

Parametrices for pseudo-differential equations with double characteristics II.

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1. Introduction.

In our previous paper [11] we constructed parametrices for some double characteristic pseudo-differential operators, whose characteristic sets are closed conic manifolds of codimension 2 in the cotangent space. In this paper we shall show that the condition of Theorem 1.2 in [11] is necessary and sufficient condition for existence of parametrices.

In order to describe the result more precisely we must recall some notations and hypotheses. Let X be a paracompact C^∞ manifold of dimension n and $T^*(X)\setminus 0$ be the cotangential space minus the zero section. $P(x, D)$ is a properly supported classical pseudo-differential operator on X of order m . We denote the principal symbol of P by $p_m(x, \xi) \in C^\infty(T^*(X)\setminus 0)$. For arbitrary $C^\infty(T^*(X)\setminus 0)$ functions f and g we denote the Poisson bracket of f and g by $\{f, g\}$ and the Hamilton vector field of f by H_f . For a non-negative integer k and a connected closed conic non-involutory submanifold Σ of $T^*(X)\setminus 0$ with $\text{codim } \Sigma = 2$, we use the notations $M^{m,k}(\Sigma, X)$ and $\sigma(P)$ for $P \in M^{m,k}(\Sigma, X)$ when k is odd. These notations are defined in definition 1.1 of [11].

We consider the following properly supported pseudo-differential operator $L(x, D)$ with double characteristics given by

$$(1.1) \quad L(x, D) = (P \cdot Q)(x, D) + R(x, D).$$

Here $P \in M^{m_1,k}(\Sigma, X)$, $Q \in M^{m_2,k}(\Sigma, X)$ and $R \in M^{m_1+m_2-1,k-1}(\Sigma, X)$.

In the following theorem we write $A \equiv B$ for operators A and B ; $\mathcal{D}'(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'(X)$ if $A - B$ is an integral operator with the C^∞ -kernel. We also write $\text{diag } (V) = \{(\rho, \rho); \rho \in V\} \subset (T^*(X)\setminus 0) \times (T^*(X)\setminus 0)$ for any conic subset V of $T^*(X)\setminus 0$. Our statement is the following

THEOREM. *Let $L(x, D)$ be a double characteristic pseudo-differential operator defined by (1.1), where k is an odd integer and $\sigma(P)=1$, $\sigma(Q)=-1$. We assume that $(H_{p_{m_1}})^l q_{m_2}(x, \xi) = 0$ on Σ for $l=1, \dots, k-1$ and $(H_{p_{m_1}})^l r_{m_1+m_2-1}(x, \xi) = 0$ on Σ for $l=1, \dots, k-2$ where $k > 1$. Then the following statements are equivalent.*