Communications in Partial Differential Equations

Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of |x|: Asymptotic Completeness for High and Low Energies

Ira Herbst \textsuperscript{a, b} and Erik Skibsted \textsuperscript{c}

\textsuperscript{a} Department of Mathematics, University of Virginia. Charlottesville, Virginia. USA
\textsuperscript{b} Ira Herbst, Department of Mathematics, University of Virginia. Charlottesville, VA. USA
\textsuperscript{c} Institut for Matematiske Fag, Aarhus Universitet. Ny Munkegade, Aarhus. Denmark

First Published on: 05 June 2004
To cite this Article: Herbst, Ira and Skibsted, Erik, 'Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of |x|: Asymptotic Completeness for High and Low Energies', Communications in Partial Differential Equations, 29:3, 547 - 610
To link to this article: DOI: 10.1081/PDE-120030408
URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1081/PDE-120030408
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$: Asymptotic Completeness for High and Low Energies

Ira Herbst and Erik Skibsted

1Department of Mathematics, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, USA
2Institut for Matematiske Fag, Aarhus Universitet, Ny Munkegade, Aarhus, Denmark

ABSTRACT

Let $V_1 : S^{n-1} \to \mathbb{R}$ be a Morse function and define $V_0(x) = V_1(x/|x|)$. We consider the scattering theory of the Hamiltonian $H = -\frac{1}{2} \Delta + V(x)$ in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $n \geq 2$, where $V$ is a short-range perturbation of $V_0$. We introduce two types of wave operators for channels corresponding to local minima of $V_1$ and prove completeness of these wave operators in the appropriate energy ranges.

Key Words: Homogeneous potentials; Quantum scattering; Sternberg linearization.

*Correspondence: Ira Herbst, Department of Mathematics, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, USA; Fax: 434-982-2074; E-mail: iwh@virginia.edu.
*Partially supported by MaPhySto—A Network in Mathematical Physics and Stochastics, funded by The Danish National Research Foundation.
1. INTRODUCTION

Consider the classical Hamiltonian on \((\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}) \times \mathbb{R}^n\) given by

\[
H(x, \xi) = \frac{1}{2} (\xi - A(x))^2 + V(x),
\]

where \(A, V \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})\) are homogeneous of degree zero. For a scattering orbit (defined by \(r(t) = |x(t)| \to \infty\) with \(t \to \infty\); here and henceforth \(t \to \infty\) means \(t \to +\infty\)), introduce the variables

\[
\omega = x / r, \quad \eta = r \dot{\omega}, \quad h = H(x, \xi),
\]

and a new time \(\tau\):

\[
\frac{d \tau}{dt} = \frac{1}{r}.
\]

For \(t\) large we find

\[
\frac{d}{d\tau} \left( \frac{\omega}{\eta} \right) = f_h(\omega, \eta).
\]  

(1.1)

This is an autonomous, non-Hamiltonian system in a \(2(n-1)\) dimensional phase space. The fact that (1.1) is autonomous stems from the homogeneity of \(V\) and \(A\). Since the system is non-Hamiltonian, there is a variety of phenomena which can and do occur but which are prohibited in Hamiltonian dynamics. For example if \(n = 2\) and \(V = 0\) and if the magnetic field \(B = \text{curl} A\) has constant sign, the system (1.1) has a globally attracting periodic orbit at high energy. Interestingly, this can also be proved in quantum mechanics (Cornean et al., 2002). Thus from the geometric and dynamical systems point of view, such quantum systems have a rich structure.

In this paper we set \(A = 0\) and consider the operator

\[
H = -\frac{1}{2} \Delta + V(x)
\]

in \(L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)\), \(n \geq 2\), where in this introduction we assume for simplicity that \(V\) is smooth, real, and homogeneous of degree 0 outside the open unit ball. In addition, we assume here that \(V|S^{n-1}\) has a finite number of non-degenerate critical points, \(C_r = \{\omega_1, \ldots, \omega_N\}\). For \(e \in C_r\), let \(P_e\) be the orthogonal projection onto

\[
\left\{ \psi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) : \lim_{t \to \infty} \left\| e - \frac{x}{|x|} \right\| e^{-itH} \psi \right\} = 0 \right\}.
\]

It follows immediately that

\[
P_{\omega_i} P_{\omega_j} = \delta_{ij} P_{\omega_i}, \quad [P_{\omega_i}, H] = 0.
\]

Combining results of Herbst (1991) and Agmon et al. (1999), it follows that

\[
\sum_j P_{\omega_j} = P_{\text{cont}}(H),
\]
where \( P_{\text{cont}}(H) \) is the orthogonal projection onto the continuous spectral subspace of \( H \). Herbst and Skibsted (1999), have shown that if \( V|S^{n-1} \) has a local maximum at \( \omega_j \), then \( P_{\omega_j} = 0 \). In Herbst and Skibsted (2003), it is shown that unless \( V|S^{n-1} \) has a local minimum at \( \omega_j \), then \( P_{\omega_j} = 0 \).

It is the purpose of this paper to examine more carefully the asymptotic behavior of \( e^{-itH}\psi \) where \( e \) is the location of a local minimum of \( V|S^{n-1} \). We are able to accomplish this to a satisfactory degree in two regions of the continuous spectrum of \( H|(\text{Range } P) \). These energy regions are given with reference to the corresponding classical system (1.1). The point \((e,0)\) is a stable fixed point of this system but the character of this fixed point changes with the energy \( E \): Below a certain energy \( E_0 \) the fixed point is a spiral sink. All eigenvalues of the linearized system have negative real part and nonzero imaginary part. We have

\[
\frac{|x(t)|}{|x(t)|} - e = O(t^{-1/2}),
\]

as \( t \to \infty \). Above a certain energy \( E_2 \), the fixed point is a nodal sink. All eigenvalues of the linearized system are negative. There is in general an intermediate region, \( E_0 < E < E_2 \), where some of the eigenvalues are real and negative while the remainder have negative real part and nonzero imaginary part. In the region \( E_0 \leq E \) we have

\[
\frac{|x(t)|}{|x(t)|} - e = O(t^{-\mu(E)}),
\]

with \( \mu(E) \) monotonically decreasing from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 0 as \( E \to \infty \). We single out the energy \( E_1 > E_0 \) below which we have \( \mu(E) > \frac{1}{2} \). Energies below \( E_1 \) will be called “low” and those above \( E_2 \) will be called “high”.

We obtain a detailed enough description of the asymptotic behavior of \( e^{-i\tilde{H}\tilde{\psi}} \) in the high and low energy regions to prove asymptotic completeness results in these regimes. Let \( p = -i\nabla \) and suppose for definiteness that \( e = e_1 = (1,0,\ldots,0) \). We normalize \( V \) so that \( V(e_1) = 0 \). The result in the low energy region is easiest to describe: Define a comparison dynamics by giving the time-dependent Hamiltonian

\[
H_0(t) = \frac{1}{2} p^2 + \frac{1}{2} \langle x'_{\perp} V^{(2)}(e_1)x'_{\perp} / (tp_1)^2.
\]

Here \( V^{(2)}(e_1) \) is the Hessian of \( V|S^{n-1} \) at \( e_1 \) and \( x'_{\perp} = (0,x_2,\ldots,x_n) \). We put \( x_{\perp} = (x_2,\ldots,x_n) \) and \( p_{\perp} = (p_2,\ldots,p_n) \). The second term in the Hamiltonian \( H_0(t) \) is obtained by expanding \( V(1,x_{\perp}/x_{\perp}) (= V(x) \) for \( x_{\perp} \) large and positive) in a power series in \( x_{\perp}/x_{\perp} \), keeping only the first non-vanishing term which is quadratic in \( x_{\perp}/x_{\perp} \), and then replacing \( x_{\perp} \) by \( tp_1 \). Notice that \( p_1 \) commutes with \( H_0(t) \) and that after fixing \( p_1 \) at \( \xi_1 \), \( H_0(t) \) is quadratic in \( p_{\perp} \) and \( x_{\perp} \). A simple transformation shows that the propagator \( U_{0}(t) \) satisfying \( i\partial \tilde{U}_{0}(t) = H_0(t) \tilde{U}_{0}(t) \) can be related to that of a harmonic oscillator if \( \xi_1^2/2 < E_0 \). If \( \xi_1^2/2 > E_0 \) the term in the resulting Hamiltonian quadratic in \( x_{\perp} \) is no longer positive. In fact, we have explicitly

\[
U_{0}(t) = S_{t-1/2} e^{i|x_1|^2/4} e^{-i|p_1|^2/2} e^{-i(tln)t} H_{0},
\]
where \( \hat{U}_0 \) is a constant unitary operator at our disposal,
\[
\hat{U}_0 = e^{-i\frac{x_1}{\sqrt{t}}/4} U_0(1),
\]

\( S_{-1/2} \) is a scale transformation
\[
S_{-1/2} f(x_1, x_\perp) = t^{-(n-1)/4} f \left( x_1, \frac{x_\perp}{\sqrt{t}} \right),
\]

and
\[
H_2 = \frac{1}{2} p_\perp^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left( x_\perp \left( p^{-2} V(x_1) - \frac{i}{4} I \right) x_\perp \right).
\]

For simplicity we take \( U_0(1) = I \). Asymptotic completeness takes the following form
in the energy range \( 0 < E < E_1 \). (A more general result is given in Theorem 3.1.)

**Theorem 1.1.** Let \( \chi \) be the indicator function of \( \{ \xi_1 : \xi_1 > 0, \xi_1^2/2 < E_1 \} \). Define
\[
\mathcal{H}_1 = \chi(p_1) L^2(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad \mathcal{H}_2 = P_{\mathcal{E}_1} E_H((0, E_1)) L^2(\mathbb{R}^n),
\]

where \( E_H(F) \) is the spectral projection for \( H \) in the Borel set \( F \subset \mathbb{R} \). Then the strong
limit
\[
\Omega = \lim_{t \to \infty} e^{itH} U_0(t)
\]
exists on \( \mathcal{H}_1 \) and defines a unitary operator
\[
\Omega : \mathcal{H}_1 \to \mathcal{H}_2.
\]

The simple approximation used to obtain \( H_0(t) \) from \( H \) has much in common
with Dollard’s idea for constructing wave operators to describe Coulomb scattering. The wave operators we construct in the high energy regime are similar to those introduced by Yafaev (1980) to describe long-range scattering (see Yafaev, 1980 for existence and Derežinski and Gérard, 1997a for completeness). For this purpose we
need a suitable solution \( S(t, x) \) to the Hamilton–Jacobi equation
\[
-\partial_t S(t, x) = \frac{1}{2} |\nabla_x S(t, x)|^2 + V(x).
\]

We are able to construct such a solution in a region roughly of the form
\[
\left\{(t, x) : \frac{x_1}{t} > \sqrt{2E_2}, \frac{x_1}{t} \notin \mathcal{R}, \left| \frac{x_\perp}{t} \right| \text{ small}, \ t \text{ large} \right\},
\]

where \( \mathcal{R} \) is a discrete set of “resonances” (see Sec. 2 for a precise definition of \( S \) and its domain). Our propagator \( \tilde{U}_0(t) \) solves a first-order PDE:
\[
i \partial_t \tilde{U}_0(t) = \left( H - \frac{1}{2} (p - \nabla_x S(t, x))^2 \right) \tilde{U}_0(t),
\]
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$ and, in fact, is given explicitly by the formula

$$
(\tilde{U}_0(t)f)(x) = e^{S(t,x)}(J(t,x))^{1/2}f(k(t,x),w(t,x)),
$$

(1.3)

where $k(t,x) (>0)$ is related to the energy of the classical orbit $x(s)$ satisfying $dx(s)/ds = \nabla_x S(s,x(s))$, which goes through the point $x$ at time $t$. Explicitly

$$
\frac{(k(t,x))^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}|\nabla_x S(t,x)|^2 + V(x).
$$

The quantity $w(t,x) \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ is an observable associated with the asymptotics of this orbit which will be described in Sec. 2. (For a somewhat different interpretation see the remark after Theorem 3.2.) $J(t,x)$ is the Jacobian which makes $\tilde{U}_0(t)$ isometric.

Asymptotic completeness in the high energy regime takes the form (a more general result is given in Theorem 3.2):

**Theorem 1.2.** Let

$$
\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_1 = L^2((\sqrt{2E_2}^2, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}) \text{ and } \tilde{\mathcal{H}}_2 = P_{e_1}E_2((E_2, \infty))L^2(\mathbb{R}^n).
$$

For each $f \in C^\infty_0((\sqrt{2E_2}, \infty)\setminus \mathcal{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1})$ the limit

$$
\tilde{\Omega}f = \lim_{t \to \infty} e^{it\tilde{H}}\tilde{U}_0(t)f
$$

exists and extends by continuity to a unitary operator

$$
\tilde{\Omega} : \tilde{\mathcal{H}}_1 \mapsto \tilde{\mathcal{H}}_2.
$$

**Remarks.** (1) Our method of constructing an appropriate solution to the eikonal equation (and thus to the time-dependent Hamilton–Jacobi equation) is new as far as we know. It uses the local diffeomorphism of the Sternberg linearization theorem to conjugate the non-linear flow (1.1) (or more precisely (2.2)) to its linearization from which it is not too difficult to identify an appropriate Lagrangian subspace. The method should be compared to the more standard ways of solving the Hamilton–Jacobi equation, see Barles (1987), Hörmander (1985) and Dereziński and Gérard (1997b). See also Helffer (1988, p. 16) for a treatment closer to ours.

(2) One might expect that the resonances for our solution $S$ to (1.2) are not exceptional points at all so that, more precisely, $S$ may be extended to a...
smooth solution across those points. However for generic homogeneous potential of degree 0 the occurrence of resonances is an intrinsic property of all smooth solutions of the Hamilton–Jacobi equation which are homogeneous of first degree in \((t, x)\) and have an appropriate expansion to second order (see (2.21) and (5.60)). The set of resonances is not bounded.

(3) One might expect that a wave operator similar to that used in “long-range” scattering theory would be possible to construct. However, if

\[
\lim_{t \to \infty} e^{itH} e^{-iW(t, p)} f = \psi,
\]

exists and lies in Range \(P_{0}\) for some real function \(W(t, \xi)\), then according to Lemma 3.5 if \(\epsilon > 0\) and \(\chi_{\epsilon}\) is the indicator function of \(\{\xi : |\xi_{\perp}| > \epsilon\}\),

\[
\lim_{t \to \infty} \chi_{\epsilon}(p)e^{-itH}\psi = 0,
\]

which implies \(\chi_{\epsilon}(p)f = 0\). Thus \(f = 0\).

In the next section some details will be given about the structure of classical orbits which have the property that \(r^{-1}x_{\perp}(t)\) and \(p_{\perp}(t) \to 0\). In particular, the nature of the different energy regimes will be described more fully. It follows easily from this analysis that if \(V^{(2)}(e_{1})\) is a multiple of the identity, then, in fact, \(E_{0} = E_{2}\) so that we have a complete description over the full energy range for scattering into direction \(e_{1}\) (this is the case for \(n = 2\)). More generally, although we have called \((0, E_{1})\) the low energy region and \((E_{2}, \infty)\) the high energy region, it may happen that \(E_{1} > E_{2}\), in which case we again have a complete description of scattering into direction \(e_{1}\). We remark that in this case \((\tilde{U}^{\ast} - U \tilde{U}^{\ast})E_{H}((E_{2}, E_{1})) = 0\) for an “explicit” operator \(U\). In fact for an appropriate set of vectors, \(Uf = \lim_{t \to \infty} \tilde{U}_{0}(t)^{-1}U_{0}(t)f\) may be computed applying Mehler’s formula and a stationary phase argument.

In general, there is an energy range, \(E_{1} < E < E_{2}\), where we have not constructed wave operators. The energy \(E_{2}\) is the dividing point above which a semiclassical description based on an attractive Lagrangian manifold is effective while below which no such effective Lagrangian manifold exists. The dynamics below \(E_{1}\) is not semiclassical but is such that a simple computable propagator happens to compare well with \(e^{-itH}\). If \(E_{1} < E_{2}\) this does not seem to be the case in the range \((E_{1}, E_{2})\). The construction of a relatively simple approximate dynamics in the interval \((E_{1}, E_{2})\) would be interesting.

Our results overlap those of Hassell et al. (2001, 2004) who consider homogeneous potential scattering in dimension \(n = 2\) from a rather different point of view.

Additional related work can be found in Il’in (1983), Raikov (1989) and Yajima (1984).

The paper is organized as follows: In Sec. 2 we study the classical motion and construct a solution to the Hamilton–Jacobi equation needed for defining the comparison dynamics at high energies. In Sec. 3 we state our main results and discuss various preliminaries. In Sec. 4 we prove existence of wave operators while
Sec. 5 is devoted to a detailed study of wave packets for the full dynamics. In Sec. 6 we then prove the completeness of the wave operators. Finally in the Appendix we study Sternberg linearization with parameters.

One of us (I.H.) would like to acknowledge useful conversations with Chongchun Zeng.

2. CLASSICAL MOTION AND THE HAMILTON–JACOBI EQUATION

In this section we assume $V$ is homogeneous of degree 0, $V|S^{n-1}$ is smooth, and $V$ has a non-degenerate local minimum at $e_1 = (1, 0, \ldots, 0)$. We normalize $V$ so that $V(e_1) = 0$. Consider a classical orbit, $(x(t), p(t))$, solving Newton’s equations

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = p(t),$$

$$\frac{dp(t)}{dt} = -\nabla V(x(t)),$$

for which as $t \to \infty$, $x_1(t) \to \infty$, $x_1(t)^{-1}x_\perp(t) \to 0$, $p_\perp(t) \to 0$. It follows that the energy of the orbit, $E$, is non-negative. We set $k = \sqrt{2E}$ and assume $k > 0$.

Rather than projecting down onto $S^{n-1}$ using the variable $x/t$ as in Herbst (1991), we find it more convenient to introduce the variable $u = x_\perp/x_1$. Introducing a new “time” $\tau = \ln x_1$, we obtain

$$\frac{du}{d\tau} = -u + p_\perp^{-1}p_\perp$$

$$\frac{dp_\perp}{d\tau} = -p_\perp^{-1}\nabla_\perp V(1, u); \quad p_1 = \sqrt{k^2 - p_\perp^2 - 2V(1, u)}.$$

The fact that (2.2) is autonomous is a special property of the system which derives from the homogeneity of $V$. For various global properties of the system (2.1), see Herbst (1991). Here we are interested in motion near the fixed point $u = p_\perp = 0$. We assume that the Hessian of $V(1, u)$ at $u = 0$ has only positive eigenvalues $\lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_n$ and we choose a coordinate system so that the Hessian is given by a diagonal matrix $\Lambda$. Then the linearized system is

$$\frac{du^{(0)}}{d\tau} = -u^{(0)} + k^{-1}p_\perp^{(0)},$$

$$\frac{dp_\perp^{(0)}}{d\tau} = -k^{-1}\lambda u^{(0)}.$$

Let $\beta(k)$ and $\tilde{\beta}(k)$ be the diagonal matrices given by

$$\beta(k) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{2}\sqrt{1 - 4\lambda/k^2}, \quad \tilde{\beta}(k) = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1 - 4\lambda/k^2}.$$

(2.4)

If $\beta_j(k)$ is complex, we choose for definiteness

$$\beta_j(k) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{2}\sqrt{4\lambda_j/k^2 - 1},$$

If $\beta_j(k)$ is complex, we choose for definiteness

$$\beta_j(k) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{2}\sqrt{4\lambda_j/k^2 - 1},$$
and $\tilde{\beta}_j(k)$ its complex conjugate. Then the solutions of (2.3) can be parametrized by vectors $w$ and $\tilde{w}$:

$$
p^{(0)}_k + k\beta(k)u^{(0)} = e^{i(k\tau)}w, \\
p^{(0)}_k + \tilde{\beta}(k)u^{(0)} = e^{i(k\tau)}\tilde{w}.
$$

(2.5)

Notice that if we set $E_0 = 2\lambda_{\min}$, $E_2 = 2\lambda_{\max}$, where $\lambda_{\min} = \min\{\lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_n\}$ and $\lambda_{\max} = \max\{\lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_n\}$, then if $k^2/2 < E_0$ all the eigenvalues $\beta$ and $\tilde{\beta}$ have a nonzero imaginary part and the orbits of the linearized equations spiral into the center while if $k^2/2 > E_2$, $\beta$ and $\tilde{\beta}$ are negative and there are no spirals. In this case, it will be important to realize that $\beta_j(k) > \tilde{\beta}_j(k)$ for all $j$ and $\ell$. We define the energy $E_1$ discussed in the Introduction by setting $\beta_{\max}(k) \equiv -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1 - 4\lambda_{\min}^2/k^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$. This gives $E_1 = 9\lambda_{\min}/4$.

We introduce a symplectic form on the $(2n - 1)$-dimensional phase space of the system (2.2), given by

$$
du \wedge dp = \sum_{j=2} dp_j \\
and note that if $\phi_{x,k}$ is the flow for the system (2.2),

$$
\phi_{x,k}^* (du \wedge dp_\perp) = e^{-\tau}du \wedge dp_\perp.
$$

(2.6)

Thus, clearly $\phi_{x,k}$ is not symplectic but it does preserve Lagrangian manifolds, and this will be important for us when we construct a solution of the Hamilton–Jacobi equation. Equation (2.6) can be verified by differentiating the left side and solving the resulting simple differential equation.

Let $\beta(k)$ be the diagonal matrix

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
\beta(k) & 0 \\
0 & \tilde{\beta}(k)
\end{pmatrix}.
$$

According to the Sternberg linearization theorem (Sternberg, 1958, 1959 and Nelson, 1969), the flow $\phi_{x,k}$ is conjugate to the linear flow $\phi_{x,k}^{(0)}$ of (2.3) via a (local) diffeomorphism $\psi_k$ if $k$ is non-resonant in the sense that there is no relation of the form

$$
\tilde{\beta}_\ell(k) = \sum_j a_j\tilde{\beta}_j(k)
$$

for any $\ell$ and multi-index of non-negative integers $x$ with $|x| \geq 2$. We denote the set of all $k \in (0, \infty)$ for which there is such a relation by $\mathcal{R}$ and remark that some simple considerations show that $\mathcal{R}$ is a discrete set in $(0, \infty)$.

Let $k_2 = \sqrt{4\lambda_{\max}}$. If $k > k_2$, $\tilde{\beta}(k)$ is real and we will only be interested in this region in the following. We choose to work in a coordinate system where the linear system is diagonal. Let

$$
x^{(0)} = p^{(0)}_\perp + k\beta(k)u^{(0)}; \quad y^{(0)} = p^{(0)}_\perp + k\tilde{\beta}(k)u^{(0)},
$$

$$
z^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} x^{(0)} \\ y^{(0)} \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda(k) \begin{pmatrix} u^{(0)} \\ p^{(0)}_\perp \end{pmatrix}; \quad \Lambda(k) = \begin{pmatrix} k\beta(k) & 1 \\ k\tilde{\beta}(k) & 1 \end{pmatrix}.
$$
Then (2.3) becomes
\[ \frac{dz^{(0)}}{d\tau} = \bar{\beta}(k)z^{(0)}, \tag{2.7} \]
and with the same change of variable (2.2) becomes
\[ \frac{dz}{d\tau} = \bar{\beta}(k)z + G(z, k), \tag{2.8} \]
where for \( k \) in any interval with compact closure \( (k_2, \infty) \), \( G(z, k) \) is \( C^\infty \) in all variables for \( z \) in a sufficiently small ball, with \( |G(z, k)| \leq c|z|^2 \). Let \( \Phi^{(0)}_{\tau, k} \) be the flow associated with (2.7) and \( \Phi_{\tau, k} \) the (local) flow associated with (2.8). The Sternberg linearization theorem (generalized in the Appendix to include the parameter \( k \)) provides us for each non-resonant \( k_0 \in (k_2, \infty) \) an open interval \( I \ni k_0 \), \( I \subset (k_2, \infty) \setminus \mathcal{R} \), an open ball \( B \) centered at 0 in \( \mathbb{R}^{2(n-1)} \), and a one-parameter family of diffeomorphisms
\[ \Psi_k : B \xrightarrow{\text{onto}} \Psi_k(B), \quad k \in I, \]
so that on \( B \) for \( \tau \geq 0 \),
\[ \Phi_{\tau, k} \circ \Psi_k = \Psi_k \circ \Phi^{(0)}_{\tau, k} = \Psi_k(e^{\bar{\beta}(k)\cdot}). \]
\( \Psi_k(z) \) is smooth in all variables including \( k \) and satisfies \( \Psi_k(0) = 0, \Psi'_k(0) = I \).

In fact, in the Appendix we show how to construct a single \( C^\infty \) function \( \Psi(z, k) = \Psi_k(z) \) defined on an open subset of \( \mathbb{R}^{2(n-1)} \times \mathbb{R} \) of the form
\[ \bigcup_{m=1}^\infty B_m \times \Theta_m, \]
where \( \{B_m\}_{m=1}^\infty \) is a sequence of open balls centered at 0 in \( \mathbb{R}^{2(n-1)} \) and \( \Theta_m \) is a sequence of open subsets of \( (k_2, \infty) \setminus \mathcal{R} \) with \( \Theta_m \subset \Theta_{m+1} \), \( \Theta_m \) compact, \( \Theta_m \uparrow (k_2, \infty) \setminus \mathcal{R} \). \( \Psi_k|B_m \) is a diffeomorphism for each \( k \in \Theta_m \) satisfying the intertwining relation above. See the Appendix for details.

In the new coordinates \( z \), the symplectic form can be written \( du \wedge dp_\perp = dz \wedge J dz \) where
\[ J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A \\ -A & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad A = (2k)^{-1}(\beta(k) - \bar{\beta}(k))^{-1}. \]

**Theorem 2.1.** For \( k \in \Theta_m \), let \( \mathcal{M}_k = \{\Psi_k(x^{(0)}, 0) : (x^{(0)}, 0) \in B_m\} \). \( \mathcal{M}_k \) is a Lagrangian submanifold of the \( 2(n-1) \)-dimensional phase space.

**Remark.** Notice we have chosen the Lagrangian subspace \( p^{(0)}_\perp + \bar{k}\tilde{\beta}(k)u^{(0)} = 0 \) so that our Lagrangian manifold is made up of orbits of \( \phi^{(0)}_{\tau, k} \) which converge as slowly as possible to the fixed point (see (2.5) and note again that \( \beta_j(k) \geq \bar{\beta}_j(k) \) for all \( j \) and \( \ell \)).
Proof. Consider the Taylor expansion of $\Psi_k(x, 0)$,

$$\Psi_k(x, 0) \sim \sum c_s(k)x^s; \quad c_s(k) \in \mathbb{R}^{2(n-1)}.$$ 

The coefficients $c_s(k)$ are rational functions of the $\beta_j(k)$ and $k$ ($\beta_j(k) = -1 - \beta_j(k)$) determined by iteration (see Nelson, 1969; Arnold, 1983 or Appendix). Suppose, we know that for some $N \geq 1$,

$$\sum_{|\nu|+|\kappa| \leq N+1} d(c_j x^\nu) \wedge Jd(c_j x^\kappa) = \sum_{|\nu|+|\kappa| \leq N+1} \langle c_j, Jc_j \rangle d(x^\nu) \wedge d(x^\kappa) = 0,$$  \tag{2.9}

for a particular $k$. Let $z_0 = \Psi_k(x, 0)$. Then $F(x) := \Phi_{t,k}(z_0) = \Psi_k(e^{i\beta(k)}x, 0)$ and

$$F^t(dz \wedge J dz) = d\Psi_k(e^{i\beta(k)}x, 0) \wedge Jd\Psi_k(e^{i\beta(k)}x, 0) = \sum_{|\nu|+|\kappa| \leq N+1} \langle c_j, Jc_j \rangle e^{i(x^{\nu} + \beta(k))} d(x^\nu) \wedge d(x^\kappa) + \sum_{i,j} d_{ij}(e^{i\beta(k)}x) e^{i\beta(k) + \beta_j(k)} dx_i \wedge dx_j.$$  \tag{2.10}

It is easy to see that (2.9) implies that for fixed index $\mu$ with $|\mu| \leq N + 1$,

$$\sum_{|\nu|+|\kappa| = \mu} \langle c_j, Jc_j \rangle d(x^\nu) \wedge d(x^\kappa) = 0,$$

and thus the first term in (2.10) vanishes. Then using (2.6), (2.10) and the chain rule, we have

$$dz_0 \wedge Jdz_0 = e^t F^t(dz \wedge J dz) = e^t \sum_{i,j} d_{ij}(e^{i\beta(k)}x) e^{i\beta(k) + \beta_j(k)} dx_i \wedge dx_j.$$ 

The coefficient (for fixed $x$) of $dx_i \wedge dx_j$ is

$$\theta \left( e^{i(N+2)\beta_{\text{max}}(k)+1} \right),$$

so if $1 + (N + 2)\beta_{\text{max}}(k) < 0$, we obtain

$$dz_0 \wedge J dz_0 = 0.$$  \tag{2.11}

If $N = 1$, (2.9) is trivial, and so we obtain (2.11) if $\beta_{\text{max}}(k) < -\frac{1}{4}$. Expanding $z_0 = \Psi_k(x, 0)$ in a Taylor series and using (2.11), we see that (2.9) holds for any $N \geq 1$ as long as $\beta_{\text{max}}(k) < -\frac{1}{4}$. But since the $c_s(k)$ are rational functions of the components of $\beta(k)$ and $k$, (2.9) must hold for all non-resonant $k$ and any $N$. Repeating the above argument we obtain (2.11) for all $k \in \Theta_n$. \qed
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$  

If we let
\[ \psi_k = \Lambda(k)^{-1} \circ \Psi_k \circ \Lambda(k), \]
for $k \in \mathcal{C}_m$, $\psi_k$ is a diffeomorphism of $\Lambda(k)^{-1}B_m$ onto its image, satisfying
\[ \phi_{t,k} \circ \psi_k = \psi_k \circ \phi_{t,k}^{(0)}, \]
and $\Lambda(k)^{-1}M_k = M_k$ is Lagrangian with respect to the symplectic form $du \wedge dp_\perp$.

**Proposition 2.2.** If the radii of the $B_m$ are chosen small enough, the manifolds $M_k$ can be parametrized by an equation of the form
\[ p_\perp = \nabla_u f(k, u), \]
where $f$ is defined and smooth on an open set $U$ of $\mathbb{R}^n$ containing $((k_2, \infty) \setminus \mathbb{R}) \times \{0\}$. We set $f(k, 0) = k$. With this normalization
\[ f(k, u) = k - \frac{k}{2} \langle u, \tilde{\beta}(k)u \rangle + \Theta(|u|^2), \tag{2.12} \]
and the function
\[ \tilde{S}(k, x) = x_1 f\left(k, \frac{x_2}{x_1}\right), \]
defined on $\{(k, x) : x_1 > 0, (k, x_\perp/x_1) \in U\}$, satisfies the eikonal equation
\[ \frac{1}{2} |\nabla_u \tilde{S}(k, x)|^2 + V(x) = \frac{k^2}{2}. \]

**Proof.** Tracing through the change of variables we find that
\[ (u, p_\perp) \in M_k \iff \left( \begin{array}{c} u \\ p_\perp \end{array} \right) = \psi_k(u^{(0)}, -k\tilde{\beta}(k)u^{(0)}), \]
with $|\sqrt{k^2 - 4\tilde{\beta}_0^2} u^{(0)}| < r_m$, where $r_m$ is the radius of $B_m$. Writing
\[ u = \pi_1 \psi_k(u^{(0)}, -k\tilde{\beta}(k)u^{(0)}) \equiv g_k(u^{(0)}), \]
\[ p_\perp = \pi_2 \psi_k(u^{(0)}, -k\tilde{\beta}(k)u^{(0)}), \tag{2.13} \]
with $\pi_1$ and $\pi_2$ the obvious projections, we see that $g_k'(0) = I$ so that if $r_m$ is small enough $g_k$ is a diffeomorphism for all $k \in \mathcal{C}_m$. Thus putting $u^{(0)} = g_k^{-1}(u)$ in the second equation of (2.13) and using the fact that $M_k$ is Lagrangian and the domain of $g_k^{-1}$ is a diffeomorphic image of a ball, we obtain the characterization of $M_k$ as the graph of $\nabla_u f(k, u)$, i.e., $p_\perp = \nabla_u f(k, u)$. From the fact that
\[ \psi_k(u^{(0)}, p_\perp^{(0)}) = \left( \begin{array}{c} u^{(0)} \\ p_\perp^{(0)} \end{array} \right) + \text{higher order terms}, \]
we obtain \( \nabla_u f(k, u) = -k \hat{p}(k) u \) plus higher order terms, and thus with the normalization \( f(k, 0) = k \), (2.12) follows.

To show that the eikonal equation is satisfied, note that \( M_k \) is invariant under \( \phi_{\tau, k} (\tau \geq 0) \), so differentiating \( p_\perp(\tau) = (\nabla_u f)(k, u(\tau)) \) using (2.2) gives

\[
-\frac{\nabla_u V(1, u)}{p_1} = f^{(2)}(k, u)(-u + p_1^{-1} p_\perp),
\]

with \( p_\perp = \nabla_u f(k, u) \), and

\[
p_1 = \sqrt{k^2 - (\nabla_u f(k, u))^2 - 2V(1, u)}. \tag{2.15}
\]

Differentiating \( p_1^2 \) using (2.15) and (2.14) results in

\[
\nabla_u (p_1 + u \cdot \nabla_u f(k, u) - f(k, u)) = 0.
\]

With the normalization \( f(k, 0) = k \), it follows that

\[
p_1 = f(k, u) - u \cdot \nabla_u f(k, u). \tag{2.16}
\]

Using the definition of \( \vec{S} \) we find with \( u = x_\perp / x_1, \)

\[
\begin{align*}
\partial_{\tau} \vec{S}(k, x) &= f(k, u) - u \cdot \nabla_u f(k, u), \\
\nabla_{x_\perp} \vec{S}(k, x) &= \nabla_u f(k, u),
\end{align*} \tag{2.17}
\]

and the eikonal equation follows from (2.15), (2.16), and (2.17). \( \square \)

**Proposition 2.3.** Suppose \( U \) is as in Proposition 2.2 and \( (k, u_0) \in U \). Set \( p_\perp(0) = \nabla_u f(k, u_0), \ u(0) = u_0 \) so that \( (u(0), p_\perp(0)) \in M_k \). Then \( (u(\tau), p_\perp(\tau)) \equiv \phi_{\tau, k}(u(0), p_\perp(0)) \) satisfies (for \( \tau \geq 0 \))

\[
p_\perp(\tau) = \nabla_u f(k, u(\tau)),
\]

and if \( (u^{(0)}(\tau), p_\perp^{(0)}(\tau)) \equiv \psi_k^{-1}(u(\tau), p_\perp(\tau)) \), we have

\[
p_\perp^{(0)}(\tau) + k \hat{p}(k) u^{(0)}(\tau) = e^{i\beta(k)} u,
\]

\[
p_\perp^{(0)}(\tau) + k \hat{p}(k) u^{(0)}(\tau) = 0.
\]

If we set \( x_1 = e^\tau \) and define \( t = t(\tau) \) up to an additive constant by \( dt/d\tau = e^\tau/p_1 \), where \( p_1 = \sqrt{k^2 - p_\perp(\tau)^2 - 2V(1, u(\tau))} \), then with \( x_\perp(t) = x_1(t) u(\tau) \), we have

\[
\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \nabla \vec{S}(k, x(t)).
\]

Conversely, suppose \( x_1(0) > 0 \), \( (k, x_\perp(0)/x_1(0)) \in U \). Then, given the initial condition \( x(0) = (x_1(0), x_\perp(0)) \) the equation \( dx(t)/dt = \nabla \vec{S}(k, x(t)) \) can be solved for all \( t \geq 0 \). We have \( x_1(t) > 0 \) for all \( t \geq 0 \). Set \( \tau = \ln x_1(t), \ u(\tau) = x_\perp(t)/x_1(t), \)

\[
\]
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$

$p_\perp(\tau) = \nabla_{\perp, x} \mathbf{S}(k, x(t))$. Then $(u(\tau), p_\perp(\tau)) \in M_k$ for all $\tau \geq \tau_0$ and $\phi_{\tau-\tau_0}(u(\tau_0), p_\perp(\tau_0)) = (u(\tau), p_\perp(\tau))$.

**Proof.** The proof is straightforward and is omitted.

We now construct a solution of the time dependent Hamilton–Jacobi equation

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} S(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 S(x, t) + V(x), \quad (2.18)$$

from $\mathbf{S}(k, x)$ using a Legendre transformation. First decrease the radii of the $B_m$ if necessary to make sure that the map

$$\omega_t(k, u) = \frac{kt}{(c \partial f/\partial k)(k, u)} \left(1, u\right), \quad (k, u) \in U, \quad (2.19)$$

is a diffeomorphism. We define

$$\tilde{U} = \omega_t(U).$$

For $(k, x)$ in the domain of $\mathbf{S}(k, x) = \{(k, x_1 > 0, (k, x_\perp/x_1) \in U)\}$, define

$$S(t, x) = \mathbf{S}(k, x) - \frac{k^2}{2} t, \quad (2.20)$$

where

$$t = \frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial S}{\partial k} (k, x),$$

or what is the same thing

$$x_1 = \frac{kt}{(c \partial f/\partial k)(k, u)}, \quad u = \frac{x_\perp}{x_1}.$$

Note that $(k, u) = \omega_t^{-1}(x) = \omega_t^{-1}(x/t)$ gives $k = k(x/t)$ as a smooth function on $\tilde{U}$ and that the domain of $S$ is $\{(t, x_1 > 0, x_\perp/x_1 \in \tilde{U})\}$. $S$ is a smooth function on its domain satisfying

$$S(t, x) = tS \left(1, \frac{x}{t}\right), \quad (2.21)$$

and

$$\nabla_x S(t, x) = \nabla_x \mathbf{S} \left(k \left(\frac{x}{t}\right), x\right),$$

in addition to (2.18).

**Proposition 2.4.** Suppose that for $s \geq s_0$, $\tilde{x}(s)$ is a solution to $d\tilde{x}(s)/ds = \nabla_x \mathbf{S}(k, \tilde{x}(s))$ with $\tilde{x}_1(s_0) > 0$ and $(k, \tilde{x}_\perp(s_0)/\tilde{x}_1(s_0)) \in U$. Then

$$t(s) = \frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial S}{\partial k} (k, \tilde{x}(s)) = s + c, \quad (2.22)$$
for some constant \( c \). If we define \( \bar{x}(s) = x(s) - c \), then

\[
\frac{dx(s)}{ds} = \nabla_S(s, x(s)).
\]

(2.23)

Conversely, suppose \( t_0 > 0 \), \( x(t_0)/t_0 \in \tilde{U} \), and \( x(t) \) is a solution to

\[
\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \nabla_S(t, x(t)),
\]

(2.24)

for \( t \) in some open interval around \( t_0 \). Then \( x(t) \) extends to a solution of (2.24) for all \( t \in [t_0, \infty) \), and if we define \( k \) with \( k > 0 \) and

\[
\frac{k^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} |\nabla_S(t_0, x(t_0))|^2 + V(x(t_0)),
\]

then \( x(t) \) is also a solution to (2.24) for all \( t \in [t_0, \infty) \). If we define \( k \) with \( k > 0 \) and

\[
\frac{k^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} |\nabla_S(t_0, x(t_0))|^2 + V(x(t_0)),
\]

we have \( (k, x_{-}(t_0)/x_t(t_0)) \in U \) and \( dx(t)/dt = \nabla_S(k, x(t)) \).

**Proof.** Differentiating

\[
\frac{1}{2} |\nabla_S(k, x(s))|^2 + V(x(s)) = \frac{k^2}{2},
\]

with respect to \( k \) gives

\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial k} \nabla_S(k, x(s)) \cdot \frac{dx(s)}{ds} = k,
\]

while differentiating

\[
k t(s) = \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \nabla_S(k, x(s)),
\]

with respect to \( s \) gives

\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial k} \nabla_S(k, x(s)) \cdot \frac{dx(s)}{ds} = k \frac{dt(s)}{ds},
\]

and thus (2.22) follows. Equation (2.23) then follows from the definition of Legendre transformation which gives \( \nabla_S(t, x) = \nabla_S(k(x/t), x) \).

From the definition of \( U \) we have \( k = k(x(t_0)/t_0) > 0 \), and from Newton’s equation which follows from (2.24) we have

\[
\frac{k^2}{2} = |\nabla_S(t, x(t))|^2/2 + V(x(t)),
\]

so \( k \) is constant. Again, from the definition of Legendre transformation

\[
\nabla_S(t, x(t)) = \nabla_S(k, x(t)).
\]
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$  

It follows that $dx(t)/dt = \nabla_x S(k, x(t))$ and the initial conditions guarantee that $x(t)$ can be extended to $[t_0, \infty)$ as a solution to the latter equation. □

In quantum mechanics, the wave function in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ must be a function of commuting observables. To describe the asymptotic motion in the energy regime $k > k_2 = \sqrt{4\lambda_{\text{max}}}$, we choose these observables to be the energy or more specifically $k$, and a quantum version of the vector $w \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ which occurs in (2.5). As noted previously, the vector $\tilde{w}$ is of less importance in that it describes higher order asymptotics: $\beta_j(k) < \beta_{\ell}(k)$ for all $j$ and $\ell$. In our construction of the Lagrangian manifold necessary to build our solution to the Hamilton–Jacobi equation, we set $\tilde{w} = 0$. Although not necessary, this was convenient.

Given $(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ with $t > 0$ and $x/t \in \tilde{U}$, define $w(t, x)$ by solving (2.5), using $\tilde{w} = 0$. We obtain

$$w(t, x) = e^{-\beta(k)} k(\beta(k) - \tilde{\beta}(k)) u(0) = x_1^{-\beta(k)} k(1 + 2\beta(k)) \pi_1 \psi_k^{-1}(u, \nabla f(k, u)),$$

where $k = k(x/t)$, $u = x_{n}/x_{1}$. $w(t, x)$ is the vector $w$ describing the asymptotics of an orbit $x(s)$ solving $dx(s)/ds = \nabla S(x(s))$ which goes through $x$ at time $t$. We can write

$$w(t, x) = t^{-\beta(k(s/t))} g \left( \frac{x}{t} \right).$$

We need to be able to invert the map

$$(t, x) \mapsto (k, w)$$

for fixed $t$. We have

$$y = g \left( \frac{x}{t} \right) = \left( \frac{k}{\partial f(k, u)/\partial k} \right)^{-\beta(k)} k(1 + 2\beta(k)) \pi_1 \psi_k^{-1}(u, \nabla f(k, u)).$$

For small $u$, we have

$$y = k^{-\beta(k)} (1 + 2\beta(k)) u + O(u^2).$$

Hence, by decreasing the radii $r_m$ if necessary, we can assume this map is invertible and we obtain

$$u = h(k, y)$$

with $h$ smooth. If we write

$$\phi_t(x) = \left( k \left( \frac{x}{t} \right), w(t, x) \right),$$

then $\phi_t$ is a diffeomorphism mapping $t\tilde{U}$ onto $\tilde{W}_t = \phi_t(t\tilde{U})$. We have

$$\phi_t^{-1}(k, w) = x,$$
with
\[
\frac{x}{r} = \left( \frac{k}{(\hat{\partial}f/\hat{\partial}k)(k, h(k, t^{\delta(k)}w))}, \frac{kh(k, t^{\delta(k)}w)}{(\hat{\partial}f/\hat{\partial}k)(k, h(k, t^{\delta(k)}w))} \right). 
\]

We define an isometric operator \( \tilde{U}_0(t) \) on \( L^2(\tilde{W}_i) \) as
\[
(\tilde{U}_0(t)f)(x) = e^{iS(t,x)}(J(t,x))^{1/2} f \left( k \left( \frac{x}{r} \right), w(t, x) \right),
\]
where \( J(t, x) \) is the Jacobian det \( \phi'(x) \). Note that
\[
\tilde{U}_0(t) : L^2(\tilde{W}_i) \rightarrow L^2(i\tilde{U})
\]
is unitary. The following lemma will be useful when we construct a wave operator using \( \tilde{U}_0(t) \):

**Lemma 2.5.** If \( K_1 \) is a compact subset of \( (k_2, \infty) \setminus \mathbb{R} \), let \( k_{\text{max}} = \max K_1 \). There are open balls \( B_1 \) and \( B_2 \) centered at \( 0 \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \) such that
\[
\tilde{U} \supset K_1 \times B_1, 
\]
and with \( \epsilon_0 = 1/2 \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - 4\epsilon_{\text{min}}^2/k_{\text{max}}^2} \right) \),
\[
\tilde{W}_i \supset K_1 \times t^{\epsilon_0} B_2.
\]

**Proof.** We have \( \omega_1(U) = \tilde{U} \) where \( \omega_1 \) is a diffeomorphism with \( \omega_1(k, 0) = (k, 0) \). (2.26) follows by a simple compactness argument.

We have \( \tilde{W}_i = \phi_i(t\tilde{U}) = \phi_i(\omega_1(U)) \) and \( \phi_i \circ \omega_1(k, u) = (k, w) \) where
\[
w = t^{-\delta(k)} \left( \frac{k}{(\hat{\partial}f/\hat{\partial}k)(k, u)} \right)^{-\delta(k)} k(I + 2\beta(k))\pi_1\psi^{-1}(u, \nabla f(k, u)).
\]

By a simple compactness argument
\[
\phi_i \circ \omega_1(U) \supset K_1 \times B_2,
\]
for some open ball \( B_2 \) centered at \( 0 \). By the explicit form of \( \phi_i \circ \omega_i \), we have
\[
\phi_i \circ \omega_1(U) \supset \{(k, w) : k \in K_1, w \in t^{-\delta(k)} B_2\}.
\]
The result then follows by the definition of \( \epsilon_0 \). \( \square \)

In some sense, although \( \tilde{U}_0(t) \) is not globally defined, it has a generator: If \( f \in C_0^\infty((k_2, \infty) \setminus \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}) \), we calculate for large enough \( t \) (see 2.27),
\[
i\partial_t \tilde{U}_0(t)f(x) = \left( H - \frac{1}{2}(p - \nabla S(t, x))^2 \right) \tilde{U}_0(t)f(x),
\]
where, of course, \( H = \frac{1}{2}p^2 + V(x) \). Note that the generator is first order which derives from the fact that \( \phi_i(x) \) is constant along the orbit \( x(t) \) satisfying \( dx/dt = \nabla S(t, x) \).

Generally, we will think of \( \tilde{U}_0(t)f \) as belonging to \( L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \) by defining it to be 0 outside \( t\tilde{U} \).

We remark that Guillemin and Schaeffer (1977) and Filho (1981) have used the Sternberg linearization theorem to prove results on propagation of singularities in a similar context.
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$  

3. THE MAIN THEOREMS

In this section we state our principal results, discuss the Mourre estimate and other estimates from previous work and perform a simple reduction.

We will formulate our theorems for a potential somewhat more general than discussed in Sec. 1. Let $V_0$ and $V_1$ be real functions on $\mathbb{R}^n$ with $V_0 \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ satisfying $x \cdot \nabla V_0(x) = 0$ for $|x| > \frac{1}{2}$ and $V_1$ Laplacian bounded with bound $< 1$ satisfying, in addition, for some $\delta > 0$ and as $|x| \to \infty$,

(a) $V_1(x) = O(|x|^{1-\delta}),$
(b) $\partial^2 V_1(x) = O(|x|^{-2}), \quad |x| = 2.$

We think of $V_1$ as a short-range perturbation of $V_0$. Let $V = V_0 + V_1$, and let $H$ be the self-adjoint operator in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n), n \geq 2$, given by

$$H = -\frac{1}{2} \Delta + V.$$

Let

$$C_r = \{ \omega \in S^{n-1} : \nabla V_0(\omega) = 0 \}.$$

Note that by Sard’s theorem, $V_0(C_r)$ has Lebesgue measure 0. We will assume the global condition

$$V_0(C_r) \text{ is at most countable.}$$

To avoid a great deal of cumbersome notation, we formulate our results concerning a single critical point of $V_0|S^{n-1}$, which we assume is $e_1 = (1, 0, \ldots, 0)$. We assume that $e_1$ is a non-degenerate critical point of $V_0|S^{n-1}$, which is in fact a local minimum. As in Sec. 1 we denote the corresponding projection by $P_{e_1}$ (defined in terms of $H$). We normalize $V_0$ so that $V_0(e_1) = 0$ and choose coordinates so that the Hessian of the map $u \mapsto V_0(1, u)$ at $u = 0$ is the diagonal matrix

$$\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ \lambda_n \\ \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda_j > 0.$$

Our first theorem is for low energy.

Theorem 3.1. Let $H_0(t) = \frac{1}{2} p^2 + \frac{1}{2} \langle x_\perp, \lambda \cdot x_\perp \rangle/(tp_1)^2$ and suppose $U_0(t)$ is the unitary propagator satisfying

$$i\partial_t U_0(t) = H_0(t) U_0(t), \quad U_0(1) = I.$$

Let

$$\beta_{\max}(k) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 - 4\lambda_{\min}/k^2},$$

$$\lambda_{\min} = \min\{\lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_n\}.$$
and define \( k_1 \) by the equation \( \beta_{\text{max}}(k_1) = -\frac{1}{3} \), so that \( k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{9}{2} \lambda_{\text{min}}} \). Let \( \chi \) be the indicator function of \([0, k_1]\), and

\[
\mathcal{H}_1 = \chi(p_1)L^2(\mathbb{R}^n), \\
\mathcal{H}_2 = P_{e_1}E_H \left( (0, k_2^2/2) \right) L^2(\mathbb{R}^n).
\]

Then the strong limit

\[
\Omega = \lim_{t \to \infty} e^{itH}U_0(t)
\]

exists and defines a unitary operator

\[
\Omega : \mathcal{H}_1 \xrightarrow{\text{onto}} \mathcal{H}_2,
\]

satisfying the intertwining relation

\[
e^{itH}\Omega = \Omega e^{it[\cdot]^2}.
\]

For high energy we have

**Theorem 3.2.** Let \( S(t, x) \) be the solution to the Hamilton–Jacobi equation

\[
-\partial_t S(t, x) = \frac{1}{2} |\nabla_x S(t, x)|^2 + V_0 \left( \frac{x}{|x|} \right)
\]

constructed in Sec. 2, and define

\[
\tilde{U}_0(t) : L^2(\tilde{W}_1) \xrightarrow{\text{onto}} L^2(i\tilde{U}),
\]

as in Eq. (2.24). Let \( k_2 = \sqrt{4\lambda_{\text{max}}} \) and

\[
\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_1 = L^2 ((k_2, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}), \\
\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_2 = P_{e_1}E_H \left( (k_2^2/2, \infty) \right) L^2(\mathbb{R}^n).
\]

For each \( f \in C_0^\infty ((k_2, \infty) \setminus \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}) \) (in the variables \((k, w)\)) the limit

\[
\tilde{\Omega}f = \lim_{t \to \infty} e^{itH}\tilde{U}_0(t)f
\]

exists and extends by continuity to a unitary operator

\[
\tilde{\Omega} : \tilde{\mathcal{H}}_1 \xrightarrow{\text{onto}} \tilde{\mathcal{H}}_2.
\]
satisfying the intertwining relation
\[ e^{itH} \tilde{\Omega} = \tilde{\Omega} e^{it\bar{H}/2}. \]

**Remark.** With a proper interpretation of the limit on the right hand side an immediate consequence of Theorem 3.2 is
\[ (k^+, w^+) := \tilde{\Omega}(k, w)\tilde{\Omega}^* = \lim_{t \to \infty} e^{itH}(k(t, x), w(t, x))e^{-itH}, \quad (3.1) \]
where the sandwiched vector operators are thought of as vectors of multiplication operators. By the intertwining relation, \( k^+ = \sqrt{2H} \). We shall elaborate on the right hand side of (3.1) under an additional condition on the Hessian of \( V \) at \( e_1 \). The asymptotic velocity, \( P^+ = (p^+_1, \ldots, p^+_n) = (p^+_1, p^+_2) \), would be defined as the vector of commuting self-adjoint operators on \( \tilde{H} \) by
\[ p^+_1 = s - C_\infty - \lim_{t \to \infty} e^{itH}(x_1/t)e^{-itH}, \]
\[ p^+_j = s - C_\infty - \lim_{t \to \infty} e^{itH} \tilde{\beta}(t^{-1}) x_j e^{-itH}; \quad j = 2, \ldots, n, \]
cf. (Derezinski and Gerard, 1997b, Theorem 4.4.1). The existence of those operators follows from Theorem 3.2 and the constructions of Sec. 2 under the additional condition \( \lambda_{\max} \leq (4/3)\lambda_{\min} \). (More generally \( p^+_1 \) always exists and \( p^+_j \) exists for \( j \geq 2 \) if \( \lambda_j \leq (4/3)\lambda_{\min} \), for example.) For the completely analogous classical asymptotic velocity see Herbst (1991, Proposition 2.7); it exhibits the leading asymptotics of scattering orbits nearby \( e_1 \). The property called asymptotic absolute continuity in Derezinski and Gerard (1997b), which here means the absolute continuity of the above \( P^+ \), follows readily from the formula
\[ (k^+, w^+) = (p^+_1, (p^+_1)^{-\beta(p^+_1)}(I + 2\beta(p^+_1))p^+_2). \]
In the case of small energies, Theorem 3.1 provides the existence of \( p^+_1 \), and also of any other component \( p^+_j \) restricted to the energy interval where the corresponding \( \beta_j(\sqrt{2E}) \) is real-valued, cf. the formulas (4.3) and (4.1) stated below.

A fundamental result in scattering theory, needed in the proof of Theorems 3.1 and 3.2, is a form of the Mourre estimate which we proceed to describe.

Let \( g \) be a real function with \( 1 - g \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \) and \( g = 0 \) in a large enough neighborhood of the origin so that the bounds in assumptions (a) and (b) above hold in the support of \( g \). Define the vector field
\[ \gamma(x) = \nabla \left( \frac{1}{2} g(x) |x|^2 (1 - \eta V_0(x)) \right), \]
and the self-adjoint operator
\[ A = \frac{1}{2} (p \cdot \gamma(x) + \gamma(x) \cdot p). \]
$A$ is the generator of the group

$$f(\cdot) \mapsto (j(t, \cdot))^{1/2} f(\psi_t(\cdot)),$$

where

$$\frac{d}{dt} \psi_t(x) = \gamma(\psi_t(x)); \quad \psi_0(x) = x,$$

$$j(t, x) = \det \psi_t(x).$$

Note that $\gamma$ is $C^\infty$ and satisfies a global Lipschitz condition so that $\psi_t$ is a global flow: $\psi_t \circ \psi_s = \psi_{t+s}$.

Choosing $\eta$ small and positive, we have

**Lemma 3.3** (Agmon et al., 1999). For any $\lambda \notin V_0(C_\eta)$ there is an open interval $I \ni \lambda$, a compact operator $K$, and a positive number $c_0$ so that

$$E_H(I)[iH, A] E_H(I) \geq c_0 E_H(I) + K.$$

We omit the proof which involves only slight changes from that of Agmon et al. (1999) to accommodate the possibly singular $V_1$.

The general theory of Mourre (1981) and Perry et al. (1981), and the explicit form of $A$ then give (with $\langle \langle x \rangle \rangle = (1 + \|x\|^2)^{1/2}$)

**Lemma 3.4.** The point spectrum of $H$ in $\mathbb{R} \setminus V_0(C_\eta)$ is a discrete set consisting of eigenvalues of finite multiplicity. $H$ has no singular continuous spectrum. If $I$ is a compact interval disjoint from $V_0(C_\eta)$ and $\alpha > 1/2$, then

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \| \langle \langle x \rangle \rangle^{-\alpha} e^{-itH} E_H(D) \| \| \psi \|^2 dt \leq C \| \psi \|^2,$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.2)

for all $\psi \in \operatorname{Ran} P_{\text{cont}}(H)$.

**Remarks.**

1. We have used the assumption that $V_0(C_\eta)$ is at most countable to rule out singular continuous spectrum. If $V$ is purely homogeneous of degree 0, this is not necessary. See Herbst (1991).

2. We have made a small improvement to the usual statement of local smoothness of $\langle \langle x \rangle \rangle^{-\alpha}$ by allowing the interval $I$ to contain eigenvalues of $H$. This can be achieved by using the usual Mourre theory for $H + P$ rather than $H$, where $P$ is the orthogonal projection onto eigenvectors of $H$ with eigenvalue in a neighborhood of a point $\lambda \in I$. The Mourre theory applies because the appropriate bounds on the commutators $[P, A]$ and $[[P, A], A]$ follow from the fact that the eigenvectors in question belong to the domain of multiplication by $\langle \langle x \rangle \rangle^2$, which in turn easily follows by the method of Froese and Herbst (1982).

3. If $H$ satisfies a unique continuation hypothesis at infinity the spectrum of $H$ is absolutely continuous in the interval $(\max V_0, \infty)$. See Fournais and Skibsted (2003, Theorem 2.4).
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$ 567

We will use the following results from Herbst (1991):

**Lemma 3.5.** If $I$ is a compact interval disjoint from $V_0(C_r)$, then with $\omega = x/|x|$, 

\[
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\| \langle x \rangle^{-1/2} |\nabla V_0(\omega)| e^{-itH} E_H(I) \psi \right\|^2 dt \leq C \|\psi\|^2,
\]

\[
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\| \langle x \rangle^{-1/2} (p - \omega \langle \omega, p \rangle) e^{-itH} E_H(I) \psi \right\|^2 dt \leq C \|\psi\|^2,
\]

for all $\psi \in \text{Ran } P_{\text{cont}}(H)$. In addition, for these $\psi$,

\[
\lim_{t \to \infty} |\nabla V_0(\omega)| e^{-itH} E_H(I) \psi = 0,
\]

\[
\lim_{t \to \infty} (p - \omega \langle \omega, p \rangle) e^{-itH} E_H(I) \psi = 0.
\]

In proving Lemma 3.5, we use (3.2) and the estimate $V_I(x) = \Theta(|x|^{-1-\delta})$ to accommodate $V_I$. Otherwise, the proof is essentially the same as in Herbst (1991) and need not be repeated. In our further considerations we would like to treat only $V_0$ rather than $V_0 + V_I$. That can do this without loss of generality follows from

**Lemma 3.6.** Let $H_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \Delta + V_0$, $H = -\frac{1}{2} \Delta + V$, $V = V_0 + V_I$. Then the wave operator

\[
W = s - \lim_{t \to \infty} e^{itH_0} e^{-itH} P_{\text{cont}}(H)
\]

exists and is a unitary operator from $\text{Ran } P_{\text{cont}}(H)$ onto $\text{Ran } P_{\text{cont}}(H_0)$. In addition,

\[
W: \text{Ran } P_{e_1}^H \longrightarrow \text{Ran } P_{e_1}^{H_0},
\]

where $P_{e_1}^H$ is the orthogonal projection onto

\[
\left\{ \psi : \lim_{t \to \infty} \left\| \frac{x}{|x|} - e_1 \right\| e^{-itH} \psi \right\} = 0
\]

and similarly for $P_{e_1}^{H_0}$.

**Proof.** The proof of the existence and unitarity of $W$ is standard given (3.2) and the fact that $(H_0 + i)^{-1} - (H + i)^{-1}$ is compact (Reed and Simon, 1978). Equation (3.3) follows immediately from the definitions. \qed

From this point on we set $V_I = 0$ so that $H = -\frac{1}{2} \Delta + V_0$. In our proof of completeness of the wave operators, we will use another simplifying reduction. We will modify $V_0$ to produce another potential $\tilde{V}_0 \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with the following properties:

(i) $\tilde{V}_0$ is homogeneous of degree 0 for $|x| > 1/2$.

(ii) $\tilde{V}_0|S^{n-1} = V_0|S^{n-1}$ in a neighborhood of $e_1$. 
(iii) \(-\partial_1 \hat{V}_0(x) > 0\) on \(S^{n-1}\setminus\{e_1, -e_1\}\).
(iv) \(\hat{V}_0(x/|x|) > L\) if \(x_1/|x| \leq 1/\sqrt{2}\).
(v) \(\hat{V}_0(x) \geq 0\).

Here \(L\) is any preassigned number which will be chosen larger than the maximum energy of the range we are working in. We have chosen the cone \(\{x : x_1/|x| > 1/\sqrt{2}\}\) arbitrarily.

To produce \(\hat{V}_0\), choose \(\delta > 0\) small so that for \(1 > x_1/\delta \geq 1 - \delta, -\partial_1 V_0(\omega) > 0\)
where \(\omega = x/r, r = |x|\). Let \(\chi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})\) with \(0 \leq \chi \leq 1, \chi(t) = 1\) if \(1 \geq x_1/r > 1 - \delta/2, \chi(t) = 0\) if \(x_1/r \leq 1 - \delta\). Let \(\gamma \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})\) with \(\gamma(t) = 0\) if \(t \geq 1 - \delta/4, \gamma'(t) \leq 0,\)
and \(\gamma'(t) \leq -1\) if \(t \leq 1 - \delta/2\). For large \(\mu\), let

\[
\hat{V}_0(\omega) = \chi \left( \frac{x_1}{r} \right) V_0(\omega) + \mu \gamma \left( \frac{x_1}{r} \right),
\]

and extend \(\hat{V}_0\) to \(\mathbb{R}^n\) so that it is smooth, non-negative, and homogeneous of degree
0 for \(|x| > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\). If \(\delta\) is chosen small enough and \(\mu\) large enough, it is easy to verify (i)–(iv).
Since \(V_0(e_1) = 0\), clearly \(\hat{V}_0\) is real valued. It is easy to extend \(\hat{V}_0\) to \(\mathbb{R}^n\) so that
(v) is true.

The reason \(V_0\) can be replaced by \(\hat{V}_0\) is the existence and unitarity of the relevant
wave operator:

**Lemma 3.7.** Suppose \(V_0\) and \(\hat{V}_0\) are as above. Let \(H = -\frac{1}{2} \Delta + V_0\) and \(\tilde{H} = -\frac{1}{2} \Delta + \hat{V}_0\).
Then the wave operator

\[
\tilde{W} = s - \lim_{r \to \infty} e^{iHt} e^{-i\tilde{H}}
\]

exists on \(\text{Ran } P_{e_1}^R\) and defines a unitary map

\[
\tilde{W} : \text{Ran } P_{e_1}^R \text{ onto } \text{Ran } P_{e_1}^H.
\]

**Proof.** As for Lemma 3.6, the proof is standard once it is realized that for bounded
continuous \(f, (f(H) - f(\tilde{H})) e^{-i\tilde{H}} \to 0\) strongly on \(\text{Ran } P_{e_1}^R\) and similarly with \(H\) and \(\tilde{H}\) reversed. \(\square\)

## 4. EXISTENCE OF WAVE OPERATORS

In this section all the assumptions made in Sec. 3 are in force, but because of
Lemma 3.6 we drop \(V_1\) from consideration and write \(H = -\frac{1}{2} \Delta + V_0\).

**Theorem 4.1.** Let \(H_0(t) = \frac{1}{2} p^2 + \frac{1}{2} (x_\perp, \lambda x_\perp) / (p_1 t)^2\), and suppose \(U_0(t)\) is the unitary
propagator satisfying

\[
\frac{\partial U_0(t)}{\partial t} = H_0(t) U_0(t), \quad U_0(1) = I.
\]
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$

Let

$$\beta_{\text{max}}(k) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 - 4 \lambda_{\text{min}} / k^2}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{min}} = \text{min}\{\lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_n\},$$

and define $k_1 > 0$ by the equation $\beta_{\text{max}}(k_1) = -\frac{1}{3}$ (i.e., $k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \lambda_{\text{min}}$). Let $\chi$ be the indicator function of $[0, k_1]$ and $\mathcal{H}_1 = \chi(p_1) L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then the strong limit

$$\Omega = \lim_{t \to \infty} e^{itH} U_0(t)$$

exists on $\mathcal{H}_1$. We have the intertwining relation

$$e^{itH} \Omega = \Omega e^{it\beta_{\text{max}}^2/2}.$$

**Proof.** We prove convergence on a dense subset of $\mathcal{H}_1$, namely for those $f \in \mathcal{H}_1$, whose Fourier transform, $\hat{f}$, is in $C_c^\infty((0, k_1) \setminus \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1})$ with $\mathbb{R} = [2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{3}, \ldots, 2\sqrt{n}]$. We define

$$x_{\perp}(t) = U_0(t)^{-1} x_{\perp} U_0(t);$$

$$p_{\perp}(t) = U_0(t)^{-1} p_{\perp} U_0(t);$$

$$x_1(t) = U_0(t)^{-1} x_1 U_0(t);$$

$$u(t) = x_{\perp}(t)/t.$$

Using the simple linear differential equations satisfied by these operators we obtain

$$u(t) = (1 - 4 \lambda \beta p_1^2)^{-1/2} \left( e^{i \beta(p_1)(t)} w - e^{i \beta(p_1)} \bar{w} \right)$$

$$p_{\perp}(t) = (1 - 4 \lambda \beta p_1^2)^{-1/2} \left( \beta(p_1) e^{i \beta(p_1)} \bar{w} - \beta(p_1) e^{i \beta(p_1)} w \right)$$

$$x_1(t) = x_1 + (t - 1) p_1 - \int_1^t p_1^{-\lambda} (u(s), \lambda u(s)) ds,$$

where $\beta$ and $\bar{\beta}$ are defined in Sec. 2 and

$$w = p_{\perp} + \beta(p_1)x_{\perp}, \quad \bar{w} = p_{\perp} + \bar{\beta}(p_1)x_{\perp}.$$

Note that the operators in (4.1)–(4.3) are well defined even when $p_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ (using a limiting procedure).

In order to prove existence of $\Omega$ we will need to see where $U_0(t)f$ is localized for large $t$.

**Lemma 4.2.** Suppose $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ and $\chi = 1$ in a neighborhood of 0. Suppose $\alpha$ and $\gamma$ are multi-indices. Then for any non-negative integers $m$ and $N$ and some $\delta > 0$,

$$\left\| (x_{\perp})^\alpha \left( 1 - \chi \left( p_1 - \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \right) U_0(t)f \right\| \leq C_N t^{-N}$$

$$\left\| \left( p_1 - \frac{x_1}{t} \right)^m \left( p_{\perp} \right)^\gamma \left( \frac{x_{\perp}}{t} \right)^\delta U_0(t)f \right\| \leq C_m t^{-(1/3 + \delta)(|\alpha| + |\gamma|) - (2/3)m}.$$
Proof of Lemma 4.2. The estimate (4.5) follows directly from (4.1)–(4.3). Notice that factors of \( x_j/t \) originating from the right side of (4.3) are harmless. They lead to differentiation in the \( p_i \) variable which in turn gives at most harmless powers of \( \ln t \). The extra \( \delta \) in (4.5) arises from the fact that \( f \) has compact support in \( (0, k_1) \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \). To prove (4.4) we estimate \(|1 - \chi(s)| \leq c_M|s|^M\), and then use (4.5).

In the following we use \( \mathcal{O}(t^{-N}) \) to mean \( \mathcal{O}(t^{-N}) \) for any \( N \).

Lemma 4.3. Suppose \( \chi_j \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \) with \( \chi_j' \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \) and \( \text{supp} \chi_j \subset (0, \infty), j = 1, 2, 3 \). In addition, suppose \( \epsilon_j \in \mathbb{R} \) with

\[
\epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 > \epsilon_1.
\]

Then for \( t > 0 \):

\[
\left\| \chi_1 \left( \frac{x_1}{t} - \frac{x_2}{t} \right) \chi_2 \left( \frac{x_2}{t} - p_1 - \epsilon_2 \right) \chi_3 (p_1 - \epsilon_3) \right\| = \mathcal{O}(t^{-\infty}).
\]

Proof of Lemma 4.3. By (Folland, 1989, Corollary 2.19) the Weyl symbol of the operator \( \chi_3(x_j/t - p_j - \epsilon_j) \) is \( \chi_2(x_j/t - \zeta_j - \epsilon_2) \) and thus all three operators have symbols in the class \( S(1, g) \) with \( g = (t^{-2}dx_j^2 + d\zeta_j^2) \). In addition the product of the three symbols or of their derivatives vanishes so the bound follows from the calculus (Hörmander, 1985, Theorems 18.5.4 and 18.6.3).

We are now ready to complete the proof of Theorem 4.1. We use Cook’s method and therefore we need to show

\[
\left\| \left( V_0(x) - \frac{\langle x_1, \lambda \rangle}{(tp_1)^2} \right) U_0(t)f \right\| = F(t)
\]

is integrable on \([1, \infty)\).

For some \( \epsilon > 0 \), \( \text{supp} \widehat{\chi}(\zeta_1, \cdot) \subset (2\epsilon, \infty) \). We choose \( \chi_+ \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \) with \( \text{supp} \chi_+ \subset (1, \infty) \) and \( \text{supp}(1 - \chi_+) \subset (-\infty, 2) \). Let \( \chi_- = 1 - \chi_+ \). We have \( \chi_-(p_1/\epsilon) U_0(t)f = 0 \), and

\[
\left\| \left( V_0(x) - \frac{\langle x_1, \lambda \rangle}{tp_1^2} \right) U_0(t)f \right\|
\]

\[
\leq \left\| \chi_+ \left( \frac{4x_1}{\epsilon t} \right) \left( V_0(x) - \frac{\langle x_1, \lambda \rangle}{tp_1^2} \right) \chi_+ \left( \frac{p_1}{\epsilon t} \right) U_0(t)f \right\| + \left\| V_0(x) \chi_- \left( \frac{4x_1}{\epsilon t} \right) U_0(t)f \right\|
\]

\[
+ \left\| \chi_- \left( \frac{4x_1}{\epsilon t} \right) \frac{1}{tp_1} \chi_+ \left( \frac{p_1}{\epsilon t} \right) \frac{\langle x_1, \lambda \rangle}{t^2} U_0(t)f \right\|
\]

\[
+ C \left\| \chi_- \left( \frac{4x_1}{\epsilon t} \right) \frac{\langle x_1, \lambda \rangle}{t^2} U_0(t)f \right\|. \tag{4.6}
\]
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$ 571

Consider the last term. We have for $\chi \in C^0_0(\mathbb{R})$ with supp $\chi \subset (-1, 1)$, and $\chi = 1$ in $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$,

$$
\| \mathcal{X} \left( \frac{4x_1}{\epsilon t} \right) \frac{\langle x_1, \lambda x_\perp \rangle}{t^2} U_0(t) f \| 
\leq \| \mathcal{X} \left( \frac{4x_1}{\epsilon t} \right) \chi \left( \frac{4 (x_1/t - p_1)}{\epsilon} \right) \chi_+ \left( \frac{p_1}{\epsilon} \right) \frac{\langle x_1, \lambda x_\perp \rangle}{t^2} U_0(t) f \|
+ C \left( \frac{\langle x_1, \lambda x_\perp \rangle}{t^2} \right) \left( 1 - \chi \left( \frac{4 (x_1/t - p_1)}{\epsilon} \right) \right) U_0(t) f \|.
\tag{4.7}
$$

According to Lemma 4.3 and Eq. (4.5) of Lemma 4.2, the first term of (4.7) is $\mathcal{O}(t^{-\infty})$ and according to Eq. (4.4) of Lemma 4.2 the same is true for the second term.

The second term on the right side of (4.6) is also $\mathcal{O}(t^{-\infty})$ by the same argument. The commutator in the third term has operator norm $= \mathcal{O}(t^{-1})$ so that according to Lemma 4.2 this term is $\mathcal{O}(t^{-1/2})$, hence integrable.

For the first term on the right of (4.6) we write

$$
V_0(x) - \frac{\langle x_1, \lambda x_\perp \rangle}{2(t p_1)^2} = \left( V_0 \left( 1, \frac{x_1}{x_1} \right) - \frac{\langle x_1, \lambda x_\perp \rangle}{2x_1^2} \right) + \left( \frac{\langle x_1, \lambda x_\perp \rangle}{2x_1^2} - \frac{\langle x_1, \lambda x_\perp \rangle}{2(t p_1)^2} \right).
\tag{4.8}
$$

The first term in (4.8) can be bounded by $c(|x_1|/t)^3$ in the support of $\chi_+(4x_1/\epsilon t)$ and thus using (4.5), this gives an integrable term. Note that this is the only place we use the full force of the cut-off at $k_1$.

For the second term of (4.8) we write

$$
\mathcal{X}_+ \left( \frac{4x_1}{\epsilon t} \right) \left( \frac{\langle x_1, \lambda x_\perp \rangle}{x_1} - \frac{\langle x_1, \lambda x_\perp \rangle}{(p_1 t)^2} \right) \chi_+ \left( \frac{p_1}{\epsilon} \right)
= \mathcal{X}_+ \left( \frac{4x_1}{\epsilon t} \right) \left( \frac{t}{x_1} \right)^2 \left( p_1^2 - \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right)^2 \right) \frac{1}{p_1^2} \chi_+ \left( \frac{p_1}{\epsilon} \right) \frac{\langle x_1, \lambda x_\perp \rangle}{t^2}.
$$

Using

$$
p_1^2 - \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right)^2 = p_1 \left( p_1 - \frac{x_1}{t} \right) + \frac{x_1}{t} \left( p_1 - \frac{x_1}{t} \right) - i t^{-1}
$$

and (4.5), we see that this term contributes $\mathcal{O}(t^{-4/3})$. Thus existence of the wave operator is proved.

To prove the intertwining property we write

$$
\overline{U}_0(t) = e^{ip_1(t^{-1/2})} U_0(t)
$$

and compute

$$
\overline{U}_0(t)^{-1} \overline{U}_0(t + s) = I - i \int_0^s \overline{U}_0(t)^{-1} \left( \frac{p_1^2}{2} + \frac{\langle x_1, \lambda x_\perp \rangle}{2p_1(t + \theta)^2} \right) \overline{U}_0(t + \theta) d\theta,
$$
which gives
\[
e^{-i\Omega f} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \left( e^{itH} U_0(t) \right) U_0(t)^{-1} U_0(t + s)f
\]
\[
= \Omega e^{-isp^2/2} f - i \lim_{t \to \infty} \left( e^{itH} U_0(t) \right) e^{-it\nu^2/2}
\int_0^s \overline{U_0(t)}^{-1} \left( \frac{p_1^2}{2} + \frac{(x_1 \cdot \nu_1)}{2p_1(t + \theta)} \right) \overline{U_0(t + \theta)} f d\theta.
\]

The last term is 0 by Lemma 4.2.

We now turn to the high energy regime.

**Theorem 4.4.** Let \( \mathcal{H}_1 = L^2((k_2, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}) \) and define \( \overline{U}_0(t) \) as in (2.25). Then the limit
\[
\tilde{\Omega} f = \lim_{t \to \infty} e^{itH} \overline{U}_0(t)f
\]
exists for \( f \in C^0_{\infty}((k_2, \infty) \setminus \mathcal{H} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}) \) and extends by continuity to an isometric operator on \( \mathcal{H}_1 \). We have
\[
e^{itH} \tilde{\Omega} = \tilde{\Omega} e^{it\sigma^2/2}.
\]  

**Proof.** Using (2.28) we calculate for large \( t \),
\[
i \tilde{\nu} e^{itH} \overline{U}_0(t)f(x) = e^{itH} \left( \frac{1}{2} \Delta_v \left( J^{1/2}(t) x f \left( k \left( \frac{x}{t} \right) , w(t, x) \right) \right) \right),
\]
where we have used Lemma 2.5 to conclude that \( f \in L^2(\overline{W}_t) \) for large \( t \). Using Cook’s method, it suffices to show
\[
\int_0^\infty \| \Delta_v \left( J^{1/2}(t) x f \left( k \left( \frac{x}{t} \right) , w(t, x) \right) \right) \| dt < \infty.
\]  

Let \( \pi_1(\text{supp} f) \) be the projection of \( \text{supp} f \) onto the first factor of \( \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \), and define
\[
k_{\text{min}} = \min \pi_1(\text{supp} f),
\]
\[
k_{\text{max}} = \max \pi_1(\text{supp} f),
\]
\[
\beta_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 - 4\lambda_{\text{max}}^2/k_{\text{min}}^2}.
\]

We must estimate the quantities
\[
\partial_x \phi_t(x), \quad \frac{\partial_x J}{J}, \quad \Delta_v \phi_t(x), \quad \frac{\Delta_v J}{J}
\]
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$ for $\phi_i(x) \in \text{supp } f$. We have

$$\left| \partial_x k \left( \frac{x}{t} \right) \right| \leq ct^{-1}, \quad \left| \Delta_x k \left( \frac{x}{t} \right) \right| \leq ct^{-2}. $$

As in Sec. 2, we can write

$$w(t, x) = t^{-\beta(k(x/t))} g \left( \frac{x}{t} \right),$$

where

$$
\begin{align*}
g \left( \frac{x}{t} \right) &= \left( \frac{k}{\partial f(k, u)/\partial k} \right)^{-\beta(k)} k(I + 2\beta(k))\psi_k^{-1}(u, \nabla_u f(k, u)), \\
u &= \frac{x_1}{x_1}, \quad k = k \left( \frac{x}{t} \right).
\end{align*}
$$

We have

$$\partial_x w(t, x) = -\left( \frac{\beta'(k)(x/t)}{t} \right) \beta'(k) \ln t w(t, x) + t^{\beta(k)} \partial_x g \left( \frac{x}{t} \right),$$

so that

$$|\partial_x w(t, x)| \leq c t^{\tilde{\beta}_{\max}},$$

since $w(t, x)$ is bounded in $\text{supp } f$.

Similarly,

$$|\Delta_x w(t, x)| \leq c \left( \frac{\ln t}{t} \right) t^{\tilde{\beta}_{\max}},$$

so that

$$|\nabla_x \phi_i(x)| \leq c t^{\tilde{\beta}_{\max}}, \quad |\Delta_x \phi_i(x)| \leq c \frac{\ln t}{t} t^{\tilde{\beta}_{\max}}.$$

We have $J(t, x) = \det \phi'_i(x)$, but

$$(\phi \circ \omega_i)(k, u) = (k, w),$$

where $w$ is given by

$$w = t^{-\beta(k)} \left( \frac{k}{\partial f(k, u)/\partial k} \right)^{-\beta(k)} k(I + 2\beta(k))\psi_k^{-1}(u, \nabla_u f(k, u)).$$

It follows that

$$\det(\phi_i \circ \omega_i)'(k, u) = t^{-\beta(k)} a(k, u),$$

where

$$a = \frac{2\beta'(k)(x/t)}{t} \beta'(k) \ln t a + t^{\beta(k)} \partial_x g \left( \frac{x}{t} \right).$$
for some smooth function $\alpha$, while
\[
\det o'_i(k, u) = t^n \tilde{z}(k, u),
\]
where $\tilde{z}(k, u)$ is smooth and bounded away from 0 for $\phi_i \circ \omega_i(k, u) \in \text{supp } f$. Thus
\[
J(t, x) = t^{-n/2} e^{-it\beta(k)} \tilde{z}(k, u)/\tilde{z}(k, u).
\]
Differentiation gives (for $\tilde{\phi}_i(x) \in \text{supp } f$)
\[
|\nabla \ln J(t, x)| \leq \frac{c \ln t}{t};
\]
\[
|\Delta_i \ln J(t, x)| \leq \frac{c \ln t}{t^2}.
\]
Putting the estimates together gives
\[
\left\| \Delta_i \left( J^{1/2}(t, x) f \left( \frac{k}{t}, w(t, x) \right) \right) \right\|_{L^2} \leq c t^{2 \tilde{\beta}_\text{max}},
\]
where the largest term comes from
\[
\sum_{k,i} \left\| J^{1/2}(t, x) \tilde{\partial}_k \tilde{\partial}_i f(\phi_i(x)) \nabla \phi_i(x) \cdot \nabla \bar{\phi}_i(x) \right\|_{L^2}.
\]
Since $2 \tilde{\beta}_\text{max} < -1$, (4.10) is valid proving existence of $\tilde{\Omega}$. By the definition of $\tilde{U}_0(t)$ and the strong convergence, $\| \Omega f \| = \| f \|$, and thus $\Omega$ extends by continuity to an isometry on $\mathcal{F}_1$ (into $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$).

To prove (4.9), note
\[
e^{it\tilde{\Omega}} f = \lim_{t \to \infty} e^{it\tilde{U}_0(t-s)} f,
\]
and for $f \in C_0^\infty((k_2, \infty) \setminus \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1})$,
\[
\tilde{U}_0(t-s) f(x) = e^{iS(x, t-s)} J^{1/2}(t-s, x) f(\phi_{t-s}(x)).
\]
We have
\[
S(t-s, x) = S(t, x) - \frac{\partial S}{\partial t}(t, x) + \mathcal{O}(t^{-1})
\]
\[
= S(t, x) + sk \left( \frac{X}{t} \right)^2 / 2 + \mathcal{O}(t^{-1})
\]
from the Hamilton–Jacobi equation. From the functional form of $J^{1/2}(t, x)f(\phi_i(x))$ we have
\[
\left( \tilde{\partial}_i + \frac{1}{2} (\nabla_x \cdot \nabla_x S(t, x) + \nabla_x S(t, x) \cdot \nabla_x ) \right) J^{1/2}(t, x)f(\phi_i(x)) = 0,
\]
and using the previous estimates we obtain for fixed $s$,
\[
\left\| J^{1/2}(t-s, x) f(\phi_{t-s}(x)) - J^{1/2}(t, x) f(\phi_i(x)) \right\|_{L^2} \leq c t^{\tilde{\beta}_\text{max}}.
\]
Thus
\[
\left\| \tilde{U}_0(t-s) f - \tilde{U}_0(t) e^{i\tilde{\Omega}^{1/2} f} \right\|_{L^2} \leq c t^{\tilde{\beta}_\text{max}},
\]
which gives (4.9). $\square$
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$

5. LOCALIZATION OF $e^{-i\hat{H}\psi}$

In this section, $\hat{H} = -\frac{1}{2}\Delta + \tilde{V}_0$ where $\tilde{V}_0$ was defined in Sec. 3 depending on a large energy $L$, at our disposal. We will make sure that all our energy localizations are carried out with $f(\tilde{H})$ such that $f \in C^\infty_0((-\infty, L))$. The notation $\chi_S$ is used to signify the characteristic function of a set $S$.

**Proposition 5.1.** Suppose $f \in C^\infty_0((-\infty, L))$. Then for any $N_1$ and $N_2$, the operator

$$\langle x \rangle^{N_1} \chi_{[-1,1]} \left( \frac{x_1}{|x|} \right) f(\tilde{H}) \langle x \rangle^{N_2}$$

is bounded.

**Proof.** Since $\tilde{V}_0(\omega) > L$ if $x_1/|x| \leq 1/\sqrt{2}$, we can choose $\chi_1 \in C^\infty_0((1/\sqrt{2}, \infty))$ and non-negative so that

$$\tilde{V}_0(\omega) + \chi_1 \left( \frac{x_1}{|x|} \right) > L$$

for all $x$. We choose $\chi_3 \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $\chi_2 \in C^\infty_0(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $1 - \chi_3 \in C^\infty_0(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\chi_3$, $\chi_2 \geq 0$, and $\chi_2 = 0$ in a neighborhood of 0 so that for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$V_2(x) \equiv \tilde{V}_0(x) + \chi_1 \left( \frac{x_1}{|x|} \right) \chi_3(x) + \chi_2(x) > L.$$

Let $H_2 = -(1/2)\Delta + V_2$. Then $f(H_2) = 0$. If $\tilde{f}$ is an almost analytic extension of $f$ (see Derezinski and Gérard, 1997b, Appendix C, for example), then

$$f(\tilde{H}) = \pi^{-1} \int \tilde{\tilde{f}}(z) ((\tilde{H} - z)^{-1} - (H_2 - z)^{-1}) d^2 z,$$

so that with $k(x) = \chi_1(x_1/|x|)\chi_2(x)$,

$$f(\tilde{H}) = \pi^{-1} \int \tilde{\tilde{f}}(z) ((\tilde{H} - z)^{-1}k(x)H_2 - z)^{-1} d^2 z$$

$$+ \pi^{-1} \int \tilde{\tilde{f}}(z) ((\tilde{H} - z)^{-1}k(x)H_2 - z)^{-1} d^2 z.$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.1)

In the first term of (5.1) we repeatedly move $k(x)$ to the left using

$$\left[ (\tilde{H} - z)^{-1}, k(x) \right] = \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} (-1)^j a^{j+1}_H(k(x))(\tilde{H} - z)^{-(j+1)}$$

$$+ (-1)^{\ell+1} (\tilde{H} - z)^{-1} a^{\ell+1}_H(k(x))(H - z)^{-(\ell+1)},$$

and note that

$$\chi_{[-1,1]} \left( \frac{x_1}{|x|} \right) a^{j}_H(k(x)) = 0.$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.2)
We calculate
\[ a \delta^{\ell+1}_H(k(x)) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq \ell+1} p^\alpha k_\alpha(x), \]
where \( k_\alpha \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \) with \( \delta^\alpha k_\alpha(x) = \theta(|x|^{-|\alpha|-\ell-1}) \) and \( p = -i \nabla \). A simple induction gives for any integer \( m \),
\[ \|(p^2 + 1)\langle x \rangle^{-m}(\tilde{H} - z)^{-1}\langle x \rangle^m\| \leq c_m|\text{Im} z|^{-N} \tag{5.3} \]
for some \( N \). Equation (5.3) and similar estimates, along with (5.2), gives for any integers \( \ell_1, \ell_2 \), with \( \ell_1 \geq 0, \ell_1 + \ell_2 = \ell \),
\[ \left\| \langle x \rangle^{\ell_1} \|_{[-1,1]/\|x\|} \left( \frac{x_1}{|x|} \right) \int \tilde{d}z(z)(\tilde{H} - z)^{-1}k(x)(H_2 - z)^{-1}d^2z(x)^{\ell_2} \right\| < \infty. \]

A similar but easier argument works for the second term in (5.1). Thus taking \( \ell = N_1 + N_2, \ell_1 = N_1, \ell_2 = N_2 \) we obtain the desired result. \( \square \)

In what follows we take \( \phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \), and write \( \psi_i = e^{-i\tilde{H}}f(\tilde{H})\phi \).

**Proposition 5.2.** Suppose \( f \in C_0^\infty((0, L)\setminus\sigma_{pp}(\tilde{H})) \). Then there is a \( \lambda_0 > 0 \) so that
\[ \left\| \int_{[0, \lambda_0]} \left( \frac{|x|}{t} \right) \psi_i \right\| = \mathcal{O}(t^{-\infty}). \tag{5.4} \]

**Proof.** It is easy to see that if \( \delta > 0 \) and
\[ A_1 = \frac{x_1 p_1 + p_2 x_1}{2} + \frac{\delta}{2}(x \cdot p + p \cdot x), \]
then for any \( \lambda \in (0, L)\setminus\sigma_{pp}(\tilde{H}) \) we have a Mourre estimate:
\[ g(\tilde{H})[i \tilde{H}, A_1]g(\tilde{H}) \geq c_0 g(\tilde{H})^2, \tag{5.5} \]
if \( g \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \) has support in a small enough interval around \( \lambda \). To see (5.5) we compute
\[ [i \tilde{H}, A_1] = p_1^2 + \delta|p|^2 - x_1 \tilde{\sigma}_1 \tilde{V}_0(x) - \delta x \cdot \nabla \tilde{V}_0(x), \]
and note that we can choose \( \delta_1 \in (0, 2\delta) \) so that if \( x_1 > \frac{1}{2} \),
\[ -x_1 \tilde{\sigma}_1 \tilde{V}_0(x) \geq \delta_1 \tilde{V}_0(x). \]
Since \( \tilde{V}_0(x) > L \) in the region \( \{x : x_1 \leq 1/2, |x| > 1\} \), the region where \(-x_1 \tilde{\sigma}_1 \tilde{V}_0(x) < \delta_1 \tilde{V}_0(x) \) contributes a compact term to the left side of (5.5) if the support of \( g \) is small enough, cf. Proposition 5.1. The remainder of the argument to obtain (5.5) is standard.
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$ 577

One may now invoke either the proof of (5.4) in Skibsted (1991, Examples 1 and 2) or the one in Derezínski and Gérard (1997b, pp. 193–197). Only small modifications are needed in the proof, which in both cases originates from Sigal and Soffer (1988). Note that $2A_1$ is the Heisenberg derivative of $\langle x, x \rangle_\delta = x_1^2(1 + \delta) + |x_1|^2 \delta$. (A different conjugate operator yielding a proof of (5.4) along the same line, although a slightly more complicated one, would be the $A$ of Lemma 3.3.) □

**Proposition 5.3.** Suppose $f \in C_0^\infty((-\infty, b^2/2))$ where $b^2/2 \leq L$. Then for any $\Lambda_0 \geq |b|$ and any $N \geq 0$,

$$\left\| \left( \frac{|x|}{t} \right)^N \lambda_{(\Lambda_0, \infty)} \left( \frac{|x|}{t} \right) \psi \right\| = o(t^{-\infty}). \tag{5.6}$$

**Proof.** We mimic either Skibsted (1991, Example 3) or Derezínski and Gérard (1997b, pp. 190–192).

**Proposition 5.4.** Suppose $f \in C_0^\infty((0, b^2/2)\setminus \sigma_p(\tilde{H}))$ where $b^2/2 \leq L$. Then there is an $R > 0$ so that for all $l \in \mathbb{N} \cup 0$ and all bounded functions $g$ with $g(\xi) = 0$ for $|\xi| < R$,

$$\| \langle p \rangle^l g(p) \psi \| \leq o(t^{-\infty}).$$

**Proof.** Assume first that $l = 0$. According to Derezínski and Gérard (1997b, Proposition D.11.4), if $\tilde{f} \in C_0^\infty((0, b^2/2))$ and $h \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, supp $h \subset (b^2/2 + \|V_0\|, \infty)$ and $h(s) = 1$ for $|s|$ large, then $h(p^2/2)\tilde{f}(\tilde{H})\langle x \rangle^N$ is bounded for any $N$. We choose such $\tilde{f}$ and $h$ with $\tilde{f} = 1$ on supp $f$ and $h(|\xi|^2/2) = 1$ for $\xi \in \text{supp } g$ (this requires $R \geq \sqrt{b^2 + 2\|V_0\|}$). Then for any $N$

$$\| g(p) \psi \| \leq \| g(p) h \left( \frac{p^2}{2} \right) \tilde{f}(\tilde{H}) \langle x \rangle^N \langle x \rangle^{-N} \psi \| \leq C_N \| \langle x \rangle^{-N} \psi \|,$$

and the result follows from Proposition 5.2.

For the general case we use the result for $l = 0$, the fact that with $\tilde{f}$ given as above $\langle p \rangle^l g(p) \tilde{f}(\tilde{H})$ is bounded and various commutations. □

**Remark.** The proof in Derezínski and Gérard (1997b) shows that since $\tilde{V}_0 \geq 0$ we can take $R = b$.

In the following we choose a positive function $g \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ with $g' \geq 0$, $g'' \geq 0$, $g(t) = t$ if $t \geq \frac{1}{2}$, and $g$ constant for $t \leq \frac{1}{2}$. We set $\rho(x) = g(|x|)$, $\tilde{\omega} = \nabla \rho(x)$, and

$$p_\parallel = \frac{1}{2} (p \cdot \tilde{\omega} + \tilde{\omega} \cdot p).$$

We will use the notation

$$D = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + i[\tilde{H}, \cdot].$$
Proposition 5.5. Suppose \( f \in C^\infty_0((0, L) \setminus \sigma_{p_l}(\tilde{H})) \), \( \theta < 0 \), and \( l \) is a non-negative integer. Then
\[
\left\| \left( p_1 - \frac{\rho(x)}{t} \right)_t \chi_{(-\infty, 0)} \left( p_1 - \frac{\rho(x)}{t} \right) \psi_1 \right\| = \Theta(t^{-\infty}).
\] (5.7)

Proof. We introduce
\[
A_b = B^*_2 A B_2, \quad A = t p_0 - \rho(x), \quad B_j = \chi_j \left( \frac{|x|}{t} \right) f_j(\tilde{H}),
\]
where with \( f_0 = f \), \( f_j(s) = 1 \) on a neighborhood of the support of \( f_{j-1} \) for \( j = 1, 2 \), and similarly with \( \chi_0 = \chi_{j_0, \Lambda_0} \), \( \chi_j(s) = 1 \) on a neighborhood of the support of \( \chi_{j-1} \). Here \( \chi_0 \) and \( \Lambda_0 \) are chosen in agreement with Propositions 5.2 and 5.3, and the functions \( f_1, f_2, \chi_1 \) and \( \chi_2 \) are smooth and compactly supported.

Clearly the localization operator in (5.7) is a (time-dependent) function of \( A \). First we prove the bound with \( \tilde{A} \) replaced by \( A_b \). Note that since \( i[\tilde{V}_0, A] = 0 \),
\[
\text{DA}_b = B^*_2 \langle p, t p^{(3)}(x)p \rangle B_2 + B^*_2 tk(x) B_2 + (B^*_2 A D B_2 + h.c.),
\]
where \( k \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \) and \( \partial^s x k(x) = O(|x|^{-3-|s|}) \) for all \( x \). Clearly the first term on the right hand side is non-negative. To invoke Skibsted (1991, Corollary 2.6) it suffices to show that for any \( l, m \in \mathbb{N} \)
\[
\left\| \chi' \left( \frac{|x|}{t} \right) f_2(\tilde{H}) g_l \left( \frac{A_b}{t} \right) \psi_1 \right\| = \Theta(t^{-m}).
\] (5.8)

where \( \chi' \) is bounded and \( \chi' \chi_1 = 0 \), and \( (d/ds)^k g(s) = O(s^{l-k}) \) for all \( k \in \mathbb{N} \).

To show (5.8) we notice that for any \( m \in \mathbb{N} \) and any semi-norm on \( \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \)
\[
\left\| \psi_1 - \chi_m \left( \frac{|x|}{t} \right) \psi_1 \right\| = \Theta(t^{-\infty}).
\] (5.9)

cf. Propositions 5.2–5.4. Next we write \( g_i(s) = g_{-1}(s - i)^{i+1} \) and pick an almost analytic extension \( \tilde{g} \) of \( g_{-1} \) satisfying
\[
|\tilde{g}(z)| \leq c_N (|\text{Re } z|^{-2-N} |\text{Im } z|^N), \quad N \geq 0,
\]
supp \( \tilde{g} \subset \{ z : \text{Im } z \leq c(\text{Re } z) \}, \)

cf. for example Dereźnski and Gérard (1997b, Appendix C).

Using (5.9) it suffices to bound
\[
\left\| \chi' \left( \frac{|x|}{t} \right) f_2(\tilde{H}) g_{-1} \left( \frac{A_b}{t} \right) \left( \frac{A_b}{t} - i \right)^{i+1} \chi_m \left( \frac{|x|}{t} \right) \psi_1 \right\| = \Theta(t^{-m}).
\]

and for this we first substitute the representation of \( g_{-1}(A_b) \) in terms of the above extension, cf. the proof of Proposition 5.1. Then we move all of the \( m \) factors of \( \chi_1(|x|/t) \) one by one to the left. In each step we pick up the bound \( t^{-1} \) from all.
appearing commutations. Since \( \chi' \chi_1 = 0 \) all terms produced in each step involve a commutator. Since other conditions of Skibsted (1991, Corollary 2.6) are readily verified, (5.7) with \( A \) replaced by \( A_b \) follows from the conclusion of Skibsted (1991, Corollary 2.6).

We complete the proof of (5.7) by removing the localization factors \( B_2 \) in the bound obtained for \( A_b \). Factorizing again \( g_\xi(s) = g_\xi(s)(s-i)^{1/2} \) and writing the resulting difference of products \( g_\xi(A) - g_\xi(A_b) \) as a telescoping sum yields together with (5.9) (with \( \chi_1 \) replaced by \( B_1 \)) that it suffices to show that

\[
\| T(t^{-1}A - i)^k B_1^m \psi_i \| = o(t^{-m}),
\]

where either

\[
T = g_\xi(t^{-1}A) - g_\xi(t^{-1}A_b)
\]

\[
= \pi^{-1} \int \tilde{g}_\xi(z)(t^{-1}A - z)^{-1} t^{-1}(A_b - A)(t^{-1}A_b - z)^{-1} d^2z,
\]

or \( T = t^{-1}(A - A_b) \). Noticing for both cases that \( \| (A - A_b) B_1 \| = o(t^{-\infty}) \) we may now proceed as above moving each of the factors of \( B_1 \) one by one to the left; in each step we pick up the bound \( t^{-1} \).

\[ \square \]

**Proposition 5.6.** Suppose \( f \in C^\infty_0((0,L) \setminus \sigma_{pp}(\tilde{H})) \). Then there is an \( \epsilon > 0 \) so that for all multi-indices \( \alpha \)

\[
\left\| \left( \frac{x_\perp}{(x)} \right)^\alpha \psi_i \right\| + \| (p_\perp)^\psi_i \| = o(t^{-|\alpha|}).
\]

**Proof.** We consider the observable

\[
Q = \frac{1}{2} (p^2 - p_\parallel^2) + \tilde{V}_0(x) + \frac{1}{2} (p \cdot \nabla \tilde{V}_0(\tilde{\omega}) + \nabla \tilde{V}_0(\tilde{\omega}) \cdot p),
\]

where \( \tilde{\omega} = \nabla p(x) (= \omega \text{ if } |x| > \frac{3}{4}) \). We will choose \( \eta > 0 \) and small so that for some small positive \( \mu \) and \( \epsilon \) roughly

\[
Q \geq \mu \left( p^2 - p_\parallel^2 + \frac{|x_\perp|^2}{|x|^2} \right),
\]

and

\[
DQ = i[\tilde{H}, Q] \leq -\frac{2\epsilon}{t} Q.
\]

This will lead to (5.10).

Let

\[
p_\perp = p - \frac{p_\parallel \tilde{\omega} + \tilde{\omega} p_\parallel}{2}.
\]
On vectors supported in $|x| \geq 1$ and for any $\gamma > 0$, we have
\[
\pm (p \cdot \nabla \tilde{V}_0(\omega) + \nabla \tilde{V}_0(\omega) \cdot p) = \pm (p^\perp \cdot \nabla \tilde{V}_0(\omega) + \nabla \tilde{V}_0(\omega) \cdot p^\perp) \\
= -\gamma |p^\perp|^2 - \gamma^{-1} |\nabla \tilde{V}_0(\omega)|^2 \\
+ (\sqrt{\gamma} p^\perp \pm \sqrt{\gamma^{-1}} \nabla \tilde{V}_0(\omega))^2.
\]
(5.11)

Again on vectors supported in $|x| \geq 1$,
\[
|p^\perp|^2 = p^2 - p_0^2,
\]
and thus setting $\gamma = (2\eta)^{-1}$ in (5.11) we obtain
\[
Q = \frac{p^2 - p_0^2}{4} + \tilde{V}_0(\omega) - \eta^2 |\nabla \tilde{V}_0(\omega)|^2 + \frac{\eta}{2} (\sqrt{\gamma} p^\perp + \sqrt{\gamma^{-1}} \nabla \tilde{V}_0(\omega))^2,
\]
(5.12)
and
\[
Q = \frac{3}{4} (p^2 - p_0^2) + \tilde{V}_0(\omega) + \eta^2 |\nabla \tilde{V}_0(\omega)|^2 - \frac{\eta}{2} (\sqrt{\gamma} p^\perp - \sqrt{\gamma^{-1}} \nabla \tilde{V}_0(\omega))^2,
\]
(5.13)
on vectors supported in $|x| \geq 1$. For some $c > 0$,
\[
c^{-1} \left( \frac{|x^\perp|}{|x|} \right)^2 \leq \tilde{V}_0(\omega), \quad |\nabla \tilde{V}_0(\omega)|^2 \leq c \left( \frac{|x^\perp|}{|x|} \right)^2,
\]
so that if $\eta > 0$ and small enough
\[
\tilde{V}_0(\omega) - \eta^2 |\nabla \tilde{V}_0(\omega)|^2 \geq \mu \left( \frac{|x^\perp|}{|x|} \right)^2
\]
for all $\mu \leq \mu_1$ independent of $\eta$. Taking $\mu \in (0, \min(\frac{1}{4}, \mu_1))$ we consequently obtain from (5.12)
\[
Q \geq \mu \left( p^2 - p_0^2 + \left( \frac{|x^\perp|}{|x|} \right)^2 \right),
\]
(5.14)
as quadratic forms on vectors supported in $|x| \geq 1$.

Again on vectors supported in $|x| \geq 1$ we calculate
\[
\textbf{D}Q = -\langle pMr^{-1/2}, pMr^{-1/2} \textbf{M}p \rangle - \frac{\eta |\nabla \tilde{V}_0(\omega)|^2}{r} \\
+ \frac{\eta}{2} \text{Re} \sum_{j,k,\ell} p_j M_{k\ell} \left( \frac{p_k M_{j\ell}}{r} \tilde{V}_{0j\ell}(\omega) + \tilde{V}_{0\ell j}(\omega) \frac{M_{k\ell}}{r} p_k \right) + g_1(x),
\]
where $r = |x|$.
\[
M_{k\ell} = \delta_{k\ell} - \omega_k \omega_\ell; \\
\tilde{V}_{0j\ell}(x) = \tilde{e}_j \tilde{e}_\ell \tilde{V}_0(x),
\]
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$

and $g_1$ is a symbol of order $-3$, i.e., $|\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_1 g_1(x)| \leq c_x |x|^{-3-|\alpha|}$ for all $x$. We continue the calculation using

$$\tilde{V}^{(2)}_0(\omega) = \tilde{V}^{(2)}_0(\omega) M - \langle \omega, \cdot \rangle \nabla \tilde{V}_0(\omega),$$

which follows from the homogeneity of $\tilde{V}_0$ (for $|x| > \frac{1}{2}$), obtaining

$$DQ = -pMr^{-1/2} \left( p_\parallel - \eta \tilde{V}^{(2)}_0(\omega) - \frac{1}{2} \eta |pM|^2 \right) r^{-1/2} M p$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \eta |\nabla \tilde{V}_0(\omega)|^2 M - \frac{1}{2} \sum_j |pM r^{-1/2} (Mp)_j + r^{-1/2} \partial_j \tilde{V}_0(\omega)|^2 + g_2(x),$$

(5.15)

where we are using the notation $|B|^2 = B^*B$. Note for later use that $|pM|^2 = |\omega p|^2 + (n-1)/r^2$. All calculations are valid on vectors with support in $|x| \geq 1$.

Let

$$z^x = z^{x_{i_1}} z^{x_{i_2}} \cdots z^{x_{i_k}}, \quad z_j = p_j \text{ or } \frac{x_j}{\langle x \rangle},$$

where we always take $i_1, \ldots, i_k \geq 2$. Assume inductively that for some $m \geq 1$ and all $|z| \leq m - 1$ that

$$\|z^x \psi_j\| = \Theta(r^{-|z|}),$$

(5.16)

where $\epsilon$ will be given later. We calculate

$$\frac{d}{dt}\langle \psi, Q^m \psi \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \langle \psi, Q^k DQQ^{m-(k+1)} \psi \rangle.$$  

(5.17)

Because of Propositions 5.2 and 5.4 we can replace $\psi_j$ by $\chi \psi_j$ where $\chi(x) = 0$ for $|x| \leq 1$, $0 \leq \chi \leq 1$, and $1 - \chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, making an error of $\Theta(r^{-\infty})$ in (5.28). If $m$ is odd, we can then commute $DQ$ through as many factors of $Q$ as necessary to obtain

$$\frac{d}{dt}\langle \psi, Q^m \psi \rangle = m(\chi \psi_j, Q^{m-1/2} DQQ^{m-1/2} \chi \psi_j) + \text{commutator terms} + \Theta(r^{-\infty}).$$

(5.18)
The commutator terms can be written
\[
\sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} (Q^{\ell_1} \psi, Q^{\ell_2} a \sigma Q^{\ell_3} (DQ) Q^{\ell_4} \psi) c_{\ell_1 \ell_2 \ell_3}, 
\]
(5.19)
where the coefficients \(c_{\ell_1 \ell_2 \ell_3}\) are combinatoric factors. We can arrange things so that \(c_{\ell_1 \ell_2 \ell_3} = 0\) unless \(|\ell_1 - \ell_3| \leq 1\) and \(\ell_2 \geq 2\). The latter can be seen from reality considerations. We now use the fact that each commutator introduces another factor of \(r^{-1}\) which in conjunction with Propositions 5.2 and 5.4 implies that (5.19) can be bounded by
\[
c \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} |c_{\ell_1 \ell_2 \ell_3}| r^{-(\ell_2+1)} \|Q^{\ell_1} \psi\| \cdot \|Q^{\ell_3} \psi\| + O(r^{-\infty}). 
\]
(5.20)
On vectors supported in \(|x| \geq 1\), we have
\[
(p^j_\perp)_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( (p_1 + p_\parallel) \left( 1 - \frac{x_1}{r} \right) + \left( 1 - \frac{x_1}{r} \right) (p_1 + p_\parallel) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x_1}{r} \cdot p_\perp + p_\perp \cdot \frac{x_1}{r} \right),
\]
(5.21)
and for \(j \geq 2\),
\[
(p^j_\perp)_j = p_j - \left( p_\parallel \left( \frac{x_j}{r} \right) + \left( \frac{x_j}{r} \right) p_1 \right) / 2. 
\]
(5.22)
Since if \(c_{\ell_1 \ell_2 \ell_3} \neq 0\), \(2\ell_1 \leq m-1\) and \(2\ell_3 \leq m-1\), we can use the induction hypothesis along with the definition of \(Q\), the first equality of (5.11), the equality \(|p^j_\perp|^2 = p^2 - p^2_\perp\) previously mentioned, and (5.21) and (5.22) along with Propositions 5.2 and 5.4 to conclude that
\[
\|Q^{\ell_1} \psi\| = O(r^{-2\epsilon\ell_1}), \quad j = 1, 3.
\]
Thus (5.20) can be bounded by
\[
c' \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} |c_{\ell_1 \ell_2 \ell_3}| r^{-2\epsilon(\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3+1)} r^{-(\ell_2+1)(1-2\epsilon)}. 
\]
(5.23)
We demand \((\ell_2 + 1)(1-2\epsilon) > 1\). Since we know \(\ell_2 \geq 2\), this means we must take \(\epsilon < 1/3\), in which case (5.23) is bounded by
\[
c'' r^{-2\epsilon m} r^{1-\delta}
\]
for some \(\delta > 0\).
We now consider the first term on the right side of (5.18) and use (5.15). In bounding this term from above, according to Proposition 5.4, we can replace \(|p \cdot \omega|^2\)
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$ with $\Lambda^2 + (n - 1)/r^2$ for large enough $\Lambda$ up to an error of $\mathcal{O}(r^{-\infty})$. The operator $p_\parallel$ can be written

$$
p_\parallel = p_\parallel - \frac{\rho(x)}{t} + \frac{\rho(x)}{t}
= \left( p_\parallel - \frac{\rho(x)}{t} + \theta \right) \bar{\zeta}_\theta \left( p_\parallel - \frac{\rho(x)}{t} + \theta \right) + \left( p_\parallel - \frac{\rho(x)}{t} + \theta \right) \left( 1 - \bar{\zeta}_\theta \left( p_\parallel - \frac{\rho(x)}{t} \right) \right)
+ \frac{\rho(x)}{t} - \theta.
$$

(5.24)

Here $\theta > 0$, $\bar{\zeta}_\theta \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ satisfies $0 \leq \bar{\zeta}_\theta \leq 1$, $\bar{\zeta}_\theta(s) = 1$, if $s \leq -\theta$, and $\bar{\zeta}_\theta(s) = 0$ if $s \geq -\theta/2$. The second term on the right side of (5.24) is non-negative, and we claim that the first term contributes $\mathcal{O}(r^{-\infty})$ to (5.18). To see this, let $F(s) = (s + \theta) \bar{\zeta}_\theta(s)$, $B(t) = p_\parallel - \rho(x)/t$, $A = (r^{-1/2}Mp)Q^{(m-1)/2}x$, and $\ell$ a large positive integer. For a suitable almost analytic extension $\tilde{F}$ of $F$ we easily derive

$$
F(B(t))A = \sum_{j=0}^{\ell} a_d^{(j)}(A)F^{(j)}(B(t)) + \frac{(-1)^j}{\pi} \int \tilde{\zeta} F(z)(B(t) - z)^{-1} a_d^{(j+1)}(A)(B(t) - z)^{-(\ell+1)}d^2z.
$$

(5.25)

The sum on the right side of (5.25) contributes $\mathcal{O}(r^{-\infty})$ to (5.18) because of Proposition 5.5, while the last term contributes $\mathcal{O}(r^{-(\ell+1/2)})$. Since $\ell$ is arbitrarily large, this establishes our claim. We thus obtain

$$
\frac{d}{dt}(\psi_t, Q^n\psi_t) \leq -m \left( Q^{(m-1)/2}\chi_{\psi_t}\left( \left( pM, r^{-1} \left( r^{-1}|x| - \theta - \eta \tilde{V}_0(\omega) - \eta^2 \Lambda^2 \right) + \eta^2 |\nabla \tilde{V}_0(\omega)|^2 \right) Q^{(m-1)/2}\chi_{\psi_t} \right) + \mathcal{O}(r^{-2m\ell+1/2})
$$

(5.26)

Let $\tilde{\zeta}_{\lambda_0, \lambda_0} \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ with $0 \leq \tilde{\zeta}_{\lambda_0, \lambda_0} \leq 1$, $\tilde{\zeta}_{\lambda_0, \lambda_0}(s) = 0$, if $s < \lambda_0$ or $s > \lambda_0$ and $\tilde{\zeta}_{\lambda_0, \lambda_0}(s) = 1$, if $\lambda_0 + \delta_1 \leq s \leq \lambda_0 - \delta_1$ for some small $\delta_1 > 0$. We insert $\tilde{\zeta}_{\lambda_0, \lambda_0}(x/t)$ in front of $(r^{-1}|x| - \theta - \eta \tilde{V}_0(\omega) - (\eta^2/2)\Lambda^2)/r$ and $|\nabla \tilde{V}_0(\omega)|^2/r$. If $\lambda_0$ is sufficiently small (but $> 0$), $\delta_1 = 2^{-1}\lambda_0$ and $\lambda_0$ sufficiently large, the error from this contributes $\mathcal{O}(r^{-\infty})$ to the right side of (5.26) because of Propositions 5.2 and 5.3. If $\eta$ and $\theta$ are chosen small enough we obtain

$$
\frac{d}{dt}(\psi_t, Q^n\psi_t) \leq -\frac{m}{t} \left( Q^{(m-1)/2}\chi_{\psi_t}\left( \frac{\lambda_0}{2\lambda_0} \left( p, M \right) + \frac{\eta}{2\lambda_0} |\nabla \tilde{V}_0(\omega)|^2 \right) Q^{(m-1)/2}\chi_{\psi_t} \right) + \mathcal{O}(r^{-2m\ell+1/2})
$$

We use $\langle p, M \rangle = |p_\parallel|^2 + c_1/r^2$ and the fact that $\tilde{V}_0(\omega) \leq c_2 |\nabla \tilde{V}_0(\omega)|^2$ if $x_1/r \geq 0$, in conjunction with Proposition 5.1 to deal with the region $x_1/r < 0$, and...
we obtain

\[
\frac{d}{dt}(\psi, Q^n\psi) \leq - \frac{m}{t} \left( Q^{(m-1)/2}\chi\psi, \left( \frac{\lambda_0}{2\lambda_0} (p^2 - p_i^2) + \frac{\eta}{2\lambda_0} (c_2 + \eta)^{-1}(V_0(\omega) + \eta|\nabla\tilde{V}_0(\omega)|^2) \right) Q^{(m-1)/2}\chi\psi \right) + \theta(t^{-2m}t^{-1-\delta}).
\]

Using (5.13) we see that if \( \eta > 0 \) is small enough

\[
\frac{d}{dt}(\psi, Q^n\psi) \leq - \frac{2m\epsilon}{t} (\psi, Q^n\psi) + \theta(t^{-2m}t^{-1-\delta}),
\]

so if, in addition, we make sure that \( \eta/(8\lambda_0c_2) < \frac{1}{2} \), we can define

\[
\epsilon = \frac{\eta}{8\lambda_0c_2}.
\]

Then another application of Proposition 5.2 gives

\[
\frac{d}{dt}(\psi, Q^n\psi) \leq - \frac{2m\epsilon}{t} (\psi, Q^n\psi) + \theta(t^{-2m}t^{-1-\delta}),
\]

which upon integration implies

\[
(\psi, Q^n\psi) = \theta(t^{-2m}).
\] (5.27)

We now use the Morse lemma and (5.12) to write \( Q \) as a sum of squares of self-adjoint operators (on vectors with support in \(|x| \geq 1\)). This is already almost the case in (5.12) since \( (p_j^\star)^2 = \sum_{j=1}^n (p_j^\star)^2 \), but the quantity \( \tilde{V}_0(\omega) - \eta^2|\nabla\tilde{V}_0(\omega)|^2 \) needs some work. For small \( \eta \) fixed, we write

\[
\tilde{V}_0(\omega) - \eta^2|\nabla\tilde{V}_0(\omega)|^2 = \sum_{j=2}^n u_j^2
\]

in a neighborhood of \( e_1 \) where \( u_j \) is \( C^\infty \) in this neighborhood and has an expression

\[
u_j = \sum_{k=2}^n \alpha_{jk}(\omega) \frac{x_k}{r}
\]

(see Milnor, 1973) with \( \alpha_{jk} \) also \( C^\infty \). Since for small \( \eta \), \( \tilde{V}_0(\omega) - \eta^2|\nabla\tilde{V}_0(\omega)|^2 \) is positive away from \( e_1 \), it has a \( C^\infty \) square root away from this direction, \( u_1 \). Thus using a partition of unity, \( \chi_1^2(\omega) + \chi_2^2(\omega) = 1 \), for \( S^{n-1} \), with \( \chi_1(\omega) = 1 \) in a small neighborhood of \( e_1 \) and 0 outside a slightly larger neighborhood, we obtain

\[
\tilde{V}_0(\omega) - \eta^2|\nabla\tilde{V}_0(\omega)|^2 = \sum_{j=2}^n (\chi_j(\omega) u_j)^2 + (\chi_2(\omega) u_1)^2.
\]
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$ 

Notice that $|x_3(\omega) u_1| \leq c |x_1| / r$ except in a small neighborhood of $-\epsilon_j$. We will later use Proposition 5.1 to bound contributions from this neighborhood. We write

$$Q = \sum_{k=1}^J A_k^2,$$

and thus

$$\chi Q^m \chi = \sum_{|x|=m} \frac{m!}{x_1! \cdots x_j!} \chi A_1^{x_1} \cdots A_j^{x_j} A_2^{x_2} \cdots A_j^{x_j} \chi$$

$$+ \sum_{|x|=|\beta|+|\gamma| \leq 2m-2} \chi A_1^{x_1} \cdots A_j^{x_j} C_{\beta \gamma} A_{j+1}^{\beta_1} \cdots A_j^{\beta_j} \chi.$$ 

Here $C_{\beta \gamma}$ is a linear combination of products of multiple commutators of the $A_j$'s. We can arrange $|\beta| \leq m-1$, $|\gamma| \leq m-1$ in this sum. $C_{\beta \gamma}$ involves $k = 2m - (|\gamma| + |\beta|)$ $A_j$'s which in a worst-case scenario contribute $O(t^{-k/2})$ to $(\psi, Q^m \chi \psi_i)$. Using the induction hypothesis and removing $\chi$ from the left side, we obtain

$$(\psi, Q^m \psi_i) \geq \sum_{|x|=m} \frac{m!}{x_1! \cdots x_j!} \|A_1^{x_1} \cdots A_j^{x_j} \chi \psi_i\|^2$$

$$- c \sum_{|x|=|\beta|+|\gamma| \leq 2m-2} t^{-e(|\gamma|+|\beta|)} t^{-k/2}. \quad (5.29)$$

Using (5.28), (5.29) implies

$$\|A_1^{x_1} \cdots A_j^{x_j} \chi \psi_i\| = O(t^{-m \epsilon}), \quad (5.30)$$

as long as $\epsilon \leq \frac{1}{3}$ (but we have already required $\epsilon < \frac{1}{3}$). Using the induction hypothesis and Proposition 5.1, we obtain

$$\|A_1^{x_1} \cdots A_j^{x_j} \chi \psi_i\| = O(t^{-\epsilon|x|}), \quad (5.31)$$

for all $|x| \leq m$. We now write each $x_j/r, j \geq 2$, as a linear combination of the $A_j$'s with coefficients which are symbols of order 0:

$$\frac{x_j}{r} = \sum_{k=2}^n h_{j_k}(\omega) \chi_k(\omega) u_k + h_{j_1}(\omega) \chi_k(\omega) u_1,$$

and similarly for $p_j, j \geq 2$ (see (5.22)). Using this and (5.31), we obtain (5.16) for $|x| \leq m$. This completes the induction when $m$ is odd.

If $m$ is even, (5.18) is not correct. We obtain instead (for $m \geq 2$),

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\psi, Q^m \psi_i) = m \Re(Q^{m-1} \chi \psi_i, (DQ)Q^{m-1} \chi \psi_i)$$

$$+ \sum c_k \Re(Q^k \chi \psi_i, aD^{\ell_0}(DQ)Q^{\ell_0+1} \chi \psi_i) + O(t^{-\epsilon}). \quad (5.32)$$
In the sum above, \( k + \ell + 1 = m/2 \) and \( \ell \geq 1 \). Using \( Q = \sum_j A_j^2 \) as above, we obtain
\[
\frac{1}{2}(Q DQ + DQ Q) = \sum_j A_j DQ A_j + \frac{1}{2} \sum_j [A_j, [A_j, DQ]],
\]
(5.33)
and estimate as before. At a later stage we need to put the \( A_j \)'s in their rightful place. The term
\[
- \frac{2\epsilon}{t} \sum_j A_j Q A_j
\]
is encountered and is replaced by
\[
- \frac{2\epsilon}{t} Q^3 + \frac{\epsilon}{t} \sum_j [A_j, [A_j, Q]]
\]
(5.34)
using an identity similar to (5.33). The commutator terms in (5.33) and (5.34) are easy to estimate as above leading to
\[
(\psi, Q^m \psi) = \mathcal{O}(t^{-2m\epsilon}).
\]
The remainder of the proof goes through without change from the case \( m = \text{odd} \).

Proposition 5.7. Suppose \( f \in C^\infty_0 ((0, L) \setminus \sigma_{pp} (\widetilde{H})) \) and that \( \|(x_\perp / |x|)^x \psi_x\| = \mathcal{O}(t^{-\epsilon_0 |x|}) \)
for all \( x \) and some \( \epsilon_0 > 0 \). Then if \( \epsilon_1 < \min \{2\epsilon_0, 1\} \),
\[
\left\| \left( p_1 - \frac{x_1}{t} \right)^m \psi \right\| = \mathcal{O}(t^{-m\epsilon_1})
\]
(5.35)
for all \( m \geq 0 \).

Proof. Let \( B_1(t) = p_1 - x_1/t \) and compute
\[
DB_1(t) = -t^{-1}B_1(t) - \tilde{c}_1 \tilde{V}_0(x).
\]
Thus
\[
DB_1(t)^{2m} = \frac{-2m}{t} B_1(t)^{2m} - m B^{m-1} \tilde{c}_1 \tilde{V}_0 B_1(t) + B_1(t) \tilde{c}_1 \tilde{V}_0 B_1(t)^{m-1}
- \text{Re} \sum_{j=0}^{m-2} c_j B_1(t)^j (i\tilde{c}_1)^k \tilde{V}_0 B_1(t)^{2m-(j+k+1)},
\]
(5.36)
where in (5.36) the \( c_j \)'s are integers, \( 2m - (j + k + 1) = j + 1, k = 2(m - j - 1) \geq 2 \). We make the induction hypothesis
\[
\| B_1(t)^j \psi \| = \mathcal{O}(t^{-\epsilon_1}),
\]
(5.37)
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$ 587

for all $\ell \leq m - 1$. It follows from the hypothesis that for any $\theta \in (0, \epsilon_0)$,

$$\left\| X_{[1, \infty)} \left( f^{\ell-\theta} \frac{|x_1|}{|x|} \right) \psi_{i, j} \right\| = \mathcal{O}(t^{-\infty}),$$

(5.38)

and since for $|x| \geq \frac{1}{2}$, $\partial_x \tilde{V}_0(x) = -(1/x_1) x_1 \cdot \nabla x \tilde{V}_0(x)$, we have for $x/|x|$ in a neighborhood of $e_1$,

$$|(i\partial_x)^k \partial_x \tilde{V}_0(x)| \leq c_k \left( \frac{|x_1|}{|x|} \right)^2 |x|^{-k-1}. \quad (5.39)$$

Combining (5.38), (5.39), Propositions 5.1–5.4 and the induction hypothesis (5.37), we obtain

$$\text{Re}(\psi_{i, j}, B_1(t)^N \partial_x \partial_x \tilde{V}_0 B_1(t)^{N+1} \psi_{i, j}) = \mathcal{O}(t^{-(2\ell+1)\epsilon_1} t^{-(2\epsilon_0-\theta)} t^{-k-1}) = \mathcal{O}(t^{-(2m-(k+1)\epsilon_1) - (k+1) - 2(\epsilon_0-\theta)}). \quad (5.40)$$

Since $k \geq 2$, and $\epsilon_1 < \min\{2\epsilon_0, 1\}$, we have

$$(2m - (k+1))\epsilon_1 + k + 1 + 2(\epsilon_0 - \theta) \geq 2m\epsilon_1 + 1 + (2\epsilon_0 - \epsilon_1 - 2\theta).$$

We choose $\theta \in (0, (2\epsilon_0 - \epsilon_1)/2)$, and let $\delta = 2\epsilon_0 - \epsilon_1 - 2\theta$. Then (5.40) is $\mathcal{O}(t^{-2m\epsilon_1 t^{-1-\delta}})$. Thus

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\psi_{i, j}, B_1(t)^{2m} \psi_{i, j}) = -2m \partial_x \psi_{i, j}, B_1(t)^{2m} \psi_{i, j} - 2m \text{Re}(B_1(t)^{2m-1} \psi_{i, j}, \partial_x \tilde{V}_0 B_1(t)^{2m} \psi_{i, j})$$

$$+ \mathcal{O}(t^{-2m\epsilon_1 t^{-1-\delta}}). \quad (5.41)$$

We have

$$-2 \text{Re}(\partial_x \tilde{V}_0 B_1(t)) \leq \frac{\gamma}{t} B_1(t)^2 + \gamma^{-1} t (\partial_x \tilde{V}_0)^2,$$

so that estimating the term involving $(\partial_x \tilde{V}_0)^2$ as before, we have

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\psi_{i, j}, B_1(t)^{2m} \psi_{i, j}) = -\frac{2m}{t} \left( 1 - \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) (\psi_{i, j}, B_1(t)^{2m} \psi_{i, j}) + \mathcal{O}(t^{-2m\epsilon_1 t^{-1-\delta}}). \quad (5.42)$$

If we choose $\gamma$ suitably small, integrating (5.42) gives

$$(\psi_{i, j}, B_1(t)^{2m} \psi_{i, j}) = \mathcal{O}(t^{-2m\epsilon_1}).$$

□

Proposition 5.8. Suppose $f \in C^\infty_0((0, L) \setminus \sigma_{pp}(\tilde{H}))$ and suppose $h \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ with $h' \in C^\infty_0(\mathbb{R})$ and $\{ s : s > 0, s^2 / 2 \in \text{supp } f \} \cap \text{supp } h = \emptyset$. Then

$$\| h \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \psi_{i, j} \| = \mathcal{O}(t^{-\infty}). \quad (5.43)$$
Proof. Since \( \text{supp } f \) is compact, we can find \( k \in C_0((0, \infty)) \) such that \( k(s) = 1 \) in a neighborhood of \( \{ s : s > 0, s^2/2 \in \text{supp } f \} \) but \( \text{supp } k \cap \text{supp } h = \emptyset \). We will show

\[
\left\| h\left( x_1 \over t \right) k(p_1) \psi \right\| = \Theta(t^{-\infty}),
\]

(5.44)

and

\[
\left\| (1 - k(p_1)) \psi \right\| = \Theta(t^{-\infty}).
\]

(5.45)

For each \( s \in \text{supp } k \) there is an open interval \( I_s \), containing \( s \) with \( T_s \cap \text{supp } h = \emptyset \). By compactness there is a finite number of the \( I_s \), say, \( I_1, \ldots, I_m \) which cover \( \text{supp } k \). We find a partition of unity subordinate to this cover, \( \chi_1, \ldots, \chi_m \) with \( \chi_j \in C_0^\infty \). For each \( j \) we can find \( \chi_{j1}', \chi_{j2}' \) with \( \chi_{j1}' \) to the right of \( T_j \) and \( \text{supp } \chi_{j2}' \) to the left of \( T_j \) such that \( \chi_{j1}' - \chi_{j2}' \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \) and \( (\chi_{j1}' + \chi_{j2}')h = h \). Then

\[
h\left( x_1 \over t \right) k(p_1) = \sum_{j,k} \chi_{jk}' \left( x_1 \over t \right) h\left( x_1 \over t \right) \chi_j(p_1) k(p_1).
\]

By treating each term in the sum individually we can assume in proving (5.44) that either \( \text{supp } h \) is to the left or to the right of \( \text{supp } k \). Consider the case where \( \text{supp } h \) is to the right of \( \text{supp } k \). Then we can write \( h(x_1/t) = \chi_2(x_1/t - \epsilon_2) \) with \( \chi_2 \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \) with \( \text{supp } \chi_2 \subset (0, \infty) \) and with \( \epsilon_3 \) just to the left of \( \text{supp } h \). Similarly we can write \( k(p_1) = \chi_2(-p_1 - \epsilon_2) \) where \( \chi_2 \in C_0^\infty((0, \infty)) \) and \( -\epsilon_2 \) is just to the right of \( \text{supp } k \). We can thus arrange \( \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 > 0 \). We choose \( \chi_1 \) with \( \chi_1' \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \) and \( \text{supp } \chi_1 \subset (0, \infty) \). In fact, we choose \( 0 < \epsilon_1 < \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 \) and \( \chi_1(s) = 0 \) if \( s \leq \epsilon_1/4 \), \( \chi_1(s) = 1 \) if \( s \geq \epsilon_1/2 \). Referring to Lemma 4.3 and performing the unitary transformation \( U = S_{-1} F^{-1} e^{i\eta p_1/2} \) with \( F \) the Fourier transform and \( S_{-1} \) the unitary scale transformation \( x_1 \to x_1/t \) we obtain after taking the adjoint that

\[
\left\| \chi_1\left( x_1 - x_1 \over t \right) \chi_2\left( x_1 \over t - p_1 - \epsilon_2 \right) \chi_3(p_1 - \epsilon_3) \right\|
\]

\[
\leq \left\| \chi_1\left( x_1 - x_1 \over t \right) \chi_2(-p_1 - \epsilon_2) \chi_3\left( x_1 + p_1 - x_1 \over t \right) \right\|.
\]

(5.46)

Thus

\[
\left\| h\left( x_1 \over t \right) k(p_1) \chi_1\left( \epsilon_1 + p_1 - x_1 \over t \right) \right\| = \Theta(t^{-\infty}),
\]

while

\[
\left\| \left( 1 - \chi_1\left( \epsilon_1 + p_1 - x_1 \over t \right) \right) \psi \right\| = \Theta(t^{-\infty}),
\]

by Propositions 5.6 and 5.7. If \( \text{supp } h \) is to the left of \( \text{supp } k \) a similar argument after applying the unitary reflection \( x_1 \to -x_1 \) gives the same result. This proves (5.44).
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$  589

We now prove (5.45) where $k \in C^\infty_0((0, \infty))$ and $k(s) = 1$ in a neighborhood of $\{s: s > 0, s^2/2 \in \text{supp } f\}$. We first claim that we can replace $1 - k(p_1)$ by $1 - (k(p_1) + k(-p_1))$ in (5.45) only making an error of $\mathcal{O}(t^{-\infty})$. This follows by the same reasoning as above, for if $\epsilon_1$ is an arbitrarily small positive number and $\chi_3 \in C^\infty$ with $\text{supp } \chi_3 \subset (0, \infty)$, $\chi_3' \in C^\infty_0$,

$$\chi_3(-p_1 - \epsilon_3)\psi = \chi_3(-p_1 - \epsilon_3)\chi_3'\left(\frac{x_1}{t} - \epsilon_2\right)\psi + \mathcal{O}(t^{-\infty}),$$

if $\chi_3'$ and $\epsilon_2 > 0$ are chosen suitably with $\text{supp } \chi_3' \subset (0, \infty)$, $\chi_3' \in C^\infty_0(\mathbb{R})$. This follows by Propositions 5.1 and 5.2. Then a suitable choice of $\epsilon_1$ with $0 < \epsilon_1 < \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3$ and $\chi_3'$ with $\text{supp } \chi_3' \subset (0, \infty)$ gives

$$\left\|\chi_3(-p_1 - \epsilon_3)\chi_3'\left(\frac{x_1}{t} - \epsilon_2\right)\chi_3\left(\epsilon_1 + p_1 - \frac{x_1}{t}\right)\right\| = \mathcal{O}(t^{-\infty}), \quad (5.47)$$

while

$$\left\|\left(1 - \chi_3\left(\epsilon_1 + p_1 - \frac{x_1}{t}\right)\right)\psi\right\| = \mathcal{O}(t^{-\infty}),$$

by Propositions 5.6 and 5.7. (5.47) follows from Lemma 4.3 after performing another unitary transformation implementing $x_1 \to tp_1$, $p_1 \to -x_1/t$ followed by the anti-unitary complex conjugation. The equation $k(p_1) + k(-p_1) = k_1(p_1/2)$ defines $k_1 \in C^\infty_0(\mathbb{R})$ with $k_1 = 1$ in a neighborhood of $\text{supp } f$.

Let $g = 1 - k_1$ and choose $G$ smooth and $= 1$ in a neighborhood of $\text{supp } g$, but $Gf = 0$. Thus $1 - G \in C^\infty_0(\mathbb{R})$. Let $\delta > 0$ and choose $\chi \in C^\infty_0(\mathbb{R}_+)$ with $\chi(x) = 1$ if $|x| < 1$ and $\chi(x) = 0$ if $|x| \geq 2$. Define $\chi_\delta(x) = \chi(x/\delta)$. Then clearly,

$$W_\delta \equiv \frac{1}{2} |p_1|^2 \chi_\delta(p_1) + \bar{V}_\delta(p_1)\chi_\delta\left(\frac{x_1}{|x|}\right)\chi(2x)$$

satisfies

$$\lim_{\delta \to 0} \|W_\delta\| = 0.$$

Choose $\delta > 0$ so that dist $(\text{supp } g, \text{supp } (1 - G)) > \|W_\delta\|$. Then according to Dereziński and Gérard (1997b, Proposition D.11.4),

$$\left\|g\left(\frac{p_1^2}{2}\right)\left(1 - G\left(\frac{p_1^2}{2} + W_\delta\right)\right)\chi(x)\right\| < \infty$$

for any $N$. From Proposition 5.2, it follows that

$$\left\|g\left(\frac{p_1^2}{2}\right)\left(1 - G\left(\frac{p_1^2}{2} + W_\delta\right)\right)\psi\right\| = \mathcal{O}(t^{-\infty}). \quad (5.48)$$
But since $Gf = 0$, (5.48) implies
\[
\| g \left( \frac{p_1^2}{2} \right) \psi_i \| \leq \| g \left( \frac{p_1^2}{2} \right) G \left( \frac{p_1^2}{2} + W_\delta \right) \psi_i \| + o(t^{-\infty}) \\
= \| g \left( \frac{p_1^2}{2} \right) \left( G \left( \frac{p_1^2}{2} + W_\delta \right) - G(\tilde{H}) \right) \psi_i \| + o(t^{-\infty}).
\]

Let $G_1$ be an almost analytic extension of $1 - g$. Then
\[
\left( G \left( \frac{p_1^2}{2} + W_\delta \right) - G(\tilde{H}) \right) \psi_i \\
= \frac{1}{\pi} \int \tilde{\partial}G_1(z) \left( (\tilde{H} - z)^{-1} - \left( \frac{p_1^2}{2} + W_\delta - z \right)^{-1} \right) \psi_i, d^2z \\
= -\pi^{-1} \int \tilde{\partial}G_1(z) \left( \frac{p_1^2}{2} + W_\delta - z \right)^{-1} \left[ \frac{|p_1|^2}{2} (1 - \chi_\delta(p_\perp)) \right. \\
+ \left. \bar{V}_\delta(x) \left[ 1 - \chi_\delta \left( \frac{x_1}{|x|} \right) \chi(2x) \right] \right] (\tilde{H} - z)^{-1} \psi_i, d^2z.
\]

(5.49)

Notice that $1 - \chi_\delta(p_\perp) = (1 - \chi_\delta(p_\perp))(1 - \chi_{(1/2)\delta}(p_\perp))^N$ and that according to Proposition 5.6 $(1 - \chi_{(1/2)\delta}(p_\perp)) \psi_i = o(t^{-\infty})$. Thus
\[
\int \tilde{\partial}G_1(z) \left( \frac{p_1^2}{2} + W_\delta - z \right)^{-1} \left[ \frac{|p_1|^2}{2} (1 - \chi_\delta(p_\perp)) (\tilde{H} - z)^{-1} \psi_i \right] d^2z \\
= \int \tilde{\partial}G_1(z) \left( \frac{p_1^2}{2} + W_\delta - z \right)^{-1} \frac{p_1^2}{2} (1 - \chi_\delta(p_\perp)) (-1)^N \chi_{(1/2)\delta}(p_\perp) (\tilde{H} - z)^{-1} \psi_i, d^2z \\
+ o(t^{-\infty}),
\]

and this term is easily seen to be $o(t^{-N})$. A similar treatment gives the same result for the remaining term in (5.49). Since $N$ is arbitrary,
\[
\| g \left( \frac{p_1^2}{2} \right) \psi_i \| = o(t^{-\infty}).
\]

This gives (5.45) and completes the proof of the proposition. \hfill \Box

**Proposition 5.9.** Suppose $f \in C^\infty_0((0, k_1^2/2) \setminus \{2\lambda_1, \ldots, 2\lambda_n \cup \sigma_{pp}(\tilde{H})\})$, where $k_1 = \sqrt{2\mu_{\min}/2}$ and $L > k_1^2/2$. Then for some $\delta > 0$,
\[
\| z^j \psi_i \| = o(t^{-|\delta|(1/3+\delta)}), \quad |x| \leq 3,
\]

(5.50)

where $z_j = (x_1^j/1)^j, (p_\perp^j)^j, \text{ or } p_1 - x_1/t$.

**Remark.** Clearly a more complete result of this type is true, but we will only need (5.50).
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$

Proof. We only sketch the proof because it is similar to that of Proposition 5.6 but much simpler. Let $h \in C_0^\infty((0,k_1)\setminus\{2\sqrt{x_2}, \ldots, 2\sqrt{x_4}\})$ with $h(s) = 1$ if $s^2/2 \in \text{supp} \, f$. Let

$$
\gamma(t) = \left( p_\perp + \beta \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \frac{x_1}{t} \right) h \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right),
$$
$$
\tilde{\gamma}(t) = \left( p_\perp + \tilde{\beta} \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \frac{x_1}{t} \right) h \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right),
$$

and

$$
\Gamma(t) = \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} (\gamma_j^* \gamma_j + \tilde{\gamma}_j^* \tilde{\gamma}_j) + h \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \left( p_1 - \frac{x_1}{t} \right)^2 h \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right).
$$

We compute for large $t$,

$$
\mathbf{D}_t \gamma(t) = \left( -\nabla_\perp \tilde{V}_0(x) + \frac{\beta(x_1/t)}{t} \left( p_\perp - \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \right)
+ (2t)^{-1} \left( \beta' \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \left( p_1 - \frac{x_1}{t} \right) + \left( p_1 - \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \beta' \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \right) \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right) h \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right)
$$
$$
+ \left( p_\perp + \beta \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \mathbf{D} h \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right)
$$
$$
= t^{-1} \beta \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \gamma(t) + \mathcal{C}_\gamma; \quad (5.51)
$$

$$
\mathcal{C}_\gamma = t^{-1} \left( \frac{t}{x_1} \right)^3 h \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \int_0^1 (1 - \theta) \tilde{V}_0^{(3)}(1, \theta u) \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right) ^{(2)} d\theta
$$
$$
+ (2t)^{-1} \left( \beta' \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \left( p_1 - \frac{x_1}{t} \right) + \left( p_1 - \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \beta' \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \right) \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right) h \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right)
$$
$$
+ \left( p_\perp + \beta \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \mathbf{D} h \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right). \quad (5.52)
$$

where $u = x_\perp / x_1$ and

$$
(\tilde{V}_0^{(3)}(1, a)b^{(2)}) = \begin{cases} 0, & j = 1 \\ \sum_{k, \ell \geq 2} (\partial_\ell \partial_\ell \partial_\ell \tilde{V}_0)(1, a)b_k b_\ell, & j \geq 2 \end{cases}.
$$

Also,

$$
\mathbf{D} \left( p_1 - \frac{x_1}{t} \right) = -t^{-1} \left( p_1 - \frac{x_1}{t} \right) - \partial_1 \tilde{V}_0(x), \quad (5.53)
$$

and for $x_1 > \frac{1}{t}$,

$$
- \partial_1 \tilde{V}_0(x) = t^{-1} \left( \frac{t}{x_1} \right)^3 \int_0^1 \left( \frac{x_1}{t}, \tilde{V}_0^{(2)}(1, \theta u) \frac{x_1}{t} \right) d\theta. \quad (5.54)
$$
We can also compute

\[
\frac{x_{\perp}}{t} = \left(1 - h\left(\frac{x_1}{t}\right)\right)\left(\frac{x_{\perp}}{t}\right) + \left(\beta\left(\frac{x_1}{t}\right) - \tilde{\beta}\left(\frac{x_1}{t}\right)\right)^{-1}(\gamma(t) - \tilde{\gamma}(t))
\]

\[
p_{\perp} = \left(1 - h\left(\frac{x_1}{t}\right)\right)p_{\perp} + \left(\beta\left(\frac{x_1}{t}\right) - \tilde{\beta}\left(\frac{x_1}{t}\right)\right)^{-1}\left(\beta\left(\frac{x_1}{t}\right)\tilde{\gamma}(t) - \tilde{\beta}\left(\frac{x_1}{t}\right)\gamma(t)\right).
\]

(5.55)

where it must be remembered that both \(\gamma(t)\) and \(\tilde{\gamma}(t)\) contain a factor of \(h(x_1/t)\) which is 0 if \((\beta(x_1/t) - \tilde{\beta}(x_1/t))\) is not invertible. Thus (5.55) makes sense if properly interpreted.

We calculate

\[
\frac{d}{dt}(\psi_j, \Gamma(t)\psi_j) = t^{-1} \sum_{j=2}^{n} \left(\psi_j, \left[\gamma_j^2 \text{Re} \beta_j\left(\frac{x_1}{t}\right)\gamma_j + \tilde{\gamma}_j^2 \text{Re} \tilde{\beta}_j\left(\frac{x_1}{t}\right)\tilde{\gamma}_j\right] \psi_j\right)
\]

\[= \left(\frac{2}{3} + 3\delta\right) t^{-1}(\psi_j, \Gamma(t)\psi_j) + \text{Error terms}
\]

Here we use \(2 \text{Re} \beta_j(x_1/t) \leq -(\frac{2}{3} + 3\delta)\) in the support of \(h(x_1/t)\) for some small \(\delta > 0\). We choose \(\delta\) small enough so that \(\frac{2}{3} + 3\delta < 2\). We have used (5.51) and a similar formula for \(D\tilde{\gamma}(t)\) as well as (5.53). All terms which involve \(\tilde{\gamma}_j\), \(\tilde{\epsilon}_j\), and \(-\tilde{\epsilon}_1V_0(x)\) have been put into the “Error terms”. In treating these terms we note

(i) All terms involving \(\text{D}h(x_1/t), h'(x_1/t), \) or \((1 - h(x_1/t))\) contribute \(\Theta(t^{-\infty})\) because of Proposition 5.8.

(ii) From (5.52) and (5.54) we see that the remaining error terms are cubic in the components of \(z\) and contain a factor of \(t^{-1}\). Thus using (i), (5.55), and Proposition 5.6, these terms can be estimated up to an error \(\Theta(t^{-\infty})\) by \(\delta t^{-1}(\psi_j, \Gamma(t)\psi_j)\).

This gives

\[
\frac{d}{dt}(\psi_j, \Gamma(t)\psi_j) \leq -\left(\frac{2}{3} + 2\delta\right) t^{-1}(\psi_j, \Gamma(t)\psi_j) + \Theta(t^{-\infty}), \quad \text{and}
\]

\[
(\psi_j, \Gamma(t)\psi_j) = \Theta(t^{-2/3+2\delta}).
\]

(5.56)

Using (5.55) again we obtain (5.50) for \(|x| = 1\).
Next consider
\[
\frac{d}{dt}(\psi_i, \Gamma(t)\hat{\psi}_i) = 2 \text{Re} \left( \psi_i, \Gamma(t) \hat{D}\Gamma(t)\psi_i \right)
\]
\[
= 2 \text{Re} \left\{ \left[ \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} (\gamma_j(t) \hat{D}\Gamma(t)\gamma_j(t) + \tilde{\gamma}_j(t) \hat{D}\Gamma(t)\tilde{\gamma}_j(t))
\right.ight.
\]
\[
+ h \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \left( p_1 - \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \hat{D}\Gamma(t) \left( p_1 - \frac{x_1}{t} \right) h \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right)
\]
\[
+ \left[ \hat{D}\Gamma(t), h \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \left( p_1 - \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \right]
\]
\[
+ \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \left[ \left[ \hat{D}\Gamma(t), \gamma_j(t) \right] \gamma_j(t) + \left[ \hat{D}\Gamma(t), \tilde{\gamma}_j(t) \right] \tilde{\gamma}_j(t) \right] \psi_i \right\}.
\]

From (5.50) for \(|x| = 1\), (5.51), and (5.52) we see that the commutator terms contribute \(O(t^{-2/3+2\delta})\). We now estimate \(\hat{D}\Gamma(t)\) as above, and then restore the original order of the operators incurring another \(O(t^{-2/3+2\delta})\) error. We obtain
\[
\frac{d}{dt}(\psi_i, \Gamma(t)\hat{\psi}_i) \leq -2\left( \frac{2}{3} + 2\delta \right) t^{-1}(\psi_i, (\Gamma(t)^2\psi_i) + O(t^{-2/3+2\delta}).
\]

Upon integration this gives
\[
(\psi_i, \Gamma(t)^2\psi_i) = O(t^{-4/3+\delta})
\]  
(5.57)

if we demand \(\frac{2}{3} + 2\delta < 1\).

The operator \(\Gamma(t)\) is essentially a sum of squares of self-adjoint operators.

A short calculation gives
\[
\Gamma(t) = 2h \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right)^2 \left( p_1 - \frac{x_1}{2t} \right)^2 + 2^{-1} \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right) h \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right)^2 \left[ I - 4 \left( \frac{t}{x_1} \right)^2 \frac{x_1}{t} \right]
\]
\[
+ h \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \left( p_1 - \frac{x_1}{t} \right)^2 h \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right).
\]  
(5.58)

The last term is not the square of a simple self-adjoint operator but because of Proposition 5.8, this causes no problems. We now use the method of proof of Proposition 5.6 (see Eq. (5.29)) to show that (5.57) implies (5.50) for \(|x| = 2\). This again requires \(\frac{1}{3} + \delta < \frac{2}{3}\). Finally we calculate
\[
\frac{d}{dt}(\psi_i, \Gamma(t)^3\psi_i) = 3(\psi_i, \Gamma(t)\hat{D}\Gamma(t)\Gamma(t)\psi_i) + (\psi_i, [\Gamma(t), [\Gamma(t), \hat{D}\Gamma(t)]]\psi_i).
\]

The commutator term is seen to contribute \(O(t^{-3/3+2\delta})\) which again leads to
\[
(\psi_i, \Gamma(t)^3\psi_i) = O(t^{-6/3+\delta}).
\]
Using the sum of squares argument from the proof of Proposition 5.6 once more, we obtain (5.50) for $|x| = 3$.

**Proposition 5.10.** Suppose $f \in C^\infty_0((k_2^2/2, L) \setminus \emptyset)$ where $\emptyset = \sigma_{p_0}(\overline{H}) \cup \{s^2/2 : s \in \mathbb{R}\}$, and $k_2 = 2\sqrt{\sigma_{\max}}$. Let $h_1 \in C^\infty_0((k_2, \infty) \setminus \mathbb{R})$ with $h_1(s) = 1$ if $s^2/2 \in \text{supp} f$ and let $h_2 \in C^\infty_0(B_{\delta})$, $B_{\delta} = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1} : |y| < \delta\}$, with $h_2 = 1$ on $B_{\delta}/2$. Set $h(t, x) = h_1(x_1/t)h_2(x_\perp/(\delta t))$. Then for small enough $\delta > 0$, there is a $\theta > 0$ so that

$$\|p - h(t, x)\nabla S(t, x)\|_j = \Theta(t^{-1+j}/2), \quad j = 1, 2, \quad (5.59)$$

**Proof.** As an easy consequence of Propositions 5.6 and 5.8,

$$\|(1 - h)\psi\| + \|\tilde{\psi}\| = \Theta(t^{-\infty})$$

for any multi-index $x$ with $|x| \geq 1$. We compute for small $\delta$,

$$D(p - h\nabla S) = -Dh\nabla S - \nabla \tilde{V}_0(x) - h \left\{ \nabla_x \partial_t S + \frac{S^{(2)}p + pS^{(2)}}{2} \right\},$$

where $S^{(2)}(t, x)_{ij} = \partial_{x_i} \partial_{x_j} S(t, x)$. Using the Hamilton–Jacobi equation,

$$-\partial_t S = \frac{(\nabla_x S)^2}{2} + V_0(x),$$

which holds in $\text{supp} h$ if $\delta$ is small enough, we obtain (assuming $\delta$ is small enough and $t$ large enough so that $h(\nabla \tilde{V}_0 - \nabla V_0) = 0$)

$$D(p - h\nabla S) = -Dh\nabla S + (h - 1)\nabla \tilde{V}_0 - h(S^{(2)}(p - \nabla S) + (p - \nabla S)S^{(2)})/2.$$

We thus compute

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\psi, (p - h\nabla S)^2 \psi)$$

$$= \text{Re}(\psi, -h(S^{(2)}(p - h\nabla S) + (p - h\nabla S)S^{(2)}), p - h\nabla S) \psi) + \Theta(t^{-\infty})$$

$$= -2 \left( \psi \left( p - h\nabla S, hS^{(2)}(p - h\nabla S) - \frac{h}{4} \Delta_x S \right) \psi \right) + \Theta(t^{-\infty}).$$

Using (2.12) and the fact that $S(t, x) = tS(1, x/t)$ has Taylor series in $x_\perp/t$ with coefficients depending on $x_1/t$ we obtain

$$S(t, x) = t \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x_\perp}{t} \right) \tilde{b} \left( \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \frac{x_1}{t} \right) + \Theta \left( \left( \left( \frac{|x_\perp|}{t} \right)^3 \right) \right) \quad (5.60)$$

near $x_\perp/t = 0$. Thus

$$S^{(2)}(t, x_1, 0) = r^{-1} \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\tilde{b}(\frac{x_1}{t}) \end{array} \right).$$
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$ and by the homogeneity property of $S$,

$$h\Delta^2_x S = \mathcal{O}(r^{-3}).$$

We recall that

$$\bar{\mu}(k) = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{1 - 4\lambda/k^2}}{2},$$

and thus since $h_1$ has compact support in $(k_2, \infty)$, there is a $\theta > 0$ so that for $\delta$ small enough

$$S^{(2)}(t, x) \geq (2\delta)^{-1}(1 + \theta)I$$

in supp $h$. It follows that

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\psi, (p - h\nabla_x S)^2\psi) \leq -\left(\frac{1 + \theta}{t}\right)(\psi, (p - h\nabla_x S)^2\psi) + \mathcal{O}(r^{-3}),$$

and thus (5.59) follows for $j = 1$.

Now we consider

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\psi, [(p - h\nabla_x S)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}\psi)$$

$$= 2\Re(\psi, [D(p - h\nabla_x S)^2](p - h\nabla_x S)^2\psi)$$

$$= -4\Re(\psi, \left[\langle p - h\nabla_x S, hS^{(2)}(p - h\nabla_x S) - \frac{h}{4}\Delta^2_x S \rangle(p - h\nabla_x S)^3\psi\right]$$

$$+ \mathcal{O}(r^{-\infty}).$$

Let $\gamma_j(t) = (p - h\nabla_x S)$. Then using (for self-adjoint $L_0$),

$$\Re L_0(p - h\nabla_x S)^2 = \sum_j \gamma_j L_0 \gamma_j + \frac{1}{2} \sum_j \{\gamma_j, [\gamma_j, L_0]\},$$

with $L_0 = \langle p - h\nabla_x S, hS^{(2)}(p - h\nabla_x S) - (h/4)\Delta^2_x S \rangle$ and the fact that $\gamma_j$ and $\gamma_k$ commute up to terms involving derivatives of $h$, we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\psi, (\gamma^2)\psi) = -4\sum_j \left(\gamma_j \psi, \left(\langle \gamma, h\Delta_x S^{(2)} \rangle - \frac{h}{4}\Delta^2_x S \right)\gamma_j \psi\right)$$

$$+ \left(\psi, \left[2\gamma_j h\Delta_x S^{(2)} - \frac{h}{2}\Delta^2_x S \right]\psi\right) + \mathcal{O}(r^{-\infty})$$

$$\leq -\frac{2(1 + \theta)}{t} \sum_j \langle \psi, \gamma_j^2 \gamma_j \psi\rangle + \mathcal{O}(r^{-1+\theta - 3})$$

$$= -\frac{2(1 + \theta)}{t} \langle \psi, (\gamma^2)\psi\rangle + \mathcal{O}(r^{-4+\theta}),$$

where we have used $|\Delta^2_x S| + |\Delta_x S^{(2)}| = \mathcal{O}(r^{-3})$ and $|\Delta^2_x S| = \mathcal{O}(r^{-5})$ in supp $h$ and (5.59) for $j = 1$. Integration gives (5.59) for $j = 2$. \qed
6. COMPLETENESS OF THE WAVE OPERATORS

In this section we prove the completeness parts of Theorem 3.1 and 3.2. The existence parts of these theorems have already been given by combining Theorems 4.1 and 4.2 with Lemma 3.6. Theorems 4.1 and 4.2 also prove the intertwining property of the wave operators.

Completion of the Proof of Theorem 3.1. We first introduce a more convenient notation. We choose some $L > k_1^2/2$ and denote by $V_L$ the potential constructed in Sec. 3, which we have been calling $V_0$. We write $H_L = (1/2)p^2 + V_L$ and denote the wave operator, $\tilde{W}$, of Theorem 3.7 by $W_L$.

It follows easily from the proof of Theorem 4.1 that the limit

$$\Omega_L = \lim_{t \to \infty} e^{itH_L} U_0(t)$$

exists on $\mathcal{H}_1 = \mathcal{L}_{[0,k_1]}(\mathcal{P}_1)L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and satisfies the intertwining relation

$$e^{itH_L} \Omega_L = \Omega_L e^{i\tilde{P}_1^2/2}. \quad (6.1)$$

The proof of Theorem 4.1 needs only to be supplemented by the remark that for $f$ as in the proof of that theorem

$$\| (V_L(x) - V_0(x)) U_0(t) f \| = O(e^{-\infty}).$$

This follows from Lemmas 4.2 and 4.3. It also follows from Theorem 3.7 that

$$W_L \Omega_L = \Omega, \quad (6.2)$$

and that

$$W_L : \text{Ran} \ P_{e_1}^{H_L} \cap E_{H_L}((0, k_1^2/2)) \to \text{Ran} \ P_{e_1}^{H} \cap E_{H}((0, k_1^2/2)) = \mathcal{H}_2.$$
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$ and $\phi \in \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. If $g \in \mathcal{H}$,

$$(g, \Omega_\lambda^* \psi) = \lim_{t \to \infty} (U_0(t)g, e^{-itH_0} \psi) = \lim_{t \to \infty} (g, U_0(t)^{-1} e^{-itH_0} \psi). \quad (6.4)$$

Using Lemma 4.3 in conjunction with Propositions 5.1, 5.2, we know that if $0 \leq \chi \leq 1$, $\chi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, supp $\chi \subset (1, \infty)$ and $\chi(s) = 1$ if $s \geq 2$, then for small enough $\delta > 0$,

$$\left(1 - \frac{x}{\delta} \right) \psi = o(t^{-\infty}), \quad \left(1 - \frac{p}{\delta} \right) \psi = o(t^{-\infty}),$$

and similarly for any derivative of $\chi$. Here $\psi = e^{-itH_0} f(H_0) \phi$. We thus have

$$U_0(t)^{-1} \psi = U_0(t)^{-1} \chi \left( \frac{p}{\delta} \right) \psi + o(t^{-\infty}).$$

We use Cook’s method to prove the convergence of $U_0(t)^{-1} (p/\delta) \psi$:

$$\int_0^\infty \left\| \frac{d}{dt} \left( U_0(t)^{-1} \chi \left( \frac{p}{\delta} \right) \psi \right) \right\| dt = \int_0^\infty \left\| \chi \left( \frac{x}{\delta} \right) \frac{\langle x, \hat{x} \rangle}{2(tp_\delta)^2} \chi \left( \frac{p}{\delta} \right) - \chi \left( \frac{x}{\delta} \right) \frac{\langle x, \hat{x} \rangle}{t^2} \psi \right\| dt. \quad (6.5)$$

As in the proof of Theorem 4.1 we write

$$\frac{\langle x, \hat{x} \rangle}{2(tp_\delta)^2} \chi \left( \frac{p}{\delta} \right) \psi = \chi \left( \frac{x}{\delta} \right) \frac{\langle x, \hat{x} \rangle}{2(tp_\delta)^2} \chi \left( \frac{p}{\delta} \right) \psi + o(t^{-\infty})$$

$$= \chi \left( \frac{x}{\delta} \right) \frac{\langle x, \hat{x} \rangle}{x_1^2} \chi \left( \frac{p}{\delta} \right) \psi + \chi \left( \frac{x}{\delta} \right) \frac{\langle x, \hat{x} \rangle}{t^2} \psi + o(t^{-\infty}).$$

We have

$$\chi \left( \frac{x}{\delta} \right) \frac{(1/\delta)}{\chi} \frac{\langle x, \hat{x} \rangle}{t^2} \psi$$

$$= \chi \left( \frac{x}{\delta} \right) \frac{(1/\delta)}{\chi} \frac{p_1}{\chi} \left( \frac{p_1}{\delta} \right) \frac{\langle x, \hat{x} \rangle}{t^2}$$

$$+ \chi \left( \frac{x}{\delta} \right) \frac{(1/\delta)}{\chi} \frac{p_1}{\chi} \left( \frac{p_1}{\delta} \right) \frac{\langle x, \hat{x} \rangle}{t^2}$$

$$- i \chi \left( \frac{x}{\delta} \right) \frac{(1/\delta)}{\chi} \frac{p_1}{\chi} \left( \frac{p_1}{\delta} \right) \frac{\langle x, \hat{x} \rangle}{t^2}. \quad (6.6)$$
where we have used \( p_1^2 - (x_1/t)^2 = p_1(p_1 - x_1/t) + (x_1/t)(p - x_1/t) - i\eta^{-1} \). But

\[
\left\| \left( p_1 - \frac{x_1}{t} \right) \frac{\langle x_1, \dot{x}_1^+ \rangle}{t^2} \psi_i \right\| + \left\| \frac{\langle x_1, \dot{x}_1^+ \rangle}{t^3} \psi_i \right\| = O(t^{-1-3\delta}) + O(t^{-5/3-2\delta}).
\]

So the contribution of (6.6) to (6.5) is finite. Thus we must show

\[
\left\| \mathcal{L} \left( \frac{p_1}{\delta} \right) \frac{\langle x_1, \dot{x}_1^+ \rangle}{x_1^2} \mathcal{L} \left( \frac{p_1}{\delta} \right) V_L(x) \psi_i \right\|
\]

is integrable on \([T, \infty)\). We write

\[
\mathcal{L} \left( \frac{p_1}{\delta} \right) V_L(x) \psi_i = \mathcal{L} \left( \frac{p_1}{\delta} \right) V_L(x) \mathcal{L} \left( \frac{x_1}{\delta t} \right) \psi_i + O(t^{-\infty}),
\]

and use the commutator expansion (5.25) to obtain

\[
\mathcal{L} \left( \frac{p_1}{\delta} \right) V_L(x) \psi_i = V_L(x) \mathcal{L} \left( \frac{x_1}{\delta t} \right) \mathcal{L} \left( \frac{p_1}{\delta} \right) \psi_i + O(t^{-\infty}).
\]

Thus up to an error of \( O(t^{-\infty}) \), (6.7) can be written

\[
\left\| \mathcal{L} \left( \frac{x_1}{\delta t} \right) \left( \frac{\langle x_1, \dot{x}_1^+ \rangle}{x_1^2} - V_L(x) \right) \mathcal{L} \left( \frac{p_1}{\delta} \right) \psi_i \right\|
\]

\[
= \left\| \mathcal{L} \left( \frac{x_1}{\delta t} \right) \left( \frac{\langle x_1, \dot{x}_1^+ \rangle}{x_1^2} - V_L \left( 1, \frac{x_1}{x_1^2} \right) \right) \psi_i \right\| + O(t^{-\infty}).
\]

Clearly,

\[
\left\| \mathcal{L} \left( \frac{x_1}{\delta t} \right) \left( \frac{\langle x_1, \dot{x}_1^+ \rangle}{x_1^2} - V_L \left( 1, \frac{x_1}{x_1^2} \right) \right) \psi_i \right\| \leq C \frac{x_1^2}{t^3}.
\]

It follows that there exists the \( L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \)-limit

\[
g_1 = \lim_{t \to \infty} U_0(t)^{-1} e^{-itH} \psi_i. \tag{6.9}
\]

We now need to show that \( g_1 \in \mathcal{H}_1 \), and for this we need some version of the intertwining property for the inverse wave operator.

We first show that

\[
s - \lim_{t \to \infty} U_h(t)^{-1} U_0(t + s) = e^{-i\omega s^{1/2}}. \tag{6.10}
\]

As in the proof of Theorem 4.1 we choose \( f_1 \) from the dense subset of \( L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \),

\[
\{ f_1 : \hat{f}_1 \in C_0^\infty((0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}) \}.
\]
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$

and write $\overline{U}_0(t) = e^{ip_1^2(t-1)/2}U_0(t)$. Then

$$U_0(t)^{-1}U_0(t+s) = e^{-i(p_1^2/2)t}\overline{U}_0(t)^{-1}\overline{U}_0(t+s).$$

We obtain

$$\overline{U}_0(t)^{-1}\overline{U}_0(t+s)f_1 = f_1 - i\int_0^t \overline{U}_0(t)^{-1}\left(\frac{p_1^2}{2} + \frac{\langle x_\perp, \lambda x_\perp \rangle}{2p_1^2(t+\theta)^2}\right)\overline{U}_0(t+\theta)f_1 d\theta,$$

(6.11)

and from (4.1) and (4.2), the second term on the right side of (6.11) has limit 0 as $t \to \infty$. This proves (6.10).

From (6.9) and (6.10) we obtain

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} U_0(t)^{-1}e^{-itH_I}e^{-itH_I}\psi = e^{-i\alpha_p^2}g_1,$$

and a simple approximation argument gives

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} U_0(t)^{-1}e^{-itH_I}h(H_I)\psi = h(\frac{p_1^2}{2})g_1,$$

for example, for $h \in C^\infty_0((k_1^2/2, \infty))$. This shows $\chi_{[k_1, \infty]}(|p_1|)g_1 = 0$.

But we also know that

$$\psi_1 = \chi(p_1/\delta)\psi + O(t^{-\infty}),$$

and $U_0(t)^{-1}$ commutes with $\chi(p_1/\delta)$ so that

$$\chi(p_1/\delta)g_1 = g_1.$$

Thus $g_1 \in \mathcal{H}_1$, and it follows that

$$\Omega_*^1 \psi = g_1.$$

But from (6.9), $\|g_1\| = \|\psi\|$, and since $\psi$ was chosen from a dense subset of $\mathcal{H}_{2,L}$, we see that $\Omega_*^1$ is isometric so that $\ker \Omega_*^1 = \{0\}$.

This completes the proof. \qed

**Completion of the Proof of Theorem 3.2.** The proof of the existence of $\tilde{\Omega}$ (Theorem 4.2) also yields the existence of $\tilde{\Omega}_L: \mathcal{H}_1 = L^2((k_2, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^{a-1}) \to L^2(\mathbb{R}^a)$, first defined on $f \in C^\infty_0((k_2, \infty) \setminus \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{a-1})$ as

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} e^{itH_I}\tilde{U}_0(t)f,$$
and then extended by continuity to an isometric operator on $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_1$. The proof is exactly the same because the term involving $V_0(x) - V_L(x)$ is actually 0 for large $t$. We also have the intertwining relation

$$e^{itH_t} \tilde{\Omega} = \tilde{\Omega} e^{it^2/2}. \quad (6.12)$$

The support properties of $\tilde{U}_0(t)f$ show that $\|x_{t_1} x_{t_2} \tilde{U}_0(t)f\| = \theta(t^{-\delta})$ for some $\delta > 0$ which shows

$$\text{Ran} \tilde{\Omega} \subset \text{Ran} P_{\tilde{H}^L};$$
$$\text{Ran} \tilde{\Omega}_L \subset \text{Ran} P_{\tilde{H}^L}. \quad (6.13)$$

Combined with (6.12) we obtain

$$\tilde{\Omega}_L : L^2((k_2, \sqrt{2L}) \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}) \longrightarrow P_{\tilde{H}^L} E_{\tilde{H}^L}((k_2^2/2, L))L^2(\mathbb{R}^n). \quad (6.14)$$

From Lemma 3.7 and the obvious intertwining property of $\tilde{W}_L = s - \lim e^{itH} e^{-itH_t}$ defined on $\text{Ran} P_{\tilde{H}^L}$, we find that $\tilde{W}_L$ is a unitary operator

$$\tilde{W}_L : P_{\tilde{H}^L} E_{\tilde{H}^L}((k_2^2/2, L))L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \overset{onto}{\longrightarrow} P_{\tilde{H}^L} E_{\tilde{H}^L}((k_2^2/2, L))L^2(\mathbb{R}^n). \quad (6.15)$$

In addition, it easily follows that

$$\tilde{\Omega} = W_0 \tilde{\Omega}_L.$$ 

Thus to show $\text{Ran} \tilde{\Omega} \supset P_{\tilde{H}^L} E_{\tilde{H}^L}((k_2^2/2, L))L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, it is enough to show that $\tilde{\Omega}_L$ considered as a map as in (6.14) has ker $\Omega^*_L = \{0\}$. The set

$$\{f(H_t) \phi : \phi \in \mathscr{F}(\mathbb{R}^n), f \in C_0^\infty((k_2^2/2, L) \setminus \emptyset)\};$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \sigma P_{\tilde{H}^L}(H_t) \cup \{s^2/2 : s \in \mathbb{R}\}, \quad (6.16)$$

is dense in $P_{\tilde{H}^L} E_{\tilde{H}^L}((k_2^2/2, L))L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ since $V_L(-e_1) > L$ implies

$$P_{\tilde{H}^L} E_{\tilde{H}^L}((k_2^2/2, L)) = P_{\text{cont}}(H_t) E_{\tilde{H}^L}((k_2^2/2, L)).$$

Thus choose $\psi = f(H_t) \phi$ as in (6.16) and $h_1, h_2, h, \delta$ as in Proposition 5.10. Let $g \in C_0^\infty((k_2, \sqrt{2L}) \setminus \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1})$. Then

$$\langle \tilde{\Omega}_L g, \psi \rangle = \lim_{t \to \infty} \langle \tilde{U}_0(t) g, e^{-itH_t} \psi \rangle$$
$$= \lim_{t \to \infty} \langle \tilde{U}_0(t) g, h \psi \rangle, \quad (6.17)$$

where $\psi_t = e^{-itH_t} \psi$. The insertion of $h$ in (6.12) is justified because from Propositions 5.6 and 5.8, $(1 - h) \psi_t = \theta(t^{-\infty})$. If $\delta$ is chosen small enough, according to Lemma
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$

2.5, $h\psi_t$ is in the domain of $\tilde{U}_0(t)^{-1}$, and we can differentiate $\tilde{U}_0(t)^{-1}h\psi_t$:

$$i\partial_t(\tilde{U}_0(t)^{-1}h\psi_t) = \tilde{U}_0(t)^{-1}\left\{ \frac{1}{2}(p - \nabla S(t, s))^2h - \left[ \frac{p^2}{2}, h \right] \right\} \psi_t$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \tilde{U}_0(t)^{-1}h(p - h\nabla S(t, x))^2\psi_t + O(t^{-\infty}). \quad (6.18)$$

According to Proposition 5.10, (6.18) has an integrable norm so that Cook’s method gives the existence of the limit

$$g_1 := \lim_{t \to \infty} \tilde{U}_0(t)^{-1}h\psi_t.$$ 

From (6.17) we have

$$(g, \tilde{\Omega}_L^*\psi) = (g, g_1). \quad (6.19)$$

We need to show $g_1 \in L^2((k_3, \sqrt{2L}) \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1})$. Note first that $g_1 \in L^2((0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1})$ since $\tilde{U}_0(t)^{-1}h\psi_t$ is in the domain of $\tilde{U}_0(t)$ which is contained in $L^2((0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1})$. Consider the limit

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \tilde{U}_0(t)^{-1}he^{-i\omega_Lt}\psi_t. \quad (6.20)$$

For large $t$ and small $\delta$,

$$h(e^{-i\omega_Lt} - e^{-i(\nabla S(t, x))^2/2 + V_L(x)})\psi_t$$

$$= \left( \frac{h}{2t} \right) \int_0^t e^{-i(t - \tau)(\nabla S(t, x))^2/2 + V_L(x)} (p^2 - \nabla S(t, x))^2) e^{-i\omega_L\tau} \psi_\tau d\tau,$$

where we have used $V_\tau(x) = V_L(x)$ in supp $h$ if $t$ is large and $\delta$ small. According to Propositions 5.10 and 5.8,

$$\|h(p^2 - |\nabla S(t, x)|^2)e^{-i\omega_L\tau}\psi_\tau\| = O(t^{-1/2}),$$

for each $\tau$ (note $f(\xi)e^{-i\xi^2}$ is another $C_0^\infty$ function with the right support properties) and thus by the dominated convergence theorem

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \int_0^t \|h(p^2 - |\nabla S(t, x)|^2)e^{-i\omega_L\tau}\psi_\tau\| d\tau = 0.$$

By the definition of $k(x/t)$, it follows that

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \tilde{U}_0(t)^{-1}he^{-i\omega_Lt}\psi_t = e^{-i\omega_Lt/2}g_1,$$

and by an approximation argument, for $\eta \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$,

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \tilde{U}_0(t)^{-1}h\psi_t = \eta (k^2/2)g_1.$$ 

This gives $g_1 \in L^2((k_3, \sqrt{2L}) \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1})$ and thus from (6.19), $\tilde{\Omega}_L^*\psi = g_1$. Finally, we have $\|\tilde{\Omega}_L^*\psi\| = \|g_1\| = \lim_{t \to \infty} \|h\psi_t\| = \|\psi\|$. Since such $\psi$ are dense in $P_{E_H^L}\mathcal{E}_{H_L^L}((k_3^2/2, L)L^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$, it follows that ker $\tilde{\Omega}_L^* = \{0\}$. \qed
APPENDIX: STERNBERG LINEARIZATION
WITH PARAMETERS

Suppose \( X \in C^\infty(U; \mathbb{R}^n) \) where \( U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \) is an open set containing \( \{0\} \times U_2, U_2 \) open in \( \mathbb{R}^m \). We suppose \( X(0, k) = 0 \) for all \( k \in U_2 \). We think of \( X(\cdot, k) \) as a vector field depending on the parameter \( k \in U_2 \). Let \( X'(x, k) = D_x X(x, k) \) and denote the eigenvalues of \( X'(0, k) \) by \( \lambda_j(k), j = 1, \ldots, n \). We suppose that for all \( k \in U_2 \),

\[
\lambda_j(k) - \sum_{\ell=1}^n \alpha_{\ell} \lambda_{\ell}(k) \neq 0, \quad \text{all } j \text{ and all } \alpha \text{ with } |\alpha| \geq 2; \quad (A.1)
\]

\[
\text{Re } \lambda_j(k) < 0, \quad \text{all } j. \quad (A.2)
\]

Here \( \alpha = (\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n) \) with \( \alpha_\ell \in \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\} \) all \( \ell \) and \( |\alpha| = \alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n \).

Theorem A.1. Suppose \( X \) is as above. Then there exists an open set \( V \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times U_2 \) containing \( \{0\} \times U_2 \) and a \( C^\infty \) diffeomorphism \( \Psi: V \to \Psi(V) = \tilde{V} \subset U \) and \( \Psi \) of the form \( \Psi(x, k) = (\psi(x, k), k) \) with \( \psi(0, k) = 0, \psi(0, 0) = I \) such that

\[
\psi'(x, k)X'(0, k)x = X(\psi(x, k), k). \quad (A.3)
\]

Remarks. (1) It follows that for fixed \( k \), \( \psi(\cdot, k) \) is a diffeomorphism from its domain onto its image.

(2) Let \( \phi_t = \phi_{t}^{X(\cdot, k)} \) be the local flow generated by the vector field \( X(\cdot, k) \). Fix \( k \) and let \( B \) be the domain of \( \psi(\cdot, k) \). Then it is not hard to show that (A.3) is equivalent to the statement,

\[
\psi(e^{sX(0,k)}x, k) = \phi_s(\psi(x, k)) \quad \text{for all } (t, x) \text{ such that } e^{sX(0,k)}x \in B
\]

for \( s \) in an interval containing 0 and \( t \).

(It thus follows from (A.3) that the local flow \( \phi_s \) is defined on \( \psi(x, k) \) for \( s \) in this interval.)

Our proof of Theorem A.1 follows Nelson’s proof of (the easy part of) the Sternberg linearization theorem (Nelson, 1969). We will need the following lemmas.

Lemma A.2. Suppose \( a_\alpha \in C^\infty(U_2) \) for each multi-index \( \alpha = (\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n) \). Then there exists a function \( f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times U_2) \) such that

\[
\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^\alpha f(x, k) |_{x=0} = \alpha! a_\alpha(k), \quad k \in U_2. \quad (A.4)
\]

Proof. We follow the proof of a standard result in pseudo-differential operators, cf. Hörmander (1985, Proposition 18.1.3). Let \( \{U_\theta\}_{\theta=1}^{\infty} \) be a sequence of open sets with \( U_\theta \subset U_{\theta+1}, \) \( \overline{U}_\theta \) compact, and \( \bigcup_{\theta=1}^{\infty} \overline{U}_\theta = U_2 \). Choose \( \theta \in C^0_0(\mathbb{R}^n) \) with \( \theta = 1 \) in a
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$

neighborhood of 0 and $\theta(x) = 0$ if $|x| \geq 1$. Choose $\epsilon_0 = 1$ and define $\epsilon_\ell \in (0, 1]$ for $\ell \geq 1$ so that

$$\sum_{|x|=\ell} \left| \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \right)^{\beta} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^{\gamma} \left[ a_\ell(k) x^* \theta \left( \frac{x}{\epsilon_\ell} \right) \right] \right| \leq 2^{-\ell}$$

for $|\beta| \leq \ell - 1$, $|\gamma| \leq \ell - 1$, $k \in \bar{\Theta}_\ell$.

This is possible because if $|x| = \ell$ and $|\gamma| < \ell$,

$$\left| \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^{\gamma} \left[ x^* \theta \left( \frac{x}{\epsilon_\ell} \right) \right] \right| \leq C_\ell \sum_{|x|^{|-\gamma|} \leq x} |x|^{\ell-|\gamma|} \epsilon_\ell^{-|\gamma|} \left( \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^{|\gamma|} \theta \left( \frac{x}{\epsilon_\ell} \right) \right)$$

since $|x|^{|-\gamma|} \leq \epsilon_\ell^{1+|\gamma|}$ if $|x| \leq 1$. We can thus set

$$f(x, k) = \sum_x a_x(k) x^* \theta \left( \frac{x}{\epsilon_\ell} \right).$$

If $k \in \Theta$, $|\beta|, |\gamma| \leq N - 1$,

$$\sum_{|x| \geq N} \left| \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \right)^{\beta} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^{\gamma} \left[ a_\ell(k) x^* \theta \left( \frac{x}{\epsilon_\ell} \right) \right] \right| \leq \sum_{\ell=N}^\infty 2^{-\ell}.$$

Thus $f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times U_2)$ and clearly satisfies (A.4).

\textbf{Proposition A.3.} Let $X(x, k)$ be as in Theorem A.1. Then there is a vector field $X_0(x, k)$ with $X_0 \in C^\infty(\Theta)$, $\Theta$ open, $\{0\} \times U_2 \subset \Theta$, satisfying

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^a \left[ X_0(x, k) - X(x, k) \right] = 0, \quad \text{all } x, \text{ all } k \in U_2,$$

and a $C^\infty$ diffeomorphism $\Psi_0 : \Theta \to \Theta$, where $\Psi_0(x, k) = (\psi_0(x, k), k)$, $\{0\} \times U_2 \subset \Theta$, and $\psi_0(0, k) = 0, \psi_0(0, k) = I$, such that

$$\psi_0(x, k) X'(0, k) x = X_0(\psi_0(x, k), k).$$

\textbf{Proof.} We first show that we can solve

$$\tilde{\psi}_0(x, k) X'(0, k) x = X(\tilde{\psi}_0(x, k), k),$$

where $\tilde{\psi}_0$ is a formal power series in $x$ with $k$-dependent coefficients which are $C^\infty$ in $U_2$. In addition, we demand $\tilde{\psi}_0(0, k) = 0, \tilde{\psi}_0(0, k) = I$. Suppose we have found a polynomial $\psi_{\ell+1}$ of degree $\ell$ of the form

$$\psi_{\ell+1}(x, k) = x + \sum_{2 \leq x \leq \ell} c_x(k) x^a,$$
with \( c_s \in C^\infty(U_2) \) (if \( l \geq 2 \)) so that
\[
\psi_{\ell+1}(x, k)X'(0, k)x = X(\psi_{\ell+1}(x, k), k) + \mathcal{O}(|x|^{\ell+1}). \tag{A.8}
\]

Let
\[
\psi_{\ell+2}(x, k) = \psi_{\ell+1}(x, k) + \sum_{|x| = \ell+1} c_s(k)x^s,
\]
where \( c_s(k) \) for \( |x| = \ell + 1 \) is to be determined. We have
\[
\psi_{\ell+2}(x, k)X'(0, k)x - X(\psi_{\ell+2}(x, k), k)
= \psi_{\ell+1}(x, k)X'(0, k)x - X(\psi_{\ell+1}(x, k), k) + \left( \sum_{|x| = \ell+1} c_s(k)x^s \right)'X'(0, k)x
- X'(0, k) \sum_{|x| = \ell+1} c_s(k)x^s + \mathcal{O}(|x|^{\ell+2}).
\]

From (A.8) we have
\[
\psi_{\ell+1}(x, k)X'(0, k)x - X(\psi_{\ell+1}(x, k), k) = \sum_{|x| = \ell+1} d_s(k)x^s + \mathcal{O}(|x|^{\ell+2}),
\]
where \( d_s \in C^\infty(U_2) \). Thus we must solve
\[
X'(0, k) \sum_{|x| = \ell+1} c_s(k)x^s - \left( \sum_{|x| = \ell+1} c_s(k)x^s \right)'X'(0, k) = \sum_{|x| = \ell+1} d_s(k)x^s.
\]

Clearly the map \( T(k) \) given by
\[
\sum_{|x| = \ell+1} x^s f_s \mapsto X'(0, k) \sum_{|x| = \ell+1} x^s f_s - \left( \sum_{|x| = \ell+1} x^s f_s \right)'X'(0, k)
\]
is a linear map on the finite-dimensional space of \( \mathbb{R}^n \)-valued homogeneous polynomials of degree \( \ell + 1 \) whose matrix elements (in a \( k \)-independent basis) are linear functions of the matrix elements of \( X'(0, k) \). The spectrum of \( T(k) \) is the set of numbers (see Arnold, 1983 or Nelson, 1969, for example),
\[
\left\{ \lambda_j(k) - \sum_{\ell=1}^n a_{x\lambda_j}(k) : |x| = \ell + 1, \ j = 1, \ldots, n \right\},
\]
which by assumption does not contain 0 if \( k \in U_2 \). Thus the inverse of \( T(k) \) is \( C^\infty \) on \( U_2 \) and the induction is complete.

It follows that (A.7) can be solved at the level of formal power series.

From Lemma A.2 we can find a function \( \tilde{\psi}_0 \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times U_2) \) such that
\[
\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^\varpi \tilde{\psi}_0(x, k) \bigg|_{x=0} = \varpi! c_s(k).
\]
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$

Let $\mathcal{O}_n$ be a sequence of open subsets of $U_2$ with $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_n \subset \mathcal{O}_{n+1}$, $\mathcal{O}_n$ compact, and $\bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} \overline{\mathcal{O}}_n = U_2$. If $k \in \overline{\mathcal{O}}_n$, we can choose a small open ball $B_n$ centered at 0, independent of $k$, such that $\psi_0(\cdot, k)|B_n$ is a diffeomorphism onto its image. Let $\psi_0$ be the restriction of $\hat{\psi}_0$ to $\mathcal{O} = \bigcup_{n} B_n \times \mathcal{O}_n$ and define $\Psi_0(x, k) = (\psi_0(x, k), k)$. It follows that $\Psi_0 \in C^\infty(\mathcal{O})$ and $\Psi_0 : \mathcal{O} \to \Psi_0(\mathcal{O}) = \mathcal{O}$ is a diffeomorphism. Let

$$Y(x, k) = \psi_0(x, k)X'(0, k)x.$$

Then from (A.7) it follows that $Y(x, k) - X(\Psi_0(x, k))$ has a Taylor series at $x = 0$ (for fixed $k \in U_2$), which is identically 0. We define

$$X_0(x, k) = Y(\Psi_0^{-1}(x, k)).$$

It is easy to see that (A.5) and (A.6) are satisfied.

We now construct two vector fields by changing $X$ and $X_0$ outside a small neighborhood of $\{0\} \times U_2$ to ensure they are defined and well behaved for large $x$. Let $\{\mathcal{O}_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of open subsets of $U_2$ such that $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_n$ is compact and

$$\mathcal{O}_n \subset \overline{\mathcal{O}}_n \subset \mathcal{O}_{n+1}, \quad \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{O}_n = U_2.$$

We can find a sequence of open balls $B_n(0)$ centered at 0 in $\mathbb{R}^e$ with decreasing radii $r_n$ such that

$$\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n(0) \times \mathcal{O}_n \subset \mathcal{O} \cap U.$$

We construct a positive function $g \in C^\infty(U_2)$ which satisfies

$$\begin{cases} r^{-1} \leq g(k) \leq r^{-1} + r^{-1}, & k \in \mathcal{O}_1 \\ r^{-1} \leq g(k) \leq r^{-1} + r^{-1} + r^{-1}, & k \in \mathcal{O}_{n+1} \setminus \mathcal{O}_n. \end{cases}$$

This can be done by smoothing out the function

$$g_0(k) = r^{-1} \chi_{\mathcal{O}_1}(k) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^{-1} \chi_{\mathcal{O}_{n+1} \setminus \mathcal{O}_n}(k).$$

Choose $\theta \in C^\infty_0(\mathbb{R}^e)$ with $\theta(x) = 1$ if $|x| \leq \frac{1}{2}$, $\theta(x) = 0$ if $|x| \geq \frac{3}{4}$, and let

$$w(x, k) = \theta(g(k)x)X(x, k) + (1 - \theta(g(k)x))X'(0, k)x.$$

It is not hard to see that for $k \in \mathcal{O}_{n+1} \setminus \mathcal{O}_n$,

$$\|w'(x, k) - X'(0, k)x\| \leq \frac{C_n}{g(k)} \leq r^{-1} c_n, \quad \text{all } x \in \mathbb{R}^e,$$
where \(c_n\) is independent of the \(r_n\)’s. Thus by choosing the \(r_n\)’s sufficiently small we can make sure that for \(k \in \mathcal{E}_n\),

\[
|\phi_t^{w(k)}(x)| \leq d_n e^{-\gamma_n t}|x|, \quad t \geq 0, \quad \gamma_n > 0.
\]

(A.9)

Here \(\phi_t^w\) is the global flow generated by \(w\). Similarly, defining

\[
v(x, k) = \theta(g(k)x)X_0(x, k) + (1 - \theta(g(k)x))X'(0, k)x,
\]

we can assume

\[
|\phi_t^{v(k)}(x)| \leq d_n e^{-\gamma_n t}|x|, \quad t \geq 0, \quad \gamma_n > 0.
\]

(A.10)

**Proposition A.4.** Let \(v(x, k)\) and \(w(x, k)\) be as above. There exists a \(C^\infty\) map \(\Omega : \mathbb{R}^n \times U_2 \to \mathbb{R}^n\) such that \(\Omega(\cdot, k)\) is a diffeomorphism \(\Omega(\cdot, k) : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n\) for each \(k\) and

\[
\Omega(0, k) = 0, \quad \Omega'(0, k) = I, \quad \Omega'(x, k)v(x, k) = w(\Omega(x, k), k).
\]

**Proof.** We follow Nelson (1969) and use wave operators to construct \(\Omega\). For brevity we omit the explicit dependence on \(k\) and, for example, write \(v(x, k) = v(x)\), etc. We use the linear operator \(e^{tw}\) given by

\[
e^{tw}f(x) = f(\phi_t^w(x)).
\]

It follows that \((d/dt)e^{tw} = ve^{tw} = e^{tw}v\) and thus by integrating the derivative

\[
e^{tw}e^{-tw} = I + \int_0^t e^{(w - v)s}e^{-ws}ds.
\]

(A.11)

Applying (A.11) to the function \(f(x) = x\) we obtain

\[
\phi_t^w \circ \phi_t^v(x) = x + \int_0^t (\phi_t^{w(v)})'(\phi_t^{v(x)})(x)z(\phi_t^{v(x)}(x))ds,
\]

(A.12)

where \(z(x) = v(x) - w(x)\). Suppose \(k \in \mathcal{E}_n\), so that

\[
|\phi_t^v(x)| \leq d e^{-\gamma t}|x|, \quad |\phi_t^w(x)| \leq d e^{-\gamma t}|x|,
\]

(A.13)

\[
|w'(x)| \leq \kappa, \quad |v'(x)| \leq \kappa.
\]

(A.14)

All our estimates will be uniform for \(k \in \mathcal{E}_n\). We omit the \(n\)-dependence of constants like \(d, \gamma, \kappa\). Using the differential equation of the flow \(\phi_t^w\), we obtain for \(t \geq 0\),

\[
(\phi_t^w)'(x) = Te^{(w - v)\int_0^t (\phi_s^{v(x)})dz}ds, \quad (\phi_t^v)'(x) = Te^{-\int_0^t w(\phi_s^w(x))ds},
\]
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$ 607

where $T$ indicates the time-ordered product integral (see Nelson, 1969 for example). Thus, for $t \geq 0$,

$$\|(\phi^m_{w,v})'(x)\| \leq e^{\nu t}.$$  

The function $v(x) - w(x)$ has compact support and vanishes to infinite order at $x = 0$. Thus, choosing $m$ so that $m\gamma > \kappa$ we estimate

$$\int_{t}^{\infty} |(\phi^m_{w,v})'(\phi^m_{w,v}(x))z(\phi^m_{w,v}(x))|ds \leq c_m \int_{t}^{\infty} e^{\nu t} (de^{-\gamma s})^m |x|^m ds \leq c_m d^m (m\gamma - \kappa)^{-1} |x|^m e^{-(m\gamma - \kappa)t}.$$  

It follows that

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \phi^m_{w,v} \circ \phi^m_{w,v}(x) = c_m \Omega_{w,v}(x)$$  

eexists uniformly on compacts of $\mathbb{R}^n \times U_2$ and thus defines a continuous function. Similarly, we find $\Omega_{w,v} \in C(\mathbb{R}^n \times U_2)$. It is not difficult to show that for fixed $k$,

$$\Omega_{w,v} \circ \Omega_{w,v} = \Omega_{w,v} \circ \Omega_{w,v} = I, \quad \Omega_{w,v} \circ \Omega_{w,v} = \phi^m_{w,v} \circ \Omega_{w,v}.$$  

(A.15)

Thus, $\Omega_{w,v}$ is a homeomorphism of $\mathbb{R}^n$ onto $\mathbb{R}^n$ which is jointly continuous in $(x, k)$. We let $\Omega = \Omega_{w,v}$. From (A.15) we obtain

$$\Omega(x) = \phi^m_{w,v}(\Omega(\phi^m_{w,v}(x))).$$  

It follows that any order of differentiability of $\Omega$ in $(x, k)$ for small $x$ implies the same for large $x$.

To prove differentiability in $k$, let $D_k = a \cdot \nabla_k$ for some $a \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and consider the flow $\Phi^v_f$ on $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$ generated by the vector field

$$\tilde{v}(x, \xi) = (v(x), D_k v(x) + v'(x)\xi).$$  

Note that

$$\tilde{v}'(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix}
v'(0) & 0 \\
D_k v'(0) & v'(0)
\end{pmatrix}$$  

has the same spectrum as $v'(0)$ (with higher multiplicity), and that if

$$\tilde{w}(x, \xi) = (w(x), D_k w(x) + w'(x)\xi).$$  

(A.16)

$\tilde{v}$ and $\tilde{w}$ have the same Taylor series around $(x, \xi) = (0, 0)$. The vector field $\tilde{v}$ arises when we look at the evolution of $D_k \phi^m_{w,v}(x)$, which satisfies the differential equation

$$\frac{d}{dt} D_k \phi^m_{w,v}(x) = D_k v(\phi^m_{w,v}(x)) + v'(\phi^m_{w,v}(x)) D_k \phi^m_{w,v}(x).$$
Evidently,
\[ \Phi_j(x, 0) = (\phi^i_i(x), D_x \phi^i_i(x)). \]  

(A.17)

We claim
\[ \Phi^w_{-t} \circ \Phi^i_j(x, 0) = (\phi^w_{-t} \circ \phi^i_i(x), D_k(\phi^w_{-t} \circ \phi^i_i(x))). \]  

(A.18)

To prove (A.18), let \((x(s), y(s)) = \Phi^w_{-t} \circ \Phi^i_j(x_0, 0)\). Clearly, \(x(s) = \phi^w_{-t} \circ \phi^i_i(x_0)\). We have (see (A.16) and (A.17))
\[ \frac{dy(s)}{ds} = -[D_x w(x(s)) + w'(x(s))y(s)], \quad y(0) = D_x \phi^i_i(x_0). \]  

(A.19)

On the other hand,
\[ \frac{d}{ds} D_x x(s) = D_x \frac{d}{ds} x(s) = -D_x[w(x(s))] \]
\[ = -((D_x w)(x(s)) + w'(x(s))D_x x(s)), \quad D_x x(0) = D_x \phi^i_i(x_0). \]  

(A.20)

Comparing (A.19) and (A.20) we have \(y(s) = D_k x(s)\) which gives (A.18). We claim that \(\Phi^w_{-t} \circ \Phi^i_j(x, \zeta)\) converges uniformly for \((x, \zeta)\) small and \(k\) in a compact set. To see this we use the same procedure as previously. We modify the vector fields \(\bar{w}\) and \(\bar{v}\) outside a neighborhood of \((x, \zeta) = (0, 0)\) and estimate the analog of (A.12) as before. We claim that the limit we obtain after modification is equal to \(\lim_{t \to \infty} \Phi^w_{-t} \circ \Phi^i_j(x, \zeta)\) for \((x, \zeta)\) sufficiently small. Thus consider (A.12) for \(x\) small. The argument of \(z\) can be made as small as desired for all \(s \in [0, \infty)\) by taking \(x\) sufficiently small and thus \(z(\phi^i_j(x))\) does not change if \(x\) is sufficiently small. We have
\[ (\phi^w_{-t})'(\phi^i_j(x)) = Te^{-\int_0^t w(x(s))ds}. \]

Thus we must show that \(\phi^w_{-t} \circ \phi^i_j(x)\) can be made as small as desired for all \(s, t\) with \(0 \leq s \leq t\) by taking \(x\) sufficiently small. Estimating (A.12) we obtain
\[ |\phi^w_{-t} \circ \phi^i_j(x) - x| \leq c_m d^m (\gamma m - \kappa)^{-1} |x|^m, \]  

(A.21)

while \( |\phi^w_{-t} \circ \phi^i_j(x)| \leq c e^{-\gamma t} |\phi^w_{-t} \circ \phi^i_j(x)| \), for \(s \in [0, t]\), which proves our claim. It follows that \(D_k(\Omega)\) is continuous in all variables. A similar argument (see Nelson, 1969) applies to \(D_k \phi^w_{-t} \circ \phi^i_j(x)\). An induction argument then shows that \(\Omega = \Omega_{w, v}\) is \(C^\infty\) in all variables. A similar argument also applies to \(\Omega^{-1} = \Omega_{v, w}\). Thus \(\Omega(\cdot, k)\) is a diffeomorphism for each \(k\), and the rest of the Proposition follows from (A.15) and (A.21).

**Proof of Theorem A.1.** We restrict the domain of \(\Omega(x, k)\) to a small enough open set \(U_1\) containing \([0] \times U_2\) but contained in \(\theta\) so that the restriction \(\widetilde{\Omega} = \Omega \mid U_1\) satisfies
\[ \widetilde{\Omega}'(x, k)X_0(x, k) = X(\widetilde{\Omega}(x, k), k). \]
Quantum Scattering for Potentials Independent of $|x|$  

In combination with Proposition A.3 it follows that

$$\tilde{\Omega}(\psi_0(x, k), k)X'(0, k)x = \tilde{\Omega}'(\psi_0(x, k), k)X_0(\psi_0(x, k), k)$$

$$= X(\tilde{\Omega}(\psi_0(x, k), k), k),$$

or if $\psi(x, k) = \tilde{\Omega}(\psi_0(x, k), k)$,

$$\psi'(x, k)X'(0, k)x = X(\psi(x, k), k),$$

which is (A.3). If we let $\Gamma(x, k) = (\tilde{\Omega}(x, k), k)$, $\Psi_0(x, k) = (\psi_0(x, k), k)$, and define $\Psi = \Gamma \circ \Psi_0$, then $\Psi(x, k) = (\psi(x, k), k)$. The domain of $\Psi$ is $V = \Psi_0^{-1}(U_1)$. The fact that $\psi(0, k) = 0$ and $\psi'(0, k) = I$ is clear. □

REFERENCES


Received August 2003
Revised September 2003
Request Permission or Order Reprints Instantly!

Interested in copying and sharing this article? In most cases, U.S. Copyright Law requires that you get permission from the article’s rightsholder before using copyrighted content.

All information and materials found in this article, including but not limited to text, trademarks, patents, logos, graphics and images (the "Materials"), are the copyrighted works and other forms of intellectual property of Marcel Dekker, Inc., or its licensors. All rights not expressly granted are reserved.

Get permission to lawfully reproduce and distribute the Materials or order reprints quickly and painlessly. Simply click on the "Request Permission/Order Reprints" link below and follow the instructions. Visit the U.S. Copyright Office for information on Fair Use limitations of U.S. copyright law. Please refer to The Association of American Publishers’ (AAP) website for guidelines on Fair Use in the Classroom.

The Materials are for your personal use only and cannot be reformatted, reposted, resold or distributed by electronic means or otherwise without permission from Marcel Dekker, Inc. Marcel Dekker, Inc. grants you the limited right to display the Materials only on your personal computer or personal wireless device, and to copy and download single copies of such Materials provided that any copyright, trademark or other notice appearing on such Materials is also retained by, displayed, copied or downloaded as part of the Materials and is not removed or obscured, and provided you do not edit, modify, alter or enhance the Materials. Please refer to our Website User Agreement for more details.

Request Permission/Order Reprints

Reprints of this article can also be ordered at http://www.dekker.com/servlet/product/DOI/101081PDE120030408