

THE SINGULARITIES OF THE \mathcal{S} -MATRIX AND GREEN'S FUNCTION ASSOCIATED WITH PERTURBATIONS OF $-\Delta$ ACTING IN A CYLINDER

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It is the purpose of this note to study the singularities of the \mathcal{S} -matrix and Green's function associated with the operators considered in [1]–[3]. As will be seen, there are a countable number of branch points, as well as a countable number of different \mathcal{S} -matrices associated with these operators. In this respect, these results differ considerably from those drawn from quantum mechanical scattering² and the exterior problem (see e.g. [4] and [5]).

1. **Preliminaries.** Let S denote the semi-infinite cylinder in R^N , N -dimensional Euclidean space ($N \geq 2$), with arbitrary bounded, smooth $N - 1$ dimensional cross-section l . Thus S consists of the points $x = ((x_1, \dots, x_{N-1}), x_N) = (\tilde{x}, x_N)$, where $\tilde{x} \in l$ and $x_N \geq 0$.³ Let Ω denote the domain with smooth boundary $\hat{\Omega}$, obtained from S by perturbing a finite part of \hat{S} . Thus $\Omega = S$ for $x_N \geq \hat{x}_N$ for some fixed $\hat{x}_N > 0$.

We now define the operators $A_0(A)$ by $-\Delta$ acting in $L_2(S)$ ($L_2(\Omega)$) and associated with zero Dirichlet boundary conditions on $\hat{S}(\hat{\Omega})$. Let A_l denote the corresponding operator defined in $L_2(l)$ and let $\{v_n\}$ and $\eta_n(\tilde{x})$ denote a complete set of eigenvalues (in increasing order) and corresponding orthonormal eigenfunctions for A_l . Let A^c denote that part of A orthogonal to all of its eigenvalues, Λ denote the set of eigenvalues of A and $\Lambda' = \Lambda \cup \{v_n\}$.

It was shown in [1] that a complete set of generalized eigenfunctions for A_0 and A^c are given by

$$w_n^0(x; \lambda) = (2/\pi)^{1/2} \sin(\lambda - v_n)^{1/2} x_N \eta_n(\tilde{x}), \quad \lambda \notin \{v_n\},$$

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² Our results are related to wave propagation in a waveguide.

³ We might just as easily consider the infinite cylinder, $S' = (x = (\tilde{x}, x_N) \mid \tilde{x} \in l, -\infty < x_N < \infty)$.