



Title	REMARK ON CHARACTERIZATION OF WAVE FRONT SET BY WAVE PACKET TRANSFORM
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Citation	Osaka Journal of Mathematics. 2017, 54(2), p. 209–228
Version Type	VoR
URL	<a href="https://doi.org/10.18910/61907">https://doi.org/10.18910/61907</a>
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Osaka J. Math.  
**54** (2017), 209–228

## REMARK ON CHARACTERIZATION OF WAVE FRONT SET BY WAVE PACKET TRANSFORM

KEIICHI KATO, MASAHIRO KOBAYASHI and SHINGO ITO

(Received July 22, 2015, revised January 18, 2016)

### Abstract

In this paper, we give characterizations of usual wave front set and wave front set in  $H^s$  in terms of wave packet transform without any restriction on basic wave packet, which give complete answers of the question raised by G. B. Folland.

### 1. Introduction

In this paper, we discuss on characterization of wave front sets in terms of the wave packet transform. The wave front set is introduced by L. Hörmander [6], which is one of the main tools of microlocal analysis in  $C^\infty$  category. The wave front set of a distribution is a set of singular points of the distribution in phase space. Such an idea to classify the singularities of generalized functions “microlocally” has been introduced by M. Sato, J. Bros and D. Iagolnitzer and L. Hörmander independently in the 1970s (see M. Sato-T. Kawai-M. Kashiwara [15], L. Hörmander [7], [8], F. Trèves [16]).

The wave packet transform has been introduced by A. Córdoba-C. Fefferman [1]. Let  $f \in S'(\mathbb{R}^n)$  and  $\phi \in S(\mathbb{R}^n) \setminus \{0\}$ . Then the wave packet transform  $W_\phi f(x, \xi)$  of  $f$  with the wave packet generated by a function  $\phi$  is defined by

$$W_\phi f(x, \xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \overline{\phi(y-x)} f(y) e^{-iy \cdot \xi} dy.$$

We call the above  $\phi$  basic wave packet in this paper. Wave packet transform is called short time Fourier transform or windowed Fourier transform in several literatures. We refer to [5] for more details.

G. B. Folland introduced the characterization of  $C^\infty$  wave front set in terms of wave packet transform with a positive symmetric Schwartz's function as basic wave packet ([3, Theorem 3.22]). He proposed a question whether the same conclusion is still valid without the restriction of basic wave packet. T. Ōkaji [12, Theorem 2.2] has given a partial answer with a Schwartz's function  $\phi$  satisfying  $\int x^\alpha \phi dx \neq 0$  for some multi-indices  $\alpha$  as basic wave packet. Using such basic wave packet, he has also given a sufficient condition and a necessary condition which imply that a point in  $\mathbb{R}^n \times (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$  belongs in  $H^s$  wave front set. But he does not give a characterization of  $H^s$  wave front set in terms of wave packet transform. In this paper, using wave packet transform, we give characterizations for  $C^\infty$  wave front set and  $H^s$  wave front set without any restriction on basic wave packets. The definitions of the  $C^\infty$  wave front set  $WF(\cdot)$  and  $H^s$  wave front set  $WF_{H^s}(\cdot)$  are given in

Definitions 1.1 and 1.2. Our main results are the following theorems.

**Theorem 1.1.** *Let  $(x_0, \xi_0) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$  and  $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . The following conditions are equivalent.*

- (i)  $(x_0, \xi_0) \notin WF(u)$ .
- (ii) *There exist  $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \setminus \{0\}$ , a neighborhood  $K$  of  $x_0$  and a conic neighborhood  $\Gamma$  of  $\xi_0$  such that for all  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $a \geq 1$  there exists a constant  $C_{N,a}$  satisfying*

$$|W_{\phi_\lambda} u(x, \lambda \xi)| \leq C_{N,a} \lambda^{-N}$$

*for all  $\lambda \geq 1$ ,  $x \in K$  and  $\xi \in \Gamma$  with  $a^{-1} \leq |\xi| \leq a$ , where  $\phi_\lambda(x) = \lambda^{\frac{n}{4}} \varphi(\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} x)$ .*

- (iii) *There exist a neighborhood  $K$  of  $x_0$  and a conic neighborhood  $\Gamma$  of  $\xi_0$  such that for all  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $a \geq 1$  and  $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \setminus \{0\}$  there exists a constant  $C_{N,a,\phi}$  satisfying*

$$|W_{\phi_\lambda} u(x, \lambda \xi)| \leq C_{N,a,\phi} \lambda^{-N}$$

*for all  $\lambda \geq 1$ ,  $x \in K$  and  $\xi \in \Gamma$  with  $a^{-1} \leq |\xi| \leq a$ , where  $\phi_\lambda(x) = \lambda^{\frac{n}{4}} \varphi(\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} x)$ .*

**Theorem 1.2.** *Let  $s \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $(x_0, \xi_0) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$  and  $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . The following conditions are equivalent.*

- (i)  $(x_0, \xi_0) \notin WF_{H^s}(u)$ .
- (ii) *There exist  $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \setminus \{0\}$ , a neighborhood  $K$  of  $x_0$  and a neighborhood  $V$  of  $\xi_0$  such that*

$$(1.1) \quad \int_1^\infty \lambda^{n-1+2s} \int_V \int_K |W_{\phi_\lambda} u(x, \lambda \xi)|^2 dx d\xi d\lambda < \infty,$$

*where  $\phi_\lambda(x) = \lambda^{\frac{n}{4}} \varphi(\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} x)$ .*

- (iii) *There exist a neighborhood  $K$  of  $x_0$  and a neighborhood  $V$  of  $\xi_0$  such that*

$$(1.2) \quad \int_1^\infty \lambda^{n-1+2s} \int_V \int_K |W_{\phi_\lambda} u(x, \lambda \xi)|^2 dx d\xi d\lambda < \infty$$

*for all  $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \setminus \{0\}$ , where  $\phi_\lambda(x) = \lambda^{\frac{n}{4}} \varphi(\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} x)$ .*

**REMARK 1.3.** We would like to emphasize the fact that basic wave packets in above theorems have no restriction. For the proof of Theorem 1.1, in [3] it has been assumed that  $\phi$  is positive and symmetric and in [12] it has been assumed that  $\phi$  satisfies  $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} x^\alpha \phi(x) dx \neq 0$  for some  $\alpha$  (see Theorem A below). For the proof of Theorem 1.2, P. Gérard [4, Proposition 1.1] has shown it only when  $\phi(x)$  is a Gaussian function  $e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{2}}$  (see also J. M. Delort [2, Theorem 1.2]) and in [12] it has been assumed that  $\phi$  satisfies  $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(x) dx \neq 0$  and they make a loss with respect to the order of  $\lambda$  when they show (i) implies (iii) (see Theorem B below).

**REMARK 1.4.** In Theorem 1.1 and 1.2, we can replace  $\lambda^{\frac{bn}{2}} \phi(\lambda^b x)$  ( $0 < b < 1$ ) for  $\phi_\lambda(x) = \lambda^{\frac{n}{4}} \varphi(\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} x)$  without any change of our proof. This fact plays an important role in our application given in Section 1.5.

Let us begin with a brief review of the history of characterizations of wave front sets by the wave packet transform. The  $C^\infty$  wave front set is defined as follows.

**DEFINITION 1.1.** ( $C^\infty$  wave front set) Let  $(x_0, \xi_0) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$  and  $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . We say

that  $(x_0, \xi_0)$  is not in the  $C^\infty$  wave front set of  $u$ , denoted by  $(x_0, \xi_0) \notin WF(u)$ , if and only if there exist a function  $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  with  $\chi \equiv 1$  near  $x_0$  and a conic neighborhood  $\Gamma$  of  $\xi_0$  such that for all  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  there exists  $C_N > 0$  satisfying

$$(1.3) \quad |\mathcal{F}[\chi f](\xi)| \leq C_N(1 + |\xi|)^{-N}$$

for  $\xi \in \Gamma$ .

Concerning the  $C^\infty$  wave front set, following characterization is known.

**Theorem A.** (G. B. Folland [3, Theorem 3.22] and T. Ōkaji [12, Theorem 2.2]). *Let  $(x_0, \xi_0) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$  and  $u \in S'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . Suppose that  $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  satisfies  $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} x^\alpha \phi(x) dx \neq 0$  for some multi-indices  $\alpha$  and put  $\phi_\lambda(x) = \lambda^{\frac{n}{4}} \phi(\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} x)$ . Then,  $(x_0, \xi_0) \notin WF(u)$  if and only if there exist a neighborhood  $K$  of  $x_0$  and a conic neighborhood  $\Gamma$  of  $\xi_0$  such that for all  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  and for all  $a \geq 1$  there exists a constant  $C_{N,a}$  satisfying*

$$|W_{\phi_\lambda} u(x, \lambda \xi)| \leq C_{N,a} \lambda^{-N}$$

for  $\lambda \geq 1$ ,  $x \in K$  and  $\xi \in \Gamma$  with  $a^{-1} \leq |\xi| \leq a$ .

T. Ōkaji [12] also discuss the  $H^s$  wave front set. The  $H^s$  wave front set is defined as follows.

**DEFINITION 1.2.** ( $H^s$  wave front set) Let  $s \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $(x_0, \xi_0) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$  and  $u \in S'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . We say that  $(x_0, \xi_0)$  is not in the  $H^s$  wave front set of  $u$ , denoted by  $(x_0, \xi_0) \notin WF_{H^s}(u)$ , if and only if there exist a conic neighborhood  $\Gamma$  of  $\xi_0$  and a function  $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  with  $\chi \equiv 1$  near  $x_0$  such that

$$(1.4) \quad \|\langle \xi \rangle^s \mathcal{F}[\chi u](\xi)\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} < \infty,$$

where  $\langle \xi \rangle = (1 + |\xi|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ .

Concerning the  $H^s$  wave front set, following characterization is known.

**Theorem B.** (T. Ōkaji [12, Theorem 2.4]) *Let  $s \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $(x_0, \xi_0) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$  and  $u \in S'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . Suppose that  $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  satisfies  $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(x) dx \neq 0$  and put  $\phi_\lambda(x) = \lambda^{\frac{n}{4}} \phi(\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} x)$ . If there exist a neighborhood  $K$  of  $x_0$  and a neighborhood  $V$  of  $\xi_0$  such that*

$$(1.5) \quad \int_1^\infty \lambda^{n-1+2s} \int_V \int_K |W_{\phi_\lambda} u(x, \lambda \xi)|^2 dx d\xi d\lambda < \infty$$

*then  $(x_0, \xi_0) \notin WF_{H^s}(u)$ . Conversely, if  $(x_0, \xi_0) \notin WF_{H^s}(u)$  then there exist a neighborhood  $K$  of  $x_0$  and a neighborhood  $V$  of  $\xi_0$  such that*

$$(1.6) \quad \int_1^\infty \lambda^{n-1+2s-\varepsilon} \int_V \int_K |W_{\phi_\lambda} u(x, \lambda \xi)|^2 dx d\xi d\lambda < \infty$$

for all  $\varepsilon > 0$ .

**REMARK 1.5.** There is a gap between (1.5) and (1.6). In Theorem 1.2, we remove this gap and weaken the condition of  $\phi$ .

**REMARK 1.6.** S. Pilipović, N. Teofanov and J. Toft [13], [14] treat wave front set in Fourier-Lebesgue space in terms of short time Fourier transform, which is called wave

packet transform in this paper.

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we prepare several propositions and lemmas. In Section 3, we prove Theorem 1.2. In Section 4, we prove Theorem 1.1. In Section 5, we give an application of our characterization of wave front set.

## 2. Preliminary

**2.1. Notations.** For  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $r > 0$ ,  $B(x, r)$  stands  $\{y \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid |y - x| < r\}$ .  $\mathcal{F}[f](\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) e^{-ix \cdot \xi} dx$  is the Fourier transform of  $f$ . For a subset  $A$  of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , we denote the complement of  $A$  by  $A^c$ , the set of all interior points of  $A$  by  $A^\circ$  and the closure of  $A$  by  $\overline{A}$ .  $\mathbf{1}_A$  is the characteristic function of  $A$ , that is,  $\mathbf{1}_A(x) = 1$  for  $x \in A$  and  $\mathbf{1}_A(x) = 0$  for  $x \in A^c$ . Throughout this paper,  $C, C_i, C'$  and  $C'_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ) serve as positive constants, if the precise value of which is not needed and  $C_\phi$  denote positive constants depending on  $\phi$ .

**2.2. Key Proposition and Lemmas.** First, we prepare the following proposition and lemma. Proposition 2.1 and Lemma 2.3 are used in Section 4. Proposition 2.2, Lemma 2.4, 2.5 and 2.6 are used in Section 3. Although Propositions 2.1, 2.2 and Lemma 2.3 are easy to prove by the standard method, we give the proof for reader's convenience in Appendix.

**Proposition 2.1.** *Let  $(x_0, \xi_0) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$  and  $u \in S'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . Assume that  $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  satisfies  $\chi \equiv 1$  near  $x_0$ . Then, the following conditions are equivalent.*

- (i) *There exists a conic neighborhood  $\Gamma$  of  $\xi_0$  such that for all  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  there exists  $C_N > 0$  satisfying*

$$|\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\xi)| \leq C_N(1 + |\xi|)^{-N}$$

*for  $\xi \in \Gamma$ .*

- (ii) *There exists a neighborhood  $V$  of  $\xi_0$  such that for all  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  there exists  $C_N > 0$  satisfying*

$$|\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda \xi)| \leq C_N(1 + \lambda |\xi|)^{-N}$$

*for  $\xi \in V$  and  $\lambda \geq 1$ .*

**Proposition 2.2.** *Let  $s \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $(x_0, \xi_0) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$  and  $u \in S'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . Assume that  $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  satisfies  $\chi \equiv 1$  near  $x_0$ . Then, the following conditions are equivalent.*

- (i) *There exists a conic neighborhood  $\Gamma$  of  $\xi_0$  such that*

$$(2.1) \quad \|\langle \xi \rangle^s \mathcal{F}[\chi u](\xi)\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} < \infty.$$

- (ii) *There exists a neighborhood  $V$  of  $\xi_0$  such that*

$$(2.2) \quad \int_1^\infty \lambda^{n-1+2s} \|\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda \xi)\|_{L^2(V)}^2 d\lambda < \infty.$$

**Lemma 2.3.** *Let  $u \in S'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ,  $(x_0, \xi_0) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$  and  $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  with  $\chi \equiv 1$  near  $x_0$ . Suppose that neighborhoods  $V$  and  $V'$  of  $\xi_0$  satisfy  $\overline{V'} \subset V$  and  $\|\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda \xi)\|_{L^2(V')} < \infty$*

for  $\lambda \geq 1$ . Then, for all  $\zeta \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  and  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  there exist  $C_{N,\zeta} > 0$  satisfying

$$(2.3) \quad \int_{V'} |\mathcal{F}[\zeta \chi u](\lambda \xi)|^2 d\xi \leq C_{N,\zeta} \left( \int_V |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda \xi)|^2 d\xi + \lambda^{-N} \right).$$

**Lemma 2.4.** Let  $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ,  $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \setminus \{0\}$ ,  $(x_0, \xi_0) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$  and  $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  with  $\chi \equiv 1$  near  $x_0$ . Suppose that  $K$  is a neighborhood of  $x_0$  and satisfies  $\overline{K} \subset \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n | \chi(x) = 1\}^\circ$ . Then, there exists  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  (which depends on only  $u$ ) such that for all  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$  there exists  $C_\mu > 0$  satisfying

$$(2.4) \quad \mathbf{1}_K(x) |W_{\phi_\lambda}[(1 - \chi)u](x, \lambda \xi)| \leq C_\mu \lambda^{-\mu} \langle \xi \rangle^m,$$

where  $\phi_\lambda(x) = \lambda^{\frac{n}{4}} \phi(\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} x)$ .

Proof. Since  $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ , the structure theorem of  $\mathcal{S}'$  (see, for example [11, Theorem 2.14]) yields that there exist  $l, m \in \mathbb{N}$  and functions  $f_\alpha \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$  such that

$$u(y) = \langle y \rangle^l \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} \partial^\alpha f_\alpha(y),$$

where  $\alpha$  denotes multi-indices. Put  $g(x, y) = \overline{\phi_\lambda(y - x)} \{1 - \chi(y)\} \langle y \rangle^l$  and take  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  satisfying  $4N \geq 2m + n + 1$ . Since  $(1 - \Delta_y)^N e^{-iy \cdot (\lambda \xi - \eta)} = \langle \lambda \xi - \eta \rangle^{2N} e^{-iy \cdot (\lambda \xi - \eta)}$  for  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ , we have, by Schwarz's inequality and integration by parts,

$$\begin{aligned} (2.5) \quad & |W_{\phi_\lambda}[(1 - \chi)u](x, \lambda \xi)| \leq \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(x, y) \partial^\alpha f_\alpha(y) e^{-i\lambda y \cdot \xi} dy \right| \\ & \leq \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \mathcal{F}[g(x, \cdot)](\lambda \xi - \eta) \eta^\alpha \mathcal{F}[f_\alpha](\eta) \right| d\eta \\ & \leq \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} \|\mathcal{F}[f_\alpha]\|_{L^2} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \eta^\alpha \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(x, y) e^{-iy \cdot (\lambda \xi - \eta)} dy \right|^2 d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & \leq (2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} \|f_\alpha\|_{L^2} \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\eta|^{2|\alpha|} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|(1 - \Delta_y)^N g(x, y)|}{\langle \lambda \xi - \eta \rangle^{2N}} dy \right)^2 d\eta \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & \leq (2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} \|f_\alpha\|_{L^2} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|\eta|^{2|\alpha|}}{\langle \lambda \xi - \eta \rangle^{4N}} d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |(1 - \Delta_y)^N g(x, y)| dy. \end{aligned}$$

From the fact that

$$|\eta|^{2m} \leq 2^{2m-1} (|\eta - \lambda \xi|^{2m} + |\lambda \xi|^{2m}) \leq 2^{2m-1} (\langle \eta - \lambda \xi \rangle^{2m} + \langle \lambda \xi \rangle^{2m}),$$

it follows that

$$(2.6) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|\eta|^{2|\alpha|}}{\langle \lambda \xi - \eta \rangle^{4N}} d\eta \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \langle \lambda \xi \rangle^{2m} \frac{|\eta|^{2m}}{\langle \lambda \xi \rangle^{2m} \langle \lambda \xi - \eta \rangle^{4N}} d\eta \leq C_1 \lambda^{2m} \langle \xi \rangle^{2m}.$$

On the other hand,

$$(2.7) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |(1 - \Delta_y)^N g(x, y)| dy$$

$$\leq \sum_{|\beta_1|+|\beta_2|+|\beta_3|\leq 2N} C_{\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\partial_y^{\beta_1} \phi_\lambda(y-x) \cdot \partial_y^{\beta_2} \{1-\chi(y)\} \cdot \partial_y^{\beta_3} \langle y \rangle^l| dy$$

holds. If  $x \in K$  and  $y \in \text{supp}\{\partial_y^{\beta_2}(1-\chi(y))\}$  then there exist  $C_2 > 0$  and  $C'_2 > 0$  such that  $|y-x| \geq C_2$  and thus  $|y-x| \geq C'_2 \langle y-x \rangle$ , which shows that

$$|\partial_y^{\beta_3} \langle y \rangle^l| \leq C_3 \langle y \rangle^l \leq C'_3 \langle y-x \rangle^M \langle x \rangle^l = C_M |y-x|^M \langle x \rangle^l$$

for  $M \geq l$ . Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned} (2.8) \quad & \mathbf{1}_K(x) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\partial_y^{\beta_1} \phi_\lambda(y-x) \cdot \partial_y^{\beta_2} \{1-\chi(y)\} \cdot \partial_y^{\beta_3} \langle y \rangle^l| dy \\ & \leq C'_M \mathbf{1}_K(x) \lambda^{\frac{n}{4} + \frac{|\beta_1|}{2} - \frac{M}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |(\partial_y^{\beta_1} \phi)(\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}(y-x))| (\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}|y-x|)^M \langle x \rangle^l dy \\ & \leq C''_M \lambda^{N - \frac{M}{2} - \frac{n}{4}}. \end{aligned}$$

From (2.5), (2.6), (2.7) and (2.8) we obtain

$$(2.9) \quad \mathbf{1}_K(x) |W_{\phi_\lambda}[(1-\chi)u](x, \lambda\xi)| \leq C'''_M \lambda^{m+N - \frac{M}{2} - \frac{n}{4}} \langle \xi \rangle^m.$$

Thus, if we take  $M$  sufficiently large, we obtain (2.4).  $\square$

**Lemma 2.5.** *Let  $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ,  $\lambda \geq 1$  and  $\delta, k > 0$ . Set  $A = \{\eta \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid |\eta| \geq \delta \lambda^{\frac{3}{4}}\}$ . Then, for all  $q > 0$  there exists  $C > 0$  such that*

$$(2.10) \quad \int_A \left| \langle \lambda \eta \rangle^k \mathcal{F}[\phi](\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}} \eta) \right|^2 d\eta \leq C \lambda^{-q}$$

for all  $\lambda \geq 1$ .

Proof. If  $\eta \in A$ , then  $|\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}} \eta| \geq \delta \lambda^{\frac{1}{4}}$  and thus

$$|\mathcal{F}[\phi](\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}} \eta)| \leq \frac{|\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}} \eta|^p |\mathcal{F}[\phi](\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}} \eta)|}{\delta^p \lambda^{\frac{p}{4}}}$$

for all  $p > 0$ . Since  $\lambda \geq 1$ , simple calculation yields that  $\langle \lambda \eta \rangle^2 \leq \lambda^3 \langle \lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}} \eta \rangle^2$ . Thus, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_A \left| \langle \lambda \eta \rangle^k \mathcal{F}[\phi](\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}} \eta) \right|^2 d\eta & \leq \int_A \lambda^{3k} \langle \lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}} \eta \rangle^{2k} \frac{|\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}} \eta|^{2p} |\mathcal{F}[\phi](\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}} \eta)|^2}{\delta^{2p} \lambda^{\frac{p}{2}}} d\eta \\ & = \lambda^{3k - \frac{p}{2} + \frac{n}{2}} \delta^{-2p} \|\langle \cdot \rangle^k \cdot\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \|\mathcal{F}[\phi]\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \end{aligned}$$

by the change of variables. Therefore, if we take  $p$  sufficiently large then we obtain the desired result.  $\square$

**Lemma 2.6.** *Let  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ,  $\psi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \setminus \{0\}$ ,  $f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$  and all derivatives of  $f$  be bounded. Put*

$$(2.11) \quad F_{\alpha, \beta}(\eta, \xi) = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} \chi(y) \partial_x^\alpha f(x, y) \partial_x^\beta (\psi_\lambda(y-x)) e^{-ix \cdot \eta - iy \cdot \xi} dx dy$$

for multi-indices  $\alpha, \beta$ , where  $\psi_\lambda(x) = \lambda^{\frac{n}{4}} \psi(\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} x)$ . Then,

$$(2.12) \quad \|\langle \xi' \rangle^k F_{\alpha, \beta}(\eta, \lambda \xi - \xi')\|_{L_{\xi'}^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \leq C \lambda^{3k+2+|\beta|} \langle \xi \rangle^{2k}.$$

Proof. Let  $N = [\frac{2k+n}{4}] + 1$ . Since  $(1 - \Delta_y)^N e^{-iy \cdot (\lambda\xi - \xi')} = \langle \lambda\xi - \xi' \rangle^{2N} e^{-iy \cdot (\lambda\xi - \xi')}$ , we have, by integration by parts,

$$\begin{aligned} & |F_{\alpha,\beta}(\eta, \lambda\xi - \xi')| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{\langle \lambda\xi - \xi' \rangle^{2N}} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} \left| (1 - \Delta_y)^N \{\chi(y) \partial_x^\alpha f(x, y) \partial_x^\beta (\psi_\lambda(y - x))\} \right| dx dy \\ & \leq \frac{C}{\langle \lambda\xi - \xi' \rangle^{2N}} \sum_{|\gamma_1|+|\gamma_2|+|\gamma_3| \leq 2N} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} \left| \partial_y^{\gamma_1} \chi(y) \cdot \partial_y^{\gamma_2} \partial_x^\alpha f(x, y) \cdot \partial_y^{\gamma_3} \partial_x^\beta (\psi_\lambda(y - x)) \right| dx dy \\ & \leq \frac{C'}{\langle \lambda\xi - \xi' \rangle^{2N}} \sum_{|\gamma_1|+|\gamma_3| \leq 2N} \lambda^{\frac{n}{4} + \frac{|\gamma_3|}{2} + \frac{|\beta|}{2}} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} |\partial_y^{\gamma_1} \chi(y) \cdot (\partial^{\gamma_3+\beta} \psi)(\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}(y - x))| dx dy \\ & = \frac{C'}{\langle \lambda\xi - \xi' \rangle^{2N}} \sum_{|\gamma_1|+|\gamma_3| \leq 2N} \lambda^{-\frac{n}{2} + \frac{|\gamma_3|}{2} + \frac{|\beta|}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\partial_y^{\gamma_1} \chi(y)| dy \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\partial^{\gamma_3+\beta} \psi(x)| dx \\ & \leq \frac{C''}{\langle \lambda\xi - \xi' \rangle^{2N}} \lambda^{-\frac{n}{4} + N + \frac{|\beta|}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\langle \xi' \rangle^k F_{\alpha,\beta}(\eta, \lambda\xi - \xi')\|_{L_{\xi'}^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \langle \xi' \rangle^{2k} |F_{\alpha,\beta}(\eta, \lambda\xi - \xi')|^2 d\xi' \\ &\leq C \lambda^{-\frac{n}{2} + 2N + |\beta|} \langle \lambda\xi \rangle^{2k} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\langle \xi' \rangle^{2k}}{\langle \lambda\xi - \xi' \rangle^{4N} \langle \lambda\xi \rangle^{2k}} d\xi'. \end{aligned}$$

From the fact that  $\langle \xi' \rangle^{2k} \leq 2^{2k-1} (\langle \lambda\xi - \xi' \rangle^{2k} + \langle \lambda\xi \rangle^{2k})$ , we have

$$\frac{\langle \xi' \rangle^{2k}}{\langle \lambda\xi - \xi' \rangle^{4N} \langle \lambda\xi \rangle^{2k}} \leq \frac{2^{2k}}{\langle \lambda\xi - \xi' \rangle^{4N-2k}}.$$

Thus, we obtain

$$\|\langle \xi' \rangle^k F_{\alpha,\beta}(\eta, \lambda\xi - \xi')\|_{L_{\xi'}^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \leq C \lambda^{-\frac{n}{2} + 2[\frac{2k+n}{4}] + 2 + |\beta| + 2k} \langle \xi \rangle^{2k} \leq C \lambda^{3k+2+|\beta|} \langle \xi \rangle^{2k}.$$

□

### 3. Proof of Theorem 1.2

Trivially, (iii) yields (ii). So, in order to prove Theorem 1.2, we show that (i) implies (iii) in Proposition 3.1 and (ii) implies (i) in Proposition 3.2.

**Proposition 3.1.** *Under the same assumption as in Theorem 1.2, (i) implies (iii).*

Proof. By (i) and Proposition 2.2, there exist a neighborhood  $V_1$  of  $\xi_0$  and  $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  with  $\chi \equiv 1$  near  $x_0$  such that

$$\int_1^\infty \lambda^{n-1+2s} \|\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda\xi)\|_{L^2(V_1)}^2 d\lambda < \infty.$$

Take  $d > 0$  satisfying  $\overline{B(\xi_0, 2d)} \subset V_1$  and let  $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \setminus \{0\}$ ,  $V = B(\xi_0, d)$  and  $K$  be a neighborhood of  $x_0$  satisfying  $\overline{K} \subset \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \chi(x) = 1\}^\circ$ . In order to prove (3.10), we divide  $W_{\phi_\lambda} u(x, \lambda\xi)$  into two parts:

$$W_{\phi_\lambda} u(x, \lambda\xi) = W_{\phi_\lambda}[\chi u](x, \lambda\xi) + W_{\phi_\lambda}[(1 - \chi)u](x, \lambda\xi).$$

From Lemma 2.4, it follows that for all  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  there exists  $C_N > 0$  such that

$$(3.1) \quad \int_V \int_K |W_{\phi_\lambda}[(1-\chi)u](x, \lambda\xi)|^2 dx d\xi \leq C_N \lambda^{-N}.$$

Let  $\tilde{\chi} \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  satisfy  $\tilde{\chi} \equiv 1$  on  $\text{supp } \chi$ . Applying Taylor's theorem to  $\tilde{\chi}(x)$ , we have

$$(3.2) \quad \tilde{\chi}(x) = \tilde{\chi}(y) + \sum_{1 \leq |\alpha| \leq L} \frac{\partial_x^\alpha \tilde{\chi}(y)}{\alpha!} (x-y)^\alpha + \sum_{|\alpha|=L+1} (x-y)^\alpha R_\alpha(x, y),$$

where

$$R_\alpha(x, y) = \frac{L+1}{\alpha!} \int_0^1 \partial_x^\alpha \tilde{\chi}(y + \theta(x-y)) (1-\theta)^L d\theta.$$

By Plancherel's theorem and (3.2), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_V \int_K |W_{\phi_\lambda}[\chi u](x, \lambda\xi)|^2 dx d\xi &\leq \int_V \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\tilde{\chi}(x) W_{\phi_\lambda}[\chi u](x, \lambda\xi)|^2 dx d\xi \\ &= (2\pi)^{-n} \int_V \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \mathcal{F}_{x \rightarrow \eta} [\tilde{\chi}(x) W_{\phi_\lambda}[\chi u](x, \lambda\xi)](\eta) \right|^2 d\eta d\xi \\ &\leq C \int_V \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (|I_1|^2 + |I_2|^2) d\eta d\xi, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$(3.3) \quad I_1 = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} \overline{\phi_\lambda(y-x)} \chi(y) u(y) e^{-i\lambda y \cdot \xi - ix \cdot \eta} dy dx$$

and

$$(3.4) \quad I_2 = \sum_{|\alpha|=L+1} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} R_\alpha(x, y) (x-y)^\alpha \overline{\phi_\lambda(y-x)} \chi(y) u(y) e^{-i\lambda y \cdot \xi - ix \cdot \eta} dy dx.$$

Here, we use  $\tilde{\chi}\chi = \chi$  and  $(\partial_x^\alpha \tilde{\chi})\chi \equiv 0$  for  $|\alpha| \geq 1$ .

First, we consider  $I_1$ . By Fubini's theorem and the change of variables, we have

$$I_1 = \lambda^{-\frac{n}{4}} \overline{\mathcal{F}[\phi](\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}\eta)} \mathcal{F}[\chi u](\eta + \lambda\xi).$$

Let  $B = B(0, d\lambda^{\frac{3}{4}})$ . If  $\eta \in B$ ,  $\xi \in V$  and  $\eta + \lambda\xi = \lambda\xi'$  then  $\xi' \in B(\xi_0, 2d)$ . So, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (3.5) \quad \int_V \int_B |I_1|^2 d\eta d\xi &= \int_B \int_V |\lambda^{-\frac{n}{4}} \mathcal{F}[\phi](\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}\eta)|^2 |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\eta + \lambda\xi)|^2 d\xi d\eta \\ &\leq \int_B |\lambda^{-\frac{n}{4}} \mathcal{F}[\phi](\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}\eta)|^2 d\eta \int_{B(\xi_0, 2d)} |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda\xi')|^2 d\xi' \\ &\leq (2\pi)^n \|\phi\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \|\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda\xi)\|_{L^2(V_1)}^2. \end{aligned}$$

If  $\eta \in B^c$  and  $\xi \in V$  then  $\langle \eta + \lambda\xi \rangle \leq C\langle \lambda\eta \rangle$  holds. Since  $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ , there exists  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $\langle \xi \rangle^{-k} \mathcal{F}[\psi u](\xi) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$  for all  $\psi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . Thus, the change of variables and Lemma 2.5 yield that for all  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  there exists  $C_N > 0$  such that

$$(3.6) \quad \int_V \int_{B^c} |I_1|^2 d\eta d\xi \leq C \int_{B^c} \int_V \frac{\langle \lambda\eta \rangle^{2k}}{\langle \eta + \lambda\xi \rangle^{2k}} \left| \lambda^{-\frac{n}{4}} \mathcal{F}[\phi](\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}\eta) \mathcal{F}[\chi u](\eta + \lambda\xi) \right|^2 d\xi d\eta$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq C\lambda^{-\frac{3n}{2}} \int_{B^c} |\langle \lambda\eta \rangle^k \mathcal{F}[\phi](\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}\eta)|^2 d\eta \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \frac{\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\xi)}{\langle \xi \rangle^k} \right|^2 d\xi \\ &\leq C_N \lambda^{-N}. \end{aligned}$$

Next, we consider  $I_2$ . Let  $M \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $4M \geq n+1$ . Since  $(1 - \Delta_x)^M e^{-ix \cdot \eta} = \langle \eta \rangle^{2M} e^{-ix \cdot \eta}$ , we have, by integration by parts and Schwarz's inequality,

$$\begin{aligned} (3.7) \quad |I_2| &\leq \sum_{|\alpha|=L+1} \left| \iint_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} \frac{(1 - \Delta_x)^M \{R_\alpha(x, y)(x-y)^\alpha \overline{\phi_\lambda(y-x)}\}}{\langle \eta \rangle^{2M}} \chi(y) u(y) e^{-ix \cdot \eta - i\lambda y \cdot \xi} dy dx \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\langle \eta \rangle^{2M}} \sum_{|\alpha|=L+1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |G_\alpha(\eta, \lambda\xi - \xi') \mathcal{F}[\chi u](\xi')| d\xi' \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\langle \eta \rangle^{2M}} \left\| \frac{\mathcal{F}[\chi u]}{\langle \cdot \rangle^k} \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \sum_{|\alpha|=L+1} \|\langle \xi' \rangle^k G_\alpha(\eta, \lambda\xi - \xi')\|_{L^2_{\xi'}(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$G_\alpha(\eta, \xi) = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} \tilde{\chi}(y) (1 - \Delta_x)^M \{R_\alpha(x, y)(x-y)^\alpha \overline{\phi_\lambda(y-x)}\} e^{-ix \cdot \eta - iy \cdot \xi} dx dy.$$

Put  $g(x) = (-x)^\alpha \overline{\phi(x)}$  and  $g_\lambda(x) = \lambda^{\frac{n}{4}} g(\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} x)$ . Since

$$\begin{aligned} |G_\alpha(\eta, \xi)| &= \lambda^{-\frac{|\alpha|}{2}} \left| \iint_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} \tilde{\chi}(y) (1 - \Delta_x)^M \{R_\alpha(x, y) g_\lambda(y-x)\} e^{-ix \cdot \eta - iy \cdot \xi} dx dy \right| \\ &\leq \lambda^{-\frac{L+1}{2}} \sum_{|\beta|+|\gamma| \leq 2M} C_{\beta, \gamma} \left| \iint_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} \tilde{\chi}(y) \partial_x^\beta R_\alpha(x, y) \partial_x^\gamma (g_\lambda(y-x)) e^{-ix \cdot \eta - iy \cdot \xi} dx dy \right|, \end{aligned}$$

we have, by Lemma 2.6,

$$(3.8) \quad \|\langle \xi' \rangle^k G_\alpha(\eta, \lambda\xi - \xi')\|_{L^2_{\xi'}(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \leq C \langle \xi \rangle^{2k} \lambda^{-(L+1)+3k+2+2M}.$$

Since we can take  $L$  arbitrarily, (3.7) and (3.8) yield that for all  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  there exists  $C_N > 0$  such that

$$(3.9) \quad \int_V \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |I_2|^2 d\eta d\xi \leq C_N \lambda^{-N}.$$

Combining (3.1), (3.5), (3.6) and (3.9), we have

$$(3.10) \quad \int_V \int_K |W_{\phi_\lambda} u(x, \lambda\xi)|^2 dx d\xi \leq C_N \left( \|\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda\xi)\|_{L^2(V_1)}^2 + \lambda^{-N} \right)$$

for all  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  and all  $\lambda \geq 1$ . Taking  $N = n + [2s] + 2$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_1^\infty \lambda^{n-1+2s} \int_V \int_K |W_{\phi_\lambda} u(x, \lambda\xi)|^2 dx d\xi d\lambda \\ &\leq C \int_1^\infty \lambda^{n-1+2s} \left( \|\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda\xi)\|_{L^2(V_1)}^2 + \lambda^{-n-[2s]-2} \right) d\lambda < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

□

**Proposition 3.2.** *Under the same assumption as in Theorem 1.2, (ii) implies (i).*

Proof. From the assumption (ii), there exist  $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \setminus \{0\}$ , a neighborhood  $K$  of  $x_0$  and a neighborhood  $V_1$  of  $\xi_0$  such that

$$(3.11) \quad \int_1^\infty \lambda^{n-1+2s} \int_{V_1} \int_K |W_{\phi_\lambda} u(x, \lambda\xi)|^2 dx d\xi d\lambda < \infty.$$

Since  $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ , there exists  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $\|\langle \xi \rangle^{-k} \mathcal{F}[\psi u](\xi)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} < \infty$  for all  $\psi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . So, simple calculation yields that there exists a neighborhood  $V_2$  of  $\xi_0$  such that

$$(3.12) \quad \lambda^{n-2k} \int_{V_2} |\mathcal{F}[\psi u](\lambda\xi)|^2 d\xi \leq C_\psi < \infty.$$

Let  $\tilde{\chi} \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  with  $\tilde{\chi} \equiv 1$  near  $x_0$ ,  $\text{supp } \tilde{\chi} \subset K^\circ$  and  $0 \leq \tilde{\chi} \leq 1$  and  $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  with  $\overline{K} \subset \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \chi(x) = 1\}^\circ$  and take  $d > 0$  satisfying  $B(\xi_0, d) \subset V_1 \cap V_2$ . From Proposition 2.2 and (3.11), it is enough to show that there exist  $\lambda_0 \geq 1$  and a neighborhood  $V$  of  $\xi_0$  such that

$$(3.13) \quad \int_V |\mathcal{F}[\tilde{\chi} u](\lambda\xi)|^2 d\xi \leq C \int_{B(\xi_0, d)} \int_K |W_{\phi_\lambda} u(x, \lambda\xi)|^2 dx d\xi + C' \lambda^{-M}$$

for  $\lambda \geq \lambda_0$  and  $M > n+2s$ . Put  $V' = B(\xi_0, \frac{d}{2})$ . Since  $(A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4)^2 \leq 4(A_1^2 + A_2^2 + A_3^2 + A_4^2)$  for  $A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 \in \mathbb{R}$ , we have, by (3.2) and Plancherel's theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{V'} \int_K |W_{\phi_\lambda} u(x, \lambda\xi)|^2 dx d\xi \\ & \geq \int_{V'} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\tilde{\chi}(x) W_{\phi_\lambda} u(x, \lambda\xi)|^2 dx d\xi \\ & = (2\pi)^{-n} \int_{V'} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \mathcal{F}_{x \rightarrow \eta} [\tilde{\chi}(x) W_{\phi_\lambda} [\chi u](x, \lambda\xi) + \tilde{\chi}(x) W_{\phi_\lambda} [(1-\chi)u](x, \lambda\xi)](\eta) \right|^2 d\eta d\xi \\ & = (2\pi)^{-n} \int_{V'} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4|^2 d\eta d\xi \\ & \geq (2\pi)^{-n} \int_{V'} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left( \frac{1}{4} |I_1|^2 - |I_2|^2 - |I_3|^2 - |I_4|^2 \right) d\eta d\xi, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \iint_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} \tilde{\chi}(y) \overline{\phi_\lambda(y-x)} u(y) e^{-i\lambda y \cdot \xi - ix \cdot \eta} dy dx, \\ I_2 &= \sum_{1 \leq |\alpha| \leq L} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} \frac{\partial_x^\alpha \tilde{\chi}(y)}{\alpha!} (x-y)^\alpha \overline{\phi_\lambda(y-x)} u(y) e^{-i\lambda y \cdot \xi - ix \cdot \eta} dy dx, \\ I_3 &= \sum_{|\alpha|=L+1} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} R_\alpha(x, y) (x-y)^\alpha \overline{\phi_\lambda(y-x)} \chi(y) u(y) e^{-i\lambda y \cdot \xi - ix \cdot \eta} dy dx \end{aligned}$$

and

$$I_4 = \mathcal{F}_{x \rightarrow \eta} [\tilde{\chi}(x) W_{\phi_\lambda} [(1-\chi)u](x, \lambda\xi)](\eta).$$

Here, we use  $(\partial_x^\alpha \tilde{\chi})\chi = \partial_x^\alpha \tilde{\chi}$  for any  $\alpha$ . Thus, we have

$$(3.14) \quad \frac{1}{4} \int_{V'} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |I_1|^2 d\eta d\xi \leq (2\pi)^n \int_{V'} \int_K |W_{\phi_\lambda} u(x, \lambda\xi)|^2 dx d\xi + \int_{V'} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |I_2|^2 d\eta d\xi$$

$$+ \int_{V'} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |I_3|^2 d\eta d\xi + \int_{V'} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |I_4|^2 d\eta d\xi.$$

Let  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  with  $N > 4s + 4k$ ,  $\delta = \frac{d}{2(2N-1)}$ . Since  $I_1 = \overline{\mathcal{F}[\phi_\lambda](\eta)} \mathcal{F}[\tilde{\chi}u](\eta + \lambda\xi)$ , we have, by the change of variables and Fubini's theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{V'} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |I_1|^2 d\eta d\xi &\geq \int_{V'} \int_{B(0, \delta\lambda^{\frac{3}{4}})} |I_1|^2 d\eta d\xi \\ &= \int_{B(0, \delta\lambda^{\frac{3}{4}})} |\mathcal{F}[\phi_\lambda](\eta)|^2 \int_{V'} |\mathcal{F}[\tilde{\chi}u](\eta + \lambda\xi)|^2 d\xi d\eta \\ &= \int_{B(0, \delta\lambda^{\frac{3}{4}})} |\mathcal{F}[\phi_\lambda](\eta)|^2 \int_{\Omega_{\lambda, \eta, \xi}} |\mathcal{F}[\tilde{\chi}u](\lambda\xi)|^2 d\xi d\eta \\ &\geq \int_{B(0, \delta\lambda^{\frac{3}{4}})} |\mathcal{F}[\phi_\lambda](\eta)|^2 d\eta \int_{B(\xi_0, \frac{d}{2} - \delta)} |\mathcal{F}[\tilde{\chi}u](\lambda\xi)|^2 d\xi, \end{aligned}$$

where  $\Omega_{\lambda, \eta, \xi} = \{\xi + \frac{\eta}{\lambda} | \xi \in V'\}$ . We note that if  $\xi \in V'$ ,  $\eta \in B(0, \delta\lambda^{\frac{3}{4}})$  and  $\lambda \geq 1$  then  $B(\xi_0, \frac{d}{2} - \delta) \subset \Omega_{\lambda, \eta, \xi}$ . Since

$$\int_{B(0, \delta\lambda^{\frac{3}{4}})} |\mathcal{F}[\phi_\lambda](\eta)|^2 d\eta \longrightarrow \|\phi\|_{L^2}^2 \quad (\lambda \rightarrow \infty),$$

there exists  $\lambda_0 \geq 1$  such that

$$\int_{B(0, \delta\lambda^{\frac{3}{4}})} |\mathcal{F}[\phi_\lambda](\eta)|^2 d\eta \geq \frac{1}{2} \|\phi\|_{L^2}^2 > 0$$

for  $\lambda \geq \lambda_0$ . Therefore we obtain

$$(3.15) \quad \frac{1}{2} \|\phi\|_{L^2}^2 \int_{B(\xi_0, \frac{d}{2} - \delta)} |\mathcal{F}[\tilde{\chi}u](\lambda\xi)|^2 d\xi \leq \int_{V'} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |I_1|^2 d\eta d\xi$$

for  $\lambda \geq \lambda_0$ .

Let  $M > n + 2s$ . By Fubini's theorem and the change of variables, we have

$$I_2 = \sum_{1 \leq |\alpha| \leq L} \frac{\lambda^{-\frac{|\alpha|}{2} - \frac{n}{4}}}{\alpha!} \overline{\mathcal{F}[(-y)^\alpha \phi(y)](\lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}\eta)} \mathcal{F}[(\partial^\alpha \tilde{\chi})u](\eta + \lambda\xi).$$

Thus, in the similar calculation as (3.5) and (3.6), it follows that

$$(3.16) \quad \int_{V'} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |I_2|^2 d\eta d\xi \leq C \sum_{1 \leq |\alpha| \leq L} \lambda^{-|\alpha|} \left\{ \|\mathcal{F}[(\partial^\alpha \tilde{\chi})u](\lambda\xi)\|_{L^2(B(\xi_0, \frac{d}{2} + \delta))}^2 + \lambda^{-M} \right\}.$$

Taking  $L$  sufficiently large, then in the same way as (3.9) we have

$$(3.17) \quad \int_{V'} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |I_3|^2 d\eta d\xi \leq C \lambda^{-M}.$$

From Lemma 2.4, we have

$$(3.18) \quad \int_{V'} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |I_4|^2 d\eta d\xi \leq C \lambda^{-M}.$$

By (3.14), (3.15), (3.16), (3.17) and (3.18), we obtain

$$(3.19) \quad \int_{B(\xi_0, \frac{d}{2} - \delta)} |\mathcal{F}[\widetilde{\chi} u](\lambda \xi)|^2 d\xi \leq C \left( \int_{B(\xi_0, \frac{d}{2})} \int_K |W_{\phi_\lambda} u(x, \lambda \xi)|^2 dx d\xi \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{1 \leq |\alpha| \leq L} \lambda^{-|\alpha|} \int_{B(\xi_0, \frac{d}{2} + \delta)} |\mathcal{F}[(\partial^\alpha \widetilde{\chi}) u](\lambda \xi)|^2 d\xi + \lambda^{-M} \right).$$

If we replace  $\int_{B(\xi_0, \frac{d}{2} - \delta)} |\mathcal{F}[\widetilde{\chi} u](\lambda \xi)|^2 d\xi$  with  $\int_{B(\xi_0, \frac{d}{2} + \delta)} |\mathcal{F}[(\partial^\alpha \widetilde{\chi}) u](\lambda \xi)|^2 d\xi$  in the left hand side of (3.19), then similar calculation yields that

$$(3.20) \quad \int_{B(\xi_0, \frac{d}{2} + \delta)} |\mathcal{F}[(\partial^\alpha \widetilde{\chi}) u](\lambda \xi)|^2 d\xi \leq C \left( \int_{B(\xi_0, \frac{d}{2} + 2\delta)} \int_K |W_{\phi_\lambda} u(x, \lambda \xi)|^2 dx d\xi \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq L} \lambda^{-|\beta|} \int_{B(\xi_0, \frac{d}{2} + 3\delta)} |\mathcal{F}[(\partial^{\alpha+\beta} \widetilde{\chi}) u](\lambda \xi)|^2 d\xi + \lambda^{-M} \right).$$

Applying (3.20) to the second term of the right hand side of (3.19), we have

$$(3.21) \quad \int_{B(\xi_0, \frac{d}{2} - \delta)} |\mathcal{F}[\widetilde{\chi} u](\lambda \xi)|^2 d\xi \leq C \left( \int_{B(\xi_0, \frac{d}{2} + 2\delta)} \int_K |W_{\phi_\lambda} u(x, \lambda \xi)|^2 dx d\xi \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{\substack{1 \leq |\alpha| \leq L \\ 1 \leq |\beta| \leq L}} \lambda^{-|\alpha|-|\beta|} \int_{B(\xi_0, \frac{d}{2} + 3\delta)} |\mathcal{F}[(\partial^{\alpha+\beta} \widetilde{\chi}) u](\lambda \xi)|^2 d\xi + \lambda^{-M} \right).$$

Continuing in this fashion, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{B(\xi_0, \frac{d}{2} - \delta)} |\mathcal{F}[\widetilde{\chi} u](\lambda \xi)|^2 d\xi \\ & \leq C \left( \int_{B(\xi_0, \frac{d}{2} + N\delta)} \int_K |W_{\phi_\lambda} u(x, \lambda \xi)|^2 dx d\xi \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \lambda^{-N} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq |\alpha_j| \leq L \\ 1 \leq j \leq N}} \int_{B(\xi_0, \frac{d}{2} + (2N-1)\delta)} |\mathcal{F}[(\partial^{\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_N} \widetilde{\chi}) u](\lambda \xi)|^2 d\xi + \lambda^{-M} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Since  $B(\xi_0, \frac{d}{2} + N\delta) \subset B(\xi_0, \frac{d}{2} + (2N-1)\delta) \subset B(\xi_0, d)$ ,  $M > n + 2s$  and  $N > 2k + 2s$ , we obtain (3.13) by (3.12) as  $V = B(\xi_0, \frac{d}{2} - \delta)$ .  $\square$

#### 4. Proof of Theorem 1.1

Trivially, (iii) yields (ii). So, in order to prove Theorem 1.1, we show that (i) implies (iii) in Proposition 4.1 and (ii) implies (i) in Proposition 4.2.

**Proposition 4.1.** *Under the same assumption as in Theorem 1.1, (i) implies (iii).*

Proof. By (i), there exist  $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  with  $\chi \equiv 1$  near  $x_0$  and a conic neighborhood  $\Gamma$  of  $\xi_0$  such that for all  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  there exists  $C_N > 0$  such that

$$(4.1) \quad |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\xi)| \leq C_N (1 + |\xi|)^{-N}$$

for  $\xi \in \Gamma$ . Thus, it follows that for all  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $a \geq 1$  there exists  $C_{N,a} > 0$  such that

$$(4.2) \quad |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda \xi)| \leq C_N (1 + \lambda |\xi|)^{-N} \leq C_{N,a} \lambda^{-N}$$

for  $\lambda \geq 1$  and  $\xi \in V = \{\xi \in \Gamma \mid (3a)^{-1} \leq |\xi| \leq 3a\}$ .

Let  $K_1$  and  $K_2$  be a neighborhood of  $x_0$  satisfying  $\overline{K_1} \subset \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \chi(x) = 1\}^\circ$  and  $\overline{K_2} \subset K_1$  and let  $\Gamma_1$  and  $\Gamma_2$  be a conic neighborhood of  $\xi_0$  satisfying  $\overline{\Gamma_1} \subset \Gamma$  and  $\overline{\Gamma_2} \subset \Gamma_1$ . Put  $V_1 = \{\xi \in \Gamma_1 \mid (2a)^{-1} \leq |\xi| \leq 2a\}$  and  $V_2 = \{\xi \in \Gamma_2 \mid a^{-1} \leq |\xi| \leq a\}$ . Let  $\chi_1 \in C_0^\infty(K_1)$  satisfy  $\chi_1 \equiv 1$  on  $K_2$  and let  $\chi_2 \in C_0^\infty(V_1)$  satisfy  $\chi_2 \equiv 1$  on  $V_2$ . Then, by the fundamental theorem of calculus, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & |\mathbf{1}_{K_2}(x)\mathbf{1}_{V_2}(\xi)W_{\phi_\lambda}u(x, \lambda\xi)| \\ & \leq \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\xi_n} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{\xi_1} \int_{-\infty}^{x_n} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{x_1} \partial_\eta^\tau \partial_z^\tau \{ \chi_1(z) \chi_2(\eta) W_{\phi_\lambda}u(z, \lambda\eta) \} dz_1 \cdots dz_n d\eta_1 \cdots d\eta_n \right| \\ & \leq \iint_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} \left| \partial_\eta^\tau \partial_z^\tau \{ \chi_1(z) \chi_2(\eta) W_{\phi_\lambda}u(z, \lambda\eta) \} \right| dz d\eta \\ & \leq \sum_{0 \leq \alpha \leq \tau} \sum_{0 \leq \beta \leq \tau} C_{\alpha, \beta} \int_{V_1} \int_{K_1} |\partial_z^\alpha \partial_\eta^\beta [W_{\phi_\lambda}u(z, \lambda\eta)]| dz d\eta, \end{aligned}$$

where  $\tau = (1, 1, \dots, 1) \in (\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\})^n$ . Since

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{z_j}(W_{\phi_\lambda}u(z, \lambda\eta)) &= -\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} W_{(\partial_{z_j}\phi)_\lambda}u(z, \lambda\eta), \\ \partial_{\eta_j}(W_{\phi_\lambda}u(z, \lambda\eta)) &= -i\lambda W_{\phi_\lambda}[y_j u](z, \lambda\eta) \end{aligned}$$

and Schwarz's inequality, we have

$$(4.3) \quad \begin{aligned} & |\mathbf{1}_{K_2}(x)\mathbf{1}_{V_2}(\xi)W_{\phi_\lambda}u(x, \lambda\xi)| \\ & \leq \sum_{0 \leq \alpha \leq \tau} \sum_{0 \leq \beta \leq \tau} C_{\alpha, \beta} \lambda^{\frac{|\alpha|}{2} + |\beta|} \left( \int_{V_1} \int_{K_1} |W_{(\partial_z^\alpha \phi)_\lambda}[y^\beta u](z, \lambda\eta)|^2 dz d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

In the same way to obtain (3.10), we have, by Lemma 2.3, for all  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  there exists  $C_N > 0$  such that

$$(4.4) \quad \int_{V_1} \int_{K_1} |W_{(\partial_z^\alpha \phi)_\lambda}[y^\beta u](x, \lambda\xi)|^2 dx d\xi \leq C_N \left( \int_V |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda\xi)|^2 d\xi + \lambda^{-N} \right).$$

From (4.2), (4.3) and (4.4), we obtain the desired result.  $\square$

**Proposition 4.2.** *Under the same assumption as in Theorem 1.1, (ii) implies (i).*

Proof. From the assumption (ii), there exist  $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \setminus \{0\}$ , a neighborhood  $K$  of  $x_0$  and a conic neighborhood  $\Gamma$  of  $\xi_0$  such that for all  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $a \geq 1$  there exists  $C_{N,a} > 0$  satisfying

$$(4.5) \quad |W_{\phi_\lambda}u(x, \lambda\xi)| \leq C_{N,a} \lambda^{-N}$$

for all  $\lambda \geq 1$ ,  $x \in K$  and  $\xi \in \Gamma$  with  $a^{-1} \leq |\xi| \leq a$ . Take  $b > 1$  satisfying that  $\xi_0 \in \{\xi \in \Gamma \mid b^{-1} \leq |\xi| \leq b\}$ . Put  $V_1 = \{\xi \in \Gamma \mid b^{-1} \leq |\xi| \leq b\}$ . In the same way to obtain (3.13), there exist a neighborhood  $V_2$  of  $\xi_0$  and  $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  with  $\chi \equiv 1$  near  $x_0$  and  $\text{supp } \chi \subset K^\circ$  such that for all  $N \in \mathbb{N}$

$$(4.6) \quad \int_{V_2} |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda\xi)|^2 d\xi \leq C_N \left( \int_{V_1} \int_K |W_{\phi_\lambda}u(x, \lambda\xi)|^2 dx d\xi + \lambda^{-N} \right).$$

So, we have, by (4.5),

$$(4.7) \quad \int_{V_2} |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda\xi)|^2 d\xi \leq C_N \lambda^{-N}.$$

Let  $V_3$  and  $V_4$  be a neighborhood of  $\xi_0$  satisfying  $\overline{V_3} \subset V_2$  and  $\overline{V_4} \subset V_3$  and let  $\chi_1 \in C_0^\infty(V_3)$  satisfy  $\chi_1 \equiv 1$  on  $V_4$ . Then, by the fundamental theorem of calculus and Schwarz's inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{1}_{V_4}(\xi)\mathcal{F}[\chi^2 u](\lambda\xi)| &\leq \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\xi_n} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{\xi_1} \partial_\eta^\tau \{ \chi_1(\eta)\mathcal{F}[\chi^2 u](\lambda\eta) \} d\eta_1 \cdots d\eta_n \right| \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\partial_\eta^\tau \{ \chi_1(\eta)\mathcal{F}[\chi^2 u](\lambda\eta) \}| d\eta \\ &\leq \sum_{0 \leq \alpha \leq \tau} C_\alpha \int_{V_3} |\partial_\eta^\alpha \{ \mathcal{F}[\chi^2 u](\lambda\eta) \}| d\eta \\ &\leq \sum_{0 \leq \alpha \leq \tau} C'_\alpha \left( \int_{V_3} |\partial_\eta^\alpha \{ \mathcal{F}[\chi^2 u](\lambda\eta) \}|^2 d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \end{aligned}$$

where  $\tau = (1, 1, \dots, 1) \in (\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\})^n$ . Since  $\partial_{\eta_j} \{ \mathcal{F}[\chi^2 u](\lambda\eta) \} = -i\lambda \mathcal{F}[y_j \chi^2 u](\lambda\eta)$ , we have, by Lemma 2.3 and (4.7), for all  $N \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{1}_{V_4}(\xi)\mathcal{F}[\chi^2 u](\lambda\xi)| &\leq \sum_{0 \leq \alpha \leq \tau} C_\alpha \lambda^{|\alpha|} \left( \int_{V_3} |\mathcal{F}[y^\alpha \chi^2 u](\lambda\eta)|^2 d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq \sum_{0 \leq \alpha \leq \tau} C'_{\alpha, N} \lambda^{|\alpha|} \left( \int_{V_2} |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda\eta)|^2 d\eta + \lambda^{-N} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq C_N \lambda^{n - \frac{N}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

If  $\xi \in V_4$  and  $\lambda \geq 1$  then simple calculation yields that  $\lambda^{-N} \leq C_N(1 + \lambda|\xi|)^{-N}$ . Thus, we have

$$|\mathcal{F}[\chi^2 u](\lambda\xi)| \leq C_N(1 + \lambda|\xi|)^{-N} \quad \text{for } \xi \in V_4.$$

From Proposition 2.1, we obtain the desired result.  $\square$

## 5. Application

In this section, we give an application of Theorem 1.1 (See K. Kato and S. Ito [10] for more details). We consider the Schrödinger equation with the potential  $V(t, x)$ :

$$(5.1) \quad \begin{cases} i\partial_t u + \frac{1}{2}\Delta u - V(t, x)u = 0, & (t, x) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n, \\ u(0, x) = u_0(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \end{cases}$$

where  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ ,  $u : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  and  $\Delta = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_j^2}$ . We assume that  $V(t, x)$  is a real valued function in  $C^\infty(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n)$  and there exists a constant  $\rho$  such that  $0 \leq \rho < 2$  and for all multi-indices  $\alpha$ ,

$$|\partial_x^\alpha V(t, x)| \leq C(1 + |x|)^{\rho - |\alpha|}$$

holds for some  $C > 0$  and for all  $(t, x) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n$ . Let  $\phi_0(x) \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \setminus \{0\}$  and  $\phi(t, x) =$

$U(t)\phi_0(x) = \mathcal{F}_{\xi \rightarrow x}^{-1}[e^{-\frac{i|\xi|^2}{2}} \mathcal{F}\phi_0(\xi)](x)$ . The initial value problem (5.1) is transformed by the wave packet transform with the basic wave packet  $\phi(t, x)$  to

$$(5.2) \quad \begin{cases} \left( i\partial_t + i\xi \cdot \nabla_x - i\nabla_x V(t, x) \cdot \nabla_\xi - \frac{1}{2}|\xi|^2 - \tilde{V}(t, x) \right) \\ \times W_{\phi(t, \cdot)}[u(t, \cdot)](x, \xi) = R[\phi, u](t, x, \xi), \\ W_{\phi(0, \cdot)}[u(0, \cdot)](x, \xi) = W_{\phi_0}u_0(x, \xi), \end{cases}$$

where  $\tilde{V}(t, x) = V(t, x) - \nabla_x V(t, x) \cdot x$  and

$$\begin{aligned} R[\phi, u](t, x, \xi) &= \sum_{|\alpha|=2} \frac{2}{\alpha!} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \overline{\phi(t, y-x)} \\ &\quad \times \left( \int_0^1 \partial_x^\alpha V(t, x + \theta(y-x))(1-\theta)d\theta \right) (y-x)^\alpha u(t, y) e^{-iy \cdot \xi} dy \end{aligned}$$

(for the deduction of (5.2), see [9]). By the method of characteristics, we have the integral equation

$$(5.3) \quad \begin{aligned} W_{\phi(t, \cdot)}[u(t, \cdot)](x, \xi) &= e^{-iA(t, x, \xi)} W_{\phi_0}u_0(x(0; t, x, \xi), \xi(0; t, x, \xi)) \\ &\quad - i \int_0^t e^{-iB(s; t, x, \xi)} R[\phi, u](s, x(s; t, x, \xi), \xi(s; t, x, \xi)) |ds, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$A(t, x, \xi) = \int_0^t \left\{ \frac{1}{2} |\xi(s; t, x, \xi)|^2 + \tilde{V}(s, x(s; t, x, \xi)) \right\} ds,$$

$$B(s; t, x, \xi) = \int_s^t \left\{ \frac{1}{2} |\xi(\tau; t, x, \xi)|^2 + \tilde{V}(\tau, x(\tau; t, x, \xi)) \right\} d\tau$$

and  $x(s; t, x, \xi), \xi(s; t, x, \xi)$  are the solutions of

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(s) = \xi(s), & x(t) = x, \\ \dot{\xi}(s) = -\nabla_x V(s, x(s)), & \xi(t) = \xi. \end{cases}$$

Fix  $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$  and put  $\phi_\lambda(t, x) = U(t)(\lambda^{\frac{bn}{2}} \phi_0(\lambda^b x))$  for  $0 < b < 1$ . In (5.3), substituting  $x(t; t_0, x, \lambda\xi), \xi(t; t_0, x, \lambda\xi)$  and  $\phi_\lambda(-t_0, x)$  for  $x, \xi$  and  $\phi_0(x)$  respectively, we have

$$(5.4) \quad \begin{aligned} |W_{\phi_\lambda(t-t_0, \cdot)}u(t, x(t; t_0, x, \lambda\xi), \xi(t; t_0, x, \lambda\xi))| \\ \leq |W_{\phi_\lambda(-t_0, \cdot)}u_0(x(0; t_0, x, \lambda\xi), \xi(0; t_0, x, \lambda\xi))| \\ + \left| \int_0^t |R[\phi_\lambda, u](s, x(s; t_0, x, \lambda\xi), \xi(s; t_0, x, \lambda\xi))| ds \right|. \end{aligned}$$

Here, we use the fact that

$$\begin{aligned} x(s; t, x(t; t_0, x, \lambda\xi), \xi(t; t_0, x, \lambda\xi)) &= x(s; t_0, x, \lambda\xi), \\ \xi(s; t, x(t; t_0, x, \lambda\xi), \xi(t; t_0, x, \lambda\xi)) &= \xi(s; t_0, x, \lambda\xi) \end{aligned}$$

and  $U(t)\phi_\lambda(-t_0, x) = \phi_\lambda(t - t_0, x)$ . Let  $a > 0, (x_0, \xi_0) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$ ,  $K$  be a neighborhood of  $x_0$  and  $\Gamma$  be a conic neighborhood of  $\xi_0$ . If we assume that  $b = \min(\frac{2-\rho}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$  and

$$|W_{\phi_\lambda(-t_0,\cdot)}u_0(x(0; t_0, x, \lambda\xi), \xi(0; t_0, x, \lambda\xi))| \leq C_{N,a,\phi_0}\lambda^{-N}$$

for all  $\lambda \geq 1$ ,  $x \in K$  and  $\xi \in \Gamma \cap \{\xi \mid a^{-1} \leq |\xi| \leq a\}$  then we can show that

$$(5.5) \quad |W_{\phi_\lambda(t-t_0,\cdot)}u(t, x(t; t_0, x, \lambda\xi), \xi(t; t_0, x, \lambda\xi))| \leq C'_{N,a,\phi_0}\lambda^{-N}$$

for all  $\lambda \geq 1$ ,  $x \in K$  and  $\xi \in \Gamma \cap \{\xi \mid a^{-1} \leq |\xi| \leq a\}$  (see [10] for details). In (5.5), taking  $t = t_0$ , we have

$$|W_{\phi_\lambda(0,\cdot)}u(t_0, x, \lambda\xi)| \leq C'\lambda^{-N}$$

for all  $\lambda \geq 1$ ,  $x \in K$  and  $\xi \in \Gamma \cap \{\xi \mid a^{-1} \leq |\xi| \leq a\}$ . Thus, we obtain  $(x_0, \xi_0) \notin WF(u(t_0, x))$  by Theorem 1.1. From the equivalency of Theorem 1.1, we can show the converse in the same way. Owing to the fact, we can prove the following theorem.

**Theorem 5.1.** (K. Kato and S. Ito [10, Theorem 1.2]) *Take  $b = \min(\frac{2-\rho}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$ . Let  $u_0(x) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$  and  $u(t, x)$  be a solution of (5.1) in  $C(\mathbb{R}; L^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$  and fix  $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ . Then,  $(x_0, \xi_0) \notin WF(u(t_0, x))$  if and only if there exist a neighborhood  $K$  of  $x_0$ , a conic neighborhood  $\Gamma$  of  $\xi_0$  such that for all  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ , for all  $a \geq 1$  and for all  $\phi_0(x) \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \setminus \{0\}$ , there exists a constant  $C_{N,a,\phi_0} > 0$  satisfying*

$$|W_{\phi_\lambda(-t_0,\cdot)}u_0(x(0; t_0, x, \lambda\xi), \xi(0; t_0, x, \lambda\xi))| \leq C_{N,a,\phi_0}\lambda^{-N}$$

for  $\lambda \geq 1$ ,  $a^{-1} \leq |\xi| \leq a$  and  $(x, \xi) \in K \times \Gamma$ , where  $\phi_\lambda(t, x) = U(t)(\lambda^{\frac{bn}{2}}\phi_0(\lambda^b x))$ .

## Appendix A.

Proof of Proposition 2.1. First, under the assumption (i), we show (ii). From the assumption (i), we have

$$|\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda\xi)| \leq C_N(1 + \lambda|\xi|)^{-N}$$

for  $\lambda \geq 1$  and  $\xi \in \Gamma$ . Let  $V$  be a neighborhood of  $\xi_0$  satisfying  $\overline{V} \subset \Gamma$ . If  $\lambda \geq 1$  and  $\xi \in V$  then  $\lambda\xi \in \Gamma$ . Thus, we have (ii).

Conversely, we assume (ii). Put  $\Gamma_1 = \{\lambda\xi \mid \xi \in V, \lambda > 0\}$  and  $\Gamma_2 = \{\lambda\xi \mid \xi \in V, \lambda \geq 1\}$ . By the assumption, we have

$$\mathbf{1}_{\Gamma_2}(\xi)|\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\xi)| \leq C_N(1 + |\xi|)^{-N}.$$

Let  $\chi_1 \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  satisfy  $\chi \equiv 1$  on  $\Gamma_1 \cap \Gamma_2^c$ . Then, we have

$$\mathbf{1}_{\Gamma_1 \cap \Gamma_2^c}(\xi)|\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\xi)| \leq |\chi_1(\xi)\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\xi)| \leq C_N(1 + |\xi|)^{-N},$$

where  $C_N = \sup_{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n} |(1 + |\xi|)^N \chi_1(\xi) \mathcal{F}[\chi u](\xi)|$ . Thus, we obtain the desired result.  $\square$

Proof of Proposition 2.2. First, we show (i) implies (ii). Let  $\Gamma$  be a conic neighborhood of  $\xi_0$  satisfying (2.1). Take  $\delta > 0$  with  $|\xi_0| - \delta > 0$ . Let  $V = \{\xi \in \Gamma \mid |\xi_0| - \delta \leq |\xi| \leq |\xi_0| + \delta\}$ ,  $S^{n-1} = \{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid |\xi| = 1\}$  and  $A = S^{n-1} \cap \Gamma$ . By the change of variables  $\xi = r\sigma$ , where  $r > 0$  and  $\sigma \in A$ , we have

$$I \equiv \int_1^\infty \lambda^{n-1+2s} \|\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda\xi)\|_{L^2(V)}^2 d\lambda$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_1^\infty \lambda^{n-1+2s} \int_{|\xi_0|-\delta}^{|\xi_0|+\delta} \int_A r^{n-1} |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda r \sigma)|^2 d\sigma dr d\lambda \\
&\leq C \int_{|\xi_0|-\delta}^{|\xi_0|+\delta} \int_1^\infty \int_A r(r\lambda)^{n-1+2s} |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda r \sigma)|^2 d\sigma d\lambda dr,
\end{aligned}$$

where  $C = \max((|\xi_0| - \delta)^{-2s-1}, (|\xi_0| + \delta)^{-2s-1})$ . Again by the change of variables  $\lambda r = \lambda'$  and  $r = r'$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
I &\leq C \int_{|\xi_0|-\delta}^{|\xi_0|+\delta} \int_r^\infty \int_A \lambda^{n-1+2s} |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda \sigma)|^2 d\sigma d\lambda dr \\
&\leq 2\delta C \int_{|\xi_0|-\delta}^\infty \int_A \lambda^{n-1+2s} |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda \sigma)|^2 d\sigma d\lambda \\
&\leq 2\delta C' \int_0^\infty \int_A \lambda^{n-1} (1 + \lambda^2 |\sigma|^2)^s |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda \sigma)|^2 d\sigma d\lambda.
\end{aligned}$$

By the change of variables  $\xi = \lambda \sigma$ , we obtain

$$I \leq C \int_\Gamma \langle \xi \rangle^{2s} |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\xi)|^2 d\xi < \infty.$$

Therefore we obtain (2.2).

Next, we show (ii) implies (i). Let  $V$  be a neighborhood of  $\xi_0$  satisfying (2.2). Take  $d > 0$  such that  $|\xi_0| - d > 0$  and  $B(\xi_0, d) \subset V$  and put  $\Gamma_d = \{\lambda \xi \mid \xi \in B(\xi_0, d), \lambda > 0\}$ . Let  $\Gamma$  be a conic neighborhood of  $\xi_0$  satisfying  $\overline{\Gamma} \subset \Gamma_d$ . We divide  $\|\langle \xi \rangle^s \mathcal{F}[\chi u](\xi)\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}$  into two parts:

$$\begin{aligned}
(A.1) \quad \|\langle \xi \rangle^s \mathcal{F}[\chi u](\xi)\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}^2 &= \|\langle \xi \rangle^s \mathcal{F}[\chi u](\xi)\|_{L^2(\Gamma \cap \{|\xi| \leq 1\})}^2 + \|\langle \xi \rangle^s \mathcal{F}[\chi u](\xi)\|_{L^2(\Gamma \cap \{|\xi| \geq 1\})}^2 \\
&\equiv I_1 + I_2.
\end{aligned}$$

Since  $u \in S'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ , there exists  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $\langle \xi \rangle^{-k} \mathcal{F}[\chi u](\xi) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . Thus, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
(A.2) \quad I_1 &= \int_{\Gamma \cap \{|\xi| \leq 1\}} \langle \xi \rangle^{2s+2k} \langle \xi \rangle^{-2k} |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\xi)|^2 d\xi \\
&\leq 2^{|s|+k} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \langle \xi \rangle^{-2k} |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\xi)|^2 d\xi \leq C.
\end{aligned}$$

Let  $A' = \{\xi \in \Gamma \mid |\xi| = 1\}$  and take  $d' > 0$  satisfying

$$V' = \{\xi \in \Gamma \mid |\xi_0| - d' \leq |\xi| \leq |\xi_0| + d'\} \subset B(\xi_0, d).$$

By the change of variables  $\xi = \lambda \sigma$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
I_2 &= \int_1^\infty \int_{A'} \lambda^{n-1} (1 + \lambda^2)^s |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda \sigma)|^2 d\sigma d\lambda \\
&\leq C \int_1^\infty \lambda^{n-1+2s} \int_{A'} |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda \sigma)|^2 d\sigma d\lambda \\
&= \frac{C}{2\delta'} \int_{|\xi_0|-d'}^{|\xi_0|+d'} \int_1^\infty \lambda^{n-1+2s} \int_{A'} |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda \sigma)|^2 d\sigma d\lambda d\theta.
\end{aligned}$$

Again by the change of variables  $\lambda = \lambda' \theta'$  and  $\theta = \theta'$ , we have

$$I_2 \leq C \int_{|\xi_0|-d'}^{|\xi_0|+d'} \int_{\frac{1}{\theta}}^\infty \int_{A'} \lambda^{n-1+2s} \theta^{n+2s} |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda \theta \sigma)|^2 d\sigma d\lambda d\theta$$

$$\leq C' \int_{\frac{1}{|\xi_0|+d'}}^{\infty} \lambda^{n-1+2s} \int_{|\xi_0|-d'}^{|\xi_0|+d'} \int_{A'} \theta^{n-1} |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda\theta\sigma)|^2 d\sigma d\theta d\lambda,$$

where  $C' = C \times \max((|\xi_0| - d')^{1+2s}, (|\xi_0| + d')^{1+2s})$ . By the change of variables  $\xi = \theta\sigma$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} (A.3) \quad I_2 &\leq C \int_{\frac{1}{|\xi_0|+d'}}^{\infty} \lambda^{n-1+2s} \|\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda\xi)\|_{L^2(V')}^2 d\lambda \\ &\leq C \left( \int_1^{\infty} \lambda^{n-1+2s} \|\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda\xi)\|_{L^2(V')}^2 d\lambda \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left| \int_{\frac{1}{|\xi_0|+d'}}^1 \lambda^{n-1+2s} \|\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda\xi)\|_{L^2(V')}^2 d\lambda \right| \right). \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\langle \xi \rangle^{-k} \mathcal{F}[\chi u](\xi) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} (A.4) \quad &\left| \int_{\frac{1}{|\xi_0|+d'}}^1 \lambda^{n-1+2s} \|\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda\xi)\|_{L^2(V')}^2 d\lambda \right| \\ &\leq C \left| \int_{\frac{1}{|\xi_0|+d'}}^1 \lambda^{2s} (1 + \lambda^2 (|\xi_0| + d')^2)^k \|\langle \xi \rangle^{-k} \mathcal{F}[\chi u](\xi)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 d\lambda \right| \leq C'. \end{aligned}$$

From (A.1), (A.2), (A.3) and (A.4), we obtain (2.1).  $\square$

Proof of Lemma 2.3. Simple calculation yields that

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{V'} |\mathcal{F}[\zeta \chi u](\lambda\xi)|^2 d\xi \\ &\leq C \lambda^{2n} \left( \int_{V'} \left| \int_V \mathcal{F}[\zeta](\lambda\xi - \lambda\eta) \mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda\eta) d\eta \right|^2 d\xi \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{V'} \left| \int_{V^c} \mathcal{F}[\zeta](\lambda\xi - \lambda\eta) \mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda\eta) d\eta \right|^2 d\xi \right) \\ &= C \lambda^{2n} (I_1 + I_2). \end{aligned}$$

By Young's inequality and the change of variables, we have

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \mathcal{F}[\zeta](\lambda\xi - \lambda\eta) \mathbf{1}_V(\eta) \mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda\eta) d\eta \right|^2 d\xi \\ &\leq \lambda^{-2n} \|\zeta\|_{L^1} \int_V |\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda\xi)|^2 d\xi. \end{aligned}$$

Since  $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ , there exists  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $\langle \xi \rangle^{-k} \mathcal{F}[\chi u](\xi) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . If  $\xi \in V'$  and  $\eta \in V^c$  then there exists  $C > 0$  such that  $|\xi - \eta| \geq C$ . So, we have

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int_{V'} \left| \int_{V^c} \langle \lambda(\xi - \eta) \rangle^k (\lambda|\xi - \eta|)^N \mathcal{F}[\zeta](\lambda\xi - \lambda\eta) \times \frac{\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda\eta)}{\langle \lambda\eta \rangle^k} \right. \\ &\quad \times \left. \frac{\langle \lambda\eta \rangle^k}{\langle \lambda\xi \rangle^k \langle \lambda(\xi - \eta) \rangle^k} \times \langle \lambda\xi \rangle^k \times \frac{1}{\lambda^N |\xi - \eta|^N} d\eta \right|^2 d\xi \\ &\leq \frac{C' \lambda^{2k-2N}}{C^{2N}} \int_{V'} \langle \xi \rangle^{2k} d\xi \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\mathcal{F}[\chi u](\lambda\eta)}{\langle \lambda\eta \rangle^k} d\eta \right|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq C_N \lambda^{2k-2n-2N}.$$

Therefore, we obtain (2.3).  $\square$

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.** The authors grateful to the referee for several valuable comments and suggestions. Especially, an improvement of the proof of Proposition 3.1 is done thanks to referee's remarks. The first author is partially supported by JSPS Grant-in-Aid for scientific research, Basic Research C # 25400183. The second author is partially supported by JSPS Grant-in Aid for Young Scientists B # 16K17606. The third author is partially supported by JSPS Grant-in Aid for Young Scientists B # 15K17576.

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