

A LOCAL TRACE FORMULA FOR ANOSOV FLOWS

LONG JIN AND MACIEJ ZWORSKI

WITH APPENDICES BY FRÉDÉRIC NAUD

ABSTRACT. We prove a local trace formula for Anosov flows. It relates Pollicott–Ruelle resonances to the periods of closed orbits. As an application, we show that the counting function for resonances in a sufficiently wide strip cannot have a sublinear growth. In particular, for any Anosov flow there exist strips with infinitely many resonances.

1. INTRODUCTION

Suppose X is a smooth compact manifold and $\varphi_t : X \rightarrow X$ is an Anosov flow generated by a smooth vector field V , $\varphi_t := \exp tV$. Correlation functions for a flow are defined as

$$\rho_{f,g}(t) := \int_X f(\varphi_{-t}(x))g(x)dx, \quad f, g \in C^\infty(X), \quad t > 0, \quad (1.1)$$

where dx is a Lebesgue density on X . The power spectrum is defined as the (inverse) Fourier-Laplace transform of $\rho_{f,g}$:

$$\widehat{\rho}_{f,g}(\lambda) := \int_0^\infty \rho_{f,g}(t)e^{i\lambda t}dt, \quad \text{Im } \lambda > 0. \quad (1.2)$$

Faure–Sjöstrand [15] proved that

$$(P - \lambda)^{-1} : C^\infty(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'(X), \quad P := \frac{1}{i}V, \quad \text{Im } \lambda \gg 1,$$

continues to a meromorphic family of operators on all of \mathbb{C} . Using the fact that $f(\varphi_{-t}(x)) = [\exp(-itP)f](x)$ this easily shows that $\widehat{\rho}_{f,g}(\lambda)$ has a meromorphic continuation. The poles of this continuation depend only on P and their study was initiated in the work of Ruelle [34] and Pollicott [31]. They are called *Pollicott–Ruelle resonances* and their set is denoted by $\text{Res}(P)$. The finer properties of the correlations are then related to the distribution of these resonances. This is particularly clear in the work of Liverani [25] and Tsujii [38] on contact Anosov flows, see also Nonnenmacher–Zworski [29] for semiclassical generalizations.

An equivalent definition of Pollicott–Ruelle resonances was given by Dyatlov–Zworski [12]: they are limits (with multiplicities) of the eigenvalues of $P + i\epsilon\Delta_g$, $\epsilon \rightarrow 0+$, where $-\Delta_g \geq 0$ is a Laplacian for some Riemannian metric g on X . Because of a connection to Brownian motion this shows stochastic stability of these resonances.

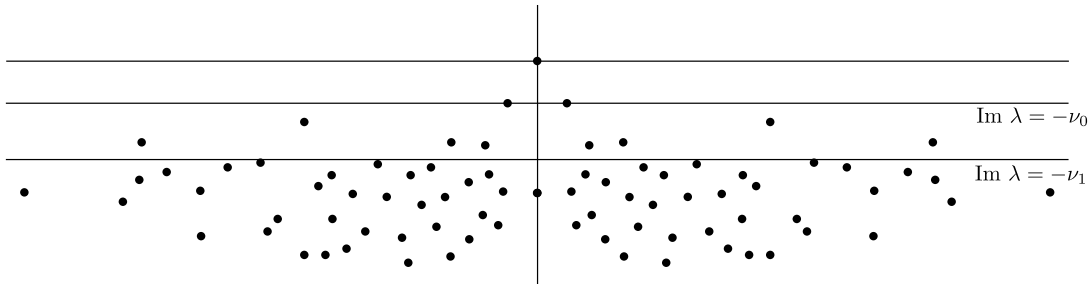


FIGURE 1. The *spectral gap* ν_0 is the supremum of ν such that there are *no* resonances with $-\nu < \text{Im } \lambda$, $\lambda \neq 0$. For contact Anosov flows it is known that $\nu_0 > 0$ [25],[29],[38]. The *essential spectral gap*, ν_1 , is the supremum of ν such that there are only finitely many resonances with $\text{Im } \lambda > -\nu$. Our result states that the essential spectral gap is finite for any Anosov flow on a compact manifold.

In this note we address the basic question about the size of the set of resonances: is their number always infinite? Despite the long tradition of the subject this appeared to be unknown for arbitrary Anosov flows on compact manifolds. In Theorem 2, we show that in sufficiently large strips the counting function of resonances cannot be bounded by r^δ , $\delta < 1$.

General upper bounds on the number of resonances in strips were established by Faure–Sjöstrand [15] (and with a sharper exponent in the case of contact flows by Datchev–Dyatlov–Zworski [7]): for any $A > 0$ there exists C such that

$$\#(\text{Res}(P) \cap \{\text{Im } \mu > -A, |\text{Re } \mu - r| \leq \sqrt{r}\}) \leq Cr^{n-\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (1.3)$$

On the other hand, for contact Anosov flows satisfying certain pinching conditions on Lyapunov exponents, Faure–Tsuji [16] showed that the resonances satisfy a precise counting law in strips, agreeing with the upper bound of [7]. That is a far reaching generalization of the results known in constant curvature: see Dyatlov–Faure–Guillarmou [9] for recent results in that case and references.

The new counting result is proved by establishing a local trace formula relating resonances to periods of closed trajectories and to the their Poincaré maps. Hence we denote by \mathcal{G} periodic orbits γ of the flow, by T_γ the period of γ and by $T_\gamma^\#$ the primitive period. We let \mathcal{P}_γ be the linearized Poincaré map – see §2. With this notation we can state our *local trace formula*:

Theorem 1. *For any $A > 0$ there exists a distribution $F_A \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$ supported in $[0, \infty)$ such that*

$$\sum_{\mu \in \text{Res}(P), \text{Im } \mu > -A} e^{-i\mu t} + F_A(t) = \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{G}} \frac{T_\gamma^\# \delta(t - T_\gamma)}{|\det(I - \mathcal{P}_\gamma)|}, \quad t > 0 \quad (1.4)$$

in the sense of distribution on $(0, \infty)$. Moreover, the Fourier transform of F_A has an analytic extension to $\text{Im } \lambda < A$ which satisfies,

$$|\widehat{F}_A(\lambda)| = \mathcal{O}_{A,\epsilon}(\langle \lambda \rangle^{2n+1}), \quad \text{Im } \lambda < A - \epsilon, \text{ for any } \epsilon > 0. \quad (1.5)$$

The trace formula (1.4) can be motivated as follows. For the case of geodesic flows of compact Riemann surfaces, $X = S^*(\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}^2)$, where Γ is co-compact subgroup of $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$, and φ_t is the geodesic flow, we have a global trace formula:

$$\sum_{\mu \in \text{Res}(P)} e^{-i\mu t} = \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{G}} \frac{T_\gamma^\# \delta(t - T_\gamma)}{|\det(I - \mathcal{P}_\gamma)|}, \quad t > 0. \quad (1.6)$$

Here the set of resonances is given by $\text{Res}(P) = \{\mu_{j,k} = \lambda_j - i(k + \frac{1}{2}), j, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ (up to exceptional values on the imaginary axis), where λ_j 's are the eigenvalues of the Laplacian on $\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}^2$. This follows from the Atiyah–Bott–Guillemin trace formula and the Selberg trace formula – see [9] and references given there. The bound $\langle \lambda \rangle^{2n+1}$ in (1.5) is probably not optimal and comes from very general estimates presented in §3. It is possible that (1.6) is valid for all Anosov flows.

Melrose's Poisson formula for resonances valid for Euclidean infinities [26, 37, 39] and some hyperbolic infinities [20] suggests that (1.6) could be valid for general Anosov flows but that is unknown.

In general, the validity of (1.6) follows from, but is not equivalent to, the finite order (as an entire function) of the analytic continuation of

$$\zeta_1(\lambda) := \exp \left(- \sum_{\gamma} \frac{T_\gamma^\# e^{i\lambda T_\gamma}}{T_\gamma |\det(I - \mathcal{P}_\gamma)|} \right). \quad (1.7)$$

This finite order property is only known under certain analyticity assumptions on X and φ_t – see Rugh [35] and Fried [17]. The notation ζ_1 is motivated by the factorization of the Ruelle zeta function – see [11, (2.5)].

As a consequence of the local trace formula (1.4), we have the following weak lower bound on the number of resonances in a sufficiently wide strip near the real axis. It is formulated using the Hardy-Littlewood notation: $f = \Omega(g)$ if it is not true that $|f| = o(|g|)$.

Theorem 2. *For every $\delta \in (0, 1)$ there exists a constant $A_\delta > 0$ such that if $A > A_\delta$, then*

$$\#(\text{Res}(P) \cap \{\mu \in \mathbb{C} : |\mu| \leq r, \text{Im } \mu > -A\}) = \Omega(r^\delta). \quad (1.8)$$

In particular, there are infinitely many resonances in any strip $\text{Im } \mu > -A$ for A sufficiently large.

Remarks. 1. An explicit bound for the constant A_δ is given by (5.7) in the proof. This also gives an explicit bound $A_0 = \inf\{A_\delta : 0 < \delta < 1\}$ for the essential spectral gap. In the case of analytic semiflows (see [27]) Frédéric Naud [28] pointed out that a better estimate of the essential spectral gap is possible: there are infinitely many resonances in any strip $\text{Im } \lambda > -\frac{3}{2}P(2) - \epsilon$, where $P(s) := P(s\psi^u)$ is the topological pressure associated to the unstable Jacobian – see (A.2) and (A.5). In Appendix A, Frédéric Naud shows how similar methods and Theorem 1 give a narrower strip with infinitely many resonances for weakly mixing Anosov flows.

2. In the case of flows obtained by suspending Anosov maps the growth of the number of resonances in strips is linear – see Appendix B by Frédéric Naud for a detailed discussion of analytic perturbations of linear maps. That means that the exponent δ close to one is close to be optimal in general.

The proof of Theorem 1 uses the microlocal approach to Anosov dynamics due to Faure–Sjöstrand [15] and Dyatlov–Zworski [11]. In particular we use the fact that

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} \log \zeta_1(\lambda) = \text{tr}^b e^{i\lambda t_0} \varphi_{-t_0}^* (P - \lambda)^{-1},$$

and that the right hand side continues meromorphically with poles with integral residues. Here the flat trace, tr^b , is defined using a formal integration over the diagonal, see §2.7, with the justification provided by the crucial wave front set relation, see §2.6. Some of the techniques are also related to the proof of Sjöstrand’s local trace formula for scattering resonances in the semiclassical limit [36]. It is possible that an alternative proof of Theorem 1 could be obtained using the methods of Giulietti–Liverani–Pollicott [18] employed in their proof of Smale’s conjecture about zeta function ([11] provided a simple microlocal proof of that conjecture).

The proof of Theorem 2 is based on the proof of a similar result in Guillopé–Zworski [20] which in turn was inspired by the work of Ikawa [23] on existence of resonances in scattering by several convex bodies.

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Notation. We use the following notational conventions: $\langle x \rangle := (1 + |x|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $\langle u, \varphi \rangle$, for the the distributional pairing of $u \in \mathcal{D}'(X)$ (distributions on a compact manifold X), and $\langle u, v \rangle_H$ for the Hilbert space inner product on H . We write $f = \mathcal{O}_\ell(g)_B$ to mean that $\|f\|_B \leq C_\ell g$ where the norm (or any seminorm) is in the space B , and the constant C_ℓ depends on ℓ . When either ℓ or B are absent then the constant is universal or the estimate is scalar, respectively. When $G = \mathcal{O}_\ell(g)_{B_1 \rightarrow B_2}$ then the operator $B : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ has its norm bounded by $C_\ell g$. By $\text{neigh}_U(\rho)$ we mean a (small) neighbourhood of ρ in the space U . We refer to [11] and [40] for the notational conventions from microlocal/semiclassical analysis as they appear in the text.

2. PRELIMINARIES

2.1. Anosov flows. Let X be a compact Riemannian manifold, $V \in C^\infty(X; TX)$ be a smooth non vanishing vector field and $\varphi_t = \exp tV : X \rightarrow X$ the corresponding flow.

The flow is called an *Anosov flow* if the tangent space to X has a continuous decomposition $T_x X = E_0(x) \oplus E_s(x) \oplus E_u(x)$ which is invariant under the flow: $d\varphi_t(x)E_\bullet(X) = E_\bullet(\varphi_t(X))$, $\bullet = s, u$, $E_0(x) = \mathbb{R}V(x)$, and satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} |d\varphi_t(x)v|_{\varphi_t(x)} &\leq C e^{-\theta|t|}|v|_x, \quad v \in E_u(x), \quad t < 0 \\ |d\varphi_t(x)v|_{\varphi_t(x)} &\leq C e^{-\theta|t|}|v|_x, \quad v \in E_s(x), \quad t > 0, \end{aligned}$$

for some fixed C and $\theta > 0$.

2.2. Anisotropic Sobolev spaces. Let us put $P = -iV : C^\infty(X) \rightarrow C^\infty(X)$; then the principal symbol of P , $p \in S^1(T^*X)$ (see [22, §18.1] or [40, §14.2] for this standard notation; an overview of semiclassical and microlocal preliminaries needed in this paper can be found in [11, §2.3]) is given by $p(x, \xi) = \xi(V(x))$ which is homogeneous of degree 1. The Hamilton flow of p is the symplectic lift of φ_t to the cotangent bundle: $e^{tH_p}(x, \xi) = (\varphi_t(x), ({}^T d\varphi_t(x))^{-1}\xi)$. We can define the dual decomposition $T_x^* X = E_0^*(x) \oplus E_s^*(x) \oplus E_u^*(x)$ where $E_0^*(x), E_s^*(x), E_u^*(x)$ are dual to $E_0(x), E_u(x), E_s(x)$, respectively. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \xi \notin E_0^*(x) \oplus E_s^*(x) &\Rightarrow d(\kappa(e^{tH_p}(x, \xi)), \kappa(E_u^*)) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } t \rightarrow +\infty \\ \xi \notin E_0^*(x) \oplus E_u^*(x) &\Rightarrow d(\kappa(e^{tH_p}(x, \xi)), \kappa(E_s^*)) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } t \rightarrow -\infty. \end{aligned}$$

Here $\kappa : T^*X \setminus 0 \rightarrow S^*X := T^*X/\mathbb{R}_+$ is the natural projection.

A microlocal version of anisotropic Sobolev spaces of Blank–Keller–Liverani [4], Baladi–Tsuji [3] and other authors was provided by Faure–Sjöstrand [15]. Here we used a simplified version from Dyatlov–Zworski [11]. For that we construct a function $m_G \in C^\infty(T^*X \setminus$

$0; [-1, 1])$ which is homogeneous of degree 0, is supported in a small neighbourhood of $E_s^* \cup E_u^*$ and satisfies

$$m_G = 1 \text{ near } E_s^*; \quad m_G = -1 \text{ near } E_u^*; \quad H_p m_G \leq 0 \text{ everywhere.}$$

Next, we choose a pseudodifferential operator $G \in \Psi^{0+}(X)$, $\sigma(G) = m_G(x, \xi) \log \langle \xi \rangle$. Then for $s > 0$, $\exp(\pm sG) \in \Psi^{s+}(X)$ – see [40, §8.2]. The anisotropic Sobolev spaces are defined as

$$H_{sG} := \exp(-sG)L^2(X), \quad \|u\|_{H_{sG}} := \|\exp(sG)u\|_{L^2}.$$

By the construction of G , we have $H^s \subset H_{sG} \subset H^{-s}$.

2.3. Properties of Resolvent. We quote the following results about the resolvent of P , see [11, Propositions 3.1, 3.2]:

Lemma 2.1. *Fix a constant $C_0 > 0$. Then for $s > 0$ large enough depending on C_0 , $P - \lambda : D_{sG} \rightarrow H_{sG}$ is a Fredholm operator of index 0 in the region $\{\text{Im } \lambda > -C_0\}$. Here the domain D_{sG} of P is the set of $u \in H_{sG}$ such that Pu (in the distribution sense) is in H_{sG} and it is a Hilbert space with norm $\|u\|_{D_{sG}}^2 = \|u\|_{H_{sG}}^2 + \|Pu\|_{H_{sG}}^2$.*

Lemma 2.2. *Let $s > 0$ be fixed as above. Then there exists a constant C_1 depending on s , such that for $\text{Im } \lambda > C_1$, the operator $P - \lambda : D_{sG} \rightarrow H_{sG}$ is invertible and*

$$(P - \lambda)^{-1} = i \int_0^\infty e^{i\lambda t} \varphi_{-t}^* dt, \quad (2.1)$$

where $\varphi_{-t}^* = e^{-itP}$ is the pull back operator by φ_t . The integral converges in operator norm $H^s \rightarrow H^s$ and $H^{-s} \rightarrow H^{-s}$.

The analytic Fredholm theory now shows that the resolvent $\lambda \mapsto R(\lambda) = (P - \lambda)^{-1} : H_{sG} \rightarrow H_{sG}$ forms a meromorphic family of operators with poles of finite rank. In the region $\text{Im } \lambda > -C_0$, the Ruelle-Pollicott resonances are defined as the poles of $R(\lambda)$. They can be described as the meromorphic continuation of the Schwartz kernel of the operator on the right-hand side, thus are independent of the choice of s and the weight G . The mapping properties of $(P - \lambda)^{-1}$ and formula (2.1) show that the power spectrum (1.2) has a meromorphic continuation with the same poles. We note here that our definition (1.2) is different from the definition in [34] but the formula there can be expressed in terms of (1.2).

We recall the following general upper bounds on the number of resonances from Faure–Sjöstrand [15]:

Proposition 2.3. *Let $\text{Res}(P)$ be the set of Ruelle-Pollicott resonances. Then for any $C_0 > 0$,*

$$\#(h \text{Res}(P)) \cap D(1, C_0 h^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \mathcal{O}(h^{-n+\frac{1}{2}}), \quad (2.2)$$

which is equivalent to (1.3). In particular,

$$\# \text{Res}(P) \cap \{\mu : |\text{Re } \mu| \leq r, \text{Im } \mu > -C_0\} = \mathcal{O}(r^n). \quad (2.3)$$

2.4. Complex absorbing potentials. It is convenient to introduce a semiclassical parameter h and to consider the operator $hP \in \Psi_h^1(X)$ (for the definitions of pseudodifferential operators and wave front sets we refer to [40, §14.2] and [11, §2.3, Appendix C]) with semiclassical principal symbol $p = \sigma_h(hP)(x, \xi) = \xi(V_x)$. Then we introduce a semiclassical adaption $G(h) \in \Psi_h^{0+}(X)$ of the operator G with

$$\sigma_h(G(h)) = (1 - \chi(x, \xi))m_G(x, \xi) \log |\xi|,$$

where $\chi \in C_0^\infty(T^*X)$ is equal to 1 near the zero section. In this way, $H_{sG(h)} = H_{sG}$ but with a new norm depending on h . We also define an h -dependent norm on the domain of hP , $D_{sG(h)} = D_{sG}$:

$$\|u\|_{D_{sG(h)}} := \|u\|_{H_{sG(h)}} + \|hPu\|_{H_{sG(h)}}.$$

Now we modify hP by adding a semiclassical pseudodifferential complex absorbing potential $-iQ_\delta \in \Psi_h^0(X)$ which is localized to a neighbourhood of the zero section:

$$\text{WF}_h(Q_\delta) \subset \{|\xi| < \delta\}, \quad \sigma_h(Q_\delta) > 0 \text{ on } \{|\xi| \leq \delta/2\}, \quad \sigma_h(Q_\delta) \geq 0 \text{ everywhere.} \quad (2.4)$$

(For the definition of $\text{WF}_h(A) \subset \overline{T^*X}$ and of the compactified cotangent bundle $\overline{T^*X}$, see [11, §C.2].) Instead of $P_h(z) = hP - z$, we consider the operator $P_h^\delta(z) = hP - iQ_\delta - z$ acting on $H_{sG(h)}$ which is equivalent to the conjugated operator

$$P_h^{\delta,s}(z) = e^{sG(h)} P_h^\delta(z) e^{-sG(h)} = P_h^\delta(z) + s[G(h), hP] + \mathcal{O}(h^2)_{\Psi_h^{-1+}} \quad (2.5)$$

acting on L^2 . We recall the crucial [11, Proposition 3.4]:

Lemma 2.4. *Fix a constant $C_0 > 0$ and $\delta > 0$. Then for $s > 0$ large enough depending on C_0 and h small enough, the operator*

$$P_h^\delta(z) : D_{sG(h)} \rightarrow H_{sG(h)}, \quad -C_0 h \leq \text{Im } z \leq 1, \quad |\text{Re } z| \leq 2h^{1/2},$$

is invertible, and the inverse $R_h^\delta(z)$, satisfies $\|R_h^\delta(z)\|_{H_{sG(h)} \rightarrow H_{sG(h)}} \leq Ch^{-1}$.

2.5. Finite rank approximation. For our application we need to make Q_δ a finite rank operator. It is also convenient to make a further assumption on the symbol of Q_δ . As long as (2.4) holds, Lemma 2.4 still applies.

From now on we fix $\delta > 0$ and put

$$Q = Q_\delta = f(-h^2\Delta_g), \quad f \in C_c^\infty((-2\delta, 2\delta), [0, 1]), \quad f(s) = 1, \quad |s| \leq \delta.$$

Then (see for instance [40, Theorem 14.9])

$$\text{rank } Q = \mathcal{O}(h^{-n}), \quad Q \geq 0, \quad \sigma_h(Q) = f(|\xi|_g^2). \quad (2.6)$$

For technical convenience only (so that we can cite easily available results in the proof of Proposition 3.1 in the appendix) we make an additional assumption on f : for some $0 < \alpha < \frac{1}{2}$,

$$|f^{(k)}(x)| \leq C_k f(x)^{1-\alpha}. \quad (2.7)$$

This can be achieved by building f from functions of the form equal to $e^{-1/x}$ for $x > 0$ and 0 for $x \leq 0$. (In that case (2.7) holds for all $\alpha > 0$.)

Lemma 2.4 shows that for $-C_0h \leq \text{Im } z \leq 1$, $|\text{Re } z| \leq 2h^{1/2}$,

$$\tilde{P}_h(z) := hP - iQ - z, \quad (2.8)$$

is also invertible and its inverse $\tilde{R}_h(z)$ satisfies

$$\|\tilde{R}_h(z)\|_{H_{sG(h)} \rightarrow H_{sG(h)}} \leq Ch^{-1}. \quad (2.9)$$

In the upper half plane we have the following estimate on the original resolvent:

$$\|R_h(z)\|_{H_{sG(h)} \rightarrow H_{sG(h)}} \leq Ch^{-1}, \quad C_1h \leq \text{Im } z \leq 1, \quad |\text{Re } z| \leq 2h^{1/2}, \quad (2.10)$$

provided that C_1 is large enough. This follows from the Fredholm property and the estimate $\text{Im} \langle e^{sG(h)} P_h(z) e^{-sG(h)} u, u \rangle_{L^2} \geq h \|u\|_{L^2}$, $\text{Im } z > C_1h$ – see (2.5).

2.6. Wavefront set condition. We need to study the wavefront set and semiclassical wavefront set of $R_h(z)$ and $\tilde{R}_h(z)$. For the definitions and notations of the wavefront sets and the semiclassical wavefront sets, we refer to [21, Chapter VIII], [40, Section 8.4] and [11, Appendix C] and [2].

We recall the following wavefront set condition and semiclassical wavefront set conditions for the resolvent $R(\lambda)$ and $\tilde{R}_h(z)$ from [11, Proposition 3.3]. (For the definition of the standard wave front set WF see [11, §C.1] and for the definition of the twisted wave front set WF' , [11, (C.2)] – the reason for the twist is to have $\text{WF}(I)$ equal to the diagonal in $T^*X \times T^*X$.)

Proposition 2.5. *Let C_0 and s be as above and assume λ is not a resonance with $\text{Im } \lambda > -C_0$, then*

$$\text{WF}'(R(\lambda)) \subset \Delta(T^*X) \cup \Omega_+ \cup (E_u^* \times E_s^*), \quad (2.11)$$

where $\Delta(T^*X)$ is the diagonal in T^*X and Ω_+ is the positive flow-out of e^{tH_p} on $\{p = 0\}$:

$$\Omega_+ = \{(e^{tH_p}(x, \xi), x, \xi) : t \geq 0, p(x, \xi) = 0\}. \quad (2.12)$$

Also, if $R_h(z) = h^{-1}R(z/h)$, then

$$\text{WF}'_h(R_h(z)) \cap T^*(X \times X) \subset \Delta(T^*X) \cup \Omega_+ \cup (E_u^* \times E_s^*), \quad (2.13)$$

and

$$\text{WF}'_h(R_h(z)) \cap S^*(X \times X) \subset \kappa(\Delta(T^*X) \cup \Omega_+ \cup (E_u^* \times E_s^*) \setminus \{0\}). \quad (2.14)$$

Now we determine the wavefront set and the semiclassical wavefront set of $\tilde{R}_h(z)$. First, by inserting the resolvent formula

$$\tilde{R}_h(z) = R_h(z) + iR_h(z)Q\tilde{R}_h(z)$$

into another resolvent formula

$$\tilde{R}_h(z) = R_h(z) + i\tilde{R}_h(z)QR_h(z),$$

we write

$$\tilde{R}_h(z) = R_h(z) + iR_h(z)QR_h(z) - R_h(z)Q\tilde{R}_h(z)QR_h(z).$$

Then since Q is a smoothing operator, $\text{WF}(Q) = \emptyset$, we have

$$\text{WF}'(R_h(z)QR_h(z)) \subset E_u^* \times E_s^*.$$

Similarly, since $Q\tilde{R}_h(z)Q$ is also a smoothing operator,

$$\text{WF}'(R_h(z)Q\tilde{R}_h(z)QR_h(z)) \subset E_u^* \times E_s^*.$$

Therefore we get the same wavefront set condition as $R_h(z)$:

$$\text{WF}'(\tilde{R}_h(z)) \subset \Delta(T^*X) \cup \Omega_+ \cup (E_u^* \times E_s^*). \quad (2.15)$$

For the semiclassical wavefront set, we already know from [11, Proposition 3.4] that

$$\text{WF}'_h(\tilde{R}_h(z)) \cap T^*(X \times X) \subset \Delta(T^*X) \cup \Omega_+. \quad (2.16)$$

Moreover, since $\text{WF}'_h(Q) \cap S^*(X \times X) = \emptyset$, we have

$$\text{WF}'_h(R_h(z)QR_h(z)) \subset E_u^* \times E_s^*,$$

and similarly, $\text{WF}'_h(Q\tilde{R}_h(z)Q) \cap S^*(X \times X) = \emptyset$. Therefore

$$\text{WF}'_h(\tilde{R}_h(z)) \cap S^*(X \times X) \subset \kappa(\Delta(T^*X) \cup \Omega_+ \cup (E_u^* \times E_s^*) \setminus \{0\}). \quad (2.17)$$

2.7. Flat trace. Consider an operator $B : C^\infty(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'(X)$ with

$$\text{WF}'(B) \cap \Delta(T^*X) = \emptyset. \quad (2.18)$$

Then we can define the flat trace of B as

$$\text{tr}^b B = \int_X (\iota^* K_B)(x) dx := \langle \iota^* K_B, 1 \rangle \quad (2.19)$$

where $\iota : x \mapsto (x, x)$ is the diagonal map, K_B is the Schwartz kernel of B with respect to the density dx on X . The pull back $\iota^* K_B \in \mathcal{D}'(X)$ is well-defined under the condition (2.18) (see [21, Section 8.2]).

2.8. Dynamical zeta function and Guillemin's trace formula. The zeta function ζ_1 defined in (1.7) is closely related to the Ruelle zeta function – see [18],[11] and references given there. The right hand side in (1.7) converges for $\text{Im } \lambda > C_1$ and it continues analytically to the entire plane. The Pollicott-Ruelle resonances are exactly the zeros of ζ_1 . We recall the (Atiyah–Bott–)Guillemin's trace formula [19] (see [11, Appendix B] for a proof):

$$\text{tr}^b e^{-itP} = \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{G}} \frac{T_\gamma^\# \delta(t - T_\gamma)}{|\det(I - \mathcal{P}_\gamma)|}, \quad t > 0. \quad (2.20)$$

Therefore we have

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} \log \zeta_1(\lambda) = \frac{1}{i} \sum_{\gamma} \frac{T_\gamma^\# e^{i\lambda T_\gamma}}{|\det(I - \mathcal{P}_\gamma)|} = \frac{1}{i} \int_0^\infty e^{it\lambda} \text{tr}^b e^{-itP} dt.$$

From (2.20), $\text{tr}^b e^{-itP} = 0$ on $(0, t_0)$ if $t_0 < \inf\{T_\gamma : \gamma \in \mathcal{G}\}$. Formally, we can write (see [11, §4] for the justification)

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} \log \zeta_1(\lambda) = \frac{1}{i} \int_{t_0}^\infty e^{it\lambda} \text{tr}^b e^{-itP} dt = \text{tr}^b \left(\frac{1}{i} e^{-it_0(P-\lambda)} \int_0^\infty e^{it\lambda} e^{-itP} dt \right).$$

Therefore by (2.1) we have

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} \log \zeta_1(\lambda) = \text{tr}^b (e^{-it_0(P-\lambda)} (P - \lambda)^{-1}). \quad (2.21)$$

The wavefront set condition (2.11) shows that

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{WF}'(e^{-it_0(P-\lambda)} (P - \lambda)^{-1}) \subset \\ & \{((x, \xi), (y, \eta)) : (e^{-t_0 H_P}(x, \xi), (y, \eta)) \in \Delta(T^*X) \cup \Omega_+ \cup (E_u^* \times E_s^*)\} \end{aligned}$$

which does not intersect $\Delta(T^*X)$. This justifies taking the flat trace (2.19).

Therefore $\frac{d}{d\lambda} \log \zeta_1$ has a meromorphic continuation to all of \mathbb{C} with simple poles and positive integral residues. That is equivalent to having a holomorphic continuation of ζ_1 .

This strategy for proving Smale's conjecture on the meromorphy of Ruelle zeta functions is the starting point of our proof of the local trace formula.

3. ESTIMATES ON FLAT TRACES

The key step in the proof of the trace formula is the following estimate on the flat trace of the propagated resolvent.

Proposition 3.1. *Let $\tilde{P}_h(z)$ and $\tilde{R}_h(z)$ be given by (2.8) and (2.9), and let $t_0 \in (0, \inf T_\gamma)$. Then*

$$T(z) := \text{tr}^b(e^{-it_0 h^{-1} \tilde{P}_h(z)} \tilde{R}_h(z)), \quad (3.1)$$

is well defined and holomorphic in z when $-C_0 h \leq \text{Im } z \leq 1$, $|\text{Re } z| \leq C_1 h^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Moreover, in that range of z ,

$$T(z) = \mathcal{O}_{C_0, C_1}(h^{-2n-1}). \quad (3.2)$$

The proof is based on a quantitative study of the proof of [21, Theorem 8.2.4] and on the wave front properties established in [11, §3.3,3.4]. The general idea is the following: the wave front set condition shows that the trace is well defined. The analysis based on the properties of the semiclassical wave front set shows more: the contribution from a microlocal neighbourhood of fiber infinity is $\mathcal{O}(h^\infty)$. The contribution away from fiber infinity can be controlled using the norm estimate on $\tilde{R}_h(z)$. Since the weights defining the H_{sG} spaces are supported near infinity, the norm estimates are effectively L^2 estimates.

For the proof of (3.2) we first review the construction of the flat trace under the wave front set condition. Suppose that $u \in \mathcal{D}'(X \times X)$ satisfies the (classical) wave front condition

$$\text{WF}(u) \cap N^* \Delta(X) = \emptyset, \quad \Delta(X) = \{(x, x) : x \in X\} \subset X \times X. \quad (3.3)$$

If u is a Schwartz kernel of an operator T then $\text{tr}^b T := \langle \iota^* u, 1 \rangle$, where $\iota : \Delta(X) \hookrightarrow X \times X$. We will recall why (3.3) allows the definition $\iota^* u$. For any $x_0 \in X$, we can choose a neighbourhood U of x_0 in X equipped with a local coordinate patch. For simplicity, we abuse the notation and assume $x_0 \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. Then $\iota(x_0) = (x_0, x_0) \in U \times U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$. The conormal bundle to the diagonal is locally given by

$$N_\iota = \{(x, x, \xi, -\xi) \in (U \times U) \times (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)\}.$$

Put $\Gamma := \text{WF}(u)$ and $\Gamma_{(x,y)} = \{(\xi, \eta) : (x, y, \xi, \eta) \in \Gamma\}$. Then

$$\Gamma_{(x_0, x_0)} \cap \{(\xi, -\xi) : \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, \xi \neq 0\} = \emptyset.$$

Since $\Gamma_{(x_0, x_0)}$ is closed, we can find a conic neighbourhood, V , of $\Gamma_{(x_0, x_0)}$ in $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \setminus 0$ such that

$$V \cap \{(\xi, -\xi) : \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, \xi \neq 0\} = \emptyset.$$

We can also find a compact neighbourhood Y_0 of (x_0, x_0) such that V is a neighbourhood of $\Gamma_{(x,y)}$ for every $(x, y) \in Y_0$. Next we choose a neighbourhood X_0 of x_0 such that $X_0 \times X_0 \subseteq Y_0$. Then we have for every $x \in X_0, (\xi, \eta) \in V$,

$${}^t\iota'(x) \cdot (\xi, \eta) = \xi + \eta \neq 0. \quad (3.4)$$

Moreover, we can choose V so that its complement, $\mathbb{C}V$, is a small conic neighbourhood of $\{(\xi, -\xi) : \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, \xi \neq 0\}$. In particular there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that in $\mathbb{C}V$, $C^{-1}|\eta| \leq |\xi| \leq C|\eta|$. We can also assume that

$$\mathbb{C}V = -\mathbb{C}V. \quad (3.5)$$

Finally we choose $\psi(x) \in C^\infty(U)$ equal to 1 on X_0 such that $\varphi(x, y) = \psi(x)\psi(y) \in C_0^\infty(Y_0)$, then for any $\chi \in C_0^\infty(X_0), u \in C^\infty(X \times X)$, we have

$$\langle \iota^*u, \chi \rangle = \langle \iota^*(\varphi u), \chi \rangle = (2\pi)^{-2n} \int \widehat{\varphi u}(\xi, \eta) I_\chi(\xi, \eta) d\xi d\eta, \quad (3.6)$$

where

$$I_\chi(\xi, \eta) = \int \chi(x) e^{i\langle \iota(x), (\xi, \eta) \rangle} dx = \int \chi(x) e^{ix \cdot (\xi + \eta)} dx.$$

We claim that as long as (3.3) holds the right hand side of (3.6) is well defined and hence the pull back ι^*u is a well defined distribution.

To see this, we first notice that if $(\xi, \eta) \in V$, then (3.4) shows that the phase is not stationary and hence, $|I_\chi(\xi, \eta)| \leq C_{N,\chi}(1 + |\xi| + |\eta|)^{-N}$, for all N . On the other hand, we have

$$|\widehat{\varphi u}(\xi, \eta)| = \left| \int \psi(x)\psi(y)u(x, y)e^{-i(x \cdot \xi + y \cdot \eta)} dx dy \right|. \quad (3.7)$$

The construction of V and (3.3) imply that if $(\xi, \eta) \notin V$, then $|\widehat{\varphi u}(\xi, \eta)| \leq C_N(1 + |\xi| + |\eta|)^{-N}$, for all N . When $(\xi, \eta) \in V$ then, there exists $M > 0$ such that $|\widehat{\varphi u}(\xi, \eta)| \leq C_N(1 + |\xi| + |\eta|)^M$. Therefore $\langle \iota^*u, \chi \rangle$ is well defined. Now to define $\langle \iota^*u, 1 \rangle$, we first choose a finite partition of unity $1 = \sum \chi_j$ where χ_j is constructed as above for some $x_j \in X$ (playing the role of x_0) and then choose the corresponding ψ_j 's (playing the role of ψ). This concludes our review of the proof that $\text{tr}^b T = \langle \iota^*u, 1 \rangle$ is well defined when (3.3) holds.

All of this can be applied to $u = K$, the Schwartz kernel of $e^{-it_0 h^{-1} \tilde{P}_h(z)} \tilde{R}_h(z)$, with quantitative bounds in terms of h . We first estimate the wave front set of $e^{-it_0 h^{-1} \tilde{P}_h(z)} \tilde{R}_h(z)$. For that we need the following

Lemma 3.2. *For $t \geq 0$,*

$$\text{WF}'_h(e^{-ith^{-1} \tilde{P}_h(z)}) \cap T^*(X \times X) \subset \{(e^{t_0 H_p}(x, \xi), (x, \xi)) : (x, \xi) \in T^*X\},$$

$$\text{WF}'_h(e^{-ith^{-1} \tilde{P}_h(z)}) \cap S^*(X \times X) \subset \kappa(\{(e^{t_0 H_p}(x, \xi), (x, \xi)) : (x, \xi) \in T^*X \setminus \{0\}\}).$$

Proof. We first note that the inclusion is obviously true for the $\text{WF}'_h(e^{-itP})$ since the operator is the pull back by φ_{-t}^* . Hence the statement above will follow from showing that $V(t) := e^{itP}e^{-ith^{-1}\tilde{P}_h(z)}$ is a pseudodifferential operator. If $B \in \Psi_h^0$ satisfies

$$\text{WF}_h(B) \cap \cup_{0 \leq |t'| \leq t} e^{t'H_p}(\text{WF}_h(Q)) = \emptyset,$$

then $Be^{itP}e^{-ith^{-1}(hP-iQ)} = B + \mathcal{O}(h^\infty)_{\mathcal{D}' \rightarrow C^\infty}$.

In fact, we can use Egorov's theorem (a trivial case since $e^{itP} = \varphi_t^*$) to see that

$$\begin{aligned} hD_t \left(Be^{itP}e^{-ith^{-1}(hP-iQ)} \right) &= iBe^{itP}Qe^{-ith^{-1}(hP-iQ)} \\ &= ie^{itP}B(t)Qe^{-ith^{-1}(hP-iQ)} = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty)_{\mathcal{D}' \rightarrow C^\infty}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

where $B(t) := e^{-itP}Be^{itP}$ satisfies $\text{WF}_h(B(t)) \cap \text{WF}_h(Q) = \emptyset$. By switching the sign of P and taking adjoints we see that we also have

$$e^{itP}e^{-ith^{-1}(hP-iQ)}B = B + \mathcal{O}(h^\infty)_{\mathcal{D}' \rightarrow C^\infty}.$$

Hence it is enough to prove that, for α in (2.7), $e^{itP}e^{-ih^{-1}t(P-iQ)}A \in \Psi_\alpha(X)$, $\alpha < \frac{1}{2}$, for $A \in \Psi^{\text{comp}}(X)$. But that is included in [29, Proposition A.3]. \square

Remark. The assumption (2.7) in the construction of $\tilde{P}_h(z)$ and used in the proof of Lemma 3.2 is made for convenience only as we can then cite [29, Proposition A.3].

Inclusions (2.16) and (2.17) and Lemma 3.2 show that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{WF}'_h(e^{-it_0h^{-1}\tilde{P}_h(z)}\tilde{R}_h(z)) \cap T^*(X \times X) \subset \\ \{((x, \xi), (y, \eta)) : (e^{-t_0H_p}(x, \xi), (y, \eta)) \in \Delta(T^*X) \cup \Omega_+\} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \text{WF}'_h(e^{-it_0h^{-1}\tilde{P}_h(z)}\tilde{R}_h(z)) \cap S^*(X \times X) \subset \\ \kappa\{((x, \xi), (y, \eta)) : (e^{-t_0H_p}(x, \xi), (y, \eta)) \in \Delta(T^*X) \cup \Omega_+ \cup (E_u^* \times E_s^*) \setminus \{0\}\}. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, for all $0 < h < 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{WF}'(e^{-it_0h^{-1}\tilde{P}_h(z)}\tilde{R}_h(z)) \subset \\ \{((x, \xi), (y, \eta)) : (e^{-t_0H_p}(x, \xi), (y, \eta)) \in \Delta(T^*X) \cup \Omega_+ \cup (E_u^* \times E_s^*)\}, \end{aligned}$$

satisfying (2.18), that is, does not intersect with $\Delta(T^*X)$ and hence $\text{tr}^b(e^{-it_0h^{-1}\tilde{P}_h(z)}\tilde{R}_h(z))$ is well-defined.

Using a microlocal partition of unity, $I = \sum_{j=1}^J B_j + \mathcal{O}(h^\infty)_{\mathcal{D}' \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty}$, $B_j \in \Psi_h^0(X)$ (see for instance [13, Proposition E.34]) we only need to prove that

- (i) $\text{WF}_h(B) \subset \text{neigh}_{T^*X}(x_0, \xi_0)$, $(x_0, \xi_0) \in T^*X \Rightarrow \text{tr}^b e^{-it_0 h^{-1} \tilde{P}_h(z)} \tilde{R}_h(z) B = \mathcal{O}(h^{-2n-1})$,
- (ii) $\text{WF}_h(B) \subset \text{neigh}_{\bar{T}^*X}(x_0, \xi_0)$, $(x_0, \xi_0) \in S^*X \Rightarrow \text{tr}^b e^{-it_0 h^{-1} \tilde{P}_h(z)} \tilde{R}_h(z) B = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty)$,

In case (ii), $W := \text{neigh}_{\bar{T}^*X}(x_0, \xi_0)$ is the image of the closure of a conic neighbourhood of (x_0, ξ_0) in T^*X , under the map $T^*X \rightarrow \bar{T}^*X$. In fact, given (i) and (ii), we can use a microlocal partition of unity to write

$$e^{-it_0 h^{-1} \tilde{P}_h(z)} \tilde{R}_h(z) = \sum_{j=1}^J e^{-it_0 h^{-1} \tilde{P}_h(z)} \tilde{R}_h(z) B_j + \mathcal{O}(h^\infty)_{\mathcal{D}' \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty}$$

where each B_j satisfies either (i) or (ii) and this proves (3.2).

For each case, we repeat the construction with the Fourier transform replaced by the semiclassical Fourier transform. Let $u = K_h$ be the Schwartz kernel of $e^{-it_0 h^{-1} \tilde{P}_h(z)} \tilde{R}_h(z) B$. Then, in the notation of (3.6),

$$\langle \iota^* u, \chi \rangle = \langle \iota^*(\varphi u), \chi \rangle = (2\pi h)^{-2n} \int \mathcal{F}_h(\varphi u)(\xi, \eta) I_{\chi, h}(\xi, \eta) d\xi d\eta, \quad (3.9)$$

where now

$$I_{\chi, h}(\xi, \eta) = \int \chi(x) e^{i\langle \iota(x), (\xi, \eta) \rangle / h} dx = \int \chi(x) e^{ix \cdot (\xi + \eta) / h} dx. \quad (3.10)$$

If $\text{WF}_h(B)$ is contained in a small compact neighbourhood W of (x_0, ξ_0) , we can assume in the partition of unity $1 = \sum \chi_j$ (see the argument following (3.7)), $\pi(W) \subset X_0$ for some coordinate patch X_0 and $\pi(W) \cap \text{supp } \chi_j = \emptyset$ except for the one in this coordinate patch, say $\psi = \psi_0$. For $j \neq 0$, since

$$\text{WF}'_h(\varphi_j u) \subset \text{WF}'_h(u) \cap [(\bar{T}^*X) \times \text{WF}_h(B)] \cap [(\bar{T}^* \text{supp } \psi_j) \times (\bar{T}^* \text{supp } \psi_j)] = \emptyset,$$

we have

$$\mathcal{F}_h(\varphi_j u)(\xi, \eta) = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty(1 + |\xi| + |\eta|)^{-\infty}),$$

and thus $\langle \iota^* u, \chi_j \rangle = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty)$. Therefore we only need to consider the coordinate patch X_0 centered at x_0 and the corresponding χ, ψ constructed as before. We note that $I_{\chi, h}(\xi, \eta) = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty(1 + |\xi| + |\eta|)^{-\infty})$ uniformly for $(\xi, \eta) \in V$ ($I_{\chi, h}$ is defined in (3.10) and again we use the notation introduced before (3.6)). Hence we only need to estimate

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{C}V} \mathcal{F}_h(\varphi u)(\xi, \eta) I_{\chi, h}(\xi, \eta) d\xi d\eta \right| \leq \int_{\mathbb{C}V} |\mathcal{F}_h(\varphi u)(\xi, \eta)| d\xi d\eta.$$

Here

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}_h(\varphi u)(\xi, \eta) &= \int \psi(x)\psi(y)u(x, y)e^{-i(x\xi+y\eta)/h}dxdy \\ &= \langle e^{-it_0h^{-1}\tilde{P}_h(z)}\tilde{R}_h(z)B(\psi(y)e^{-iy\cdot\eta/h}), \psi(x)e^{-ix\cdot\xi/h} \rangle,\end{aligned}\tag{3.11}$$

where $\langle \bullet, \bullet \rangle$ denotes distributional pairing. We also note that

$$\text{WF}_h(\psi(x)e^{ix\cdot\xi/h}) = \text{supp } \psi \times \{\xi\}, \quad \text{WF}_h(\psi(y)e^{-iy\cdot\eta/h}) = \text{supp } \psi \times \{-\eta\}, \quad (\xi, \eta) \in \mathbb{C}V.$$

In case (i), we assume

$$\text{WF}_h(B) \subset W = W_1 \times W_2 \text{ where } W_1 = \pi(W) \subset X_0 \text{ and } W_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^n \text{ are compact.}$$

We make the following observation: if $\widetilde{W}_2 = \{\xi' : \exists \eta' \in W_2 (\xi', \eta') \in \mathbb{C}V\}$, then either $-\eta \notin W_2$ or $-\xi \in \widetilde{W}_2$. (Here we used the symmetry (3.5).) Hence if $A \in \Psi_h^{\text{comp}}(X)$, $\text{WF}_h(I - A) \cap \widetilde{W}_1 \times \widetilde{W}_2 = \emptyset$, where \widetilde{W}_1 is a small neighbourhood of $\text{supp } \psi$, then

$$\mathcal{F}_h(\varphi u)(\xi, \eta) = \langle e^{-it_0h^{-1}\tilde{P}_h(z)}\tilde{R}_h(z)B(\psi(y)e^{-iy\cdot\eta/h}), A(\psi(x)e^{-ix\cdot\xi/h}) \rangle + \mathcal{O}(h^\infty).$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}|\mathcal{F}_h(\varphi u)(\xi, \eta)| &= |\langle e^{-it_0h^{-1}\tilde{P}_h(z)}\tilde{R}_h(z)B(\psi(y)e^{-iy\cdot\eta/h}), A(\psi(x)e^{-ix\cdot\xi/h}) \rangle| + \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) \\ &\leq C\|Ae^{-it_0h^{-1}\tilde{P}_h(z)}\tilde{R}_h(z)B\|_{L^2 \rightarrow L^2} + \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) \leq Ch^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

where we use the estimate (2.9) and the fact that microlocally on $\text{WF}_h(A) \times \text{WF}_h(B)$ which is a compact set in $T^*(X \times X)$, $H_{sG(h)}$ is equivalent to L^2 uniformly. Combined with (3.9) this finishes the proof for case (i).

In case (ii), we again assume that $\text{WF}_h(B) \subset W = W_1 \times W_2$ where $W_1 = \pi(W) \subset X_0$ is a small compact neighbourhood of x_0 but now $W_2 \subset \bar{\mathbb{R}}^n = \mathbb{R}^n \cup \partial\bar{\mathbb{R}}^n$ is a small conic neighbourhood of $\xi_0 \in \partial\bar{\mathbb{R}}^n$ intersecting with $\{|\xi| \geq C\}$. As in case (i), we put $\widetilde{W} = \widetilde{W}_1 \times \widetilde{W}_2$ such that \widetilde{W}_1 is a small neighbourhood of $\text{supp } \psi$ and \widetilde{W}_2 is a small neighbourhood of $\mathbb{C}V(W_2)$, which is again a small conic neighbourhood of ξ_0 .

We then choose $A \in \Psi_h^0(X)$ such that $\text{WF}_h(I - A) \cap \widetilde{W} = \emptyset$, and $\text{WF}_h(A)$ is contained in a small neighbourhood of \widetilde{W} . We have

$$(\xi, \eta) \in \mathbb{C}V \implies \text{(a) } -\eta \notin W_2 \text{ or (b) } -\xi \in \widetilde{W}_2.$$

In the case (a) we have

$$|\mathcal{F}_h(\varphi u)(\xi, \eta)| = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty(1 + |\xi| + |\eta|)^{-\infty}).$$

In the case (b) we need a uniform estimate for $\langle \xi \rangle^N |\mathcal{F}_h(\varphi u)(\xi, \eta)|$ where N is large. To do this, we use the notation from the proof of Lemma 3.2 and write

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \xi \rangle^N \mathcal{F}_h(\varphi u)(\xi, \eta) &= \langle e^{-it_0 h^{-1} \tilde{P}_h(z)} \tilde{R}_h(z) B(\psi(y) e^{-iy \cdot \eta/h}), \langle \xi \rangle^N \psi(x) e^{-ix \cdot \xi/h} \rangle \\ &= \langle \varphi_{-t_0}^* V(t_0) \tilde{R}_h(z) B(\psi(y) e^{-iy \cdot \eta/h}), A(\langle \xi \rangle^N \psi(x) e^{-ix \cdot \xi/h}) \rangle + \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) \\ &= \langle V(t_0) \tilde{R}_h(z) B(\psi(y) e^{-iy \cdot \eta/h}), \varphi_{t_0}^* A(\langle \xi \rangle^N \psi(x) e^{-ix \cdot \xi/h}) \rangle + \mathcal{O}(h^\infty). \end{aligned}$$

We notice that $\text{WF}_h(\langle \xi \rangle^N \psi(x) e^{-ix \cdot \xi/h}) = \text{supp } \psi \times \{-\xi\}$, and

$$\|\langle \xi \rangle^N \psi(x) e^{-ix \cdot \xi/h}\|_{H_h^{-N}} = \mathcal{O}(1)$$

uniformly in ξ . Since t_0 is small we can choose W and \tilde{W} small enough, so that $e^{-t_0 H_p} \tilde{W} \cap \tilde{W} = \emptyset$. Then we choose a microlocal partition of unity, $A_1^2 + A_2^2 = I + \mathcal{O}(h^\infty)_{\mathcal{D}' \rightarrow C^\infty}$, such that $e^{-t H_p} \tilde{W} \subset \text{ell}_h(A_1)$, $\text{WF}_h(A_1)$ is a small neighbourhood of $e^{-t H_p} \tilde{W}$ and $\text{WF}_h(A_2) \cap e^{-t_0 H_p}(\text{WF}_h(A)) = \emptyset$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \xi \rangle^N \mathcal{F}_h(\varphi u)(\xi, \eta) &= \langle A_1 V(t_0) \tilde{R}_h(z) B(\psi(y) e^{-iy \cdot \eta/h}), A_1 \varphi_{t_0}^* A(\langle \xi \rangle^N \psi(x) e^{-ix \cdot \xi/h}) \rangle \\ &\quad + \langle A_2 V(t_0) \tilde{R}_h(z) B(\psi(y) e^{-iy \cdot \eta/h}), A_2 \varphi_{t_0}^* A(\langle \xi \rangle^N \psi(x) e^{-ix \cdot \xi/h}) \rangle + \mathcal{O}(h^\infty). \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

We recall the following propagation estimate [11, Proposition 2.5] which is essentially the classical result of Duistermaat–Hörmander:

Proposition 3.3. *Assume that $P_0 \in \Psi_h^1(X)$ with semiclassical principal symbol $p - iq \in S_h^1(X)/hS_h^0(X)$ where $p \in S^1(X; \mathbb{R})$ is independent of h and $q \geq 0$ everywhere. Assume also that p is homogeneous of degree 1 in ξ for $|\xi|$ large enough. Let $e^{t H_p}$ be the Hamiltonian flow of p on \bar{T}^*X and $u(h) \in \mathcal{D}'(X)$, then if $A_0, B_0, B_1 \in \Psi_h^0(X)$ and for each $(x, \xi) \in \text{WF}_h(A_0)$, there exists $T \geq 0$ with $e^{-T H_p}(x, \xi) \in \text{ell}_h(B_0)$ and $e^{t H_p}(x, \xi) \in \text{ell}_h(B_1)$ for $t \in [-T, 0]$. Then for each m ,*

$$\|A_0 u\|_{H_h^m(X)} \leq C \|B_0 u\|_{H_h^m(X)} + Ch^{-1} \|B_1 P_0 u\|_{H_h^m(X)} + \mathcal{O}(h^\infty). \quad (3.13)$$

We apply the proposition to $u = \tilde{R}_h(z) B(\psi(y) e^{-iy \cdot \eta/h})$, $P_0 = \tilde{P}_h(z)$, $A_0 = A_1 V(t_0)$ with $\text{ell}_h(B_0)$ containing $e^{-T H_p}(\text{WF}_h(A_0))$ for $T > 0$ small enough and $e^{t H_p}(x, \xi) \in \text{ell}_h(B_1)$ for $t \in [-T, 0]$. Furthermore, we can choose B_1 so that $\text{WF}_h(B_1) \cap \text{WF}_h(B) = \emptyset$.

$$\begin{aligned} \|A_0 u\|_{H_h^N} &\leq C \|B_0 u\|_{H_h^N} + Ch^{-1} \|B_1 B(\psi(y) e^{-iy \cdot \eta})\|_{H_h^N} + \mathcal{O}(h^\infty) \\ &= C \|B_0 u\|_{H_h^N} + \mathcal{O}(h^\infty). \end{aligned}$$

However, the semiclassical wavefront set condition of $\tilde{R}_h(z)$ shows that $\text{WF}_h(B_0) \cap \text{WF}_h(u) = \emptyset$, thus $\|A_0 u\|_{H_h^N} = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty)$ and we know the term corresponding to A_1 in the sum of (3.12)

is $\mathcal{O}(h^\infty)$. For the other term involving A_2 , we use

$$\|A_2\varphi_{t_0}^*A(\langle\xi\rangle^N\psi(x)e^{ix\cdot\xi/h})\|_{H_h^P} \leq \mathcal{O}(h^\infty)\|\varphi_{t_0}^*A(\langle\xi\rangle^N\psi(x)e^{ix\cdot\xi/h})\|_{H_h^{-N}} = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty),$$

for any P . This is paired with the term estimated by

$$\|A_2V(t_0)\tilde{R}_h(z)B(\psi(y)e^{-iy\cdot\eta/h})\|_{H_h^{-P}} \leq C\|\psi(y)e^{-iy\cdot\eta/h}\|_{H_h^P} \leq C\langle\eta\rangle^P,$$

for some P . Hence

$$\langle A_2V(t_0)\tilde{R}_h(z)B(\psi(y)e^{-iy\cdot\eta/h}), A_2\varphi_{t_0}^*A(\langle\xi\rangle^N\psi(x)e^{-ix\cdot\xi/h}) \rangle = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty\langle\eta\rangle^P).$$

Returning to (3.12) we see that

$$\langle\xi\rangle^N\mathcal{F}_h(\varphi u)(\xi, \eta) = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty\langle\eta\rangle^P).$$

Since $|\xi|$ is comparable $|\eta|$ in \mathfrak{UV} , we have

$$\mathcal{F}_h(\varphi u)(\xi, \eta) = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty\langle(\xi, \eta)\rangle^{-N+P})$$

and that concludes the proof of (3.2).

4. PROOF OF THE TRACE FORMULA

4.1. Sketch of the proof. We first indicate basic ideas of the proof before we go into the details – the principle is quite simple but the implementation involves the use of the results of [11] and of some ideas from [36].

In general, a trace formula such as (1.4) follows from the finite order of the analytic continuation of $\zeta_1(\lambda)$ in the strip $\text{Im } \lambda \geq -A$, that is, from having the following estimate valid away from small neighbourhoods of resonances:

$$\left| \frac{d}{d\lambda} \log \zeta_1(\lambda) \right| = \mathcal{O}(\langle\lambda\rangle^{2n+1}). \quad (4.1)$$

To obtain the distributional identity (1.4) we take $\psi \in C_0^\infty(0, \infty)$ and compute the following integral in two different ways

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{\psi}(\lambda) \frac{d}{d\lambda} \log \zeta_1(\lambda) d\lambda.$$

On one hand, we pass the integral contour to $\mathbb{R} + iB$, where $B > C_1$ so that (1.7) converges. Since there are no resonances in the upper half plane, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}+iB} \widehat{\psi}(\lambda) \left(\frac{1}{i} \int_0^\infty e^{it\lambda} \text{tr}^b e^{-itP} dt \right) d\lambda &= \frac{1}{i} \int_0^\infty \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}+iB} \widehat{\psi}(\lambda) e^{it\lambda} d\lambda \right) \text{tr}^b e^{-itP} dt \\ &= \int_0^\infty \psi(t) \text{tr}^b e^{-itP} dt. \end{aligned}$$

Guillemin's trace formula (2.20) gives

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{\psi}(\lambda) \frac{d}{d\lambda} \log \zeta_1(\lambda) d\lambda = \left\langle \sum_{\gamma} \frac{T_{\gamma}^{\#} \delta(t - T_{\gamma})}{|\det(I - \mathcal{P}_{\gamma})|}, \psi \right\rangle. \quad (4.2)$$

On the other hand, we pass the integral contour to $\mathbb{R} - iA$ and we get the contribution from the poles of $\frac{d}{d\lambda} \log \zeta_1(\lambda)$ which are exactly the Pollicott-Ruelle resonances,

$$\sum_{\mu \in \text{Res}(P), \text{Im } \mu > -A} \widehat{\psi}(\mu) = \left\langle \sum_{\mu \in \text{Res}(P), \text{Im } \mu > -A} e^{-i\mu t}, \psi \right\rangle. \quad (4.3)$$

The remainder is exactly

$$\langle F_A, \psi \rangle := \int_{\mathbb{R} - iA} \widehat{\psi}(\lambda) \frac{d}{d\lambda} \log \zeta_1(\lambda) d\lambda, \quad (4.4)$$

and we want to show that F_A can be extended to a tempered distribution supported on $[0, \infty)$ and that it satisfies (1.5). The estimate (4.1) is crucial here.

To see (4.1), we decompose

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-it_0(P-\lambda)}(P-\lambda)^{-1} &= e^{-it_0(P-i\tilde{Q}-\lambda)}(P-i\tilde{Q}-\lambda)^{-1} + [(P-\lambda)^{-1} - (P-i\tilde{Q}-\lambda)^{-1}] \\ &\quad - i \int_0^{t_0} [e^{-it(P-\lambda)} - e^{-it(P-i\tilde{Q}-\lambda)}] dt, \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

where $\tilde{Q} = h^{-1}Q$ for a suitably chosen h depending on the range of λ 's. This is valid from $\text{Im } \lambda \gg 0$ and then continues analytically to \mathbb{C} on the level of distributional Schwartz kernels.

The first term is holomorphic in λ and can be estimated by Proposition 3.1 in the semiclassical setting.

The second term on the right hand side of (4.5) is of trace class if λ is not a resonance. To see this, we use the following formula

$$\begin{aligned} (P-\lambda)^{-1} - (P-i\tilde{Q}-\lambda)^{-1} &= [(P-\lambda)^{-1}(P-i\tilde{Q}-\lambda) - I](P-i\tilde{Q}-\lambda)^{-1} \\ &= -(P-\lambda)^{-1}i\tilde{Q}(P-i\tilde{Q}-\lambda)^{-1} \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

to get

$$(P-\lambda)^{-1} = (P-i\tilde{Q}-\lambda)^{-1}[I + i\tilde{Q}(P-i\tilde{Q}-\lambda)^{-1}]^{-1}. \quad (4.7)$$

By using (4.7) in (4.6) we obtain

$$(P-\lambda)^{-1} - (P-i\tilde{Q}-\lambda)^{-1} = -(P-i\tilde{Q}-\lambda)^{-1}[I + i\tilde{Q}(P-i\tilde{Q}-\lambda)^{-1}]^{-1}i\tilde{Q}(P-i\tilde{Q}-\lambda)^{-1}. \quad (4.8)$$

If we denote $F(\lambda) = I + i\tilde{Q}(P - i\tilde{Q} - \lambda)^{-1}$, then

$$F'(\lambda) = \frac{d}{d\lambda}F(\lambda) = i\tilde{Q}(P - i\tilde{Q} - \lambda)^{-2}.$$

Moreover, $F(\lambda) - I$ and $F'(\lambda)$ are operators of finite rank. By the cyclicity of the trace, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tr}[(P - \lambda)^{-1} - (P - i\tilde{Q} - \lambda)^{-1}] &= -\operatorname{tr}[I + i\tilde{Q}(P - i\tilde{Q} - \lambda)^{-1}]^{-1}i\tilde{Q}(P - i\tilde{Q} - \lambda)^{-2} \\ &= -\operatorname{tr}F'(\lambda)F(\lambda)^{-1} = -\frac{d}{d\lambda}\log \det F(\lambda). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore it can be controlled by the rank of \tilde{Q} and the norm of $F(\lambda)$.

The third term in (4.5) can be handled by Duhamel's principle: if $u(t) := e^{-it(P-i\tilde{Q}-\lambda)}f$, then

$$\partial_t u(t) = -i(P - i\tilde{Q} - \lambda)u(t), \quad u(0) = f.$$

Rewriting the equation as $\partial_t u(t) + i(P - \lambda)u(t) = -\tilde{Q}u(t)$, we get

$$u(t) = e^{-it(P-\lambda)}f - \int_0^t e^{-i(t-s)(P-\lambda)}\tilde{Q}u(s)ds.$$

Therefore

$$e^{-it(P-\lambda)} - e^{-it(P-i\tilde{Q}-\lambda)} = \int_0^t e^{-i(t-s)(P-\lambda)}\tilde{Q}e^{-is(P-i\tilde{Q}-\lambda)}ds.$$

This shows that the left hand side is also of trace class and its trace class norm is controlled by the trace class norm of \tilde{Q} .

To carry out the strategy above we need to choose correct contours and to obtain a local version of (4.1) using $\det F(\lambda)$. For that we break the infinite contour into a family of finite contours and use the semiclassical reduction to treat the zeta function on each contour separately. That involves choices of h so that $z = h\lambda$ is in an appropriate range.

4.2. The contours for integration. In this section, we choose contours for integration. First, we decompose the region $\Omega = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : -A \leq \operatorname{Im} \lambda \leq B\}$ into dyadic pieces: fix $E > 0$ and put $\Omega = \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \Omega_k$, where $\Omega_0 = \Omega \cap \{-E \leq \operatorname{Re} \lambda \leq E\}$ and

$$\Omega_k := \Omega \cap \{2^{k-1}E \leq \operatorname{Re} \lambda \leq 2^k E\}, \quad k > 0$$

$$\Omega_{-k} := \Omega \cap \{-2^k E \leq \operatorname{Re} \lambda \leq -2^{k-1}E\}, \quad k > 0.$$

For each k , we write $\gamma_k = \partial\Omega_k = \bigcup_{j=1}^4 \gamma_k^j$ with counterclockwise orientation.

Next, we shall modify γ_k^2 , γ_k^3 and γ_k^4 to avoid the resonances. For simplicity, we only work for $k > 0$ as the case for $k < 0$ can be handled by symmetry. We choose $\tilde{\gamma}_k^2$, $\tilde{\gamma}_k^3$ and $\tilde{\gamma}_k^4$ lying in

$$([2^{k-1}E - 1, 2^k E + 1] + i[-A - 1, B]) \setminus ([2^{k-1}E + 1, 2^k E - 1] + i[-A, B])$$

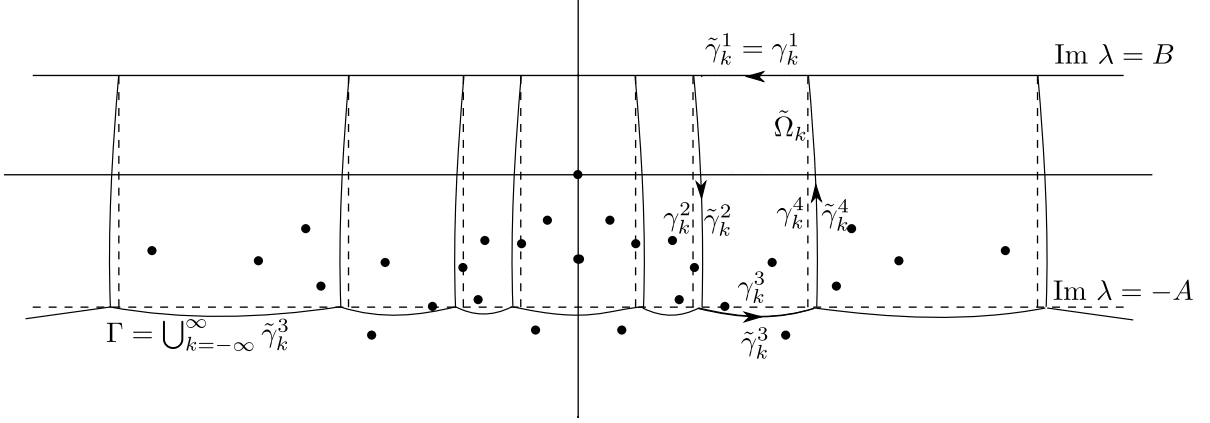


FIGURE 2. Integration contours

so that $\tilde{\gamma}_k^2 \subset [2^{k-1}E - 1, 2^{k-1}E + 1] + i[-A, B]$ connects $2^{k-1}E + iB$ with a point w_k which lies on $[2^{k-1}E - 1, 2^{k-1}E + 1] - iA$, $\tilde{\gamma}_k^4 = -\tilde{\gamma}_{k+1}^2$; $\tilde{\gamma}_k^3 \subset [2^{k-1}E - 1, 2^kE + 1] + i[-A - 1, -A]$ connects w_k with w_{k+1} . The region bounded by $\tilde{\gamma}_k := \bigcup_{j=1}^4 \tilde{\gamma}_k^j$ is denoted as $\tilde{\Omega}_k$, (we write $\tilde{\gamma}_k^1 = \gamma_k^1$). Then we have

$$\Omega \subset \tilde{\Omega} = \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \tilde{\Omega}_k \subset \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C}, -A - 1 \leq \text{Im } \lambda \leq B\}$$

and all $\tilde{\Omega}_k$ have disjoint interiors.

For convenience, we turn into the semiclassical setting. Let $W_h = h\tilde{\Omega}_k$ where $h^{-1/2} = 2^kE$, then

$$[\frac{1}{2}h^{1/2} + h, h^{1/2} - h] + i[-Ah, Bh] \subset W_h \subset [\frac{1}{2}h^{1/2} - h, h^{1/2} + h] + i[(-A - 1)h, Bh].$$

Moreover, $\rho_h := \partial W_h = \bigcup_{j=1}^4 \rho_h^j$ where ρ_h^1 is the horizontal segment $[\frac{1}{2}h^{1/2}, h^{1/2}] + iBh$ with negative orientation; $\rho_h^2 \subset [\frac{1}{2}h^{1/2} - h, \frac{1}{2}h^{1/2} + h] + i[-Ah, Bh]$ connects $\frac{1}{2}h^{1/2} + iBh$ with a point $z_h \in [\frac{1}{2}h^{1/2} - h, \frac{1}{2}h^{1/2} + h] - iAh$; $\rho_h^4 \subset [h^{1/2} - h, h^{1/2} + h] + i[-Ah, Bh]$ connects a point $z'_h \in [h^{1/2} - h, h^{1/2} + h] - iAh$ with $h^{1/2} + iBh$; and $\rho_h^3 \subset [\frac{1}{2}h^{1/2} - h, h^{1/2} + h]$ connects z_h with z'_h .

We have the following contour integration

$$\oint_{\rho_h} \widehat{\psi}_h(z) \frac{d}{dz} \log \zeta_h(z) dz = \sum_{z_j \in \text{Res}_h(P) \cap W_h} \psi_h(z_j). \quad (4.9)$$

Here we write $\widehat{\psi}_h(z) = \widehat{\psi}(z/h)$, $\zeta_h(z) = \zeta_1(z/h)$, $\text{Res}_h(P) = h \text{Res}(P)$.

We rewrite the decomposition (4.5) in this scaling:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dz} \log \zeta_h(z) &= h \text{tr}^b(e^{-it_0 h^{-1} P_h(z)} R_h(z)) \\ &= \text{tr}^b(e^{-it_0 h^{-1} \widetilde{P}_h(z)} \widetilde{R}_h(z)) + \text{tr}(R_h(z) - \widetilde{R}_h(z)) \\ &\quad - \frac{i}{h} \text{tr} \int_0^{t_0} [e^{-ith^{-1} P_h(z)} - e^{-ith^{-1} \widetilde{P}_h(z)}] dt. \end{aligned} \quad (4.10)$$

Then as in the discussion after (4.5), in the region $-C_0 h \leq \text{Im } z \leq 1$, $|\text{Re } z| \leq 2h^{1/2}$, we can apply Proposition 3.1 to obtain

$$\left| \text{tr}^b(e^{-it_0 h^{-1} \widetilde{P}_h(z)} \widetilde{R}_h(z)) \right| = \mathcal{O}(h^{-2n-1}). \quad (4.11)$$

Also we have

$$\left\| \int_0^{t_0} [e^{-ith^{-1} P_h(z)} - e^{-ith^{-1} \widetilde{P}_h(z)}] dt \right\|_{\text{tr}} = \mathcal{O}(h^{-n-1}). \quad (4.12)$$

For the second term, we have

$$\text{tr}(R_h(z) - \widetilde{R}_h(z)) = -\frac{d}{dz} \log \det F(z),$$

where $F(z) = I + iQ\widetilde{R}_h(z)$ is a Fredholm operator and the poles for $F(z)^{-1}$ coincides with the resonances. Moreover, by (2.6), (2.9) and Weyl's inequality, we have

$$|\det F(z)| \leq (Ch^{-1})^{Ch^{-n}} \leq Ce^{Ch^{-n-1}}. \quad (4.13)$$

Moreover, when $\text{Im } z \geq C_1 h$, we have $F(z) = I + iQ\widetilde{R}_h(z) = P_h(z)\widetilde{R}_h(z)$, so $F(z)$ is invertible and $F(z)^{-1} = \widetilde{P}_h(z)R_h(z)$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \|F(z)^{-1}\|_{H_{sG(h)} \rightarrow H_{sG(h)}} &\leq \|\widetilde{P}_h(z)\|_{D_{sG(h)} \rightarrow H_{sG(h)}} \|R_h(z)\|_{H_{sG(h)} \rightarrow D_{sG(h)}} \\ &\leq \|\widetilde{P}_h(z)\|_{D_{sG(h)} \rightarrow H_{sG(h)}} (\|R_h(z)\|_{H_{sG(h)} \rightarrow H_{sG(h)}} \\ &\quad + \|hPR_h(z)\|_{H_{sG(h)} \rightarrow H_{sG(h)}}) \leq Ch^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

We can also write $F(z)^{-1} = I - iQR_h(z)$ which gives the estimate

$$|\det F(z)^{-1}| \leq (Ch^{-1})^{Ch^{-n}} \leq Ce^{Ch^{-n-1}}. \quad (4.14)$$

We recall a lower modulus theorem due to H. Cartan (see [24, §11.3, Theorem 4]) : Suppose that g is holomorphic in $D(z_0, 2eR)$ and $g(z_0) = 1$. Then for any $\eta > 0$,

$$\log |g(z)| \geq -\log(15e^3/\eta) \log \max_{|z-z_0| < 2eR} |g(z)|, \quad z \in D(z_0, R) \setminus \mathcal{D}, \quad (4.15)$$

where \mathcal{D} is a union of discs with the sum of radii less than ηR . With the help of this lower modulus theorem, we can make a suitable choice of integration contour.

Lemma 4.1. *We can choose $\tilde{\gamma}_k$ suitably such that in addition to the assumptions above, we have*

$$|\log \det F(z)| = \mathcal{O}(h^{-n-1}) \quad (4.16)$$

when $z \in \rho_h$.

Proof. We shall apply the lower modulus theorem with $z_0 = \frac{1}{2}h^{1/2} + iBh/2$ and $R = C'_0 h$ where C'_0 is large enough, so that

$$\begin{aligned} [\tfrac{1}{2}h^{1/2} - h, \tfrac{1}{2}h^{1/2} + h] + i[(-A-1)h, Bh] &\subset D(z_0, R) \subset D(z_0, 2eR) \\ &\subset [-2h^{1/2}, 2h^{1/2}] + i[-C_0h, 1]. \end{aligned}$$

In addition, we let η be small enough, so that $\eta R < h$. Since $\tilde{R}_h(z)$ is holomorphic in $D(z_0, 2eR)$, so is $\det F(z)$. Moreover, from (4.13), we see

$$\log \max_{|z-z_0| < 2eR} |\det F(z)| \leq Ch^{-n-1}.$$

On the other hand, at $z = z_0$, by (4.14)

$$|\det F(z_0)^{-1}| \leq e^{-Ch^{-n-1}}.$$

Applying the lower modulus theorem with $g(z) = \det F(z) \det F(z_0)^{-1}$, we can choose $\tilde{\gamma}_k^2$ so that

$$|\log \det F(z)| = \mathcal{O}(h^{-n-1})$$

when $z \in h\tilde{\gamma}_k^2$. Taking $\tilde{\gamma}_k^4 = -\tilde{\gamma}_{k+1}^2$ as required, it is clear that we also have

$$|\log \det F(z)| = \mathcal{O}(h^{-n-1})$$

when $z \in h\tilde{\gamma}_k^4$.

Finally, we can apply the lower modulus theorem to a sequence of balls $D(z_{0j}, R)$ which are translations of $D(z_0, R)$ as above by jh , $0 \leq j \leq \frac{1}{2}h^{-1/2}$. In particular, $z_{0j} = z_0 + jh$ and we have

$$\begin{aligned} [\tfrac{1}{2}h^{1/2} + jh - \tfrac{1}{2}h, \tfrac{1}{2}h^{1/2} + jh + \tfrac{1}{2}h] + i[(-A-1)h, -Ah] &\subset D(z_0, R) \subset D(z_0, 2eR) \\ &\subset [-2h^{1/2}, 2h^{1/2}] + i[-C_0h, 1]. \end{aligned}$$

We can now repeat the argument above and notice that all the estimates hold uniformly in j to conclude that we can choose a curve in $[\frac{1}{2}h^{1/2} + jh - \frac{1}{2}h, \frac{1}{2}h^{1/2} + jh + \frac{1}{2}h]$ for each j such that $|\log \det F(z)| = O(h^{-n-1})$ uniformly in j on these curves and these curves form the curve $h\tilde{\gamma}_3$ connecting z_h and z'_h . \square

Now by the upper bound on the number of resonances, we have

$$\# \text{Res}_h(P) \cap W_h = \mathcal{O}(h^{-\frac{n}{2}-1}). \quad (4.17)$$

From the proof of the lemma above, we can actually construct ρ_h so that (4.16) holds in a neighborhood of ρ_h of size $\sim h^{\frac{n}{2}+2}$. By Cauchy's inequality, we see that for $z \in \rho_h$,

$$\left| \frac{d}{dz} \log \det F(z) \right| = \mathcal{O}(h^{-\frac{3n}{2}-3}). \quad (4.18)$$

Now combining (4.11), (4.12) and (4.18), we have the estimate for $z \in \rho_h$,

$$\left| \frac{d}{dz} \log \zeta_h(z) \right| = \mathcal{O}(h^{-2n-1}), \quad (4.19)$$

which is equivalent to (4.1).

4.3. End of the proof. Now we finish the proof of the local trace formula by summing the contour integrals (4.9).

First, since $\widehat{\psi}(\lambda) = \mathcal{O}(\langle \lambda \rangle^{-\infty})$ as $\text{Re } \lambda \rightarrow \pm\infty$ as well as all of its derivatives when $\text{Im } \lambda$ is bounded, we have $\widehat{\psi}_h(z) = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty)$ as well as all its derivatives. Therefore by (4.19),

$$\int_{\tilde{\gamma}_k^2} \widehat{\psi}(\lambda) \frac{d}{d\lambda} \log \zeta_1(\lambda) d\lambda = \int_{h\tilde{\gamma}_k^2} \widehat{\psi}_h(z) \frac{d}{dz} \log \zeta_h(z) dz = \mathcal{O}(h^\infty).$$

Moreover, both of the sums

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\tilde{\gamma}_k^1} \widehat{\psi}(\lambda) \frac{d}{d\lambda} \log \zeta_1(\lambda) d\lambda = - \int_{\mathbb{R}+iB} \widehat{\psi}(\lambda) \frac{d}{d\lambda} \log \zeta_1(\lambda) d\lambda$$

and

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\tilde{\gamma}_k^3} \widehat{\psi}(\lambda) \frac{d}{d\lambda} \log \zeta_1(\lambda) d\lambda = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{d}{d\lambda} \log \zeta_1(\lambda) d\lambda$$

converges absolutely. Here $\Gamma = \bigcup_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{\gamma}_k^3$. On the other hand, by the upper bound of the resonance (4.17), the sum

$$\sum_{\mu_j \in \text{Res}(P) \cap \tilde{\Omega}} \widehat{\psi}(\mu_j) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{z_j \in \text{Res}_h(P) \cap W_k} \widehat{\psi}_h(z_j)$$

also converges absolutely. Hence we have the following identity

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}+iB} \widehat{\psi}(\lambda) \frac{d}{d\lambda} \log \zeta_1(\lambda) d\lambda = \sum_{\mu_j \in \text{Res}(P) \cap \widetilde{\Omega}} \widehat{\psi}(\mu_j) + \int_{\Gamma} \widehat{\psi}(\lambda) \frac{d}{d\lambda} \log \zeta_1(\lambda) d\lambda.$$

In other words,

$$\sum_{\mu \in \text{Res}(P), \text{Im } \mu > -A} \widehat{\psi}(\mu) = \sum_{\gamma} \frac{T_{\gamma}^{\#} \delta(t - T_{\gamma})}{|\det(I - \mathcal{P}_{\gamma})|} + \langle \psi, F_A \rangle$$

where

$$\langle \psi, F_A \rangle = - \sum_{\mu_j \in \text{Res}(P) \cap \widetilde{\Omega}, \text{Im } \mu_j \leq -A} \widehat{\psi}(\mu_j) + \int_{\Gamma} \widehat{\psi}(\lambda) \frac{d}{d\lambda} \log \zeta_1(\lambda) d\lambda. \quad (4.20)$$

This proves (1.4).

So far, the distribution F_A is only defined in $\mathcal{D}'(0, \infty)$. However, the right-hand side in (1.4) has an obvious extension to \mathbb{R} by zero on the negative half line as it is supported away from 0. By the polynomial upper bounds (2.3) on the number of resonances in the strip $\text{Im } \mu > -A$, the sum

$$u_A(t) = \sum_{\mu \in \text{Res}(P), \text{Im } \mu > -A} e^{-i\mu t}$$

also has an extension to \mathbb{R} which has support in $[0, \infty)$. We only need to show that u_A is of finite order: For any $\varphi \in C_0^{\infty}(0, \infty)$, $k \geq 0$, we have $\widehat{\varphi^{(k)}}(\lambda) = (i\lambda)^k \widehat{\varphi}(\lambda)$. Therefore we can write

$$\langle u_A, \varphi \rangle = \sum_{\mu \in \text{Res}(P), \text{Im } \mu > -A} \widehat{\varphi}(\mu) = \sum_{\mu \in \text{Res}(P), \text{Im } \mu > -A} (i\mu)^{-k} \widehat{\varphi^{(k)}}(\mu)$$

When k is large, the sum

$$\sum_{\mu \in \text{Res}(P), \text{Im } \mu > -A} |\mu|^{-k}$$

converges absolutely. Therefore we have the finite order property of u_A . Moreover, any two such extensions of u_A are only differed by a distribution v supported at $\{0\}$, that is, a linear combination of delta function and its derivatives.

Now we can certainly extend F_A to a distribution on \mathbb{R} with support in $[0, \infty)$. Since \check{v} is a polynomial in the whole complex plane. Therefore choice of the extension of u_A does not affect the estimate on \widehat{F}_A .

Finally, we give the desired estimate on \widehat{F}_A . This follows from the fact $e^{\eta t} F_A \in \mathcal{S}'$ for any $\eta < A$ and [21, Theorem 7.4.2]. To see this, we only need to show that we can extend

(4.20) to $\psi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ with support in $(0, \infty)$ such that $\varphi = e^{-\eta t}\psi \in \mathcal{S}$. If ψ has compact support, then

$$\widehat{\psi}(\lambda) = \int \psi(t)e^{-it\lambda}dt = \int \varphi(t)e^{-it(\lambda+i\eta)}dt = \widehat{\varphi}(\lambda + i\eta).$$

Therefore (4.20) can be rewritten as

$$\langle \psi, F_A \rangle = - \sum_{\mu_j \in \text{Res}(P) \cap \widetilde{\Omega}, \text{Im } \mu_j \leq -A} \widehat{\varphi}(\mu_j + i\eta) + \int_{\Gamma} \widehat{\varphi}(\lambda + i\eta) \frac{d}{d\lambda} \log \zeta_1(\lambda) d\lambda. \quad (4.21)$$

Again, by the estimate (4.1) and the upper bound on the resonances (2.3), this converges as long as $\text{supp } \varphi \subset (0, \infty)$ which gives the definition of $e^{\eta t}F_A$ in \mathcal{S}' . The order of $\widehat{F}_A(\lambda)$ comes from the formula (4.21) and (4.1), (2.3).

5. PROOF OF THE WEAK LOWER BOUND ON THE NUMBER OF RESONANCES

Now we prove the weak lower bound on the number of resonances. The strategy is similar to the proof in [20] and we proceed by contradiction. Let

$$N_A(r) = \#(\text{Res}(P) \cap \{|\mu| \leq r, \text{Im } \mu > -A\})$$

and assume that

$$N_A(r) \leq P(\delta, A)r^\delta. \quad (5.1)$$

We fix a test function $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ with the following properties:

$$\varphi \geq 0, \quad \varphi(0) > 0, \quad \text{supp } \varphi \subset [-1, 1].$$

Next we set $\varphi_{l,d}(t) = \varphi(l^{-1}(t-d))$ where $d > 1$ and $l < 1$, so that $\varphi_{l,d} \in C_0^\infty(0, \infty)$. Therefore we can apply the local trace formula to get

$$\sum_{\mu \in \text{Res}(P), \text{Im } \mu > -A} \widehat{\varphi}_{l,d}(\mu) + \langle F_A, \varphi_{l,d} \rangle = \sum_{\gamma} \frac{T_{\gamma}^{\#} \varphi_{l,d}(T_{\gamma})}{|\det(I - \mathcal{P}_{\gamma})|}. \quad (5.2)$$

First, we note that by Paley-Wiener theorem,

$$|\widehat{\varphi}_{l,d}(\zeta)| = |l\widehat{\varphi}(l\zeta)e^{-id\zeta}| \leq C_N l e^{(d-l)\text{Im } \zeta} (1 + |l\zeta|)^{-N}, \quad (5.3)$$

for $\text{Im } \zeta \leq 0$ and any $N \geq 0$.

By the assumption, we have the following estimate on the sum on the left-hand side of (5.2),

$$\begin{aligned}
\left| \sum_{\mu \in \text{Res}(P), \text{Im } \mu > -A} \widehat{\varphi}_{l,d}(\mu) \right| &\leq Cl \int_0^\infty (1+lr)^{-N} dN_A(r) \\
&\leq Cl \int_0^\infty \frac{d}{dr} [(1+lr)^{-N}] N_A(r) dr \\
&\leq CP(\delta, A) l \int_0^\infty \frac{d}{dr} [(1+lr)^{-N}] r^\delta dr \leq Cl^{1-\delta}.
\end{aligned} \tag{5.4}$$

The remainder term $\langle F_A, \varphi_{l,d} \rangle$ on the left-hand side of (5.2) can be rewritten as

$$\langle \check{F}_A, \widehat{\varphi}_{l,d} \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{F}_A(-\zeta) \widehat{\varphi}_{l,d}(\zeta) d\zeta.$$

By (1.5), we can pass the contour to $\mathbb{R} + i(\epsilon - A)$ to get

$$\begin{aligned}
|\langle F_A, \varphi_{l,d} \rangle| &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R} + i(\epsilon - A)} |\widehat{F}_A(-\zeta)| |\widehat{\varphi}_{l,d}(\zeta)| d\zeta \\
&\leq Cl e^{(d-l)(\epsilon - A)} \int_{\mathbb{R} + i(\epsilon - A)} \langle \zeta \rangle^{2n+1} (1 + l|\zeta|)^{-2n-3} d\zeta \\
&\leq Cl^{-2n-1} e^{(d-l)(\epsilon - A)}
\end{aligned} \tag{5.5}$$

where we use (5.3) with $N = 2n + 3$.

On the other hand, to get a lower bound of the right-hand side of (5.2), we fix one primitive periodic orbit γ_0 and let $d = kT_{\gamma_0}$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Since every term there is nonnegative, we ignore all but the term corresponding to γ_d which is the k -times iterate of γ_0 and get

$$\sum_{\gamma} \frac{T_{\gamma}^{\#} \varphi_{l,d}(T_{\gamma})}{|\det(I - \mathcal{P}_{\gamma})|} \geq \frac{T_{\gamma_d}^{\#} \varphi(0)}{|\det(I - \mathcal{P}_{\gamma_d})|} = \frac{T_{\gamma_0} \varphi(0)}{|\det(I - \mathcal{P}_{\gamma_0}^k)|}.$$

Let $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{n-1}$ be the eigenvalues of \mathcal{P}_{γ_0} , then for some α depending only on λ_j 's,

$$|\det(I - \mathcal{P}_{\gamma_0}^k)| = |(1 - \lambda_1^k) \cdots (1 - \lambda_{n-1}^k)| \leq C e^{k\alpha} = C e^{\theta_0 d},$$

if $\theta_0 = \alpha/T_{\gamma_0}$. This gives the lower bound

$$\sum_{\gamma} \frac{T_{\gamma}^{\#} \varphi_{l,d}(T_{\gamma})}{|\det(I - \mathcal{P}_{\gamma})|} \geq C e^{-\theta_0 d}. \tag{5.6}$$

Combining (5.4), (5.5), (5.6), we have the following inequality

$$Cl^{1-\delta} + Cl^{-2n-1} e^{(d-l)(\epsilon - A)} \geq C e^{-\theta_0 d}.$$

We first choose $l = e^{-\beta d}$, then we have

$$C e^{-\beta d(1-\delta)} + C e^{(d-l)(\epsilon-A)+(2n+1)\beta d} \geq C e^{-\theta_0 d}.$$

Notice that the constants C 's may depend on A , but not on d . If we choose β and A large while ϵ small so that $\beta(1-\delta) > \theta_0$ and $A - \epsilon - (2n+1)\beta > \theta_0$, then we get a contradiction as $d \rightarrow \infty$. This can be achieved when $A > A_\delta$ where

$$A_\delta = \theta_0(1 + (2n+1)(1-\delta)^{-1}). \quad (5.7)$$

This finishes the proof of Theorem 2.

Remark. From the proof, we see that the essential gap is bounded by $A_0 = \theta_0(2n+2)$, where θ_0 given above only depends on the Poincaré map associated to a primitive periodic orbit γ_0 . More explicitly,

$$\theta_0 = \frac{1}{T_{\gamma_0}} \sum_{\lambda \in \sigma(\mathcal{P}_{\gamma_0}): |\lambda| > 1} \log |\lambda|.$$

A weaker bound not depending on the specific orbit is given by $\theta_0 \leq \theta d_u$ where $d_u = \dim E_u$ is the dimension of the unstable fiber and θ is the Lyapunov constant of the flow given in §2.1.

APPENDIX A. AN IMPROVEMENT FOR WEAKLY MIXING FLOWS

BY FRÉDÉRIC NAUD

An Anosov flow is called *weakly mixing* if

$$\varphi_t^* f = e^{iat} f, \quad f \in C(X) \implies a = 0, \quad f = \text{const}. \quad (\text{A.1})$$

This condition is not always satisfied for an arbitrary Anosov flow: for example suspensions of Anosov diffeomorphism by a constant return time are not weakly mixing. On the other hand, if the flow is *volume* preserving, Anosov's alternative shows [1] that it is *either* a suspension by a constant return time function *or* mixing for the volume measure and hence weakly mixing. Assuming this weakly mixing property we will obtain a more precise strip with infinitely many resonances. The width of that strip is given in terms of a *topological pressure* and we start by recalling its definition.

If G is a real valued Hölder continuous function, its topological pressure can be defined by the variational formula

$$P(G) = \sup_{\mu} \left(h_{\mu}(\varphi_1) + \int_X G d\mu \right), \quad (\text{A.2})$$

where the supremum is taken over all φ_t -invariant probability measures, and h_{μ} is the Kolmogorov-Sinai entropy.

If in addition (A.1) holds, that is if the flow φ_t is topologically weakly mixing, there exists an alternative way to compute the pressure using averages over closed orbits. Let \mathcal{G} denote the set of periodic orbits of the flow and if $\gamma \in \mathcal{G}$ let T_γ denote its period. Then if $P(G) > 0$ we have the following asymptotic formula:

$$\sum_{T_\gamma \leq T} e^{\int_\gamma G} = \frac{e^{TP(G)}}{P(G)} + o(e^{TP(G)}), \quad T \rightarrow +\infty. \quad (\text{A.3})$$

This formula dates back to Bowen [5] – see [30, Chapter 7, p.177]. Notice that (A.3) implies that one can find $C > 0$ such that for all T large,

$$\sum_{T-1 \leq T_\gamma \leq T+1} e^{\int_\gamma G} \geq C e^{TP(G)}. \quad (\text{A.4})$$

The case $P(G) \leq 0$ (which will be considered here) can be dealt with by applying the above lower bound to $G_\epsilon = G + (1 + \epsilon)|P(G)|$ for a fixed $\epsilon > 0$.

The function G used in the estimate of the strip is the Sinai-Ruelle-Bowen (SRB) potential $\psi^u(x)$, defined as follows:

$$\psi^u(x) = -\frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \log |\det D_x \varphi_t|_{E_u(x)}| \right\} |_{t=0}, \quad (\text{A.5})$$

where $E_u(x)$ is the unstable subspace in $T_x X$ – §2.1. The potential ψ^u is Hölder continuous on X and the associated invariant measure (equilibrium state) μ_u generalizes the Liouville measure for flows: in general it is not absolutely continuous with respect to the Lebesgue measure but it is absolutely continuous on unstable leaves.

We can now state the result giving a gap in terms of pressure:

Theorem 3. *Suppose that X is a compact manifold and $\varphi_t : X \rightarrow X$ is a weakly mixing Anosov flow. Let ψ^u given by (A.5) and $P(2\psi^u)$ be its pressure defined by (A.2).*

Then for any $\epsilon > 0$ we have

$$\#(\text{Res}(P) \cap \{\mu \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Im } \mu > (2n + \frac{3}{2})P(2\psi^u) - \epsilon\}) = \infty, \quad (\text{A.6})$$

where $n = \dim X$.

Remark: Since we are concerned with Anosov flows, we have automatically $P(\psi^u) = 0$. This implies, using the variational formula, that we have the bounds

$$\sup_{\gamma \in \mathcal{G}} \left\{ -2T_\gamma^{-1} \log |\det(D_{x_\gamma} \varphi_{T_\gamma}|_{E_u(x)})| \right\} \leq P(2\psi^u) \leq \sup_{\mu} \int_X \psi^u d\mu < 0.$$

In particular this implies that if there exists a periodic orbit γ along which the unstable jacobian

$$|\det(D_{x_\gamma} \varphi_{T_\gamma}|_{E_u(x)})|,$$

is close to 1, then the width of the strip with infinitely many Ruelle-Pollicott resonances is also small. This observation suggests that on the verge of non-uniformly hyperbolic dynamics, Ruelle-Pollicott resonances converge to the real axis.

Proof. Choose $\psi \in C_c^\infty((-2, 2))$ so that $\psi \geq 0$ and that $\psi(s) = 1$ for $|s| \leq 1$. For $t \geq 0$ and $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$ we put

$$\psi_{t,\xi}(s) := e^{is\xi}\psi(s-t).$$

We use this function, with $t \gg 1$ as a test function for the right hand side of (1.4) and we define

$$S(t, \xi) := \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{G}} \frac{e^{iT_\gamma \xi} \psi(T_\gamma - t) T_\gamma^\#}{|\det(I - \mathcal{P}_\gamma)|}. \quad (\text{A.7})$$

For $A > 0$, the local trace formula (1.4) now gives

$$S(t, \xi) = \sum_{\mu \in \text{Res}(P), \text{Im } \mu > -A} \widehat{\psi}_{t,\xi}(\mu) + \langle F_A, \psi_{t,\xi} \rangle. \quad (\text{A.8})$$

We note that $\widehat{\psi}_{t,\xi}(\lambda) = e^{it(\xi-\lambda)}\widehat{\psi}(\lambda-\xi)$ is an entire function of λ which satisfies the estimate

$$|\widehat{\psi}_{t,\xi}(\lambda)| \leq C_N e^{t|\text{Im } \lambda + 2|\text{Im } \lambda|} (1 + |\text{Re } \lambda - \xi|)^{-N}, \quad (\text{A.9})$$

for any $N \geq 0$. Using (1.5) this implies that

$$\langle F_A, \psi_{t,\xi} \rangle \leq C_A e^{-(A-\epsilon)t} (1 + |\xi|)^{2n+1}. \quad (\text{A.10})$$

We now assume that for some $A > 0$ we have

$$\#(\text{Res}(P) \cap \{\mu \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Im } \mu > -A\}) < \infty.$$

Then (A.8), (A.10) and (A.9) with $N = 1$ (recall that the sum over resonances is finite) show that

$$|S(t, \xi)| \leq \frac{C_1}{1 + |\xi|} + C_2 e^{-(A-\epsilon)t} (1 + |\xi|)^{2n+1}. \quad (\text{A.11})$$

We will now average $|S(t, \xi)|^2$ against a Gaussian weight:

$$G(t, \sigma) := \sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |S(t, \xi)|^2 e^{-\sigma \xi^2 / 2} d\xi.$$

From (A.11) and using the crude bound $(a + b)^2 \leq 2(a^2 + b^2)$, we see that for $0 < \sigma < 1$,

$$G(t, \sigma) \leq C'_1 \sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} + C'_2 \sigma^{-(2n+1)} e^{-2(A-\epsilon)t}. \quad (\text{A.12})$$

On the other hand the definition (A.7) gives

$$\begin{aligned} G(t, \sigma) &= \sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{G}} \sum_{\gamma' \in \mathcal{G}} \frac{T_{\gamma}^{\#} T_{\gamma'}^{\#} e^{i\xi(T_{\gamma} - T_{\gamma'})} \psi(T_{\gamma} - t) \psi(T_{\gamma'} - t)}{|\det(I - \mathcal{P}_{\gamma})| |\det(I - \mathcal{P}_{\gamma'})|} e^{-\sigma \xi^2 / 2} d\xi \\ &= \sqrt{2\pi} \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{G}} \sum_{\gamma' \in \mathcal{G}} \frac{T_{\gamma}^{\#} T_{\gamma'}^{\#} e^{-(T_{\gamma} - T_{\gamma'})^2 / 2\sigma} \psi(T_{\gamma} - t) \psi(T_{\gamma'} - t)}{|\det(I - \mathcal{P}_{\gamma})| |\det(I - \mathcal{P}_{\gamma'})|} \end{aligned}$$

Since all the terms in the sums are non-negative we estimate $G(t, \sigma)$ from below using the diagonal contributions only:

$$G(\sigma, t) \geq \sqrt{2\pi} \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{G}} \frac{(T_{\gamma}^{\#})^2 \psi(T_{\gamma} - t)^2}{|\det(I - \mathcal{P}_{\gamma})|^2} \geq c \sum_{t-1 \leq T_{\gamma} \leq t+1} |\det(I - \mathcal{P}_{\gamma})|^{-2}. \quad (\text{A.13})$$

We now want to relate the sum on the right hand side to a quantity which can be estimate using (A.4) with $G = 2\psi^u(x)$ defined by in (A.5).

The potential ψ^u satisfies the elementary formula that follows from the cocycle property:

$$\int_{\gamma} \psi^u = \int_0^{T_{\gamma}} \psi^u(\varphi_t x) dt = -\log |\det D_x \varphi_{T_{\gamma}}|_{E_u(x)}, \quad x \in \gamma.$$

see for example [6]. Using (A.4) we therefore have the lower bound

$$\sum_{T-1 \leq T_{\gamma} \leq T+1} e^{2 \int_{\gamma} \psi^u} = \sum_{T-1 \leq T_{\gamma} \leq T+1} \frac{1}{|\det(D_x \varphi_{T_{\gamma}}|_{E_u(x)})|^2} \geq C e^{TP(2\psi^u)}.$$

Now we are almost done if we can relate $\det(I - \mathcal{P}_{\gamma})$ to $\det(D_x \varphi_{T_{\gamma}}|_{E_u(x)})$. By choosing an appropriate basis of $T_x M$ and using the hyperbolic splitting of the tangent space, it is easy to check that

$$\begin{aligned} \det(I - \mathcal{P}_{\gamma}) &= \det(I - D_x \varphi_{T_{\gamma}}|_{E_s(x) \oplus E_u(x)}) \\ &= \det(I - D_x \varphi_{T_{\gamma}}|_{E_s(x)}) \det(I - D_x \varphi_{T_{\gamma}}|_{E_u(x)}). \end{aligned}$$

Now observe that $[D_x \varphi_T|_{E_u(x)}]^{-1} = D_x \varphi_{-T}|_{E_u(x)}$, so that we can write

$$\det(I - D_x \varphi_{T_{\gamma}}|_{E_u(x)}) = \det(D_x \varphi_{T_{\gamma}}|_{E_u(x)}) \det(D_x \varphi_{-T_{\gamma}}|_{E_u(x)} - I).$$

Using the Anosov property reviewed in §2.1, we have independently on the choice of $x \in \gamma$,

$$\|D_x \varphi_{T_{\gamma}}|_{E_s(x)}\| \leq C e^{-\theta T_{\gamma}} \quad \text{and} \quad \|D_x \varphi_{-T_{\gamma}}|_{E_u(x)}\| \leq C e^{-\theta T_{\gamma}}.$$

We deduce therefore that there exists a large constant $C' > 0$ such that for all T large enough, for all periodic orbit γ with $T - 1 \leq T_{\gamma} \leq T + 1$, we have indeed

$$|\det(I - D_x \varphi_{T_{\gamma}}|_{E_u(x) \oplus E_s(x)})| \leq C' |\det(D_x \varphi_{T_{\gamma}}|_{E_u(x)})|,$$

and

$$G(\sigma, t) \geq c \sum_{t-1 \leq T_\gamma \leq t+1} |\det(I - \mathcal{P}_\gamma)|^{-2} \geq c' e^{P(2\psi_u)t}.$$

Combining this with (A.12) we obtain for $t \gg 1$ and $0 < \sigma < 1$,

$$c_1 \sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} + c_2 \sigma^{-(2n+1)} e^{-(A-\epsilon)t} \geq e^{P(2\psi_u)t}.$$

Now take $\sigma = c_1^{-2} e^{2(P(2\psi_u)-\epsilon)t}$. Then

$$e^{(P(2\psi_u)-\epsilon)t} + c_2' e^{-(2n+1)2(P(2\psi_u)-\epsilon)-2A+2\epsilon)t} \geq e^{P(2\psi_u)t}.$$

This gives a contradiction for all $A > (2n + \frac{3}{2})P(2\psi_u)$, concluding the proof. \square

APPENDIX B. COMPUTING THE POWER SPECTRUM OF ANOSOV SUSPENSION FLOWS

BY FRÉDÉRIC NAUD

Let $\mathbb{T}^d := \mathbb{R}^d/\mathbb{Z}^d$ denote the d -dimensional torus and let $F : \mathbb{T}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^d$ be a smooth Anosov diffeomorphism. Fix $r > 0$ and consider the product $\widetilde{M} := \mathbb{T}^d \times [0, r]$. If one identifies each boundary components of \widetilde{M} through the rule $(x, r) \sim (F(x), 0)$, then the quotient, M , is a smooth manifold. The vertical flow

$$\varphi_t(x, u) := (x, u + t),$$

with the above identification is then well defined and is an Anosov flow (called the constant time suspension of F). The purpose of this section is to compute the Ruelle resonances of this particular family of Anosov flows and show that they form a *lattice* which is related to “the suspension time” r and the Ruelle spectrum of the Anosov map F , see (B.5) for the exact formula.

Although the results are not surprising they do not seem to be available in the literature in the form presented here. Calculations involving the Ruelle zeta function for locally constant Axiom A flows can be found in [32, 33] and what we show below is definitely close to the ideas in those papers. For simplicity, we will assume that F is a *small real analytic perturbation* of a linear Anosov diffeomorphism $A : \mathbb{T}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^d$ such that we have (for $\epsilon > 0$ small enough),

$$F(x) = Ax + \epsilon\Psi(x) \bmod \mathbb{Z}^d,$$

where $\Psi : \mathbb{T}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ is a real-analytic map. A popular example of linear Anosov map A is the celebrated *Arnold’s cat map* induced by the $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ element

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

From the work of Faure-Roy [14], we know that there exists a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} of hyperfunctions such that the transfer operator $T : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ defined by

$$T(f) := f \circ F$$

is of trace class. In addition, we have the trace formula valid for all $p \geq 1$,

$$\mathrm{tr} T^p = \sum_{F^p x=x} \frac{1}{|\det(I - D_x(F^p))|} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-ip\lambda_k}, \quad (\text{B.1})$$

where $e^{-i\lambda_j}$ are the Ruelle resonances of F , ordered by decreasing modulus, $1 = |e^{-i\lambda_0}| \geq \dots \geq |e^{-i\lambda_k}| \geq \dots$, $k \in [1, K) \cap \mathbb{N}$, where $2 \leq K \leq \infty$. The exponent λ_k defined modulo $2\pi\mathbb{Z}$. We also recall from [14] that

$$\mathrm{Im} \lambda_k \leq -Ck^{1/d}, \quad (\text{B.2})$$

and that the exponent $1/d$ is believed to be optimal. In what follows we will only use the trace formulas (B.1).

We now proceed to compute the Ruelle resonances of the flow by evaluating the dynamical side of the local trace formula. We use the same notations as before. Let $\varphi \in C_0^\infty((0, \infty))$ be a test function. Using the fact that there is a one-to-one correspondence between primitive periodic orbits of the flow φ_t and periodic orbits of the map F of the form $\{x, Fx, \dots, F^k x\}$ where k is the least period, we can write

$$\sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{G}} \frac{T_\gamma^\# \varphi(T_\gamma)}{|\det(I - \mathcal{P}_\gamma)|} = \sum_{n \geq 1} \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{\substack{T^k x=x \\ k \text{ least}}} \frac{kr\varphi(knr)}{|\det(I - D_x F^{kn})|} = r \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{F^p x=x} \frac{\varphi(pr)}{|\det(I - D_x F^p)|}.$$

Using the trace formula (B.1) and exchanging summation order we get

$$\sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{G}} \frac{T_\gamma^\# \varphi(T_\gamma)}{|\det(I - \mathcal{P}_\gamma)|} = r \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \varphi(pr) e^{-ip\lambda_k}.$$

Using the Poisson summation formula we conclude that

$$\sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{G}} \frac{T_\gamma^\# \varphi(T_\gamma)}{|\det(I - \mathcal{P}_\gamma)|} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \widehat{\varphi} \left(\frac{2\pi}{r} j + \frac{\lambda_k}{r} \right), \quad \varphi \in C_c^\infty((0, \infty)). \quad (\text{B.3})$$

In other words, in the sense of distributions we have a global trace formula,

$$\sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{G}} \frac{T_\gamma^\# \delta(t - T_\gamma)}{|\det(I - \mathcal{P}_\gamma)|} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{-i(2\pi j + \lambda_k)t/r}, \quad t > 0. \quad (\text{B.4})$$

Theorem 1 shows that for all $A > 0$ this is equal to

$$\sum_{\substack{\mu \in \text{Res}(P) \\ \text{Im}(\mu) > -A}} e^{-i\mu t} + F_A(t),$$

where F_A is a distribution supported on $[0, \infty)$ whose Fourier transform is analytic on $\{\text{Im } z < A\}$. Comparison with (B.4) shows that that

$$\text{Res}(P) = \{(2\pi j + \lambda_k)/r : (k, j) \in ([1, K] \cap \mathbb{N}) \times \mathbb{Z}\}. \quad (\text{B.5})$$

In the special case of *linear* Anosov maps there is only one Ruelle resonance at 1. (This can be seen immediately from the fact that $\#\{x \in \mathbb{T}^d : A^n x = x\} = |\det(I - A^n)|$ so that for all $n \geq 1$ the trace formula (B.1) gives $\text{Tr}(T^n) = \sum_{A^n x = x} |\det(I - A^n)|^{-1} = 1$.) Therefore the resonances of the suspension flow are given by $(2\pi/r)\mathbb{Z}$. The fact that there are infinitely many real resonances is due to the absence of mixing of the flow (the suspension time is constant). It is believed (but not proved so far) that typical Anosov map should have infinitely many eigenvalues $e^{-i\lambda_k}$ and therefore there should be, in general, infinitely many horizontal lines of resonances.

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CMSA, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138, USA

E-mail address: jinlong@cmsa.fas.harvard.edu

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CA 94720, USA

E-mail address: zworski@math.berkeley.edu

LABORATOIRE D'ANALYSE NON LINÉAIRE ET GÉOMÉTRIE, UNIVERSITÉ D'AVIGNON, AVIGNON, FRANCE

E-mail address: frederic.naud@univ-avignon.fr