



HAL
open science

A global stability estimate for the Gel'fand-Calderon inverse problem in two dimensions

Roman Novikov, Matteo Santacesaria

► **To cite this version:**

Roman Novikov, Matteo Santacesaria. A global stability estimate for the Gel'fand-Calderon inverse problem in two dimensions. 2010. hal-00512221v1

HAL Id: hal-00512221

<https://hal.science/hal-00512221v1>

Preprint submitted on 28 Aug 2010 (v1), last revised 4 Dec 2010 (v4)

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

A GLOBAL STABILITY ESTIMATE FOR THE GEL'FAND-CALDERÓN INVERSE PROBLEM IN TWO DIMENSION

ROMAN NOVIKOV AND MATTEO SANTACESARIA

ABSTRACT. We prove a global logarithmic stability estimate for the Gel'fand-Calderón inverse problem on a two-dimensional domain.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let D be an open bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^2 with C^2 boundary and let $v \in C^1(\overline{D})$. The Dirichlet-to-Neumann map associated to v is the operator $\Phi : C^1(\partial D) \rightarrow L^p(\partial D)$, $p < \infty$ defined by:

$$(1.1) \quad \Phi(f) = \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \right|_{\partial D}$$

where $f \in C^1(\partial D)$, ν is the outer normal of ∂D and u is the $C^1(\overline{D})$ -solution of the Dirichlet problem

$$(1.2) \quad -\Delta u + v(x)u = 0 \text{ on } D, \quad u|_{\partial D} = f;$$

here we assume that 0 is not a Dirichlet eigenvalue for the operator $-\Delta + v$ in D .

Equation (1.2) arises, in particular, in quantum mechanics, acoustics, electrodynamics; formally, it looks like the Schrödinger equation with potential v at zero energy.

The following inverse boundary value problem arises from this construction: given Φ on ∂D , find v on D .

This problem can be considered as the Gel'fand inverse boundary value problem for the Schrödinger equation at zero energy (see [4], [8]) and can also be seen as a generalization of the Calderón problem for the electrical impedance tomography (see [3], [8]).

The global injectivity of the map $\Phi \rightarrow v$ was firstly proved in [8] for $D \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ with $d \geq 3$ and in [2] for $d = 2$ with $v \in L^p$. A global stability estimate for the Gel'fand-Calderón problem for $d \geq 3$ was firstly proved by Alessandrini in [1]; this result was recently improved in [9].

In this paper we show that, also in the two dimensional case, an estimate of the same type as in [1] is valid. Indeed our main theorem is the following:

Theorem 1.1. *Let $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be an open bounded domain with C^2 boundary, let $v_1, v_2 \in C^2(\bar{D})$ with $\|v_j\|_{C^2(\bar{D})} \leq N$ for $j = 1, 2$, and Φ_1, Φ_2 the corresponding Dirichlet-to-Neumann operators. For simplicity we assume also that $v_j \equiv 0$, $j = 1, 2$, on $(\partial D)_\delta = \{x \in \bar{D}, \text{dist}(x, \partial D) < \delta\}$ for some $\delta > 0$. Then, for any $0 < \alpha < 1$, there exists a constant $C = C(D, N, \alpha, \delta)$ such that*

$$(1.3) \quad \|v_2 - v_1\|_{L^\infty(D)} \leq C \log(3 + \|\Phi_2 - \Phi_1\|^{-1})^{-\alpha},$$

where $\|A\|$ denotes the norm of an operator $A : L^\infty(\partial D) \rightarrow L^\infty(\partial D)$.

This is the first result about the global stability of the Gel'fand-Calderón inverse problem in two dimension, for general potentials. Results of such a type were only known for special kinds of potentials, e.g. potentials coming from conductivities (see [5] for example). Note also that for the Calderón problem (of the electrical impedance tomography) in its initial formulation the global injectivity was firstly proved in [10] for $d \geq 3$ and in [7] for $d = 2$.

Instability estimates complementing the stability estimates of [1], [5], [9] and of the present work are given in [6].

The proof of Theorem 1.1 takes inspiration mostly from [2] and [1]. For $z_0 \in D$ we show existence and uniqueness of a family of solution $\psi_{z_0}(z, \lambda)$ of equation (1.2) where in particular $\psi_{z_0} \rightarrow e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2}$, for $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$. This is accomplished by introducing a special Green's function for the Laplacian which satisfies precise estimates. Then, using Alessandrini's identity along with stationary phase techniques, we obtain the result.

An extension of Theorem 1.1 for the case when we do not assume that $v_j \equiv 0$, $j = 1, 2$, on $(\partial D)_\delta$ for some $\delta > 0$ is in preparation.

2. BUKHGEIM-TYPE ANALOGUES OF THE FADDEEV FUNCTIONS

In this section we introduce the above-mentioned family of solutions of equation (1.2), which will be used throughout all the paper.

We identify \mathbb{R}^2 with \mathbb{C} and use the coordinates $z = x_1 + ix_2$, $\bar{z} = x_1 - ix_2$ where $(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$. Let us define the function spaces $C_{\bar{z}}^1(\bar{D}) = \{u : u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}} \in C(\bar{D})\}$ with the norm $\|u\|_{C_{\bar{z}}^1(\bar{D})} = \max(\|u\|_{C(\bar{D})}, \|\frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}}\|_{C(\bar{D})})$, $C_z^1(\bar{D}) = \{u :$

$u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}} \in C(\overline{D})\}$ with an analogous norm and the following functions:

$$(2.1) \quad G_{z_0}(z, \zeta, \lambda) = e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2} g_{z_0}(z, \zeta, \lambda) e^{-\lambda(\zeta-z_0)^2},$$

$$(2.2) \quad g_{z_0}(z, \zeta, \lambda) = \frac{e^{\lambda z_0^2 - \bar{\lambda} \bar{z}_0^2}}{\pi^2} \int_D \frac{e^{\lambda(\zeta-\eta+z_0)^2 - \bar{\lambda}(\bar{\zeta}-\bar{\eta}+\bar{z}_0)^2}}{(\eta-z)(\bar{\zeta}-\bar{\eta})} d\text{Re}\eta d\text{Im}\eta,$$

$$(2.3) \quad \psi_{z_0}(z, \lambda) = e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2} \mu_{z_0}(z, \lambda),$$

$$(2.4) \quad \mu_{z_0}(z, \lambda) = 1 + \int_D g_{z_0}(z, \zeta, \lambda) v(\zeta) \mu_{z_0}(\zeta, \lambda) d\text{Re}\zeta d\text{Im}\zeta,$$

$$(2.5) \quad h_{z_0}(\lambda) = \int_D e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2 - \bar{\lambda}(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2} v(z) \mu_{z_0}(z, \lambda) d\text{Re}z d\text{Im}z,$$

where $z, z_0, \zeta \in D$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. In addition, equation (2.4) at fixed z_0 and λ , is considered as a linear integral equation for $\mu_{z_0}(\cdot, \lambda) \in C^1_{\bar{z}}(\overline{D})$.

We have that

$$(2.6) \quad 4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} G_{z_0}(z, \zeta, \lambda) = \delta(z - \zeta),$$

$$(2.7) \quad 4 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} + 2\lambda(z - z_0) \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} g_{z_0}(z, \zeta, \lambda) = \delta(z - \zeta),$$

$$(2.8) \quad -4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} \psi_{z_0}(z, \lambda) + v(z) \psi_{z_0}(z, \lambda) = 0,$$

$$(2.9) \quad -4 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} + 2\lambda(z - z_0) \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \mu_{z_0}(z, \lambda) + v(z) \mu_{z_0}(z, \lambda) = 0,$$

where $z, z_0, \zeta \in D$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, δ is the Dirac's delta. (In addition, it is assumed that (2.9) is uniquely solvable for $\mu_{z_0}(\cdot, \lambda) \in C^1_{\bar{z}}(\overline{D})$ at fixed z_0 and λ .) Formulas (2.6)-(2.9) follow from (2.1)-(2.4) and from

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \frac{1}{\pi z} = \delta(z), \quad \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} + 2\lambda(z - z_0) \right) \frac{e^{-\lambda(z-z_0)^2 + \bar{\lambda}(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2}}{\pi \bar{z}} e^{\lambda z_0^2 - \bar{\lambda} \bar{z}_0^2} = \delta(z),$$

where $z, z_0, \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$.

We say that the functions $G_{z_0}, g_{z_0}, \psi_{z_0}, \mu_{z_0}, h_{z_0}$ are the Bukhgeim-type analogues of the Faddeev functions (see [8], [7], [2]).

3. ESTIMATES FOR $g_{z_0}, \mu_{z_0}, h_{z_0}$

This section is devoted to crucial estimates concerning the functions defined in section 2.

Let

$$(3.1) \quad g_{z_0, \lambda} u(z) = \int_D g_{z_0}(z, \zeta, \lambda) u(\zeta) d\text{Re}\zeta d\text{Im}\zeta, \quad z \in \overline{D}, \quad z_0, \lambda \in \mathbb{C},$$

where $g_{z_0}(z, \zeta, \lambda)$ is defined by (2.2) and u is a test function.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $g_{z_0, \lambda} u$ be defined by (3.1), where $u \in C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})$, $z_0, \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. Then the following estimates hold:*

$$g_{z_0, \lambda} u \in C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D}),$$

$$(3.2) \quad \|g_{z_0, \lambda} u\|_{C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})} \leq \frac{c_1(D)}{|\lambda|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \|u\|_{C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})}, \quad |\lambda| \geq 1,$$

$$(3.3) \quad \|g_{z_0, \lambda} u\|_{C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})} \leq \frac{\log(3|\lambda|)(1 + |z_0|)c_2(D)}{|\lambda||z_0|^2} \|u\|_{C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})}, \quad z_0 \neq 0, \quad |\lambda| \geq 1.$$

Lemma 3.1 is proved in section 5.

Given a potential $v \in C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})$ we define the operator $g_{z_0, \lambda} v$ simply as $(g_{z_0, \lambda} v)u(z) = g_{z_0, \lambda} w(z)$, $w = vu$, for a test function u . If $u \in C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})$, by Lemma 3.1 we have that $g_{z_0, \lambda} v : C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D}) \rightarrow C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})$,

$$(3.4) \quad \|g_{z_0, \lambda} v\|_{C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})}^{op} \leq 2 \|g_{z_0, \lambda}\|_{C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})}^{op} \|v\|_{C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})},$$

where $\|\cdot\|_{C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})}^{op}$ denotes the operator norm in $C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})$, $z_0, \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. In addition, $\|g_{z_0, \lambda}\|_{C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})}^{op}$ is estimated in Lemma 3.1. Inequality (3.4) and Lemma 3.1 implies existence and uniqueness of $\mu_{z_0}(z, \lambda)$ (and thus also $\psi_{z_0}(z, \lambda)$) for $|\lambda|$ sufficiently large.

Let

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{z_0}^{(k)}(z, \lambda) &= \sum_{j=0}^k (g_{z_0, \lambda} v)^j 1, \\ h_{z_0}^{(k)}(\lambda) &= \int_D e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2 - \bar{\lambda}(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2} v(z) \mu_{z_0}^{(k)}(z, \lambda) d\operatorname{Re} z d\operatorname{Im} z, \end{aligned}$$

where $z, z_0 \in D$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, $k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$.

Let $(\partial D)_\delta = \{z \in \bar{D} : \operatorname{dist}(z, \partial D) \leq \delta\}$, $\delta > 0$.

Lemma 3.2. *For $v \in C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})$ such that $v|_{\partial D} = 0$ the following formula holds:*

$$(3.5) \quad v(z_0) = \frac{2}{\pi} \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} |\lambda| h_{z_0}^{(0)}(\lambda), \quad z_0 \in D.$$

In addition, if $v \in C^2(\bar{D})$, $v|_{\partial D} = 0$ and $\frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{v}}|_{\partial D} = 0$ then

$$(3.6) \quad |v(z_0) - \frac{2}{\pi} |\lambda| h_{z_0}^{(0)}(\lambda)| \leq c_3(D, \delta) \frac{\log(3|\lambda|)}{|\lambda|} \|v\|_{C^2(\bar{D})},$$

for $z_0 \in D \setminus (\partial D)_\delta$, $\delta > 0$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, $|\lambda| \geq 1$.

Lemma 3.2 is proved in section 5.

Let

$$W_{z_0}(\lambda) = \int_D e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2 - \bar{\lambda}(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2} w(z) d\operatorname{Re} z d\operatorname{Im} z,$$

where $z_0 \in \bar{D}$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ and w is some function on \bar{D} . (One can see that $W_{z_0} = h_{z_0}^{(0)}$ for $w = v$.)

Lemma 3.3. *For $w \in C_{\bar{z}}^1(\bar{D})$ the following estimate holds:*

$$(3.7) \quad |W_{z_0}(\lambda)| \leq c_4(D) \frac{\log(3|\lambda|)}{|\lambda|} \|w\|_{C_{\bar{z}}^1(\bar{D})}, \quad z_0 \in \bar{D}, \quad |\lambda| \geq 1.$$

Lemma 3.3 is proved in Section 5.

Lemma 3.4. *For $v \in C_{\bar{z}}^1(\bar{D})$ and for $\|g_{z_0, \lambda} v\|_{C_{\bar{z}}^1(\bar{D})}^{op} \leq \delta < 1$ we have that*

$$(3.8) \quad \|\mu_{z_0}(\cdot, \lambda) - \mu_{z_0}^{(k)}(\cdot, \lambda)\|_{C_{\bar{z}}^1(\bar{D})} \leq \frac{\delta^{k+1}}{1 - \delta},$$

$$(3.9) \quad |h_{z_0}(\lambda) - h_{z_0}^{(k)}(\lambda)| \leq c_4(D) \frac{\log(3|\lambda|)}{|\lambda|} \frac{\delta^{k+1}}{1 - \delta} \|v\|_{C_{\bar{z}}^1(\bar{D})},$$

where $z_0 \in D \setminus \{0\}$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, $|\lambda| \geq 1$, $k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$.

Lemma 3.4 is proved in section 5.

4. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1

We start from Alessandrini's identity

$$\begin{aligned} \int_D (v_2(z) - v_1(z)) \psi_2(z) \psi_1(z) d\operatorname{Re}z d\operatorname{Im}z \\ = \int_{\partial D} \int_{\partial D} \psi_1(z) (\Phi_2 - \Phi_1)(z, \zeta) \psi_2(\zeta) d\zeta dz, \end{aligned}$$

which holds for every ψ_j solution of $(-\Delta + v_j)\psi_j = 0$ on D , $j = 1, 2$. Here $(\Phi_2 - \Phi_1)(z, \zeta)$ is the kernel of the operator $\Phi_2 - \Phi_1$.

Let $\bar{\mu}_{z_0}$ denote the complex conjugated of μ_{z_0} for real-valued v and, more generally, the solution of (2.4) with $g_{z_0}(z, \zeta, \lambda)$ replaced by $\overline{g_{z_0}(z, \zeta, \lambda)}$ for complex-valued v . Put $\psi_1(z) = \bar{\psi}_{1, z_0}(z, -\lambda) = e^{-\bar{\lambda}(\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0)^2} \bar{\mu}_1(z, -\lambda)$, $\psi_2(z) = \psi_{2, z_0}(z, \lambda) = e^{\lambda(z - z_0)^2} \mu_2(z, \lambda)$, where we called for simplicity $\bar{\mu}_1 = \bar{\mu}_{1, z_0}$, $\mu_2 = \mu_{2, z_0}$. This gives

$$(4.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \int_D e_{\lambda, z_0}(z) (v_2(z) - v_1(z)) \mu_2(z, \lambda) \bar{\mu}_1(z, \lambda) d\operatorname{Re}z d\operatorname{Im}z \\ = \int_{\partial D} \int_{\partial D} e^{-\bar{\lambda}(\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0)^2} \bar{\mu}_1(z, -\lambda) (\Phi_2 - \Phi_1)(z, \zeta) e^{\lambda(\zeta - z_0)^2} \mu_2(\zeta, \lambda) d\zeta dz, \end{aligned}$$

where $e_{\lambda, z_0}(z) = e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2 - \bar{\lambda}(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2}$. The left side $I(\lambda)$ of (4.1) can be written as the sum of four integrals, namely

$$\begin{aligned} I_1(\lambda) &= \int_D e_{\lambda, z_0}(z)(v_2(z) - v_1(z))d\operatorname{Re}z d\operatorname{Im}z, \\ I_2(\lambda) &= - \int_D e_{\lambda, z_0}(z)(v_2(z) - v_1(z))(\mu_2 - 1)(\bar{\mu}_1 - 1)d\operatorname{Re}z d\operatorname{Im}z, \\ I_3(\lambda) &= -I_2(\lambda) + \int_D e_{\lambda, z_0}(z)(v_2(z) - v_1(z))(\mu_2 - 1)d\operatorname{Re}z d\operatorname{Im}z, \\ I_4(\lambda) &= -I_2(\lambda) + \int_D e_{\lambda, z_0}(z)(v_2(z) - v_1(z))(\bar{\mu}_1 - 1)d\operatorname{Re}z d\operatorname{Im}z, \end{aligned}$$

for $z_0 \in D \setminus (\partial D)_\delta$, $\delta > 0$. By Lemma 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 we have the following estimates:

$$(4.2) \quad \left| \frac{2}{\pi} |\lambda| I_1 - (v_2(z_0) - v_1(z_0)) \right| \leq c_3(D, \delta) \frac{\log(3|\lambda|)}{|\lambda|} \|v_2 - v_1\|_{C^2(\bar{D})},$$

$$(4.3) \quad |I_2| \leq c_5(D) \frac{(1 + |z_0|)^2 \log(3|\lambda|)^2}{|z_0|^4 |\lambda|^2} \|v_2 - v_1\|_{L^\infty(\bar{D})} \|v_1\|_{C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})} \|v_2\|_{C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})},$$

$$(4.4) \quad |I_3| \leq |I_2| + c_6(D) \frac{1 + |z_0| \log(3|\lambda|)^2}{|z_0|^2 |\lambda|^2} \|v_2 - v_1\|_{C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})} \|v_2\|_{C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})},$$

$$(4.5) \quad |I_4| \leq |I_2| + c_6(D) \frac{1 + |z_0| \log(3|\lambda|)^2}{|z_0|^2 |\lambda|^2} \|v_2 - v_1\|_{C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})}^2 \|v_1\|_{C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})},$$

for $|\lambda|$ sufficiently large for example, for λ such that

$$(4.6) \quad \frac{2 \log(3|\lambda|)(1 + |z_0|)c_2(D)}{|\lambda||z_0|^2} \times \\ \max(\|v_1\|_{C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})}, \|v_1\|_{C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})}, \|v_2\|_{C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})}, \|v_2\|_{C^1_{\bar{z}}(\bar{D})}) \leq 1/2, \quad |\lambda| \geq 1,$$

$z_0 \neq 0$ (in fact we can suppose that $0 \notin \bar{D}$). The right side $J(\lambda)$ of (4.1) can be estimated as follows:

$$(4.7) \quad |\lambda| |J(\lambda)| \leq c_7(D) e^{(2L^2+1)|\lambda|} \|\Phi_2 - \Phi_1\|,$$

where we called $L = \max_{z \in \partial D, z_0 \in D} |z - z_0|$.

Putting together estimates (4.2)-(4.7) we obtain

$$(4.8) \quad \begin{aligned} |v_2(z_0) - v_1(z_0)| &\leq c_8(D, \delta) \frac{\log(3|\lambda|)^2}{|\lambda|} N^3 + \frac{2}{\pi} c_7(D) e^{(2L^2+1)|\lambda|} \|\Phi_2 - \Phi_1\| \\ &\leq c_9(D, \delta, \alpha) \frac{N^3}{|\lambda|^\alpha} + \frac{2}{\pi} c_7(D) e^{(2L^2+1)|\lambda|} \|\Phi_2 - \Phi_1\|, \end{aligned}$$

with $0 < \alpha < 1$, $z_0 \in D \setminus (\partial D)_\delta$, $0 \notin \bar{D}$ and N is the constant in the statement of Theorem 1.1. We call $\varepsilon = \|\Phi_2 - \Phi_1\|$ and impose $|\lambda| = \gamma \log(3 + \varepsilon^{-1})$,

where $0 < \gamma < (2L^2 + 1)^{-1}$ so that (4.8) reads

$$(4.9) \quad |v_2(z_0) - v_1(z_0)| \leq c_9(D, \delta, \alpha) N^3 (\gamma \log(3 + \varepsilon^{-1}))^{-\alpha}$$

$$(4.10) \quad + \frac{2}{\pi} c_7(D) (3 + \varepsilon^{-1})^{(2L^2+1)\gamma} \varepsilon,$$

uniformly in $z_0 \in D \setminus (\partial D)_\delta$, for

$$(4.11) \quad 0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1(D, \delta, N, \gamma),$$

where ε_1 is sufficiently small or, more precisely, where (4.11) implies that $|\lambda| = \gamma \log(3 + \varepsilon^{-1})$ satisfies (4.6) for all $z_0 \in D \setminus (\partial D)_\delta$.

As $(3 + \varepsilon^{-1})^{(2L^2+1)\gamma} \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ for $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ more rapidly than the other term, we obtain that

$$(4.12) \quad \|v_2 - v_1\|_{L^\infty(D)} \leq c_{10}(D, \delta, N, \alpha, \gamma) (\log(3 + \|\Phi_2 - \Phi_1\|^{-1}))^{-\alpha}$$

for $\varepsilon = \|\Phi_2 - \Phi_1\| \leq \varepsilon_1(D, \delta, N, \gamma)$.

Estimate (4.12) for general ε (with modified c_{10}) follows from (4.12) for $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_1(D, \delta, N, \gamma)$ and the assumption that $\|v_j\|_{L^\infty(D)} \leq N$, $j = 1, 2$. This completes the proof of Theorem 1.1.

5. PROOFS OF THE LEMMATA

Proof of Lemma 3.1. One can see that $g_{z_0, \lambda} = T\bar{T}_{z_0, \lambda}$, for $z_0, \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, where

$$(5.1) \quad Tu(z) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_D \frac{u(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\operatorname{Re}\zeta d\operatorname{Im}\zeta,$$

$$(5.2) \quad \bar{T}_{z_0, \lambda} u(z) = -\frac{e^{\lambda z_0^2 - \bar{\lambda} \bar{z}_0^2}}{\pi} \int_D \frac{e^{-\lambda(\zeta - z + z_0)^2 + \bar{\lambda}(\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z} + \bar{z}_0)^2}}{\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z}} u(\zeta) d\operatorname{Re}\zeta d\operatorname{Im}\zeta,$$

for $z \in \bar{D}$ and u a test function. Estimates (3.2), (3.3) now follow from

$$(5.3) \quad Tw \in C^{\frac{1}{2}}(\bar{D}),$$

$$(5.4) \quad \|Tw\|_{C^{\frac{1}{2}}(\bar{D})} \leq n_1(D) \|w\|_{C(\bar{D})}, \text{ where } w \in C(D),$$

$$(5.5) \quad \bar{T}_{z_0, \lambda} u \in C(\bar{D}),$$

$$(5.6) \quad \|\bar{T}_{z_0, \lambda} u\|_{C(\bar{D})} \leq \frac{n_2(D)}{|\lambda|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \|u\|_{C^{\frac{1}{2}}(\bar{D})}, \text{ for } z_0 = 0, |\lambda| \geq 1,$$

$$(5.7) \quad \|\bar{T}_{z_0, \lambda} u\|_{C(\bar{D})} \leq \frac{\log(3|\lambda|)(1 + |z_0|)n_3(D)}{|\lambda||z_0|^2} \|u\|_{C^{\frac{1}{2}}(\bar{D})}, \text{ } z_0 \neq 0, |\lambda| \geq 1,$$

where $u \in C^{\frac{1}{2}}(\bar{D})$, $z_0, \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. Estimates (5.3), (5.4) are well-known (see [11]).

The assumption $u \in C^{\frac{1}{2}}(\bar{D})$ is not necessary at all for (5.5): indeed, using well-known arguments it is sufficient to take $u \in C(\bar{D})$.

Let us prove (5.6) and (5.7). We have that

$$-\frac{e^{-\lambda z_0^2 + \bar{\lambda} \bar{z}_0^2}}{\pi} \overline{T}_{z_0, \lambda} u(z) = I_{z_0, \lambda, \varepsilon}(z) + J_{z_0, \lambda, \varepsilon}(z),$$

where

$$(5.8) \quad I_{z_0, \lambda, \varepsilon}(z) = \int_{D \cap (B_{z, \varepsilon} \cup B_{z_0, \varepsilon})} \frac{e^{-\lambda(\zeta - z + z_0)^2 + \bar{\lambda}(\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z} + \bar{z}_0)^2}}{\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z}} u(\zeta) d\operatorname{Re}\zeta d\operatorname{Im}\zeta,$$

$$(5.9) \quad J_{z_0, \lambda, \varepsilon}(z) = \int_{D_{z, z_0, \varepsilon}} \frac{e^{-\lambda(\zeta - z + z_0)^2 + \bar{\lambda}(\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z} + \bar{z}_0)^2}}{\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z}} u(\zeta) d\operatorname{Re}\zeta d\operatorname{Im}\zeta,$$

and $B_{z, \varepsilon} = \{\zeta \in \mathbb{C} : |\zeta - z| < \varepsilon\}$, $D_{z, z_0, \varepsilon} = D \setminus (B_{z, \varepsilon} \cup B_{z_0, \varepsilon})$. One sees that

$$(5.10) \quad |I_{z_0, \lambda, \varepsilon}(z)| \leq 2 \int_{B_{z, \varepsilon}} \frac{\|u\|_{C(\overline{D})}}{|\zeta - z|} d\operatorname{Re}\zeta d\operatorname{Im}\zeta = 4\pi\varepsilon \|u\|_{C(\overline{D})},$$

with $z, z_0, \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, $\varepsilon > 0$. Further, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} & J_{z_0, \lambda, \varepsilon}(z) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\bar{\lambda}} \int_{D_{z, z_0, \varepsilon}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} \left(e^{-\lambda(\zeta - z + z_0)^2 + \bar{\lambda}(\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z} + \bar{z}_0)^2} \right) \frac{u(\zeta)}{(\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z})(\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z} + \bar{z}_0)} d\operatorname{Re}\zeta d\operatorname{Im}\zeta \\ &= J_{z_0, \lambda, \varepsilon}^1(z) + J_{z_0, \lambda, \varepsilon}^2(z), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} J_{z_0, \lambda, \varepsilon}^1(z) &= \frac{1}{4i\bar{\lambda}} \int_{\partial D_{z, z_0, \varepsilon}} \frac{e^{-\lambda(\zeta - z + z_0)^2 + \bar{\lambda}(\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z} + \bar{z}_0)^2}}{(\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z})(\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z} + \bar{z}_0)} u(\zeta) d\zeta, \\ J_{z_0, \lambda, \varepsilon}^2(z) &= -\frac{1}{2\bar{\lambda}} \int_{D_{z, z_0, \varepsilon}} e^{-\lambda(\zeta - z + z_0)^2 + \bar{\lambda}(\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z} + \bar{z}_0)^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} \left(\frac{u(\zeta)}{(\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z})(\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z} + \bar{z}_0)} \right) d\operatorname{Re}\zeta d\operatorname{Im}\zeta \end{aligned}$$

Now we get

$$(5.11) \quad |J_{z_0, \lambda, \varepsilon}^1(z)| \leq M_{z, z_0, \lambda, \varepsilon}^1 := \frac{1}{4|\lambda|} \int_{\partial D_{z, z_0, \varepsilon}} \frac{|u(\zeta)| |d\zeta|}{|\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z}| |\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z} + \bar{z}_0|},$$

$$(5.11) \quad M_{z, z_0, \lambda, \varepsilon}^1 \leq \frac{1}{8|\lambda|} \int_{\partial D_{z, z_0, \varepsilon}} \left(\frac{1}{|\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z}|^2} + \frac{1}{|\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z} + \bar{z}_0|^2} \right) |d\zeta| \|u\|_{C(D)}$$

$$(5.12) \quad M_{z, z_0, \lambda, \varepsilon}^1 \leq \frac{1}{2|z_0||\lambda|} \int_{\partial D_{z, z_0, \varepsilon}} \left(\frac{1}{|\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z}|} + \frac{1}{|\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z} + \bar{z}_0|} \right) |d\zeta| \|u\|_{C(D)}$$

where (5.12) is valid if $z_0 \neq 0$. We also have

$$|J_{z_0, \lambda, \varepsilon}^2(z)| \leq M_{z, z_0, \lambda, \varepsilon}^2 := \frac{1}{2|\lambda|} \int_{D_{z, z_0, \varepsilon}} \frac{\left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}(\zeta) \right|}{|\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z}| |\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z} + \bar{z}_0|} + \frac{|u(\zeta)|}{|\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z}|^2 |\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z} + \bar{z}_0|} + \frac{|u(\zeta)|}{|\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z}| |\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z} + \bar{z}_0|^2} d\operatorname{Re}\zeta d\operatorname{Im}\zeta,$$

$$(5.13) \quad M_{z, z_0, \lambda, \varepsilon}^2 \leq \frac{1}{2|\lambda|} \int_{D_{z, z_0, \varepsilon}} \frac{\left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}(\zeta) \right|}{|\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z}|^2} + \frac{\left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}(\zeta) \right|}{|\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z} + \bar{z}_0|^2} + 2 \frac{|u(\zeta)|}{|\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z}|^3} + 2 \frac{|u(\zeta)|}{|\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z} + \bar{z}_0|^3} d\operatorname{Re}\zeta d\operatorname{Im}\zeta$$

(5.14)

$$M_{z, z_0, \lambda, \varepsilon}^2 \leq \frac{1}{2|\lambda|} \int_{D_{z, z_0, \varepsilon}} 2 \frac{\left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}(\zeta) \right|}{|\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z}| |z_0|} + 2 \frac{\left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}(\zeta) \right|}{|\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z} + \bar{z}_0| |z_0|} + 2 \frac{|u(\zeta)|}{|\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z}|^2 |z_0|} + 4 \frac{|u(\zeta)|}{|\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z}| |z_0|^2} + 2 \frac{|u(\zeta)|}{|\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z} + \bar{z}_0|^2 |z_0|} + 4 \frac{|u(\zeta)|}{|\bar{\zeta} - \bar{z} + \bar{z}_0| |z_0|^2} d\operatorname{Re}\zeta d\operatorname{Im}\zeta$$

where (5.14) is valid if $z_0 \neq 0$. Using (5.11) and (5.13) we obtain that

(5.15)

$$|J_{z_0, \lambda, \varepsilon}^1(z)| \leq |\lambda|^{-1} n_4(D) \varepsilon^{-1} \|u\|_{C(D)},$$

(5.16)

$$|J_{z_0, \lambda, \varepsilon}^2(z)| \leq |\lambda|^{-1} n_5(D) \varepsilon^{-1} \|u\|_{C(D)} + |\lambda|^{-1} n_6(D) \log(3\varepsilon^{-1}) \left\| \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}} \right\|_{C(D)},$$

where $z, z_0, \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, $|\lambda| \geq 1$, $0 < \varepsilon < 1$.

If $z_0 \neq 0$ we can use (5.12) and (5.14) in order to obtain

$$(5.17) \quad |J_{z_0, \lambda, \varepsilon}^1(z)| \leq |\lambda|^{-1} |z_0|^{-1} n_7(D) \log(3\varepsilon^{-1}) \|u\|_{C(D)},$$

$$(5.18) \quad |J_{z_0, \lambda, \varepsilon}^2(z)| \leq |\lambda|^{-1} |z_0|^{-2} n_8(D) \log(3\varepsilon^{-1}) \|u\|_{C(D)} + |\lambda|^{-1} |z_0|^{-1} n_9(D) \left\| \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}} \right\|_{C(D)},$$

Finally, putting $\varepsilon = |\lambda|^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ into (5.10), (5.15), (5.16) we obtain (5.6), while putting $\varepsilon = |\lambda|^{-1}$ into (5.10), (5.17), (5.18) we obtain (5.7). The proof follows. \square

Proof of Lemma 3.2. Let χ_δ be a real-valued function on \mathbb{C} such that $\chi_\delta \in C^\infty(\mathbb{C})$, $\chi_\delta(z) = \chi_\delta(|z|)$, $\chi_\delta(z) \equiv 1$ for $|z| \leq \delta/2$ and $\chi_\delta(z) \equiv 0$ for $|z| \geq \delta$, where $\delta > 0$, $z \in \mathbb{C}$.

Let

$$v_{lin}(z, z_0) = v(z_0) + v_z(z_0)(z - z_0) + v_{\bar{z}}(z_0)(\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0),$$

for $z, z_0 \in D$, $v_z = \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}$ and $v_{\bar{z}} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{z}}$.

We can write $h_{z_0}^{(0)}(\lambda) = A_{z_0, \delta}(\lambda) + B_{z_0, \delta}(\lambda)$, where

$$\begin{aligned} A_{z_0, \delta}(\lambda) &= \int_{\mathbb{C}} e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2 - \bar{\lambda}(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2} v_{lin}(z, z_0) \chi_{\delta}(z - z_0) d\text{Re}z d\text{Im}z \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{C}} e^{i|\lambda|(z^2 + \bar{z}^2)} v_{lin}(e^{-i\varphi(\lambda)}z + z_0, z_0) \chi_{\delta}(z) d\text{Re}z d\text{Im}z, \\ B_{z_0, \delta}(\lambda) &= \int_D e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2 - \bar{\lambda}(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2} (v(z) - v_{lin}(z, z_0) \chi_{\delta}(z - z_0)) d\text{Re}z d\text{Im}z \end{aligned}$$

where $\varphi(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2}(\arg(\lambda) - \frac{\pi}{2})$, $z_0 \in D \setminus (\partial D)_{\delta}$, $\delta > 0$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$.

Using the stationary phase method we obtain that

$$(5.19) \quad v(z_0) = \frac{2}{\pi} \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} |\lambda| A_{z_0, \delta}(\lambda),$$

$$(5.20) \quad |v(z_0) - \frac{2}{\pi} |\lambda| A_{z_0, \delta}(\lambda)| \leq q_1(D, \delta) \|v\|_{C^1(\bar{D})} |\lambda|^{-1},$$

$z_0 \in D$, $\delta > 0$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, $|\lambda| \geq 1$. Integrating by parts we can write

$$\begin{aligned} B_{z_0, \delta}(\lambda) &= -\frac{1}{2\bar{\lambda}} \int_D \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left(e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2 - \bar{\lambda}(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2} \right) \\ &\quad \times \frac{(v(z) - v_{lin}(z, z_0) \chi_{\delta}(z - z_0))}{\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0} d\text{Re}z d\text{Im}z = B_{z_0, \delta}^1(\lambda) + B_{z_0, \delta}^2(\lambda), \\ B_{z_0, \delta}^1(\lambda) &= \frac{-1}{4i\bar{\lambda}} \int_{\partial D} e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2 - \bar{\lambda}(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2} \frac{(v(z) - v_{lin}(z, z_0) \chi_{\delta}(z - z_0))}{\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0} dz, \\ B_{z_0, \delta}^2(\lambda) &= \frac{1}{2\bar{\lambda}} \int_D e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2 - \bar{\lambda}(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2} \\ &\quad \times \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left(\frac{(v(z) - v_{lin}(z, z_0) \chi_{\delta}(z - z_0))}{\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0} \right) d\text{Re}z d\text{Im}z, \end{aligned}$$

for $z_0 \in D \setminus (\partial D)_{\delta}$, $\delta > 0$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$. In addition, we have that

$$(5.21) \quad \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} |\lambda| B_{z_0, \delta}^1(\lambda) = 0,$$

$$(5.22) \quad \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} |\lambda| B_{z_0, \delta}^2(\lambda) = 0.$$

Formula (5.21) follows from properties of χ_{δ} , the assumption that $z_0 \in D \setminus (\partial D)_{\delta}$ and that $v|_{\partial D} \equiv 0$. Actually, as a corollary of this properties we have that $v(z) - v_{lin}(z, z_0) \chi_{\delta}(z - z_0) \equiv 0$ for $z \in \partial D$ and, therefore, $B_{z_0, \delta}^1(\lambda) \equiv 0$ for $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$.

Formula (5.22) for $v \in C^1(\overline{D})$ is a consequence of the estimates

$$(5.23) \quad B_{z_0, \delta, \varepsilon}^{2,1}(\lambda) := \int_{B_{z_0, \varepsilon}} e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2 - \bar{\lambda}(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2} \\ \times \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left(\frac{(v(z) - v_{lin}(z, z_0))\chi_\delta(z - z_0)}{\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0} \right) d\text{Re}z d\text{Im}z = O(\varepsilon) \text{ as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$$

$$(5.24) \quad B_{z_0, \delta, \varepsilon}^{2,2}(\lambda) := \int_{D_{z_0, \varepsilon}} e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2 - \bar{\lambda}(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2} \\ \times \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left(\frac{(v(z) - v_{lin}(z, z_0))\chi_\delta(z - z_0)}{\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0} \right) d\text{Re}z d\text{Im}z \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } \lambda \rightarrow \infty$$

where $B_{z_0, \varepsilon} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - z_0| < \varepsilon\}$, $D_{z_0, \varepsilon} = D \setminus B_{z_0, \varepsilon}$. In (5.23)-(5.24) we assume that $z_0 \in D \setminus (\partial D)_\delta$, $0 < \varepsilon < \delta$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$.

Estimate (5.23) is obtained by standard arguments using that

$$|v(z) - v(z_0)| \leq \|v\|_{C^1(\overline{D})}|z - z_0|, \quad z_0 \in D \setminus (\partial D)_\delta, \quad z \in B_{z_0, \delta},$$

while (5.24) is a variation of the Riemann-Lebesgue Lemma.

Formula (3.5) now follows from (5.19), (5.21), (5.22).

Under the assumptions mentioned in Lemma 3.2, the final part of the proof of estimate (3.6) consists in the following. We have, for $\varepsilon < \delta/2$,

$$(5.25) \quad |B_{z_0, \delta, \varepsilon}^{2,1}(\lambda)| \leq \int_{B_{z_0, \varepsilon}} \frac{|v(z) - v_{lin}(z, z_0)|}{|z - z_0|^2} d\text{Re}z d\text{Im}z \\ + \int_{B_{z_0, \varepsilon}} \frac{|v_{\bar{z}}(z) - v_{\bar{z}}(z_0)|}{|z - z_0|} d\text{Re}z d\text{Im}z \leq \frac{7}{2}\pi \|v\|_{C^2(\overline{D})}\varepsilon^2, \\ B_{z_0, \delta, \varepsilon}^{2,2}(\lambda) = \frac{-1}{2\bar{\lambda}} \int_{D_{z_0, \varepsilon}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left(e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2 - \bar{\lambda}(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2} \right) \frac{1}{\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0} \\ \times \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left(\frac{(v(z) - v_{lin}(z, z_0))\chi_\delta(z - z_0)}{\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0} \right) d\text{Re}z d\text{Im}z \\ = \frac{-1}{2\bar{\lambda}} (B_{z_0, \delta, \varepsilon}^{2,2,1}(\lambda) + B_{z_0, \delta, \varepsilon}^{2,2,2}(\lambda)), \\ B_{z_0, \delta, \varepsilon}^{2,2,1}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2i} \int_{\partial D_{z_0, \varepsilon}} e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2 - \bar{\lambda}(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2} \frac{1}{\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0} \\ \times \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left(\frac{(v(z) - v_{lin}(z, z_0))\chi_\delta(z - z_0)}{\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0} \right) dz \\ = \frac{-1}{2i} \int_{\partial B_{z_0, \varepsilon}} e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2 - \bar{\lambda}(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2} \frac{1}{\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left(\frac{v(z) - v_{lin}(z, z_0)}{\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0} \right) dz,$$

where we used in particular that $v|_{\partial D} \equiv 0$, $\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{v}} v|_{\partial D} \equiv 0$,

$$B_{z_0, \delta, \varepsilon}^{2,2,2}(\lambda) = - \int_{D_{z_0, \varepsilon}} e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2 - \bar{\lambda}(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2} \times \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left(\frac{1}{\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left(\frac{(v(z) - v_{lin}(z, z_0)) \chi_\delta(z-z_0)}{\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0} \right) \right) d\text{Re}z d\text{Im}z.$$

We have, for $\varepsilon < \delta/2$

$$(5.26) \quad |B_{z_0, \delta, \varepsilon}^{2,2,1}(\lambda)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial B_{z_0, \varepsilon}} \frac{|v(z) - v_{lin}(z, z_0)|}{|z-z_0|^3} |dz| + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial B_{z_0, \varepsilon}} \frac{|v_{\bar{z}}(z) - v_{\bar{z}}(z_0)|}{|z-z_0|^2} |dz| \leq \frac{7}{2} \pi \|v\|_{C^2(\bar{D})},$$

$$(5.27) \quad |B_{z_0, \delta, \varepsilon}^{2,2,2}(\lambda)| \leq |B_{z_0, \delta, \delta/2}^{2,2,2}(\lambda)| + |B_{z_0, \delta, \varepsilon}^{2,2,2}(\lambda) - B_{z_0, \delta, \delta/2}^{2,2,2}(\lambda)|,$$

$$(5.28) \quad |B_{z_0, \delta, \delta/2}^{2,2,2}(\lambda)| \leq q_2(D, \delta) \|v\|_{C^2(\bar{D})},$$

$$|B_{z_0, \delta, \varepsilon}^{2,2,2}(\lambda) - B_{z_0, \delta, \delta/2}^{2,2,2}(\lambda)| \leq \sum_{j=1}^5 \int_{B_{z_0, \delta/2} \setminus B_{z_0, \varepsilon}} u_j(z, z_0) d\text{Re}z d\text{Im}z,$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} u_1(z, z_0) &= \frac{1}{|z-z_0|^2} \left| \frac{v_{\bar{z}}(z) - v_{\bar{z}}(z_0)}{\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0} \right|, \\ u_2(z, z_0) &= \frac{1}{|z-z_0|^2} \left| \frac{v(z) - v_{lin}(z, z_0)}{(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2} \right|, \\ u_3(z, z_0) &= \frac{1}{|z-z_0|} \left| \frac{v_{\bar{z}\bar{z}}(z)}{\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0} \right|, \\ u_4(z, z_0) &= \frac{2}{|z-z_0|} \left| \frac{v_{\bar{z}}(z) - v_{\bar{z}}(z_0)}{(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2} \right|, \\ u_5(z, z_0) &= \frac{2}{|z-z_0|} \left| \frac{v(z) - v_{lin}(z, z_0)}{(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^3} \right|. \end{aligned}$$

This yields

$$(5.29) \quad |B_{z_0, \delta, \varepsilon}^{2,2,2}(\lambda) - B_{z_0, \delta, \delta/2}^{2,2,2}(\lambda)| \leq q_3 \log\left(\frac{\delta}{2\varepsilon}\right) \|v\|_{C^2(\bar{D})},$$

where $z_0 \in D \setminus (\partial D)_\delta$, $0 < \varepsilon < \delta/2$. $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$. Using (5.20), (5.25)-(5.29) with $\varepsilon = |\lambda|^{-1}$ we obtain (3.6). Lemma 3.2 is proved. \square

Proof of Lemma 3.3. We write

$$\begin{aligned} W_{z_0}(\lambda) &= W_{z_0, \varepsilon}^1(\lambda) + W_{z_0, \varepsilon}^2(\lambda), \\ W_{z_0, \varepsilon}^1(\lambda) &= \int_{D \cap B_{z_0, \varepsilon}} e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2 - \bar{\lambda}(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2} w(z) d\text{Re}z d\text{Im}z, \\ W_{z_0, \varepsilon}^2(\lambda) &= \int_{D \setminus B_{z_0, \varepsilon}} e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2 - \bar{\lambda}(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2} w(z) d\text{Re}z d\text{Im}z, \end{aligned}$$

where $B_{z_0, \varepsilon} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - z_0| < \varepsilon\}$. One sees that

$$\begin{aligned}
(5.30) \quad |W_{z_0, \varepsilon}^1(\lambda)| &\leq \int_{D \cap B_{z_0, \varepsilon}} \|w\|_{C(D)} d\operatorname{Re}z d\operatorname{Im}z = \pi \|w\|_{C(D)} \varepsilon^2, \\
W_{z_0, \varepsilon}^2(\lambda) &= \frac{-1}{2\bar{\lambda}} \int_{D \setminus B_{z_0, \varepsilon}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left(e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2 - \bar{\lambda}(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2} \right) \frac{w(z)}{\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0} d\operatorname{Re}z d\operatorname{Im}z \\
&= W_{z_0, \varepsilon}^{2,1}(\lambda) + W_{z_0, \varepsilon}^{2,2}(\lambda), \\
W_{z_0, \varepsilon}^{2,1}(\lambda) &= \frac{-1}{4i\bar{\lambda}} \int_{\partial(D \setminus B_{z_0, \varepsilon})} e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2 - \bar{\lambda}(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2} \frac{w(z)}{\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0} dz, \\
W_{z_0, \varepsilon}^{2,2}(\lambda) &= \frac{1}{2\bar{\lambda}} \int_{D \setminus B_{z_0, \varepsilon}} e^{\lambda(z-z_0)^2 - \bar{\lambda}(\bar{z}-\bar{z}_0)^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left(\frac{w(z)}{\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0} \right) d\operatorname{Re}z d\operatorname{Im}z.
\end{aligned}$$

We have

$$(5.31) \quad |W_{z_0, \varepsilon}^{2,1}(\lambda)| \leq |\lambda|^{-1} a_1(D) \|w\|_{C(\bar{D})} \log(3\varepsilon^{-1}),$$

$$(5.32) \quad |W_{z_0, \varepsilon}^{2,2}(\lambda)| \leq |\lambda|^{-1} a_2(D) \|w\|_{C_{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}}(\bar{D})} \log(3\varepsilon^{-1})$$

for $z_0 \in D$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$, $0 < \varepsilon \leq 1$.

Using (5.30), (5.31), (5.32) with $\varepsilon = |\lambda|^{-1}$ we obtain (3.7). This finishes the proof. \square

Proof of Lemma 3.4. Formula (3.8) follows from the assumption on $\|g_{z_0, \lambda} v\|$ and from solving (2.4) by the method of successive approximations. The proof of estimate (3.9) follows from (3.8) and Lemma 3.3. The proof follows. \square

REFERENCES

- [1] Alessandrini, G., *Stable determination of conductivity by boundary measurements*, Appl. Anal. **27**, 1988, 153–172.
- [2] Bukhgeim, A. L., *Recovering a potential from Cauchy data in the two-dimensional case*, J. Inverse Ill-Posed Probl. **16**, 2008, no. 1, 19–33.
- [3] Calderón, A.P., *On an inverse boundary problem*, Seminar on Numerical Analysis and its Applications to Continuum Physics, Soc. Brasileira de Matematica, Rio de Janeiro, 1980, 61–73.
- [4] Gel'fand, I.M., *Some problems of functional analysis and algebra*, Proc. Int. Congr. Math., Amsterdam, 1954, 253–276.
- [5] Liu, L., *Stability Estimates for the Two-Dimensional Inverse Conductivity Problem*, Ph.D. thesis, Department of Mathematics, University of Rochester, New York, 1997.
- [6] Mandache, N., *Exponential instability in an inverse problem of the Schrödinger equation*, Inverse Problems **17**, 2001, 1435–1444.
- [7] Nachman, A., *Global uniqueness for a two-dimensional inverse boundary value problem*, Ann. Math. **143**, 1996, 71–96.
- [8] Novikov, R., *Multidimensional inverse spectral problem for the equation $-\Delta\psi + (v(x) - Eu(x))\psi = 0$* , Funkt. Anal. i Pril. **22**, 1988, no. 4, 11–22 (in Russian); English Transl.: Funct. Anal. and Appl. **22**, 1988, 263–272.

- [9] Novikov, R., *On stability estimates in the Gel'fand-Calderón inverse problem*, e-print arXiv:1002.0153.
- [10] Sylvester, J., Uhlmann, G., *A global uniqueness theorem for an inverse boundary value problem*, Ann. Math. **125**, 1987, 153–169.
- [11] Vekua, I. N., *Generalized Analytic Functions*, Pergamon Press Ltd. 1962.

(R. Novikov and M. Santacesaria) CENTRE DE MATHÉMATIQUES APPLIQUÉES, ÉCOLE
POLYTECHNIQUE, 91128, PALAISEAU, FRANCE

E-mail address: `novikov@cmap.polytechnique.fr`, `santacesaria@cmap.polytechnique.fr`