

STRICHARTZ ESTIMATES FOR THE SCHRÖDINGER EQUATION WITH RADIAL DATA

ATANAS STEFANOV

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ABSTRACT. We prove an endpoint Strichartz estimate for *radial* solutions of the two-dimensional Schrödinger equation:

$$\|e^{-it\Delta}f\|_{L_t^2 BMO_x} \leq C\|f\|_{L^2}.$$

1. INTRODUCTION

We consider the inhomogeneous initial value problem for the Schrödinger equation

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t u(x, t), & = -i\Delta_x u + F(x, t), & (x, t) \in \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}^1, \\ u(x, 0) & = f(x). \end{cases}$$

We introduce the operator $e^{-it\Delta}$ as

$$e^{-it\Delta}f = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left(e^{it|\cdot|^2} \hat{f}(\cdot) \right),$$

where $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}^{-1}$ are the Fourier transform and the inverse Fourier transform respectively. The solution to (1) is given by $u(x, t) = e^{-it\Delta}f + e^{-it\Delta} \int_0^t e^{i\tau\Delta} F(\tau, \cdot) d\tau$, at least for sufficiently “good” data f, F . A lot of attention has been given to the problem of determining all possible Strichartz estimates for the solutions of the Schrödinger equation. To state the known results, we use the following mixed space notation:

$$\|u\|_{L_t^q L_x^r} := \left(\int_{\mathbf{R}^1} \left(\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |u(x, t)|^r dx \right)^{q/r} dt \right)^{1/q}.$$

In addition, we call a pair (q, r) Schrödinger admissible if $q, r \geq 2$, $(q, r, n/2) \neq (2, \infty, 1)$, $2/q + n/r = n/2$, where n stands for the spatial dimension. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|e^{-it\Delta}f\|_{L_t^q L_x^r} &\leq C\|f\|_{L^2}, \\ \left\| e^{-it\Delta} \int_0^t e^{i\tau\Delta} F(\tau, \cdot) d\tau \right\|_{L_t^{\tilde{q}} L_x^{\tilde{r}}} &\leq C\|F\|_{L_t^{q'} L_x^{r'}} \end{aligned}$$

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for all Schrödinger admissible pairs $(q, r), (\tilde{q}, \tilde{r})$. Some earlier versions of the results above appeared in [7], [11], [1], whereas the final (endpoint) estimate for dimension $n \geq 3$ was proved recently in [2]. One can easily see that homogeneity dictates the condition $2/q + n/r = n/2$, while the restriction $q, r \geq 2$ comes from a concrete counterexample due to Knapp and properties of translation invariant operators (see [2]). The point $q = 2, r = \infty$ in the two-dimensional case is excluded from the range of admissibility, because the estimate there is no longer valid by a counterexample due to Montgomery-Smith [5]. He actually proved something more:

$$\sup_{\|f\|_{L^2}=1} \|e^{-it\Delta} f\|_{L_t^2 BMO_x} = \infty.$$

Some further generalization of the ideas in [5] provided counterexamples for some similar conjectures, concerning frequency localized and BMO estimates in both the Schrödinger and the wave equation case; see [9] for details. Let us remark that all of the aforementioned results have their counterparts for the solutions of the wave equation with slightly different admissibility conditions. In [10], one can find weighted inequalities for the endpoint case with applications to radial solutions, but that is only in dimension $n \geq 3$. Our main goal is to show that the “modified” Strichartz estimate in the critical case $q = 2, r = \infty, n = 2$ remains valid as long as we restrict our attention to radial data.¹

Thus, the theorem below is the main result of this paper.

Theorem 1. *Let f be a radial function. Then*

$$(2) \quad \|e^{-it\Delta} f\|_{L_t^2 BMO_x} \leq C \|f\|_{L^2}, \quad x \in \mathbf{R}^2,$$

where BMO is the space of functions with bounded mean oscillation.

Remark 1. For the wave equation a similar theorem in the *wave* critical case $q = 2, r = \infty, n = 3$ was established by Klainerman and Machedon [3].

2. PRELIMINARY STEPS AND NOTATIONS

In this section we make several technical reductions of the problem. Introduce first $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbf{R}^1)$ supported in $(1/2, 2)$, $\varphi(x) = 1$ for $x \in (3/4, 9/8)$ and $\sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \varphi(2^{-k}t) = 1$ for all $t > 0$. Let $\varphi_k(t) = \varphi(2^{-k}t)$. We can define a Littlewood-Paley decomposition with respect to $\{\varphi_k\}$ by setting $P_k f = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\hat{f}(\cdot)\varphi_k(|\cdot|))$. It is a standard fact that

$$\|g\|_{BMO} \sim \left\| \left(\sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} |P_k g|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\|_{L^\infty}.$$

Therefore, the theorem would follow from the following localized version:

$$(3) \quad \|e^{-it\Delta} P_k f\|_{L_t^2 L_x^\infty} \lesssim \|f\|_{L^2}.$$

¹The author has been informed that T. Tao has an independent proof of the original Strichartz estimate in the radial case.

Indeed, let ψ be a smooth function with support contained in $(1/4, 4)$ and $\psi(x)\varphi(x) = \varphi(x)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|e^{-it\Delta} f\|_{L_t^2 BMO_x}^2 &\lesssim \int \sup_x \left(\sum_k |e^{-it\Delta} P_k f|^2 \right) dt \\ &\lesssim \sum_k \|e^{-it\Delta} P_k \tilde{P}_k f\|_{L_t^2 L_x^\infty}^2 \lesssim \sum_k \|\tilde{P}_k f\|_{L^2}^2 \lesssim \|f\|_{L^2}^2, \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{P}_k f = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\hat{f}\psi_k)$.

Let $f_0(\rho) := \hat{f}(\xi)$ for $|\xi| = \rho$. Write

$$\begin{aligned} \|e^{-it\Delta} P_k f\|_{L_t^2 L_x^\infty}^2 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \sup_x \left| \int_{\mathbf{R}^2} e^{it|\xi|^2} e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} \hat{f}(\xi) \varphi(2^{-k}|\xi|) d\xi \right|^2 dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\Gamma(1/2)} \int \sup_x \left| \int_0^\infty \int_{-1}^1 e^{it\rho^2} e^{i|x|\rho\sigma} (1-\sigma^2)^{-1/2} f_0(\rho) \varphi(2^{-k}\rho) \rho d\sigma d\rho \right|^2 dt. \end{aligned}$$

Next, linearize in $|x|$ ($|x| = r(t)$ is the value of $|x|$ for which the sup is “achieved”) and change variables $\rho \rightarrow \sqrt{\rho}$ to write the desired inequality as:

$$\int \left| \int_0^\infty \int_{-1}^1 e^{it\rho} e^{ir(t)\sqrt{\rho}\sigma} f_0(\sqrt{\rho}) \varphi(2^{-k}\sqrt{\rho})(1-\sigma^2)^{-1/2} d\sigma d\rho \right|^2 dt \lesssim \int_{\mathbf{R}^2} |f(x)|^2 dx.$$

Since $\int_{\mathbf{R}^2} |f(x)|^2 dx \sim \int_0^\infty |f_0(\sqrt{\rho})|^2 d\rho$, it suffices to prove

$$\int \left| \int_0^\infty \int_{-1}^1 e^{it\rho} e^{ir(t)\sqrt{\rho}\sigma} g(\rho) \varphi(2^{-k}\sqrt{\rho})(1-\sigma^2)^{-1/2} d\sigma d\rho \right|^2 dt \lesssim \int |g(\rho)|^2 d\rho,$$

where $r(t)$ is an arbitrary positive measurable function and k is a fixed integer. By homogeneity, it suffices to prove the above estimate for $k = 0$. Denote $A_j = \{t : 2^{j-1} \leq r(t) < 2^j\}$. We need to prove

$$(4) \quad \sum_j \int_{A_j} \left| \int_{-1}^1 \int e^{it\rho} e^{ir(t)\sqrt{\rho}\sigma} g(\rho) \varphi(\rho)(1-\sigma^2)^{-1/2} d\rho d\sigma \right|^2 dt \lesssim \|g\|_2^2.$$

In the sequel, we will need the following well-known lemma concerning a cutoff version of the Bessel function J_0 that appears above.

Lemma 1. *Let $p \geq 0$ and $M, \kappa \geq 1$. Then*

$$(5) \quad \left| \int_{-1}^1 e^{i\kappa\sigma} (1-\sigma^2)^{-1/2} \varphi(2^p(1-\sigma^2)) d\sigma \right| \leq C_M \min \left\{ (2^p/|\kappa|)^M 2^{-p/2}, 2^{-p/2} \right\},$$

$$(6) \quad \left| \int_{-1}^1 e^{i\kappa\sigma} (1-\sigma^2)^{-1/2} d\sigma \right| \lesssim |\kappa|^{-1/2}.$$

Since (5) follows from a simple integration by parts argument and (6) is a corollary of (5), we omit the proof. Let us remark that the “critical” index p_0 is the one for which $2^{p_0} \sim |\kappa|$. If $p > p_0$ one estimates by putting absolute value inside the integral, while if $p < p_0$ one integrates by parts and then estimates by absolute value. We use this idea repeatedly throughout the proof. Observe that for $p = 0$, we have

$$\left| \int_{-1}^1 e^{i\kappa\sigma} (1 - \sigma^2)^{-1/2} \varphi((1 - \sigma^2)) d\sigma \right| \leq C_M |\kappa|^{-M}.$$

3. MAIN ESTIMATES

In this section, we obtain pointwise estimates by the Hardy-Littlewood maximal function if we have enough oscillation in the term $e^{ir(t)\sqrt{\rho}\sigma}$ and we use an almost orthogonality argument otherwise. Thus, we consider the following cases.

First, $j \leq 0$. Then $|r(t)\sqrt{\rho}\sigma| \leq 2^{j+2} \leq 4$, for $r(t) \sim 2^j$, $\sqrt{\rho} \sim 1$. Therefore we have virtually no oscillation in the term $e^{ir(t)\sqrt{\rho}\sigma}$. Expand in a Maclaurin series to get

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j \leq 0} \int_{A_j} \left| \int_{-1}^1 \int e^{it\rho} e^{ir(t)\sqrt{\rho}\sigma} g(\rho) \varphi(\rho) (1 - \sigma^2)^{-1/2} d\rho d\sigma \right|^2 dt \\ &= \sum_{j \leq 0} \int_{A_j} \left| \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(ir(t))^l}{l!} \int e^{it\rho} g(\rho) \varphi(\rho) \rho^{l/2} d\rho \int_{-1}^1 (1 - \sigma^2)^{-1/2} \sigma^l d\sigma \right|^2 dt. \end{aligned}$$

Observe that $|\int_{-1}^1 (1 - \sigma^2)^{-1/2} \sigma^l d\sigma| \lesssim 1$ and we have an exact inverse Fourier transform in each term above. Thus, for $l = 0$ we bound by $C\|g\|_2^2$, whereas for $l \geq 1$, we estimate by

$$\begin{aligned} & C \sum_{l \geq 1} \sum_{j \leq 0} \int_{A_j} \frac{r(t)^{2l}}{l!} \left| \int e^{it\rho} g(\rho) \varphi(\rho) \rho^{l/2} d\rho \right|^2 dt \\ & \lesssim \sum_{l \geq 1} \sum_{j \leq 0} \frac{2^{2jl}}{l!} \int |g(\rho)|^2 \varphi(\rho) \rho^l d\rho \lesssim \sum_{l \geq 1} \sum_{j \leq 0} \frac{2^{2(j+2)l}}{l!} \|g\|_2^2 \lesssim \|g\|_2^2. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof in the case $j \leq 0$.

Let us consider the other case $j \geq 1$. We have to prove

$$(7) \quad \sum_{j \geq 1} \int_{A_j} \left| \int_{-1}^1 \int e^{it\rho} e^{ir(t)\sqrt{\rho}\sigma} g(\rho) \varphi(\rho) (1 - \sigma^2)^{-1/2} d\rho d\sigma \right|^2 dt \lesssim \|g\|_2^2.$$

By Plancherel’s identity, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-1}^1 (1 - \sigma^2)^{-1/2} \left(\int e^{it\rho} g(\rho) \varphi(\rho) e^{ir(t)\sqrt{\rho}\sigma} d\rho \right) d\sigma \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 (1 - \sigma^2)^{-1/2} \int \hat{g}(y - t) \left(\int e^{i\rho y} e^{ir(t)\sqrt{\rho}\sigma} \varphi(\rho) d\rho \right) dy d\sigma. \end{aligned}$$

It is obvious now that (7) would follow from the following pointwise estimate.

Proposition 1. *Let $r(t)$ be a measurable function, $2^{j-1} \leq r(t) < 2^j$. Then*

$$(8) \quad \int h(y-t) \left| \int_{-1}^1 (1-\sigma^2)^{-1/2} \left(\int e^{i(\rho^2 y+r(t)\rho\sigma)} \varphi(\rho) \rho d\rho \right) d\sigma \right| dy \lesssim M(h)(-t),$$

where M is the Hardy-Littlewood maximal operator.

Proof. Let us split the y integration in three parts: $|y| \leq 2^j/10$, $2^j/10 \leq |y| \leq 10 \cdot 2^j$, $|y| \geq 10 \cdot 2^j$.

For $|y| \leq 2^j/10$, set $1 = \varphi(1-\sigma^2) + (1-\varphi(1-\sigma^2))$. If $|\sigma| \ll 1$, we use Lemma 1 with $p = 0$ to estimate

$$\left| \int_{-1}^1 e^{ir(t)\rho\sigma} (1-\sigma^2)^{-1/2} \varphi(1-\sigma^2) d\sigma \right| \lesssim 2^{-j}.$$

If $|\sigma| \sim 1$ (i.e. $(1-\varphi(1-\sigma^2)) \neq 0$), we have that $|(\rho^2 y+r(t)\rho\sigma)'| = |2\rho y+r(t)\sigma| \sim 2^j$ and therefore we can integrate in parts in ρ to obtain

$$\left| \int e^{i(\rho^2 y+r(t)\rho\sigma)} \varphi(\rho) \rho d\rho \right| \lesssim 2^{-j}.$$

In either case, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{-1}^1 (1-\sigma^2)^{-1/2} \int_{|y| \leq 2^j/10} h(y-t) \left(\int e^{i(\rho^2 y+r(t)\rho\sigma)} \varphi(\rho) \rho d\rho \right) dy d\sigma \right| \\ & \lesssim 2^{-j} \int_{|y| \leq 2^j/10} |h(y-t)| dy \lesssim M(h)(-t). \end{aligned}$$

For $|y| \geq 10 \cdot 2^j$, we have $|(\rho^2 y+r(t)\rho\sigma)'| = |2\rho y+r(t)\sigma| \sim |y|$ and therefore integration by parts in ρ gives

$$\left| \int e^{i(\rho^2 y+r(t)\rho\sigma)} \varphi(\rho) \rho d\rho \right| \lesssim |y|^{-2}.$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{-1}^1 (1-\sigma^2)^{-1/2} \int_{|y| \geq 10 \cdot 2^j} h(y-t) \left(\int e^{i(\rho^2 y+r(t)\rho\sigma)} \varphi(\rho) \rho d\rho \right) dy d\sigma \right| \\ & \lesssim \int_{|y| \geq 10 \cdot 2^j} \frac{|h(y-t)|}{|y|^2} dy \lesssim M(h)(-t). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, if $2^j/10 \leq |y| \leq 10 \cdot 2^j$, it will suffice to prove the inequality

$$\left| \int_{-1}^1 (1-\sigma^2)^{-1/2} \int e^{i(\rho^2 y+ir(t)\rho\sigma)} \varphi(\rho) \rho d\rho d\sigma \right| \lesssim 2^{-j}.$$

To show that, we have to exploit the oscillation in both σ and ρ . Write

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{-1}^1 (1-\sigma^2)^{-1/2} \int e^{i(\rho^2 y+ir(t)\rho\sigma)} \varphi(\rho) \rho d\rho d\sigma \right| \\ & \lesssim \sum_{p \geq 0} \left| \int_{-1}^1 (1-\sigma^2)^{-1/2} \varphi(2^p(1-\sigma^2)) \int e^{i(\rho^2 y+r(t)\rho\sigma)} \varphi(\rho) \rho d\rho d\sigma \right|. \end{aligned}$$

For $p \geq j$ (j is the critical index as discussed in Lemma 1), we have

$$(9) \quad \left| \int_{-1}^1 (1 - \sigma^2)^{-1/2} \varphi(2^p(1 - \sigma^2)) d\sigma \right| \lesssim 2^{-p/2}$$

and

(10)

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int e^{i(\rho^2 y + r(t)\rho\sigma)} \varphi(\rho) \rho d\rho \right| &= \left| \int e^{iy(\rho+r(t)\sigma/2y)^2} \varphi(\rho) \rho d\rho \right| \\ &\lesssim \left| \int_{|\rho+r(t)\sigma/2y| \leq 2^{-j/2}} e^{iy(\rho+r(t)\sigma/2y)^2} \varphi(\rho) \rho d\rho \right| \\ &+ \sum_{l \geq 0} \left| \int e^{iy(\rho+r(t)\sigma/2y)^2} \varphi(2^{-l+j/2}(\rho+r(t)\sigma/2y)) \varphi(\rho) \rho d\rho \right| \\ &\lesssim 2^{-j/2} + \sum_{l \geq 0} \left| \int \frac{\varphi(\rho)}{y(\rho+r(t)\sigma/2y)} \varphi(2^{-l+j/2}(\rho+r(t)\sigma/2y)) \rho de^{iy(\rho+r(t)\sigma/2y)^2} \right|. \end{aligned}$$

Let us integrate by parts now in the l^{th} term. We get

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \int \frac{\varphi(\rho) \rho}{y(\rho+r(t)\sigma/2y)} \varphi(2^{-l+j/2}(\rho+r(t)\sigma/2y)) de^{iy(\rho+r(t)\sigma/2y)^2} \right| \\ &\lesssim \left| \int \frac{\varphi(\rho) \rho}{y(\rho+r(t)\sigma/2y)^2} \varphi(2^{-l+j/2}(\rho+r(t)\sigma/2y)) e^{iy(\rho+r(t)\sigma/2y)^2} d\rho \right| \\ &+ 2^{-l+j/2} \left| \int \frac{\varphi(\rho) \rho}{y(\rho+r(t)\sigma/2y)} \varphi'(2^{-l+j/2}(\rho+r(t)\sigma/2y)) e^{iy(\rho+r(t)\sigma/2y)^2} d\rho \right| \\ &+ \left| \int \frac{(\rho\varphi(\rho))'}{y(\rho+r(t)\sigma/2y)} \varphi(2^{-l+j/2}(\rho+r(t)\sigma/2y)) e^{iy(\rho+r(t)\sigma/2y)^2} d\rho \right|. \end{aligned}$$

We easily estimate the first and the second integrals above by $2^{-j/2-l}$ and after one more integration by parts in the third one, we obtain

$$(11) \quad \left| \int \frac{(\rho\varphi(\rho))'}{y(\rho+r(t)\sigma/2y)} \varphi(2^{-l+j/2}(\rho+\frac{r(t)\sigma}{2y})) e^{iy(\rho+r(t)\sigma/2y)^2} d\rho \right| \lesssim 2^{-j}(2^{-2l} + 2^{-3l}2^{j/2}).$$

Going back to (10), we conclude

$$(12) \quad \left| \int e^{i(\rho^2 y + r(t)\rho\sigma)} \varphi(\rho) \rho d\rho \right| \lesssim 2^{-j/2}.$$

Therefore by combining (9) and (12), one gets

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{p \geq j} \left| \int_{-1}^1 (1 - \sigma^2)^{-1/2} \varphi(2^p(1 - \sigma^2)) \int e^{i(\rho^2 y + r(t)\rho\sigma)} \varphi(\rho) \rho d\rho d\sigma \right| \\ &\lesssim \sum_{p \geq j} 2^{-p/2} 2^{-j/2} \lesssim 2^{-j}, \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof for $p \geq j$.

For $p \leq j$, we first integrate by parts with respect to σ to get

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-1}^1 (1 - \sigma^2)^{-1/2} \varphi(2^p(1 - \sigma^2)) e^{ir(t)\rho\sigma} d\sigma \\ &= - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{[(1 - \sigma^2)^{-1/2} \varphi(2^p(1 - \sigma^2))]' }{ir(t)\rho} e^{ir(t)\rho\sigma} d\sigma \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 2\sigma(1 - \sigma^2)^{-1/2} 2^p \frac{\varphi'(2^p(1 - \sigma^2))}{ir(t)\rho} e^{ir(t)\rho\sigma} d\sigma + \text{a similar term.} \end{aligned}$$

We estimate

$$(13) \quad \left| \int_{-1}^1 2\sigma(1 - \sigma^2)^{-1/2} 2^p \frac{\varphi'(2^p(1 - \sigma^2))}{ir(t)} d\sigma \right| \lesssim 2^{p/2} 2^{-j}$$

and a repetition of the argument leading to (12) gives

$$\left| \int e^{i(\rho^2 y + r(t)\rho\sigma)} \varphi(\rho) d\rho \right| \lesssim 2^{-j/2}.$$

Summing over all $p \leq j$ yields the desired bound $C2^{-j}$. \square

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK 13244
E-mail address: astefano@syr.edu