

Bachelor Thesis

# On the spectra of the Schrödinger operator with periodic delta potential

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

The problem considered in this thesis arises from the Kronig-Penney model, see for example [Hee02, Chapter 3]. We are interested in an idealised quantum-mechanical system that models a quantum particle behaving as a matter wave moving in one dimension through an infinite periodic array of rectangular potential barriers, i.e. through a space area in which a potential attains a local maximum. Such an array commonly occurs in models of periodic crystal lattices where the potential is caused by ions in the crystal structure. Those charged atoms or molecules create an electromagnetic field around themselves. Hence, any particle moving through such a crystal would be subject to a recurrent electromagnetic potential. Although a solid particle, simplified as a point mass, would be reflected at such a barrier, there is a possibility that the quantum particle, as it behaves like a wave, penetrates the barrier and continues its movement beyond.

Assuming the spacing between all ions is equidistant the potential function  $V(x)$  in the lattice can be approximated by a rectangular potential as depicted in Figure 1.1, where  $b$  is the width of the support and  $\rho$  the magnitude of the potentials.



Figure 1.1: Potential  $V(x)$  of the Kronig-Penney model

In this thesis, we are interested in the spectrum of the operator describing the situation in the Kronig-Penney model when the particle moves through periodically distributed, singular potentials. With respect to the above assumptions this means taking the limit  $b \rightarrow 0$  while  $V_0$  remains of order  $\rho b^{-1}$ . On this account, we will build on the research presented in [DLP<sup>+</sup>11] where the spectrum of periodic differential operators with smooth coefficients has been analysed. We will show that an operator modelling the aforementioned situation has, as in the case of smooth coefficients, a spectrum that consists of a union of compact intervals in  $\mathbb{R}$  which form a so-called spectral band.

In a physical sense, spectral bands represent energy levels. Only an electron with an energy level within the spectral band can exist inside the crystal. In other words, any gaps between the spectral bands, if they exist, represent a forbidden energy range. According to Bragg's law, standing waves form at the boundary between the spectral band and the forbidden energy levels. The closer the electrons orbit the nucleus of their atom the more energetically favourable are the standing waves which is a preferable state by the electrons, for a detailed explanation see [Hee02, Section 3.2]. Therefore, Bragg's law explains the forbidden energy levels. Because of this principle, for knowing about possible energetic levels within periodic crystal lattices knowledge about the corresponding spectral properties is needed.

The remainder of this thesis is structured as follows. We begin with a few preliminaries in Chapter 2 to recall some key concepts in functional analysis and spectral theory. In Chapter 3, we introduce a Schrödinger operator with a periodic potential, describing the motion of an electron under study, and, as the first step into the analysis of its spectrum, we show that the operator is self-adjoint. As principal mathematical tool for analysing the spectrum of the operator we use the Floquet-Bloch theory. We then transfer the spectral problem of the operator on the whole of  $\mathbb{R}$  to a family of eigenvalue problems on the periodicity cell. Hence, we proceed in Chapter 4 by restricting the problem to its fundamental domain of periodicity. We analyse the spectrum of the restricted operator by showing the compactness of its resolvent while varying quasi-periodic boundary conditions. In order to be able to extend the restricted-case results to the more general periodic case, in Chapter 5 we introduce two more concepts, the Floquet transformation and the Bloch waves. Based on these methods, in Chapter 6 we show our main result for the one-dimensional case, i.e. that such an operator has a spectrum consisting of a union of compact intervals in  $\mathbb{R}$ , and extrapolate this result to the multi-dimensional case in Chapter 7. Finally, we conclude this thesis in Chapter 8 with a brief discussion of possible gaps between the compact intervals and a brief overview of some recent research.

## Chapter 2

# Preliminaries

To lay the groundwork for the upcoming analysis, this chapter briefly reviews some key concepts in functional analysis and spectral theory.

Let  $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  be open. Let  $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$  denote the linear space containing all smooth functions  $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  with compact support, i.e. for  $f \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$  there exists  $I \subseteq \Omega$  such that  $f(x) = 0$  for all  $x \notin I$ . Let  $I$  denote the identity operator on the respective space, i.e.  $Ix = x$  for all  $x$ , and hereafter  $\langle x, x \rangle$  will denote the scalar product in  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ .

**Definition** (Weak derivative): *For  $f \in L_{loc}^1(\Omega)$ , the function  $f$  is said to have the weak derivative  $g \in L_{loc}^1(\Omega)$  in  $\Omega$  if*

$$-\int_{\Omega} f(x)\varphi'(x)dx = \int_{\Omega} g(x)\varphi(x)dx$$

*holds for all  $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ .*

Let  $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$ . We denote with  $D^\alpha u$  the  $\alpha$ -th weak derivate of  $u$ , therewith, if two functions are weak derivatives of the same function they are equal except on a set with Lebesgue measure zero, i.e. they are equal almost everywhere, for a proof see Theorem A.24. A central point in this study will be a special Hilbert space known as the Sobolev space  $H^k(\Omega)$ .

**Definition:** *Let  $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  be open. The Sobolev space  $H^k(\Omega)$  is defined as*

$$H^k(\Omega) := \{u \in L^2(\Omega) : D^\alpha u \text{ exists and } D^\alpha u \in L^2(\Omega) \text{ for } 0 \leq \alpha \leq k\}$$

*The space is equipped with the norm  $\|\cdot\|_{H^k(\Omega)} := \left(\sum_{0 \leq \alpha \leq k} \|D^\alpha \cdot\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ .*

The space  $H^k(\Omega)$  admits an inner product which is defined in terms of the  $L^2(\Omega)$  inner product:

$$\langle u, v \rangle_{H^k(\Omega)} = \sum_{\alpha=0}^k \langle D^\alpha u, D^\alpha v \rangle_{L^2}.$$

The space  $H^k(\Omega)$  becomes a Hilbert space with this inner product.

**Definition** (Distributions): On  $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$  a sequence  $(f_n)$  converges to  $f \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$  if the support of all members of the sequence is in a compact interval  $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ , i.e.

$$\text{supp}(f_n) \subseteq I \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N},$$

and on this interval  $f_n$  and all its derivatives converge uniformly to  $f$ , i.e.

$$\|f_n^{(i)} - f^{(i)}\|_\infty \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{for } n \rightarrow \infty$$

for all  $i \in \mathbb{N}_0$ . This concept of convergence induces a topology on  $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ , and henceforth, we denote with  $\mathfrak{D}(\Omega)$  the space  $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$  equipped with this topology.

In the remainder of this thesis, we denote with  $\mathfrak{D}'(\Omega)$  the space of all linear functionals on  $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$  that are continuous with respect to this topology and call those functionals distributions.

In this thesis, the Delta-Distribution  $\delta_{x_0}$  where  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ , will be of special interest. For a given  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$  we define the Delta-Distribution  $\delta_{x_0} \in \mathfrak{D}'(\mathbb{R})$  for  $f \in \mathfrak{D}(\mathbb{R})$  through

$$\delta_{x_0}(f) := f(x_0),$$

see also [Wer06, p. 429]. For our analysis, however, another, equivalent definition of the Delta-Distribution is more convenient. Let us define the sequence of functionals  $\delta_\epsilon$  for  $\epsilon > 0$  and  $f \in \mathfrak{D}(\mathbb{R})$  through

$$\delta_\epsilon(f) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\epsilon}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2\epsilon^2}} f(x) dx. \quad (2.1)$$

Each functional is symmetric around  $x_0$  and its support “converges” to the point  $x_0$  as  $\epsilon$  tends to 0. Furthermore, it can be shown

$$\delta_{x_0}(f) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \delta_\epsilon(f),$$

for proof see Theorem A.1.

Since our focus will be on the Schrödinger operator, we will need the following definitions and properties of operators between Banach spaces.

**Definition:** Let  $X, Y$  be Banach spaces and let  $A: \mathcal{D}(A) \rightarrow Y$  be a linear operator with domain  $\mathcal{D}(A) \subseteq X$ . We call  $A$  closed if  $\text{graph}(A) := \{(x, Ax) : x \in \mathcal{D}(A)\} \subseteq X \times Y$  is a closed set with respect to the product topology.

Moreover, we are concerned with the self-adjoint operators. Thus, we define:

**Definition:** Let  $X$  be a Hilbert space and  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_X$  denote the scalar product on  $X$ . Let  $A: \mathcal{D}(A) \rightarrow X$  be a linear operator where  $\mathcal{D}(A) \subseteq X$ .

a) If  $A$  is densely defined, the adjoint  $A^*: \mathcal{D}(A^*) \rightarrow X$  of  $A$  is defined by  $\mathcal{D}(A^*) := \{u \in X : \exists u^* \in$

$X \forall v \in \mathcal{D}(A) \langle u, Av \rangle = \langle u^*, v \rangle\}$  and  $A^*u := u^*$  for  $u \in \mathcal{D}(A^*)$ ; note that, for  $u \in \mathcal{D}(A^*)$ ,  $u^*$  is unique.

b) We call  $A$  symmetric, if  $\langle Ax, y \rangle_X = \langle x, Ay \rangle_X$  for all  $x, y \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ , and

c) We call  $A$  self-adjoint, if  $A$  is densely defined on  $X$  and coincides with its adjoint.

Since every symmetric operator  $A$  has the property  $\mathcal{D}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{D}(A^*)$  it follows that  $A$  is self-adjoint if  $A$  is a symmetric operator and  $\mathcal{D}(A) \supseteq \mathcal{D}(A^*)$ , for proof refer to [RS08, p. 256]. Our main objective is to characterise the spectrum of the Schrödinger operator, hence we also need the following definitions.

**Definition:** Let  $I$  denote the identity operator on  $X$  and  $A: X \supseteq \mathcal{D}(A) \rightarrow Y$  be a linear, closed operator.

a)  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$  belongs in the resolvent set of  $A$ ,  $\lambda \in \rho(A)$ , if  $A - \lambda I: \mathcal{D}(A) \rightarrow Y$  bijective,

then due to the Closed Graph Theorem is  $(A - \lambda I)^{-1}: X \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(A)$  a bounded linear operator,

b)  $\sigma(A) = \mathbb{C} \setminus \rho(A)$  is called the spectrum of  $A$ , and

c)  $\rho(A) \ni \lambda \mapsto R(\lambda, A) := (A - \lambda I)^{-1}$  is the resolvent function of  $A$ .

In Chapters 4 and 7 we examine the so-called compact operators and some of their properties.

**Definition:** Let  $U_X = \{x \in X: |x| < 1\}$ ,  $X$  be a normed vector space and  $Y$  a Banach space. A linear operator  $A: X \rightarrow Y$  is called compact, if  $T(U_X)$  is relative compact in  $Y$ .

In the Appendix, further theorems and lemmata of functional analysis and spectral theory used in this thesis are listed.

## Chapter 3

# The one-dimensional Schrödinger operator

The mathematical representation of the problem stated above can be done by introducing a one-dimensional Schrödinger operator  $A$  where the potential is given by a periodic Delta-Distribution. In this chapter we will examine properties of  $A$  such as its domain and show its self-adjointness. Later, in Chapters 4 and 6, we will need these results to deduce our main result, i.e. characteristics of the spectrum of  $A$ .

Formally the operation of  $A$  is defined by

$$-\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \rho \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \delta_{x_i} \quad (3.1)$$

on the whole of  $\mathbb{R}$ , where  $\delta_{x_i}$  denotes the Delta-Distribution supported at the point  $x_i$ .  $\Omega_k$  will hereafter identify the periodicity cell containing point  $x_k$  and w.l.o.g. let  $x_0 = 0$  and  $|\Omega_i| = 1$  for all  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ . By this assumption, we then can rearrange all other points where the Delta-Distribution is supported  $(x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}}$  such that  $x_i = x_0 + i$  for all  $i \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ .

In general, one cannot say in which sense a solution to the formal problem

$$Au = f \quad \text{for } f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) \quad (3.2)$$

exists since the potential in  $A$  consists of the Delta-Distribution. If we suppose for a moment that the problem is smooth, more specifically, that the potential is instead given by (2.1) for some  $\epsilon > 0$ , then formally multiplying it by a test function and integrating by parts yields the so-called weak-formulation to the smooth problem whose solution requires less regularity. Motivated by this, by taking the limit of the potential in the weak-formulation, we henceforth consider the problem to



find for  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$  a function  $u \in H^1(\mathbb{R})$  such that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} u'(x) \overline{v'(x)} dx + \rho \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} u(x_i) \overline{v(x_i)} - \mu \int_{\mathbb{R}} u(x) \overline{v(x)} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \overline{v(x)} dx \quad \forall v \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}), \quad (3.3)$$

holds and call (3.3) the weak-formulation of (3.2). We should note that the left-hand side of problem (3.3) is actually well-defined and finite, as for any  $h \in (0, 1]$  we can estimate the norm with the help of some integration methods via

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} |u(x_i)|^2 &\leq \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \left( 2|u(x_i + h)|^2 + 2h \int_{x_i}^{x_i+h} |u'(\tau)|^2 d\tau \right) \\ &\leq 2 \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \left( \frac{1}{h} \int_{\Omega_i} |u(x)|^2 dx + h \int_{\Omega_i} |u'(\tau)|^2 d\tau \right). \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

The choice of  $h = 1$  yields hence the estimation

$$\sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} |u(x_i)|^2 \leq 2 \|u\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})}^2. \quad (3.5)$$

**Remark:** Since  $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$  is dense in  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ , (3.3) holds also for all  $v \in H^1(\mathbb{R})$ .

### 3.1 The resolvent-mapping of the one-dimensional Schrödinger operator

As a first step in order to define the operator  $A$  explicitly, we will show that for each  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$  the equation (3.3) has a unique solution  $u \in H^1(\mathbb{R})$ .

**Definition:** Given  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ , we define a functional  $l_f: H^1(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  by

$$l_f(v) := \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \overline{v(x)} dx$$

and a sesquilinear form  $B_\mu: H^1(\mathbb{R}) \times H^1(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  for  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$  by

$$B_\mu[u, v] := \int_{\mathbb{R}} u'(x) \overline{v'(x)} dx + \rho \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} u(x_i) \overline{v(x_i)} - \mu \int_{\mathbb{R}} u(x) \overline{v(x)} dx.$$

As a result, (3.3) is equivalent to finding for  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$  a function  $u \in H^1(\mathbb{R})$  such that

$$B_\mu[u, v] = l_f(v) \quad (3.6)$$

holds for all  $v \in H^1(\mathbb{R})$ . The existence of a unique  $u \in H^1(\mathbb{R})$  satisfying (3.6) now follows from Lax-Milgram's Theorem if the sesquilinear form  $B_\mu$  is bounded and coercive and if  $l_f$  is a bounded linear functional on  $H^1(\mathbb{R})$ , which we will prove in the next two theorems.

**Theorem 3.1:** *The sesquilinear form  $B_\mu$  is (for sufficiently small  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ )*

a) *bounded, i.e. there exists a constant  $\alpha > 0$  such that*

$$|B_\mu[u, v]| \leq \alpha \|u\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})} \|v\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})}$$

*holds for all  $u, v \in H^1(\mathbb{R})$ .*

b) *coercive, i.e. there exists a constant  $\beta > 0$  such that*

$$\beta \|u\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})}^2 \leq \operatorname{Re}(B_\mu[u, u])$$

*holds for all  $u \in H^1(\mathbb{R})$ .*

*Proof:*

a) The boundedness follows from the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality and (3.5) as for an arbitrary  $\rho \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} |B(u, v)|^2 &\leq 3 \|u'\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 \|v'\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 + 3|\rho| \left( \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} |u(x_i)|^2 \right) \left( \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} |v(x_i)|^2 \right) + 3|\mu| \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 \|v\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 \\ &\leq 3 \|u'\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 \|v'\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 + 12|\rho| \|u\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})}^2 \|v\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})}^2 + 3|\mu| \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 \|v\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 \\ &\leq \alpha \|u\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})}^2 \|v\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})}^2, \end{aligned}$$

holds for all  $u, v \in H^1(\mathbb{R})$  where  $\alpha = \max \{12|\rho| + 3|\mu|, 12|\rho| + 3\}$ .

b) Let  $u \in H^1(\mathbb{R})$ . For the coercivity, we note first that for the given sesquilinear form  $B[u, u] \in \mathbb{R}$  holds. Assuming  $\rho \geq 0$  yields for  $\mu < -1$  that

$$\begin{aligned} B[u, u] &= \langle u', u' \rangle + \rho \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} |u(x_i)|^2 - \mu \langle u, u \rangle \\ &\geq \langle u', u' \rangle + \langle u, u \rangle \\ &= \|u\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})}^2. \end{aligned}$$

Analogously, for  $\rho < 0$ , using (3.4) we can choose  $0 < h < \frac{1}{2|\rho|}$  and with that if  $\mu < -\frac{2|\rho|}{h}$

$$\begin{aligned} B[u, u] &= \langle u', u' \rangle + \rho \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} |u(x_i)|^2 - \mu \langle u, u \rangle \\ &\geq \langle u', u' \rangle + 2\rho \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \left( \frac{1}{h} \int_{\Omega_i} |u(x)|^2 dx + h \int_{\Omega_i} |u'(\tau)|^2 d\tau \right) - \mu \langle u, u \rangle \\ &= (2\rho h + 1) \|u'\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 + (2\rho \frac{1}{h} - \mu) \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 \\ &\geq \beta \|u\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})}^2, \end{aligned}$$

where  $\beta = \min \{2\rho h + 1, 2\rho \frac{1}{h} - \mu\}$ . □

**Theorem 3.2:** Given  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$  the functional  $l_f$  is a bounded linear functional on  $H^1(\mathbb{R})$ .

*Proof:* That  $l_f$  is linear follows from the linearity of the integral. The Cauchy–Schwarz inequality yields for the boundedness

$$|l_f(v)| \leq \|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \|v\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \leq \|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \|v\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})} \quad \square$$

Therefore, as used in Theorem 3.1, we will subsequently assume that  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$  is small enough. In return, Lax-Migran’s Theorem proves that for any fixed  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$  a unique solution  $u \in H^1(\mathbb{R})$  to the problem (3.6) exists. This on the other hand allows us to proceed as follows.

**Definition:** Let us define  $R_\mu: L^2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $f \mapsto u$  with  $u$  being the solution of (3.6).

Again, due to the linearity of the integral and the uniqueness of the solution,  $R_\mu$  is a linear operator. There are two more properties of  $R_\mu$  for us left to show to explicitly define the operator  $A$ .

**Theorem 3.3:** The mapping  $R_\mu$  is bounded and injective.

*Proof:* By Theorem 3.1 there exists for  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$  a function  $u \in \mathcal{D}(A)$  as a solution of (3.6) and hence

$$\|R_\mu f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 = \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 \leq \|u\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})}^2.$$

Now, using (3.3), (3.5) with a small enough  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$  yields with Cauchy–Schwarz’s inequality

$$\|R_\mu f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u'(x)|^2 dx + \rho \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} |u(x_i)|^2 - \mu \int_{\mathbb{R}} |u(x)|^2 dx \leq \|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2,$$

which shows the boundedness of the mapping  $R_\mu$ . Taking in mind that the range  $\mathcal{R}(R_\mu) \subseteq H^1(\mathbb{R})$ , we know that for  $f_1, f_2 \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$  there exist  $u_1, u_2 \in \mathcal{R}(R_\mu)$  with  $u_i = R_\mu f_i$  for  $i = 1, 2$ . If now furthermore  $R_\mu f_1 = R_\mu f_2$  holds, (3.6) yields

$$0 = B_\mu[u_1, v] - B_\mu[u_2, v] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (f_1(x) - f_2(x)) \overline{v(x)} dx \quad \forall v \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}). \quad (3.7)$$

As  $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$  is dense in  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ , we know from the equation (3.7) that

$$0 = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (f_1(x) - f_2(x)) \overline{v(x)} dx \quad \forall v \in L^2(\mathbb{R}),$$

i.e.  $f_1 = f_2$  almost everywhere.  $\square$

## 3.2 The domain of the one-dimensional Schrödinger operator

Resulting from Theorem 3.3, we know that  $R_\mu$  is invertible. This allows us to define the aforementioned operator  $A$  explicitly.

**Definition:** Let  $A: \mathcal{D}(A) \subseteq L^2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R})$  be the linear operator defined by

$$A := R_\mu^{-1} + \mu I, \quad \mathcal{D}(A) = \mathcal{R}(R_\mu).$$

Note that this definition is consistent with the formal definition in (3.1) and we will show that it is independent of the choice of  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ , still assuming  $\mu$  is small enough as chosen in theorem 3.1.

**Remark:** Note,  $R_\mu$  is the resolvent of  $A$ .

We will now use the fact that every element  $u \in \mathcal{D}(A) = \mathcal{R}(R_\mu)$  is a solution of (3.6) to find additional necessary characteristics of  $\mathcal{D}(A)$ . However, we already know by Lax-Milgram's Theorem that  $u \in H^1(\mathbb{R})$ . Let us first for the sake of brevity define

$$H^2\left(\mathbb{R} \setminus \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} x_i\right) := \left\{ u \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) : u|_{(x_i, x_{i+1})} \in H^2(x_i, x_{i+1}) \ \forall i \in \mathbb{Z}, \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \|u\|_{H^2(x_i, x_{i+1})}^2 < \infty \right\}.$$

Then, considering in (3.3) any fixed  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  and an arbitrary test function  $v \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$  with  $\text{supp } v \subseteq [x_k, x_{k+1}]$  we get

$$\int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} u'(x) \overline{v'(x)} dx = \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} (Au)(x) \overline{v(x)} dx \iff \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} -u(x) \overline{v''(x)} dx = \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} (Au)(x) \overline{v(x)} dx, \quad (3.8)$$

whence  $u'' \in L^2(x_k, x_{k+1})$  and  $Au = -u''$  on  $(x_k, x_{k+1})$ . Since we chose an arbitrary  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ , we can note

$$\mathcal{D}(A) \subseteq \left\{ u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}) : u|_{(x_i, x_{i+1})} \in H^2(x_i, x_{i+1}) \ \forall i \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}.$$

Using this, a test function  $v \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$  with the property  $\text{supp } v = \Omega_k$  yields in (3.3) for any  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  through integration by parts on both sides of  $x_k$  that

$$\begin{aligned} & - \int_{x_k - \frac{1}{2}}^{x_k} u''(x) \overline{v(x)} dx - \int_{x_k}^{x_k + \frac{1}{2}} u''(x) \overline{v(x)} dx + \left( u'(x_k - 0) \overline{v(x_k)} - u'(x_k + 0) \overline{v(x_k)} \right) \\ & + \rho u(x_k) \overline{v(x_k)} = - \int_{x_k - \frac{1}{2}}^{x_k} u''(x) \overline{v(x)} dx - \int_{x_k}^{x_k + \frac{1}{2}} u''(x) \overline{v(x)} dx. \end{aligned}$$

Now, choosing in addition  $v$  to be non-zero in  $x_k$  yields

$$u'(x_k - 0) - u'(x_k + 0) + \rho u(x_k) = 0, \quad (3.9)$$

and therefore

$$\mathcal{D}(A) \subseteq \left\{ u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}) : u|_{(x_i, x_{i+1})} \in H^2(x_i, x_{i+1}), u'(x_j - 0) - u'(x_j + 0) + \rho u(x_j) = 0 \ \forall i, j \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \quad (3.10)$$

Finally, choosing a function  $v \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$  with  $\text{supp } v = (x_{-n}, x_n)$  in (3.3) for some arbitrary  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

yields with partial integration on every interval  $(x_i, x_{i+1})$  by using (3.9) that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=-n}^{n-1} - \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} u''(x) \overline{v(x)} dx + \sum_{i=-n}^{n-1} u' \overline{v} \Big|_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} + \rho \sum_{i=-n}^{n-1} u(x_i) \overline{v(x_j)} - \mu \int_{x_{-n}}^{x_n} u(x) \overline{v(x)} dx &= \int_{x_{-n}}^{x_n} f(x) \overline{v(x)} dx \\ \iff \sum_{i=-n}^{n-1} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} u''(x) \overline{v(x)} dx &= - \int_{x_{-n}}^{x_n} f(x) \overline{v(x)} dx - \mu \int_{x_{-n}}^{x_n} u(x) \overline{v(x)} dx. \end{aligned} \quad (3.11)$$

By defining  $w_n := \sum_{i=-n}^{n-1} u'' \mathbb{1}_{[x_i, x_{i+1}]}$  we can estimate the left-hand side of (3.11) by

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle w_n, v \rangle| &\leq \left| \int_{x_{-n}}^{x_n} f(x) \overline{v(x)} dx \right| + \left| \mu \int_{x_{-n}}^{x_n} u(x) \overline{v(x)} dx \right| \\ &\leq \|f\|_{L^2(x_{-n}, x_n)} \|v\|_{L^2(x_{-n}, x_n)} + |\mu| \|u\|_{L^2(x_{-n}, x_n)} \|v\|_{L^2(x_{-n}, x_n)} \\ &\leq c \|v\|_{L^2(x_{-n}, x_n)}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

for some  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ , since  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$  and  $u \in H^1(\mathbb{R})$ . This constant is independent of  $n$ , from which, with (3.12), follows that  $\sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \|u''\|_{L^2(x_i, x_{i+1})}^2 < \infty$ . This yields the inclusion

$$\mathcal{D}(A) \subseteq \left\{ u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}) : u \in H^2\left(\mathbb{R} \setminus \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} x_i\right), u'(x_j - 0) - u'(x_j + 0) + \rho u(x_j) = 0 \ \forall j \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}. \quad (3.13)$$

Hence, for an arbitrary  $u \in \mathcal{D}(A)$  we know from (3.8) and (3.13) that

$$Au = \begin{cases} -u'' & \text{on } (x_k - \frac{1}{2}, x_k) \\ -u'' & \text{on } (x_k, x_k + \frac{1}{2}), \end{cases} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad (3.14)$$

We are furthermore able to show in (3.13) the reverse inclusion by using the resolvent  $R_\mu$ . But first let us, again for brevity, denote with  $B$  the right-hand side of (3.13). Now, since  $\mathcal{R}(R_\mu) = \mathcal{D}(A)$ , we proceed by proving that each  $u \in B$  is also in the range of  $R_\mu$ . More specifically, as  $\mathcal{D}(R_\mu) = L^2(\mathbb{R})$  let us define  $f := -u''$  on  $(x_k, x_{k+1})$  for all  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ ; as we already know that  $u \in H^2\left(\mathbb{R} \setminus \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} x_i\right)$  we can therefore ensure  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) = \mathcal{D}(R_\mu)$ . We want to show that  $u = R_\mu(f - \mu u)$  or equivalently

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} u'(x) \overline{v'(x)} dx + \rho \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} u(x_i) \overline{v(x_i)} - \mu \int_{\mathbb{R}} u(x) \overline{v(x)} dx &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} (f(x) - \mu u(x)) \overline{v(x)} dx \\ \iff \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\Omega_i} u'(x) \overline{v'(x)} + \rho \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} u(x_i) \overline{v(x_i)} &= - \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} u''(x) \overline{v(x)} dx. \end{aligned}$$

For each  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  partial integration on both side of  $x_k$  with a function  $v \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$  having  $\text{supp } v = \Omega_k$

and  $v(x_k) \neq 0$  yields

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega_k} u'(x) \overline{v'(x)} dx + \rho u(x_k) \overline{v(x_k)} &= \int_{x_k - \frac{1}{2}}^{x_k} u'(x) \overline{v'(x)} dx + \int_{x_k}^{x_k + \frac{1}{2}} u'(x) \overline{v'(x)} dx \\ &\quad - u'(x_k - 0) \overline{v(x_k)} + u'(x_k + 0) \overline{v(x_k)}, \end{aligned}$$

which is equivalent to

$$u'(x_k - 0) \overline{v(x_k)} - u'(x_k + 0) \overline{v(x_k)} + \rho u(x_k) \overline{v(x_k)} = 0.$$

Consequently, we conclude that

$$\mathcal{D}(A) = \left\{ u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}) : u \in H^2\left(\mathbb{R} \setminus \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} x_i\right), u'(x_j - 0) - u'(x_j + 0) + \rho u(x_j) = 0 \ \forall j \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}. \quad (3.15)$$

**Remark:** From (3.14) and (3.15) follows that the definition of  $A$  is independent of  $\mu$ .

### 3.3 The self-adjointness of the Schrödinger operator

In Chapter 6 we will need the fact that the operator  $A$  is self-adjoint. For this we first have to show that  $R_\mu$  and  $R_\mu^{-1}$  are symmetric operators.

**Theorem 3.4:**  $R_\mu$  and  $R_\mu^{-1}$  are symmetric operators.

*Proof:* We start with  $R_\mu^{-1} = (A - \mu I)$ . As for all  $v \in \mathcal{D}(A)$  with (3.3) follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle R_\mu^{-1} u, v \rangle &= \langle (A - \mu I) u, v \rangle \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} u'(x) \overline{v'(x)} dx - \mu \int_{\mathbb{R}} u(x) \overline{v(x)} dx + \rho \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} u(x_i) \overline{v(x_i)} \\ &= \langle u, (A - \mu I) v \rangle = \langle u, R_\mu^{-1} v \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

thus,  $R_\mu^{-1}$  is symmetric. Now, as  $\mathcal{D}(R_\mu) = L^2(\mathbb{R})$  and  $\mathcal{R}(R_\mu) = \mathcal{D}(R_\mu^{-1})$  for each  $f, g \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$  it follows

$$\langle R_\mu f, g \rangle = \langle R_\mu f, R_\mu^{-1} R_\mu g \rangle = \langle f, R_\mu g \rangle,$$

thus,  $R_\mu$  is also symmetric. □

Using the fact that  $R_\mu$  and  $R_\mu^{-1}$  are symmetric operators we can now prove the main statement of this section. Since every self-adjoint operator has an entirely real spectrum, this theorem yields further our first result about the spectrum of  $A$ , for a proof see Theorem A.22.

**Theorem 3.5:**  $A$  is a self-adjoint operator.

*Proof:* We begin by proving that  $R_\mu^{-1}$  is self-adjoint. As we already know that  $R_\mu^{-1}$  is symmetric, showing that  $R_\mu^{-1}$  is self-adjoint is equivalent to showing that if  $v \in \mathcal{D}(R_\mu^{-1*})$  and  $v^* \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$  are such that

$$\langle R_\mu^{-1}u, v \rangle = \langle u, v^* \rangle \quad \forall u \in \mathcal{D}(R_\mu^{-1}), \quad (3.16)$$

then  $v \in \mathcal{D}(R_\mu^{-1})$  and  $R_\mu^{-1}v = v^*$ . In (3.16) for any  $u \in \mathcal{D}(R_\mu^{-1})$  exists  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$  such that  $u = R_\mu f$ ; using the fact that  $R_\mu$  is symmetric and defined on the whole of  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  yields

$$\langle f, v \rangle = \langle R_\mu f, v^* \rangle = \langle f, R_\mu v^* \rangle,$$

which means that  $v \in \mathcal{R}(R_\mu) = \mathcal{D}(R_\mu^{-1})$  and  $R_\mu v^* = v$ , i.e.  $R_\mu^{-1}$  is self-adjoint. As the operator  $A$  is simply  $R_\mu^{-1}$  shifted by  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $A$  is hence self-adjoint as well.  $\square$

## Chapter 4

# Fundamental domain of periodicity and the Brillouin zone

In this chapter we will restrict the Kronig-Penney model to one periodicity cell and examine the spectrum of the resulting operator. With the help of tools we introduce in chapter 5, solving the eigenvalue problem on the period cell while varying specific boundary conditions for the solution functions can be used to determine the eigenvalues of the unrestricted problem. This is precisely the approach we will choose in Chapter 6.

Let  $\Omega$  be the fundamental domain of periodicity associated with (3.1), for simplicity let  $\Omega := \Omega_0$  and thus  $x_0 = 0$  being contained in  $\Omega$ . As commonly used in literature the reciprocal lattice for  $\Omega$  is  $[-\pi, \pi)$ , the so-called one-dimensional Brillouin zone  $B$ , see for example [DLP<sup>+</sup>11, Chapter 3]. For brevity let us introduce the following:

**Definition:** We define for every  $k \in \overline{B}$  the set

$$H_k^1 := \left\{ \psi \in H^1(\Omega) : \psi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = e^{ik}\psi\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \right\}. \quad (4.1)$$

Hereafter, we will refer to the boundary conditions in (4.1) as quasi-periodic boundary conditions.

In this chapter, we will consider the operator  $A_k$  on  $\Omega$  formally defined by the operation

$$-\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \rho\delta_{x_0},$$

subject to the space  $H_k^1$  for fixed  $k \in \overline{B}$ .

**Remark:**  $H_k^1$  is a closed subspace of  $H^1(\Omega)$  and hence a Hilbert space.

*Proof:* See Theorem A.7. □



Analogously to Section 3.1, we now define  $A_k$  by considering the problem to find for  $f \in L^2(\Omega)$  a function  $u \in H_k^1$  such that the equation

$$\int_{\Omega} u'(x) \overline{v'(x)} dx + \rho u(x_0) \overline{v(x_0)} - \mu \int_{\Omega} u(x) \overline{v(x)} dx = \int_{\Omega} f(x) \overline{v(x)} dx \quad (4.2)$$

holds for all  $v \in H_k^1$ . Using the last remark, i.e that  $H_k^1$  is a Hilbert space, we can use similar arguments as in Section 3.1 to prove that

$$R_{\mu,k}: L^2(\Omega) \rightarrow H_k^1, f \mapsto u$$

is well-defined and injective. Consequently, we are able to define

$$A_k := R_{\mu,k}^{-1} + \mu I, \quad \mathcal{D}(A_k) = \mathcal{R}(R_{\mu,k}^{-1}).$$

**Remark:** Note,  $R_{\mu,k}$  is the resolvent of  $A_k$ .

## 4.1 The domain of the restricted Schrödinger operator

We already know that  $\mathcal{D}(A_k) \subseteq H_k^1$ . Therefore, proceeding as in Section 3.2, by choosing the similar test functions  $v \in H_k^1$  in (4.2), we are able to show that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}(A_k) = \left\{ \psi \in H^1(\Omega): \psi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = e^{ik}\psi\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right), \psi'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = e^{ik}\psi'\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right), u|_{(-\frac{1}{2},0)} \in H^2\left(\left(-\frac{1}{2},0\right)\right) \right. \\ \left. u|_{(0,\frac{1}{2})} \in H^2\left(\left(0,\frac{1}{2}\right)\right), u'(x_0-0) - u(x_0+0) + \rho u(x_0) = 0 \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

The last three properties follow directly through the same approach as in Section 3.2. The quasi-periodic condition for  $\psi$  comes from the boundary condition on  $H_k^1$ . Therefore, new is only the quasi-condition condition for  $\psi'$  which we can see through the following. Choosing in (4.2) a function  $v \in \mathcal{D}(A_k)$  with  $\text{supp } v = \Omega$ ,  $v(x_0) = 0$  and  $v\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \neq 0$  and partial integration yields

$$\begin{aligned} - \int_{\Omega} u''(x) \overline{v(x)} dx + u'(x) \overline{v(x)} \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} + -\mu \int_{\Omega} u(x) \overline{v(x)} dx = \int_{\Omega} f(x) \overline{v(x)} dx \\ \iff u' \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) e^{-ik} = u' \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right), \end{aligned}$$

whereas we used in the last step that  $A_k u = f$  and that  $v$  is quasi-periodic on the boundary. In the remainder of this chapter we will further investigate the operator  $A_k$ . For this purpose, we need to show that  $R_{\mu,k}$  is compact from which we deduce that the eigenfunctions of  $A_k$  form a complete and orthonormal system in  $H_k^1$ .

## 4.2 The compactness of the restricted resolvent

**Theorem 4.1:** *The operator  $R_{\mu,k}$  is compact.*

*Proof:* Let  $(f_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \in L^2(\Omega)$  be a bounded sequence. We will show that

$$u_j := R_{\mu,k} f_j \quad \text{for all } j \geq 1$$

is a bounded sequence with respect to the  $H^1$ -Norm as well. Each such  $u_j$  is by definition in  $H_k^1$  and has to satisfy

$$\int_{\Omega} u_j'(x) \overline{v'(x)} dx + \rho u_j(x_0) \overline{v(x_0)} - \mu \int_{\Omega} u_j(x) \overline{v(x)} dx = \int_{\Omega} f_j(x) \overline{v(x)} dx \quad \forall v \in H_k^1. \quad (4.3)$$

Now, the particular choice of  $v = u_j$  in (4.3) yields with (3.5) for small enough  $\mu$

$$\|u_j\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq \|f_j\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \|u_j\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq c \sqrt{\text{vol}(\Omega)}.$$

Thus,  $\|u_j\|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq C$  for all  $j$ . The assertion follows from the Compact Embedding Theorem for Sobolev spaces, see Theorem A.8.  $\square$

## 4.3 The spectrum of the restricted Schrödinger operator

Using the compactness of  $R_{\mu,k}$ , we know on the one hand that every non-zero  $\lambda \in \sigma(R_{\mu,k})$  is an eigenvalue of  $R_{\mu,k}$  and on the other hand that the at most countable sequence of eigenvalues can only accumulate at 0, for proofs see [Wer06, p. 271]. We will from now consider the eigenvalue problem to find  $\psi \in \mathcal{D}(A_k) \subseteq H_k^1$  such that

$$A_k \psi = \lambda \psi \text{ on } \Omega. \quad (4.4)$$

The eigenvalue  $\lambda$  depends on the boundary condition we set on the domain, more specifically it is a function of  $k$ . We understand  $\psi$  extended by the boundary condition on  $\partial\Omega$  in (4.1) to the whole of  $\mathbb{R}$  and call them Bloch waves. By considering any eigenfunction  $w$  of  $R_{\mu,k}$  with the corresponding eigenvalue  $\lambda(k)$  we can see that

$$A_k w = R_{\mu,k}^{-1} w + \mu w = \left( \frac{1}{\lambda(k)} + \mu \right) w,$$

i.e.  $A_k$  has the same sequence of eigenfunctions as  $R_{\mu,k}$ , and then respectively

$$\tilde{\lambda}(k) := \frac{1}{\lambda(k)} - \mu \quad (4.5)$$

is an eigenvalue for the eigenfunction  $w$  except that now of the operator  $A_k$ . Using the compactness of  $R_{\mu,k}$  and (4.5), we see that  $A_k$  has a purely discrete spectrum satisfying

$$\lambda_1(k) \leq \lambda_2(k) \leq \dots \leq \lambda_s(k) \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } s \rightarrow \infty. \quad (4.6)$$

and the corresponding eigenfunctions form a  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ -orthonormal and complete system  $(\psi_s(\cdot, k))_{s \in \mathbb{N}}$  of eigenfunctions for (4.1), for proof see [Eva98, p. 643 - 645].

At the end of this chapter, we transform the eigenvalue problem (4.4) such that the boundary condition is independent of  $k$ . This step is needed in Chapter 6 to show that the eigenvalues in 4.4 depend continuously on  $k$ . For this, we define first

$$\varphi_s(x, k) := e^{-ikx} \psi_s(x, k).$$

This yields

$$\begin{aligned} A_k \psi_s(x, k) &= \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_s(x, k) \Big|_{(x_0 - \frac{1}{2}, x_0)} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{(x_0 - \frac{1}{2}, x_0)} + \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_s(x, k) \Big|_{(x_0, x_0 + \frac{1}{2})} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{(x_0, x_0 + \frac{1}{2})} \\ &= e^{ikx} \left( \frac{d}{dx} + ik \right)^2 \varphi_s(x, k) \Big|_{(x_0 - \frac{1}{2}, x_0)} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{(x_0 - \frac{1}{2}, x_0)} \\ &\quad + e^{ikx} \left( \frac{d}{dx} + ik \right)^2 \varphi_s(x, k) \Big|_{(x_0, x_0 + \frac{1}{2})} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{(x_0, x_0 + \frac{1}{2})}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

Therefore, we define the operator  $\tilde{A}_k: \mathcal{D}(A_k) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R})$  through

$$\tilde{A}_k \varphi_s(x, k) := \begin{cases} \left( \frac{d}{dx} + ik \right)^2 \varphi_s(x, k) \Big|_{(x_0 - \frac{1}{2}, x_0)} & \text{for } x \in (x_0 - \frac{1}{2}, x_0) \\ \left( \frac{d}{dx} + ik \right)^2 \varphi_s(x, k) \Big|_{(x_0, x_0 + \frac{1}{2})} & \text{for } x \in (x_0, x_0 + \frac{1}{2}). \end{cases}$$

Note that we defined the operator  $\tilde{A}_k$  to examine eigenvalues and eigenfunctions of  $A_k$ , hence we actually require  $\mathcal{D}(\tilde{A}_k) = \mathcal{D}(A_k)$ . Using (4.4) and (4.1), yields

$$\varphi_s \left( x - \frac{1}{2}, k \right) = e^{-ik(x - \frac{1}{2})} \psi_s \left( x - \frac{1}{2}, k \right) = e^{-ik(x + \frac{1}{2})} \psi_s \left( x + \frac{1}{2}, k \right) = \varphi_s \left( x + \frac{1}{2}, k \right).$$

From this, (4.6) and from Theorem 4.1 follows that  $(\varphi_s(\cdot, k))_{s \in \mathbb{N}}$  is an orthonormal and complete system of eigenfunctions in  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  to the periodic eigenvalue problem

$$\tilde{A}_k \varphi = \lambda_s(k) \varphi \text{ on } \Omega, \quad (4.8)$$

$$\varphi \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \varphi \left( x + \frac{1}{2} \right). \quad (4.9)$$

with the identical eigenvalue sequence  $(\lambda_s(s))_{s \in \mathbb{N}}$  as in (4.4) by (4.7).

## Chapter 5

# The Floquet transformation and the Bloch waves

In Chapter 6 we will show that the spectrum of the operator  $A$  can be constructed from the eigenvalue sequences  $(\lambda_s(k))_{s \in \mathbb{N}}$  introduced above by varying  $k$  over the Brillouin zone  $B$ . For this purpose we will need two results, involving the Floquet transformation and the Bloch waves, to be able to move the problem from  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  to  $L^2(\Omega \times B)$ . For the sake of completeness, we include here the proofs of both theorems, as given in [DLP<sup>+</sup>11, Section 3.4, 3.5]. As we intend to use these results used in both the one-dimensional case and the multi-dimensional case, expressions like  $|B|$  and  $|\Omega|$  won't be simplified to be applicable in both chapters.

### 5.1 Properties of the Floquet transformation

**Theorem 5.1:** *The Floquet transformation  $U: L^2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow L^2(\Omega \times B)$*

$$(Uf)(x, k) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{|B|}} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f(x - n) e^{ikn} \quad (x \in \Omega, k \in B). \quad (5.1)$$

*is an isometric isomorphism, with inverse given by*

$$(U^{-1}g)(x - n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|B|}} \int_B g(x, k) e^{-ikn} dk \quad (x \in \Omega, n \in \mathbb{Z}). \quad (5.2)$$

*If  $g(\cdot, k)$  is extended to the whole of  $\mathbb{R}$  by the quasi-periodicity condition (4.1), the inverse formula simplifies to*

$$U^{-1}g = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|B|}} \int_B g(\cdot, k) dk. \quad (5.3)$$

*Proof:* For  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$  we have

$$\|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x)|^2 dx = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\Omega} |f(x-n)|^2 dx. \quad (5.4)$$

We can apply the Monotone Convergence Theorem which shows that

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} |f(x-n)|^2 < \infty \text{ for almost every } x \in \Omega.$$

Thus,  $(Uf)(x, k)$  is well-defined by (5.1) (as a Fourier series with variable  $k$ ) for almost every  $x \in \Omega$ .

Using the fact that

$$\vartheta_n(k) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{|B|}} e^{ikn}$$

forms an orthonormal basis of  $L^2(B)$  and Parseval's identity gives for these  $x$

$$\int_B |(Uf)(x, k)|^2 dk = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} |f(x-n)|^2.$$

This expression is in  $L^2(\Omega)$  by (5.4) and Fubini's theorem, and we conclude  $\|Uf\|_{L^2(\Omega \times B)} = \|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}$ .

It is for us still left to show that the mapping  $U$  is surjective, and that  $U^{-1}$  is given by (5.2) or (5.3).

For  $g \in L^2(\Omega \times B)$ , let us define

$$f(x-n) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{|B|}} \int_B g(x, k) e^{-ikn} dk \quad (x \in \Omega, n \in \mathbb{Z}). \quad (5.5)$$

Using Fubini's theorem we know that for almost every  $x \in \Omega$  we have  $g(x, k) \in L^2(B)$ , and with this, Parseval's identity states for fixed  $x \in \Omega$  that  $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} |f(x-n)|^2 = \int_B |g(x, k)|^2 dk$ . Integrating this equality over  $\Omega$  and using Fubini's theorem and the Monotone Convergence Theorem then yields

$$\int_{\Omega \times B} |g(x, k)|^2 dx dk = \int_{\Omega} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} |f(x-n)|^2 dx = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\Omega} |f(x-n)|^2 dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x)|^2 dx,$$

i.e.  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ . Therefore, for almost every  $x \in \Omega$  follows from (5.1) that

$$f(x-n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|B|}} \int_B (Uf)(x, k) e^{-ikn} dk \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z}),$$

whence (5.5) implies  $Uf = g$  and (5.2), the desired result. Now (5.3) follows from (5.2) and exploiting  $g(x+n, k) = e^{ikn} g(x, k)$ .  $\square$

## 5.2 Completeness of the Bloch waves

Using the Floquet transformation  $U$ , we can now prove the property of completeness of the Bloch waves  $\psi_s(\cdot, k)$  in  $L^2(\Omega)$  when we vary  $k$  over the Brillouin zone  $B$ .

**Theorem 5.2:** For each  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$  and  $l \in \mathbb{N}$ , we define

$$f_l(x) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{|B|}} \sum_{s=1}^l \int_B \langle (Uf)(\cdot, k), \psi_s(\cdot, k) \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)} \psi_s(x, k) dk \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}). \quad (5.6)$$

Then,  $f_l \rightarrow f$  in  $L^2(\mathbb{R})$  as  $l \rightarrow \infty$ .

*Proof:* The previous theorem tells us that  $Uf \in L^2(\Omega \times B)$ , which in return means that  $(Uf)(\cdot, k) \in L^2(\Omega)$  for almost all  $k \in B$  by Fubini's theorem. Since  $(\psi_s(\cdot, k))_{s \in \mathbb{N}}$  is an orthonormal and complete system of eigenfunctions in  $L^2(\Omega)$  for each  $k \in B$ , we derive with the help of the Dominated Convergence Theorem

$$\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \|(Uf)(\cdot, k) - g_l(\cdot, k)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} = 0 \text{ for almost every } k \in B$$

where

$$g_l(x, k) := \sum_{s=1}^l \langle (Uf)(\cdot, k), \psi_s(\cdot, k) \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)} \psi_s(x, k). \quad (5.7)$$

Moreover, we get by Bessel's inequality

$$\|(Uf)(\cdot, k) - g_l(\cdot, k)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq \|(Uf)(\cdot, k)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2$$

for all  $l \in \mathbb{N}$  and almost every  $k \in B$ . Next,  $\|(Uf)(\cdot, k)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \in L^1(B)$  as a function of  $k$  by Theorem 5.1, thus by the Dominated Convergence Theorem

$$\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \int_B \|(Uf)(\cdot, k) - g_l(\cdot, k)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 dk = \int_B \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \|(Uf)(\cdot, k) - g_l(\cdot, k)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 dk = 0.$$

All in all, this means by Fubini's Theorem

$$\|Uf - g_l\|_{L^2(\Omega \times B)} = \int_B \int_\Omega |(Uf)(x, k) - g_l(x, k)|^2 dx dk \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } l \rightarrow \infty \quad (5.8)$$

Using (5.6), (5.7) and (5.3), we find that  $f_l = U^{-1}g_l$ , whence (5.8) and since  $U: L^2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow L^2(\Omega \times B)$  is isometric by theorem 5.1 it follows

$$\|Uf - g_l\|_{L^2(\Omega \times B)} = \|U(f - f_l)\|_{L^2(\Omega \times B)} = \|f - f_l\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } l \rightarrow \infty,$$

which is the desired result. □

## Chapter 6

# The spectrum of the one-dimensional Schrödinger operator

Finally, we are able to prove the main result for the one-dimensional case stating that for the operator  $A$  it holds that

$$\sigma(A) = \bigcup_{s \in \mathbb{N}} I_s, \quad (6.1)$$

where  $I_s := \{\lambda_s(k) : k \in \overline{B}\}$  ( $s \in \mathbb{N}$ ). We will prove that each  $I_s$  is a compact interval, this means that the spectrum shows a “band-gap” structure.

To prove this equality we first need to show that  $\lambda_s(k)$  is continuous in  $k$ , and hence,  $I_s$  is for each  $k$  a compact interval in  $\mathbb{R}$ .

**Theorem 6.1:** *For all  $s \in \mathbb{N}$  is the function  $k \mapsto \lambda_s(k)$  continuous in  $k \in \overline{B}$ .*

*Proof:* In the transformed eigenvalue problem (4.8) the boundary conditions (4.9) are periodic and independent of  $k$ . By Poincaré’s min-max principle for eigenvalues we have

$$\lambda_s(k) = \min_{\substack{U \subseteq \mathcal{D}(\tilde{A}_k) \\ \dim U = s}} \max_{v \in U \setminus \{0\}} \frac{\langle \tilde{A}_k v, v \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)}}{\langle v, v \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)}}. \quad (6.2)$$

Now, let  $k \in \overline{B}$  be fixed. For all  $\tilde{k} \in \overline{B}$  and all  $v \in \mathcal{D}(\tilde{A}_k)$  using triangular inequality we can estimate

for  $J \in \{(x_0 - \frac{1}{2}, x_0), (x_0, x_0 + \frac{1}{2})\}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\langle \left(\frac{d}{dx} + i\tilde{k}\right) v, \left(\frac{d}{dx} + i\tilde{k}\right) v \rangle_{L^2(J)}}{\langle v, v \rangle_{L^2(J)}} \begin{cases} \leq \\ \geq \end{cases} & \frac{\langle \left(\frac{d}{dx} + ik\right) v, \left(\frac{d}{dx} + ik\right) v \rangle_{L^2(J)}}{\langle v, v \rangle_{L^2(J)}} \\ & \begin{cases} + \\ - \end{cases} \frac{2|k - \tilde{k}| \|v'\|_{L^2(J)} \|v\|_{L^2(J)}}{\|v\|_{L^2(J)}^2} \begin{cases} + \\ - \end{cases} \left| |k|^2 - |\tilde{k}|^2 \right| \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

Moreover, we can estimate

$$\begin{aligned} 2\|v'\|_{L^2(J)} \|v\|_{L^2(J)} & \leq 2\left\| \left(\frac{d}{dx} + ik\right) v \right\|_{L^2(J)} \|v\|_{L^2(J)} + 2|k| \|v\|_{L^2(J)}^2 \\ & \leq \left\| \left(\frac{d}{dx} + ik\right) v \right\|_{L^2(J)}^2 + \|v\|_{L^2(J)}^2 + 2|k| \|v\|_{L^2(J)}^2 \\ & \leq \left\langle \left(\frac{d}{dx} + ik\right) v, \left(\frac{d}{dx} + ik\right) v \right\rangle_{L^2(J)} + (1 + 2|k|) \|v\|_{L^2(J)}^2. \end{aligned}$$

Hence (6.3) yields

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\langle \left(\frac{d}{dx} + i\tilde{k}\right) v, \left(\frac{d}{dx} + i\tilde{k}\right) v \rangle_{L^2(J)}}{\langle v, v \rangle_{L^2(J)}} \begin{cases} \leq \\ \geq \end{cases} & (1 \begin{cases} + \\ - \end{cases} |k - \tilde{k}|) \frac{\langle \left(\frac{d}{dx} + ik\right) v, \left(\frac{d}{dx} + ik\right) v \rangle_{L^2(J)}}{\langle v, v \rangle_{L^2(J)}} \\ & \begin{cases} + \\ - \end{cases} \left( |k - \tilde{k}|(1 + 2|k|) + \left| |k|^2 - |\tilde{k}|^2 \right| \right). \end{aligned}$$

Thus the min-max-principle gives (for  $|k - \tilde{k}| < 1$ )

$$\lambda_s(\tilde{k}) \leq \left(1 + |k - \tilde{k}|\right) \lambda_s(k) + \left(|k - \tilde{k}|(1 + 2|k|) + \left| |k|^2 - |\tilde{k}|^2 \right|\right)$$

and

$$\lambda_s(\tilde{k}) \geq \left(1 - |k - \tilde{k}|\right) \lambda_s(k) - \left(|k - \tilde{k}|(1 + 2|k|) + \left| |k|^2 - |\tilde{k}|^2 \right|\right),$$

which, eventually, yields

$$|\lambda_s(\tilde{k}) - \lambda_s(k)| \leq |k - \tilde{k}| \left( \lambda_s(k) + 1 + 2|k| + |k| + |\tilde{k}| \right). \quad (6.4)$$

Now, the eigenvalue  $\lambda_s(k)$  is by construction also an eigenvalue of the problem (4.4), where the operator is dependent on  $k$  rather than on the boundary conditions. However, all eigenvalues of (4.4) are by the min-max-principle dominated by eigenvalues of the eigenvalue problem of  $A_k$  with Dirichlet boundary conditions, since the domain with Dirichlet conditions is a superset of the domain with the quasi-periodic boundary conditions. Since the eigenvalues for the Dirichlet boundary condition are independent of  $k$ ,  $\lambda_s(k)$  is uniformly bounded, and hence by (6.4),  $\lambda_s(k)$  is continuous in  $k$ .  $\square$

**Remark:** As  $\overline{B}$  is compact and connected and  $\lambda_s(k)$  is a continuous function of  $k \in \overline{B}$  we derive for



(6.1)

$$I_s \text{ is a compact real interval for each } s \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (6.5)$$

From (6.2) and (6.5) also follows that  $\mu_s \leq \lambda_s(k)$  for all  $s \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $k \in \overline{B}$  with  $(\mu_s)_{s \in \mathbb{N}}$  denoting the sequence of eigenvalues of problem (4.4) with Neumann boundary conditions, since the domain with Neumann conditions is a subset of the domain with the quasi-periodic boundary conditions. By analogous calculations as in Section 4.3, but now with Neumann boundary conditions in  $\mathcal{D}(A_k)$ , we see that  $\mu_s \rightarrow \infty$  as  $s \rightarrow \infty$ , hence, we obtain  $\min I_s \rightarrow \infty$  as  $s \rightarrow \infty$ , which together with (6.5) implies that

$$\bigcup_{s \in \mathbb{N}} I_s \text{ is closed.} \quad (6.6)$$

Using this property we are now able to prove the first inclusion of the main statement (6.1).

**Theorem 6.2:**  $\sigma(A) \supseteq \bigcup_{s \in \mathbb{N}} I_s$ .

*Proof:* Let  $\lambda \in \bigcup_{s \in \mathbb{N}} I_s$ , i.e.  $\lambda = \lambda_s(k)$  for some  $s \in \mathbb{N}$  and some  $k \in \overline{B}$ , and

$$A_k \psi_s(\cdot, k) = \lambda \psi_s(\cdot, k) \quad (6.7)$$

We regard  $\psi_s(\cdot, k)$  as extended to the whole of  $\mathbb{R}$  by the boundary condition (4.1), whence, due to the periodic structure of  $A$ ,  $\psi_s$  satisfies

$$A \psi_s = \lambda \psi_s$$

“locally”, i.e.  $\psi_s \in \left\{ \psi \in H_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}) : \psi \in H_{loc}^2\left(\mathbb{R} \setminus \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} x_i\right), \psi'(x_j - 0) - \psi'(x_j + 0) + \rho \psi(x_j) = 0 \ \forall j \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$ , and  $-\psi_s'' = \lambda \psi_s$  on  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} x_i$ . Now, if we choose a function  $\eta \in H^2(\mathbb{R})$  such that

$$\eta(x) = 1 \text{ for } |x| \leq \frac{1}{2}, \quad \eta(x) = 0 \text{ for } |x| \geq 1, \quad (6.8)$$

we are able to define, for each  $l \in \mathbb{N}$ ,

$$\kappa_l(x) := \eta\left(\frac{|x|}{l}\right) \psi_s(x, k),$$

for an illustration see Figures 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 where a schematic of the real-part is depicted, the complex-part goes analogously. As  $\psi_s \in \mathcal{D}(A)$  we know  $\kappa_l \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ , hence, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} (A - \lambda I) \kappa_l &= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \left[ \left( -\frac{d^2}{dx^2} - \lambda \right) \kappa_l|_{(x_i, x_{i+1})} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{(x_i, x_{i+1})} \right] \\ &= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \left[ \eta\left(\frac{|\cdot|}{l}\right) \left( -\frac{d^2}{dx^2} - \lambda \right) \psi_s(\cdot, k)|_{(x_i, x_{i+1})} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{(x_i, x_{i+1})} \right] + R \end{aligned} \quad (6.9)$$

where  $R$  is a sum of products of derivatives of order  $\geq 1$  of  $\eta\left(\frac{|\cdot|}{l}\right)$  and of order  $\leq 1$  of  $\psi_s(\cdot, k)$ .

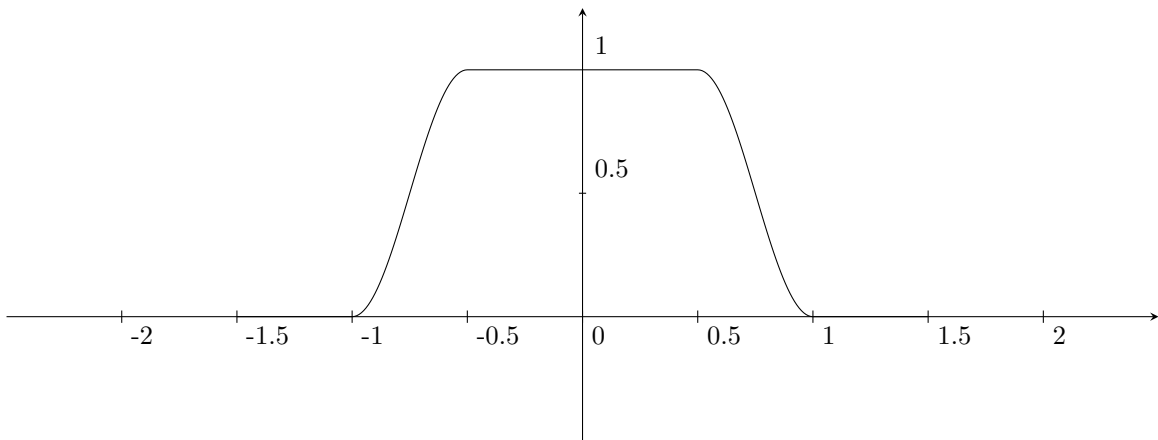


Figure 6.1: Example for the function  $\eta$ .

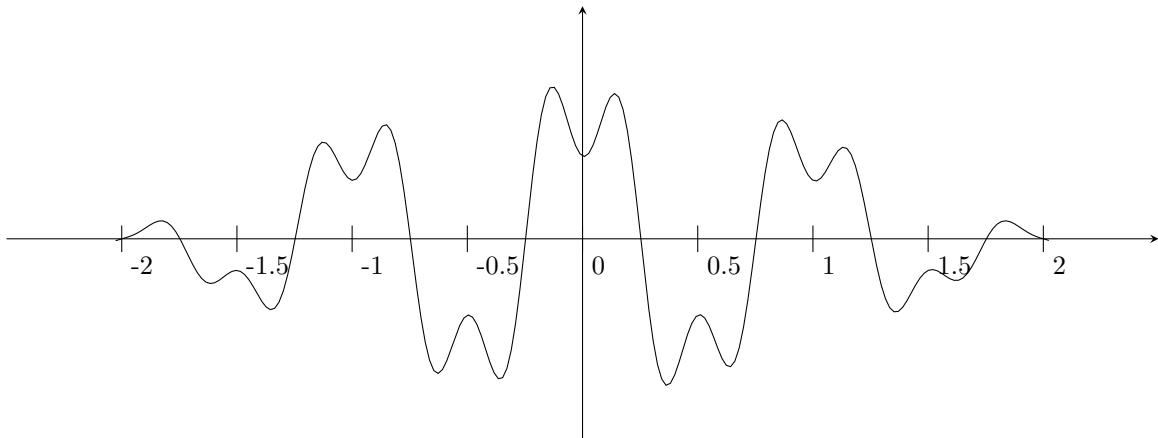


Figure 6.2: A schematic of the real part of a Bloch wave in one dimension.

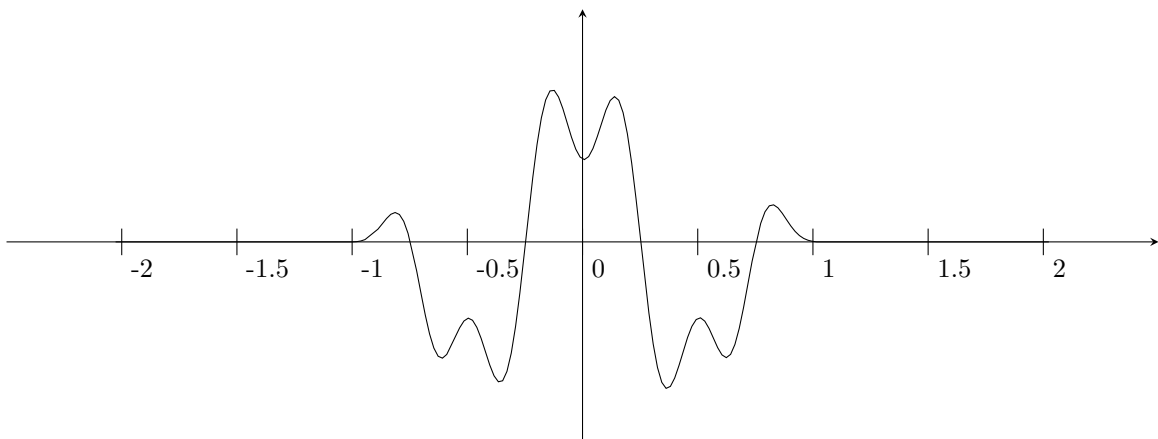


Figure 6.3: Resulting real-part of the function  $u_l$ .

Let us denote with  $B_l$  the ball around 0 with radius  $l$  and let, for simplicity,  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  be a generic constant. Thus, note that  $\psi_s(\cdot, k) \in H_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R})$ , the quasi-periodic structure of  $\psi_s(\cdot, k)$  implies

$$\|R\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \leq \frac{c}{l} \|\psi_s(\cdot, k)\|_{H^1(B_l)} \leq c \frac{1}{\sqrt{l}}. \quad (6.10)$$

Now, the quasi-periodic structure allows us to find additionally an upper boundary for  $\kappa_l$ :

$$\|\kappa_l\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \geq c \|\psi_s(\cdot, k)\|_{L^2(K_l)} \geq c\sqrt{l} \quad (6.11)$$

Together with (6.6), (6.7) and (6.9), (6.11) yields

$$\frac{1}{\|\kappa_l\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}} \|(A - \lambda I)\kappa_l\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \leq \frac{c}{l}.$$

This results eventually in the property

$$\frac{1}{\|\kappa_l\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}} \|(A - \lambda I)\kappa_l\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } l \rightarrow \infty$$

Thus, either  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue of  $A$ , or  $(A - \lambda I)^{-1}$  exists but is unbounded. In both cases,  $\lambda \in \sigma(A)$ .  $\square$

The other inclusion can be established by using the properties of the Floquet transformation shown above and the completeness of the Bloch waves. Hence, this proof follows that for an general  $m$ -th order linear differential operator with periodic coefficients. Again, for the sake of completeness, we include the proof here, as given in [DLP<sup>+</sup>11, Section 3.6].

**Theorem 6.3:**  $\sigma(A) \subseteq \bigcup_{s \in \mathbb{N}} I_s$ .

*Proof:* Let  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \bigcup_{s \in \mathbb{N}} I_s$ . Hence, due to (6.6), there exists some  $\delta > 0$  such that

$$|\lambda_s(k) - \lambda| \geq \delta \quad \text{for all } s \in \mathbb{N}, k \in B \quad (6.12)$$

We are going to prove that  $\lambda \in \rho(A)$ , i.e. for each  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$  there exists some  $u \in \mathcal{D}(A)$  satisfying  $(A - \lambda I)u = f$ . For an arbitrary  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$  and  $l \in \mathbb{N}$ , we define at first

$$f_l(x) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{|B|}} \sum_{s=1}^l \int_B \langle (Uf)(\cdot, k), \psi_s(\cdot, k) \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)} \psi_s(x, k) dk$$

and

$$u_l := \frac{1}{\sqrt{|B|}} \sum_{s=1}^l \int_B \frac{1}{\lambda_s(k) - \lambda} \langle (Uf)(\cdot, k), \psi_s(\cdot, k) \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)} \psi_s(x, k) dk \quad (6.13)$$

Since  $\lambda$  is chosen to be outside of the spectrum the operator,  $A_k - \lambda I$  is invertible, and therefore the

following equation has for every  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$  and  $k \in B$  a unique solution  $v \in \mathcal{D}(A_k)$

$$(A_k - \lambda I)v(\cdot, k) = (Uf)(\cdot, k) \quad \text{on } \Omega. \quad (6.14)$$

Due to (6.14), both  $v(\cdot, k)$  and  $\psi_s(\cdot, k)$  satisfy quasi-periodic boundary conditions. Hence, (4.4), (6.12) and Parseval's identity yield

$$\begin{aligned} \|(Uf)(\cdot, k)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 &= \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} |\langle (Uf)(\cdot, k), \psi_s(\cdot, k) \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)}|^2 \\ &= \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} |\langle (A_k - \lambda I)v(\cdot, k), \psi_s(\cdot, k) \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)}|^2 \\ &= \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} |\lambda_s(k) - \lambda|^2 |\langle v(\cdot, k), \psi_s(\cdot, k) \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)}|^2 \\ &\geq \delta^2 \|v(\cdot, k)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2. \end{aligned}$$

By Theorem 5.1 we know that  $f \in L^2(\Omega \times B)$ , this implies  $v \in L^2(\Omega \times B)$ , and we can define  $u := U^{-1}v \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ . Thus, (6.14) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (Uf)(\cdot, k), \psi_s(\cdot, k) \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)} &= \langle (A_k - \lambda I)(Uu)(\cdot, k), \psi_s(\cdot, k) \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)} \\ &= \langle (Uu)(\cdot, k), (A_k - \lambda I)\psi_s(\cdot, k) \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)} \\ &= (\lambda_s(k) - \lambda) \langle Uu(\cdot, k), \psi_s(\cdot, k) \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)}. \end{aligned}$$

Now, we are able to apply Theorem 5.2 which yields for (6.13) that

$$u_l(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|B|}} \sum_{s=1}^l \int_B \langle (Uu)(\cdot, k), \psi_s(\cdot, k) \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)} \psi_s(x, k) dk,$$

and whence Theorem 5.2 gives

$$u_l \rightarrow u, \quad f_l \rightarrow f \quad \text{in } L^2(\mathbb{R}) \text{ as } l \rightarrow \infty. \quad (6.15)$$

We will now prove that

$$\langle u_l, (A - \lambda I)v \rangle = \langle f_l, v \rangle \text{ for all } l \in \mathbb{N}, v \in \mathcal{D}(A); \quad (6.16)$$

As  $A$  is self-adjoint, by Theorem 3.5, this implies  $u_l \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ , and  $(A - \lambda I)u_l = f_l$  for all  $l \in \mathbb{N}$ . As furthermore every self-adjoint operator is also closed, (6.15) now implies

$$u \in \mathcal{D}(A) \text{ and } (A - \lambda I)u = f,$$

which is the desired result.

Eventually, we are left to prove (6.16). So, let  $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$  be fixed, and let  $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  denote an open interval containing  $\text{supp}(\varphi)$  in its interior. By Fubini's Theorem we know that

$$r_s(x, k) := \frac{1}{\lambda_s(k) - \lambda} \langle (Uf)(\cdot, k), \psi_s(\cdot, k) \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)} \psi_s(x, k) \overline{(A - \lambda I)\varphi(x)},$$

and

$$t_s(x, k) := \langle (Uf)(\cdot, k), \psi_s(\cdot, k) \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)} \psi_s(x, k) \overline{\varphi(x)}$$

are in  $L^2(K \times B)$ , since (6.12),  $(A_k - \lambda I)\varphi \in L^\infty(K)$  and  $\varphi \in L^\infty(K)$  imply

$$\|r_s\|_{L^2(K \times B)} \leq c \|(Uf)(\cdot, k)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \|\psi_s(\cdot, k)\|_{L^2(K)}^2$$

and analogously for  $t_s$ . As  $K$  is bounded there exists a finite number of copies of  $\Omega$  such that they cover  $K$ , hence  $\psi_s(\cdot, k)$  is in  $L^2(K)$  as a function of  $k$ , and  $(Uf)(\cdot, k)$  is in  $L^1(B)$  by Theorem 5.1. Since  $B$  is equally bounded,  $r$  and  $t$  are also in  $L^1(K \times B)$ . Therefore, Fubini's Theorem implies that the order of integration with respect to  $x$  and  $l$  may be exchanged for  $r$  and  $t$ . Thus, by (6.13), the fact that  $\varphi$  has compact support in the interior of  $K$  and (4.4) we conclude

$$\begin{aligned} \int_K u_l(x) \overline{(A - \lambda I)\varphi(x)} dx &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{|B|}} \sum_{s=1}^l \int_K \left( \int_B r_s(x, k) dk \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{|B|}} \sum_{s=1}^l \int_B \langle (Uf)(\cdot, k), \psi_s(\cdot, k) \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)} \langle \psi_s(\cdot, k), \varphi \rangle_{L^2(K)} dk \\ &= \int_K \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{|B|}} \sum_{s=1}^l \int_B \langle (Uf)(\cdot, k), \psi_s(\cdot, k) \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)} \psi_s(x, k) dk \right] \overline{\varphi(x)} dx \\ &= \int_K f_l(x) \overline{\varphi(x)} dx, \end{aligned}$$

i.e. (6.16). □

## Chapter 7

# The spectrum of the multi-dimensional Schrödinger operator

In this last chapter, we want to model the movement of a particle in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  with periodically distributed, smooth,  $(n - 1)$ -dimensional surfaces supporting a potential. To show that the basic concepts presented in the previous chapters hold also in the new setting, we will give a formal justification of applicability of the one-dimensional proofs to the multi-dimensional case in a series of theorems.

To start with, let  $\Omega$  denote the periodicity cell in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  relating to the problem introduced above and  $B^n$  the corresponding Brillouin zone, for simplicity assume  $\Omega$  being the unit cube  $[0, 1]^n$ . Contained in  $\Omega$  let  $S$  be a smooth surface without a boundary subject to the conditions  $\dim S = n - 1$  and  $S \subseteq \overset{\circ}{\Omega}$ . Furthermore, let  $D \subseteq Y$  denote the set enclosed by  $S$ , such that  $S = \partial D$ . We will denote with  $\Omega_j = Y + j$  the  $j$ th copy of  $\Omega$  for any  $j \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ , which results through translation of the periodicity cell by  $j$ , and analogously for  $S_j = S + j$  and  $S_j = S + j$ . Finally, we denote with  $\Omega_i^+$  and  $\Omega_i^-$  the opposing edges of  $\Omega$  for  $i = 1, 2$ , as illustrated in Figure 7.1.

The mathematical representation of the above is a multi-dimensional Schrödinger operator  $A^n$  whose operation is formally defined by

$$-\Delta + \rho \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \delta_{S_i} \tag{7.1}$$

on the whole of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , where  $\delta_{S_i}$  denotes the Delta-Distribution on hypersurface  $S_i$ . Let us recall that on a hypersurface  $S$  the Delta-Distribution acts on  $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  by

$$\delta_S(\varphi) := \int_S \varphi(s) ds.$$

where  $s$  is the hypersurface measure associated to  $S_j$ , for a more detailed explanation see [For12, Chapter 14]. Since every function in  $H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$  can be approximated by a sequence in  $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ , we find for every  $u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$  a sequence  $(u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  such that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = u$ , and hence we define

$$\delta_S(u) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta_S(u_n).$$

**Remark:** This definition is independent of the chosen sequence in  $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ .

*Proof:* For  $u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$  let  $(u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, (v_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u_n - u\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|v_n - u\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} = 0.$$

As  $(u_n - v_n) \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ , we then get with the help of Hölder's inequality, the triangle inequality and the trace theorem

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_S |u_n(s) - v_n(s)| ds \leq |S| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u_n - v_n\|_{H^1(\Omega)} = 0.$$

□

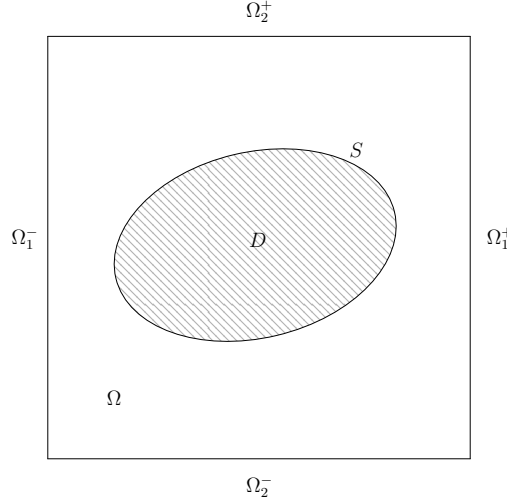


Figure 7.1: Periodicity cell for the multi-dimensional potential

Again motivated by the weak-formulation, given a right-hand side  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$  we consider for some  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$  the problem to find  $u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$  such that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \nabla u(x) \overline{\nabla v(x)} dx + \rho \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \int_{S_j} u(s) \overline{v(s)} ds - \mu \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(x) \overline{v(x)} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \overline{v(x)} dx \quad (7.2)$$

holds for all  $v \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . Note that in the second term we denote by  $u, v$  the traces. As  $u, v \in H^1(\mathbb{R})$ , the traces are in  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$  by [Eva98, p. 251, Theorem 5.1] and [AF03, p. 164], and thus, the second term on the left-hand side in (7.2) is well defined by the next remark.

**Remark:** The term in (7.2) originating from the potential is finite.

*Proof:* First, the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality yields

$$\left| \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \int_{S_j} u(s) \overline{v(s)} ds \right|^2 \leq \left( \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \|u\|_{L^2(S_j)}^2 \right) \left( \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \|v\|_{L^2(S_j)}^2 \right).$$

For both terms on the right-hand side we need an upper bound depending on a small enough  $h > 0$ , similar to estimation we found in Chapter 3. Through the Trace Theorem [Eva98, p. 258] and Poincaré inequality we can find a constant  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  such that

$$\|u\|_{L^2(S_j)}^2 \leq c \left( \frac{1}{h} \|u\|_{L^2(D_j)}^2 + h \|\nabla u\|_{L^2(D_j)}^2 \right).$$

Given  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ , following the proofs in Section 3.1 we can show that for a  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$  small enough the sesquilinear form  $B_\mu: H^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \times H^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ , defined by

$$B_\mu[u, v] := \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \nabla u(x) \overline{\nabla v(x)} dx + \rho \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \int_{S_j} u(s) \overline{v(s)} ds - \mu \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(x) \overline{v(x)} dx,$$

is bounded and coercive. Furthermore, the functional  $l_f: H^1(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  defined by

$$l_f(v) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \overline{v(x)} dx$$

is a bounded, linear functional. Hence, Lax-Migram’s Theorem ensures the existence of a unique solution  $u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$  in (7.2) for any  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . In return, the operator  $R_\mu^n: L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ,  $f \mapsto u$  where  $u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$  is the solution of (7.2) is well-defined.

**Theorem 7.1:**  $R_\mu^n$  is an injective, bounded linear operator.

*Proof:* The proof follows equally Theorem 3.3. □

This on the other hand enables us to explicitly define  $A^n$  by means of  $R_\mu^n$ :

$$A^n := (R_\mu^n)^{-1} + \mu I, \quad \mathcal{D}(A^n) = \mathcal{R}(R_\mu^n),$$

such that  $R_\mu^n$  is the resolvent of  $A^n$ . Therefore, we can characterise  $\mathcal{D}(A^n)$  by transferring the methods used in Section 3.2.

**Theorem 7.2** (Characterisation of  $\mathcal{D}(A^n)$ ): Let  $Y := \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \overline{\bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{Z}^n} D_j}$ . We can further characterise the solution  $u \in \mathcal{D}(A^n)$  from (7.2), on the fundamental domain of periodicity as depicted in Figure 7.2, namely for all  $j \in \mathbb{Z}^n$  it holds:

$$a) \quad \Delta u \in L^2(D_j), \Delta u \in L^2(Y) \text{ and } \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \|\Delta u\|_{L^2(D_j)}^2 < \infty$$



- b)  $u|_{S_j-0} = u|_{S_j+0}$   
c)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta_j}|_{S_j-0} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta_j}|_{S_j+0} - \rho u|_{S_j} = 0$  where  $\eta_j$  denotes the normal on  $S_j$

*Proof:* Comparing the three properties in Theorem 7.2 to those in  $\mathcal{D}(A)$  in Section 3.2 we can see the similarity. Hence, using the same approach as for the operator  $A$  by choosing particular functions  $v \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  now in (7.2) the asserted follows analogously. The first is the equivalent to (3.14), the second is a consequence of  $u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$  and the third follows from partial integration in (7.2) with a  $v \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  such that  $\text{supp } v = \Omega$ .  $\square$

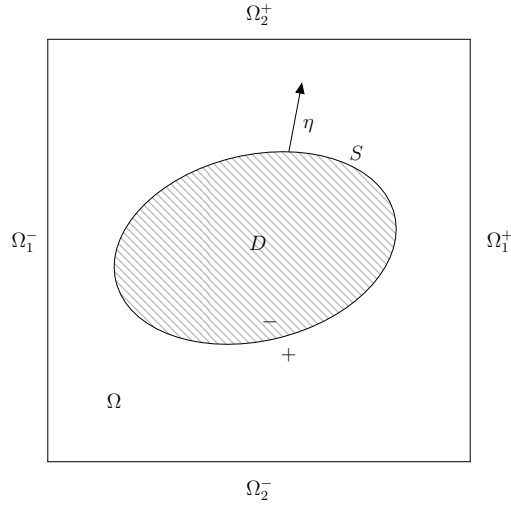


Figure 7.2: Normal  $\eta$  on the hypersurface  $S$  in a periodicity cell

We are interested in the periodic spectral problem of the operator  $A^n$ . Therefore, we will again relate the spectrum of the operator  $A^n$  on the whole of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  via the Floquet transform to a family of eigenvalue problems on the periodicity cell. First, we need the self-adjointness of the operator  $A^n$ .

**Remark:** *The operator  $A^n$  is self-adjoint.*

*Proof:* The operators  $R_\mu^n$  and  $(R_\mu^n)^{-1}$  are symmetric. The fact that for any  $u \in \mathcal{D}((R_\mu^n)^{-1})$  exists  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$  such that  $u = R_\mu^n f$  and that  $R_\mu^n$  is defined on the whole of  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$  then yields the self-adjointness of  $A^n$  similarly to Section 3.3.  $\square$

We restrict this multi-dimensional problem to a corresponding fundamental domain of periodicity, let this for simplicity be  $Y$  and for  $k \in \overline{B^n}$  we define

$$H_{k,n}^1 := \left\{ w \in H^1(Y) : w|_{\Omega_j^+} = w|_{\Omega_j^-} e^{ik_j} \text{ for } k \in \overline{B^n}, j = 1, \dots, n \right\}.$$

Let us consider the problem to find  $u \in H_{k,n}^1$  such that

$$\int_Y \nabla u(x) \overline{\nabla v(x)} dx + \rho \int_S u(s) \overline{v(s)} ds - \mu \int_Y u(x) \overline{v(x)} dx = \int_Y f(x) \overline{v(x)} dx \quad (7.3)$$

holds for all  $v \in H_{k,n}^1$ .

Again, Lax-Milgram's Theorem ensures the existence of a unique solution  $u \in H_{k,n}^1$  if  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$  is small enough, and the operator  $R_{\mu,k}: f \mapsto u$  is in return well-defined, and we can show that  $R_{\mu,k}$  is injective. This allows the definition

$$A_k^n := (R_{\mu,k}^n)^{-1} + \mu I, \quad \mathcal{D}(A_k^n) = \mathcal{R}(R_{\mu,k}^n),$$

as the operator considering multi-dimensional case of our problem on the fundamental domain of periodicity.

**Theorem 7.3** (Characterisation of  $\mathcal{D}(A_k^n)$ ): *Let  $Y := \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \overline{\bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{Z}^n} D_j}$ . We can characterise the solution  $u \in \mathcal{D}(A_k^n) \subseteq H_{k,n}^1$  from (7.2), namely for all  $j \in \mathbb{Z}^n$  it holds:*

- a)  $\Delta u \in L^2(D_j)$ ,  $\Delta u \in L^2(Y)$  and  $\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \|\Delta u\|_{L^2(B_j)}^2 < \infty$
- b)  $u|_{S_{j-0}} = u|_{S_{j+0}}$
- c)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta_j}|_{S_{j-0}} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta_j}|_{S_{j+0}} - \rho u|_{S_j} = 0$  where  $\eta_j$  denotes the normal on  $S_j$
- d)  $u|_{\Omega_j^+} = u|_{\Omega_j^-} e^{ik_j}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j}|_{\Omega_j^+} = e^{ik_j} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j}|_{\Omega_j^-}$  for  $j = 1, \dots, n$

*Proof:* The first three properties follow as in Theorem 7.2. The quasi-periodic condition on the function  $u \in \mathcal{D}(A_k^n)$  follows from the boundary condition in  $H_{k,n}^1$ . Additionally, the quasi-periodic boundary conditions on  $H_{k,n}^1$  requires a solution  $u \in H_{k,n}^1$  to satisfy furthermore quasi-periodic conditions for their weak derivative

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1}|_{\Omega_1^+} = e^{ik_1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1}|_{\Omega_1^-}$$

We can see this see by partial integration in (7.3) with a function  $v \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  such that  $U_j^+, U_j^- \not\subset \text{supp } v$  where  $U_j^+ \supset \Omega_j^+$  and  $U_j^- \supset \Omega_j^-$  are neighbourhoods of the opposing edges for  $j = 2, \dots, n$ , and analogous for the other coordinates.  $\square$

**Theorem 7.4:** *The operator  $R_{\mu,k}^n$  is compact.*

*Proof:* As in Chapter 4, we can show that  $R_{\mu,k}^n$  is a bounded operator. Using the Compact Embedding Theorem for Sobolev spaces yields the claim, for proof see Theorem A.8.  $\square$

Defining  $A_k^n$  in means of  $R_{\mu,k}^n$ , we then consider the eigenvalue problem to find  $\psi \in \mathcal{D}(A_k^n)$  such that

$$A_k^n \psi_s = \lambda_s^n(k) \psi_s \text{ on } Y. \quad (7.4)$$

We understand  $\psi_s$  extended by the boundary condition on  $\Omega$  in  $H_{k,n}^1$  to the whole of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and call them Bloch waves. Using the compactness of  $R_{\mu,k}^n$ , we know furthermore that every non-zero  $\lambda \in \sigma(A_k^n)$  is

an eigenvalue of  $A_k^n$  and that the purely discrete spectrum satisfies

$$\lambda_1^n(k) \leq \lambda_2^n(k) \leq \dots \leq \lambda_s^n(k) \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } s \rightarrow \infty. \quad (7.5)$$

By [Eva98, page 643 - 645] we know that the to (7.5) corresponding eigenfunctions form a  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ -orthonormal and complete system  $(\psi_s(\cdot, k))_{s \in \mathbb{N}}$  of eigenfunctions in  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . By transformations of the problem (7.4), similar to the one in (4.8) and (4.9), we are then able to show that the eigenvalues of  $A_k^n$  are continuous functions of  $k \in \overline{B^n}$ , and thus  $I_s^n = \{\lambda_s^n(k) : k \in \overline{B^n}\}$  is again a compact real interval for each  $s \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Ultimately, the main result for this multi-dimensional case follows from using the same arguments as in Chapter 6.3 based on Bloch waves, Floquet transform and a similar cut-off function  $\eta$  as in (6.8), to relate the spectrum the operator on the whole of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  to a family of eigenvalue problems on the periodicity cell while varying the boundary condition. We are namely able to show that the spectrum of a self-adjoint Schrödinger operator with periodic delta-potential on a hypersurface is the union of the compact intervals  $I_s^n$ , i.e.

$$\sigma(A^n) = \bigcup_{s \in \mathbb{N}} I_s^n.$$

## Chapter 8

# Conclusion

This thesis examined the spectrum of an operator describing the situation in the Kronig-Penney model when a particle moves through periodically distributed, singular potentials. The conclusion resulted from considering the problem with the help of the Floquet-Bloch theory, is that such an operator has a real, band-gap structured spectrum. Even though the main focus was on the one-dimensional case, where the delta potentials are periodically aligned on one axis, we gave a formal justification of applicability of the concepts presented in the one-dimensional case for the case when the particle moves in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  with periodically distributed, smooth,  $(n - 1)$ -dimensional surfaces supporting a potential, such that the result also holds for the multi-dimensional case.

First, we examined the periodic, one-dimensional Schrödinger operator and showed that it is self-adjoint. In chapters 4 and 5, we related the spectrum of this periodic operator on the whole of  $\mathbb{R}$  to a family of eigenvalue problems on the corresponding periodicity cell with the help of the Floquet transform. We chose on the period cell the eigenfunctions, the Bloch waves, to be subject to semi-periodic boundary conditions depending on a parameter which varied over the Brillouin zone. The result, which we concluded in chapter 6 and eventually extrapolated in chapter 7 to the multi-dimensional case, is the band-gap structure of the spectrum of the whole-space operator.

It is however difficult to find a definitive answer to the question whether there are really gaps in the band-gap structure, since the Floquet-Bloch theory does not give an answer to the question if the bands actually overlap. A systematic analysis of such a quantum mechanical problem has been provided in [AGHKH12]. Furthermore, in a more concrete context with the specialisation to a two-dimensional situation and to polarised waves, existence of a gap has been computer-assisted analysed in [HPW09].

Finally, two current papers offer further insight into the analysis of elliptic operators. In [Kuc16] an overview of periodic elliptic operators is provided and the main techniques and results of the

theory is surveyed. The approaches described are applicable not only to the standard model example of Schrödinger operator with periodic potential but to a wide variety of elliptic periodic equations and systems. Moreover, in [KP16] asymptotic behaviour of the spectrum of elliptic operators in a bounded domain subject to Dirichlet boundary conditions is studied. Furthermore, based on the homogenisation theory, the same problem is examined when the domain consists of an infinite straight strip (waveguide) and a hyperplane intersecting the domain is parallel to its boundary. In the thesis it is shown that the spectrum in this case, given that the coefficients become high contrast in a small neighbourhood of a hyperplane, has at least one gap in the spectrum.

# Appendix

**Theorem A.1** (Alternative definition of the Delta-Distribution): *For the sequence of functionals  $\delta_\epsilon$  for  $\epsilon > 0$ ,  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $f \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$  defined through  $\delta_\epsilon(f) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\epsilon}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2\epsilon^2}} f(x) dx$  it holds that*

$$\delta_{x_0}(f) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \delta_\epsilon(f).$$

*Proof:* Given  $\delta_\epsilon$  and  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$  we have

$$\delta_\epsilon(f) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\epsilon}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2\epsilon^2}} dx$$

Substituting  $z := \frac{x-x_0}{\sqrt{2\epsilon}}$  yields

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\epsilon}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2\epsilon^2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\epsilon}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\sqrt{2\epsilon}z + x_0) e^{-z^2} dz$$

Using the Taylor series around  $x_0$  and the Gaussian integral we then get

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-z^2} (f(x_0) + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon)) = f(x_0) \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-z^2} = f(x_0).$$

□

**Theorem A.2** ( $L^p$ -Approximation by test functions): *For  $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  open,  $C_0^\infty(U)$  is dense in  $L^p(U)$ , if  $1 \leq p < \infty$ .*

*Proof:* See [AF03, p. 31].

□

**Theorem A.3** ( $H^k$ -Approximation by test functions): *Let  $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  be an open set. Let  $u \in H^k(\Omega)$ , then there exists a sequence of functions  $u_k \in C^\infty(\Omega)$  such that  $\|u_k - u\|_{H^k(\Omega)} \rightarrow 0$  as  $k \rightarrow \infty$ .*

*Proof:* See [AF03, p. 138].

□

**Theorem A.4** (Bessel's inequality): *Let  $H$  be a Hilbert space, and suppose that  $e_1, e_2, \dots$  is an orthonormal sequence in  $H$ . Then, for any  $x \in H$  one has*

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\langle x, e_k \rangle|^2 \leq \|x\|^2$$

where  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  denotes the inner product in the Hilbert space  $H$ .

*Proof:* See [Wer06, p. 233]. □

**Theorem A.5** (Cauchy–Schwarz inequality): *For all vectors  $u$  and  $v$  of an inner product space it is true that*

$$|\langle u, v \rangle|^2 \leq \langle u, u \rangle \cdot \langle v, v \rangle,$$

where  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  is the inner product.

*Proof:* See [Wer06, p. 20]. □

**Theorem A.6** (Closed graph theorem): *Let  $X$  be a Banach space. Is  $A$  a closed operator and  $\mathcal{D}(A) = X$ , then  $A$  is continuous on  $X$ .*

*Proof:* See [Eva98, p. 417]. □

**Theorem A.7** (Closeness of  $H_k^1$  in  $H^1(\Omega)$ ):  *$H_k^1$  is a closed subset of  $H^1(\Omega)$ , and therefore a Hilbert space with respect to the norm of  $H^1(\Omega)$ .*

*Proof:* Let  $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  be a sequence in  $H_k^1$  converging to  $f \in H^1(\Omega)$ . We already know that convergence with respect to the  $H^1$ -Norm implies convergence of the function and its derivative almost everywhere. Let us therefore define  $g := f - f_n$  then

$$\begin{aligned} \left| g \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right|^2 &\leq 2|g(x)|^2 + 2 \left( \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^x |g'(\tau)| d\tau \right)^2 \\ &\leq 2|g(x)|^2 + 2 \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |g'(\tau)|^2 d\tau \\ &\leq 2 \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |g(\tau)|^2 d\tau + 2 \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |g'(\tau)|^2 d\tau \\ &= 2 \|g\|_{H^1(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})}^2 \longrightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

for  $j \rightarrow \infty$ , and analogously on the other boundary. □

**Theorem A.8** (Compact Embedding Theorem for Sobolev spaces): *Assume  $U$  is a bounded open subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , and  $\partial U$  is  $C^1$ . Define  $p^* := \frac{2n}{n-2}$ .*

a) *Suppose  $n > 2$ . Then  $H^1(U) \subset\subset L^q(U)$  for each  $1 \leq q \leq p^*$ .*

*Proof:* Follows from Rellich-Kondrachov Compactness Theorem, see for example [Eva98, p. 272]. □

b) *Suppose  $n \in \{1, 2\}$ . Then  $H^1(U) \subset\subset L^2(U)$ .*

*Proof:* To proof the embedding for  $p = 2$  note that from Rellich-Kondrachov Compactness Theorem it follows that  $p^* \rightarrow \infty$  if  $p \rightarrow n$ . It is easily seen that if  $(u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  is a  $H^1(U)$ -bounded sequence, then so it is bounded in  $W^{1,n-\epsilon}(U)$  for some  $\epsilon > 0$ . Choosing  $\epsilon$  such that  $(n-\epsilon)^* > n$  hence allows using again via part a) the Rellich-Kondrachov Compactness Theorem and this provides the existence of a  $L^2(U)$  convergent subsequence.

For  $n = 1$  this follows from Morrey's inequality and the Arzela Ascoli compactness criterion, see for example [Eva98, p. 274].  $\square$

**Theorem A.9** (Dominated Convergence Theorem): *Let  $f_n$  be a sequence of real-valued measurable functions on a measure space  $(S, \Sigma, \mu)$ . Suppose that the sequence converges pointwise to a function  $f$  and is dominated by some integrable function  $g$  in the sense that*

$$|f_n(x)| \leq g(x)$$

*for all numbers  $n$  in the index set of the sequence and all points  $x \in S$ . Then  $f$  is integrable and*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_S |f_n - f| d\mu = 0$$

*which also implies  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_S f_n d\mu = \int_S f d\mu$ .*

*Proof:* See [Wer06, p. 516].  $\square$

**Theorem A.10** (Eigenvectors of a compact, symmetric operator): *Let  $H$  be a separable Hilbert space, and suppose  $S: H \rightarrow H$  is a compact and symmetric operator. Then there exists a countable orthonormal basis of  $H$  consisting of eigenvectors of  $S$ .*

*Proof:* See [Eva98, p. 645].  $\square$

**Theorem A.11** (Embedding of  $H^1$  in  $C$ ): *Let  $[a, b]$  be a compact interval in  $\mathbb{R}$ . Then,  $H^1([a, b])$  is embedded in  $C([a, b])$*

*Proof:* See [Eva98, p. 266seq].  $\square$

**Theorem A.12** (Equivalent definitions of closed operators): *Let  $X, Y$  be two Banach spaces. A linear operator  $A: X \supset \mathcal{D}(A) \rightarrow Y$  is closed if for every sequence  $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  in  $\mathcal{D}(A)$  from*

$$x_n \rightarrow x \in X \text{ and } Tx_n \rightarrow y \in Y$$

*follows that  $x \in \mathcal{D}$  and  $Tx = y$ .*

*Proof:* See [Wer06, p. 156].  $\square$



**Theorem A.13** (Fubini's theorem for integrable functions): *Suppose  $X$  and  $Y$  are  $\sigma$ -finite measure spaces, and suppose that  $X \times Y$  is given the product measure (which is unique as  $X$  and  $Y$  are  $\sigma$ -finite). Fubini's theorem states that if  $f(x, y)$  is  $X \times Y$  integrable, meaning that it is measurable and*

$$\int_{X \times Y} |f(x, y)| d(x, y) < \infty,$$

*then*

$$\int_X \left( \int_Y f(x, y) dy \right) dx = \int_Y \left( \int_X f(x, y) dx \right) dy = \int_{X \times Y} f(x, y) d(x, y).$$

*The first two integrals are iterated integrals with respect to two measures, respectively, and the third is an integral with respect to the product measure*

*Proof:* See [Wer06, p. 514]. □

**Theorem A.14** (Lax-Milgram): *Let  $H$  be a Hilbert space where  $\|\cdot\|$  denotes the norm on  $H$ , and let  $B: H \times H \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be a sesquilinear form. If there exist constants  $\alpha, \beta > 0$  such that*

- $|B[u, v]| \leq \alpha \|u\| \|v\| \quad (u, v \in H) \text{ and}$
- $\operatorname{Re}(B[u, u]) \geq \beta \|u\|^2 \quad (u \in H),$

*then there exists to each  $l \in H^*$  a unique  $w \in H$  such that*

$$B[v, w] = l(v)$$

*hold for all  $v \in H$ .*

*Proof:* See [Plu15, Amd to problem 51]. □

**Theorem A.15** (Monotone Convergence Theorem): *Let  $(X, \Sigma, \mu)$  be a measure space. Let  $f_1, f_2, \dots$  be a pointwise non-decreasing sequence of  $[0, \infty]$ -valued  $\Sigma$ -measurable functions, i.e. for every  $k \geq 1$  and every  $x$  in  $X$ ,*

$$0 \leq f_k(x) \leq f_{k+1}(x).$$

*Next, set the pointwise limit of the sequence  $(f_n)$  to be  $f$ . That is, for every  $x$  in  $X$ ,*

$$f(x) := \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f_k(x).$$

*Then  $f$  is  $\Sigma$ -measurable and*

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int f_k d\mu = \int f d\mu.$$

*Proof:* See [Wer06, p. 516]. □

**Theorem A.16** (Orthonormality of  $\vartheta$ ): *The sequence*

$$\vartheta_n(k) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{|B|}} e^{ikn}$$

forms an orthonormal basis of  $L^2(B)$ .

*Proof:* For  $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$  we see that

$$\langle \vartheta_n, \vartheta_m \rangle_{L^2(B)} = \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B e^{ikn} \overline{e^{ikm}} dk = \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B e^{ik(n-m)} dk = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } n \neq m \\ 1 & \text{for } n = m, \end{cases}$$

hence the asserted follows.  $\square$

**Theorem A.17** (Parseval's identity): *Suppose that  $H$  is a Hilbert space with inner product  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ . Let  $(e_n)$  be an orthonormal basis of  $H$ ; i.e., the linear span of the  $e_n$  is dense in  $H$ , and the  $e_n$  are mutually orthonormal:*

$$\langle e_m, e_n \rangle = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } m = n \\ 0 & \text{if } m \neq n. \end{cases}$$

*Then Parseval's identity asserts that for every  $x \in H$ ,*

$$\sum_n |\langle x, e_n \rangle|^2 = \|x\|^2.$$

*Proof:* See [Wer06, p. 236].  $\square$

**Theorem A.18** (Poincare's min-max principle for eigenvalues): *a*

*Proof:* a  $\square$

**Theorem A.19** (Properties of self-adjoint operators): *1. Every self-adjoint is symmetric and closed.*

*Proof:* Follows directly from the definitions for self-adjoint and closed operators.  $\square$

*2. For  $A$  being a self-adjoint operator,  $\lambda \in \rho(A)$ ,  $(A - \lambda I)^{-1}$  is bounded.*

*Proof:* Since every self-adjoint is closed,  $(A - \lambda I)$  is as the shift with  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  also closed. Furthermore, the graph of  $(A - \lambda I)^{-1}$  is simply the graph of  $(A - \lambda I)$  rotated and hence  $(A - \lambda I)^{-1}$  is closed as well. The closed Graph Theorem now yields the desired result.  $\square$

**Theorem A.20** (Properties of the set of resolvent values): *The resolvent set  $\rho(A) \subseteq \mathbb{C}$  of a bounded linear operator  $A$  is an open set.*

*Proof:* See [Wer06, p. 259].  $\square$

**Theorem A.21** (Riesz' representation theorem): *Let  $H$  be a Hilbert space, and let  $H^*$  denote its dual space, consisting of all continuous linear functionals from  $H$  into  $\mathbb{R}$  or  $\mathbb{C}$ . If  $x$  is an element of  $H$ , then the function  $\varphi_x$ , for all  $y$  in  $H$  defined by*

$$\varphi_x(y) = \langle y, x \rangle_H,$$

*where  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_H$  denotes the inner product of the Hilbert space, is an element of  $H^*$ . Hence, every element of  $H^*$  can be written uniquely in this form.*

*Proof:* See [Eva98, p. 284] □

**Theorem A.22** (The spectrum of self-adjoint operators): *The spectrum of a self-adjoint operator  $A$  is real.*

*Proof:* Let  $\lambda$  be an eigenvalue of  $A$ , i.e. there exists  $x \in X$  such that  $Ax = \lambda x$ . From this it follows that  $\langle Ax, x \rangle = \langle \lambda x, x \rangle$ . Using then the fact that  $A$  is self-adjoint we can further deduce

$$\lambda \langle x, x \rangle = \langle \lambda x, x \rangle = \langle Ax, x \rangle = \langle x, Ax \rangle = \langle x, \lambda x \rangle = \bar{\lambda} \langle x, x \rangle$$

Hence,  $\lambda = \bar{\lambda}$ , which shows the desired result. □

**Theorem A.23** (Trace Theorem): *Assume  $U$  is bounded and  $\partial U$  is  $C^1$ . Then there exists a bounded linear operator*

$$T: H^1(U) \rightarrow L^2(\partial U)$$

*such that*

$$a) \quad Tu = u|_{\partial U} \text{ if } u \in H^1(U) \cap C(\bar{U})$$

$$b) \quad \|Tu\|_{L^2(\partial U)} \leq C\|u\|_{H^1(U)}$$

*for each  $u \in H^1(U)$ , with the constant  $C$  depending only on  $U$ .*

*Proof:* See [Eva98, p. 258]. □

**Theorem A.24** (Uniqueness of weak derivatives): *Let  $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  be open, if it exists, the  $\alpha$ -th weak derivative of  $u$  is uniquely determined up to a set of measure zero.*

*Proof:* Assume that  $g, \tilde{g} \in L^1_{loc}(\Omega)$  satisfy

$$(-1)^\alpha \int_{\Omega} f \varphi' = \int_{\Omega} g \varphi = \int_{\Omega} \tilde{g} \varphi$$

for all  $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ . Then

$$\int_{\Omega} (g - \tilde{g}) \varphi = 0$$

for all  $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ , whence  $g - \tilde{g} = 0$  almost everywhere. □

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## **Decleration**

I declare that I have developed and written the enclosed thesis completely by myself, have not used sources or means without declaration in the text and designated the included passage from other works, whether in substance or in principle, as such and that I adhered the statute of the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology for good scientific practice in their currently valid version.

Karlsruhe, 30 September 2016