Microlocal Analysis Seminar

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Contents

1 Reminder: definitions and notations

1.1 Symbols

We shall here list the definition of the space of symbols of order $m \in \mathbb{N}$ in Euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^n$ that one encounter in the literature. The main motivation is again based on the property of linear differential operators of order $m \in \mathbb{N}$ with smooth coefficient that, after Fourier transform gives the polynomial of ξ with smooth coefficient

$$P(x,\xi) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leqslant m} a_\alpha(x)\xi^\alpha.$$

Definition 1.1. The **space of symbol of order** m, denoted $S^m_\infty(\mathbb{R}^p;\mathbb{R}^n)$, is the space of smooth functions $a \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ such that for all multi-index $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^p, \beta \in \mathbb{N}^n$

$$\left| D^\alpha_x D^\beta_\xi a(x,\xi) \right| \leqslant C_{\alpha,\beta} \langle \xi \rangle^{m-|\beta|}$$

uniformly on $\mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^n$. We can also defined the space of symbol, $S^m_\infty(\Omega;\mathbb{R}^n)$ on a set with non-empty interior $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^p$, $\Omega \subset \overline{\mathrm{Int}(\Omega)}$ such that the bound above is satisfied uniformly in $(x,\xi) \in \mathrm{Int}(\Omega) \times \mathbb{R}^n$. The subscript ∞ refers the uniform boundedness condition in x. Together with the family of seminorms (indexed by $N \in \mathbb{N}$)

$$\|a\|_{N,m} = \sup_{(x,\xi)\in \mathrm{Int}(\Omega)\times\mathbb{R}^n} \max_{|\alpha|+|\beta| \leqslant N} \frac{D^\alpha_x D^\beta_\xi a(x,\xi)}{\langle \xi \rangle^{m-|\beta|}} \tag{1}$$

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

Furthermore, we define the total symbol space as

$$S^\infty_\infty(\Omega;\mathbb{R}^n) = \bigcup_{m\in\mathbb{R}} S^m_\infty(\Omega;\mathbb{R}^n)$$

and the residual *residual* space of the filtration as

$$S^{-\infty}_\infty(\Omega;\mathbb{R}^n) = \bigcap_{m\in\mathbb{R}} S^m_\infty(\Omega;\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Note: In defining pseudodifferential operators, we shall focus on the case where $p = 2n$, i.e. $a(x,y,\xi) \in S^m_\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2n}_{x,y};\mathbb{R}^n)$.

1.2 Quantisation

Pseudodifferential operators are defined using symbols. The main gadget is the following oscillatory integral:

$$S^m_\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2n};\mathbb{R}^n) \ni a \mapsto I(a) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int e^{i(x-y)\xi} a(x,y,\xi)\,\mathrm{d}\xi \tag{2}$$

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

$$I(a)(u) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int e^{i(x-y)\xi} a(x,y,\xi) u(y)\,\mathrm{d}y\,\mathrm{d}\xi. \tag{3}$$

The integral 3 above might be divergent unless $m < -n$, but it can be interpreted as a tempered distribution, i.e. a linear function on $S(\mathbb{R}^n)$, with action

$$S(\mathbb{R}^n) \ni v \mapsto I(a)(u)(v) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int e^{i(x-y)\xi} a(x,y,\xi) u(y) v(x)\,\mathrm{d}y\,\mathrm{d}\xi\,\mathrm{d}x \in \mathbb{C}. \tag{4}$$

The process of turning the symbol a into an operator $S(\mathbb{R}^n) \to S'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is known as the quantisation procedure. The goal of this talk is the following:

Goal :
To establish that the procedure above is well-defined, so that for each $a \in S^m_\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\begin{aligned} I(a) : S(\mathbb{R}^n) &\to S'(\mathbb{R}^n) \\ u &\mapsto I(a)(u) \quad : S(\mathbb{R}^n) \to \mathbb{C} \\ &\qquad v \mapsto I(a)(uv) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int e^{i(x-y)\xi} a(x,y,\xi) u(y) v(x) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}\xi \, \mathrm{d}x \end{aligned}$$

is a continuous linear map between Frechet spaces.

Remark. Given $a \in S^m_\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$, we sometimes write $A = Op(a) = I(a)$ for the operator $S(\mathbb{R}^n) \to S'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 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

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

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

2 Properties of Symbols

In this section, we shall establish the following summarising theorem:

Theorem 2.1 (Summary). *Given $m \in \mathbb{R}$, $p, n \in \mathbb{N}$, then*

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

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

for all $m \leqslant m'$.

3. $S_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ *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 $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$.*

Exercise : Show that symbol spaces are Frechet spaces. That is, show that the family of seminorms in 1 separates points and that if a sequence is Cauchy in each seminorm, then there exist a unique symbol where the sequence converges in each seminorm.

2.1 $S_\infty^\infty(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$ is a graded commutative *-algebra with continuous inclusion

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

Proposition 2.2. *Let $p, n \in \mathbb{N}$ be given and $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^p$ such that $\Omega \subset \overline{\mathrm{Int}(\Omega)}$. If $m, m' \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $m \leqslant m'$, then $S_\infty^m(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n) \subset S_\infty^{m'}(\mathbb{R})$. Furthermore, the inclusion map*

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

is continuous.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□

Proposition 2.3. *Let $p, n \in \mathbb{N}$ be given. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^p$ be such that $\Omega \subset \overline{\mathrm{Int}(\Omega)}$. Then, for any $m, m' \in \mathbb{R}$, we have*

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

Proof. Let $a \in S^m_\infty(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)$ and $b \in S^{m'}_\infty(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)$ be given. By (general) Leibinz formula, we have that for all multi-index α, β,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sup_{(x,\xi)\in \mathrm{Int}(\Omega)\times\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\left| D^\alpha_x D^\beta_\xi a(x,\xi) b(x,\xi) \right|}{\langle \xi \rangle^{(m+m')-|\beta|}} &\leqslant \sum_{\mu\leqslant\alpha, \gamma\leqslant\beta} \binom{\alpha}{\mu}\binom{\beta}{\gamma} \sup_{(x,\xi)\in \mathrm{Int}(\Omega)\times\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\left| D^\mu_x D^\gamma_\xi a(x,\xi) \right| \left| D^{\alpha-\mu}_x D^{\beta-\gamma}_\xi b(x,\xi) \right|}{\langle \xi \rangle^{(m+m')-|\beta|}} \\
&\leqslant \sum_{\mu\leqslant\alpha, \gamma\leqslant\beta} \binom{\alpha}{\mu}\binom{\beta}{\gamma} C \sup_{\xi\in\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\langle \xi \rangle^{m-|\gamma|} \langle \xi \rangle^{m'-|\beta-\gamma|}}{\langle \xi \rangle^{(m+m')-|\beta|}} \\
&= \sum_{\mu\leqslant\alpha, \gamma\leqslant\beta} \binom{\alpha}{\mu}\binom{\beta}{\gamma} C \sup_{\xi\in\mathbb{R}^n} \langle \xi \rangle^{|\beta|-(|\beta-\gamma|+|\gamma|)} \\
&\leqslant \sum_{\mu\leqslant\alpha, \gamma\leqslant\beta} \binom{\alpha}{\mu}\binom{\beta}{\gamma} C \\
&< \infty
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

and observe that

- $a \in S^m_\infty(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)$. 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 $\beta \in \mathbb{N}^n$,

  $$\left| D^\beta_\xi \langle \xi \rangle^m \right| \leqslant C \langle \xi \rangle^{m-|\beta|}$$

  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

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

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

- $b \in S^{m'}_\infty(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)$. 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

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

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

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

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

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

The results above, together with the easily proven fact $a^*(x,\xi) := \overline{a(x,\xi)} \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n) \iff a \in S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$, gives the desired algebraic structure for $S_\infty^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2n}; \mathbb{R}^n)$

2.2 Density of residual space, $S_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^p; \mathbb{R}^n)$

Next, we have a rather technical density result : 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 with the topology 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 smooth bounded functions, in particular, $1 \in S_\infty^0(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)$ is not in the closure of $S_\infty^{-\infty}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)$.

Lemma 2.4. *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. $\chi \geqslant 0$ 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

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

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

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

Since χ and all its derivatives are compactly supported, each term above is bounded in ξ and thus a_k is bounded in $S^m_\infty(\mathbb{R}^p;\mathbb{R}^n)$ and that

$$\left| D^\alpha_x D^\beta_\xi a_k(x,\xi) \right| \leqslant C' \langle \xi \rangle^{-N}$$

which allow us to conclude that $a_k \in S^{-\infty}_\infty(\mathbb{R}^p;\mathbb{R}^n)$.

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

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

as $k \to \infty$, since $|\,(1-\chi(\xi/k))\,|$ is 0 in the region $|\,\xi\,| \leqslant k$ 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:

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

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

3 Quantisation

We first note that, if $m < -n$ (write $m = -n - \epsilon$ for some $\epsilon > 0$), the oscillatory integral 3, is absolutely convergent and defines a continuous linear operator

$$\begin{aligned} I : S_\infty^{-n-\epsilon}(\mathbb{R}^{2n};\mathbb{R}^n) &\to S'(\mathbb{R}^{2n}) \\ a \mapsto I(a) : S(\mathbb{R}^{2n}) \ni \varphi \mapsto I(a)(\varphi) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n}\int e^{i(x-y)\xi} a(x,y,\xi)\varphi(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}\xi\,\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y. \end{aligned}$$

The map above is clearly linear. Continuity comes from the bound given by the following computation: $\forall M \in \mathbb{N}$, $\forall a \in S_\infty^{-n-\epsilon}(\mathbb{R}^{2n};\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\forall \varphi \in S(\mathbb{R}^n)$

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

for any $M \in \mathbb{N}$, where

$$\|\varphi\|_M := \sum_{|\,\alpha\,|\leqslant M}\ \sup_{(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}^{2n}} \langle(x,y)\rangle^M \,\big|\, D^\alpha_{x,y}\varphi(x,y)\,\big| \tag{5}$$

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

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

which implies continuity.

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

Proposition 3.1. *The continuous linear map*

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

extends uniquely to a linear map

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

which is continuous as linear map from $S_\infty^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^{2n};\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $S'(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ 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 $a_k \to a \in S_\infty^{m'}(\mathbb{R}^{2n};\mathbb{R}^n)$. Together with the completeness of $S'(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ (being a continuous linear map into $\mathbb{C}$ which is complete), we have unique continuous linear extension of $I : S_\infty^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^{2n};\mathbb{R}^n) \to S'(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ to $S_\infty^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n};\mathbb{R}^n)$ given by

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

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 $\varphi \in S(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$, there exist $N, M \in \mathbb{N}$, such that

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

Let a, φ as above be given. Note that

$$e^{i(x-y)\xi} = \langle \xi \rangle^{-2q} (1 + \xi \cdot D_x)^q e^{i(x-y)\xi} = \langle \xi \rangle^{-2q} (1 - \xi \cdot D_y)^q e^{i(x-y)\xi}.$$

Thus, using integration by parts, for any $q \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
I(a)(\varphi) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int e^{i(x-y)\xi} a(x,y,\xi)\varphi(x,y) \,\mathrm{d}\xi \,\mathrm{d}x \,\mathrm{d}y \\
&= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int \langle \xi \rangle^{-4q} (1 - \xi \cdot D_y)^q (1 + \xi \cdot D_x)^q e^{i(x-y)\xi} a(x,y,\xi)\varphi(x,y) \,\mathrm{d}\xi \,\mathrm{d}x \,\mathrm{d}y \\
&= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int \langle \xi \rangle^{-4q} e^{i(x-y)\xi} (1 - \xi \cdot D_y)^q (1 + \xi \cdot D_x)^q [a(x,y,\xi)\varphi(x,y)] \,\mathrm{d}\xi \,\mathrm{d}x \,\mathrm{d}y \\
&= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int \langle \xi \rangle^{-4q} e^{i(x-y)\xi} \left(\sum_{|\gamma| \leqslant 2q} a_\gamma(x,y,\xi) D^\gamma_{x,y}\varphi(x,y) \right) \mathrm{d}\xi \,\mathrm{d}x \,\mathrm{d}y
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$a_\gamma(x,y,\xi) = \sum_{|\mu|,|\nu| \leqslant q} C_{\mu\nu} \xi^{\mu+\nu} D^\mu_x D^\nu_y a(x,y,\xi)$$

for some combinatorial constants $C_{\mu\nu}$. Now, using the symbol estimate for $a \in S^{-\infty}_\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2n};\mathbb{R}^n)$, and that $|\mu| + |\nu| \leqslant 2q$

$$\begin{aligned}
|a_\gamma(x,y,\xi)| &\leqslant \sum_{|\mu|,|\nu| \leqslant q} C_{\mu\nu} |\xi|^{\mu+\nu} \left| D^\mu_x D^\nu_y a(x,y,\xi) \right| \\
&= \sum_{|\mu|,|\nu| \leqslant q} C_{\mu\nu} |\xi|^{\mu+\nu} \langle \xi \rangle^{m'} \frac{\left| D^\mu_x D^\nu_y a(x,y,\xi) \right|}{\langle \xi \rangle^{m'}} \\
&\leqslant \|a\|_{2q,m'} \langle \xi \rangle^{m'} \sum_{|\mu|,|\nu| \leqslant q} C_{\mu\nu} |\xi|^{\mu+\nu} \\
&\leqslant \|a\|_{2q,m'} \langle \xi \rangle^{m'} \sum_{|\mu|,|\nu| \leqslant q} C_{\mu\nu} \langle \xi \rangle^{\mu+\nu} \\
&\leqslant \|a\|_{2q,m'} \langle \xi \rangle^{m'} \langle \xi \rangle^{2q} \sum_{|\mu|,|\nu| \leqslant q} C_{\mu\nu} \\
&\leqslant C_q \|a\|_{2q,m'} \langle \xi \rangle^{m'+2q}
\end{aligned}$$

and since $|\gamma| \leqslant 2q$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\left| D^\gamma_{x,y}\varphi(x,y) \right| &= \langle (x,y) \rangle^{-2q-2n-1} \langle (x,y) \rangle^{2q+2n+1} \left| D^\gamma_{x,y}\varphi(x,y) \right| \\
&\leqslant \langle (x,y) \rangle^{-2q-2n-1} \sum_{|\alpha| \leqslant 2q+2n+1} \sup_{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}} \langle (x,y) \rangle^{2q+2n+1} \left| D^\alpha_{x,y}\varphi(x,y) \right| \\
&\leqslant \langle (x,y) \rangle^{-2q-2n-1} \|\varphi\|_{2q+2n+1}.
\end{aligned}$$

Bring together both bounds, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
|I(a)(\varphi)| &\leqslant \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int \langle \xi \rangle^{-4q} \left(\sum_{|\gamma| \leqslant 2q} \left| a_\gamma(x,y,\xi) D^\gamma_{x,y}\varphi(x,y) \right| \right) \mathrm{d}\xi \,\mathrm{d}x \,\mathrm{d}y \\
&\leqslant C' \|a\|_{2q,m'} \|\varphi\|_{2q+2n+1} \int \langle \xi \rangle^{-4q} \langle \xi \rangle^{m'+2q} \langle (x,y) \rangle^{-2q-2n-1} \,\mathrm{d}\xi \,\mathrm{d}x \,\mathrm{d}y \\
&= C' \|a\|_{2q,m'} \|\varphi\|_{2q+2n+1} \int \langle \xi \rangle^{m'-2q} \langle (x,y) \rangle^{-2q-2n-1} \,\mathrm{d}\xi \,\mathrm{d}x \,\mathrm{d}y
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, as long as $m' - 2q < -n$, i.e. $q > \max\left(\frac{m'+n}{2}, 0\right)$, the integral above converges. Finally, set $N = 2q$, $M = 2q + 2n + 1$, we have

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

as required. $\square$

4 Appendix: Functional Analysis

Theorem 4.1 (Continuous Linear extension). *Let $T \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$ be a continuous linear map between normed vector spaces V and W with W completely metrisable. Then, there exist unique extension $\widetilde{T} \in \mathcal{L}(\widetilde{V}, W)$ of T, i.e. $\widetilde{T}|_V = T$ where $\widetilde{V}$ is the completion of V.*

Theorem 4.2. *Let normed vector spaces V, W be given. If W is complete, then $\mathcal{L}(V, W)$ is complete.*

Theorem 4.3 (Schwartz Kernel Theorem [**?**, Chapter 4.6, p. 345]). *Let M, N be compact manifold and*

$$T : C^\infty(M) \to \mathcal{D}'(N)$$

be a continuous linear map ($C^\infty(M)$ being given Frechet space topology and $D'(N)$ the weak topology). Define a bilinear map*

$$\begin{aligned} B : C^\infty(M) \times C^\infty(N) &\to \mathbb{C} \\ (u, v) &\mapsto B(u, v) = \langle v, Tu \rangle \,. \end{aligned}$$

Then, there exist a distribution $k \in \mathcal{D}'(M \times N)$ such that for all $(u, v) \in C^\infty(M) \times C^\infty(N)$

$$B(u, v) = \langle u \otimes v, k \rangle \,.$$

We call such k the kernel of T.

Definition 4.4 (Frechet space).