

# The world of rough metrics

Lashi Bandara

Institut für Mathematik  
Universität Potsdam

4 December 2020



# Divergence form equations

Let  $x \mapsto A(x) = (a_{ij}(x))$  symmetric, measurable matrix function.

# Divergence form equations

Let  $x \mapsto A(x) = (a_{ij}(x))$  symmetric, measurable matrix function.

Suppose  $\kappa > 0$  and  $\Lambda < \infty$  such that  $x \in \mathcal{L}$  a.e.,

$$\kappa |u|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2 \leq A(x)u \cdot u \leq \Lambda |u|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2. \quad (1)$$

# Divergence form equations

Let  $x \mapsto A(x) = (a_{ij}(x))$  symmetric, measurable matrix function.

Suppose  $\kappa > 0$  and  $\Lambda < \infty$  such that  $x \in \mathcal{L}$  a.e.,

$$\kappa|u|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2 \leq A(x)u \cdot u \leq \Lambda|u|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2. \quad (1)$$

Then,

$$L_A = d^* A d = - \sum_{i,j=1}^n \partial_j (a_{ij}) \partial_i$$

non-negative self-adjoint operator on  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{L})$ .

# Divergence form equations

Let  $x \mapsto A(x) = (a_{ij}(x))$  symmetric, measurable matrix function.

Suppose  $\kappa > 0$  and  $\Lambda < \infty$  such that  $x \in \mathcal{L}$  a.e.,

$$\kappa|u|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2 \leq A(x)u \cdot u \leq \Lambda|u|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2. \quad (1)$$

Then,

$$L_A = d^* A d = - \sum_{i,j=1}^n \partial_j (a_{ij}) \partial_i$$

non-negative self-adjoint operator on  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{L})$ .

- Lax-Milgram theorem circa 1954

# Divergence form equations

Let  $x \mapsto A(x) = (a_{ij}(x))$  symmetric, measurable matrix function.

Suppose  $\kappa > 0$  and  $\Lambda < \infty$  such that  $x \in \mathcal{L}$  a.e.,

$$\kappa|u|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2 \leq A(x)u \cdot u \leq \Lambda|u|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2. \quad (1)$$

Then,

$$L_A = d^* A d = - \sum_{i,j=1}^n \partial_j (a_{ij}) \partial_i$$

non-negative self-adjoint operator on  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{L})$ .

- Lax-Milgram theorem circa 1954,
- *a priori estimates* of De Giorgi-Moser-Nash circa 1957:

# Divergence form equations

Let  $x \mapsto A(x) = (a_{ij}(x))$  symmetric, measurable matrix function.

Suppose  $\kappa > 0$  and  $\Lambda < \infty$  such that  $x \in \mathcal{L}$  a.e.,

$$\kappa|u|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2 \leq A(x)u \cdot u \leq \Lambda|u|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2. \quad (1)$$

Then,

$$L_A = d^* A d = - \sum_{i,j=1}^n \partial_j(a_{ij}) \partial_i$$

non-negative self-adjoint operator on  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{L})$ .

- Lax-Milgram theorem circa 1954,
- *a priori estimates* of De Giorgi-Moser-Nash circa 1957:  
if  $u \in \text{dom}(L_A)$  such that  $L_A u = 0 \implies u$  Hölder continuous.

# Geometric perspective

Let  $g$  be smooth metric tensor on  $\mathbb{R}^n$



## Geometric perspective

Let  $g$  be smooth metric tensor on  $\mathbb{R}^n \implies x \mapsto B(x)$  such that  $g_x(u, v) = \delta(B(x)u, v) = B(x)u \cdot v$ .

# Geometric perspective

Let  $g$  be smooth metric tensor on  $\mathbb{R}^n \implies x \mapsto B(x)$  such that  $g_x(u, v) = \delta(B(x)u, v) = B(x)u \cdot v$ .

If  $g$  satisfies:  $\exists C \geq 1$  s.t.

$$C^{-1}|u|_{\delta} \leq |u|_g \leq C|u|_{\delta},$$

# Geometric perspective

Let  $g$  be smooth metric tensor on  $\mathbb{R}^n \implies x \mapsto B(x)$  such that  $g_x(u, v) = \delta(B(x)u, v) = B(x)u \cdot v$ .

If  $g$  satisfies:  $\exists C \geq 1$  s.t.

$$C^{-1}|u|_{\delta} \leq |u|_g \leq C|u|_{\delta},$$

then  $B$  satisfies (1).

# Geometric perspective

Let  $g$  be smooth metric tensor on  $\mathbb{R}^n \implies x \mapsto B(x)$  such that  $g_x(u, v) = \delta(B(x)u, v) = B(x)u \cdot v$ .

If  $g$  satisfies:  $\exists C \geq 1$  s.t.

$$C^{-1}|u|_{\delta} \leq |u|_g \leq C|u|_{\delta},$$

then  $B$  satisfies (1).

Measure:  $\mu_g = \sqrt{\det B} \mathcal{L}$ .

# Geometric perspective

Let  $g$  be smooth metric tensor on  $\mathbb{R}^n \implies x \mapsto B(x)$  such that  $g_x(u, v) = \delta(B(x)u, v) = B(x)u \cdot v$ .

If  $g$  satisfies:  $\exists C \geq 1$  s.t.

$$C^{-1}|u|_\delta \leq |u|_g \leq C|u|_\delta,$$

then  $B$  satisfies (1).

Measure:  $\mu_g = \sqrt{\det B} \mathcal{L}$ .

Laplacian:  $\Delta_g = d_g^* d$ .

For  $u \in \text{dom}(\Delta_g)$  and  $v \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ :

For  $u \in \text{dom}(\Delta_g)$  and  $v \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ :

$$\langle \Delta_g u, v \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n, \mu_g)} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(du, \overline{dv}) \, d\mu_g$$

For  $u \in \text{dom}(\Delta_g)$  and  $v \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ :

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \Delta_g u, v \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n, \mu_g)} &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(du, \overline{dv}) \, d\mu_g \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (Bdu) \cdot \overline{v} \, (\det B)^{\frac{1}{2}} \, d\mathcal{L}\end{aligned}$$



For  $u \in \text{dom}(\Delta_g)$  and  $v \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \Delta_g u, v \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n, \mu_g)} &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(du, \overline{dv}) \, d\mu_g \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (Bdu) \cdot \overline{v} \, (\det B)^{\frac{1}{2}} \, d\mathcal{L} \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} ((\det B)^{\frac{1}{2}} Bdu) \cdot \overline{dv} \, d\mathcal{L}
 \end{aligned}$$

For  $u \in \text{dom}(\Delta_g)$  and  $v \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \Delta_g u, v \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n, \mu_g)} &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(du, \overline{dv}) \, d\mu_g \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (Bdu) \cdot \overline{v} \, (\det B)^{\frac{1}{2}} \, d\mathcal{L} \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} ((\det B)^{\frac{1}{2}} Bdu) \cdot \overline{dv} \, d\mathcal{L} \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} d^{*,\delta}((\det B)^{\frac{1}{2}} B)du \, \overline{v} \, (\det B)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \, d\mu_g
 \end{aligned}$$

For  $u \in \text{dom}(\Delta_g)$  and  $v \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \Delta_g u, v \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n, \mu_g)} &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(du, \overline{dv}) \, d\mu_g \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (Bdu) \cdot \overline{v} \, (\det B)^{\frac{1}{2}} \, d\mathcal{L} \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} ((\det B)^{\frac{1}{2}} Bdu) \cdot \overline{dv} \, d\mathcal{L} \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} d^{*,\delta}((\det B)^{\frac{1}{2}} B)du \, \overline{v} \, (\det B)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \, d\mu_g \\
 &= \left\langle (\det B)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d^{*,\delta}((\det B)^{\frac{1}{2}} B)du, v \right\rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n, \mu_g)} .
 \end{aligned}$$

For  $u \in \text{dom}(\Delta_g)$  and  $v \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \Delta_g u, v \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n, \mu_g)} &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(du, \overline{dv}) \, d\mu_g \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (Bdu) \cdot \overline{v} \, (\det B)^{\frac{1}{2}} \, d\mathcal{L} \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} ((\det B)^{\frac{1}{2}} Bdu) \cdot \overline{dv} \, d\mathcal{L} \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} d^{*,\delta}((\det B)^{\frac{1}{2}} B)du \, \overline{v} \, (\det B)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \, d\mu_g \\
 &= \left\langle (\det B)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d^{*,\delta}((\det B)^{\frac{1}{2}} B)du, v \right\rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n, \mu_g)} .
 \end{aligned}$$

I.e.

$$\Delta_g = (\det B)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d^{*,\delta}((\det B)^{\frac{1}{2}} B)d.$$

# Kato's square root problem

$(\mathcal{M}, g)$  Riemannian manifold.

# Kato's square root problem

$(\mathcal{M}, g)$  Riemannian manifold.

Operator  $L_{B, B_0} := d_g^* B d + B_0$ , with  $\mathbb{C}$ -valued coefficients.

# Kato's square root problem

$(\mathcal{M}, g)$  Riemannian manifold.

Operator  $L_{B, B_0} := d_g^* B d + B_0$ , with  $\mathbb{C}$ -valued coefficients.

Assume:  $\kappa_1 \leq B_0(x) \leq \kappa_2$ ,

# Kato's square root problem

$(\mathcal{M}, g)$  Riemannian manifold.

Operator  $L_{B, B_0} := d_g^* B d + B_0$ , with  $\mathbb{C}$ -valued coefficients.

Assume:  $\kappa_1 \leq B_0(x) \leq \kappa_2$ ,  $B \in L^\infty(\mathcal{M}; \text{End}(T^* \mathcal{M}))$



# Kato's square root problem

$(\mathcal{M}, g)$  Riemannian manifold.

Operator  $L_{B, B_0} := d_g^* B d + B_0$ , with  $\mathbb{C}$ -valued coefficients.

Assume:  $\kappa_1 \leq B_0(x) \leq \kappa_2$ ,  $B \in L^\infty(\mathcal{M}; \text{End}(T^* \mathcal{M}))$  and  $x - \mu - \text{a.e.}$ ,

$$\text{Re } g_x(B(x)u, u) \geq \kappa |u|_{g_x}^2.$$

# Kato's square root problem

$(\mathcal{M}, g)$  Riemannian manifold.

Operator  $L_{B, B_0} := d_g^* B d + B_0$ , with  $\mathbb{C}$ -valued coefficients.

Assume:  $\kappa_1 \leq B_0(x) \leq \kappa_2$ ,  $B \in L^\infty(\mathcal{M}; \text{End}(T^* \mathcal{M}))$  and  $x - \mu - \text{a.e.}$ ,

$$\text{Re } g_x(B(x)u, u) \geq \kappa |u|_{g_x}^2.$$

On  $\mathcal{H} := L^2(\mathcal{M}) \oplus (L^2(\mathcal{M}) \oplus L^2(\mathcal{M}; T^* \mathcal{M}))$ :

# Kato's square root problem

$(\mathcal{M}, g)$  Riemannian manifold.

Operator  $L_{B, B_0} := d_g^* B d + B_0$ , with  $\mathbb{C}$ -valued coefficients.

Assume:  $\kappa_1 \leq B_0(x) \leq \kappa_2$ ,  $B \in L^\infty(\mathcal{M}; \text{End}(T^* \mathcal{M}))$  and  $x - \mu - \text{a.e.}$ ,

$$\text{Re } g_x(B(x)u, u) \geq \kappa |u|_{g_x}^2.$$

On  $\mathcal{H} := L^2(\mathcal{M}) \oplus (L^2(\mathcal{M}) \oplus L^2(\mathcal{M}; T^* \mathcal{M}))$ :

$$\Pi_g(B, B_0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & S^* X \\ S & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Pi_g(B, B_0)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} L_{B, B_0} & 0 \\ 0 & S S^* X \end{pmatrix}.$$

where  $S : L^2(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathcal{M}) \oplus L^2(\mathcal{M}; T^* \mathcal{M})$  given by  $Su = (u, du)$ .

# Kato's square root problem

$(\mathcal{M}, g)$  Riemannian manifold.

Operator  $L_{B, B_0} := d_g^* B d + B_0$ , with  $\mathbb{C}$ -valued coefficients.

Assume:  $\kappa_1 \leq B_0(x) \leq \kappa_2$ ,  $B \in L^\infty(\mathcal{M}; \text{End}(T^*\mathcal{M}))$  and  $x - \mu - \text{a.e.}$ ,

$$\text{Re } g_x(B(x)u, u) \geq \kappa |u|_{g_x}^2.$$

On  $\mathcal{H} := L^2(\mathcal{M}) \oplus (L^2(\mathcal{M}) \oplus L^2(\mathcal{M}; T^*\mathcal{M}))$ :

$$\Pi_g(B, B_0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & S^* X \\ S & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Pi_g(B, B_0)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} L_{B, B_0} & 0 \\ 0 & S S^* X \end{pmatrix}.$$

where  $S : L^2(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathcal{M}) \oplus L^2(\mathcal{M}; T^*\mathcal{M})$  given by  $Su = (u, du)$ .

N.B.  $\Pi_g(B, B_0)$  not self-adjoint - only  $\omega$ -bisectorial for  $\omega < \pi/2$ .

Key estimate:

$$\|f(\Pi_g(B, B_0))\|_{L^2 \rightarrow L^2} \lesssim \|f\|_\infty. \quad (2)$$

for  $f$  bounded on a sector containing the spectrum of  $L_{B, B_0}$ , and holomorphic in the interior of the sector.

Key estimate:

$$\|f(\Pi_g(B, B_0))\|_{L^2 \rightarrow L^2} \lesssim \|f\|_\infty. \quad (2)$$

for  $f$  bounded on a sector containing the spectrum of  $L_{B, B_0}$ , and holomorphic in the interior of the sector. I.e.,  $f(\zeta) = e^{-\zeta}$ .

Key estimate:

$$\|f(\Pi_g(B, B_0))\|_{L^2 \rightarrow L^2} \lesssim \|f\|_\infty. \quad (2)$$

for  $f$  bounded on a sector containing the spectrum of  $L_{B, B_0}$ , and holomorphic in the interior of the sector. I.e.,  $f(\zeta) = e^{-\zeta}$ .

Implies:  $\text{dom}(\sqrt{L_{B, B_0}}) = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$ .

(Kato square root problem c.f [AHL<sup>+</sup>02, AKM06, BM16])

Key estimate:

$$\|f(\Pi_g(B, B_0))\|_{L^2 \rightarrow L^2} \lesssim \|f\|_\infty. \quad (2)$$

for  $f$  bounded on a sector containing the spectrum of  $L_{B, B_0}$ , and holomorphic in the interior of the sector. I.e.,  $f(\zeta) = e^{-\zeta}$ .

Implies:  $\text{dom}(\sqrt{L_{B, B_0}}) = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$ .

(Kato square root problem c.f [AHL<sup>+</sup>02, AKM06, BM16])

If  $h$  another metric on  $\mathcal{M}$  s.t.  $\exists C \geq 1, C^{-1}|u|_g \leq |u|_h \leq C|u|_g$ :



Key estimate:

$$\|f(\Pi_g(B, B_0))\|_{L^2 \rightarrow L^2} \lesssim \|f\|_\infty. \quad (2)$$

for  $f$  bounded on a sector containing the spectrum of  $L_{B, B_0}$ , and holomorphic in the interior of the sector. I.e.,  $f(\zeta) = e^{-\zeta}$ .

Implies:  $\text{dom}(\sqrt{L_{B, B_0}}) = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$ .

(Kato square root problem c.f [AHL<sup>+</sup>02, AKM06, BM16])

If  $h$  another metric on  $\mathcal{M}$  s.t.  $\exists C \geq 1, C^{-1}|u|_g \leq |u|_h \leq C|u|_g$ :

$$(2) \text{ holds for } g \iff (2) \text{ holds for } h.$$

Key estimate:

$$\|f(\Pi_g(B, B_0))\|_{L^2 \rightarrow L^2} \lesssim \|f\|_\infty. \quad (2)$$

for  $f$  bounded on a sector containing the spectrum of  $L_{B, B_0}$ , and holomorphic in the interior of the sector. I.e.,  $f(\zeta) = e^{-\zeta}$ .

Implies:  $\text{dom}(\sqrt{L_{B, B_0}}) = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$ .

(Kato square root problem c.f [AHL<sup>+</sup>02, AKM06, BM16])

If  $h$  another metric on  $\mathcal{M}$  s.t.  $\exists C \geq 1, C^{-1}|u|_g \leq |u|_h \leq C|u|_g$ :

$$(2) \text{ holds for } g \iff (2) \text{ holds for } h.$$

Idea:  $\Pi_h(B, B_0) = \Pi_g(\tilde{B}, \tilde{B}_0)$ .

Key estimate:

$$\|f(\Pi_g(B, B_0))\|_{L^2 \rightarrow L^2} \lesssim \|f\|_\infty. \quad (2)$$

for  $f$  bounded on a sector containing the spectrum of  $L_{B, B_0}$ , and holomorphic in the interior of the sector. I.e.,  $f(\zeta) = e^{-\zeta}$ .

Implies:  $\text{dom}(\sqrt{L_{B, B_0}}) = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$ .

(Kato square root problem c.f [AHL<sup>+</sup>02, AKM06, BM16])

If  $h$  another metric on  $\mathcal{M}$  s.t.  $\exists C \geq 1, C^{-1}|u|_g \leq |u|_h \leq C|u|_g$ :

$$(2) \text{ holds for } g \iff (2) \text{ holds for } h.$$

Idea:  $\Pi_h(B, B_0) = \Pi_g(\tilde{B}, \tilde{B}_0)$ .

Why?

$$\|e^{-t(\Delta_g + I)} - e^{-t(\Delta_h + I)}\| \lesssim \|g - h\|_{L^\infty}.$$

Fix  $\mathcal{M}$  a smooth manifold.

Fix  $\mathcal{M}$  a smooth manifold. I.e. a smooth differentiable structure for  $\mathcal{M}$

Fix  $\mathcal{M}$  a smooth manifold. I.e. a smooth differentiable structure for  $\mathcal{M} \rightsquigarrow$  exterior derivative  $d$ .

Fix  $\mathcal{M}$  a smooth manifold. I.e. a smooth differentiable structure for  $\mathcal{M} \rightsquigarrow$  exterior derivative  $d$ .

A measure structure for free:

Fix  $\mathcal{M}$  a smooth manifold. I.e. a smooth differentiable structure for  $\mathcal{M} \rightsquigarrow$  exterior derivative  $d$ .

A measure structure for free:

- $A \subset \mathcal{M}$  *measurable* if for all charts  $(\psi, U)$ ,  
 $\psi(A \cap U) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathcal{L}$ -measurable.



Fix  $\mathcal{M}$  a smooth manifold. I.e. a smooth differentiable structure for  $\mathcal{M} \rightsquigarrow$  exterior derivative  $d$ .

A measure structure for free:

- $A \subset \mathcal{M}$  *measurable* if for all charts  $(\psi, U)$ ,  $\psi(A \cap U) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathcal{L}$ -measurable.
- $A \subset \mathcal{M}$  *null measure* if for all charts  $(\psi, U)$ ,  $\mathcal{L}(\psi(A \cap U)) = 0$ .

Fix  $\mathcal{M}$  a smooth manifold. I.e. a smooth differentiable structure for  $\mathcal{M} \rightsquigarrow$  exterior derivative  $d$ .

A measure structure for free:

- $A \subset \mathcal{M}$  *measurable* if for all charts  $(\psi, U)$ ,  $\psi(A \cap U) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathcal{L}$ -measurable.
- $A \subset \mathcal{M}$  *null measure* if for all charts  $(\psi, U)$ ,  $\mathcal{L}(\psi(A \cap U)) = 0$ .

$A$  measurable  $\iff \mu_g$ -measurable for any smooth  $g$ .

Fix  $\mathcal{M}$  a smooth manifold. I.e. a smooth differentiable structure for  $\mathcal{M} \rightsquigarrow$  exterior derivative  $d$ .

A measure structure for free:

- $A \subset \mathcal{M}$  *measurable* if for all charts  $(\psi, U)$ ,  $\psi(A \cap U) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathcal{L}$ -measurable.
- $A \subset \mathcal{M}$  *null measure* if for all charts  $(\psi, U)$ ,  $\mathcal{L}(\psi(A \cap U)) = 0$ .

$A$  measurable  $\iff \mu_g$ -measurable for any smooth  $g$ .

$A$ -null measure  $\iff \mu_g(A) = 0$ .

Fix  $\mathcal{M}$  a smooth manifold. I.e. a smooth differentiable structure for  $\mathcal{M} \rightsquigarrow$  exterior derivative  $d$ .

A measure structure for free:

- $A \subset \mathcal{M}$  *measurable* if for all charts  $(\psi, U)$ ,  $\psi(A \cap U) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathcal{L}$ -measurable.
- $A \subset \mathcal{M}$  *null measure* if for all charts  $(\psi, U)$ ,  $\mathcal{L}(\psi(A \cap U)) = 0$ .

$A$  measurable  $\iff \mu_g$ -measurable for any smooth  $g$ .

$A$ -null measure  $\iff \mu_g(A) = 0$ .

For any  $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$  vector bundle, we can talk about  $\Gamma_R(\mathcal{V})$  - measurable sections of  $\mathcal{V}$  without a metric on  $\mathcal{M}$ .

## Definition (Rough metric)

Let  $g \in \Gamma_R(\text{Sym } T^*\mathcal{M} \otimes T^*\mathcal{M})$  such that:

## Definition (Rough metric)

Let  $g \in \Gamma_R(\text{Sym } T^*\mathcal{M} \otimes T^*\mathcal{M})$  such that:  $\forall x \in \mathcal{M} \exists (U, \psi)$  chart around  $x$  and  $\exists C \geq 1$  such that

## Definition (Rough metric)

Let  $g \in \Gamma_R(\text{Sym } T^*\mathcal{M} \otimes T^*\mathcal{M})$  such that:  $\forall x \in \mathcal{M} \exists (U, \psi)$  chart around  $x$  and  $\exists C \geq 1$  such that

$$C^{-1}|u|_{(\psi^*\delta)(y)} \leq |u|_{g(y)} \leq C|u|_{(\psi^*\delta)(y)},$$

## Definition (Rough metric)

Let  $g \in \Gamma_R(\text{Sym } T^*\mathcal{M} \otimes T^*\mathcal{M})$  such that:  $\forall x \in \mathcal{M} \exists (U, \psi)$  chart around  $x$  and  $\exists C \geq 1$  such that

$$C^{-1}|u|_{(\psi^*\delta)(y)} \leq |u|_{g(y)} \leq C|u|_{(\psi^*\delta)(y)},$$

$y - \text{a.e.} \in U$  and where  $\delta$  is the Euclidean metric.



## Definition (Rough metric)

Let  $g \in \Gamma_R(\text{Sym } T^*\mathcal{M} \otimes T^*\mathcal{M})$  such that:  $\forall x \in \mathcal{M} \exists (U, \psi)$  chart around  $x$  and  $\exists C \geq 1$  such that

$$C^{-1}|u|_{(\psi^*\delta)(y)} \leq |u|_{g(y)} \leq C|u|_{(\psi^*\delta)(y)},$$

$y - \text{a.e.} \in U$  and where  $\delta$  is the Euclidean metric.

Say  $g$  is a *rough metric*.

## Definition (Rough metric)

Let  $g \in \Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}(\text{Sym } T^*\mathcal{M} \otimes T^*\mathcal{M})$  such that:  $\forall x \in \mathcal{M} \exists (U, \psi)$  chart around  $x$  and  $\exists C \geq 1$  such that

$$C^{-1}|u|_{(\psi^*\delta)(y)} \leq |u|_{g(y)} \leq C|u|_{(\psi^*\delta)(y)},$$

$y - \text{a.e.} \in U$  and where  $\delta$  is the Euclidean metric.

Say  $g$  is a *rough metric*.

Chart  $(U, \psi)$  satisfies the *local comparability condition*.

## Definition (Rough metric)

Let  $g \in \Gamma_R(\text{Sym } T^*\mathcal{M} \otimes T^*\mathcal{M})$  such that:  $\forall x \in \mathcal{M} \exists (U, \psi)$  chart around  $x$  and  $\exists C \geq 1$  such that

$$C^{-1}|u|_{(\psi^*\delta)(y)} \leq |u|_{g(y)} \leq C|u|_{(\psi^*\delta)(y)},$$

$y - \text{a.e.} \in U$  and where  $\delta$  is the Euclidean metric.

Say  $g$  is a *rough metric*.

Chart  $(U, \psi)$  satisfies the *local comparability condition*.

- Well-defined induced Radon measure via locally comparable charts:

$$d\mu_g(x) = \sqrt{\det g(x)} \, d\psi^*\mathcal{L}.$$

## Definition (Rough metric)

Let  $g \in \Gamma_{\mathbf{R}}(\text{Sym } T^*\mathcal{M} \otimes T^*\mathcal{M})$  such that:  $\forall x \in \mathcal{M} \exists (U, \psi)$  chart around  $x$  and  $\exists C \geq 1$  such that

$$C^{-1}|u|_{(\psi^*\delta)(y)} \leq |u|_{g(y)} \leq C|u|_{(\psi^*\delta)(y)},$$

$y - \text{a.e.} \in U$  and where  $\delta$  is the Euclidean metric.

Say  $g$  is a *rough metric*.

Chart  $(U, \psi)$  satisfies the *local comparability condition*.

- Well-defined induced Radon measure via locally comparable charts:

$$d\mu_g(x) = \sqrt{\det g(x)} \, d\psi^*\mathcal{L}.$$

- $A$   $\mu_g$ -measurable  $\iff A$  measurable.

## Definition (Rough metric)

Let  $g \in \Gamma_R(\text{Sym } T^*\mathcal{M} \otimes T^*\mathcal{M})$  such that:  $\forall x \in \mathcal{M} \exists (U, \psi)$  chart around  $x$  and  $\exists C \geq 1$  such that

$$C^{-1}|u|_{(\psi^*\delta)(y)} \leq |u|_{g(y)} \leq C|u|_{(\psi^*\delta)(y)},$$

$y - \text{a.e.} \in U$  and where  $\delta$  is the Euclidean metric.

Say  $g$  is a *rough metric*.

Chart  $(U, \psi)$  satisfies the *local comparability condition*.

- Well-defined induced Radon measure via locally comparable charts:

$$d\mu_g(x) = \sqrt{\det g(x)} \, d\psi^*\mathcal{L}.$$

- $A$   $\mu_g$ -measurable  $\iff A$  measurable.
- $\mu_g(A) = 0 \iff A$  null-measure.

# Lebesgue and Sobolev Spaces

Tensor bundle:  $\mathcal{T}^{(p,q)}\mathcal{M} := (\otimes_{i=0}^p \mathrm{T}^*\mathcal{M}) \otimes (\otimes_{i=0}^q \mathrm{T}\mathcal{M})$ .

# Lebesgue and Sobolev Spaces

Tensor bundle:  $\mathcal{T}^{(p,q)}\mathcal{M} := (\otimes_{i=0}^p \mathrm{T}^*\mathcal{M}) \otimes (\otimes_{i=0}^q \mathrm{T}\mathcal{M})$ .

Metric  $g$  extends to  $\mathcal{T}^{(p,q)}\mathcal{M}$ .

# Lebesgue and Sobolev Spaces

Tensor bundle:  $\mathcal{T}^{(p,q)}\mathcal{M} := (\otimes_{i=0}^p \mathbf{T}^*\mathcal{M}) \otimes (\otimes_{i=0}^q \mathbf{T}\mathcal{M})$ .

Metric  $g$  extends to  $\mathcal{T}^{(p,q)}\mathcal{M}$ .

$$u \in L^p(\mathcal{T}^{(p,q)}\mathcal{M}, g) \text{ for } p \in (1, \infty) \iff \int_{\mathcal{M}} |u(x)|_{g(x)}^p d\mu_g(x) < \infty.$$



# Lebesgue and Sobolev Spaces

Tensor bundle:  $\mathcal{T}^{(p,q)}\mathcal{M} := (\otimes_{i=0}^p \mathbf{T}^*\mathcal{M}) \otimes (\otimes_{i=0}^q \mathbf{T}\mathcal{M})$ .

Metric  $g$  extends to  $\mathcal{T}^{(p,q)}\mathcal{M}$ .

$$u \in L^p(\mathcal{T}^{(p,q)}\mathcal{M}, g) \text{ for } p \in (1, \infty) \iff \int_{\mathcal{M}} |u(x)|_{g(x)}^p d\mu_g(x) < \infty.$$

Similarly  $u \in L^\infty(\mathcal{T}^{(p,q)}\mathcal{M}, g)$  if  $\exists C < \infty$  such that  $|u(x)|_{g(x)} \leq C$   $x$  - a.e..

# Lebesgue and Sobolev Spaces

Tensor bundle:  $\mathcal{T}^{(p,q)}\mathcal{M} := (\otimes_{i=0}^p T^*\mathcal{M}) \otimes (\otimes_{i=0}^q T\mathcal{M})$ .

Metric  $g$  extends to  $\mathcal{T}^{(p,q)}\mathcal{M}$ .

$$u \in L^p(\mathcal{T}^{(p,q)}\mathcal{M}, g) \text{ for } p \in (1, \infty) \iff \int_{\mathcal{M}} |u(x)|_{g(x)}^p d\mu_g(x) < \infty.$$

Similarly  $u \in L^\infty(\mathcal{T}^{(p,q)}\mathcal{M}, g)$  if  $\exists C < \infty$  such that  $|u(x)|_{g(x)} \leq C$   $x$  - a.e..

Operator  $d_p = d : C^\infty \cap L^p(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightarrow C^\infty \cap L^p(\mathcal{M}; T^*\mathcal{M}, g)$  *closable* in  $L^p(\mathcal{M}, g)$ .

# Lebesgue and Sobolev Spaces

Tensor bundle:  $\mathcal{T}^{(p,q)}\mathcal{M} := (\otimes_{i=0}^p T^*\mathcal{M}) \otimes (\otimes_{i=0}^q T\mathcal{M})$ .

Metric  $g$  extends to  $\mathcal{T}^{(p,q)}\mathcal{M}$ .

$$u \in L^p(\mathcal{T}^{(p,q)}\mathcal{M}, g) \text{ for } p \in (1, \infty) \iff \int_{\mathcal{M}} |u(x)|_{g(x)}^p d\mu_g(x) < \infty.$$

Similarly  $u \in L^\infty(\mathcal{T}^{(p,q)}\mathcal{M}, g)$  if  $\exists C < \infty$  such that  $|u(x)|_{g(x)} \leq C$   $x$  - a.e..

Operator  $d_p = d : C^\infty \cap L^p(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightarrow C^\infty \cap L^p(\mathcal{M}; T^*\mathcal{M}, g)$  *closable* in  $L^p(\mathcal{M}, g)$ .

Define:

$$W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, g) := \text{dom}(\overline{d_p}), \quad W_0^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, g) := \overline{C_c^\infty(\mathcal{M})}^{\|\cdot\|_{W^{1,p}}}.$$

# Lebesgue and Sobolev Spaces

Tensor bundle:  $\mathcal{T}^{(p,q)}\mathcal{M} := (\otimes_{i=0}^p T^*\mathcal{M}) \otimes (\otimes_{i=0}^q T\mathcal{M})$ .

Metric  $g$  extends to  $\mathcal{T}^{(p,q)}\mathcal{M}$ .

$$u \in L^p(\mathcal{T}^{(p,q)}\mathcal{M}, g) \text{ for } p \in (1, \infty) \iff \int_{\mathcal{M}} |u(x)|_{g(x)}^p d\mu_g(x) < \infty.$$

Similarly  $u \in L^\infty(\mathcal{T}^{(p,q)}\mathcal{M}, g)$  if  $\exists C < \infty$  such that  $|u(x)|_{g(x)} \leq C$   $x$  - a.e..

Operator  $d_p = d : C^\infty \cap L^p(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightarrow C^\infty \cap L^p(\mathcal{M}; T^*\mathcal{M}, g)$  *closable* in  $L^p(\mathcal{M}, g)$ .

Define:

$$W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, g) := \text{dom}(\overline{d_p}), \quad W_0^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, g) := \overline{C_c^\infty(\mathcal{M})}^{\|\cdot\|_{W^{1,p}}}.$$

See [Ban16].

# Laplacian

Note:  $H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) := W^{1,2}(\mathcal{M}, g)$  is a Hilbert space.

# Laplacian

Note:  $H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) := W^{1,2}(\mathcal{M}, g)$  is a Hilbert space.

Define:  $\mathcal{E}[u, v] := \langle du, dv \rangle_{L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)}$ .

# Laplacian

Note:  $H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) := W^{1,2}(\mathcal{M}, g)$  is a Hilbert space.

Define:  $\mathcal{E}[u, v] := \langle du, dv \rangle_{L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)}$ .

$\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace such that  $H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \subset \mathcal{W}$ .

# Laplacian

Note:  $H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) := W^{1,2}(\mathcal{M}, g)$  is a Hilbert space.

Define:  $\mathcal{E}[u, v] := \langle du, dv \rangle_{L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)}$ .

$\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace such that  $H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \subset \mathcal{W}$ .

$\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{W}} = \mathcal{E}$  with  $\text{dom}(\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{W}}) = \mathcal{W} \rightsquigarrow \Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}} := d_{\mathcal{W}}^{*g} d_{\mathcal{W}}$ .



# Laplacian

Note:  $H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) := W^{1,2}(\mathcal{M}, g)$  is a Hilbert space.

Define:  $\mathcal{E}[u, v] := \langle du, dv \rangle_{L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)}$ .

$\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace such that  $H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \subset \mathcal{W}$ .

$\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{W}} = \mathcal{E}$  with  $\text{dom}(\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{W}}) = \mathcal{W} \rightsquigarrow \Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}} := d_{\mathcal{W}}^{*g} d_{\mathcal{W}}$ .

Satisfies:  $\text{dom}(\sqrt{\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}}) = \mathcal{W}$ .

# Laplacian

Note:  $H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) := W^{1,2}(\mathcal{M}, g)$  is a Hilbert space.

Define:  $\mathcal{E}[u, v] := \langle du, dv \rangle_{L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)}$ .

$\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace such that  $H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \subset \mathcal{W}$ .

$\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{W}} = \mathcal{E}$  with  $\text{dom}(\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{W}}) = \mathcal{W} \rightsquigarrow \Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}} := d_{\mathcal{W}}^{*g} d_{\mathcal{W}}$ .

Satisfies:  $\text{dom}(\sqrt{\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}}) = \mathcal{W}$ .

$\mathcal{W} = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow \Delta_N$  “Neumann Laplacian”

# Laplacian

Note:  $H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) := W^{1,2}(\mathcal{M}, g)$  is a Hilbert space.

Define:  $\mathcal{E}[u, v] := \langle du, dv \rangle_{L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)}$ .

$\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace such that  $H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \subset \mathcal{W}$ .

$\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{W}} = \mathcal{E}$  with  $\text{dom}(\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{W}}) = \mathcal{W} \rightsquigarrow \Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}} := d_{\mathcal{W}}^{*g} d_{\mathcal{W}}$ .

Satisfies:  $\text{dom}(\sqrt{\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}}) = \mathcal{W}$ .

$\mathcal{W} = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow \Delta_N$  “Neumann Laplacian”,

$\mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow \Delta_D$  “Dirichlet Laplacian”.

# Laplacian

Note:  $H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) := W^{1,2}(\mathcal{M}, g)$  is a Hilbert space.

Define:  $\mathcal{E}[u, v] := \langle du, dv \rangle_{L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)}$ .

$\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace such that  $H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \subset \mathcal{W}$ .

$\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{W}} = \mathcal{E}$  with  $\text{dom}(\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{W}}) = \mathcal{W} \rightsquigarrow \Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}} := d_{\mathcal{W}}^{*g} d_{\mathcal{W}}$ .

Satisfies:  $\text{dom}(\sqrt{\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}}) = \mathcal{W}$ .

$\mathcal{W} = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow \Delta_N$  “Neumann Laplacian”,

$\mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow \Delta_D$  “Dirichlet Laplacian”.

$\mathcal{M}$  compact  $\partial\mathcal{M} = \emptyset$ :

# Laplacian

Note:  $H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) := W^{1,2}(\mathcal{M}, g)$  is a Hilbert space.

Define:  $\mathcal{E}[u, v] := \langle du, dv \rangle_{L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)}$ .

$\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace such that  $H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \subset \mathcal{W}$ .

$\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{W}} = \mathcal{E}$  with  $\text{dom}(\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{W}}) = \mathcal{W} \rightsquigarrow \Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}} := d_{\mathcal{W}}^{*,g} d_{\mathcal{W}}$ .

Satisfies:  $\text{dom}(\sqrt{\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}}) = \mathcal{W}$ .

$\mathcal{W} = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow \Delta_N$  “Neumann Laplacian”,

$\mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow \Delta_D$  “Dirichlet Laplacian”.

$\mathcal{M}$  compact  $\partial\mathcal{M} = \emptyset$ :  $W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, g) = W_0^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, g) = W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M})$ .

# Laplacian

Note:  $H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) := W^{1,2}(\mathcal{M}, g)$  is a Hilbert space.

Define:  $\mathcal{E}[u, v] := \langle du, dv \rangle_{L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)}$ .

$\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace such that  $H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \subset \mathcal{W}$ .

$\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{W}} = \mathcal{E}$  with  $\text{dom}(\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{W}}) = \mathcal{W} \rightsquigarrow \Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}} := d_{\mathcal{W}}^{*,g} d_{\mathcal{W}}$ .

Satisfies:  $\text{dom}(\sqrt{\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}}) = \mathcal{W}$ .

$\mathcal{W} = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow \Delta_N$  “Neumann Laplacian”,

$\mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow \Delta_D$  “Dirichlet Laplacian”.

$\mathcal{M}$  compact  $\partial\mathcal{M} = \emptyset$ :  $W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, g) = W_0^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, g) = W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M})$ .

$H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$

# Laplacian

Note:  $H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) := W^{1,2}(\mathcal{M}, g)$  is a Hilbert space.

Define:  $\mathcal{E}[u, v] := \langle du, dv \rangle_{L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)}$ .

$\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace such that  $H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \subset \mathcal{W}$ .

$\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{W}} = \mathcal{E}$  with  $\text{dom}(\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{W}}) = \mathcal{W} \rightsquigarrow \Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}} := d_{\mathcal{W}}^{*,g} d_{\mathcal{W}}$ .

Satisfies:  $\text{dom}(\sqrt{\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}}) = \mathcal{W}$ .

$\mathcal{W} = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow \Delta_N$  “Neumann Laplacian”,

$\mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow \Delta_D$  “Dirichlet Laplacian”.

$\mathcal{M}$  compact  $\partial\mathcal{M} = \emptyset$ :  $W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, g) = W_0^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, g) = W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M})$ .

$H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \iff \Delta_N = \Delta_D$ .

# Laplacian

Note:  $H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) := W^{1,2}(\mathcal{M}, g)$  is a Hilbert space.

Define:  $\mathcal{E}[u, v] := \langle du, dv \rangle_{L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)}$ .

$\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace such that  $H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \subset \mathcal{W}$ .

$\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{W}} = \mathcal{E}$  with  $\text{dom}(\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{W}}) = \mathcal{W} \rightsquigarrow \Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}} := d_{\mathcal{W}}^{*g} d_{\mathcal{W}}$ .

Satisfies:  $\text{dom}(\sqrt{\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}}) = \mathcal{W}$ .

$\mathcal{W} = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow \Delta_N$  “Neumann Laplacian”,

$\mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow \Delta_D$  “Dirichlet Laplacian”.

$\mathcal{M}$  compact  $\partial\mathcal{M} = \emptyset$ :  $W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, g) = W_0^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, g) = W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M})$ .

$H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \iff \Delta_N = \Delta_D$ .

☢ In general  $\text{dom}(\Delta_D) \neq H^2(\mathcal{M})$ . ☢



## Examples

1.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^\infty$  complete Riemannian metric

## Examples

1.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^\infty$  complete Riemannian metric,  
 $\exists \eta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\text{Ric}(g) \geq \eta g$ .

## Examples

1.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^\infty$  complete Riemannian metric,  $\exists \eta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\text{Ric}(g) \geq \eta g$ . Then,

$$\Delta_N = \Delta_D = d_2^{*,g} \overline{d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^{T^*} \mathcal{M} d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^{T\mathcal{M}} \nabla} := \Delta,$$

## Examples

1.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^\infty$  complete Riemannian metric,  $\exists \eta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\text{Ric}(g) \geq \eta g$ . Then,

$$\Delta_N = \Delta_D = d_2^{*,g} \overline{d_2} = \overline{-\text{tr } \nabla^{\text{T}*} \mathcal{M} d_2} = \overline{-\text{tr } \nabla^{\text{T}} \mathcal{M} \nabla} := \Delta,$$

and  $\text{dom}(\Delta) = H_0^2(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$

## Examples

1.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^\infty$  complete Riemannian metric,  $\exists \eta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\text{Ric}(g) \geq \eta g$ . Then,

$$\Delta_N = \Delta_D = d_2^{*,g} \overline{d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^{T^* \mathcal{M}} d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^T \mathcal{M} \nabla} := \Delta,$$

and  $\text{dom}(\Delta) = H_0^2(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^2(\mathcal{M}, g) = \{u \in L^2(\mathcal{M}) : u \in H^1(\mathcal{M}, g), \nabla^g du \in L^2(\mathcal{M}; \mathcal{T}^{(2,0)} \mathcal{M})\}.$

## Examples

1.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^\infty$  complete Riemannian metric,  $\exists \eta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\text{Ric}(g) \geq \eta g$ . Then,

$$\Delta_N = \Delta_D = d_2^{*,g} \overline{d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^{T^* \mathcal{M}} d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^{T \mathcal{M}} \nabla} := \Delta,$$

and  $\text{dom}(\Delta) = H_0^2(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^2(\mathcal{M}, g) = \{u \in L^2(\mathcal{M}) : u \in H^1(\mathcal{M}, g), \nabla^g du \in L^2(\mathcal{M}; \mathcal{T}^{(2,0)} \mathcal{M})\}.$

2.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^0$  Riemannian metric

## Examples

1.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^\infty$  complete Riemannian metric,  $\exists \eta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\text{Ric}(g) \geq \eta g$ . Then,

$$\Delta_N = \Delta_D = d_2^{*,g} \overline{d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^{T^* \mathcal{M}} d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^T \mathcal{M} \nabla} := \Delta,$$

and  $\text{dom}(\Delta) = H_0^2(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^2(\mathcal{M}, g) = \{u \in L^2(\mathcal{M}) : u \in H^1(\mathcal{M}, g), \nabla^g du \in L^2(\mathcal{M}; \mathcal{T}^{(2,0)} \mathcal{M})\}.$

2.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^0$  Riemannian metric  $\implies g$  rough metric.

## Examples

1.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^\infty$  complete Riemannian metric,  $\exists \eta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\text{Ric}(g) \geq \eta g$ . Then,

$$\Delta_N = \Delta_D = d_2^{*,g} \overline{d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^{T^* \mathcal{M}} d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^{T \mathcal{M}} \nabla} := \Delta,$$

and  $\text{dom}(\Delta) = H_0^2(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^2(\mathcal{M}, g) = \{u \in L^2(\mathcal{M}) : u \in H^1(\mathcal{M}, g), \nabla^g du \in L^2(\mathcal{M}; \mathcal{T}^{(2,0)} \mathcal{M})\}.$

2.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^0$  Riemannian metric  $\implies g$  rough metric.
3.  $\mathcal{M} = \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ , bounded smooth domain



## Examples

1.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^\infty$  complete Riemannian metric,  $\exists \eta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\text{Ric}(g) \geq \eta g$ . Then,

$$\Delta_N = \Delta_D = d_2^{*,g} \overline{d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^{T^* \mathcal{M}} d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^{T \mathcal{M}} \nabla} := \Delta,$$

and  $\text{dom}(\Delta) = H_0^2(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^2(\mathcal{M}, g) = \{u \in L^2(\mathcal{M}) : u \in H^1(\mathcal{M}, g), \nabla^g du \in L^2(\mathcal{M}; \mathcal{T}^{(2,0)} \mathcal{M})\}.$

2.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^0$  Riemannian metric  $\implies g$  rough metric.
3.  $\mathcal{M} = \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ , bounded smooth domain,  $g = \delta$ .

## Examples

1.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^\infty$  complete Riemannian metric,  $\exists \eta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\text{Ric}(g) \geq \eta g$ . Then,

$$\Delta_N = \Delta_D = d_2^{*,g} \overline{d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^{T^* \mathcal{M}} d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^{T \mathcal{M}} \nabla} := \Delta,$$

and  $\text{dom}(\Delta) = H_0^2(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^2(\mathcal{M}, g) =$   
 $\{u \in L^2(\mathcal{M}) : u \in H^1(\mathcal{M}, g), \nabla^g du \in L^2(\mathcal{M}; \mathcal{T}^{(2,0)} \mathcal{M})\}.$

2.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^0$  Riemannian metric  $\implies g$  rough metric.
3.  $\mathcal{M} = \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ , bounded smooth domain,  $g = \delta$ .  $\Delta_D = -\sum_{j=1}^n \partial_j^2$  with Dirichlet BCs,

# Examples

1.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^\infty$  complete Riemannian metric,  $\exists \eta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\text{Ric}(g) \geq \eta g$ . Then,

$$\Delta_N = \Delta_D = d_2^{*,g} \overline{d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^{T^* \mathcal{M}} d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^T \mathcal{M} \nabla} := \Delta,$$

and  $\text{dom}(\Delta) = H_0^2(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^2(\mathcal{M}, g) = \{u \in L^2(\mathcal{M}) : u \in H^1(\mathcal{M}, g), \nabla^g du \in L^2(\mathcal{M}; \mathcal{T}^{(2,0)} \mathcal{M})\}.$

2.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^0$  Riemannian metric  $\implies g$  rough metric.
3.  $\mathcal{M} = \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ , bounded smooth domain,  $g = \delta$ .  $\Delta_D = -\sum_{j=1}^n \partial_j^2$  with Dirichlet BCs,  $\Delta_N = -\sum_{j=1}^n \partial_j^2$  with Neumann BCs.

# Examples

1.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^\infty$  complete Riemannian metric,  $\exists \eta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\text{Ric}(g) \geq \eta g$ . Then,

$$\Delta_N = \Delta_D = d_2^{*,g} \overline{d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^{T^* \mathcal{M}} d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^{T \mathcal{M}} \nabla} := \Delta,$$

and  $\text{dom}(\Delta) = H_0^2(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^2(\mathcal{M}, g) = \{u \in L^2(\mathcal{M}) : u \in H^1(\mathcal{M}, g), \nabla^g du \in L^2(\mathcal{M}; \mathcal{T}^{(2,0)} \mathcal{M})\}.$

2.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^0$  Riemannian metric  $\implies g$  rough metric.
3.  $\mathcal{M} = \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ , bounded smooth domain,  $g = \delta$ .  $\Delta_D = -\sum_{j=1}^n \partial_j^2$  with Dirichlet BCs,  $\Delta_N = -\sum_{j=1}^n \partial_j^2$  with Neumann BCs.
4.  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  Lipschitz.

# Examples

1.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^\infty$  complete Riemannian metric,  $\exists \eta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\text{Ric}(g) \geq \eta g$ . Then,

$$\Delta_N = \Delta_D = d_2^{*,g} \overline{d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^{T^*} \mathcal{M} d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^T \mathcal{M} \nabla} := \Delta,$$

and  $\text{dom}(\Delta) = H_0^2(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^2(\mathcal{M}, g) = \{u \in L^2(\mathcal{M}) : u \in H^1(\mathcal{M}, g), \nabla^g du \in L^2(\mathcal{M}; \mathcal{T}^{(2,0)} \mathcal{M})\}.$

2.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^0$  Riemannian metric  $\implies g$  rough metric.
3.  $\mathcal{M} = \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ , bounded smooth domain,  $g = \delta$ .  $\Delta_D = -\sum_{j=1}^n \partial_j^2$  with Dirichlet BCs,  $\Delta_N = -\sum_{j=1}^n \partial_j^2$  with Neumann BCs.
4.  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  Lipschitz. Pullback metric  $f^* \delta_{n+1}(u, v) = df u \cdot df v$  rough metric on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

# Examples

1.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^\infty$  complete Riemannian metric,  $\exists \eta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\text{Ric}(g) \geq \eta g$ . Then,

$$\Delta_N = \Delta_D = d_2^{*,g} \overline{d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^{T^* \mathcal{M}} d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^{T \mathcal{M}} \nabla} := \Delta,$$

and  $\text{dom}(\Delta) = H_0^2(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^2(\mathcal{M}, g) = \{u \in L^2(\mathcal{M}) : u \in H^1(\mathcal{M}, g), \nabla^g du \in L^2(\mathcal{M}; \mathcal{T}^{(2,0)} \mathcal{M})\}.$

2.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^0$  Riemannian metric  $\implies g$  rough metric.
3.  $\mathcal{M} = \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ , bounded smooth domain,  $g = \delta$ .  $\Delta_D = -\sum_{j=1}^n \partial_j^2$  with Dirichlet BCs,  $\Delta_N = -\sum_{j=1}^n \partial_j^2$  with Neumann BCs.
4.  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  Lipschitz. Pullback metric  $f^* \delta_{n+1}(u, v) = df u \cdot df v$  rough metric on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .
5.  $\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}$  smooth manifolds,  $\varphi : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$  Liemannorphism. If  $h$  a  $C^0$  Riemannian metric on  $\mathcal{N}$ ,

# Examples

1.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^\infty$  complete Riemannian metric,  $\exists \eta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\text{Ric}(g) \geq \eta g$ . Then,

$$\Delta_N = \Delta_D = d_2^{*,g} \overline{d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^{T^* \mathcal{M}} d_2} = -\overline{\text{tr } \nabla^{T \mathcal{M}} \nabla} := \Delta,$$

and  $\text{dom}(\Delta) = H_0^2(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^2(\mathcal{M}, g) = \{u \in L^2(\mathcal{M}) : u \in H^1(\mathcal{M}, g), \nabla^g du \in L^2(\mathcal{M}; \mathcal{T}^{(2,0)} \mathcal{M})\}.$

2.  $\mathcal{M}$  any smooth manifold,  $g$  a  $C^0$  Riemannian metric  $\implies g$  rough metric.
3.  $\mathcal{M} = \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ , bounded smooth domain,  $g = \delta$ .  $\Delta_D = -\sum_{j=1}^n \partial_j^2$  with Dirichlet BCs,  $\Delta_N = -\sum_{j=1}^n \partial_j^2$  with Neumann BCs.
4.  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  Lipschitz. Pullback metric  $f^* \delta_{n+1}(u, v) = df u \cdot df v$  rough metric on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .
5.  $\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}$  smooth manifolds,  $\varphi : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$  Liemannorphism. If  $h$  a  $C^0$  Riemannian metric on  $\mathcal{N}$ ,  $\varphi^* h$  rough metric on  $\mathcal{M}$ .

6.  $\mathcal{M}$  smooth,  $(\psi, U)$  chart such that  $\psi(U) = B_1(0)$ .



6.  $\mathcal{M}$  smooth,  $(\psi, U)$  chart such that  $\psi(U) = B_1(0)$ . For  $\alpha \in (0, \pi]$ , let

$$\varphi(x) = \left( \psi(x), \cot \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) (1 - |\psi(x)|_{\mathbb{R}^n}) \right).$$

6.  $\mathcal{M}$  smooth,  $(\psi, U)$  chart such that  $\psi(U) = B_1(0)$ . For  $\alpha \in (0, \pi]$ , let

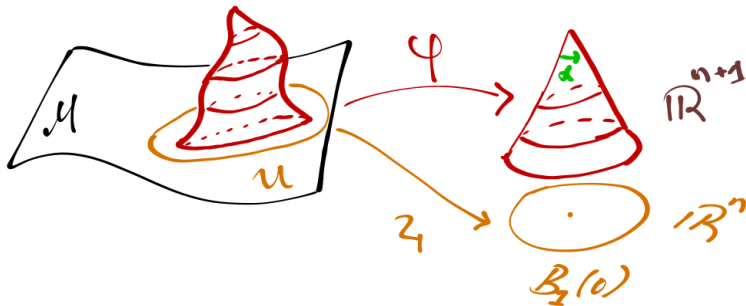
$$\varphi(x) = \left( \psi(x), \cot\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) (1 - |\psi(x)|_{\mathbb{R}^n}) \right).$$

Suppose  $g|_{\mathcal{M} \setminus U} \in C^\infty$  and  $g|_U = \psi^* \delta_{n+1}$ .

6.  $\mathcal{M}$  smooth,  $(\psi, U)$  chart such that  $\psi(U) = B_1(0)$ . For  $\alpha \in (0, \pi]$ , let

$$\varphi(x) = \left( \psi(x), \cot\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) (1 - |\psi(x)|_{\mathbb{R}^n}) \right).$$

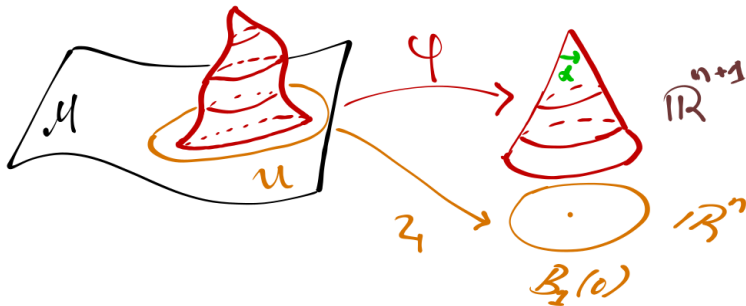
Suppose  $g|_{\mathcal{M} \setminus U} \in C^\infty$  and  $g|_U = \psi^* \delta_{n+1}$ .



6.  $\mathcal{M}$  smooth,  $(\psi, U)$  chart such that  $\psi(U) = B_1(0)$ . For  $\alpha \in (0, \pi]$ , let

$$\varphi(x) = \left( \psi(x), \cot\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) (1 - |\psi(x)|_{\mathbb{R}^n}) \right).$$

Suppose  $g|_{\mathcal{M} \setminus U} \in C^\infty$  and  $g|_U = \psi^* \delta_{n+1}$ .

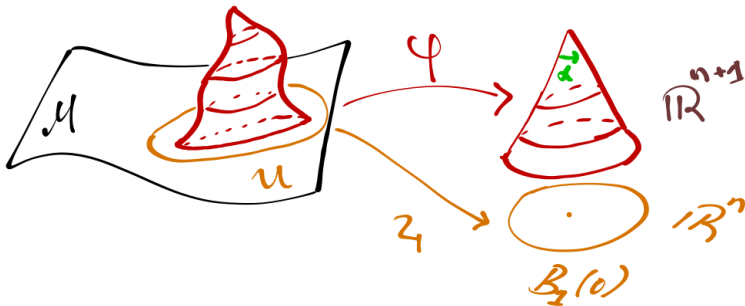


Then,  $g$  is a rough metric

6.  $\mathcal{M}$  smooth,  $(\psi, U)$  chart such that  $\psi(U) = B_1(0)$ . For  $\alpha \in (0, \pi]$ , let

$$\varphi(x) = \left( \psi(x), \cot\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) (1 - |\psi(x)|_{\mathbb{R}^n}) \right).$$

Suppose  $g|_{\mathcal{M} \setminus U} \in C^\infty$  and  $g|_U = \psi^* \delta_{n+1}$ .



Then,  $g$  is a rough metric and  $g = dr^2 + \sin^2(\alpha)r^2 dy^2$  in polar coordinates around  $x$ .

7.  $\square^n = \partial[-1, 1]^{n+1}$  Euclidean cube.

7.  $\square^n = \partial[-1, 1]^{n+1}$  Euclidean cube.

$$\varphi : \square^n \rightarrow S^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$$

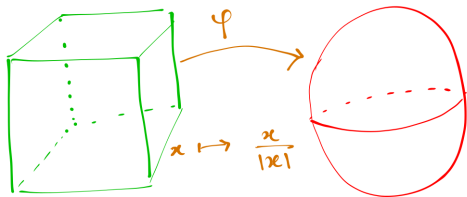
7.  $\square^n = \partial[-1, 1]^{n+1}$  Euclidean cube.

$\varphi : \square^n \rightarrow S^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ , radial projection  $\varphi(x) := \frac{x}{|x|}$ .



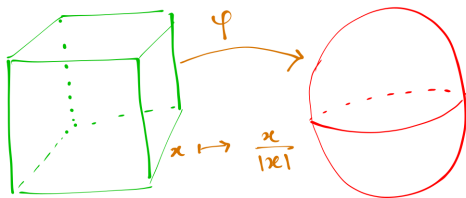
7.  $\square^n = \partial[-1, 1]^{n+1}$  Euclidean cube.

$\varphi : \square^n \rightarrow S^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ , radial projection  $\varphi(x) := \frac{x}{|x|}$ .



7.  $\square^n = \partial[-1, 1]^{n+1}$  Euclidean cube.

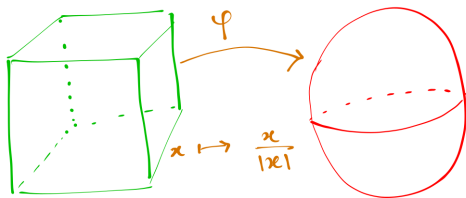
$\varphi : \square^n \rightarrow S^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ , radial projection  $\varphi(x) := \frac{x}{|x|}$ .



$$d_{\square^n}(x, y) \simeq d_{S^n}(\varphi(x), \varphi(y))$$

7.  $\square^n = \partial[-1, 1]^{n+1}$  Euclidean cube.

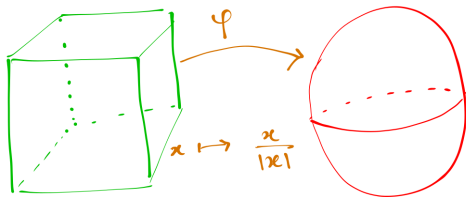
$\varphi : \square^n \rightarrow S^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ , radial projection  $\varphi(x) := \frac{x}{|x|}$ .



$d_{\square^n}(x, y) \simeq d_{S^n}(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)) \rightsquigarrow \varphi^{-1} : S^n \rightarrow \square^n$  Lipeomorphism.

7.  $\square^n = \partial[-1, 1]^{n+1}$  Euclidean cube.

$\varphi : \square^n \rightarrow S^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ , radial projection  $\varphi(x) := \frac{x}{|x|}$ .

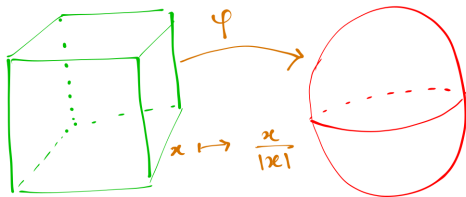


$d_{\square^n}(x, y) \simeq d_{S^n}(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)) \rightsquigarrow \varphi^{-1} : S^n \rightarrow \square^n$  Lipeomorphism.

$(S^n, (\varphi^{-1})^*(\delta|_{\square^n}))$  isometric to  $\square^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ .

7.  $\square^n = \partial[-1, 1]^{n+1}$  Euclidean cube.

$\varphi : \square^n \rightarrow S^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ , radial projection  $\varphi(x) := \frac{x}{|x|}$ .



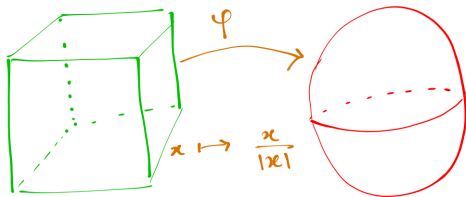
$d_{\square^n}(x, y) \simeq d_{S^n}(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)) \rightsquigarrow \varphi^{-1} : S^n \rightarrow \square^n$  Lipeomorphism.

$(S^n, (\varphi^{-1})^*(\delta|_{\square^n}))$  isometric to  $\square^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ .

$\exists B \in \mathbf{\Gamma}_R(\text{Sym End } (T^*S^n))$  such that  
 $(\varphi^{-1})^*(\delta|_{\square^n})_x(u, v) = g_{S^n_x}(Bu, v)$ ,  $x$  a.e.

7.  $\square^n = \partial[-1, 1]^{n+1}$  Euclidean cube.

$\varphi : \square^n \rightarrow S^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ , radial projection  $\varphi(x) := \frac{x}{|x|}$ .



$d_{\square^n}(x, y) \simeq d_{S^n}(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)) \rightsquigarrow \varphi^{-1} : S^n \rightarrow \square^n$  Lipeomorphism.

$(S^n, (\varphi^{-1})^*(\delta|_{\square^n}))$  isometric to  $\square^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ .

$\exists B \in \Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}(\text{Sym End } (T^*S^n))$  such that

$(\varphi^{-1})^*(\delta|_{\square^n})_x(u, v) = g_{S^n_x}(Bu, v)$ ,  $x$  a.e.

$$\Delta_{\square^n} = d_{\square^n}^* d_{\square^n} = \varphi^*(\det B)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d^{*, S^n} ((\det B)^{\frac{1}{2}} B) d^{S^n} (\varphi^{-1})^*.$$

# Weyl Asymptotics

Theorem (B.-Nursultanov-Rowlett 2018 [BNR20])

$\mathcal{M}$  compact with smooth boundary  $\partial\mathcal{M}$ .

# Weyl Asymptotics

Theorem (B.-Nursultanov-Rowlett 2018 [BNR20])

$\mathcal{M}$  compact with smooth boundary  $\partial\mathcal{M}$ .  $\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace,



# Weyl Asymptotics

Theorem (B.-Nursultanov-Rowlett 2018 [BNR20])

$\mathcal{M}$  compact with smooth boundary  $\partial\mathcal{M}$ .  $\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace,  $H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \subset \mathcal{W}$ . Then,

- (i)  $\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}$  has discrete non-negative spectrum with finite dimensional eigenspaces

# Weyl Asymptotics

Theorem (B.-Nursultanov-Rowlett 2018 [BNR20])

$\mathcal{M}$  compact with smooth boundary  $\partial\mathcal{M}$ .  $\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace,  $H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \subset \mathcal{W}$ . Then,

- (i)  $\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}$  has discrete non-negative spectrum with finite dimensional eigenspaces, and
- (ii) Letting  $N(\lambda, \Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}})$  be the number of eigenvalues  $\leq \lambda$ ,

# Weyl Asymptotics

Theorem (B.-Nursultanov-Rowlett 2018 [BNR20])

$\mathcal{M}$  compact with smooth boundary  $\partial\mathcal{M}$ .  $\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace,  $H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \subset \mathcal{W}$ . Then,

- (i)  $\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}$  has discrete non-negative spectrum with finite dimensional eigenspaces, and
- (ii) Letting  $N(\lambda, \Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}})$  be the number of eigenvalues  $\leq \lambda$ ,

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N(\lambda, \Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}})}{\lambda^{\frac{n}{2}}} = \frac{\omega_n}{(2\pi)^n} \mu_g(\mathcal{M}).$$

- $\text{dom}(\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}) \subset \text{dom}(\sqrt{\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}}) = \mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^1(\mathcal{M}).$

- $\text{dom}(\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}) \subset \text{dom}(\sqrt{\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}}) = \mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^1(\mathcal{M})$ .
- $\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}$  self-adjoint  $\implies$   
 $(i + \Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}})^{-1} : L^2(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \text{dom}(\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}) \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}) \xrightarrow{\text{compact}} L^2(\mathcal{M})$ .

- $\text{dom}(\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}) \subset \text{dom}(\sqrt{\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}}) = \mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^1(\mathcal{M})$ .
- $\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}$  self-adjoint  $\implies$   
 $(i + \Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}})^{-1} : L^2(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \text{dom}(\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}) \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}) \xrightarrow{\text{compact}} L^2(\mathcal{M})$ .
- Lack of distance

- $\text{dom}(\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}) \subset \text{dom}(\sqrt{\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}}) = \mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^1(\mathcal{M})$ .
- $\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}$  self-adjoint  $\implies$   
 $(i + \Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}})^{-1} : L^2(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \text{dom}(\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}) \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}) \xrightarrow{\text{compact}} L^2(\mathcal{M})$ .
- Lack of distance: how to do domain monotonicity?

- $\text{dom}(\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}) \subset \text{dom}(\sqrt{\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}}) = \mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^1(\mathcal{M})$ .
- $\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}$  self-adjoint  $\implies$   
 $(i + \Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}})^{-1} : L^2(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \text{dom}(\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}) \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}) \xrightarrow{\text{compact}} L^2(\mathcal{M})$ .
- Lack of distance: how to do domain monotonicity?
- Cover  $\mathcal{M}$  *almost-everywhere* by *mutually disjoint* Lipschitz domains in locally comparable charts  $(\psi, U)$



- $\text{dom}(\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}) \subset \text{dom}(\sqrt{\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}}) = \mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^1(\mathcal{M})$ .
- $\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}$  self-adjoint  $\implies$   
 $(\imath + \Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}})^{-1} : L^2(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \text{dom}(\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}) \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}) \xrightarrow{\text{compact}} L^2(\mathcal{M})$ .
- Lack of distance: how to do domain monotonicity?
- Cover  $\mathcal{M}$  *almost-everywhere* by *mutually disjoint* Lipschitz domains in locally comparable charts  $(\psi, U)$ .
- $\exists B_\psi \in L^\infty(\text{Sym End}(T^*U))$  s.t. for all  $v \in C_c^\infty(\mathring{U})$

- $\text{dom}(\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}) \subset \text{dom}(\sqrt{\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}}) = \mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^1(\mathcal{M})$ .
- $\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}$  self-adjoint  $\implies$   
 $(i + \Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}})^{-1} : L^2(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \text{dom}(\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}) \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}) \xrightarrow{\text{compact}} L^2(\mathcal{M})$ .
- Lack of distance: how to do domain monotonicity?
- Cover  $\mathcal{M}$  *almost-everywhere* by *mutually disjoint* Lipschitz domains in locally comparable charts  $(\psi, U)$ .
- $\exists B_\psi \in L^\infty(\text{Sym End}(T^*U))$  s.t. for all  $v \in C_c^\infty(\mathring{U})$

$$\langle \Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}} u, v \rangle_{L^2(\mathcal{M},g)} = \left\langle B_\psi d^{\mathbb{R}^n} \psi^* u, d^{\mathbb{R}^n} v^* \right\rangle_{L^2(U; \sqrt{\det B_\psi} d\mathcal{L})}.$$

- $\text{dom}(\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}) \subset \text{dom}(\sqrt{\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}}) = \mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^1(\mathcal{M})$ .
- $\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}$  self-adjoint  $\implies$   
 $(\imath + \Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}})^{-1} : L^2(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \text{dom}(\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}) \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}) \xrightarrow{\text{compact}} L^2(\mathcal{M})$ .
- Lack of distance: how to do domain monotonicity?
- Cover  $\mathcal{M}$  *almost-everywhere* by *mutually disjoint* Lipschitz domains in locally comparable charts  $(\psi, U)$ .
- $\exists B_\psi \in L^\infty(\text{Sym End}(T^*U))$  s.t. for all  $v \in C_c^\infty(\mathring{U})$

$$\langle \Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}} u, v \rangle_{L^2(\mathcal{M},g)} = \left\langle B_\psi d^{\mathbb{R}^n} \psi^* u, d^{\mathbb{R}^n} v^* \right\rangle_{L^2(U; \sqrt{\det B_\psi} \, d\mathcal{L})}.$$

- Results of Birman-Solomjak [BS72] yield asymptotics in  $(\psi, U)$  for Dirichlet and Neumann problems of induced operator in  $\varphi(U)$ .

- $\text{dom}(\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}) \subset \text{dom}(\sqrt{\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}}) = \mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^1(\mathcal{M})$ .
- $\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}$  self-adjoint  $\implies$   
 $(\imath + \Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}})^{-1} : L^2(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \text{dom}(\Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}}) \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}) \xrightarrow{\text{compact}} L^2(\mathcal{M})$ .
- Lack of distance: how to do domain monotonicity?
- Cover  $\mathcal{M}$  *almost-everywhere* by *mutually disjoint* Lipschitz domains in locally comparable charts  $(\psi, U)$ .
- $\exists B_\psi \in L^\infty(\text{Sym End}(T^*U))$  s.t. for all  $v \in C_c^\infty(\mathring{U})$

$$\langle \Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}} u, v \rangle_{L^2(\mathcal{M},g)} = \left\langle B_\psi d^{\mathbb{R}^n} \psi^* u, d^{\mathbb{R}^n} v^* \right\rangle_{L^2(U; \sqrt{\det B_\psi} d\mathcal{L})}.$$

- Results of Birman-Solomjak [BS72] yield asymptotics in  $(\psi, U)$  for Dirichlet and Neumann problems of induced operator in  $\varphi(U)$ .
- Patch (carefully).

# Heat equation

Setting so far:

# Heat equation

Setting so far:  $\mathcal{M}$  manifold

# Heat equation

Setting so far:  $\mathcal{M}$  manifold,  $d$  from differentiable structure

# Heat equation

Setting so far:  $\mathcal{M}$  manifold,  $d$  from differentiable structure,  $g$  rough metric



# Heat equation

Setting so far:  $\mathcal{M}$  manifold,  $d$  from differentiable structure,  $g$  rough metric  $\rightsquigarrow \mu_g$  and  $L^p$ ,  $W^{1,p}$ .

# Heat equation

Setting so far:  $\mathcal{M}$  manifold,  $d$  from differentiable structure,  $g$  rough metric  $\rightsquigarrow \mu_g$  and  $L^p$ ,  $W^{1,p}$ . *No distance.*

# Heat equation

Setting so far:  $\mathcal{M}$  manifold,  $d$  from differentiable structure,  $g$  rough metric  $\rightsquigarrow \mu_g$  and  $L^p$ ,  $W^{1,p}$ . *No distance.*

$\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace

# Heat equation

Setting so far:  $\mathcal{M}$  manifold,  $d$  from differentiable structure,  $g$  rough metric  $\rightsquigarrow \mu_g$  and  $L^p$ ,  $W^{1,p}$ . *No distance.*

$\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace,  $H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \subset \mathcal{W}$

# Heat equation

Setting so far:  $\mathcal{M}$  manifold,  $d$  from differentiable structure,  $g$  rough metric  $\rightsquigarrow \mu_g$  and  $L^p$ ,  $W^{1,p}$ . *No distance.*

$\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace,  $H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \subset \mathcal{W}$ , and  $C^\infty(\mathcal{M}) \cap \mathcal{W}$  dense in  $\mathcal{W}$ .

# Heat equation

Setting so far:  $\mathcal{M}$  manifold,  $d$  from differentiable structure,  $g$  rough metric  $\rightsquigarrow \mu_g$  and  $L^p$ ,  $W^{1,p}$ . *No distance.*

$\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace,  $H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \subset \mathcal{W}$ , and  $C^\infty(\mathcal{M}) \cap \mathcal{W}$  dense in  $\mathcal{W}$ .

$d_{\mathcal{W}} = d$  with  $\text{dom}(d_{\mathcal{W}}) = \mathcal{W}$

# Heat equation

Setting so far:  $\mathcal{M}$  manifold,  $d$  from differentiable structure,  $g$  rough metric  $\rightsquigarrow \mu_g$  and  $L^p$ ,  $W^{1,p}$ . *No distance.*

$\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace,  $H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \subset \mathcal{W}$ , and  $C^\infty(\mathcal{M}) \cap \mathcal{W}$  dense in  $\mathcal{W}$ .

$d_{\mathcal{W}} = d$  with  $\text{dom}(d_{\mathcal{W}}) = \mathcal{W} \rightsquigarrow$  Laplacian:  $\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}} := d_{\mathcal{W}}^{*, g} d_{\mathcal{W}}$ .

$u \in C^1((0, \infty), \text{dom}(\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}))$  solution to the  $\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}$ -heat equation with initial condition  $u_0 \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$  if:

## Heat equation

Setting so far:  $\mathcal{M}$  manifold,  $d$  from differentiable structure,  $g$  rough metric  $\rightsquigarrow \mu_g$  and  $L^p$ ,  $W^{1,p}$ . *No distance.*

$\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace,  $H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \subset \mathcal{W}$ , and  $C^\infty(\mathcal{M}) \cap \mathcal{W}$  dense in  $\mathcal{W}$ .

$d_{\mathcal{W}} = d$  with  $\text{dom}(d_{\mathcal{W}}) = \mathcal{W} \rightsquigarrow$  Laplacian:  $\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}} := d_{\mathcal{W}}^{*, g} d_{\mathcal{W}}$ .

$u \in C^1((0, \infty), \text{dom}(\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}))$  solution to the  $\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}$ -heat equation with initial condition  $u_0 \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$  if:

$$(i) \quad \partial_t u(\cdot, t) = \Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}} u(\cdot, t) \quad \forall t \in (0, \infty)$$



## Heat equation

Setting so far:  $\mathcal{M}$  manifold,  $d$  from differentiable structure,  $g$  rough metric  $\rightsquigarrow \mu_g$  and  $L^p$ ,  $W^{1,p}$ . *No distance.*

$\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace,  $H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \subset \mathcal{W}$ , and  $C^\infty(\mathcal{M}) \cap \mathcal{W}$  dense in  $\mathcal{W}$ .

$d_{\mathcal{W}} = d$  with  $\text{dom}(d_{\mathcal{W}}) = \mathcal{W} \rightsquigarrow$  Laplacian:  $\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}} := d_{\mathcal{W}}^{*, g} d_{\mathcal{W}}$ .

$u \in C^1((0, \infty), \text{dom}(\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}))$  solution to the  $\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}$ -heat equation with initial condition  $u_0 \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$  if:

- (i)  $\partial_t u(\cdot, t) = \Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}} u(\cdot, t) \quad \forall t \in (0, \infty)$
- (ii)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} u(\cdot, t) = u_0$  in  $L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$ .

## Heat equation

Setting so far:  $\mathcal{M}$  manifold,  $d$  from differentiable structure,  $g$  rough metric  $\rightsquigarrow \mu_g$  and  $L^p$ ,  $W^{1,p}$ . *No distance.*

$\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace,  $H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \subset \mathcal{W}$ , and  $C^\infty(\mathcal{M}) \cap \mathcal{W}$  dense in  $\mathcal{W}$ .

$d_{\mathcal{W}} = d$  with  $\text{dom}(d_{\mathcal{W}}) = \mathcal{W} \rightsquigarrow$  Laplacian:  $\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}} := d_{\mathcal{W}}^{*, g} d_{\mathcal{W}}$ .

$u \in C^1((0, \infty), \text{dom}(\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}))$  solution to the  $\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}$ -heat equation with initial condition  $u_0 \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$  if:

- (i)  $\partial_t u(\cdot, t) = \Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}} u(\cdot, t) \quad \forall t \in (0, \infty)$
- (ii)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} u(\cdot, t) = u_0$  in  $L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$ .

Borel functional calculus  $\rightsquigarrow$  every such solution  $u$  uniquely given by:

## Heat equation

Setting so far:  $\mathcal{M}$  manifold,  $d$  from differentiable structure,  $g$  rough metric  $\rightsquigarrow \mu_g$  and  $L^p$ ,  $W^{1,p}$ . *No distance.*

$\mathcal{W} \subset H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  closed subspace,  $H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \subset \mathcal{W}$ , and  $C^\infty(\mathcal{M}) \cap \mathcal{W}$  dense in  $\mathcal{W}$ .

$d_{\mathcal{W}} = d$  with  $\text{dom}(d_{\mathcal{W}}) = \mathcal{W} \rightsquigarrow$  Laplacian:  $\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}} := d_{\mathcal{W}}^{*, g} d_{\mathcal{W}}$ .

$u \in C^1((0, \infty), \text{dom}(\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}))$  solution to the  $\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}$ -heat equation with initial condition  $u_0 \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$  if:

- (i)  $\partial_t u(\cdot, t) = \Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}} u(\cdot, t) \quad \forall t \in (0, \infty)$
- (ii)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} u(\cdot, t) = u_0$  in  $L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$ .

Borel functional calculus  $\rightsquigarrow$  every such solution  $u$  uniquely given by:

$$u(\cdot, t) = e^{-t\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}} u_0.$$

## Heat kernels

$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^{\mathbf{g}, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) : (0, \infty) \times \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}$  separably measurable

## Heat kernels

$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^{\mathbf{g}, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) : (0, \infty) \times \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}$  separably measurable,  
almost-everywhere symmetric in  $(x, y)$

## Heat kernels

$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^{\mathbf{g}, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) : (0, \infty) \times \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}$  separably measurable,  
almost-everywhere symmetric in  $(x, y)$  is a heat kernel if:

## Heat kernels

$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) : (0, \infty) \times \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}$  separably measurable, almost-everywhere symmetric in  $(x, y)$  is a heat kernel if:

- (i)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \rho_t^{g, cW}(\cdot, y) = \delta_y$  (delta mass at  $y$ )

## Heat kernels

$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) : (0, \infty) \times \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}$  separably measurable, almost-everywhere symmetric in  $(x, y)$  is a heat kernel if:

- (i)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \rho_t^{g, cW}(\cdot, y) = \delta_y$  (delta mass at  $y$ ),
- (ii) if  $u$  solution to the heat equation with initial data  $u_0 \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$



## Heat kernels

$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^{\mathbf{g}, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) : (0, \infty) \times \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}$  separably measurable, almost-everywhere symmetric in  $(x, y)$  is a heat kernel if:

- (i)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \rho_t^{\mathbf{g}, cW}(\cdot, y) = \delta_y$  (delta mass at  $y$ ),
- (ii) if  $u$  solution to the heat equation with initial data  $u_0 \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{g})$ ,

$$u(t, x) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} \rho_t^{\mathbf{g}, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) u_0(y) \, d\mu_{\mathbf{g}}(y).$$

## Heat kernels

$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^{\mathbf{g}, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) : (0, \infty) \times \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}$  separably measurable, almost-everywhere symmetric in  $(x, y)$  is a heat kernel if:

- (i)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \rho_t^{\mathbf{g}, cW}(\cdot, y) = \delta_y$  (delta mass at  $y$ ),
- (ii) if  $u$  solution to the heat equation with initial data  $u_0 \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{g})$ ,

$$u(t, x) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} \rho_t^{\mathbf{g}, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) u_0(y) \, d\mu_{\mathbf{g}}(y).$$

Idea:

## Heat kernels

$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) : (0, \infty) \times \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}$  separably measurable, almost-everywhere symmetric in  $(x, y)$  is a heat kernel if:

- (i)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \rho_t^{g, cW}(\cdot, y) = \delta_y$  (delta mass at  $y$ ),
- (ii) if  $u$  solution to the heat equation with initial data  $u_0 \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$ ,

$$u(t, x) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) u_0(y) d\mu_g(y).$$

Idea:

1. Show that for a.e.  $x \in \mathcal{M}$ ,  $\exists C_t < \infty$  s.t. for  $v \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$ ,

## Heat kernels

$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) : (0, \infty) \times \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}$  separably measurable, almost-everywhere symmetric in  $(x, y)$  is a heat kernel if:

- (i)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \rho_t^{g, cW}(\cdot, y) = \delta_y$  (delta mass at  $y$ ),
- (ii) if  $u$  solution to the heat equation with initial data  $u_0 \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$ ,

$$u(t, x) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) u_0(y) d\mu_g(y).$$

Idea:

1. Show that for a.e.  $x \in \mathcal{M}$ ,  $\exists C_t < \infty$  s.t. for  $v \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$ ,

$$|(e^{-t\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}} v)(x)| \leq C_t \|v\|_{L^2}. \quad (3)$$

## Heat kernels

$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) : (0, \infty) \times \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}$  separably measurable, almost-everywhere symmetric in  $(x, y)$  is a heat kernel if:

- (i)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \rho_t^{g, cW}(\cdot, y) = \delta_y$  (delta mass at  $y$ ),
- (ii) if  $u$  solution to the heat equation with initial data  $u_0 \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$ ,

$$u(t, x) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) u_0(y) d\mu_g(y).$$

Idea:

1. Show that for a.e.  $x \in \mathcal{M}$ ,  $\exists C_t < \infty$  s.t. for  $v \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$ ,

$$|(e^{-t\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}} v)(x)| \leq C_t \|v\|_{L^2}. \quad (3)$$

2. Implies  $(v \mapsto e^{-t\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}} v)(x) \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)^*$ .

## Heat kernels

$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) : (0, \infty) \times \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}$  separably measurable, almost-everywhere symmetric in  $(x, y)$  is a heat kernel if:

- (i)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \rho_t^{g, cW}(\cdot, y) = \delta_y$  (delta mass at  $y$ ),
- (ii) if  $u$  solution to the heat equation with initial data  $u_0 \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$ ,

$$u(t, x) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) u_0(y) d\mu_g(y).$$

Idea:

1. Show that for a.e.  $x \in \mathcal{M}$ ,  $\exists C_t < \infty$  s.t. for  $v \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$ ,

$$|(e^{-t\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}} v)(x)| \leq C_t \|v\|_{L^2}. \quad (3)$$

2. Implies  $(v \mapsto e^{-t\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}} v)(x) \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)^*$ . Riesz Representation theorem:  $\exists a_{t,x} \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$  such that

## Heat kernels

$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) : (0, \infty) \times \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}$  separably measurable, almost-everywhere symmetric in  $(x, y)$  is a heat kernel if:

- (i)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \rho_t^{g, cW}(\cdot, y) = \delta_y$  (delta mass at  $y$ ),
- (ii) if  $u$  solution to the heat equation with initial data  $u_0 \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$ ,

$$u(t, x) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) u_0(y) d\mu_g(y).$$

Idea:

1. Show that for a.e.  $x \in \mathcal{M}$ ,  $\exists C_t < \infty$  s.t. for  $v \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$ ,

$$|(e^{-t\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}} v)(x)| \leq C_t \|v\|_{L^2}. \quad (3)$$

2. Implies  $(v \mapsto e^{-t\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}} v)(x) \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)^*$ . Riesz Representation theorem:  $\exists a_{t,x} \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$  such that  $(e^{-t\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}} v)(x) = \langle a_{t,x}, v \rangle_{L^2}$ .

## Heat kernels

$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) : (0, \infty) \times \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}$  separably measurable, almost-everywhere symmetric in  $(x, y)$  is a heat kernel if:

- (i)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \rho_t^{g, cW}(\cdot, y) = \delta_y$  (delta mass at  $y$ ),
- (ii) if  $u$  solution to the heat equation with initial data  $u_0 \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$ ,

$$u(t, x) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) u_0(y) d\mu_g(y).$$

Idea:

1. Show that for a.e.  $x \in \mathcal{M}$ ,  $\exists C_t < \infty$  s.t. for  $v \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$ ,

$$|(e^{-t\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}} v)(x)| \leq C_t \|v\|_{L^2}. \quad (3)$$

2. Implies  $(v \mapsto e^{-t\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}} v)(x) \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)^*$ . Riesz Representation theorem:  $\exists a_{t,x} \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$  such that  $(e^{-t\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}} v)(x) = \langle a_{t,x}, v \rangle_{L^2}$ .
3. Write  $\rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) := \left\langle a_{\frac{t}{2}, x}, a_{\frac{t}{2}, y} \right\rangle_{L^2}$ .



# Heat kernels

$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) : (0, \infty) \times \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}$  separably measurable, almost-everywhere symmetric in  $(x, y)$  is a heat kernel if:

- (i)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \rho_t^{g, cW}(\cdot, y) = \delta_y$  (delta mass at  $y$ ),
- (ii) if  $u$  solution to the heat equation with initial data  $u_0 \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$ ,

$$u(t, x) = \int_{\mathcal{M}} \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) u_0(y) d\mu_g(y).$$

Idea:

1. Show that for a.e.  $x \in \mathcal{M}$ ,  $\exists C_t < \infty$  s.t. for  $v \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$ ,

$$|(e^{-t\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}} v)(x)| \leq C_t \|v\|_{L^2}. \quad (3)$$

2. Implies  $(v \mapsto e^{-t\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}} v)(x) \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)^*$ . Riesz Representation theorem:  $\exists a_{t,x} \in L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)$  such that  $(e^{-t\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}} v)(x) = \langle a_{t,x}, v \rangle_{L^2}$ .
3. Write  $\rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) := \langle a_{\frac{t}{2}, x}, a_{\frac{t}{2}, y} \rangle_{L^2}$ .
4. Beurling-Deny condition  $\|\sqrt{\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}} u\|_{L^2} \leq \|\sqrt{\Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}}} u\|_{L^2} \implies \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}} \geq 0$ .

$\mathcal{M}$  compact boundaryless

$$\mathcal{M} \text{ compact boundaryless} \implies \mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$$

$\mathcal{M}$  compact boundaryless  $\implies \mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow$   
unique  $\Delta_g$ .

$\mathcal{M}$  compact boundaryless  $\implies \mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow$   
unique  $\Delta_g$ .

Fix  $h$  smooth auxiliary metric.

$\mathcal{M}$  compact boundaryless  $\implies \mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow$   
unique  $\Delta_g$ .

Fix  $h$  smooth auxiliary metric.  $\exists B \in L^\infty(\mathcal{M}; \text{Sym End}(T^*\mathcal{M}), h)$  s.t.  
 $g(u, v) = h(Bu, v)$ .

$\mathcal{M}$  compact boundaryless  $\implies \mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow$   
 unique  $\Delta_g$ .

Fix  $h$  smooth auxiliary metric.  $\exists B \in L^\infty(\mathcal{M}; \text{Sym End}(T^*\mathcal{M}), h)$  s.t.  
 $g(u, v) = h(Bu, v)$ . Then,

$$\Delta_g = -\theta^{-1} d^{*,h}(B\theta) \bar{d}.$$

$\mathcal{M}$  compact boundaryless  $\implies \mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow$   
unique  $\Delta_g$ .

Fix  $h$  smooth auxiliary metric.  $\exists B \in L^\infty(\mathcal{M}; \text{Sym End}(T^*\mathcal{M}), h)$  s.t.  
 $g(u, v) = h(Bu, v)$ . Then,

$$\Delta_g = -\theta^{-1} d^{*,h}(B\theta) \bar{d}.$$

$\exists \eta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\text{Ric}(h) \geq \eta h$ .



$\mathcal{M}$  compact boundaryless  $\implies \mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow$   
unique  $\Delta_g$ .

Fix  $h$  smooth auxiliary metric.  $\exists B \in L^\infty(\mathcal{M}; \text{Sym End}(T^*\mathcal{M}), h)$  s.t.  
 $g(u, v) = h(Bu, v)$ . Then,

$$\Delta_g = -\theta^{-1} d^{*,h}(B\theta) \bar{d}.$$

$\exists \eta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\text{Ric}(h) \geq \eta h$ . Saloff-Coste in [SC92]  $\implies$  parabolic  
Harnack estimates for  $u \geq 0$  satisfying

$$\partial_t u = -\theta^{-1} d^{*,h}(B\theta) \bar{d} u = \Delta_g u.$$

$\mathcal{M}$  compact boundaryless  $\implies \mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow$   
unique  $\Delta_g$ .

Fix  $h$  smooth auxiliary metric.  $\exists B \in L^\infty(\mathcal{M}; \text{Sym End}(T^*\mathcal{M}), h)$  s.t.  
 $g(u, v) = h(Bu, v)$ . Then,

$$\Delta_g = -\theta^{-1} d^{*,h}(B\theta) \bar{d}.$$

$\exists \eta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\text{Ric}(h) \geq \eta h$ . Saloff-Coste in [SC92]  $\implies$  parabolic  
Harnack estimates for  $u \geq 0$  satisfying

$$\partial_t u = -\theta^{-1} d^{*,h}(B\theta) \bar{d} u = \Delta_g u.$$

Implies (3)

$\mathcal{M}$  compact boundaryless  $\implies \mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow$   
unique  $\Delta_g$ .

Fix  $h$  smooth auxiliary metric.  $\exists B \in L^\infty(\mathcal{M}; \text{Sym End}(T^*\mathcal{M}), h)$  s.t.  
 $g(u, v) = h(Bu, v)$ . Then,

$$\Delta_g = -\theta^{-1} d^{*,h}(B\theta) \bar{d}.$$

$\exists \eta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\text{Ric}(h) \geq \eta h$ . Saloff-Coste in [SC92]  $\implies$  parabolic  
Harnack estimates for  $u \geq 0$  satisfying

$$\partial_t u = -\theta^{-1} d^{*,h}(B\theta) \bar{d} u = \Delta_g u.$$

Implies (3), and  $\exists \alpha > 0$  s.t.

$$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^g(x, y) \in C^\omega((0, \infty); C^\alpha(\mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M})).$$

$\mathcal{M}$  compact boundaryless  $\implies \mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow$   
unique  $\Delta_g$ .

Fix  $h$  smooth auxiliary metric.  $\exists B \in L^\infty(\mathcal{M}; \text{Sym End}(T^*\mathcal{M}), h)$  s.t.  
 $g(u, v) = h(Bu, v)$ . Then,

$$\Delta_g = -\theta^{-1} d^{*,h}(B\theta) \bar{d}.$$

$\exists \eta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\text{Ric}(h) \geq \eta h$ . Saloff-Coste in [SC92]  $\implies$  parabolic  
Harnack estimates for  $u \geq 0$  satisfying

$$\partial_t u = -\theta^{-1} d^{*,h}(B\theta) \bar{d} u = \Delta_g u.$$

Implies (3), and  $\exists \alpha > 0$  s.t.

$$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^g(x, y) \in C^\omega((0, \infty); C^\alpha(\mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M})).$$

See [Ban17].

$\mathcal{M}$  compact boundaryless  $\implies \mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow$   
 unique  $\Delta_g$ .

Fix  $h$  smooth auxiliary metric.  $\exists B \in L^\infty(\mathcal{M}; \text{Sym End}(T^*\mathcal{M}), h)$  s.t.  
 $g(u, v) = h(Bu, v)$ . Then,

$$\Delta_g = -\theta^{-1} d^{*,h}(B\theta) \bar{d}.$$

$\exists \eta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\text{Ric}(h) \geq \eta h$ . Saloff-Coste in [SC92]  $\implies$  parabolic  
 Harnack estimates for  $u \geq 0$  satisfying

$$\partial_t u = -\theta^{-1} d^{*,h}(B\theta) \bar{d} u = \Delta_g u.$$

Implies (3), and  $\exists \alpha > 0$  s.t.

$$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^g(x, y) \in C^\omega((0, \infty); C^\alpha(\mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M})).$$

See [Ban17].

Example:  $g = \varphi^* h$ ,  $h$  smooth,  $\varphi : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$  Lipeomorphism.

$\mathcal{M}$  compact boundaryless  $\implies \mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g) = H^1(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow$   
unique  $\Delta_g$ .

Fix  $h$  smooth auxiliary metric.  $\exists B \in L^\infty(\mathcal{M}; \text{Sym End}(T^*\mathcal{M}), h)$  s.t.  
 $g(u, v) = h(Bu, v)$ . Then,

$$\Delta_g = -\theta^{-1} d^{*,h}(B\theta) \bar{d}.$$

$\exists \eta \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\text{Ric}(h) \geq \eta h$ . Saloff-Coste in [SC92]  $\implies$  parabolic  
Harnack estimates for  $u \geq 0$  satisfying

$$\partial_t u = -\theta^{-1} d^{*,h}(B\theta) \bar{d} u = \Delta_g u.$$

Implies (3), and  $\exists \alpha > 0$  s.t.

$$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^g(x, y) \in C^\omega((0, \infty); C^\alpha(\mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M})).$$

See [Ban17].

Example:  $g = \varphi^* h$ ,  $h$  smooth,  $\varphi : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$  Lipeomorphism.

$$(x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^g(x, y) = \rho_t^h(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)) \in C^{0,1}(\mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}).$$

Theorem (B.-Bryan 2019 [BB20])

For  $\mathcal{M}$  smooth manifold,  $g$  rough metric

## Theorem (B.-Bryan 2019 [BB20])

For  $\mathcal{M}$  smooth manifold,  $g$  rough metric,  $\mathcal{W}$  subspace as before



## Theorem (B.-Bryan 2019 [BB20])

For  $\mathcal{M}$  smooth manifold,  $g$  rough metric,  $\mathcal{W}$  subspace as before, there exists a unique heat kernel  $\rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}$  satisfying:

### Theorem (B.-Bryan 2019 [BB20])

For  $\mathcal{M}$  smooth manifold,  $g$  rough metric,  $\mathcal{W}$  subspace as before, there exists a unique heat kernel  $\rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}$  satisfying:

- (i)  $\rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}} > 0$  for  $t > 0$

### Theorem (B.-Bryan 2019 [BB20])

For  $\mathcal{M}$  smooth manifold,  $g$  rough metric,  $\mathcal{W}$  subspace as before, there exists a unique heat kernel  $\rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}$  satisfying:

- (i)  $\rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}} > 0$  for  $t > 0$ ,
- (ii)  $\forall K \in \mathcal{M}, \forall 0 < t_1 < t_2, \exists \alpha(K, t_1, t_2)$  such that

## Theorem (B.-Bryan 2019 [BB20])

For  $\mathcal{M}$  smooth manifold,  $g$  rough metric,  $\mathcal{W}$  subspace as before, there exists a unique heat kernel  $\rho_t^{g,\mathcal{W}}$  satisfying:

- (i)  $\rho_t^{g,\mathcal{W}} > 0$  for  $t > 0$ ,
- (ii)  $\forall K \in \mathcal{M}, \forall 0 < t_1 < t_2, \exists \alpha(K, t_1, t_2)$  such that

$$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^{g,\mathcal{W}} C^\omega \left( [t_1, t_2]; C^{\alpha(K, t_1, t_2)}(K \times K) \right).$$

## Theorem (B.-Bryan 2019 [BB20])

For  $\mathcal{M}$  smooth manifold,  $g$  rough metric,  $\mathcal{W}$  subspace as before, there exists a unique heat kernel  $\rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}$  satisfying:

- (i)  $\rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}} > 0$  for  $t > 0$ ,
- (ii)  $\forall K \Subset \mathcal{M}, \forall 0 < t_1 < t_2, \exists \alpha(K, t_1, t_2)$  such that

$$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}} C^{\omega} \left( [t_1, t_2]; C^{\alpha(K, t_1, t_2)}(K \times K) \right).$$

1. Cover  $\mathcal{M}$  by locally comparable charts.

## Theorem (B.-Bryan 2019 [BB20])

For  $\mathcal{M}$  smooth manifold,  $g$  rough metric,  $\mathcal{W}$  subspace as before, there exists a unique heat kernel  $\rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}$  satisfying:

- (i)  $\rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}} > 0$  for  $t > 0$ ,
- (ii)  $\forall K \in \mathcal{M}, \forall 0 < t_1 < t_2, \exists \alpha(K, t_1, t_2)$  such that

$$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}} C^\omega \left( [t_1, t_2]; C^{\alpha(K, t_1, t_2)}(K \times K) \right).$$

1. Cover  $\mathcal{M}$  by locally comparable charts. Inside  $(U, \psi)$ :  
 $\exists B_\psi \in L^\infty(U; \text{Sym End}(T^*\mathcal{M}))$  such that  $\forall v \in C_c^\infty(U)$ ,

## Theorem (B.-Bryan 2019 [BB20])

For  $\mathcal{M}$  smooth manifold,  $g$  rough metric,  $\mathcal{W}$  subspace as before, there exists a unique heat kernel  $\rho_t^{g,\mathcal{W}}$  satisfying:

- (i)  $\rho_t^{g,\mathcal{W}} > 0$  for  $t > 0$ ,
- (ii)  $\forall K \Subset \mathcal{M}, \forall 0 < t_1 < t_2, \exists \alpha(K, t_1, t_2)$  such that

$$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^{g,\mathcal{W}} C^\omega \left( [t_1, t_2]; C^{\alpha(K, t_1, t_2)}(K \times K) \right).$$

1. Cover  $\mathcal{M}$  by locally comparable charts. Inside  $(U, \psi)$ :  
 $\exists B_\psi \in L^\infty(U; \text{Sym End}(T^*\mathcal{M}))$  such that  $\forall v \in C_c^\infty(U)$ ,

$$\langle \Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}} u, v \rangle_{L^2(\mathcal{M},g)} = \left\langle B_\psi d^{\mathbb{R}^n}(\psi^* u), d^{\mathbb{R}^n}(\psi^* v) \right\rangle_{L^2(\psi(U), \sqrt{\det B_\psi} \mathcal{L})}.$$

## Theorem (B.-Bryan 2019 [BB20])

For  $\mathcal{M}$  smooth manifold,  $g$  rough metric,  $\mathcal{W}$  subspace as before, there exists a unique heat kernel  $\rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}$  satisfying:

- (i)  $\rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}} > 0$  for  $t > 0$ ,
- (ii)  $\forall K \in \mathcal{M}, \forall 0 < t_1 < t_2, \exists \alpha(K, t_1, t_2)$  such that

$$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}} C^{\omega} \left( [t_1, t_2]; C^{\alpha(K, t_1, t_2)}(K \times K) \right).$$

1. Cover  $\mathcal{M}$  by locally comparable charts. Inside  $(U, \psi)$ :  
 $\exists B_{\psi} \in L^{\infty}(U; \text{Sym End}(T^* \mathcal{M}))$  such that  $\forall v \in C_c^{\infty}(U)$ ,

$$\langle \Delta_{g, \mathcal{W}} u, v \rangle_{L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)} = \left\langle B_{\psi} d^{\mathbb{R}^n}(\psi^* u), d^{\mathbb{R}^n}(\psi^* v) \right\rangle_{L^2(\psi(U), \sqrt{\det B_{\psi}} \mathcal{L})}.$$

2. Parabolic Harnack estimates in *weighted* Sobolev spaces  
 $H^1(\psi(U), \sqrt{\det B_{\psi}} \mathcal{L})$



# Theorem (B.-Bryan 2019 [BB20])

For  $\mathcal{M}$  smooth manifold,  $g$  rough metric,  $\mathcal{W}$  subspace as before, there exists a unique heat kernel  $\rho_t^{g,\mathcal{W}}$  satisfying:

- (i)  $\rho_t^{g,\mathcal{W}} > 0$  for  $t > 0$ ,
- (ii)  $\forall K \in \mathcal{M}, \forall 0 < t_1 < t_2, \exists \alpha(K, t_1, t_2)$  such that

$$(t, x, y) \mapsto \rho_t^{g,\mathcal{W}} C^\omega \left( [t_1, t_2]; C^{\alpha(K, t_1, t_2)}(K \times K) \right).$$

1. Cover  $\mathcal{M}$  by locally comparable charts. Inside  $(U, \psi)$ :  
 $\exists B_\psi \in L^\infty(U; \text{Sym End}(T^*\mathcal{M}))$  such that  $\forall v \in C_c^\infty(U)$ ,

$$\langle \Delta_{g,\mathcal{W}} u, v \rangle_{L^2(\mathcal{M}, g)} = \left\langle B_\psi d^{\mathbb{R}^n}(\psi^* u), d^{\mathbb{R}^n}(\psi^* v) \right\rangle_{L^2(\psi(U), \sqrt{\det B_\psi} \mathcal{L})}.$$

2. Parabolic Harnack estimates in *weighted* Sobolev spaces  
 $H^1(\psi(U), \sqrt{\det B_\psi} \mathcal{L}) \implies (3)$  and regularity.

# Varadhan asymptotics

Important paper: [Nor97] by Norris.

# Varadhan asymptotics

Important paper: [Nor97] by Norris. Setting:  $\mathcal{M}$  Lipschitz.

# Varadhan asymptotics

Important paper: [Nor97] by Norris. Setting:  $\mathcal{M}$  Lipschitz.

Abstract methods for existence of  $\rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}$  when  $\mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  or  $H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$ .

# Varadhan asymptotics

Important paper: [Nor97] by Norris. Setting:  $\mathcal{M}$  Lipschitz.

Abstract methods for existence of  $\rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}$  when  $\mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  or  $H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$ .

Distance:

$$\mathbf{d}_g(x, y) := \sup \{ f(x) - f(y) : f \in C^{0,1}(\mathcal{M}), |df(x)|_g \leq 1 \text{ x a.e.} \}.$$

# Varadhan asymptotics

Important paper: [Nor97] by Norris. Setting:  $\mathcal{M}$  Lipschitz.

Abstract methods for existence of  $\rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}$  when  $\mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  or  $H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$ .

Distance:

$$\mathbf{d}_g(x, y) := \sup \{ f(x) - f(y) : f \in C^{0,1}(\mathcal{M}), |df(x)|_g \leq 1 \text{ x a.e.} \}.$$

Important theorem:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} 4t \log \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) = -\mathbf{d}_g^2(x, y).$$

# Varadhan asymptotics

Important paper: [Nor97] by Norris. Setting:  $\mathcal{M}$  Lipschitz.

Abstract methods for existence of  $\rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}$  when  $\mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  or  $H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$ .

Distance:

$$\mathbf{d}_g(x, y) := \sup \{ f(x) - f(y) : f \in C^{0,1}(\mathcal{M}), |df(x)|_g \leq 1 \text{ x a.e.} \}.$$

Important theorem:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} 4t \log \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) = -\mathbf{d}_g^2(x, y).$$

$\rightsquigarrow (\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{d}_g, \mu_g)$  measure metric space, infinitesimally Hilbertian.

# Varadhan asymptotics

Important paper: [Nor97] by Norris. Setting:  $\mathcal{M}$  Lipschitz.

Abstract methods for existence of  $\rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}$  when  $\mathcal{W} = H_0^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$  or  $H^1(\mathcal{M}, g)$ .

Distance:

$$\mathbf{d}_g(x, y) := \sup \{ f(x) - f(y) : f \in C^{0,1}(\mathcal{M}), |df(x)|_g \leq 1 \text{ x a.e.} \}.$$

Important theorem:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} 4t \log \rho_t^{g, \mathcal{W}}(x, y) = -\mathbf{d}_g^2(x, y).$$

$\rightsquigarrow (\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{d}_g, \mu_g)$  measure metric space, infinitesimally Hilbertian.

Question: Synthetic curvature properties in terms of  $g$ ?



# Strum's example of non-uniqueness

Let  $\mathcal{M} = \mathbb{R}^n$ .

## Strum's example of non-uniqueness

Let  $\mathcal{M} = \mathbb{R}^n$ . In [Stu97] by Sturm, shows  
 $\exists A \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n; \text{Sym Mat}(n))$  s.t. for  $x$  a.e.

# Strum's example of non-uniqueness

Let  $\mathcal{M} = \mathbb{R}^n$ . In [Stu97] by Sturm, shows  
 $\exists A \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n; \text{Sym Mat}(n))$  s.t. for  $x$  a.e.

$$\frac{1}{2}|u|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2 \leq A(x)u \cdot u < |u|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2$$

- $g(u, v) := A(x)u \cdot v$  rough metric on  $\mathbb{R}^n$

# Sturm's example of non-uniqueness

Let  $\mathcal{M} = \mathbb{R}^n$ . In [Stu97] by Sturm, shows  
 $\exists A \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n; \text{Sym Mat}(n))$  s.t. for  $x$  a.e.

$$\frac{1}{2}|u|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2 \leq A(x)u \cdot u < |u|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2$$

- $g(u, v) := A(x)u \cdot v$  rough metric on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ,
- $d\mu_g(x) = \sqrt{\det A(x)} d\mathcal{L} < d\mathcal{L}$ .

# Strum's example of non-uniqueness

Let  $\mathcal{M} = \mathbb{R}^n$ . In [Stu97] by Sturm, shows  
 $\exists A \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n; \text{Sym Mat}(n))$  s.t. for  $x$  a.e.

$$\frac{1}{2}|u|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2 \leq A(x)u \cdot u < |u|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2$$

- $g(u, v) := A(x)u \cdot v$  rough metric on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ,
- $d\mu_g(x) = \sqrt{\det A(x)} d\mathcal{L} < d\mathcal{L}$ .

But

$$\mathbf{d}_g(x, y) = |x - y|$$

# Sturm's example of non-uniqueness

Let  $\mathcal{M} = \mathbb{R}^n$ . In [Stu97] by Sturm, shows  
 $\exists A \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n; \text{Sym Mat}(n))$  s.t. for  $x$  a.e.

$$\frac{1}{2}|u|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2 \leq A(x)u \cdot u < |u|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2$$

- $g(u, v) := A(x)u \cdot v$  rough metric on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ,
- $d\mu_g(x) = \sqrt{\det A(x)} d\mathcal{L} < d\mathcal{L}$ .

But

$$\mathbf{d}_g(x, y) = |x - y| \implies \mathcal{H}^{\mathbf{d}_g} \neq \mu_g.$$

## Strum's example of non-uniqueness

Let  $\mathcal{M} = \mathbb{R}^n$ . In [Stu97] by Sturm, shows  
 $\exists A \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n; \text{Sym Mat}(n))$  s.t. for  $x$  a.e.

$$\frac{1}{2}|u|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2 \leq A(x)u \cdot u < |u|_{\mathbb{R}^n}^2$$

- $g(u, v) := A(x)u \cdot v$  rough metric on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ,
- $d\mu_g(x) = \sqrt{\det A(x)} d\mathcal{L} < d\mathcal{L}$ .

But

$$\mathbf{d}_g(x, y) = |x - y| \implies \mathcal{H}^{\mathbf{d}_g} \neq \mu_g.$$

Cannot happen for  $A \in C^0 \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n; \text{Sym Mat}(n))$ .

# Future outlook

Current works in “progress”:



# Future outlook

Current works in “progress”:

- Study of Weyl asymptotics on  $\mathcal{M}$  with boundary, rough metric, for certain *Robin* boundary conditions (with Medet Nursultanov and Julie Rowlett).

# Future outlook

Current works in “progress”:

- Study of Weyl asymptotics on  $\mathcal{M}$  with boundary, rough metric, for certain *Robin* boundary conditions (with Medet Nursultanov and Julie Rowlett).
- $(\mathcal{M}, g)$  automatically RCD when  $\mathcal{M}$  compact. Synthetic bound in terms of  $g$ ? (with Chiara Rigoni).

# Future outlook

Current works in “progress”:

- Study of Weyl asymptotics on  $\mathcal{M}$  with boundary, rough metric, for certain *Robin* boundary conditions (with Medet Nursultanov and Julie Rowlett).
- $(\mathcal{M}, g)$  automatically RCD when  $\mathcal{M}$  compact. Synthetic bound in terms of  $g$ ? (with Chiara Rigoni).

Questions:

1.  $(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow (\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{d}_g, \mu_g)$ . Synthetic curvature properties?

# Future outlook

Current works in “progress”:

- Study of Weyl asymptotics on  $\mathcal{M}$  with boundary, rough metric, for certain *Robin* boundary conditions (with Medet Nursultanov and Julie Rowlett).
- $(\mathcal{M}, g)$  automatically RCD when  $\mathcal{M}$  compact. Synthetic bound in terms of  $g$ ? (with Chiara Rigoni).

Questions:

1.  $(\mathcal{M}, g) \rightsquigarrow (\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{d}_g, \mu_g)$ . Synthetic curvature properties?
2. Notions of convergence for  $(\mathcal{M}_i, g_i) \rightarrow (\mathcal{M}_\infty, g_\infty)$ ?



3. Given  $g$ ,  $h$ , suppose  $\exists C(g, h) \geq 1$  such that for  $x$  a.e.,



3. Given  $g, h$ , suppose  $\exists C(g, h) \geq 1$  such that for  $x$  a.e.,

$$C(g, h)^{-1}|u|_{g(x)} \leq |u|_{h(x)} \leq C(g, h)|u|_{g(x)}.$$



3. Given  $g, h$ , suppose  $\exists C(g, h) \geq 1$  such that for  $x$  a.e.,

$$C(g, h)^{-1}|u|_{g(x)} \leq |u|_{h(x)} \leq C(g, h)|u|_{g(x)}.$$

Recall  $Su = (u, du)$  and

$$\Pi_g(B, B_0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & S^*X \\ S & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Pi_g(B, B_0)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} L_{B, B_0} & 0 \\ 0 & SS^*X \end{pmatrix}.$$





3. Given  $g, h$ , suppose  $\exists C(g, h) \geq 1$  such that for  $x$  a.e.,

$$C(g, h)^{-1}|u|_{g(x)} \leq |u|_{h(x)} \leq C(g, h)|u|_{g(x)}.$$

Recall  $Su = (u, du)$  and

$$\Pi_g(B, B_0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & S^*X \\ S & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Pi_g(B, B_0)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} L_{B, B_0} & 0 \\ 0 & SS^*X \end{pmatrix}.$$

$\Pi_g(B, B_0)$  first-order factorisation of  $L_{B, B_0} = d_2^{*,g} B \overline{d_2}$ .



3. Given  $g, h$ , suppose  $\exists C(g, h) \geq 1$  such that for  $x$  a.e.,

$$C(g, h)^{-1} |u|_{g(x)} \leq |u|_{h(x)} \leq C(g, h) |u|_{g(x)}.$$

Recall  $Su = (u, du)$  and

$$\Pi_g(B, B_0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & S^*X \\ S & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Pi_g(B, B_0)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} L_{B, B_0} & 0 \\ 0 & SS^*X \end{pmatrix}.$$

$\Pi_g(B, B_0)$  first-order factorisation of  $L_{B, B_0} = d_2^{*,g} B \overline{d_2}$ .

$$\|f(\Pi_g(B, B_0))\| \lesssim \|f\|_\infty \iff \|f(\Pi_h(B, B_0))\| \lesssim \|f\|_\infty.$$



3. Given  $g, h$ , suppose  $\exists C(g, h) \geq 1$  such that for  $x$  a.e.,

$$C(g, h)^{-1}|u|_{g(x)} \leq |u|_{h(x)} \leq C(g, h)|u|_{g(x)}.$$

Recall  $Su = (u, du)$  and

$$\Pi_g(B, B_0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & S^*X \\ S & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Pi_g(B, B_0)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} L_{B, B_0} & 0 \\ 0 & SS^*X \end{pmatrix}.$$

$\Pi_g(B, B_0)$  first-order factorisation of  $L_{B, B_0} = d_2^{*,g} B \overline{d_2}$ .

$$\|f(\Pi_g(B, B_0))\| \lesssim \|f\|_\infty \iff \|f(\Pi_h(B, B_0))\| \lesssim \|f\|_\infty.$$

Holy grail:

$$\|f(\Pi_{g, B, B_0})\| \lesssim \|f\|_\infty \stackrel{?}{\implies} \text{curvature bound on } (\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{d}_g, \mu_g).$$



- [AHL<sup>+</sup>02] Pascal Auscher, Steve Hofmann, Michael Lacey, Alan McIntosh, and Philippe Tchamitchian.  
The solution of the Kato square root problem for second order elliptic operators on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .  
*Ann. of Math. (2)*, 156(2):633–654, 2002.
- [AKM06] Andreas Axelsson, Stephen Keith, and Alan McIntosh.  
Quadratic estimates and functional calculi of perturbed Dirac operators.  
*Invent. Math.*, 163(3):455–497, 2006.
- [Ban16] Lashi Bandara.  
Rough metrics on manifolds and quadratic estimates.  
*Mathematische Zeitschrift*, 283(3-4):1245–1281, 2016.
- [Ban17] Lashi Bandara.  
Continuity of solutions to space-varying pointwise linear elliptic equations.  
*Publicacions Matemàtiques*, 61(1):239–258, 2017.
- [BB20] Lashi Bandara and Paul Bryan.  
Heat kernels and regularity for rough metrics on smooth manifolds.  
*Mathematische Zeitschrift*, to appear, 2020.
- [BM16] Lashi Bandara and Alan McIntosh.  
The Kato Square Root Problem on Vector Bundles with Generalised Bounded Geometry.  
*Journal of Geometric Analysis*, 26(1):428–462, 2016.
- [BNR20] Lashi Bandara, Medet Nursultanov, and Julie Rowlett.  
Eigenvalue asymptotics for weighted Laplace equations on rough Riemannian manifolds with boundary.  
*Annali della Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa. Classe di Scienze*, to appear, 2020.
- [BS72] M. Sh. Birman and M. Z. Solomjak.  
Spectral asymptotics of nonsmooth elliptic operators. I, II.  
*Trudy Moskov. Mat. Obšč.*, 27:3–52; *ibid.* 28 (1973), 3–34, 1972.
- [Nor97] James R. Norris.  
Heat kernel asymptotics and the distance function in Lipschitz Riemannian manifolds.  
*Acta Math.*, 179(1):79–103, 1997.
- [SC92] Laurent Saloff-Coste.  
Uniformly elliptic operators on Riemannian manifolds.  
*J. Differential Geom.*, 36(2):417–450, 1992.
- [Stu97] Karl-Theodor Sturm.  
Is a diffusion process determined by its intrinsic metric?  
*Chaos Solitons Fractals*, 8(11):1855–1860, 1997.