

Magnetic Schrödinger operators with compact resolvent

By

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1. Introduction.

In this paper we shall consider the magnetic Schrödinger operators

$$(1.1) \quad L_V(\mathbf{a}) = -\sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} - ia_j \right)^2 + V$$

where a_j and V are the operators of multiplication by real-valued functions $a_j(x)$ and $V(x)$, respectively. We assume

$$(1.2) \quad \begin{cases} a_j(x) \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathbf{R}^n) & \text{for } j = 1, \dots, n, \\ V(x) \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbf{R}^n) & \text{and } V(x) \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

where, for $p \geq 1$ and an open set \mathcal{Q} in \mathbf{R}^n , $L^p_{\text{loc}}(\mathcal{Q}) = \{f \mid \zeta f \in L^p(\mathcal{Q}) \text{ for all } \zeta \in C^\infty_0(\mathcal{Q})\}$, $L^p(\mathcal{Q})$ being the space of complex-valued measurable functions f on \mathcal{Q} with $\|f\|_{L^p(\mathcal{Q})} = \left[\int_{\mathcal{Q}} |f|^p \right]^{1/p} < \infty$ and $C^\infty_0(\mathcal{Q}) =$ the space of C^∞ complex-valued functions with compact support in \mathcal{Q} . Consider the form in the Hilbert space $L^2(\mathbf{R}^n)$

$$(1.3) \quad \begin{aligned} h_{\mathbf{a},V}(\phi, \psi) &= (L_V(\mathbf{a})\phi, \psi) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n (\Pi_j(\mathbf{a})\phi, \Pi_j(\mathbf{a})\psi) + (V\phi, \psi) \end{aligned}$$

for $\phi, \psi \in \mathcal{Q}(h_{\mathbf{a},V}) \equiv$ " the form domain of $h_{\mathbf{a},V}$ " $\equiv C^\infty_0(\mathbf{R}^n)$, where $(u, v) = \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} u \bar{v}$ and

$$\Pi_j(\mathbf{a}) = \frac{1}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} - a_j.$$

Then it is known (see, e.g., Leinfelder and Simader [5]) that $h_{\mathbf{a},V}$ is closable and its form closure $\bar{h}_{\mathbf{a},V}$ is a non-negative symmetric form such that:

$$(1.4) \quad \begin{cases} \mathcal{Q}(\bar{h}_{\mathbf{a},V}) = \{u \in L^2(\mathbf{R}^n) \mid \Pi_j(\mathbf{a})u \in L^2(\mathbf{R}^n) \text{ for } j = 1, \dots, n \\ \text{and } V^{1/2}u \in L^2(\mathbf{R}^n)\}, \\ \bar{h}_{\mathbf{a},V}(u, v) = \sum_{j=1}^n (\Pi_j(\mathbf{a})u, \Pi_j(\mathbf{a})v) + (V^{1/2}u, V^{1/2}v), \end{cases}$$