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THE EIGENVALUE DISTRIBUTION OF ELLIPTIC OPERATORS WITH HÖLDER CONTINUOUS COEFFICIENTS

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1. Introduction

In this paper we try to improve the estimates for the remainder term in the asymptotic formula for the eigenvalue distribution of an elliptic operator A of order $2m$ in \mathbf{R}^n whose principal part has Hölder continuous coefficients with exponent τ , $0 < \tau \leq 1$. In some cases, mainly when $n=1$ we obtain a better estimate for the remainder term of the counting function $N(t)$ than the known results:

$$N(t) = \mu_A(\Omega)t^{n/2m} + O(t^{(n-\tau)/2m}) \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty.$$

In other cases it remains open whether our new estimate is valid or not. Instead of solving this problem we give a corresponding estimate for the remainder term in the asymptotic formula for the partition function (the trace of the heat kernel):

$$U(t) = \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2m} + 1\right)\mu_A(\Omega)t^{-n/2m} + O(t^{(\tau-n)/2m}) \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow 0,$$

when $0 < \tau < 1$ and $2m > n$.

In order to describe the results more precisely and compare our results with the known ones we shall recall some standard notations and hypotheses. Let Ω be a domain in the n -dimensional Euclidean space \mathbf{R}^n with a generic point $x=(x_1, \dots, x_n)$. We denote by $\alpha=(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \in \mathbf{Z}_+^n$, $\mathbf{Z}_+=\{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ a multi-index of length $|\alpha|=\alpha_1+\dots+\alpha_n$ and use the notations

$$\begin{aligned} \partial^\alpha &= \partial_x^\alpha = \partial_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots \partial_n^{\alpha_n}, & \partial_k &= \partial/\partial x_k, \\ D^\alpha &= D_x^\alpha = D_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots D_n^{\alpha_n}, & D_k &= -\sqrt{-1}\partial/\partial x_k. \end{aligned}$$

For an integer $m \geq 0$ $H^m(\Omega)$ is to be the set of all functions whose distributional derivatives of order up to m belong to $L_2(\Omega)$ and we introduce in it the usual norm

$$\|u\|_m = \|u\|_{m,\Omega} = \left(\int_{\Omega} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} |D^\alpha u(x)|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}.$$

$H_0^m(\Omega)$ denotes the closure of $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ in $H^m(\Omega)$.

For $\tau > 0$ we define $\mathcal{B}^\tau(\Omega)$ as follows. Let $\tau = k + \sigma$ where k is an integer and $0 < \sigma \leq 1$. $\mathcal{B}^\tau(\Omega)$ is the space of functions u in Ω such that $\partial^\alpha u$ are bounded and continuous for $|\alpha| \leq k$ and $|\partial^\alpha u(x) - \partial^\alpha u(y)| / |x - y|^\sigma$ ($x, y \in \Omega, x \neq y$) are bounded for $|\alpha| = k$. We set $\mathcal{B}^\infty(\Omega) = \bigcap_{\tau > 0} \mathcal{B}^\tau(\Omega)$ and denote by $\mathcal{B}^0(\Omega)$ the space of bounded continuous functions in Ω .

For the boundary of $\Omega, \Gamma = \partial\Omega$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ we define

$$\Gamma_\varepsilon = \{x \in \Omega; \text{dist}(x, \Gamma) < \varepsilon\}, \quad \tilde{\Gamma}_\varepsilon = \{x \in \mathbf{R}^n; \text{dist}(x, \Gamma) < \varepsilon\}.$$

Let V be a closed subspace of $H^m(\Omega)$ containing $H_0^m(\Omega)$:

$$(1.1) \quad H_0^m(\Omega) \subset V \subset H^m(\Omega).$$

We consider a symmetric integro-differential sesquilinear form $B[u, v]$ of order m

$$(1.2) \quad B[u, v] = \int_{\Omega} \sum_{|\alpha|, |\beta| \leq m} a_{\alpha\beta}(x) D^\alpha u(x) \overline{D^\beta v(x)} dx,$$

which satisfies the coerciveness:

$$(1.3) \quad B[u, v] \geq \delta \|u\|_m^2 - C_0 \|u\|_0^2, \quad \delta > 0, C_0 \geq 0 \quad \text{for any } u \in V,$$

and whose coefficients satisfy

$$(1.4) \quad a_{\alpha\beta} \in \mathcal{B}^\tau(\Omega) \quad (|\alpha| = |\beta| = m), \quad a_{\alpha\beta} \in L_\infty(\Omega) \quad (|\alpha| + |\beta| < 2m)$$

for some $\tau > 0$.

Let A be the self-adjoint operator associated with this variational triple $\{B, V, L_2(\Omega)\}$, that is, $u \in V$ belongs to $D(A)$, the domain of A if and only if there exists $f \in L_2(\Omega)$ such that $B[u, v] = (f, v)$ for any $v \in V$, and we define $Au = f$. Here (\cdot, \cdot) denotes the inner product in $L_2(\Omega)$.

Let Ω be bounded. In most cases, for example, when either (1.5) or (1.6) stated below is satisfied, or when Ω possesses the restricted cone property (see [1]), the spectrum of A consists only of the real eigenvalues $\{\lambda_j\}_{j=1}^\infty$ which accumulate only at ∞ . When we enumerate eigenvalues, we count every eigenvalue as many times as its multiplicity. For a real number t let $N(t)$ be the number of eigenvalues of A not exceeding t . Then the well known Weyl's asymptotic formula for $N(t)$ is written

$$(WF1) \quad N(t) = \mu_A(\Omega) t^{n/2m} + O(t^{(n-\theta)/2m}) \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty,$$

or

$$(WF2) \quad N(t) = \mu_A(\Omega) t^{n/2m} + O(t^{(n-1)/2m} \log t) \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty,$$

where $\mu_A(\Omega)$ is the constant defined in the next section. Formula (WF1) with $\theta=1$ is the best possible if the coefficients and the boundary are sufficiently smooth. We are interested in how large θ in (WF1) can be taken for a fixed τ or how small τ can be taken so that (WF1) holds with $\theta=1$.

When $0 < \tau \leq 1$, Métivier [18] proved (WF1) with $\theta = \tau/(\tau+1)$ under one of the following conditions:

$$(1.5) \quad V = H_0^m(\Omega) \text{ and } \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} |\Gamma_\varepsilon|/\varepsilon < \infty.$$

$$(1.6) \quad \Omega \text{ has } (C') \text{ property (see [18]) and } \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} |\tilde{\Gamma}_\varepsilon|/\varepsilon < \infty.$$

Here and in what follows for a Lebesgue measurable set D in \mathbf{R}^n we denote by $|D|$ its Lebesgue measure.

The author [20] showed that Métivier's result remains valid for any fixed $\tau > 0$, assuming that $2m > n$ and that Ω possesses the restricted cone property.

When $\tau = \infty$, i.e., when the coefficients are in C^∞ -class, (WF2) was proved independently by Brüning [3], who assumed $D(A^k) \subset H^{km}(\Omega)$ for some k with $km > n$ and $\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} |\Gamma_\varepsilon|/\varepsilon < \infty$, and by Tsujimoto [31] who assumed some estimate for the resolvent kernel. Furthermore for the Laplacian ($m=1$) (WF1) with $\theta=1$ was proved by Seeley [26] ($n=3$) and Pham The Lai [24] ($n \geq 1$) when the boundary Γ is sufficiently smooth. For the general operator ($m \geq 1$) defined by the boundary conditions Vasil'ev [34] also proved (WF1) with $\theta=1$ (see also Métivier [19]). It is noteworthy that Vasil'ev [34] obtained the second term:

$$N(t) = \mu_A(\Omega)t^{n/2m} + bt^{(n-1)/2m} + o(t^{(n-1)/2m}) \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty,$$

where b is a constant, under some assumption on the Hamiltonian flow (see also Ivrii [10] for $m=1$).

Looking through the proof of (WF2) by Tsujimoto in detail, we can see that (WF2) is valid for some finite number τ , the value of which is not so smart. Hence there is a gap between (WF1) with $\theta = \tau/(\tau+1)$ for any fixed $\tau > 0$ and (WF2) for the finite number τ . Therefore we would like to expect that (WF1) holds with θ larger than $\tau/(\tau+1)$. In fact in this paper we shall show that (WF1) holds with $\theta = \tau$ for $0 < \tau \leq 1$ in some cases and that (WF2) holds for $\tau = 1$ in some cases. That is, the following theorem will be derived.

Theorem A. *Let Ω be a bounded domain in \mathbf{R}^n . Let a variational triple $\{B, V, L_2(\Omega)\}$ satisfy (1.1)-(1.4).*

- (i) *When $n=1$ and $0 < \tau \leq 1$, the asymptotic formula (WF1) is valid with $\theta = \tau$.*
- (ii) *We assume that $n \geq 2$ and that Ω is a rectangular parallelepiped whose sides are parallel to one of the axes, and that the coefficients of top order ($|\alpha| = |\beta| = m$) satisfy*

$$(1.7) \quad a_{\alpha\beta}(x) = \begin{cases} a_j(x) & (\alpha = \beta = me_j, \quad j=1, \dots, n) \\ 0 & (\text{otherwise}), \end{cases}$$

where e_j is the unit vector in \mathbf{R}^n whose j th element is 1 and other elements are 0, and $a_j(x)$, $1 \leq j \leq n$ is a function only in x_j . Then (WF1) is valid with $\theta = \tau$ when $0 < \tau \leq 1$.

- (iii) We assume that $n \geq 2$, $V = H_0^m(\Omega)$ and $\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} |\hat{\Gamma}_\varepsilon|/\varepsilon < \infty$, and that the coefficients of top order ($|\alpha| = |\beta| = m$) satisfy (1.7). Then (WF1) is valid with $\theta = \tau$ when $0 < \tau < 1$, and (WF2) is valid when $\tau = 1$.

REMARK. Theorem A is also valid when $B[u, v]$ has a non-symmetric part of lower terms if $2m > n$ and Ω possesses the restricted cone property (see [20, Theorem 2]).

Theorem A is proved in sections 3 and 4. The proof of Theorem A.(i) is based on Theorem 3.2 stated in section 3.1 which gives the remainder estimate of the counting function for the Sturm-Liouville operator A ($m=1$):

$$Au = -\frac{d}{dx} \left(p(x) \frac{du}{dx} \right), \quad D(A) = \{u \in H_0^1(I); Au \in L_2(I)\}$$

with $p \in C^1(\bar{I})$ where I is a finite open interval in \mathbf{R} . We will obtain Theorem 3.2 by using a variant of the Prüfer transform which was used by Shimakura [28]. Theorem 3.2 is extended to a $2m$ th-order operator which has the same differential expression as A^m when $p(x)$ is sufficiently smooth {Proposition 3.4}. It is important that the remainder term of the asymptotic formula can be estimated by the constant which depends on $\min p(x)$, $\max p(x)$ and $\max |p'(x)|$ and is independent of $\max |p^{(k)}(x)|$, $k \geq 2$. By approximating the Hölder continuous function by smooth functions and using the properties of $N(t, B, V, H)$ stated in section 2.1 we complete the proof of Theorem A.(i) in section 3.3.

Theorem A. (ii) is derived from Theorem A.(i) in section 4.1. Theorem A.(iii) is proved in section 4.2 by using a stronger version of Theorem A.(ii) (Corollary 4.3) and the method of Dirichlet-Neumann bracketing which is originated in Courant-Hilbert [4].

We wonder whether (WF1) with $\theta = \tau/(\tau+1)$ for a fixed τ , $0 < \tau \leq 1$ or (WF2) for $\tau = 1$ are valid or not in the other cases which are not mentioned in Theorem A. This problem remains open. But we will try to give some contribution to this problem. Instead of $N(t)$ we consider the partition function $U(t)$, that is, the trace of the heat kernel $U(t, x, y)$ (the kernel of the semi-group e^{-tA}):

$$U(t) = \int_{\Omega} U(t, x, x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ts} dN(s).$$

Then we obtain the corresponding result for the partition function, although

we assume $2m > n$.

Theorem B. *Let $2m > n$. Let Ω be a bounded domain with the restricted cone property. Let a variational triple $\{B, V, L_2(\Omega)\}$ satisfy (1.1)-(1.4). Then the following formulas hold.*

(i) *When $0 < \tau < 1$, we have*

$$U(t) = \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2m} + 1\right) \mu_A(\Omega) t^{-n/2m} + O(t^{(\tau-n)/2m}) \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow 0.$$

(ii) *When $\tau = 1$, we have*

$$U(t) = \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2m} + 1\right) \mu_A(\Omega) t^{-n/2m} + O(t^{(1-n)/2m} \log t^{-1}) \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow 0.$$

Here $\Gamma(x)$ is the Gamma function.

The proof of Theorem B is given in section 5, which is independent of sections 3 and 4. In section 5.1 for the operator A with C^∞ -class coefficients $a_{\alpha\beta}(x)$ in the whole space \mathbf{R}^n we construct a parametrix for $A - \lambda$ by pseudo-differential operators and estimate the resolvent kernel in terms of the differentiability of the coefficients $a_{\alpha\beta}(x)$. In the remainder estimate of the resolvent kernel the derivatives of higher order of $a_{\alpha\beta}(x)$ appear. Roughly speaking, it is evaluated by the sum of the terms of the form

$$\text{const} \sup_x |\partial_x^\gamma a_{\alpha\beta}(x)| |\lambda|^{(n-j)/2m}.$$

The point of the proof of Theorem B lies in the fact that α, β, γ and j vary so that $|\gamma| + (2m - |\alpha| - |\beta|) - j$ remains constant. The estimate for the heat kernel in \mathbf{R}^n is derived by the Laplace transform. In section 5.2 we estimate the trace of the heat kernel in a bounded domain Ω when the coefficients are in C^∞ -class. In the process we use the estimates for the resolvent kernels by Maruo and Tanabe [14] and Tsujimoto [32]. In section 5.3 approximating the Hölder continuous function by smooth functions and using the properties of $N(t, B, V, H)$ we complete the proof of Theorem B.

As is well known, the asymptotic formula for $N(t)$ is connected with the asymptotic formula for the spectral function $e(t, x, y)$ through the formula

$$N(t) = \int_{\Omega} e(t, x, x) dx.$$

It is also interesting to investigate the asymptotic behavior of the spectral function. But we are contented with stating the following. As far as we know, the best results for the spectral function corresponding to (WF1) and (WF2) are

$$e(t, x, x) = \mu_A(x) t^{n/2m} + O(\delta(x)^{-\theta} t^{(n-\theta)/2m}) \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty$$

with θ , $0 < \theta < \tau/(\tau+2)$ for any fixed $\tau > 0$ by Tsujimoto [32], and

$$e(t, x, x) = \mu_A(x)t^{n/2m} + O(\delta(x)^{-1}t^{(n-1)/2m}) \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty$$

by Brüning [3] and Tsujimoto [31] for $\tau = \infty$, where $\mu_A(x)$ is the function defined in the next section and $\delta(x) = \min \{ \text{dist}(x, \partial\Omega), 1 \}$.

In the next section we prepare some lemmas for the proof of Theorems A and B.

2. Notation and Preliminaries

2.1. Properties of $N(t, B, V, H)$

Following Métivier [18] we shall state the properties of $N(t, B, V, H)$. Let H and V be two Hilbert spaces with $V \subset H$. Let the inclusion from V into H be continuous. We denote by (f, g) (resp. $(u, v)_V$) the inner product in H (resp. V) and put $\|f\| = (f, f)^{1/2}$ and $\|u\|_V = (u, u)_V^{1/2}$. Let B be a continuous symmetric sesquilinear form defined on $V \times V$:

$$|B[u, v]| \leq M \|u\|_V \|v\|_V, \quad M > 0 \quad \text{for any } u, v \in V.$$

B is said to be strongly coercive on V if there exists $\delta > 0$ such that

$$B[u, u] \geq \delta \|u\|_V^2 \quad \text{for any } u \in V.$$

B is said to be coercive on V if there exists $\delta > 0$ and $C_0 \geq 0$ such that

$$B[u, u] \geq \delta \|u\|_V^2 - C_0 \|u\|^2 \quad \text{for any } u \in V.$$

$\{B, V, H\}$ is said to be a variational triple if $V \rightarrow H$ is continuous and B is a continuous symmetric sesquilinear form on $V \times V$ and coercive on V . It is convenient to denote a form $B + \mu(\cdot, \cdot)$ ($\mu \in \mathbf{R}$) simply by $B + \mu$.

DEFINITION. For a variational triple $\{B, V, H\}$ and $t \in \mathbf{R}$ we define

$$N(t, B, V, H) = \inf \{ \text{codim}_V E; E \text{ is a closed subspace of } V \text{ such that } B - t \text{ is strongly coercive on } E \}.$$

Lemma 2.1 ([18]).

- (i) $N(t+s, B+s, V, H) = N(t, B, V, H)$ for $s \in \mathbf{R}$,
- (ii) $N(st, sB, V, H) = N(t, B, V, H)$ for $s > 0$.
- (iii) If $\{B_1, V, H\}$, $\{B_2, V, H\}$ are two variational triples such that $B_1[u, u] \leq B_2[u, u]$ for any $u \in V$, then

$$N(t, B_1, V, H) \geq N(t, B_2, V, H).$$

- (iv) If $\{B, V, H\}$ is a variational triple, and V_0 is a closed subspace of V , then

$$N(t, B, V_0, H) \leq N(t, B, V, H) \leq N(t, B, V_0, H) + N(t, B, Z_t, H),$$

where $Z_t = \{u \in V; B[u, v] = t(u, v) \text{ for any } v \in V_0\}$.

Let A be the self-adjoint operator associated with a variational triple $\{B, V, H\}$. Let the inclusion mapping $V \rightarrow H$ be compact. Then the spectrum of A consists of all the eigenvalues of A which accumulate only at ∞ . The next lemma clarifies the relation between $N(t, B, V, H)$ and $N(t, A)$ which denotes the number of eigenvalues of A not exceeding t .

Lemma 2.2 ([18]).

$$N(t, B, V, H) = N(t, A).$$

Lemma 2.3. Let Ω be a finite open interval I in \mathbf{R} . Let $\{B, V, L_2(I)\}$ be a variational triple satisfying (1.1)-(1.4). Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} N(t, B, H_0^m(I), L_2(I)) &\leq N(t, B, V, L_2(I)) \\ &\leq N(t, B, H_0^m(I), L_2(I)) + 2m. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Let $Z_t = \{u \in V; B[u, v] = t(u, v) \text{ for any } v \in H_0^m(I)\}$. Because of Lemma 2.1 and because $N(t, B, Z_t, L_2(I)) \leq \dim Z_t$, we have only to prove

$$\dim Z_t \leq 2m,$$

which is seen from that Z_t is contained in the space of solutions of $2m$ th-order ordinary differential equation $Au = tu$.

2.2. Approximation of functions

Let $0 < \tau \leq 1$. For a sufficiently differentiable function f defined on Ω we define semi-norms

$$\begin{aligned} |f|_0 &= |f|_{0, \Omega} = \sup \{|f(x)|; x \in \Omega\}, \\ |f|_\tau &= |f|_{\tau, \Omega} = \sup \{|f(x) - f(y)| / |x - y|^\tau; x, y \in \Omega, x \neq y\}. \end{aligned}$$

The following lemma can be easily seen.

Lemma 2.4. Let $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$ satisfy

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \varphi(x) dx = 1, \quad \varphi(x) \geq 0, \quad \text{supp } \varphi \subset \{x \in \mathbf{R}^n; |x| < 1\}.$$

For $\varepsilon > 0$ put

$$\varphi_\varepsilon(x) = \varepsilon^{-n} \varphi(x/\varepsilon).$$

Let $f \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}^n)$, $0 \leq \tau \leq 1$. Then the following inequalities hold.

- (i) $|\varphi_\varepsilon * f|_0 \leq |f|_0$.
- (ii) $|\varphi_\varepsilon * f - f|_0 \leq |f|_\tau \varepsilon^\tau$ when $0 < \tau \leq 1$.
- (iii) For α , $|\alpha| \geq 1$ we have

$$|\partial^\alpha(\varphi_\varepsilon * f)|_0 \leq v_n |\partial^\alpha \varphi|_0 |f|_\tau \varepsilon^{\tau - |\alpha|}.$$

Here v_n denotes the volume of the unit ball in \mathbf{R}^n .

2.3. Polynomials with weight

In this subsection any function is to be sufficiently differentiable if not specified.

In the proof of Theorems A and B we encounter polynomials in the derivatives of the coefficients $a_{\alpha\beta}(x)$ in (1.2). We must describe these polynomials precisely so that we can see how they depend on the differentiability of the coefficients $a_{\alpha\beta}(x)$. To this end we introduce polynomials with weight.

Let $n \geq 1, m \geq 0$ and $k \geq 0$ be integers. For multi-indexes $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{Z}_+^n$ with $|\alpha| \leq 2m$ we consider a polynomial $Q(z_\alpha^{(\beta)})$ in variables $z_\alpha^{(\beta)}$'s. A polynomial $Q(z_\alpha^{(\beta)})$ is said to be a polynomial with weight k with respect to $\{n, m; 1\}$ if $Q(z_\alpha^{(\beta)})$ can be written

$$(2.1) \quad Q(z_\alpha^{(\beta)}) = \sum C_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l}^{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l} z_{\alpha_1}^{(\beta_1)} \dots z_{\alpha_l}^{(\beta_l)}, \quad C_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l}^{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l} \in \mathbf{C}$$

with the finite sum taken over $|\alpha| \leq 2m$ and $(2m - |\alpha_1| + |\beta_1|) + \dots + (2m - |\alpha_l| + |\beta_l|) = k$. Here \mathbf{C} stands for the complex plane. We denote by $\mathcal{F}_k (= \mathcal{F}_{k,1} = \mathcal{F}_{k,n,m,1})$ the set of all polynomials with weight k with respect to $\{n, m; 1\}$.

Let A be a $2m$ th-order differential operator such that

$$Au(x) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq 2m} a_\alpha(x) D^\alpha u(x).$$

Substituting $z_\alpha^{(\beta)} = a_\alpha^{(\beta)}(x) = \partial_x^\beta a_\alpha(x)$ in (2.1) we obtain the function $Q(a_\alpha^{(\beta)}(x))$ in x , which we denote by $Q[A](x)$.

In particular when $n=1$ and $m=0$ we write $z_\alpha^{(\beta)}$ simply by $z^{(\beta)}$ and set

$$\tilde{O}[p] = Q[A_p]$$

for a function $p(x)$ defined on an interval in \mathbf{R} , where

$$A_p u(x) = p(x)u(x).$$

For example the function $p(x)p''(x) + 3p'(x)p'(x)$ is corresponding to the polynomial $z^{(0)}z^{(2)} + 3z^{(1)}z^{(1)}$ with weight 2.

Next we consider another type of polynomials $Q(z_{\alpha\beta}^{(\gamma)})$ in variables $z_{\alpha\beta}^{(\gamma)}$'s for multi-indexes α, β and $\gamma \in \mathbf{Z}_+^n$ with $|\alpha| \leq m, |\beta| \leq m$. A polynomial $Q(z_{\alpha\beta}^{(\gamma)})$ is said to be a polynomial with weight k with respect to $\{n, m; 2\}$ if $Q(z_{\alpha\beta}^{(\gamma)})$ can be written

$$(2.2) \quad Q(z_{\alpha\beta}^{(\gamma)}) = \sum C_{\alpha_1\beta_1, \dots, \alpha_l\beta_l}^{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_l} z_{\alpha_1\beta_1}^{(\gamma_1)} \dots z_{\alpha_l\beta_l}^{(\gamma_l)}, \quad C_{\alpha_1\beta_1, \dots, \alpha_l\beta_l}^{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_l} \in \mathbf{C}$$

with the finite sum taken over $|\alpha| \leq m, |\beta| \leq m$ and $(2m - |\alpha_1| - |\beta_1| + |\gamma_1|) + \dots + (2m - |\alpha_l| - |\beta_l| + |\gamma_l|) = k$. We denote by $\mathcal{F}_{k,2} (= \mathcal{F}_{k,n,m,2})$ the set of all polynomials with weight k with respect to $\{n, m; 2\}$.

Let \mathcal{B} be an integro-differential sesquilinear form defined by (1.2). Substituting $z_{\alpha\beta}^{(\gamma)} = a_{\alpha\beta}^{(\gamma)}(x)$ in (2.2) we obtain the function $Q(a_{\alpha\beta}^{(\gamma)}(x))$ in x , which we

denote by $Q[B](x)$.

The following properties will be often used.

Lemma 2.5. *Let A, B and p be as above. Let φ_ε be the function defined in Lemma 2.4.*

- (i) *If $Q \in \mathcal{F}_{k,1}$ (resp. $\mathcal{F}_{k,2}$) and $R \in \mathcal{F}_{l,1}$ (resp. $\mathcal{F}_{l,2}$), then it follows that $QR \in \mathcal{F}_{k+l,1}$ (resp. $\mathcal{F}_{k+l,2}$) and that*

$$(QR)[A] = Q[A]R[A] \quad (\text{resp. } (QR)[B] = Q[B]R[B]).$$

- (ii) *For a multi-index α and $Q \in \mathcal{F}_{k,1}$ (resp. $\mathcal{F}_{k,2}$) there exists $R \in \mathcal{F}_{k+|\alpha|,1}$ (resp. $\mathcal{F}_{k+|\alpha|,2}$) such that*

$$\partial_x^\alpha Q[A](x) = R[A](x) \quad (\text{resp. } \partial_x^\alpha Q[B](x) = R[B](x)).$$

- (iii) *Suppose that A is associated with B , that is, $B[u, v] = (Au, v)$ for $u, v \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$. Then for $Q \in \mathcal{F}_{k,1}$ there exists $R \in \mathcal{F}_{k,2}$ such that*

$$Q[A](x) = R[B](x).$$

- (iv) *Let $p \in \mathcal{B}^r(\mathbf{R})$ ($0 < \tau \leq 1$), $Q \in \mathcal{F}_{k,1}$ ($k \geq 1$) and $0 < \varepsilon < 1$. Then there exists $C > 0$ independent of ε such that*

$$|Q[\varphi_\varepsilon * p]|_0 \leq C\varepsilon^{\tau-k}.$$

- (v) *Let B satisfy (1.2) and (1.4) with $\Omega = \mathbf{R}^n$ and $0 < \tau \leq 1$. Let $Q \in \mathcal{F}_{k,2}$ ($k \geq 1$). For $\varepsilon, 0 < \varepsilon < 1$ define the form B_ε by replacing $a_{\alpha\beta}(x)$ with $\varphi_\varepsilon * a_{\alpha\beta}(x)$ in (1.2). Then there exists $C > 0$ independent of ε such that*

$$|Q[B_\varepsilon]|_0 \leq C\varepsilon^{\tau-k}.$$

Proof. (i) and (ii) are easily seen. (iii) follows from

$$(2.3) \quad a_\omega(x) = \sum_{\beta+\delta=\alpha, \delta \leq \gamma} \binom{\gamma}{\delta} D^{\gamma-\delta} a_{\beta\gamma}.$$

(iv) and (v) follow from Lemma 2.4, (iii).

2.4. Miscellaneous

Lemma 2.6. *For $a > 0$ and $\lambda \in C \setminus [0, \infty)$ we have*

$$(2.4) \quad |a - \lambda| \geq \frac{d(\lambda)}{2|\lambda|} (a + |\lambda|),$$

where $d(\lambda) = \text{dist}(\lambda, C \setminus [0, \infty))$.

Proof. We put $\lambda = t + \sqrt{-1}s$. When $t \leq 0$, we have

$$|a - \lambda| = \sqrt{(a + |t|)^2 + s^2} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a + |t| + |s|) \geq \frac{1}{2}(a + |\lambda|),$$

from which (2.4) follows. When $t > 0$, (2.4) is equivalent to the second-order inequality for a :

$$(4|\lambda|^2 - s^2)a^2 - 2|\lambda|(4|\lambda|t + s^2)a + |\lambda|^2(4|\lambda|^2 - s^2) \geq 0,$$

which is easily verified.

Q.E.D.

We often use the following interpolation inequality.

Lemma 2.7 ([1]). *Let Ω be a bounded domain in \mathbf{R}^n with the restricted cone property. Let $0 < \varepsilon \leq 1$ and $k = 0, \dots, m$. Then there exists a constant $C > 0$ depending only on m and Ω such that*

$$\|u\|_k^2 \leq C(\varepsilon^{2(m-k)}\|u\|_2^m + \varepsilon^{-2k}\|u\|_0^2) \quad \text{for any } u \in H^m(\Omega).$$

Finally we conclude this section with defining some notations. We often write $N(t, B, V, H)$ simply by $N(t, B, V)$. Let B be the sesquilinear form defined by (1.2) and let A be the differential operator associated with B . We set

$$a(x, \xi) = \sum_{|\alpha|=|\beta|=m} a_{\alpha\beta}(x)\xi^{\alpha+\beta},$$

$$\mu_A(x) = (2\pi)^{-n} \int_{a(x, \xi) < 1} d\xi, \quad \mu_A(\Omega) = \mu_B(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} \mu_A(x) dx.$$

For a function f defined on Ω we define

$$m(f) = m_{\Omega}(f) = \min \{f(x); x \in \Omega\}.$$

3. Ordinary Differential Operators

In this section we will prove Theorem A.(i).

3.1. Sturm-Liouville operators

Let $I = (a, b)$ be a finite open interval in \mathbf{R} . For a real-valued function $p \in C^1(\bar{I})$ with $0 < m(p) \leq |p|_0 < \infty$, we consider the self-adjoint operator A in $L_2(I)$ defined by

$$(3.1) \quad Au = -\frac{d}{dx} \left(p(x) \frac{d}{dx} u \right), \quad D(A) = \{u \in H_0^1(I); Au \in L_2(I)\}.$$

In order to obtain the estimate for $N(t, A)$ we follow Shimakura's method ([28]) which is based on a variant of the Prüfer transform. Since this variant of the Prüfer transform does not seem to be widely known, we shall review it briefly for sake of convenience.

To solve the eigenvalue problem

$$Au = \lambda u,$$

we start with the following initial value problem

$$(3.2) \quad \frac{d}{dx} \left(p(x) \frac{du}{dx} \right) + \lambda u = 0, \quad u(a) = 0, \quad p(a)u'(a) = 1.$$

Here we may assume $\lambda > 0$ because A is a positive operator. The variant of the Prüfer transform given by

$$p \frac{du}{dx} + \sqrt{-1} \sqrt{\lambda p} u = r(x, \lambda) \exp(\sqrt{-1} \theta(x, \lambda)),$$

with $r(x, \lambda) > 0, \quad 0 \leq \theta(x, \lambda) < 2\pi,$

which is equivalent to

$$u = \frac{r}{\sqrt{\lambda p}} \sin \theta, \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{r}{p} \cos \theta$$

changes (3.2) into the following equations for $r(x, \lambda)$ and $\theta(x, \lambda)$:

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{dx} &= \frac{p'}{2p} \sin^2 \theta, & r(a, \lambda) &= 1, \\ \frac{d\theta}{dx} &= \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{p}} + \frac{p'}{4p} \sin 2\theta, & \theta(a, \lambda) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Integrating (3.3) from a to b we obtain

$$\theta(b, \lambda) - \sqrt{\lambda} \int_a^b \frac{dx}{\sqrt{p(x)}} = \int_a^b \frac{p'(x)}{4p(x)} \sin 2\theta(x, \lambda) dx,$$

from which it follows that

$$(3.4) \quad \left| \theta(b, \lambda) - \sqrt{\lambda} \int_a^b \frac{dx}{\sqrt{p(x)}} \right| \leq \frac{|p'|_0 |I|}{4m(p)}.$$

Lemma 3.1.

- (i) $\theta(x, \lambda)$ is a non-decreasing function in λ for a fixed x .
- (ii) If $\theta(x_0, \lambda) = j\pi$ for some $x_0 \geq a$ and some integer j , then $\theta(x, \lambda) > j\pi$ for $x > x_0$ and $\theta(x, \lambda) < j\pi$ for $a \leq x < x_0$.
- (iii) The first eigenfunction of A has no zero in the open interval $I = (a, b)$.

Proof. (i) follows from the lemma concerning the differential inequalities ([8, Corollary 4.2, p27]).

(ii) is easily seen from $\theta'(x_0, \lambda) = \sqrt{\lambda/p(x_0)} > 0$.

(iii) is well known ([9, Theorem 8.3.3, p398]).

Q.E.D.

From Lemma 3.1 it follows that for λ_k , the k th eigenvalue of A ,

$$\theta(b, \lambda_k) = k\pi.$$

Substituting $\lambda = \lambda_k$ in (3.4) and putting $M = |\mathcal{P}'|_0 |I| / (4\pi m(\mathcal{P}))$ we obtain

$$(3.5) \quad |k - \mu_A(I)\sqrt{\lambda_k}| \leq M.$$

First let $t \geq \lambda_1$. Substituting $k = N(t) = N(t, A)$ in (3.5) and noting $\lambda_{N(t)} \leq t$ we have

$$N(t) \leq \mu_A(I)t^{1/2} + M.$$

Substituting $k = N(t) + 1$ in (3.5) and noting $t < \lambda_{N(t)+1}$ we have

$$\mu_A(I)t^{1/2} - M < N(t) + 1.$$

Hence it follows that

$$(3.6) \quad -M - 1 < N(t) - \mu_A(I)t^{1/2} \leq M \quad \text{for } t \geq \lambda_1.$$

Next let $0 \leq t < \lambda_1$. From the min-max principle we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_1 &= \min \left\{ \int_I \mathcal{P}(x) |u'(x)|^2 dx; u \in H_0^1(I), \|u\|_0 = 1 \right\} \\ &\leq \min \left\{ |\mathcal{P}|_0 \int_I |u'(x)|^2 dx; u \in H_0^1(I), \|u\|_0 = 1 \right\} \\ &= |\mathcal{P}|_0 \left(\frac{\pi}{|I|} \right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

Here we have used the fact that the first eigenvalue of A with $\mathcal{P}(x) \equiv 1$ is $(\pi/|I|)^2$. Since $N(t) = 0$, we have for $0 \leq t < \lambda_1$

$$(3.7) \quad |N(t) - \mu_A(I)t^{1/2}| \leq \frac{|I|}{\pi \sqrt{m(\mathcal{P})}} \cdot \frac{|\mathcal{P}'|_0^{1/2} \pi}{|I|} \leq \left(\frac{|\mathcal{P}'|_0}{m(\mathcal{P})} \right)^{1/2}.$$

Combining (3.6) and (3.7) we conclude the following.

Theorem 3.2. *Let A be the self-adjoint operator defined by (3.1) for $\mathcal{P} \in C^1(\bar{I})$ with $0 < m(\mathcal{P}) \leq |\mathcal{P}|_0 < \infty$. Then we have*

$$|N(t, A) - \mu_A(I)t^{1/2}| \leq \frac{|\mathcal{P}'|_0 |I|}{4\pi m(\mathcal{P})} + \left(\frac{|\mathcal{P}'|_0}{m(\mathcal{P})} \right)^{1/2} + 1$$

for $t \geq 0$.

REMARK. Instead of Theorem 3.2 Shimakura [28] obtained the estimate for $N(t, A)$ in the following form. The equality

$$N(t, A) - [\mu_A(I)t^{1/2}] = 0 \text{ or } \pm 1$$

holds for sufficiently large t .

3.2. Ordinary differential operators of higher order

For a real-valued function $p \in C^\infty(\bar{I})$ with

$$(3.8) \quad 0 < m(p) \leq |p|_0 < \infty,$$

we define the differential expression \mathcal{L}_p by

$$\mathcal{L}_p u = -\frac{d}{dx} \left(p(x) \frac{du}{dx} \right).$$

Let A be the self-adjoint operator defined by

$$Au = \mathcal{L}_p u, \quad D(A) = H^2(I) \cap H_0^1(I).$$

We note that A is the same operator as defined by (3.1). Then A^m , the m th power of A satisfies

$$A^m u = \mathcal{L}_p^m u, \quad H_0^{2m}(I) \subset D(A^m) \subset H^{2m}(I).$$

On the other hand, we define the self-adjoint operator A_m by

$$(3.9) \quad A_m u = \mathcal{L}_p^m u, \quad D(A_m) = H^{2m}(I) \cap H_0^m(I),$$

and also have

$$H_0^{2m}(I) \subset D(A_m) \subset H^{2m}(I).$$

In order to compare $N(t, A^m)$ and $N(t, A_m)$ we consider the sesquilinear form

$$b[u, v] = \int_I \mathcal{L}_p^m u \overline{\mathcal{L}_p^m v} dx.$$

It is easily seen from (3.8) and the interpolation inequality that b is coercive. We note that $(A^m)^2$ (resp. $(A_m)^2$) is an operator associated with the variational triple $\{b, D(A^m), L_2(I)\}$ (resp. $\{b, D(A_m), L_2(I)\}$). From Lemma 2.3 we have

$$|N(t, b, D(A^m)) - N(t, b, D(A_m))| \leq 4m,$$

that is,

$$|N(t, (A^m)^2) - N(t, (A_m)^2)| \leq 4m,$$

which gives

$$(3.10) \quad |N(t, A^m) - N(t, A_m)| \leq 4m.$$

In what follows until the end of this section we write $\mathcal{F}_{k,1,0,1}$ (see section 2.3) simply by \mathcal{F}_k .

Lemma 3.3. *For an integer $m \geq 1$ there exist polynomials $Q_{ij}(z^{(\beta)})$, $0 \leq i, j$*

$\leq m$ with respect to $\{1, 0; 1\}$ satisfying the following properties (i) and (ii).

- (i) $Q_{ij} \in \mathcal{F}_{2m-(i+j)}$, $Q_{ji} = Q_{ij}$, $Q_{mm}(z^{(p)}) = (z^{(0)})^m$.
- (ii) For a real-valued function $p \in C^\infty(\bar{I})$ we define the sesquilinear form $B_{m,p}$ by

$$B_{m,p}[u, v] = \int_I \sum_{i,j=0}^m Q_{ij}[p](x) D^i u(x) \overline{D^j v(x)} dx.$$

Then it follows that

$$B_{m,p}[u, v] = (\mathcal{L}_p^m u, v) \quad \text{for any } u \in H^{2m}(I), v \in H_0^m(I).$$

REMARK. From Lemma 3.3 it follows that $B_{m,p}[u, v]$ is symmetric and that $Q_{mm}[p](x) = p(x)^m$.

Proof. For sake of simplicity we write \mathcal{L}_p simply by \mathcal{L} .

Step 1. First we prove that \mathcal{L}^m can be written

$$(3.11) \quad \mathcal{L}^m = \sum_{j=0}^{2m} a_{m,j} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^j,$$

where $a_{m,j}$ is a real-valued function satisfying

$$a_{m,j} = Q_{m,j}[p], \quad Q_{m,j} \in \mathcal{F}_{2m-j}, \quad a_{m,2m} = (-1)^m p^m.$$

We proceed by induction on m . When $m=1$, (3.11) is seen from

$$\mathcal{L} = -p \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^2 - p' \frac{d}{dx}.$$

Suppose that (3.11) is valid for m . Then for $m+1$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^{m+1} &= \left(-p \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^2 - p' \frac{d}{dx} \right) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{2m} a_{m,j} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^j \right) \\ &= - \sum_{j=0}^{2m} \left\{ p a_{m,j} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^{j+2} + (2p a'_{m,j} + p' a_{m,j}) \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^{j+1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (p a''_{m,j} + p' a'_{m,j}) \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^j \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

from which it is seen that (3.11) is valid for $m+1$. Hence (3.11) has been proved for any $m \geq 1$.

Step 2. Let T be a formally self-adjoint differential expression of order $2m$ such that

$$Tu = \sum_{j=0}^{2m} a_j \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^j u,$$

where a_j is a real-valued function satisfying

$$(3.12) \quad a_j = Q_j[p], \quad Q_j \in \mathcal{F}_{2m-j+k}$$

for some nonnegative integer k . Then T can be written

$$Tu = \sum_{j=0}^m (b_j u^{(j)})^{(j)},$$

where b_j is a real-valued function satisfying

$$b_j = Q_j[p], \quad Q_j \in \mathcal{F}_{2m-2j+k}, \quad b_m = a_{2m}.$$

We will prove this assertion by induction on m . It is clear when $m=0$.

When $m \geq 1$, we put

$$Su = Tu - (a_{2m} u^{(m)})^{(m)}.$$

Then S is formally self-adjoint and can be written

$$Su = \sum_{j=0}^{2m-1} c_j u^{(j)},$$

where c_j is a real-valued function satisfying

$$c_j = R_j[p], \quad R_j \in \mathcal{F}_{2m-j+k}.$$

Because S is formally self-adjoint and because c_{2m-1} is real-valued, it follows that $c_{2m-1} = 0$. Hence S is a formally self-adjoint differential expression of order $2m-2$ with real-valued coefficients satisfying the property corresponding to (3.12) with m replaced by $m-1$ and k replaced by $k+2$. Thus the proof of (3.12) is reduced to the case of $m-1$. Consequently the assertion has been proved.

Step 3. Combining the assertions obtained in step 1 and step 2 and noting $D = -\sqrt{-1}d/dx$, we get Lemma 3.3. Q.E.D.

Proposition 3.4. *For an integer $m \geq 1$ and a real-valued function $p \in C^\infty(\bar{I})$ with (3.8) let $B_{m,p}$ be the symmetric sesquilinear form defined in Lemma 3.3. Let V be a closed subspace of $H^m(I)$ containing $H_0^m(I)$. Then $B_{m,p}$ is coercive on V and we have*

$$|N(t, B_{m,p}, V) - \mu_{B_{m,p}}(I) t^{1/2m}| \leq \frac{|p'|_0 |I|}{4\pi m(p)} + \left(\frac{|p|_0}{m(p)}\right)^{1/2} + 6m + 1$$

for $t \geq 0$.

Proof. The coerciveness of $B_{m,p}$ follows from (3.8) and the interpolation inequality. From Lemma 3.3 it follows that A_m defined by (3.9) is the operator associated with $\{B_m, H_0^m(I), L_2(I)\}$. Because of Lemma 2.3 we have

$$|N(t, B_m, V) - N(t, A_m)| \leq 2m.$$

This combined with (3.10) gives

$$(3.13) \quad |N(t, B_m, V) - N(t, A^m)| \leq 6m.$$

Noting $N(t, A^m) = N(t^{1/m}, A)$ and $\mu_{B_m, \rho}(I) = \mu_A(I)$ and using Theorem 3.2 and (3.13) we get the desired result. Q.E.D.

3.3. Proof of Theorem A.(i).

Now we shall prove Theorem A.(i). Let $0 < \tau \leq 1$. Let Ω be a finite open interval I in \mathbf{R} . Let V be a closed subspace of $H^m(I)$ containing $H_0^m(I)$. We consider a symmetric sesquilinear form

$$B[u, v] = \int_I \sum_{i, j \leq m} a_{ij}(x) D^i u(x) \overline{D^j v(x)} dx,$$

which satisfies the coerciveness:

$$(3.14) \quad B[u, u] \geq \delta \|u\|_m^2 - C_0 \|u\|_0^2, \quad \delta > 0, C_0 \geq 0 \quad \text{for any } u \in V,$$

and whose coefficients satisfy

$$(3.15) \quad a_{mm} = p \in \mathcal{B}^r(I), \quad a_{ij} \in L_\infty(I) \quad (i + j < 2m).$$

It is seen from (3.14) and the inverse of Gårding's inequality that

$$(3.16) \quad 0 < m(p) \leq |p|_0 < \infty.$$

From the lemma on the extension of the Hölder continuous function ([29, p174]) we may assume that $p \in \mathcal{B}^r(\mathbf{R})$ and that (3.16) holds for this extended function p . Using the function φ_ε defined in Lemma 2.4, we define

$$q = p^{1/m}, \quad q_\varepsilon = \varphi_\varepsilon * q,$$

and have

$$q \in \mathcal{B}^r(\mathbf{R}), \quad q_\varepsilon \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}).$$

From Lemma 2.4 it follows that there exists $\varepsilon_0, 0 < \varepsilon_0 < 1$ such that

$$(3.17) \quad m(q_\varepsilon) \geq \frac{1}{2} m(q), \quad |q_\varepsilon|_0 \leq |q|_0$$

hold for any $\varepsilon, 0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0$. We define B_ε by

$$B_\varepsilon[u, v] = \int_I \sum_{i, j=1}^m Q_{ij}[q_\varepsilon](x) D^i u(x) \overline{D^j v(x)} dx,$$

where Q_{ij} is the polynomial determined in Lemma 3.3.

In what follows until the end of this section we denote by C constants independent of ε, t and u which may differ from each other. Let $0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0$.

Using Lemma 2.4, Lemma 2.5, Lemma 2.7 and (3.14) we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |B[u, u] - B_\varepsilon[u, u]| \\
 & \leq |q^m - q_\varepsilon^m|_0 \|u\|_m^2 + \sum_{i+j < 2m} (|a_{ij}|_0 + |Q_{ij}[q_\varepsilon]|_0) \|D^i u\|_0 \|D^j u\|_0 \\
 (3.18) \quad & \leq C\varepsilon^\tau \|u\|_m^2 + C \sum_{i+j < 2m} \varepsilon^{\tau+i+j-2m} \|u\|_i \|u\|_j \\
 & \leq C\varepsilon^\tau \|u\|_m^2 + C \sum_{i+j < 2m} \frac{1}{2} (\varepsilon^{\tau+2i-2m} \|u\|_i^2 + \varepsilon^{\tau+2j-2m} \|u\|_j^2) \\
 & \leq C(\varepsilon^\tau \|u\|_m^2 + \varepsilon^{\tau-2m} \|u\|_0^2) \\
 & \leq C\varepsilon^\tau B[u, u] + C\varepsilon^{\tau-2m} \|u\|_0^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

Noting that $1 - C\varepsilon^\tau \geq 1/2$ if ε_0 is sufficiently small, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.19) \quad & B[u, u] \geq (1 + C\varepsilon^\tau)^{-1} \{B_\varepsilon[u, u] - C\varepsilon^{\tau-2m} \|u\|_0^2\}, \\
 & B[u, u] \leq (1 - C\varepsilon^\tau)^{-1} \{B_\varepsilon[u, u] + C\varepsilon^{\tau-2m} \|u\|_0^2\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

We choose $t_0 > 0$ so that $t_0^{-1/2m} = \varepsilon_0$. Putting $\varepsilon = t^{-1/2m}$ for $t > t_0$ and using (3.19), Lemma 2.1, Proposition 3.4 and Lemma 2.4 we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 & N(t, B, V) \\
 & \leq N((1 + C\varepsilon^\tau)t + C\varepsilon^{\tau-2m}, B_\varepsilon, V) \\
 & \leq \mu_{B_\varepsilon}(I) \{(1 + C\varepsilon^\tau)t + C\varepsilon^{\tau-2m}\}^{1/2m} + \frac{|q'_\varepsilon|_0 |I|}{4\pi m(q_\varepsilon)} + \left(\frac{|q_\varepsilon|_0}{m(q_\varepsilon)}\right)^{1/2} + 6m + 1 \\
 & \leq \mu_B(I) (1 + C\varepsilon^\tau) \{(1 + C\varepsilon^\tau)t + C\varepsilon^{\tau-2m} t^{-1}\}^{1/2m} t^{1/2m} + C\varepsilon^{\tau-1} \\
 & \leq \mu_B(I) t^{1/2m} + C t^{(1-\tau)/2m}
 \end{aligned}$$

for $t > t_0$. Similarly we get the estimate for $N(t, B, V)$ from below. Hence we obtain

$$(3.20) \quad |N(t, B, V) - \mu_B(I) t^{1/2m}| \leq C t^{(1-\tau)/2m} \quad \text{for } t > t_0.$$

Thus we complete the proof of Theorem A.(i).

For the proof of Theorem A.(iii) we need a stronger version of Theorem A.(i).

Corollary 3.5. *Let τ, Ω, V and B be defined as in the beginning of this subsection. Put*

$$M = |a_{mm}|_\tau + \sum_{i,j \leq m} |a_{ij}|_0 + m(a_{mm})^{-1}.$$

Then there exists a constant $C > 0$ which depends only on n, m, Ω and M , and is an increasing function in M such that

$$|N(t, B, V) - \mu_B(I) t^{1/2m}| \leq C(1 + t^{(1-\tau)/2m})$$

holds for $t \geq 0$.

Proof. Let us take $t_0 > 0$ as above. Noting that δ and C_0 in (3.14) are determined by M and looking through the above proof of Theorem A.(i), we can see that (3.20) holds for $t > t_0$ with the constant $C > 0$ having the properties stated in the corollary.

When $0 \leq t \leq t_0$, it follows from Lemmas 2.1, 2.3 and (3.14) that

$$\begin{aligned} N(t, B, V) &\leq N(t, B, H_0^m(I)) + 2m \\ &\leq N(\delta^{-1}(t_0 + C_0), B_0, H_0^m(I)) + 2m, \end{aligned}$$

where B_0 is the form defined by

$$B_0[u, v] = \int_I \sum_{i=0}^m D^i u(x) \overline{D^i v(x)} dx.$$

Hence the left-hand side of (3.20) is evaluated by the constant having the properties stated in the corollary when $0 \leq t \leq t_0$. Thus we obtain the corollary.

4. Multi-dimensional Operators

In this section we consider the case of $n \geq 2$.

4.1. Proof of Theorem A.(ii).

Let $0 < \tau \leq 1$. Let $\Omega = I_1 \times \dots \times I_n$ where $I_j, 1 \leq j \leq n$ is a finite open interval in \mathbf{R} . Let V be $H^m(\Omega)$ or $H_0^m(\Omega)$. We consider a sesquilinear form

$$(4.1) \quad B[u, v] = \int_{\Omega} \sum_{j=1}^n p_j(x_j) D_j^m u(x) \overline{D_j^m v(x)} dx,$$

where p_j is a function on \mathbf{R} and satisfies

$$(4.2) \quad p_j \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}), \quad 0 < m(p_j) \leq |p_j|_0 < \infty.$$

Clearly B is coercive on $H^m(\Omega)$. Let A be the operator associated with $\{B, V, L_2(\Omega)\}$.

In order to find the eigenvalues of A we consider the form in one dimension

$$B_j[u, v] = \int_{I_j} p_j(t) D_t^m u(t) \overline{D_t^m v(t)} dt \quad \text{on } V_j,$$

where V_j is $H^m(I_j)$ or $H_0^m(I_j)$. B_j is also coercive on V_j . Let A_j be the operator associated with the variational triple $\{B_j, V_j, L_2(I_j)\}$. Let $\{\lambda_{j,k}\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ and $\{\varphi_{j,k}\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ be the eigenvalues and the corresponding eigenfunctions of A_j . Since A_j is nonnegative, $N(t, A_j)$ is a non-decreasing function with $N(t, A_j) = 0$ for $t < 0$.

For non-decreasing functions $N_i(t), i = 1, 2$ defined on \mathbf{R} with $N_i(t) = 0$ for

$t < 0$, we define

$$N_1 \# N_2(t) = \begin{cases} \int_{I_0, t} N_1(t-s) dN_2(s) & (t \geq 0) \\ 0 & (t < 0). \end{cases}$$

By definition it is clear that $N_1 \# N_2(t)$ is also a non-decreasing function with $N_1 \# N_2(t) = 0$ for $t < 0$.

Lemma 4.1. *In addition to the above situation we assume that $V = H^m(\Omega)$ and $V_j = H^m(I_j)$, $1 \leq j \leq n$. Then the set of the eigenvalues of A consists only of $\{\lambda_{1, k_1} + \dots + \lambda_{n, k_n}; k_j = 1, 2, \dots (1 \leq j \leq n)\}$.*

Moreover it follows that

$$(4.3) \quad N(\cdot, A) = N(\cdot, A_1) \# N(\cdot, A_2) \# \dots \# (\cdot, A_n).$$

The same statement is also valid when we replace H^m by H_0^m .

Proof. We shall prove Lemma 4.1 only in the case $V = H^m(\Omega)$ and $V_j = H^m(I_j)$, $1 \leq j \leq n$. The proof in the case $V = H_0^m(\Omega)$ and $V_j = H_0^m(I_j)$, $1 \leq j \leq n$ is carried out similarly. Let

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{I}_j &= I_1 \times \dots \times I_{j-1} \times I_{j+1} \times \dots \times I_n, \\ \hat{x}_j &= (x_1, \dots, x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}, \dots, x_n). \end{aligned}$$

For a function $u(x)$ such that

$$u(x) = u_1(x_1) \dots u_n(x_n),$$

where u_j , $1 \leq j \leq n$ is a function on \mathbf{R} , we define the function \hat{u}_j in \hat{x}_j by

$$u(x) = u_j(x_j) u_j(\hat{x}_j).$$

For sake of simplicity we write

$$v(\cdot, \hat{x}_j) = v(x_1, \dots, x_{j-1}, \cdot, x_{j+1}, \dots, x_n).$$

For a multi-index $k = (k_1, \dots, k_n)$ we put

$$\varphi_k(x) = \varphi_{1, k_1}(x_1) \dots \varphi_{n, k_n}(x_n),$$

which is clearly an element of $H^m(\Omega)$. Because φ_{j, k_j} is an eigenfunction of A_j , it follows that for $v \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$,

$$\begin{aligned} (4.4) \quad B[\varphi_k, v] &= \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\hat{I}_j} (\phi_k)_j(\hat{x}_j) B_j[\varphi_{j, k_j}, v(\cdot, \hat{x}_j)] d\hat{x}_j \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_{j, k_j} \int_{\hat{I}_j} (\phi_k)_j(\hat{x}_j) d\hat{x}_j \int_{I_j} \varphi_{j, k_j}(x_j) \overline{v(x)} dx_j \\ &= (\lambda_{1, k_1} + \dots + \lambda_{n, k_n})(\varphi_k, v). \end{aligned}$$

Since $C^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$ is dense in $H^m(\Omega)$, (4.4) holds also for any $v \in H^m(\Omega)$. Therefore $\varphi_k \in D(A)$, and

$$A\varphi_k = (\lambda_{1,k_1} + \dots + \lambda_{n,k_n})\varphi_k.$$

Because of the completeness of the eigenfunctions $\{\varphi_{j,k}\}_{k=1}^\infty$ in $L_2(I_j)$ the set of the eigenvalues of A consists only of $\{\lambda_{1,k_1} + \dots + \lambda_{n,k_n}\}$. Thus the first half of Lemma 4.1 has been proved.

Next we shall prove (4.3). For a finite set J we denote the cardinality of J by $|J|$. Since $\lambda_{j,k} \geq 0$, we have only to prove (4.3) for $t \geq 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} |\{(n, m); \lambda_{1,n} + \lambda_{2,m} \leq t\}| &= \sum_s |\{m; \lambda_{2,m} = s\}| \times |\{n; \lambda_{1,n} \leq t - s\}| \\ &= \sum_s (N(s, A_2) - N(s - 0, A_2))N(t - s, A_1) \\ &= \int_{[0,t]} N(t - s; A_1) dN(s; A_2). \end{aligned}$$

Repeated use of the same calculation as above leads us to (4.3). Q.E.D.

We prepare the following lemma to evaluate $N(t, A)$ from the estimates for $N(t, A_j)$, $1 \leq j \leq n$ obtained by Theorem A.(i).

Lemma 4.2. *Let $N_i(t)$, $i=1, 2$ be a non-decreasing function defined on \mathbf{R} with $N_i(t)=0$ for $t < 0$. Suppose that there exist positive constants $c_i, b_i, \theta_i, \sigma$ with $\theta_i \geq \sigma > 0$ and a function $\gamma_i(t)$ such that*

$$N_i(t) = c_i t^{\theta_i} + \gamma_i(t), \quad |\gamma_i(t)| \leq b_i(t^{\theta_i - \sigma} + 1)$$

hold for $t \geq 0$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| N_1 \# N_2(t) - c_1 c_2 \frac{\Gamma(\theta_1 + 1)\Gamma(\theta_2 + 1)}{\Gamma(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + 1)} t^{\theta_1 + \theta_2} \right| \\ \leq 4(b_1 c_2 + b_2 c_1 + b_1 b_2)(t^{\theta_1 + \theta_2 - \sigma} + 1) \quad \text{for } t \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Let $t \geq 0$. By integration by parts we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{[0,t]} N_2(t-s) dN_1(s) \\ &= c_1 c_2 \int_0^t (t-s)^{\theta_1} d(s^{\theta_2}) \\ &\quad + c_2 \int_{[0,t]} \gamma_1(t-s) d(s^{\theta_2}) + \int_{[0,t]} \gamma_2(t-s) dN_1(s) \\ &= c_1 c_2 \frac{\Gamma(\theta_1 + 1)\Gamma(\theta_2 + 1)}{\Gamma(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + 1)} t^{\theta_1 + \theta_2} + J_1 + J_2. \end{aligned}$$

Since generally for $\rho > 0$ it follows that $t^\rho \leq 1$ when $0 \leq t \leq 1$, and $1 \leq t^\rho$ when

$1 \leq t$, we have

$$|J_1| \leq b_1 c_2 (t^{\theta_1 - \sigma} + 1) t^{\rho_2} \leq 2b_1 c_2 (t^{\theta_1 + \theta_2 - \sigma} + 1),$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} |J_2| &\leq b_2 (t^{\theta_2 - \sigma} + 1) N_1(t) \\ &\leq b_2 (t^{\theta_2 - \sigma} + 1) (c_1 t^{\theta_1} + b_1 t^{\theta_1 - \sigma} + b_1) \\ &\leq b_2 (2c_1 + 4b_1) (t^{\theta_1 + \theta_2 - \sigma} + 1). \end{aligned}$$

Combining the above equality and inequalities we obtain the desired result. Q.E.D.

From Theorem A.(i) we have

$$(4.5) \quad |N(t, A_j) - \mu_{A_j}(\Omega) t^{1/2m}| \leq C(1 + t^{(1-\tau)/2m}), \quad 1 \leq j \leq n$$

for $t \geq 0$. Using Lemma 4.2 repeatedly with (4.5) we obtain

$$(4.6) \quad |N(t, B, V) - \mu_B(\Omega) t^{n/2m}| \leq C(1 + t^{(n-\tau)/2m}) \quad \text{for } t \geq 0,$$

where $V = H^m(\Omega)$ or $H_0^m(\Omega)$. From Lemma 2.1 (4.6) is also valid for any V satisfying (1.1).

Now we are ready to prove Theorem A.(ii). From [17, Proposition 2.1] or [20, Lemma 4.3] we may assume that the coefficients of lower order ($|\alpha| + |\beta| < 2m$) are identically zero. It is seen from the inverse of Gårding's inequality and (1.3) that (4.2) is satisfied. Therefore we have only to prove (WF1) for a symmetric form B satisfying (4.1) and (4.2), which is (4.6) itself. Thus we complete the proof of Theorem A.(ii).

Looking through the above proof and using Corollary 3.5 instead of Theorem A.(i), we obtain a stronger version of Theorem A.(ii).

Corollary 4.3. *Let τ, Ω and B be defined as in the beginning of this subsection and let V satisfy (1.1). Put*

$$M = \sum_{j=1}^n (|p_j|_\tau + |p_j|_0 + m(p_j)^{-1}).$$

Then there exists a constant $C > 0$ which depends only on n, m, Ω and M , and is an increasing function in M such that

$$|N(t, B, V) - \mu_B(\Omega) t^{n/2m}| \leq C(1 + t^{(n-\tau)/2m})$$

holds for $t \geq 0$.

4.2. Proof of Theorem A.(iii)

Let $0 < \tau \leq 1$. Let Ω be a bounded domain satisfying $\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} |\tilde{\Gamma}_\varepsilon| / \varepsilon < \infty$. Let $V = H_0^m(\Omega)$. We consider a symmetric form

$$(4.7) \quad B[u, v] = \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \sum_{j=1}^n p_j(x_j) D_j^m u(x) \overline{D_j^m v(x)} dx$$

with

$$(4.8) \quad p_j \in \mathcal{B}^r(\mathbf{R}), \quad 0 < m(p_j) \leq |p_j|_0 < \infty.$$

We note that B can be regarded as a form defined on $H^m(\Omega')$ for any open set Ω' in \mathbf{R}^n .

Lemma 4.4. *For $x_0 \in \mathbf{R}^n$ and $\varepsilon, 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1$ let $Q_\varepsilon(x_0)$ be the cube of side ε with center x_0 whose sides are parallel to one of the axes. Then there exists $C > 0$ independent of ε, x_0 and t such that*

$$|N(t, B, H^m(Q_\varepsilon(x_0))) - \mu_B(Q_\varepsilon(x_0))t^{n/2m}| \leq C(1 + \varepsilon^{n-\tau}t^{(n-\tau)/2m})$$

for $t \geq 0$. The same statement is valid if we replace H^m by H_0^m .

Proof. Let $Q = (-1/2, 1/2)^n$. We define the mapping ϕ from $Q_\varepsilon(x_0)$ onto Q by

$$y = \phi(x) = (x - x_0)/\varepsilon.$$

For a function $f(x)$ defined on $Q_\varepsilon(x_0)$ we denote $f \circ \phi^{-1}(y)$ simply by $\tilde{f}(y)$. We consider the form

$$\tilde{B}[u, v] = \int_Q \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{p}_j(y) D_j^m u(y) \overline{D_j^m v(y)} dy$$

and the operator \tilde{A} associated with $\{\tilde{B}, H^m(Q), L_2(Q)\}$.

Let A be the operator associated with $\{B, H^m(\Omega), L_2(\Omega)\}$. It is seen that

$$Au = \varepsilon^{-2m} \tilde{A}\tilde{u},$$

from which it follows that

$$(4.9) \quad N(t, A) = N(\varepsilon^{2m}t, \tilde{A}).$$

On the other hand, it is easily seen that

$$|\tilde{p}_j|_{0, Q} \leq |p_j|_0, \quad |\tilde{p}_j|_{\tau, Q} \leq \varepsilon^\tau |p_j|_\tau \leq |p_j|_\tau, \quad m_Q(\tilde{p}_j) \geq m(p_j).$$

Therefore applying Corollary 4.3 to \tilde{A} which may depend on ε and x_0 , we conclude that there exists $C > 0$ independent of ε, x_0 and t such that

$$|N(t, \tilde{A}) - \mu_{\tilde{A}}(\Omega)t^{n/2m}| \leq C(1 + t^{(n-\tau)/2m})$$

for $t \geq 0$. Replacing t by $\varepsilon^{2m}t$ in the above inequality and using (4.9) we obtain the desired result when $V = H^m(\Omega)$. The assertion in the case $V = H_0^m(\Omega)$ can be proved in the same way. Q.E.D.

For each nonnegative integer k , let $\{Q_{k,\nu}\}_{\nu=1}^{\infty}$ be a countable family of congruent and nonoverlapping open cubes of side $\varepsilon_k=2^{-k}$ such that $\cup_{\nu=1}^{\infty} Q_{k,\nu}=\mathbf{R}^n$. In addition, each side of the cube $Q_{k,\nu}$ is to be parallel to one of the axes and the cubes $Q_{k,\nu}$ of the k th family are to be obtained by halving the sides of each cube of the $(k-1)$ th family.

We approximate the domain Ω by unions of cubes as in [4]. We define the index set I_k, J_k , and the open set Ω_k, Ω'_k by induction on k as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} I_0 &= \{\nu; Q_{0,\nu} \subset \Omega\}, & J_0 &= \{\nu; Q_{0,\nu} \cap \partial\Omega \neq \emptyset\}, \\ \Omega_0 &= \cup_{\nu \in I_0} Q_{0,\nu}, & \Omega'_0 &= \Omega_0 \cup (\cup_{\nu \in J_0} Q_{0,\nu}), \\ I_k &= \{\nu; Q_{k,\nu} \subset \Omega \setminus \Omega_{k-1}\}, & J_k &= \{\nu; Q_{k,\nu} \cap \partial\Omega \neq \emptyset\}, \\ \Omega_k &= \cup_{l=0}^k \cup_{\nu \in I_l} Q_{l,\nu}, & \Omega'_k &= \Omega_k \cup (\cup_{\nu \in J_k} Q_{k,\nu}). \end{aligned}$$

It is clear that

$$\Omega_{k-1} \subset \Omega_k \subset \Omega \subset \Omega'_k \subset \Omega'_{k-1}.$$

From Lemma 4.4 there exists $C > 0$ independent of k, ν and t such that

$$(4.10) \quad |N(t, B, H^m(Q_{k,\nu})) - \mu_B(Q_{k,\nu})t^{n/2m}| \leq C(1 + \varepsilon_k^{n-\tau}t^{(n-\tau)/2m})$$

holds for $t \geq 0$. (4.10) also holds if we replace H^m by H^m_0 .

For an index set I we denote by $|I|$ the number of elements of I . Although we have used $|I|$ to denote the length of an interval I , this notation should not create any confusion. Because $Q_{k,\nu}, \nu \in I_k$ is contained in $\tilde{\Gamma}_{c\varepsilon_k}$ with $c=2\sqrt{n}$ and because $\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} |\tilde{\Gamma}_\varepsilon|/\varepsilon < \infty$, there exists $C > 0$ independent of k such that

$$|I_k| \varepsilon_k^n \leq \sum_{\nu \in I_k} |Q_{k,\nu}| \leq |\tilde{\Gamma}_{c\varepsilon_k}| \leq C\varepsilon_k,$$

from which it follows that

$$(4.11) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{l=0}^k |I_l| &\leq C \sum_{l=0}^k \varepsilon_l^{1-n} \leq C \sum_{l=0}^k 2^{l(n-1)} \leq C2^{k(n-1)}, \\ \sum_{l=0}^k |I_l| \varepsilon_l^{n-\tau} &\leq C \sum_{l=0}^k \varepsilon_l^{1-\tau} \leq \begin{cases} C & (0 < \tau < 1) \\ Ck & (\tau = 1). \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

For sake of simplicity we write $N(t, B, H^m(\Omega'), L_2(\Omega'))$ by $N(t, H^m(\Omega'))$ and so on. The method of Dirichlet-Neumann bracketing ([4], [25]) gives

$$(4.12) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{\nu \in I_i} N(t, H^m_0(Q_{i,\nu})) &\leq N(t, H^m_0(\Omega)) \\ &\leq (\sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{\nu \in I_i} + \sum_{\nu \in J_k}) N(t, H^m(Q_{i,\nu})). \end{aligned}$$

Hence combining (4.10)-(4.12) we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & N(t, H_0^m(\Omega)) - \mu_B(\Omega)t^{n/2m} \\
 & \geq \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{v \in I_i} \{N(t, H_0^m(Q_{i,v})) - \mu_B(Q_{i,v})t^{n/2m}\} - \{\mu_B(\Omega) - \sum_{i=0}^k \sum_{v \in I_i} \mu_B(Q_{i,v})\} t^{n/2m} \\
 & \geq -C \sum_{i=0}^k |I_i| (1 + \varepsilon_i^{n-\tau} t^{(n-\tau)/2m}) - C |\Gamma_{c\theta_k}| t^{n/2m} \\
 & \cong \begin{cases} -C(2^{k(n-1)} + t^{(n-\tau)/2m} + 2^{-k} t^{n/2m}) & (0 < \tau < 1) \\ -C(2^{k(n-1)} + kt^{(n-1)/2m} + 2^{-k} t^{n/2m}) & (\tau = 1) \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

for $t \geq 0$. Now we choose an integer k so that $2^k \leq t^{1/2m} < 2^{k+1}$ and obtain

$$N(t, H_0^m(\Omega)) - \mu_B(\Omega)t^{n/2m} \geq \begin{cases} -C(1 + t^{(n-\tau)/2m}) & (0 < \tau < 1) \\ -C(1 + t^{(n-1)/2m} \log t) & (\tau = 1) \end{cases}$$

for $t \geq 1$. Similarly we get the estimate from above. Hence we obtain (WF1) when $0 < \tau < 1$ and (WF2) when $\tau = 1$ for the sesquilinear form defined by (4.7) and (4.8).

This result leads us to Theorem A.(iii) through the same argument as in the end of section 4.1.

5. Heat Kernels

In this section we shall prove Theorem B. We assume $2m > n$ throughout this section.

5.1. Resolvent kernels and heat kernels in the whole space

Let $\mathcal{B}[u, v]$ be a symmetric sesquilinear form:

$$(5.1) \quad \mathcal{B}[u, u] = \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \sum_{|\alpha|, |\beta| \leq m} a_{\alpha\beta}(x) D^\alpha u(x) \overline{D^\beta v(x)} dx, \quad a_{\alpha\beta} \in \mathcal{B}^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n),$$

which is strongly coercive:

$$(5.2) \quad \mathcal{B}[u, u] \geq \delta \|u\|_m^2, \quad \delta > 0 \quad \text{for any } u \in H^m(\mathbf{R}^n).$$

From the regularity theorem of elliptic operators it follows that the positive self-adjoint operator \mathcal{A} associated with $\{\mathcal{B}, H^m(\mathbf{R}^n), L_2(\mathbf{R}^n)\}$ satisfies

$$\mathcal{A}u = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq 2m} a_\alpha(x) D^\alpha u, \quad D(\mathcal{A}) = H^{2m}(\mathbf{R}^n),$$

where $a_\alpha \in \mathcal{B}^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$ is determined by (2.3). We set

$$a_{2m}(x, \xi, \lambda) = a(x, \xi) - \lambda = \sum_{|\alpha|=2m} a_\alpha(x) \xi^\alpha - \lambda,$$

$$a_j(x, \xi, \lambda) = a_j(x, \xi) = \sum_{|\alpha|=j} a_\alpha(x) \xi^\alpha \quad (0 \leq j \leq 2m-1).$$

Let N be a positive integer and let $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus [0, \infty)$. For N and λ we construct a parametrix $B_N(\lambda)$ for $\mathcal{A} - \lambda$ which satisfies

$$(\mathcal{A} - \lambda) \cdot B_N(\lambda) \doteq 1, \quad B_N(\lambda) = \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} b_{-2m-j}(x, D, \lambda),$$

where $b_{-2m-j}(x, D, \lambda)$ is the pseudo-differential operator with the symbol $b_{-2m-j}(x, \xi, \lambda)$ defined successively as follows.

$$(5.3) \quad a_{2m} b_{-2m} = 1,$$

$$(5.4) \quad a_{2m} b_{-2m-j} + \sum_{i < j, i+k+|\alpha|=j} \frac{1}{\alpha!} \partial_\xi^\alpha a_{2m-k} D_x^\alpha b_{-2m-i} = 0 \quad (j \geq 1).$$

We note that $b_{-2m-j}(x, \xi, \lambda)$ is a homogeneous function of order $-2m-j$ in $(\xi, \lambda^{1/2m})$, that is,

$$b_{-2m-j}(x, t\xi, t^{2m}\lambda) = t^{-2m-j} b(x, \xi, \lambda), \quad t > 0.$$

We set

$$(5.5) \quad C_N(\lambda) = (\mathcal{A} - \lambda) \cdot B_N(\lambda) - 1,$$

and have

$$(5.6) \quad (\mathcal{A} - \lambda)^{-1} = B_N(\lambda) - (\mathcal{A} - \lambda)^{-1} C_N(\lambda).$$

We denote by $c_N(x, \xi, \lambda)$ the symbol of the pseudo-differential operator $C_N(\lambda)$.

The above construction of the parametrix $B_N(\lambda)$ is well known ([5], [6], [7], [23], [31]). In order to prove Theorem B we must estimate the symbols of $B_N(\lambda)$ and $C_N(\lambda)$ more precisely so that we see how they depend on the differentiability of the coefficients $a_\alpha(x)$. In what follows we write $\mathcal{F}_{j,n,m,1}$ (see section 2.3) simply by \mathcal{F}_j .

Lemma 5.1. *For a multi-index α we have*

$$D_x^\alpha b_{-2m-j}(x, \xi, \lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^{2j+|\alpha|} \sum_{|\gamma|=2mk-j} \frac{b_{jk}^{\alpha\gamma}(x) \xi^\gamma}{(a(x, \xi) - \lambda)^{k+1}}$$

with the sum taken over $2mk - j \geq 0$ where $b_{jk}^{\alpha\gamma}(x)$ can be written

$$b_{jk}^{\alpha\gamma} = Q_{jk}^{\alpha\gamma}[\mathcal{A}](x), \quad Q_{jk}^{\alpha\gamma} \in \mathcal{F}_{j+|\alpha|}.$$

$Q_{jk}^{\alpha\gamma}$ is determined only by m, n, α, γ, j and k and independent of the operator \mathcal{A} . In particular we have

$$b_{00}^{00}(x) = 1 .$$

Proof. We prove Lemma 5.1 by induction on j . For sake of simplicity we write

$$p = a(x, \xi) - \lambda .$$

For $j=0$ we have

$$b_{-2m}(x, \xi, \lambda) = (a(x, \xi) - \lambda)^{-1} = p^{-1} .$$

Since

$$(5.7) \quad D_{x_i} p^{-1} = -p^{-1} \cdot D_{x_i} p \cdot p^{-1} ,$$

we obtain by induction

$$\begin{aligned} D_x^\alpha b_{-2m} &= \sum C_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k} (p^{-1} D_{x^1}^{\alpha_1} p) \cdots (p^{-1} D_{x^k}^{\alpha_k} p) \cdot p^{-1} \\ &= \sum C_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k} \frac{D_{x^1}^{\alpha_1} p \cdots D_{x^k}^{\alpha_k} p}{(a(x, \xi) - \lambda)^{k+1}} \end{aligned}$$

with the sum taken over $\alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_k = \alpha$ and $k \leq |\alpha|$, where $C_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k}$ is a constant. From this equality it is easily seen that the assertion for $j=0$ is valid.

Suppose that the assertion for l less than j is valid. Then the assertion for j is seen from (5.4) and (5.7).

Hence the assertion is valid for any $j \geq 0$.

Q.E.D.

Lemma 5.2. *We have*

$$c_N(x, \xi, \lambda) = \sum_{j=N}^{N+2m-1} c_{N,-j}(x, \xi, \lambda) ,$$

where $c_{N,-j}(x, \xi, \lambda)$ is homogeneous of order $-j$ in $(\xi, \lambda^{1/2m})$ and satisfies

$$c_{N,-j}(x, \xi, \lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^{2N+2m-2} \sum_{|\gamma|=2m(k+1)-j} \frac{c_{Njk}^\gamma(x) \xi^\gamma}{(a(x, \xi) - \lambda)^{k+1}}$$

with the sum taken over $2m(k+1) - j \geq 0$ where $c_{Njk}^\gamma(x)$ can be written

$$c_{Njk}^\gamma = Q_{Njk}^\gamma[\mathcal{A}] , \quad Q_{Njk}^\gamma \in \mathcal{F}_j .$$

Q_{Njk}^γ is determined only by m, n, γ, N, j and k and independent of the operator \mathcal{A} .

Proof. By the product formula for pseudo-differential operators we have

$$(5.8) \quad c_N(x, \xi, \lambda) = \sum_{\alpha, k, l} \frac{1}{\alpha!} \partial_\xi^\alpha \alpha_{2m-k} D_x^k b_{-2m-l}$$

with the sum taken over $|\alpha| + k + l \geq N, l < N, 0 \leq k \leq 2m$ and $|\alpha| \leq 2m - k$.

Combining Lemma 5.1 and (5.8) we get Lemma 5.2.

Q.E.D.

Now we consider the semi-group $\{e^{-t\mathcal{A}}\}_{t>0}$. It is known that $e^{-t\mathcal{A}}$ is given by the Laplace transform of $(\mathcal{A}-\lambda)^{-1}$:

$$(5.9) \quad e^{-t\mathcal{A}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{-1}} \int_{\Sigma} (\mathcal{A}-\lambda)^{-1} e^{-t\lambda} d\lambda,$$

where Σ is a path in the region $\mathbf{C} \setminus [0, \infty)$ which comes from $\infty e^{-\sqrt{-1}\sigma}$ and surrounds the origin clockwise and goes to $\infty e^{\sqrt{-1}\sigma}$ for some σ , $0 < \sigma < \pi/2$.

Let $\mathcal{U}(t, x, y)$ be the integral kernel of $e^{-t\mathcal{A}}$. We want to evaluate $\mathcal{U}(t, x, x)$. For sake of simplicity we define some notations. Generally for an integral operator T on $L_2(\Omega)$ we denote its integral kernel by $\mathcal{K}[T]$:

$$Tf(x) = \int_{\Omega} \mathcal{K}[T](x, y) f(y) dy.$$

For a multi-index α and a nonnegative integer j we set

$$(5.10) \quad d_j^\alpha(x) = \int_S a(x, \omega)^{-(n+j)/2m} \omega^\alpha d\omega,$$

where S stands for the unit sphere in \mathbf{R}^n .

Lemma 5.3. $B_N(\lambda)$ has a continuous kernel and it follows that for $t > 0$

$$(5.11) \quad \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{-1}} \int_{\Sigma} \mathcal{K}[B_N(\lambda)](x, x) e^{-t\lambda} d\lambda = \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} b_j(x) t^{(j-n)/2m},$$

where

$$b_j(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{2j} \sum_{|\gamma|=2mk-j} \frac{(2\pi)^{-n}}{2m \cdot k!} \Gamma\left(\frac{n+|\gamma|}{2m}\right) d_{|\gamma|}^\gamma(x) b_{jk}^{0\gamma}(x)$$

with the sum taken over $2mk - j \geq 0$. In particular we have

$$(5.12) \quad b_0(x) = \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2m} + 1\right) \mu_{\mathcal{A}}(x).$$

REMARK. $b_{jk}^{0\gamma}$ was defined in Lemma 5.1 and satisfies

$$b_{jk}^{0\gamma} = Q_{jk}^{0\gamma}[\mathcal{A}], \quad Q_{jk}^{0\gamma} \in \mathcal{F}_j.$$

Proof. We consider the pseudo-differential operator $P(\lambda)$ with a symbol

$$p(x, \xi, \lambda) = \frac{b(x)\xi^\gamma}{(a(x, \xi) - \lambda)^{k+1}}, \quad b \in \mathcal{B}^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$$

with $|\gamma| - 2m(k+1) < -n$. The kernel of $P(\lambda)$ is continuous and given by

$$(5.13) \quad \mathcal{K}[P(\lambda)](x, y) = (2\pi)^{-n} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{\sqrt{-1}(x-y)\xi} p(x, \xi, \lambda) d\xi.$$

In particular we have

$$\mathcal{K}[P(\lambda)](x, x) = (2\pi)^{-n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} p(x, \xi, \lambda) d\xi.$$

By Cauchy’s integral formula and using the polar coordinates, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{-1}} \int_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{K}[P(\lambda)](x, x) e^{-i\lambda} d\lambda \\ &= (2\pi)^{-n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{k!} t^k b(x) \xi^\gamma e^{-ia(x, \xi)} d\xi \\ &= \frac{(2\pi)^{-n}}{2m \cdot k!} \Gamma\left(\frac{n+|\gamma|}{2m}\right) d_{|\gamma|}^\gamma(x) b(x) t^{k-(n+|\gamma|)/2m}. \end{aligned}$$

This combined with Lemma 5.1 gives (5.11).

(5.12) follows from the definition of $\mu_{\mathcal{A}}(x)$ and the equality

$$\int_{a(x, \xi) < 1} d\xi = \frac{1}{n} \int_S a(x, \omega)^{-n/2m} d\omega.$$

Q.E.D.

In the following we denote by $C_{n,m,\dots}$ or $c_{n,m,\dots}$ positive constants depending only on n, m, \dots .

Lemma 5.4. *Let $N > n$. Then $C_N(\lambda)$ has a continuous kernel and there exists a constant $C_{n,m,N} > 0$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} & |\mathcal{K}[C_N(\lambda)](x, y)| \\ & \leq C_{n,m,N} \sum_{j=N}^{N+2m-1} \left(\sum_{k,\gamma} |d_{|\gamma|}^0|_0| c_{Njk}^\lambda|_0 \right) |\lambda|^{(n-j)/2m} \end{aligned}$$

for $\lambda, |\lambda| \leq 2d(\lambda)$ with the sum taken over $k=0, \dots, 2N+2m-2$ and $|\gamma|=2m(k+1)-j \geq 0$.

Proof. Let $P(\lambda)$ be defined as in the proof of Lemma 5.3. Using (5.13) and Lemma 2.6 and changing variables we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{K}[P(\lambda)](x, y)| & \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{(2\pi)^{-n} 4^{k+1} |b(x)| |\xi^\gamma|}{(a(x, \xi) + |\lambda|)^{k+1}} d\xi \\ & \leq \frac{(2\pi)^{-n} 4^{k+1}}{2m \cdot k!} \Gamma\left(\frac{n+|\gamma|}{2m}\right) \Gamma\left(k+1 - \frac{n+|\gamma|}{2m}\right) \\ & \quad \times d_{|\gamma|}^0(x) |b(x)| |\lambda|^{(n+|\gamma|)/2m - (k+1)}. \end{aligned}$$

This combined with Lemma 5.2 gives Lemma 5.4.

Q.E.D.

We set

$$M = \max \{ |a_{\alpha\beta}|_0, 1; |\alpha| \leq m, |\beta| \leq m \}, \quad \delta_1 = \min \{ \delta, 1 \}.$$

Lemma 5.5. *There exist $C_{n,m} > 0$ and $c_{n,m} > 0$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} & |\mathcal{K}[(\mathcal{A} - \lambda)^{-1}](x, y)| \\ & \leq C_{n,m} \delta_1^{-1} |\lambda|^{n/2m-1} \exp(-c_{n,m} \delta_1 M^{-1} |\lambda|^{1/2m} |x-y|) \end{aligned}$$

for $\lambda, 1 \leq |\lambda| \leq 2d(\lambda)$.

Lemma 5.5 is essentially due to Tsujimoto [32], who proved it when \mathcal{A} is an operator on a bounded domain in \mathbf{R}^n . We must prove it when \mathcal{A} is an operator on the whole space \mathbf{R}^n . Furthermore we need to estimate $\mathcal{K}[(\mathcal{A} - \lambda)^{-1}](x, y)$ paying attention to the constants M and δ_1 . Lemma 5.5 will be proved in Appendix.

Lemma 5.6. *Let $N > n$. We have for $0 < t \leq 1$*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{-1}} \int_{\mathbb{Z}} e^{-t\lambda} \mathcal{K}[(\mathcal{A} - \lambda)^{-1} C_N(\lambda)](x, y) d\lambda \right| \\ & \leq C_{n,m,N} \delta_1^{-(n+1)} M^n \sum_{j=N}^{N+2m-1} \left(\sum_{k,\gamma} |d_{|\gamma|}^0|_0 |c_{Njk}^\gamma|_0 \right) t^{(j-n)/2m} \end{aligned}$$

with the sum taken over $k=0, \dots, 2N+2m-2$ and $|\gamma|=2m(k+1)-j \geq 0$.

Proof. Let $1 \leq |\lambda| \leq 2d(\lambda)$. From Lemma 5.5 it follows that

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |\mathcal{K}[(\mathcal{A} - \lambda)^{-1}](x, y)| dy \leq C_{n,m} \delta_1^{-(n+1)} M^n |\lambda|^{-1}.$$

This combined with Lemma 5.4 gives

$$\begin{aligned} & |\mathcal{K}[(\mathcal{A} - \lambda)^{-1} C_N(\lambda)](x, x)| \\ (5.14) \quad & \leq \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |\mathcal{K}[(\mathcal{A} - \lambda)^{-1}](x, y) \mathcal{K}[C_N(\lambda)](y, x)| dy \\ & \leq C_{n,m,N} \delta_1^{-(n+1)} M^n \sum_{j=N}^{N+2m+1} \left(\sum_{k,\gamma} |d_{|\gamma|}^0|_0 |c_{Njk}^\gamma|_0 \right) |\lambda|^{(n-j)/2m-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Let $q(\lambda)$ be a function defined on $\{\lambda; 1 \leq |\lambda| \leq 2d(\lambda)\}$ which satisfies

$$|q(\lambda)| \leq |\lambda|^{\rho-1}$$

for some $\rho \in \mathbf{R}$. For a fixed $t, 0 < t \leq 1$ we define the path Σ_t in $\{\lambda; 1 \leq |\lambda| \leq 2d(\lambda)\}$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_t &= \Gamma_+ \cup \Gamma_0 \cup \Gamma_-, \\ \Gamma_{\pm} &= \{\lambda \in \mathbf{C}; |\lambda| \geq t^{-1}, \text{Im } \lambda = \pm \text{Re } \lambda\}, \\ \Gamma_0 &= \{\lambda \in \mathbf{C}; \lambda = -t^{-1} e^{i\sigma}, -\frac{3}{4}\pi \leq \sigma \leq \frac{3}{4}\pi\}. \end{aligned}$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{-1}} \int_{\Sigma_t} e^{-t\lambda} q(\lambda) d\lambda \right| \\
 (5.15) \quad & \leq 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{t^{-1}}^{\infty} e^{-ts/\sqrt{2}} s^{\rho-1} ds + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-3\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} e^{(t^{-1})^{\rho-1} t^{-1}} d\sigma \\
 & \leq \left(\pi^{-1} 2^{\rho/2} \int_{1/2}^{\infty} s^{\rho-1} e^{-s} ds + e \right) t^{-\rho}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Since $\mathcal{K}[(\mathcal{A}-\lambda)^{-1}C_N(\lambda)](x, y)$ is analytic in λ we may change the path Σ into Σ_t . Hence from (5.14) and (5.15) we get Lemma 5.6. Q.E.D.

Combining Lemma 5.3, Lemma 5.6, (5.6) and (5.9) we conclude the following.

Lemma 5.7. *Let $N > n$. We have for $0 < t \leq 1$*

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5.16) \quad & \left| \mathcal{U}(x, x; t) - \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} b_j(x) t^{(j-n)/2m} \right| \\
 & \leq C_{n,m,N} \delta_1^{-(n+1)} M^n \sum_{j=N}^{N+2m-1} \left(\sum_{k,\gamma} |d_{|\gamma|}^0|_0|c_{Njk}^\gamma|_0 \right) t^{(j-n)/2m}
 \end{aligned}$$

with the sum taken over $k=0, \dots, 2N+2m-2$ and $|\gamma|=2m(k+1)-j \geq 0$.

5.2. Traces of heat kernels in Ω

Let Ω be a bounded domain with the restricted cone property. Let V be a closed subspace of $H^m(\Omega)$ containing $H_0^m(\Omega)$. Let $\mathcal{B}[u, v]$ be a symmetric sesquilinear form satisfying (5.1) and (5.2). Furthermore we assume that the restriction of \mathcal{B} to Ω , which is denoted by B :

$$B[u, v] = \int_{\Omega} \sum_{|\alpha|, |\beta| \leq m} a_{\alpha\beta}(x) D^\alpha u(x) \overline{D^\beta v(x)} dx$$

is also strongly coercive on V :

$$B[u, u] \geq \delta \|u\|_m^2 \quad \text{for any } u \in V,$$

where δ is the same constant as in (5.2). Let \mathcal{A} (resp. A) be the operator associated with the triple $\{\mathcal{B}, H^m(\mathbf{R}^n), L_2(\mathbf{R}^n)\}$ (resp. $\{B, V, L_2(\Omega)\}$). We denote by $\mathcal{U}(t, x, y)$ (resp. $U(t, x, y)$) the heat kernel of \mathcal{A} (resp. A) and put

$$U(t) = \int_{\Omega} U(t, x, x) dx.$$

In order to estimate $U(t)$ we prepare two lemmas.

Lemma 5.8 ([14]).

(i) *There exists $C_{n,m,\Omega} > 0$ such that*

$$|\mathcal{K}[(A-\lambda)^{-1}](x, y)| \leq C_{n,m,\Omega} \delta_1^{-1} M \frac{|\lambda|^{n/2m}}{d(\lambda)}$$

for $x, y \in \Omega$ and $\lambda \in \mathbf{C} \setminus [0, \infty)$.

- (i)' (i) is also valid if we replace A and Ω by \mathcal{A} and \mathbf{R}^n .
- (ii) Let $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$. There exists $C_{n,m,\theta,\Omega} > 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} & |\mathcal{K}[(A-\lambda)^{-1}](x, x) - \mathcal{K}[(\mathcal{A}-\lambda)^{-1}](x, x)| \\ & \leq C_{m,n,\theta,\Omega} \delta_1^{-2} M^2 \frac{|\lambda|^{n/2m}}{d(\lambda)} \left(\frac{|\lambda|^{1-1/2m}}{\delta(x)d(\lambda)} \right)^\theta \end{aligned}$$

for $x, y \in \Omega$ and $\lambda \in \mathbf{C} \setminus [0, \infty)$, $|\lambda| \geq 1$.

Proof. From Lemma 2.6 we have

$$\begin{aligned} (5.17) \quad |B[u, u] - \lambda(u, u)| & \geq \frac{d(\lambda)}{2|\lambda|} (B[u, u] + |\lambda| \|u\|_0^2) \\ & \geq \frac{\delta_1 d(\lambda)}{4|\lambda|} (\|u\|_m + |\lambda|^{1/2} \|u\|_0)^2. \end{aligned}$$

To prove Lemma 5.8 we have only to follow the proof of Maruo and Tanabe [14, Lemma 3.1] (resp. [14, Lemmas 4.1, 4.2]) for (i) (resp. (ii)), paying the attention to the constants δ_1 and M , and using (5.17). Q.E.D.

Lemma 5.9. *There exists a constant $C_\Omega > 0$ such that the following inequalities hold.*

- (i) $|\Gamma_\varepsilon| \leq C_\Omega \varepsilon$ for $\varepsilon > 0$.
- (ii) $\int_\Omega \delta(x)^{-\theta} dx < \infty$ for $0 < \theta < 1$.
- (iii) $\int_{\delta(x) > \varepsilon} \delta(x)^{-1} dx \leq C_\Omega (\log^+ \varepsilon^{-1} + 1)$ for $\varepsilon > 0$,

where $\log^+ t = \max \{ \log t, 0 \}$.

Proof. Since Ω possesses the restricted cone property, (i) holds (see [16]). (ii) and (iii) follow from (i). The details are found in [21].

Proposition 5.10. *Let $0 < \theta \leq 1$. We have for $0 < t \leq 1$*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| U(t) - \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2m} + 1\right) \mu_A(\Omega) t^{-n/2m} \right| \\ & \leq C_{n,m,\theta,\Omega} \delta_1^{-(n+1)} M^{n+1} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n+2m} \tilde{b}_j t^{(j-n)/2m} + J_\theta(t) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\tilde{b}_j = \begin{cases} |b_j|_0 & (1 \leq j \leq n) \\ \sum_{k,\gamma} |d_{|\gamma|}^0|_0 |c_{(n+1)jk}^\gamma|_0 & (n+1 \leq j \leq n+2m), \end{cases}$$

$$J_\theta(t) = \begin{cases} t^{(\theta-n)/2m} & (0 < \theta < 1) \\ t^{(1-n)/2m}(\log t^{-1} + 1) & (\theta = 1). \end{cases}$$

Here the sum $\sum_{k,\gamma}$ is taken over $k=0, \dots, 2n+2m$ and $|\gamma|=2m(k+1)-j \geq 0$.

Proof. Let $0 < t \leq 1$. Using Lemma 5.8.(ii) and (5.15) we get the estimate for the difference of heat kernels:

$$(5.18) \quad |\mathcal{U}(t, x, x) - U(t, x, x)| \leq C_{n,m,\theta,\Omega} \delta_1^{-2} M^2 \delta(x)^{-\theta t^{(\theta-n)/2m}}$$

for $0 < \theta \leq 1$. Integrating (5.16) with $N=n+1$ and (5.18) on Ω and using Lemma 5.9.(ii) we obtain the desired result for $0 < \theta < 1$.

It remains to prove Proposition 5.10 for $\theta=1$. From (5.18) and Lemma 5.9.(iii) we have

$$(5.19) \quad \left| \int_{\delta(x) \geq t^{1/2m}} \{\mathcal{U}(t, x, x) - U(t, x, x)\} dx \right| \leq C_{n,m,\Omega} \delta_1^{-2} M^2 t^{(1-n)/2m} (\log^+ t^{-1} + 1).$$

Using Lemma 5.8.(i), (i)' and (5.15) we have

$$|\mathcal{U}(t, x, x) - U(t, x, x)| \leq C_{n,m,\Omega} \delta_1^{-1} M t^{-n/2m}.$$

This combined with Lemma 5.9.(i) gives

$$(5.20) \quad \left| \int_{\delta(x) \leq t^{1/2m}} \{\mathcal{U}(t, x, x) - U(t, x, x)\} dx \right| \leq C_{n,m,\Omega} \delta_1^{-1} M t^{(1-n)/2m}.$$

Integrating (5.16) with $N=n+1$ on Ω and combining (5.19) and (5.20) we obtain the desired result for $\theta=1$. Q.E.D.

5.3. Heat kernels with Hölder continuous coefficients

Now we shall prove Theorem B. Let a variational triple $\{B, \mathcal{V}, L_2(\Omega)\}$ satisfy (1.1)-(1.4) with $0 < \tau \leq 1$. We may regard $a_{\alpha\beta}$ as an element of $\mathcal{B}^\tau(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (see [29, p174]). For $\varepsilon > 0$ we set

$$a_{\alpha\beta}^\varepsilon = \varphi_\varepsilon * a_{\alpha\beta} \quad (|\alpha| = |\beta| = m),$$

where φ_ε is the function defined in Lemma 2.4. We define symmetric forms

$$B_\varepsilon[u, v] = \int_\Omega \sum_{|\alpha|=|\beta|=m} a_{\alpha\beta}^\varepsilon D^\alpha u \overline{D^\beta v} dx + C_0(u, v)_{L_2(\Omega)},$$

$$\mathcal{B}_\varepsilon[u, v] = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sum_{|\alpha|=|\beta|=m} a_{\alpha\beta}^\varepsilon D^\alpha u \overline{D^\beta v} dx + C_0(u, v)_{L_2(\mathbb{R}^n)},$$

where $C_0 > 0$ is a constant. Replacing the values of $a_{\alpha\beta}$ outside Ω if necessary, taking $C_0 > 0$ sufficiently large, and using (1.3), Gårding's inequality and so on, we may assume that there exists ε_0 , $0 < \varepsilon_0 < 1$ such that

$$(5.21) \quad B_\varepsilon[u, u] \geq \frac{\delta}{2} \|u\|_m^2 \quad \text{for } 0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0, u \in V,$$

$$(5.22) \quad \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon[u, u] \geq \frac{\delta}{2} \|u\|_m^2 \quad \text{for } 0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0, u \in H^m(\mathbf{R}^n).$$

We denote the trace of the heat kernel of the operator associated with $\{B_\varepsilon, V, L_2(\Omega)\}$ by $U_\varepsilon(t)$.

Lemma 5.11. *Let $0 < \theta \leq 1$. There exists $C > 0$ independent of ε and t such that*

$$\left| U_\varepsilon(t) - \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2m} + 1\right) \mu_{A_\varepsilon}(\Omega) t^{-n/2m} \right| \leq C \sum_{j=1}^{n+2m} \varepsilon^{\tau-j} t^{(j-n)/2m} + C J_\theta(t)$$

holds for $0 \leq t \leq 1$, where $J_\theta(t)$ was defined in Proposition 5.10.

Proof. From (5.22), Lemma 2.4 and the inverse of Gårding's inequality it follows that the constants δ_1^{-1} , M and $|d_{|\gamma|}^0|_0$ can be evaluated from above by positive constants independent of ε . Let $\tilde{b}_{j,\varepsilon}$ stand for the constant \tilde{b}_j corresponding to the forms B_ε and \mathcal{B}_ε in Proposition 5.10. Using Lemmas 5.2, 5.3 and Lemma 2.5.(v) we have

$$|\tilde{b}_{j,\varepsilon}| \leq C \varepsilon^{\tau-j},$$

where $C > 0$ is independent of ε . Hence applying Proposition 5.10 to the forms B_ε and \mathcal{B}_ε we obtain the desired result. Q.E.D.

From the interpolation inequality, Lemma 2.4 and (5.21) we have

$$\begin{aligned} |B_\varepsilon[u, u] - B[u, u]| &\leq C \varepsilon^\tau \|u\|_m^2 + C \|u\|_m \|u\|_{m-1} \\ &\leq C (\varepsilon^\tau \|u\|_m^2 + \varepsilon^{-2m+1} \|u\|_0^2) \\ &\leq C \varepsilon^\tau B_\varepsilon[u, u] + C \varepsilon^{-2m+1} \|u\|_0^2, \end{aligned}$$

from which it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} B[u, u] &\geq (1 - C \varepsilon^\tau) B_\varepsilon[u, u] - C \varepsilon^{-2m+1} \|u\|_0^2, \\ B[u, u] &\leq (1 + C \varepsilon^\tau) B_\varepsilon[u, u] + C \varepsilon^{-2m+1} \|u\|_0^2. \end{aligned}$$

Noting that $1 - C \varepsilon^\tau \geq 1/2$ if ε_0 is sufficiently small, and using Lemma 2.1 we have

$$(5.23) \quad \begin{aligned} N(t, B, V) &\leq N((1 - C\varepsilon^\tau)^{-1}(t + C\varepsilon^{-2m+1}), B_\varepsilon, V), \\ N(t, B, V) &\geq N((1 + C\varepsilon^\tau)^{-1}(t - C\varepsilon^{-2m+1}), B_\varepsilon, V). \end{aligned}$$

We write $N(t, B, V)$ or $N(t, B_\varepsilon, V)$ simply by $N(t)$ or $N_\varepsilon(t)$ respectively. From Lemma 2.1, (5.23) and the relation between $U(t)$ and $N(t)$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} U(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{-ts} dN(s) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty te^{-ts}N(s) ds \\ &\leq \int_{-\infty}^\infty te^{-ts}N_\varepsilon((1 - C\varepsilon^\tau)^{-1}(s + C\varepsilon^{-2m+1})) ds \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^\infty (1 - C\varepsilon^\tau)t \exp(-(1 - C\varepsilon^\tau)ts + C\varepsilon^{-2m+1}t) N_\varepsilon(s) ds \\ &= U_\varepsilon((1 - C\varepsilon^\tau)t) \exp(C\varepsilon^{-2m+1}t). \end{aligned}$$

This combined with Lemma 5.11 gives

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(-C\varepsilon^{-2m+1}t)U(t) &\leq \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2m} + 1\right) \mu_{A_\varepsilon}(\Omega) \{(1 - C\varepsilon^\tau)t\}^{-n/2m} \\ &\quad + C \sum_{j=1}^{n+2m} \varepsilon^{\tau-j} \{(1 - C\varepsilon^\tau)t\}^{(j-n)/2m} + C J_\theta((1 - C\varepsilon^\tau)t) \\ &\leq \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2m} + 1\right) \mu_A(\Omega) t^{-n/2m} + C\varepsilon^\tau t^{-n/2m} \\ &\quad + C \sum_{j=1}^{n+2m} \varepsilon^{\tau-j} t^{(j-n)/2m} + C J_\theta\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \quad \text{for } 0 < t \leq 1. \end{aligned}$$

Now we take t_0 so that $t_0^{1/2m} = \varepsilon_0$. Putting $\theta = \tau$ and $\varepsilon = t^{1/2m}$ for $0 < t < t_0$, and noting

$$\exp(C\varepsilon^{-2m+1}t) = 1 + O(t^{1/2m}),$$

we obtain

$$U(t) \leq \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2m} + 1\right) \mu_A(\Omega) t^{-n/2m} + \begin{cases} C t^{(\tau-n)/2m} & (0 < \tau < 1) \\ C t^{(1-n)/2m} \log t^{-1} & (\tau = 1) \end{cases}$$

for $0 < t < t_0$. Similarly we get the estimate for $U(t)$ from below. Thus we complete the proof of Theorem B.

Appendix

We prove Lemma 5.5. Let $\mathcal{B}[u, v]$ be a sesquilinear form satisfying (5.1) and (5.2). For $\eta = (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n) \in \mathbf{C}^n$ we set

$$\mathcal{B}_\eta[u, v] = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sum_{|\alpha|, |\beta| \leq m} a_{\alpha\beta}(x) (D + i\eta)^\alpha u(x) \overline{(D - i\bar{\eta})^\beta v(x)} dx,$$

where i stands for the imaginary unit $\sqrt{-1}$. This notation should not occur any confusion. Let \mathcal{A}_η be the operator associated with $\{\mathcal{B}_\eta, H^m(\mathbf{R}^n), L_2(\mathbf{R}^n)\}$. At first we want to evaluate $\mathcal{K}[(\mathcal{A}_\eta - \lambda)^{-1}](x, y)$. To this end we have only to follow Tsujimoto's proof ([32, Lemma 5.1]), paying attention to the constants δ_1 and M as follows.

Let $1 \leq |\lambda| \leq 2d(\lambda)$. The same inequality as (5.17) gives

$$(A-1) \quad |\mathcal{B}[u, u] - \lambda(u, u)| \geq \frac{\delta_1}{8} (\|u\|_m + |\lambda|^{1/2} \|u\|_0)^2.$$

Using the interpolation inequality we have

$$(A-2) \quad \begin{aligned} & |\mathcal{B}_\eta[u, u] - \mathcal{B}[u, u]| \\ & \leq C_{n,m} M \sum_{0 < k+l \leq 2m} |\eta|^{k+l} |\lambda|^{-(k+l)/2m} (\|u\|_m + |\lambda|^{1/2} \|u\|_0)^2 \\ & \leq C_{n,m} M |\eta| |\lambda|^{-1/2m} (\|u\|_m + |\lambda|^{1/2} \|u\|_0)^2, \end{aligned}$$

if $|\eta| |\lambda|^{-1/2m} \leq 1$. Hence from (A-1) and (A-2) we have

$$(A-3) \quad |\mathcal{B}_\eta[u, u] - \lambda(u, u)| \geq \frac{\delta_1}{16} (\|u\|_m + |\lambda|^{1/2} \|u\|_0)^2,$$

if $|\eta| |\lambda|^{-1/2m} \leq C_{n,m} \delta_1 M^{-1}$. We put

$$u = (\mathcal{A}_\eta - \lambda)^{-1} f,$$

and have

$$(A-4) \quad |\mathcal{B}_\eta[u, u] - \lambda(u, u)| = |(f, u)| \leq \begin{cases} \|f\|_0 \|u\|_0 \\ \|f\|_{-m} \|u\|_m \end{cases}.$$

Here $\|f\|_{-m}$ stands for the norm of the Sobolev space $H^{-m}(\mathbf{R}^n)$. From (A-3), (A-4) and the integral kernel theorem ([14, Lemma 3.2]) we obtain

$$|\mathcal{K}[(\mathcal{A}_\eta - \lambda)^{-1}](x, y)| \leq C_{n,m} \frac{16}{\delta_1} |\lambda|^{n/2m-1},$$

if $|\eta| |\lambda|^{-1/2m} \leq C_{n,m} \delta_1 M^{-1}$.

If we can show that

$$(A-5) \quad \mathcal{K}[(\mathcal{A} - \lambda)^{-1}](x, y) = e^{-\eta(x-y)} \mathcal{K}[(\mathcal{A}_\eta - \lambda)^{-1}](x, y)$$

holds, then we obtain Lemma 5.5 by putting

$$\eta = -C_{n,m} \frac{\delta_1}{M} |\lambda|^{1/2m} \frac{(x-y)}{|x-y|}$$

in (A-5). Since it does not always follow that

$$(A-6) \quad u \in H^m(\mathbf{R}^n) \text{ implies } e^{x\eta} u \in H^m(\mathbf{R}^n),$$

it is not so easy to show (A-5) as in [32].

We will prove (A-5).

Step 1. Suppose $\eta \in (i\mathbf{R})^n$. Since (A-6) holds in this case, it is seen that $(\mathcal{A} - \lambda)^{-1}f = e^{-x\eta}(\mathcal{A}_\eta - \lambda)e^{x\eta}f$, from which (A-5) follows.

Step 2. We show the differentiability of $\mathcal{K}[(\mathcal{A}_\eta - \lambda)^{-1}] (x, y)$ in η . Let $f \in L_2(\mathbf{R}^n)$, $h \in \mathbf{C}$ with $h \neq 0$, $|h| < 1$. Put

$$v_h = (\mathcal{A}_{\eta+he_j} - \lambda)^{-1}f - (\mathcal{A}_\eta - \lambda)^{-1}f,$$

where $|\eta| \leq C_{n,m} \delta_1 M^{-1} |\lambda|^{1/2m}$ and $|\eta + e_j| \leq C_{n,m} \delta_1 M^{-1} |\lambda|^{1/2m}$. For any $v \in H^m(\mathbf{R}^n)$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{B}_\eta[v_h, v] - \lambda(v_h, v) \\ &= \mathcal{B}_{\eta+he_j}[(\mathcal{A}_{\eta+he_j} - \lambda)^{-1}f, v] - \lambda((\mathcal{A}_{\eta+he_j} - \lambda)^{-1}f, v) \\ & \quad - \mathcal{B}_\eta[(\mathcal{A}_\eta - \lambda)^{-1}f, v] + \lambda((\mathcal{A}_\eta - \lambda)^{-1}f, v) \\ & \quad + (\mathcal{B}_\eta - \mathcal{B}_{\eta+he_j})[(\mathcal{A}_{\eta+he_j} - \lambda)^{-1}f, v] \\ (A-7) \quad &= (\mathcal{B}_\eta - \mathcal{B}_{\eta+he_j})[(\mathcal{A}_{\eta+he_j} - \lambda)^{-1}f, v] \\ &= \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \sum_{\alpha, \beta} a_{\alpha\beta}(x) \{ (D + i\eta)^\alpha (\mathcal{A}_{\eta+he_j} - \lambda)^{-1} f \cdot \overline{(D - i\bar{\eta})^\beta v} \\ & \quad - (D + i(\eta + he_j))^\alpha (\mathcal{A}_{\eta+he_j} - \lambda)^{-1} f \cdot \overline{(D - i(\bar{\eta} + \bar{h}e_j))^\beta v} \} dx \\ &= h J_\eta[(\mathcal{A}_{\eta+he_j} - \lambda)^{-1}f, v] + I_\eta(h)[(\mathcal{A}_{\eta+he_j} - \lambda)^{-1}f, v], \end{aligned}$$

where $J_\eta[u, v]$ and $I_\eta(h)[u, v]$ are sesquilinear forms satisfying the following.

$$J_\eta[u, v] = \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \sum_{\alpha, \beta} a_{\alpha\beta} \{ (D + i\eta)^\alpha u \cdot \overline{i\beta_j (D - i\bar{\eta})^{\beta - \epsilon_j} v} - i\alpha_j (D + i\eta)^{\alpha - \epsilon_j} u \cdot \overline{(D - i\bar{\eta})^\beta v} \} dx,$$

$$(A-8) \quad |J_\eta[u, v]| \leq C(1 + |\eta|^{2m}) \|u\|_m \|v\|_m,$$

$$(A-9) \quad |I_\eta(h)[u, v]| \leq C|h|^2(1 + |\eta|^{2m}) \|u\|_m \|v\|_m.$$

Here and in what follows we denote by C positive constants depending only on n, m and $\sup |a_{\alpha\beta}(x)|$. Putting $v = v_h$ in (A-7) and using (A-3), (A-8) and (A-9) we get

$$(A-10) \quad \|v_h\|_m \leq C|h|(1 + |\eta|^{2m}) \|(\mathcal{A}_{\eta+he_j} - \lambda)^{-1}f\|_m.$$

On the other hand, from Lax-Milgram's theorem there exists $w \in H^m(\mathbf{R}^n)$ such that

$$(A-11) \quad \mathcal{B}_\eta[w, v] - \lambda(w, v) = J_\eta[(\mathcal{A}_\eta - \lambda)^{-1}f, v].$$

Putting

$$u_h = \frac{1}{h}v_h - w,$$

and combining (A-7) and (A-11) we obtain

$$\mathcal{B}_\eta[u_h, u_h] - \lambda(u_h, u_h) = J_\eta[v_h, u_h] + \frac{1}{h} I_\eta(h) [(\mathcal{A}_{\eta+he_j} - \lambda)^{-1} f, u_h].$$

This combined with (A-3), (A-8)-(A-10) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_h\|_m + |\lambda|^{1/2} \|u_h\|_0 &\leq C |h| (1 + |\eta|^{2m}) \|(\mathcal{A}_{\eta+he_j} - \lambda)^{-1} f\|_m \\ &\leq \begin{cases} C |h| (1 + |\eta|^{2m}) |\lambda|^{-1/2} \|f\|_0 \\ C |h| (1 + |\eta|^{2m}) \|f\|_{-m}. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

From the above inequality and the integral kernel theorem we conclude that $\mathcal{K}[(\mathcal{A}_\eta - \lambda)^{-1}](x, y)$ is holomorphic in η .

Combining step 1 and step 2 and using the uniqueness theorem we obtain (A-5). Thus we complete the proof of Lemma 5.5.

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