

PSEUDODIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS
WITH APPLICATION TO FREDHOLM PROBLEM OF THE WAVE
OPERATOR ON n -TORUS

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS,
THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

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Edmund Tiew Hong Lau

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Abstract

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Motivation

1.2 History

Chapter 2

Functional analytic background

This chapter serves to introduce concepts and theorems that are integral to the theory of microlocal analysis and its application to Fredholm problems for pseudodifferential operators.

Some notations

We will employ the following notations heavily throughout the rest of the paper. Let $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, \dots\}$ denote the set of natural numbers. Given $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we can define *multi-index* $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$. Given any multi-indices $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}^n$, we define for any n -tuples $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\begin{aligned} x^\beta &:= x_1^{\beta_1} x_2^{\beta_2} \dots x_n^{\beta_n} = \prod_{j=1}^n x_j^{\beta_j} \\ (x+y)^\alpha &:= \prod_{j=1}^n (x_j + y_j)^{\alpha_j} \\ D_x^\alpha &:= D_{x_1}^{\alpha_1} D_{x_2}^{\alpha_2} \dots D_{x_n}^{\alpha_n} \end{aligned}$$

where $D_{x_j} := -i\partial_{x_j}$ with $i \in \mathbb{C}$ being the imaginary unit and ∂_{x_j} the x_j -partial derivative operator. Furthermore, we define

$$\begin{aligned} |\alpha| &:= \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n \\ \alpha! &:= \alpha_1! \alpha_2! \dots \alpha_n! \\ \binom{\alpha}{\beta} &:= \binom{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} \binom{\alpha_2}{\beta_2} \dots \binom{\alpha_n}{\beta_n} = \frac{\alpha!}{(\beta - \alpha)! \beta!} \\ \alpha \leq \beta &\iff \alpha_i \leq \beta_i, \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}. \end{aligned}$$

We shall now state the Leibniz formula, not only to illustrate the multi-index notation, but it will also be a theorem that we repeatedly use.

Theorem 2.1 (Leibniz formula). *Let $f, g \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then*

$$D_x^\alpha(fg) = (-i)^{|\alpha|} \partial_x^\alpha(fg) = (-i)^{|\alpha|} \sum_{\beta \leq \alpha} \binom{\alpha}{\beta} (\partial_x^\beta f) (\partial_x^{\alpha-\beta} g).$$

In discussing the order of growth of smooth functions, $f = f(x)$ on \mathbb{R}^n as $\|x\| \rightarrow \infty$, it is often convenient to compare f to another smooth function. Hence, instead of the function $x \mapsto \|x\|$, we consider the bracket function

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \cdot \rangle : \mathbb{R}^n &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 1} \\ x &\mapsto \langle x \rangle := (1 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2)^{1/2} = (1 + \|x\|^2)^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

The main point of this bracket is that, $\langle x \rangle$ is a smooth function asymptotically equivalent to $\|x\|$ for large x .

2.1 Schwartz functions and tempered distributions

Definition 2.1 (Schwartz space). The space of Schwartz (test) functions of rapidly decaying functions on \mathbb{R}^n , denoted $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, is the space of smooth functions $\varphi : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that for any $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}^n$,

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |x^\beta D_x^\alpha \varphi(x)| < \infty. \quad (2.1)$$

We can define a countable family of seminorm on $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ by

$$\|\varphi\|_k := \max_{|\alpha|+|\beta| \leq k} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |x^\beta D_x^\alpha \varphi(x)| \quad (2.2)$$

for $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. This makes $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ a Frechet space with metric

$$d(\varphi, \psi) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} 2^{-k} \frac{\|\varphi - \psi\|_k}{1 + \|\varphi - \psi\|_k}$$

for any $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, which defines a complete metric topology on $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Remark 2.2.

1. We note that the space $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is non-empty since it contains all the compactly supported smooth functions $\chi : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. In fact,

$$C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{u \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) : \exists C \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}, |x| > R \implies u(x) = 0\} \subset \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

is a dense inclusion.

2. $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with pointwise multiplication and addition is a commutative algebra over \mathbb{C} without identity since $1 \notin \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. It is also closed under several useful elementary operations including coordinate multiplication and partial differentiation

$$\begin{aligned} x_j &: \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \\ D_{x_j} &: \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n). \end{aligned}$$

Definition 2.3 (Tempered distribution). The space of tempered distribution is the dual space of Schwartz space. More precisely, the space of tempered distribution $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ on \mathbb{R}^n is defined by

$$\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) = (\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n))' = \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), \mathbb{C})$$

where $\mathcal{L}(V, W)$ denotes the continuous linear maps between any topological vector spaces $V \rightarrow W$. Explicitly in terms of seminorms on $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, the elements $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ are linear functionals $u : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ satisfying: for any $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, there exist $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ such that

$$|u(\varphi)| \leq C \|\varphi\|_k.$$

We usually equip $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with the weak-* topology, i.e. the weakest topology for which all linear maps of the form $\langle \varphi, \cdot \rangle : \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ for any $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ are continuous. Here, $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ Frechet space pairing

$$\langle \varphi, u \rangle := u(\varphi).$$

A neighbourhood basis around $0 \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for the topology is given by the collection of sets of the form

$$\{u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) : |u(\varphi_j)| < \epsilon_j, \varphi_j \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), j = 1, \dots, N\}$$

for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$.

The following two standard results are important in the development of pseudodifferential calculus. The first of which allows us to extend results concerning continuous linear maps on $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Lemma 2.2. *Let $\iota : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be the injection map defined by the integral pairing*

$$\iota(\varphi)(\psi) = \int \varphi(x)\psi(x) dx \in \mathbb{C}$$

*for any $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then, the image of ι is dense in $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with the weak-**

topology.

The second result is the celebrated Schwartz kernel theorem. To motivate this theorem, observe that any element $k \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^{n+m})$ defines a continuous linear operator of the form

$$\begin{aligned} A_k : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^m) &\rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \\ \varphi(x) &\rightarrow A_k \varphi : \psi(y) \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \mapsto A_k \varphi(\psi) = k(\varphi(x)\psi(y)). \end{aligned}$$

The Schwartz kernel theorem states that the converse is also true.

Theorem 2.3 (Schwartz kernel theorem). *Let $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ be given. Then, $A : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^m) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a continuous linear operator if and only if there exist unique $k \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^{n+m})$ such that*

$$A\varphi(\psi) = k(\varphi \cdot \psi)$$

for any $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^m)$ and $\psi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

We call the unique tempered distribution $k \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^{n+m})$ representing the operator $A : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^m) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ the Schwartz kernel of A .

2.2 Fourier transform

Fourier transform plays a crucial role in the theory of pseudodifferential operator.

Definition 2.4. The Fourier transform $\mathcal{F}f$ of a function $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is defined by the integral

$$\widehat{f}(\xi) := \mathcal{F}f(\xi) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int e^{-ix \cdot \xi} f(x) \, dx \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

We can verify that, on Schwartz space, the same integral operation defines a continuous linear map

$$\mathcal{F} : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

Its L^2 -adjoint is given by

$$\mathcal{F}^* f(\xi) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int e^{ix \cdot \xi} f(x) \, dx, \quad f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

The Fourier inversion theorem states that \mathcal{F}^* is the continuous inverse, i.e. $\mathcal{F}^* = \mathcal{F}^{-1} : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Explicitly, this means that for any $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$f(x) = \mathcal{F}^* \mathcal{F}f(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int e^{i(x-y) \cdot \xi} f(y) \, dy \, d\xi.$$

With the inversion formula and the definition of L^2 -dual, we can easily conclude that

$$\langle f, g \rangle_{L^2} = \langle f, \mathcal{F}^* \mathcal{F} g \rangle_{L^2} = \langle \mathcal{F} f, \mathcal{F} g \rangle_{L^2}$$

allowing us to uniquely extend \mathcal{F} , \mathcal{F}^* from $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to a unitary map

$$\mathcal{F} : L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

with inverse \mathcal{F}^* . This is also known as the Plancherel theorem.

2.3 Sobolev Spaces

[1, Chapter 4]

Definition 2.5 (Sobolev Spaces). Let $p \in \mathbb{R}$ and $n, k \in \mathbb{N}$ be given. We define the k^{th} -order L^p -based Sobolev space on \mathbb{R}^n as the Banach space

$$W^{k,p}(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{u \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) : D^\alpha u \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), |\alpha| \leq k\}$$

with the norm

$$\|u\|_{W^{p,k}} = \|u\|_{L^p} + \sum_{j=1}^k \|D^j u\|_{L^p}.$$

For $p = 2$, we have denote $H^k := W^{k,2}$ and note that result from Fourier analysis gives

$$H^k(\mathbb{R}^n) = \left\{ u \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) : \langle \xi \rangle^k \hat{u} \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \right\}$$

allowing us to extend the definition to each real order $s \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) = \left\{ u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) : \langle \xi \rangle^s \hat{u} \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \right\} = \Lambda^{-s} L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

where $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is the space of tempered distribution on \mathbb{R}^n and

$$\Lambda^s : \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

being the operator defined by $\Lambda^s u = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\langle \xi \rangle^s \hat{u})$. This forms a Hilbert space with inner product given by

$$\langle u, v \rangle_{H^s} = \langle \Lambda^s u, \Lambda^s v \rangle_{L^2}.$$

Remark 2.6. It is straightforward to show that the derivative operator D_{x_j} is a continuous linear operator $D_{x_j} : H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow H^{s-1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and thus by induction, for any multi-index $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n$, $D^\alpha : H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow H^{s-|\alpha|}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Lemma 2.4. *Let X be a Banach space and $M \leq X$ a closed linear subspace. Define the perpendicular subspace $M^\perp \subset X'$ to be the set of linear functionals on X that annihilate M , i.e.*

$$M^\perp := \{\omega \in X' : \omega(M) = 0\}.$$

Then, we have topological isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} M &\cong X'/M^\perp \\ M^\perp &\cong X/M. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2.5. *Let $T : X \rightarrow Y$ be a bounded linear map between Banach spaces X, Y and let $T' : Y' \rightarrow X'$ be the dual linear map. Then*

1. $\ker T' = T(X)^\perp = \{\omega \in Y' : \omega(Tx) = 0, \forall x \in X\}.$
2. *If T has closed range, then $T'(Y') = \ker T'.$*

Proof. Let $\langle x, \omega \rangle = \omega(x)$ denote the pairing between a Banach space with its dual. The dual map T' of T is characterised by $\langle Tx, \omega \rangle = \langle x, T'\omega \rangle$ for any $x \in X, \omega \in Y'$. Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \omega \in T(X)^\perp &\iff \forall x \in X, \langle Tx, \omega \rangle = 0 \\ &\iff \forall x \in X, \langle x, T'\omega \rangle = 0 \\ &\iff \omega \in \ker T' \end{aligned}$$

which proves the first statement.

For the second statement, if $T(X)$ is a closed linear subspace of Y , then

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{T} : Y/\ker T &\rightarrow T(X) \\ [y] &\mapsto T(y) \end{aligned}$$

defines a topological isomorphism, which in turns give rise to the topological isomorphism

$$\tilde{T}' : T(X)' \rightarrow (X/\ker T)'.$$

We also know that $(X/\ker T)' \cong (\ker T)^\perp$ are naturally isomorphic as Banach spaces. There is also a natural projection $p : Y' \rightarrow T(X)'$. We can then express $T' : Y' \rightarrow X'$ as the composition

$$Y' \xrightarrow{p} T(X)' \xrightarrow{\tilde{T}'} (X/\ker T)' \xrightarrow{\sim} (\ker T)^\perp$$

which gives the desired $T'(Y') = (\ker T)^\perp$.

□

corollary in Hilbert space

2.4 Compact and Fredholm operators

In this section we shall restrict our attention to just maps between Banach spaces (unless specified otherwise). As per definition (??), a compact operator between Banach spaces is one where the image of all bounded sets are precompact. We shall denote the set of all compact (continuous) operators between V and W as $\mathcal{K}(V, W) \subset \mathcal{L}(V, W)$. Some elementary result pertaining to compact operator are given below.

Lemma 2.6. *Let V, W be Banach spaces.*

1. $\mathcal{K}(V, W)$ is a closed linear subspace in $\mathcal{L}(V, W)$ in the (operator-)norm topology, i.e. \mathcal{K} is closed and closed under linear combination.
2. If $T \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$ and $T(V)$ is finite dimensional, then T is compact.
3. If $T \in \mathcal{K}(V, W)$ then $T' \in \mathcal{K}(W', V')$.

Theorem 2.7. *Let V, W, Y be Banach spaces, $T \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$ and $K \in \mathcal{K}(V, Y)$. If for all $u \in V$, the estimate*

$$\|u\|_V \leq C (\|Tu\|_W + \|Ku\|_Y)$$

holds for some positive real constant $C \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, then the image, $T(V)$ is closed.

Proof. Let $\{Tu_n \in T(V) : n \in \mathbb{N}, u_n \in V\}$ be a convergent sequence in $T(V)$ with limit $w \in W$. We need to show that there exist $v \in V$ such that $Tv = w$. Let $L = \ker T$. There are two cases

Case 1 ($\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, d(u_n, L) \leq a < \infty$).

By definition of distance of a point to a set, for each n there exist $x_n \in L$ such that $\|u_n - x_n\| \leq 2a$. We can therefore define, for each n , $v_n = u_n - x_n$. Note that $\|v_n\| \leq 2a$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Tv_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Tu_n + Tx_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Tu_n + 0 = w$. Since the sequence v_n is bounded and K is compact, there exist a subsequence $\{v_{n_j}\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that $Kv_{n_j} \rightarrow y_0 \in Y$. Then, applying the estimate on $v_{n_j} - v_{n_{j+k}}$, we get, as $j \rightarrow \infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \|v_{n_j} - v_{n_{j+k}}\|_V &\leq C (\|Tv_{n_j} - Tv_{n_{j+k}}\|_W + \|Kv_{n_j} - Kv_{n_{j+k}}\|_Y) \\ &\rightarrow (\|w - w\|_W + \|y_0 - y_0\|_Y) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

which shows that $\{v_{n_j}\}_j$ is a Cauchy and therefore has a limit $v \in V$. Using continuity we get $w = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Tv_n = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} Tv_{n_j} = T \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} v_{n_j} = Tv$ as required.

Case 2 ($d(u_n, L) \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$).

We can assume without loss of generality that $d(u_n, L) \geq 1, \forall n$. For each n , there exist $x_n \in L$ such that $1 \leq d(u_n, L) \leq \|v_n\| \leq d(u_n, L) + 1$ where $v_n := u_n - x_n$. Define $w_n = v_n / \|v_n\|$. Since w_n is a bounded sequence (bounded by 1), there is a subsequence Kw_{n_j} that converges, with limit $y_0 \in Y$. Furthermore, $T(w_n) = T(u_n - x_n) / \|u_n - x_n\| \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ since $\|u_n - x_n\| \geq d(u_n, L) \rightarrow \infty$. Therefore, the estimate applied on $w_{n_j} - w_{n_{j+k}}$ gives

$$\begin{aligned} \|w_{n_j} - w_{n_{j+k}}\|_V &\leq C (\|Tw_{n_j} - Tw_{n_{j+k}}\|_W + \|Kw_{n_j} - Kw_{n_{j+k}}\|_Y) \\ &\rightarrow (\|0 - 0\|_W + \|y_0 - y_0\|_Y) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

as $j \rightarrow \infty$, showing that $\{w_{n_j}\}_j$ is a Cauchy sequence and therefore have a limit $w \in V$. But, $Tw = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} Tw_{n_j} = 0 \implies w \in L$, yet

$$\begin{aligned} d(w_n, L) &= \inf_{x \in L} \left\| \frac{v_n}{\|v_n\|} - x \right\| \\ &= \|v_n\| \inf_{x \in L} \|v_n - x\| \\ &= \|v_n\| \inf_{x \in L} \|u_n - x\| \\ &= \|v_n\| d(u_n, L) \\ &\geq 1 \end{aligned}$$

implying that, in the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$, $d(w, L) \geq 1$ which is a contradiction. □

Theorem 2.8. *Let X, Y be Hilbert spaces and $T : X \rightarrow Y \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ be a continuous (therefore bounded) linear operator. Suppose T satisfies*

$$\begin{aligned} \forall u \in X, \quad \|u\|_X &\leq C (\|Tu\|_Y + \|u\|_Z) \\ \forall v \in Y, \quad \|v\|_Y &\leq C' (\|T^*v\|_X + \|v\|_{Z^*}) \end{aligned}$$

where $Z \subseteq X$ and $Z^ \subseteq Y$ are compact subsets, then T is Fredholm, i.e. $T(X)$ is closed in Y and both $\ker T, \text{coker } T$ are finite dimensional.*

proof sketch. □

Lemma 2.9 (Riez's inequality). *Let X be a normed linear space. Given a non-dense subspace (or closed proper subspace) $Y \subset X$ and any $r \in (0, 1)$, then there*

exist $x \in X$ with $\|x\| = 1$ such that

$$\inf_{y \in Y} \|x - y\| \geq r.$$

Proof.

Let $x_0 \in \overline{Y}^c$ and $R = \inf_{y \in Y} \|y - x_0\| > 0$. Given any $\epsilon > 0$ we can pick (by definition of inf) a $y_0 \in Y$ such that

$$\|y_0 - x_0\| < R + \epsilon.$$

Take $\epsilon < R^{\frac{1-r}{r}}$ and define $x \in X$ to be

$$x = \frac{y_0 - x_0}{\|y_0 - x_0\|}.$$

Observe that $\|x\| = 1$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \inf_{y \in Y} \|x - y\| &= \frac{1}{\|x_0 - y_0\|} \inf_{y \in Y} \|y_0 - x_0 - y \|x_0 - y_0\| \| \\ &= \frac{1}{\|x_0 - y_0\|} \inf_{y \in Y} \|x_0 - y\| \quad \text{since } \alpha y - y_0 \in Y \text{ for any scalar } \alpha \\ &\geq \frac{R}{R + \epsilon} \\ &\geq \frac{R}{R + R^{\frac{1-r}{r}}} \\ &= r \end{aligned}$$

as required. □

Riez's lemma gives us a clear distinction between finite and infinite dimensional Banach spaces.

Corollary. *The closed unit ball in a Banach Space X is compact iff X is finite dimensional.*

Proof. Let X be a Banach space and \overline{B} be closed unit ball.

Case 3 (\Leftarrow). If X is finite dimensional, it is isometrically isomorphic to \mathbb{R}^n for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$, where, by Heine-Borel theorem, the closed unit ball is compact.

Case 4 (\Rightarrow). We will prove the contrapositive. Suppose, X is infinite dimensional. Let $x_0 \in \partial \overline{B}$ be an element in the unit sphere. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we will use Riez Lemma to obtain a unit vector x_n such that

$$\inf_{y \in \text{span}\{x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}\}} \|x_n - y\| \geq \frac{1}{2}.$$

It is clear that $\{x_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is a sequence of element in \overline{B} that has no convergent subsequence. Therefore \overline{B} is not compact. □

Chapter 3

Pseudodifferential Calculus

In this chapter we recall the basic definitions and some well known properties about pseudodifferential operators. We include proofs where appropriate but leave some to the reader. Our main sources for this material are [Vasy, Melrose, Dyatlov-Zworski]

In this chapter, we will introduce pseudodifferential operators (or Ψ DOs) that generalises differential operators in Euclidean spaces, \mathbb{R}^n . We have shown before (??) that $\mathcal{F} : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a continuous linear isomorphism. As such, the action on $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ of a m^{th} order differential operator with rapidly decaying smooth coefficient $c_\alpha \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$P(x, D) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} c_\alpha(x) D_x^\alpha : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad (3.1)$$

is given by

$$P(x, D)u = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int e^{i(x-y) \cdot \xi} P(x, \xi) u(y) dy d\xi \quad (3.2)$$

where $P(x, \xi) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} c_\alpha(x) \xi^\alpha$ is the ‘characteristic polynomial’.

Pseudodifferential operators are operators with the similar actions but with $P(x, \xi)$ generalised from polynomial in ξ to *symbols* $a = a(x, y, \xi) \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$. These are smooth functions with certain decay conditions in ξ similar to those of polynomials. We allow symbols to depends on an additional variable taking the role of y in the integral (3.2) above. A m^{th} order pseudodifferential operators, $A \in \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is thus an operator with action

$$Au(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int e^{i(x-y) \cdot \xi} a(x, y, \xi) u(y) dy d\xi.$$

The procedure of turning a symbol into a pseudodifferential operator is known as the quantisation procedure.

The goal of this chapter is to build a ‘calculus’ of pseudodifferential operators and their symbols. This will include:

- rigourously define the space of symbols $S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$.
- show that the quantisation procedure outlined above is well-defined.
- define elliptic sets of symbols and prove invertibility of elliptic symbols in the filtered algebra of all symbols.

Here, we will introduce pseudodifferential operators only on Euclidean spaces. However, the results we obtain will invariant under any change of variables. This allow us to define symbols and corresponding pseudodifferential operators on the cotangent bundle T^*M on any smooth manifold M (see for example ??).

3.1 Symbols

The most important characteristic of symbols is their behaviour at infinity. In analogy to differential operator (3.1), we require $a(x, \xi)$ to be bounded in x and have polynomial decay of increasing order with successive ξ -derivative.

Historical note about hormander symbol class. Vasy's definition. Melrose generalisation etc...

Definition 3.1. The space $S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ of order m is the space of smooth functions $a \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ such that for all multi-index $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^p, \beta \in \mathbb{N}^n$

$$\left| D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta a(x, \xi) \right| \leq C_{\alpha, \beta} \langle \xi \rangle^{m-|\beta|}$$

uniformly on $\mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^n$. Together with the family of seminorm (indexed by $N \in \mathbb{N}$)

$$\|a\|_{N, m} = \sup_{(x, \xi) \in \text{Int}(\Omega) \times \mathbb{R}^n} \max_{|\alpha| + |\beta| \leq N} \frac{\left| D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta a(x, \xi) \right|}{\langle \xi \rangle^{m-|\beta|}}$$

gives a Frechet topology to $S_\infty^m(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)$.

Remark 3.2.

- Above, we defined symbols $a = a(x, \xi)$ as smooth functions in $\mathbb{R}_x^p \times \mathbb{R}_\xi^n$ for some $p, n \in \mathbb{N}$. When we define pseudodifferential operators, we will then take $p = 2n$, so that $a = a(x, y, \xi) \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$. The variables $x, y, \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$ are collectively known as the phase space variables. The variables x, y are sometime known as the “space variables” and ξ is often known as the “dual”, “Fourier” or “fibre” variable.
- We can also defined the space of symbol, $S_\infty^m(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)$ on a set with non-empty interior $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^p$ with $\Omega \subset \overline{\text{Int}(\Omega)}$, so that the supremum in the seminorm above is taken over $(x, \xi) \in \text{Int}(\Omega) \times \mathbb{R}^n$.

- The subscript ∞ in S_∞^m refers the uniform boundedness condition in the space variable.
- There are various generalisation of the symbol spaces which result in similar pseudodifferential calculus. For instance, we could allow polynomial growth in the space variable, and extra-decay in the dual variable, resulting in the space $S_{\infty,\delta}^{m,l_1,l_2}(\mathbb{R}_{x,y}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}_\xi^n)$, with element $a \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{3n})$ satisfying

$$|D_x^\alpha D_y^\beta D_\xi^\gamma a| \leq C \langle x \rangle^{l_1} \langle y \rangle^{l_2} \langle \xi \rangle^{m-|\gamma|+\delta|(\alpha,\beta,\gamma)|}.$$

- polyhomogeneous subspace

Example 3.1. EXAMPLES!!

1. microlocal cut-off
2. $P(x, \xi)$
3. polyhomogeneous ones

3.2 Properties of Symbols

3.2.1 Symbols form graded commutative *-algebra

We shall establish the following summarising theorem.

Theorem 3.1 (Summary). *Given $m \in \mathbb{R}$, $p, n \in \mathbb{N}$, then*

1. $S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ is a graded commutative *-algebra over \mathbb{C} with continuous inclusion

$$\iota : S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow S_\infty^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$$

for all $m \leq m'$.

2. $S_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ is dense in $S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ in the topology of $S_\infty^{m+\epsilon}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ for any $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$.

Refactorise this sections so that it has better narrative flow.
Something about classical symbols to prepare for propagation of singularity

We first prove continuous inclusion of lower order into higher order symbol space.

Proposition 3.2. *Let $p, n \in \mathbb{N}$ be given. If $m, m' \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $m \leq m'$, then $S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n) \subset S_\infty^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$. Furthermore, the inclusion map*

$$\iota : S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n) \hookrightarrow S_\infty^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$$

is continuous.

Proof. Let the real numbers $m \leq m'$ be given. We note that for any $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\langle \xi \rangle^m \leq 1 \cdot \langle \xi \rangle^{m'}$$

and thus if $a \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$, we have that $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{N}^p, \forall \beta \in \mathbb{N}^n$

$$\left| D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta a(x, \xi) \right| \leq C \langle \xi \rangle^{m-|\beta|} \leq C \langle \xi \rangle^{m'-|\beta|}$$

which show that $a \in S_\infty^{m'}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)$ as well.

To show that ι is a continuous inclusion, it suffices to show that

$$\|\iota(a)\|_{N, m'} \leq C \|a\|_{N, m}$$

for any $a \in S_\infty^m(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)$ and $N \in \mathbb{N}$. Indeed, this bound holds since

$$\frac{\left| D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta a(x, \xi) \right|}{\langle \xi \rangle^{m'-|\beta|}} \leq \frac{\left| D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta a(x, \xi) \right|}{\langle \xi \rangle^{m-|\beta|}}.$$

for any $x, \xi \in \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^n$.

□

Next, we prove the filtration property of the symbol spaces.

Proposition 3.3. *Let $p, n \in \mathbb{N}$ be given. Then, for any $m, m' \in \mathbb{R}$,*

$$S_\infty^m(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n) \cdot S_\infty^{m'}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n) = S_\infty^{m+m'}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)$$

Proof. Let $a \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ and $b \in S_\infty^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ be given. By Leibinz formula ??, we have that for all multi-index $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^p, \beta \in \mathbb{N}^n$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{(x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\left| D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta a(x, \xi) b(x, \xi) \right|}{\langle \xi \rangle^{(m+m')-|\beta|}} \\ & \leq \sum_{\mu \leq \alpha, \gamma \leq \beta} \binom{\alpha}{\mu} \binom{\beta}{\gamma} \sup_{(x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\left| D_x^\mu D_\xi^\gamma a(x, \xi) \right| \left| D_x^{\alpha-\mu} D_\xi^{\beta-\gamma} b(x, \xi) \right|}{\langle \xi \rangle^{(m+m')-|\beta|}} \\ & \leq \sum_{\mu \leq \alpha, \gamma \leq \beta} \binom{\alpha}{\mu} \binom{\beta}{\gamma} C \sup_{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\langle \xi \rangle^{m-|\gamma|} \langle \xi \rangle^{m'-|\beta-\gamma|}}{\langle \xi \rangle^{(m+m')-|\beta|}} \\ & = \sum_{\mu \leq \alpha, \gamma \leq \beta} \binom{\alpha}{\mu} \binom{\beta}{\gamma} C \sup_{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n} \langle \xi \rangle^{|\beta|-(|\beta-\gamma|+|\gamma|)} \\ & \leq \sum_{\mu \leq \alpha, \gamma \leq \beta} \binom{\alpha}{\mu} \binom{\beta}{\gamma} C \\ & < \infty \end{aligned}$$

where we have use the property of multi-index that $|\beta| = |\beta - \mu| + |\mu|$. We have thus shown that $S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n) \cdot S_\infty^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n) \subset S_\infty^{m+m'}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$

For the reverse inclusion, let $c \in S_\infty^{m+m'}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ be given. Define

$$\begin{aligned} a(x, \xi) &= \langle \xi \rangle^m \\ b(x, \xi) &= \frac{c(x, \xi)}{a(x, \xi)} \end{aligned}$$

and observe that

- $a \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$: It is clear that a is smooth in both x and ξ . It is independent of x and thus any x derivative gives 0. We need only to check that for all $\beta \in \mathbb{N}^n$,

$$\left| D_\xi^\beta \langle \xi \rangle^m \right| \leq C \langle \xi \rangle^{m-|\beta|}$$

which can be proven by induction on n and β . We shall only prove the base case where $n = 1$ and $\beta = 1$. We have

$$\left| D_\xi \langle \xi \rangle^m \right| = \left| \partial_\xi (1 + \xi^2)^{m/2} \right| = \left| m \xi \langle \xi \rangle^{m-2} \right| = \left| m \frac{\xi}{\langle \xi \rangle} \right| \langle \xi \rangle^{m-1} \leq |m| \langle \xi \rangle^{m-1}$$

where we have used the fact that $|\xi| \leq \langle \xi \rangle$ for all ξ .

- $b \in S_\infty^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$: We note first that $\langle \xi \rangle^m \neq 0$ for all $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and thus b is well-defined. Since division by $\langle \xi \rangle^m$ does not affect any of the x derivative, we only need to show that for any $\beta \in \mathbb{N}^n$, we have

$$\left| D_\xi^\beta b(x, \xi) \right| \leq C \langle \xi \rangle^{m+m'-|\beta|}$$

for some constant $C > 0$ uniformly in ξ . Indeed, observe that by the Leibniz formula

$$\begin{aligned} \left| D_\xi^\beta b(x, \xi) \right| &\leq \sum_{\mu \leq \beta} \binom{\beta}{\mu} \left| D_\xi^\mu c(x, \xi) \right| \left| D^{\beta-\mu} \langle \xi \rangle^{-m} \right| \\ &\leq C \sum_{\mu \leq \beta} \binom{\beta}{\mu} \langle \xi \rangle^{m+m'-|\mu|} \langle \xi \rangle^{-m-|\beta-\mu|} \\ &\leq C \sum_{\mu \leq \beta} \binom{\beta}{\mu} \langle \xi \rangle^{m'-(|\mu|+|\beta-\mu|)} \\ &= C \sum_{\mu \leq \beta} \binom{\beta}{\mu} \langle \xi \rangle^{m'-|\beta|} \\ &= C 2^\beta \langle \xi \rangle^{m'-|\beta|} \end{aligned}$$

where we have use the definition of c and applied the result proven for a with $m \mapsto -m$. Thus, $b \in S_\infty^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$.

It is clear that $a \cdot b = c$ and we have therefore shown that $S_\infty^{m+m'}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n) \subset S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n) \cdot S_\infty^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$. \square

It is clear that

$$a^*(x, \xi) := \overline{a(x, \xi)} \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n) \iff a \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n).$$

Together with the result above, we obtain the desired algebraic structure for $S_\infty^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$ as claimed in ??.

3.2.2 Density of residual symbol space

Next, we have a rather technical density result. It states that the residual space $S_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ is dense in $S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$, but only as a subspace of $S_\infty^{m+\epsilon}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$. The main strategy in this proof is to approximate any symbol with the very same symbol but cut off by a compactly supported function. As such, the main reason we **cannot** have density of $S_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ in $S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ is the same reason to the fact that Schwartz functions are not dense in the space of bounded smooth functions. For example, the first Schwartz seminorm

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |f(x) - 1| \geq 1$$

between of any rapidly decaying function f and the constant function $1 \in S_\infty^0(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ is always bounded below by 1.

Lemma 3.4. *Given any $m \in \mathbb{R}$, $n, p \in \mathbb{N}$ and $a \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$, there exist a sequence in $S_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ that is bounded in $S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ and converges to a in the topology of $S_\infty^{m+\epsilon}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ for any $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$.*

Proof. Let $a \in S_\infty^m(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)$ and $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ be given. Let $\chi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be a non-negative smooth cut-off function, i.e. $0 \leq \chi \leq 1$ and satisfies

$$\chi(\xi) = \begin{cases} 1 & , |\xi| < 1 \\ 0 & , |\xi| > 2. \end{cases}$$

Then, for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we define

$$a_k(x, \xi) = \chi\left(\frac{\xi}{k}\right) a(x, \xi).$$

Now, given arbitrary $N, k \in \mathbb{N}$, observe that

$$|a_k| \leq C \langle \xi \rangle^{-N}$$

since a_k is compactly supported in ξ (as χ is compactly supported). Furthermore, by Leibniz formula and the symbol estimates on $a \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta a_k(x, \xi) \right| &\leq \sum_{\mu \leq \beta} \binom{\beta}{\mu} k^{-|\mu|} (D_\xi^\mu \chi) \left(\frac{\xi}{k} \right) \left| D_x^\alpha D_\xi^{\beta-\mu} a(x, \xi) \right| \\ &\leq C \sum_{\mu \leq \beta} \binom{\beta}{\mu} k^{-|\mu|} (D_\xi^\mu \chi) \left(\frac{\xi}{k} \right) \langle \xi \rangle^{m-|\beta-\mu|}. \end{aligned}$$

Since χ and all its derivatives are compactly supported, each term in the sum above is zero outside of a compact region. Hence, given any $N \in \mathbb{N}$, for a big enough $C > 0$,

$$\left| D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta a_k(x, \xi) \right| \leq C' \langle \xi \rangle^{-N}$$

which allow us to conclude that $a_k \in S_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ and is a bounded sequence in $S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$.

It remains to show that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = a$ in $S_\infty^{m+\epsilon}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)$. In the first symbol norm, we observe that, using the symbol estimate for a

$$\begin{aligned} \|a_k - a\|_{0, m+\epsilon} &= \sup_{(x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|a_k(x, \xi)|}{\langle \xi \rangle^{m+\epsilon}} \\ &= \sup_{(x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|(1 - \chi(\xi/k))| |a(x, \xi)|}{\langle \xi \rangle^{m+\epsilon}} \\ &\leq \|a\|_{0, m} \sup_{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|(1 - \chi(\xi/k))|}{\langle \xi \rangle^\epsilon} \\ &\leq \|a\|_{0, m} \langle k \rangle^{-\epsilon} \\ &\rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

as $k \rightarrow \infty$, since $|1 - \chi(\xi/k)|$ is 0 in the region $|\xi| \leq k$ and bounded by 1 otherwise. We remark upon the necessity of the extra decay given by $\langle \xi \rangle^{-\epsilon}$ factor. For other symbol norms we shall again use Leibinz formula:

$$\begin{aligned} &\sup_{(x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta a_k(x, \xi)|}{\langle \xi \rangle^{m+\epsilon-|\beta|}} \\ &\leq \sup_{(x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{\langle \xi \rangle^{m+\epsilon-|\beta|}} \sum_{\mu \leq \beta} \binom{\beta}{\mu} k^{-|\mu|} (D^\mu(1 - \chi)) \left(\frac{\xi}{k} \right) |D_x^\alpha D_\xi^{\beta-\mu} a(x, \xi)| \\ &\leq \sup_{(x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{C}{\langle \xi \rangle^{m+\epsilon-|\beta|}} \sum_{\mu \leq \beta} \binom{\beta}{\mu} k^{-|\mu|} (D^\mu(1 - \chi)) \left(\frac{\xi}{k} \right) \langle \xi \rangle^{m-|\beta-\mu|} \\ &= C \sup_{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n} \sum_{\mu \leq \beta} \binom{\beta}{\mu} k^{-|\mu|} (D^\mu(1 - \chi)) \left(\frac{\xi}{k} \right) \langle \xi \rangle^{-\epsilon-|\mu|} \\ &\leq C' k^{-\epsilon} \\ &\rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

as $k \rightarrow \infty$ by the same argument as before. Thus, we have proven that $a_k \rightarrow a$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ in $S_\infty^{m+\epsilon}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$. □

3.2.3 Elliptic symbols

motivation for elliptic symbols

Definition 3.3. Given $p, n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $m \in \mathbb{R}$, an order m symbol $a \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ is (globally) **elliptic** if there exist $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ such that

$$\inf_{|\xi| \geq 1/\epsilon} |a(x, \xi)| \geq \epsilon \langle \xi \rangle^m.$$

The importance of elliptic symbol is that they are invertible modulo $S_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$.

Lemma 3.5. Let $p, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $m \in \mathbb{R}$ be given and let $a \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ be an elliptic symbol of order m . Then there exist a symbol $b \in S_\infty^{-m}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ such that

$$a \cdot b - 1 \in S_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n).$$

Proof. We shall follow the general strategy of inverting the symbol outside of a compact set. Let $\phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be a smooth cut off function, i.e $0 \leq \phi \leq 1$ and $\phi(\xi) = 1$ for $|\xi| < 1$ and $\phi(\xi) = 0$ for $|\xi| > 2$.

Let $a \in S_\infty^m(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)$ be an elliptic symbol, that is, for any fixed $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, we have

$$|a(x, \xi)| \geq \epsilon \langle \xi \rangle^m$$

for any $|\xi| \geq 1/\epsilon$. Thus, we can define

$$b(x, \xi) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-\phi(\epsilon\xi/2)}{a(x, \xi)} & |\xi| \geq 1/\epsilon \\ 0 & |\xi| < 1/\epsilon. \end{cases}$$

We check:

b is well-defined and smooth.

We note that $|a(x, \xi)| > 0$ whenever $|\xi| \geq 1/\epsilon$ and therefore b is well defined in that region. For smoothness, we note first that b is smooth in the regions $|\xi| > 1/\epsilon$ and $|\xi| < 1/\epsilon$. Set $\delta = 1/(2\epsilon)$. In the region where $1/\epsilon - \delta < |\xi| < 1/\epsilon + \delta$, we have $|\epsilon\xi/2| < 1/\epsilon$ and therefore $b(x, \xi) \equiv 0$ in this region and is thus smooth. Since we have covered $\Omega \times \mathbb{R}^n$ by the three chart domain above, b is smooth by the (smooth) gluing lemma.

b is a symbol of order $-m$.

We can prove by induction that in the region $|\xi| \geq 1/\epsilon$

$$D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta b = a^{-1-|\alpha|-|\beta|} G_{\alpha\beta}$$

for all multi-index α, β , where $G_{\alpha\beta}$ is a symbol of order $(|\alpha| + |\beta|)m - |\beta|$.

Therefore, using the ellipticity estimate for a , we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\|b\|_{k,-m} &= \sup_{(x,\xi) \in \text{Int}(\Omega) \times \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta b(x, \xi)|}{\langle \xi \rangle^{-m-k}} \\
&= \sup_{|\xi| \geq 1/\epsilon} |a^{-1-|\alpha|-|\beta|} G_{\alpha\beta}| \langle \xi \rangle^{m+k} \\
&\leq \frac{\|G_{\alpha\beta}\|_{0, (|\alpha|+|\beta|)m-|\beta|}}{\epsilon} \sup_{|\xi| \geq 1/\epsilon^{1+|\alpha|+|\beta|}} \langle \xi \rangle^{-m(1+|\alpha|+|\beta|)} \langle \xi \rangle^{m+k} \\
&< \infty
\end{aligned}$$

as required.

b is an inverse of a modulo $S_\infty^{-\infty}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)$.

The main observation is that the set where b fails to be the multiplicative inverse of a is a compact set (in ξ) and thus $a \cdot b - 1$ is in fact a compactly supported smooth function of ξ which is a subset of $S_\infty^{-\infty}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)$.

Explicitly, for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\sup_{(x,\xi) \in \text{Int}(\Omega) \times \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta (a \cdot b - 1)|}{\langle \xi \rangle^{-N}} \leq \sup_{|\xi| \leq 1/\epsilon} \langle \xi \rangle^N |D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta (\phi(\xi\epsilon/2))| < \infty.$$

□

3.3 Pseudodifferential operators

As noted in (??), pseudodifferential operators are obtained via symbols via the quantisation procedure

$$S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n) \ni a \mapsto I(a) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int e^{i(x-y)\xi} a(x, y, \xi) \, d\xi \quad (3.3)$$

with action on Schwartz functions $u \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ given by

$$I(a)(u) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int e^{i(x-y)\xi} a(x, y, \xi) u(y) \, dy \, d\xi. \quad (3.4)$$

Unfortunately, unless $m < -n$, we have no guarantee that the integral 3.4 above is convergent. However, it can be interpreted as a tempered distribution, with action on a Schwartz function $v \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ given by

$$I(a)(u)(v) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int e^{i(x-y)\xi} a(x, y, \xi) u(y) v(x) \, dy \, d\xi \, dx \in \mathbb{C}. \quad (3.5)$$

Hence, our immediate concern is to ensure that this quantisation procedure is well-defined. Explicitly, we want to show that for each $a \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\begin{aligned}
I(a) : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) &\rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \\
u &\mapsto I(a)(u)
\end{aligned}$$

is a continuous linear map between Frechet spaces.

Reconsider the appropriateness of this remark and the abuse of writing $I(a) = Op(a)$

Remark 3.4. Given $a \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$, we sometimes write $A = Op(a) = I(a)$ for the operator $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ defined by quantising the symbol a . Also, once the procedure above is proven to be well-defined, we will, with abuse of notation, identify the integral

$$I(a) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int e^{i(x-y)\xi} a(x, y, \xi) d\xi \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$$

to be the *Schwartz Kernel* of the operator $I(a) : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Insert discussion about the usage of Schwartz kernal theorem here.

We will first establish the case for $m < -n$ (write $m = -n - \epsilon$ for some $\epsilon > 0$). As mentioned, the oscillatory integral 3.4, is absolutely convergent and continuity comes from the bound given by the following computation: $\forall M \in \mathbb{N}, \forall a \in S_\infty^{-n-\epsilon}(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n), \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\begin{aligned} |I(a)(\varphi)| &\leq \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int |a(x, y, \xi) \varphi(x, y)| d\xi dx dy \\ &\leq \frac{\|a\|_{0, -n-\epsilon}}{(2\pi)^n} \int \langle \xi \rangle^{-n-\epsilon} \langle (x, y) \rangle^{-M} \langle (x, y) \rangle^M |\varphi(x, y)| d\xi dx dy \\ &\leq \frac{\|a\|_{0, -n-\epsilon} \|\varphi\|_M}{(2\pi)^n} \int \langle \xi \rangle^{-n-\epsilon} \langle (x, y) \rangle^{-M} d\xi dx dy \end{aligned}$$

for any $M \in \mathbb{N}$, where Remember to make consistent choice for schwartz norm

$$\|\varphi\|_M := \sum_{|\alpha| \leq M} \sup_{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}} \langle (x, y) \rangle^M |D_{x, y}^\alpha \varphi(x, y)| \quad (3.6)$$

is the Schwartz seminorm on $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$. If we choose $M \geq 2n + 1$, the x, y integrals are convergent and since $m = -n - \epsilon < -n$, the ξ integral converges as well, hence we have

$$|I(a)(\varphi)| \leq C \|a\|_{0, m} \|\varphi\|_M$$

and hence $\|I(a)\|_{\mathcal{S}'} \leq C \|a\|_{0, m}$ which is the continuity statement for linear maps $S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

The proposition below extend this result to general $m \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proposition 3.6. *The continuous linear map*

$$I : S_{\infty}^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$$

extends uniquely to a linear map

$$I : S_{\infty}^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$$

which is continuous as linear map from $S_{\infty}^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$ to $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ for arbitrary $m \in \mathbb{R}$ and $m' > m$.

Proof. Let $m, m' \in \mathbb{R}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $m < m'$ be given. For any $a \in S_{\infty}^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$, the density of $S_{\infty}^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$ in $S_{\infty}^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$ with the topology of $S_{\infty}^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$ means that there exist a sequence $a_k \in S_{\infty}^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$ so that $a_k \rightarrow a \in S_{\infty}^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$. Together with the completeness of $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ (being a continuous linear map into \mathbb{C} which is complete), we have unique continuous linear extension of $I : S_{\infty}^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ to $S_{\infty}^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$ given by

$$I(a) := \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} I(a_k)$$

which is continuous in the $S_{\infty}^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$ topology. Therefore, it is enough to show that for any $a \in S_{\infty}^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$, there exist $N, M \in \mathbb{N}$, such that

$$|I(a)(\varphi)| \leq C \|a\|_{N, m'} \|\varphi\|_M.$$

Let $a \in S_{\infty}^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$, $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ as above be given. It can be shown by induction that for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$(1 + \Delta_y)^N e^{i(x-y) \cdot \xi} = \langle \xi \rangle^N e^{i(x-y) \cdot \xi}$$

where $\Delta_y = -\sum_{j=1}^n \partial_{y_j}^2$ is the Laplacian on \mathbb{R}^n .

With this, we can use integratusing integration by parts to introduce extra ξ -decay in the integral. Explicitly, for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\begin{aligned} I(a)(\varphi) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int e^{i(x-y) \cdot \xi} a(x, y, \xi) \varphi(x, y) \, d\xi \, dx \, dy \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int \langle \xi \rangle^{-2N} (1 + \Delta_y)^N a(x, y, \xi) \varphi(x, y) \, d\xi \, dx \, dy \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int \langle \xi \rangle^{-2N} e^{i(x-y) \cdot \xi} \left(\sum_{|\mu| + |\nu| \leq 2N} C_{\mu, \nu} D_y^{\mu} a(x, y, \xi) D_y^{\nu} \varphi(x, y) \right) \, d\xi \, dx \, dy \end{aligned}$$

where $C_{\mu, \nu}$ is a complex constant, independent of a, φ , involving only the binomial coefficient. Now, note that using the $2N^{th}$ symbol seminorm in $S_{\infty}^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$ we

have the bound

$$\begin{aligned}
|D_y^\mu a(x, y, \xi)| &= \langle \xi \rangle^{m'} \frac{|D_y^\mu a(x, y, \xi)|}{\langle \xi \rangle^{m'}} \\
&\leq \langle \xi \rangle^{m'} \sup_{(x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n} \times \mathbb{R}^n} \max_{|\mu| + |\mu'| + |\mu''| \leq 2N} \frac{|D_x^{\mu'} D_y^\mu a(x, y, \xi)|}{\langle \xi \rangle^{m' - |\mu''|}} \\
&= \langle \xi \rangle^{m'} \|a\|_{2N, m'}.
\end{aligned}$$

And using Schwartz seminorm, we have that for any $M \in \mathbb{N}$ greater than N ,

$$\begin{aligned}
|D_y^\nu \varphi(x, y)| &= \langle (x, y) \rangle^{-M} \langle (x, y) \rangle^M |D_y^\nu \varphi(x, y)| \\
&\leq \langle (x, y) \rangle^{-M} \max_{\nu \leq M} \sup_{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}} \langle (x, y) \rangle^M |D_y^\nu \varphi(x, y)| \\
&\leq \langle (x, y) \rangle^{-M} \|\varphi\|_M.
\end{aligned}$$

Bring together both bounds, we have for all positive integers $M > N$,

$$\begin{aligned}
|I(a)(\varphi)| &\leq \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \sum_{|\mu| + |\nu| \leq 2N} C_{\mu, \nu} \int \langle \xi \rangle^{-2N} |D_y^\mu a(x, y, \xi) D_y^\nu \varphi(x, y)| \, d\xi \, dx \, dy \\
&\leq C' \|a\|_{2N, m'} \|\varphi\|_M \int \langle \xi \rangle^{m' - 2N} \langle (x, y) \rangle^{-M} \, d\xi \, dx \, dy.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, as long as $m' - 2N < -n$, i.e. $N > \max(\frac{m'+n}{2}, 0)$, the integral above converges and there exist $C > 0$ independent of a, φ such that

$$|I(a)(\varphi)| \leq C \|a\|_{2N, m'} \|\varphi\|_M$$

which makes $I(a)$ a continuous linear functional on $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. \square

By the Schwartz Kernel theorem ([1]), each $a \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$ defines a continuous linear operator

$$I(a) : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

which is the desired result.

We can now define the space of m -order pseudodifferential operators to be the image of $S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$ under I .

Definition 3.5.

$$\Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n) := \{A = I(a) : a \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)\}$$

with the total space $\Psi_\infty^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) := \cup_{m \in \mathbb{R}} \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and the residual space $\Psi_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n) := \cap_m \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$ are defined similarly to that of symbol spaces.

Now, we make the observation that

$$\begin{aligned} D_{x_j} e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi} &= i\xi_j(-i)e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi} = \xi_j e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi} \\ D_{\xi_j} e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi} &= i(x_j - y_j)(-i)e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi} = (x_j - y_j) e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi} \end{aligned}$$

and thus, by induction and Leibniz formula,

$$\begin{aligned} D_x^\alpha e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi} &= \xi^\alpha e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi} \\ x^\beta e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi} &= (y - D_\xi)^\beta e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi} = \sum_{\mu \leq \beta} \binom{\beta}{\mu} y^\mu D_\xi^{\beta-\mu} e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi}. \end{aligned}$$

Together with integration by parts, this shows that polynomial multiplication and derivative operations $x^\beta D_x^\alpha$ on $I(a)u$, $a \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$, $u \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ can be transform into operations involving only y and ξ variables, namely the integration variables in $I(a)u$. This suggest the following sharper result.

Proposition 3.7. *Let $A \in \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with Schwartz kernel $I(a)$, $a \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$, then,*

$$A : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

is a continuous linear map.

Proof. From the proof of (??), for sufficiently large $N \in \mathbb{N}$, we have that

$$I(a)\varphi(x) = \sum_{|\mu|+|\nu| \leq 2N} C_{\mu,\nu} \int \langle \xi \rangle^{-2N} e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi} D_y^\mu a(x, y, \xi) D_y^\nu \varphi(y) d\xi dy$$

is an absolutely convergent integral for any $a \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Thus, we can differentiate under the integral sign and apply (??) to get

$$\begin{aligned} D_x^\alpha I(a)\varphi(x) &= \sum_{|\mu|+|\nu| \leq 2N} C_{\mu,\nu} \int \langle \xi \rangle^{-2N} D_x^\alpha (e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi} D_y^\mu a(x, y, \xi)) D_y^\nu \varphi(y) d\xi dy \\ &= \sum_{\substack{\gamma \leq \alpha \\ |\mu|+|\nu| \leq 2N}} C_{\mu,\nu,\gamma} \int \langle \xi \rangle^{-2N} \xi^{\alpha-\gamma} e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi} D_x^\gamma D_y^\mu a(x, y, \xi) D_y^\nu \varphi(y) d\xi dy. \end{aligned}$$

for any multi-index $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n$. Similarly, for multiplication by x^β , $\beta \in \mathbb{N}^n$, we can use (??). That, together with integration by parts in ξ gives

$$\begin{aligned} x^\beta D_x^\alpha I(a)\varphi(x) &= \sum_{\substack{\gamma \leq \alpha, \lambda \leq \beta \\ |\mu|+|\nu| \leq 2N}} C_{\mu,\nu,\gamma,\lambda} \int \langle \xi \rangle^{-2N} \xi^{\alpha-\gamma} y^\lambda \left(D_\xi^{\beta-\lambda} e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi} \right) D_x^\gamma D_y^\mu a(x, y, \xi) D_y^\nu \varphi(y) d\xi dy. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, similar to the proof of (??),

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| x^\beta D_x^\alpha I(a) \varphi(x) \right| \\
& \leq \sum_{\substack{\gamma \leq \alpha, \lambda \leq \beta \\ |\mu| + |\nu| \leq 2N}} C_{\mu, \nu, \gamma, \lambda} \int \langle \xi \rangle^{-2N} |\xi^{\alpha - \gamma}| |y^\lambda| |D_x^\gamma D_y^\mu a(x, y, \xi)| |D_y^\nu \varphi(y)| \, d\xi \, dy \\
& \leq \|a\|_{N, m} \|\varphi\|_M \sum_{\substack{\gamma \leq \alpha, \lambda \leq \beta \\ |\mu| + |\nu| \leq 2N}} C_{\mu, \nu, \gamma, \lambda} \int \langle \xi \rangle^{-2N + |\alpha| + m} \langle y \rangle^{|\beta| - M} \, d\xi \, dy \\
& \leq C_{\alpha, \beta} \|a\|_{N, m} \|\varphi\|_M
\end{aligned}$$

where $N, M \in \mathbb{N}$ are chosen so that

$$\begin{aligned}
N &> \frac{m + |\alpha| + n}{2} \\
M &> n + |\beta|.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, the (equivalent) Schwartz seminorm of $I(a)(\varphi)$ is bounded and hence $I(a)(\varphi) \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ as required. \square

3.3.1 Adjoint

Now, we have shown that every pseudodifferential operator $A \in \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is an operator

$$A : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Therefore, it has a Frechet space adjoint

$$A^\dagger : \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

defined by

$$A^\dagger u(\varphi) = u(A\varphi)$$

for all $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Lemma 3.8. *Given the map*

$$\begin{aligned}
T : \mathbb{R}^{2n} \times \mathbb{R} &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2n} \times \mathbb{R} \\
(x, y, \xi) &\mapsto (y, x, -\xi)
\end{aligned}$$

and a symbol $aS_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$, adjoint of the operator A with Schwartz kernel $I(a)$ is uniquely given by the operator whose symbol correspond to the pullback of a under T , i.e.

$$I(a)^\dagger = I(T^*a) : \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

Proof. Let $\iota : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be the continuous inclusion of Schwartz function into the space of tempered distribution given by $\iota(u)\varphi = \int u(x)\varphi(x)dx$ for all $u, \varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Suppose first $a \in S_{\infty}^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$. We know from (??) that $I(a) : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, thus $\iota \circ I(a) : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a continuous function given by

$$\begin{aligned} \iota(I(a)u)\varphi &= \int I(a)(u)(x)\varphi(x)dx \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int \int u(y)e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi}a(x, y, \xi)\varphi(x) d\xi dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int \int u(y)e^{i(y-x)\cdot\xi}a(x, y, -\xi)\varphi(x) d\xi dx dy \\ &= \int u(y)I(T^*a)\varphi(y) dy \\ &= \iota(u)(I(T^*a)\varphi) \end{aligned}$$

for all $u, \varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Using the density of the residual space in $S_{\infty}^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$ with the topology of $S_{\infty}^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$, $m' > m$, the identity above holds for any $a \in S_{\infty}^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$. Finally, by the weak-* density of $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ in $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\iota \circ I(a)$ has a unique continuous linear extension to a map $S : \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ satisfying

$$S(u)(\varphi) = u(I(a)\varphi)$$

for any tempered distribution $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$. The last expression is also given by the adjoint $I(a)^{\dagger}(u)\varphi$, i.e. $\iota \circ I(a)$ extends continuously and uniquely to its adjoint. Therefore, together with the result above, we have

$$I(a)^{\dagger} = I(T^*a)$$

as required. □

Remark 3.6. Since $I(T^*a)$ is a composition of continuous map and that $T^*T^*a = a$, we can conclude that any symbol $a \in S_{\infty}^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$ defines a continuous function

$$I(a) = I(T^*a)^{\dagger} : \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

A similar conclusion can be made if we instead use the L^2 -based pairing, i.e. the inner product on the Hilbert space $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$,

$$\langle f, g \rangle := \int f(x)\overline{g(x)} dx.$$

The corresponding Hilbert space adjoint, T^* of an operator T is then defined by

$$\int Tf(x)\overline{g(x)} dx = \int f(x)\overline{T^*g(x)} dx$$

Lemma 3.9. *Given the transposition map*

$$\begin{aligned} F : \mathbb{R}^{2n} \times \mathbb{R} &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2n} \times \mathbb{R} \\ (x, y, \xi) &\mapsto (y, x, \xi) \end{aligned}$$

and a symbol $aS_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$, L^2 -adjoint of the operator A with Schwartz kernel $I(a)$ is uniquely given by the operator whose symbol correspond to the complex conjugate of the pullback of a under F , i.e.

$$I(a)^* = I(\overline{F^*a})$$

Proof. The proof is similar to that of (??) with the computation replaced by

$$\begin{aligned} \int I(a)u(x)\overline{\varphi(x)}dx &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int u(y) \overline{\int e^{i(y-x)\cdot\xi} \overline{a(x,y,\xi)} \varphi(x) dx d\xi} dy \\ &= \int u(y) \overline{I(\overline{F^*a})\varphi(y)} dy \end{aligned}$$

□

3.3.2 Composition theorem

In this section we shall prove that, just like symbol spaces, $\Psi_\infty^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ forms a graded $*$ -algebra. The difference being, this time, the algebra is *non-commutative*.

Theorem 3.10 (Summary). *Given $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\Psi_\infty^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a graded $*$ -algebra over \mathbb{C} with continuous inclusion*

$$\iota : \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \Psi_\infty^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

for any $m \leq m'$.

We shall prove this theorem by first accumulate several technical lemmas. Among them, the most important and useful result is the reduction lemma ??, which arise from the observation that for any symbol $a = a(x, y, \xi) \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$, there exist a unique symbol $a_L = a_L(x, \xi) \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n; \mathbb{R}^n)$ without y dependence, that quantise to the same operator, i.e. $I(a) = I(a_L)$. In fact, for any $t \in [0, 1]$, there is a unique $a_t = a_t((1-t)x + ty, \xi)$ that quantise to the same operator. This shows that $I : S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is highly non-injective. The reduction lemma allow us to construct an injective quantisation procedure

$$q_L : S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n; \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

3.3.3 Asymptotic Summation

Suppose we are given a sequence of symbols with decreasing order, $a_j \in S_\infty^{m-j}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$, $j \in \mathbb{N}$, we know that $a_j(x, \xi)$ has ever higher rate of decay for large $|\xi|$ with increasing j . However, the series $\sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} a_j(x, \xi)$ need not converge. However, we have the following notion of asymptotic convergence.

Definition 3.7 (Asymptotic summation). A sequence of symbols with decreasing order, $a_j \in S_{\infty}^{m-j}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$, $j \in \mathbb{N}$ is **asymptotically summable** if there exist $a \in S_{\infty}^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ such that for all $N \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$a - \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} a_j \in S_{\infty}^{m-N}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n).$$

We write

$$a \sim \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} a_j.$$

Lemma 3.11. *Every sequence of symbols with decreasing order is asymptotically summable. Furthermore, the sum is unique up to an additive term in $S_{\infty}^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$.*

Sketch. Let $a_j \in S_{\infty}^{m-j}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$, $j \in \mathbb{N}$ be given. For uniqueness, suppose $a, a' \in S_{\infty}^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ are both asymptotic sums of the sequence. We need to show that $a - a' \in S_{\infty}^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$. Indeed, for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$a - a' = \left(a - \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} a_j \right) - \left(a' - \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} a_j \right) \in S_{\infty}^{m-N}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$$

since both terms on the right are elements of $S_{\infty}^{m-N}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$. Thus,

$$a - a' \in \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} S_{\infty}^{m-N}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n) = S_{\infty}^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n).$$

For existence, we construct $a \in S_{\infty}^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ by Borel's method []. Let $\chi \in C_c^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^p)$ be a bump function and define

$$a = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} (1 - \chi)(\epsilon_j \xi) a_j(x, \xi)$$

where $\mathbb{R}_{>0} \ni \epsilon_j \rightarrow 0$ is a strictly monotonic decreasing sequence that converges to 0. We note that the sequence is a finite sum for any input (x, ξ) and hence define a smooth function. It remains to show that, for some choice of ϵ_j with sufficiently rapid decay,

$$\sum_{j \geq N} (1 - \chi)(\epsilon_j \xi) a_j(x, \xi)$$

converges in $S_{\infty}^{m-N}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$.

Note: This is again an exercise in using symbol seminorms and Leibniz formula. \square

about smoothing operators

Proposition 3.12. *Elements of the residual operator space are exactly smoothing operators. Explicitly, a pseudodifferential operator $A : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is an element of $\Psi_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ if and only if there exist $c \in S_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n; \mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $A = I(c)$.*

3.3.4 Reduction

We will now show that $\Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is exactly the range of $I : S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ restricted to $S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n; \mathbb{R}^n) \subset S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$.

Definition 3.8. Let

$$\pi_L : \mathbb{R}_{x,y,\xi}^{3n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{x,\xi}^{2n}$$

be the projection map $(x, y, \xi) \mapsto (x, \xi)$. We define the **left quantisation map** as

$$q_L := I \circ \pi_L^* : S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n; \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

with elements $a_L \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n; \mathbb{R}^n)$ known as the **left reduced symbols**.

Lemma 3.13 (Reduction). *For any $a(x, y, \xi) \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}_{x,y,\xi}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}_\xi^n)$ there exist unique $a_L(x, \xi) \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n; \mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $I(a) = q_L(a_L) = I(a_L \circ \pi_L)$. Furthermore, with $\iota : \mathbb{R}^{2n} \ni (x, \xi) \mapsto (x, x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^{3n}$ being the diagonal inclusion map, we have*

$$a_L(x, \xi) \sim \sum_{\alpha} \frac{i^{|\alpha|}}{\alpha!} \iota^* D_y^\alpha D_\xi^\alpha a(x, y, \xi). \quad (3.7)$$

Sketch. Note that

$$D_\xi^\alpha e^{i(x-y)\xi} = (x-y)^\alpha e^{i(x-y)\xi} \implies I((x-y)^\alpha a) = I((-1)^{|\alpha|} D_\xi^\alpha a)$$

where we have extended the identity that is true using integration by parts in $S_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$ to general $S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$ using the density result of symbol space. Now, if we Taylor expand a around the diagonal $x = y$, we get

$$a(x, y, \xi) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N-1} \frac{(-i)^{|\alpha|}}{\alpha!} (x-y)^\alpha D_y^\alpha a(x, x, \xi) + r_N(x, y, \xi)$$

where

$$r_N(x, y, \xi) = \sum_{|\alpha|=N} \frac{(-i)^{|\alpha|}}{\alpha!} (x-y)^\alpha \int_0^1 (1-t)^{N-1} D_y^\alpha a(x, (1-t)x + ty, \xi) dt$$

for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$. Applying the identity above give us

$$\begin{aligned} I(a) &= \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} A_j + R_N \\ A_j &= I \left(\sum_{|\alpha|=j} \frac{i^{|\alpha|}}{\alpha!} D_y^\alpha D_\xi^\alpha a(x, x, \xi) \right) \in \Psi_\infty^{m-j}(\mathbb{R}^n) \\ R_N &\in \Psi_\infty^{m-N}(\mathbb{R}^n) \end{aligned}$$

Asymptotic summation lemma give us

$$b(x, \xi) \sim \sum_{\alpha} \frac{i^{|\alpha|}}{\alpha!} D_y^\alpha D_\xi^\alpha a(x, x, \xi) \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n; \mathbb{R}^n)$$

so that $I(a) - I(b) \in \Psi_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. It remains to show that $A \in \Psi_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n) \iff A = I(c), c \in S_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n; \mathbb{R}^n)$. \square

Theorem 3.14 (Composition). *Let $A \in \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $B \in \Psi_\infty^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for some $m, m' \in \mathbb{R}$. Then,*

1. $A^* \in \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$.
2. $A \circ B \in \Psi_\infty^{m+m'}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Sketch. Let $A \in \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $B \in \Psi_\infty^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for some $m, m' \in \mathbb{R}$ be given. Since $A : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (??), we have the adjoint operator $A^* : \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ defined by

$$A^*u(\varphi) = u(\overline{A\varphi}), \quad u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n), \varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

We check that A^*u is indeed an element of $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ since it is the composition of the maps $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \ni \varphi \mapsto \overline{A\varphi}$ which are both continuous. Let $a \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$ be such that $A = I(a)$. Observe that,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle Au, \varphi \rangle_{L^2} &= \int Au(x) \overline{\varphi(x)} dx \\ &= \int u(y) \overline{\int e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi} \overline{a(x, y, \xi)} \varphi(x) dx d\xi} dy \\ &= \int u(y) \overline{I(b)\varphi(y)} dy \\ &= \langle u, A^*\varphi \rangle_{L^2} \end{aligned}$$

where $b(x, y, \xi) = \overline{a(y, x, \xi)} \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$. Thus, $A^* \in \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

For composition, applying the reduction lemma twice to get $a_L \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n; \mathbb{R}^n)$ and $b_L \in S_\infty^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^n; \mathbb{R}^n)$ so that

$$\begin{aligned} A\varphi(x) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi} a(x, \xi) \varphi(y) \, dy \, d\xi \\ B^*\varphi(x) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi} \overline{b(x, \xi)} \varphi(y) \, dy \, d\xi \end{aligned}$$

which shows that

$$AB\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi} a(x, \xi) b(y, \xi) \varphi(y) \, dy \, d\xi$$

and thus $AB = I(a(x, \xi)b(y, \xi))$. Since $a(x, \xi)b(y, \xi) \in S_\infty^{m+m'}(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$, we have the result $AB \in \Psi_\infty^{m+m'}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ as required. \square

3.4 Principal symbol

The existence and uniqueness of the left or right reduced symbol a_L, a_R of any pseudodifferential operator $A \in \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$ shows that the left and right quantisation maps

$$q_L, q_R : S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n; \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

are in fact topological isomorphisms. Therefore, we can define their inverse

$$\sigma_L, \sigma_R : \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n; \mathbb{R}^n)$$

which are called the left, resp. right *full symbol map*.

Lemma 3.15.

$$0 \rightarrow \Psi_\infty^{m-1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n) / S_\infty^{m-1}(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow 0$$

Proposition 3.16.

$$\Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n) \cdot \Psi_\infty^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset \Psi_\infty^{m+m'}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

3.5 L^2 and Sobolev boundedness

Proposition 3.17. $A : L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a bounded linear operator if $A \in \Psi_\infty^0(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Lemma 3.18 (Square root construction).

Proposition 3.19. $A : H^{s,r}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow H^{s-m,r}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

Chapter 4

Ellipticity and Microlocalisation

4.1 Microlocalisation

Roughly, the support of a distribution in \mathbb{R}^n consist of points $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ where the distribution is non-zero after any smooth cut-offs near x .

Definition 4.1. The **support of a tempered distribution** $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is given by the set

$$\text{supp}(u) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \exists \phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), \phi(x) \neq 0, \phi u = 0\}^c.$$

And the singular support of a distribution is the set of points where the distribution fails to behave like an element of $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Definition 4.2. The **singular support of a tempered distribution** $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is given by the set

$$\text{singsupp}(u) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \exists \phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), \phi(x) \neq 0, \phi(u) \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)\}^c$$

Note that if the singular support of a tempered distribution is empty, it is then an element of $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. The support of an operator is given by the support of its Schwartz kernel.

Definition 4.3. The **support of a continuous linear operator** $A : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is given by

$$\text{supp}(A) = \text{supp}(K_A) \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$$

where $K_A \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ is the Schwartz kernel of A .

We note from the above that supports or singular supports are complement of open sets, therefore they are closed. We have the following result relating the support of a smooth function after the action of a continuous linear operator.

Proposition 4.1 (Calculus of support). *Let $A : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be a continuous linear operator and $\phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then*

$$\text{supp}(A\phi) \subset \text{supp}(A) \circ \text{supp}(\phi) := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \exists y \in \text{supp}(\phi), (x, y) \in \text{supp}(A)\}.$$

Proof. We shall show the contrapositive statement:

$$x \notin \text{supp}(A) \circ \text{supp}(\phi) \implies x \notin \text{supp}(A\phi).$$

Suppose $x \notin \text{supp}(A) \circ \text{supp}(\phi)$. Observe that

$$\text{supp}(A) \circ \text{supp}(\phi) = \pi_x(\pi_y^{-1}(\text{supp}(\phi)) \cap \text{supp}(A))$$

where $\pi_{x,y} : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are the projection map to the respective coordinates. Since $\text{supp}(A)$ is closed and $\text{supp}(\phi)$ is compact, we have that $\text{supp}(A) \circ \text{supp}(\phi)$ is closed and thus x belongs to an open set. We can therefore choose a smooth cutt-off function $\chi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ supported at x ($\chi(x) \neq 0$) but away from $\text{supp}(A) \circ \text{supp}(\phi)$. Thus,

$$\text{supp}(A) \cap (\text{supp}(\chi) \times \text{supp}(\phi)) = \emptyset$$

and hence $\chi(x)K_A(x, y)\phi(y) = 0 \implies \chi A\phi = 0$, as required. \square

4.1.1 Pseudolocality

We shall show two results on the singular support of pseudodifferential operators. The first result is that the singular support of any Φ DO is contained within the diagonal, i.e. they are smooth away from $x = y$. The second result is the pseudolocality result that says that action Ψ DO's do not increase singular support of distributions.

Proposition 4.2. *Let $A \in \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for some $m \in \mathbb{R}$, then*

$$\text{singsupp}(A) \subset \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n} : x = y\}.$$

Proof. We shall prove this theorem for elements of $\Psi_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and then extend by continuity to all orders. Let $A \in \Psi_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with symbol $a \in S_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$. Its singular support is given by the singular support of the kernel. Since all derivatives of a are $O(\langle \xi \rangle^{-\infty})$, the oscillatory integral below representing the kernel is absolutely convergent and, using integration by parts, we get

$$\begin{aligned} I(a) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int e^{i(x-y) \cdot \xi} a(x, y, \xi) d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int \frac{1}{(x-y)^\alpha} (-D_\xi^\alpha) (e^{i(x-y) \cdot \xi}) a(x, y, \xi) d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{(x-y)^\alpha} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int e^{i(x-y) \cdot \xi} (-D_\xi^\alpha) a(x, y, \xi) d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{(x-y)^\alpha} I((-D_\xi^\alpha) a) \end{aligned}$$

which is true for all multi-index α of any order. Since all x, y -derivatives of a are uniformly bounded by $\langle \xi \rangle^{-N}$ for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$, we can differentiate under the integral sign to get the equation

$$\begin{aligned} D_x^\beta D_y^\gamma (x-y)^\alpha I(a) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int D_x^\beta D_y^\gamma e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi} (-D_\xi^\alpha) a(x, y, \xi) d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int (-1)^{|\beta|} \xi^{\beta+\gamma} e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi} (-D_\xi^\alpha) a(x, y, \xi) d\xi \end{aligned}$$

where the last integral gives a smooth function, thus showing that $(x-y)^\alpha I(a)$ is smooth for all α , and hence $I(a)$ is smooth away from $x = y$.

Now, for a general $A \in \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $m \in \mathbb{R}$, we shall use the density of $S_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n) \subset S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$ and that I extends by continuity to a map $I : S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ in the topology $S_\infty^{m+\epsilon}(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$ for any $\epsilon > 0$??.

□

Proposition 4.3. *Let $A \in \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for some $m \in \mathbb{R}$ and $u \in C^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then*

$$\text{singsupp}(Au) \subset \text{singsupp}(u).$$

We call operators that satisfies the above property pseudolocal

Proof. Again we shall prove the contrapositive statement that

$$x \notin \text{singsupp}(u) \implies x \notin \text{singsupp}(Au)$$

Let $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be compactly supported and $x_0 \notin \text{singsupp}(u)$. We can choose $\chi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, (normalised) so that $\chi \equiv 1$ in a neighbourhood of x_0 and that $\chi u \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Observe that

$$Au = A(\chi u + (1 - \chi)u) = A(\chi u) + A(1 - \chi)u.$$

Since $\chi x u \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \implies A\chi u \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ [?], we have that

$$\text{singsupp}(Au) = \text{singsupp}(A(1 - \chi)u).$$

Furthermore, we know that $x_0 \notin \text{supp}((1 - \chi)u)$. Now, we shall further cut-off near x_0 by choosing a $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ compactly supported away from $\text{supp}(1 - \chi)$ and $\phi \equiv 1$ near x_0 , i.e.

$$\text{supp}(1 - \chi) \cap \text{supp}\phi = \emptyset.$$

We now have an operator $\phi A(1 - \chi)$ with kernel

$$\phi(x)K_A(x, y)(1 - \phi(y))$$

that vanishes (in particular smooth) on the diagonal. Since we have shown that the singular support of a pseudodifferential operator have to be contained in the diagonal, we conclude that $\phi A(1 - \chi)$ is a smoothing operator, and thus $\phi A(1 - \chi)u \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ as required. .

□

4.1.2 Elliptic, Characteristic, Wavefront sets

We will now define *ellipticity at a point* in phase space which allow us to define various microlocal constructions that focus on localised (conically in phase space) behaviour Ψ DO's and distributions.

Definition 4.4. A pseudodifferential operator, $A \in \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $m \in \mathbb{R}$ is **elliptic at a point** $(x_0, \xi_0) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ if there exist $\epsilon > 0$ such that its left-reduced symbol satisfies the lower bound

$$|\sigma_L(A)(x, \xi)| \geq \epsilon \langle \xi \rangle^m$$

in the region

$$\bar{U}_\epsilon = \left\{ (x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} : |x - x_0| \leq \epsilon, \left| \widehat{\xi} - \widehat{\xi}_0 \right| \leq \epsilon, |\xi| \geq 1/\epsilon \right\}$$

where $\widehat{\xi} = \xi/|\xi|$ for any non-zero $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$. We denote the set of all elliptic points of A as

$$Ell^m(A) = \{(x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} : A \text{ is elliptic of order } m \text{ at } (x, \xi)\}$$

and its complement in $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ as

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma^m(A) &= Ell^m(A)^c \setminus \{(x, 0) : x \in \mathbb{R}^n\} \\ &= \{(x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} : A \text{ is **not** elliptic of order } m \text{ at } (x, \xi)\} \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 4.4. Let $A \in \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $m \in \mathbb{R}$.

1. If $\sigma_m(A)(x, \xi)$ is homogeneous of degree m in ξ , then

$$Ell^m(A) = \{(x_0, \xi_0) : \xi_0 \neq 0, \sigma_m(A)(x_0, \xi_0) \neq 0\}.$$

2. $Ell^m(A)$ is open in $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$.

3. $Ell^m(A)$ is conic in $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$, in the sense that

$$(x_0, \xi_0) \in Ell^m(A) \implies (x_0, t\xi_0) \in Ell^m(A), \forall t \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}.$$

4. $\Sigma^m(A)$ is closed conic.

5. if $B \in \Psi^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then

$$\Sigma^{m+m'}(A \circ B) = \Sigma^m(A) \cup \Sigma^{m'}(B).$$

Proof. Let $A \in \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $m \in \mathbb{R}$ be given.

1. Suppose the principal symbol $\sigma_m(A)(x, \xi)$ is homogeneous of order m in ξ . We need to show that

$$(x_0, \xi_0) \in \text{Ell}^m(A) \iff \xi_0 \neq 0, \sigma_m(A)(x_0, \xi_0) \neq 0.$$

If $\xi_0 = 0$, $(x_0, \xi_0) \notin \text{Ell}_\infty^m$ by definition of ellipticity. If $\sigma_m(x_0, \xi_0) = 0$, by homogeneity, we have

$$\sigma_m(x_0, t\xi_0) = t^m \sigma_m(x_0, \xi_0) = t^m \cdot 0 = 0$$

for all $t \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. By definition of principal symbol, we can write the left symbol of A as

$$\sigma_L(A) = \sigma_m(A) + a$$

where $a \in S_\infty^{m-1}(\mathbb{R}^n; \mathbb{R}^n)$. Now, observe that for any $\epsilon > 0$, the set

$$\overline{U}_\epsilon = \left\{ (x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} : |x - x_0| \leq \epsilon, \left| \widehat{\xi} - \widehat{\xi}_0 \right| \leq \epsilon, |\xi| \geq 1/\epsilon \right\}$$

contains the (open) half-line starting at $\widehat{\xi}_0/\epsilon$, i.e. the set $\{(x_0, t\xi_0/(|\xi_0|\epsilon)) : t > 0\}$. However, by the symbol estimate of a ,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sigma_L(A) \left(x_0, \frac{t\xi_0}{|\xi_0|\epsilon} \right) \right| &\leq \left(\frac{t}{\epsilon|\xi_0|} \right)^m |\sigma_m(x_0, \xi_0)| + \left| a \left(x_0, \frac{t\xi_0}{|\xi_0|\epsilon} \right) \right| \\ &= 0 + \left| a \left(x_0, \frac{t\xi_0}{|\xi_0|\epsilon} \right) \right| \\ &\leq C \left\langle \frac{t\xi_0}{|\xi_0|\epsilon} \right\rangle^{m-1} \\ &= C \langle t/\epsilon \rangle^{m-1} \end{aligned}$$

and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \inf_{(x, \xi) \in \overline{U}_\epsilon} \frac{|\sigma_L(A)(x, \xi)|}{\langle \xi \rangle^m} &\leq \inf_{t>0} \frac{\left| \sigma_L(A) \left(x_0, \frac{t\xi_0}{|\xi_0|\epsilon} \right) \right|}{\langle t/\epsilon \rangle^m} \\ &\leq \inf_{t>0} \frac{C \langle t/\epsilon \rangle^{m-1}}{\langle t/\epsilon \rangle^m} \\ &= C \inf_{t>0} \langle t/\epsilon \rangle^{-1} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

which means that $(x_0, \xi_0) \notin \text{Ell}^m(A)$.

Conversely, if $\sigma_m(A)(x_0, \xi_0) \neq 0$, by continuity and homogeneity, $\sigma_m(A)$, is non-zero in a (closed) conic neighbourhood, i.e. there exist $\epsilon > 0$ such that $\sigma_m(A) \neq 0$ in

$$\overline{U}_\epsilon = \left\{ (x, \xi) : |x - x_0| \leq \epsilon, \left| \widehat{\xi} - \widehat{\xi}_0 \right| \leq \epsilon, |\xi| \geq 1/\epsilon \right\}.$$

Again, writing the left symbol as a sum of the principal symbol and a lower order term, we observe that in \bar{U}_ϵ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{|\sigma_L(A)(x, \xi)|}{\langle \xi \rangle^m} &\geq \frac{||\sigma_m(A)(x, \xi)| - |a(x, \xi)||}{\langle \xi \rangle^m} \\ &= \left| \frac{|\xi|^m}{\langle \xi \rangle^m} \left| \sigma_m(A)(x, \hat{\xi}) \right| - \frac{|a(x, \xi)|}{\langle \xi \rangle^m} \right| \end{aligned}$$

By the symbol estimate of a , the second term is tending to 0 which the first term is bounded below by $C = \inf_{(x, \xi) \in \bar{U}_\epsilon} |\sigma_m(A)(x, \xi)| > 0$. Therefore, choosing a smaller ϵ if necessary, we have $|a(x, \xi)| / \langle \xi \rangle^m < C$ and thus

$$\inf_{(x, \xi) \in \bar{U}_\epsilon} \frac{|\sigma_L(A)(x, \xi)|}{\langle \xi \rangle^m} \geq C' \geq \epsilon.$$

and therefore $(x_0, \xi_0) \in \text{Ell}^m(A)$.

2. We note first that if the principal symbol is homogeneous of degree m , the previous result applies and continuity of the principal symbol guarantee that the elliptic set is open (if $\sigma_m(A)$ is non-zero at a point, it is non-zero in an open neighbourhood of the point).

For the general case, suppose $(x_0, \xi_0) \in \text{Ell}^m(A)$. We therefore have for some $\epsilon > 0$,

$$|\sigma_L(A)(x, \xi)| \geq \epsilon \langle \xi \rangle^m$$

in the region

$$\bar{U}_\epsilon(x_0, \xi_0) = \left\{ (x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} : |x - x_0| \leq \epsilon, \left| \hat{\xi} - \hat{\xi}_0 \right| \leq \epsilon, |\xi| \geq 1/\epsilon \right\}.$$

It suffices to show that there is an open neighbourhood of (x_0, ξ_0) where A remains elliptic. We can take desired open neighbourhood to be

$$V = \left\{ (x', \xi') : \xi' \neq 0, |x' - x_0| < \epsilon/2, \left| \hat{\xi}' - \hat{\xi}_0 \right| < \epsilon/2 \right\}.$$

Then, we can check that for every $(x', \xi') \in V$, A satisfies the elliptic estimate in $\bar{U}_{\epsilon/2}(x', \xi')$. Indeed, if $(x, \xi) \in \bar{U}_{\epsilon/2}(x', \xi')$, then

$$\begin{aligned} |x - x_0| &\leq |x - x'| + |x' - x_0| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon \\ \left| \hat{\xi} - \hat{\xi}_0 \right| &\leq \left| \hat{\xi} - \hat{\xi}' \right| + \left| \hat{\xi}' - \hat{\xi}_0 \right| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon \\ |\xi| &\geq 2/\epsilon \geq 1/\epsilon \end{aligned}$$

which shows that $\bar{U}_{\epsilon/2}(x', \xi') \subset \bar{U}_\epsilon(x_0, \xi_0)$. Therefore,

$$\inf_{(x, \xi) \in \bar{U}_{\epsilon/2}(x', \xi')} \frac{|\sigma_L(A)(x, \xi)|}{\langle \xi \rangle^m} \geq \inf_{(x, \xi) \in \bar{U}_\epsilon(x_0, \xi_0)} \frac{|\sigma_L(A)(x, \xi)|}{\langle \xi \rangle^m} \geq \epsilon \geq \epsilon/2$$

as required.

3. Again, this result is immediate if the principal symbol is homogeneous in ξ . In general, this result comes from the observation that only $\widehat{\xi} = \xi/|\xi|$ appears in \overline{U}_ϵ in the definition of $Ell^m(A)$, i.e. only the *direction* in the dual variable is important.

Explicitly, let $(x_0, \xi_0) \in Ell^m(A)$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. Clearly $t\xi_0 \neq 0$. And note that

$$\overline{U}_\epsilon(x_0, \xi_0) = \overline{U}_\epsilon(x_0, t\xi_0)$$

since $\widehat{t\xi} = \widehat{\xi}$.

4. $\Sigma^m(A) = Ell^m(A)^c$ where $Ell^m(A)$ is open and conic. Since complement of conic set is conic, and complement of open is closed, we conclude that $\Sigma^m(A)$ is closed conic.
5. If both principal symbols are homogeneous of degree m, m' respectively, we can apply the result above and by symbol calculus, we have

$$\begin{aligned} Ell^{m+m'}(A \circ B) &= \{(x, \xi) : \xi \neq 0, \sigma_{m+m'}(A \circ B) = \sigma_m(A)\sigma_{m'}(B) \neq 0\} \\ &= \{(x, \xi) : \xi \neq 0, \sigma_m(A) \neq 0\} \cap \{(x, \xi) : \xi \neq 0, \sigma_{m'}(B) \neq 0\} \\ &= Ell^m(A) \cap Ell^{m'}(B). \end{aligned}$$

Taking complement gives the desired result.

In general,

□

Definition 4.5. The **wavefront set** of a compactly supported tempered distribution

$$u \in C_c^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) : \text{supp}(u) \Subset \mathbb{R}^n\}$$

is given by

$$\text{WF}(u) = \bigcap \left\{ \Sigma^0(A) : A \in \Psi_\infty^0(\mathbb{R}^n), Au \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \right\}.$$

For general tempered distribution $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, its wavefront set is given by

$$\text{WF}(u) = \bigcup_{\chi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \text{WF}(\chi u).$$

Proposition 4.5. For compactly supported tempered distribution, $u \in C_c^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$,

$$\pi(\text{WF}(u)) = \text{singsupp}(u).$$

where $\pi(x, y) = x$ is the projection map.

Proof. To show $\pi(\text{WF}(u)) \subset \text{singsupp}(u)$, we observe that, by definition of singular support,

$$x_0 \notin \text{singsupp}(u) \implies \exists \phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), \phi(x_0) \neq 0, \phi u \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

But since multiplication by ϕ gives an operator in $\Psi_\infty^0(\mathbb{R}^n)$ which is elliptic at (x_0, ξ) for any $\xi \neq 0$ (ϕ is its own principal symbol which happens to be homogeneous and non-zero for any $(x_0, \xi), \xi \neq 0$). Therefore, $x_0 \notin \pi(\text{WF}(u))$.

Conversely, if $x_0 \notin \pi(\text{WF}(u))$, then for all $\xi \neq 0$, there exist $A_\xi \in \Psi_\infty^0(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that A_ξ is elliptic at (x_0, ξ) and $A_\xi u \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Since elliptic set $\text{Ell}^0(A_\xi)$ is open and conic, we know that there exist $\epsilon = \epsilon(\xi)$ such that A_ξ is elliptic in the open conic set

$$V_\xi = \left\{ (x', \xi') \in \mathbb{R}^n \times (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}) : |x' - x_0| < \epsilon, \left| \widehat{\xi'} - \widehat{\xi} \right| < \epsilon \right\}.$$

Compactness of the sphere (note that $\xi' \mapsto \widehat{\xi'}$ is an embedding of $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ into S^n) allow us to cover $\{x_0\} \times (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$ with finite number of $V_{\xi_j}, j = 1, \dots, N$ with corresponding operators A_{ξ_j} .

Now, consider the operator

$$A = \sum_{j=1}^N A_{\xi_j}^* A_{\xi_j}.$$

By the pseudolocality of pseudodifferential operators, we know that $A_{\xi_j} u \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \implies A_{\xi_j}^* A_{\xi_j} u \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Therefore, $Au \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and A is elliptic at $(x_0, \xi), \forall \xi \neq 0$ with non-negative symbol. We can pick a smooth cut-off χ , $\chi \equiv 1$ when restricted to an $\epsilon/2$ -ball around x_0 forming an operator

$$A + (1 - \chi) \in \Psi_\infty^0(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

that is globally elliptic. We can construct a (global) elliptic parametrix E so that

$$1 - (E \circ A + E(1 - \chi)) \in \Psi_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Finally, we can choose any smooth cut-off ϕ with support subordinate to that of χ , i.e. $\text{supp}(\phi) \subset \text{supp}(\chi)$ and note that

$$\phi \circ E \circ (1 - \chi) \in \Psi_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

making it a smoothing operator \square . Thus, we conclude

$$\phi u = \phi E \circ Au + \phi \circ E \circ (1 - \chi)u \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

as required. \square

Definition 4.6. Let $a \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ for some $m \in \mathbb{R}$, $p, n \in \mathbb{N}$ be a symbol. We say a is of order $-\infty$ at a point $(x_0, \xi_0) \in \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ (write $a = O(\langle \xi \rangle^{-\infty})$) if there exist $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ such that for all $M \in \mathbb{R}$, there is a constant $C_M > 0$ such that

$$|a(x, \xi)| \leq C_M \langle \xi \rangle^{-M}$$

in the neighbourhood of (x_0, ξ_0) given by

$$\overline{U}_{(x_0, \xi_0)} = \left\{ (x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^n : |x - x_0| \leq \epsilon, \left| \widehat{\xi} - \widehat{\xi}_0 \right| \leq \epsilon \right\}.$$

We define the cone support of the symbol a to be all the points in phase space that where it fails to be $O(\langle \xi \rangle^{-\infty})$.

$$\text{conesupp}(a) = \{(x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} : a = O(\langle \xi \rangle^{-\infty}) \text{ at } (x, \xi)\}^c.$$

Lemma 4.6. Let $a \in S_\infty(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$, then

1. $\text{conesupp}(a)$ is a closed conic set in $\mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^n$.
2. If $a = O(\langle \xi \rangle^{-\infty})$ at $(x_0, \xi_0) \in \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$, then so is $D_x^\alpha D_\xi^\beta a(x, \xi)$ for any multi-index α, β

With the lemma above, we can in fact define the cone support of a symbol to be the smallest closed conic subset of the phase space (with $\xi \neq 0$) such that, in the complement, a and all its derivatives are of order $-\infty$.

Definition 4.7. Let $A \in \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $m \in \mathbb{R}$ be pseudodifferential operator. We define the **essential support**, $\text{WF}'(A)$, of A to be the cone support of its left symbol, i.e.

$$\text{WF}'(A) = \text{conesupp}(\sigma_L(A)) \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$$

Using symbol calculus we can prove the following result.

Lemma 4.7. Let $A \in \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $B \in \Psi_\infty^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be pseudifferential operators. Then

1. $\text{WF}'(A) = \text{conesupp}(\sigma_R(A))$.
2. $\text{WF}'(A \circ B) \subset \text{WF}'(A) \cap \text{WF}'(B)$.
3. $\text{WF}'(A + B) = \text{WF}'(A) \cup \text{WF}'(B)$.

With the concept of essential support we can define the notion of *microlocal elliptic parametrix* which can be thought of as local inverse at an elliptic point of ΨDO 's.

Proposition 4.8. *Let $A \in \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $z \notin \Sigma^m(A)$. Then there exist a (two-sided) microlocal parametrix $B \in \Psi^{-m}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that*

$$z \notin \text{WF}'(1 - AB) \text{ and } z \notin \text{WF}'(1 - BA).$$

Proof. Let $A \in \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is elliptic at $(x_0, \xi_0) \in \text{Ell}^m(A)$. For each $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ we define

$$\gamma_\epsilon(x, \xi) = \chi\left(\frac{x - x_0}{\epsilon}\right) (1 - \chi(\epsilon\xi)) \chi\left(\frac{\widehat{\xi} - \widehat{\xi}_0}{\epsilon}\right)$$

where $\chi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a smooth cut-off function that is identically 1/2-ball but supported only in the unit ball. Notice that $\gamma_\epsilon \in S_\infty^0(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$ with support given by

$$\text{supp}(\gamma_\epsilon) \subset \left\{ (x, \xi) : |x - x_0| \leq \epsilon, |\xi| \geq \frac{1}{2\epsilon}, \left| \widehat{\xi} - \widehat{\xi}_0 \right| \leq \epsilon \right\}.$$

Restricted to the conic set

$$\overline{U}_\epsilon = \left\{ (x, \xi) : |x - x_0| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2}, \left| \widehat{\xi} - \widehat{\xi}_0 \right| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2}, |\xi| \geq \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right\} \subset \text{supp}(\gamma_\epsilon)$$

it is identically 1 and therefore γ_ϵ is elliptic at (x_0, ξ_0) . Let $L_\epsilon = \text{Op}_L(\gamma_\epsilon)$ be the corresponding pseudodifferential operator. Observe that, by construction

$$(x_0, \xi_0) \notin \text{WF}'(1 - L_\epsilon)$$

since $1 - \gamma_\epsilon$ is supported away from an ϵ -neighbourhood of $x = x_0$ and the wavefront set of L_ϵ is contained in an ϵ -neighbourhood of (x_0, ξ_0) , i.e.

$$\text{WF}'(L_\epsilon) \subset N_\epsilon(x_0, \xi_0) := \left\{ (x, \xi) : |x - x_0| \leq \epsilon, \left| \widehat{\xi} - \widehat{\xi}_0 \right| \leq \epsilon \right\}$$

since γ_ϵ is bounded below in some conic neighbourhood of every point in $N_\epsilon(x_0, \xi_0)$.

Now, let $G_s = \text{Op}_L(\langle \xi \rangle^s)$ for each $s \in \mathbb{R}$. Note that G_s is globally elliptic with positive principal symbol. Consider the following operator,

$$J = (1 - L_\epsilon) \circ G_{2m} + A^* A \in \Psi_\infty^{2m}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

with principal symbol

$$\sigma_{2m}(J) = (1 - \gamma_\epsilon) \langle \xi \rangle^{2m} + |\sigma_m(A)|^2.$$

Since $\text{Ell}^m(A)$ is open conic, we can choose ϵ is small enough so that $\text{Ell}^m(A) \subset \text{supp}(\gamma_\epsilon)$. Then, by positivity of all terms involved, we have

$$\frac{|\sigma_{2m}(J)|}{\langle \xi \rangle^{2m}} = (1 - \gamma_\epsilon) + \frac{|\sigma_m(A)|^2}{\langle \xi \rangle^{2m}}$$

where the first term is bounded below by 1 outside of $\text{supp}(\gamma_\epsilon)$ while in $\text{supp}(\gamma_\epsilon)$ the second term is bounded below by ϵ since A is elliptic (of order m) at every point in $\text{supp}(\gamma_\epsilon)$. Therefore J is globally elliptic and thus have a global elliptic parametrix $H \in \Psi_\infty^{-2m}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. We shall claim that

$$B = H \circ A^* \in \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

is a (right) microlocal elliptic parametrix to A . Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned} B \circ A - 1 &= HA^*A - 1 \\ &= H(J - (1 - L_\epsilon)G_{2m}) - 1 \\ &= (HJ - 1) - H(1 - L_\epsilon)G_{2m}. \end{aligned}$$

Since H is a global parametrix to J , the first term above is a smoothing operator (i.e. an element of $\Psi_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$) and therefore have empty wavefront set. Furthermore, by [?] the wavefront set of the second term is a subste of $\text{WF}'(1 - L_\epsilon)$ which does not contain (x_0, ξ_0) by construction. \square

Proposition 4.9. *Pseudodifferential operators are microlocal in the following sense: Let $A \in \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $u \in C_c^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then*

$$\text{WF}(Au) \subset \text{WF}(u). \quad (4.1)$$

In fact, we have

$$\text{WF}(Au) \subset \text{WF}'(A) \cap \text{WF}(u).$$

Proof.

\square

A partial converse to the above is given by the following proposition.

Proposition 4.10. *Let $A \in \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $u \in C_c^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then*

$$\text{WF}(u) \subset \text{WF}(Au) \cup \Sigma^m(A).$$

Chapter 5

Fredholm problem of wave operator on torus

In previous chapter, we have shown that any (globally) elliptic pseudodifferential operator $A \in \Psi_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$ give raise to a Fredholm operator between the Sobolev spaces

$$A : H^s \rightarrow H^{s-m}.$$

Presently, we shall turn our focus to to a simple non-elliptic problem. Specifically, we will consider the Fredholm problem of the wave operator on the torus. We shall first give the definitions of the manifolds and Hilbert spaces that will feature in this problem.

Definition 5.1. Let $\mathbb{S}^1 = [0, 1]/(0 \sim 1)$ denote the circle and for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$ let

$$\mathbb{T}^k := \underbrace{\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{S}^1}_k$$

denote the k -dimensional torus. We shall study the totally periodic wave operator, on $M := \mathbb{T}_t^1 \times \mathbb{T}_x^n$ given by

$$\square := \partial_t^2 - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \partial_{x_j}^2 \tag{5.1}$$

where (t, x_1, \dots, x_n) are the local coordinates on M .

Note first that \square is a second order differential (and thus pseudodifferential) operator with *homogeneous* principal symbol given by

$$\sigma_2(\square)(t, x, \tau, \xi) = \xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \cdots + \xi_n^2 - \tau^2 = |\xi|^2 - \tau^2.$$

Thus, the characteristic set is given by the zero set of the principal symbol (excluding the zero section), i.e.

$$\Sigma^2(\square) = \{\sigma_2(\square) = 0\} \setminus \{(t, x, \tau, \xi) : \tau = \xi = 0\}$$

which lies precisely on the ‘light cone’ emanated from every point $(t, x) \in M$, i.e.

$$\Sigma^2(\square) := \{(t, x, \tau, \xi) : 0 \neq |\xi| = |\tau|\}$$

So, clearly the operator is not elliptic everywhere. However, using the results we have accumulated thus far and a further result described below, we shall show that we can perturb the wave operator by a “complex absorbing potential” $??$, iQ so that $\square - iQ$ is a Fredholm operator as a map

$$\square - iQ : \mathcal{X}^s \rightarrow H^{s-1}(M)$$

where \mathcal{X}^s is a non-trivial subspace of $H^s(M)$. This will be the goal of this chapter.

Significance

This result will allow us conclude the regularity of the solutions to differential equation of the form

$$(\square - iQ)u = f, \quad u, f \in H^{-\infty}(M)$$

in terms of the regularity of f . Furthermore, the method we shall employ relies only on the *principal symbol* of \square which is second order. This allows us to extend the result to any first order perturbation, i.e. any choice of $A \in \Psi_\infty^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ give rise to an analytic operator valued map

$$f : z \mapsto (\square - iQ + zA)$$

where $f(z) : \mathcal{X}^s \rightarrow H^{s-1}(M)$ is Fredholm and compact for any $z \in \mathbb{C}$. Consequently, by the analytic Fredholm theorem **?? mention in functional analysis section** we have that either $1 - f(z)$ is not invertible for any $z \in \mathbb{C}$ or $(1 - f(z))^{-1}$ is a meromorphic function whose poles give rise to non-trivial solution

$$f(z)u = (\square - iQ + zA)u = u.$$

Strategy of the proof

The crucial step in the proof is to show that the following *Fredholm estimates* holds: $\forall s, N \in \mathbb{R}, \forall u \in \mathcal{X}^s$, there exist positive real number $C > 0$, such that

$$\begin{aligned} \|u\|_{H^s} &\leq C (\|(\square - iQ)u\|_{H^{s-1}} + \|u\|_{H^N}) \\ \|u\|_{H^s} &\leq C (\|(\square + iQ^*)u\|_{H^{s-1}} + \|u\|_{H^N}). \end{aligned}$$

First, we note that in the elliptic set $Ell^2(\square)$, microlocal elliptic regularity estimate **??** provide us with sharper estimates. However, to obtain the estimates above near elements in the characteristic set $\Sigma^2(\square)$, we will need to “propagate” results from elliptic regions along the Hamiltonian flow of $p = \sigma_2(\square)$. This is where we will employ propagation of singularity theorem described in the next section. Indeed, this method will prompt us to construct Q to introduce a larger region in T^*M where $\square - iQ$ is elliptic, so that every point in the characteristic set of $\square - iQ$ is a point along the Hamiltonian flow that begins in $Ell^2(\square - iQ)$.

5.1 Propagation of singularities

5.1.1 A motivation example

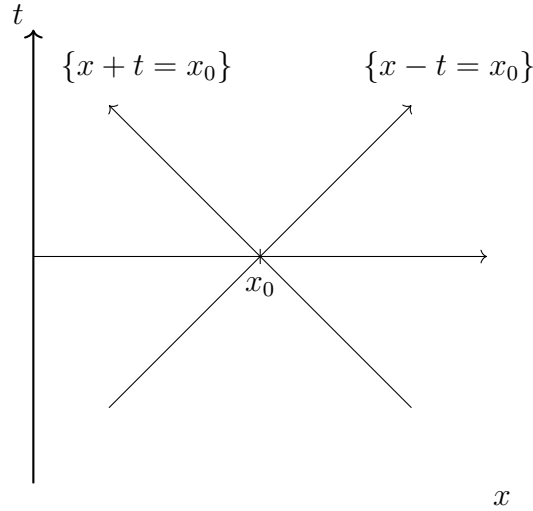
To motivate this result, we will first look at the example of the wave operator in $2D$ Euclidean space, i.e. the operator

$$\partial_t^2 - \partial_x^2.$$

Using the factorisation $(\partial_t^2 - \partial_x^2) = (\partial_t + \partial_x)(\partial_t - \partial_x)$, we can easily obtain the solution to the homogeneous differential equation

$$(\partial_t^2 - \partial_x^2)u = 0 \iff u(t, x) = g(x - t) + h(x + t) \quad (5.2)$$

where g, h are continuous functions defining the right and left moving waves respectively. Notice that if $g(x)$ is not differentiable at $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, then $u(t, x)$ is not differentiable on the light cone $\{x - t = x_0\}$ emanated from the initial point $(t, x) = (0, x_0)$. Similarly, any initial singularity $x_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ of h , will be propagated to points on the light cone $\{x + t = x_1\}$.



Thus, we can conjecture that for any solution u to the homogeneous equation 5.2, either $u(t, x)$ is differentiable at (t_0, x_0) , or the same singular behaviour (i.e. non-differentiability) will be present on all of the light cone

$$\{(t_0 + s, x_0 + s) : s \in \mathbb{R}\} \cup \{(t_0 - s, x_0 + s) : s \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

We shall see that this phenomenon generalise to arbitrary manifolds, with “light cone” replaced by the bicharacteristic flow of the principal symbol of the operator under investigation.

example on euclidean wave operator in one space dimension insert discussion + proof sketch of prop of sing theorem

Theorem 5.1 (Propagation of singularities). *Suppose we have*

1. $P \in \Psi_{cl}^k(\mathbb{R}^n)$ a properly supported operator,
2. $\sigma_k(P) = p - iq$ for real polyhomogeneous symbols $p, q \in S_{ph}^k(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$,
3. $A, B, B' \in \Psi_{cl}^0(\mathbb{R}^n)$ compactly supported and $q \geq 0$ on $\text{WF}(B')$,
4. for all $(x, \xi) \in \text{WF}(A)$, there exists $\sigma \geq 0$ such that for all $t \in [-\sigma, 0]$

$$\exp(-t \langle \xi \rangle^{1-k} H_p)(x, \xi) \in \text{Ell}(B)$$

then for all $s, N \in \mathbb{R}$ and $u \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, there exist $C > 0$ such that

$$\|Au\|_{H^s} \leq C (\|Bu\|_{H^s} + \|B'Pu\|_{H^{s-k+1}} + \|u\|_{H^{-N}}).$$

5.2 Symplectic structure on Torus

5.3 Fredholm problem of totally periodic wave operator

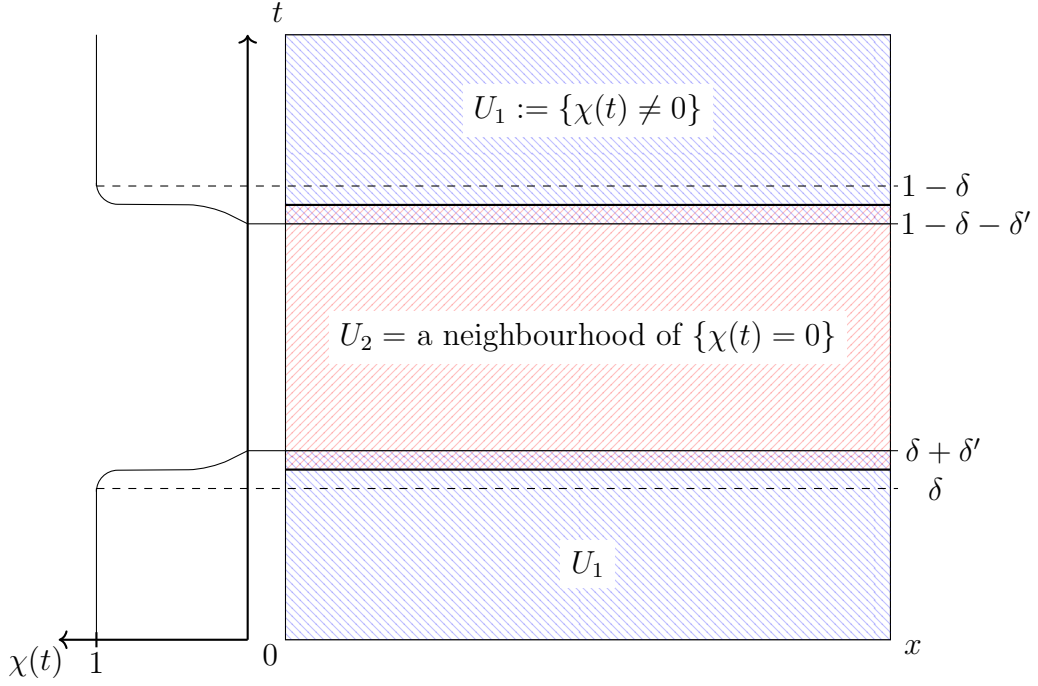
We will now define the required operator Q and the subspace $\mathcal{X}^s \subset H^s(M)$ that make $\square - iQ : \mathcal{X}^s \rightarrow H^{s-1}$ Fredholm. As mentioned we will proceed via the “complex absorption” method ???. We define

$$Q := \chi(t)^2 \partial_t^2$$

where $\chi : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is a smooth cut-off satisfying

$$\chi(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t \geq 1 - \delta \text{ or } t \leq \delta \\ 0 & \delta + \delta' < t < 1 - \delta - \delta' \end{cases}$$

where $\delta, \delta' \in (0, 1/8)$ (ensuring that $\delta + \delta' < 1/4$).



We note that $\square - iQ$ is again a second order differential operator, but its principal symbol changes to

$$\sigma_2(\square - iQ)(t, x, \tau, \xi) = |\xi|^2 - \tau^2 + i\chi(t)\tau^2 \quad (5.3)$$

which, like $\sigma_2(\square)$, remains homogeneous to second degree in the dual variables, (τ, ξ) . The characteristic set of $\square - iQ$ is given by the zero set of (5.3) minus the 0 section. In U_2 , where $\chi(t) = 0$:

$$\sigma_2(\square - iQ) = 0 \iff |\xi| = |\tau|.$$

On the other hand, outside of U_2 , $\chi(t) \neq 0$. Thus, the imaginary part of $\sigma_2(\square - iQ)$ is zero only if $\tau = 0$ which implies that $\xi = 0$ if the real part were to be zero as well. Thus, $\sigma_2(\square - iQ) = 0$ in U_2^c only if $\xi = \tau = 0$ which is the zero section excluded from the characteristic set. In short, the characteristic set is given by the close set

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma^2(\square - iQ) &= \{\sigma_2(\square - iQ) = 0\} \setminus 0 \\ &= \{(t, x, \tau, \xi) : \chi(t) \neq 0 \text{ and } 0 \neq |\xi| = |\tau|\} \subset T^*M \setminus 0. \end{aligned}$$

We see now that the perturbation Q introduced a region, $T^*U_1 \subset T^*M$, called the absorption region where $\square - iQ$ is (microlocally) elliptic.

Mention the symplectic structure on the torus and the Hamiltonian flow $\exp(sH_p)(t, x, \tau, \xi) = (t + s\tau, x + s\xi, \tau, \xi)$. As expected, this is tangential to the characteristic set.

The estimate provided by the propagation of singularity theorem suggest that we give the following definition for \mathcal{X}^s .

Definition 5.2. Let M be the manifold and $\square - iQ$ be the operator defined above ???. For each $s \in \mathbb{R}$, we define a subspace of $H^s(M)$ given by

$$\mathcal{X}^s = \{u \in H^s(M) : (\square - iQ)u \in H^{s-1}(M)\}.$$

Note that \mathcal{X}^s is a Hilbert space (see lemma ??) with inner product and associated norm given by

$$\begin{aligned} \langle u, v \rangle_{\mathcal{X}^s} &:= \langle u, v \rangle_{H^s} + \langle (\square - iQ)u, (\square - iQ)v \rangle_{H^{s-1}} \\ \|u\|_{\mathcal{X}^s}^2 &= \langle u, u \rangle_{\mathcal{X}^s} = \|u\|_{H^s}^2 + \|(\square - iQ)u\|_{H^{s-1}}^2 \end{aligned}$$

for all $u, v \in \mathcal{X}^s$.

Lemma 5.2. Let $A_j \in \Psi_\infty^{m_j}(M)$ and $s_j \in \mathbb{R}$ for $j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$. Define the linear subspace of $H^s(M)$ by

$$\mathcal{X} := \{u \in H^s : A_j u \in H^{s_j}, j = 1, \dots, N\},$$

then with the norm

$$\|u\|_{\mathcal{X}}^2 := \|u\|_{H^s}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^N \|A_j u\|_{H^{s_j}}^2$$

\mathcal{X} is complete.

Proof. Let $\{u_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ be a Cauchy sequence in \mathcal{X} , i.e. for any $\epsilon > 0$

$$\|u_k\|_{H^s}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^N \|A_j u_k\|_{H^{s_j}}^2 < \epsilon$$

which in turn implies that each $A_j u_k \in H^{s_j}$ are Cauchy. By completeness of H^s and $H^{s_j}, j = 1, \dots, N$, we get v and v_j 's such that

$$\begin{aligned} u_k &\rightarrow v \in H^s \\ A_j u_k &\rightarrow v_j \in H^{s_j}. \end{aligned}$$

Then, by continuity of $A_j : H^s \rightarrow H^{s-m_j}$, we have

$$v_j = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_j u_k = A_j \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} u_k = A_j v.$$

Since $v_j \in H^{s_j}$, the equality above gives $A_j v \in H^{s_j}$ for each $j = 1, \dots, N$. Therefore, $v \in \mathcal{X}$. Furthermore, for any $\epsilon > 0$, the convergence in H^s and H^{s_j} above give the bounds that $\|u_k - v\|_{H^s}^2 < \epsilon/(N+1)$ and $\|A_j u_k - v_j\|_{H^{s_j}}^2 < \epsilon/(N+1)$ for large

enough $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
\|u_k - v\|_{\mathcal{X}} &= \|u_k - v\|_{H^s}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^N \|A_j u_k - A_j v\|_{H^{s_j}}^2 \\
&= \|u_k - v\|_{H^s}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^N \|A_j u_k - v_j\|_{H^{s_j}}^2 \\
&< (N+1) \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{N+1} \\
&= \epsilon.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, every \mathcal{X} -Cauchy sequence converges in \mathcal{X} as required. \square

With the definitions, in place, we are ready to prove:

Theorem 5.3. *For each $s \in \mathbb{R}$, the operator*

$$(\square - iQ) : \mathcal{X}^s \rightarrow H^{s-1}(\mathbb{T}^n)$$

is Fredholm.

Proof. As mentioned, we need to show that $\forall s, N \in \mathbb{R}, \forall u \in \mathcal{X}^s$, there exist positive real number $C > 0$, such that

$$\|u\|_{H^s} \leq C (\|(\square - iQ)u\|_{H^{s-1}} + \|u\|_{H^N}) \quad (5.4)$$

$$\|u\|_{H^s} \leq C (\|(\square + iQ^*)u\|_{H^{s-1}} + \|u\|_{H^N}). \quad (5.5)$$

Since the estimates above will be proven for all $s \in \mathbb{R}$, adding the term involving H^{s-1} -norm on both sides and recalling that the dual of Sobolev spaces are given by $(H^{s-1})^* = H^{1-s}$ the estimates above translate to : $\exists C > 0$,

$$\|u\|_{\mathcal{X}^s} = \|u\|_{H^s} + \|(\square - iQ)u\|_{H^{s-1}} \leq C (\|(\square - iQ)u\|_{H^{s-1}} + \|u\|_{H^N})$$

Also, since the torus M is a compact manifold, $H^r(M) \hookrightarrow H^{r'}(M)$ is a compact inclusion for any $r' < r$. Thus, by ??, $\square - iQ$ has finite dimensional kernel and closed range. Furthermore, by ?? and the observation that $(\square - iQ)^* = \square^* + iQ^* = \square + iQ^*$, we have

$$\text{coker}(\square - iQ) \cong \ker(\square + iQ^*).$$

But again by ?? and the second estimate, we conclude that $\ker(\square + iQ^*)$, and hence $\text{coker}(\square - iQ)$, is finite dimensional. Jointly, these allow us to conclude that $\square - iQ : \mathcal{X}^s \rightarrow H^{s-1}(M)$ is Fredholm.

It remains to prove the aforementioned Fredholm estimates. Let $s, N \in \mathbb{R}, u \in \mathcal{X}^s$ be given. First, we will establish a sharper estimate in the absorption region where

$\square - iQ$ is elliptic. Let $\chi_1 \in C_c^\infty(T^*M)$ be a smooth compactly supported cut-off with $\text{supp} \chi_1 \subset U_1 \subset \text{Ell}^2(\square - iQ)$. Explicitly, we can choose

$$\chi_1(t, x, \tau, \xi) = \chi(2t), \quad \text{supp}(\chi_1) \subset \{\chi(2t) \neq 0\} \subset \{\chi(t) \neq 0\} = U_1$$

We note that multiplication by χ_1 act as a 0^{th} order pseudodifferential operator. Its wavefront set are points where it is non-zero, i.e.

$$\text{WF}'(\chi_1) = \{(t, x, \tau, \xi) : \chi(2t) \neq 0\} \subset \text{Ell}^2(\square - iQ)$$

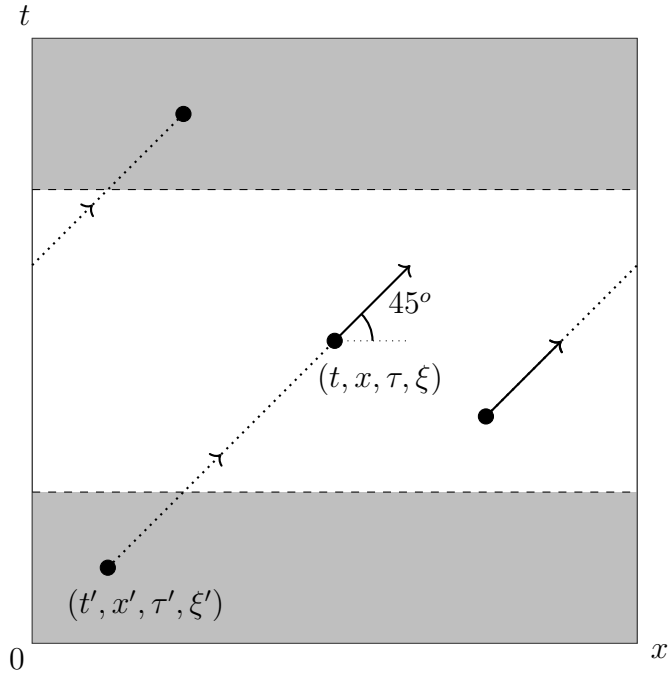
and thus microlocal elliptic regularity estimate applies to give **remember to include Vasy's microlocal estimate ??** : $\exists C > 0$ such that

$$\|\chi_1 u\|_{H^s} \leq C (\|(\square - iQ)u\|_{H^{s-2}} + \|u\|_{H^N})$$

Outside the absorption region, however, we will rely on propagation of singularity estimate. The crucial geometric observation is that every light ray emanating from a point in U_1^c can be traced, in both forward and backward direction, to a source in U_1 . In other words, every element of $\Sigma^2(\square - iQ)$ outside of the absorption region lies along the Hamiltonian flow of the principal symbol of \square that begins in the absorption region. In symbols,

$$\begin{aligned} & (t, x, \tau, \xi) \in \Sigma^2(\square - iQ) \\ \iff & \chi(t) = 0 \text{ and } |\tau| = |\xi| \\ \iff & \exists (t', x', \tau', \xi') = (t', x', \tau, \xi) \in \text{Ell}^0(\chi_1), \\ & \exp(\sigma H_p)(t', x', \tau', \xi') = (t' + \sigma t, x + \sigma \xi, \tau, \xi) = (t, x, \tau, \xi) \end{aligned}$$

for some $\sigma \in \mathbb{R}$. We have use the fact that $\text{Ell}^0(\chi_1) = \{\chi_1 \neq 0\} \subset U_1$. In fact, we can always choose $t' = 0$, since the light ray emanating from the line $t' = 0$ will cover every



As such, by ??, we obtain the estimate : $\exists C > 0$

$$\|u\|_{H^s} \leq C (\|\chi_1 u\|_{H^s} + \|(\square - iQ)u\|_{H^{s-1}} + \|u\|_{H^N}).$$

Substituting ??, we have: $\exists C' > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \|u\|_{H^s} &\leq C' (C \|(\square - iQ)u\|_{H^{s-2}} + C \|u\|_{H^N} + \|(\square - iQ)u\|_{H^{s-1}} + \|u\|_{H^N}) \\ &\leq C'' (\|(\square - iQ)u\|_{H^{s-1}} + \|u\|_{H^N}) \end{aligned}$$

since $\|v\|_{H^{s-2}} \leq \|v\|_{H^{s-1}}$ for any $v \in H^{s-2}$.

Using the same argument, replacing $-iQ$ with $+iQ^*$, reversing the direction of the hamiltonian flow $\exp(-\sigma H_p)$ instead, we get a similar estimate for $\square + iQ^*$, namely, : $\exists C > 0$

$$\|u\|_{H^s} \leq C (\|(\square + iQ^*)u\|_{H^{s-1}} + \|u\|_{H^N}).$$

We have thus obtain both Fredholm estimates for $\square - iQ$.

□

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