

TRAVELING TWO AND THREE DIMENSIONAL CAPILLARY GRAVITY WATER WAVES

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Abstract. The main results of this paper are existence theorems for traveling gravity and capillary gravity water waves in two dimensions, and capillary gravity water waves in three dimensions, for any periodic fundamental domain. This is a problem in bifurcation theory, yielding curves in the two dimensional case and bifurcation surfaces in the three dimensional case. In order to address the presence of resonances, the proof is based on a variational formulation and a topological argument, which is related to the resonant Lyapunov center theorem.

1. Introduction. Nonlinear periodic traveling waves on the free surface of an ideal fluid tend to form hexagonal patterns. This phenomenon is the focus of a number of recent papers on the subject of water waves, and it is the topic of the present article. In previous work, various approximations to the evolution equations for free surface waves are used, in particular the KP system by J. Hammack, N. Scheffner and H. Segur [10] and J. Hammack, D. McCallister, N. Scheffner and H. Segur [11], and alternatively with certain formal shallow water expansions of the Euler equations by P. Milewski and J.B. Keller [15]. A natural question is whether similar patterns can be shown to occur in solutions of the full Euler equations themselves. This is the focus of a series of papers by the present authors. In [17] and in [19] we report on hexagonal wave patterns and other phenomena in numerical computations of solutions, which are shown to satisfy spectral criteria for numerical convergence to solutions of Euler's equations. In the present article we describe rigorous existence results for periodic traveling wave solutions in free surfaces. The goal is to prove the existence of non-trivial traveling wave solutions to the water wave problem for gravity and capillary-gravity waves in two and three dimensions. In two dimensions this is proven for both gravity and capillary-gravity water waves, constituting a new and relatively straightforward approach to the theorems of Levi-Civita and Struik. In three dimensions we prove the existence of traveling capillary-gravity water waves. However, the problem of gravity waves in three dimensions exhibits the phenomena of small divisors, and it remains open. The theorem that we prove is given below.

THEOREM 1.1. *For any spatial period there exist non-trivial periodic traveling wave solutions of the water wave problem in two dimensions for gravity and capillary-gravity waves, both in deep water and in water of finite depth. In three dimensions, for any periodic fundamental domain of \mathbb{R}^2 there exist non-trivial periodic traveling wave solutions of the water wave problem for capillary-gravity waves in infinite depth water and for water of finite depth.*

We show that in fact there are many small amplitude traveling waves bifurcating from uniform flow. A solution of the two dimensional problem is of course also a three dimensional one which is constant in one independent variable. In contrast, for the three dimensional problem, the solutions asserted by this theorem explicitly give fully three dimensional wave patterns, as we will see below.

The early rigorous theorems on traveling water waves concern the two dimensional gravity wave problem, by T. Levi-Civita ([14] 1925) in an infinitely deep fluid, and with

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similar complex variable techniques by D. Struik ([26] 1926) for a fluid of finite depth. When surface tension effects are included, the analogous two dimensional traveling wave problem was addressed by E. Zeidler [30], and H. Beckert and E. Zeidler [2] for large coefficient of surface tension, and J.T. Beale [1] who also allowed for small surface tension under conditions of non-resonance. Later M. Reeder and M. Shinbrot reproduced these results [23], and M. Jones and J. Toland [12][13] dealt specifically with the occurrence of resonance.

The only papers of which we are aware¹ that give a rigorous analysis of the three dimensional water wave problem are by J. Reeder and M. Shinbrot [22] and T.Y. Sun [27], in which they prove an existence theorem for periodic traveling capillary gravity waves, whose fundamental domain is a ‘symmetric diamond’. In both papers the authors remark that the three dimensional gravity wave problem is an example of a small denominator problem. The proof in [22] applies to most choices of the parameters of the problem (the spatial periods, the acceleration of gravity g , the fluid depth h and the Bond number σ/gh^2). However they must explicitly avoid cases in which a certain linearized operator has a zero eigenvalue of higher multiplicity. These are situations where more than the generic one or two solutions of the linearized equation have the same phase velocity. It is easily shown that these exceptional cases are common, and that they accumulate in parameter space at zero Bond number. The paper [27] also is restricted in the same way, but is in some ways more general as it also contains results for the case of a pressure disturbance applied to the free surface traveling at the phase velocity. The paper [22] also re-proves the two dimensional theorems for gravity and for capillary gravity free surface waves, again with the proviso that the parameters are chosen so that a higher multiplicity null eigenvalue is avoided. The two dimensional case without such proviso appears in [12] [13]. With regard to the three dimensional water wave problem without surface tension, see P. Plotnikov [20].

In this paper our proof is based on a reformulation of the capillary gravity wave problem involving surface integrals, and a variational argument which is similar to that used by A. Weinstein [28] and J. Moser [16] in their work on the resonant Lyapunov center theorem. A higher dimensional null space in the free surface problem compares formally with a case of resonance near an elliptic stationary point of a Hamiltonian system. Furthermore, the water wave problem is Hamiltonian in our chosen coordinates, a fact due initially to V.E. Zakharov [29], and this plays a role in a counting argument via an equivariant cohomological index for a lower bound on the number of distinct solutions. Our approach is bifurcation theoretic, with the novelty that for the three dimensional problem the basic parameter is the two dimensional phase velocity, and solutions occur correspondingly in bifurcation surfaces rather than curves.

The organization of the paper is as follows. In Section 2 we introduce the Dirichlet-Neumann operator, reformulate the water wave problem in a set of coordinates involving surface integrals which we have found useful ([8], [18]), and outline the method of Lyapunov-Schmidt. In Section 3 we solve the first Lyapunov-Schmidt equation via the implicit function theorem, and in Section 4 we pose the problem as a variational problem for the extrema of an action integral. We then reduce the variational problem to a finite dimensional one using the results of section 3, and analyze its set of solutions. Finally, in Section 5 we prove the analyticity of the Dirichlet-Neumann operator in appropriate function spaces. In many ways this analysis is the heart of

¹We however have just received a preliminary report of work of M.D. Groves and A. Mielke on three dimensional capillary gravity waves in channels.

the proof. The method is very similar to the one of Craig, Schanz, and Sulem [7] and Nicholls [18], however we modify it in a non-trivial way to yield the particular estimates which we require.

2. Formulation of the Water Wave Problem. The water wave problem describes the evolution of an ideal fluid with free surface under the effects of gravity (gravity waves), or gravity and surface tension (capillary-gravity waves). An ideal fluid is one which is inviscid, incompressible, and irrotational. To begin we will consider an n dimensional fluid, meaning $n - 1$ horizontal dimensions and one vertical dimension, and specialize to two and three dimensions later.

2.1. Classical Equations and a Surface Integral Formulation. Consider a fluid region given by

$$(2.1) \quad S_\eta = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R} \mid -h \leq y \leq \eta(x, t)\},$$

where $\eta(x, t)$ is the free surface, and $0 < h \leq +\infty$. It is well known for an ideal fluid that inside the fluid domain S_η the fluid velocity \mathbf{u} can be expressed as

$$(2.2) \quad \mathbf{u} = \nabla\varphi,$$

since the fluid is irrotational, and further

$$(2.3) \quad \operatorname{div}[\mathbf{u}] = \operatorname{div}[\nabla\varphi] = \Delta\varphi = 0,$$

since the fluid is incompressible. For the problem of water of finite depth the boundary conditions are given by

$$(2.4a) \quad \partial_y\varphi = 0 \quad \text{at } y = -h$$

$$(2.4b) \quad \partial_t\eta + \nabla_x\varphi \cdot \nabla_x\eta - \partial_y\varphi = 0 \quad \text{at } y = \eta(x, t)$$

$$(2.4c) \quad \partial_t\varphi + \frac{1}{2}|\nabla\varphi|^2 + g\eta - \sigma \operatorname{div} \left[\frac{\nabla_x\eta}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla_x\eta|^2}} \right] = 0 \quad \text{at } y = \eta(x, t),$$

where in appropriate units the density of the fluid is taken to be one, g is the acceleration of gravity, and σ/gh^2 is the Bond number of the interface. To consider water of infinite depth we can replace (2.4a) with the following condition,

$$(2.4d) \quad \partial_y\varphi \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } y \rightarrow -\infty.$$

The horizontal boundary conditions will be periodic, which is to say that in two dimensions our surface is parameterized by a circle, and in three dimensions by a torus; both of these are determined by a lattice $\Gamma \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$, generated by a non-singular matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$ acting on vectors $j \in \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$, which in turn has a conjugate lattice $\Gamma' \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ generated by the matrix $2\pi(A^T)^{-1}$. We recall that a well-behaved function f on the torus $T(\Gamma) = \mathbb{R}^{n-1}/\Gamma$ can be written in terms of its Fourier series

$$(2.5) \quad f(x) = \sum_{k \in \Gamma'} \hat{f}(k) e^{ik \cdot x}.$$

The classical formulation of the water wave problem is given in Eqns. (2.3), (2.4a) (or (2.4d)), (2.4b), (2.4c) with periodic boundary conditions. We will follow [8, 24, 18, 17] and recast these equations in a surface integral formulation of the

water wave problem. We begin with the observation that when the free surface $\eta(x, t)$ and Dirichlet data at the free surface $\xi(x, t) = \varphi(x, \eta(x, t), t)$ are specified we can in principle solve the full problem, since φ satisfies Laplace's equation with appropriate boundary conditions. In this way the water wave problem is reduced from one posed inside the entire fluid to one posed at the free surface alone. Zakharov [29] noted this and also made the elegant statement that the surface variables η and ξ are canonically conjugate variables with which one may formulate the water wave problem as a Hamiltonian system, with Hamiltonian

$$(2.6) \quad H = \int_{T(\Gamma)} \int_{-h}^{\eta} \frac{1}{2} |\nabla \varphi|^2 dy + \frac{1}{2} g \eta^2 + \sigma \left(\sqrt{1 + |\nabla_x \eta|^2} - 1 \right) dx.$$

Of course the full dependence on η and ξ is complicated and not explicit. However, Craig and Sulem [8] found a more convenient representation of the Hamiltonian by noting that the term $\int_{T(\Gamma)} \int_{-h}^{\eta} |\nabla \varphi|^2 dy dx$ is a quadratic form in the quantity ξ involving the Dirichlet-Neumann operator.

DEFINITION 2.1. *The Dirichlet-Neumann operator of the free surface is defined by*

$$(2.7) \quad G(\eta) \xi = \nabla \varphi|_{y=\eta} \cdot N_\eta,$$

where the potential function φ satisfies (2.3)(2.4a), $\varphi(x, \eta(x)) = \xi(x)$, and $N_\eta = (-\nabla_x \eta, 1)^T$ is a (non-normalized) exterior normal.

This operator is the central tool in our analysis and a deep understanding of its properties is key to the boundary integral formulation. For our purposes its analyticity in appropriate function spaces is the relevant property which we will state and prove in Section 5. Using the Dirichlet-Neumann operator and the divergence theorem, the Hamiltonian for the water wave problem can be written as

$$(2.8) \quad H = \int_{T(\Gamma)} \frac{1}{2} \xi(G(\eta) \xi) + \frac{1}{2} g \eta^2 + \sigma \left(\sqrt{1 + |\nabla_x \eta|^2} - 1 \right) dx.$$

By taking the appropriate variations and interpreting them in the correct fashion, or simply taking Eqns. (2.4b), (2.4c) and substituting in the Dirichlet-Neumann operator in the appropriate way, one arrives at the following formulation of the water wave problem [5][7]

$$(2.9a) \quad \partial_t \eta = G(\eta) \xi$$

$$(2.9b) \quad \partial_t \xi = -g\eta - \frac{1}{2 \left(1 + |\nabla_x \eta|^2 \right)} \left[|\nabla_x \xi|^2 - (G(\eta) \xi)^2 \right. \\ \left. - 2(G(\eta) \xi) \nabla_x \xi \cdot \nabla_x \eta + |\nabla_x \xi|^2 |\nabla_x \eta|^2 - (\nabla_x \xi \cdot \nabla_x \eta)^2 \right] \\ + \sigma \operatorname{div} \left[\frac{\nabla_x \eta}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla_x \eta|^2}} \right].$$

2.2. A Variational Principle and the Method of Lyapunov-Schmidt.

There is a variational formulation, related to the principle of stationary action, whose Euler-Lagrange equations give traveling wave solutions of (2.9). Given the lattice $\Gamma \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$, consider a class of mappings from the torus $T(\Gamma) = \mathbb{R}_x^{n-1}/\Gamma$ to a phase space

$X = \{u = (\eta(x), \xi(x))^T\}$ (the topology to be specified later). For these mappings we define $n - 1$ many *action* functionals

$$(2.10) \quad I_j(\eta(x), \xi(x)) = \int_{T(\Gamma)} \eta(x) \partial_{x_j} \xi(x) dx$$

and as well the (averaged) Hamiltonian $H(\eta(x), \xi(x))$ given in (2.8). The formal variational principle is to fix the values of these $n - 1$ actions $I_j = a_j$, and consider extremal points of the the Hamiltonian H . If such points existed and were sufficiently regular, they would satisfy the Euler-Lagrange equations

$$(2.11) \quad \delta H = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} c_j \delta I_j ,$$

which are traveling wave solutions of system (2.9) with Lagrange multiplier the phase velocity $c = (c_1, \dots, c_{n-1})$. There is a torus action on the phase space X given by $T_\alpha((\eta(x), \xi(x))) = (\eta(x+\alpha), \xi(x+\alpha))$, under which I_j and H are invariant, and in this way every critical point is in fact a member of a torus of critical points in X . These considerations are however purely formal, the level sets of I_j are by no means compact, and without further analytic information about the functionals I_j and H this procedure does not give rise to actual solutions of the problem, even in finite dimensional settings such as the Lyapunov center theorem. Nonetheless, a reduction that is related to the method of Lyapunov-Schmidt gives rise to a related finite dimensional variational problem, also invariant with respect to the torus action, whose critical points give traveling wave solutions to (2.9). This procedure is analogous to the resonant Lyapunov center theorem and the reduction by Moser [16] of the variational problem to a finite dimensional one which is invariant under a circle action.

In order to set up the problem of traveling surface waves, introduce a frame of reference moving with velocity c , and change variables in (2.9). This leads to the definition of the functions

$$(2.12a) \quad F_1(\eta, \xi, c) = g\eta - c \cdot \nabla_x \xi + \frac{1}{2(1 + |\nabla_x \eta|^2)} \left[|\nabla_x \xi|^2 - (G(\eta) \xi)^2 \right. \\ \left. - 2(G(\eta) \xi) \nabla_x \xi \cdot \nabla_x \eta + |\nabla_x \xi|^2 |\nabla_x \eta|^2 - (\nabla_x \xi \cdot \nabla_x \eta)^2 \right] \\ - \sigma \operatorname{div} \left[\frac{\nabla_x \eta}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla_x \eta|^2}} \right]$$

$$(2.12b) \quad F_2(\eta, \xi, c) = c \cdot \nabla_x \eta + G(\eta) \xi ,$$

with which we will abbreviate the problem of traveling waves for the system (2.9) as $F(\eta, \xi, c) = 0$. Let $u = (\eta, \xi)^T$ and $F : X \times C \rightarrow Y$ where the Banach spaces X , C , and Y are to be specified later. A trivial branch of solutions to this problem is given by $(0, c)$ for all c , and from this trivial branch we produce a non-trivial bifurcation branch of solutions. We will use the implicit function theorem and hence must understand the linearization of F about the trivial solution, $\partial_u F(0, c) \equiv A(c)$. If $A(c)$ from X to Y is boundedly invertible for some parameter c , then we may refer to the implicit function theorem to obtain a unique solution in a neighborhood of c , namely the trivial one. The possible bifurcation points are those values of c for which

$A(c)$ has a zero eigenvalue. Using the decomposition of Lyapunov-Schmidt, let c_0 be a parameter value for which $A(c_0)$ has a nontrivial null space, and let

$$(2.13a) \quad X_1 = \text{null}(A(c_0))$$

$$(2.13b) \quad Y_1 = \text{range}(A(c_0)),$$

and X_2 and Y_2 to be such that $X = X_1 \oplus X_2$, $Y = Y_1 \oplus Y_2$. Let P be the orthogonal projection of Y onto Y_1 and $Q = I - P$. The method of Lyapunov-Schmidt replaces the problem $F(u, c) = 0$ by the equivalent pair of equations

$$(2.14a) \quad PF(v + w, c) = 0$$

$$(2.14b) \quad QF(v + w, c) = 0,$$

where $v \in X_1$ and $w \in X_2$. In cases in which the linearized operator admits certain estimates, the first equation can be solved via the implicit function theorem. In the two dimensional problems, and in the three dimensional gravity capillary wave problem this can be done. In these cases the second equation turns out to be finite dimensional in character and it will be resolved through a reduced variational problem.

In keeping with the program outlined above we begin by identifying the relevant Banach spaces, X , C , and Y . We recall the following $L^2(T(\Gamma))$ based Sobolev spaces

$$(2.15a) \quad H^s = \{f \in L^2(T(\Gamma)) \mid \|f\|_{H^s} < \infty\},$$

where

$$(2.15b) \quad \|f\|_{H^s}^2 = \sum_{k \in \Gamma'} \langle k \rangle^{2s} \left| \hat{f}(k) \right|^2,$$

and

$$(2.15c) \quad \langle k \rangle^2 = 1 + |k|^2.$$

We also introduce the spaces $H_0^s = \{f \in H^s \mid \hat{f}(0) = 0\}$. With these in mind we prove the following lemma.

LEMMA 2.2. *Suppose that $s > \frac{n-1}{2}$. If $\sigma = 0$ then $F : H^{s+1} \times H^{s+1} \rightarrow H^s \times H_0^s$ is an analytic transformation. If $\sigma > 0$ then $F : H^{s+2} \times H^{s+1} \rightarrow H^s \times H_0^s$ is an analytic transformation.*

Proof. The proof is straightforward and relies heavily upon two facts. First, the following Sobolev inequality for $s > \frac{n-1}{2}$,

$$(2.16) \quad \|uv\|_{H^s} \leq C \|u\|_{H^s} \|v\|_{H^s}.$$

Second is the fact that the Dirichlet-Neumann operator is a bounded linear function as a function of ξ from $H^{s+1} \rightarrow H^s$, and an analytic function of η for $\eta, \xi \in H^{s+1}$. This assertion will be proven in Section 5. We note that in the case $\sigma > 0$ there is a second order derivative acting on η , while in the case $\sigma = 0$ there are only first order derivatives acting on η ; this accounts for the two different spaces in the statement of the theorem. The fact that the target space of the second component of F is H_0^s rather than H^s is a result of the following calculation,

$$\hat{F}_2(0) = \int_{T(\Gamma)} c \cdot \partial_x \eta + G(\eta) \xi \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{T(\Gamma)} (\nabla\varphi|_{\eta}) \cdot N_{\eta} \, dx \\
&= \int_{T(\Gamma)} \int_{-h}^{\eta} \Delta\varphi \, dy \, dx \\
&= 0,
\end{aligned}$$

which is true by the divergence theorem for $w = w(v, c)$ and the fact that φ is harmonic. Finally, analyticity is proven by the fact that the Dirichlet-Neumann operator is analytic, and that all other appearances of η and ξ are in an analytic fashion. \square

We note that a corollary of this result is the following.

COROLLARY 2.3. *Suppose that $s > \frac{n-1}{2}$. If $\sigma = 0$ then $A(c) : H^{s+1} \times H_0^{s+1} \rightarrow H^s \times H_0^s$ is bounded. If $\sigma > 0$ then $A(c) : H^{s+2} \times H_0^{s+1} \rightarrow H^s \times H_0^s$ is bounded.*

We now set $X = H^{s+2} \times H_0^{s+1}$ for the case $\sigma > 0$, $X = H^{s+1} \times H_0^{s+1}$ for the case $\sigma = 0$, and $Y = H^s \times H_0^s$ in either case. In the case of the two dimensional problem we let $C = \mathbb{R}$, and in the case of the three dimensional problem we let $C = \mathbb{R}^2$.

2.3. The Linearized Operator. At this point we will analyze the problem (2.12) linearized around the trivial solution $(u, c) = (0, c)$. In particular we will restrict ourselves to the cases $n = 2$ and $n = 3$, and we identify the set of parameters $c \in \mathbb{R}$ (respectively $c \in \mathbb{R}^2$) for which $A(c)$ has a nontrivial null space. Linearizing the system (2.12a) about $(u, c) = (0, c)$ involves the Dirichlet-Neumann operator $G(0) = G_0 = |D| \tanh(h|D|)$.

THEOREM 2.4. *The linearization of F about the trivial solution $(0, c)$ is given by*

$$(2.17) \quad A(c) = \partial_u F(0, c) = \begin{pmatrix} g - \sigma \Delta_x & -c \cdot \nabla_x \\ c \cdot \nabla_x & G_0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Furthermore, given $k \in \Gamma'$, the null eigenvalues of $A(c)$ on X occur when $c \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ is such that

$$(2.18) \quad \Delta_{\sigma}(c, k) = (g + \sigma |k|^2) |k| \tanh(h|k|) - (c \cdot k)^2 = 0.$$

Given c_0 satisfying (2.18) for some $k_0 \in \Gamma'$, the null space of $A(c_0)$ is even dimensional, and it is generically two dimensional. It is spanned by the eigenfunctions

$$(2.19a) \quad v_k^1(x) = ((c_0 \cdot k) \cos(k \cdot x), (g + \sigma |k|^2) \sin(k \cdot x))^T$$

$$(2.19b) \quad v_k^2(x) = (-(c_0 \cdot k) \sin(k \cdot x), (g + \sigma |k|^2) \cos(k \cdot x))^T,$$

for $k \in \Gamma'$ in the set of solutions of (2.18).

Proof. The proof is a straightforward calculation, but the role of the function $\Delta_{\sigma}(c, k)$ perhaps needs some explanation. We will always work in function spaces smooth enough to admit Fourier expansions of our functions $\eta(x)$ and $\xi(x)$, therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
A(c) \begin{pmatrix} \eta(x) \\ \xi(x) \end{pmatrix} &= \sum_{k \in \Gamma'} \begin{pmatrix} g + \sigma |k|^2 & -ic \cdot k \\ ic \cdot k & |k| \tanh(h|k|) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\eta}(k) \\ \hat{\xi}(k) \end{pmatrix} e^{ik \cdot x} \\
&= \sum_{k \in \Gamma'} \hat{A}_k(c) \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\eta}(k) \\ \hat{\xi}(k) \end{pmatrix} e^{ik \cdot x}.
\end{aligned}$$

The operator $A(c)$ is singular if one of the 2×2 blocks of $\hat{A}(c)$ is singular which occurs precisely when the determinant $\Delta_{\sigma}(c, k)$ of the k^{th} 2×2 block is zero, with

null vectors determined by the null vector of the singular 2×2 blocks. The 2×2 block $\hat{A}_0(c)$ has different character, and for all $c \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ it has the null eigenvector $(0, \hat{\xi}(0))$. It is precisely for this reason that we work in the space $X = H^{s+\rho} \times H_0^{s+1}$, so that the one dimensional subspace $\{(\eta, \xi) = \gamma(0, \hat{\xi}(0))\}$ does not contribute to the null space of $A(c)$ on X . Regarding the dimension of the null space, if $\hat{A}_k(c)$ has a null eigenvector, then so does $\hat{A}_{-k}(c)$, hence the null space of $A(c)$ is even dimensional. \square

The relation (2.18) describes the dispersion relation between a wave number k and its phase velocity c_k . The set of solutions of (2.18) can now be described, starting with the two dimensional problem. For $k \in \Gamma' \setminus \{0\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ fixed, a phase velocity $c = c_k$ can always be defined through the relation

$$(2.20) \quad c^2 k^2 = (g + \sigma k^2) k \tanh(hk)$$

in both cases $\sigma > 0$ and $\sigma = 0$. Therefore, for any specified spatial period Λ there is a phase velocity c such that $\Delta_\sigma(c, k) = 0$ for $k = 2\pi/\Lambda$, giving a solution to the linearized system with period Λ . Of course both $\pm k$ correspond to the same phase velocity c . It is also possible that for a given $c = c_{k_0}$ there is another $k_1 \in \Gamma'$ which satisfies (2.20). Physically this corresponds to the situation where a linear gravity wave of lower wave number has the same phase velocity c as one of higher wave number. This situation can occur only if the Bond number satisfies $\sigma/g h^2 < 1/3$, where the relation (2.20) has two roots for choices of c such that $\min_k \{(g + \sigma k^2) k \tanh(hk)\} < c^2 < gh$. These two roots both satisfy $0 \leq k < \sqrt{g/\sigma}$. The phase velocity c_{k_0} is chosen so that one of these roots k_0 lies in the lattice Γ' . When both roots are in Γ' , there is another linear solution with the specified spatial period, and the null space of $A(c_{k_0})$ is four dimensional.

The three dimensional case is only a little more complex. Given a dual lattice $\Gamma' \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and any two generators k_1, k_2 of Γ' , there is always a phase velocity $c_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ which will satisfy relation (2.18) for both. Indeed, given k_1 , by the discussion of the previous paragraph we may always choose some $c_1 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ which is parallel to k_1 such that (2.18) holds. Of course any other c such that $c_1 \cdot k_1 = c \cdot k_1$ will also do, giving a line of solutions of (2.18) through c_1 perpendicular to k_1 . The same holds for k_2 , and these two lines cannot be parallel; their meeting point is the common solution that we seek. Given this common phase velocity c_0 , it may be that relation (2.18) is satisfied by other wave numbers $k \in \Gamma'$ as well as for k_1 and k_2 , although this situation is not generic. Indeed the relation (2.18) defines a curve in \mathbb{R}^2 which intersects k_1 and k_2 and possibly other points $k_3, k_4, \dots \in \Gamma'$. This curve is symmetric about the origin, so the solutions of (2.18) appear in pairs $\pm k_\ell$. We will normalize by the choice that $k_\ell \cdot c_0 > 0$. Note that by the above discussion the situation k_ℓ perpendicular to c_0 does not occur. We have shown the following.

PROPOSITION 2.5. *Given any two generators k_1, k_2 of the lattice Γ' , there is a phase velocity c_0 satisfying $\Delta_\sigma(k_\ell, c_0) = 0$, $k_\ell \cdot c_0 > 0$ for $\ell = 1, 2$, and therefore $\dim \ker A(c_0) \geq 4$.*

A second preliminary result is as follows.

PROPOSITION 2.6. *When $\sigma > 0$ and $c_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ is fixed, the number of lattice points $k \in \Gamma'$ satisfying $\Delta_\sigma(k, c_0) = 0$ is finite.*

Proof. The asymptotic behavior of the dispersion relation is that $\omega(k)^2 = (g + \sigma|k|^2)|k| \tanh(h|k|) \sim \sigma|k|^3$, while $|c \cdot k|^2 \leq C|k|^2$, and therefore the set of roots of (2.18) is bounded. Notice that this finiteness result no longer holds when $\sigma = 0$. \square

This paper does not address the three dimensional case with $\sigma = 0$, for the reason that it is a situation in which the phenomenon of small divisors is present. Our analysis depends upon the boundedness properties of the operator $A(c)^{-1}$ between appropriate Banach spaces. When $n \geq 3$ and $\sigma = 0$ there is a dense set of values of $c \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ for which $A(c)$ has a nontrivial null space, which can even be infinite dimensional. In general, the invertibility properties of the inverse operator, even projected orthogonally to its null space, change sensitively and discontinuously with respect to c . It may be that this problem can be solved with methods related to the Nash-Moser implicit function theorem, however there is at present no published complete proof. Among other things, these are elements of the program outlined in [20]. To describe the phenomenon of small divisors quantitatively, we give the following result.

THEOREM 2.7. *The point spectrum of the operator $A(c)$ consists of the set*

$$(2.21) \quad \left\{ \mu_{\pm}(k) = \frac{1}{2}(g + |k| \tanh(h|k|)) \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(g - |k| \tanh(h|k|))^2 + 4(c \cdot k)^2} \right\}_{k \in \Gamma'}$$

For every choice of the parameters g, h and $c \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ this set accumulates at $\mu = 0$.

Proof. Under the Fourier transform the operator $A(c)$ is 2×2 block diagonal, with eigenvalues those of the individual blocks. With $\sigma = 0$,

$$(2.22) \quad \det(\hat{A}(c)_k - \mu I) = \mu^2 - (g + |k| \tanh(h|k|))\mu + (g|k| \tanh(h|k|) - (c \cdot k)^2)$$

and the roots of this relation are the eigenvalues given above. Small divisors will occur when $\Delta_0(c, k) = \det \hat{A}(c)_k, k \in \Gamma'$ satisfies $|\Delta_0(c, k)| < |k|^{1/2}$. In this case we call $k \in \Gamma'$ a singular site in the dual lattice. The associated small eigenvalue is

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_-(k) &= \frac{1}{2}(g + |k| \tanh(h|k|)) - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(g - |k| \tanh(h|k|))^2 + 4(c \cdot k)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(g + |k| \tanh(h|k|)) - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(g + |k| \tanh(h|k|))^2 - 4\Delta_0(c, k)} \\ &\sim \frac{\Delta_0(c, k)}{(g + |k| \tanh(h|k|))}, \end{aligned}$$

and the latter quantity is $O(|k|^{-1/2})$ for large and singular $k \in \Gamma'$.

It remains to be shown that there exist singular sites in Γ' with arbitrarily large norm. For this it suffices to consider the problem for deep water ($h = +\infty$), since $g|k| \tanh(h|k|) - g|k| \sim O(|k|e^{-2h|k|})$, and thus large singular sites for h infinite are effectively ones for finite h . For any $c \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ choose a sequence $n_j \in \Gamma'$ which obeys an estimate $|c \cdot n_j| < d_0$; this is possible in any lattice. Additionally choose $m = m(n_j) \in \Gamma'$ such that $|c \cdot m| \sim O(|c||m|)$, $|m| < d_0|n_j|^{1/2}$ and $|m \cdot n_j| < O(|n_j|)$. With this

$$\begin{aligned} g|n_j + m| &= g(|n_j|^2 + 2n_j \cdot m + |m|^2)^{1/2} \\ &= g|n_j| \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{|n_j|}\right) \right), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(2.23) \quad (c \cdot (n_j + m))^2 = (c \cdot m)^2 + O(|m|).$$

For these choices $|n_j + m| = O(|n_j|)$,

$$(2.24) \quad g|n_j + m| - (c \cdot (n_j + m))^2 = g|n_j| - ((c \cdot m)^2 + O(|m|)),$$

and by further adjustment of $m \in \Gamma'$ by choosing it such that $g|n_j+m'| - (c \cdot (n_j+m'))^2$ changes sign for some m' adjacent to m (this lies within the above constraints) we can ensure that $|g|n_j| - (c \cdot m)^2| < O(|m|)$ itself. This choice gives rise to a sequence of lattice sites $k_j = n_j + m(n_j)$ such that $|k_j| \rightarrow \infty$ and $\mu_-(k_j) \sim O(|k_j|^{-1/2})$, which is more than enough to prove the statements of the theorem. \square

We have now identified our function spaces, the types of solutions which we seek, and the possible values of c where such bifurcation branches can be found. We must now solve the two bifurcation equations and we begin with the P equation.

3. Existence of Solutions to the P Equation. In this section we use the implicit function theorem on Banach spaces to solve the P equation of the method of Lyapunov-Schmidt. We have already established that our map $F : X \times C \rightarrow Y$ is analytic and that the linearized operator $A(c)$ is bounded from X into Y . It is clear that the projection P , being a bounded operator with finite dimensional null space, will not change either of these properties and so the only condition yet to be satisfied in order to use the implicit function theorem is the boundedness of the inverse operator. In the same way that we only consider the range of $A(c)$ by operating by P , we also only consider X_2 as our domain by viewing X_1 as part of the parameter space with C . This results in a solution

$$(3.1) \quad w = w(v, c),$$

such that $PF(v + w(v, c), c) = 0$. With this in mind it remains to prove the following theorem.

THEOREM 3.1. *$(P\partial_w F(0, c))^{-1}$ is a bounded linear operator from Y_1 to X_2 .*

Proof. We begin by identifying a likely candidate to be the inverse operator. First we considered a value of c such that $\Delta_\sigma(c, k) \neq 0$ for all $k \in \Gamma'$, then an inverse can be found by inverting the 2×2 blocks on the Fourier side resulting in

$$(3.2) \quad \hat{A}(c)_k^{-1} = \frac{1}{\Delta_\sigma(c, k)} \begin{pmatrix} |k| \tanh(h|k|) & ic \cdot k \\ -ic \cdot k & g + \sigma |k|^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

This is well-defined for all $k \in \Gamma' \setminus \{0\}$. At $k = 0$, $\hat{A}(c)_k$ is singular, but since the second component of F has $k = 0$ mode equal to zero we can define an inverse in the following way,

$$(3.3) \quad \hat{A}(c)_0^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{v}(0) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\hat{v}(0)}{g} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We break up the rest of the proof into three parts, corresponding to each of the three cases which we are considering, since each requires a slightly different analysis.

We begin by studying the case of two dimensions, $\sigma = 0$, and a two dimensional null space. In this case $X = H^{s+1} \times H^{s+1}$. Assume that $\hat{A}(c_0)_{\pm k_0}$ is singular. By the discussion of the previous section, all other $\hat{A}(c)_k, k \neq \pm k_0$ are nonsingular. Let $\tilde{\Gamma}' = \Gamma' \setminus \{\pm k_0\}$, $\tilde{\Gamma}'_0 = \Gamma' \setminus \{0, \pm k_0\}$, and consider the estimate

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| (P\partial_w F(0, c))^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} u^1 \\ u^2 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{X_2}^2 \\ &= \left| \frac{\hat{u}^1(0)}{g} \right|^2 + \sum_{k \in \tilde{\Gamma}'_0} \langle k \rangle^{2(s+1)} \left| \frac{|k| \tanh(h|k|) \hat{u}^1(k) + ic_0 k \hat{u}^2(k)}{\Delta_0(c_0, k)} \right|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{k \in \tilde{\Gamma}'_0} \langle k \rangle^{2(s+1)} \left| \frac{-i c_0 k \hat{u}^1(k) + g \hat{u}^2(k)}{\Delta_0(c_0, k)} \right|^2 \\
& \leq \left| \frac{\hat{u}^1(0)}{g} \right|^2 + 2 \sum_{k \in \tilde{\Gamma}'_0} \langle k \rangle^{2(s+1)} \frac{(|k| \tanh(h|k|))^2 |\hat{u}^1(k)|^2 + (c_0 k)^2 |\hat{u}^2(k)|^2}{\Delta_0(c_0, k)^2} \\
& \quad + 2 \sum_{k \in \tilde{\Gamma}'_0} \langle k \rangle^{2(s+1)} \frac{(c_0 k)^2 |\hat{u}^1(k)|^2 + g^2 |\hat{u}^2(k)|^2}{\Delta_0(c_0, k)^2} \\
& = \left| \frac{\hat{u}^1(0)}{g} \right|^2 + 2 \sum_{k \in \tilde{\Gamma}'_0} \langle k \rangle^{2s} \frac{\langle k \rangle^2 \left[(|k| \tanh(h|k|))^2 |\hat{u}^1(k)|^2 + (c_0 k)^2 |\hat{u}^2(k)|^2 \right]}{\Delta_0(c_0, k)^2} \\
& \quad + 2 \sum_{k \in \tilde{\Gamma}'_0} \langle k \rangle^{2s} \frac{\langle k \rangle^2 \left[(c_0 k)^2 |\hat{u}^1(k)|^2 + g^2 |\hat{u}^2(k)|^2 \right]}{\Delta_0(c_0, k)^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

Now, by using the fact that we can bound $\Delta_0(c_0, k)$ from below by $K_1 + K_2 \langle k \rangle^2$ we continue the estimate,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\| (P \partial_w F(0, c))^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} u^1 \\ u^2 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{X_2}^2 \\
& \leq \left| \frac{\hat{u}^1(0)}{g} \right|^2 + C_1 \sum_{k \in \tilde{\Gamma}'_0} \langle k \rangle^{2s} |\hat{u}^1(k)|^2 + C_2 \sum_{k \in \tilde{\Gamma}'_0} \langle k \rangle^{2s} |\hat{u}^2(k)|^2 \\
& \leq C \left[\sum_{k \in \tilde{\Gamma}'} \langle k \rangle^{2s} |\hat{u}^1(k)|^2 + \sum_{k \in \tilde{\Gamma}'_0} \langle k \rangle^{2s} |\hat{u}^2(k)|^2 \right] \\
& = C \left\| \begin{pmatrix} u^1 \\ u^2 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{Y_1}^2.
\end{aligned}$$

The case of $\sigma > 0$ in two dimensions is very similar and proceeding in the same way as before we can produce an estimate of the form

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\| (P \partial_{u_2} F(0, c))^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} u^1 \\ u^2 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{X_2}^2 \\
& \leq \left| \frac{\hat{u}^1(0)}{g} \right|^2 + 2 \sum_{k \in \tilde{\Gamma}'_0} \langle k \rangle^{2s} \frac{\langle k \rangle^4 \left[(|k| \tanh(h|k|))^2 |\hat{u}^1(k)|^2 + (c_0 k)^2 |\hat{u}^2(k)|^2 \right]}{\Delta_\sigma(c_0, k)^2} \\
& \quad + 2 \sum_{k \in \tilde{\Gamma}'_0} \langle k \rangle^{2s} \frac{\langle k \rangle^2 \left[(c_0 k)^2 |\hat{u}^1(k)|^2 + (g + \sigma |k|^2)^2 |\hat{u}^2(k)|^2 \right]}{\Delta_\sigma(c_0, k)^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

Now using the fact that we can produce constants K_3 and K_4 such that $|\Delta_\sigma| \geq K_3 + K_4 \langle k \rangle^3$ we again obtain the estimate desired. The proofs in the cases of higher dimensional null spaces, and three dimensions ($\sigma > 0$) are almost the same as the previous except that one has to account for a possibly larger null space for the linearized operator $A(c)$. The sums are over $\tilde{\Gamma}'_0 = \Gamma' \setminus \{0, \pm k_j\}_{j=1}^N$, which serves to omit

from them any of the wavenumbers k_j such that $\Delta_\sigma(c, k_j) = 0$. Again, the constants K_3 and K_4 can be produced due to the fact that for $|k|$ large enough, $\Delta_\sigma(c, k) > 0$.

□

With these estimates in hand it is easy to prove the following theorem.

THEOREM 3.2. *The equation $PF(v + w, c) = 0$ has a solution*

$$(3.4) \quad w = w(v, c),$$

for all (v, c) in a ball $B_\varepsilon(0, c_0)$ which is locally unique, such that

$$(3.5a) \quad PF(v + w(v, c), c) = 0$$

$$(3.5b) \quad w(0, c) = 0.$$

Furthermore, w is analytic as a function of (v, c) , $\|w(v, c)\|_X \leq C\|v\|_X^2$, and it is equivariant under the torus action; $T_\alpha w(v, c) = w(T_\alpha v, c)$.

Proof. Implicit function theorem in conjunction with Theorem 3.1. □

4. The Reduced Variational Problem. With the choice of $u = v + w(v, c)$ the equation (2.14a) is solved, and we focus on solutions (v, c) which will also result in a solution of (2.14b). The approach that we use is close to that of J. Moser [16], with the novelty that the problem is equivariant with respect to the action of a torus \mathbb{T}^2 . The variational problem that we solve is equivalent to finding critical points of the Hamiltonian function $H(u)$ of (2.8), when restricted to the subset of phase space $\{u \in X : I_1(u) = a_1, I_2(u) = a_2\}$. This is not feasible by direct variational methods. Instead, following [16], we pose a reduced variational problem in the finite dimensional space X_1 , whose solutions will solve (2.14b). In preparation for this we make an astute choice of $c = c(v)$. The function $u = v + w(v, c)$ solves (2.14a), therefore

$$(4.1) \quad (\delta H - c \cdot \delta I)(v + w(v, c)) = q(v, c) \in Y_2 .$$

Let $\{\pm k_1, \dots, \pm k_N\} = K \subseteq \Gamma'$ be the collection of wave numbers for which $\Delta(c_0, k_p) = 0$, which are normalized so that $c_0 \cdot k_p > 0$. We also choose the norm $|v|$ so that it is invariant under the torus action $v \rightarrow T_\alpha v$.

LEMMA 4.1. *Suppose that the vector $a = (a_1, a_2)$ is not collinear with any $k_p \in K$, and that $|(a_1, a_2)| < \delta$ for sufficiently small δ . On the set $\{(v, c) : I_1(v + w(v, c)) = a_1, I_2(v + w(v, c)) = a_2\} \subseteq X_1 \times \mathbb{R}^2$ we can make a choice of $c = c(v)$ to satisfy*

$$(4.2) \quad \int_{T(\Gamma)} (q(v, c) , \delta_u I_j(v + w(v, c))) dx = 0 , \quad j = 1, 2 .$$

Furthermore, $c(v)$ is invariant under the action T_α of the torus, $c(T_\alpha v) = c(v)$; $|c(v) - c_0| = O(|v|^2)$; and for $v \neq 0$ $c(v)$ is real analytic in v .

We will defer the proof of this for several pages, for the sake of continuity of the argument. Using both $c(v)$ and $w(v, c(v))$, define the functionals

$$(4.3) \quad I_j^Q(v) = I_j(v + w(v, c(v))) , \quad j = 1, 2 ,$$

and

$$(4.4) \quad H^Q(v) = H(v + w(v, c(v))) .$$

These functionals are invariant under the torus action $T_\alpha : X_1 \rightarrow X_1$. For $a = (a_1, a_2)$ not collinear with any of the set K , and for $|a| < \delta$ sufficiently small, consider the subset of the space X_1

$$(4.5) \quad S(a) = \{v \in X_1 : I_1^Q(v) = a_1 , I_2^Q(v) = a_2\} .$$

Clearly $S(a)$ is also invariant under T_α , and it is a smooth submanifold of X_1 , to which Lemma 4.1 applies. Finally define the reduced action functional

$$(4.6) \quad A(v) = H^Q(v) - c(v) \cdot (I^Q(v) - a) .$$

THEOREM 4.2. *When $\delta_v I_1^Q$ and $\delta_v I_2^Q$ are linearly independent at all $v \in S(a)$, then $S(a)$ is a submanifold of X_1 of co-dimension 2. In this case, critical points of $A(v)$ on $S(a)$ correspond to solutions $u = v + w(v, c(v))$, $c(v)$ of the bifurcation equation $QF = 0$ of (2.14b).*

Proof. Choices of (v, c) such that $q(v, c) = 0$ correspond precisely to solutions of the desired equation (2.14b). The choice of $c(v)$ prescribed in Lemma 4.1 is so that q is orthogonal in X_1 to the subspace of normal vectors $N_v(S(a))$. Indeed with $q \in X_1$, and a basis of $N_v(S(a))$ given by $\{\delta_v I_1^Q, \delta_v I_2^Q\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T(\Gamma)} (q, \delta_v I_j^Q) dx &= \int_{T(\Gamma)} (q, Q \delta_u I_j(v + w(v, c))) dx \\ &= \int_{T(\Gamma)} (q, \delta_u I_j) dx \\ &= 0 . \end{aligned}$$

Now suppose that v is a critical point on $S(a)$ of the functional $A(v)$. For any $\delta v \in T_v(S(a))$ the tangent space, we have the calculation

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_v A(v) \cdot \delta v &= \int_{T(\Gamma)} Q(\delta_u H(v + w) - c(v) \cdot \delta_u I(v + w)) \delta v \, dx \\ &\quad + \int_{T(\Gamma)} P(\delta_u H(v + w) - c(v) \cdot \delta_u I(v + w)) (\partial_v w \cdot \delta v) \, dx \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

where the term containing $\partial_v c(v)$ has dropped out as the expression is evaluated on $S(a)$. Furthermore $(\partial_v w \cdot \delta v) \in X_2$, and we have resolved the first bifurcation equation (2.14a), so that the second term is zero as well. Thus for $v \in S(a)$ and $\delta v \in T_v(S(a))$, $\partial_v A(v) \cdot \delta v = \int_{T(\Gamma)} (q, \delta v) dx$, and at critical points it vanishes. Since $c = c(v)$ is chosen so that $\int_{T(\Gamma)} (q, \delta v) dx = 0$ for all $\delta v \perp T_v(S(a))$ as well, indeed critical points correspond to zeros of $q = q(v, c(v))$. Because $A(v)$ is invariant under the action T_α , so is the set of critical points on $S(a)$. \square

At this point in the argument, any choices of a such that $S(a)$ is compact will yield at least one solution of the Euler equations (2.9) ($S(a)$ is a point when $m = 2$). We will however be able to use the topology of the quotient space $S(a)/\mathbb{T}^2$ to obtain a more precise and generally larger lower bound on the number of critical orbits of $A(v)$ on $S(a)$.

4.1. Application of a T^2 equivariant cohomological index. Parameterize $v \in X_1$ by \mathbb{C}^N , by setting $z = (r_1 e^{i\varphi_1}, \dots, r_N e^{i\varphi_N})$, and

$$(4.7) \quad v = \sum_{p=1}^N r_p (\cos(\varphi_p) v_{k_p}^1 + \sin(\varphi_p) v_{k_p}^2) .$$

The torus action T_α on X_1 is defined by

$$(4.8) \quad T_\alpha v = \sum_{p=1}^N r_p (\cos(\varphi_p + k_p \cdot \alpha) v_{k_p}^1 + \sin(\varphi_p + k_p \cdot \alpha) v_{k_p}^2)$$

which in \mathbb{C}^N is efficiently described as $T_\alpha z = (r_p e^{(i\varphi_p + k_p \cdot \alpha)})_{p=1}^N$. A calculation yields that

$$(4.9) \quad I_j^Q(v) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{T(\Gamma)} (v, J \partial_{x_j} v) dx = \sum_{p=1}^N k_p^j r_p^2 (c_0 \cdot k_p (g + \sigma |k_p|^2)) |T(\Gamma)| ,$$

for $j = 1, 2$ where $J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Note that we have previously normalized wavenumbers so that $c_0 \cdot k_p > 0$, $1 \leq p \leq N$. We will use the notation $c(p) = c_0 \cdot k_p (g + \sigma |k_p|^2) |T(\Gamma)|$.

Let us start the discussion with the non-resonant case $N = 2$, with $k_1, k_2 \in \Gamma'$ not collinear. Choose a 2×2 change of basis M so that $Mk_1 = (1, 0)^T$ and $Mk_2 = (0, 1)^T$. This gives an equivalent definition of $S(a) = \{v \in X_1 : MI = Ma = b\}$, and modifies the torus action to a product action $T_\beta z = (z_1 e^{i\beta_1}, z_2 e^{i\beta_2})$, where $M^T \beta = \alpha$. Clearly $S(a)$ is the two dimensional torus

$$(4.10) \quad S(a) = \{v : r_1^2 c'(1) = b_1, r_2^2 c'(1) = b_2\} ,$$

for positive constants $c'(p) = \sum_q M_{pq} c(q)$, and the orbit under T_β of any point of $S(a)$ consists of the whole set. Therefore the Hamiltonian H is constant on the set, and we have proved the following result.

THEOREM 4.3. *In case $N = 2$ and k_1, k_2 are not collinear, then for a not collinear with either k_1 or k_2 , for $|a| < \delta$, each submanifold $S(a) \in X_1$ corresponds to a solution of (2.9) and its translates by T_α . Furthermore the family of solutions $u = v + w(v, c(v)) \in X$, $v \neq 0$ is locally real analytic, forming a four dimensional bifurcation manifold which is invariant under the action of T_α .*

The theorem is the analog of the original Lyapunov center theorem, in which there are no allowances for resonances. The statement of analyticity is an immediate consequence of the regularity results of Theorem 3.2 and Lemma 4.1, stemming ultimately from the implicit function theorem. In the particular case that $k_1 = (k_1^1, k_1^2)$, and $k_2 = (k_1^1, -k_1^2)$, with $k_1^1 \neq k_1^2$, the curve $\{a_1 = a_2\} \in S(a)$ consists of the symmetric diamond solutions of the three dimensional water wave problem in M. Reeder and M. Shinbrot [22].

Now turn to the resonant case $N \geq 2$. We will consider two possibilities separately, either (i) $N > 2$, for which necessarily there are two non-collinear wave vectors among $\{k_p\}_{p=1}^N$, or else (ii) $N = 2$ and k_1 and k_2 are linearly dependent. The latter case corresponds to the two dimensional resonant problem, with resonant interaction between periodic gravity waves and capillary waves with the same phase velocity; this was previously discussed in M. Jones and J. Toland's work. In the case (ii) we will give an independent proof of the existence of at least two distinct periodic solutions; the proof will be put off until the end of the present section.

In case (i) of the preceding paragraph, in which $N > 2$, the wave vectors $\{k_p\}_{p=1}^N$ involved in the kernel X_1 lie within the cone $\{c_0 \cdot k > 0\}$. Choose k_1 to be the leftmost of this collection, k_N to be the rightmost. In case either or both of these is collinear with another from the collection (from our discussion of the dispersion relation in Section 2.3, at most two wave vectors can be collinear), take k_1 and/or k_N to be the smaller, and k_2 and/or k_{N-1} to be the bigger. As in the non-resonant case we may make a change of basis M so that $k_1 = (1, 0)^T$ and $k_N = (0, 1)^T$; without changing notation assume that this is so. Then all other wave vectors are expressed as $k_p = k_p^1 k_1 + k_p^2 k_N$ for rationals $k_p^\ell > 0$, except that in case of collinearity it may

be that $k_2 = (k_2^1, 0)^T$ and/or $k_{N-1} = (0, k_{N-1}^2)^T$. All of the other coefficients are positive from this exercise, as k_p lie in the positive cone of the new basis $\{k_1, k_N\}$. We also order the remaining wave vectors $k_p = (k_p^1, k_p^2)^T$ in terms of increasing slope; $k_p^2/k_p^1 \leq k_{p+1}^2/k_{p+1}^1$. It again follows from Section 2.3 that at most two wave vectors can have a common slope.

THEOREM 4.4. *Suppose that for all $1 \leq p \leq N$, $k_p^2/k_p^1 \neq a_2/a_1$, and that $|a| < \varepsilon^2$ for sufficiently small ε . Then the set $S(a) = \{v \in X_1 : I_1 = a_1, I_2 = a_2\}$ is a compact submanifold of X_1 .*

Proof. From the form (4.9) of the action integrals I_j^Q , it is clear that the gradients $\delta_v I_1^Q$ and $\delta_v I_2^Q$ are independent except when (a_1, a_2) is taken so that two semi-axes of the cylindrical ellipsoids $\{I_1^Q = a_1\}$ and $\{I_2^Q = a_2\}$ coincide, and we can invoke Theorem 4.2. There is in fact more structure than this. When $a_2/a_1 = k_p^2/k_p^1$, and k_p is the sole wave vector with this slope, the intersection must be at $\{z_j = 0, j \neq p\} \cap S(a)$, which is a circle (invariant under the action of T_α). In case of multiplicity two, this is at $\{z_j = 0, j \neq p, p+1\} \cap S(a)$, which is a T_α invariant ellipsoid homeomorphic to S^3 . \square

With no further work one can see that for $N > 2$ and for choices of a avoiding the singular cases $\{k_p^2/k_p^1 : p = 1, \dots, N\}$ there are at least two distinct solutions of (2.9), corresponding to the maximum and minimum of the reduced Hamiltonian H^Q on $S(a)$. In all cases in which both $a_1, a_2 > 0$ these are truly three dimensional solutions, as they have a nonzero component of $v_p \in X_1$ for at least two linearly independent wave vectors k_p . Indeed, if k_p is the only wave number having slope k_p^2/k_p^1 , and if $a_2/a_1 \neq k_p^2/k_p^1$, then $\{z_j = 0 : j \neq p\} \cap S(a)$ is empty. In case k_p is collinear with k_{p+1} , but still $a_2/a_1 \neq k_p^2/k_p^1$, then as well $\{z_j = 0 : j \neq p, p+1\} \cap S(a) = \emptyset$, since if $z = (0, \dots, z_p, z_{p+1}, \dots, 0) \in S(a)$, then

$$(4.11) \quad |z_p|^2 + \frac{k_{p+1}^1}{k_p^1} |z_{p+1}|^2 = \frac{a_1}{k_p^1} = |z_p|^2 + \frac{k_{p+1}^2}{k_p^2} |z_{p+1}|^2 = \frac{a_2}{k_p^2},$$

giving the contradiction $a_2/a_1 = k_p^2/k_p^1$. This argument shows that solutions of (2.9) associated with $v \in S(a)$ are genuinely three dimensional in character.

THEOREM 4.5. *Given $v \in S(a)$ with $a_2/a_1 \notin \{k_p^2/k_p^1 : p = 1, \dots, N\}$ then v contains nonzero Fourier modes for at least two wave vectors which are not collinear.*

There is further topology of the orbit space $S(a)/T^2$ which will, in cases of resonance $N > 2$, guarantee in general that there are more solutions. This will be shown by an argument involving a cohomological index equivariant with respect to the group action of a torus, similar to the topological category argument of Moser [16] with the action of a circle. In what follows, $\text{ind}_{T_\alpha}(S)$ will be a T_α -equivariant cohomological index of the set S . The following theorem gives a lower bound for distinct critical orbits of a T_α invariant function H^Q on $S(a)$ in this situation, in terms of the index. It furthermore provides an estimate of the index, which is sharp.

THEOREM 4.6. *Let $N > 2$ and choose a as in Theorem 4.4 so that $S(a)$ is a compact manifold. Then there exist at least $\text{ind}_{T_\alpha}(S(a)) + 1$ distinct critical orbits of H^Q on $S(a)$, corresponding to distinct solutions of (2.9). We can furthermore make a choice of the index so that $\text{ind}_{T_\alpha}(S(a)) = N - 2$.*

A standard argument implies that the number of critical points of invariant functionals H on the set $S(a)$ is bounded below by $\text{ind}_{T_\alpha}(S(a)) + 1$. The crux of the proof is to show that, while the topology of $S(a)$ and $S(a)/T^2$ varies depending upon a , in all nonsingular cases one can define an index so that $\text{ind}_{T_\alpha}(S(a)) = N - 2$.

We claim that for all a such that $a_2/a_1 \notin \{k_p^2/k_p^1 : p = 1, \dots, N\}$, then $S(a) \simeq S^{2d-1} \times S^{2(N-d)-1}$. Indeed define

$$J_1 = \frac{1}{a_1}I_1 + \frac{1}{a_2}I_2 = \sum_{p=1}^N c(p) \left(\frac{k_p^1}{a_1} + \frac{k_p^2}{a_2} \right) r_p^2$$

and

$$J_2 = \frac{1}{a_1}I_1 - \frac{1}{a_2}I_2 = \sum_{p=1}^N c(p) \left(\frac{k_p^1}{a_1} - \frac{k_p^2}{a_2} \right) r_p^2,$$

an equivalent description of $S(a)$ is that

$$(4.12) \quad S(a) = \{v \in X_1 : J_1 = 2, J_2 = 0\}.$$

Suppose that $k_d^2/k_d^1 < a_2/a_1 < k_{d+1}^2/k_{d+1}^1$, then for $1 \leq p \leq d$ the coefficients $(k_p^1/a_1 - k_p^2/a_2)$ of J_2 are positive, and they are negative for $d+1 \leq p \leq N$. We may write $P = \sum_{p=1}^d c(p) \left(\frac{k_p^1}{a_1} - \frac{k_p^2}{a_2} \right) r_p^2$, $N = -\sum_{p=d+1}^N c(p) \left(\frac{k_p^1}{a_1} - \frac{k_p^2}{a_2} \right) r_p^2$, then $J_2(v) = P - N$ and the set $\tilde{S}(a)$ is homeomorphic through radial projections to the manifold

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{S}(a) &= \{z \in \mathbb{C}^N : (P+N)(z) = 2, (P-N)(z) = 0\} \\ &= \{z \in \mathbb{C}^N : P(z) = 1 \text{ and } N(z) = 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

This expression makes it clear that $\tilde{S}(a) \simeq S^{2d-1} \times S^{2(N-d)-1}$, a product of odd dimensional spheres.

We are interested in functions on $S(a)$ which are invariant under the action of T_α , therefore it is essentially the index of the orbit space $S(a)/T^2 \simeq S^{2d-1} \times S^{2(N-d)-1}/T^2$ which is relevant. As a first example, we will suppose that T_α is a product T^2 action on the manifold $S^{2d-1} \times S^{2(N-d)-1}$, and that it is free (although in the capillary gravity wave problem this is almost never the case);

$$(4.13) \quad T_\alpha(z_1, \dots, z_N) = (z_p e^{i\alpha_1 k^1})_{p=1}^d (z_p e^{i\alpha_2 k^2})_{p=d+1}^N.$$

Therefore $S(a)$ is a manifold which factors into two odd dimensional spheres, each with a circle action which is equivalent to the Hopf fibration. That is, the orbit space is $S(a)/T^2 \simeq \mathbb{C}P(d-1) \times \mathbb{C}P(N-d-1)$. In this case we will take the equivariant cohomological index $\text{ind}_{T_\alpha}(S(a))$ to coincide with the Čech cohomology cuplength of the quotient manifold; $\text{cuplength}(S(a)/T^2)$. The following proposition consists of standard facts about the notion of index, Liusternik-Schnirlman category, and cuplength.

PROPOSITION 4.7. *The number of critical points of a C^2 function H on M is bounded below by $\text{Cat}(M)$. Furthermore*

- (i) $\text{Cat}(M) \geq \text{cuplength}(M) + 1 \geq \text{ind}_{T_\alpha}(M) + 1$
- (ii) $\text{cuplength}(M_1 \times M_2) = \text{cuplength}(M_1) + \text{cuplength}(M_2)$
- (iii) *When $M \simeq \mathbb{C}P(q)$, then $\text{Cat}(M) = \text{cuplength}(M) + 1 = q + 1$.*

We deduce from (ii) and (iii) that

- (iv) $\text{Cat}(\mathbb{C}P(d-1) \times \mathbb{C}P(N-d-1)) \geq N - 1$.

The remaining task is to produce the same lower bound in the general case, in which the torus action T_α on $S(a)$ is not free, and when the action of T_α is as a twisted product. We note that, while T_α is not a free action, at least the stabilizers

$s(z) = \{\alpha \in T^2 : T_\alpha z = z\}$ are always finite. The following argument is an adaptation of the classical one of A. Borel, which we learned from T. Goodwillie and D. Sinha.

The first step in the construction of a T_α equivariant cohomology for $S(a)$ is to identify a universal total space $E = S^\infty \times S^\infty$ and the classifying space $E/T^2 = B_{T^2} \sim \mathbb{C}P^\infty \times \mathbb{C}P^\infty$, see for example E. Fadell and P. Rabinowitz [9] or Rabinowitz [21]. The action of T_α on $E \times S(a)$ is free, and because E is contractible and the only isotropy subgroups which appear are finite, the space $S(a)/T^2$ and the homotopy orbit space $(E \times S(a))/T^2$ have the same rational cohomology.

The cohomology of the classifying space B_{T^2} is generated by two elements $y_1 = y \otimes 1$ and $y_2 = 1 \otimes y$, where y is the generator of the cohomology of $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$. Because of the presence of more than one generator, the construction of [9] will not work directly. We note however that in the same vein a well-defined index based on cuplength can be defined for any graded subalgebra of $H^*(B; \mathbb{Q})$. Let Y be a finitely generated graded subalgebra of $H^*(B; \mathbb{Q})$ with a basis $\{y_1, \dots, y_q\}$, and let $F : (E \times S(a))/T^2 \rightarrow B_{T^2}$ be a classifying map. We define an equivariant cohomological index to be

$$\text{ind}_Y((E \times S(a))/T^2) = \max\{|k| : k \in \mathbb{N}^q, F^*(y^k) \neq 0\} .$$

This index coincides with that of Fadell and Rabinowitz when Y is generated by one element, and with the usual cuplength when $Y = H^*(B; \mathbb{Q})$. In our situation we will take Y to be generated by $\{y_1, y_2\}$, which is the latter case.

The rational cohomology of the homotopy orbit space $(E \times S(a))/T^2$ is obtained using the Leray - Serre spectral sequences. This calculation can be paraphrased in terms of Poincaré series. The E_2 page of the spectral sequence is $E_2^{p,q} = H^p(B_{T^2}) \otimes H^q(S(a))$, whose associated Poincaré series is

$$P_B(t) = (1 - t^2)^{-2} .$$

One nontrivial differential occurs at the E_{2p} page, and another at the $E_{2(N-p)}$ page (or in the inverse order, if $N/2 < p$), resulting in the Poincaré polynomial for the quotient

$$\begin{aligned} P_{(E \times S(a))/T^2}(t) &= \frac{(1 - t^{2p})(1 - t^{2(N-p)})}{(1 - t^2)^2} . \\ &= (1 + t^2 + \dots + t^{2(p-1)})(1 + t^2 + \dots + t^{2(N-p-1)}) . \end{aligned}$$

The coefficients of $P_{(E \times S(a))/T^2}(t)$ give the Betti numbers β_j of $S(a)/T^2$, as its rational cohomology coincides with that of the homotopy orbit space. From this expression, $\beta_{2(N-2)} = 1$, hence $H^{2(N-2)}((E \times S(a))/T^2; \mathbb{Q})$ is one dimensional, and there is some nonzero element in the coset of $\{y_1^\gamma y_2^{N-2-\gamma}\}_{\gamma=0}^{N-2}$. All higher cohomology classes vanish. We deduce that there are classes $x_1, x_2 \in H^2$ for which the cup product $x_1^\gamma x_2^{N-2-\gamma}$ is nonzero, so that $\text{ind}_{T_\alpha}((E \times S(a))/T^2) = N - 2$. Applying Proposition 4.7, we conclude the result of Theorem 4.6.

We note for further interest that for Morse functions H on $S(a)/T^2$, the Morse inequalities state that the number of critical points is at least $P_{(E \times S(a))/T^2}(1) = \sum_{j=1}^{2(N-2)} \beta_j = p(N - p)$. This estimate exceeds $N - 1$, strictly so if $p \neq 1, N - 1$. The equivariant cohomology of products of spheres under torus actions is relevant in other problems, in particular in the problem of resonant tori in dynamical systems; it is discussed further in W. Craig and D. Haskell [6].

4.2. Two dimensional capillary gravity waves. The point of this short subsection is to provide an alternate proof of the existence of gravity waves in two dimensions [14] [26], and capillary-gravity waves in two dimensions, both in the regular case [30][2][1] and in the presence of resonance [12][13]. This can be done in the present framework, considering the circle $T(\Gamma) = \mathbb{R}/\Gamma$, and setting our basic function space to be $X = H^s(T(\Gamma))$. The null space of the linearized operator A is denoted by X_1 ; in the non-resonant case it is two dimensional, and in the case of resonance it is four dimensional. By Theorem 3.2 we obtain a solution to (2.14a) in a ball $B_\varepsilon(0, c_0)$ which is analytic in both variables (v, c) . The relevant functionals for the variational problem are

$$(4.14) \quad I_1 = \int_{S^1} \eta \partial_{x_1} \xi \, dx ,$$

and H gives as in (2.8) by a one dimensional integral. In the two dimensional problem the group action is a circle action on $S(a)$ which leaves the functions H, I invariant. Furthermore the one dimensional version of Lemma 4.1 holds ([16], Lemma 2, page 739), giving an analytic function $c = c(v)$ such that $q = F(v + w(v, c(v)), c(v))$ is in the tangent space of $S(a) = \{v \in X_1 : I^Q(v) = a\}$. The object is to solve (2.14b) using the reduced variational problem.

In the non-resonant case, $N = 1$ and each subset $S(a) \in X_1, a > 0$ is a one dimensional submanifold consisting entirely of solutions of (2.9), related to each other by translation by T_α ; this is the analog of Theorem 4.3. The solutions are in fact analytic in v , as in the classical Lyapunov center theorem.

We now consider the resonant case. Let us suppose that the null space of $A(c_0)$ is generated by Fourier modes $k_1, k_2 = Rk_1 \in \Gamma' \simeq \mathbb{Z}$. For small Bond number, we have in fact $k_1 \ll k_2$. The subset of X_1 with fixed momentum is

$$(4.15) \quad S(a) = \{v \in X_1 : I_1 = c(1)|z_1|^2 + c(2)|z_2|^2 = a\} .$$

The circle action on $S(a)$ is given by $T_\alpha z = (z_1 e^{i\alpha}, z_2 e^{iR\alpha})$, and incidentally the quotient $S(a)/T_\alpha$ is never a manifold. Nonetheless, the submanifold $S(a) \simeq S^3$ is compact, and therefore the function H is either constant, or else has at least two distinct critical values, namely its maximum and its minimum. This gives rise to at least two distinct critical circles of H on $S(a)$, invariant under T_α .

THEOREM 4.8. *The two dimensional gravity wave problem and the two dimensional capillary gravity wave problem have analytic families of periodic solutions bifurcating from each $c_k, k \in \Gamma'$ for which the null space X_1 is two dimensional. In case of resonance in the capillary gravity wave problem, X_1 is four dimensional and there are at least two distinct solutions on every level surface $S(a)$ of the momentum I_1 , for sufficiently small $a > 0$.*

We remark that we would not obtain a better lower estimate for the number of critical orbits of H on $S(a)$ from an index theory argument, or even from a more refined argument by Morse theory, if indeed we were to show that H was a Morse function on $S(a)/T^2$.

4.3. Proof of Lemma 4.1. To finish this section we give a proof of Lemma 4.1, which is based on the implicit function theorem. From Theorem 3.2 we have the estimate $\|w(v, c)\|_X \leq C \|v\|_X^2$, and we also find

$$\|q\|_Y = \|\delta_u H(v + w) - c \cdot \delta_u I(v + w)\|_Y$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \|Q(\delta_u^2 H(0)(v+w) - c_0 \cdot \delta_u I(v+w))\|_Y \\
&\quad + \|Q(\delta_u H_3(v+w) - (c-c_0) \cdot \delta_u I(v+w))\|_Y \\
&= \|Q(\delta_u H_3(v+w) - (c-c_0) \cdot \delta_u I(v))\|_Y .
\end{aligned}$$

The notation is that $I = (I_1, I_2)$, that $\delta_u H(u) = \delta_u^2 H(0)u + \delta_u H_3(u)$ describes the Taylor series expansion with remainder, and we have used that Q projects orthogonally in X onto an invariant subspace of J (a symplectic subspace) so that $Q\delta_u I(u) = \delta_u I(Qu)$. Letting $v = \sum_{p=1}^N r_p [\cos(\varphi_p)v_{k_p}^1 + \sin(\varphi_p)v_{k_p}^2]$ as in (4.7), we compute the quantities

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta_u I_\ell(v) &= \sum_{p=1}^N r_p (\cos(\varphi_p)J\partial_{x_\ell} v_{k_p}^1 + \sin(\varphi_p)J\partial_{x_\ell} v_{k_p}^2) \\
&= \sum_{p=1}^N r_p \cos(\varphi_p)J\partial_{x_\ell} \begin{pmatrix} c_0 \cdot k_p \cos(k_p \cdot x) \\ (g + \sigma|k_p|^2) \sin(k_p \cdot x) \end{pmatrix} \\
&\quad + r_p \sin(\varphi_p)J\partial_{x_\ell} \begin{pmatrix} -c_0 \cdot k_p \sin(k_p \cdot x) \\ (g + \sigma|k_p|^2) \cos(k_p \cdot x) \end{pmatrix} ,
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$(4.16) \quad \int_{T(\Gamma)} (\delta_u I_\ell(v), \delta_u I_j(v)) dx = \sum_{p=1}^N r_p^2 (k_p^j k_p^\ell) |T(\Gamma)| ((c_0 \cdot k_p)^2 + (g + \sigma|k_p|^2)^2) .$$

Let us suppose that $a = (a_1, a_2)$ is not collinear with any wave vector in the set K , and that (v, c) satisfies $I(v + w(v, c)) = a$. Define the quantity

$$\begin{aligned}
m(v, c) &= \frac{1}{|v|^2} \int_{T(\Gamma)} (q(v, c), \delta_u I_j(v + w(v, c))) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{|v|^2} \left(\int_{T(\Gamma)} - \sum_{\ell=1}^2 (c - c_0)_\ell (\delta_u I_\ell(v), \delta_u I_j(v)) dx + O(|v|^3) \right) ,
\end{aligned}$$

which maps $X_1 \times \mathbb{R}^2$ to \mathbb{R}^2 , and whose vanishing implies (4.2). To analyze the set $m(v, c) = 0$, evaluate m on a line $\{v = \rho e : \rho \in \mathbb{R}, |e|_{X_1} = 1\}$ through the origin, setting $m_e(\rho, c) = m(\rho e, c)$. Clearly $m_e(0, c_0) = 0$, and taking the derivative with respect to c ,

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_{c_\ell} m_{e,j}(\rho, c) &= -\frac{1}{|v|^2} \int_{T(\Gamma)} (\delta_u I_\ell(v), \delta_u I_j(v)) dx|_{v=\rho e} + O(|\rho|) \\
&= -\int_{T(\Gamma)} (\delta_u I_\ell(e), \delta_u I_j(e)) dx + O(|\rho|) .
\end{aligned}$$

If this Jacobian is invertible, the implicit function theorem implies the existence of a solution $c(\rho)$ of $m_e(\rho, c) = 0$ in a sufficiently small neighborhood of the origin. From (4.16) we see that $\partial_{c_\ell} m_{e,j}(0, c)$ is a sum with nonnegative coefficients of symmetric rank one matrices $k_p k_p^T$. As long as two linearly independent k_p of the sum have their respective coefficients nonzero, it is invertible, and the statement of the lemma holds for sufficiently small ε . Let us suppose then that $\partial_c m_e(0, c)$ is not invertible,

for purposes of contradiction. Then both

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_{c_j} m_{e,\ell}(0, c_0) &= - \sum_s C_{p_s}^{(1)} k_{p_s}^j k_{p_s}^\ell, \\ I_j(e) &= \sum_s C_{p_s}^{(2)} k_{p_s}^j\end{aligned}$$

where all k_{p_s} are collinear, and where the coefficients are $C_{p_s}^{(1)} = ((c_0 \cdot k_p)^2 + (g + \sigma|k_p|^2)|T(\Gamma)|)$, $C_{p_s}^{(2)} = ((c_0 \cdot k_p)(g + \sigma|k_p|^2)|T(\Gamma)|)$. However for $v = \rho e$, we have $(a_1, a_2) = (I_1(v + w(v, c)), I_2(v + w(v, c))) = \rho^2(I_1(e), I_2(e)) + O(|\rho|^4)$ and this in turn is $\rho^2 \sum_s C_{p_s}^{(2)}(k_{p_s}^1, k_{p_s}^2) + O(|\rho|^4)$. For sufficiently small ρ this is incompatible with the hypothesis of non-collinearity of the lemma, and hence $\partial_c m_e(0, c_0)$ must be invertible.

Once a solution $c(v)$ of $m(v, c) = 0$ is established for $v \neq 0$, another argument using the statement of the implicit function theorem implies that $c(v)$ is locally real analytic away from the origin. Indeed, for $\rho \neq 0$ and for $e \in S_1 = \{v \in X_i : |v| = 1\}$ such that $(I_1(e), I_2(e)) \not\sim k_p$, the implicit function theorem implies that the solution $c(v) = C(\rho e)$ is real analytic in the parameter e . This concludes the proof of the lemma.

5. Analyticity of the Dirichlet-Neumann Operator. The one remaining detail in our proof is the analyticity of the Dirichlet-Neumann operator. This was first established in the two dimensional setting by Coifman and Meyer [4], and in the three dimensional setting by Craig, Schanz, and Sulem [7]. The result in general n dimensions was proven by Nicholls [18], as a generalization of the method of Craig, Schanz, and Sulem. All of these authors proved the following result in differing numbers of dimensions.

THEOREM 5.1. *Consider functions η such that $|\eta|_{L^\infty} < hR_0$, $|\eta|_{C^1} < R_0$, and $|\eta|_{C^{s+1}} < \infty$. There exists $R_0 > 0$ such that the Dirichlet-Neumann operator $G(\eta)$ is analytic in η in the neighborhood,*

$$(5.1) \quad \{\eta \mid |\eta|_{C^1} < R_0, |\eta|_{C^{s+1}} < \infty\},$$

as a linear map in ξ from $W^{s+1,q} \rightarrow W^{s,q}$.

In this theorem C^s is the space of s times continuously differentiable functions, and $W^{s,q}$ is the L^q based Sobolev space of s times differentiable functions. In his thesis Nicholls [18] modified this theorem in two dimensions by only requiring $\eta \in W^{s+1,q}$, which is used to prove the result of this paper in two dimensions with $\sigma = 0$. The approach of Craig, Schanz, and Sulem [7] was to perform estimates on the Dirichlet-Neumann operator by always placing C^s norms on η terms and $W^{s,q}$ norms on ξ terms. This produces a very clean result, which however is not useful for the applications in the present paper. In this section we replace the C^{s+1} derivative with a $W^{s+1,q}$ at the cost of a C^2 derivative on ξ . In this section we generalize this procedure to higher dimensions for use in the three dimensional result.

5.1. An Exact Implicit Formula. The method of Craig, Schanz, and Sulem [7] begins with an exact implicit formula for the Dirichlet-Neumann operator. The formula is in terms of smoothing and singular integral operators which one can analyze using the theorem of Christ and Journé [3]. In this section we consider n dimensional real space \mathbb{R}^n and will use the notation $x = (x', x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R}$ for a point in \mathbb{R}^n rather than the (x, y) notation of previous sections.

THEOREM 5.2. *An exact implicit formula for the Dirichlet-Neumann operator in $n \geq 2$ dimensions is*

$$(5.2) \quad (I - B(\eta)) G(\eta) \xi = |D_{x'}| \tanh(h |D_{x'}|) \xi + A(\eta) \xi,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} A(\eta) \zeta &= - \left(1 + e^{-2h|D_{x'}|}\right)^{-1} |D_{x'}| M(\eta) \zeta, \\ B(\eta) \zeta &= - \left(1 + e^{-2h|D_{x'}|}\right)^{-1} |D_{x'}| L(\eta) \zeta, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} M(\eta) \zeta &= \int m_n(x', y') \zeta(y') dy', \\ L(\eta) \zeta &= \int l_n(x', y') \zeta(y') dy'. \end{aligned}$$

In two dimensions

$$\begin{aligned} m_2(x', y') &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{(x' - y')^2} \left\{ \frac{(x' - y') \partial_{y'} \eta(y') - (\eta(x') - \eta(y'))}{1 + q_1^2} \right\} \right. \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{(x' - y')^2 + 4h^2} \left\{ \frac{(x' - y') \partial_{y'} \eta(y') + (\eta(x') + \eta(y'))}{1 + \frac{4h}{\sqrt{(x' - y')^2 + 4h^2}} q_2 + q_2^2} \right\} \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2h}{(x' - y')^2 + 4h^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4h}{\sqrt{(x' - y')^2 + 4h^2}} q_2 + q_2^2} - 1 \right\} \right], \end{aligned}$$

and

$$l_2(x', y') = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\log(1 + q_1^2) + \log \left(1 + \frac{4h}{\sqrt{(x' - y')^2 + 4h^2}} q_2 + q_2^2 \right) \right].$$

In these formulae we set

$$\begin{aligned} q_1(x', y') &= \frac{\eta(x') - \eta(y')}{|x' - y'|} \\ q_2(x', y') &= \frac{\eta(x') + \eta(y')}{\sqrt{|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

In $n \geq 3$ dimensions,

$$\begin{aligned} m_n(x', y') &= \frac{2}{\omega_n} \left[\frac{1}{|x' - y'|^n} \left\{ \frac{(x' - y') \cdot \nabla_{y'} \eta(y') - (\eta(x') - \eta(y'))}{(1 + q_1^2)^{n/2}} \right\} \right. \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{(|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \left\{ \frac{(x' - y') \cdot \nabla_{y'} \eta(y') + (\eta(x') + \eta(y'))}{\left(1 + \frac{4h}{\sqrt{|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2}} q_2 + q_2^2\right)^{n/2}} \right\} \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2h}{(|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \left\{ \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{4h}{\sqrt{|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2}} q_2 + q_2^2\right)^{n/2}} - 1 \right\} \right], \end{aligned}$$

and

$$l_n(x', y') = \frac{2}{(n-2)\omega_n} \left[\frac{1}{|x' - y'|^{n-2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{(1+q_1^2)^{(n-2)/2}} - 1 \right\} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{(|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2)^{(n-2)/2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{4h}{\sqrt{|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2}} q_2 + q_2^2\right)^{(n-2)/2}} - 1 \right\} \right],$$

where $\omega_n = 2\sqrt{\pi}^n / \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})$.

Proof. The proof of this result can be found in the paper of Craig, Schanz, and Sulem [7] for the case of three dimensions, or in the thesis of Nicholls [18] for the general case. The essence of the proof is that one can express solutions of Laplace's equation at a point in terms of the function itself and the fundamental solution. From here one takes appropriate derivatives, evaluates at the free surface, identifies the Dirichlet-Neumann operator, and then recognizes the linear terms as convolutions and writes them as $|D_{x'}| \tanh(h|D_{x'}|)$. In case that the depth h is infinite, the above Fourier multiplier is replaced by $|D_{x'}|$, the expression q_2 vanishes, and the subsequent analysis is similar but simpler. We will carry out the analysis for the case h finite in the remainder of this section. \square

5.2. Proof of Analyticity. The principal ingredients are the formulae of Section 5.1 for the Dirichlet - Neumann operator and the theorems on singular and smoothing integral operators of Section 5.3. The method we use is similar to the one employed by Craig, Schanz, and Sulem [7] and Nicholls [18]. We modify the approach by considering function spaces which are relevant to our current purpose. In particular we will only require that $\eta \in W^{s+1,q}$ rather than C^{s+1} in the two dimensional setting, and $\eta \in W^{s+2,q}$ rather than C^{s+1} in the three dimensional setting, representing an improvement in the smoothness required of η , however at the cost of the information and elegance of the proof of Craig, Schanz, and Sulem [7], in particular information involving $|\eta|_{C^1}$.

By investigating the analyticity properties of the operators $A(\eta)$ and $B(\eta)$, along with the analyticity of the operator $(I - B(\eta))$, we will show that the Dirichlet-Neumann operator itself is analytic. We begin by considering the operator $B(\eta)$.

THEOREM 5.3. *In the setting of the two dimensional water wave problem ($n = 2$), if $1 < q < \infty$ and $s > \max(\frac{1}{q}, 2)$ then $B(\eta)$ satisfies the estimate*

$$(5.3) \quad \|B(\eta) \xi\|_{W^{s,q}} < C \|\eta\|_{W^{s+1,q}}^2 \|\xi\|_{W^{s,q}}.$$

Furthermore, the operator $B(\eta)$ is analytic as a function of η on the space $W^{s,q}$. In the setting of the three dimensional water wave problem ($n = 3$), if $1 < q < \infty$ and $s > \max(\frac{2}{q}, 3)$ then $B(\eta)$ satisfies the estimate

$$(5.4) \quad \|B(\eta) \xi\|_{W^{s,q}} < C \|\eta\|_{W^{s+2,q}}^2 \|\xi\|_{W^{s,q}}.$$

Furthermore, the operator $B(\eta)$ is analytic as a function of η on the space $W^{s,q}$.

The proof of this theorem depends upon the following two lemmas which are proven in Craig, Schanz, and Sulem [7], and Nicholls [18].

LEMMA 5.4. *The operator $(1 + e^{-2h|D_{x'}|})^{-1}$ and the Riesz potential $R_j(D_{x'}) = i \frac{D_{x'}^j}{|D_{x'}|}$ are bounded on $W^{s,q}$ for $1 < q < \infty$ and $s \geq 0$.*

LEMMA 5.5. *Given functions $f \in C^s$ and $g \in W^{s,q}$ the following interpolation identity holds for some constant $K(s)$,*

$$(5.5) \quad \|fg\|_{W^{s,q}} \leq K(s) [\|f\|_{L^\infty} \|g\|_{W^{s,q}} + \|f\|_{C^s} \|g\|_{L^q}].$$

We may now proceed with the proof of Theorem 5.3. Since

$$|D_{x'}| = - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} R_j(D_{x'}) \partial_{x'_j},$$

and we have Lemma 5.4, we need only consider two types of integral operators, $\partial_{x'_j}$ applied to

$$P_2 = \int -\frac{1}{2\pi} \log(1 + q_1^2) \xi(y') dy'$$

$$Q_2 = \int -\frac{1}{2\pi} \log(1 + \kappa_h q_2 + q_2^2) \xi(y') dy'$$

in two dimensions, and

$$P_n = \int \frac{2}{(n-2)\omega_n} \frac{1}{|x' - y'|^{n-2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{(1 + q_1^2)^{(n-2)/2}} - 1 \right\} \xi(y') dy'$$

$$Q_n = \int \frac{2}{(n-2)\omega_n} \frac{1}{(|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2)^{(n-2)/2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{(1 + \kappa_h q_2 + q_2^2)^{(n-2)/2}} - 1 \right\} \xi(y') dy'$$

in $n \geq 3$ dimensions, where $\kappa_h = 4h/\sqrt{|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2}$. Applying the derivative operator to the above quantities results in the following formulae;

$$\partial_{x'} P_2 = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int \frac{q_1}{1 + q_1^2} \left[\frac{\partial_{x'} \eta(x')}{|x' - y'|} - \frac{(\eta(x') - \eta(y'))(x' - y')}{|x' - y'|^3} \right] \xi(y') dy'$$

$$\partial_{x'} Q_2 = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int \frac{1}{1 + \kappa_h q_2 + q_2^2} \left[-q_2 \frac{4h(x' - y')}{(|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2)^{3/2}} + (\kappa_h + 2q_2) \left\{ \frac{\partial_{x'} \eta(x')}{(|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2)^{1/2}} - \frac{(\eta(x') + \eta(y'))(x' - y')}{(|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2)^{3/2}} \right\} \right] \xi(y') dy',$$

in two dimensions, and

$$\partial_{x'_j} P_n = -\frac{2}{\omega_n} \int \frac{x'_j - y'_j}{|x' - y'|^n} \left\{ \frac{1}{(1 + q_1^2)^{(n-2)/2}} - 1 \right\} \xi(y') dy'$$

$$-\frac{2}{\omega_n} \int \frac{1}{|x' - y'|^{n-2}} \frac{q_1}{(1 + q_1^2)^{n/2}} \left[\frac{\partial_{x'_j} \eta(x')}{|x' - y'|} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{(\eta(x') - \eta(y'))(x'_j - y'_j)}{|x' - y'|^3} \Big] \xi(y') dy' , \\
\partial_{x'_j} Q_n &= \frac{2}{\omega_n} \int \frac{x'_j - y'_j}{(|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2)^{n/2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{(1 + \kappa_h q_2 + q_2^2)^{(n-2)/2}} - 1 \right\} \xi(y') dy' \\
& + \frac{2}{(n-2)\omega_n} \int \frac{1}{(|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2)^{(n-2)/2}} \frac{1}{(1 + \kappa_h q_2 + q_2^2)^{n/2}} \\
& \left\{ -q_2 \frac{4h(x'_j - y'_j)}{(|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2)^{3/2}} \right. \\
& \left. + (\kappa_h + 2q_2) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial_{x'_j} \eta(x')}{(|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2)^{1/2}} - \frac{(\eta(x') + \eta(y'))(x'_k - y'_k)}{(|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2)^{3/2}} \right] \right\} \xi(y') dy' ,
\end{aligned}$$

in $n \geq 3$ dimensions. It is not difficult to see that the singular and smoothing integral operator theorems of Section 5.3 apply to the above operators if we keep in mind that $d = n - 1$. Indeed in the seven principal terms appearing in the expression for the operator $\partial_{x'_j} Q_n$, and in the notation of Theorem 5.21, we have $(p, \rho, \lambda) = (1, n - 2, 1)$, $(2, n - 2, 0)$, $(1, n, 0)$, $(0, n - 1, 1)$, $(1, n - 1, 0)$, $(1, n, 0)$ and $(0, n, 1)$. It is also useful to use Lemma 5.5 to pull out functions which depend on x' from the y' integrals, and interpolate.

The goal is not to show that $B(\eta)$ is analytic, but rather to show that $(I - B(\eta))^{-1}$ is analytic. With this in mind we make the following estimate concerning powers of the operator $B(\eta)$, and then conclude analyticity of $(I - B(\eta))^{-1}$.

COROLLARY 5.6. *In the setting of the two dimensional water wave problem ($n = 2$), if $1 < q < \infty$ and $s > \max(\frac{1}{q}, 2)$ then the powers of $B(\eta)$ satisfy the following estimate*

$$(5.6) \quad \|B(\eta)^j \xi\|_{W^{s,q}} < C^j \|\eta\|_{W^{s+1,q}}^{2j} \|\xi\|_{W^{s,q}} .$$

Thus, for $\|\eta\|_{W^{s+1,q}}$ small enough, the operator $(I - B(\eta))^{-1}$ exists, satisfies the estimate

$$(5.7) \quad \|(I - B(\eta))^{-1} \xi\|_{W^{s,q}} < 1 + \tilde{C} \|\xi\|_{W^{s,q}} .$$

and is analytic as a function of η on $W^{s,q}$. In the setting of the three dimensional water wave problem ($n = 3$), if $1 < q < \infty$ and $s > \max(\frac{2}{q}, 3)$ then the powers of $B(\eta)$ satisfy the following estimate

$$(5.8) \quad \|B(\eta)^j \xi\|_{W^{s,q}} < C^j \|\eta\|_{W^{s+2,q}}^{2j} \|\xi\|_{W^{s,q}} .$$

Thus, for $\|\eta\|_{W^{s+2,q}}$ small enough, the operator $(I - B(\eta))^{-1}$ exists, satisfies the estimate,

$$(5.9) \quad \|(I - B(\eta))^{-1} \xi\|_{W^{s,q}} < 1 + \tilde{C} \|\xi\|_{W^{s,q}} .$$

and is analytic as a function of η on $W^{s,q}$.

Proof. We restrict to the case of $n = 2$ as the $n = 3$ case is virtually identical. We already have the estimate,

$$\|B(\eta) \xi\|_{W^{s,q}} < C \|\eta\|_{W^{s+1,q}}^2 \|\xi\|_{W^{s,q}},$$

and we now proceed via induction. The case $j = 1$ is clearly true, so we assume that the Corollary is true for j and analyze $(j + 1)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|B(\eta)^{j+1} \xi\|_{W^{s,q}} &= \|B(\eta)^j B(\eta) \xi\|_{W^{s,q}} \\ &< C^j \|\eta\|_{W^{s+1,q}}^{2j} \|B(\eta) \xi\|_{W^{s,q}} \\ &< C^{j+1} \|\eta\|_{W^{s+1,q}}^{2(j+1)} \|\xi\|_{W^{s,q}}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the estimate on the j^{th} power holds true. To compute $(I - B(\eta))^{-1}$ we use the Neumann series

$$(I - B(\eta))^{-1} = I + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} B^j(\eta),$$

and note that it converges in the radius of convergence of the series

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} C^j \|\eta\|_{W^{s+1,q}}^{2j}.$$

In other words, the Neumann series converges when $\|\eta\|_{W^{s+1,q}} < 1/\sqrt{C}$, and we are done. \square

We now turn our attention to the operators $A(\eta)$. While the operators $B(\eta)$ map $W^{s,q}$ into $W^{s,q}$ and thereby preserve derivatives, we should expect the operators $A(\eta)$ to map $W^{s+1,q}$ into $W^{s,q}$. This is incorporated into our proof by using a variation of integration by parts, given below, to remove all $\partial_{y'}$ derivatives from $\eta(y')$ terms and place them elsewhere. We give the version of integration by parts in the following lemma proven in Craig, Schanz, and Sulem [7] and Nicholls [18].

LEMMA 5.7. *Consider $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $R(q_1)$ an odd continuous function of q_1 , and $\eta \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then we have that*

$$(5.10) \quad \int \frac{x-y}{|x-y|^n} \cdot \nabla_y (R(q_1)) \xi(y) dy = - \int R(q_1) \frac{x-y}{|x-y|^n} \cdot \nabla_y \xi(y) dy.$$

We are can now prove an estimate on the operator $A(\eta)$ which is given in the following theorem.

THEOREM 5.8. *In the setting of the two dimensional water wave problem ($n = 2$), if $1 < q < \infty$ and $s > \max(\frac{1}{q}, 2)$ then $A(\eta)$ satisfies the estimate*

$$(5.11) \quad \|A(\eta) \xi\|_{W^{s,q}} < C \|\eta\|_{W^{s+1,q}}^2 \|\xi\|_{W^{s+1,q}}.$$

Furthermore, the operator $A(\eta)$ is analytic as a function of η from the space $W^{s+1,q}$ to the space $W^{s,q}$. In the setting of the three dimensional water wave problem ($n = 3$), if $1 < q < \infty$ and $s > \max(\frac{2}{q}, 3)$ then $A(\eta)$ satisfies the estimate

$$(5.12) \quad \|A(\eta) \xi\|_{W^{s,q}} < C \|\eta\|_{W^{s+2,q}}^2 \|\xi\|_{W^{s+1,q}}.$$

Furthermore, the operator $A(\eta)$ is analytic as a function of η from the space $W^{s+1,q}$ to the space $W^{s,q}$.

Proof. As before, since

$$|D_{x'}| = - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} R_j(D_{x'}) \partial_{x'_j},$$

is the Riesz potential given in Lemma 5.4, we need only consider two types of integral operators, $\partial_{x'_j}$ applied to

$$\begin{aligned} P_2 &= \int \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{(x' - y')^2} \left\{ \frac{(x' - y') \partial_{y'} \eta(y') - (\eta(x') - \eta(y'))}{1 + q_1^2} \right\} \xi(y') dy' \\ Q_2 &= \int \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{(x' - y')^2 + 4h^2} \left\{ \frac{(x' - y') \partial_{y'} \eta(y')}{1 + \kappa_h q_2 + q_2^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{(\eta(x') + \eta(y'))}{1 + \kappa_h q_2 + q_2^2} \right\} \xi(y') dy' \\ R_2 &= \int \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{2h}{(x' - y')^2 + 4h^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{1 + \kappa_h q_2 + q_2^2} - 1 \right\} \xi(y') dy', \end{aligned}$$

in two dimensions, and

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= \int \frac{2}{\omega_n} \frac{1}{|x' - y'|^n} \left\{ \frac{(x' - y') \cdot \nabla_{y'} \eta(y') - (\eta(x') - \eta(y'))}{(1 + q_1^2)^{n/2}} \right\} \xi(y') dy' \\ Q_n &= \int \frac{2}{\omega_n} \frac{1}{(|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2)^{n/2}} \left\{ \frac{(x' - y') \cdot \nabla_{y'} \eta(y')}{(1 + \kappa_h q_2 + q_2^2)^{n/2}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{(\eta(x') + \eta(y'))}{(1 + \kappa_h q_2 + q_2^2)^{n/2}} \right\} \xi(y') dy' \\ R_n &= \int \frac{2}{\omega_n} \frac{2h}{(|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2)^{n/2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{(1 + \kappa_h q_2 + q_2^2)^{n/2}} - 1 \right\} \xi(y') dy' \end{aligned}$$

in $n \geq 3$ dimensions. All we need to do is apply the differential operator $\partial_{x'_j}$ to each of these integrals, use Lemma 5.7 wherever appropriate, and then note that the singular and smoothing integral operator theorems of Section 5.3 can be used. Keeping in mind the facts that

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{x'_j} q_1(x', y') &= \frac{\partial_{x'_j} \eta(x')}{|x' - y'|} - \frac{(\eta(x') - \eta(y'))(x'_j - y'_j)}{|x' - y'|^3} \\ \partial_{x'_j} q_2(x', y') &= \frac{\partial_{x'_j} \eta(x')}{(|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2)^{1/2}} - \frac{(\eta(x') + \eta(y'))(x'_j - y'_j)}{(|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2)^{3/2}} \\ \partial_{x'_j} \kappa_h(x', y') &= - \frac{4h(x'_j - y'_j)}{(|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2)^{3/2}}, \end{aligned}$$

we compute the derivatives in two dimensions as

$$\partial_{x'} P_2 = - \frac{2}{\pi} \int \frac{1}{(x' - y')^3} \left\{ \frac{(x' - y') \cdot \nabla_{y'} \eta(y') - (\eta(x') - \eta(y'))}{(1 + q_1^2)^{n/2}} \right\} \xi(y') dy'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{\pi} \int \frac{1}{(x' - y')^2} \left\{ \frac{\partial_{y'} \eta(y') - \partial_{x'} \eta(x')}{1 + q_1^2} \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{[(x' - y') \partial_{y'} \eta(y') - (\eta(x') - \eta(y'))] 2q_1 \partial_{x'} q_1}{(1 + q_1^2)^2} \right\} \xi(y') dy' \\
\partial_{x'} Q_2 = & - \frac{2}{\pi} \int \frac{x' - y'}{((x' - y')^2 + 4h^2)^2} \left\{ \frac{(x' - y') \partial_{y'} \eta(y') + (\eta(x') + \eta(y'))}{1 + \kappa_h q_2 + q_2^2} \right\} \xi(y') dy' \\
& + \frac{1}{\pi} \int \frac{1}{(x' - y')^2 + 4h^2} \left\{ \frac{\partial_{y'} \eta(y') + \partial_{x'} \eta(x')}{1 + \kappa_h q_2 + q_2^2} \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{[(x' - y') \partial_{y'} \eta(y') + (\eta(x') + \eta(y'))] (q_2 \partial_{x'} \kappa_h + (\kappa_h + 2q_2) \partial_{x'} q_2)}{(1 + \kappa_h q_2 + q_2^2)^2} \right\} \xi(y') dy' \\
\partial_{x'} R_2 = & - \frac{2}{\pi} \int \frac{2h(x' - y')}{((x' - y')^2 + 4h^2)^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{1 + \kappa_h q_2 + q_2^2} - 1 \right\} \xi(y') dy' \\
& - \frac{1}{\pi} \int \frac{2h}{(x' - y')^2 + 4h^2} \frac{(q_2 \partial_{x'} \kappa_h + (\kappa_h + 2q_2) \partial_{x'} q_2)}{(1 + \kappa_h q_2 + q_2^2)^2},
\end{aligned}$$

and in $n = 3$ dimensions as

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_{x'_j} P_n = & \frac{2}{\omega_n} \int \frac{x'_j - y'_j}{|x' - y'|^{n+2}} \left\{ \frac{(x' - y') \cdot \nabla_{y'} \eta(y') - (\eta(x') - \eta(y'))}{(1 + q_1^2)^{n/2}} \right\} \xi(y') dy' \\
& + \frac{2}{\omega_n} \int \frac{1}{|x' - y'|^n} \left\{ \frac{\partial_{y'_j} \eta(y') - \partial_{x'_j} \eta(x')}{(1 + q_1^2)^{n/2}} \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{[(x' - y') \cdot \nabla_{y'} \eta(y') - (\eta(x') - \eta(y'))] (nq_1 \partial_{x'_j} q_1)}{(1 + q_1^2)^n} \right\} \xi(y') dy' \\
\partial_{x'_j} Q_n = & - \frac{2n}{\omega_n} \int \frac{x'_j - y'_j}{(|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2)^{(n+2)/2}} \cdot \\
& \left\{ \frac{(x' - y') \cdot \nabla_{y'} \eta(y') + (\eta(x') + \eta(y'))}{(1 + \kappa_h q_2 + q_2^2)^{n/2}} \right\} \xi(y') dy' \\
& + \frac{2}{\omega_n} \int \frac{1}{(|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2)^{n/2}} \left\{ \frac{\partial_{y'_j} \eta(y') + \partial_{x'_j} \eta(x')}{(1 + \kappa_h q_2 + q_2^2)^{n/2}} \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{[(x' - y') \cdot \nabla_{y'} \eta(y') + (\eta(x') + \eta(y'))] (q_2 \partial_{x'_j} \kappa_h + (\kappa_h + 2q_2) \partial_{x'_j} q_2)}{(1 + \kappa_h q_2 + q_2^2)^n} \right\} \xi(y') dy' \\
\partial_{x'_j} R_n = & - \frac{2n}{\omega_n} \int \frac{2h(x'_j - y'_j)}{(|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2)^{(n+2)/2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{(1 + \kappa_h q_2 + q_2^2)^{n/2}} - 1 \right\} \xi(y') dy' \\
& - \frac{n}{\omega_n} \int \frac{2h}{(|x' - y'|^2 + 4h^2)^{n/2}} \frac{q_2 \partial_{x'_j} \kappa_h + (\kappa_h + 2q_2) \partial_{x'_j} q_2}{(1 + \kappa_h q_2 + q_2^2)^{(n+2)/2}} \xi(y') dy'.
\end{aligned}$$

As noted before, we can now use the theorems of Section 5.3 in combination with Lemma 5.7 to arrive at the conclusion of the theorem. \square

Now that we have Corollary 5.6, and Theorem 5.8, we can finally state and prove the theorem regarding analyticity of the Dirichlet-Neumann operator.

THEOREM 5.9. *In the setting of the two dimensional water wave problem ($n = 2$), if $1 < q < \infty$ and $s > \max(\frac{1}{q}, 2)$ then the Dirichlet-Neumann operator $G(\eta)$ ξ is analytic as a function of $\eta \in W^{s+1,q}$, as a bounded linear operator from $W^{s+1,q}$ to $W^{s,q}$. In the setting of the three dimensional water wave problem ($n = 3$), if $1 < q < \infty$ and $s > \max(\frac{2}{q}, 3)$ then the Dirichlet-Neumann operator $G(\eta)$ ξ is analytic as a function of $\eta \in W^{s+2,q}$, as a bounded linear operator from $W^{s+1,q}$ to $W^{s,q}$.*

Proof. Theorem 5.2 gives the exact implicit formula

$$(I - B(\eta))G(\eta)\xi = |D_{x'}| \tanh(h|D_{x'}|)\xi + A(\eta)\xi,$$

and thus, since $(I - B(\eta))$ is boundedly invertible, we can write

$$G(\eta)\xi = (I - B(\eta))^{-1}|D_{x'}| \tanh(h|D_{x'}|)\xi + (I - B(\eta))^{-1}A(\eta)\xi.$$

Since Corollary 5.6 and Theorem 5.8 give us analyticity and appropriate boundedness of relevant operators we have the statement of the theorem. \square

5.3. Singular and Smoothing Integral Operators. In this section we briefly outline the statement and proofs of theorems concerning the boundedness properties of certain singular and smoothing integral operators relevant to the proof of the analyticity of the Dirichlet-Neumann operator outlined above. The bulk of these theorems were first presented in Craig, Schanz, and Sulem [7] and Schanz [24] in general n dimensions for use in the analyticity proof of the Dirichlet-Neumann operator in three dimensions where $\eta \in C^{s+1}$ and $\xi \in W^{s,q}$. The others were first presented by Nicholls [18] in one dimension for use in the proof of the analyticity of the Dirichlet-Neumann operator in two dimensions which only required that $\eta, \xi \in W^{s,q}$ for $s > \frac{d}{q}$. Here we extend the program of Nicholls [18] by proving his result in d dimensions, and further reducing the smoothness required of η and ξ .

Let $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$, and consider functions $\eta : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $\xi : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Our goal is to study two classes of integral operators. The first is singular and has the general form

$$C_p(\eta) \xi(x) = \int k(x-y)c_p(q_1)\xi(y) dy,$$

where $k(x-y)$ is a convolution kernel of Calderón-Zygmund type satisfying standard estimates outlined below. Recall that $q_1(\eta; x, y) = (\eta(x) - \eta(y))/|x-y|$, and consider $c_p : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which is analytic in the interval $|z| < R_0$ such that $c_p(z) = \mathcal{O}(|z|^p)$ for $|z|$ small. The second class of operators is smoothing and has the general form

$$C_{p,h}(\eta) \xi(x) = \int K_h(x-y)c_{p,h}(q_2, \kappa_h)\xi(y) dy,$$

where

$$K_h(x) = \frac{1}{(|x|^2 + 4h^2)^{\rho/2}} \prod_{l=1}^d \left(\frac{x_l}{(|x|^2 + 4h^2)^{1/2}} \right)^{\beta_l},$$

with $\beta = \sum_{l=1}^d \beta_l$,

$$q_2(\eta; x, y) = \frac{\eta(x) + \eta(y)}{(|x-y|^2 + 4h^2)^{1/2}}, \quad \kappa_h(x, y) = \frac{4h}{(|x-y|^2 + 4h^2)^{1/2}}.$$

We consider $c_{p,h}(z,w) : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which is analytic for $\{|z| < R_0, |w| < 2\}$ such that $c_{p,h}(z,w) = \mathcal{O}\left(|z|^\rho |w|^\lambda\right)$ for $|z|$ and $|w|$ small. We will require that $p + \rho + \lambda > d$. We will establish Sobolev estimates for the operators C_p and $C_{p,h}$ in the following theorems. The first, concerning bounds on C_p , requires the use of a deep theorem of Christ and Journé [3] on L^q bounds for Calderón-Zygmund commutators. The theorem concerning bounds on the operators $C_{p,h}$ requires nothing more than careful estimates as the operator is smoothing rather than singular.

To place ourselves in the setting for the theorem of Christ and Journé [3], we define the standard estimates.

DEFINITION 5.10. *A kernel K on \mathbb{R}^d is said to satisfy standard estimates if there exist $\delta > 0$ and $c_K < \infty$ such that for all distinct $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and all $z \in \mathbb{R}^d$ such that $|x - z| \leq \frac{|x-y|}{2}$,*

$$(i) \quad |K(x, y)| \leq c_K |x - y|^{-d}$$

$$(ii) \quad |K(x, y) - K(z, y)| \leq c_K \left(\frac{|x-z|}{|x-y|}\right)^\delta |x - y|^{-d}$$

$$(iii) \quad |K(y, x) - K(y, z)| \leq c_K \left(\frac{|x-z|}{|x-y|}\right)^\delta |x - y|^{-d}.$$

With this definition in hand we state the following theorem.

THEOREM 5.11 (Christ and Journé [3], Theorem 4). *Consider the singular integral operator with kernel*

$$(5.13) \quad L(x - y) \prod_{j=1}^m \left(\int_0^1 b_j(tx + (1-t)y) dt \right),$$

where each $b_j \in L^\infty$ and L satisfies the standard estimates. Then for $0 < q < \infty$,

$$(5.14) \quad \left\| \int L(x - y) \prod_{j=1}^m \left(\int_0^1 b_j(tx + (1-t)y) dt \right) \xi(y) dy \right\|_{L^q} \\ \leq c_q c_L m^N \left(\prod_{j=1}^m \|b_j\|_{L^\infty} \right) \|\xi\|_{L^q}.$$

One may take $N = 2 + \delta_L$, for δ_L and c_L which appear in the standard estimates.

The first step in analyzing the boundedness of the operators $C_p(\eta)$ is to first consider the simplified operator

$$S_p(\eta_1, \dots, \eta_p) \xi(x) = \int K(x - y) \left(\prod_{j=1}^p q_1(\eta_j) \right) \xi(y) dy,$$

where K is a Calderón-Zygmund kernel which satisfies standard estimates. There are two related theorems which one can prove concerning this operator. The first is due to Craig, Schanz, and Sulem [7].

THEOREM 5.12 (Craig, Schanz, and Sulem [7]). *Let $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_p \in C^1$, then the singular integral operator $S_p(\eta_1, \dots, \eta_p)$ is bounded on L^q and satisfies*

$$(5.15) \quad \|S_p(\eta_1, \dots, \eta_p) \xi\|_{L^q} \leq C_0 p^M \left(\prod_{j=1}^p \|\eta_j\|_{C^1} \right) \|\xi\|_{L^q},$$

with exponent $M = 3 + \min(\delta_K, 1)$.

The second is an extension to general d dimensions of a result proven by Nicholls [18].

THEOREM 5.13. *Let $1 \leq r \leq p$, $\eta_j \in C^2$ for $j \neq r$, $\xi \in C^1 \cap W^{1,q}$, and $\eta_r \in L^\infty \cap L^q$. Consider K of the form*

$$(5.16) \quad K(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{|x-y|^d} \\ \frac{x-y}{|x-y|^{d+1}} \end{cases}.$$

Then the singular integral operator $S_p(\eta_1, \dots, \eta_p)$ is bounded on L^q and satisfies

$$(5.17) \quad \|S_p(\eta_1, \dots, \eta_p) \xi\|_{L^q} \leq C \left\{ |\eta_r|_{L^\infty} \left(\prod_{j=1, j \neq r}^p |\eta_j|_{C^1} \right) \|\partial_y \xi\|_{L^q} \right. \\ + |\eta_r|_{L^\infty} \sum_{s=1, s \neq r}^p \left(\prod_{j=1, j \neq r, s}^p |\eta_j|_{C^1} \right) |\eta_s|_{C^2} \|\xi\|_{L^q} \\ + \left(\prod_{j=1, j \neq r}^p |\eta_j|_{C^1} \right) |\xi|_{C^1} \|\eta_r\|_{L^q} \\ + |\xi|_{L^\infty} \left(\prod_{j=1, j \neq r}^p |\eta_j|_{C^1} \right) \|\partial_y \eta_r\|_{L^q} \\ \left. + |\xi|_{L^\infty} \sum_{s=1, s \neq r}^p \left(\prod_{j=1, j \neq r, s}^p |\eta_j|_{C^1} \right) |\eta_s|_{C^2} \|\eta_r\|_{L^q} \right\}.$$

The proofs of both of these results rely on the following lemmas. We state without proof the first two (see [18]) which are used in the proof of Theorem 5.12.

LEMMA 5.14. *Suppose that $x \neq y$. If $f_1, \dots, f_p \in C^1$ then*

$$(5.18) \quad \prod_{j=1}^p q_1(f_j) = \sum_{l \in \mathcal{L}} \left(\prod_{k=1}^p \frac{(x-y)_{l_k}}{|x-y|} \right) \left(\int_0^1 \partial_{x_{l_k}} f_j(tx + (1-t)y) dt \right),$$

where \mathcal{L} is the set of all integer p -tuples (l_1, \dots, l_p) such that $1 \leq l_1, \dots, l_p \leq d$.

LEMMA 5.15. *If $k(x, y)$ is a Calderón-Zygmund kernel satisfying standard estimates, then the kernel of the form*

$$(5.19) \quad \zeta(x, y) = k(x, y) \prod_{k=1}^p \frac{(x-y)_{l_k}}{|x-y|},$$

where $1 \leq l_k \leq d$, also satisfies standard estimates.

The following two lemmas are the analogues of the above two in the case that a y derivative is applied to $q_1(f)$. The proof of Lemma 5.16 is significantly different from the proof of Lemma 5.14 so we present it here. However, the proof of Lemma 5.17 is sufficiently close to that of Lemma 5.15 that we omit it.

LEMMA 5.16. *Suppose that $x \neq y$. If $f \in C^2$ then*

$$(5.20) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{x-y}{|x-y|} \cdot \nabla_y q_1(f) &= -\frac{x-y}{|x-y|^2} \cdot \nabla_y f(y) + \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{|x-y|^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{|x-y|^2} \sum_{k=1}^d (x-y)_k \sum_{j=1}^d (x-y)_j \int_0^1 b_{j,k}(x, y, t) dt, \end{aligned}$$

where,

$$(5.21) \quad b_{j,k} = \int_0^1 \tau \partial_{y_j} \partial_{y_k} f(t[\tau x + (1-\tau)y] + (1-t)y) dt,$$

and $b_{j,k} \in L^\infty$.

Proof. The first line of (5.20) is realized by a simple calculation of the derivative of $q_1(f)$ with respect to y . For the second line we begin with the fundamental theorem of calculus which states that for $f \in C^1$,

$$f(b) - f(a) = \sum_{j=1}^d \int_0^1 (b-a)_j \partial_{u_j} f(tb + (1-t)a) dt.$$

Provided that $f \in C^2$ this can also be done for ∇f resulting in the following,

$$\nabla_u f(b) - \nabla_u f(a) = \sum_{k=1}^d \hat{e}_k \sum_{j=1}^d \int_0^1 (b-a)_j \partial_{u_j} \partial_{u_k} f(tb + (1-t)a) dt,$$

where \hat{e}_k is the k^{th} unit vector. We now set $b = \tau x + (1-\tau)y$ and $a = y$, dot with $(x-y)$, and integrate in τ from 0 to 1. Using the fundamental theorem of calculus on the $\nabla_u f(b)$ term we arrive at

$$(f(x) - f(y)) - (x-y) \cdot \nabla_u f(y) = \sum_{k=1}^d (x-y)_k \sum_{j=1}^d (x-y)_j \int_0^1 \tau \int_0^1 \partial_{u_j} \partial_{u_k} f(t[\tau x + (1-\tau)y] + (1-t)y) dt d\tau.$$

We now multiply both sides by $\frac{1}{|x-y|^2}$ and the theorem is proven. That $b_{j,k}(x, y, t) \in L^\infty$ is due to the facts that $f \in C^2$ and $\tau \in [0, 1]$. \square

LEMMA 5.17. *A Calderón-Zygmund kernel of the type*

$$(5.22) \quad \zeta(x, y) = k(x, y) \frac{1}{|x-y|^2} \sum_{r,s} (x-y)_r (x-y)_s \prod_{k=1}^p \frac{(x-y)_{l_k}}{|x-y|},$$

where $1 \leq r, s, l_k \leq d$ and $k(x, y)$ is a Calderón-Zygmund kernel satisfying standard estimates, also satisfies standard estimates.

At this point we can prove both Theorem 5.12 and Theorem 5.13. We begin with Theorem 5.12.

Proof. [Theorem 5.12] The main idea is to use the theorem of Christ and Journé on the operator $S_p(\eta_1, \dots, \eta_p)$. Define

$$L(x, y) = K(x, y) \prod_{j=1}^p \frac{(x-y)_{l_j}}{|x-y|},$$

with K as defined in the statement of the theorem and $1 \leq l_k \leq d$ as in Lemma 5.14. By Lemma 5.14 we can write the kernel of S_p

$$K(x, y) \prod_{j=1}^p q_1(\eta_j),$$

as a finite sum of terms of the form

$$L(x, y) \prod_{j=1}^p \int_0^1 \partial_{x_{i_k}} \eta_j(tx + (1-t)y) dt.$$

By Lemma 5.15 we know that $L(x, y)$ satisfies standard estimates with $c_L = 3pc_K$ and $\delta_L = \min(\delta_K, 1)$. Therefore we can apply the theorem of Christ and Journé to each term

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \int L(x, y) \prod_{j=1}^p \left(\int_0^1 \partial_{x_{i_k}} \eta_j(tx + (1-t)y) dt \right) \xi(y) dy \right\|_{L^q} \\ & \leq c_L p^N \left(\prod_{j=1}^p \left| \partial_{x_{i_k}} \eta_j \right|_{L^\infty} \right) \|\xi\|_{L^q}. \end{aligned}$$

By the definition of the C^1 norm the theorem is proven. \square

The proof of Theorem 5.13 is in many ways a corollary of Theorem 5.12 and is presented below.

Proof. [Theorem 5.13] The main idea is to use the theorem of Christ-Journé on the operator S_p . We begin with the calculation

$$\begin{aligned} S_p \xi(x) &= \int K(x, y) \left(\prod_{j=1}^p q_1(\eta_j) \right) \xi(y) dy \\ &= \int K(x, y) \left(\prod_{j=1, j \neq r}^p q_1(\eta_j) \right) \frac{\eta_r(x)\xi(y) - \eta_r(y)\xi(x)}{|x-y|} dy \\ &= \int K(x, y) \left(\prod_{j=1, j \neq r}^p q_1(\eta_j) \right) q_1(\xi) \eta_r(y) dy \\ &\quad + \int K(x, y) \left(\prod_{j=1, j \neq r}^p q_1(\eta_j) \right) \frac{\eta_r(x)\xi(y)}{|x-y|} dy \\ &\quad - \int K(x, y) \left(\prod_{j=1, j \neq r}^p q_1(\eta_j) \right) \frac{\eta_r(y)\xi(x)}{|x-y|} dy \\ &= I_1 + I_2 + I_3. \end{aligned}$$

Using Theorem 5.12 with the roles of η_r and ξ interchanged we can estimate the integral I_1 in appropriate fashion. We note that this estimate requires that $\eta_j, \xi \in C^1$ for $j \neq r$, and $\eta_r \in L^q$. The two integrals I_2 and I_3 can be handled in the same way as one another, again with the roles of η_r and ξ switched. We choose I_2 and begin

by pulling $\eta_r(x)$ out in front of the integral. The $\eta_r(x)$ factor will be estimated using the L^∞ norm. Now we are left with a singular integral operator much like that of Theorem 5.12 except that the singular term is too singular. At this point we require the special form of K . In the case $K(x, y) = \frac{x-y}{|x-y|^{d+1}}$ we bring the factor $\frac{x-y}{|x-y|}$ out of the integral by using its L^∞ bound and thereby reduce to the case of $K(x, y) = \frac{1}{|x-y|^d}$. In this case we write

$$\frac{K(x, y)}{|x-y|} = \frac{1}{|x-y|^{d+1}} = \operatorname{div}_y \left[\frac{x-y}{|x-y|^{d+1}} \right].$$

We now integrate by parts which results in a kernel of the right singularity at the cost of derivatives appearing on the other terms in the integrand. Without loss of generality consider $K(x, y) = \frac{1}{|x-y|^d}$, then the integral I_2 becomes

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \eta_r(x) \int \frac{K(x, y)}{|x-y|} \left(\prod_{j=1, j \neq r}^p q_1(\eta_j) \right) \xi(y) dy \\ &= -\eta_r(x) \left\{ \int \frac{(x-y)}{|x-y|^{d+1}} \cdot \nabla_y \left[\prod_{j=1, j \neq r}^p q_1(\eta_j) \right] \xi(y) dy \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int \left(\prod_{j=1, j \neq r}^p q_1(\eta_j) \right) \frac{(x-y)}{|x-y|^{d+1}} \cdot \nabla_y [\xi(y)] dy \right\} \\ &= -\eta_r(x) \left\{ \sum_{s=1, s \neq r}^p \int \frac{1}{|x-y|^d} \left(\prod_{j=1, j \neq r, s}^p q_1(\eta_j) \right) \frac{(x-y)}{|x-y|} \cdot \nabla_y [q_1(\eta_s)] \xi(y) dy \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int \frac{1}{|x-y|^d} \left(\prod_{j=1, j \neq r}^p q_1(\eta_j) \right) \frac{(x-y)}{|x-y|} \cdot \nabla_y [\xi(y)] dy \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Now, from Lemma 5.16 and Lemma 5.17 we can estimate these two terms as long as $\xi \in W^{1,q}$, $\eta_r \in L^\infty$, and $\eta_j \in C^2$ for $j \neq r$. As mentioned earlier, the term I_3 can be handled analogously with the requirements that $\xi \in L^\infty$, $\eta_r \in W^{1,q}$, and $\eta_j \in C^2$ for $j \neq r$. The estimate in the statement of the theorem is now realized. \square

As a precursor to estimating the operators $C_p(\eta)$ in $W^{s,q}$ norm, we estimate the following simplified operators,

$$S_p(\eta, \dots, \eta) \xi(x) = \int k(x, y) q_1(\eta)^p \xi(y) dy.$$

These will lead to the operator $C_p(\eta)$ since the only difference is the presence in $C_p(\eta)$ of the analytic function $c_p(q_1(\eta))$ which we will expand in a Taylor series, giving rise to a sum of operators of the form $S_p(\eta, \dots, \eta)$. With this in mind we prove the following theorem.

THEOREM 5.18. *If $d = 1$ the following estimate holds for $\eta \in W^{s+1,q}$ and $\xi \in W^{s,q}$, $s > \max(\frac{1}{q}, 2)$,*

$$(5.23) \quad \|\partial_x^s S_p(\eta, \dots, \eta) \xi\|_{L^q} \leq C \|\eta\|_{W^{s+1,q}}^p \|\xi\|_{W^{s,q}}.$$

If $d = 2$ the following estimate holds for $\eta \in W^{s+2,q}$ and $\xi \in W^{s,q}$, $s > \max(\frac{2}{q}, 3)$,

$$(5.24) \quad \|\partial_x^s S_p(\eta, \dots, \eta) \xi\|_{L^q} \leq C \|\eta\|_{W^{s+2,q}}^p \|\xi\|_{W^{s,q}}.$$

In order to prove this theorem we need the following Lemma which is proven in Craig, Schanz, and Sulem [7] and Nicholls [18].

LEMMA 5.19. *Let S_p be defined as*

$$(5.25) \quad S_p(\eta, \dots, \eta) \xi(x) = \int K(x, y) q_1(\eta)^p \xi(y) dy.$$

Then the l^{th} derivative of this operator is

$$(5.26) \quad \partial_x^l S_p(\eta, \dots, \eta) \xi(x) = \sum_{m=0}^l \sum_{\sum \alpha_k = m} S_p(\partial_x^{\alpha_1} \eta, \dots, \partial_x^{\alpha_p} \eta) \partial_x^{l-m} \xi(x).$$

We are now ready to prove Theorem 5.18.

Proof. [Theorem 5.18] By Lemma 5.19 we have

$$\|\partial_x^s S_p(\eta, \dots, \eta) \xi(x)\|_{L^q} \leq \sum_{m=0}^s \sum_{\sum \alpha_k = m} \|S_p(\partial_x^{\alpha_1} \eta, \dots, \partial_x^{\alpha_p} \eta) \partial_x^{s-m} \xi(x)\|_{L^q}.$$

Since we wish to avoid using a C^{s+1} derivative we diverge a little from the approach of Craig, Schanz, and Sulem [7] and split the previous sum into three parts. The first will contain all terms where at least one derivative hits the function ξ . The second will contain terms with no derivatives on ξ , but not all s derivatives on one η . The final part will contain all terms where all s derivatives are on one of the η .

Each part will consist of terms of the form,

$$\|S_p(\partial_x^{\alpha_1} \eta, \dots, \partial_x^{\alpha_p} \eta) \partial_x^{s-m} \xi(x)\|_{L^q}.$$

If $m < s$ then at least one derivative hits ξ and we can use Theorem 5.12 to make the estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \|S_p(\partial_x^{\alpha_1} \eta, \dots, \partial_x^{\alpha_p} \eta) \partial_x^{s-m} \xi(x)\|_{L^q} &\leq C \left(\prod_{j=1}^p |\partial_x^{\alpha_j} \eta|_{C^1} \right) \|\partial_x^{s-m} \xi\|_{L^q} \\ &\leq C |\eta|_{C^1}^{p-1} |\partial_x^m \eta|_{C^1} \|\partial_x^{s-m} \xi\|_{L^q}. \end{aligned}$$

The second line comes from the interpolation

$$|\partial_x^\alpha \eta|_{C^1} \leq C |\eta|_{C^1}^{1-\frac{\alpha}{m}} |\partial_x^m \eta|_{C^1}^{\frac{\alpha}{m}}.$$

By being wasteful with derivatives we can estimate this by $C |\eta|_{C^1}^{p-1} |\eta|_{C^s} \|\eta\|_{W^{s,q}}$. By our choice of s for $d = 1$ we can estimate this by $C \|\eta\|_{W^{s+1,q}}^p \|\xi\|_{W^{s,q}}$. Similarly, by the choice of s for $d = 2$ we can estimate this by $C \|\eta\|_{W^{s+2,q}}^p \|\xi\|_{W^{s,q}}$. If we consider $m = s$, but $\alpha_r \neq s$ then we make the estimate, based on Theorem 5.12

$$\begin{aligned} \|S_p(\partial_x^{\alpha_1} \eta, \dots, \partial_x^{\alpha_p} \eta) \xi(x)\|_{L^q} &\leq C \left(\prod_{j=1}^p |\partial_x^{\alpha_j} \eta|_{C^1} \right) \|\xi\|_{L^q} \\ &\leq C |\eta|_{C^s}^p \|\xi\|_{L^q}. \end{aligned}$$

Again, by our choice of s we can make the appropriate estimate. Finally, in the case where $\alpha_r = s$ we use Theorem 5.13 to make the estimate

$$\begin{aligned} & \|S_p(\eta, \dots, \partial_x^s \eta, \dots, \eta) \xi(x)\|_{L^q} \\ & \leq C \left(\prod_{j=1}^p |\partial_x^{\alpha_j} \eta|_{C^1} \right) \|\xi\|_{L^q} \\ & \leq C |\eta|_{C^1}^{p-1} \{ |\eta|_{C^1} |\xi|_{C^1} \|\partial_x^s \eta\|_{L^q} \\ & \quad + |\eta|_{C^1} (\|\partial_x^s \eta\|_{L^\infty} \|\partial_x \xi\|_{L^q} + |\xi|_{L^\infty} \|\partial_x^{s-1} \eta\|_{L^q}) \\ & \quad + (p-1) |\eta|_{C^2} (\|\partial_x^s \eta\|_{L^\infty} \|\partial_x \xi\|_{L^q} + |\xi|_{L^\infty} \|\partial_x^s \eta\|_{L^q}) \}. \end{aligned}$$

Once again, without begin careful about derivatives one can make the appropriate estimate given the choice of s . \square

Finally, we are in a position to establish the analyticity of the singular integral operators, C_p , in one and two dimensions in the appropriate function spaces.

THEOREM 5.20. *If $d = 1$, $\eta \in W^{s+1,q}$, and $s > \max(\frac{1}{q}, 2)$, then the singular integral operator $C_p(\eta)$ is bounded on $W^{s,q}$ and*

$$(5.27) \quad \|C_p(\eta) \xi\|_{W^{s,q}} \leq C \|\eta\|_{W^{s+1,q}}^p \|\xi\|_{W^{s,q}}.$$

Furthermore, the operator $C_p(\eta)$ is analytic as a mapping on $W^{s,q}$ and thus its Taylor series converges in operator norm. If $d = 2$, $\eta \in W^{s+2,q}$, and $s > \max(\frac{2}{q}, 3)$, then the singular integral operator $C_p(\eta)$ is bounded on $W^{s,q}$ and

$$(5.28) \quad \|C_p(\eta) \xi\|_{W^{s,q}} \leq C \|\eta\|_{W^{s+2,q}}^p \|\xi\|_{W^{s,q}}.$$

Furthermore, the operator $C_p(\eta)$ is analytic as a mapping on $W^{s,q}$ and thus its Taylor series converges in operator norm.

Proof. The idea behind the proof is to expand the analytic function $c_p(z)$ in its Taylor series expansion to reduce C_p to an infinite sum of operators S_p which have the appropriate decay. In brief we write

$$\begin{aligned} C_p(\eta) \xi(x) &= \int k(x, y) c_p(q_1) \xi(y) dy \\ &= \sum_{l=p}^{\infty} \frac{c_p^{(l)}(0)}{l!} S_p(\eta, \dots, \eta) \xi(x). \end{aligned}$$

The proof now proceeds in exactly the same manner as in Craig, Schanz, and Sulem [7] or Nicholls [18], where we use Theorem 5.18 rather than the $C^{s+1} - W^{s,q}$ estimates of these papers. \square

For the smoothing integral operators $C_{p,h}$ there is a development which can be followed which is very similar to, though not as delicate as, the one presented above for the singular integral operators C_p . Due to the choices of s which we will make, the estimates which we need have already been established by Craig, Schanz, and Sulem in two dimensions [7], and in d dimensions by Nicholls [18]. We state the result for completeness, and present the corollary which we use.

THEOREM 5.21. *Let $p + \rho + \lambda > d$, and suppose that $|\eta|_{L^\infty} < hR_0$, and $|\eta|_{C^s} < \infty$. Then $C_{p,h}$ is bounded from L^q to $W^{s,q}$ and*

$$(5.29) \quad \|C_{p,h}(\eta) \xi\|_{W^{s,q}} < C |\eta|_{L^\infty}^{p-1} |\eta|_{C^s} \|\xi\|_{L^q}.$$

Furthermore, the operator $C_{p,h}$ is analytic as a mapping from L^q to $W^{s,q}$ in the set

$$(5.30) \quad \{\eta \mid |\eta|_{L^\infty} < hR_0 \text{ and } |\eta|_{C^s} < \infty\}.$$

Consequently $C_{p,h}$ is represented by its Taylor series expansion.

The corollary that we use is the following.

COROLLARY 5.22. *If $d = 1$, $\eta \in W^{s+1,q}$, and $s > \max(\frac{1}{q}, 2)$, then the smoothing integral operator $C_{p,h}$ is bounded from L^q to $W^{s,q}$ and*

$$(5.31) \quad \|C_{p,h}(\eta) \xi\|_{W^{s,q}} < C \|\eta\|_{W^{s+1,q}}^p \|\xi\|_{L^q}.$$

Furthermore, the operator $C_{p,h}$ is analytic as a mapping from L^q to $W^{s,q}$ and thus is represented by its Taylor series expansion. If $d = 2$, $\eta \in W^{s+2,q}$, and $s > \max(\frac{2}{q}, 3)$, then the smoothing integral operator $C_{p,h}$ is bounded from L^q to $W^{s,q}$ and

$$(5.32) \quad \|C_{p,h}(\eta) \xi\|_{W^{s,q}} < C \|\eta\|_{W^{s+2,q}}^p \|\xi\|_{L^q}.$$

Furthermore, the operator $C_{p,h}$ is analytic as a mapping from L^q to $W^{s,q}$ and thus is represented by its Taylor series expansion.

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