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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Title</strong></th>
<th>Conditions against rapid decrease of oscillatory integrals and their applications to inverse scattering problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Author(s)</strong></td>
<td>Soga, Hideo</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td>Osaka University Knowledge Archive: OUKA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Osaka University
CONDITIONS AGAINST RAPID DECREASE OF OSCILLATORY INTEGRALS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS TO INVERSE SCATTERING PROBLEMS

HIDEO SOGA

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Introduction

Analysing singularities of distributions, we often examine the following integral with a parameter $\sigma > 0$:

$$ I(\sigma) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-i\varphi(x)} \rho(x; \sigma) dx \quad (\text{or} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{i\varphi(x)} \rho(x; \sigma) dx), $$

where $\varphi(x)$ is a real-valued $C^\infty$ function and $\rho(x; \sigma)$ is a $C^\infty$ function with an asymptotic expansion

$$ \rho(x; \sigma) \sim \rho_0(x) + \rho_1(x)(i\sigma)^{-1} + \rho_2(x)(i\sigma)^{-2} + \cdots \quad (\text{as } \sigma \to \infty). $$

In this paper we study conditions for the integral $I(\sigma)$ not to decrease rapidly as $\sigma \to \infty$, and solve some inverse scattering problems.

As is well known, if stationary points of $\varphi(x)$ are non-degenerate (i.e. det $(\partial^2 \varphi(x)) \neq 0$ when $\partial_x \varphi(x) = 0$), $I(\sigma)$ is expanded asymptotically as $\sigma \to \infty$, and we can know whether $I(\sigma)$ decreases rapidly as $\sigma \to \infty$. Also when the stationary points are degenerate, the asymptotic expansion of $I(\sigma)$ is obtained if $\varphi(x)$ is analytic (cf. Varchenko [16], Duistermaat [1], etc.), and then we can know it through the expansion. But it seems difficult to do so when all derivatives of $\varphi(x)$ vanish at some points, whose case we take into consideration. In our methods we do not employ the asymptotic expansion of $I(\sigma)$. In the previous paper [13], the author examined the case that $n = 2$ and $\rho_i(x) = 0 \quad (j \geq 1)$: If $\rho_0(x) \geq 0$ on $\mathbb{R}^2$ and $\rho_0(x_0) > 0$ for a degenerate stationary point $x_0$ of $\varphi(x)$, then $(1+|\sigma|^m)I(\sigma) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ for some $m < 2^{-1}$ (cf. Theorem 1 of [13]). Improving the methods in [13], whose idea is due to [8], we shall obtain similar results also in the case of $n \geq 3$.

Let $\text{supp}[\rho(\cdot; \sigma)]$ and $\text{supp}[\rho_j] \quad (j \geq 0)$ be contained in a compact set $D$ in $\mathbb{R}^n$. We set

$$ E(s) = \{x: \varphi(x) \leq s\} \quad (s \in \mathbb{R}), $$

where $\varphi(x)$ is real-valued and $C^\infty$. Let $\alpha_0 > 0$ be a constant such that

$$ \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-\alpha_0 \varphi(x)} dx = \infty. $$

By the vanishing result of Estimate 1 and Lemma 3.4, $E(s)$ is $C^\infty$ compared with $\varphi(x)$ for $s \geq 0$. If $E(s)$ is $C^\infty$ compared with $\varphi(x)$ for $s < 0$, we set $E(s) = \{x: \varphi(x) \leq s\}$.
One of our main results is the following

**Theorem 1.** Let all \( \rho_j (j \geq 0) \) be real-valued. Then, for every \( m \in \mathbb{R} \) we have

\[
\sigma^m I(\sigma) \in L^2(1, \infty)
\]

if and only if for every integer \( N \geq 1 \)

\[
g_N(s) = g_0(s) + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left( \frac{(t-t)^{j-1}}{(j-1)!} g_j(t) dt \right) \in C^N(\mathbb{R}^1).
\]

The following theorem, derived from the above theorem, seems useful to estimate singular points of distributions.

**Theorem 2.** Let all \( \rho_j (j \geq 0) \) be real-valued, and let \( \rho_0(x) \geq 0 \) on \( \mathbb{R}^n \). If \( \rho_0 \) satisfies

\[
\rho_0(x) > 0 \quad \text{on } E(\min_{x \in D} \varphi(x)),
\]

then for some \( m(\in \mathbb{R}) \) depending only on the dimension \( n \) we have

\[
\sigma^m I(\sigma) \in L^2(1, \infty).
\]

Theorem 1 implies that decreasingness of \( I(\sigma) \) is connected with smoothness of the measure \( |E(s)| \). This is seen also from the discussions in Vasil'ev [17] or Kaneko [3] (cf. §2 in Chapter I of [3]). Our methods in the proof of Theorem 2 (and in the author [13]) are based on analysis of \( |E(s)| \).

In the latter of the present paper we shall consider some inverse scattering problems, and solve them by means of the above results. In §2 we deal with the scattering by a bounded obstacle \( \mathcal{O} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \) with a \( C^\infty \) boundary \( \partial \mathcal{O} \). Assume that the domain \( \Omega = \mathbb{R}^n - \mathcal{O} \) is connected, and consider the initial-boundary value problem

\[
\begin{cases}
\Box u(t, x) = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^1 \times \Omega \quad (\Box = \partial^2_t - \Delta), \\
u(t, x') = 0 & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^1 \times \partial \Omega \quad (\partial \Omega = \partial \mathcal{O}), \\
u(0, x) = f_1(x) & \text{on } \Omega, \\
\partial_t u(0, x) = f_2(x) & \text{on } \Omega.
\end{cases}
\]

We denote by \( k_- (s, \omega) (k_+ (s, \omega)) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^1 \times S^{n-1}) \) the incoming (outgoing) translation representation of the data \( (f_1, f_2) \) (cf. Lax and Phillips [6], [7]). The operator \( S : k_- \rightarrow k_+ \) is called the scattering operator and represented by a distribution kernel \( S(s, \theta, \omega) \) called the scattering kernel:
RAPID DECREASE OF OSCILLATORY INTEGRALS

\[(Sk_{-})(s, \theta) = \iint S(s-t, \theta, \omega)h_{-}(t, \omega)dt d\omega\]

(cf. Majda [8] or §1 of the author [14]).

Majda [8] showed in the case of \(\mathcal{O} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3\) (i.e. \(n=3\)) that for any fixed \(\omega \in S^2\)
\[(0.2)\]
1. \(\text{supp } S(\cdot, -\omega, \omega) \subseteq (-\infty, -2r(\omega)]\),
2. \(S(s, -\omega, \omega)\) is singular (not \(C^\infty\)) at \(s = -2r(\omega)\),

where \(r(\omega) = \min x \cdot \omega\). He reduced proof of the above (ii) to verifying that the integral of the form
\[\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-is\varphi(x)}\rho(x; \sigma)dx\]
does not decrease rapidly as \(\sigma \to \infty\) (cf. §2 of Majda [8] or §4 of the author [14]).

His methods are not applicable to the case of \(n>3\), one of whose reasons is that the stationary points of the phase function \(\varphi(x)\) are not necessarily non-degenerate.

Using Theorem 2, we can prove that (0.2) is valid also when \(n>3\):

**Theorem 3.** For any fixed \(\omega\) and \(\theta \in S^{n-1}\) with \(\omega \neq \theta\), we have
1. \(\text{supp } S(\cdot, \theta, \omega) \subseteq (-\infty, -r(\omega-\theta)]\),
2. \(S(s, \theta, \omega)\) is singular at \(s = -r(\omega-\theta)\).

In §3 we consider the scattering by inhomogeneity of media expressed by the equation
\[(0.3)\]
\[\begin{cases}
\partial_t u(t, x) - \sum_{i,j=1}^n \partial_{x_i}(a_{ij}(x)\partial_{x_j}u(t, x)) = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^1 \times \mathbb{R}^n, \\
u(0, x) = f_1(x) & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^n, \\
\partial_t u(0, x) = f_2(x) & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^n,
\end{cases}\]

where \(a_{ij}(x)\) are real-valued \(C^\infty\) functions satisfying
\[
a_{ij}(x) = a_{ji}(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \\
a_{ij}(x) = 0 \quad (i \neq j), \quad a_{ii}(x) = 1 \quad \text{when } |x| \geq r_0, \\
\sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}(x)\xi_i\xi_j \geq \delta |\xi|^2, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n.
\]

We can apply the scattering theory of Lax and Phillips [6], [7] to the equation (0.3). For this scattering the author in [15] has obtained the results corresponding to (0.2), but they are not satisfactory in the case of \(n=3\). By means of Theorem 2 we get rid of the restriction to the dimension \(n\).

Let us review the results of [15]. We set
\[\lambda_0(x, \xi) = -\left\{\sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}(x)\xi_i\xi_j\right\}^{1/2}.
\]
Denote by \((q^-(t; s, x, \xi), p^-(t; s, x, \xi))\) the solution of the equation

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{dq^-}{dt} &= -\partial_t \lambda_0(q^-, p^-), \\
\frac{dp^-}{dt} &= \partial_x \lambda_0(q^-, p^-), \\
q^-|_{t=\infty} &= x, \\
p^-|_{t=\infty} &= \xi,
\end{align*}
\]

and for \(\omega, \theta \in S^{n-1}\) set

\[
M_\omega(\theta) = \{y : y \cdot \omega = -r_0, \lim_{t \to \infty} p^-(t; -r_0, y, \omega) = \theta\},
\]

\[
s_\omega(\theta) = \sup_{r \in M_\omega(\theta)} \{\lim_{t \to \infty} (q^-(t; -r_0, y, \omega) \cdot \theta - t)\},
\]

\[
\bar{M}_\omega(\theta) = \{y \in M_\omega(\theta) : s_\omega(\theta) = \lim_{t \to \infty} (q^-(t; -r_0, y, \omega) \cdot \theta - t)\}.
\]

We assume that for any \(y (y \cdot \omega = -r_0)\) and \(\omega \in S^{n-1}\)

\begin{align*}
(0.4) \quad \lim_{t \to \infty} |q^-(t; -r_0, y, \omega)| &= \infty.
\end{align*}

Then singular support of the scattering kernel \(S(\cdot, \theta, \omega)\) for the equation \((0.3)\) is contained in the interval \((-\infty, s_\omega(\theta)]\) (cf. Theorem 2 in the author [15]); furthermore, when \(n=2\), it is proved under some assumptions that \(S(s, \theta, \omega)\) is singular at \(s=s_\omega(\theta)\) (cf. Theorem 3 in [15]).

We show in §3 that this is valid also in the case of \(n>2\):

**Theorem 4.** Assume \((0.4)\) for any \(y (y \cdot \omega = -r_0)\) and \(\omega \in S^{n-1}\). Fix \(\omega\) and \(\theta \in S^{n-1}\) with \(\omega \neq \theta\), and let the assumption

\[
(0.5) \quad \det [\partial_x q^-(t; -r_0, y, \omega)] \neq 0 \quad \text{for any } (t, y) \in [-r_0, \infty) \times \bar{M}_\omega(\theta)
\]

be satisfied. Then \(S(s, \theta, \omega)\) is singular at \(s=s_\omega(\theta)\).

The assumption \((0.5)\) means that there is no caustic on \(\{(t, x) : x=q^-(t; -r_0, y, \omega), -r_0 \leq t < \infty, y \in \bar{M}_\omega(\theta)\}\), namely, the mapping: \((t, y) \to q^-(t; -r_0, y, \omega) (-r_0 \leq t < \infty, y \cdot \omega = -r_0)\) is diffeomorphic on \([-r_0, \infty) \times \bar{M}_\omega(\theta)\). In the previous paper [15] we added the assumption

\[
\det [\partial_t p^-(t; -r_0, y, \omega)] \neq 0 \quad \text{for any } (t, y) \in [-r_0, \infty) \times \bar{M}_\omega(\theta),
\]

but this is not necessary.

**1. Proofs of Theorem 1 and Theorem 2**

We denote by \(H^m(M)\) the Sobolev space of order \(m\) on \(M\), and by \(H^m_{loc}(M)\) the space of functions \(g(x)\) satisfying \(\alpha(x)g(x) \in H^m(M)\) for any \(\alpha(x)\in C^\infty_0(M)\) (\(C^\infty_0(M)\) is the space of \(C^\infty\) functions on \(M\) with compact support).

**Lemma 1.1.** Let \(\varphi(x)\) be a real-valued \(C^\infty\) function on \(\mathbb{R}^n\), and let \(\rho(x)\) be a \(C^\infty\) function on \(\mathbb{R}^n\) with compact support. Then the function
RAPID DECREASE OF OSCILLATORY INTEGRALS

445

\[ g(s) = \int_{E(s)} \rho(x) dx \]

(where \( E(s) = \{ x : \varphi(x) \leq s \} \)) satisfies

(i) \( g(s) = 0 \) if \( s < \min_{x \in \text{supp}[\rho]} \varphi(x) \),

(ii) \( g(s) \) is constant if \( s > \max_{x \in \text{supp}[\rho]} \varphi(x) \),

(iii) \( g(s) \in H^n_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^d) \) for any \( m < 2^{-1} \).

Proof. Set

\[ H(s) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } s \geq 0, \\ 0 & \text{for } s < 0. \end{cases} \]

Then it follows that \( H(s) \in H^n_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^d) \) for any \( m < 2^{-1} \), and so \( H(s - \varphi(x)) \) becomes a \( H^n_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^d) \)-valued continuous function on \( \mathbb{R}^d \). Therefore, noting that \( g(s) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \rho(x) H(s - \varphi(x)) dx \), we obtain (iii). If \( s < \min_{x \in \text{supp}[\rho]} \varphi(x) \) we have \( E(s) \cap \text{supp}[\rho] = \emptyset \), which proves (i). If \( s > \max_{x \in \text{supp}[\rho]} \varphi(x) \), \( E(s) \) contains \( \text{supp}[\rho] \), which yields (ii). The proof is complete.

Proof of Theorem 1. It follows from (iii) of Lemma 1.1 that the function \( g_j(s) \) defined in (0.1) belongs to \( L^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^d) \). Therefore we have

\[ \int_{s_0}^s (s-t)^{j-1} g_j(t) dt \in H^j_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^d) \quad (j \geq 1), \]

\[ \partial_t^j \int_{s_0}^s (s-t)^{j-1} g_j(t) dt = g_j(s). \]

Hence the function \( \tilde{g}_N(s) = g_0(s) + \sum_{j=1}^N \int_{s_0}^s (s-t)^{j-1} g_j(t) dt \) satisfies

(1.1)

\[ \partial_t^N \tilde{g}_N(s) = \sum_{j=0}^N \partial_t^{N-j} g_j(s). \]

We define \( \tilde{I}(\sigma) \) by

\[ \tilde{I}(\sigma) = \begin{cases} \frac{I(\sigma)}{I(-\sigma)} & \text{for } \sigma > 0, \\ \frac{I(-\sigma)}{I(\sigma)} & \text{for } \sigma < 0. \end{cases} \]

Then \( \sigma^m I(\sigma) \in L^2(1, \infty) \) if and only if \( (1 + |\sigma|^m) \tilde{I}(\sigma) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \). Furthermore, since \( \rho_j(x) \) are assumed real-valued, it follows that for any integer \( N(\geq 0) \)

(1.2)

\[ \tilde{I}(\sigma) = \sum_{j=0}^N \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{-i\sigma \varphi(x)} \rho_j(x) dx (i\sigma)^{-j} + O(|\sigma|^{-N-1}). \]

Here \( 0(|\sigma|^k) \) means that \( |0(|\sigma|^k)| \leq C |\sigma|^k (|\sigma| \geq 1) \) for some constant \( C \) independent of \( \sigma \).
Noting that \( \delta(s - \varphi(x)) \) is a \( H^m(\mathbb{R}^1) \)-valued continuous function of \( x (m < -2^{-1}) \) and equal to \( \partial_x H(s - \varphi(x)) \), we obtain
\[
e^{-i\sigma \varphi(x)} = \int e^{-i\sigma \delta(s - \varphi(x))} ds = F[\partial_x H(s - \varphi(x))] (\sigma),
\]
where \( F \) is the Fourier transformation in \( s \) (the above integral is in the sense of distributions). Therefore we can represent the Riemann sum \( \sum \int_{\mathbb{R}^1} e^{-i\sigma \varphi(x)} \rho_j(x) dx \) in the following way:
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^1} e^{-i\sigma \varphi(x)} \rho_j(x) dx = F[\partial_x H(s - \varphi(x))] (\sigma) = F[\partial_x \tilde{g}_N(s)] (\sigma).
\]
(1.1), (1.2) and (1.3) yield that
\[
(i\sigma)^{-1} \tilde{I}(\sigma) = F[\partial_x \tilde{g}_N(s)] (\sigma) + O(\sigma^{-2}).
\]
Let \( (1 + |\sigma|)^N \tilde{I}(\sigma) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^1) \) for every \( m \in \mathbb{R} \). Then it follows from (1.4) that
\[
\partial_N \tilde{g}_N(s) \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^1),
\]
which implies
\[
\tilde{g}_N(s) \in C^N(\mathbb{R}^1).
\]
Conversely, let \( \tilde{g}_N(s) \in C^N \) for every non-negative integer \( N \). Then we have
\[
\partial_N^{N+1} \tilde{g}_N(s) \in H^{-1}(\mathbb{R}^1), \quad \text{which means that } \partial_N^{N+1} \tilde{g}_N(s) \in H^{-1}(\mathbb{R}^1) \quad \text{since } \partial_s^{N+1} \tilde{g}_N(s) = 0 \quad \text{for large } |s| \quad \text{(cf. (i), (ii) of Lemma 1.1 and (1.1))}.
\]
Therefore, by (1.4) we obtain
\[
(1 + |\sigma|)^{-1} \tilde{I}(\sigma) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^1) \quad \text{for every } N(\geq 1).
\]
This shows that
\[
(1 + |\sigma|)^{-N} \tilde{I}(\sigma) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^1) \quad \text{for every } m \in \mathbb{R}.
\]
The proof is complete.

Proof of Theorem 2. We can assume without loss of generality that \( s_0 = \min_{x \in D} \varphi(x) = 0 \). Since \( \max_{0 \leq t \leq s} |g_f(t)| \leq |E(s)| \max_{x \in D} |\rho_f(x)| (|E(s)| = \int_{E(s)} dx) \), there is a constant \( C \) independent of \( s \) such that
\[
\int_{0}^{s} \frac{(s-t)^{j-1}}{(j-1)!} g_f(t) dt \leq C |s|^j |E(s)| \quad (j \geq 1).
\]
Therefore we have
\[
|\tilde{g}_N(s)| \geq |g_0(s)| - \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left| \int_{0}^{s} \frac{(s-t)^{j-1}}{(j-1)!} g_f(t) dt \right| \geq (\min_{x \in D} \rho_0(x) - C \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |s|^j |E(s)|).
\]
RAPID DECREASE OF OSCILLATORY INTEGRALS

Since \( \min_{x \in R^0} \rho_0(x) > 0 \), we obtain \( \min_{x \in R^0} \rho_0(x) \geq 28 \) for a constant \( \delta > 0 \) independent of \( s \) if \(|s|\) is small enough. Therefore, if \(|s|\) is small enough, it follows that

\[
|\tilde{g}_N(s)| \geq \delta |E(s)| .
\]

Take a point \( x_0 \) satisfying \( \phi(x_0) = 0 \) (= \( \min_{x \in D} \phi(x) \)). Then there is a constant \( d (>0) \) such that

\[
E(s) \supset \tilde{E}(s) = \{ x : d \| x - x_0 \| \leq s \},
\]

which yields \( |E(s)| \geq |\tilde{E}(s)| = \delta's^n \) for \( s \geq 0 \) (the constant \( \delta' \) does not depend on \( s \)). Thus, for any sufficiently small \( s \geq 0 \) we have

\[
(1.5) \quad |\tilde{g}_N(s)| \geq \delta \delta's^n .
\]

Now, assume that \( \sigma^m I(\sigma) \in L^2(1, \infty) \) for every \( m \in R \). Then it follows from Theorem 1 that \( \tilde{g}_N(s) \in C^N \) for any integer \( N \geq 0 \). Take the \( N \) so that \( N \geq n+1 \). All the derivatives \( g_N(0), \partial_\omega g_N(0), \cdots, \partial_\omega^n g_N(0) \) vanish because of (i) in Lemma 1.1, and so, by the Taylor expansion, we obtain

\[
|\tilde{g}_N(s)| \leq C |s|^{n+1} .
\]

This is not consistent with (1.5) as \( s \rightarrow +0 \). Therefore we have

\[
\sigma^m I(\sigma) \in L^2(1, \infty)
\]

for some constant \( m \in R \) depending only on \( n \).

2. Proof of Theorem 3

In this section we review some results obtained in Majda [8] and the author [14], and prove Theorem 3.

Let \( \psi(t, x; \omega) \) be the solution of the equation

\[
(2.1) \quad \begin{cases} \square \psi(t, x) = 0 & \text{in } R^1 \times \Omega, \\ \psi(t, x') = -2^{-1}(2\pi i)^{1-n} \delta(t-x' \cdot \omega) & \text{on } R^1 \times \partial \Omega, \\ \psi(t, x) = 0 & \text{for } t < r(\omega). \end{cases}
\]

Then \( \psi(t, x; \omega) \) is a \( C^m \) function of \( x \) and \( \omega \) with the value \( S'(R^1) \).

**Proposition 2.1.** \( S(s, \theta, \omega) \) is represented of the form

\[
S(s, \theta, \omega) = \int_{\partial \Omega} \{ \partial_t^{n-2} \partial_\theta \psi(x' \cdot \theta - s, x; \omega) - v \cdot \theta \partial_t^{n-1} \psi(x' \cdot \theta - s, x; \omega) \} dS_x \quad (\omega = \theta),
\]

where \( v \) is the outer unit vector normal to \( \partial \Omega \) (cf. Theorem 1 in Majda [8] and Theorem 2.1 in §2 of the author [14]).

In the above proposition the integral \( \int \cdot dS_x \) is in the sense of the Riemann
integral with the value $S'(R^1)$. For the proof see Majda [8] and the author [14].

It is seen that the wave front set of $\delta(t-x\cdot \omega)|_{R^1 \times \partial \Omega}$ is non-glancing in $\{(t, x) : -r(\omega-\theta)-2\eta \leq x \cdot \theta - t \} \cap (R^1 \times \partial \Omega)$ (if $\eta(>0)$ is small enough (for description of wave front sets, see Hörmander [2], Kumano-go [5], etc.). Therefore we can construct there the solution $v(t, x; \omega)$ of (2.1) mod $C^\infty$ by means of the Fourier integral operators (cf. §9 of Nirenberg [10]), and get information about $\partial_v \psi|_{R^1 \times \partial \Omega}$. This is indicated by Majda [8] in the case of $\theta = -\omega$ (cf. Lemma 2.1 of [8]). We have

**Lemma 2.2.** There exists a first order pseudo-differential operator $B$ on $R^1 \times \partial \Omega$ independent of $t$ such that

(i) its symbol $B(x' ; \tau, \xi')$ represented near

$$N(\omega - \theta) = \{ x : x \cdot (\theta - \omega) = r(\omega - \theta) \} \cap \partial \Omega$$

by local coordinates $(t, x')$, has a homogeneous asymptotic expansion $\sum_{j=0} B_j(x' ; \tau, \xi')$

satisfying

(2.2) $-iB_0(x' ; \pm 1, \mp \tilde{\theta}')) > 0$ on $N(\omega - \theta)$ ($\tilde{\theta}'$ is the tangential component of $\theta$ to the plane \{x : x \cdot (\omega - \theta) = r(\omega - \theta)\}),

(2.3) $B_j(x' ; \tau, \xi')$ are purely imaginary-valued for even $j$ and real-valued for odd $j$,

(ii) $\partial_v \psi|_{R^1 \times \partial \Omega}$ is equal to $B(v|_{R^1 \times \partial \Omega})$ mod $C^\infty$ in $\{(t, x) : -r(\omega-\theta) - \eta \leq x \cdot \theta - t \} \cap \{R^1 \times \partial \Omega$ for some small constant $\eta > 0$.

In the above lemma, “a homogeneous asymptotic expansion $\sum_{j=0} B_j(x' ; \tau, \xi')$” means that $B_j(x' ; \mu \tau, \mu \xi') = \mu^{-j} B_j(x' ; \tau, \xi')$ for $\mu \geq 1$, $|\tau| + |\xi'| \geq 1$ and that

$$|B(x' ; \tau, \xi') - \sum_{j=1}^N B_j(x' ; \tau, \xi')| \leq C_N \{ |\tau| + |\xi'| + 1 \}^{-N-1}$$

for any non-negative integer $N$ (for detailed description of pseudo-differential operators on manifolds, see Seeley [11], etc.); (ii) in the lemma states that $\alpha(t, x') (\partial_v v|_{R^1 \times \partial \Omega} - B(v|_{R^1 \times \partial \Omega})) \in C^\infty$ for any $\alpha(t, x') \in C^\infty(R^1 \times \partial \Omega)$ with $\text{supp} [\alpha] \subset \{(t, x) : -r(\omega - \theta) - \eta \leq x \cdot \theta - t \}$. Proof of Lemma 2.2. Let $\sum_{i=1}^I \chi_i(x)$ be a partition of unity on a neighborhood of $N(\omega - \theta)$ satisfying $\max_{1 \leq i \leq I} |\text{supp} [\chi_i]| \leq \epsilon_0 (\epsilon_0$ is a sufficiently small positive constant). Then there is a constant $\epsilon_1 > 0$ such that $\sum_{i=1}^I \chi_i(x) = 1$ for any $x \in \partial \Omega$ satisfying $-r(\omega - \theta) - \epsilon_1 \leq x \cdot \theta - x \cdot \omega$. Let $v_i(t, x)$ be the solution of the equation

$$\begin{cases}
0 = \square v_i(t, x) & \text{in } R^1 \times \Omega, \\
v_i(t, x') = \chi_i(x') v(t, x'; \omega) & \text{on } R^1 \times \partial \Omega, \\
v_i(t, x) = 0 & \text{for } t < r(\omega).
\end{cases}$$
RAPID DECREASE OF OSCILLATORY INTEGRALS

Since \( \text{supp}[v|_{R^1 \times \partial \Omega}] \subseteq \{(t, x'): x' \cdot \omega = t\} \), \( \sum_{i=1}^{f} v_i(t, x') \) is equal to \( v(t, x'; \omega) \) on \( (R^1 \times \partial \Omega) \cap \{(t, x'): -r(\omega - \theta) - \varepsilon_1 \leq x' \cdot \theta - t\} \), and so, noting that the propagation speed is less than one, we have

\[
v(t, x; \omega) = \sum_{i=1}^{f} v_i(t, x) \quad \text{in} \quad (R^1 \times \Omega) \cap \{(t, x): -r(\omega - \theta) - \varepsilon_1 \leq x' \cdot \theta - t\}.
\]

We denote by \( \text{WF}[f(t, x)] \) the wave front set of \( f(t, x) \). It is seen that \( \text{WF}[v|_{R^1 \times \partial \Omega}] = \text{WF}[\delta(x' \cdot \omega - t)|_{R^1 \times \partial \Omega}] = \{(t, x'); (t, x') \in R^1 \times \partial \Omega, x' \cdot \omega - t = 0, \xi' = -\tau(\omega - (\omega \cdot \nu) \nu), \tau \neq 0\} \) (\( \nu \) is the outer unit normal to \( \partial \Omega \)). Hence, for any \( (t, x'; \tau, \xi') \in \text{WF}[v|_{R^1 \times \partial \Omega}] \) the equation \( \tau^2 - |\xi' + \lambda \nu|^2 = 0 \) in \( \lambda \) has real roots, and the null-bicharacteristics associated with \( d\bar{\Delta} \) through \( \text{WF}[v|_{R^1 \times \partial \Omega}] \) are transversal to \( R^1 \times \partial \Omega \) (non-glancing). This implies that \( \text{sing.supp}[\partial_v v|_{R^1 \times \partial \Omega}] \subseteq \text{sing.supp}[v|_{R^1 \times \partial \Omega}] \) (cf. Theorem 7 in §9 of (Lax and) Nirenberg [10]), and so it suffices to examine \( v_i(t, x) \) only in a neighborhood \( (t_i - \varepsilon_0, t_i + \varepsilon_0) \times \Omega \) of \( (t_i, x_i) \) \( (x' \in \text{supp}[\chi_t] \cap \partial \Omega \omega - \theta) \) and \( t_i = x_i \cdot \omega \).

To analyze \( v_i \) more precisely, we transform \( \Omega \) in \( C/\tau \) into the half-space \( \Omega^+ = \{x = (x', \bar{\xi}): x_0 > 0\} \). Let the derivative \( \partial_v \) be transformed in \( U_i \) into \( -\partial_{\bar{\xi}} \). For any set \( M \) in \( R^n \) we denote by \( M \) the set transformed by the coordinates \( \tau \). Let \( -\Delta_x \) be represented by \( \bar{\xi} \) of the form \( \bar{A} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} a_i(\bar{\xi}) \partial_{\bar{\xi}}^i \). Here we can assume that the coefficients \( a_i(\bar{\xi}) \) are real-valued \( C^\infty \) functions defined on \( R^n \) and constant out of \( U_i \). Let us examine the solution \( \bar{v}(t, \bar{\xi}) \) of the following equation instead of \( v_i(t, x) \):

\[
\begin{align*}
(\partial_{\bar{\xi}}^2 + \bar{A})\bar{v}(t, \bar{\xi}) &= 0 \quad \text{in} \quad R^1 \times R^n, \\
\bar{v}(t, \bar{\xi}) &= g(t, \bar{\xi}') \quad \text{on} \quad R^1 \times R^{n-1}, \\
\bar{v}(t, \bar{\xi}) &= 0 \quad \text{for} \quad t < t_i - \varepsilon_0,
\end{align*}
\]

where \( g(t, \bar{\xi}') = -2^{-n}(-2\pi i)^{-n} \delta(x(\bar{\xi}') \cdot \omega - t) \chi_i(x(\bar{\xi}')) \). Note that \( \text{WF}[g(t, \bar{\xi}')] \) is contained in a sufficiently small conic neighborhood of \( (t_i, x_i; \pm 1, \mp \bar{\theta}') \) \( (\bar{\theta}' \) is the component of \( \theta \) (transformed by the coordinates \( \bar{\xi} \)) tangent to the plane \( \bar{\xi}_0 = 0 \), and that if \( |(\tau, \bar{\xi}')|^{-1}|(\tau, \bar{\xi}')|^{-1}|(\pm 1, \mp \bar{\theta}') \) the equation

\[
\tau^2 + \bar{A}_\phi(\bar{\xi}; \bar{\xi}', \xi_0) = 0
\]

(\( \bar{A}_\phi(\bar{\xi}, \bar{\xi}') = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq 2} a_\alpha(\bar{\xi}) \bar{\xi}^\alpha \) in \( \bar{\xi}_0 \) has two real roots. Furthermore, examining the forms of these roots, by the same procedure as in Nirenberg [10] or Kumano-go [5] (see Lemma 1 in §5 of [10] or Appendix II of [5]) we can construct first order pseudo-differential operators \( \xi_j(\bar{\xi}; D_1, D_2) \) on \( R^1 \times R^2 \) (independent of \( t \)) with homogeneous asymptotic expansions \( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \xi_j(\bar{\xi}; \tau, \bar{\xi}') \) such that

1. \( \xi_j(\bar{\xi}; \tau, \bar{\xi}') \) are real-valued for even \( j \) and purely imaginary-valued for odd \( j \),
(ii) if \(|(\tau, \xi')|^{-1}(\tau, \xi')|^{-1}(1, 0)| \neq |(1, -\theta')|^{-1}(1, -\theta')|\)
\(\xi^\pm(x; \tau, \xi')\) are equal to the roots of the equation (2.4), and
\[
\xi_0^\pm(x; \pm 1, \mp \theta') = \mp(1 - |\theta'|^2)^{1/2},
\]

(iii) all the null-bicharacteristic curves associated with \(D_{\tilde{x}_0} - \xi^\pm(x; D_x, D_{\tau})\)
through \(WF[g(t, x')]\) are transversal to the boundary \(\{x_0 = 0\}\) and proceed in the direction \(t > 0\) as they leave the boundary.

(iv) if the wave front set of \(u(t, x)\) is near the bicharacteristic curves stated
in the above (iii), then we have
\[
(D_{\tilde{x}_0} - \xi^-(x; D_x, D_{\tau}))(D_{\tilde{x}_0} - \xi^+(x; D_x, D_{\tau}))u = \zeta(\tilde{x})(\partial^2_x + A)u \mod C^\infty,
\]
where \(\zeta(x)\) is a \(C^\infty\) function on \(\mathbb{R}^n\) satisfying \(\zeta(x) < 0\) for every \(x\).

(iii) and (iv) imply that \(v(t, x', x_0)\) is approximated \(mod C^\infty\) by the solution
\(w(x_0; t, x')\) of the equation
\[
\begin{cases}
(D_{\tilde{x}_0} - \xi^-(x; D_x, D_{\tau}))(D_{\tilde{x}_0} - \xi^+(x; D_x, D_{\tau}))w = 0, & x_0 > 0, \\
|w|_{x_0=0} = h(t, x').
\end{cases}
\]
Therefore we have
\[
-\partial_{\tilde{x}_0}v |_{\tilde{x}_0=0} = -i\xi^+(x', 0; D_x, D_{\tau})(\partial |_{\tilde{x}_0=0}) \mod C^\infty.
\]
Combining this with the above (i) and (ii) yields the lemma. The proof is complete.

Proof of Theorem 3. The solution \(v(t, x; \omega)\) in (2.1) satisfies \(supp[v |_{x\leq x_0}] \subset \{(t, x): x_{\cdot \omega} = t\}\). Therefore, noting that the propagation speed is less than one, we see that \(supp[v(t, x; \omega)] \subset \{(t, x): x_{\cdot \omega} \leq t\}\), which yields
\[
v(x_{\cdot \omega} - s, x; \omega) = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad s > x_{\cdot (\omega - \omega)}.
\]
Hence, if \(s > \max x_{\cdot (\omega - \omega)} = \rho(\omega - \omega) (\omega = \omega)\), we obtain \(S(s, \omega, \omega) = 0\) from Proposition 2.1.

Next, let us prove that \(S(s, \omega, \omega)\) is singular at \(s = -\rho(\omega - \omega)\). Take \(\alpha(s) \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^1)\) such that \(0 \leq \alpha \leq 1\) on \(\mathbb{R}^1\), \(\alpha(s) = 1\) for \(|s| \leq 2^{-1}\) and \(\alpha(s) = 0\) for \(|s| \geq 1\). For any \(\delta > 0\) set
\[
\alpha_\delta(s) = \frac{\alpha\left(s + \rho(\omega - \omega)\right)}{2\delta}.
\]
Then we have only to prove that \(\alpha_\delta(s)S(s, \omega, \omega)\) is not \(C^\infty\) for any small \(\delta > 0\). Proposition 2.1 yields
\[
\alpha_\delta(s)S(s, \omega, \omega) = \int_{\partial^1 \Omega} \alpha_\delta(s)(\partial^2_t - \partial_{s} v)(x_{\cdot \omega} - s, x; \omega) dS_x
- \int_{\partial^1 \Omega} v_{\cdot \omega} \alpha_\delta(s)(\partial_{s}^{-1} v)(x_{\cdot \omega} - s, x; \omega) dS_x
= J_1(s) + J_2(s).
\]
Let $F[h(s)](\sigma) = \int e^{i\sigma h(s)} ds$. As is readily seen, it follows that

$$F[J_2(s)](\sigma) = -2^{-1}(-2\pi i)^{-n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \int_{\partial \Omega} e^{i\sigma x \cdot (\theta - \omega)} (-\nu \cdot \theta) \cdot \alpha^{(j)}_x(x \cdot (\theta - \omega)) dS_x$$

(where $C^{-1}_{j-1} = (n-1)!/(n-1-j)! j!$). Taking the $\epsilon(>0)$ so that $2\epsilon \leq \eta$, by Lemma 2.2 we have

$$F[J_1(s)](\sigma) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \partial \Omega} e^{i\sigma x \cdot (\theta - s)} \partial_x^{n-2} [B^\ast |_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \partial \Omega}] (s, x) ds dS_x$$

$$= -2^{-1}(-2\pi i)^{-n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} \int_{\partial \Omega} iB[e^{i\sigma x \cdot (\theta - s)} \alpha^{(j)}_x(x \cdot (\theta - s))]_{1-x-w} dS_x$$

Here $B^\ast$ denotes the transposed operator of $B$ (i.e. $\langle Bf, g \rangle = \langle f, B^\ast g \rangle$ for any $f$ and $g \in C^\infty_0(\mathbb{R}^n \times \partial \Omega$)). Let us note that the symbol of $B^\ast$ expressed near $\text{supp} \ [\alpha_\epsilon(x \cdot \theta - t)] \cap (\mathbb{R}^n \times \partial \Omega)$ by the local coordinates $(t, x')$, has a homogeneous asymptotic expansion $\sum_{j=0}^\infty iB(x'; \tau, \xi')$ such that $B(x'; \tau, \xi')$ are real-valued for odd $j$ and purely imaginary valued for even $j$ and that $-iB_0(x'; \mp 1, \mp \theta') = -iB_0(x'; \mp 1, \pm \theta')$ for $x' \in \bar{N}(\omega-\theta)$, which follows from Lemma 2.2. By the methods of stationary phases (cf. §3.2 of Hörmander [2], §4 of Matsumura [9], etc.), we can expand $iB[e^{i\sigma x \cdot (\theta - s)} \alpha^{(j)}_x(x \cdot (\theta - s))]$ asymptotically (as $\sigma \to \infty$) in the same way as in Proposition 4.1 of the author [12]. Therefore we obtain the asymptotic expansion

$$F[J_1(s)](\sigma) \sim -2^{-1}(-2\pi i)^{-n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} \int_{\partial \Omega} e^{i\sigma x \cdot (\theta - s)} \beta_j(x) dS_x \quad \text{as } \sigma \to \infty,$$

where $\beta_j(x)$ are real-valued $C^\infty$ functions on $\partial \Omega$ with $\text{supp} \ [\beta_j] \subseteq \text{supp} \ [\alpha_\epsilon(x \cdot (\theta - \omega)) \cap \partial \Omega$, and $\beta_0(x)$ is non-negative valued and satisfies

$$\beta_0(x) = -iB_0(x'; -1, -\theta') \alpha_\epsilon(x \cdot (\theta - \omega)) > 0 \quad \text{for } x \in \bar{N}(\omega-\theta).$$

Combining (2.5) and (2.6) yields that for any integer $N(>0)$

$$F[\alpha_\epsilon(s) S(s, \theta, \omega)](\sigma) \sim -2^{-1}(-2\pi i)^{-n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n-1} e^{-i\sigma x \cdot (\theta - s)} \rho_j(x') (i\sigma)^{-j} d\bar{x}' + o(\sigma^{-N}).$$

Here $x'$ is the local coordinates on $\partial \Omega$ near $N(\omega-\theta)$ and

$$\rho_j(x') = \beta_j(x(x')) \pm (-\nu \cdot \theta) \alpha^{(j)}_x(x(x') \cdot (\theta - \omega)) \quad (\alpha^{(j)}_x = 0, j \geq n).$$

Noting that $\rho_0(x') > 0$ when the phase function $x(x') \cdot (\theta - \omega)$ is minimum, and applying Theorem 2, we obtain for some constant $m \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\sigma^m F[\alpha_\epsilon(s) S(s, \theta, \omega)](\sigma) \in L^2(1, \infty),$$
which shows that $\alpha_\epsilon(s)S(s, \theta, \omega)$ is not $C^\infty$. The proof is complete.

3. Proof of Theorem 4

We use the same notations as for the scattering by obstacles in §2. The scattering operator $S$ for the equation (0.3) is represented as follows (see Theorem 1 and (3.1) of the author [15]):

**Proposition 3.1.** Set

$$S_0(s, \theta, \omega) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (\partial_i^2 - \Lambda)w(x - s, x) \, dx,$$

$$Kk = F^{-1}\left[(\text{sgn } \sigma)^{n-1}(Fk)(\sigma)\right],$$

where $w(t, x)$ is the solution of the equation

$$\begin{cases}
(\partial_t^2 - \Lambda)w(t, x) = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^1 \times \mathbb{R}^n, \\
\partial_t w(-r_0, x) = -2^{-1}(-2\pi i)^{1-n} \delta(-r_0 - x - \omega) & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^n, \\
\partial_t \partial_t w(-r_0, x) = -2^{-1}(-2\pi i)^{1-n} \delta'(-r_0 - x - \omega) & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^n.
\end{cases}$$

Then we have

$$(Sk)(s, \theta) = \int S_0(s - t, \theta, \omega)k(t, \omega) \, dt \, d\omega + (Kk)(s, \theta).$$

Note that $S_0(s, \theta, \omega) = S(s, \theta, \omega)$ if $\omega \neq \theta$.

To prove Theorem 4, we have only to show that for any small $\epsilon(>0)$ there exist a real number $m$ and a function $\rho(s) \in C_0^\infty(s_\omega(\theta) - 2\epsilon, s_\omega(\theta) + 2\epsilon)$ such that

$$(1 + |\sigma|)^m F[\rho(s)S(s, \theta, \omega)](\sigma) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^1).$$

Let $\gamma(x) \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\gamma(x) = 1$ in a neighborhood of $M_\omega(\theta)$, and denote by $\tilde{w}(t, x)$ the solution of the equation

$$\begin{cases}
(\partial_t^2 - \Lambda)\tilde{w}(t, x) = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^1 \times \mathbb{R}^n, \\
\tilde{w}(-r_0, x) = \gamma(x)w(-r_0, x) & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^n, \\
\partial_t \tilde{w}(-r_0, x) = \gamma(x)\partial_t w(-r_0, x) & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^n.
\end{cases}$$

The author [15] showed that if $\tilde{I}$ is large enough we have for any integer $N(>0)$

$$F[\rho(s)S(s, \theta, \omega)](\sigma) \leq 2^{-1}e^{-\sigma \tilde{I}} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} (i\sigma)^{n-1-j} F[\beta_j(x) \{\tilde{w}(\tilde{I}, x) + (i\sigma)^{j-1}\partial_t \tilde{w}(\tilde{I}, x)\} \left(-\sigma \theta + 0(\sigma^{-N+N\delta})
\right.$$ as $\sigma \to \infty$ ($N_\delta$ is an integer independent of $N$) (cf. (4.5) in [15]). Here, $F'$ denotes the Fourier transformation in $x$, and the functions $\beta_j(x) \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ are all real-valued.
We take $t$ so large as to have (i) and (ii) stated in the following

**Lemma 3.2.** Let $r_1$ be an arbitrary constant (≥$r_0$), and set

$$\psi(x; t) = q^-(t; -r_0, x, \omega) \cdot \theta .$$

Then, for any $\epsilon(>0)$ there is a constant $t_0$ such that for any fixed $t \geq t_0$

(i) $\max_{|x| \leq r_1} \psi(x; t) \leq s_\omega(\theta) + \epsilon$ ,

(ii) all points at which $\psi(x; t)$ is maximum ($x \cdot \omega =$ $-r_0 |x| \leq r_1$), are contained in $\epsilon$-neighborhood $(\bar{M}_\omega(\theta))_\epsilon$ of $\bar{M}_\omega(\theta)$ (($\bar{M}_\epsilon$) = \{x: dis(x, $\bar{M}$) < $\epsilon$\}).

This lemma will be proved later. Choose the $\rho(s)$ so that $\rho(s) \geq 0$ on $R^1$ and $\rho(s) > 0$ on $[s_\omega(\theta) - \epsilon, s_\omega(\theta) + \epsilon]$. Then it is seen from the form of $\beta_0(x)$ (cf. (4.4) and (4.6) in [15]) and the above lemma that

(3.1) $\beta_0(x) \geq 0$ on $R^1$ and $\beta_0(q^-(\bar{t}; -r_0, y, \omega)) > 0$

for any \(y \in (\bar{M}_\omega(\theta))_\epsilon, (y \cdot \omega = -r_0) .

We take the $\gamma(x)$ so that $\gamma(x) \geq 0$ on $R^1$, $\gamma(x) > 0$ on $(\bar{M}_\omega(\theta))_\epsilon$ and $\text{supp}[\gamma] \subset (\bar{M}(\theta))_\epsilon$.

By the same procedure as in Nirenberg [10], Kumano-go [5] (cf. §5 of [10] or Appendix II of [5]), we can construct a symbol $\lambda(x, \xi)$ with a homogeneous asymptotic expansion $\sum_{j=0}^\infty \lambda_j(x, \xi)$ such that

$$\lambda_0(x, \xi) = \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^\infty a_{ij}(x) \xi_j \xi_i \right\}^{1/2} ,$$

$$-\partial_i^2 + A = (D_i + \lambda(x, D_2))(D_i - \lambda(x, D_2)) \mod\text{ulo a smoothing operator}$$

(cf. Corollary 2.5 in the author [15] also). Furthermore we see that $\lambda_j(x, \xi)$ are real-valued for even $j$ and purely imaginary valued for odd $j$ since the coefficients $a_{ij}(x)$ are all real-valued (recall the construction of $\xi^\pm(x'; \tau, \xi')$ in §2).

Consider the Cauchy problem

\[
\begin{cases}
(D_i - \lambda(x, D_2))u(t, x) = 0 & \text{in } R^1 \times R^n , \\
|_{t=0} = u_0(x) & \text{on } R^n ,
\end{cases}
\]

and denote by $E(t)$ the operator: $u_0 \rightarrow u(t, \cdot)$. Then $\bar{w}(\bar{t}, x)$ and $\partial_t \bar{w}(\bar{t}, x)$ are represented as follows:

$$\bar{w}(\bar{t}, x) = 2^{-1}E(\bar{t} + r_0) \left( \bar{w}(-r_0, \cdot) - \bar{\mu} \partial_t \bar{w}(-r_0, \cdot) \right)(x)$$

$$+ 2^{-1}E(-\bar{t} - r_0) \left( \bar{w}(-r_0, \cdot) + \bar{\mu} \partial_t \bar{w}(-r_0, \cdot) \right)(x) ,$$

$$\partial_t \bar{w}(\bar{t}, x) = 2^{-1}E(\bar{t} + r_0) \left( \bar{w}(-r_0, \cdot) - \bar{\mu} \partial_t \bar{w}(-r_0, \cdot) \right)(x)$$

$$+ 2^{-1}E(-\bar{t} - r_0) \left( \bar{w}(-r_0, \cdot) + \bar{\mu} \partial_t \bar{w}(-r_0, \cdot) \right)(x) ,$$

where $\bar{\lambda}$ and $\bar{\mu}$ are pseudo-differential operators whose symbols coincide with
\( \lambda(x, \xi) \) and \( \mu(x, \xi) \) (\( \mu(x, D_2) \) is the parametrix of \( \lambda(x, D_2) \)) respectively in a neighborhood of \( \text{supp}[\gamma(x)] \) and vanish for large \( |x| \). Therefore, noting that

\[
\mathcal{L}^t[\beta, E(-\mathbf{t} - r_0) (\mathbf{w}(-r_0, \mathbf{\cdot}) + i\mathbf{\mu}_0 \partial \mathbf{w}(-r_0, \mathbf{\cdot}))] (-\sigma \theta) = 0 (\sigma^{-\infty}) ,
\]

\[
\mathcal{L}^t[\beta, E(-\mathbf{t} - r_0) \lambda(\mathbf{w}(-r_0, \mathbf{\cdot}) + i\mathbf{\mu}_0 \partial \mathbf{w}(-r_0, \mathbf{\cdot}))] (-\sigma \theta) = 0 (\sigma^{-\infty})
\]
as \( \sigma \to \infty \) (cf. §4 of the author [15]), we have

\[
F[\rho(s)S(s, \theta, \omega)] (\sigma) = 2^{-1}e^{i\sigma^2 \int_{\sigma=0}^{\infty} (i\sigma)^{1/2-1} (\mathcal{L}^t[2^{-1} \beta, E(\mathbf{t} + r_0) (1 + \mathbf{\sigma}^{1/2} \lambda))] \cdot (\mathbf{w}(-r_0, \mathbf{\cdot}) + i\mathbf{\mu}_0 \partial \mathbf{w}(-r_0, \mathbf{\cdot})))] (-\sigma \theta) + 0 (\sigma^{-N+\nu_0}).
\]

The assumption (0.5) implies that if \( \text{WF}[\mu_0] \) is contained in a conic neighborhood of \( M_0(\theta) \times \{ -\omega \} \) (\( \text{WF}[\mathbf{w}(-r_0, \mathbf{\cdot}) - i\mathbf{\mu}_0 \partial \mathbf{w}(-r_0, \mathbf{\cdot})] \) is contained there) \( E(\mathbf{t} + r_0) \mu_0 \) is represented by the Fourier integral operator:

\[
E(\mathbf{t} + r_0) u_0(x) = (2\pi)^{-N/2} \int e^{i\mathbf{\tau} \cdot \mathbf{w}(-r_0, x, \xi)} a(\mathbf{t} + r_0, x, \xi) d\xi d\mathbf{\xi} \quad \text{mod} \quad C^\infty
\]
(cf. the proof of Theorem 2.6 in the author [15]). Moreover note that \( \mathcal{L}^t[\delta(y) \quad (-r_0 - x, \omega)] (B\eta) = (-i\mathbf{\tau}) \cdot \delta(\mathbf{\gamma})(y) \) (where \( B = (b_1, \ldots, b_n) \) is an orthogonal matrix with \( b_1 = \omega \). Then, introducing change of the variables \( x = \mathbf{q}(\mathbf{t} - r_0, y, \omega) \) near \( x = \mathbf{q}(\mathbf{t} - r_0, \bar{M}_0(\theta), \omega) \) (\( y = (y_0, y') \) is orthogonal coordinates with \( y_0 = x, \omega \)), we obtain

\[
\mathcal{L}^t[2^{-1} \beta, E(\mathbf{t} + r_0) (1 + \mathbf{\sigma}^{1/2} \lambda)] (\mathbf{w}(-r_0, \mathbf{\cdot}) - i\mathbf{\mu}_0 \partial \mathbf{w}(-r_0, \mathbf{\cdot}))] (-\sigma \theta) = \int e^{i\sigma \xi (\mathbf{\gamma}(y))} a(\mathbf{t} + r_0, x, \xi) d\xi d\mathbf{\xi} + 0 (\sigma^{-\infty})
\]
\[
\cdot (\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{t} + r_0, q^-(\eta), -\sigma \tau \omega) + 0 (\sigma^{-\infty}) \quad \text{as} \quad \sigma \to \infty)
\]

\((\mathbf{v}(x) \in C^\infty_\sigma(\mathbf{R}^n), \mathbf{v}(x) = 1) \) on a neighborhood of \( q^- \) (\( \text{supp}[\gamma] \)), and \( \tau \) is a positive constant independent of \( \sigma \). The function \( \Phi(y_0, \tau) = q^- (y_0, y') \cdot \theta - \tau (y_0 + r_0) \) has the stationary point \( (y_0, \tau) = (-r_0, p^-(-r_0, y') \cdot \theta) \), at which its Hesse matrix equals

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 1 \\
-1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\]
Expanding \( \int e^{i\sigma \xi (\mathbf{\gamma}(y))} \beta_j \mathbf{y} \cdots d\mathbf{y} d\tau \) (as \( \sigma \to \infty \)) by the methods of stationary phases (e.g., cf. §3.2 of Hörmander [2], §4 of Matsumura [9], etc.), we have the asymptotic expansion

\[
F[\rho(s)S(s, \theta, \omega)] (\sigma) = e^{i\sigma q^-(\mathbf{\gamma}(y)) \cdot \theta} d\mathbf{y} d\mathbf{\gamma} d\tau (\nu_0)
\]

\((N_0 \text{ is an integer independent of } N=1, 2, \ldots) \). Here \( \rho_j \) are \( C^\infty \) functions with
supp[ρ] ⊂ supp[γ] and all real-valued, which follows from the fact that the symbol $a(\vec{t}, x, \xi)$ has a homogeneous asymptotic expansion $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k(\vec{t}, x, \xi)$ such that $a_k(\vec{t}, x, \xi)$ are real-valued for even $k$ and purely imaginary valued for odd $k$; furthermore $\rho_0$ is of the form

$$\rho_0(y) = \gamma(y)\beta_0(q^-(\vec{t}; -r_0, y, \omega))a_0(\vec{t} + r_0, q^-(\vec{t}; -r_0, y, \omega), -\omega) | \det \frac{\partial q^-}{\partial y} |.$$ 

Combining this with (3.1) and (ii) of Lemma 3.2, we see that $\rho_0(x) \geq 0$ on $\mathbb{R}^n$ and $\rho_0(x) > 0$ for any $x$ at which the function

$$\varphi(x) = -q^- (\vec{t}; -r_0, x, \omega) \cdot \theta \quad (x \cdot \omega = -r_0)$$

is minimum. Thus, applying Theorem 2 to (3.2), we obtain

$$\sigma^m F[\rho S](\sigma) \in L^2(1, \infty)$$

for some constant $m \in \mathbb{R}$, which proves Theorem 4.

Proof of Lemma 3.2. We denote by $y$ the variables on $\mathbb{R}^{n-1} = \{x: x \cdot \omega = -r_0\}$. It follows from (0.4) that for a large constant $t_0$ independent of $t$, $y$ and $\omega$

$$q^-(t; -r_0, y, \omega) = q^-(t_0; -r_0, y, \omega) + (t - t_0)p^-(t_0; -r_0, y, \omega), \quad t \geq t_0, y \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}.$$ 

Fix $\vec{y} \in M_{\omega}(\theta)$ arbitrarily and take a neighborhood $U(\vec{y})$ of $\vec{y}$ such that

$$|q^-(t_0; -r_0, y, \omega) - q^-(t_0; -r_0, \vec{y}, \omega)| \leq \varepsilon/2 \quad \text{for any } y \in U(\vec{y}),$$

$$|t_0(p^-(t_0; -r_0, y, \omega) - p^-(t_0; -r_0, \vec{y}, \omega))| \leq \varepsilon/2 \quad \text{for any } y \in U(\vec{y}).$$

Then, in view of the definitions of $M_{\omega}(\theta)$ and $s_\omega(\theta)$ we have for any $y \in U(\vec{y})$ and $\vec{t} \geq t_0$

$$|\psi(y; \vec{t}) - q^-(t_0; -r_0, \vec{y}, \omega) \cdot \theta - t_0p^-(t_0; -r_0, \vec{y}, \omega) \cdot \theta + \vec{t}p^-(t_0; -r_0, y, \omega) \cdot \theta + \varepsilon| \leq s_\omega(\vec{t}) + \varepsilon + \vec{t}.$$ 

On the other hand, for any neighborhood $U$ of $M_{\omega}(\varepsilon)$ it follows that $\delta = \inf_{\vec{r} \in U} \{1 - p^-(t_0; -r_0, y, \omega) \cdot \theta\} > 0$, which yields that $|\psi(y; t)| \leq (C - \delta t + t$ for any $y \in U$ $(|y| \leq r_1)$ and $t \geq t_0$ ($C$ is a constant independent of $y$ and $t$). This means that

$$|\psi(y; \vec{t})| \leq s_\omega(\theta) - 1 + \vec{t}$$

if $y \in U$, $|y| \leq r_1$ and $\vec{t}$ is large enough. Therefore we obtain the lemma.

References


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