

POLYNOMIALS AND THE LIMIT POINT CONDITION

BY

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ABSTRACT. An n th order, possibly nonselfadjoint, ordinary differential expression L is said to be in the limit point condition if the maximal operator L_M in $L_2[0, \infty)$ is an n -dimensional extension of the minimal operator L_0 . If range L_0 is closed, this definition is equivalent to the assertion that nullity $L_M + \text{nullity}(L^+)_M = n$, where L^+ is the formal adjoint of L . It also implies that any operator T such that $L_0 \subseteq T \subseteq L_M$ is the restriction of L_M to a set of functions described by a boundary condition at zero. In this paper, we discuss the question of when differential expressions involving complex polynomials in selfadjoint expressions are in the limit point condition.

1. Introduction. In this paper we study the property that a polynomial in a selfadjoint ordinary differential expression is in the limit point condition. We extend the definition of the limit point condition in a natural way to nonself-adjoint expressions, and can thus study complex as well as real polynomials. Many of our theorems also hold, with the same proof, for vector matrix differential expressions.

We shall say that an ordinary differential expression τ is in the limit point condition if the maximal operator τ_M in $L_2[0, \infty)$ is an n -dimensional extension of the minimal operator τ_0 , where n is the order of τ . This means that there are no "boundary conditions at infinity," so that any operator in between τ_0 and τ_M is specified by a boundary condition at zero. It turns out that, if range τ_0 is closed, τ is in the limit point condition if and only if the number of linearly independent solutions in $L_2[0, \infty)$ to the equation $\tau f = 0$, plus the corresponding number for the adjoint equation $\tau^+ f = 0$, equals the order of τ .

It is proved in this paper that if any n th degree complex polynomial in any formally selfadjoint ordinary differential expression τ is in the limit point condition, then all polynomials in τ of degree less than or equal to n are in the limit point condition. In particular, τ itself which can have complex coefficients and be of arbitrary order must be in the limit point condition. This proves, in a very

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general situation, a conjecture of Everitt and Giertz [3] about second order τ , that if τ and τ^n are in the limit point condition, τ^j is also in the limit point condition for $1 < j < n$. In addition, the equivalence of "partial separation" and the limit point condition is proved for any complex polynomial in any self-adjoint τ , provided that τ is in the limit point condition. This generalizes results of Everitt and Giertz [3] and of Zettl [10].

Also, simple growth conditions on the derivative of V are given to assure that a complex polynomial in τ is in the limit point condition, where $\tau = -d^2/dx^2 + V$ or $id/dx + V$, and V is real valued and C^∞ . In the second order case, we must assume also that V is bounded below. The growth condition is that, for some $k > 0$, $e^{-kx} V^{(i)}(x)$ is a bounded function on $[0, \infty)$ for all derivatives $V^{(i)}$ with $i \leq n - 2$ in the first order case, and $i \leq 2n - 4$ in the second order case, where n is the degree of the polynomial. Finally, it is shown that, when $\tau = id/dx + V$ and V is real valued and satisfies the above growth condition, $\tau^n + \sum_0^{n-1} f_m \tau^m$ is in the limit point condition, provided that the first m derivatives of each complex valued function f_m are bounded.

All the results except the results concerning first and second order τ extend, with the same proof, to vector matrix differential expressions. The methods of proof are new, and use the perturbation theory of unbounded Fredholm operators. It should be mentioned, however, that while the methods of proof are new, the use of perturbation theorems to analyze the limit point condition is not.

Chaudhuri and Everitt [1] proved the original theorems of the type studied in this paper, for squares of certain second order expressions. They also give an example of a second order τ , in the limit point condition, such that τ^2 is not in the limit point condition. Everitt and Giertz [3] studied the n th powers of certain second order expressions, and introduced the "partial separation" conditions. They proved that $(-d^2/dx^2 + V)^n$ is in the limit point condition provided that V is real valued and either (a) $V(x) \geq k > 0$ and the second derivative of V satisfies a nonoscillation condition, or (b) V differs from a real constant by an L_1 function.

Zettl [10] generalized the partial separation results of Everitt and Giertz to powers in arbitrary selfadjoint differential expressions with real coefficients. He also generalized condition (b) cited above of Everitt and Giertz to arbitrary order selfadjoint τ with real coefficients. Finally, a corollary of Zettl's results is that, for a τ with real coefficients which is in the limit point condition, then a real polynomial $\tau^n + \sum_0^{n-1} c_i \tau^i$ is in the limit point condition if and only if τ^n is in the limit point condition. Zettl's results, however, do not say anything above lower degree polynomials.

This paper does not use the results or methods of Everitt, Giertz and Zettl, but is of course motivated by their results. The author would like to express his

appreciation to A. Zettl for much helpful correspondence regarding this paper.

2. Polynomials in n th order selfadjoint expressions.

DEFINITION. We say that L is a regular ordinary differential expression if L is of form $\sum_0^n f_i D^i$ where $D = d/dx$, and each f_i is a C^∞ complex valued function, defined in $[0, \infty)$, with f_n nonvanishing. (We assume C^∞ coefficients in order to take powers and adjoints of differential expressions freely.)

REMARK. When we refer to a differential expression, or to an operator, in this paper, we always mean a *linear* differential expression or operator.

NOTATION. Let L be a regular ordinary differential expression. Then L_0 denotes the minimal operator associated with L in $L_2[0, \infty)$, and L_M denotes the maximal operator. L^+ denotes the formal adjoint $\sum_0^n (-1)^i D^{i-\theta} f_i$ of L . (See Dunford and Schwartz [2], Goldberg [5], or Naimark [8] for an account of these concepts.)

REMARK. If L is a regular ordinary differential expression of order n with C^∞ coefficients on the interval $[0, \infty)$, and $L = L^+$, then L can be written in the form

$$Lf = \sum_0^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} (p_j f^{(j)})^{(j)} + i \sum_0^{\lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor} [(q_j f^{(j)})^{(j+1)} + (q_j f^{(j+1)})^{(j)}]$$

where p_j and q_j are real C^∞ functions and the leading coefficient $p_{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$ or $q_{\lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor}$ is nonzero on $[0, \infty)$. This is shown in Dunford and Schwartz [2].

DEFINITION. Let T be a closed, densely defined operator from a Hilbert space h into itself with a finite-dimensional null space and a closed range which has finite deficiency in h . Then T is called a Fredholm operator. The index of T is defined to be the nullity of T minus the deficiency of range T in h .

DEFINITION. Suppose that T_2 and T_1 are linear operators. Suppose that domain $T_2 \subseteq$ domain T_1 , and T_2 and T_1 agree on domain T_2 . Then T_1 is said to be an extension of T_2 . If T_1 is an extension of T_2 , and the dimension of the quotient vector space domain $T_1/\text{domain } T_2$ is exactly n , then T_1 is said to be an n -dimensional extension of T_2 .

REMARK. If T_2 is a Fredholm operator and T_1 is an n -dimensional extension of T_2 , then T_1 is a Fredholm operator and $\text{index } T_1 = \text{index } T_2 + n$.

The following theorems are well known. (See Naimark [8] for the formally selfadjoint case, or Dunford and Schwartz [2], or Goldberg [5] for the general case. The vector matrix case can be proved by using similar methods to those in these books.)

THEOREM 1. *The following are equivalent: (a) L_0 has closed range; (b) $(L^+)_0$ has closed range; (c) L_M has closed range.*

THEOREM 2. $(L_0)^* = (L^+)_M$, where $(L_0)^*$ denotes the adjoint of L_0 in $L_2[0, \infty)$.

THEOREM 3. If f is in domain L_0 , and L is n th order, then $D^i f(0) = 0$ for $0 \leq i \leq n - 1$. Thus L_0 has no null space except the zero vector.

THEOREM 4. If L_0 has closed range then L_M is surjective.

The following theorems, which we shall use repeatedly, are proved in Goldberg [5]. Theorem 5 is obvious, though it is worthwhile to state it. Theorem 6 is a special case of a very powerful result basically due to Kato [6].

THEOREM 5. Let T be a Fredholm operator. Then T^* is a Fredholm operator, and $\text{index } T^* = -\text{index } T$.

DEFINITION. Let S be a closed subspace of a Hilbert space h . Let $d(x, S)$ denote the distance from x to S . Let T be an operator in h . Then $\gamma(T)$, the minimum modulus of T , is defined to be $\inf \|Tx\|/d(x, N(T))$, where $N(T)$ is the null space of T , and the \inf is taken over all x in domain T , and where $0/0$ is taken to be ∞ . If T is a Fredholm operator, $\gamma(T) > 0$.

A discussion of the next theorem is found on p. 122 of Goldberg [5].

THEOREM 6. Let T be a Fredholm operator in a Hilbert space h . Suppose that a and b are nonnegative real numbers such that $a + b\gamma(T) < \gamma(T)$. Suppose A is an operator in h , with domain $A \supseteq \text{domain } T$, and $\|Ax\| \leq a\|x\| + b\|Tx\|$ for every x in domain T . Then $T + A$ is a Fredholm operator, $\text{index } T + A$ is the same as $\text{index } T$, the nullity of $T + A$ is less than or equal to the nullity of T , and the deficiency of range $T + A$ in h is less than or equal to the deficiency of range T .

REMARK. Recall that $T + A$ is defined to be $(T + A)x$ for every x in domain $(T + A)$, and domain $(T + A)$ is defined to be domain $T \cap \text{domain } A$.

DEFINITION. Let T be a closed operator in a Hilbert space h , and let A be an operator in h with domain $A \supseteq \text{domain } T$. Then A is said to be T bounded if, for some $M > 0$, $\|Ax\| \leq M(\|x\| + \|Tx\|)$ for all x in domain T .

REMARK. If A and T are closed, and domain $A \supseteq \text{domain } T$, then it follows from the closed graph theorem that A is T bounded. Thus a small enough multiple of A will fulfill the hypotheses of Theorem 6.

DEFINITION. Let L be an n th order regular ordinary differential expression. Then L is said to be in the limit point condition if L_M is an n -dimensional extension of L_0 .

REMARK. If L is in the limit point condition, then domain L_M is the vector subspace (which is not closed) generated by domain L_0 and n functions f_j , vanishing outside a closed interval $[0, N]$, such that $D^i f_j(0) = \delta_{ij}$ for all

$0 \leq i \leq n - 1$ and $0 \leq j \leq n - 1$, where δ denotes the Kronecker delta. It is clear that all these functions are in domain L_M , and no nontrivial linear combination of them can be in domain L_0 , since the first $n - 1$ derivatives of elements of domain L_0 all vanish at zero. The conclusion follows.

THEOREM 7. *Suppose that L is an n th order regular ordinary differential expression. Suppose that L_0 has closed range. Then L is in limit point condition if and only if $\text{nullity } L_M + \text{nullity}(L^+)_M = n$.*

PROOF. $\text{Nullity } L_M = \text{index } L_M = \text{index } L_0 + k$, where L_M is a k -dimensional extension of L_0 . But $\text{index } L_0 = -\text{deficiency of range } L_0 = -\text{nullity}(L^+)_M$. Thus $\text{nullity } L_M + \text{nullity}(L^+)_M = k$.

COROLLARY 1. *Suppose that L is a regular differential expression such that L_0 has closed range. Then L_M is a k -dimensional extension of L_0 , where $k = \text{nullity } L_M + \text{nullity}(L^+)_M$.*

PROOF. Corollary 1 follows from the proof of Theorem 7.

NOTATION. Let C_0^∞ denote the infinitely differentiable complex valued functions defined on $[0, \infty)$ which vanish outside a compact subset of $(0, \infty)$. Thus in particular each element of C_0^∞ vanishes in a neighborhood of zero.

COROLLARY 2. *Our definition of the limit point condition is equivalent to the usual one, when the differential expression is formally selfadjoint.*

PROOF. Let $z = (-1)^{1/2}$. A regular formally selfadjoint expression L is usually said to be in the limit point condition if $\text{nullity}(L + z)_M + \text{nullity}(L - z)_M = n$, where n is the order of L . This definition is equivalent to our definition, as we show.

In fact, if $L = L^+$, and f is in C_0^∞ , then (Lf, f) is real, where $(,)$ denotes the inner product in $L_2[0, \infty)$. Thus $|((L + z)f, f)| \geq (f, f)$ for any f in C_0^∞ . Therefore, by the Schwarz inequality, $\|(L + z)f\| \geq \|f\|$ for all f in C_0^∞ . Since $(L + z)_0$ is the closure of its restriction to C_0^∞ , it follows that $(L + z)_0$ has a bounded inverse from its range into $L_2[0, \infty)$. Since $(L + z)_0$ is a closed operator, its range must therefore also be closed. By Corollary 1, $\text{nullity}(L + z)_M + \text{nullity}(L - z)_M = k$, where $(L + z)_M$ is a k -dimensional extension of $(L + z)_0$. Thus $L + z$ is in our limit point condition if and only if $k = n$, or in other words, if and only if L is in the usual limit point condition.

We need to show that $\text{domain}(L + z)_M = \text{domain } L_M$, and $\text{domain}(L + z)_0 = \text{domain } L_0$. This will show that the addition of z to L does not change the limit point condition.

We show that for any regular differential expression L , whether or not $L = L^+$, and for any complex constant c , $\text{domain}(L + c)_M = \text{domain } L_M$,

and $\text{domain}(L + c)_0 = \text{domain } L_0$. The first equality is obvious. The second is a consequence of the fact that both L_0 and $(L + z)_0$ are the closure of their restrictions to C_0^∞ . In fact, if f is in $\text{domain } L_0$, there is a sequence f_n in C_0^∞ with f_n converging to f and Lf_n converging to Lf . Thus $(L + c)f_n$ converges to $(L + c)f$, so f is in $\text{domain}(L + c)_0$. Reversing the argument, we see that the domains are equal. Lemma 2 is proved.

COROLLARY 3. *Let L be an n th order, regular, ordinary differential expression, and suppose that $\text{range } L_0$ is closed. Then $\text{nullity } L_M + \text{nullity}(L^+)_M \geq n$.*

PROOF. L_M is clearly at least an n -dimensional extension of L_0 , as may be seen from considering the functions of the remark preceding Theorem 7. The corollary then follows.

REMARK. The range of L_0 is closed in $L_2[0, \infty)$ for a large number of differential expressions L . It was previously shown that $\text{range } (L + z)_0$ is closed if $L = L^+$, but the range of the minimal operator is closed in many other situations. For example, suppose that (Lf, f) is bounded away from zero for all f in C_0^∞ with $\|f\| = 1$. Then, as in Corollary 2 above, it follows from the Schwarz inequality that $(L_0)^{-1}$ is a bounded linear transformation from its range into $L_2[0, \infty)$, so that, since L_0 is a closed operator, $\text{range } L_0$ is closed. Thus, for example, if $L = (L_1)^+L_1$, and the real part of f is positive and bounded away from zero, $(L + f)_0$ has closed range. Also, if L is formally selfadjoint, and $L = L^+$, then $(L + f)_0$ has closed range if the imaginary part of f is bounded away from zero. Once considerations like this establish that L_0 has closed range, Theorem 6 can be used to show that, for a wide class of differential expressions B , $(L + B)_0$ has closed range, even though $((L + B)f, f)$ may take on the value zero for f in C_0^∞ .

The preceding examples are rather elementary, but they illustrate one of the most common techniques of showing that L_0 has closed range. Some more sophisticated examples will appear in the sequel. Another simple way of showing that L_0 has closed range follows.

LEMMA 1. *Suppose that $L = L_1L_2$, where L_1 and L_2 are regular ordinary differential expressions and $(L_1)_0$ and $(L_2)_0$ have closed range. Then L_0 has closed range.*

PROOF. Since each $(L_i)_0$ has closed range, it follows from the closed graph theorem that each $(L_i)_0$ has a bounded inverse from its range into $L_2[0, \infty)$. Now L_0 is the closure of its restriction to C_0^∞ . Further, L_1L_2 , when restricted to C_0^∞ , has a bounded inverse from its range into $L_2[0, \infty)$, since the product of bounded operators is bounded. Passing to the closure, we see that L_0 has a

bounded inverse from its range into C_0^∞ . Since L_0 is closed, this means that range L_0 is closed.

THEOREM 8. *Suppose that τ is a regular formally selfadjoint ordinary differential expression. Suppose that $\tau^j + \sum_0^{j-1} c_i \tau^i$ is in the limit point condition, where each c_i is a complex number. Then for any $k \leq j$, and any $(k + 1)$ -tuple of complex numbers $\langle d_0, d_1, \dots, d_k \rangle$, $\sum_0^k d_i \tau^i$ is in the limit point condition.*

REMARK. We do not assume that τ is in the limit point condition. This follows as a consequence of the theorem.

Before proceeding with the proof of Theorem 8, a number of lemmas are needed. These lemmas will be used also in the proofs of later theorems.

LEMMA 2. *Let $\{L_i\}$ be a set of regular ordinary differential expressions. Suppose that each $(L_i)_0$ has closed range. Then, if $L = L_1 L_2 \dots L_n$ is in the limit point condition, each L_i is in the limit point condition.*

PROOF OF LEMMA 2. Let n_i be the order of L_i . Since each $(L_i)_M$ is surjective, it follows that $\text{nullity } L_M \geq \sum_i^j \text{nullity}(L_i)_M$. To see this, one need only verify it for the case of two operators and proceed by induction, since the composition of surjective operators is surjective. But if T_1 and T_2 are any surjective linear transformations, we can see from dividing out the null space of T_2 that there are k vectors f_i in domain T_2 , which are linearly independent modulo the null space of T_2 , such that $T_2(f_i) = g_i$, where the g_i form a basis for the k -dimensional null space of T_1 . Thus $\text{nullity } T_1 T_2 = \text{nullity } T_1 + \text{nullity } T_2$. Similarly, $\text{nullity}(L^+)_M \geq \sum_i^j \text{nullity}(L_i^+)_M$. Since L_0 has closed range, by Lemma 1, it follows that L is in the limit point condition if and only if $\text{nullity } L_M + \text{nullity}(L^+)_M = \sum_i^j n_i$. Since by Corollary 3 to Theorem 7, $\text{nullity}(L_i)_M + \text{nullity}(L_i^+)_M \geq n_i$, the conclusion follows.

Lemma 2 can be used in the proof of Theorem 8 to pass from n th degree to lower degree polynomials. However, the polynomial we are studying may not be the product of factors $\tau + \lambda_i$ such that $(\tau + \lambda_i)_0$ has closed range. What is needed is a way to go from a simple polynomial such as $(\tau + z)^j$, where $z = (-1)^{1/2}$, to the polynomial we are dealing with. We use Theorem 6 to do this, but we must lay some groundwork. Lemmas 4 and 5 do this, in a somewhat more general setting than needed for Theorem 8. The more general setting is needed for later theorems.

We first need a functional analytic lemma. This is Theorem 2 of Kauffman [7].

LEMMA 3. Let H be a selfadjoint operator in a Hilbert space h . Suppose that f_n is a sequence in domain H^{2j} with $\|f_n\| = 1$ and $|(H^i f_n, f_n)|$ approaching infinity for some $i < 2j$. Then $(H^i f_n, f_n)/(H^{2j} f_n, f_n)$ converges to zero as n approaches infinity.

COROLLARY. Let H be a selfadjoint operator in a Hilbert space h . Suppose that f_n is a sequence, with $\|f_n\| = 1$, in domain H^{2j} such that, for some $i < 2j$, $|(H^i f_n, f_n)|$ approaches infinity. Then, for all $k < 2j$, $(H^k f_n, f_n)/(H^{2j} f_n, f_n)$ approaches zero as n approaches infinity.

PROOF. $(H^k f_n, f_n)$ is either a bounded sequence or it has a subsequence with absolute value converging to infinity. If it is bounded, the conclusion clearly follows from Lemma 3. However, for any subsequence $(H^k f_{n_j}, f_{n_j})$ which converges in absolute value to infinity, Lemma 3 applies to force $(H^k f_{n_j}, f_{n_j})/(H^{2j} f_{n_j}, f_{n_j})$ to converge to zero. Thus in no case can a subsequence of $(H^k f_n, f_n)/(H^{2j} f_n, f_n)$ be bounded away from zero. The corollary is proved.

LEMMA 4. Suppose τ is a regular formally selfadjoint ordinary differential expression. Let $L = \tau^j + \sum_0^{j-1} g_i \tau^i$, where each g_i is a bounded C^∞ , complex valued function. Then the restriction of τ^i to domain L_0 is L_0 bounded for any $i \leq j$.

REMARK. Of course, we cannot even assume without proof that $\tau^i f$ is in $L_2 [0, \infty)$ if f is in domain L_0 . This is in fact equivalent to what we wish to prove.

PROOF OF LEMMA 4. We first show that there is an $M > 0$ such that $M(\|f\| + \|Lf\|) \geq \|\tau^i f\|$ for all f in C_0^∞ and each i with $j \geq i \geq 1$. It suffices to consider $i < j$.

Suppose the proposition is not true. Then there is a sequence f_n in C_0^∞ with $\|f_n\| = 1$ and $\|\tau^i f_n\| > n(\|f_n\| + \|Lf_n\|)$. τ_0 , being symmetric, has a self-adjoint extension H , perhaps to a larger Hilbert space. We then have

$$(1) \quad \|H^i f_n\|^2 > n^2(\|f_n\|^2 + 2\|f_n\| \|Lf_n\| + \|Lf_n\|^2).$$

Since $\|f_n\| = 1$, it follows that $(H^{2j} f_n, f_n) > n^2$. By the corollary to Lemma 3, it follows that, for any $k < 2j$, $(H^k f_n, f_n)/(H^{2j} f_n, f_n)$ converges to zero as n approaches infinity. Thus $\|Lf_n\|^2/(H^{2j} f_n, f_n)$ approaches 1. Dividing both sides of (1) by $(H^{2j} f_n, f_n)$, we obtain a contradiction.

Therefore we know that there is an $M > 0$ such that, for all f in C_0^∞ , $M(\|f\| + \|Lf\|) \geq \|\tau^i f\|$. We must extend this inequality to all f in domain L_0 .

Recall that L_0 is the closure of its restriction to C_0^∞ . Therefore, if $\langle f, Lf \rangle$ is in the graph of L_0 , there is a sequence $\langle f_n, Lf_n \rangle$ converging to $\langle f, Lf \rangle$ in the product space, with each f_n in C_0^∞ . It follows from the inequality we just

proved that $\tau^j f_n$ is a Cauchy sequence. Since $(\tau^j)_0$ is closed, $\tau^j f_n$ converges to $\tau^j f$, and $\tau^j f$ is in $L_2[0, \infty)$. Passing to the limit, we see that $M(\|f\| + \|L f\|) \geq \|\tau^j f\|$. Lemma 4 is proved.

LEMMA 5. *Suppose that τ is a regular formally selfadjoint ordinary differential expression. Let j be a fixed positive integer. Then, for any $N > 0$, there is a $\lambda > 0$ such that, for any j -tuple $\langle g_0, \dots, g_{j-1} \rangle$ of bounded C^∞ functions with $\sum_0^{j-1} \|g_m\| \leq N$, $(\tau^j + \sum_0^{j-1} g_m \tau^m + z\lambda)_0$ has closed range, where $z = \pm (-1)^{j/2}$.*

PROOF OF LEMMA 5. If the lemma were not true there would be a sequence f_n in C_0^∞ with $\|f_n\| = 1$ and $\|(L_n + nz)f_n\|$ converging to zero, where $L_n = \tau^j + \sum_{m=0}^{j-1} g_{n,m} \tau^m$, and $\sum_{m=0}^{j-1} \|g_{n,m}\|_\infty \leq N$. To see this, note that L_0 has closed range if and only if $(L_0)^{-1}$ is a bounded linear transformation from range L_0 into $L_2[0, \infty)$, for any L , and observe that we may choose the f_n in C_0^∞ since any L_0 is the closure of its restriction to C_0^∞ .

Let $\|(\tau^j + \sum_0^{j-1} g_{n,m} \tau^m + nz)f_n\| = c_n$. We know by hypothesis that c_n converges to zero. Since $\|nzf_n\| = n$, it follows that, for some $k \leq j$, $\|\tau^k f_{n_i}\|$ must converge to infinity for some subsequence f_{n_i} . Without loss of generality, we may assume that the f_{n_i} are the original sequence f_n , since we will end up by showing that the sequence f_{n_i} cannot exist. By Lemma 4, we now see that, for any $m < j$, $(\tau^{2^m} f_n, f_n) / (\tau^{2^j} f_n, f_n)$ converges to zero, since τ_0 has a selfadjoint extension (perhaps to a larger Hilbert space) and since $(\tau^{2^k} f_n, f_n) = \|\tau^k f_n\|^2$ converges to infinity. Thus $\|\tau^m f_n\| / \|\tau^j f_n\|$ converges to zero for any $m < j$.

Since

$$\left\| \tau^j f_n + \sum_0^{j-1} g_{n,m} \tau^m f_n + nzf_n \right\| \geq \|\tau^j f_n + nzf_n\| - N \sum_0^{j-1} \|\tau^m f_n\|,$$

we see that $c_n / \|\tau^j f_n\|$ becomes eventually greater than $(\|\tau^j f_n + nzf_n\| / \|\tau^j f_n\|) - \epsilon$ for any $\epsilon > 0$. Since c_n converges to zero, it follows that $\|\tau^j f_n + nzf_n\| / \|\tau^j f_n\|$ converges to zero. But, since

$$\|\tau^j f_n\| - n \leq \|\tau^j f_n + nzf_n\|,$$

it follows from dividing the inequality through by $\|\tau^j f_n\|$ that $1 - n / \|\tau^j f_n\|$ eventually becomes less than any positive ϵ . Also, similarly, $n / \|\tau^j f_n\| - 1$ becomes less than any positive ϵ , so that we have shown that $n / \|\tau^j f_n\|$ converges to 1. Since

$$\|\tau^m f_n\|/\|\tau^j f_n\| = (\|\tau^m f_n\|/n)(n/\|\tau^j f_n\|),$$

we see that $\|\tau^m f_n\|/n$ converges to zero for every $m < j$.

Since $(\tau^j f_n, f_n)$ is real, we see by the Schwarz inequality that the imaginary part of $(L_n f_n, f_n)/n$ converges to zero. Thus the imaginary part of $((L_n + nz)f_n, f_n)/n$ converges to 1. This contradicts our original assumption that $\|(L_n + nz)f_n\|$ converges to zero. Lemma 5 is proved.

We also need a minor technical lemma.

LEMMA 6. *Suppose that L_1 and L_2 are regular ordinary differential expressions, and there is an $M > 0$ such that, for every f in C_0^∞ , $\|L_2 f\| \leq M(\|f\| + \|L_1 f\|)$. Then $\text{domain}(L_2)_0 \supseteq \text{domain}(L_1)_0$.*

PROOF OF LEMMA 6. $(L_1)_0$ is the closure of the restriction of L_1 to C_0^∞ . But, by hypothesis, if f_n and $L_1 f_n$ are Cauchy sequences of C_0^∞ functions, $L_2 f_n$ is a Cauchy sequence. Since $(L_2)_0$ is a closed operator, the conclusion follows.

PROOF OF THEOREM 8. We observe that adding a complex number to a differential expression does not alter the limit point condition, since it does not change the domain of the maximal or minimal operators. We will first show that if $\lambda > 0$ is large enough, $\tau^j + \sum_0^{j-1} d_i \tau^i + \lambda z$ is in the limit point condition, where $z = (-1)^{1/2}$. This will show that any polynomial in τ of degree j is in the limit point condition. From this, the general case will be proved using Lemma 2.

Let $\sum_0^{j-1} |d_i| = K$. Let $\sum_0^{j-1} |c_i| = K_1$. Set $N = K + K_1$, and select, using Lemma 5, $\lambda > 0$ such that for all j -tuples $\langle b_0, b_1, \dots, b_{j-1} \rangle$ of complex numbers with $\sum_0^{j-1} |b_i| < N$, $(\tau^j + \sum_0^{j-1} b_i \tau^i + \lambda z)_0$ has closed range. By taking adjoints, and using Theorem 1, it follows that for any such j -tuple, $(\tau^j + \sum_0^{j-1} b_i \tau^i - \lambda z)_0$ also has closed range.

We know by hypothesis that $\tau^j + \sum_0^{j-1} c_i \tau^i + \lambda z$ is in the limit point condition. Let $L(\theta)$ be the differential expression $\tau^j + \sum_0^{j-1} ((1 - \theta)c_i + \theta d_i)\tau^i + \lambda z$, for each $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$. Let S be the set of all θ in $[0, 1]$ with $L(\theta)$ in the limit point condition. We show that S is both open and closed, and since $L(0)$ is in the limit point condition, it follows that all $L(\theta)$ are in the limit point condition.

Suppose that $\theta \in [0, 1]$. We show, using Theorem 6, that $\text{nullity}((L(\phi))^+)_M = \text{nullity}((L(\theta))^+)_M$ for all ϕ in a small neighborhood of θ . By Lemma 4, the restriction of τ^i to $\text{domain}(L(\theta))_0$ is $(L(\theta))_0$ bounded for each $i \leq j$. Thus, by Theorem 6, $\text{index}(L(\theta))_0 + \sum_0^{j-1} ((\theta - \phi)c_i + (\phi - \theta)d_i)R_i$ is constant for ϕ close enough to θ , where R_i is the restriction of τ^i to $\text{domain}(L(\theta))_0$. We would like to say that

$$(L(\theta))_0 + \sum_0^{j-1} ((\theta - \phi)c_i + (\phi - \theta)d_i)R_i = (L(\phi))_0,$$

but this requires a short proof. Set $B = \sum_0^{j-1} (\theta - \phi)(c_i - d_i)R_i$. By definition, $\text{domain}((L(\theta))_0 + B)$ is $\text{domain}(L(\theta))_0$. By Lemmas 4 and 6, $\text{domain}(L(\theta))_0$ is $\text{domain}(L(\phi))_0$. Thus it follows that $(L(\theta))_0 + B = (L(\phi))_0$, and therefore $\text{index}(L(\phi))_0 = \text{index}((L(\theta))_0 + B) = \text{index}(L(\theta))_0$. Thus $\text{nullity}((L(\theta))^+)_M = \text{nullity}((L(\phi))^+)_M$. By the same argument, interchanging $L^+(\theta)$ and $L(\theta)$, it follows that $\text{nullity}(L(\theta))_M = \text{nullity}(L(\phi))_M$ for all ϕ in a neighborhood of θ . From Theorem 7, it follows that if either $L(\theta)$ or $L(\phi)$ is in the limit point condition, both $L(\theta)$ and $L(\phi)$ are in the limit point condition. Thus S is open and closed, and so all $L(\theta)$ are in the limit point condition, so, in particular, $\tau^j + \sum_0^{j-1} d_i \tau^i + \lambda z$ is in the limit point condition. Since addition of the term λz does not alter the limit point condition, we have proved that if one polynomial of degree j in τ is in the limit point condition, all polynomials of degree j in τ are in the limit point condition.

We now prove that all polynomials in τ of degree less than j are also in the limit point condition. By what we just proved $(\tau + z)^j$ is in the limit point condition. Since, as has been pointed out in Corollary 1 to Theorem 7, $(\tau + z)_0$ has closed range, it follows from Lemma 2 that $(\tau + z)^k$ is in the limit point condition for any $1 \leq k < j$. Therefore any polynomial of degree k in τ is in the limit point condition. Theorem 8 is proved.

The proof of Theorem 8 actually proves some stronger statements, which we list as corollaries.

COROLLARY 1. *Any two polynomials L_1 and L_2 of the same degree in a regular formally selfadjoint ordinary differential expression τ have the property that $(L_1)_M$ and $(L_2)_M$ are equal dimensional extensions of their respective minimal operators, whether or not the expressions are in the limit point condition.*

COROLLARY 2. *Any two real polynomials of the same degree in a regular formally selfadjoint ordinary differential expression τ have the same positive and negative deficiency indices, provided that the leading coefficients of the two polynomials have the same sign. This is true whether or not the positive and negative deficiency indices are equal.*

THEOREM 9. *Suppose that τ is a regular formally selfadjoint ordinary differential expression. Suppose that $P(\tau) = \tau^j + \sum_0^{j-1} c_i \tau^i$ is in the limit point condition, where the c_i are complex numbers. Then, if $i \leq j$, τ^i is in $L_2[0, \infty)$ for each f in $\text{domain}(P(\tau))_M$.*

REMARK. As Lemma 4 shows, this is always true if $(P(\tau))_M$ is replaced by $(P(\tau))_0$. However, the condition that $\tau^i f$ is in $L_2[0, \infty)$ for all f in $\text{domain}(P(\tau))_M$, known as the partial separation condition, occurs if and only if $P(\tau)$ is in the limit point condition, provided that τ is in the limit point condition. This fact will be established by Theorems 9 and 10.

PROOF OF THEOREM 9. It follows from Lemma 4 that, if f is in $\text{domain}(P(\tau))_0$, $\tau^i f$ is in $L_2[0, \infty)$ for all $i \leq j$. But if $P(\tau)$ is in the limit point condition, $\text{domain } P(\tau)_M$ is the vector subspace (which is not closed) generated by $\text{domain}(P(\tau))_0$ and a set $\{f_m\}_0^{j_{n-1}}$ of $j_n C^\infty$ functions, where n is the order of τ , which vanish outside some interval $[0, N]$ and which have $(D^i f_m)(0) = \delta_{im}$ for all nonnegative integers i and m less than or equal to $j_n - 1$. (See the remark following the definition of the limit point condition.) The conclusion follows.

THEOREM 10. *Suppose that τ is a regular formally selfadjoint ordinary differential expression, and that τ is in the limit point condition. Suppose $P(\tau) = \tau^j + \sum_0^{j-1} c_i \tau^i$, where all c_i are complex numbers. Then if, for every f in $\text{domain}(P(\tau))_M$, $\tau^i f$ is in $L_2[0, \infty)$ for all $i \leq j$, it follows that $P(\tau)$ is in the limit point condition.*

PROOF OF THEOREM 10. We first show that $\text{domain}(P(\tau))_M = \text{domain}(Q(\tau))_M$ for any other j th degree polynomial $Q(\tau) = \tau^j + \sum_0^{j-1} d_i \tau^i$. It follows from Lemmas 4 and 6 that $\text{domain}(P(\tau))_0 = \text{domain}(Q(\tau))_0$, and by hypothesis $\text{domain}(P(\tau))_M \subseteq \text{domain}(Q(\tau))_M$. Thus if $(P(\tau))_M$ and $(Q(\tau))_M$ are equal dimensional extensions of their associated minimal operators, $\text{domain}(P(\tau))_M = \text{domain}(Q(\tau))_M$.

Using Lemma 5, we select $\lambda > 0$ so large that $((1 - \theta)P(\tau) + \theta Q(\tau) + \lambda z)_0$ has closed range for all $\theta \in [0, 1]$, where $z = (-1)^{1/2}$. It then follows from Theorem 1 that $((1 - \theta)(P(\tau))^+ + \theta Q(\tau)^+ - \lambda z)_0$ also has closed range for all $\theta \in [0, 1]$. Since addition of the term λz to a differential expression does not change the domain of either the minimal or maximal operator, we need only show that $(Q(\tau) + \lambda z)_M$ and $(P(\tau) + \lambda z)_M$ are equal dimensional extensions of their associated minimal operators. It follows from Corollary 1 to Theorem 7 that if $\text{nullity}(P(\tau) + \lambda z)_M = \text{nullity}(Q(\tau) + \lambda z)_M$, and also $\text{nullity}((P(\tau))^+ - \lambda z)_M = \text{nullity}((Q(\tau))^+ - \lambda z)_M$, then $(Q(\tau) + \lambda z)_M$ and $(P(\tau) + \lambda z)_M$ are in fact equal dimensional extensions of their associated minimal operators. However, letting $L(\theta)$ denote $\theta Q(\tau) + (1 - \theta)P(\tau) + \lambda z$, we see by the method of proof of Theorem 8 that $\text{nullity}(L(\theta))_M$ is constant for $\theta \in [0, 1]$, and also $\text{nullity}((L(\theta))^+)_M$ is constant for $\theta \in [0, 1]$. Thus $\text{domain}(Q(\tau) + \lambda z)_M = \text{domain}(P(\tau) + \lambda z)_M$.

Now we proceed with the proof of the theorem. By hypothesis, and by what we just proved, it follows that if f is in $\text{domain}((\tau + z)^j)_M$, then $(\tau + z)^i f$

is in $L_2[0, \infty)$ for any $i \leq j$. Therefore, in particular, $(\tau + z)f$ is in $L_2[0, \infty)$, so that f is in $\text{domain}(\tau + z)_M$. Also, however, $(\tau + z)^2 f$ is in $L_2[0, \infty)$, so $(\tau + z)f$ is in $\text{domain}(\tau + z)_M$. Proceeding in this fashion, we see that $((\tau + z)^j)_M = ((\tau + z)_M)^j$, where, as usual, the product AB of two operators A and B is defined to be $A(Bx)$ for each x in $\text{domain } AB$, and $\text{domain } AB$ is defined to be the set of all x such that Bx is in $\text{domain } A$.

Since each $(\tau + z)_0$ has closed range, it follows that each $(\tau + z)_M$ is surjective. Thus $\text{nullity}((\tau + z)^j)_M = \text{nullity}((\tau + z)_M)^j = j \times \text{nullity}(\tau + z)_M$. Likewise, we may show that $\text{nullity}(((\tau + z)^j)^+)_M = \text{nullity}((\tau - z)^j)_M = j \times \text{nullity}(\tau - z)_M$. Since τ is in the limit point condition, it follows from Theorem 7 that $\text{nullity}(\tau + z)_M + \text{nullity}(\tau - z)_M = n$, where n is the order of τ . Thus $\text{nullity}((\tau + z)^j)_M + \text{nullity}(((\tau + z)^j)^+)_M = jn$. But, by Lemma 1, $((\tau + z)^j)_0$ has closed range. Thus $(\tau + z)^j$ is in the limit point condition and therefore, by Theorem 8, $P(\tau)$ is in the limit point condition. Theorem 10 is proved.

REMARK. All the theorems of §2 remain true for vector matrix equations. The extension of the results of §2 to the vector matrix case is straightforward.

3. **Polynomials in first and second order expressions.** We now study sufficient conditions for expressions involving powers of first and second order expressions to be in the limit point condition. It is not known to the author whether these theorems generalize to the vector matrix case.

THEOREM 11. *Suppose that V is a real valued C^∞ function on $[0, \infty)$, which is bounded below. Suppose that, for every nonnegative integer $i \leq \max(2n - 4, 0)$ there is a $k > 0$ such that $e^{-kx} V^{(i)}(x)$ is a bounded function on $[0, \infty)$, where $V^{(i)}$ is the i th derivative of V . Let $\tau = -d^2/dx^2 + V$. Then any complex polynomial in τ of degree n or less is in the limit point condition.*

PROOF. We first need several lemmas, which will also be useful in the proof of Theorem 12.

LEMMA 7. *Suppose that S is a dense subspace of a Hilbert space h . Suppose that M is a closed subspace with finite deficiency n in h . Then $M \cap S$ has deficiency n in S . Further, $M \cap S$ is dense in M .*

PROOF OF LEMMA 7. Clearly, any $n + 1$ nonzero vectors in h have a nontrivial linear combination in M . If these vectors are all in S , then the linear combination is in $M \cap S$. Thus the deficiency of $S \cap M$ in S is at most n .

However, suppose that S_1 is a subspace of S such that $S \cap M + S_1 = S$, and $S_1 \cap (S \cap M)$ is the zero vector. Then $M + S_1 \supseteq S$, so $M + S_1$ is

dense in h . Further, since M is a closed subspace with finite deficiency, $M + S_1$ is also closed, and therefore $M + S_1 = h$. Thus the dimension of S_1 is at least n , so the deficiency of $S \cap M$ in S is at least n .

If $M \cap S$ were not dense in M , there would be a vector x in M which is perpendicular to $M \cap S$. Thus at least $n + 1$ linearly independent vectors in h would be perpendicular to $M \cap S$. We have just shown that there is an n -dimensional subspace S_1 of S such that $M \cap S + S_1 = S$. However, since $(M \cap S)^\perp$ is at least $(n + 1)$ -dimensional, it is easy to see that at least one member of $(M \cap S)^\perp$ must be perpendicular to all of S_1 . Thus $M \cap S + S_1$ cannot be dense in h , a contradiction.

LEMMA 8. *Suppose that τ_1 and τ_2 are regular ordinary differential expressions, and that both $(\tau_1)_0$ and $(\tau_2)_0$ have closed range. Then the product $(\tau_1)_0(\tau_2)_0$ has closed range, and its index is $\text{index}(\tau_1)_0 + \text{index}(\tau_2)_0$.*

PROOF. This follows from a deep theorem of Gohberg and Krein, which is discussed on p. 102 of Goldberg [5]. However, since the proof of this special case is quite simple, we include it.

First, $(\tau_1)_0(\tau_2)_0$ clearly has closed range, because each $(\tau_i)_0$ has a bounded inverse from $\text{range}(\tau_i)_0$ into $L_2[0, \infty)$. The deficiency of $\text{range}(\tau_1)_0(\tau_2)_0$ in $L_2[0, \infty)$ is the deficiency of $\text{range}(\tau_1)_0$ in $L_2[0, \infty)$ + the deficiency of $\text{range}(\tau_2)_0 \cap \text{domain}(\tau_1)_0$ in $\text{domain}(\tau_1)_0$. By Lemma 7, this last deficiency is the same as the deficiency of $\text{range}(\tau_2)_0$ in $L_2[0, \infty)$. Lemma 8 is proved.

LEMMA 9. *Suppose that τ_1 and τ_2 are regular ordinary differential expressions. Suppose that $(\tau_1)_0$ has closed range. Then $(\tau_1\tau_2)_0 \subseteq (\tau_1)_0(\tau_2)_0$.*

PROOF. Suppose f is in the domain of $(\tau_1\tau_2)_0$. Then there is a sequence $\{f_n\}$ of C_0^∞ functions such that f_n converges to f , and $\tau_1\tau_2f_n$ converges to $\tau_1\tau_2f$. Note that while we cannot yet assert that τ_2f is in $L_2[0, \infty)$, it is clear that τ_2f_n is a Cauchy sequence, since $\tau_1\tau_2f_n$ is Cauchy, τ_2f_n is in $\text{domain}(\tau_1)_0$, and $(\tau_1)_0$ has a bounded inverse (by the closed graph theorem) from its range into $L_2[0, \infty)$. Thus τ_2f_n converges to some g in $\text{domain}(\tau_1)_0$, and since $(\tau_2)_0$ is a closed operator, g must equal τ_2f .

LEMMA 10. *Suppose that τ is a regular ordinary differential expression, such that τ_0 has closed range, and τ is in the limit point condition. Then τ^j is in the limit point condition if and only if both $(\tau^j)_0 = (\tau_0)^j$, and $((\tau^+)^j)_0 = ((\tau^+)_0)^j$.*

PROOF. $\text{Index}(\tau_0)^j = j \times \text{index } \tau_0$, by Lemma 8. Since τ is in the limit point condition, $\text{index}(\tau_0)^j + \text{index}((\tau^+)_0)^j = -jn$, where n is the order of τ , since the index of τ_0 is $- \text{nullity } \tau_M$. Thus, if $(\tau^j)_0 = (\tau_0)^j$ and $((\tau^+)^j)_0 = ((\tau^+)_0)^j$, τ^j is in the limit point condition.

If, however, τ^j is in the limit point condition, then $\text{index } (\tau^j)_0 + \text{index}((\tau^+)^j)_0 = -jn$. Since $(\tau^j)_0 \subseteq (\tau_0)^j$, and $((\tau^+)^j)_0 \subseteq ((\tau^+)_0)^j$, it follows that $\text{index}(\tau^j)_0 \leq \text{index}(\tau_0)^j$, with equality holding only if the two operators are equal, and the same relationship holds for τ^+ . Therefore if $\text{index}(\tau^j)_0 + \text{index}((\tau^+)^j)_0$ is as large as $-jn$, it follows that $(\tau^j)_0 = (\tau_0)^j$, and $((\tau^+)^j)_0 = ((\tau^+)_0)^j$, since $\text{index}((\tau^+)_0)^j + \text{index}(\tau_0)^j = -jn$. Lemma 10 is proved.

PROOF OF THEOREM 11. We prove Theorem 11 first for a special case.

Suppose that $\tau = -d^2/dx^2 + V$, where $V(x) \geq c > 0$ for some positive real number c , and where $V \in C^\infty$. Suppose further that there is a monotonically increasing positive solution f to the equation $\tau f = 0$ with the property that $(1/f(x-1))R(x)$ approaches zero as x approaches infinity, where $R(x) = 4^{n-1}(1 + \sum_0^{2n-4} |V^{(i)}(x)|)^{n-1}$, and $V^{(i)}$ denotes the i th derivative of V . Note that, for any $j \leq n-1$, $R(x) \geq g_i(x)$ for every g_i and every x , where $\tau^j = \sum_{i=0}^{2j} g_i D^i$. To see this, note that each g_i is a finite sum of terms of type

$$V^{(\alpha(1))} \times V^{(\alpha(2))} \times \dots \times V^{(\alpha(j))}, \text{ where } \sum_{k=1}^j \alpha(k) \leq 2j - 2.$$

So each g_i is a finite sum of terms which occur in $(1 + \sum_0^{2n-4} V^{(i)})^{n-1}$. Also, it is easily seen that, even before any terms are collected, there are less than 4^j terms which arise when $(D^2 + V)^j$ is multiplied out. The estimate follows.

We wish to show that τ^n is in the limit point condition, for then, using Theorem 8, we can assert that any polynomial of degree n or less in τ is in the limit point condition. Note that, if $g \in C_0^\infty$, $(\tau g, g) \geq c(g, g)$, so, by passing to the closure, we see that $(\tau_0)^{-1}$ is a bounded transformation from range τ_0 into $L_2[0, \infty)$. Since τ_0 is a closed operator, it follows that range τ_0 is closed. It follows from Corollary 3 to Theorem 7 that there is at least a one-dimensional space K of solutions to the equation $\tau g = 0$ which lie in $L_2[0, \infty)$. Since the monotonically increasing solution f hypothesized above is clearly not in $L_2[0, \infty)$, K is exactly one-dimensional. Therefore τ is in the limit point condition (as is well known from the classical theory).

By Lemma 10, we need only to show that $(\tau^n)_0 = (\tau_0)^n$. Let us suppose that $(\tau^j)_0 = (\tau_0)^j$ for all $j \leq N \leq n-1$. We attempt to show that $(\tau^{N+1})_0 = (\tau_0)^{N+1}$.

By Lemma 8, $(\tau^{N+1})_0 \subseteq (\tau_0)^{N+1}$. Suppose that $\langle \phi, \tau^{N+1} \phi \rangle$ is in graph $(\tau_0)^{N+1}$. Given $\epsilon > 0$, we need a C_0^∞ function g such that $\langle g, \tau^{N+1} g \rangle$ is within ϵ of $\langle \phi, \tau^{N+1} \phi \rangle$ in the product space $L_2[0, \infty) \times L_2[0, \infty)$. Given $\epsilon_1 > 0$, there is a C_0^∞ function h such that $\langle h, \tau^N h \rangle$ is within ϵ_1 of $\langle \tau \phi, \tau^{N+1} \phi \rangle$ in the product space, by the induction hypothesis. The difficulty is that h may not be the image under τ of a C_0^∞ function. However, if for each $\epsilon_1 > 0$ we could choose an h in C_0^∞ with $\langle h, \tau^N h \rangle$ within ϵ_1 of $\langle \tau \phi, \tau^{N+1} \phi \rangle$,

and in addition $\int_0^\infty h(x)\bar{f}_i(x)dx = 0$ for each solution f_i of $\tau f_i = 0$, it would follow that $h = \tau g$ for some g in C_0^∞ , as will be shown below. Thus, using the boundedness of τ_0^{-1} as a linear transformation from range τ_0 into $L_2[0, \infty)$, we would be able to get $\langle g, \tau^{N+1}g \rangle$ as close as desired to $\langle \phi, \tau^{N+1}\phi \rangle$, with $g \in C_0^\infty$. Thus $\text{graph}(\tau^j)_0$ would be dense in $\text{graph}(\tau_0)^j$, so the two operators would be equal, and the special case would be proved.

Therefore we first need to show that if $\int_0^\infty h(x)\bar{f}_i(x)dx = 0$ for all solutions f_i to the equation $\tau f_i = 0$, then $h = \tau g$ for some $g \in C_0^\infty$. If h is supported in $[a, b]$ with $\int_0^\infty h(x)\bar{f}_i(x)dx = 0$ for every solution f_i to the equation $\tau f_i = 0$, then h is in the range of the minimal operator corresponding to τ on $[a, b]$. Therefore $h = \tau g$ on $[a, b]$, and both g and its derivative vanish at a and b . Setting $g = 0$ outside $[a, b]$, we have $h = \tau g$ on $[0, \infty)$, and g is in C^∞ since h is. Thus $h = \tau g$ for $g \in C_0^\infty$, as we wished to show.

To complete the proof of the special case of Theorem 11, we need only to approximate $\langle \tau\phi, \tau^{N+1}\phi \rangle$ arbitrarily closely in the product space $L_2[0, \infty) \times L_2[0, \infty)$ by $\langle h, \tau^N h \rangle$, where h is in C_0^∞ , and $\int_0^\infty h(x)\bar{f}_i(x)dx = 0$ for every solution f_i to the equation $\tau f_i = 0$.

Let K , as above, be the one-dimensional space of solutions to the equation $\tau g = 0$ which lie in $L_2[0, \infty)$. We may without difficulty select $\langle h, \tau^N h \rangle$ as close as desired to $\langle \tau\phi, \tau^{N+1}\phi \rangle$ such that h is in C_0^∞ and $h \in K^\perp$. In fact, the set S of all $\langle h, \tau^N h \rangle$ with h in C_0^∞ is dense in the Hilbert space formed by considering $\text{graph}(\tau_0)^N$ as a subspace of the product space $L_2[0, \infty) \times L_2[0, \infty)$. Also, the set M of all $\langle \theta, \tau^N \theta \rangle$ in $\text{graph}(\tau_0)^N$ with $\theta \in K^\perp$ is a closed subspace of $\text{graph}(\tau_0)^N$, since $((\tau_0)^N)^{-1}$ is a continuous linear transformation from $\text{range}(\tau_0)^N$ into $L_2[0, \infty)$. Since K^\perp has deficiency 1 in $L_2[0, \infty)$, it follows that $K^\perp \cap \text{domain}(\tau_0)^N$ has deficiency 1 in $\text{domain}(\tau_0)^N$, by Lemma 7. Thus M has deficiency 1 in $\text{graph}(\tau_0)^N$, so that, using Lemma 7 again, $M \cap S$ is dense in M . But, since ϕ was originally assumed in $\text{domain}(\tau_0)^{N+1}$, $\tau\phi$ is in $\text{range } \tau_0$, and thus $\tau\phi \in K^\perp$.

Thus we can approximate $\langle \tau\phi, \tau^{N+1}\phi \rangle$, as closely as desired in the product space, by $\langle h, \tau^N h \rangle$, with $h \in C_0^\infty \cap K^\perp$.

We would like to make the same sort of argument for the unbounded solution f such that f is monotonically increasing and positive, and $(1/f(x-1))R(x)$ approaches zero as x approaches infinity. Let S_1 be the set of all $\langle h, \tau^N h \rangle$ with h in C_0^∞ and $\int_0^\infty h(x)f(x)dx = 0$. We show directly that S_1 is dense in $\text{graph}(\tau_0)^N = \text{graph}(\tau^N)_0$.

If $\langle h_1, \tau^N h_1 \rangle$ could be approximated arbitrarily closely in the product space by elements of S_1 , for any h_1 in C_0^∞ , then S_1 would be dense in $\text{graph}(\tau^N)_0$. Let $\gamma(x)$ be a nonnegative, real valued, C_0^∞ function, defined on

the whole real line and vanishing outside $[0, 1]$, such that $\int_0^1 \gamma(x)dx = 1$. Let $\gamma_t(x)$ denote $\gamma(x - t)$. Then $\int_0^\infty f(x)\gamma_t(x)dx \geq f(t)$. Let $c = \int_0^\infty h_1(x)f(x)dx$. Let $c_t = \int_0^\infty f(x)\gamma_t(x)dx$. Then

$$\int_0^\infty (h_1(x) - (c/c_t)\gamma_t(x))f(x)dx = 0.$$

Thus $\langle h_1 - (c/c_t)\gamma_t, \tau^N(h_1 - (c/c_t)\gamma_t) \rangle$ is in S_1 . If t is taken large enough $(c/c_t)\gamma_t$ can be made as close to zero as desired in L_2 norm. Also

$$\tau^N((c/c_t)\gamma_t) = (c/c_t) \left((-1)^N D^{2N} \gamma_t + \sum_0^{2N-1} g_i D^i \gamma_t \right).$$

But

$$\|\tau^N((c/c_t)\gamma_t)\| \leq (c/c_t) \left(\|D^{2N} \gamma\| + \sum_0^{2N-1} M_i(t) \|D^i \gamma\| \right),$$

where $M_i(t) = \sup |g_i(x)|$, and the supremum is taken over all x in $[t, t + 1]$. Also,

$$M_i(t)/c_t \leq M_i(t)/f(t) = |g_i(x_0)|/f(t) \leq |g_i(x_0)|/f(x_0 - 1)$$

for some $x_0 \in [t, t + 1]$. Therefore, since $|g_i(x_0)|/f(x_0 - 1)$ converges to zero as x_0 approaches infinity, it follows that if t is made large enough, $\tau^N((c/c_t)\gamma_t)$ can be made arbitrarily small. Thus $\langle (c/c_t)\gamma_t, \tau^N((c/c_t)\gamma_t) \rangle$ can be made as small as desired in the product space. Since

$$\int_0^\infty (h_1(x) - (c/c_t)\gamma_t(x))f(x)dx = 0,$$

this shows that S_1 is dense in the graph of $(\tau^N)_0$.

Now let M be as above. Since S_1 is dense in the graph of $(\tau_0)^N$, and since M is a closed subspace with deficiency 1 in $\text{graph}(\tau_0)^N$, it follows that $S_1 \cap M$ is dense in M . This is what we wished to show. The special case of Theorem 11 is proved.

We now prove the general case. Suppose that $V_1 = V + \lambda$. We will choose λ so that $-D^2 + V_1$ satisfies the hypotheses of the special case. This will show that $(\tau + \lambda)^n$ is in the limit point condition, and using Theorem 8 we can then assert that τ^n is in the limit point condition.

Note that, if $R_1(x) = 4^{n-1}(1 + \sum_0^{2n-4} |V_1^{(i)}(x)|)^{n-1}$, we can see that $R_1(x) \leq (1 + \lambda)^{n-1}R(x)$ for any $\lambda > 0$. Furthermore, $R(x) \leq ce^{kx}$ for some $k > 0$ and some positive constant C . Select λ so large that $V(x) + \lambda \geq (k + 1)^2$ for all $\lambda \in [0, \infty)$. Let f be the solution to $(\tau + \lambda)f = 0$ with $f(0) = 1$ and $f'(0) = k + 1$. A simple proof is given in Read [9] that $f(x) \geq e^{(k+1)x}$ for all $x \in [0, \infty)$. To see that f is monotone increasing, observe that $D^2 f =$

$(V + \lambda)f$, with $V + \lambda \geq (k + 1)^2 > 0$. Since $f'(0) > 0$ and $f(0) = 1$, we see that if $f'(x_0) = 0$, there must be a point $x_1 < x_0$ with $D^2 f(x_1) < 0$, so that $f(x_1) < 0$. However, $f(x_1)$ cannot be less than zero unless there is an $x_2 < x_1$ with $f'(x_2) < 0$. Thus there can be no least point x_0 such that $f'(x_0) = 0$, and therefore f' never takes on the value zero at all. It follows that f' is always positive and f is monotone increasing. Thus f satisfies the hypotheses necessary for the special case, and Theorem 11 is proved.

REMARK. The proof of Theorem 11 was really made for any V such that $V + \lambda$ satisfies the hypotheses of the special case for some λ . Thus a somewhat larger class of functions V than those given by Theorem 11 can be shown, by the proof of Theorem 11, to have the property that $(-D^2 + V)^n$ is in the limit point condition.

REMARK. It is interesting to compare the hypothesis of Theorem 11 with the condition that gg'' be in $L_1[x_0, \infty)$ for some x_0 , where $g = V^{-1/4}$. This is the essential condition of Everitt and Giertz to guarantee that $(-D^2 + V)^n$ be in the limit point condition. (They also assume that $V(x) \geq k > 0$.) Their condition only involves V and its second derivative, whereas ours involve $2n - 4$ derivatives. However, as is mentioned on p. 159 of [3], their condition implies that $g(x)g'(x)$ approaches zero as x approaches infinity, so that a function such as $V(x) = (2 + \sin(e^x))^4$ satisfies our condition but not theirs. This sort of V is interesting, because the coefficients of powers of D in polynomials in $-D^2 + V$ become highly unbounded, and it seems to the author that it would be quite difficult to use existing methods other than Theorem 11 to show that all polynomials in $-D^2 + V$ are in the limit point condition, even if only real polynomials are considered.

Thus it seems that the conditions of Everitt and Giertz and the conditions of the author each apply to functions V which are not covered by the other conditions.

THEOREM 12. *Let $z = (-1)^{1/2}$. Let $\tau = zD + V$, where V is real valued, C^∞ , and where there is a $k > 0$ such that $e^{-kx} V^{(i)}(x)$ is a bounded function on $[0, \infty)$, for all nonnegative integers $i \leq \max(j - 2, 0)$ where $V^{(i)}$ denotes the i th derivative of V . Let $\{f_m\}_0^{j-1}$ be a set of C^∞ complex valued functions with $f_m^{(i)}$ bounded for $0 \leq i \leq m$. Then $\tau^j + \sum_0^{j-1} f_m \tau^m$ is in the limit point condition.*

PROOF. We first must show that τ^j is in the limit point condition. The proof of this fact is similar to that of the preceding theorem, but there are certain differences. We will discuss the differences and merely outline the similar parts.

A solution of $(\tau + z\lambda)f = 0$ is $f(x) = \exp(-\int_0^x (zV(t) + \lambda)dt)$. Since $|f(x)| = e^{-\lambda x}$, f is in $L_2[0, \infty)$ if and only if $\lambda > 0$. Since $(\tau + z\lambda)^+ =$

$\tau - z\lambda$, and since $(\tau + z\lambda)_0$ has closed range (because τ_0 is symmetric), it follows from Theorem 7 that $\tau + z\lambda$ is in the limit point condition. Let $\lambda = k + 1$, where k is given by the hypotheses of the theorem. We first sketch a proof that $((\tau + z\lambda)_0)^j = ((\tau + z\lambda)^j)_0$. Since $\tau + z\lambda$ is not formally self-adjoint, we must then prove that $((\tau - z\lambda)_0)^j = ((\tau - z\lambda)^j)_0$ before we can use Lemma 10 to prove that $(\tau + z\lambda)^j$ is in the limit point condition.

Suppose that $((\tau + z\lambda)^N)_0 = ((\tau + z\lambda)_0)^N$ for some $N \leq j - 1$. We prove that $((\tau + z\lambda)^{N+1})_0 = ((\tau + z\lambda)_0)^{N+1}$. Let $\langle g, (\tau + z\lambda)^{N+1}g \rangle$ be in $\text{graph}((\tau + z\lambda)_0)^{N+1}$. Then $\langle (\tau + z\lambda)g, (\tau + z\lambda)^N(\tau + z\lambda)g \rangle$ is in $\text{graph}((\tau + z\lambda)_0)^N = ((\tau + z\lambda)^N)_0$. Let $h_1 = (\tau + z\lambda)g$. If we can approximate $\langle h_1, (\tau + z\lambda)^N h_1 \rangle$ arbitrarily closely by $\langle h, (\tau + z\lambda)h \rangle$, with h in C_0^∞ and $\int_0^\infty f(x)\bar{h}(x)dx = 0$ for the solution $f(x)$ to the equation $(\tau - z\lambda)f = 0$, then it follows as in Theorem 11 that $((\tau + z\lambda)^{N+1})_0 = ((\tau + z\lambda)_0)^{N+1}$. As we have seen, all such f have $|f(x)| = ce^{\lambda x}$ for some $c > 0$. Exactly the same method as in Theorem 11 allows us to find h , so we have proven that $((\tau + z\lambda)_0)^{N+1} = ((\tau + z\lambda)^{N+1})_0$. By induction, we see that $((\tau + z\lambda)_0)^j = ((\tau + z\lambda)^j)_0$.

A different method must be used to prove that $((\tau - z\lambda)^j)_0 = ((\tau - z\lambda)_0)^j$. $((\tau - z\lambda)_0)^j + = (\tau + z\lambda)^j$, and since $(\tau + z\lambda)_M$ is surjective (because the minimal operator has closed range), and also the equation $(\tau + z\lambda)f = 0$ has all its solutions in $L_2[0, \infty)$, it follows that all j linearly independent solutions to the equation $(\tau + z\lambda)^j f = 0$ are in $L_2[0, \infty)$. Thus $\text{index}((\tau + z\lambda)^j)_M = j$. Therefore $\text{index}((\tau - z\lambda)^j)_0 = -j$. But, by Lemma 8, $\text{index}((\tau - z\lambda)_0)^j = -j$. Thus, since, by Lemma 9, $((\tau - z\lambda)_0)^j \supseteq ((\tau - z\lambda)^j)_0$, it follows that the two operators are equal. We can now use Lemma 10 to say that $(\tau + z\lambda)^j$ is in the limit point condition. Then, by Theorem 8, we know that τ^j is in the limit point condition.

Let $L = \tau^j + \sum_0^{j-1} f_m \tau^m$. Then

$$L^+ = \tau^j + \sum_{m=0}^{j-1} \left(\sum_{i=0}^m a_i \bar{f}_m^{(i)} \tau^{m-i} \right),$$

where the a_i are constant. Thus L^+ is of the form $\tau^j + \sum_0^{j-1} h_m \tau^m$, where the h_m are bounded C^∞ functions. Let

$$N = \sum_0^{j-1} (\|f_m\|_\infty + \|h_m\|_\infty).$$

Using Lemma 5, select $\lambda > 0$ so large that both $(\tau^j + \sum_0^{j-1} g_m \tau^m + z\lambda)_0$ and $(\tau^j + \sum_0^{j-1} g_m \tau^m - z\lambda)_0$ have closed range for all bounded C^∞ functions g_m such that $\sum_0^{j-1} \|g_m\|_\infty \leq N$. Using Theorem 6 exactly as in the proof of

Theorem 8, we see that all minimal operators $(\tau^j + \sum_0^{j-1} g_m \tau^m + z\lambda)_0$, with $\sum_0^{j-1} \|g_m\|_\infty \leq N$, have the same index. Also, all minimal operators of type $(\tau^j + \sum_0^{j-1} g_m \tau^m - z\lambda)_0$, with $\sum_0^{j-1} \|g_m\|_\infty \leq N$, have the same index. Thus $\text{index}(L + z\lambda)_0 = \text{index}(\tau^j + z\lambda)_0$, and $\text{index}(L^+ - z\lambda)_0 = \text{index}(\tau^j - z\lambda)_0$. Therefore L is in the limit point condition, since the index of a minimal operator with closed range is minus the nullity of the maximal operator associated with the adjoint expression. Theorem 12 is proved.

Note added in proof. T. T. Read (Proc. London Math. Soc. (to appear)) has recently generalized Theorem 11 by weakening the hypotheses on the coefficients.

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