## PROOF FOR ANDERSON LOCALIZATION

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This paper is dedicated to our advisors.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{ABSTRACT}}.$  This paper gives a new proof of localization for one dimension Anderson model.

## 1. Introduction

The Anderson model is given by a class of discrete analogs of Schrödinger operators  $H_{\omega}$  with real i.i.d potentials  $\{V_{\omega}(n)\}$ :

(1.1) 
$$(H_{\omega}\Psi)(n) = \Psi(n+1) + \Psi(n-1) + V_{\omega}(n)\Psi(n),$$

where  $\omega = \{\omega_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \in \Omega = S^{\mathbb{Z}}$ ,  $S = supp\{\mu\} \subset \mathbb{R}$  is assumed to be compact and contains at least two points,  $\mu$  is a borel probability on  $\mathbb{R}$ . *i.e.* for each  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $V_{\omega}(n)$  is *i.i.d.* random variables depending on  $\omega_n$  in  $(S, \mu)$ , but we will consider  $V_{\omega}$  in the product probability space  $(S^{\mathbb{Z}}, \mu^{\mathbb{Z}})$  as a whole instead.

We say that  $H_{\omega}$  exhibits the pectral localization property in an interval I if for  $a.e.\omega$ ,  $H_{\omega}$  has only pure point spectrum in I and its eigenfunction  $\Psi(n)$  decays exponentially in n. We are gonna give a new proof for Anderson model based on the large deviation estimates and subharmonicity of Lyapunov exponents.

## 2. Proof abstract

The proof is following LANA's idea. First of all,

call  $\Psi(n)$  generalized eigenfunction.

**Definition 2.1** (g.e.v.). E is a generalized eigenvalue (denote as g.e.v.), if there exists a nonzero polynomially bounded function  $\Psi(n)$  such that  $H\Psi = E\Psi$ . We

Then due to the fact from [1] that: spectrally almost surely,

$$\sigma(H) = \overline{\{E : E \text{ is } g.e.v.\}},$$

We only need to show:

**Theorem 2.2.** For a.e.  $\omega$ ,  $\forall$  g.e.v. E, the corresponding generalized eigenfunction  $\Psi_{\omega,E}(n)$  decays exponentially in n.

Since then, E is a pure point. [1] [2] [3] [4]

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE, ROWLAND 410C