

HOW LARGE ARE THE SPECTRAL GAPS?

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ABSTRACT. Let D be a bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^n whose boundary has a Minkowski dimension $\alpha < n$. Suppose that $E_\Lambda = \{e^{2\pi i x \cdot \lambda}\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$, Λ an infinite discrete subset of \mathbb{R}^n , is a frame of exponentials for $L^2(D)$, with frame constants A, B , $A \leq B$. Then if

$$R \geq C \left(\frac{B|\partial D|_\alpha}{A|D|} \right)^{\frac{1}{n-\alpha}},$$

where C depends only on the ambient dimension n and $|\partial D|_\alpha$ denotes the Minkowski content, then every cube of sidelength R contains at least one element of Λ . We give examples that illustrate the extent to which our estimates are sharp.

Let D be a domain of finite Lebesgue measure in \mathbb{R}^n . Suppose that $L^2(D)$ has a frame of exponentials of the form $E_\Lambda = \{e^{2\pi i x \cdot \lambda}\}$, $\lambda \in \Lambda$, a discrete infinite subset of \mathbb{R}^n , with frame constants A, B , $A \leq B$, in the sense that

$$(*) \quad A \|f\|_{L^2(D)}^2 \leq \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} |\hat{f}(\lambda)|^2 \leq B \|f\|_{L^2(D)}^2,$$

where $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, and \hat{f} denotes the standard Fourier transform. In this paper we will work with frames rather than exponential basis because L^2 of every bounded domain has frames, whereas exponential basis are generally hard to come by. (See [Fug]). The following quantities were introduced by Beurling. See [Br].

$$(1) \quad D_R^+ = \max_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \#\{\Lambda \cap Q_R(x)\},$$

where $Q_R(x)$ is a cube of sidelength $2R$ centered at x , and let

$$(2) \quad D_R^- = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \#\{\Lambda \cap Q_R(x)\}.$$

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It follows from results proved by Landau ([Lan], see also [GR]) that if D is a bounded domain then

$$(3) \quad \limsup_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{D_R^-}{(2R)^n} \geq |D|.$$

If the set E_Λ is actually an orthogonal basis for $L^2(D)$ then the inequality (3) is actually an equality for both D_R^- and D_R^+ .

These results show that, asymptotically, a sufficiently large cube centered at any point contains the number of elements of Λ at least equal to its volume multiplied by the Lebesgue measure of D . In this paper we will show that if the Minkowski dimension, α , of the boundary ∂D is smaller than the ambient dimension n , then there exists

$$(4) \quad R = C \left(\frac{B|\partial D|_\alpha}{A|D|} \right)^{\frac{1}{n-\alpha}},$$

where C only depends on n and $|\partial D|_\alpha = \overline{\lim}_{\epsilon \downarrow 0} \epsilon^{\alpha-n} |\{x : d(x, \partial D) < \epsilon\}|$ denotes the α -dimensional upper Minkowski content of ∂D , such that a cube of sidelength $2R$ centered at any point contains at least one element of Λ . Note that if ∂D is, say, piecewise smooth, then $\alpha = n - 1$ and $R = C \frac{B|\partial D|}{A|D|}$.

A note on notation. The letter C below shall denote a generic constant which may change from line to line. We shall give more precise information about the constants when appropriate.

Our main result is the following.

Theorem 1. *Let D denote a domain in \mathbb{R}^n with finite non-zero Lebesgue measure whose boundary ∂D has Minkowski dimension $\alpha < n$ in the sense that*

$$(5) \quad |\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : d(x, \partial D) < \epsilon\}| \leq C\epsilon^{n-\alpha}.$$

Then there exists C depending only on n , such that if

$$(6) \quad R \geq C \left(\frac{B|\partial D|_\alpha}{A|D|} \right)^{\frac{1}{n-\alpha}},$$

then

$$(7) \quad \Lambda \cap Q_R(\mu) \neq \emptyset$$

for every $\mu \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and any set Λ such that E_Λ is an exponential frame for $L^2(D)$, with frame constants A, B , $A \leq B$ where $Q_R(\mu)$ denotes the cube of sidelength $2R$ centered at μ .

In other words, our result shows, at least if $A = B$, that if D has a fixed volume, then the maximum gap between the elements of Λ is no larger than a fixed constant times the the Minkowski content of the boundary. Moreover, the rate of increase depends on the Minkowski dimension of ∂D . This idea is illustrated by the following simple example.

Example 2. Let $D = [0, a_1] \times [0, a_2] \times \cdots \times [0, a_n]$, $a_1 \geq a_2 \geq \cdots \geq a_n > 0$, $\prod_{j=1}^n a_j = 1$. We can take $\Lambda = \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{a_j} \mathbb{Z}$. It is not hard to see that the largest cube that does not intersect Λ has sidelength $2R = \frac{1}{a_n}$. The measure of ∂D is $2 \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{a_j}$. It follows that

$$(8) \quad \frac{1}{4n} \leq \frac{R}{|\partial D|} \leq \frac{1}{4},$$

so R grows linearly with $|\partial D|$.

Example 3. We now spice up the above example to illustrate the fractal phenomenon. Let D be a domain constructed by taking a square $[0, 1]^2$ and replacing the upper and lower segments by identical fractal curves of Minkowski dimension $1 < \alpha < 2$. It is not hard to see that Λ may be taken to be \mathbb{Z}^2 . (See [Fug]). We now blow up the domain by the factor of $t > 1$ (i.e we apply the matrix tI , where I is the identity matrix). Let tD denote the image of D under that mapping. The set Λ must now be taken to be $(\frac{1}{t}\mathbb{Z})^2$, which tells us that R in Theorem 1 should be $\approx \frac{1}{t}$. On the other hand, $|\partial tD|_\alpha \approx t^\alpha$, and $|tD| = t^2$, so Theorem 1 gives us $R \approx \left(\frac{t^\alpha}{t^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2-\alpha}} = \frac{1}{t}$.

The following example shows that if the Lebesgue measure $|D| = 0$ the conclusion of Theorem 1 no longer holds.

Example 4. Let $D \subset [0, 1]$ denote the Cantor type set consisting of numbers that do not have 1 or 3 in their base 4 expansion. Let m denote the unique probability measure supported on D (see [Fal]) given by the equation

$$(9) \quad \int f(t) dm(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int f\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) dm(t) + \frac{1}{2} \int f\left(\frac{t+2}{4}\right) dm(t).$$

One can check that

$$(10) \quad \widehat{m}(t) = e^{\pi i \frac{2}{3} t \prod_{j=0}^{\infty} \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{2 \cdot 4^j}\right)}.$$

If Λ is the set of non-negative integers whose base 4 expansion does not contain 2 or 3, then E_Λ is an orthonormal basis of $L^2(m)$. (See [JP]).

In particular this shows that the conclusion of Theorem 1 fails miserably in this case.

Example 5. In this example we shall see that there exist families of domains with piecewise smooth boundaries such that the volume of each domain is 1, the length of the boundary tends to infinity, but R , in the sense of Theorem 1, may always be taken to be $\frac{1}{2} + \epsilon$, for any $\epsilon > 0$.

Let D_k denote the unit square in \mathbb{R}^2 where the upper and lower edges are replaced by a sawtooth function with k teeth where the height of each tooth is $\frac{1}{2}$. The length $|\partial D_k|$ goes to infinity as $k \rightarrow \infty$. The set Λ for each D_k is \mathbb{Z}^2 , so R , in the sense of Theorem 1, may always be taken to be $\frac{1}{2} + \epsilon$, for any $\epsilon > 0$. This says that the inequality (6) does not sharply

describe the behavior of R in this case. However, the proof of Theorem 1 (see the discussion at the end of the proof of Theorem 1 below) shows that in some cases R may be taken to be $C \frac{\text{diameter}(D)}{|D|}$, where C depends only on n . We shall see that the example given in this paragraph falls into that category.

In all the previous examples we used frames which were actually orthogonal bases. However, this phenomenon persists in the cases when orthogonal exponential basis do not exist and we have to make do with frames.

Example 6. Let B_r denote the disc of radius r in \mathbb{R}^2 centered at the origin. It was shown in [JP2] that $\Lambda = \frac{1}{2r}\mathbb{Z}^2$ is frame for $L^2(B_r)$ with constants $A = B = 4r^2$. Note that we do not have orthogonal basis because, in particular, that would imply that $A = B = |B_r| = \pi r^2$. It is well known that B_r does not have orthogonal basis of exponentials. See [Fug].

It is clear that R , in the sense of Theorem 1 must be taken to be greater than $\frac{1}{4r}$, which is exactly what Theorem 1 predicts.

The key estimate (see Lemma 9 below) involved in the proof of Theorem 1 is

$$(11) \quad \sum_{\lambda \notin Q_R(\mu)} |\widehat{\chi}_D(\lambda - \mu)|^2 \leq C \frac{|\partial D|_\alpha}{R^{n-\alpha}},$$

for any $\mu \in \mathbb{R}^n$, where C depends only on the dimension and on the frame constant B .

This estimate is similar to the estimate that comes up in the theory of irregularities of distributions, (see [Mgr], p.110), namely that for any domain S whose boundary is a piecewise C^1 curve \mathcal{C}

$$(12) \quad \int_{|t| \geq R} |\widehat{\chi}_S(t)|^2 dt \leq \frac{|\mathcal{C}|}{2\pi^2 R}.$$

In fact, our proof of the estimate (11) given in Lemma 9 below uses an idea from the proof of the estimate (12) given by Brandolini, Colzani, and Travaglini in [BCT].

The proof of Theorem 1 is based on the following sequence of lemmatae.

Lemma 7. For any $f \in L^2(D)$ define

$$(13) \quad F_D f(\xi) = \int_D e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} f(x) dx,$$

and let \widehat{f} denote the standard Fourier transform

$$(14) \quad \widehat{f}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} f(x) dx.$$

Let $t_h f(x) = f(x + h)$, and let χ_D denote the characteristic function of D . Then

$$(15) \quad F_D t_h \chi_D(\lambda) = e^{2\pi i \lambda \cdot h} \widehat{\chi}_{D \cap D+h}(\lambda),$$

$$(16) \quad F_D t_{-h} \chi_D(\lambda) = \widehat{\chi}_{D \cap D+h}(\lambda),$$

and

$$(17) \quad F_D \chi_D(\lambda) = \widehat{\chi}_D(\lambda).$$

The proof is straightforward.

Lemma 8. *Let D be as above. Then*

$$(18) \quad \int_D |\chi_D(x+h) - \chi_D(x-h)|^2 dx \leq C|h|^{n-\alpha},$$

and

$$(19) \quad \int_D |\chi_D(x) - \chi_D(x-h)|^2 dx \leq C|h|^{n-\alpha},$$

with $C \leq C'|\partial D|_\alpha$, where C' depends only on n .

Remark. We note again that even though the estimate $C \leq C'|\partial D|_\alpha$ is best possible over all h 's, for special choices of h , the estimate is frequently much better. (See Example 5 above).

To prove (19) note that the left hand side equals $|\{D - (D+h)\} \cup \{(D+h) - D\}| \leq |\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : d(x, \partial D) < h\}| \leq C|\partial D|_\alpha |h|^{n-\alpha}$. The proof of (18) is similar.

The key lemma is the following. (See [BCT] for a similar argument).

Lemma 9. *Let D be as above and let Λ be such that E_Λ is a frame of $L^2(D)$ with frame constants A and B , $A \leq B$. Then*

$$(20) \quad \sum_{\{\lambda \in Q_{2^{k+1}} - Q_{2^k}\}} |\widehat{\chi}_D(\lambda)|^2 \leq CB2^{-k(n-\alpha)},$$

where $Q_R = Q_R(0, \dots, 0)$, and C as in Lemma 8.

To prove Lemma 9 chose N boxes A_k^j and N vectors h_j such that $2^{-k} \leq |h_j| \leq 2^{-k+1}$, $\cup_{j=1}^N A_k^j = Q_{2^{k+1}} - Q_{2^k}$, and

$$(21) \quad |e^{2\pi i \lambda \cdot h_j} - 1| \geq 1, \quad \lambda \in A_k^j.$$

Clearly this can be done in any dimension n , for a sufficiently large $N = N(n)$.

Now, by triangle inequality

$$(22) \quad \left(\sum_{A_k^j} |\widehat{\chi}_D(\lambda)|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left(\sum_{A_k^j} |\widehat{\chi}_{D \cap D+h_j}(\lambda)|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\sum_{A_k^j} |\widehat{\chi}_D(\lambda) - \widehat{\chi}_{D \cap D+h_j}(\lambda)|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = I + II.$$

By Lemma 7, the frame property, and Lemma 8 we get

$$\begin{aligned}
II^2 &\leq \sum_{\Lambda} |\widehat{\chi}_D(\lambda) - \widehat{\chi}_{D \cap D+h_j}(\lambda)|^2 = \\
&\sum_{\Lambda} |F_D \chi_D(\lambda) - F_{D \cap D+h_j} \chi_D(\lambda)|^2 \leq \\
(23) \quad &B \int_D |\chi_D(x) - \chi_D(x - h_j)|^2 dx \leq CB|h_j|^{n-\alpha} \leq CB2^{-k(n-\alpha)}.
\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, by (21), Lemma 7, the frame property, and Lemma 8 we get

$$\begin{aligned}
I^2 &\leq \sum_{A_k^j} |\widehat{\chi}_{D \cap D+h_j}(\lambda)|^2 |e^{2\pi i \lambda \cdot h} - 1|^2 \leq \sum_{\Lambda} |\widehat{\chi}_{D \cap D+h_j}(\lambda)|^2 |e^{2\pi i \lambda \cdot h_j} - 1|^2 = \\
&\sum_{\Lambda} |F_{D \cap D+h_j} \chi_D(\lambda) - F_{D \cap D-h_j} \chi_D(\lambda)|^2 \leq \\
(24) \quad &B \int_D |\chi_D(x + h_j) - \chi_D(x - h_j)|^2 dx \leq CB|h_j|^{n-\alpha} \leq CB2^{-k(n-\alpha)}.
\end{aligned}$$

PROOF OF THEOREM 1

Since E_{Λ} is a frame for $L^2(D)$ if and only if $E_{\Lambda-\mu}$ is also a frame for $L^2(D)$ (with the same frame constants) for any $\mu \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and our estimates do not depend on the choice of Λ , it is sufficient to consider the case $\mu = (0, \dots, 0)$.

By the frame property and Lemma 7 we get

$$(25) \quad A|D| \leq \sum_{\Lambda} |F_D \chi_D(\lambda)|^2 = \sum_{\Lambda} |\widehat{\chi}_D(\lambda)|^2 = \sum_{Q_R} |\widehat{\chi}_D(\lambda)|^2 + \sum_{\{\lambda \notin Q_R\}} |\widehat{\chi}_D(\lambda)|^2.$$

Using Lemma 9 we see that if $R = 2^{k_0}$,

$$(26) \quad \sum_{\{\lambda \notin Q_R\}} |\widehat{\chi}_D(\lambda)|^2 = \sum_{k=k_0}^{\infty} \sum_{Q_{2^{k+1}} - Q_{2^k}} |\widehat{\chi}_D(\lambda)|^2 \leq CB2^{-k_0(n-\alpha)} = \frac{BC}{R^{n-\alpha}}.$$

So by (25) and (26)

$$(27) \quad \sum_{Q_R} |\widehat{\chi}_D(\lambda)|^2 \geq A|D| - \frac{BC}{R^{n-\alpha}}$$

which proves that if $R > \left(\frac{BC}{A|D|}\right)^{\frac{1}{n-\alpha}}$, then

$$(28) \quad \Lambda \cap Q_R \neq \emptyset.$$

Moreover, the above proof shows that $C \leq C'|\partial D|_\alpha$ where C' depends only on n .

Remark. In the proof above the key estimate is $|\{D \cap D - h\}| \leq C|h|^{n-\alpha}|\partial D|_\alpha$. While this is the best possible estimate uniform in h , in the proof we are have a wide choice of h 's as long as $|h| = 2^{-k}$ and the estimates (18), (19), and (21) are satisfied.

This observation can be used to handle the family of examples given by Example 5 above. For convenience we take $\Lambda = (\frac{1}{2}, 0) + \mathbb{Z}^2$. We can now take all h 's in the proof of Theorem 1 of the form $h = (h_1, 0)$ and for this choice of h 's it is easy to check that $|\{D_k \cap D_k - h\}| \leq C|h|\text{diameter}(D_k)$, where C is a uniform constant, since the "teeth" of D_k 's point in the y -direction. Since $\text{diameter}(D_k)$ is uniformly bounded above and below, the lack of sharpness of Theorem 1 exposed in Example 5 is resolved for this family of examples.

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