

# ON THE EIGENVALUES OF A SECOND ORDER ELLIPTIC OPERATOR IN AN UNBOUNDED DOMAIN

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Let  $E$  be an open set in  $R^n$  which satisfies the "narrowness at infinity" condition:

$$\text{meas}(E \cap \{x \in R^n: a \leq |x| < a+1\}) \leq \text{const}(a+1)^{-\beta},$$

for all  $a > 0$  and some  $\beta > 0$ . It is known that a uniformly strongly elliptic self-adjoint partial differential operator, on such a set  $E$ , has a discrete spectrum of eigenvalues  $\{\lambda_j\}$ . This paper is concerned with the growth rate of the function

$$N(\lambda) = \sum_{\lambda_n \leq \lambda} 1.$$

The main result of the paper is to give an upper bound for  $N(\lambda)$ . This upper bound will be a function of the  $\beta$  from the "narrowness" condition.

An unbounded open set  $E$  in Euclidean  $n$ -space  $R^n$  is said to be quasi-bounded if the points  $x \in E$  with  $|x|$  large are near the boundary  $\partial E$ :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty, x \in E} \text{dist}(x, \partial E) = 0.$$

Let  $T$  be the  $L_2(E)$ -realization of the uniformly strongly elliptic second order partial differential operator  $a(x, D)$  with zero Dirichlet boundary conditions:

$$a(x, D) = - \sum_{|\alpha| \leq 2} a_\alpha(x) D^\alpha, \quad D^\alpha = (\partial/\partial x_1)^{\alpha_1} \cdots (\partial/\partial x_n)^{\alpha_n},$$

$$|\alpha| = |\alpha_1| + \cdots + |\alpha_n|,$$

$$a_0(x, \xi) \geq \text{const} |\xi|^{2m}, \quad x \in R^n, \quad \xi \in R^n$$

where  $a_0(x, \xi)$  is the principle part of  $a(x, \xi)$ ; the coefficients  $a_\alpha(x)$  are infinitely differentiable bounded real functions in  $R^n$ ;  $a(x, D)$  is formally self-adjoint;

$$\mathcal{D}(T) = H_0^1(E) \cap \{f \in L_2(E): a(x, D)f \in L_2(E)\}$$

$$Tf = a(x, D)f, \quad f \in \mathcal{D}(T),$$

where  $H_0^1(E)$  is the standard Sobolev space. If  $E$  is quasi-bounded and satisfies some additional smoothness conditions, that it is known, Clark [4] and Adams [1], that  $T$  has a compact resolvent, and thus a discrete spectrum, consisting of eigenvalues  $\lambda_j$  satisfying