

A Functional Calculus for a Scalar Perturbation of $\partial/\partial z$

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1. Introduction

In this paper, we determine when a functional calculus exists for the operator

$$L = a_1 \left(-i \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) + a_2 \left(-i \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \right), \quad a_1 \text{ close to } 1, \quad a_2 \text{ close to } 0.$$

In other words, we consider when $\phi(L)$ can be defined as a bounded operator on $L^2(\mathbf{R}^2)$ for a certain class of functions ϕ . The operator L is not normal, thus the usual spectral theory cannot be applied. The spectrum of L is the whole complex plane, so resolvents need to be interpreted, and one cannot define functions of L by integrating on the boundary of the spectrum.

Extending the unpublished results of Coifman and Meyer ([CM2]; see also [CM1]), we construct a functional calculus for L and prove L^2 boundedness for a certain class of ϕ , and connect the study of the functional calculus to a certain surface in \mathbf{C}^2 . The assumption of the boundedness on L^2 of some natural functions of L is equivalent to certain quantitative conditions on the surface. We also show how L can be obtained by conjugation from the Coifman–Meyer case. This gives another geometric interpretation: a connection via a change of variables to a simpler surface considered by Coifman and Meyer.

In Section 2, we discuss some general facts about functional calculi which lead to the definition of a surface Σ in \mathbf{C}^2 and the definition of the conjugate operator \bar{L} . Section 3 examines restrictions on the coefficients a_1 and a_2 , and exhibits a class of functions satisfying these restrictions. In Section 4, we calculate \bar{L}/L and L/\bar{L} , while in Section 5 we use the expression

$$\phi(L) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbf{C}} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \bar{\xi}} \frac{1}{L - \xi} d\sigma(\xi)$$

to define $\phi(L)$ for $\phi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbf{C})$. In Section 6 we show that the product formula holds for the functional calculus, and in Section 7 we extend the class of ϕ

Received May 29, 1990. Revision received August 20, 1990.

This work is part of the author's thesis at Yale University done under the direction of Dr. Ronald Coifman.

The author was partially supported by an NSF Graduate Fellowship.
Michigan Math. J. 38 (1991).