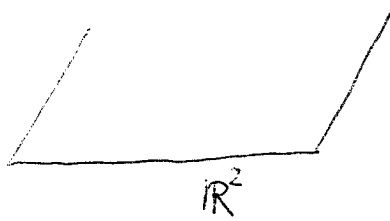


Local Smoothing :

$$-\Delta = -\sum \partial_{x_j}^2$$



$$e^{it\Delta} : H^s \rightarrow H^s$$

~87 Constantin-Sant, Sjölin, Vega

$$\boxed{\text{LS}} \quad \int_0^T \|\chi e^{-it\Delta} u\|_{H^{\frac{1}{2}}}^2 dt \leq C \|u\|_{L^2}^2$$

$$\chi \in C_c^\infty$$

Follows from resolvent estimates:

$$\boxed{\text{RE}} \quad \chi(-\Delta - \lambda \pm i0)^{-1} \chi = \mathcal{O}_{L^2 \rightarrow L^2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \right)$$

Proof $Tu(t, x) = \mathbb{1}_{[0, T]}(t) \chi(x) (e^{-it\Delta} u)(x)$

$$\boxed{\text{LS}} \Leftrightarrow T : L^2 \rightarrow L_t^2 H_x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$T^* v(x) = \int_0^T e^{is\Delta} (\chi(\cdot) v(\cdot, s))(x) ds$$

$$\boxed{\text{LS}} \Leftrightarrow TT^* : L_t^2 H_x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow L_t^2 H_x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$TT^* = L_+ + L_- \quad L_+ v(t, x) = \mathbb{1}_{[0, T]}(t) \int_0^t \chi e^{-i(t-s)\Delta} \chi v(s, \cdot)(x) ds$$

$$L_+ = \mathbb{1}_{[0, T]}(t) \left(\mathbb{1}_{[0, T]}(\cdot) \chi e^{-i\cdot\Delta} \chi \right) * (v(s, \cdot)(x))(t)$$

Plancherel

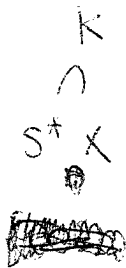
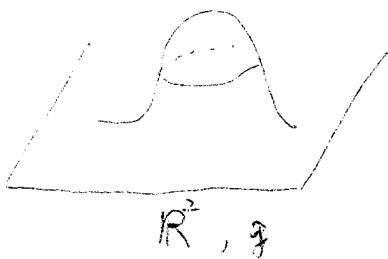
$$\|L_+ v\|_{L_t^2 H_x^{\frac{1}{2}}}^2 \leq C \int \|\widehat{L_+ v}(\lambda, \cdot)\|_{H_x^{\frac{1}{2}}}^2$$

$\boxed{\text{RE}} \Leftrightarrow \chi(-\Delta - \lambda \pm i0)^{-1} \chi = \mathcal{O}_{H^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow H^{\frac{1}{2}}}(\lambda) \quad \mathcal{O}_{L^2 \rightarrow L^2}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}})$
 $\lambda > 0$

$$\|L^+ V\|_{L^2 H_x^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}}^2 \leq C \int \|\widehat{L_{EV}}(\lambda, \cdot)\|_{H_x^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}}^2 d\lambda$$

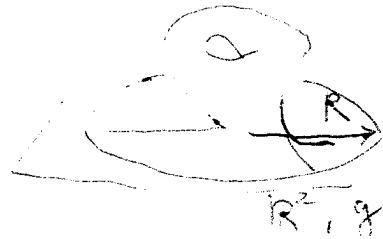
$$\leq C \int \|\chi(-\Delta_x - \lambda - i0)^{-1} \chi \widehat{V}(\lambda, \cdot)\|_{H_x^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}}^2 d\lambda$$

$\boxed{\text{RE}}$ holds for nontrapping metrics ie $K = \emptyset$



... Vasy-Z, Vodev 2000

What if $K \neq \emptyset$



$$\text{supp } \chi \cap B(0, R) = \emptyset$$

$\boxed{\text{RE}}$ holds Burg, Vodev 2000

Doi 1997, $K \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{LS}}_{\frac{1}{2}}$ fails

Burg 2004, Ikawa 1988 $\circ \circ$ small and far apart $\alpha < \frac{1}{2}$
 \circ

Christiansen 2006, $K = 1$ hyperbolic

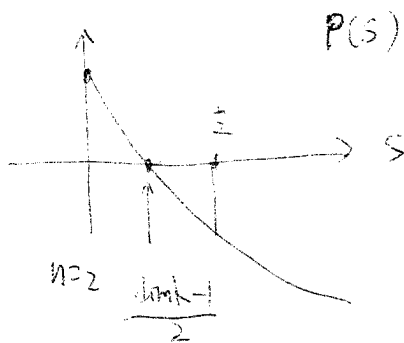
Theorem (Nirenberg-Z, 2007) $X = \begin{cases} \text{neg cur cpt} \\ \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ outside cpt} \end{cases}$

$$\dim_H K < 2 \Rightarrow \chi(-\Delta - \lambda \pm i0)^{-1} \chi = \mathcal{O}_{L^2 \rightarrow L^2} \left(\frac{\ln \lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{LS}_{1/2-\varepsilon}$$

* K hyperbolic

* $n > 2$ cond in terms of "pressure" $P(\frac{1}{2}) < 0$



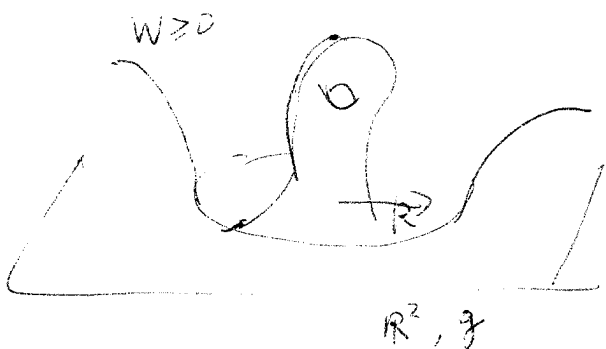
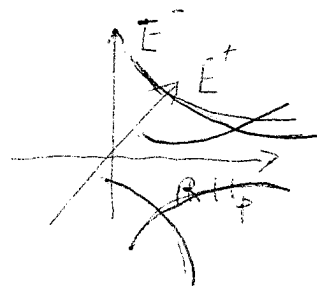
$$\lambda < -P_E\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$P = -h^2 \Delta_g + V \quad \boxed{RE}_{\log} \Leftrightarrow \chi(P - E \pm i0)^{-1} \chi = \mathcal{O}_{L^2 \rightarrow L^2} \left(\frac{\log \frac{1}{h}}{h} \right)$$

$$P = -\hbar^2 \Delta_g + V(x)$$

$$\bar{\Phi}_{\pm} = \exp \pm H_p, \quad \bar{\Phi}_{\pm} |_{K_E} \quad \text{Anosov}$$

$$P^{-1}(E), \quad d_p \neq 0$$



$$P \mapsto P_w = P - iW$$

PW $(P - iW - E)^{-1} = \mathcal{O}_{L \rightarrow L^2} \left(\frac{\log \frac{1}{h}}{h} \right), E > 0$

• $V(t) = \exp \left(-\frac{it}{h} (P - iW) \right) \psi^W(x, hD)$

~~ψ=1~~ $\psi = 1, |\psi|_g^2 + V = E, \psi = 0$ away

UT $\|V(t)\|_{L^2 \rightarrow L^2} \leq \begin{cases} 1 + \mathcal{O}(h), t \geq 0 \\ C_M h^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\lambda t} & 0 \leq t \leq M \log \frac{1}{h}, \forall M \\ C_M h^{\frac{M}{2}}, t \geq M \log \frac{1}{h} \end{cases}$

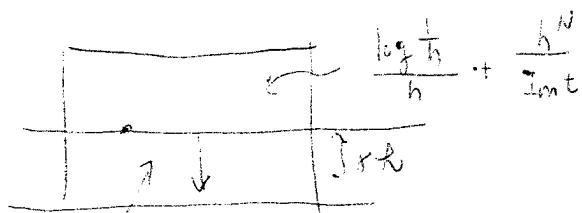
UT \Rightarrow **PW**

Proof $(P - iW - z)^{-1} \psi^W = \frac{1}{h} \int_0^\infty U(t) e^{itz} dt$

$\text{Im } z > 0$

$z \sim E$

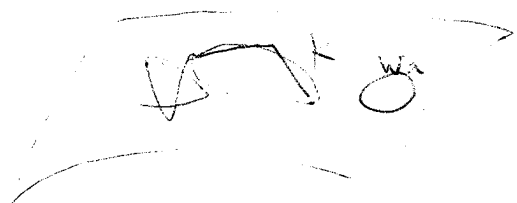
$= \mathcal{O}_{L^2 \rightarrow L^2} \left[\frac{C \log \frac{1}{h}}{h} + \frac{h^N}{\text{Im } z} \right]$



$(P - iW - z)^{-1} = \mathcal{O}_{L^2 \rightarrow L^2} \left(e^{ch^{-h\epsilon}} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{Tang } z} \text{PW}$
198

$$\|U(t)\|_{L^2 \rightarrow L^2} \leq C_M h^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\lambda t} \quad 0 \leq t \leq M \log \frac{1}{h}$$

Anantharaman - Nonnenmacher 2006



$$\sum \pi_a = \psi^w(x, h) + \mathcal{O}(h^\infty)$$

$$WF_R(\pi_a) \subset W_a$$

$$e^{-iNt_0 P_w/h} \psi^w = \sum_{a \in A_N^w} U_{\alpha_N} \dots U_{\alpha_1}, \quad U_\alpha = e^{-\frac{i t_0 P_w}{h}} \pi_\alpha$$

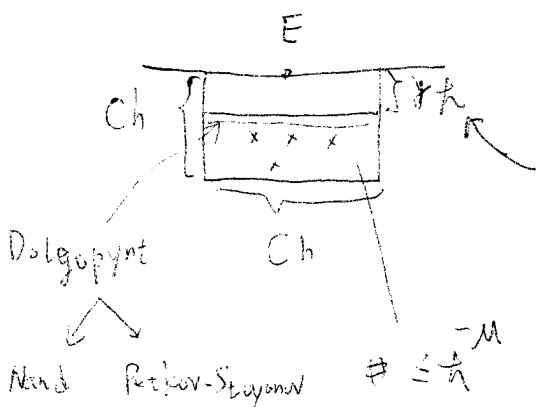
Most terms are negligible



$$W \geq i \text{ on } \pi(W_a), \quad U_a = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty)$$

$$\|U_{\alpha_N} \dots U_{\alpha_0}\| = h^{-\frac{n}{2}} (1+\varepsilon)^N \times \prod_{p \in W_a, N K_E^s} \inf \det \left(d\Phi_{t_0} \Big|_{E_p^+} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$N \leq M \log \frac{1}{h}$



$$\gamma < -P_E\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{H}} K = 2\mu + 1$$

$$\mu < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \gamma > 0 \quad (NZ)$$

$$\sum_j \delta_j \text{ second } -Z$$