

A correction

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This is a correction to [1, Lemma3.2].

Let M be a connected Riemannian manifold, μ be the Riemannian measure and V be a non-negative L^1_{loc} function (potential) on M . For any non-empty open set $\Omega \subset M$, define the linear space

$$\mathcal{F}_{V,\Omega} = \left\{ f \in W^1_{loc}(\Omega) : \int_{\Omega} |\nabla f|^2 d\mu < \infty, \int_{\Omega} V f^2 d\mu < \infty \right\} \quad (1)$$

that is a natural domain for the quadratic form

$$\mathcal{E}_{V,\Omega}(f) = \int_{\Omega} |\nabla f|^2 d\mu - \int_{\Omega} V f^2 d\mu. \quad (2)$$

Define the Morse index of $\mathcal{E}_{V,\Omega}$ by

$$\text{Neg}(V, \Omega) = \sup \{ \dim \mathcal{V} : \mathcal{V} \prec \mathcal{F}_{V,\Omega} \text{ s.t. } \mathcal{E}_{V,\Omega}(f) \leq 0 \forall f \in \mathcal{V} \},$$

where $\mathcal{V} \prec \mathcal{F}_{V,\Omega}$ means that \mathcal{V} is a linear subspace of $\mathcal{F}_{V,\Omega}$ of finite dimension. Clearly, we have also

$$\text{Neg}(V, \Omega) = \sup \left\{ \dim \mathcal{V} : \mathcal{V} \prec W^1_{loc}(\Omega) \text{ s.t. } \int_M |\nabla f|^2 d\mu \leq \int_M V f^2 d\mu < \infty \forall f \in \mathcal{V} \right\}.$$

Lemma 1. *If Ω is a non-empty open subset of M and V vanishes μ -a.e. outside Ω then*

$$\text{Neg}(V, M) \leq \text{Neg}(V, \Omega). \quad (3)$$

Proof. By definition, we have

$$\text{Neg}(V, M) = \sup \left\{ \dim \mathcal{V} : \mathcal{V} \prec W^1_{loc}(M) \text{ s.t. } \int_M |\nabla f|^2 d\mu \leq \int_M V f^2 d\mu < \infty \forall f \in \mathcal{V} \right\}. \quad (4)$$

Let \mathcal{V} be a subspace as in (4). For any $f \in \mathcal{V}$ we have

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla f|^2 d\mu \leq \int_M |\nabla f|^2 d\mu \leq \int_M V f^2 d\mu = \int_{\Omega} V f^2 d\mu,$$

since V vanishes outside Ω . Denote by \mathcal{V}_{Ω} the set of functions on Ω that are obtained by restricting functions from M to Ω . The above computation shows that

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla f|^2 d\mu \leq \int_{\Omega} V f^2 d\mu < \infty \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{V}_{\Omega}.$$

Let us verify that

$$\dim \mathcal{V}_\Omega = \dim \mathcal{V}. \quad (5)$$

Indeed, by construction we have a surjective linear mapping

$$\begin{aligned} A &: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_\Omega \\ Af &= f|_\Omega. \end{aligned}$$

It suffices to prove that A is also injective. Indeed, if $Af = 0$ for some $f \in \mathcal{V}$ then $f = 0$ in Ω and, hence,

$$\int_M V f^2 d\mu = \int_\Omega V f^2 d\mu + \int_{\Omega^c} V f^2 d\mu = 0,$$

which implies by (4) that

$$\int_M |\nabla f|^2 d\mu = 0.$$

By connectedness of M , we conclude that $f = \text{const}$. Since f vanishes in Ω , it follows that $f \equiv 0$, which proves (5).

Since

$$\text{Neg}(V, \Omega) \geq \dim \mathcal{V}_\Omega,$$

it follows from (5) that

$$\text{Neg}(V, \Omega) \geq \dim \mathcal{V}.$$

Since this is true for any subspace \mathcal{V} from (4), we conclude that

$$\text{Neg}(V, \Omega) \geq \text{Neg}(V, M),$$

which was to be proved. ■

Remark 2. [1, Lemma 4.5] states that if D is a disk in \mathbb{R}^2 and V is supported in D then

$$\text{Neg}(V, \mathbb{R}^2) \leq \text{Neg}(2V, D). \quad (6)$$

However, the proof of this statement in [1] is wrong. It is based on extension of functions from D to \mathbb{R}^2 and on [1, Lemma 3.2], and yields, in fact, another inequality:

$$\text{Neg}(V, D) \leq \text{Neg}(2V, \mathbb{R}^2).$$

This argument does not require V to vanish outside D (compare also with correct [1, Lemma 7.4]).

Nevertheless, (6) is true because by (3) we have

$$\text{Neg}(V, \mathbb{R}^2) \leq \text{Neg}(V, D) \leq \text{Neg}(2V, D).$$

As we see, (6) is much simpler than it is meant to be in [1], as it is based not on extension of functions but on restriction.

References

- [1] Grigor'yan A., Nadirashvili N., *Negative eigenvalues of two-dimensional Schrödinger equations*, Archive Rat. Mech. Anal. **217** (2015) 975–1028.