posed for $D$, then Assumption 2.7 holds for $\{P,T\}$ with $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

2° If Assumption 2.7 holds for $\{P,T\}$ with some $\theta > 0$ and $\pi^0(x',\xi')$ has rank $N/2$, then $\Pi$ is well-posed for $D$.

**Proof.** 1° Fix $x', |\xi'| \geq 1$, and consider the model realization $d^0_{\pi^0}$ (defined for the ordinary differential operator $d^0 = \sigma(x')(\partial_{x_n} + a^0(x',\xi'))$ in $L_2(\mathbb{R}_+, \mathbb{C}^N)$ by the boundary condition $\pi^0(x',\xi') u(0) = 0$), and the model realization $p^0_{\mu^0}$ (defined similarly from principal symbols). The well-posedness assures that $d^0_{\pi^0}$ is injective, hence $p^0_{\mu^0} = (d^0_{\pi^0})^* d^0_{\pi^0}$ is selfadjoint positive, as an unbounded operator in $L_2(\mathbb{R}_+, \mathbb{C}^N)$. It follows that $p^0_{\mu^0} - \lambda_0$ is bijective from its domain to $L_2(\mathbb{R}_+, \mathbb{C}^N)$, for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}_+$. Using that $\pi^0$ commutes with $(a^0)^2$, we can carry out the calculations in the proof of Lemma 2.6 for the model problem (without commutation error terms), which allows us to conclude that the equation in $\mathbb{C}^N$:

\[(a^0)^2 - (I - \pi^0 \lambda^0)(I - \pi^0) \varphi = \psi,\]

is uniquely solvable for $\psi \in R(I - \pi^0)$. Moreover, the calculations in Remark 2.9 on the model level extend the solvability of (5.4) to all $\psi \in \mathbb{C}^N$. The invertibility property extends readily to the strictly homogeneous symbols for $\xi' \neq 0$, it is obvious for $\xi' = 0$ with $\lambda \neq 0$.

2° Assumption 2.7 gives for $\mu = 0$, $|\xi'| \geq 1$, that $p^0_{\mu^0} = (d^0_{\pi^0})^* d^0_{\pi^0}$ is bijective. This implies injectiveness of $d^0_{\pi^0}$, i.e., injective ellipticity of $\{d^0, \pi^0 \gamma_0\}$. Then well-posedness holds exactly when $\pi^0$ has rank $N/2$. (One may consult [G99, p. 55].)
Example 5.2. When \( \Pi \) is taken as \( \Pi = \Pi \geq + \mathcal{S} \) with \( \mathcal{S} \) of order \(-1\) (cf. Example 1.2), \( \pi^0 \) commutes with \( a^0 \) itself, and we see directly that Assumption 2.7 holds simply because \(-(I - \pi^h)a^0(I - \pi^h)\geq 0\). — For the projections \( \Pi(\theta) = P(\theta) \) introduced by Brüning and Lesch in [BL99], Assumption 2.7 is also directly verifiable, since the conditions of [BL99] assure that \(- (I - \pi^h)a^0(I - \pi^h) - c |a^0| \geq 0\) for some \( c > -1 \). Here \( \Pi(\theta) \) commutes with \( A^2 \). Again, perturbations of order \(-1\) are allowed.

Thus the results of Section 2–4 apply to \( D_\Pi^* D_\Pi \) with \( \Gamma_\theta = \Gamma \). So there are expansions (2.43), (3.4) and (3.9) for

\[
\text{Tr}(\varphi(D_\Pi^* D_\Pi - \lambda)^{-m}), \quad \text{Tr}(\varphi e^{-t D_\Pi^* D_\Pi}),
\]

and, with the choice \( F = \varrho D \) (\( \varrho \) a morphism from \( E_2 \) to \( E_1 \)), there are expansions as in (2.35), (3.5) and (3.11)–(3.12) for

\[
\text{Tr}(\varrho D(D_\Pi^* D_\Pi - \lambda)^{-m}), \quad \text{Tr}(\varrho D e^{-t D_\Pi^* D_\Pi}), \quad \Gamma(s) \text{Tr}(\varphi(D_\Pi^* D_\Pi)^{-s}) = \Gamma(s) \zeta(\varphi, D_\Pi^* D_\Pi, s),
\]

and, with the choice \( \varrho = \varrho D \) (\( \varrho \) a morphism from \( E_2 \) to \( E_1 \)), there are expansions as in (2.35), (3.5) and (3.11)–(3.12) for

\[
\text{Tr}(\varrho D(D_\Pi^* D_\Pi - \lambda)^{-m}), \quad \text{Tr}(\varrho D e^{-t D_\Pi^* D_\Pi}), \quad \Gamma(s) \text{Tr}(\varphi(D_\Pi^* D_\Pi)^{-s}),
\]

and \( \Gamma(s) \text{Tr}(\varphi(D_\Pi^* D_\Pi)^{-s}) = \Gamma(s) \zeta(\varphi, D_\Pi^* D_\Pi, s) \).

Such expansions were shown in [G99] by a different procedure where \( D \) was regarded as part of a first-order system of the double size.

We get new results by drawing some consequences for the coefficients at \( k = 0 \) from Section 4.

Before doing this, let us also briefly look at \( D_\Pi D_\Pi^* \). It is easily checked that \( \sigma^* D \sigma^* \) is of the form (1.1), and that \( \sigma^* D_\Pi D_\Pi^* \sigma^* \) is the realization of it with boundary condition (5.5)

\[
\Pi^\perp \gamma_0 u = 0, \quad \Pi(\gamma_1 u - (A + A_{20}(0))\gamma_0 u) = 0.
\]

In the consideration of trace formulas for \( D_\Pi D_\Pi^* \), a composition to the left with \( \sigma^* \) and to the right with \( \sigma^* \) leaves the formulas corresponding to (2.43), (3.4) and (3.9) unchanged if \( \varphi = I \).

Theorems 4.5 and 4.7 imply immediately:

Corollary 5.3. Let \( P_T = D_\Pi^* D_\Pi \), where \( D \) is as in Example 1.2, \( \Pi \) is well-posed for \( D \), and the principal symbols of \( \Pi \) and \( A^2 \) commute.

(i) For the expansions (2.43), (3.4), (3.9), related to the zeta function,

\[
\tilde{a}_0'(I) = a_0'(I) = 0.
\]

Moreover,

\[
\tilde{a}_0'(\varphi) = a_0'(\varphi) = \frac{1}{4} \text{res}(\varphi \Pi^\perp);
\]

it is zero in the following cases (a) and (b):

(a) \( \varphi \Pi^\perp \) is a projection,

(b) \( n \) is odd and \( \Pi^\perp = \Pi_>(C) + \mathcal{S} \) for some first-order selfadjoint elliptic differential operator \( C \) of order 1, \( \mathcal{S} \) of order \(-n\).
(ii) For the expansions (2.35), (3.5), (3.11)–(3.12) with $F = \varrho D$, related to the eta function,

\begin{equation}
\tilde{a}'_0(\varrho D) = a'_0(\varrho D) = \alpha \text{res}(\varrho \sigma \Pi^\perp);
\end{equation}

it is zero if $\varrho \sigma \Pi^\perp$ is a projection, or if (b) holds.

Note that (5.6) means that the zeta function of $D^*_\Pi D\Pi$ is regular at zero. Since the hypotheses assuring this (once $D$ is taken of the form (1.6)), are entirely concerned with principal symbols, we have in particular: The regularity of the zeta function at $s = 0$ is preserved under perturbations of $\Pi$ of order $-1$. When $[\pi^0, (a^0)^2] = 0$, this is a far better result than that of [G01'], where it was shown for perturbations of order $-n$.

We also have from Theorem 4.9 and the following considerations:

**Corollary 5.4.** Assumptions as in Corollary 5.3. Let $\Pi$ be a spectral projection as in Definition 4.6, with the notation introduced there and in Definition 4.10. Then in the expansions (2.43), (3.4), (3.9),

\begin{equation}
a''_0(I) = \frac{1}{4} \eta_{C,V_0'} + \text{local contributions},
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
\zeta(D^*_\Pi D\Pi, 0) = -\frac{1}{4} \eta_{C,V_0'} - \dim V_0(D\Pi) + \text{local contributions}.
\end{equation}

There is a similar result for $D\Pi D^*_\Pi$; here $\Pi$ is replaced by $\Pi^\perp = \Pi_>(-C) + \Pi V''_0$ in view of the remarks above on $D\Pi D^*_\Pi$. So in this case, Theorem 4.9 gives:

\begin{equation}
a''_0(I)(D\Pi D^*_\Pi) = -\frac{1}{4}(-\eta(C, 0) + \dim V''_0 - \dim V_0') + \text{local contributions}
= \frac{1}{4} \eta_{C,V_0'} + \text{local contributions},
\end{equation}

Observe moreover that since

\begin{equation}
\text{index } D\Pi = \text{Tr } e^{-tD^*_\Pi D\Pi} - \text{Tr } e^{-tD\Pi D^*_\Pi} = a''_0(I)(D^*_\Pi D\Pi) - a''_0(I)(D\Pi D^*_\Pi),
\end{equation}

we find:

**Corollary 5.5.** In the situation of Corollary 5.4,

\begin{equation}
\text{index } D\Pi = -\frac{1}{2} \eta_{C,V_0'} + \text{local contributions}.
\end{equation}

For the case where $\Pi = \Pi_>(A)$ (cf. (4.34)), (5.13) is known from [APS75], and (5.9) is known from [G92]; for $\Pi = \Pi_>(A) + \Pi V''_0$ in the product case, cf. [GS96, Cor. 3.7]. We believe that it is an interesting new result that for rather general projections, the non-locality depends only on the projection, not the interior operator, in this sense.

Now we turn to cases with selfadjointness properties. We are here both interested in truly selfadjoint product cases and in nonproduct cases where $D$ is principally selfadjoint at $X'$. Along with $D$ we consider the operator of product type $D_0$ defined by

\begin{equation}
D_0 = \sigma(\partial_{x_\nu} + A) \text{ on } X_c, \text{ so that } D = D_0 + \sigma(x_\nu A_{11} + A_{10}).
\end{equation}
In addition to the requirements that $\sigma$ be unitary and $A$ be selfadjoint, we now assume that $E_1 = E_2$ and that $D_0$ is formally selfadjoint on $X_c$ when this is provided with the “product” volume element $v(x',0)dx'dx_n$; this means that

$$\sigma^2 = -I, \quad \sigma A = -A\sigma. \tag{5.15}$$

$D_0$ can always be extended to an elliptic operator on $X$ (e.g. by use of $D$); let us denote the extension $D_0$ also. If the extension is selfadjoint, we call this a selfadjoint product case.

When $\Pi$ is an orthogonal projection in $L_2(E'_1) = L_2(E'_2)$, it is well-posed for $D$ if and only if it is so for $D_0$. For $D_0$ in selfadjoint product cases, some choices of $\Pi$ will lead to selfadjoint realizations $D_{0,\Pi}$, namely (in view of (5.1)) those for which

$$\Pi = -\sigma\Pi^\perp\sigma. \tag{5.16}$$

The properties (5.15) and (5.16) imply (4.37) with $P' = A^2$, $\Pi_1 = \Pi$, so we can apply Theorem 4.11 to $D_{0,\Pi}^\star D_\Pi$ (and $D_{0,\Pi}^2$).

As pointed out in the appendix A.1 of Douglas and Wojciechowski [DW91], it follows from Ch. 17 (by Palais and Seeley) of Palais [P65] that when (5.15) holds and $n$ is odd, there exists a subspace $L$ of $V_0(A)$ such that $\sigma L \perp L$ and $V_0(A) = L \oplus \sigma L$. Müller showed in [M94] (cf. (1.5)ff. and Prop. 4.26 there) that such $L$ can be found in any dimension. Denoting the orthogonal projection onto $L$ by $\Pi_L$, we have that

$$\Pi_+ = \Pi_>(A) + \Pi_L \tag{5.17}$$

satisfies (5.16). The projections $\Pi(\theta)$ introduced by Brüning and Lesch [BL99] likewise satisfy (5.16).

We here conclude from Theorem 4.11:

**Corollary 5.6.** In addition to the assumptions of Corollary 5.3, assume that $E_1 = E_2$ and that (5.15), (5.16) hold. Then in (2.43), (3.4), (3.9) for $P = D_{0,\Pi}^\star D_\Pi$, $\tilde{a}'_0(I) (= a'_0(I))$ is locally determined. Equivalently, the value of $\zeta(D_{0,\Pi}^\star D_\Pi, s)$ at zero satisfies:

$$\zeta(D_{0,\Pi}^\star D_\Pi, 0) = -\dim V_0(D_\Pi) + \text{local contributions}. \tag{5.18}$$

We use this to show for the zeta function:

**Theorem 5.7.** In addition to the hypotheses of Corollary 5.6, assume that

$$\Pi = \Pi_+ + S, \tag{5.19}$$

where $\Pi_+$ is a fixed well-posed projection satisfying (5.16) and $S$ is of order $\leq -n$. ($\Pi$ can in particular be taken as $\Pi_+$ in (5.17) or $\Pi(\theta)$ from [BL99].)

Then the $a''_0$-terms (and $a'_0$-terms) in (2.43), (3.4), (3.9) for $D_{0,\Pi}$ and $D_\Pi$ are the same,

$$\tilde{a}''_0(I)(D_{0,\Pi}^\star D_\Pi) = \tilde{a}''_0(I)(D_{0,\Pi}^\star D_{0,\Pi}), \tag{5.20}$$

so

$$\zeta(D_{0,\Pi}^\star D_\Pi, 0) + \dim V_0(D_\Pi) = \zeta(D_{0,\Pi}^\star D_{0,\Pi}, 0) + \dim V_0(D_{0,\Pi}), \tag{5.21}$$
and in particular,

\begin{equation}
\zeta(D_\Pi^* D_{\Pi,0}) = \zeta(D_\Pi^* D_{\Pi,0}) \pmod{\mathbb{Z}}.
\end{equation}

Proof. We shall combine the fact that \( \tilde{a}_0'(I) \) is locally determined with order considerations. Let

\begin{equation}
R_T^m = (D_\Pi^* D_{\Pi} - \lambda)^{-m}, \quad R_T^m = (D_\Pi^* D_{\Pi} - \lambda)^{-m}.
\end{equation}

Note that they have the same pseudodifferential part \((D^* D - \lambda)^{-m}_+\), so their difference \(R_T^m - R_T^m\) is a singular Green operator. It is shown in [G01', proof of Th. 1] that when \(S\) is of order \(-n\), the \(\psi\)do \(\text{tr}_n(R_T^m - R_T^m)\) on \(X'\) has symbol in \(S^{-m-n,-m,0} \cap S^{-n,-2m,0}\). The total order is \(-n - 2m\), so the highest degree of the homogeneous terms in the symbol is \(-n - 2m\). As noted in Remark 4.4, the local contribution to the terms with index \(k = 0\) in the trace expansion of this difference comes from homogeneous terms of degree \(1 - n - 2m\) (recall that \(\dim X' = n - 1\)), so since the terms consist purely of local contributions, they must vanish. This shows (5.20), and the other consequences are immediate. \(\square\)

In a language frequently used in this connection, the statement means that \(\zeta(D_\Pi^* D_{\Pi,0}) + \dim V_0(D_{\Pi})\) is constant on the Grassmannian of \(\psi\)do projections satisfying (5.16) and differing from \(\Pi\) by a term of order \(\leq -\dim X\).

When \(D\) equals \(D_0\) in a selfadjoint product case, Wojciechowski shows a result like this in [W99, Sect. 3] for perturbations of \(\Pi_+\) of order \(-\infty\), assuming that \(D_{0,\Pi_+}\) and \(D_{0,\Pi}\) are invertible. The non-invertible case is treated by Y. Lee in the appendix of [PW02]; he shows moreover that \(\zeta(D_{0,\Pi_+}^2,0) + \dim V_0(D_{0,\Pi_+}) = 0\), so we conclude that \(\zeta(D_{0,\Pi}^1,0) + \dim V_0(D_{0,\Pi}) = 0\) when \(\Pi = \Pi_+ + S\).

We can also discuss the eta function \(\eta(D_{\Pi, s}) = \text{Tr}(D(D_{\Pi}^* D_{\Pi})^{-\frac{s+1}{2}})\), extended meromorphically as in (3.12). First we conclude from Theorem 4.11:

**Corollary 5.8.** Assumptions of Corollary 5.6. In (2.35), (3.5), (3.11)–(3.12) for \(P_T = D_\Pi^* D_{\Pi}, D_1 = D\), one has that \(\tilde{a}_0'(D) = a_0'(D) = 0\), and \(\tilde{a}_0''(D) = a_0''(D)\) is locally determined.

In other words, the double pole of \(\eta(D_{\Pi, s})\) at 0 vanishes and the residue at 0 is locally determined.

(It may be observed that when (5.15) holds, the entries in the second line of (4.38) vanish identically, since \(\text{Tr}_{X^*}(\sigma \partial_\lambda^{m-1}(P' - \lambda)^{-\frac{3}{2}}) = 0\).)

It is remarkable here that the hypotheses, besides (5.15)–(5.16), only contain requirements on principal symbols (the well-posedness of \(\Pi\) for \(D\) and the commutativity of the principal symbols of \(\Pi\) and \(A^2\)). So the result implies in particular that the vanishing of the double pole of the eta function is invariant under perturbations of \(\Pi\) of order \(-1\) (respecting (5.16)). Earlier results have dealt with perturbations of order \(-\infty\) [W99] or order \(-n\) [G01'].

Now consider the simple pole of \(\eta(D_{\Pi, s})\) at 0. Here we can generalize the result of Wojciechowski [W99] on the regularity of the eta function after a perturbation of order \(-\infty\), to perturbations of order \(-n\) of general \(\Pi\):
Theorem 5.9. Assumptions of Theorem 5.7.

In (2.35), (3.5), (3.11)-(3.12) with $D_1 = D$, the $\tilde{a}''_0$-terms (and $a''_0$-terms) for $D^*_\Pi D^*_\Pi$ and $D^*_\Pi D_\Pi$ are the same:

\[
\tilde{a}''_0(D)(D^*_\Pi D_\Pi) = \tilde{a}''_0(D)(D^*_\Pi D^*_\Pi);
\]

in other words, $\text{Res}_{s=0} \eta(D_\Pi, s) = \text{Res}_{s=0} \eta(D^*_\Pi, s)$.

In particular, if $\tilde{a}''_0(D)(D^*_\Pi D_\Pi) = 0$ (this holds for $\Pi_+$ and for certain $\Pi(\theta)$ if $D$ equals $D_0$ in a selfadjoint product case), then $\tilde{a}''_0(D)(D^*_\Pi D\Pi) = 0$, i.e., the eta function $\eta(D_\Pi, s)$ is regular at 0.

Proof. As in the proof of Theorem 5.7, we combine the fact that $\tilde{a}''_0(D)$ is locally determined with order considerations. Consider $DR^m_T$ and $DR^m_T$, cf. (5.23). Since they have the same pseudodifferential part $D(D^* D - \lambda)^{m,0}$, their difference $DR^m_T - DR^m_T$ is a singular Green operator. It is shown in [G01', proof of Th. 1] that when $S$ is of order $-n$, the $\psi\text{do tr}_n(DR^m_T - DR^m_T)$ on $X'$ has symbol in $S^{-m-n,1-m,0} \cap S^{-n,1-2m,0}$. The total order is $1 - n - 2m$, so the highest degree of the homogeneous terms in the symbol is $1 - n - 2m$. Now the local contribution to the terms with index $k = 0$ in the trace expansion of this difference comes from homogeneous terms of degree $2 - n - 2m$ (cf. Remark 4.4), so since the terms contain only local contributions, they must vanish. This shows (5.24).

In particular, $\tilde{a}''_0(D)(D^*_\Pi D_\Pi)$ vanishes if $\tilde{a}''_0(D)(D^*_\Pi D^*_\Pi)$ does so; then the eta function for $D_\Pi$ is regular at 0. The eta regularity for the case $\Pi = \Pi_+$, $D$ equal to $D_0$ and selfadjoint on $X$ with product volume element on $X_c$, was shown in [DW91] under the assumptions $n$ odd and $D$ compatible; this was extended to general $n$ and not necessarily compatible $D$ in Müller [M94]. It was shown for certain $\Pi(\theta)$ in [BL99, Th. 3.12]. □

In a frequently used terminology, the theorem shows that the residue of the eta function is constant on the Grassmannian of $\psi\text{do}$ projections satisfying (5.16) and differing from $\Pi$ by a term of order $\leq - \dim X$. We do not expect that the order can be lifted further in general.

The result on the regularity of the eta function at $s = 0$ for $(-n)$-order perturbations of the product case with $\Pi = \Pi_+$ has been obtained independently by Yue Lei [L02] at the same time as our result, by another analysis based on heat operator formulas.

The above results on the vanishing of the eta residue are concerned with situations where $D$ equals $D_0$ in a selfadjoint product case. However, the fact from Corollary 5.8 that $\text{Res}_{s=0} \eta(D_\Pi, s)$ is locally determined also in suitable non-product cases, should facilitate the calculation of the residue then. For example, if $D = D_0 + x_n^{n+1} A_{31}$ on $X_c$ with a first-order tangential differential operator $A_{31}$, and the volume element satisfies $\partial_n^j \nu(x',0) = 0$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$, then by [G02, proof of Th. 3.11], the local terms with index $k \leq 0$ in the difference between the resolvent powers are determined entirely from the interior operators $D$ and $D_0$. Then when $n$ is even, the contributions to $k = 0$ vanish simply because of odd parity in $\xi$; this gives examples where the eta function is regular at 0 in a non-product situation.

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