

Journées

ÉQUATIONS AUX DÉRIVÉES PARTIELLES

Roscoff, 1–5 juin 2015

Christopher D. Sogge

Problems related to the concentration of eigenfunctions

J. É. D. P. (2015), Exposé n° IX, 11 p.

<http://jedp.cedram.org/item?id=JEDP_2015____A9_0>

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Centre de diffusion des revues académiques de mathématiques
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Problems related to the concentration of eigenfunctions

Christopher D. Sogge

Abstract

We survey recent results related to the concentration of eigenfunctions. We also prove some new results concerning ball-concentration, as well as showing that eigenfunctions saturating lower bounds for L^1 -norms must also, in a measure theoretical sense, have extreme concentration near a geodesic.

1. Introduction

In recent years much work has been devoted to problems related to the various types of concentration exhibited by eigenfunctions of the Laplacian on Riemannian manifolds. These include estimates for their nodal sets, bounds for their restrictions to submanifolds, especially geodesics, as well as estimates for their L^2 -mass on small geodesic tubes or balls. In this paper we shall go over some of this work and also present a couple of new results regarding the latter.

Our eigenfunctions satisfy the equation

$$-\Delta_g e_\lambda(x) = \lambda^2 e_\lambda(x),$$

so that λ is the frequency (and eigenvalue of $\sqrt{-\Delta_g}$), and we shall always assume that they are L^2 -normalized, i.e.,

$$\int_M |e_\lambda|^2 dV_g = 1.$$

Here Δ_g and dV_g are the Laplace-Beltrami operator and volume element, respectively, on our n -dimensional compact manifold (M, g) .

Let us first recall the extreme types of concentration that occur on the standard round sphere, S^n . On this manifold extreme concentration at points, as well as extreme concentration along geodesics occur. Both phenomena are present there due to the fact that geodesic flow on S^n is periodic and every geodesic is stable.

The eigenfunctions that have maximal concentration at points on S^n are the zonal functions. Recall that the eigenvalues of $\sqrt{-\Delta_{S^n}}$ are $\sqrt{k(k+n-1)}$, repeating with multiplicity $d_k \approx k^{n-1}$. If \mathcal{H}_k is the associated space of spherical harmonics of degree k and $\{e_{k,1}, \dots, e_{k,d_k}\}$ an orthonormal basis of \mathcal{H}_k , then the L^2 -normalized zonal function centered about a point $x_0 \in S^n$ is given by the formula

$$Z_\lambda(x) = \left(\frac{|S^n|}{d_k} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{j=1}^{d_k} e_{k,j}(x) \overline{e_{k,j}(x_0)}, \quad \lambda = \sqrt{k(k+n-1)},$$

with $|S^n|$ denoting the volume of S^n . Usually one takes x_0 to be the north pole $\mathbb{1} = (0, \dots, 0, 1)$ if we write S^n as $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : \sum x_j^2 = 1\}$. For this choice of x_0 , by the classical Darboux-Szegö

The author was supported in part by the NSF grant DMS-1361476.

MSC 2000: 58J51, 35A99, 42B37.

Keywords: Eigenfunctions, Kakeya-Nikodym averages.

formula, modulo lower order terms, if $d_g(\cdot, \cdot)$ denotes geodesic distance, then

$$Z_\lambda(x) \approx \frac{\cos\left[\left(k + \frac{n-1}{2}\right)d_g(x, \pm \mathbf{1}) + \frac{(n-1)\pi}{4}\right]}{(d_g(x, \pm \mathbf{1}))^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}, \quad \text{if } d_g(x, \pm \mathbf{1}) \geq \lambda^{-1},$$

with $\lambda = \sqrt{k(k+n-1)}$, (1.1)

as well as

$$Z_\lambda(x) = O(\lambda^{\frac{n-1}{2}}), \quad \text{if } d_g(x, \pm \mathbf{1}) \leq \lambda^{-1}. \quad (1.2)$$

Since $Z_\lambda(\mathbf{1}) = (d_k/|S^n|)^{\frac{1}{2}} \approx \lambda^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$, we deduce from the above that $\|Z_\lambda\|_\infty \approx \lambda^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$, and if we use (1.1)–(1.2), we conclude further that

$$\|Z_\lambda\|_{L^p(S^n)} \approx \lambda^{n(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{p})-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \text{if } p > \frac{2n}{n-1}. \quad (1.3)$$

The other type of extreme concentration on S^n is exhibited by the highest weight spherical harmonics,

$$Q_\lambda(x) = c_k \Re(x_1 + ix_2)^k, \quad \lambda = \sqrt{k(k+n-1)}, \quad (1.4)$$

where

$$c_k \approx k^{\frac{n-1}{4}}, \quad (1.5)$$

so that $\int |Q_\lambda|^2 = 1$. Since

$$|x_1 + ix_2|^k \approx e^{-\frac{k}{2}|x'|^2}, \quad \text{on } S^n, \quad \text{if } x' = (x_3, \dots, x_{n+1}),$$

we see that the mass of Q_λ is concentrated on a $\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ tubular neighborhood of the equator, γ , where $x' = 0$. From the above one can deduce that

$$\|Q_\lambda\|_{L^p(S^n)} \approx \lambda^{\frac{n-1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{p})}, \quad p > 2, \quad (1.6)$$

as well as

$$\|Q_\lambda\|_{L^1(S^n)} \approx \lambda^{-\frac{n-1}{4}}, \quad (1.7)$$

and

$$\|Q_\lambda\|_{L^2(\mathcal{T}_{\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}}(\gamma))} \approx 1, \quad (1.8)$$

if $\mathcal{T}_{\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}}(\gamma)$ denotes a $\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ tubular neighborhood of γ .

In [19] it was shown that the L^p -bounds in (1.3) and (1.6) are extreme among the spherical harmonics. In [20], it was also shown that they are the worst possible for L^p -norms on n -dimensional compact Riemannian manifolds. Specifically, the L^p -upper bounds,

$$\|e_\lambda\|_{L^p(M)} \lesssim \lambda^{\sigma(p)}, \quad 2 < p \leq \infty, \quad (1.9)$$

were obtained with

$$\sigma(p) = \max\left\{\frac{n-1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{p}\right), n\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{p}\right)-\frac{1}{2}\right\}. \quad (1.10)$$

Thus, since $\frac{n-1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{p}\right) = n\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{p}\right)-\frac{1}{2}$ when $p = \frac{2(n+1)}{n-1}$, the bounds in (1.9) can be rewritten as

$$\|e_\lambda\|_{L^p(M)} \lesssim \begin{cases} \lambda^{\frac{n-1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{p}\right)}, & 2 \leq p \leq \frac{2(n+1)}{n-1}, \\ \lambda^{n\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{p}\right)-\frac{1}{2}}, & \frac{2(n+1)}{n-1} \leq p \leq \infty. \end{cases} \quad (1.9')$$

More, generally, it was shown in [20] that one has the following estimates for the unit-band spectral projection operators

$$\|\chi_{[\lambda, \lambda+1]}\|_{L^2(M) \rightarrow L^p(M)} \lesssim \begin{cases} \lambda^{\frac{n-1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{p}\right)}, & 2 \leq p \leq \frac{2(n+1)}{n-1}, \\ \lambda^{n\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{p}\right)-\frac{1}{2}}, & \frac{2(n+1)}{n-1} \leq p \leq \infty. \end{cases} \quad (1.9'')$$

If $I \subset \mathbb{R}_+$ is an interval, then χ_I denotes the projection onto frequencies in I . Thus, if $0 = \lambda_0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots$ are the eigenvalues of $\sqrt{-\Delta_g}$ counted with multiplicity and if $\{e_{\lambda_j}\}$ is the associated orthonormal basis of eigenfunctions, then

$$\chi_I f = \sum_{\lambda_j \in I} E_j f, \quad \text{with } E_j f(x) = e_{\lambda_j}(x) \times \int_M f(y) \overline{e_{\lambda_j}(y)} dV_g.$$

The estimate (1.9'') is a "local estimate" that cannot be improved on any Riemannian manifold (see [21]). However, in many cases, the estimate (1.9') can be improved, even though it is saturated on S^n .

2. Improved L^p bounds for large exponents

In 2002, the author and Zelditch [27] showed that for generic Riemannian manifolds the estimates in (1.9) can be improved when p is larger than the "critical" index $p_c = \frac{2(n+1)}{n-1}$. Specifically, if for a given $x \in M$, and an initial unit direction $\xi \in S_x^*M$ over x , we say that $\xi \in \mathcal{L}_x$ if the geodesic with initial direction ξ loops back through x in some positive time t , then the following result was obtained in [27]:

Theorem 2.1. *If $|\mathcal{L}_x| = 0$ for all $x \in M$, then $\|e_\lambda\|_{L^\infty(M)} = o(\lambda^{\frac{n-1}{2}})$, and hence if $\sigma(p)$ is as in (1.10)*

$$\|e_\lambda\|_{L^p(M)} = o(\lambda^{\sigma(p)}), \quad \forall p > p_c = \frac{2(n+1)}{n-1}. \quad (2.1)$$

The bounds in (2.1) follow via interpolation from the estimate $\|e_\lambda\|_{L^\infty(M)} = o(\lambda^{\frac{n-1}{2}})$ and the special case of (1.9') with $p = p_c$. It was shown in [27] that the condition $|\mathcal{L}_x| = 0$ for all $x \in M$ holds for generic (M, g) . Here $|\cdot|$ denotes the measure on S_x^*M coming from restricting Liouville measure on T^*M to S_x^*M .

The above theorem was improved by the author, Toth and Zelditch [24] by showing that the condition that the looping directions is of measure zero for all x can be replaced by the condition that the set of recurrent directions, $\mathcal{R}_x \subset S_x^*M$, be of measure zero for every $x \in M$.

Further improvements were obtained recently by the author and Zelditch [25]–[26] under the assumption that (M, g) is real analytic. Indeed, in this case, necessary and sufficient conditions for improved sup-norm estimates were obtained.

In two dimensions, the result is very natural and simple to state:

Theorem 2.2. *Let (M, g) be a real analytic two-dimensional Riemannian surface. Then*

$$\|e_\lambda\|_{L^\infty(M)} = o(\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}) \quad (2.2)$$

if and only if there is no point x through which the geodesic flow is periodic. In this case, (2.1) also holds.

There is also a result in higher dimensions that is a bit more technical to state. Based on an earlier work [27], it was known that, in the real analytic case, if $|\mathcal{L}_x| \neq 0$ for some x , then one must have that $\mathcal{L}_x = S_x^*M$. In other words, x must be a "focal point," and furthermore, in this case, there must be a minimal positive T_0 so that all unit speed geodesics loop back in time T_0 . As a result, unitary Perron-Frobenius operators on $L^2(S_x^*M)$ are well-defined, and the theorem says that one has (2.2) if and only if there are no focal points for which the associated Perron-Frobenius operator has a non-trivial invariant function. These operators were introduced earlier to study these types of problems by Safarov [16], and our analysis uses ideas from his work.

If one makes curvature assumptions, then one can get further improvements. Indeed, it has been known for some time that if the sectional curvatures of (M, g) are nonpositive then one has

$$\|e_\lambda\|_{L^\infty(M)} = O(\lambda^{\frac{n-1}{2}} / \sqrt{\log \lambda}).$$

This follows directly from Bérard's [1] proof of improved error term estimates for the Weyl formula under these curvature assumptions (see, e.g., [23]). Recently, Hassell and Tacy [12] were able to extend this by showing that one has

$$\|e_\lambda\|_{L^\infty(M)} = O(\lambda^{\sigma(p)} / \sqrt{\log \lambda}), \quad \text{if } p > p_c = \frac{2(n+1)}{n-1}.$$

A very interesting open problem would be to show that one also has these sorts of improvements for the endpoint $p = p_c$ for all eigenfunctions. Recently, under the assumption of negative sectional curvatures, Hezari and Rivière [13] were able to obtain improvements involving different powers of $\log \lambda$, but for eigenfunctions associated with a density one subsequence of eigenvalues.

3. Kakeya-Nikodym norms and improved L^p bounds for small exponents

As we mentioned before, the highest weight spherical harmonics, Q_λ , on S^n saturate L^p -norms for $2 < p < p_c = \frac{2(n+1)}{n-1}$. They have significant L^2 mass on tubes $\mathcal{T}_{\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}}(\gamma)$ of width $\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ about unit geodesics γ on the equator. Given a compact Riemannian manifold (M, g) we shall let Π denote the space of unit length geodesics and $\mathcal{T}_{\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}}(\gamma)$ the resulting $\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ -tube about γ . Then the highest weight spherical harmonics also saturate the Kakeya-Nikodym norms given by

$$\|e_\lambda\|_{KN} = \sup_{\gamma \in \Pi} \|e_\lambda\|_{L^2(\mathcal{T}_{\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}}(\gamma))}, \quad (3.1)$$

in the sense that

$$\liminf_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \|Q_\lambda\|_{KN} > 0. \quad (3.2)$$

Note that, since we are assuming that our eigenfunctions have $L^2(M)$ -norm one, we always have the trivial upper bound

$$\|e_\lambda\|_{KN} \leq 1. \quad (3.3)$$

These norms were introduced by the author [22] as a way to control L^p -norms in two-dimensions for exponents $2 < p < p_c = 6$, following earlier related work of Bourgain [6].

The author was able to obtain the following result.

Theorem 3.1. *Let (M, g) be a two-dimensional compact Riemannian manifold. Then if $\{\lambda_{j_k}\}$ is a subsequence of eigenvalues, the following are equivalent*

$$\lambda_{j_k}^{-\sigma(p)} \|e_{\lambda_{j_k}}\|_{L^p(M)} \rightarrow 0, \quad \forall 2 < p < 6 \quad (3.4)$$

$$\|e_{\lambda_{j_k}}\|_{KN} \rightarrow 0 \quad (3.5)$$

$$\lambda_{j_k}^{-\frac{1}{4}} \sup_{\gamma \in \Pi} \left(\int_\gamma |e_{\lambda_{j_k}}|^2 ds \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow 0. \quad (3.6)$$

Burq, Gérard and Tzvetkov [7] showed that in two-dimensions one has

$$\sup_{\gamma \in \Pi} \left(\int_\gamma |e_\lambda|^2 ds \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \lesssim \lambda^{\frac{1}{4}} \|e_\lambda\|_{L^2(M)}, \quad (3.7)$$

which is another estimate saturated by the Q_λ . Bourgain [6] showed that, more generally, one has

$$\sup_{\gamma \in \Pi} \left(\int_\gamma |e_\lambda|^2 ds \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \lesssim \lambda^{\frac{1}{2p}} \|e_\lambda\|_{L^p(M)}, \quad 2 \leq p \leq \infty, \quad (3.8)$$

which gives that (3.4) implies (3.6). Clearly, (3.6) implies (3.5). The fact that (3.5) implies (3.4) was established in [22] where inequalities were obtained which imply that

$$\|e_\lambda\|_{L^4(M)} \lesssim \|e_\lambda\|_{KN}^{\frac{1}{4}}. \quad (3.9)$$

This of course implies that whenever (3.5) is valid we must have the special case of (3.4) corresponding to $p = 4$, and the corresponding results for the other exponents $2 < p < 6$ follow via interpolation with the estimate (1.9') for $p = 6$ and the trivial bound for $p = 2$.

In [22], using microlocal analysis, it was shown that on any two-dimensional manifold one has

$$\left(\int_\gamma |e_\lambda|^2 ds \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = o(\lambda^{\frac{1}{4}})$$

provided that $\gamma \in \Pi$ is not a unit-segment of a periodic geodesic.

The author and Zelditch used the Hadamard parametrix and microlocal analysis in [30] to show that if (M, g) is a two-dimensional manifold of nonpositive curvature then (3.6) is valid for all eigenfunctions, i.e.,

$$\sup_{\gamma \in \Pi} \left(\int_\gamma |e_\lambda|^2 ds \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = o(\lambda^{\frac{1}{4}}). \quad (3.10)$$

Improvements were obtained by Chen and the author [8] in three dimensions as well under the assumption of constant nonpositive sectional curvature.

In [4] Blair and the author found the appropriate extensions of these results to higher dimensions. It turns out that, for $n \geq 4$, $L^2(\gamma)$ restriction estimates are too singular to control $L^p(M)$ norms

for $2 < p < p_c = \frac{2(n+1)}{n-1}$. This is due in part to the fact that, for these dimensions, the zonal functions, Z_λ , saturate $L^2(\gamma)$ norms, but not these $L^p(M)$ norms, while the highest weight spherical harmonics, Q_λ , saturate the latter but not the former. Notwithstanding, the less singular Kakeya-Nikodym norms control $L^p(M)$ norms for $2 < p < p_c$, and it was shown in [4] that

$$\lambda_{j_k}^{-\sigma(p)} \|e_{\lambda_{j_k}}\|_{L^p(M)} \rightarrow 0, \quad \forall 2 < p < p_c = \frac{2(n+1)}{n-1},$$

if and only if

$$\| \|e_{\lambda_{j_k}}\| \|_{KN} \rightarrow 0.$$

Additionally, it was shown in [4] that, in any dimension, if (M, g) is a manifold with nonpositive sectional curvatures, then

$$\| \|e_\lambda\| \|_{KN} = o(1), \quad (3.10')$$

and hence

$$\|e_\lambda\|_{L^p(M)} = o(\lambda^{\sigma(p)}), \quad 2 < p < \frac{2(n+1)}{n-1}. \quad (3.11)$$

These results have been refined considerably in recent papers of Blair and the author [5], [4] and [2]. The linkage between $L^p(M)$ norms and Kakeya-Nikodym estimates has been improved in [3], where the following estimate was established

$$\|e_\lambda\|_{L^p(M)} \lesssim \lambda^{\frac{n-1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{p})} \| \|e_\lambda\| \|_{KN}^{\frac{2(n+1)}{n-1}(\frac{1}{p}-\frac{n-1}{2(n+1)})}, \quad \text{if } \frac{2(n+2)}{n} < p < \frac{2(n+1)}{n-1}. \quad (3.12)$$

Additionally, in [2] the following result was obtained

Theorem 3.2. *Suppose (M, g) has nonpositive sectional curvatures. Then*

$$\sup_{\gamma \in \mathcal{H}} \int_{\mathcal{T}_{\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}}(\gamma)} |e_\lambda|^2 dV \lesssim c(\lambda), \quad (3.13)$$

for $\lambda \gg 1$ with

$$c(\lambda) = \begin{cases} (\log \lambda)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, & \text{if } n = 2 \\ (\log \lambda)^{-1} \log \log \lambda, & \text{if } n = 3 \\ (\log \lambda)^{-1}, & \text{if } n \geq 4. \end{cases}$$

Moreover, if $n = 2$, we have

$$\sup_{\gamma \in \mathcal{H}} \int_{\gamma} |e_\lambda|^2 ds \leq C \lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} c(\lambda). \quad (3.14)$$

By combining this result with (3.12), one obtains the following

Corollary 3.3. *Assume, as above, that (M, g) is a compact $n \geq 2$ dimensional manifold with nonpositive sectional curvatures. Then for any $2 < p < \frac{2(n+1)}{n-1}$ there is a number $\mu(p, n) > 0$ so that*

$$\|e_\lambda\|_{L^p(M)} \lesssim \lambda^{\frac{n-1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{p})} (\log \lambda)^{-\mu(p, n)}. \quad (3.15)$$

Furthermore, if $\frac{2(n+2)}{n} < p < \frac{2(n+1)}{n-1}$, one can take

$$\mu(p, n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n+1}{n-1}(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{n-1}{2(n+1)}), & \text{if } n \geq 4, \\ \frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{6}), & \text{if } n = 2, \end{cases} \quad \text{and any } \mu(p, 3) < 2(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{4}), \text{ if } n = 3. \quad (3.16)$$

The proof of (3.2) is similar to the argument from [30]. A new ingredient, which allows the microlocal analysis to obtain these logarithmic improvements under the assumption of nonpositive sectional curvatures, is the use of the classical Topogonov triangle comparison theorem in Riemannian geometry.

4. Lower bounds for L^1 -norms and the size of nodal sets

In [28] the author and Zelditch showed that there is a positive constant c_M so that

$$c_M \lambda^{-\frac{n-1}{4}} \leq \|e_\lambda\|_{L^1(M)}. \quad (4.1)$$

This is another estimate saturated by the highest weight spherical harmonics, Q_λ . Hezari and the author [14] showed that if

$$Z_\lambda = \{x \in M : e_\lambda(x) = 0\}$$

is the nodal set of a real eigenfunction, then its $(n-1)$ -dimensional Hausdorff measure, $|Z_\lambda|$, satisfies

$$\lambda \|e_\lambda\|_{L^1(M)}^2 \lesssim |Z_\lambda|. \quad (4.2)$$

Combining (4.1) and (4.2) yields the lower bounds of Colding and Minicozzi [9],

$$\lambda^{1-\frac{n-1}{2}} \lesssim |Z_\lambda|, \quad (4.3)$$

which is the best known lower bound for general smooth Riemannian manifolds. Later, the author and Zelditch in [29] found a very simple proof of (4.3) by using the estimate

$$\|e_\lambda\|_{L^\infty(M)} \lesssim \lambda^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \|e_\lambda\|_{L^1(M)}, \quad (4.1')$$

which in their earlier paper, [28], was used to prove (4.1).

One also can use Kakeya-Nikodym norms to control lower bounds for $L^1(M)$ norms. First, note that by Hölder's inequality, if $p > 2$,

$$1 = \|e_\lambda\|_{L^2(M)} \leq \|e_\lambda\|_{L^1(M)}^{\frac{p-2}{2(p-1)}} \|e_\lambda\|_{L^p(M)}^{\frac{p}{2(p-1)}},$$

and so

$$\|e_\lambda\|_{L^1(M)} \geq \|e_\lambda\|_{L^p(M)}^{-\frac{p}{p-2}} = \lambda^{-\frac{n-1}{4}} \left(\lambda^{-\frac{n-1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{p})} \|e_\lambda\|_{L^p(M)} \right)^{-\frac{p}{p-2}}.$$

Therefore, by (3.12),

$$\lambda^{\frac{n-1}{4}} \|e_\lambda\|_{L^1(M)} \geq c_m \|e_\lambda\|_{K_N}^{-\frac{2(n+1)-(n-1)p}{(n-1)(p-2)}}, \quad \text{if } \frac{2(n+2)}{n} < p < \frac{2(n+1)}{n-1}. \quad (4.4)$$

Using this, we can deduce a couple of results. The first, which is from [2], is the following:

Theorem 4.1. *Assume that (M, g) is an n -dimensional compact manifold with nonpositive sectional curvatures. Then*

$$\lambda^{-\frac{n-1}{4}} (\log \lambda)^\mu \lesssim \|e_\lambda\|_{L^1(M)}, \quad (4.5)$$

for any $\mu < \mu_n$ with

$$\mu_n = \begin{cases} \frac{(n+1)^2}{n-1}, & \text{if } n \geq 3 \\ \frac{(n+1)^2}{2(n-1)}, & \text{if } n = 2. \end{cases}$$

Consequently, if e_λ is a real-valued eigenfunction and $|Z_\lambda|$ denotes the $(n-1)$ -dimensional Hausdorff measure of its nodal set, $Z_\lambda = \{x : e_\lambda(x) = 0\}$, we have

$$\lambda^{1-\frac{n-1}{2}} (\log \lambda)^{2\mu} \lesssim |Z_\lambda|, \quad (4.6)$$

when $\mu < \mu_n$. In particular, when $n = 3$, $(\log \lambda)^r \lesssim |Z_\lambda|$ for all $r < 16$.

To prove this, one just uses the upper bound for $\|e_\lambda\|_{K_N}$ in (3.13). The resulting bounds are optimized as $p \searrow \frac{2(n+2)}{n}$, which leads to (4.5), which by (4.2), implies (4.6).

We can also use (4.4) to show that eigenfunctions saturating the lower bound (4.1) for $L^1(M)$ -norms must match the profile of the Q_λ closely in the sense that there must be a geodesic tube $\mathcal{T}_{\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}}(\gamma)$ on which a nontrivial portion of eigenfunction has values of size $\approx \lambda^{\frac{n-1}{4}}$. Specifically, we have the following:

Theorem 4.2. *Let (M, g) be an n -dimensional compact Riemannian manifold. Assume that λ_{j_k} is a sequence of eigenvalues for which*

$$\|e_{\lambda_{j_k}}\|_{L^1(M)} \leq c_0 \lambda_{j_k}^{-\frac{n-1}{4}} \quad (4.7)$$

for some positive constant c_0 .

Then there must be a positive constant c_1 and tubes $\mathcal{T}_{\lambda_{j_k}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}(\gamma_{j_k})$ centered along a unit-length geodesic $\gamma_{j_k} \in \Pi$ so that for sufficiently large λ_{j_k} we have

$$c_1 \leq \int_{\mathcal{T}_{\lambda_{j_k}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}(\gamma_{j_k})} |e_{\lambda_{j_k}}|^2 dV_g. \quad (4.8)$$

Moreover, in this case, there also must be $\delta, c_2 > 0$, depending only on c_0 and (M, g) , so that for large λ_{j_k}

$$\text{Vol}\left(\{x \in \mathcal{T}_{\lambda_{j_k}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}(\gamma_{j_k}) : |e_{\lambda_{j_k}}(x)| \in [c_2 \lambda_{j_k}^{\frac{n-1}{4}}, c_2^{-1} \lambda_{j_k}^{\frac{n-1}{4}}]\}\right) \geq \delta \lambda_{j_k}^{-\frac{n-1}{2}}. \quad (4.9)$$

To prove this, we note that (4.8) is an immediate consequence of (4.4). To prove the last part of the theorem we shall use (4.7) and (4.1'). We deduce, that if (4.7) is valid, then we must have that there is a constant c_2 so that

$$\|e_{\lambda_{j_k}}\|_{L^\infty(M)} \leq c_3 \lambda_{j_k}^{\frac{n-1}{4}}. \quad (4.10)$$

Thus, if we choose $c_2 > 0$ small enough so that $c_2^{-1} \geq c_3$ we have that $|e_{\lambda_{j_k}}(x)| \leq c_2^{-1} \lambda_{j_k}^{\frac{n-1}{4}}$ on all of $\mathcal{T}_{\lambda_{j_k}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}(\gamma_{j_k})$.

To get the other condition in the left side of (4.9) on a nontrivial portion of $\mathcal{T}_{\lambda_{j_k}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}(\gamma_{j_k})$ we need to use (4.8). We first note that since $\text{Vol}(\mathcal{T}_{\lambda_{j_k}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}(\gamma_{j_k})) \approx \lambda_{j_k}^{-\frac{n-1}{2}}$, there must be a fixed constant C_0 so that

$$\int_{\{x \in \mathcal{T}_{\lambda_{j_k}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}(\gamma_{j_k}) : |e_{\lambda_{j_k}}(x)| \leq c_2 \lambda_{j_k}^{\frac{n-1}{4}}\}} |e_{\lambda_{j_k}}(x)|^2 dV_g \leq C_0 c_2.$$

If c_1 is as in (4.8), we shall also assume that c_2 is chosen small enough so that $C_0 c_2 \leq c_1/2$. We then have, by (4.10) and (4.8)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{c_1}{2} &\leq \int_{\{x \in \mathcal{T}_{\lambda_{j_k}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}(\gamma_{j_k}) : |e_{\lambda_{j_k}}(x)| \in [c_2 \lambda_{j_k}^{\frac{n-1}{4}}, c_2^{-1} \lambda_{j_k}^{\frac{n-1}{4}}]\}} |e_{\lambda_{j_k}}(x)|^2 dV_g \\ &\leq c_2^{-2} \lambda_{j_k}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \text{Vol}\left(\{x \in \mathcal{T}_{\lambda_{j_k}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}(\gamma_{j_k}) : |e_{\lambda_{j_k}}(x)| \in [c_2 \lambda_{j_k}^{\frac{n-1}{4}}, c_2^{-1} \lambda_{j_k}^{\frac{n-1}{4}}]\}\right). \end{aligned}$$

From this we clearly get (4.9) if we take $\delta > 0$ to be $c_1 c_2^2/2$, which completes the proof of Theorem 4.2.

5. L^2 -estimates for small balls

In Han [11] and Hezari and Rivière [13], following in part earlier work of Zelditch [32], it was shown that if (M, g) has negative sectional curvatures, then

$$\int_{B(x, r)} |e_{\lambda_{j_k}}|^2 dV_g \leq C_M r^n, \quad \text{if } r = (\log \lambda_{j_k})^{\delta_n}, \quad (5.1)$$

for some $\delta_n > 0$ depending on the dimension, as $\{\lambda_{j_k}\}$ ranges over a density one sequence of eigenvalues so that the resulting system is quantum ergodic.¹ Here $B(x, r)$ denotes the geodesic ball of radius $r > 0$ about $x \in M$. Recent results of this type for toral eigenfunctions and much smaller balls are due to Lester and Rudnick [15].

¹In Hezari and Rivière [13, §3.1] uniform bounds of this type were obtained for all balls $B(x_\ell, r)$, $\ell = 1, \dots, N(r)$, $N(r) \approx r^{-n}$, of radius r as in (5.1) occurring in a specific covering of M . The covering can be chosen so that the doubles, $B(x_\ell, 2r)$, of the balls in their covering have uniformly bounded overlap by an argument of [9], which yields (5.1).

If r does not depend on the frequency but is fixed, then a more precise version of (5.1) (also for a density one sequence of eigenvalues) is a consequence of the Quantum Ergodic Theorem of Shnirelman [17] / Colin de Verdière [10] / Zelditch [31] under the assumption that the geodesic flow is ergodic (which is weaker than the assumptions in [11] and [13]). However, obtaining results where the scale depends on the frequency is highly nontrivial.

Hezari and Rivière [13] used (5.1) and a localization argument to show that under the assumption of negative curvature, for a density one sequence of eigenfunctions one gets certain log-power improvements over the critical estimate (1.9') with $p = p_c = \frac{2(n+1)}{n-1}$.

The localization step was modified slightly by the author in [18] by showing that for all (M, g) (no curvature assumptions) one has

$$\|e_\lambda\|_{L^{p_c}(M)} \leq C\lambda^{\sigma(p_c)} \left(r^{-\frac{n+1}{4}} \sup_{x \in M} \|e_\lambda\|_{L^2(B(x,r))} \right)^{\frac{2}{n+1}}, \quad \lambda^{-1} \leq r \leq \text{Inj } M, \quad (5.2)$$

with $p_c = \frac{2(n+1)}{n-1}$ and $\sigma(p)$ as in (1.10). Using this estimate one immediately sees how an estimate like (5.1) leads to an improvement over (1.9'). (5.2) also shows, via the aforementioned Quantum Ergodicity Theorem, that if the geodesic flow is ergodic then there must be a density one sequence of eigenfunctions for which

$$\|e_{\lambda_{j_k}}\|_{L^{p_c}(M)} = o(\lambda_{j_k}^{\sigma(p_c)}).$$

A very interesting problem is whether this holds for all eigenfunctions assuming, say, negative or nonpositive sectional curvatures.

In [18] the author showed that for any (M, g) one always has

$$\|e_\lambda\|_{L^2(B(x,r))} \leq Cr^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \lambda^{-1} \leq r \leq \text{Inj } M, \quad (5.3)$$

with C depending only on (M, g) . By (1.1)–(1.2), this estimate is saturated by the zonal functions, Z_λ , on S^n for this full range of r , and it is also saturated by the highest weight spherical harmonics, Q_λ , for the range $\lambda^{-1} \leq r \leq \lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.

Let us conclude this note by showing that for a slightly smaller range one can get log improvements over (5.3) under the assumption of nonpositive sectional curvatures:

Theorem 5.1. *Fix (M, g) with nonpositive sectional curvatures. Then given $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a constant C_ε such that*

$$\|e_\lambda\|_{L^2(B(x,r))} \leq C_\varepsilon (r/\log \lambda)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \text{if } \lambda^{-1} \leq r \leq \lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}-\varepsilon}. \quad (5.4)$$

It was observed earlier in [18] that the special case of (5.4) with $r = \lambda^{-1}$ follows from results of Bérard [1]. Of course it would be very interesting to see if one could establish a result like (5.3) for r all the way up to a logarithmic scale. The reason that we can obtain (5.4) for the range of r there is that the radii are sufficiently small so that, presumably, only functions with the profiles of zonal functions or highest weight spherical harmonics can saturate (5.3) for such r , and eigenfunctions with their profiles cannot exist on manifolds of nonpositive curvature.

The proof of Theorem 5.1 is based on a simple variation on arguments in [4], [2] and [30].

First, to prove (5.4), we note that if $\rho \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ satisfies $\rho(0) = 0$ and if $P = \sqrt{-\Delta_g}$, then for any $T \geq 1$

$$\rho(T(\lambda - P))e_\lambda = e_\lambda. \quad (5.5)$$

We shall also want to assume, as we may, that the Fourier transform of ρ satisfies $\hat{\rho}(t) = 0$ if $|t| \geq 1/2$ and we shall take $T = T(\lambda) = c \log \lambda$, where c depends on (M, g) and ε and will be specified in a moment.

Based on (5.5), we see that we would obtain (5.4) if we could show that

$$\|\rho(T(\lambda - P))f\|_{L^2(B(x,r))} \leq C_\varepsilon (r/\log \lambda)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|f\|_{L^2(M)}, \quad \lambda^{-1} \leq r \leq \lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}-\varepsilon}. \quad (5.4')$$

By a routine TT^* argument, (5.4') is equivalent to showing that

$$\|\chi(T(\lambda - P))h\|_{L^2(B(x,r))} \leq C_\varepsilon (r/\log \lambda) \|h\|_{L^2},$$

$$\text{if } \text{supp } h \subset B(x, r), \text{ and } \lambda^{-1} \leq r \leq \lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}-\varepsilon}, \quad (5.4'')$$

with $\chi = |\rho|^2$. Note that because of our assumptions for ρ we have

$$\hat{\chi}(t) = 0 \quad \text{if } |t| \geq 1. \quad (5.6)$$

Notice also that

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(T(\lambda - P)) &= \frac{1}{2\pi T} \int \hat{\chi}(t/T) e^{it\lambda} e^{-itP} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi T} \int \hat{\chi}(t/T) e^{i\lambda t} \cos t\sqrt{-\Delta_g} dt + \chi(T(\lambda + P)). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\chi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ and P is nonnegative, it follows that $\chi(T(\lambda + P))$ has a kernel which is $O(\lambda^{-N})$ for all N . Therefore, we would have (5.4'') if we could show that for $T = c \log \lambda$ (and appropriate $c > 0$) we have

$$\begin{aligned} T^{-1} \left\| \int \hat{\chi}(t/T) e^{i\lambda t} \cos t\sqrt{-\Delta_g} h dt \right\|_{L^2(B(x,r))} &\leq C_\varepsilon (r/\log \lambda) \|h\|_{L^2}, \\ &\text{if } \text{supp } h \subset B(x,r), \quad \lambda^{-1} \leq r \leq \lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}-\varepsilon}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.7)$$

If $(\mathbb{R}^n, \tilde{g})$ denotes the universal cover of (M, g) and if $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is an associated Dirichlet domain then, as in [4], [2] and [30] we shall use the fact that

$$(\cos t\sqrt{-\Delta_g})(x, y) = \sum_{\alpha \in \Gamma} (\cos t\sqrt{-\Delta_{\tilde{g}}})(\tilde{x}, \alpha(\tilde{y})),$$

where Γ are the deck transformations coming from our covering and $\tilde{x}, \tilde{y} \in D$ denote the lifts of our $x, y \in M$, respectively, to the fundamental domain.

Thus, the operator in (5.7) can be rewritten as $\sum_{\alpha \in \Gamma} \chi_\alpha$ where the kernel of χ_α is

$$\chi_\alpha(x, y) = T^{-1} \int \hat{\chi}(t/T) e^{i\lambda t} (\cos t\sqrt{-\Delta_{\tilde{g}}})(\tilde{x}, \alpha(\tilde{y})) dt.$$

By (3.8) in [2]

$$|\chi_\alpha(x, y)| \leq CT^{-1} \lambda^{\frac{n-1}{2}}, \quad \text{if } \alpha \neq \text{Identity},$$

and so, by Young's inequality,

$$\|\chi_\alpha h\|_{L^2(B(x,r))} \leq CT^{-1} \lambda^{\frac{n-1}{2}} r^n \|h\|_{L^2}, \quad \text{if } \text{supp } h \subset B(x,r). \quad (5.8)$$

Note that

$$\lambda^{\frac{n-1}{2}} r^n \leq r \lambda^{-(n-1)\varepsilon}, \quad \text{if } r \leq \lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}-\varepsilon}.$$

Also, by Huygen's principle, (5.6) and volume comparison theorems there are $O(\exp(C_M T))$ nonzero terms χ_α for some constant C_M depending on (M, g) . Therefore, since we are taking $T = c \log \lambda$, we conclude that if we choose $c > 0$ to be small enough then we can sum the bounds in (5.8) to obtain

$$\sum_{\text{Identity} \neq \alpha \in \Gamma} \|\chi_\alpha\|_{L^2(B(x,r)) \rightarrow L^2(B(x,r))} \leq \lambda^{-\frac{\varepsilon}{2}} r, \quad (5.8')$$

which is better than the bounds posited in (5.7). As a result, we would obtain this inequality if we also knew that

$$\|\chi_\alpha\|_{L^2(B(x,r)) \rightarrow L^2(B(x,r))} \leq T^{-1} r, \quad \text{if } \alpha = \text{Identity}.$$

But this follows from routine arguments. Indeed, it follows from a straightforward modification of the argument in [18] that was used to establish (5.3).

Acknowledgements

We thank Matthew Blair and Steve Zelditch for helpful comments and suggestions.

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
 JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
 BALTIMORE
 MD 21218, USA
 sogge@jhu.edu