

ANALYSIS & PDE

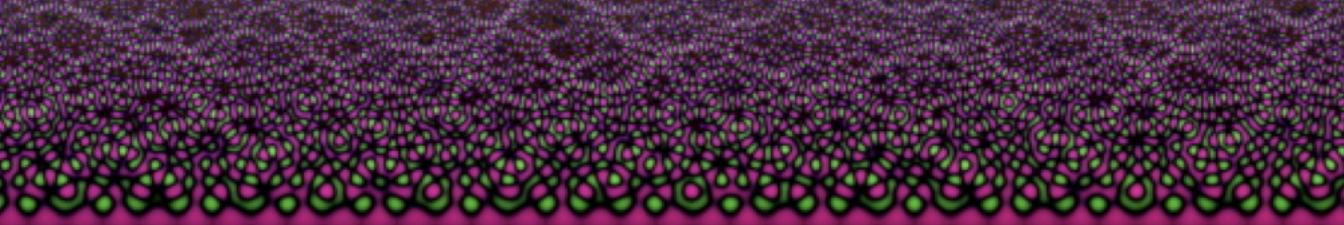
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OPERATORS**



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DYNAMICS ON GRASSMANNIANS AND RESOLVENTS OF CONE OPERATORS

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The paper proves the existence and elucidates the structure of the asymptotic expansion of the trace of the resolvent of a closed extension of a general elliptic cone operator on a compact manifold with boundary as the spectral parameter tends to infinity. The hypotheses involve only minimal conditions on the symbols of the operator. The results combine previous investigations by the authors on the subject with an analysis of the asymptotics of a family of projections related to the domain. This entails a detailed study of the dynamics of a flow on the Grassmannian of domains.

1. Introduction

In [Gil et al. 2010] we analyzed the behavior of the trace of the resolvent of an elliptic cone operator on a compact manifold as the spectral parameter increases radially assuming, in addition to natural ray conditions on its symbols, that the domain is stationary. We complete this analysis with [Theorem 1.4](#) of the present paper, which describes the behavior of that trace without any restriction on the domain. The main new ingredient is [Theorem 4.13](#) on the asymptotics of a family of projections related to the domain. This involves a fairly detailed analysis of the dynamics of a flow on the Grassmannian of domains.

Let M be a smooth compact n -dimensional manifold with boundary Y . A cone operator on M is an element $A \in x^{-m} \text{Diff}_b^m(M; E)$, $m > 0$; here $\text{Diff}_b^m(M; E)$ is the space of b -differential operators of Melrose [1993] acting on sections of a vector bundle $E \rightarrow M$ and x is a defining function of Y in M , positive in $\overset{\circ}{M}$. Associated with such an operator is a pair of symbols, the c -symbol ${}^c\sigma(A)$ and the wedge symbol A_\wedge . The former is a bundle endomorphism closely related to the regular principal symbol of A , indeed ellipticity is defined as the invertibility of ${}^c\sigma(A)$. The wedge symbol is a partial differential operator on N_+Y , the closed inward pointing normal bundle of Y in M , essentially the original operator with coefficients frozen at the boundary. See [Gil et al. 2010, Section 2] for a brief overview and [Gil et al. 2007a, Section 3] for a detailed exposition of basic facts concerning cone operators.

Fix a Hermitian metric on E and a smooth positive b -density m_b on M (xm_b is a smooth everywhere positive density on M) to define the spaces $x^\gamma L_b^2(M; E)$. Let A be a cone operator. The unbounded operator

$$A : C_c^\infty(\overset{\circ}{M}; E) \subset x^\gamma L_b^2(M; E) \rightarrow x^\gamma L_b^2(M; E) \tag{1.1}$$

admits a variety of closed extensions with domains $\mathcal{D} \subset x^\gamma L_b^2(M; E)$ such that $\mathcal{D}_{\min} \subset \mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{D}_{\max}$, where \mathcal{D}_{\min} is the domain of the closure of (1.1) and

$$\mathcal{D}_{\max} = \{u \in x^\gamma L_b^2(M; E) : Au \in x^\gamma L_b^2(M; E)\}.$$

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When A is c -elliptic, A is Fredholm with any such domain [Lesch 1997, Proposition 1.3.16]. We may assume without loss of generality that $\gamma = -m/2$, since otherwise we may replace A by the operator $x^{-\gamma-m/2} A x^{\gamma+m/2} \in x^{-m} \text{Diff}_b^m(M; E)$.

The set of closed extensions is parametrized by the elements of the various Grassmannian manifolds associated with the finite-dimensional space $\mathcal{D}_{\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\min}$, a useful point of view exploited extensively in [Gil et al. 2007a]. Recall that both spaces $\mathcal{D}_{\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\min}$ and $\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max}/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min}$ are determined by the set $\{\sigma \in \text{spec}_b(A) : -m/2 < \text{Im } \sigma < m/2\}$, together with certain finite dimensional spaces of functions associated to each element of this set. Also recall that the boundary spectrum of A , denoted by $\text{spec}_b(A)$, is the set of points in \mathbb{C} at which the conormal symbol (indicial family) of A is not invertible. The intersection of this set with horizontal strips in \mathbb{C} is finite.

Associated with N_+Y there are analogous Hilbert spaces $x_{\wedge}^{-m/2} L_b^2(N_+Y; E_{\wedge})$. Here x_{\wedge} is the function determined by dx on N_+Y , E_{\wedge} is the pullback of $E|_Y$ to N_+Y , and the density is $x_{\wedge}^{-1} m_Y$ where m_Y is the density on Y obtained by contraction of m_b with $x \partial_x$. We will drop the subscript \wedge from x_{\wedge} and E_{\wedge} , and trivialize N_+Y as $Y^{\wedge} = [0, \infty) \times Y$ using the defining function. The space $x^{-m/2} L_b^2(Y^{\wedge}; E)$ carries a natural unitary \mathbb{R}_+ action $(\varrho, u) \mapsto \kappa_{\varrho} u$ which after fixing a Hermitian connection on E is given by

$$\kappa_{\varrho} u(x, y) = \varrho^{m/2} u(\varrho x, y) \quad \text{for } \varrho > 0, (x, y) \in Y^{\wedge}.$$

The minimal and maximal domains, $\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min}$ and $\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max}$, of A_{\wedge} are defined in an analogous fashion as those of A , the first of these spaces being the domain of the closure of

$$A_{\wedge} : C_c^{\infty}(\overset{\circ}{Y}^{\wedge}; E) \subset x^{-m/2} L_b^2(Y^{\wedge}; E) \rightarrow x^{-m/2} L_b^2(Y^{\wedge}; E). \tag{1.2}$$

A fundamental property of A_{\wedge} is its κ -homogeneity, $\kappa_{\varrho} A_{\wedge} = \varrho^{-m} A_{\wedge} \kappa_{\varrho}$. Thus $\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min}$ and $\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max}$ are both κ -invariant, hence there is an \mathbb{R}_+ action

$$\varrho \mapsto \kappa_{\varrho} : \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max}/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max}/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min},$$

which in turn induces for each d'' an action on $\text{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max}/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min})$, the complex Grassmannian of d'' -dimensional subspaces of $\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max}/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min}$. Observe that since the quotient is finite dimensional these actions extend holomorphically to $\mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{\mathbb{R}}_-$.

Assuming the c -ellipticity of A , we constructed in [Gil et al. 2007a, Theorem 4.7] and reviewed in [Gil et al. 2010, Section 2] a natural isomorphism

$$\theta : \mathcal{D}_{\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\min} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max}/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min},$$

allowing, in particular, passage from a domain \mathcal{D} for A to a domain \mathcal{D}_{\wedge} for A_{\wedge} which we shall call the associated domain.

We showed in [Gil et al. 2006] that if

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\sigma}(A) - \lambda \text{ is invertible for } \lambda \text{ in a closed sector } \Lambda \subsetneq \mathbb{C} \text{ which is a sector of minimal} \\ \text{growth for } A_{\wedge} \text{ with the associated domain } \mathcal{D}_{\wedge} \text{ defined via } \mathcal{D}_{\wedge}/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min} = \theta(\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{D}_{\min}), \end{aligned} \tag{1.3}$$

then Λ is also a sector of minimal growth for $A_{\mathcal{D}}$, the operator A with domain \mathcal{D} , and for $l \in \mathbb{N}$ sufficiently large, $(A_{\mathcal{D}} - \lambda)^{-l}$ is an analytic family of trace class operators. In [Gil et al. 2010] we gave the asymptotic expansion of $\text{Tr}(A_{\mathcal{D}} - \lambda)^{-l}$ under the condition that \mathcal{D} was stationary. Recall that a subspace $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{D}_{\max}$

with $\mathcal{D}_{\min} \subset \mathcal{D}$ is said to be stationary if $\theta(\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max}) \in \text{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max}/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min})$ is a fixed point of the action κ . More generally, assuming only (1.3), we now prove:

Theorem 1.4. *Let A be an elliptic cone operator of degree $m > 0$ on M , and let \mathcal{D} be a domain for A so that (1.3) is satisfied. For any $\varphi \in C^\infty(M; \text{End}(E))$ and $l \in \mathbb{N}$ with $ml > n$,*

$$\text{Tr}(\varphi(A_{\mathcal{D}} - \lambda)^{-l}) \sim \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} r_j(\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N}, \log \lambda) \lambda^{v_j/m} \quad \text{as } |\lambda| \rightarrow \infty,$$

where each r_j is a rational function in $N + 1$ variables, $N \in \mathbb{N}_0$, with real numbers $\mu_k, k = 1, \dots, N$, and $v_j > v_{j+1} \rightarrow -\infty$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$. We have $r_j = p_j/q_j$ with $p_j, q_j \in \mathbb{C}[z_1, \dots, z_{N+1}]$ such that $q_j(\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N}, \log \lambda)$ is uniformly bounded away from zero for large λ .

The expansion above is to be understood as the asymptotic expansion of a symbol into its components as discussed in the [Appendix](#). As shown in [\[Gil et al. 2010\]](#),

$$\text{Tr}(\varphi(A_{\mathcal{D}} - \lambda)^{-l}) \sim \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \alpha_j \lambda^{(n-lm-j)/m} + \alpha_n \log(\lambda) \lambda^{-l} + s_{\mathcal{D}}(\lambda),$$

with coefficients $\alpha_j \in \mathbb{C}$ that are independent of the choice of domain \mathcal{D} , and a remainder $s_{\mathcal{D}}(\lambda)$ of order $\mathcal{O}(|\lambda|^{-l})$. Here we will show that $s_{\mathcal{D}}(\lambda)$ is in fact a symbol that admits an expansion into components that exhibit in general the structure shown in [Theorem 1.4](#). More precisely, let

$$\mathfrak{M} = \{\text{Re } \sigma/m : \sigma \in \text{spec}_b(A), -m/2 < \text{Im } \sigma < m/2\}, \tag{1.5}$$

where $\text{spec}_b(A)$ denotes the boundary spectrum of A ; see [\[Melrose 1993\]](#). Set

$\mathfrak{E} =$ additive semigroup generated by

$$\{\text{Im}(\sigma - \sigma') : \sigma, \sigma' \in \text{spec}_b(A), -m/2 < \text{Im } \sigma \leq \text{Im } \sigma' < m/2\} \cup (-\mathbb{N}_0), \tag{1.6}$$

which is a discrete subset of $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_-$ without points of accumulation. Then

$$s_{\mathcal{D}}(\lambda) \sim \sum_{\substack{\nu \in \mathfrak{E} \\ \nu \leq -lm}} r_\nu(\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N}, \log \lambda) \lambda^{\nu/m} \quad \text{as } |\lambda| \rightarrow \infty, \tag{1.7}$$

where the μ_i are the elements of \mathfrak{M} and the r_ν are rational functions of their arguments as described in the theorem.

An analysis of the arguments of [Sections 3 and 4](#) shows that the structure of the functions r_ν depends strongly on the relation of the domain with the part of the boundary spectrum in the ‘‘critical strip’’ $\{\sigma \in \mathbb{C} : -m/2 < \text{Im } \sigma < m/2\}$. This includes what elements of the set \mathfrak{M} actually appear in the r_ν , and whether they are truly rational functions and not just polynomials. We will not follow up on this observation in detail, but only single out here the following two cases because of their special role in the existing literature. When \mathcal{D} is stationary, the machinery of [Sections 3 and 4](#) is not needed, and we recover the results of [\[Gil et al. 2010\]](#): the r_ν are just polynomials in $\log \lambda$, and the numbers ν in (1.7) are all integers. If \mathcal{D} is nonstationary, but the elements of $\text{spec}_b(A)$ in the critical strip are vertically aligned, then again there is no dependence on the elements of \mathfrak{M} , but the coefficients are generically rational functions of $\log \lambda$. Note that all second order regular singular operators in the sense of [Brüning and Seeley \[1987; 1991\]](#) (see also [\[Kirsten et al. 2008a\]](#)) have this special property.

By standard arguments, [Theorem 1.4](#) implies corresponding results about the expansion of the heat trace $\text{Tr}(\varphi e^{-tA_{\mathfrak{D}}})$ as $t \rightarrow 0^+$ if $A_{\mathfrak{D}}$ is sectorial, and about the structure of the ζ -function if $A_{\mathfrak{D}}$ is positive. It has been observed by other authors that the resolvent trace, the heat kernel, and the ζ -function for certain model operators may exhibit so called *unusual* or *exotic* behavior [[Falomir et al. 2004](#); [2003](#); [2002](#); [Kirsten et al. 2006](#); [2008a](#); [2008b](#); [Loya et al. 2007](#)]. This is accounted for in [Theorem 1.4](#) by the fact that the components may have noninteger orders ν_j belonging to the set \mathfrak{E} , and that the r_j may be genuine rational functions and not mere polynomials. For example, the former implies that the ζ -function of a positive operator might have poles at unusual locations, and the latter that it might not extend meromorphically to \mathbb{C} at all. Both phenomena have been observed for ζ -functions of model operators.

Earlier investigations on this subject typically relied on separation of variables and special function techniques to carry out the analysis near the boundary. This is one major reason why all previously known results are limited to narrow classes of operators. Here and in [[Gil et al. 2010](#)] we develop a new approach which leads to the completely general result [Theorem 1.4](#). This result is new even for Laplacians with respect to warped cone metrics, or, more generally, for c -Laplacians [[Gil et al. 2010](#)].

Throughout this paper we assume that the ray conditions [\(1.3\)](#) hold. We will rely heavily on [[Gil et al. 2010](#)], where we analyzed $(A_{\mathfrak{D}} - \lambda)^{-l}$ with the aid of the formula

$$(A_{\mathfrak{D}} - \lambda)^{-l} = \frac{1}{l-1} \partial_{\lambda}^{l-1} (A_{\mathfrak{D}} - \lambda)^{-1},$$

and the representation

$$(A_{\mathfrak{D}} - \lambda)^{-1} = B(\lambda) + [1 - B(\lambda)(A - \lambda)]F_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda)^{-1}T(\lambda), \tag{1.8}$$

obtained in [[Gil et al. 2006](#)]. The analogous formula for $(A_{\wedge, \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge}} - \lambda)^{-1}$ is briefly reviewed in [Section 2](#).

In [[Gil et al. 2010](#)] we described in full generality the asymptotic behavior of the operator families $B(\lambda)$, $[1 - B(\lambda)(A - \lambda)]$, and $T(\lambda)$, and gave an asymptotic expansion of $F_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda)^{-1}$ if \mathfrak{D} is stationary. Therefore, to complete the picture we only need to show that $F_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda)^{-1}$ has a full asymptotic expansion and describe its qualitative features for a general domain \mathfrak{D} .

We end this introduction with an overview of the paper. There is a formula similar to [\(1.8\)](#) concerning the extension of [\(1.2\)](#) with domain \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge} . The analysis of $F_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda)^{-1}$ in the reference just cited was facilitated by the fact that the corresponding operator $F_{\wedge, \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge}}(\lambda)^{-1}$ for $A_{\wedge, \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge}}$ has a simple homogeneity property when \mathfrak{D} is stationary. In [Section 2](#) we will establish an explicit connection between the operator $F_{\wedge, \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge}}(\lambda)^{-1}$ and a family of projections for a general domain \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge} . This family of projections, previously studied in the context of rays of minimal growth in [[Gil et al. 2007a](#); [2007b](#)], is analyzed further in [Sections 3](#) and [4](#), and is shown to fully determine the asymptotic structure of $F_{\wedge, \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge}}(\lambda)^{-1}$, summarized in [Proposition 2.17](#). As a consequence, we obtain in [Proposition 2.20](#) a description of the asymptotic structure of $(A_{\wedge, \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge}} - \lambda)^{-1}$.

The family of projections is closely related to the curve through $\mathfrak{D}_{\wedge}/\mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min}$ determined by the flow defined by κ on $\text{Gr}_{d''}(\mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \max}/\mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min})$. The behavior of an abstract version of $\kappa_{\zeta}^{-1}(\mathfrak{D}_{\wedge}/\mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min})$ is analyzed extensively in [Section 3](#). Let \mathfrak{E} denote a finite dimensional complex vector space and $\mathfrak{a} : \mathfrak{E} \rightarrow \mathfrak{E}$ an arbitrary linear map. The main technical result of [Section 3](#) is an algorithm ([Lemmas 3.5](#) and [3.11](#)) which is used to obtain a basis of $e^{t\mathfrak{a}}D$ for all sufficiently large t (really, all complex t with $|\text{Im } t| \leq \theta$ and $\text{Re } t$ large); here $D \subset \mathfrak{E}$ is a linear subspace. The dependence of the section on t is explicit enough to allow the determination of the nature of the Ω -limit sets of the flow $t \mapsto e^{t\mathfrak{a}}$ on $\text{Gr}_{d''}(\mathfrak{E})$ ([Proposition 3.3](#)).

The results of [Section 3](#) are used in [Section 4](#) to obtain the asymptotic behavior of the aforementioned family of projections, and consequently of $F_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1}$ when $\lambda \in \Lambda$ as $|\lambda| \rightarrow \infty$, assuming only the ray condition (1.3) for A_\wedge on \mathcal{D}_\wedge (in the equivalent form given by (iii) of [Theorem 2.15](#)).

The work comes together in [Section 5](#). There we obtain first the full asymptotics of $F_{\mathcal{D}}(\lambda)^{-1}$ using results from [[Gil et al. 2006; 2010](#)] and the asymptotics of $F_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1}$ obtained earlier. This is then combined with work done in [[Gil et al. 2010](#)] on the asymptotics of the rest of the operators in (1.8), giving [Theorem 5.6](#) on the asymptotics of the trace $\text{Tr}(\varphi(A_{\mathcal{D}} - \lambda)^{-l})$. The manipulation of symbols and their asymptotics is carried out within the framework of refined classes of symbols discussed in the [Appendix](#).

2. Resolvent of the model operator

In [[Gil et al. 2006; 2007a; 2007b](#)] we studied the existence of sectors of minimal growth and the structure of resolvents for the closed extensions of an elliptic cone operator A and its wedge symbol A_\wedge . In particular, in [[Gil et al. 2006](#)] we determined that Λ is a sector of minimal growth for $A_{\mathcal{D}}$ if $\sigma(A) - \lambda$ is invertible for λ in Λ , and if Λ is also a sector of minimal growth for A_\wedge with the associated domain \mathcal{D}_\wedge . In this section we will briefly review and refine some of the results concerning the resolvent of $A_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge}$ in the closed sector Λ .

The set

$$\text{bg-res}(A_\wedge) = \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{C} : A_\wedge - \lambda \text{ is injective on } \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min} \text{ and surjective on } \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max} \},$$

introduced in [[Gil et al. 2007a](#)], is of interest for a number of reasons, including the property that if $\lambda \in \text{bg-res}(A_\wedge)$ then every closed extension of $A_\wedge - \lambda$ is Fredholm. Using the property

$$\kappa_\varrho A_\wedge = \varrho^{-m} A_\wedge \kappa_\varrho, \tag{2.1}$$

one verifies that $\text{bg-res}(A_\wedge)$ is a disjoint union of open sectors in \mathbb{C} . Defining $d'' = -\text{ind}(A_{\wedge, \min} - \lambda)$ and $d' = \text{ind}(A_{\wedge, \max} - \lambda)$ for λ in one of these sectors, one has that if $(A_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge} - \lambda)$ is invertible, then $\dim(\mathcal{D}_\wedge / \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min}) = d''$ and $\dim \ker(A_{\wedge, \max} - \lambda) = d'$. The dimension of $\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max} / \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min}$ is $d' + d''$.

From now on we assume that $\Lambda \neq \mathbb{C}$ is a fixed closed sector such that $\Lambda \setminus 0 \subset \text{bg-res}(A_\wedge)$ and $\text{res } A_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge} \cap \Lambda \neq \emptyset$. Without loss of generality we also assume that Λ has nonempty interior. The set $\text{res } A_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge} \cap \Lambda$ has discrete complement in Λ and is therefore connected.

Corresponding to (1.8), there is a representation

$$(A_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge} - \lambda)^{-1} = B_\wedge(\lambda) + [1 - B_\wedge(\lambda)(A_\wedge - \lambda)] F_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1} T_\wedge(\lambda) \quad \text{for } \lambda \in \Lambda \cap \text{res}(A_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge}). \tag{2.2}$$

As we shall see in [Section 5](#), if Λ is a sector of minimal growth for $A_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge}$, then the asymptotic structure of $F_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1}$ determines much of the asymptotic structure of the operator $F_{\mathcal{D}}(\lambda)^{-1}$ in (1.8).

If \mathcal{D}_\wedge is κ -invariant, then $F_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1}$ has the homogeneity property

$$\kappa_{|\lambda|^{1/m}}^{-1} F_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1} = F_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\hat{\lambda})^{-1}, \tag{2.3}$$

and is, in that sense, the principal homogeneous component of $F_{\mathcal{D}}(\lambda)^{-1}$. This facilitates the expansion of $F_{\mathcal{D}}(\lambda)^{-1}$ as shown in [[Gil et al. 2010](#), Proposition 5.17]. However, if \mathcal{D}_\wedge is not κ -invariant, $F_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1}$ fails to be homogeneous and its asymptotic behavior is more intricate.

The identity (2.2) obtained in [Gil et al. 2006] begins with a choice of a family of operators $K_\wedge(\lambda) : \mathbb{C}^{d''} \rightarrow x^{-m/2}L_b^2(Y^\wedge; E)$ which is κ -homogeneous of degree m and such that

$$(A_\wedge - \lambda \quad K_\wedge(\lambda)) : \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min} \oplus \mathbb{C}^{d''} \rightarrow x^{-m/2}L_b^2(Y^\wedge; E)$$

is invertible for all $\lambda \in \Lambda \setminus 0$. The homogeneity condition on K_\wedge means that

$$K_\wedge(\varrho^m \lambda) = \varrho^m \kappa_\varrho K_\wedge(\lambda) \quad \text{for } \varrho > 0. \quad (2.4)$$

Defining the action of \mathbb{R}_+ on $\mathbb{C}^{d''}$ to be the trivial action, this condition on the family $K_\wedge(\lambda)$ becomes the same homogeneity property that the family $A_\wedge - \lambda$ has because of (2.1). Other than this, the choice of K_\wedge is largely at our disposal. That such a family $K_\wedge(\lambda)$ exists is guaranteed by the condition that $\Lambda \setminus 0 \subset \text{bg-res}(A_\wedge)$. We now proceed to make a specific choice of $K_\wedge(\lambda)$.

Let $\lambda_0 \in \dot{\Lambda}$ be such that $A_{\wedge, \mathfrak{D}_\wedge} - \lambda$ is invertible for every $\lambda = e^{i\vartheta} \lambda_0 \in \Lambda$. We fix λ_0 (for convenience on the central axis of the sector) and a cut-off function $\omega \in C_c^\infty([0, 1])$, and define

$$K_\wedge(\lambda) = (A_\wedge - \lambda) \omega(x|\lambda|^{1/m}) \kappa_{|\lambda/\lambda_0|^{1/m}} \quad \text{for } \lambda \in \Lambda \setminus 0 \quad (2.5)$$

acting on $\mathfrak{D}_\wedge / \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min} \cong \mathbb{C}^{d''}$. The factor $\omega(x|\lambda|^{1/m}) \kappa_{|\lambda/\lambda_0|^{1/m}}$ in (2.5) is to be understood as the composition

$$\mathfrak{D}_\wedge / \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min} \xrightarrow{\kappa_{|\lambda/\lambda_0|^{1/m}}} \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \max} / \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min} \cong \mathcal{E}_{\wedge, \max} \subset \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \max} \xrightarrow{\omega(x|\lambda|^{1/m})} \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \max},$$

in which the last operator is multiplication by the function $\omega(x|\lambda|^{1/m})$ and we use the canonical identification of $\mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \max} / \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min}$ with the orthogonal complement $\mathcal{E}_{\wedge, \max}$ of $\mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min}$ in $\mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \max}$ using the graph inner product

$$(u, v)_{A_\wedge} = (A_\wedge u, A_\wedge v) + (u, v), \quad u, v \in \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \max}.$$

By definition, $K_\wedge(\lambda)$ satisfies (2.4) and the family

$$(A_\wedge - \lambda \quad K_\wedge(\lambda)) : \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min} \oplus \mathfrak{D}_\wedge / \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min} \rightarrow x^{-m/2}L_b^2(Y^\wedge; E)$$

is invertible for every λ on the arc $\{\lambda \in \Lambda : |\lambda| = |\lambda_0|\}$ through λ_0 . Therefore, using κ -homogeneity, it is invertible for every $\lambda \in \Lambda \setminus 0$. If

$$\begin{pmatrix} B_\wedge(\lambda) \\ T_\wedge(\lambda) \end{pmatrix} : x^{-m/2}L_b^2(Y^\wedge; E) \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min} \oplus \mathfrak{D}_\wedge / \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min}$$

is the inverse of $(A_{\wedge, \min} - \lambda \quad K_\wedge(\lambda))$, then $T_\wedge(\lambda)(A_\wedge - \lambda) = 0$ on $\mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min}$, so it induces a map

$$F_\wedge(\lambda) = [T_\wedge(\lambda)(A_\wedge - \lambda)] : \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \max} / \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min} \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}_\wedge / \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min},$$

whose restriction $F_{\wedge, \mathfrak{D}_\wedge}(\lambda) = F_\wedge(\lambda)|_{\mathfrak{D}_\wedge / \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min}}$ is invertible for $\lambda \in \text{res}(A_{\wedge, \mathfrak{D}_\wedge}) \cap \Lambda \setminus 0$ and leads to (2.2). Moreover, since $T_\wedge(\lambda)K_\wedge(\lambda) = 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\wedge, \mathfrak{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1} &= q_\wedge(A_{\wedge, \mathfrak{D}_\wedge} - \lambda)^{-1} K_\wedge(\lambda) \\ &= q_\wedge(A_{\wedge, \mathfrak{D}_\wedge} - \lambda)^{-1} (A_\wedge - \lambda) \omega(x|\lambda|^{1/m}) \kappa_{|\lambda/\lambda_0|^{1/m}}, \end{aligned}$$

where $q_\wedge : \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \max} \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \max} / \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min}$ is the quotient map.

For $\lambda \in \text{bg-res}(A_{\wedge})$ let $\mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda} = \ker(A_{\wedge, \max} - \lambda)$. Then, by [Gil et al. 2007a, Lemma 5.7],

$$\lambda \in \text{res}(A_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_{\wedge}}) \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max} = \mathcal{D}_{\wedge} \oplus \mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda}, \quad (2.6)$$

in which case we let $\pi_{\mathcal{D}_{\wedge}, \mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda}}$ be the projection on \mathcal{D}_{\wedge} according to this decomposition. If $B_{\wedge, \max}(\lambda)$ is the right inverse of $A_{\wedge, \max} - \lambda$ with range $\mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda}^{\perp}$, then

$$(A_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_{\wedge}} - \lambda)^{-1} = \pi_{\mathcal{D}_{\wedge}, \mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda}} B_{\wedge, \max}(\lambda),$$

and $B_{\wedge, \max}(\lambda)(A_{\wedge, \max} - \lambda)$ is the orthogonal projection onto $\mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda}^{\perp}$. Thus

$$\pi_{\mathcal{D}_{\wedge}, \mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda}} B_{\wedge, \max}(\lambda)(A_{\wedge, \max} - \lambda) = \pi_{\mathcal{D}_{\wedge}, \mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda}},$$

and therefore,

$$F_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_{\wedge}}(\lambda)^{-1} = q_{\wedge} \pi_{\mathcal{D}_{\wedge}, \mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda}} \omega(x|\lambda|^{1/m}) \kappa_{|\lambda/\lambda_0|^{1/m}}.$$

Let

$$D = \mathcal{D}_{\wedge} / \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min}, \quad K_{\wedge, \lambda} = (\mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda} + \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min}) / \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min}. \quad (2.7)$$

Again by [Gil et al. 2007a, Lemma 5.7], either of the conditions in (2.6) is equivalent to $D \cap K_{\wedge, \lambda} = 0$, hence to

$$\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max} / \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min} = D \oplus K_{\wedge, \lambda} \quad (2.8)$$

by dimensional considerations, since $\dim K_{\wedge, \lambda} = \dim \mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda} = d'$. Let then $\pi_{D, K_{\wedge, \lambda}}$ be the projection on D according to the decomposition (2.8). Then $q_{\wedge} \pi_{\mathcal{D}_{\wedge}, \mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda}} = \pi_{D, K_{\wedge, \lambda}} q_{\wedge}$ and

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_{\wedge}}(\lambda)^{-1} &= \pi_{D, K_{\wedge, \lambda}} q_{\wedge} \omega(x|\lambda|^{1/m}) \kappa_{|\lambda/\lambda_0|^{1/m}} \\ &= \pi_{D, K_{\wedge, \lambda}} \kappa_{|\lambda/\lambda_0|^{1/m}}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

since multiplication by $1 - \omega(x|\lambda|^{1/m})$ maps $\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max}$ into $\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min}$ for every λ .

We will now express $F_{\wedge, D}(\lambda)^{-1}$ in terms of projections with K_{\wedge, λ_0} in place of $K_{\wedge, \lambda}$. This will of course require replacing D by a family depending on λ .

Fix $\lambda \in \mathring{\Lambda}$, let $S_{\lambda, m}$ be the connected component of $\{\zeta : \zeta^m \lambda \in \mathring{\Lambda}\}$ containing \mathbb{R}_+ . Since $\Lambda \neq \mathbb{C}$, $S_{\lambda, m}$ omits a ray, and so the map $\mathbb{R}_+ \ni \varrho \mapsto \kappa_{\varrho} \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max} / \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min})$ extends holomorphically to a map

$$S_{\lambda, m} \ni \zeta \mapsto \kappa_{\zeta} \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max} / \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min}).$$

It is an elementary fact that

$$\kappa_{\zeta}^{-1} (\pi_{D, K_{\wedge, \lambda}}) \kappa_{\zeta} = \pi_{\kappa_{\zeta}^{-1} D, \kappa_{\zeta}^{-1} K_{\wedge, \lambda}}.$$

A simple consequence of (2.1) is that $\kappa_{\zeta}^{-1} \mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda} = \mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda/\zeta^m}$ if $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}_+$, hence also $\kappa_{\zeta}^{-1} K_{\wedge, \lambda} = K_{\wedge, \lambda/\zeta^m}$ for such ζ since the maps $q_{\wedge}|_{\mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda}} : \mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda} \rightarrow K_{\wedge, \lambda}$ are isomorphisms. Therefore

$$\kappa_{\zeta}^{-1} (\pi_{D, K_{\wedge, \lambda}}) \kappa_{\zeta} = \pi_{\kappa_{\zeta}^{-1} D, K_{\wedge, \lambda/\zeta^m}}, \quad (2.10)$$

if $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}_+$. This formula holds also for arbitrary $\zeta \in S_{\lambda, m}$. To see this we make use of the family of isomorphisms $\mathfrak{P}(\lambda') : \mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda_0} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda'}$ (defined for λ' in the connected component of $\text{bg-res}(A_{\wedge})$ containing λ_0) constructed in Section 7 of [Gil et al. 2007a]. Its two basic properties are that $\lambda' \mapsto \mathfrak{P}(\lambda')\phi$

is holomorphic for each $\phi \in \mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda_0}$ and that $\kappa_\varrho \mathfrak{P}(\lambda') = \mathfrak{P}(\varrho^m \lambda')$ if $\varrho \in \mathbb{R}_+$. These statements are, respectively, Proposition 7.9 and Lemma 7.11 of [Gil et al. 2007a]. Let

$$f : \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

be an arbitrary continuous linear map that vanishes on $\mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda}$. For any $\phi \in \mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda_0}$ the function

$$S_{\lambda, m} \ni \zeta \mapsto \langle f, \kappa_\zeta \mathfrak{P}(\lambda/\zeta^m) \phi \rangle \in \mathbb{C}$$

is holomorphic and vanishes on \mathbb{R}_+ , the latter because $\kappa_\zeta \mathfrak{P}(\lambda/\zeta^m) = \mathfrak{P}(\lambda)$ for such ζ . Therefore $\langle f, \kappa_\zeta \mathfrak{P}(\lambda/\zeta^m) \phi \rangle = 0$ for all $\zeta \in S_{\lambda, m}$. Since f is arbitrary, we must have $\kappa_\zeta \mathfrak{P}(\lambda/\zeta^m) \phi \in \mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda}$. Hence

$$\mathfrak{P}(\lambda/\zeta^m) \phi \in \kappa_\zeta^{-1} \mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda}.$$

Since $\mathfrak{P}(\lambda/\zeta^m) : \mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda_0} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda/\zeta^m}$ is an isomorphism, we have $\mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda/\zeta^m} = \kappa_\zeta^{-1} \mathcal{H}_{\wedge, \lambda}$ when $\zeta \in S_{\lambda, m}$. This shows that

$$K_{\wedge, \lambda/\zeta^m} = \kappa_\zeta^{-1} K_{\wedge, \lambda},$$

and hence that (2.10) holds for $\zeta \in S_{\lambda, m}$.

The principal branch of the m -th root gives a bijection

$$(\cdot)^{1/m} : \lambda_0^{-1} \mathring{\Lambda} \rightarrow S_{\lambda_0, m}. \quad (2.11)$$

The reader may now verify that for this root, with the notation $\hat{\zeta} = \zeta/|\zeta|$ whenever $\zeta \in \mathbb{C} \setminus 0$, one has

$$\kappa_{|\lambda|^{1/m}}^{-1} F_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_{\wedge}}(\lambda)^{-1} = \kappa_{|\lambda_0|^{1/m}}^{-1} \kappa_{(\hat{\lambda}/\hat{\lambda}_0)^{1/m}} \left(\pi_{\kappa_{(\hat{\lambda}/\hat{\lambda}_0)^{1/m}}^{-1} D, K_{\wedge, \lambda_0}} \right) \kappa_{(\hat{\lambda}/\hat{\lambda}_0)^{1/m}}^{-1} \quad (2.12)$$

when $\lambda \in \mathring{\Lambda} \cap \text{res}(A_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_{\wedge}})$. The arguments leading to this formula remain valid if Λ is replaced by a slightly bigger closed sector, so the formula just proved holds in $(\Lambda \setminus 0) \cap \text{res}(A_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_{\wedge}})$.

The projection in parentheses in (2.12) is thus a key component of the resolvent of $A_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_{\wedge}}$ whose behavior for large $|\lambda|$ will be analyzed in Section 4 under a certain fundamental condition which happens to be equivalent to the condition that Λ is a sector of minimal growth for $A_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_{\wedge}}$. We now proceed to discuss this condition.

The condition that the sector Λ with $\Lambda \setminus 0 \subset \text{bg-res}(A_{\wedge})$ is a sector of minimal growth for $A_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_{\wedge}}$ was shown in [Gil et al. 2007a, Theorem 8.3] to be equivalent to the invertibility of $A_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_{\wedge}} - \lambda$ for λ in

$$\Lambda_R = \{\lambda \in \Lambda : |\lambda| \geq R\},$$

together with the uniform boundedness in Λ_R of the projection $\pi_{\kappa_{|\lambda|^{1/m}}^{-1} D, K_{\wedge, \lambda}}$. Further, it was shown in [Gil et al. 2007b] that along a ray containing λ_0 , this condition is in turn equivalent to requiring that the curve

$$\varrho \mapsto \kappa_\varrho^{-1} D : [R, \infty) \rightarrow \text{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max}/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min})$$

does not approach the set

$$\mathcal{V}_{K_{\wedge, \lambda_0}} = \{D \in \text{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max}/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min}) : D \cap K_{\wedge, \lambda_0} \neq \emptyset\} \quad (2.13)$$

as $\varrho \rightarrow \infty$, a condition conveniently phrased in terms of the limiting set

$$\Omega^-(D) = \{D' \in \text{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max}/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min}) : \exists \varrho_\nu \rightarrow \infty \text{ in } \mathbb{R}_+ \text{ such that } \kappa_{\varrho_\nu}^{-1} D \rightarrow D' \text{ as } \nu \rightarrow \infty\}.$$

A ray $\{r\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{C} : r > 0\}$ contained in $\text{bg-res}(A_\wedge)$ is a ray of minimal growth for $A_{\wedge, \mathfrak{D}_\wedge}$ if and only if

$$\Omega^-(D) \cap \mathcal{V}_{K_{\wedge, \lambda_0}} = \emptyset.$$

Define

$$\Omega_\wedge^-(D) = \left\{ D' \in \text{Gr}_{d''}(\mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \max}/\mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min}) : \right. \\ \left. \exists \{\zeta_\nu\}_{\nu=1}^\infty \subset \mathbb{C} \text{ with } \lambda_0 \zeta_\nu \in \Lambda \text{ and } |\zeta_\nu| \rightarrow \infty \text{ s.t. } \lim_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} \kappa_{\zeta_\nu}^{-1/m} D = D' \right\}, \quad (2.14)$$

in which we are using the holomorphic extension of $\varrho \mapsto \kappa_\varrho$ to $S_{\lambda_0, m}$ and the m -th root is the principal branch, as specified in (2.11). We can now consolidate all these conditions as follows.

Theorem 2.15. *Let Λ be a closed sector such that $\Lambda \setminus 0 \subset \text{bg-res}(A_\wedge)$, and let $\lambda_0 \in \mathring{\Lambda}$. The following statements are equivalent:*

- (i) Λ is a sector of minimal growth for $A_{\wedge, \mathfrak{D}_\wedge}$.
- (ii) There are constants $C, R > 0$ such that $\Lambda_R \subset \text{res}(A_{\wedge, \mathfrak{D}_\wedge})$ and $\left\| \pi_{\kappa_{\zeta}^{-1/m} D, K_{\wedge, \lambda_0}} \right\|_{\mathcal{L}(\mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \max}/\mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min})} \leq C$ for every ζ such that $\lambda_0 \zeta \in \Lambda_R$.
- (iii) $\Omega_\wedge^-(D) \cap \mathcal{V}_{K_{\wedge, \lambda_0}} = \emptyset$.

Proof. By means of (2.10) we get the identity

$$\pi_{\kappa_{\zeta}^{-1/m} D, K_{\wedge, \lambda_0}} = \kappa_{\hat{\zeta}^{-1/m}}^{-1} \kappa_{|\lambda_0|^{1/m}} \left(\pi_{\kappa_{|\lambda|^{1/m}}^{-1} D, K_{\wedge, \hat{\lambda}}} \right) \kappa_{|\lambda_0|^{1/m}}^{-1} \kappa_{\hat{\zeta}^{1/m}},$$

which is valid for large $\lambda \in \Lambda$, $\zeta = \lambda/\lambda_0$, and $\hat{\zeta} = \zeta/|\zeta|$. Since $\kappa_{\hat{\zeta}^{1/m}}$ and $\kappa_{\hat{\zeta}^{-1/m}}$ are uniformly bounded, Theorem 8.3 of [Gil et al. 2007a] gives the equivalence of (i) and (ii).

We now prove that (ii) and (iii) are equivalent. Let $\mathcal{E}_{\wedge, \max} = \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \max}/\mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min}$ and assume (iii) is satisfied. Since $\Omega_\wedge^-(D)$ and $\mathcal{V}_{K_{\wedge, \lambda_0}}$ are closed sets in $\text{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{E}_{\wedge, \max})$, there is a neighborhood \mathcal{U} of $\mathcal{V}_{K_{\wedge, \lambda_0}}$ and a constant $R > 0$ such that if $|\lambda_0 \zeta| > R$ then $\kappa_{\zeta}^{-1/m} D \notin \mathcal{U}$. Let $\delta : \text{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{E}_{\wedge, \max}) \times \text{Gr}_{d'}(\mathcal{E}_{\wedge, \max}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be as in Section 5 of [Gil et al. 2007a]. Since $\mathcal{V}_{K_{\wedge, \lambda_0}}$ is the zero set of the continuous function $\mathcal{V} \mapsto \delta(\mathcal{V}, K_{\wedge, \lambda_0})$, there is a constant $\delta_0 > 0$ such that $\delta(\kappa_{\zeta}^{-1/m} D, K_{\wedge, \lambda_0}) > \delta_0$ for every ζ such that $\lambda_0 \zeta \in \Lambda_R$. Then Lemma 5.12 of the same reference gives (ii).

Conversely, let (ii) be satisfied. Suppose $\Omega_\wedge^-(D) \cap \mathcal{V}_{K_{\wedge, \lambda_0}} \neq \emptyset$ and let D_0 be an element in the intersection. Thus $D_0 \cap K_{\wedge, \lambda_0} \neq \{0\}$ and there is a sequence $\{\zeta_\nu\}_{\nu=1}^\infty \subset \mathbb{C}$ with $\lambda_0 \zeta_\nu \in \Lambda$ such that $|\zeta_\nu| \rightarrow \infty$ and

$$D_\nu = \kappa_{\zeta_\nu}^{-1/m} D \rightarrow D_0 \quad \text{as } \nu \rightarrow \infty.$$

If ν is such that $|\lambda_0 \zeta_\nu| > R$, then $\lambda_0 \zeta_\nu \in \text{res}(A_{\wedge, \mathfrak{D}_\wedge})$ and $D \cap K_{\wedge, \lambda_0 \zeta_\nu} = \{0\}$, so $D_\nu \cap K_{\wedge, \lambda_0} = \{0\}$. Thus for ν large enough $D_\nu \notin \mathcal{V}_{K_{\wedge, \lambda_0}}$.

Pick $u \in D_0 \cap K_{\wedge, \lambda_0}$ with $\|u\| = 1$. Let π_{D_ν} be the orthogonal projection on D_ν . Since $D_\nu \rightarrow D_0$ as $\nu \rightarrow \infty$, we have $\pi_{D_\nu} \rightarrow \pi_{D_0}$, so $u_\nu = \pi_{D_\nu} u \rightarrow \pi_{D_0} u = u$. For ν large, $D_\nu \notin \mathcal{V}_{K_{\wedge, \lambda_0}}$, so $u_\nu - u \neq 0$. Now, since $u_\nu \in D_\nu$, $u \in K_{\wedge, \lambda_0}$, and $u_\nu \rightarrow u$,

$$\pi_{D_\nu, K_{\wedge, \lambda_0}} \left(\frac{u_\nu - u}{\|u_\nu - u\|} \right) = \frac{u_\nu}{\|u_\nu - u\|} \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{as } \nu \rightarrow \infty.$$

But this contradicts (ii). Hence $\Omega^-(D) \cap \mathcal{V}_{K_{\wedge, \lambda_0}} = \emptyset$. □

If \mathcal{D}_\wedge is not κ -invariant, the asymptotic analysis of $F_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1}$ (through the analysis of the projection $\pi_{D, K_{\wedge, \lambda}}$) leads to rational functions of the form

$$r(\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N}, \log \lambda) = \frac{p(\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N}, \log \lambda)}{q(\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N}, \log \lambda)}, \quad (2.16)$$

with $\mu_l \in \mathbb{R}$ for $l = 1, \dots, N$, where $q(z_1, \dots, z_{N+1})$ is a polynomial over \mathbb{C} such that

$$|q(\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N}, \log \lambda)| > \delta,$$

for some $\delta > 0$ and every sufficiently large $\lambda \in \Lambda$, and

$$p(\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N}, \log \lambda) = \sum_{\alpha, k} a_{\alpha k}(\lambda) \lambda^{i\alpha \mu} \log^k \lambda,$$

with $\mu = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_N)$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^N$, $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, and coefficients

$$a_{\alpha k} \in C^\infty(\Lambda \setminus 0, \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}_\wedge / \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min}, \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max} / \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min})),$$

such that $a_{\alpha k}(\varrho^m \lambda) = \kappa_\varrho a_{\alpha k}(\lambda)$ for every $\varrho > 0$.

Proposition 2.17. *If Λ is a sector of minimal growth for $A_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge}$, then for $R > 0$ large enough, the family $F_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda) = F_\wedge(\lambda)|_{\mathcal{D}_\wedge / \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min}}$ is invertible for $\lambda \in \Lambda_R$ and $F_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1}$ has the following properties:*

(i) $F_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1} \in C^\infty(\Lambda_R; \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}_\wedge / \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min}, \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max} / \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min}))$, and for every $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}_0$ we have

$$\|\kappa_{|\lambda|^{1/m}}^{-1} \partial_\lambda^\alpha \partial_{\log \lambda}^\beta F_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1}\| = \mathcal{O}(|\lambda|^{v/m - \alpha - \beta}) \text{ as } |\lambda| \rightarrow \infty, \quad (2.18)$$

with $v = 0$.

(ii) For all $j \in \mathbb{N}_0$ there exist rational functions r_j of the form (2.16) and a decreasing sequence of real numbers $0 = \nu_0 > \nu_1 > \dots \rightarrow -\infty$ such that for every $J \in \mathbb{N}$, the difference

$$F_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1} - \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} r_j(\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N}, \log \lambda) \lambda^{\nu_j/m} \quad (2.19)$$

satisfies (2.18) with $v = \nu_J + \varepsilon$ for any $\varepsilon > 0$.

The phases μ_1, \dots, μ_N and the exponents ν_j in (2.19) depend on the boundary spectrum of A . In fact, $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_N \in \mathfrak{M}$ and $\nu_j \in \mathfrak{E}$ for all j ; see (1.5) and (1.6).

This suggests the introduction of operator-valued symbols with a notion of asymptotic expansion in components that take into account the rational structure above and the κ -homogeneity of the numerators. The idea of course is to have a class of symbols whose structure is preserved under composition, differentiation, and asymptotic summation. In the Appendix we propose such a class, $S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{v+}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$, a subclass of the operator-valued symbols $S^\infty(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$ introduced by Schulze, where E and \tilde{E} are Hilbert spaces with suitable group actions. The space $S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{v+}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$ is contained in $S^{v+\varepsilon}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$ for any $\varepsilon > 0$.

As reviewed at the beginning of the Appendix, the notion of anisotropic homogeneity in $S^{(v)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$ depends on the group actions in E and \tilde{E} . Thus homogeneity is always to be understood with respect to these actions.

In the symbol terminology, we have

$$F_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1} \in (S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{0+} \cap S^0)(\Lambda_R; \mathcal{D}_\wedge / \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min}, \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \max} / \mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min}),$$

where $\mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}$ carries the trivial action and $\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}$ is equipped with κ_ϱ .

Proof of Proposition 2.17. Since Λ is a sector of minimal growth for $A_{\wedge,\mathcal{D}_\wedge}$, there exists $R > 0$ such that $(A_{\wedge,\mathcal{D}_\wedge} - \lambda)$ is invertible for $\lambda \in \Lambda_R$, which by definition is equivalent to the invertibility of $F_{\wedge,\mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)$. Since the map $\zeta \mapsto \kappa_{\hat{\zeta}^{1/m}}$ is uniformly bounded (recall that $\hat{\zeta} = \zeta/|\zeta|$), the relation (2.12) together with Theorem 2.15 give the estimate (2.18) for $\alpha = \beta = 0$. If we differentiate with respect to λ (or $\bar{\lambda}$), then

$$\partial_\lambda F_{\wedge,\mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1} = -F_{\wedge,\mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1}[\partial_\lambda F_{\wedge,\mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)]F_{\wedge,\mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1} = -F_{\wedge,\mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1}[\partial_\lambda F_\wedge(\lambda)]F_{\wedge,\mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1}.$$

Now, if we equip $\mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}$ with the trivial group action and $\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}$ with κ_ϱ , then

$$F_\wedge(\lambda) : \mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}$$

is homogeneous of degree zero, hence $\|\partial_\lambda F_\wedge(\lambda)\kappa_{|\lambda|^{1/m}}\|$ is $\mathcal{O}(|\lambda|^{-1})$ as $|\lambda| \rightarrow \infty$. Therefore,

$$\|\kappa_{|\lambda|^{1/m}}^{-1}\partial_\lambda F_{\wedge,\mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1}\| = \mathcal{O}(|\lambda|^{-1}) \quad \text{as } |\lambda| \rightarrow \infty,$$

since $\kappa_{|\lambda|^{1/m}}^{-1}\partial_\lambda F_{\wedge,\mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1}$ can be written as

$$-[\kappa_{|\lambda|^{1/m}}^{-1}F_{\wedge,\mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1}][\partial_\lambda F_\wedge(\lambda)\kappa_{|\lambda|^{1/m}}][\kappa_{|\lambda|^{1/m}}^{-1}F_{\wedge,\mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1}],$$

and the first and last factors are uniformly bounded by our previous argument. The corresponding estimates for arbitrary derivatives follow by induction.

Next, observe that by (2.12),

$$F_{\wedge,\mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1} = \kappa_{\zeta^{1/m}}(\pi_{\kappa_{\zeta^{1/m}}^{-1}D, \mathcal{K}_{\wedge,\lambda_0}})\kappa_{\hat{\zeta}^{1/m}}^{-1},$$

with $\zeta = \lambda/\lambda_0$ and $\hat{\zeta} = \zeta/|\zeta|$. For $\lambda \in \Lambda_R$ let $k(\lambda) = \kappa_{\zeta^{1/m}}$ and $\hat{k}(\lambda) = \kappa_{\hat{\zeta}^{1/m}}^{-1}$. Then $k(\lambda)$ is a homogeneous symbol in $S^{(0)}(\Lambda_R; \mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}, \mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min})$, where the first copy of the quotient is equipped with the trivial action and the target space carries κ_ϱ . Similarly, $\hat{k}(\lambda) \in S^{(0)}(\Lambda_R; \mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}, \mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min})$ with respect to the trivial action on both spaces.

Finally, the asymptotic expansion claimed in (ii) follows from Theorem 4.13 together with the homogeneity properties of $k(\lambda)$ and $\hat{k}(\lambda)$. \square

As a consequence of Proposition 2.17, and since $B_\wedge(\lambda)$, $1 - B_\wedge(\lambda)(A_\wedge - \lambda)$, and $T_\wedge(\lambda)$ in (2.2) are homogeneous of degree $-m$, 0 , and $-m$, in their respective classes, we obtain:

Proposition 2.20. *If Λ is a sector of minimal growth for $A_{\wedge,\mathcal{D}_\wedge}$, then for $R > 0$ large enough, we have*

$$(A_{\wedge,\mathcal{D}_\wedge} - \lambda)^{-1} \in (S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{(-m)^+} \cap S^{-m})(\Lambda_R; x^{-m/2}L_b^2, \mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\max}),$$

where the spaces are equipped with the standard action κ_ϱ . The components have orders v^+ with $v \in \mathfrak{C}$ and their phases belong to \mathfrak{M} ; see (1.5) and (1.6).

3. Limiting orbits

We will write \mathcal{E} instead of $\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}$ and denote by $\mathfrak{a} : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ the infinitesimal generator of the \mathbb{R}_+ action $(\varrho, v) \mapsto \kappa_\varrho^{-1}v$ on \mathcal{E} , so that $\kappa_\varrho^{-1}D = e^{t\mathfrak{a}}D$ with $t = \log \varrho$. In what follows we allow t to be complex. The spectrum of \mathfrak{a} is related to the boundary spectrum of A by

$$\text{spec } \mathfrak{a} = \{-i\sigma - m/2 : \sigma \in \text{spec}_b(A), -m/2 < \text{Im } \sigma < m/2\}. \quad (3.1)$$

For each $\lambda \in \text{spec } \mathfrak{a}$ let \mathcal{E}_λ be the generalized eigenspace of \mathfrak{a} associated with λ , let $\pi_\lambda : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ be the projection on \mathcal{E}_λ according to the decomposition

$$\mathcal{E} = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \text{spec } \mathfrak{a}} \mathcal{E}_\lambda.$$

Define $N : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ and $N_\lambda : \mathcal{E}_\lambda \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_\lambda$ by

$$N = \mathfrak{a} - \sum_{\lambda \in \text{spec } \mathfrak{a}} \lambda \pi_\lambda, \quad N_\lambda = N|_{\mathcal{E}_\lambda},$$

respectively. Thus N is the nilpotent part of \mathfrak{a} . Correspondingly, let

$$\mathfrak{a}' : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}, \quad \mathfrak{a}' = \sum_{\lambda \in \text{spec } \mathfrak{a}} (i \text{Im } \lambda) \pi_\lambda, \quad (3.2)$$

so \mathfrak{a}' is the skew-adjoint component of the semisimple part of \mathfrak{a} .

For $\mu \in \text{Re}(\text{spec } \mathfrak{a})$ let

$$\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_\mu = \bigoplus_{\substack{\lambda \in \text{spec } \mathfrak{a} \\ \text{Re } \lambda = \mu}} \mathcal{E}_\lambda,$$

let $\tilde{\pi}_\mu : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ be the projection on $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_\mu$ according to the decomposition

$$\mathcal{E} = \bigoplus_{\mu \in \text{Re}(\text{spec } \mathfrak{a})} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_\mu,$$

and set

$$\tilde{N}_\mu = N|_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_\mu} : \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_\mu \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_\mu.$$

Fix an auxiliary Hermitian inner product on \mathcal{E} so that $\bigoplus \mathcal{E}_\lambda$ is an orthogonal decomposition of \mathcal{E} . Then \mathfrak{a}' is skew-adjoint and $e^{t\mathfrak{a}'}$ is unitary if t is real.

Proposition 3.3. *For every $D \in \text{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{E})$ there is $D_\infty \in \text{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{E})$ such that*

$$\text{dist}(e^{t\mathfrak{a}} D, e^{t\mathfrak{a}'} D_\infty) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \text{Re } t \rightarrow \infty \text{ in } S_\theta = \{t \in \mathbb{C} : |\text{Im } t| \leq \theta\} \quad (3.4)$$

for any $\theta > 0$. The set

$$\Omega_\theta^+(D) = \{D' \in \text{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{E}) : \exists \{t_v\} \subset S_\theta : \text{Re } t_v \rightarrow \infty \text{ and } \lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} e^{t_v \mathfrak{a}} D = D'\}$$

is the closure of

$$\{e^{t\mathfrak{a}'} D_\infty : t \in S_\theta\}.$$

We are using Ω^+ for the limit set for consistency with common usage: we are letting $\text{Re } t$ tend to infinity.

If \mathcal{F} is a vector space, we will write $\mathcal{F}[t, t^{-1}]$ for the space of polynomials in t and t^{-1} with coefficients in \mathcal{F} (that is, the \mathcal{F} -valued rational functions on \mathbb{C} with a pole only at 0). If $p \in \mathcal{F}[t, t^{-1}]$, let $c_s(p)$ denote the coefficient of t^s in p , and if $p \neq 0$, let

$$\text{ord}(p) = \max\{s \in \mathbb{Z} : c_s(p) \neq 0\}.$$

The proof of the proposition hinges on the following lemma, whose proof will be given later.

Lemma 3.5. *Let $D \subset \mathcal{E}$ be an arbitrary nonzero subspace. Define $D^1 = D$ and by induction define*

$$\mu_l = \max\{\mu \in \operatorname{Re}(\operatorname{spec} \alpha) : \tilde{\pi}_\mu D^l \neq 0\}, \quad D^{l+1} = \ker \tilde{\pi}_{\mu_l}|_{D^l}, \quad D_{\mu_l} = (D^{l+1})^\perp \cap D^l,$$

starting with $l = 1$. Let L be the smallest l such that $D^{l+1} = 0$. Thus

$$\tilde{\pi}_{\mu_l}|_{D^l} : D_{\mu_l} \rightarrow \tilde{\pi}_{\mu_l} D_{\mu_l} \text{ is an isomorphism} \quad (3.6)$$

and $D = \bigoplus_{l=1}^L D_{\mu_l}$. Then for each l there are elements

$$\tilde{p}_k^l \in \tilde{\pi}_{\mu_l} D_{\mu_l}[t, 1/t], \quad k = 1, \dots, \dim D_{\mu_l},$$

such that with

$$\tilde{q}_k^l(t) = e^{t\tilde{N}_{\mu_l}} \tilde{p}_k^l(t),$$

we have $\operatorname{ord} \tilde{q}_k^l = 0$ and the elements

$$g_k^l = c_0(\tilde{q}_k^l),$$

for $k = 1, \dots, \dim D_{\mu_l}$, are independent.

Proof of Proposition 3.3. Suppose $D \subset \mathcal{E}$ is a subspace. With the notation of Lemma 3.5 let

$$D_{\mu_l, \infty} = \operatorname{span}\{g_k^l : k = 1, \dots, \dim D_{\mu_l}\}.$$

Since $e^{t\tilde{N}_{\mu_l}}$ is invertible and $\tilde{q}_k^l(t) = g_k^l + \tilde{h}_k^l(t)$ with $\tilde{h}_k^l(t) = \mathcal{O}(t^{-1})$ for large $\operatorname{Re} t$ ($t \in S_\theta$), the vectors $\tilde{p}_k^l(t)$ form a basis of $\tilde{\pi}_{\mu_l} D_{\mu_l}$ for all sufficiently large t . Using (3.6) we get unique elements

$$p_k^l \in D_{\mu_l}[t, 1/t], \quad \tilde{\pi}_{\mu_l} p_k^l = \tilde{p}_k^l.$$

For each l the $p_k^l(t)$ give a basis of D_{μ_l} if t is large enough, and therefore also the

$$e^{-t\mu_l} p_k^l(t), \quad k = 1, \dots, \dim D_{\mu_l},$$

form a basis of D_{μ_l} for large $\operatorname{Re} t$. Consequently, the vectors

$$e^{t\alpha} e^{-t\mu_l} p_k^l(t), \quad k = 1, \dots, \dim D_{\mu_l}, \quad l = 1, \dots, L,$$

form a basis of $e^{t\alpha} D$ for large $\operatorname{Re} t$. We have, with $N_\lambda = N|_{\mathcal{E}_\lambda}$,

$$\begin{aligned} e^{t\alpha} e^{-t\mu_l} p_k^l(t) &= \sum_{\lambda \in \operatorname{spec} \alpha} e^{t(\lambda - \mu_l)} e^{tN_\lambda} \pi_\lambda p_k^l(t) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{\lambda \in \operatorname{spec} \alpha \\ \operatorname{Re} \lambda = \mu_l}} e^{t(\lambda - \mu_l)} e^{tN_\lambda} \pi_\lambda p_k^l(t) + \sum_{\substack{\lambda \in \operatorname{spec} \alpha \\ \operatorname{Re} \lambda < \mu_l}} e^{t(\lambda - \mu_l)} e^{tN_\lambda} \pi_\lambda p_k^l(t) \\ &= e^{t\alpha'} e^{t\tilde{N}_{\mu_l}} \tilde{\pi}_{\mu_l} p_k^l(t) + \sum_{\substack{\lambda \in \operatorname{spec} \alpha \\ \operatorname{Re} \lambda < \mu_l}} e^{t(\lambda - \mu_l)} e^{tN_\lambda} \pi_\lambda p_k^l(t) \\ &= e^{t\alpha'} (g_k^l + \tilde{h}_k^l(t)) + \sum_{\substack{\lambda \in \operatorname{spec} \alpha \\ \operatorname{Re} \lambda < \mu_l}} e^{t(\lambda - \mu_l)} e^{tN_\lambda} \pi_\lambda p_k^l(t) \end{aligned}$$

so $e^{t\alpha} e^{-t\mu_l} p_k^l(t) = e^{t\alpha'} g_k^l + h_k^l(t)$, where $h_k^l(t) = \mathcal{O}(t^{-1})$ as $\operatorname{Re} t \rightarrow \infty$ in S_θ . It follows that (3.4) holds with $D_\infty = \bigoplus_{l=1}^L D_{\mu_l, \infty}$. This completes the proof of the first assertion of Proposition 3.3.

Remark 3.7. The formulas for the $v_k^l(t) = e^{t\alpha} e^{-t\mu_l} p_k^l(t)$ given in the last displayed line above will eventually give the asymptotics of the projections $\pi_{e^{t\alpha} D, K}$ (assuming $\mathcal{V}_K \cap \Omega^+(D) = \emptyset$, see [Theorem 2.15](#)). Note that the shift by $m/2$ in [\(3.1\)](#) is irrelevant and that the coefficients of the exponents in the formula for $v_k^l(t)$ belong to

$$\{\lambda - \operatorname{Re} \lambda' : \lambda, \lambda' \in \operatorname{spec} \mathfrak{a}, \operatorname{Re} \lambda \leq \operatorname{Re} \lambda'\}. \tag{3.8}$$

Because of [\(3.1\)](#), this set is equal to

$$-i\{\sigma - i \operatorname{Im} \sigma' : \sigma, \sigma' \in \operatorname{spec}_b(A), -m/2 < \operatorname{Im} \sigma \leq \operatorname{Im} \sigma' < m/2\}. \tag{3.9}$$

If all elements of $\{\sigma \in \operatorname{spec}_b(A) : -m/2 < \operatorname{Im} \sigma < m/2\}$ have the same real part, then all elements of [\(3.8\)](#) have the same imaginary part ν , the operator α' is multiplication by $i\nu$, and we can divide each of the $v_k^l(t)$ by $e^{it\nu}$ to obtain a basis of $e^{t\alpha} D$ in which the coefficients of the exponents are all real.

To prove the second assertion of the proposition, we note first that [\(3.4\)](#) implies that $\Omega_\theta^+(D)$ is contained in the closure of $\{e^{t\alpha} D_\infty : t \in S_\theta\}$. To prove the opposite inclusion, it is enough to show that

$$e^{t\alpha'} D_\infty \in \Omega_\theta^+(D) \tag{3.10}$$

for each $t \in S_\theta$, since $\Omega_\theta^+(D)$ is a closed set. Writing $e^{t\alpha'} D_\infty$ as $e^{i \operatorname{Im} t \alpha'} (e^{\operatorname{Re} t \alpha'} D_\infty)$ further reduces the problem to the case $\theta = 0$ (that is, t real). While proving [\(3.10\)](#) we will also show that the closure \mathcal{X} of $\{e^{t\alpha'} D_\infty : t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ is an embedded torus, equal to $\Omega_0^+(D)$.

Let $\{\lambda_k\}_{k=1}^K$ be an enumeration of the elements of $\operatorname{spec} \mathfrak{a}$. Define $f : \mathbb{R}^K \times \operatorname{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \operatorname{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{E})$ by

$$f(\tau, D) = e^{\sum i\tau^k \pi_{\lambda_k}} D,$$

$\tau = (\tau^1, \dots, \tau^K)$. This is a smooth map. Since the π_{λ_k} commute with each other, f defines a left action of \mathbb{R}^K on $\operatorname{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{E})$. For each $\tau \in \mathbb{R}^K$ define

$$f_\tau : \operatorname{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \operatorname{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{E}), \quad f_\tau(D) = f(\tau, D),$$

and for each $D \in \operatorname{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{E})$ let

$$f^D : \mathbb{R}^K \rightarrow \operatorname{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{E}), \quad f^D(\tau) = f(\tau, D).$$

The maps f_τ are diffeomorphisms.

We claim that f^{D_∞} factors as the composition of a smooth group homomorphism $\phi : \mathbb{R}^K \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^{K'}$ onto a torus and an embedding $h : \mathbb{T}^{K'} \rightarrow \operatorname{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{E})$,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R}^K & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \mathbb{T}^{K'} \\ f^{D_\infty} \downarrow & & \swarrow h \\ & & \operatorname{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{E}). \end{array}$$

Both ϕ and h depend on D_∞ .

To prove the claim we begin by observing that $\{u \in T\mathbb{R}^K : df^{D_\infty}(u) = 0\}$ is translation-invariant. Indeed, let $\tau_0 \in \mathbb{R}^K$, let $v = (v^1, \dots, v^K) \in \mathbb{R}^K$, and let $\gamma : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^K$ be the curve $\gamma(t) = \tau_0 + tv$. Then

$$f^{D_\infty}(\tau_0 + \gamma(t)) = f_{\tau_0} \circ f^{D_\infty}(\gamma(t)),$$

so

$$df^{D_\infty}(\sum v^k \partial_{\tau^k}|_{\tau_0}) = df_{\tau_0} \circ df^{D_\infty}(\sum v^k \partial_{\tau^k}|_0).$$

Since f_{τ_0} is a diffeomorphism,

$$\sum v^k \partial_{\tau^k}|_{\tau_0} \in [\ker df^{D_\infty} : T_{\tau_0} \mathbb{R}^K \rightarrow T_{f^{D_\infty}(\tau_0)} \text{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{E})] \iff \sum v^k \partial_{\tau^k}|_0 \in [\ker df^{D_\infty} : T_0 \mathbb{R}^K \rightarrow T_{D_\infty} \text{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{E})].$$

Thus the kernel of df^{D_∞} is translation-invariant as asserted.

Identify the kernel of $df^{D_\infty} : T_0 \mathbb{R}^K \rightarrow T_{D_\infty} \text{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{E})$ with a subspace \mathcal{S} of \mathbb{R}^K in the standard fashion. Then f^{D_∞} is constant on the translates of \mathcal{S} and if \mathcal{R} is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^K complementary to \mathcal{S} , then $f^{D_\infty}|_{\mathcal{R}}$ is an immersion. Renumbering the elements of $\text{spec } \mathfrak{a}'$ (and reordering the components of \mathbb{R}^K accordingly) we may take $\mathcal{R} = \mathbb{R}^{K'} \times 0$.

Since $f^{D_\infty}|_{\mathcal{R}}$ is an immersion, the sets

$$\mathcal{F}_{D'} = \{\tau \in \mathcal{R} : f^{D_\infty}(\tau) = D'\}$$

are discrete for each $D' \in f^{D_\infty}(\mathcal{R})$. Using again the property $f^{D_\infty}(\tau_1 + \tau_2) = f_{\tau_1} \circ f^{D_\infty}(\tau_2)$ for arbitrary $\tau_1, \tau_2 \in \mathbb{R}^K$, we see that \mathcal{F}_{D_∞} is an additive subgroup of \mathcal{R} and that f^{D_∞} is constant on the lateral classes of \mathcal{F}_{D_∞} . Therefore $f^{D_\infty}|_{\mathcal{R}}$ factors through a (smooth) homomorphism $\phi : \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}/\mathcal{F}_{D_\infty}$ and a continuous map $\mathcal{R}/\mathcal{F}_{D_\infty} \rightarrow \text{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{E})$. Since f^{D_∞} is 2π -periodic in all variables, $2\pi\mathbb{Z}^{K'} \subset \mathcal{F}_{D_\infty}$, so $\mathcal{R}/\mathcal{F}_{D_\infty}$ is indeed a torus $\mathbb{T}^{K'}$. Since ϕ is a local diffeomorphism and f^{D_∞} is smooth, h is smooth.

With this, the proof of the second assertion of the proposition goes as follows. Let $L \subset \mathbb{R}^K$ be the subspace generated by $(\text{Im } \lambda_1, \dots, \text{Im } \lambda_K)$. This is a line or the origin. Its image by ϕ is a subgroup H of $\mathbb{T}^{K'}$, so the closure of $\phi(L)$ is a torus $G \subset \mathbb{T}^{K'}$, and $h(\overline{\phi(L)})$ is an embedded torus $\mathcal{X} \subset \text{Gr}_{d''}(\mathcal{E})$. On the other hand, $h \circ \phi(L) = f^{D_\infty}(L)$ is the image of the curve $\gamma : t \rightarrow e^{t\mathfrak{a}'} D_\infty$, so the closure of the image of γ is \mathcal{X} . Clearly, $\Omega_0^+(D) \subset \mathcal{X}$. The equality of $\Omega_0^+(D)$ and \mathcal{X} is clear if γ is periodic or $L = \{0\}$. So assume that γ is not periodic and $L \neq \{0\}$. Then $H \neq G$ and there is a sequence

$$\{g_\nu\}_{\nu=1}^\infty \subset G \setminus H$$

such that $g_\nu \rightarrow e$, the identity element of G . Let ν be an element of the Lie algebra of G such that H is the image of $t \mapsto \exp(t\nu)$. For each ν there is a sequence $\{t_{\nu,\rho}\}_{\rho=1}^\infty$, necessarily unbounded because $g_\nu \notin H$, such that $g_\nu = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} \exp(t_{\nu,\rho}\nu)$. We may assume that $\{t_{\nu,\rho}\}_{\rho=1}^\infty$ is monotonic, so it diverges to $+\infty$ or to $-\infty$. In the latter case we replace g_ν by its group inverse, so we may assume that $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} t_{\nu,\rho} = \infty$ for all ν . Thus if $g \in H$ is arbitrary, then $h(gg_\nu) \in \Omega_0^+(D)$ and $h(gg_\nu)$ converges to $h(g)$. Since $\Omega_0^+(D)$ is closed, this shows that $h \circ \phi(H) \subset \Omega_0^+(D)$. Consequently, also $\mathcal{X} \subset \Omega_0^+(D)$.

This completes the proof of the second assertion of [Proposition 3.3](#). □

As a consequence of the proof we have that $\Omega_\theta^+(D)$ is a union of embedded tori:

$$\Omega_\theta^+(D) = \bigcup_{s \in [-\theta, \theta]} e^{is\mathfrak{a}'} \overline{\{e^{t\mathfrak{a}'} D_\infty : t \in \mathbb{R}\}}.$$

The proof of [Lemma 3.5](#) will be based on the following lemma. The properties of the elements $\tilde{p}_k^l \in \tilde{\pi}_{\mu_l} D_{\mu_l}[t, 1/t]$ whose existence is asserted in [Lemma 3.5](#) pertain only to $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_{\mu_l}, \tilde{N}_{\mu_l}$, and the subspace $\tilde{\pi}_{\mu_l} D_{\mu_l}$ of $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_{\mu_l}$. For the sake of notational simplicity we let ${}^W = \tilde{\pi}_{\mu_l} D_{\mu_l}$ and drop the μ_l from the notation. The space $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ comes equipped with some Hermitian inner product, and \tilde{N} is nilpotent.

Lemma 3.11. *There is an orthogonal decomposition $\mathcal{W} = \bigoplus_{j=0}^J \bigoplus_{m=0}^{M_j} \mathcal{W}_j^m$ (with nontrivial summands) and nonzero elements*

$$P_j^m \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{W}_{j,m}, \mathcal{W}_{j'})[t, t^{-1}], \tag{3.12}$$

where

$$\mathcal{W}_{j,m} = \bigoplus_{m'=m}^{M_j} \mathcal{W}_j^{m'}, \quad \mathcal{W}_{j'} = \bigoplus_{j'=0}^j \mathcal{W}_{j',0},$$

satisfying the following properties:

- (1) $P_j^0 = I_{\mathcal{W}_{j,0}}$.
- (2) Let $Q_j^m(t) = e^{t\tilde{N}} P_j^m(t)$ and $n_j^m = \text{ord}(Q_j^m)$. Then the sequence $\{n_j^m\}_{m=0}^{M_j}$ is strictly decreasing and consists of nonnegative numbers.
- (3) Let

$$G_j^m = c_{n_j^m}(Q_j^m), \quad \mathcal{V}_j^m = G_j^m(\mathcal{W}_j^m). \tag{3.13}$$

Then

$$\mathcal{W}_{j,m+1} = (G_j^m)^{-1} \left(\bigoplus_{j'=0}^{j-1} \bigoplus_{m'=0}^{M_{j'}} \mathcal{V}_{j'}^{m'} + \bigoplus_{m'=0}^{m-1} \mathcal{V}_j^{m'} \right). \tag{3.14}$$

- (4) There are unique maps $F_{j',j}^{m',m+1} : \mathcal{W}_{j,m+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_{j'}^{m'}$ such that

$$G_j^m + \sum_{j'=0}^{j-1} \sum_{m'=0}^{M_{j'}} G_{j'}^{m'} F_{j',j}^{m',m+1} + \sum_{m'=0}^{m-1} G_j^{m'} F_{j,j}^{m',m+1} = 0 \tag{3.15}$$

holds on $\mathcal{W}_{j,m+1}$, and

$$P_j^{m+1} = P_j^m + \sum_{j'=0}^{j-1} \sum_{m'=0}^{M_{j'}} t^{n_j^m - n_{j'}^{m'}} P_{j'}^{m'} F_{j',j}^{m',m+1} + \sum_{m'=0}^{m-1} t^{n_j^m - n_j^{m'}} P_j^{m'} F_{j,j}^{m',m+1}. \tag{3.16}$$

The lemma is a definition by induction if we adopt the convention that spaces with negative indices and summations where the upper index is less than the lower index are the zero space. In the inductive process that will constitute the proof of the lemma we will first define $\mathcal{W}_{j,m+1} \subset \mathcal{W}_{j,m}$ using (3.14) starting with suitably defined spaces $\mathcal{W}_{j,0}$ and then define

$$\mathcal{W}_j^m = \mathcal{W}_{j,m} \cap \mathcal{W}_{j,m+1}^\perp.$$

Note that the right hand side of (3.14) depends only on $\mathcal{W}_{j,m}$, P_j^m (through G_j^m) and the spaces $\mathcal{V}_{j'}^{m'}$ with $j' < j$ and m' arbitrary, or $j' = j$ and $m' < m$. The relation (3.15) follows from (3.14) and induction, and then (3.16) (where P_j^m actually means its restriction to $\mathcal{W}_{j,m+1}$) is a definition by induction; it clearly gives that the $P_j^m(t)$ have values in $\mathcal{W}_{j'}^m$ as required in (3.12).

We will illustrate the lemma and its proof with an example and then give a proof.

Example 3.17. Suppose $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ is spanned by elements $e_{j,k}$ ($j = 0, 1$ and $k = 1, \dots, K_j$) and that the Hermitian inner product is defined so that these vectors are orthonormal. Define the linear operator $\tilde{N} : \tilde{\mathcal{E}} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ so that $\tilde{N}e_{j,1} = 0$ and $\tilde{N}e_{j,k} = e_{j,k-1}$ for $1 < k \leq K_j$. Thus $\tilde{N}^k e_{j,k} = 0$ and $\tilde{N}^k e_{j,k+1} = e_{j,1} \neq 0$. Pick

integers $0 \leq s_0 < s_1 < \min\{K_0, K_1\}$, and let

$$\mathfrak{W} = \text{span}\{e_{0,s_0+1}, e_{1,s_1+1}, e_{0,s_1+1} + e_{1,s_1}\}.$$

If $w \in \mathfrak{W}$ and $w \neq 0$, then $e^{t\tilde{N}}w$ is a polynomial of degree exactly s_0 or s_1 . Let $\mathfrak{W}_{0,0} = \mathfrak{W} \cap \ker \tilde{N}^{s_0+1}$, that is,

$$\mathfrak{W}_{0,0} = \text{span}\{e_{0,s_0+1}\}.$$

Then $e^{t\tilde{N}}w$ is polynomial of degree s_0 if $w \in \mathfrak{W}_{0,0}$. Let $\mathfrak{W}_{1,0} = \mathfrak{W} \cap \ker \tilde{N}^{s_1+1} \cap \mathfrak{W}_{0,0}^\perp$. Thus

$$\mathfrak{W}_{1,0} = \text{span}\{e_{1,s_1+1}, e_{0,s_1+1} + e_{1,s_1}\},$$

and $e^{t\tilde{N}}w$ is polynomial of degree exactly s_1 if $w \in \mathfrak{W}_{1,0}$ and $w \neq 0$. With these spaces we have

$$\mathfrak{W} = \mathfrak{W}_{0,0} \oplus \mathfrak{W}_{1,0}$$

as an orthogonal sum. By (1) of Lemma 3.11, $P_0^0 = I_{\mathfrak{W}_{0,0}}$. So $e^{t\tilde{N}}P_0^0$ is the restriction of

$$e^{t\tilde{N}} = \sum_{k=0}^{s_0} \frac{t^k}{k!} \tilde{N}^k$$

to $\mathfrak{W}_{0,0}$, $n_0^0 = s_0$, and G_0^0 is $(1/s_0!) \tilde{N}^{s_0}$ restricted to $\mathfrak{W}_{0,0}$. Thus $\mathfrak{V}_0^0 = \text{span}\{e_{0,1}\}$. The space $\mathfrak{W}_{0,1}$, defined using (3.14), is the zero space by the convention on sums where the upper index is less than the lower index. Thus $M_0 = 0$. We next analyze what the lemma says when $j = 1$. As when $j = 0$, $P_1^0 = I_{\mathfrak{W}_{1,0}}$, so $e^{t\tilde{N}}P_1^0$ is the restriction of

$$e^{t\tilde{N}} = \sum_{k=0}^{s_1} \frac{t^k}{k!} \tilde{N}^k$$

to $\mathfrak{W}_{1,0}$. Hence $n_1^0 = s_1$, and $G_1^0 = (1/s_1!) \tilde{N}^{s_1}|_{\mathfrak{W}_{1,0}}$. The preimage of \mathfrak{V}_0^0 by G_1^0 is

$$\mathfrak{W}_{1,1} = \text{span}\{e_{0,s_1+1} + e_{1,s_1}\},$$

and so $\mathfrak{W}_1^0 = \text{span}\{e_{1,s_1+1}\}$ and $\mathfrak{V}_1^0 = \text{span}\{e_{1,1}\}$. With $w = e_{0,s_1+1} + e_{1,s_1}$ we have

$$G_1^0 w = \frac{1}{s_1!} e_{0,1} = G_0^0 \frac{s_0!}{s_1!} e_{0,s_0+1},$$

so with $F_{0,1}^{0,1} : \mathfrak{W}_{1,1} \rightarrow \mathfrak{W}_0^0$ defined by

$$F_{0,1}^{0,1} w = -\frac{s_0!}{s_1!} e_{0,s_0+1}$$

we have $G_1^0 + G_0^0 F_{0,1}^{0,1} = 0$. Formula (3.16) reads

$$P_1^1(t) = I_{\mathfrak{W}_{1,1}} + t^{s_1-s_0} F_{0,1}^{0,1}$$

in this instance, and

$$e^{t\tilde{N}} P_1^1(t) w = \sum_{k=0}^{s_1} \frac{t^k}{k!} \tilde{N}^k w - \frac{s_0! t^{s_1-s_0}}{s_1!} \sum_{k=0}^{s_0} \frac{t^k}{k!} \tilde{N}^k e_{0,s_0+1}.$$

In the first sum the highest order term is $t^{s_1/s_1!}e_{0,1}$, while in the second it is $t^{s_0/s_0!}e_{0,1}$. Taking into account the coefficient of the second sum we see that $e^{t\tilde{N}}P_1^1(t)w$ has order $< s_1$. A more detailed calculation gives that the order is $s_1 - 1$, and that the leading coefficient is given by the map

$$w \mapsto \left(\frac{1}{(s_1-1)!} - \frac{s_0!}{s_1!(s_0-1)!} \right) e_{0,2} + e_{1,1};$$

its image spans \mathcal{V}_1^1 . Note that $\mathcal{V}_0^0 + \mathcal{V}_1^0 + \mathcal{V}_1^1$ is a direct sum and is invariant under \tilde{N} .

Proof of Lemma 3.11. We note first that the properties of the objects in the lemma are such that

$$D_{\mu, \infty} = \sum_{j=0}^J \sum_{m=0}^{M_j} \mathcal{V}_j^m \quad (3.18)$$

is a direct sum. Indeed, suppose we have $w_j^m \in \mathcal{W}_j^m$, $j = 0, \dots, J$, $m = 0, \dots, M_j$ such that

$$\sum_{j=0}^J \sum_{m=0}^{M_j} G_j^m w_j^m = 0.$$

If some w_j^m is nonzero, let

$$j_0 = \max\{j : \exists m \text{ such that } w_j^m \neq 0\}, \quad m_0 = \max\{m : w_{j_0}^m \neq 0\},$$

so that $w_{j_0}^{m_0} \neq 0$. Thus

$$G_{j_0}^{m_0} w_{j_0}^{m_0} = - \sum_{j=0}^{j_0-1} \sum_{m=0}^{M_j} G_j^m w_j^m - \sum_{m=0}^{m_0-1} G_{j_0}^m w_{j_0}^m \in \sum_{j=0}^{j_0-1} \sum_{m=0}^{M_j} \mathcal{V}_j^m - \sum_{m=0}^{m_0-1} \mathcal{V}_{j_0}^m,$$

therefore $w_{j_0}^{m_0} \in \mathcal{W}_{j_0, m_0+1}$ by (3.14). But also $w_{j_0}^{m_0} \in \mathcal{W}_{j_0}^{m_0}$, a space which by definition is orthogonal to \mathcal{W}_{j_0, m_0+1} . Consequently $w_{j_0}^{m_0} = 0$, a contradiction. It follows that (3.18) is a direct sum as claimed, and in particular that the maps

$$G_j^m |_{\mathcal{W}_j^m} : \mathcal{W}_j^m \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_j^m$$

are isomorphisms.

Note that $e^{t\tilde{N}}w$ is a nonzero polynomial whenever $w \in \mathcal{W} \setminus 0$ and let

$$\{s_j\}_{j=0}^J = \{\deg e^{t\tilde{N}}w : w \in \mathcal{W}, w \neq 0\}$$

be an enumeration of the degrees of these polynomials, in increasing order. Let $\mathcal{W}_{-1,0} = \{0\} \subset \mathcal{W}$ and inductively define

$$\mathcal{W}_{j,0} = \mathcal{W} \cap \ker \tilde{N}^{s_j+1} \cap \mathcal{W}_{j-1,0}^\perp, \quad j = 0, \dots, J.$$

Thus $\mathcal{W}_{j,0} \subset \mathcal{W}$ and $\mathcal{W} = \bigoplus_{j=0}^J \mathcal{W}_{j,0}$ is an orthogonal decomposition of \mathcal{W} ; moreover,

$$\tilde{N}^{s_j} |_{\mathcal{W}_{j,0}} : \mathcal{W}_{j,0} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{E}}$$

is injective for $j = 0, \dots, J$, and if $w \in \mathcal{W}_{j,0} \setminus 0$ then $e^{t\tilde{N}}w$ is a polynomial of degree exactly s_j . The spaces \mathcal{W}_j^m will be defined so that $\bigoplus_m \mathcal{W}_j^m = \mathcal{W}_{j,0}$.

Let $P_0^0(t) = I_{\mathcal{W}_{0,0}}$, let $Q_0^0(t) = e^{t\tilde{N}}P_0^0(t)$. Then $\text{ord}(Q_0^0) = s_0$ and $G_0^0 = 1/s_0! \tilde{N}^{s_0}|_{\mathcal{W}_{0,0}}$. By (3.14), $\mathcal{W}_{0,1}$ is the preimage of the zero vector space. Since \tilde{N}^{s_0} is injective on $\mathcal{W}_{0,0}$, $\mathcal{W}_{0,1} = 0$, $\mathcal{W}_0^0 = \mathcal{W}_{0,0}$ and $M_0 = 0$. Let $\mathcal{V}_0^0 = G_0^0(\mathcal{W}_0^0)$. This proves the lemma if $J = 0$.

We continue the proof using induction on J . Suppose that $J \geq 1$ and that the lemma has been proved for $\mathcal{W}' = \bigoplus_{j=0}^{J-1} \mathcal{W}_{j,0}$, so we have all objects described in the statement of the lemma, for \mathcal{W}' . The corresponding objects for $\mathcal{W}_{J,0}$ are then defined by induction in the second index, as follows.

First, let $P_J^0(t) = I_{\mathcal{W}_{J,0}}$, $Q_J^0 = e^{t\tilde{N}}P_J^0$ (a polynomial in t of degree $n_J^0 = s_J$) and $G_J^0 = c_{s_J}(Q_J^0)$.

Next, suppose we have found

$$\mathcal{W}_{J,0} \supset \cdots \supset \mathcal{W}_{J,M-1} \quad \text{and} \quad P_j^m \in L(\mathcal{W}_{j,m}, \mathcal{W}')[t, t^{-1}]$$

so that the properties described in the lemma are satisfied for $j < J$ and all m , or $j = J$ and $m \leq M-1$. As discussed, it follows that

$$\sum_{m=0}^{M-2} \mathcal{V}_J^m + \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} \sum_{m=0}^{M_j} \mathcal{V}_j^m$$

is a direct sum and that the maps

$$G_j^m|_{\mathcal{V}_j^m} : \mathcal{W}_j^m \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_j^m \quad (3.19)$$

defined so far are isomorphisms. Suppose further that the $n_j^m = \text{ord}(Q_j^m)$, $m = 0, \dots, M-1$, are non-negative and strictly decrease as m increases. In agreement with (3.14), let

$$\mathcal{W}_{J,M} = (G_J^{M-1})^{-1} \left(\sum_{m=0}^{M-2} \mathcal{V}_J^m + \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} \sum_{m=0}^{M_j} \mathcal{V}_j^m \right),$$

a subspace of the domain $\mathcal{W}_{J,M-1}$ of G_J^{M-1} . Define $\mathcal{W}_J^{M-1} = \mathcal{W}_{J,M-1} \cap \mathcal{W}_{J,M}^\perp$. If $w \in \mathcal{W}_{J,M}$, then

$$G_J^{M-1}w = \sum_{m=0}^{M-2} v_J^m + \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} \sum_{m=0}^{M_j} v_j^m$$

uniquely with $v_j^m \in \mathcal{V}_j^m$. Since the maps (3.19) are isomorphisms, there are unique maps

$$F_{j,J}^{m,M} : \mathcal{W}_{J,M} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_j^m,$$

$j = 0, \dots, J-1$ and $m = 0, \dots, M_j$, or $j = J$ and $m = 0, \dots, M-2$ such that

$$G_J^{M-1} + \sum_{m=0}^{M-2} G_J^m F_{J,J}^{m,M} + \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} \sum_{m=0}^{M_j} G_j^m F_{j,J}^{m,M} = 0$$

on $\mathcal{W}_{J,M}$, that is, (3.15) holds. Define

$$P_J^M = P_J^{M-1} + \sum_{m=0}^{M-2} t^{n_J^{M-1}-n_J^m} P_J^m F_{J,J}^{m,M} + \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} \sum_{m=0}^{M_j} t^{n_J^{M-1}-n_j^m} P_j^m F_{j,J}^{m,M}$$

so (3.16) holds. Let $Q_J^M = e^{t\tilde{N}}P_J^M$. Because of (3.13), each term on the right in

$$Q_J^M = Q_J^{M-1} + \sum_{m=0}^{M-2} t^{n_J^{M-1}-n_J^m} Q_J^m F_{J,J}^{m,M} + \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} \sum_{m=0}^{M_j} t^{n_J^{M-1}-n_j^m} Q_j^m F_{j,J}^{m,M}.$$

has order n_J^{M-1} , so $c_n(Q_J^M) = 0$ if $n \geq n_J^{M-1}$. If $Q_J^M \neq 0$, let $n_J^M = \text{ord}(Q_J^M)$. *A fortiori* $n_J^M < n_J^{M-1}$.

We now show that if $Q_J^M = 0$, then ${}^{\circ}W_{J,M} = 0$, so $M_J = M - 1$ and the inductive construction stops.

Let $F_{j,j}^{m,m+1} : {}^{\circ}W_{j,m+1} \rightarrow {}^{\circ}W_{j,m}$ be the inclusion map. Note that the combination of indices just used does not appear in (3.15): these maps are not defined in the statement of the lemma. With this notation

$$P_J^m = \sum_{m'=0}^{m-1} t^{n_J^{m-1}-n_J^{m'}} P_J^{m'} F_{J,J}^{m',m} + \tilde{H}_J^m \tag{3.20}$$

for $m = 1, \dots, M$ and some $\tilde{H}_J^m \in L({}^{\circ}W_{J,m}, {}^{\circ}W')[t, t^{-1}]$. Let \mathcal{P}_m be the set of finite strictly increasing sequences $\mathbf{v} = (v_0, v_1, \dots, v_k)$ of elements of $\{0, \dots, m\}$ with $v_0 = 0$ and $v_k = m$. For $\mathbf{v} = (v_0, \dots, v_k) \in \mathcal{P}_m$ ($m \geq 1$) define

$$F_J^{\mathbf{v}} = F_{J,J}^{v_0,v_1} \circ \dots \circ F_{J,J}^{v_{m-1},v_m},$$

$$n_J^{\mathbf{v}} = (n_J^{v_1-1} - n_J^{v_0}) + (n_J^{v_2-1} - n_J^{v_1}) + \dots + (n_J^{v_k-1} - n_J^{v_{k-1}}).$$

Since the $n_J^{m'}$ strictly decrease as m' increases, the numbers $n_J^{\mathbf{v}}$ are strictly negative except when \mathbf{v} is the maximal sequence \mathbf{v}_{\max} in $\{0, \dots, m\}$, in which case $n_J^{\mathbf{v}_{\max}} = 0$ and $F^{\mathbf{v}_{\max}}$ is the inclusion of ${}^{\circ}W_{J,m}$ in ${}^{\circ}W_{J,0}$. It is not hard to prove by induction on m , using (3.20), that

$$P_J^m = P_J^0 \sum_{\mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{P}_m} t^{n_J^{\mathbf{v}}} F_J^{\mathbf{v}} + H_J^m \tag{3.21}$$

for all $m \geq 1$ where $H_J^m \in L({}^{\circ}W_{J,m}, {}^{\circ}W')[t, t^{-1}]$. If $Q_J^M = 0$, then $P_J^M = 0$, so, since $\tilde{N}^{s_J} H_J^M = 0$,

$$\tilde{N}^{s_J} P_J^M = \sum_{\mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{P}_M} t^{n_J^{\mathbf{v}}} \tilde{N}^{s_J} F_J^{\mathbf{v}} = 0.$$

In particular, $\tilde{N}^{s_J} F_J^{\mathbf{v}_{\max}} = c_0(\tilde{N}^{s_J} P_J^M) = 0$. Since \tilde{N}^{s_J} is injective on ${}^{\circ}W_{J,0}$, we conclude that the inclusion of ${}^{\circ}W_{J,M}$ in ${}^{\circ}W_{J,0}$ is zero. This means that ${}^{\circ}W_{J,M} = 0$, so the inductive construction stops with $M_J = M - 1$.

We will now show that there is a finite M such that $Q_J^M = 0$. The inductive construction gives, as long as $Q_J^m \neq 0$, the numbers $n_J^m = \text{ord}(Q_J^m)$ which form a strictly decreasing sequence in m , with $n_J^0 = s_J$. Suppose $n_J^{M-1} \geq 0$, $Q_J^M \neq 0$, and $n_J^M < 0$. In particular, the coefficient of t^0 in Q_J^M vanishes. Using (3.21) with $m = M$ we have

$$e^{t\tilde{N}} P_J^M = \sum_{\mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{P}_M} \sum_{s=0}^{s_J} \frac{t^{s+n_J^{\mathbf{v}}}}{s!} \tilde{N}^s F_J^{\mathbf{v}} + e^{t\tilde{N}} H_J^M.$$

The coefficient of t^0 is

$$c_0(e^{t\tilde{N}} P_J^M) = \sum_{\mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{P}_M} \frac{1}{(-n_J^{\mathbf{v}})!} \tilde{N}^{-n_J^{\mathbf{v}}} F_J^{\mathbf{v}} + c_0(e^{t\tilde{N}} H_J^M);$$

recall that $n_J^{\mathbf{v}} \leq 0$. Since H_J^M maps into ${}^{\circ}W'$, we have $\tilde{N}^{s_J} c_0(H_J^M) = 0$, and since $\tilde{N}^s|_{{}^{\circ}W_{J,0}} = 0$ if $s > s_J$, $\tilde{N}^{s_J} \tilde{N}^{-n_J^{\mathbf{v}}} = 0$ if $n_J^{\mathbf{v}} \neq 0$. Thus

$$\tilde{N}^{s_J} c_0(e^{t\tilde{N}} P_J^M) = \tilde{N}^{s_J} F_J^{\mathbf{v}_{\max}},$$

where $\mathbf{v}_{\max} = (0, 1, \dots, M)$. Since $c_0(e^{t\tilde{N}} P_J^M) = 0$ by hypothesis, since $F_J^{\mathbf{v}_{\max}}$ is the inclusion of ${}^{\circ}W_{J,M}$ in ${}^{\circ}W_{J,0}$, and since \tilde{N}^{s_J} is injective on ${}^{\circ}W_{J,0}$, ${}^{\circ}W_{J,M} = 0$. \square

Proof of Lemma 3.5. Apply Lemma 3.11 to each of the spaces $\mathfrak{W}_{\mu_l} = \tilde{\pi}_{\mu_l} D_{\mu_l}$. The corresponding objects are labeled adjoining l as a subindex. Get in particular, decompositions

$$\tilde{\pi}_{\mu_l} D_{\mu_l} = \bigoplus_{j=0}^{J_l} \bigoplus_{m=0}^{M_{j,l}} \mathfrak{W}_{j,l}^m \subset \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_{\mu_l}$$

for each l , and operators $G_{j,l}^m : \mathfrak{W}_{j,l}^m \rightarrow \mathfrak{V}_{j,l}^m \subset \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_{\mu_l}$ such that

$$\bigoplus_{j=0}^{J_l} \bigoplus_{m=0}^{M_{j,l}} G_{j,l}^m |_{\mathfrak{W}_{j,l}^m} : \bigoplus_{j=0}^{J_l} \bigoplus_{m=0}^{M_{j,l}} \mathfrak{W}_{j,l}^m \rightarrow D_{\mu_l, \infty} = \bigoplus_{j=0}^{J_l} \bigoplus_{m=0}^{M_{j,l}} \mathfrak{V}_{j,l}^m$$

is an isomorphism. Let $d_{j,l}^m = \dim \mathfrak{W}_{j,l}^m$ and pick a basis

$$w_{j,l,k}^m, \quad 1 \leq k \leq d_{j,l}^m$$

of $\mathfrak{W}_{j,l}^m$, $j = 0, \dots, J_l$, $m = 0, \dots, M_{j,l}$. Then $\tilde{p}_{j,l,k}^m(t) = t^{-n_{j,l}^m} P_{j,l}^m(t) w_{j,l,k}^m \in \mathfrak{W}_{\mu_l}$. These elements

$$\tilde{p}_{j,l,k}^m \in \mathfrak{W}_{\mu_l}[t, t^{-1}], \quad \text{for } j = 0, \dots, J_l, m = 0, \dots, M_{j,l}, l = 1, \dots, d_{\mu_l}^m,$$

are the ones Lemma 3.5 claims exist. Indeed, since $Q_{j,l}^m(t) = e^{t\tilde{N}_{\mu_l}} P_{j,l}^m(t)$,

$$\lim_{\substack{\text{Re } t \rightarrow \infty \\ t \in S_\theta}} e^{t\tilde{N}_{\mu_l}} t^{-n_{j,l}^m} P_{j,l}^m(t) w_{j,l,k}^m = G_{j,l}^m w_{j,l,k}^m.$$

Since the $G_{j,l}^m w_{j,l,k}^m$ form a basis of $D_{\mu_l, \infty}$, the $t^{-n_{j,l}^m} P_{j,l}^m(t) w_{j,l,k}^m$, form a basis of \mathfrak{W}_{μ_l} for all $t \in S_\theta$ with large enough real part. \square

4. Asymptotics of the projection

With the setup and (slightly changed) notation leading to and in the proof of Proposition 3.3, given a subspace $D \subset \mathcal{E}$ and the linear map $\alpha : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ we have, for fixed $\theta \geq 0$ and $t \in S_\theta = \{t \in \mathbb{C} : |\text{Im } t| \leq \theta\}$,

$$e^{t\alpha} D = \text{span}\{v_k(t)\}, \quad \text{Re } t \gg 0$$

with

$$v_k(t) = e^{t\alpha'} g_k(t) + \sum_{\substack{\lambda \in \text{spec } \alpha \\ \text{Re } \lambda < \mu_k}} e^{t(\lambda - \mu_k)} \hat{p}_{k,\lambda}(t). \quad (4.1)$$

The $g_k(t)$ are polynomials in $1/t$ with values in $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_{\mu_k}$, the collection of vectors

$$g_{\infty,k} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} g_k(t)$$

is a basis of D_∞ , the μ_k form a finite sequence, possibly with repetitions, of elements in $\{\text{Re } \lambda : \lambda \in \text{spec } \alpha\}$, and we have

$$\hat{p}_{k,\lambda}(t) = e^{tN_\lambda} \pi_\lambda p_k(t),$$

where the $p(t)$ are polynomials in t and $1/t$ with values in \mathcal{E} . The additive semigroup $\mathfrak{S}_a \subset \mathbb{C}$ (possibly without identity) generated by the set (3.8) is a subset of $\{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re} \lambda \leq 0\}$ and has the property that $\{\vartheta \in \mathfrak{S}_a : \operatorname{Re} \vartheta > \mu\}$ is finite for every $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proposition 4.2. *Let $K \in \operatorname{Gr}_{d'}(\mathcal{E})$ be complementary to D , and suppose that*

$$\mathcal{V}_K \cap \Omega_\theta^+(D) = \emptyset. \tag{4.3}$$

There are polynomials $p_\vartheta(z^1, \dots, z^N, t)$ with values in $\operatorname{End}(\mathcal{E})$ and \mathbb{C} -valued polynomials

$$q_\vartheta(z^1, \dots, z^N, t)$$

such that

$$\exists C, R_0 > 0 \text{ such that } |q_\vartheta(e^{it \operatorname{Im} \lambda_1}, \dots, e^{it \operatorname{Im} \lambda_N}, t)| > C \text{ if } t \in S_\theta, \operatorname{Re} t > R_0 \tag{4.4}$$

and such that

$$\pi_{e^{t a} D, K} = \sum_{\vartheta \in \mathfrak{S}_a} \frac{e^{t \vartheta} p_\vartheta(e^{it \operatorname{Im} \lambda_1}, \dots, e^{it \operatorname{Im} \lambda_N}, t)}{q_\vartheta(e^{it \operatorname{Im} \lambda_1}, \dots, e^{it \operatorname{Im} \lambda_N}, t)}, \quad t \in S_\theta, \operatorname{Re} t > R_0,$$

with uniform convergence in norm in the indicated subset of S_θ .

Proof. Let $K \subset \mathcal{E}$ be complementary to D as indicated in the statement of the proposition, let $\mathbf{u} = [u_1, \dots, u_{d'}]$ be an ordered basis of K . Write \mathbf{g} for an ordering of the basis $\{g_{\infty, k}\}$ of D_∞ . With the $v_k(t)$ ordered as the $g_{\infty, k}$ to form $\mathbf{v}(t)$, we have

$$[\mathbf{v}(t) \ \mathbf{u}] = [\mathbf{g} \ \mathbf{u}] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \alpha(t) & 0 \\ \beta(t) & I \end{bmatrix}, \tag{4.5}$$

where

$$\alpha(t) = \sum_k \sum_{\substack{\lambda \in \operatorname{spec} a \\ \operatorname{Re} \lambda \leq \mu_k}} e^{t(\lambda - \mu_k)} \alpha_{k, \lambda}(t), \quad \beta(t) = \sum_k \sum_{\substack{\lambda \in \operatorname{spec} a \\ \operatorname{Re} \lambda \leq \mu_k}} e^{t(\lambda - \mu_k)} \beta_{k, \lambda}(t). \tag{4.6}$$

The entries of the matrices $\alpha_{k, \lambda}(t)$ and $\beta_{k, \lambda}(t)$ are both polynomials in t and $1/t$, but only in $1/t$ if $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = \mu_k$. Define

$$\alpha^{(0)}(t) = \sum_k \sum_{\substack{\lambda \in \operatorname{spec} a \\ \operatorname{Re} \lambda = \mu_k}} e^{t(\lambda - \mu_k)} \alpha_{k, \lambda}(t), \quad \tilde{\alpha}(t) = \sum_k \sum_{\substack{\lambda \in \operatorname{spec} a \\ \operatorname{Re} \lambda < \mu_k}} e^{t(\lambda - \mu_k)} \alpha_{k, \lambda}(t), \tag{4.7}$$

and likewise $\beta^{(0)}(t)$ and $\tilde{\beta}(t)$. Note that $\tilde{\alpha}(t)$ and $\tilde{\beta}(t)$ decrease exponentially as $\operatorname{Re} t \rightarrow \infty$ with $|\operatorname{Im} t|$ bounded.

The hypothesis (4.3) implies that $\begin{bmatrix} \alpha(t) & 0 \\ \beta(t) & I \end{bmatrix}$ is invertible for every sufficiently large $\operatorname{Re} t$, so $\alpha(t)$ is invertible for such t . In fact,

$$\text{there are } C, R_0 > 0 \text{ such that } |\det(\alpha(t))| > C \text{ if } t \in S_\theta, \operatorname{Re} t > R_0. \tag{4.8}$$

For suppose this is not the case. Then there is a sequence $\{t_\nu\}$ in S_θ with $\operatorname{Re} t_\nu \rightarrow \infty$ as $\nu \rightarrow \infty$ such that $\det \alpha(t_\nu) \rightarrow 0$. Since both $\alpha(t_\nu)$ and $\beta(t_\nu)$ are bounded, we may assume, passing to a subsequence, that they converge. It follows that $e^{t_\nu a} D$ converges, by definition, to an element $D' \in \Omega_\theta^+(D)$. Also the matrix

in (4.5) converges. The vanishing of the determinant of the limiting matrix implies that $K \cap D' \neq \{0\}$, contradicting (4.3). Thus (4.8) holds.

If $\phi \in \mathcal{E}$ then of course

$$\phi = [\mathbf{g} \ \mathbf{u}] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \varphi^1 \\ \varphi^2 \end{bmatrix},$$

where the φ^i are columns of scalars. Substituting

$$[\mathbf{g} \ \mathbf{u}] = [\mathbf{v}(t) \ \mathbf{u}] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \alpha(t)^{-1} & 0 \\ -\beta(t)\alpha(t)^{-1} & I \end{bmatrix}$$

gives

$$\phi = [\mathbf{v}(t) \ \mathbf{u}] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \alpha(t)^{-1} & 0 \\ -\beta(t)\alpha(t)^{-1} & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi^1 \\ \varphi^2 \end{bmatrix} = [\mathbf{v}(t) \ \mathbf{u}] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \alpha(t)^{-1}\varphi^1 \\ -\beta(t)\alpha(t)^{-1}\varphi^1 + \varphi^2 \end{bmatrix};$$

hence

$$\phi = \mathbf{v}(t) \cdot \alpha(t)^{-1}\varphi^1 + \mathbf{u} \cdot (-\beta(t)\alpha(t)^{-1}\varphi^1 + \varphi^2).$$

This is the decomposition of ϕ according to $\mathcal{E} = e^{t\mathfrak{a}}D \oplus K$; therefore

$$\pi_{e^{t\mathfrak{a}}D, K}\phi = \mathbf{v}(t) \cdot \alpha(t)^{-1}\varphi^1.$$

Replacing $\mathbf{v}(t) = \mathbf{g} \cdot \alpha(t) + \mathbf{u} \cdot \beta(t)$ we obtain

$$\pi_{e^{t\mathfrak{a}}D, K}\phi = (\mathbf{g} \cdot \alpha(t) + \mathbf{u} \cdot \beta(t))\alpha(t)^{-1}\varphi^1 = (\mathbf{g} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \beta(t)\alpha(t)^{-1})\varphi^1. \quad (4.9)$$

The matrix $\alpha^{(0)}(t)$ is invertible because of (4.8) and the decomposition $\alpha(t) = \alpha^{(0)}(t) + \tilde{\alpha}(t)$, so

$$\begin{aligned} \beta(t)\alpha(t)^{-1} &= \beta(t)\alpha^{(0)}(t)^{-1}(I + \tilde{\alpha}(t)\alpha^{(0)}(t)^{-1})^{-1} \\ &= \beta(t)\alpha^{(0)}(t)^{-1} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (-1)^l [\tilde{\alpha}(t)\alpha^{(0)}(t)^{-1}]^l. \end{aligned} \quad (4.10)$$

The series converges absolutely and uniformly in $\{t \in S_\theta : \operatorname{Re} t > R_0\}$ for some real $R_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. The entries of $\alpha^{(0)}(t)$ are expressions

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \operatorname{spec} \mathfrak{a}} e^{it \operatorname{Im} \lambda} \sum_{\nu=0}^N c_{\lambda, \nu} t^{-\nu};$$

hence

$$\det \alpha^{(0)}(t) = q(e^{it \operatorname{Im} \lambda_1}, \dots, e^{it \operatorname{Im} \lambda_N}, 1/t),$$

for some polynomial $q(z^1, \dots, z^N, 1/t)$. Note that because of (4.8),

$$\text{there are } C, R_0 > 0 \text{ such that } |\det(\alpha^{(0)}(t))| > C \text{ if } t \in S_\theta, \operatorname{Re} t > R_0. \quad (4.11)$$

Since $\alpha^{(0)}(t)^{-1} = (\det \alpha^{(0)}(t))^{-1} \Delta(t)^\dagger$ where $\Delta(t)^\dagger$ is the matrix of cofactors of $\alpha^{(0)}(t)$, (4.10) and (4.6) give

$$\beta(t)\alpha(t)^{-1} = \sum_{\vartheta \in \mathfrak{S}_\mathfrak{a}} r_\vartheta(t) e^{t\vartheta} \quad (4.12)$$

where $\mathfrak{S}_\mathfrak{a}$ was defined before the statement of Proposition 4.2 as the additive semigroup generated by $\{\lambda - \operatorname{Re} \lambda' : \lambda, \lambda' \in \operatorname{spec} \mathfrak{a}, \operatorname{Re} \lambda \leq \operatorname{Re} \lambda'\}$ and $r_\vartheta(t)$ is a matrix whose entries are of the form

$$\frac{p_\vartheta(e^{it \operatorname{Im} \lambda_1}, \dots, e^{it \operatorname{Im} \lambda_N}, t, 1/t)}{q(e^{it \operatorname{Im} \lambda_1}, \dots, e^{it \operatorname{Im} \lambda_N}, 1/t)^{n_\vartheta}},$$

for some polynomial $p_\vartheta(z^1, \dots, z^N, t, 1/t)$ and nonnegative integers n_ϑ . Multiplying the numerator and denominator by the same nonnegative (integral) power of t we replace the dependence on $1/t$ by polynomial dependence in $e^{it \operatorname{Im} \lambda_1}, \dots, e^{it \operatorname{Im} \lambda_N}, t$ only. This gives the structure of the “coefficients” of the $e^{t\vartheta}$ stated in the proposition for the expansion of $\pi_{e^{t\alpha} D, K}$. \square

The terms in (4.12) with $\operatorname{Re} \vartheta = 0$ come from $\beta^{(0)}(t)\alpha^{(0)}(t)^{-1}$. So the principal part of $\pi_{e^{t\alpha} D, K}$ is

$$\sigma(\pi_{e^{t\alpha} D, K})\phi = (\mathbf{g} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \beta^{(0)}(t)\alpha^{(0)}(t)^{-1})\varphi^1$$

This principal part is not itself a projection, but

$$\|\sigma(\pi_{e^{t\alpha} D, K}) - \pi_{e^{t\alpha'} D_\infty, K}\| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \operatorname{Re} t \rightarrow \infty, t \in S_\theta.$$

We now restate Proposition 4.2 as an asymptotics for the family (2.10) using the notation κ for the action on \mathcal{E} and express the asymptotics of $\pi_{\kappa_{\zeta^{1/m}}^{-1} D, K}$ in terms of the boundary spectrum of A exploiting (3.1). Condition (4.14) below corresponds to our geometric condition in part (iii) of Theorem 2.15 expressing the fact that Λ is a sector of minimal growth for $A_{\wedge, \mathcal{Q}_\Lambda}$. The Ω -limit set is the one defined in (2.14). Recall that by $\zeta^{1/m}$ we mean the root defined by the principal branch of the logarithm on $\mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{\mathbb{R}}_-$. We let $\lambda_0 \neq 0$ be an element in the central axis of Λ and define $\tilde{\Lambda} = \{\zeta : \zeta \lambda_0 \in \Lambda\}$; this is a closed sector not containing the negative real axis.

Let $\mathfrak{S} \subset \mathbb{C}$ be the additive semigroup generated by

$$\{\sigma - i \operatorname{Im} \sigma' : \sigma, \sigma' \in \operatorname{spec}_b(A), -m/2 < \operatorname{Im} \sigma \leq \operatorname{Im} \sigma' < m/2\}.$$

Thus $-i\mathfrak{S} = \mathfrak{S}_a$. Let $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_N$ be an enumeration of the elements of

$$\Sigma = \operatorname{spec}_b(A) \cap \{-m/2 < \operatorname{Im} \sigma < m/2\}.$$

Theorem 4.13. *Let $K \in \operatorname{Gr}_d(\mathcal{E})$ be complementary to D , suppose that*

$$\mathcal{V}_K \cap \Omega_\Lambda^-(D) = \emptyset. \tag{4.14}$$

Then there are polynomials $p_\vartheta(z^1, \dots, z^N, t)$ with values in $\operatorname{End}(\mathcal{E})$ and \mathbb{C} -valued polynomials

$$q_\vartheta(z^1, \dots, z^N, t)$$

such that

$$\exists C, R_0 > 0 \text{ such that } |q_\vartheta(\zeta^{i \operatorname{Re} \sigma_1/m}, \dots, \zeta^{i \operatorname{Re} \sigma_N/m}, t)| > C \text{ if } \zeta \in \tilde{\Lambda}, |\zeta| > R_0, \tag{4.15}$$

and such that

$$\pi_{\kappa_{\zeta^{1/m} D, K}}^{-1} = \sum_{\vartheta \in \mathfrak{S}} \frac{\zeta^{-i\vartheta/m} p_\vartheta(\zeta^{i \operatorname{Re} \sigma_1/m}, \dots, \zeta^{i \operatorname{Re} \sigma_N/m}, m^{-1} \log \zeta)}{q_\vartheta(\zeta^{i \operatorname{Re} \sigma_1/m}, \dots, \zeta^{i \operatorname{Re} \sigma_N/m}, m^{-1} \log \zeta)}, \quad \zeta \in \tilde{\Lambda}, |\zeta| > R_0,$$

with uniform convergence in norm in the indicated subset of $\tilde{\Lambda}$.

The elements $\vartheta \in \mathfrak{S}$ are of course finite sums $\vartheta = \sum n_{jk}(\sigma_j - i \operatorname{Im} \sigma_k)$ for some nonnegative integers n_{jk} , with $\sigma_j, \sigma_k \in \Sigma$ and $\operatorname{Im} \sigma_j \leq \operatorname{Im} \sigma_k$. Separating real and imaginary parts we may write $\zeta^{-i\vartheta/m}$ as a

product of factors

$$\frac{\zeta^{n_{jk}(\operatorname{Im} \sigma_j - \operatorname{Im} \sigma_k)/m}}{\zeta^{in_{jk} \operatorname{Re} \sigma_k/m}}.$$

We thus see that we may also organize the series expansion of $\pi_{\kappa_{\zeta^{1/m}D}, K}$ in the theorem as

$$\pi_{\kappa_{\zeta^{1/m}D}, K} = \sum_{\vartheta \in \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbb{R}}} \frac{\zeta^{-i\vartheta/m} \tilde{p}_{\vartheta}(\zeta^{i \operatorname{Re} \sigma_1/m}, \dots, \zeta^{i \operatorname{Re} \sigma_N/m}, m^{-1} \log \zeta)}{\tilde{q}_{\vartheta}(\zeta^{i \operatorname{Re} \sigma_1/m}, \dots, \zeta^{i \operatorname{Re} \sigma_N/m}, m^{-1} \log \zeta)},$$

where $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbb{R}} \subset \mathbb{R}$ is the additive semigroup generated by

$$\{\operatorname{Im} \sigma - \operatorname{Im} \sigma' : \sigma, \sigma' \in \Sigma, \operatorname{Im} \sigma' \leq \operatorname{Im} \sigma\}$$

and $\tilde{p}_{\vartheta}, \tilde{q}_{\vartheta}$ are still polynomials.

Remark 4.16. If Σ lies on a line $\operatorname{Re} \sigma = c_0$, then $-i\mathfrak{S} \subset \overline{\mathbb{R}}_- - ic_0$. Also in this case, the coefficients of the exponents in (4.1) can be assumed to have vanishing imaginary part (see Remark 3.7). Assuming this, the coefficients of the exponents in (4.7) are real, in particular $\det \alpha^{(0)}(t)$ is just a polynomial in $1/t$, the coefficients r_{ϑ} in the expansion (4.12) can be written as rational functions of t only. Consequently, in the expansion of the projection in Theorem 4.13, the powers $-i\vartheta$ are real ≤ 0 and the coefficients can be written as rational functions of $\log \zeta$.

5. Asymptotic structure of the resolvent

For the analysis of $(A_{\mathfrak{D}} - \lambda)^{-l}$ for $l \in \mathbb{N}$ sufficiently large we make use of the representation (1.8) of the resolvent as

$$(A_{\mathfrak{D}} - \lambda)^{-1} = B(\lambda) + G_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda), \tag{5.1}$$

where $B(\lambda)$ is a parametrix of $(A_{\min} - \lambda)$ and

$$G_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda) = [1 - B(\lambda)(A - \lambda)]F_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda)^{-1}T(\lambda). \tag{5.2}$$

The starting point of our analysis is

$$(A_{\mathfrak{D}} - \lambda)^{-l} = \frac{1}{(l-1)!} \partial_{\lambda}^{l-1} (A_{\mathfrak{D}} - \lambda)^{-1} \quad \text{for any } l \in \mathbb{N}.$$

We are thus led to further analyze the asymptotic structure of the pieces involved in the representation of the resolvent. In [Gil et al. 2010] we described in full generality the behavior of

$$B(\lambda), \quad 1 - B(\lambda)(A - \lambda), \quad T(\lambda),$$

and we analyzed $F_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda)^{-1}$ in the special case that \mathfrak{D} is stationary. In the case of a general domain \mathfrak{D} , we now obtain as a consequence of Theorem 4.13 the following result.

Proposition 5.3. *For $R > 0$ large enough we have*

$$F_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda)^{-1} \in (S_{\mathfrak{D}}^{0+} \cap S^0)(\Lambda_R; \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge} / \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min}, \mathfrak{D}_{\max} / \mathfrak{D}_{\min}).$$

The components of $F_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda)^{-1}$ have orders ν^+ with $\nu \in \mathfrak{E}$, the semigroup defined in (1.6), and their phases belong to the set \mathfrak{M} defined in (1.5).

Here $S^0(\Lambda_R; \mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}, \mathcal{D}_{\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\min})$ denotes the standard space of (anisotropic) operator-valued symbols of order zero on Λ_R (see the [Appendix](#)), where $\mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}$ carries the trivial group action, and $\mathcal{D}_{\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\min}$ is equipped with the group action $\tilde{\kappa}_\varrho = \theta^{-1}\kappa_\rho\theta$. The symbol class

$$S_{\mathcal{R}}^{0+}(\Lambda_R; \mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}, \mathcal{D}_{\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\min})$$

is discussed in the [Appendix](#) (see [Definition A.7](#)). Recall that $\Lambda_R = \{\lambda \in \Lambda : |\lambda| \geq R\}$.

Proof of [Proposition 5.3](#). We follow the line of reasoning of [[Gil et al. 2010](#), Propositions 5.10 and 5.17]. The crucial point is that we now know from [Theorem 4.13](#) and [Proposition 2.17](#) that $F_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1}$ belongs to the symbol class

$$(S_{\mathcal{R}}^{0+} \cap S^0)(\Lambda_R; \mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}, \mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}),$$

where the actions on $\mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}$ and $\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}$ are, respectively, the trivial action as above and κ_ϱ . The components of $F_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1}$ have orders ν^+ with $\nu \in \mathfrak{E}$, and their phases belong to the set \mathfrak{M} . Consequently, $\Phi_0(\lambda) = \theta^{-1}F_{\wedge, \mathcal{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1}$ belongs to

$$(S_{\mathcal{R}}^{0+} \cap S^0)(\Lambda_R; \mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}, \mathcal{D}_{\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\min}),$$

and we have the same statement about the orders and phases of its components.

Phrased in the terminology of the present paper, we proved (see [[Gil et al. 2010](#), Proposition 5.10]) that the operator family

$$F(\lambda) = [T(\lambda)(A - \lambda)] : \mathcal{D}_{\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\min} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}$$

belongs to the symbol class

$$(S_{\mathcal{R}}^{0+} \cap S^0)(\Lambda_R; \mathcal{D}_{\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\min}, \mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}),$$

and that

$$F(\lambda)\Phi_0(\lambda) - 1 = R(\lambda) \in S^{-1+\varepsilon}(\Lambda_R; \mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}, \mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min})$$

for any $\varepsilon > 0$. More precisely, $F(\lambda)$ is an anisotropic log-polyhomogeneous operator-valued symbol. We thus can infer further that in fact

$$R(\lambda) \in S_{\mathcal{R}}^{(-1)+}(\Lambda_R; \mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}, \mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}),$$

and that the components of $R(\lambda)$ have orders ν^+ with $\nu \in \mathfrak{E}$, $\nu \leq -1$, and phases belonging to the set \mathfrak{M} . The usual Neumann series argument then yields the existence of a symbol

$$R_1(\lambda) \in S_{\mathcal{R}}^{(-1)+}(\Lambda_R; \mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}, \mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min})$$

such that $F(\lambda)\Phi_0(\lambda)(1 + R_1(\lambda)) = 1$ for $\lambda \in \Lambda_R$. Consequently $F_{\mathcal{D}}(\lambda)^{-1} = \Phi_0(\lambda)(1 + R_1(\lambda))$ lies in

$$(S_{\mathcal{R}}^{0+} \cap S^0)(\Lambda_R; \mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge,\min}, \mathcal{D}_{\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\min}),$$

and its components have the structure that was claimed. \square

With [Proposition 5.3](#) and our results in [[Gil et al. 2010](#), Section 5] at our disposal, we now obtain a general theorem about the asymptotics of the finite rank contribution $G_{\mathcal{D}}(\lambda)$ in the representation [\(5.1\)](#)

of the resolvent. Before stating it we recall and rephrase the relevant results from that paper about the other pieces involved in (5.2) using the terminology of the present paper.

Concerning $T(\lambda)$ we have [Gil et al. 2010, Proposition 5.5]:

- (i) For any cut-off function $\omega \in C_c^\infty([0, 1])$ the function $T(\lambda)(1 - \omega)$ is rapidly decreasing on Λ taking values in $\mathcal{L}(x^{-m/2}H_b^s, \mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min})$, and

$$t(\lambda) = T(\lambda)\omega \in S^{-m}(\Lambda; \mathcal{H}^{s, -m/2}, \mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min}).$$

Here $\mathcal{H}^{s, -m/2}$ is equipped with the (normalized) dilation group action κ_ϱ , and we give $\mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min}$ again the trivial action.

- (ii) The family $t(\lambda)$ admits a full asymptotic expansion into anisotropic homogeneous components. In particular, we have

$$t(\lambda) \in S_{\mathcal{R}}^{(-m)^+}(\Lambda; \mathcal{H}^{s, -m/2}, \mathcal{D}_\wedge/\mathcal{D}_{\wedge, \min}).$$

The spaces $\mathcal{H}^{s, -m/2}$ are weighted cone Sobolev spaces on Y^\wedge . We discussed them in [Gil et al. 2006, Section 2] and reviewed the definition in [Gil et al. 2010, Section 4] (see also [Schulze 1991], where different weight functions as $x \rightarrow \infty$ are considered). Note that $\mathcal{H}^{0, -m/2} = x^{-m/2}L_b^2(Y^\wedge; E)$.

Concerning $1 - B(\lambda)(A - \lambda)$ Proposition 5.20 of [Gil et al. 2010] gives, for any $\varphi \in C^\infty(M; \text{End}(E))$:

- (iii) The operator function $P(\lambda) = \varphi[1 - B(\lambda)(A - \lambda)]$ is a smooth function

$$\Lambda_R \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}_{\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\min}, x^{-m/2}H_b^s),$$

which is defined for $R > 0$ large enough. Let $\omega \in C_c^\infty([0, 1])$ be an arbitrary cut-off function. Then $(1 - \omega)P(\lambda)$ is rapidly decreasing on Λ_R , and

$$p(\lambda) = \omega P(\lambda) \in S^0(\Lambda_R; \mathcal{D}_{\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\min}, \mathcal{H}^{s, -m/2});$$

here $\mathcal{H}^{s, -m/2}$ is equipped with the (normalized) dilation group action κ_ϱ , and the quotient $\mathcal{D}_{\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\min}$ is equipped with the group action $\tilde{\kappa}_\varrho$.

- (iv) $p(\lambda)$ is an anisotropic log-polyhomogeneous operator-valued symbol on Λ_R . In particular,

$$p(\lambda) = \omega P(\lambda) \in S_{\mathcal{R}}^{0^+}(\Lambda_R; \mathcal{D}_{\max}/\mathcal{D}_{\min}, \mathcal{H}^{s, -m/2}).$$

With \mathfrak{M} as in (1.5) and \mathfrak{E} as in (1.6) we have:

Theorem 5.4. *Let $\varphi \in C^\infty(M; \text{End}(E))$, and let $\omega, \tilde{\omega} \in C_c^\infty([0, 1])$ be arbitrary cut-off functions. For $R > 0$ large enough the operator family $G_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda)$ is defined on Λ_R , and*

$$(1 - \omega)\varphi G_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda), \varphi G_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda)(1 - \omega) \in \mathcal{S}(\Lambda_R, l^1(x^{-m/2}H_b^s, x^{-m/2}H_b^t)).$$

Moreover,

$$\omega\varphi G_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda)\tilde{\omega} \in (S_{\mathcal{R}}^{(-m)^+} \cap S^{-m})(\Lambda_R; \mathcal{H}^{s, -m/2}, \mathcal{H}^{t, -m/2}),$$

where the spaces $\mathcal{H}^{s, -m/2}$ and $\mathcal{H}^{t, -m/2}$ are equipped with the group action κ_ϱ . In fact, $\omega\varphi G_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda)\tilde{\omega}$ takes values in the trace class operators, and all statements about symbol estimates and asymptotic expansions hold in trace class norms. The components have orders ν^+ with $\nu \in \mathfrak{E}$, $\nu \leq -m$, and their phases belong to \mathfrak{M} .

Corollary 5.5. *For $R > 0$ sufficiently large and $\varphi \in C^\infty(M; \text{End}(E))$, the operator family $\varphi G_D(\lambda)$ is a smooth family of trace class operators in $x^{-m/2}L_b^2$ for $\lambda \in \Lambda_R$, and $\text{Tr}(\varphi G_D(\lambda)) \in (S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{(-m)^+} \cap S^{-m})(\Lambda_R)$. The components have orders ν^+ with $\nu \in \mathfrak{E}$, $\nu \leq -m$, and their phases belong to the set \mathfrak{M} .*

Theorem 5.4 and **Corollary 5.5** follow at once from the previous results about the pieces involved in the representation (5.2) for $G_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda)$ and the properties of the operator-valued symbol class discussed in the Appendix. In the statement of **Corollary 5.5** the scalar symbol spaces are also anisotropic with anisotropy m . In particular, this means that $\text{Tr}(\varphi G_D(\lambda)) = O(|\lambda|^{-1})$ as $|\lambda| \rightarrow \infty$.

We are now in the position to prove the trace expansion claimed in **Theorem 1.4**. To this end, we need the following result [Gil et al. 2010, Theorem 4.4]:

- (v) Let $\varphi \in C^\infty(M; \text{End}(E))$. If $ml > n$, then $\varphi \partial_\lambda^{l-1} B(\lambda)$ is a smooth family of trace class operators in $x^{-m/2}L_b^2$, and the trace $\text{Tr}(\varphi \partial_\lambda^{l-1} B(\lambda))$ is a log-polyhomogeneous symbol on Λ . For large λ we have

$$\text{Tr}(\varphi \partial_\lambda^{l-1} B(\lambda)) \sim \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \alpha_j \lambda^{(n-lm-j)/m} + \alpha_n \log(\lambda) \lambda^{-l} + r(\lambda),$$

where

$$r(\lambda) \in (S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{(-lm)^+} \cap S^{-lm})(\Lambda).$$

Now, combining (v) with **Corollary 5.5**, we finally obtain:

Theorem 5.6. *Let $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a closed sector. Assume that $A \in x^{-m} \text{Diff}_b^m(M; E)$, $m > 0$, with domain $\mathfrak{D} \subset x^{-m/2}L_b^2$ satisfies the ray conditions (1.3). Then Λ is a sector of minimal growth for $A_{\mathfrak{D}}$, and for $ml > n$, $(A_{\mathfrak{D}} - \lambda)^{-l}$ is an analytic family of trace class operators on Λ_R for some $R > 0$. Moreover, for $\varphi \in C^\infty(M; \text{End}(E))$,*

$$\text{Tr}(\varphi(A_{\mathfrak{D}} - \lambda)^{-l}) \in (S_{\mathfrak{R}, \text{hol}}^{(n-lm)^+} \cap S^{n-lm})(\Lambda_R).$$

The components have orders ν^+ with $\nu \in \mathfrak{E}$, $\nu \leq n - lm$, where \mathfrak{E} is the semigroup defined in (1.6), and their phases belong to the set \mathfrak{M} defined in (1.5).

More precisely, we have the expansion

$$\text{Tr}(\varphi(A_{\mathfrak{D}} - \lambda)^{-l}) \sim \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \alpha_j \lambda^{(n-lm-j)/m} + \alpha_n \log(\lambda) \lambda^{-l} + s_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda),$$

with constants $\alpha_j \in \mathbb{C}$ independent of the choice of domain \mathfrak{D} , and a domain dependent remainder $s_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda) \in (S_{\mathfrak{R}, \text{hol}}^{(-lm)^+} \cap S^{-lm})(\Lambda_R)$.

If all elements of the set $\{\sigma \in \text{spec}_b(A) : -m/2 < \text{Im } \sigma < m/2\}$ are vertically aligned, then the coefficients r_ν in the expansion (1.7) of $s_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda)$ are rational functions of $\log \lambda$ only. This is because, in this case, the series representation of the projection in **Theorem 4.13** contains only real powers of ζ and rational functions of $\log \zeta$; see **Remark 4.16**. This simplifies the structure of $F_{\wedge, \mathfrak{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1}$ according to **Section 2**, and consequently the structure of $F_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda)^{-1}$ (see the proof of **Proposition 5.3**). As recalled in this section, the terms coming from $B(\lambda)$ and the other pieces in the representation (5.2) of $G_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda)$ do not generate phases.

If \mathfrak{D} is stationary, then the expansion (1.7) of $s_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda)$ is even simpler: the r_ν are just polynomials in $\log \lambda$, and the numbers ν are all integers. To see this recall that if \mathfrak{D}_\wedge is κ -invariant, then $F_{\wedge, \mathfrak{D}_\wedge}(\lambda)^{-1}$ is

homogeneous, see (2.3), so it belongs to the class

$$S^{(0)}(\Lambda_R; \mathfrak{D}_\wedge / \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min}, \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \max} / \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min}) \subset (S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{0+} \cap S^0)(\Lambda_R; \mathfrak{D}_\wedge / \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min}, \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \max} / \mathfrak{D}_{\wedge, \min}).$$

Consequently, by the proof of Proposition 5.3, $F_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda)^{-1}$ is log-polyhomogeneous. This property propagates throughout the rest of the results in this section and gives the structure of $s_{\mathfrak{D}}(\lambda)$ just asserted.

Appendix: A class of symbols

Let $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a closed sector. Let E and \tilde{E} be Hilbert spaces equipped with strongly continuous group actions κ_ϱ and $\tilde{\kappa}_\varrho$, $\varrho > 0$, respectively. Recall that the space $S^\nu(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$ of anisotropic operator-valued symbols on the sector Λ of order $\nu \in \mathbb{R}$ is defined as the space of all $a \in C^\infty(\Lambda, \mathcal{L}(E, \tilde{E}))$ such that for all $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}_0$

$$\|\tilde{\kappa}_{|\lambda|^{1/m}}^{-1} \partial_\lambda^\alpha \partial_\lambda^\beta a(\lambda) \kappa_{|\lambda|^{1/m}}\|_{\mathcal{L}(E, \tilde{E})} = \mathcal{O}(|\lambda|^{\nu/m - \alpha - \beta}) \quad \text{as } |\lambda| \rightarrow \infty \text{ in } \Lambda. \tag{A.1}$$

By $S^{(\nu)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$ we denote the space of anisotropic homogeneous functions of degree $\nu \in \mathbb{R}$, that is, all $a \in C^\infty(\Lambda \setminus \{0\}, \mathcal{L}(E, \tilde{E}))$ such that

$$a(\varrho^m \lambda) = \varrho^\nu \tilde{\kappa}_\varrho a(\lambda) \kappa_\varrho^{-1} \quad \text{for } \varrho > 0 \text{ and } \lambda \in \Lambda \setminus \{0\}. \tag{A.2}$$

Clearly $\chi(\lambda)S^{(\nu)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E}) \subset S^\nu(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$ with the obvious meaning of notation, where $\chi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$ is any excision function of the origin. When $E = \tilde{E} = \mathbb{C}$ equipped with the trivial group action the spaces are dropped from the notation.

Such symbol classes were introduced by Schulze in his theory of pseudodifferential operators on manifolds with singularities, see [Schulze 1991]. In particular, classical symbols, that is, symbols that admit asymptotic expansions into homogeneous components, play an important role and were used in [Gil et al. 2006] for the construction of a parameter-dependent parametrix of $A_{\min} - \lambda$. As illustrated in the present paper, for a general domain \mathfrak{D} , the structure of $(A_{\mathfrak{D}} - \lambda)^{-1}$ is rather involved, and classical symbols do not suffice to describe it. We are therefore led to introduce a new class of (anisotropic) operator-valued symbols that admit expansions of a more general kind. As it turns out, this class occurs naturally and is well adapted to describe the structure of resolvents in the general case.

Remark A.3. The operator-valued symbol classes $S^\nu(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$ and $S^{(\nu)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$, as well as the spaces $S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{(\nu^+)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$ and $S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{\nu^+}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$ defined in this Appendix, all depend on the choice of the group actions on E and \tilde{E} . They also depend on the anisotropy parameter m that appears in (A.1) and (A.2). However, in order to avoid an overload of notation, we will not emphasize this dependence. In this paper, the anisotropy m is always the order of the cone operator A under study, and the group actions are explicitly defined when necessary.

Recall that $V[z_1, \dots, z_M]$ denotes the space of polynomials in the variables z_j , $j = 1 \dots, M$, with coefficients in V for any vector space V . We shall make use of this in particular for $V = \mathbb{C}$ and $V = S^{(0)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$. In what follows, all holomorphic powers and logarithms on $\mathring{\Lambda}$ are defined using a holomorphic branch of the logarithm with cut $\Gamma \not\subset \Lambda$.

Definition A.4. Let $\nu \in \mathbb{R}$. We define $S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{(\nu^+)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$ as the space of all $\mathcal{L}(E, \tilde{E})$ -valued functions $s(\lambda)$ of the following form:

There exist polynomials $p \in S^{(0)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})[z_1, \dots, z_{N+1}]$ and $q \in \mathbb{C}[z_1, \dots, z_{N+1}]$ in $N+1$ variables, $N = N(s) \in \mathbb{N}_0$, and real numbers $\mu_k = \mu_k(s)$, $k = 1, \dots, N$, such that the following holds:

- (a) $|q(\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N}, \log \lambda)| \geq c > 0$ for $\lambda \in \Lambda$ with $|\lambda|$ sufficiently large;
 (b) $s(\lambda) = r(\lambda)\lambda^{v/m}$, where

$$r(\lambda) = \frac{p(\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N}, \log \lambda)}{q(\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N}, \log \lambda)}. \quad (\text{A.5})$$

To clarify the notation, we note that

$$p(\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N}, \log \lambda) = \sum_{|\alpha|+k \leq M} a_{\alpha,k}(\lambda) \lambda^{i\mu_1 \alpha_1} \dots \lambda^{i\mu_N \alpha_N} \log^k \lambda$$

as a function $\Lambda \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(E, \tilde{E})$ with certain $a_{\alpha,k}(\lambda) \in S^{(0)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$. We call the μ_k the phases and v^+ the order of $s(\lambda)$.

Every $s(\lambda) \in S_{\mathcal{R}}^{(v^+)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$ is an operator function defined everywhere on Λ except at $\lambda = 0$ and the zero set of $q(\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N}, \log \lambda)$. The latter is a discrete subset of $\Lambda \setminus \{0\}$, and it is finite outside any neighborhood of zero in view of (a).

Proposition A.6. (1) $S_{\mathcal{R}}^{(v^+)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$ is a vector space.

- (2) Let \hat{E} be a third Hilbert space with group action $\hat{\kappa}_\varrho$, $\varrho > 0$. Composition of operator functions induces a map

$$S_{\mathcal{R}}^{(v_1^+)}(\Lambda; \tilde{E}, \hat{E}) \times S_{\mathcal{R}}^{(v_2^+)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E}) \rightarrow S_{\mathcal{R}}^{((v_1+v_2)^+)}(\Lambda; E, \hat{E}).$$

- (3) For $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}_0$ we have

$$\partial_\lambda^\alpha \partial_{\bar{\lambda}}^\beta : S_{\mathcal{R}}^{(v^+)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E}) \rightarrow S_{\mathcal{R}}^{((v-m\alpha-m\beta)^+)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E}).$$

- (4) Let $s(\lambda) \in S_{\mathcal{R}}^{(v^+)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$. Then

$$\chi(\lambda)s(\lambda) \in S^{v+\varepsilon}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E}),$$

for any $\varepsilon > 0$ and any excision function $\chi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$ of the set where $s(\lambda)$ is undefined.

- (5) Let $s(\lambda) \in S_{\mathcal{R}}^{(v^+)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$ and assume that

$$\|\tilde{\kappa}_{|\lambda|^{1/m}}^{-1} s(\lambda) \kappa_{|\lambda|^{1/m}}\|_{\mathcal{L}(E, \tilde{E})} = \mathcal{O}(|\lambda|^{v/m-\varepsilon})$$

as $|\lambda| \rightarrow \infty$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$. Then $s(\lambda) \equiv 0$ on Λ .

In particular, $S_{\mathcal{R}}^{(v_1^+)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E}) \cap S_{\mathcal{R}}^{(v_2^+)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E}) = \{0\}$ whenever $v_1 \neq v_2$.

Proof. (1) and (2) are obvious. For (3) note that

$$\partial_\lambda^\alpha \partial_{\bar{\lambda}}^\beta : S^{(v_0)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E}) \rightarrow S^{(v_0-m\alpha-m\beta)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E}),$$

for any v_0 . Consequently, $\partial_\lambda^\alpha \partial_{\bar{\lambda}}^\beta$ acts in the spaces

$$\begin{aligned} S^{(v_0)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})[\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N}, \log \lambda] &\rightarrow S^{(v_0-m\alpha-m\beta)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})[\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N}, \log \lambda], \\ \mathbb{C}[\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N}, \log \lambda] &\rightarrow S^{(-m\alpha-m\beta)}(\Lambda)[\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N}, \log \lambda], \end{aligned}$$

with the obvious meaning of notation (the latter is a special case of the former in view of $\mathbb{C} \subset S^{(0)}(\Lambda)$). Statement (3) is an immediate consequence of these observations.

Statement (4) follows at once in view of property (a) in Definition A.4 (and using (3) to estimate higher derivatives). Note also that, for large λ , the numerator in (A.5) can be regarded as a polynomial in $\log \lambda$ of operator-valued symbols of order zero.

In the proof of (5) we may without loss of generality assume that $\nu = 0$, so $s(\lambda)$ is of the form (A.5). Since $|q(\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N}, \log \lambda)| = \mathcal{O}(\log^M |\lambda|)$ as $|\lambda| \rightarrow \infty$ we see that it is sufficient to consider the case $q \equiv 1$, so $s(\lambda) = p(\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N}, \log \lambda)$. For this case we will prove that if

$$\|\tilde{\kappa}_{|\lambda|^{1/m}}^{-1} s(\lambda) \kappa_{|\lambda|^{1/m}}\|_{\mathcal{L}(E, \tilde{E})} \rightarrow 0$$

as $|\lambda| \rightarrow \infty$, then $s(\lambda) \equiv 0$ on Λ . For this proof we can without loss of generality further assume that $s(\lambda)$ contains no logarithmic terms, so we have $s(\lambda) = p(\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N})$. Moreover, we can assume that the numbers $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_N \in \mathbb{R}$ are independent over the rationals, for if this is not the case we can choose rationally independent numbers $\tilde{\mu}_1, \dots, \tilde{\mu}_K \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\mu_j = \sum_{k=1}^K z_{jk} \tilde{\mu}_k$ with coefficients $z_{jk} \in \mathbb{Z}$, and so

$$\lambda^{i\mu_j} = \prod_{k=1}^K (\lambda^{i\tilde{\mu}_k})^{z_{jk}}$$

for every $j = 1, \dots, N$. Consequently, there are numbers $N_j \in \mathbb{N}$, $j = 1, \dots, K$, and a polynomial $\tilde{p} \in S^{(0)}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})[z_1, \dots, z_K]$ such that

$$\lambda^{i\tilde{\mu}_1 N_1} \dots \lambda^{i\tilde{\mu}_K N_K} p(\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N}) = \tilde{p}(\lambda^{i\tilde{\mu}_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\tilde{\mu}_K}),$$

and both assertion and assumption are valid for p if and only if they hold for \tilde{p} . So we can indeed assume that the numbers μ_j , $j = 1, \dots, N$, are independent over the rationals.

Now let $\lambda_0 \in \Lambda$ be arbitrary with $|\lambda_0| = 1$, and consider the function $f : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(E, \tilde{E})$ defined by

$$f(\varrho) = \tilde{\kappa}_{\varrho}^{-1} p(\varrho^{im\mu_1} \lambda_0^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \varrho^{im\mu_N} \lambda_0^{i\mu_N}) \kappa_{\varrho}.$$

This function is of the form

$$f(\varrho) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq M} a_{\alpha} (\varrho^{i\mu_1})^{\alpha_1} \dots (\varrho^{i\mu_N})^{\alpha_N}$$

for certain $a_{\alpha} \in \mathcal{L}(E, \tilde{E})$, and by assumption $\|f(\varrho)\|_{\mathcal{L}(E, \tilde{E})} \rightarrow 0$ as $\varrho \rightarrow \infty$. Let $p_0(z) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq M} a_{\alpha} z^{\alpha}$ for $z = (z_1, \dots, z_N) \in \mathbb{C}^N$, and consider the curve

$$\varrho \mapsto (\varrho^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \varrho^{i\mu_N}) \in \mathbb{S}^1 \times \dots \times \mathbb{S}^1$$

on the N -torus. The image of this curve for $\varrho > \varrho_0$ is a dense subset of the N -torus, where $\varrho_0 > 0$ can be chosen arbitrarily, because the μ_j are independent over the rationals. The function f is merely the operator polynomial $p_0(z)$ restricted to that curve. Since $f(\varrho) \rightarrow 0$ as $\varrho \rightarrow \infty$, this implies that for any $\varepsilon > 0$ we have $\|p_0(z)\| < \varepsilon$ for all z in a dense subset of the N -torus. This shows that $p_0(z)$ is the zero polynomial, and so the function $f(\varrho) = 0$ for all $\varrho > 0$.

Consequently, the function $p(\lambda^{i\mu_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_N})$ vanishes along the ray through λ_0 , and because λ_0 was arbitrary the proof is complete. \square

Definition A.7. For $\nu \in \mathbb{R}$ define $S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{\nu+}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$ as the space of all operator-valued symbols $a(\lambda)$ that admit an asymptotic expansion

$$a(\lambda) \sim \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \chi_j(\lambda) s_j(\lambda), \tag{A.8}$$

where $s_j(\lambda) \in S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{(\nu_j^+)}$ ($\Lambda; E, \tilde{E}$), $\nu = \nu_0 > \nu_1 > \dots$ and $\nu_j \rightarrow -\infty$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$, and $\chi_j(\lambda)$ is a suitable excision function of the set where $s_j(\lambda)$ is undefined.

We call $s_j(\lambda)$ the component of order ν_j^+ of $a(\lambda)$. The components are uniquely determined by the symbol $a(\lambda)$ (see [Proposition A.9](#)).

Familiar symbol classes like classical (polyhomogeneous) symbols, symbols that admit asymptotic expansions into homogeneous components of complex degrees, or log-polyhomogeneous symbols are all particular cases of the class defined in [Definition A.7](#). In particular, the denominators q in [\(A.5\)](#) are equal to one in all those cases.

Of particular interest in the context of this paper are symbols $a(\lambda)$ with the property that all components $s_j(\lambda)$ have orders ν_j^+ with $\nu_j \in \mathfrak{E}$, the semigroup defined in [\(1.6\)](#), and phases in the set \mathfrak{M} defined in [\(1.5\)](#).

Proposition A.9. (1) $S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{\nu+}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$ is a vector space. For any $\varepsilon > 0$ we have the inclusion

$$S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{\nu+}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E}) \subset S^{\nu+\varepsilon}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E}).$$

(2) Let $a(\lambda) \in S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{\nu+}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$. The components $s_j(\lambda)$ in [\(A.8\)](#) are uniquely determined by $a(\lambda)$.

(3) Let \hat{E} be a third Hilbert space with group action \hat{k}_ϱ , $\varrho > 0$. Composition of operator functions induces a map

$$S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{\nu_1+}(\Lambda; \tilde{E}, \hat{E}) \times S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{\nu_2+}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E}) \rightarrow S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{(\nu_1+\nu_2)+}(\Lambda; E, \hat{E}).$$

The components of the composition of two symbols are obtained by formally multiplying the asymptotic expansions [\(A.8\)](#) of the factors.

(4) For $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}_0$ we have

$$\partial_\lambda^\alpha \partial_{\tilde{\lambda}}^\beta : S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{\nu+}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E}) \rightarrow S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{(\nu-m\alpha-m\beta)+}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E}).$$

If $s_j(\lambda)$ are the components of $a(\lambda) \in S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{\nu+}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$, the components of $\partial_\lambda^\alpha \partial_{\tilde{\lambda}}^\beta a(\lambda)$ are $\partial_\lambda^\alpha \partial_{\tilde{\lambda}}^\beta s_j(\lambda)$.

(5) Let $a_j(\lambda) \in S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{\nu_j+}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$, where $\nu_j \rightarrow -\infty$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$, and let $\bar{\nu} = \max \nu_j$. Let $a(\lambda)$ be an operator-valued symbol such that $a(\lambda) \sim \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_j(\lambda)$.

Then $a(\lambda) \in S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{\bar{\nu}+}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$, and the component of $a(\lambda)$ of order M^+ is obtained by adding the components of that order of the $a_j(\lambda)$. This is a finite sum for each $M \leq \bar{\nu}$ and will yield a nontrivial result for at most countably many values of M that form a sequence tending to $-\infty$.

Proof. Everything follows from [Proposition A.6](#) and standard arguments. Because of its importance we will, however, prove (2):

To this end, assume that $0 \sim \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \chi_j(\lambda) s_j(\lambda)$ with $s_j(\lambda) \in S_{\mathfrak{R}}^{(\nu_j^+)}$ ($\Lambda; E, \tilde{E}$), $\nu_j > \nu_{j+1} \rightarrow -\infty$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$. We need to prove that all $s_j(\lambda)$ are zero. Because

$$\chi_0(\lambda) s_0(\lambda) \sim - \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \chi_j(\lambda) s_j(\lambda),$$

we see that $\chi_0(\lambda)s_0(\lambda) \in S^{v_1+\varepsilon}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$ for every $\varepsilon > 0$. Choose $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $v_1 + \varepsilon < v_0$. Then

$$\|\tilde{\kappa}_{|\lambda|^{1/m}}^{-1} \chi_0(\lambda)s_0(\lambda)\kappa_{|\lambda|^{1/m}}\|_{\mathcal{L}(E, \tilde{E})} = \mathcal{O}(|\lambda|^{(v_1+\varepsilon)/m})$$

as $|\lambda| \rightarrow \infty$, and by [Proposition A.6\(5\)](#) we obtain that $s_0(\lambda) \equiv 0$ on Λ . Consequently all $s_j(\lambda)$ are zero by induction, and (2) is proved. \square

By $S_{\mathcal{R}, \text{hol}}^{v^+}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$ we denote the class of symbols $a(\lambda) \in S_{\mathcal{R}}^{v^+}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$ that are holomorphic in $\mathring{\Lambda}$. Let $s_j(\lambda)$ be the components of $a(\lambda) \in S_{\mathcal{R}, \text{hol}}^{v^+}(\Lambda; E, \tilde{E})$. By [Proposition A.9](#), $\partial_{\bar{\lambda}} s_j(\lambda)$ are the components of $\partial_{\bar{\lambda}} a(\lambda) \equiv 0$, and consequently all components $s_j(\lambda)$ are holomorphic.

In the case of holomorphic scalar symbols (or, more generally, holomorphic operator-valued symbols with trivial group actions), we can improve the description of the components as follows.

Proposition A.10. *Let $a(\lambda) \in S_{\mathcal{R}, \text{hol}}^{v^+}(\Lambda)$, $a(\lambda) \sim \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \chi_j(\lambda)s_j(\lambda)$ with components $s_j(\lambda)$ of order v_j^+ .*

For every $j \in \mathbb{N}_0$ there exist polynomials $p_j, q_j \in \mathbb{C}[z_1, \dots, z_{N_j+1}]$ in $N_j + 1$ variables with constant coefficients, $N_j \in \mathbb{N}_0$, and real numbers $\mu_{jk}, k = 1, \dots, N_j$, such that the following holds:

- (a) $|q_j(\lambda^{i\mu_{j1}}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_{jN_j}}, \log \lambda)| \geq c_j > 0$ for $\lambda \in \Lambda$ with $|\lambda|$ sufficiently large;
- (b) $s_j(\lambda) = r_j(\lambda^{i\mu_{j1}}, \dots, \lambda^{i\mu_{jN_j}}, \log \lambda)\lambda^{v_j/m}$, where $r_j = p_j/q_j$.

Proof. We already know that the components $s_j(\lambda)$ are holomorphic. We just need to show that in this case the numerator polynomials p in [Definition A.4](#) can be chosen to have constant coefficients rather than homogeneous coefficient functions. This, however, follows from [Lemma A.11](#) below. \square

Lemma A.11. *Let $f_1(\lambda), \dots, f_M(\lambda)$ be holomorphic functions on $\Lambda \setminus \{0\}$, and let p be an element of $S^{(0)}(\Lambda)[z_1, \dots, z_M]$. Assume that the function $p(f_1(\lambda), \dots, f_M(\lambda))$ is holomorphic on $\mathring{\Lambda}$, except possibly on a discrete set.*

Then there is a polynomial $p_0 \in \mathbb{C}[z_1, \dots, z_M]$ with constant coefficients such that

$$p(f_1(\lambda), \dots, f_M(\lambda)) = p_0(f_1(\lambda), \dots, f_M(\lambda))$$

as functions on $\Lambda \setminus \{0\}$.

Proof. Since all singularities are removable, we know that $p(f_1(\lambda), \dots, f_M(\lambda))$ is holomorphic everywhere on $\mathring{\Lambda}$. We have

$$p(f_1(\lambda), \dots, f_M(\lambda)) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq D} a_\alpha(\lambda/|\lambda|)f_1(\lambda)^{\alpha_1} \cdots f_M(\lambda)^{\alpha_M}.$$

Let $\lambda_0 \in \mathring{\Lambda}$. Define

$$p_0(z_1, \dots, z_M) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq D} a_\alpha(\lambda_0/|\lambda_0|)z_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots z_M^{\alpha_M}.$$

Then clearly

$$p(f_1(\lambda), \dots, f_M(\lambda)) = p_0(f_1(\lambda), \dots, f_M(\lambda))$$

on the ray through λ_0 . By uniqueness of analytic continuation this equality necessarily holds everywhere on $\mathring{\Lambda}$, and by continuity then also on $\Lambda \setminus \{0\}$. \square

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