

ON THE NUMBER OF EIGENVALUES OF SCHRÖDINGER OPERATORS WITH COMPLEX POTENTIALS

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ABSTRACT. We study the eigenvalues of Schrödinger operators with complex potentials in odd space dimensions. We obtain bounds on the total number of eigenvalues in the case where V decays exponentially at infinity.

1. INTRODUCTION AND MAIN RESULTS

Let V be a complex-valued potential on \mathbb{R}^d , where d is odd. We study the spectral properties of the Schrödinger operator

$$-\Delta + V(x). \tag{1.1}$$

Namely, denote by λ_j the eigenvalues of the operator (1.1). We are interested in an estimate of the total number N of the eigenvalues λ_j in the case where V decays exponentially fast.

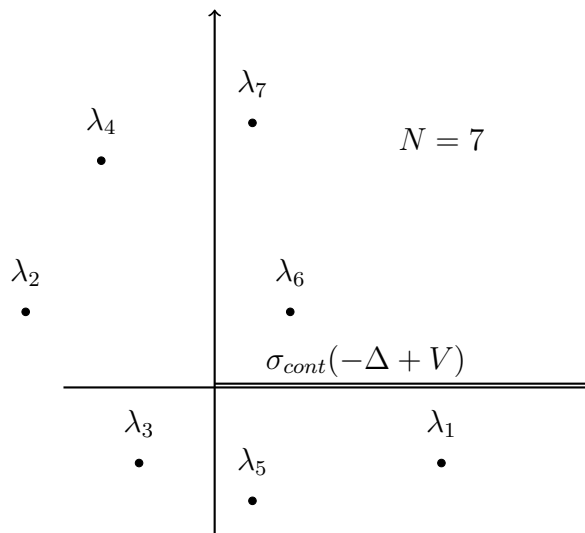


Fig. 1. Eigenvalues of $-\Delta + V$

There has been a lot of recent activity concerning uniform bounds on eigenvalues of Schrödinger operators with complex-valued potentials which are decaying at infinity. By ‘uniform bounds’ we refer to bounds which do not only hold in an asymptotic regime and which depend on the potential only through some simple and computationally easily accessible quantities like L^p norms. We refer to [3] for a review of the state of

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the art of non-selfadjoint Schrödinger operators and for motivations and applications. Bounds on single eigenvalues were proved, for instance, in [1, 4, 14, 11, 9] and bounds on sums of powers of eigenvalues were proved, for instance, in [13, 20, 6, 7, 2, 15, 12]. The latter bounds generalize the Lieb–Thirring bounds [22] to the non-selfadjoint setting.

Despite this activity, there have been almost no results on the *number* of eigenvalues of Schrödinger operators with complex potentials. (The only exceptions are two papers [31, 32] in one and three dimensions, whose relation to our work we discuss below.) To see that this is a subtle question we recall that, for instance, for the Schrödinger operator $-d^2/dx^2 + V$ on the half-line with a Dirichlet boundary condition at the origin, Bargmann’s bound states that for *real* potentials V the number of eigenvalues can be bounded by $\int |x||V(x)| dx$. It is a remarkable result of Pavlov [28] that a similar bound cannot hold in the non-selfadjoint case. In fact, he showed that for any $0 < \alpha < 1/2$ and any $\lambda > 0$ there is a (real) potential V satisfying, for some $C, c > 0$,

$$|V(x)| \leq Ce^{-cx^\alpha} \quad \text{for all } x \in (0, \infty) \quad (1.2)$$

and a complex number σ such that the operator $-d^2/dx^2 + V$ in $L^2(0, \infty)$ with boundary condition $\psi'(0) = \sigma\psi(0)$ has an infinite number of eigenvalues accumulating at λ . On the other hand, Pavlov [27] also showed that if, for some $C, c > 0$,

$$|V(x)| \leq Ce^{-cx^{1/2}} \quad \text{for all } x \in (0, \infty), \quad (1.3)$$

then the number of eigenvalues of the operator $-d^2/dx^2 + V$ in $L^2(0, \infty)$ with any boundary condition of the form $\psi'(0) = \sigma\psi(0)$, $\sigma \in \mathbb{C}$, or $\psi(0) = 0$ is finite. Pavlov also proves a similar theorem in three dimensions. Pavlov’s proofs, however, seem to give no bound on the number of eigenvalues in terms of the constants c and C in (1.3).

Before Pavlov, Naimark [26] had shown that the number of eigenvalues is finite if (1.2) holds with $\alpha = 1$. Similar results are known in two and three dimensions, see [23, 24, 25], but none of these proofs gives uniform bounds on the corresponding number of eigenvalues. Such uniform bounds, in arbitrary odd dimensions, are the main result of the present paper. More precisely, we shall prove the following two theorems.

Theorem 1.1. *The number N of eigenvalues of $-\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V$ in $L^2(\mathbb{R}_+)$ with a Dirichlet boundary condition, counting algebraic multiplicities, satisfies, for any $\varepsilon > 0$,*

$$N \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \left(\int_0^\infty e^{\varepsilon x} |V(x)| dx \right)^2.$$

Theorem 1.2. *Let $d \geq 3$ be odd. Then the number N of eigenvalues of $-\Delta + V$ in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, counting algebraic multiplicities, satisfies, for any $\varepsilon > 0$,*

$$N \leq \frac{C_d}{\varepsilon^2} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{\varepsilon|x|} |V(x)|^{(d+1)/2} dx \right)^2$$

with a constant C_d depending only on d .

The proofs of both theorems are based on a ‘trace formula approach’ which consists in identifying eigenvalues with zeroes of a certain analytic function and in using bounds on the zeroes of analytic functions. This approach was used before by two of us (A.L. and O.S.) in self-adjoint problems [19] and by one of us (O.S.) in non-selfadjoint problems [29]. In non-selfadjoint problems, a related method is used, for instance, in [2, 6, 7, 15]. In the present paper we combine these techniques with novel resolvent bounds in trace ideals, which are our technical main results. Resolvent bounds in operator norm are due to Kenig–Ruiz–Sogge [18]. In connection to eigenvalue bounds for non-selfadjoint operators they were exploited in [11] and generalized to trace ideals in [15]. Here we go a significant step further and show that, if V decays exponentially in the sense of the assumptions in Theorems 1.1 and 1.2, then the Birman–Schwinger operator admits an analytic continuation and resolvent bounds, similar to those of [15], remain valid for its continuation. Our proof uses complex interpolation as in [18] and [15], but the choice of the analytic family is more involved than in those papers.

In dimensions one and three the resolvent kernel is explicit and this is important for the proofs in [31, 32]. In contrast, our Theorem 1.2 is valid in arbitrary odd dimensions $d \geq 3$, where the resolvent kernel is only given in terms of Bessel functions, which become increasingly more complicated as the dimension increases. Complex interpolation helps us to go around this obstacle. The assumption that the space dimension is odd comes from the fact that in this case the resolvent admits an analytic continuation to the lower half-plane (while there is a branch point at zero for even dimensions).

Finally, we note that, while we managed to obtain rather explicit and transparent bounds for potentials decaying exponentially, the question whether there is a quantitative version of Pavlov’s bound remains a challenging open question.

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2. ZEROES OF ANALYTIC FUNCTIONS

The following proposition gives a useful bound on the zeroes of an analytic function in a half-plane.

Proposition 2.1. *Let $\eta \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$. Let a be an analytic function in $\{\operatorname{Im} k > \eta\}$ which is continuous up to the boundary and satisfies*

$$a(k) = 1 + o(|k|^{-1}) \quad \text{as } |k| \rightarrow \infty \text{ in } \{\operatorname{Im} k > \eta\} \quad (2.1)$$

and, for some $A \geq 0$ and $\nu > 1$,

$$\ln |a(k)| \leq A|k|^{-\nu} \quad \text{if } \operatorname{Im} k = \eta. \quad (2.2)$$

Then the zeroes k_j of a in $\{\operatorname{Im} k > \eta\}$, repeated according to multiplicities, satisfy

$$\sum_j (\operatorname{Im} k_j - \eta) \leq c_\nu A |\eta|^{-\nu+1} \quad (2.3)$$

with

$$c_\nu = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)^{\nu/2}}.$$

The integral appearing in c_ν can be expressed in terms of the Gamma function. For $\nu = 2$, the computation is straightforward and we obtain

$$c_2 = 1/2. \quad (2.4)$$

Proof. We introduce the Blaschke product

$$B(k) = \prod_j \frac{k - k_j}{k - \bar{k}_j - 2i\eta},$$

so that $a(k)/B(k)$ is analytic and non-zero in $\{\operatorname{Im} k > \eta\}$ and $\log(a(k)/B(k))$ exists and is analytic there. For $R > \eta$ we denote by C_R the contour which consists of the interval $\{k \in \mathbb{C} : k = x + i\eta, |x| \leq \sqrt{R^2 - \eta^2}\}$, traversed from left to right, and the circular part $\Gamma_R := \{k \in \mathbb{C} : |k| = R, \operatorname{Im} k > \eta\}$, traversed counterclockwise.

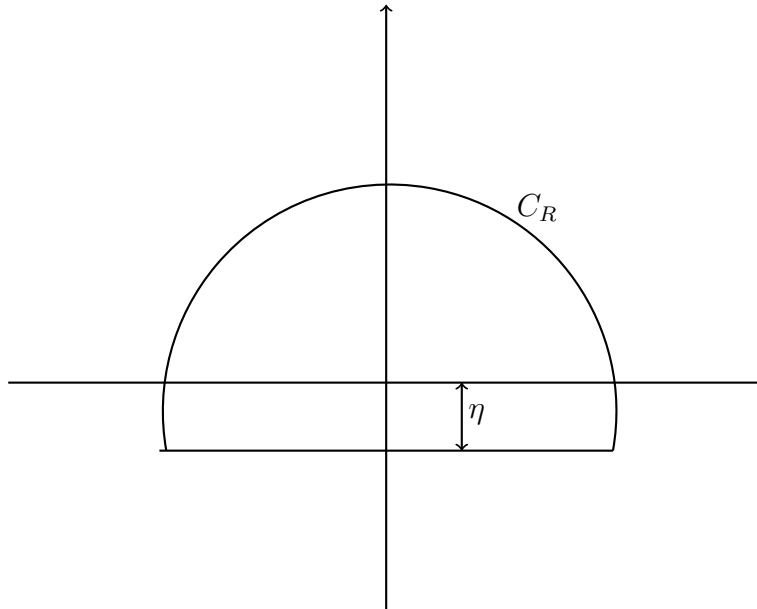


Fig. 2. Contour of integration C_R

Then

$$\int_{C_R} \log \frac{a(k)}{B(k)} dk = 0,$$

and therefore

$$\operatorname{Re} \int_{-\sqrt{R^2 - \eta^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2 - \eta^2}} \log \frac{a(x + i\eta)}{B(x + i\eta)} dx + \operatorname{Re} \int_{\Gamma_R} \log \frac{a(k)}{B(k)} dk = 0. \quad (2.5)$$

We note that $|B(x + i\eta)| = 1$ if $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and, therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-\eta^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-\eta^2}} \log \frac{a(x+i\eta)}{B(x+i\eta)} dx &= \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-\eta^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-\eta^2}} \ln \left| \frac{a(x+i\eta)}{B(x+i\eta)} \right| dx \\ &= \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-\eta^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-\eta^2}} \ln |a(x+i\eta)| dx. \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

On the other hand, by (2.1) and $B(k) = 1 + O(|k|^{-1})$ (note that the $|k_j|$ are contained in a bounded set as a consequence of (2.1)), both $\log a(k)$ and $\log B(k)$ are well-defined for all sufficiently large $|k|$ and we have, for all sufficiently large R ,

$$\operatorname{Re} \int_{\Gamma_R} \log \frac{a(k)}{B(k)} dk = \operatorname{Re} \int_{\Gamma_R} \log a(k) dk - \operatorname{Re} \int_{\Gamma_R} \log B(k) dk. \quad (2.7)$$

We conclude from (2.5), (2.6) and (2.7) that

$$\operatorname{Re} \int_{\Gamma_R} \log B(k) dk = \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-\eta^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-\eta^2}} \ln |a(x+i\eta)| dx + \operatorname{Re} \int_{\Gamma_R} \log a(k) dk \quad (2.8)$$

for all sufficiently large R .

We assume that R is so large that $|k_j| < R$ and $|k_j - i\eta| < \sqrt{R^2 - \eta^2}$ for all j . Then, by analyticity,

$$\int_{\Gamma_R} \log B(k) dk = \int_{\tilde{\Gamma}_R} \log B(k) dk \quad (2.9)$$

with $\tilde{\Gamma}_R := \{|k - i\eta| = \sqrt{R^2 - \eta^2}, \operatorname{Im} k > \eta\}$, traversed counterclockwise. Since

$$\log B(k) = 2i \sum_j \frac{\eta - \operatorname{Im} k_j}{k - i\eta} + O((k - i\eta)^{-2}),$$

we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\tilde{\Gamma}_R} \log B(k) dk &= \int_{|\tilde{k}|=\sqrt{R^2-\eta^2}, \operatorname{Im} \tilde{k}>0} \log B(\tilde{k} + i\eta) d\tilde{k} \\ &= -2\pi \sum_j (\eta - \operatorname{Im} k_j) + O((R^2 - \eta^2)^{-1/2}) \quad \text{as } R \rightarrow \infty. \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

On the other hand, by (2.1),

$$\operatorname{Re} \int_{\Gamma_R} \log a(k) dk = o(1) \quad \text{as } R \rightarrow \infty. \quad (2.11)$$

Finally, by (2.2),

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-\eta^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-\eta^2}} \ln |a(x+i\eta)| dx &\leq A \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-\eta^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-\eta^2}} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + \eta^2)^{\nu/2}} \leq A \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + \eta^2)^{\nu/2}} \\ &= A|\eta|^{-\nu+1} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)^{\nu/2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

Inequality (2.3) now follows from (2.8), (2.9), (2.10), (2.11) and (2.12). \square

Corollary 2.2. *Let $\eta < 0$. Let a be an analytic function in $\{\operatorname{Im} k > \eta\}$ which satisfies (2.1) with η replaced by η' for any $\eta' > \eta$. Moreover, assume that (2.2) holds for some $A \geq 0$ and $\nu > 1$ with η replaced by η' for any $\eta' > \eta$ sufficiently close to η . Then the zeroes k_j of a in $\{\operatorname{Im} k \geq 0\}$, repeated according to multiplicities, satisfy*

$$\#\{j : \operatorname{Im} k_j \geq 0\} \leq c_\nu A |\eta|^{-\nu}.$$

Proof. We apply Proposition 2.1 for every $\eta' > \eta$ sufficiently close to η and obtain

$$\sum_j (\operatorname{Im} k_j - \eta')_+ \leq c_\nu A |\eta'|^{-\nu+1}$$

Clearly, we have

$$\sum_j (\operatorname{Im} k_j - \eta')_+ \geq |\eta'| \#\{j : \operatorname{Im} k_j \geq 0\}.$$

The corollary follows by passing to the limit $\eta' \rightarrow \eta$ in the thus obtained inequality. \square

3. TRACES AND DETERMINANTS

We use the standard notation \mathfrak{S}_p for the Schatten classes with exponent $1 \leq p < \infty$. If $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $K \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ and $\lambda_j(K)$ denote the eigenvalues of K , repeated according to algebraic multiplicities, the n -th order regularized determinant $\det_n(1 + K)$ is defined by

$$\det_n(1 + K) = \prod_j \left((1 + \lambda_j(K)) \exp \left(\sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^m}{m} \lambda_j(K)^m \right) \right).$$

The following properties are well-known, but we include a proof for the sake of completeness.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

(1) *For any $n - 1 \leq p \leq n$ with $p > 0$ there is a $\Gamma_{n,p}$ such that*

$$\ln |\det_n(1 + K)| \leq \Gamma_{n,p} \|K\|_p^p.$$

(2) *For any $0 \leq \theta < 1$ and $0 < p \leq n$ there is a $\Gamma_{n,p}(\theta)$ such that, if $\|K\| \leq \theta$, then*

$$|\log \det_n(1 + K)| \leq \Gamma_{n,p}(\theta) \|K\|_p^p.$$

Proof. To prove the first assertion, let $f(z) := (1 + z) \exp \left(\sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^m}{m} z^m \right)$. Then $\ln |f(z)|$ can be bounded by a constant times $|z|^n$ for small $|z|$ and by a constant times $|z|^{n-1}$ for large $|z|$. Thus, $\ln |f(z)| \leq \Gamma_{n,p} |z|^p$ for any $n - 1 \leq p \leq n$, and so

$$\ln |\det_n(1 + K)| \leq \Gamma_{n,p} \sum_j |\lambda_j(K)|^p$$

By Weyl's inequality [30, Thm. 1.15], the sum on the right side does not exceed $\|K\|_p^p$.

To prove the second assertion, we note that since $|\lambda_j(K)| \leq \|K\| \leq \theta < 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \log \det_n(1 + K) &= \sum_j \left(\log(1 + \lambda_j(K)) + \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^m}{m} \lambda_j(K)^m \right) \\ &= \sum_j \sum_{m=n}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m-1}}{m} \lambda_j(K)^m. \end{aligned}$$

We bound

$$|\log \det_n(1 + K)| \leq \sum_j \sum_{m=n}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} |\lambda_j(K)|^n \theta^{m-n} = \gamma_n(\theta) \sum_j |\lambda_j(K)|^n$$

and obtain the assertion for $p = n$ with $\Gamma_{n,n}(\theta) = \gamma_n(\theta)$ again by Weyl's inequality. If $0 < p < n$, we simply use $|\lambda_j(K)|^n \leq \theta^{n-p} |\lambda_j(K)|^p$ and get the inequality with $\Gamma_{n,p}(\theta) = \theta^{n-p} \gamma_n(\theta)$. \square

The previous proof and a simple computation show that for $n = p = 2$ one can take

$$\Gamma_{2,2} = 1/2. \quad (3.1)$$

We next recall a version of the Birman–Schwinger principle. We state it in the setting of [12], namely, where H_0 is a non-negative self-adjoint operator and G_0 and G are operators with $\text{dom } G \supset \text{dom } H_0^{1/2}$ and $\text{dom } G_0 \supset \text{dom } H_0^{1/2}$ and such that $G_0(H_0 + 1)^{-1/2}$ and $G(H + 1)^{-1/2}$ are compact. Then the quadratic form

$$\|H_0^{1/2}u\|^2 + (Gu, G_0u)$$

defines an m -sectorial operator, which we shall denote by H . The Birman–Schwinger principle states that $z \in \rho(H_0)$ is an eigenvalue of H iff -1 is an eigenvalue of the Birman–Schwinger operator $G_0(H_0 - z)^{-1}G^*$. Moreover, the corresponding geometric multiplicities coincide.

The following lemma says that even the algebraic multiplicities of eigenvalues of H can be characterizes in terms of a quantity related to the Birman–Schwinger operator.

Lemma 3.2. *Assume that for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $G_0(H_0 - \zeta)^{-1}G^* \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ for all $\zeta \in \rho(H_0)$. Then the function $\zeta \mapsto \det_n(1 + G_0(H_0 - \zeta)^{-1}G)$ is analytic in $\rho(H_0)$. For $z \in \rho(H_0)$ one has $\det_n(1 + G_0(H_0 - z)^{-1}G) = 0$ iff z is an eigenvalue of H and the order of the zero coincides with the algebraic multiplicity.*

The analyticity of the function $\zeta \mapsto \det_n(1 + G_0(H_0 - \zeta)^{-1}G)$ is well-known and so is the result concerning the algebraic multiplicity in the case $n = 1$. The result for general n is essentially due to [21]; see also [12] for an extension of their proof to the present setting.

4. RESOLVENT BOUNDS

In this section we collect trace ideal bounds for the Birman–Schwinger operator

$$K(k) = \sqrt{V}(-\Delta - k^2)^{-1} \sqrt{|V|}. \quad (4.1)$$

We use the notation $\sqrt{V(x)} = V(x)/\sqrt{|V(x)|}$ if $V(x) \neq 0$ and $\sqrt{V(x)} = 0$ if $V(x) = 0$.

We begin with the case of the half-line, that is, $-\Delta$ in (4.1) denotes the Dirichlet Laplacian on $(0, \infty)$. From the explicit expression of its integral kernel it is easy to see that, if V is bounded and has compact support, $K(k)$ admits an analytic continuation to an entire operator family on $L^2(\mathbb{R}_+)$. The following proposition gives a bound on the Hilbert–Schmidt norm.

Proposition 4.1. *For any $k \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$,*

$$\|K(k)\|_{\mathfrak{S}_2} \leq \frac{1}{|k|} \int_0^\infty e^{2x(\operatorname{Im} k)_-} |V(x)| dx,$$

in the sense that $K(k)$ is Hilbert–Schmidt if the integral on the right side is finite.

Proof. The integral kernel of $(-\Delta - k^2)^{-1}$ is the function

$$g_k(x, y) = \frac{1}{2ik} (e^{ik(x+y)} - e^{ik|x-y|}),$$

which satisfies

$$|g_k(x, y)| \leq \frac{1}{|k|} e^{(x+y)(\operatorname{Im} k)_-}.$$

Combining this bound with the identity

$$\|K(k)\|_{\mathfrak{S}_2}^2 = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty |V(x)| |g_k(x, y)|^2 |V(y)| dx dy$$

we obtain the claimed bound. \square

We now consider the case of \mathbb{R}^d with $d \geq 3$ odd. The operator $-\Delta$ in (4.1) denotes the Laplacian in \mathbb{R}^d . It is well-known (see, e.g., [8, Theorem 3.1] for a textbook proof) that, since d is odd, $(-\Delta - k^2)^{-1}$ admits an analytic continuation to an entire operator family when considered as an operator from compactly supported functions in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ to $L^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Thus, if V is bounded and compactly supported, $K(k)$ has a analytic continuation to an entire operator family on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. The following proposition implies, in particular, that if V decays exponentially, then the Birman–Schwinger operator also admits an analytic continuation to (part of) the lower half-plane and that this continuation belongs to a certain trace ideal.

Proposition 4.2. *Let $d \geq 3$ be odd. There are constants $C_d > 0$, $\beta_d > 0$ such that for any $k \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$,*

$$\|K(k)\|_{\mathfrak{S}_{d+1}} \leq C_d \left(\frac{1}{|k|} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{\beta_d |x| (\operatorname{Im} k)_-} |V(x)|^{(d+1)/2} dx \right)^{2/(d+1)},$$

in the sense that $K(k) \in \mathfrak{S}_{d+1}$ if the integral on the right side is finite.

The proof of this proposition is somewhat involved and, in fact, presents the technical main result of this paper. In order to present the idea behind the proofs of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 more clearly, we defer the proof of Proposition 4.2 to Section 6.

5. PROOF OF THEOREMS 1.1 AND 1.2

In this section we prove our main results, Theorems 1.1 and 1.2. We prove them simultaneously. Let us assume that V is bounded and has compact support. The bound in this case implies the bound in the general case by a simple density argument.

As discussed in Section 4, the Birman–Schwinger operators $K(k)$ from (4.1) (with $-\Delta$ denoting the Dirichlet Laplacian if $d = 1$ and the ordinary Laplacian if $d \geq 3$) extend to an entire family of bounded operators. The same proof shows that they are not only entire with respect to the norm of bounded operators, but even with respect to the norm of operators in \mathfrak{S}_{d+1} . (In fact, even in \mathfrak{S}_p with $p > d/2$, see [8, Lemma 3.21].) We emphasize that at this point we use the restriction to bounded, compactly supported potentials; in the general case, Propositions 4.1 and 4.2 do not allow us to exclude a singularity at the origin.

We will apply Corollary 2.2 to the function

$$a(k) := \det_{d+1}(1 + K(k))$$

with $\eta = -\varepsilon/\beta_d$, where β_d is from Proposition 4.2 if $d \geq 3$ is odd and $\beta_1 = 2$ if $d = 1$. Since $K(k)$ is analytic with values in \mathfrak{S}_{d+1} , the function a is analytic. It follows from the resolvent bounds in Propositions 4.1 and 4.2, combined with item (2) in Lemma 3.1 (with $p = n = d + 1$), that assumption (2.1) is valid. Moreover, combining them with item (1) in Lemma 3.1 (again with $p = n = d + 1$), we see that assumption (2.2) holds with $\nu = 2$ and

$$A = \Gamma_{d+1,d+1} C_d^{d+1} \left(\int e^{\varepsilon|x|} |V(x)|^{(d+1)/2} dx \right)^2.$$

Here $C_d = 1$ if $d = 1$. Thus, Corollary 2.2 implies that

$$\#\{j : \operatorname{Im} k_j \geq 0\} \leq \varepsilon^{-2} \beta_d^2 c_2 \Gamma_{d+1,d+1} C_d^{d+1} \left(\int e^{\varepsilon|x|} |V(x)|^{(d+1)/2} dx \right)^2.$$

It remains to use Lemma 3.2, which says that the k_j with $\operatorname{Im} k_j > 0$ coincide with the square roots of the eigenvalues of $-\Delta + V$, counting algebraic multiplicities. This proves Theorems 1.1 and 1.2.

In the case $d = 1$, we can use the values of the constants

$$c_2 = 1/2, \quad \Gamma_{2,2} = 1/2, \quad \beta_1 = 2, \quad C_1 = 1$$

(see (3.1), (2.4) and Proposition 4.1) to get the explicit constant in Theorem 1.1. \square

6. PROOF OF PROPOSITION 4.2

The bound from Proposition 4.2 for $\text{Im } k \geq 0$ is contained in [15], so we focus on the case $\text{Im } k < 0$. We are going to break the proof into two steps, according whether $|\text{Im } k|/|\text{Re } k|$ is large or small.

Lemma 6.1. *Let $d \geq 3$. There are $\alpha_d, \beta_d, \gamma_d > 0$ such that, for any $k \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\text{Im } k < 0$ and $|\text{Re } k| > \gamma_d |\text{Im } k|$,*

$$\|K(k)\|_{\mathfrak{S}_{d+1}} \leq \alpha_d \left(\frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{\beta_d |\text{Im } k| |x|} |V(x)|^{(d+1)/2} dx}{|\text{Re } k| - \gamma_d |\text{Im } k|} \right)^{2/(d+1)}. \quad (6.1)$$

One can take $\beta_d = 2(e^{(d+1)/2} - 1)/(e - 1)$ and $\gamma_d = e^{(d+1)/2}/(e - 1)$.

We emphasize that this lemma does not need d to be odd. In this case one can still prove that $K(k)$ has an analytic continuation to the set $\mathbb{C} \setminus (-i)[0, \infty)$.

Proof. By a density argument we may assume that V is bounded and compactly supported. As discussed above, under this assumption $K(k)$ has an analytic continuation to an entire function. We will show that for any k as in the lemma and any finite rank operator Q ,

$$|\text{Tr } K(k)Q| \leq \alpha_d \left(\frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{\beta_d (\text{Im } k) - |x|} |V(x)|^{(d+1)/2} dx}{|\text{Re } k| - \gamma_d |\text{Im } k|} \right)^{2/(d+1)} \|Q\|_{\mathfrak{S}_{(d+1)/d}}, \quad (6.2)$$

which will imply the assertion.

To prove (6.2) we use complex interpolation. Namely, for fixed k as in the lemma we will construct an analytic family of operators K_ζ such that $K_1 = K(k)$ for $\zeta = 1$. The construction of K_ζ proceeds as follows. If $\text{Im } k > 0$ and $\text{Re } \zeta \geq 0$, then the operator $(-\Delta - k^2)^{-\zeta}$ is well-defined by the spectral theorem or, equivalently, as a multiplier in Fourier space. Here $(\cdot)^{-\zeta}$ denotes the principal branch. If $\text{Re } \zeta > 0$, this is an integral operator with integral kernel

$$(-\Delta - k^2)^{-\zeta}(x, y) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{e^{i\xi \cdot (x-y)}}{(\xi^2 - k^2)^\zeta} d\xi. \quad (6.3)$$

We recall [17, Section III.2.8] the formula

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{e^{i\xi \cdot x}}{(\xi^2 - k^2)^\zeta} d\xi = (2\pi)^{d/2} \frac{2^{1-\zeta}}{\Gamma(\zeta)} \left(\frac{-ik}{|x|} \right)^{(d-2\zeta)/2} K_{(d-2\zeta)/2}(-ik|x|), \quad (6.4)$$

valid for $\text{Im } k > 0$ and $\text{Re } \zeta > 0$. Here K_ν denotes the Bessel function of the third kind. We will need the fact that

$$K_\nu(z) = K_{-\nu}(z), \quad (6.5)$$

as well as the following integral representation for this function [10, Section 7.3.4],

$$K_\nu(z) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu + 1/2)} \left(\frac{\pi}{2z}\right)^{1/2} e^{-z} \int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^{\nu-1/2} \left(1 + \frac{t}{2z}\right)^{\nu-1/2} dt \quad \text{if } \operatorname{Re} \nu > -1/2. \quad (6.6)$$

For fixed ζ with $\operatorname{Re} \zeta > 0$, the right side of (6.4) has an analytic continuation with respect to k , with $k = 0$ being possibly a branch point. This allows us to analytically continue the operator $W(-\Delta - k^2)^{-\zeta} W$ to the lower half-plane if W is a bounded, compactly supported function. At the same time, for fixed $k \neq 0$ (possibly in the lower half-plane), the operator family $W(-\Delta - k^2)^{-\zeta} W$ is analytic with respect to ζ in the upper half-plane.

We now fix $k \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Im} k < 0$ and $\operatorname{Re} k \neq 0$ and set

$$k_\zeta = k + i |\operatorname{Im} k| \frac{e - e^\zeta}{e - 1}.$$

For fixed $\operatorname{Re} \zeta$ this describes a circle centered at $k + i |\operatorname{Im} k| e / (e - 1)$ with radius $|\operatorname{Im} k| e^{\operatorname{Re} \zeta} / (e - 1)$.

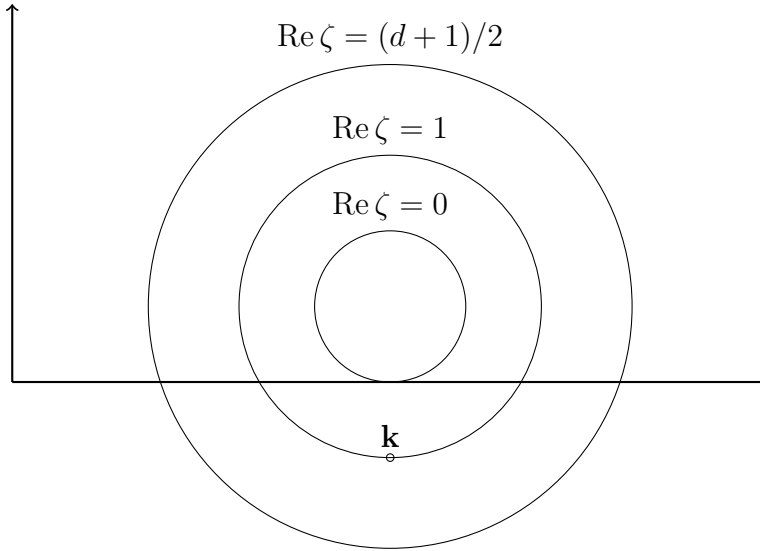


Fig. 3. Curves $t \mapsto k_{a+it}$ for $a = 0$, $a = 1$ and $a = (d + 1)/2$

We consider the function

$$f(\zeta) := e^{\zeta^2} \operatorname{Tr} \left(S |V|^{\zeta/2} (-\Delta - k_\zeta^2)^{-\zeta} |V|^{\zeta/2} U |Q|^{(d+1-\zeta)/d} \right),$$

where $S(x) = V(x)/|V(x)|$ if $V(x) \neq 0$ and $S(x) = 0$ if $V(x) = 0$ and where $Q = U|Q|$ is the polar decomposition of Q . The function f is analytic in ζ and at $\zeta = 1$ its absolute value coincides with e times the left side of (6.2). We will apply Hadamard's three lines lemma to the function f , where the bounding lines are given by $\operatorname{Re} \zeta = 0$ and $\operatorname{Re} \zeta = (d + 1)/2$.

If $\operatorname{Re} \zeta = 0$, we use the fact that $\operatorname{Im} k_\zeta \geq 0$. This implies that the argument of $|\xi|^2 - k_\zeta^2$ is uniformly bounded in $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and therefore

$$\|(-\Delta - k_\zeta^2)^{-\zeta}\| = \sup_{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^d} |(|\xi|^2 - k_\zeta^2)^{-\zeta}| \leq C_1 e^{C_1 |\operatorname{Im} \zeta|} \quad \text{if } \operatorname{Re} \zeta = 0.$$

for some $C_1 > 0$. Thus, because of the superexponential decrease of the factor $e^{-(\operatorname{Im} \zeta)^2}$,

$$|f(\zeta)| \leq C'_1 \|Q\|_{\mathfrak{S}_{(d+1)/d}}^{(d+1)/d} \quad \text{if } \operatorname{Re} \zeta = 0. \quad (6.7)$$

If $\operatorname{Re} \zeta = (d+1)/2$, we bound

$$\begin{aligned} |f(\zeta)| &\leq e^{(\operatorname{Re} \zeta)^2 - (\operatorname{Im} \zeta)^2} \| |V|^{(d+1)/4} (-\Delta - k_\zeta^2)^{-\zeta} |V|^{(d+1)/4} \|_{\mathfrak{S}_2} \| |Q|^{(d+1)/(2d)} \|_{\mathfrak{S}_2} \\ &= e^{(\operatorname{Re} \zeta)^2 - (\operatorname{Im} \zeta)^2} \| |V|^{(d+1)/4} (-\Delta - k_\zeta^2)^{-\zeta} |V|^{(d+1)/4} \|_{\mathfrak{S}_2} \| Q \|_{\mathfrak{S}_{(d+1)/d}}^{(d+1)/(2d)}. \end{aligned}$$

In order to control the Hilbert–Schmidt norm on the right side, we bound the integral kernel of $(-\Delta - k^2)^{-\zeta}$ for $\zeta = (d+1)/2 + i\tau$ with $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$. According to (6.3), (6.4) and (6.5) it is given by

$$(2\pi)^{-d/2} \frac{2^{1-(d+1)/2-i\tau}}{\Gamma((d+1)/2 + i\tau)} \left(\frac{-ik}{|x-y|} \right)^{-1/2-i\tau} K_{1/2+i\tau}(-ik|x-y|).$$

We take $k = k_\zeta$ and bound, using (6.6),

$$\begin{aligned} &|K_{1/2+i\tau}(-ik_\zeta|x-y|)| \\ &\leq \left(\frac{\pi}{2|k_\zeta||x-y|} \right)^{1/2} \frac{e^{-\operatorname{Im} k_\zeta|x-y|}}{|\Gamma(1+i\tau)|} \int_0^\infty e^{-t} \left| \left(1 + \frac{it}{2k_\zeta|x-y|} \right)^{i\tau} \right| dt. \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to see that there is a constant $C > 0$ such that $|\operatorname{Re} k_\zeta| \geq C |\operatorname{Im} k_\zeta|$ for all ζ with $\operatorname{Re} \zeta = (d+1)/2$. This implies that the argument of $1 + it/(2k_\zeta|x-y|)$ is uniformly bounded in $t \in [0, \infty)$, $|x-y| \in [0, \infty)$ and $\tau = \operatorname{Im} \zeta \in \mathbb{R}$. We now observe that

$$\operatorname{Im} k_\zeta = -|\operatorname{Im} k| \frac{e^{(d+1)/2} \cos \tau - 1}{e - 1} \geq -\beta_d |\operatorname{Im} k|/2$$

with $\beta_d = 2(e^{(d+1)/2} - 1)/(e - 1)$ and

$$|k_\zeta| \geq \sqrt{(\operatorname{Re} k)^2 + \frac{(\operatorname{Im} k)^2}{(e-1)^2}} - |\operatorname{Im} k| \frac{e^{\operatorname{Re} \zeta}}{e-1} \geq |\operatorname{Re} k| - \gamma_d |\operatorname{Im} k|$$

with $\gamma_d = e^{(d+1)/2}/(e-1)$. Thus we conclude that

$$|(-\Delta - k_\zeta^2)^{-1}(x, y)| \leq C_2 e^{C_2 |\tau|} \frac{e^{\beta_d |\operatorname{Im} k| |x-y|/2}}{|\operatorname{Re} k| - \gamma_d |\operatorname{Im} k|}, \quad \zeta = \frac{d+1}{2} + i\tau,$$

for some constant C_2 depending on d , but not on x, y or τ . This implies

$$\| |V|^{(d+1)/4} (-\Delta - k_\zeta^2)^{-\zeta} |V|^{(d+1)/4} \|_{\mathfrak{S}_2}^2 \leq C_2^2 e^{2C_2 |\tau|} \left(\frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{\beta_d |\operatorname{Im} k| |x|} |V(x)|^{(d+1)/2} dx}{|\operatorname{Re} k| - \gamma_d |\operatorname{Im} k|} \right)^2$$

and therefore,

$$|f(\zeta)| \leq C'_2 \|Q\|_{\mathfrak{S}_{(d+1)/d}}^{(d+1)/(2d)} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{\beta_d |\operatorname{Im} k| |x|} |V(x)|^{(d+1)/2} dx}{|\operatorname{Re} k| - \gamma_d |\operatorname{Im} k|} \quad \text{if } \operatorname{Re} \zeta = \frac{d+1}{2}. \quad (6.8)$$

According to Hadamard's three lines lemma we have

$$|f(1)| \leq \left(\sup_{\operatorname{Re} \zeta=0} |f(\zeta)| \right)^{(d-1)/(d+1)} \left(\sup_{\operatorname{Re} \zeta=(d+1)/2} |f(\zeta)| \right)^{2/(d+1)}.$$

Combining this with the bounds (6.7) and (6.8) we obtain (6.2) \square

Lemma 6.2. *Let $d \geq 3$ be odd. There is a constant α'_d such that for any $k \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Im} k < 0$,*

$$\|K(k)\|_{\mathfrak{S}_{d+1}} \leq \alpha'_d \left(\frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{(d+1)|k||x|} |V(x)|^{(d+1)/2} dx}{|k|} \right)^{2/(d+1)}. \quad (6.9)$$

Proof. Since d is odd,

$$\begin{aligned} \|K(k)\|_{\mathfrak{S}_{d+1}}^{d+1} &= \operatorname{Tr} (K(k)^* K(k) \cdots K^*(k) K(k)) \\ &= \int \cdots \int |V(x_1)| \overline{g_k(x_{d+1}, x_1)} |V(x_{d+1})| g_k(x_{d+1}, x_d) \cdots g_k(x_4, x_3) \\ &\quad \times |V(x_3)| \overline{g_k(x_2, x_3)} |V(x_2)| g_k(x_2, x_1) dx_1 \cdots dx_{d+1}, \end{aligned}$$

where $g_k(x, y)$ is the integral kernel of the operator $(-\Delta - k^2)^{-1}$. It follows from formula (6.6) for the Bessel function that

$$|K_\nu(-ia)| \leq e^{2|a|} K_\nu(|a|) \quad \text{if } \operatorname{Im} a \leq 0.$$

This implies

$$|g_k(x, y)| \leq e^{2|k||x-y|} g_{i|k|}(x, y) \leq e^{2|k|(|x|+|y|)} g_{i|k|}(x, y),$$

and therefore, in view of the above expression for $\|K(k)\|_{\mathfrak{S}_{d+1}}^{d+1}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|K(k)\|_{\mathfrak{S}_{d+1}}^{d+1} &= \int \cdots \int e^{2|k||x_1|} |V(x_1)| g_{i|k|}(x_{d+1}, x_1) e^{2|k||x_{d+1}|} |V(x_{d+1})| g_{i|k|}(x_{d+1}, x_d) \cdots \\ &\quad \times g_{i|k|}(x_4, x_3) e^{2|k||x_3|} |V(x_3)| g_{i|k|}(x_2, x_3) e^{2|k||x_2|} |V(x_2)| \\ &\quad \times g_{i|k|}(x_2, x_1) dx_1 \cdots dx_{d+1} \\ &= \|e^{2|k||x|} K(i|k|) e^{2|k||y|}\|_{\mathfrak{S}_{d+1}}^{d+1}, \end{aligned}$$

To bound the right side we use the Kato–Seiler–Simon bound [30, Thm. 4.1] and get

$$\begin{aligned}
\|e^{|k||x|} K(i|k|) e^{|k||y|}\|_{\mathfrak{S}_{d+1}}^{(d+1)/2} &\leq \|e^{|k||x|} K(i|k|) e^{|k||y|}\|_{\mathfrak{S}_{(d+1)/2}}^{(d+1)/2} \\
&= \left\| (-\Delta + |k|^2)^{-1/2} \sqrt{|V|} e^{|k||x|} \right\|_{\mathfrak{S}_{d+1}}^{d+1} \\
&\leq (2\pi)^{-d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{d\xi}{(|\xi|^2 + |k|^2)^{(d+1)/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |V(x)|^{(d+1)/2} e^{(d+1)|k||x|} dx \\
&= (2\pi)^{-d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{d\xi}{(1 + |\xi|^2)^{(d+1)/2}} |k|^{-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |V(x)|^{(d+1)/2} e^{(d+1)|k||x|} dx.
\end{aligned}$$

This proves the lemma. \square

Finally, we are in position to give the

Proof of Proposition 4.2. The claimed bound for $\operatorname{Im} k \geq 0$ follows from [15]. The bound for $\operatorname{Im} k < 0$ and $|\operatorname{Re} k| \geq 2\gamma_d |\operatorname{Im} k|$ follows from Lemma 6.1. (Note that in this case one can bound $|\operatorname{Re} k| - \gamma_d |\operatorname{Im} k| \geq (\gamma_d / \sqrt{1 + 4\gamma_d^2}) |k|$ in the denominator.) Finally, the bound for $\operatorname{Im} k < 0$ and $|\operatorname{Re} k| < 2\gamma_d |\operatorname{Im} k|$ follows from Lemma 6.2. (Note that in this case one can bound $|k| \leq \sqrt{1 + 4\gamma_d^2} |\operatorname{Im} k|$ in the exponential.) This concludes the proof. \square

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