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Perfectly Matched Layers on Cubic Domains for Pauli’s Equations

Laurence Halpern ∗ Jeffrey Rauch †

Abstract

This article proves the wellposedness of the boundary value problem that arises when PML algorithms are applied to Pauli’s equations with a three dimensional rectangle as computational domain. The absorptions are positive near the boundary and zero far from the boundary so are always x-dependent. At the flat parts of the boundary of the rectangle, the natural absorbing boundary conditions are imposed. The difficulty addressed is the analysis of the resulting variable coefficient problem on the rectangular solid with its edges and corners. The Laplace transform is analysed. We derive an additional boundary condition that is automatically satisfied and yields a coercive Helmholtz boundary value problem on smoothed boundaries with uniform estimates justifying the limit of vanishing smoothing. This yields the first stability proof with x-dependent absorptions on a domain whose boundary is not smooth.

Keywords. Hyperbolic boundary value problem, PML, trihedral corner, dissipative boundary conditions, PML, Bérenger, Pauli system, Laplace transform, holomorphy.

AMS Subject Classification. 35F46, 35J25, 35L20, 35L53, 35Q40, 65N12.

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1 Introduction

This paper analyses initial boundary value problems that arise when one uses perfectly matched absorbing layers in the time domain. The most common configuration is a three dimensional rectangular solid surrounded by a larger rectangular solid computational domain. The inner solid contains the sources and is the region where the computed values are required. In the region between the rectangles, perfectly matched layers are interposed. Boundary conditions at the exterior boundary are imposed that are designed to be weakly reflecting. In addition to perfect matching, an advantage of the PML strategy is its ease of implementation including at the corners. To our knowledge, the present work is the first to prove wellposedness for such a PML with non constant absorptions $\sigma_j$ in the presence of trihedral corners. That problem poses two fundamental challenges.

Even for a system with a very simple energy estimate like Pauli’s equations, the split equations of Bérenger and also the stretched system that is...
at the heart of its analysis do not have simple estimates. Such estimates are crucial for constructing solutions and express stability. In practice the split system needs to be discretized and the stability of the discretization analysed. This article does not study that problem. A recent survey for the constant coefficient half space case is [12].

The Pauli system shares the Lorentz invariance, symmetry, and three dimensionality of Maxwell’s equations. It has two advantages. It is a $2 \times 2$ system as opposed to a $6 \times 6$ system. More importantly, the generator is elliptic. The analysis extends with almost no modifications to the Dirac system. The Maxwell system poses serious problems. It’s treatment is work in progress. The Pauli operator is

$$L := \partial_t + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \partial_1 + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \partial_2 + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \partial_3 := \partial_t + \sum_{j=1}^{3} A_j \partial_j. \quad (1.1)$$

Introduce the notations with $\xi \in \mathbb{C}^3$,

$$L(\partial_t, \partial_x) := \partial_t + A(\partial_x), \quad A(\xi) := A_1 \xi_1 + A_2 \xi_2 + A_3 \xi_3. \quad (1.2)$$

**Definition 1.1** For $A \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{C}^k)$, with spectrum disjoint from $i\mathbb{R}$, $\mathcal{E}^+(A)$ (resp. $\mathcal{E}^-(A)$) denotes the spectral subspace corresponding to eigenvalues with strictly positive (resp. strictly negative) real part. Denote by $\pi^\pm(A)$ the corresponding spectral projections onto those spaces. As our interest is the Pauli system, $\mathcal{E}^\pm(\xi)$ and $\pi^\pm(\xi)$ are shorthands for $\mathcal{E}^\pm(A(\xi))$ and $\pi^\pm(A(\xi))$ for $\xi \in \mathbb{C}^3$ so that $A(\xi)$ has no purely imaginary eigenvalues.

**Definition 1.2** Denote by $Q = Q(L_1, L_2, L_3)$ the rectangle

$$Q := \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : |x_j| < L_j/2, \ j = 1, 2, 3 \}. \quad (1.3)$$

$Q$ has six open faces $G_k$ with $1 \leq k \leq 6$. For $j = 1, 2, 3$,

$$G_j := \{ x_j = -L_j/2, \text{ and, } |x_i| < L_i/2 \text{ for } j \neq i \}, \quad (1.4)$$

$$G_{j+3} := \{ x_j = L_j/2, \text{ and, } |x_i| < L_i/2 \text{ for } j \neq i \}. \quad (1.5)$$

For a point $x \in G_k$, $\nu(x)$ denotes the outward unit normal to $Q$. The split equations involve non negative absorption coefficients $\sigma_j \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ for $j = 1, 2, 3$.

**Example 1.1** For the usual implementations of the PML method, there is an $\ell < 1$ so that the absorptions vanish in $\ell Q$, the sources are supported in $\ell Q$ and the values of the solution on $\ell Q$ are those of interest.
The Pauli system is
\[
\left( \partial_t + A_1 \partial_1 + A_2 \partial_2 + A_3 \partial_3 \right) u = f \text{ on } Q. \tag{1.3}
\]

**Definition 1.3** Bérenger’s method has unknown that is a triple \((U^1, U^2, U^3)\) with \(U^3\) taking values in \(\mathbb{C}^2\). On \(\mathbb{R} \times Q\), \((U^1, U^2, U^3)\) satisfy the split equations,
\[
\begin{align*}
(\partial_t + \sigma_1(x_1))U^1 + A_1 \partial_1 \left( U^1 + U^2 + U^3 \right) & = f_1, \\
(\partial_t + \sigma_2(x_2))U^2 + A_2 \partial_2 \left( U^1 + U^2 + U^3 \right) & = f_2, \\
(\partial_t + \sigma_3(x_3))U^3 + A_3 \partial_3 \left( U^1 + U^2 + U^3 \right) & = f_3. \tag{1.4}
\end{align*}
\]

The \(j\)th equation has the \(\partial_j\) derivative. The \(f_j\) are constrained to satisfy \(f = \sum_j f_j\) and to vanish on a neighborhood of \(\partial Q\). A choice respecting the symmetry of the problem is \(f_j = f/3\) for \(j = 1, 2, 3\).

The boundary of \(Q\) is not perfectly transparent. In favorable cases like the Pauli system, waves are expected to decay in the layers so little signal reaches \(\partial Q\) and the reflections cause small errors. In practice rather thin layers suffice. With \(x\)-dependent absorptions and computations in the time domain, proving exponential decay in the layers is an outstanding open problem. See Remark 3.3 for the easier time harmonic case.

The split equations are not symmetric and they have a lower order term that depends on \(x\) through the absorption coefficients \(\sigma_j\). They do not have simple \textit{a priori} estimates showing that they yield a well posed pure initial value problem. Petit-Bergez [22, 15] proved that since the Pauli system generates a \(C_0\)-semigroup on \(L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)\) and has elliptic generator, it follows that the split equations on \(\mathbb{R}^3\) also generate a \(C_0\)-semigroup. This contrasts to the loss of one derivative for the split Maxwell equations proved by Arbarbanel and Gottlieb [1].

The Pauli system is symmetric hyperbolic. The most strongly dissipative boundary condition for the Pauli system is \(u \in \mathcal{E}^+(\nu)\). Thanks to the symmetry and ellipticity there is an \(M_0\) so that for \(M > M_0\) and \(f \in e^{Mt}L^2(\mathbb{R} \times Q)\) the boundary value problem \(Lu = f\) with boundary condition \(u \in \mathcal{E}^+(\nu)\) on \(\mathbb{R} \times G_k\) has a unique solution \(u \in e^{Mt}L^2(\mathbb{R} \times Q)\) with \(u \in e^{Mt}L^2(\mathbb{R} \times \partial Q)\) (see Part I of [16]). The substantial difficulty here is the presence of the edges and corner of \(Q\).

For the Pauli system, if one imposed a conservative rather than dissipative boundary condition, then waves that arrive at the external boundary would...
be totally reflected back to the interior. Approximately this behavior would be inherited by the split system and is to be avoided. Less obvious is that our proof breaks down for non dissipative conditions. Even for the unstretched problem uniqueness of solutions for a conservative condition on domains with trihedral corners is not known. This underscores the difficulties of domains with trihedral corners.

The Laplace transform of solutions of (1.4) satisfy

\[
(\tau + \sigma_1(x_1))\hat{U}^1 + A_1\hat{\partial}_1(\hat{U}^1 + \hat{U}^2 + \hat{U}^3) = \hat{f}_1,
\]
\[
(\tau + \sigma_2(x_2))\hat{U}^2 + A_2\hat{\partial}_2(\hat{U}^1 + \hat{U}^2 + \hat{U}^3) = \hat{f}_2,
\]
\[
(\tau + \sigma_3(x_3))\hat{U}^3 + A_3\hat{\partial}_3(\hat{U}^1 + \hat{U}^2 + \hat{U}^3) = \hat{f}_3.
\]

(1.5)

**Definition 1.4** Define for \( j = 1, 2, 3, \)

\[
\tilde{\partial}_j := \frac{\tau}{\tau + \sigma_j(x_j)} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}, \quad \text{and} \quad u := \hat{U}^1 + \hat{U}^2 + \hat{U}^3.
\]

(1.6)

The **stretched Pauli operator** is defined by

\[
L(\tau, \tilde{\partial}_x) := \tau + \sum_{j=1}^{3} A_j \tilde{\partial}_j = \tau + \sum_{j=1}^{3} A_j \frac{\tau}{\tau + \sigma_j(x_j)} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}.
\]

The **stretched operator** yields the **stretched equation**

\[
\left(\tau + A_1\tilde{\partial}_1 + A_2\tilde{\partial}_2 + A_3\tilde{\partial}_3\right)u = F := \sum_{j=1}^{3} \frac{\tau}{\tau + \sigma_j(x_j)} \hat{f}_j.
\]

(1.7)

These objects are called stretched because when \( \tau \) is real they arise from a change of variable in \( x \), see Section 2.2.

**Definition 1.5** i. If \( \mathcal{O} \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \) is open and \( K \subset \mathcal{O} \) is compact,

\[
C^\infty_K(\mathcal{O}) := \left\{ f \in C^\infty(\mathcal{O}) ; \text{ supp } f \subset K \right\}.
\]

ii. Similarly,

\[
L^2_K(\mathcal{O}) := \left\{ f \in L^2(\mathcal{O}) ; \text{ supp } f \subset K \right\}.
\]
The next result solving the stretched equation is the main result of the paper. It allows one to prove the stability of Bérenger’s split method.

**Theorem 1.6** For each \( \ell \in ]0,1[ \) there exist \( C, M_1 \) so that for all \( M \geq M_1 \), and, holomorphic \( F : \{ \text{Re} \, \tau > M \} \to L^2_{\text{loc}}(Q) \), there is a unique holomorphic function \( u : \{ \text{Re} \, \tau > M \} \to H^1(Q) \) satisfying the stretched boundary value problem on \( Q \),

\[
L(\tau, \tilde{\partial}_x)u = F \quad \text{on} \quad Q, \quad u \in \mathcal{E}^+(\nu) \quad \text{on} \quad G_k, \quad 1 \leq k \leq 6.
\]

It satisfies for all \( \text{Re} \, \tau > M \),

\[
(\text{Re} \, \tau) \| u \|_{L^2(Q)} + (\text{Re} \, \tau)^{1/2} \| u \|_{L^2(\partial Q)} + \frac{\text{Re} \, \tau}{|\tau|} \| \nabla_x u \| \leq C \| F \|_{L^2(Q)}.
\]  

(1.8)

**Remark 1.1** i. The gradient estimate degenerates as \( \text{Im} \, \tau \to \infty \) with \( \text{Re} \, \tau \) fixed. A second hyperbolic aspect of (1.8) is that the boundary values are estimated in \( L^2 \) and not in \( H^{1/2} \).

ii. The holomorphy is crucial. The theorem is used to construct the Laplace transform of an object supported in \( t \geq 0 \) that must be holomorphic. In addition, uniqueness is reduced by an analyticity argument to our uniqueness theorem for symmetric hyperbolic problems in domains with trihedral corners [16].

**Theorem 1.7** There are strictly positive constants \( C, M \) so that if \( \lambda > M \), \( f \in e^{\lambda t}L^2(\mathbb{R} \times Q) \) with support in \( [0, \infty[ \times \ell \overline{Q} \), then there is one and only one \((U^1, U^2, U^3) \in e^{\lambda t}L^2(\mathbb{R} \times Q) \) supported in \( t \geq 0 \) that satisfies (1.4), and the boundary condition \( U^1 + U^2 + U^3 \in \mathcal{E}^+(\nu) \) on each \( G_k \). The function \( U^1 + U^2 + U^3 \) satisfies,

\[
\lambda \left\| e^{-\lambda t} (U^1 + U^2 + U^3) \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R} \times Q)} + \\
\lambda^{1/2} \left\| e^{-\lambda t} (U^1 + U^2 + U^3) \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R} \times \partial Q)} \leq C \left\| e^{-\lambda t} f \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R} \times Q)}.
\]  

(1.9)

The split unknowns satisfy the weaker estimate

\[
\left\| e^{-\lambda t} \{ U^j, \partial_t U^j \} \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R} \times H^{-1}(Q))} \leq C \left\| e^{-\lambda t} f \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R} \times Q)}.
\]  

(1.10)

Theorem 1.7 allows us to analyse the split equations with the absorbing boundary condition \( U^1 + U^2 + U^3 \in \mathcal{E}^+(\nu) \) on the \( G_k \). It is the first existence theorem for the split equations with non constant \( \sigma_j \) in domains whose boundary is not smooth. Since standard practice uses cubes with non constant \( \sigma_j \) is it is the first justification, beyond extensive practical experience, that the Bérenger algorithm is stable.
Remark 1.2 i. It is wise to think of Bérenger’s algorithm as a method that inputs $f$ and outputs $U^1 + U^2 + U^3$. Estimate 1.9 shows that the output satisfies bounds as strong as strictly dissipative boundary value problems for symmetric hyperbolic systems. This behavior is known for the pure initial value problem (see Theorem 1.3 of Bécache and Joly [7] for the split Maxwell equations with constant $\sigma_j$, and [15] for Bérenger transmission problems with variable $\sigma_j$).

ii. The estimates of Theorem 1.7 permit exponential growth in time. Even for sources compactly supported in time. Practical experience with Bérenger’s method for equations closely tied to the wave equation (e.g. Maxwell and Pauli) show no growth in time even with variable $\sigma_j$. Interesting bounds uniform in time are proved for the case of constant $\sigma_j$ for sufficiently regular solutions by Bécache-Joly, Diaz-Joly, and Baffet-Grote-Imperiale-Kachanovska [7, 13, 5]. Uniform bounds in time is an important and wide open problem for variable $\sigma$ even for the problem on $\mathbb{R}^{1+d}$. Appelo-Hagstrom-Kreiss [4] analyse the problem of exponential growth with constant parameters by explicit formulas in Fourier. They propose stabilization methods. Variable coefficients and corner domains are beyond that strategy.

iii. Other versions of PML lead to the same stretched system. The stability theorem for the stretched boundary value problem implies stability for these versions too. Respecting the history, we present the details for Bérenger’s splitting.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 presents the Pauli system and most importantly the stretched Pauli system that is satisfied by the Laplace transform of $\hat{U^1} + \hat{U^2} + \hat{U^3}$. Theorems 1.6 and 2.6 assert existence and uniqueness for the boundary value problems for the stretched system on $Q$ as well as smoothed versions on $Q_\delta$. It is crucial that these results are proved with $\delta$-independent estimates that justify passing to the limit $\delta \to 0$.

It is routine to show that solutions of the stretched system are solutions of a Helmholtz type equation. An important step is showing that the solutions on $Q_\delta$ satisfy an additional boundary condition stated in Corollary 2.12. The second boundary condition yields a coercive elliptic boundary value problem that is studied in Section 3. Theorem 3.8 yields the important uniform estimates for this boundary value problem. They are derived by the energy method tied to a family of complex quadratic forms. The real and imaginary parts play key roles. The geometry is singular in the limit $\delta \to 0$. In spite of this, $H^1$ estimates uniform in $\delta$ and $\tau$ are proved. The $H^2$ estimates degenerate when $\delta \to 0$. 

7
We have considered the option of skipping the smoothing and using layer potential methods developed for the study of Lipschitz domains. Since the hard harmonic analysis would need to be adapted to the new problems, the smoothing is both more elementary and shorter.

Section 4 derives the main theorems from the Helmholtz existence results. Section 4.1 proves unique solvability of the stretched Pauli system on $Q_\delta$ stated in Theorem 2.6.

First it is proved that the solution of the stretched Helmholtz boundary value problem on $Q_\delta$ satisfies the stretched Pauli boundary value problem. Here the $H^2$ smoothness of solutions on $Q_\delta$ is important. Then the $H^1$ limit $\delta \to 0$ yields solutions of the stretched Pauli system on $Q$. Holomorphy in $\tau$ is crucial for uniqueness.

Section 4.2 proves Theorem 1.6 asserting solvability of the stretched Pauli boundary value problem on $Q$ by passing to the limit $\delta \to 0$. Section 4.3 derives Theorem 1.7 asserting the solvability of the split equations by constructing the Laplace transform by solving a stretched Pauli system.

The proof is long and technical. The hypothesis $\sigma_j \in C^\infty$ avoids some inessential difficulties. The proof uses $H^2$ regularity for the Helmholtz problem on $Q_\delta$. Absorptions $\sigma_j \in L^\infty$ suffice for $H^1$ regularity and $\sigma_j$ lipschitzian is sufficient for $H^2(Q_\delta)$. Standard practice involves such lipschitzian absorptions. This strengthening of the results is left to the interested reader.

2 The Pauli system and smoothed domains $Q_\delta$

2.1 Pauli system and its symbol

The coefficients of the Pauli system (1.1) satisfy,

$A_j^2 = I, \quad A_i A_j + A_j A_i = 0$ for $i \neq j$. (2.1)

These identities imply the connections to the Laplacian,

$\left(\sum_j A_j \partial_j \right)^2 = \Delta, \quad \left(\sum_j A_j \partial_j - \tau\right)\left(\sum_j A_j \partial_j + \tau\right) = \Delta - \tau^2. \quad (2.2)$

Proposition 2.1 With $L$ and $A$ from the Pauli operator (1.2), and the conventions of Definition 1.1, the following hold.
i. For all \((\tau, \xi) \in \mathbb{C}^{1+3}\),

\[
\det L(\tau, \xi) = \tau^2 - \sum_{j=1}^{3} \xi_j^2. \tag{2.3}
\]

ii. For \(\xi \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}\), the \(2 \times 2\) hermitian symmetric matrix \(A(\xi)\) has eigenvalues \(\pm |\xi|\) with one dimensional eigenspaces

\[
\mathcal{E}^- (\xi) = \mathbb{C}(\xi_1 - |\xi|, \xi_2 - i\xi_3), \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{E}^+ (\xi) = \mathbb{C}(\xi_1 + |\xi|, \xi_2 - i\xi_3).
\]

iii. For all \(\xi, \eta \in \mathbb{C}^3\),

\[
A(\xi)A(\eta) + A(\eta)A(\xi) = 2\left(\sum_i \xi_i \eta_i\right)I. \tag{2.4}
\]

**Proof.** Write from (1.2),

\[
L(\tau, \xi) = \tau + A(\xi) = \begin{pmatrix} \tau + \xi_1 & \xi_2 + i\xi_3 \\ \xi_2 - i\xi_3 & \tau - \xi_1 \end{pmatrix}
\]

This implies i.

For \(\xi \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}\), (2.3) shows that the eigenvalues of \(A(\xi)\) are \(\pm |\xi|\). The first column yields the formula for \(\mathcal{E}^-(\xi)\) in ii. The other choice of sign yields \(\mathcal{E}^+(\xi)\).

iii. Expand

\[
A(\xi)A(\eta) = \left(\sum_i A_i \xi_i\right)\left(\sum_j A_j \eta_j\right) = \sum_{i,j} A_i A_j \xi_i \eta_j.
\]

Symmetrizing yields,

\[
A(\xi)A(\eta) + A(\eta)A(\xi) = \sum_{i,j} A_i A_j \xi_i \eta_j + \sum_{i,j} A_i A_j \eta_i \xi_j.
\]

In the last sum interchange the role of \(i, j\) to find

\[
A(\xi)A(\eta) + A(\eta)A(\xi) = \sum_{i,j} A_i A_j \xi_i \eta_j + \sum_{i,j} A_j A_i \eta_j \xi_i.
\]

Separate out the terms with \(i = j\) to find

\[
A(\xi)A(\eta) + A(\eta)A(\xi) = 2 \sum_i A_i^2 \xi_i \eta_i + \sum_{i \neq j} \left(A_i A_j + A_j A_i\right) \eta_i \xi_j.
\]

Equation (2.1) yields (2.4). \(\square\)
Example 2.1 Define $Z := \{\xi \in \mathbb{C}^3 : \sum_j \xi_j^2 = 0\}$. For $\xi \in \mathbb{C}^3 \setminus Z$, the spectrum of $A(\xi)$ consists of two simple eigenvalues differing by a factor $-1$.

The eigenvalues $\pm|\xi|$ for $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus 0$ extend to holomorphic eigenvalues $\lambda^\pm(\xi) = \pm(\sum_j \xi_j^2)^{1/2}$ on the domain

$$\Big\{ \xi \in \mathbb{C}^3 \setminus 0 : \text{Im} \xi < \text{Re} \xi \Big\}. \quad (2.5)$$

In this case $\sum \xi_j^2$ belongs to the simply connected subset $\mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, 0] \subset \mathbb{C} \setminus 0$.

Proposition 2.2 i. The eigenprojections $\pi^\pm(\xi)$ for $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus 0$ extend to holomorphic functions on the domain $(2.5)$, satisfying with notation from Example 2.1,

$$\pi^\pm(\xi) A(\xi) = A(\xi) \pi^\pm(\xi) = \lambda^\pm(\xi) \pi^\pm(\xi). \quad (2.6)$$

They are given by

$$\pi^\pm(\xi) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum \xi_j^2 \right)^{-1/2} \left( A(\xi) \pm \left( \sum \xi_j^2 \right)^{1/2} I \right).$$

ii. For $\xi, \eta$ belonging to $(2.5)$,

$$\pi^\pm(\eta) A(\xi) \pi^\pm(\eta) = \left( \sum \eta_j^2 \right)^{-1/2} \left( \sum \xi_i \eta_i \right) \pi^\pm(\eta). \quad (2.7)$$

Proof. i. The formulas

$$A(\xi) = \lambda^+ \left( \pi^+(A(\xi)) - \pi^-(A(\xi)) \right), \quad \text{and}, \quad I = \pi^+(A(\xi)) + \pi^-(A(\xi)),$$

together with $(\pi^+(\eta))^2 = \pi^+(\eta)$, imply the formulas for $\pi^\pm(A(\xi))$ in i.

ii. Multiply $(2.4)$ on the left and right by $\pi^\pm(\eta)$ to find

$$2 \pi^\pm(\eta) \left( \sum \xi_i \eta_i \right) \pi^\pm(\eta) = \pi^\pm(\eta) A(\xi) A(\eta) \pi^\pm(\eta) + \pi^\pm(\eta) A(\eta) A(\xi) \pi^\pm(\eta).$$

Use $(2.6)$ twice and $(\pi^\pm(\eta))^2 = \pi^\pm(\eta)$ to find,

$$2 \left( \sum \xi_i \eta_i \right) \pi^\pm(\eta) = \pi^\pm(\eta) A(\xi) \lambda^\pm(\eta) \pi^\pm(\eta) + \lambda^\pm(\eta) \pi^\pm(\eta) A(\xi) \pi^\pm(\eta)$$

$$= 2 \lambda^\pm(\eta) \pi^\pm(\eta) A(\xi) \pi^\pm(\eta).$$

This completes the proof. \qed
2.2 The stretched system on smoothed domains \( Q_\delta \)

The stretched equation (1.7) resembles the Laplace transform of the original system. For \( \tau \) real and positive it comes from the original transformed system by a change of variable, called coordinate stretching (see Section 2.3.2, and Chew-Weedon [10]).

**Definition 2.3 i.** For \( \tau \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \) the coordinate stretchings \( X_j(\tau, x_j) \) are defined as the solutions of the ordinary differential equation in \( x_j \),

\[
\frac{\partial X_j}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\tau + \sigma_j(x_j)}{\tau}, \quad X_j(0) = 0. \tag{2.8}
\]

**ii.** For real \( \tau > 0 \), \( \partial_j X_j > 0 \) and \( x \mapsto X(\tau, x) \) is a diffeomorphism from \( \mathbb{R}^3 \) onto itself. Denote by \( \tilde{Q}_\delta \subset \mathbb{R}_X^d \) the image of \( Q_\delta \subset \mathbb{R}_x^d \).

**Example 2.2** In the standard implementation of Example 1.1, the \( \sigma_j \) vanish on \( \ell Q \). Therefore \( X \) is equal to the identity on that set.

Compute for real \( \tau > 0 \),

\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} = \sum_k \frac{\partial X_k}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial}{\partial X_k} = \frac{\tau + \sigma_j(x_j)}{\tau} \frac{\partial}{\partial X_j} + \frac{\tau}{\tau + \sigma_j(x_j)} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial X_j}. \tag{2.9}
\]

Equation (2.9) gives a geometric interpretation of the stretched operator \( L(\tau, \tilde{\partial}) \) for \( \tau \in \mathbb{R}_+ \). It shows that \( \tilde{\partial}_j \) in the \( x \) coordinates is equal to \( \partial/\partial X_j \) in the \( X \) coordinates. Therefore if \( u(x) \) and \( v(X) \) are related by \( v(X(\tau, x)) = u(x) \) then \( L(\tau, \tilde{\partial}) u(x) = (L(\tau, \partial_X) v)(X(\tau, x)) \).

The stretched equations are sometimes expressed using auxiliary variables \( \psi_j \) defined as the solutions of

\[(\partial_t + \sigma_j(x_j)) \psi_j = \partial_t u, \quad \psi_j = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad t < 0.\]

Then \( \tilde{\partial}_j \tilde{u} = \partial_j \tilde{\psi}_j \).

Theorem 1.6 is proved by solving the stretched equation on smoothed truncated domains and passing to the limit.

**Definition 2.4** The singular set of the boundary of \( Q \) is

\[ S := \{ x \in \partial Q : \exists i \neq j, \; x \in \overline{G_i} \cap \overline{G_j} \}. \]

Introduce for \( 0 < \delta < 1 \) bounded smooth approximations \( Q_\delta \) of \( Q \). Smooth the edges and corners of \( Q \) on a \( \delta/2 \)-neighborhood of \( S \) to yield bounded smooth convex sets \( Q_\delta \). Do this so that for \( \delta_1 < \delta_2, \; Q_{\delta_1} \supset Q_{\delta_2} \).
Definition 2.5 For \( \tau \) with \( \text{Re} \, \tau > 0 \) and \( \nu \in \mathbb{R}^3 \) define
\[
\tilde{\nu}(\tau, x) := \left( \frac{\nu_1 \tau}{\tau + \sigma_1(x)}, \frac{\nu_2 \tau}{\tau + \sigma_2(x)}, \frac{\nu_3 \tau}{\tau + \sigma_3(x)} \right).
\]

In the next discussion this is used with \( \nu \) equal to the outward unit normal to \( \partial Q_\delta \). Next choose a boundary condition for the stretched equations on \( Q_\delta \). On the flat parts of \( \partial Q_\delta \) one has \( u \in \mathcal{E}^+(\nu) \). On the curved parts of the boundary and for \( \tau > 0 \) and real, the stretched problem is symmetric hyperbolic. The normal is \( \nu \) and the coefficient of \( \partial_j \) is \( A_j \tau / (\tau + \sigma_j) \) so the normal matrix is \( A(\tilde{\nu}(\tau, x)) \). The maximally dissipative condition is \( u \in \mathcal{E}^+(\tilde{\nu}) \). If \( u(\tau) \) is holomorphic and satisfies this condition for \( \tau > 0 \) then by analytic continuation it holds for general \( \tau \). Therefore, \( u \in \mathcal{E}^+(\tilde{\nu}) \) is a natural maximally dissipative condition for \( \tau \) complex.

The main result for the stretched system on \( Q_\delta \) is the following.

Theorem 2.6 For \( 0 < \ell < 1 \) there exist \( C, M_1 \) so that for all \( \delta \in (0, 1) \), \( M \geq M_1 \), and holomorphic \( F : \{ \text{Re} \, \tau > M \} \to C_\infty(\overline{Q_\delta}) \), there is a unique holomorphic \( u^\delta : \{ \text{Re} \, \tau > M \} \to H^2(Q_\delta) \) satisfying
\[
L(\tau, \tilde{\partial}_x) u^\delta = F, \quad \text{on } Q_\delta, \quad u^\delta|_{\partial Q_\delta} \in \mathcal{E}^+(A(\tilde{\nu}(\tau, x))).
\] (2.10)

In addition,
\[
(\text{Re} \, \tau) \| u^\delta \|_{L^2(Q_\delta)} + (\text{Re} \, \tau)^{1/2} \| u^\delta \|_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)} + \frac{\text{Re} \, \tau}{|\tau|} \| \nabla_x u^\delta \|_{L^2(Q_\delta)} \leq C \| F(\tau) \|_{L^2_\infty(\overline{Q_\delta})}.
\] (2.11)

Strategy of proof. Theorem 2.6 will be proved in Section 4.1 by solving carefully constructed Helmholtz equations and boundary conditions on \( Q_\delta \). On \( Q_\delta \) the solutions are smooth. The smoothness is used to prove that the solution of the Helmholtz problem on \( Q_\delta \) solves the stretched Pauli system when proving Theorem 2.6. Taking the limit \( \delta \to 0 \) in Section 4.2 yields Theorem 1.6.

2.3 Second boundary condition for the Helmholtz BVP

Theorem 2.6 concerns a boundary value problem for the stretched Pauli system. One starts from the stretched Pauli system and the single boundary condition \( u \in \mathcal{E}^+(\tilde{\nu}) \).
The stretched Pauli system implies a stretched Helmholtz system of second order. That \(2 \times 2\) system of second order requires two boundary conditions. Corollary 2.12 of this section yields a crucial second boundary condition. Example 3.1 shows that it is a natural boundary condition for a weak formulation.

Section 4.1 includes a proof of the converse implication that the Helmholtz equation plus the two boundary conditions imply the stretched Pauli equations.

2.3.1 Neumann identity for the unstretched Pauli system

This section proves that at the boundary the \(\pi^+\) projection of the operator \(\sum A_j \partial_j\) is a Neumann type boundary operator. This is used to generate the second boundary condition that is needed to construct a boundary value problem for the Helmholtz system introduced in the following sections.

Definition 2.7 For \(x \in \partial Q_\delta\) the Weingarten map (see for example [17]) is the real selfadjoint map of the tangent space \(T_x(\partial Q_\delta)\) to itself that is the differential of the unit exterior normal \(\nu\). It maps \(T_x(\partial Q_\delta) \ni v \rightarrow v \cdot \nabla \nu\). Its eigenvalues are the principal curvatures of \(\partial Q_\delta\) at \(x\). The mean curvature, denoted \(H_{Q_\delta}(x)\), is the average of the two principal curvatures. Extend \(\nu\) to a smooth unit vector field defined on a neighborhood of \(\partial Q_\delta\) so as to be constant on normal lines to the boundary. Then \(\pi^\pm(\nu(x))\) is well defined and smooth for \(x\) in a neighborhood of \(\partial Q_\delta\).

The term \(H_{Q_\delta}(x)\) is equal to zero except for a \(\delta\) neighborhood of \(S\) where it attains values \(\sim 1/\delta\). The identity of the next proposition is simple in the case of flat boundaries.

Proposition 2.8 (Neumann identity) If \(u \in H^2(Q_\delta)\) satisfies the boundary condition \(\pi^-(\nu) u = 0\) on \(\partial Q_\delta\), then,

\[
\pi^+(\nu) \sum_{j=1}^3 A_j \partial_j u = \pi^+(\nu)(\nu \cdot \partial_x + 2H_{Q_\delta})u, \quad \text{on } \partial Q_\delta. \tag{2.12}
\]

Proof of Proposition 2.8. An invariance argument shows that it is sufficient to treat the case where \(\mathbf{x} = 0\), \(\nu(\mathbf{x}) = (-1, 0, 0)\) and the \(x_j\)-axes for \(j \geq 2\) are principal curvature directions of \(\partial Q_\delta\).
Denote by $e_j$, $j = 1, 2, 3$ the standard basis for $\mathbb{R}^3$. The principal curvatures corresponding to the tangent directions $e_2$ and $e_3$ are denoted $\kappa_2$ and $\kappa_3$. The mean curvature is $H := (\kappa_2 + \kappa_3)/2$. At $x$ the outward unit normal is $-e_1$. At $x$ the principal curvature formulas are $\partial_2 \nu = -\kappa_2 e_1$ and $\partial_3 \nu = -\kappa_3 e_1$.

**First simplifications of the left hand side of (2.12).** The operator on the left is $\pi^+(\nu)(A_1 \partial_1 + A_2 \partial_2 + A_3 \partial_3)$. On the $x_1$ axis, $\nu = (-1, 0, 0)$, so $\pi^+(\nu(x))A_1 = -\pi^+(\nu(x))$. On that axis the operator is $-\pi^+(\nu) \partial_1 + \pi^+(\nu)(A_2 \partial_2 + A_3 \partial_3) = \pi^+(\nu(x))\nu(x) \cdot \partial_x + \pi^+(\nu)(A_2 \partial_2 + A_3 \partial_3)$.

(2.13)

**Second simplifications.** Consider the two summands $\pi^+(\nu)A_j \partial_j u$ with $j \geq 2$. On the $x_1$-axis, part ii of Proposition 2.2 implies that

$$\pi^+(\nu) A_2 \pi^+(\nu) = \pi^+(\nu) A_3 \pi^+(\nu) = 0. \quad (2.14)$$

Using the boundary condition yields

$$\partial_j u = \partial_j \left( \pi^+(\nu)u + \pi^-(\nu)u \right) = \partial_j (\pi^+(\nu)u) \text{ at } x. \quad (2.15)$$

For $j \in \{2, 3\}$ if $Z$ is a vector field on a neighborhood of $x$ that is tangent to the boundary and satisfies $Z(x) = \partial_j$ then

$$\partial_j u(x) = Z(u_{|\partial Q_3})(x).$$

Since $\pi^+(\nu)u = u$ on the boundary it follows that

$$\partial_j u(x) = Z(\pi^+(\nu)u_{|\partial Q_3})(x) = \left( \partial_j (\pi^+(\nu)u) \right)(x).$$

Using (2.14) in the last of the following equalities yields

$$\pi^+(\nu) A_j \partial_j u(x) = \pi^+(\nu) A_j \left( \partial_j \left[ \pi^+(\nu)u \right] \right)(x)$$

$$= \pi^+(\nu) A_j \left( \partial_j \pi^+(\nu) u(x) + \pi^+(\nu) \partial_j u(x) \right) \quad (2.16)$$

$$= \pi^+(\nu) A_j (\partial_j \pi^+(\nu)) u(x).$$

**The perturbation theory step.** Use perturbation theory to compute the term $\partial_j \pi^+$ in the last expression. Denote by $Q(\xi)$ the partial inverse of $A(\xi) - |\xi| I$ associated to the eigenvalue $+|\xi|$. It is defined by

$$Q(\xi)(A(\xi) - |\xi| I) = I - \pi^+(\xi), \quad Q(\xi) \pi^+(\xi) = 0.$$
Writing
\[ A(\xi) - |\xi| I = (|\xi|\pi^+ - |\xi|\pi^-) - (|\xi|\pi^+ + |\xi|\pi^-) = -2|\xi|\pi^- \]
shows that \( Q = (-2|\xi|)^{-1}\pi^-(\xi) \).

First order perturbation theory ( Theorem 3.1.2 in [23], or formulas (II.2.13), (II.2.33) in [19]) implies that
\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( \pi^+(A(\nu)) \right) = -\pi^+(\nu) \left( \frac{\partial A(\nu)}{\partial x_j} \right) Q(\nu) - Q(\nu) \left( \frac{\partial A(\nu)}{\partial x_j} \right) \pi^+(\nu). \tag{2.17}
\]

**Endgame.** When (2.17) is injected in (2.16) the contribution of the first term vanishes thanks to (2.14). Turn next to
\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} A(\nu(x)) = A \left( \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial x_j} \right).
\]

The principal curvature formulas imply that at \( \overline{x} \),
\[
\frac{\partial \nu}{\partial x_j} = \kappa_j(\overline{x}) e_j, \quad \text{for} \quad j = 2, 3, \quad \text{so}, \quad A \left( \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial x_j} \right) = \kappa_j(\overline{x}) A_j.
\]

Therefore (2.16) yields
\[
\pi^+(\nu) A_j \partial_j u(\overline{x}) = \kappa_j(\overline{x}) \pi^+(\nu) A_j \pi^-(\nu) A_j \pi^+(\nu).
\]

Compute using (2.14) and omitting the argument \( \nu(\overline{x}) \) for ease of reading yields
\[
\pi^+ A_j \pi^- A_j \pi^+ = \pi^+ A_j (\pi^- + \pi^+) A_j \pi^+ = \pi^+ A_j A_j \pi^+ = \pi^+ \pi^+ = \pi^+.
\]

Therefore
\[
\pi^+(\nu(\overline{x})) A_j \partial_j u(\overline{x}) = \kappa_j(\overline{x}) \pi^+(\nu(\overline{x})) u, \quad \text{for} \quad j = 2, 3. \tag{2.18}
\]

The sum of the terms (2.18) is equal to \((\kappa_2 + \kappa_3) \pi^+ u = 2H_{Q_5} \pi^+ u\). This yields
\[
\pi^+(\nu(\overline{x})) \left( \nu \cdot \nabla_x + 2H_{Q_5}(\overline{x}) \right) u.
\]

This completes the proof of (2.12). \(\square\)
2.3.2 Transverse identity for stretched Pauli for $\tau \in ]m, \infty[$

Recall that for real $\tau$, $Q_\delta$ is the image of $Q_\delta$ by the stretching transformations in Definition 2.3. To find the conormals to $Q_\delta$, compute

$$\sum_j \nu_j dx_j = \sum_j \nu_j \sum_k \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial X_k} dX_k = \sum_j \nu_j \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial X_j} dX_j = \sum_j \nu_j \frac{\tau}{\tau + \sigma_j} dX_j.$$

$\sum_j \nu_j dx_j$ annihilates the tangent space to $\partial Q_\delta$ at $x$. The map $x \to X$ takes the tangent space to $Q_\delta$ to the tangent space to $Q_\delta$. Therefore, $\sum_j \nu_j \tau / (\tau + \sigma_j) dX_j$ annihilates the tangent space to $Q_\delta$ at $X(x)$. It is therefore a conormal to $Q_\delta$. The unit conormal $\nu_{Q_\delta}(X)$ is

$$\nu_{Q_\delta}(X) = \left( \sum_j \frac{\nu_j^2(x(X)) \tau^2}{(\tau + \sigma_j(x(X)))^2} \right)^{-1/2} \left( \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\nu_j(x(X)) \tau}{\tau + \sigma_j(x(X))} dX_j \right).$$

**Definition 2.9** For $\text{Re} \tau > 0$ and $x$ on a neighborhood of $\partial Q_\delta$, define the first order differential operator $V$ by

$$V(\tau, x, \partial) := \left( \sum_j \frac{\nu_j^2 \tau^2}{(\tau + \sigma_j)^2} \right)^{-1/2} \sum_j \frac{\nu_j \tau}{\tau + \sigma_j} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}. \quad (2.19)$$

**Remark 2.1** i. For $\tau \in ]0, \infty[$, $V$ is a unit vector field transverse to $\partial Q_\delta$ since its scalar product with the unit outward normal $\nu \cdot \partial$ is strictly positive.

ii. For $\tau$ not real, the coefficients of $V$ are not real, so $V$ is not a vector field.

iii. There is an $R > 0$ independent of $\delta$ so that for $|\tau| > R$, $\partial Q_\delta$ is non characteristic for $V$. Indeed, $V - \nu \cdot \partial$ has coefficients $O(1/\tau)$ and the boundary is noncharacteristic for $\nu \cdot \partial$.

**Corollary 2.10 (Transverse identity 1)**

There is an $m > 0$ so that if $\tau \in ]m, \infty[$ and $u \in H^2(Q_\delta)$ satisfies the boundary condition

$$u \in E^{\pm}(\bar{v}(\tau, x)) \text{ on } \partial Q_\delta,$$

then with $V(\tau, x, \partial)$ from (2.19),

$$\pi^+(\bar{v}) \sum_{j=1}^3 A_j \bar{\partial}_j u = \pi^+(\bar{v}) \left( V(\tau, x, \partial) + 2H_{Q_\delta}(X(\tau, x)) \right) u \text{ on } \partial Q_\delta. \quad (2.21)$$
Remark 2.2 The normal matrix of the stretched system is equal to $A(\tilde{\nu})$. For positive $\tau$, the boundary condition in (2.20) is the natural maximally absorbing one.

Proof of Corollary 2.10. Define $v : Q_\delta \to \mathbb{C}^2$ by $v(X) := u(x(X))$. Since $u$ satisfies the stretched Pauli system on a neighborhood of $\partial Q_\delta$, (2.9) implies that $v$ satisfies the unstretched Pauli system on a neighborhood of $\partial Q_\delta$.

The unstretched differential equation satisfied by $v$ has principal symbol $\sum_j A_j \partial/\partial X_j$. The symbol at any outward conormal vector to $Q_\delta$ is equal to a positive multiple of $\sum_j A_j \nu_j \tau / (\tau + \sigma_j)$. This sum is equal to the symbol of the stretched operator on $Q_\delta$ at the conormal $\nu$ to $Q_\delta$. Thus the positive eigenspace of the unstretched symbol at $\nu Q_\delta$ is equal to the positive eigenspace of the stretched operator at $\nu Q_\delta$.

The boundary condition satisfied by $u$ asserts that

$$v \in E^+(A(\tilde{\nu})) = E^+(A(\nu Q_\delta)).$$

Therefore $v$ satisfies the boundary condition $v|_{\partial Q_\delta} \in E^+(A(\nu Q_\delta))$. The function $v$ on $Q_\delta$ therefore satisfies the hypotheses of Proposition 2.8 on $Q_\delta$.

That Proposition implies that for $X \in \partial Q_\delta$,

$$\pi^+(\tilde{\nu}(x(X))) \sum_{j=1}^3 A_j \tilde{\partial}_j u = \pi^+(\tilde{\nu}(x(X))) \left( \nu Q_\delta \cdot \partial_X + 2H Q_\delta(X) \right) v.$$

Equation (2.9) shows that

$$\nu Q_\delta \cdot \partial_X = \left( \sum_j \frac{\nu_j^2}{(\tau + \sigma_j)^2} \right)^{-1/2} \sum_j \frac{\nu_j}{\tau + \sigma_j} \frac{\tau}{\tau + \sigma_j} \partial_{x_j} = V.$$

Inserting in the preceding equation yields (2.21).

2.3.3 Transverse identity for stretched Pauli for $\tau \notin \mathbb{R}$

The next proposition shows that several quantities depend holomorphically on $\tau$. Part iv of the next proposition is the key identity for complex $\tau$. It follows from the real identity by analytic continuation.

**Proposition 2.11** i. There is an $R_1 > 1$ so that for $|\tau| > R_1$ the spectrum of $A(\tilde{\nu}(\tau, x))$ consists of one simple eigenvalue in $|z - 1| < 1$ and a second in $|z - (-1)| < 1$. Then the map $\tau \mapsto \pi^+(A(\tilde{\nu}(\tau, x))$ is analytic in $|\tau| > R_1$.  

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ii. There is an $R_2 \geq R_1$ so that the function $\tau \mapsto \nu_{Q_\delta}(X(\tau,x))$ from $]m, \infty[$ to $C^\infty(\partial Q_\delta)$ has a holomorphic extension to $\{|\tau| > R_2\}$.

iii. There is an $R_3 \geq R_2$ so that the function $\tau \mapsto H_{Q_\delta}(X(\tau,x))$ from $]m, \infty[$ to $C^\infty(\partial Q_\delta)$ has a holomorphic extension to $\{|\tau| > R_3\}$.

iv. (Transverse identity 2) If $|\tau| > R_3$ and $\tau \mapsto u(\tau) \in H^2(Q_\delta)$ satisfies $u \in \mathcal{E}^+(\tilde{\nu})$ on $\partial Q_\delta$ and is holomorphic on a connected open subset $O \subset \{\tau \in \mathbb{C} : |\tau| > R_3\}$ that meets the real axis in a nonempty open set, then (2.21) holds on $O$.

**Proof.** i. For $|\tau|$ large one has uniformly for $x \in \partial Q_\delta$,

$$\tilde{\nu} = \left(\frac{\nu_1 \tau}{\tau + \sigma_1}, \frac{\nu_2 \tau}{\tau + \sigma_2}, \frac{\nu_3 \tau}{\tau + \sigma_3}\right) = \nu + O(|\tau|^{-1}),$$

The assertions in i follows from Part ii of Proposition 2.1.

ii. It suffices to construct the analytic continuation for points in a neighborhood of each $X \in \partial Q_\delta$. Suppose that $X = X(\tau,x)$ with $\tau > 0$ and $x \in \partial Q_\delta$ and $X$ the stretching transformation defined by (2.8). The map $\tau \mapsto X(\tau,\cdot)$ is holomorphic on $\tau \neq 0$ with values in $C^\infty(\partial Q_\delta; \mathbb{C})$. In addition, $\partial X/\partial x = I + O(1/\tau)$, so $\partial X/\partial x$ is invertible for $|\tau| > R$.

Suppose that $x(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ is a parametrization of a neighborhood of $x$ in $\partial Q_\delta$. Then for $\tau > 0$, $X(\tau, x(\alpha_1, \alpha_2))$ is a parametrization of a neighborhood of $X$ in $\partial Q_\delta$. For those $\tau$ the tangent space to $\partial Q_\delta$ is spanned by the independent vectors $\partial X/\partial x$ of $\alpha_i$, $1 = 1, 2$. Thanks to the invertibility of $\partial X/\partial x$, the formula

$$\text{Span} \left\{ \frac{\partial X(\tau, x(\alpha))}{\partial \alpha_1}, \frac{\partial X(\tau, x(\alpha))}{\partial \alpha_2} \right\} = \text{Span} \left\{ \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha_1}, \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha_2} \right\}$$

shows that the tangent space has a holomorphic continuation to $|\tau| > R$.

For real $\tau$ a normal vector to $Q_\delta$ at $X(\tau, x(\alpha))$ is given by

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha_1} \wedge \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha_2}.$$ 

It is nonvanishing because $\partial X/\partial x$ is invertible and the vectors $\partial x/\partial \alpha_j$ are independent. The unit normal vector is given by

$$\nu(X(\tau, x(\alpha)) = \frac{\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha_1} \wedge \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha_2}}{\left[ \sum_i \left( \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha_i} \wedge \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha_j} \right) \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}}$$

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Since \( \partial X/\partial x = I + O(1/\tau) \) it follows that one can choose \( R > 0 \) so that

\[
\sum_i \left( \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha_1} \wedge \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha_2} \right)_i \right)^2
\]

has strictly positive real part for \(|\tau| > R\). With that choice the expression for \( \nu(X(\tau, x(\alpha))) \) yields an analytic continuation of the unit normal vector to \(|\tau| > R\). For \( \tau \not\in \mathbb{R} \), \( \nu(X(\tau, x(\alpha))) \) need not be real and need not be of unit length.

**iii.** For \( \tau \) real the Weingarten map is the map from \( T_{\mathcal{X}}(\partial Q_\delta) \) to itself that maps the two basis vectors as follows,

\[
\frac{\partial X(\tau, x(\alpha))}{\partial \alpha_j} \rightarrow \frac{\partial \nu_{\mathcal{Q}_\delta}(X(\tau, x(\alpha)))}{\partial \alpha_j}, \quad j = 1, 2. \tag{2.23}
\]

The holomorphic extension of \( \nu \) implies that the Weingarten map extends holomorphically to a family of linear map of the holomorphic family of two dimensional spaces (2.22) to itself.

For \( \tau \) real the mean curvature \( H_{Q_\delta} \) is equal to one half of the trace of the Weingarten map. The preceding paragraph shows that this trace has a holomorphic continuation proving **iii**.

**iv.** The difference of the two sides of (2.21) is holomorphic on a connected set. Corollary 2.10 implies that it vanishes for \( \tau \) on the open intersection with the real axis. By analytic continuation it vanishes identically. \( \square \)

**Corollary 2.12** If \( u \in H^2(Q_\delta) \) satisfies \( L(\tau, \bar{\partial})u = 0 \) on \( \partial Q_\delta \) and \( u \in \mathcal{E}^+(\bar{\nu}) \) on \( \partial Q_\delta \), then

\[
\pi^+(\bar{\nu}) \left( V(\tau, x, \partial) + \tau + 2H_{Q_\delta}(X(\tau, \bar{\xi})) \right) u = 0 \quad \text{on} \quad \partial Q_\delta. \tag{2.24}
\]

**Proof.** Equation (2.21) implies that

\[
\pi^+(\bar{\nu}) L(\tau, \bar{\partial})u = \pi^+(\bar{\nu}) \left( V(\tau, x, \partial) + \tau + 2H_{Q_\delta}(X(\tau, \bar{\xi})) \right) u \quad \text{on} \quad \partial Q_\delta.
\]

Since \( L(\tau, \bar{\partial})u = 0 \) on \( \partial Q_\delta \), \( u \) satisfies (2.24). \( \square \)

### 3 Analysis of the Helmholtz BVP

This section derives Helmholtz equations in two steps. The first repeats the usual derivation of Helmholtz from Pauli adapted to the stretched operators. It yields an operator that is not in divergence form.
For \( i \neq j \) the anticommutation formulas (2.1) imply that

\[
A_i \tilde{\partial}_i A_j \tilde{\partial}_j + A_j \tilde{\partial}_j A_i \tilde{\partial}_i = 0, \quad \text{for} \quad i \neq j.
\]

Indeed, when the derivatives fall on variable coefficients they yield zero. Define

\[
\tilde{\partial}_j^2 := \left( \frac{\tau}{\tau + \sigma_j(x_j)} \partial_j \right) \left( \frac{\tau}{\tau + \sigma_j(x_j)} \partial_j \right)
\]

where the order of the operators inside the parentheses is important. The following stretched versions of (2.2) hold,

\[
\left( \sum_j A_j \tilde{\partial}_j \right)^2 = - \sum_j \tilde{\partial}_j^2, \\
\left( \sum_j A_j \tilde{\partial}_j - \tau \right) \left( \sum_j A_j \tilde{\partial}_j + \tau \right) = \sum_j \tilde{\partial}_j^2 - \tau^2. \tag{3.1}
\]

The second equation in (3.1) shows that where a function \( u \) satisfies \( L(\tau, \tilde{\partial}) u = 0 \), it satisfies \( \left( \sum_j \tilde{\partial}_j^2 - \tau^2 \right) u = 0 \)

### 3.1 The Helmholtz identity

The next lemma shows that multiplying by a suitable weight yields an operator in divergence form. This is used in the derivation of \( a \text{ priori} \) estimates.

**Definition 3.1** In the next formula, when the subscript does not belong to \( \{1, 2, 3\} \), it is replaced by the unique element of that set that is congruent modulo 3. Define the scalar divergence form operator

\[
p(\tau, x, \partial) u := \sum_{j=1}^{3} \partial_j \frac{\left( \tau + \sigma_{j+1}(x_{j+1}) \right) \left( \tau + \sigma_{j+2}(x_{j+2}) \right)}{\tau(\tau + \sigma_j(x_j))} \partial_j u, \tag{3.2}
\]

and

\[
\Pi(\tau, x) := \prod_{i=1}^{3} \frac{\tau + \sigma_i(x_i)}{\tau}. \tag{3.3}
\]

**Lemma 3.2** (Stretched Helmholtz identity) As operators on \( H^2_{loc}(\mathcal{Q}) \),

\[
\Pi(\tau, x) \left( \sum_j A_j \tilde{\partial}_j - \tau \right) \left( \sum_j A_j \tilde{\partial}_j + \tau \right) = \left( p(\tau, x, \partial) - \tau^2 \Pi(\tau, x) \right) I. \tag{3.4}
\]

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Proof. Expanding the product on the left using the anticommutation relations (2.1) yields

$$\sum_j \left( \prod_{i=1}^3 \frac{\tau + \sigma_i(x_i)}{\tau} \right) \left( \frac{\tau}{\tau + \sigma_j(x_j)} \partial_j \right) \left( \frac{\tau}{\tau + \sigma_j(x_j)} \partial_j \right) - \tau^2 \prod_{i=1}^3 \frac{\tau + \sigma_i(x_i)}{\tau}.$$

The factor before the first derivative on the left is equal to

$$\left( \prod_{i=1}^3 \frac{\tau + \sigma_i(x_i)}{\tau} \right) \frac{\tau}{\tau + \sigma_j(x_j)} = \frac{(\tau + \sigma_j+1(x_j+1))(\tau + \sigma_j+2(x_j+2))}{\tau^2}.$$

This function does not depend on $x_j$ so commutes with $\partial_j$.

$$\left( \prod_{i=1}^3 \frac{\tau + \sigma_i(x_i)}{\tau} \right) \frac{\tau}{\tau + \sigma_j(x_j)} \partial_j = \frac{\partial_j \left( (\tau + \sigma_j+1(x_j+1))(\tau + \sigma_j+2(x_j+2)) \right)}{\tau (\tau + \sigma_j(x_j))} \partial_j.$$

This completes the proof. \qed

Remark 3.1 i. The factors in the product on the left of (3.4) are

$$\sum_j A_j \tilde{\partial}_j + \tau = L(\tau, \tilde{\partial}), \quad \text{and,} \quad \sum_j A_j \tilde{\partial}_j - \tau = L(-\tau, \tilde{\partial}). \quad (3.5)$$

ii. Since

$$\left| \Pi(\tau, x) - 1 \right| = \left| \prod_{i=1}^3 \frac{\tau + \sigma_i(x_i)}{\tau} - 1 \right| \lesssim \frac{1}{|\tau|}. \quad (3.6)$$

the coefficients of the operator on the right of (3.4) differ from those of the classical Helmholtz operator $\Delta - \tau^2$ by $O(|\tau|^{-1})$.

Definition 3.3 • For vectors $\alpha, \beta$ in $\mathbb{C}^k$ define $\alpha \cdot \beta := \sum_j \alpha_j \beta_j$.

• Define the continuous bilinear form $a : H^1(Q; \mathbb{C}^2) \times H^1(Q; \mathbb{C}^2) \to \mathbb{C}$ associated to $-p$ from Definition 3.1 by

$$a(u, v) = \int_{Q} \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{(\tau + \sigma_{j+1}(x_{j+1}))(\tau + \sigma_{j+2}(x_{j+2}))}{\tau (\tau + \sigma_j(x_j))} \partial_j u \cdot \partial_j v \, dx. \quad (3.7)$$

• The formula with integration over $Q_\delta$ defines a continuous form from $H^1_{loc}(Q_\delta) \times H^1_{\text{compact}}(Q_\delta) \to \mathbb{C}$.
Remark 3.2 i. If $u \in H^1_\text{loc}(Q_\delta)$ and $f \in H^{-1}_\text{loc}(Q_\delta)$ then $u$ satisfies $pu = f$ on $Q_\delta$ if and only if
\[ \forall \phi \in C_0^\infty(Q_\delta), \quad a(u, \phi) = -\int_{Q_\delta} f \cdot \phi \, dx. \]

ii. Multiplying numerator and denominator of the coefficient of $\partial_j$ in (3.7) by $\tau + \sigma_j$ shows that
\[ a(u,v) = \int_{Q_\delta} \Pi(\tau,x) \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\tau^2}{(\tau + \sigma_j)^2} \partial_j u \cdot \partial_j v \, dx. \] (3.8)

iii. If $u \in H^2(Q_\delta)$, an integration by parts yields
\[ a(u,v) = -\int_{Q_\delta} p u \cdot v \, dx + \int_{\partial Q_\delta} \Pi(\tau,x) \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\nu_j \tau^2}{(\tau + \sigma_j)^2} \partial_j u \cdot v \, d\Sigma. \] (3.9)

To solve the stretched equation, start by using (3.4) to show that any solution must satisfy the divergence form **Helmholtz equation**
\[ \left( p(\tau,x,\partial) - \tau^2 \Pi(\tau,x) \right) u = \Pi(\tau,x) \left( \sum A_j \bar{\partial}_j - \tau \right) F. \] (3.10)

**Remark 3.3** There is an extensive literature on using the PML technology for the solution of time harmonic scattering problems for the wave equation beginning with Collino-Monk and Lassas-Somersalo [11, 20, 21, 8, 9]. All depend on choosing $\sigma_j$ constant outside a compact set and then relying on an explicit Green’s function for the Helmholtz operator $\tau^2 - p$ with $\tau = i\omega$ and $x$ outside that compact set. Rellich’s Uniqueness Theorem and the exponential decay of the Green’s function drives the analysis. The operator $p$ and the form $a(\cdot,\cdot)$ appear in those articles. Variable $\sigma_j$, corners, and absorbing boundary conditions at trihedral corners have no analogue in their work. This time harmonic work is related to the method of complex scaling in Scattering Theory introduced by Balslev-Coombes [6] and raised to high art by Sjöstrand and a brilliant school (see [14]).

### 3.2 Lopatinski for the Helmholtz BVP

For the equation (3.10) construct a boundary value problem. The solutions come from the stretched Pauli system with the boundary condition
$u \in \mathcal{E}^+(\tilde{\nu})$, equivalently $\pi^-(\tilde{\nu}(\tau, x))u = 0$. Corollary 2.12 provides a second boundary condition. A $2 \times 2$ system of second order elliptic equations requires exactly two conditions. The present section is devoted to studying the resulting Helmholtz boundary value problem,

$$
\left( \tau^2 \Pi(\tau, x) - p(\tau, x, \partial) \right) u = f \quad \text{on } Q_\delta,
$$

$$
\pi^-(\tilde{\nu}(\tau, x)) u = g_1 \quad \text{on } \partial Q_\delta, \quad (3.11)
$$

$$
\pi^+(\tilde{\nu}(\tau, x))(V(\tau, x, \partial) + \tau + 2H_{Q_\delta}(X(\tau, x))) u = g_2 \quad \text{on } \partial Q_\delta.
$$

Here $g_1$ and $g_2$ are functions on $\partial Q_\delta$ that take values in $\mathcal{E}^-(A(\tilde{\nu}(\tau, x)))$ and $\mathcal{E}^+(A(\tilde{\nu}(\tau, x)))$ respectively.

**Definition 3.4** For $S \in \text{Hom } \mathbb{C}^k$ denote by $S^\dagger$ the transposed matrix so that $Su \cdot v = u \cdot S^\dagger v$ for all vectors $u, v \in \mathbb{C}^k$.

For $|\text{Im } \xi| < |\text{Re } \xi|$, $A(\xi)$ has two eigenvalues $\lambda^\pm(\xi)$ and spectral representation

$$
A(\xi) = \lambda^+ \pi^+(\xi) + \lambda^- \pi^-(\xi), \quad \text{so,} \quad A(\xi)^\dagger = \lambda^+ \pi^+(\xi)^\dagger + \lambda^- \pi^-(\xi)^\dagger.
$$

Therefore $\lambda^\pm$ are eigenvalues of $A(\xi)^\dagger$ and $\pi^\pm(\xi)^\dagger$ are the corresponding spectral projections.

**Definition 3.5** Define the transposed boundary value problem as,

$$
\left( \tau^2 \Pi(\tau, x) - p(\tau, x, \partial) \right) u = f \quad \text{on } Q_\delta,
$$

$$
\pi^-(\tilde{\nu}(\tau, x))^\dagger u = g_1 \quad \text{on } \partial Q_\delta, \quad (3.12)
$$

$$
\pi^+(\tilde{\nu}(\tau, x))^\dagger (V(\tau, x, \partial) + \tau + 2H_{Q_\delta}(X(\tau, x))) u = g_2 \quad \text{on } \partial Q_\delta.
$$

The functions $g_1$ and $g_2$ on $\partial Q_\delta$ take values in $\mathcal{E}^-(A(\tilde{\nu}(\tau, x))^\dagger)$ and $\mathcal{E}^+(A(\tilde{\nu}(\tau, x))^\dagger)$ respectively.

In Section 3.3.3 it is proved that the annihilator of the range of the direct problem is equal to the nullspace of the transposed problem.

**Lemma 3.6** There is an $R > 0$ independent of $\delta$ to that for $|\tau| > R$ the boundary value problems (3.11) and (3.12) satisfy Lopatinski’s condition for all $x \in \partial Q_\delta$.
Proof. Analyse only (3.11). The proof for the other is nearly identical.

The Lopatinski condition depends only on the highest order terms of the equation and the boundary condition. Since the highest order terms of \( p \) converge to those of \( \Delta \) it suffices to verify Lopatinski’s condition for \( \Delta \) with the boundary conditions those of the Helmholtz problem. This leads to the constant coefficient half space problems

\[
\Delta u = f \quad \text{on} \quad \nu \cdot x < 0,
\]
\[
\pi^-(\nu)u = g_1 \quad \text{on} \quad \nu \cdot x = 0,
\]
\[
\pi^+(\nu)(\nu \cdot \partial_x u) = g_2 \quad \text{on} \quad \nu \cdot x = 0.
\]

Choosing an orthonormal basis of \( \mathbb{R}^2 \) whose first element is a basis for \( \mathcal{E}^+(\nu) \) and whose second is a basis for \( \mathcal{E}^-((\nu)) \) reduces to

\[
\Delta u = f \quad \text{on} \quad \nu \cdot x < 0,
\]
\[
u \cdot x = 0
\]
\[
(\nu \cdot \partial_x)u_2 = g_2 \quad \text{on} \quad \nu \cdot x = 0.
\]

This is the Dirichlet problem for \( u_1 \) and the Neumann problem for \( u_2 \).

The Lopatinski condition concerns the homogeneous problem with \( f = g_1 = g_2 = 0 \). It requires that for any \( 0 \neq \xi' \in \mathbb{R}^d \) with \( \xi' \perp \nu \),

the only solution

\[ u = e^{i\xi' \cdot x} w(\nu \cdot x), \quad w(s) \to 0 \quad \text{when} \quad s \to -\infty, \]

is \( w = 0 \). For both the Dirichlet and Neumann problems the verification of the Lopatinski condition is classical. \( \square \)

**Theorem 3.7** There is an \( M > 0 \) so that if \( \Re \tau > M \) and \( 0 < \delta < 1 \), then the continuous linear map

\[ H^2(\Omega_\delta) \ni u \mapsto (f, g_1, g_2) \in L^2(\Omega_\delta) \times H^{3/2}(\partial\Omega_\delta; \mathcal{E}^-((\nu))) \times H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega_\delta; \mathcal{E}^+(\nu)) \]

defined by (3.11) is one to one and onto.

**Strategy of the proof of Theorem 3.7.** The theory of elliptic boundary value problems satisfying Lopatinski’s condition implies the following facts, see [2, 3].
The kernel of the map is a finite dimensional subset of $C^\infty(\overline{Q_\delta})$.

The range is closed with finite codimension.

The annihilator of the range is a subspace of $C^\infty(\overline{Q_\delta}) \times C^\infty(\partial Q_\delta) \times C^\infty(\partial Q_\delta)$.

To prove the theorem it suffices to prove that the kernel and the annihilator of the range are both trivial.

The main step is the proof of a uniform a priori estimate. That estimate is stated in Theorem 3.8 at the start of the next subsection. It’s proof is completed at the end of Section 3.3.2. With that estimate in hand, the proof of Theorem 3.7 is completed in Section 3.3.3.

3.3 Main a priori estimate, Theorem 3.8

Theorem 3.8 (Helmholtz BVP on $Q_\delta$) There are constants $C, M$ independent of $\delta \in ]0, 1[$ and $\tau \in \{\Re \tau > M\}$ so that if $u \in H^2(Q_\delta)$ satisfies the direct problem (3.11) (resp. the transposed problem (3.12)) with $g_1 = 0$ and $g_2 = 0$ then

$$|\tau| (\Re \tau) \|u\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)}^2 + \frac{\Re \tau}{|\tau|} \left( \left\| \beta \right\|^2_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)} + \left\| \nabla_x u \right\|^2_{L^2(Q_\delta)} \right) \leq C \left| \int_{Q_\delta} f \, \bar{u} \, dx \right|. \tag{3.15}$$

Definition 3.9 • Using the analytic continuation $H_{Q_\delta}(X(\tau, x))$ from Part iii of Proposition 2.11, define $\Phi, \beta \in C^\infty(\{\Re \tau > M\} \times ]0, 1[ \times \partial Q_\delta)$ by

$$\Phi(\tau, x) := \Pi(\tau, x) \left( \sum_j \frac{\nu_j^2 + 2}{(\tau + \sigma_j)^2} \right)^{1/2}, \tag{3.16}$$

$$\beta(\tau, \delta, x) := \tau + 2H_{Q_\delta}(X(\tau, x)).$$

• With $\Re \tau > M$ and $a(u, v)$ from (3.7), define continuous bilinear forms $A(\tau, \cdot, \cdot) : H^1(Q_\delta) \times H^1(Q_\delta) \to \mathbb{C}$ by

$$A(\tau, u, v) := a(u, v) + \int_{Q_\delta} \tau^2 \Pi(\tau, x) u \cdot v \, dx + \int_{\partial Q_\delta} \Phi \beta u \cdot v \, d\Sigma. \tag{3.17}$$

The proof of Theorem 3.8 relies on two estimates for $A$. The first is a lower bound for $A(u, \bar{u})$ that holds for all $u \in H^1(Q_\delta)$. The second is an upper bound that relies on the boundary conditions. The dependence of $A$ on $Q_\delta$ and therefore $\delta$ is suppressed. Similarly, the dependence of $A$ on $\tau$ is usually not indicated.
Lemma 3.10 If \( u \in H^2(Q_\delta) \) and \( v \in H^1(Q_\delta) \), define \( f := (\tau^2 \Pi - p)u \).
Then,
\[
\mathcal{A}(\tau, u, v) - \int_{Q_\delta} f \cdot v \, dx = \int_{\partial Q_\delta} \Phi(\tau, x) (V + \beta(\tau, \delta, x)) u \cdot v \, d\Sigma. \tag{3.18}
\]

**Proof.** The differential operator appearing in the boundary term of Green’s formula (3.9) is related to the operator
\[
\Pi(\tau, x) = \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\nu_j \tau^2}{(\tau + \sigma_j)^2} \partial_j = \Pi(\tau, x) \left( \sum_{j=1}^3 \left( \frac{\nu_j \tau^2}{(\tau + \sigma_j)^2} \right)^2 \right)^{1/2} V(\tau, x, \partial)
\]
Equation (3.9) shows that
\[
a(u, v) + \int_{Q_\delta} \tau^2 \Pi(\tau, x) u \cdot v \, dx - \int_{Q_\delta} f \cdot v \, dx = \\
\int_{\partial Q_\delta} \Pi(\tau, x) \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\nu_j \tau^2}{(\tau + \sigma_j)^2} \partial_j u \cdot v \, d\Sigma = \int_{\partial Q_\delta} \Phi(\tau, x) V u \cdot v \, d\Sigma. \tag{3.19}
\]
Adding \( \int_{\partial Q_\delta} \Phi \beta u \cdot v \, d\Sigma \) to both sides proves (3.18).

**Example 3.1** If on \( \partial Q_\delta \), \( u \) satisfies
\[
\pi^-(\nabla) u = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad \left( V + \tau + 2H_{Q_\delta}(X(\tau, x)) \right) u = 0,
\]
and \( v \) satisfies \( \pi^+(\nabla)^\dagger v = 0 \), then the boundary term in (3.18) vanishes. This yields a weak formulation, and a mixed finite element approach to the boundary value problem for \( u \).

3.3.1 Lower bound for \( |\mathcal{A}(u, \overline{u})| \)

**Proposition 3.11** There are constants \( C, M > 0 \) independent of \( \delta \in ]0, 1[ \) so that for any \( \tau \in \{ \text{Re} \tau \geq M \} \), and \( u \in H^1(Q_\delta) \),
\[
|\tau| (\text{Re} \tau) \| u \|_{L^2(Q_\delta)}^2 + \\
\text{Re} \tau \left( \| \beta \|_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)}^2 + \| \nabla_x u \|_{L^2(Q_\delta)}^2 \right) \lesssim |\mathcal{A}(u, \overline{u})|. \tag{3.20}
\]
Remark 3.4 In (3.35), we show that \( H_{Q_3} = H_{Q_3} + O(1/\tau) \). Since \( \beta = \tau + 2H_{Q_3}(\tau, x) \) it follows that there is an \( M \) independent of \( \delta \) to that for \( \Re \tau > M \)

\[
|\tau| + H_{Q_3}(x) \leq |\beta(\tau, \delta, x)| \leq |\tau| + 3H_{Q_3}(x).
\]

Proof. Step 1. \( A_0 \) and its real and imaginary parts. Denote by \( A_0 \) the form that one would have if \( \sigma_j = 0 \) for all \( j \),

\[
A_0(\tau, u, v) := \int_{Q_3} \tau^2 u \cdot v \, dx + \int_{\partial Q_3} \beta u \cdot v \, d\Sigma + \int_{Q_3} \nabla_x u \cdot \nabla_x v \, dx,
\]

\[
A_0(\tau, u, \overline{u}) := \int_{Q_3} \tau^2 |u|^2 \, dx + \int_{\partial Q_3} \beta |u|^2 \, d\Sigma + \int_{Q_3} |\nabla_x u|^2 \, dx.
\]

The real part of \( A_0 \) is

\[
\Re A_0(u, \overline{u}) = \left( (\Re \tau)^2 - (\Im \tau)^2 \right) \|u\|_{L^2(Q_3)}^2 + \| (\Re \beta)^{1/2} u \|_{L^2(\partial Q_3)}^2 + \| \nabla_x u \|_{L^2(Q_3)}^2.
\] (3.21)

Use \( \Im \tau^2 = 2(\Im \tau)(\Re \tau) \) to find,

\[
\Im \int_{Q_3} \tau^2 |u|^2 \, dx = (\Im \tau) \int_{Q_3} 2 \Re \tau |u|^2 \, dx,
\]

\[
\Im \int_{\partial Q_3} \beta |u|^2 \, d\Sigma = (\Im \tau) \int_{\partial Q_3} |u|^2 \, d\Sigma.
\]

Combining shows that for \( 0 \neq \Im \tau \),

\[
\frac{\Im A_0(u, \overline{u})}{\Im \tau} = 2(\Re \tau) \|u\|_{L^2(Q_3)}^2 + \|u\|_{L^2(\partial Q_3)}^2.
\] (3.22)

Step 2. Proof for \( A_0 \). The bound (3.20) is proved by combining (3.21) and (3.22). Care is needed where the terms on the right of (3.21) do not have the same sign. On the set \( \{ |\Im \tau| < \Re \tau/2 \} \), (3.21) implies (3.20).

• It suffices to consider the complementary set \( \{ |\Im \tau| \geq \Re \tau/2 \} \). In that parameter range (3.22) implies

\[
(\Re \tau) \|u\|_{L^2(Q_3)}^2 + \|u\|_{L^2(\partial Q_3)}^2 \lesssim \frac{\Im A_0(u, \overline{u})}{|\tau|}.
\] (3.23)

Multiplying by \( |\tau|^2 / \Re \tau \) yields

\[
|\tau|^2 \|u\|_{L^2(Q_3)}^2 + \frac{|\tau|^2}{\Re \tau} \|u\|_{L^2(\partial Q_3)}^2 \lesssim \frac{|\tau|}{\Re \tau} |\Im A_0(u, \overline{u})|.
\] (3.24)
Since inequality and estimate (3.27) imply

\[ |(\text{Re } \tau)^2 - (\text{Im } \tau)^2| \leq |\tau|^2 \|u\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)}^2 \lesssim \frac{|\tau|}{\text{Re } \tau} |A_0(u, \overline{u})|. \]

Therefore,

\[ \|\nabla_x u\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)}^2 + \|(\text{Re } \beta)^{1/2} u\|_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)}^2 \lesssim \frac{|\tau|}{\text{Re } \tau} |A_0(u, \overline{u})|. \] (3.25)

Using this in (3.21) yields for $|\tau| > M_1$,

\[ \|\nabla_x u\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)}^2 \lesssim \frac{|\tau|}{\text{Re } \tau} |A_0(u, \overline{u})|. \] (3.25)

Adding (3.24) and (3.25) yields

\[ |\tau|^2 \|u\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)}^2 + \|\nabla_x u\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)}^2 + \|(\text{Re } \beta)^{1/2} u\|_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)}^2 + \frac{|\tau|^2}{\text{Re } \tau} \|u\|_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)}^2 \lesssim \frac{|\tau|}{\text{Re } \tau} |A_0(u, \overline{u})|. \]

Multiply by $(\text{Re } \tau)/|\tau|$ and use $|\beta| \leq (\text{Re } \beta) + |\tau|$ to find the desired estimate,

\[ |\tau||(\text{Re } \tau)\|u\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)}^2 + \frac{\text{Re } \tau}{|\tau|} \left( \|\beta\|^{1/2} u\|_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)}^2 + \|\nabla_x u\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)}^2 \right) \lesssim |A_0(u, \overline{u})|. \] (3.26)

**Step 3. Perturbation argument.** For $\tau \neq 0$, $\tau + \sigma_j(x_j) = \tau(1 + \sigma_j/\tau)$.

Write

\[ a(u, \overline{u}) - a_0(u, \overline{u}) = \int_{Q_\delta} \left( \frac{(\tau + \sigma_j+1)(\tau + \sigma_j+2)}{\tau(\tau + \sigma_j)} - 1 \right) |\partial_j u|^2 \, dx + \tau^2 \int_{Q_\delta} (\Pi(\tau, x) - 1) |u|^2 \, dx + \int_{\partial Q_\delta} (\Phi(\tau, x) - 1) |\beta| |u|^2 \, d\Sigma. \]

Since $|\Pi - I| + |\Phi - I| = O(1/\tau)$, this yields

\[ |A(u, \overline{u}) - A_0(u, \overline{u})| \lesssim |\tau| \|u\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)}^2 + \frac{1}{|\tau|} \|\beta\|^{1/2} u\|_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)}^2 + \frac{1}{|\tau|} \|\nabla_x u\|_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)}^2 \lesssim \frac{1}{\text{Re } \tau} |A_0(u, \overline{u})|, \] (3.27)

where inequality (3.26) for $A_0$ is used in the last inequality. The triangle inequality and estimate (3.27) imply

\[ |A(u, \overline{u})| \geq A_0(u, \overline{u}) - |A(u, \overline{u}) - A_0(u, \overline{u})| \geq \left( 1 - \frac{c}{\text{Re } \tau} \right) |A_0(u, \overline{u})|. \]

For $\text{Re } \tau > 2c$ this yields (3.20) completing the proof of Proposition 3.11. □
3.3.2 Upper bound for $|A(u, \pi)|$, proof of Theorem 3.8

**Proposition 3.12** If $u \in H^2(Q_\delta)$ is a solution of the Helmholtz boundary value problem (3.11) (resp. the transposed problem (3.12)) with $g_1 = 0$ and $g_2 = 0$, then with constant independent of $\delta \in [0, 1]$ and $|\tau| > 1$,

$$|A(u, \pi)| \lesssim \left| \int_{Q_\delta} f \, \pi \, dx \right| + \frac{1}{|\tau|} \left( \|\beta\|^{1/2} u \right)_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)}^2 + \|u\|_{H^1(Q_\delta)}^2.$$

**Proof of Proposition 3.12.** To treat (3.11), write

$$(V + \beta) u = (\pi^+(\nu) + \pi^-(\nu))(V + \beta) u = \pi^-(\nu)(V + \beta) u.$$

For the transposed boundary value problem (3.12) write

$$(V + \beta) u = (\pi^+(\nu)^\dagger + \pi^-(\nu)^\dagger)(V + \beta) u = \pi^-(\nu)^\dagger(V + \beta) u.$$

Continuing the computation for (3.11), Lemma 3.10 yields for $u, v \in H^1(Q_\delta)$,

$$A(u, v) = \int_{Q_\delta} f \cdot v \, dx - \int_{\partial Q_\delta} \Phi \, \pi^-(\nu) (V(\tau, x, \partial) + \beta) u \cdot v \, d\Sigma.$$

With $v = \pi$ this is

$$A(u, \pi) = \int_{Q_\delta} f \cdot \pi \, dx - \int_{\partial Q_\delta} \Phi \, \pi^-(\nu) (V(\tau, x, \partial) + \beta) u \cdot \pi \, d\Sigma. \quad (3.28)$$

The difficult step is to derive an upper bound for

$$\int_{\partial Q_\delta} \Phi \, \pi^-(\nu) (V(\tau, x, \partial) + \beta) u \cdot \pi \, d\Sigma.$$

The boundary condition $\pi^-\nu) u = 0$ implies $\pi^+(\nu) u = u$ so,

$$\int_{\partial Q_\delta} \Phi \, \pi^-\nu) (V(\tau, x, \partial) + \beta) u \cdot \pi \, d\Sigma = \int_{\partial Q_\delta} \Phi \, \pi^-\nu) (V(\tau, x, \partial) + \beta) u \cdot \pi^+(\nu) u \, d\Sigma.$$

Write

$$\pi^+(\nu) u = \pi^+(\nu) \pi = \pi^+(\nu)^\dagger \pi + \left( \pi^+(\nu) - \pi^+(\nu)^\dagger \right) \pi.$$
When this is inserted the \((\pi^+(\tilde{\nu}))^\dagger \pi\) term yields zero. Therefore

\[
\int_{\partial Q} \Phi \pi^-(\tilde{\nu})(V(\tau, x, \partial) + \beta) u \cdot \overline{u} d\Sigma
= \int_{\partial Q} \Phi \pi^-(\tilde{\nu})(V(\tau, x, \partial) + \beta) u \cdot (\overline{\pi^+(\tilde{\nu})} - \pi^+(\tilde{\nu})^\dagger) \overline{u} d\Sigma
= \int_{\partial Q} \Phi (V(\tau, x, \partial) + \beta) u \cdot (\overline{\pi^+(\tilde{\nu})} - \pi^+(\tilde{\nu})^\dagger) \overline{u} d\Sigma
= \int_{\partial Q} \Phi (V(\tau, x, \partial) + \beta) u \cdot w d\Sigma
\]

with

\[
w := \pi^-(\tilde{\nu})^\dagger (\overline{\pi^+(\tilde{\nu})} - \pi^+(\tilde{\nu})^\dagger) \overline{u}.
\]

For the transposed problem the difficult boundary term is

\[
\int_{\partial Q} \Phi \pi^-(\tilde{\nu})^\dagger (V(\tau, x, \partial) + \beta) u \cdot \overline{u} d\Sigma = \int_{\partial Q} \Phi (V(\tau, x, \partial) + \beta) u \cdot w d\Sigma
\]

with

\[
w := \pi^-(\tilde{\nu}) (\overline{\pi^+(\tilde{\nu})^\dagger} - \pi^+(\tilde{\nu})^\dagger) \overline{u}.
\]

The estimates in the two cases are virtually identical. The details are presented only for the direct problem. For the direct problem define \(m \in C^\infty(\{\text{Re } \tau > M\} \times \partial Q_\delta)\) by

\[
m(\tau, x) := \tau \pi^-(\tilde{\nu})^\dagger (\overline{\pi^+(\tilde{\nu})} - \pi^+(\tilde{\nu})^\dagger), \quad \text{so,} \quad w = \frac{1}{\tau} m \overline{u}. \quad (3.30)
\]

Equation (3.30) shows that (3.29) is equal to

\[
\frac{1}{\tau} \left( \int_{\partial Q_\delta} \Phi V u \cdot m \overline{u} dx + \Phi \beta u \cdot m \overline{u} d\Sigma \right) \quad (3.31)
\]

The next lemma gathers estimates for \(V\) and \(m\).

**Lemma 3.13** There are constants \(C, M\) so that for all \(\text{Re } \tau > M\), and, \(0 < \delta < 1\), the following hold.

i. \(\text{supp } m \subset \{x \in \partial Q_\delta : \text{dist}(x, \mathcal{S}) < \delta\}\).

ii. \(\|m(\tau, x)\|_{L^\infty(\partial Q_\delta)} \leq C\).

iii. \(\|\nabla_x m(\tau, x)\|_{L^\infty(\partial Q_\delta)} \leq C |\beta|\).
iv. For all \( u \in H^{1/2}(\partial Q_\delta) \),
\[
\|m u\|_{H^{1/2}(\partial Q_\delta)} \lesssim \|\beta(\tau, x)|^{1/2} u\|_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)} + \|u\|_{H^{1/2}(\partial Q_\delta)}.
\]

v. For all \( u \in H^1(Q_\delta) \), \( \|Vu\|_{H^{-1/2}(\partial Q_\delta)} \leq C \|u\|_{H^1(Q_\delta)} \).

**Proof of Lemma.** i. For most points \( x \in \partial Q_\delta \), one has \( x \in G_j \) for some \( j, \nu = \pm e_j \), and \( A(\nu) = \pm A_j \). The spectral representation is
\[
A(\nu) = \pi^+(\nu) - \pi^-(\nu), \quad \pi^\pm(\nu) = \pi^\pm(\nu)^* = \pi^\pm(\nu)^2, \quad \pi^\pm(\nu)\pi^\mp(\nu) = 0.
\]
These imply the spectral representations
\[
A(\nu)^\dagger = \pi^+(\nu)^\dagger - \pi^-(\nu)^\dagger, \quad \text{and,} \quad A(\nu) = \pi^+(\nu) - \pi^-(\nu).
\]
For \( j \in \{1, 2, 4, 5\} \), \( A(\nu) \) is real and hermitian symmetric, \( A(\nu) = A(\nu)^\dagger = \overline{A(\nu)} \). Comparing the spectral representations yields \( \pi^\pm(\nu) = \pi^\pm(\nu)^\dagger = \overline{\pi^\pm(\nu)} \). Since \( \tilde{\nu} \) is a scalar multiple of \( \nu \) this yields
\[
\pi^\pm(\nu) = \pi^\pm(\nu)^\dagger = \pi^\pm(\tilde{\nu}) = \pi^\pm(\tilde{\nu})^\dagger = \overline{\pi^\pm(\tilde{\nu})}.
\] (3.32)
It follows that \( m = 0 \) at such points.
For \( j \in \{3, 6\} \) and \( x \in G_j \), \( A(\nu)^\dagger = \overline{A(\nu)} = -A(\nu) \). Comparing the spectral representations as above implies that
\[
\pi^\pm(\nu) = \pi^\pm(\nu)^\dagger = \pi^\pm(\tilde{\nu}) = \pi^\pm(\tilde{\nu})^\dagger = \overline{\pi^\pm(\tilde{\nu})}.
\] (3.33)
Therefore \( m = 0 \) at these flat parts of the boundary too.

These results for all \( G_j \) show that \( m \) is supported on the rounded edges of \( \partial Q_\delta \) proving i.

ii. Compute
\[
\frac{\tau}{\tau + \sigma_j} = \frac{1}{1 + \sigma_j \tau} = 1 - \frac{\sigma_j}{\tau} + \left(\frac{\sigma_j}{\tau}\right)^2 - \cdots.
\]
It follows that as \( |\tau| \to \infty \),
\[
\tilde{\nu} - \nu = O(1/|\tau|), \quad \text{so,} \quad \pi^+(\tilde{\nu}) - \pi^+(\nu) = O(1/|\tau|).
\]
To estimate the size of \( m \) write
\[
\overline{\pi^+(\tilde{\nu})} - \pi^+(\tilde{\nu})^\dagger = \left(\pi^+(\tilde{\nu}) - \pi^+(\nu)\right) + \left(\pi^+(\nu) - \pi^+(\tilde{\nu})^\dagger\right).
\]

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The first summand is $O(1/\tau)$. Equations (3.32) and (3.33) imply that the second is also $O(1/|\tau|)$. If follows that $m$ is bounded uniformly in $\tau, \delta$, proving ii.

iii. Use the notations from Proposition 2.11. Then $\tau \mapsto \nu(\tau, \cdot)$ is analytic in $|\tau| > R$ with values in $C^\infty(\partial Q_\delta)$.

Expand the stretchings in $z = 1/\tau$ about $z = 0$. The transformation satisfies

$$\frac{\partial X_j(\tau, x_j)}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\tau + \sigma_j(x_j)}{\tau} = 1 + z\sigma_j(x_j), \quad X_j(\tau, 0) = 0. \quad (3.34)$$

Thus $X$ is analytic on a neighborhood of $z = 0$ with $X(0, x) = x$. The derivative with respect to $x$ satisfies $D_X X = I + O(z)$. It follows that

$$\nu(\tau, x) = \nu(\infty, x) + O(1/\tau), \quad \text{and,} \quad \nabla_x \nu(\tau, x) = \nabla_x \nu(\infty, x) + O(z).$$

At $\tau = \infty$ the $\nabla_x \nu$ restricted to the tangent space is the Weingarten map of $\partial Q_\delta$ from Definition 2.7. At $\tau = \infty$, the eigenvalues are nonnegative. Therefore

$$H_{Q_\delta}(\tau, x) = H_{Q_\delta}(x) + O(1/\tau),$$

$$|\partial_x \nu(\infty, x)| \lesssim \max \{\kappa_1, \kappa_2\} \leq 2H_{Q_\delta}(x),$$

$$|\partial_x \nu(\tau, x)| \lesssim |H_{Q_\delta}(\tau, x)| + |\tau|^{-1} \lesssim |\beta(\tau, \delta, x)|. \quad (3.35)$$

Since $|\partial_x m| \lesssim |\nabla_x \nu|$ this proves iii.

iv. Estimates ii, iii imply that with constants independent of $\tau, \delta$ and all $u$,

$$\|m u\|_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)} \lesssim \|u\|_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)},$$

$$\|m u\|_{H^1(\partial Q_\delta)} \lesssim \|\beta\|_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)} \|u\|_{H^1(\partial Q_\delta)} + \|u\|_{H^1(\partial Q_\delta)}. \quad (3.36)$$

To prove the second, apply the product rule with vector fields $\partial$ that are tangent to the boundary to find $\partial (mu) = m\partial u + (\partial m)u$. Therefore

$$\|\partial (mu)\|_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)} \lesssim \|m\|_{L^\infty(\partial Q_\delta)} \|\partial u\|_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)} + \|(\partial m)\|_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)}. \quad (3.36)$$

Using iii in the second summand proves (3.36)

Denote by $\Delta_{\partial Q_\delta}$ the Laplace-Betrami operator of $\partial Q_\delta$. The estimates (3.36) are the cases $\theta = 0, 1$ of

$$\|m u\|_{H^\theta(\partial Q_\delta)} \lesssim \|(\beta(\tau, x) + |\Delta_{Q_\delta}|^{1/2})^\theta u\|_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)}.$$
Interpolation implies the estimate for \(0 \leq \theta \leq 1\). Use the case \(\theta = 1/2\). For self adjoint \(B_j \geq 0\) with \(B_1\) bounded and \(u \in D(B_2)\),
\[
\|\sqrt{B_1 + B_2} u\|^2 = \langle \sqrt{B_1 + B_2} u, \sqrt{B_1 + B_2} u \rangle = \langle (B_1 + B_2) u, u \rangle = \langle B_1 u, u \rangle + \langle B_2 u, u \rangle = \|\sqrt{B_1} u\|^2 + \|\sqrt{B_2} u\|^2.
\]

With \(B_1 = |\beta(\tau, x)|\) and \(B_2 = |\Delta_{Q_3}|^{1/2}\) this yields
\[
\|\beta(\tau, x) + |\Delta_{Q_3}|^{1/2} u\|_{L^2(\partial Q_3)}^2 = \|\beta(\tau, x)|^{1/2} u\|_{L^2(\partial Q_3)}^2 + \|\Delta_{Q_3}|^{1/4} u\|_{L^2(\partial Q_3)}^2.
\]

Using this in the \(\theta = 1/2\) estimate proves iv. v. With constants independent of \(\delta, \tau\) with \(|\tau| > R\), one has for all \(u \in H^1(Q_\delta)\),
\[
\int_{Q_\delta} |\nabla_x u|^2 \, dx \leq C \left( -\text{Re} \int_{Q_\delta} p(\tau, x, \partial) u \cdot \bar{u} \, dx \right).
\]

It follows that for \(|\tau| > R\) and \(0 < \delta < 1\), the operator \(1 - p(\tau, x, \partial)\) is an isomorphism of \(H^1(Q_\delta)\) to \(H^{-1}_0(Q_\delta)\), and with constants independent of \(\tau, \delta\),
\[
\|u\|_{H^1(Q_\delta)} \lesssim \|(1 - p) u\|_{H^{-1}_0(Q_\delta)} \lesssim \|u\|_{H^1(Q_\delta)}.
\]

Therefore,
\[
\|pu\|_{H^{-1}_0(Q_\delta)} \lesssim \|(1 - p) u\|_{H^{-1}_0(Q_\delta)} + \|u\|_{H^{-1}_0(Q_\delta)} \lesssim \|u\|_{H^1(Q_\delta)} \lesssim \|u\|_{H^1(Q_\delta)}.
\]

Using (2.19), (3.9), and (3.16) shows that for all \(u, v \in H^1(Q_\delta)\)
\[
a(u, v) - \int_{Q_\delta} (p(\tau, x, \partial) u) \cdot v \, dx = \int_{\partial Q_\delta} \Phi(\tau, x) \ V u \cdot v \, d\Sigma.
\]

For \(\phi \in H^{1/2}(\partial Q_\delta)\) choose \(v \in H^1(Q_\delta)\) with \(|v|_{H^1(Q_\delta)} \lesssim \|\phi\|_{H^{1/2}(\partial Q_\delta)}\) to find,
\[
\left| \int_{\partial Q_\delta} \Phi(\tau, x) \ V u \cdot \phi \, d\Sigma \right| = |a(u, v) - \int_{Q_\delta} (pu) \cdot v \, dx| \lesssim \|\nabla u\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)} \|\nabla v\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)} + \|pu\|_{H^{-1}_0(Q_\delta)} \|v\|_{H^1(Q_\delta)} \lesssim (\|\nabla u\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)} + \|pu\|_{H^{-1}_0(Q_\delta)}) \|\phi\|_{H^{1/2}(\partial Q_\delta)}.
\]

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Using this in the upper bound for \(| \int \Phi Vu \cdot \phi d\Sigma |\), shows that
\[
\left| \int_{\partial Q_\delta} \Phi(\tau, x) Vu \cdot \phi d\Sigma \right| \lesssim \|u\|_{H^1(Q_\delta)} \|\phi\|_{H^{1/2}(\partial Q_\delta)}.
\]
Since \(\Phi\) and \(1/\Phi\) as well as their derivatives are uniformly bounded, this proves \(v\).

**End of proof of Proposition 3.12.** The second term on the right in (3.31) is estimated as
\[
\left| \int_{\partial Q_\delta} \Phi \beta u \cdot m \overline{\mu} d\Sigma \right| \lesssim \|Vu\|_{H^{-1/2}(\partial Q_\delta)} \|m\overline{\mu}\|_{H^{1/2}(\partial Q_\delta)}. \tag{3.38}
\]
The first summand is estimated as
\[
\left| \int_{\partial Q_\delta} \Phi Vu \cdot m \overline{\mu} d\Sigma \right| \lesssim \||\beta|^{1/2}u||^2_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)}.
\]
For \(\|m u\|_{H^{1/2}(\partial Q_\delta)}\) use Part iv of the lemma in (3.39) to find,
\[
\left| \int_{\partial Q_\delta} \Phi Vu \cdot m \overline{\mu} d\Sigma \right| \lesssim \|u\|_{H^1(Q_\delta)} \big( \||\beta|^{1/2}u||^2_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)} \big) \tag{3.40}
\]
Use this, (3.37), and, \(\|u\|_{H^{1/2}(\partial Q_\delta)} \lesssim \|u\|_{H^1(Q_\delta)}\) in (3.40) to find,
\[
\left| \int_{\partial Q_\delta} \Phi Vu \cdot m \overline{\mu} d\Sigma \right| \lesssim \|\beta|^{1/2}u||^2_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)} + \|u||^2_{H^1(Q_\delta)}. \tag{3.41}
\]
Adding the estimates (3.38), and (3.41) for the terms on the right of (3.28) proves Proposition 3.12.

**Proof of Theorem 3.8.** Combine the lower and upper bounds for \(|A(u, \overline{\mu})|\) from Propositions 3.11 and 3.12 to find,
\[
|\tau| (\text{Re} \tau) \|u\|^2_{L^2(Q_\delta)} + \frac{\text{Re} \tau}{|\tau|} \left( \|\beta|^{1/2}u\|^2_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)} + \|\nabla_x u\|^2_{L^2(Q_\delta)} \right) \\
\leq C |\int_{Q_\delta} f \overline{\mu} \overline{dx} | + \frac{C}{|\tau|} \left( \|\beta|^{1/2}u\|^2_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)} + \|u\|^2_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)} \right)
\]
Choose \(M = 2C\). Then for \(\text{Re} \tau > M\), the second summand on the right can be absorbed in the left hand side yielding (3.15). This completes the proof of Theorem 3.8.
3.3.3 Proof of Theorem 3.7

This section carries out the strategy outlined after the statement of Theorem 3.7.

**Proof that the map** \( u \mapsto (f, g_1, g_2) \) **has trivial kernel.** If \( u \in C^\infty(\overline{Q}_\delta) \) is in the kernel, it follows that \( u \in H^2(Q_\delta) \) and satisfies the homogeneous boundary value problem with sources \( f, g_1, g_2 \) equal to zero. Theorem 3.8 implies that \( u = 0 \).

**Proof that the annihilator of the range, is** \( \{0\} \). • Use the following Green’s identity for \( u, v \in H^2(Q_\delta) \),

\[
\int_{Q_\delta} \left( \tau^2 \Pi(\tau, x) - p(\tau, x, \partial) \right) u \cdot v \, dx - \int_{\partial Q_\delta} \Phi(\tau, x) \left( (V + \beta(\tau, x)) u \cdot v - u \cdot (V + \beta(\tau, x)) v \right) \, d\Sigma.
\]

(3.42)

To prove (3.42), subtract (3.18) from the same identity with \( u \) and \( v \) interchanged.

• Equations for the annihilators. The function

\[
(u, g_1, g_2) \in C^\infty(\overline{Q}_\delta) \times C^\infty(\partial Q_\delta; \mathcal{E}^-) \times C^\infty(\partial Q_\delta; \mathcal{E}^+)
\]

annihilates the range if and only if \( \forall u \in H^2(Q_\delta) \),

\[
\int_{Q_\delta} \left( \tau^2 \Pi(\tau, x) - p(\tau, x, \partial) \right) u \cdot u \, dx + \int_{\partial Q_\delta} \pi^-(\bar{\nu}) u \cdot g_1 \, d\Sigma
\]

\[
+ \int_{\partial Q_\delta} \pi^+(\bar{\nu}) \left( V + \tau + 2H_{Q_\delta} \right) u \cdot g_2 \, d\Sigma = 0.
\]

(3.43)

The operator \( \tau^2 \Pi(\tau, x) - p \) is equal to its own transpose. Therefore, taking \( u \) that vanish on a neighborhood of \( \partial Q_\delta \) implies that

\[
(\tau^2 \Pi(\tau, x) - p(\tau, x, \partial)) u = 0 \quad \text{on} \quad Q_\delta.
\]

(3.44)

This together with (3.42) shows that (3.43) holds if and only if

\[
0 = \int_{\partial Q_\delta} \pi^-(\bar{\nu}) \left( V + \tau + 2H_{Q_\delta} \right) u \cdot g_2 + \pi^-(\bar{\nu}) u \cdot g_1
\]

\[
- \Phi(\tau, x) \left( (V + \tau + 2H_{Q_\delta}) u \cdot u - u \cdot (V + \tau + 2H_{Q_\delta}) u \right) \, d\Sigma.
\]

(3.45)
Equation (3.45) is used first on test functions $u$ that satisfy $(V + \tau + 2H_{Q_{\delta}})u = 0$ on $\partial Q_{\delta}$. That constraint leaves $u|_{\partial Q_{\delta}}$ arbitrary. Of those test functions first consider those that satisfy $\pi^-(\nu)u|_{\partial Q_{\delta}} = 0$. For those one finds

$$
\int_{\partial Q_{\delta}} \Phi(\tau, x) u \cdot (V + \tau + 2H_{Q_{\delta}})u \, d\Sigma = 0.
$$

Since the $\Phi$ factor is scalar and nowhere vanishing it follows that for arbitrary $\phi \in C^\infty(\partial Q_{\delta})$,

$$
\int_{\partial Q_{\delta}} \pi^+(\nu)\phi \cdot (V + \tau + 2H_{Q_{\delta}})u \, d\Sigma = 0.
$$

This shows that $u$ satisfies the transposed boundary condition

$$
\pi^+(\nu)^\dagger \left( V + \tau + 2H_{Q_{\delta}} \right) u = 0, \quad \text{on} \quad \partial Q_{\delta}. \tag{3.46}
$$

Next take $u$ satisfying $\pi^+(\nu)u|_{\partial Q_{\delta}} = 0$. Then $u|_{\partial Q_{\delta}} = \pi^-(\nu)u$. This yields

$$
\int_{\partial Q_{\delta}} \Phi(\tau, x) \left( \pi^-(\nu)u \cdot (V + \tau + 2H_{Q_{\delta}})u \right) + \pi^-(\nu)u \cdot g_{11} \, d\Sigma.
$$

The set of functions $\pi^-(\nu)u|_{\partial Q_{\delta}}$ includes the set of $\pi^-(\nu)\psi$ for an arbitrary $\psi \in C^\infty(\partial Q_{\delta}; C^2)$. It follows that on $\partial Q_{\delta}$,

$$
\pi^-(\nu)^\dagger \left( \Phi(\tau, x) \left( V + \tau + 2H_{Q_{\delta}} \right) u + g_{11} \right) = 0 \quad \text{on} \quad \partial Q_{\delta}. \tag{3.47}
$$

Next extract the information from test functions that satisfy $u|_{\partial Q_{\delta}} = 0$. For such test functions, $[V + \tau + 2H]_{\partial Q_{\delta}}$ can be chosen as an arbitrary element $\psi \in C^\infty(\partial Q_{\delta}; C^2)$. This yields

$$
- \int_{\partial Q_{\delta}} \Phi(\tau, x) \psi \cdot u \, d\Sigma + \int_{\partial Q_{\delta}} \pi^+(\nu)\psi \cdot g_{11} \, d\Sigma = 0.
$$

First take those $\psi$ that satisfy $\pi^+(\nu)\psi = 0$. That is equivalent to $\psi = \pi^-(\nu)\phi$ for arbitrary $\phi$. That yields

$$
\int_{\partial Q_{\delta}} \Phi(\tau, x) \pi^-(\nu)\phi \cdot u \, d\Sigma = 0.
$$

This is equivalent to the Dirichlet boundary condition for $u$,

$$
\pi^-(\nu)^\dagger u = 0, \quad \text{on} \quad \partial Q_{\delta}. \tag{3.48}
$$
Finally, consider $\psi$ with $\pi^-(\bar{\nu})\psi = 0$. Equivalently $\psi = \pi^+(\bar{\nu})\phi$ for arbitrary $\phi$. This yields

$$\int_{\partial Q_\delta} \pi^+(\bar{\nu})\phi \cdot \left( -\Phi(\tau, x) u + g_2 \right) d\Sigma = 0.$$ 

Since $\phi$ is arbitrary this is equivalent to

$$\pi^+(\bar{\nu})^\dagger \left( -\Phi(\tau, x) u + g_2 \right) = 0 \quad \text{on} \quad \partial Q_\delta. \quad (3.49)$$

\begin{itemize}
  \item Proof that $u = 0$, $g_1 = 0$, and $g_2 = 0$. The three equations (3.44), (3.46), and (3.48) assert that $u$ is a smooth solution of the transposed boundary value problem with zero sources. Theorem 3.8 implies that $u = 0$. From the fact that $u = 0$, (3.47) implies that $(\pi^-(\bar{\nu}))^\dagger g_1 = 0$. In addition $g_1$ takes values in $E^-(\bar{\nu})$. There is an $R_2$ so that for $|\tau| > R_1$, $\pi^-(\bar{\nu})^\dagger$ is injective on $E^-(\bar{\nu})$ for all $x \in \partial Q_\delta$. For those $\tau$, conclude that $g_1 = 0$.

An entirely analogous argument using (3.49) shows that $g_2 = 0$. This completes the proof that the annihilator of the range is equal to $\{0\}$. \hfill \square
\end{itemize}

### 3.4 Analyticity in $\tau$ of the Helmholtz solution

Use the shorthand $E^\pm(\tau, x)$ for $E^\pm(\bar{\nu}(\tau, x))$. The vector spaces $E^\pm(\tau, x)$ depends analytically on $\tau$. The next example shows that defining what it means to depend analytically on $\tau$ has pitfalls.

**Example 3.2 i.** The subspace $U(\tau) \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ spanned by $(1, \tau^2)$ depends analytically on $\tau$ for any reasonable definition including the one below.

**ii.** The unit vectors spanning $U(\tau)$ are

$$e^{i\theta(\tau)} \frac{(1, \tau^2)}{(1 + |\tau|^4)^{1/2}}, \quad \theta \in \mathbb{R}.$$ 

No choice of $\theta$ makes this holomorphic.

**iii.** Orthogonal projection onto $U(\tau)$ has matrix equal to

$$\frac{1}{1 + |\tau|^4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \tau^2 \\ \tau^2 & |\tau|^4 \end{pmatrix}.$$ 

It is not a holomorphic function of $\tau$. 37
The analytic dependence of $\mathcal{E}^\pm(\tau, x)$ is expressed as follows. For each $(\tau, x)$, $\mathbb{C}^2 = \mathcal{E}^+(\tau, x) \oplus \mathcal{E}^-(\tau, x)$. For $\tau$ near a fixed $\tau$ and all $x \in \partial Q_\delta$, $\pi^+(\tilde{\nu})$ is an isomorphism from $\mathcal{E}^+(\tau, x) \to \mathcal{E}^+(\tau, x)$. Define the linear transformation $R^+(\tau, x) \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{C}^2)$ to be the inverse of this isomorphism for $\nu \in \mathcal{E}^+(\tau, x)$ and equal to zero on $\mathcal{E}^-(\tau, x)$. An analogous definition yields $R^-(\tau, x)$. Then $R^\pm(\tau, x) \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{E}^\pm(\tau, x) : \mathbb{C}^2)$ depend analytically on $\tau$. For $\tau$ near $\tau$ and all $x \in \partial Q_\delta$,

$$
\mathcal{E}^+ (\tau, x) = R^+ (\tau, x) \mathcal{E}^+(\tau, x). 
$$

For any $x \in \partial Q_\delta$ one can choose a nonzero element $e \in \mathcal{E}^+(\tau, x)$. Then for $x$ in a neighborhood of $x$ and $\tau$ in a neighborhood of $\tau$, $R^+(t, x)e$ is a smooth basis of $\mathcal{E}^+(\tau, x)$ that depends holomorphically on $\tau$. The existence of such a local basis is what it means for the $\tau$ dependent vector bundles $\mathcal{E}^+(\tau, x)$ to be holomorphic in $\tau$. The problem with the choice in ii, iii of Example 3.2 is caused by the normalizations.

The boundary value problem (3.11) has source terms $g_j$ that take values in $\mathcal{E}^\pm(\tau, x)$. The local representation allows one to suppress the $\tau$ dependence as follows. For $\tau$ near $\tau$, a section $g$ of $\mathcal{E}^+(\tau, x)$ is uniquely represented as $R^+(\tau, x)g$ where $g$ is takes values in the $\tau$ dependent space $\mathcal{E}^+(\tau, x)$. The boundary value problem takes the form

$$
(\tau^2 \Pi(\tau, x) - p(\tau, x, \partial))u = f \quad \text{on} \quad Q_\delta, \\
\pi^+(\tilde{\nu}(\tau, x))u = R^-(\tau, x)g_1 \quad \text{on} \quad \partial Q_\delta, \\
\pi^+(\tilde{\nu}(\tau, x))(V + \tau + 2H_Q(x(\tau, x)))u = R^+(\tau, x)g_2 \quad \text{on} \quad \partial Q_\delta. 
$$

Here $g_1$ takes values in $\mathcal{E}^-(\tau, x)$ and $g_2$ takes values in $\mathcal{E}^+(\tau, x)$. In this form, the source terms $g_j$ belong to a $\tau$-independent space and the coefficients of the operators depend differentiably on $\tau, x$ and analytically on $\tau$.

**Definition 3.14** A $\tau$-dependent section $g_1(\tau) \in H^{3/2}(\mathcal{E}^-(\tau, x))$ depends analytically on $\tau$ when the corresponding functions $g_1(\tau) \in H^{3/2}(\mathcal{E}^-(\tau, x))$ depend analytically on $\tau$. A similar definition applies for $g_2(\tau) \in H^{1/2}(\mathcal{E}^-(\tau, x))$.

**Theorem 3.15** If the source terms

$$(f, g_1, g_2) \in L^2(Q_\delta) \times H^{3/2}(\mathcal{E}^-(\tau, x)) \times H^{1/2}(\mathcal{E}^+(\tau, x))$$

depend analytically on $\tau$ on $\text{Re} \tau > M$, then the corresponding solution $u(\tau, \cdot)$ of (3.11) is an analytic function of $\tau$ with values in $H^2(Q_\delta)$.
Proof. Standard elliptic theory shows that writing $\tau = a + ib$ the map $a, b \mapsto u$ is infinitely differentiable with values in $H^2(Q_\delta)$. The derivatives satisfy the system obtained by differentiating, with respect to $a, b$, the system and boundary conditions satisfied by $u$.

To prove analyticity it suffices to show that $w := \partial u/\partial \tau = 0$. Since all the coefficients and the $f, g_1, g_2$ are analytic, differentiating the boundary value problem with respect to $\tau$ shows that $w$ satisfies

$$\left(\tau^2 \Pi(\tau, x) - p(\tau, x, \partial)\right)w = 0 \text{ on } Q_\delta,$$
$$\pi^-(\nu(\tau, x))w = 0 \text{ on } \partial Q_\delta,$$
$$\pi^+(\nu(\tau, x))\left(V(\tau, x, \partial) + \tau + 2H_{Q_\delta}(X(\tau, \xi))\right)w = 0 \text{ on } \partial Q_\delta.$$

Theorem 3.8, implies that $w = 0$. \hfill \Box

4 Proofs of the Main Theorems

The main elements of the proofs of the Main Theorems have been prepared. In this section they are combined to finish the proofs.

4.1 The stretched equation on $Q_\delta$, proof of Theorem 2.6

Proof of Theorem 2.6. Uniqueness. Multiply the differential equation $L(\tau, \bar{\tau})u^\delta = F$ from (2.10) by $\Pi(\tau, x)(\tau - \sum A_j \bar{\partial}_j)$ and use (3.4) to find the first line in the Helmholtz boundary value problem

$$\left(\tau^2 \Pi(\tau, x) - p(\tau, x, \partial)\right)u^\delta = \Pi(\tau, x)(\tau - \sum A_j \bar{\partial}_j)F,$$
$$\pi^-(\nu)u^\delta = 0, \text{ on } \partial Q_\delta,$$
$$\pi^+(\nu)(V(\tau, x, \partial) + \tau + 2H_{Q_\delta}(X(\tau, \xi)))u^\delta = 0, \text{ on } \partial Q_\delta.$$

The second line is part of (3.4). The last line follows from part iv of Proposition 2.11 since $F = 0$ on a neighborhood of $\partial Q_\delta$ and $u^\delta \in H^2(Q_\delta)$.

The hypotheses of Theorem 3.8 are satisfied. Apply the estimate of that Theorem with $f = 0$ to conclude that $u = 0$.

Existence. For Re $\tau > M$, Theorem 3.7 implies that the boundary value problem (4.1) has a unique solution $u^\delta \in H^2(Q_\delta)$. Theorem 3.15 implies that $u$ is holomorphic with values in $H^2(Q_\delta)$.
Since $F \in L^2(Q_\delta(\mathbb{R}^3))$ it follows that the source term $f := \Pi(\tau, x)(\tau - \sum A_j \tilde{\partial}_j)F$ belongs to $L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ with supp $F \subset Q_\delta$. Estimate

$$\left| \int_{Q_\delta} f \, \bar{u} \, dx \right| = \left| \int_{Q_\delta} F \left( \tau - \sum A_j \tilde{\partial}_j \right)^* (\Pi \bar{\tau}) \, dx \right| \lesssim \|F\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)} \left( \|\tau u\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)} + \|\nabla_x u\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)} \right).$$

Estimate the two terms on the right as follows. Write

$$C\|\mu^{-1} F\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)} \|\mu \tau u\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)} \leq \frac{C^2 \mu^{-2}}{2} \|F\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)}^2 + \frac{\mu^2 |\tau|^2}{2} \|u\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)}.$$

Choose $\mu, \epsilon$ so that $\mu^2 |\tau|^2 = |\tau| (\operatorname{Re} \tau)$ and $\epsilon^2 = (\operatorname{Re} \tau)/|\tau|$. Then,

$$C\|F\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)} \|\tau u\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)} \leq \frac{C^2 |\tau|}{2 \operatorname{Re} \tau} \|F\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)}^2 + \frac{|\tau| (\operatorname{Re} \tau)}{2} \|u\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)}^2.$$

Absorbing the two right hand terms, Theorem 3.8 shows that with constant independent of $\delta$,

$$|\tau| (\operatorname{Re} \tau) \|u^\delta\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)} + |\tau| \|u^\delta\|_{L^2(\partial Q_\delta)} + \frac{\operatorname{Re} \tau}{|\tau|} \|\nabla u^\delta\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)} \lesssim \frac{|\tau|}{\operatorname{Re} \tau} \|F\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)}^2. \quad (4.2)$$

Multiplying by $(\operatorname{Re} \tau)/|\tau|$ yields (2.11).

To complete the proof it suffices to show that $u^\delta$ satisfies the stretched boundary value problem (1.7) on $Q_\delta$. To do that, reverse the steps that lead from the stretched equations to the Helmholtz boundary value problem. The proof uses the $H^2(Q_\delta)$ regularity that requires the smoothness of $Q_\delta$. Define

$$w := (A(\tilde{\partial}) + \tau) u \in H^1(Q_\delta).$$

It suffices to show that the stretched equation, $w = F$, is satisfied.

The Helmholtz equation implies that $w - F \in H^1(Q_\delta)$ satisfies

$$(A(\tilde{\partial}) - \tau)(w - F) = 0, \quad \text{on } Q_\delta. \quad (4.3)$$
Part iv of Proposition 2.11 shows that the derivative boundary condition satisfied by $u^\delta$ is equivalent to

$$\pi^+(A(\nu)) \ A(\nu)^{-1} \ (w - F) = 0 \quad \text{on} \ \partial Q_\delta.$$ 

Since $\pi^+(A(\nu))$ and $A(\nu)$ commute, this is equivalent to

$$\pi^+(A(\nu)) \ (w - F) = 0 \quad \text{on} \ \partial Q_\delta. \quad (4.4)$$

When $\tau$ is real and large, the pair of equations (4.3), (4.4) is a strictly dissipative boundary value problem with vanishing sources on the smooth domain $Q_\delta$ with noncharacteristic boundary. The solution is in $H^1(Q_\delta)$. That the solution vanishes follows by a direct integration by parts showing that

$$\|w - F\|_{L^2(Q_\delta)}^2 \lesssim \text{Re} \int_{Q_\delta} ((\tau - A(\partial))(w - F), (w - F))_{C^6} \ dx = 0.$$

The map $\tau \mapsto (w - F)(\tau)$ is holomorphic for $\text{Re} \ \tau$ large. It has just been proved that it vanishes on $]m, \infty[$ for $m$ large. By analytic continuation, it follows that $w - F = 0$ for all $\text{Re} \ \tau > M$.

Thus the stretched equation is satisfied on $Q_\delta$ for $\text{Re} \ \tau > M$. This completes the proof of existence. \hfill \Box

4.2 The stretched equation on $Q$, proof of Theorem 1.6

**Proof of Theorem 1.6. Uniqueness.** The solution with vanishing data is holomorphic in $\text{Re} \ \tau$ large. To prove that it vanishes it is sufficient to prove that it vanishes for $\tau \in ]m, \infty[$ for $m$ large.

For $\tau$ real and large, the stretched equation, $L(\tau, \bar{\partial})u(\tau) = 0$ is symmetric positive in the sense of Friedrichs, that is

$$L(\tau, \bar{\partial}) + L(\tau, \bar{\partial})^* \geq C_1(\tau - C_2)I, \quad C_1 > 0.$$ 

In addition, $u(\tau) \in H^1(Q_\delta)$ satisfies strictly dissipative boundary conditions on each smooth faces $G_j$. Therefore a straightforward integration by parts shows that

$$\|u(\tau)\|_{L^2(Q)}^2 \leq C_1(\tau - C_2) \int_Q (L(\tau, \bar{\partial})u, u) \ dx = 0.$$

**Existence.** Use Theorem 2.6. Solve on $Q_\delta$ and pass to the limit $\delta \to 0$. At the same time one must smooth the source term $f$ in order to apply Theorem 2.6.
Choose $0 < \xi < \text{dist}(\ell Q, \partial Q)/2$. Define $K'$ to be the set of points at distance $\xi$ from $\ell Q$. Then $K' \subset Q$ is compact. For $\epsilon < \xi$, define $F_{\epsilon} := j_{\epsilon} \ast F$ where $j_{\epsilon}$ is a smooth mollification kernel on $\mathbb{R}^3$ with support in the ball of radius $\epsilon$ at the origin. The source term $F_{\epsilon} \in C_0^\infty(Q)$. For $\delta$ sufficiently small $K' \subset Q_\delta$ and Theorem 2.6 applies.

Define $\delta(n) = 2^{-n}$, and $u^{\delta(n)} \in H^2(Q_{\delta(n)})$ to be the solution from Theorem 2.6 with source term equal to $F_{\delta(n)}$. Then with $C$ independent of $n$,

$$
(\text{Re } \tau)^2 \| u^{\delta(n)} \|_{L^2(Q_{\delta(n)})}^2 + (\text{Re } \tau) \| u^{\delta(n)} \|_{L^2(\partial Q_{\delta(n)})}^2 \\
+ \frac{(\text{Re } \tau)^2}{|\tau|^2} \| \nabla_x u^{\delta(n)} \|_{L^2(Q_{\delta(n)})}^2 \leq C \| F_{\delta(n)} \|_{L^2_\pi(Q_{\delta(n)})}^2.
$$

(4.5)

Extract a subsequence that converges weakly in $H^1(Q_{\delta(1)})$ to a limit $v_1$. Extract a further subsequence that converges weakly in $H^1(Q_{\delta(2)})$ to a limit $v_2$. And so forth. For each $n > 1$, one has $v_n = v_{n-1}$ on $Q_{\delta(n-1)}$. Define $v \in H^1(Q)$ by $v = v_n$ on $Q_{\delta(n)}$. Using that $Q_{\delta(n)} \rightarrow Q$ and $\partial Q_{\delta(n)} \cap G_j \rightarrow G_j$ conclude that for each $n$, $u_k$ converges weakly to $v$ in $H^1(Q_{\delta(n)})$ with

$$
(\text{Re } \tau)^2 \| v \|_{L^2(Q)}^2 + (\text{Re } \tau) \| v \|_{L^2(\partial Q)}^2 \\
+ \frac{(\text{Re } \tau)^2}{|\tau|^2} \| \nabla_x v \|_{L^2(Q)}^2 \leq C \| F \|_{L^2_\pi(Q)}^2.
$$

(4.6)

The differential equation $L(\tau, \partial)v = F$ on $Q$ follows from the equations $L(\tau, \partial)u_k = F_k$ on $Q_{\delta(n(k))}$ on passing to the limit $k \rightarrow \infty$. Similarly, the boundary condition

$$
\pi^+(\nu)v = 0, \quad \text{on } G_k
$$

follows on passing to the limit in

$$
\pi^+(\nu) u_{\delta(n)}|_{G_k \cap \partial Q_{\delta(n)}} = 0.
$$

For any $\delta > 0$ the holomorphy of $\tau \mapsto v(\tau)$ from $\text{Re } \tau > M$ to $L^2(Q_{\delta})$ follows from the fact that it is the weak limit of bounded family of holomorphic functions. Therefore, for any $\delta$, $v : \{\text{Re } \tau > M\} \rightarrow L^2(Q_{\delta})$ is holomorphic.

To show that $v$ is holomorphic with values in $L^2(Q)$ it is sufficient to show that $\tau \mapsto \ell(v(\tau))$ is holomorphic for each $\ell$ in the dual of of $L^2(Q)$.

Since $v \in L^\infty(\{\text{Re } \tau > M\}; L^2(Q))$, it suffices to show that $\ell(v(\tau))$ is holomorphic for $\ell$ in a dense subset. Indeed if $\ell$ is the limit of $\ell_j$ for which
the result is true, estimate

$$|\ell(v(\tau)) - \ell_j(v(\tau))| \leq \|\ell - \ell_j\| \sup_{\Re \tau > M} \|v(\tau)\|_{H^1(Q)}, \text{ on } \Re \tau > M.$$ 

This proves that \(\ell(v(\tau))\) is the uniform limit of the holomorphic functions \(\ell_j(v(\tau))\).

Take the dense set to be the linear functionals \(v \mapsto \int v \cdot \phi \, dx\) with \(\phi \in C_0^\infty(\mathcal{Q})\). For each such \(\phi\), \(\phi \in C_0^\infty(\mathcal{Q}_\delta)\) for \(\delta\) small. That \(\ell(v(\tau))\) is holomorphic then follows from the fact that \(v\) is holomorphic with values in \(L^2(\mathcal{Q}_\delta)\). This completes the proof of the Theorem. \(\square\)

### 4.3 Bérenger’s equation on \(\mathbb{R}_t \times \mathcal{Q}\), proof of Theorem 1.7

Paley-Wiener Theorem for functions with values in a Hilbert space \(H\) (see [18]) is needed.

**Theorem 4.1 (Paley-Wiener)** The Laplace transforms of functions \(F \in e^{Mt} L^2(\mathbb{R}; H)\) with \(\text{supp} F \subset \{t \geq 0\}\) are exactly the functions \(G(\tau)\) holomorphic in \(\Re \tau > M\) with values in \(H\) and so that

$$\sup_{\lambda > M} \int_{\Re \tau = \lambda} \|\widehat{F}(\tau)\|_H^2 \, |d\tau| < \infty.$$ 

In this case the function \(\widehat{F}(\tau)\) has trace at \(\Re \tau = M\) that satisfies

$$\int e^{-2Mt} \|F(t)\|_H^2 \, dt = \sup_{\lambda > M} \int_{\Re \tau = \lambda} \|\widehat{F}(\tau)\|_H^2 \, |d\tau| = \int_{\Re \tau = M} \|\widehat{F}(\tau)\|_H^2 \, |d\tau|.$$ 

**Proof of Theorem 1.7. Uniqueness.** Next show that if \(U^1, U^2, U^3\) is a solution with source \(f = 0\), then \(U^j = 0\). Denote by \(\widehat{U}^j\) the Laplace transform that is holomorphic in \(\{\Re \tau > M\}\) with values in \(L^2(\mathcal{Q})\).

The function \(v(\tau) := \sum \widehat{U}^j\) is holomorphic with values in \(L^2(\mathcal{Q})\) and satisfies the stretched equation

$$\tau \, v + \sum A_j \partial_j v = 0.$$ 

In addition, \(v|_{G_k}\) is holomorphic with values in \(L^2(G_k)\). The boundary condition satisfied by \(\sum U^j\) implies that \(v\) satisfies the boundary condition

$$v|_{G_k} \in \mathcal{E}^+(\nu), \quad 1 \leq k \leq 6.$$
The stretched operator is elliptic. When \( \tau \in ]m, \infty[ \) the stretched operator is symmetric and positive in the sense of Friedrichs. The uniqueness theorem for such strictly dissipative symmetric and elliptic problems with trihedral corners from Part I of [16] implies that \( \hat{u}(\tau) = 0 \) for \( \tau \in ]m, \infty[ \). By analytic continuation, \( v(\tau) = 0 \) on \( \{ \text{Re} \tau > M \} \).

The Laplace transform of the split equation yields
\[
(\tau + \sigma_1(x_1))\hat{U}^j = -A_1 \partial_1 v = 0.
\]

This implies that \( \hat{U}^j \) vanishes and therefore that \( U^j = 0 \). This completes the proof of uniqueness.

**Existence.** The solution \( u(t, x) \) is constructed by finding its Laplace transform. Denote by \( U^1(t, x), U^2(t, x), \) and, \( U^3(t, x) \) the unknowns to be found. Denote by \( v(\tau, x) \) the function of \( \tau \) that will be the Laplace transform of \( U^1(t, x)+U^2(t, x)+U^3(t, x) \). Define \( v(\tau, x) \) to be the solution of the stretched equation
\[
\tau v + \sum_{j=1}^3 A_j \partial_j v = F(\tau) := \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\tau \hat{f}_j(\tau)}{\tau + \sigma_j(x)}.
\]
constructed in Theorem 1.6. Then \( v \) holomorphic in \( \text{Re} \tau > M \) with values in \( H^1(Q) \) and \( v|_{G_k} \) is holomorphic with values in \( L^2(G_k) \). In addition,
\[
(\text{Re} \tau)\|v(\tau)\|_{L^2(Q)} + (\text{Re} \tau)^{1/2}\|v(\tau)\|_{L^2(\partial Q)} + \frac{\text{Re} \tau}{|\tau|}\|\nabla_x v(\tau)\|_{L^2(Q)} \leq C \|F(\tau)\|_{L^2_k(Q)} \leq C \|\hat{f}(\tau)\|_{L^2_k(Q)}.
\]

Define \( V^j \) destined to be the Laplace transforms of the \( U^j \) by the analogue of (1.5),
\[
(\tau + \sigma_j(x_j))V^j + A_j \partial_j v = \hat{f}_j, \quad j = 1, 2, 3.
\]
Multiplying by \( \tau/(\tau + \sigma_j(x_j)) \) yields
\[
\tau V^j + A_j \partial_j v = \frac{\tau \hat{f}_j}{\tau + \sigma_j}, \quad j = 1, 2, 3.
\]

Summing yields
\[
\tau \left(V^1 + V^2 + V^3\right) + \sum A_j \partial_j v = \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\tau \hat{f}_j}{\tau + \sigma_j(x_j)} = F.
\]
Subtracting from (4.7) yields

\[ \tau \left(V^1 + V^2 + V^3 - v\right) = 0 \quad \text{so,} \quad v = V^1 + V^2 + V^3.\]

The Paley-Wiener theorem implies that

\[ \sup_{\lambda > M} \left| \int \hat{f}(\tau) \, |d\tau| \right| \leq \int e^{2Mt} \|f(t)\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \, dt. \]

Equation (4.8) together with the Paley-Wiener Theorem implies that \( v \) is the Laplace transform of a function \( u \in e^{Mt}L^2(\mathbb{R}; L^2(\mathbb{Q})) \) supported in \( t \geq 0 \). Moreover,

\[ \int_0^\infty e^{2Mt} \left( M\|u(t)\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{Q})} + M^{1/2}\|u(t)|_{\partial\mathbb{Q}}\|^2_{L^2(\partial\mathbb{Q})} \right) dt \leq \int_0^\infty e^{2Mt} \|f(t)\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{Q})} dt. \]

Similarly the Paley-Wiener Theorem implies that \( V^j(\tau) \) is the Laplace transform of a function \( U^j(t) \in e^{Mt}L^2(\mathbb{R}; H^{-1}(\mathbb{Q})) \) supported in \( t \geq 0 \) and satisfying

\[ \int_0^\infty e^{2Mt} \|MU^j(t), \partial_t U^j(t)\|^2_{H^{-1}(\mathbb{Q})} dt \leq \int_0^\infty e^{2Mt} \|f(t)\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{Q})} dt. \]

The fact that \( v = \sum V^j \) implies that \( u = \sum U^j \). Equation (4.9) implies that \( (U^1, U^2, U^3) \) satisfies the Bérenger split equations. The last two estimates are exactly those required in Theorem 1.7.

Denoting by \( L \) the Laplace transform, one has

\[ L\left(\pi^-(\nu) u|_{G_j}\right) = \pi^-(\nu) \left( L(u|_{G_j}) \right) = \pi^-(\nu) v|_{G_j} = 0. \]

This proves the boundary condition \( \pi^-(\nu) u|_{G_j} = 0 \). This completes the proof that the \( U^j \) satisfy the boundary value problem and estimates of Theorem 1.7. \( \square \)

References


