

$L^p \rightarrow L^{p'}$ ESTIMATES FOR TIME-DEPENDENT SCHRÖDINGER OPERATORS

J. L. JOURNÉ, A. SOFFER, AND C. D. SOGGE

MAIN RESULTS

Let $H_0 = -\Delta$, where $\Delta = (\partial/\partial x_1)^2 + \cdots + (\partial/\partial x_n)^2$ is the Laplacian in \mathbf{R}^n . For $t \in \mathbf{R}$, one can define $u(\cdot, t) = e^{itH_0} f$ using the spectral theorem. The function one obtains is the solution to the time-dependent Schrödinger equation

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} i\partial u/\partial t + H_0 u = 0 \\ u(x, 0) = f(x). \end{cases}$$

Since the kernel of e^{itH_0} is $(4\pi it)^{-n/2} e^{i|x-y|^2/4it}$, it is clear that the solution is dispersive in the sense that

$$(2) \quad \|u(\cdot, t)\|_{L^{p'}(\mathbf{R}^n)} \leq C t^{-n(1/p-1/2)} \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)}, \quad t > 0,$$

if

$$(3) \quad 1 \leq p \leq 2, \quad \text{and} \quad 1/p + 1/p' = 1.$$

It is well known that the local decay estimates (2) are useful in studying nonlinear Schrödinger equations (see [8, §XI.13], [11]). On the other hand little seems to be known when one replaces the free operator H_0 by more general Hamiltonians

$$(4) \quad H = -\Delta + V(x),$$

even when the potential V is in $C_0^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$. Obviously, one has to assume that H has no bound states for an estimate like (2) to hold for $u = e^{itH} f$. If in addition $n \geq 3$ and if one assumes that there are no half-bound states (i.e., zero resonances) the best-known decay estimates seem to be

$$(5) \quad \|\langle x \rangle^{-\alpha} u(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^n)} \leq C t^{-n/2} \|\langle x \rangle^{\alpha'} f\|_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^n)}, \quad \langle x \rangle = \sqrt{1 + |x|^2},$$

Received by the editors October 19, 1989 and, in revised form, February 14, 1990.

1980 *Mathematics Subject Classification* (1985 Revision). Primary 35J10.

The authors were supported in part by the NSF. The second and third authors were Sloan fellows.