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Quantitative analysis of metastability in reversible diffusion processes via a Witten complex approach: the case with boundary

Bernard Helffer* and Francis Nier[†]

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Abstract

This article is a continuation of previous works by Bovier-Eckhoff-Gaynard-Klein, Bovier-Gaynard-Klein and Helffer-Klein-Nier. The main object is the analysis of the small eigenvalues (as $h \rightarrow 0$) of the Laplacian attached to the quadratic form

$$C_0^\infty(\Omega) \ni v \mapsto h^2 \int_\Omega |\nabla v(x)|^2 e^{-2f(x)/h} dx ,$$

where Ω is a bounded connected open set with C^∞ -boundary and f is a Morse function on $M = \overline{\Omega}$. The previous works were devoted to the case of a manifold M which is compact but without boundary or \mathbb{R}^n . Our aim is here to analyze the case with boundary. After the introduction of a Witten cohomology complex adapted to the case with boundary, we give a very accurate asymptotics for the exponentially small eigenvalues. In particular, we analyze the effect of the boundary in the asymptotics.

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1 Introduction

We are interested in the exponentially small eigenvalues of the Dirichlet realization of the semiclassical Witten Laplacian on 0-forms

$$\Delta_{f,h}^{(0)} = -h^2 \Delta + |\nabla f(x)|^2 - h \Delta f(x) .$$

Our aim is to extend to the case of a regular bounded open set Ω , or more generally a compact manifold with boundary, results which were previously obtained in the case when Ω is a compact manifold or the case of \mathbb{R}^n . We shall analyze the Dirichlet realization of this operator.

The function f is assumed to be a Morse function on $\overline{\Omega}$ (with no critical points at the boundary). It is known (see [Sim2], [Wit], [CFKS], [HelSj4] and more recently [CL]) that, like in the case without boundary, there are exactly m_0 eigenvalues in some interval $[0, Ch^{\frac{6}{5}}]$ for $h > 0$ small enough, where m_0 is the number of local minima in Ω . This is strongly due to the fact that the Dirichlet case is concerned. These eigenvalues are actually exponentially small as $h \rightarrow 0$.

Moreover this can be extended (see [CL]) to Laplacians on p -forms, $p > 1$, but this time some critical points of the restriction of the Morse function to the boundary (which will be assumed to be a Morse function) will play a role.

Our purpose is to derive with the same accuracy as in [HKN] asymptotic formulas for the m_0 first eigenvalues of the Dirichlet realization of $\Delta_{f,h}^{(0)}$. A similar problem was considered by many authors via a probabilistic approach in [FrWe], [HolKusStr], [Mic], [Kol]. More recently, in the case of \mathbb{R}^n , A. Bovier, M. Eckhoff, V. Gayrard and M. Klein obtained in [BEGK] and [BoGayKl], accurate asymptotic forms of the exponentially small eigenvalues. These results were improved and extended to the case of a compact manifold in [HKN].

The Witten Laplacian is associated to the Dirichlet form

$$C_0^\infty(\Omega) \ni u \mapsto \int_{\Omega} |(h\nabla + \nabla f)u(x)|^2 dx .$$

Note that the probabilists look equivalently at :

$$C_0^\infty(\Omega) \ni v \mapsto h^2 \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v(x)|^2 e^{-2f(x)/h} dx .$$

Bovier, Eckhoff, Gaynard and Klein considered this problem via a probabilistic approach. They obtained, in the case of \mathbb{R}^n and under additional conditions on f and ∇f at ∞ , the following asymptotic behavior for the first eigenvalues $\lambda_k(h)$, $k \in \{2, \dots, m_0\}$, with $\lambda_1(h) = 0$, of $\Delta_{f,h}^{(0)}$:

$$\lambda_k(h) = \frac{h}{\pi} |\widehat{\lambda}_1(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})| \sqrt{\frac{|\det(\text{Hess } f(U_k^{(0)}))|}{|\det(\text{Hess } f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}))|}} \times \exp -\frac{2}{h} \left(f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) - f(U_k^{(0)}) \right) \times (1 + \mathcal{O}(h^{\frac{1}{2}} |\log h|)) , \quad (1.1)$$

where the $U_k^{(0)}$ denote the local minima of f ordered in some specific way, the $U_{j(k)}^{(1)}$ are “saddle points” attached in a specific way to the $U_k^{(0)}$ (which appear to be critical points of index 1) and $\widehat{\lambda}_1(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})$ is the negative eigenvalue of $\text{Hess } f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})$.

Their article belongs to a family of works done by probabilists starting at least from Freidlin and Wentzel (See [FrWe] for a presentation). The first papers were only giving the asymptotic behavior of the logarithm of the eigenvalues. The main contribution of [BoGayKl] and [BEGK] was to determine the main term in the prefactor. The later [HKN] gave a complete asymptotics in (1.1) and extended the results to more general geometries, including cases when $\lambda_1(h) \neq 0$.

In the case with boundary, we observe that the function $\exp -\frac{f}{h}$ does not satisfy the Dirichlet condition, so the smallest eigenvalue can not be 0. For this case, we can mention as starting reference Theorem 7.4 in [FrWe], which says (in particular) that, if f has a unique non degenerate local minimum x_{min} , then the lowest eigenvalue $\lambda_1(h)$ of the Dirichlet realization $\Delta_{f,h}^{(0)}$ in Ω satisfies :

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} -h \log \lambda_1(h) = \inf_{x \in \partial\Omega} (f(x) - f(x_{min})) . \quad (1.2)$$

Other results are given in the case of many local minima but they are limited to the determination of logarithmic equivalents (see Theorems 7.3 and 7.4 in [FrWe]).

The approach given in [HKN] intensively uses, together with the techniques of [HelSj4], the two facts that the Witten Laplacian is associated to

a cohomology complex and that the function $x \mapsto \exp -\frac{f(x)}{h}$ is a distribution solution in the kernel of the Witten Laplacian on 0-forms permitting to construct very efficiently quasimodes. We recall that the Witten Laplacian is defined as

$$\Delta_{f,h} = d_{f,h} d_{f,h}^* + d_{f,h}^* d_{f,h} , \quad (1.3)$$

where $d_{f,h}$ is the distorted differential

$$d_{f,h} := e^{-f(x)/h} (h d_x) e^{f(x)/h} , \quad (1.4)$$

and where $d_{f,h}^*$ is its adjoint for the L^2 -scalar product canonically associated to the Riemannian structure. The restriction of $d_{f,h}$ to p -forms is denoted by $d_{f,h}^{(p)}$. With these notations, the Witten Laplacian on functions is

$$\Delta_{f,h}^{(0)} = d_{f,h}^{(0)*} d_{f,h}^{(0)} . \quad (1.5)$$

In the Witten-complex spirit and due to the relation

$$d_{f,h}^{(0)} \Delta_{f,h}^{(0)} = \Delta_{f,h}^{(1)} d_{f,h}^{(1)} , \quad (1.6)$$

it is more convenient to consider the singular values of the restricted differential $d_{f,h}^{(0)} : F^{(0)} \rightarrow F^{(1)}$. The space $F^{(\ell)}$ is the m_ℓ -dimensional spectral subspace of $\Delta_{f,h}^{(\ell)}$, $\ell \in \{0, 1\}$,

$$F^{(\ell)} = \text{Ran } 1_{I(h)}(\Delta_{f,h}^{(\ell)}) , \quad (1.7)$$

with $I(h) = [0, Ch^{\frac{6}{5}}]$ and the property¹

$$1_{I(h)}(\Delta_{f,h}^{(1)}) d_{f,h}^{(0)} = d_{f,h} 1_{I(h)}^{(0)}(\Delta_{f,h}^{(0)}) . \quad (1.8)$$

The restriction $d_{f,h}|_{F^{(\ell)}}$ will be more shortly denoted by $\beta_{f,h}^{(\ell)}$

$$\beta_{f,h}^{(\ell)} := (d_{f,h}^{(\ell)})_{/F^{(\ell)}} . \quad (1.9)$$

We will mainly concentrate on the case $\ell = 0$.

In order to exploit all the information which can be extracted from well chosen quasimodes, working with singular values of $\beta_{f,h}^{(0)}$ happens to be more efficient than considering their squares, the eigenvalues of $\Delta_{f,h}^{(0)}$. Those quantities agree better with the underlying Witten complex structure.

¹The right end $a(h) = Ch^{\frac{6}{5}}$ of the interval $I(h) = [0, a(h)]$ is suitable for technical reasons. What is important is that $a(h) = o(h)$. The value of $C > 0$ does not play any role.

The main result

Let us describe the result. We shall show that under a suitable generic assumption (see Assumption 5.7), one can label the m_0 local minima and introduce an injective map j from the set of the local minima into the set of the m_1 generalized critical points with index 1 of the Morse functions in $\overline{\Omega}$. At a generalized critical point U with index 1, we can associate the Hessians $\text{Hess } f(U)$, if $U \in \Omega$, or $(\text{Hess } f|_{\partial\Omega})(U)$, if $U \in \partial\Omega$. When $U \in \Omega$, $\widehat{\lambda}_1(U)$ denotes the negative eigenvalue of $\text{Hess } f(U)$.

Theorem 1.1.

Under Assumption (5.7), there exists h_0 such that, for $h \in (0, h_0]$, the spectrum in $[0, h^{\frac{3}{2}})$ of the Dirichlet realization of $\Delta_{f,h}^{(0)}$ in Ω , consists of m_0 eigenvalues $\lambda_1(h) < \dots < \lambda_{m_0}(h)$ of multiplicity 1, which are exponentially small and admit the following asymptotic expansions :

$$\lambda_k(h) = \frac{h}{\pi} |\widehat{\lambda}_1(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})| \sqrt{\frac{|\det(\text{Hess } f(U_k^{(0)}))|}{|\det(\text{Hess } f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}))|}} (1 + hc_k^1(h)) \times \\ \times \exp -\frac{2}{h} \left(f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) - f(U_k^{(0)}) \right) , \quad \text{if } U_{j(k)}^{(1)} \in \Omega ,$$

and

$$\lambda_k(h) = \frac{2h^{1/2} |\nabla f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})|}{\pi^{1/2}} \sqrt{\frac{|\det(\text{Hess } f(U_k^{(0)}))|}{|\det(\text{Hess } f|_{\partial\Omega}(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}))|}} (1 + hc_k^1(h)) \times \\ \times \exp -\frac{2}{h} \left(f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) - f(U_k^{(0)}) \right) , \quad \text{if } U_{j(k)}^{(1)} \in \partial\Omega ,$$

where $c_k^1(h)$ admits a complete expansion : $c_k^1(h) \sim \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} h^m c_{k,m}$.

This theorem extends to the case with boundary the previous result of [BoGayKl] and its improvement in [HKN] (see also non rigorous formal computations of [KolMa], who look also to cases with symmetry and the books [FrWe] and [Kol] and references therein).

About the proof

As in [HelSj4] and [HKN], the proof will be deeply connected with the analysis

of the small eigenvalues of a suitable realization (which is **not** the Dirichlet realization) of the Laplacian on the 1-forms. In order to follow the same strategy as in the boundaryless case, three main points have to be explained. *The first point* was to find the right substitute for the Witten complex. Our starting problem being the analysis of the Dirichlet realization of the Witten Laplacian, we were led to find the right realization of the Witten Laplacian on 1-forms in the case with boundary in order to keep the commutation relation (1.6). The answer was present in the literature ([Schw], [Gu] and [CL]) in connection with the analysis of the relative cohomology.

The second point was to get the “rough” localization of the spectrum of this Laplacian on 1-forms. The analysis was performed in [CL], in the spirit of Witten’s idea, extending the so called harmonic approximation. But these authors, interested in the Morse theory, simplified the problem in the sense that they use the possibility (inherent to Morse theory) to choose a right metric and a right Morse function in order to simplify the analysis at the boundary. We emphasize that we treat here the general case.

The third point is the construction of WKB solutions for the critical points of the restriction of the Morse function at the boundary. For simplicity, we restrict our attention to the case of 1-forms which is the only one needed for our problem.

Structure of the paper

The paper is organized as follows. In the second section, we analyze in detail the boundary complex adapted to our analysis. The third section is devoted to the proof of rough estimates replacing the harmonic oscillator approximation in the case without boundary (leading in particular to the proof of the weak Morse Inequalities). In the fourth section, we give the WKB construction for a solution of the Witten Laplacian on 1-forms localized at a critical point of the boundary. The fifth section is devoted to the Morse theory together with the right definition of saddle sets in the present case with boundary. This permits us in particular to explain our main assumptions. The sixth section is devoted to the construction of quasimodes and the proof of the main theorem is given in the seventh section. Finally, we have given in the appendix a partially independent treatment of the one-dimensional case, which can be seen as a warm-up.

2 Some self-adjoint realization of Witten Laplacians with boundary.

2.1 Introduction

We work here on a \mathcal{C}^∞ connected compact oriented Riemannian manifold $\overline{\Omega}$ with boundary $\partial\Omega$ and Ω will denote its interior. After fixing basic notations we specify the self-adjoint realization of the Witten Laplacian on which we will focus and we assume in all the paper that the function f is a \mathcal{C}^∞ real valued function on $\overline{\Omega}$.

2.2 Distorted differentials and associated Witten Laplacians.

The cotangent (resp. tangent) bundle on Ω is denoted by $T^*\Omega$ (resp. $T\Omega$) and the exterior fiber bundle by $\Lambda T^*\Omega = \bigoplus_{p=0}^n \Lambda^p T^*\Omega$ (resp. $\Lambda T\Omega = \bigoplus_{p=0}^n \Lambda^p T\Omega$). The fiber bundles $\Lambda T\partial\Omega = \bigoplus_{p=0}^{n-1} \Lambda^p T\partial\Omega$ and $\Lambda T^*\partial\Omega = \bigoplus_{p=0}^{n-1} \Lambda^p T^*\partial\Omega$ are defined similarly. The space of \mathcal{C}^∞ , \mathcal{C}_0^∞ , L^2 , H^s ... sections in any of these fiber bundles, E , on $O = \Omega$ or $O = \partial\Omega$, will be denoted respectively by $\mathcal{C}^\infty(O; E)$, $\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(O; E)$, $L^2(O; E)$, $H^s(O; E)$... When no confusion is possible we will simply use the short notations $\Lambda^p \mathcal{C}^\infty$, $\Lambda^p \mathcal{C}_0^\infty$, $\Lambda^p L^2$ and $\Lambda^p H^s$ for $E = \Lambda^p T^*\Omega$ or $E = \Lambda^p T^*\partial\Omega$. Note that the L^2 spaces are those associated with the unit volume form for the Riemannian structure on Ω or $\partial\Omega$ (Ω and $\partial\Omega$ are oriented). The notation $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega}; E)$ is used for the set of \mathcal{C}^∞ sections up to the boundary. Finally since $\partial\Omega$ is \mathcal{C}^∞ , $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega}; E)$ is dense in $H^s(\Omega; E)$ for $s \geq 0$ and the trace operator $\omega \rightarrow \omega|_{\partial\Omega}$ extends to a surjective operator from $H^s(\Omega; E)$ onto $H^{s-1/2}(\partial\Omega; E)$ as soon as $s > 1/2$. The differential on $\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\Omega; \Lambda T^*\Omega)$ will be denoted by d and more precisely

$$d^{(p)} : \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\Omega; \Lambda^p T^*\Omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\Omega; \Lambda^{p+1} T^*\Omega).$$

Its formal adjoint with respect the L^2 -scalar product inherited from the Riemannian structure is denoted by d^* with

$$d^{(p),*} : \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\Omega; \Lambda^{p+1} T^*\Omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\Omega; \Lambda^p T^*\Omega).$$

Those differential d and codifferential d^* are well defined on $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega}; \Lambda T^*\Omega)$ and satisfy $dd = d^*d^* = 0$.

For a function $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega}; \mathbb{R})$ and $h > 0$, we set

$$d_{f,h} = e^{-f(x)/h} (hd) e^{f(x)/h} \quad \text{and} \quad d_{f,h}^* = e^{f(x)/h} (hd^*) e^{-f(x)/h}.$$

The Witten Laplacian is the differential operator defined on $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega}; \Lambda T^* \Omega)$

$$\Delta_{f,h} = d_{f,h}^* d_{f,h} + d_{f,h} d_{f,h}^* = (d_{f,h} + d_{f,h}^*)^2,$$

which means, by restriction to the p -forms in $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega}; \Lambda^p T^* \Omega)$,

$$\Delta_{f,h}^{(p)} = d_{f,h}^{(p),*} d_{f,h}^{(p)} + d_{f,h}^{(p-1)} d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*}.$$

Note that $d_{f,h} d_{f,h} = 0$, and $d_{f,h}^* d_{f,h}^* = 0$ respectively, imply that, for all u in $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega}; \Lambda^p T^* \Omega)$,

$$\Delta_{f,h}^{(p+1)} d_{f,h}^{(p)} u = d_{f,h}^{(p)} \Delta_{f,h}^{(p)} u \quad (2.1)$$

and

$$\Delta_{f,h}^{(p-1)} d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*} u = d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*} \Delta_{f,h}^{(p)} u. \quad (2.2)$$

Here are other relations with exterior and interior products and Lie derivatives which will be useful :

$$d_{f,h} = hd + df \wedge ; \quad (2.3)$$

$$d_{f,h}^* = hd^* + \mathbf{i}_{\nabla f} ; \quad (2.4)$$

$$d \circ \mathbf{i}_X + \mathbf{i}_X d = \mathcal{L}_X ; \quad (2.5)$$

$$\Delta_{f,h} = h^2(d + d^*)^2 + |\nabla f|^2 + h(\mathcal{L}_{\nabla f} + \mathcal{L}_{\nabla f}^*) . \quad (2.6)$$

2.3 Stokes formulas.

Before writing the distorted Stokes formula, we recall some notations which are convenient for boundary problems even with the euclidean metric on $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. We refer the reader to [Schw] for details.

For any $\omega \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega}; \Lambda^p T^* \Omega)$, the form $\mathbf{t}\omega$ is the element of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\partial\Omega; \Lambda^p T^* \Omega)$ defined by

$$(\mathbf{t}\omega)_\sigma(X_1, \dots, X_p) = \omega_\sigma(X_1^T, \dots, X_p^T), \quad \forall \sigma \in \partial\Omega,$$

with the decomposition into the tangential and normal components to $\partial\Omega$ at σ : $X_i = X_i^T \oplus X_i^\perp n_\sigma$.

If n_σ^* denotes the 1-form which is dual to the outgoing normal n_σ at σ for the Riemannian scalar product, we have

$$(\mathbf{t}\omega)_\sigma = \mathbf{i}_{n_\sigma}(n_\sigma^* \wedge \omega_\sigma) .$$

Note that $\mathbf{t}\omega$ can be identified with $j^*\omega \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\partial\Omega; \Lambda^p T^* \partial\Omega)$ where $j : \partial\Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ is the canonical injection.

The non tangential part of ω on $\partial\Omega$ is defined by

$$\mathbf{n}\omega = \omega \Big|_{\partial\Omega} - \mathbf{t}\omega \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\partial\Omega; \Lambda^p T^* \Omega).$$

If necessary $\mathbf{t}\omega$ and $\mathbf{n}\omega$ can be considered as elements of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega}; \Lambda^p T^* \Omega)$ as follows. A variant of the Collar Theorem which provides a diffeomorphism between a neighborhood of $\partial\Omega$ and $\partial\Omega \times [0, \delta]$, $\delta > 0$ small enough, can be written by taking for the normal coordinate the geodesic distance to $\partial\Omega$, $x_n = d_\Omega(x, \partial\Omega) \in [0, \delta]$. Any form $\eta \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\partial\Omega; \Lambda^p T^* \Omega)$ is then extended by using the equation $\partial_{x_n} \eta = 0$ to $\partial\Omega \times [0, \delta]$. After multiplication by a cut-off function, this gives a form on Ω , which does not depend on x_n in a neighborhood of $\partial\Omega$.

The Hodge operator \star is locally defined in a local orthonormal frame (E_1, \dots, E_n) by

$$(\star\omega_x)(E_{\sigma(p+1)}, \dots, E_{\sigma(n)}) = \varepsilon(\sigma) \omega_x(E_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, E_{\sigma(p)}) ,$$

for $\omega_x \in \Lambda^p T_x^* \Omega$ and with $\sigma \in \Sigma(n)$ preserving $\{1, \dots, p\}$.

We recall the formulas

$$\star(\star\omega_x) = (-1)^{p(n-p)} \omega_x , \quad \forall \omega_x \in \Lambda^p T_x^* \Omega , \quad (2.7)$$

$$\langle \omega_1 | \omega_2 \rangle_{\Lambda^p L^2} = \int_\Omega \omega_1 \wedge \star \overline{\omega_2} , \quad \forall \omega_1, \omega_2 \in \Lambda^p L^2 , \quad (2.8)$$

and

$$\star d^{*,(p-1)} = (-1)^p d^{(n-p)} \star , \quad \star d^{(p)} = (-1)^{p+1} d^{*,(n-p-1)} \star , \quad (2.9)$$

$$\star \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{t} \star , \quad \star \mathbf{t} = \mathbf{n} \star , \quad (2.10)$$

$$\mathbf{t} d = d \mathbf{t} , \quad \mathbf{n} d^* = d^* \mathbf{n} . \quad (2.11)$$

These formulas, combined with the Stokes formula,

$$\forall \omega \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega}; \Lambda^p T^* \Omega), \quad \int_\Omega d\omega = \int_{\partial\Omega} j^* \omega = \int_{\partial\Omega} \mathbf{t}\omega ,$$

lead to the Green formula.

Lemma 2.1.

For all $\omega \in \Lambda^p H^2$ and $\eta \in \Lambda^p H^1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle d_{f,h}\omega \mid d_{f,h}\eta \rangle_{\Lambda^{p+1}L^2} + \langle d_{f,h}^*\omega \mid d_{f,h}^*\eta \rangle_{\Lambda^{p-1}L^2} \\ &= \langle \Delta_{f,h}\omega \mid \eta \rangle_{\Lambda^p L^2} + h \int_{\partial\Omega} (\mathbf{t}\bar{\eta}) \wedge (\star \mathbf{n} d_{f,h}\omega) - h \int_{\partial\Omega} (\mathbf{t} d_{f,h}^*\omega) \wedge (\star \mathbf{n}\bar{\eta}) . \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

Proof.

Since $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\bar{\Omega}; \Lambda T^*\Omega)$ is dense in ΛH^s , while both terms of the identity are bilinearly continuous on $\Lambda^p H^2 \times \Lambda^p H^1$, the forms ω and η can be assumed \mathcal{C}^∞ up to the boundary.

We write

$$\begin{aligned} \langle d_{f,h}\omega \mid d_{f,h}\eta \rangle + \langle d_{f,h}^*\omega \mid d_{f,h}^*\eta \rangle &= \langle h d\omega \mid h d\eta \rangle + \langle h d^*\omega \mid h d^*\eta \rangle \\ &+ \langle df \wedge \omega \mid h d\eta \rangle + \langle h d\omega \mid df \wedge \eta \rangle + \langle df \wedge \omega \mid df \wedge \eta \rangle \\ &+ \langle \mathbf{i}_{\nabla f}\omega \mid h d^*\eta \rangle + \langle h d^*\omega \mid \mathbf{i}_{\nabla f}\eta \rangle + \langle \mathbf{i}_{\nabla f}\omega \mid \mathbf{i}_{\nabla f}\eta \rangle . \end{aligned}$$

Let us first compute

$$\begin{aligned} \langle df \wedge \omega \mid df \wedge \eta \rangle + \langle \mathbf{i}_{\nabla f}\omega \mid \mathbf{i}_{\nabla f}\eta \rangle &= \langle \mathbf{i}_{\nabla f}(df \wedge \omega) + df \wedge (\mathbf{i}_{\nabla f}\omega) \mid \eta \rangle \\ &= \langle (\mathbf{i}_{\nabla f} df)\omega \mid \eta \rangle = \langle |\nabla f|^2 \omega \mid \eta \rangle , \end{aligned}$$

according to the identity

$$\mathbf{i}_X(\alpha \wedge \beta) = (\mathbf{i}_X \alpha) \wedge \beta + (-1)^{\deg \alpha} \alpha \wedge (\mathbf{i}_X \beta) .$$

The Stokes formula, combined with

$$\langle \theta_1 \mid d^* \theta_2 \rangle_x dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n = \theta_1 \wedge \star d^* \bar{\theta}_2 = \theta_1 \wedge (-1)^{\deg \theta_2} d(\star \bar{\theta}_2)$$

and

$$d(\theta_2 \wedge \star \bar{\theta}_2) = d\theta_1 \wedge (\star \bar{\theta}_2) + (-1)^{\deg \theta_1} \theta_1 \wedge d(\star \bar{\theta}_2) ,$$

where (dx_1, \dots, dx_n) is orthonormal with a positive orientation, yields for $\deg \theta_1 = \deg \theta_2 \mp 1$:

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} \mathbf{t} [\theta_1 \wedge (\star \bar{\theta}_2)] = \langle d\theta_1 \mid \theta_2 \rangle - \langle \theta_1 \mid d^* \theta_2 \rangle$$

and

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} \mathbf{t} [\bar{\theta}_2 \wedge (\star \theta_1)] = \langle \theta_1 \mid d\theta_2 \rangle - \langle d^* \theta_1 \mid \theta_2 \rangle .$$

From the first identity we deduce :

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle hd^*\omega \mid hd^*\eta \rangle + \langle \mathbf{i}_{\nabla f} \omega \mid hd^*\eta \rangle &= \langle h^2 dd^*\omega \mid \eta \rangle + \langle h d \mathbf{i}_{\nabla f} \omega \mid \eta \rangle \\
&\quad - h \int_{\partial\Omega} \mathbf{t} [(hd^*\omega + \mathbf{i}_{\nabla f} \omega) \wedge \star \bar{\eta}] \\
&= \langle h^2 dd^*\omega \mid \eta \rangle + \langle h d \mathbf{i}_{\nabla f} \omega \mid \eta \rangle - h \int_{\partial\Omega} (\mathbf{t} d_{f,h}^* \omega) \wedge (\star \mathbf{n} \bar{\eta}) .
\end{aligned}$$

From the second one we get :

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle h d \omega \mid h d \eta \rangle + \langle d f \wedge \omega \mid h d \eta \rangle &= \langle h^2 d^* d \omega \mid \eta \rangle + \langle h d^* (d f \wedge \omega) \mid \eta \rangle \\
&\quad + h \int_{\partial\Omega} \mathbf{t} [\bar{\eta} \wedge \star (h d \omega + d f \wedge \omega)] \\
&= \langle h^2 d^* d \omega \mid \eta \rangle + \langle h d^* (d f \wedge \omega) \mid \eta \rangle + h \int_{\partial\Omega} (\mathbf{t} \bar{\eta}) \wedge (\star \mathbf{n} d_{f,h} \omega) .
\end{aligned}$$

Finally the relations (cf (2.3), (2.4))

$$\mathbf{i}_{\nabla f} \circ d + d \circ \mathbf{i}_{\nabla f} = \mathcal{L}_{\nabla f} \quad \text{and} \quad d^* \circ (d f \wedge) + (d f \wedge) \circ d^* = \mathcal{L}_{\nabla f}^*$$

lead to

$$\begin{aligned}
&\langle d_{f,h} \omega \mid d_{f,h} \eta \rangle_{\Lambda^{p+1} L^2} + \langle d_{f,h}^* \omega \mid d_{f,h}^* \eta \rangle_{\Lambda^{p-1} L^2} \\
&= \langle h^2 (d + d^*)^2 + |\nabla f|^2 + h (\mathcal{L}_{\nabla f} + \mathcal{L}_{\nabla f}^*) \omega \mid \eta \rangle_{\Lambda^p L^2} \\
&\quad + h \int_{\partial\Omega} (\mathbf{t} \bar{\eta}) \wedge (\star \mathbf{n} d_{f,h} \omega) - h \int_{\partial\Omega} (\mathbf{t} d_{f,h}^* \omega) \wedge (\star \mathbf{n} \bar{\eta}) ,
\end{aligned}$$

where the differential operator $h^2 (d + d^*)^2 + |\nabla f|^2 + h (\mathcal{L}_{\nabla f} + \mathcal{L}_{\nabla f}^*)$ is nothing but $\Delta_{f,h}$. ■

Note that this writing does not depend on the choice of an orientation. If μ and $\mu_{\partial\Omega}$ denote the volume form in Ω and $\partial\Omega$ and if the normal vector n_σ is chosen according to $(\mu_{\partial\Omega})_\sigma(X_1, \dots, X_{n-1}) = \mu_\sigma(n_\sigma, X_1, \dots, X_{n-1})$, a simple computation in normal frames leads to

$$\mathbf{t} \omega_1 \wedge \star \mathbf{n} \bar{\omega}_2 = \langle \omega_1 \mid \mathbf{i}_{n_\sigma} \omega_2 \rangle_{\Lambda^p T_\sigma^* \Omega} d\mu_{\partial\Omega} , \quad (2.13)$$

for $\omega_1 \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega}; \Lambda^p T^* \Omega)$ and $\omega_2 \in C^\infty(\overline{\Omega}; \Lambda^{p+1} T^* \Omega)$.

After choosing for n_σ the **outgoing** normal vector, (2.12) is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Delta_{f,h} \omega, \eta \rangle_{\Lambda^p L^2} &= \langle d_{f,h} \omega \mid d_{f,h} \eta \rangle_{\Lambda^{p+1} L^2} + \langle d_{f,h}^* \omega \mid d_{f,h}^* \eta \rangle_{\Lambda^{p-1} L^2} \\ &- h \int_{\partial \Omega} \langle \mathbf{i}_{n_\sigma} d_{f,h} \omega \mid \eta \rangle_{\Lambda^p T_\sigma^* \Omega}(\sigma) d\mu_{\partial \Omega} + h \int_{\partial \Omega} \langle n_\sigma^* \wedge d_{f,h} \omega \mid \eta \rangle_{\Lambda^p T_\sigma^* \Omega}(\sigma) d\mu_{\partial \Omega}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.14)$$

which was used in [HelSj4] (see Lemma 1.1, p. 255, with the inward normal vector).

As a consequence of (2.13) we get the following useful decomposition formula.

Lemma 2.2.

If n_σ denotes the exterior normal vector at $\sigma \in \partial \Omega$, and $(\partial f / \partial n)(\sigma) = n_\sigma \cdot \nabla f(\sigma)$ is the normal derivative of f at σ , then the identity

$$\begin{aligned} \|d_{f,h} \omega\|_{\Lambda^{p+1} L^2}^2 + \|d_{f,h}^* \omega\|_{\Lambda^{p-1} L^2}^2 &= h^2 \|d\omega\|_{\Lambda^{p+1} L^2}^2 + h^2 \|d^* \omega\|_{\Lambda^{p-1} L^2}^2 + \|\nabla f \mid \omega\|_{\Lambda^p L^2}^2 \\ &+ h \langle (\mathcal{L}_{\nabla f} + \mathcal{L}_{\nabla f}^*) \omega \mid \omega \rangle_{\Lambda^p L^2} - h \int_{\partial \Omega} \langle \omega \mid \omega \rangle_{\Lambda^p T_\sigma^* \Omega} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial n} \right) (\sigma) d\mu_{\partial \Omega} \end{aligned} \quad (2.15)$$

holds for any $\omega \in \Lambda^p H^1$ such that $\mathbf{t}\omega = 0$.

Proof.

Again both sides of the identity are continuous on $\Lambda^p H^1$ and we can assume $\omega \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega}; \Lambda^p T^* \Omega)$.

We use the relation (2.12) with f replaced by 0, $d_{0,h} = hd$ and $d_{0,h}^* = hd^*$.

We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &\|d_{f,h} \omega\|_{\Lambda^{p+1} L^2}^2 + \|d_{f,h}^* \omega\|_{\Lambda^{p-1} L^2}^2 - h^2 \|d\omega\|_{\Lambda^{p+1} L^2}^2 - h^2 \|d_{f,h}^* \omega\|_{\Lambda^{p-1} L^2}^2 = \\ &\langle (\Delta_{f,h} - \Delta_{0,h}) \omega \mid \omega \rangle_{\Lambda^p L^2} + h \int_{\partial \Omega} (\mathbf{t}\overline{\omega}) \wedge \star \mathbf{n}(df \wedge \omega) - h \int_{\partial \Omega} (\mathbf{t}\mathbf{i}_{\nabla f} \omega) \wedge (\star \mathbf{n}\overline{\omega}) \\ &= \langle (\Delta_{f,h} - \Delta_{0,h}) \omega \mid \omega \rangle_{\Lambda^p L^2} - h \int_{\partial \Omega} \langle \mathbf{i}_{\nabla f} \omega \mid \mathbf{i}_{n_\sigma} \omega \rangle_{\Lambda^p T_\sigma^* \Omega} d\mu_{\partial \Omega}. \end{aligned}$$

The first term of the right-hand side equals

$$\langle (\Delta_{f,h} - \Delta_{0,h}) \omega \mid \omega \rangle_{\Lambda^p L^2} = \|\nabla f \mid \omega\|_{\Lambda^p L^2}^2 + h \langle (\mathcal{L}_{\nabla f} + \mathcal{L}_{\nabla f}^*) \omega \mid \omega \rangle_{\Lambda^p L^2}.$$

For the integral term, we write

$$\mathbf{i}_{\nabla f} \omega = \frac{\partial f}{\partial n}(\sigma) \mathbf{i}_{n_\sigma} \omega + \mathbf{i}_{\nabla_T f} \omega,$$

where $\nabla_T f$ denotes the tangential part of the gradient. The equality

$$\mathbf{t} \mathbf{i}_{\nabla_T f} \omega = \mathbf{i}_{\nabla_T f} \mathbf{t} \omega = 0$$

implies

$$\langle \mathbf{i}_{\nabla_T f} \omega \mid \mathbf{i}_{n_\sigma} \omega \rangle_{\Lambda T_\sigma^* \Omega} = 0 .$$

The condition $\mathbf{t} \omega = 0$ also gives

$$\langle \mathbf{i}_{n_\sigma} \omega \mid \mathbf{i}_{n_\sigma} \omega \rangle = \langle \omega \mid \omega \rangle ,$$

which yields the result. ■

Remark 2.3.

If instead of the condition, $\mathbf{t} \omega = 0$, we assume $\mathbf{n} \omega = 0$, then the integral term on $\partial \Omega$ in formula (2.15) comes with the sign $+$.

2.4 Tangential Dirichlet realization.

In this subsection, we specify the self-adjoint realization of $\Delta_{f,h}^{(0)}$ in which we are interested. When $f = 0$, it is known as the relative problem (see [Gu] and references therein). The good property of this self-adjoint realization, denoted by $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT}$ is that it coincides with the Dirichlet realization on 0-forms and preserves the complex structure :

$$\begin{aligned} (1 + \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p+1)})^{-1} d_{f,h}^{(p)} &= d_{f,h}^{(p)} (1 + \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})^{-1} \\ \text{and} \\ (1 + \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p-1)})^{-1} d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*} &= d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*} (1 + \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})^{-1} , \end{aligned}$$

on the form domain of $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)}$.

The simplest self-adjoint realization is the Friedrichs extension $\Delta_{f,h}^D$, starting from $\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\Omega; \Lambda T^* \Omega)$, which leads, when Ω is regular, with the elliptic regularity property, to the domain $D(\Delta_{f,h}^D) = H_0^1(\Omega; \Lambda T^* \Omega) \cap H^2(\Omega; \Lambda T^* \Omega)$. The problem is that $d_{f,h}$ does not preserve this domain. We will see that it is more natural for our problem to impose Dirichlet boundary conditions only on the tangential components, while completing these conditions with conditions on the codifferential. Other classical self-adjoint extensions are

possible with the same properties and we refer the reader to [Schw] and [CL] for details.

We introduce the space

$$\Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1 = H_{0,T}^1(\Omega; \Lambda^p T^* \Omega) = \{ \omega \in H^1(\Omega; \Lambda^p T^* \Omega) ; \mathbf{t}\omega = 0 \} . \quad (2.16)$$

In the case $p = 0$, it coincides with the standard space $H_0^1(\Omega)$, while for $p \geq 1$ the condition says only that the form vanishes on $\partial\Omega$ when applied to tangential p -vectors. Since the boundary $\partial\Omega$ is assumed to be regular the space

$$\Lambda^p \mathcal{C}_{0,T}^\infty = \mathcal{C}_{0,T}^\infty(\Omega; \Lambda^p T^* \Omega) = \{ \omega \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega}, \Lambda^p T^* \Omega) ; \mathbf{t}\omega = 0 \}$$

is dense in $\Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1$. The next construction is a variant of known results in the case $f = 0$ (see [Schw]). We will use the notations

$$\mathcal{D}_{f,h}(\omega, \eta) = \langle d_{f,h}\omega \mid d_{f,h}\eta \rangle_{\Lambda^{p+1}L^2} + \langle d_{f,h}^*\omega \mid d_{f,h}^*\eta \rangle_{\Lambda^{p-1}L^2}$$

and

$$\mathcal{D}_{f,h}(\omega) = \mathcal{D}_{f,h}(\omega, \omega) = \|d_{f,h}\omega\|_{\Lambda^{p+1}L^2}^2 + \|d_{f,h}^*\omega\|_{\Lambda^{p-1}L^2}^2 .$$

Proposition 2.4.

The non negative quadratic form $\omega \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{f,h}(\omega)$ is closed on $\Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1$. The associated Friedrichs (self-adjoint) extension is denoted by $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)}$. Its domain is

$$D(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)}) = \{ u \in \Lambda^p H^2 ; \quad \mathbf{t}\omega = 0 \text{ and } \mathbf{t}d_{f,h}^*\omega = 0 \} ,$$

and we have

$$\forall \omega \in D(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)}), \quad \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)}\omega = \Delta_{f,h}^{(p)}\omega .$$

Proof.

First we observe that the space $\Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1$ is isomorphic to the direct sum

$$\Lambda^p H_0^1 \oplus \mathbf{n}\Lambda^p H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega; \Lambda^p T^* \Omega) ,$$

with continuous embedding. Since $\partial\Omega$ is regular, one can indeed construct a right inverse R to the trace operator $\gamma_0 : \Lambda^p H^1 \rightarrow \Lambda^p H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega; \Lambda^p T^* \Omega)$, so that any $u \in \Lambda^p H^1$ can be written as the sum

$$u = (u - R\gamma_0 u) + R\gamma_0 u ,$$

with $(u - R\gamma_0 u) \in \Lambda^p H_0^1$. Once the operator R is chosen, the previous decomposition gives an isomorphism $u \rightarrow (u - R\gamma_0 u, \gamma_0 u)$ from $\Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1$ to $\Lambda^p H_0^1 \oplus \mathbf{n}\Lambda^p H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega; \Lambda^p T^*\Omega)$. Hence its dual is the direct sum of $\Lambda^p H^{-1}$ and $\mathbf{n}\Lambda^p H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega; \Lambda^p T^*\Omega)$:

$$(\Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1)' = \Lambda^p H^{-1} \oplus \mathbf{n}\Lambda^p H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega; \Lambda^p T^*\Omega) .$$

We have to check that $\omega \mapsto \mathcal{D}_{f,h}^{(p)}(\omega) + C \|\omega\|_{\Lambda^p L^2}^2$ is equivalent to the square of the $\Lambda^p H^1$ norm on $\Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1$. By (2.3)-(2.6) this is equivalent to the same result for $f = 0$ and $h = 1$. This last case is known as Gaffney's inequality which is a consequence of the Weitzenböck formula (see [Schw], Corollary 2.1.6). Hence the identity

$$\forall \eta \in \Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1, \quad \mathcal{D}_{f,h}^{(p)}(\eta, \omega) = \langle \eta, A^{(p)}\omega \rangle$$

defines an isomorphism $A^{(p)} : \Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1 \rightarrow (\Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1)'$. The self-adjoint Friedrichs extension $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)}$ is then defined as the operator

$$D(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)}) = \{\omega \in \Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1, A^{(p)}\omega \in \Lambda^p L^2\}, \quad \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)}\omega = A^{(p)}\omega .$$

It remains to identify this domain and the explicit action of $A^{(p)}$. If η belongs to $D(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})$, we use first the Green formula (2.12) in order to get

$$\forall \omega \in \Lambda^p \mathcal{C}_0^\infty, \quad \langle A^{(p)}\omega | \eta \rangle = \mathcal{D}_{f,h}^{(p)}(\omega, \eta) = \langle \Delta_{f,h}^{(p)}\omega | \eta \rangle .$$

The inequality

$$|\mathcal{D}_{f,h}^{(p)}(\omega, \eta)| \leq C \|\omega\|_{\Lambda^p H^1} \|\eta\|_{\Lambda^p H^1} ,$$

together with the density of $\Lambda^p \mathcal{C}_0^\infty$ in $\Lambda^p H_0^1$ implies that $\Delta_{f,h}^{(p)}\eta \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega; \Lambda^p T^*\Omega)$ is indeed the $\Lambda^p H^{-1}$ component of $A^{(p)}\eta$.

Assume that ω belongs to $\Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1 \cap \Lambda^p H^2$; then the Green formula (2.12) gives

$$h \int_{\partial\Omega} (\mathbf{t}d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*}\omega) \wedge \star \mathbf{n}\bar{\eta} = \mathcal{D}^{(p)}(\omega, \eta) - \langle \Delta_{f,h}^{(p)}\omega | \eta \rangle_{\Lambda^p L^2}, \quad \forall \eta \in \Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1 .$$

By density, one can define, for any ω in $\Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1$ such that $\Delta_{f,h}^{(p)}\omega \in \Lambda^p L^2$, a trace of $\mathbf{t}d_{f,h}^*\omega$ by the previous identity, observing that the right-hand side

defines an antilinear continuous form with respect to η . With this generalized definition of $\mathbf{t}d_{f,h}^{(p)}\omega$ we obtain

$$D(A^{(p)}) = \left\{ \omega \in \Lambda_{0,T}^p H^1, \Delta_{f,h}^{(p)}\omega \in \Lambda^p L^2 \text{ and } \mathbf{t}d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*}\omega = 0 \right\}.$$

The last point consists in observing that the boundary value problem

$$\Delta_{f,h}^{(p)}u = g, \quad \mathbf{t}u = g_1, \quad \mathbf{t}d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*}u = g_2 \quad (2.17)$$

satisfies the Lopatinski-Shapiro conditions. At the principal symbol level ($h > 0$ fixed), these conditions are indeed the same as for

$$(dd^* + d^*d)^{(p)}u = g, \quad \mathbf{t}u = g_1, \quad \mathbf{t}d^{(p-1),*}u = g_2.$$

This is checked in [Schw]. Hence any solution to (2.17) with $g \in \Lambda^p L^2$, $g_1 = g_2 = 0$ belongs to $\Lambda^p H^2$. \blacksquare

Proposition 2.5.

For any $p \in \{0, \dots, n\}$, the self-adjoint unbounded operator of domain $D(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)}) = \left\{ \omega \in \Lambda H^2, \mathbf{t}\omega = 0, \mathbf{t}d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*}\omega = 0 \right\}$ and defined by

$$\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)}\omega = \Delta_{f,h}^{(p)}\omega, \quad \forall \omega \in D(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)}),$$

has a compact resolvent.

Moreover, if $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}_+$, the commutation relations

$$(z - \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p+1)})^{-1}d_{f,h}^{(p)}v = d_{f,h}^{(p)}(z - \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})^{-1}v,$$

and

$$(z - \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p-1)})^{-1}d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*}v = d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*}(z - \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})^{-1}v,$$

hold for any $v \in \Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1$.

Proof.

The domain of the operator is contained in $\Lambda^p H^2$, which is compactly embedded in $\Lambda^p L^2$. This yields the first statement.

Since $\Lambda^p \mathcal{C}_{0,T}^\infty$ is dense in $\Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1$, it is sufficient to consider the case when $v \in \Lambda^p \mathcal{C}_{0,T}^\infty$. For such a v and for $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}_+$, we set

$$u = (z - \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})^{-1}v.$$

Due to the ellipticity of the associated boundary problem (the Lopatinski-Shapiro conditions are verified) u belongs to $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega}; \Lambda^p T^* \Omega)$. The commutation relations (2.1) and (2.2) can be applied since here $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega}; \mathbb{R})$:

$$(z - \Delta_{f,h}^{(p+1)})d_{f,h}^{(p)}u = d_{f,h}^{(p)}(z - \Delta_{f,h}^{(p)})u = d_{f,h}^{(p)}v \quad (2.18)$$

and

$$(z - \Delta_{f,h}^{(p-1)})d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*}u = d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*}(z - \Delta_{f,h}^{(p)})u = d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*}v . \quad (2.19)$$

Since $u \in D(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})$, we have $\mathbf{t}u = 0$ and $\mathbf{t}d_{f,h}^*u = 0$. Since \mathbf{t} commute with the differential, we get

$$\mathbf{t} d_{f,h}u = h d \mathbf{t}u + (\mathbf{t} df) \wedge (\mathbf{t}u) = 0.$$

For the tangential trace of the codifferential, we write

$$\mathbf{t}d_{f,h}^*(d_{f,h}u) = z\mathbf{t}u - \mathbf{t}v - \mathbf{t}d_{f,h}d_{f,h}^*u = z\mathbf{t}u - \mathbf{t}v - d_{f,h}\mathbf{t}d_{f,h}^*u = 0 .$$

Hence $d_{f,h}^{(p)}u$ belongs to $D(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p+1)})$ and the identity (2.18) yields

$$d_{f,h}^{(p)}(z - \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})^{-1}v = d_{f,h}u = (z - \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p+1)})^{-1}d_{f,h}v ,$$

which proves the first announced commutation relation.

For the second one, the verification that $d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*}u$ belongs to $D(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p-1)})$ is even simpler. First the property, $\mathbf{t}d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*}u = 0$, is given by $u \in D(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})$; then $\mathbf{t}d_{f,h}^*(d_{f,h}^*u) = \mathbf{t}0 = 0$. We obtain

$$d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*}(z - \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})^{-1}v = d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*}u = (z - \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p-1)})^{-1}d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*}v .$$

■

Remark 2.6.

Note that the above commutation relations cannot be extended to $v \in \Lambda^p H^1$. Assume for example that v is \mathcal{C}^∞ up to the boundary. Starting from the identity

$$v = (z - \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})(z - \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})^{-1}v ,$$

we can write

$$\begin{aligned} v &= z(z - \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})^{-1}v - d_{f,h}^{(p),*}d_{f,h}^{(p)}(z - \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})^{-1}v \\ &\quad - d_{f,h}^{(p-1)}d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*}(z - \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})^{-1}v \\ &= zu_1 - d_{f,h}^{(p),*}u_2 - d_{f,h}^{(p-1)}u_3 , \end{aligned} \quad (2.20)$$

with the relations $u_1 \in D(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})$, $u_2 = d_{f,h}^{(p)}(z - \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})^{-1}v$,
and $u_3 = d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*}(z - \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})^{-1}v$.

Now the commutation relations would imply $u_2 \in D(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p+1)})$ and
 $u_3 \in D(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p-1)})$.

The form v should then satisfy on the boundary

$$\mathbf{t}v = z\mathbf{t}u_1 - \mathbf{t}d_{f,h}^{(p),*}u_2 - d_{f,h}^{(p-1)}\mathbf{t}u_3 = 0.$$

From Proposition 2.5 and Stone's Formula we deduce the

Corollary 2.7.

For any Borel subset $E \subset \mathbb{R}$, the identities

$$\begin{aligned} 1_E(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p+1)})d_{f,h}^{(p)}v &= d_{f,h}^{(p)}1_E(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})v \\ \text{and} \\ 1_E(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p-1)})d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*}v &= d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*}1_E(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})v \end{aligned}$$

hold for all $v \in \Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1$.

In particular, if v is an eigenvector of $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)}$ corresponding to the eigenvalue λ , then $d_{f,h}^{(p)}v$ (resp. $d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*}v$) belongs to the spectral subspace $\text{Ran } 1_{\{\lambda\}}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p+1)})$ (resp. $\text{Ran } 1_{\{\lambda\}}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p-1)})$).

Proposition 2.5 and Corollary 2.7 were stated for p -forms $v \in \Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1(\Omega)$, belonging to the form domain of $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)}$. It is convenient to work in this framework because the multiplication by any cut-off function preserves $\Lambda H_{0,T}^1(\Omega)$:

$$(\omega \in \Lambda H_{0,T}^1(\Omega), \quad \chi \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega})) \Rightarrow (\chi\omega \in \Lambda H_{0,T}^1(\Omega)) ,$$

while this property is no more true for $D(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT})$. In this spirit, we will often refer to the next easy consequence of the spectral theorem.

Lemma 2.8.

Let A be a nonnegative self-adjoint operator on a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} given as the Friedrichs extension of a closed quadratic form q_A with form domain $Q(A)$. Then for any $a, b \in (0, +\infty)$, the implication

$$(q_A(u) \leq a) \Rightarrow \left(\|1_{[b,+\infty)}(A)u\|^2 \leq \frac{a}{b} \right)$$

holds for any $u \in Q(A)$.

2.5 Boundary reduced Witten complex

We end this section with the introduction of the reduced complex which is standard in the boundaryless case since Witten (see [Wit], [Sim2], [CFKS], [HelSj4] and the book [Zh]). This will motivate the preliminary analysis given in the next section.

Let us assume that the dimension $m_p^{\overline{\Omega}}$ of $F^{(p)} = \text{Ran } 1_{[0, h^{3/2})}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})$ is independent of $h \in (0, h_0)$ for $h_0 > 0$ small enough. The previous proposition says that $\beta_{f,h}^{(p)} = d_{f,h}^{(p)}|_{F^{(p)}}$ and $\beta_{f,h}^{(p),*} = d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*}|_{F^{(p)}}$ ($p = 0, \dots, n$) define two complexes of finite dimensional spaces :

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow F^{(0)} \xrightarrow{\beta_{f,h}^{(0)}} F^{(1)} \xrightarrow{\beta_{f,h}^{(1)}} \dots \xrightarrow{\beta_{f,h}^{(n-1)}} F^{(n)} \rightarrow 0 \\ 0 \leftarrow F^{(0)} \xleftarrow{\beta_{f,h}^{(0),*}} F^{(1)} \xleftarrow{\beta_{f,h}^{(1),*}} \dots \xleftarrow{\beta_{f,h}^{(n-1),*}} F^{(n)} \leftarrow 0 . \end{aligned} \quad (2.21)$$

If $b_p^{\overline{\Omega}}, p \in \{0, \dots, n\}$, denote the Betti numbers of the $\beta_{f,h}^{(p)}$ complex, then the polynomials,

$$M(X) = \sum_{p=0}^n m_p^{\overline{\Omega}} X^p \quad \text{and} \quad B(X) = \sum_{p=0}^n b_p^{\overline{\Omega}} X^p ,$$

satisfy

$$M(X) - B(X) = (1 + X)Q(X) , \quad (2.22)$$

where the polynomial $Q(X)$ has non negative coefficients.

In the boundaryless case, the numbers m_p are exactly the number of critical points with index p and this is the core of Witten's approach to Morse inequalities. In the boundary case, it is no more true. The next section explains the role of the boundary conditions on the spaces $F^{(p)}$.

3 First localization of the spectrum.

3.1 Introduction

In this section, we check that the number of eigenvalues of $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)}$ smaller than $h^{3/2}$ equals a Morse index $m_p^{\overline{\Omega}}$ which involves in its definition the boundary condition. For this we need a first localization of the eigenvectors. Although the results presented here are closely related to those of [CL], we need

additional information and technical analysis for the following reason :
When one is interested only in the Morse theory the metric plays no relevant role and it is possible, without loss of generality, to assume that it has a simple form at the critical points. This simplification, which leads to a much easier analysis, was used by many authors [CFKS], [CL], [Bis], [Bur], and [He1]. Since we are interested in quantitative results with a prescribed metric from the beginning, the dependence with respect to the metric has to be analyzed carefully. One difficulty comes from the fact that the boundary condition and therefore the domain of $\Delta_{f,h}^{(p)}$ depends on the metric g .

3.2 Morse-Witten theory for boundary value problems.

In order to make the connection between the tangential Dirichlet realization of the Witten Laplacian $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT}$ and the Morse theory, we assume additional properties for the function f up to the boundary $\partial\Omega$.

Assumption 3.1.

The real valued function $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega})$ is a Morse function on Ω with no critical points in $\partial\Omega$. In addition its restriction $f|_{\partial\Omega}$ is a Morse function on $\partial\Omega$.

With this assumption, the function f admits a finite number m_p^Ω of critical points with index p in Ω . Those numbers have to be modified for the boundary problem according to [CL] in order to take into account eigenvectors which possibly concentrate (as $h \rightarrow 0$) on $\partial\Omega$. Note first that the assumption that there is no critical point on $\partial\Omega$ implies that the outgoing normal derivative $\partial_n f(U)$ is not 0, if U is a critical point of $f|_{\partial\Omega}$.

Definition 3.2.

For $\ell \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$, the integer $m_{\ell,+}^{\partial\Omega}$ is the number of critical points U of $f|_{\partial\Omega}$ with index ℓ such that $\partial_n f(U) > 0$ (with the additional convention $m_{-1,+}^{\partial\Omega} = 0$).

For $p \in \{0, \dots, n\}$, the integer $m_p^{\overline{\Omega}}$ is defined as

$$m_p^{\overline{\Omega}} = m_p^\Omega + m_{p-1,+}^{\partial\Omega} .$$

We will prove the

Theorem 3.3.

Under Assumption 3.1, there exists $h_0 > 0$, such that the tangential Dirichlet

realization of the Witten Laplacian $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT}$ introduced in Subsection 2.4 has, for $h \in (0, h_0]$, the following property :

For any $p \in \{0, \dots, n\}$, the spectral subspace $F^{(p)} = \text{Ran} 1_{[0, h^{3/2})}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT, (p)})$ has $\text{rank} : \dim F^{(p)} = m_p^{\overline{\Omega}}$.

Moreover the Betti numbers $b_p^{\overline{\Omega}}$ are homotopy invariants and satisfy the homological relations (2.22).

Remark 3.4.

a) The role of the condition $\partial_n f(U) > 0$ can be easily understood by considering the one-dimensional problem with $f(x) = x$ on the interval $[0, 1]$. On 0-forms, $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT, (0)}$ corresponds to a Dirichlet realization, while $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT, (1)}$ corresponds to a realization with an h -dependent Robin boundary condition $h\partial_x u - (\partial_x f)u = 0$, where the function $u(x)$ has to be identified with the 1-form $u(x) dx$.

b) With the normal boundary conditions $\mathbf{n}\omega = 0$ and $\mathbf{n}d_{f,h}\omega = 0$, the number $m_{p-1,+}^{\partial\Omega}$ has to be replaced by $m_{p-1,-}^{\partial\Omega}$, which corresponds to the condition $\partial_n f(U) < 0$ (see [CL]).

We shall use a similar technique to the one presented in [Sim2], [CFKS] and [CL] by making rather rough estimates in terms of quadratic forms. We first consider a model half-space problem which permits, after a careful treatment of the metric, to separate tangential and normal coordinates. The localization process and the proof of Theorem 3.3 will be achieved in Subsection 3.4.

3.3 A model half-space problem.

We consider in this subsection a half-space model problem which will be used in the localization of the eigenvectors of $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT}$ on $\overline{\Omega}$ and will provide quasimodes.

We start first with some results on \mathbb{R}^k , which will be applied later with $k = n - 1$.

3.3.1 Witten Laplacian on \mathbb{R}^k with one low-lying eigenvalue.

The metric g on \mathbb{R}^k is a \mathcal{C}^∞ metric which equals the euclidean metric outside a compact set K .

Assumption 3.5.

The function f is a Morse C^∞ real valued function and there exist $C_1 > 0$ and a compact K such that :

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^k \setminus K, \quad |\nabla f(x)| \geq C_1^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad |\text{Hess } f(x)| \leq C_1 |\nabla f(x)|^2. \quad (3.1)$$

Note that the above assumption ensures that f admits a finite number of critical points and m_p will denote the number of critical points with index p .

Proposition 3.6.

Under Assumption 3.5, there exist $h_0 > 0$, $c_0 > 0$ and $c_1 > 0$ such that the following properties are satisfied for any $h \in (0, h_0]$:

i) The Witten Laplacians $\Delta_{f,h}$ as an unbounded operator on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^k; \Lambda T^*\mathbb{R}^k)$ is essentially self-adjoint on $\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^k; \Lambda T^*\mathbb{R}^k)$.

ii) For any Borel subset E in \mathbb{R} , the identities,

$$\begin{aligned} 1_E(\Delta_{f,h}^{(p+1)})d_{f,h}^{(p)}u &= d_{f,h}^{(p)}1_E(\Delta_{f,h}^{(p)})u, \\ \text{and} \\ 1_E(\Delta_{f,h}^{(p-1)})d_{f,h}^{(p),*}u &= d_{f,h}^{(p),*}1_E(\Delta_{f,h}^{(p)})u, \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

hold, for any u belonging to the form domain of $\Delta_{f,h}^{(p)}$.

In particular, if v is an eigenvector of $\Delta_{f,h}^{(p)}$ associated with the eigenvalue λ , then $d_{f,h}^{(p)}v$ (resp. $d_{f,h}^{(p-1),*}v$) belongs to the spectral subspace $\text{Ran } 1_{\{\lambda\}}(\Delta_{f,h}^{(p+1)})$ (resp. $\text{Ran } 1_{\{\lambda\}}(\Delta_{f,h}^{(p-1)})$).

iii) The essential spectrum $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(\Delta_{f,h}^{(p)})$ is contained in $[c_1, +\infty)$.

iv) The range of the spectral projection $1_{[0, c_0 h)}(\Delta_{f,h}^{(p)})$ has dimension m_p , for all $h \in (0, h_0]$.

Proof.

We give the proof for the sake of completeness (see also [Jo]).

i) The operator

$$\Delta_{f,h} = -h^2\Delta + \Psi(x) = d_{f,h}d_{f,h}^* + d_{f,h}^*d_{f,h}$$

is non-negative on $\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^k; \Lambda T^*\mathbb{R}^k)$ and the matrix-valued function $\Psi(x)$ is C^∞ . By Simader's result (see [Sima], [He3]), $\Delta_{f,h}$ is essentially self-adjoint on $\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{n-1}; \Lambda T^*\mathbb{R}^k)$.

ii) The proof is the same as in Proposition 2.5 and Corollary 2.7 with

$\Lambda^p \mathcal{C}_{0,T}^\infty(\Omega)$ replaced by $\Lambda^p \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^k)$. By i), $\Lambda^p \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^k)$ is dense in $D(\Delta_{f,h}^{(p)})$ and therefore in the form domain of $\Delta_{f,h}^{(p)}$.

iii) The localization of the essential spectrum is a consequence of our assumptions which imply the existence of $C > 0$ such that, for all $u \in \Lambda^p \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\mathbb{C}K)$,

$$\langle u | \Delta_{f,h}^{(p)} u \rangle \geq \langle u | \Delta_{0,h}^{(p)} u \rangle + \frac{1}{C} \|u\|^2 - Ch \|u\|^2 .$$

When $h < h_0$, with $h_0 = \frac{1}{2C_1^2}$, we get

$$\langle u | \Delta_{f,h}^{(p)} u \rangle \geq \frac{1}{2C} \|u\|^2 , \quad \forall u \in \Lambda^p \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\mathbb{C}K) ,$$

and iii) by using Persson's Lemma.

iv) The previous inequality combined with a simple partition of unity argument shows that any normalized eigenvector ψ_h associated with an eigenvalue λ_h in $[0, c_0 h)$ of $\Delta_{f,h}^{(p)}$ is localized in a neighborhood of K . Take indeed $\chi_i \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^k)$, $i = 1, 2$, such that $\chi_1 \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^k)$, $\chi_1 = 1$ in a neighborhood of K , $\chi_1^2 + \chi_2^2 = 1$, and write :

$$\lambda_h \|\psi_h\|^2 = \langle \chi_1 \psi_h | \Delta_{f,h}^{(p)} \chi_1 \psi_h \rangle + \langle \chi_2 \psi_h | \Delta_{f,h}^{(p)} \chi_2 \psi_h \rangle - h^2 \sum_{i=1,2} \|\nabla \chi_i \psi_h\|^2 .$$

This leads, for h small enough, to

$$\|\chi_2 \psi_h\|^2 \leq 2C\lambda_h + 2C \left(\sum_{i=1,2} \max_{x \in K} |\nabla \chi_i(x)|^2 \right) h^2 \leq 4C c_0 h ,$$

$$1 = \|\psi_h\| \leq (1 + C'h) \|\chi_1 \psi_h\| ,$$

and

$$\langle \chi_1 \psi_h | \Delta_{f,h}^{(p)} \chi_1 \psi_h \rangle \leq C'' h^2 + c_0 h \leq 2c_0 h \|\psi_h\|^2 \leq C''' c_0 h \|\chi_1 \psi_h\|^2 .$$

Hence the problem is reduced to the case of a boundaryless compact manifold presented in [CFKS] and [HelSj4]. With $c_0 > 0$ small enough, their related results, which rely here on harmonic approximations around the critical points of f , and the two previous estimates imply that ψ_h has to lie within a distance less than $1/2$ from a finite dimensional space with dimension m_p . This yields

$$\dim \text{Ran } 1_{[0, c_0 h)}(\Delta_{f,h}^{(p)}) = m_p . \quad (3.3)$$

■

We will need the following version of those results in the specific case when f admits a unique critical point with index p_0 .

Proposition 3.7.

If the Morse function f satisfies Assumption 3.5 and admits a unique critical point at $x = 0$ with index p_0 , so $m_p = \delta_{p,p_0}$, then there exist $h_0 > 0$ and $c_0 > 0$, such that the following properties hold for $h \in (0, h_0]$:

i) For $p \neq p_0$, $\Delta_{f,h}^{(p)} \geq c_0 h \text{Id}$.

ii) If $\psi_{p_0}^h$ is a normalized eigenvector of the one dimensional spectral subspace $\text{Ran } 1_{[0, c_0 h)}(\Delta_{f,h}^{(p_0)})$, it satisfies

$$d_{f,h} \psi_{p_0}^h = 0, \quad d_{f,h}^{(p_0-1),*} \psi_{p_0}^h = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta_{f,h}^{(p_0)} \psi_{p_0}^h = 0,$$

so that $\text{Ran } 1_{[0, c_0 h)}(\Delta_{f,h}^{(p_0)}) = \text{Ker } \Delta_{f,h}^{(p_0)}$. Moreover

$$\sigma(\Delta_{f,h}^{(p_0)}) \setminus \{0\} \subset [c_0 h, \infty).$$

iii) If $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^k)$ satisfies $\chi = 1$ in a neighborhood of 0, then there exists $C_\chi \geq 1$, such that, for all $h \in (0, h_0/C_\chi)$, the inequality,

$$(1 - \chi) \Delta_{f,h}^{(p)} (1 - \chi) \geq C_\chi^{-1} [1 - \chi]^2,$$

holds in the sense of quadratic form on $\Lambda^p H^1(\mathbb{R}^k)$.

Proof.

One uses first for i) the property that : $\dim \text{Ran } 1_{[0, c_0 h)}(\Delta_{f,h}^{(p)}) = m_p$. Let us now show ii). Assume that $\psi_{p_0}^h$ is an eigenvector of $\Delta_{f,h}^{(p_0)}$ with eigenvalue $\lambda_h \in [0, c_0 h)$. If $d_{f,h}^{(p_0)} \psi_{p_0}^h$ was not 0, it would be an eigenvector of $\Delta_{f,h}^{(p_0+1)}$ with eigenvalue $\lambda_h \in [0, c_0 h)$. Hence $d_{f,h} \psi_{p_0}^h = 0$ and similarly $d_{f,h}^{(p_0-1),*} \psi_{p_0}^h = 0$. This implies $\lambda_h = 0$.

For iii), we note that

$$\Delta_{f,h}^{(p)} \geq |\nabla f(x)|^2 (1 - Ch),$$

with $|\nabla f(x)|^2 \geq c_\chi > 0$ for $x \notin \text{supp } \chi$.

This implies

$$(1 - \chi) \Delta_{f,h}^{(p)} (1 - \chi) \geq c_\chi (1 - Ch)_+ [1 - \chi]^2,$$

for $h \in (0, h_0)$ and the result holds for $C_\chi > 0$ large enough and h_0 small enough. ■

3.3.2 Small eigenvalues of the half space problems.

We work here on $\mathbb{R}_-^n = \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \times (-\infty, 0)$. We assume that there are coordinates (x', x_n) such that the metric $g = \sum_{i,j=1}^n g_{ij}(x) dx_i dx_j$ satisfies

$$g_{i,n} = g_{n,i} = 0 \quad \text{for } i < n \quad (3.4)$$

and

$$\forall x \in \overline{\mathbb{R}_-^n} \setminus K_1, \quad \partial_x g_{ij}(x) = 0, \quad (3.5)$$

for some compact set $K_1 \subset \overline{\mathbb{R}_-^n}$. In this paragraph, the coordinates (x, x_n) are fixed while different metrics on $\overline{\mathbb{R}_-^n}$ are considered. The notation $G(\cdot)$ will be used for the matrix valued map $x \mapsto G(x) = {}^t G(x) = (g_{ij}(x))_{i,j} \in GL^n(\mathbb{R})$, which is assumed to be a \mathcal{C}^∞ function. According to the standard notation, the coefficients of $G(x)^{-1}$ are written $g^{ij}(x)$.

We also consider a function f which has a specific form in the same coordinates (x', x_n) .

Assumption 3.8.

The function $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\mathbb{R}_-^n})$ satisfies :

- i) The estimates $|\nabla f(x)| \geq C^{-1}$ and $|\partial_x^\alpha f(x)| \leq C_\alpha$ hold, for all $x \in \overline{\mathbb{R}_-^n}$ and all $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^d$, $\alpha \neq 0$.
- ii) The function f is the sum $f(x', x_n) = -\frac{1}{2}f_+(x_n) + \frac{1}{2}f_-(x')$, where there exists $C_1 > 0$ such that :

$$C_1^{-1} \leq |\partial_{x_n} f_+(x_n)| \leq C_1,$$

and where f_- is a Morse function on \mathbb{R}^{n-1} , which satisfies Assumption 3.5 for the metric $\sum_{i,j=1}^{n-1} g_{ij}(x', 0) dx_i dx_j$ and admits a unique critical point at $x' = 0$ with index p_0 .

The boundedness of $|\partial_x^\alpha f|$, $1 \leq |\alpha| \leq 2$, avoids any subtle questions about the domains.

Proposition 3.9.

Under Assumption 3.8-i), the unbounded operator $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT}$ on $L^2(\mathbb{R}_-^n; \Lambda T^* \mathbb{R}_-^n)$, with domain

$$D(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT}) = \{\omega \in \Lambda H^2(\mathbb{R}_-^n), \quad \mathbf{t}\omega = 0, \quad \mathbf{t}d_{f,h}^* \omega = 0\},$$

is self-adjoint.

If E is any Borel subset of \mathbb{R} , the relations

$$\begin{aligned} 1_E(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p+1)}) d_{f,h}^{(p)} u &= d_{f,h}^{(p)} 1_E(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)}) u, \\ \text{and} \\ 1_E(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p-1)}) d_{f,h}^{(p),*} u &= d_{f,h}^{(p),*} 1_E(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)}) u, \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

hold for any $u \in \Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1(\mathbb{R}_-^n)$.

Proof.

The uniform estimate on ∇f permits the same proof as for Proposition 2.5 and Corollary 2.7 (Here $\mathcal{C}_{0,T}^\infty$ denotes the space of \mathcal{C}^∞ compactly supported functions in $\overline{\mathbb{R}_-^n}$ with a vanishing tangential component on $\{x_n = 0\}$). ■

We are looking for a result similar to Proposition 3.7 for the boundaryless case. One difficulty here comes from the metric which, although diagonal in the coordinates (x', x_n) , is not constant. The general case can be reduced to a simpler situation where $g_{ij}(x) = g_{ij}(x')$ with $g_{nn} = 1$ after several steps. We need some notations.

Definition 3.10.

For a metric g which satisfies (3.5), the corresponding H^s -norm on $\Lambda^p H^s(\overline{\mathbb{R}_-^n})$ is denoted by $\|\cdot\|_{\Lambda^p H^s, g}$ and the notation $\|\cdot\|_{\Lambda^p H^s}$ is kept for the euclidean metric $g_e = \sum_{i=1}^n dx_i^2$.

Similarly, the quadratic form associated with $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)}$ is written

$$\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\omega) = \|d_{f,h}^{*,g} \omega\|_{\Lambda^{p-1} L^2, g}^2 + \|d_{f,h} \omega\|_{\Lambda^{p+1} L^2, g}^2, \quad \forall \omega \in \Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1(\mathbb{R}_-^n),$$

where the codifferential $d_{f,h}^{*,g}$ also depends on g .

A \mathcal{K} -set is a set of metrics g which satisfy the conditions (3.5) and which is compact for the $\mathcal{C}^\infty(K_1)$ -topology.

A \mathcal{K} -set is a set of metrics g which satisfy the conditions (3.5) and so that $G(x)$ and $G(x)^{-1}$ are bounded in the $\mathcal{C}^\infty(K_1)$ -topology. Note that, when the metric g lies in a fixed \mathcal{K} -set ($h = 1$), the H^s -norms are uniformly equivalent to the norm associated with the euclidean metric g_e . The required accuracy while comparing the quadratic forms $\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}$ needs some care.

The first result provides a reduction to the case $\partial_{x_n} G = 0$.

Lemma 3.11.

Let g_1 and g_2 be two metrics which satisfy (3.5) and coincide on $\{x_n = 0\}$. Let f be a function satisfying Assumption 3.8. There exist constants $C_{12} \geq 1$ and $h_0 > 0$ such that the inequality,

$$\mathcal{D}_{g_2,f,h}(\omega) \geq (1 - C_{12}h^{2/5})\mathcal{D}_{g_1,f,h}(\omega) - C_{12}h^{7/5} \|\omega\|_{\Lambda^p L^2, g_1}^2, \quad (3.7)$$

holds for $\omega \in \Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, with $p \in \{0, \dots, n\}$ and $h \in (0, h_0)$, as soon as $\text{supp } \omega \subset \{x_n \geq -C_0 h^{2/5}\}$.

Proof.

The matrices $G_1(x)$ and $G_2(x)$ associated with g_1 and g_2 in the coordinates (x', x_n) satisfy the estimates

$$|G_1(x)^{-1}G_2(x) - \text{Id}_{\mathbb{R}^n}| \leq Ch^{2/5},$$

for all $x \in \{x_n \geq -C_0 h^{2/5}\}$. Hence, for any differential form $\eta \in \Lambda L^2$ supported in $\{x_n \geq -C_0 h^{2/5}\}$, the two L^2 -norms differ by

$$\left| \|\eta\|_{\Lambda L^2, g_1}^2 - \|\eta\|_{\Lambda L^2, g_2}^2 \right| \leq Ch^{2/5} \min \left\{ \|\eta\|_{\Lambda L^2, g_i}^2, i = 1, 2 \right\}.$$

The relative error term has the right order, so that any L^2 -norm can be used. Except for the conclusion, any of the two L^2 -norm is simply denoted by $\|\cdot\|$. The comparison of $\mathcal{D}_{g_1,f,h}(\omega)$ and $\mathcal{D}_{g_2,f,h}(\omega)$ amounts to finding a good estimate for $\|(d_{f,h}^{*,g_1} - d_{f,h}^{*,g_2})\omega\|$. Let $\omega = \sum_I \omega_I dx^I$ be a p -form supported in $\{x_n \geq -C_0 h^{2/5}\}$.

The first point is to observe the inequality

$$\|(d_{f,h}^{*,g_1} - d_{f,h}^{*,g_2})\omega\|^2 \leq C \left(h^2 \left(\sum_{\ell, I} \|\partial_{x_\ell}(x_n \omega_I)\|^2 \right) + \|x_n |\nabla f| \omega\|^2 + h^2 \|\omega\|^2 \right). \quad (3.8)$$

The second point is to use the Dirichlet realization of $\Delta_{f,h}^{(p)}$, corresponding to Dirichlet boundary conditions on all components. The Weitzenböck formula (actually we only need the structure of the Laplacian and not the detailed intrinsic expression) gives :

$$\Delta_{f,h}^{(p)} = -h^2 \sum_{i,j} \nabla_i g^{ij}(x) \nabla_j + h^2 R_{(4)} + |\nabla f(x)|^2 + h (\mathcal{L}_{\nabla f} + \mathcal{L}_{\nabla f}^*) . \quad (3.9)$$

The first term is h^2 times the Bochner Laplacian, while the Ricci curvature $R_{(4)}$ and the term $(\mathcal{L}_{\nabla f} + \mathcal{L}_{\nabla f}^*)$ are tensors with bounded coefficients. We remind that the covariant derivative ∇_i on forms is expressed in terms of the partial derivative ∂_{x_j} , the Christoffel symbols $\Gamma_{i,\ell}^j$ and of the gradient ∇x_m of the coordinate function x_m :

$$\nabla_i = \partial_{x_i} - \sum_{j,m,\ell} \Gamma_{i,\ell}^j g_{jm} dx_\ell \wedge (\mathbf{i}_{\nabla x_m} \cdot) . \quad (3.10)$$

By writing the two sides of (3.9) as quadratic forms on $\Lambda^p H_0^1(\mathbb{R}_-^n)$, we get, for any p -form $\tilde{\omega}$ such that $\tilde{\omega}|_{\{x_n=0\}} = 0$, the estimate

$$\left(h^2 \left(\sum_{\ell, I} \|\partial_\ell(\tilde{\omega}_I)\|^2 \right) + \|\nabla f|\tilde{\omega}\|^2 \right) \leq C \left(\|d_{f,h}\tilde{\omega}\|^2 + \|d_{f,h}^{*,g} \tilde{\omega}\|^2 + h\|\tilde{\omega}\|^2 \right) . \quad (3.11)$$

We apply this inequality with $\tilde{\omega} = x_n \omega$, which satisfies the full Dirichlet condition. With (3.8), this leads to the inequality :

$$\| (d_{f,h}^{*,g_1} - d_{f,h}^{*,g_2}) \omega \|^2 \leq C \left(\|d_{f,h} x_n \omega\|^2 + \|d_{f,h}^{*,g} x_n \omega\|^2 + h\|x_n \omega\|^2 + h^2 \|\omega\|^2 \right) . \quad (3.12)$$

It remains to commute x_n and $d_{f,h}$ or $d_{f,h}^{*,g}$ and we get, using also our assumption that $|x_n| \leq Ch^{\frac{2}{5}}$ in $\text{supp } \omega$,

$$\| (d_{f,h}^{*,g_1} - d_{f,h}^{*,g_2}) \omega \|^2 \leq C \left(h^{\frac{4}{5}} \|d_{f,h} \omega\|^2 + h^{\frac{4}{5}} \|d_{f,h}^{*,g} \omega\|^2 + h^{\frac{9}{5}} \|\omega\|^2 \right) . \quad (3.13)$$

We conclude with

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - Ch^{2/5})^{-1} \mathcal{D}_{g_2, f, h}(\omega) &= (1 - Ch^{2/5})^{-1} \left[\|d_{f,h}^{*,g_2} \omega\|_{\Lambda L^2, g_2}^2 + \|d_{f,h} \omega\|_{\Lambda L^2, g_2}^2 \right] \\ &\geq \|d_{f,h}^{*,g_2} \omega\|_{\Lambda L^2, g_1}^2 + \|d_{f,h} \omega\|_{\Lambda L^2, g_1}^2 \\ &\geq \left(\|d_{f,h}^{*,g_1} \omega\|_{\Lambda L^2, g_1} - \|(d_{f,h}^{*,g_2} - d_{f,h}^{*,g_1}) \omega\|_{\Lambda L^2, g_2} \right)^2 + \|d_{f,h} \omega\|_{\Lambda L^2, g_1}^2 \\ &\geq (1 - h^{2/5}) \mathcal{D}_{g_1, f, h}(\omega) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{h^{2/5}}\right) \|(d_{f,h}^{*,g_2} - d_{f,h}^{*,g_1}) \omega\|_{\Lambda L^2, g_1}^2 , \end{aligned}$$

and estimate (3.13). ■

The second result permits to consider again a simpler metric with $g_{nn} = 1$.

Lemma 3.12.

Let g_1 and g_2 be two conformal metrics which satisfy (3.5) and :

$$g_2 = e^{\varphi(x)} g_1 .$$

Let f be a function satisfying Assumption 3.8. Then there exist constants $C_{12} \geq 1$ and $h_0 > 0$, such that the inequality,

$$\forall \omega \in \Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1(\mathbb{R}_-^n), \quad \mathcal{D}_{g_2,f,h}(\omega) \geq C_{12}^{-1} \mathcal{D}_{g_1,f,h}(\omega) - C_{12} h^2 \|\omega\|_{\Lambda^p L^2, g_1}^2, \quad (3.14)$$

holds, for all $p \in \{0, \dots, n\}$ and all $h \in (0, h_0)$.

Proof.

For a given metric $g = \sum_{i,j=1}^n g_{ij} dx_i dx_j$, which satisfies property (3.5) and $G = (g_{ij})_{1 \leq i,j \leq n}$, the normalized volume form equals

$$V_g(dx) = (\det G(x))^{1/2} dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n ,$$

the pointwise scalar product of two p -forms equals

$$\langle \omega | \eta \rangle_g(x) = \sum_{\#I=p} \omega_I(\Gamma_p(G^{-1})\bar{\eta})_I(x) ,$$

with $\Gamma_p(A) = A \otimes \dots \otimes A$, and the Hodge operator is given by

$$\omega \wedge (\star_g \bar{\eta})(x) = \langle \omega | \eta \rangle_g(x) V_g(dx) .$$

The term which requires some care in the conformal change of metric in

$$\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\omega) = \|d_{f,h}^{*,g} \omega\|_{\Lambda^{p-1} L^2, g}^2 + \|d_{f,h} \omega\|_{\Lambda^{p+1} L^2, g}^2$$

is the first one, because $d_{f,h}^{*,g}$ depends on g . We have indeed

$$d_{f,h}^{*,g} \omega = e^{f/h} (-1)^p \star_g d \star_g e^{-f/h} \omega, \quad \forall \omega \in \Lambda^p H^1 .$$

Let g_1 and g_2 be as above. Our assumptions imply the uniform estimate

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}_-^n} |\varphi(x)| < +\infty .$$

The previous identities give, for two p -forms ω and η , the pointwise relations :

$$\langle \omega | \eta \rangle_{g_2}(x) = e^{-p\varphi(x)} \langle \omega | \eta \rangle_{g_1}(x) ,$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\omega \wedge (\star_{g_2} \eta) &= \langle \omega \mid \bar{\eta} \rangle_{g_2} V_{g_2}(dx) \\ &= e^{-p\varphi(x)} \langle \omega \mid \bar{\eta} \rangle_{g_1} e^{\frac{n\varphi(x)}{2}} V_{g_1}(dx) = e^{(-p+\frac{n}{2})\varphi(x)} \omega \wedge (\star_{g_1} \eta),\end{aligned}$$

which yields

$$\star_{g_2} \eta = e^{(-p+\frac{n}{2})\varphi(x)} \star_{g_1} \eta.$$

Let us compute first with $f = 0$ and $h = 1$, the pointwise scalar product

$$\begin{aligned}\langle d^{*,g_2} \omega \mid d^{*,g_2} \eta \rangle_{g_2}(x) &= e^{-(p-1)\varphi(x)} \langle d^{*,g_2} \omega \mid d^{*,g_2} \eta \rangle_{g_1}(x) \\ &= e^{-(p-1)\varphi(x)} \langle \star_{g_2} d \star_{g_2} \omega \mid \star_{g_2} d \star_{g_2} \eta \rangle_{g_1}(x) \\ &= e^{-(p-1)\varphi(x)} \langle \star_{g_2} d \star_{g_1} (e^{(p+n/2)\varphi(x)} \omega) \mid \star_{g_2} d \star_{g_1} (e^{(p+n/2)\varphi(x)} \eta) \rangle_{g_1}(x) \\ &= e^{-(p-1)\varphi(x)} e^{2(p-1-n/2)\varphi(x)} \langle d^{*,g_1} (e^{(p+n/2)\varphi(x)} \omega) \mid d^{*,g_1} (e^{(p+n/2)\varphi(x)} \eta) \rangle_{g_1}(x).\end{aligned}$$

Hence we get

$$\begin{aligned}\langle d^{*,g_2} \omega \mid d^{*,g_2} \eta \rangle_{g_2}(x) V_{g_2}(dx) \\ = e^{(p-1)\varphi(x)} \langle d^{*,g_1} (e^{(p+n/2)\varphi(x)} \omega) \mid d^{*,g_1} (e^{(p+n/2)\varphi(x)} \eta) \rangle_{g_1}(x) V_{g_1}(dx).\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\|d^{*,g_2} \omega\|_{\Lambda L^2, g_2}^2 \geq e^{-(p-1)\mu} \|d^{*,g_1} \omega\|_{\Lambda L^2, g_1}^2.$$

With f and $h \in (0, h_0)$, this gives the existence of $C > 0$ such that :

$$\begin{aligned}\|e^{f/h} h d^{*,g_2} (e^{-f/h} \omega)\|_{\Lambda L^2, g_2}^2 &\geq e^{-(p-1)\mu} \|e^{f/h} h d^{*,g_1} (e^{-f/h+(p+n/2)\varphi} \omega)\|_{\Lambda L^2, g_1}^2 \\ &\geq e^{-(3p-1+n)\mu} \|(d_{f,h}^{*,g_1} + h \mathbf{i}_{\nabla(p+n/2)\varphi}) \omega\|_{\Lambda L^2, g_1}^2 \\ &\geq C^{-1} \|d_{f,h}^{*,g_1} \omega\|_{\Lambda L^2, g_1}^2 - C h^2 \|\omega\|_{\Lambda L^2, g_1}^2.\end{aligned}$$

■

Proposition 3.13.

Assume that the metric g satisfies (3.4) and (3.5) and let f be a Morse function satisfying Assumption 3.8. Then there exist constants $h_0 > 0$, $c_0 > 0$ and $c_1 > 0$, such that the self-adjoint operator $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT}$ satisfies the following properties for $h \in (0, h_0]$:

i) The essential spectrum $\sigma_{ess}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})$ is contained in $[c_1, +\infty)$.

ii) For $p \in \{0, \dots, n\}$, the range of the spectral projection $1_{[0, c_0 h)}(\Delta_{f, h}^{DT, (p)})$ has dimension

$$\begin{cases} \delta_{p, p_0+1} & \text{if } \partial_{x_n} f(0) = -\frac{1}{2} \partial_{x_n} f_+(0) > 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } \partial_{x_n} f(0) = -\frac{1}{2} \partial_{x_n} f_+(0) < 0. \end{cases}$$

iii) In the case when $\partial_{x_n} f(0) = -\frac{1}{2} \partial_{x_n} f_+(0) > 0$, the spectral subspace associated with the small eigenvalues of $\Delta_{f, h}^{DT, (p_0+1)}$ equals :

$$\text{Ran } 1_{[0, c_0 h)}(\Delta_{f, h}^{DT, (p_0+1)}) = \text{Ker } \Delta_{f, h}^{DT, (p_0+1)} = \mathbb{C} \varphi^h,$$

where

$$\|\varphi^h - \psi_{p_0}^h \wedge (e^{-f_+(x_n)/2h} dx_n)\|_{\Lambda^p L^2} = \mathcal{O}(h^{1/10}),$$

and $\psi_{p_0}^h$ belongs to the kernel of an $(n-1)$ -dimensional Witten Laplacian $\Delta_{\tilde{g}', f_-/2, h}^{(p_0)}$ in a metric \tilde{g}' , which is conformal to $g' = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n-1} g_{ij}(x', 0) dx_i dx_j$ on \mathbb{R}^{n-1} .

iv) For any $\chi \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\overline{\mathbb{R}_-^n})$ such that $\chi = 1$ in a neighborhood of 0, there exists $C_\chi > 0$ such that the lower bounds

$$(1 - \chi) \Delta_{f, h}^{DT, (p)} (1 - \chi) \geq C_\chi^{-1} [1 - \chi]^2, \quad 0 \leq p \leq n,$$

hold, for any $h \in (0, h_0/C_\chi)$, in the sense of quadratic form on $\Lambda^p H_{0, T}^1(\mathbb{R}_-^n)$.

Proof.

The clue of this result is an accurate lower bound for the quadratic form $\mathcal{D}_{g, f, h}(\eta)$, when evaluated for η such that $\text{supp } \eta \subset \{x_n \geq -C_0 h^{2/5}\}$. By Lemmas 3.11 and 3.12, one can find a metric \tilde{g} , which satisfies (3.4) and (3.5), with $\tilde{G}(x) = \tilde{G}(x')$ independent of the x_n -coordinate, $\tilde{g}_{nn} = 1$ and a constant $C > 1$ such that

$$\mathcal{D}_{g, f, h}(\eta) \geq C^{-1} \mathcal{D}_{\tilde{g}, f, h}(\eta) - C h^{7/5} \|\eta\|_{\Lambda L^2, \tilde{g}}^2. \quad (3.15)$$

Take two cut-off functions $\tilde{\chi}_i \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, such that $\tilde{\chi}_1 \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, $\tilde{\chi}_1 = 1$ in a neighborhood of 0 such that $\tilde{\chi}_1^2 + \tilde{\chi}_2^2 = 1$. This partition of unity gives, for any $\omega \in \Lambda H_{0, T}^1(\mathbb{R}_-^n)$,

$$\mathcal{D}_{g, f, h}(\omega) \geq \mathcal{D}_{g, f, h}(\tilde{\chi}_1(h^{-2/5} x_n) \omega) + \mathcal{D}_{g, f, h}(\tilde{\chi}_2(h^{-2/5} x_n) \omega) - C h^{6/5} \|\omega\|_{\Lambda L^2, g}^2.$$

Since $|\nabla f(x)|^2 \geq C^{-1}$ on \mathbb{R}_-^n , the second term is bounded from below by $\|\tilde{\chi}_2(h^{-2/5}x_n)\omega\|_{\Lambda L^2, g}^2$. Hence we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_{g, f, h}(\omega) &\geq \mathcal{D}_{g, f, h}(\tilde{\chi}_1(h^{-2/5}x_n)\omega) - Ch^{6/5} \|\tilde{\chi}_1(h^{-2/5}x_n)\omega\|_{\Lambda L^2, g}^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{C^{-1}}{2} \|\tilde{\chi}_2(h^{-2/5}x_n)\omega\|_{\Lambda L^2, g}^2 . \end{aligned}$$

Finally after changing the constant $C \geq 1$, the inequality (3.15) yields

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_{g, f, h}(\omega) &\geq C^{-1} \mathcal{D}_{\tilde{g}, f, h}(\tilde{\chi}_1(h^{-2/5}x_n)\omega) - Ch^{6/5} \|\tilde{\chi}_1(h^{-2/5}x_n)\omega\|^2 \\ &\quad + C^{-1} \|\tilde{\chi}_2(h^{-2/5}x_n)\omega\|^2 , \quad (3.16) \end{aligned}$$

where the L^2 -norms in the right hand side can be computed with the metric g or \tilde{g} while possibly adapting the constant C . Here and in the sequel, we omit the subscript $(\Lambda L^2, g)$ for L^2 -norms.

Now the problem is reduced to the analysis of $\mathcal{D}_{\tilde{g}, f, h}$ with the metric \tilde{g} .

(a) The case $n = 1$.

We have $x = x_n \in \mathbb{R}_-$, $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}f_+(x_n)$. Here the metric is $\tilde{g} = dx_n^2$. We keep the reference to the index n for the later application.

The space $\Lambda^0 H_{0, T}^1(\mathbb{R}_-)$ is simply $H_0^1(\mathbb{R}_-)$, while

$$\Lambda^1 H_{0, T}^1 = \{ \alpha(x_n) dx_n , \alpha \in H^1(\mathbb{R}_-) \} .$$

The identity (2.15) reads :

$$\forall \beta \in H_0^1(\mathbb{R}_-), \quad \mathcal{D}_{\tilde{g}, -f_+/2, h}(\beta) = h^2 \|\partial_{x_n} \beta\|^2 + \frac{h^2}{4} \|\partial_{x_n} f_+ \beta\|^2 + \frac{h}{2} \langle \partial_{x_n}^2 f_+(x_n) \beta \mid \beta \rangle ,$$

for the 0-forms and for the 1-forms :

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \alpha \in H^1(\mathbb{R}_-), \quad \mathcal{D}_{\tilde{g}, -f_+/2, h}(\alpha dx_n) &= h^2 \|\partial_{x_n} \alpha\|^2 + \frac{h^2}{4} \|\partial_{x_n} f_+ \alpha\|^2 \\ &\quad + h \langle \partial_{x_n}^2 f_+(x_n) \alpha \mid \alpha \rangle + \frac{h}{2} \partial_{x_n} f_+(0) |\alpha(0)|^2 . \end{aligned}$$

On 0-forms, we get

$$\forall \beta \in \Lambda^0 H_{0, T}^1, \quad \mathcal{D}_{\tilde{g}, -f_+/2, h}(\beta) \geq (C^{-2} - hC) \|\beta\|^2 ,$$

and deduce that there exist $c_1 > 0$ and $h_0 > 0$ such that, for all $h \in (0, h_0]$,

$$\Delta_{\tilde{g}, -f_+/2, h}^{DT, (0)} \geq c_1 \text{Id} .$$

On 1-forms, there are two subcases :

(a1) Subcase $\partial_{x_n} f_+(0) > 0$:

The inequality,

$$\forall \alpha \in H_{0,T}^1, \quad \mathcal{D}_{\tilde{g}, -f_+/2, h}(\alpha \, dx_n) \geq (C^{-2} - hC) \|\alpha\|^2 ,$$

implies the existence of $h_0 > 0$ such that

$$\Delta_{-f_+/2, h}^{DT, (1)} \geq c_1 \text{Id} , \quad \forall h \in (0, h_0] .$$

(a2) Subcase $\partial_{x_n} f_+(0) < 0$:

If $\Delta_{-f_+/2, h}^{DT, (1)}(\alpha \, dx_n) = \lambda^h \alpha \, dx_n$, with $\lambda_h < c_1$, Proposition 3.9 implies

$$d_{-f_+/2, h}^*(\alpha \, dx_n) = 0 ,$$

which means

$$\alpha(x_n) = C e^{-f_+(x_n)/2h} .$$

The 1-form $e^{-f_+(x_n)/2h} \, dx_n$ belongs to $\text{Ker} (\Delta_{-f_+/2, h}^{DT, (1)})$.

(b) The case $n > 1$.

First note that any $\omega \in \Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1(\mathbb{R}_-^n)$ is a sum

$$\omega = \sum_{\#I=p-1} \alpha_I(x) dx'^I \wedge dx_n + \sum_{\#J=p} \beta_J(x) dx'^J =: \alpha \wedge dx_n + \beta ,$$

with $\alpha_I, \beta_J \in H^1(\mathbb{R}_-^n)$, $\beta_J(x', 0) = 0$, while $dx'^I = dx'_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx'_{i_{\#I}}$, $I = \{i_1 < \dots < i_{\#I}\} \subset \{1, \dots, n-1\}$.

If in addition $\omega \in \Lambda^p H^2(\mathbb{R}_-^n)$, the condition $\mathbf{t}d^*\omega = 0$ reads $\partial_{x_n} \alpha(x', 0) = 0$ (for the metric \tilde{g}). Hence the variables (x', x_n) can be separated and $\mathcal{D}_{\tilde{g}, f, h}(\omega)$ equals

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} \left[\sum_{\#I=p-1} \mathcal{D}_{-f_+/2, h}^n(\alpha_I(x', \cdot) \, dx_n) + \sum_{\#J=p} \mathcal{D}_{-f_+/2, h}^n(\beta_J(x', \cdot)) \right] d\lambda(x') \\ & + \int_{-\infty}^0 \mathcal{D}'_{f-/2, h}(\alpha(\cdot, x_n)) + \mathcal{D}'_{f-/2, h}(\beta(\cdot, x_n)) \, dx_n , \end{aligned}$$

where we used the notations $\mathcal{D}'_{f_-/2,h}$ for the quadratic form of the Witten Laplacian on \mathbb{R}^{n-1} and $\mathcal{D}^n_{-f_+/2,h}$ for the quadratic form of the 1-dimensional Witten Laplacian on \mathbb{R}_- with boundary conditions. The measure $d\lambda(x')$ simply equals $(\det \tilde{G}(x'))^{1/2} dx'$. Again there are two subcases.

(b1) Subcase $\partial_{x_n} f_+(0) > 0$:

The analysis of the one dimensional problem implies

$$\mathcal{D}^n_{-f_+/2,h}(\alpha_I(x', \cdot) dx_n) \geq c_1 \|\alpha_I(x', \cdot)\|^2$$

and

$$\mathcal{D}^n_{-f_+/2,h}(\beta_J(x', \cdot)) \geq c_1 \|\beta_J(x', \cdot)\|^2.$$

Hence we get

$$\forall \omega \in \Lambda^p H^1_{0,T}, \quad \mathcal{D}_{\tilde{g},f,h}(\omega) \geq c_1 \|\omega\|^2$$

and there exists $c_1 > 0$ such that

$$\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)} \geq c_1 \text{Id}, \quad \forall p \in \{0, \dots, n\}.$$

(b2) Subcase $\partial_{x_n} f_+(0) < 0$:

Then there exists $c_1 > 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_{\tilde{g},f,h}(\omega) &\geq \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} \sum_{\#I=p-1} \mathcal{D}^n_{-f_+/2,h}(\alpha_I(x', \cdot) dx_n) d\lambda(x') \\ &\quad + \int_{-\infty}^0 \mathcal{D}'_{f_-/2,h}(\alpha(\cdot, x_n)) dx_n + c_1 \|\beta\|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (3.17)$$

If ω is a p -form with $p \neq p_0 + 1$, the lower bound

$$\mathcal{D}'_{f_-/2,h}(\alpha) \geq C_1^{-1} h \|\alpha\|^2,$$

which was given in Proposition 3.7, yields :

$$\mathcal{D}_{\tilde{g},f,h}(\omega) \geq C^{-1} h \|\omega\|^2,$$

while the equality $\mathcal{D}_{\tilde{g},f,h}(\omega) = 0$ implies that $p = p_0 + 1$ and that $\omega = c \psi_{p_0}^h \wedge (e^{-f_+(x_n)/2h} dx_n)$, where ψ_{p_0} belongs to the kernel of the $(n-1)$ -dimensional Witten Laplacian associated with the metric

$$\tilde{g}' = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n-1} \tilde{g}_{i,j}(x', 0) dx_i dx_j.$$

We have now all the ingredients to check every statement for a general metric g . We focus on the subcase $\partial_{x_n} f_+(0) < 0$, which covers all possibilities.

Statements i) and iv)

Statement i) is a consequence of iv) together with Persson's Lemma. It is sufficient to check that, for all $R > 0$, there exists $c_R > 0$, such that, for all $\omega \in \Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1(\mathbb{R}^{n-})$ supported in $\{\min(|x'|, |x_n|) > R\}$, one has

$$\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\omega) \geq c_R \|\omega\|^2 .$$

The inequalities (3.16) and (3.17), together with the estimate

$$\mathcal{D}'_{f-/2,h}(\alpha_I(\cdot, x_n)) \geq c'_R \|\alpha(\cdot, x_n)\|^2 \quad \text{if } \text{supp } \omega \subset \{|x'| > R\} ,$$

provided by Proposition 3.7-iii), yield the result.

Statements ii) and iii)

If $p \neq p_0 + 1$ the inequalities (3.16), (3.17) and the inequality,

$$\mathcal{D}'_{f-/2,h}(\alpha(\cdot, x_n)) \geq C^{-1} h \|\alpha(\cdot, x_n)\|^2 ,$$

imply

$$\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\omega) \geq c_0 h \|\omega\|^2 ,$$

and

$$\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)} \geq c_0 h \text{Id} .$$

By Proposition 3.9, the only possibility, for $\lambda_h \in [0, c_0 h)$, to be an eigenvalue of $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p_0+1)}$ is $\lambda_h = 0$. When $g = \tilde{g}$ the corresponding spectral subspace is one dimensional and equals $\mathbb{C}\psi_{p_0} \wedge (e^{-f_+(x_n)/2h} dx_n)$. For a general metric g , the equation $\Delta_{g,f,h}^{DT,(p_0+1)} \omega = 0$, $\|\omega\| = 1$, which implies $\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\omega) = 0$, and the inequality (3.16) leads to

$$C^2 h^{6/5} \|\tilde{\chi}_1(h^{-2/5} x_n) \omega\|^2 \geq \mathcal{D}_{\tilde{g},f,h}(\tilde{\chi}_1(h^{-2/5} x_n) \omega) + \|\tilde{\chi}_2(h^{-2/5} x_n) \omega\|^2 .$$

Without the last term, Lemma 2.8 implies

$$\text{dist}_{L^2}(\tilde{\chi}(h^{-2/5} x_n) \omega, \mathbb{C}\psi_{p_0} \wedge (e^{-f_+(x_n)/2h} dx_n)) \leq C h^{1/10} .$$

The upper bound of the last term,

$$\|\tilde{\chi}_2(h^{-2/5} x_n) \omega\|^2 \leq C h^{6/5} ,$$

implies

$$\text{dist}_{L^2}(\omega, \mathbb{C}\psi_{p_0} \wedge (e^{-f_+(x_n)/2h} dx_n)) = \mathcal{O}(h^{1/10}) .$$

It remains to check that $\text{Ker } \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p_0+1)}$ is not reduced to $\{0\}$. The statements of Lemma 3.11 and Lemma 3.12 are symmetric with respect to the choice of the metric. Hence the reverse inequality of (3.16) (with exchange of g and \tilde{g}),

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_{\tilde{g},f,h}(\omega) &\geq C^{-1} \mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\tilde{\chi}_1(h^{-2/5}x_n)\omega) - Ch^{6/5} \|\tilde{\chi}_1(h^{-2/5}x_n)\omega\|^2 \\ &\quad + C^{-1} \|\tilde{\chi}_2(h^{-2/5}x_n)\omega\|^2 , \end{aligned} \quad (3.18)$$

also holds for any $\omega \in \Lambda H_{0,T}^1(\mathbb{R}_-^n)$. We apply it with $\omega = \psi_{p_0} \wedge (e^{-f_+(x_n)/2h} dx_n)$ and this leads to

$$\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\tilde{\chi}(h^{-2/5}x_n)\omega^h) \leq Ch^{6/5} .$$

The Min-Max principle then says that $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p_0+1)}$ admits an eigenvalue smaller than $Ch^{6/5}$. It has to be 0 due to the previous supersymmetric argument. ■

3.4 Reduction to the local half-space problem.

We end here the proof of Theorem 3.3 by introducing, after a partition of unity, the right coordinates which permit the comparison with the model half-space problem.

Proof of Theorem 3.3.

Let $\{U_k, 1 \leq k \leq K\}$ denote the union of the critical points of f and $f|_\Omega$. Consider a partition of unity $\sum_{k=1}^N \chi_k^2 = 1$ such that the $\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\overline{\Omega})$ function χ_k identically equals 1 in a neighborhood of U_k when $1 \leq k \leq K$. The refinement of this partition of unity will be specified later by the local construction of adapted coordinates.

We recall that the operator $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT}$ is the Friedrichs extension associated with the quadratic form :

$$\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\omega) = \|d_{f,h}\omega\|_{\Lambda L^2,g}^2 + \|d_{f,h}^{*,g}\omega\|_{\Lambda L^2,g}^2 ,$$

on $\Lambda H_{0,T}^1(\Omega)$. The standard IMS localization formula ([CFKS]) gives

$$\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\omega) = \sum_{k=1}^N \mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\chi_k \omega) - h^2 \|\nabla \chi_k | \omega\|_{\Lambda L^2,g}^2 .$$

for any $\omega \in D(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT})$ and by density for any $\omega \in \Lambda H_{0,T}^1$.

If $\text{supp } \chi_k$ does not meet the boundary, the term $\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\chi_k \omega)$ behaves like in the boundaryless case :

- If $k > K$, then we have

$$\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\chi_k \omega) \geq C^{-1} \|\omega\|_{\Lambda L^2, g}^2 .$$

- If $k \leq K$, $\omega \in \Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1$ and U_k is a critical point of f with index $p_k \neq p$, then $\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\chi_k \omega) \geq C^{-1} h$.
- If $k \leq K$, $\omega \in \Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1$ and U_k is a critical point of f with index $p_k = p$, then there exists a fixed 1-dimensional space $F_k^{(p)}$ determined by $\text{Hess } f(U_k)$ such that,

$$\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\chi_k \omega) \leq C^{-1} h^{6/5} \|\omega\|_{\Lambda^p L^2, g}^2 ,$$

implies

$$\text{dist}(\chi_k \omega, F_k^{(p)}) \leq C h^{1/10} \|\omega\|_{\Lambda^p L^2, g} .$$

Again like in the proof of Proposition 3.13-iii), this last statement refers to Lemma 2.8 at the level of quadratic forms.

Consider now the case when $\text{supp } \chi_k \cap \partial\Omega \neq \emptyset$, with the support of χ_k centered around a point $U_0 \in \partial\Omega$. There are two subcases :

1) $(\frac{\partial f}{\partial n})(U_0) < |\nabla f(U_0)|$.

Then the cut-off χ_k is chosen so that, in a neighborhood \mathcal{V} of $\text{supp } \chi_k$,

$$\forall x \in \mathcal{V} \cap \partial\Omega, \quad \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial n}\right)(x) < (1 - \delta) |\nabla f(x)| ,$$

with $\delta > 0$. Locally it is possible to construct a function \hat{f} such that $\partial_n \hat{f} = |\nabla \hat{f}|$ in $\mathcal{V} \cap \partial\Omega$ and $|\nabla \hat{f}| = |\nabla f|$ in \mathcal{V} . By setting $\tilde{\omega} = \chi_k \omega$, the Green formula (2.15) and the inequality $\mathcal{D}_{g,\hat{f},h}(\tilde{\omega}) \geq 0$ imply

$$\begin{aligned} h \int_{\partial\Omega} \langle \tilde{\omega} | \tilde{\omega} \rangle_{\Lambda^p T_{\sigma}^* \Omega} \left(\frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial n} \right) (\sigma) d\sigma &\leq (1 - \delta) h \int_{\partial\Omega} \langle \tilde{\omega} | \tilde{\omega} \rangle_{\Lambda^p T_{\sigma}^* \Omega} \left(\frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial n} \right) (\sigma) d\sigma \\ &\leq (1 - \delta) \left[h^2 \|d\tilde{\omega}\|_{\Lambda^{p+1} L^2}^2 + h^2 \|d^* \tilde{\omega}\|_{\Lambda^{p-1} L^2}^2 + \| |\nabla f| \tilde{\omega} \|_{\Lambda^p L^2}^2 + C_1 h \|\tilde{\omega}\|_{\Lambda^p L^2}^2 \right] . \end{aligned}$$

With (2.15), we obtain

$$\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\chi_k \omega) = \mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\tilde{\omega}) \geq \frac{\delta}{2} \|\nabla f| \tilde{\omega}\|_{\Lambda^p L^2}^2 \geq C_V^{-1} \|\chi_k \omega\|_{\Lambda^p L^2}^2 .$$

2) $\partial_n f(U_0) = |\nabla f(U_0)|$.

Then $U_0 \in \partial\Omega$ is a critical point of $f|_{\partial\Omega}$ with $\partial_n f > 0$. Around U_0 , we now introduce adapted local coordinates. Due to the condition $\partial_n f(U_0) \neq 0$, the eikonal equation :

$$|\partial_n \Phi|^2 + |\nabla_T \Phi|^2 = |\nabla \Phi|^2 = |\nabla f|^2 , \quad (3.19)$$

with the boundary condition

$$\Phi|_{\partial\Omega, U_0} = f|_{\partial\Omega, U_0} , \quad (3.20)$$

admits a second local solution which satisfies

$$\partial_n \Phi|_{\partial\Omega, U_0} = -\partial_n f|_{\partial\Omega, U_0} . \quad (3.21)$$

Like in [HelSj4], we set

$$f_+ = \Phi - f \quad \text{and} \quad f_- = \Phi + f .$$

We have the relations

$$f = -\frac{1}{2}f_+ + \frac{1}{2}f_- , \quad \Phi = \frac{1}{2}f_+ + \frac{1}{2}f_- , \quad (3.22)$$

$$\nabla f_+ \cdot \nabla f_- = 0 , \quad (3.23)$$

$$f_+|_{\partial\Omega, U_0} = 0 , \quad -\partial_n f_+|_{\partial\Omega, U_0} = 2\partial_n f|_{\partial\Omega, U_0} \neq 0 , \quad (3.24)$$

$$\text{and} \quad f_-|_{\partial\Omega, U_0} = 2f|_{\partial\Omega, U_0} , \quad \partial_n f_-|_{\partial\Omega, U_0} = 0 . \quad (3.25)$$

Let $(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) = x'$ denote a set of coordinates on $\partial\Omega$ in a neighborhood of U_0 and such that $x_j(U_0) = 0$. We extend them in a neighborhood of U_0 in $\overline{\Omega}$ as constant along the integral curve of the vector field ∇f_+ . Then we take $x_n = -\frac{1}{2}f_+(x)$ for the last coordinate. In these coordinates the function f and the metric g have the form

$$f(x) = x_n + \frac{1}{2}f_-(x') \quad \text{and} \quad g = g_{nn}(x) dx_n^2 + \sum_{i,j=1}^{n-1} g_{ij}(x) dx_i dx_j . \quad (3.26)$$

The boundary $\partial\Omega$ is locally defined by $\{x_n = 0\}$ and Ω corresponds to $\{x_n < 0\}$. In order to apply Proposition 3.13, it remains to check that the function f can be extended to \mathbb{R}_-^n , so that it satisfies Assumption 3.8 when U_0 is a critical point $f|_{\partial\Omega}$. Indeed the additional assumption does not depend on the metric g and we can assume that the g_{ij} are constant in the coordinates (x', x_n) . It suffices to choose, in a small enough neighborhood of $U_0 = (0, \dots, 0)$, Morse coordinates (x_1, \dots, x_n) for f_- in the metric $\sum_{i,j < n} g_{ij} dx_i dx_j$:

$$f(x) = x_n + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \lambda_j x_j^2 .$$

Then this function is extended to \mathbb{R}_-^n by :

$$\tilde{f}(x) = x_n + \left[\chi(x') + \frac{1 - \chi(x')}{|x'|} \right] \left[\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \lambda_j x_j^2 \right] ,$$

for some cut-off function χ supported in a neighborhood of $x' = 0$.

With this choice of coordinates, the quantity $\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\chi_k \omega)$ take the form discussed in Proposition 3.13.

We can now discuss the lower bound of $\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\chi_k \omega)$, depending on the localization by the cut-off χ_k , such that $\text{supp } \chi_k \cap \partial\Omega \neq \emptyset$.

- If $k > K$, we are in case 1) and

$$\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\chi_k \omega) \geq C^{-1} \|\chi_k \omega\|_{\Lambda L^2, g}^2 .$$

- If $k \leq K$, the origin of the coordinate system is $U_0 = U_k$. If $\omega \in \Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1$ and U_k is not a critical point of $f|_{\partial\Omega}$ with index $p_k = p - 1$ and $\partial_n f(U_k) > 0$, then $\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\chi_k \omega) \geq C^{-1} h$.
- If $k \leq K$, $\omega \in \Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1$ and U_k is a critical point of $f|_{\partial\Omega}$ with index $p_k = p - 1$ and $\partial_n f(U_k) > 0$, then according to Proposition 3.13-iii) there exists a fixed 1-dimensional space $F_k^{(p)}$ such that the inequality,

$$\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\chi_k \omega) \leq C^{-1} h^{6/5} \|\chi_k \omega\|_{\Lambda^p L^2, g}^2 ,$$

implies :

$$\text{dist}(\chi_k \omega, F_k^{(p)}) \leq C h^{1/10} \|\omega\|_{\Lambda^p L^2, g} .$$

The partition of unity is chosen so that the previous choice of coordinates is possible in a neighborhood of any χ_k and the set of metrics $g = g_{nn}(x)dx_n^2 + \sum_{i,j < n} g_{ij}dx_i dx_j$ in the local coordinate systems form a \mathcal{K} -set according to Definition 3.10. Hence, the constant C can be chosen uniformly. We now introduce the set A_p of indices k , $1 \leq k \leq K$, such that

- either U_k is a critical point of f with index p ,
- or U_k is a critical point of $f|_{\partial\Omega}$ with index $p-1$ such that $\partial_n f(U_k) > 0$.

For $\omega \in \Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1(\Omega)$ with $\|\omega\|_{\Lambda^p L^2, g} = 1$, we get

$$(\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\omega) \leq C^{-1}h^{6/5}) \Rightarrow \left(\text{dist} \left(\omega, \sum_{k \in A_p} F_k^{(p)} \right) \leq Ch^{1/10} \right).$$

Hence the dimension of the spectral subspace,

$$F^{(p)} = \text{Ran} 1_{[0, h^{3/2})}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT, (p)}) \subset \text{Ran} 1_{[0, ch^{6/5})}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT, (p)}),$$

is at most $\#A_p = m_p^{\overline{\Omega}}$.

We next verify that $\dim F^{(p)} \geq \#A_p = m_p^{\overline{\Omega}}$. According to the Min-Max principle, it suffices to find an orthonormal set of p -forms $\omega_k^h \in \Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1(\Omega)$, $k \in A_p$, such that

$$\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\omega_k^h) = o(h^{3/2}).$$

Indeed it is enough to take a truncated element of the kernel of the local model for $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT, (p)}$ around U_k , $k \in A_p$. We give the details for the case $U_k \in \partial\Omega$. By taking the same cut-off $\chi_{1,k}$, $\chi_{2,k}$, $\chi_{1,k}^2 + \chi_{2,k}^2 = 1$, and the same coordinate system as above, we write on \mathbb{R}_-^n

$$\mathcal{D}_{g_k, f_k, h}(\omega) \geq \mathcal{D}_{g_k, f_k, h}(\chi_{1,k}\omega) + C^{-1} \|\chi_{2,k}\omega\|^2 - Ch^2 \sum_{i=1,2} \| |\nabla \chi_{i,k}| \omega \|^2,$$

where g_k and f_k are defined on \mathbb{R}_-^n according to the previous construction and coincide with g and f in a neighborhood of $\text{supp } \chi_k$. According to Proposition 3.13, there exists $\eta_k^h \in \Lambda^p H_{0,T}^1(\mathbb{R}_-^n)$ in the domain of the associated Witten Laplacian, such that $\mathcal{D}_{g_k, f_k, h}(\eta_k^h) = 0$. By taking $\omega_k^h = \|\chi_{1,k} \eta_k^h\|^{-1} \chi_k \eta_k^h$,

we obtain the existence of $h_0 > 0$, C' and C'' such that :

$$\|\chi_{2,k} \eta_k^h\|^2 \leq C' h^2 \|\eta_k^h\|^2 ,$$

and

$$\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}(\omega_k^h) \leq C' h^2 \frac{\|\eta_k^h\|^2}{\|\chi_{1,k} \eta_k^h\|^2} \leq C'' h^2 ,$$

for $h \in (0, h_0]$. ■

4 Accurate WKB analysis near the boundary for $\Delta_{f,h}^{(1)}$.

4.1 Preliminary discussion

We work here under Assumption 3.1 while Assumption 3.8 will be satisfied for the local half-space model.

We have seen in the previous section that, for $p \geq 1$, some quasimodes of $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)}$ being near the spectral subspace in $1_{[0, h^{\frac{3}{2}}]}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(p)})$ are localized near the boundary $\partial\Omega$ and more precisely near critical points of $f|_{\partial\Omega}$ with index $p-1$ such that $\partial_n f > 0$. In the boundaryless case, the WKB-analysis done in [HelSj4] says that the small eigenvalues are of order $\mathcal{O}(e^{-C/h})$ and provides an accurate approximate basis of $\text{Ran} 1_{[0, h^{3/2}]}(\Delta_{f,h}^{(p)})$.

In order to get a similar result, we need an accurate WKB analysis at the boundary in the spirit of the Helffer-Sjöstrand treatment of the tunneling effect in [HelSj1] and [He2]. Here again the boundary condition and the fact that we are working with systems for $p > 0$ adds some technical difficulties. In an analytic framework, this could be attacked by studying the propagation of analytic regularity for microhyperbolic boundary value problems. At the boundary one has to consider first the tangential propagation of regularity and then the propagation into the interior. Having in mind our initial motivation of analyzing the Witten Laplacian on 0-forms, we shall study this problem with arguments as simple as possible and restrict our attention to the case $p = 1$. Nevertheless, this “simple” presentation agrees with the general principle.

For an accurate comparison between eigenvectors and WKB quasimodes near

a local minimum U_0 of $f|_{\partial\Omega}$ with $\partial_n f(U_0) > 0$, we introduce another self-adjoint realization of $\Delta_{f,h}^{(1)}$ in a neighborhood $\Omega_{U_0,\rho}$ with mixed boundary conditions : tangential Dirichlet boundary conditions on $\partial\Omega_{U_0,\rho} \cap \partial\Omega$ and full Dirichlet boundary on $\partial\Omega_{U_0,\rho} \setminus \partial\Omega$.

4.2 Local WKB construction.

The next construction is done locally around a local minimum U_0 of $f|_{\partial\Omega}$ with $\partial_n f(U_0) > 0$. The function Φ is a local solution of the eikonal equation $|\nabla\Phi|^2 = |\nabla f|^2$, which satisfies (3.20) and (3.21). Local coordinates (x', x_n) are introduced like in Subsection 3.4 after the identities (3.22)-(3.25) and lead to

$$f(x', x_n) = x_n + \frac{1}{2}f_-(x') \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi(x', x_n) = -x_n + \frac{1}{2}f_-(x') ,$$

with

$$x_n < 0 \text{ in } \Omega \quad \text{and} \quad x_n = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega ,$$

and we normalize f so that $f(U_0) = f(0) = f_-(0) = 0$.

We first consider a local solution u_0^{wkb} near the point $x = 0$ of

$$e^{\frac{\Phi}{h}} \Delta_f^{(0)} u_0^{wkb} = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) , \tag{4.1}$$

with u_0^{wkb} in the form

$$u_0^{wkb} = a(x, h) e^{-\frac{\Phi}{h}} , \tag{4.2}$$

$$a(x, h) \sim \sum_j a_j(x) h^j , \tag{4.3}$$

and the condition at the boundary

$$a(x, h) e^{-\frac{\Phi}{h}} = e^{-\frac{f}{h}} \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega , \tag{4.4}$$

which leads to the condition

$$a(x, h)|_{\partial\Omega} = 1 . \tag{4.5}$$

This construction of a , as a solution of (4.1) in Ω , (which can be first formal and then realized by using a Borel summation) is standard (see for example Chapter 2 (p. 11-12) in Dimassi-Sjöstrand [DiSj]).

In order to verify locally the boundary condition for our future u_1^{wkb} , we subtract $e^{-\frac{f}{h}}$ and still obtain

$$e^{\frac{\Phi}{h}} \Delta_f^{(0)}(u_0^{wkb} - e^{-\frac{f}{h}}) = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) . \quad (4.6)$$

We now define the WKB solution u_1^{wkb} by considering :

$$u_1^{wkb} := d_{f,h} u_0^{wkb} = d_{f,h}(u_0^{wkb} - e^{-\frac{f}{h}}) . \quad (4.7)$$

According to (4.4) and (4.7), the 1-form $u_1^{wkb} = d_{f,h} u_0^{wkb}$ satisfies locally the tangential condition $\mathbf{t}u = 0$ on the boundary. The local L^2 norm of u_1^{wkb} is of effective order $h^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n-1}{4}}$, if one has in mind the relation

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\frac{\Phi}{h}} d_{f,h} \left[a(x, h) e^{-\frac{\Phi}{h}} \right] &= a(df - d\Phi) + hda \\ &= 2a_0(x) dx_n + hb^1(x, h) , \end{aligned}$$

where $b^1(\cdot, h)$ is a one-form admitting the expansion :

$$b^1(x, h) \sim \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} h^k b_k(x) ,$$

and a_0 satisfies :

$$a_0(0) = 1 .$$

On the other hand we have

$$\Delta_{f,h}^{(1)} u_1^{wkb} = \Delta_{f,h}^{(1)} d_{f,h} u_0^{wkb} = d_{f,h} \Delta_{f,h}^{(0)} u_0^{wkb} = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) e^{-\frac{\Phi}{h}} ,$$

in a neighborhood of 0.

Moreover, u_1^{wkb} satisfies up, to $\mathcal{O}(h^\infty) e^{-\frac{f}{h}}$, the second boundary condition $\mathbf{t}d_{f,h}^* u = 0$. The relation

$$d_{f,h}^* u_1^{wkb} = \Delta_{f,h}^{(0)} u_0^{wkb} = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) e^{-\frac{\Phi}{h}}$$

gives indeed

$$d_{f,h}^* u_1^{wkb} \big|_{\partial\Omega} = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) e^{-\frac{f}{h}} , \quad (4.8)$$

in the neighborhood of 0 in the boundary.

4.3 Another local Dirichlet realization of $\Delta_{f,h}^{(1)}$.

Let U_0 be a local minimum of $f|_{\partial\Omega}$ with $\partial_n f(U_0) > 0$, let $x = (x', x_n)$ be the local coordinate system defined above, and let $x \mapsto |x|$ be the euclidean norm in these coordinates.

For $\rho > 0$, we consider the domain

$$\Omega_{U_0,\rho} = \{|x - (0, 1)|^2 < \rho^2 + 1, x_n < 0\},$$

which has the shape of a thin lens stuck on $\partial\Omega$ with radius ρ and thickness $\mathcal{O}(\rho^2)$. Its boundary is split into

$$\Gamma_D := \partial\Omega_{U_0,\rho} \cap \Omega = \{|x - (0, 1)|^2 = \rho^2 + 1, x_n \leq 0\},$$

and

$$\Gamma_{TD} := \partial\Omega_{U_0,\rho} \cap \partial\Omega = \{|x'| < \rho, x_n = 0\}.$$

On this domain, we introduce the functional space

$$\Lambda^1 H_{0;0,T}^1(\Omega_{U_0,\rho}) = \left\{ u \in \Lambda^1 H^1(\Omega_{U_0,\rho}); \mathbf{t}u|_{\Gamma_{TD}} = 0, \quad u|_{\Gamma_D} = 0 \right\}.$$

The Friedrichs extension associated with the quadratic form :

$$\Lambda^1 H_{0;0,T}^1(\Omega_{U_0,\rho}) \ni \omega \mapsto \mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}^D(\omega) = \|d_{f,h}\omega\|^2 + \|d_{f,h}^*\omega\|^2,$$

is denoted by $\Delta_{f,h}^{D,DT,(1)}$. The domain of $\Delta_{f,h}^{D,DT,(1)}$ is contained in $\Lambda^1 H^2(\Omega_{U_0}, \rho')$ for any $0 < \rho' < \rho$. An element $\omega \in D(\Delta_{f,h}^{D,DT,(1)})$ satisfies indeed :

$$\forall \eta \in \Lambda^1 H_{0;0,T}^1, \langle \Delta_{f,h}^{D,DT,(1)} \omega \mid \eta \rangle = \langle d_{f,h}\omega \mid d_{f,h}\eta \rangle + \langle d_{f,h}^*\omega \mid d_{f,h}^*\eta \rangle =: \mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}^D(\omega, \eta).$$

By testing with $\eta \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\Omega_{U_0,\rho})$, this gives $\Delta_{f,h}\omega \in \Lambda^1 L^2(\Omega_{U_0,\rho})$ and therefore ω admits a second trace on Γ_{TD} . By testing with any $\eta \in \mathcal{C}_{0;0,T}^\infty(\Omega_{U_0,\rho})$, we get

$$\mathbf{t}d_{f,h}^*\omega|_{\Gamma_{TD}} = 0.$$

Along Γ_{TD} , ω solves an elliptic boundary value problem $\Delta_{f,h}^{(1)}\omega \in \Lambda^1 L^2$, $\mathbf{t}\omega = 0$, $\mathbf{t}d_{f,h}^*\omega = 0$, which provides the H^2 regularity outside the edges.

Remark 4.1. *It is actually possible to characterize the domain, for $\rho > 0$ small enough, by :*

$$D(\Delta_{f,h}^{D,DT,(1)}) = \{u \in \Lambda^1 H^2(\Omega_{U_0}, \rho) , \, \mathbf{t}u|_{\Gamma_{TD}} = 0 , \, \mathbf{t}d_{f,h}^* u|_{\Gamma_{TD}} = 0 , \\ \text{and } u|_{\Gamma_D} = 0 .\}$$

For this regularity result it suffices to consider the case $f = 0$ and $h = 1$. The boundary conditions are written for $u = u_1 dx_1 + \dots + u_n dx_n$ in the form

$$u_i|_{\partial\Omega_{U_0,\rho}} = 0 , \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n-1 , \\ u_n|_{\Gamma_D} = 0 , \quad \partial_{x_n} u_n|_{\Gamma_{TD}} = 0 ,$$

while the principal part of $\Delta_{f,h}^{(1)}$ is a scalar Laplace operator, as can be seen from the Weitzenböck formula. Hence componentwise and at the principal symbol level, the most difficult case is a Dirichlet-Neumann problem for the operator $\sum_{j=1}^n \partial_{x_i} g^{ij} \partial_{x_j}$ according to (3.9) and (3.10). The theory of boundary value problems on domains with conical singularities ([Kon]) and edges ([Gri], [Da]) provides the H^2 -regularity when $\rho < \rho_{lim}$, where ρ_{lim} can be computed explicitly ($\rho_{lim} = \pi/2$ for this mixed Dirichlet-Neumann problem). Notice that we do not need this result and that the H^2 -regularity away from the edge is sufficient for our analysis.

We now prove the

Proposition 4.2.

For $\rho > 0$ small enough, there exist $h_\rho > 0$ and $C_\rho > 0$, such that the self-adjoint operator $\Delta_{f,h}^{D,DT,(1)}$ satisfies the following properties :

- a)** *For $h \in (0, h_\rho)$, the spectral projection $1_{[0, h^{3/2})}(\Delta_{f,h}^{D,DT,(1)})$ has rank 1.*
- b)** *Any family of L^2 -normalized eigenvectors $(u^h)_{h \in (0, h_\rho)}$ of $\Delta_{f,h}^{D,DT,(1)}$ such that the corresponding eigenvalue $E(h)$ is $\mathcal{O}(h)$, satisfies*

$$\forall \rho' < \rho, \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{N}^d, \exists N_\alpha \in \mathbb{N}, \exists C_{\alpha, \rho'} > 0 \text{ such that, } \forall x \in \Omega_{U_0, \rho'} , \\ |\partial_x^\alpha u^h(x)| \leq C_{\alpha, \rho'} h^{-N_\alpha} \exp\left(-\frac{\Phi(x)}{h}\right) . \quad (4.9)$$

- c)** *There exists $\varepsilon_\rho > 0$ such that the first eigenvalue $E_1(h)$ of $\Delta_{f,h}^{D,DT,(1)}$ satisfies*

$$E_1(h) = e^{-\varepsilon_\rho/h} .$$

d) If u_1^h denotes the eigenvector of $\Delta_{f,h}^{D,DT,(1)}$ associated to eigenvalue $E_1(h)$ and normalized by the condition $\mathbf{i}_{\partial_{x_n}} u_1^h(0) = \mathbf{i}_{\partial_{x_n}} u_1^{wkb}(0)$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \rho' < \rho, \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{N}^d, \forall N \in \mathbb{N}, \exists C_{N,\alpha,\rho'} > 0 \text{ such that, } \forall x \in \Omega_{U_0,\rho'}, \\ |\partial_x^\alpha (u_1^h - u_1^{wkb})(x)| \leq C_{N,\alpha,\rho'} h^N \exp\left(-\frac{\Phi(x)}{h}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.10)$$

Once this is proved, one easily gets rough exponentially small upper bounds for the $m_\ell^{\overline{\Omega}}$ first eigenvalues of $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(\ell)}$ ($\ell \in \{0,1\}$) on Ω , by constructing quasimodes suitably localized near each of the critical points. Our final analysis provides the exact exponential scale with a complete expansion of the prefactor, and we do not develop this point here.

The next subsections are devoted to the proof of Proposition 4.2. We now introduce some specific notations and preliminary results. Again with the coordinate system (x', x_n) with $x'(U_0) = 0$, $x_n(U_0) = 0$, and the normalization $f(0) = 0$, the function $f|_{\Omega_{U_0,\rho_0}}$ is extended to $\overline{\mathbb{R}^n_-}$ according to Lemma 3.11, so that Assumption 3.5 is satisfied with only one tangential critical point at $x' = 0$. The corresponding tangential Dirichlet realization $\Delta_{\tilde{f},h}^{DT,(1)}$ on $\Lambda^1 L^2(\mathbb{R}^n_-)$ has a 1-dimensional kernel and its second eigenvalue is larger than $C^{-1}h^{6/5}$.

An ingredient for the proof is a variant of the integration by part formula of Lemma 2.2.

Lemma 4.3.

Let $\rho > 0$ and let φ be a real-valued Lipschitz function on $\overline{\Omega_{U_0,\rho}}$. The relation

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} \mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}^D(\omega, e^{2\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) &= h^2 \left\| de^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega \right\|_{\Lambda^2 L^2}^2 + h^2 \left\| d^* e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega \right\|_{\Lambda^0 L^2}^2 \\ &\quad + \langle (|\nabla f|^2 - |\nabla \varphi|^2 + h\mathcal{L}_{\nabla f} + h\mathcal{L}_{\nabla f}^*) e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega \mid e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega \rangle_{\Lambda^1 L^2} \\ &\quad - h \int_{\Gamma_{TD}} \langle \omega \mid \omega \rangle_{\Lambda^1 T_\sigma^* \Omega} e^{2\frac{\varphi(\sigma)}{h}} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial n} \right)(\sigma) d\sigma \end{aligned} \quad (4.11)$$

holds for any $\omega \in \Lambda^1 H_{0,0,T}^1(\Omega_{U_0,\rho})$. Moreover, when $\omega \in D(\Delta_{f,h}^{D,DT,(1)})$, the left-hand side equals $\operatorname{Re} \langle e^{2\frac{\varphi}{h}} \Delta_{f,h}^{(1)} \omega \mid \omega \rangle$.

Proof.

For $\omega \in \Lambda^1 H_{0,0,T}^1(\Omega_{U_{0,\rho}})$, we have $e^{2\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega \in \Lambda^1 H_{0,0,T}^1(\Omega_{U_{0,\rho}})$. We compute

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}^D(\omega, e^{2\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) &= \langle d_{f,h}\omega \mid d_{f,h}(e^{2\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) \rangle + \langle d_{f,h}^*\omega \mid d_{f,h}^*(e^{2\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) \rangle \\
&= \langle d_{f,h}\omega \mid e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}d_{f,h}(e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) \rangle + \langle e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}d_{f,h}\omega \mid d\varphi \wedge (e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) \rangle \\
&\quad + \langle d_{f,h}^*\omega \mid e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}d_{f,h}^*(e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) \rangle - \langle e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}d_{f,h}^*\omega \mid \mathbf{i}_{\nabla\varphi}(e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) \rangle \\
&= \langle d_{f,h}(e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega \mid d_{f,h}(e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) \rangle - \langle d\varphi \wedge (e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) \mid d_{f,h}(e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) \rangle \\
&\quad + \langle d_{f,h}(e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) \mid d\varphi \wedge (e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) \rangle - \langle d\varphi \wedge (e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) \mid d\varphi \wedge (e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) \rangle \\
&\quad + \langle d_{f,h}^*(e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) \mid d_{f,h}^*(e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) \rangle + \langle \mathbf{i}_{\nabla\varphi}(e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) \mid d_{f,h}^*(e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) \rangle \\
&\quad - \langle d_{f,h}^*(e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) \mid \mathbf{i}_{\nabla\varphi}(e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) \rangle - \langle \mathbf{i}_{\nabla\varphi}(e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) \mid \mathbf{i}_{\nabla\varphi}(e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) \rangle.
\end{aligned}$$

We set $\tilde{\omega} = e^{\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega \in \Lambda^1 H_{0,0,T}^1(\Omega_{U_{0,\rho}})$. The operator $d\varphi \wedge$ is the adjoint of $\mathbf{i}_{\nabla\varphi}$ and the tensor relation

$$\mathbf{i}_{\nabla\varphi}(d\varphi \wedge \eta) = (\mathbf{i}_{\nabla\varphi}d\varphi) \wedge \eta - d\varphi \wedge (\mathbf{i}_{\nabla\varphi}\eta) = |\nabla\varphi|^2 \eta - d\varphi \wedge (\mathbf{i}_{\nabla\varphi}\eta)$$

leads to

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}^D(\omega, e^{2\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) &= \mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}^D(\tilde{\omega}, \tilde{\omega}) - \langle |\nabla\varphi|^2 \tilde{\omega} \mid \tilde{\omega} \rangle \\
&\quad - \langle d\varphi \wedge \tilde{\omega} \mid d_{f,h}\tilde{\omega} \rangle + \langle d_{f,h}\tilde{\omega} \mid d\varphi \wedge \tilde{\omega} \rangle \\
&\quad + \langle \mathbf{i}_{\nabla\varphi}\tilde{\omega} \mid d_{f,h}^*\tilde{\omega} \rangle - \langle d_{f,h}^*\tilde{\omega} \mid \mathbf{i}_{\nabla\varphi}\tilde{\omega} \rangle.
\end{aligned}$$

After taking the real part, we obtain

$$\operatorname{Re} \mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}^D(\omega, e^{2\frac{\varphi}{h}}\omega) = \mathcal{D}_{g,f,h}^D(\tilde{\omega}, \tilde{\omega}) - \langle |\nabla\varphi|^2 \tilde{\omega} \mid \tilde{\omega} \rangle.$$

We conclude by applying Lemma 2.2. ■

4.4 Exponential decay of eigenvectors of $\Delta_{f,h}^{D,DT,(1)}$.

The estimate, $\partial_x^\alpha u^h(x) = \mathcal{O}(h^{-N\alpha} e^{-\frac{\Phi(x)}{h}})$, which is stated in Proposition 4.2-b), will be proved in several steps. We will first consider H^1 -estimates and deduce afterwards higher order estimates from elliptic regularity. Even for H^1 -estimates we need two steps :

- 1) We prove the exponential decay along the boundary Γ_{TD} by applying Lemma 4.3 with a function φ similar to $\frac{1}{2}f_-$.
- 2) The exponential decay in the interior of $\Omega_{U_{0,\rho}}$ is then obtained with φ similar to Φ once the boundary term is well controlled.

Proof of a) and b) in Proposition 4.2.

Statement a)

Actually it is a simple comparison with the full half-space problem via Min-Max principle as we did for Theorem 3.3. Any $\omega \in \Lambda^1 H_{0,0,T}^1(\Omega_{U_0,\rho})$ can indeed be viewed as an element of $\Lambda^1 H_{0,T}^1(\mathbb{R}_-^n)$ by setting $\omega = 0$ on $\mathbb{R}_-^n \setminus \Omega_{U_0,\rho}$.

Statement b)

Let $u^h \in D(\Delta_{f,h}^{D,DT,(1)})$ satisfy

$$\Delta_{f,h}^{(1)} u^h = E(h) u^h, \quad E(h) = \mathcal{O}(h), \quad \|u^h\| = 1.$$

We will use the notation

$$\tilde{u}^h = e^{\frac{\varphi^h}{h}} u^h.$$

The integration by part formula (4.11) will be applied with $\varphi = \varphi^h$, where with φ^h similar to $\frac{1}{2}f_-$ or φ^h similar to Φ . We recall

$$f(x', x_n) = x_n + \frac{1}{2}f_-(x') \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi(x', x_n) = -x_n + \frac{1}{2}f_-(x'),$$

where $x' = 0$ is a local minimum for f_- with $f_-(0) = 0$. Moreover we have $\nabla x_n \cdot \nabla f_-(x') = 0$, so that :

$$|\nabla f|^2 = |\nabla x_n|^2 + \frac{1}{4} |\nabla f_-|^2.$$

The proof which follows is somewhat reminiscent of [HelSj5], which was dealing with Schrödinger operators with miniwells. We will first show the decay along the boundary before we “propagate” the decay in the normal direction inside Ω .

Step 1 : Decay along Γ_{TD} .

We take

$$\varphi^h(x) = \frac{1}{2} \varphi_-^h(x'),$$

with

$$\varphi_-^h(x') = \begin{cases} f_-(x') - Ch \log \frac{f_-(x')}{h}, & \text{if } f_-(x') > Ch, \\ f_-(x') - Ch \log C, & \text{if } f_-(x') \leq Ch, \end{cases}$$

where the constant $C > 1$ will be fixed later. We associate the sets

$$\Omega_-^h = \{x = (x', x_n) \in \Omega_{U_0,\rho} ; f_-(x') < Ch\},$$

and

$$\Omega_+^h = \{x = (x', x_n) \in \Omega_{U_0,\rho} ; f_-(x') > Ch\}.$$

The condition $E(h) = \mathcal{O}(h)$, formula (4.11), and the equality $|\nabla \varphi^h| = \frac{1}{2}|\nabla f|$ in Ω_-^h imply the existence of $C_1 > 0$ such that :

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 h \|\tilde{u}^h\|_{\Lambda^1 L^2(\Omega_-^h)}^2 &\geq \|hd\tilde{u}^h\|_{\Lambda^2 L^2}^2 + \|hd^* \tilde{u}^h\|_{\Lambda^0 L^2}^2 + \langle |\nabla x_n|^2 \tilde{u}^h | \tilde{u}^h \rangle_{\Lambda^1 L^2} \\ &\quad - h \int_{\Gamma_{TD}} \langle \tilde{u}^h | \tilde{u}^h \rangle_{\Lambda^1 T_\sigma^* \Omega} \left(\frac{\partial x_n}{\partial n} \right) (\sigma) d\sigma \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4} \langle (|\nabla f_-|^2 - |\nabla \varphi_-^h|^2 - 4C_1 h) 1_{\Omega_+^h}(x) \tilde{u}^h | \tilde{u}^h \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

with C_1 determined by f and the upper bound of $E(h)$.

For $x \in \Omega_-^h$, one immediately gets from the definitions that

$$|\tilde{u}^h(x)| \leq \exp \frac{C}{2} |u^h(x)| \quad \text{a.e. .}$$

We obtain, for a constant $C_2(C)$ which may depend on the choice of C ,

$$\begin{aligned} C_2(C) h &\geq \|hd\tilde{u}^h\|_{\Lambda^2 L^2}^2 + \|hd^* \tilde{u}^h\|_{\Lambda^0 L^2}^2 \\ &\quad + \langle |\nabla x_n|^2 \tilde{u}^h | \tilde{u}^h \rangle_{\Lambda^1 L^2} - h \int_{\Gamma_{TD}} \langle \tilde{u}^h | \tilde{u}^h \rangle_{\Lambda^1 T_\sigma^* \Omega} \left(\frac{\partial x_n}{\partial n} \right) (\sigma) d\sigma \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4} \langle (|\nabla f_-|^2 - |\nabla \varphi_-^h|^2 - 4C_1 h) 1_{\Omega_+^h}(x) \tilde{u}^h | \tilde{u}^h \rangle + C_1 h \langle 1_{\Omega_-^h}(x) \tilde{u}^h | \tilde{u}^h \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

For $x \in \Omega_+^h$, we write

$$\nabla \varphi_-^h(x') = \nabla f_-(x') \left(1 - \frac{Ch}{f_-(x')} \right),$$

and

$$\frac{1}{4} (|\nabla f_-|^2 - |\nabla \varphi_-^h|^2) = \frac{|\nabla f_-|^2}{4} \left(\frac{2Ch}{f_-} - \frac{C^2 h^2}{f_-^2} \right) \geq Ch \frac{|\nabla f_-|^2}{4f_-}.$$

Since there exists $C_4 > 0$, which is determined by f_- , such that

$$C_4 \geq \frac{|\nabla f_-(x')|^2}{4f_-(x')} \geq C_4^{-1},$$

we get

$$\forall x \in \Omega_+^h, \quad \frac{1}{4} (|\nabla f_-(x)|^2 - |\nabla \varphi_-^h(x)|^2) - C_1 h \geq \left(\frac{C}{C_4} - C_1 \right) h.$$

We obtain for any $C \geq \max(1, 2C_1C_4)$, the existence of $\delta(C) > 0$ and $C_3(C) > 0$ such that :

$$\begin{aligned} C_3(C)h &\geq \|hd\tilde{u}^h\|_{\Lambda^2L^2}^2 + \|hd^*\tilde{u}^h\|_{\Lambda^0L^2}^2 \\ &\quad + (1 + 2\delta(C)h)\langle |\nabla x_n|^2 \tilde{u}^h | \tilde{u}^h \rangle_{\Lambda^1L^2} \\ &\quad - h \int_{\Gamma_{TD}} \langle \tilde{u}^h | \tilde{u}^h \rangle_{\Lambda^1T_\sigma^*\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial x_n}{\partial n} \right) (\sigma) d\sigma , \end{aligned}$$

with $\lim_{C \rightarrow +\infty} \delta(C) = +\infty$.

We now can use (4.11), with $\varphi = 0$, $f = x_n$, $\hat{h} = \frac{h}{1+\delta(C)h}$, in order to get, for all $\eta \in \Lambda^1H_{0;0,T}^1(\Omega, U_{0,\rho})$,

$$\begin{aligned} &(1 + \delta h)^{-1} \|hd\eta\|_{\Lambda^2L^2}^2 + (1 + \delta h)^{-1} \|hd^*\eta\|_{\Lambda^0L^2}^2 \\ &+ (1 + \delta h)\langle |\nabla x_n|^2 \eta | \eta \rangle - h \int_{\Gamma_{TD}} \langle \eta | \eta \rangle_{\Lambda^1T_\sigma^*\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial x_n}{\partial n} \right) (\sigma) d\sigma \geq -h\hat{C} \|\eta\|_{\Lambda^1L^2}^2 , \end{aligned}$$

with $\delta = \delta(C)$ and \hat{C} independent of C .

This leads, by choosing C large enough and then $h_0 > 0$ small enough, to the existence of a constant $C_5 > 0$ such that, for all $h \in (0, h_0]$,

$$C_5h \geq \frac{1}{C_5}h^3 \|\tilde{u}^h\|_{\Lambda^1H^1}^2 .$$

Since $\varphi^h \geq \frac{1}{2}f_- + C_6h \log h$, we have proved the existence of $N_0 > 0$ such that :

$$\left\| e^{\frac{f_-}{2h}} u^h \right\|_{\Lambda^1H^1} \leq C_7 h^{-N_0} , \quad (4.12)$$

where $x' = 0$ is a local minimum for f_- , with $f_-(0) = 0$. Note that, since $f|_{\Gamma_{TD}} = \frac{1}{2}f_-$, this implies also, using the trace theorem,

$$\left\| e^{\frac{f}{h}} u^h \right\|_{\Gamma_{TD}} \Big\|_{\Lambda^1H^{1/2}(\Gamma_{TD})} \leq C_8 h^{-N_0} . \quad (4.13)$$

Step 2 : Normal decay inside Ω .

We follow a similar approach by working with the normal coordinate x_n . We take

$$\varphi^h(x) = \frac{1}{2}\varphi_+^h(x_n) + \frac{1}{2}f_-(x') ,$$

with

$$\varphi_+^h(x_n) = \begin{cases} 2|x_n| - Ch \log \frac{2|x_n|}{h}, & \text{if } 2|x_n| > Ch, \\ 2|x_n| - Ch \log C, & \text{if } 2|x_n| \leq Ch, \end{cases}$$

where the constant $C \geq 1$ will be fixed later. We associate the sets

$$\Omega_-^h = \{x = (x', x_n) \in \Omega_{U_0, \rho} ; 2|x_n| < Ch\}$$

and

$$\Omega_+^h = \{x = (x', x_n) \in \Omega_{U_0, \rho} ; 2|x_n| > Ch\} .$$

The formula (4.11) is used like in Step 1, with $\tilde{u}^h = e^{\frac{\varphi^h}{h}} u^h$ and $E(h) = \mathcal{O}(h)$. The difference comes from the fact that the boundary term is already estimated with (4.13).

We have indeed, on the boundary $x_n = 0$, the inequality : $e^{\frac{\varphi^h}{h}} \leq e^{\frac{f}{h}}$.
From (4.11), (4.12), (4.13), and the inequality

$$|\tilde{u}^h(x)| \leq e^C e^{\frac{f_-(x)}{2h}} |u^h(x)|, \quad \text{a.e. in } \Omega_-^h ,$$

we get, for a C -dependent constant $C_2(C)$, the estimate

$$\begin{aligned} C_2(C)^2 h^{-2N_0} &\geq C_1 h \|\tilde{u}^h\|_{\Lambda^1 L^2(\Omega_-^h)}^2 + C_1 h \left\| e^{\frac{f}{h}} u \right\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma_{TD}; \Lambda^1 T^* \Omega_{U_0, \rho})}^2 \\ &\geq \|hd\tilde{u}^h\|_{\Lambda^2 L^2}^2 + \|hd^* \tilde{u}^h\|_{\Lambda^0 L^2}^2 + \langle (|\nabla f|^2 - |\nabla \varphi^h|^2 - C_1 h) 1_{\Omega_+^h}(x) \tilde{u}^h \mid \tilde{u}^h \rangle , \end{aligned}$$

with $C_1 > 0$ independent of $C \geq 1$.

For $x \in \Omega_+^h$ we have

$$\nabla \varphi_+^h = -2(\nabla x_n) \left(1 - \frac{Ch}{|x_n|}\right) ,$$

and

$$|\nabla f|^2 - |\nabla \varphi^h|^2 \geq |\nabla x_n|^2 - \frac{1}{4} |\nabla \varphi_+^h|^2 \geq \frac{Ch}{4C_3 |x_n|} .$$

We can assume $|x_n| \leq 1$ in $\Omega_{U_0, \rho}$ and we take $C \geq 8C_1 C_3$. The conclusion is simpler than in Step 1. By adding the estimated term $C_1 h \langle \tilde{u}^h 1_{\Omega_-^h}(x) \mid \tilde{u}^h \rangle$, we get

$$C_4 h^{-2N_0} \geq \|hd\tilde{u}^h\|_{\Lambda^2 L^2}^2 + \|hd^* \tilde{u}^h\|_{\Lambda^0 L^2}^2 + C_1 h \|\tilde{u}^h\|_{\Lambda^1 L^2}^2 ,$$

which gives the existence of C_5 and N_1 such that :

$$\left\| e^{\frac{\Phi}{h}} u^h \right\|_{\Lambda^1 H^1(\Omega_{U_0, \rho})} \leq C_5 h^{-N_1} . \quad (4.14)$$

Step 3 : Elliptic regularity.

We now set $\tilde{u}^h = e^{\frac{\Phi}{h}} u^h$. For $\rho' \subset \rho$, we take a cut-off $\chi \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\Omega_{U_0, \rho})$ with compact support in $\Omega_{U_0, \rho} \cup \Gamma_{TD}$ and such that $\chi = 1$ on a neighborhood of $\Omega_{U_0, \rho'}$. The form $v^h = \chi \tilde{u}^h$ satisfies the boundary value problem

$$\begin{cases} v^h - \Delta v^h = r_0^h & \text{in } \mathbb{R}_-^n , \\ \mathbf{t} v^h = 0 \text{ and } \mathbf{t} d^* v^h = r_1^h & \text{on } \{x_n = 0\} , \end{cases}$$

with $\|r_0^h\|_{\Lambda^1 L^2(\mathbb{R}_-^n)} = \mathcal{O}(h^{-N_1})$ and $\|r_1^h\|_{\Lambda^0 H^{1/2}(\mathbb{R}^{n-1})} = \mathcal{O}(h^{-N_1})$.

This implies the existence of $N_1 > 0$ such that :

$$\|v^h\|_{\Lambda^1 H^2} = \mathcal{O}(h^{-N_1}) .$$

We conclude by induction for any finite decreasing sequence $(\rho_k)_{0 \leq k \leq K}$ and associated cut-offs χ_k , with $\chi_k = 1$ in a neighborhood of Ω_{U_0, ρ_k} and $\text{supp } \chi_k \subset \{\chi_{k-1} = 1\}$. ■

4.5 Small eigenvalues are exponentially small.

We now check that the eigenvalue $E_1(h)$ of $\Delta_{f,h}^{D,DT,(1)}$ lying in $[0, h^{3/2})$ is actually of order $\mathcal{O}(e^{-\varepsilon_\rho/h})$, for some $\varepsilon_\rho > 0$. We prove this by comparing with the half-space problem, for which we know that the first eigenvalue is 0. The Min-Max principle or Lemma 2.8 are not sufficient here and we need the full accuracy of the spectral theorem.

Proof of Proposition 4.2-c).

We assume that $\rho > 0$ is small enough, so that f admits an extension $\tilde{f} = x_n + \frac{1}{2}\tilde{f}_-(x')$ on \mathbb{R}_-^n , which satisfies Assumption 3.8. So the Laplacian $\Delta_{\tilde{f},h}^{DT,(1)}$ has a one dimension kernel and its second eigenvalue is larger than $Ch^{6/5}$. With this function \tilde{f} , we associate the second solution of the eikonal equation $|\nabla \tilde{\Phi}|^2 = |\nabla \tilde{f}|^2$, which has the expression :

$$\tilde{\Phi}(x) = -x_n + \frac{1}{2}\tilde{f}_-(x') .$$

Let u^h be a normalized eigenvector of $\Delta_{f,h}^{D,DT,(1)}$ associated with the first eigenvalue $E_1(h)$, which belongs to the interval $(0, h^{3/2}]$. Let $\chi \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega_{U_0,\rho}})$ be a cut-off function with compact support in $\Omega_{U_0,\rho} \cup \Gamma_{TD}$ and such that $\chi = 1$ in a neighborhood of 0. The form $v^h = \chi u^h$ belongs to $\Lambda^1 H^2(\mathbb{R}^n_-)$ and satisfies

$$\begin{cases} (\Delta_{\tilde{f},h}^{(1)} - E_1(h))v^h = -h^2[\Delta, \chi]u^h, & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \mathbf{t}v^h = 0, \quad \mathbf{t}d_{\tilde{f},h}^* v^h = \mathbf{i}_{\nabla\chi} u^h, & \text{on } \{x_n = 0\}. \end{cases}$$

The functions $r_0^h = -h^2[\Delta, \chi]u^h$ and $r_1^h = \mathbf{i}_{\nabla\chi} u^h$ vanish in a neighborhood \mathcal{V}_1 of $x = 0$. Due to the exponential decay of u^h stated in Proposition 4.2-b), there exist C and N_0 , such that they also satisfy

$$|r_j^h(x)| \leq Ch^{-N_0} e^{-\frac{\tilde{\Phi}(x)}{h}}.$$

Due to the trace theorem, it is possible to find $\tilde{\theta}^h \in \Lambda^1 H^2(\mathbb{R}^n_-)$, such that

$$\mathbf{t}\tilde{\theta}^h = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{t}d^*\tilde{\theta}^h = e^{\frac{\tilde{f}(x)}{h}} \mathbf{i}_{\nabla\chi} u^h,$$

with, using the property $\tilde{\Phi}|_{\{x_n=0\}} = \tilde{f}|_{\{x_n=0\}}$,

$$\|\tilde{\theta}^h\|_{\Lambda^1 H^2} \leq Ch^{-N_0}.$$

Moreover by possibly taking a smaller neighborhood \mathcal{V}_1 , the forms θ and $\tilde{\theta}$ can be chosen so that $\text{supp } \theta \cap \mathcal{V}_1 = \text{supp } \tilde{\theta} \cap \mathcal{V}_1 = \emptyset$.

For any given neighborhood of 0, $\mathcal{V}_2 \subset \mathcal{V}_1$ there exist $c_1, c_2 > 0$ such that

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n_- \setminus \mathcal{V}_2, \quad (|x_n| \leq c_1) \Rightarrow \left(\tilde{f}(x) \geq c_2 \right).$$

With a cut-off $\chi_1 \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty([-1, 1])$, $\chi_1 = 1$ in a neighborhood of 0, the 1-form $\theta^h = \chi_1 \left(\frac{x_n}{c_1} \right) e^{-\frac{\tilde{f}(x)}{h}} \tilde{\theta}^h$ satisfies

$$\mathbf{t}\theta^h = 0, \quad \mathbf{t}d_{\tilde{f},h}^* \theta^h = \mathbf{i}_{\nabla\chi} u^h = r_1^h, \quad \text{with} \quad \|\theta^h\|_{\Lambda^1 H^2} = \mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{c_3}{h}}). \quad (4.15)$$

Hence the form $w^h = v^h - \theta^h$ belongs to the domain of $\Delta_{\tilde{f}}^{DT,(1)}$ and solves

$$(\Delta_{\tilde{f},h}^{(1)} - E_1(h))w^h = r_2^h,$$

with $\|w^h\|_{\Lambda^1 L^2} = 1 + \mathcal{O}(e^{-c_3/h})$ and $\|r^2\|_{\Lambda^1 L^2} = \mathcal{O}(e^{-c_3/h})$. The spectral theorem then implies that there exists an eigenvalue $\lambda(h)$ of $\Delta_{\tilde{f},h}^{(1)}$ such that

$$|E_1(h) - \lambda(h)| = \mathcal{O}(e^{-c_3/h}) .$$

The inclusion, $\sigma(\Delta_{\tilde{f},h}^{(1)}) \setminus \{0\} \subset [Ch^{6/5}, +\infty)$, with $E_1(h) = \mathcal{O}(h^{3/2})$, implies $\lambda(h) = 0$. ■

4.6 Accurate comparison with the WKB solution.

We now compare the eigenvector associated with an exponentially small eigenvalue with its WKB approximation. We adapt the method presented in [He2, HelSj2] by following the same strategy as in Subsection 4.4. The H^1 -estimates are done in two steps with φ^h similar to $\frac{1}{2}f_-$ and then with φ^h similar to Φ . Finally the elliptic regularity is used for the \mathcal{C}^∞ -estimates.

Proof of Proposition 4.2-d).

Let $u^h \in D(\Delta_{f,h}^{D,DT,(1)})$ be an eigenvector associated with the first eigenvalue $E_1(h)$ of $\Delta_{f,h}^{D,DT,(1)}$:

$$\Delta_{f,h}^{D,DT,(1)} u^h = E_1(h) u^h , \quad \|u^h\| = 1 .$$

According to Proposition 4.2-c), we know that $E_1(h) = \mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{\varepsilon_\rho}{h}})$, with $\varepsilon_\rho > 0$, while the second eigenvalue of $\mathcal{D}_{f,h}^{D,DT,(1)}$ is larger than $h^{3/2}$.

By taking $\rho > 0$ small enough, the WKB approximation u_1^{wkb} presented in Subsection 4.2 satisfies

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_{f,h}^{(1)} u_1^{wkb} = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) e^{-\frac{\Phi(x)}{h}} & \text{in } \Omega_{U_0,\rho} , \\ \mathbf{t} u_1^{wkb}|_{\Gamma_{TD}} = 0 , \\ \mathbf{t} d_{f,h}^* u_1^{wkb}|_{\Gamma_{TD}} = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) e^{-\frac{\Phi(x)}{h}} , \end{cases}$$

and there exists a $c > 0$, such that for any $\rho' > 0$, we have

$$\|u_1^{wkb}\|_{\Lambda^1 L^2(\Omega_{U_0,\rho'})} \sim ch^{\frac{n+1}{4}} .$$

The cut-off function $\chi \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{\Omega_{U_0, \rho}})$ is supported in $\Omega_{U_0, \rho/2} \cup \Gamma_{TD}$ and satisfies $\chi = 1$ on $\Omega_{U_0, \rho'}$, with $0 < \rho' < \rho/2$. Later, we will take $\rho' > 0$ small enough, so that χ can be taken in the form

$$\chi(x', x_n) = \chi_1(x') \chi_n(x_n) .$$

By Lemma 2.8, the real constant factor $c(h)$ in the truncated WKB approximation $v_1^{wkb} = c(h) \chi u_1^{wkb}$ can be chosen so that

$$\|v_1^{wkb} - u_1^h\|_{\Lambda^1 H^1} = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty)$$

and, due to the exponential decay of u_1^h and u_1^{wkb} ,

$$\|\chi(u_1^h - c(h)u_1^{wkb})\|_{\Lambda^1 H^1} = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) .$$

We set

$$w^h = \chi(u_1^h - c(h)u_1^{wkb}) .$$

The 1-form w^h satisfies in $\Omega_{U_0, \rho}$

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta_{f,h}^{(1)} - E_1(h))w^h &= \chi(x)(\Delta_{f,h}^{(1)} - E_1(h))(u_1^h - c(h)u_1^{wkb}) \\ &\quad + [\Delta_{f,h}^{(1)}, \chi](u_1^h - c(h)u_1^{wkb}) \\ &= \tilde{r}_0^h e^{-\frac{\Phi(x)}{h}} + r_0^h , \end{aligned} \tag{4.16}$$

where \tilde{r}_0^h and r_0^h satisfy, according to Proposition 4.2-b),

$$\tilde{r}_0^h = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty), \quad \text{supp } r_0^h \subset \text{supp } \nabla \chi \quad \text{and} \quad r_0^h = \mathcal{O}(h^{-N_0}) e^{-\frac{\Phi(x)}{h}} .$$

The last estimate can be done for any \mathcal{C}^{k_0} -norm, with $k_0 \in \mathbb{N}$.

On the boundary $\partial\Omega_{U_0, \rho} = \Gamma_{TD} \cup \Gamma_D$, we have similarly

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{t}w^h|_{\Gamma_{TD}} &= 0, \quad w^h|_{\Gamma_D} = 0, \\ \text{and} \quad \mathbf{t}d_{f,h}^* w^h|_{\Gamma_{TD}} &= \tilde{r}_1^h(x') e^{-\frac{f(x)}{h}} + r_1^h, \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\tilde{r}_1^h = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty), \quad \text{supp } r_1^h \subset \text{supp } \nabla \chi \cap \Gamma_{TD} \quad \text{and} \quad r_1^h = \mathcal{O}(h^{-N_0}) e^{-\frac{f(x)}{h}} .$$

With the different of choices for φ^h given below, we will use the notation

$$\tilde{w}^h = e^{\frac{\varphi^h}{h}} w^h .$$

The 1-forms w and \tilde{w} belong to $\Lambda^1 H^2(\Omega_{U_0, \rho})$ and their supports do not meet Γ_D . Hence the integration by part formula (2.12) can be use in addition to (4.11).

Step 1 : Comparison along Γ_{TD} .

Like in the proof of Proposition 4.2-b) presented in Subsection 4.4, we introduce the sets

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_-^h &= \{x = (x', x_n) \in \Omega_{U_0, \rho} ; \quad f_-(x') < Ch\} , \\ \text{and} \quad \Omega_+^h &= \{x = (x', x_n) \in \Omega_{U_0, \rho} ; \quad f_-(x') > Ch\} . \end{aligned}$$

For any $N \in \mathbb{N}$, we take

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_N^h &= \frac{1}{2} \varphi_{N,-}^h(x') , \\ \text{with} \quad \varphi_{N,-}^h(x') &= \min \{ \varphi_-^h(x') + Nh \log h^{-1} , \psi(x) \} , \\ \varphi_-^h(x') &= \begin{cases} f_-(x') - Ch \log \frac{f_-(x')}{h} , & \text{if } f_-(x') > Ch , \\ f_-(x') - Ch \log C , & \text{if } f_-(x') \leq Ch , \end{cases} \\ \text{and} \quad \psi(x') &= \min \{ \varphi_-^h(y') + (1 - \varepsilon) |f_-(x') - f_-(y')| , y' \in \text{supp } \nabla \chi_1 \} . \end{aligned}$$

We recall that the cut-off χ writes $\chi(x', x_n) = \chi_1(x') \chi_n(x_n)$. The constant $C \geq 1$ will be fixed at the end like in the proof of Proposition 4.2-b). The constants $\rho' \in (0, \rho/2)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ are chosen so that, for $h \in (0, h_{N, \rho', \varepsilon})$,

$$\varphi_{N,-}^h(x') = \varphi_-^h(x') + Nh \log h^{-1} \quad \text{in } \Omega_{U_0, \rho'} .$$

Note the inequalities

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_N^h(x) &\leq \frac{1}{2} f_-(x) + Nh \log h^{-1} \quad \text{in } \Omega_{U_0, \rho} \\ \varphi_N^h(x) &\leq \frac{1}{2} f_-(x) \leq \Phi(x) , \quad \text{if } x' \in \text{supp } \nabla \chi_1 , \\ \text{and} \quad \varphi_N^h(x) &\leq \frac{1}{2} f_-(x) + Nh \log h^{-1} \leq \Phi(x) , \quad \text{if } x_n \in \text{supp } \chi'_n . \end{aligned}$$

In particular, we have for $h \in (0, h_{N, \rho', \varepsilon})$

$$\varphi_N^h(x) \leq \Phi(x) , \quad \text{for } x \in \text{supp } \nabla \chi ,$$

which implies

$$\left\| e^{\frac{\varphi_N^h}{h}} r_0^h \right\|_{\Lambda^1 L^2} + \left\| e^{\frac{\varphi_N^h}{h}} r_1^h \right\|_{\Lambda^0 L^2(\Gamma_{TD})} = \mathcal{O}_N(h^{-N_0}) .$$

We apply the integration by part formula (4.11), where the left-hand side is computed with (2.12), and we obtain for the form $\tilde{w}^h = e^{\frac{\varphi_N^h}{h}} w^h$:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\| \tilde{r}_0^h + e^{\frac{\varphi_N^h(x)}{h}} r_0^h \right\|_{\Lambda^1 L^2} \left\| \tilde{w}^h \right\|_{\Lambda^1 L^2} + \left\| \tilde{r}_1^h + e^{\frac{\varphi_N^h(x)}{h}} r_1^h \right\|_{\Lambda^0 L^2(\Gamma_{TD})} \left\| \tilde{w}^h \right\|_{\Lambda^1 L^2(\Gamma_{TD})} \\
& \geq \left\| h d \tilde{w}^h \right\|_{\Lambda^2 L^2}^2 + \left\| h d^* \tilde{w}^h \right\|_{\Lambda^0 L^2}^2 \\
& \quad + \langle |\nabla x_n|^2 \tilde{w}^h \mid \tilde{w}^h \rangle_{\Lambda^1 L^2} - h \int_{\Gamma_{TD}} \langle \tilde{w}^h \mid \tilde{w}^h \rangle_{\Lambda^1 T_\sigma^* \Omega} \left(\frac{\partial x_n}{\partial n} \right) (\sigma) d\sigma \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{4} \langle (|\nabla f_-|^2 - |\nabla \varphi_{N,-}^h|^2 - 4C_1 h) 1_{\Omega_+^h}(x) \tilde{w}^h \mid \tilde{w}^h \rangle,
\end{aligned}$$

where the constant $C_1 > 0$ is determined by f and $\tilde{r}_\ell^h = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty)$ for $\ell = 1, 2$.

In Ω_-^h the weight $e^{\frac{\varphi_N^h(x)}{h}}$ is bounded by $C_2(C)h^{-N}$ and this provides

$$\left\| \tilde{w}^h \right\|_{\Lambda^1 L^2(\Omega_-^h)} \leq C_2(C)h^{-N} \left\| w^h \right\|_{\Lambda^1 L^2(\Omega_-^h)} \leq C_3(C, N),$$

due to $\left\| w^h \right\|_{\Lambda^1 H^1} = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty)$.

Hence we can add to both sides of the previous inequality the term $C_1 h \left\| \tilde{w}^h \right\|_{\Lambda^1 L^2(\Omega_-^h)}^2$, which is controlled in the left-hand side by a (C, N) -dependent constant. We obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& C_3(C, N)(h^{-N_0} \left\| \tilde{w}^h \right\|_{\Lambda^1 H^1} + 1) \geq \left\| h d \tilde{w}^h \right\|_{\Lambda^2 L^2}^2 + \left\| h d^* \tilde{w}^h \right\|_{\Lambda^0 L^2}^2 \\
& \quad + \langle |\nabla x_n|^2 \tilde{w}^h \mid \tilde{w}^h \rangle_{\Lambda^1 L^2} - h \int_{\Gamma_{TD}} \langle \tilde{w}^h \mid \tilde{w}^h \rangle_{\Lambda^1 T_\sigma^* \Omega} \left(\frac{\partial x_n}{\partial n} \right) (\sigma) d\sigma \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{4} \langle (|\nabla f_-|^2 - |\nabla \varphi_{N,-}^h|^2 - 4C_1 h) 1_{\Omega_+^h}(x) \tilde{w}^h \mid \tilde{w}^h \rangle + C_1 h \langle 1_{\Omega_-^h}(x) \tilde{w}^h \mid \tilde{w}^h \rangle.
\end{aligned}$$

In Ω_+^h , the point x fulfills almost surely one of the two possibilities :

- **Either** $\nabla \varphi_{N,-}^h = \nabla \psi$, and we get

$$\frac{1}{4} (|\nabla f_-|^2 - |\nabla \varphi_{N,-}^h|^2) \geq \frac{2\varepsilon - \varepsilon^2}{4} |\nabla f_-(x')|^2 \geq \delta_{\rho, \varepsilon} > 0,$$

where the last lower bound is due to the fact that $\varphi_{N,-}(x) = \psi(x)$ cannot occur in a neighborhood of $x' = 0$ for $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough and $h \in (0, h_{N, \rho', \varepsilon})$;

- **or** $\nabla \varphi_{N,-}^h = \nabla f_-(1 - \frac{Ch}{f_-(x')})$, and we get like in the proof of Proposition 4.2-b)

$$\frac{1}{4}(|\nabla f_-|^2 - |\nabla \varphi_{N,-}^h|^2) \geq \frac{C}{C_4} h .$$

Taking $C \geq \max(1, 2C_1C_4)$ and $h \in (0, h_{N,\rho',\epsilon}]$, with $h_{N,\rho',\epsilon} > 0$ small enough, leads to

$$\begin{aligned} C_3(C, N)(h^{-N_0} \|\tilde{w}^h\|_{\Lambda^1 H^1} + 1) &\geq \|hd\tilde{w}^h\|_{\Lambda^2 L^2}^2 + \|hd^* \tilde{w}^h\|_{\Lambda^0 L^2}^2 \\ &\quad + \langle |\nabla x_n|^2 \tilde{w}^h | \tilde{w}^h \rangle_{\Lambda^1 L^2} \\ &\quad - h \int_{\Gamma_{TD}} \langle \tilde{w}^h | \tilde{w}^h \rangle_{\Lambda^1 T_\sigma^* \Omega} \left(\frac{\partial x_n}{\partial n} \right) (\sigma) d\sigma \\ &\quad + 2\delta(C) h \|\tilde{w}^h\|_{\Lambda^1 L^2}^2 . \end{aligned}$$

After treating the right-hand side like in the proof of Proposition 4.2-b)-Step 1, we obtain, for a possibly larger N_0 ,

$$\|\tilde{w}^h\|_{\Lambda^1 H^1(\Omega_{U_0,\rho})} \leq C_4 h^{-N_0} .$$

Our choice of (ε, ρ') imply

$$\forall x \in \Omega_{U_0,\rho'}, \quad \varphi_N^h \geq f(x) + Nh \log h^{-1} - C \log \frac{C_5}{h} .$$

We have proved the existence of N_1 and ρ'_0 , such that, for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\rho' \in (0, \rho'_0]$, there exists $h_{N,\rho'} > 0$ and $C_{N,\rho'} > 0$, such that

$$\left\| e^{\frac{f_-}{2h}} (u_1^h - c(h)u_1^{wkb}) \right\|_{\Lambda^1 H^1(\Omega_{U_0,\rho'})} \leq C_{N,\rho'} h^{N-N_1}$$

holds for any $h \in (0, h_{N,\rho'})$. This last estimate and $\Phi|_{\Gamma_{TD}} = f|_{\Gamma_{TD}} = \frac{1}{2}f_-|_{\Gamma_{TD}}$ imply

$$\left\| e^{\frac{\Phi}{h}} (u_1^h - c(h)u_1^{wkb}) \right\|_{\Lambda^1 H^{1/2}(\Omega_{U_0,\rho'} \cap \Gamma_{TD})} = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) .$$

Step 2 : Comparison in the normal direction.

After replacing ρ' by ρ , Step 1 provides the estimate

$$\left\| e^{\frac{f}{h}} (u_1^h - c(h)u_1^{wkb}) \right\|_{\Lambda^1 H^1} = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) . \quad (4.17)$$

We work in $\Omega_{U_0, \rho}$ with the above estimate and $\rho' \in (0, \rho/2)$ will be taken again small enough.

In order to get the interior estimate with the weight $e^{\frac{\Phi}{h}}$, we modify the previous analysis like in the proof of Proposition 4.2-b). The sets Ω_{\pm}^h are now given by

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_-^h &= \{x = (x', x_n) \in \Omega_{U_0, \rho} ; 2|x_n| < Ch\} , \\ \text{and} \quad \Omega_+^h &= \{x = (x', x_n) \in \Omega_{U_0, \rho} ; 2|x_n| > Ch\} . \end{aligned}$$

The function φ_N^h , $N \in \mathbb{N}$, is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_N^h(x) &= \min \{ \varphi^h(x) + Nh \log h^{-1}, \psi(x) \} , \\ \text{with} \quad \varphi^h(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \varphi_+^h(x_n) + \frac{1}{2} f_-(x') , \\ \varphi_+^h(x_n) &= \begin{cases} 2|x_n| - Ch \log \frac{2|x_n|}{h} , & \text{if } 2|x_n| > Ch , \\ 2|x_n| - Ch \log C , & \text{if } 2|x_n| \leq Ch , \end{cases} \\ \text{and} \quad \psi(x) &= \min \{ \varphi^h(y) + (1 - \varepsilon) d_{Ag}(x, y), \ y \in \text{supp } \nabla \chi \} . \end{aligned}$$

We recall that the Agmon distance $d_{Ag}(x, y)$ is the distance between x and y for the metric $|\nabla f|^2 dx^2$ and $\Phi(x) = d_{Ag}(x, U_0)$.

Again, the constant $C \geq 1$ will be fixed in the end like in the proof of Proposition 4.2-b), while the constants $\rho' \in (0, \rho/2)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ are chosen so that

$$\varphi_N^h(x) = \varphi^h(x) + Nh \log h^{-1} \text{ in } \Omega_{U_0, \rho'} .$$

Now we have the inequalities

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_N^h(x) &\leq \Phi(x) + Nh \log h^{-1} \quad \text{in } \Omega_{U_0, \rho} \\ \text{and} \quad \varphi_N^h(x) &\leq \Phi(x) \quad \text{in } \text{supp } \nabla \chi . \end{aligned}$$

Hence the estimate,

$$\left\| e^{\frac{\varphi_N^h}{h}} r_0^h \right\|_{\Lambda^1 L^2} + \left\| e^{\frac{\varphi_N^h}{h}} r_1^h \right\|_{\Lambda^0 L^2(\Gamma_{TD})} = \mathcal{O}(h^{-N_0}) ,$$

is still valid.

The inequality (4.17) implies that the L^2 -norm of the trace of \tilde{w}^h on Γ_{TD} is $\mathcal{O}(h^\infty)$ and provides

$$\|\tilde{w}^h\|_{\Lambda^1 L^2(\Omega_-^h)} \leq C_2(C) h^{-N} \left\| e^{\frac{f_-}{2h}} w^h \right\|_{\Lambda^1 L^2(\Omega_-^h)} \leq \frac{1}{2} C_3(C, N) .$$

With these estimates, the integration by part formula (4.11) and (2.12) lead to

$$\begin{aligned} C_3(C, N)(h^{-N_0} \|\tilde{w}^h\|_{\Lambda^1 L^2} + 1) &\geq \|hd\tilde{w}^h\|_{\Lambda^2 L^2}^2 + \|hd^*\tilde{w}^h\|_{\Lambda^0 L^2}^2 \\ &\quad + \langle (|\nabla f|^2 - |\nabla \varphi_N^h|^2 - C_1 h) 1_{\Omega_+^h}(x) \tilde{w}^h \mid \tilde{w}^h \rangle + C_1 h \|\tilde{w}^h\|_{\Lambda^1 L^2(\Omega_-^h)}^2 . \end{aligned}$$

Finally, for almost all $x \in \Omega_{U_0, \rho}$ we have :

either : $\nabla \varphi_N^h(x) = \nabla \psi(x)$

and

$$|\nabla f|^2 - |\nabla \varphi_N^h|^2 = (2\varepsilon - \varepsilon^2) |\nabla f(x)|^2 \geq \delta_{\rho, \varepsilon} > 0 ;$$

or : $\nabla \varphi_N^h(x) = \nabla \varphi^h(x)$

and we get like in the proof of Proposition 4.2-b)

$$|\nabla f|^2 - |\nabla \varphi^h|^2 \geq 1 - \frac{1}{4} |\nabla \varphi_+^h(x_n)|^2 \geq \frac{Ch}{4|x_n|} .$$

By assuming $|x_n| \leq 1$ and by taking $C \geq \max(8C_1, 1)$, we get that,

$$\left\| e^{\frac{\varphi_N^h}{h}} w^h \right\| = \mathcal{O}(h^{-N_0}) , \text{ for some } N_0 > 0 .$$

Like in Step 1, this leads to

$$\left\| e^{\frac{\Phi}{h}} (u_1^h - c(h)u_1^{wkb}) \right\|_{\Lambda^1 H^1(\Omega_{U_0, \rho'})} = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) ,$$

for $\rho' \in (0, \rho/2)$ small enough.

Step 3 :

The estimates in higher order Sobolev spaces is done like in the proof of Proposition 4.2-b) by a bootstrap argument after writing a boundary value problem for $\chi(u_1^h - c(h)u_1^{wkb})$ in \mathbb{R}_-^n . ■

5 Saddle sets and main assumptions

5.1 Preliminaries

Here we adapt to the case with boundary the method of selecting the proper critical points with index 1 that we used in [HKN]. Some definitions and intermediate quantities have to be modified in order to take into account the effect of the boundary. We recall that the intuition for getting the good labelling of local minima, which is useful even to state properly the assumptions and results, comes from the probabilistic approach. The local minima have to be labelled according to the decreasing order of exit times. We refer to [BoGayKl], [BEGK] and [FrWe] for details.

The existence of such a labelling is an assumption which is generically satisfied. After this, it is possible to construct accurately quasimodes leading, with the help of the Witten complex structure, to accurate asymptotic expansions of the low lying eigenvalues.

5.2 Saddle sets.

We recall that we work here on a compact connected oriented Riemannian manifold $\overline{\Omega} = \Omega \cup \partial\Omega$ with boundary and that the function f satisfies Assumption 3.1. According to our preliminary results on the Witten Laplacian $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT}$ in Theorem 3.3, we introduce the following definition of generalized critical points with index 1.

Definition 5.1.

A point $U \in \overline{\Omega}$ will be called a generalized critical point of f with index 1 if :

- *either $U \in \Omega$ and U is a critical point of f with index 1 ,*
- *or $U \in \partial\Omega$ and U is a local minimum of $f|_{\partial\Omega}$, such that $\partial_n f(U) > 0$ (n being the outgoing normal vector).*

The set of generalized critical points with index 1 is denoted by $\mathcal{U}^{(1)}$. Meanwhile $\mathcal{U}^{(0)}$ denotes the set of local minima of $f|_{\Omega}$. From now we will use the notation

$$m_p = \#\mathcal{U}^{(p)}, \text{ for } p = 0, 1, \quad (5.1)$$

instead of $m_p^{\overline{\Omega}}$.

Finally it is convenient to call \mathcal{U} the union of all critical points of f and $f|_{\partial\Omega}$.

The saddle set (or set of saddle points) will be defined in the same spirit as in [HKN] and chosen in $\mathcal{U}^{(1)}$. We need some notations.

Definition 5.2.

- a) For any $E \subset \overline{\Omega}$, the set of connected components² of E is denoted by $\text{Conn}(E)$.*
b) For any $A, B \subset \overline{\Omega}$, $H(A, B)$ denotes the quantity

$$H(A, B) = \inf \{ c \in (-\infty, +\infty), \exists C \in \text{Conn}(f^{-1}((-\infty, c])) , \quad (5.2) \\ C \cap A \neq \emptyset \text{ and } C \cap B \neq \emptyset \} .$$

This quantity $H(A, B)$ is the least height to be reached to go from A to B . A simple result which was checked in [HKN] in a slightly more general framework is the

Proposition 5.3.

When A and B are closed nonempty subsets of $\overline{\Omega}$, $H(A, B)$ is a minimum :

$$\exists C \in \text{Conn}(f^{-1}((-\infty, H(A, B)])) , C \cap A \neq \emptyset \text{ and } C \cap B \neq \emptyset .$$

We are now able to introduce the right notion of saddle set.

Definition 5.4.

Under Assumption 3.1, let A and B be two closed subsets of $\overline{\Omega}$. We say that $Z \subset \overline{\Omega}$ is a saddle set for (A, B) , if it is not empty and satisfies the following conditions :

- (sp1) $Z \subset (\mathcal{U}^{(1)} \cap f^{-1}(\{H(A, B)\}))$,
(sp2) $\{C \in \text{Conn}(f^{-1}((-\infty, H(A, B)])) \setminus Z, C \cap A \neq \emptyset, C \cap B \neq \emptyset\} = \emptyset$.

If we compare this definition to the definition of “strict” saddle set in [HKN], we note that we have dropped the conditions

$$Z \cap A = \emptyset \quad \text{and} \quad Z \cap B = \emptyset .$$

We will effectively use the notion with $\partial\Omega \subset B$ and so the saddle set can meet B .

In order to check that this definition is coherent, it is useful to recall a few remarks coming from the local analysis of a Morse function which satisfies Assumption 3.1.

²We remind that the connected components are non empty closed subsets relatively to the induced topology on E and therefore, $\overline{\Omega}$ being assumed compact, they are compact if E is a closed subset of $\overline{\Omega}$.

Local structure of the level sets of a Morse function

In order to analyze the local situation near a point x_0 of $\overline{\Omega}$, let us introduce :

$$A_f^<(x_0) := \{x \in \overline{\Omega}; f(x) < f(x_0)\} \cap B_{x_0}$$

where B_{x_0} is a ball centered at x_0 . Similarly, we can introduce

$$A_f^{\leq}(x_0) := \{x \in \overline{\Omega}; f(x) \leq f(x_0)\} \cap B_{x_0} .$$

Interior points :

First we observe that, near a non critical point $x_0 \in \Omega$ of f , one can find B_{x_0} and a set of local coordinates such that

$$A_f^<(x_0) = \{y_1 < 0\} \cap B_{x_0} .$$

Secondly, if x_0 is a critical point of index p , then there exists a ball B_{x_0} around x_0 and a set of local coordinates centered at x_0 such that

$$A_f^<(x_0) = \left\{ -\sum_{\ell=1}^p y_\ell^2 + \sum_{\ell=p+1}^n y_\ell^2 < 0 \right\} \cap B_{x_0} ,$$

and

$$A_f^{\leq}(x_0) = \left\{ -\sum_{\ell=1}^p y_\ell^2 + \sum_{\ell=p+1}^n y_\ell^2 \leq 0 \right\} \cap B_{x_0} .$$

We now observe that

1. When $p = 0$ (local minimum), $A_f^<(x_0)$ is empty and $A_f^{\leq}(x_0)$ is reduced to $\{x_0\}$.
2. When $p = 1$, $A_f^<(x_0)$ has two connected components and x_0 belongs to the closure of each of the two components. This property is crucial in the discussion of (sp2).
3. When $p \geq 2$, $A_f^<(x_0)$ is (arcwise) connected.

Points on the boundary :

If x_0 belongs to $\partial\Omega$, Assumption 3.1 leads to two cases :

First case.

If x_0 is not a critical point of $f|_{\partial\Omega}$, then the hypersurfaces $\{f = f(x_0)\}$ and

$\partial\Omega$ intersect transversally in a neighborhood of x_0 . Hence there is a ball B_{x_0} around x_0 and a set of local coordinates such that

$$A_f^<(x_0) = \{y_1 < 0, y_n \leq 0\} \cap B_{x_0} ,$$

and

$$A_f^{\leq}(x_0) = \{y_1 \leq 0, y_n \leq 0\} \cap B_{x_0} ,$$

with $\Omega \cap B_{x_0} = \{y_n < 0\} \cap B_{x_0}$.

Second case.

If x_0 is a critical point of $f|_{\partial\Omega}$ with index $p - 1$ and with $\pm\partial_n f(x_0) > 0$, there are local coordinates $(y_1, \dots, y_{n-1}, y_n)$, constructed from the relations (3.22)–(3.25), such that (y_1, \dots, y_{n-1}) are Morse coordinates for $f|_{\partial\Omega}$ and such that

$$A_f^<(x_0) = \left\{ \pm y_n - \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} y_i^2 + \sum_{i=p}^{n-1} y_i^2 < 0, y_n \leq 0 \right\} \cap B_{x_0} ,$$

and

$$A_f^{\leq}(x_0) = \left\{ \pm y_n - \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} y_i^2 + \sum_{i=p}^{n-1} y_i^2 \leq 0, y_n \leq 0 \right\} \cap B_{x_0} .$$

These local models permit to see that

1. If x_0 is a local minimum of $f|_{\partial\Omega}$ such that $\partial_n f(x_0) < 0$, then $A_f^<(x_0) = \emptyset$ and $A_f^{\leq}(x_0) = \{x_0\}$.
2. If x_0 is a local minimum of $f|_{\partial\Omega}$ such that $\partial_n f(x_0) > 0$, then $A_f^<(x_0) \cap \partial\Omega = \emptyset$ and $A_f^{\leq}(x_0) \cap \partial\Omega = \{x_0\}$.
3. In all other cases, $A_f^<(x_0)$ admits one or two connected components with a non empty intersection with $\partial\Omega$ (two components if $p = 2$ and $\partial_n f(x_0) < 0$ and one in all other cases).

Proposition 5.5.

If A and B_1 are disjoint non empty subsets of the set of the local minima of f in Ω , then the pair (A, B) , with $B = B_1 \cup \partial\Omega$, admits a saddle set.

Proof.

We have to prove that a set C , belonging to $\text{Conn}(f^{-1}((-\infty, H(A, B)]))$

and satisfying $C \cap A \neq \emptyset$, $C \cap B \neq \emptyset$ contains an element $z \in \mathcal{U}^{(1)}$ such that $f(z) = H(A, B)$. Then it suffices to take $Z = \mathcal{U}^{(1)} \cap f^{-1}((-\infty, H(A, B)])$. Let C be a compact connected component of $f^{-1}((-\infty, H(A, B)])$ in $\overline{\Omega}$. Since f is a Morse function, there are two possibilities, resulting from the previous local analysis of f and of the connectedness of C :

- Either it is reduced to one point which is a local minimum of f in Ω ,
- or it is the closure of a finite union of bounded connected components Ω_i of $f^{-1}((-\infty, H(A, B)))$. Note that the Ω_i are open subsets of $\overline{\Omega}$.

The first case cannot occur. Indeed $C \cap A \neq \emptyset$ and $C \cap B \neq \emptyset$ would imply that the point x_C (such that $C = \{x_C\}$) is a local minimum ($x_C \in A \subset \Omega$) and belongs to $\partial\Omega$ ($x_C \in B \setminus B_1 \subset \partial\Omega$).

Hence, we are in the second case and we have

$$C = \cup_{i=1}^N \overline{\Omega_i} ,$$

where $\Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_N$ are bounded connected components of $f^{-1}((-\infty, H(A, B)))$. Every $x \in A \cap C$ (resp. $x \in B \cap C$) belongs to some Ω_i . The Ω_i are labelled such that, for all $i \in \{1, \dots, M\}$, $A \cap \Omega_i \neq \emptyset$, and for all $i \in \{M+1, \dots, N\}$, $A \cap \Omega_i = \emptyset$. We have

$$A \cap C \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^M \Omega_i \quad \text{and} \quad B_1 \cap C \subset \bigcup_{i=M+1}^N \Omega_i .$$

There are several cases :

If $C \subset \cup_{i=1}^M \overline{\Omega_i}$, then $C \cap B_1 = \emptyset$ and $C \cap B \neq \emptyset$ imply that there exist $i \in \{1, \dots, M\}$ and $x_0 \in \overline{\Omega}$ such that $x_0 \in \overline{\Omega_i} \cap \partial\Omega$. This implies first $f(x_0) = H(A, B)$ and the local description of $A_f^<(x_0)$ implies $x_0 \in \mathcal{U}^{(1)} \cap \partial\Omega$. If $C \not\subset \cup_{i=1}^M \overline{\Omega_i}$, then $C \cap \cup_{i=M+1}^N \overline{\Omega_i} \neq \emptyset$. Since C is connected, we have

$$C \cap \left(\overline{\bigcup_{i=1}^M \Omega_i} \right) \cap \overline{\left(\bigcup_{j=M+1}^N \Omega_j \right)} \neq \emptyset .$$

Therefore, there exist $i \leq M$ and $j \geq M+1$ such that $C \cap \overline{\Omega_i} \cap \overline{\Omega_j} \neq \emptyset$. Assume $x_0 \in C \cap \overline{\Omega_i} \cap \overline{\Omega_j}$ and note that $i \neq j$ implies $f(x_0) = H(A, B)$. The local description of $A_f^<(x_0)$ says that $x_0 \in \partial\Omega$ is possible only if it is a critical point of $f|_{\partial\Omega}$ with index 1. But again this cannot occur because $\Omega_i \cap A_f^<(x_0)$ would contain a point $x_1 \in \partial\Omega$. Hence $x_0 \in \Omega$. The local description of $A_f^<(x_0)$ shows that x_0 has to belong to $\mathcal{U}^{(1)}$. \blacksquare

On the uniqueness of the saddle set

Like in the boundaryless case studied in [HKN], it is not possible to give a satisfactory definition of a unique saddle set and we introduce a new definition which explicitly specifies this case.

Definition 5.6.

Let A, B be closed nonempty disjoint subsets of $\overline{\Omega}$. The point $z \in \mathcal{U}^{(1)}$ is said to be a unique (one point)-saddle set³ for the pair (A, B) if

$$\left(\bigcap_{C \in \mathcal{C}(A, B)} C \right) \cap [\mathcal{U}^{(1)} \cap f^{-1}(H(A, B))] = \{z\} ,$$

where $\mathcal{C}(A, B)$ denotes the set of closed connected sets $C \subset f^{-1}((-\infty, H(A, B)))$, such that $C \cap A \neq \emptyset$ and $C \cap B \neq \emptyset$.

5.3 Main assumption, notations and first consequences.

We now give the main assumption like in [HKN] and inspired by [BEGK], which ensures that each exponentially small eigenvalue of $\Delta_{f,h}^{(0)}$ is simple, with a different asymptotic behavior.

We set here

$$\mathcal{C}_0 = \partial\Omega .$$

Assumption 5.7.

Under Assumption 3.1, there exists a labelling of the set of the local minima of f $\mathcal{U}^{(0)} = \{U_1^{(0)}, \dots, U_{m_0}^{(0)}\}$ such that, by setting

$$\mathcal{C}_k = \{U_k^{(0)}, \dots, U_1^{(0)}\} \cup \mathcal{C}_0 ,$$

we have :

i) For all $k \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}$, $U_k^{(0)}$ is the unique minimizer of

$$H(U, \mathcal{C}_k \setminus \{U\}) - f(U), \quad U \in \mathcal{C}_k \setminus \mathcal{C}_0 .$$

ii) For all $k \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}$, the pair $(\{U_k^{(0)}\}, \mathcal{C}_{k-1})$ admits a unique (one point)-saddle set $\{z_k^*\}$.

³or more shortly, a unique saddle point,

Remark 5.8.

Like in [HKN], it is possible to check that this hypothesis is generically satisfied. More precisely, it is satisfied if all the critical values of f are distinct and all the quantities $f(U^{(1)}) - f(U^{(0)})$, with $U^{(1)} \in \mathcal{U}^{(1)}$ and $U^{(0)} \in \mathcal{U}^{(0)}$ are distinct. We refer the reader to [HKN].

By its definition, the point z_k^* is a generalized critical point with index 1, $z_k^* \in \mathcal{U}^{(1)}$.

Definition 5.9. (The map j)

If the generalized critical points of index 1 are numbered $U_j^{(1)}$, $j = 1, \dots, m_1$, we define the application $k \rightarrow j(k)$ on $\{1, \dots, m_0\}$ by :

$$U_{j(k)}^{(1)} = z_k^* . \quad (5.3)$$

Definition 5.10.

Under Assumption 5.7 and for $k \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}$, we denote by E_k the connected component of $U_k^{(0)}$ in

$$f^{-1}((-\infty, f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}))) \setminus \{U_{j(k)}^{(1)}\} .$$

Proposition 5.11.

Under Assumption 5.7, the following properties are satisfied :

- a) The sequence $\left(f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) - f(U_k^{(0)}) \right)_{k \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}}$ is strictly decreasing.
- b) The set E_k is a relatively compact subset of $f^{-1}((-\infty, f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})))$ and $\overline{E_k} = E_k \cup \{U_{j(k)}^{(1)}\}$ while $\overline{E_k} \cap \partial\Omega \subset \{U_{j(k)}^{(1)}\}$.
- c) For any $(k, j) \in \{1, \dots, m_0\} \times \{1, \dots, m_1\}$, the relation $U_j^{(1)} \in E_k$ implies
either $(j = j(k'))$ for some $k' > k$ or $j \notin j(\{1, \dots, m_0\})$.
- d) For any $k \neq k' \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}$, the relation $U_{k'}^{(0)} \in E_k$ implies

$$\left(k' > k \quad \text{and} \quad f(U_{k'}^{(0)}) > f(U_k^{(0)}) \right) .$$

- e) The application $j : \{1, \dots, m_0\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, m_1\}$ is injective.

Proof.

a) The condition i) of Assumption 5.7 gives

$$\begin{aligned}
f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) - f(U_k^{(0)}) &= H(U_k^{(0)}, \mathcal{C}_k \setminus \{U_k^{(0)}\}) - f(U_k^{(0)}) \\
&< H(U_{k-1}^{(0)}, \mathcal{C}_k \setminus \{U_{k-1}^{(0)}\}) - f(U_{k-1}^{(0)}) \\
&\leq H(U_{k-1}^{(0)}, \mathcal{C}_{k-1} \setminus \{U_{k-1}^{(0)}\}) - f(U_{k-1}^{(0)}) \\
&= f(U_{j(k-1)}^{(1)}) - f(U_{k-1}^{(0)}) .
\end{aligned}$$

b) It suffices to consider the local description of $A_f^{\leq}(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})$ and $A_f^{\leq}(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})$ in the two cases $U_{j(k)}^{(1)} \in \Omega$ and $U_{j(k)}^{(1)} \in \partial\Omega$. The last statement comes from $\mathcal{C}_0 = \partial\Omega$ and the assumed uniqueness of a saddle point between $U_k^{(0)}$ and $\mathcal{C}_{k-1} \supset \mathcal{C}_0$.

c) Assume $U_{j(k')}^{(1)} \in E_k$.

Since $U_{j(k)}^{(1)} \notin E_k$, one has $k \neq k'$. Moreover the inequality $f(U_{j(k')}^{(1)}) \leq f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})$ implies that the connected component of $f^{-1}((-\infty, f(U_{j(k')}^{(1)})))$, which contains $U_{j(k')}^{(1)}$ is contained in $\overline{E_k}$. Hence E_k contains $U_k^{(0)}$ and $U_{k'}^{(0)}$. Finally E_k is modified into a closed connected set \hat{E}_k lying in $f^{-1}((-\infty, f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}))) \setminus \{U_{j(k)}^{(1)}\}$ in the following way. Take the coordinates (x_1, \dots, x_n) around $U_{j(k)}^{(1)}$ which are Morse coordinates if $U_{j(k)}^{(1)} \in \Omega$ and such that $f(x) - f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) = x_n + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} x_j^2$, if $U_{j(k)}^{(1)} \in \partial\Omega$. Consider, for $\rho > 0$ small enough, $E_{k,\rho} := E_k \cap \{|x| \leq \rho\}$ and its radial projection on $E_{k,\rho}^{red} := E_k \cap \{|x| = \rho\}$. Then $\hat{E}_{k,\rho} := (E_k \setminus E_{k,\rho}) \cup E_{k,\rho}^{red}$ is closed and can be considered as the image of E_k by a continuous application. Hence it is connected. We have found a closed connected set $\hat{E}_{k,\rho} \in \overline{\Omega}$ lying in $E_k \subset f^{-1}((-\infty, f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})))$, which contains $U_k^{(0)}$ and $U_{k'}^{(0)}$, for $k' \neq k$, and does not contain $U_{j(k)}^{(1)}$. Therefore one cannot have $k \leq k'$, because this would contradict the assumption that $U_{j(k)}^{(1)}$ is the unique saddle point between $U_k^{(0)}$ and \mathcal{C}_{k-1} (Assumption 5.7-ii) and Definition 5.6). Indeed the existence of another saddle point is obtained by using Proposition 5.5 by slightly increasing the value of $f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})$. Hence, the only possibility is $k' > k$.

d) Assume $U_{k'}^{(0)} \in E_k$ with $k \neq k'$. By the same argument as for c), one then takes a closed connected set $C_{k,k'} \subset E_k \subset f^{-1}((-\infty, f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})))$ such

that $U_k^{(0)}, U_{k'}^{(0)} \in C_{k,k'}$ and $U_{j(k)}^{(1)} \notin C_{k,k'}$. This implies $k' > k$. Assume now by contradiction that

$$\left\{ k' > k, U_{k'}^{(0)} \in E_k \text{ and } f(U_{k'}^{(0)}) \leq f(U_k^{(0)}) \right\} \neq \emptyset,$$

and let k_0 be its smallest element.

We deduce from the existence of C_{k,k_0} as a closed connected subset of $E_k \subset f^{-1}((-\infty, f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})))$ containing $U_k^{(0)}$ and $U_{k_0}^{(0)}$, the inequality

$$f(U_{j(k_0)}^{(1)}) = H(U_{k_0}^{(0)}, \mathcal{C}_{k_0-1}) \leq f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}).$$

Since the connected component C of $U_{j(k_0)}^{(1)}$ in $f^{-1}((-\infty, f(U_{j(k_0)}^{(1)})))$ contains $U_{k_0}^{(0)}$ and a point in \mathcal{C}_{k_0-1} , it is contained in $\overline{E_k}$ and $\overline{E_k}$ contains a point of \mathcal{C}_{k_0-1} . As a consequence of b), this point cannot belong to \mathcal{C}_0 .

Hence there exists $k_1 < k_0$ such that $U_{k_1}^{(0)} \in C \subset E_k$. Finally, the condition **i**) of Assumption 5.7 for k_0 gives

$$\begin{aligned} f(U_{j(k_0)}^{(1)}) - f(U_{k_0}^{(0)}) &= H(U_{k_0}^{(0)}, \mathcal{C}_{k_0-1}) - f(U_{k_0}^{(0)}) \\ &< H(U_{k_1}^{(0)}, \mathcal{C}_{k_0} \setminus \{U_{k_1}^{(0)}\}) - f(U_{k_1}^{(0)}) \\ &\leq f(U_{j(k_0)}^{(1)}) - f(U_{k_1}^{(0)}). \end{aligned}$$

For the last inequality we used the existence of a connected set C containing $U_{k_1}^{(0)}$ and the point $U_{k_0}^{(0)} \in \mathcal{C}_{k_0} \setminus \{U_{k_1}^{(0)}\}$ such that $f(C) \in (-\infty, f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}))$, with the definition of $H(U_{k_1}^{(0)}, \mathcal{C}_{k_0} \setminus \{U_{k_1}^{(0)}\})$.

Hence we obtain

$$f(U_{k_1}^{(0)}) < f(U_{k_0}^{(0)}) \leq f(U_k^{(0)}),$$

with $k_1 < k_0$ and $U_{k_1}^{(0)} \in E_k$ in contradiction with the definition of k_0 . Hence we have proved

$$\forall k' > k, (U_{k'}^{(0)} \in E_k) \Rightarrow \left(f(U_{k'}^{(0)}) > f(U_k^{(0)}) \right).$$

e) Assume $j(k) = j(k')$. The point $U_{j(k)}^{(1)} = U_{j(k')}^{(1)} \in \mathcal{U}^{(1)}$ is the unique saddle point for $(U_k^{(0)}, \mathcal{C}_{k-1})$ and for $(U_{k'}^{(0)}, \mathcal{C}_{k'-1})$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{either} \quad & E_k = E_{k'}, \\ \text{or} \quad & \exists k_1 < k', U_{k_1}^{(0)} \in E_k \quad \text{and} \quad \exists k_2 < k, U_{k_2}^{(0)} \in E_{k'}. \end{aligned}$$

According to d), the first case implies

$$k \leq k' \quad \text{and} \quad k' \leq k ,$$

while the second case gives

$$k \leq k_1 < k' \quad \text{and} \quad k' \leq k_2 < k .$$

Hence only the first case is possible with $k' = k$. ■

6 Quasimodes.

Like in the boundaryless case, we associate with every $U_k^{(0)}$ ($k \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}$) a quasimode for $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(0)}$ which is approximately supported in E_k , while the quasimodes for $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(1)}$ will be supported in the balls $B(U_j^{(1)}, 2\varepsilon_1)$, $j \in \{1, \dots, m_1\}$. A ball $B(U, \rho)$, with $U \in \overline{\Omega}$ and $\rho > 0$, is a geodesic ball and the geodesic distance is denoted by d_Ω . The parameter $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ is fixed so that :

- $d_\Omega(U, U') \geq 10\varepsilon_1$ for $U, U' \in \mathcal{U}$, $U \neq U'$.
- For all $U \in \mathcal{U}$ and all $k \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}$, $U \notin \overline{E_k}$ implies

$$d_\Omega(U, E_k) \geq 10\varepsilon_1 .$$

- The construction of the WKB-approximation of Subsection 4.6 is possible in the ball $B(U_j^{(1)}, 2\varepsilon_1)$. If $U_j^{(1)}$ is a boundary point, this means the introduction of the coordinates (x', x_n) and the existence of Φ .

The parameter $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ will be kept fixed, while we need another parameter $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$, which has to be modified at each step of the final induction.

According to Proposition 5.11-b), Assumption 5.7 implies that $\overline{E_k}$ intersects $\partial\Omega$ at most at one point :

$$\overline{E_k} \cap \partial\Omega \subset \left\{ U_{j(k)}^{(1)} \right\} .$$

The construction presented in [HKN] has to be adapted when this intersection is not empty and we focus on those changes.

For every $k \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}$, we introduce the open set

$$\Omega_k = \overset{\circ}{E}_k \cup \left(\bigcup_{U \in \mathcal{U} \cap \partial E_k, U \neq U_{j(k)}^{(1)}} B(U, 3\varepsilon_1) \right),$$

which satisfies

$$\overline{\Omega_k} = E_k \cup \{U_{j(k)}^{(1)}\} \cup \left(\bigcup_{U \in \mathcal{U} \cap \partial E_k, U \neq U_{j(k)}^{(1)}} \overline{B(U, 3\varepsilon_1)} \right).$$

For $\varepsilon > 0$, this set Ω_k is modified as

$$\tilde{\Omega}_k(\varepsilon, \delta) = \left\{ x \in \Omega, d_\Omega \left(x, \overline{\Omega_k} \setminus B(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}, \varepsilon) \right) < \delta \right\} \cup B(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}, \varepsilon),$$

with $\delta \in (0, \varepsilon_\varepsilon)$, $\delta_\varepsilon > 0$ small enough.

The cut-off function $\chi_{k,\varepsilon} \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\Omega)$, $0 \leq \chi_{k,\varepsilon} \leq 1$ is chosen so that

$$\text{supp } \chi_{k,\varepsilon} \subset \tilde{\Omega}_k(\varepsilon, \delta_\varepsilon) \quad \text{and} \quad \chi_{k,\varepsilon} \Big|_{\tilde{\Omega}_k(\varepsilon, \delta_\varepsilon/2) \setminus B(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}, \varepsilon)} = 1.$$

Around $U_{j(k)}^{(1)}$, the cut-off function $\chi_{k,\varepsilon}$ is chosen (more accurately below) so that $U_{j(k)}^{(1)} \notin \text{supp } \chi_{k,\varepsilon}$ and

$$\forall x \in B(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}, \varepsilon), \quad \left(\chi_{k,\varepsilon}(x) \neq 0, \text{ and } f(x) < f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) \right) \Rightarrow (x \in \overset{\circ}{E}_k \subset \Omega_k). \quad (6.1)$$

Like in [HKN] we deduce from Proposition 5.11 the following properties for $\chi_{k,\varepsilon}$.

Proposition 6.1.

By taking $\delta = \delta_\varepsilon$ with $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$, $0 < \varepsilon_0 \leq \varepsilon_1$ small enough, the cut-off functions $\chi_{k,\varepsilon}$ ($k \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}$) satisfy the following properties :

- a) If x belongs to $\text{supp } \chi_{k,\varepsilon}$ and $f(x) < f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})$, then $x \in \overset{\circ}{E}_k$.
- b) There exist $C > 0$ and, for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$, a constant $C_\varepsilon > 0$, such that, for $x \in \text{supp } \nabla \chi_{k,\varepsilon}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{either} \quad & x \notin B(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}, \varepsilon) \quad \text{and} \quad f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) + C_\varepsilon^{-1} \leq f(x) \leq f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) + C_\varepsilon, \\ \text{or} \quad & x \in B(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}, \varepsilon) \quad \text{and} \quad \left| f(x) - f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) \right| \leq C_\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

c) For any $U \in \mathcal{U}$, $U \neq U_{j(k)}^{(1)}$, the distance $d_\Omega(U, \text{supp } \nabla \chi_{k,\varepsilon})$ is bounded from below by $3\varepsilon_1 > 0$. If in addition $U \in \text{supp } \chi_{k,\varepsilon}$, then $U \in E_k$.

d) If, for some $k' \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}$, $U_{k'}^{(0)}$ belongs to $\text{supp } \chi_{k,\varepsilon}$, then $k' \geq k$ and

$$f(U_{k'}^{(0)}) > f(U_k^{(0)}), \quad f(U_{j(k')}^{(1)}) \leq f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}), \quad \text{if } k \neq k'.$$

e) For any $j \in \{1, \dots, m_1\}$, such that $U_j^{(1)} \in \text{supp } \chi_{k,\varepsilon}$,

either $j \notin j(\{1, \dots, m_0\})$,

or $j = j(k')$, for some $k' \geq k$ and $U_{k'}^{(0)} \in \text{supp } \chi_{k,\varepsilon}$.

The cut-off function $\chi_{k,\varepsilon}$ is used in the construction of quasi-modes for $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(0)}$. Like in the boundaryless case, the construction of quasi-modes for $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(1)}$ will rely on the approximation by the Dirichlet problem in small neighborhoods of $U_j^{(1)}$, $j \in \{1, \dots, m_1\}$. For interior points $U_j^{(1)} \in \Omega$, this neighborhood is $B(U_j^{(1)}, 2\varepsilon_1)$. For points $U_j^{(1)}$ in the boundary $\partial\Omega$, this Dirichlet realization is $\Delta_{f,h}^{D,DT,(1)}$, which was studied in Subsection 4.6 and associated with the neighborhood $\Omega_{U_j^{(1)},\rho}$ with $\rho > 0$ small enough. Once $\rho > 0$ is fixed uniformly for all $U_j^{(1)} \in \partial\Omega$, the parameter $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ is reduced so that $B(U_j^{(1)}, 2\varepsilon_1) \subset \Omega_{U_0,\rho}$ for all $U_j^{(1)} \in \partial\Omega$. For all $j \in \{1, \dots, m_1\}$, u_j denotes a normalized eigenvector associated with the first (exponentially small) eigenvalue of this Dirichlet realization. The cut-off function $\theta_j \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(B(U_j^{(1)}, 2\varepsilon_1))$ is taken such that $\theta_j = 1$ on $B(U_j^{(1)}, \varepsilon_1)$.

Note that the function $\chi_{k,\varepsilon}$ depends on $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$, while θ_j is kept fixed like $\varepsilon_1 > 0$.

Definition 6.2.

For any $k \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}$, the (ε, h) -dependent function $\psi_k^{(0)}$ is defined by

$$\psi_k^{(0)}(x) = \left\| \chi_{k,\varepsilon}(x) e^{-(f(x)-f(U_k^{(0)}))/h} \right\|^{-1} \chi_{k,\varepsilon}(x) e^{-(f(x)-f(U_k^{(0)}))/h}.$$

For any $j \in \{1, \dots, m_1\}$, the h -dependent 1-form $\psi_j^{(1)}$ is defined by

$$\psi_j^{(1)}(x) = (\|\theta_j u_j\|^{-1}) \theta_j(x) u_j(x).$$

For any $k \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}$, we set

$$\lambda_k^{app}(\varepsilon, h) = \left| \left\langle \psi_{j(k)}^{(1)} \mid d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \right\rangle \right|^2.$$

Remark 6.3.

a) For the sake of conciseness, we omit the (ε, h) - and h - dependence in the notations $\psi_k^{(0)}$ and $\psi_j^{(1)}$.

b) Note that, for boundary points $U_j^{(1)} \in \partial\Omega$, the quasimode $\psi_j^{(1)}$ only belongs to the form domain $\Lambda^1 H_{0,T}^1(\Omega)$ of $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(1)}$. This brings no additional difficulty to what was done in [HKN] for the boundaryless case, because the preliminary approximation of the spectral subspace with quasimodes only requires the Min-Max principle or Lemma 2.8.

We end this section by reviewing the quasimodal estimates which are derived from Propositions 5.11 and 6.1. We refer the reader to [HKN] for the details. The asymptotic expansion of $\left\langle \psi_{j(k)}^{(1)} \mid d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \right\rangle$ has also been done in [HKN] when $U_{j(k)}^{(1)} \in \Omega$ is an interior point. We will simply complete this analysis by establishing the asymptotic expansion of $\left\langle \psi_{j(k)}^{(1)} \mid d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \right\rangle$, when $U_{j(k)}^{(1)} \in \partial\Omega$.

Remind that the parameter $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ is fixed, while ε_0 and $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$ will be adapted in the different steps of the proof. **We shall denote by α a generic positive constant which is independent of $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$.**

From Proposition 5.11-d) and the good localization of $\nabla \chi_{k,\varepsilon}$, we deduce the following estimates for $\psi_k^{(0)}$.

Proposition 6.4.

The system of (ε, h) -dependent functions $(\psi_k^{(0)})_{k \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}}$ of Definition 6.2 is almost orthogonal with

$$\left(\left\langle \psi_k^{(0)} \mid \psi_{k'}^{(0)} \right\rangle \right)_{k, k' \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}} = \text{Id}_{\mathbb{C}^{m_0}} + \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(e^{-\alpha/h}),$$

and there exists $\alpha > 0$ and, for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$, $C(\varepsilon)$ and $h_0(\varepsilon)$ such that, for any $h \in (0, h_0(\varepsilon)]$,

$$\left\langle \Delta_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \mid \psi_k^{(0)} \right\rangle = \left\| d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \right\|^2 \leq C(\varepsilon) e^{-2(f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) - f(U_k^{(0)}) - \alpha\varepsilon)/h}.$$

Corollary 6.5.

There exists $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ and $\alpha > 0$ such that, for any choice of ε in $(0, \varepsilon_0]$ and for all $k \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}$, the (ε, h) -dependent quasimodes $\psi_k^{(0)}$ satisfy the estimate

$$\langle \Delta_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \mid \psi_k^{(0)} \rangle \leq C_\varepsilon e^{-\alpha/h}.$$

The exponential decay of the first eigenvector u_j , associated with an exponentially small eigenvalue, of the Dirichlet realization of $\Delta_{f,h}^{(1)}$ around $U_j^{(1)}$, provides the next estimates for $\psi_j^{(1)}$. We refer the reader to [HKN] or [HelSj4] for $U_j^{(1)} \in \Omega$ and to Subsection 4.6 for $U_j^{(1)} \in \partial\Omega$.

Proposition 6.6.

The system of h -dependent 1-forms, $(\psi_j^{(1)})_{j \in \{1, \dots, m_1\}}$ given in Definition 6.2 is orthonormal and there exists $\alpha > 0$ independent of ε such that

$$\mathcal{D}_{f,h}(\psi_j^{(1)}) = \mathcal{O}(e^{-\alpha/h}),$$

for all $j \in \{1, \dots, m_1\}$.

Before we state the next result, let us specify the choice of $\chi_{k,\varepsilon}$ in $B(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}, \varepsilon)$ in the case when $U_{j(k)}^{(1)} \in \partial\Omega$. We assume $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$, with $0 < \varepsilon_0 < \frac{\varepsilon_1}{10}$. We use again the coordinate system (x', x_n) introduced in Section 3 and Subsection 4.6 such that :

$$x'(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) = 0, \quad x_n(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) = 0, \quad \partial\Omega \cap B(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}, 2\varepsilon_1) \subset \{x_n = 0\}$$

and

$$f(x', x_n) = f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) + x_n + \frac{1}{2}f_-(x'), \quad x_n < 0 \text{ in } \Omega \cap B(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}, 2\varepsilon_1).$$

The function $\Phi(x)$ which equals the Agmon distance $d_{Ag}(x, U_{j(k)}^{(1)})$ is given by

$$\Phi(x', x_n) = -x_n + \frac{1}{2}f_-(x').$$

The construction of the coordinate system (x', x_n) which block diagonalizes the metric everywhere (see (3.26)) permits⁴, when $n > 1$, to choose the

⁴The case $n = 1$ is easier (no Laplace method has to be used) and we refer the reader to the appendix.

boundary coordinates $x' = (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$ such that $dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \dots \wedge dx_{n-1} \wedge dx_n$ is the Riemannian volume form in $B(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}, 2\varepsilon_1)$. This means

$$\star(dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{n-1}) = dx_n, \quad \star dx_n = (-1)^{n-1} dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{n-1}. \quad (6.2)$$

The cut-off function $\chi_{k,\varepsilon}$ fulfills the following conditions which are illustrated in Figure 1 :

- i) The support of $\chi_{k,\varepsilon}$ does not meet $\partial\Omega$ (already stated).
- ii) In a neighborhood

$$\mathcal{V} = \left\{ x \in B(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}, \varepsilon), \quad |x'| < \nu_\varepsilon \right\} \quad (6.3)$$

of the curve $\{x' = 0, x_n < 0\}$, the function $\chi_{k,\varepsilon}$ only depends on x_n : $\chi_{k,\varepsilon}(x) = \chi_{k,\varepsilon}(x_n)$, for $x \in \mathcal{V}$.

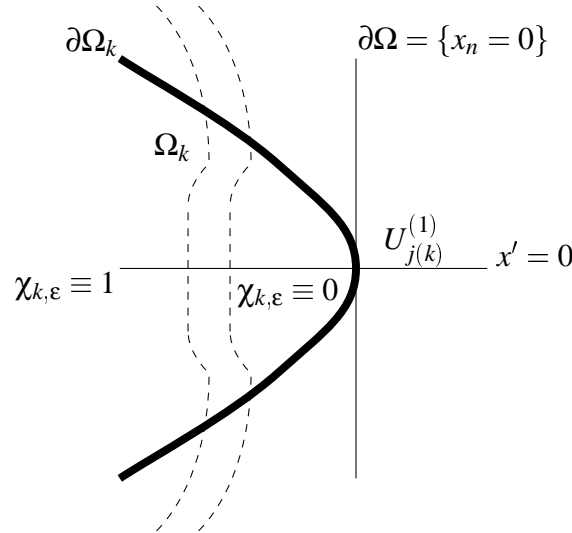


Figure 1: Case $U_{j(k)}^{(1)} \in \partial\Omega$. The support of $\nabla\chi_{k,\varepsilon}$ is localized between the dashed curve. The function f is constant along $\partial\Omega_k$.

In Subsection 4.6, we found the WKB approximation u_1^{wkb} of an eigenvector u_1^h , such that

$$e^{\frac{\Phi(x)}{h}} u_1^{wkb} = -2a_0(x) dx_n + hb^1(x, h), \\ a_0(0) = 1, \quad b^1(x, h) \sim \sum_\ell h^\ell b_\ell(x),$$

and

$$\forall x \in B(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}, 2\varepsilon_1), \quad e^{\frac{\Phi(x)}{h}} \left| \partial_x^\alpha (u_1^h(x) - u_1^{wkb}(x)) \right| \leq C_{\alpha,N} h^N.$$

The normalized eigenvector that we take here is

$$u_{j(k)} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\|u_1^h\|} u_1^h.$$

Let us first compute accurately

$$\|u_1^h\| = \|\theta_{j(k)} u_1^h\| + \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) = \|\theta_{j(k)} u_1^{wkb}\| + \mathcal{O}(h^\infty).$$

We have, denoting by dx the Riemannian volume measure,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\theta_{j(k)} u_1^{wkb}\|^2 &= \int 4\theta_{j(k)}(x)^2 \langle dx_n | dx_n \rangle a_0(x)^2 e^{-\frac{2\Phi(x)}{h}} dx \\ &= 4 \int \theta_{j(k)}(x)^2 a_0(x)^2 e^{\frac{2x_n}{h}} e^{-\frac{f_-(x')}{h}} dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n, \end{aligned} \quad (6.4)$$

where the integral is over $x_n < 0$. The Laplace method, applied with the function $f_- = 2f|_{\partial\Omega} - 2f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})$, gives

$$\|\theta_{j(k)} u_1^{wkb}\|^2 = 2h \frac{(\pi h)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}{\left(\delta_{f,\partial\Omega}(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})\right)^{1/2}} (1 + \mathcal{O}(h))$$

with

$$\delta_{f,\partial\Omega} = \left| \det \left(\frac{1}{2} (\partial_{jk} f_-)_{j,k=1,\dots,n-1} \right) \right|.$$

Note that the Laplace method gives actually a full asymptotic expansion. After the normalization we get, for all $x \in B(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})$,

$$\psi_{j(k)}^{(1)}(x) = (-1)^n \sqrt{2\pi} \frac{\left(\delta_{f,\partial\Omega}(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})\right)^{1/4}}{(\pi h)^{\frac{n+1}{4}}} (b_{0k}(x) dx_n + h b_k^1(x, h)) e^{-\frac{\Phi(x)}{h}}, \quad (6.5)$$

with $b_{0,k}(0) = 1$ and $b_k^1(x, h) \sim \sum_{\ell=0}^{+\infty} h^\ell b_{k\ell}^1(x)$.

For the quasimode $\psi_k^{(0)}$, a direct Laplace method provides (see [HKN])

$$\forall x \in \Omega, \quad \psi_k^{(0)}(x) = \frac{\left| \det \text{Hess } f(U_k^{(0)}) \right|^{1/4}}{(\pi h)^{n/4}} a_k(h) \chi_{k,\varepsilon}(x) e^{-\frac{f(x) - f(U_k^{(0)})}{h}}, \quad (6.6)$$

with $a_k(h) \sim \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} h^\ell a_{k,\ell}$ and $a_{k,0} = 1$.

Proposition 6.7.

There exist ε_0 and sequences $(c_{k,m})_{m \in \mathbb{N}^*}$, such that the (ε, h) -dependent and h -dependent quasimodes $\psi_k^{(0)}$ and $\psi_j^{(1)}$ ($(k, j) \in \{1, \dots, m_0\} \times \{1, \dots, m_1\}$ and $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$) satisfy :

$$\langle \psi_j^{(1)} \mid d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \rangle = 0 \quad \text{if } j \neq j(k) ,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi_{j(k)}^{(1)} \mid d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \rangle &= (-1)^{n-1} \frac{h^{1/2}}{\pi^{1/2}} |\widehat{\lambda}_1(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})|^{1/2} \left| \frac{\det(\text{Hess } f(U_k^{(0)}))}{\det(\text{Hess } f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}))} \right|^{1/4} \\ &\times \exp -\frac{1}{h} \left(f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) - f(U_k^{(0)}) \right) \times [1 + hc_k^1(h)] , \\ &\text{if } j = j(k) \text{ and } U_{j(k)}^{(1)} \in \Omega , \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi_{j(k)}^{(1)} \mid d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \rangle &= (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\sqrt{2}h^{1/4}}{\pi^{1/4}} \left| \frac{\det(\text{Hess } f(U_k^{(0)}))}{\delta_{f,\partial\Omega}(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})} \right|^{1/4} \\ &\times \exp -\frac{1}{h} \left(f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) - f(U_k^{(0)}) \right) \times [1 + hc_k^1(h)] , \\ &\text{if } j = j(k) \text{ and } U_{j(k)}^{(1)} \in \partial\Omega , \end{aligned}$$

with $c_k^1(h) \sim \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_{k,m} h^m$.

Remark 6.8.

We recall that we were computing above in coordinates such that the Riemannian volume form is $dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{n-1} \wedge df(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})$. The prefactor in the last formula of Proposition 6.7 can be expressed more intrinsically by observing that :

$$\left| \delta_{f,\partial\Omega}(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) \right| = \left| \nabla f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) \right|^{-2} \times \left| \det(\text{Hess } f|_{\partial\Omega}(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})) \right| .$$

Proof of Proposition 6.7.

The first statement for $j \neq j(k)$ is a consequence of our choice of $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ and $\chi_{k,\varepsilon}$ which gives according to Proposition 6.1-c) $\text{supp } \psi_j^{(1)} \cap \text{supp } \nabla \chi_{k,\varepsilon} = \emptyset$. We conclude with $d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} = C_{\varepsilon,h} (d^{(0)} \chi_{k,\varepsilon}) e^{-f/h}$.

The second case was completely treated in [HKN] for the boundaryless problem.

The last one, $j = j(k)$ with $U_{j(k)}^{(1)} \in \partial\Omega$, is adapted from the second one by using the specific approximations (6.6) and (6.5). With

$$d_{f,h}^{(0)} \left(\chi_{k,\varepsilon} e^{-\frac{f(x)}{h}} \right) = e^{-\frac{f(x)}{h}} h d^{(0)} \chi_{k,\varepsilon} ,$$

we obtain the existence, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, of $\sigma_\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \psi_{j(k)}^{(1)} \mid d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \right\rangle &= h^{1-\frac{n}{4}} a_k(h) \frac{\left| \det \text{Hess } f(U_k^{(0)}) \right|^{1/4}}{\pi^{n/4}} \\ &\times \int_{B(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}, \varepsilon)} \langle \psi_{j(k)}^{(1)} \mid d\chi_{k,\varepsilon} \rangle(x) e^{-\frac{(f(x)-f(U_k^{(0)}))}{h}} dx \\ &+ \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon \left(e^{-\frac{f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})-f(U_k^{(0)})+\sigma_\varepsilon}{h}} \right) , \end{aligned}$$

with $a_k(h) \sim 1 + \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} h^\ell a_{k,\ell}$.

The two additional conditions i) and ii) given above for the cutoff function $\chi_{k,\varepsilon}$ permit to reduce the integration domain to the neighborhood \mathcal{V} , introduced in (6.3) :

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \psi_{j(k)}^{(1)} \mid d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \right\rangle &= h^{1-\frac{n}{4}} a_k(h) \frac{\left| \det \text{Hess } f(U_k^{(0)}) \right|^{1/4}}{\pi^{n/4}} \\ &\times \int_{\mathcal{V}} \langle \psi_{j(k)}^{(1)} \mid \chi'_{k,\varepsilon} dx_n \rangle(x) e^{-\frac{(f(x)-f(U_k^{(0)}))}{h}} dx \\ &+ \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon \left(e^{-\frac{f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})-f(U_k^{(0)})+\sigma_\varepsilon}{h}} \right) , \end{aligned}$$

for some $\sigma_\varepsilon > 0$.

Finally (6.5) and (6.2) lead to

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\langle \psi_{j(k)}^{(1)} \mid d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \right\rangle \\ &= h^{1-\frac{n}{2}-\frac{1}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{2\pi} \left| \det \text{Hess } f(U_k^{(0)}) \right|^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\delta_{f,\partial\Omega}(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) \right)^{1/4}}{\pi^{n/2+1/4}} \\ & \times (-1)^n \int_{\mathcal{V}} e^{-\frac{\Phi(x)+f(x)-f(U_k^{(0)})}{h}} \left(\chi'_{k,\varepsilon}(x_n) + \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(h) \right) dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n, \end{aligned}$$

and, with $f + \Phi = f_- + f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})$, to

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\langle \psi_{j(k)}^{(1)} \mid d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \right\rangle = h^{3/4-\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2\pi} \left| \det \text{Hess } f(U_k^{(0)}) \right|^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\delta_{f,\partial\Omega}(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) \right)^{1/4}}{\pi^{n/2+1/4}} \\ & \times (-1)^n e^{-\frac{f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})-f(U_k^{(0)})}{h}} \left[\int_{\mathcal{V}_-} e^{-f_-(x)/h} (\chi'_{k,\varepsilon}(x_n) + \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(h)) dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n \right]. \end{aligned}$$

The Laplace method, applied with $f_- = 2f|_{\partial\Omega} - 2f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})$, gives

$$\int_{|x'| \leq \nu} e^{-f_-(x)/h} dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{n-1} \sim \frac{(\pi h)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}{\left(\delta_{f,\partial\Omega}(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) \right)^{1/2}} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} d_\ell h^\ell,$$

with $d_0 = 1$.

We conclude for the main term by using

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi'_{k,\varepsilon}(x_n) dx_n = -1.$$

■

Corollary 6.9.

Let $\psi_k^{(0)}$ and $\psi_j^{(1)}$ denote the (ε, h) -dependent and h -dependent quasimodes of Definition 6.2. Assume that the 1-forms $(w_j^{(1)})_{j \in \{1, \dots, m_1\}}$ satisfy

$$\left\| w_j^{(1)} - \psi_j^{(1)} \right\| = \mathcal{O}(e^{-\alpha/h}),$$

for some $\alpha > 0$ independent of $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$. Then there exist $\varepsilon'_0 > 0$ and $\alpha' > 0$ such that, for all $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon'_0]$, the estimates

$$\left| \langle w_j^{(1)} \mid d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \rangle \right| \leq C_\varepsilon e^{-(f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) - f(U_k^{(0)}) + \alpha')/h}, \quad \text{if } j \neq j(k), \quad (6.7)$$

and

$$\langle w_{j(k)}^{(1)} \mid d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \rangle = \langle \psi_{j(k)}^{(1)} \mid d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \rangle \left(1 + \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(e^{-\alpha'/h}) \right), \quad (6.8)$$

hold for all $(k, j) \in \{1, \dots, m_0\} \times \{1, \dots, m_1\}$.

The proof is a straightforward consequence of Propositions 6.4 and 6.7 which give :

$$\left\| d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \right\| \leq C_\varepsilon e^{-(f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) - f(U_k^{(0)}) - \alpha''\varepsilon)/h}.$$

■

7 Result and final proof.

7.1 Main result

Let us first recall some notations. The local minima $U_k^{(0)}$ ($k \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}$) are labelled according to Assumption 5.7, the generalized critical points with index 1, $U_{j(k)}^{(1)}$ are those introduced in Definition 5.9 and the quantity $\lambda_k(\varepsilon, h)$ is associated with the quasimodes $\psi_k^{(0)}$, $\psi_{j(k)}^{(1)}$, in Definition 6.2 :

$$\lambda_k^{app}(\varepsilon, h) = \left| \left\langle \psi_{j(k)}^{(1)} \mid d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \right\rangle \right|^2.$$

At a generalized critical point U with index 1, the Hessians $\text{Hess } f(U)$ or $\text{Hess } f|_{\partial\Omega}$ are computed in normal coordinates for the metric g , while considering only the tangential coordinates $x' = (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$ for the second case. We refer to Remark 6.8 for the right normalization when $U \in \partial\Omega$. When $U \in \Omega$, $\widehat{\lambda}_1(U)$ denotes the negative eigenvalue of $\text{Hess } f(U)$.

Theorem 7.1.

Under Assumptions 3.1 and 5.7, the first eigenvalues $\lambda_1(h), \dots, \lambda_{m_0}(h)$ of $\delta_{f,h}^{DT,(0)}$ admit the following asymptotic expansion. There exist $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ and $\alpha > 0$, such that, for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$,

$$\forall k \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}, \quad \lambda_k(h) = \lambda_k^{app}(\varepsilon, h) \left(1 + \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(e^{-\alpha/h}) \right).$$

Moreover there exist sequences $(c_{k,m})_{m \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ such that, for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$,

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_k^{app}(\varepsilon, h) &= \frac{h}{\pi} |\widehat{\lambda}_1(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})| \sqrt{\frac{|\det(\text{Hess } f(U_k^{(0)}))|}{|\det(\text{Hess } f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}))|}} (1 + hc_k^1(h)) \\ &\quad \times \exp -\frac{2}{h} \left(f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) - f(U_k^{(0)}) \right) , \quad \text{if } U_{j(k)}^{(1)} \in \Omega , \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_k^{app}(\varepsilon, h) &= \frac{2h^{1/2} |\nabla f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)})|}{\pi^{1/2}} \sqrt{\frac{|\det(\text{Hess } f(U_k^{(0)}))|}{|\det(\text{Hess } f|_{\partial\Omega}(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}))|}} (1 + hc_k^1(h)) \\ &\quad \times \exp -\frac{2}{h} \left(f(U_{j(k)}^{(1)}) - f(U_k^{(0)}) \right) , \quad \text{if } U_{j(k)}^{(1)} \in \partial\Omega , \end{aligned}$$

with $c_k^1(h) \sim \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} h^m c_{k,m}$.

This theorem implies the theorem announced in the first section. The core of the proof is essentially the same as in the case without boundary treated in [HKN]. We give it for the sake of completeness. The main idea is that the eigenvalues of $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(0)}|_{F^{(0)}} = \beta_{f,h}^{(0)*} \beta_{f,h}^{(0)}$ are the singular values of $\beta_{f,h}^{(0)}$. The Fan inequality for singular values permits to control the relative error for all singular values, when the matrix of $\beta_{f,h}^{(0)}$ is expressed in different bases. The proof will be done in two steps.

7.2 Finite dimensional reduction

Theorem 3.3 and the results of Section 5 lead to the

Proposition 7.2.

There exist $\alpha, \alpha' > 0$ such that :

$$1_{[0, h^{3/2})}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(\ell)}) = 1_{[0, e^{-\alpha/h})}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(\ell)}) , \text{ for } \ell = 0, 1 .$$

Moreover if one sets

$$\forall i \in \{1, \dots, m_\ell\} , \quad v_i^{(\ell)} = 1_{[0, h^{3/2})}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(\ell)}) \psi_i^{(\ell)} , \quad (7.1)$$

where the $\psi_i^{(\ell)}$ are the (ε, h) - and h - dependent quasimodes introduced in Definition 6.2, the system $(v_i^{(\ell)})_{i \in \{1, \dots, m_\ell\}}$ is a basis of $F^{(\ell)}$ such that :

- 1) $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, m_\ell\}, \quad \|v_i^{(\ell)} - \psi_i^{(\ell)}\| = \mathcal{O}(e^{-\alpha'/h}) ;$
- 2) $V^{(\ell)} := \left(\langle v_i^{(\ell)} | v_{i'}^{(\ell)} \rangle \right)_{i, i' \in \{1, \dots, m_\ell\}} = \text{Id}_{\mathbb{C}^{m_\ell}} + \mathcal{O}(e^{-\alpha'/h}) .$

Remark 7.3.

Note that here again we omit the (ε, h) -dependence (resp. h -dependence) of the functions $v_k^{(0)}$ (resp. 1-forms $v_j^{(1)}$) in the notation.

Proof.

Let $\ell \in \{0, 1\}$ and $i \in \{1, \dots, m_\ell\}$. According to Lemma 2.8, Corollary 6.5 and Proposition 6.6, $\|1_{[h^{3/2}/2, +\infty)}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(\ell)})\psi_i^{(\ell)}\|$ is estimated from above by $\mathcal{O}(e^{-\alpha'/h})$. The second estimate then comes from the almost orthonormality of $(\psi_i^{(\ell)})_{i \in \{1, \dots, m_\ell\}}$. Since we know by Proposition 3.6-iii) that $F^{(\ell)}$ has dimension m_ℓ , the system $(v_i^{(\ell)})_{i \in \{1, \dots, m_\ell\}}$ is a basis of $F^{(\ell)}$. We conclude with

$$\langle \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(\ell)} v_i^{(\ell)} | v_i^{(\ell)} \rangle \leq \langle \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(\ell)} \psi_i^{(\ell)} | \psi_i^{(\ell)} \rangle \leq e^{-2\alpha/h} .$$

■

Definition 7.4.

The basis $(e_i^{(\ell)})_{i \in \{1, \dots, m_\ell\}}$ of $F^{(\ell)}$ is the orthonormal basis derived from $(v_i^{(\ell)})_{i \in \{1, \dots, m_\ell\}}$ by the Gram-Schmidt orthonormalization procedure

$$e_i^{(\ell)} = \sum_{i'} [(V^{(\ell)})^{-1/2}]_{ii'} v_{i'}^{(\ell)} .$$

The $m_1 \times m_0$ matrix \mathcal{M} is the matrix of $\beta_{f,h}^{(0)}$ in the bases $(e_k^{(0)})_{k \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}}$ and $(e_j^{(1)})_{j \in \{1, \dots, m_1\}}$. Its square $\mathcal{M}^* \mathcal{M}$ is called the interaction matrix.

According to (2.21), the m_0 eigenvalues of the restricted Witten Laplacian $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(0)}|_{F^{(0)}} = \beta_{f,h}^{(0)*} \beta_{f,h}^{(0)}$ are the eigenvalues of the interaction matrix $\mathcal{M}^* \mathcal{M}$.

⁵We recall from (1.9) that $\beta_{f,h}^{(0)}$ is defined from $F^{(0)}$ into $F^{(1)}$ by the restriction of $d_{f,h}^{(0)}$ to $F^{(0)}$.

Hence it is theoretically possible to determine the low lying eigenvalues of $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(0)}$ by analyzing the matrix \mathcal{M} . The problem is that the coefficients of the matrix \mathcal{M} are not known at this level accurately enough in order to split the different exponentially small scales. Like in [HKN], we will work with the matrix

$$\mathcal{I} = \left(\langle v_j^{(1)} | \beta_{f,h}^{(0)} v_k^{(0)} \rangle \right)_{(j,k) \in \{1, \dots, m_1\} \times \{1, \dots, m_0\}} . \quad (7.2)$$

of the map $\beta_{f,h}^{(0)}$, written in the bases $(v_k^{(0)})_{k \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}}$ in $F^{(0)}$ and $(v_j^{(1),*})_{j \in \{1, \dots, m_1\}}$ dual to $(v_j^{(1)})_{j \in \{1, \dots, m_1\}}$ in $F^{(1)}$. This permits to use directly all the accurate information that we have on the quasimodes $\psi_i^{(\ell)}$. The fact that these bases are not orthonormal does not make any problem if one notices that the eigenvalues of $\mathcal{M}^* \mathcal{M}$ are the squares of the singular values of $\beta_{f,h}^{(0)}$.

7.3 Singular values and induction.

The first eigenvalues $\lambda_k(h)$, $1 \leq k \leq m_0$, of $\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(0)}$ are the squares of the singular values⁶ $\mu_{m_0+1-k}(\mathcal{M})$ of \mathcal{M} . In other words,

$$\lambda_k(h) = \left[\mu_{m_0+1-k} \left(\beta_{f,h}^{(0)} \right) \right]^2 .$$

We will use the simple consequence of the Fan inequalities (see [Sim1], [GoKr]) :

Proposition 7.5.

For any matrices A and B such that,

$$\max \{ \|B\|, \|B^{-1}\| \} \leq 1 + \rho ,$$

the singular values of A and AB satisfy

$$\frac{\mu_k(A)}{(1 + \rho)} \leq \mu_k(AB) \leq (1 + \rho) \mu_k(A)$$

and the same holds with AB replaced by BA .

⁶The singular values $\mu_k(A)$ are numbered here as usual in the decreasing order with $\mu_1(A) = \|A\|$.

Hence a small change of bases induces a small relative variation of the singular values and it is not necessary to work with orthonormal bases in order to estimate the singular values.

For example, we have, for any $k \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}$,

$$\mu_k(\beta_{f,h}^{(0)}) = \mu_k(\mathcal{M}) = \mu_k(\mathcal{I}) (1 + \mathcal{O}(e^{-\alpha/h})) ,$$

where \mathcal{I} is the matrix of the map $\beta_{f,h}^{(0)}$ introduced in (7.2).

We will construct by reverse induction on K , from m_0 down to $K = 0$, two bases $(v_{k,K}^{(0)})_{k \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}}$ of $F^{(0)}$ and of $F^{(1)}$ $(v_{j,K}^{(1)})_{j \in \{1, \dots, m_1\}}$ so that the following properties hold for $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$ and some $\alpha > 0$ independent of ε .

1) The systems $(v_{k,K}^{(0)})_{K < k \leq m_0}$ and $(v_{j(k),K}^{(1)})_{K < k \leq m_0}$ are orthonormal.

We then set

$$F_K^{(0)} = \text{Span} \left\{ v_{k,K}^{(0)}, K < k \leq m_0 \right\} \quad \text{and} \quad F_K^{(1)} = \text{Span} \left\{ v_{j(k),K}^{(1)}, K < k \leq m_0 \right\} .$$

2) For $1 \leq k \leq K$, $v_{k,K}^{(0)}$ belongs to $\left(F_K^{(0)}\right)^\perp$ and for $j \notin \{j(k), K < k \leq m_0\}$, $v_{j,K}^{(1)}$ belongs to $\left(F_K^{(1)}\right)^\perp$.

3) The estimates,

$$\forall i \in \{1, \dots, m_\ell\}, \quad \left\| v_{i,K}^{(\ell)} - \psi_i^{(\ell)} \right\| = \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(e^{-\alpha/h}) ,$$

hold for $\ell = 0, 1$.

4) For $K < k \leq m_0$, the equalities

$$\beta_{f,h}^{(0)} v_{k,K}^{(0)} = \nu_k v_{j(k),K}^{(1)} \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(0)} v_{k,K}^{(0)} = \nu_k^2 v_{k,K}^{(0)}$$

hold with

$$\nu_k = \langle \psi_{j(k)}^{(1)} \mid d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \rangle (1 + \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(e^{-\alpha/h})) .$$

They imply, observing also that $\nu_k \neq 0$,

$$\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(\ell)} F_K^{(\ell)} \subset F_K^{(\ell)}, \quad \ell \in \{0, 1\} .$$

5) For all $j \notin \{j(k), K < k \leq m_0\}$ and all $k \in \{1, \dots, K\}$, we have

$$\langle v_{j,K}^{(1)} \mid \beta_{f,h}^{(0)} v_{k,K}^{(0)} \rangle = \langle v_{j,K}^{(1)} \mid d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \rangle .$$

We recall that the $\psi_i^{(\ell)}$ and the $v_i^{(\ell)}$ depend on $h \in (0, h_0]$ and $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$, while $\alpha > 0$ enters in the exponential estimates. The parameters $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ and $\alpha > 0$ belong to intervals which have to be reduced each time that one refers to Corollary 6.9. This is done a finite number of times at each step of the induction.

Initialization : the case $K = m_0$.

We take $v_{k, m_0}^{(0)} = v_k^{(0)}$ and $v_{j, m_0}^{(1)} = v_j^{(1)}$ according to the definition of the previous section. Conditions 1), 2) and 4) are empty. Conditions 2) and 3) are given in Proposition 7.2. For Condition 5), we write

$$\begin{aligned} \langle v_j^{(1)} | \beta_{f, h}^{(0)} v_k^{(0)} \rangle &= \langle 1_{[0, h^{3/2})} (\Delta_{f, h}^{DT, (1)}) v_j^{(1)} | d_{f, h}^{(0)} 1_{[0, h^{3/2})} (\Delta_{f, h}^{DT, (0)}) \psi_k^{(0)} \rangle \\ &= \langle 1_{[0, h^{3/2})} (\Delta_{f, h}^{DT, (1)}) v_j^{(1)} | d_{f, h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \rangle = \langle v_j^{(1)} | d_{f, h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \rangle . \end{aligned}$$

Recursion : from K to $K - 1$.

Assume that the result is true for $K > 0$. Conditions 1) and 4) say that the quantities $|\nu_k|$, $K < k \leq m_0$ are singular values of $\beta_{f, h}^{(0)}$ (ν_k^2 is an eigenvalue of $\Delta_{f, h}^{DT, (0)}|_{F^{(0)}}$). Moreover the estimate,

$$|\nu_k| = \langle \psi_{j(k)}^{(1)} | d_{f, h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \rangle (1 + \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(e^{-\alpha/h})) , \quad (7.3)$$

and Proposition 6.7 imply

$$|\nu_k| \geq C_\varepsilon h^{1/2} e^{-(f(U_{j(K+1)}) - f(U_{K+1}^{(0)}))/h} \geq C_\varepsilon e^{-(f(U_{j(K)}) - f(U_K^{(0)}) - 2\alpha_1)/h} , \quad (7.4)$$

with α_1 independent of $\varepsilon > 0$.

Let us consider the dual basis $(v_{j, K}^{(1),*})$ in $F^{(1)}$. For $j = j(k)$, $K < k \leq m_0$, $v_{j, K}^{(1),*}$ equals $v_{j, K}^{(1)}$ and consequently

$$\left\| v_{j, K}^{(1),*} - \psi_j^{(1)} \right\| = \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(e^{-\alpha/h}) .$$

The matrix of $\beta_{f, h}^{(0)} : (F_K^{(0)})^\perp \rightarrow (F_K^{(1)})^\perp$ in the bases $(v_{k, K}^{(0)})_{1 \leq k \leq K}$ and $(v_{j, K}^{(1),*})_{j \notin \{j(k), K < k \leq m_0\}}$ equals

$$\left(\langle v_{j, K}^{(1)} | \beta_{f, h}^{(0)} v_{k, K}^{(0)} \rangle \right)_{j \notin \{j(k), K < k \leq m_0\}, 1 \leq k \leq K} . \quad (7.5)$$

Conditions 3) and 5) and Corollary 6.9 lead to

$$\left\| \beta_{f,h} \big|_{(F_K^{(0)})^\perp} \right\| = \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(e^{-(f(U_{j(K)}) - f(U_K^{(0)}) - \alpha_1)/h}) .$$

Hence the quantity $|\nu_k|$, $K < k \leq m_0$ are the first largest singular values of $\beta_{f,h}^{(0)}$,

$$\forall k \in \{K+1, \dots, m_0\}, \quad |\nu_k| = \mu_{m_0+1-k}(\beta_{f,h}^{(0)}) = \sqrt{\lambda_k(h)},$$

and we have

$$\sqrt{\lambda_K(h)} = \mu_{m_0+1-K}(\beta_{f,h}^{(0)}) = \left\| \beta_{f,h}^{(0)} \big|_{(F_K^{(0)})^\perp} \right\|. \quad (7.6)$$

Let us now consider more carefully $\beta_{f,h}^{(0)} \big|_{(F_K^{(0)})^\perp}$ and its matrix (7.5) in the bases $(v_{k,K}^{(0)})_{1 \leq k \leq K}$, $(v_{j,K}^{(1),*})_{j \notin \{j(K), K < k \leq m_0\}}$. With the same arguments as above relying on Corollary 6.9 and Conditions 3) and 5), its coefficients have the form

$$\langle \psi_{j(K)}^{(1)} \mid d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_K^{(0)} \rangle (\delta_{j(K),j} \delta_{K,k} + \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(e^{-\alpha_2/h})) . \quad (7.7)$$

Since the two bases are $\mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(e^{-\alpha/h})$ -close to orthonormal bases, we obtain

$$\sqrt{\lambda_K(h)} = \left| \langle \psi_{j(K)}^{(1)} \mid d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_K^{(0)} \rangle \right| (1 + \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(e^{-\alpha_3/h})) .$$

We set

$$\nu_K = \frac{\langle \psi_{j(K)}^{(1)} \mid d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_K^{(0)} \rangle}{\left| \langle \psi_{j(K)}^{(1)} \mid d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_K^{(0)} \rangle \right|} \sqrt{\lambda_K(h)} . \quad (7.8)$$

We have

$$\beta_{f,h}^{(0)} v_{K,K}^{(0)} = \nu_K v_{j(K),K}^{(1),*} + \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(\nu_K e^{-\alpha_4/h}). \quad (7.9)$$

We next define the new bases $(v_{k,K-1}^{(0)})$ and $(v_{j,K-1}^{(1)})$.

Of course we keep $v_{k,K-1}^{(0)} = v_{k,K}^{(0)}$ and $v_{j(K),K-1}^{(1)} = v_{j(K),K}^{(1)}$ for $K < k \leq m_0$.

We then take

$$v_{K,K-1}^{(0)} = \left\| 1_{\{\lambda_K\}} (\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(0)}) v_{K,K} \right\|^{-1} 1_{\{\lambda_K\}} (\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(0)}) v_{K,K} ,$$

and

$$v_{j(K),K-1}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{\nu_K} \beta_{f,h}^{(0)} v_{K,K-1}^{(0)} .$$

For $1 \leq k \leq K-1$ and $j \notin \{j(k), K-1 < k \leq m_0\}$, we take

$$v_{k,K-1}^{(0)} = v_{k,K}^{(0)} - \langle v_{k,K}^{(0)} | v_{K,K-1}^{(0)} \rangle v_{K,K-1}^{(0)},$$

and

$$v_{j,K-1}^{(1)} = v_{j,K}^{(0)} - \langle v_{j,K}^{(1)} | v_{j(K),K-1}^{(1)} \rangle v_{j(K),K-1}^{(1)}.$$

By construction, conditions 1), 2) and 4) are satisfied by these new bases. Condition 3) will be satisfied as well if $\left\| v_{K,K}^{(0)} - v_{K,K-1}^{(0)} \right\| = \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(e^{-\alpha_5/h})$ holds. The identity (7.6) gives

$$\forall k \in \{1, \dots, K\}, \quad v_{k,K}^{(0)} = 1_{[0, \lambda_K]}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(0)}) v_{k,K}^{(0)}. \quad (7.10)$$

Moreover Corollary 6.9 yields

$$\forall k \in \{1, \dots, K-1\}, \forall j \in \{1, \dots, m_1\}, \quad \left| \langle v_{j,K}^{(1)} | \beta_{f,h}^{(0)} v_{k,K}^{(0)} \rangle \right| = \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(\sqrt{\lambda_K} e^{-\alpha_6/h}).$$

Like in the proof of Proposition 7.2, we obtain for some $\alpha_7 > 0$

$$1_{[0, \lambda_K]}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(0)}) = 1_{[0, \lambda_K e^{-\alpha_7/h}]}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(0)}). \quad (7.11)$$

We now write, by spectral decomposition and using (7.11) and (7.10),

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_K \left\| 1_{\{\lambda_K\}}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(0)}) v_{K,K}^{(0)} \right\|^2 + \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(\lambda_K e^{-\alpha_7/h}) \left\| 1_{[0, \lambda_K]}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(0)}) v_{K,K}^{(0)} \right\|^2 \\ = \langle \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(0)} v_{K,K}^{(0)} | v_{K,K}^{(0)} \rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (7.12)$$

and observe that by (7.9)

$$\langle \Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(0)} v_{K,K}^{(0)} | v_{K,K}^{(0)} \rangle = \left\| \beta_{f,h}^{(0)} v_{K,K}^{(0)} \right\|^2 = \lambda_K (1 + \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(e^{-\alpha_4/2h})). \quad (7.13)$$

Hence we obtain

$$\left\| 1_{\{\lambda_K\}}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(0)}) v_{K,K}^{(0)} \right\| = 1 + \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(e^{-\alpha_8/h}).$$

We conclude with

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| 1_{[0, \lambda_K]}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(0)}) v_{K,K}^{(0)} \right\|^2 &= \left\| v_{K,K}^{(0)} \right\|^2 - \left\| 1_{\{\lambda_K\}}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(0)}) v_{K,K}^{(0)} \right\|^2 \\ &= \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(e^{-2\alpha/h}) + \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(e^{-2\alpha_8/h}). \end{aligned}$$

We have proved

$$\left\| v_{K,K}^{(0)} - v_{K,K-1}^{(0)} \right\| = \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(e^{-\alpha_5/h}) .$$

This implies

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \beta_{f,h}^{(0)} v_{K,K}^{(0)} - \nu_K v_{j(K),K-1}^{(1)} \right\| &= \left\| \beta_{f,h}^{(0)} v_{K,K}^{(0)} - \beta_{f,h}^{(0)} v_{K,K-1}^{(0)} \right\| \\ &= \left\| \beta_{f,h}^{(0)} 1_{[0,\lambda_K]}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(0)})(v_{K,K}^{(0)} - v_{K,K-1}^{(0)}) \right\| \\ &= \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(\sqrt{\lambda_K} e^{-\alpha_5/h}) , \end{aligned}$$

while we have

$$\left\| \beta_{f,h}^{(0)} v_{K,K}^{(0)} - \nu_K v_{j(K),K}^{(1),*} \right\| = \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(\nu_K e^{-\alpha_4/h}) .$$

The almost orthonormality of $(v_{j,K}^{(1)})_{j \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}}$ inherited from Condition 3) and the almost orthogonality of $(\psi_j^{(1)})_{j \in \{1, \dots, m_1\}}$ imply

$$\left\| v_{j(K),K}^{(1)} - v_{j(K),K}^{(1),*} \right\| = \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(e^{-\alpha/2h}) .$$

This yields

$$\left\| v_{j(K),K-1}^{(1)} - v_{j(K),K}^{(1)} \right\| = \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon(e^{-\alpha_9/h}) .$$

Let us verify Condition 5) for the new bases.

For $k \in \{1, \dots, K-1\}$, the construction of the new bases and the induction gives

$$\begin{aligned} v_{k,K-1}^{(0)} &= v_{k,K}^{(0)} - \langle v_{k,K}^{(0)} | v_{K,K-1}^{(0)} \rangle v_{K,K-1}^{(0)} \\ &= v_{k,m_0}^{(0)} - \sum_{K \leq K' \leq m_0} t_{k,K'} v_{K',K-1}^{(0)} \\ &= v_k^{(0)} - \sum_{K \leq K' \leq m_0} t_{k,K'} v_{K',K-1}^{(0)} , \end{aligned}$$

with $t_{k,K'} := \langle v_{k,K'}^{(0)} | v_{K',K-1}^{(0)} \rangle$.

Hence we get, with $v_k^{(0)} = 1_{[0,h^{3/2})}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(0)}) \psi_k^{(0)}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{f,h}^{(0)} v_{k,K-1}^{(0)} &= \beta_{f,h}^{(0)} v_k^{(0)} - \sum_{K \leq K' \leq m_0} t_{k,K'} \beta_{f,h}^{(0)} v_{K',K-1}^{(0)} \\ &= 1_{[0,h^{3/2})}(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(1)}) d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} - \sum_{K \leq K' \leq m_0} t_{k,K'} \nu_{K'} v_{j(K'),K-1}^{(1)} . \end{aligned}$$

Meanwhile, for $j \notin \{j(k), K-1 < k \leq m_0\}$, the vectors $v_{j,K-1}^{(1)}$ were constructed such that

$$v_{j,K-1}^{(1)} \in (F_{K-1}^{(1)})^\perp = \left(\text{Span}\{v_{j(K),K-1}^{(1)}, \dots, v_{j(m_0),K-1}^{(1)}\} \right)^\perp.$$

We obtain, for all $k \in \{1, \dots, K-1\}$ and all $j \notin \{j(k), K-1 < k \leq m_0\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle v_{j,K-1}^{(1)} | \beta_{f,h}^{(0)} v_{k,K-1}^{(0)} \rangle &= \langle 1_{[0,h^{3/2})} \left(\Delta_{f,h}^{DT,(1)} \right) v_{j,K-1}^{(1)} | d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \rangle \\ &= \langle v_{j,K-1}^{(1)} | d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Conclusion for $K = 0$: When $K = 0$, we obtain an orthonormal basis $(v_{k,0}^{(0)})_{0 < k \leq m_0}$ of $F_0^{(0)} = F^{(0)}$ and an orthonormal basis $(v_{j(k)}^{(1)})_{0 < k \leq m_0}$ of $F_0^{(1)} \subset F^{(1)}$ such that for $\epsilon \in (0, \epsilon_0)$ and $\alpha > 0$ independent of ϵ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \forall k \in \{1, \dots, m_0\}, \quad \beta_{f,h}^{(0)} v_{k,0}^{(0)} &= \nu_k v_{j(k),0}^{(1)}, \\ |\nu_k| &= \mu_{m_0+1-k}(\beta_{f,h}^{(0)}). \\ \nu_k &= \langle \psi_{j(k)}^{(1)} | d_{f,h}^{(0)} \psi_k^{(0)} \rangle (1 + \mathcal{O}_\epsilon(e^{-\alpha/h})). \end{aligned}$$

■

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A An example in dimension 1

We present more directly the 1-dimensional case. We just look at the case of an interval $[a, b]$. We describe techniques which were first developed for Neumann in [BoHe], adapting to one dimensional problem the techniques developed in [HelSj1]. We just take the simple example of an interval (a, b) with $a < 0 < b$ and the Dirichlet realization of the semi-classical Witten Laplacian

$$\Delta_{f,h}^{(0)} := -h^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + f'(x)^2 - hf''(x) , \quad (\text{A.1})$$

associated to a function f on $C^\infty([a, b])$ admitting a unique minimum at 0

$$f(0) = f'(0) = 0 , \quad (\text{A.2})$$

and no local maxima :

$$f'(x) \neq 0 \text{ on } [a, b] \setminus \{0\} . \quad (\text{A.3})$$

In particular we get :

$$f'(a) < 0 , \ f'(b) > 0 . \quad (\text{A.4})$$

The function $(a, b) \ni x \mapsto u_h := \exp -\frac{f(x)}{h}$ satisfies

$$\Delta_{f,h}^{(0)} \exp -\frac{f(x)}{h} = 0 , \quad (\text{A.5})$$

but does not satisfy the Dirichlet condition at a and b . Of course, one can take a cut-off function χ with compact support in (a, b) and equal to one on $[a + \epsilon, b - \epsilon]$ but considering $u_\chi = \chi u_h$, we get

$$\Delta_{f,h}^{(0)}(\chi u_h) = \mathcal{O}(\exp -\frac{\min(f(a), f(b))}{h}) \exp \frac{\theta(\epsilon)}{h} ,$$

with $\theta(\epsilon) \rightarrow 0$ as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$.

The best which can be obtained with this construction is the following estimate for the ground state energy :

$$0 \leq \lambda_1(h) \leq C_\eta (\exp -\frac{2 \min(f(a), f(b))}{h}) \exp \frac{\eta}{h} , \ \forall \eta > 0 . \quad (\text{A.6})$$

By taking an η -dependent cut-off function ($\eta = Ch \log h$), one can arrive to

$$\lambda_1(h) = h^{-N} \mathcal{O}(\exp -\frac{2 \min(f(a), f(b))}{h}) , \quad (\text{A.7})$$

for some $N > 0$.

This does not give a lower bound. We also observe that this quasimode works also for the Neumann problem.

In order to have a better result, one can simply proceed in the following way. Let us assume for simplification that

$$f(a) < f(b) . \quad (\text{A.8})$$

Then the main effect is in a and we can continue to use a simple cut-off near b . In order to satisfy the Dirichlet condition at a , we have to add a correction. For this we need another “formal” solution, which is given by the

Lemma A.1.

For any formal series $\sum_j \alpha_j h^j$, there exists on $[a, a + \eta_0)$ ($\eta_0 > 0$) a formal WKB solution

$$u_-^{wkb} := c(x, h) \exp \frac{f(x)}{h}, \quad (\text{A.9})$$

in the kernel of $\Delta_{f,h}^{(0)}$, such that

$$c(x, h) \sim \sum_{j \geq 0} c_j(x) h^j, \quad (\text{A.10})$$

and

$$c(a, h) \sim \sum_j \alpha_j h^j. \quad (\text{A.11})$$

Proof

We expand the relation :

$$\exp -\frac{f(x)}{h} \Delta_{f,h}^{(0)} (c(x, h) \exp \frac{f(x)}{h}) \sim 0, \quad (\text{A.12})$$

in powers of h .

This explicitly leads to the following equation :

$$2f''c + 2f'c' + hc'' \sim 0, \quad (\text{A.13})$$

or

$$[2cf' + hc']' \sim 0. \quad (\text{A.14})$$

We first observe that the coefficient of h^0 vanishes (this corresponds to the fact that $-f$ is a solution of the eikonal equation). Looking now at the coefficient of h , we obtain :

$$-2f'(x)c'_0(x) - 2f''(x)c_0(x) = 0, \quad c_0(a) = \alpha_0. \quad (\text{A.15})$$

Observing that $f'(x) \neq 0$ near a , there is no problem for solving the equation, in the neighborhood of a , which can be more simply written as

$$(c_0 f')' = 0, \quad c_0(a) = \alpha_0. \quad (\text{A.16})$$

At the step $j + 1$, we will find :

$$-2f'(x)c'_j(x) - 2f''(x)c_j(x) = c''_{j-1}(x), \quad c_j(a) = \alpha_j, \quad (\text{A.17})$$

or

$$2c_j(x)f'(x) + c'_{j-1}(x) = 2\alpha_j f'(a) + c'_{j-1}(a). \quad (\text{A.18})$$

□

The good quasimode

We define :

$$u^{wkb} = \chi u_h - \exp - \frac{2f(a)}{h} \tilde{\chi} u_-^{wkb}, \quad (\text{A.19})$$

where

- χ satisfies $\chi = 1$ on $[a, b - \epsilon)$ and vanishes near b ;
- u_+^{wkb} is associated to $\alpha_0 = 1, \alpha_j = 0$ for $j > 0$;
- $\tilde{\chi}$ satisfies $\tilde{\chi} = 1$ on $[a, a + \epsilon_0)$ and vanishes outside $[a, a + 2\epsilon_0)$.

Here ϵ and ϵ_0 can be chosen arbitrarily small (one condition is $2\epsilon_0 < \eta_0$) but will be then fixed independently of h .

We fix some summation (by the Borel procedure) for $c(x, h)$ with the property that $c(a, h) = 1$. So the corresponding function u^{wkb} (we use the same notation) satisfies the Dirichlet condition at a and b . Let us compute :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{f,h}^{(0)} u^{wkb} &= [\Delta_{f,h}^{(0)}, \chi] u_h \\ &\quad - \exp - \frac{2f(a)}{h} [\Delta_{f,h}^{(0)}, \tilde{\chi}] u_-^{wkb} \\ &\quad - \exp - \frac{2f(a)}{h} \tilde{\chi} \Delta_{f,h}^{(0)} u_-^{wkb}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.20})$$

There are three terms in the right hand side that we write $r_1 + r_2 + r_3$ and that we analyze separately.

- r_1 is supported near b and its size is (with in mind our assumption that $f(a) < f(b)$) of order $\mathcal{O}(\exp - \frac{f(b)}{h}) \exp \frac{\theta(\epsilon)}{h}$. We can choose $\epsilon > 0$ such that :

$$\|r_1\|_{L^2} = \mathcal{O}(\exp - \frac{f(a)}{h}) \exp - \frac{\eta_1}{h}, \quad \text{supp } r_1 \subset (b - \epsilon, b), \quad (\text{A.21})$$

for some $\eta_1 > 0$.

- r_2 is supported in $(a + \epsilon_0, a + 2\epsilon_0)$ and its size is $\exp - \frac{2f(a)}{h} \exp \frac{f(a+\epsilon_0)}{h}$. If we observe that $f(a + \epsilon_0) < f(a)$, we get

$$\|r_2\|_{L^2} = \mathcal{O}(\exp - \frac{f(a)}{h}) \exp - \frac{\eta_2}{h}, \quad \text{supp } r_2 \subset (a + \epsilon_0, a + 2\epsilon_0), \quad (\text{A.22})$$

for some $\eta_2 > 0$.

- r_3 is supported in $[a, a + 2\epsilon_0)$ and its size is $\mathcal{O}(h^\infty) \exp -\frac{2f(a)}{h} \exp \frac{f(x)}{h}$.
In particular, we get :

$$\|r_3\|_{L^2} = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) \exp -\frac{f(a)}{h}, \quad \text{supp } r_3 \subset [a, a + 2\epsilon_0). \quad (\text{A.23})$$

So this is r_3 which is the dominant term for the computation of the L^2 norm of the error and we have finally obtained

$$\Delta_{f,h}^{(0)} u^{wkb} = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) \exp -\frac{f(a)}{h}, \quad (\text{A.24})$$

in $L^2((a, b))$, for a suitable choice of ϵ and ϵ_0 .

It is easy, to get a lower bound for $\|u^{wkb}\|$ assuming for example

$$f''(0) > 0. \quad (\text{A.25})$$

In this case, we immediately get from this first computation, that there is a unique eigenvalue of $\Delta_{f,h}^{(0), Dir}$ in the interval $[0, h^{\frac{3}{2}}]$ which is actually exponentially small and that there exists $\rho(h) \sim h^{-\frac{1}{4}} \rho_0$ with $\rho_0 \neq 0$ such that the normalized positive eigenvector $v_1(x, h)$ satisfies :

$$v_1(x, h) - \rho(h) u^{wkb} = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) \exp -\frac{f(a)}{h}. \quad (\text{A.26})$$

We note also that $h^{\frac{1}{4}} \rho(h)$ has a complete expansion in powers of h , depending only on the Taylor expansion of f at the origin. We have indeed :

$$\frac{1}{\rho(h)^2} \sim \|u^{wkb}\|^2. \quad (\text{A.27})$$

In this situation, elementary Hilbertian computations (see [HelSj1]) give that :

$$\lambda_1(h) = \frac{\langle \Delta_{f,h}^{(0)} u^{wkb} | u^{wkb} \rangle}{\|u^{wkb}\|^2} + \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) \exp -\frac{2f(a)}{h}. \quad (\text{A.28})$$

For a more precise estimate of the right hand side, we have consequently to come back to a more careful estimation of the terms $\langle r_j | u^{wkb} \rangle$ modulo $\mathcal{O}(h^\infty) \exp -\frac{2f(a)}{h}$. Let us determine the significant terms.

- We can clearly forget $\langle r_1 | u^{wkb} \rangle$ which satisfies, for $\eta_1 > 0$,

$$\exp \frac{2f(a)}{h} \langle r_1 | u^{wkb} \rangle = \exp -\frac{\eta_1}{h}. \quad (\text{A.29})$$

- For r_2 , we get :

$$\exp \frac{2f(a)}{h} \langle r_2 \mid u^{wkb} \rangle = \exp \frac{2f(a)}{h} \langle r_2 \mid u_h \rangle + \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) . \quad (\text{A.30})$$

- For r_3 , we get :

$$\exp \frac{2f(a)}{h} \langle r_3 \mid u^{wkb} \rangle = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) . \quad (\text{A.31})$$

From this analysis, we get :

$$\lambda_1(h) = \frac{\langle r_2 \mid u_h \rangle}{\|u_h\|^2} + \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) \exp -\frac{2f(a)}{h} , \quad (\text{A.32})$$

with r_2 defined after (A.20). So

$$\exp \frac{2f(a)}{h} \lambda_1(h) = \frac{\langle [\Delta_{f,h}^{(0)}, \tilde{\chi}] u_-^{wkb} \mid u_h \rangle}{\|u_h\|^2} + \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) . \quad (\text{A.33})$$

The computation is now elementary (and rather standard).

$$\begin{aligned} \langle [\Delta_{f,h}^{(0)}, \tilde{\chi}] u_-^{wkb} \mid u_h \rangle &= -h \int_a^b (h(\tilde{\chi}''c(x, h) + 2\tilde{\chi}'c') + 2\tilde{\chi}'c(x, h)) f'(x) dx \\ &= -h \int_a^b \tilde{\chi}'[2cf' + c'] dx \\ &\sim -2hf'(a) - h^2c'(a) . \end{aligned}$$

In the last line, we have used the eikonal equation (modulo $\mathcal{O}(h^\infty)$) and an integration by parts. We are happy to recover as expected that the result is independent of the choice of $\tilde{\chi}$, with the above properties. We finally get :

$$\exp \frac{2f(a)}{h} \lambda_1(h) = \frac{d(h)}{\|u_h\|^2} + \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) , \quad (\text{A.34})$$

with

$$d(h) = -2hf'(a)(1 + \mathcal{O}(h)) . \quad (\text{A.35})$$

So we have proved :

Proposition A.2.

Under assumptions (A.2), (A.3), (A.4), (A.8) and (A.25), the lowest eigenvalue of $\Delta_{h,f}^{(0)}$ has the following expansion :

$$\exp \frac{2f(a)}{h} \lambda_1(h) = -2(\pi)^{-\frac{1}{2}} h^{\frac{1}{2}} f'(a) f''(0)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 + \mathcal{O}(h)) . \quad (\text{A.36})$$

Note that there are in principle no problem for computing explicitly a complete expansion of the right hand side in (A.36). Note also that we have proceeded differently in the general case but that we of course recover (A.36) as subcase of Theorem 1.1.

Remark A.3.

The treatment in our main text is a little different but we recall that by applying $d_{f,h}$ to the localized quasimode constructed for $\Delta_{f,h}^{(0)}$ near a or near b , we get two orthogonal quasimodes showing the existence of a spectral space of dimension ≥ 2 corresponding to exponentially small eigenvalues.