91. Singular Cauchy Problems for a Class of Weakly Hyperbolic Differential Operators

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In these notes singular Cauchy problems of Hamada's type are studied in the category of holomorphic functions and hyperfunctions for a class of hyperbolic differential operators with non-involutive multiple characteristics. Integral representations of their solutions are given.

1. Introduction. Let $P(t, x, D_t, D_x)$ be a differential operator of order m of the form

$$P(t, x, D_t, D_x) = D_t^m + \sum_{i=1}^m A_i(t, x, D_x) D_t^{m-i},$$

where $D_t = (1/\sqrt{-1})(\partial/\partial t)$, $D_x = (1/\sqrt{-1})(\partial/\partial x)$ and $A_t(t, x, D_x)$ is a differential operator at most of order i, not containing D_t , whose coefficients are holomorphic functions defined in a neighborhood of (t, x) = (0, 0) in $C \times C^n$.

We assume the following conditions:

(A-1) (Degeneracy of characteristic roots). There exists a non-negative integer q such that the principal symbol $P_m(t, x, \tau, \xi)$ of $P(t, x, D_t, D_x)$ is expressed in the form

$$P_m(t, x, \tau, \xi) = \prod_{j=1}^m (\tau - t^q \lambda_j(\xi)),$$

where $\lambda_j(\xi)$ $(1 \le j \le m)$ are holomorphic functions defined in a conic open neighborhood Ω_0 of $\xi_0 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)$ in $C^n - 0$ and homogeneous of degree 1 such that

$$\lambda_j(\xi) \neq \lambda_k(\xi)$$
, if $j \neq k$ and $\xi \in \Omega_0$.

(A-2) (Hyperbolicity). $\lambda_{i}(\xi)$ ($1 \le j \le m$) are real if ξ is real.

(A-3) (Levi condition). Let $A_{i,j}(t,x,\xi)$ be the homogeneous part of $A_i(t,x,\xi)$ of degree j with respect to ξ and let

$$A_{i,j}(t,x,\xi) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^k A_{i,j,k}(x,\xi)$$

be the Taylor expansion of $A_{i,j}(t, x, \xi)$ with respect to t. Then

$$A_{i,j,k}(x,\xi) = 0$$
, if $k < (q+1)j-i$.

Alinhac [1], Amano [2], Amano-Nakamura [13], Nakamura-Uryu [6], Nakane [7], Taniguchi-Tozaki [10] and Yoshikawa [12] studied the Cauchy problem for weakly hyperbolic operators of the above type, and constructed parametrices, using a type of ordinary differential operators with polynomial coefficients which determine the principal