

Dispersive Estimates for Wave Equations on Black Hole Backgrounds

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Dispersive estimates

- ▶ Integrated localized energy estimates

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_j \left(\|\langle r \rangle^{-1/2} u'\|_{L^2_{t,x}(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \{\langle r \rangle \approx 2^j\})} + \|\langle r \rangle^{-3/2} u\|_{L^2_{t,x}(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \{\langle r \rangle \approx 2^j\})} \right) \\ \lesssim \|u'(0, \cdot)\|_{L^2} + \sum_k \|\langle r \rangle^{1/2} \square u\|_{L^2_{t,x}(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \{\langle r \rangle \approx 2^k\})}. \end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Strichartz estimates

$$\| |D|^{-\rho} \nabla u \|_{L^p L^q} \lesssim \| \nabla u(0, \cdot) \|_2 + \| |D|^{\tilde{\rho}} \square u \|_{L^{\tilde{p}'} L^{\tilde{q}'}}.$$

$$2 \leq p, q \leq \infty, \quad \rho = \frac{n}{2} - \frac{n}{q} - \frac{1}{p}, \quad \frac{2}{p} \leq \frac{n-1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{2}{q}\right)$$

- ▶ Pointwise decay estimates: $|u| \lesssim \langle t+r \rangle^{-1} \langle t-r \rangle^{-2}$.

Schwarzschild space-time

- $ds^2 = -\left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)dt^2 + \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1}dr^2 + r^2d\omega^2$
- $\square_g = -\left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1}\partial_t^2 + r^{-2}\partial_r\left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)r^2\partial_r + r^{-2}\partial_\omega \cdot \partial_\omega$
- Unique spherically symmetric solution to Einstein's equations (Birkhoff)
- Trapping at $r = 2M$ (event horizon), $r = 3M$ (photon sphere)
- ∂_t Killing vector field, timelike for $r > 2M$.

Kerr space-time

- Axially symmetric, rotating black holes

- $ds^2 = g_{tt} dt^2 + g_{t\phi} dt d\phi + g_{rr} dr^2 + g_{\phi\phi} d\phi^2 + g_{\theta\theta} d\theta^2$

- $g_{tt} = -\frac{\Delta - a^2 \sin^2 \theta}{\rho^2}, \quad g_{t\phi} = -2a \frac{2Mr \sin^2 \theta}{\rho^2}, \quad g_{rr} = \frac{\rho^2}{\Delta}$

$$g_{\phi\phi} = \frac{(r^2 + a^2)^2 - a^2 \Delta \sin^2 \theta}{\rho^2} \sin^2 \theta, \quad g_{\theta\theta} = \rho^2.$$

- $\Delta = r^2 - 2Mr + a^2, \quad \rho^2 = r^2 + a^2 \cos^2 \theta.$

- Domain of outer communication $r > r_+$,
 $r_+ = M + \sqrt{M^2 - a^2}.$

Localized energy estimates on Schwarzschild

$$\square_g = -\left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1} \partial_t^2 + r^{-2} \partial_r \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) r^2 \partial_r + \nabla \cdot \nabla$$

Multiplier: $a(r) \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) \partial_r u + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) r^{-2} \partial_r (r^2 a(r)) u$

$$a(r) = r^{-2} \left((r - 3M)(r + 2M) + 6M^2 \log\left(\frac{r - 2M}{M}\right) \right) =: r^{-2} R$$

Replace by $a_\varepsilon(r) = \frac{1}{r^2} \varepsilon^{-1} f(\varepsilon R)$

This gives estimates for norm

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{r^2} (\partial_r u)^2 + \left(1 - \frac{3M}{r}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{r^2} (\partial_t u)^2 + \frac{1}{r} |\nabla u|^2 \right) + \frac{1}{r^4} u^2 \right) dV.$$

Logloss localized energy estimates

Theorem (Marzuola-M.-Tataru-Tohaneanu)

The quadratic loss $\left(1 - \frac{3M}{r}\right)^2$ can be replaced by $\left(1 - \log\left|1 - \frac{3M}{r}\right|\right)^{-2}$.

Ideas of proof:

- After localization, expanding in terms of spherical harmonics, applying the Fourier transform in time, the most essential piece is modeled by

$$u'' - \lambda^2(x^2 \pm \varepsilon)u = f$$

near $x = 0$. A WKB expansion and an elliptic estimate are then used.

Strichartz estimates on Schwarzschild

Theorem (Marzuola-M.-Tataru-Tohaneanu)

The non-sharp Strichartz estimates, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} < \frac{1}{2}$, hold on Schwarzschild.

Ideas of proof:

- Near the event horizon, one can apply local-in-time Strichartz estimates and sum them using the localized energy estimates.
- Near the photon sphere, one argues similarly, but the loss due to trapping must be addressed. The lack of estimates in the case of equality is due to this.
- Near infinity, the parametrix construction of M.-Tataru can be applied.

Price's law

- Decay of linear waves? $\square u = 0$, compactly supported Cauchy data
- On Minkowski space (1 + 3 dimensional),
 $|u| \lesssim \langle t + r \rangle^{-1} \langle t - r \rangle^{-\infty}$
- On Schwarzschild, e.g., Price's conjecture:
 $|u| \lesssim \langle t + r \rangle^{-1} \langle t - r \rangle^{-2}$.
- Recent proofs: Donninger-Soffer-Schlag, Tataru
- Rely heavily on the background being stationary