A SUFFICIENT CONDITION FOR GLOBAL REGULARITY OF THE ∂-NEUMANN OPERATOR

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Abstract. A theory of global regularity of the ∂-Neumann operator is developed which unifies the two principal approaches to date, namely the one via compactness due to Kohn-Nirenberg [28] and Catlin [8] and the one via plurisubharmonic defining functions and/or vector fields that commute approximately with ∂ due to Boas and the author [4, 6].

1. Introduction

The ∂-Neumann problem and its regularity theory play important roles both in several complex variables and in partial differential equations. In several complex variables, the ∂-Neumann problem is intimately connected with solving the ∂-equation and with the Bergman projection; in partial differential equations, it provides a prototype for an elliptic operator with non-coercive boundary conditions and (in the case of domains of finite type) for a subelliptic problem. We refer the reader to the surveys [7, 12, 14, 21, 33] and the monographs [17, 10, 29] for background material.

Denote by Ω a smooth bounded pseudoconvex domain in \( \mathbb{C}^n \). For \( 1 \leq q \leq n \), the complex Laplacian \( \Box_q \) is given by \( \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial} + \partial \partial^* \) on \( L^2_{(0,q)}(\Omega) \), the usual Hilbert space of \((0, q)\)-forms with coefficients in \( L^2(\Omega) \). \( \Box_q \) is self-adjoint and onto, hence has a (self-adjoint) bounded inverse. This inverse is the ∂-Neumann operator \( N_q \). We say that \( N_q \) is globally regular if it maps \( C^\infty_{(0,q)}(\Omega) \), the Fréchet space of \((0, q)\)-forms with coefficients in \( C^\infty(\Omega) \) (necessarily continuously) into itself. We say that \( N \) is exactly regular when it maps the \( L^2 \)-Sobolev spaces \( W^s_{(0,q)}(\Omega) \) of forms with coefficients in \( W^s(\Omega) \) to themselves (for \( s \geq 0 \)). Standard embedding theorems show that exact regularity implies global regularity. (It is rather intriguing that so far in all cases where global regularity is known, it is actually established via exact regularity.)

Kohn and Nirenberg proved in [28] that for a class of operators defined by a quadratic form, which includes the ∂-Neumann operator, a so called compactness estimate implies exact regularity, but they did not address the question of when such an estimate holds. Catlin then verified in [8] that in the case of the ∂-Neumann operator, this approach provides indeed a viable route to global regularity, by showing that a large class of domains, defined by a geometric condition, satisfies the requisite estimate. In addition, Catlin’s work provides a general sufficient condition of a potential theoretic nature for compactness. This condition was systematically investigated by Sibony [34] (see also his survey [35]). In particular, Sibony’s work gives examples

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of domains whose boundaries contain large sets (in the sense of surface measure) of points of infinite type, yet whose ∂-Neumann operator nevertheless satisfies a compactness estimate (and hence is exactly regular). In [40], Takegoshi presented an approach that places a certain boundedness condition on the gradients of the functions, rather than on the functions themselves (as had been the case in Catlin’s work). In that sense, it may be viewed as a precursor to [31], where McNeal introduced a relaxed version of Catlin’s condition based on having uniform bounds on the gradients in the metric induced by the complex Hessian of the functions. In [23], compactness of the ∂-Neumann problem is studied from the point of view of solution kernels for ∂, while [22] contains results in the spirit of Oka’s lemma. Recently, the author gave a simple geometric condition, on domains in \( \mathbb{C}^2 \), that implies compactness. Its relation to the potential theoretic conditions discussed here is not understood at present. For a survey on compactness, we refer the reader to [21].

In [4, 6], Boas and the author presented a new technique for proving Sobolev estimates for the ∂-Neumann operator based on the existence of families of vector fields that have certain approximate commutator properties with ∂. In particular, such families of vector fields exist, and hence the ∂-Neumann operator is globally regular, when the domain \( \Omega \) admits a defining function that is plurisubharmonic at boundary points (that is, its complex Hessian is positive semi-definite at points of the boundary). This covers for example all smooth convex domains. Other examples of domains where the existence of these families of vector fields has been verified include domains with circular symmetry ([9]), domains whose boundary is of finite type except for a flat piece that is ‘nicely’ foliated by Riemann surfaces ([39], [18]), and domains whose weakly pseudoconvex directions at boundary points are limits, from inside, of weakly pseudoconvex directions of level sets of the boundary distance ([36]; this class includes domains whose closure admits a particularly nice Stein neighborhood basis). In [6], the authors studied in detail the situation when the weakly pseudoconvex boundary points are contained in a submanifold \( M \) of the boundary having the property that its real tangent space at each point is contained in the complex tangent space to the boundary at the point (this happens, for example, for complex submanifolds of the boundary). They identified a De Rham cohomology class on \( M \) as the (only) obstruction to the existence of the family of vector fields required in their technique. In particular, when \( M \) has trivial first De Rham cohomology (for example, when \( M \) is simply connected), the ∂-Neumann operator on \( \Omega \) is exactly regular. In the case of a complex submanifold \( M \) of the boundary, this cohomology class had appeared earlier in [2] in the context of deciding whether or not the closure of \( \Omega \) admits a Stein neighborhood basis. Its appearance in connection with global regularity explains why the critical annulus in the boundary of the worm domains prevents global regularity [1, 11, 12], while an annulus in the boundary of certain other Hartogs domains does not do so [5], and why an analytic disc is always benign [5].

More recently, Sucheston and the author showed ([38], Theorem on page 250) that the conditions that appear in [4, 6] (i.e. existence of a defining function plurisubharmonic at points of the boundary, existence of a family of vector fields with suitable approximate commutator properties with ∂, and vanishing of a cohomology class on certain submanifolds of the boundary) can be modified in a natural way so as to become equivalent (and still imply exact regularity).
The present paper provides a general sufficient condition for exact regularity. It is trivially satisfied for \((0, q)-\)forms when there is a compactness estimate (at the level of \((0, q)-\)forms). Modulo classical results, it is also easily seen to be satisfied for all \(q \geq 1\) when the assumptions from \([4, 6]\), in the more general form given in \([38]\), hold. In fact, our condition has a potential theoretic flavor, and it will be seen that the approach in \([4, 6, 38]\) arises from extracting the geometric content of the condition. It is noteworthy that the condition discriminates among the form levels, and that it passes from \((0, q)-\)forms to \((0, q+1)-\)forms (see Lemma 2 below). When \(q > 1\), it is satisfied when \(\Omega\) admits a defining function whose complex Hessian has the property that the sum of any \(q\) eigenvalues is nonnegative. Thus, in the context of pseudoconvex domains, the recent regularity results in \([24]\) are also covered.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. In section 2, we state our new sufficient condition for exact regularity; this is the main result. In section 3, we show that under the assumptions in Theorem 1, commutators of certain vector fields with \(\overline{\partial}\) and with \(\partial^{*}\), respectively, are benign, in a technical sense needed in the proof of Theorem 1. This proof is given in section 4. In section 5 we explain why the assumptions in Theorem 1 are satisfied under the conditions in \([4, 6, 38]\), in particular, when there is a family of vector fields that has good approximate commutator properties with \(\overline{\partial}\). Section 6 contains some estimates, also required in section 4 in the proof of Theorem 1, for operators obtained from the \(\partial\)-Neumann problem by elliptic regularization.

2. A sufficient condition for global regularity

For summations over multiindices, a superscript \(t\) indicates that the summation is over increasing tuples only. For \(s\) real, \(\|u\|_{s}\) denotes the norm in \(W_{(0,q)}^{s}(\Omega)\). (When \(s = 0\), we will omit the subscript.) By a defining function of a \((C^{\infty})\) smooth domain we always mean a defining function that is \(C^{\infty}\).

**Theorem 1.** Let \(\Omega\) be a smooth bounded pseudoconvex domain in \(\mathbb{C}^{n}\), \(\rho\) a defining function for \(\Omega\). Let \(1 \leq q \leq n\). Assume that there is a constant \(C\) such that for all \(\epsilon > 0\) there exist a defining function \(\rho_{\epsilon}\) for \(\Omega\) and a constant \(C_{\epsilon}\) with

\[
1/C < |\nabla \rho_{\epsilon}| < C \quad \text{on} \ b\Omega,
\]

and

\[
\left\| \sum_{|K|=q-1}^{t} \left( \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^{2} \rho_{\epsilon}}{\partial z_{j} \partial z_{k}} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_{j}} \frac{u_{kK}}{u_{kK}} \right) dz_{K} \right\|^{2} \leq \epsilon \left( \| \overline{\partial} u \|^{2} + \| \partial^{*} u \|^{2} \right) + C_{\epsilon} \| u \|_{-1}^{2}
\]

for all \(u \in C_{(0,q)}^{\infty}(\overline{\Omega}) \cap \text{dom}(\overline{\partial}^{*})\). Then the \(\overline{\partial}\)-Neumann operator \(N_{q}\) on \((0, q)-\)forms is exactly regular in Sobolev norms, that is

\[
\| N_{q} u \|_{s} \leq C_{s} \| u \|_{s},
\]

for \(s \geq 0\) and all \(u \in W_{(0,q)}^{s}(\Omega)\).

The specific form of the factor \(\epsilon\) in the first term on the right hand side of (2) is not relevant; as long as there is a factor \(\sigma(\epsilon)\) with \(\sigma(\epsilon) \to 0\) as \(\epsilon \to 0\), one can always suitably rescale the family of defining functions. In particular, the value of the constant in front of \(\epsilon\) is immaterial.
The simplest situation in Theorem 1 occurs when there is one defining function, say \( \rho \), that works for all \( \epsilon \). This covers the case when \( N_q \) is compact, as well as the situation considered in [4] when \( \Omega \) admits a defining function that is plurisubharmonic at boundary points, or, as in [24] when \( q > 1 \), a defining function whose complex Hessian at boundary points has the property that the sum of any \( q \) eigenvalues is nonnegative. We will show in section 5 that the ‘vector field method’ from [6] is also covered and that in fact, more generally, the (equivalent) sufficient conditions given in [38] imply the one in Theorem 1.

When \( N_q \) is compact, take any defining function \( \rho \) and set \( \rho_\epsilon = \rho \) for all \( \epsilon \). Observe that then the left hand side of (2) is bounded by \( \| u \|^2 \), independently of \( \epsilon \), which in turn can be bounded by the right hand side if \( N_q \) is compact (see for example [21], Lemma 1.1).

Now assume that there is a defining function \( \rho \) whose complex Hessian is positive semidefinite at boundary points. Then (2) holds for \( q = 1 \) (hence, in view of Lemma 2 below, for all \( q \geq 1 \)). Namely, there is a constant \( C \) such that near the boundary, the complex Hessian of \( \rho \) is bounded below by \( C \rho |u|^2 \) or, equivalently, adding the form minus \( C \rho |u|^2 \) produces a positive semi-definite form. Applying the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality to this form pointwise and then integrating shows that the left hand side of (2) is bounded by 

\[
\| \partial u \|_V^2 \leq \epsilon (\| \partial u \|^2 + \| \partial^{\ast} u \|^2) + \| u \|^2_{\Omega, \epsilon},
\]

where \( V \) is a relatively compact subdomain of \( \Omega \). \( \| \sqrt{-\rho} u \|_V^2 \) is dominated by \( \epsilon \| u \|^2 + \| u \|^2_{\Omega, \epsilon} \), where \( \Omega_\epsilon \) denotes the points \( z \in \Omega \) with \( \rho(z) < -\epsilon \).

Because of interior elliptic regularity of \( \partial \partial^{\ast} \), \( \| u \|^2_{\Omega, \epsilon} + \| u \|^2_{\Omega, \epsilon^{\ast}} \) can be estimated from above by \( \epsilon (\| \partial u \|^2 + \| \partial^{\ast} u \|^2) + C \epsilon \| u \|^2_{\Omega, \epsilon} \). To estimate the first term in (4), we split \( u \) into its tangential and normal components, \( u_T \) and \( u_N \), and use that \( \| u_N \| \leq \| \partial u \| + \| \partial^{\ast} u \| \) (see (20) below for details). Then the first term in (4) is estimated from above by

\[
\int_{\Omega} \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial z_j \partial z_k} u_j u_k + \| \sqrt{-\rho} u \|^2 + \| u \|^2_V,
\]

where \( V \) is a relatively compact subdomain of \( \Omega \). \( \| \sqrt{-\rho} u \|_V^2 \) is dominated by \( \epsilon \| u \|^2 + \| u \|^2_{\Omega, \epsilon} \), where \( \Omega_\epsilon \) denotes the points \( z \in \Omega \) with \( \rho(z) < -\epsilon \).

Because of interior elliptic regularity of \( \partial \partial^{\ast} \), \( \| u \|^2_{\Omega, \epsilon} + \| u \|^2_{\Omega, \epsilon^{\ast}} \) can be estimated from above by \( \epsilon (\| \partial u \|^2 + \| \partial^{\ast} u \|^2) + C \epsilon \| u \|^2_{\Omega, \epsilon} \). To estimate the first term in (4), we split \( u \) into its tangential and normal components, \( u_T \) and \( u_N \), and use that \( \| u_N \| \leq \| \partial u \| + \| \partial^{\ast} u \| \) (see (20) below for details). Then the first term in (4) is estimated from above by

\[
\int_{\Omega} \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial z_j \partial z_k} (u_T)_j (u_T)_k + \epsilon \| u_T \|^2 + C \epsilon \| u_N \|^2.
\]

Interpolation of Sobolev norms gives that the last term in (5) is dominated by \( \epsilon \| u_N \|^2 + C \epsilon \| u_N \|^2_{\epsilon} \leq \epsilon (\| \partial u \|^2 + \| \partial^{\ast} u \|^2) + C \epsilon \| u \|^2_{\Omega, \epsilon} \). In the first term in (5), we apply the Kohn-Morrey formula on \( \Omega_\delta \) for \( 0 \leq \delta \leq \epsilon \) (note that \( u_T \in dom(\partial^{\ast}) \) on \( \Omega_\delta \)). The result is that this term is estimated by \( \epsilon (\| \partial u_T \|^2 + \| \partial^{\ast} u_T \|^2) + \| u_T \|^2_{\Omega, \epsilon} \leq \epsilon (\| \partial u \|^2 + \| \partial^{\ast} u \|^2) + \| u \|^2_{\Omega, \epsilon} \) (since \( \| \partial u_T \|^2 + \| \partial^{\ast} u_T \|^2 \leq \| \partial u \|^2 + \| \partial^{\ast} u \|^2 + \| u_N \|^2 \)).

We have shown that if \( \rho \) is a defining function whose complex Hessian is positive semidefinite at boundary points, then (2) holds with \( \rho_\epsilon = \rho \) for all \( \epsilon > 0 \).

When \( q > 1 \), the following equivalent reformulation of condition (2) is useful. Define the quadratic form \( H_{\rho, q}(u, \overline{u}) \) by

\[
H_{\rho, q}(u, \overline{u}) = \sum_{|K|=q-1} \left( \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial z_j \partial z_k} u_{jk} \overline{u}_{kk} \right).
\]

We have
Lemma 1. Let $\Omega$ be a smooth bounded pseudoconvex domain, $\rho$ a defining function for $\Omega$, let $1 \leq q \leq n$, and let $C$ be a constant. Then, modulo rescaling, a family of defining functions $\rho_\epsilon$ satisfies (1) and (2) if and only if it satisfies (1) and

$$
(7) \sup_{\beta \in C_{(0,q-1)}(\Omega), ||\beta|| \leq 1} \left\{ \left| \int_{\Omega} H_{\rho,q}(\overline{\partial} \rho \wedge \beta, \pi) \right|^2 \right\} \leq \epsilon \left( \| \overline{\partial} u \|^2 + \| \overline{\partial}^* u \|^2 \right) + \overline{C}_\epsilon \| u \|^2_{-1}.
$$

The lemma is obvious when $q = 1$. When $q > 1$, note that both in $H_{\rho,q}$ and in inner products between $(q-1)$-forms, we may sum over all multi-indices $K$ of length $(q-1)$ and then divide by $(q-1)!$. The (pointwise) inner product of the form on the left hand side of (2) with a $(q-1)$-form $\beta = \sum_{|K|=q-1} b_K d\overline{z}_K$ equals $H_{\rho,q}(\overline{\partial} \rho \wedge \tilde{\beta}, \pi)$, where $\tilde{\beta} = \sum_{|K|=q-1} b_K d\overline{z}_K$, modulo terms containing a factor $(\partial \rho/z_{k_1})u_{kk_1 \cdots k_{s-1}}$ for some $s, 1 \leq s \leq q-1$ (replacing $(\partial \rho/\partial z_k)\overline{\overline{\partial} \rho}$ by $(\partial \rho \wedge \tilde{\beta})_j$ makes an error of the indicated form). Upon summation over $k_s$, these terms give rise to coefficients of the normal part of $u$. Thus their Sobolev-1 norm is bounded by $\| \overline{\partial} u \| + \| \overline{\partial}^* u \|$ (see for example the argument in the proof of Lemma 4 below, in particular (20)), and interpolation between Sobolev norms shows that the contribution to the integral over $\Omega$ coming from these terms can be bounded by the right hand side of (2) or (7), respectively. Integrating over $\Omega$ and taking the supremum over $\beta$ with $\| \beta \| \leq 1$ thus proves the lemma. □

Assume now that there is a defining function $\rho$ with the property that at boundary points, the sum of any $q$ eigenvalues of its complex Hessian is nonnegative. This implies that $H_{\rho,q}$ is positive semidefinite at points of the boundary (in fact, the two properties are equivalent). We take $\rho_\epsilon = \rho$. Now the argument proceeds as in the case of a plurisubharmonic defining function, but with the complex Hessian $H_{\rho,1}$ replaced by $H_{\rho,q}$. This establishes (7) (with $\rho_\epsilon = \rho$). Since (1) is trivially satisfied, Lemma 1 shows that the assumptions in Theorem 1 do indeed hold.

Condition (2) is of a potential theoretic flavor. This is not surprising: global regularity of the $\overline{\partial}$-Neumann operator probably cannot be characterized in terms of purely geometric conditions on the boundary (in contrast to the much stronger property of subellipticity, which is characterized by the geometric notion of finite type). Nonetheless, it is interesting to see how to extract a geometric condition from condition (2), and what the result of doing so is. Let $q = 1$ for simplicity. Because $u \in dom(\overline{\partial}^*)$, the vector $(u_1, \cdots, u_n)$ formed from the components of $u$ is complex tangential at the boundary. The left hand side of (2) is thus the square of the $L^2$-norm of the following quantity: the mixed (complex tangential unit vector - complex normal unit vector) term in the complex Hessian of $\rho_\epsilon$ times $|u|$. The square of this $L^2$-norm should be bounded by the right hand side. Since $\| u \|^2 \leq C(\| \overline{\partial} u \|^2 + \| \overline{\partial}^* u \|^2)$, this suggests that one require that the mixed term in the Hessian of $\rho_\epsilon$ should be a multiplier in $L^2(\Omega)$ with operator norm of order $\epsilon$. However, this operator norm is given by the sup-norm of the multiplier, so that the requirement becomes that this mixed term be uniformly small of order $\epsilon$. Actually, it suffices that this be the case at points of the boundary (since compactly supported terms are under control) and in weakly pseudoconvex directions (since components of $u$ in strictly pseudoconvex directions are under control, see section 5 below). This geometrization scheme therefore leads precisely to $[4, 6, 38]$. 
It is interesting to note that if the assumptions in Theorem 1 are satisfied at level \( q \), then they are satisfied at levels \( q + 1, q + 2, \) etc. Whether exact regularity of the \( \overline{\partial} \)-Neumann operator similarly passes from \( q \)-forms to \((q+1)\)-forms seems to be open. (Compactness and subellipticity do, [19], Proposition 2.2, [27], Proposition 5.2, [32].)

**Lemma 2.** Suppose the assumptions in Theorem 1 are satisfied at some level \( q \), where \( 1 \leq q \leq n - 1 \). Then they are satisfied at level \( q + 1 \).

**Proof:** Let \( u \in C^\infty_{(0,q+1)}(\Omega) \cap \text{dom}(\overline{\partial}^*) \), \( u = \sum_{|j|=q+1} u_j dz_j \). For \( k = 1, \ldots, n \), we define \( q \)-forms \( v_k \) by \( v_k := \sum_{|j|=q} u_{jk} dz_k \). Then \( v_k \in \text{dom}(\overline{\partial}^*) \) if \( |L| = q - 1 \), then

\[
\sum_{j=1}^n (v_k)_j \partial \rho/\partial z_j = \sum_{j=1}^n u_{jk}(\partial \rho/\partial z_j) = -\sum_{j=1}^n u_{jk}(\partial \rho/\partial z_j) = 0 \quad \text{on } b\Omega,
\]

because \( u \in \text{dom}(\overline{\partial}^*) \). Computing \( \overline{\partial}^* v_k \) gives \( \overline{\partial}^* v_k = -\sum_{|L|=q-1} \sum_{j=1}^n (\partial (v_k)_j \partial \rho/\partial z_j) dz_L = -\sum_{|L|=q-1} \sum_{j=1}^n (\partial u_{jk} \partial \rho/\partial z_j) dz_L \). Note that the coefficient of \( dz_L \) is, up to sign, a coefficient of \( \partial u \), namely that of \( dz_L \). In particular, the \( L^2 \)-norm of \( \overline{\partial}^* v_k \) is dominated by the \( L^2 \)-norm of \( \overline{\partial}^* u \). Also, the \( L^2 \)-norm of \( \overline{\partial}^* \) is dominated by \( \|\partial u\| + \|\overline{\partial}^* u\| \). This is because the components of \( \partial u \) are expressed in terms of bar derivatives of components of \( u \), and these are dominated by \( \|\partial u\| + \|\overline{\partial}^* u\| \) (see e.g. [10], Section 4.3). Let now \( \{\rho_k\} \) be the family of defining functions that exist according to the assumptions in Theorem 1 for \( q \)-forms. The same family, up to rescaling of \( \epsilon \), works for \((q+1)\)-forms. We have

\[
\sum j \int_\Omega \left( \sum_{j,k=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial z_j \partial z_k} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial u_{kmK}} \right)^2 = \sum \int_\Omega \left( \sum_{j,k=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial z_j \partial z_k} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial u_{kmK}} \right)^2.
\]

The summation on the right hand side is over all \( m \) and \((q-1)\)-tuples \( \tilde{K} \) so that \( (m, \tilde{K}) \) is an increasing \( q \)-tuple. Summing over all \( m \) and over all increasing \((q-1)\)-tuples \( \tilde{K} \) (thus increasing the sum), and replacing \( u_{kmK} \) by \( -u_{mk\tilde{K}} = -(v_m)_k \tilde{K} \), we see that the right hand side is bounded by

\[
\sum_{m=1}^n \sum \int_\Omega \left( \sum_{j,k=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial z_j \partial z_k} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial u_{km\tilde{K}}} \right)^2 \leq \epsilon \sum_{m=1}^n \left( \|\overline{\partial} u_m\|^2 + \|\overline{\partial}^* v_m\|^2 \right) + C_\epsilon \sum_{m=1}^n \|v_m\|^2_{-1}.
\]

In the last estimate, we have used that \( v_m \) is a \( q \)-form, and that the family \( \{\rho_k\} \) satisfies (2) for \( q \)-forms. By what was said above, the right hand side is dominated by \( \epsilon \left( \|\overline{\partial} u\|^2 + \|\overline{\partial}^* u\|^2 \right) + C_\epsilon \|u\|^2_{-1} \). This completes the proof of Lemma 2. \( \square \)

The above argument has benefitted from correspondence with Jeff McNeal concerning the remark preceding the statement of Lemma 2.

**Remark 1:** Let again \( q = 1 \) for simplicity. In the discussion in the previous paragraph, it suffices that the mixed term in the complex Hessian of a defining function be what one might call a ‘compactness multiplier’. That is, if \( Y = \sum_k Y_k \partial/\partial z_k \) denotes a complex tangential field of type \((1,0)\), consider the operator \( A_{\rho,Y} \) from \( \text{dom}(\overline{\partial}) \cap \text{dom}(\overline{\partial}^*) \), provided with the graph norm, to \( L^2(\Omega) \) defined by

\[
A_{\rho,Y}(u) := \left( \sum_{j,k=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial z_j \partial z_k} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_j} Y_k \right) |u|, \quad u \in \text{dom}(\overline{\partial}) \cap \text{dom}(\overline{\partial}^*) \subseteq L^2_{(0,1)}(\Omega).
\]
If $A_{\rho,Y}$ is compact for all $Y$, then (2) holds with $\rho_\epsilon = \rho$, for all $\epsilon$. This follows from a lemma in functional analysis characterizing compact operators, and the fact that $L^2_{(0,1)}(\Omega)$ embeds compactly into $W^{-1,1}_{(0,1)}(\Omega)$, see e.g. [28], Lemma 1.1, [31], Lemma 2.1 (also note that replacing the gradient of a normalized defining function in (2) by that of another defining function does not affect compactness). This suggests that one study sesquilinear forms that produce a compact operator as in (8). Alternatively, consider the operator

$$
B_\rho(u) := \sum_{j,k=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial z_j \partial \bar{z}_k} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \bar{z}_j} \bar{\mu}_k, \quad u \in \text{dom}(\partial) \cap \text{dom}(\partial^*) \subseteq L^2_{(0,1)}(\Omega).
$$

Then (2) holds (for $q = 1$) with $\rho_\epsilon = \rho$ for all $\epsilon$ for some defining function $\rho$ if and only if the operator $B_\rho$ is compact (by the same characterization of compact operators quoted above). The form of $B_\rho$ suggests that one study sesquilinear forms that produce a compact operator as in (9). These observations hint at a theory of 'compactness multipliers’, yet to be developed, modeled after Kohn's theory of subelliptic multipliers (see for example [13], section 6.4).

We also note that the discussion concerning the operator $B_\rho$ provides a compactness property considerably weaker than compactness of the $\partial$-Neumann operator which still implies global regularity. To see that existence of a defining function $\rho$ such that the associated operator $B_\rho$ is compact is a considerably weaker property than compactness of the $\partial$-Neumann operator, consider smooth bounded convex domains. They always admit a defining function $\rho$ which is plurisubharmonic at points of the boundary (see [4]), so that the associated operator $B_\rho$ is compact, by what was said above. However, the $\partial$-Neumann operator on $(0,1)$-forms is compact (if and) only if the boundary contains no analytic disc, see [20].

**Remark 2**: Whether or not a family of defining functions $\{\rho_\epsilon\}$ with gradients that are uniformly bounded on $b\Omega$ satisfies (2) is entirely determined by (the interplay of) these gradients (with $b\Omega$). More precisely: if the family $\{\rho_\epsilon\}$ satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 1, and $\{\tilde{\rho}_\epsilon\}$ is a family of defining functions such that $\nabla \tilde{\rho}_\epsilon(z) = \nabla \rho_\epsilon(z)$ for all $z \in b\Omega$ and all $\epsilon$, then the family $\{\tilde{\rho}_\epsilon\}$ also satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 1, possibly after rescaling. To see this, write (near $b\Omega$) $\tilde{\rho}_\epsilon = g_\epsilon \rho_\epsilon$ with $g_\epsilon(z) = 1$ when $z \in b\Omega$. Then

$$
\sum_{k=1}^n (\partial \rho_\epsilon / \partial \bar{z}_k)(z) u_{k,K}(z) \text{ is (the conjugate of) a coefficient of the normal component of } u, \text{ and so has its Sobolev-1 norm dominated by } C_{\rho}(\| \bar{\partial} u \| + \| \partial^* u \|). \text{ Similarly, since } g_\epsilon \equiv 1 \text{ on } b\Omega, \text{ the tangential derivative } \sum_{k=1}^n u_{k,K}(z) (\partial g_\epsilon / \partial \bar{z}_k)(z) \text{ equals zero on the boundary (the derivative is tangential on the boundary because } u \in \text{dom}(\partial^*)). \text{ Consequently, its 1-norm is also bounded by } C_{\rho}(\| \bar{\partial} u \| + \| \partial^* u \|) \text{ (by the same argument as for the normal component). Thus the contributions coming from the first three terms on the right hand side of (10) to the left hand side of (2) can all be bounded in the manner required by the right hand side of (2), essentially by the argument used above (see in particular the proof of Lemma 1). In the contribution coming from the last term in (10), } g_\epsilon \text{ acts as a bounded multiplier near the boundary, say...
where $|g_\epsilon| < 2$. So modulo compactly supported terms its contribution to the left hand side of (2) can be bounded by that of the Hessian of $\rho_\epsilon$, hence by the right hand side of (2). The phenomenon discussed in this paragraph has analogues in [4, 6], where plurisubharmonicity of a defining function and good approximate commutator properties of vector fields with $\partial$, respectively, are only needed at boundary points.

**Remark 3:** In [26], Kohn gave a qualitative version of the result in [4] in the sense that the level in the Sobolev scale up to which estimates hold is tied to the Diederich-Fornæss exponent ([16]). The above discussion of the situation when there is a plurisubharmonic defining function suggests the possibility of such an analysis in our context also. A trivial observation is that to get estimates at a fixed level $k$ in the Sobolev scale, one only needs (2) for some $\epsilon = \epsilon(k) > 0$ (see section 4 below).

### 3. Inner Products Involving Commutators with $\overline{\partial}$ and with $\overline{\partial}^*$

The proof of Theorem 1 requires estimates on inner products involving commutators, with $\overline{\partial}$ and with $\overline{\partial}^*$, of vector fields formed from the family of defining functions $\{\rho_\epsilon\}$ given in Theorem 1. These estimates are given in Lemma 4 and Lemma 5 below. We start out with a lemma which makes precise the statement that bar derivatives and complex tangential derivatives are ‘benign’ for the $\overline{\partial}$-Neumann problem. We state it in the form given in [4].

**Lemma 3.** Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$, and let $Y$ be a vector field of type $(1,0)$, smooth on $\overline{\Omega}$, with $Y \rho = 0$ on $b\Omega$. Then there is a constant $C$ such that for $u = \sum_{|J|=q} u_J dz^J \in C_{(0,q)}(\overline{\Omega}) \cap \text{dom}(\overline{\partial}^*)$, we have

\begin{equation}
\sum_{J,J} \left\| \frac{\partial u_J}{\partial z^J} \right\|_{k-1}^2 \leq C \left( \|\overline{\partial} u\|_{k-1}^2 + \|\overline{\partial}^* u\|_{k-1}^2 + \|u\|_{k-1}^2 \right),
\end{equation}

and

\begin{equation}
\|Yu\|_{k-1}^2 \leq C \left( \|\overline{\partial} u\|_{k-1}^2 + \|\overline{\partial}^* u\|_{k-1}^2 + \|u\|_{k-1} \|u\|_k \right).
\end{equation}

**Proof:** The proof may be found in [4], page 83, formulas (2) and (3), or in [10], Section 6.2. □

Define $h_\epsilon$ (near the boundary) by $e^{h_\epsilon} \rho = \rho_\epsilon$, where $\rho$ is some fixed defining function for $\Omega$ which near $b\Omega$ agrees with the signed boundary distance. Note that then $|\nabla \rho| \equiv 1$ near $b\Omega$. Because of (1), the functions $h_\epsilon$ are bounded on $b\Omega$ independently of $\epsilon$. Therefore, we can choose a family $\{h_\epsilon\}_{\epsilon > 0} \in C^\infty(\overline{\Omega})$ that is bounded on $\overline{\Omega}$ independently of $\epsilon$ and so that $\rho_\epsilon = e^{h_\epsilon} \rho$ in $\overline{\Omega} \cap V_\epsilon$, where $V_\epsilon$ is a neighborhood of $b\Omega$ that depends on $\epsilon$. We denote the inner product in $L^2_{(0,q)}(\Omega)$ by $(\cdot, \cdot)_{(0,q)}$. Later, it will sometimes be convenient to have differential operators act coefficientwise in special boundary charts (see [17], page 33, or [10], pages 129-130). We fix a cover of (a neighborhood of) $b\Omega$ by special boundary charts and an associated partition of unity. However, when working in special boundary charts, we will suppress the cutoff functions and the summation over the charts so as not to additionally complicate the notation.
Lemma 4. Let $1 \leq q \leq n$, and assume $\{\rho_k\}$ is a family of defining functions as in Theorem 1, and let $\{X_\epsilon\}$ be a family of smooth vector fields of type $(1,0)$ so that near $b\Omega$ (possibly depending on $\epsilon$), $X_\epsilon$ agrees with $e^{-h_\epsilon} \sum_{j=1}^{n}(\partial \rho / \partial z_j)(\partial / \partial z_j)$. Let $X_\epsilon$ act componentwise, either in Euclidean coordinates or in special boundary charts. Then there are constant $A$ and constants $C_{\epsilon,g}$, $0 < \epsilon < 1$, $g \in C^\infty(\overline{\Omega})$, such that for all $u \in C^\infty_{(0,0)}(\overline{\Omega}) \cap \text{dom}(\overline{\partial}^*)$, $v \in C^\infty_{(0,q+1)}(\overline{\Omega}) \cap \text{dom}(\overline{\partial}^*)$

\begin{equation}
(13) \quad \left\| \left( [ \overline{\partial}, X_\epsilon] u, gv \right) \right\|_{(0,q+1)} \leq A \sqrt{\epsilon} \|g\|_{\infty} \left( \|\overline{\partial}v\|_2^2 + \|\overline{\partial}^* v\|_2^2 \right) + A \sqrt{\epsilon} \|u\|_1^2 \\
\quad \quad \quad + C_{\epsilon,g} \left( \|\overline{\partial}u\|_1^2 + \|\overline{\partial}^* u\|_1^2 + \|v\|_1^2 \right).
\end{equation}

Here, $\|g\|_{\infty}$ denotes the $L^\infty$-norm on $\Omega$. $A$ denotes a constant independent of $\epsilon, g$, whereas $C_{\epsilon,g}$ is allowed to depend on both $\epsilon$ and $g.$

**Proof:** We give the proof when $X_\epsilon$ acts componentwise in Euclidean coordinates. When it acts in special boundary charts, the change in the commutator with $\overline{\partial}$ contains only terms of order zero and terms involving bar derivatives of $u$ (letting $X_\epsilon$ act coefficientwise in special boundary charts changes the operator by a 0-th order, albeit nonscalar, operator). The contribution from these terms can be estimated by the right hand side of the estimate in Lemma 4, in view of Lemma 3 and the usual small constant - large constant estimate.

We first treat the case where $g \equiv 1,$ in order to bring out more clearly the standard nature of the arguments involved. Let $u = \sum'_{|j|=q} u_j dz_j$ and $v = \sum'_{|K|=q+1} v_K d\overline{z}_K.$ We may assume that $X_\epsilon = e^{-h_\epsilon} \sum_{j=1}^{n}(\partial \rho / \partial z_j)(\partial / \partial z_j)$ throughout $\Omega$. Indeed, the error is compactly supported and so is easily seen to be acceptable for the right hand side of (13), by interior elliptic regularity of $\overline{\partial} \oplus \overline{\partial}^*.$ Then

\begin{equation}
(14) \quad \left( [ \overline{\partial}, X_\epsilon] u, v \right)_{(0,q+1)} = \left( \sum'_{j,J} \left( \sum_k \frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} \left( e^{-h_\epsilon} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_k} \right) \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial z_k} \right) dz_j \wedge d\overline{z}_J, v \right)_{(0,q+1)}.
\end{equation}

For $(j, J)$ fixed, the term $dz_j \wedge d\overline{z}_J$ picks out the component $v_{j,J}$ of $v.$ So what needs to be estimated is

\begin{equation}
(15) \quad \sum'_{j,J} \int_{\Omega} \left( \sum_k \frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} \left( e^{-h_\epsilon} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_k} \right) \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial z_k} \right) v_{j,J}.
\end{equation}

Note that $\partial u_j / \partial z_k = (\partial \rho / \partial z_k) \sum_{j=1}^{n}(\partial \rho / \partial z_j)(\partial u_j / \partial z_j) + Y_k u_j = (\partial \rho / \partial z_k) e^{h_\epsilon} X_\epsilon u_j + Y_k u_j$ for a field $Y_k$ of type $(1,0)$ which is complex tangential at the boundary and which does not depend on $\epsilon$. The contribution coming from $Y_k u_j$ can be estimated using Lemma 3:

\begin{equation}
(15) \quad \sum'_{j,J} \int_{\Omega} \left( \sum_k \frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} \left( e^{-h_\epsilon} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_k} \right) Y_k u_j \right) v_{j,J} \leq C_\epsilon \sum_{k=1}^{n} \|Y_k u_j\| \|v\| \\
\quad \quad \quad \leq C_\epsilon \left( \|\overline{\partial}u\|_1^2 + \|\overline{\partial}^* u\|_1^2 + \|u\| \|\overline{\partial} u\|_1 \right)^{1/2} \|v\|.
\end{equation}

Using twice the inequality $|ab| \leq (\delta/2)a^2 + (1/2\delta)b^2$ together with $\|u\|_1^2 \leq C(\|\overline{\partial}u\|_2^2 + \|\overline{\partial}^* u\|_2^2)$ for $u \in \text{dom}(\overline{\partial}^*),$ the last expression is easily seen to be bounded by the right
hand side of the inequality in Lemma 4. It remains to estimate the contribution in (14) that comes from the normal derivative of $u_J$. It equals

$$\sum' \int_{\Omega} \left( \sum_j \frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} \left( e^{h_u} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} \right) \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_j} e^{h_u} X_{e} u_J \right) \overline{v_{j,J}} \cdot$$

Note that $\sum_{k=1}^n (e^{h_u} (\partial \rho/\partial z_k))((\partial \rho/\partial z_k) e^{h_u}) = 1/4$ near $b\Omega$ (since $|\nabla \rho| \equiv 1$ near $b\Omega$). Therefore, moving the derivative $\partial / \partial z_j$ over from one factor to the other in (16) gives

$$- \sum' \int_{\Omega} \left( \sum_{j,k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} \left( e^{h_u} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_k} \right) \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_k} v_{j,J} \right) e^{h_u} X_{e} u_J + O(C \|v\|_0 \|X_e u\|_0)$$

for a suitable relatively compact subdomain $\Omega_0$. The compactly supported term can be estimated as at the beginning of the proof. Observe that

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} (e^{h_u} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_k}) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z_k \partial z_j} (e^{h_u} \rho) - \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z_k \partial z_j} e^{h_u} \right) \rho - \frac{\partial}{\partial z_k} (e^{h_u}) \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_j}.$$

Inserting this into the first term in (17) gives that this term equals

$$- \sum' \int_{\Omega} \left( \sum_{j,k} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z_j \partial z_k} (e^{h_u} \rho) \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_k} v_{j,J} \right) e^{h_u} X_{e} u_J$$

$$+ \sum' \int_{\Omega} \left( \sum_{j,k} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z_j \partial z_k} (e^{h_u}) \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_k} v_{j,J} \right) e^{h_u} X_{e} u_J$$

$$+ \sum' \int_{\Omega} \left( \sum_{j} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_j} v_{j,J} \right) \left( \sum_{j,k} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_k} (e^{h_u}) \right) e^{h_u} X_{e} u_J.$$

For the second term in (18), we have the upper bound

$$C \|v\|_1 \|\rho X_e u\| \leq \|v\|^2 + C \|\rho \rho X_e u\|^2.$$

The first term on the right hand side of (19) is dominated by $\epsilon (\|\overline{\partial v}\|^2 + \|\overline{\partial^* v}\|^2)$ (with a constant independent of $\epsilon$). By an argument analogous to the one used in estimating the second term in (4), the second term in (19) is dominated by $\epsilon \|u\|^2 + C \|\overline{\partial^* u}\|^2$. Therefore, the right hand side of (19) is acceptable for the estimate in Lemma 4.

To estimate the third term in (18), first note that since $v \in \text{dom}(\overline{\partial}^*)$, $\sum \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_j} v_{j,J} = 0$ on $b\Omega$. Therefore,

$$\left\| \sum \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_j} v_{j,J} \right\| \leq C \left\| \Delta \left( \sum \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_j} v_{j,J} \right) \right\|_{-1}$$

$$\leq C (\|\overline{\partial v}\| + \|\overline{\partial^* v}\| + \|v\| + \|v\|_{-1}) \leq C (\|\overline{\partial v}\| + \|\overline{\partial^* v}\|).$$

We have used in (20) that $\overline{\partial^* + \overline{\partial^* \overline{\partial}}}$ acts componentwise as the Laplacian (up to a constant), so that $\|\Delta v_{j,J}\|_{-1} \leq \|\Delta v\|_{-1} \approx (\|\overline{\partial^* + \overline{\partial^* \overline{\partial}}} v\| \leq C (\|\overline{\partial v}\| + \|\overline{\partial^* v}\|).$
Using the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality and interpolation of Sobolev norms, the third term in \((18)\) can now be estimated by

\[
C_\epsilon \sum_j \left(\sum_j \frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} \nu_j, \nu_j \right) \|u\|_1^2 \leq \epsilon \|u\|_1^2 + C_\epsilon \sum_j \left(\sum_j \frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} \nu_j \right)^2_1 \leq \epsilon \|u\|_1^2 + \epsilon C(\|\overline{\nabla}v\|_2 + \|\overline{\nabla}^* v\|_2^2) + C_\epsilon \|v\|_1^2_1.
\]

In the last step, we have used \((20)\). Again, the right hand side of \((21)\) is acceptable for the estimate in Lemma 4.

It remains to consider the first term in \((18)\). It is estimated by

\[
\sum_j \left(\sum_j \frac{\partial^2 (\epsilon, \rho)}{\partial z_j \partial z_k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_k} \nu_j, \nu_j \right) d\nu_j \| e^{-\epsilon} X_\epsilon u \|^2 \leq \sqrt{\epsilon} \|u\|_1^2 + (C/\sqrt{\epsilon}) \left\| \sum_j \left(\sum_j \frac{\partial^2 (\epsilon, \rho)}{\partial z_j \partial z_k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_k} \nu_j \right) d\nu_j \right\|^2.
\]

Note that by Lemma 2, \((2)\) also holds for \((q + 1)\)-forms. In particular, \((2)\) applies to \(v\), that is, to the last expression in \((22)\), and this shows that the right hand side of \((22)\) is bounded by the right hand side of the estimate in Lemma 4. This concludes the proof of Lemma 4 when \(g \equiv 1\). For general \(g\), keeping track of how \(g\) enters the estimates, combined with standard arguments, gives the proof. \(\Box\)

For commutators with \(\overline{\nabla}^*\), we let \(X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon\) act in special boundary charts, so that the domain of \(\overline{\nabla}^*\) is preserved. Denote by \(\nabla u\) the vector of all bar derivatives of all coefficients (say in Euclidean coordinates, although this is immaterial) of a form \(u\).

**Lemma 5.** Let \(1 \leq q \leq n\), and assume \(\{\rho\}\) is a family of defining functions as in Theorem 1, and let \(\{X_\rho\}\) be a family of smooth vector fields of type \((1, 0)\) so that near \(b\Omega\) (possibly depending on \(\epsilon\)), \(X_\rho\) agrees with \(e^{-\epsilon} \sum_{j=1}^n (\partial \rho/\partial z_j)(\partial/\partial z_j)\). Let \(X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon\) act componentwise in special boundary charts. There is a constant \(A\), such that given a family of positive constants \(B_\epsilon\), there are constants \(C_{e,g,B_\epsilon}\), \(0 < \epsilon < 1\), \(g \in C^\infty(\overline{\Omega})\), such that for all \(v \in C^\infty_{(0,q)}(\overline{\Omega}) \cap \text{dom}(\overline{\nabla}^*), u \in C^\infty_{(0,q-1)}(\overline{\Omega}) \cap \text{dom}(\overline{\nabla}^*)\), we have the estimate

\[
\left\| \left[\overline{\nabla}^*, X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon\right] (gu), \nu \right\|_{(0,q-1)} \leq A \sqrt{\epsilon} \|g\|_\infty^2 \left(\|\overline{\nabla}v\|^2 + \|\overline{\nabla}^* v\|^2 + \|\nu\|^2_1\right) + A \sqrt{\epsilon} \left(\|u\|^2 + \frac{1}{B_\epsilon} \|\nabla u\|^2\right) + C_{e,g,B_\epsilon} \left(\|\overline{\nabla}v\|^2 + \|\overline{\nabla}^* v\|^2\right).
\]

**Proof:** Let \(v\) and \(u\) as in the lemma. We will again use the standard estimate \(\|v\|^2 \leq C \left(\|\overline{\nabla}v\|^2 + \|\overline{\nabla}^* v\|^2\right)\) for forms in \(\text{dom}(\overline{\nabla}) \cap \text{dom}(\overline{\nabla}^*)\) throughout the proof.
Integration by parts gives
\[
(24) \quad \left| \left[ \left( \mathcal{D}^*, X_{\epsilon} - X_{\epsilon} \right) (gv), u \right] \right|_{(0,q-1)} \leq \left| \left( gv, \left[ \mathcal{D}^*, X_{\epsilon} - X_{\epsilon} \right] u \right) \right|_{(0,q)} + C_{\epsilon} \left( \|gv\| \|\nabla u\| + \|\mathcal{D}^* (gv)\| \|u\| \right).
\]

The last term on the right hand side of (24) is easily seen to be dominated by the right hand side of (23). In the inner product on the right hand side of (24), the contribution coming from \( X_{\epsilon} \) only involves bar derivatives of \( u \), so is of order \( C_{\epsilon} \|\nabla u\| \|gv\| \leq (\sqrt{\epsilon}/B_{\epsilon}) \|\nabla u\|^2 + (B_{\epsilon} C^2_{\epsilon}/4 \sqrt{\epsilon}) \|g\|^2_\infty \|v\|^2 \). This is dominated by the right hand side of (23). To estimate the contribution from the commutator with \( X_{\epsilon} \), we essentially repeat the proof of Lemma 4, but with the small constants - large constants arguments so that the norms involving \( u \) appear only with small constants. Also, in several places derivatives will have to be integrated by parts to the other side of an inner product. Note that we may change the commutator to that with \( X_{\epsilon} \) acting in Euclidean coordinates (which is the situation in Lemma 4): the error this makes is of order \( C_{\epsilon} \|gv\| (\|\nabla u\| + \|u\|) \), which is acceptable for the right hand side of (23). The details are as follows. The tangential derivative \( Y_k \) in (15) can be integrated by parts. The result is that this term is dominated by \( C_{\epsilon} \|u\| (\|gv\| + \|Y_k (gv)\|) \). By Lemma 3, this can be estimated by \( \sqrt{\epsilon} \|u\|^2 + \sqrt{\epsilon} \|g\|^2_\infty \|v\|^2 + C_{\epsilon,g} \left( \|\nabla v\|^2 + \|\mathcal{D}^* v\|^2 \right) \). We now proceed to (16); in turn, this leads to (17). After integrating \( X_{\epsilon} \) by parts, we may write the estimate for the compactly supported term in (17) as \( C_{\epsilon} \left( \|X_{\epsilon} (gv)\|_{\alpha_0} + \|gv\|_{\alpha_0} \right) \|u\|_{\alpha_0} \), which is acceptable for (23) (again by interior elliptic regularity). Proceeding to (18), we first consider the second term. Replacing \( X_{\epsilon} \) by \( X_{\epsilon} - X_{\epsilon} \) makes an acceptable error of order \( \|gv\| \|\nabla u\| \). Integrating \( X_{\epsilon} - X_{\epsilon} \) by parts shows that this term is bounded by
\[
(25) \quad C_{\epsilon} \left( \|u\| \|gv\| + \|u\| \|\rho \left( X_{\epsilon} - X_{\epsilon} \right) (gv)\| \right).
\]

The first term in (25) is acceptable. The second term is dominated by
\[
(26) \quad \epsilon \|u\|^2 + C_{\epsilon} \rho \left( X_{\epsilon} - X_{\epsilon} \right) (gv)^2 \leq \epsilon \|u\|^2 + \epsilon \|g\|^2_\infty \|v\|^2 + C_{\epsilon,g} \left( \|\nabla v\|^2 + \|\mathcal{D}^* v\|^2 \right),
\]

and so is also acceptable. In the third term in (18), we again replace \( X_{\epsilon} \) by \( X_{\epsilon} - X_{\epsilon} \), making an acceptable error. Integrating \( X_{\epsilon} - X_{\epsilon} \) by parts gives a bound
\[
(27) \quad C_{\epsilon} \left( \|u\| \|gv\| + \|u\| \sum \left\| \left( X_{\epsilon} - X_{\epsilon} \right) \left( g \sum \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_j} v_{j,i} \right) \right\| \right).
\]

Applying (20) to the second term on the right hand side of (27) shows that this right hand side can be bounded as required in (23). To estimate the first term in (18), we once more replace \( X_{\epsilon} \) by \( X_{\epsilon} - X_{\epsilon} \) (making an acceptable error) and integrate \( X_{\epsilon} - X_{\epsilon} \)
by parts. The main term to be estimated is

\[
\left| \sum_j \int_\Omega \left( \sum_{j,k} \frac{\partial^2 \rho_e}{\partial z_j \partial z_k} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_k} (X_e - X_e)(gv)_{j,J} \right) u_j \right| \leq \left\| \sum_j \left( \sum_{j,k} \frac{\partial^2 \rho_e}{\partial z_j \partial z_k} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_k} (X_e - X_e)(gv)_{j,J} \right) dz_J \right\| \|u\|.
\]

We may replace \((X_e - X_e)(gv)_{j,J}\) in (28) by \(T(gv)_{j,J}\) where \(T = L_n - T_n\), and \(L_n = \sum_{j=1}^n (\partial \rho/\partial z_j)(\partial / \partial z_j)\). In order to apply (2) to \(T(gv)\), we need to switch back to \(T\) acting in special boundary charts (so that \(T(gv) \in \text{dom}(\partial^*)\)). We have \(T(gv)_{j,J} = (T(gv))_{j,J}\), where on the right \(T\) acts on forms in special boundary charts, plus terms of order zero, which therefore are acceptable for (23). Combining these observations and using (2) (this time for \(q\)-forms) shows that the right hand side of (28) can be estimated by

\[
(29) \quad C_{e,g} \|u\| \|v\| + \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{2} \|u\|^2 + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\epsilon}} \left( \|T(v)\|^2 + \|\partial^*(Tv)\|^2 \right) + C_{e,g} \left( \|Tv\|_1^2 + \|v\|^2 \right)
\]

\[
\leq \sqrt{\epsilon} \|u\|^2 + \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{4} \|g\|_\infty^2 \left( \|T(v)\|^2 + \|\partial^*(Tv)\|^2 \right) + C_{e,g} \left( \|Tv\|_1^2 + \|v\|^2 \right)
\]

We have used here that \((T(gv))_{j,J} = (Tg)v_{j,J} + g(Tv)_{j,J}\) and that \([\partial, T]\) and \([\partial^*, T]\) are operators of order one. This completes the proof of Lemma 5. \(\square\)

4. PROOF OF THEOREM 1

We now come to the proof of Theorem 1. It uses many ideas from [4]. In particular, we use a downward induction on the degree \(q\). Fix a degree \(q_0\), and assume that (2) holds for \(q_0\)-forms, hence for \(m\)-forms for \(m = q_0, \ldots, n\), by Lemma 2. In top degree, \(N_n\) is regular in Sobolev norms: the \(\partial\)-Neumann boundary conditions reduce to Dirichlet boundary conditions, and the problem becomes coercive, see e.g. [17], p.63. Therefore, to prove the theorem for \(q_0\)-forms, it suffices to show the following: if \(N_m\) satisfies the Sobolev estimates (3) for \((q + 1) \leq m \leq n\), and if (2) holds for \(q\)-forms, then the estimates (3) hold for \(q\)-forms. We will use that Sobolev estimates for \(N_m\) imply Sobolev estimates for the Bergman projection \(P_{m-1}\) on \((m-1)\)-forms (see [3]); in particular, \(P_q\) satisfies Sobolev estimates as a result of the induction assumption.

The arguments will involve absorbing terms, and one has to know that the terms to be absorbed are finite. Therefore, we first prove estimates for the regularized \(\partial\)-Neumann operator \(N_{\delta,q}\) for \(\delta > 0\), where \(N_{\delta,q}\) is the operator obtained from the usual elliptic regularization procedure ([17], section 3, chapter 2, [41], section 5, chapter 12). We will get the desired estimates for \(N_q\) by letting \(\delta\) tend to zero. Section 6 below contains various facts about the regularized problem that we will use. For the moment, we note that \(N_{\delta,q}\) is the inverse of the selfadjoint operator \(\Box_{\delta}\) associated to
the quadratic form
\begin{equation}
Q_\delta(u, \overline{w}) = \|\partial u\|^2 + \|\overline{\partial} u\|^2 + \delta \|\nabla u\|^2
\end{equation}
with form domain $W^1_{(0,q)}(\Omega) \cap \text{dom}(\overline{\partial}^*)$, where $\nabla$ is the vector of all (first) derivatives of all components of $u$. As such, $N_{\delta,q}$ maps $L^2_{(0,q)}(\Omega)$ continuously into this domain (endowed with the norm induced by $Q_\delta$).

We prove first estimates for $\overline{\partial} N_{\delta,q}, \overline{\partial} N_{\delta,q}$, and $\delta^{1/2}\nabla N_{\delta,q}u$ (uniform in $\delta$ for small $\delta$) by induction on $k$. More precisely, we use the following induction statement. For every nonnegative integer $l$, there exist $\delta_0 > 0$, and a constant $C$, such that
\begin{equation}
\|\partial N_{\delta,q}u\|^2_l + \|\overline{\partial}^* N_{\delta,q}u\|^2_l + \delta \|\nabla N_{\delta,q}u\|^2_l \leq C \left( \|u\|_l^2 + \delta^2 \|u\|_{l+1}^2 \right), \quad 0 < \delta \leq \delta_0.
\end{equation}
The case $l = 0$ is taken care of by the preceding remark (the term $\|u\|_1^2$ is not needed in this case). We assume now that (31) holds for $0 \leq l \leq k - 1$ and show that it then holds for $k$. Let $u \in C^\infty_{(0,q)}(\overline{\Omega})$. Then $N_{\delta,q}u \in C^\infty_{(0,q)}(\overline{\Omega})$ for $\delta > 0$. As in [4], we use Lemma 3 to essentially reduce the problem to having to consider only tangential derivatives, and only in a direction transverse to the complex tangent space. The normal derivative of a form $u$ can be expressed in terms of tangential derivatives, components of $\partial u$, of $\partial u$, and of $u$, where $\partial$ denotes the formal adjoint of $\overline{\partial}$ (the boundary is noncharacteristic for $\overline{\partial} + \partial$). Let $\rho_\epsilon$ be the family of defining functions given by the assumption in Theorem 1 and choose a defining function $\rho$ with $\|\nabla \rho\| \equiv 1$ near $b\Omega$. Choose functions $h_\epsilon$ in $C^\infty(\overline{\Omega})$, bounded on $\Omega$ independently of $\epsilon$, so that $\rho_\epsilon = e^{h_\epsilon} \rho$ near (depending on $\epsilon$) $b\Omega$. This is possible in view of (1). Set $X_\epsilon := e^{-h_\epsilon} \sum_{j=1}^n (\partial \rho/\partial z_j) \partial/\partial z_j$. We let vector fields (derivatives) act on forms coefficientwise in special boundary charts. Then, tangential derivatives will preserve the domain of $\overline{\partial}^*$. Compactly supported terms can be bounded by interior elliptic regularity of $\Box_{\delta,q}$ (uniformly in $\delta$). Combining the previous remark with Lemma 3, and absorbing (s.c.)$\|\overline{\partial}^* N_{\delta,q}u\|_k^2$, gives (compare also [4], p.83)
\begin{equation}
\|\overline{\partial}^* N_{\delta,q}u\|_k^2 \leq C \left( \|X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon\|^k \overline{\partial}^* N_{\delta,q}u \right)^2
+ C_\epsilon \left( \|\overline{\partial}^* N_{\delta,q}u\|_{k-1}^2 + \|\overline{\partial}^* N_{\delta,q}u\|_{k-1}^2 + \|u\|_k^2 \right).
\end{equation}
where $C$ does not depend on $\epsilon$ (because the $h_\epsilon$ are bounded on $\Omega$ independently of $\epsilon$).

For $\overline{\partial} N_{\delta,q}$, the argument is more involved, because $\overline{\partial} N_{\delta,q}$ is not, in general, in the domain of $\overline{\partial}^*$. For $X_\epsilon$ near $b\Omega$ and the assumption in Theorem 6 below shows that the modified form $\overline{\partial} N_{\delta,q} + \delta(\partial/\partial \nu) N_{\delta,q}u \wedge \omega_n$ belongs to the domain of $\overline{\partial}^*$, where $\partial/\partial \nu$ denotes the normal derivative acting coefficientwise in Euclidean coordinates and $\omega_n$ is the (1,0)-form dual to $L_n = \sum_{j=1}^n (\partial \rho/\partial z_j) \partial/\partial z_j$. Applying the above reasoning to this modified form results in the estimate
\begin{equation}
\|\overline{\partial} N_{\delta,q}u\|_k^2 \leq C \left( \|X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon\|^k \overline{\partial} N_{\delta,q}u \right)^2
+ C_\epsilon \left( \|\partial \overline{\partial} N_{\delta,q}u\|_{k-1}^2 + \|\overline{\partial} N_{\delta,q}u\|_{k-1}^2 + \|\delta(\partial/\partial \nu) N_{\delta,q}u \wedge \omega_n\|_k^2 + \|u\|_k^2 \right).
\end{equation}
For $\delta^{1/2} \nabla N_{\delta,q} u$, we obtain (via $\|\nabla N_{\delta,q} u\|_k^2 \approx \|N_{\delta,q} u\|_{k+1}^2$)

\begin{equation}
\delta \|\nabla N_{\delta,q} u\|_k^2 \leq C \delta \|(X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k \nabla N_{\delta,q} u\|^2
+ C_\epsilon \delta \left( \|\nabla N_{\delta,q} u\|_k^2 + \|\nabla^* N_{\delta,q} u\|^2 + \|N_{\delta,q} u\|_k \|N_{\delta,q} u\|_{k+1} + \|u\|^2 \right).
\end{equation}

The terms $\|\nabla N_{\delta,q} u\|_{k-1}^2$ and $\|\nabla^* N_{\delta,q} u\|_{k-1}^2$ in (32) and (33) are bounded by $\|u\|_{k-1}^2 + \delta^2 \|u\|_k^2 \leq 2\|u\|_k^2$, by induction assumption. The second to the last term in (33) is of order $C_\epsilon \delta^2 \|\nabla N_{\delta,q} u\|_k^2$. Upon adding (32), (33), and (34), it can be absorbed for $\delta < \delta(\epsilon)$ (there is an extra factor $\delta$). By Lemma 9, we have that $\|\nabla N_{\delta,q} u\|_k^2 + \|\nabla^* N_{\delta,q} u\|_{k-1}^2$ is dominated by $\|\nabla N_{\delta,q} u\|_{k-1}^2 + \delta \|\nabla N_{\delta,q} u\|_k^2 + \|u\|_{k-1}^2 + \|u\|_k^2 + \|u\|_k^2$, which in turn is dominated by $\|u\|_{k-1}^2 + \|u\|_k^2 + \delta^2 \|u\|_k^2 \leq \|u\|_k^2$, by induction assumption. The terms in (34) involving $\|\nabla^* N_{\delta,q} u\|_{k-1}^2$ and $\|\nabla^* N_{\delta,q} u\|_k^2$ can be absorbed for $\delta < \delta(\epsilon)$. Finally, we note that $C_\epsilon \delta \|N_{\delta,q} u\|_k \|N_{\delta,q} u\|_{k+1} \leq (C_\epsilon^2 / 2)^2 \|N_{\delta,q} u\|_k + (1/2) \delta \|\nabla N_{\delta,q} u\|_k^2$. This, in view of Lemma 7, can be absorbed into the sum of the left hand sides of (32), (33), and (34), again for $\delta < \delta(\epsilon)$. Thus, what remains to be estimated is $\|(X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k \nabla N_{\delta,q} u\|^2 + \|(X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k \nabla^* N_{\delta,q} u\|^2 + \delta \|(X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k \nabla N_{\delta,q} u\|^2$.

We have

\begin{equation}
\left( (X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k \nabla N_{\delta,q} u, (X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k \nabla^* N_{\delta,q} u \right)
= \left( \nabla^* N_{\delta,q} u, (X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^{2k} \nabla^* N_{\delta,q} u \right) + O_\epsilon \left( \|\nabla^* N_{\delta,q} u\|_{k-1} \|\nabla^* N_{\delta,q} u\|_k \right).
\end{equation}

The first term on the right hand side in (35) equals

\begin{equation}
\left( \nabla^* N_{\delta,q} u, \nabla^* (X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^{2k} N_{\delta,q} u \right) + \left( \nabla^* N_{\delta,q} u, (X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^{2k} N_{\delta,q} u \right).
\end{equation}

Expanding the commutator $[(X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^{2k}, \nabla^*]$ in the usual way (see e.g. [15], Lemma 2, p.418) gives

\begin{equation}
\left( (X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k \nabla N_{\delta,q} u, (X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k \nabla^* N_{\delta,q} u \right)
= \left( \nabla N_{\delta,q} u, \nabla (X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^{2k} N_{\delta,q} u \right)
+ 2k \left( (X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k \nabla N_{\delta,q} u, (X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k N_{\delta,q} u \right)
+ O_\epsilon \left( \|\nabla^* N_{\delta,q} u\|_{k-1} \|\nabla^* N_{\delta,q} u\|_k \right).
\end{equation}

Note that we can always integrate powers of $(X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)$ by parts back to the left hand side before applying the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality.
A similar computation for \((X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k \overline{\partial} N_{\delta,q} u, (X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k \partial N_{\delta,q} u\) gives

\[
(X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k \overline{\partial} N_{\delta,q} u, (X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k \partial N_{\delta,q} u
= (\overline{\partial} N_{\delta,q} u, \overline{\partial} (X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k N_{\delta,q} u)
+ ((X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k \overline{\partial} N_{\delta,q} u, [(X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon), \overline{\partial}] (X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^{k-1} N_{\delta,q} u)
+ O_\epsilon \left( \|\overline{\partial} N_{\delta,q} u\|_{k-1} \|\overline{\partial} N_{\delta,q} u\|_k \right).
\]

Likewise,

\[
\delta ((X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k \nabla N_{\delta,q} u, (X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k \nabla N_{\delta,q} u)
= \delta (\nabla N_{\delta,q} u, \nabla (X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k N_{\delta,q} u)
+ \delta ((X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k \nabla N_{\delta,q} u, [X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon, \nabla] (X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^{k-1} N_{\delta,q} u)
+ \delta O_\epsilon \left( \|\nabla N_{\delta,q} u\|_{k-1} \|\nabla N_{\delta,q} u\|_k \right).
\]

When we add (32), (33), and (34) and use estimates (37), (38), and (39), the first terms on the right hand sides of these estimates add up to \(Q_\delta(N_{\delta,q} u, (X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k N_{\delta,q} u)\); and their sum is dominated by \(C_\epsilon \|u\|_k \|N_{\delta,q} u\|_k \leq C_\epsilon \|u\|_k (\|\overline{\partial} N_{\delta,q} u\|_k + \|\partial^* N_{\delta,q} u\|_k)\), again by Lemma 7. Thus this term can be absorbed.

It remains to estimate the inner products on the right hand sides of (37), (38), and (39) which involve commutators with \(\partial^*, \overline{\partial}, \text{ and } \nabla\), respectively. We begin with (37). Observe that \((X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^{k-1} N_{\delta,q} u = e^{-(k-1)\hbar_{\epsilon}} T^{k-1} N_{\delta,q} u + D^{k-2}_{\epsilon} N_{\delta,q} u\), where \(T = L_n - \overline{L}_m\), and \(D^{k-2}_{\epsilon}\) denotes a differential operator of order \((k-2)\) with coefficients depending on \(\epsilon\) (more precisely, on \(h_\epsilon\) and its derivatives up to order \(k - 1\)). The contribution coming from this term is \(O_\epsilon \left( \|\overline{\partial}^* N_{\delta,q} u\|_k \|N_{\delta,q} u\|_{k-1} \leq s.c. \|\overline{\partial}^* N_{\delta,q} u\|_k^2 + \|\partial^* N_{\delta,q} u\|_{k-1} \right)\). The first term on the right can be absorbed, the second is dominated by \(\|\overline{\partial} N_{\delta,q} u\|_{k-1} + \|\overline{\partial}^* N_{\delta,q} u\|_{k-1}\) (as above) and thus by \(\|u\|_{k-1} + \|\partial^* u\|_k^2\), by induction assumption. To estimate the contribution from \(e^{-(k-1)\hbar_{\epsilon}} T^{k-1} N_{\delta,q} u\), we apply Lemma 5 with \(g = e^{-(k-1)\hbar_{\epsilon}}\) and with the family \(B_\epsilon\) to be specified below. Then \(\|g\|_\infty = \|e^{-(k-1)\hbar_{\epsilon}}\|_\infty \leq C\) independently of \(\epsilon\) (\(k\) is fixed). Thus this contribution is dominated by

\[
\sqrt{\epsilon} \left( \|\overline{\partial} T^{k-1} N_{\delta,q} u\|_1^2 + \|\overline{\partial}^* T^{k-1} N_{\delta,q} u\|_1^2 + \|T^{k-1} N_{\delta,q} u\|_1^2 \right)
+ \|(X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k \overline{\partial} N_{\delta,q} u\|^2 + (1/B_\epsilon) \|\nabla (X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k \partial^* N_{\delta,q} u\|^2
+ C_{\epsilon, B_\epsilon} \left( \|\overline{\partial} T^{k-1} N_{\delta,q} u\|^2 + \|\partial^* T^{k-1} N_{\delta,q} u\|^2 \right).
\]

Commuting \(T\) with \(\overline{\partial}\) and with \(\partial^*\), respectively, shows that the terms in the first line of (40) are of order \(\sqrt{\epsilon}(\|\overline{\partial} N_{\delta,q} u\|_k^2 + \|\partial^* N_{\delta,q} u\|_k^2 + \|N_{\delta,q} u\|_k^2)\) and so can be absorbed (again upon adding (32), (33), and (34), and for \(\epsilon\) small enough). The first term in the second line of (40) can be absorbed into the left hand side of (37). The terms in the third line of (40), again upon commuting \(\overline{\partial}\) and \(\partial^*\) with \(T\), are of lower order, and are
handled by the induction assumption as above. Finally, the second term on the second line in (40) dictates the choice of $B_\epsilon$: we choose $B_\epsilon$ big enough so that it dominates the coefficients of both the commutator $[\nabla, (X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k]$ and $(X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon)^k$. Then, by Lemma 3, this term is dominated, independently of $\epsilon$, by $\sqrt{\epsilon}\left(\|\nabla N_{\delta,q}u\|_k^2 + \|\nabla N_{\delta,q}u\|_k^2 + \|\nabla N_{\delta,q}u\|_k^2 + \|u\|_k^2 + \delta^2\|u\|_{k+1}^2\right)$, in view of Lemma 9 (note that here $k \geq 1$). The first three terms can be absorbed when $\epsilon$ is chosen small enough.

We now come to the term in (38) that contains the commutator $[(X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon), \overline{\nu}]$. We replace $\overline{\nabla} N_{\delta,q}u$ by $\overline{\nabla} N_{\delta,q}u + \delta(\partial/\partial \nu) N_{\delta,q}u \wedge \omega_n$ (so as to be in $\text{dom}(\overline{\nu}^i)$), making an error that is of order $O_\epsilon(\|\delta(\partial/\partial \nu) N_{\delta,q}u\|_k \|N_{\delta,q}u\|_k) \leq C_\epsilon(\delta^{1/2} \delta_0 \leq \overline{\nabla} N_{\delta,q}u\|_k^2 + \delta^{1/2}\|N_{\delta,q}u\|_k^2)$.

The first term can be absorbed if $\delta < \delta_0$; so can the second in view of Lemma 7. Now we apply Lemma 4, and by arguments similar to the ones just completed, we obtain that the term is dominated by

$$\sqrt{\epsilon} \left(\|\nabla N_{\delta,q}u\|_k^2 + \|\nabla N_{\delta,q}u\|_k^2 + \|N_{\delta,q}u\|_k^2 + \delta^2\|\nabla N_{\delta,q}u\|_{k+1}^2\right)$$

Using (39) that contains the commutator $[X_\epsilon - \overline{X}_\epsilon, \nabla]$ is easily seen to be dominated by $C_7 \|\nabla N_{\delta,q}u\|_k \|N_{\delta,q}u\|_k \leq C_7(\delta_0 \leq \overline{\nabla} N_{\delta,q}u\|_k^2 + \|\nabla N_{\delta,q}u\|_k^2 + \delta^2\|u\|_{k+1}^2)$.

By choosing (s.c.) small enough (depending on $\epsilon$), we can absorb the first term into the sum of the left hand sides of (32), (33), and (34). The second term, upon applying Lemma 7, can be absorbed for $\delta < \delta_0$.

Adding (32), (33), and (34), using the induction assumption, choosing $\epsilon > 0$ small enough and absorbing terms, we find

$$\|\nabla N_{\delta,q}u\|_k^2 + \|\nabla N_{\delta,q}u\|_k^2 + \|\nabla N_{\delta,q}u\|_k^2 \leq C(\|u\|_k^2 + \delta^2\|u\|_{k+1}^2), \quad \delta \leq \delta_0,$$

where $C$ is independent of $\delta$, and $\delta_0 = \delta(\epsilon)$ is determined now that $\epsilon$ has been chosen. This completes the induction on $k$: (42) (or (31)) holds for all $k$ (all $l$) in $\mathbb{N}$.

By Lemma 7, (42) implies the same estimate for $N_{\delta,q}u$, namely $\|N_{\delta,q}u\|_k^2 \leq C(\|u\|_k^2 + \delta^2\|u\|_{k+1}^2), \quad \delta \leq \delta_0$, again with a constant $C$ that is independent of $\delta$. Letting $\delta \rightarrow 0^+$ gives the estimate $\|N_{\delta,q}u\|_k \leq C\|u\|_k$. Indeed, a subsequence of $N_{\delta,q}u$ converges weakly in $W^{k}((0,q)\Omega)$.

This weak limit equals $N_q u$. This follows from the identity $(u, v) = Q_\delta(N_{\delta,q}u, v) = Q(N_q u, v) \forall u, v \in C^\infty(0,q)\Omega \cap \text{dom}(\overline{\nu}^i)$; compare [10], p.103.

Therefore, $\|N_{\delta,q}u\|_k^2 \leq \limsup_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} C(\|u\|_k^2 + \delta^2\|u\|_{k+1}^2) = C\|u\|_k^2$. The Sobolev estimate we have shown is for $u \in C^\infty(0,q)\Omega$, but this space is dense in $W^{k}((0,q)\Omega)$, and $N_q$ is continuous in $L^2((0,q)\Omega)$, so that the estimate carries over to $u \in W^{k}((0,q)\Omega).$ This completes the downward induction step from $(q + 1)$ to $q$, and thus the proof of Theorem 1. $\square$
The proof of Theorem 1 is more closely inspired by [4] than meets the eye. In fact, it is fairly easy to combine the arguments in [4] with those in the proof of Lemma 4 to obtain a much shorter proof, but only of a priori estimates. It is in turning these a priori estimates into genuine estimates that difficulties arise, quite in contrast to [4]. The simple method of passing to interior approximating strictly pseudoconvex domains employed in [4] does not seem to be applicable in our situation, as it is not clear whether our weaker assumptions are inherited by such subdomains. To accommodate elliptic regularization, it seemed advantageous to somewhat rearrange the arguments; the result is the above proof.

5. Vector fields that commute approximately with $\overline{\partial}$

In [38], the authors showed that several conditions, known to be sufficient for global regularity of the $\overline{\partial}$-Neumann problem, can be modified in a natural way so as to become equivalent (and still imply global regularity). The purpose of this section is to show that the (equivalent) modified conditions imply the condition in Theorem 1; that is, Theorem 1 covers this approach to global regularity as well.

We recall two of the definitions from [38]. Denote by $K$ the set of boundary points of infinite type (in the sense of D’Angelo, [13]) of a smooth bounded pseudoconvex domain $\Omega$. Then $K$ is compact.

We say that $\Omega$ admits a family of vector fields transverse to $b\Omega$ that commutes approximately with $\overline{\partial}$ at points of $K$ if the following holds. There exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for every $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a vector field $X_\epsilon$ of type $(1,0)$ whose coefficients are smooth in a neighborhood (in $\mathbb{C}^n$) $U_\epsilon$ of $K$ and such that

\begin{equation}
C^{-1} < |(X_\epsilon \rho)(z)| < C, \ |\text{arg}((X_\epsilon \rho)(z))| < \epsilon, \ z \in K,
\end{equation}

and

\begin{equation}
|\partial_\rho([X_\epsilon, \partial/\partial \overline{z}_j])(z)| < \epsilon, \ z \in K, 1 \leq j \leq n.
\end{equation}

Actually this is precisely the condition in the ‘vector field method’ in [6]. In [38], the slightly more restrictive definition was used that $X_\epsilon \rho(z)$ should be real when $z \in K$. We will indicate below that this is irrelevant.

The existence of the vector fields need not imply a defining function whose Hessian is positive semi-definite at boundary points, see remark 3, p.234, in [6]. However, it does imply a defining function with a weaker property, which is still sufficient for global regularity. We have the following definition from [38]. $\Omega$ admits a family of essentially pluriharmonic defining functions if there exists $C > 0$ such that for all $\epsilon > 0$ there is a defining function $\rho_\epsilon$ for $\Omega$ satisfying

\begin{equation}
C^{-1} \leq |\nabla \rho_\epsilon(z)| \leq C, \ z \in b\Omega,
\end{equation}

and

\begin{equation}
\left| \sum_{j,k} \frac{\partial^2 \rho_\epsilon(P)}{\partial z_j \partial \overline{z}_k} w_j \overline{w}_k \right| \leq O(\epsilon)|w|^2, \forall w \in \text{span}_\mathbb{C}\{N(P), L_n(P)\}
\end{equation}

for all boundary points $P$ in $K$. Span$_\mathbb{C}$ denotes the linear span over $\mathbb{C}$, $N(P)$ is the nullspace of the Levi form at $P \in b\Omega$, and $L_n = \sum_{j=1}^n (\partial \rho / \partial \overline{z}_j)(\partial / \partial z_j)$ (for a fixed defining function $\rho$). We emphasize that this condition is indeed a generalization of the notion of a defining function that is plurisubharmonic at boundary points.
That is, if a domain admits a defining function whose complex Hessian is positive semi-definite in all directions at points of the boundary, then it admits a family of essentially pluriharmonic defining functions; this is explained in detail in [38], p. 251-252, to where we refer the reader.

The main result in [38] says that \( \Omega \) admits a family of vector fields transverse to \( b\Omega \) that commutes approximately with \( \bar{\partial} \) at points of \( K \) if and only if \( \Omega \) admits a family of essentially pluriharmonic defining functions (with the slightly more stringent definition pointed out above; we will take care of this point below). More is done in [38]: these two properties are also equivalent to a suitably formulated approximate exactness property of the winding form (the form \( \alpha \) in [6]) in weakly pseudoconvex directions, as well as to the existence of normals which are approximately conjugate holomorphic in weakly pseudoconvex directions. We do not discuss this here and refer the reader to [38].

We can now formulate the main result of this section.

**Proposition 1.** Let \( \Omega \) be a smooth bounded pseudoconvex domain in \( \mathbb{C}^n \), denote by \( K \) the set of boundary points of \( \Omega \) of infinite type. Assume that \( b\Omega \) admits a family of vector fields transverse to \( b\Omega \) that commutes approximately with \( \bar{\partial} \) at points of \( K \). Then the conditions in Theorem 1 are satisfied for \( q = 1, 2, \cdots, n \).

**Proof:** By Lemma 2, we only have to consider the case \( q = 1 \). We use the result from [38] that under the assumption in Proposition 1, \( \Omega \) admits a family of essentially pluriharmonic defining functions, say \( \{\rho_\epsilon\}_{\epsilon > 0} \). Polarization gives that

\[
(47) \quad \left| \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^2 \rho_\epsilon}{\partial z_j \partial \overline{z}_k}(P) \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_j}(P) \overline{w_k} \right|^2 \leq C\epsilon |w|^2, \forall w \in \text{span}_\mathbb{C}\{N(P), L_n(P)\}, P \in K.
\]

(47) holds in particular for \((P, w) \in \tilde{K}\), where \(\tilde{K}\) denotes the compact set \(\{(P, w)/ P \in K, |w| = 1, w \in N(P)\}\), viewed as a subset of the unit sphere bundle in the complex tangent space bundle to \(b\Omega\). Choose an open neighborhood \(V_\epsilon\) of \(\tilde{K}\) in this bundle such that (47) still holds (with a bigger constant) when \((P, w) \in V_\epsilon\). Because \(\sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^2 \rho_\epsilon}{\partial z_j \partial \overline{z}_k}(P) w_j \overline{w_k}\) achieves a positive minimum on the (compact) complement of \(V_\epsilon\), there is a constant \(C_\epsilon\) such that \(|w|^2 \leq C_\epsilon \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^2 \rho_\epsilon}{\partial z_j \partial \overline{z}_k}(P) w_j \overline{w_k}\) when \(P \in K, w \in T^c_P(b\Omega), (P, w/|w|) \notin V_\epsilon\). Consequently, we have the following estimate when \(P \in K, w \in T^c_P(b\Omega)\):

\[
(48) \quad \left| \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^2 \rho_\epsilon}{\partial z_j \partial \overline{z}_k}(P) \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_j}(P) \overline{w_k} \right|^2 \leq C\epsilon |w|^2 + \widetilde{C}_\epsilon \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^2 \rho_\epsilon}{\partial z_j \partial \overline{z}_k}(P) w_j \overline{w_k}.
\]

(Both terms on the right hand side of (48) are nonnegative; the first term dominates the left hand side when \((P, w/|w|) \in V_\epsilon\), the second term dominates \(|w|^2\), hence the left hand side of (48), when \((P, w/|w|) \notin V_\epsilon\); when \(w = 0\), there is nothing to prove.) By continuity and homogeneity, (48) holds (up to increasing \(\epsilon\) to \(2\epsilon\), etc.) for \(z\) in a neighborhood (in \(\mathbb{C}^n\)) \(W_\epsilon\) of \(K\) (and \(w\) still satisfying \(\sum_{j=1}^{n} (\partial \rho/\partial z_j)(z) w_j = 0\)). Now let \(u \in C_{(0,1)}^\infty(\Omega)\). Choose a smooth cutoff function \(\varphi_\epsilon\) that is identically 1 on \(K\) and is supported in \(W_\epsilon\). Then the contribution to the left hand side of (2) coming from \((1 - \varphi_\epsilon)u\) can be dominated as required by the right hand side of (2) by using
subelliptic estimates on the support of \((1 - \varphi_\epsilon)\) and interpolation of Sobolev norms (compare the argument in (21) above). Write \(\varphi_\epsilon u\) as \(\varphi_\epsilon u_T + \varphi_\epsilon u_N\), where \(u_T\) and \(u_N\) denote the tangential and normal components of \(u\), respectively, as in section 2. The contribution to the left hand side of (2) from \(\varphi_\epsilon u_T\) can be dominated, in view of (the extended version of) (48), by

\[
(C_\epsilon \parallel u_T \parallel^2 + \tilde{C}_\epsilon \int \sum_{j,k=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 \rho_\epsilon}{\partial z_j \partial \overline{z}_k}(z)(u_T)_j(z)(u_T)_k(z))
\]

(note that \(|\varphi_\epsilon| \leq 1\)). By the discussion in section 2 (see in particular (4), (5)), (49) can be bounded in the way required in Theorem 1, as can the contribution to the left hand side of (2) stemming from \(\varphi_\epsilon u_N\). This completes the proof of Proposition 1. □

We now take the opportunity to clarify a point left open in [38]: if \(\Omega\) admits a family of vector fields transverse to the boundary that commutes approximately with \(\partial\) at points of \(K\), then \(\Omega\) admits a family of essentially pluriharmonic defining functions. This was shown in [38] only under the slightly stronger assumption that \(X_\epsilon \rho\) is real on \(K\) (rather than only approximately real). Actually everything that is needed is in place in [38]. Namely, the proof of the implication (iii) \(\Rightarrow\) (i) in the Theorem in [38], when followed verbatim, gives a certain ‘defining function’ \(\hat{\rho}_\epsilon = e^{h_\epsilon} \rho\). Here, \(h_\epsilon\) is defined on \(b\Omega\) by \(X_\epsilon = e^{h_\epsilon} L_n + \) complex tangential terms, and then extended in a certain way (see p.252 for details). \(\hat{\rho}_\epsilon\) is not an actual defining function because it is not real valued (only approximately so). It satisfies

\[
\sum_{j,k=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 \hat{\rho}_\epsilon}{\partial z_j \partial \overline{z}_k}(P)w_j\overline{w}_k = O(\epsilon)|w|^2, \quad w \in \text{span}_\mathbb{C}\{N(P), L_n(P)\}.
\]

It now suffices to take the family \(\rho_\epsilon := \text{real part of } (\hat{\rho}_\epsilon)\); (50) carries over by taking real and imaginary parts.

6. On some operators arising from elliptic regularization

In this section, we give some properties (mainly estimates in Sobolev norms) of operators arising from the regularized \(\partial\)–Neumann problem ([17], section 3, chapter 2, [41], section 5, chapter 12). For \(\delta > 0\), \(\square_{\delta,q}\) is the selfadjoint operator defined by the quadratic form

\[
Q_{\delta,q}(u, u) = \|\overline{\partial}^* u\|^2 + \|\overline{\partial}_\delta u\|^2 + \delta \|\nabla u\|^2,
\]

where \(\nabla u\) denotes the vector of all (first) derivatives of all components of \(u\). The form domain is \(W^1_0(\Omega) \cap \text{dom}(\overline{\partial}_\delta)\). \(\square_{\delta,q}\) has a bounded inverse \(N_{\delta,q}\). In fact, because \(Q_{\delta,q}\) dominates \(\|u\|_1^2\) (for \(\delta > 0\)), the form is coercive, and the elliptic theory applies (see e.g. [41]): \(N_{\delta,q}\) maps \(C_0^\infty(\Omega)\) continuously into itself. Computing \(\square_{\delta,q}\) and the free boundary condition gives

**Lemma 6.** Let \(u \in \text{dom}(\square_{\delta,q})\), \(u = \sum'_j u_j d\overline{z}_j\). Then

\[
\square_{\delta,q} u = - \sum'_j (1/4 + \delta) \Delta u_j d\overline{z}_j.
\]
and
\begin{equation}
(\bar{\partial}u)_{\text{norm}}(z) + \delta((\partial/\partial v)u)_{\text{tan}}(z) = 0, \ z \in b\Omega.
\end{equation}

Here \((\bar{\partial}u)_{\text{norm}}\) denotes the normal component of \(\bar{\partial}u\) (a \((0,q)\)-form), \(((\partial/\partial v)u)_{\text{tan}}\) denotes the tangential part of \((\partial/\partial v)u\) (also a \(q\)-form); \((\partial/\partial v)u = \sum_{j} (\partial/\partial v)u_{j} \, d\sigma_{j}\).

The lemma is obtained in the same way as the corresponding statements for \(\Box_{q}\) (but compare [41], p.410). \(\Box\)

Denote by \(P_{q}\) the Bergman projection on \((0,q)\)-forms, that is, the orthogonal projection from \(L^{2}_{(0,q)}(\Omega)\) onto the closed subspace of \(\bar{\partial}\)-closed forms. For \(t > 0\), denote by \(N_{t,q}\) the \(\bar{\partial}\)-Neumann operator resulting when the \(\bar{\partial}\)-Neumann problem is set up with respect to the weight factor \(w_{t}(z) = e^{-t|z|^{2}}\) ([25]).

**Lemma 7.** Let \(u \in L^{2}_{(0,q)}(\Omega)\), \(t > 0\), \(1 \leq q \leq n\). Then
\begin{equation}
N_{\delta,q}u = P_{q}w_{t}N_{t,q}\bar{\partial}(w_{-t}\bar{\partial}^{*}N_{\delta,q}u) + (Id - P_{q})\bar{\partial}_{t}N_{t,q+1}\bar{\partial}N_{\delta,q}u.
\end{equation}

In particular, if \(P_{q}\) satisfies Sobolev estimates in \(W^{s}_{(0,q)}(\Omega)\) for some \(s > 0\), then
\begin{equation}
\|N_{\delta,q}u\|_{s} \leq C(\|\bar{\partial}N_{\delta,q}u\|_{s} + \|\bar{\partial}^{*}N_{\delta,q}u\|_{s}).
\end{equation}

**Proof:** The proof of the lemma results from the ideas in [3]. We have
\begin{equation}
N_{\delta,q}u = N_{\delta,q}(\bar{\partial}\bar{\partial}^{*}N_{q}u + \bar{\partial}\bar{\partial}N_{q}u) = (N_{\delta,q}\bar{\partial})(\bar{\partial}^{*}N_{q}u) + (N_{\delta,q}\bar{\partial}^{*})(\bar{\partial}^{*}N_{q}u).
\end{equation}

Since \(N_{\delta,q} = (N_{\delta,q})^{*}\), taking adjoints gives
\begin{equation}
N_{\delta,q}u = (\bar{\partial}^{*}N_{q})^{*}(\bar{\partial}^{*}N_{\delta,q})u + (\bar{\partial}N_{q})^{*}(\bar{\partial}N_{\delta,q})u.
\end{equation}

Expressing \(\bar{\partial}^{*}N_{q}\) and \(\bar{\partial}N_{q} = N_{q+1}\bar{\partial}\) in terms of weighted operators, as in [3], gives
\begin{equation}
N_{\delta,q}u = P_{q}w_{t}N_{t,q}\bar{\partial}(w_{-t}(Id - P_{q-1})\bar{\partial}^{*}N_{\delta,q}u) + (Id - P_{q})\bar{\partial}_{t}N_{t,q+1}P_{q+1}\bar{\partial}N_{\delta,q}u.
\end{equation}

This is (54), because \((Id - P_{q-1})\bar{\partial}^{*}N_{\delta,q}u = \bar{\partial}^{*}N_{\delta,q}u\) and \(P_{q+1}\bar{\partial}N_{\delta,q}u = \bar{\partial}N_{\delta,q}u\). (55) is a consequence of (54) and Kohn’s weighted theory ([25]): for a given \(s \geq 0\), we may take \(t\) big enough so that both \(N_{t,q}\bar{\partial}\) and \(\bar{\partial}_{t}N_{t,q+1}\) are continuous in \(W^{s}\) (see [4], p.84-85 for details). \(\Box\)

**Lemma 8.** Let \(k \in \mathbb{N}\). There is a constant \(C = C(k)\) such that when \(\delta > 0\) and \(u \in C_{(0,q)}^{\infty}(\Omega)\)
\begin{equation}
\delta^{2}\|N_{\delta,q}u\|_{k+2}^{2} \leq C(\|u\|_{k}^{2} + \delta\|\nabla N_{\delta,q}u\|_{k}^{2} + \delta^{2}\|u\|_{k+1}^{2}).
\end{equation}

**Proof:** We use \(\|u\|_{k}\) to denote tangential Sobolev norms, and we denote by \(\Lambda_{q}\) the standard tangential operators of order \(s\), see e.g. [17], chapter 2, section 4, or [10], section 5.2. We use that \(\|N_{\delta,q}u\|_{k+2}^{2} \leq C(\|N_{\delta,q}u\|_{k+2}^{2} + \|u\|_{k+1}^{2})\); see for example [10], Lemma 5.2.4. The lemma is stated for \(\Box_{q}\) (i.e.\(N_{q}\)), but as the authors point out (p.102), one can repeat the proof for \(\Box_{\delta,q}\). Now
\begin{equation}
\delta^{2}\|N_{\delta,q}u\|_{k+2}^{2} \leq C\delta^{2}\|\Lambda_{k+1}N_{\delta,q}u\|_{1}^{2} \leq C\delta Q_{\delta}(\Lambda_{k+1}N_{\delta,q}u, \Lambda_{k+1}N_{\delta,q}u) \leq C\delta (\|Q_{\delta}(N_{\delta,q}u, (\Lambda_{k+1})^{*}\Lambda_{k+1}N_{\delta,q}u)\| + O(\|\nabla N_{\delta,q}u\|_{k}^{2})) .
\end{equation}
The last inequality in (60) comes from Lemma 3.1 in [28], see also Lemma 2.4.2 in [17]. The first term on the right hand side in (60) equals, after moving \( k \) factors \( \Lambda^* \) back to the left

\[
(61) \quad C\delta \left( |(\Lambda^k u, \Lambda^* \Lambda^{k+1} N_{\delta,q} u)| + O(|||\nabla N_{\delta,q} u|||^2_k) \right) \\
\leq C\delta ||u||_k |||\nabla N_{\delta,q} u|||_{k+2} + \delta O(|||\nabla N_{\delta,q} u|||^2_k) .
\]

We estimate the first term on the right hand side in (61) as \((s.c.)\delta^2|||N_{\delta,q} u|||^2_{k+2} + (l.c.)||u||_k^2\); absorbing \((s.c.)\delta^2|||N_{\delta,q} u|||^2_{k+2}\) completes the proof of Lemma 8. □

**Lemma 9.** Let \( k \in \mathbb{N} \). Then we have the estimate

\[
(62) \quad ||\widehat{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u||^2_k + ||\overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u||^2_k \\
\leq C \left( ||\overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u||^2_k + ||u||^2_k + \delta||\nabla N_{\delta,q} u||^2_k + \delta^2||u||^2_{k+1} \right) ,
\]

with a constant \( C \) independent of \( \delta \) (and of course of \( u \)).

We remark that the term \( ||u||^2_k \) is only relevant when \( k = 0 \). It arises in connection with trace theorems for functions which are only in \( L^2(\Omega) \) (see below). Since

\[
\overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u + \overline{\partial^* N}_{\delta,q} u = (1/(1 + 4\delta)) \Box_{\delta,q} N_{\delta,q} u = (1/(1 + 4\delta)) u,
\]

it suffices to estimate one of the two terms in (62), say \( ||\overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u||^2_k \). We have

\[
(63) \quad ||\overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u||^2_k \leq C \left( ||\overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u||^2_k + ||\overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u||^2_{k+1} + ||\overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u||^2_{k-1} \right) .
\]

Note that \( \overline{\partial}\overline{\partial} N_{\delta,q} u = \overline{\partial}(\overline{\partial} + \overline{\partial^*}) N_{\delta,q} u = (1/(1 + 4\delta)) \overline{\partial} u \); therefore, the middle term on the right hand side of (63) is of order \( ||u||^2_k \). For the first term on the right hand side of (63) we have, denoting by \( T^k \) a tangential differential operator of order \( k \),

\[
(64) \quad (T^k \overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u, T^k \overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u) \]

\[
= (\overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u, T^2 k \overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u) + O(||\overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u||_{k-1} ||\overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u||_k) .
\]

The main term in (64) equals

\[
(65) \quad \overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u, T^{2k} \overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u) - \int_{\partial \Omega} (\overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u)_n, T^{2k} \overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u) \\
= (\overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u, T^{2k} \overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u + (\overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u, [\overline{\partial}, T^{2k}] \overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u) \\
+ \int_{\partial \Omega} \langle \delta(\overline{\partial}/\partial \nu) N_{\delta,q} u \rangle_{\text{tan}}, T^{2k} \overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u) .
\]

In the second term on the right hand side of (65), we expand the commutator as in section 4, to get a main term of order \( ||\overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u||_k ||\overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u||_k \). The first term on the right hand side of (65) equals (up to a constant) \( (\overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u, T^{2k} \overline{\partial u}) \). It is estimated by performing the above computations in reverse order to arrive at \( ||\overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u||_k ||u||_k \) (for the main term). To estimate the boundary integral, we use duality of Sobolev spaces on the boundary and the trace theorem in \( W^k(\Omega) \) and \( W^{k+1}(\Omega) \), respectively, to bound this term by \( ||\delta(\overline{\partial}/\partial \nu) N_{\delta,q} u||_k ||\overline{\partial N}_{\delta,q} u||_k \). It is here that we need \( k \geq 1 \). Using Lemma 8, we can estimate

\[
(66) \quad ||\delta(\overline{\partial}/\partial \nu) N_{\delta,q} u||_k \leq \delta^2 ||N_{\delta,q} u||_k \leq C(||u||^2_k + \delta ||\nabla N_{\delta,q} u||_k^2 + \delta^2 ||u||^2_{k+1}) .
\]
The third term on the right hand side of (63) is dominated by \((s.c.)\|\partial{\overline{\partial}}N_{\delta,q}u\|_2^2 + (l.c.)\|\partial{\overline{\partial}}N_{\delta,q}u\|_2^2\), by interpolation of Sobolev norms. The first term can be absorbed, the second is dominated by \(\|\partial{\overline{\partial}}N_{\delta,q}u\|_2^2 \leq \|u\|^2\).

When \(k = 0\), the above integration by parts argument still works, but the trace estimate from \(L^2(\Omega)\) to \(W^{-1/2}(\Omega)\) applied to \(\partial{\overline{\partial}}N_{\delta,q}u\) now needs the term \(\|\Delta{\partial{\overline{\partial}}}N_{\delta,q}u\|_{-1} = (4/(1 + 4\delta))\|\partial{\overline{\partial}}u\|_{-1} \leq C\|u\|_1\) (see e.g. [30]). (We are not striving for an optimal estimate for this case, but simply one that suffices for our purposes.)

This completes the proof of Lemma 9. □

References


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