

## On a Theorem of Deift and Hempel\*

F. Gesztesy\*\* and B. Simon

Division of Physics, Mathematics and Astronomy, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125, USA

**Abstract.** We provide an alternative proof of the main result of Deift and Hempel [1] on the existence of eigenvalues of  $\nu$ -dimensional Schrödinger operators  $H_\lambda = H_0 + \lambda W$  in spectral gaps of  $H_0$ .

In a beautiful paper, Deift and Hempel [1] proved the existence of eigenvalues of Schrödinger operators  $H_\lambda = H_0 + \lambda W$  in spectral gaps of  $H_0$ . For the relevance of this result to the theory of the color of crystals, see [1] and the references therein. In this note, we present an alternative proof of their main Theorem 1. We present our proof because of its striking simplicity.

Our hypotheses read:

(H.1)  $V \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^\nu)$  real-valued,  $\nu \in \mathbb{N}$ .

(H.2)  $W \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^\nu)$  real-valued,  $\text{supp}(W)$  compact,  $W_\pm(x) \geq 1$  for

$$x \in B_{\varepsilon_0}(x_0) := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^\nu \mid |x - x_0| < \varepsilon_0\} \quad \text{for some } x_0 \in \text{supp}(W_-)$$

and some  $\varepsilon_0 > 0$  (here  $W_\pm(x) := [|W(x)| \pm W(x)]/2$ ).

Given (H.1) and (H.2) we define in  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^\nu)$  the Schrödinger operators

$$H_0 = -\Delta + V, H_\lambda = H_0 + \lambda W, \lambda \geq 0 \tag{1}$$

with  $\Delta$  the Laplacian defined on the standard Sobolev space  $H^{2,2}(\mathbb{R}^\nu)$ . Without loss of generality, we next modify  $W_\pm$  to  $\tilde{W}_\pm$  so that

( $\alpha$ )  $0 \leq \tilde{W}_\pm \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^\nu)$ ,  $\text{supp}(\tilde{W}_\pm)$  compact,

( $\beta$ )  $W = W_+ - W_- = \tilde{W}_+ - \tilde{W}_-$ ,

( $\gamma$ )  $\text{supp}(\tilde{W}_+) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^\nu \mid \varepsilon \leq |x - x_0| \leq R\} := \Sigma$ , where  $R$  is chosen so large that

$$\text{supp}(W) \subset B_R(x_0),$$

and where  $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$  as well as  $R$  will be chosen later. Moreover  $\tilde{W}_+ \geq 1$  on  $\Sigma$ .

---

\* Research partially supported by USNSF under Grant DMS-8416049

\*\* On leave of absence from the Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of Graz, A-8010 Graz, Austria; Max Kade Foundation Fellow