

# Stochastic Schrödinger Operators and Jacobi Matrices on the Strip

S. Kotani<sup>1</sup> and B. Simon<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Mathematics, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

<sup>2</sup> Division of Physics, Mathematics and Astronomy, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125

**Abstract.** We discuss stochastic Schrödinger operators and Jacobi matrices with wave functions, taking values in  $\mathbb{C}^l$  so there are  $2l$  Lyapunov exponents  $\gamma_1 \geq \dots \geq \gamma_l \geq 0 \geq \gamma_{l+1} \geq \dots \geq \gamma_{2l} = -\gamma_1$ . Our results include the fact that if  $\gamma_1 = 0$  on a set positive measure, then  $V$  is deterministic and one that says that  $\{E \mid \text{exactly } 2j \text{ } \gamma\text{'s are zero}\}$  is the essential support of the a.c. spectrum of multiplicity  $2j$ .

## 1. Introduction

This paper discusses stochastic Schrödinger operators (see [4, 20, 7] for background) on  $\mathbb{R}$ , that is

$$H_\omega = -\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V_\omega(x) \tag{1.1}$$

on  $L^2(\mathbb{R}, dx)$ , and its discrete analog:

$$(h_\omega u)(n) = u(n+1) + u(n-1) + V_\omega(n)u(n) \tag{1.2}$$

on  $l^2(\mathbb{Z})$ , where  $V_\omega$  is a stochastic process. Several years ago, one of us (SK) [10] developed a set of ideas relating  $m$ -functions, the Lyapunov exponent and absolutely continuous spectrum for (1.1), and subsequently, the other of us (B.S.) [19] extended the ideas of [10] to equations of the form (1.2). Among the results were ( $\gamma$  = Lyapunov exponent):

(a<sub>0</sub>)  $\{E \mid \gamma(E) = 0\} \equiv A$  is the essential support of  $d\mu_{ac}^\omega$ .

(b<sub>0</sub>) If  $A$  contains an open interval,  $I$ , then  $\sigma(H_\omega) \upharpoonright I$  is purely absolutely continuous

(c<sub>0</sub>) If  $|A| > 0$  ( $|\cdot|$  = Lebesgue measure), then  $V_\omega$  is deterministic.

Our goal here is to discuss these results for operators on strips. The basic operator (1.2) on a strip is defined by considering a connected set  $S \subset \mathbb{Z}^{v-1}$

---

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