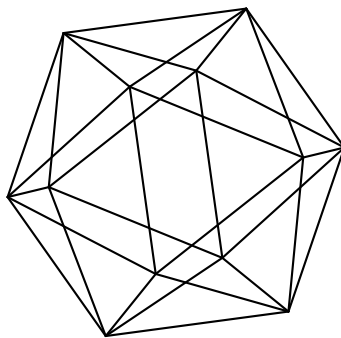


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ON THE ANALYTIC SYSTOLE OF RIEMANNIAN SURFACES OF FINITE TYPE

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ABSTRACT. In [2] we introduced, for a Riemannian surface S , the quantity $\Lambda(S) := \inf_F \lambda_0(F)$, where $\lambda_0(F)$ denotes the first Dirichlet eigenvalue of F and the infimum is taken over all compact sub-surfaces F of S with smooth boundary and abelian fundamental group. A result of Brooks [4] implies $\Lambda(S) \geq \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$, the bottom of the spectrum of the universal cover \tilde{S} . In this paper, we discuss the strictness of the inequality. Moreover, in the case of curvature bounds, we relate $\Lambda(S)$ with the systole, improving the main result of [17].

1. INTRODUCTION

Small eigenvalues of Riemannian surfaces, in particular of hyperbolic surfaces, have been of interest in different mathematical fields for a long time. Buser and Schmutz conjectured that a hyperbolic metric on the closed surface $S = S_g$ of genus $g \geq 2$ has at most $2g - 2$ eigenvalues below $1/4$ [6, 20]. In [19], Otal and Rosas proved a generalized version of this conjecture. They showed that a real analytic Riemannian metric on S_g with negative curvature has at most $2g - 2$ eigenvalues $\leq \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$, where \tilde{S} denotes the universal covering surface of S , endowed with the lifted Riemannian metric, and where $\lambda_0(\tilde{S})$ denotes the bottom of the spectrum of \tilde{S} . Recall here that, for a Riemannian surface F (possibly not complete) with piecewise smooth boundary ∂F (possibly empty), the *bottom of the spectrum of F* is defined to be

$$(1.1) \quad \lambda_0 = \lambda_0(F) = \inf R(\varphi),$$

where φ runs over all non-vanishing smooth functions on F with compact support in the interior $\overset{\circ}{F} = F \setminus \partial F$ of F and where $R(\varphi)$ denotes the Rayleigh quotient of φ . It is well known that the bottom of the spectrum of the Euclidean and hyperbolic plane is 0 and $1/4$, respectively. When F is closed, $\lambda_0(F) = 0$, when F is compact and connected with non-empty boundary, $\lambda_0(F)$ is the first Dirichlet eigenvalue of F .

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In the latter case, $\lambda_0(F)$ -eigenfunctions of F do not have zeros in $\overset{\circ}{F}$ and, therefore, the multiplicity of $\lambda_0(F)$ as an eigenvalue of F is one. We then call the corresponding positive eigenfunction of F with L^2 -norm one the *ground state* of F .

For a Riemannian surface S , with or without boundary, we define the *analytic systole* to be the quantity

$$(1.2) \quad \Lambda(S) = \inf_F \lambda_0(F),$$

where the infimum is taken over all discs, annuli, and cross caps F in $\overset{\circ}{S}$ with smooth boundary. Note that the fundamental groups of disc, annulus, and cross cap are cyclic, hence amenable. By the work of Brooks, we therefore have

$$(1.3) \quad \Lambda(S) \geq \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$$

for all complete and connected Riemannian surfaces S , see [4, Theorem 1] and also Theorem A.2 below. The strictness of this inequality and other estimates of $\Lambda(S)$ are the topics of this article.

We say that a surface S is of *finite type* if its Euler characteristic $\chi(S)$ is finite and its boundary is compact (possibly empty). It is well known that a connected surface S is of finite type if and only if S can be obtained from a closed surface by deleting a finite number of pairwise disjoint points and open discs.

After first extensions of the results of Otal and Rosas in [16] and [17], we showed in [2] and [3] that any complete Riemannian metric on a connected surface S of finite type with $\chi(S) < 0$ has at most $-\chi(S)$ eigenvalues $\leq \Lambda(S)$, where the eigenvalues are understood to be Dirichlet eigenvalues if $\partial S \neq \emptyset$. This result explains the significance of the analytic systole and the interest in establishing strictness in (1.3).

1.1. Statement of main results. In our first three results, we discuss the strictness of (1.3).

Theorem 1.4. *If S is a compact and connected Riemannian surface whose fundamental group is not cyclic, then $\Lambda(S) > \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$.*

Note that the compact and connected surfaces with trivial or cyclic fundamental group are precisely sphere, projective plane, closed disc, closed annulus, and closed cross cap. For these, we always have equality in (1.3) as we will see in Proposition 1.10.

Recall that the spectrum of S is discrete if S is compact. In general, the spectrum of S is the disjoint union of its discrete and essential parts, where $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ belongs to the essential spectrum of S if $\Delta - \lambda$ is not a Fredholm operator. The *bottom of the essential spectrum* is given by

$$(1.5) \quad \lambda_{\text{ess}}(S) = \lim_K \lambda_0(S \setminus K),$$

where K runs over the compact subsets of S , ordered by inclusion, see Proposition 8.1. By domain monotonicity, the limit is monotone with respect to the ordering of the compact subsets of S . If S is compact, then $\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S) = \infty$. If S is a complete and connected Riemannian surface of finite type, then

$$(1.6) \quad \lambda_{\text{ess}}(S) \geq \Lambda(S)$$

since the ends of S admit neighborhoods in S whose connected components are diffeomorphic to open annuli. Such neighborhoods of the ends of S will be called *cylindrical*.

Theorem 1.4 extends in the following way to surfaces of finite type, be they compact or non-compact.

Theorem 1.7. *If S is a complete and connected Riemannian surface of finite type whose fundamental group is not cyclic, then $\Lambda(S) > \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$ if and only if $\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S) > \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$.*

For complete and connected Riemannian surfaces of finite type, $\Lambda(S)$ is always between $\lambda_0(\tilde{S})$ and $\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S)$, by (1.3) and (1.6). Hence the condition $\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S) > \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$ in Theorem 1.7 is obviously necessary to have the strict inequality $\Lambda(S) > \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$. The hard part of the proof of Theorem 1.7 is to show that the condition is also sufficient.

Remark 1.8. Another way of stating the condition $\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S) > \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$ in Theorem 1.7 is to require that there is a compact subset K of S such that $\lambda_0(S - K) > \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$. By domain monotonicity, this condition is then also satisfied for any compact subset K' of S containing K .

Example 1.9. Let S be a non-compact connected surface of finite type whose fundamental group is not cyclic. Using a decomposition of S into pairs of pants, it becomes obvious that S carries complete hyperbolic metrics with (possibly empty) geodesic boundary. For any such metric, we have

$$\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S) = \Lambda(S) = \lambda_0(\tilde{S}) = 1/4$$

since the ends of S are then hyperbolic cusps or funnels.

Tempted by this equality we investigate how *generic* this equality is among all smooth complete metrics on a non-compact surface of finite type. Our next result is that it is in fact rare. Some form of rigidity in the case of equality would of course be very interesting; compare with Section 8.6.

Proposition 1.10. *Let S be a connected surface of finite type.*

- 1) *If the fundamental group of S is cyclic, then $\Lambda(S) = \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$ for any complete Riemannian metric on S .*
- 2) *If S is non-compact and the fundamental group of S is not cyclic, then S carries complete Riemannian metrics such that $\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S) > \Lambda(S)$.*

Moreover, if $\chi(S) < 0$, then such metrics may be chosen to have curvature $K \leq -1$ and finite or infinite area.

3) If $\lambda_0(\tilde{S}, \tilde{g}) > 0$ for some Riemannian metric g on S , then a generic complete Riemannian metric g' on S in any neighborhood of g in the uniform C^∞ topology satisfies the strict inequality $\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S, g') > \Lambda(S, g')$.

By Theorem 1.7, $\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S) > \Lambda(S)$ implies $\Lambda(S) > \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$.

In our next result, we generalize the main result of the third author in [17], which asserts that a hyperbolic metric on the closed surface S_g of genus $g \geq 2$ has at most $2g - 2$ eigenvalues $\leq 1/4 + \delta$, where

$$\delta = \min\{\pi/|S|, \text{sys}(S)^2/|S|^2\}.$$

Here $|S|$ denotes the area of S and $\text{sys}(S)$, the *systole* of S , is defined to be the minimal possible length of an essential closed curve in S .

Theorem 1.11. *For a closed Riemannian surface S with infinite fundamental group and curvature $K \leq \kappa \leq 0$, we have*

$$\Lambda(S) \geq -\frac{\kappa}{4} + \frac{\text{sys}(S)^2}{|S|^2}.$$

Remarks 1.12. 1) For closed Riemannian surfaces S with curvature $K \leq \kappa < 0$, we know in general only that $\lambda_0(\tilde{S}) \geq -\kappa/4$. Therefore Theorem 1.11 may not imply the strict inequality $\Lambda(S) > \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$ for such S . In fact, the relation between $\lambda_0(\tilde{S})$ and the right hand side in Theorem 1.11 is not clear. Our method of proof, involving isoperimetric inequalities and Cheeger's inequality, does not seem to be sophisticated enough to capture the difference between them.

2) The proof of Theorem 1.11 also applies to non-compact surfaces of finite type. In this case one needs to define the systole as the infimum over *all* homotopically non-trivial curves, not only the essential (not homotopic to a boundary component or a puncture) ones. For this reason, the corresponding statement is not really interesting anymore. If $|S| < \infty$, then $\text{sys}(S) = 0$ (by a refinement of the isosystolic inequality), and if $|S| = \infty$, then $\text{sys}(S)/|S| = 0$.

3) The difference $\Lambda(S) - \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$ can not be estimated from below by a positive constant, which only depends on the topology and the area of S . In fact, given any $\varepsilon > 0$ and natural number n , if the metric on S is hyperbolic with sufficiently small systole, then $\lambda_n(S) < 1/4 + \varepsilon$, by [6, Satz 2] or the proof of Theorem 8.1.2 in [7].

One may view Theorem 1.11 also as an upper bound on the systole in terms of a curvature bound and $\Lambda(S)$. Together with our next result, this explains the name *analytic systole*.

For a closed Riemannian surface S , we say that a closed geodesic c of S is a *systolic geodesic* if it is essential with length $L(c) = \text{sys}(S)$. Clearly, systolic geodesics are simple.

Theorem 1.13. *If S is a closed Riemannian surface with $\chi(S) < 0$ and curvature $K \geq -1$, then*

$$\Lambda(S) \leq \frac{1}{4} + \frac{4\pi^2}{w^2},$$

where

$$w = w(\text{sys}(S)) = \begin{cases} \text{arsinh}(1/\sinh(\text{sys}(S)/2)) \\ \text{arsinh}(1/\sinh(\text{sys}(S))) \end{cases}$$

if S has a two-sided systolic geodesic or if all systolic geodesics of S are one-sided, respectively.

Combining Theorem 1.11 and Theorem 1.13, we get that, for hyperbolic metrics, $\Lambda(S)$ is squeezed between two functions of the systole.

Corollary 1.14. *For closed hyperbolic surfaces, we have*

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{4\pi^2}{\chi(S)^2} \text{sys}(S)^2 \leq \Lambda(S) \leq \frac{1}{4} + \frac{4\pi^2}{w^2}$$

with $w = w(\text{sys}(S))$ as in Theorem 1.13.

Recall that $\text{arsinh } x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$. In particular, we have

$$w(\text{sys}(S)) \sim -\ln(\text{sys}(S)) \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{as } \text{sys}(S) \rightarrow 0.$$

We conclude that the analytic systole of hyperbolic metrics on closed surfaces tends to $1/4$ if and only if their systole tends to 0 .

1.2. Main problems and arguments. The only surfaces S in Theorem 1.4 and Theorem 1.7 with Euler characteristic $\chi(S) \geq 0$ are torus and Klein bottle. For these, the proof of the inequality $\Lambda(S) > \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$ is quite elementary. The proof of the hard direction of Theorem 1.7, namely establishing the strict inequality $\Lambda(S) > \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$ under the condition $\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S) > \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$, is rather involved in the case $\chi(S) < 0$.

The domain monotonicity of the first Dirichlet eigenvalue implies that $\Lambda(S)$ can not be realized by any compact subsurface $F \subseteq S$ diffeomorphic to a disc, an annulus or a cross cap. Keeping this in mind, our general strategy for the proof of Theorem 1.7 is to show that the equality $\Lambda(S) = \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$ would imply the existence of a non-trivial $\lambda_0(\tilde{S})$ -eigenfunction $\tilde{\varphi}$ on \tilde{S} or an appropriate cyclic quotient \hat{S} of \tilde{S} that vanishes on an open set.

The condition $\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S) > \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$ forces a subsurface F with $\lambda_0(F)$ close to $\lambda_0(\tilde{S})$ to stay almost completely in a large compact set in a weighted sense, the weight being the ground state. One then works essentially within a fixed compact subsurface of S . Two main problems that we still have to overcome in establishing the existence of $\tilde{\varphi}$ as above are

- 1) a priori non-existence of a fixed quotient of \tilde{S} along a sequence of subsurfaces approximating $\lambda_0(\tilde{S})$ and

2) the absence of the compact Sobolev embedding $H^1 \hookrightarrow L^2$ on these covering spaces.

As for the first problem, the case of cross caps can be reduced to the case of annuli by considering the two-sheeted orientation covering of the original surface. The case of annuli is tackled by showing that only finitely many isotopy types of annuli have the bottom of their spectrum close to $\lambda_0(\tilde{S})$. A keystone of the argument is Lemma 5.3 which relates the bottom of the spectrum of compact surfaces F with the sum of the lengths of shortest curves in the free homotopy classes of the boundary circles of F .

To tackle the second problem, we establish, in Lemma 6.8, an inradius estimate for superlevel sets of suitably truncated ground states of a sequence of subsurfaces F_n approximating $\lambda_0(\tilde{S})$. The inradius estimate is proved by means of isoperimetric inequalities, extending arguments from the proof of the Cheeger inequality.

1.3. Structure of the article. In Section 2, we collect the relevant facts about isoperimetric inequalities on Riemannian surfaces. In Section 3, we extend Osserman's refined version of the Cheeger inequality [18, Lemma 1] for plane domains to compact Riemannian surfaces with boundary. We also recall Osserman's elegant proof since we will need consequences and extensions of his arguments. The isoperimetric inequalities from Corollary 2.3 and the Cheeger inequality are then used in Section 4 to obtain a generalized version of Theorem 1.11. The arguments here are very much in the spirit of Osserman [18] and Croke [10]. As an application of our discussion, we obtain Theorem 1.4 for the case where S is a torus or a Klein bottle. This section closes with the proof of Theorem 1.13, which involves methods which are different from those of the rest of the article. Sections 5 and 6 are concerned with properties of the ground states of compact Riemannian surfaces with boundary. The main objectives are Lemma 5.3 on the relation of the bottom of the spectrum to other geometric quantities and Lemma 6.8 on the inradius of superlevel sets of ground states. In Section 7, we complete the proof of Theorem 1.7. Section 8 contains the proof of Proposition 1.10 and some remarks and questions. In particular, we draw attention to problems in optimal design which are related to optimal estimates of the analytic systol. In Appendix A, we discuss an extension of the result of Brooks quoted in connection with (1.3).

2. ISOPERIMETRIC INEQUALITIES

The content of the present section is related to and extends Lemma 1 of [18] in the way we will need it.

Let F be a compact and connected surface with piecewise smooth boundary $\partial F \neq \emptyset$ and interior $\overset{\circ}{F} = F \setminus \partial F$. The components of ∂F are

piecewise smooth circles. Denote by $\chi = \chi(F)$ the Euler characteristic of F .

Assume that F is endowed with a Riemannian metric and denote by K the Gauss curvature of F . Let $|F|$ and $|\partial F|$ be the area of F and the length of ∂F , respectively, and

$$(2.1) \quad \rho = \rho_F = \max\{d(x, \partial F) \mid x \in F\}$$

be the *inradius* of F .

For a function $f: F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, write $f^+ = \max(f, 0)$ for its positive part. We recall the following isoperimetric inequalities.

Theorem 2.2. *For any F as above and $\kappa \in \mathbb{R}$, we have*

$$(1) \quad |\partial F|^2 \geq -\kappa|F|^2 + 2 \left(2\pi\chi - \int_F (K - \kappa)^+ dx \right) |F|.$$

If $\kappa \leq 0$, then

$$(2) \quad |\partial F| \geq |F| \operatorname{ct}_\kappa \rho + \left(2\pi\chi - \int_F (K - \kappa)^+ dx \right) \operatorname{tn}_\kappa \frac{\rho}{2}.$$

If F is not a disc and $\kappa < 0$, then

$$(3) \quad (|\partial F|^2 - \ell^2)^{1/2} \geq \sqrt{-\kappa}|F| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{-\kappa}} \left(2\pi\chi - \int_F (K - \kappa)^+ dx \right).$$

where ℓ denotes the sum of the lengths of the shortest loops in the free homotopy classes (in F) of the boundary circles of F .

In the second inequality, $\operatorname{tn}_\kappa = \operatorname{sn}_\kappa / \operatorname{cs}_\kappa$ and $\operatorname{ct}_\kappa = \operatorname{cs}_\kappa / \operatorname{sn}_\kappa$, where sn_κ and cs_κ are the solutions of the differential equation $\ddot{u} + \kappa u = 0$ with respective initial conditions

$$\operatorname{sn}_\kappa(0) = 0, \operatorname{sn}'_\kappa(0) = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{cs}_\kappa(0) = 1, \operatorname{cs}'_\kappa(0) = 0.$$

The first inequality of Theorem 2.2 corresponds to [5, Theorem 2.2.1], the third to the (outer) inequality in (20) of [5, p. 15]. We added ‘‘in F ’’ in parentheses in the statement since we will use Theorem 2.2 in the case where F is a domain in a surface S . Then the length of a shortest loop in the free homotopy class in S of a boundary circle c of F might be smaller than the length of a shortest loop in the free homotopy class of c in F .

Proof of Theorem 2.2.2. We apply [5, Theorem 2.4.2] in the case $t = \rho$. The function $f = f(t)$ of [5] measures the area of the collar of width t about ∂F and, therefore, we have $f(\rho) = |F|$ by the definition of ρ . The function $a = a(t)$ of [5] satisfies

$$a(\rho) = \kappa|F| - 2\pi\chi + \int_F (K - \kappa)^+ dx.$$

In our notation, the function ψ of [5] is given by

$$\psi(t) = a(t) \frac{1 - \operatorname{cs}_\kappa t}{\kappa} + |\partial F|_{\operatorname{sn}_\kappa t},$$

where we set $(1 - \operatorname{cs}_\kappa t)/\kappa = t^2/2$ for $\kappa = 0$. Now Theorem 2.4.2 of [5], in the case $\kappa \leq 0$ and $t = \rho$, asserts that $f(\rho) \leq \psi(\rho)$, that is, that

$$|F| \leq |F|(1 - \operatorname{cs}_\kappa \rho) - \left(2\pi\chi - \int_F (K - \kappa)^+ dx \right) \frac{1 - \operatorname{cs}_\kappa \rho}{\kappa} + |\partial F|_{\operatorname{sn}_\kappa \rho}.$$

Therefore we get

$$|\partial F|_{\operatorname{sn}_\kappa \rho} \geq |F| \operatorname{cs}_\kappa \rho + \left(2\pi\chi - \int_F (K - \kappa)^+ dx \right) \frac{1 - \operatorname{cs}_\kappa \rho}{\kappa}.$$

This implies (2) since $(1 - \operatorname{cs}_\kappa t)/\kappa \operatorname{sn}_\kappa t = \operatorname{tn}_\kappa(t/2)$. \square

Corollary 2.3. *If $K \leq \kappa$, then we have:*

- 1) *If F is a disc, then $|\partial F|^2 \geq -\kappa|F|^2 + 4\pi|F|$.*
- 2) *If $\chi \geq 0$ and $\kappa \leq 0$, then $|\partial F| \geq |F| \operatorname{ct}_\kappa \rho$.*
- 3) *If $\chi = 0$ and $\kappa \leq 0$, then $|\partial F|^2 \geq -\kappa|F|^2 + \ell^2$.*

Note that we always have $|\partial F|^2 \geq \ell^2$, by the definition of ℓ .

3. CHEEGER INEQUALITY REVISITED

In Lemma 2 of [18], Osserman discusses a refinement of the Cheeger inequality for compact planar domains, endowed with Riemannian metrics. We will need an extension of Osserman's Lemma 2.

As above, we let F be a compact and connected Riemannian surface F with piecewise smooth boundary $\partial F \neq \emptyset$. The *Cheeger constant* of F is defined to be the number

$$h = h(F) = \inf |\partial F'|/|F'|,$$

where the infimum is taken over all compact subsurfaces F' of $\overset{\circ}{F}$ with smooth boundary. Note that closed surfaces cannot occur as subsurfaces F' of F since F is connected with non-empty boundary.

Lemma 3.1. *The Cheeger constant is given by*

$$h = \inf |\partial F'|/|F'|,$$

where the infimum is taken over all compact and connected subsurfaces F' of $\overset{\circ}{F}$ with smooth boundary such that the boundary of each component of $F \setminus F'$ has at least one boundary circle in $\overset{\circ}{F}$ and contains at least one boundary circle of F .

Proof. Let F' be a compact subsurface of $\overset{\circ}{F}$ with smooth boundary and denote by F'_1, \dots, F'_k the components of F' . Then

$$|F'| = |F'_1| + \dots + |F'_k| \quad \text{and} \quad |\partial F'| = |\partial F'_1| + \dots + |\partial F'_k|$$

and hence

$$\inf \frac{|\partial F'_i|}{|F'_i|} \leq \frac{|\partial F'_1| + \cdots + |\partial F'_k|}{|F'_1| + \cdots + |F'_k|} = \frac{|\partial F'|}{|F'|}.$$

This shows that the infimum h can be taken over compact and connected subsurfaces F' of \mathring{F} with smooth boundary.

Let now C be a component of $F \setminus F'$. Suppose first that the boundary of C does not contain a boundary circle of F . Then $F'' = F' \cup C$ is a compact and connected subsurface of \mathring{F} with area $|F''| > |F'|$ and length of boundary $|\partial F''| < |\partial F'|$. It follows that the infimum h is attained by compact and connected subsurfaces F' of \mathring{F} with smooth boundary such that the boundary of each component of $F \setminus F'$ contains a boundary circle of F .

If the boundary of C would not have a boundary circle in \mathring{F} , then C would have to coincide with F since F is connected. But then F' would be empty, a contradiction. \square

By a slight variation of the standard terminology, we say that a subsurface S of a surface T is *incompressible in T* if the induced maps of fundamental groups are injective, for any connected component C of S .

Proposition 3.2. *The Cheeger constant is given by*

$$h = \inf |\partial F'|/|F'|,$$

where the infimum is taken over all incompressible compact and connected subsurfaces F' of \mathring{F} with smooth boundary such that no component of $F \setminus F'$ is a disc or a cross cap. Any such F' satisfies $\chi(F') \geq \chi(F)$ with equality if and only if $F \setminus F'$ is a collared neighborhood of ∂F , consisting of annuli about the boundary circles of F .

For example, if F is an annulus, then we only need to consider discs and incompressible annuli F' in F ; if F is a cross cap, then only discs and incompressible annuli and cross caps F' .

Proof of Proposition 3.2. By Lemma 3.1, the Cheeger constant h is realized by compact and connected subsurfaces F' of \mathring{F} with smooth boundary such that each component of $F \setminus F'$ has at least two boundary circles. This excludes discs and cross caps as components of $F \setminus F'$. We have

$$\chi(F) = \chi(F') + \chi(F \setminus \mathring{F}') \leq \chi(F')$$

since the intersection of F' with $F \setminus \mathring{F}'$ consists of circles and since no component of $F \setminus \mathring{F}'$ is a disc. Furthermore, equality can only occur if $\chi(F \setminus \mathring{F}') = 0$. By what we already know, this can only happen if the components of $F \setminus \mathring{F}'$ are annuli. By Lemma 3.1 and since $F' \subseteq \mathring{F}$, they constitute a collared neighborhood of ∂F .

It remains to show the incompressibility of F' . If this would not hold, F' would contain a Jordan loop c which is not contractible in F' , but

is contractible in \mathring{F} . Then c would be the boundary of an embedded disc D in \mathring{F} which is not contained in F' . Since $\partial D \subseteq F'$, $D \setminus F'$ would consist of components of $F \setminus F'$. Their boundary would be in $D \subseteq \mathring{F}$ in contradiction to Lemma 3.1. \square

Recall the classical Cheeger inequality.

Theorem 3.3 (Cheeger inequality). *We have $\lambda_0(F) \geq h^2/4$.*

We will need a consequence of the proof of Theorem 3.3 and, therefore, recall the elegant arguments from the proof of the corresponding Lemma 2 in [18].

Recalling the proof of the Cheeger inequality. Since F is compact with piecewise smooth boundary, $\lambda_0 = \lambda_0(F)$ is the first Dirichlet eigenvalue of F . Let φ be the corresponding ground state and set $\psi = \varphi^2$. By the Schwarz inequality, we have

$$(3.4) \quad \begin{aligned} \int_F |\nabla \psi| &= \int_F 2|\varphi| |\nabla \varphi| \leq 2 \left(\int_F |\nabla \varphi|^2 \right)^{1/2} \left(\int_F \varphi^2 \right)^{1/2} \\ &= 2\sqrt{\lambda_0} \int_F \varphi^2 = 2\sqrt{\lambda_0} \int_F \psi. \end{aligned}$$

This implies

$$(3.5) \quad \sqrt{\lambda_0} \geq \frac{1}{2} \frac{\int_F |\nabla \psi|}{\int_F \psi}.$$

For regular values $t > 0$ of ψ , let $F_t = \{\psi \geq t\}$ and denote by $A(t)$ and $L(t)$ the area and the length of F_t and $\partial F_t = \{\psi = t\}$, respectively. For the null set of singular values of ψ , set $A(t) = L(t) = 0$. The coarea formula gives

$$(3.6) \quad \int_F |\nabla \psi| = \int_0^\infty L(t) dt.$$

On the other hand, since $\int_F \psi$ computes the volume of the domain

$$\{(x, y) \in F \times \mathbb{R} \mid 0 \leq y \leq \psi(x)\},$$

Cavalieri's principle gives

$$(3.7) \quad \int_F \psi = \int_0^\infty A(t) dt.$$

By the definition of $h = h(F)$, we have

$$(3.8) \quad \int_F |\nabla \psi| = \int_0^\infty L(t) dt \geq h \int_0^\infty A(t) dt = h \int_F \psi.$$

Combining (3.5) and (3.8), we get $\lambda_0 \geq h^2/4$ as asserted. \square

4. QUANTITATIVE ESTIMATES OF $\Lambda(S)$

We start with a version of Theorem 1.11 for surfaces with (possibly empty) boundary.

Theorem 4.1. *Let S be a compact and connected Riemannian surface, with or without boundary, with infinite fundamental group and curvature $K \leq \kappa$, where κ is a constant. Then we have:*

1) *If $\kappa \leq 0$, then*

$$\Lambda(S) \geq -\frac{\kappa}{4} + \frac{1}{|S|} \min \left\{ \pi, \frac{\text{sys}(S)^2}{|S|} \right\}.$$

2) *If $\kappa > 0$ and S is orientable, then*

$$\Lambda(S) \geq \min \left\{ \frac{\pi}{|S|} - \frac{\kappa}{4}, \frac{\text{sys}(S)^2}{|S|^2} \right\}.$$

3) *If $\kappa > 0$ and S is non-orientable, then*

$$\Lambda(S) \geq \min \left\{ \frac{\pi}{|S|} - \frac{\kappa}{4}, \frac{\text{sys}(S)^2}{4|S|^2} \right\}.$$

Proof. For a closed disc D in S , Corollary 2.3.1 implies that

$$(4.2) \quad \frac{|\partial D|^2}{|D|^2} \geq -\kappa + \frac{4\pi}{|D|} \geq -\kappa + \frac{4}{|S|}\pi.$$

Suppose now that A is a closed annulus in S . Suppose first that the boundary circles of A are null-homotopic in S . Then by the Schoenflies theorem (see also [2, Appendix A]) there is a disc D in $S \setminus \mathring{A}$ such that $F' = A \cup D$ is a disc. Then $|\partial F'| \leq |\partial A|$ and $|F'| \geq |A|$. Using Corollary 2.3.1 again, we get that (4.2) also holds for A in place of D .

Assume now that the boundary circles of A are not null-homotopic in S . By Corollary 2.3.3 and the statement after it, we have

$$|\partial A|^2 \geq -\min(\kappa, 0)|A|^2 + 4l(A)^2,$$

where $l(A)$ denotes the length of a shortest curve in the free homotopy class in A of the two boundary circles of A . Since the boundary circles of A are not homotopic to zero in S , we have $l(A) \geq \text{sys}(S)$. Hence

$$(4.3) \quad \frac{|\partial A|^2}{|A|^2} \geq -\min(\kappa, 0) + 4 \frac{\text{sys}(S)^2}{|A|^2} \geq -\min(\kappa, 0) + \frac{4}{|S|} \frac{\text{sys}(S)^2}{|S|}.$$

If C is a cross cap in S , then S is not orientable. Now the soul of C is not homotopic to zero in S and the fundamental group of S is torsion free. Since the boundary circle ∂C of C is freely homotopic to the soul of C , run twice, we get that ∂C is not homotopic to zero in S . In particular, we always have $|\partial C| \geq \text{sys}(S)$. If $\kappa \leq 0$, then a shortest curve in S in the free homotopy class of the soul of C , run twice, is a shortest curve in S in the free homotopy class of the boundary circle of C . Hence $|\partial C| \geq 2\text{sys}(S)$ if $\kappa \leq 0$. We conclude that (4.3) also holds

for C in place of A if $\kappa \leq 0$. In the general case, $|\partial C| \geq \text{sys}(S)$ implies a modified version of (4.3) with C in place of A , where the factor 4 on the right hand side is replaced by 1.

Now the assertions of Theorem 4.1 follows from the Cheeger inequality (Theorem 3.3) in combination with Proposition 3.2, (4.2), and (4.3) or the modified version of (4.3), respectively. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.11. It remains to show that $\text{sys}(S)^2/|S| \leq \pi$ if S is closed with curvature $K \leq 0$. In fact, in that case, the injectivity radius of S is $\text{sys}(S)/2$. Then the exponential map \exp_p at any point $p \in S$ is a diffeomorphism from the disc of radius $\text{sys}(S)/2$ in $T_p S$ to its image, the metric ball $B = B(p, \text{sys}(S)/2)$ about p in S . By comparison with the flat case, we get $|B| \geq \pi \text{sys}(S)^2/4$ and therefore

$$\text{sys}(S)^2/|S| < \text{sys}(S)^2/|B| \leq 4/\pi. \quad \square$$

Remarks 4.4. 1) If S is a compact and connected surface with non-empty boundary, then S contains a finite graph G in its interior which is a deformation retract of S . Given a Riemannian metric on S , a sufficiently small tubular neighborhood T of G in S is a Riemannian surface diffeomorphic to S with $\text{sys}(T) \geq \text{sys}(S)$ and with arbitrarily small area. Moreover, any upper bound on the curvature persists. In other words, we cannot expect to remove the minimum on the right hand side of the estimates in Theorem 4.1.

Note also that the right hand side of the inequalities in 2) and 3) of Theorem 4.1 is positive if and only if $|S| < 4\pi/\kappa$, that is, if and only if $|S|$ is smaller than the area of the sphere of constant curvature $\kappa > 0$.

2) In [12, Corollary 5.2.B], Gromov shows that $\text{sys}(S)^2/|S|^2 \leq 4/3$ for any closed Riemannian surface. The point is, of course, that his estimate is curvature free. His work in [12] also implies that

$$\text{sys}(S_g)^2/|S_g|^2 \leq C_g(\ln g)^2/g$$

with $\limsup C_g \leq 1/\pi$ as $g \rightarrow \infty$; see Section 11.3 in [15].

Proof of Theorem 1.4 in the case $\chi(S) \geq 0$. In view of Proposition 1.10, it remains to show that $\Lambda(S) > \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$ in the case where S is a torus or a Klein bottle. Then S admits a flat background metric h which is conformal to the given metric g of S . Theorem 1.11 applies to h and shows that

$$(4.5) \quad \Lambda(S, h) \geq \text{sys}(S, h)^2/|(S, h)|^2,$$

where (S, h) denotes S , endowed with the metric h . Furthermore, since we are in the case of surfaces, the Dirichlet integral of smooth functions is invariant under conformal changes; that is, we have

$$(4.6) \quad \int |\nabla \varphi|^2 da = \int |\nabla \varphi|_h^2 da_h.$$

Since S is compact, there is a constant $\alpha \geq 1$ such that

$$\alpha^{-1}|v| \leq |v|_h \leq \alpha|v|$$

for all tangent vectors v of S . Using (4.5) and (4.6), we obtain

$$\Lambda(S) \geq \alpha^{-2}\Lambda(S, h) \geq \alpha^{-8} \text{sys}(S)^2/|S|^2 > 0.$$

On the other hand, the fundamental group of S is amenable and hence $\lambda_0(\tilde{S}) = \lambda_0(S)$ by [4, Theorem 1]. Now S is a torus or a Klein bottle, hence $\lambda_0(\tilde{S}) = 0$. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.13. Suppose first that S is orientable, that is, that $S = S_g$ for some $g \geq 2$, and let c be a systolic geodesic on S . Then by [7, Theorem 4.3.2], the tubular neighborhood T of c of width

$$w_2 = \text{arsinh}(1/\sinh(\text{sys}(S)/2))$$

is an open annulus. Since c is essential, T is incompressible. Note also that T can be exhausted by incompressible compact annuli with smooth boundary. In particular, for any $r < w_2$, the closed metric ball $\bar{B}(p, r)$ of radius r about a point p on c is contained in an incompressible compact annulus $A_r \subseteq T$ with smooth boundary. Since $B(p, r) \subseteq A_r$, we may use Theorem 1.1 and the first displayed formula on page 294 of [8] to conclude that

$$\lambda_0(A_r) \leq \lambda_0(\bar{B}(p, r)) \leq -\frac{\kappa}{4} + \frac{4\pi^2}{r^2}.$$

By the definition of $\Lambda(S)$, we have $\Lambda(S) \leq \lambda_0(A_r)$ for any r as above. Hence the claim of Theorem 1.13 follows in the case $S = S_g$.

Suppose now that S is not orientable. Let $\text{Or}(S) \rightarrow S$ be the orientation covering of S and c be a systolic geodesic on S . There are two cases:

1) If c is one-sided, then the lift \tilde{c} of c to $\text{Or}(S)$ is simple of length $2L$ and is invariant under the non-trivial covering transformation f of $\text{Or}(S)$. Again by [7, Theorem 4.3.2], the tubular neighborhood T of \tilde{c} of width

$$w_1 = \text{arsinh}(1/\sinh(\text{sys}(S)))$$

is an open annulus. Since f leaves \tilde{c} invariant, it also leaves T invariant and T/f is an open cross cap with soul c and width w_1 about c . Hence for any $r < w_1$, the closed metric ball $\bar{B}(p, r)$ of radius r about a point p on c is contained in a compact cross cap $C_r \subseteq T/f$ with smooth boundary.

2) If c is two-sided, then c has two lifts c_1 and c_2 to $\text{Or}(S)$ and both are simple of length L . Moreover, by [7, Theorem 4.3.2], the tubular neighborhoods T_1 of c_1 and T_2 of c_2 of width w_2 are open annuli and do not intersect. Now f permutes c_1 and c_2 , therefore also T_1 and T_2 , and hence the tubular neighborhood T of c of width w_2 is an open annulus.

In both cases, 1) and 2), we can now conclude the proof of the claim of Theorem 1.13 as in the case $S = S_g$. \square

Remark 4.7. The arguments in the proof of Theorem 1.13 also show that $\text{diam } S \geq w$ with $w = w_2$ and $w = w_1$, respectively. Hence we get

$$\lambda_{-\chi(S)} \leq -\frac{\kappa}{4} + \chi(S)^2 \frac{16\pi^2}{w^2}$$

from Corollary 2.3 of [8]. In view of $\Lambda(S) < \lambda_{-\chi(S)}$, this gives another, but weaker upper bound for $\Lambda(S)$.

5. ON THE GROUND STATE

Throughout this section, we let F be a compact Riemannian surface with smooth boundary $\partial F \neq \emptyset$ and φ be the ground state of F . We also set $\psi = \varphi^2$ and let $F_t = \{\psi \geq t\}$. Note that $\int \psi = 1$.

By the Hopf boundary lemma [11, Lemma 3.4], φ does not have critical points on ∂F . Moreover, since $\varphi > 0$ in the interior $\overset{\circ}{F}$ of F , a point in $\overset{\circ}{F}$ is critical for ψ if and only if it is critical for φ . All points of ∂F are critical for ψ .

In our first result, we elaborate on the argument from the middle of page 549 in [18].

Lemma 5.1. *Let $0 < t < \max \psi$ be a regular value of ψ . Then F_t is a compact subsurface of $\overset{\circ}{F}$ such that the boundary of each component of $F \setminus F_t$ has at least one boundary circle in $\overset{\circ}{F}$ and contains at least one boundary circle of F .*

Proof. Since t is a regular value of ψ with $0 < t < \max \psi$, F_t is a compact subsurface of $\overset{\circ}{F}$ with smooth boundary. If the boundary of a component C of $F \setminus F_t$ would not contain a boundary circle of F , then φ would be a non-constant superharmonic function on C which attains its maximum \sqrt{t} along ∂F_t , a contradiction. Clearly, the boundary of C must have at least one boundary circle in $\partial F_t \subseteq \overset{\circ}{F}$. \square

Proposition 5.2. *Let $0 < t < \max \psi$ be a regular value of ψ . Then any connected component C of F_t is incompressible in F such that no component of $F \setminus C$ is a disc or a cross cap. Furthermore, $\chi(C) \geq \chi(F)$ with equality if and only if $F \setminus C$ is a collared neighborhood of ∂F , consisting of annuli about the boundary circles of F .*

Proof. Suppose that a component D of $F \setminus C$ would be a disc or a cross cap. Then $D \setminus F_t$ would consist of components of $F \setminus F_t$ with boundary in $\overset{\circ}{F}$, a contradiction to Lemma 5.1. Substituting C for F' , the rest of the proof of Proposition 5.2 is now more or less the same as that of Proposition 3.2. \square

As in Theorem 2.2, we denote by ℓ the sum of the lengths of the shortest loops in the free homotopy classes (in F) of the boundary circles of F . Furthermore, we let $\Lambda'(F) = \inf \lambda_0(F')$, where the infimum is taken over all incompressible compact and connected subsurfaces F' of $\overset{\circ}{F}$ with smooth boundary and Euler characteristic $\chi(F') > \chi(F)$.

Lemma 5.3. *If $\chi(F) \leq 0$, then*

$$\lambda_0(F) \geq \left\{ 1 - \delta + 2\left(1 - \frac{1}{\delta}\right) \frac{|F|}{\ell} \sqrt{\lambda_0(F)} \right\} \Lambda'(F)$$

for all $0 < \delta < 1/2$.

Proof. Since the quantities involved in the lemma vary continuously with respect to variations of the metric (in the C^0 -topology), we may assume, by Theorem 8 in [22], that φ is a Morse function. Then the critical points of ψ in \mathring{F} are non-degenerate. Moreover, since φ does not have critical points on ∂F , $F \setminus F_t$ is a collared neighborhood of ∂F , consisting of annuli about the boundary circles of F , for all sufficiently small $t > 0$. On the other hand, for $t < \max \psi$ sufficiently close to $\max \psi$, F_t is a union of embedded discs, one for each maximum point of ψ . Hence the topology of F_t undergoes changes as t increases from 0 to $\max \psi$.

Since φ is a Morse function, ψ has only finitely many critical points in \mathring{F} . By Lemma 5.1, ψ does not have local minima in \mathring{F} . Hence critical points of ψ in \mathring{F} are saddle points and local maxima.

Let $0 = \beta_0 < \dots < \beta_m = \max \psi$ be the finite sequence of critical values of ψ and choose $\varepsilon > 0$ with $\varepsilon < \min\{\beta_{i+1} - \beta_i\}$. In a first step, we select now a critical value $\beta = \beta_i$ according to specific requirements.

By Proposition 5.2, each component C of $F_{\beta_1+\varepsilon}$ has Euler characteristic $\chi(C) \geq \chi(F)$. Therefore there are two cases. Either each component C of $F_{\beta_1+\varepsilon}$ has Euler characteristic $\chi(C) > \chi(F)$. Then we set $\beta = \beta_1$. Or else there is a component C with $\chi(C) = \chi(F)$. Then $F \setminus C$ is a collared neighborhood of ∂F , consisting of annuli about the boundary circles of F , by Proposition 5.2. In that case, by Lemma 5.1, the other components of $F_{\beta_1+\varepsilon}$ are discs contained in these annuli.

We assume that we are in the second case and consider the second critical value β_2 . By Proposition 5.2, there are again two cases. Either each component C of $F_{\beta_2+\varepsilon}$ has Euler characteristic $\chi(C) > \chi(F)$; then we set $\beta = \beta_2$. Or else there is a component C of $F_{\beta_2+\varepsilon}$ with $\chi(C) = \chi(F)$. Then $F \setminus C$ is a collared neighborhood of ∂F consisting of annuli about the boundary circles of F . In the latter case, we pass on to the next critical value β_3 . Since $\chi(F) \leq 0$, we will eventually arrive at a first critical value $\beta = \beta_i$ with the property that the complement of a component of $F_{\beta-\varepsilon}$ is a collared neighborhood of ∂F consisting of annuli about the boundary circles of F and such that each component C of $F_{\beta+\varepsilon}$ has Euler characteristic $\chi(C) > \chi(F)$. Note that this property then holds for all sufficiently small $\varepsilon > 0$ since β is the only critical value of φ in $(\beta_{i-1}, \beta_{i+1})$. It follows that for any regular value $0 < t < \beta$ of ψ , F_t has a component C such that $F \setminus C$ is a collared neighborhood of ∂F consisting of annuli about the boundary circles of F . In particular,

$|\partial F_t| \geq \ell$ for all such t . Using (3.5) and (3.6), we obtain

$$(5.4) \quad \beta \ell \leq \int_0^\infty L(t) dt \leq 2\sqrt{\lambda_0(F)},$$

where $L(t)$ denotes the length of ∂F_t .

For $\varepsilon > 0$ as above, the smooth function $\varphi_\varepsilon = \varphi - \sqrt{\beta + \varepsilon}$ is smooth on $F_{\beta+\varepsilon}$, vanishes on $\partial F_{\beta+\varepsilon}$ and satisfies

$$(5.5) \quad \begin{aligned} \int_{F_{\beta+\varepsilon}} \varphi_\varepsilon^2 &= \int_{F_{\beta+\varepsilon}} (\varphi - \sqrt{\beta + \varepsilon})^2 \\ &= \int_{F_{\beta+\varepsilon}} \varphi^2 - 2\sqrt{\beta + \varepsilon} \int_{F_{\beta+\varepsilon}} \varphi + (\beta + \varepsilon)|F_{\beta+\varepsilon}|. \end{aligned}$$

Now the first term on the right hand side of (5.5) satisfies

$$(5.6) \quad \int_{F_{\beta+\varepsilon}} \varphi^2 \geq \int_F \varphi^2 - (\beta + \varepsilon)(|F| - |F_{\beta+\varepsilon}|)$$

since $\varphi^2 \leq \beta + \varepsilon$ on $F \setminus F_{\beta+\varepsilon}$. For the second term on the right hand side of (5.5), we have

$$(5.7) \quad \begin{aligned} 2\sqrt{\beta + \varepsilon} \int_{F_{\beta+\varepsilon}} \varphi &\leq 2\sqrt{\beta + \varepsilon}|F_{\beta+\varepsilon}|^{1/2} \left(\int_{F_{\beta+\varepsilon}} \varphi^2 \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\delta}(\beta + \varepsilon)|F_{\beta+\varepsilon}| + \delta \int_{F_{\beta+\varepsilon}} \varphi^2 \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\delta}(\beta + \varepsilon)|F_{\beta+\varepsilon}| + \delta \int_F \varphi^2 \end{aligned}$$

by the Schwarz inequality and the Peter and Paul principle. Combining (5.5), (5.6), and (5.7) and using that the L^2 -norm of φ is one and that $2 - 1/\delta < 0$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{F_{\beta+\varepsilon}} \varphi_\varepsilon^2 &\geq (1 - \delta) \int_F \varphi^2 - (\beta + \varepsilon)|F| + (2 - \frac{1}{\delta})(\beta + \varepsilon)|F_{\beta+\varepsilon}| \\ &\geq 1 - \delta + (1 - \frac{1}{\delta})(\beta + \varepsilon)|F|. \end{aligned}$$

For the Rayleigh quotient of φ_ε , we get

$$\begin{aligned} R(\varphi_\varepsilon)(1 - \delta + (1 - \frac{1}{\delta})(\beta + \varepsilon)|F|) &\leq R(\varphi_\varepsilon) \int_{F_{\beta+\varepsilon}} \varphi_\varepsilon^2 \\ &= \int_{F_{\beta+\varepsilon}} |\nabla \varphi_\varepsilon|^2 = \int_{F_{\beta+\varepsilon}} |\nabla \varphi|^2 \leq \int_F |\nabla \varphi|^2 = \lambda_0(F). \end{aligned}$$

Since $F_{\beta+\varepsilon}$ is a disjoint union of incompressible compact and connected subsurfaces F' with smooth boundary and $\chi(F') > \chi(F)$, we also have $R(\varphi_\varepsilon) \geq \inf \Lambda'(F)$. Letting ε tend to 0, we finally obtain

$$(5.8) \quad \Lambda'(F)(1 - \delta + (1 - \frac{1}{\delta})\beta|F|) \leq \lambda_0(F).$$

Combining (5.4) and (5.8), we arrive at Lemma 5.3. \square

6. ON THE GROUND STATE (CONTINUED)

Let S be a complete and connected Riemannian surface of finite type with $\chi(S) < 0$ and $\lambda_0(\tilde{S}) < \lambda_{\text{ess}}(S)$.

Since $\chi(S) < 0$, S carries complete hyperbolic metrics. Using a decomposition of S into a finite number of pairs of pants, it is clear that we may choose such a metric h such that the connected components of a neighborhood of the ends of S is a finite union of *hyperbolic funnels*, that is, cylinders of the form $(-1, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ with metric

$$dr^2 + \cosh(r)^2 d\theta^2.$$

Then the curves $r = 0$ are closed h -geodesics of length 1. The original metric of S will be denoted by g .

We fix a smooth and proper function from S to $[0, \infty)$, which agrees outside a compact set with the coordinates r in each of the ends. By abuse of notation, we denote this function by r . Choose an increasing sequence $0 < r_0 < r_1 < r_2 < \dots \rightarrow \infty$. Then the subsurfaces

$$(6.1) \quad K_i = \{r \leq r_i\}$$

of S are compact with smooth boundary $\partial K_i = \{r = r_i\}$ such that $S \setminus K_i$ is a cylindrical neighbourhood of infinity. Furthermore,

$$(6.2) \quad K_0 \subseteq K_1 \subseteq K_2 \subseteq \dots$$

is an exhaustion of S . By choosing the sequence of r_i suitably, we may assume that

a) there exist cutoff functions $\eta_i: S \rightarrow [0, 1]$ with $\eta_i = 1$ on K_i , $\eta_i = 0$ outside K_{i+1} , and $|\nabla \eta_i|^2 \leq 1/i$,

b) $\lambda_0(\tilde{S}) < \lambda_0(S \setminus K_0)$,

where we note that $\lambda_0(S \setminus K_i) < \lambda_0(S \setminus K_{i+1}) \dots \rightarrow \lambda_{\text{ess}}(S)$.

In the case where S is compact, we have $K_i = S$ for all i and part of the following discussion becomes trivial.

We now let F be a compact subsurface of S with smooth boundary $\partial F \neq \emptyset$. As in Section 5, we denote by φ the ground state of F and let $F_t = \{\varphi^2 \geq t\}$.

Lemma 6.3. *For a subset $\mathcal{R} \subseteq (0, \max \varphi^2)$ of full measure, F_t is a smooth subsurface of \mathring{F} such that $\partial F_t = \{\varphi = t\}$ and ∂K_i intersect transversally for all i .*

Proof. Since φ is smooth up to the boundary of F and has no critical points on ∂F , there is a smooth extension $\tilde{\varphi}$ of φ to S such that $\tilde{\varphi}$ is strictly negative on $S \setminus F$. The restriction $\tilde{\varphi}_0$ of $\tilde{\varphi}$ to the union of the curves $\{r = r_i\}$ is then smooth, and hence there is a set $\mathcal{R}_0 \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ of full measure such that any $t \in \mathcal{R}_0$ is a regular value of $\tilde{\varphi}_0$. Note that $\nabla \tilde{\varphi}$ is not perpendicular to the curve $\{r = r_i\}$ at points $p \in \{r = r_i\}$ with $\tilde{\varphi}(p) \in \mathcal{R}_0$. On the other hand, $\nabla \tilde{\varphi}$ is perpendicular to ∂F_t for

any regular value t of φ^2 in $(0, \max \varphi^2)$. Therefore the intersection \mathcal{R} of \mathcal{R}_0 with the set of regular values of φ^2 in $(0, \max \varphi^2)$ satisfies the required assertions. \square

Lemma 6.4. *For any $t \in \mathcal{R}$, the intersection $F_t \cap K_i$ is a subsurface of F with piecewise smooth boundary and any connected component C of $F_t \cap K_i$ is incompressible in F . In particular, we have $\chi(C) \geq \chi(F)$.*

Proof. For any $t \in \mathcal{R}$, $\partial F_t = \{\varphi = t\}$ and ∂K_i intersect transversally for all i , and then $F_t \cap K_i$ is a subsurface of F with piecewise smooth boundary. Since $S \setminus K_i$ is a cylindrical neighborhood of the ends of S , a disc in S has to be contained in K_i if its boundary is in K_i . Hence the components of $F_t \cap K_i$ are incompressible in F_t . By Proposition 5.2, F_t is incompressible in F . Therefore $F_t \cap K_i$ is incompressible in F . \square

Lemma 6.5. *Assume that $\lambda_0(F) \leq \theta \lambda_0(S \setminus K_0)$ for some $0 < \theta < 1$, and let $\varepsilon > 0$. Then there is an integer $i_0 = i_0(\theta, \varepsilon) \geq 0$ such that*

$$\int_{F \cap K_i} \varphi^2 \geq 1 - \varepsilon \quad \text{for all } i \geq i_0.$$

Proof. Since $(1 - \eta_i)\varphi$ has support in $F \setminus K_i \subseteq S \setminus K_0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_0(S \setminus K_0) \int_F (1 - \eta_i)^2 \varphi^2 &\leq \int_F |\nabla((1 - \eta_i)\varphi)|^2 \\ &= \int_F \nabla((1 - \eta_i)^2 \varphi) \cdot \nabla \varphi + \int_F \varphi^2 |\nabla(1 - \eta_i)|^2 \\ &= \int_F ((1 - \eta_i)^2 \varphi) \cdot \Delta \varphi + \int_F \varphi^2 |\nabla(1 - \eta_i)|^2 \\ &\leq \lambda_0(F) \int_F (1 - \eta_i)^2 \varphi^2 + \frac{1}{i} \int_F \varphi^2 \\ &\leq \theta \lambda_0(S \setminus K_0) \int_F (1 - \eta_i)^2 \varphi^2 + \frac{1}{i}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $0 < \theta < 1$, we conclude that

$$\int_F (1 - \eta_i)^2 \varphi^2 \leq \frac{1}{(1 - \theta) \lambda_0(S \setminus K_0) i}.$$

Now for i_0 sufficiently large, the right hand side is smaller than ε for all $i \geq i_0 - 1$. For any $i \geq i_0$, we then have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{F \cap K_i} \varphi^2 &= 1 - \int_{F \setminus K_i} \varphi^2 \\ &= 1 - \int_{F \setminus K_i} (1 - \eta_{i-1})^2 \varphi^2 \\ &\geq 1 - \int_F (1 - \eta_{i-1})^2 \varphi^2 \\ &\geq 1 - \varepsilon. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

There is a sequence of constants $1 \leq \alpha_0 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \dots$ such that

$$(6.6) \quad \alpha_i^{-1}|v| \leq |v|_h \leq \alpha_i|v|$$

for all tangent vectors v of S with foot point in K_i , where no index and index h indicate measurement with respect to g and h , respectively. Over K_i , the area elements da of g and da_h of h are then estimated by

$$(6.7) \quad \alpha_i^{-2}da \leq da_h \leq \alpha_i^2da$$

with corresponding inequalities for the areas of measurable subsets and for integrals of non-negative measurable functions.

Let now again φ be the ground state of F , $t \in \mathcal{R}$, and $F_t = \{\varphi^2 \geq t\}$. In our next result, we estimate the inradius of $F_t \cap K_i$ for sufficiently large i .

Lemma 6.8. *Let F be a disc, an annulus, or a cross cap. Assume that $\lambda_0(F) \leq \theta\lambda_0(S \setminus K_0)$ for some $0 < \theta < 1$ and let $\delta > 0$. Then there is an integer $i_1 = i_1(\theta, \delta) \geq 0$ such that the inradius $\rho(t)$ of $F_t \cap K_i$ satisfies*

$$\coth(\alpha_{i+1}\rho(t)) \leq \frac{2\alpha_{i+1}^3\sqrt{\lambda_0(F) + \delta}}{1 - \delta - t|F \cap K_i|}$$

for all $0 \leq t < (1 - \delta)/|F \cap K_i|$ and $i \geq i_1$.

Proof. In a first step, we estimate the Rayleigh quotient of $\eta_i\varphi$. Computing as in the proof of Lemma 6.5, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_F |\nabla(\eta_i\varphi)|^2 &= \int_F \nabla(\eta_i^2\varphi)\nabla\varphi + \int_F |\nabla\eta_i|^2\varphi^2 \\ &= \int_F \eta_i^2\varphi\Delta\varphi + \int_F |\nabla\eta_i|^2\varphi^2 \\ &\leq \lambda_0(F) \int_F \eta_i^2\varphi^2 + 1/i. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\eta_i = 1$ on K_i , we get $R(\eta_i\varphi) \leq \lambda_0(F) + 2/i$ for all $i \geq i_0(\theta, 1/2)$, where i_0 is taken from Lemma 6.5. Therefore

$$(6.9) \quad R(\eta_i\varphi) \leq \lambda_0(F) + \delta \quad \text{for all } i \geq i_1(\theta, \delta),$$

where we may assume that $i_1(\theta, \delta) \geq i_0(\theta, \delta)$. In a second step, we follow the proof of Cheeger's inequality, Theorem 3.3. Computing as in (3.4), we get

$$\int_F |\nabla(\eta_i^2\varphi^2)| \leq 2\sqrt{R(\eta_i\varphi)} \int_F \eta_i^2\varphi^2 \leq 2\sqrt{R(\eta_i\varphi)}.$$

By the coarea formula and (6.6) and since $\text{supp } \eta_i \subseteq K_{i+1}$ and $\eta_i = 1$ on K_i , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
(6.10) \quad \alpha_{i+1} \int_F |\nabla(\eta_i^2 \varphi^2)| &= \alpha_{i+1} \int_0^\infty |\{\eta_i^2 \varphi^2 = s\}| ds \\
&\geq \int_t^\infty |\{\eta_i^2 \varphi^2 = s\}|_h ds \\
&= \int_t^\infty |\{\varphi^2 = s\} \cap K_i|_h ds \\
&\quad + \int_t^\infty |\{\eta_i^2 \varphi^2 = s\} \cap (F \setminus K_i)|_h ds
\end{aligned}$$

Here we note that, for the integration, it suffices to consider $s \in \mathcal{R}$ which are also regular for $\eta_i^2 \varphi^2$. Then $\{\varphi^2 = s\}$ meets ∂K_i transversally and, therefore, $\{\eta_i^2 \varphi^2 = s\} \cap (F \setminus K_i)$ consists of arcs a_j connecting their corresponding end points on $\{\varphi^2 = s\} \cap \partial K_i$. Replacing the a_j by the corresponding segments b_j on ∂K_i , we obtain the boundary of the subsurface $F_s \cap K_i$. Now $|b_j|_h \leq |a_j|_h$ by the choice of the hyperbolic metric h on S and since the numbers r_i defining the K_i are positive. Hence we have

$$\begin{aligned}
(6.11) \quad &|\{\varphi^2 = s\} \cap K_i|_h + |\{\eta_i^2 \varphi^2 = s \cap F \setminus K_i\}|_h \\
&= |\{\varphi^2 = s\} \cap K_i|_h + \sum |a_j|_h \\
&\geq |\{\varphi^2 = s\} \cap K_i|_h + \sum |b_j|_h \\
&= |\partial(\{\varphi^2 = s\} \cap K_i)|_h,
\end{aligned}$$

for any $s \in \mathcal{R}$. This implies

$$\begin{aligned}
(6.12) \quad &\int_t^\infty |\{\varphi^2 = s\} \cap K_i|_h ds + \int_t^\infty |\{\eta_i^2 \varphi^2 = s\} \cap (F \setminus K_i)|_h ds \\
&\geq \int_t^\infty |\partial(\{\varphi^2 \geq s\} \cap K_i)|_h ds.
\end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, by Lemma 6.4, the connected components of $F_s \cap K_i$ are subsurfaces of F with piecewise smooth boundary and have non-negative Euler characteristic for any $s \in \mathcal{R}$. Therefore we get

$$\begin{aligned}
(6.13) \quad &\int_t^\infty |\partial(\{\varphi^2 \geq s\} \cap K_i)|_h ds \\
&\geq \int_t^\infty |\{\varphi^2 \geq s\} \cap K_i|_h \coth(\rho_h(s)) ds \\
&\geq \coth(\rho_h(t)) \int_t^\infty |\{\varphi^2 \geq s\} \cap K_i|_h ds \\
&\geq \alpha_i^{-2} \coth(\alpha_i \rho(t)) \int_t^\infty |\{\varphi^2 \geq s\} \cap K_i|_h ds,
\end{aligned}$$

by Corollary 2.3.2, (6.6), and (6.7). Finally, since $i_1(\theta, \delta) \geq i_0(\theta, \delta)$,

$$(6.14) \quad \int_t^\infty |\{\varphi^2 \geq s\} \cap K_i| ds \geq \int_0^\infty |\{\varphi^2 \geq s\} \cap K_i| ds - t|F \cap K_i| \\ = \int_{F \cap K_i} \varphi^2 - t|F \cap K_i| \geq 1 - \delta - t|F \cap K_i|.$$

Lemma 6.8 follows now from combining (6.9) – (6.14). \square

Lemmas 5.3 and 6.8 will lead to the apriori estimates in Lemma 7.2 and in the proof of Lemma 7.11, which are essential in the proof of Theorem 1.4.

7. QUALITATIVE ESTIMATES OF $\Lambda(S)$

The proof of Theorem 1.4 in the case $\chi(S) < 0$ requires a number of steps. We let

$$(7.1) \quad \Lambda_D(S) = \inf_D \lambda_0(D), \quad \Lambda_A(S) = \inf_D \lambda_0(A), \quad \Lambda_C(S) = \inf_D \lambda_0(C),$$

where the infimum is taken over all embedded closed discs D , incompressible annuli A , and cross caps C in \mathring{S} with smooth boundary, respectively. As we will explain in Section 8.1, we have

$$\Lambda_D(S) \geq \Lambda_A(S) \quad \text{and} \quad \Lambda(S) = \inf\{\Lambda_A(S), \Lambda_C(S)\}$$

if the fundamental group of S is infinite. Nevertheless, since the case of discs reveals an essential idea of the proof and since we will need the estimate anyway, we include the discussion of $\Lambda_D(S)$.

We fix a hyperbolic metric h on S as in Section 6 and denote by g the original Riemannian metric of S . If not otherwise mentioned, statements refer to g and not to h .

The following assertion is an immediate consequence of Lemma 6.8.

Lemma 7.2. *Let F be a closed disc, annulus, or cross cap in S and φ be the ground state of F . Assume that $\lambda_0(F) \leq \theta \lambda_0(S \setminus K_0)$ for some $0 < \theta < 1$. Then the inradius $\rho(\varepsilon)$ of $\{\varphi^2 \geq \varepsilon\} \cap K_i$ satisfies $\rho(\varepsilon) \geq \rho > 0$ for all $0 < \varepsilon < 1/4|K_{i_1}|$ and $i \geq i_1 = i_1(\theta, 1/2)$.*

We now discuss the cases of discs and annuli separately.

Theorem 7.3. *If $\chi(S) < 0$, then $\Lambda_D(S) > \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$.*

Proof. Suppose that there is a sequence of discs D_n in S with smooth boundary such that $\lambda_0(D_n) \rightarrow \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$. Let $\varphi_n: D_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the positive $\lambda_0(D_n)$ -Dirichlet eigenfunction with $\|\varphi_n\|_2 = 1$. By passing to a subsequence if necessary, we may assume that $\lambda_0(D_n) \leq \theta \lambda_0(S \setminus K_0)$ for some $0 < \theta < 1$. By Lemma 7.2 and up to passing to a subsequence, there are positive constants ε_0 and ρ_0 and a point $x_0 \in S$ such that $B(x_0, 2\rho_0)$ is contained in $\{\varphi_n^2 \geq \varepsilon_0\} \cap K$ for all n , where $K = K_{i_1(\theta, 1/2)}$.

Fix a point $\tilde{x}_0 \in \tilde{S}$ above x_0 . Then there is a unique lift \tilde{D}_n of D_n to \tilde{S} containing \tilde{x}_0 such that $\tilde{D}_n \rightarrow D_n$ is a diffeomorphism (including the

boundary). Thus we may also lift φ_n to $\tilde{\varphi}_n$ on \tilde{D}_n and extend $\tilde{\varphi}_n$ to a function $\tilde{\varphi}_n$ on \tilde{S} by setting $\tilde{\varphi}_n = 0$ on $\tilde{S} \setminus \tilde{D}_n$. Since the boundary of \tilde{D}_n is smooth and $\tilde{\varphi}_n$ is smooth on \tilde{D}_n , it follows that $\tilde{\varphi}_n \in H_0^1(\tilde{S})$ with H^1 -norm

$$\|\tilde{\varphi}_n\|_{H^1} = \|\varphi_n\|_{H^1}^2 = \lambda_0(D_n) + 1,$$

where we use Green's formula for the second equality. In particular, up to extracting a subsequence, we have weak convergence

$$\tilde{\varphi}_n \rightharpoonup \tilde{\varphi} \in H_0^1(\tilde{S}) \quad \text{with} \quad \|\tilde{\varphi}\|_{H^1} \leq \liminf \|\varphi_n\|_{H^1}.$$

Up to extracting a further subsequence, the sequence of $\tilde{\varphi}_n$ converges uniformly in any C^k -norm in $B(\tilde{x}_0, \rho_0)$, by Theorem 8.10 in [11]. In particular $\tilde{\varphi}^2 \geq \varepsilon_0$ on $B(\tilde{x}_0, \rho_0)$.

Denote by r the distance to \tilde{x}_0 in \tilde{S} with respect to the lift of the hyperbolic metric h of S to \tilde{S} and by $B_h(r)$ the corresponding ball of radius r about \tilde{x}_0 in \tilde{S} . Clearly,

$$R(\tilde{\varphi}) = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} R(\tilde{\varphi}|_{B_h(r)}).$$

Furthermore, up to passing to a subsequence, we have weak convergence

$$\tilde{\varphi}_n|_{B_h(r)} \rightharpoonup \tilde{\varphi}|_{B_h(r)} \quad \text{in } H^1(B_h(r))$$

and strong convergence

$$\tilde{\varphi}_n|_{B_h(r)} \rightarrow \tilde{\varphi}|_{B_h(r)} \quad \text{in } L^2(B_h(r)).$$

Hence

$$R(\tilde{\varphi}|_{B_h(r)}) \leq \liminf R(\tilde{\varphi}_n|_{B_h(r)}).$$

Before we proceed, we note that we use geodesic normal coordinates about \tilde{x}_0 with respect to the hyperbolic background metric h . With respect to these, the area element of the given metric is

$$(7.4) \quad dA = |\nabla r|^{-1} |\partial/\partial\theta| d\theta dr = |\nabla r|^{-1} d\ell dr,$$

where $d\ell = |\partial/\partial\theta| d\theta$ is the line element of the curves $r = \text{const}$ and where we note that ∇r is perpendicular to the latter curves. Since $|\nabla r| = |dr|$ and $|dr|_h = 1$, the choice of α (as in (6.6)) implies that

$$(7.5) \quad \alpha^{-1} \leq |\nabla r| \leq \alpha.$$

Note that our integrations below are with respect to the given metric and not with respect to the hyperbolic background metric.

Since r is smooth on $\tilde{S} \setminus \tilde{x}_0$, we get that ∂D_n intersects $\partial B_h(r)$ transversally for almost all $r > 0$. For such r , $\partial(\tilde{D}_n \cap B_h(r))$ is piecewise smooth. Since $\tilde{\varphi}_n$ vanishes along $\partial\tilde{D}_n$, we then get

$$\int_{B_h(r)} |\nabla \tilde{\varphi}_n|^2 = \lambda_0(D_n) \int_{B_h(r)} |\tilde{\varphi}_n|^2 + \int_{\partial B_h(r)} \tilde{\varphi}_n \langle \nabla \tilde{\varphi}_n, \nu \rangle,$$

where $\nu = \nabla r / |\nabla r|$ is the outward unit vector field along $\partial B_h(r)$. The second term on the right satisfies

$$\int_{\partial B_h(r)} \tilde{\varphi}_n \langle \nabla \tilde{\varphi}_n, \nu \rangle \leq \int_{\partial B_h(r)} (|\tilde{\varphi}_n|^2 + |\nabla \tilde{\varphi}_n|^2).$$

Let now $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. Then there is a sequence of integers $k_m \rightarrow \infty$ such that, for each m , there is a subsequence of $n \rightarrow \infty$ with

$$(7.6) \quad \int_{K(k_m)} (|\tilde{\varphi}_n|^2 + |\nabla \tilde{\varphi}_n|^2) < \varepsilon,$$

where $K(r) = B_h(r) \setminus B_h(r-1)$. If this was not the case, there would be some $\varepsilon > 0$ and a positive integer m such that for all integers $k \geq m$ there is an integer l such that for all integers $n \geq l$

$$(7.7) \quad \int_{K(k)} (|\tilde{\varphi}_n|^2 + |\nabla \tilde{\varphi}_n|^2) \geq \varepsilon.$$

We thus find for any fixed M an index N such that (7.7) holds for $k = m, \dots, m+M$ and $n \geq N$. If we choose M such that $M\varepsilon > \lambda_0(\tilde{S}) + 1$, we get a contradiction.

For n as in (7.6), we get from (7.4) and (7.5) that there is an $r_n \in (k_m - 1, k_m)$ such that

$$\int_{\partial B_h(r_n)} (|\tilde{\varphi}_n|^2 + |\nabla \tilde{\varphi}_n|^2) < \varepsilon.$$

We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} R(\tilde{\varphi}_n|_{B_h(k_m)}) &\leq \frac{\int_{B_h(r_n)} |\nabla \tilde{\varphi}_n|^2}{\int_{B_h(k_m)} |\tilde{\varphi}_n|^2} + \frac{\int_{K(k_m)} |\nabla \tilde{\varphi}_n|^2}{\int_{B_h(k_m)} |\tilde{\varphi}_n|^2} \\ &\leq \frac{\int_{B_h(r_n)} |\nabla \tilde{\varphi}_n|^2}{\int_{B_h(r_n)} |\tilde{\varphi}_n|^2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{\int_{B_h(k_m)} |\tilde{\varphi}_n|^2} \\ &\leq \lambda_0(D_n) + \frac{\int_{\partial B_h(r_n)} \tilde{\varphi}_n \langle \nabla \tilde{\varphi}_n, \nu \rangle}{\int_{B_h(r_n)} |\tilde{\varphi}_n|^2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{\int_{B_h(k_m)} |\tilde{\varphi}_n|^2} \\ &\leq \lambda_0(D_n) + \frac{\varepsilon}{\int_{B_h(r_n)} |\tilde{\varphi}_n|^2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{\int_{B_h(k_m)} |\tilde{\varphi}_n|^2}. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$R(\tilde{\varphi}|_{B_h(k_m)}) \leq \lambda_0(\tilde{S}) + \frac{2\varepsilon}{\int_{B(\tilde{x}_0, \rho_0)} |\tilde{\varphi}|^2}$$

for all sufficiently large m . In conclusion,

$$R(\tilde{\varphi}) \leq \lambda_0(\tilde{S}).$$

Since $\tilde{\varphi} \in H_0^1(\tilde{S})$, this implies that $\tilde{\varphi}$ is an eigenfunction of the Laplacian with eigenvalue $\lambda_0(\tilde{S})$.

Now $\tilde{\varphi}$ is non-zero on $B(\tilde{x}_0, \rho_0)$. On the other hand, by the definition of the lifts $\tilde{\varphi}_n$, $\tilde{\varphi}$ vanishes on any other preimages $B(\tilde{x}, \rho_0)$ of $B(x_0, \rho_0)$

under the covering projection $\tilde{S} \rightarrow S$. Now the fundamental group of S is not trivial, hence there are such preimages $\tilde{x} \in \tilde{S}$. Thus we arrive at a contradiction to the unique continuation property for eigenfunctions of Laplacians [1]. \square

Theorem 7.8. *If $\chi(S) < 0$, then $\Lambda_A(S) > \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$.*

To prove Theorem 7.8, we assume the contrary and let (A_n) be a sequence of incompressible annuli in S with smooth boundary such that $\lambda_0(A_n) \rightarrow \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$. We may assume that

$$(7.9) \quad \lambda_0(A_n) + 4\delta < \min(\Lambda_D(S), \theta\lambda_0(S \setminus K_0))$$

for all n and some fixed constants $\delta, \theta \in (0, 1)$, by invoking Theorem 7.3 and that $\lambda_0(\tilde{S}) < \lambda_0(S \setminus K_0)$ by the choice of K_0 in (6.2). By deforming the A_n (slightly), we may also assume that

$$(7.10) \quad \partial A_n \text{ and } \partial K_i \text{ intersect transversally}$$

for all n and i . Then the intersections $A_n \cap K_i$ and $A_n \cap (S \setminus \overset{\circ}{K}_i)$ are incompressible subsurfaces of S with piecewise smooth boundary.

Recall the constant $i_1(\theta, \delta)$ from Lemma 6.8.

Lemma 7.11. *By passing to a subsequence, we may assume that*

- 1) *all A_n are isotopic in S and, for each $i > i_1 = i_1(\theta, \delta)$, exactly one component A'_n of $A_n \cap K_i$ is an annulus (topologically) isotopic to A_n ;*
- 2) *there is a constant $\ell_0 > 0$ such that the free homotopy classes of the boundary curves of A_n in A_n contain curves of length at most ℓ_0 with respect to g and h ;*
- 3) *there are $x_0 \in S$ and $\rho, \varepsilon > 0$ such that $B(x_0, \rho) \subseteq A_n$ and such that the ground states φ_n of A_n satisfy $\varphi_n \geq \varepsilon$ on $B(x_0, \rho)$.*

Proof. The connected components of $A_n \cap \partial K_i$ consist of embedded segments connecting two boundary points of A_n and of embedded circles in the interior of A_n . By the Schoenflies theorem and the topology of S , there are the following two possibilities:

- a) All connected components of $A_n \cap K_i$ are discs.
- b) The connected components of $A_n \cap K_i$ consist of one annulus A'_n (topologically) isotopic to A_n and discs.

Now let $i > i_1 = i_1(\theta, \delta)$. Then $\eta_{i-1}\varphi_n$ is a non-zero smooth function on A_n with compact support in $A_n \cap K_i$ and Rayleigh quotient

$$R(\eta_{i-1}\varphi_n) < \lambda_0(A_n) + \delta < \Lambda_D(S),$$

by (6.9) and (7.9). Hence, if all the connected components of $A_n \cap K_i$ were discs, we would have $R(\eta_{i-1}\varphi_n) \geq \Lambda_D(S)$. Therefore only case b) can occur. Then the Rayleigh quotients of $\eta_{i-1}\varphi_n$ on the discs of $A_n \cap K_i$ (on which $\eta_{i-1}\varphi_n$ does not vanish) must be at least $\Lambda_D(S)$. Hence the Rayleigh quotient of $\eta_{i-1}\varphi_n$ on A'_n must be less than $\lambda_0(A_n) + \delta$. In particular, $\lambda_0(A'_n) \leq \lambda_0(A_n) + \delta$.

Note that one of the boundary circles of A'_n may only be piecewise smooth. Therefore A'_n may only be topologically isotopic to A_n .

Now we let $i = i_1 + 1$. Since $A'_n \subseteq K_i$, we have the uniform area bound $|A'_n| \leq |K_i|$. This together with the above estimate on $\lambda_0(A'_n)$ and Lemma 5.3 implies that the length of shortest curves in A'_n , which are freely homotopic to the boundary circles of A'_n in A'_n , is uniformly bounded with respect to g . Then their length is also uniformly bounded with respect to h , by (6.6). In particular, there are only finitely many isotopy types of A'_n and, therefore also, of A_n . Therefore we may pass to a subsequence so that all of them are isotopic.

By Lemma 7.2 and since K_i is compact, we may pass to a further subsequence so that all $A_n \cap K_i$, and hence also all A_n , contain a geodesic ball $B(x_0, \rho)$ such that $\varphi_n \geq \varepsilon$ on $B(x_0, \rho)$ as claimed. \square

Proof of Theorem 7.8. By passing to a subsequence, we may assume that the sequence of A_n satisfies all the properties from (7.9), (7.10), and Lemma 7.11.

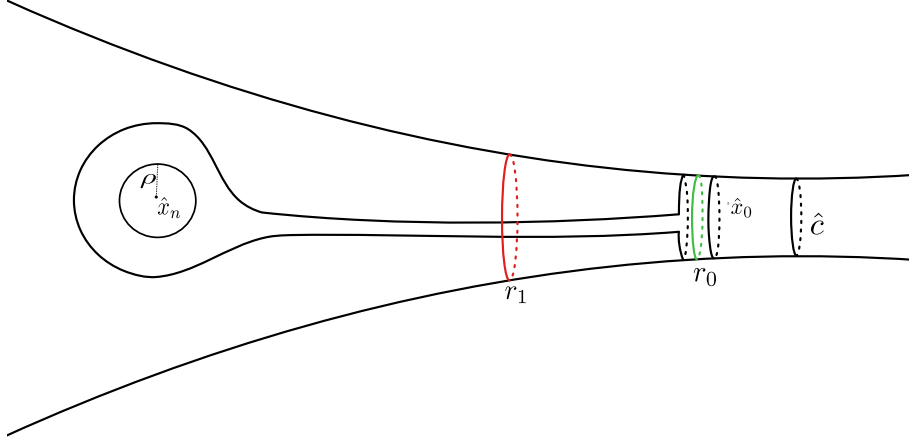
Choose a shortest (with respect to h) closed h -geodesic c in the free homotopy class in S of a generator of the fundamental group of A_n . This is possible since the ends of S are hyperbolic funnels with respect to h . Note that c does not depend on n since all A_n are isotopic. We let \hat{S} be the cyclic subcover of \tilde{S} to which c lifts as a closed \hat{h} -geodesic \hat{c} , where \hat{h} denotes the lift of h to \hat{S} . Note that all annuli A_n are isotopic to a small tubular neighbourhood of c . Lifting the corresponding isotopies, we get lifts $\hat{A}_n \subseteq \hat{S}$ of the annuli A_n . Note that \hat{A}_n is the unique compact component of $\pi^{-1}(A_n)$ and that $\pi: \hat{A}_n \rightarrow A_n$ is a diffeomorphism which is isometric with respect to g and h and their respective lifts \hat{g} and \hat{h} .

Denote by \hat{x}_n the lift of x_0 which is contained in \hat{A}_n . If \hat{x}_n stays at bounded distance to \hat{c} , the arguments for the case of discs in the proof of Theorem 7.3 apply again and lead to a contradiction since the fundamental group of S is not cyclic and $\lambda_0(\hat{S}) = \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$.

Suppose now that $\hat{x}_n \rightarrow \infty$ in \hat{S} . Let $(r, \theta): \hat{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times (\mathbb{R}/\ell\mathbb{Z})$ be Fermi coordinates about \hat{c} , where ℓ denotes the h -length of c and \hat{c} , such that $\hat{c} = \{r = 0\}$. Then we have

$$\hat{h} = dr^2 + \cosh^2(r)d\theta^2.$$

Since the h -length of shortest curves, c_n , in the free homotopy class of the boundary curves of A_n in A_n is bounded by ℓ_0 , there is a constant $r_0 > 0$ such that the lifts \hat{c}_n of c_n to \hat{A}_n are contained in the region $\{|r| \leq r_0\}$ of \hat{S} .



The case $\hat{x}_n \rightarrow \infty$

Let $\hat{\varphi}_n$ be the lift of φ_n to \hat{A}_n . Then $\hat{\varphi}_n$ is the ground state of \hat{A}_n with respect to \hat{g} and we have

$$(7.12) \quad \int_{B(\hat{x}_n, \rho)} \hat{\varphi}_n^2 = \int_{B(x_0, \rho)} \varphi_n^2 \geq \varepsilon^2 \text{vol } B(x_0, \rho),$$

by Lemma 7.11.3. Choose $j > i_1 = i_1(\theta, \delta)$ such that

$$(7.13) \quad |\nabla \eta_j|^2 < \delta \varepsilon^2 \text{vol } B(x_0, \rho).$$

Since $\text{supp } \eta_j \subseteq K_{j+1}$, the h -area of $\text{supp } \eta_j$ is bounded by the h -area $|K_{j+1}|_h$ of K_{j+1} . Now choose an $r_1 > r_0$ such that the \hat{h} -area of either of the regions $-r_1 \leq r \leq -r_0$ and $r_0 \leq r \leq r_1$ in \hat{S} is larger than $|K_{j+1}|_h$. Finally, choose a cut off function χ on \hat{S} such that $\chi = 0$ on $\{|r| \leq r_1\}$, $\chi = 1$ on $\{|r| \geq r_2\}$ for some $r_2 > r_1$, and such that

$$(7.14) \quad |\nabla \chi|^2 < \delta \varepsilon^2 \text{vol } B(x_0, \rho).$$

Computing as in the proofs of Lemma 6.5 and Lemma 6.8 and with $\eta = \eta_j \circ \pi$, we get

$$(7.15) \quad \begin{aligned} \int_{\hat{A}_n} |\nabla(\chi \eta \hat{\varphi}_n)|^2 &= \int_{\hat{A}_n} \nabla(\chi^2 \eta^2 \hat{\varphi}_n) \nabla \hat{\varphi}_n + \int_{\hat{A}_n} \hat{\varphi}_n^2 |\nabla(\chi \eta)|^2 \\ &= \lambda_0(A_n) \int_{\hat{A}_n} \chi^2 \eta^2 \hat{\varphi}_n^2 + \int_{\hat{A}_n} \hat{\varphi}_n^2 |\nabla(\chi \eta)|^2 \\ &\leq \lambda_0(A_n) \int_{\hat{A}_n} \chi^2 \eta^2 \hat{\varphi}_n^2 + 4\delta \varepsilon^2 \text{vol } B(x_0, \rho), \end{aligned}$$

where we use (7.13) and (7.14) for the passage to the last line.

Since $\hat{x}_n \rightarrow \infty$ and $B(x_0, \rho) \subseteq K_j$ by the choice of j , $\chi = \eta = 1$ on $B(\hat{x}_n, \rho)$ for all sufficiently large n . Combining (7.12) and (7.15), we then get

$$(7.16) \quad R(\chi \eta \hat{\varphi}_n) \leq \lambda_0(A_n) + 4\delta < \Lambda_D(S).$$

On the other hand, $\text{supp}(\chi\eta\hat{\varphi}_n)$ is contained in the lift B_n of $A_n \cap K_{j+1}$ to \hat{A}_n , intersected with $\{|r| \geq r_1\}$. Now the h -area of B_n is bounded by $|K_{j+1}|_h$ and B_n contains c_n . Hence B_n does not contain loops freely homotopic to c_n in the region $\{|r| \geq r_1\}$ of \hat{S} since otherwise, by the uniqueness of A'_n , it would contain one of the regions $-r_1 \leq r \leq -r_0$ or $r_0 \leq r \leq r_1$. Hence $B_n \cap \{|r| \geq r_1\}$ is a union of discs and, therefore, the Rayleigh quotient of $\chi\eta\hat{\varphi}_n$ has to be at least $\Lambda_D(S)$, a contradiction to (7.16). It follows that the sequence of \hat{x}_n is bounded. \square

End of proof of Theorem 1.4. By Theorems 7.3 and 7.8, we have

$$\min(\Lambda_D(S), \Lambda_A(S)) > \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$$

for any compact surface S . This implies the assertion of Theorem 1.4 in the case where S is orientable since then S does not contain cross caps.

Assume now that S is not orientable and let $\text{Or}(S)$ be the orientation covering space of S . Let C be a cross cap in S . Then the lift of C to $\text{Or}(S)$ is an annulus A in $\text{Or}(S)$ with

$$\lambda_0(C) \geq \lambda_0(A) \geq \Lambda_A(\text{Or}(S)).$$

We conclude that $\Lambda_C(S) \geq \Lambda_A(\text{Or}(S)) > \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$ as asserted. \square

8. REMARKS, EXAMPLES, AND QUESTIONS

In the section, we collect some loose ends. We start with a comment which gives another argument for calling Λ the analytic systole.

8.1. On the definition of Λ . For complete and connected surfaces S with infinite fundamental group, an equivalent definition of the analytic systole is $\Lambda(S) = \inf_F \lambda_0(F)$, where the infimum is taken over incompressible annuli and cross caps F with smooth boundary in S :

a) For any disc D with smooth boundary and any free homotopy class $[c]$ of closed curves in S , there is an annulus A with smooth boundary in S containing D whose soul belongs to $[c]$. If $[c]$ is non-trivial, then A is incompressible. Moreover, $\lambda_0(A) \leq \lambda_0(D)$ by the domain monotonicity of λ_0 .

b) For any compressible annulus A in S with smooth boundary, there is a disc D in S whose boundary ∂D is one of the boundary circles of A such that $A \cup D$ is a disc in S with smooth boundary, by the Schoenflies theorem, and then a) applies.

c) Cross caps only occur in the case where S is not orientable. The soul of a cross cap C in S is not homotopic to zero in S . Since the fundamental group of S is torsion free, we get that C is incompressible.

However, in view of our previous articles [2, 3], it is more natural to include discs into the definition. Moreover, it is important in our analysis to handle the case of discs separately.

8.2. On the essential spectrum. The following result, Proposition 3.6 from [3] formulated for surfaces, is probably folklore. It shows that the essential spectrum of the Laplacian only depends on the geometry of the underlying surface S at infinity and that the essential spectrum of the Laplacian is empty if S is compact.

Proposition 8.1. *For a complete Riemannian surface S with compact boundary (possibly empty), $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ belongs to the essential spectrum of Δ if and only if there is a Weyl sequence for λ , that is, a sequence φ_n of smooth functions on S with compact support such that*

- 1) *for any compact $K \subseteq S$, $\text{supp } \varphi_n \cap K = \emptyset$ for all sufficiently large n ;*
- 2) *$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\varphi_n\|_2 > 0$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\Delta\varphi_n - \lambda\varphi_n\|_2 = 0$.*

Corollary 8.2. *For a complete Riemannian surface S , we have*

$$\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S) = \lim_K \lambda_0(S \setminus K),$$

where K runs over the compact subsets of S , ordered by inclusion.

Corollary 8.3. *If S is a compact Riemannian surface, then the spectrum of S is discrete; that is, $\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S) = \infty$.*

8.3. Surfaces with cyclic fundamental group. In the (unnumbered) lemma on page 551 of [18], Osserman establishes the following result in the special case of domains in the Euclidean plane.

Lemma 8.4. *Let S be a complete Riemannian surface with boundary (possibly empty) and p be a point in the interior of S . For sufficiently small $\varepsilon > 0$, let $S_\varepsilon(p) = S \setminus B_\varepsilon(p)$. Then*

$$\lambda_0(S_\varepsilon(p)) \rightarrow \lambda_0(S) \quad \text{as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0.$$

The arguments in [18] also apply to the more general situation of Lemma 8.4 and therefore we skip its proof.

Proposition 8.5. *If S is a complete Riemannian surface diffeomorphic to sphere or projective plane, then $\Lambda(S) = 0$.*

Proof. For $p \in S$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, $S_\varepsilon(p) = S \setminus B_\varepsilon(p)$ is a closed disc or cross cap, respectively, and hence

$$0 \leq \Lambda(S) \leq \inf_{p, \varepsilon} \lambda_0(S_\varepsilon(p)) = \lambda_0(S) = 0,$$

where we use Lemma 8.4 for the penultimate equality. \square

Proposition 8.6. *If S is a complete Riemannian surface diffeomorphic to disc (open or closed), annulus (open, half-open, or closed), or cross cap (open or closed), then $\lambda_0(S) = \Lambda(S)$.*

Proof. In each case, there exists an increasing sequence of closed discs, annuli, or cross caps F_n , respectively, which exhausts the interior $\overset{\circ}{S}$ of S . Hence

$$\Lambda(S) = \lim \lambda_0(F_n) = \lambda_0(S),$$

by domain monotonicity and the definitions of $\Lambda(S)$ and $\lambda_0(S)$. \square

8.4. Examples. It follows from the constructions in [3, Example 3.7] that any non-compact and connected surface S of finite type carries complete Riemannian metrics of finite or infinite area with discrete spectrum, that is, with $\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S) = \infty$. If the fundamental group of S is not cyclic, then $\Lambda(S) > \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$ for any such metric, by Theorem 1.7. In the following, we extend some constructions from [3] slightly.

Let $F = \{(x, y) \mid x \geq 0, y \in \mathbb{R}/L\mathbb{Z}\}$ be a funnel with the expanding hyperbolic metric $dx^2 + \cosh(x)^2 dy^2$. Let $\kappa: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a monotonic smooth function with $\kappa(x) = -1$ for $x \leq 1$ and $\kappa(x) \rightarrow \kappa_\infty \in [-1, -\infty]$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$. Let $j: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ solve $j'' + \kappa j = 0$ with initial condition $j(0) = 1$ and $j'(0) = 0$. Then $j(x) \geq \cosh x$. The funnel F with Riemannian metric $g = dx^2 + j(x)^2 dy^2$ has curvature $K(x, y) = \kappa(x) \leq -1$ and infinite area. By comparison, the Rayleigh quotient with respect to g of any smooth function φ with compact support in the part $\{x \geq x_0\}$ of the funnel is at least $-\kappa(x_0)/4$.

Let S be a non-compact surface of finite type. Endow S with a hyperbolic metric which is expanding along its funnels as above. Replace the hyperbolic metric on the funnels by the above Riemannian metric g . Then the new Riemannian metric on S is complete with curvature $K \leq -1$ and infinite area. By Proposition 8.1 and by what we said above about the Rayleigh quotients, the essential spectrum of the new Riemannian metric is contained in $[\kappa_\infty, \infty)$. Choosing κ such that κ_∞ is larger than the first Dirichlet eigenvalue $\lambda_0(D)$ of some smooth closed disc D inside the surface yields the estimate

$$\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S) > \lambda_0(D) > \lambda_0(\tilde{S}).$$

As a variation, let j solve $j'' + \kappa j = 0$ with initial condition $j(0) = 1$ and $j(\infty) = 0$. Then $j'(0) \leq -1$ and $j(x) \leq \exp(-x)$. The funnel F with Riemannian metric $g = dx^2 + j(x)^2 dy^2$ has curvature $K(x, y) = \kappa(x)$ and finite area. Again by comparison, the Rayleigh quotient with respect to g of any smooth function φ with compact support in the part $\{x \geq x_0\}$ of the funnel is at least $-\kappa(x_0)/4$.

Let S be a non-compact surface of finite type, and choose $r > 0$ such that $\coth(r) = -j'(0)$. Now S minus the parts $\{x \geq r\}$ of its funnels carries hyperbolic metrics which are equal to $dx^2 + j_0(x)^2 dy^2$ along the parts $\{x < r\}$ of its funnels, where $j_0(x) = \sinh(r-x)/\sinh(r)$. Then $j_0(x) = j(x)$ for $x < \min\{1, r\}$. Hence any such hyperbolic metric, restricted to S minus the parts $\{x \geq \min\{1, r\}\}$ of its funnels, when combined with g along the funnels, defines a smooth and complete Riemannian metric on S which has curvature $K \leq -1$ and finite area. Choosing κ and D as in the first case, we again have $\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S) > \lambda_0(\tilde{S})$.

8.5. Generic metrics. In view of Section 8.3 and Section 8.4 we are now prepared for the proof of Proposition 1.10.

Proof of Proposition 1.10. For the first part observe that for any complete Riemannian surface S of finite type, we have

$$\lambda_0(S) \leq \lambda_0(\tilde{S}) \leq \Lambda(S),$$

by (A.1) and (1.3), respectively. We conclude that

$$\lambda_0(S) = \lambda_0(\tilde{S}) = \Lambda(S)$$

for the surfaces considered in Propositions 8.5 and 8.6. These surfaces are precisely the ones with cyclic fundamental group.

The second part follows immediately from Section 8.4, so we are only left with the proof of the third part.

Let S be a non-compact surface of finite type and g be a complete Riemannian metric on S with

$$\lambda_0(\tilde{S}, \tilde{g}) = \lambda_{\text{ess}}(S, g).$$

By Theorem 1.4 we then have

$$\lambda_0(\tilde{S}, \tilde{g}) = \Lambda(S, g) = \lambda_{\text{ess}}(S, g).$$

Now assume that $\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S, g) > 0$. For $n \geq 1$, let $F_n \subseteq S$ be a smooth closed disc, annulus or cross cap with

$$\lambda_0(F_n, g) < e^{1/n+1} \Lambda(S, g) = e^{1/n+1} \lambda_{\text{ess}}(S, g).$$

Choose exhaustions of S by compact subsets K_n and L_n and smooth functions h_n such that, for all $n \geq 1$,

$$F_n \subseteq \overset{\circ}{K}_n \subseteq K_n \subseteq \overset{\circ}{L}_n$$

and

$$e^{-1/n} \leq h_n \leq 1, \quad h_n = 1 \text{ on } K_n, \quad h_n = e^{-1/n} \text{ on } S \setminus L_n.$$

There exists a smooth function $f = f_t = f(t, x)$ on $(0, 1] \times S$ with $f_{1/n} = h_n$ such that, for all $0 < t \leq 1/n$,

$$f_t = 1 \text{ on } K_n \text{ and } f_t = e^{-t} \text{ on } S \setminus L_n$$

and such that f is monotonically decreasing in t . Since $f_t = 1$ on K_n for $t \leq 1/n$ and the K_n exhaust S , f can be smoothly extended to $[0, 1] \times S$ by setting $f_0 = 1$.

Let $g_t = f_t g$. Then g_t is a smooth family of conformal metrics on S and is a continuous curve of metrics with respect to the uniform distance. For $t \leq 1/n$, we have

$$\Lambda(S, g_t) \leq \lambda_0(F_n, g_t) = \lambda_0(F_n, g) < e^{1/n+1} \lambda_{\text{ess}}(S, g).$$

Since the Dirichlet integral is invariant under conformal change in dimension two, we obtain, for $1/n + 1 \leq t \leq 1/n$,

$$\Lambda(S, g_t) < e^{1/n+1} \lambda_{\text{ess}}(S, g) \leq e^t \lambda_{\text{ess}}(S, g) = \lambda_{\text{ess}}(S, g_t).$$

Invoking Theorem 1.4 we conclude that for all $t > 0$ one has the inequality:

$$\lambda_0(\tilde{S}, \tilde{g}_t) < \Lambda(S, g_t) < \lambda_{\text{ess}}(S, g_t).$$

It remains to show that the set of metrics g on S that satisfy the strict inequality

$$\Lambda(S, g) > \lambda_0(\tilde{S}, \tilde{g})$$

is an open set in the uniform C^∞ topology. This follows from the fact that two metrics that are close to each other in the uniform C^∞ topology are quasi-isometric by a quasi-isometry with quasi-isometry constant close to 1. \square

Remarks 8.7. 1) Any two complete Riemannian metrics g_0, g_1 on S of finite uniform distance, are quasi-isometric. This implies, that there is a constant $C > 0$ depending on the distance of g_0 to g_1 , such that

$$C^{-1}\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S, g_0) \leq \lambda_{\text{ess}}(S, g_1) \leq C\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S, g_0).$$

In particular, we have that

- (i) $\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S, g_0)$ is finite iff $\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S, g_1)$ is finite,
- (ii) $\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S, g_0) = 0$ iff $\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S, g_1) = 0$.

2) The above construction can be extended to get metrics with

$$\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S, g_t) = e^t \lambda_{\text{ess}}(S, g)$$

for all $t \geq 0$.

3) If S is non-compact, any complete hyperbolic metric on S satisfies $\lambda_0(\tilde{S}, \tilde{g}) = \lambda_{\text{ess}}(S, g) = 1/4$.

4) If S is non-compact, any complete Riemannian metric on S , which is in zeroth order asymptotic to a flat cylinder $\mathbb{R}/L\mathbb{Z} \times [0, \infty)$, has $\lambda_0(\tilde{S}, \tilde{g}) = \lambda_{\text{ess}}(S, g) = 0$.

8.6. Problems and questions. We collect some questions naturally arising in view of our results. Let S be a compact and connected Riemannian surface with negative Euler characteristic.

1) (OPTIMAL DESIGN) For a given compact subsurface T of \mathring{S} with smooth boundary $\partial T \neq \emptyset$, we may consider the constant

$$\Lambda_T(S) = \inf_F \lambda_0(F),$$

where F runs over all subsurfaces of S isotopic to T . The analytic systole is an infimum over such constants. It is interesting to ask for estimates of $\Lambda_T(S)$. The infimum is probably achieved by degenerate F , where ∂F is mapped onto a graph Γ in S such that $S \setminus \Gamma$ is diffeomorphic to the interior of T . In fact, for any F isotopic to T , there is a graph Γ in S such that $F \subseteq S \setminus \Gamma$ and such that $S \setminus \Gamma$ is isotopic to the interior of F . Hence, by domain monotonicity, $\Lambda_T(S)$ is the infimum over all $\lambda_0(S \setminus \Gamma)$, where Γ runs through such graphs. What are the optimal graphs? This circle of problems is related to the work of Helffer, Hoffman-Ostenhof, and Terracini [14].

2) (RIGIDITY) The inequality $\lambda_{-\chi(S)}(S) > \Lambda(S)$, mentioned in the introduction, raises the question whether there is another natural geometric constant $\Lambda'(S) > \Lambda(S)$, where we only have the weak inequality

$\lambda_{-\chi(S)} \geq \Lambda'(S)$ and where equality occurs only for a distinguished class of Riemannian metrics.

3) (ANOTHER RIGIDITY) The last part of Proposition 1.10 suggests that hyperbolic metrics on non-compact surfaces of finite type are among a small collection of metrics that satisfy

$$\Lambda(S) = \lambda_0(\tilde{S}) = \lambda_{\text{ess}}(S).$$

It would be interesting to see what other implications this equality has on the metric. If we rescale the metric by a function $f: S \rightarrow (0, 1]$ which is 1 outside a compact set, then $\lambda_0(\tilde{S})$ can only increase, while $\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S)$ remains unaffected. Using our main theorem we can see that the new metric also satisfy the above equality. Hence one can not have a rigidity among all smooth metrics. Also, observe that points 1) and 4) of Remarks 8.7 imply that there is no such rigidity for metrics with $\lambda_{\text{ess}}(S) = 0$.

4) (HIGHER DIMENSIONS) All our definitions extend in a natural way to higher dimensional manifolds. For instance, we may define the analytic systole of an n -dimensional manifold M by $\Lambda(M) = \inf_{\Omega} \lambda_0(\Omega)$, where Ω runs over all tubular neighborhoods about essential simple loops in M . By (A.1), we have $\Lambda(M) \geq \lambda_0(\tilde{M})$. One may ask whether the strict inequality holds true under reasonable assumptions on M . Our methods seem to be too weak to adress this question.

APPENDIX A. ON λ_0 UNDER COVERINGS

In [4], Brooks states that, for a Riemannian covering $\pi: \hat{M} \rightarrow M$ of complete Riemannian manifolds without boundary, the bottom of the spectrum remains unchanged provided the covering is normal with amenable covering group and that M has finite topological type, that is, that M is the union of finitely many simplices. We use the corresponding result in the case where the covering is normal with cyclic fundamental group, but where the boundaries of \hat{M} and M may not be empty. In fact, in [3] we also claim that the results there remain true for Schrödinger operators $\Delta + V$ with non-negative potential V .

By the proof of [21, Theorem (2.1)] or [9, Theorem 7], the bottom $\lambda_0(M, V)$ of the spectrum of a Schrödinger operator $\Delta + V$ on a complete and connected Riemannian manifold M with boundary (possibly empty) with non-negative potential V . is the top of the positive spectrum of $\Delta + V$. Now for a Riemannian covering $\pi: \hat{M} \rightarrow M$ of complete and connected Riemannian manifolds with boundary (possibly empty) and non-negative potentials V and $\hat{V} = V \circ \pi$, the lift of a positive λ -eigenfunction of $\Delta + V$ on M to \hat{M} is a positive λ -eigenfunction of $\Delta + \hat{V}$. Therefore

$$(A.1) \quad \lambda_0(M, V) \leq \lambda_0(\hat{M}, \hat{V})$$

in this situation. Since the lift of a square integrable function on M to \hat{M} is square integrable if the covering is finite, the reverse inequality holds for such coverings, but does not hold in general.

Theorem A.2. *Let $\pi: \hat{M} \rightarrow M$ be a normal Riemannian covering of complete and connected Riemannian manifolds with boundary (possibly empty) with infinite cyclic covering group. Let $V: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth non-negative function and set $\hat{V} = V \circ \pi$. Then $\lambda_0(M, V) = \lambda_0(\hat{M}, \hat{V})$.*

The case of the standard Laplacian corresponds to the case $V = 0$. Note that we do not need to assume that M has finite topological type in the sense of Brooks.

Proof of Theorem A.2. By (A.1), we have $\lambda_0(M, V) \leq \lambda_0(\hat{M}, \hat{V})$. To show the reverse inequality, let $\varepsilon > 0$ and φ be a smooth function on M with compact support in the interior of M and Rayleigh quotient

$$R(\varphi) = \int_M \{|\nabla\varphi|^2 + V\varphi^2\} / \int_M \varphi^2 < \lambda_0(M, V) + \varepsilon.$$

The strategy is now to cut off the lift $\hat{\varphi} = \varphi \circ \pi$ of φ to \hat{M} conveniently so that the Rayleigh quotient of the new function is bounded by $R(\varphi) + \varepsilon$.

We note first that the covering $\pi_0: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ is universal. Hence the covering π is the pull back of π_0 by a smooth map $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $[0] \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ is a regular value of f . Then $f^{-1}([0])$ is a smooth hypersurface of M .

Up to covering transformation, there is a unique lift $\hat{f}: \hat{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of f . Then $\pi^{-1}(f^{-1}([0])) \subseteq \hat{M}$ is the union of the smooth hypersurfaces $\hat{f}^{-1}(k)$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Moreover, $\hat{f}^{-1}([k, k+1])$ is a smooth fundamental domain for the action of \mathbb{Z} on \hat{M} , for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, and $\text{supp } \hat{\varphi} \cap \hat{f}^{-1}([a, b])$ is compact, for all $a \leq b$.

Let η_0 be a non-negative smooth function on \hat{M} which is positive on $\hat{f}^{-1}([0, 1])$ and which has support in $\hat{f}^{-1}([-1, 2])$. Set $\eta_k = \eta_0 \circ \lambda_k$, where λ_k denotes the action of $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ on \hat{M} , and $\zeta_k = \eta_k / \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \eta_j$. Note that the sum in the denominator on the right is well defined since it is locally finite. Then (ζ_k) is a partition of unity on \hat{M} such that $\zeta_k = \zeta_0 \circ \lambda_k$. In particular, since ζ_0 has support in $\hat{f}^{-1}([-1, 2])$ and $\text{supp } \hat{\varphi} \cap \hat{f}^{-1}([-1, 2])$ is compact, there is a uniform bound $|\nabla \zeta_k| \leq C$ on $\text{supp } \hat{\varphi}$. Therefore

$$\chi_k = \sum_{-1 \leq j \leq k+1} \zeta_j$$

is a smooth cut-off function on \hat{M} with values in $[0, 1]$ which is equal to 1 on $\hat{f}^{-1}([0, k])$, has support in $\hat{f}^{-1}([-2, k+2])$, and gradient bounded by $3C$ on $\text{supp } \hat{\varphi}$. We conclude that

$$\int_{\hat{M}} (\chi_k \hat{\varphi})^2 \geq k \int_M \varphi^2, \quad \int_{\hat{M}} \hat{V} (\chi_k \hat{\varphi})^2 \leq (k+4) \int_M V \varphi^2,$$

and, using Young's inequality,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\hat{M}} |\nabla(\chi_k \hat{\varphi})|^2 &\leq (1 + \delta) \int_{\hat{M}} |\nabla\varphi|^2 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{\delta}\right) \int_{\text{supp } \nabla\chi_k} |\nabla\chi_k|^2 \hat{\varphi}^2 \\ &\leq (1 + \delta)(k + 4) \int_M |\nabla\varphi|^2 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{\delta}\right) 36C^2 \int_M \varphi^2, \end{aligned}$$

since $\text{supp } \nabla\chi_k \subseteq \hat{f}^{-1}([-2, 0] \cup [k, k + 2])$. Choosing δ small enough, we hence find that $\chi_k \hat{\varphi}$ is a smooth function on \hat{M} with compact support such that $R(\chi_k \hat{\varphi}) < R(\varphi) + \varepsilon$ for all sufficiently large k . \square

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