

ANALYTIC CONTINUATION OF THE RESOLVENT OF THE LAPLACIAN AND THE DYNAMICAL ZETA FUNCTION

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Let $s_0 < 0$ be the abscissa of absolute convergence of the dynamical zeta function $Z(s)$ for several disjoint strictly convex compact obstacles $K_i \subset \mathbb{R}^N$, $i = 1, \dots, \kappa_0$, $\kappa_0 \geq 3$, and let

$$R_\chi(z) = \chi(-\Delta_D - z^2)^{-1}\chi, \quad \chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N),$$

be the cutoff resolvent of the Dirichlet Laplacian $-\Delta_D$ in the closure of $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^{\kappa_0} K_i$. We prove that there exists $\sigma_1 < s_0$ such that the cutoff resolvent $R_\chi(z)$ has an analytic continuation for

$$\operatorname{Im} z < -\sigma_1, \quad |\operatorname{Re} z| \geq J_1 > 0.$$

1. Introduction

Let K be a subset of \mathbb{R}^N ($N \geq 2$) of the form $K = K_1 \cup K_2 \cup \dots \cup K_{\kappa_0}$, where the K_i are compact strictly convex disjoint domains in \mathbb{R}^N with C^∞ boundaries $\Gamma_i = \partial K_i$ and $\kappa_0 \geq 3$. Set $\Omega = \overline{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus K}$ and $\Gamma = \partial K$. We assume that K satisfies the following (no-eclipse) condition:

for every pair K_i, K_j of different connected components of K , the convex hull of $K_i \cup K_j$ has no common points with any other connected component of K . (H)

With this condition, the *billiard flow* ϕ_t defined on the *cosphere bundle* $S^*(\Omega)$ in the standard way is called an open billiard flow. It has singularities, however its restriction to the *nonwandering set* Λ has only simple discontinuities at reflection points. Moreover, Λ is compact, ϕ_t is hyperbolic and transitive on Λ , and it follows from [Stoyanov 1999] that ϕ_t is non-lattice; therefore, by a result of Bowen [1973], it is topologically weak-mixing on Λ .

Given a periodic reflecting ray $\gamma \subset \Omega$ with m_γ reflections, denote by d_γ the period (return time) of γ , by T_γ the primitive period (length) of γ and by P_γ the linear Poincaré map associated to γ . Denote by Π the set of all periodic rays in Ω and let $\lambda_{i,\gamma}$, for $i = 1, \dots, N-1$, denote the eigenvalues of P_γ with $|\lambda_{i,\gamma}| > 1$ [Petkov and Stoyanov 1992].

Let \mathcal{P} be the set of primitive periodic rays. Set

$$\delta_\gamma = -\frac{1}{2} \log(\lambda_{1,\gamma} \dots \lambda_{N-1,\gamma}) \quad \text{for } \gamma \in \mathcal{P}, \quad r_\gamma = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } m_\gamma \text{ is even,} \\ 1 & \text{if } m_\gamma \text{ is odd,} \end{cases}$$

and consider the *dynamical zeta function*

$$Z(s) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{P}} (-1)^{mr_\gamma} e^{m(-sT_\gamma + \delta_\gamma)}.$$

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It is easy to show that there exists $s_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ such that for $\operatorname{Re} s > s_0$ the series $Z(s)$ is absolutely convergent and s_0 is minimal with this property. The number s_0 is called *abscissa of absolute convergence*. On the other hand, using symbolic dynamics and the results of [Parry and Pollicott 1990], it follows that $Z(s)$ is meromorphic for $\operatorname{Re} s > s_0 - a$, $a > 0$ [Ikawa 1990] and $Z(s)$ is analytic for $\operatorname{Re} s \geq s_0$. According to [Stoyanov 2001] (for $N = 2$) and [Stoyanov 2007] (for $N \geq 3$ under some additional conditions), there exists $0 < \varepsilon < a$ so that the dynamical zeta function $Z(s)$ admits an analytic continuation for $\operatorname{Re} s \geq s_0 - \varepsilon$.

The *cutoff resolvent*, defined by

$$R_\chi(z) = \chi(-\Delta_K - z^2)^{-1} \chi : L^2(\Omega) \rightarrow L^2(\Omega)$$

for $\operatorname{Im} z < 0$, where $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$, $\chi = 1$ on K , and Δ_K is the Dirichlet Laplacian in Ω , has a meromorphic continuation in \mathbb{C} for N odd with poles z_j such that $\operatorname{Im} z_j > 0$ and in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{i\mathbb{R}^+\}$ for N even. The analytic properties and the estimates of $R_\chi(z)$ play a crucial role in many problems related to the local energy decay, distribution of the resonances etc. In the physical literature and in works concerning numerical calculation of resonances [Cvitanović and Eckhardt 1989; Wirzba 1999; Lin 2002; Lin and Zworski 2002; Lin et al. 2003] the following conjecture is often made.

Conjecture 1.1. *The poles μ_j (with $\operatorname{Re} \mu_j < 0$) of $Z(s)$ and the poles z_j of $R_\chi(z)$ are related by $iz_j = \mu_j$.*

At least one would expect that the poles z_j of $R_\chi(z)$ lie in sufficiently small neighborhoods of $-i\mu_j$. Presumably for this reason the numbers $-i\mu_j$ are called *pseudopoles* of $R_\chi(z)$.

The case of several disjoint disks has been treated in many works (see [Wirzba 1999] for a comprehensive list of references), and a certain method for numerical computation of the resonances has been used. Although it is not rigorously known whether the numerically found resonances approximate the (true) resonances in the exterior of the discs, and whether the dynamical zeta function has an analytic continuation to the left of the line of absolute convergence, this way of computation is widely accepted in the physical literature.

In the case of two strictly convex disjoint domains it was proved [Ikawa 1982; Gérard 1988] that the poles of $R_\chi(\lambda)$ are contained in small neighborhoods of the pseudopoles

$$m \frac{\pi}{d} + i\alpha_k, \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}, k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Here $d > 0$ is the distance between the obstacles and $\alpha_k > 0$ are determined by the eigenvalues λ_j of the Poincaré map related to the unique primitive periodic ray.

It is known that the conjecture above is true for convex cocompact hyperbolic manifolds $X = \Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}^{n+1}$, where Γ is a discrete group of isometries with only hyperbolic elements admitting a finite fundamental domain (then X is a manifold of constant negative curvature). More precisely, the zeros of the corresponding Selberg’s zeta function coincide with the poles (resonances) of the Laplacian Δ_g on X [Patterson and Perry 2001].

The case of several convex obstacles is generally much more complicated. However the case $s_0 > 0$ is easier, since we know that for $-s_0 \leq \operatorname{Im} z \leq 0$ the cutoff resolvent $R_\chi(z)$ is analytic [Ikawa 2000].

In the following we assume that $s_0 < 0$.

The first problem is to examine the link between the analyticity of $Z(s)$ for $\operatorname{Re} s > s_0$ and the behavior of $R_\chi(z)$ for $0 \leq \operatorname{Im} z < -s_0$. (The parameters z and s are connected by the equality $s = iz$).

Theorem 1.2 [Ikawa 1988]. Assume $s_0 < 0$ and $N = 3$. Then for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $C_\varepsilon > 0$ so that the cutoff resolvent $R_\chi(z)$ is analytic for $\text{Im } z < -(s_0 + \varepsilon)$, $|\text{Re } z| \geq C_\varepsilon$.

A similar result for a control problem has been established by Burq [1993]. The proofs in [Ikawa 1988; Burq 1993] are based on the construction of an asymptotic solution $U_M(x, s; k)$ with boundary data $m(x; k) = e^{ik\psi(x)}h(x)$, $k \in \mathbb{R}, k \geq 1$, where ψ is a phase function and $h \in C^\infty(\Gamma)$ has a small support. More precisely, $U_M(\cdot, s; k)$ is $C^\infty(\Omega)$ -valued function for $\text{Re } s > s_0$, and we have

$$(\Delta_x - s^2)U_M(\cdot, s; k) = 0 \quad \text{for } x \in \mathring{\Omega} \quad \text{if } \text{Re } s > s_0, \tag{1-1}$$

$$U_M(\cdot, s; k) \in L^2(\mathring{\Omega}) \quad \text{if } \text{Re } s > 0, \tag{1-2}$$

$$U_M(x, s; k) = m(x; k) + r_M(x, s; k) \quad \text{on } \Gamma \quad \text{if } \text{Re } s > s_0, \tag{1-3}$$

where, for $r_M(x, s; k)$ and $\text{Re } s > s_0 + d > s_0$, $|s + ik| \leq c$, we have the estimates

$$\|r_M(\cdot, s; k)\|_{L^\infty(\Gamma)} \leq C_{d,\psi,h}k^{-M}. \tag{1-4}$$

To obtain the leading term of $U_M(x, s; k)$ it is necessary to justify the convergence of series of the form

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\substack{|\mathbf{j}|=n+3 \\ j_{n+2}=l}} e^{-s\varphi_{\mathbf{j}}(x)} a_{\mathbf{j}}(x, s; k), \tag{1-5}$$

where $\mathbf{j} = (j_0, \dots, j_{n+2})$ is a configuration (word) of length $|\mathbf{j}| = n + 3$, the $\varphi_{\mathbf{j}}(x)$ are phase functions and the amplitudes $a_{\mathbf{j}}(x, s; k)$ depend on the complex parameter $s \in \mathbb{C}$ and a real parameter $k \geq 1$ (see Sections 3 and 5 for the notation and more details). These parameters are not connected but to have (1-4) we must take $|s + ik| \leq c$. The main difficulty is to establish the summability of the series above and to obtain suitable C^p estimates of their traces on Γ for $\text{Re } s > s_0$. The absolute convergence of $Z(s)$ makes it possible to study the absolute convergence of these series and to get estimates which lead to the properties in (1-1)–(1-4). This might seem a bit surprising since the dynamical zeta function $Z(s)$ is determined by the periods of periodic rays and the corresponding Poincaré maps, and formally from $Z(s)$ one gets almost no information about the dynamics of the rays in a whole neighborhood of the nonwandering set. As it turns out, the absolute convergence of $Z(s)$ is a strong condition which enables us to justify the absolute convergence of (1-5).

The existence of a domain $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Re } z \in [E - \delta, E + \delta], 0 \leq \text{Im } z \leq h_\delta\}$ free of resonances was proved in [Nonnenmacher and Zworski 2009] for the operator $-h^2\Delta + V(x)$, $V(x) \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, assuming that the trapping set of the Hamiltonian flow Φ^t of $|\zeta|^2 + V(x)$ has a hyperbolic dynamics similar to that of the billiard flow in the exterior of K . The existence of a resonance-free domain in that work is established under the hypothesis $\text{Pr}(1/2) < 0$, where $\text{Pr}(s)$ is the topological pressure associated with the (negative infinitesimal) unstable Jacobian of the flow Φ^t . In our situation this condition is equivalent to $\text{Pr}(g) < 0$, where $\text{Pr}(g)$ is the pressure of the function g associated with the symbolic dynamics related to the flow (see Section 3 for the definition of g and its pressure). It is shown in Section 3 below that $C_1\text{Pr}(g) \leq s_0 \leq C_2\text{Pr}(g)$ for some constants $C_1 > 0$, $C_2 > 0$, so $\text{Pr}(g) < 0$ if and only if $s_0 < 0$. It should be mentioned that the techniques and tools in [Nonnenmacher and Zworski 2009] are different from those in [Ikawa 1988; Burq 1993] and the present work.

In the case $\operatorname{Re} s < s_0$, it is an interesting problem to examine the link between the analytic continuation of $R_\chi(z)$ for $\operatorname{Im} z \geq -s_0$ and that of the dynamical zeta function $Z(s)$. Several years ago, Ikawa [1994] announced a result concerning a *local* analytic continuation of $R_\chi(z)$ in a neighborhood of a point z_0 in the region

$$\mathcal{D}_{\alpha,\varepsilon} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Im} z \leq -s_0 + |\operatorname{Re} z|^{-\alpha}, |\operatorname{Re} z| \geq C_\varepsilon\}, \quad 0 < \alpha < 1,$$

assuming the following conditions:

- (i) $Z(s)$ is analytic in a neighborhood of iz_0 and

$$|Z(iz_0)| \leq |z_0|^{1-\varepsilon}, \quad 0 < \varepsilon < 1; \tag{1-6}$$

- (ii) if $w(\eta) > 0$ is an eigenfunction of the Ruelle operator $L_{-s_0\tilde{f}+\tilde{g}}$ with eigenvalue 1, then the constants

$$M = \max_{\xi, \eta \in \Sigma_A^+} \frac{w(\xi)}{w(\eta)}, \quad m = \min_{\xi \in \Sigma_A^+} e^{-s_0\tilde{f}(\xi)+\tilde{g}(\xi)}$$

satisfy the inequality $(M/m)\sqrt{\theta} < 1$ with a global constant $0 < \theta < 1$ depending on the expanding properties of the billiard flow [Ikawa 1988; 1990]. We refer to Section 3 for the notation Σ_A^+ , \tilde{f} , \tilde{g} .

Also in [Ikawa 1994] it was announced that (ii) holds in the case of three balls centered at the vertices of an equilateral triangle, provided the radii of the balls are sufficiently small. In general condition (ii) is rather restrictive. On the other hand, it is difficult to check condition (i) if we have no precise information about the spectral properties of $\tilde{L}_s = L_{-s\tilde{f}+\tilde{g}}$ for $\operatorname{Re} s$ close to s_0 . In [Ikawa 1994] there are no comments on when (i) holds or whether this happens at all. As we show in Section 5, the estimate (1-6) for $z \in D_{\alpha,\varepsilon}$ is related to the behavior of the iterations of the Ruelle operator \tilde{L}_s introduced in Section 3. It does not look like the tools required to do this were available back in 1994. To our knowledge a proof of the result announced by Ikawa has not been published anywhere.

Starting with [Dolgopyat 1998], there has been considerable progress in the analysis of the spectral properties of the Ruelle transfer operators \tilde{L}_s related to hyperbolic systems. The so-called Dolgopyat type estimates for the norms of the iterations \tilde{L}_s^n [Dolgopyat 1998; Stoyanov 2001; 2007] imply an estimate for the zeta function $Z(s)$ in a strip $s_0 - \varepsilon \leq \operatorname{Re} s \leq s_0$, $\varepsilon > 0$ (see Section 3 and Appendix C for details). Note also that the information given by the estimates of the iterations and the behavior of the spectrum of \tilde{L}_s is richer than that related to the zeta function $Z(s)$.

Assuming certain regularity of the family of local unstable manifolds $W_\varepsilon^u(x)$ of the billiard flow over the nonwandering set Λ (see Appendix C) and that the Dolgopyat type estimates (3-3) hold for the related operator \tilde{L}_s for some class of functions, in this paper we prove the following main result:

Theorem 1.3. *Let $s_0 < 0$. Suppose that the estimates (3-3) for the operator \tilde{L}_s hold and that the map $\Lambda \ni x \mapsto W_\varepsilon^u(x)$ is Lipschitz. Then there exist $\sigma_1 < s_0$ and $J_1 > 0$ such that the cutoff resolvent $R_\chi(z)$ is analytic in*

$$\mathcal{S} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Im} z < -\sigma_1, |\operatorname{Re} z| \geq J_1\}.$$

Moreover, there exists an integer $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\|R_\chi(z)\|_{L^2(\hat{\Omega}) \rightarrow L^2(\hat{\Omega})} \leq C(1 + |z|)^m, \quad z \in \mathcal{S}. \tag{1-7}$$

The geometric assumptions in this theorem are always satisfied for $N = 2$. In particular, the Dolgopyat type estimates (3-3) stated in Section 3 below always hold when $N = 2$ [Stoyanov 2001]. For $N \geq 3$ it follows from some general results in [Stoyanov 2007] that (3-3) hold under certain assumptions about the flow on Λ . These assumptions are listed in detail at the beginning of Appendix C. It seems likely that most of these assumptions are either always satisfied or not really necessary in proving the estimates (3-3) for open billiard flows. In fact, it was shown very recently in [Stoyanov 2009] that one of the conditions¹ imposed in [Stoyanov 2007] (and in [Petkov and Stoyanov 2009] as well) is always satisfied for pinched open billiard flows. Apart from that in [Stoyanov 2009] a class of examples with $N \geq 3$ is described for which the results in this paper can be applied.

Our argument in Sections 7–8 shows that the integer m in (1-7) depends on σ_1 and N , however we have not tried to get precise information about m . It seems that to obtain an optimal growth in (1-7) is a difficult problem.

We stress that the Dolgopyat type estimates only apply to a special class of functions on Λ , namely to Lipschitz functions on Λ that are constant on any local stable manifold $W_{loc}^s(x)$ of the billiard flow ϕ_t (see Section 3 below for details). The estimates for the iterations of the Ruelle operator were originally obtained for the Ruelle operator \mathcal{L}_s related to a coding given by a Markov family of rectangles (see [Petkov and Stoyanov 2009; Stoyanov 2007] and Appendix C for the notation). For the proof of Theorem 1.3 we need Dolgopyat type estimates for the iterations of the Ruelle operator $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_s$ related to the symbolic coding using the connected components of K . The link between the operators $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_s$ and \mathcal{L}_s and the estimates leading to (3-3) are given in [Petkov and Stoyanov 2009, Section 3]; see also Proposition C.5.

We mention that our result implies the existence of an analytic continuation of $R_\chi(z)$ in a strip $0 \leq \text{Im } z \leq -\sigma_1$, $|\text{Re } z| > J_1$, without any restrictions on the eigenfunction $w(\eta)$ and the behavior of $Z(s)$ for $\sigma_1 \leq \text{Re } s \leq s_0$. The estimate (1-7) enables us to obtain a scattering expansion with an exponential decay rate of the remainder for the solutions of the Dirichlet problem

$$\begin{cases} (\partial_t^2 - \Delta)u(t, x) = 0, & x \in \mathring{\Omega}, u|_{\mathbb{R} \times \Gamma} = 0, \\ u|_{t=0} = f \in C_0^\infty(\mathring{\Omega}), \partial_t u|_{t=0} = g \in C_0^\infty(\mathring{\Omega}). \end{cases} \tag{1-8}$$

Set $\mathcal{H} = \dot{H}(\mathring{\Omega}) \oplus L^2(\mathring{\Omega})$ and $\mathcal{D}^j = H^j(\mathring{\Omega}) \oplus H^{j-1}(\mathring{\Omega})$ for $j \geq 2$, where the space $\dot{H}(\mathring{\Omega})$ is the closure of $C_0^\infty(\mathring{\Omega})$ with respect to the norm

$$\|v\|_{\dot{H}(\mathring{\Omega})} = \left(\int_{\Omega} |\nabla v(x)|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}.$$

Corollary 1.4. *Let N be odd and let $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be equal to 1 in a neighborhood of K . Let $u(t, x)$ be the solution of (1-8) with initial data $(\chi f, \chi g)$. Then under the assumptions of Theorem 1.3 there exists $L \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and for $t > 0$ sufficiently large we have*

$$\chi u(t, x) = \sum_{\text{Im } z_l \leq -\sigma_1} \sum_{j=1}^{m(z_l)} w_{z_l, j}(x) e^{i t z_l} t^{j-1} + E(t)(f, g),$$

where

$$\|E(t)(f, g)\|_{\mathcal{H}} \leq C_\varepsilon e^{(\sigma_1 + \varepsilon)t} \|(f, g)\|_{\mathcal{D}^L}.$$

¹This is the nondegeneracy of the symplectic form over the nonwandering set Λ ; see condition (ND) in Appendix C.

Here $\sigma_1 < s_0$ is as in [Theorem 1.3](#), the z_l are the resonances with $\text{Im } z_l \leq -\sigma_1$, $m_l(z_l)$ is the multiplicity of z_l , and $w_{z_l, j}$ is related to the cutoff resonances states corresponding to z_l .

A similar result was established by Ikawa [[1988](#)] with σ_1 replaced by $s_0 < 0$. Recently, a local decay result for the solutions of the wave equation related to hyperbolic convex cocompact manifolds $\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}^{n+1}$ was proved by C. Guillarmou and F. Naud [[2009](#)]. They obtain an exponentially decreasing remainder related to the abscissa δ of absolute convergence of the Poincaré series

$$P_s(m, m') = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} e^{-s d_h(m, \gamma m')}, \quad m, m' \in \mathbb{H}^{n+1},$$

d_h being the hyperbolic distance. To improve this result, one would have to establish a polynomial growth of the corresponding cutoff resolvent for $\delta - \varepsilon \leq \text{Re } s \leq \delta$, $|\text{Im } s| \geq C_\varepsilon$ and small $\varepsilon > 0$, and an analog of [Corollary 1.4](#) can be conjectured for convex cocompact manifolds (for which Dolgopyat type estimates are known). For other results concerning scattering expansions for trapping obstacles the reader could consult [[Tang and Zworski 2000](#)] and the references given there.

The proof of [Theorem 1.3](#) is long and technical. The reason for this is that we are trying to exploit some quite weak information coming from the Dolgopyat type estimates for some *restrictive* class of functions defined on a symbolic model to build approximations of the resolvent of a boundary value problem based on infinite series which are not absolutely convergent. This reflects the geometric situation and we have to deal with infinite series related to reflections of trapping rays. In this direction it appears the present work is the first one where infinite series of this kind are used for a WKB construction.

Below we discuss the main steps in the proof of [Theorem 1.3](#).

As in [[Ikawa 1988; 1994](#)], the idea is to construct an approximative solution $U_M(x, s; k)$ for

$$\sigma_1 \leq \text{Re } s \leq s_0, \quad |\text{Im } s| \geq J_1, \quad k \geq 1,$$

so that $U_M(x, s; k)$ satisfies the conditions (1-1)–(1-3). For our analysis in [Section 8](#) we need to study the Dirichlet problem for $(\Delta_x - s^2)$ with initial data

$$m(x; k) = G(x)e^{ik(x, \eta)} \Big|_{x \in \Gamma_j} = G(x)e^{ik\varphi(x)} \Big|_{x \in \Gamma_j}$$

coming from a representation by using the Fourier transform. On the other hand, it is convenient to pass to data $m(x, s; k) = e^{-s\varphi(x)}b_1(x, s; k)$ with $b_1(x, s; k) = e^{(s+ik)\varphi(x)}G(x)$ and to work with two parameters $s \in \mathbb{C}$ and $k \geq 1$. After the preparation in [Sections 3–5](#), we construct in [Section 6](#) the first approximation $V^{(0)}(x, s; k)$. The first step in the construction of $V^{(0)}(x, s; k)$ is the analysis of the series

$$w_{0, j}(x, s; k) = \sum_{n=-2}^{\infty} \sum_{|j|=n+3, j_{n+2}=j} e^{-s\varphi_j(x)} a_j(x, s; k) = \sum_{n=-2}^{\infty} U_{n+2, j}(x, s; k), \quad x \in \Gamma_j,$$

where $\mathbf{j} = (j_0, \dots, j_n, j_{n+1}, j_{n+2})$ are configurations of length $|\mathbf{j}| = n + 3$, $\varphi_j(x)$ are phase functions and $a_j(x, s; k)$ are amplitudes determined by a recurrent procedure starting with $m(x, s; k)$. This series corresponds to the sum of the leading terms of the asymptotic solutions constructed after an infinite number of reflections. The analysis of $w_{0, j}(x, s; k)$ is given in [Sections 3–5](#). The main goal there is to justify the existence of $w_{0, j}(x, s; k)$ and to obtain an analytic continuation of $w_{0, j}(x, s; k)$ from $\text{Re } s > s_0$ to a strip $\sigma_0 \leq \text{Re } s \leq s_0$ with $\sigma_0 < s_0$. To do this, as in the analysis of Dirichlet series

with complex parameter, the strategy is to establish suitable estimates for $U_{n+2,j}(x, s; k)$ and to apply a *summation by packages*. The structure of $U_{n+2,j}$ is rather complicated since the phases $\varphi_j(x)$ and the amplitudes $a_j(x, s; k)$ are related to the dynamics of the reflecting rays having $|j|$ reflections and issued from the convex front $\{(x, \nabla\varphi(x)) : x \in \text{supp } h\}$. It seems unlikely that an explicit relationship exists between $U_{n+2,j}(x, s; k)$ and the iterations $L_{-s\tilde{f}+\tilde{g}}^n$ of the Ruelle operator $L_{-s\tilde{f}+\tilde{g}}$; see Sections 3 and 5). Consequently, one would not expect a particular relationship between $\sum_{n=-2}^\infty U_{n+2,j}(x, s; k)$ and the zeta function $Z(s)$. Thus, it appears the situation considered here is rather different from the case of convex cocompact surfaces where it is known that the singularities of the Selberg zeta function coincide with the singularities of the corresponding Poincaré series which in turn is related to the resolvent of the Laplacian [Patterson and Perry 2001].

It was observed by Ikawa [1994] that $U_{n+2,j}(x, s; k)$ can be compared with $L_{-s\tilde{f}+\tilde{g}}^n \mathcal{M}_{n,s}(x) \mathcal{G}_s \tilde{v}_s(\xi)$, where $\mathcal{M}_{n,s}(x)$ and \mathcal{G}_s are suitable operators defined by means of billiard trajectories issued from appropriate unstable or stable manifolds, while $\tilde{v}_s(\xi)$ is a function related to the boundary data $m(x, s; k) = e^{-s\varphi(x)}h$. The precise definitions with some small but essential differences² are given in Section 3.

The crucial step in this direction is Theorem 3.2, which provides an estimate of the form

$$\|L_{-s\tilde{f}+\tilde{g}}^n \mathcal{M}_{n,s}(x) \mathcal{G}_s \tilde{v}_s(\xi) - U_{n+2,l}(x, s; k)\|_{C^p(\Gamma)} \leq C_p(s, \varphi, h)(\theta + ca)^n \quad \text{for all } p \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } n \in \mathbb{N},$$

where $a = s_0 - \text{Re } s$ and $c > 0, 0 < \theta < 1, C_p > 0$ are global constants. The assumption concerning the Dolgopyat type estimates (3-3) of \tilde{L}_s is not required for the proof of Theorem 3.2. A statement similar to part (a) of Theorem 3.2 (corresponding to $p = 0$) was announced by Ikawa [1994], however as far as we know no proof has ever been published. The proof of Theorem 3.2 is long and technical, however we consider it in detail since it is of fundamental importance for the considerations later on. It is essential to notice that the link between $U_{n+2,j}$ and the iterations of the Ruelle operator $L_{-s\tilde{f}+\tilde{g}}$ is crucial and allows us to find suitable estimates and deduce the convergence of $w_{0,j}(x, s; k)$. This could be considered as a mathematical interpretation of the interaction between the terms with complex phases in $U_{n+2,j}$. The proof of Theorem 3.2 in the case $p = 0$ is given in Section 3, while Section 4 deals with $p \geq 1$.

In Section 5 we obtain estimates for $w_{0,j}(x, s; k)$ applying Theorem 3.2. The convergence of this series is reduced to that of the series $\sum_{n=0}^\infty L_{-s\tilde{f}+\tilde{g}}^n \mathcal{M}_{n,s}(x) \mathcal{G}_s \tilde{v}_s(\xi)$. Here the Dolgopyat type estimates (3-3) for the iterations $L_{-s\tilde{f}+\tilde{g}}^n$ play a crucial role and we can justify the analyticity of $w_{0,j}(x, s; k)$ for $\text{Re } s \geq \sigma_0$ with $\sigma_0 < s_0$. The estimates of $w_{0,j}(x, s; k)$ for $\sigma_0 \leq \text{Re } s \leq s_0$ are different from those in the domain of absolute convergence $\text{Re } s > s_0$.

In Section 6 we construct outgoing parametrices P_h, P_g, P_e respectively for the hyperbolic, glancing and elliptic sets of $T^*(\Gamma_j)$ related to a fixed strictly convex obstacle K_j . We set $\mathcal{S}_j(s) = P_h + P_g + P_e$ and define the first approximation

$$V^{(0)}(x, s; k) = \sum_{j=1}^{\kappa_0} \left(\mathcal{S}_j(s) w_{0,j} \right) (x, s; k), \quad x \in \Omega,$$

which is an analytic function for $s \in \mathcal{D}_0 = \{s \in \mathbb{C} : \sigma_0 \leq \text{Re } s \leq 1, |\text{Im } s| \geq J \geq 2\}$. Here the estimates for $U_{n+2,j}(x, s; k)$ obtained in Section 5 are crucial for the convergence of the series $\mathcal{S}_j(s)w_{0,j}$. Next,

²In fact, it is difficult to see how the original definitions of the operators $\mathcal{M}_{n,s}$ and \mathcal{G}_s in [Ikawa 1994] would work without the changes we have made in Section 3 below.

we need to examine the leading terms of the traces of $V^{(0)}$ on $\Gamma_l, l \neq j$, and for this purpose we use a microlocal analysis based on the frequency set introduced in [Guillemin and Sternberg 1977] and [Gérard 1988] as well as a global construction of asymptotic solution with oscillatory boundary data $e^{-is\varphi_j(x)}b(x, s; k)$ with frequency set in the hyperbolic domain given by Ikawa [1988]. Thus, we show that $V^{(0)}(x, s; k)$ satisfies the conditions

$$\begin{cases} (\Delta_x - s^2)V^{(0)}(x, s; k) = 0 & \text{for } x \in \mathring{\Omega}, s \in \mathcal{D}_0, \\ V^{(0)}(x, s; k) \in L^2(\mathring{\Omega}) & \text{for } \operatorname{Re} s > 0, \\ V^{(0)}(x, s; k) = m(x, s; k) + s^{-1}R_1(x, s; k) & \text{on } \Gamma \text{ for } s \in \mathcal{D}_0, \end{cases}$$

with estimates

$$\|R_1(x, s; k)\|_{C^p(\Gamma)} \leq C_p \langle s + ik \rangle^{p+2} |s|^{p+(N+3)/2+\beta_0}, \quad 0 < \beta_0 < 1, \quad \text{for all } p \in \mathbb{N},$$

where $\langle z \rangle = 1 + |z|$. The main point here is that $R_1(x, s; k)$ is analytic for $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$. Finite higher order approximations $V^{(j)}(x, s; k), j = 0, \dots, M - 1$, are examined in Section 7, and we show that

$$\sum_{j=0}^{M-1} V^{(j)}(x, s; k) = m(x, s; k) + s^{-M}\mathcal{Q}_M(x, s; k), \quad x \in \Gamma, s \in \mathcal{D}_0,$$

with estimates

$$\|\mathcal{Q}_M(x, s; k)\|_{C^0(\Gamma)} \leq C_M |s|^{N(M)} \langle s + ik \rangle^{L(M)}, \quad s \in \mathcal{D}_0,$$

where $N(M) > M$ depends on M and $L(M) \rightarrow \infty$ as $M \rightarrow \infty$ and $\mathcal{Q}_M(x, s; k)$ is analytic for $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$. The situation here is quite different from the absolutely convergent case treated in [Ikawa 1988; Burq 1993], where we have $N(M) = 0$ for $\operatorname{Re} s > s_0 + d > s_0$. We need a finite number $M - 1 > (N - 3)/2$ of higher order approximations, so we fix M and, applying a version of the three lines theorem, we choose $\sigma_1 < s_0$ close to s_0 so that for

$$s \in \{s \in \mathbb{C} : \sigma_1 \leq \operatorname{Re} s \leq s_0 + c, |\operatorname{Im} s| \geq J, |s + ik| \leq |\sigma_0| + c\}, \quad s_0 + c \geq 1$$

we get an estimate

$$\|\mathcal{Q}_M(x, s; k)\|_{C^0(\Gamma)} \leq B_M k^\alpha,$$

with $0 < \alpha < M - (N - 1)/2$. The final step of our argument is in Section 8, where we solve an integral equation on the boundary Γ . To do this, we invert in $L^2(\Gamma)$ an operator $I + Q(s; k)$ and we apply the last estimate to show that $Q(s; k)$ has a small $L^2(\Gamma)$ norm for $k \geq k_1$.

Depending on how much details the reader is prepared to see in trying to understand the proof of our main result, we would suggest three different ways to proceed. The shortest one is to start by reading Section 2 and only the beginning of Section 3 concerning the definitions of $u_j(x, s)$ and the statement of Theorem 3.2, however omitting the proof of this theorem in Sections 3–4. Then one should read the definition of $w_{0,j}(x, s)$ in Section 5, and skipping the proof of the estimates (5-8) of $w_{0,j}$ in Section 5, one could go directly to the constructions in Section 6, followed by Sections 7 and 8. The arguments in Sections 6–8 use only the estimates (5-8) and some geometrical facts from Section 2 and Appendix B, so the reader should be able to understand the proof of Theorem 1.3 in Section 8 modulo the omitted technical details.

The second way to proceed is to read [Section 2](#) and then to follow the dynamical proofs in [Section 3](#), assuming the estimate (3-3). One could then proceed as above up to [Section 8](#). In this way at a first reading [Section 4](#) could be skipped, if the reader is not interested in the details of the estimates of the derivatives of $U_{n+2,j}$. Finally, a complete reading would start with [Section 2](#) and then Appendices [A](#) and [C](#), to understand the estimates (3-3) and the restrictions on the class of functions for which we have Dolgopyat type estimates based on [[Stoyanov 2007](#)] and [[Petkov and Stoyanov 2009](#)]. Then one can proceed as in the second way.

2. Preliminaries

This section contains some basic facts about the dynamics of the billiard flow in the exterior Ω of K . Our main reference is [[Ikawa 1988](#)], whose notation we follow for the most part; see also [[Burq 1993](#)] and [[Petkov and Stoyanov 1992](#)].

Throughout the paper we use the symbols c and C to denote positive *global constants* depending only on K . These constants might be different in different expressions. Notation of the form C_p, c_p will be used to denote global constants that depend on K and possibly on the number p . We assume throughout that K is as in [Section 1](#).

Denote by A the $\kappa_0 \times \kappa_0$ matrix with entries $A(i, j) = 1$ if $i \neq j$ and $A(i, i) = 0$ for all i , and set

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma_A &= \{(\dots, \eta_{-m}, \dots, \eta_{-1}, \eta_0, \eta_1, \dots, \eta_m, \dots) : 1 \leq \eta_j \leq \kappa_0, \eta_j \in \mathbb{N}, \eta_j \neq \eta_{j+1} \text{ for all } j \in \mathbb{Z}\}, \\ \Sigma_A^+ &= \{(\eta_0, \eta_1, \dots, \eta_m, \dots) : 1 \leq \eta_j \leq \kappa_0, \eta_j \in \mathbb{N}, \eta_j \neq \eta_{j+1} \text{ for all } j \geq 0\}, \\ \Sigma_A^- &= \{(\dots, \eta_{-m}, \dots, \eta_{-1}, \eta_0) : 1 \leq \eta_j \leq \kappa_0, \eta_j \in \mathbb{N}, \eta_{j-1} \neq \eta_j \text{ for all } j \leq 0\}.\end{aligned}$$

Let

$$\text{pr}_1 : S^*(\Omega) = \Omega \times \mathbb{S}^{N-1} \rightarrow \Omega \quad \text{and} \quad \text{pr}_2 : S^*(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$$

be the natural projections. Introduce the shift operator

$$\sigma : \Sigma_A \rightarrow \Sigma_A \quad (\text{or } \sigma : \Sigma_A^+ \rightarrow \Sigma_A^+)$$

by $(\sigma(\xi))_i = \xi_{i+1}$ for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\xi \in \Sigma_A$ (or for $i \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\xi \in \Sigma_A^+$).

Fix a large ball B_0 containing K in its interior. For any $x \in \Gamma = \partial K$ we will denote by $\nu(x)$ the outward unit normal to Γ at x .

For any $\delta > 0$ and $V \subset \Omega$ denote by $S_\delta^*(V)$ the set of those $(x, u) \in S^*(\Omega)$ such that $x \in V$ and there exist $y \in \Gamma$ and $t \geq 0$ with $y + tu = x$, $y + su \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus K$ for all $s \in (0, t)$ and $\langle u, \nu(y) \rangle \geq \delta$.

Condition [\(H\)](#) implies:

Lemma 2.1 [[Ikawa 1988](#), Lemma 3.1]. *There exist constants $\delta_0 > 0$ and $d_0 > 0$ such that for all $i, j = 1, \dots, \kappa_0$, if a ray issued from $x \in \Gamma_i$ with direction u hits Γ_j at a point $y \in \Gamma_j$ such that $\langle u, \nu(y) \rangle \geq -\delta_0$, then the forward ray issued from (y, v) with $v = u - 2\langle u, \nu(y) \rangle \nu(y)$ does not meet a d_0 neighborhood of $\bigcup_{l \neq j} K_l$.*

That is, there exists a constant $\delta' > 0$ such that if for some $(y, v) \in S^*(\Omega)$ with $y \in \Gamma$, both its forward and backward billiard trajectories have common points with Γ , then $\delta' \leq \langle v, \nu(y) \rangle$.

Let $z_0 = (x_0, u_0) \in S^*(\Omega)$. Denote by $X_1(z_0), X_2(z_0), \dots, X_m(z_0), \dots$ the successive *reflection points* (if any) of the *forward trajectory* $\gamma_+(z_0) = \{\text{pr}_1(\phi_t(z_0)) : 0 \leq t\}$. If $\gamma_+(z_0)$ is bounded (that is, if it has

infinitely many reflection points), we will say that it *has a forward itinerary* $\eta = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots)$ (or that it follows the *configuration* η) if $X_j(z_0) \in \partial K_{\eta_j}$ for all $j \geq 1$. Similarly, we denote by $\gamma_-(z_0)$ the *backward trajectory* determined by z_0 and by $\dots, X_{-m}(z_0), \dots, X_{-1}(z_0), X_0(z_0)$ its backward reflection points, if any. For any $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ for which $X_j(z_0)$ exists, denote by $\Xi_j(z_0)$ the *direction* of $\gamma(z_0) = \gamma_-(z_0) \cup \gamma_+(z_0)$ at $X_j(z_0) = \text{pr}_1(\phi_{t_j}(z_0))$; that is,

$$\Xi_j(z_0) = \lim_{t \searrow t_j} \text{pr}_2(\phi_t(z_0)).$$

Thus, $\phi_{t_j}(z_0) = (X_j(z_0), \Xi_j(z_0))$. A finite string $\mathbf{j} = (j_0, j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m)$ of numbers $j_i = 1, 2, \dots, \kappa_0$ will be called an *admissible configuration* (of length $|\mathbf{j}| = m + 1$) if $j_i \neq j_{i+1}$ for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, m - 1$. We will say that a billiard trajectory γ with successive reflection points x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m follows the configuration \mathbf{j} if $x_i \in \Gamma_{j_i}$ for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, m$.

A *phase function* on an open set \mathcal{U} in \mathbb{R}^N is a smooth (C^∞) function $\varphi : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\|\nabla\varphi\| = 1$ everywhere in \mathcal{U} . For $x \in \mathcal{U}$ the level surface

$$\mathcal{C}_\varphi(x) = \{y \in \mathcal{U} : \varphi(y) = \varphi(x)\}$$

has a unit normal field $\pm \nabla\varphi(y)$.

Remark 2.2. In this section and the next two, the C^∞ smoothness assumption can be replaced by C^k for any $k \geq 1$.

Definition 2.3. A phase function φ defined on \mathcal{U} is said to *satisfy condition* (\mathcal{P}) on \mathcal{V} if

- (i) the normal curvatures of \mathcal{C}_φ with respect to the normal field $-\nabla\varphi$ are nonnegative at every point of \mathcal{C}_φ , and
- (ii) $\mathcal{U}^+(\varphi) = \{y + t\nabla\varphi(y) : t \geq 0, y \in \mathcal{U} \cap \mathcal{V}\} \supset \bigcup_{i \neq j} K_i$.

A natural extension of φ on $\mathcal{U}^+(\varphi)$ is obtained by setting $\varphi(y + t\nabla\varphi(y)) = \varphi(y) + t$ for $t \geq 0$ and $y \in \mathcal{U} \cap \mathcal{V}$.

Given a phase function φ satisfying condition (\mathcal{P}) on Γ_j and $i \neq j$, denote by $\mathcal{U}_i(\varphi)$ the set of all points x of the form $x = X_1(y, \nabla\varphi(y)) + t \Xi_1(y, \nabla\varphi(y))$, where $y \in \mathcal{U} \cap \Gamma_j$ and $t \geq 0$ are such that $X_1(y, \nabla\varphi(y)) \in \Gamma_{i,(j)}$, where

$$\Gamma_{i,(j)} = \left\{ x \in \Gamma_i : \left\langle \nu(x), \frac{y-x}{\|y-x\|} \right\rangle \geq \delta_0 \text{ for all } y \in \Gamma_j \right\}.$$

Then, setting $\varphi_i(x) = \varphi(X_1(y, \nabla\varphi(y))) + t$, one gets a phase function φ_i satisfying condition (\mathcal{P}) on Γ_i [Ikawa 1988]. The operator sending φ to φ_i is denoted by Φ_j^i , that is, $\Phi_j^i(\varphi) = \varphi_i$.

Given an admissible configuration $\mathbf{j} = (j_0, j_1, \dots, j_m)$ and a phase function φ satisfying condition (\mathcal{P}) on Γ_{j_0} , define

$$\varphi_j = \Phi_{j_{m-1}}^{j_m} \circ \Phi_{j_{m-2}}^{j_{m-1}} \circ \dots \circ \Phi_{j_1}^{j_2} \circ \Phi_{j_0}^{j_1}(\varphi).$$

Notice that for any z in the domain $\mathcal{U}_j(\varphi)$ of φ_j there exists $(x, u) \in S^*(\Gamma_{j_0})$ such that $x \in \mathcal{U}$ and $\gamma_+(x, u)$ follows the configuration \mathbf{j} , that is, it has at least m reflection points and $X_i(x, u) \in \Gamma_{j_i}$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m$, and $z = X_m(x, u) + t \Xi_m(x, u)$ for some $t \geq 0$. Set

$$X^{-l}(z, \varphi_j) = X_{m-l}(x, u), \quad 0 \leq l \leq m.$$

Several well-known facts about the dynamics of the billiard in Ω , phase functions and related objects will be frequently used throughout the paper and for convenience of the reader we state them here.

The following is a consequence of the hyperbolicity of the billiard flow in the exterior of K and can be derived from the works of Sinai on general dispersing billiards [Sinai 1970; Sinai 1979] and from Ikawa's papers on open billiards, such as [Ikawa 1988]; see also [Burq 1993]. In this particular form it can be found in [Sjöstrand 1990]; see also [Petkov and Stoyanov 1992, Chapter 10].

Proposition 2.4. *There exist global constants $C > 0$ and $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ such that for any admissible configuration $\mathbf{j} = (j_0, j_1, \dots, j_m)$ and any two billiard trajectories in Ω with successive reflection points x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m and y_0, y_1, \dots, y_m , both following the configuration \mathbf{j} , we have*

$$\|x_i - y_i\| \leq C (\alpha^i + \alpha^{m-i}), \quad 0 \leq i \leq m.$$

C and α can be chosen so that if there exists a phase function φ satisfying condition (\mathcal{P}) on some open set \mathcal{U} containing x_0 and y_0 and such that

$$\nabla\varphi(x_0) = \frac{x_1 - x_0}{\|x_1 - x_0\|} \quad \text{and} \quad \nabla\varphi(y_0) = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{\|y_1 - y_0\|},$$

then $\|x_i - y_i\| \leq C \alpha^{m-i}$ for $0 \leq i \leq m$.

Next, given a vector $a = (a_1, \dots, a_N) \in \mathbb{R}^N$, set

$$D_a = a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \dots + a_N \frac{\partial}{\partial x_N},$$

and for any C^1 vector field $f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ ($U \subset \mathbb{R}^N$) and any $V \subset U$ set $\|f\|_0(V) = \sup_{x \in V} \|f(x)\|$ and $\|f\|_0 = \|f\|_0(U)$. Assuming f has continuous derivatives of all orders up to $p \geq 1$, set

$$\begin{aligned} \|f\|_p(x) &= \max_{a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(p)} \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}} \|(D_{a^{(1)}} \dots D_{a^{(p)}} f)(x)\|, & \|f\|_p(V) &= \sup_{x \in V} \|f\|_p(x), & \|f\|_p &= \|f\|_p(U), \\ \|f\|_{(p)}(x) &= \max_{0 \leq j \leq p} \|f\|_j(x), & \|f\|_{(p)}(V) &= \sup_{x \in V} \|f\|_{(p)}(x), & \|f\|_{(p)} &= \|f\|_{(p)}(U). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, for $x \in \Gamma$ and $V \subset \Gamma$ set

$$\|f\|_{\Gamma, p}(x) = \max_{a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(p)} \in S_x \Gamma} \|(D_{a^{(1)}} \dots D_{a^{(p)}} f)(x)\|, \quad \|f\|_{\Gamma, p}(V) = \sup_{x \in V} \|f\|_{\Gamma, p}(x), \quad \|f\|_{\Gamma, p} = \|f\|_{\Gamma, p}(U),$$

where $S_x \Gamma$ is the unit sphere in the tangent plane $T_x \Gamma$ to Γ at x . Finally, set

$$\|f\|_{\Gamma, (p)}(x) = \max_{0 \leq j \leq p} \|f\|_{\Gamma, j}(x), \quad \|f\|_{\Gamma, (p)}(V) = \sup_{x \in V} \|f\|_{(p)}(x), \quad \|f\|_{\Gamma, (p)} = \|f\|_{\Gamma, (p)}(U).$$

Remark 2.5. It follows easily from the definitions that for any $\delta > 0$ and any integer $p \geq 1$ there exists a constant $A_p = A_p(\delta, K) > 0$ such that if ψ is a phase function which is at least C^{p+1} -smooth on some subset V of Ω and $x \in V \cap \Gamma$ with $(x, \nabla\psi(x)) \in S_\delta^*(V)$, then $\|\nabla\psi\|_p(x) \leq A_p \|\nabla\psi\|_{\Gamma, p}(x)$.

The following comprises Proposition 5.4 in [Ikawa 1982], Propositions 3.11 and 3.12 in [Ikawa 1988] and Lemma 4.1 in [Ikawa 1987]; see also the proof of the estimate (3.64) in [Burq 1993].

Proposition 2.6. *For every integer $p \geq 1$ there exist global constants $C_p > 0$ and $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ such that for any admissible configuration $\mathbf{j} = (j_0, j_1, \dots, j_m)$ and any phase functions φ and ψ satisfying condition (\mathcal{P}) on Γ_{j_0} on some open set \mathcal{U} , we have*

$$\|\nabla\varphi_j\|_p(x) \leq C_p \|\nabla\varphi\|_{(p)}(\mathcal{U} \cap B_0) \quad \text{for any } x \in \mathcal{U}_j(\varphi) \cap B_0, \tag{2-1}$$

and

$$\|\nabla\varphi_j - \nabla\psi_j\|_p(x) \leq C_p \alpha^m \|\nabla\varphi - \nabla\psi\|_p(\mathcal{U} \cap B_0), \tag{2-2}$$

$$\|X^{-l}(\cdot, \nabla\varphi_j) - X^{-l}(\cdot, \nabla\psi_j)\|_{\Gamma,p}(x) \leq C_p \alpha^{m-l} \|\nabla\varphi - \nabla\psi\|_{(p)}(\mathcal{U} \cap B_0) \tag{2-3}$$

for any $x \in \mathcal{U}_j(\varphi) \cap \mathcal{U}_j(\psi) \cap B_0$ and $0 \leq l < m$. Finally, we can choose $C_p > 0$ so that

$$\|X^{-l}(\cdot, \nabla\varphi_j)\|_{\Gamma,p}(x) \leq C_p \alpha^l \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathcal{U}_j(\varphi) \cap B_0 \text{ and } 0 \leq l < m. \tag{2-4}$$

Given x in the domain \mathcal{U} of a phase function φ , introduce

$$\Lambda_\varphi(x) = \left(\frac{G_\varphi(x)}{G_\varphi(X^{-1}(x, \nabla\varphi))} \right)^{1/(N-1)},$$

where $G_\varphi(y)$ is the Gaussian curvature of $C_\varphi(y)$ at y . It follows from [Ikawa 1988] (or [Burq 1993]) that there exist global constants $0 < \alpha_1 < \alpha < 1$ such that

$$0 < \alpha_1 \leq \Lambda_\varphi(y) \leq \alpha < 1 \tag{2-5}$$

for any phase function φ and any $y \in \mathcal{U}(\varphi)$.

Now for any $\mathbf{j} = (j_0 = 1, j_1, \dots, j_m)$ and any $x \in \mathcal{U}_j(\varphi)$, slightly changing a definition from [Ikawa 1988], set

$$(A_{\mathbf{j}}(\varphi) h)(x) = \Lambda_{\varphi,\mathbf{j}}(x) h(X^{-m}(x, \nabla\varphi_{\mathbf{j}})),$$

where

$$\Lambda_{\varphi,\mathbf{j}}(x) = \Lambda_{\varphi(j_1, \dots, j_m)}(x) \Lambda_{\varphi(j_1, \dots, j_{m-1})}(X^{-1}(x, \nabla\varphi_{\mathbf{j}})) \dots \Lambda_\varphi(X^{-m}(x, \nabla\varphi_{\mathbf{j}})) \in (0, 1).$$

The following facts can be derived from [Ikawa 1982; 1988]; see also [Burq 1993, Proposition 5.1].

Proposition 2.7. *For every integer $p \geq 1$ there exists a global constant $C_p > 0$ such that for any admissible configuration $\mathbf{j} = (j_0, j_1, \dots, j_m)$ and any phase function φ satisfying condition (\mathcal{P}) on Γ_{j_0} on some open set \mathcal{U} , we have $\|\Lambda_{\varphi,\mathbf{j}}\|_p(x) \leq C_p \|\nabla\varphi\|_{(p)}(\mathcal{U} \cap B_0)$ for $x \in \mathcal{U}_j(\varphi) \cap B_0$.*

3. Ruelle operator and asymptotic solutions

Given $\zeta \in \Sigma_A$, let $\dots, P_{-2}(\zeta), P_{-1}(\zeta), P_0(\zeta), P_1(\zeta), P_2(\zeta), \dots$ be the successive reflection points of the unique billiard trajectory in the exterior of K such that $P_j(\zeta) \in K_{\xi_j}$ for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$. Set

$$f(\zeta) = \|P_0(\zeta) - P_1(\zeta)\|.$$

Following [Ikawa 1988] (see also Appendix A), one constructs a sequence $\{\varphi_{\xi,j}\}_{j=-\infty}^\infty$ of phase functions such that for each j , $\varphi_{\xi,j}$ is defined and smooth in a neighborhood $U_{\xi,j}$ of the segment $[P_j(\zeta), P_{j+1}(\zeta)]$ in Ω and:

- (i) $\|\nabla\varphi_{\xi,j}\| = 1$ on $U_{\xi,j}$ and $\nabla\varphi_{\xi,j}$ satisfies part (i) of condition (\mathcal{P}) on $U_{\xi,j}$;
- (ii) $\nabla\varphi_{\xi,j}(P_j(\xi)) = \frac{P_{j+1}(\xi) - P_j(\xi)}{\|P_{j+1}(\xi) - P_j(\xi)\|}$;
- (iii) $\varphi_{\xi,j} = \varphi_{\xi,j+1}$ on $\Gamma_{\xi_{j+1}} \cap U_{\xi,j} \cap U_{\xi,j+1}$;
- (iv) for each $x \in U_{\xi,j}$ the surface $C_{\xi,j}(x) = \{y \in U_{\xi,j} : \varphi_{\xi,j}(y) = \varphi_{\xi,j}(x)\}$ is strictly convex with respect to its normal field $\nabla\varphi_{\xi,j}$.

More precisely, one can proceed as follows. Given $\xi \in \Sigma_A$, let $\xi^- = (\dots, \xi_{-2}, \xi_{-1}, \xi_0)$ and let ψ_{ξ^-} be the phase function with $\psi_{\xi^-}(P_0) = 0$ and $\nabla\psi_{\xi^-}(P_0) = (P_1 - P_0)/\|P_1 - P_0\|$ constructed in [Proposition A.1\(a\)](#). Set $\varphi_{\xi,0} = \psi_{\xi^-}$ and $\varphi_{\xi,j} = (\psi_{\xi^-})_{(\xi_0, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_j)}$ for any $j > 0$. For $j < 0$, setting $\xi^{(j)} = (\dots, \xi_{j-2}, \xi_{j-1}, \xi_j)$ and using again [Proposition A.1](#), we get a phase function $\psi_{\xi^{(j)}}$ with $\psi_{\xi^{(j)}}(P_j) = 0$ and $\nabla\psi_{\xi^{(j)}}(P_j) = (P_{j+1} - P_j)/\|P_{j+1} - P_j\|$. By the uniqueness of the phase functions ψ_η (see [Proposition A.1\(c\)](#)), it follows that there exists a constant c_j such that $\psi_{\xi^-} = (\psi_{\xi^{(j)}} + c_j)_{(\xi_j, \xi_{j+1}, \dots, \xi_0)}$ (locally near the segment $[P_0, P_1]$). Setting $\varphi_{\xi,j} = \psi_{\xi^{(j)}} + c_j$, one obtains a phase function defined on some naturally determined³ open set $\mathcal{U}_{\xi^-,j}$ such that

$$(\varphi_{\xi,j})_{(\xi_j, \xi_{j+1}, \dots, \xi_{-1}, \xi_0)} = \psi_{\xi^-}, \quad j < 0. \quad (3-1)$$

This completes the construction of the phase functions $\varphi_{\xi,j}$.

It follows from [Proposition 2.6](#) that for any $p \geq 1$ there exists a global constant $C_p > 0$ such that

$$\|\nabla\varphi_{\xi,j}\|_{(p)} \leq C_p \quad \text{for all } \xi \in \Sigma_A \text{ and } j \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad (3-2)$$

Remark 3.1. The construction above can be carried out for $j < 0$ for any $\xi \in \Sigma_A^-$ and any billiard trajectory γ in Ω with reflection points $\dots, P_{-2}(\xi), P_{-1}(\xi), P_0(\xi)$ such that $P_j(\xi) \in K_{\xi_j}$ for all $j \leq 0$. Then one defines a phase function ψ_{ξ^-} with $\psi_{\xi^-}(P_0) = 0$ as above, and using (3-1) one gets a sequence $\{\varphi_{\xi,j}\}_{j \leq 0}$ of phase functions such that for each $j < 0$, $\varphi_{\xi,j}$ is defined and smooth in a neighborhood $U_{\xi,j}$ of the segment $[P_j(\xi), P_{j+1}(\xi)]$ in Ω and satisfies conditions (i)–(iv). Moreover (3-2) holds for any $p \geq 1$ and any $j \leq 0$.

For any $y \in U_{\xi,j}$ denote by $G_{\xi,j}(y)$ the Gauss curvature of $C_{\xi,j}(x)$ at y . Now define $g : \Sigma_A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$g(\xi) = \frac{1}{N-1} \log \frac{G_{\xi,1}(P_1(\xi))}{G_{\xi,0}(P_0(\xi))}.$$

Clearly, $g(\xi) = \log \Lambda_{\varphi_{\xi,1}}(P_1(\xi))$, where Λ_φ is the function introduced in [Section 2](#).

Given a function $F : \Sigma_A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and an integer $n \geq 0$, set

$$\text{var}_n F = \sup\{|F(\xi) - F(\eta)| : \xi_i = \eta_i \quad \text{for } |i| < n\},$$

and for $0 < \theta < 1$ we define $\|F\|_\theta = \sup_n (\text{var}_n F)/\theta^n$, $\|F\|_\theta = \|F\|_\infty + \|F\|_\theta$ and introduce the space $\mathcal{F}_\theta(\Sigma_A) = \{F : \|F\|_\theta < \infty\}$. Clearly $\mathcal{F}_\theta(\Sigma_A)$ is the space of all Lipschitz functions with respect to the metric d_θ on Σ_A defined by $d_\theta(\xi, \xi) = 0$ and $d_\theta(\xi, \eta) = \theta^n$, where $n \geq 0$ is the least integer with $\xi_i = \eta_i$ for $|i| < n$.

³See the proof of [Proposition A.1\(a\)](#).

It follows from Proposition 2.4 that $f, g \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha(\Sigma_A)$. By Sinai’s Lemma [Parry and Pollicott 1990], there exist $\tilde{f}, \tilde{g} \in \mathcal{F}_{\sqrt{\alpha}}(\Sigma_A)$ depending on future coordinates only and $\chi_1, \chi_2 \in \mathcal{F}_{\sqrt{\alpha}}(\Sigma_A)$ such that

$$f(\zeta) = \tilde{f}(\zeta) + \chi_1(\zeta) - \chi_1(\sigma\zeta), \quad g(\zeta) = \tilde{g}(\zeta) + \chi_2(\zeta) - \chi_2(\sigma\zeta), \quad \zeta \in \Sigma_A.$$

As in the proof of Sinai’s Lemma, for any $k = 1, \dots, \kappa_0$ choose and fix an arbitrary sequence

$$\eta^{(k)} = (\dots, \eta_{-m}^{(k)}, \dots, \eta_{-1}^{(k)}, \eta_0^{(k)}) \in \Sigma_A^- \quad \text{with } \eta_0^{(k)} \neq k.$$

Then for any $\zeta \in \Sigma_A$ (or $\zeta \in \Sigma_A^+$) set

$$e(\zeta) = (\dots, \eta_{-m}^{(\zeta_0)}, \dots, \eta_{-1}^{(\zeta_0)}, \eta_0^{(\zeta_0)} = \zeta_0, \zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_m, \dots) \in \Sigma_A.$$

Then we have

$$\chi_1(\zeta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (f(\sigma^n(\zeta)) - f(\sigma^n e(\zeta))),$$

and the function χ_2 is defined similarly, replacing f by g .

Setting $\chi(\zeta, s) = -s\chi_1(\zeta) + \chi_2(\zeta)$, for the function $R(\zeta, s) = -s f(\zeta) + g(\zeta) + i\pi$ we have $R(\zeta, s) = \tilde{R}(\zeta, s) + \chi(\zeta, s) - \chi(\sigma\zeta, s)$ for $\zeta \in \Sigma_A, s \in \mathbb{C}$, where $\tilde{R}(\zeta, s) = -s \tilde{f}(\zeta) + \tilde{g}(\zeta) + i\pi$ depends on future coordinates of ζ only (so it can be regarded as a function on $\Sigma_A^+ \times \mathbb{C}$). Below we need the *Ruelle transfer operator* $L_s : C(\Sigma_A^+) \rightarrow C(\Sigma_A^+)$ defined by

$$L_s u(\zeta) = \sum_{\sigma\eta=\zeta} e^{\tilde{R}(\eta,s)} u(\eta)$$

for any continuous (complex-valued) function u on Σ_A^+ and any $\zeta \in \Sigma_A^+$. Notice that

$$L_s^n u(\zeta) = (-1)^n \sum_{\sigma\eta=\zeta} e^{-s\tilde{f}(\eta)+\tilde{g}(\eta)} u(\eta) = (-1)^n L_{-s\tilde{f}+\tilde{g}}^n u(\zeta), \quad n \geq 0,$$

hence $\|L_s^n\|_\infty = \|L_{-s\tilde{f}+\tilde{g}}^n\|_\infty$. Set $\tilde{L}_s = L_{-s\tilde{f}+\tilde{g}}$.

Define the map $\Phi : \Sigma_A \rightarrow \Lambda_{\partial K} = \Lambda \cap S_{\partial K}^*(\Omega)$ by

$$\Phi(\zeta) = \left(P_0(\zeta), \frac{P_1(\zeta) - P_0(\zeta)}{\|P_1(\zeta) - P_0(\zeta)\|} \right).$$

Then Φ is a bijection such that $\Phi \circ \sigma = B \circ \Phi$, where $B : \Lambda_{\partial K} \rightarrow \Lambda_{\partial K}$ is the *billiard ball map*. It is well-known—and relatively easy to see—that there exist global constants $0 < \alpha' < \alpha < 1, C > 0$ and $c > 0$ (α is actually the constant from Proposition 2.4) such that

$$c d_{\alpha'}(\zeta, \theta) \leq \text{dist}(\Phi(\zeta), \Phi(\eta)) \leq C d_\alpha(\zeta, \eta), \quad \zeta, \eta \in \Sigma_A,$$

where dist is the Euclidean distance in $S^*(\Omega) \subset \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$. Thus, if $h : \Lambda_{\partial K} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is Lipschitz, then $h \circ \Phi \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha(\Sigma_A)$, and if $v \in \mathcal{F}_{\alpha'}(\Sigma_A)$, then $v \circ \Phi^{-1}$ is a Lipschitz function on $\Lambda_{\partial K}$.

Let $\pi : \Sigma_A \rightarrow \Sigma_A^+$ be the natural projection. For any function $v : \Sigma_A^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ the function $v \circ \pi : \Sigma_A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ depends on future coordinates only, so $(v \circ \pi) \circ \Phi^{-1} : \Lambda_{\partial K} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is constant on local stable manifolds. Conversely, if $h : \Lambda_{\partial K} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is constant on local stable manifolds, then $v = h \circ \Phi : \Sigma_A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ depends on future coordinates only, so it can be regarded as a function on Σ_A^+ . For any $(p, u) \in S^*(\Omega)$ sufficiently

close to Λ , let $\omega(p, u) \in S_{\partial K}^*(\Omega)$ be the backward shift of (p, u) along the flow to the first point at the boundary. That is, $\omega(p, u) = (q, u) \in S_{\partial K}^*(\Omega)$, where $p = q + tu$ and $(p, u) = \phi_t(q, u)$ for some $t \geq 0$ and $\langle u, \nu(q) \rangle > 0$. Thus, $\omega : V_0 \rightarrow S_{\partial K}^*(\Omega)$ is a smooth map defined on an open subset V_0 of $S^*(\Omega)$ containing Λ .

Denote by $C_u^{\text{Lip}}(\Lambda_{\partial K})$ the space of Lipschitz functions $h : \Lambda_{\partial K} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $h \circ \omega$ is constant on any local stable manifold $W_{\text{loc}}^s(x)$ of the flow ϕ_t contained in the interior of $V_0 \setminus S_{\partial K}^*(\Omega)$. For such h let $\text{Lip}(h)$ denote the Lipschitz constant of h , and for $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $|t| \geq 1$, define

$$\|h\|_{\text{Lip},t} = \|h\|_0 + \frac{\text{Lip}(h)}{|t|}, \quad \|h\|_0 = \sup_{x \in \Lambda_{\partial K}} |h(x)|.$$

To estimate the norm of \tilde{L}_s^n , we will apply Dolgopyat type estimates [Dolgopyat 1998] established in the case of open billiard flows in [Stoyanov 2001] for $N = 2$ and in [Stoyanov 2007] for $N \geq 3$ under certain assumptions (see Appendix C). It follows from these results that there exist constants $\sigma_0 < s_0$, $t_0 > 1$ and $0 < \rho < 1$ such that for $s = \tau + it$ with $\tau \geq \sigma_0$, $|t| \geq t_0$ and $n = p[\log |t|] + l$, $p \in \mathbb{N}$, $0 \leq l \leq [\log |t|] - 1$, and for any function $v \in C(\Sigma_A^+)$ of the form $v = h \circ \Phi$ with $h \in C_u^{\text{Lip}}(\Lambda_{\partial K})$, we have

$$\|\tilde{L}_s^n v\|_\infty \leq C\rho^{p[\log |t|]} e^{l\text{Pr}(-\tau\tilde{f} + \tilde{g})} \|h\|_{\text{Lip},t}. \tag{3-3}$$

Here $\text{Pr}(F)$ denotes the topological pressure of F , defined by

$$\text{Pr}(F) = \sup_{\mu \in \mathcal{M}_\sigma} \left(h_\mu(\sigma) + \int_{\Sigma_A^+} F d\mu \right),$$

where \mathcal{M}_σ is the set of probability measures on Σ_A^+ invariant with respect to σ and $h_\mu(\sigma)$ is the measure-theoretic entropy of σ with respect to μ .

The abscissa of absolute convergence s_0 introduced in Section 1 is determined by the equality

$$\text{Pr}(-s_0 f + g) = 0.$$

Thus,

$$h_\nu(\sigma) - s_0 \int f d\nu + \int g d\nu \leq 0 \quad \text{for all } \nu \in \mathcal{M}_\sigma.$$

Let ν_g be the equilibrium state of g such that $\text{Pr}(g) = h_{\nu_g}(\sigma) + \int g d\nu_g$. Then $\text{Pr}(g) \leq s_0 \int f d\nu_g$. Next, let $\nu_0 \in \mathcal{M}_\sigma$ be the equilibrium state of $-s_0 f + g$ with

$$h_{\nu_0}(\sigma) - s_0 \int f d\nu_0 + \int g d\nu_0 = 0.$$

This yields $s_0 \int f d\nu_0 = h_{\nu_0}(\sigma) + \int g d\nu_0 \leq \text{Pr}(g)$. Consequently,

$$\frac{\text{Pr}(g)}{\int f d\nu_g} \leq s_0 \leq \frac{\text{Pr}(g)}{\int f d\nu_0},$$

and we deduce that $s_0 < 0$ if only if $\text{Pr}(g) < 0$.

We will deal with oscillatory data on Γ_1 (which can be replaced by any Γ_j) of the form

$$u_1(x, s) = e^{-s\varphi(x)} h(x), \quad x \in \Gamma_1, \quad s \in \mathbb{C}, \quad \sigma_0 \leq \text{Re } s \leq 1.$$

Here φ is a C^∞ phase function defined on some open subset $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{U}(\varphi)$ and satisfying condition (\mathcal{P}) on Γ_1 (see Section 2) and h is a $C^\infty(\Gamma)$ function with small support on Γ_1 . In fact, using a C^∞ extension, we may assume that h is a C^∞ function on \mathbb{R}^N , so in particular h is C^∞ on \mathcal{U} , as well. For every configuration $\mathbf{j} = (j_0, j_1, \dots, j_m)$, $j_0 = 1$, $|\mathbf{j}| = m + 1$, we can construct a function $u_{\mathbf{j}}(x, s)$ following a recurrent procedure [Ikawa 1994]. We construct a sequence of phase functions $\varphi_{\mathbf{j}}(x)$ and amplitudes $a_{\mathbf{j}}(x)$ and define

$$u_{\mathbf{j}}(x, s) = (-1)^{|\mathbf{j}|-1} e^{-s\varphi_{\mathbf{j}}(x)} a_{\mathbf{j}}(x).$$

For the configurations \mathbf{j} and $\mathbf{j}' = (j_0, j_1, \dots, j_m, j_{m+1})$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} u_{j_0}(x, s) &= u_1(x, s) && \text{on } \Gamma_1, \\ u_{\mathbf{j}}(x, s) + u_{\mathbf{j}'}(x, s) &= 0 && \text{on } \Gamma_{j_{m+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

The phase functions $\varphi_{\mathbf{j}}$ and their domains $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{j}}(\varphi)$ are determined following the procedure in Section 2. In particular, each $\varphi_{\mathbf{j}}$ satisfies condition (\mathcal{P}) on Γ_{j_m} , so it follows from item (ii) of that condition that $\Gamma_i \subset \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{j}}(\varphi)$ for every $i = 1, \dots, \kappa_0$, $i \neq j_m$. The amplitudes $a_{\mathbf{j}}(x)$ are determined on $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{j}}(\varphi)$ as the solutions of the transport equations

$$2\langle \nabla \varphi_{\mathbf{j}}, \nabla a_{\mathbf{j}} \rangle + (\Delta \varphi_{\mathbf{j}}) a_{\mathbf{j}} = 0.$$

More precisely, using the notation of Section 2 (see also [Ikawa 1988, Section 4] and [Ikawa 1994, Section 4.1]), we will assume that $a_{\mathbf{j}}(x)$ has the form

$$a_{\mathbf{j}}(x) = (A_{\mathbf{j}}(\varphi)h)(x), \quad x \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{j}}(\varphi). \tag{3-4}$$

Next, let $\mu = (\mu_0 = 1, \mu_1, \dots) \in \Sigma_A^+$. It follows from [Ikawa 1988] that there exists a unique point $y(\mu) \in \Gamma_1$ such that the ray $\gamma(y, \varphi)$ issued from a point $y(\mu)$ in direction $\nabla \varphi(y(\mu))$ follows the configuration μ . Let $Q_0(\mu) = y(\mu)$, $Q_1(\mu), \dots$, be the consecutive reflection points of this ray. Define

$$f_i^+(\mu) = \|Q_i(\mu) - Q_{i+1}(\mu)\|, \quad g_i^+(\mu) = \frac{1}{N-1} \log \frac{G_{\mu,i}^\varphi(Q_{i+1}(\mu))}{G_{\mu,i}^\varphi(Q_i(\mu))} < 0,$$

where $G_{\mu,i}^\varphi(y)$ denotes the Gaussian curvature of the surface

$$C_{\mu,i}^\varphi(x) = \{z \in \mathcal{U}_{(\mu_0, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_i)}(\varphi) : \varphi_{(\mu_0, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_i)}(z) = \varphi_{(\mu_0, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_i)}(x)\}$$

at y . As for $g(\zeta)$, the function $g_i^+(\mu)$ can be expressed by means of the function Λ_φ introduced in Section 2, namely $g_i^+(\mu) = \log \Lambda_{\varphi_{(\mu_0, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_i)}}(Q_{i+1}(\mu))$.

Using the points $Q_{\mathbf{j}}(\mu)$ constructed above, define $\tilde{v} \in \mathcal{F}_\theta(\Sigma_A^+)$ by

$$\tilde{v}_s(\zeta) = e^{-s\varphi(Q_0(\zeta))} h(Q_0(\zeta))$$

if $\zeta_0 = 1$ and $\tilde{v}_s(\zeta) = 0$ otherwise. Here the function h comes from the boundary data $u_1(x, s)$.

Next, for $s \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\zeta \in \Sigma_A^+$ with $\zeta_0 = 1$, following [Ikawa 1994], set

$$\phi^+(\zeta, s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-s [f(\sigma^n e(\zeta)) - f_n^+(\zeta)] + [g(\sigma^n e(\zeta)) - g_n^+(\zeta)]). \tag{3-5}$$

Formally, define $\phi^+(\zeta, s) = 0$ when $\zeta_0 \neq 1$, thus obtaining a function $\phi^+ : \Sigma_A^+ \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

Now for any $s \in \mathbb{C}$ define the operator $\mathcal{G}_s : C(\Sigma_A^+) \rightarrow C(\Sigma_A^+)$ by

$$(\mathcal{G}_s v)(\xi) = \sum_{\sigma \eta = \xi} e^{-\phi^+(\eta, s) - s \tilde{f}(\eta) + \tilde{g}(\eta)} v(\eta), \quad v \in C(\Sigma_A^+), \xi \in \Sigma_A^+.$$

(Although similar, this is different from the corresponding definition in [Ikawa 1994].)

Fix an arbitrary $l = 1, \dots, \kappa_0$ and an arbitrary point $x_0 \in \Gamma_l$. Define the function $\phi^-(x_0; \cdot, \cdot) : \Sigma_A \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ (depending on l as well) as follows. First, set $\phi^-(x_0; \eta, s) = 0$ if $\eta_0 \neq l$. Next, assume that $\eta \in \Sigma_A$ satisfies $\eta_0 = l$. There exists a unique billiard trajectory in Ω with successive reflection points $\tilde{P}_i(x_0; \eta) \in \partial K_{\eta_i}$ ($-\infty < i \leq 0$) such that $x_0 = \tilde{P}_{-1}(x_0; \eta) + t \nabla \psi_{\eta^-}(\tilde{P}_{-1}(x_0; \eta))$ for some $t > 0$. (See the beginning of this section and Appendix A for the definition of ψ_{η^-} .) Notice that in general the segment $[\tilde{P}_{-1}(x_0; \eta), x_0]$ may intersect the interior of K_l . Denote $\tilde{P}_0(x_0; \eta) = x_0$, and for any $i < 0$ set

$$f_i^-(x_0; \eta) = \|\tilde{P}_{i+1}(x_0; \eta) - \tilde{P}_i(x_0; \eta)\|, \quad g_i^-(x_0; \eta) = \frac{1}{N-1} \log \frac{G_{\eta, i}(\tilde{P}_{i+1}(x_0; \eta))}{G_{\eta, i}(\tilde{P}_i(x_0; \eta))}.$$

Then define

$$\phi^-(x_0; \eta, s) = -s \sum_{i=-1}^{-\infty} (f(\sigma^i(\eta)) - f_i^-(x_0; \eta)) + \sum_{i=-1}^{-\infty} (g(\sigma^i(\eta)) - g_i^-(x_0; \eta)).$$

We will show later that this series is absolutely convergent.

Next, define the operator $\mathcal{M}_{n,s}(x_0) : C(\Sigma_A^+) \rightarrow C(\Sigma_A^+)$ (depending also on l) by

$$(\mathcal{M}_{n,s}(x_0)v)(\xi) = \sum_{\sigma \eta = \xi} e^{-\phi^-(x_0; \sigma^{n+1}e(\eta), s) - \chi(\sigma^{n+1}e(\eta), s) - s \tilde{f}(\eta) + \tilde{g}(\eta)} v(\eta)$$

for any $v \in C(\Sigma_A^+)$, any $x_0 \in \Gamma$ and any $\xi \in \Sigma_A^+$.

Let $s_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ be the abscissa of absolute convergence of the dynamical zeta function (pages 427–428) determined by $\Pr(-s_0 \tilde{f} + \tilde{g}) = 0$.

The first part of the following theorem is similar to (4-10) in [Ikawa 1994]:

Theorem 3.2. *There exist global constants $c > 0$, $a > 0$, $\theta \in (0, 1)$ and $C_p > 0$ for every integer $p \geq 0$ such that for any choice of $l = 1, \dots, \kappa_0$ and $x_0 \in \Gamma_l$ the following hold:*

(a) *For all integers $n \geq 1$, all $\xi \in \Sigma_A^+$ with $\xi_0 = l$ and all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s \geq s_0 - a$ we have*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| (L_s^n \mathcal{M}_{n,s}(x_0) \mathcal{G}_s \tilde{v}_s)(\xi) - \sum_{\substack{|j|=n+3 \\ j_{n+2}=l}} u_j(x_0, s) \right| \\ & \leq C_0 (\theta + ca)^n e^{C_0[\operatorname{Re}(s)(1+\|\varphi\|_{\Gamma,0})+\|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}]} (|s| + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}) \|h\|_{\Gamma,0} + \|h\|_{\Gamma,(1)}. \end{aligned} \quad (3-6)$$

(b) *For all $n \geq 1$, all $\xi \in \Sigma_A^+$ with $\xi_0 = l$ and all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} s \geq s_0 - a$ we have*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| (L_s^n \mathcal{M}_{n,s}(\cdot) \mathcal{G}_s \tilde{v}_s)(\xi) - \sum_{\substack{|j|=n+3 \\ j_{n+2}=l}} u_j(\cdot, s) \right\|_{\Gamma,p} \\ & \leq C_p (\theta + ca)^n e^{C_p[|\operatorname{Re} s|(1+\|\varphi\|_{\Gamma,0})+\|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}]} \sum_{i=0}^p (|s| \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,i} + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,i+1})^{i+1} \|h\|_{\Gamma,p-i}. \end{aligned} \quad (3-7)$$

In this section we deal with part (a). The proof of part (b) is given in Section 4 below.

Proof of Theorem 3.2(a). Fix $l, x_0 \in \Gamma_l$ and $\zeta \in \Sigma_A^+$ with $\zeta_0 = l$. Then for any $s \in \mathbb{C}$ and $n \geq 1$, using [Ikawa 1994, Section 4.1], setting $\mathbf{j} = (1, j_1, j_2, \dots, j_{n+1}, l)$, we get

$$u_{(1, j_1, j_2, \dots, j_{n+1}, l)}(x_0, s) = (-1)^{n+2} e^{-s[\varphi(Q_0(\mathbf{j})) + f_0^+(x_0; \mathbf{j}) + \dots + f_{n+1}^+(x_0; \mathbf{j})]} a_{\mathbf{j}}(x_0), \tag{3-8}$$

where $f_i^+(x_0; \mathbf{j}) = \|Q_i(x_0; \mathbf{j}) - Q_{i+1}(x_0; \mathbf{j})\|$ ($i = 0, 1, \dots, n+1$), $Q_i(x_0; \mathbf{j})$ being the reflection points of the billiard trajectory issued from a point $y \in \Gamma_1$ in direction $\nabla\varphi(y)$ which follows the configuration \mathbf{j} for its first $n+1$ reflections and is such that $Q_{n+2}(x_0; \mathbf{j}) = x_0$. Notice that the segment $[Q_{n+1}(x_0; \mathbf{j}), x_0]$ may intersect the interior of K_l .⁴ Then there is exactly one such trajectory. Given a function

$$F(\zeta) : \Sigma_A^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{C},$$

introduce the notation

$$F_n(\zeta) = F(\zeta) + F(\sigma(\zeta)) + \dots + F(\sigma^{n-1}(\zeta)).$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} (L_s^n \mathcal{M}_{n,s}(x_0) \mathcal{G}_s \tilde{v}_s)(\zeta) &= (-1)^n \sum_{\sigma^n \eta = \zeta} e^{-s\tilde{f}_n(\eta) + \tilde{g}_n(\eta)} (\mathcal{M}_{n,s}(x_0) \mathcal{G}_s \tilde{v}_s)(\eta) \\ &= (-1)^n \sum_{\sigma^n \eta = \zeta} e^{-s\tilde{f}_n(\eta) + \tilde{g}_n(\eta)} \sum_{\sigma \zeta = \eta} e^{-\phi^-(x_0; \sigma^{n+1} e(\zeta), s) - \chi(\sigma^{n+1} e(\zeta), s) - s\tilde{f}(\zeta) + \tilde{g}(\zeta)} \\ &\quad \times \sum_{\sigma \mu = \zeta} e^{-\phi^+(\mu, s) + \chi(e(\mu), s) - s\tilde{f}(\mu) + \tilde{g}(\mu)} \tilde{v}_s(\mu) \\ &= (-1)^n \sum_{\substack{\sigma^{n+2} \mu = \zeta \\ \mu_0 = 1}} e^{-s\tilde{f}_{n+2}(\mu) + \tilde{g}_{n+2}(\mu)} W^{(n+2)}(x_0; \mu, s), \end{aligned} \tag{3-9}$$

where the function

$$W^{(n+2)}(x_0; \cdot, \cdot) = W_{1,l}^{(n+2)}(x_0; \cdot, \cdot) : \Sigma_A^+ \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

is defined by $W^{(n+2)}(x_0; \mu, s) = 0$ when $\mu_0 \neq 1$ or $\mu_{n+2} \neq l$ and otherwise (i.e., when $\mu_0 = 1$ and $\mu_{n+2} = l$) by

$$W^{(n+2)}(x_0; \mu, s) = e^{z(x_0; \mu, s)} e^{-s\varphi(Q_0(\mu))} h(Q_0(\mu)), \tag{3-10}$$

where we have set

$$z(x_0; \mu, s) = -\phi^-(x_0; \sigma^{n+1} e(\sigma \mu), s) - \chi(\sigma^{n+1} e(\sigma \mu), s) - \phi^+(\mu, s) + \chi(e(\mu), s). \tag{3-11}$$

Clearly, in (3-9) the summation is over sequences

$$\mu = (1, j_1, j_2, \dots, j_{n+1}, l, \zeta_1, \zeta_2, \dots) = (\mathbf{j}, \zeta), \tag{3-12}$$

with $\mu_{n+2} = l$, where $\mathbf{j} = (1, j_1, j_2, \dots, j_{n+1}, l)$. It follows from (3-9) that

$$[L_s^n \mathcal{M}_{n,s}(x_0) \mathcal{G}_s \tilde{v}_s](\zeta) = (-1)^n [L_{-s}^{n+2} \tilde{f} + \tilde{g} (W^{(n+2)}(x_0; \cdot, s))](\zeta). \tag{3-13}$$

⁴In fact one can define the functions $f_i^+(x_0; \mathbf{j})$ ($i = 0, 1, \dots, n+1$) and therefore $u_{\mathbf{j}}(x_0, s)$ for any $x_0 \in \mathcal{Q}_{\mathbf{j}}(\varphi)$ in a similar way. Just consider the (unique) billiard trajectory issued from a point $y = Q_0(x_0; \mathbf{j}) \in \Gamma_1$ in direction $\nabla\varphi(y)$ following the configuration \mathbf{j} for its first $n+1$ reflections and such that if v is the reflected direction of the trajectory at $Q_{n+1}(x_0; \mathbf{j})$, then $x_0 = Q_{n+1}(x_0; \mathbf{j}) + tv$ for some $t \geq 0$.

It follows from Propositions 2.4 and 2.6 that there exist global constants $C > 0$ and $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$|f(\sigma^n e(\xi)) - f_n^+(\xi)| \leq C \alpha^n, \quad |g(\sigma^n e(\xi)) - g_n^+(\xi)| \leq C \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)} \alpha^n, \quad (3-14)$$

for all $\xi \in \Sigma_A$ and all integers $n \geq 1$, so by (3-5),

$$\phi^+(\mu, s) = (|s| + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}) O(\alpha^n) + \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} (-s [f(\sigma^i e(\mu)) - f_i^+(\mu)] + [g(\sigma^i e(\mu)) - g_i^+(\mu)]).$$

Thus, using the definitions of \tilde{f} , \tilde{g} and χ and the fact that $\chi(\sigma^{n+2}e(\mu), s) = \chi(\sigma^{n+1}e(\sigma\mu), s) + |s| O(\alpha^n)$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & -s[f_0^+(\mu) + f_1^+(\mu) + \dots + f_{n+1}^+(\mu)] + [g_0^+(\mu) + g_1^+(\mu) + \dots + g_{n+1}^+(\mu)] \\ &= (s + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}) O(\alpha^n) - \phi^+(\mu, s) - s[f(e(\mu)) + f(\sigma e(\mu)) + \dots + f(\sigma^{n+1}e(\mu))] \\ & \quad + [g(e(\mu)) + g(\sigma e(\mu)) + \dots + g(\sigma^{n+1}e(\mu))] \\ &= (|s| + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}) O(\alpha^n) - \phi^+(\mu, s) - s\tilde{f}_{n+2}(\mu) + \tilde{g}_{n+2}(\mu) + \chi(e(\mu), s) - \chi(\sigma^{n+1}e(\sigma\mu), s). \end{aligned}$$

Now, fix for a moment $n \geq 1$ and μ as in (3-12), and set $\eta = \sigma^{n+1}e(\sigma(\mu))$. Then we have

$$\eta = \sigma^{n+1}e(\sigma(\mu)) = (\dots, *, *, \mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_{n+1}; \mu_{n+2} = l, \mu_{n+3}, \dots), \quad (3-15)$$

and as for ϕ^+ one gets

$$\phi^-(x_0; \eta, s) = (|s| + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}) O(\alpha^n) - s \sum_{i=-1}^{-n-1} [f(\sigma^i \eta) - f_i^-(x_0; \eta)] + \sum_{i=-1}^{-n-1} [g(\sigma^i \eta) - g_i^-(x_0; \eta)].$$

From these estimates and (3-11) one derives

$$\begin{aligned} z(x_0; \mu, s) &= s\tilde{f}_{n+2}(\mu) - \tilde{g}_{n+2}(\mu) - \phi^-(x_0; \eta, s) - s \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} f_i^+(\mu) + \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} g_i^+(\mu) + (|s| + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}) O(\alpha^n) \\ &= s\tilde{f}_{n+2}(\mu) - \tilde{g}_{n+2}(\mu) - sc(x_0; \mu) + d(x_0; \mu) + (|s| + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}) O(\alpha^n), \end{aligned} \quad (3-16)$$

where

$$c(x_0; \mu) = -\sum_{i=0}^{n+1} [f(\sigma^i \eta) - f_i^-(x_0; \eta)] + \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} f_i^+(\mu), \quad d(x_0; \mu) = -\sum_{i=-1}^{-n-1} [g(\sigma^i \eta) - g_i^-(x_0; \eta)] + \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} g_i^+(\mu).$$

We will show that

$$\left| c(x_0; \mu) - \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} f_i^+(x_0; \mathbf{j}) \right| \leq C \alpha^n \quad (3-17)$$

and

$$\left| e^{d(x_0; \mu)} h(Q_0(\mu)) - (A_j(\varphi)h)(x_0) \right| \leq C (\|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)} \|h\|_{\Gamma,0} + \|h\|_{\Gamma,(1)}) \theta^n, \quad (3-18)$$

for some global constant $C > 0$, where

$$\theta = \sqrt{\alpha} \in (0, 1).$$

There exists a unique ray $\gamma(y, \varphi)$ issued from a point $y = y_n(x_0; \mu) \in \Gamma_1$ in direction $\nabla\varphi(y)$, following the configuration μ for its first $n + 1$ reflections and such that if $\tilde{Q}_i(x_0; \mu)$ ($1 \leq i \leq n + 1$) are its first $n + 1$ reflection points and v is the reflected direction of the trajectory at $Q_{n+1}(x_0; \mathbf{j})$, then

$$x_0 = Q_{n+1}(x_0, \mathbf{j}) + tv$$

for some $t \geq 0$. Set $\tilde{Q}_{n+2}(x_0; \mu) = x_0$. Notice that as before the segment $[\tilde{Q}_{n+1}(x_0; \mu), x_0]$ may intersect the interior of K_l (or be tangent to Γ_l at x_0).

Before we continue, let us make a few simple (but essential) remarks concerning the sequences of points

$$Q_0(\mu) \in \Gamma_1 = \Gamma_{\mu_0}, Q_1(\mu) \in \Gamma_{\mu_1}, \dots, Q_{n+1}(\mu) \in \Gamma_{\mu_{n+1}}, Q_{n+2}(\mu) \in \Gamma_{\mu_{n+2}} = \Gamma_l, \dots, \tag{3-19}$$

$$\tilde{Q}_0(x_0; \mu) \in \Gamma_1 = \Gamma_{\mu_0}, \tilde{Q}_1(x_0; \mu) \in \Gamma_{\mu_1}, \dots, \tilde{Q}_{n+1}(x_0; \mu) \in \Gamma_{\mu_{n+1}}, \tilde{Q}_{n+2}(x_0; \mu) \in \Gamma_l, \tag{3-20}$$

$$\dots, P_{\eta_{n-1}}(\eta) \in \Gamma_{\eta_{n-1}} = \Gamma_{\mu_1}, \dots, P_{-1}(\eta) \in \Gamma_{\eta_{-1}} = \Gamma_{\mu_{n+1}}, P_0(\eta) \in \Gamma_{\eta_0} = \Gamma_{\mu_{n+2}} = \Gamma_l, \dots, \tag{3-21}$$

$$\dots, \tilde{P}_{\eta_{n-1}}(x_0; \eta) \in \Gamma_{\eta_{n-1}} = \Gamma_{\mu_1}, \dots, \tilde{P}_{-1}(x_0; \eta) \in \Gamma_{\eta_{-1}} = \Gamma_{\mu_{n+1}}, \tilde{P}_0(x_0; \eta) \in \Gamma_{\eta_0} = \Gamma_{\mu_{n+2}} = \Gamma_l. \tag{3-22}$$

It is clear that the sequences (3-19) and (3-20) “start” from the same convex level surface $\varphi = c$, therefore by Proposition 2.4 there exist constants $C > 0$ and $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$\|Q_i(\mu) - \tilde{Q}_i(x_0; \mu)\| \leq C \alpha^{n+2-i}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq n + 2. \tag{3-23}$$

(Notice that $\tilde{Q}_{n+2}(x_0; \mu) = x_0 \in \Gamma_l$, so $\|Q_{n+2}(\mu) - \tilde{Q}_{n+2}(x_0; \mu)\| \leq \text{diam}(K) \leq C$.) Similarly, the right ends of sequences (3-21) and (3-22) determine points on the same unstable manifold of the billiard flow ϕ_t , so by Proposition 2.4 these sequences “converge backwards”, that is,

$$\|P_i(\eta) - \tilde{P}_i(x_0; \eta)\| \leq C \alpha^{|i|}, \quad i \leq 0. \tag{3-24}$$

On the other hand, the sequences (3-19) and (3-21) continue indefinitely to the right following the same patterns. Thus, these sequences converge forwards; more precisely, using Proposition 2.4 again, we have

$$\|Q_i(\mu) - P_{i-n-2}(\eta)\| \leq C \alpha^i, \quad 1 \leq i. \tag{3-25}$$

Similarly, the sequences (3-20) and (3-22) converge forwards to $\tilde{Q}_{n+2}(x_0; \mu) = \tilde{P}_0(x_0; \eta) = x_0$:

$$\|\tilde{Q}_i(x_0; \mu) - \tilde{P}_{i-n-2}(x_0; \eta)\| \leq C \alpha^i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n + 2. \tag{3-26}$$

It now follows from (3-2) and (3-24) that

$$|g(\sigma^i(\eta)) - g_i^-(x_0; \eta)| = \left| \frac{1}{N-1} \log \frac{G_{\eta,i}(P_{i+1}(\eta))}{G_{\eta,i}(P_i(\eta))} - \frac{1}{N-1} \log \frac{G_{\eta,i}(\tilde{P}_{i+1}(x_0; \eta))}{G_{\eta,i}(\tilde{P}_i(x_0; \eta))} \right| \leq C \alpha^{|i|} \tag{3-27}$$

for all $i \leq 0$. In particular, the second series in (3-5) is absolutely convergent, and by (3-27) and Proposition 2.7, $|d(x_0; \mu)| \leq C$ for some global constant $C > 0$.

Next, setting

$$\tilde{a}_i(x_0; \mu) = \frac{1}{N-1} \log \frac{G_{\mu,i}^\varphi(\tilde{Q}_{i+1}(x_0; \mu))}{G_{\mu,i}^\varphi(\tilde{Q}_i(x_0; \mu))} \tag{3-28}$$

and using (3-23) and Proposition 2.6, one gets

$$\begin{aligned}
|\tilde{a}_i(x_0; \mu) - g_i^+(\mu)| &= \frac{1}{N-1} \left| \log \frac{G_{\mu,i}^\varphi(\tilde{Q}_{i+1}(x_0; \mu))}{G_{\mu,i}^\varphi(\tilde{Q}_i(x_0; \mu))} - \log \frac{G_{\mu,i}^\varphi(Q_{i+1}(\mu))}{G_{\mu,i}^\varphi(Q_i(\mu))} \right| \\
&\leq C \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)} (\|\tilde{Q}_i(x_0; \mu) - Q_i(\mu)\| + \|\tilde{Q}_{i+1}(x_0; \mu) - Q_{i+1}(\mu)\|) \\
&\leq C \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)} \alpha^{n+2-i}, \tag{3-29}
\end{aligned}$$

for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, n+2$.

Next, notice that by construction $\varphi_{\eta,i} = (\varphi_{\eta,-n-2})_{(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_{n+2+i})} + c$ for $-n-1 \leq i \leq -1$. Thus, by (2-2), (3-2) and (3-25), for all $-n-1 \leq i \leq -1$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
|g_{n+2+i}^+(\mu) - g(\sigma^i \eta)| &= \frac{1}{N-1} \left| \log \frac{G_{\mu,n+2+i}^\varphi(Q_{n+2+i+1}(\mu))}{G_{\mu,n+2+i}^\varphi(Q_{n+2+i}(\mu))} - \log \frac{G_{\eta,i}(P_{i+1}(\eta))}{G_{\eta,i}(P_i(\eta))} \right| \\
&\leq C (\|\nabla\varphi_{(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_{n+2+i})} - \nabla(\varphi_{\eta,-n-2})_{(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_{n+2+i})}\|_{\Gamma,(1)} \\
&\quad + \|Q_{n+2+i+1}(\mu) - P_{i+1}(\eta)\| + \|Q_{n+2+i}(\mu) - P_i(\eta)\|) \\
&\leq C \|\nabla\varphi - \nabla(\varphi_{\eta,-n-2})\|_{\Gamma,(1)} \alpha^{n+2+i} + C \alpha^{n+2+i} \leq C \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)} \alpha^{n+2+i}. \tag{3-30}
\end{aligned}$$

In a similar way (3-26) implies

$$|\tilde{a}_{n+2+i}(x_0; \mu) - g_i^-(x_0; \eta)| \leq C \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)} \alpha^{n+2+i}, \quad -n-1 \leq i \leq -1. \tag{3-31}$$

To prove (3-18), notice that $(A_j(\varphi)h)(x_0) = \Lambda_{\varphi,j}(x_0) h(\tilde{Q}_0(x_0; \mu))$. The definition of $\Lambda_{\varphi,j}$ and $\tilde{Q}_{n+2}(x_0; \mu) = x_0$ gives

$$\log \Lambda_{\varphi,j}(x_0) = \log \Lambda_{\varphi,j}(\tilde{Q}_{n+2}(x_0; \mu)) = \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \tilde{a}_i(x_0; \mu). \tag{3-32}$$

Next, assume for simplicity that n is odd (the other case is similar), and set $m = (n+1)/2$. Using (3-27)–(3-31), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\log \Lambda_{\varphi,j}(x_0) - d(x_0; \mu) &= \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \tilde{a}_i(x_0; \mu) + \sum_{i=-1}^{-n-1} [g(\sigma^i \eta) - g_i^-(x_0; \eta)] - \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} g_i^+(\mu) \\
&= \sum_{i=-m-1}^{-n-1} [g(\sigma^i \eta) - g_i^-(x_0; \eta)] + \sum_{i=0}^m [\tilde{a}_i(x_0; \mu) - g_i^+(\mu)] \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=m+1}^{n+1} [\tilde{a}_i(x_0; \mu) - g_{i-n-2}^-(x_0; \eta)] + \sum_{i=-1}^{-m} [g(\sigma^i \eta) - g_{n+2+i}^+(\mu)] \\
&= O(\alpha^m) \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)} = O(\theta^n) \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}. \tag{3-33}
\end{aligned}$$

Since, by (3-23),

$$|h(\tilde{Q}_0(x_0; \mu)) - h(Q_0(\mu))| = \|h\|_{\Gamma,1} O(\alpha^n), \tag{3-34}$$

this gives

$$\begin{aligned}
 |e^{d(x_0; \mu)} h(Q_0(\mu)) - (A_j(\varphi)h)(x_0)| & \\
 & \leq |e^{d(x_0; \mu)} - e^{\log \Lambda_{\varphi, j}(x_0)}| \|h(Q_0(\mu))\| + \Lambda_{\varphi, j}(x_0) \|h(Q_0(\mu)) - h(\tilde{Q}_0(x_0; \mu))\| \\
 & \leq e^{\max\{d(x_0; \mu), \log \Lambda_{\varphi, j}(x_0)\}} |d(x_0; \mu) - \log \Lambda_{\varphi, j}(x_0)| \|h\|_{\Gamma, 0} + \|h\|_{\Gamma, (1)} O(\alpha^n) \\
 & \leq C (\|\nabla \varphi\|_{\Gamma, (1)} \|h\|_{\Gamma, 0} + \|h\|_{\Gamma, (1)}) \theta^n,
 \end{aligned}$$

which proves (3-18).

Similarly to (3-27) one gets $|f(\sigma^i(\eta)) - f_i^-(x_0; \eta)| \leq C \alpha^{|i|}$, and also

$$|f_i^+(\mu) - f_i^+(x_0; \mathbf{j})| = \|Q_i(\mu) - Q_{i+1}(\mu)\| - \|Q_i(x_0; \mathbf{j}) - Q_{i+1}(x_0; \mathbf{j})\| \leq C \alpha^{n+2-i}.$$

Combining these two estimates yields (3-17).

Next, using the notation from the beginning of this proof, notice that for any μ as in (3-12) we have $Q_i(x_0; \mathbf{j}) = \tilde{Q}_i(x_0; \mu)$ for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, n+2$, and therefore $f_i^+(x_0; \mathbf{j}) = \|\tilde{Q}_i(x_0; \mu) - \tilde{Q}_{i+1}(x_0; \mu)\|$ for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, n+1$. (This has been used already in the proof of (3-17).)

Define the function

$$\tilde{W}^{(n+2)}(x_0; \cdot, \cdot) = \tilde{W}_{1,l}^{(n+2)}(x_0; \cdot, \cdot) : \Sigma_A^+ \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

by $\tilde{W}^{(n+2)}(x_0; \mu, s) = 0$ when $\mu_0 \neq 1$ or $\mu_{n+2} \neq l$ and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{W}^{(n+2)}(x_0; \mu, s) &= e^{s\tilde{f}_{n+2}(\mu) - \tilde{g}_{n+2}(\mu) - s\varphi(\tilde{Q}_0(x_0; \mu)) - s\sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \|\tilde{Q}_i(x_0; \mu) - \tilde{Q}_{i+1}(x_0; \mu)\|} \\
 & \quad \times \Lambda_{\varphi, \mathbf{j}}(x_0) h(\tilde{Q}_0(x_0; \mu)), \quad (3-35)
 \end{aligned}$$

whenever $\mu_0 = 1$ and $\mu_{n+2} = l$, where $\mathbf{j} = \mathbf{j}^{(n+2)}(\mu)$ is defined by (3-12).

Using (3-8), we can now write

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{\substack{|j|=n+3 \\ j_0=1 \\ j_{n+2}=l}} u_j(x_0, -is) & \\
 &= (-1)^n \sum_{\substack{\sigma^{n+2}\mu=\zeta \\ \mu_0=1}} e^{-s\varphi(\tilde{Q}_0(x_0; \mu)) - s\sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \|\tilde{Q}_i(x_0; \mu) - \tilde{Q}_{i+1}(x_0; \mu)\|} \Lambda_{\varphi, \mathbf{j}}(x_0) h(\tilde{Q}_0(x_0; \mu)) \\
 &= (-1)^n \sum_{\sigma^{n+2}\mu=\zeta} e^{-s\tilde{f}_{n+2}(\mu) + \tilde{g}_{n+2}(\mu)} \tilde{W}^{(n+2)}(x_0; \mu, s) = (-1)^n [L_{-s\tilde{f}+\tilde{g}}^{n+2}(\tilde{W}^{(n+2)}(x_0; \cdot, s))](\zeta).
 \end{aligned}$$

This and (3-13) imply

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left| (L_s^n \mathcal{M}_{n,s}(x_0) \mathcal{G}_s \tilde{v}_s)(\zeta) - \sum_{\substack{|j|=n+3 \\ j_{n+2}=l}} u_j(x_0, s) \right| & \\
 &= |L_{-s\tilde{f}+\tilde{g}}^{n+2}[(W^{(n+2)}(x_0; \cdot, s) - \tilde{W}^{(n+2)}(x_0; \cdot, s))](\zeta)|. \quad (3-36)
 \end{aligned}$$

Standard estimates for Ruelle transfer operators yield that there exists a global constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\|L_{-s\tilde{f}+\tilde{g}}^p H\|_\infty \leq C e^{C|\operatorname{Re} s|} e^{p\operatorname{Pr}(-\operatorname{Re}(s)\tilde{f}+\tilde{g})} \|H\|_\infty, \quad p \geq 0, \quad s \in \mathbb{C}, \quad (3-37)$$

for any continuous function $H : \Sigma_A^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

Remark 3.3. The estimate above can be derived, for example, from [Stoyanov 2005]; see the proof of Theorem 2.2, Case 1 there, which uses arguments from [Bowen 1975] (see also the proof of [Parry and Pollicott 1990, Theorem 2.2]). More precisely, since $f, g \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha(\Sigma_A)$, where $\alpha > 0$ is as in Proposition 2.4, we have $\tilde{f}, \tilde{g} \in \mathcal{F}_\theta(\Sigma_A^+)$, where $\theta = \sqrt{\alpha} \in (0, 1)$. Setting $u = -\operatorname{Re}(s)\tilde{f} + \tilde{g}$, $v = -\operatorname{Im}(s)\tilde{f}$, $\lambda = e^{\operatorname{Pr}(-\operatorname{Re}(s)\tilde{f} + \tilde{g})}$, we have $-s\tilde{f} + \tilde{g} = u + iv$, and $\lambda > 0$ is the maximal eigenvalue of the operator L_u on $\mathcal{F}_\theta(\Sigma_A^+)$. Let $h \in \mathcal{F}_\theta(\Sigma_A^+)$ be a positive corresponding eigenfunction, that is, $L_u h = \lambda h$. It is then easy to check (see, [Stoyanov 2005, (2.2)], for example) that

$$\|L_{-s\tilde{f} + \tilde{g}}^p H\|_\infty \leq \frac{\|h\|_\infty}{\min h} \lambda^p \|H\|_\infty$$

for any $p \geq 0$ and any continuous functions H on Σ_A^+ . To estimate $\frac{\|h\|_\infty}{\min h}$ one can use [Stoyanov 2005, (3.6)], for example, from which it follows that

$$\frac{\|h\|_\infty}{\min h} \leq K = e^{2\theta b/(1-\theta)} \lambda^M e^{M\|u\|_\infty},$$

where $M \geq 1$ is a constant (one can take $M = 2$ in the situation considered here) and $b = \max\{1, \|u\|_\theta\}$. Clearly, $\|u\|_\theta \leq |\operatorname{Re}s| \|\tilde{f}\|_\theta + \|\tilde{g}\|_\theta \leq C(|\operatorname{Re}s| + 1)$ and similarly, $\|u\|_\infty \leq C(|\operatorname{Re}s| + 1)$, so (3-37) follows.

To use (3-37), we need to estimate $\sup_{\zeta \in \Sigma_A^+} |(W^{(n+2)}(x_0; \cdot, s) - \tilde{W}^{(n+2)}(x_0; \cdot, s))(\zeta)|$.

Fix for a moment $s \in \mathbb{C}$. According to the definitions of $W^{(n+2)}$ and $\tilde{W}^{(n+2)}$, it is enough to consider $\mu \in \Sigma_A^+$ with $\mu_0 = 1$ and $\mu_{n+2} = l$. For such μ , using (3-10), (3-16), (3-32), (3-33) and (3-35), we have

$$\begin{aligned} |W^{(n+2)}(x_0; \mu, s) - \tilde{W}^{(n+2)}(x_0; \mu, s)| &= \left| e^{s\tilde{f}_{n+2}(\mu) - \tilde{g}_{n+2}(\mu) - s\varphi(\tilde{Q}_0(x_0; \mu)) - s\sum_{i=0}^{n+1} f_i^+(x_0; j) + \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \tilde{a}_i(x_0; \mu)} \right. \\ &\quad \times \left. e^{(s + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma, (1)})O(\theta^n) - s[c(x_0; \mu) - \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} f_i^+(x_0; j)] - s[\varphi(Q_0(\mu)) - \varphi(\tilde{Q}_0(x_0; \mu))]} h(Q_0(\mu)) - h(\tilde{Q}_0(x_0; \mu)) \right|. \end{aligned} \quad (3-38)$$

To estimate (3-38), first notice that by (3-15) and Proposition 2.4,

$$|f(\sigma^i \mu) - f(\sigma^{i-(n+2)} \eta)| \leq C \alpha^i, \quad 0 \leq i \leq n+2.$$

Using this, (3-24), (3-26) and Proposition 2.4 again, one gets

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \tilde{f}_{n+2}(\mu) - \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} f_i^+(x_0; j) \right| &\leq C + \left| f_{n+2}(\mu) - \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} f_i^+(x_0; j) \right| \\ &\leq C + \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} |f(\sigma^i \mu) - f_i^+(x_0; j)| \leq C \end{aligned} \quad (3-39)$$

for some global constant $C > 0$. Similarly, it follows from (3-15), (3-29) and (3-30) that

$$\left| \tilde{g}_{n+2}(\mu) - \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \tilde{a}_i(x_0; \mu) \right| \leq C \|\varphi\|_{\Gamma, (1)}. \quad (3-40)$$

Next, notice that

$$|e^{(s + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma, (1)})O(\theta^n)} - 1| \leq C e^{C(|\operatorname{Re}s| + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma, (1)})} (|s| + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma, (1)})\theta^n.$$

Using this together with (3-17), (3-18), (3-39) and (3-40) in (3-38) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & |W^{(n+2)}(x_0; \mu, s) - \tilde{W}^{(n+2)}(x_0; \mu, s)| \\ & \leq C e^{C[|\operatorname{Re} s| (1 + \|\varphi\|_{\Gamma,0}) + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}]} |e^{(s + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)})O(\theta^n)} h(Q_0(\mu)) - h(\tilde{Q}_0(x_0; \mu))| \\ & \leq C e^{C[|\operatorname{Re} s| (1 + \|\varphi\|_{\Gamma,0}) + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}]} |e^{(s + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)})O(\theta^n)} - 1| |h(Q_0(\mu))| \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad + C e^{C[|\operatorname{Re} s| (1 + \|\varphi\|_{\Gamma,0}) + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}]} |h(Q_0(\mu)) - h(\tilde{Q}_0(x_0; \mu))| \\ & \leq C e^{C[|\operatorname{Re} s| (1 + \|\varphi\|_{\Gamma,0}) + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}]} (|s| + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}) \|h\|_{\Gamma,0} + \|h\|_{\Gamma,(1)} \theta^n. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, choosing the global constant $C > 0$ sufficiently large, combining the above with (3-37) gives

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| L_{-s\tilde{f}+\tilde{g}}^{n+2} [(W^{(n+2)}(x_0; \cdot, s) - \tilde{W}^{(n+2)}(x_0; \cdot, s))] (\xi) \right| \\ & \leq C e^{C[|\operatorname{Re} s| (1 + \|\varphi\|_{\Gamma,0}) + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}]} (|s| + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}) \|h\|_{\Gamma,0} + \|h\|_{\Gamma,(1)} (e^{\operatorname{Pr}(-\operatorname{Re}(s)\tilde{f}+\tilde{g})} \theta)^{n+2}. \end{aligned} \quad (3-41)$$

Next we have (see [Parry and Pollicott 1990, Chapter 4], for example)

$$\frac{d}{ds} \operatorname{Pr}(-s\tilde{f} + \tilde{g}) \Big|_{s=s_0} = - \int_{\Sigma_A^+} \tilde{f} dv = - \int_{\Sigma_A^+} f dv = -c_0 < 0,$$

where ν is the equilibrium state of $(-s_0\tilde{f} + \tilde{g})$. Recall that $\operatorname{Pr}(-s_0\tilde{f} + \tilde{g}) = 0$, so $e^{\operatorname{Pr}(-\operatorname{Re}(s)\tilde{f}+\tilde{g})} < 1$ for $\operatorname{Re} s > s_0$. Now assume $s_0 - a \leq \operatorname{Re} s$ with some small constant $a > 0$. Then

$$e^{\operatorname{Pr}(-\operatorname{Re} s\tilde{f}+\tilde{g})} = 1 + c_0(s_0 - \operatorname{Re} s) + O((\operatorname{Re} s - s_0)^2) \leq 1 + c_1 a,$$

for some constant $c_1 > 0$. Thus,

$$e^{\operatorname{Pr}(-\operatorname{Re} s\tilde{f}+\tilde{g})} \theta \leq \theta + c a,$$

for some global constant $c = c_1 \theta > 0$. Combining this with (3-41) completes the proof of (3-6). \square

4. Estimates for the derivatives

In this section we prove Theorem 3.2(b). Throughout we assume that $p \geq 1$.

For any $x \in \Gamma_l$ close to x_0 and any $\eta \in \Sigma_A$ with $\eta_0 = l$ define the points $\tilde{P}_j(x; \eta)$ and the functions $f_i^-(x; \eta)$, $g_i^-(x; \eta)$, $\phi^-(x; \eta, s)$, etc., as in the beginning of Section 3 replacing the point x_0 by x . We will assume that the segment $[\tilde{P}_{-1}(x_0; \eta), x_0]$ has no common points with the interior of K_l and x is close enough to x_0 so that the same holds with x_0 replaced by x .

By Proposition A.1 there exists a unique phase function ψ_η (also depending on x_0) defined in a neighborhood U of x_0 in Γ_l , such that $\psi_\eta(x_0) = 0$ and the backward trajectory $\gamma_-(x, \nabla\psi_\eta(x))$ of any point $x \in U$ with $\psi_\eta(x) = 0$ has an itinerary $(\dots, \eta_{-l}, \dots, \eta_{-1}, \eta_0)$, that is

$$\nabla\psi_\eta(x) = \frac{\tilde{P}_0(x; \eta) - \tilde{P}_{-1}(x; \eta)}{\|\tilde{P}_0(x; \eta) - \tilde{P}_{-1}(x; \eta)\|},$$

for any $x \in \mathcal{C}_{\psi_\eta} \cap U$. (Notice that in general ψ_η is different from the functions $\varphi_{\eta,j}$ defined in the beginning of Section 3.) For any $i < 0$, denoting $J = (\eta_i, \eta_{i+1}, \dots, \eta_{-1}, \eta_0)$, we can write $\psi_\eta = (\psi_{\eta,i})_J$ for some phase function $\psi_{\eta,i}$ (defined on some naturally defined open subset $V_{\eta,i}$ of \mathbb{R}^N) satisfying Ikawa's condition (\mathcal{P}) on Γ_{η_i} . We then have $\tilde{P}_i(x; \eta) = X^{-i}(x, \nabla(\psi_{\eta,i})_J)$. As in the discussion leading up to

(3-2), one derives the existence of a global constant $C_p > 0$ such that $\|\psi_{\eta,i}\|_{(p)}(V_{\eta,i} \cap B_0) \leq C_p$ for all η and $i < 0$. Using (2-4) in Proposition 2.6 with $\varphi = \psi_{\eta,m}$ for some $m \geq i$ and replacing C_p with a larger global constant if necessary, we get

$$\|\tilde{P}_i(\cdot; \eta)\|_{\Gamma,p}(x) \leq C_p \alpha^{|i|}, \quad i < 0. \quad (4-1)$$

Similarly, for any $\mu \in \Sigma_A^+$ with $\mu_0 = 0$ and $\mu_{n+2} = k$ we have

$$\|\tilde{Q}_i(\cdot; \eta)\|_{\Gamma,p}(x) \leq C_p \alpha^{n+2-i}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq n+2, \quad (4-2)$$

$$\|\tilde{Q}_i(\cdot; \mu) - \tilde{P}_{i-n-2}(\cdot; \eta)\|_{\Gamma,p}(x) \leq C_p \alpha^i, \quad 0 \leq i \leq n+2. \quad (4-3)$$

Next, recall the function Λ_φ from the beginning of this section. By Proposition 2.6,

$$\|\nabla\varphi_J\|_{\Gamma,p} \leq C_p \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(p)}, \quad (4-4)$$

for any finite admissible configuration J .

Since for any $i < 0$ we have $g_i^-(x; \eta) = \log \Lambda_{\psi_{\eta,i}}(\tilde{P}_{i+1}(x; \eta))$, it follows from (4-1)–(4-3) and from Proposition 2.7 that for any $p \geq 1$ there exists a global constant $C_p > 0$ such that

$$\|g_i^-(\cdot; \eta)\|_{\Gamma,p}(x) \leq C_p \alpha^{|i|}, \quad i < 0. \quad (4-5)$$

Similarly, according to (3-28) and Proposition 2.6,

$$\|\tilde{a}_i(\cdot; \mu)\|_p(x) \leq C_p \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(p)} \alpha^{n+2-i}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq n+2, \quad (4-6)$$

and as in the proof of (3-31) one gets,

$$\|\tilde{a}_i(\cdot; \mu) - g_{i-n-2}^-(\cdot; \eta)\|_p(x) \leq C_p \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(p+1)} \alpha^i, \quad 0 \leq i \leq n+2. \quad (4-7)$$

Next, given x as above, μ and n with $\mu_{n+2} = l$, define $W^{(n+2)}(x; \mu, s)$ by (3-10), η by (3-15) and $\tilde{W}^{(n+2)}(x; \mu, s)$ by (3-35) replacing x_0 by x . We will estimate the derivatives of

$$W^{(n+2)}(x; \mu, s) - \tilde{W}^{(n+2)}(x; \mu, s)$$

with respect to x .

First look at the first derivatives $D_v[W^{(n+2)}(\cdot; \mu, s) - \tilde{W}^{(n+2)}(\cdot; \mu, s)](x)$, where $v \in S_x\Gamma$. Writing $\phi^-(x; \eta, s) = -s\phi_1^-(x; \eta) + \phi_2^-(x; \eta)$, where

$$\phi_1^-(x; \eta) = \sum_{i=-1}^{-\infty} (f(\sigma^i(\eta)) - f_i^-(x; \eta)), \quad \phi_2^-(x; \eta) = \sum_{i=-1}^{-\infty} (g(\sigma^i(\eta)) - g_i^-(x; \eta)),$$

we see that for any $x, x' \in \Gamma_l$ close to x_0 we have

$$\phi_1^-(x; \eta) - \phi_1^-(x'; \eta) = -\psi_\eta(x) + \psi_\eta(x'),$$

so $D_v(\phi_1^-(\cdot; \eta))(x) = D_v(\psi_\eta(x))$. Therefore, by (3-11),

$$D_v z(\cdot; \mu, s)(x) = -s D_v \psi_\eta(x) + \sum_{i=-1}^{-\infty} D_v(g_i^-(\cdot; \eta))(x). \quad (4-8)$$

Next, using the notation $\mathbf{j} = (\mu_0, \mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_{n+2})$ and

$$\tilde{z}(x; \mu, s) = s \tilde{f}_{n+2}(\mu) - \tilde{g}_{n+2}(\mu) - s (\varphi_{\mu_0})_{\mathbf{j}}(x),$$

it follows from (3-38) that

$$\begin{aligned} W^{(n+2)}(\cdot; \mu, s) - \tilde{W}^{(n+2)}(\cdot; \mu, s)(x) &= e^{z(x; \mu, s) - s \varphi(Q_0(\mu))} h(Q_0(\mu)) - e^{\tilde{z}(x; \mu, s)} \Lambda_{\varphi, \mathbf{j}}(\tilde{Q}_{n+2}(x; \mu)) h(\tilde{Q}_0(x; \mu)) \\ &= I(x) + II(x), \end{aligned} \tag{4-9}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} I(x) &= (e^{z(x; \mu, s) - s \varphi(Q_0(\mu))} - e^{\tilde{z}(x; \mu, s) + \log \Lambda_{\varphi, \mathbf{j}}(\tilde{Q}_{n+2}(x; \mu))}) h(Q_0(\mu)), \\ II(x) &= e^{\tilde{z}(x; \mu, s)} \Lambda_{\varphi, \mathbf{j}}(\tilde{Q}_{n+2}(x; \mu)) (h(Q_0(\mu)) - h(\tilde{Q}_0(x; \mu))). \end{aligned}$$

Let \mathbb{O} be a small compact connected neighborhood of x in Γ . Fix temporarily μ, s, n and η with (3-15), and set

$$A(y) = z(y; \mu, s) - s \varphi(Q_0(\mu)), \quad B(y) = \tilde{z}(x; \mu, s) + \log \Lambda_{\varphi, \mathbf{j}}(\tilde{Q}_{n+2}(x; \mu)), \quad y \in \mathbb{O}.$$

To estimate $I(x)$ we first write $\|A\|_0(\mathbb{O}) = O(|s| + |s| \|\varphi\|_{\Gamma,0} + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)})$, using the estimates in Section 3, and also

$$|e^A|_{\Gamma,0}(\mathbb{O}) \leq C e^{C[|\operatorname{Re}s|(1+\|\varphi\|_{\Gamma,0})+\|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}]}. \tag{4-10}$$

It follows from (4-6) and (3-40) that $|\tilde{g}_{n+2}(\mu)| \leq C \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}$. Combining this with the definition of $\tilde{z}(x; \mu, s)$ and (3-39) implies

$$\|\tilde{z}(\cdot; \mu, s)\|_0(\mathbb{O}) = O(|s| + |s| \|\varphi\|_{\Gamma,0} + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}), \quad \|B\|_0(\mathbb{O}) = O(|s| + |s| \|\varphi\|_{\Gamma,0} + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}).$$

Next, we will estimate the derivatives of A and B . For any $q \geq 1$ and any $y \in \mathbb{O}$, using (4-8), (2-1) and (4-5), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \|A\|_{\Gamma,q}(y) &= \|s \phi_1^-(\cdot; \eta) - \phi_2^-(\cdot; \eta)\|_{\Gamma,q}(y) \\ &\leq |s| \|\nabla\psi_\eta\|_{\Gamma,q}(y) + \sum_{i=-1}^{-\infty} \|g_i^-(\cdot; \eta)\|_{\Gamma,q}(y) \leq |s| C_q + C_q \sum_{i=-1}^{-\infty} \alpha^{|i|} \leq C_q (|s| + 1). \end{aligned} \tag{4-11}$$

Thus, for any $q \geq 0$,

$$\|e^A\|_{\Gamma,q}(\mathbb{O}) \leq C_q \|e^A\|_{\Gamma,0}(\mathbb{O}) (\max_{1 \leq i \leq q} \|A\|_{\Gamma,i}(\mathbb{O}))^q \leq C_q e^{C[|\operatorname{Re}s|(1+|\varphi|_{\Gamma,0})+\|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}]} (|s| + 1)^q.$$

Similarly, (4-4) gives

$$\|\tilde{z}(\cdot; \mu, s)\|_{\Gamma,q}(y) = \|s (\varphi_{\mu_0})_{\mathbf{j}}\|_{\Gamma,q}(y) \leq C_q |s| \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(q)},$$

while (3-31) and (4-6) imply

$$\|\log \Lambda_{\varphi, \mathbf{j}}(\cdot)\|_{\Gamma,q}(y) \leq \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \|\tilde{a}_i(\cdot; \mu)\|_{\Gamma,q}(y) \leq C_q \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(q)} \quad \text{for any } q \geq 0,$$

so

$$\|B\|_{\Gamma,q}(y) \leq C_q (|s| + 1) \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(q)}, \quad y \in \mathbb{O}.$$

The next step is to estimate the derivatives of $A - B$. By [Proposition 2.6](#) and (2-1) we have

$$\|\nabla\psi_\eta - \nabla(\varphi_{\mu_0})_J\|_{\Gamma,q}(\mathbb{C}) \leq C_q \alpha^n \|\nabla\psi_\eta - \nabla\varphi_{\mu_0}\|_{\Gamma,(q)} \leq C_q \alpha^n \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(q)}.$$

Again set $m = (n + 1)/2$, assuming for simplicity that n is odd, and write $\theta = \sqrt{\alpha} \in (0, 1)$. As in the proof of (3-18), for any $y \in \mathbb{C}$ and any $q \geq 1$, using (4-5), (4-6) and (4-7), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|A - B\|_{\Gamma,q}(y) &\leq \left\| -s \psi_\eta + \sum_{i=-1}^{-\infty} g_i^-(\cdot; \eta) + s (\varphi_{\mu_0})_J - \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \tilde{a}_i(\cdot; \mu) \right\|_{\Gamma,q}(y) \\ &\leq |s| \|\psi_\eta - (\varphi_{\mu_0})_J\|_{\Gamma,q}(y) + \sum_{i=-m-1}^{-\infty} \|g_i^-(\cdot; \eta)\|_{\Gamma,q}(y) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=0}^m \|\tilde{a}_i(\cdot; \mu)\|_{\Gamma,q}(y) + \sum_{i=m+1}^{n+1} \|\tilde{a}_i(\cdot; \mu) - g_{i-n-2}^-(\cdot; \eta)\|_{\Gamma,q}(y) \\ &\leq C_q (|s| \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(q)} + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(q+1)}) \theta^n. \end{aligned}$$

From [Section 3](#), a similar estimate holds for $q = 0$. Consequently,

$$\begin{aligned} \|e^{B-A}\|_{\Gamma,q}(\mathbb{C}) &\leq C_q \|e^{B-A}\|_0(\mathbb{C}) (\max_{1 \leq i \leq q} \|B - A\|_{\Gamma,i}(\mathbb{C}))^q \\ &\leq C_q e^{C(\operatorname{Re}s + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)})} (|s| \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(q)} + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(q+1)})^q \theta^{nq}. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, as in the estimate just after (3-40), it follows that

$$\|e^{B-A} - 1\|_0(\mathbb{C}) \leq C e^{C(\operatorname{Re}s + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)})} (|s| + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}) \theta^n.$$

This, together with (4-10) and (4-11), implies that for any $q \geq 1$,

$$\|(I)\|_{\Gamma,q}(\mathbb{C}) \leq C_q \|h\|_0(\Gamma) e^{C[|\operatorname{Re}s|(1 + \|\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(0)}) + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}]} (|s| \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(q)} + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(q+1)})^q \theta^n.$$

Using similar estimates, for any $q \geq 1$ one gets

$$\|(II)\|_{\Gamma,q}(\mathbb{C}) \leq C_q \alpha^n e^{C[|\operatorname{Re}s|(1 + \|\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(0)}) + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}]} \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} (|s| + 1)^{r+1} (\|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(r)})^{r+1} \|h\|_{\Gamma,q-r}(\mathbb{C}).$$

It now follows from (4-9) and the estimates for I and II found above that for any $p \geq 1$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|W^{(n+2)}(\cdot; \mu, s) - \tilde{W}^{(n+2)}(\cdot; \mu, s)\|_{\Gamma,(p)}(\mathbb{C}) \\ \leq C_p \theta^n e^{C[|\operatorname{Re}s|(1 + \|\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(0)}) + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}]} \times \sum_{r=0}^q (|s| \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(r)} + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(r+1)})^{r+1} \|h\|_{\Gamma,q-r}(\mathbb{C}). \end{aligned}$$

Combining this with (3-6), (3-36) and the argument from the end of [Section 3](#) completes the proof of [Theorem 3.2](#). \square

5. Estimates for $w_{0,j}(x, s)$

Our purpose in this section is to prove that the series

$$w_{0,j}(x, s) = \sum_{n=n_j}^{\infty} \sum_{\substack{|j|=n+3 \\ j_{n+2}=j}} u_j(x, s), \quad x \in \Gamma_j$$

is convergent and that $w_{0,j}(x, s)$ is an analytic function for $s \in \mathcal{D}_1$ with values in $C^\infty(\Gamma_j)$. Since we deal with initial data $m(x, s) = u_1(x, s)$ on Γ_1 we set $n_1 = -2$ and $n_j = -1, j = 2, \dots, \kappa_0$. [Theorem 3.2](#) clearly reduces the problem to the convergence of the series

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (L_s^n \mathcal{M}_{n,s}(x) \mathcal{G}_s \tilde{v}_s)(\xi), x \in \Gamma_j.$$

Throughout this and the following sections we will use the notation

$$E_p(s, \varphi, h) = \begin{cases} e^{C_p[|\operatorname{Re} s|(1+\|\varphi\|_{\Gamma,0})+\|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}]} \sum_{j=0}^p (|s| \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,j} + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,j+1})^{j+1} \|h\|_{\Gamma,p-j} & \text{if } p \geq 1, \\ C_0 e^{C_p[|\operatorname{Re} s|(1+\|\varphi\|_{\Gamma,0})+\|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}]} [(|s| + \|\nabla\varphi\|_{\Gamma,(1)}) \|h\|_{\Gamma,0} + \|h\|_{\Gamma,(1)}] & \text{if } p = 0, \end{cases}$$

where as before by C_p we denote positive global constants depending on p which may change from line to line.

First we will establish for $\sigma_0 \leq \operatorname{Re} s \leq 1$ the inequality

$$\|L_s^n \mathcal{M}_{n,s}(\cdot) - L_s^{n-1} \mathcal{M}_{n-1,s}(\cdot) L_s\|_{\Gamma,p} \leq C_p E_p(s, \varphi, h) \theta^n, \tag{5-1}$$

where $L_s = -L_{-s} \tilde{f} + \tilde{g}$ and $\sigma_0 < s_0$. The precise choice of σ_0 depends on the estimates [\(3-3\)](#) and will be discussed below. For this purpose we write

$$(L_s^n \mathcal{M}_{n,s} - L_s^{n-1} \mathcal{M}_{n-1,s} L_s) w(\xi) = -L_s^{n+1} [Y^{(n)}(x; s, \mu) - \tilde{Y}^{(n)}(x; s, \mu)](\xi),$$

where

$$Y^{(n)}(x; s, \mu) = \exp(-\phi^-(x; \sigma^{n+1} e(\mu), s) - \chi(\sigma^{n+1} e(\mu), s)) w(\mu),$$

$$\tilde{Y}^{(n)}(x; s, \mu) = \exp(-\phi^-(x; \sigma^n e(\sigma \mu), s) - \chi(\sigma^n e(\sigma \mu), s)) w(\mu).$$

The inequality [\(5-1\)](#) follows from the estimates

$$\|\phi^-(x; \sigma^{n+1} e(\xi), s) - \phi^-(x; \sigma^n e(\sigma(\xi)), s)\|_{\Gamma,p} \leq C_p E_p(s, \varphi, h) \theta^n, \tag{5-2}$$

$$|\chi(\sigma^{n+1} e(\xi), s) - \chi(\sigma^n e(\sigma(\xi)), s)| \leq C(1 + |s|) \theta^n, \tag{5-3}$$

and the form of the operators $\mathcal{M}_{n,s}(x)$. The estimate [\(5-3\)](#) is a consequence of the choice of χ_1, χ_2 and the fact that $f, g \in \mathcal{F}_\theta(\Sigma_A)$. To prove [\(5-2\)](#), notice that

$$\left| \sum_{i=-1}^{-\infty} (f(\sigma^{n+1+i} e(\xi)) - f(\sigma^{n+i} e(\sigma(\xi)))) \right| \leq C \theta^n,$$

and similar estimates hold for g . The terms involving f and g are independent of x and they are not important for the estimates of the derivatives. To deal with the terms depending on x , recall that

$$\phi^-(x; \eta) = -s \phi_1^-(x; \eta) + \phi_2^-(x; \eta),$$

with $D_v(\phi_1^-(\cdot; \eta)(x)) = D_v(\psi_\eta(x))$. Here and below we use the notation of the previous section. On the other hand,

$$\|\nabla \psi_{\sigma^{n+1} e(\mu)}(x) - \nabla \psi_{\sigma^n e(\sigma(\mu))}(x)\|_{\Gamma,p} \leq C_p \alpha^n. \tag{5-4}$$

In fact, the backward trajectories $\gamma_-(x, \nabla \psi_{\sigma^{n+1} e(\mu)}(x))$ and $\gamma_-(x, \nabla \psi_{\sigma^n e(\sigma(\mu))}(x))$ follow an itinerary $(\mu_{n+1}, \mu_n, \dots, \mu_1)$ and we can apply [Proposition 2.6](#). Now we repeat the argument used in the previous

section for the estimate of $\|A - B\|_{\Gamma,p}$. Set $m = (n + 1)/2$ and assume for simplicity that n is odd. For fixed n we set $\eta = \sigma^{n+1}e(\mu)$, $\tilde{\eta} = \sigma^n e(\sigma(\mu))$. The estimate of

$$\|\phi_1^-(x; \eta) - \phi_1^-(x; \tilde{\eta})\|_{\Gamma,p}$$

follows from (5-4). Next we write

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=-1}^{-\infty} (g_i^-(x; \eta) - g_i^-(x; \tilde{\eta})) \\ &= \sum_{i=-m-1}^{-\infty} (g_i^-(x; \eta) - g_i^-(x; \tilde{\eta})) + \sum_{i=m+1}^{n+1} (g_{i-n-2}^-(x; \eta) - \tilde{a}_i(x; \mu)) - \sum_{i=m+1}^{n+1} (g_{i-n-2}^-(x; \tilde{\eta}) - \tilde{a}_i(x; \mu)). \end{aligned}$$

The $\|\cdot\|_{\Gamma,p}$ norms of the sums from $i = m + 1$ to $n + 1$ can be estimated as in Section 4 by using (4-7), since

$$\eta = \sigma^{n+1}e(\mu) = (\dots, *, *, \mu_0, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_{n+1} = l, \mu_{n+2}, \dots),$$

$$\tilde{\eta} = \sigma^n e(\sigma(\mu)) = (\dots, *, *, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_{n+1} = l, \mu_{n+2}, \dots),$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=m+1}^{n+1} \|g_{i-n-2}^-(x; \eta) - \tilde{a}_i(x; \mu)\|_{\Gamma,p} &\leq \sum_{i=m+1}^{n+1} \alpha^i, \\ \sum_{i=m+1}^{n+1} \|g_{i-n-2}^-(x; \tilde{\eta}) - \tilde{a}_i(x; \mu)\|_{\Gamma,p} &\leq \sum_{i=m+1}^{n+1} \alpha^i. \end{aligned}$$

To estimate the sums from $i = -m - 1$ to $-\infty$, we apply (4-5) and this completes the proof of (5-1).

From the representation

$$L_s^n \mathcal{M}_{n,s} = \sum_{k=1}^n (L_s^k \mathcal{M}_{k,s} - L_s^{k-1} \mathcal{M}_{k-1,s} L_s) L_s^{n-k} + \mathcal{M}_{0,s} L_s^n,$$

we get

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} L_s^n \mathcal{M}_{n,s} w = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n (L_s^k \mathcal{M}_{k,s} - L_s^{k-1} \mathcal{M}_{k-1,s} L_s) L_s^{n-k} w + \mathcal{M}_{0,s} L_s^n w \right).$$

Since $s_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ is the abscissa of absolute convergence, for $\operatorname{Re} s > s_0$ we have $\operatorname{Pr}(-\operatorname{Re}(s)\tilde{f} + \tilde{g}) < 0$ and $\|L_s^n\|_{\infty} \leq 1$ for all n . Consequently, the double sum in the right hand side is absolutely convergent for $\operatorname{Re} s > s_0$ and we can change the order of summation. Applying Fubini's theorem, we are going to examine

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} L_s^n \mathcal{M}_{n,s} \mathcal{G}_s \tilde{v}_s = (\mathcal{M}_{0,s} + \mathcal{Q}_s) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} L_s^n \mathcal{G}_s \tilde{v}_s, \quad (5-5)$$

where

$$\mathcal{Q}_s = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (L_s^k \mathcal{M}_{k,s} - L_s^{k-1} \mathcal{M}_{k-1,s} L_s).$$

According to (5-1), the series defining \mathcal{Q}_s is absolutely convergent for $\sigma_0 \leq \operatorname{Re} s \leq 1$ and

$$\|\mathcal{Q}_s\|_{\Gamma,p} \leq C_p E_p(s, \varphi, h).$$

Consequently, the problem of the analytic continuation of the left hand side of (5-5) for $\operatorname{Re} s < s_0$ is reduced to that of the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} L_s^n w_s$, with $w_s = \mathcal{G}_s \tilde{v}_s$.

The analysis of $\sum_{n=0}^\infty L_s^n w_s$ is based on Dolgopyat type estimates (3-3); we must show that, with Φ and $C_u^{\text{Lip}}(\Lambda_{\partial K})$ as in Appendix C, we have $w_s = h_s \circ \Phi$ for some $h_s \in C_u^{\text{Lip}}(\Lambda_{\partial K})$. This assertion is proved in the same appendix, where we show that for $|\text{Re } s| \leq a$ we have $\|h_s\|_{\text{Lip},t} \leq C_0$ with C_0 independent of s . Thus for $s = \tau + it$, $\sigma_0 \leq \tau \leq 1$, $|t| \geq t_0 > 1$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^\infty \|\tilde{L}_s^n w_s\|_\infty &\leq \sum_{p=0}^\infty \sum_{l=0}^{[\log |t|]-1} C \rho^{p[\log |t|]} e^{l \text{Pr}(-\tau \tilde{f} + \tilde{g})} \|h_s\|_{\text{Lip},t} \\ &\leq \frac{CC_0}{1 - \rho^{[\log |t|]}} \sum_{l=0}^{[\log |t|]-1} e^{l \text{Pr}(-\tau \tilde{f} + \tilde{g})} \leq C_1 \max\{\log |t|, |t|^{\text{Pr}(-\tau \tilde{f} + \tilde{g})}\}. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, for σ_0 sufficiently close to s_0 we have

$$\text{Pr}(-\sigma_0 \tilde{f} + \tilde{g}) = \tilde{\beta}_0 < 1.$$

Combining this with the estimate for \mathfrak{D}_s , we conclude that for $\sigma_0 \leq \text{Re } s$ and $|t| \geq t_0 > 1$ we have

$$\left\| \sum_{n=0}^\infty L_s^n \mathcal{M}_{n,s} \mathcal{G}_s \tilde{v}_s \right\|_{\Gamma,0} \leq C_2 |t|^{1+\tilde{\beta}_0}.$$

The analysis in [Ikawa 1982, Section 5] implies that the series defining $w_{0,j}(x, s)$ is absolutely convergent for $x \in \Gamma_j$, $\text{Re } s \geq s_0 + d > s_0$ and we have

$$\|w_{0,j}(x, s)\|_{\Gamma_j,0} \leq C_{j,d}, \quad \text{Re } s \geq s_0 + d. \tag{5-6}$$

On the other hand, the analytic continuation of the series $\sum_{n=0}^\infty L_s^n \mathcal{M}_{n,s} \mathcal{G}_s \tilde{v}_s$ established above, together with an application of Theorem 3.2(a) with a sufficiently small $\varepsilon = s_0 - \text{Re } s > 0$, guarantee an analytic continuation of $w_{0,j}(x, s)$ for $x \in \Gamma_j$, $\text{Re } s \geq \sigma_0$, $|\text{Im } s| \geq t_0$ with $\sigma_0 = s_0 - \varepsilon$. Applying Theorem 3.2(a) once more for $s = \sigma_0 + it$, we get the estimate

$$\|w_{0,j}(x, \sigma_0 + it)\|_{\Gamma_j,0} \leq D_j |t|^{1+\tilde{\beta}_0}.$$

The same argument works for all $l = 1, \dots, \kappa_0$ and we get the same estimate for

$$w_{0,l}(x, s) = \sum_{n=n_l}^\infty \sum_{\substack{|j|=n+3 \\ j_0=1 \\ j_{n+2}=l}} u_j(x, s), \quad x \in \Gamma_l.$$

Clearly, we can choose $0 < \tilde{\beta}_0 < 1$ independent of $l = 1, \dots, \kappa_0$.

Now we will obtain $C^p(\Gamma_j)$ estimates for $w_{0,j}(x, s)$. To examine the regularity of the functions $w_{0,j}(x, s)$ on Γ_j , set

$$U_{n+2,j}(x, s) = \sum_{\substack{|j|=n+3 \\ j_{n+2}=j}} u_j(x, s).$$

We start with an estimate of the $C^p(\Gamma_j)$ norms of $U_{n+2,j}(x, s)|_{\Gamma_j}$. To this end, applying Theorem 3.2(b) with $p \geq 1$, we must estimate the norms $\|L^s \mathcal{M}_{n,s}(\cdot) w_s\|_{\Gamma_j,p}$, where $w_s = \mathcal{G}_s \tilde{v}_s$ and L_s^n are independent

of $x \in \Gamma$. We write

$$\begin{aligned} & L_s^n \mathcal{M}_{n,s} w_s \\ &= \mathcal{M}_{0,s} L_s^n w_s + \sum_{k=1}^m (L_s^k \mathcal{M}_{k,s} - L_s^{k-1} \mathcal{M}_{k-1,s} L_s) L_s^{n-k} w_s + \sum_{k=m+1}^n (L_s^k \mathcal{M}_{k,s} - L_s^{k-1} \mathcal{M}_{k-1,s} L_s) L_s^{n-k} w_s \\ &=: B_0 + B_1 + B_2, \end{aligned}$$

where $m = [n/2]$. We apply the estimate (3-3) combined with $\|h_s\|_{\text{Lip},t} \leq C_0$, $t = \text{Im } s$, and we obtain

$$\|L_s^n w_s\|_0 \leq C\rho^n e^{\log |t| [\text{Pr}(-s\tilde{f} + \tilde{g}) - \log \rho]} \leq C\rho^n |t|^{\beta_0} \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N},$$

with $0 < \rho < 1$ and $\beta_0 = \text{Pr}(-\sigma_0 \tilde{f} + \tilde{g}) - \log \rho > 0$. Increasing ρ , we can arrange $\beta_0 < 1$ but this is not important for our argument (see also Remark C.4).

For the term B_0 we get

$$\|B_0\|_{\Gamma_j,p} \leq C_p |\text{Im } s|^{\beta_0} E_p(s, \varphi, h) \rho^n.$$

In the same way for the term B_1 we have

$$\|B_1\|_{\Gamma_j,p} \leq C'_p |\text{Im } s|^{\beta_0} E_p(s, \varphi, h) \sum_{k=1}^m \theta^k \rho^m \leq C''_p |\text{Im } s|^{\beta_0} E_p(s, \varphi, h) (\sqrt{\rho})^n.$$

Finally, for B_2 we obtain

$$\|B_2\|_{\Gamma_j,p} \leq D_p |\text{Im } s|^{\beta_0} E_p(s, \varphi, h) \sum_{k=m+1}^n \theta^k \leq D'_p |\text{Im } s|^{\beta_0} E_p(s, \varphi, h) \theta^{m+1}.$$

So, replacing θ by another global constant $0 < \tilde{\theta} < 1$ with $\tilde{\theta} \geq \max\{\sqrt{\rho}, \sqrt{\theta}\}$, we arrange an estimate

$$\|L_s^n \mathcal{M}_{n,s} w_s\|_{\Gamma_j,p} \leq B_p |\text{Im } s|^{\beta_0} E_p(s, \varphi, h) \tilde{\theta}^n.$$

Thus, with global constants C_p, D_p we deduce

$$\|U_{n+2,j}(x, s)\|_{\Gamma_j,p} \leq C_p |\text{Im } s|^{\beta_0} E_p(s, \varphi, h) (\theta^n + \tilde{\theta}^n) \leq D_p |\text{Im } s|^{\beta_0} E_p(s, \varphi, h) \tilde{\theta}^n \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (5-7)$$

Consequently, the series $w_{0,j}(x, s)$ is convergent in the $C^p(\Gamma_j)$ norm and for $\sigma_0 \leq \tau \leq s_0 + 1$ we have

$$\|w_{0,j}(x, \tau + \mathbf{i}t)\|_{\Gamma_j,p} \leq B_p |t|^{\beta_0} E_p(s, \varphi, h), \quad p \geq 1, \quad (5-8)$$

where the constants B_p are independent of j . Summing over $l = 1, \dots, \kappa_0$, we obtain the same estimate for $\|w_0(x, \tau + \mathbf{i}t)\|_{\Gamma,p}$ and for $\text{Re } s \geq \sigma_0$ the trace $w_0(x, s)$ is an analytic function in s with values in $C^\infty(\Gamma)$.

Observe that by contracting the domain $\sigma_0 \leq \text{Re } s \leq s_0 + 1$ we may obtain better bounds for the $C^p(\Gamma)$ norms. For example, we treat below the case $p = 0$ and the same argument works for $p \geq 1$. In the domain $\sigma_0 \leq \text{Re } s \leq s_0 + d$, $d > 0$, $\text{Im } s \geq t_0$, we apply the Phragmen–Lindelöf theorem [Titchmarsh 1968, 5.65]. Notice that when we decrease $d > 0$ the constant $C_{j,d}$ in (5-6) change but we always have the bound (5-6). Consequently, for $\sigma_0 \leq \tau \leq s_0 + d$ we deduce

$$\|w_{0,j}(x, \tau + \mathbf{i}t)\|_{\Gamma_j,0} \leq B |t|^{\kappa(\tau)}, \quad t \geq 2,$$

where $\kappa(x)$ is a linear function such that

$$\kappa(\sigma_0) = 1 + \tilde{\beta}_0, \quad \kappa(s_0 + d) = 0.$$

It is clear that if $d > 0$ is small enough, there exist σ'_0 with $\sigma_0 < \sigma'_0 < s_0$ and $0 < \beta < 1$ so that for $\tau \geq \sigma'_0$ we have

$$\|w_{0,j}(x, \tau + \mathbf{i}t)\|_{\Gamma_j,0} \leq A_j |t|^\beta, \quad t \geq t_0,$$

and similarly we treat the case $t \leq -t_0$. Finally, for $\tau \geq \sigma'_0, |t| \geq t_0$ we have

$$\|w_{0,j}(x, \tau + \mathbf{i}t)\|_{\Gamma_j,0} \leq A_j |t|^\beta. \tag{5-9}$$

Here the constants A_j depend on the norms of $\nabla\varphi$ and h .

Remark 5.1. In the following we will not use the estimate (5-9); however a similar argument based on the Phragmen–Lindelöf theorem will be crucial in Section 7, where we need to control the behavior of the remainder $\mathcal{Q}_M(x, s; k)$ and its bounds when $|\text{Im } s| \rightarrow \infty$. On the other hand, (5-9) is related to the assumption (1-6) of Ikawa mentioned in the Introduction. The estimate (1-6) can be established choosing $\sigma'_0 < s_0$ close to s_0 and applying (3-3). This is not necessary for our exposition and we leave the details to the reader.

6. The leading term $V^{(0)}(x, s; k)$

Our purpose here is to apply the construction in Section 3 with boundary data

$$m(x, s; k) = e^{\mathbf{i}k\psi(x)} b(x, s; k), \quad x \in \Gamma_j,$$

where $k \geq 1$ and $s \in \mathcal{D}_0 = \{s \in \mathbb{C} : \sigma_0 \leq \text{Re } s \leq 1, |\text{Im } s| \geq J > 0\}$, with some constant J to be chosen below. We suppose that there exists a phase function $\varphi(x)$ satisfying condition (P) in Γ_j such that $\varphi(x)|_{\Gamma_j} = \psi(x)$ for $x \in \text{supp}_x b(x, s; k)$. The amplitude $b(x, s; k)$ is analytic with respect to $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$ and $\bigcup_{s,k} \text{supp}_x b \subset \Gamma_j$,

$$\|b(x, s; k)\|_{\Gamma_j,p} \leq C_p \quad \text{for all } k \geq 1, s \in \mathcal{D}_0, p \in \mathbb{N}.$$

In the following we will use the notation $\langle z \rangle = (1 + |z|)$. For our construction it is convenient to write the oscillatory data $m(x, s; k)$ with phase $e^{-s\psi(x)}$ and we set

$$m(x, s; k) = e^{-s\psi(x)} e^{(s+\mathbf{i}k)\psi(x)} b(x, s; k) = e^{-s\psi(x)} b_1(x, s; k).$$

Then

$$\|b_1(x, s; k)\|_{\Gamma_j,p} \leq C'_p \langle s + \mathbf{i}k \rangle^p \quad \text{for all } p \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Thus our data depends on *two parameters* $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$ and $k \geq 1$. The complex parameter s will be related to the convergence of the series $w_{0,j}(x, s; k)$ constructed in Section 5 starting with initial data $m(x, s; k)$, while the real parameter k is connected with the oscillatory data $G(x)e^{\mathbf{i}k\langle x, \eta \rangle}|_{y \in \Gamma_j}, |\eta| \leq 1 - \delta_1/2 < 1$, coming from a Fourier transform (see Section 8). Note that up to the end of Section 7 the parameters s and k will not be related and the estimates obtained depend on expressions of the form $\langle s + \mathbf{i}k \rangle^M$. After the application of Phragmen–Lindelöf argument at the end of Section 7, we take $|s + \mathbf{i}k| \leq \text{Const}$ in order to get bounds by powers of k . We consider amplitudes $b(x, s; k)$ depending on s and k to cover higher

order approximations in [Section 7](#). Starting with boundary data $e^{-s\psi}b_1$ and following the procedure in [Sections 3–5](#), we can justify the convergence of the series $w_{0,j}(x, s; k)$ which are analytic for $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$.

Now we will discuss the domain where the parameter s is running. For $\text{Im } z < 0$ we define the resolvent $(-\Delta_K - z^2)^{-1}$ of the Dirichlet Laplacian $-\Delta_K$ related to K by the spectral calculus and we get

$$\|(-\Delta_K - z^2)^{-1}\|_{L^2(\Omega) \rightarrow L^2(\Omega)} \leq \frac{C}{|z||\text{Im } z|}, \quad \text{Im } z < 0.$$

The cutoff resolvent $\psi(-\Delta_K - z^2)^{-1}\psi$, $\psi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$, has a meromorphic continuation in \mathbb{C} for N odd and in $\mathbb{C} \setminus i\mathbb{R}^+$ for N even. This resolvent is called *outgoing*. Setting $z = -is$, we obtain an outgoing resolvent $(\Delta_K - s^2)^{-1}$ which is a bounded operator in $L^2(\Omega)$ for $\text{Re } s > 0$ and the analytic singularities of $\psi(\Delta_K - s^2)^{-1}\psi$ are included in $\text{Re } s < 0$. Set $\Omega_j = \mathbb{R}^N \setminus K_j$ and suppose that $K \subset \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N : |x| < \rho_0\}$. Since the real parameter $k \geq 1$ is positive, we assume in this and in the following sections that $\text{Im } s < 0$. To treat the case $\text{Im } s > 0$, we must take $k \leq -1$ and repeat the argument. For our analysis it is more convenient to consider the outgoing resolvent $\mathcal{R}(s)$ acting on functions $f \in H^2(\Gamma)$ defined for s outside the set of resonances (and also for $s \notin i\mathbb{R}^+$ for N even). More precisely, given $f \in H^2(\Gamma)$ we define $\mathcal{R}(s)f = v(x, s)$, where $v(x, s)$ is the unique outgoing solution of the problem

$$\begin{cases} (\Delta - s^2)v = 0, & x \in \mathring{\Omega}, \\ v|_\Gamma = f. \end{cases}$$

Here outgoing means that

$$v(r\theta) = r^{-(N-1)/2}e^{-sr}(w(\theta) + o(1)) \quad \text{and} \quad \partial_r v + sv = o(1)v \quad \text{as } r \rightarrow +\infty,$$

uniformly with respect to $\theta \in S^{N-1}$, with some $w \in C^\infty(\mathbb{S}^{N-1})$. This condition is equivalent to

$$v|_{|x| \geq \rho_1} = (S_0(s)u)|_{|x| \geq \rho_1}, \quad (6-1)$$

for some $\rho_1 \gg \rho_0$ and a compactly supported (in a compact set independent of s) function u , where

$$S_0(s) = (\Delta - s^2)^{-1} : L_{\text{comp}}^2(\mathbb{R}^N) \rightarrow H_{\text{loc}}^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$$

is the outgoing resolvent of the Laplacian in \mathbb{R}^N . If we replace K above by the strictly convex obstacle K_j , we can choose $J \geq 2$ so that the outgoing resolvents

$$\mathcal{R}_j(s) : H^{p+2}(\Gamma_j) \rightarrow H^{p+1}(\Omega_j \cap \{|x| \leq R\}), \quad p \in \mathbb{N}$$

are analytic [[Vainberg 1989](#); [Gérard 1988](#)] for

$$s \in \mathcal{D}_0 = \{s \in \mathbb{C} : \sigma_0 \leq \text{Re } s \leq 1, |\text{Im } s| \geq J\},$$

and $w_j = \mathcal{R}_j(s)f$ is outgoing solution of the problem

$$\begin{cases} (\Delta - s^2)w_j = 0, & x \in \Omega_j, \\ w_j|_{\Gamma_j} = f. \end{cases}$$

Moreover, for $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$ and $R \geq \rho_0 + 1$ we have the estimate

$$\|\mathcal{R}_j(s)f\|_{H^{p+1}(\Omega_j \cap \{|x| \leq R\})} \leq C_{R,p} \langle s \rangle^{p+2} \|f\|_{H^{p+2}(\Gamma_j)}, \quad j = 1, \dots, \kappa_0, \quad (6-2)$$

with some constant $C_{R,p} > 0$. This estimate was established for $p = 0$ in [Gérard 1988, Proposition A.II.2]. For completeness we give the argument for $p \geq 1$. Let $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ be a cutoff function such that $\chi(x) = 1$ for $|x| \leq R$ and $\chi(x) = 0$ for $|x| \geq R + 1$. Set $w_j = \mathcal{R}_j(s)f$ and observe that

$$\Delta(\chi w_j) = 2\langle \nabla \chi, \nabla w_j \rangle + s^2 \chi w_j + \Delta(\chi)w_j = F_j.$$

The function χw_j is a solution of the Dirichlet problem in $\omega_R = (|x| \leq R + 1) \cap \Omega_j$ and the standard estimates for boundary problems imply

$$\|\chi w_j\|_{H^2(\omega_R)} \leq C_{R,2}(\|F_j\|_{L^2(\omega_R)} + \|f\|_{H^{3/2}(\Gamma_j)}).$$

To estimate $\|\chi w_j\|_{L^2(\omega_R)}$, write $w_j = e(f) - (\Delta_{K_j} - s^2)^{-1}(\Delta - s^2)e(f)$, where $e(f)$ is extension operator from $H^2(\Gamma_j)$ to $H_{\text{comp}}^{5/2}(\omega_{R-1})$. This implies $\|\chi w_j\|_{L^2(\omega_R)} \leq B_R(s)\|f\|_{H^2(\Gamma_j)}$, since for strictly convex obstacles we have (see for instance [Vainberg 1989, Chapter X])

$$\|\chi(\Delta_{K_j} - s^2)^{-1}\chi\|_{L^2 \rightarrow L^2} \leq C\langle s \rangle^{-1}.$$

In the same way one estimates $\|\Delta(\chi)w_j\|_{L^2(\omega_R)}$ by using another cutoff, and applying (6-2) for $p = 0$ we obtain this estimate for $p = 1$. The general case can be considered by using an inductive argument. More precise estimates than (6-2) can be obtained following a construction of outgoing parametrix for the Dirichlet problem outside K_j [Gérard 1988, Appendix II].

Finally, notice that for v with $\text{supp } v \subset \{|x| \leq R\}$ we have from [Vainberg 1989] the estimates

$$\|S_0(s)v\|_{H^{p+1}(|x| \leq R)} \leq C_{R,p}\|v\|_{H^p(|x| \leq R)}, \quad p \in \mathbb{N}, \quad s \in \mathcal{D}_0. \tag{6-3}$$

For our construction we need to introduce some pseudodifferential operators depending on the parameter $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$. For this purpose we will use the notation and the results in [Gérard 1988, A.I and A.II] (see also [Stefanov and Vodev 1995, Appendix]). Given a set $X \subset \mathbb{R}^{N-1}$, we denote by $\tilde{C}^\infty(X)$ the space of the functions $u(x, s)$, $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$, such that $u(\cdot, s) \in C^\infty(X)$ and $p(u(\cdot, s)) = \mathcal{O}(\langle s \rangle^{-\infty})$ for all seminorms p in $C^\infty(X)$. In a similar way we define distributions $\tilde{D}'(X)$. Next, given two open sets $X \subset \mathbb{R}^{N-1}$, $Y \subset \mathbb{R}^{N-1}$, consider the spaces of symbols $a(x, y, \eta, s) \in S_{\rho,\delta}^{m,l}(X \times Y)$ such that for every compact $U \subset X \times Y$, all multiindices α, β, γ and $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$ we have

$$\sup_{(x,y) \in U} |\partial_x^\alpha \partial_y^\beta \partial_\eta^\gamma a(x, y, \eta, s)| \leq C_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,U} |s|^{l+\rho|\gamma|+\delta|\alpha+\beta|} (1 + |\eta|)^{m-|\gamma|}.$$

Consider the pseudodifferential operator $\text{Op}(a) \in L_{\rho,\delta}^{m,l}(X)$ defined by

$$(\text{Op}(a)u)(x, s) = \left(\frac{s}{2\pi}\right)^{N-1} \int e^{-s(x-y,\eta)} a(x, y, \eta, s) u(y, s) dy d\eta,$$

where the support of $a(x, y, \eta, s) \in S_{\rho,\delta}^{m,l}(X \times Y)$ with respect to (y, η) is uniformly bounded for $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$ and $a(x, y, \eta, s)$ is analytic for $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$. The operator $\text{Op}(a)$ maps $\tilde{C}_0^\infty(Y)$ into $\tilde{C}^\infty(X)$. Below we will take $Y = \Gamma_j$ and the symbols $a(x, y, \eta, s)$ will have compact supports with respect to (y, η) . Moreover, we will work with symbols in $S_{0,0}^{m,l}$. We say that $\text{Op}(a)$ is properly supported if the kernel $K(x, y, s)$ of $\text{Op}(a)$ is properly supported uniformly with respect to s . Recall that $K(x, y, s)$ is properly supported if both projections from the support of $K(x, y, s)$ to X and Y are proper maps (see [Hörmander 1985a, Definition 18.1.21]). We refer to [Gérard 1988, A.I] for the properties of pseudodifferential operators

depending on s . Notice that a properly supported pseudodifferential operator $\text{Op}(a)$ can be defined also by a symbol $a(x, \eta, s)$. A properly supported pseudodifferential operator $\text{Op}(a)$ is called *elliptic* at $(x_0, \eta_0) \in T^*(X)$ if $a(x, \eta, s)$ satisfies the estimate

$$|a(x, \eta, s)| \geq C \langle s \rangle^p, \quad p \geq 0, \quad (x, \eta) \in \mathcal{V}, \quad s \in \mathcal{D}_0,$$

\mathcal{V} being a neighborhood of (x_0, η_0) independent of s .

Next, consider Fourier integral operators with real phase function $\varphi(x, \eta)$ and complex parameter $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$ having the form

$$I(u)(x, s) = \left(\frac{s}{2\pi}\right)^{N-1} \int e^{-s(\varphi(x, \eta) - \langle y, \eta \rangle)} a(x, y, \eta, s) u(y, s) dy d\eta,$$

where as above the support of $a(x, y, \eta, s) \in S_{\rho, \delta}^{m, l}(X \times Y)$ with respect to (y, η) is uniformly bounded for $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$ and $a(x, y, \eta, s)$ is analytic for $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$. For example, the local parametrix constructed in the hyperbolic region defined below is a Fourier integral operator in this form.

To examine the asymptotic behavior with respect to the parameter s we will use the frequency set $\widetilde{WF}(u)$ introduced in [Gérard 1988]; see also [Guillemin and Sternberg 1977; Stefanov and Vodev 1995]. (The notation $\widetilde{WF}(u)$ is used to avoid the confusion with the wave front set $WF(u)$ of a distribution). We recall the definition of $\widetilde{WF}(u)$ only for the so-called *finite points* $(x, \eta) \in T^*(X)$, since this is sufficient for our argument. Let $u(x, s) \in \widetilde{\mathcal{D}}'(X)$ be a distribution depending on the parameter s so that for every compact $X' \subset X$ there exists M such that $u(x, s)|_{X'} \in H^{-M}(X')$ and $\|u(\cdot, s)|_{X'}\|_{H^{-M}} \leq C_M \langle s \rangle^{-M}$. We say that $(x_0, \eta_0) \in T^*(X)$ is not in $\widetilde{WF}(u)$ if there exists $\text{Op}(a) \in L_{\rho, \delta}^{0, 0}(X)$, $\rho + \delta < 1$, properly supported and elliptic at (x_0, η_0) such that for every compact $U \subset X$ we have

$$\|(\text{Op}(a)u)(x, s)\|_{C^j(U)} \leq C_{U, M, j} \langle s \rangle^{-M} \quad \text{for all } j \in \mathbb{N}, M \in \mathbb{N}, s \in \mathcal{D}_0.$$

If \mathcal{U} is a neighborhood of K and if the distribution kernel $Q(x, y, s)$ of an operator

$$\mathfrak{Q}(s) : C^\infty(\Gamma) \rightarrow C^\infty(\mathcal{U} \setminus K)$$

belongs to $\tilde{C}^\infty(\mathcal{U} \setminus K \times \Gamma)$, we will say briefly that $\mathfrak{Q}(s)u$ is a *negligible term*. The terms having behavior $\mathcal{O}(\langle s \rangle^{-M})$ with large M will also be called negligible. It is important to note that a series of negligible terms in general is not negligible, and one needs to have uniform estimates with respect to s of the terms of the series to conclude that such a series is negligible.

6.1. Construction of the operators P_h, P_g, P_e . In the analysis below we fix $j \in \{1, \dots, \kappa_0\}$. Consider the *hyperbolic, glancing and elliptic sets* on $T^*(\Gamma_j)$ defined respectively by

$$\mathcal{H} = \{(y, \eta) \in T^*(\Gamma_j) : |\eta| < 1\}, \quad \mathcal{G} = \{(y, \eta) \in T^*(\Gamma_j) : |\eta| = 1\}, \quad \mathcal{E} = \{(y, \eta) \in T^*(\Gamma_j) : |\eta| > 1\},$$

where (y, η) are local coordinates in $T^*(\Gamma_j)$. Let $\chi_0 \in C_0^\infty(T^*(\Gamma_j))$ be a function such that $0 \leq \chi_0 \leq 1$ and $\chi_0(y, \eta) = 0$ in a small neighborhood G_0 of $\mathcal{G} \cup \mathcal{E}$, while $\chi_0(y, \eta) = 1$ for

$$(y, \theta) \in G_1, \quad G_1 \subset T^*(\Gamma_j) \setminus G_0 \subset \mathcal{H}.$$

Choosing a finite covering of Γ_j , we may suppose that in local coordinates (y, η) we have $\chi_0(y, \eta) = 1$ for $y \in \Gamma_j, |\eta| \leq 1 - \delta_1$, where $\sqrt{1 - \delta_0^2} < 1 - \delta_1 < 1$ and $\delta_0 \in (0, 1)$ is a global constant chosen as in

Lemma 2.1. Thus if a ray γ_{in} issued from $\bigcup_{l \neq j} K_l$ meets Γ_j at $y \in \Gamma_j$ with direction $\zeta \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$ so that $\chi_0(y, \zeta|_{T_y(\Gamma_j)}) \neq 1$, then the reflected or diffractive outgoing ray γ_{out} issued from $(y, \zeta - 2\langle \zeta, \nu(y) \rangle \nu(y))$ does not meet a neighborhood of $\bigcup_{v \neq j} K_v$ depending only on δ_0 .

Consider a finite partition of unity of the set $\text{supp}(\chi_0) \subset \mathcal{H}$ and, as in [Gérard 1988], a finite partition of unity of pseudodifferential operators to localize the construction. Let $(y_0, \eta_0) \in \text{supp}(\chi_0) \subset \mathcal{H}$ and let $\chi(y, \eta) \in C_0^\infty(T^*(\Gamma_j))$, $0 \leq \chi(y, \eta) \leq 1$, be a function such that $\chi = 1$ in a neighborhood of (y_0, η_0) . Let $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_j$ be a small neighborhood of K_j and let $\mathcal{U}_j = \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_j \setminus K_j$. Let $\Gamma_\chi \subset \Gamma_j$ be the projection of $\text{supp} \chi(x, \eta)$ on Γ_j .

We will omit again the dependence on k in the notation if the context is clear. Given boundary data $u(y, s)$, in the hyperbolic region we construct an outgoing parametrix $H_{h,\chi} : \tilde{C}^\infty(\Gamma_\chi) \rightarrow \tilde{C}^\infty(\mathcal{U}_j)$ of the form

$$(H_{h,\chi}u)(x, s) = \left(\frac{s}{2\pi}\right)^{N-1} \int e^{-s(\psi(x,\eta) - \langle y, \eta \rangle)} \sum_{v=0}^M a_v(x, y, \eta) s^{-v} u(y, s) dy d\eta.$$

We have

$$\begin{cases} (\Delta_x - s^2)(H_{h,\chi}u)(x, s) = s^{-M} A_M(s)u, & x \in \mathcal{U}_j, \\ (H_{h,\chi}u)(x, s)|_{\Gamma_j} = \text{Op}(\chi)u, \end{cases}$$

where

$$A_M(s)u = \left(\frac{s}{2\pi}\right)^{N-1} \int e^{-s(\psi(x,\eta) - \langle y, \eta \rangle)} (\Delta_x - s^2)(a_M(x, y, \eta))u(y, s) dy d\eta.$$

The construction of $H_{h,\chi}$ is given in [Gérard 1988, A.II.2]. Here the phase $\psi(x, \eta)$ satisfies the equation

$$|\nabla_x \psi|^2 = 1, \quad \psi|_{\Gamma_j} = \langle x, \eta \rangle, \quad (x, \eta) \text{ close to } (y_0, \eta_0).$$

The amplitudes $a_v(x, y, \eta)$ are determined from the transport equations with initial data

$$a_0|_{x \in \Gamma_j} = \chi(y, \eta), \quad a_v|_{x \in \Gamma_j} = 0, \quad v \geq 1.$$

Notice that a_v depend only on $\chi(y, \eta)$ and the integration in $H_{h,\chi}u$ is over a compact domain with respect to y and η , so for $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$ the integral is well defined. Applying a finite partition of unity, we construct an outgoing parametrix $H_h : \tilde{C}^\infty(\Gamma_j) \rightarrow \tilde{C}^\infty(\mathcal{U}_j)$ such that

$$\begin{cases} (\Delta_x - s^2)(H_hu)(x, s) = s^{-M} B_M(s)u, & x \in \mathcal{U}_j, \\ (H_hu)(x, s)|_{\Gamma_j} = \text{Op}(\chi_0)u, \end{cases}$$

where the operator $B_M(s)$ is analytic with respect to s and satisfies the estimates

$$\|B_M(s)u\|_{H^p(\mathcal{U}_j)} \leq C_p |s|^{p+2} \|u\|_{0, \Gamma_j} \quad \text{for all } p \in \mathbb{N},$$

with some global constants. Let $\Psi(x) \in C_0^\infty(\mathcal{U}_j)$ be a cutoff function such that $\Psi(x) = 1$ in a small neighborhood of K_j . Then we obtain

$$(\Delta_x - s^2)[\Psi H_hu] = s^{-M} \Psi B_M(s)u + [\Delta, \Psi]H_hu, \quad x \in \mathcal{U}_j,$$

and we define the outgoing parametrix

$$(P_hu)(x, s) = \Psi H_hu - S_0(s)(s^{-M} \Psi B_M(s)u + [\Delta, \Psi]H_hu), \quad x \in \Omega_j.$$

Thus we get

$$\begin{cases} (\Delta_x - s^2)(P_h u)(x, s) = 0 & \text{for } x \in \Omega_j, s \in \mathcal{D}_0, \\ (P_h u)(\cdot, s) \in L^2(\Omega_j) & \text{if } \operatorname{Re} s > 0, \\ (P_h u)(x, s)|_{\Gamma_j} = \operatorname{Op}(\chi_0)u + \mathfrak{Q}_h(s)u, \end{cases}$$

where for large M we obtain a negligible operator $\mathfrak{Q}_h(s)$ coming from the trace of the action of $S_0(s)$. Here we use the fact that the frequency set of $S_0(s)w$ is given by the outgoing rays issued from $\widehat{WF}(w)$ and the outgoing rays issued from $[\Delta, \Psi]H_h u$ do not meet Γ_j . Notice that the operator P_h depends analytically on s .

Let $\chi_1(x, \eta) + \chi_2(x, \eta) = 1 - \chi_0(x, \eta)$, where, for $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ small enough, $\chi_1(x, \eta) \in C_0^\infty(T^*(\Gamma_j))$ is a function with support in

$$\{(x, \eta) : 1 - \delta_1 \leq 1 - 2\varepsilon_0 \leq |\eta| \leq 1 + 2\varepsilon_0\},$$

while $\chi_2(x, \eta) \in C^\infty(T^*(\Gamma_j))$ has support in

$$\{(x, \eta) : |\eta| \geq 1 + \varepsilon_0\}.$$

In the glancing region following the construction in [Gérard 1988, A.II.3] and in [Stefanov and Vodev 1995, A.3]), we construct an outgoing parametrix H_g such that

$$\begin{cases} (\Delta_x - s^2)(H_g u) = s^{-M} B_g(s)u & \text{for } x \in \mathcal{O}l_j, \\ (H_g u)(\cdot, s) \in L^2(\Omega_j) & \text{if } \operatorname{Re} s > 0, \\ H_g u|_{\Gamma_j} = \operatorname{Op}(\chi_1)u + s^{-M} B'_g(s)u, \end{cases}$$

where $B_g(s)$ and $B'_g(s)$ are Fourier–Airy operators with complex parameter. The only difference with the construction in [Gérard 1988] is that we have $s^{-M} B_g(s)$ and $s^{-M} B'_g(s)$ instead of operators with kernel in $\tilde{C}^\infty(\mathcal{O}l_j \times \Gamma_j)$ and $\tilde{C}^\infty(\Gamma_j \times \Gamma_j)$, respectively. For this purpose, as in the hyperbolic case, we use a finite sum of amplitudes instead of an asymptotic infinite sum of symbols. The advantage is that our parametrix H_g , as well as $B_g(s)$ and $B'_g(s)$, depend analytically on s . Now define

$$(P_g u)(x, s) = \Psi H_g u - S_0(s)(s^{-M} \Psi B_g(s)u + [\Delta, \Psi]H_g u), \quad x \in \Omega_j.$$

In the elliptic region the construction of a parametrix in [Gérard 1988, A.II.4] is given by a Fourier integral operator with big parameter λ and complex phase function. When λ is complex, there are some difficulties to justify this construction [Stefanov and Vodev 1995, A.4]. For this reason in the elliptic region we introduce $P_e u = \mathcal{R}_j(s)(\operatorname{Op}(\chi_2)u)$ keeping the analytic dependence on s . Thus, setting $\mathcal{S}_j(s) = P_h + P_g + P_e$, we have

$$\begin{cases} (\Delta_x - s^2)(\mathcal{S}_j(s)u)(x, s) = 0 & \text{for } x \in \Omega_j, s \in \mathcal{D}_0, \\ (\mathcal{S}_j(s)u)(\cdot, s) \in L^2(\Omega_j), & \text{if } \operatorname{Re} s > 0, \\ (\mathcal{S}_j(s)u)(x, s)|_{\Gamma_j} = u + \mathfrak{Q}_j(s)u, \end{cases}$$

where for large M the operator $\mathfrak{Q}_j(s)$ is negligible.

Our strategy is to apply the construction above to the function

$$w_{0,j}(x, s) = \sum_{n=n_j}^{\infty} U_{n+2,j}(x, s)|_{\Gamma_j},$$

where

$$U_{n+2,j}(x, s) = \sum_{\substack{|j|=n+3 \\ j_{n+2}=j}} u_j(x, s),$$

the $u_j(x, s)$ being defined in Section 3 starting with initial data $e^{-s\varphi} b_1(x, s; \cdot)$. Recall that in the previous section we obtained estimates for the $C^p(\Gamma_j)$ norms of $U_{n+2,j}(x, s)$ for $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$. Thus applying P_h, P_g and P_e to $w_{0,j}(x, s)$ we obtain convergent series. Consequently, the function $(\mathcal{S}_j(s)w_{0,j})(x, s)$ is analytic for $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$ with values in $C^\infty(\overline{\Omega_j})$ and here we use the fact that $w_{0,j}(x, s) \in C^\infty(\Gamma_j)$. It is convenient to introduce the following.

Definition 6.1. Let $\omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be an open set and let \mathcal{D} be a domain in \mathbb{C} . We say that the function $U(x, s; k)$ satisfies condition (S) in (ω, \mathcal{D}) if

- (i) for $k \geq 1$, $U(\cdot, s; k)$ is a $C^\infty(\overline{\omega})$ -valued analytic function in \mathcal{D} ,
- (ii) $U(\cdot, s; k) \in L^2(\omega)$ for $\text{Re } s > 0$, and
- (iii) $(\Delta_x - s^2)U(x, s; k) = 0$ in ω for every $s \in \mathcal{D}$.

It is clear that $(\mathcal{S}_j(s)w_{0,j})(x, s)$ satisfies condition (S) in $(\Omega_j, \mathcal{D}_0)$. Taking the sum over $j = 1, \dots, \kappa_0$, we conclude that the function

$$V^{(0)}(x, s) = \sum_{j=1}^{\kappa_0} (\mathcal{S}_j(s)w_{0,j})(x, s)$$

satisfies condition (S) in (Ω, \mathcal{D}_0) .

6.2. Traces of $\mathcal{S}_j(s)w_{0,j}$ on Γ_l . The analysis of the traces $(\mathcal{S}_j(s)w_{0,j})(x, s)|_{\Gamma_l}, l \neq j$, is more difficult. The main contributions come from $(P_h w_{0,j})|_{\Gamma_l}$, where $l \neq j$. Our goal is to find the leading term of $P_h(U_{n+2,j}(x, s)|_{\Gamma_l})|_{\Gamma_l}, l \neq j$. Let \mathbf{j} be a configuration such that $|\mathbf{j}| = n + 3, j_{n+2} = j$ and let $e^{-s\varphi_j(x)} a_j(x, s)$ be a term in $U_{n+2,j}(x, s)$. For $x \in \Gamma_j$ consider

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Op}(\chi_0)(e^{-s\varphi_j(x)} a_j(x, s)|_{\Gamma_j}) &= \int e^{-s((x-y,\eta)+\varphi_j(y))} \chi_0(y, \eta) a_j(y, s) dy d\eta \\ &= \sum_{\mu=1}^T \int e^{-s((x-y,\eta)+\varphi_j(y))} \chi_0(y, \eta) a_j(y, s) \beta_\mu(y, \eta) dy d\eta = \sum_{\mu=1}^T I_\mu(x, s), \end{aligned}$$

where the $\beta_\mu \in C_0^\infty(T^*(\Gamma_j))$ are cutoff functions such that $\sum_{\mu=1}^T \beta_\mu(y, \eta) = 1$ for $(y, \eta) \in \text{supp } \chi_0(y, \eta)$.

For $I_\mu(x, s)$ we will apply the stationary phase argument with big complex parameter $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$; see, for instance, [Gérard 1988, Lemma 2.3]. The critical points of $I_\mu(x, s)$ satisfy the equations $x = y, \eta = \nabla_y \varphi(y)$, and the matrix

$$G_j(y) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{j,y,y} & -I \\ -I & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

is invertible with

$$(G_j(y))^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -I \\ -I & -\varphi_{j,y,y} \end{pmatrix}.$$

An application of the stationary phase argument yields

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Op}(\chi_0)(e^{-s\varphi_j(x)}a_j(x, s)|_{\Gamma_j}) \\ &= e^{-s\varphi_j(x)}\left[\chi_0(x, \nabla_y\varphi_j(x))a_j(x, s) + \sum_{q=1}^{M-1} L_{q,j}(y, D_y, D_\eta)(\chi_0 a_j)(x, \nabla_y\varphi_j(x))s^{-q} + A_{M,j}(x, s)s^{-M}\right], \\ & \hspace{25em} x \in \Gamma_j. \quad (6-4) \end{aligned}$$

Here $L_{q,j}(y, D_y, D_\eta)$ are operators of order $2q$ and the form of $(G_j(y))^{-1}$ shows that all terms in $L_{q,j}$ contain derivatives with respect to one of the variables η_i , $i = 1, \dots, N-1$. Thus, the terms in (6-4) with coefficients s^{-q} , for $1 \leq q \leq M-1$, vanish if $|\nabla_y\varphi_j(x)| \leq 1 - \delta_1$.

For $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$ we have

$$P_h \left[\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq l}}^{\kappa_0} U_{n+2,j}|_{\Gamma_j} \right] = \mathcal{R}_j(s) \left[(\text{Op}(\chi_0) + \mathcal{Q}_h(s)) \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq l}}^{\kappa_0} U_{n+2,j}|_{\Gamma_j} \right) \right],$$

and for large M , the operator $\mathcal{Q}_{h,j,l}u = (\mathcal{R}_j(s)\mathcal{Q}_h(s)u)|_{\Gamma_l}$, $j \neq l$, is negligible.

The leading contribution in the traces on Γ_l comes from the trace of the terms

$$\mathcal{R}_j(s)(e^{-s\varphi_j(x)}\chi_0(x, \nabla_y\varphi_j(x))a_j(x, s)|_{\Gamma_j}),$$

that is from the action of $\mathcal{R}_j(s)$ on the leading term in (6-4). To examine this contribution we construct, as [Ikawa 1988, Section 4], an asymptotic outgoing *global* solution

$$v_{j,M}(x, s) = e^{-s\psi_j(x)} \sum_{\mu=1}^M c_{j,\mu}(x, s)s^{-\mu}$$

of the problem

$$\begin{cases} (\Delta_x - s^2)v_{j,M}(x, s) = s^{-M}r_{j,M}(x, s) & \text{for } x \in \Omega_j, \\ v_{j,M}(x, s)|_{\Gamma_j} = e^{-s\varphi_j(x)}\chi_0(x, \nabla_y\varphi_j(x))a_j(x, s)|_{\Gamma_j}. \end{cases}$$

We have $\psi_j(x) = \varphi_j(x)$ on Γ_j and the phase $\psi_j(x)$ is defined following the procedure in Section 2. Moreover, $\psi_j(x)$ satisfies condition (\mathcal{P}) on Γ_j . Next, the amplitudes $c_{j,\mu}(x, s)$ are determined globally by the transport equations. It is easy to see that

$$c_{j,0}(x, s)|_{\Gamma_l} = -a_{(j,l)}(x, s)|_{\Gamma_l}, \quad l \neq j,$$

where (j, l) is the configuration $(j_0, j_1, \dots, j_{n+2} = j, l)$. This follows from the definition of $a_{(j,l)}(x, s)$ in Section 3 and from the transport equation for the leading term $c_{j,0}$ [Ikawa 1988, Section 4] combined with the fact that if $c_{j,0}(x, s)|_{\Gamma_l} \neq 0$, then x must lie on a ray issued from $(y, \nabla_y\varphi_j(y))$ with $\chi_0(y, \nabla_y\varphi_j(y)) = 1$. The minus appears since for the configurations (j, l) we have to include the factor $(-1)^{n+4}$. Next, choose a function $\Phi \in C_0^\infty(|x| \leq \rho_0 + 1)$ equal to 1 in a neighborhood of K and introduce

$$V_{j,M}(x, s) = \Phi v_{j,M}(x, s) - S_0(s)(s^{-M}r_{j,M}(x, s) + [\Delta, \Phi]v_{j,M}(x, s)).$$

We have $(\Delta_x - s^2)V_{j,M}(x, s) = 0$ in Ω_j and for M large the traces

$$V_{j,M}(x, s)|_{\Gamma_l} - \mathcal{R}_j(s)(e^{-s\varphi_j(x)}\chi_0(x, \nabla_y\varphi_j(x))a_j(x, s)|_{\Gamma_j})|_{\Gamma_l}, \quad l = 1, \dots, \kappa_0$$

are negligible terms coming from the action of $S_0(s)$. We obtain this first for the trace on Γ_j and then use the estimates for the resolvent $\mathcal{R}_j(s)$. On the other hand, for large M we get $V_{j,M}(x, s)|_{\Gamma_l} = v_{j,M}(x, s)|_{\Gamma_l}$ modulo negligible terms related to the action of $S_0(s)$. Thus the leading term of the trace on Γ_l is $e^{-s\varphi_j(x)}c_{j,0}(x, s)|_{\Gamma_l}$.

Next, consider $e^{-s\varphi_j(x)}b_j(x, s)|_{\Gamma_j}$ with $b_j(x, s)|_{\Gamma_j} = 0$ for $|\nabla_y\varphi_j(x)| \leq 1 - \delta_1$. Moreover, assume that if $b_j(x, s) \neq 0$ for $x \in \Gamma_j$, then x is lying on a segment issued from some obstacle K_l , with $l \neq j$. From (6-4) we see that the terms with coefficients s^{-q} , $1 \leq q \leq M - 1$, have these properties. According to [Gérard 1988, Theorem A.II.12], the frequency set of $\mathcal{R}_j(s)(e^{-s\varphi_j(x)}b_j(x, s)|_{\Gamma_j})$ is included in the set determined by the outgoing rays issued from $\widetilde{WF}(e^{-s\varphi_j(x)}b_j(x, s)|_{\Gamma_j})$. According to Lemma 2.1, our choice of δ_1 shows that these rays do not meet a neighborhood of $\bigcup_{l \neq j} K_l$. Consequently, the traces of $\mathcal{R}_j(s)(e^{-s\varphi_j(x)}b_j(x, s)|_{\Gamma_j})$ on Γ_l , $l \neq j$, are negligible. It is clear also that all terms with factors s^{-q} will produce traces with this factor.

For fixed n and fixed j , with $l \neq j$, we take the finite sum over the configurations $|\mathbf{j}| = n + 3$ of all terms having coefficient s^{-q} , $1 \leq q \leq M$, in the trace $\mathcal{R}_j(s)(\text{Op}(\chi_0)U_{n+2,j}|_{\Gamma_j})|_{\Gamma_l}$ and we denote this sum by $s^{-1}R_{h,n,j,l}(x, s)$. Since we cannot estimate directly the series with the contributions s^{-q} , we are going to include in $s^{-1}R_{h,n,j,l}(x, s)$ all terms mentioned above as negligible and appearing with coefficients s^{-q} , $1 \leq q \leq M$.

Thus for fixed n , summing over $j = 1, \dots, \kappa_0$ with $j \neq l$ and \mathbf{j} , we obtain all configurations \mathbf{j} with $|\mathbf{j}| = n + 4$, $j_{n+3} = l$ and we conclude that

$$\left(P_h \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq l}}^{\kappa_0} U_{n+2,j}|_{\Gamma_j} \right) |_{\Gamma_l} = - \sum_{\substack{|\mathbf{j}|=n+4 \\ j_{n+3}=l}} e^{-s\varphi_j(x)} a_j(x, s) |_{\Gamma_l} + s^{-1} R_{h,n,j,l}(x, s) + \mathcal{Q}_{h,j,l} \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq l}}^{\kappa_0} U_{n+2,j}|_{\Gamma_j} \right). \tag{6-5}$$

To treat $(P_g w_{0,j})|_{\Gamma_l}$, $l \neq j$, we apply the same argument. According to the results in [Gérard 1988, Appendix II], the frequency set of $\mathcal{R}_j(s)(\text{Op}(\chi_1)U_{n+2,j}(x, s)|_{\Gamma_j})$ is related to the outgoing rays issued from the frequency set of

$$\text{Op}(\chi_1) \left(\sum_{\substack{|\mathbf{j}|=n+3 \\ j_{n+2}=j}} e^{-s\varphi_j(x)} a_j(y, s) |_{\Gamma_j} \right).$$

For every \mathbf{j} the frequency set of $\text{Op}(\chi_1)(e^{-s\varphi_j(y)}a_j(y, \cdot)|_{\Gamma_j})$ is given by $(y, \nabla_y\varphi_j(y))$ such that

$$y \in \text{supp } a_j(y, \cdot) |_{\Gamma_j}, \quad |\nabla_y\varphi_j(y)| \geq 1 - \delta_1.$$

If $y \in \Gamma_j$ has this property and $a_j(y, \cdot)|_{\Gamma_j} \neq 0$ for some configuration \mathbf{j} , then y is lying on a segment issued from some Γ_μ , $\mu \neq j$. Our choice of δ_1 guarantees that the outgoing rays mentioned above pass outside a neighborhood of $\bigcup_{l \neq j} K_j$. Thus, we deduce

$$\left(P_g \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq l}}^{\kappa_0} U_{n+2,j}|_{\Gamma_j} \right) |_{\Gamma_l} = s^{-M} R_{g,n,j,l}(x, s). \tag{6-6}$$

Here the series $\sum_{n=0}^\infty R_{g,n,j,l}$ is convergent but we cannot show that $s^{-M} \sum_{n=0}^\infty R_{g,n,j,l}$ is negligible. In fact, the results of Theorem 3.2 cannot be applied to this series and for this reason we take $M = 1$

in (6-6) and consider $R_{g,n,j,l}$ together with the terms $R_{h,n,j,l}$. A similar analysis can be applied to $\mathcal{R}_j(s)(\text{Op}(\chi_2)U_{n+2,j}|_{\Gamma_j})|_{\Gamma_l}$ since there are no outgoing rays issued from the elliptic region, and we get

$$(\mathcal{R}_j(s)(\text{Op}(\chi_2)U_{n+2,j})|_{\Gamma_j})|_{\Gamma_l} = \mathcal{Q}_{e,j,l}(U_{n+2,j}|_{\Gamma_j}),$$

where the operator $\mathcal{Q}_{e,j,l}$ has kernel in $\tilde{C}^\infty(\Gamma_l \times \Gamma_j)$.

Summing over n and $j = 1, \dots, \kappa_0$, we conclude that for $x \in \Gamma$ we have

$$V^{(0)}(x, s; k) = m(x, s; k) + s^{-1}R_1(x, s; k) + s^{-M}\mathcal{Q}_{M,0}(x, s; k), \tag{6-7}$$

where the notation makes explicit the dependence on k . The cancellation of the leading terms follows from the equality

$$(a_{(j,l)}(x, s) + a_j(x, s))|_{x \in \Gamma_l} = 0, \quad l \neq j,$$

and the representation (6-5). The negligible terms coming from the action of $\mathcal{Q}_{h,j,l}, \mathcal{Q}_{e,j,l}, j, l = 1, \dots, \kappa_0$ to $w_{0,j}$ are included in $s^{-M}\mathcal{Q}_{M,0}(x, s; k)$, while $R_1(x, s; k)$ is the sum over n, j and l of the contributions $R_{h,n,j,l}(x, s; k)$ and $R_{g,n,j,l}(x, s; k)$ coming from (6-6), with $M = 1$. Applying the estimates for $U_{n+2,j}|_{\Gamma_j}$ and the analyticity of P_h, P_g and P_e , we deduce that $\mathcal{Q}_{M,0}(x, s; k)$ and $V^{(0)}(x, s; k)|_{\Gamma}$ are analytic for $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$. Thus we conclude that $R_1(x, s; k)$ is analytic for $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$. We can prove directly that $R_1(x, s; k)$ is analytic examining the series

$$\sum_{n=n_j}^{\infty} P_{h,n,j,l}(x, s; k), \quad \sum_{n=n_j}^{\infty} P_{g,n,j,l}(x, s; k).$$

In fact, it suffices to obtain estimates $|P_{h,n,j,l}| \leq B_{h,j,l}\tilde{\theta}^n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and we treat this question in the next subsection. Thus the analyticity of $R_1(x, s; k)$ is not related to the analyticity of $V^{(0)}$ and \mathcal{Q}_M and we may work with a parametrix P_e which is not analytic in s (see [Stefanov and Vodev 1995, A.4] and Section 8). This could simplify a little bit our argument, but we arrange $V^{(0)}$ to be analytic in order to have similarity with the construction in [Ikawa 1988]. On the other hand, to obtain estimates for the outgoing resolvent better than (6-2) we must use an approximation by a parametrix.

6.3. Estimates of $R_1(x, s; k)$. To estimate $R_1(x, s; k)$ we need to estimate $R_{h,n,j,l}$ and $R_{g,n,j,l}$. To deal with $R_{h,n,j,l}$, we use the equality (6-5). Notice that the trace

$$\left(P_h \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq l}}^{\kappa_0} U_{n+2,j}|_{\Gamma_j} \right) |_{\Gamma_l}$$

is given by the trace on Γ_l of

$$S_0(s) \left((s^{-M} B_M(s) + [\Delta, \Psi] H_h) \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq l}}^{\kappa_0} U_{n+2,j}|_{\Gamma_j} \right).$$

The term involving s^{-M} is easy to handle, and we treat the term with $[\Delta, \Psi]$. Applying the estimates (5-7) with $p = 0$ and applying the L^2 estimates for the action of the Fourier integral operator H_h , we get

$$\left\| [\Delta, \Psi] H_h \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq l}}^{\kappa_0} U_{n+2,j} \right) |_{\Gamma_j} \right\|_0 \leq C_{j,l} |s|^{2+\beta_0} \langle s + \mathbf{i}k \rangle \tilde{\theta}^n,$$

where β_0 and $0 < \tilde{\theta} < 1$ were introduced in Section 5 and $\langle s + \mathbf{i}k \rangle$ comes from (5-7). Next for $g \in C^0(\mathbb{R}^N)$ with compact support we write $S_0(s)g = E_s * g$, where $E_s(x)$ is the kernel of $S_0(s)$. This kernel has the form

$$E_s(x) = \frac{\mathbf{i}}{4} \left(\frac{s}{2\pi|x|} \right)^\gamma H_\gamma^{(1)}(s|x|), \quad \gamma = \frac{N-2}{2},$$

where $H_\gamma^{(1)}(z)$ is the Hankel function of first type. Since $\Gamma_l \cap \text{supp } \Psi = \emptyset$, we can estimate the C^p norms of $(S_0(s)[\Delta, \Psi]w)|_{\Gamma_l}$ exploiting the estimates for the derivatives of $H_\gamma^{(1)}(z)$. Thus, setting $\beta_N = (N-3)/2 + \beta_0$, we deduce

$$\left\| S_0(s)[\Delta, \Psi]H_h \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq l}}^{\kappa_0} U_{n+2,j}|_{\Gamma_j} \right\|_{\Gamma_l,p} \leq B_{j,l,p} \langle s + \mathbf{i}k \rangle |s|^{2+p+\beta_N} \tilde{\theta}^n. \tag{6-8}$$

Next, for the sum

$$\sum_{\substack{|j|=n+4 \\ j_{n+3}=l}} e^{-s\varphi_j(x)} a_j(x, s)|_{\Gamma_l}$$

in (6-5) we apply Theorem 3.2(b). Consequently, summing over n , we obtain estimates for

$$s^{-1} \sum_{n=n_j}^{\infty} P_{h,n,j,l},$$

with the same order as in (6-8).

The analysis of $R_{g,n,j,l}$ is very similar. To estimate

$$[\Delta, \Psi]H_g \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq l}}^{\kappa_0} U_{n+2,j}|_{\Gamma_j} \right),$$

we observe that outside a small neighborhood of K_j the parametrix H_g in the glancing domain can be written as a Fourier integral operator with real phase and we may estimate $(S_0(s)[\Delta, \Psi]H_g w)|_{\Gamma_l}$ as in the hyperbolic case discussed above. For the remainder $\mathfrak{D}_{0,M}(x, s; k)$ we have

$$\|\mathfrak{D}_{M,0}(x, s; k)\|_{\Gamma,p} \leq D_p \langle s + \mathbf{i}k \rangle^{p+2} |s|^{p+2+\beta_0}, \quad p \in \mathbb{N}, \tag{6-9}$$

where $\langle s + \mathbf{i}k \rangle^{p+2}$ comes from the estimates of the amplitude $b_1(x, s; k)$. Finally, we get the following crude estimates

$$\|R_1(x, s; k)\|_{\Gamma,p} \leq C_p \langle s + \mathbf{i}k \rangle^{p+2} |s|^{p+3+\beta_N}, \quad s \in \mathfrak{D}_0, \quad p \in \mathbb{N} \tag{6-10}$$

and the term $s^{-1} \|R_1(x, s; k)\|_{\Gamma,0}$ has no order $\mathcal{O}(|s|^{-1})$ for all $s \in \mathfrak{D}_0$.

It is important to note that in the domain of absolute convergence $\text{Re } s > s_0 + d > s_0$ we have better estimates for $R_1(x, s; k)$. First, in this domain, for all γ and $|x| \leq R$ the series

$$D_x^\gamma \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|j|=n} e^{-s\varphi_j(x)} a_j(x, s) \right) \tag{6-11}$$

are absolutely convergent [Ikawa 1988]. Next Proposition 2.6 shows that the phases $\varphi_j(x)$ and their derivatives are uniformly bounded with respect to \mathbf{j} and by recurrence we obtain the absolute convergence of the series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{|\mathbf{j}|=n} e^{-s\varphi_j(x)} L_{q,\mathbf{j}}(x, D_x) a_j(x, s),$$

$L_{q,\mathbf{j}}(x, D_x)$ being partial differential operators of order q independent of \mathbf{j} and n with coefficients uniformly bounded with respect to \mathbf{j} . Now in the equality (6-4) we can sum over the configurations \mathbf{j} and after the action of $\mathcal{R}_j(s)$ the sum of all terms with coefficients s^{-q} , $1 \leq q \leq M - 1$, and the remainder yield contributions which can be included in $\mathfrak{D}_{M,0}$. To deal with the traces of

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\substack{|\mathbf{j}|=n+3 \\ j_{n+2}=\mathbf{j}}} \mathcal{R}_j(s)(\chi_0(x, \nabla_y \varphi_j(x)) a_j(x, s) e^{-s\varphi_j(x)}|_{\Gamma_j}),$$

we can exploit the estimates in [Ikawa 1988, Sections 4 and 5] for the amplitudes $c_{j,\mu}(x, s)$ of the asymptotic solutions $v_{j,M}(x, s)$. In the same way, we can estimate and sum the negligible contributions $s^{-M} R_{g,n,j,l}$ coming from the glancing region and show that they yield a negligible term. Thus, for $\text{Re } s > s_0 + d > s_0$ we deduce

$$\|R_1(x, s; k)\|_{\Gamma,p} \leq C_{p,d} \langle s + \mathbf{i}k \rangle^{p+2} |s|^p, \quad p \in \mathbb{N}, \tag{6-12}$$

while for $|s + \mathbf{i}k| \leq a + 1$ we obtain

$$\|R_1(x, s; k)\|_{\Gamma,p} \leq C'_{p,d} k^p, \quad p \in \mathbb{N}. \tag{6-13}$$

7. Higher order terms of the asymptotic solution

Our purpose is to improve (6-7) by higher order approximations $V^{(j)}(x, s; k)$, $j = 1, \dots, M - 1$, where M is an integer such that $M > (N - 1)/2$. In particular, for $N = 2$ we can take $M = 1$ and the construction in Section 6 is sufficient. Recall that the term $R_1(x, s; k)$ in the previous section has the form

$$\sum_{n=n_j}^{\infty} \sum_{j,l=1}^{\kappa_0} (R_{h,n,j,l}(x, s; k) + R_{g,n,j,l}(x, s; k)),$$

with $n_1 = -2$ and $n_j = -1$ for $j \neq 1$. Fix j and l and set

$$e^{-s\varphi_n(x)} m_{1,n}^{(j,l)}(x, s; k) = R_{h,n,j,l}(x, s; k) + R_{g,n,j,l}(x, s; k), \quad x \in \Gamma_l,$$

where $\varphi_n(x)$ is one of the phases $\varphi_j(x)$ in $U_{n+2,j}(x, s; k)$. The choice of φ_n is not important and we omit in the notation the dependence on (j, l) . The analysis in the previous section shows that we have the estimates

$$\|m_{1,n}^{(j,l)}(x, s; k)\|_{\Gamma_l,p} \leq D_p \langle s + \mathbf{i}k \rangle^{p+2} |s|^{p+3+\beta_N} \tilde{\theta}^n, \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}, \tag{7-1}$$

where $0 < \tilde{\theta} < 1$ is the same as in Section 5. Here and below we denote by $F^{(j,l)}$ some terms depending on the traces on K_j and K_l , $j, l = 1, \dots, \kappa_0$, while \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{j}' denote configurations. Now for fixed n we

apply the construction of Sections 3 and 6 to the oscillatory data $e^{-s\varphi_n(x)}m_{1,n}^{(j,l)}(x, s; k)$ and we obtain a series $\sum_{m=-1}^{\infty} U_{1,n,m}^{(j,l)}(x, s; k)$ with

$$U_{1,n,m}^{(j,l)}(x, s; k) = \sum_{\substack{|\mathbf{j}'|=m+3 \\ j'_{m+2}=l}} (-1)^{m+2} e^{-s\varphi_{1,n,\mathbf{j}'}(x)} a_{1,n,\mathbf{j}'}^{(j,l)}(x, s; k),$$

where the phase functions $\varphi_{1,n,\mathbf{j}'}(x)$ depend on the configurations \mathbf{j}' . Taking the summation over n , we are going to study the double series

$$w_{1,j,l}(x, s; k) = \sum_{n=n_j}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-1}^{\infty} U_{1,n,m}^{(j,l)}(x, s; k)|_{\Gamma_l}, \quad x \in \Gamma_l. \tag{7-2}$$

We repeat the argument of Section 5 for $\sigma_0 \leq \text{Re } s \leq 1$ and applying (7-1) and Theorem 3.2(b), we get the estimates

$$\|U_{1,n,m}^{(j,l)}(x, s; k)\|_{\Gamma_l,p} \leq D'_p \langle s + \mathbf{i}k \rangle^{p+3} |s|^{p+4+\beta_N+\beta_0} \tilde{\theta}^{n+m} \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } m \in \mathbb{N}, \tag{7-3}$$

with constants D'_p independent of $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$. Thus, the double series defining $w_{1,j,l}(x, s; k)$ is convergent. Applying $\mathcal{G}_l(s)$ to $w_{1,j,l}(x, s; k)$ and exploiting (7-3), we justify the convergence of the corresponding series and for $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$ we obtain analytic terms. The function

$$V^{(1)}(x, s; k) = -s^{-1} \sum_{j,l=1}^{\kappa_0} \mathcal{G}_l(s)(w_{1,j,l}(x, s; k))$$

satisfies condition (S) in $(\mathring{\Omega}, \mathcal{D}_0)$ and for $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$ and $x \in \Gamma$ we get

$$V^{(0)}(x, s; k) + V^{(1)}(x, s; k) = m(x, s; k) + s^{-2}R_2(x, s; k) + s^{-M}\mathcal{Q}_{M,1}(x, s; k). \tag{7-4}$$

Here $R_2(x, s; k)$ and $\mathcal{Q}_{M,1}(x, s; k)$ are analytic for $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$, $\mathcal{Q}_{M,1}$ satisfies the same estimates as in (6-9), while for $R_2(x, s; k)$ we have

$$\|R_2(x, s; k)\|_{\Gamma,p} \leq C_p \langle s + \mathbf{i}k \rangle^{p+3} |s|^{p+6+2\beta_N} \quad \text{for all } p \in \mathbb{N}. \tag{7-5}$$

For $\text{Re } s > s_0 + d > s_0$ we obtain again better estimates, since we can choose $\varphi_n(x) = \varphi_j(x)$ and

$$m_{1,n}^{(j,l)}(x, s; k) = c_{j,1}(x, s; k)|_{\Gamma_l},$$

where $c_{j,1}(x, s; k)$ is the coefficient in front of s^{-1} in the asymptotic solution $v_{j,M}(x, s; k)$ introduced in Section 6. Exploiting the convergence of the series (6-11), we deduce that in this domain the growth in the right hand side of (7-5) is $\langle s + \mathbf{i}k \rangle^{p+3} |s|^p$.

Repeating this procedure, we construct $V^{(j)}(x, s; k)$, $0 \leq j \leq M - 1$, which are analytic functions for $s \in \mathcal{D}_0$ with values in $C^\infty(\Omega)$. They satisfy condition (S) in $(\mathring{\Omega}, \mathcal{D}_0)$ and we have

$$\sum_{j=0}^{M-1} V^{(j)}(x, s; k) = m(x, s; k) + s^{-M}\mathcal{Q}_M(x, s; k), \quad x \in \Gamma, \tag{7-6}$$

with polynomial estimates

$$\|\mathcal{Q}_M(x, s; k)\|_{\Gamma,0} \leq C_M \langle s + \mathbf{i}k \rangle^{L(M)} |s|^{N(M)}, \quad s \in \mathcal{D}_0. \tag{7-7}$$

Here $\mathfrak{Q}_M(x, s; k)$ is analytic for $s \in \mathfrak{D}_0$ and C_M depend on the norms of the derivatives of $\psi(x)$ and $b(x, s; k)$ involved in the boundary data $m(x, s; k)$ introduced in the beginning of Section 6. Thus, we establish *crude* estimates with orders $N(M)$, $L(M)$ depending on M and it seems quite difficult to obtain more precise estimates for $s \in \mathfrak{D}_0$. Of course, we have $N(M) > M$, however we will apply the estimates above for fixed M and the precise value of $N(M)$ is not important for our argument. For $\operatorname{Re} s \geq s_0 + d > s_0$, $\operatorname{Im} s \leq -J$ the absolutely convergence of (6-11) implies

$$\|\mathfrak{Q}_M(x, s; k)\|_{\Gamma, 0} \leq C_{M,d} \langle s + \mathbf{i}k \rangle^{L(M)}. \quad (7-8)$$

The constant $C_{M,d}$ depends on d but $L(M)$ is independent of d . Now we fix an integer $M \in \mathbb{N}$ so that $M > (N - 1)/2$, $N(M)$ and $L(M)$ are fixed. Next, we fix $d > 0$ small enough so that

$$d \frac{N(M)}{s_0 + d - \sigma_0} < M - \frac{N - 1}{2}.$$

In the domain $\{s \in \mathbb{C} : \sigma_0 \leq \operatorname{Re} s \leq s_0 + d < 0, \operatorname{Im} s \leq -J\}$ consider the function

$$F(x, s; k) = \frac{\mathfrak{Q}_M(x, s; k)}{(s + \mathbf{i}k)^{L(M)}},$$

which is analytic with respect to s . The estimates (7-7) and (7-8) combined with the Phragmen–Lindelöf theorem [Titchmarsh 1968] show that for $s \in \{s \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re} s = t, \sigma_0 \leq t \leq s_0 + d, \operatorname{Im} s \leq -J\}$, we have

$$\|F(x, s; k)\|_{\Gamma, 0} \leq A_M |s|^{\kappa(t)},$$

$\kappa(t)$ being the linear function such that $\kappa(\sigma_0) = N(M)$, $\kappa(s_0 + d) = 0$. We can choose $\sigma_1 < s_0$ so that $0 \leq \kappa(t) \leq \alpha$ for $\sigma_1 \leq t \leq s_0 + d$ with some $0 < \alpha < M - (N - 1)/2$. Thus, for $\sigma_1 \leq \operatorname{Re} s \leq s_0 + d$, $\operatorname{Im} s \leq -J$, $|s + \mathbf{i}k| \leq |\sigma_0| + 1$ we get

$$\|\mathfrak{Q}_M(x, s; k)\|_{\Gamma, 0} \leq A_M |s + \mathbf{i}k|^{L(M)} |s|^\alpha \leq B_M k^\alpha, \quad k \geq 1. \quad (7-9)$$

Moreover, the constant B_M depends on the derivatives of $\nabla \psi$ and $b(x, s; k)$ involved in the boundary data $m(x, s; k)$ as well as on some global constants depending only on K . The restriction $\sigma_1 \leq \operatorname{Re} s \leq s_0 + d$ with $s_0 + d < 0$ was used only to guarantee that the factor $(s + \mathbf{i}k)^{L(M)} \neq 0$ in this domain. For $\operatorname{Re} s > s_0 + d$ we can apply the estimate (7-8) to obtain (7-9) with another constant A_M and $\alpha = 0$. Consequently, for some fixed c such that $s_0 + c \geq 1$ the estimates (7-9) hold for

$$s \in \mathfrak{D}_1 = \{s \in \mathbb{C} : \sigma_1 \leq \operatorname{Re} s \leq s_0 + c, \operatorname{Im} s \leq -J, |s + \mathbf{i}k| \leq |\sigma_0| + c\}.$$

8. Integral equation on the boundary

In this section we define for $s \in \mathfrak{D}_1$ an operator $R(s, k) : L^2(\Gamma) \rightarrow C^\infty(\mathring{\Omega})$, where $k > J + |\sigma_0| + c$ will be taken sufficiently large and \mathfrak{D}_1 is the domain introduced in the previous section. The operator $R(s, k)$ satisfies

$$\begin{cases} (\Delta_x - s^2)R(s, k)f = 0 & \text{for } x \in \mathring{\Omega}, \\ R(s, k)f \in L^2(\Omega) & \text{if } \operatorname{Re} s > 0, \\ R(s, k)f|_\Gamma = f, \end{cases} \quad (8-1)$$

and to arrange the boundary condition we will solve an integral equation on Γ . After the construction of a solution $\sum_{j=0}^{M-1} V^{(j)}(x, s; k)$ with the properties in [Section 7](#), it was mentioned in [\[Ikawa 1988, Proposition 2.4\]](#) that the existence of $R(s, k)$ can be obtained by the argument in [\[Ikawa 1987\]](#). On the other hand, [\[Ikawa 1987\]](#) deals with the case of two strictly convex obstacles and in that case the geometry of the trapping rays is rather different from that in [\[Ikawa 1988\]](#) and our paper. For the sake of completeness we will discuss briefly how we can construct $R(s, k)$ by using the construction in [Sections 6 and 7](#) in the hyperbolic region and those in [\[Ikawa 1982; 1988; Stefanov and Vodev 1995\]](#) in the glancing and elliptic regions.

Fix $M > (N - 1)/2$ and $0 < \alpha < M - (N - 1)/2$ as in the previous section and $j \in \{1, \dots, \kappa_0\}$. Let $Y \subset \Gamma_j$ and let $F \in L^2(\Gamma_j)$ with $\text{supp } F \subset Y$. As in [Section 6](#), choose local coordinates (y, η) in $T^*(Y)$ with $y = (y_1, \dots, y_{N-1}) \in W \subset \mathbb{R}^{N-1}$, and write

$$F(y) = (2\pi)^{-N+1} \int e^{i\langle y, \eta \rangle} \hat{F}(\eta) d\eta = \left(\frac{k}{2\pi}\right)^{N-1} G(y) \int e^{ik\langle y, \eta \rangle} \hat{F}(k\eta) d\eta,$$

where $G(y) \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{N-1})$, $G(y) = 1$ on $\text{supp } F(y)$ and

$$\hat{F}(\eta) = \int e^{-i\langle y, \eta \rangle} F(y) dy.$$

Consider a partition of unity $\chi_0(\eta) + \chi_1(\eta) + \chi_2(\eta) = 1$ with C^∞ functions $\chi_i(\eta)$ between 0 and 1 and such that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{supp } \chi_0(\eta) &\subset \{\eta : |\eta| \leq 1 - \delta_1/2\}, \\ \text{supp } \chi_1(\eta) &\subset \{\eta : 1 - \frac{2}{3}\delta_1 \leq |\eta| \leq 1 + \frac{2}{3}\delta_1\}, \\ \text{supp } \chi_2(\eta) &\subset \{\eta : |\eta| \geq 1 + \delta_1/2\}, \end{aligned}$$

$0 < \delta_1 < 1$ being the constant in [Section 6](#). Set

$$F_i(y) = \left(\frac{k}{2\pi}\right)^{N-1} G(y) \int e^{ik\langle y, \eta \rangle} \chi_i(\eta) \hat{F}(k\eta) d\eta, \quad i = 0, 1, 2.$$

To treat F_0 we will apply the results of [Sections 3–7](#). Consider the function

$$\psi(y; \eta) = \langle y, \eta \rangle, \quad y \in W, \quad |\eta| < 1 - \delta_1/2.$$

We can construct a phase function $\varphi = \varphi(x; \eta)$ defined in \mathcal{V}_j such that

- (i) $\varphi|_{\text{supp } G} = \psi(y; \eta), y \in W,$
- (ii) $(\partial\varphi/\partial\nu)(x; \eta)|_{\mathcal{V}_j \cap \Gamma_j} \geq \delta_2 > 0, y \in W,$
- (iii) the phase $\varphi(x; \eta)$ satisfies condition [\(P\)](#) on Γ_j .

The local existence of $\varphi(x; \eta)$ satisfying the conditions [\(i\)–\(ii\)](#) has been discussed in [\[Ikawa 1987; 1988\]](#). To arrange [\(iii\)](#), we use a suitable continuation and we treat this problem in [Appendix B](#) below. Starting with the oscillatory data $m_0(y; \eta) = (2\pi)^{-N+1} G(y) e^{ik\langle y, \eta \rangle}, |\eta| \leq 1 - \delta_1/2$ and applying the argument of [Sections 6 and 7](#), we construct an approximative solution $V_0(x, s; k, \eta)$ which satisfies condition [\(S\)](#) in $(\mathring{\Omega}, \mathcal{D}_1)$ and such that

$$V_0(y, s; k, \eta) = m_0(y; \eta) + s^{-M} \mathcal{Q}_M(y, s; k, \eta), \quad x \in \Gamma.$$

Moreover, for $\mathcal{Q}_M(x, s; k, \eta)$ we have the estimate (7-9) and it is clear that the constants B_M and α in (7-9) can be chosen uniformly with respect to η , $|\eta| \leq 1 - \delta_1/2$. Define the operator

$$U_0(s; k)F = \int V_0(x, s; k, \eta)\chi_0(\eta)\hat{F}(k\eta)k^{N-1}d\eta$$

with values in $C^\infty(\Omega)$ so that $U_0(s; k)F$ satisfies condition (S) in $(\mathring{\Omega}, \mathcal{D}_1)$ and

$$U_0(s; k)F|_\Gamma = F_0 + s^{-M} \int \mathcal{Q}_M(x, s; k, \eta)\chi_0(\eta)\hat{F}(k\eta)k^{N-1}d\eta = F_0 + L_0(s; k)F.$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \|L_0(s; k)F\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}^2 &\leq C_0 \left(\int_{|\eta| \leq 1 - \delta_1/2} k^{-M+(N-1)/2+\alpha} |\hat{F}(k\eta)| k^{(N-1)/2} d\eta \right)^2 \\ &\leq C_0 k^{-2M+N-1+2\alpha} \int_{|\eta| \leq 1 - \delta_1/2} d\eta \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N-1}} |\hat{F}(k\eta)|^2 k^{N-1} d\eta \leq C_1 k^{-2M+N-1+2\alpha} \|F\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}^2, \end{aligned}$$

with a constant $C_1 > 0$ depending only on K . Moreover, for $s \in \mathcal{D}_1$ we obtain the estimate

$$\|U_0(s; k)F\|_{L^2(\Omega \cap \{|x| \leq R\})} \leq C_{0,R} k^{p_0} \|F\|_{L^2}. \quad (8-2)$$

To prove this, it is sufficient to show that

$$\|V_0(x, s; k, \eta)\|_{L^2(\Omega \cap \{|x| \leq R\})} \leq C'_{0,R} k^{p_0}, \quad s \in \mathcal{D}_1, \quad (8-3)$$

uniformly with respect to $|\eta| \leq 1 - \delta_1/2$. On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} V_0(x, s; k, \eta) &= V^{(0)}(x, s; k, \eta) - \sum_{m=1}^{M-1} V^{(m)}(x, s; k, \eta) s^{-m}, \\ V^{(m)}(x, s; k, \eta) &= \sum_{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m=1}^{\kappa_0} \mathcal{G}_{j_m}(s) w_{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m}(x, s; k, \eta). \end{aligned}$$

Here the $w_{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m}(x, s; k, \eta)$, $x \in \Gamma_l$, are infinite series and the estimates of $\|V^{(m)}\|_{L^2(\Omega \cap \{|x| \leq R\})}$ follow from the estimates for the operators $H_h, H_g, S_0(s), P_e$ and the estimates for $\|w_{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m}\|_{H^2(\Gamma_m)}$. According to the recurrence procedure in Section 7, we deduce that

$$\|w_{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m}\|_{H^2(\Gamma_m)} \leq D_l |s|^{q(m)}, \quad s \in \mathcal{D}_1, m = 0, \dots, M-1,$$

for some integers $q(m)$, and we get (8-3) with $p_0 = \sup_m q(m)$.

To deal with $F_1(y)$, introduce $\zeta(y, \eta) \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$ such that

$$\zeta(y, \eta) - \langle v(y), \zeta(y, \eta) \rangle = \eta, \quad (y, \eta) \in \Xi = \text{supp } G \times \left\{ \eta : -\frac{2}{3}\delta_1 \leq |\eta| - 1 \leq \frac{2}{3}\delta_1 \right\},$$

and consider

$$\zeta(y, \eta) = \xi(y, \eta) - 2\langle v(y), \xi(y, \eta) \rangle v(y) \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}.$$

Our choice of δ_1 in Section 6 and Lemma 2.1 show that at least one of the rays $\{y + t\zeta(y, \eta) : t \geq 0\}$, $\{y + t\zeta(y, \eta) : t \leq 0\}$ does not meet a d_0 -neighborhood of $\bigcup_{l \neq j} K_l$. For every fixed $(y_0, \eta_0) \in \Xi$ we have

the property above for at least one of the rays related to $\zeta(y_0, \eta_0)$ and $\zeta(y_0, \eta_0)$ and the same is true for (y, η) sufficiently close to (y_0, η_0) . Consider a microlocal partition of unity

$$\sum_{\mu=1}^{M_1} \psi_\mu(y) \Xi_\mu(\eta) = 1$$

on Ξ so that $\text{supp } \Xi_\mu \subset \{\eta : -\delta_1 \leq |\eta| - 1 \leq \delta_1\}$, while for $(y, \eta) \in \text{supp } \psi_\mu \Xi_\mu$, we have the property of the rays mentioned above. We fix μ and assume first that the outgoing rays $\{y + t\zeta(y, \eta) : t \geq 0\}$, $(y, \eta) \in \text{supp } \psi_\mu \Xi_\mu$ do not meet a neighborhood of $\bigcup_{l \neq j} K_l$. Consider boundary data

$$\tilde{m}_\mu(y; k, \eta) = (2\pi)^{-N+1} G(y) \psi_\mu(y) e^{ik(y, \eta)}, \quad \eta \in \text{supp } \Xi_\mu.$$

Following [Ikawa 1988, Proposition 4.7] (see also [Ikawa 1982, Proposition 7.5]), for every $M \geq 1$ there exists a function $Z_{\mu, M}(x, s; k, \eta)$ which satisfies condition (S) in $(\Omega_j, \mathcal{D}_1)$ as well as the conditions

$$\|Z_{\mu, M}(\cdot, s; k, \eta)\|_{C^p(\Omega_j \cap \{|x| \leq R\})} \leq C_{R, p} k^p \quad \text{for all } p \in \mathbb{N} \tag{8-4}$$

and

$$Z_{\mu, M}(y, s; k, \eta) = \tilde{m}_\mu(y; k, \eta) + r^{-M} D_{\mu, M}(y, s; k, \eta), \quad y \in \Gamma,$$

with $\|D_{\mu, M}(\cdot, s; k, \eta)\|_{\Gamma, p} \leq C_p k^p$ for all $p \in \mathbb{N}$. The constants in these estimates are uniform with respect to η and μ and they depend only on the geometry of K .

The construction of Z_μ in [Ikawa 1982] is long and technical. We sketch below the main points. The starting point is to introduce oscillatory boundary data

$$(2\pi)^{-N+1} G(y) \psi_\mu(y) h(t) e^{ik((y, \eta) - t)}, \quad \eta \in \text{supp } \Xi_\mu,$$

depending on y and t with $h \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+)$, $\text{supp } h \subset (T, T + 1)$, $T > 1$ and to construct an asymptotic solution $w_\mu(x, t; k, \eta)$ of the wave equation $(\partial_t^2 - \Delta_x)u = 0$ for $t \geq 0$ with

$$\text{supp } w_\mu(x, t; \cdot, \cdot) \subset \{(x, t) : t \geq 0\}$$

and *big parameter* k . We omit in the notation here and below the dependence on M . In the glancing region we have two phase functions $\varphi_\pm = \theta(y, \eta) \pm \frac{2}{3} \rho^{3/2}(y, \eta)$ [Ikawa 1982; Gérard 1988; Stefanov and Vodev 1995] and φ_\pm are constructed so that their traces on $\text{supp } G \cap \Gamma_j$ coincide with $\langle y, \eta \rangle$. The outgoing rays are propagating with directions $\nabla \varphi_+$, while the incoming rays are propagating with directions $\nabla \varphi_-$. The proofs in [Ikawa 1982; 1988] work assuming N odd and one considers the Laplace transform

$$\hat{w}_\mu(x, s; k, \eta) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-st} w_\mu(x, t; k, \eta) dt, \quad s \in \mathcal{D}_1.$$

The assumption that N is odd is used only by applying the strong Huygens principle to guarantee that for every fixed $x \in \Omega_j$ the support of w_μ with respect to t is compact, hence the integral is convergent. For N even we apply the finite speed of propagations and the fact that the supports of the solutions of the transport equations are propagating along the rays $\{y + t\nabla \varphi_+(y, \eta) : t \geq 0\}$ to show that for $|x| \leq \rho_0$ the solution $w_\mu(x, t; k, \eta)$ vanishes for t large. This justifies the existence of $\hat{w}_\mu(x, s; k, \eta)$ for $|x| \leq \rho_0$.

Next, using the notation of [Section 6](#), consider

$$Z_\mu(x, s; k, \eta) = \frac{1}{\hat{h}(s + ik)} (\Phi \hat{w}_\mu - S_0(s) (\Phi (\Delta_x - s^2) \hat{w}_\mu + [\Delta, \Phi] \hat{w}_\mu)), \quad (8-5)$$

where h is chosen so that $\hat{h}(s + ik) \neq 0$ for $|s + ik| \leq |\sigma_0| + c$. Now let μ be such that the rays $\{y + t\zeta(y, \eta) : t \leq 0\}$, $(y, \eta) \in \text{supp } \psi_\mu \Xi_\mu$, do not meet a neighborhood of $\bigcup_{l \neq j} K_l$. In this case we repeat the procedure in [\[Ikawa 1982, Section 7\]](#) and [\[Ikawa 1988, Section 4\]](#) to construct an asymptotic solution $w_\mu(x, t; k, \eta)$ of the wave equation for $t \leq 0$ with $\text{supp } w_\mu(x, t; \cdot, \cdot) \subset \{(x, t); t \leq 0\}$ starting with oscillatory boundary data

$$(2\pi)^{-N+1} G(y) \psi_\mu(y) h(-t) e^{-ik(-\langle y, \eta \rangle - t)}, \quad \eta \in \text{supp } \Xi_\mu.$$

We express $\langle y, \eta \rangle$ by the trace of the phase function $\varphi_-|_{\Gamma_j}$ related to the incoming directions and we consider for $|x| \leq \rho_0$ the Laplace transform

$$\hat{w}_\mu(x, s; k, \eta) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{st} w_\mu(x, t; k, \eta) dt, \quad s \in \mathcal{D}_1.$$

Next, we define $Z_\mu(x, s; k, \eta)$ by [\(8-5\)](#) using the outgoing parametrix $S_0(s)$ and deduce the estimates [\(8-4\)](#). Finally, we introduce

$$U_1(s; k)F = \sum_{\mu=1}^{M_1} \int Z_\mu(x, s; k, \eta) \Xi_\mu(\eta) \chi_1(\eta) \hat{F}(k\eta) k^{N-1} d\eta,$$

and conclude that $U_1(s; k)F$ is analytic for $s \in \mathcal{D}_1$ and satisfies

$$\begin{cases} (\Delta_x - s^2)U_1(s; k)F = 0, & x \in \Omega_j, \\ U_1(s; k)F|_{\Gamma} = F_1 + L_1(s; k)F. \end{cases}$$

As above, exploiting the estimates [\(8-4\)](#), we obtain

$$\|L_1(s; k)F\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq C_M k^{-M} \|F\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}, \quad s \in \mathcal{D}_1$$

and

$$\|U_1(s; k)F\|_{L^2(\hat{\Omega} \cap \{|x| \leq R\})} \leq C_{1,R} k^{(N-1)/2} \|F\|_{L^2}. \quad (8-6)$$

Now we pass to the analysis of the term F_2 in the elliptic region. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_j$ be a small neighborhood of K_j and let $\mathcal{U}_j = \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_j \setminus K_j$. Following [\[Stefanov and Vodev 1995, A.4\]](#), we construct a parametrix $H_e : \tilde{C}^\infty(\text{supp } G) \rightarrow \tilde{C}^\infty(\mathcal{U}_j)$ as a Fourier integral operator with complex phase function $\tilde{\varphi}(x, \eta)$ and big parameter k having the form

$$(H_e u)(x, s) = \left(\frac{s}{2\pi}\right)^{N-1} \int e^{ik(\tilde{\varphi}(x, \eta) - \langle y, \eta \rangle)} \tilde{a}(x, \eta, k) u(y) dy d\eta,$$

so that

$$\begin{cases} (\Delta_s - s^2)H_e u = K_e u, & x \in \mathcal{U}_j, \\ H_e u|_{\Gamma_j} = \text{Op}(G\chi_2)u, \end{cases}$$

where

$$\text{Op}(G\chi_2)u = \left(\frac{k}{2\pi}\right)^{N-1} \int e^{ik\langle x-y, \eta \rangle} G(x)\chi_2(\eta)u(y) dy d\eta.$$

The last operator is defined for $u \in C^\infty(\Gamma_j)$ but it can be prolonged to $F \in L^2(\Gamma_j)$ since the symbol $\chi_2(\eta)$ lies in $S_{0,0}^{0,0}$ [Gérard 1988, Proposition A.I.6].

Assume that locally the boundary Γ_j is given by the equation $x_N = 0$ and let locally $\mathcal{U}_j \subset \{x_N \geq 0\}$. To satisfy the equation $(\Delta_x - s^2)H_e u = 0$ modulo negligible terms, we must choose $\tilde{\varphi}$ so that

$$|\nabla \tilde{\varphi}|^2 = -\left(\frac{s}{k}\right)^2 = \gamma^2, \quad \tilde{\varphi}|_{\Gamma_j} = \langle x, \eta \rangle. \tag{8-7}$$

For $|s + ik| \leq |\sigma_0| + c$ we see that $\gamma = 1 + \mathcal{O}(k^{-1})$ is a complex parameter close to 1 and we may repeat the argument in [Stefanov and Vodev 1995, A.4] and [Gérard 1988, A.II.4] to construct $\tilde{\varphi}$ with the properties

$$\text{Im } \tilde{\varphi}(x, \eta) \geq c_0 x_N (1 + |\eta|), \quad c_0 > 0, \quad \text{and} \quad |\text{Re } \tilde{\varphi}(x, \eta)| \leq c'_0 (1 + |\eta|).$$

The phase $\tilde{\varphi}$ satisfies the eikonal equation modulo $\mathcal{O}(x_N^\infty)$, the amplitudes satisfy the corresponding transport equations modulo $\mathcal{O}(x_N^\infty)$ and $\tilde{a}(x, \eta, k) \in S_{0,0}^{0,0}$. Notice that the sign of $\text{Im } \tilde{\varphi}(x, \eta)$ is related to the choice $k > 0$. We have

$$\text{Re}(ik(\tilde{\varphi}(x, \eta) - \langle y, \eta \rangle)) = -k \text{Im } \tilde{\varphi}(x, \eta) \leq -c_0 k x_N (1 + |\eta|),$$

and the integral $H_e F$ is convergent for $x_N > 0$ and $F \in L^2(Y)$. Moreover, we have

$$\sup_{x_N \geq 0} x_N^m e^{-c_0 x_N (1 + |\eta|)} \leq c_m (1 + |\eta|)^{-m} k^{-m} \quad \text{for all } m \in \mathbb{N},$$

and this implies that the kernel of K_e is in $\tilde{C}^\infty(\mathcal{U}_j \times \text{supp}G)$ and we obtain $K_e = \mathcal{O}(|k|^{-\infty})$ uniformly with respect to $x_N \in [0, \varepsilon]$.

Next, let $\Psi(x) \in C_0^\infty(\mathcal{U}_j)$ be a cutoff function such that $\Psi(x) = 1$ in a small neighborhood of K_j . Define

$$U_2(s; k)F = [\Psi H_e - S_0(s)(\Psi K_e + [\Delta, \Psi]H_e)]F.$$

Then $U_2(s; k)F$ satisfies

$$\begin{cases} (\Delta_x - s^2)U_2(s; k)F = 0, & x \in \mathring{\Omega}, \quad s \in \mathfrak{D}_1, \\ U_2(s; k)F|_{\Gamma} = F_2 + L_2(s; k)F, \end{cases}$$

but $U_2(s; k)F$ is not analytic with respect to s which will not be important for the proof of Theorem 1.3 below. On the other hand, the trace on Γ of $S_0(s)[\Delta, \Psi]H_e F$ is negligible and the same is true for the trace of $S_0(s)\Psi K_e F$. Thus, $\|L_2(s; k)F\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq C_M k^{-M} \|F\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}$ for all $M \in \mathbb{N}$. Moreover, we have the estimate

$$\|U_2(s; k)F\|_{L^2(\Omega_j \cap \{|x| \leq R\})} \leq C_{2,R} \|F\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}, \tag{8-8}$$

which is a consequence of L^2 estimates of $\Psi H_e F$ and $[\Delta, \Psi]H_e F$. In fact, the estimate of $\|[\Delta, \Psi]H_e F\|_{L^2}$ is easy since $\Psi = 1$ in a neighborhood of Ω_j and the kernel of $[\Delta, \Psi]H_e$ lies in $\tilde{C}^\infty(\mathcal{U}_j \times \text{supp}G)$. To estimate $\|\Psi H_e F\|_{L^2}$, observe that for small $x_N \geq 0$, H_e is a Fourier integral operator with nondegenerate phase function of positive type $\phi(x, y, \eta) = \tilde{\varphi}(x, \eta) - \langle y, \eta \rangle$ [Hörmander 1985b, Definition 25.4.3]. Thus, we can estimate

$$\|(H_e F)(x_N, \cdot, s; k)\|_{L^2(\mathcal{U}_j \cap \{x_N = z\})} \leq B \|F\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}$$

uniformly with respect to $z \in [0, \varepsilon]$ [Hörmander 1985b, Theorem 25.5.6] and this leads to (8-8). Finally, introduce

$$L_Y(s; k)F = U_0(s; k)F + U_1(s; k)F + U_2(s; k)F,$$

and conclude that $L_Y(s; k)F|_{\Gamma} = F + \sum_{i=0}^2 L_i(s; k)F = F + Q_Y(s; k)F$, with

$$\|Q_Y(s; k)F\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq B_Y k^{-M+(N-1)/2+\alpha} \|F\|_{L^2(\Omega)}.$$

By using a partition of unity on Γ , we define an operator

$$L(s; k) : L^2(\Gamma) \ni f \rightarrow L(s; k)f \in C^\infty(\mathring{\Omega})$$

and deduce that $L(s; k)f$ satisfies

$$\begin{cases} (\Delta_x - s^2)L(s, k)f = 0 & \text{for } x \in \mathring{\Omega}, \\ L(s, k)f \in L^2(\Omega) & \text{if } \operatorname{Re} s > 0, \\ L(s, k)F|_{\Gamma} = f + Q(s; k)f, \end{cases}$$

with

$$\|Q(s; k)f\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq Bk^{-M+(N-1)/2+\alpha} \|f\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}.$$

Choosing k_1 sufficiently large, the operator $I + Q(s; k) : L^2(\Gamma) \rightarrow L^2(\Gamma)$ is invertible for $s \in \mathcal{D}_1$ and $k \geq k_1$. We define

$$R(s, k)f = L(s; k)(I + Q(s; k))^{-1}f : L^2(\Gamma) \rightarrow C^\infty(\mathring{\Omega}),$$

and it is clear that $R(s, k)f$ for $s \in \mathcal{D}_1$ satisfies (8-1).

Proof of Theorem 1.3. Given $g \in L^2(\mathring{\Omega})$ and $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathring{\Omega})$ with $\operatorname{supp} \chi \subset \{|x| \leq \rho\}$, $\rho \geq \rho_0$, by (6-3) we obtain $S_0(s)(\chi g) \in H^1(|x| \leq \rho)$ and this yields $[S_0(s)(\chi g)]|_{\Gamma} \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$. Setting $s = iz$, consider for $\operatorname{Im} z < 0$,

$$v = S_0(iz)(\chi g) - R(iz; k)([S_0(iz)(\chi g)]|_{\Gamma}). \quad (8-9)$$

Then for the cutoff resolvent $R_\chi(z)$ introduced in Section 1 we get

$$R_\chi(z)(\chi g) = \chi v, \quad \operatorname{Im} z < 0.$$

The operators $\chi S_0(iz)\chi$ and $R_\chi(z)$ admit respectively analytic and meromorphic continuation from $\operatorname{Im} z < 0$ to $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Im} z \leq -\sigma_1, \operatorname{Re} z < -J_1\}$, where $-J_1 = \min\{-J, |\sigma_0| + c - k_1\}$. Thus,

$$\chi R(iz; k)([S_0(iz)(\chi g)]|_{\Gamma})$$

is also meromorphic in this domain and to show that it is analytic for $iz \in \mathcal{D}_1$ it suffices to prove that this operator is bounded. For $iz \in \mathcal{D}_1$ this follows from the estimates (8-2), (8-6), (8-8) above and we obtain a polynomial bound for

$$\|\chi R(iz; k)\|_{L^2(\Gamma) \rightarrow L^2(\mathring{\Omega})}.$$

Consequently, $R_\chi(z)$ admits an analytic continuation and we get (1-7) for $\operatorname{Re} z < -J_1 < 0$. Next to cover the case $\operatorname{Re} z > J_1 > 0$, we can use the fact that the poles of $R_\chi(z)$ are symmetric with respect to $i\mathbb{R}^+$ or repeat the argument with $k \ll 0$. \square

To obtain [Corollary 1.4](#) we establish the estimate

$$\|R_\chi(z)\|_{H^L(\mathring{\Omega}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathring{\Omega})} \leq C(1 + |z|)^{m-L}, \quad z \in \mathcal{G},$$

where $m \in \mathbb{N}$ is the integer in [\(1-7\)](#) and $L \in \mathbb{N}$, $L > m$. The proof goes repeating that in the nontrapping case [[Tang and Zworski 2000](#), Theorem 1] and we omit the details. □

Appendix A : Stable and instable manifolds for open billiards

Let $z_0 = (x_0, u_0) \in S^*(\Omega)$. For convenience we will assume that $x_0 \notin K$. Assume that the *backward trajectory* $\gamma_-(z_0)$ determined by z_0 is bounded, and let $\eta \in \Sigma_A^-$ be its itinerary.

Given $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, by $B(x, \varepsilon)$ we denote the *open ball* with center x and radius ε in \mathbb{R}^N .

In this section we use some tools from [[Ikawa 1988](#)] to construct the *local unstable manifold*⁵ $W_{loc}^u(z_0)$ of z_0 in $S^*(\Omega)$ and show that it is Lipschitz in z_0 (and η). In a similar way one deals with local stable manifolds.

Notice that if the boundary Γ of K is only C^k ($k \geq 2$) the C^∞ smoothness below should be replaced by C^k .

Proposition A.1. *There exists a constant $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that for any $z_0 = (x_0, u_0) \in S_{\delta_0}^*(\Omega \cap B_0)$ whose backward trajectory $\gamma_-(z_0)$ has an infinite number of reflection points $X_j = X_j(z_0)$ ($j \leq 0$) and $\eta \in \Sigma_A^-$ is its itinerary, the following hold:*

- (a) *There exists a smooth (C^∞) phase function $\psi = \psi_\eta$ satisfying part (i) of condition [\(P\)](#) on $\mathcal{U} = B(x_0, \varepsilon_0) \cap \Omega$ such that $\psi(x_0) = 0$, $u_0 = \nabla \psi(x_0)$, and such that for any $x \in C_\psi(x_0) \cap \mathcal{U}^+(\psi)$ the billiard trajectory $\gamma_-(x, \nabla \psi(x))$ has an itinerary η and therefore $d(\phi_t(x, \nabla \psi(x)), \phi_t(z_0)) \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow -\infty$. That is,*

$$W_{loc}^u(z_0) = \{(x, \nabla \psi(x)) : x \in C_\psi(x_0) \cap \mathcal{U}^+(\psi)\}$$

is the local unstable manifold of z_0 . Moreover, for any $p \geq 1$ there exists a global constant $C_p > 0$ (independent of z_0 and η) such that

$$\|\nabla \psi_\eta\|_{(p)}(\mathcal{U}) \leq C_p. \tag{A-1}$$

- (b) *If $(y, v) \in S^*(\Omega \cap B_0)$ is such that $y \in C_\psi(x_0)$ and $\gamma_-(y, v)$ has the same itinerary η , then $v = \nabla \psi(y)$, that is, $(y, v) \in W_{loc}^u(z_0)$.*
- (c) *There exist a constant $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ depending only on the obstacle K and for every $p \geq 1$ a constant $C_p > 0$ such that for any integer $r \geq 1$ and any $\zeta, \eta \in \Sigma_A^-$ with $\zeta_j = \eta_j$ for $-r \leq j \leq 0$, we have $\|\nabla \psi_\eta - \nabla \psi_\zeta\|_p(V) \leq C_p \alpha^r$, where $V = \mathcal{U}(\psi_\eta) \cap \mathcal{U}(\psi_\zeta)$.*

Proof. (a) Take $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ so small that whenever $(x, u) \in S_{\delta_0/2}^*(\Omega \cap B_0)$ and $(y, v) \in S^*(\Omega)$ is such that $\|x - y\| < \varepsilon_0$ and $\|u - v\| < \varepsilon_0$ we have $(y, v) \in S_{\delta_0}^*(\Omega)$. Then define $\mathcal{U} = B(x_0, \varepsilon_0) \cap \Omega$ as in the statement. Next, set

$$d_{-m} = \|X_{-m+1} - X_{-m}\| \quad \text{and} \quad u_{-m} = \frac{X_{-m+1} - X_{-m}}{\|X_{-m+1} - X_{-m}\|} \in \mathbb{S}^{n-1}, \quad m \geq 1.$$

⁵Notice that $W_{loc}^u(z_0)$ and $W_\varepsilon^u(z_0)$ (see [Appendix C](#)) coincide in a neighborhood of z_0 .

Given any integer $m \geq 1$, consider the linear phase function $\psi^{(m)} = \psi^{(m,\eta)}$ in Ω such that $\nabla \psi^{(m)} \equiv u_{-m}$ and $\psi^{(m)}(X_{-m}) = -(d_{-m} + d_{-m+1} + \cdots + d_{-1})$. Then define

$$\psi_m^{(m)} = \psi_m^{(m,\eta)} = \Phi_{\eta-1}^{\eta_0} \circ \Phi_{\eta-2}^{\eta-1} \circ \cdots \circ \Phi_{\eta-m+1}^{\eta-m+2} \circ \Phi_{\eta-m}^{\eta-m+1} (\psi^{(m)}).$$

Clearly $\psi_m^{(m)}$ is a smooth phase function defined everywhere on \mathcal{U} (in fact, on a much larger subset of Ω) with $\psi_m^{(m)}(X_0) = 0$. Moreover, it follows from [Proposition 2.6](#) that

$$\|\nabla \psi_m^{(m)} - \nabla \psi_{m+1}^{(m+1)}\|_p(\mathcal{U}) \leq C_p \alpha^m, \quad m \geq 1, \quad (\text{A-2})$$

for some global constant $C_p > 0$ depending only on K and p . Here we use the fact that

$$\|\nabla \psi^{(m)} - \nabla \psi^{(m+1)}\|_{(p)} \leq C,$$

due to the special choice of the phase functions $\psi^{(m)}$ and $\psi^{(m+1)}$. Since

$$\psi_m^{(m)}(X_0) = \psi_{m+1}^{(m+1)}(X_0) = 0,$$

it now follows that there exists a constant $C_p > 0$ such that

$$\|\psi_m^{(m)}(x) - \psi_{m+1}^{(m+1)}(x)\| \leq C_p \alpha^m \quad \text{for } x \in \mathcal{U} \cap B_0.$$

This implies that for every $x \in \mathcal{U}$ there exists $\psi(x) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \psi_m^{(m)}(x)$. Now [\(A-2\)](#) shows that ψ is C^∞ -smooth in \mathcal{U} and

$$\|\nabla \psi_m^{(m)} - \nabla \psi\|_p(\mathcal{U}) \leq C_p \alpha^m, \quad m \geq 1. \quad (\text{A-3})$$

In particular, $\|\nabla \psi\| \equiv 1$ in \mathcal{U} . Extending ψ in a trivial way along straight line rays, we get a phase function ψ satisfying part [\(i\)](#) of condition [\(P\)](#) in \mathcal{U} .

We now show that $W = \{(x, \nabla \psi(x)) : x \in C_\psi(x_0) \cap \mathcal{U}^+(\psi)\}$ is the local unstable manifold of z_0 . Given $x \in C_\psi(x_0) \cap \mathcal{U}^+(\psi)$ sufficiently close to x_0 and an arbitrary integer $r \geq 0$, consider the points $X^{-r}(x, \psi_m^{(m)}) \in \partial K_{\eta-r}$ for $m \geq r$. By [Proposition 2.4](#), there exist global constants $C > 0$ and $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ such that $\|X^{-r}(x, \psi_m^{(m)}) - X^{-r}(x, \psi_{m'}^{(m')})\| \leq C \alpha^{m-r}$ for $m' \geq m > r$. Thus, there exists $X^{-r} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} X^{-r}(x, \psi_m^{(m)}) \in \partial K_{\eta-r}$ and

$$\|X^{-r}(x, \psi_m^{(m)}) - X^{-r}\| \leq C \alpha^{m-r}, \quad m > r. \quad (\text{A-4})$$

It is now easy to see that $\{X^{-j}\}_{j=0}^\infty$ are the successive reflection points of a billiard trajectory in Ω and this is the trajectory $\gamma_-(x, \nabla \psi)$. The backward itinerary of the latter is obviously η . Moreover, [\(A-3\)](#) implies $d(\phi_t(x, \nabla \psi(x)), \phi_t(z_0)) \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow -\infty$, so $(x, \nabla \psi(x)) \in W_{\text{loc}}^u(z_0)$.

Finally, by [\(2-1\)](#),

$$\|\psi_m^{(m)}\|_{(p)}(\mathcal{U}) \leq C_p \|\psi^{(m)}\|_{(p)} \leq C_p,$$

and combining this with [\(A-3\)](#) gives [\(A-1\)](#).

(b) Let $(y, v) \in S^*(\Omega)$ be such that $y \in C_\psi(x_0)$ and $\gamma_-(y, v)$ has the same itinerary η . Define the phase functions $\phi_m^{(m)}$ and $\phi^{(m)}$ as in [part \(a\)](#) replacing the point $z_0 = (x_0, u_0)$ by $z = (y, v)$, and let $\phi(x) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \phi_m^{(m)}(x)$. Then by [part \(a\)](#), we have

$$W_{\text{loc}}^u(z) = \{(x, \nabla \psi(x)) : x \in C_\phi(y) \cap \mathcal{U}^+(\phi)\}.$$

On the other hand, it follows from [Proposition 2.6](#) that there exist constants $C > 0$ and $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ such that $\|\nabla \psi_m^{(m)} - \nabla \varphi_m^{(m)}\| \leq C \alpha^m$ for all $m \geq 0$, which implies $\varphi = \psi$. Thus, $v = \nabla \varphi(y) = \nabla \psi(y) \in W_{\text{loc}}^u(z_0)$.

(c) Choose the constants $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and $C_p > 0$ ($p = 1, \dots, k$) as in [part \(a\)](#). Let $\zeta, \eta \in \Sigma_A^-$ be such that $\zeta_j = \eta_j$ for all $-r \leq j \leq 0$ for some $r \geq 1$. Construct the phase functions $\psi_m^{(m,\eta)}$ and $\psi_m^{(m,\zeta)}$ ($m \geq 1$) as in [part \(a\)](#); then

$$\psi_\eta = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \psi_m^{(m,\eta)}, \quad \psi_\zeta = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \psi_m^{(m,\zeta)}.$$

It follows from [Proposition 2.6](#) that $\|\nabla \psi^{(r,\eta)} - \nabla \psi^{(r,\zeta)}\| \leq C_p \alpha^r$. Combining this with [\(A-3\)](#) with $m = r$ for η and then with η replaced by ζ , one gets

$$\|\nabla \psi_\eta - \nabla \psi_\zeta\| \leq \|\nabla \psi_\eta - \nabla \psi^{(r,\eta)}\| + \|\nabla \psi^{(r,\eta)} - \nabla \psi^{(r,\zeta)}\| + \|\nabla \psi^{(r,\zeta)} - \nabla \psi_\zeta\| \leq C_p \alpha^r.$$

This proves the assertion. □

Appendix B: Construction of a phase function satisfying condition (\mathcal{P})

Consider a local representation $x_N = h(y)$ of the boundary Γ_j with $y = (y_1, \dots, y_{N-1}) \in W \subset \mathbb{R}^{N-1}$. We wish to construct a phase function $\varphi(x; \eta)$ such that

$$\varphi(y, h(y); \eta) = \langle y, \eta \rangle, \quad (y, h(y)) \in U, \quad \eta = (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_{N-1}),$$

U being a small neighborhood of a fixed point $x_0 \in \Gamma_j$ so that $\varphi(x; \eta)$ satisfies conditions [\(i\)–\(iii\)](#) of [Section 8](#). Assume that $|\eta| \leq 1 - \mu$, where $0 < \mu < 1$. It is convenient to consider a little more general problem with boundary data given by a smooth function $\chi(y)$ such that $|\nabla_y \chi(y)| \leq 1 - \mu$ for $y \in W$. We will construct a phase function $\varphi(x)$ such that

$$\varphi(y, h(y)) = \chi(y), \quad y \in W, \tag{B-1}$$

omitting the dependence on η in the notation. From the boundary condition [\(B-1\)](#) we determine the derivatives of φ on the boundary Γ_j . Set

$$\varphi_y = (\varphi_{y_1}, \dots, \varphi_{y_{N-1}}), \quad h_y = (h_{y_1}, \dots, h_{y_{N-1}}), \quad \chi_y = (\chi_{y_1}, \dots, \chi_{y_{N-1}}).$$

We have $\varphi_y + \varphi_{x_N} h_y = \chi_y$, so setting $\varphi_{x_N} = \sqrt{1 - |\varphi_y|^2}$ and solving the system

$$\varphi_y + \sqrt{1 - |\varphi_y|^2} h_y = \chi_y,$$

we get

$$(1 - |\varphi_y|^2) |h_y|^2 = |\chi_y|^2 + |\varphi_y|^2 - 2\langle \chi_y, \varphi_y \rangle.$$

On the other hand,

$$2\langle \chi_y, \varphi_y \rangle + 2\sqrt{1 - |\varphi_y|^2} \langle h_y, \chi_y \rangle = 2|\chi_y|^2,$$

which gives

$$(1 + |h_y|^2)(1 - |\varphi_y|^2) - 2\langle h_y, \chi_y \rangle \sqrt{1 - |\varphi_y|^2} + |\chi_y|^2 - 1 = 0.$$

Consequently, for $\varphi_{x_N} = \sqrt{1 - |\varphi_y|^2}$ we obtain

$$\varphi_{x_N}(y, h(y)) = \frac{1}{1 + |h_y|^2} \left(\langle h_y, \chi_y \rangle + \sqrt{\langle h_y, \chi_y \rangle^2 + (1 - |\chi_y|^2)(1 + |h_y|^2)} \right).$$

Now it is easy to see that we have the condition

$$\langle \nabla\varphi(x), v(x) \rangle \geq \delta_0 > 0, \quad x = (y, h(y)) \in U. \tag{B-2}$$

In fact in local coordinates $x = (y, h(y))$ the outward normal to Γ_j is given by

$$v(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + |h_y|^2}}(-h_y, 1),$$

and we deduce

$$\langle \nabla\varphi(x), v(x) \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + |h_y|^2}}[(1 + |h_y|^2)\varphi_{x_N} - \langle h_y, \chi_y \rangle] \geq \sqrt{1 - |\chi_y|^2} \geq \sqrt{2\mu - \mu^2} > 0.$$

By using (B-2) and a standard argument, we can solve locally the eikonal equation $|\nabla\varphi(x)| = 1$ with initial data

$$\varphi(y, h(y)) = \chi(y),$$

$$\nabla_x \varphi(y, h(y)) = (\varphi_y(y, h(y)), \varphi_{x_N}(y, h(y))), \quad (y, h(y)) \in U.$$

This argument works for local boundary condition $\chi(y) = \langle y, \eta \rangle, |\eta| \leq 1 - \delta_1/2$, and we obtain a phase function $\varphi(x; \eta), x = (y, h(y)), y \in W$. As in [Ikawa 1988; Burq 1993], we show that the principal curvatures of the wave front

$$\mathcal{G}_\varphi(z) = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^N : \varphi(y; \eta) = \varphi(z; \eta)\}$$

are strictly positive for every $z = (y, h(y)) \in U$.

In order to satisfy condition (P) on Γ_j , we will construct a suitable continuation of $\varphi(x; \eta)$. For this purpose fix a point $x_0 = (y_0, h(y_0)) \in U$. Without loss of generality, we can assume that $\varphi(x_0; \eta) = 0$. Consider a sphere S_0 passing through x_0 with center O in the interior of K_j so that the unit outward normal v_0 of S_0 at x_0 coincides with $\nabla\varphi(x_0; \eta)$.

Choosing local coordinates $(\theta, z(\theta)), \theta \in W \subset \mathbb{R}^{N-1}$ on S_0 , let $\Xi_0 = \{(\theta, z(\theta)) : |\theta - \theta_0| \leq 2\varepsilon\} \subset S_0$ be a small neighborhood of $x_0 = (\theta_0, z(\theta_0))$. Consider the trace $\Phi(\theta) = \varphi(\theta, z(\theta))$ of φ on Ξ_0 . (We omit again the dependence on η in the notation.) Since $\Phi(\theta_0) = 0$ and $\nabla_\theta \Phi(\theta_0) = 0$, we have

$$|\Phi(\theta)| \leq C_0\varepsilon^2, \quad |\nabla_\theta \Phi(\theta)| \leq C_1\varepsilon, \quad \theta \in \Xi_0.$$

Choose a smooth cutoff function $\alpha(\theta), 0 \leq \alpha(\theta) \leq 1$, such that $\alpha(\theta) = 1$ for $|\theta - \theta_0| \leq \varepsilon/2, \alpha(\theta) = 0$ for $|\theta - \theta_0| \geq \varepsilon$ with $|\nabla_\theta \alpha| \leq C_2\varepsilon^{-1}$. Set $\chi(\theta) = \alpha(\theta)\Phi(\theta)$. Then for small $\varepsilon > 0$ we have

$$|\nabla_\theta \chi(\theta)| \leq (C_0C_2 + C_1)\varepsilon < 1 - \mu < 1.$$

By the procedure above we construct a phase function $\Psi(x)$ so that $\Psi(\theta, z(\theta)) = \chi(\theta), |\theta - \theta_0| \leq 2\varepsilon$. For $\Xi' = \{(\theta, z(\theta)) : \varepsilon \leq |\theta - \theta_0| \leq 2\varepsilon\} \subset \Xi_0$, it is easy to see that $\nabla_x \Psi|_{\Xi'}$ coincides with the unit normal v_0 to S_0 . Thus if $x = z + tv_0(z), t \geq 0$ with $z \in \Xi'$, we have $\Psi(x) = t$ and for such x the phase $\Psi(x)$ coincides with the phase function $\tilde{\Psi}(x)$ defined globally in a neighborhood of S_0 and having boundary data $\tilde{\Psi}(x) = 0$ for all $x \in S_0$. Consequently, we may consider $\tilde{\Psi}(x)$ as a continuation of $\Psi(x)$, so $\Psi(x)$ is defined globally outside a small neighborhood of the center O of S_0 lying in the interior of K_j . It is clear that Ψ satisfies condition (P) on S_0 . On the other hand, for $\Xi_1 = \{(\theta, z(\theta)) : |\theta - \theta_0| \leq \varepsilon/2\}$ we have $\Psi|_{\Xi_1} = \varphi|_{\Xi_1}$ and locally in a neighborhood of x_0 the phases $\Psi(x)$ and $\varphi(x)$ coincide. Thus, we can consider $\Psi(x)$ as a continuation of $\varphi(x)$.

Appendix C: Dolgopyat type estimates for open billiards

Here we first state the assumptions about the billiard flow and the nonwandering set Λ under which the results in [Stoyanov 2007] imply the Dolgopyat type estimates (3-3). Following [Petkov and Stoyanov 2009], we then explain how to apply these in the situation described in Section 6. Full details of the arguments can be found in [Petkov and Stoyanov 2009].

For $x \in \Lambda$ and a sufficiently small $\varepsilon > 0$ let

$$\begin{aligned} W_\varepsilon^s(x) &= \{y \in S^*(\Omega) : d(\phi_t(x), \phi_t(y)) \leq \varepsilon \quad \text{for all } t \geq 0, d(\phi_t(x), \phi_t(y)) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } t \rightarrow \infty\}, \\ W_\varepsilon^u(x) &= \{y \in S^*(\Omega) : d(\phi_t(x), \phi_t(y)) \leq \varepsilon \quad \text{for all } t \leq 0, d(\phi_t(x), \phi_t(y)) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } t \rightarrow -\infty\} \end{aligned}$$

be the (strong) *stable* and *unstable manifolds* of size ε . Then $E^u(x) = T_x W_\varepsilon^u(x)$ and $E^s(x) = T_x W_\varepsilon^s(x)$.

The following *pinching condition*⁶ is one of the assumptions mentioned above:

There exist constants $C > 0$ and $0 < \alpha \leq \beta$ such that for every $x \in \Lambda$ we have

$$C^{-1} e^{\alpha_x t} \|u\| \leq \|d\phi_t(x) \cdot u\| \leq C e^{\beta_x t} \|u\|, \quad u \in E^u(x), t > 0, \tag{P}$$

for some constants $\alpha_x, \beta_x > 0$ depending on x but independent of u and t with

$$\alpha \leq \alpha_x \leq \beta_x \leq \beta \quad \text{and} \quad 2\alpha_x - \beta_x \geq \alpha \quad \text{for all } x \in \Lambda.$$

When $N = 2$ this condition is always satisfied. For $N \geq 3$, some general conditions on K that imply (P) are given in [Stoyanov 2009]. According to general regularity results, (P) implies that $W_\varepsilon^u(x)$ and $W_\varepsilon^s(x)$ are Lipschitz in $x \in \Lambda$. In fact, it follows from [Hasselblatt 1994; 1997] that, assuming (P), the map $\Lambda \ni x \mapsto E^u(x)$ is $C^{1+\varepsilon}$ with $\varepsilon = 2 \inf_{x \in \Lambda} (\alpha_x / \beta_x) - 1 > 0$, in the sense that this map has a linearization at any $x \in \Lambda$ that depends (uniformly Hölder) continuously on x . The same applies to the map $\Lambda \ni x \mapsto E^s(x)$.

Next, we need some definitions from [Stoyanov 2007]. Given $z \in \Lambda$, let

$$\exp_z^u : E^u(z) \rightarrow W_{\varepsilon_0}^u(z) \quad \text{and} \quad \exp_z^s : E^s(z) \rightarrow W_{\varepsilon_0}^s(z)$$

be the corresponding *exponential maps*. A vector $b \in E^u(z) \setminus \{0\}$ will be called *tangent to Λ at z* if there exist infinite sequences $\{v^{(m)}\} \subset E^u(z)$ and $\{t_m\} \subset \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ such that $\exp_z^u(t_m v^{(m)}) \in \Lambda \cap W_\varepsilon^u(z)$ for all m , $v^{(m)} \rightarrow b$ and $t_m \rightarrow 0$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$. It is easy to see that a vector $b \in E^u(z) \setminus \{0\}$ is tangent to Λ at z if there exists a C^1 curve $z(t)$ ($0 \leq t \leq a$) in $W_\varepsilon^u(z)$ for some $a > 0$ with $z(0) = z$ and $\dot{z}(0) = b$, and $z(t) \in \Lambda$ for arbitrarily small $t > 0$. In a similar way one defines tangent vectors to Λ in $E^s(z)$.

Denote by $d\alpha$ the standard symplectic form on $T^*(\mathbb{R}^N) = \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N$. The following condition says that $d\alpha$ is in some sense nondegenerate on the ‘‘tangent space’’ of Λ near some its points:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{There exist } z_0 \in \Lambda, \varepsilon > 0 \text{ and } \mu_0 > 0 \text{ such that, for any } \hat{z} \in \Lambda \cap W_\varepsilon^u(z_0) \text{ and any} \\ & \text{unit vector } b \in E^u(\hat{z}) \text{ tangent to } \Lambda \text{ at } \hat{z}, \text{ there exist } \tilde{z} \in \Lambda \cap W_\varepsilon^u(z_0) \text{ arbitrarily} \tag{ND} \\ & \text{close to } \hat{z} \text{ and a unit vector } a \in E^s(\tilde{z}) \text{ tangent to } \Lambda \text{ at } \tilde{z} \text{ with } |d\alpha(a, b)| \geq \mu_0. \end{aligned}$$

Remark C.2. Clearly this is always true for $N = 2$. It was shown very recently in [Stoyanov 2009] that for $N \geq 3$ this conditions is always satisfied for open billiard flows satisfying the pinching condition (P).

⁶It appears that in the proof of the estimates (3-3), in the case of open billiard flows (and some geodesic flows), one should be able to replace condition (P) by just assuming Lipschitzness of the stable and unstable laminations. This will be the subject of future work.

It follows from the hyperbolicity of Λ that if $\varepsilon > 0$ is sufficiently small, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that if $x, y \in \Lambda$ and $d(x, y) < \delta$, then $W_\varepsilon^s(x)$ and $\phi_{[-\varepsilon, \varepsilon]}(W_\varepsilon^u(y))$ intersect at exactly one point $[x, y] \in \Lambda$ [Katok and Hasselblatt 1995]. That is, there exists a unique $t \in [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon]$ such that $\phi_t([x, y]) \in W_\varepsilon^u(y)$. Setting $\Delta(x, y) = t$, defines the so called *temporal distance function*. Given $E \subset \Lambda$, we will denote by $\text{Int}_\Lambda(E)$ and $\partial_\Lambda E$ the interior and the boundary of the subset E of Λ in the topology of Λ , and by $\text{diam}(E)$ the diameter of E . Following [Dolgopyat 1998], a subset R of Λ will be called a *rectangle* if it has the form $R = [U, S] = \{[x, y] : x \in U, y \in S\}$, where U and S are subsets of $W_\varepsilon^u(z) \cap \Lambda$ and $W_\varepsilon^s(z) \cap \Lambda$, respectively, for some $z \in \Lambda$ that coincide with the closures of their interiors in $W_\varepsilon^u(z) \cap \Lambda$ and $W_\varepsilon^s(z) \cap \Lambda$.

Let $\mathcal{R} = \{R_i\}_{i=1}^k$ be a Markov family of rectangles $R_i = [U_i, S_i]$ for Λ (for the definition, see [Bowen 1973], [Dolgopyat 1998] or [Stoyanov 2007] for instance). Set $R = \bigcup_{i=1}^k R_i$, denote by $\mathcal{P} : R \rightarrow R$ the corresponding Poincaré map, and by τ the first return time associated with \mathcal{R} . Then $\mathcal{P}(x) = \phi_{\tau(x)}(x) \in R$ for any $x \in R$. Notice that τ is constant on each stable fiber of each R_i . We will assume that the *size* $\chi = \max_i \text{diam}(R_i)$ of the Markov family $\mathcal{R} = \{R_i\}_{i=1}^k$ is sufficiently small so that each rectangle R_i is between two boundary components Γ_{p_i} and Γ_{q_i} of K , that is for any $x \in R_i$, the first backward reflection point of the billiard trajectory γ determined by x belongs to Γ_{p_i} , while the first forward reflection point of γ belongs to Γ_{q_i} .

Moreover, using the fact that the intersection of Λ with each cross-section to the flow ϕ_t is a Cantor set, we may assume that the Markov family \mathcal{R} is chosen in such a way that

- (i) for any $i = 1, \dots, k$ we have $\partial_\Lambda U_i = \emptyset$.

Finally, partitioning each R_i into finitely many smaller rectangles if necessary and removing some unnecessary rectangles from the family formed in this way, we may assume that

- (ii) for every $x \in R$ the billiard trajectory of x from x to $\mathcal{P}(x)$ makes exactly one reflection.

From now on we will assume that $\mathcal{R} = \{R_i\}_{i=1}^k$ is a fixed Markov family for ϕ_t of size $\chi < \varepsilon_0/2$ satisfying conditions (i) and (ii). Set

$$U = \bigcup_{i=1}^k U_i.$$

The map $\tilde{\sigma} : U \rightarrow U$ is given by $\tilde{\sigma} = \pi^{(U)} \circ \mathcal{P}$, where $\pi^{(U)} : R \rightarrow U$ is the *projection* along stable leaves.

Let $\mathcal{A} = (\mathcal{A}_{ij})_{i,j=1}^k$ be the matrix given by $\mathcal{A}_{ij} = 1$ if $\mathcal{P}(R_i) \cap R_j \neq \emptyset$ and $\mathcal{A}_{ij} = 0$ otherwise. Consider the symbol space

$$\Sigma_{\mathcal{A}} = \{(i_j)_{j=-\infty}^\infty : 1 \leq i_j \leq k, \mathcal{A}_{i_j i_{j+1}} = 1 \text{ for all } j\},$$

with the product topology and the *shift map* $\sigma : \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}} \rightarrow \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}$ given by $\sigma((i_j)) = ((i'_j))$, where $i'_j = i_{j+1}$ for all j . As in [Bowen 1973] one defines a natural map $\Psi : \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}} \rightarrow R$. Namely, given any $(i_j)_{j=-\infty}^\infty \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}$ there is exactly one point $x \in R_{i_0}$ such that $\mathcal{P}^j(x) \in R_{i_j}$ for all integers j . We then set $\Psi((i_j)) = x$. One checks that $\Psi \circ \sigma = \mathcal{P} \circ \Psi$ on R . It follows from the condition (i) above that *the map Ψ is a bijection*.

In a similar way one deals with the one-sided subshift

$$\Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+ = \{(i_j)_{j=0}^\infty : 1 \leq i_j \leq k, \mathcal{A}_{i_j i_{j+1}} = 1 \text{ for all } j \geq 0\},$$

where the *shift map* $\sigma : \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+$ is defined in the same way. There exists a unique map $\psi : \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+ \rightarrow U$ such that $\psi \circ \pi = \pi^{(U)} \circ \Psi$, where $\pi : \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}} \rightarrow \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+$ is the natural projection.

Notice that the *roof function* $r : \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ defined by $r(\zeta) = \tau(\Psi(\zeta))$ depends only on the forward coordinates of $\zeta \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}$. Indeed, if $\zeta_+ = \eta_+$, where $\zeta_+ = (\zeta_j)_{j=0}^\infty$, then for $x = \Psi(\zeta)$ and $y = \Psi(\eta)$ we have $x, y \in R_i$ for $i = \zeta_0 = \eta_0$ and $\mathcal{P}^j(x)$ and $\mathcal{P}^j(y)$ belong to the same R_{i_j} for all $j \geq 0$. This implies that x and y belong to the same local stable fibre in R_i and by condition (ii), it follows that $\tau(x) = \tau(y)$. Thus, $r(\zeta) = r(\eta)$. So, we can define a *roof function* $r : \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+ \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that $r \circ \pi = \tau \circ \Psi$.

Let $B(\Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+)$ be the space of bounded functions $g : \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ with its standard sup norm $\| \cdot \|_0$. Given a function $g \in B(\Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+)$, the *Ruelle transfer operator* $\mathcal{L}_g : B(\Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+) \rightarrow B(\Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+)$ is defined by $(\mathcal{L}_g h)(\eta) = \sum_{\sigma(\eta)=\zeta} e^{g(\zeta)} h(\zeta)$. Denote by $C^{\text{Lip}}(U)$ the space of Lipschitz functions $h : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, and for $h \in C^{\text{Lip}}(U)$ let $\text{Lip}(h)$ denote the Lipschitz constant of h . For $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $|t| \geq 1$, define

$$\|h\|_{\text{Lip},t} = \|h\|_0 + \frac{\text{Lip}(h)}{|t|}, \quad \|h\|_0 = \sup_{x \in U} |h(x)|.$$

Given a real-valued function g on $\Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+$ with $g \circ \psi^{-1} \in C^{\text{Lip}}(U)$, there is a unique $s(g) \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\text{Pr}(-s(g)r + g) = 0.$$

If $G : \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a continuous function such that $(g \circ \psi^{-1} \circ \pi^{(U)})(x) = \int_0^{\tau(x)} G(\phi_t(x)) dt$, with $x \in \mathbb{R}$, then $s(g) = \text{Pr}_{\phi_t}(G)$, the topological pressure of G with respect to the flow ϕ_t on Λ [Parry and Pollicott 1990, Chapter 6].

The following is an immediate consequence of the main result in [Stoyanov 2007], taking into account the particular considerations for open billiard flows in [Stoyanov 2009].

Theorem C.3. *Assume the billiard flow ϕ_t over Λ satisfies conditions (P) and (ND). Let $g : \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be such that $g \circ \psi^{-1} \in C^{\text{Lip}}(U)$. Then there exist constants $a > 0$, $t_0 \geq 1$, $\sigma(g) < s(g)$, $C > 0$ and $0 < \rho < 1$ such that, for any $s = \tau + it$ with $\tau \geq \sigma(g)$, $|\tau| \leq a$ and $|t| \geq t_0$, any integer $n \geq 1$ and any function $v : \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ with $v \circ \psi^{-1} \in C^{\text{Lip}}(U)$, writing $n = p[\log |t|] + l$, $p \in \mathbb{N}$, $0 \leq l \leq [\log |t|] - 1$, we have*

$$\|(\mathcal{L}_{-sr+g}^n v) \circ \psi^{-1}\|_{\text{Lip},t} \leq C\rho^{p[\log |t|]} e^{l\text{Pr}(-\tau r+g)} \|v \circ \psi^{-1}\|_{\text{Lip},t}. \tag{C-1}$$

Remark C.4. Another way to state the estimate above is the following [Dolgopyat 1998; Stoyanov 2007]: For every $g : \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with $g \circ \psi^{-1} \in C^{\text{Lip}}(U)$ and every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exist constants $0 < \rho < 1$, $a_0 > 0$ and $C > 0$ such that for any integer $m > 0$, any $s = \tau + it \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\tau| \leq a_0$, $|t| \geq 1/a_0$ and any function $v : \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ with $v \circ \psi^{-1} \in C^{\text{Lip}}(U)$ we have:

$$\|(\mathcal{L}_{-sr+g}^m v) \circ \psi^{-1}\|_{\text{Lip},t} \leq C\rho^m |t|^\varepsilon \|v \circ \psi^{-1}\|_{\text{Lip},t}.$$

In the remaining part of this section, following [Petkov and Stoyanov 2009], we show how to apply the Dolgopyat type estimates (C-1) to obtain the estimates of $\|L_s^{n_s} \tilde{v}_s\|_{\Gamma,0}$ required in Section 5. The problem is that the operator L_s acts on $C(\Sigma_A^+)$, that is, it is related to the coding of billiard trajectories by means of the components of K , while the Dolgopyat type estimates apply to Ruelle transfer operators \mathcal{L}_{-sr+g} defined by means of Markov families and acting on functions v such that $v \circ \psi^{-1}$ is Lipschitz with respect to the standard metric in the phase space. Here we describe how the two types of Ruelle transfer operators relate, and show that the function $(\mathcal{G}_s \tilde{v}_s) \circ \psi^{-1}$ is Lipschitz. This makes it possible to apply (C-1).

Apart from the coding described above, we can also use the coding of the flow over Λ by using the boundary components of K described in Section 3. We will use the notation from there, notably $f(\xi)$, $g(\xi)$, $\eta^{(k)}$ for any $k = 1, \dots, \kappa_0$, $e(\xi)$, $\chi_f = \chi_1$, $\chi_g = \chi_2$, $\tilde{f}(\xi)$ and $\tilde{g}(\xi)$. Define the map $\Phi : \Sigma_A \rightarrow \Lambda_{\partial K} = \Lambda \cap S_\Lambda^*(\Omega)$ by

$$\Phi(\xi) = \left(P_0(\xi), \frac{P_1(\xi) - P_0(\xi)}{\|P_1(\xi) - P_0(\xi)\|} \right).$$

Then Φ is a bijection such that $\Phi \circ \sigma = B \circ \Phi$, where $B : \Lambda_{\partial K} \rightarrow \Lambda_{\partial K}$ is the billiard ball map. As before, given any function $G \in B(\Sigma_A^+)$, the Ruelle transfer operator $L_G : B(\Sigma_A^+) \rightarrow B(\Sigma_A^+)$ is defined by $(L_G H)(\xi) = \sum_{\sigma(\eta)=\xi} e^{G(\eta)} H(\eta)$.

Let $\omega : V_0 \rightarrow S_{\partial K}^*(\Omega)$ be the backward shift along the flow defined in Section 3 on some neighborhood V_0 of Λ in $S^*(\Omega)$. Consider the bijection $\mathcal{S} = \Phi^{-1} \circ \omega \circ \Psi : \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}} \rightarrow \Sigma_A$. Its restriction to $\Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+$ defines a bijection $\mathcal{S} : \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma_A^+$. Moreover $\mathcal{S} \circ \sigma = \sigma \circ \mathcal{S}$. Define the function $g' : \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $g'(\underline{i}) = g(\mathcal{S}(\underline{i}))$.

Next, for any $i = 1, \dots, k$, choose

$$\hat{\underline{j}}^{(i)} = (\dots, j_{-m}^{(i)}, \dots, j_{-1}^{(i)}) \quad \text{such that } (\hat{\underline{j}}^{(i)}, i) \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^-.$$

It is convenient to make this choice in such a way that $\hat{\underline{j}}^{(i)}$ corresponds to the local unstable manifold $U_i \subset \Lambda \cap W_e^u(z_i)$, that is, the backward itinerary of every $z \in U_i$ coincides with $\hat{\underline{j}}^{(i)}$. Now for any $\underline{i} = (i_0, i_1, \dots) \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+$ (or $\underline{i} \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}$) set

$$\hat{e}(\underline{i}) = (\hat{\underline{j}}^{(i_0)}; i_0, i_1, \dots) \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}.$$

According to the choice of $\hat{\underline{j}}^{(i_0)}$, we then have $\Psi(\hat{e}(\underline{i})) = \psi(\underline{i}) \in U_{i_0}$. (Notice that without this special choice we would only have that $\Psi(\hat{e}(\underline{i}))$ and $\psi(\underline{i}) \in U_{i_0}$ lie on the same stable leaf in R_{i_0} .) Next, define

$$\hat{\chi}_g(\underline{i}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (g'(\sigma^n(\underline{i})) - g'(\sigma^n \hat{e}(\underline{i}))) \quad \text{for } \underline{i} \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}.$$

As before, the function $\hat{g} : \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $\hat{g}(\underline{i}) = g'(\underline{i}) - \hat{\chi}_g(\underline{i}) + \hat{\chi}_g(\sigma \underline{i})$ depends on future coordinates only, so it can be regarded as a function on $\Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+$.

We will now describe a natural relationship between the operators

$$\mathcal{L}_V : B(\Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+) \rightarrow B(\Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+) \quad \text{and} \quad L_v : B(\Sigma_A^+) \rightarrow B(\Sigma_A^+),$$

with v appropriately defined by means of V .

First define $\Gamma : B(\Sigma_A) \rightarrow B(\Sigma_{\mathcal{A}})$ by $\Gamma(v) = v \circ \Phi^{-1} \circ \omega \circ \Psi = v \circ \mathcal{S}$. Since by property (ii) of the Markov family, $\omega : R \rightarrow \Lambda_{\partial K}$ is a bijection, it follows that Γ is a bijection and $\Gamma^{-1}(V) = V \circ \Psi^{-1} \circ \omega^{-1} \circ \Phi$. Moreover, Γ induces a bijection $\Gamma : B(\Sigma_A^+) \rightarrow B(\Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+)$. Indeed, assume that $v \in B(\Sigma_A)$ depends on future coordinates only. Then $v \circ \Phi^{-1}$ is constant on local stable manifolds in $S_\Lambda^*(\Omega)$. Hence $v \circ \Phi^{-1} \circ \omega$ is constant on local stable manifolds on R , and therefore $\Gamma(v) = v \circ \Phi^{-1} \circ \omega \circ \Psi$ depends on future coordinates only.

Next, let $v, w \in B(\Sigma_A^+)$ and let $V = \Gamma(v)$, $W = \Gamma(w)$. Given $\underline{i}, \underline{j} \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+$ with $\sigma(\underline{j}) = \underline{i}$, setting $\zeta = \mathcal{S}(\underline{i})$ and $\eta = \mathcal{S}(\underline{j})$, we have $\sigma(\eta) = \zeta$. Thus,

$$\mathcal{L}_W V(\underline{i}) = \sum_{\sigma(\underline{j})=\underline{i}} e^{W(\underline{j})} V(\underline{j}) = \sum_{\sigma(\underline{j})=\underline{i}} e^{w(\mathcal{S}(\underline{j}))} v(\mathcal{S}(\underline{j})) = L_w v(\zeta) \quad \text{for all } \underline{i} \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+.$$

This shows that $(L_w v) \circ \mathcal{S} = \mathcal{L}_{\Gamma(w)} \Gamma(v)$.

The equality

$$\Pr(-\tau r + \hat{g}) = \Pr(-\tau \tilde{f} + \tilde{g}) \tag{C-2}$$

and the following proposition are established in [Petkov and Stoyanov 2009, Section 3].

Proposition C.5. *Assume that the map $\Lambda \ni x \mapsto W_\varepsilon^u(x)$ is Lipschitz. Then there exist Lipschitz functions $\delta_1, \delta_2 : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that setting $\hat{\delta}_s(\underline{i}) = e^{s \delta_1(\psi(\underline{i})) + \delta_2(\psi(\underline{i}))}$, we have*

$$(L_{-s \tilde{f} + \tilde{g}}^n u)(\mathcal{F}(\underline{i})) = \frac{1}{\hat{\delta}_s(\underline{i})} \cdot \mathcal{L}_{-s r + \tilde{g}}^n(\hat{\delta}_s \cdot (u \circ \mathcal{F}))(\underline{i}), \quad \underline{i} \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+, s \in \mathbb{C}, \tag{C-3}$$

for any $u \in C(\Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+)$ and any integer $n \geq 1$.

Combining (C-1)–(C-3), we deduce:

Theorem C.6 [Petkov and Stoyanov 2009]. *Assume the billiard flow ϕ_t over Λ satisfies conditions (P) and (ND). There exist constants $a > 0, \sigma_0 < s_0, t_0 \geq 1, C' > 0$ and $0 < \rho < 1$ so that for any $s = \tau + \mathbf{i}t \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\tau \geq \sigma_0, |\tau| \leq a, |t| \geq t_0$, any integer $n \geq 1$ and any function $u : \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with $u \circ \mathcal{F} \circ \psi^{-1} \in C^{\text{Lip}}(U)$, writing $n = p[\log |t|] + l, p \in \mathbb{N}, 0 \leq l \leq [\log |t|] - 1$, we have*

$$\|(L_{-s \tilde{f} + \tilde{g}}^n u) \circ \mathcal{F} \circ \psi^{-1}\|_{\text{Lip}, t} \leq C' \rho^{p[\log |t|]} e^{lP(-\tau \tilde{f} + \tilde{g})} \|u \circ \mathcal{F} \circ \psi^{-1}\|_{\text{Lip}, t}. \tag{C-4}$$

The estimate (3-3) is a consequence of (C-4) and it could hold even if the condition (P) is not fulfilled (see Remark C.2 for condition (ND)).

Next, for the needs of Section 5, we have to estimate $\|L_{-s \tilde{f} + \tilde{g}}^n \mathcal{G}_s \tilde{v}_s\|_{\Gamma, 0}$, where the operator \mathcal{G}_s is defined in Section 3. For any integer $n \geq 0$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} L_{-s \tilde{f} + \tilde{g}}^n \mathcal{G}_s v(\zeta) &= \sum_{\sigma^n \eta = \zeta} \sum_{\sigma \zeta = \eta} e^{-s \tilde{f}_n(\eta) + \tilde{g}_n(\eta)} e^{-\phi^+(\zeta, s) - s \tilde{f}(\zeta) + \tilde{g}(\zeta)} v(\zeta) \\ &= \sum_{\sigma^{n+1} \zeta = \zeta} e^{-s \tilde{f}_{n+1}(\zeta) + \tilde{g}_{n+1}(\zeta)} e^{-\phi^+(\zeta, s)} v(\zeta) = L_{-s \tilde{f} + \tilde{g}}^{n+1} (e^{-\phi^+(\cdot, s)} v)(\zeta). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, it is enough to estimate

$$\|L_{-s \tilde{f} + \tilde{g}}^{n+1} (e^{-\phi^+(\cdot, s)} \tilde{v}_s)\|_{\Gamma, 0}.$$

As in Sections 3–5, we will consider these operators over Γ_1 .

Given $s \in \mathbb{C}$, consider the functions $w_s : U_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $\hat{w}_s : \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$w_s(x) = w_s(\psi(\underline{i})) = \hat{w}_s(\underline{i}) = e^{-\phi^+(\zeta, s)} \tilde{v}_s(\zeta), \quad \text{for } x = \psi(\underline{i}) \in U_1, \underline{i} \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+, \zeta = \mathcal{F}(\underline{i}).$$

In order to use the Dolgopyat type estimate (3-3), we have to show that w_s is Lipschitz on U_1 . We will deal in details with

$$w_s^{(1)}(x) = e^s \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [f(\sigma^n e(\zeta)) - f_n^+(\zeta)] - s \varphi(Q_0(\zeta)) h(Q_0(\zeta));$$

in a similar way one can deal with $w_s^{(2)}(x) = e^{-\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [\log(\sigma^n e(\zeta)) - \log g_n^+(\zeta)]}$. It follows from the definitions of $\phi^+(\zeta, s)$ and \tilde{v}_s in Section 3 that $w_s(x) = w_s^{(1)}(x) w_s^{(2)}(x)$.

Fix an arbitrary point $y_1 \in \Lambda$ such that $\eta^{(1)} \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^-$ corresponds to the local unstable manifold $W_{\text{loc}}^u(y_1)$, i.e. the backward itinerary of every $z \in W_{\text{loc}}^u(y_1) \cap V_0$ coincides with $\eta^{(1)}$. It follows from the Lipschitzness of the stable and unstable laminations that the map $\mathcal{H}_1 : U_1 \rightarrow W_{\text{loc}}^u(y_1)$ defined by $\mathcal{H}_1(x) =$

$\phi_{\Delta(x,y_1)}([x, y_1])$ is Lipschitz. Here Δ is the temporal distance function defined in the beginning of this section.

Next, consider the N -dimensional submanifold $X = \{(q, q + t\nabla\varphi(q) : q \in \Gamma_1, 0 < t\}$ of $S^*(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and the (stable) holonomy map $\mathcal{H} : W_{\text{loc}}^u(y_1) \cap \Lambda \rightarrow X$ defined by $\mathcal{H}(y) = W_{\text{loc}}^s(y) \cap X$. Since φ satisfies Ikawa's condition (\mathcal{P}) , it is easy to see that $W_{\text{loc}}^s(y)$ is transversal to X , so $\mathcal{H}(y) = W_{\text{loc}}^s(y) \cap X$ is well-defined for $y \in W_{\text{loc}}^u(y_1) \cap \Lambda$. Moreover, it follows from our assumptions that the stable (and unstable) holonomy maps for the billiard flow ϕ_t are Lipschitz. In particular, \mathcal{H} is Lipschitz.

We can now write down $w_s^{(1)}(x)$ using the maps \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{H}_1 as follows. Given $x \in U_1$, we have $x = \psi(\underline{i})$ for some $\underline{i} \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{A}}^+$, with $i_0 = 1$. Setting $\zeta = \mathcal{G}(\underline{i})$, we then have $\zeta_0 = 1$. For any integer $m > 1$ consider

$$B_m = \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} [f(\sigma^n e(\zeta)) - f_n^+(\zeta)] - \varphi(Q_0(\zeta)).$$

Setting

$$y = \mathcal{H}_1(x) \in W_{\text{loc}}^u(y_1), \quad z = \mathcal{H}(y),$$

we have that $z \in W_{\text{loc}}^s(y)$, and moreover $\omega(z) = (Q_0(\zeta), \nabla\varphi(Q_0(\zeta)))$. Thus,

$$Q_0(\zeta) = \text{pr}_1(\omega(z)) = \text{pr}_1(\omega(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{H}_1(x))))$$

is Lipschitz in $x \in U_1$. Next, set $\varepsilon(u) = \|\text{pr}_1(u) - \text{pr}_1(\omega(u))\|$; then $u = \phi_{\varepsilon(u)}(\omega(y))$ and $\varepsilon(u)$ is a smooth function on an open subset of $S^*(\Omega)$ (where ω is defined and takes values in $S_{\Gamma_1}^*(\Omega)$). For B_m we have

$$B_m = O(\theta^m) + \varepsilon(y) - \varepsilon(z) - \varphi(\omega(z)) = O(\theta^m) + \varepsilon(y) - \varphi(z),$$

and letting $m \rightarrow \infty$ we get

$$w_s^{(1)}(x) = e^{s[\varepsilon(y) - \varphi(z)]} h(\omega(z)) = e^{s[\varepsilon(\mathcal{H}_1(x)) - \varphi(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{H}_1(x)))]} h(\omega(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{H}_1(x)))),$$

so $w_s^{(1)}(x)$ is Lipschitz in $x \in U_1$. Moreover, for $x \in U_1$ and bounded $\text{Re } s$ we obtain a uniform bound for the Lipschitz norm of $w_s^{(1)}(x)$. The same argument works for $w_s^{(2)}(x)$.

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