

TWO-SPECTRA THEOREM WITH UNCERTAINTY

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ABSTRACT. The goal of this paper is to combine ideas from the theory of mixed spectral problems for differential operators with new results in the area of the Uncertainty Principle in Harmonic Analysis (UP). Using recent solutions of Gap and Type Problems of UP we prove a version of Borg's two-spectra theorem for Schrödinger operators, allowing uncertainty in the placement of the eigenvalues. We give a formula for the exact 'size of uncertainty', calculated from the lengths of the intervals where the eigenvalues may occur. Among other applications, we describe pairs of indeterminate operators in the three-interval case of the mixed spectral problem. At the end of the paper we discuss further questions and open problems.

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper studies connections between classical Harmonic Analysis and spectral problems for differential operators. A newly developed approach in the area of the Uncertainty Principle in Harmonic Analysis (UP), based on the use of Toeplitz operators, has brought new progress to several long-standing problems. The Toeplitz approach, pioneered by Hrushev, Nikolski and Pavlov in [34, 19], was further developed and applied to a broader class of problems in [24, 25]. Recent applications of the Toeplitz approach in [30, 38, 39, 36, 31, 40] involved a variety of problems of UP and adjacent fields. Two of such problems, the so-called Gap and Type Problems, will be revisited in this note.

While most of the remaining open problems of UP are extremely hard, progress in any of them usually invites numerous applications in related fields. One of such related fields is spectral theory for differential equations and Krein's canonical systems. The so-called Weyl-Titchmarsh transform, which can be viewed as a generalization of the Fourier transform for a broad class of linear differential operators, provides clear analogies between spectral theory and Fourier analysis. However, despite being clearly visible at the intuitive level, such analogies can take time and significant effort to formulate in rigorous mathematical language. One of the recent examples of such relations is the result on equivalence between the so-called Beurling-Malliavin problem on completeness of complex exponentials, solved in 1960s,

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and mixed spectral problems for Schrödinger operators, found by M. Horvath only in 2004 ([18]; see also [24]).

As was mentioned before, the goal of this paper is to discuss the connections between the Gap and Type Problems and the so-called mixed spectral problems for second order differential operators. Surprisingly, such connections do not seem to be reflected in the literature. While most of our results on spectral problems could be formulated in more general classes of differential operators, such as Krein's canonical systems, we choose to test our methods on one the most studied models, the Schrödinger (Sturm-Liouville) operator on an interval.

We consider the equation

$$-u'' + qu = z^2u \tag{1.1}$$

on the interval $(0, \pi)$. To simplify the statements and formulas, we will always assume that the potential function q belongs to $L^2((0, \pi))$, although most of our results admit L^p -analogs with $p \geq 1$.

Classical spectral problems are divided into two main groups: direct and inverse problems. In direct problems one needs to find the spectra or the spectral measure of the operator from its potential q , while in inverse problems one aims to recover q from the spectral information. A famous result by Marchenko [27, 28] says that q can be uniquely recovered from the spectral measure. Another classical result is Borg's two-spectra theorem [6], which says that q can be recovered from two spectra, corresponding to different pairs of boundary conditions, see Section 2.2 for further discussion.

A relatively new type of spectral problems, the so-called mixed spectral problem, asks to recover the operator from partial information on the potential and the spectrum. The well-known theorem by Hochstadt and Lieberman from 1978 [17] says that knowing the potential on one-half of the interval $(0, \pi/2)$ and knowing one of the spectra allows one to recover the operator uniquely. The result is precise in the sense that the knowledge of the spectrum minus one point, or of the potential on $(0, \pi/2 - \varepsilon)$, is insufficient.

Further results in the same direction obtained by del Rio, Gesztesy, Horvath, Simon and others [43, 13, 11, 18, 24] allow one combine various parts of the spectral and direct information to recover the operator. Together these results bring about the following quantitative interpretation of the spectral data.

Suppose one is given a certain amount of spectral information on an operator. In general, such information can be very diverse, from knowing a part of the spectrum, to knowing parts of several spectra, e. g. [11, 24], or some of the pointmasses of one or several of the spectral measures. The general question one may ask in such a situation is: What part of the full spectral information is missing? In some cases the answer is ready: for instance, as follows from Borg's theorem, one spectrum gives exactly one half of the full

information, since to recover the operator one needs two spectra. Results on the mixed spectral problems suggest that knowing a subsequence of the spectra of relative density, say, one-half gives one-fourth of the full information, since it needs to be complemented with the knowledge of the potential on three-fourths of the interval. Knowing the spectra of two restrictions of the original operator on $(0, a)$ and $(a\pi)$ gives one half of the information if the spectra are disjoint [14], etc.

The ideas of mixed spectral problems allow us to formulate this rather vague question in precise mathematical terms. We may say that the given spectral information lacks a part of size a if together with the potential on any $(0, a\pi + \varepsilon)$, $\varepsilon > 0$ this information allows one to determine the operator uniquely, while knowing the potential on $(0, a\pi - \varepsilon)$ is insufficient. It becomes an interesting problem to determine a for various sets of (incomplete) spectral information.

In the present paper we answer this question for the 'uncertainty' version of Borg's problem. Suppose that instead of knowing two spectra of a Schrödinger operator we are given a sequence of intervals on the real line where the eigenvalues from the two spectra must occur. Clearly, this spectral information is incomplete, but what part of the full information does it constitute? In Section 4.2 we give a formula to find a in this problem, which of course depends on the lengths of the intervals. As we will see, this question turns out to be closely related to the Gap and Type Problems of UP. The formula for a which we prove is equivalent to a case of the Gap Problem which can only be solved with recent results of [30, 38, 39, 40].

Let μ be a non-zero finite complex measure on the real line. By $\hat{\mu}$ we denote its Fourier transform

$$\hat{\mu}(z) = \int \exp(-izt) d\mu(t).$$

In many applications a special role is played by measures with a spectral gap, i.e., those non-zero measures for which $\hat{\mu} = 0$ on $(-a, a)$ for some $a > 0$. Such measures are associated, for instance, with the exponential version of the moment problem, determinacy properties in the theory of random processes and the study of high-pass signals in electrical engineering. In its most general formulation, the Gap Problem asks for necessary and sufficient conditions for a measure to have a spectral gap of a given size.

The original statement of UP, as formulated by Norbert Wiener, says that a measure (function, distribution) and its Fourier transform cannot be simultaneously small. The Gap Problem traditionally belongs to the area of UP. Here the smallness of $\hat{\mu}$ is understood in the sense of the size of the gap. The statement that one hopes to obtain is that if the support of $\hat{\mu}$ has a large gap, then the support of μ cannot be too "rare", its weight cannot decay too fast, etc. For more on the history of the Gap Problem see [2, 20, 22, 40].

The area of mixed spectral problems has direct connections to the Gap Problem. The first evidence of such a connection can be seen from one of the main results of [43], which says that the difference of the Weyl functions of two operators whose potentials coincide on $(0, c)$ must decay fast at infinity, see Section 4.1. Experts in the Gap Problem could recognize such a decay condition as an estimate for the Cauchy transform of a measure with a spectral gap, after a square root substitution. In Section 4.1 we will see that the potentials of two operators coincide on $(0, a\pi)$ if and only if the difference of the two spectral measures has the gap $(-2a, 2a)$ in its Fourier spectrum.

Another result of this paper is a 'parametrization' of counterexamples (indeterminate operators) in the so-called three-interval case of the mixed spectral problem. After the theorem by Hochstadt and Lieberman mentioned above and further results by del Rio, Gesztesy, Simon and Horvath the case of two intervals, i. e., the case when the potential is known on $(0, a)$, $0 < a < \pi$ and unknown on (a, π) , is relatively well-studied. The logical problem is to try to replace $(0, a)$ with other subsets of $(0, \pi)$, starting with an obvious next step of two intervals $(0, a) \cup (b, \pi)$, $0 < a < b < \pi$. However, such attempts immediately meet the following elegant counterexample contained in [14]. Let the potential q of a Schrödinger operator L satisfy $q(x) = q(1-x)$ for all $x \in (0, \frac{1}{2} - \varepsilon)$. Let \tilde{L} be the operator with the reflected potential $\tilde{q}(x) = q(1-x)$ for all x . It is well known that then the spectra of the two operators, with any pair of symmetric boundary conditions at the endpoints, will coincide. Nonetheless, the operators are not identical, unless $q(x) = q(1-x)$ for $x \in (\frac{1}{2} - \varepsilon, \frac{1}{2})$. Thus, having almost complete direct information (knowing the potential on the two intervals of total length $\pi - 2\varepsilon$) and a spectrum is insufficient to recover the operator.

This counterexample shows that the two-interval problem is substantially different from the three-interval case. In view of Horvath's result, see Sections 3.3, 5.4, it seems that these differences are a reflection of the differences between problems of completeness of exponential functions in L^2 over one interval (the classical case) and two or more intervals (the case of band spectrum). Even though the classical case was solved via the famous Beurling-Malliavin theorem in 1960s, the latter case is still widely open, see for instance [32]. We discuss these connections and formulate further questions in Sections 3.1 and 5.4.

Until now the counterexample for the three-interval problem mentioned above was the only one existing in the literature, prompting some of the experts to ask if it was, in some sense, the only counterexample of that kind. In Section 4.3 we formulate a result describing all possible counterexamples for the three-interval problem in terms of the spectral measures of the operators. It follows from our 'parametrization' that the pairs of operators with 'almost symmetric' potentials provide only a submanifold of all pairs of indeterminate operators. All other such pairs, however, have to be

close to symmetric in terms of the asymptotics of the spectral measure, see Section 4.3. In the opposite direction, we show that there exists a large class of operators which are uniquely determined by their potentials on two intervals and a proper part of the spectrum. This raises the natural question of describing the operators with such uniqueness properties discussed in Section 5.2.

The paper is organized as follows.

- In Sections 2.1 and 2.2 we define the spectra, spectral measures and Weyl functions for Schrödinger operators.
- In Section 2.3 we discuss special properties of an operator with even potential and point out a connection between its spectral measure and the classical problem on completeness of polynomials.
- In Section 2.4 we give definitions and discuss basic properties of Hermite-Biehler functions and de Branges spaces. In Section 2.5 we discuss those spaces in relation to Schrödinger operators.
- In Section 2.6 we give a description of Hermite-Biehler functions corresponding to Schrödinger operators with square-summable potentials.
- In Section 2.7 we define the Krein spectral shift function for a Schrödinger equation and prove some of its properties to be used in the main proofs.
- In Section 3.1 we give definitions of Beurling-Malliavin (BM) density and formulate the famous BM Theorem, which solves the classical problem on completeness of families of exponential functions
- In Section 3.2 we give an overview of some of the recent results on the Gap and Type Problems to be used in Section 4.2.
- In Section 3.3 we formulate and give a short proof to a theorem by Horvath on the connection between mixed spectral problems for Schrödinger operators and the BM problem on completeness of exponential systems.
- In Section 4.1 we establish the connection between the Gap and Type Problems and mixed spectral problems for Schrödinger operators.
- In Section 4.2 we formulate and prove a version of the two-spectra theorem with uncertainty mentioned in the introduction.
- In Section 4.3 we parametrize all examples of non-uniqueness in the three-interval version of the mixed spectral problem. In Section 4.4 we show the existence of operators uniquely determined by the 3-interval mixed data.
- In Sections 5.1-5.4 we discuss further examples and open problems

2. HOLOMORPHIC FUNCTIONS IN SPECTRAL PROBLEMS

2.1. The Schrödinger operator and its spectra. As was mentioned in the introduction, we consider the Schrödinger equation

$$Lu = -u'' + qu = z^2u \quad (2.1)$$

on the interval $(0, \pi)$. To avoid unnecessary technicalities we will make the following assumptions.

Even though most of our results can be extended to the case $q \in L^p$, we mostly restrict ourselves to square summable potentials, $q \in L^2$, which makes some of the statements considerably shorter. For the same reason we will consider only Dirichlet ($u = 0$) or Neumann ($u' = 0$) boundary conditions at the endpoints.

The spectrum of the operator

$$L : u \mapsto -u'' + qu$$

with $q \in L^1$ and any self-adjoint boundary conditions at the endpoints is bounded from below. We will assume the spectrum Σ_{DN} of L with Dirichlet-Neumann boundary conditions to be positive. This assumption is not overly restrictive as any operator can be made positive by adding a positive constant to q : the spectrum then shifts to the right by the same constant.

We will denote the set of operators satisfying the above conditions by \mathcal{S}^2 . Occasionally we will use the notation \mathcal{S}^1 for the operators with summable potentials.

As it is often done in this area, to facilitate the application of standard tools of Fourier analysis we will apply the square root transform to the spectra and analytic functions associated with our operators. In particular, we will denote by σ_{DD} and σ_{DN} the spectra of the operator L after the square root transform:

$$\sigma_{DD} = \{\lambda_n | \lambda_n^2 \in \Sigma_{DD}\} \cup \{0\}, \quad \sigma_{DN} = \{\lambda_n | \lambda_n^2 \in \Sigma_{DN}\}.$$

Note that under our positivity assumptions both spectra are real.

We say that a sequence of complex numbers is discrete if it does not have finite accumulation points. Both spectra σ_{DD} and σ_{ND} are real discrete sequences. Moreover, it is well known that

$$\sigma_{DD} = \{\lambda_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}, \quad \lambda_0 = 0, \quad \lambda_{\pm n} = \pm\pi \left(n + \frac{C}{n} + \frac{a_n}{n} \right), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad (2.2)$$

and

$$\sigma_{DN} = \{\eta_n\}_{n \in \pm\mathbb{N}}, \quad \eta_{\pm n} = \pm\pi \left(n - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{C}{n} + \frac{b_n}{n} \right), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad (2.3)$$

where C is a real constant and $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\} \in l^2$. Conversely, two interlacing sequences are equal to the spectra σ_{DD}, σ_{DN} of a Schrödinger operator with

an L^2 -potential if and only if the sequences satisfy the above asymptotics with some $a_n, b_n \in l^2$, see for instance [1].

2.2. Analytic integrals of spectral measures. We denote by Π the Poisson measure on the real line, $d\Pi(x) = \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$, and by L^1_Π the space of Poisson-summable functions on \mathbb{R} . If $u \in L^1_\Pi$ we define its Herglotz integral as

$$Hu(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \left[\frac{1}{t-z} - \frac{t}{1+t^2} \right] u(t) dt.$$

If μ is a Poisson finite measure on \mathbb{R} , i.e.,

$$\int \frac{d|\mu|(x)}{1+x^2} < \infty,$$

then

$$H\mu(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \left[\frac{1}{t-z} - \frac{t}{1+t^2} \right] \mu(t) dt.$$

Denote by $u_z(t)$ the solution of (2.1) with boundary conditions $u(0) = 0$, $u'(0) = 1$. The Weyl function m_+ is defined as

$$m_+ = \frac{u'_z(\pi)}{zu_z(\pi)}.$$

It is well-known that m_+ is a Herglotz integral of a positive measure supported on $\sigma_{DD} = \{\lambda_n\}$:

$$\begin{aligned} m_+(z) &= H\mu_+(z), \\ \mu_+ &= \alpha_0\delta_0 + \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \alpha_n(\delta_{\lambda_n} + \delta_{\lambda_{-n}}), \\ \alpha_n &= 1 + \frac{c_n}{n+1}, \quad c_n \in l^2. \end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

Similarly, if $v_z(t)$ is the solution of (2.1) with boundary conditions $v(\pi) = 0$, $v'(\pi) = 1$, one defines

$$m_- = -\frac{v'_z(0)}{zv_z(0)}.$$

Then μ_- is defined via

$$\begin{aligned} m_-(z) &= H\mu_-(z) \\ \mu_- &= \beta_0\delta_0 + \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \beta_n(\delta_{\lambda_n} + \delta_{\lambda_{-n}}), \\ \beta_n &= 1 + \frac{d_n}{n+1}, \quad d_n \in l^2. \end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

The asymptotics of the pointmasses α_n, β_n can be deduced from the spectral asymptotics of σ_{DD} and σ_{ND} discussed in the last section. Moreover, together the asymptotics for $\lambda_n \in \sigma_{DD}$ ($\eta_n \in \sigma_{ND}$) and for α_n (β_n) give an if and only if condition for a positive measure to be a spectral measure μ_+

(μ_-) of a Schrödinger operator from \mathcal{S}^2 . The famous theorem by Marchenko says that a regular ($q \in L^1$) Schrödinger operator can be uniquely recovered from its spectral measure μ_+ (or μ_-). Another classical result is the following two-spectra theorem by Borg. Throughout the paper, we will say that a Schrödinger operator is uniquely determined by its (mixed) spectral data, if any other operator from the same class with the same data must have the same potential q a. e. on $(0, \pi)$.

Theorem 1 (Borg, [6]). *A Schrödinger operator $L \in \mathcal{S}^1$ is uniquely determined by its spectra σ_{DD} and σ_{ND} . No proper subset of $\sigma_{DD} \cup \sigma_{ND}$ has the same property.*

As was mentioned in the introduction, we will present an 'uncertainty' version of this theorem in Section 4.2.

For a subinterval (a, b) of $(0, \pi)$ we denote by $M = M_{(a,b)}$ the transfer matrix, the matrix valued entire function defined as

$$M(z) = \begin{pmatrix} u_z(b) & v_z(b) \\ u'_z(b) & v'_z(b) \end{pmatrix}$$

where u_z and v_z are solutions for the restriction of the equation (2.1) on the interval (a, b) with Neumann and Dirichlet initial conditions at a respectively. Note that by the Wronskian identity, $\det M \equiv 1$ and $M(w_z(a), w'_z(a))^T = (w_z(b), w'_z(b))^T$ for any solution w_z of (2.1).

2.3. The even operator. If L is an even operator, i.e., its potential satisfies $q(x) = q(1-x)$ for all $x \in (0, \pi/2)$, then the operator is uniquely defined by one of its spectra, say σ_{DD} . If $\{\lambda_n\}$ is a sequence satisfying (2.2), we denote by $\Gamma(\Lambda) = \{\gamma_n\}$ the sequence of pointmasses of the spectral measure $\mu_+ = \sum \gamma_n \delta_{\lambda_n}$ corresponding to the unique even operator with $\sigma_{DD} = \{\lambda_n\}$. Notice that in the even case $\mu_+ = \mu_-$.

Lemma 1. *For any Schrödinger operator $L \in \mathcal{S}^1$ the pointmasses of μ_{\pm} satisfy*

$$\alpha_n \beta_n = \gamma_n^2.$$

Proof. Let u_z, v_z be solutions defined as above for L . Notice that for the even operator L^* such solutions coincide up to a constant multiple and denote by w_z one of these solutions. The functions $zu_z(\pi), zv_z(0)$ and $zw_z(\pi)$ are real entire functions of z of exponential type π which have zeros at λ_n . Since such an entire function is unique up to a real constant multiple, $zu_z(\pi), zv_z(0)$ and $zw_z(\pi)$ are equal up to a constant multiple. Since all three functions must be equivalent to $\sin z/z$ as $z = iy, y \rightarrow \infty$ (see for instance [35], page 13, Theorem 3), they must be the same. Denote this entire function by $F(z)$

Let $\lambda \in \sigma_{DD}$. Let $u'_\lambda(\pi) = C$ and $v'_\lambda(0) = D$. Notice that uniqueness of Dirichlet-Dirichlet solution implies $C = 1/D$.

Since

$$m_+(z)m_-(z) = \frac{u'_\lambda(\pi)v'_\lambda(0)}{[F'(\lambda)]^2}(z - \lambda)^2 + O(1), \text{ as } z \rightarrow \lambda,$$

we conclude that

$$\alpha_n\beta_n = \frac{1}{[F'(\lambda_n)]^2}.$$

It is left to notice that since the right-hand side does not depend on L , for the even operator we must have

$$\alpha_n^*\beta_n^* = \gamma_n^2 = \frac{1}{[F'(\lambda_n)]^2}.$$

□

Remark 1. *The constants γ_n , the pointmasses of the spectral measure of the even operator, appear under different names in other problems of analysis. As an example, let us point out the following connection with the classical problem of completeness of polynomials in weighted spaces.*

Throughout the paper, we assume that all discrete real sequences are enumerated in natural increasing order.

We say that a sequence $\Lambda = \{\lambda_n\}$ has (two-sided) upper density d if

$$\limsup_{A \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\#\{\Lambda \cap (-A, A)\}}{2A} = d.$$

If $d = 0$ we say that the sequence has zero density. A discrete sequence $\Lambda = \{\lambda_n\}$ is called balanced if the limit

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{|n| < N} \frac{\lambda_n}{1 + \lambda_n^2} \quad (2.6)$$

exists.

Let $\Lambda = \{\lambda_n\}$ be a balanced sequence of finite upper density. For each n , $\lambda_n \in \Lambda$, put

$$p_n = \frac{1}{2} \left[\log(1 + \lambda_n^2) + \sum_{n \neq k, \lambda_k \in \Lambda} \log \frac{1 + \lambda_k^2}{(\lambda_k - \lambda_n)^2} \right],$$

where the sum is understood in the sense of principle value, i.e. as

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{0 < |n-k| < N} \log \frac{1 + \lambda_k^2}{(\lambda_k - \lambda_n)^2}.$$

We will call the sequence of such numbers $P(\Lambda) = \{p_n\}$ the characteristic sequence of Λ .

Here is a sample of a statement on completeness of polynomials in terms of characteristic sequences.

Theorem 2. [36, 40] *Let μ be a finite positive discrete measure supported on \mathbb{R} such that $L^1(\mu)$ contains polynomials.*

Polynomials are not dense in $L^1(\mu)$ if and only if there exists a balanced zero density subsequence $\Lambda = \{\lambda_n\} \subset \text{supp } \mu$ such that its characteristic sequence $P(\Lambda) = \{p_n\}$ satisfies

$$\exp p_n = O(\mu(\{\lambda_n\}))$$

as $|n| \rightarrow \infty$.

Similar results for $p \neq 1$ and Bernstein's spaces are contained in [36, 40]. The case of a general measure can be reduced to the discrete case via some of the standard tools of completeness problems. For further references and historic remarks see also [23, 29].

As the reader may have already guessed, the characteristic sequence p_n is nothing else but the sequence of pointmasses of the even operator γ_n in the case when Λ is a spectral sequence, i. e., $P(\Lambda) = \Gamma(\Lambda)$. Since any discrete sequence is a spectral sequence for a suitably chosen Krein's canonical system, one could formulate the last statement using pointmasses of the even operator instead of characteristic sequences.

As we saw in the last proof, an alternative way to define the constants γ_n is

$$\gamma_n = 1/|F'(\lambda_n)|,$$

where

$$F(z) = \prod \left(1 - \frac{z}{\lambda_n}\right).$$

2.4. Hermite-Biehler functions and de Branges spaces. If $F(z)$ is an entire function we denote by $F^\#(z)$ the reflected function $F^\#(z) = \overline{F(\bar{z})}$. Note that $F^\# = \bar{F}$ on \mathbb{R} .

An entire function $F(z)$ belongs to the Paley-Wiener class PW_a , $a > 0$, if and only if it is a Fourier transform of a square-summable function supported on $(-a, a)$. An equivalent definition (the equivalence is established by the Paley-Wiener theorem) is that $F \in PW_a$ iff

$$\frac{F(z)}{e^{-iaz}} \in H^2(\mathbb{C}_+), \quad \frac{F^\#(z)}{e^{-iaz}} \in H^2(\mathbb{C}_+),$$

where $H^2(\mathbb{C}_+)$ is the Hardy space in the upper half-plane \mathbb{C}_+ .

The definition of the de Branges spaces of entire functions may be viewed as a generalization of the last definition of the Paley-Wiener spaces with e^{-iaz} replaced by a more general entire function. Consider an entire function $E(z)$ satisfying the inequality

$$|E(z)| > |E(\bar{z})|, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}_+.$$

Such functions are usually called de Branges functions. The de Branges space \mathcal{B}_E associated with $E(z)$ is defined to be the space of entire functions $F(z)$ satisfying

$$\frac{F(z)}{E(z)} \in H^2(\mathbb{C}_+), \quad \frac{F^\#(z)}{E(z)} \in H^2(\mathbb{C}_+).$$

It is a Hilbert space equipped with the norm $\|F\|_E = \|F/E\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}$. If $E(z)$ is of exponential type then all the functions in the de Branges space \mathcal{B}_E are of exponential type not greater than the type of $E(z)$. Such a de Branges space is called short (or regular) if together with every function $F(z)$ it contains $(F(z) - F(a))/(z - a)$ for any $a \in \mathbb{C}$.

One of the most important features of de Branges spaces is that they admit a second, axiomatic, definition. Let H be a Hilbert space of entire functions that satisfies the following axioms:

- (A1) If $F \in H$, $F(\lambda) = 0$, then $\frac{F(z)(z-\bar{\lambda})}{z-\lambda} \in H$ with the same norm;
- (A2) For any $\lambda \notin \mathbb{R}$, point evaluation at λ is a bounded linear functional on H ;
- (A3) If $F \in H$ then $F^\# \in H$ with the same norm.

Then $H = \mathcal{B}_E$ for a suitable de Branges function E . This is Theorem 23 in [7].

Usually, for a given Hilbert space of entire functions it is not difficult to verify the above axioms and conclude that the space is a de Branges space. It is however a challenging problem in many situations to find a generating function E . This problem can be viewed as a deep and abstract generalization of the inverse spectral problem for second order differential operators.

Recall that an entire function is called real if it is real on \mathbb{R} . Any entire function F can be represented as $F = C + iD$, where $C = \frac{1}{2}(F + F^\#)$, $D = \frac{1}{2i}(F - F^\#)$ are real entire functions. In the case when $E = A + iB$ is a de Branges function, its real and imaginary parts A and B can be viewed as analogs of $\sin z$ and $\cos z$ in the standard Fourier settings.

We will adopt a common terminology and call de Branges functions with no real zeros Hermite-Biehler functions. Hermite-Biehler functions form an important subclass of de Branges functions appearing in many applications. In particular, de Branges functions associated with Schrödinger equations represent the Hermite-Biehler class.

It is well known that $E = A + iB$ is an Hermite-Biehler function if and only if the real functions A and B have real alternating (interlacing) zeros.

Each de Branges space possess a family of spectral measures, i.e. discrete measures μ on \mathbb{R} such that the natural embedding $B(E) \rightarrow L^2(\mu)$ is a unitary operator. One of the natural choices for the spectral measure is the

measure ν defined by the equation

$$H(|E|^{-2}\nu) = B/A,$$

where $A = \frac{1}{2}(E - E^\#)$ and $B = \frac{1}{2i}(E - E^\#)$ are the real and imaginary parts of E on \mathbb{R} . The isomorphism $B(E) \rightarrow L^2(\nu)$ generalizes the Parseval theorem.

For more on de Branges spaces see [7, 42, 26].

2.5. de Branges spaces in Schrödinger settings. Now let us return to Schrödinger equations and the discussion of related analytic functions in Section 2.2.

As before, let $u_z(t)$ denote the solution of (2.1) satisfying the Neumann boundary conditions at 0.

For any $t \in (0, \pi)$ the function $E_t(z) = zu_z(t) + iu'_z(t)$ is an entire function from the Hermit-Biehler class. The spaces $B(E_t)$ form a chain, i.e., $B(E_t)$ is isometrically embedded into $B(E_s)$ for any $t \leq s$. It follows from our definitions of the Schrödinger spectral measures μ_\pm and the above discussion of spectral measures for de Branges spaces that μ_- is a spectral measure for $B(E_\pi)$, i.e., the spaces $B(E_t)$, $0 \leq t \leq \pi$ are isometrically embedded in $L^2(\mu_-)$.

Similarly, one can consider the 'right-to left' chain of de Branges spaces $B(F_s)$, $F_s(z) = zv_z(s) - iv'_z(s)$, satisfying $B(F_t) \supset B(F_s)$ for $t \leq s$. The measure μ_+ is a spectral measure for $B(F_0)$ and all $B(F_s)$ are isometrically embedded into $L^2(\mu_+)$.

The well-known asymptotics of the solutions u_z and v_z imply that both chains are regular.

It is well known that in the case of regular Schrödinger operators the de Branges spaces $B(E_t)$ are equal to Paley-Wiener spaces $PW_{t/\pi}$ as sets (with equivalent norms). Indeed, it follows from the asymptotics (2.4) that μ_- is a sampling measure for each PW_t , $0 \leq t \leq \pi$, see for instance [33]. Verifying the axioms we can show that each PW_t equipped with the $L^2(\mu_-)$ -norm is a de Branges space. By the uniqueness of a regular de Branges chain in each L^2 -space over a Poisson-finite measure, the new chain has to coincide with $B(E_t)$.

Similarly, $B(F_s) = PW_{(\pi-s)/\pi}$ as sets. For more on the basics of de Branges theory see [7, 42]. For the particular case of Schrödinger equations see [9, 41].

One can consider the above to be a 'shortcut' definition of de Branges chains corresponding to Schrödinger equations, i.e., one can define $B(E_t)$ to be the Paley-Wiener space $PW_{t/\pi}$ equipped with an equivalent norm from $L^2(\mu_-)$. Establishing the equivalence of norms is a good exercise. Let us remark that the study of more general measures providing equivalent norms for the

Paley-Wiener spaces is yet another deep classical problem of analysis, see for instance [33]. After the equivalence of norms is established, verifying the axioms is straight-forward. With a bit of technical work one can also verify that $E_t(z) = zu_z(t) + iu'_z(t)$ is an Hermite-Biehler function and proceed with the first definition, which leads to the same chain of spaces.

The equality of de Branges spaces to Paley-Wiener spaces as sets is the main tool of the so-called Gelfand-Levitan theory in the area of spectral problems for Schrödinger equations and Dirac systems, see for instance [12, 21]. This property can be viewed from perturbational point of view: for small (summable) potentials the de Branges chain coincides, as sets, with the Paley-Wiener chain of spaces, which is the de Branges chain for the free operator ($q = 0$). In this regard one may ask for what general canonical systems (Schrödinger equations, Dirac systems) the corresponding de Branges chains coincide as sets. This question seems to be one of the key open problems of the Krein-de Branges theory.

2.6. Hermite-Biehler functions for Schrödinger operators. Not every Hermite-Biehler function can be obtained from a Schrödinger equation in the way described in the last section. Characterization of such functions is important for applications, as we will illustrate in Section 3.3. Such a characterization was recently obtained in [1]. Here we present a version of the same result which will be more convenient for our purposes.

Consider the 'backward shift operator' S^* on PW_a defined as $S^*f = \frac{f-f(0)}{z}$. This is a bounded operator with a dense image. We will denote the image of S^* by PW'_a . Functions from PW'_a appear naturally in relation with Schrödinger operators.

Theorem 3. *An entire function $E = A + iB$ of Hermite-Biehler class $E = A + iB$ corresponding to a Schrödinger equation from \mathcal{S}^2 satisfies*

$$A = \sin z + f \text{ and } B = \cos z + g, \quad (2.7)$$

where f is an odd function from PW'_1 and g is an even function from PW'_1 such that $f = S^*F, g = S^*G, F(0) = G(0)$. Moreover, for any such $f, g \in PW'_1$ with $F(0) = G(0)$ there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that for any $c_1 \in \mathbb{R}, |c_1| < \varepsilon$ and $c_2 \in \mathbb{R}, |c_2| < \varepsilon$ the function $E = A + iB$ with

$$A = \sin z + c_1f \text{ and } B = \cos z + c_2g \quad (2.8)$$

is an Hermite-Biehler function corresponding to a Schrödinger equation from \mathcal{S}^2 .

Proof. If the real entire functions A and B have the form as in (2.8) with small enough c_k then their zero sets satisfy the asymptotics (2.2), (2.3). Hence these sequences form spectra σ_{DD} and σ_{ND} for an operator $L \in \mathcal{S}^2$. Then the Hermite-Biehler functions A', B' obtained from L must coincide

with A , B up to constant multiples because the zero sets of A' and B' coincide with those of A and B correspondingly. It follows from the well-known asymptotics for the solutions of regular Schrödinger equations u_z , see for instance Theorem 3, p. 13, of [35], that the functions are equal.

In the opposite direction, if E is obtained from a Schrödinger equation then the zero sets $\{\lambda_n\}$ of A and $\{\eta_n\}$ of B satisfy (2.2), (2.3). Representing each function as an infinite product we obtain that $A(\pi n) = \frac{c+a_n}{|n|+1}$ and $B(\pi(n + \frac{1}{2})) = \frac{c+b_n}{|n|+1}$ for some $c \in \mathbb{R}, a_n, b_n \in l^2$. By Parseval's theorem, there exist unique functions $F, G \in PW_1$ such that $F(\pi n) = nA(\pi n) - c$ and $G(\pi(n + \frac{1}{2})) = nB(\pi(n + \frac{1}{2})) - c$. Put $f = S^*F$ and $g = S^*G$.

Once again, from the asymptotics of solutions we see that $A(z) - \sin z = zu_z - \sin z \in PW_1$. Since the functions from PW_1 are uniquely determined by their values at πn and $A(\pi n) - \sin \pi n = f(\pi n)$, $A = \sin z + f$. Similarly, $B = \cos z + g$. □

Remark 2. *Note that, as follows from the proof, the constant ε can always be chosen as $1/\max(\|f\|_2, \|g\|_2)$.*

The statement of the theorem implies the asymptotics of the spectra (2.2), (2.3) and of the pointmasses of spectral measures (2.4), (2.5) and is in fact equivalent to those asymptotics via Parseval's theorem and the equivalence of the corresponding de Branges chains to PW-chains.

2.7. Krein spectral shift. Note that if μ is a positive measure, then $H\mu$ has a positive imaginary part in \mathbb{C}_+ . Hence $\log H\mu$ is a well defined holomorphic function in \mathbb{C}_+ . Since $H\mu$ is real on \mathbb{R} one may consider a branch of $\log H\mu$ whose imaginary part takes values between 0 and π in \mathbb{C}_+ and define the Krein spectral shift function $k(x) = k_\mu(x)$ corresponding to μ as $k = \Im \log H\mu$ on \mathbb{R} .

Note that if μ is a positive singular measure, then k is a function which takes only two values, 0 and π , on \mathbb{R} . If μ is a discrete measure concentrated on a sequence Λ then $k = \pi$ on a union of disjoint intervals $(\lambda_n, \lambda_n + c_n)$ and zero elsewhere. The lengths of the intervals, c_n , are determined by the pointmasses of μ at λ_n .

More general Krein spectral shift functions appear in perturbation problems, see for instance [5]. The above definition corresponds to the simplest case of the theory, when the perturbed operator is a self-adjoint operator with the spectral measure μ and the perturbation is self-adjoint of rank one. In this case λ_n form the spectrum of the original operator and $\lambda_n + c_n$ of the perturbed one, see for instance [37].

As follows from the above definition, $k = k_\mu$ satisfies

$$H\mu(z) = \exp(Hk(z) + c) \quad (2.9)$$

for some real constant c . The function k and the constant c are uniquely determined by μ . As seen from the above equation, $c = \log |H\mu(i)|$. In the opposite direction, for a fixed function k there is a family of positive measures satisfying (2.9) differing from each other by a constant multiple e^c .

Lemma 2. *Let $\mu = \sum \alpha_n \delta_{\lambda_n}$ be a positive Poisson-finite measure supported on a discrete sequence Λ , $\alpha_n = o(1/\lambda_n)$. Let $k = k_\mu$ be the corresponding Krein spectral shift. Suppose that $k = \pi$ on $\cup(\lambda_n, \lambda_n + \varepsilon_n)$. Then either*

$$\varepsilon_n = O(n\alpha_n) \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty \quad (2.10)$$

or

$$(\lambda_n - \lambda_{n-1} + \varepsilon_{n-1}) = O(n\alpha_n) \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty. \quad (2.11)$$

Proof. Let μ and k be like in the statement. First let us show that either $\varepsilon_n \rightarrow 0$ or $(\lambda_n - \lambda_{n-1} + \varepsilon_{n-1}) \rightarrow 0$. Indeed, if neither holds, then there exists $\delta > 0$ such that for infinitely many n both $\varepsilon_n > \delta$ and $(\lambda_n - \lambda_{n-1} + \varepsilon_{n-1}) > \delta$. Notice that for such n , $\alpha_n \gtrsim 1/|\lambda_n|$.

Suppose now that $\varepsilon_n \rightarrow 0$. The statement follows from $\text{Res}(e^{H\chi(\lambda_n, \lambda_n + \varepsilon_n)})|_{\lambda_n} \asymp \varepsilon_n$ and

$$H\chi_{\cup_{k \neq n}(\lambda_n, \lambda_k + \varepsilon_k)}(\lambda_n) = O(\log \lambda_n).$$

The second case can be treated similarly. □

Let Λ and \mathcal{H} be sequences like in (2.2), (2.3). As was discussed before, such sequences present two spectra of a Schrödinger operator L . We will call the Krein function k which is equal to π on $\cup_{n \in \mathbb{N}}(\lambda_{n-1}, \eta_n)$ on \mathbb{R}_+ and on $\cup_{n \in -\mathbb{N}}(\lambda_n, \eta_n)$ on \mathbb{R}_- and to 0 elsewhere the Krein function of L .

It can be easily seen from our definitions that k is the Krein spectral shift function for μ_+ , i. e., the function and the measure satisfy (2.9). Note that because of the asymptotics (2.4), the constant in (2.9) has to be 0. Hence the Krein spectral shift uniquely determines μ_\pm . Making an obvious observation that k , in its turn, is uniquely determined by its positive and negative jumps, i. e., by the two sequences σ_{DD} and σ_{DN} , we deduce Borg's two-spectra Theorem 1. This is the proof given by Donoghue in [8]. For further extensions of the same method, including multi-dimensional analogs of the Krein function see [?, 16].

3. COMPLETENESS, GAP AND TYPE PROBLEMS

3.1. Beurling-Malliavin densities and the radius of completeness.

If $\{I_n\}$ is a sequence of disjoint intervals on \mathbb{R} , we call it short if

$$\sum \frac{|I_n|^2}{1 + \text{dist}^2(0, I_n)} < \infty$$

and long otherwise.

If Λ is a sequence of real points define its exterior Beurling-Malliavin (BM) density (effective BM density) as

$$D^*(\Lambda) = \sup\{d \mid \exists \text{ long } \{I_n\} \text{ such that } \#(\Lambda \cap I_n) \geq d|I_n|, \forall n\}.$$

For a non-real sequence its density can be defined as $D^*(\Lambda) = D^*(\Lambda')$ where Λ' is a real sequence $\lambda'_n = \frac{1}{\Re \lambda_n}$, if Λ has no imaginary points, or as $D^*(\Lambda) = D^*((\Lambda + c)')$ otherwise.

A dual definition is used to introduce the interior BM density:

$$D_*(\Lambda) = \inf\{d \mid \exists \text{ long } \{I_n\} \text{ such that } \#(\Lambda \cap I_n) \leq d|I_n|, \forall n\}.$$

Both densities play important role in Harmonic Analysis by appearing in a number of fundamental results. Their applications were recently extended in to the area of spectral problems for differential operators via the methods discussed in this paper. As an example, let us recall the original appearance of D^* in the solution of a completeness problem by Beurling and Malliavin.

For any complex sequence Λ its radius of completeness is defined as

$$R(\Lambda) = \sup\{a \mid \mathcal{E}_\Lambda = \{e^{i\lambda z}\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \text{ is complete in } L^2(0, a)\}.$$

One of the fundamental results of Harmonic Analysis is the following theorem (see [40] for history and further references).

Theorem 4 (Beurling and Malliavin, around 1961, [3, 4]). *Let Λ be a discrete sequence. Then*

$$R(\Lambda) = 2\pi D^*(\Lambda).$$

We will return to this result and the exterior density when we will discuss Horvath' theorem in Section 3.3. The other density, $D_*(\Lambda)$, which has recently made a new appearance in the area of the Gap and Type Problems (see [30, 38, 39, 40]) will be used in our statements below. Note that for subsequences of sequences close to arithmetic progressions, the two densities are related to each other in a rather simple way. In particular for sequences Λ satisfying (2.4) or (2.5), for any $\Sigma \subset \Lambda$,

$$D^*(\Sigma) + D_*(\Lambda \setminus \Sigma) = D^*(\Lambda) = D_*(\Lambda) = 1.$$

3.2. Spectral gaps, types and oscillations. We will call a lower semi-continuous function $W : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [1, \infty]$ a weight on \mathbb{R} . We will say that a measure μ on \mathbb{R} is W -finite if

$$\|\mu\|_W = \int W d|\mu| < \infty.$$

Note that W -finite measures are forced to be supported on the subset of \mathbb{R} where W is finite.

If W is a weight we denote its type T_W as

$$T_W = \sup\{a \mid \exists W\text{-finite non-zero measure } \mu \text{ with a spectral gap } [-a, a]\}.$$

This is one of several equivalent definitions for T_W , see [40]. The type of W is used in applications such as problems on completeness of exponential systems in L^p and Bernstein's spaces.

If ν is a complex measure on \mathbb{R} we will denote by ν^\pm its positive and negative parts. We will say that ν has a spectral gap $(-a, a)$ if $\int f d\nu = 0$ for all $f \in PW_a \cap L^1(|\nu|)$. Note that for finite measures this property coincides with $\hat{\nu} = 0$ on $(-a, a)$.

If A and B are two closed subsets of \mathbb{R} , let $\mathcal{M}_a^W(A, B)$ be the class of all W -finite real measures σ with a spectral gap $[-a, a]$ such that $\text{supp } \sigma^+ \subset A$ and $\text{supp } \sigma^- \subset B$.

The following statement is a combination of Lemmas 13 and 16 from [31].

Lemma 3. *If $\mathcal{M}_a^W(A, B)$ is non-empty it contains a discrete measure ν , whose positive and negative parts have interlacing supports.*

The following version of the Type theorem is Theorem 36 from [40]

Theorem 5.

$$T_W = \sup \left\{ d : \sum \frac{\log W(\lambda_n)}{1 + \lambda_n^2} < \infty \text{ for some } d\text{-uniform sequence } \Lambda \right\},$$

if the set is non-empty, and 0 otherwise.

The notion of d -uniform sequences first appeared in [38]. In this paper we do not need a full definition of a d -uniform sequence, since the sequences we are concerned with are separated. For a separated sequence Λ , i. e., a discrete sequence such that $|\lambda_n - \lambda_{n-1}| > c > 0$ for all n , Λ is d -uniform iff $D_*(\Lambda) = d$, see for instance Example 1 on page 37 of [40]. This implies

Corollary 1.

$$T_W \geq \sup \left\{ d : \sum \frac{\log W(\lambda_n)}{1 + \lambda_n^2} < \infty \text{ for some separated } \Lambda, D_*(\Lambda) = d \right\}.$$

From one of the results of [31] (or Theorem 17 in [40]) we deduce

Corollary 2. *If A is a separated sequence and B is any closed set then*

$$\mathcal{M}_a^W(A, B) \leq D_*(A).$$

We will also need the following

Corollary 3. *Let $X = \{x_n\}$ be a separated sequence of real numbers. Let $\tau = \sum c_n \delta_{x_n}$ be a discrete measure which annihilates PW_a . Then*

$$\sum_{n \in \Sigma} \frac{\log_- c_n}{1 + n^2} < \infty$$

for some $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{Z}$, $D_*(\Sigma) = d$

Proof. Let W be the weight defined as $W(x_n) = \frac{1}{|c_n|(1+x^2)}$ on X and as infinity elsewhere. Then $|\tau|$ is a W -finite measure of type at least d . The rest follows from Corollary 1. □

3.3. A simple proof of Horvath' theorem. The following theorem is one of the main results of [18]. Here we formulate it in an equivalent form using our version of the m -functions (after the square root transform).

Theorem 6. [18] *Let $\Lambda = \{\lambda_n\}$ be a sequence of distinct non-zero complex numbers, $0 \leq a \leq 1$. The following statements are equivalent:*

- 1) *For any Schrödinger operator $L \in \mathcal{S}^2$, if $\tilde{L} \in \mathcal{S}^2$ is such that $q = \tilde{q}$ on $(0, a\pi)$ and $m_- = \tilde{m}_-$ on Λ , then L and \tilde{L} coincide identically.*
- 2) *The system of exponentials $\{e^{i\gamma z} | \gamma \in \Lambda \cup \{*, *\}\}$ is complete in $L^2(0, (2 - 2a)\pi)$.*

The notation $\{*, *\}$ in the statement stands for any two points in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \Lambda$. A version of the above theorem is proved in [18] for all $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. In this paper we treat only the case $p = 2$, although a similar argument can be applied to other p . A simple proof for the "un-mixed" case $a = 0$ is given in [1]. Here we show how to deduce the full statement from Theorem 3 and Lemma 4.

If f, g are two functions from the Smirnov classes in \mathbb{C}_+ , we say that f is divisible by g if f/g again belongs to the Smirnov class in \mathbb{C}_+ . We denote by PW_a^{even} the subset of PW_a consisting of functions which are even on \mathbb{R} .

Proof. Let L, \tilde{L} be the operators with $q = \tilde{q}$ on $(0, a\pi)$. By Corollary 5 in the next section, the function

$$H\mu - H\tilde{\mu} = \frac{A}{B} - \frac{\tilde{A}}{\tilde{B}} = \frac{A\tilde{B} - \tilde{A}B}{\tilde{B}B} \quad (3.1)$$

is divisible by e^{i2az} in the upper half-plane. Since $\tilde{B}B$ grows like e^{i2az} along $i\mathbb{R}_+$, the numerator grows no faster than $e^{i(2-2a)z}$. Together with Theorem 3 we obtain that $A\tilde{B} - \tilde{A}B = f$ is an odd function such that $zf \in PW_{2-2a}$. If $m = \tilde{m}$ on Λ , zf is zero on $\Lambda \cup \{*, *\}$ (recall that it has a double zero at 0). If the system of exponentials is complete then $\Lambda \cup \{*, *\}$ is a uniqueness set for PW_{2-2a}^{even} and we obtain that $L \equiv \tilde{L}$.

Let $L \in \mathcal{S}^2$ be any operator and let $E = A + iB$. If the exponential system is incomplete, $\Lambda \cup \{*, *\}$ is not a uniqueness set and there exists a real $F \in PW_{2-2a}^{even}$ vanishing on Λ and with an additional double zero at 0. Then using the second part of Theorem 3, $\tilde{A} = A + cF/z$ with sufficiently small c and $\tilde{B} = B$ will produce \tilde{L} with the same values of the m -function on Λ . Notice also that the function in (3.1) will be divisible by e^{i2az} in \mathbb{C}_+ , and by Corollary 5 below, $q = \tilde{q}$ on $(0, a\pi)$. \square

Horvath' theorem establishes equivalence between mixed spectral problems for Schrödinger operators and the Beurling-Malliavin problem on completeness of exponentials in L^2 spaces discussed in Section 3.1. Combining Theorems 6 and 4 we obtain the following statement, which is the sharpest possible result formulated in terms of the density of the defining sequence Λ .

Corollary 4. *Let $\Lambda = \{\lambda_n\}$ be a sequence of distinct non-zero complex numbers, $0 \leq a \leq 1$. The following statements are equivalent:*

- 1) *Any two Schrödinger operators L and \tilde{L} , such that $q = \tilde{q}$ on $(0, d)$ for some $d > a$ and $m_- = \tilde{m}_-$ on Λ , coincide identically.*
- 2) $\pi D^*(\Lambda) \geq 1 - a$.

4. APPLICATIONS TO MIXED SPECTRAL PROBLEMS

4.1. Fourier gaps and Schrödinger operators. We will formulate the results of this section for a slightly broader class \mathcal{S}^1 of Schrödinger operators with summable potentials.

Lemma 4. *Let $L, \tilde{L} \in \mathcal{S}^1$. Then $q = \tilde{q}$ on $(0, a\pi)$ iff $\mu_- - \tilde{\mu}_-$ has a spectral gap $(-2a, 2a)$. Similarly, $q = \tilde{q}$ on $(b\pi, \pi)$ iff $\mu_+ - \tilde{\mu}_+$ has a spectral gap $(-2(1-b), 2(1-b))$.*

Proof. If $q = \tilde{q}$ on $(0, a\pi)$ then $E_t = \tilde{E}_t$, $t \in (0, a\pi)$. Since $B(E_t) = B(\tilde{E}_t) = PW_{t/\pi}$ as sets, for any $f, g \in PW_{t/\pi}$

$$\int f\bar{g}d\mu_- = \langle f, g \rangle_{B(E_t)} = \langle f, g \rangle_{B(\tilde{E}_t)} = \int f\bar{g}d\tilde{\mu}_-,$$

for $t \in (0, a\pi)$. It follows that the measure $\mu_- - \tilde{\mu}_-$ annihilates any function of the form $f\bar{g}$, where $f, g \in PW_{t/\pi}$, for $t \in (0, a\pi)$. Since such products

are dense in $PW_{2t/\pi}$, $\mu_- - \tilde{\mu}_-$ annihilates $PW_{2t/\pi}$ and therefore has the stated spectral gap. The argument can be reversed to prove the opposite implication and the second statement follows similarly. \square

Remark 3. *It is a well known statement in the area of the gap problem that a real measure μ has a spectral gap $(-a, a)$ if and only if $H\mu(iy) = O(e^{-ay})$ as $y \rightarrow \infty$, see for instance Lemma 4.5 in [30]. In this statement $O(e^{-ay})$ can be replaced with $o(e^{-y(1-\varepsilon)a})$ and the positive imaginary axis with negative.*

Lemma 5. *Let $L, \tilde{L} \in \mathcal{S}^1$ and let k, \tilde{k} be the corresponding Krein functions. Then $q = \tilde{q}$ on $(0, a\pi)$ iff the measure $(k - \tilde{k})dx$ has a spectral gap $(-2a, 2a)$.*

Proof. Recall that $\mu_- - \tilde{\mu}_-$ has a spectral gap $(-2a, 2a)$ if and only if $H(\mu_- - \tilde{\mu}_-)(iy) = O(e^{-2ay})$ as $y \rightarrow \infty$. But

$$H(\mu_- - \tilde{\mu}_-) = H\mu_- \left(1 - \frac{H\tilde{\mu}_-}{H\mu_-} \right) = H\mu_- \left(1 - e^{H(\tilde{k}-k)} \right).$$

Since μ_- is a positive measure, its Herglotz integral decays no faster than polynomially on $i\mathbb{R}_+$. Hence $H(\tilde{k} - k)$ must decay to zero faster than $e^{-y2(1-\varepsilon)a}$. \square

As was mentioned above, the presence of spectral gap can be equivalently reformulated in terms of decay along $i\mathbb{R}$:

Corollary 5. *Consider two operators L and \tilde{L} from \mathcal{S}^2 and let k, \tilde{k} be their Krein functions. Then the potentials q and \tilde{q} are equal on $(0, a\pi)$ iff*

$$H(k - \tilde{k})(iy) = O(e^{-2ay}) \text{ as } y \rightarrow \infty$$

iff

$$H(k - \tilde{k})(iy) = o(e^{-2(1-\varepsilon)ay}) \text{ as } y \rightarrow \infty$$

for any $\varepsilon > 0$.

Remark 4. *It follows from Lemma 4 and its proof that $q = \tilde{q}$ on $(0, a\pi)$ iff $\mu_- - \tilde{\mu}_-$ has a spectral gap $(-2a, 2a)$ iff $\nu_- - \tilde{\nu}_-$ has a spectral gap $(-2a, 2a)$, where ν_- is the spectral measure corresponding to the Neumann boundary condition at 0. The same fact follows from Lemma 5 because $\pi - k$ and $\pi - \tilde{k}$ are Krein functions for ν_- and $\tilde{\nu}_-$.*

More generally, any self-adjoint boundary condition at 0 or π can be used in this statement with the same proof.

Together with the above this produces the following statement, which is one of the main results of [43]. It is formulated in [43] in an equivalent form, using a different m -function (before the square root transform).

Corollary 6. *The potentials q and \tilde{q} coincide on $(0, a\pi)$ iff the m functions satisfy*

$$m_+(iy) - \tilde{m}_+(iy) = O(e^{-2ay}) \text{ as } y \rightarrow \infty.$$

4.2. The size of uncertainty. Recall that for an operator L we denote by $\sigma_{DD} = \{\lambda_n\}$ and $\sigma_{ND} = \{\eta_n\}$ its spectra after the square root transform. We will enumerate the sequences as described in Section 2.1.

Let $I = \{I_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a sequence of intervals on \mathbb{R} . Consider the set \mathcal{S}_I of those operators $L \in \mathcal{S}^2$ for which σ_{DD} and σ_{ND} lie in the union of I_n . Following our discussion in the introduction, we can ask what part of the necessary spectral information we are given by this inclusion condition? Let us define the size of uncertainty for the sequence of intervals $I = \{I_n\}$ as the number $U(I)$ equal to the infimum of a such that knowing the potential of an operator $L \in \mathcal{S}_I$ on $(0, a\pi)$ one can recover L uniquely. Theorem 7 below gives the following formula for the size of uncertainty:

$$U(I) = \sup \left\{ D_*(\Sigma) : \sum_{n \in \Sigma} \frac{\log_- |I_n|}{1 + n^2} < \infty \right\}.$$

Let us now make our statements more precise.

Theorem 7. *Let $\varepsilon, \{\varepsilon_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be positive numbers, $0 < a < 1$. TFAE*

1) *Any two Schrödinger operators L and \tilde{L} satisfying*

$$|\lambda_n - \tilde{\lambda}_n| < \varepsilon_{2n}, \quad |\eta_n - \tilde{\eta}_n| < \varepsilon_{2n+1}, \quad (4.1)$$

and $q(x) = \tilde{q}(x)$ on $(0, d)$, $d > a\pi$ must coincide identically, i.e., $q \equiv \tilde{q}$.

2) *Any sequence of distinct integers $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{Z}$ such that*

$$\sum_{n \in \Sigma \cap \mathbb{N}} \frac{\log_- \varepsilon_n}{1 + n^2} < \infty, \quad (4.2)$$

satisfies $D_(\Sigma) \leq a$.*

Proof. By Corollary 6, $q(x) = \tilde{q}(x)$ on $(0, d)$ for some $d > a\pi$ iff the measure $(k(x) - \tilde{k}(x))dx$ has a spectral gap $(-d/\pi, d/\pi)$.

Suppose now that (4.2) is satisfied only for Σ , $D_*(\Sigma) \leq a$, but there exist L, \tilde{L} satisfying (4.1) with $q(x) = \tilde{q}(x)$ on $(0, d)$, $d > a\pi$. Notice that the intervals $(\lambda_n, \tilde{\lambda}_n), (\eta_n, \tilde{\eta}_n)$ are disjoint when $|n|$ is large; WLOG we will assume that they are disjoint for all n . The union of these intervals constitutes the support of the function $l = k - \tilde{k}$.

Define the weight $W(x)$ as $W(x) = \varepsilon_n^{-1}/(1 + x^2)$ on $(\lambda_n, \tilde{\lambda}_n) \cup (\eta_n, \tilde{\eta}_n)$ and continuously on the rest of \mathbb{R} . Denote $A = \{l > 0\}, B = \{l < 0\}$. Then the set $M_d^W(A, B)$ is non-empty because it contains the measure $l(x)dx$. By Lemma 3, it contains a discrete measure ν whose positive and negative parts alternate between A and B , i.e., each of the intervals $(\lambda_n, \tilde{\lambda}_n), (\eta_n, \tilde{\eta}_n)$ contains at most one pointmass of ν , with all positive masses contained in A and all negative ones in B .

Let $X = \{x_n\}$ be the support of ν . Define the weight function $V(x)$ to be infinity on $\mathbb{R} \setminus X$ and to be equal to $W(x)$ at the points of X . Then $T_V \geq d/\pi$

because ν is a V -finite measure which has a spectral gap $(-d/\pi, d/\pi)$. On the other hand, $T_V \leq a$ by (4.2) and Corollary 1.

In the opposite direction, suppose that (4.2) is satisfied for some $\Sigma, D_*(\Sigma) > a$. Let us show that then there exist L, \tilde{L} satisfying (4.1) with $q(x) = \tilde{q}(x)$ on $(0, a\pi)$. Let V be the even weight which is infinite outside of $\mathbb{Z}/2$ and equals to $\varepsilon_n^{-1}/(1+x^2)$ at n and $n+1/2$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$. By (4.2) and Corollary 1, $T_V \geq a$. Hence, there exists a V -finite measure ν supported on $\mathbb{Z}/2$ with the spectral gap $(-a, a)$. WLOG $n^2\varepsilon_n \in l^2$ and the measure ν is even. Let k_{\pm} be the Krein spectral shifts for the positive and negative parts of ν, ν_{\pm} . Then k_+ is supported on the union of intervals $(n_k/2, n_k/2 + \varepsilon_k^+)$ and k_- is supported on the union of intervals $(m_k/2, m_k/2 + \varepsilon_k^-)$. WLOG ν_- has a pointmass at 0. Then $n_0 = 0$.

By Lemma 2 the pointmasses and the Krein functions of ν_{\pm} satisfy either (2.10) or (2.11) near $+\infty$. We will assume that both satisfy (2.10): other cases can be treated similarly. In this case $n_k\varepsilon_k^{\pm} \in l^2$.

Define the spectral sequences $\Lambda = \{\lambda_n\}, \tilde{\Lambda} = \{\tilde{\lambda}_n\}, \mathcal{H} = \{\eta_n\}, \tilde{\mathcal{H}} = \{\tilde{\eta}_n\}$ of L and \tilde{L} in the following way.

Since ε_k^{\pm} tend to zero, for large enough C the supports of k_{\pm} become disjoint on (C, ∞) . We will also assume that C does not belong to either of the supports. Denote $l = k_+ - k_-$. The spectral sequences $\Lambda, \mathcal{H}, \tilde{\Lambda}, \tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ will be made of points where the function l makes the jumps, so that for the Krein functions p and \tilde{p} of L and \tilde{L} we had $l = p - \tilde{p}$.

To achieve the last equation, first distribute all the jumps of l at integer points of (C, ∞) as follows: add x to Λ if $l = k_+ - k_-$ has a positive jump at x or add it to $\tilde{\Lambda}$ if l makes a negative jump at x . Next, if x is an integer jump point of l which was added to Λ , add the next jump of l to $\tilde{\Lambda}$ and vice versa. If l does not make a jump at an integer point $x > C$, add it to both Λ and $\tilde{\Lambda}$.

As far as half-integer jumps, if $x > C, x \in \mathbb{Z} + 1/2$, then add x to \mathcal{H} if $l = k_+ - k_-$ makes a negative jump at x or add it to $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ if l makes a positive jump at x . If x was added to \mathcal{H} , add the next jump of l to $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ and vice versa. If l does not make a jump at a half-integer point $x > C$, add it to both \mathcal{H} and $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$.

Distribute the points similarly on $(-\infty, -C)$, so that the sequences $\Lambda, \tilde{\Lambda}, \mathcal{H}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ are even.

On $[0, C)$ assign the points n_k to Λ , $n_k + \varepsilon_k^+$ to \mathcal{H} , m_k to $\tilde{\Lambda}$ and $m_k + \varepsilon_k^-$ to $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$. On $(-C, 0)$ assign $-x$ to the same sequence as x . Note that this way we keep the sequences even and assign the same number c_1 of points to $\Lambda, \tilde{\Lambda}$ and $c_1 - 1$ points to $\mathcal{H}, \tilde{\mathcal{H}}$. If c_1 is less than $c_2 = \#(\mathbb{Z} \cap [0, C))$, which is the case if ν skipped some of the points of $\mathbb{Z}/2$, we choose an interval inside $[0, C)$ where l is zero and choose any $2(c_2 - c_1)$ points on that interval. After

that we assign those points to Λ and \mathcal{H} , so that all points are alternating between the sets. Those points put in Λ should also be added to $\tilde{\Lambda}$ and those put in \mathcal{H} to $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$. Note that WLOG $[0, C)$ has a subinterval where l is zero, otherwise we can just increase C . On $(-C, 0)$ assign the symmetric points to keep all four sequences even.

Clearly, the sequences satisfy the asymptotics (2.2), (2.3), and therefore define two Schrödinger operators L and \tilde{L} . We claim that $q(x) = \tilde{q}(x)$ on $(0, a\pi)$.

Indeed, by our construction for the Krein spectral shifts p and \tilde{p} of L and \tilde{L} we have

$$H(p - \tilde{p})(iy) = H(k_+ - k_-)(iy) = \text{const} \frac{H\nu_+}{H\nu_-} = o(e^{-(a-\varepsilon)y}).$$

WLOG we can assume that $H\nu(i) = 0$. Otherwise, take any two zeros $a, -a \in \mathbb{R}$ and consider the function $\frac{z^2+1}{z^2-a}H\nu$. It is not difficult to show that the last function is again a Herglotz integral $H\left(\frac{z^2+1}{z^2-a}\nu\right)$, which decays exponentially along $i\mathbb{R}$, hence the measure $\frac{z^2+1}{z^2-a}\nu$ has the desired spectral gap. Then the constants in the formula (2.9) for k_{\pm} coincide and const in the last equation is 1. By Lemma 5, it implies the statement. \square

In particular we obtain the following 'uncertainty' version of Borg's theorem

Corollary 7. *Let $\{I_n\}$ be a sequence of intervals on \mathbb{R} , $U = \cup I_n$. TFAE*

1) *The condition*

$$\sigma_{DD} \cap \sigma_{ND} \subset U \tag{4.3}$$

together with the values of the potential q on $(0, \varepsilon)$ for any $\varepsilon > 0$ determines an operator $L \in \mathcal{S}^2$ uniquely

2) *For any long sequence of intervals $\{J_n\}$,*

$$\frac{\sum_{I_n \cap J_n} \log_- |I_n|}{|J_n|} \rightarrow 0$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$

The first statement can be equivalently formulated as follows: if $L, \tilde{L} \in \mathcal{S}^2$ satisfy (4.3) and $q = \tilde{q}$ on $(0, \varepsilon)$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$ then $L \equiv \tilde{L}$. The definition of long sequences of intervals (in the sense of Beurling and Malliavin) was given in Section 3.1.

Proof. Notice that if $\varepsilon_n = |I_n|$ then the condition in the second statement holds iff (4.2) in Theorem 7 is satisfied only for sequences Σ of interior density 0. Now the statement follows from Theorem 7 (the case of $a = 0$). \square

4.3. Three-interval statements. Our goal in this section is to describe all possible counterexamples in the three interval problem. To formulate Theorem 8 below we will need some preparation.

Let μ be a positive measure on \mathbb{R} such that $PW_a \subset L^2(\mu)$ for all $a > 0$. It is well known, see for instance [33], that any spectral measure of a Schrödinger operator from \mathcal{S}^2 satisfies this condition. We define the type of μ as

$$T_\mu = \inf\{a \mid PW_a \text{ is dense in } L^2(\mu)\}.$$

Let now Λ be a sequence satisfying the asymptotics (2.2). Denote by η the counting measure of Λ . It follows from the Type Theorem of [39, 40], and in fact from much earlier results on the type problem, that $T_\eta = 1$. Moreover, since η is a sampling measure for PW_1 , see [33], $L^2(\eta) = PW_1$.

Let now $0 < c, d < 1$ be real constants. In our next statement we will need two even functions f, g ,

$$f \in L^2(\eta) \ominus PW_c, \quad g \in L^2(\eta) \ominus PW_d$$

which satisfy certain asymptotics, see (4.4). As we will discuss after the statement, such functions form dense subsets in the corresponding infinite-dimensional subspaces of $L^2(\eta)$. Recall that by $\Gamma(\Lambda)$ we denote the characteristic sequence of Λ , or equivalently the sequence of pointmasses of the even operator, see Section 2.3.

Theorem 8. *Let Λ be a sequence satisfying the asymptotics (2.2), $\Gamma(\Lambda) = \{\gamma_n\}$. Denote by η the counting measure of Λ . Let $a, b \in [0, 1/2]$ be arbitrary constants*

1) *for any two real even functions f, g ,*

$$f \in L^2(\eta) \ominus PW_{2a}, \quad g \in L^2(\eta) \ominus PW_{2b}$$

satisfying

$$|n|f(\lambda_n) = a_n, \quad |n|g(\lambda_n) = a_n \left(1 + \frac{b_n}{|n|+1}\right), \quad (4.4)$$

for some $a_n, b_n \in l^2$, $b_n \geq -|n| - 1$, the measures $\mu = \sum \alpha_n \delta_{\lambda_n}$ and $\tilde{\mu} = \sum \tilde{\alpha}_n \delta_{\lambda_n}$, where

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_n &= \frac{f(\lambda_n)}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{f^2(\lambda_n)}{4} + \gamma_n^2 \frac{g(\lambda_n)}{f(\lambda_n)}}, \\ \tilde{\alpha}_n &= -\frac{f(\lambda_n)}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{f^2(\lambda_n)}{4} + \gamma_n^2 \frac{g(\lambda_n)}{f(\lambda_n)}} \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

when $a_n \neq 0$ and $\alpha_n = \tilde{\alpha}_n = 1 + c_n/n$ for some $c_n \in l^2$ when $a_n = 0$, are spectral measures for two Schrödinger operators $L, \tilde{L} \in \mathcal{S}^2$ such that

$$\sigma^{DD} = \tilde{\sigma}^{DD} = \Lambda, \quad q = \tilde{q} \text{ on } [0, a\pi] \cup [(1-b)\pi, \pi].$$

2) For any two spectral measures of Schrödinger operators L, \tilde{L} on $[0, 1]$ such that

$$\sigma^{DD} = \tilde{\sigma}^{DD} = \Lambda, \quad q = \tilde{q} \text{ on } [0, a\pi] \cup [(1-b)\pi, \pi],$$

their pointmasses must satisfy

$$\alpha_n - \tilde{\alpha}_n = f(\lambda_n), \quad \alpha_n^{-1} - \tilde{\alpha}_n^{-1} = \gamma_n^{-1}g(\lambda_n),$$

where the functions

$$f \in L^2(\eta) \ominus PW_{2a}, \quad g \in L^2(\eta) \ominus PW_{2b}$$

satisfy (4.4).

Remark 5. In regard to the functions f and g from the statement, note that since $2a, 2b < 1$ and $L^2 = PW_1$, the orthogonal complements of PW_{2a} and PW_{2b} in $L^2(\eta)$ are large infinite-dimensional subspaces.

If a function $h \in L^2(\eta) \ominus PW_{2a}$, then $p(z) = \Re h(z) - \Re h(-z)$ is an odd real function from the same subspace. The function $f(z) = q(z)/z$ will satisfy the conditions for f . Moreover, the set of such functions is dense in the space of all even functions from $L^2(\eta) \ominus PW_{2a}$.

To choose g , assume for instance that $a \geq b$. Choose two more real odd functions p_1, p_2 in $L^2(\eta) \ominus PW_{2a}$ as described above. Then the function $r(z) = p_1(z)p_2(0) - p_1(0)p_2(z)$ will have a double zero at 0. The function $g = f + r/z^2$ will satisfy the conditions for g . If $a \leq b$ one needs to proceed in the opposite direction, first choosing g and then f .

Proof of Theorem 8. 1) If α_n and $\tilde{\alpha}_n$ satisfy (4.5) then $\mu_- = \mu$ and $\tilde{\mu}_- = \tilde{\mu}$ satisfy the asymptotics (2.5). Hence they are the spectral measures of some Schrödinger operators L and \tilde{L} . Since $\mu_- - \tilde{\mu}_- = f\eta \perp PW_{2a}$, $q = \tilde{q}$ on $(0, a\pi)$ by Lemma 4. By Lemma 1, $\mu_+ - \tilde{\mu}_+ = g\eta$ and therefore by Lemma 4 $q = \tilde{q}$ on $((1-b)\pi, \pi)$.

2) In the opposite direction, if L and \tilde{L} are as in the statement, then by Lemma 4 the measures $\mu_- - \tilde{\mu}_-$ and $\mu_+ - \tilde{\mu}_+$ have spectral gaps. Hence they annihilate the corresponding PW -spaces, i.e. $\mu_- - \tilde{\mu}_- = f\eta$ and $\mu_+ - \tilde{\mu}_+ = g\eta$ for some even functions $f \in L^2(\eta) \ominus PW_{2a}$, $g \in L^2(\eta) \ominus PW_{2b}$. Lemma 1 and the asymptotics (2.4), (2.5) imply (4.4). \square

Theorem 8 describes all possible counterexamples for the three-interval problem. As we can see, this set is richer than previously thought, with the original counterexample from [14] discussed in the introduction corresponding to the case $f = g$, i. e., $b_n \equiv 0$ in the notations of the statement. On the other hand, all of the counterexamples must be close to the original in the sense that the difference between f and g has higher order of decay in comparison with either function.

4.4. Uniqueness in the 3-interval problem near the even operator.

In this section we will look at the 3-interval problem from a slightly different point of view. We will ask if there exist operators L uniquely determined by the '3-interval' information. Our result here can be viewed as a set-up for the problem of description of such operators discussed in the next section.

As before, $\mu = \mu_- = \sum \alpha_n \delta_{\lambda_n}$ denotes the spectral measure of an operator L from \mathcal{S}^2 as defined in Section 2.2. For $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{Z}$ denote

$$D'_*(\Lambda) = \max\{D_*(\Sigma) \mid \Sigma \subset \Lambda, \Sigma \text{ and } \mathbb{Z} \setminus \Sigma \text{ interlace}\}.$$

Once again, for a discrete sequence $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}$ we denote by $\Gamma(\Lambda)$ its characteristic sequence from Section 2.3.

Theorem 9. *Let $0 \leq a \leq 1$ and let $\{\varepsilon_n\}$ be a sequence of positive numbers such that for $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{N}$ the inequality*

$$\sum_{n \in \Sigma} \frac{\log_- \varepsilon_n}{1 + n^2} < \infty \quad (4.6)$$

implies

$$D'_*(\Sigma) \leq a.$$

Then any operator $L \in \mathcal{S}^2$, satisfying

$$|\alpha_n - \gamma_n| < \varepsilon_n, \quad (4.7)$$

where $\{\gamma_n\} = \Gamma(\sigma_{DD})$, is uniquely determined by its spectrum σ_{DD} and its potential q on $(0, d\pi) \cup ((1-d)\pi, \pi)$ for any $d > a$. I.e., if L satisfies (4.7) then any $\tilde{L} \in \mathcal{S}^2$ with $\tilde{\sigma}_{DD} = \sigma_{DD}$ and $\tilde{q} = q$ on $(0, d\pi) \cup ((1-d)\pi, \pi)$ for some $d > a$ must be identical to L .

Remark 6. *The last statement displays an interesting phenomenon. As we can see from the original counterexample, if an operator is close to even (but not even) in terms of potential (in the sense of direct problem), namely if its potential is even on $[0, d] \cup [1-d, \pi]$, then it is not uniquely defined by the corresponding mixed spectral data. However, if an operator is close to even in terms of the spectral measure (in the sense of inverse problem) then it is uniquely defined by the mixed spectral data. This property is yet to be fully understood. One of its particular consequences is a statement typical for the area of the Uncertainty Principle: an operator cannot be close to even (without being even) simultaneously with respect to its potential and spectrum, in the sense of the last statement.*

Proof. Let $\Lambda = \sigma_{DD}$. Let \tilde{L} be an operator as in part 1) of the statement, different from L . Then $f(\lambda_n) = \alpha_n - \tilde{\alpha}_n$ and $g(\lambda_n) = \beta_n - \tilde{\beta}_n$ are the functions like in the statement of Theorem 8. Notice that

$$g = \frac{\gamma_n^2 f}{(\alpha_n + f)\alpha_n}$$

and

$$f - g = \frac{(\alpha_n^2 - \gamma_n^2)f + \alpha_n f^2}{(\alpha_n + f)\alpha_n}.$$

Since the measure $(f - g)\eta$ annihilates PW_{2d} , by Corollary 3,

$$\sum_{n \in \Delta} \frac{\log_- |(\alpha_n^2 - \gamma_n^2)f - \alpha_n f^2|}{1 + n^2} < \infty$$

for some Δ , $D_*(\Delta) \geq 2d$. Let Σ , $D_*(\Sigma) = a$ be a sequence satisfying (4.6). Notice that at each point of $\mathbb{Z} \setminus \Sigma$, either $(\alpha_n^2 - \gamma_n^2)f - \alpha_n f^2 > 0$ or $|f| \lesssim |\alpha_n - \gamma_n|$. Denote the set of indices corresponding to the first case by Υ_1 and those for the second case by Υ_2 . Then $D_*(\Upsilon_2 \cap \Delta) = 0$. Hence, up to a sequence of density 0, Δ must be contained in $\Sigma \cup \Upsilon_1$.

But the measure $(f - g)\eta$ is positive on $\{\lambda_n\}_{n \in \Upsilon_1}$. Hence, its negative part must be contained in Σ , up to a sequence of density 0. By Corollary 2, the support of the negative part must have density at least d , which contradicts the relation $d > a$. □

5. FURTHER EXAMPLES AND OPEN PROBLEMS

5.1. Problem 1: Description of defining sequences in the case of the free endpoint in the two-interval problem. In Horvath' theorem discussed in Section 3.3 the operator is recovered from a part of its potential on $(0, a\pi)$ and the values of the Weyl function m_- , obtained by fixing a boundary condition at the opposite point π . What if we consider a similar problem with a free end at π , i. e. try to recover an operator from its potential near 0 and the function m_+ obtained by fixing a boundary condition at the same endpoint 0? In this case the statement analogous to Horvath' theorem fails.

We denote by $Cart_a$ the Cartwright class of entire functions, consisting of functions F of exponential type no greater than a satisfying $\log |F| \in L^1_{\Pi}$.

Proposition 1. *For any two operators L and \tilde{L} from \mathcal{S}^2 such that $q = \tilde{q}$ on $(0, (1 - \varepsilon)\pi)$ there exists $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}$, $\pi D^*(\Lambda) > 1 - 4\varepsilon$, such that the Weyl functions satisfy*

$$m_+ = \tilde{m}_+ \text{ on } \Lambda.$$

Proof. Let

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \tilde{M} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{A} & \tilde{F} \\ \tilde{C} & \tilde{D} \end{pmatrix}$$

be the transfer matrices for the Schrödinger operators on $((1 - \varepsilon)\pi, \pi)$ with potentials q and \tilde{q} respectively. Notice, that since $\det M = \det \tilde{M} = 1$, for any $z \in \mathbb{C}$ there exists $c_z > 0$ such that $\det(M(z) - c_z \tilde{M}(z)) = 0$:

$$c_z = \frac{F(z) + \sqrt{F^2(z) + 4}}{2}, \text{ where } F = \tilde{A}D + A\tilde{D} - B\tilde{C} - C\tilde{B}.$$

Denote by $\vec{a}_z = (x_z, y_z)^T$ a non-zero vector such that

$$\left[M(z) - c\tilde{M}(z) \right] \vec{a}_z = \vec{0}.$$

Then

$$\frac{x_z}{y_z} = \frac{c_z \tilde{B}(z) - B(z)}{A(z) - c_z \tilde{A}(z)}.$$

Consider the function

$$R(z) = (A + iB) + c_z(\tilde{A} + i\tilde{B}).$$

The function $\arg R$ is piece-wise continuous function which jumps down by π at each zero of R . Each of the functions $A + iB$ and $\tilde{A} + i\tilde{B}$ is an entire function from Cart_ε and therefore their arguments on the real line are bounded from above by $\varepsilon x + o(x)$. Since c_z is positive this implies that $\arg R \leq \varepsilon x + o(x)$. Also, since $c > 0$, the zeros of R form a subset of the set where the vectors $A + iB$ and $\tilde{A} + i\tilde{B}$ point in opposite directions, or both vanish. Since $A + iB$ and $\tilde{A} + i\tilde{B}$ are HB functions from Cart_ε , they do not vanish on \mathbb{R} and the set where they have opposite directions has density at most 2ε .

Suppose now that $q \in L^2(0, (1 - \varepsilon)\pi)$, L is the operator with potential q and E is the corresponding de Branges function. Since $\arg E \sim (1 - \varepsilon)x$ is a continuous function and $\arg R \leq \varepsilon x + o(x)$ is a continuous functions modulo π , there exists a real sequence $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}$, $\pi D^*(\Lambda) = 1 - 4\varepsilon$, disjoint from the zeros of R , such that $\arg E = \arg R \pmod{\pi}$. At these points the vector

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Re E(\lambda_n) \\ \Im E(\lambda_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

is collinear to \vec{a}_z . Hence, by the above construction, the vectors

$$M(\lambda_n) \begin{pmatrix} \Re E(\lambda_n) \\ \Im E(\lambda_n) \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \tilde{M}(\lambda_n) \begin{pmatrix} \Re E(\lambda_n) \\ \Im E(\lambda_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

are collinear for all n . Thus the Weyl functions m , \tilde{m} of operators L and \tilde{L} as in the statement coincide on Λ .

□

Although, as we can see from the last statement, not any sequence Λ of large enough density can be used in our modified two-interval problem, there are some sequences which can still be used, as shown by the following.

Proposition 2. *Let $g \in L^2((0, \pi - \varepsilon))$, $\varepsilon < \pi/2$ and let $\Sigma = \sigma_{DD}$ be the spectrum of the Schrödinger operator from $\mathcal{S}^2((0, \pi - \varepsilon))$ with $q = g$. Then any two $L, \tilde{L} \in \mathcal{S}^2((0, \pi))$, such that $q = \tilde{q} = g$ on $(0, \pi - \varepsilon)$ and $m_+ = \tilde{m}_+$ on a subsequence of Λ of Σ , $\pi D^*(\Lambda) > \varepsilon$, must be equal.*

Proof. Let again M and \tilde{M} be the transfer matrices for the interval $(\pi - \varepsilon, \pi)$ as denoted in the last proof. Since $m_+ = \tilde{m}_+$ on Λ , we have that the Cartwright entire functions $C + iD$ and $\tilde{C} + i\tilde{D}$ of type ε/π coincide on Λ . By the Beurling-Malliavin theorem these functions coincide. Hence, $q \equiv \tilde{q}$. \square

Let $g \in L^2(0, \pi - \varepsilon)$. Denote by \mathcal{S}_g^2 the set of all operators from \mathcal{S}^2 such that $q = g$ on $(0, \pi - \varepsilon)$. The natural problem which arises from the last two propositions is to describe the set of sequences Λ such that the values of the Weyl function m_+ on Λ determine an operator uniquely within the class \mathcal{S}_g^2 . The first proposition shows that the set does not contain all of the sequences of proper density and the last statement shows that the set is non-empty.

5.2. Problem 2: Description of unique operators in the three-interval case. Let $0 \leq a < b \leq 1$ and $a + (1 - b) > 1/2$. As follows from the discussion in the previous section, there exist Schrödinger operators $L \in \mathcal{S}^2$ on $(0, \pi)$ with the following uniqueness property: If $\tilde{L} \in \mathcal{S}^2$ is another Schrödinger operator such that $\tilde{q} = q$ on $(0, a\pi) \cup (b\pi, \pi)$ and $\pi D^*(\tilde{\sigma}_{DD} \cap \sigma_{DD}) > 1 - 2(a + (1 - b))$ then $\tilde{L} \equiv L$.

This rises a natural question of description of all such 'unique' operators, i.e., operators uniquely determined by the restriction of their potentials on $(0, a\pi) \cup (b\pi, \pi)$ and a properly sized subsequence of the spectrum. The example provided by Theorem 9 presents an operator which is close to even in the spectral case. The question one may start with is whether there are other examples.

While our discussion in this paper concentrates on the \mathcal{S}^2 case, it can be extended to regular case without much difficulty. Further cases of this problem may concern similar examples and descriptions in non-regular cases. If q is unsummable, the correct question would be to describe L such that any \tilde{L} with the above properties, and such that $q - \tilde{q}$ is small (summable, for instance), must coincide with L .

The three-interval case is only a model case in which we already see some of the difficulties that were not present in the two-interval problem. The ultimate goal in this and similar problems would be to consider other subsets of the interval. We continue this discussion in the next subsection.

5.3. Problem 3: Uncertainty in other types of spectral data. The version of the two-spectra problem treated in Section 4.2 is not the only case where uncertainty in the spectral data can be naturally introduced and estimated. Let us give another example of a similar problem.

Let $L \in \mathcal{S}^2$ be a Schrödinger operator with the spectral measure $\mu_- = \sum \alpha_n \delta_{\lambda_n}$. Let $\mathcal{E} = \{\varepsilon_n\}$ be a sequence of positive numbers. Denote by \mathcal{E}_L the set of operators $\tilde{L} \in \mathcal{S}^2$ such that $\tilde{\mu} = \sum \tilde{\alpha}_n \delta_{\lambda_n}$, $|\alpha_n - \tilde{\alpha}_n| \leq \varepsilon_n$. Similarly to Section 4.2, denote by $U(\mathcal{E}_L)$ the infimum of a such that the values of the potential on $(0, a\pi)$ determine a Schrödinger operator from \mathcal{E}_L uniquely.

Proposition 3.

$$U(\mathcal{E}_L) = \sup \left\{ D_*(\Phi) : \sum_{n \in \Phi} \frac{\log_- \varepsilon_n}{1 + n^2} < \infty \right\}.$$

The proof follows easily from Lemma 4 and Corollary 3.

The estimates of the size of uncertainty in other variations of spectral problems may require different techniques. The definition of $U(D)$ for the spectral data D which worked for us in the problems considered in this paper may need to be further developed for other kinds of data. Let us point out, for instance, that the present definition of U will not work properly if one replaces μ_- with μ_+ in the definition of \mathcal{E}_L above. Even though an obvious modification of U by replacing $(0, a\pi)$ with $((1-a)\pi, \pi)$ will fix this particular problem, one would like to have a more universal definition.

5.4. Problem 4: Further connections between mixed spectral problems and completeness problems. Horvath' Theorem 6 has established a connection between the Beurling-Malliavin (BM) problem on completeness of systems of exponentials in L^2 on an interval and the original case of the mixed spectral problem, the two-interval case without a free endpoint. It is interesting to observe that the analog of the BM theorem with one interval replaced with any other subset of the line, including the next simplest case of a union of two intervals, does not exist. Despite a number of deep results on completeness of exponential systems in L^2 over general sets, see for instance [32], there is no formula for the radius of completeness or a good idea on what could replace such a formula, even in the case of two intervals.

As we saw in our discussion in Section 4.3, many of the same complications appear in mixed spectral problems when moving from the two-interval to the three-interval case. Moreover, analogies between the Weyl transform and the Fourier transform, together with the use of the latter in BM theory, suggest that the mixed spectral problems for more general subsets of the interval must be closely related with BM problems over general sets. Finding such connections, i. e., formulating an analog of Horvath' theorem for more general subsets seems to be an interesting and challenging problem.

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