

A Payne-Weinberger eigenvalue estimate for wedge domains on spheres ^{*}

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Abstract

A Faber-Krahn type argument gives a sharp lower estimate for the first Dirichlet eigenvalue for subdomains of wedge domains in spheres, generalizing the inequality for the plane, found by Payne and Weinberger. An application is an alternative proof to the finiteness of a Brownian motion capture time estimate.

Many lower estimates for the first Dirichlet eigenvalue of a domain stem from an inequality between a line integral and an area integral [Ch, pp. 85–133], [LT, pp. 37–40], [P, pp. 462–467]. These inequalities are often sharp, in that equality of the eigenvalues implies a geometric equality. For example, the Faber-Krahn inequality [F], [K], proved by comparing level sets of the eigenfunction using the classical isoperimetric inequality, reduces to equality for round disks. Cheeger’s inequality [C] bounds the eigenvalue from below in terms of the minimal ratio of area to length of subdomains.

Our main result, Theorem 1, is a lower bound for the first Dirichlet eigenvalue for a domain contained in a wedge in a two sphere, generalizing an eigenvalue estimate of Payne and Weinberger [PW], [P, p.462] for planar domains contained in a wedge. As an application, we give an alternative proof of our Brownian capture time estimate [RT]. Curiously, our proof does not seem to carry over to domains contained in a wedge in the hyperbolic plane.

If (ρ, θ) are polar coordinates centered at a pole of \mathbb{S}^2 , recall that the round metric is given by

$$ds^2 = d\rho^2 + \sin^2 \rho d\theta^2.$$

Let $\mathcal{W} = \{(\rho, \theta) : 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/\alpha, 0 \leq \rho < \pi\}$ be the sector in \mathbb{S}^2 of angle π/α , for $\alpha > 1$, and let G be a domain such that $\overline{G} \subset \mathcal{W}$ is compact. Also define the truncated sector $\mathcal{S}(r) := \{(\rho, \theta) : 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/\alpha, 0 \leq \rho \leq r\}$. Observe that

$$w = \tan^\alpha\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) \sin \alpha\theta \tag{1}$$

is a positive harmonic function in \mathcal{W} , with zero boundary values.

Theorem 1. *For every subdomain G with compact $\overline{G} \subset \mathcal{W}$, we have the estimate*

$$\lambda_1(G) \geq \lambda_1(\mathcal{S}(r^*)), \tag{2}$$

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where r^* is chosen such that

$$\mathcal{I}(G) = \int_G w^2 da = \int_{\mathcal{S}(r^*)} w^2 da.$$

Equality holds if and only if G is the sector $\mathcal{S}(r^*)$.

Our argument is similar to the proof of the planar version in [PW]. Our main tool is an isoperimetric-type inequality, Lemma 3, which we prove in Section 1. We use this inequality to estimate the Rayleigh quotient of a test function, proving Theorem 1, in Section 2. Finally, in Section 3, we apply our eigenvalue estimate to a problem in Brownian pursuit.

1 Isoperimetric Inequality

In this section we prove an isoperimetric inequality for moments of inertia of a domain $G \subset \mathcal{W}$. Later we will use this inequality to estimate the Rayleigh quotient of admissible functions in G .

We begin by stating a version Szegő's Lemma [Sz]:

Lemma 2. *Let $\psi, \phi : [0, \omega) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be locally integrable functions with ψ nonnegative and ϕ nondecreasing. Let $\Phi(y) = \int_0^y \phi(t) dt$ and $\Psi(x) = \int_0^y \psi(s) ds$ be their primitives. Let $E \subset [0, \omega)$ be a bounded measurable set. Then*

$$\Phi \left(\int_E \psi(x) dx \right) \leq \int_E \phi(\Psi(x)) \psi(x) dx. \quad (3)$$

For ϕ increasing, equality holds if and only if the measure of $E \cap [0, R]$ is R .

Proof. Let μ be Lebesgue measure with line element dx and define the measure ν by $d\nu = \psi dx$. Then ν is absolutely continuous with respect to μ and, using the Radon–Nikodym Theorem, when we change variables $y = \Psi(x)$ we have $dy = \psi(x)dx$. Let E' be the image of E under the map Ψ , with characteristic function $\chi_{E'}$, so that $\Phi(\int_{E'} dy) = \Phi(\int_E \psi(x)dx)$. Next, because ϕ is nondecreasing, for $y \geq 0$,

$$\phi \left(\int_0^y \chi_{E'} dy \right) \leq \phi(y).$$

Moreover, for ϕ increasing, equality holds if and only if $\mu(E' \cap [0, y]) = y$. We multiply this inequality by $\chi_{E'}$ and integrate:

$$\int_0^\omega \phi \left(\int_0^y \chi_{E'} dt \right) \chi_{E'} dy \leq \int_0^\omega \phi(y) \chi_{E'} dy = \int_{E'} \phi(y) dy = \int_E \phi(\Psi(x)) \psi(x) dx.$$

On the other hand,

$$\int_0^\omega \phi \left(\int_0^y \chi_{E'} dt \right) \chi_{E'} dy = \Phi \left(\int_{E'} dy \right) = \Phi \left(\int_E \psi(x) dx \right).$$

Putting these two inequalities together yields the inequality (3). \square

Lemma 3. *Let $G \subset \mathcal{W}$ be a domain with compact closure. Then there is a function $\Upsilon_\alpha = \mathcal{F} \circ Z^{-1}$ so that*

$$\int_{\partial G} w^2 ds \geq \frac{\pi}{2\alpha} \Upsilon_\alpha \left(\frac{2\alpha}{\pi} \int_G w^2 da \right). \quad (4)$$

Here $\mathcal{F}(\rho) = \tan^{2\alpha}(\rho/2) \sin \rho$ and Z is given by (11). Equality holds if and only if G is a sector $\mathcal{S}(r)$.

Proof. Map the domain G into a domain \tilde{G} in the upper halfplane using the transformation

$$x = f(\rho) \cos \alpha \theta, \quad y = f(\rho) \sin \alpha \theta,$$

where we will choose f to satisfy formula (8). The Euclidean line element is

$$dx^2 + dy^2 = \dot{f}^2 d\rho^2 + \alpha^2 f^2 d\theta^2.$$

We claim that the map satisfies

$$\alpha^2 \tan^{4\alpha} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \sin^4 \alpha \theta (d\rho^2 + \sin^2 \rho d\theta^2) \geq y^4 (dx^2 + dy^2). \quad (5)$$

For this to be true pointwise, we need the inequalities to hold

$$\alpha \tan^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \geq f^2 \dot{f} = \left(\frac{f^3}{3} \right)' \quad (6)$$

$$\sin \rho \tan^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \geq f^3. \quad (7)$$

Expand $\sin \rho = 2 \sin(\rho/2) \cos(\rho/2)$ and use equality in inequality (7) to define f :

$$f = 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \sin^{\frac{1+2\alpha}{3}} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \cos^{\frac{1-2\alpha}{3}} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right). \quad (8)$$

Differentiating, we see

$$f^2 \dot{f} = \tan^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \left[\frac{2\alpha + \cos \rho}{3} \right],$$

which implies that the inequality (6) holds as well.

Equation (1) and inequality (5) imply that

$$\alpha \int_{\partial G} w^2 ds = \alpha \int_{\partial G} w^2 \sqrt{d\rho^2 + \sin^2 \rho d\theta^2} \geq \int_{\partial \tilde{G}} y^2 \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2} := \mathcal{M}(\partial \tilde{G}).$$

The right side is the moment of inertia of a uniform mass distribution of the curve $\partial \tilde{G}$ relative to the y -axis. Among all domains with given fixed surface moment

$$\int_{\tilde{G}} y^2 dx dy,$$

the semicircular arcs centered on the y -axis minimize $\mathcal{M}(\partial \tilde{G})$ [PW, Section 2]. Compute $\mathcal{M}(\partial \tilde{G})$ and $\mathcal{M}(\tilde{G})$ in the case where $\partial \tilde{G}$ is a semicircle of radius R :

$$\mathcal{M}(\partial \tilde{G}) = \int_0^\pi R^3 \sin^2 t dt = \frac{\pi R^3}{2}, \quad \mathcal{M}(\tilde{G}) = \int_0^\pi \int_0^R r^3 \sin^2 \theta dr d\theta = \frac{\pi R^4}{8}.$$

Solving for R in the formula for $\mathcal{M}(\tilde{G})$ above and using the fact that semicircles are minimizers, we see that for a general domain \tilde{G} in the upper half plane

$$\mathcal{M}(\partial \tilde{G}) \geq 2^{\frac{5}{4}} \pi^{\frac{1}{4}} \left\{ \int_{\tilde{G}} y^2 dx dy \right\}^{\frac{3}{4}}.$$

Returning to the original variables, $dx dy = \alpha f \dot{f} d\rho d\theta$ so

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial G} w^2 ds &\geq \frac{1}{\alpha} 2^{\frac{5}{4}} \pi^{\frac{1}{4}} \left\{ \int_G f^2 \sin^2(\alpha \theta) \alpha f \dot{f} d\rho d\theta \right\}^{\frac{3}{4}} \\ &= \left(\frac{\pi}{2\alpha} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left\{ \int_G \frac{4}{3} \left[\tan^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \sin \rho \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} [2\alpha + \cos \rho] \tan^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \sin^2 \alpha \theta d\rho d\theta \right\}^{\frac{3}{4}}. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Choose β so that

$$\frac{2\alpha+2}{2\alpha+1} \leq \beta < \frac{4}{3}.$$

Regroup the integral inside the braces

$$I = \frac{4}{3\beta} \int_G \left[\tan^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \sin \rho \right]^{\frac{4}{3}-\beta} [2\alpha + \cos \rho] \beta \left[\tan^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \sin \rho \right]^{\beta-1} \tan^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right) d\rho \sin^2 \alpha \theta d\theta.$$

Use Lemma 2, with

$$\Psi = \left[\tan^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \sin \rho \right]^\beta \Rightarrow \psi = \beta \left(\tan^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \sin \rho \right)^{\beta-1} [2\alpha + \cos \rho] \tan^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right)$$

and

$$\phi(z) = \frac{4}{3\beta} z^{\frac{4}{3\beta}-1} \Rightarrow \Phi(z) = z^{\frac{4}{3\beta}}.$$

So that ϕ is increasing, we require $\beta < \frac{4}{3}$. If $H_\theta = \{\rho \in [0, \pi) : (\rho, \theta) \in G\}$ is the slice of G in the ρ -direction then Szegő's inequality (3) implies

$$I \geq \int_0^{\pi/\alpha} \left(\beta \int_{H_\theta} \tan^{2\alpha\beta} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \sin^{\beta-1} \rho [2\alpha + \cos \rho] d\rho \right)^{\frac{4}{3\beta}} \sin^2 \alpha \theta d\theta. \quad (10)$$

Equality holds if and only if $H_\theta = [0, r(\theta)]$ is an interval *a.e.* Next we let $p = \frac{4}{3\beta} > 1$, $q = \frac{4}{4-3\beta}$, and define the measure $d\nu = \sin^2 \alpha \theta d\theta$. Hölder's inequality implies

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\int_0^{\pi/\alpha} \left(\beta \int_{H_\theta} \tan^{2\alpha\beta} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \sin^{\beta-1}(\rho) [2\alpha + \cos \rho] d\rho \right)^p d\nu \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \left[\int_0^{\pi/\alpha} d\nu \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ & \geq \int_0^{\pi/\alpha} \beta \int_{H_\theta} \tan^{2\alpha\beta} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \sin^{\beta-1}(\rho) [2\alpha + \cos \rho] d\rho d\nu. \end{aligned}$$

Raising both sides of this inequality to the power p , rearranging, and using the fact that

$$\int_0^{\pi/\alpha} d\nu = \int_0^{\pi/\alpha} \sin^2 \alpha \theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2\alpha},$$

(10) becomes

$$I \geq \left(\frac{2\alpha}{\pi} \right)^{\frac{4}{3\beta}-1} \left(\beta \int_0^{\pi/\alpha} \int_{H_\theta} \tan^{2\alpha\beta} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \sin^{\beta-1} \rho [2\alpha + \cos \rho] d\rho \sin^2 \alpha \theta d\theta \right)^{\frac{4}{3\beta}}.$$

We regroup the inside integral again:

$$J = \int_0^{\pi/\alpha} \int_{H_\theta} \tan^{2\alpha(\beta-1)} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \sin^{\beta-2} \rho [2\alpha + \cos \rho] \tan^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \sin \rho d\rho \sin^2 \alpha \theta d\theta.$$

Let us denote

$$Z(r) = \int_0^r \tan^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \sin \rho d\rho. \quad (11)$$

and define $\bar{r}(r, \theta)$ by

$$Z(\bar{r}) = \int_0^r \tan^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \chi_{H_\theta}(\rho) \sin \rho d\rho$$

where χ_H denotes the characteristic function of H . The integrand $\tan^{2\alpha}(\rho/2) \sin \rho$ is positive and increasing for the range of ρ we are considering, and so $\bar{r}(r, \theta) \leq r$ with equality if and only if $H_\theta \cap [0, r] = [0, r]$ *a.e.* If we require $(2\alpha + 1)\beta \geq 2\alpha + 2$, then the factor

$$g_\beta(\rho) = \tan^{2\alpha(\beta-1)}\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) \sin^{\beta-2}\rho [2\alpha + \cos \rho]$$

is increasing in ρ . Thus we can define Φ_β by

$$\phi_\beta(y) = \beta g_\beta \circ Z^{-1}(y), \quad \Phi_\beta(y) = \int_0^y \phi_\beta(s) ds. \quad (12)$$

Observe that Z and g_β are increasing, so ϕ_β is increasing and Φ_β is convex. Using $g_\beta(\bar{r}(\rho, \theta)) \leq g_\beta(\rho)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} J &\geq \int_0^{\pi/\alpha} \int_{H_\theta} g_\beta(\bar{r}(\rho, \theta)) \tan^{2\alpha}\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) \sin \rho d\rho \sin^2 \alpha \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{\beta} \int_0^{\pi/\alpha} \int_{H_\theta} \phi_\beta \left(\int_0^\rho \tan^{2\alpha}\left(\frac{\rho'}{2}\right) \chi_{H_\theta}(\rho') \sin \rho' d\rho' \right) \tan^{2\alpha}\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) \sin \rho d\rho \sin^2 \alpha \theta d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

Now, using Lemma 2 with $\psi(\rho) = \tan^{2\alpha}(\rho/2) \sin(\rho) \chi_{H_\theta}$ we have

$$J \geq \frac{1}{\beta} \int_0^{\pi/\alpha} \Phi_\beta \left(\int_{H_\theta} \tan^{2\alpha}\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) \sin \rho d\rho \right) \sin^2 \alpha \theta d\theta$$

with equality if and only if $H_\theta = [0, r(\theta)]$ is an interval *a.e.* Next, by Jensen's inequality (with the measure given by $d\nu = \sin^2 \alpha \theta d\theta$),

$$J \geq \frac{\pi}{2\alpha\beta} \Phi_\beta \left(\frac{2\alpha}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/\alpha} \int_{H_\theta} \tan^{2\alpha}\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) \sin^2 \alpha \theta \sin \rho d\rho d\theta \right)$$

with equality if and only if $\bar{r}(\theta)$ is *a.e.* constant. Substituting back,

$$I \geq \left(\frac{2\alpha}{\pi} \right)^{\frac{4}{3\beta}-1} (\beta J)^{\frac{4}{3\beta}} \geq \frac{\pi}{2\alpha} \left\{ \Phi_\beta \left(\frac{2\alpha}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/\alpha} \int_{H_\theta} \tan^{2\alpha}\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) \sin^2 \alpha \theta \sin \rho d\rho d\theta \right) \right\}^{\frac{4}{3\beta}}.$$

Reinserting this back into (9) yields

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial G} w^2 ds &\geq \left(\frac{\pi}{2\alpha} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} I^{\frac{3}{4}} \geq \frac{\pi}{2\alpha} \Phi_\beta^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \left(\frac{2\alpha}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/\alpha} \int_{H_\theta} \tan^{2\alpha}\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) \sin^2 \alpha \theta \sin \rho d\rho d\theta \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2\alpha} \Phi_\beta^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \left(\frac{2\alpha}{\pi} \int_G w^2 da \right) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

where equality holds if and only if also $\rho(\theta)$ is constant *a.e.* Notice that the right hand side of this inequality is always bounded by $\int_{\partial G} w^2 ds$, and so we can use the Dominated Convergence Theorem to take a limit as $\beta \rightarrow \frac{4}{3}$ from below. In other words, (13) holds for $\beta = \frac{4}{3}$.

Let us compute $\Phi_\beta^{\frac{1}{\beta}}(Y)$. Since it depends only on (12), it would be the same for any function v^* whose level sets $G_\eta^* = \{x : v^*(x) \geq \eta\}$ give the same $\zeta = \zeta^*$ in (16) such as the spherical rearrangement whose levels are sectors $G_\eta^* = \mathcal{S}(r(\eta))$. We express things in terms of $r(\eta)$. Now

$$\frac{2\alpha}{\pi} y = \frac{2\alpha}{\pi} \zeta(\eta) = \frac{2\alpha}{\pi} \int_{\mathcal{S}(r(\eta))} w^2 da = Z(r(\eta)) \quad (14)$$

so, changing variables $s = Z(r)$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi_\beta(Y) &= \int_0^Y \phi_\beta(s) ds \\
&= \beta \int_0^{Z^{-1}(Y)} g_\beta(r) \tan^{2\alpha}\left(\frac{r}{2}\right) \sin r dr \\
&= \beta \int_0^{Z^{-1}(Y)} \left[\tan^{2\alpha}\left(\frac{r}{2}\right) \sin r \right]^{\beta-1} [2\alpha + \cos r] \tan^{2\alpha}\left(\frac{r}{2}\right) dr \\
&= \left[\tan^{2\alpha}\left(\frac{Z^{-1}(Y)}{2}\right) \sin(Z^{-1}(Y)) \right]^\beta.
\end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

Observe that we get the same equation (13) for all β . Thus we set $\Upsilon_\alpha = \Phi_\beta^{\frac{1}{\beta}}$ in (13) giving (4). \square

It is precisely at inequality (6) where the analagous proof in the hyperbolic case fails. In the hyperbolic case, the harmonic weight function is $w(\rho, \theta) = \tanh^{2\alpha}(\rho/2) \sin(\alpha\theta)$, and versions of equations (5), (8) hold with \cos replaced by \cosh and \sin replaced by \sinh . This choice of f gives us

$$f^2 \dot{f} = \tanh^{2\alpha}\left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right) \left[\frac{2\alpha + \cosh \rho}{3} \right],$$

much like the formula above, but this does not yield $f^2 \dot{f} \leq \alpha \tanh^{2\alpha}(\rho/2)$, because $\cosh \rho$ grows exponentially with ρ . To remedy this problem, one can try to vary the power of $\sinh(\rho/2)$ or $\cosh(\rho/2)$; however this will only yield a worse inequality for $f^2 \dot{f}$.

2 Estimate of Rayleigh Quotient.

Theorem 1 now follows along the lines in [PW]. Let $G \subset \mathbb{S}^2$ be a domain that lies in the wedge $\mathcal{W} = \{(\rho, \theta) : 0 \leq \rho, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/\alpha\}$. It suffices to estimate the Rayleigh quotient for admissible functions $u \in C_0^2(G)$ that are twice continuously differentiable and compactly supported in G . Any admissible function may be written $u = vw$ using the harmonic function (1) and $v \in C_0^2(G)$. The divergence theorem shows

$$\int_G |du|^2 da = \int_G w^2 |dv|^2 da.$$

Let G_t denote the points of G satisfying $v \geq t$. Putting

$$\zeta(t) = \int_{G_t} w^2 da, \tag{16}$$

we see that $\zeta(0) = \hat{\zeta} \geq \zeta(t) \geq 0 = \zeta(\hat{v})$, where $\hat{v} = \max_G v$,

$$\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} = - \int_{\partial G_t} \frac{w^2}{|dv|} ds$$

and

$$\int_G w^2 v^2 da = \int_0^{\hat{v}} 2t \zeta(t) dt = \int_0^{\hat{\zeta}} t^2 d\zeta.$$

Then, using the coarea formula, Schwarz's inequality, Lemma 3, and changing variables to $y = \zeta(t)$, the inequality (4) implies

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_G w^2 |dv|^2 da &\geq \int_0^{\hat{v}} \left\{ \int_{\partial G_t} w^2 |dv| ds \right\} dt \\
&\geq \int_0^{\hat{v}} \frac{\left\{ \int_{\partial G_t} w^2 ds \right\}^2}{\int_{\partial G_t} \frac{w^2}{|dv|} ds} dt \\
&\geq \frac{\pi^2}{4\alpha^2} \int_0^{\hat{v}} \frac{\Upsilon_\alpha^2 \left(\frac{2\alpha}{\pi} \zeta(t) \right)}{-\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t}} dt.
\end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

Changing variables to $y = \zeta(t)$ we have

$$\int_0^{\hat{\zeta}} \Upsilon_\alpha^2 \left(\frac{2\alpha}{\pi} y \right) \left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right)^2 dy \geq \mu \int_0^{\hat{\zeta}} t(y)^2 dy \tag{18}$$

where μ is the least eigenvalue of the boundary value problem

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\Upsilon_\alpha^2 \left(\frac{2\alpha}{\pi} y \right) \frac{\partial q}{\partial y} \right) + \mu q = 0, \tag{19}$$

$$q(\hat{\zeta}) = 0, \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow 0+} \Upsilon_\alpha^2 \left(\frac{2\alpha}{\pi} y \right) \frac{\partial q}{\partial y} = 0. \tag{20}$$

Now perform the change variables in (19) and (20) given by (14), so that the domain is now $[0, r^*]$, $Z(r^*) = \frac{2\alpha}{\pi} \hat{\zeta}$, and μ is now the least eigenvalue of

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\tan^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{r}{2} \right) \sin(r) \frac{\partial q}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\pi^2 \mu}{4\alpha^2} \tan^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{r}{2} \right) \sin(r) q = 0, \tag{21}$$

$$q(r^*) = 0, \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow 0+} \tan^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{r}{2} \right) \sin(r) \frac{\partial q}{\partial r} = 0. \tag{22}$$

Note that (21) is the eigenequation for the spherical sector $\mathcal{S}(r^*)$. Hence $\frac{\pi^2 \mu}{4\alpha^2} = \lambda_1(\mathcal{S}(r^*))$.

Reassembling using equations (17) and (18), we get the inequality

$$\int_G |du|^2 da \geq \lambda_1(\mathcal{S}(r^*)) \int_G u^2 da,$$

which implies the inequality (2).

3 Computation of the lower bound and applications.

The eigenvalue $\lambda^* = \lambda_1(\mathcal{S}(r^*))$ occurs as the eigenvalue of the problem (21), (22) on $[0, r^*]$, which may be rewritten

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sin(r) q'' + [2\alpha + \cos(r)] q' + \lambda^* \sin(r) q = 0; \\
&\lim_{r \rightarrow 0-} \tan^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{r}{2} \right) \sin(r) \frac{dq}{dr}(r) = 0, \quad q(r^*) = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

G	$\mathcal{I}(G)$	r^*	$\lambda_1(G)$	$\lambda_1(\mathcal{S}(r^*))$
\mathcal{W}	∞	π	$(\alpha + 1)\alpha$	$(\alpha + 1)\alpha$
$\mathcal{S}(\frac{\pi}{2})$	$\frac{\pi}{2\alpha} Z(\frac{\pi}{2})$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$(\alpha + 1)(\alpha + 2)$	$(\alpha + 1)(\alpha + 2)$
$\mathcal{S}(r)$	$\frac{\pi}{2\alpha} Z(r)$	r	λ^*	λ^*
$\mathcal{W}, \alpha = \frac{3}{2}$	∞	3.14159265	3.75	3.75
$\mathcal{S}(\delta), \alpha = \frac{3}{2}$	2.07876577	2.18627604	5.00463538	5.00463538
$\mathcal{S}(\varepsilon), \alpha = \frac{3}{2}$	0.90871989	1.91063324	6.19561775	6.19561775
$\mathcal{S}(\frac{\pi}{2}), \alpha = \frac{3}{2}$	0.30118555	1.57079633	8.75	8.75
\mathcal{T}	1.88896324	2.15399460	5.1590...	5.11641465
$\hat{\mathcal{T}}$	1.90831355	2.15742981	?	5.10421518

Table 1: Domains and eigenvalues. In this table $\delta = \cos^{-1}(-1/\sqrt{3})$ and $\varepsilon = \cos^{-1}(-1/3)$. Values not described are taken from [RT].

Making the change of variable $x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos r)$ transforms the ODE to the hypergeometric equation on $[0, 1]$

$$x(1-x)\ddot{y} + [c - (a+b+1)x]\dot{y} - aby = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^{\alpha+1} \frac{dy}{dr}(x) = 0, \quad q(x^*) = 0.$$

with

$$a, b = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4\lambda^*}}{2}, \quad c = \alpha + 1.$$

The solution to the hypergeometric equation is Gauß's ordinary hypergeometric function, given by

$${}_2F_1(a, b; c; x) = 1 + \frac{ab}{c} \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{a(a+1)b(b+1)}{c(c+1)} \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{a(a+1)(a+2)b(b+1)(b+2)}{c(c+1)(c+2)} \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

We find the eigenvalue by a shooting method. Given r^*, λ^* is the first positive root of the function

$$\lambda \mapsto {}_2F_1\left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{1 + 4\lambda}}{2}, \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\lambda}}{2}; \alpha + 1; \frac{1 - \cos r^*}{2}\right). \quad (23)$$

Consider the example of the geodesic triangle $\mathcal{T} \subset \mathbb{S}^2$ which is a face of the regular tetrahedral tessellation, whose vertices in the unit sphere could be taken as $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, 0)$ and $(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, 0, \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})$. The distance between vertices is $\varepsilon = \cos^{-1}(-\frac{1}{3})$. The diameter, which equals the distance from vertex to center of the opposite edge, is $\delta = \cos^{-1}(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$. \mathcal{T} fits inside a

wedge sharing a vertex of angle $\frac{2\pi}{3}$. Writing

$$\mathcal{T} = \left\{ (\rho, \theta) : 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}, \quad 0 \leq \rho \leq r(\theta) \right\}$$

we find

$$r(\theta) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \text{Atn} \left(\frac{\cos(\theta - \frac{\pi}{3})}{\sqrt{2}} \right).$$

At the vertex we have $\alpha = \frac{3}{2}$ so that

$$Z(r) = \int_0^r \tan^3 \left(\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \sin \rho \, d\rho = 4 \tan \left(\frac{r}{2} \right) + \sin r - 3r.$$

$\lambda_1(\mathcal{T})$ was found numerically in [RT]. Using the computer algebra system MAPLE©, we numerically integrate

$$\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{T}) = \int_0^{\pi/\alpha} Z(r(\theta)) \sin^2(\alpha\theta) \, d\theta$$

and solve $\frac{\pi}{2\alpha} Z(r^*) = \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{T})$ for r^* and (23) for λ^* to get the other values in the \mathcal{T} line in Table 1.

To avoid the quadrature, we observe the estimate

$$Z(r(\theta)) \leq T(\theta) := A_1 + A_2 \cos \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + A_3 (1 - \cos(6\theta)),$$

where A_1 and A_2 are chosen so that the functions agree at $\theta = 0$ and $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ and the A_3 is chosen to make the second derivatives agree at $\frac{\pi}{3}$. The inequality follows since the second derivative of the difference goes from negative to positive in $0 < \theta < \pi/3$. This corresponds to the larger domain $\hat{\mathcal{T}}$ whose radius function is $\hat{r}(\theta) = Z^{-1}(T(\theta))$. Then

$$\frac{\pi}{2\alpha} Z(\hat{r}^*) = \int_{\hat{\mathcal{T}}} w^2 \, da = \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} T(\theta) \sin^2 \left(\frac{3}{2}\theta \right) \, d\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} A_1 + \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{16} A_2 + \frac{\pi}{3} A_3. \quad (24)$$

Using these values we obtain the last row of Table 1. By eigenvalue monotonicity, if $\hat{\mathcal{T}} \supset \mathcal{T}$ then $\lambda_1(\mathcal{T}) \geq \lambda_1(\hat{\mathcal{T}})$.

This eigenvalue estimate provides an alternative to our argument [RT] in a Brownian pursuit problem. We finished the missing ($n = 4$) case in a proof by Li and Shao [LS] of the conjecture of Bramson and Griffeath [BG].

Corollary 4. *Suppose the prey $X_0(t)$ is chased by n pursuers $X_1(t), \dots, X_n(t)$, all doing independent standard Brownian motions on the line. Suppose that the pursuers start to the left of the prey $X_j(0) < X_0(0)$ for all $j = 1, \dots, n$. Then the expected capture time is finite if and only if $n \geq 4$.*

In fact, for the capture time for n pursuers

$$\tau_n = \inf\{t > 0 : X_j(t) \geq X_0(t) \text{ for some } j \geq 1\}$$

there are finite constants $a(n)$, and C depending on the initial position and the eigenvalue of the link of the pursuit cone[DB] so that the probability

$$\mathbb{P}(\tau_n > t) \sim C t^{-a} \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty.$$

The proof shows $a(n) > 1$ and thus $\mathbb{E}\tau_n < \infty$ if and only if $n \geq 4$. Our eigenvalue estimates give the following corresponding bounds on the decay rates since they are related by a formula to the eigenvalue estimates [RT]. From the estimate on $\hat{\mathcal{T}}$, $a(3) \geq .90695886$ and so $a(4) \geq 1.00029446$; from the estimate of \mathcal{T} involving quadrature, $a(3) \geq .90827616$ and $a(4) \geq 1.00151234$.

Proof. Details are provided in [RT]. Finiteness of the expectation of τ_4 follows if it can be shown that $\lambda_1(\mathcal{T}) > 5.101267527$. The lower eigenvalue bound is given by Theorem 1 applied to \mathcal{T} depends on either the numerical integration of $\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{T})$ or its upper bound by the quadrature free estimate of (24). \square

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