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Analysis of the heat kernel of the Dirichlet-to-Neumann operator

A.F.M. ter Elst¹ and E.M. Ouhabaz²

Abstract

We prove Poisson upper bounds for the kernel K of the semigroup generated by the Dirichlet-to-Neumann operator if the underlying domain is bounded and has a C^∞ -boundary. We also prove Poisson bounds for K_z for all z in the right half-plane and for all its derivatives.

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1 Introduction

For strongly elliptic operators it is well known that the associated semigroup has a kernel which satisfies Gaussian bounds. On \mathbb{R}^d this was proved by Aronson [Aro] and later different proofs were found to handle operators on domains [Dav] [Ouh3] [AE1], Laplace–Beltrami operators [Sal] [Gri], subelliptic operators on Lie groups [VSC] [ER] [DER] and references therein. This subject has attracted attention in the last decades and it is now well understood that Gaussian upper bounds for heat kernels play a fundamental role in problems from harmonic analysis such as weak type $(1, 1)$ estimates for singular integral operators, boundedness of Riesz transforms and spectral multipliers, L_p -analyticity of the corresponding semigroup, L_p -maximal regularity, L_p -independence of the spectrum, . . . See Chapter 7 in [Ouh3] and the monographs mentioned above for an overview on the subject.

It is our aim in the present paper to study the heat kernel of the Dirichlet-to-Neumann operator. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a bounded connected open set with Lipschitz boundary. Denote by $\Gamma = \partial\Omega$ the boundary of Ω , endowed with the $(d - 1)$ -dimensional Hausdorff measure. Note that Γ is not connected in general. The Dirichlet-to-Neumann operator \mathcal{N} is an unbounded operator on $L_2(\Gamma)$ defined as follows. Given $\varphi \in L_2(\Gamma)$, solve the Dirichlet problem

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u &= 0 \quad \text{weakly on } \Omega \\ u|_{\Gamma} &= \varphi \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

with $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega)$. If u has a weak normal derivative $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu}$ in $L_2(\Gamma)$, then we say that $\varphi \in D(\mathcal{N})$ and $\mathcal{N}\varphi = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu}$. See the beginning of Section 2 for more details on this definition. The Dirichlet-to-Neumann operator, also known as voltage-to-current map, arises in the problem of electrical impedance tomography and in various inverse problems (e.g., Calderón’s problem). It is well known that \mathcal{N} is positive and self-adjoint, so $-\mathcal{N}$ generates a C_0 -semigroup S on $L_2(\Gamma)$. Moreover, S is holomorphic in the right half-plane. If Ω has a C^∞ -boundary, then \mathcal{N} is equal to $\sqrt{-\Delta_{LB}}$, up to a pseudo-differential operator of order 0, where Δ_{LB} is the Laplace–Beltrami operator on Γ (see Taylor [Tay] Appendix C of Chapter 12). This implies that S has a smooth kernel K . Since the semigroup generated by $-\Delta_{LB}$ has Gaussian kernel bounds, the semigroup generated by $-\sqrt{-\Delta_{LB}}$ satisfies Poisson kernel bounds (see, for example, [Yos] page 268). Therefore one would expect that the kernel of the semigroup S generated by $-\mathcal{N}$ also satisfies Poisson bounds. It is tempting to use perturbation arguments to achieve this idea but this is highly non-trivial because the operators in consideration are not differential operators (these are pseudo-differential operators). Nevertheless we shall prove a Poisson upper bound for the heat kernel of \mathcal{N} and show that this is even true for complex time. One of the main theorems of this paper reads as follows.

Theorem 1.1 *Suppose $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is bounded connected with a C^∞ -boundary Γ . Let \mathcal{N} be the Dirichlet-to-Neumann map and let K be the kernel of the semigroup generated by $-\mathcal{N}$. Then there exists a $c > 0$ such that*

$$|K_z(x, y)| \leq c (\cos \theta)^{-2d(d+1)} \frac{(|z| \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)}}{\left(1 + \frac{|x - y|}{|z|}\right)^d}$$

for all $x, y \in \Gamma$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$, where $\theta = \arg z$.

We also prove upper bounds for various derivatives of K_z in Theorem 6.1. As a Corollary of the upper bound with complex time one obtains immediately that the semigroup generated by $-\mathcal{N}$ on $L_p(\Gamma)$ is holomorphic on the right half-plane for all $p \in [1, \infty)$.

For positive time t we prove a more general version of Theorem 1.1 in which we allow a positive measurable potential. Let $V \in L_\infty(\Omega)$ and suppose that $V \geq 0$. Let \mathcal{N}_V be the Dirichlet-to-Neumann operator with the condition $\Delta u = 0$ in (1) replaced by $(-\Delta + V)u = 0$ weakly on Ω . Then again \mathcal{N}_V is a positive self-adjoint operator in $L_2(\Gamma)$ (see Section 2). We prove the following Poisson bounds for the heat kernel of \mathcal{N}_V .

Theorem 1.2 *Suppose $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is bounded connected with a C^∞ -boundary Γ . Let $V \in L_\infty(\Omega)$ and suppose that $V \geq 0$. Then the semigroup generated by $-\mathcal{N}_V$ has a kernel K^V . Moreover, there exists a $c > 0$ such that*

$$0 \leq K_t^V(x, y) \leq \frac{c(t \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)} e^{-\lambda_1 t}}{\left(1 + \frac{|x-y|}{t}\right)^d}$$

for all $x, y \in \Gamma$ and $t > 0$, where λ_1 is the first eigenvalue of \mathcal{N}_V .

The proof of Theorem 1.2 follows by domination of semigroups. Indeed, we prove on any Lipschitz domain Ω that the semigroup S^V generated by $-\mathcal{N}_V$ is pointwise dominated by the semigroup S . At first sight, this is not obvious since \mathcal{N}_V does not seem to be a perturbation of \mathcal{N} by some positive potential. This domination of semigroups implies the domination of their corresponding kernels and hence the Poisson bound for K_t^V follows from that of K_t for positive time. In Section 2 we will prove positivity and domination properties. Moreover, we prove that the semigroup S^V generated by $-\mathcal{N}_V$ is sub-Markovian and ultracontractive. This then gives estimates on the L_p - L_q norm $\|S_t^V\|_{L_p \rightarrow L_q}$ for all $t > 0$ and $1 \leq p \leq q \leq \infty$. These imply the existence of a bounded semigroup kernel for S^V and S . In order to deduce (off-diagonal) Poisson bounds for S we use a multi-commutator argument of McIntosh and Nahmod [MN]. If M_g denotes the multiplication operator with a function $g \in C^\infty(\Gamma)$, then one needs L_p - L_q bounds on the commutator $[M_g, S_t]$ and higher order commutators $[M_g, [\dots, [M_g, S_t] \dots]]$. Using Duhamel's formula these involve commutators like $[M_g, [\dots, [M_g, \mathcal{N}] \dots]]$, for which we prove appropriate L_p - L_q bounds using a powerful theorem of Coifman and Meyer [CM], and Riesz potentials. Together with the estimates on $\|S_t\|_{L_p \rightarrow L_q}$ for all $t > 0$ we then establish Poisson bounds for K_t in Section 4. Unfortunately, this proof breaks down if one wants to prove Poisson bounds for K_z with z in the right half-plane, since we do not have appropriate L_p - L_q estimates for S_z . Nevertheless, using the semigroup T associated to a high enough power of \mathcal{N} , we will be able, with the Coifman–Meyer commutator bounds, Sobolev embedding theorem and spectral theorem, to prove bounds on $\|[M_g, T_z]\|_{L_1 \rightarrow L_\infty}$ and higher order commutators in Section 5. By subordination these give bounds for multi-commutators in S_z and then Poisson-type bounds for K_z , but with a loss of an ε . Luckily, the latter still imply the missing bounds $\|S_z\|_{L_p \rightarrow L_q}$ for all $1 \leq p \leq q \leq \infty$. Then the method in Section 4 gives the bounds of Theorem 1.1 for complex z . In Section 6 we deduce Poisson bounds for the derivatives of K_z . Finally we discuss holomorphy and H_∞ -functional calculus for \mathcal{N}_V and \mathcal{N} in Section 7. In the appendix we collect definitions and theorems for Sobolev spaces on compact manifolds which we need throughout the paper.

Finally, we emphasize that all the methods and heat kernel bounds in this paper are also valid if \mathcal{N} is the Dirichlet-to-Neumann operator on a compact Riemannian manifold

without boundary. In addition all we used is that \mathcal{N} is a self-adjoint elliptic pseudo-differential operator of order 1 on a compact Riemannian manifold without boundary. Hence one can state all the results in this setting.

2 Positivity and domination

In this section we define the Dirichlet-to-Neumann operator with a potential. We then prove that its associated semigroup on $L_2(\Gamma)$ is sub-Markovian and also prove domination between semigroups associated with Dirichlet-to-Neumann operators with different potentials.

We assume throughout this section that Ω is a bounded Lipschitz domain of \mathbb{R}^d . (In the rest of this paper we require that Ω has a C^∞ -boundary.) Let $V \in L_\infty(\Omega, \mathbb{R})$ be a (real-valued) potential. Define the space H_V of harmonic functions for $-\Delta + V$ by

$$H_V = \{u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega) : -\Delta u + Vu = 0 \text{ weakly on } \Omega\}.$$

Here and in what follows $-\Delta u + Vu = 0$ weakly on Ω means that $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega)$ and

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \overline{\nabla \chi} + \int_{\Omega} V u \bar{\chi} = 0$$

for all $\chi \in C_c^\infty(\Omega)$. Note that we can replace $\chi \in C_c^\infty(\Omega)$ by $\chi \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$. Define the continuous sesquilinear form $\mathfrak{a}_V: W^{1,2}(\Omega) \times W^{1,2}(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by

$$\mathfrak{a}_V(u, v) = \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \overline{\nabla v} + \int_{\Omega} V u \bar{v}.$$

It is clear that H_V is a closed subspace of $W^{1,2}(\Omega)$ and

$$H_V = \{u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega) : \mathfrak{a}_V(u, v) = 0 \text{ for all } v \in \ker \text{Tr}\}, \quad (2)$$

where $\text{Tr}: W^{1,2}(\Omega) \rightarrow L_2(\Gamma)$ is the trace operator.

Denote by Δ_D the Laplacian with Dirichlet boundary conditions on Ω . Define the form $\mathfrak{a}_V^D: W_0^{1,2}(\Omega) \times W_0^{1,2}(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by $\mathfrak{a}_V^D = \mathfrak{a}_V|_{W_0^{1,2}(\Omega) \times W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)}$. Then $-\Delta_D + V$ is the operator associated with the form \mathfrak{a}_V^D . If $V \geq 0$, then $0 \notin \sigma(-\Delta_D + V)$. The space $W^{1,2}(\Omega)$ has the following decomposition.

Lemma 2.1 *Suppose $0 \notin \sigma(-\Delta_D + V)$. Then*

$$W^{1,2}(\Omega) = W_0^{1,2}(\Omega) \oplus H_V.$$

In particular

$$\text{Tr}(H_V) = \text{Tr}(W^{1,2}(\Omega)). \quad (3)$$

Proof This result is already proved in [AM] Lemma 3.2 when V is constant. The proof given there works in our setting but we repeat the arguments for completeness.

Define $\mathcal{A}: W_0^{1,2}(\Omega) \rightarrow W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)'$ by $\langle \mathcal{A}u, v \rangle = \mathfrak{a}_V^D(u, v)$. Since $0 \notin \sigma(-\Delta_D + V)$ it follows from [ABHN] Proposition 3.10.3 that \mathcal{A} is invertible. Let $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega)$. Define $F \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)'$ by

$$F(v) = \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \overline{\nabla v} + \int_{\Omega} V u \bar{v}.$$

Then there exists a unique $u_0 \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$ such that $\mathcal{A}u_0 = F$. This means that $\langle \mathcal{A}u_0, \chi \rangle = F(\chi)$ for all $\chi \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$ and hence

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla(u - u_0) \cdot \overline{\nabla \chi} + \int_{\Omega} V(u - u_0) \overline{\chi} = 0.$$

It follows that $u - u_0 \in H_V$ and so $u = u_0 + (u - u_0) \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega) + H_V$. The fact that $0 \notin \sigma(-\Delta_D + V)$ implies easily that $W_0^{1,2}(\Omega) \cap H_V = \{0\}$. \square

A direct consequence of Lemma 2.1 is that the trace Tr is injective as an operator from H_V into $L_2(\Gamma)$. Indeed, if $u, v \in H_V$ such that $\text{Tr} u = \text{Tr} v$, then $u - v \in H_V \cap W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$. Thus $u - v = 0$. This is a key ingredient for the next coercivity estimate.

Lemma 2.2 *Suppose $0 \notin \sigma(-\Delta_D + V)$. Then there are $\mu > 0$ and $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$ such that*

$$\mathbf{a}_V(u, u) + \omega \|\text{Tr} u\|_{L_2(\Gamma)}^2 \geq \mu \|u\|_{W^{1,2}(\Omega)}^2$$

for all $u \in H_V$.

Proof Since the embedding of $W^{1,2}(\Omega)$ into $L_2(\Omega)$ is compact, it follows that for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ there exists a $c > 0$ such that

$$\int_{\Omega} |u|^2 \leq \varepsilon \|u\|_{W^{1,2}(\Omega)}^2 + c \int_{\Gamma} |\text{Tr} u|^2 \quad (4)$$

for all $u \in H_V$. Therefore,

$$\int_{\Omega} |u|^2 \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{1 - \varepsilon} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 + \frac{c}{1 - \varepsilon} \int_{\Gamma} |\text{Tr} u|^2.$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}_V(u, u) &= \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 + \int_{\Omega} V |u|^2 \\ &\geq \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 - \|V\|_{\infty} \int_{\Omega} |u|^2 \\ &\geq \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{1 - \varepsilon} \|V\|_{\infty}\right) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 - \frac{c \|V\|_{\infty}}{1 - \varepsilon} \int_{\Gamma} |\text{Tr} u|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Choosing $\varepsilon = (4(\|V\|_{\infty} + 1))^{-1}$ one deduces that

$$\mathbf{a}_V(u, u) + \frac{c \|V\|_{\infty}}{1 - \varepsilon} \int_{\Gamma} |\text{Tr} u|^2 \geq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2.$$

Hence

$$\mathbf{a}_V(u, u) + \left(c + \frac{c \|V\|_{\infty}}{1 - \varepsilon}\right) \int_{\Gamma} |\text{Tr} u|^2 \geq \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 + \int_{\Omega} |u|^2 \geq \frac{1}{4} \|u\|_{W^{1,2}(\Omega)}^2$$

by using (4) again. \square

It follows from (2) and Lemmas 2.1 and 2.2 that we can apply [AE2] Corollary 2.2: there exists an m -sectorial operator, which we denote by \mathcal{N}_V , such that for all $\varphi, \psi \in L_2(\Gamma)$ one has $\varphi \in D(\mathcal{N}_V)$ and $\mathcal{N}_V \varphi = \psi$ if and only if there exists a $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega)$ such that $\text{Tr } u = \varphi$ and

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \overline{\nabla v} + \int_{\Omega} V u \bar{v} = \mathbf{a}_V(u, v) = \int_{\Gamma} \psi \overline{\text{Tr } v} \quad (5)$$

for all $v \in W^{1,2}(\Omega)$. Since \mathbf{a}_V is symmetric, the operator \mathcal{N}_V is self-adjoint. Obviously \mathcal{N}_V is bounded below. If φ, ψ and u are as above, then choosing $v \in C_c^\infty(\Omega)$ gives $\Delta u = V u \in L_2(\Omega)$ as distribution. Hence

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \overline{\nabla v} + \int_{\Omega} (\Delta u) \bar{v} = \int_{\Gamma} \psi \overline{\text{Tr } v}$$

for all $v \in W^{1,2}(\Omega)$ and $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = \psi$ by the Green formula. Thus for all $\varphi, \psi \in L_2(\Gamma)$ one has $\varphi \in D(\mathcal{N}_V)$ and $\mathcal{N}_V \varphi = \psi$ if and only if there exists a $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega)$ such that $\text{Tr } u = \varphi$, $\Delta u = V u$ as distribution and $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = \psi$.

The self-adjoint operator $-\mathcal{N}_V$ generates a quasi-contraction holomorphic semigroup S^V on $L_2(\Gamma)$. When $V = 0$ we write for simplicity $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{N}_0$ and $S = S^0$.

There is another way to describe the operator \mathcal{N}_V , this time with a form with domain in $L_2(\Gamma)$. Since $\text{Tr}|_{H_V}$ is injective, we can define the form \mathbf{b}_V with domain $D(\mathbf{b}_V) = \text{Tr}(H_V)$ by

$$\mathbf{b}_V(\text{Tr } u, \text{Tr } v) = \mathbf{a}_V(u, v)$$

for all $u, v \in H_V$. We equip $D(\mathbf{b}_V)$ with the inner product $(\text{Tr } u, \text{Tr } v)_{D(\mathbf{b}_V)} = (u, v)_{W^{1,2}(\Omega)}$. Since H_V is closed in $W^{1,2}(\Omega)$ it is clear that $D(\mathbf{b}_V)$ is a Hilbert space. It follows from Lemma 2.2 that the form \mathbf{b}_V is continuous and elliptic. Then \mathcal{N}_V is the operator associated with \mathbf{b}_V . Indeed, let $\varphi, \psi \in L_2(\Gamma)$. Then $\varphi \in D(\mathcal{N}_V)$ and $\mathcal{N}_V \varphi = \psi$ if and only if there exists a $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega)$ such that $\varphi = \text{Tr } u$ and (5) is valid for all $v \in W^{1,2}(\Omega)$. Using (2) it follows that then $u \in H_V$. Moreover, if $u \in H_V$, then (5) is valid for all $v \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$. Hence by Lemma 2.1 it is equivalent with the statement that there exists a $u \in H_V$ such that $\varphi = \text{Tr } u$ and

$$\mathbf{b}_V(\varphi, \text{Tr } v) = (\psi, \text{Tr } v)_{L_2(\Gamma)}$$

for all $v \in H_V$.

In the rest of this section we prove the sub-Markovian property of S^V , a domination property and L_p - L_q estimates.

Theorem 2.3

- (a) If $-\Delta_D + V \geq 0$ and $0 \notin \sigma(-\Delta_D + V)$, then the semigroup S^V is positive.
- (b) If $V \geq 0$ then S^V is sub-Markovian.

Proof ‘(a)’. When V is a constant, the positivity of the semigroup is proved in [AM] Theorem 5.1. The same proof works here, but we repeat the arguments for completeness. By the well known Beurling–Deny criteria (see [Dav], Section 1.3 or [Ouh3], Theorem 2.6), it suffices to prove that $\varphi^+ \in D(\mathbf{b}_V)$ and $\mathbf{b}_V(\varphi^+, \varphi^-) \leq 0$ for all real valued $\varphi \in D(\mathbf{b}_V)$. Let $\varphi \in D(\mathbf{b}_V)$ be real valued. There exists a $u \in H_V$ such that $\varphi = \text{Tr } u$. Without loss of generality, u is real valued. Then $\varphi^+ = \text{Tr}(u^+) \in \text{Tr}(W^{1,2}(\Omega)) = \text{Tr } H_V = D(\mathbf{b}_V)$ by (3). By Lemma 2.1 we can write $u^+ = u_0 + u_1$ and $u^- = v_0 + v_1$ with $u_0, v_0 \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$ and

$u_1, v_1 \in H_V$. Taking the difference, yields $u = u^+ - u^- = (u_0 - v_0) + (u_1 - v_1)$. Since both $u, u_1 - v_1 \in H_V$ it follows that $u_0 = v_0$. Therefore with (2) one deduces that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{b}_V(\varphi^+, \varphi^-) &= \mathfrak{a}_V(u_1, v_1) = \mathfrak{a}_V(u_1, v_0 + v_1) = \mathfrak{a}_V(u_0 + u_1, v_0 + v_1) - \mathfrak{a}_V(u_0, v_0 + v_1) \\ &= \mathfrak{a}_V(u^+, u^-) - \mathfrak{a}_V(u_0, v_0) = -\mathfrak{a}_V(u_0, v_0) \\ &= -\mathfrak{a}_V(u_0, u_0) = -\int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u_0|^2 + V |u_0|^2) \leq 0, \end{aligned}$$

since

$$\mathfrak{a}_V(u^+, u^-) = \int_{\Omega} \nabla(u^+) \cdot \nabla(u^-) + \int_{\Omega} V u^+ u^- = 0$$

and we used the assumption $-\Delta_D + V \geq 0$ in the last step. This proves the positivity of the semigroup S^V on $L_2(\Gamma)$.

‘(b)’. By [Ouh2] or [Ouh3], Corollary 2.17 it suffices to prove that $\mathbf{1} \wedge \varphi \in D(\mathfrak{b}_V)$ and $\mathfrak{b}_V(\mathbf{1} \wedge \varphi, (\varphi - \mathbf{1})^+) \geq 0$ for all $\varphi \in D(\mathfrak{b}_V)$ with $\varphi \geq 0$. Let $\varphi \in D(\mathfrak{b}_V)$ and suppose $\varphi \geq 0$. As above, the fact that $\mathbf{1} \wedge \varphi \in D(\mathfrak{b}_V)$ follows from (3). Let $u \in H_V$ be such that $\varphi = \text{Tr } u$. Without loss of generality, u is real valued. We decompose $\mathbf{1} \wedge u = u_0 + u_1 \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega) \oplus H_V$. Then

$$(u - \mathbf{1})^+ = u - \mathbf{1} \wedge u = (-u_0) + (u - u_1) \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega) \oplus H_V.$$

Using (2) one deduces that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{b}_V(\mathbf{1} \wedge \varphi, (\varphi - \mathbf{1})^+) &= \mathfrak{a}_V(u_1, u - u_1) = \mathfrak{a}_V(u_0 + u_1, u - u_1) \\ &= \mathfrak{a}_V(u_0 + u_1, -u_0 + u - u_1) + \mathfrak{a}_V(u_0 + u_1, u_0) \\ &= \mathfrak{a}_V(u_0 + u_1, -u_0 + u - u_1) + \mathfrak{a}_V(u_0, u_0) \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \nabla(\mathbf{1} \wedge u) \cdot \nabla((u - \mathbf{1})^+) + \int_{\Omega} V(\mathbf{1} \wedge u) (u - \mathbf{1})^+ \\ &\quad + \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u_0|^2 + \int_{\Omega} V u_0^2 \\ &= \int_{\Omega} V (u - \mathbf{1})^+ + \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u_0|^2 + \int_{\Omega} V u_0^2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

as required. \square

Note that the second part of the previous result can also be deduced from the next theorem in which we prove the domination property.

Theorem 2.4 *Let $V_1, V_2 \in L_{\infty}(\Omega, \mathbb{R})$ be such that $V_1 \leq V_2$, $-\Delta_D + V_1 \geq 0$ and $0 \notin \sigma(-\Delta_D + V_1)$. Then*

$$0 \leq S_t^{V_2} \varphi \leq S_t^{V_1} \varphi$$

pointwise for all $t > 0$ and $0 \leq \varphi \in L_2(\Gamma)$. In particular, if $0 \leq V \in L_{\infty}(\Omega)$, then

$$0 \leq S_t^V \varphi \leq S_t \varphi$$

for all $t > 0$ and $0 \leq \varphi \in L_2(\Gamma)$.

Proof Using criteria for domination of semigroups (see [Ouh2] or [Ouh3], Theorem 2.24) it suffices to prove that

$$\mathbf{b}_{V_2}(\varphi, \psi) \geq \mathbf{b}_{V_1}(\varphi, \psi) \quad (6)$$

for all $0 \leq \varphi, \psi \in D(\mathbf{b}_{V_1})$. Note that

$$D(\mathbf{b}_{V_1}) = \text{Tr}(W^{1,2}(\Omega)) = D(\mathbf{b}_{V_2})$$

and the ideal property in [Ouh2] or [Ouh3] is satisfied since both semigroups S^{V_1} and S^{V_2} are positive by Theorem 2.3 (see Proposition 2.20 in [Ouh3]).

Let $0 \leq \varphi, \psi \in D(\mathbf{b}_{V_1})$. There are real valued $u_1, v_1 \in H_{V_1}$ and $u_2, v_2 \in H_{V_2}$ such that $\text{Tr } u_1 = \text{Tr } u_2 = \varphi$ and $\text{Tr } v_1 = \text{Tr } v_2 = \psi$. Since $u_2 - u_1 \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$ and $v_2 \in H_{V_2}$ one has

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{b}_{V_2}(\varphi, \psi) &= \mathbf{a}_{V_2}(u_2, v_2) = \mathbf{a}_{V_2}(u_1, v_2) \\ &= \mathbf{a}_{V_1}(u_1, v_2) + \int_{\Omega} (V_2 - V_1) u_1 v_2 \\ &= \mathbf{a}_{V_1}(u_1, v_1) + \int_{\Omega} (V_2 - V_1) u_1 v_2 = \mathbf{b}_{V_1}(\varphi, \psi) + \int_{\Omega} (V_2 - V_1) u_1 v_2. \end{aligned}$$

By the lemma below, we show that $u_1 \geq 0$ and $v_2 \geq 0$. Hence $\int_{\Omega} (V_2 - V_1) u_1 v_2 \geq 0$ and (6) follows. \square

We have the following maximum principle.

Lemma 2.5 *Suppose that $V \in L_{\infty}(\Omega, \mathbb{R})$ with $-\Delta_D + V \geq 0$ and $0 \notin \sigma(-\Delta_D + V)$. Let $0 \leq \varphi \in D(\mathbf{b}_V)$ and let $u \in H_V$ be real valued such that $\text{Tr } u = \varphi$. Then $u \geq 0$ on Ω .*

Proof By definition of $u \in H_V$ one has

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla \chi + \int_{\Omega} V u \chi = 0$$

for all $\chi \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$. Note that $u^- = 0$ on Γ since $u = \varphi \geq 0$ on Γ . Hence $u^- \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$ by [Alt] Lemma A.6.10 and we can choose $\chi = u^-$. We obtain

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla (u^-) + \int_{\Omega} V u u^- = 0.$$

Because $\int_{\Omega} \nabla(u^+) \cdot \nabla(u^-) = 0$ we arrive at

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla(u^-)|^2 + \int_{\Omega} V |u^-|^2 = 0.$$

Since $-\Delta_D + V \geq 0$ and $0 \notin \sigma(-\Delta_D + V)$ we conclude that $u^- = 0$. \square

Now we prove L_p - L_q estimates for the semigroup S^V . Note that $\lambda_1 \geq 0$ in the next theorem.

Theorem 2.6 *Suppose that $d \geq 2$, let $0 \leq V \in L_{\infty}(\Omega)$ and let $\lambda_1 \in \sigma(\mathcal{N}_V)$ be the first eigenvalue of \mathcal{N}_V . Then for all $1 \leq p \leq q \leq \infty$ and $t > 0$ the operator S_t^V is bounded from $L_p(\Omega)$ into $L_q(\Omega)$. Moreover, there exists a $C > 0$ such that*

$$\|S_t^V\|_{p \rightarrow q} \leq C (t \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q})} e^{-\lambda_1 t}$$

for all $t > 0$ and $p, q \in [1, \infty]$ with $p \leq q$.

Proof Suppose first that $d \geq 3$. By Theorem 2.4.2 in [Neč], the trace Tr is a bounded operator from $D(\mathfrak{b}_V)$ into $L_s(\Gamma)$, where $s = \frac{2(d-1)}{d-2}$. This implies that there exists a $C \geq 1$ such that

$$\|S_t^V \varphi\|_s^2 \leq C(\mathfrak{b}_V(S_t^V \varphi, S_t^V \varphi) + \|S_t^V \varphi\|_2^2)$$

for all $t > 0$ and $\varphi \in L_2(\Gamma)$. Therefore, S_t^V maps $L_2(\Gamma)$ into $L_s(\Gamma)$ with

$$\|S_t^V\|_{2 \rightarrow s} \leq C t^{-1/2} e^t.$$

Since the semigroup S_t^V is sub-Markovian by Theorem 2.3, the last estimate extrapolates and provides the L_1 - L_∞ estimate

$$\|S_t^V\|_{1 \rightarrow \infty} \leq C' t^{-(d-1)} e^t$$

for a suitable $C' > 0$, uniformly for all $t > 0$, see [Cou] or [Ouh3], Lemma 6.1. By [Ouh3], Lemma 6.5, the last estimate improves to

$$\|S_t^V\|_{1 \rightarrow \infty} \leq C'' t^{-(d-1)} e^{-\lambda_1 t} (1+t)^{d-1}.$$

The conclusion of the theorem follows by interpolation.

If $d = 2$, we apply the same arguments and use Theorem 2.4.6 in [Neč]. \square

3 Smoothing properties for commutators

Let (M, g) be a compact Riemannian manifold (without boundary) of dimension m . For general definitions and theorems on compact Riemannian manifolds we refer to the appendix. We emphasize that we do not assume that M is connected. Then M has a finite number of connected components, say M_1, \dots, M_N , with $M_i \neq M_j$ if $i \neq j$. For all $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ the component M_i is a compact connected Riemannian manifold. Therefore it has a natural Riemannian distance, denoted by d_{M_i} . We denote by $\text{diam } M_i$ its diameter. Set $D = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^N \text{diam } M_i$. We wish to define a distance on the full manifold. For all $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ fix once and for all an element $x_i \in M_i$. Let

$$W = \{g \in C^\infty(M, \mathbb{R}) : \max_{i,j \in \{1, \dots, N\}} |g(x_i) - g(x_j)| + D \|\nabla g\|_\infty \leq D\}. \quad (7)$$

If $x, y \in M$ and $g \in W$, then there are $i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ such that $x \in M_i$ and $y \in M_j$. Note that $\|\nabla(g|_{M_i})\|_{L^\infty(M_i)} \leq 1$. Therefore $|g(x) - g(x_i)| \leq d_{M_i}(x, x_i) \leq \text{diam } M_i$. Similarly, $|g(y) - g(x_j)| \leq \text{diam } M_j$. Moreover, $|g(x_i) - g(x_j)| \leq D$. Hence $|g(x) - g(y)| \leq 3D$. Since this is for all $g \in W$, we can define the function $\rho_M: M \times M \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ by

$$\rho_M(x, y) = \sup\{|g(x) - g(y)| : g \in W\}. \quad (8)$$

We collect some properties of ρ_M .

Lemma 3.1

- (a) *The function ρ_M is a metric on M , bounded by $3D$.*
- (b) *If $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ then $\rho_M|_{M_i \times M_i} = d_{M_i}$.*
- (c) *If $i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, $x \in M_i$, $y \in M_j$ and $i \neq j$, then $\rho_M(x, y) \geq 1$.*

(d) Suppose $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and M is embedded in \mathbb{R}^k . Then there exists a $c > 0$ such that

$$c^{-1} |x - y| \leq \rho_M(x, y) \leq c |x - y|$$

for all $x, y \in M$.

Proof Clearly ρ_M satisfies the triangle inequality and is symmetric. If $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ and $x, y \in M_i$, then $\rho_M(x, y) \leq d_{M_i}(x, y)$. Conversely, if $\tilde{g} \in C^\infty(M_i, \mathbb{R})$ and $\|\nabla \tilde{g}\|_{L^\infty(M_i)} \leq 1$ then one can define $g \in C^\infty(M, \mathbb{R})$ by $g(z) = \tilde{g}(z)$ if $z \in M_i$ and $g(z) = \tilde{g}(x_i)$ if $z \notin M_i$. Then $g \in W$ and $|\tilde{g}(x) - \tilde{g}(y)| = |g(x) - g(y)| \leq \rho_M(x, y)$. Hence $d_{M_i}(x, y) \leq \rho_M(x, y)$. Therefore $\rho_M|_{M_i \times M_i} = d_{M_i}$. Finally, let $i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, $x \in M_i$ and $y \in M_j$ with $i \neq j$. It is easy to see that $\rho_M(x_i, x_j) \geq D$. Hence $\rho_M(x, y) \geq D - \rho_M(x, x_i) - \rho_M(y, x_j) \geq 1$. The last statement follows from Lemma A.9 and the fact that the compact components M_i are disjoint. \square

Although we do not need the following definition until Section 5, it is convenient to state it now. Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Define

$$W_k = \{g \in C^\infty(M, \mathbb{R}) : \max_{i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}} |g(x_i) - g(x_j)| + D \max_{\ell \in \{1, \dots, k\}} \|\nabla^\ell g\|_\infty \leq D\}. \quad (9)$$

Clearly $W_1 \supset W_2 \supset \dots$. Define $\rho_M^{(k)} : M \times M \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ by

$$\rho_M^{(k)}(x, y) = \sup\{|g(x) - g(y)| : g \in W_k\}.$$

Then $\rho_M^{(1)}(x, y) \geq \rho_M^{(2)}(x, y) \geq \dots$

Lemma 3.2 Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$. The function $\rho_M^{(k)}$ is a metric on M and it is equivalent to ρ_M .

Proof Note that for all $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ the map

$$(x, y) \mapsto \sup\{|g(x) - g(y)| : g \in C^\infty(M_i) \text{ and } \|\nabla^\ell g\|_\infty \text{ for all } \ell \in \{1, \dots, k\}\}$$

is a metric on M_i which is equivalent to d_{M_i} . (See Lemma A.8.) Then the first part of the lemma follows as in the proof of Lemma 3.1. Moreover, the second part follows from this equivalence. \square

In the proofs we need various estimates on commutators of pseudo-differential operators with $C^\infty(M)$ -functions. On \mathbb{R}^m these read as follows. We denote by $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^m)$ the Schwartz space.

Theorem 3.3 Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $T \in \text{OPS}^k(\mathbb{R}^m)$. Let $n \in \{k, \dots, k + m\}$.

(a) If $n = k$ then for all $p \in (1, \infty)$ there exists a $c > 0$ such that

$$\|[M_{g_1}, [\dots, [M_{g_n}, T] \dots]]u\|_p \leq c \|\nabla g_1\|_\infty \dots \|\nabla g_n\|_\infty \|u\|_p$$

for all $g_1, \dots, g_n \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^m)$ and $u \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^m)$.

(b) If $n \in \{k + 1, \dots, k + m - 1\}$ then for all $p \in (1, \frac{m}{n-k})$ there exists a $c > 0$ such that

$$\|[M_{g_1}, [\dots, [M_{g_n}, T] \dots]]u\|_q \leq c \|\nabla g_1\|_\infty \dots \|\nabla g_n\|_\infty \|u\|_p$$

for all $g_1, \dots, g_n \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^m)$ and $u \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^m)$, where $\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} = \frac{n-k}{m}$.

(c) If $n = k + m$ then there exists a $c > 0$ such that

$$\|[M_{g_1}, [\dots, [M_{g_n}, T] \dots]]u\|_\infty \leq c \|\nabla g_1\|_\infty \dots \|\nabla g_n\|_\infty \|u\|_1$$

for all $g_1, \dots, g_n \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^m)$ and $u \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^m)$.

Proof Statement (a) follows from [CM] Théorème 2.

Next suppose that $n \in \{k + 1, \dots, k + m\}$. Let K be the (distributional) kernel of T . Since $T \in OPS^k(\mathbb{R}^m)$, there exists a $c > 0$ such that $|K(x, y)| \leq c|x - y|^{-m-k}$ for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^m$ with $x \neq y$. (See [Ste2] Proposition VI.4.1.) Let $g_1, \dots, g_n \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^m)$. Let \tilde{K} denote the kernel of $[M_{g_1}, [\dots, [M_{g_n}, T] \dots]]$. Then $\tilde{K}(x, y) = K(x, y) \prod_{j=1}^n (g_j(x) - g_j(y))$ for all $x \neq y$. Hence

$$|\tilde{K}(x, y)| \leq \frac{c \|\nabla g_1\|_\infty \dots \|\nabla g_n\|_\infty}{|x - y|^{m-(n-k)}}$$

for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^m$ with $x \neq y$.

If $n \in \{k + 1, \dots, k + m - 1\}$ then $|\tilde{K}|$ is a Riesz potential and the boundedness of the multi-commutator from L_p into L_q follows from [Ste1] Theorem V.1.

Finally, if $n = k + m$ then \tilde{K} is bounded. Therefore the multi-commutator is bounded from L_1 into L_∞ . \square

The theorem transfers to compact Riemannian manifolds. We emphasize that the manifold does not have to be connected in the next proposition.

Proposition 3.4 *Suppose M is compact. Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $T \in OPS^k(M)$. Let $n \in \{k, \dots, k + m\}$.*

(a) If $n = k$ then for all $p \in (1, \infty)$ there exists a $c > 0$ such that

$$\|[M_{g_1}, [\dots, [M_{g_n}, T] \dots]]u\|_p \leq c \|u\|_p$$

for all $u \in C^\infty(M)$ and $g_1, \dots, g_n \in W$.

(b) If $n \in \{k + 1, \dots, k + m - 1\}$ then for all $p \in (1, \dots, \frac{m}{n-k})$ there exists a $c > 0$ such that

$$\|[M_{g_1}, [\dots, [M_{g_n}, T] \dots]]u\|_q \leq c \|u\|_p$$

for all $u \in C^\infty(M)$ and $g_1, \dots, g_n \in W$, where $\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} = \frac{n-k}{m}$.

(c) If $n = k + m$ then there exists a $c > 0$ such that

$$\|[M_{g_1}, [\dots, [M_{g_n}, T] \dots]]u\|_\infty \leq c \|u\|_1$$

for all $u \in C^\infty(M)$ and $g_1, \dots, g_n \in W$.

Proof Since M is compact there are $L \in \mathbb{N}$ and for all $\ell \in \{1, \dots, L\}$ there exist an open $U_\ell \subset M$, a C^∞ -diffeomorphism $\varphi_\ell: U_\ell \rightarrow B(0, 1)$ and $\chi_\ell, \tilde{\chi}_\ell \in C_c^\infty(U_\ell)$ such that $\sum_{\ell=1}^L \chi_\ell = \mathbf{1}$ and $\tilde{\chi}_\ell(x) = 1$ for all $x \in \text{supp } \chi_\ell$. Without loss of generality we may assume that there exists a $c_0 > 0$ such that

$$\|\nabla(g \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})\|_{L_\infty(B(0,1))} \leq c_0 \|\nabla g\|_{L_\infty(M)},$$

$$\|u\|_{L_q(U_\ell)} \leq c_0 \|u \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1}\|_{L_q(B(0,1))} \text{ and}$$

$$\|v \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1}\|_{L_p(B(0,1))} \leq c_0 \|v\|_{L_p(U_\ell)}$$

for all $\ell \in \{1, \dots, L\}$, $g \in C_b^\infty(U_\ell)$, $u \in L_q(U_\ell)$ and $v \in L_p(U_\ell)$. Since T is a pseudo-differential operator on the compact manifold M , one can write

$$T = \sum_{\ell=1}^L M_{\chi_\ell} T M_{\tilde{\chi}_\ell} + T_0,$$

where T_0 has a C^∞ -kernel representation, i.e., there exists a C^∞ -function $K: M \times M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$(T_0 u)(x) = \int_M K(x, y) u(y) dy$$

for all $u \in C_c^\infty(M)$ and $x \in M$.

The multi-commutator with T_0 is easy to estimate. Let $g_1, \dots, g_n \in W$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} |([M_{g_1}, [\dots, [M_{g_n}, T_0] \dots]]u)(x)| &= \left| \int_M K(x, y) \left(\prod_{i=1}^n (g_i(x) - g_i(y)) \right) u(y) dy \right| \\ &\leq (3D)^n \int_M |K(x, y)| |u(y)| dy \end{aligned}$$

for all $u \in C^\infty(M)$ and $x \in M$, where we used Lemma 3.1(a). Hence

$$\| [M_{g_1}, [\dots, [M_{g_n}, T_0] \dots]] u \|_{L_q(M)} \leq (3D)^n (\text{Vol}(M))^{1+\frac{1}{q}-\frac{1}{p}} \|K\|_\infty \|u\|_{L_p(M)}$$

for all $u \in C^\infty(M)$.

Next we estimate the multi-commutators involving $M_{\chi_\ell} T M_{\tilde{\chi}_\ell}$. For all $\ell \in \{1, \dots, L\}$ there exists a classical pseudo-differential operator \tilde{T}_ℓ of order k such that

$$\tilde{T}_\ell w = \left(\chi_\ell T \left((w \cdot (\tilde{\chi}_\ell \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})) \circ \varphi_\ell \right) \right) \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1}$$

for all $w \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^m)$. By the corresponding part of Theorem 3.3 there exists a $c_\ell > 0$ such that

$$\| [M_{h_1}, [\dots, [M_{h_n}, \tilde{T}_\ell] \dots]] u \|_q \leq c_\ell \|\nabla h_1\|_\infty \dots \|\nabla h_n\|_\infty \|u\|_p$$

for all $h_1, \dots, h_n \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^m)$ and $u \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^m)$.

Let $\mathcal{E}: W^{1,\infty}(B(0,1)) \rightarrow W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^m)$ be an extension operator as in [Ste1] Theorem VI.5 with respect to the domain $B(0,1) \subset \mathbb{R}^m$. Note that $\mathcal{E}(h) \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^m)$ for all $h \in C^\infty(B(0,1))$. Without loss of generality we may assume that $\text{supp } \mathcal{E}(h) \subset B(0,2)$ for all $h \in W^{1,\infty}(B(0,1))$.

Now let $\ell \in \{1, \dots, L\}$. Let $g \in W$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla \mathcal{E} \left((g - g(\varphi_\ell^{-1}(0))) \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1} \right)\|_{L_\infty(\mathbb{R}^m)} &\leq \|\mathcal{E}\| \|g \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1} - (g \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})(0)\|_{W^{1,\infty}(B(0,1))} \\ &\leq 2\|\mathcal{E}\| \|\nabla(g \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})\|_{L_\infty(B(0,1))} \\ &\leq 2c_0 \|\mathcal{E}\| \|\nabla g\|_{L_\infty(M)} \\ &\leq 2c_0 \|\mathcal{E}\|. \end{aligned}$$

Now let $g_1, \dots, g_n \in W$. Write $\check{g}_i = g_i - g_i(\varphi_\ell^{-1}(0))$ and $h_i = \mathcal{E}(\check{g}_i \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1}) \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^m)$. Then $\|\nabla h_i\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^m)} \leq 2c_0 \|\mathcal{E}\|$. For all $A \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$ define $\check{g}_A = \prod_{i \in A} \check{g}_i$ and $h_A = \prod_{i \in A} h_i$. Let $u \in C^\infty(M)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} [M_{g_1}, [\dots, [M_{g_n}, M_{\chi_\ell} T M_{\tilde{\chi}_\ell}] \dots]]u &= [M_{\check{g}_1}, [\dots, [M_{\check{g}_n}, M_{\chi_\ell} T M_{\tilde{\chi}_\ell}] \dots]]u \\ &= \sum_{A \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, n\})} (-1)^{n-|A|} \chi_\ell \check{g}_A T(\check{g}_{A^c} \tilde{\chi}_\ell u). \end{aligned}$$

So

$$\begin{aligned} &\| [M_{g_1}, [\dots, [M_{g_n}, M_{\chi_\ell} T M_{\tilde{\chi}_\ell}] \dots]]u \|_{L_q(M)} \\ &\leq c_0 \left\| \sum_{A \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, n\})} (-1)^{n-|A|} \left(\chi_\ell \check{g}_A T(\check{g}_{A^c} \tilde{\chi}_\ell u) \right) \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1} \right\|_{L_q(\mathbb{R}^m)} \\ &= c_0 \left\| \sum_{A \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, n\})} (-1)^{n-|A|} (\check{g}_A \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1}) \tilde{T}_\ell \left((\check{g}_{A^c} \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1}) \cdot (u \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1}) \right) \right\|_{L_q(\mathbb{R}^m)} \\ &= c_0 \left\| \sum_{A \in \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, n\})} (-1)^{n-|A|} h_A \tilde{T}_\ell \left(h_{A^c} \cdot (u \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1}) \right) \right\|_{L_q(\mathbb{R}^m)} \\ &= c_0 \| [M_{h_1}, [\dots, [M_{h_n}, \tilde{T}] \dots]](u \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1}) \|_{L_q(\mathbb{R}^m)} \\ &\leq c_0 c_\ell (2c_0 \|\mathcal{E}\|)^n \| (u \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1}) \|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}^m)} \\ &\leq c_0^2 c_\ell (2c_0 \|\mathcal{E}\|)^n \|u\|_{L_p(M)}. \end{aligned}$$

This proves the proposition. \square

The proof of Theorem 1.2 in the next section heavily depends on the bounds of the last proposition.

4 Poisson bounds for K_t^V

We assume for the rest of this paper that $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is bounded and connected, with a C^∞ -boundary Γ . Recall that we do not assume that Γ is connected. For the remaining part of this paper, fix an element in each connected component of Γ as in Section 3, define W as in (7) and the distance ρ_Γ as in (8). For all $g \in C^\infty(\Gamma)$ and $p \in [1, \infty]$ define the derivation δ_g on $\mathcal{L}(L_p(\Gamma))$ by $\delta_g(E) = [M_g, E]$, where M_g denotes the multiplication operator with the function g .

In order not to repeat a proof for the kernel bound for K_z with z complex in Section 5, we prove a slightly more general proposition than that we need at the moment. By Theorem 2.6 we know that the assumptions of the next proposition are valid with $\alpha = 0$ and $N = 0$. For all $\alpha \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ define the sector

$$\Sigma_\alpha = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : z = 0 \text{ or } |\arg z| \leq \alpha\}. \quad (10)$$

Note that Σ_α is closed.

Proposition 4.1 For all $N \in [0, \infty)$ and $c > 0$ there exists a $c' > 0$ such that the following is valid. Let $\alpha \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ and suppose that

$$\|S_z\|_{p \rightarrow q} \leq c (\cos \theta)^{-N} |z|^{-(d-1)(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q})}$$

for all $p, q \in [1, \infty]$ and $z \in \Sigma_\alpha$, with $p \leq q$ and $0 < |z| \leq 1$, where $\theta = \arg z$. Then

$$\|\delta_g^d(S_z)\|_{1 \rightarrow \infty} \leq c' (\cos \theta)^{-N(d+1)} |z|$$

for all $g \in W$ and $z \in \Sigma_\alpha$ with $0 < |z| \leq 1$, where $\theta = \arg z$.

For the proof we need the following decomposition for $\delta_g^d(S_z)$. For all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ let

$$H_k = \{(t_1, \dots, t_{k+1}) \in (0, \infty)^{k+1} : t_1 + \dots + t_{k+1} = 1\}$$

and let $d\lambda_k$ denote Lebesgue measure of the k -dimensional surface H_k .

Lemma 4.2 Let T be a continuous semigroup on the sector Σ_α and generator $-A$ on a Banach space \mathcal{X} , where $\alpha \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2})$. Let $B \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{X})$ and define the derivation δ on $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{X})$ by $\delta(E) = [B, E]$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^n(T_z) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-z)^k \sum_{\substack{j_1, \dots, j_k \in \mathbb{N} \\ j_1 + \dots + j_k = n}} \int_{H_k} T_{t_{k+1}z} \delta^{j_k}(A) T_{t_k z} \circ \dots \circ \\ \circ T_{t_2 z} \delta^{j_1}(A) T_{t_1 z} d\lambda_k(t_1, \dots, t_{k+1}) \end{aligned}$$

for all $z \in \Sigma_\alpha$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof If $n = 1$ then

$$\delta(T_z) = [B, T_z] = -z \int_0^1 T_{(1-s)z} [B, A] T_{sz} ds.$$

Since δ is a derivation, the lemma easily follows by induction. \square

Proof of Proposition 4.1 Recall that $\mathcal{N} \in \text{OPS}^1(M)$ (see [Tay] Appendix C of Chapter 12). By Proposition 3.4 for all $p, q \in (1, \infty)$ with $p \leq q$ and $(d-1)(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q}) \in \{0, 1, \dots, d-1\}$, and in addition for the combination $p = 1$ and $q = \infty$, there exists a $c_{p,q} > 0$ such that

$$\|\delta_g^j(\mathcal{N})\|_{p \rightarrow q} \leq c_{p,q}$$

for all $g \in W$, where $j = 1 + (d-1)(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q})$.

We will use the decomposition of Lemma 4.2 and estimate each term in the sum. Let $k \in \{1, \dots, d\}$, $(t_1, \dots, t_{k+1}) \in H_k$, $g \in W$ and $j_1, \dots, j_k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $j_1 + \dots + j_k = d$.

If $k = 1$ then $j_1 = d$ and

$$\begin{aligned} |z|^k \|S_{t_2 z} \delta_g^{j_1}(\mathcal{N}) S_{t_1 z}\|_{1 \rightarrow \infty} &\leq |z|^k \|S_{t_2 z}\|_{\infty \rightarrow \infty} \|\delta_g^{j_1}(\mathcal{N})\|_{1 \rightarrow \infty} \|S_{t_1 z}\|_{1 \rightarrow 1} \\ &\leq c^2 c_{1, \infty} |z| (\cos \theta)^{-2N}. \end{aligned}$$

Suppose $k \in \{2, \dots, d\}$. There exists a $K \in \{1, \dots, k+1\}$ such that $t_K \geq \frac{1}{k+1}$. Note that $\sum_{\ell=1}^k (j_\ell - 1) = d - k < d - 1$. First suppose $K \notin \{1, k+1\}$. Fix $1 = q_0 < p_1 \leq q_1 = p_2 \leq q_2 = p_3 \leq \dots \leq q_{K-2} = p_{K-1} \leq q_{K-1} \leq p_K \leq q_K = p_{K+1} \leq q_{K+1} \leq \dots \leq q_{k-1} = p_k \leq q_k < p_{k+1} = \infty$ such that

$$1 - \frac{1}{p_1} = \frac{1}{2(d-1)} = \frac{1}{q_k}, \quad \frac{1}{p_\ell} - \frac{1}{q_\ell} = \frac{j_\ell - 1}{d-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{q_{K-1}} - \frac{1}{p_K} = \frac{k-2}{d-1}$$

for all $\ell \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & |z|^k \|S_{t_{k+1}z} \delta_g^{j_k}(\mathcal{N}) \dots \delta_g^{j_1}(\mathcal{N}) S_{t_1z}\|_{1 \rightarrow \infty} \\ & \leq |z|^k \|S_{t_1z}\|_{q_0 \rightarrow p_1} \prod_{\ell=1}^k \|S_{t_{\ell+1}z}\|_{q_\ell \rightarrow p_{\ell+1}} \|\delta_g^{j_\ell}(\mathcal{N})\|_{p_\ell \rightarrow q_\ell} \\ & \leq |z|^k c (\cos \theta)^{-N} (t_1 |z|)^{-(d-1)(\frac{1}{q_0} - \frac{1}{p_1})} \prod_{\ell=1}^k c_{p_\ell, q_\ell} c (\cos \theta)^{-N} (t_{\ell+1} |z|)^{-(d-1)(\frac{1}{q_\ell} - \frac{1}{p_{\ell+1}})} \\ & = c' (\cos \theta)^{-(k+1)N} |z|^k |z|^{-(k-1)} t_1^{-1/2} t_K^{-(k-2)} t_{k+1}^{-1/2} \\ & \leq c' (k+1)^{k-2} (\cos \theta)^{-(k+1)N} |z| t_1^{-1/2} t_{k+1}^{-1/2}, \end{aligned}$$

where $c' = c^{k+1} \prod_{\ell=1}^k c_{p_\ell, q_\ell}$. If $K \in \{1, k+1\}$ then a similar estimate is valid with possibly a different constant for c' . Integration and taking the sum gives the proposition. \square

We are now able to prove the Poisson bounds for real time.

Proof of Theorem 1.2 By Theorem 2.6 and Proposition 4.1 there exists a $c > 0$ such that $\|\delta_g^d(S_t)\|_{1 \rightarrow \infty} \leq ct$ for all $g \in W$ and $t \in (0, 1]$. Hence

$$|(g(x) - g(y))^d K_t(x, y)| \leq ct$$

for all $t \in (0, 1]$, $x, y \in \Gamma$ and $g \in W$. Optimising over $g \in W$ gives $\rho_\Gamma(x, y)^d K_t(x, y) \leq ct$ and

$$\left(\frac{\rho_\Gamma(x, y)}{t}\right)^d K_t(x, y) \leq ct^{-(d-1)}$$

for all $x, y \in \Gamma$ and $t \in (0, 1]$. By Theorem 2.6 there exists a $c_1 > 0$ such that $K_t(x, y) \leq \|S_t\|_{1 \rightarrow \infty} \leq c_1 t^{-(d-1)}$ for all $t \in (0, 1]$ and $x, y \in \Gamma$. Hence

$$\left(1 + \frac{\rho_\Gamma(x, y)}{t}\right)^d K_t(x, y) \leq 2^d (c_1 + c_2) t^{-(d-1)}.$$

Since ρ_Γ is equivalent to the distance $(x, y) \mapsto |x - y|$ on Γ by the Lemma 3.1(d), one establishes that there is a $c_2 > 0$ such that

$$K_t^V(x, y) \leq K_t(x, y) \leq \frac{c_2 t^{-(d-1)}}{\left(1 + \frac{|x - y|}{t}\right)^d}$$

for all $t \in (0, 1]$ and $x, y \in \Gamma$, where we used the domination of Theorem 2.4 in the first inequality.

Finally we deduce large time bounds. Using Theorem 2.6 there is a $c_3 > 0$ such that

$$\|S_t^V\|_{1 \rightarrow \infty} \leq c_3 (t \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)} e^{-\lambda_1 t}$$

for all $t \in [1, \infty)$. Since Γ is bounded, there is a $c_4 > 0$ such that

$$K_t^V(x, y) \leq \frac{c_4 (t \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)} e^{-\lambda_1 t}}{\left(1 + \frac{|x-y|}{t}\right)^d}$$

for all $x, y \in \Gamma$ and $t \in [1, \infty)$. This completes the proof of Theorem 1.2. \square

5 Poisson bounds for K_z

In this section we will give a proof for Theorem 1.1, that is Poisson kernel bounds for complex time. The proof follows from Proposition 4.1, once one has semigroup bounds for $\|S_z\|_{p \rightarrow q}$ for all $1 \leq p \leq q \leq \infty$. These bounds are easy if $p \leq 2 \leq q$, see Lemma 5.2. But if $2 \notin [p, q]$ then it is much harder. The method to derive them is to prove bounds for $\delta_g^d(S_z)$ from L_1 to $C^\nu = W^{1,p}$. Unfortunately, this method does not allow to give directly the bounds from L_1 to L_∞ . It is convenient to consider the semigroup generated by a power of \mathcal{N} and then use fractional powers to go back to \mathcal{N} .

Define $P = \mathcal{N} + I$. If confusion is possible, then we write P_p for the operator on $L_p(\Gamma)$, where $p \in [1, \infty]$. We start with a regularity result for the Dirichlet-to-Neumann operator.

Proposition 5.1 *Let $p \in (1, \infty)$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Then $W^{n,p}(\Gamma) = D(P_p^n)$. In particular, there exists a $c > 0$ such that*

$$c^{-1} \|u\|_{W^{n,p}(\Gamma)} \leq \|P_p^n u\|_p \leq c \|u\|_{W^{n,p}(\Gamma)}$$

for all $u \in W^{n,p}(\Gamma)$.

Proof The case $n = 0$ is trivial. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and suppose that $W^{n,p}(\Gamma) = D(P_p^n)$. It follows from (C.4) or Proposition C.1 in Appendix C of Chapter 12 in [Tay] that there exists a pseudo-differential operator V_0 of order 0 such that $P = \sqrt{-\Delta} + V_0$. Then $P^{n+1} = (-\Delta)^{(n+1)/2} + W$, where $W \in \text{OPS}^n(\Gamma)$. By Lemma A.6 there exists a $c > 0$ such that $\|Wu\|_p \leq c \|u\|_{W^{n,p}(\Gamma)}$ for all $u \in C^\infty(\Gamma)$. By Proposition A.2 one has $W^{n+1,p}(\Gamma) = D((-\Delta_p)^{(n+1)/2})$ with equivalent norms. Hence there exists a $c' > 0$ such that $\|(-\Delta_p)^{(n+1)/2} u\|_p \leq c' \|u\|_{W^{n+1,p}(\Gamma)}$ for all $u \in C^\infty(\Gamma)$. Then $\|P^{n+1} u\|_p \leq (c+c') \|u\|_{W^{n+1,p}(\Gamma)}$ for all $u \in C^\infty(\Gamma)$. Since $C^\infty(\Gamma)$ is dense in $W^{n+1,p}(\Gamma)$ (see Lemma A.6) and P is closed, it follows that $W^{n+1,p}(\Gamma) \subset D(P_p^{n+1})$. The converse follows similarly, once one knows that $C^\infty(\Gamma)$ is a core for P_p^{n+1} . The latter can be proved as follows. Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Then P_2^m is an elliptic pseudo-differential operator of order m . Hence $D(P_2^m) = W^{m,2}(\Gamma)$ by [Kum] Theorem 3.6.7. So if $S^{(p)}$ denotes the semigroup generated by $-P_p^{n+1}$, then

$$S^{(p)}(C^\infty(\Gamma)) = S^{(2)}(C^\infty(\Gamma)) \subset \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} D((P_2^{n+1})^m) = \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} W^{(n+1)m,2}(\Gamma) = C^\infty(\Gamma),$$

where we used the Sobolev embedding of Proposition A.3 in the last step. Hence $C^\infty(\Gamma)$ is a core for P_p^{n+1} and the proof of the proposition is complete. \square

Let S be the semigroup generated by $-P$. For all $m \in \mathbb{N}$ let $T^{(m)}$ be the semigroup on $L_2(\Gamma)$ generated by $-P^m = -(\mathcal{N} + I)^m$. Clearly $T^{(m)}$ is holomorphic with angle $\pi/2$.

Lemma 5.2 *Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $p \in (2, \infty]$. Then there exists a $c > 0$ such that $T_z^{(m)}(L_2(\Gamma)) \subset C^\infty(\Gamma)$ and*

$$\|T_z^{(m)}\|_{L_2 \rightarrow W^{n,p}} \leq c |\operatorname{Re} z|^{-\frac{d-1}{m}(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{p})} |\operatorname{Re} z|^{-\frac{n}{m}}$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$.

Proof Clearly $T_z^{(m)}(L_2(\Gamma)) \subset \bigcap_{\ell=1}^{\infty} D(P^{m\ell}) = \bigcap_{\ell=1}^{\infty} W^{m\ell,2}(\Gamma) = C^\infty(\Gamma)$ by Proposition 5.1 and the Sobolev embedding of Proposition A.3. In addition, $D(P^{d-1+n}) = W^{d-1+n,2}(\Gamma) \subset W^{n,p}(\Gamma)$. By Propositions A.3 and 5.1 there exists a $c > 0$ such that

$$\|u\|_{W^{n,p}} \leq c \|P^{d-1+n}u\|_2^\alpha \|u\|_2^{1-\alpha}$$

for all $u \in C^\infty(\Gamma)$, where $\alpha = \frac{n + (d-1)(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{p})}{n + d - 1}$. Then the lemma follows by the spectral theorem. \square

We will use again Lemma 4.2 to decompose $\delta_g^d(T_z^{(m)})$. This time it involves higher order derivatives on g . For all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ define W_k as in (9). In order to estimate $\delta_g^j(P^m)T_z^{(m)}$ we need a few lemmas. The third one is the most delicate.

Lemma 5.3 *Let α be a multi-index over $\{1, \dots, d-1\}$ and let $j \in \mathbb{N}$ with $|\alpha| \leq j$. Then there exist constants $c_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k+1}} \in \mathbb{R}$, where $k \in \{0, \dots, |\alpha|\}$ and $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k+1}$ are multi-indices, such that*

$$\partial^\alpha \delta_h^j(T) = \sum_{k=0}^{|\alpha|} \sum_{\substack{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k+1} \\ |\alpha_1|, \dots, |\alpha_k| \geq 1 \\ |\alpha_1| + \dots + |\alpha_{k+1}| = |\alpha|}} c_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k+1}} M_{\partial^{\alpha_1} h} \dots M_{\partial^{\alpha_k} h} \delta_h^{j-k}(\partial^{\alpha_{k+1}} T)$$

for every $h \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})$ and pseudo-differential operator T .

Proof It follows by induction to j that $\partial_i \delta_h^j(T) = j M_{\partial_i h} \delta_h^{j-1}(T) + \delta_h^j(\partial_i T)$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, d-1\}$ and $j \in \mathbb{N}$. Then the lemma follows by induction to $|\alpha|$. \square

In the next lemma we move the derivatives to the right.

Lemma 5.4 *Let $j \in \mathbb{N}$ and let β be a multi-index over $\{1, \dots, d-1\}$. Then there exist constants $\tilde{c}_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{j+2}} \in \mathbb{R}$, where $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{j+2}$ are multi-indices, such that*

$$\partial^\beta \delta_h^j(T) = \sum_{\substack{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{j+2} \\ |\beta_1| + \dots + |\beta_{j+2}| = |\beta|}} \tilde{c}_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{j+2}} (\delta_{\partial^{\beta_1} h} \dots \delta_{\partial^{\beta_j} h} (\partial_{\beta_{j+1}} T)) \circ \partial^{\beta_{j+2}}$$

for every $h \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})$ and pseudo-differential operator T , where

$$\partial_{\beta_{j+1}} T = [\partial_{i_1}, [\dots, [\partial_{i_k}, T] \dots]]$$

if $\beta_{j+1} = (i_1, \dots, i_k)$.

Proof Since $[\partial_i, \delta_h(T)] = \delta_{\partial_i h}(T) + \delta_h([\partial_i, T])$, the lemma easily follows by induction to j and $|\beta|$. \square

The next lemma is the key estimate in our proof to estimate $\|\delta^d(T_z^{(m)})\|_{L_1 \rightarrow C^\nu}$.

Lemma 5.5 *For all $m_1, m_2 \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $j \in \mathbb{N}$ with $m_1 + m_2 + 1 \geq j$ there exists a $c > 0$ such that*

$$\|P^{m_1} \delta_g^j(P) P^{m_2} u\|_2 \leq c \|P^{m_1+m_2+1-j} u\|_2 \quad (11)$$

for all $u \in C^\infty(\Gamma)$ and $g \in W_{m_1+m_2+1}$.

Proof We may assume that $m_2 = 0$, or $m_1 + m_2 + 1 = j$.

We use the notation as in the proof of Proposition 3.4 with $p = q = 2$ and with $T = P$. Now $m = d - 1$. Thus let $L \in \mathbb{N}$, $c_0 > 0$, $T_0, K \in C^\infty(\Gamma \times \Gamma)$ and for all $\ell \in \{1, \dots, L\}$ let $U_\ell, \varphi_\ell, \chi_\ell, \tilde{\chi}_\ell$ and \tilde{T}_ℓ be as in the proof of Proposition 3.4. We may assume that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m_1+m_2+1} \|\nabla^i(g \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})\|_{L_\infty(B(0,1))} \leq c_0 \sum_{i=1}^{m_1+m_2+1} \|\nabla^i g\|_{L_\infty(\Gamma)}$$

for all $\ell \in \{1, \dots, L\}$ and $g \in C_b^\infty(U_\ell)$. Moreover, let $\hat{\chi}_\ell \in C_c^\infty(U_\ell)$ be such that $\hat{\chi}_\ell(x) = 1$ for all $x \in \text{supp } \tilde{\chi}_\ell$. Then

$$P = \sum_{\ell=1}^L M_{\chi_\ell} P M_{\tilde{\chi}_\ell} + T_0,$$

where T_0 has K as kernel.

We first estimate the contribution of the operator T_0 in (11). Note that

$$\|P^{m_1} \delta_g^j(T_0) P^{m_2} u\|_2 \leq \sup_{v \in C^\infty(\Gamma), \|v\|_2 \leq 1} \sum_{\ell_1=1}^L \sum_{\ell_2=1}^L |(\delta_g^j(T_0) M_{\chi_{\ell_2}} P^{m_2} u, M_{\chi_{\ell_1}} P^{m_1} v)|.$$

Let $\ell_1, \ell_2 \in \{1, \dots, L\}$. By Lemma A.7 for every multi-index γ over $\{1, \dots, d-1\}$ with $|\gamma| \leq m_1$ there exists a bounded operator $T_\gamma^{(1)}$ on $L_2(\Gamma)$ such that

$$M_{\chi_{\ell_1}} P^{m_1} = \sum_{|\gamma| \leq m_1} M_{\chi_{\ell_1}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_{\ell_1}} \right)^\gamma T_\gamma^{(1)}.$$

Similarly write

$$M_{\chi_{\ell_2}} P^{m_2} = \sum_{|\gamma| \leq m_2} M_{\chi_{\ell_2}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_{\ell_2}} \right)^\gamma T_\gamma^{(2)}$$

with $T_\gamma^{(2)} \in \mathcal{L}(L_2(\Gamma))$. By (23) there exists a $c_1 \geq 1$ such that

$$\left\| \mathbb{1}_{U_{\ell_1}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_{\ell_1}} \right)^\gamma g \right\|_\infty \leq c_1 \|\nabla^{|\gamma|} g\|_\infty \quad \text{and} \quad \left\| \mathbb{1}_{U_{\ell_2}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_{\ell_2}} \right)^\gamma g \right\|_\infty \leq c_1 \|\nabla^{|\gamma|} g\|_\infty \quad (12)$$

for all $g \in W^{m_1+m_2+1, \infty}(\Gamma)$ and $|\gamma| \leq m_1 + m_2 + 1$. Let $u, v \in C^\infty(\Gamma)$ and $g \in W_{m_1+m_2+1}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & |(\delta_g^j(T_0) M_{\chi_{\ell_2}} P^{m_2} u, M_{\chi_{\ell_1}} P^{m_1} v)| \\ & \leq \sum_{|\gamma_1| \leq m_1} \sum_{|\gamma_2| \leq m_2} | \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_{\ell_1}} \right)^{\gamma_1} M_{\chi_{\ell_1}} \delta_g^j(T_0) M_{\chi_{\ell_2}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_{\ell_2}} \right)^{\gamma_2} T_{\gamma_2}^{(2)} u, T_{\gamma_1}^{(1)} v \right) |. \end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$(M_{\chi_{\ell_1}} \delta_g^j(T_0) M_{\chi_{\ell_2}} w)(x) = \int_{\Gamma} \chi_{\ell_1}(x) (g(x) - g(y))^j K(x, y) \chi_{\ell_2}(y) w(y) dy$$

for all $x \in \Gamma$ and $w \in C^\infty(\Gamma)$. Moreover, $|g(x) - g(y)| \leq 3D$ for all $x, y \in \Gamma$ by Lemma 3.1(a). Using (12) and the product rule one estimates

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_{\ell_1}} \right)^{\gamma_1} M_{\chi_{\ell_1}} \delta_g^j(T_0) M_{\chi_{\ell_2}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_{\ell_2}} \right)^{\gamma_2} w \right\|_2 \\ & \leq (c_1(j+2))^{| \gamma_1 | + | \gamma_2 |} (1+3D)^j \|\chi_{\ell_1}\|_{W^{|\gamma_1|, \infty}} \|\chi_{\ell_2}\|_{W^{|\gamma_2|, \infty}} \text{Vol}(\Gamma) \sum_{i=0}^{|\gamma_1|} \sum_{i'=0}^{|\gamma_2|} \|\nabla_{(1)}^i \nabla_{(2)}^{i'} K\|_{\infty} \|w\|_2 \end{aligned}$$

for all $w \in C^\infty(\Gamma)$. Now it is clear that there exists a $c_2 > 0$ such that

$$|(\delta_g^j(T_0) M_{\chi_{\ell_1}} P^{m_2} u, M_{\chi_{\ell_2}} P^{m_1} v)| \leq c_2 \|u\|_2 \|v\|_2$$

for all $u, v \in C^\infty(\Gamma)$ and $g \in W_{m_1+m_2+1}$. Then

$$\|P^{m_1} \delta_g^j(T_0) P^{m_2} u\|_2 \leq c_2 L^2 \|u\|_2 \leq c_2 L^2 \|P^{m_1+m_2+1-j} u\|_2$$

for all $u \in C^\infty(\Gamma)$ and $g \in W_{m_1+m_2+1}$.

The estimates for the other terms in the decomposition of P involve much more work, as in Proposition 3.4. This time let $\mathcal{E}: W^{m_1+m_2+1, \infty}(B(0, 1)) \rightarrow W^{m_1+m_2+1, \infty}(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})$ be an extension operator as in [Ste1] Theorem VI.5 with respect to the domain $B(0, 1) \subset \mathbb{R}^{d-1}$. Again note that $\mathcal{E}(h) \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})$ for all $h \in C^\infty(B(0, 1))$. Without loss of generality we may assume that $\text{supp } \mathcal{E}(h) \subset B(0, 2)$ for all $h \in W^{m_1+m_2+1, \infty}(B(0, 1))$. Let $\ell \in \{1, \dots, L\}$. Let $g \in W_{m_1+m_2+1}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla^i \mathcal{E}((g - g(\varphi_\ell(0))) \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})} & \leq \|\mathcal{E}\| \|g \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1} - (g \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})(0)\|_{W^{m_1+m_2+1, \infty}(B(0, 1))} \\ & \leq 2\|\mathcal{E}\| \sum_{i'=1}^{m_1+m_2+1} \|\nabla^{i'}(g \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})\|_{L^\infty(B(0, 1))} \\ & \leq 2c_0 \|\mathcal{E}\| \sum_{i'=1}^{m_1+m_2+1} \|\nabla^{i'} g\|_{L^\infty(\Gamma)} \\ & \leq C \end{aligned}$$

for all $i \in \{1, \dots, m_1 + m_2 + 1\}$, where $C = 2c_0 \|\mathcal{E}\| (m_1 + m_2 + 1)$.

As a consequence of Proposition 5.1 there exists a $c > 0$ such that $\|P^{m_1} u\|_2 \leq c \sum_{i=0}^{m_1} \|\nabla^i u\|_2$ for all $u \in C^\infty(\Gamma)$. So it suffices to show that there exists a $c > 0$ such that

$$\|\nabla^i \delta_g^j(M_{\chi_\ell} P M_{\tilde{\chi}_\ell}) P^{m_2} u\|_2 \leq c \|P^{m_1+m_2+1-j} u\|_2 \quad (13)$$

for all $u \in C^\infty(\Gamma)$, $g \in W_{m_1+m_2+1}$, $\ell \in \{1, \dots, L\}$ and $i \in \{0, \dots, m_1\}$. Next fix $\ell \in \{1, \dots, L\}$.

First suppose that $m_2 = 0$. Let α, β be a multi-indices over $\{1, \dots, d-1\}$ with $|\alpha| \leq j-1$ and $|\beta| \leq (m_1 + 1 - j) \vee 0$. Let $g \in W_{m_1+m_2+1}$. Choose $h = \mathcal{E}(\check{g} \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})$ where $\check{g} = g - g(\varphi_\ell^{-1}(0))$. Using Lemma 5.3 one has

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|\partial_{\varphi_\ell}^\beta \partial_{\varphi_\ell}^\alpha \delta_g^j (M_{\chi_\ell} P M_{\tilde{\chi}_\ell}) u\|_{L_2(\Gamma)} \\
& \leq c_0 \|(\partial^\beta \partial^\alpha \delta_h^j(\tilde{T}_\ell))(u \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})\|_{L_2(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})} \\
& \leq c_0 \sum_{k=0}^{|\alpha|} \sum_{\substack{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k+1} \\ |\alpha_1|, \dots, |\alpha_k| \geq 1 \\ |\alpha_1| + \dots + |\alpha_{k+1}| = |\alpha|}} |c_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k+1}}| \|(\partial^\beta M_{\partial^{\alpha_1} h} \dots M_{\partial^{\alpha_k} h} \delta_h^{j-k}(\partial^{\alpha_{k+1}} \tilde{T}_\ell))(u \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})\|_{L_2(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})} \\
& \leq c_0 \sum_{|\gamma| \leq |\beta|} \sum_{k=0}^{|\alpha|} \sum_{\substack{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k+1} \\ |\alpha_1|, \dots, |\alpha_k| \geq 1 \\ |\alpha_1| + \dots + |\alpha_{k+1}| = |\alpha|}} |c_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k+1}}| (k+1)^{|\beta|} C^k \|(\partial^\gamma \delta_h^{j-k}(\partial^{\alpha_{k+1}} \tilde{T}_\ell))(u \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})\|_{L_2(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})}.
\end{aligned}$$

But then Lemma 5.4 gives

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|(\partial^\gamma \delta_h^{j-k}(\partial^{\alpha_{k+1}} \tilde{T}_\ell))(u \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})\|_{L_2(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})} \\
& \leq \sum_{\substack{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{j-k+2} \\ |\beta_1| + \dots + |\beta_{j-k+2}| = |\gamma|}} |\tilde{c}_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{j-k+2}}| \cdot \\
& \quad \cdot \|((\delta_{\partial^{\beta_1} h} \dots \delta_{\partial^{\beta_{j-k} h}}(\partial_{\beta_{j-k+1}}(\partial^{\alpha_{k+1}} \tilde{T}_\ell))) \circ \partial^{\beta_{j-k+2}})(u \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})\|_{L_2(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})} \\
& \leq c_3 \sum_{\substack{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{j-k+2} \\ |\beta_1| + \dots + |\beta_{j-k+2}| = |\gamma|}} |\tilde{c}_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{j-k+2}}| \|\nabla \partial^{\beta_1} h\|_\infty \dots \|\nabla \partial^{\beta_{j-k} h}\|_\infty \cdot \\
& \quad \cdot \|\partial^{\beta_{j-k+2}}((\hat{\chi}_\ell u) \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})\|_{L_2(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})} \\
& \leq C^{j-k} c_3 \sum_{\substack{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{j-k+2} \\ |\beta_1| + \dots + |\beta_{j-k+2}| = |\gamma|}} |\tilde{c}_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{j-k+2}}| \|\partial^{\beta_{j-k+2}}((\hat{\chi}_\ell u) \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})\|_{L_2(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})}
\end{aligned}$$

for a suitable $c_3 > 0$, where we used the Coifman–Meyer estimate of Theorem 3.3(a) in the penultimate step. This is possible since $|\alpha_{k+1}| \leq |\alpha| - k \leq j - k - 1$ and hence $\partial^{\alpha_{k+1}} \tilde{T}_\ell \in OPS^{j-k}$ and then also $\partial_{\beta_{j-k+1}}(\partial^{\alpha_{k+1}} \tilde{T}_\ell) \in OPS^{j-k}$ by [Ste2] Theorem VI.7.3. Then $\|\partial^{\beta_{j-k+2}}((\hat{\chi}_\ell u) \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})\|_{L_2(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})} \leq c_4 \|P^{|\beta_{j-k+2}|} u\|_{L_2(\Gamma)} \leq c_4 \|P^{m_1+1-j} u\|_{L_2(\Gamma)}$ for a suitable $c_4 > 0$. This completes the proof of (13) if $m_2 = 0$.

Finally suppose that $m_1 + m_2 + 1 = j$. Note that $P^{m_2} \in OPS^{m_2}$. Using Lemma A.7 it follows that for every multi-index γ over $\{1, \dots, d-1\}$ with $|\gamma| \leq m_2$ there exists a bounded operator T_γ on $L_2(\Gamma)$ such that

$$M_{\tilde{\chi}_\ell} P^{m_2} = \sum_{|\gamma| \leq m_2} M_{\tilde{\chi}_\ell} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_\ell} \right)^\gamma T_\gamma.$$

Let α be a multi-index with $|\alpha| \leq m_1$. We shall show that (13) is valid. Using Lemma 5.3

twice one deduces that first

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|\partial_{\varphi_\ell}^\alpha \delta_g^j (M_{\chi_\ell} P M_{\tilde{\chi}_\ell}) P^{m_2} u\|_{L_2(\Gamma)} \\
& \leq c_0 \sum_{|\gamma| \leq m_2} \|\partial^\alpha \delta_h^j(\tilde{T}_\ell) \partial^\gamma((T_\gamma u) \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})\|_{L_2(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})} \\
& \leq c_0 \sum_{|\gamma| \leq m_2} \sum_{k=0}^{|\alpha|} \sum_{\substack{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k+1} \\ |\alpha_1|, \dots, |\alpha_k| \geq 1 \\ |\alpha_1| + \dots + |\alpha_{k+1}| = |\alpha|}} |c_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k+1}}| \cdot \\
& \quad \cdot \|M_{\partial^{\alpha_1} h} \dots M_{\partial^{\alpha_k} h} \delta_h^{j-k}(\partial^{\alpha_{k+1}} \tilde{T}_\ell) \partial^\gamma((T_\gamma u) \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})\|_{L_2(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})} \\
& \leq c_0 \sum_{|\gamma| \leq m_2} \sum_{k=0}^{|\alpha|} \sum_{\substack{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k+1} \\ |\alpha_1|, \dots, |\alpha_k| \geq 1 \\ |\alpha_1| + \dots + |\alpha_{k+1}| = |\alpha|}} |c_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k+1}}| C^k \|\delta_h^{j-k}(\partial^{\alpha_{k+1}} \tilde{T}_\ell) \partial^\gamma((T_\gamma u) \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})\|_{L_2(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})}
\end{aligned}$$

and next

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|\delta_h^{j-k}(\partial^{\alpha_{k+1}} \tilde{T}_\ell) \partial^\gamma((T_\gamma u) \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})\|_{L_2(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})} \\
& \leq \sum_{k'=0}^{|\gamma|} \sum_{\substack{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{k'+1} \\ |\gamma_1|, \dots, |\gamma_{k'}| \geq 1 \\ |\gamma_1| + \dots + |\gamma_{k'+1}| = |\gamma|}} |c_{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{k'+1}}| \cdot \\
& \quad \cdot \|\delta_h^{j-k-k'}(\partial^{\alpha_{k+1}} \tilde{T}_\ell \partial^{\gamma_{k'+1}}) M_{\partial^{\gamma_{k'} h}} \dots M_{\partial^{\gamma_1 h}}((T_\gamma u) \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})\|_{L_2(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})} \\
& \leq c_5 \sum_{k'=0}^{|\gamma|} \sum_{\substack{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{k'+1} \\ |\gamma_1|, \dots, |\gamma_{k'}| \geq 1 \\ |\gamma_1| + \dots + |\gamma_{k'+1}| = |\gamma|}} |c_{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{k'+1}}| C^{k'} \|\nabla h\|_\infty^{j-k-k'} \|((T_\gamma u) \circ \varphi_\ell^{-1})\|_{L_2(\mathbb{R}^{d-1})} \\
& \leq c_0 c_5 \sum_{k'=0}^{|\gamma|} \sum_{\substack{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{k'+1} \\ |\gamma_1|, \dots, |\gamma_{k'}| \geq 1 \\ |\gamma_1| + \dots + |\gamma_{k'+1}| = |\gamma|}} |c_{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{k'+1}}| C^{j-k} \|T_\gamma\|_{2 \rightarrow 2} \|u\|_{L_2(\Gamma)}
\end{aligned}$$

for a suitable $c_5 > 0$, where we used again the Coifman–Meyer estimate of Theorem 3.3(a) in the penultimate step. This is possible since $|\alpha_{k+1}| + 1 + |\gamma_{k'+1}| \leq m_1 - k + 1 + m_2 - k' = j - k - k'$ and hence $\partial^{\alpha_{k+1}} \tilde{T}_\ell \partial^{\gamma_{k'+1}} \in OPS^{j-k-k'}$. The proof of the Lemma 5.5 is complete. \square

Lemma 5.6 *For all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $m_1, \dots, m_{n+1} \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $j_1, \dots, j_n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $m_1 + \dots + m_{n+1} + n \geq j_1 + \dots + j_n$ there exists a $c > 0$ such that*

$$\|P^{m_1} \delta_g^{j_1}(P) P^{m_2} \dots P^{m_n} \delta_g^{j_n}(P) P^{m_{n+1}} u\|_2 \leq c \|P^{m_1 + \dots + m_{n+1} + n - j_1 - \dots - j_n} u\|_2$$

for all $u \in C^\infty(\Gamma)$ and $g \in W_{m_1 + \dots + m_{n+1} + n}$.

In particular, if $m_1 + \dots + m_{n+1} + n = j_1 + \dots + j_n$, then the operator

$$P^{m_1} \delta_g^{j_1}(P) P^{m_2} \dots P^{m_n} \delta_g^{j_n}(P) P^{m_{n+1}}$$

extends to a bounded operator from $L_2(\Gamma)$ into $L_2(\Gamma)$.

Proof The proof is by induction to n . The case $n = 1$ is done in Lemma 5.5.

If $m_1 + m_2 + 1 \geq j_1$ then it follows from Lemma 5.5 that

$$\begin{aligned} & \|P^{m_1} \delta_g^{j_1}(P) P^{m_2} \dots P^{m_n} \delta_g^{j_n}(P) P^{m_{n+1}} u\|_2 \\ & \leq c \|P^{m_1+m_2+1-j_1} \delta_g^{j_2}(P) P^{m_3} \dots P^{m_n} \delta_g^{j_n}(P) P^{m_{n+1}} u\|_2 \end{aligned}$$

for a suitable constant c and one can use the induction hypothesis. Suppose that $m_1 + m_2 + 1 < j_1$. Let $k \in \{2, \dots, n\}$ be chosen minimal such that $m_1 + \dots + m_{k+1} + k \geq j_1 + \dots + j_k$. Therefore $m_1 + \dots + m_k + k - 1 < j_1 + \dots + j_{k-1}$ and $m_{k+1} + 1 > j_k$. Let $N = j_1 + \dots + j_k - k - m_1 - \dots - m_k$. Then $N \in \{1, \dots, m_{k+1}\}$. Note that $m_1 + \dots + m_k + k + N = j_1 + \dots + j_k$. Moreover, $N + m_k + 1 - j_k = j_1 + \dots + j_{k-1} - k + 1 - m_1 - \dots - m_{k-1} > m_k \geq 0$. So $N + m_k + 1 \geq j_k$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} & \|P^{m_1} \delta_g^{j_1}(P) P^{m_2} \dots P^{m_n} \delta_g^{j_n}(P) P^{m_{n+1}} u\|_2 \\ & \leq \|P^{m_1} \delta_g^{j_1}(P) P^{m_2} \dots P^{m_{k-1}} \delta_g^{j_{k-1}}(P) P^{m_k} \delta_g^{j_k}(P) P^N\|_{2 \rightarrow 2} \cdot \\ & \quad \cdot \|P^{m_{k+1}-N} \delta_g^{j_{k+1}}(P) \dots \delta_g^{j_n}(P) P^{m_{n+1}} u\|_2. \end{aligned}$$

But by duality

$$\begin{aligned} & \|P^{m_1} \dots P^{m_{k-1}} \delta_g^{j_{k-1}}(P) P^{m_k} \delta_g^{j_k}(P) P^N\|_{2 \rightarrow 2} = \|P^N \delta_g^{j_k}(P) P^{m_k} \delta_g^{j_{k-1}}(P) \dots P^{m_1}\|_{2 \rightarrow 2} \\ & \leq c \|P^{N+m_k-j_k+1} \delta_g^{j_{k-1}}(P) \dots P^{m_1}\|_{2 \rightarrow 2} \end{aligned}$$

for a suitable $c > 0$ by Lemma 5.5. Now one can use twice the induction hypothesis. \square

Lemma 5.7 Let $j, m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{N}_0$ with $k_1 + k_2 + m \geq j$. Then there exists a $c > 0$ such that

$$\|P^{k_1} \delta_g^j(P^m) P^{k_2} u\|_2 \leq c \|P^{k_1+k_2+m-j} u\|_2$$

for all $u \in C^\infty(\Gamma)$ and $g \in W_{k_1+k_2+m}$.

Proof Since δ_g is a derivation, there are constants $c_{m_1, j_1, \dots, m_{n+1}} \in \mathbb{R}$, independent of g , such that

$$\delta_g^j(P^m) = \sum c_{m_1, j_1, \dots, m_{n+1}} P^{m_1} \delta_g^{j_1}(P) P^{m_2} \delta_g^{j_2}(P) \dots \delta_g^{j_n}(P) P^{m_{n+1}},$$

where the sum is over all $n \in \{1, \dots, j\}$, $m_1, \dots, m_{n+1} \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $j_1, \dots, j_n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $j_1 + \dots + j_n = j$ and $m_1 + \dots + m_{n+1} + n = m$. Now apply Lemma 5.6. \square

Lemma 5.8 Let $k, m \in \mathbb{N}$, $\ell \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $j_1, \dots, j_k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$. Then there exists a $c > 0$ such that

$$\|P^\ell T_{z_{k+1}}^{(m)} \delta_g^{j_k}(P^m) T_{z_k}^{(m)} \dots T_{z_2}^{(m)} \delta_g^{j_1}(P^m) T_{z_1}^{(m)} u\|_2 \leq c \|P^{\ell+km-j_1-\dots-j_k} u\|_2$$

for all $u \in C^\infty(\Gamma)$, $g \in W_{km+\ell}$ and $z_1, \dots, z_{k+1} \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} z_n > 0$ for all $n \in \{1, \dots, k+1\}$.

Proof Since $T_z^{(m)}$ commutes with P and $\|T_z^{(m)}\|_{2 \rightarrow 2} \leq 1$ this follows easily by induction from Lemma 5.7. \square

Lemma 5.9 *Let $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\ell \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $p \in [2, \infty]$. Suppose that $d - 1 < 2m$ and $n \leq m$. Then there exists a $c > 0$ such that*

$$\|P^\ell \delta_g^n(T_z^{(m)})\|_{1 \rightarrow p} \leq c (\operatorname{Re} z)^{-\frac{d-1}{m}(1-\frac{1}{p})} (\operatorname{Re} z)^{-(\ell-n)/m} (\operatorname{Re} z)^{-n} |z|^n$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{C}$ and $g \in W_{nm+\ell}$ with $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$.

Proof We use Lemma 4.2 to rewrite $\delta_g^n(T_z^{(m)})$. Let $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $j_1, \dots, j_k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $j_1 + \dots + j_k = n$. Let $(t_1, \dots, t_{k+1}) \in H_k$. There exists a $K \in \{1, \dots, k+1\}$ such that $t_K \geq \frac{1}{k+1}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & |z|^k \|P^\ell T_{t_{k+1}z}^{(m)} \delta_g^{j_k}(P^m) T_{t_k z}^{(m)} \dots T_{t_2 z}^{(m)} \delta_g^{j_1}(P^m) T_{t_1 z}^{(m)}\|_{1 \rightarrow p} \\ & \leq |z|^k \|T_{t_{k+1}z/2}^{(m)}\|_{2 \rightarrow p} \cdot \\ & \quad \cdot \|P^\ell T_{t_{k+1}z/2}^{(m)} \delta_g^{j_k}(P^m) T_{t_k z}^{(m)} \dots T_{t_2 z}^{(m)} \delta_g^{j_1}(P^m) T_{t_1 z/2}^{(m)}\|_{2 \rightarrow 2} \|T_{t_1 z/2}^{(m)}\|_{1 \rightarrow 2} \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

By Lemma 5.2 and duality there exists a suitable $c_1 > 0$ such that

$$\|T_{t_{k+1}z/2}^{(m)}\|_{2 \rightarrow p} \leq c_1 t_{k+1}^{-\frac{d-1}{m}(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{p})} (\operatorname{Re} z)^{-\frac{d-1}{m}(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{p})} \quad \text{and} \quad \|T_{t_1 z/2}^{(m)}\|_{1 \rightarrow 2} \leq c_1 t_1^{-\frac{d-1}{2m}} (\operatorname{Re} z)^{-\frac{d-1}{2m}}. \quad (15)$$

We next estimate the big factor in (14).

Suppose that $K \in \{2, \dots, k\}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \|P^\ell T_{t_{k+1}z/2}^{(m)} \delta_g^{j_k}(P^m) T_{t_k z}^{(m)} \dots T_{t_2 z}^{(m)} \delta_g^{j_1}(P^m) T_{t_1 z/2}^{(m)}\|_{2 \rightarrow 2} \\ & \leq \|P^\ell T_{t_{k+1}z/2}^{(m)} \delta_g^{j_k}(P^m) T_{t_k z}^{(m)} \dots T_{t_{K+1}z}^{(m)} \delta_g^{j_K}(P^m) T_{t_K z/2}^{(m)}\|_{2 \rightarrow 2} \cdot \\ & \quad \cdot \|T_{t_1 \bar{z}/2}^{(m)} \delta_g^{j_1}(P^m) T_{t_2 \bar{z}}^{(m)} \dots T_{t_{K-1} \bar{z}}^{(m)} \delta_g^{j_{K-1}}(P^m) T_{t_K \bar{z}/2}^{(m)}\|_{2 \rightarrow 2} \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

where we used duality in the second factor. By Lemma 5.8 and the decomposition $T_{t_K z/2}^{(m)} = T_{t_K z/4}^{(m)} \circ T_{t_K z/4}^{(m)}$ there are suitable $c_2, c_3 > 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} & \|P^\ell T_{t_{k+1}z/2}^{(m)} \delta_g^{j_k}(P^m) T_{t_k z}^{(m)} \dots T_{t_{K+1}z}^{(m)} \delta_g^{j_K}(P^m) T_{t_K z/2}^{(m)}\|_{2 \rightarrow 2} \\ & \leq c_2 \|P^{\ell+(k-K+1)m-j_K-\dots-j_k} T_{t_K z/4}^{(m)}\|_{2 \rightarrow 2} \\ & \leq c_3 (t_K \operatorname{Re} z)^{-(\ell+(k-K+1)m-j_K-\dots-j_k)/m}, \end{aligned}$$

where we used the spectral theorem in the last step. The second factor in (16) can be bounded similarly. Since $t_K \geq \frac{1}{k+1}$, there is a suitable $c_4 > 0$ such that

$$\|P^\ell T_{t_{k+1}z/2}^{(m)} \delta_g^{j_k}(P^m) T_{t_k z}^{(m)} \dots T_{t_2 z}^{(m)} \delta_g^{j_1}(P^m) T_{t_1 z/2}^{(m)}\|_{2 \rightarrow 2} \leq c_4 (\operatorname{Re} z)^{-(\ell+km-n)/m}.$$

Combining this with (14) and (15) one deduces that

$$\begin{aligned} & |z|^k \|P^\ell T_{t_{k+1}z}^{(m)} \delta_g^{j_k}(P^m) T_{t_k z}^{(m)} \dots T_{t_2 z}^{(m)} \delta_g^{j_1}(P^m) T_{t_1 z}^{(m)}\|_{1 \rightarrow p} \\ & \leq c_1^2 c_4 (\operatorname{Re} z)^{-\frac{d-1}{m}(1-\frac{1}{p})} (\operatorname{Re} z)^{-(\ell+km-n)/m} |z|^k t_1^{-\frac{d-1}{2m}} t_{k+1}^{-\frac{d-1}{m}(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{p})}. \end{aligned}$$

The cases $K = 1$ and $K = k + 1$ are similar. Integrating over H_k and taking the finite sum gives the result. \square

Lemma 5.10 *Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$ with $m \geq d$ and $\nu \in (0, 1)$. Then there exists a $c > 0$ such that*

$$\|\delta_g^d(T_z^{(m)})\|_{L_1 \rightarrow C^\nu} \leq c (\cos \theta)^{(1-\nu)/m} (\cos \theta)^{-d} |z|^{(1-\nu)/m}$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{C}$ and $g \in W_{d+1}$ with $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$, where $\theta = \arg z$.

Proof This follows from Lemma 5.9 with $p = \frac{d-1}{1-\nu}$, $\ell = 1$ and $n = d$, followed by the Sobolev embedding of Proposition A.10. \square

At this stage we have the required bound for $\delta^d(T_z^{(m)})$ from L_1 to C^ν . In order to obtain a bound for $\delta^d(S_z) = e^z \delta^d(T_z^{(1)})$ we need a lemma on subordination.

Lemma 5.11 *Let $-A$ be the generator of a semigroup in a Banach space E which is bounded holomorphic in the sector $\Sigma_{\pi/2}^\circ$. Let $F \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L}(E))$ and $D \subset E$ a subspace. Let \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y} be two Banach spaces with $D \subset \mathcal{X}$. Let $N \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\beta \in (-\infty, \frac{1}{2})$. Suppose that $F(e^{-zA})u, F(e^{-z\sqrt{A}})u \in \mathcal{Y}$ and*

$$\|F(e^{-zA})u\|_{\mathcal{Y}} \leq M (\cos \theta)^{-N} |z|^\beta \|u\|_{\mathcal{X}}$$

for all $u \in D$ and $z \in \Sigma_{\pi/2}^\circ$, where $\theta = \arg z$. Then

$$\|F(e^{-z\sqrt{A}})u\|_{\mathcal{Y}} \leq c_\beta M (\cos \theta)^{-N} (\cos \theta)^{-(\frac{1}{2}-\beta)} |z|^{2\beta} \|u\|_{\mathcal{X}}$$

for all $u \in D$ and $z \in \Sigma_{\pi/2}^\circ$, where $c_\beta = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} s^{-3/2} e^{-\frac{1}{4s}} s^\beta ds$ and $\theta = \arg z$.

Proof For all $z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$ define $\mu_z: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by

$$\mu_z(s) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} z s^{-3/2} e^{-\frac{z^2}{4s}}.$$

Then

$$e^{-t\sqrt{B}} = \int_0^\infty \mu_t(s) e^{-sB} ds$$

for all $t > 0$ and every bounded strongly continuous semigroup by the example on page 268 in [Yos]. Fix $z = r e^{i\theta} \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\theta| < \frac{\pi}{2}$ and $r \in (0, \infty)$. Choosing $B = e^{i\theta} A$ gives

$$e^{-te^{i\theta/2}\sqrt{A}} = e^{-t\sqrt{B}} = \int_0^\infty \mu_t(s) e^{-se^{i\theta}A} ds \quad (17)$$

for all $t \in (0, \infty)$. Since both sides in (17) extend holomorphically to the sector $\Sigma_{\pi/4}^\circ$ one deduces that

$$e^{-z\sqrt{A}} = \int_0^\infty \mu_{re^{i\theta/2}}(s) e^{-se^{i\theta}A} ds.$$

Now let $u \in D$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|F(e^{-z\sqrt{A}})u\|_{\mathcal{Y}} &\leq \int_0^\infty |\mu_{re^{i\theta/2}}(s)| \|F(e^{-se^{i\theta}A})u\|_{\mathcal{Y}} ds \\ &\leq \int_0^\infty |\mu_{re^{i\theta/2}}(s)| M (\cos \theta)^{-N} s^\beta \|u\|_{\mathcal{X}} ds. \end{aligned}$$

But

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\infty |\mu_{re^{i\theta/2}}(s)| s^\beta ds &\leq \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} r s^{-3/2} e^{-\frac{r^2 \cos \theta}{4s}} s^\beta ds \\
&= r^{2\beta} (\cos \theta)^{\beta - \frac{1}{2}} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} s^{-3/2} e^{-\frac{1}{4s}} s^\beta ds \\
&= c_\beta r^{2\beta} (\cos \theta)^{\beta - \frac{1}{2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\|F(e^{-z\sqrt{A}})u\|_{\mathcal{Y}} \leq c_\beta M (\cos \theta)^{-N+\beta-\frac{1}{2}} r^{2\beta} \|u\|_{\mathcal{X}}$$

as required. \square

Lemma 5.12 *Let $\nu \in (0, 1)$. Then there exists a $c > 0$ such that*

$$\|\delta_g^d(T_z^{(1)})\|_{L_1 \rightarrow C^\nu} \leq c (\cos \theta)^{1-\nu} (\cos \theta)^{-d-k/2} |z|^{1-\nu}$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{C}$ and $g \in W_{2^k d+1}$ with $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$, where $k = \lceil \frac{\log d}{\log 2} \rceil$ and $\theta = \arg z$.

Proof Note that $2^k \geq d$. Let $c > 0$ be as in Lemma 5.10 with $m = 2^k$. For all $\beta \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ let c_β be as in Lemma 5.11. Using Lemma 5.11 it follows by induction to ℓ that

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\delta_g^d(T_z^{(2^k-\ell)})\|_{L_1 \rightarrow C^\nu} &\leq c c_{(1-\nu)/2^k} \dots c_{(1-\nu)/2^{k-\ell+1}} (\cos \theta)^{-d+\frac{1-\nu}{2^k}} (\cos \theta)^{-\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1-\nu}{2^k}\right)} \dots (\cos \theta)^{-\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1-\nu}{2^{k-\ell+1}}\right)} |z|^{\frac{1-\nu}{2^k-\ell}} \\
&= c c_{(1-\nu)/2^k} \dots c_{(1-\nu)/2^{k-\ell+1}} (\cos \theta)^{-d-\ell/2} (\cos \theta)^{\frac{1-\nu}{2^k-\ell}} |z|^{\frac{1-\nu}{2^k-\ell}}
\end{aligned}$$

for all $\ell \in \{0, \dots, k\}$. Choosing $\ell = k$ gives the estimate of the lemma. \square

We are now able to prove the main theorem of this section.

Theorem 5.13 *For all $\nu \in (0, 1)$ there exists a $c > 0$ such that*

$$|K_z(x, y)| \leq c (\cos \theta)^{1-\nu} (\cos \theta)^{-d-k/2} \frac{(|z| \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)}}{\left(1 + \frac{|x-y|}{|z|}\right)^{d-\nu}}$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$, where $k = \lceil \frac{\log d}{\log 2} \rceil$ and $\theta = \arg z$.

Proof Let $c > 0$ be as in Lemma 5.12. By Lemma 3.2 there exists a $c_0 > 0$ such that

$$\frac{1}{c_0} \rho_\Gamma(x, y) \leq \rho_\Gamma^{(2^k d)}(x, y) \leq c_0 \rho_\Gamma(x, y)$$

for all $x, y \in \Gamma$. Let $g \in W_{2^k d+1}$. Then

$$|(\delta_g^d(T_z^{(1)})u)(x) - (\delta_g^d(T_z^{(1)})u)(x')| \leq c (\cos \theta)^{1-\nu} (\cos \theta)^{-d-k/2} |z|^{1-\nu} \rho_\Gamma(x, x')^\nu \|u\|_1$$

for all $u \in L_1(\Gamma)$ and $x, x' \in \Gamma$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} & |(g(x) - g(y))^d K_z(x, y) - (g(x') - g(y))^d K_z(x', y)| e^{-\operatorname{Re} z} \\ & \leq c (\cos \theta)^{1-\nu} (\cos \theta)^{-d-k/2} |z|^{1-\nu} \rho_\Gamma(x, x')^\nu \end{aligned}$$

for all $x, x', y \in \Gamma$. Choosing $x' = y$ gives

$$|g(x) - g(y)|^d |K_z(x, y)| e^{-\operatorname{Re} z} \leq c (\cos \theta)^{1-\nu} (\cos \theta)^{-d-k/2} |z|^{1-\nu} \rho_\Gamma(x, x')^\nu$$

for all $x, y \in \Gamma$. Optimizing over $g \in W_{2k_d}$ it follows that

$$c_0^{-d} \rho_\Gamma(x, y)^d |K_z(x, y)| e^{-\operatorname{Re} z} \leq c (\cos \theta)^{1-\nu} (\cos \theta)^{-d-k/2} |z|^{1-\nu} \rho_\Gamma(x, x')^\nu$$

for all $x, y \in \Gamma$. Therefore

$$\left(\frac{\rho_\Gamma(x, y)}{|z|} \right)^{d-\nu} |K_z(x, y)| \leq c c_0^d (\cos \theta)^{1-\nu} (\cos \theta)^{-d-k/2} |z|^{-(d-1)} e^{\operatorname{Re} z} \quad (18)$$

for all $x, y \in \Gamma$. It follows from Lemma 5.2 and duality that there exists a suitable $c_1 > 0$ such that

$$|K_z(x, y)| \leq \|T_z^{(1)}\|_{1 \rightarrow \infty} e^{\operatorname{Re} z} \leq c_1 (\cos \theta)^{-(d-1)} |z|^{-(d-1)} e^{\operatorname{Re} z} \quad (19)$$

for all $x, y \in \Gamma$. Then the theorem for $|z| \leq 1$ follows from adding (18) and (19), together with Lemma 3.1(d).

Finally we deal with the case $|z| \geq 1$. Let $C > 0$ be as in Theorem 2.6. Then for all $z = t + is$ with $t > 0$ one estimates

$$\begin{aligned} \|S_z\|_{1 \rightarrow \infty} & \leq \|S_{t/2}\|_{2 \rightarrow \infty} \|S_{is}\|_{2 \rightarrow 2} \|S_{t/2}\|_{1 \rightarrow 2} \\ & \leq C^2 \left(1 \wedge \frac{1}{2} |z| \cos \theta\right)^{-(d-1)} \leq 2^{d-1} C^2 (\cos \theta)^{-(d-1)} (|z| \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)}. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

Since Γ is bounded, there exists a $c > 0$ such that

$$|K_z(x, y)| \leq c \frac{\|S_z\|_{1 \rightarrow \infty}}{\left(1 + \frac{|x-y|}{|z|}\right)^{d-\nu}} \leq 2^{d-1} c C^2 (\cos \theta)^{-(d-1)} \frac{(|z| \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)}}{\left(1 + \frac{|x-y|}{|z|}\right)^{d-\nu}}$$

for all $x, y \in \Gamma$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$ and $|z| \geq 1$. This completes the proof of the theorem. \square

Corollary 5.14 *For all $\nu \in (0, 1)$ there exists a $c > 0$ such that*

$$\|S_z\|_{p \rightarrow p} \leq c (\cos \theta)^{-d-k/2+1-\nu}$$

for all $p \in [1, \infty]$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$, where $k = \lceil \frac{\log d}{\log 2} \rceil$ and $\theta = \arg z$.

Proof The bounds for $p = 1$ follows from a quadrature estimate from the Poisson bounds in Theorem 5.13. Then the bounds for $p \in (1, \infty]$ follow from duality and interpolation. \square

Corollary 5.15 *For all $\nu \in (0, 1)$ there exists a $c > 0$ such that*

$$\|S_z\|_{p \rightarrow q} \leq c (\cos \theta)^{-d-k/2+1-\nu} |z|^{-(d-1)(\frac{1}{p}-\frac{1}{q})}$$

for all $p, q \in [1, \infty]$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $p \leq q$, $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$ and $|z| \leq 1$, where $k = \lceil \frac{\log d}{\log 2} \rceil$ and $\theta = \arg z$.

Proof This follows from interpolation of the bounds of Corollary 5.14 and the bounds (20). \square

We are finally able to prove the full Poisson bounds for complex z .

Proof of Theorem 1.1 This follows from Proposition 4.1 and Corollary 5.15, similarly as in the proof of Theorem 5.13. \square

6 Derivatives

The kernel K_z of the operator S_z is a smooth function. The aim of this section is to prove Poisson bounds for the spacial derivatives of K_z . If confusion is possible, then we denote by a subscript (1) and (2) the first or second variable on which a derivative acts.

The main theorem of this section is the following.

Theorem 6.1 *For all $k, \ell \in \mathbb{N}_0$ there exists a $c > 0$ such that*

$$|(\nabla_{(1)}^k \nabla_{(2)}^\ell K_z)(x, y)| \leq c (\cos \theta)^{-4d(d+1)-k-\ell} \frac{|z|^{-(d-1)} |z|^{-(k+\ell)} e^{2|z|}}{\left(1 + \frac{|x-y|}{|z|}\right)^d}$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{C}$ and $x, y \in \Gamma$ with $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$, where $\theta = \arg z$.

The proof uses interpolation and the Poisson bounds of Theorem 1.1. The first step is that Theorem 1.1 has an easy corollary.

Corollary 6.2 *There exists a $c_0 > 0$ such that*

$$\|\delta_g^j(S_z)\|_{1 \rightarrow \infty} \leq c_0 (\cos \theta)^{-2d(d+1)} (|z| \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)} |z|^j$$

for all $j \in \{0, \dots, d\}$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$, where $\theta = \arg z$.

The key estimate for the proof of Theorem 6.1 is in the following lemma.

Lemma 6.3 *Let (V, φ) be a chart, $\chi \in C_c^\infty(V)$, $j \in \{0, \dots, d\}$ and α a multi-index over $\{1, \dots, d-1\}$. Then there exists a $c > 0$ such that*

$$\left\| \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right)^\alpha M_\chi \delta_g^j(T_z^{(1)}) \right\|_{1 \rightarrow \infty} \leq c (|z| \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)} |z|^j |z|^{-|\alpha|} (\cos \theta)^{-2d(d+2)-|\alpha|}$$

for all $g \in W_{2^k j + d + |\alpha| + 1}$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$, where $\theta = \arg z$.

Proof Let $k = \lceil \frac{\log d}{\log 2} \rceil$ and $\ell = d + |\alpha| + 1$. Let $p \in (d-1, \infty)$. By Lemma 5.9 there exists a $c_1 > 0$ such that

$$\|P^\ell \delta_g^j(T_z^{(2^k)})\|_{1 \rightarrow p} \leq c_1 |z|^{-\frac{d-1}{2^k}(1-\frac{1}{p})} |z|^{-\frac{(\ell-j)}{2^k}} (\cos \theta)^{-2d-\ell}$$

for all $g \in W_{2^k j + \ell}$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$. Arguing as in the proof of Lemma 5.12 one deduces that there exists a $c_2 > 0$ such that

$$\|P^\ell \delta_g^j(T_z^{(1)})\|_{1 \rightarrow p} \leq c_2 |z|^{-(d-1)(1-\frac{1}{p})} |z|^{-(\ell-j)} (\cos \theta)^{-2d-\ell-k}$$

for all $g \in W_{2^k j + \ell}$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$. Hence by Proposition 5.1 there exists a $c_3 > 0$ such that

$$\|\delta_g^j(T_z^{(1)})\|_{L_1(\Gamma) \rightarrow W^{\ell,p}(\Gamma)} \leq c_3 |z|^{-(d-1)(1-\frac{1}{p})} |z|^{-(\ell-j)} (\cos \theta)^{-2d-\ell-k}$$

for all $g \in W_{2^k j + \ell}$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$. Next, let $c_0 > 0$ be as in Corollary 6.2. By Proposition A.4 there exists a $c_4 > 0$ such that

$$\left\| \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right)^\alpha (\chi u) \right\|_{L_\infty(\Gamma)} \leq c_4 \|\chi u\|_{W^{\ell,p}(\Gamma)}^\gamma \|\chi u\|_{L_\infty(\Gamma)}^{1-\gamma}$$

for all $u \in C^\infty(\Gamma)$, where

$$\gamma = \frac{|\alpha|}{\ell - \frac{d-1}{p}}.$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right)^\alpha M_\chi \delta_g^j(T_z^{(1)}) \right\|_{1 \rightarrow \infty} \\ & \leq c_4 \|M_\chi \delta_g^j(T_z^{(1)})\|_{L_1(\Gamma) \rightarrow W^{\ell,p}(\Gamma)}^\gamma \|M_\chi \delta_g^j(T_z^{(1)})\|_{L_1(\Gamma) \rightarrow L_\infty(\Gamma)}^{1-\gamma} \\ & \leq c_4 \left(c_3 \|M_\chi\|_{W^{\ell,p}(\Gamma) \rightarrow W^{\ell,p}(\Gamma)} |z|^{-(d-1)(1-\frac{1}{p})} |z|^{-(\ell-j)} (\cos \theta)^{2d-\ell-k} \right)^\gamma \\ & \quad \cdot \left(c_0 \|\chi\|_\infty (|z| \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)} |z|^j (\cos \theta)^{-2d(d+1)} \right)^{1-\gamma} \\ & \leq c_5 (|z| \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)} |z|^{-|\alpha|} |z|^j (\cos \theta)^{-2d(d+1)-\ell} \end{aligned}$$

for a suitable constant c_5 . □

Lemma 6.4 *Let (V, φ) be a chart, $\chi \in C_c^\infty(V)$, and α a multi-index over $\{1, \dots, d-1\}$. Then there exists a $c > 0$ such that*

$$\|\delta_g^d \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right)^\alpha M_\chi T_z^{(1)} \right)\|_{1 \rightarrow \infty} \leq c (|z| \wedge 1)^{1-|\alpha|} (|z| \vee 1)^d (\cos \theta)^{-2d(d+2)-|\alpha|}$$

for all $g \in W_{2^k j + d + |\alpha| + 1}$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$, where $\theta = \arg z$.

Proof It follows by induction to m that for all $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and multi-indices $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m, \gamma$ over $\{1, \dots, d-1\}$ there is a constant $c_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m, \gamma} \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\delta_g^m \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right)^\alpha M_\chi \right) = \sum c_{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m, \gamma} M_{\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right)^{\beta_1} g} \cdots M_{\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right)^{\beta_m} g} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right)^\gamma M_\chi \quad (21)$$

uniformly for all $g \in C^\infty(\Gamma)$, where the sum is over all $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m, \gamma$ with $|\beta_1|, \dots, |\beta_m| \in \mathbb{N}$ and $|\beta_1| + \dots + |\beta_m| + |\gamma| = |\alpha|$. Note that $|\alpha| - |\gamma| \geq m$. Since δ_g is a derivation, one has

$$\delta_g^d \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right)^\alpha M_\chi T_z^{(1)} \right) = \sum_{j=0}^d \binom{d}{j} \delta_g^{d-j} \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right)^\alpha M_\chi \right) \delta_g^j (T_z^{(1)}).$$

Now use (21) and Lemma 6.3. □

Lemma 6.5 *Let (V, φ) be a chart, $\chi \in C_c^\infty(V)$, and α a multi-index over $\{1, \dots, d-1\}$. Then there exists a $c > 0$ such that*

$$\left| \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right)_{(1)}^\alpha ((\chi \otimes \mathbf{1}) K_z) \right) (x, y) \right| \leq c \frac{|z|^{-(d-1)} |z|^{-|\alpha|} e^{2|z|}}{\left(1 + \frac{|x-y|}{|z|} \right)^d} (\cos \theta)^{-2d(d+2)-|\alpha|}$$

for all $t > 0$ and $x, y \in M$.

Proof This follows from Lemma 6.4 by minimizing over g , together with the bounds of Lemma 6.3 with $j = 0$. □

In order to have derivatives on both variables we use duality and the next lemma, which states that the convolution of two Poisson bounds is again a Poisson bound.

Lemma 6.6 *There exists a $c > 0$ such that*

$$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{(t \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)}}{\left(1 + \frac{|x-z|}{t} \right)^d} \cdot \frac{(t \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)}}{\left(1 + \frac{|z-y|}{t} \right)^d} dz \leq c \frac{(t \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)}}{\left(1 + \frac{|x-y|}{t} \right)^d}$$

for all $t > 0$ and $x, y \in \Gamma$.

Proof For all $t > 0$ define $P_t: \Gamma \times \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$P_t(x, y) = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{(t \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)}}{\left(1 + \frac{|x-z|}{t} \right)^d} \cdot \frac{(t \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)}}{\left(1 + \frac{|z-y|}{t} \right)^d} dz.$$

Let

$$c_0 = \sup_{t \in (0, \infty)} \sup_{x \in \Gamma} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{(t \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)}}{\left(1 + \frac{|x-y|}{t} \right)^d} < \infty.$$

Let $t > 0$ and $x, y \in \Gamma$. Then

$$P_t(x, y) \leq \int_{\Gamma} \frac{(t \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)}}{\left(1 + \frac{|x-z|}{t} \right)^d} \cdot (t \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)} dz \leq c_0 (t \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)}.$$

Moreover, $|x-y|^d \leq (|x-z| + |z-y|)^d \leq 2^d (|x-z|^d + |z-y|^d)$. Hence

$$|x-y|^d P_t(x, y) \leq 2^d \int_{\Gamma} \frac{(t \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)}}{\left(1 + \frac{|x-z|}{t} \right)^d} \cdot (|x-z|^d + |z-y|^d) \cdot \frac{(t \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)}}{\left(1 + \frac{|z-y|}{t} \right)^d} dz.$$

But

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{(t \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)} |x - z|^d}{\left(1 + \frac{|x - z|}{t}\right)^d} \cdot \frac{(t \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)}}{\left(1 + \frac{|z - y|}{t}\right)^d} dz &\leq \int_{\Gamma} (t \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)} t^d \frac{(t \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)}}{\left(1 + \frac{|z - y|}{t}\right)^d} dz \\ &\leq c_0 (t \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)} t^d. \end{aligned}$$

Estimating similarly the other term one deduces that

$$|x - y|^d P_t(x, y) \leq 2^{d+1} c_0 (t \wedge 1)^{-(d-1)} t^d.$$

Then the lemma follows with $c = (1 + 2^{d+1})c_0$. \square

Proof of Theorem 6.1 Let (V_1, φ_1) and (V_2, φ_2) be charts, $\chi_1 \in C_c^\infty(V_1, \mathbb{R})$, $\chi_2 \in C_c^\infty(V_2, \mathbb{R})$, and α and β be multi-indices over $\{1, \dots, d-1\}$. The semigroup property gives

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_1} \right)_{(1)}^\alpha \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_2} \right)_{(2)}^\beta ((\chi_1 \otimes \chi_2) K_{2z}) \right)(x, y) \\ &= \int_{\Gamma} \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_1} \right)_{(1)}^\alpha ((\chi_1 \otimes \mathbf{1}) K_z) \right)(x, x') \cdot \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_2} \right)_{(2)}^\alpha ((\mathbf{1} \otimes \chi_2) K_z) \right)(x', y) dx' \end{aligned}$$

for all $x, y \in \Gamma$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$. But

$$\left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_2} \right)_{(2)}^\alpha ((\mathbf{1} \otimes \chi_2) K_z) \right)(x', y) = \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_2} \right)_{(1)}^\alpha ((\chi_2 \otimes \mathbf{1}) \overline{K}_z) \right)(y, x').$$

Using Lemmas 6.5 and 6.6 it follow that there exists a $c > 0$ such that

$$\left| \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_1} \right)_{(1)}^\alpha \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_2} \right)_{(2)}^\beta ((\chi_1 \otimes \chi_2) K_z) \right)(x, y) \right| \leq c \frac{|z|^{-(d-1)} |z|^{-(|\alpha|+|\beta|)} e^{2|z|}}{\left(1 + \frac{|x - y|}{|z|}\right)^d} (\cos \theta)^{-4d(d+2)-|\alpha|-|\beta|}$$

for all $x, y \in \Gamma$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$. Now the theorem follows by a partition of the unity and Lemma A.1. \square

7 Holomorphy and H_∞ -functional calculus

In this section we give applications of our Poisson bounds to the L_p -holomorphy of the semigroup as well as H_∞ -functional calculus and sharp spectral multipliers. We start with the holomorphy. Recall that the operator \mathcal{N}_V is self-adjoint and hence the semigroup S^V is holomorphic on the sector $\Sigma_{\pi/2}^\circ$ in $L_2(\Gamma)$, where Σ_α is defined in (10). If $V \geq 0$ then S_z^V is a contraction operator on $L_2(\Gamma)$ for every $z \in \Sigma_{\pi/2}^\circ$. On the other hand, the Poisson bound we proved allow to extend the semigroup S^V from $L_p(\Gamma) \cap L_2(\Gamma)$ to a strongly continuous semigroup on $L_p(\Gamma)$ for all $p \in [1, \infty)$. A natural question concerns the holomorphy of the extension to $L_1(\Gamma)$ and describe the sector of holomorphy. It is now well known (cf. [Ouh1] or [Ouh3] Corollary 7.5) that a Gaussian upper bound of the heat kernel of a self-adjoint semigroup implies analyticity on L_1 on the sector $\Sigma_{\pi/2}^\circ$. This fact is not clear if instead we have Poisson bounds. Nevertheless we have the following result.

Theorem 7.1 *Suppose $0 \leq V \in L_\infty(\Omega)$. The semigroup S^V is holomorphic on $L_1(\Gamma)$ on the sector $\Sigma_{\frac{\pi}{2d}}^\circ$. If $V = 0$, then S is holomorphic on $L_1(\Gamma)$ on the sector $\Sigma_{\pi/2}^\circ$.*

Proof For all $z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$ let K_z^V be the kernel of S_z^V . By Theorem 1.2 and Proposition 3.3 in [DR] it follows that for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ and $\theta \in (0, \varepsilon \frac{\pi}{2})$ there is a $C > 0$ such that

$$|K_z^V(x, y)| \leq C \frac{(1 \wedge \operatorname{Re} z)^{-(d-1)}}{\left(1 + \frac{|x-y|}{|z|}\right)^{d(1-\varepsilon)}} \quad (22)$$

for all $z \in \Sigma_\theta^\circ$ and $x, y \in \Gamma$. Now suppose that $d\varepsilon < 1$. Then by [DR] Proposition 2.3 the semigroup $t \mapsto S_{te^{i\varphi}}^V$ extends to a C_0 -semigroup on $L_1(\Gamma)$ for each $\varphi \in (-\theta, \theta)$. Integrating the bounds of (22) on the $(d-1)$ -dimensional manifold Γ we see that there is a $C' > 0$ such that

$$\int_\Gamma |K_z^V(x, y)| d\sigma(x) \leq C'$$

for all $z \in \Sigma_\theta^\circ$ and $y \in \Gamma$. Therefore the semigroups $(S_{te^{i\varphi}}^V)_{t>0}$ are bounded, uniformly for all $\varphi \in (-\theta, \theta)$. Hence S^V is holomorphic on $L_1(\Gamma)$ on the sector Σ_θ° by [Kat] Theorem IX.1.23. This means that we have holomorphy of S^V on $L_1(\Gamma)$ on the sector $\Sigma_{\frac{\pi}{2d}}^\circ$.

If $V = 0$ we apply Theorem 1.1 to obtain the second assertion. \square

We do not know whether S^V is holomorphic on the right half-plane on $L_1(\Gamma)$. Another application of Theorem 1.2 concerns the H_∞ -functional calculus.

Theorem 7.2 *Suppose $V \geq 0$. Let $\mu \in (\frac{\pi(d-1)}{2d}, \pi)$ and $p \in (1, \infty)$. Then \mathcal{N}_V has a bounded $H_\infty(\Sigma_\mu^\circ)$ -functional calculus on $L_p(\Gamma)$. Moreover, $f(\mathcal{N}_V)$ is of weak type $(1, 1)$ for all $f \in H_\infty(\Sigma_\mu^\circ)$.*

If $V = 0$ then the above is valid for all $\mu \in (0, \pi)$.

Proof This follows from (22) and Theorem 3.1 in [DR] if $V \neq 0$. If $V = 0$ we can use the bounds for complex time in Theorem 1.1, which allow any choice of $\mu \in (0, \pi)$. \square

An interesting particular case of the holomorphic functional calculus is the boundedness on $L_p(\Gamma)$ of imaginary powers \mathcal{N}_V^{is} . The bounded imaginary powers on $L_p(\Gamma)$ in case $V = 0$ were proved before by Escher–Seiler [ES] with different methods.

We emphasize that for the operator \mathcal{N} , stronger results are known. Indeed a spectral multiplier theorem is proved in [SS], Theorem 3.1. More precisely, it follows from the results there that $f(\mathcal{N})$ is bounded on $L_p(\Gamma)$ for all $p \in (1, \infty)$ provided f satisfies the Hörmander condition

$$\sup_{t>0} \|f(\cdot)\beta(t)\|_{W^{2,s}} < \infty,$$

where β is a smooth non-trivial auxiliary function and $s > \frac{d-1}{2}$. It follows easily from the Cauchy formula that the latter condition holds if f is a bounded holomorphic function in some sector of angle $\mu > 0$.

Note that using our Poisson bound one can adapt the method from [DOS] to obtain the previously mentioned spectral multiplier result for \mathcal{N} . Indeed, if one uses Theorem 1.1 instead of a Gaussian bound as supposed in [DOS] and the Avakumovic–Agmon–Hörmander theorem for the spectral projection of pseudo-differential operators on compact manifolds,

then one argues as in Section 7.2 of [DOS]. Even though the power of $\cos\theta$ in Theorem 1.1 is not optimal, it is then reduced by the interpolation argument as in the proofs of Theorems 3.1 or 3.2 in [DOS]. The advantage of this method is that we obtain in addition that $f(A)$ is of weak type $(1, 1)$ which is not stated in [SS].

A Compact manifolds

Let (M, g) be a Riemannian manifold (without boundary) of dimension m . We always assume that a Riemannian manifold is σ -compact. Then M has a natural Radon measure denoted by $|\cdot|$. Let $p \in [1, \infty]$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Set

$$W_{\text{loc}}^{k,p}(M) = \{u \in L_{p,\text{loc}}(M) : u \circ \varphi^{-1} \in W_{\text{loc}}^{k,p}(\varphi(V)) \text{ for every chart } (V, \varphi)\} .$$

If $u \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,p}(M)$ and (V, φ) is a chart on M then set $\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi^i} u = (D_i(u \circ \varphi^{-1})) \circ \varphi \in L_{p,\text{loc}}(V)$, where D_i denotes the partial derivative in \mathbb{R}^m . Moreover, for all $u \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,p}(M)$, every chart (V, φ) on M and $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ define $\nabla^i u, \nabla_i u \in L_{p,\text{loc}}(V)$ by $\nabla^i u = \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi^i} u$ and $\nabla_i u = \sum_{j=1}^m g_{ij} \nabla^j u$. Note that $\nabla_i u$ and $\nabla^i u$ depend on the chart (V, φ) . Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $u \in W_{\text{loc}}^{k,p}(M)$. Then there exists a unique element $|\nabla^k u| \in L_{p,\text{loc}}(M)$ such that

$$|\nabla^k u| \Big|_V = \left(\sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^m (\nabla_{i_1} \dots \nabla_{i_k} u) \overline{(\nabla^{i_1} \dots \nabla^{i_k} u)} \right)^{1/2}$$

for every chart (V, φ) on M . Set $|\nabla^0 u| = |u|$. Similarly, if $u \in C^\infty(M \times M)$ and $k, \ell \in \mathbb{N}$, then there exists a unique element $|\nabla_{(1)}^k \nabla_{(2)}^\ell u| \in C(M \times M)$ such that

$$|\nabla_{(1)}^k \nabla_{(2)}^\ell u| \Big|_V = \left(\sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^m \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_\ell=1}^m (\nabla_{(1), i_1} \dots \nabla_{(1), i_k} \nabla_{(2), j_1} \dots \nabla_{(2), j_\ell} u) \cdot \overline{(\nabla_{(1)}^{i_1} \dots \nabla_{(1)}^{i_k} \nabla_{(2)}^{j_1} \dots \nabla_{(2)}^{j_\ell} u)} \right)^{1/2}$$

for every chart (V, φ) on M . With obvious modifications one can also define $|\nabla_{(1)}^k \nabla_{(2)}^\ell u| \in C(M \times M)$ if $k = 0$ or $\ell = 0$.

Now also allow $k = 0$, so $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Define the Banach space $W^{k,p}(M)$ by

$$W^{k,p}(M) = \{u \in W_{\text{loc}}^{k,p}(M) : |\nabla^j u| \in L_p(M) \text{ for all } j \in \{0, \dots, m\}\}$$

with norm

$$\|u\|_{W^{k,p}(M)} = \left(\sum_{j=0}^k \| |\nabla^j u| \|_p^2 \right)^{1/2} .$$

If $u, v \in W^{1,2}(M)$ then there exists a unique element $\nabla u \cdot \nabla v \in L_1(M)$ such that

$$(\nabla u \cdot \nabla v) \Big|_V = \sum_{i=1}^m (\nabla_i u) \overline{\nabla^i v}$$

for every chart (V, φ) on M . Clearly if (V, φ) is a chart on M with \overline{V} compact, then for every multi-index γ over $\{1, \dots, m\}$ there exists a $c > 0$ such that

$$\left\| \mathbf{1}_V \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right)^\gamma u \right\|_\infty \leq c \|\nabla^{|\gamma|} u\|_\infty \quad (23)$$

for all $u \in W^{|\gamma|, \infty}$. Conversely, one has the following estimate on compact manifolds.

Lemma A.1 *Suppose M is compact. Let $N \in \mathbb{N}$ and for all $n \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ let (V_n, φ_n) be a chart on M and $\chi_n \in C_c^\infty(V_n)$ such that $0 \leq \chi_n \leq 1$. Suppose that $\sum_{n=1}^N \chi_n = 1$. Let $k, \ell \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Then there exists a $c > 0$ such that*

$$|(\nabla_{(1)}^k \nabla_{(2)}^\ell u)(x, y)| \leq c \sum_{n,m=1}^N \sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} \sum_{|\beta| \leq \ell} \left| \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_n} \right)_{(1)}^\alpha \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_m} \right)_{(2)}^\beta ((\chi_n \otimes \chi_m)u) \right)(x, y) \right|$$

for all $u \in C^\infty(M \times M)$ and $x, y \in M$, where $(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_n})_{(1)}^\alpha$ acts on the first variable, we use multi-index notation, etc.

Define the sesquilinear form $a: W^{1,2}(M) \times W^{1,2}(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by $a(u, v) = \int \nabla u \cdot \nabla v$. Then a is closed and positive. The **Neumann Laplace–Beltrami operator** Δ on M is the associated self-adjoint operator. If (V, φ) is a chart on M then

$$\Delta u = \sum_{i,j=1}^d \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi^i} g^{ij} \sqrt{g} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi^j} u$$

for all $u \in C_c^\infty(V)$. Since the form a satisfies the Beurling–Deny criteria it follows that the semigroup S generated by Δ extends to a continuous contraction semigroup $S^{(p)}$ on $L_p(M)$ for all $p \in [1, \infty)$. We denote by Δ_p the generator of $S^{(p)}$. If no confusion is possible, then we drop the suffix p in Δ_p .

Proposition A.2 *If M is compact, $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $p \in (1, \infty)$ then $W^{k,p}(M) = D((-\Delta_p)^{k/2})$. Moreover, $C^\infty(M)$ is dense in $W^{k,p}(M)$.*

Proof See [Heb] Proposition 3.2. □

We need various Sobolev embeddings.

Proposition A.3 *Suppose M is compact. Let $k, n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $p \in (2, \infty]$. Suppose $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{p} < \frac{k}{m}$. Then $W^{k+n,2}(M) \subset W^{n,p}(M)$ and there exists a $c > 0$ such that*

$$\|u\|_{W^{n,p}(M)} \leq c \|u\|_{W^{k+n,2}(M)}^\alpha \|u\|_{L_2(M)}^{1-\alpha}$$

for all $u \in W^{k+n,2}(M)$, where $\alpha = \frac{n + m(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{p})}{n + k}$.

Proof These bounds are well known on \mathbb{R}^m and then follow on a compact manifold by localization. □

Proposition A.4 *Suppose M is compact. Let (V, φ) be a chart, $\chi \in C_c^\infty(V)$ and α a multi-index over $\{1, \dots, d-1\}$. Let $p \in (m, \infty)$ and $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that $\ell \geq |\alpha| + 1$. Then there exists a $c > 0$ such that*

$$\left\| \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right)^\alpha (\chi u) \right\|_{L_\infty(M)} \leq c \|\chi u\|_{W^{\ell,p}(M)}^\gamma \|\chi u\|_{L_\infty(M)}^{1-\gamma}$$

for all $u \in C^\infty(M)$, where

$$\gamma = \frac{|\alpha|}{\ell - \frac{m}{p}}.$$

Proof By the Sobolev embedding theorem and interpolation there exists a $c' > 0$ such that

$$\|v\|_{W^{|\alpha|,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^m)} \leq c' \|v\|_{W^{\ell,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^m)}^\gamma \|v\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^m)}^{1-\gamma}$$

for all $v \in W^{\ell,p}(\mathbb{R}^m)$. Using the chart (V, φ) and localizing with χ gives the proposition. \square

Lemma A.5 *Let (V_1, φ) and (V_2, ψ) be charts on M , let $\chi_1, \chi_2 \in C_c^\infty(M)$ and suppose that $\text{supp } \chi_1 \subset V_1$ and $\text{supp } \chi_2 \subset V_2$. Let $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $T \in \text{OPS}^k(M)$. Let $p \in (1, \infty)$. Then for every multi-index α over $\{1, \dots, m\}$ with $|\alpha| \leq k$ there exists a bounded operator T_α on $L_p(M)$ such that*

$$M_{\chi_1} T M_{\chi_2} = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} M_{\chi_1} T_\alpha \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \right)^\alpha M_{\chi_2}.$$

Proof There exists a $\tilde{T} \in \text{OPS}^k(\mathbb{R}^m)$ such that

$$\tilde{T}w = \left(\chi_1 T \left(\left(w \cdot (\chi_2 \circ \psi^{-1}) \right) \circ \psi \right) \right) \circ \varphi^{-1}$$

for all $w \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^m)$. By the proof of Proposition VI.5 in [Ste2] for all multi-indices α with $|\alpha| \leq k$ there exists a pseudo-differential operator \tilde{T}_α of order 0 such that $\tilde{T} = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} \tilde{T}_\alpha \in \partial^\alpha$. Each \tilde{T}_α is bounded on $L_p(\mathbb{R}^d)$ by [Ste2] Proposition VI.4. Then the lemma follows by a coordinate transformation. \square

Lemma A.6 *Suppose M is compact. Let $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $T \in \text{OPS}^k(M)$. Let $p \in (1, \infty)$. Then there exists a $c > 0$ such that $\|Tu\|_p \leq c \|u\|_{W^{k,p}(M)}$ for all $u \in C^\infty(M)$.*

Proof This follows with a partition of the unity from Lemma A.5. \square

Lemma A.7 *Let (V, φ) be a chart on M and $\chi \in C_c^\infty(V)$. Let $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $T \in \text{OPS}^k(M)$. Let $p \in (1, \infty)$. Then for every multi-index α over $\{1, \dots, m\}$ with $|\alpha| \leq k$ there exists a bounded operator T_α on $L_p(M)$ such that*

$$M_\chi T = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} M_\chi \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right)^\alpha T_\alpha.$$

Proof This follows from Lemma A.5, duality and a partition of the unity. \square

For the remaining part of this section suppose that the manifold M is connected. Then the Riemannian manifold has a natural distance, denoted by d_M . Note that

$$d_M(x, y) = \sup\{|g(x) - g(y)| : g \in C^\infty(M) \text{ and } \|\nabla g\|_\infty \leq 1\} \quad (24)$$

for all $x, y \in M$. See, for example [ABE] Proposition 2.2. We need some equivalence of the distance on M . Since M is compact, one can locally regularize using a finite number of charts. Therefore (24) implies the next lemma.

Lemma A.8 For all $N \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists a $c > 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{c} d_M(x, y) &\leq \sup\{g(x) - g(y) : g \in C^\infty(M) \text{ and } \|\nabla^i g\|_\infty \leq 1 \text{ for all } i \in \{1, \dots, N\}\} \\ &\leq c d_M(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

for all $x, y \in M$.

Moreover, for embedded manifolds the distance d_M is comparable with the Euclidean distance. This is a consequence of [Hel] Proposition 9.10.

Lemma A.9 Suppose $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and M is embedded in \mathbb{R}^k . Then there exists a $c > 0$ such that

$$\frac{1}{c} d_M(x, y) \leq |x - y| \leq c d_M(x, y)$$

for all $x, y \in M$.

Finally we introduce Hölder spaces. If $\nu \in (0, 1)$ then we denote by $C^\nu(M)$ the space of all Hölder continuous functions of order ν with respect to the distance d_M , with seminorm

$$|||u|||_{C^\nu(M)} = \sup_{x \neq y} \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|}{d_M(x, y)^\nu}.$$

The norm on $C^\nu(M)$ is given by $\|u\|_{C^\nu(M)} = \|u\|_\infty + |||u|||_{C^\nu(M)}$. With this norm the space $C^\nu(M)$ is a Banach space. Moreover, one has the following Sobolev embedding.

Proposition A.10 Suppose M is compact and $p \in (m, \infty)$. Set $\nu = 1 - \frac{m}{p}$. Then $W^{1,p}(M) \subset C^\nu(M)$. In particular, there exists a $c > 0$ such that

$$\|u\|_{C^\nu(M)} \leq c \|u\|_{W^{1,p}(M)}$$

for all $u \in W^{1,p}(M)$.

Proof See [Heb] Theorem 3.5. □

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