

Elastic Problem in Half-space

1. Estimate of Dirichlet Green Tensor

We need the following slight generalization of Van der Corput lemma for the oscillatory integral [10, P.152].

Lemma 1.1 *Let $-\infty < a < b < \infty$, and u is a C^k function u in (a, b) .*

1. *If $|u'(t)| \geq 1$ for $t \in (a, b)$ and u' is monotone in (a, b) , then for any $\phi(t)$ in (a, b) with integrable derivatives*

$$\left| \int_a^b e^{i\lambda u(t)} \phi(t) dt \right| \leq 3\lambda^{-1} \left[|\phi(b)| + \int_a^b |\phi'(t)| dt \right].$$

2. *For all $k \geq 2$, if $|u^{(k)}(t)| \geq 1$ for $t \in (a, b)$, then for any $\phi(t)$ in (a, b) with integrable derivatives*

$$\left| \int_a^b e^{i\lambda u(t)} \phi(t) dt \right| \leq 12k\lambda^{-1/k} \left[|\phi(b)| + \int_a^b |\phi'(t)| dt \right].$$

Proof. The assertion can be proved by extending the Van der Corput lemma in [10]. Here we omit the details. \square

We recall following lemma, see e.g. [17]:

Lemma 1.2 *Let $F(\lambda, a) = \int_0^a t^{\alpha-1} f(t) e^{i\lambda t} dt$ where $0 < a \leq +\infty$, $0 < \alpha < 1$ and $t^{\alpha-1} f \in L^1(0, a)$, then we have*

$$|F(\lambda, a)| \leq C \left(\frac{1}{\lambda^\alpha} + \frac{1}{\lambda} (a^{\alpha-1} + |t^{\alpha-1} f|_{L^1(0, a)}) \right) \quad (1.1)$$

Lemma 1.3 *Let $f(\xi, \mu_s, \mu_p) = g(\xi, \mu_s, \mu_p) / \gamma(\xi, \mu_s, \mu_p)$ where $g(x, y, z)$ is a homogeneous quadratic polynomial with respect to x, y, z . Let $a, b > 0$ and $\rho = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$. Assume $\kappa = k_p / k_s$ and $k_s \rho > 1$, then we have*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(\xi, \mu_s, \mu_p) e^{i(\mu_s b + \xi a)} d\xi - f_{\xi = \frac{k_s a}{\rho}} \frac{k_s b}{\rho} \left(\frac{2\pi}{k_s \rho} \right)^{1/2} e^{i(k_s \rho - \frac{\pi}{4})} \right| \\ & \leq C \left(\frac{k_s b}{\rho (k_s \rho)^{3/4}} + \frac{k_s a}{\rho (k_s \rho)^{5/4}} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (1.2)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(\xi, \mu_s, \mu_p) e^{i(\mu_p b + \xi a)} d\xi - f_{\xi = \frac{k_p a}{\rho}} \frac{k_p b}{\rho} \left(\frac{2\pi}{k_p \rho} \right)^{1/2} e^{i(k_p \rho - \frac{\pi}{4})} \right| \\ & \leq C \left(\frac{k_p b}{\rho (k_p \rho)^{3/4}} + \frac{k_p a}{\rho (k_p \rho)^{5/4}} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (1.3)$$

where C is only dependent on κ .

Proof. We only proof the first estimate. The second one is similar. Let $I(a, b) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(\xi, \mu_s, \mu_p) e^{i(\mu_s b + \xi a)} d\xi$. To simplify the integral, the standard substitution $\xi = k_s \sin t$ is made, taking the ξ -plane to a strip $-\pi/2 < \text{Re } t < \pi/2$ in the t -plane, and the real axis in the ξ -plane onto the path L from $-\pi/2 + i\infty \rightarrow -\pi/2 \rightarrow \pi/2 \rightarrow \pi/2 - i\infty$ in the t -plane. Then $I(a, b) := I(\rho, \phi)$ becomes (Let $a = \rho \sin \phi$ and $b = \rho \cos \phi$, $0 < \phi < \pi/2$)

$$k_s \int_L f(\sin t, \cos t, (\kappa^2 - \sin^2 t)^{1/2}) \cos t e^{i k_s \rho (\cos(t - \phi))} dt \quad (1.4)$$

Taking the shift transformation of t and using cauchy integral theorem, we can obtain the representation of $I(a,b)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
& k_s \int_L f(\sin(t + \phi), \cos(t + \phi), (\kappa^2 - \sin^2(t + \phi))^{1/2}) \cos(t + \phi) e^{ik_s \rho(\cos t)} dt \\
&= k_s \cos \phi \int_L f(\sin(t + \phi), \cos(t + \phi), (\kappa^2 - \sin^2(t + \phi))^{1/2}) \cos t e^{ik_s \rho(\cos t)} dt \\
&\quad - k_s \sin \phi \int_L f(\sin(t + \phi), \cos(t + \phi), (\kappa^2 - \sin^2(t + \phi))^{1/2}) \sin t e^{ik_s \rho(\cos t)} dt \\
&:= k_s (\cos \phi I_1 + \sin \phi I_2)
\end{aligned}$$

For I_2 , using integration by parts on path L first, we have

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{ik_s \rho} \int_L f(\sin(t + \phi), \cos(t + \phi), (\kappa^2 - \sin^2(t + \phi))^{1/2}) d e^{i(k_s \rho \cos t)} \quad (1.5)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{ik_s \rho} \int_L \frac{\partial f(\sin(t + \phi), \cos(t + \phi), (\kappa^2 - \sin^2(t + \phi))^{1/2})}{\partial t} e^{i(k_s \rho \cos t)} dt \quad (1.6)$$

$$:= \frac{1}{k_s \rho} I_3 \quad (1.7)$$

Therefore,

$$I(\rho, \phi) = k_s (\cos \phi I_1 + \frac{\sin \phi}{k_s \rho} I_3) \quad (1.8)$$

First, we define $0 < \phi_1 < \phi_\kappa < \phi_2 < \pi/2$ such that $\sin(\phi_\kappa) = \kappa$, $\sin(\phi_1) < \kappa/2$, $\sin(\phi_2) > (1 + \kappa)/2$ and $\cos(\phi_1) > (1 + \kappa)/2$, $\cos(\phi_2) < \kappa/2$. Now, we claim that

1. If $\phi \in (0, \phi_1) \cup (\phi_2, \pi/2)$, we have

$$\left| I_1 - f(\sin \phi, \cos \phi, (\kappa^2 - \sin^2 \phi)^{1/2}) \left(\frac{2\pi}{k_s \rho} \right)^{1/2} e^{i(k_s \rho - \frac{\pi}{4})} \right| \leq C \frac{1}{k_s \rho} \quad (1.9)$$

$$|I_3| \leq C \frac{1}{(k_s \rho)^{1/2}} \quad (1.10)$$

where C is independant of ϕ .

2. If $\phi \in [\phi_1, \phi_2]$ and $\phi \neq \phi_\kappa$, we have

$$\left| I_1 - f(\sin \phi, \cos \phi, (\kappa^2 - \sin^2 \phi)^{1/2}) \left(\frac{2\pi}{k_s \rho} \right)^{1/2} e^{i(k_s \rho - \frac{\pi}{4})} \right| \leq C(\phi) \frac{1}{k_s \rho} \quad (1.11)$$

$$|I_3| \leq C(\phi) \frac{1}{(k_s \rho)^{1/2}} \quad (1.12)$$

3. If $\phi = \phi_\kappa$, we have

$$\left| I_1 - f(\sin \phi, \cos \phi, 0) \left(\frac{2\pi}{k_s \rho} \right)^{1/2} e^{i(k_s \rho - \frac{\pi}{4})} \right| \leq C \frac{1}{(k_s \rho)^{3/4}} \quad (1.13)$$

$$|I_3| \leq C(\phi) \frac{1}{(k_s \rho)^{1/4}} \quad (1.14)$$

Since $I(\rho, \phi)$ is a continuous function, we can obtain estimate (1.42) soon by the claim and equality (1.48). We now proceed with the proof of the claim above.

1. For the claim 1, we only give the proof when $\phi \in (\phi_2, \pi/2)$ since the similar proof can be adjusted to the other case. By the convention of ϕ_2 , for any $\phi \in (\phi_2, \pi/2)$, there exists $0 < \delta < \pi/4$ only dependent on κ such that

$$|\sin(t + \phi)| > (1 + 2\kappa)/3, |\cos(t + \phi)| < 2\kappa/3 \quad (1.15)$$

for any $t \in (-\delta, \delta)$ while

$$|\cos(t + \phi)| > (1 + 2\kappa)/3, |\sin(t + \phi)| < 2\kappa/3 \quad (1.16)$$

for any $t \in (-\pi/2, -\pi/2 + \delta) \cup (\pi/2 - \delta, \pi/2)$. Let $\chi_\delta \in C_0^\infty(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$ be the cut-off function with that $0 \leq \chi_\delta \leq 1$, $\chi_\delta = 1$ in $(-\delta/2, \delta/2)$ and $\chi_\delta = 0$ in $L \setminus (-\delta, \delta)$. Then we can divide I_1 into two parts such that

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_L f(t) \cos t e^{ik_s \rho \cos t} dt \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(t) \cos t \chi_\delta(t) e^{ik_s \rho \cos t} dt + \int_{L'} f(t) \cos t (1 - \chi_\delta(t)) e^{ik_s \rho \cos t} dt \\ &=: I_{11} + I_{12} \end{aligned} \quad (1.17)$$

where $L' = L \setminus (-\delta/2, \delta/2)$ and $f(t) := f(\sin(t + \phi), \cos(t + \phi), (\kappa^2 - \sin^2(t + \phi))^{1/2})$. Let $g_\delta(t) = f(t) \cos t \chi_\delta(t)$ and substituting $t(s) = 2 \arcsin s/2$ for t in I_{11} , we have

$$I_{11} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} g_\delta(t(s)) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - s^2/4}} e^{ik_s \rho} e^{-ik_s \rho s^2/2} ds \quad (1.18)$$

Let $h_\delta(s) = g_\delta(t(s)) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - s^2/4}}$. It is easy to see that $h_\delta(s) \in C_0^\infty(-2 \sin \delta/2, 2 \sin \delta/2)$. By the lemma of the stationary phase for quadratic term in [9], we have

$$I_{11} = e^{ik_s \rho} \int_{\mathbb{R}} h_\delta(s) e^{-i \frac{k_s \rho}{2} s^2} ds = e^{ik_s \rho} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{h}_\delta(y) \alpha(-y) dy \quad (1.19)$$

where

$$\alpha(y) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi k_s \rho} \right)^{1/2} e^{-i\pi/4} e^{\frac{i}{2k_s \rho} y^2} \quad (1.20)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi k_s \rho} \right)^{1/2} e^{-i\pi/4} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{y^2}{k_s \rho} \right) \right) \quad (1.21)$$

Consequently

$$I_{11} = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi k_s \rho} \right)^{1/2} e^{ik_s \rho - i\pi/4} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{h}_\delta(y) \left(1 + \frac{1}{k_s \rho} O(y^2) \right) dy \quad (1.22)$$

But $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{h}_\delta(y) dy = 2\pi h_\delta(0)$ and $|\int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{h}_\delta(y) y^2 dy| < C$ since $|\widehat{h}_\delta(y)| < C_1$ and $|\widehat{h}_\delta(y)| < C_2/y^4$ where C, C_1, C_2 is independent of ϕ . It turns to estimate I_{12} . Using integration by parts, we obtain

$$|I_{12}| = \left| \frac{1}{k_s \rho} \int_{L'} (f(t) \cos t (1 - \chi_\delta(t) / \sin t))' e^{ik_s \rho \cos t} dt \right| \quad (1.23)$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{k_s \rho} \left(\int_{L \setminus (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})} |(f(t) \cos t (1 - \chi_\delta(t) / \sin t))'| e^{i \cos t} dt \right. \quad (1.24)$$

$$\left. + \int_{(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \setminus (-\frac{\delta}{2}, \frac{\delta}{2})} |(f(t) \cos t (1 - \chi_\delta(t) / \sin t))'| dt \right) \quad (1.25)$$

$$\leq C \frac{1}{k_s \rho} \quad (1.26)$$

Then inequality (1.49) follows.

For I_3 , we split the integral path L into $L_1 = (-\pi/2, \pi/2)$ and $L_2 = (-\pi/2 + i\infty, -\pi/2) \cup (\pi/2, \pi/2 - i\infty)$, then we have corresponding representation: $I_3 = I_{31} + I_{32}$. Then $|I_{32}| \leq C/(k_s \rho)$ can be proved by the same method used above. Following a tedious computation, we obtain a simple form of $\partial f / \partial t$:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{(\gamma \partial_t g - g \partial_t \gamma)(\kappa^2 - \sin^2 t)^{1/2}}{(\sin^2 t + \cos t(\kappa^2 - \sin^2 t)^{1/2})^2} \frac{1}{(\kappa^2 - \sin^2 t)^{1/2}} \quad (1.27)$$

$$:= \frac{h(\sin(t + \phi), \cos(t + \phi), (\kappa^2 - \sin^2(t + \phi))^{1/2})}{(\kappa^2 - \sin^2 t)^{1/2}} \quad (1.28)$$

where h and $\partial h / \partial t$ are integrable on path L_1 . Let define $t_1, t_2 \in \chi_1 = (-\pi/2 + \delta, -\delta) \cup (\delta, \pi/2 - \delta)$ which satisfy $\kappa^2 = \sin^2(t_i + \phi)$, $i = 1, 2$. Moreover, for any $0 < \lambda_1 < 1$ and $1 < \lambda_2 < 1/\kappa$, there exists $\sigma > 0$, which satisfy that $\chi_2 = (t_1 - \sigma, t_1 + \sigma) \cup (t_2 - \sigma, t_2 + \sigma) \subset \chi_1$ and is only dependent on $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \kappa$, such that

$$\lambda_1 \kappa < |\sin(t + \phi)| < \lambda_2 \kappa. \quad (1.29)$$

for any $t \in \chi_2$. We are now in a position to estimate I_{21} . Similarly, we split the path L_1 into χ_2 and $L_1 \setminus \chi_2$, then we have the corresponding representation: $I_{21} = I_{\chi_2} + I_{L_1 \setminus \chi_2}$.

For I_{χ_2} , we only analysis the integral on $\chi_{21} = (t_1 - \sigma, t_1 + \sigma)$ denoted by $I_{\chi_2}^1$, the procedure of the another is same. Without loss of generality, we assume that $\sin(t_1 - \sigma + \phi) < \kappa < \sin(t_1 + \sigma + \phi)$. It is easy to see that $\sin(t + \phi)$ is monotonic increasing in χ_{21} . Let $\sin(t + \phi) = \kappa \sin \theta$ and the implicit mapping from θ to t is denoted by $t(\theta)$ while the inverse mapping by $\theta(t)$, taking the interval χ_{21} onto $L_\theta : \theta_1 \rightarrow \pi/2 \rightarrow \pi/2 - i\theta_2$ where $\sin(t_1 - \sigma + \phi) = \kappa \sin \theta_1, \sin(t_1 + \sigma + \phi) = \kappa \sin(\pi/2 - i\theta_2)$. By substituting $t(\theta)$ into $I_{\chi_2}^1$, we have

$$I_{\chi_2}^1 = \int_{L_\theta} \frac{h(\kappa \sin \theta, (1 - \kappa^2 \sin^2 \theta)^{1/2}, \kappa \cos \theta)}{(1 - \kappa^2 \sin^2 \theta)^{1/2}} e^{ik_s \rho(\cos(t(\theta)))} d\theta \quad (1.30)$$

Because of inequality 1.29, we assert that h and $\partial h / \partial \theta$ are integrable on the path L_θ . A simple computation show that

$$\frac{dt(\theta)}{d\theta} = \frac{\kappa \cos \theta}{\cos(t + \phi)} \quad \frac{d^2 t(\theta)}{d\theta^2} = \frac{\kappa^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin(t + \phi) - \kappa \sin \theta \cos^2(t + \phi)}{\cos^3(t + \phi)}$$

Then we can obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d \cos t}{d\theta} &= \frac{-\kappa \sin t \cos \theta}{\cos(t + \phi)} \\ \frac{d^2 \cos t}{d\theta^2} &= \frac{d^2 \cos t}{dt^2} \left(\frac{dt}{d\theta} \right)^2 + \frac{d \cos t}{dt} \frac{d^2 t}{d\theta^2} \\ &= \frac{-\kappa^2 \cos^2 \theta \cos t}{\cos^2(t + \phi)} + \frac{\kappa \sin \theta \cos^2(t + \phi) \sin t - \kappa^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin(t + \phi) \sin t}{\cos^3(t + \phi)} \\ &= \frac{-\kappa^2 \cos^2 \theta \cos \phi + \kappa \sin \theta \cos^2(t + \phi) \sin t}{\cos^3(t + \phi)} \\ &= \frac{(\sin^2(t + \phi) - \kappa^2) \cos \phi + \cos^2(t + \phi) \sin(t + \phi) \sin t}{\cos^3(t + \phi)} \end{aligned}$$

It is simple to see that $\theta = \pi/2$ is the only stationary point of $\cos(t(\theta))$ and we can obtain

$$\left| \frac{d^2 \cos t}{d\theta^2}(\pi/2) \right| = \frac{(1 - \kappa^2)\kappa}{(1 - \kappa^2)^{3/2}} |\sin t| > \frac{(1 - \kappa^2)\kappa}{(1 - \kappa^2)^{3/2}} \sin \delta \quad (1.31)$$

Therefore, we can choose appropriate λ_1, λ_2 , only dependent on κ , such that $|\frac{d^2 \cos t}{d\theta^2}| > \frac{(1 - \kappa^2)\kappa}{(1 - \kappa^2)^{3/2}} \sin \delta$ for any $\theta \in \theta(\chi_{21})$. Therefore, we can decompose $\theta(\chi_{21})$ into several intervals such that in each either $|\partial \cos(t(\theta))/\partial \theta|$ or $|\partial^2 \cos(t(\theta))/\partial \theta^2|$ has positive lower bound and $|\partial \cos(t(\theta))/\partial \theta|$ is monotonous. Since the amplitude function of integrand in $I_{\chi_2}^1$ and its derivative with respect to θ are both integrable on L_θ , the estimation $|I_{\chi_2}^1| \leq C/(k_s \rho)^{1/2}$ can be obtained immediately by lemma 1.1. Then the estimate $|I_{L_1 \setminus \chi_2}| \leq C/(k_s \rho)^{1/2}$ also follows lemma 1.1. This completes the proof of the claim 1.

2. For the claim 2, since $\phi \neq \phi_1 \kappa$ we always can find some δ enough small such that $\sin(t + \phi) \neq \kappa^2$ for any $t \in (-\delta, \delta)$. Thus, the proof is similar to the claim1, here we omit the details.

3. To prove the claim 3, observe that 0 and ϕ' are the only two movable singular points of $f'(t)$ for $t \in L$ where $\sin^2(\phi' + \phi_\kappa) = \kappa^2$ and $\phi' \neq 0$. However, we can not use stationary phase lemma directly because the fourth derivatives of amplitude function has singularity when $t = 0$. Let $0 < \delta < \pi/4$ such that $\sin(t + \phi_\kappa)$ is monotonic as $t \in (-\delta, \delta)$, then we have $I_1 = I_{11} + I_{12}$, $I_3 = I_{31} + I_{32}$ like (1.17). Using the same argument as in the proof of the claim 1, we easily obtain

$$|I_{12}| \leq C \frac{1}{k_s \rho} \quad |I_{32}| \leq C \frac{1}{(k_s \rho)^{1/2}} \quad (1.32)$$

Observe that we can always obtain following representation of $f(t)$

$$f(t) = \frac{g(t)}{\sin^2(t + \phi_\kappa) + \cos(t + \phi_\kappa)(\kappa^2 - \sin^2(t + \phi_\kappa))^{1/2}} \quad (1.33)$$

$$= \frac{g(t)(\sin^2(t + \phi_\kappa) - \cos(t + \phi_\kappa)(\kappa^2 - \sin^2(t + \phi_\kappa))^{1/2})}{(1 + \kappa^2) \sin^2(t + \phi_\kappa) - \kappa^2} \quad (1.34)$$

$$= f_1(t) + f_2(t)(\sin^2 \phi_\kappa - \sin^2(t + \phi_\kappa))^{1/2} \quad (1.35)$$

$$= f_1(t) + i f_2(t)(\sin \phi_\kappa + \sin(t + \phi_\kappa))^{1/2} \cos^{1/2}(t/2 + \phi_\kappa) (2 \sin \frac{t}{2})^{1/2} \quad (1.36)$$

$$= f_1(t) + g_1(t)(2 \sin \frac{t}{2})^{1/2} \quad (1.37)$$

where $f_1, f_2, g_1 \in C^\infty(-\delta, \delta)$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} I_{11} &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_1(t) \cos t \chi_\delta(t) e^{i k_s \rho \cos t} dt \\ &+ \int_{\mathbb{R}} g_1(t) \cos t (2 \sin t/2)^{1/2} \chi_\delta(t) e^{i k_s \rho \cos t} dt \\ &:= I_{111} + I_{112} \end{aligned} \quad (1.38)$$

$$I_{31} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_1'(t) \chi_\delta(t) e^{i k_s \rho \cos t} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \int_{\mathbb{R}} g_1'(t) (2 \sin t/2)^{1/2} \chi_\delta(t) e^{ik_s \rho \cos t} dt \\
& + \int_{\mathbb{R}} 1/2 g_1(t) \cos t (2 \sin t/2)^{-1/2} \chi_\delta(t) e^{ik_s \rho \cos t} \\
& := I_{311} + I_{312} + I_{313}
\end{aligned} \tag{1.39}$$

Substituting $t(s) = 2 \arcsin s/2$ for t in I_{112} , I_{312} , and I_{313} and by lemma (1.2), we have

$$|I_{112}| \leq C \frac{1}{(k_s \rho)^{3/4}}, |I_{312}| \leq C \frac{1}{(k_s \rho)^{3/4}}, |I_{313}| \leq C \frac{1}{(k_s \rho)^{1/4}} \tag{1.40}$$

By lemma (1.1), we have

$$|I_{311}| \leq C \frac{1}{(k_s \rho)^{1/2}} \tag{1.41}$$

Finally, the claim 3 is a direct cosequence of using stationary phase theorem for I_{111} . This completes the proof. \square

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