THE MOLCHANOV–VAINBERG LAPLACIAN

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Abstract. It is well known that the Green function of the standard discrete Laplacian on \(l^2(\mathbb{Z}^d)\),
\[
\Delta_{st}\psi(n) = (2d)^{-1} \sum_{|n-m|=1} \psi(m),
\]
exhibits a pathological behavior in dimension \(d \geq 3\). In particular, the estimate
\[
\langle \delta_0 | (\Delta_{st} - E - i0)^{-1} \delta_n \rangle = O(|n|^{-\frac{d-1}{2}})
\]
fails for \(0 < |E| < 1 - \frac{2}{d}\). This fact complicates the study of the scattering theory of discrete Schrödinger operators. Molchanov and Vainberg suggested the following alternative to the standard discrete Laplacian,
\[
\Delta\psi(n) = 2^{-d} \sum_{|n-m|=\sqrt{d}} \psi(m),
\]
and conjectured that the estimate
\[
\langle \delta_0 | (\Delta - E - i0)^{-1} \delta_n \rangle = O(|n|^{-\frac{d-1}{2}})
\]
holds for all \(0 < |E| < 1\). In this paper we prove this conjecture.

1. Introduction

In recent years there has been considerable interest in the scattering theory of discrete random Schrödinger operators on the lattice \(\mathbb{Z}^d\) \([B, \BBP, \CK, \CS, \HK, \LL1, \LL2, \JM, \JMP, \K, \MV1, \MV2, \RS, \SV]\). Typical models considered in the literature have the general form
\[
H_{\omega} = -\Delta_{st} + \sum_{n \in \Gamma} V_{\omega}(n) \langle \delta_n | \cdot \rangle \delta_n,
\]
where \(\delta\) is the Kronecker delta on \(\mathbb{Z}^d\) and \(V_{\omega}(n)\) are independent random variables indexed by \(n \in \Gamma \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d\). \(\Delta_{st}\) is the standard discrete Laplacian,
\[
\Delta_{st}\psi(n) = \frac{1}{2d} \sum_{|n-m|=1} \psi(m),
\]
where \(\psi \in l^2(\mathbb{Z}^d)\) and \(|n| = \sqrt{\sum_j n_j^2}\). The symbol of \(\Delta_{st}\) is \(\frac{1}{d} \sum_{j=1}^d \cos x_j\), and its spectrum is absolutely continuous and equal to \([-1, 1]\). Concerning the random
potential $V_\omega$ in (11), the following two cases are distinguished in the literature: sparse random potentials, for which
\[
\# \{ n \in \Gamma : |n| \leq R \} / R^d \to 0
\]
as $R \to \infty$, and decaying random potentials, for which $\mathbb{E}(|V_\omega(n)|^2) \to 0$ as $|n| \to \infty$.

Practically all recent works on the scattering theory of Hamiltonians (1.1) make use of the stationary scattering theory. An important ingredient of the stationary methods is an a priori estimate on the Green function
\[
G_E(n) := \langle \delta_0 \mid (\Delta_{st} - E - i0)^{-1} \delta_n \rangle
\]
for energies $E$ in the spectrum of $\Delta_{st}$. In contrast to the standard continuous Laplacian on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, the Green function $G_E(n)$ is not necessarily $O(|n|^{-\frac{d}{2}})$ for $d \geq 3$. The reason for this is that the constant energy surfaces
\[
\{ x \in \mathbb{T}^d : \frac{1}{d} \sum_{j=1}^d \cos x_j = E \}
\]
are not convex for $|E| < 1 - \frac{2}{d}$. Hence, while the expected decay holds for $1 - \frac{2}{d} < |E| < 1$, it fails otherwise [SV]. This property of the standard Laplacian is an unfortunate obstacle in the development of the scattering theory of (11).

On physical grounds the choice of the standard discrete Laplacian is primarily dictated by custom and convenience, due to its relation to the standard random walk on $\mathbb{Z}^d$. Indeed, equivalent choices are possible. Since $\Delta_{st}$ is ill suited for the study of the scattering theory, Molchanov and Vainberg [MV1] suggested the following alternative, which we will call the Molchanov-Vainberg Laplacian:
\[
\Delta \psi(n) = 2^{-d} \sum_{|m-n|=\sqrt{d}} \psi(m).
\]
In other words, $\Delta \psi(n)$ is equal to a constant times the sum of the $\psi(m)$’s for $m$ varying over the vertices of the hypercube of side 2 centered at $n$. These vertices are the neighbours of $n$ along the full diagonals. The symbol of $\Delta$ is
\[
\Phi(x) := \prod_{j=1}^d \cos x_j,
\]
as the reader may easily verify. Consequently, the spectrum of $\Delta$ is absolutely continuous and equal to $[-1,1]$. Since the Fourier transform is unitary, the Green function of $\Delta$ for $z \not\in \mathbb{R}$ is
\[
G_z(n) := \langle \delta_0 \mid (\Delta - z)^{-1} \delta_n \rangle = (2\pi)^{-d} \int_{\mathbb{T}^d} e^{im \cdot x} \Phi(x) \Phi(x-z) \, dx.
\]
Molchanov and Vainberg [MV1] conjectured that the constant energy surfaces of $\Delta$,
\[
\Gamma(E) := \{ x \in \mathbb{T}^d : \prod_{j=1}^d \cos x_j = E \},
\]

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1. By equivalent, we mean that by taking the scaling limit, $l^2(\mathbb{Z}^d) \to L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, one recovers the continuous Laplacian.
2. In other words, $\mathcal{F} \Delta \mathcal{F}^{-1} = \Phi$, where $(\mathcal{F} \psi)(x) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{d}{2}} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^d} e^{i n \cdot x} \psi(n)$ is the usual Fourier transform acting on $\psi \in l^2(\mathbb{Z}^d)$ and $\Phi$ denotes the operator of multiplication by the function $\Phi(x)$ on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. This result follows from Euler’s formula for the cosine.
are strictly convex and that the bound \( G_{E+it}(n) = O(|n|^{-\frac{1}{2+\epsilon}}) \) holds. In this paper we prove this conjecture.

Let \( D_\epsilon = \mathbb{C}_+ \cup [-1+\epsilon, -\epsilon] \cup [\epsilon, 1-\epsilon] \), where \( 0 < \epsilon < \frac{1}{2} \). Our main result is:

**Theorem 1.1.** (1) For \( 0 < |E| < 1 \) the surface \( \Gamma(E) \) is strictly convex.

(2) The function \( \mathbb{C}_+ \ni z \mapsto G_z(n) \) extends continuously to \( D_\epsilon \) and satisfies

\[
\sup_{E \in D_\epsilon} |G_E(n)| \leq C |n|^{-\frac{1}{2+\epsilon}}.
\]

Applications of Theorem 1.1 to the scattering theory of random Schrödinger operators with sparse random potentials will be discussed in a forthcoming article [JP].

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### 2. Level surfaces of \( \Phi \)

#### 2.1. Basic properties

For \( 0 < |t| < 1 \), \( \Gamma(t) \) is a regular smooth surface, since for all \( x \in \Gamma(t) \)

\[
||\nabla \Phi(x)||^2 = t^2 \sum_{j=1}^d \tan^2 x_j \neq 0.
\]

Consider the covering \( \hat{\Gamma}(t) := \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^d : \Phi(x) = t \} \) of \( \Gamma(t) \). If \( t = 0 \), \( \hat{\Gamma}(t) \) consists of hyperplanes dividing the space into open hypercubes, which we call the cells. For \( 0 < |t| < 1 \), half of them contain a connected component of \( \hat{\Gamma}(t) \). These enclosing cells are separated by an even number of the above hyperplanes; their choice depends on the sign of \( t \). Since \( \Gamma(t) \) is obtained from \( \hat{\Gamma}(t) \) by restricting it to the torus, one concludes that \( \Gamma(t) \) consists of \( 2^{d-1} \) congruent connected components.

Let \( \mathcal{D}(t) \) be a component of \( \Gamma(t) \) and \( N(x) = \frac{\nabla \Phi(x)}{||\nabla \Phi(x)||} \).

**Lemma 2.1.** For any \( \omega \in S^{d-1} \) there exists exactly one point \( x = x(\omega, t) \in \mathcal{D}(t) \) such that \( N(x) = \omega \). Moreover, \( x(\omega, t) \) extends to a holomorphic function in a neighbourhood of \( S^{d-1} \times \{ t \} \).

**Proof.** \( N(x) = \omega \) iff \( x \) satisfies under the constraint \( \Phi(x) = t \) the relations

\[
-t \tan x_j = C \omega_j, \ j = 1, \ldots, d,
\]

for a scalar \( C > 0 \). Then, \( x_j = \arctan \frac{-C \omega_j}{t} \), where the branch of \( \arctan \) is fixed by the choice of \( \mathcal{D}(t) \). Moreover, \( \sec^2 x_j = 1 + \left( \frac{C \omega_j}{t} \right)^2 \), so the constraint implies

\[
t^2 \left( 1 + \frac{C^2 \omega_1^2}{t^2} \right) \ldots \left( 1 + \frac{C^2 \omega_d^2}{t^2} \right) = 1.
\]

This equation has a unique positive root \( C = C(\omega, t) \). The desired \( x \) is then given by \( x_j = \arctan \frac{-C(\omega, t) \omega_j}{t} \). Finally, \( x(\omega, t) \) is holomorphic since the left side of (2.1) has a nonvanishing derivative in \( C \).

Note that the inverse, \( (N, \Phi) \), of \( x \) also extends to a holomorphic function in a neighbourhood of \( \mathcal{D}(t) \).
2.2. Strict convexity. In this section we prove part (1) of Theorem [11]

A regular smooth surface $S$ may be expressed locally as the graph of a smooth function $h: U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{d-1} \to \mathbb{R}$. The surface is strictly convex in a neighbourhood of $(u, h(u))$ if and only if the Hessian $D^2h(u)$ is positive definite. It is strictly convex iff this property holds everywhere.

**Theorem 2.2.** For $0 < |t| < 1$, any component of $\Gamma(t)$ is strictly convex.

**Proof.** We treat the case $0 < t < 1$, the other case being similar. Without loss of generality the component under consideration is given by \( \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^d : \prod_{j=1}^{d} \cos x_j = t \} \). Let $m = d - 1$, $u = (x_1, \ldots, x_m)$, and $h = x_d$. The equation defining the previous component becomes $\cos x_1 \cdots \cos x_m \cos h = t$ or, each factor being positive,

\[
\ln \cos x_1 + \cdots + \ln \cos x_m + \ln \cos h - \ln t = 0.
\]

Since the component is symmetric with respect to the hyperplanes $x_j = 0$ and $x_j = x_l$, where $j, l \in \{1, \ldots, d\}$ are distinct, it suffices to show the result for the fundamental domain $h \leq x_1 \leq \cdots \leq x_m \leq 0$. There, $h \neq 0$ since $t \neq 1$. The derivative with respect to $h$ of the left side of (2.2) is $-\tan h$, which does not vanish. Consequently, an implicit function $h = h(u, t)$ satisfying (2.2) in a neighbourhood of an arbitrary point of the fundamental domain exists, is analytic, and induces a local parametrization of the previous component.

We thus have to show that the Hessian $D^2h(u, t)$ is positive definite. Differentiating (2.2) with respect to $x_j$ gives

\[-\tan x_j - (\tan h) \partial_{x_j} h = 0,
\]

where $h = h(u, t)$. Differentiating this last equation with respect to $x_l$ gives

\[- \sec^2 x_j - (\sec^2 h)(\partial_{x_j} h)^2 - (\tan h) \partial^2_{x_j} h = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad l = j,
\]

\[- (\sec^2 h) \partial_{x_j} h \partial_{x_l} h - (\tan h) \partial_{x_j} \partial_{x_l} h = 0 \quad \text{otherwise}.
\]

Let $a_{jl} = -(\tan h) \partial_{x_j} h \partial_{x_l} h$. Since $-\tan h > 0$, it suffices to show that $[a_{jl}]$ is positive definite. By the above,

\[a_{jl} = \begin{cases} 
\sec^2 x_j + (\sec^2 h)(\partial_{x_j} h)^2 & \text{if} \quad l = j, \\
(\sec^2 h) \partial_{x_j} h \partial_{x_l} h & \text{otherwise}.
\end{cases}
\]

Clearly, $(\sec^2 h)[\partial_{x_j} h \partial_{x_l} h]$ is positive, while the diagonal matrix of entries $\sec^2 x_j$ is strictly positive. Thus $[a_{jl}] > 0$, and the result follows. \( \square \)

2.3. Analytic parametrization. In this section we limit our considerations to a specific cell in $\mathbb{R}^d$, say $]-\pi, \pi[^d$. Exactly one component, $D(t)$, of $\Gamma(t)$ is enclosed in this cell for $0 < t < 1$. We show that $D(t)$ inherits the $C^\omega$-structure of the sphere. This last is specified by the following system of local parametrizations: each hyperplane of coordinates divides $S^{d-1}$ into two hemispheres whose projections on $D^{d-1}$ are denoted $\gamma_j^{-1}$; one then constitutes $\{\gamma_j : D^{d-1} \to S^{d-1}\}_{j=1}^{2d}$.

By Lemma [2.1] the following system then yields a $C^\omega$-structure on $D(t)$:

\[\{\sigma_j(\cdot, t) : D^{d-1} \to D(t), \sigma_j(u, t) = x(\gamma_j(u), t)\}_{j=1}^{2d},\]

Thus,

**Corollary 2.3.** Each component $D(t)$ of $\Gamma(t)$ is $C^\omega$-diffeomorphic to $S^{d-1}$.  

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Let us compute the element of surface. To this end we consider the determinant $M^{(1)}_j(u,t)$ of the submatrix of format $d-1 \times d-1$ obtained from $[\partial_{uk}\sigma^{(j)}_j(u,t)]_{k,l}$ by removing its $l^{th}$ column, where $\sigma_j = (\sigma^{(1)}_j, \ldots, \sigma^{(d)}_j)$. Let

$$D_j(u,t) = (M^{(1)}_j(u,t), -M^{(2)}_j(u,t), \ldots, (-1)^{d-1}M^{(d)}_j(u,t)).$$

By definition the element of surface is $\|D_j(u,t)\| \, du$.

**Lemma 2.4.** $\|D_j(u,t)\| = \|\nabla \Phi(\sigma_j(u,t))\| \, |\det D\sigma_j(u,t)|$, where the derivative of $\sigma_j$ is taken with respect to $(u,t)$.

**Proof.** The chain rule applied to $\Phi(\sigma_j(u,t)) = t$ gives

$$\nabla \Phi(\sigma_j(u,t)) \, D\sigma_j(u,t) = [0 \cdots 0 1],$$

which we abbreviate as $\nabla \Phi \, D\sigma_j = e_d^t$. Since $(u,t) \mapsto \sigma_j(u,t)$ is bijective, analytic, and has an analytic inverse, $D\sigma_j$ is invertible. Thus,

$$\nabla \Phi = e_d^t(D\sigma_j)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det D\sigma_j} e_d^t(adj D\sigma_j),$$

where $adj$ stands for the classical adjoint. The result follows from $e_d^t(adj D\sigma_j) = (-1)^{d-1}D_j(u,t)$.

The whole $D(t)$ except a set of measure zero may be covered using two parametrizations, $\sigma_j$ and $\sigma_k$, associated with opposite hemispheres, $\gamma_j(D^{d-1})$, $\gamma_k(D^{d-1}) \subset S^{d-1}$, and admitting holomorphic extensions. Using such parametrizations for each component of $\Gamma(t)$, one obtains:

**Corollary 2.5.** For a fixed $0 < |t| < 1$, let $f(x)$ be holomorphic in a neighbourhood of $\Gamma(t)$. Then, the Fourier transform

$$(\mathcal{F} f)(u,t) := \int_{\Gamma(t)} e^{inx} f(x) \, dx$$

is holomorphic at $t$, where $n \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ and $dx$ denotes the element of surface.

We close this section by presenting a local parametrization of $D(t)$ used in the sequel.

Let $R(t)$ be the interior of $D(t)$. For an arbitrarily fixed $\omega \in S^{d-1}$, let $\Omega$ be a point in $R(t)$ incident to the line through $x(\omega,t)$ and parallel to $\omega$, and let $\omega^\perp$ be the hyperplane perpendicular to $\omega$ through $\Omega$. Let $R$ be the rigid motion sending $e_d$ to $\omega$ and $O$ to $\Omega$. Finally, let $V = \omega^\perp \cap R(t)$ and $Y = R^{-1}V$.

By convexity of $D(t)$ the ray parallel to $\omega$ emanating from a given $v \in V$ intersects $D(t)$ at exactly one point, $Q(v)$, whose normal is not parallel to $\omega^\perp$. Using the natural embedding $\mathbb{R}^{d-1} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, the composition $Q \circ R$ then gives a parametrization $\tau: Y \subset \mathbb{R}^{d-1} \to D(t)$ compatible with the $C^\omega$-structure on $D(t)$.

Note that $Y \to R^{-1}D(t)$, $v \mapsto (v, \omega, \tau(v))$ is a local parametrization of $R^{-1}D(t)$. Since the curvature is invariant under rigid motion, it follows from Section 2.2 that

$$(2.3) \quad \det D^2_\omega(\omega \cdot \tau(v)) > 0.$$
3. DECAY OF THE RESOLVENT

In this section we prove part (2) of Theorem 1.1. Our proof, based on the stationary phase method, uses of the following classical result (cf. [P], [S]).

**Proposition 3.1.** Let \( I(r, t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{ir \varphi(x, t)} f(x, t) \, dx \), where \( r > 0 \), \( t \in T \), \( T \) is a compact set in \( \mathbb{R}^m \), \( m \) is arbitrary, \( \varphi \) and \( f \) are smooth on \( \mathbb{R}^d \times T \), \( \varphi \) is real valued, and \( f(x, t) = 0 \) when \( x \) is outside a compact subset \( K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d \).

1. If \( \nabla_x \varphi(x, t) \neq 0 \) for all \( t \in T \) and \( x \in K \), then \( I(r, t) = O(r^{-\infty}) \).
2. If, for all \( t \in T \), \( \varphi(x, t) \) admits exactly one critical point \( x_0 = x_0(t) \) in \( K \) (i.e. \( \nabla_x \varphi(x_0, t) = 0 \)), which is not degenerate (i.e. \( \det D^2_x \varphi(x_0, t) \neq 0 \)), then \( I(r, t) = O(r^{-\frac{d}{2}}) \).

These estimates hold when \( r \to \infty \) and are uniform in \( t \in T \). Moreover, (1) holds for \( I(r, t) \) over \( \mathbb{T}^d \) under the same assumptions except that the compactness of \( \text{supp} f \) is replaced with the periodicity of \( f \).

Suppose \( T = S \times [-\delta, \delta] \) for a compact \( S \) and \( \delta > 0 \). For \( s \in S \) and \( \tau \in [-\delta, \delta] \) one may define the Cauchy principal value

\[
J(r, s) = \text{p.v.} \int_{|\tau| \leq \delta} \frac{I(r, (s, \tau))}{\tau} \, d\tau,
\]

for which a similar conclusion holds (cf. [P], [V]):

**Proposition 3.2.** Let \( t = (s, \tau) \in T \). Under the assumption (1) of the above proposition, \( J(r, s) = O(r^{-\infty}) \). Under the assumption (2), if in addition \( \partial_t \varphi(x, s, \tau) \neq 0 \) when \( x \in K \), then \( J(r, s) = O(r^{-\frac{d}{2}}) \). Both estimates hold when \( r \to \infty \) and are uniform in \( s \).

In the sequel \( r \omega \) stands for the polar form of \( n \in \mathbb{Z}^d \). For a fixed nonzero \(-1 < E < 1\), let \( \chi \) be a smooth compactly supported function on \( \mathbb{T}^d \) satisfying

\[
\chi(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } |\Phi(x) - E| < \frac{\delta}{2} , \\ 0 & \text{if } |\Phi(x) - E| > \frac{\delta}{2} , \end{cases}
\]

where \( 0 < \delta < \text{dist}(E, \{-1, 0, 1\}) \). Finally, let \( \phi = \frac{1}{\Phi(x)} \). Then,

**Theorem 3.3.** \( G_{E+i0}(n) \) exists and is equal to \( (2\pi)^{-d} \) times

\[
\pi i (\Phi \phi)(n, E) + \text{p.v.} \int_{|t-E| \leq \delta} \frac{(\Phi \phi)(n, t)}{t-E} \, dt + O(r^{-\infty})
\]

when \( r \to \infty \), uniformly in \( \omega \) and uniformly in \( E \) on each compact.

**Proof.** Consider the second term in the following decomposition, where \( z \in \mathbb{C}_+ \):

\[
(2\pi)^d G_z(n) = \int_{\mathbb{T}^d} \frac{\chi(x)e^{in \cdot x}}{\Phi(x) - z} \, dx + \int_{\mathbb{T}^d} \frac{(1 - \chi(x))e^{in \cdot x}}{\Phi(x) - z} \, dx.
\]

By the dominated convergence theorem its limit exists when \( z \to E \). Moreover, integration by parts shows that this limit is \( O(|n|^{-\infty}) \) (cf. Proposition 3.1).

It then suffices to analyze the first term. One may express it as a sum of integrals over the open cells of \( \mathbb{T}^d \) and then break each cell into two halves covered by surfaces of the form \( D(t)^+ = \sigma_j(D^{d-1}, t) \) and \( D(t)^- = \sigma_k(D^{d-1}, t) \) respectively, where \( \gamma_j \)
and \( \gamma_k \) parametrize opposite hemispheres (see Section 2.3). For one of these halves, say \( \mathcal{H}^+ = \bigcup_{0<s<1} D(t)^+ \), the change of variables \( x = \sigma_j(u, t) \) gives

\[
\int_{\mathcal{H}^+} \frac{\chi(x)}{\Phi(x) - z} \, dx = \int_0^1 \int_D \frac{\chi(\sigma_j(u, t)) e^{in \sigma_j(u, t)}}{\Phi(\sigma_j(u, t)) - z} \, det D\sigma_j(u, t) \, du \, dt
= \int_{E - \delta}^{E + \delta} \frac{1}{t - z} \int_{D(t)^+} \phi(x) \chi(x) e^{in \cdot x} \, dx \, dt.
\]

Reuniting all pieces together,

\[
\int_{D(t)} \frac{\chi(x)}{\Phi(x) - z} \, dx = \int_{E - \delta}^{E + \delta} \frac{1}{t - z} \int_{D(t)} \phi(x) \chi(x) e^{in \cdot x} \, dx \, dt
= \int_{E - \delta}^{E + \delta} \frac{1}{t - z} (F\phi\chi)(n, t) \, dt.
\]

Since \( (F\phi\chi)(n, t) \) is holomorphic at \( t = E \), the result follows. \( \square \)

It remains to establish the decay of both nonnegligible terms in the last theorem. In what follows \( t \) varies in a neighbourhood of a compact interval \( T \subset [-1, 1] \) not containing \( 0 \). Again, our considerations are limited to the component \( D(t) \) of \( \Gamma(t) \) enclosed in a fixed cell. We define \( \mathcal{S} := \bigcup_{t \in T} D(t) \).

**Theorem 3.4.** If \( f(x) \) is smooth in a neighbourhood of \( \mathcal{S} \), then \( (Ff)(n, t) = O(r^{-\frac{d-1}{2}}) \) uniformly in \( \omega \in S^{d-1} \) and \( t \in T \) when \( r \to \infty \).

**Proof.** By compactness of \( S^{d-1} \) it suffices to prove the result for \( \omega \) in a closed neighbourhood of an arbitrarily fixed \( \omega_0 \), say, for \( |\omega - \omega_0| \leq \varepsilon \), where \( \varepsilon \) is arbitrarily small.

Let \( \{\sigma_j(\cdot, t)\}_{j=1}^{2d} \) be the system of local parametrizations described in Section 2.3 where \( \sigma_j(u, t) = x(\gamma_j(u), t) \). One assumes w.l.o.g. that \( \gamma_1 \) parametrizes a hemisphere containing \( \omega_0 \), and \( \gamma_2 \), the opposite hemisphere. For an open interval \( 0 \notin I \subset [-1, 1] \) containing \( T \), let \( U_j = \sigma_j(D^{d-1}, t) \), so \( \{U_j\}_{j=1}^{2d} \) is an open covering of \( \mathcal{S} \). Note that \( x(\omega_0, t) \in U_1 \) and \( x(-\omega_0, t) \in U_2 \). By continuity of \( x \), \( x(\omega, t) \) and \( x(-\omega, t) \) varies in compact sets \( K_1 \subset U_1 \) and \( K_2 \subset U_2 \) respectively when \( t \) varies in \( T \) and \( \omega \) varies in \( |\omega - \omega_0| \leq \varepsilon \) for a sufficiently small \( \varepsilon \). Consequently, there exists a partition of unity \( \{\chi_j\}_{j=1}^{2d} \) subordinate to \( \{U_j\}_{j=1}^{2d} \) satisfying \( \chi_j|K_j = 1 \) for \( j = 1, 2 \). Restricting the Fourier transform to \( D(t) \), one obtains

\[
(F \phi)(n, t) = \sum_j \int_{D^{d-1}} e^{ir \omega \cdot \sigma_j(u, t)} \chi_j(\sigma_j(u, t)) f(\sigma_j(u, t)) \|D_j(u, t)\| \, du.
\]

Let \( \varphi_j(u) = \omega \cdot \sigma_j(u, t) \) be the phase. \( \varphi_j \) is stationary if and only if its gradient is 0, in which case \( \omega \cdot \partial_u \sigma_j(u, t) = 0 \) for each \( k = 1, \ldots, d-1 \), i.e. \( \omega \perp D(t) \). Thus, \( x(\pm \omega, t) \) are the only stationary phase points. Since they lie in \( K_1 \) and \( K_2 \) respectively, they affect only the first two integrals, separately.

Let us prove that \( x(\omega, t) \) is not degenerate, the proof for \( x(-\omega, t) \) being similar. The parametrization \( (T, \tau) \) defined at the end of Section 2.3 covers a neighbourhood of \( x(\omega, t) \). Thus, there exists a \( \nu_0 \) such that \( x(\omega, t) = \tau(\nu_0) \). On the other hand, there exists a \( \nu_0 \) such that \( x(\omega, t) = \sigma_1(u_0, t) \). Let \( T = \sigma_1(\cdot, t)^{-1} \circ \tau \), so the relation \( \omega \cdot \tau(u) = (\varphi_1 \circ T)(u) \) holds locally. There, letting \( u = T(v) \),

\[
D^2_\nu(\omega \cdot \tau(v)) = D_\nu^2 \varphi_1(u)(D_\nu T(v))^2 + D_\nu \varphi_1(u) D^2_\nu T(v).
\]
Since \( \varphi_1 \) is stationary at \( u_0 \), Proposition 3.1 and the previous relation give \( \det D_u^2 \varphi_1(u_0) > 0 \), as desired.

Proposition 3.1 then completes the proof. \( \Box \)

The previous theorem takes care of the first term in the decomposition provided by Theorem 3.3, taking \( f = \phi \) and \( t = E \). In order to study the second term, let \( E \) vary in an arbitrary interval \([-a, b] \subset [-1, 1]\) not containing zero. One may assume that \( \delta \) is less than the distance between \([a, b]\) and \([-1, 0, 1]\), and apply the previous proof to \( T = [a - \delta, b + \delta] \) and \( f = \chi \).

**Theorem 3.5.** Suppose \( f(x) \) is smooth in a neigbourhood of \( S \). Then,

\[
p.v. \int_{|t - E| \leq \delta} \frac{(Ff)(n, t)}{t - E} \, dt = O(r^{-\frac{d-1}{2}})
\]

uniformly in \( \omega \in S^{d-1} \) and \( E \in [-a, b] \) when \( r \to \infty \).

*Proof.* Again, it is sufficient to show the result for \( |\omega - \omega_0| \leq \varepsilon \), where \( \omega_0 \in S^{d-1} \) is arbitrarily fixed. The relation (3.1) then holds, which we abbreviate

\[
(Ff)(n, t) = \sum_j \int_{D_{d-1}} e^{ir\varphi_j(u, \omega, t)} f_j(u, t) \, du,
\]

so \( \varphi_j(u, \omega, t) = \omega \cdot \sigma_j(u, t) \). Since \((\Phi \sigma_j)(u, t) = t\), the chain rule gives \( \nabla \Phi(\sigma_j(u, t)) \cdot \partial_t \sigma_j(u, t) = 1 \). At \( x(\pm \omega, t) \), \( \nabla \Phi = \pm \omega \|\nabla \Phi\| \), so the last equation gives \( \partial_t \varphi_j = \pm \omega \cdot \partial_t \sigma_j = \|\nabla \Phi\|^{-1} \).

Let us introduce a family of smooth cutoff functions

\[
\theta_j(u, \omega, t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \partial_t \varphi_j(u, \omega, t) \geq (2/3)\|\nabla \Phi(\sigma_j(u, t))\|^{-1}, \\ 0 & \text{if } \partial_t \varphi_j(u, \omega, t) \leq (1/3)\|\nabla \Phi(\sigma_j(u, t))\|^{-1}. \end{cases}
\]

By what precedes, \( \theta_j = 1 \) at the stationary phase points. Thus, only the first two terms of the first summation, for which we have assured \( \partial_t \varphi_j > 0 \), are affected by a stationary phase point in the following relation:

\[
(Ff)(n, t) = \sum_j \int_{D_{d-1}} e^{ir\varphi_j} \theta_j f_j \, du + \sum_j \int_{D_{d-1}} e^{ir\varphi_j}(1 - \theta_j) f_j \, du.
\]

Proposition 3.2 then completes the proof. \( \Box \)

Joining Theorems 2.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5, we have proven Theorem 1.1.

**REFERENCES**


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