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BOUNDED H_∞ -CALCULUS FOR CONE DIFFERENTIAL OPERATORS

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ABSTRACT. We prove that parameter-elliptic extensions of cone differential operators have a bounded H_∞ -calculus. Applications concern the Laplacian and the porous medium equation on manifolds with warped conical singularities.

1. INTRODUCTION

We show that closed extensions of differential operators on manifolds with conical singularities, which are parameter-elliptic with respect to a sector

$$\Lambda = \Lambda(\theta) = \{re^{i\varphi} : r \geq 0, \theta \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi - \theta\}, \quad 0 < \theta < \pi,$$

admit a bounded H_∞ -calculus in the natural weighted L_p -Sobolev spaces, $1 < p < +\infty$; see Theorem 5.2 for the precise formulation. To this end we combine our investigations on this subject in [3], [4], [14], [17] with the results of Gil, Krainer and Mendoza [7], [8], [9]. Our main analytic tool is the calculus of parameter-dependent cone pseudodifferential operators, cf. Schulze [18], [19]; for a concise summary we refer the reader to the appendix of [17]. The ellipticity conditions require the invertibility of both the interior symbol and the conormal symbol as well as resolvent estimates for the model cone operator, see conditions (E1), (E2), (E3) in Section 4.

Let \mathbb{B} be a compact smooth manifold with boundary $X = \partial\mathbb{B}$; the dimension of X is denoted by n . We shall identify a collar neighborhood of the boundary with $[0, 1) \times X$ and denote by t the variable of $[0, 1)$. A *cone differential operator* A of order $\mu \in \mathbb{N}$ is a μ -th order differential operator with smooth coefficients on the interior of \mathbb{B} and a specific structure in the collar neighborhood, namely,

$$(1.1) \quad A = t^{-\mu} \sum_{k=0}^{\mu} a_k(t)(-t\partial_t)^k \quad \text{with } a_k \in \mathcal{C}^\infty([0, 1)\text{Diff}^{\mu-k}(X)),$$

where $\text{Diff}^j(X)$ denotes the Fréchet space of differential operators of order at most j on X . In general, we will assume all operators to act on sections of vector bundles over \mathbb{B} , but for simplicity we do not indicate the vector bundles in the notation.

We will consider a closed extension \underline{A} of A , considered as an unbounded operator

$$(1.2) \quad A : \mathcal{C}_{\text{comp}}^\infty(\text{int } \mathbb{B}) \subset \mathcal{H}_p^{s,\gamma}(\mathbb{B}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}_p^{s,\gamma}(\mathbb{B})$$

in a weighted L_p -Sobolev space $\mathcal{H}_p^{s,\gamma}(\mathbb{B})$ of functions on \mathbb{B} of smoothness s and weight $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$, defined in Section 2.1.2.

Suppose that Λ is a sector of minimal growth, i.e., for R sufficiently large,

$$\sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda, |\lambda| \geq R} \|\lambda(\lambda - \underline{A})^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}_p^{s,\gamma}(\mathbb{B}))} < +\infty.$$

Writing $\underline{A}_c := \underline{A} + cI$ with $c \geq R$ one can then define the operator $f(\underline{A}_c)$ by

$$f(\underline{A}_c) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\partial\Lambda} f(\lambda)(\lambda - \underline{A}_c)^{-1} d\lambda$$

for every bounded holomorphic function $f : \mathbb{C} \setminus \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ (actually, the above Dunford integral makes sense only for functions f decaying with some positive power rate at infinity; the case of general f involves an approximation argument). One says that \underline{A}_c admits a bounded H_∞ -calculus, if $\|f(\underline{A}_c)\|_{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}_p^{s,\gamma}(\mathbb{B}))} \leq C\|f\|_\infty$ for a constant C independent of f ; see [6] or [11] for more details. The H_∞ -calculus and the related notion of maximal regularity play an essential role in the analysis of non-linear parabolic evolution equations in the functional-analytic approach based on semi-group theory.

A prototype of a cone differential operator, of importance in many applications, is the Laplacian with respect to a conically degenerate metric, i.e. a Riemannian metric in the interior of \mathbb{B} which in the collar neighborhood is of the form

$$g = dt^2 + t^2 h(t)$$

with a smooth family $h(t)$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$, of Riemannian metrics on X . One speaks of a straight conical metric, if h is independent of t , otherwise of a warped conical metric. We find sufficient conditions for an extension $\underline{\Delta}$ of the (warped) Laplacian to satisfy the above assumptions (E1), (E2) and (E3), see Theorem 6.5. Finally, we outline how these results can be used to show the existence of a short time solution to the porous medium equation on manifolds with warped conical singularities, thus improving on earlier work in [15] for straight cones.

The paper is structured as follows. After recalling some notation in Section 2 we describe, in Section 3, the closed extensions of an elliptic cone differential operator A as in (1.1) and a relation between the closed extensions of A and those of the so-called *model cone operator* \hat{A} associated with A ,

$$(1.3) \quad \hat{A} = t^{-\mu} \sum_{k=0}^{\mu} a_k(0)(-t\partial_t)^k,$$

which is a differential operator on $X^\wedge := (0, +\infty) \times X$. This relation was first introduced in [9]; we provide here an alternative, equivalent description. In Section 4 we explain the concept of parameter-ellipticity and show that the resolvent is an element of the cone calculus with parameters, see Theorem 4.6. This improves the results in [17], where the coefficients a_k of A were required to be independent of t for small t and the domain was assumed to be dilation invariant. In Section 5 we prove resolvent estimates in all Sobolev spaces $\mathcal{H}_p^{s,\gamma}(\mathbb{B})$ of order $s \geq 0$ and the existence of the bounded H_∞ -calculus. We rely on techniques developed in [14]; note, however, that in [14, Section 3] detailed knowledge about the structure of the resolvent in the spirit of Theorem 4.6 was assumed while we find here simple conditions which guarantee precisely this. In Section 6 we discuss the closed extensions of the

warped Laplacian and the porous medium equation, establishing in Theorem 6.11 the existence of a unique short-time solution.

2. SOME BASIC NOTATION

Throughout the paper we write $\langle y \rangle = (1 + |y|^2)^{1/2}$ for $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

2.1. Function spaces. Let \mathbb{B} as described in the introduction, $\gamma, \rho \in \mathbb{R}$ and $p \in (1, +\infty)$. Write $X^\wedge = (0, +\infty) \times X$ with $X = \partial\mathbb{B}$ and local coordinates (t, x) .

2.1.1. Function spaces on the infinite cone. For $s \in \mathbb{N}_0$ let $\mathcal{H}_p^{s,\gamma}(X^\wedge)$ denote the space of all $u \in H_{p,\text{loc}}^s(X^\wedge)$ such that

$$t^{\frac{n+1}{2}-\gamma}(t\partial_t)^k \partial_x^\alpha u(t, x) \in L^p\left(X^\wedge, \frac{dt}{t}\right), \quad k + |\alpha| \leq s,$$

where n is the dimension of X . These are Banach spaces in a natural way. By interpolation and duality one can also extend the definition to $s \in \mathbb{R}$.

Let U_1, \dots, U_N be a covering of X together with coordinate maps $\kappa_j : U_j \rightarrow V_j \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. On $\mathbb{R} \times X$ consider the coordinate maps $\widehat{\kappa}_j : \widehat{U}_j := \mathbb{R} \times U_j \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ given by $\widehat{\kappa}_j(t, x) = (t, \langle t \rangle \kappa_j(x))$. We can define Sobolev spaces $H_p^{s,\rho}(\mathbb{R} \times X)_{\text{cone}}$ on $\mathbb{R} \times X$ in the standard way: Taking a partition of unity ϕ_1, \dots, ϕ_N on X subordinate to the covering U_1, \dots, U_N we ask that $(\phi_j u) \circ \widehat{\kappa}_j^{-1}$ belongs to $H_p^{s,\rho}(\mathbb{R}^{n+1}) = \langle \cdot \rangle^{-\rho} H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$.

The Banach space $\mathcal{K}_p^{s,\gamma}(X^\wedge)^\rho$ consists of all u such that, with an arbitrary cut-off function $\omega(t) \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{comp}}^\infty([0, +\infty))^1$,

$$\omega u \in \mathcal{H}_p^{s,\gamma}(X^\wedge), \quad (1 - \omega)u \in H_p^{s,\rho}(\mathbb{R} \times X)_{\text{cone}}.$$

For convenience we write $\mathcal{K}_p^{s,\gamma}(X^\wedge) := \mathcal{K}_p^{s,\gamma}(X^\wedge)^0$. Also we introduce

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}_0^\gamma(X^\wedge) &= \bigcap_{\substack{s,\rho \geq 0 \\ k \in \mathbb{N}_0}} (\log t)^{-k} \mathcal{K}_p^{s,\gamma}(X^\wedge)^\rho, \\ \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon^\gamma(X^\wedge) &= \bigcap_{\substack{s,\rho \geq 0 \\ 0 \leq \delta < \varepsilon}} \mathcal{K}_p^{s,\gamma+\delta}(X^\wedge)^\rho \quad (\varepsilon > 0). \end{aligned}$$

These are Fréchet spaces and the definition is independent of the choice of p . Note that $(1 - \omega)u \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(X))$ is rapidly decreasing for $t \rightarrow +\infty$ whenever $u \in \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon^\gamma(X^\wedge)$ with $\varepsilon \geq 0$.

2.1.2. Function spaces on \mathbb{B} . Using the above spaces on X^\wedge and a cut-off function $\omega \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{comp}}^\infty([0, 1])$, we introduce the Banach spaces $\mathcal{H}_p^{s,\gamma}(\mathbb{B})$ by requiring that

$$\omega u \in \mathcal{K}_p^{s,\gamma}(X^\wedge), \quad (1 - \omega)u \in H_p^s(\mathbb{B}),$$

while $\mathcal{C}_\varepsilon^{\infty,\gamma}(\mathbb{B})$, $\varepsilon \geq 0$, is defined by the requirement

$$\omega u \in \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon^\gamma(X^\wedge), \quad (1 - \omega)u \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{B});$$

here, $1 - \omega$ is considered as a smooth function on \mathbb{B} supported away from the boundary.

¹i.e., $\omega \equiv 1$ near $t = 0$ and ω has compact support

2.2. Fréchet space valued symbols. Let E be a Fréchet space and Σ a sector in \mathbb{R}^2 . We write $S^\mu(\Sigma, E)$ for the space of all smooth functions $a : \text{int } \Sigma \rightarrow E$ such that for every multi-index $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^2$ and every continuous semi-norm p on E

$$p(D_\eta^\alpha a(\eta)) \leq C_{\alpha,p} \langle \eta \rangle^{\mu-|\alpha|}, \quad \eta \in \Sigma.$$

2.3. Twisted operator-valued symbols. We define a group κ_s , $s > 0$, of operators on $\mathcal{C}_{\text{comp}}^\infty(X^\wedge)$ by

$$(\kappa_s u)(t, x) = s^{-(n+1)/2} u(st, x).$$

They extend to unitary operators on $L^2(X^\wedge, t^n dt dx)$ and to continuous operators on $\mathcal{D}'(X^\wedge)$.

Given two Banach spaces $E, F \subset \mathcal{D}'(X^\wedge)$ which are invariant under every κ_s , $s > 0$, we denote by $S^\mu(\Sigma; E, F)$ the space of all smooth functions $a : \text{int } \Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(E, F)$ such that for every multi-index $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^2$

$$\|\kappa_{\langle \eta \rangle}^{-1}(D_\eta^\alpha a(\eta))\kappa_{\langle \eta \rangle}\|_{\mathcal{L}(E, F)} \leq C_\alpha \langle \eta \rangle^{\mu-|\alpha|}, \quad \eta \in \Sigma.$$

If $F = \bigcap_{j \in \mathbb{N}} F_j$ is a projective limit of Banach spaces $F_j \subset \mathcal{D}'(X^\wedge)$ which are all invariant under κ_s , $s > 0$, we set $S^\mu(\Sigma; E, F) = \bigcap_{j \in \mathbb{N}} S^\mu(\Sigma; E, F_j)$. It carries a natural Fréchet topology.

2.4. Parameter-dependent cone pseudodifferential operators. Throughout the paper we shall make use of Schulze's calculi for (parameter-dependent) pseudodifferential operators on \mathbb{B} . We will use various subclasses of these calculi like $C^\mu(\mathbb{B}; (\gamma, \gamma - \mu, (-N, 0]))$ and $C_O^\mu(\Sigma)$. For a concise presentation of the parameter-dependent classes we refer the reader to the appendix of [17].

3. CLOSED EXTENSIONS OF CONE DIFFERENTIAL OPERATORS

Being a differential operator on the interior of \mathbb{B} , we can associate with A its *homogeneous principal symbol* $\sigma_\psi^\mu(A) \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(T^*\text{int } \mathbb{B} \setminus 0)$. The limit

$$\tilde{\sigma}_\psi^\mu(A)(x, \xi, \tau) := \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t^\mu \sigma_\psi^\mu(A)(t, x, t^{-1}\tau, \xi)$$

defines the so-called *rescaled principal symbol* $\tilde{\sigma}_\psi^\mu(A) \in \mathcal{C}^\infty((T^*X \times \mathbb{R}) \setminus 0)$.

Definition 3.1. *A is called cone-elliptic if both its homogeneous principal symbol and its rescaled principal symbol are invertible.*

From now on we shall assume that A is cone-elliptic. A second symbol of importance is the so-called conormal symbol of A ,

$$\sigma_M^\mu(A)(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\mu} a_k(0) z^k,$$

which is a polynomial whose coefficients are differential operators on X . The cone-ellipticity of A implies that $\sigma_M^\mu(A)$ is meromorphically invertible, i.e., $\sigma_M^\mu(A)^{-1}$ is meromorphic with values in the pseudodifferential operators of order $-\mu$ on X . Moreover, any vertical strip in the complex plane of finite width contains only

finitely many poles of $\sigma_M^\mu(A)^{-1}$ and the Laurent coefficients are smoothing pseudodifferential operators on X of finite rank.

3.1. Closed extensions. The analysis of the closed extensions of cone differential operators has a long history, see for example the works [12], [7], [8] and [17]. Here we summarize some results.

A considered as the unbounded operator (1.2) is closable and has two canonical closed extensions:

- i) The *closure* A_{\min} , which is given by the action of A on the domain

$$\mathcal{D}_{\min}(A) = \left\{ u \in \bigcap_{\varepsilon > 0} \mathcal{H}_p^{s+\mu, \gamma+\mu-\varepsilon}(\mathbb{B}) \mid Au \in \mathcal{H}_p^{s, \gamma}(\mathbb{B}) \right\}.$$

In case the conormal symbol of A is invertible (as a pseudodifferential operator on X) for every z with $\operatorname{Re} z = \frac{n+1}{2} - \gamma - \mu$, the minimal domain coincides with $\mathcal{H}_p^{s+\mu, \gamma+\mu}(\mathbb{B})$.

- ii) The *maximal extension* A_{\max} , given by the action of A on the domain

$$\mathcal{D}_{\max}(A) = \{ u \in \mathcal{H}_p^{s, \gamma}(\mathbb{B}) \mid Au \in \mathcal{H}_p^{s, \gamma}(\mathbb{B}) \}.$$

It should be clear from the context to which particular choice of s , p and γ we refer. Similarly, we consider the model cone operator \hat{A} associated with A as an unbounded operator

$$(3.1) \quad \hat{A} : \mathcal{C}_{\text{comp}}^\infty(X^\wedge) \subset \mathcal{K}_p^{s, \gamma}(X^\wedge)^\rho \longrightarrow \mathcal{K}_p^{s, \gamma}(X^\wedge)^\rho$$

where ρ ranges over \mathbb{R} (again, the choice of parameters will not be specified in the notation). In case \hat{A} satisfies a suitable ellipticity condition on X^\wedge near $t = +\infty$ (which is satisfied, for example, if A satisfies condition (E1) in Section 4), minimal and maximal extension, denoted by \hat{A}_{\min} and \hat{A}_{\max} , respectively, are as above, substituting the Sobolev spaces $\mathcal{H}_p^{s, \gamma}(\mathbb{B})$ by $\mathcal{K}_p^{s, \gamma}(X^\wedge)^\rho$.

It turns out that the gap between minimal and maximal domain is finite-dimensional. In the following let $\omega \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{comp}}^\infty([0, 1])$ denote a cut-off function.

Proposition 3.2. *There exist subspaces $\mathcal{E}, \hat{\mathcal{E}} \subset \mathcal{C}^\infty(X^\wedge)$ (which do not depend on the choice of s , p and ρ), both finite-dimensional and of same dimension, such that*

$$\mathcal{D}_{\max}(A) = \mathcal{D}_{\min}(A) \oplus \omega \mathcal{E}, \quad \mathcal{D}_{\max}(\hat{A}) = \mathcal{D}_{\min}(\hat{A}) \oplus \omega \hat{\mathcal{E}}.$$

The elements of both \mathcal{E} and $\hat{\mathcal{E}}$ are finite linear combinations of functions of the form $c(x)t^{-p} \ln^k t$ with $c(x) \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(X)$, $p \in \mathbb{C}$, and $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$. For an explicit description see the following subsection.

Therefore, any closed extension \underline{A} of A is given by the action of A on a domain of the form

$$(3.2) \quad \mathcal{D}(\underline{A}) = \mathcal{D}_{\min}(A) \oplus \omega \underline{\mathcal{E}}, \quad \underline{\mathcal{E}} \text{ subspace of } \mathcal{E},$$

while any closed extension $\hat{\underline{A}}$ of \hat{A} is given by the action of \hat{A} on a domain of the form

$$(3.3) \quad \mathcal{D}(\hat{\underline{A}}) = \mathcal{D}_{\min}(\hat{A}) \oplus \omega \hat{\underline{\mathcal{E}}}, \quad \hat{\underline{\mathcal{E}}} \text{ subspace of } \hat{\mathcal{E}}.$$

For later purpose we present the following result:

Proposition 3.3. *Assume that the conormal symbol of A is invertible for every z with $\operatorname{Re} z = \frac{n+1}{2} - \gamma - \mu$. Consider*

$$\underline{A} : \mathcal{H}_p^{s+\mu, \gamma+\mu}(\mathbb{B}) \oplus \omega \underline{\mathcal{E}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}_p^{s, \gamma}(\mathbb{B}).$$

Then both Fredholm property and invertibility are independent on the choice of s and p . Also the index does not depend on s and p .

The analogous result holds true for the extensions of the model cone operator \widehat{A} , with independence on the involved parameters s , p , and ρ .

Proof. Since $\underline{\mathcal{E}}$ is finite-dimensional, \underline{A} is a Fredholm operator if and only if $A : \mathcal{H}_p^{s+\mu, \gamma+\mu}(\mathbb{B}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_p^{s, \gamma}(\mathbb{B})$ is a Fredholm operator. The index of both operators is the same, due to the stability of the index under compact perturbations. By assumption, A is an elliptic element in the algebra of cone pseudodifferential operators $C^\mu(\mathbb{B}; (\gamma + \mu, \gamma, (-N, 0]))$ for arbitrary N . According to Corollary 3.5 of [16], both Fredholm property and index of A do not depend on the choice of s and p .

Now assume that \underline{A} is invertible for some fixed choice of the parameters. We just have seen that \underline{A} is a Fredholm operator of index 0 for every choice of s and p . Thus it suffices to show that \underline{A} is always injective. So let $u + e$ with $u \in \mathcal{H}_p^{s+\mu, \gamma+\mu}(\mathbb{B})$ and $e \in \omega \underline{\mathcal{E}}$ belong to the kernel. Then $Au = -Ae \in \mathcal{C}_0^{\infty, \gamma}(\mathbb{B})$. By elliptic regularity in the cone algebra we conclude that $u \in \mathcal{C}_0^{\infty, \mu+\gamma}(\mathbb{B})$. This shows that the kernel of \underline{A} does not depend on s and p , and neither does the injectivity. \square

3.2. One-to-one correspondence between closed extensions. There exists a certain one-to-one correspondence between the closed extensions of A and those of its model cone operator which plays a fundamental role in the theory of parameter-ellipticity of closed extensions.

With A we associate the sequence of conormal symbols

$$(3.4) \quad f_\ell(z) = \sum_{j=0}^{\mu} a_j^{(\ell)} z^j, \quad a_j^{(\ell)} := \frac{1}{\ell!} \frac{d^\ell a_j}{dt^\ell}(0);$$

in particular, $f_0 = \sigma_M^\mu(A)$. Below, we will use the following notation:

$$(3.5) \quad S_\gamma = \left\{ \sigma \in \mathbb{C} \mid \sigma \text{ is a pole of } f_0^{-1} \text{ and } \frac{n+1}{2} - \gamma - \mu < \operatorname{Re} \sigma < \frac{n+1}{2} - \gamma \right\}.$$

We shall identify $\mathcal{C}^\infty(X^\wedge)$ with $\mathcal{C}^\infty((0, +\infty), \mathcal{C}^\infty(X))$ and use the Mellin transform

$$\widehat{u}(z) = \int_0^\infty t^z u(t) \frac{dt}{t}, \quad u \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{comp}}^\infty(X^\wedge).$$

The following theorem describes the space $\widehat{\mathcal{E}}$ associated with the maximal extension of the model cone operator.

Theorem 3.4. *For $\sigma \in S_\gamma$ define $G_\sigma^{(0)} : \mathcal{C}_{\text{comp}}^\infty(X^\wedge) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(X^\wedge)$ by*

$$(G_\sigma^{(0)} u)(t) = \int_{|z-\sigma|=\varepsilon} t^{-z} f_0^{-1}(z) \widehat{u}(z) dz,$$

where $\varepsilon > 0$ is sufficiently small. Then

$$\widehat{\mathcal{E}} = \bigoplus_{\sigma \in S_\gamma} \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_\sigma, \quad \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_\sigma = \text{range } G_\sigma^{(0)}.$$

The characterization of \mathcal{E} is more involved. We follow here the approach of [17]; other descriptions can be found in [7], [9].

Define recursively

$$(3.6) \quad g_0 = 1, \quad g_\ell = -(T^{-\ell} f_0^{-1}) \sum_{j=0}^{\ell-1} (T^{-j} f_{\ell-j}) g_j, \quad \ell \in \mathbb{N},$$

where the shift-operators T^ρ , $\rho \in \mathbb{R}$, act on meromorphic functions by $(T^\rho f)(z) = f(z + \rho)$. The g_ℓ are meromorphic and the recursion is equivalent to

$$(3.7) \quad \sum_{j=0}^{\ell} (T^{-j} f_{\ell-j}) g_j = \begin{cases} f_0 & : \ell = 0 \\ 0 & : \ell \geq 1 \end{cases}.$$

If h is a meromorphic function, denote by $\Pi_\sigma h$ the principal part of the Laurent series in σ ; of course, if h is holomorphic in σ , then $\Pi_\sigma h = 0$.

Theorem 3.5. For $\sigma \in S_\gamma$ and $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ define $G_\sigma^{(\ell)} : \mathcal{C}_{\text{comp}}^\infty(X^\wedge) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(X^\wedge)$ by

$$(3.8) \quad (G_\sigma^{(\ell)} u)(t) = t^\ell \int_{|z-\sigma|=\varepsilon} t^{-z} g_\ell(z) \Pi_\sigma(f_0^{-1} \widehat{u})(z) dz,$$

as well as

$$(3.9) \quad G_\sigma := \sum_{\ell=0}^{\mu_\sigma} G_\sigma^{(\ell)}, \quad \mu_\sigma := \left[\text{Re } \sigma + \mu + \gamma - \frac{n+1}{2} \right],$$

where $[x]$ denotes the integer part of $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Then

$$\mathcal{E} = \bigoplus_{\sigma \in S_\gamma} \mathcal{E}_\sigma, \quad \mathcal{E}_\sigma = \text{range } G_\sigma.$$

Moreover, the following map is well-defined and an isomorphism:

$$(3.10) \quad \theta_\sigma : \mathcal{E}_\sigma \longrightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_\sigma, \quad G_\sigma(u) \mapsto G_\sigma^{(0)}(u).$$

This is a consequence of Propositions 3.6 and 3.7, below. The maps θ_σ induce a one-to-one correspondence between the subspaces of $\mathcal{E} = \bigoplus_{\sigma \in S_\gamma} \mathcal{E}_\sigma$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{E}} = \bigoplus_{\sigma \in S_\gamma} \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_\sigma$, respectively, i.e., an isomorphism

$$(3.11) \quad \Theta : \text{Gr}(\mathcal{E}) \longrightarrow \text{Gr}(\widehat{\mathcal{E}})$$

between the corresponding Grassmannians. Hence we obtain a one-to-one correspondence between the closed extensions of A and \widehat{A} , respectively.

3.2.1. *An example.* The operators $G_\sigma^{(\ell)}$ introduced above are explicitly computable by the residue theorem.

Let us consider a second order operator A whose inverted conormal symbol f_0^{-1} has only simple poles. This happens, for instance, when A is the conical Laplacian and \mathbb{B} has dimension larger or equal than 3; in the two-dimensional case there is, in addition, one double pole in $z = 0$ (cf. Section 6 for more details).

Let σ be such a pole and denote by α_σ the residue of f_0^{-1} in σ . Recall that α_σ is a smoothing pseudodifferential operator on X and that $E_\sigma := \text{range } \alpha_\sigma$ is a finite-dimensional subspace of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(X)$. Using the above notation,

$$G_\sigma^{(0)}(u) = t^{-\sigma} \alpha_\sigma(\widehat{u}(\sigma)), \quad u \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{comp}}^\infty(X^\wedge).$$

Since the range of $u \mapsto \widehat{u}(\sigma)$ is $\mathcal{C}^\infty(X)$, this implies that

$$\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_\sigma = \{t^{-\sigma} e \mid e \in E_\sigma\}.$$

In case $\frac{n+1}{2} - \gamma - 2 < \text{Re } \sigma < \frac{n+1}{2} - \gamma - 1$ we have $\mathcal{E}_\sigma = \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_\sigma$, since then $G_\sigma = G_\sigma^{(0)}$. In case $\frac{n+1}{2} - \gamma - 1 \leq \text{Re } \sigma < \frac{n+1}{2} - \gamma$, the structure of \mathcal{E}_σ depends on $g_1 = -(T^{-1}f_0^{-1})f_1$: Write, near σ ,

$$g_1(z) \equiv \beta_\sigma(z - \sigma)^{-1} + \beta_\sigma^0$$

modulo a holomorphic function vanishing in σ . In case g_1 is holomorphic in σ , obviously $\beta_\sigma = 0$ and $\beta_\sigma^0 = g_1(\sigma)$. Now one computes

$$G_\sigma^{(1)}(u) = t^{-\sigma+1} \left(\beta_\sigma^0 \alpha_\sigma(\widehat{u}(\sigma)) + \beta_\sigma \alpha_\sigma(\widehat{u}(\sigma)) \log t \right).$$

It follows that

$$\mathcal{E}_\sigma = \{t^{-\sigma} e + t^{-\sigma+1} (\beta_\sigma^0 e + \beta_\sigma e \log t) \mid e \in E_\sigma\}.$$

3.3. The proof of Theorem 3.5. Let $\omega, \omega_1 \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{comp}}^\infty([0, 1])$ be cut-off functions.

Proposition 3.6. $\omega \mathcal{E}_\sigma$ is a subspace of $\mathcal{D}_{\text{max}}(A)$.

Proof. By construction, $\omega \mathcal{E}_\sigma$ is contained in $\mathcal{C}_0^{\infty, \gamma}(\mathbb{B})$ because it consists of functions of the form $\omega(t)c(x)t^{-\sigma} \ln^\ell t$ with $c(x) \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(X)$ and $\text{Re } \sigma < (n+1)/2 - \gamma$.

Now let $v = \omega G_\sigma(u)$ with $u \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{comp}}^\infty(X^\wedge)$. We show that Av belongs to $\mathcal{C}_0^{\infty, \gamma}(\mathbb{B})$. Choose ω_1 such that $\omega \equiv 1$ in a neighborhood of the support of ω_1 . Since $(1 - \omega_1)Av$ is smooth and compactly supported in the interior of \mathbb{B} , it suffices to analyze $\omega_1 Av$. Now we can write

$$\omega_1 A = \omega_1 t^{-\mu} \sum_{j=0}^{\mu-1} t^j f_j(-t\partial_t) + R,$$

with a remainder R that maps $\mathcal{C}_0^{\infty, \gamma}(\mathbb{B})$ into itself. Observing that $\omega G_\sigma^{(\ell)}$ maps $\mathcal{C}_{\text{comp}}^\infty(X^\wedge)$ into $\mathcal{C}_0^{\infty, \gamma + \mu - (\mu_\sigma + 1) + \ell}(\mathbb{B})$, we see that $\omega_1 A v$ belongs to $\mathcal{C}_0^{\infty, \gamma}(\mathbb{B})$ provided

$$(3.12) \quad \begin{aligned} & \omega_1 t^{-\mu} \sum_{j=0}^{\mu_\sigma} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\mu_\sigma - j} t^j f_j(-t\partial_t) G_\sigma^{(\ell)}(u) \\ &= \omega_1 t^{-\mu} \sum_{j=0}^{\mu_\sigma} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\mu_\sigma - j} t^{j+\ell} (T^{-\ell} f_j)(-t\partial_t) (t^{-\ell} G_\sigma^{(\ell)}(u)) \in \mathcal{C}_0^{\infty, \gamma}(\mathbb{B}); \end{aligned}$$

note that we have used the Mellin operator identity $f(-t\partial_t)t^\rho = t^\rho(T^{-\rho}f)(-t\partial_t)$. Rearranging the summation (3.12) equals

$$(3.13) \quad \omega_1 t^{-\mu} \sum_{k=0}^{\mu_\sigma} t^k \sum_{\ell=0}^k (T^{-\ell} f_{k-\ell})(-t\partial_t) (t^{-\ell} G_\sigma^{(\ell)}(u)) \in \mathcal{C}_0^{\infty, \gamma}(\mathbb{B}).$$

Inserting the expression (3.8) for $G_\sigma^{(\ell)}$, the summation over ℓ in (3.13) then yields, for each k ,

$$\int_{|z-\sigma|=\varepsilon} t^{-z} \sum_{\ell=0}^k (T^{-\ell} f_{k-\ell})(z) g_\ell(z) \Pi_\sigma(f_0^{-1}\widehat{u})(z) \, dz.$$

Using (3.7), we conclude that (3.13) is equal to zero. \square

Proposition 3.7. *Let $u, v \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{comp}}^\infty(X^\wedge)$. Then $G_\sigma(u) = G_\sigma(v)$ if and only if $G_\sigma^{(0)}(u) = G_\sigma^{(0)}(v)$. In particular, \mathcal{E}_σ has the same dimension as $\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_\sigma$.*

Proof. Set $w = u - v$ and write

$$\Pi_\sigma(f_0^{-1}\widehat{w})(z) = \sum_{\ell=0}^m c_\ell (z - \sigma)^{-\ell-1}$$

with coefficient functions $c_\ell \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(X)$. Since $t^{-z} = t^{-\sigma} \exp(-(z - \sigma) \log t)$,

$$\text{res}_{z=\sigma} t^{-z} \Pi_\sigma(f_0^{-1}\widehat{w})(z) = t^{-\sigma} \sum_{\ell=0}^m \frac{(-1)^\ell}{\ell!} c_\ell \log^\ell t.$$

Thus $G_\sigma^{(0)}(w) = 0$ if and only if all $c_\ell \equiv 0$, i.e., if and only if $\Pi_\sigma(f_0^{-1}\widehat{w}) \equiv 0$. This obviously implies $G_\sigma(w) = 0$. Conversely, $G_\sigma(w) = 0$ implies that $G_\sigma^{(0)}(w) = -\sum_{\ell=1}^{\mu_\sigma} G_\sigma^{(\ell)}(w)$. However, by construction,

$$\text{range } G_\sigma^{(0)} \cap \text{range } \sum_{\ell=1}^{\mu_\sigma} G_\sigma^{(\ell)} = \{0\}.$$

This shows $G_\sigma^{(0)}(w) = 0$. The same argument shows that functions $G_\sigma^{(0)}(u_1), \dots, G_\sigma^{(0)}(u_r)$ are linearly independent in $\text{range } G_\sigma^{(0)}$, if and only if $G_\sigma(u_1), \dots, G_\sigma(u_r)$ are linearly independent in $\text{range } G_\sigma$. \square

4. PARAMETER-ELLIPTICITY AND RESOLVENT OF CLOSED EXTENSIONS

Let Λ be the sector from (1.1) and \underline{A} a closed extension of A in $\mathcal{H}_p^{s,\gamma}(\mathbb{B})$ with domain $\mathcal{D}(\underline{A}) = \mathcal{H}_p^{s+\mu,\gamma+\mu}(\mathbb{B}) \oplus \omega \underline{\mathcal{E}}$ for a subspace $\underline{\mathcal{E}}$ of \mathcal{E} . We will next state three conditions which will allow us to construct the resolvent to \underline{A} for large λ in Λ and to determine its structure. Actually, these conditions are independent of s and p . They involve the model cone operator \widehat{A} , considered as unbounded operator in $\mathcal{K}_2^{0,\gamma}(X^\wedge)$ with domain $\mathcal{D}(\widehat{A}) = \mathcal{K}_2^{\mu,\gamma+\mu}(X^\wedge) \oplus \widehat{\mathcal{E}}$, where $\widehat{\mathcal{E}} := \Theta^{-1}\underline{\mathcal{E}}$, see (3.11).

We call \underline{A} *parameter-elliptic with respect to Λ* , if

- (E1) Both $\lambda - \sigma_\psi^\mu(A)$ and $\lambda - \widetilde{\sigma}_\psi^\mu(A)$ are invertible in the sector Λ .
- (E2) The principal conormal symbol $\sigma_M^\mu(A)(z)$ is invertible for all $z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\operatorname{Re} z = \frac{n+1}{2} - \gamma - \mu$ or $\operatorname{Re} z = \frac{n+1}{2} - \gamma$.
- (E3) Λ is a sector of minimal growth for \widehat{A} , i.e., there exist $C, R \geq 0$ such that, for $\lambda \in \Lambda$, $|\lambda| \geq R$, the operator $\lambda - \widehat{A}$ is invertible and

$$\|\lambda(\lambda - \widehat{A})^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{K}_2^{0,\gamma}(X^\wedge))} \leq C.$$

Condition (E2) assures that $\mathcal{D}_{\min}(A) = \mathcal{H}_p^{s+\mu,\gamma+\mu}(\mathbb{B})$ and $\mathcal{D}_{\min}(\widehat{A}) = \mathcal{K}_2^{\mu,\gamma+\mu}(X^\wedge)$, cf. i) in the beginning of Section 3.1. The invertibility for z with real part $\frac{n+1}{2} - \gamma$ is a symmetry condition used for treating the adjoint.

Below, it will be convenient to replace the variable λ by η^μ in order to raise the order of the parameter from 1 to μ , which is the order of A . So let

$$\Sigma = \Sigma(\Lambda) = \{se^{i\varphi} \mid s \geq 0, \theta \leq \mu\varphi \leq 2\pi - \theta\};$$

then $\eta \mapsto \eta^\mu : \Sigma \longrightarrow \Lambda$ is a bijective map.

4.1. Ellipticity condition (E3). We shall demonstrate that, in (E3), we could as well consider \widehat{A} as an unbounded operator in $\mathcal{K}_2^{0,\gamma}(X^\wedge)^\rho$ with an arbitrary choice of $\rho \in \mathbb{R}$.

In fact, as mentioned after Proposition 3.3, the invertibility of

$$\lambda - \widehat{A} : \mathcal{K}_2^{\mu,\gamma+\mu}(X^\wedge)^\rho \oplus \omega \widehat{\mathcal{E}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{K}_2^{0,\gamma}(X^\wedge)^\rho$$

is independent of the choice of ρ . We shall show that this is also true for the finiteness of the supremum

$$(4.1) \quad \sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda, |\lambda| \geq R} \|\lambda(\lambda - \widehat{A})^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{K}_2^{0,\gamma}(X^\wedge)^\rho)}.$$

Assume that (4.1) is finite for some $\rho = \rho_0$. Recall that for an unbounded operator $T : \mathcal{D} \subset X \rightarrow X$ in a Banach space X , the uniform boundedness of $\lambda(\lambda - T)^{-1}$ in $\mathcal{L}(X)$ for λ in a (truncated) sector is equivalent to that of $(\lambda - T)^{-1}$ in $\mathcal{L}(X, \mathcal{D})$, where \mathcal{D} carries the graph norm. As the domain of \widehat{A} is continuously embedded in $\mathcal{K}_2^{\mu,\gamma}(X^\wedge)^\rho$, it follows that $(\lambda - \widehat{A})^{-1}$ is uniformly bounded in $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{K}_p^{0,\gamma}(X^\wedge)^{\rho_0}, \mathcal{K}_2^{\mu,\gamma}(X^\wedge)^{\rho_0})$. The complex interpolation identity

$$(\mathcal{K}_p^{0,\gamma}(X^\wedge)^\rho, \mathcal{K}_p^{\mu,\gamma}(X^\wedge)^\rho)_{[\theta]} = \mathcal{K}_p^{\mu\theta,\gamma}(X^\wedge)^\rho$$

implies for $\theta = (\mu - 1)/\mu$ the uniform estimate

$$(4.2) \quad \|(\lambda - \hat{\underline{A}})^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{K}_2^{0,\gamma}(X^\wedge)^{\rho_0}, \mathcal{K}_2^{\mu-1,\gamma}(X^\wedge)^{\rho_0})} \leq C |\lambda|^{-1/\mu}, \quad |\lambda| \geq R.$$

Now consider another choice $\rho = \rho_1$ and let r be a smooth positive function on \mathbb{R}_+ with $r(t) = 1$ for $t \leq 1$ and $r(t) = t^{\rho_0 - \rho_1}$ for large t . Set $\hat{B} := r^{-1} \hat{A} r$. Note that $\hat{A} - \hat{B} = r^{-1} [r, \hat{A}]$ vanishes on $(0, 1) \times X$ and is of order $\mu - 1$, i.e.,

$$(4.3) \quad \hat{A} - \hat{B} : \mathcal{K}_2^{s,\gamma}(X^\wedge)^\rho \longrightarrow \mathcal{K}_2^{s-\mu+1,\gamma}(X^\wedge)^\rho \quad \forall s, \rho \in \mathbb{R}$$

(actually, on the right-hand side one can replace ρ by the better weight $\rho + 1$; however, we shall not need this fact).

Since multiplication by r induces isomorphisms from $\mathcal{K}_p^{s,\gamma}(X^\wedge)^{\rho_0}$ to $\mathcal{K}_2^{s,\gamma}(X^\wedge)^{\rho_1}$, studying the resolvent of $\hat{\underline{A}}$ in $\mathcal{K}_2^{0,\gamma}(X^\wedge)^{\rho_1}$ is equivalent to studying the resolvent of $\hat{\underline{B}}$ in $\mathcal{K}_2^{0,\gamma}(X^\wedge)^{\rho_0}$, where $\hat{\underline{B}}$ has the same domain in $\mathcal{K}_2^{0,\gamma}(X^\wedge)^{\rho_0}$ as $\hat{\underline{A}}$. The resolvent identity

$$(\lambda - \hat{\underline{A}})^{-1} - (\lambda - \hat{\underline{B}})^{-1} = (\lambda - \hat{\underline{B}})^{-1} (\hat{\underline{A}} - \hat{\underline{B}}) (\lambda - \hat{\underline{A}})^{-1}$$

yields

$$(\lambda - \hat{\underline{B}})^{-1} = (\lambda - \hat{\underline{A}})^{-1} \left[1 + (\hat{\underline{A}} - \hat{\underline{B}}) (\lambda - \hat{\underline{A}})^{-1} \right]^{-1}.$$

By (4.2) and (4.3) (with $s = \mu - 1$) the norm of $(\hat{\underline{A}} - \hat{\underline{B}}) (\lambda - \hat{\underline{A}})^{-1}$ in $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{K}_2^{0,\gamma}(X^\wedge)^{\rho_0})$ is $O(|\lambda|^{-1/\mu})$. A von Neumann series argument implies that the inverse $[\dots]^{-1}$ exists and is uniformly bounded in λ . We deduce that $(\lambda - \hat{\underline{B}})^{-1}$ decays like $|\lambda|^{-1}$, showing that (4.1) also holds for the choice $\rho = \rho_1$.

Remark 4.1. In (E3) one can also substitute $p = 2$ by any other choice of $p \in (1, +\infty)$. However, there seems to be no analog of the simple proof used above. Instead, one needs to show that the resolvent is an element of a calculus of parameter-dependent pseudodifferential operators on the infinite cone X^\wedge . Then general mapping properties of such operators give the norm-estimate of the resolvent simultaneously for all p . It exceeds the scope of this paper to go into the details. Anyway, condition (E3) is most easily verified in the Hilbert space case $p = 2$.

4.2. Parameter-dependent Green operators. We will describe the structure of the resolvent of \underline{A} , using Schulze's calculus for parameter-dependent operators on conical manifolds with the slight modification that the parameter-dependent Green operators are not assumed to be classical. We will next discuss this in more detail. For $\gamma, \gamma' \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ let

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon^{\gamma',\gamma}(X^\wedge \times X^\wedge) &= \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon^{\gamma'}(X^\wedge) \hat{\otimes}_\pi \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon^\gamma(X^\wedge), \\ \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon^{\infty,\gamma',\gamma}(\mathbb{B} \times \mathbb{B}) &= \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon^{\infty,\gamma'}(\mathbb{B}) \hat{\otimes}_\pi \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon^{\infty,\gamma}(\mathbb{B}). \end{aligned}$$

Recall that a function $u = u(t, x)$ belongs to $\mathcal{S}_\varepsilon^\gamma(X^\wedge)$, $\varepsilon > 0$, if and only if

$$t^{\frac{n+1}{2} - \gamma - \delta} \langle t \rangle^k (t \partial_t)^p D_x u(t, x) \in L^2\left(\mathbb{R}_+ \times X, \frac{dt}{t} dx\right)$$

for every choice of integers k and p , all differential operators D on X , and $0 \leq \delta < \varepsilon$.

Definition 4.2. Let $\eta \mapsto [\eta]$ be a smooth positive function with $[\eta] = |\eta|$ for $|\eta| \geq 1$. By $\mathcal{R}_G^\nu(\Sigma; \gamma, \gamma')$ denote the space of all operator-families $a(\eta)$, $\eta \in \Sigma$, of the form

$$(a(\eta)u)(t, x) = [\eta]^{n+1} \int_0^\infty \int_X k_a(\eta, t[\eta], x, s[\eta], y) u(s, y) s^n ds dy$$

with an integral kernel satisfying, for some $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(a) > 0$,

$$k_a(\eta, t, x, s, y) \in S^\nu(\Sigma, \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon^{\gamma', -\gamma}(X_{(t,x)}^\wedge \times X_{(s,y)}^\wedge)).$$

Here we do not require k_g to be a classical symbol.

Definition 4.3. The space $\mathcal{C}_G^\nu(\Sigma; \gamma, \gamma')$ consists of all operator-families $g(\eta)$, $\eta \in \Sigma$, of the form

$$g(\eta) = \omega_1 a(\eta) \omega_0 + r(\eta),$$

where $\omega_0, \omega_1 \in \mathcal{C}^\infty([0, 1])$ are cut-off functions, $a \in \mathcal{R}_G^\nu(\Sigma; \gamma, \rho)$, and

$$r \in \mathcal{S}(\Sigma, \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon^{\infty, \gamma', -\gamma}(\mathbb{B} \times \mathbb{B}))$$

for some $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(g) > 0$.

In the representation of g above, the cut-off functions can be changed at the cost of substituting r by another element of the same structure.

4.2.1. A characterization of Green operators. We shall show that parameter-dependent Green operators can be characterized by certain mapping properties, without reference to the structure of the integral kernels. This characterization will be important in the proof of our main theorem.

Lemma 4.4. Let $\mathcal{R}_G(\gamma, \gamma')_\varepsilon$ denote the Fréchet space of all bounded operators

$$A : \mathcal{K}_2^{0, \gamma}(X^\wedge) \longrightarrow \mathcal{K}_2^{0, \gamma'}(X^\wedge)$$

such that the range of A is contained in $\mathcal{S}_\varepsilon^{\gamma'}(X^\wedge)$ and the range of A^* is contained in $\mathcal{S}_\varepsilon^{-\gamma}(X^\wedge)$. Here the adjoint $*$ refers to the pairings induced by the inner product of $\mathcal{K}_2^{0, 0}(X^\wedge)$. Then every such operator A is an integral operator with kernel $k_A \in \mathcal{S}_{\varepsilon/2}^{\gamma', \gamma}(X^\wedge \times X^\wedge)$ (with respect to the measure $t^n dt dx$) and the following map is continuous:

$$A \mapsto k_A : \mathcal{R}_G(\gamma, \gamma')_\varepsilon \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}_{\varepsilon/2}^{\gamma', -\gamma}(X^\wedge \times X^\wedge).$$

Proof. Without loss of generality we may assume $\gamma = \gamma' = 0$. It suffices to show the existence of the kernel k_A for any given A ; the continuity of $A \mapsto k_A$ then follows from the closed graph theorem.

Let ϕ_1, \dots, ϕ_N be a partition of unity on X . Considering these functions as constant in the variable t we get a partition of unity of X^\wedge . Writing $A = \sum_{j,k} \phi_j A \phi_k$ it suffices to prove the following local version of the lemma: Let $H = L_2(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}^n, t^n dt dx)$ and let \mathcal{R}_ε denote the space of all operators $A \in \mathcal{L}(H)$ such that the range of both A and A^* is contained in $\mathcal{S}_\varepsilon^0(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}^n) := \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon^0(\mathbb{R}_+) \hat{\otimes}_\pi \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then A has a kernel

$$(4.4) \quad k_A \in \mathcal{S}_{\varepsilon/2}^0(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}^n) \hat{\otimes}_\pi \mathcal{S}_{\varepsilon/2}^0(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}^n).$$

Indeed, the mapping properties and general results on tensor product representations, see [10, Proposition 4.2.9] imply that A has a kernel

$$(4.5) \quad k_A \in \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon^0(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}^n) \widehat{\otimes}_\pi H \cap H \widehat{\otimes}_\pi \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon^0(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}^n).$$

We will show that this space embeds into that in (4.4). To this end let us introduce the following notation: For arbitrarily chosen integers $k, k', \ell, \ell', p, p', q, q'$ and arbitrary $0 \leq \delta < \varepsilon/2$ set

$$m_1(t) = t^{-\delta} \langle t \rangle^k, \quad m_2(s) = s^{-\delta} \langle s \rangle^{k'}, \quad m_3(x) = \langle x \rangle^\ell, \quad m_4(y) = \langle y \rangle^{\ell'}$$

and

$$D_1 = (t\partial_t)^p, \quad D_2 = (s\partial_s)^{p'}, \quad D_3 = \langle D_x \rangle^q, \quad D_4 = \langle D_y \rangle^{q'}.$$

We then have to show that $k_A = k_A(t, x, s, y)$ satisfies

$$(4.6) \quad m_1 m_2 m_3 m_4 D_1 D_2 D_3 D_4 k_A \in L^2\left(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}^n, s^n ds t^n dt dx dy\right).$$

Let $\|\cdot\|$ denote the norm of this L^2 -space and let $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4 = 1$ with positive numbers λ_i . Then, by the inequality of arithmetic and geometric means and the triangle inequality,

$$\|m_1 m_2 m_3 m_4 D_1 D_2 D_3 D_4 k_A\| \leq \sum_{i=1}^4 \|m_i^{1/\lambda_i} D_i D_1 D_2 D_3 D_4 k_A\|.$$

We check that each of the summands is finite. Let us consider the summand for $i = 1$; the others are treated analogously. Recall that the Fourier transform induces an isometric isomorphism in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, while the Mellin transform gives an isometric isomorphism from $L^2(\mathbb{R}_+, t^n dt)$ to $L^2(\Gamma_{(n+1)/2})$, where $\Gamma_\gamma = \gamma + i\mathbb{R} \cong \mathbb{R}$ is a vertical line in the complex plane. Moreover, recall that $\langle D_x \rangle$ under the Fourier transform becomes multiplication by $\langle \xi \rangle$, while $t\partial_t$ under the Mellin transform becomes multiplication by $-z$. Therefore, with $r_1 + r_2 + r_3 + r_4 = 1$, we can estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \|m_1^{1/\lambda_1} D_1 D_2 D_3 D_4 k_A\| &\leq \|m_1^{1/r_1 \lambda_1} D_1 k_A\| + \sum_{i=2}^4 \|D_1 D_i^{1/r_i} k_A\| \\ &\leq \|m_1^{1/r_1 \lambda_1} D_1 k_A\| + \sum_{i=2}^4 \left(\|D_1^2 k_A\|_{L^2} + \|D_i^{2/r_i} k_A\| \right). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\delta < \varepsilon/2$, we can choose $\lambda_1 \in (0, 1/2)$ and $r_1 \in (0, 1)$ $\delta/r_1 \lambda_1 < \varepsilon$. Then all terms on the right-hand side of the latter inequality are finite due to (4.5). \square

In the following proposition we shall employ operator-valued symbols as introduced in Section 2.3.

Proposition 4.5. *We have $a \in \mathcal{R}_G^\nu(\Sigma; \gamma, \gamma')$ if, and only if, there exists an $\varepsilon > 0$ such that*

$$a \in S^\nu(\Sigma; \mathcal{K}_2^{0, \gamma}(X^\wedge), \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon^{\gamma'}(X^\wedge)), \quad a^* \in S^\nu(\Sigma; \mathcal{K}_2^{0, -\gamma'}(X^\wedge), \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon^{-\gamma}(X^\wedge)),$$

where the pointwise adjoint refers to the pairings induced by the inner product of $\mathcal{K}_2^{0, 0}(X^\wedge)$.

Proof. It is easy to show that every $a \in \mathcal{R}_G^\nu(\Sigma; \gamma, \gamma')$ has the stated properties.

Thus let us assume that a and a^* are as described with some $\varepsilon > 0$. Due to Lemma 4.4, $a(\eta)$ has an integral kernel $k(\eta) = k(\eta; t, x, s, y)$ belonging to $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^q, \mathcal{S}_{\varepsilon/2}^{\gamma, \gamma'}(X^\wedge \times X^\wedge))$. The same is then true for the kernel

$$\tilde{k}(\eta; t, x, s, y) = [\eta]^{-(n+1)} k(\eta; t[\eta]^{-1}, x, s[\eta]^{-1}, y),$$

of $\kappa^{-1}(\eta)a(\eta)\kappa(\eta)$. We will verify that \tilde{k} belongs to $S^\nu(\mathbb{R}^q; \mathcal{S}_{\varepsilon/2}^{\gamma, \gamma'}(X^\wedge \times X^\wedge))$.

Consider $\tilde{a}_\beta(\eta) := \kappa^{-1}(\eta)D^\beta a(\eta)\kappa(\eta)$ for arbitrary β . Since $\langle \eta \rangle^{|\beta|-\nu} \tilde{a}_\beta(\eta)$ is uniformly bounded in $\mathcal{R}_G(\gamma, \gamma')_\varepsilon$, it follows from Lemma 4.4 that the associated kernel $\langle \eta \rangle^{|\beta|-\nu} \tilde{k}_\beta(\eta)$ is uniformly bounded in $\mathcal{S}_{\varepsilon/2}^{\gamma, \gamma'}(X^\wedge \times X^\wedge)$. Since the kernel $k_\beta(\eta)$ of $D^\beta a(\eta)$ is

$$k_\beta(\eta; t, x, s, y) = [\eta]^{n+1} \tilde{k}_\beta(\eta; t[\eta], x, s[\eta], y),$$

a straightforward calculation shows that

$$\tilde{k}_{\beta+e_j}(\eta) = D_{\eta_j} \tilde{k}_\beta(\eta) + \frac{D_{\eta_j}[\eta]}{[\eta]} ((n+1) + (t\partial_t) + (s\partial_s)) \tilde{k}_\beta(\eta).$$

Thus, by induction, $D^\alpha \tilde{k}(\eta)$ is a finite linear combination of terms of the form

$$p_m(\eta) ((n+1) + (t\partial_t) + (s\partial_s))^\ell \tilde{k}_\beta(\eta), \quad \beta \leq \alpha, \quad m + |\beta| = |\alpha|, \quad \ell \in \mathbb{N},$$

with symbols $p_m(\eta) \in S^{-m}(\mathbb{R}^q)$. Since $(n+1) + (t\partial_t) + (s\partial_s)$ is a continuous operator in $\mathcal{S}_{\varepsilon/2}^{\gamma, \gamma'}(X^\wedge \times X^\wedge)$, it follows that $\langle \eta \rangle^{|\alpha|-\nu} D^\alpha \tilde{k}(\eta)$ is uniformly bounded in $\mathcal{S}_{\varepsilon/2}^{\gamma, \gamma'}(X^\wedge \times X^\wedge)$. \square

4.3. The resolvent construction. We shall prove the following theorem:

Theorem 4.6. *Let \underline{A} be parameter-elliptic with respect to Λ , i.e., satisfy conditions (E1), (E2) and (E3). Then there exists a constant $c \geq 0$ such that*

$$(4.7) \quad \underline{A} + c : \mathcal{H}_p^{s+\mu, \gamma+\mu}(\mathbb{B}) \oplus \omega \underline{\mathcal{E}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}_p^{s, \gamma}(\mathbb{B})$$

has no spectrum in Λ . Moreover, we then have

$$(4.8) \quad (\eta^\mu - (\underline{A} + c))^{-1} \in C_O^{-\mu}(\Sigma) + \mathcal{C}_G^{-\mu}(\Sigma; \gamma, \gamma), \quad \eta \in \Sigma.$$

It is sufficient to consider the case $s = 0$ and $p = 2$: According to Proposition 3.3 the invertibility of (4.7) does not depend on s and p . Assume that $(\eta^\mu - (\underline{A} + c))^{-1} = B(\eta) + G(\eta)$ as in (4.8) for $s = 0$ and $p = 2$. For fixed η it is shown in Theorem 3.4 of [17] that the inverse can be written as $B' + G'$, where B' extends continuously to mappings $\mathcal{H}_p^{s, \gamma}(\mathbb{B}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_p^{s+\mu, \gamma+\mu}(\mathbb{B})$ for every p , and G' extends to maps $\mathcal{H}_p^{s, \gamma}(\mathbb{B}) \rightarrow \omega \underline{\mathcal{E}}$. It follows that $B(\eta) + G(\eta) = B' + G'$ induces maps $\mathcal{H}_p^{s, \gamma}(\mathbb{B}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_p^{s+\mu, \gamma+\mu}(\mathbb{B}) \oplus \omega \underline{\mathcal{E}}$ for every s and p . Since $\mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\mathbb{B})$ is dense in $\mathcal{H}_p^{s, \gamma}(\mathbb{B})$ and $\mathcal{H}_p^{s+\mu, \gamma+\mu}(\mathbb{B})$ we see that $B(\eta) + G(\eta)$ induces the inverse for arbitrary s and p .

Next let us justify that it is also enough to verify the above theorem in case $\gamma = 0$. In fact, assume that A satisfies the ellipticity conditions for some γ . Let t denote simultaneously a boundary defining function for \mathbb{B} and the variable $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Define $A_\gamma = t^{-\gamma} A t^\gamma$ with domain $\mathcal{D}(\underline{A}_\gamma) = t^{-\gamma} \mathcal{D}(\underline{A})$. We argue that \underline{A}_γ satisfies the

ellipticity conditions for the weight $\gamma = 0$. Conditions (E1) and (E2) are easily verified. For (E3) observe that

$$(\lambda - \widehat{\underline{A}}_\gamma)^{-1} = t^{-\gamma}(\lambda - \widehat{\underline{A}})^{-1}t^\gamma.$$

So the estimate of $(\lambda - \widehat{\underline{A}}_\gamma)^{-1}$ in $\mathcal{K}_2^{0,0}(X^\wedge)^\rho$ is equivalent to that of $(\lambda - \widehat{\underline{A}})^{-1}$ in $\mathcal{K}_2^{0,0}(X^\wedge)^{\rho+\gamma}$. Since we have shown that condition (E3) for A is satisfied not only for $\rho = 0$ but for every choice of $\rho \in \mathbb{R}$, this is also true for A_γ . Hence \underline{A}_γ satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 4.6 for the weight 0. Provided the theorem is true in this case, we find that

$$(\lambda - \underline{A})^{-1} = t^\gamma(\lambda - \underline{A}_\gamma)^{-1}t^{-\gamma}$$

has the structure stated in the theorem for the weight γ .

Proof of Theorem 4.6 in case $p = 2$ and $s = \gamma = 0$. For convenience of notation we set $A(\eta) = \eta^\mu - A$, $\underline{A}(\eta) = \eta^\mu - \underline{A}$ and similarly for the model cone operator.

By Theorem 6.9 of [8] we know that $\underline{A}(\eta)^{-1}$ exists for $\eta \in \Sigma$ of sufficiently large modulus $|\eta| \geq c$ and that

$$\|\underline{A}(\eta)^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}_2^{0,0}(\mathbb{B}))} \leq C\langle \eta \rangle^{-\mu}, \quad |\eta| \geq c.$$

Hence the resolvent of $\underline{A}_c = \underline{A} + c$ exists for all $\eta \in \Sigma$ and satisfies the norm estimate in the whole sector Σ . Now we may assume without loss of generality that $c = 0$, otherwise we rename A_c by A again.

Consider $A(\eta)$ as an element of $C^\mu(\Sigma; \mu, 0, k)$, the space of parameter-dependent cone pseudodifferential operators of order μ , with an arbitrary fixed integer $0 < k \leq \mu$. The ellipticity assumptions (E1) and (E2) allow us to construct a parametrix $B_1(\eta)$ modulo Green operators of order 0, i.e.,

$$\Pi_1(\eta) := 1 - A(\eta)B_1(\eta) \in C_G^0(\Sigma; 0, 0, k).$$

$B_1(\eta)$ belongs to $C^{-\mu}(\Sigma; 0, \mu, k)$. In particular, $B_1(\eta)$ also belongs to $C_O^{-\mu}(\Sigma) + C_G^{-\mu}(\Sigma; 0, 0)$. Moreover, $B_1(\eta)$ maps $\mathcal{H}_2^{0,0}(\mathbb{B})$ into $\mathcal{H}_2^{\mu,\mu}(\mathbb{B}) = \mathcal{D}(A_{\min}) \subset \mathcal{D}(\underline{A})$. Hence $A(\eta)B_1(\eta) = \underline{A}(\eta)B_1(\eta)$ on $\mathcal{H}_2^{0,0}(\mathbb{B})$ and we can write

$$(4.9) \quad \underline{A}(\eta)^{-1} = B_1(\eta) + \underline{A}(\eta)^{-1}\Pi_1(\eta), \quad \eta \in \Sigma.$$

Denote by A^t the formal adjoint of A . The adjoint \underline{A}^* of \underline{A} coincides with some closed extension of A^t which we denote by \underline{A}^t . Obviously

$$(\eta^\mu - \underline{A}^t)^{-1} = [(\bar{\eta}^\mu - \underline{A})^{-1}]^* = [\underline{A}(\bar{\eta})^{-1}]^*, \quad \eta \in \bar{\Sigma}.$$

The ellipticity condition (E1) remains true for A^t . The conormal symbol of A^t is given by $f_0(n+1-\mu-\bar{z})^t$, where the formal adjoint refers to the inner-product of $L^2(X)$. Hence A^t satisfies (E2) with $\gamma = 0$. As above, we thus find a parametrix $B_2(\eta) \in C^{-\mu}(\bar{\Sigma}; 0, \mu, k)$ such that

$$\Pi_2(\eta) := 1 - (\bar{\eta}^\mu - A^t)B_2(\eta) \in C_G^0(\bar{\Sigma}; 0, 0, k)$$

and write

$$(\bar{\eta}^\mu - \underline{A}^t)^{-1} = B_2(\eta) + (\bar{\eta}^\mu - \underline{A}^t)^{-1}\Pi_2(\eta).$$

By passing to the adjoint we thus obtain

$$\underline{A}(\eta)^{-1} = B_2(\overline{\eta})^* + \Pi_2(\overline{\eta})^* \underline{A}(\eta)^{-1}, \quad \eta \in \Sigma.$$

Inserting this expression on the right-hand side of (4.9) results in the formula

$$(4.10) \quad \underline{A}(\eta)^{-1} = B_1(\eta) + B_2(\overline{\eta})^* \Pi_1(\eta) + \Pi_2(\overline{\eta})^* \underline{A}(\eta)^{-1} \Pi_1(\eta), \quad \eta \in \Sigma.$$

Since $B_2(\overline{\eta})^* \in C^{-\mu}(\Sigma; -\mu, 0, k) \subset C^{-\mu}(\Sigma; 0, 0, k)$ and Green operators form an ideal in the parameter-dependent cone algebra, $B_2(\overline{\eta})^* \Pi_1(\eta) \in C_G^{-\mu}(\Sigma; 0, 0, k) \subset C_G^{-\mu}(\Sigma; 0, 0)$. It remains to verify that

$$(4.11) \quad g(\eta) := \Pi_2(\overline{\eta})^* \underline{A}(\eta)^{-1} \Pi_1(\eta) \in C_G^{-\mu}(\Sigma; 0, 0).$$

To this end, first observe that

$$\|D_\eta^\alpha \underline{A}(\eta)^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}_2^{0,0}(\mathbb{B}))} \leq C_\alpha \langle \eta \rangle^{-\mu-|\alpha|}, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^2;$$

in fact, this follows from the above resolvent estimate and the fact that $D_\eta^\alpha \underline{A}(\eta)^{-1}$, $|\alpha| \geq 1$, is a finite-linear combination of terms of the form $p_{k,\ell}(\eta) \underline{A}(\eta)^{-1-\ell}$ with polynomials $p_{k,\ell}$ of degree at most $(\mu-1)\ell-k$ and $k+\ell=|\alpha|$. It follows easily that $\omega \underline{A}(\eta)^{-1} \omega$ belongs to $S^{-\mu}(\Sigma; \mathcal{K}_2^{0,0}(X^\wedge), \mathcal{K}_2^{0,0}(X^\wedge))$ for every cut-off function $\omega \in \mathcal{C}^\infty([0,1])$ (note that the group action κ_λ is unitary on $\mathcal{K}_2^{0,0}(X^\wedge)$).

Both $\Pi_1(\eta)$ and $\Pi_2(\overline{\eta})^*$ belong to $C_G^0(\Sigma; 0, 0)$. Hence, composing these operator-families with the operator of multiplication by $1 - \omega^2$ (understood as a function on \mathbb{B} , supported away from the boundary), both from the left or the right, yields functions belonging to $\mathcal{S}(\Sigma, \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon^{\infty,0,0}(\mathbb{B} \times \mathbb{B}))$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$. It follows that $g(\eta)$ differs by such an error term from $\omega a(\eta) \omega$, where

$$a(\eta) := \omega \Pi_2(\overline{\eta})^* \omega^2 \underline{A}(\eta)^{-1} \omega^2 \Pi_1(\eta) \omega.$$

Both $\omega \Pi_1(\eta) \omega$ and $\omega \Pi_2(\overline{\eta})^* \omega$, considered as a family of operators on X^\wedge , belong to $\mathcal{R}_G^0(\Sigma; 0, 0)$. It follows that $a(\eta) \in S^{-\mu}(\Sigma; \mathcal{K}_2^{0,0}(X^\wedge), \mathcal{S}_\varepsilon^0(X^\wedge))$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$. Arguing in the same way for $a(\eta)^*$, we conclude from Proposition 4.5 that $a(\eta) \in \mathcal{R}_G^{-\mu}(\Sigma; 0, 0)$ and thus obtain (4.11). \square

5. RESOLVENT ESTIMATES AND BOUNDED H_∞ -CALCULUS

We continue considering the extension \underline{A} in $\mathcal{H}_p^{s,\gamma}(\mathbb{B})$ with domain

$$\mathcal{D}(\underline{A}) = \mathcal{H}_p^{s+\mu, \gamma+\mu}(\mathbb{B}) \oplus \omega \underline{\mathcal{E}}$$

for a fixed space $\underline{\mathcal{E}}$.

Theorem 5.1. *Let \underline{A} be parameter-elliptic. Then, for every $s \geq 0$ and $1 < p < +\infty$,*

$$\|(\eta^\mu - \underline{A})^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}_p^{s,\gamma}(\mathbb{B}))} \leq C_{s,p} \langle \eta \rangle^{-\mu}, \quad \eta \in \Sigma, \quad |\eta| \geq c,$$

with suitable constants c and $C_{s,p}$; c is independent of s and p .

Proof. For $s = 0$ this is an immediate consequence of the fact that the inverse has the structure (4.8). The general case is obtained by arguing as in Step 2 of the proof of Theorem 3.3 of [14]. The fact that the spectrum does not depend on s and p implies that neither does c . \square

Theorem 5.2. *Let \underline{A} and c be as in Theorem 5.1. Then $A + c$ has a bounded H_∞ -calculus on $\mathcal{H}_p^{s,\gamma}(\mathbb{B})$ for every $s \geq 0$ and $1 < p < +\infty$.*

Proof. According to (4.8), we have $(\eta^\mu - (\underline{A} + c))^{-1} \in C_O^{-\mu}(\Sigma) + \mathcal{C}_G^{-\mu}(\Sigma, \gamma, \gamma)$. This form of the resolvent differs from the structure used in Theorem 1 of [5] only by the fact that, writing $\lambda = \eta^\mu$, the operator family $G(\lambda)$ used there is no longer required to be classical in λ . It was already pointed out in the proof of [5, Proposition 2] that this property is not necessary for the subsequent argument. So it follows from Theorem 2 of [5] that \underline{A} has bounded imaginary powers on $\mathcal{H}_p^{0,\gamma}(\mathbb{B})$. As shown in Step 3 of the proof the Theorem 3.3 in [14], the proof can be modified to give also the boundedness of the imaginary powers on $\mathcal{H}_p^{s,\gamma}(\mathbb{B})$, $s > 0$. Moreover, it was shown in [3] that a structure of the resolvent as in [5, Theorem 1] implies the existence of a bounded H_∞ -calculus on $\mathcal{H}_p^{0,\gamma}(\mathbb{B})$, see [3, Theorem 4.1] based on the representation [3, (3.11)]. Arguments analogous to those used in Step 3 of the proof of [14, Theorem 3.3] then imply the existence of a bounded H_∞ -calculus on $\mathcal{H}_p^{s,\gamma}(\mathbb{B})$ for $s > 0$. \square

6. LAPLACIAN AND POROUS MEDIUM EQUATION

6.1. Abstract quasilinear parabolic equations. Consider an abstract quasilinear parabolic problem of the form

$$(6.1) \quad u'(t) + A(u(t))u(t) = f(t, u(t)) + g(t), \quad t \in (0, T_0); \quad u(0) = u_0$$

in $L^q(0, T_0; X_0)$, $1 < q < \infty$, where $A(u(t))$ is, for each t , a closed, densely defined operator in the Banach space X_0 with domain $\mathcal{D}(A(u(t))) = X_1$, independent of t . The following theorem by Clément and Li, [1, Theorem 2.1] provides a simple criterion for the existence of short time solutions:

Theorem 6.1. *Assume that there exists an open neighborhood U of u_0 in the real interpolation space $X_{1-1/q,q} = (X_0, X_1)_{1-1/q,q}$ such that $A(u_0) : X_1 \rightarrow X_0$ has maximal L^q -regularity and that*

- (H1) $A \in C^{1-}(U, \mathcal{L}(X_1, X_0))$,
- (H2) $f \in C^{1-,1-}([0, T_0] \times U, X_0)$,
- (H3) $g \in L^q(0, T_0; X_0)$.

Then there exists a $T > 0$ and a unique $u \in L^q(0, T; X_1) \cap W_q^1(0, T; X_0)$ solving the equation (6.1) on $(0, T)$. In particular, $u \in C([0, T]; X_{1-1/q,q})$ by interpolation.

A central property is the maximal regularity of the operator $A(u_0)$. Without going into details, we recall the following facts, which hold in UMD Banach spaces:

Proposition 6.2. (a) *The existence of a bounded H_∞ -calculus implies the R -sectoriality for the same sector according to Clément and Prüss, [2, Theorem 4].*
 (b) *Every operator, which is R -sectorial on $\Lambda(\theta)$ for $\theta < \pi/2$, has maximal L^q -regularity, $1 < q < \infty$, see Weis [22, Theorem 4.2].*

All the Mellin-Sobolev spaces used here are UMD Banach spaces, hence the existence of a bounded H_∞ -calculus on $\Lambda(\theta)$ for $\theta < \pi/2$ implies maximal L^q -regularity.

6.2. The Laplacian on warped cones. Let g be a Riemannian metric on the interior of \mathbb{B} that is degenerate of the form

$$g = dt^2 + t^2 h(t)$$

on the collar neighborhood $[0, 1) \times X$. Here $[0, 1) \ni t \mapsto h(t)$ is a smooth family of (non-degenerate) Riemannian metrics on X . We denote by Δ the Laplace-Beltrami operator associated with g . This operator has been analyzed in detail in [17] for the case of a straight conical singularity, i.e., when h is constant in t . We will now extend the analysis to the more general situation.

Let us recall a few basic facts, referring to [17, Section 5] for more details: The Laplacian is a second order conically degenerate differential operator on \mathbb{B} . In the collar neighborhood it is of the form

$$(6.2) \quad \Delta = t^{-2} \left((t\partial_t)^2 - (n-1 + H(t))(-t\partial_t) + \Delta_t \right),$$

where Δ_t is the Laplace-Beltrami operator on the cross-section X associated with the Riemannian metric $h(t)$, $n = \dim X$, and $2H(t) = t\partial_t(\log \det h(t))$. The conormal symbol of Δ is

$$(6.3) \quad f_0(z) = \sigma_M(\Delta)(z) = z^2 - (n-1)z + \Delta_0$$

and, in the notation of (3.4),

$$(6.4) \quad f_1(z) = \dot{\Delta}_0 - \dot{H}(0)z.$$

The model cone operator $\hat{\Delta}$ is

$$(6.5) \quad \hat{\Delta} = t^{-2} \left((t\partial_t)^2 - (n-1 + H(0))(-t\partial_t) + \Delta_0 \right).$$

Denote by $0 = \lambda_0 > \lambda_1 > \dots$ the different eigenvalues of Δ_0 and by E_0, E_1, \dots the associated eigenspaces. The non-bijectivity points of $\sigma_M(\Delta)(z)$ are the points $z = q_j^+$ and q_j^- , where

$$q_j^\pm = \frac{n-1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)^2 - \lambda_j}, \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

In fact, we have

$$(6.6) \quad f_0(z)^{-1} = (z^2 - (n-1)z + \Delta_0)^{-1} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{\pi_j}{(z - q_j^+)(z - q_j^-)}$$

where π_j is the orthogonal projection, in $L^2(X)$, onto the eigenspace E_j . The poles are always simple, except for the double pole in $z = q_0^\pm = 0$ in case $n = 1$.

6.3. Extensions with (E1), (E2), and (E3). Considering Δ as an unbounded operator in $\mathcal{H}_p^{s,\gamma}(\mathbb{B})$ for $s, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$, $1 < p < \infty$, we are interested in the question which of its closed extensions satisfy the assumptions (E1), (E2) and (E3) and therefore have a bounded H_∞ -calculus. As the sector Λ we choose $\Lambda(\theta)$ for arbitrary $\theta > 0$. Clearly, (E1) is always fulfilled. (E2) will hold for every γ satisfying

$$(6.7) \quad \frac{n+1}{2} - \gamma, \frac{n+1}{2} - \gamma - 2 \notin \{q_j^\pm \mid j = 0, 1, \dots\}.$$

We will assume this in the sequel. It remains to check (E3).

With q_j^\pm , $j = 1, 2, \dots$, we associate the function space

$$\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_{q_j^\pm} = t^{-q_j^\pm} \otimes E_j := \{(t, x) \mapsto t^{-q_j^\pm} e(x) \mid e \in E_j\}.$$

Moreover we set

$$\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_{q_0^\pm} = \begin{cases} t^{q_0^\pm} \otimes E_0 & : n > 1 \\ 1 \otimes E_0 + \log t \otimes E_0 & : n = 1 \end{cases}.$$

For q different from every q_j^\pm we set $\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_q = \{0\}$. Let us also introduce the interval

$$I_0 = \left(\frac{n+1}{2} - 2, \frac{n+1}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{n-1}{2} - 1, \frac{n-1}{2} + 1 \right)$$

and the translated intervals

$$(6.8) \quad I_\gamma = I_0 - \gamma, \quad \gamma \in \mathbb{R}.$$

By Theorem 3.4, the maximal domain of $\widehat{\Delta}$ is as follows.

Proposition 6.3. *The maximal extension of $\widehat{\Delta}$ as an unbounded operator on $\mathcal{K}_p^{s,\gamma}(X^\wedge)$ has the domain*

$$\mathcal{D}_{\max}(\widehat{\Delta}) = \mathcal{K}_p^{s+2,\gamma+2}(X^\wedge) \oplus \bigoplus_{q \in I_\gamma} \omega \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_q.$$

In view of (6.7), the minimal domain is $\mathcal{K}_p^{s+2,\gamma+2}(X^\wedge)$.

We next consider an extension $\underline{\widehat{\Delta}}$ of $\widehat{\Delta}$ with domain

$$(6.9) \quad \mathcal{D}(\underline{\widehat{\Delta}}) = \mathcal{K}_p^{2,\gamma+2}(X^\wedge) \oplus \bigoplus_{q \in I_\gamma} \omega \underline{\widehat{\mathcal{E}}}_q,$$

where $\underline{\widehat{\mathcal{E}}}_q$ is a subspace of $\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_q$. For $n = 1$ and $q = 0$ we confine ourselves to the choices $\underline{\widehat{\mathcal{E}}}_0 = \{0\}$, $\underline{\widehat{\mathcal{E}}}_0 = 1 \otimes E_0$ or $\underline{\widehat{\mathcal{E}}}_0 = \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_0$. We define the spaces $\underline{\widehat{\mathcal{E}}}_q^\perp$ as follows: For $j \neq 0$ or $n > 1$ we write $\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_{q_j^\pm} = t^{-q_j^\pm} \otimes E_j$ with a subspace \underline{E}_j of E_j and let

$$\underline{\widehat{\mathcal{E}}}_{q_j^\pm}^\perp = t^{-q_j^\mp} \otimes \underline{E}_j^\perp$$

with the orthogonal complement \underline{E}_j^\perp of \underline{E}_j in E_j with respect to the scalar product on $L^2(X)$. For $j = 0$ and $n = 1$ (i.e. $q_0^\pm = 0$), we let $\underline{\widehat{\mathcal{E}}}_0^\perp = \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_0$, if $\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_0 = \{0\}$, $\underline{\widehat{\mathcal{E}}}_0^\perp = \{0\}$, if $\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_0 = \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_0$ and $\underline{\widehat{\mathcal{E}}}_0 = \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_0$, if $\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_0 = 1 \otimes E_0$. For every other q set $\underline{\widehat{\mathcal{E}}}_q^\perp = \{0\}$.

Just as in [17, Theorem 5.3] we find that

Proposition 6.4. *In case $p = 2$, the domain of the adjoint $\widehat{\Delta}^*$ of the extension $\underline{\widehat{\Delta}}$ with domain (6.9) is*

$$\mathcal{D}(\widehat{\Delta}^*) = \mathcal{K}_2^{-s+2,-\gamma+2}(X^\wedge) \oplus \bigoplus_{q \in I_\gamma} \omega \underline{\widehat{\mathcal{E}}}_q^\perp.$$

Theorems 5.6 and 5.7 in [17] then imply the following result:

Theorem 6.5. *Let $|\gamma| < (n+1)/2$ satisfy (6.7) and let $\underline{\widehat{\Delta}}$ be an extension with domain as in (6.9), where the spaces $\underline{\widehat{\mathcal{E}}}_q$ are chosen such that:*

$$(1) \quad \underline{\widehat{\mathcal{E}}}_q^\perp = \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_{n-1-q} \text{ for } q \in I_\gamma \cap I_{-\gamma},$$

- (2) $\widehat{\underline{\mathcal{E}}}_q = \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_q$ for $\gamma \geq 0$ and $q \in I_\gamma \setminus I_{-\gamma}$,
(3) $\widehat{\underline{\mathcal{E}}}_q = \{0\}$ for $\gamma \leq 0$ and $q \in I_\gamma \setminus I_{-\gamma}$.

Then $\widehat{\underline{\Delta}}$ satisfies (E3) for every sector $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}_+$: There exists a $C \geq 0$ such that

$$\|\lambda(\lambda - \widehat{\underline{\Delta}})^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{K}_2^{0,\gamma}(X^\wedge))} \leq C, \quad 0 \neq \lambda \in \Lambda.$$

In principle, the associated domains of Δ can be determined as described in Section 3.2.1. But since the eigenvalues λ_j are not known explicitly, it seems not feasible to write down a formula for the domains. See, however, the following Section 6.4 for a more specific situation.

6.4. The porous medium equation on manifolds with warped cones. The porous medium equation is the quasilinear diffusion equation

$$(6.10) \quad u'(t) - \Delta(u^m(t)) = f(u, t), \quad t \in (0, T_0],$$

with initial condition $u(0) = u_0$. It describes the flow of a gas in a porous medium; here u is the density of the gas, $m > 0$ and f is a forcing term which we assume for simplicity holomorphic in u and Lipschitz in t .

In [15] the porous medium equation has been studied on a manifold with straight conical singularities. We will next show how this analysis can be extended to the case of warped cones.

The setting is the same as in [15]: We let $\bar{\varepsilon} = -q_1^- > 0$ and fix γ with

$$(6.11) \quad \frac{n-3}{2} < \gamma < \frac{n-3}{2} + \min\{\bar{\varepsilon}, 2\}.$$

Then none of the poles q_j^\pm lies on the line $\operatorname{Re} z = (n+1)/2 - \gamma - 2$. Condition (E2) requires that also no pole lies on $\operatorname{Re} z = (n+1)/2 - \gamma$. In case $n \geq 3$ this is automatically true, since then $q_1^+ > 2$. In case $n = 1$ or $n = 2$ we additionally require it.

In view of (6.11) we write $\gamma = (n-3)/2 + \delta$ for some $0 < \delta < \min\{\bar{\varepsilon}, 2\}$. Then

$$I_\gamma = (-\delta, 2 - \delta), \quad I_{-\gamma} = (n-3 + \delta, n-1 + \delta).$$

So I_γ always contains $q_0^- = 0$, but none of the q_j^- for $j > 0$, whereas $I_{-\gamma}$ contains q_0^+ , but none of the q_j^+ for $j > 0$. Moreover, $I_\gamma \cap I_{-\gamma}$ contains at most the elements $q_0^- = 0$ and $q_0^+ = n-1$. In fact, for $n = 1$ we have $I_\gamma \cap I_{-\gamma} = \{0\}$. For $n = 2$, the intersection contains both $q_0^- = 0$ and $q_0^+ = 1$, provided $\delta < 1$, else it is empty. For $n \geq 3$, the intersection is always empty.

6.4.1. The space \mathcal{E}_0 . We shall use the notation from Section 3.2 and from the beginning of Section 6.2, in particular (6.3) and (6.4). Let us analyze the space $\mathcal{E}_0 = \theta_0^{-1} \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_0$ associated with Δ .

The principal part of $f_0(z)^{-1}$ in $z = q_j^\pm$ is

$$(\Pi_{q_j^\pm} f_0^{-1})(z) = \pm \frac{\pi_j}{q_j^+ - q_j^-} (z - q_j^\pm)^{-1}, \quad j \geq 1;$$

for $j = 0$ the same formula holds in case $n \geq 2$, while for $n = 1$ the principal part in $z = 0$ is $\pi_0 z^{-2}$.

The case $n \geq 2$: If $\delta < 1$ then $G_0 = G_0^{(0)}$ by definition. For $\delta \geq 1$, the fact that $\dot{\Delta}_0$ is a differential operator without constant term implies that $\dot{\Delta}_0 \pi_0 = 0$ (recall that π_0 is the projection onto the space E_0 of locally constant functions on $\partial\mathbb{B}$), and so

$$\begin{aligned} g_1(z) \Pi_0((f_0^{-1})(z) \hat{u}(z)) &= -f_0(z-1)^{-1} (\dot{\Delta}_0 - \dot{H}(0)z) \frac{\pi_0 \hat{u}(0)}{n-1} \frac{1}{z} \\ &= -f_0(z-1)^{-1} \dot{H}(0) \frac{\pi_0 \hat{u}(0)}{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

As $f_0(z-1)^{-1}$ is holomorphic in $z = 0$, $G_0^{(1)} = 0$ and $G_0 = G_0^{(0)}$, again. Thus

$$\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_0 = \mathcal{E}_0 = 1 \otimes E_0.$$

The case $n = 1$: We calculate

$$\begin{aligned} G_0^{(0)} u &= \int_{|z| < \varepsilon} t^{-z} \Pi_0(f_0(z)^{-1} \hat{u}(z)) dz \\ &= \int_{|z| < \varepsilon} t^{-z} \pi_0 \left(\frac{\hat{u}(0)}{z^2} + \frac{\hat{u}'(0)}{z} \right) dz = \log t \pi_0 \hat{u}(0) + \pi_0 \hat{u}'(0), \end{aligned}$$

showing that

$$\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_0 = \{e_0 + e_1 \log t \mid e_0, e_1 \in E_0\} = 1 \otimes E_0 + \log t \otimes E_0.$$

By definition, $G_0 = G_0^{(0)}$ for $\delta < 1$, while for $\delta \geq 1$, similarly as before,

$$\begin{aligned} g_1(z) (\Pi_0 f_0^{-1} \hat{u})(z) &= -f_0(z-1)^{-1} (\dot{\Delta}_0 - \dot{H}(0)z) \pi_0 \left(\frac{\hat{u}(0)}{z^2} + \frac{\hat{u}'(0)}{z} \right) \\ &= f_0(z-1)^{-1} \dot{H}(0) \pi_0 \left(\frac{\hat{u}(0)}{z} + \hat{u}'(0) \right), \end{aligned}$$

By definition of $\bar{\varepsilon}$, f_0^{-1} is holomorphic in $z = -1$. Hence

$$G_0^{(1)} u = ta(x) \pi_0 \hat{u}(0), \quad a(x) := f_0^{-1}(-1) \dot{H}(0) \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\partial\mathbb{B}).$$

We conclude that

$$\mathcal{E}_0 = \begin{cases} \{e_0 + e_1(\log t + ta(x)) \mid e_0, e_1 \in E_0\}, & \delta \geq 1 \\ \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_0, & \delta < 1. \end{cases}$$

The isomorphism $\theta_0 : \mathcal{E}_0 \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_0$ is the identity map in case $\delta < 1$, otherwise

$$\theta_0(e_0 + e_1(\log t + ta(x))) = e_0 + e_1 \log t, \quad e_0, e_1 \in E_0.$$

6.4.2. A closed extension of Δ . In the following, we consider the closed extension $\underline{\Delta}$ of the Laplacian in $\mathcal{H}_p^{s,\gamma}(\mathbb{B})$ defined by

$$(6.12) \quad \mathcal{D}(\underline{\Delta}) = \mathcal{H}_p^{s+2,\gamma+2}(\mathbb{B}) \oplus \omega \underline{\mathcal{E}}_0, \quad \underline{\mathcal{E}}_0 := 1 \otimes E_0.$$

By the relations obtained in the previous subsection we find that the associated extension $\widehat{\underline{\Delta}}$ of the model cone operator $\widehat{\Delta}$ is given by

$$(6.13) \quad \mathcal{D}(\widehat{\underline{\Delta}}) = \mathcal{K}_p^{s+2,\gamma+2}(X^\wedge) \oplus \omega \widehat{\underline{\mathcal{E}}}_0, \quad \widehat{\underline{\mathcal{E}}}_0 = \underline{\mathcal{E}}_0 = 1 \otimes E_0.$$

Proposition 6.6. $-\underline{\Delta}$ satisfies the ellipticity conditions (E1) – (E3) of Section 4. Moreover, its spectrum is a subset of $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_+$.

Proof. By the choice of γ , $-\underline{\Delta}$ satisfies (E1) and (E2). (E3) holds, since $\widehat{\underline{\Delta}}$ with the domain (6.13) satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 6.5. The same argument as for the proof of [14, Theorem 4.1] shows that the spectrum is a subset of $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_+$. \square

Theorem 6.7. Let $c > 0$, $1 < p < +\infty$ and $s \in \mathbb{R}$. Then $c - \underline{\Delta}$ has a bounded H_∞ -calculus on $\mathcal{H}_p^{s,\gamma}(\mathbb{B})$.

Note that here, in contrast to Theorem 5.2, also negative s are allowed.

Proof of Theorem 6.7. Proposition 6.6 and Theorem 5.2 show the existence of a bounded H_∞ -calculus for $s \geq 0$.

To cover negative values of s , we shall show that the adjoint operator $(-\underline{\Delta})^*$ also satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 5.2, hence admits a bounded H_∞ -calculus on $\mathcal{H}_p^{-s,-\gamma}(\mathbb{B})$. Thus its adjoint $(-\underline{\Delta})^{**} = -\underline{\Delta}$ admits a bounded H_∞ -calculus on $\mathcal{H}_p^{s,\gamma}(\mathbb{B})$. Clearly, $(-\underline{\Delta})^*$ satisfies (E1) and (E2), so it suffices to check (E3). We consider separately the cases $n \geq 3$, $n = 2$, and $n = 1$.

The case $n \geq 3$: The operator $\underline{\Delta}$ coincides with the maximal extension of Δ . Hence its adjoint is the minimal extension with domain $\mathcal{H}_2^{2,-\gamma+2}(\mathbb{B})$. Accordingly, the model cone operator associated with $(\underline{\Delta})^*$ is the minimal extension of $\widehat{\Delta}$ and coincides with the adjoint of the maximal extension of $\widehat{\Delta}$, i.e., with the adjoint of $\widehat{\underline{\Delta}}$. Hence it is clear that $(-\underline{\Delta})^*$ satisfies (E3).

The case $n = 2$: Recall that then $\mathcal{E}_0 = \mathcal{E}_0$. In case $\delta > 1$, the only pole of the inverted conormal symbol in $I_\gamma = (-\delta, 2 - \delta)$ is $q_0^- = 0$. In this case, $\underline{\Delta}$ coincides with the maximal extension of Δ and we can argue as before. So let us assume $\delta < 1$ (the case $\delta = 1$ is excluded by the assumptions). Then the poles in I_γ are $q_0^- = 0$, $q_0^+ = 1$ and possibly a finite number of q_j^+ , $j = 1, \dots, N$, which are larger than 1 and smaller than $2 - \delta$. Then $I_{-\gamma} = (-1 + \delta, 1 + \delta)$ contains the poles $q_0^- = 0$, $q_0^+ = 1$, and q_j^- , $j = 1, \dots, N$. Now write

$$\mathcal{D}_{\gamma,\max}(\Delta) := \mathcal{H}_2^{2,\gamma+2}(\mathbb{B}) \oplus \omega \mathcal{E}_{\gamma,\max}, \quad \mathcal{E}_{\gamma,\max} := \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I_\gamma} \mathcal{E}_\sigma,$$

where $\mathcal{E}_\sigma = \theta_\sigma^{-1} \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_\sigma$. Analogously define $\mathcal{D}_{-\gamma,\max}(\Delta)$. Then it is known that

$$[u, v]_\Delta := (\Delta u, v)_{0,0} - (u, \Delta v)_{0,0}$$

yields a non-degenerate pairing on $\mathcal{D}_{\gamma,\max}(\Delta) \times \mathcal{D}_{-\gamma,\max}(\Delta)$ which vanishes whenever one of the entries belongs to the corresponding minimal domain, see e.g. [7, Section 3]. Hence we obtain a non-degenerate pairing

$$[u, v]_\Delta' := [\omega_0 u, \omega_1 v], \quad (u, v) \in \mathcal{E}_{\gamma,\max} \times \mathcal{E}_{-\gamma,\max},$$

which does not depend on the choice of the cut-off functions ω_0 and ω_1 . Moreover, denoting by \mathcal{E}_0^\perp the space orthogonal to \mathcal{E}_0 with respect to $[\cdot, \cdot]'$, the domain of $(\underline{\Delta})^*$ is given by $\mathcal{H}_2^{2,-\gamma+2}(\mathbb{B}) \oplus \omega \mathcal{E}_0^\perp$.

We shall now verify that $\mathcal{E}_0^\perp = \mathcal{E}_{q_0^-} \oplus \mathcal{E}_{q_1^-} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{E}_{q_N^-}$. Since \mathcal{E}_0 has dimension $d := \dim E_0$, \mathcal{E}_0^\perp has co-dimension d in $\mathcal{E}_{-\gamma, \max}$. Hence it suffices to show that $\mathcal{E}_{q_j^-} \subset \mathcal{E}_0^\perp$ for every $j = 0, \dots, N$ (recall that $\dim \mathcal{E}_{q_0^+} = \dim \mathcal{E}_1 = \dim \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_1 = d$).

According to Theorem 3.5, the elements of $\mathcal{E}_{q_j^-}$ are of the form $t^{-q_j^-} e_j$, $e_j \in E_j$.

Let $u = c \in \mathcal{E}_0$ and $v = e_j t^{-q_j^-} \in \mathcal{E}_{q_j^-}$. Fixing ω_1 and choosing ω_0 so that $\omega_1 \equiv 1$ on the support of ω_0 , we find that

$$(6.14) \quad [u, v]_\Delta' = (c\Delta\omega_0, e_j t^{-q_j^-})_{0,0} - (c\omega_0, \Delta(e_j t^{-q_j^-}))_{0,0}.$$

The inner product is that of $L^2((0,1) \times X, t^n d\mu_t dt)$, $n = 2$, where the measure μ_t refers to the Riemannian metric $h(t)$ on X (note that both ω_0 and $\Delta\omega_0$ are supported in $[0,1)$). We can take $\omega_0(t) = \omega(t/\varepsilon)$ for a fixed cut-off function ω and arbitrary $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small. Since then

$$|\omega(t/\varepsilon) \cdot \Delta(e_j t^{-q_j^-})| \leq \omega_1(t) |\Delta(e_j t^{-q_j^-})| \in L^1,$$

the second term on the right-hand side of (6.14) converges to 0 as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ by Lebesgue's theorem on dominated convergence. Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(\omega(t/\varepsilon)) &= t^{-2}[(t\partial_t)^2\omega(t/\varepsilon) + (1 + H(t))(t\partial_t\omega)(t/\varepsilon)] \\ &= \varepsilon^{-2}[\varphi_1(t/\varepsilon) + H(t)\varphi_2(t/\varepsilon)] \end{aligned}$$

for suitable $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{comp}}^\infty((0,1))$. Thus, after the change of variables $s = t/\varepsilon$, the first term on the right-hand side of (6.14) is

$$(c\Delta(\omega(t/\varepsilon)), e_j t^{-q_j^-})_{0,0} = \varepsilon^{1-q_j^-} \int_0^1 \int_X c(x) [\varphi_1(s) + H(\varepsilon s)\varphi_2(s)] \overline{e_j(x)} s^{-q_j^-} s^2 d\mu_{\varepsilon s} ds.$$

Since all q_j^- are non-positive, this expression vanishes as ε tends to 0.

Hence \mathcal{E}_0^\perp is as claimed and $(-\underline{\Delta})^*$ satisfies (E3) by Theorem 6.5.

The case $n = 1$: The argument is very similar to that for $n = 2$. The interval I_γ contains the (double) pole $q_0^+ = q_0^- = 0$ and possibly a finite number of poles q_j^+ , $j = 1, \dots, N$. Then $I_{-\gamma}$ contains the poles 0 and q_j^- , $j = 1, \dots, N$. One shows now that $\underline{\mathcal{E}}_0^\perp = \underline{\mathcal{E}}_0 \oplus \mathcal{E}_{q_1^-} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{E}_{q_N^-}$. To this end, let first $v \in \mathcal{E}_{q_j^-}$ for $j \geq 1$. Since the poles in all the q_j^- , $j \geq 1$, are simple, Theorem 3.5 implies that v has the form

$$v(t, x) = a(x)t^{-q_j^-} + t^{1-q_j^-} \sum_{k=0}^1 a_k(x) \log^k t$$

for certain functions a, a_0, a_1 . Following the above calculations, using the measure $t d\mu_t dt$, it is easy to see that v is perpendicular to $\underline{\mathcal{E}}_0$. If $u = c_0, v = c_1 \in \underline{\mathcal{E}}_0$ are two locally constant functions, the above argument shows that

$$\begin{aligned} [u, v]_\Delta' &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 \int_X c_0(x) \overline{c_1(x)} s^{-2} [(s\partial_s)^2\omega(s) + H(\varepsilon s)(s\partial_s)\omega(s)] s d\mu_{\varepsilon s} ds \\ &= \int_X c_0(x) \overline{c_1(x)} d\mu_0 \int_0^1 (s\partial_s)^2\omega(s) \frac{ds}{s} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\underline{\mathcal{E}}_0 \subset \underline{\mathcal{E}}_0^\perp$. Since both $\underline{\mathcal{E}}_0^\perp$ and $\underline{\mathcal{E}}_0 \oplus \underline{\mathcal{E}}_{q_1^-} \oplus \dots \oplus \underline{\mathcal{E}}_{q_N^-}$ have co-dimension $d = \dim E_0$ in $\underline{\mathcal{E}}_{-\gamma, \max}$, the desired equality of both spaces follows. An application of Theorem 6.5 shows (E3). \square

In the previous proof we have verified that the model cone operator associated with $\underline{\Delta}^*$ coincides with the adjoint of the model cone operator associated with $\underline{\Delta}$, i.e., $(\widehat{\underline{\Delta}^*}) = (\widehat{\underline{\Delta}})^*$. Though this identity appears to be quite natural it does not hold true, in general, for closed extensions of arbitrary cone differential operators. In fact, here is a counter-example:

Example 6.8. Let $0 \neq \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. On the half-axis $\mathbb{R}_+ = (0, +\infty)$ let us consider

$$A_\alpha = \partial_t^2 - \alpha \partial_t.$$

We will analyze the closed extensions in $L^2(\mathbb{R}_+) = \mathcal{K}^{0,0}(\mathbb{R}_+)$. We can represent this operator in the form

$$A_\alpha = t^{-2}(f_0(-t\partial_t) + tf_1(-t\partial_t)), \quad f_0(z) = z(z+1), \quad f_1(z) = \alpha z.$$

In particular, the associated model cone operator is

$$\widehat{A}_\alpha = \widehat{A} = (-t\partial_t)(1 - t\partial_t) = \partial_t^2;$$

obviously it does not depend on α . Its maximal domain is $\mathcal{D}_{\max}(\widehat{A}) = \mathcal{K}^{2,2}(\mathbb{R}_+) \oplus \omega\widehat{\mathcal{E}}$, where

$$\widehat{\mathcal{E}} = \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_0 \oplus \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_{-1}, \quad \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_0 = \langle 1 \rangle, \quad \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_{-1} = \langle t \rangle;$$

throughout this example we shall write $\langle u \rangle = \text{span}\{u\}$ and $\langle u, v \rangle = \text{span}\{u, v\}$. Let us now determine the maximal domain of A_α . To this end we apply Theorem 3.5. Clearly $G_{-1}^{(1)} = 0$; hence $\mathcal{E}_{-1} = \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_{-1}$ and θ_{-1} is the identity operator. A straightforward calculation shows that

$$(G_0^{(1)}u)(t) = \alpha t \widehat{u}(0), \quad u \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{comp}}^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+).$$

It follows that $\mathcal{E}_0 = \langle 1 + \alpha t \rangle$ and that $\theta_0 : \mathcal{E}_0 \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_0$ is given by $\theta(1 + \alpha t) = 1$. This shows that

$$\mathcal{D}_{\max}(A_\alpha) = \mathcal{K}^{2,2}(\mathbb{R}_+) \oplus \omega\mathcal{E}, \quad \mathcal{E} = \langle 1, 1 + \alpha t \rangle = \langle 1, t \rangle.$$

Though \mathcal{E} does not depend on α , the isomorphism $\Theta = \Theta_\alpha$ of (3.11) does; in fact,

$$\Theta(\langle a + bt \rangle) = \langle a + (b - \alpha\alpha)t \rangle, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{C}.$$

Since the formal adjoint of A_α is $A_{-\alpha}$, the pairing $\mathcal{E} \times \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ that determines the domain of the adjoint of a closed extension of A_α is given by

$$\begin{aligned} [u, v]_\alpha' &= (A_\alpha(\omega u), \omega v) - (\omega u, A_{-\alpha}(\omega v)) \\ &= ((\omega u)'', \omega v) - (\omega u, (\omega v)'') - \alpha((\omega u)', \omega v) + (\omega u, (\omega v)') \end{aligned}$$

with the inner product (\cdot, \cdot) in $L^2(\mathbb{R}_+)$. We thus find the formula

$$[a + bt, c + dt]_\alpha' = a\bar{d} - b\bar{c} + \alpha a\bar{c}, \quad a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{C}.$$

Analogously, the pairing for the model cone operator is given by this formula with $\alpha = 0$.

Now let \underline{A} be the closed extension of A_α with domain determined by $\underline{\mathcal{E}} = \langle 1 + \alpha t \rangle$. Then for the orthogonal space we find $\underline{\mathcal{E}}^\perp = \langle 1 \rangle$. The extension of $A_{-\alpha}$ with domain determined by $\underline{\mathcal{E}}^\perp$ is the adjoint of \underline{A} . The model cone operator $\widehat{\underline{A}}$ is determined by $\Theta_\alpha(\underline{\mathcal{E}}) = \Theta_\alpha(\langle 1 + \alpha t \rangle) = \langle 1 \rangle = \underline{\mathcal{E}}$. Note that $\underline{\mathcal{E}}$ is perpendicular to itself, i.e., $\widehat{\underline{A}}$ is self-adjoint. However, the model cone operator of \underline{A}^* is the extension of \widehat{A} determined by $\Theta_{-\alpha}(\underline{\mathcal{E}}^\perp) = \Theta_{-\alpha}(\langle 1 \rangle) = \langle 1 - \alpha t \rangle \neq \langle 1 \rangle$. Thus $(\widehat{\underline{A}^*}) \neq (\widehat{A})^*$.

6.4.3. Short time existence for the porous medium equation. We shall apply the Theorem of Clément and Li with $X_0 = \mathcal{H}_p^{s,\gamma}(\mathbb{B})$ and $X_1 = \mathcal{H}_p^{s+2,\gamma+2}(\mathbb{B}) \oplus \omega \underline{\mathcal{E}}_0$.

Choose $1 < p, q < \infty$ so large that

$$(6.15) \quad \frac{n+1}{p} + \frac{2}{q} < 1, \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{n-3}{2} + \frac{2}{q} < \gamma.$$

Moreover, fix

$$(6.16) \quad s > -1 + \frac{n+1}{p} + \frac{2}{q}.$$

With the same proof as for [15, Theorem 6.1] we obtain the proposition, below. In [15], Δ was supposed to be the Laplacian with respect to the straight cone metric. The proof, however, does not use this geometric assumption but only the fact that, for $c > 0$, $c - \underline{\Delta}$ is R -sectorial of angle θ for every $\theta \in (0, \pi)$. In the present case, R -sectoriality is implied by the existence of the bounded H_∞ -calculus.

Proposition 6.9. *Let s, γ, p and q be as above and let $v \in (X_0, X_1)_{1-\frac{1}{q}, q}$ satisfy $v \geq \alpha > 0$ for some constant α . Then, for every $\theta \in (0, \pi)$, there exists a constant $c > 0$ such that $c - u \underline{\Delta} : X_1 \rightarrow X_0$ is R -sectorial of angle θ .*

Remark 6.10. There are alternative ways to obtain this result. The key point is the R -sectoriality of $\underline{\Delta}$, which we infer here from the bounded H_∞ -calculus. Alternatively, one might proceed as in [13, Theorem 4.1] or use the technically very difficult argument in [14, Section 5].

Theorem 6.11. *Choose s, γ, p and q as in (6.11), (6.15) and (6.16). Then for any strictly positive initial value $u_0 \in (X_0, X_1)_{1-1/q, q}$ there exists a $T > 0$ such that the porous medium equation (6.10) has a unique solution*

$$u \in L^q(0, T; \mathcal{H}_p^{s+2,\gamma+2}(\mathbb{B}) \oplus \omega \underline{\mathcal{E}}_0) \cap W^{1,q}(0, T; H_p^{s,\gamma}(\mathbb{B})).$$

Proof. We apply Clément and Li's theorem. The maximal regularity of the operator $u_0 \underline{\Delta}$ follows from Proposition 6.2. Properties (H1) and (H2) have been shown in [14, Theorem 6.5]; (H3) is trivially fulfilled, since $g = 0$. \square

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