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Publication date:
2008

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link to publication from Aalborg University](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Johnsen, J. (2008). *Type 1,1-operators defined by vanishing frequency modulation*. Department of Mathematical Sciences, Aalborg University. Research Report Series No. R-2008-01

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vanishing frequency modulation**

by

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R-2008-01

January 2008

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TYPE 1,1-OPERATORS DEFINED BY VANISHING FREQUENCY MODULATION

JON JOHNSEN

ABSTRACT. This paper presents a general definition of pseudo-differential operators of type 1, 1; the definition is shown to be the largest one that is both compatible with negligible operators and stable under vanishing frequency modulation. Elaborating counter-examples of Ching and Hörmander, type 1, 1-operators with unclosable graphs are proved to exist; others are shown to lack the microlocal property as they flip the wavefront set of an almost nowhere differentiable function. In contrast the definition is shown to imply the pseudo-local property, so type 1, 1-operators cannot create singularities but only change their nature. The familiar rule that the support of the argument is transported by the support of the distribution kernel is generalised to arbitrary type 1, 1-operators. A similar spectral support rule is also proved. As no restrictions appear for classical pseudo-differential operators, this is a new result which in many cases makes it unnecessary to reduce to elementary symbols. As an important tool, a convergent sequence of distributions is said to converge regularly if it moreover converges as smooth functions outside the singular support of the limit. This notion is shown to allow limit processes in extended versions of the formula relating operators and kernels.

1. INTRODUCTION

Pseudo-differential operators are generally well understood as a result of extensive analysis since the mid 1960s; but there is an exception for operators of type 1, 1. These have symbols in the Hörmander class $S_{1,1}^d(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$, which is sometimes called exotic because of the operators' atypical properties.

Recall that a symbol $a(x, \eta) \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ belongs to $S_{1,1}^d(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ if it for all multiindices α, β satisfies the estimates

$$|D_\eta^\alpha D_x^\beta a(x, \eta)| \leq C_{\alpha,\beta} (1 + |\eta|)^{d-|\alpha|+|\beta|}. \quad (1.1)$$

For such a symbol, $a(x, D)u = \text{OP}(a)u = Au$ is defined at least for u in the Schwartz space $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ by the usual integral, where $\mathcal{F}u(\xi) = \hat{u}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-ix \cdot \xi} u(x) dx$ denotes the Fourier transformation,

$$a(x, D)u(x) = (2\pi)^{-n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{ix \cdot \eta} a(x, \eta) \mathcal{F}u(\eta) d\eta. \quad (1.2)$$

The purpose of the present article is to suggest a *general* definition of operators with type 1, 1-symbols; that is, to define $a(x, D)u$ for u in a maximal subspace $D(A)$ such that

$$\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset D(A) \subset \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n). \quad (1.3)$$

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 35S05, 47G30.

Key words and phrases. Exotic pseudo-differential operators, type 1, 1, pseudo-local, spectral support rule, regular convergence, flipped wavefront sets.

Seemingly this question has not been addressed directly before. But as a fundamental contribution, L. Hörmander [Hör88, Hör89] used H^s -estimates to extend type 1, 1-operators by continuity from $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and characterised the possible s up to a limit point.

For other questions it seems necessary to have an explicit definition of type 1, 1-operators. Consider eg the pseudo-local property,

$$\text{sing supp } Au \subset \text{sing supp } u \quad \text{for all } u \in D(A). \quad (1.4)$$

In the proof of this, it is of course of little use just to know the action of A on $u \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, as both sets are empty for such u . And to apply the fact that the distribution kernel $K(x, y)$ of A is C^∞ for $x \neq y$ one would have to know more on A and its domain $D(A)$ than just (1.3).

To give a brief account of the present contribution, let $\psi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ denote an auxiliary function for which $\psi = 1$ in a neighbourhood of the origin. Then the frequency modulated versions of $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and of $a(x, \eta)$ with respect to x are given for $m \in \mathbb{N}$ by

$$u^m = \psi(2^{-m}D)u = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\psi(2^{-m}\cdot)\mathcal{F}u) \quad (1.5)$$

$$a^m = \psi(2^{-m}D_x)u = \mathcal{F}_{\xi \rightarrow x}^{-1}(\psi(2^{-m}\xi)\mathcal{F}_{x \rightarrow \xi}a(\xi, \eta)). \quad (1.6)$$

Therefore $a(x, D)$ is said to be *stable* under *vanishing* frequency modulation if for every u in its domain

$$a^m(x, D)u^m \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} a(x, D)u \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n). \quad (1.7)$$

Whilst classical pseudo-differential operators have this property, the purpose is to show that (1.7) can be used as a definition of $a(x, D)u$ when $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ is given; hereby $D(a(x, D))$ consists of the $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for which the limit exists independently of ψ . The limit in (1.7) serves as a substitute of the usual extensions by continuity from $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

In this introduction it is to be understood in (1.7) that, for all $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$,

$$a^m(x, D)u^m = \text{OP}(a^m(x, \eta)\psi(2^{-m}\eta))u, \quad (1.8)$$

where the right-hand side is in $\text{OP}(S^{-\infty})$. The expression $a^m(x, D)u^m$ itself is brief, but problematic if taken literally since also $a^m(x, \eta) \in S_{1,1}^\infty$. However, using that $\text{supp } \mathcal{F}(u^m) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, it will later be seen that $a^m(x, D)u^m$ can be defined via (1.8) and that this is compatible with (1.7); thenceforth $a^m(x, D)u^m$ will be a short and safe notation.

The definition is discussed in detail below, and shown to imply that type 1, 1-operators are pseudo-local; cf (1.4). In comparison they do not in general preserve wavefront sets, for a version of a well-known example due to Ching is shown to flip the wavefront set $\text{WF}(w_\theta) = \mathbb{R}^n \times (\mathbb{R}_+ \theta)$ into $\mathbb{R}^n \times (\mathbb{R}_+(-\theta))$ for some w_θ , that when the order $d \in]0, 1]$ is an almost nowhere differentiable function.

Moreover the following well-known support rule is extended to arbitrary operators $a(x, D)$ in $\text{OP}(S_{1,1}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n))$ with distribution kernel K ,

$$\text{supp } a(x, D)u \subset \overline{\text{supp } K \circ \text{supp } u} \quad \text{for all } u \in D(a(x, D)). \quad (1.9)$$

Here $\text{supp } K \circ \text{supp } u := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \exists y \in \text{supp } u: (x, y) \in \text{supp } K\}$, whereby $\text{supp } K$ is thought of as a relation on \mathbb{R}^n that maps, or transports, every set $M \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ to the set $(\text{supp } K) \circ M$ of everything related to an element of M .

There is an analogous result which seems to be new, even for classical symbols $a \in S_{1,0}^\infty$. It gives a *spectral* support rule, relating frequencies $\xi \in \text{supp } \mathcal{F}(Au)$ to those in $\text{supp } \mathcal{F}u$, cf Theorem 8.4: if only $u \in D(A)$ is such that (1.7) holds in the topology of $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then

$$\text{supp } \mathcal{F}(a(x,D)u) \subset \overline{\Xi}, \quad (1.10)$$

$$\Xi = \{ \xi + \eta \mid (\xi, \eta) \in \text{supp } \mathcal{F}_{x \rightarrow \xi} a, \eta \in \text{supp } \mathcal{F}u \}. \quad (1.11)$$

This is highly analogous to (1.9), for $\Xi = \text{supp } \mathcal{K} \circ \text{supp } \mathcal{F}u$, where \mathcal{K} is the kernel of the conjugated operator $\mathcal{F}a(x,D)\mathcal{F}^{-1}$. There is a forerunner of (1.10)–(1.11) in [Joh05], where it was only possible to cover the case $\mathcal{F}u \in \mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, as the information on $D(a(x,D))$ was inadequate without the consistent definition in (1.7).

The spectral support rule (1.10) often makes it possible to by-pass a reduction to elementary symbols, that were introduced by Coifman and Meyer [CM78] in order to control spectra like $\text{supp } \mathcal{F}a(x,D)u$ in the L_p -theory of general pseudo-differential operators. Use of (1.10)–(1.11) simplifies the theory, for it would be rather inconvenient to add in (1.7) an extra limit process resulting from approximation of $a(x, \eta)$ by elementary symbols.

Both (1.9) and (1.10) are established as consequences of the formula relating an operator A to its kernel $K \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$,

$$\langle Au, v \rangle = \langle K, v \otimes u \rangle. \quad (1.12)$$

It is shown below that also the right-hand side makes sense as it stands for $u \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (although K and $v \otimes u$ are distributions then) as long as v is a test function such that

$$\text{supp } K \cap \text{supp } v \otimes u \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n, \quad \text{sing supp } K \cap \text{sing supp } v \otimes u = \emptyset. \quad (1.13)$$

That (1.13) suffices for (1.12) follows from the extendability of the bilinear form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ in distribution theory to pairs (u, f) fulfilling analogous conditions. This simple extension of $\langle u, f \rangle$ has the advantage that $\langle u, f^v \rangle \rightarrow \langle u, f \rangle$ when u or f has compact support and $f^v \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ are such that

$$f^v \xrightarrow{v \rightarrow \infty} f \quad \text{both in } \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \text{ and in } C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \text{sing supp } f). \quad (1.14)$$

Such sequences (f^v) are below said to converge *regularly* to f ; they are easily obtained by convolution. In these terms, $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is stable under regular convergence if one entry is in \mathcal{E}' .

This set-up is convenient for the derivation of (1.12)–(1.13) for type 1,1-operators. Indeed, the kernel K_m of the approximating operator $a^m(x,D)u^m$ equals $K * \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\psi_m \otimes \psi_m)$ conjugated by the coordinate change $(x, y) \mapsto (x, x - y)$, so that K_m converges regularly to K ; so (1.12) results in the limit $m \rightarrow \infty$. Based on this the support rules (1.9)–(1.10) follow in a natural way.

However, the simple criterion in (1.13) and its stability under regular convergence, that might be known, could be useful also for other questions.

1.1. On known results for type 1,1-operators. The pathologies of type 1,1-operators were revealed around 1972–73. On the one hand, Ching [Chi72] gave examples of symbols $a \in S_{1,1}^0$ for which the corresponding operator is unbounded from $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L^2(K)$ for every $K \Subset \mathbb{R}^n$

(this operator is moreover *unclosable* in $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, cf Lemma 3.2 below). On the other hand, E. M. Stein (1972-73) showed C^s -boundedness¹ for $s > 0$ and $d = 0$.

Afterwards C. Parenti and L. Rodino [PR78] discovered that some type 1, 1-operators do not preserve wavefront sets.

Around 1980, Y. Meyer [Mey81a, Mey81b] obtained the famous property that a composition operator $u \mapsto F(u)$, for a fixed C^∞ -function F with $F(0) = 0$, acting on $u \in H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $s > n/p$, can be written

$$F(u) = a_u(x, D)u \quad (1.15)$$

for a specific u -dependent symbol $a_u \in S_{1,1}^0$. Namely, when $1 = \sum_{j=0}^\infty \Phi_j$ is a Littlewood–Paley partition of unity,

$$a_u(x, \eta) = \sum_{j=0}^\infty m_j(x) \Phi_j(\eta), \quad m_j(x) = \int_0^1 F' \left(\sum_{k < j} \Phi_k(D)u(x) + t\Phi_j(D)u(x) \right) dt. \quad (1.16)$$

This gave a convenient proof of the fact that $u \mapsto F(u)$ maps $H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ into itself for $s > n/p$. Indeed, this follows as Meyer for general $a \in S_{1,1}^d$ established continuity

$$H_p^{s+d}(\mathbb{R}^n) \xrightarrow{a(x,D)} H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \text{for } s > 0, 1 < p < \infty. \quad (1.17)$$

It was also realised that type 1, 1-operators show up in J.-M. Bony's paradifferential calculus [Bon81] of non-linear partial differential equations.

In the wake of this, T. Runst [Run85] treated continuity in Besov spaces $B_{p,q}^s$ for $p \in]0, \infty[$ and in Lizorkin–Triebel spaces $F_{p,q}^s$ for $p \in]0, \infty[$, although the necessary control of the frequency changes created by $a(x, D)$ was not quite achieved in [Run85] (as explained in [Joh05]). However, this may be remedied by use of (1.10).

Around the same time G. Bourdaud proved that a type 1, 1-operator $a(x, D): C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ of order $d = 0$ is L_2 -bounded if and only if its adjoint $a(x, D)^*: C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is another type 1, 1-operator; cf [Bou83] and [Bou88, Th 3]. Except for a limit point, L. Hörmander characterised the $s \in \mathbb{R}$ for which a given $a \in S_{1,1}^d$ is bounded $H^{s+d} \rightarrow H^s$; cf [Hör88, Hör89] and also [Hör97] where a few improvements are added. As a novelty in the analysis, an important role was shown to be played by the twisted diagonal

$$\mathcal{T} = \{(\xi, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \mid \xi + \eta = 0\}. \quad (1.18)$$

Eg, if the partially Fourier transformed symbol $\hat{a}(\xi, \eta) := \mathcal{F}_{x \rightarrow \xi} a(x, \eta)$ vanishes in a conical neighbourhood of a non-compact part of \mathcal{T} , ie if

$$\exists C \geq 1: C(|\xi + \eta| + 1) \leq |\eta| \implies \hat{a}(x, \eta) = 0, \quad (1.19)$$

then $a(x, D): H^{s+d} \rightarrow H^s$ is continuous for every $s \in \mathbb{R}$. Moreover, continuity for all $s > s_0$ was shown to be equivalent to a specific asymptotic behaviour of $\hat{a}(\xi, \eta)$ at \mathcal{T} . For operators

¹Noted by Y. Meyer [Mey81a], with reference to lecture notes at Princeton 1972/73. E. M. Stein stated the C^s -result in [Ste93, VII.1.3]; at the end of Ch. VII its origins were given as “Stein [1973a]” (that is *Singular integrals and estimates for the Cauchy-Riemann equations*, Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. 79 (1973), 440–445) but probably should have been “Stein [1973b]”: “*Pseudo-differential operators*, Notes by D.H. Phong for a course given at Princeton University 1972-73”.

with additional properties, a symbolic calculus was also developed together with a sharp Gårding inequality; cf [Hör88, Hör89].

For domains of type 1, 1-operators, the scale $F_{p,q}^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ of Lizorkin–Triebel spaces was recently shown to play a role, for it was proved in [Joh04, Joh05] that for all $p \in [1, \infty[$, every $a \in S_{1,1}^d$ gives a bounded linear map

$$F_{p,1}^d(\mathbb{R}^n) \xrightarrow{a(x,D)} L_p(\mathbb{R}^n). \quad (1.20)$$

This is a substitute of boundedness from H_p^d (or of L_p -boundedness for $d = 0$), as $H_p^s = F_{p,2}^s \supsetneq F_{p,1}^s$ for $1 < p < \infty$. Inside the $F_{p,q}^s$ and $B_{p,q}^s$ scales, (1.20) gives maximal domains for $a(x,D)$ in L_p , for it was noted in [Joh05, Lem. 2.3] that already Ching's operator is discontinuous from $F_{p,q}^d$ to \mathcal{D}' and from $B_{p,q}^d$ to \mathcal{D}' for every $q > 1$. Continuity was proved in [Joh05] for $s > \max(0, \frac{n}{p} - n)$, $0 < p < \infty$, as a map

$$F_{p,q}^{s+d}(\mathbb{R}^n) \xrightarrow{a(x,D)} F_{p,r}^s(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \text{for } r \geq q, r > \frac{n}{n+s}. \quad (1.21)$$

Moreover, (1.19) was shown to imply (1.21) for every $s \in \mathbb{R}$, $r = q$. (Analogously for $B_{p,q}^s$.)

As indicated, a general definition of $a(x,D)u$ for a given symbol $a \in S_{1,1}^d(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ seems to have been unavailable hitherto. L. Hörmander [Hör88, Hör89] estimated Au for arbitrary $u \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ in the H^s -scale, which of course gives a uniquely defined bounded operator $A: H^{s+d} \rightarrow H^s$; and an extension of A to $\bigcup_{s>s_0} H^{s+d}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for some limit s_0 or possibly even $s_0 = -\infty$, depending on a .

R. Torres [Tor90] also estimated Au for $u \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, using the framework of M. Frazier and B. Jawerth [FJ85, FJ90]. This gave unique extensions by continuity to maps $F_{p,q}^{s+d}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow F_{p,q}^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for all s so large that, for all multiindices γ ,

$$0 \leq |\gamma| < \max(0, \frac{n}{p} - n, \frac{n}{q} - n) - s \implies A^*(x^\gamma) = 0. \quad (1.22)$$

(As noted in [Tor90], this is related to the conditions imposed at the twisted diagonal \mathcal{T} by L. Hörmander.) This approach will at most define A on $\bigcup F_{p,q}^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

In addition it was shown in [Joh05, Prop. 1] that every type 1, 1-operator A extends to the space $\mathcal{F}^{-1}\mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, that contains eg polynomials $\sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} c_\alpha x^\alpha$. As these do not belong to $\bigcup H^s$, nor to $\bigcup F_{p,q}^s$, this development only emphasises the need for a general definition of type 1, 1-operators, without reference to spaces other than $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

1.2. Remarks on the construction. As indicated above, the extension of an operator $a(x,D)$ of type 1, 1 from the Schwartz space $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to a larger domain $D(a(x,D))$ in $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ can roughly be made as follows:

Introducing $a^m(x, \eta) = \mathcal{F}_{\xi \rightarrow x}^{-1}(\hat{a}(\xi, \eta)\psi_m(\xi))$, $\psi_m = \psi(2^{-m}\cdot)$ for a cut-off function $\psi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\psi = 1$ around the origin, then $a(x,D)u$ is defined when $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is such that $a_\psi(x,D)u := \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \text{OP}(a^m(x, \eta)\psi_m(\eta))$ exists in $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and does not depend on ψ . And in the affirmative case,

$$a(x,D)u = a_\psi(x,D)u = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \text{OP}(a^m(x, \eta)\psi_m(\eta))u. \quad (1.23)$$

Fundamentally, the role of $a^m(x, \eta)$ is to make the domain of $a(x, D)$ as large as possible: since $a(x, \eta)$ is less special than $a^m(x, \eta)$, the demands on the pair (a, u) would be stronger if only the $\text{OP}(a(x, \eta)\psi_m(\eta))u$ were required to converge. And the domain of $a(x, D)$ would possibly also be smaller, had not the same ψ been used twice to form $a^m(x, \eta)\psi_m(\eta)$. Finally, to take the limit in $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ instead might also exclude some u from $D(a(x, D))$. (However, the \mathcal{D}' -limit makes it more demanding to justify compositions $b(x, D)a(x, D)$ of type 1, 1-operators.)

Although (1.23) is an unconventional definition, it is not as arbitrary as it may seem. In fact, cf Theorem 5.9 below, the resulting map $a \mapsto a(x, D)$, $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty$, can be characterised as the *largest* extension of (1.2) that both gives operators *stable* under vanishing frequency modulation and is *compatible* with OP on $S^{-\infty}$. For $\delta < \rho$ it is even compatible with the classes $\text{OP}(S_{\rho,\delta}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n))$ in a certain local sense, termed strong compatibility below.

In addition to this, there are at least three simple indications that the definition is reasonable. First of all, if the symbol $a(x, \eta)$ is classical, say $a \in S_{1,0}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$, then the usual \mathcal{S}' -continuous extension of $\text{OP}(a)$ fulfils $\text{OP}(a^m(x, \eta)\psi_m(\eta))u \rightarrow \text{OP}(a)u$ as a consequence of standard facts (cf Proposition 5.4 below).

Secondly, the definition also gives back the usual product au , when $a(x)$ is a symbol in $S_{1,1}^\infty$ independent of η . In fact $a \in C_b^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ then, and since $a^m(x)\psi_m(\eta) \in S^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$, every $u \in \mathcal{S}'$ gives the following

$$\text{OP}(a^m(x)\psi_m(\eta))u = a^m \cdot \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\hat{\psi}_m u) = a^m u^m \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} au. \quad (1.24)$$

So despite the apparent asymmetry in $\text{OP}(a^m\psi_m)u$, where only the symbol is subjected to frequency modulation, the definition is consistent with the product au . However, the expression $a^m(x, D)u^m$, that enters (1.7), is symmetric in this sense.

Remark 1.1. Analogously to (1.23), there is an extension of the pointwise product $(u_1, u_2) \mapsto u_1 u_2$, where $u_j \in L_{p_j}^{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $j = 1, 2$ with $\frac{1}{p_1}, \frac{1}{p_2}, \frac{1}{p_1} + \frac{1}{p_2} \in [0, 1]$, to the pairs (u, v) in $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for which there is a ψ -independent limit

$$\pi(u, v) := \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} u^m v^m \quad (1.25)$$

This general product $\pi(u, v)$ was introduced and extensively analysed with paramultiplication in [Joh95]; eg the convergence in (1.24) follows directly from [Joh95, Prop. 3.6]. By (1.24) one recovers $\pi(a, u)$ from (1.23) when the symbol $a(x, \eta)$ is independent of η .

Thirdly, continuity properties of $a(x, D)$ can be conveniently analysed using Littlewood–Paley techniques applied to both the symbol a and the distribution u . This is facilitated because the Fourier multiplication by ψ_m occurs in both entries of $a^m(x, D)u^m$. Indeed, one can take ψ_m to be the first $m + 1$ terms in a Littlewood–Paley partition of unity $1 = \sum_{j=0}^\infty \Phi_j$; then bilinearity gives a direct transition to the paradifferential splitting that has been used repeatedly for L_p continuity results since the 1980s. The reader is referred to Section 9 for details.

The definition sketched in (1.7) was used implicitly in recent works of the author [Joh04, Joh05]. In the present article, the purpose is to introduce the definition of $a(x, D)u$ in (1.23) systematically and to show that it is consistent with (1.2).

Section 2 gives a review of notation and some preparations, whereas in Section 3 the special properties of type 1,1-operators are elaborated. Section 4 deals with preliminary extensions of type 1,1-operators, using cut-off techniques. The general definition of $a(x, D)$ is given in Section 5, where it is proved to be consistent with the usual one if, say $a(x, \eta)$ coincides (for η running through an open set $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^n$) with an element of the classical symbol class $S_{1,0}^d$, or $S_{\rho,\delta}^d$ with $\rho > \delta$. Section 6 contains the proof of the pseudo-local property. As a preparation, extended action of the bracket $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ from distribution theory is studied in Section 7, with consequences for distribution kernels. A control of $\text{supp } a(x, D)u$ is proved in Section 8, as is the spectral support rule in a general version. Finally Section 9 deals with continuity in the Sobolev spaces H_p^s and a quick review of the consequences for composite functions.

2. NOTATION AND PREPARATIONS

The distribution spaces \mathcal{E}' , \mathcal{S}' and \mathcal{D}' , that are dual to C^∞ , \mathcal{S} and C_0^∞ respectively, have the usual meaning as in eg [Hör85]. $\mathcal{O}_M(\mathbb{R}^n)$ stands for the space of slowly increasing functions, ie the $f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that to every multiindex α there are $C_\alpha > 0$, $N_\alpha > 0$ such that $|D^\alpha f(x)| \leq C_\alpha(1 + |x|)^{N_\alpha}$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. In addition C_b^∞ denotes the Frechét space of smooth functions with bounded derivatives of any order. The Sobolev space $H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $s \in \mathbb{R}$ and $1 < p < \infty$ is normed by $\|u\|_{H_p^s} = \|\mathcal{F}^{-1}((1 + |\xi|^2)^{s/2} \mathcal{F}u)\|_p$, whereby $\|u\|_p = (\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u|^p dx)^{1/p}$ is the norm of $L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$; similarly $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ denotes that of $L_\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. That a subset M of \mathbb{R}^n has compact closure is indicated by $M \Subset \mathbb{R}^n$. As usual c denotes a real constant specific to the place of occurrence.

With the short-hand $\langle \xi \rangle = (1 + |\xi|^2)^{1/2}$, a symbol $a(x, \eta)$ is said to be in $S_{\rho,\delta}^d(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ if $a \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ and for all multiindices α, β there exists $C_{\alpha,\beta} \geq 0$ such that

$$|D_\xi^\alpha D_x^\beta a(x, \xi)| \leq C_{\alpha,\beta} \langle \xi \rangle^{d-\rho|\alpha|+\delta|\beta|}. \quad (2.1)$$

Here it is assumed that the order $d \in \mathbb{R}$ and $0 < \rho \leq 1$, $0 \leq \delta \leq 1$ with $\delta \leq \rho$, which is understood throughout unless further restrictions are given.

Along with this there is a pseudo-differential operator $a(x, D)$ defined on every u in the Schwartz space $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ by the Lebesgue integral

$$a(x, D)u(x) = \text{OP}(a)u(x) = (2\pi)^{-n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{ix \cdot \eta} a(x, \eta) \hat{u}(\eta) d\eta. \quad (2.2)$$

Here η is the dual variable to $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ (u is seen as a function of y), while ξ is used for the dual variable to x . If $\psi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $\psi = 1$ near 0, then $\psi_m = \psi(2^{-m} \cdot)$ gives:

Lemma 2.1. $a^m(x, \eta) = \psi_m(D_x) a(x, \eta)$ belongs to $S_{\rho,\delta}^d(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ when a itself does so, and $a(x, \eta) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} a^m(x, \eta) \psi_m(\eta)$ holds in $S_{\rho,\delta}^{d'}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ when $d' \geq d + \delta$ and $d' > d$.

Proof. Since $a \in S_{\rho,\delta}^d$ is bounded with respect to x , the first part results from

$$|D_x^\beta D_\eta^\alpha a^m(x, \eta)| \leq \int |\check{\psi}(y)| |D_x^\beta D_\eta^\alpha a(x - 2^{-m}y, \eta)| dy \leq C'_{\alpha,\beta} \langle \eta \rangle^{d-\rho|\alpha|+\delta|\beta|}. \quad (2.3)$$

Since $\psi(0) = 1$ the mean value theorem gives $a^m \rightarrow a$ in $S_{\rho,\delta}^{d+\delta}$; and for any $d' > d$ one has $a^m(x, \eta)\psi_m(\eta) - a^m(x, \eta) \rightarrow 0$ in $S_{\rho,\delta}^{d'}$; whence $a^m(x, \eta)\psi_m(\eta) - a \rightarrow 0$. \square

It is straightforward to show from (2.2) that the bilinear map

$$\text{OP}: S_{\rho,\delta}^d(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n) \times \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad (2.4)$$

is continuous. Hereby $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ has a Fréchet space structure with seminorms

$$\|\psi|_{\mathcal{S}}, N\| = \sup\{|\langle x \rangle^N D^\beta \psi(x)| \mid x \in \mathbb{R}^n, |\beta| \leq N\}; \quad (2.5)$$

whilst $S_{1,1}^d(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ is a Fréchet space with the least $C_{\alpha,\beta}$ in (2.1) as seminorms.

For a in $S_{1,1}^\infty := \bigcup_d S_{1,1}^d$ the map (2.4) induces a continuous operator $a(x, D): \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, that cannot in general be extended to a continuous map $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$; this is well known cf Section 3 below.

The next lemma extends [Hör85, Lem. 8.1.1] from $u \in \mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to general $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$. The extension is irrelevant for the definition of wavefront sets $\text{WF}(u)$, but useful for calculations. It is hardly a surprising result, but without an adequate reference a proof is given here. Recall that $V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a cone if $\mathbb{R}_+ V \subset V$. Throughout $\mathbb{R}_\pm = \{t \in \mathbb{R} \mid \pm t > 0\}$.

First the singular cone $\Sigma(u)$ is defined as the complement in $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ of those $\xi \neq 0$ contained in an open cone $\Gamma \subset \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ fulfilling that \hat{u} is in L_1^{loc} over Γ and

$$C_N := \sup_{\Gamma} \langle \eta \rangle^N |\hat{u}(\eta)| < \infty, \quad N > 0. \quad (2.6)$$

Then $\Sigma(u) = \emptyset$ when $u \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and only then (the unit sphere \mathbb{S}^{n-1} is compact).

Lemma 2.2. *Whenever $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then $\Sigma(\varphi u) \subset \Sigma(u)$ for all $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and*

$$\text{WF}(u) \subset \text{sing supp } u \times \Sigma(u). \quad (2.7)$$

Proof. It is well known that $\mathcal{S} * \mathcal{S}' \subset \mathcal{O}_M$, so $\widehat{\varphi u}(\xi) = (2\pi)^{-n} \langle \hat{u}, \hat{\varphi}(\xi - \cdot) \rangle$ is C^∞ .

When Γ is a cone disjoint from $\Sigma(u)$, it suffices to show that $\sup_{\Gamma_1} \langle \eta \rangle^N |\widehat{\varphi u}(\eta)| < \infty$ on every closed cone $\Gamma_1 \subset \Gamma \cup \{0\}$ with supremum independent of Γ_1 . When $\xi \neq 0$ is fixed in Γ_1 , then $\frac{\xi}{|\xi|} \in \Gamma_1 \cap \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$ and this set has distance $d > 0$ to $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Gamma$, so for $0 < \theta < 1$ one has $\eta \in \Gamma$ in the cone $V_\theta = \{\eta \neq 0 \mid |\xi - \eta| < \theta d |\xi|\}$.

Supposing $\hat{u} = 0$ in $B(0, \frac{1}{4})$, one can take $\chi_0 + \chi_1 = 1$ on \mathbb{S}^{n-1} such that $\chi_0 \in C^\infty(\mathbb{S}^{n-1})$, $\chi_0(\zeta) = 1$ for $|\zeta - \frac{\xi}{|\xi|}| < \frac{d}{3}$ and $\chi_0(\zeta) = 0$ for $|\zeta - \frac{\xi}{|\xi|}| \geq \frac{d}{2}$. Then $\eta \neq 0$ gives

$$\hat{\varphi}(\xi - \eta) = \varphi_0(\eta) + \varphi_1(\eta), \quad \text{for} \quad \varphi_j(\eta) := \chi_j\left(\frac{\eta}{|\eta|}\right) \hat{\varphi}(\xi - \eta), \quad (2.8)$$

and both terms are in $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$ with respect to η , by stereographic projection and the chain rule. Now $\text{supp } \varphi_0 \subset V_{2/3} \subset \Gamma$ and $\hat{u} \in L_1^{\text{loc}}(\Gamma)$ with rapid decay in Γ so that one can estimate

$\langle \hat{u}, \varphi_0 \rangle$ by means of an integral,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \xi \rangle^N |\langle \hat{u}, \varphi_0 \rangle| &\leq 2^N \int_{\Gamma} \langle \xi - \eta \rangle^N |\chi_0(\frac{\eta}{|\eta|})| |\hat{\varphi}(\xi - \eta)| \langle \eta \rangle^N |\hat{u}(\eta)| d\eta \\ &\leq 2^N C_{N+n+1} \|\hat{\varphi}(\cdot)\|^N \|\chi_0\|_{\infty} \int \langle \eta \rangle^{-n-1} d\eta < \infty. \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

In $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus V_{1/3}$ one has $|\xi| \leq \frac{3}{d} |\xi - \eta|$ and $|\eta| \leq (1 + \frac{3}{d}) |\xi - \eta|$, so using the seminorms in (2.5),

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \xi \rangle^N |\langle \hat{u}, \varphi_1 \rangle| &\leq c \sup_{\eta \notin V_{1/3}, |\alpha| \leq M} \langle \xi \rangle^N \langle \eta \rangle^M |D_{\eta}^{\alpha}(\chi_1(\frac{\eta}{|\eta|}) \hat{\varphi}(\xi - \eta))| \\ &\leq c(1 + \frac{3}{d})^{N+M} (\sum_{|\alpha| \leq M} \|D^{\alpha} \chi_1\|_{\infty}) \|\hat{\varphi}\|_{\mathcal{S}, N+M} < \infty. \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

Finally one can take $\tilde{\chi} \in C_0^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $\tilde{\chi} = 1$ for $|\eta| \leq \frac{1}{4}$ with support in $B(0, \frac{1}{2})$, then $\langle \xi \rangle^N |\langle \hat{u}, \tilde{\chi} \rangle| \leq c \|\tilde{\chi}\|_{\mathcal{S}, N+M} \|\hat{\varphi}\|_{\mathcal{S}, N+M}$ follows as in (2.10).

All bounds are uniform in ξ and in Γ_1 , hence $\sup_{\Gamma} \langle \cdot \rangle^N |\widehat{\varphi u}| < \infty$. This proves that $\Sigma(\varphi u) \subset \Sigma(u)$, so (2.7) holds as $WF(u) = \{(x, \xi) \mid \xi \in \bigcap_{\varphi(x) \neq 0, \varphi \in C_0^{\infty}} \Sigma(\varphi u)\}$. \square

Remark 2.3. In Lemma 2.2 equality obviously holds in (2.7) if the singular cone is a ray, ie if $\Sigma(u) = \mathbb{R}_+ \zeta$ for some $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}^n$. In such cases $WF(u)$ can be easily determined.

3. SPECIAL PROPERTIES OF TYPE 1,1-OPERATORS

Many of the pathological properties of type 1,1-operators can be obtained from simple examples of the form

$$a_{\theta}(x, \eta) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{jd} e^{-i2^j x \cdot \theta} \chi(2^{-j} \eta), \quad (3.1)$$

whereby $\chi \in C_0^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\text{supp } \chi \subset \{\eta \mid \frac{3}{4} \leq |\eta| \leq \frac{5}{4}\}$; and $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is fixed. Clearly a_{θ} is in $S_{1,1}^d$ since the terms are disjoint.

Such symbols were used by Ching [Chi72] and Bourdaud [Bou88] for $d = 0$, $|\theta| = 1$ to show L_2 -unboundedness. Refining their counter-examples, Hörmander linked continuity from H^s with $s \geq -r$, $r \in \mathbb{N}_0$, to the property that θ is a zero of χ of order r .

This is generalised to $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^n$ here because (3.1) with $|\theta| \neq 1$ enters the proof that type 1,1-operators do not always preserve wavefront sets. And by consideration of arbitrary orders $d \in \mathbb{R}$ the counter-examples get interesting additional properties; cf Remark 3.5 ff.

From the definition of $a_{\theta}(x, \eta)$ in (3.1) it is clear that $\hat{u} \in C_0^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ gives

$$a_{\theta}(x, D)u = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (2\pi)^{-n} \int e^{ix \cdot \eta} 2^{jd} \chi(2^{-j} \eta + \theta) \hat{u}(\eta + 2^j \theta) d\eta. \quad (3.2)$$

Then the adjoint $b_{\theta}(x, D): \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ of $a_{\theta}(x, D)$ fulfils, for all $v \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$,

$$\langle u, \overline{b_{\theta}(x, D)v} \rangle = \langle a_{\theta}(x, D)u, \bar{v} \rangle = (2\pi)^{-n} \int \hat{u}(\xi) (\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{jd} \bar{\chi}(2^{-j} \xi) \hat{v}(\xi - 2^j \theta))^{-} d\xi, \quad (3.3)$$

so $\mathcal{F}b_\theta(x, D)v(\xi) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{jd} \chi(2^{-j}\xi) \hat{v}(\xi - 2^j\theta)$. This gives a convenient way to calculate the H^s -norm of $b_\theta(x, D)v$, for when this is finite the disjoint supports of the $\chi(2^{-j}\cdot)$ imply

$$\begin{aligned} (2\pi)^n \|b_\theta(x, D)v\|_{H^s}^2 &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \int_{2^{j-1} < |\xi| < 2^{j+1}} (1 + |\xi|^2)^s 4^{jd} |\chi(2^{-j}\xi) \hat{v}(\xi - 2^j\theta)|^2 d\xi \\ &= \int \left(\sum_{\frac{1}{2} < |2^{-j}\xi + \theta| < 2} (1 + |\xi + 2^j\theta|^2)^s 4^{jd} |\chi(2^{-j}\xi + \theta)|^2 \right) |\hat{v}(\xi)|^2 d\xi. \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

Therefore the action of $b_\theta(x, D)$ ‘piles up’ at $\xi = 0$, say for $s > 0 = d$, $|\theta| = 1$; ie the adjoint $b_\theta(x, D)$ is not even of type 1, 1 (cf [Bou88]). Unless of course $\chi(\theta) = 0$.

This leads to the next result, which for $d = 0$, $|\theta| = 1$ gives back [Hör88, Prop. 3.5]. The identity (3.4) is taken from the proof given there, but (3.4) is used consistently here.

Proposition 3.1. *When $a_\theta(x, \eta)$ is given by (3.1) for $d \in \mathbb{R}$, $\theta \neq 0$, then $a_\theta(x, D)$ extends by continuity to a bounded operator $H^{s+d}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for all*

$$s > -r, \quad r := \inf\{|\alpha| \mid D^\alpha \chi(\theta) \neq 0\}. \quad (3.5)$$

Conversely, for $|\theta| \in [\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{4}]$ existence of a continuous linear extension $H^{s+d}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ implies (3.5).

Proof. For sufficiency of (3.5) it is enough to prove the adjoint $b_\theta(x, D)$ continuous

$$b_\theta(x, D): H^t(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow H^{t-d}(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \text{for } t < r. \quad (3.6)$$

This is obtained from (3.4) with $s = t - d$, where the inequalities $\frac{1}{2} < |2^{-j}\xi + \theta| < 2$ yield that $(1 + 4^{jd} |2^{-j}\xi + \theta|^2)^{t-d} = \mathcal{O}(4^{j(t-d)})$ for $j \rightarrow \infty$. Moreover $|\chi(\theta + \eta)| \leq c|\eta|^r$, so

$$4^{jd} (1 + |\xi + 2^j\theta|^2)^{t-d} |\chi(2^{-j}\xi + \theta)|^2 \leq c|\xi|^{2r} 4^{j(t-r)}. \quad (3.7)$$

Since $t - r < 0$ the geometric series can be estimated by the first term, and using that $|2^{-j}\xi| - |\theta| \leq 2$ implies $2^j + 1 \geq \frac{|\xi|+1}{2+|\theta|}$, and hence $2^j \geq \frac{\langle \xi \rangle}{4+2|\theta|}$, this gives

$$\|b_\theta(x, D)v\|_{H^{t-d}}^2 \leq \frac{c}{1 - 4^{t-r}} \int |\xi|^{2r} \left(\frac{\langle \xi \rangle}{4+2|\theta|} \right)^{2(t-r)} |\hat{v}(\xi)|^2 d\xi \leq c\|v\|_{H^t}^2. \quad (3.8)$$

Necessity of (3.5) for $\frac{3}{4} \leq |\theta| \leq \frac{5}{4}$ follows if $a_\theta(x, D)$ cannot be continuous $H^{-r+d} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'$. So the adjoint is assumed continuous $b_\theta(x, D): C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow H^{r-d}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Inserting in (3.4) that $\chi(\theta + \eta) = P_r(\eta) + \mathcal{O}(|\eta|^{r+1})$ for a homogeneous polynomial $P_r \neq 0$ of degree r ,

$$\|b_\theta(x, D)v\|_{H^{r-d}}^2 = c \int \left(\sum_{\frac{1}{2} < |2^{-j}\xi + \theta| < 2} (2^{-j} + |2^{-j}\xi + \theta|)^{r-d} |P_r(\xi) + \mathcal{O}(2^{-j})|^2 \right) |\hat{v}(\xi)|^2 d\xi. \quad (3.9)$$

For each ξ the sum runs over all $j \geq J$ for a certain $J \geq 0$, since $\frac{1}{2} < |\theta| < 2$. By increasing J if necessary, $|P_r(\eta) + \mathcal{O}(2^{-j})| \geq \frac{1}{2}|P_r(\eta)|$. In addition it holds for all $j \geq 0$ that $(2^{-j} + |2^{-j}\xi + \theta|)^{r-d} \geq \min(5^{r-d}, 4^{d-r})$. Therefore the series above is estimated from below by $\sum_{j \geq J} \frac{1}{4} |P_r(\xi)|^2 = \infty$ for $\xi \in \text{supp } \hat{v}$. This contradicts that $b_\theta(x, D)(C_0^\infty) \subset H^{r-d}$. \square

It is with good reason that necessity of (3.5) is obtained only for $\frac{3}{4} \leq |\theta| \leq \frac{5}{4}$. For if $\theta \notin \text{supp } \chi$, (3.5) would hold with $r = \infty$ and $a_\theta(x, D)$ be continuous from H^s for every $s \in \mathbb{R}$ by the sufficiency (ie no necessary condition can be imposed if $|\theta| \notin [\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{4}]$).

3.1. Unclosed graphs. As an addendum to Proposition 3.1, it is a strengthening fact that Ching's operator $a_\theta(x, D)$ can be taken unclosable in $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Its graph G , as a subspace of $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, can have a closure \overline{G} that is not a graph, for as shown in Lemma 3.2 below \overline{G} will in some cases contain a pair $(0, v)$ for some $v \neq 0$, $v \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

This is important since it shows that type 1,1-operators cannot just be defined by closing their graphs; nor can one hope to give a definition by other means, such as (1.7), and reach a closed operator in general.

Lemma 3.2. *Let $a_\theta(x, \eta)$ be given as in (3.1) for $d \in \mathbb{R}$ and with $|\theta| = 1$ and $\chi = 1$ on the ball $B(\theta, \frac{1}{10})$. Then $a_\theta(x, D)$ is unclosable since there exist $v, v_N \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \setminus \{0\}$ such that*

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} v_N = 0 \text{ in } H^d(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} a_\theta(x, D)v_N = v \text{ in } \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n). \quad (3.10)$$

Proof. Take $v \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \setminus \{0\}$ with $\text{supp } \hat{v} \subset \{|\xi| \leq \frac{1}{20}\}$ and let

$$\hat{v}_N(\xi) = \frac{1}{\log N} \sum_{j=N}^{N^2} \frac{2^{-jd}}{j} \hat{v}(\xi - 2^j \theta) = \mathcal{F}(v(x) \sum_{j=N}^{N^2} \frac{2^{-jd} e^{i2^j x \cdot \theta}}{j \log N}). \quad (3.11)$$

Since the $\text{supp } \hat{v}(\xi - 2^j \theta)$ are disjoint, and $c_1 2^j \leq \langle \xi \rangle \leq c_2 2^j$ hold on each support,

$$\|v_N\|_{H^d} = \sum_{j=N}^{N^2} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} \log N} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\langle \xi \rangle^{2d}}{j^2 2^{jd}} |\hat{v}(\xi - 2^j \theta)|^2 d\xi \right)^{1/2} \leq c \|v\|_2 \left(\sum_N^\infty j^{-2} \right)^{1/2} \searrow 0. \quad (3.12)$$

Because v_N is defined by a finite sum, and $\chi(2^{-j} \cdot) \equiv 1$ on $\text{supp } \hat{v}(\cdot - 2^j \theta)$, a direct computation gives the following limit in $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$,

$$a_\theta(x, D)v_N(x) = \frac{1}{\log N} \left(\frac{1}{N} + \frac{1}{N+1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{N^2} \right) v(x) \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} v(x). \quad (3.13)$$

Indeed, $1 \leq (N^{-1} + \cdots + N^{-2})/\log N \leq \log(\frac{N^2}{N-1})/\log N \searrow 1$. □

The sequence v_N also tends to 0 in the more general Besov and Lizorkin–Triebel spaces $B_{p,q}^d$ and $F_{p,q}^d$ for every $p \in [1, \infty]$ and $q > 1$; cf [Joh05].

3.2. Violation of the microlocal property. In the proof of Lemma 3.2 the role of the exponential functions in $a_\theta(x, \eta)$ was clearly to move all high frequencies in the spectrum of v_N to a neighbourhood of the origin. So it is perhaps not surprising that another variant of Ching's example will produce frequencies η that are moved to, say $-\eta$.

This means that type 1,1-operators need not have the microlocal property; ie the inclusion $\text{WF}(a(x, D)u) \subset \text{WF}(u)$ among wavefront sets is violated for certain $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty$.

This is explicated here, following C. Parenti and L. Rodino [PR78] who treated $d = 0$ and $n = 1$. Their suggested programme is carried out below with a coverage of all $d \in \mathbb{R}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and arbitrary directions of θ . In addition the wavefront sets are explicitly determined here; and due

to the uniformly estimated symbols and the fact v in (3.14) below has compact spectrum, the present proofs are also rather cleaner.

With notation as in the proof of Lemma 3.2, again with $|\theta| = 1$, one can introduce $w_\theta(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{-jd} e^{i2^j \theta \cdot x} v(x)$ for $v \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\text{supp } \hat{v} \subset B(0, 1/20)$, so that

$$\hat{w}_\theta(\eta) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{-jd} \hat{v}(\eta - 2^j \theta). \quad (3.14)$$

As shown below, this distribution has the cone $\mathbb{R}^n \times (\mathbb{R}_+ \theta)$ as its wavefront set. The counter-example arises by considering w_θ together with the symbol $a_{2\theta} \in S_{1,1}^d(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ defined by (3.1) for a χ fulfilling

$$\chi(\eta) = 1 \quad \text{for} \quad \frac{9}{10} \leq |\eta| \leq \frac{11}{10}. \quad (3.15)$$

As χ vanishes around 2θ , there are by Proposition 3.1 continuous extensions

$$a_{2\theta}(x, D): H^{s+d}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \text{for all} \quad s \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (3.16)$$

Moreover, it is easy to see that in this case every (ξ, η) in $\text{supp } \hat{a}_{2\theta}$ lies in the cone $|\eta| \leq 2|\xi + \eta|$ so that a fulfils (1.19) for $C = 2$. So neither a large domain, like $\bigcup H^s$, nor the twisted diagonal condition can ensure the microlocal property of a type 1, 1-operator:

Proposition 3.3. *The distributions $w(\theta, d; x)$ are in $H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ precisely for $s < d$, and when $a_{2\theta}$ is chosen as in (3.15) with $|\theta| = 1$, then $a_{2\theta}(x, D)w(\theta, d; x) = w(-\theta, 0; x)$. Moreover,*

$$\text{WF}(w_\theta) = \mathbb{R}^n \times (\mathbb{R}_+ \theta), \quad (3.17)$$

$$\text{WF}(a_{2\theta}(x, D)w(\theta, d; x)) = \mathbb{R}^n \times (\mathbb{R}_+(-\theta)), \quad (3.18)$$

so the wavefront sets of w_θ and $a_{2\theta}(x, D)w_\theta$ are disjoint.

Proof. Estimates analogous to (3.12) show that the series for \hat{w}_θ converges in $L_2(\langle \eta \rangle^{2s} d\eta)$ if and only if $s < d$; hence w_θ is well defined in \mathcal{S}' and belongs to H^s for $s < d$. Since the series for w_θ converges in H^s for $s < d$, the continuity (3.16) and (3.15) imply

$$a_{2\theta}(x, D)w(\theta, d; x) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (2\pi)^{-n} \int e^{ix \cdot (\eta - 2^j \theta)} \hat{v}(\eta - 2^j \theta) d\eta = w(-\theta, 0; x). \quad (3.19)$$

Therefore $\text{WF}(a_{2\theta}(x, D)w_\theta) \cap \text{WF}(w_\theta) = \emptyset$ follows as soon as (3.17) has been proved.

Clearly $\text{supp } \hat{w}_\theta$ intersects each ray $\mathbb{R}_+ \zeta$ only in a compact set, except for $\zeta = \theta$ in which case $|\hat{w}_\theta(\eta)| \leq 2^{|\eta|} \|\hat{v}\|_\infty \langle \eta \rangle^{-d}$ is an exact decay rate as $2^{j-1} \leq \langle \eta \rangle \leq 2^{j+1}$ on $\text{supp } \hat{v}(\eta - 2^j \theta)$, so that $\Sigma(w_\theta) = \mathbb{R}_+ \theta$ in the notation of Lemma 2.2. This almost proves (3.17), but a full proof is a little lengthy, because of the overlapping supports in

$$\widehat{\varphi w_\theta} = \sum 2^{-jd} \widehat{\varphi v}(\eta - 2^j \theta), \quad \varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n). \quad (3.20)$$

(This important technicality seems to be overlooked in the sketchy arguments of G. Garelli [Gar94], who also dealt with extensions of the results of [PR78].)

That $\text{sing supp } w_\theta = \mathbb{R}^n$ follows if $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \setminus \{0\}$ implies $\varphi w_\theta \notin C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. The last property is invariant under multiplication by a character, so it can be arranged that $|\widehat{\varphi v}|$ attains its maximum at 0. Despite the overlapping supports, $\widehat{\varphi w_\theta}$ can then be seen to decay as $\langle \eta \rangle^{-d}$ along $\mathbb{R}_+ \theta$, but not rapidly because $\widehat{\varphi v} \not\equiv 0$.

To carry this out, one can pick $r \in]0, \frac{1}{4}[$ so that

$$|\eta| < r \implies |\widehat{\varphi v}(\eta)| > \frac{1}{2} \|\widehat{\varphi v}\|_\infty. \quad (3.21)$$

Since every term in $\widehat{\varphi w_\theta}$ is in $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ it is only necessary to estimate those with indices $j > J$, for some J . (The estimates make sense since $\widehat{\varphi w_\theta}$ is a function, in $L_2(\langle \eta \rangle^{2s} d\eta)$.) Using that $c_N := \sup |\eta|^N |\widehat{\varphi v}(\eta)| < \infty$, and $r < 1/4$, one finds with a fixed $N > |d|$ that for $\eta \in B(2^k \theta, r)$, $k > J$,

$$2^{kd} \sum_{J < j < k} 2^{-jd} |\widehat{\varphi v}(\eta - 2^j \theta)| \leq \sum_{J < j < k} 2^{(k-j)d} \frac{c_N}{2^{kN}} \left(1 - \frac{2^j}{2^k} - \frac{r}{2^k}\right)^{-N} \leq \frac{c_N 4^N}{2^{JN} (1 - 2^{d-N})}. \quad (3.22)$$

Similarly $\sum_{j > k} 2^{(k-j)d} |\widehat{\varphi v}(\eta - 2^j \theta)| \leq \frac{c_N 4^N}{2^{JN} (1 - 2^{d-N})}$ results by factorising 2^j out of $(\dots)^{-N}$.

It is clear one can take J so large that the right-hand sides are less than $\frac{1}{5} \|\widehat{\varphi v}\|_\infty$. Then (3.21) and the fact that $2^{k-1} \leq \langle \eta \rangle \leq 2^{k+1}$ on $B(2^k \theta, r)$ give

$$\left| \sum_{j > J} 2^{-jd} \widehat{\varphi v}(\eta - 2^j \theta) \right| \geq \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{5}\right) \|\widehat{\varphi v}\|_\infty 2^{|d|} \langle \eta \rangle^{-d} \quad \text{for } \eta \in B(2^k \theta, r). \quad (3.23)$$

This estimate is uniform in $k > J$; hence $\text{sing supp } w_\theta = \mathbb{R}^n$. So by Lemma 2.2 and Remark 2.3, $\text{WF}(u) = \text{sing supp } w_\theta \times \Sigma(w_\theta) = \mathbb{R}^n \times (\mathbb{R}_+ \theta)$, ie (3.17) is obtained. \square

Remark 3.4. It is clear from (3.19) that $a_{2\theta'}(x, \eta) w(\theta, d; x) = w(\theta'', 0; x)$ for $\theta'' = \theta + 2\theta'$, $|\theta'| = 1 = |\theta|$. But θ'' can point in any direction in \mathbb{R}^n , so type 1, 1-operators can make arbitrary directional changes in wavefront sets (as noted in [PR78]).

Remark 3.5. There is an amusing reason why the counter-example w_θ in Proposition 3.3 is singular on all of \mathbb{R}^n , ie why $\text{sing supp } w_\theta = \mathbb{R}^n$. In fact $w_\theta(x) = v(x) f(x \cdot \theta)$ where $f(t) = \sum_{j=1}^\infty 2^{-jd} e^{i2^j t}$, and this is for $0 < d \leq 1$ a well-known variant of Weierstrass' nowhere differentiable function (a fact that could have substantiated the argument for formula (19) in [PR78]). That the theory of type 1, 1-operators is linked to this classical construction seems to be previously unobserved.

Remark 3.6. To elucidate Remark 3.5, $f(t) = \sum_{j=1}^\infty 2^{-jd} e^{i2^j t}$ is investigated here. Clearly $f \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$ for all $d \in \mathbb{R}$, as the Fourier transformed series $2\pi \sum_{j=1}^\infty 2^{-jd} \delta_{2^j}$ converges there.

By uniform convergence f is for $d > 0$ a continuous 2π -periodic and bounded function. Nowhere-differentiability for $0 < d \leq 1$ is an easy (maybe not widely known) exercise in distribution theory: $\text{supp } \mathcal{F}f$ is lacunary, so any choice of $\chi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ such that $\hat{\chi}(1) = 1$ and $\text{supp } \hat{\chi} \subset]\frac{1}{2}, 2[$ will lead to $\text{supp } \hat{\chi}(2^{-k}) \cap \text{supp } \delta_{2^j} \neq \emptyset$ only for $j = k$, which entails

$$2^{-kd} e^{i2^k t} = 2^k \chi(2^k \cdot) * f(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi(z) (f(t - 2^{-k} z) - f(t)) dz; \quad (3.24)$$

so if f were differentiable at t_0 , $G(h) := \frac{1}{h}(f(t_0 + h) - f(t_0))$ would be in $C(\mathbb{R}) \cap L_\infty(\mathbb{R})$, and the contradiction $d > 1$ would follow since by majorised convergence

$$2^{(1-d)k} e^{i2^k t_0} = - \int G(-2^{-k} z) z \chi(z) dz \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} f'(t_0) \cdot (-D) \hat{\chi}(0) = 0. \quad (3.25)$$

Moreover, if $m < d \leq m+1$ for $m \in \mathbb{N}$ it follows by termwise differentiation that $f \in C^m(\mathbb{R})$, but with $f^{(m)}$ nowhere differentiable; so $\text{sing supp } f = \mathbb{R}$ also for all $d > 0$.

For $d \leq 0$ one has $f \notin L_1^{\text{loc}}$, for f is invariant in \mathcal{S}' under translation by 2π , so if $f \in L_1^{\text{loc}}$ is assumed, $\langle f, \varphi \rangle = \int f \varphi dt$ holds for φ in $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ as well as in \mathcal{S} , since $|\int f \varphi dt| \leq c \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} (1 + |t|^2) |\varphi(t)|$ follows from the fact that $(1 + r^2)^{-1} f(r)$ is in L_1 :

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{|f(r)|}{1 + r^2} dr = \sum_{p \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{2p\pi}^{2(p+1)\pi} \frac{|f(r)|}{1 + r^2} dr \leq \int_0^{2\pi} |f| dr \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{1 + (2p\pi)^2} < \infty. \quad (3.26)$$

Therefore the convolution in (3.24) is given by the integral also in this case. By taking t outside a certain G_δ -set of measure 0, f is continuous at t , whence

$$2^{-kd} = \left| \int 2^k \chi(2^k r) (f(t - r) - f(t)) dr \right| \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 0. \quad (3.27)$$

In fact, for $\varepsilon > 0$ the part with $|r| < \delta$ is $< \varepsilon$ for some $\delta > 0$, but $\sup_{|r| \geq \delta} (1 + |t - r|^2) 2^k |\chi(2^k r)| = \mathcal{O}(2^{-k})$, so since $L_1(\mathbb{R})$ by (3.26) contains $r \mapsto (f(t - r) - f(t))/(1 + |t - r|^2)$ the limit 0 results. Thence the contradiction $d > 0$.

To complete the picture, Weierstrass' original function $W(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a^{-j} \cos(b^j t)$, where $b \geq a > 1$, is nowhere differentiable by the same argument. One only has to take $\text{supp } \mathcal{F}\chi \subset]\frac{1}{b}, b[$, $\mathcal{F}\chi(1) = 1$, for in $\mathcal{F} \cos(b^j \cdot) = \frac{2\pi}{2} (\delta_{bj} + \delta_{-bj})$ the last term is removed by $\hat{\chi}(b^{-j} \cdot)$, so that $\chi(b^{-j} D)$ in effect yields a second microlocalisation of W . As in (3.24)–(3.25) it follows that $(\frac{b}{a})^k e^{i b^k t_0} \rightarrow 0$ for $k \rightarrow \infty$, contradicting that $b \geq a$. A further study of nowhere differentiable functions by means of microlocalisation can be found in [Joh08].

Remark 3.7. As a precise account of the regularity, $f \in B_{\infty, \infty}^d(\mathbb{R})$; for $0 < d < 1$ this Besov space consists of Hölder continuous functions of order d . Indeed, the norm of f in $B_{\infty, \infty}^d$ is from the left part of (3.24) seen to equal 1, when χ is taken as Φ_1 in a suitable Littlewood–Paley partition of unity $1 = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \Phi_j$. Moreover, $f \in F_{p, \infty; \text{loc}}^d(\mathbb{R})$ when $d \in \mathbb{R}$, $0 < p < \infty$, for the definition in [Tri83] of $F_{p, q}^s$ gives, when $v \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ with $\text{supp } \hat{v} \subset B(0, \frac{1}{20})$,

$$\|vf\|_{F_{p, \infty}^d} = \left(\int (\sup_j 2^{jd} |\Phi_j(D)(vf)|)^p dt \right)^{1/p} = \left\| \sup_j |v(t) e^{i2^j t}| \right\|_p = \|v\|_p. \quad (3.28)$$

These are identities, so the $F_{p, \infty}^d$ -regularity is sharp. That $\varphi f \in F_{p, \infty}^s(\mathbb{R})$ for $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ results from $\varphi f = \frac{\varphi}{v} v f \in F_{p, \infty}^d$ when $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ has support in $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{v = 0\}$; one can reduce to this with a partition of unity on φ and translation of v in each term.

Remark 3.8. To substantiate Remark 3.5, note that $w_\theta(x) = v(x) f(x \cdot \theta)$ is almost nowhere differentiable for $0 < d \leq 1$, since v has isolated zeroes. If $d \leq 0$ then $w(\theta, d; \cdot) \notin L_1^{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for

else one can derive the contradiction $2^{-kd}v(x) = 2^{kn}\chi(2^k\cdot) * [vf(\langle \cdot, \theta \rangle)] \rightarrow 0$ by modifying the corresponding part of Remark 3.6. As in Remark 3.7 it follows that

$$w(\theta, d; x) \in F_{p, \infty; \text{loc}}^d(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \text{for all } p \in]0, \infty[, d \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (3.29)$$

If $\tilde{w}(\theta, d; x)$ is defined as $w(\theta, d; x)$ except with a further factor $1/j$ in each summand, similar arguments yield that $\tilde{w} \in H^s$ for $s \leq d$ as well as the other properties in Proposition 3.3, with a nowhere differentiable series for $0 < d < 1$. Moreover, $\tilde{w}(\theta, d; \cdot)$ is in $F_{p, q; \text{loc}}^d(\mathbb{R}^n)$ as soon as $q > 1$ for every $p \in]0, \infty[$. Hence the counter-examples with unclosable graphs and violated microlocal properties are both related to Lizorkin–Triebel spaces $F_{p, q}^d$ with arbitrary $q > 1$; cf (1.20) and Section 3.1.

4. PRELIMINARY EXTENSIONS

Throughout $\mathcal{F}_{y \rightarrow \eta}$ etc. will denote partial Fourier transformations, that are all homeomorphisms on $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$. In general the Fourier transformation in all variables is written $\mathcal{F}u$ or \hat{u} , except that for a symbol $a \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$,

$$\hat{a}(\xi, \eta) := \mathcal{F}_{x \rightarrow \xi} a(\xi, \eta). \quad (4.1)$$

Transformation of coordinates via $(x, y) \mapsto (x, x - y)$, that has matrix $M = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & -I \end{pmatrix} = M^{-1}$, is indicated by $f \circ M$.

As a preparation some well-known formulae are recalled:

Proposition 4.1. *Let $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ and $u, v, f, g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then*

$$\langle a(x, D)u, v \rangle = \langle \frac{e^{ix \cdot \eta}}{(2\pi)^n} a(x, \eta), v(x) \otimes \hat{u}(\eta) \rangle = \langle K, v \otimes u \rangle. \quad (4.2)$$

$$K(x, y) = \mathcal{F}_{\eta \rightarrow y}^{-1}(a)(x, x - y) = \mathcal{F}_{\eta \rightarrow y}^{-1}(a(x, \eta)) \circ \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & -I \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.3)$$

$$\langle \mathcal{F}a(x, D)f, \mathcal{F}g \rangle = (2\pi)^{-n} \iint \hat{a}(\xi - \eta, \eta) \hat{f}(\eta) \hat{g}(\xi) d\xi d\eta. \quad (4.4)$$

Here $\iint \dots d\xi d\eta$ is valid as an integral for $a \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$, but should be read as the scalar product on $\mathcal{S}' \times \mathcal{S}$ for general $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty$.

Proof. By Fubini's theorem, (4.2) holds for $a \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$, when K is given as in (4.3). The bijection $a \leftrightarrow K$ extends to a homeomorphism on $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$. So by density of \mathcal{S} in $S_{1,1}^d$, as subsets of $S_{1,1}^{d+1}$ hence of \mathcal{S}' , the identities in (4.2) hold for all $a \in S_{1,1}^d$. Formula (4.4) results from (4.2) for $u = f$, $v = \mathcal{F}^2 g$, since $(\mathcal{F}^2 g) \otimes \hat{f} = \mathcal{F}_{\xi \rightarrow x}(\hat{g} \otimes \hat{f})$. \square

The partially Fourier transformed symbol $\hat{a}(\xi, \eta)$ is closely related to the distribution kernel $K(x, y)$ of $a(x, D)$ as well as to the kernel $\mathcal{K}(\xi, \eta)$ of the conjugation $\mathcal{F}a(x, D)\mathcal{F}^{-1}$ of $a(x, D)$ by the Fourier transformation on \mathbb{R}^n . Indeed, modulo simple isomorphisms, $\hat{a}(\xi, \eta)$ gives both the frequencies contained in $K(x, y)$ as well as $\mathcal{K}(\xi, \eta)$:

Proposition 4.2. *When $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$, and K , \mathcal{K} and M are as above,*

$$\mathcal{F}K(\xi, \eta) = \hat{a}(\xi + \eta, -\eta) = \hat{a} \circ M^t(\xi, \eta) = (2\pi)^n \mathcal{K}(\xi, -\eta). \quad (4.5)$$

Proof. (4.3) implies that $K = \mathcal{F}_{\eta \rightarrow y}^{-1}(e^{-ix \cdot \eta} a(x, -\eta))$, since \mathcal{F}^{-1} commutes with reflections in η and y . Then (4.5) follows by application of \mathcal{F} and (4.4). \square

The right-hand side of (4.2) is inconvenient for the definition of type 1, 1-operators, as in general both entries of $\langle K, v \otimes u \rangle$ have singularities (in some cases this can be handled, cf Section 7). However, it is a well-known fact that also in case $\rho = 1 = \delta$ the kernels only have singularities along the diagonal.

Lemma 4.3. *For every $a \in S_{1,1}^d(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ the kernel $K(x, y)$ is C^∞ for $x \neq y$.*

Proof. For N so large that $d + |\beta| + |\alpha| - 2N < -n$,

$$|z|^{2N} D_x^\beta D_z^\alpha \mathcal{F}_{\eta \rightarrow z}(a(x, \eta)) = \mathcal{F}_{\eta \rightarrow z}(\Delta_\eta^N (\eta^\alpha D_x^\beta a(x, \eta))) \quad (4.6)$$

is a continuous function, so any derivative of K is so for $x \neq y$. \square

Instead the middle of (4.2) gives a convenient way to prove that every type 1, 1-operator extends to $\mathcal{F}^{-1}\mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, ie to the space of tempered distributions with compact spectrum. This result was first observed in [Joh05], but the following argument should be interesting for its simplicity. When $v \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $u \in \mathcal{F}^{-1}C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ then (4.2) gives

$$\langle a(x, D)u, v \rangle = \langle v(x) \otimes \hat{u}(\eta), \frac{e^{ix \cdot \eta}}{(2\pi)^n} a(x, \eta) \rangle_{\mathcal{E}' \times C^\infty}. \quad (4.7)$$

This suggests to introduce $A: \mathcal{F}^{-1}\mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ given by

$$Au(x) = \langle \hat{u}, \frac{e^{i\langle x, \cdot \rangle}}{(2\pi)^n} a(x, \cdot) \rangle. \quad (4.8)$$

That Au is in C^∞ is a standard fact used eg in the construction of tensor products on $\mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}^{n'}) \times \mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}^{n''})$; cf [Hör85, Th. 5.1.1]. By definition of the tensor product of arbitrary $v, \hat{u} \in \mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, they should act successively on the C^∞ -function, so

$$\langle v \otimes \hat{u}, e^{i\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle} a \cdot (2\pi)^{-n} \rangle = \langle v, Au \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v(x) Au(x) dx. \quad (4.9)$$

Taking v in $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, this and (4.7) gives $Au = a(x, D)u$ for every $u \in \mathcal{F}^{-1}C_0^\infty = \mathcal{S} \cap \mathcal{F}^{-1}\mathcal{E}'$; hence $a(x, D)$ and A are compatible. Therefore $a(x, D)$ extends to a map

$$a(x, D): \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) + \mathcal{F}^{-1}\mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad (4.10)$$

by setting $a(x, D)u = a(x, D)v + Av'$ when $u = v + v'$ for $v \in \mathcal{S}$ and $\mathcal{F}v' \in \mathcal{E}'$ (if $0 = v + v'$, clearly $v = -v'$ is in $\mathcal{F}^{-1}C_0^\infty$, hence gives identical images, ie $a(x, D)v + Av' = 0$).

By the duality of \mathcal{E}' and C^∞ , the right-hand side of (4.8) should be calculated by multiplying $a(x, \eta)$ by a cut-off function $\chi(\eta)$ equalling 1 on a neighbourhood of $\text{supp } \mathcal{F}u$. The resulting symbol $\chi(\eta)a(x, \eta)$ is clearly in

$$S^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n) := \bigcap S_{\rho, \delta}^d(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n). \quad (4.11)$$

A systematic exploitation of localisations like $\chi(\eta)a(x, \eta)$ is found in the next section.

4.1. Extension by spectral localisation. For type 1, 1-operators, this section gives a first extension, based on cut-off techniques and arguments from algebra. The latter are trivial, but important for several compatibility questions that are treated here.

Let $\mathcal{S}'_\Sigma(\mathbb{R}^n)$ denote the closed subspace of distributions with spectrum in a given open set $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, ie

$$\mathcal{S}'_\Sigma(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{ u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \mid \text{supp } \hat{u} \subset \Sigma \}. \quad (4.12)$$

Clearly the intersection $\mathcal{S}_\Sigma(\mathbb{R}^n) := \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap \mathcal{S}'_\Sigma(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is dense in $\mathcal{S}'_\Sigma(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

As a basic assumption in this section, $a(x, \eta) \in S_{1,1}^\infty$ should have the properties of a more ‘well-behaved’ symbol class S as η runs through a given open set $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. It would then be natural, and necessary, to extend $a(x, D)$ to every $u \in \mathcal{S}'_\Sigma(\mathbb{R}^n)$ by letting it act as an operator with symbol in the class S .

To turn this idea into a definition, an arbitrary linear subspace $S \subset \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^{2n}) \cap C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ will in the following be called a *standard* symbol space if, for every $b \in S$, the integral in (2.2) gives an operator $\text{OP}(b): \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ which extends to a continuous linear map

$$\text{OP}(b): \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n). \quad (4.13)$$

(Such an extension is unique, so the notation need not relate $\text{OP}(b)$ to the choice of S . To avoid confusion, the type 1, 1 operator under extension is usually denoted $a(x, D)$.) An example could be $S = S_{\rho, \delta}^d$ with $(\rho, \delta) \neq (1, 1)$; whilst $\text{OP}(b)$ could be the extension to \mathcal{S}' of $b(x, D)$ given by the adjoint of $b^*(x, D): \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, that in its turn is defined from the adjoint symbol $b^*(x, \xi) = e^{iD_x \cdot D_\xi} \bar{b}(x, \xi)$.

Using this, $a(x, D)$ can be extended if the symbol $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty$ is *locally* in a standard symbol space S in an open set $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. Specifically this means that for every closed set $F \subset \Sigma$ there exists a cut-off function $\chi \in C_b^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, not necessarily supported by Σ , such that

$$\chi \equiv 1 \text{ on a neighbourhood of } F, \quad \chi(\eta)a(x, \eta) \in S. \quad (4.14)$$

Instead of $a(x, \eta)\chi(\eta)$, the slightly more correct $a(1 \otimes \chi)$ is often preferred in the sequel.

Proposition 4.4. *For each symbol $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ that is locally in S in an open set $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, there is defined a map $\mathcal{S}'_\Sigma(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ by*

$$a(x, D)u = \text{OP}(a(1 \otimes \chi))(u), \quad (4.15)$$

which has the same value for all $\chi \in C_b^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ satisfying (4.14) for $F = \text{supp } \mathcal{F}u$. The map is compatible with $a(x, D): \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Proof. Let $u \in \mathcal{S}'_\Sigma(\mathbb{R}^n)$. By (4.14) and (4.13), $\text{OP}(a(1 \otimes \chi))$ is defined on $\mathcal{S}' \ni u$. If χ_1 is another such function, $a(x, \eta)(\chi(\eta) - \chi_1(\eta))$ is in the vector space S and equals 0 for η in some open set $\Sigma_1 \supset \text{supp } u$, so that by density of \mathcal{S}_{Σ_1} in \mathcal{S}'_{Σ_1} ,

$$0 = \text{OP}(a(1 \otimes (\chi - \chi_1)))u. \quad (4.16)$$

Therefore (4.15) is independent of the choice of χ , so the map $\text{OP}(a(1 \otimes \chi))u$ is defined; it equals $a(x, D)u$ for every $u \in \mathcal{S} \cap \mathcal{S}'_\Sigma$ by (2.2). \square

The compatibility in Proposition 4.4 gives of course a map on the algebraic subspace $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) + \mathcal{S}'_\Sigma(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$; cf (4.18). But more holds:

Theorem 4.5. *For every $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ that in an open set $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is locally in a standard symbol space S (cf (4.13)), the operator $a(x, D)$ extends to a linear map*

$$\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) + \mathcal{S}'_\Sigma(\mathbb{R}^n) \xrightarrow{a(x, D)} \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \text{given by} \quad (4.17)$$

$$a(x, D)u = a(x, D)v + \text{OP}(a(1 \otimes \chi))v' \quad (4.18)$$

whenever $u = v + v'$ for $v \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $v' \in \mathcal{S}'_\Sigma(\mathbb{R}^n)$; hereby $\chi \in C_b^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ can be any function fulfilling (4.14) for $F = \text{supp } \mathcal{F}v'$. The extension is uniquely determined by coinciding with (4.13) on $\mathcal{S}'_\Sigma(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Proof. For uniqueness, let $\widetilde{\text{OP}}(a)$ be any extension coinciding with (4.13) on $\mathcal{S}'_\Sigma(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then linearity gives, for any splitting $u = v + v'$ and χ as in the theorem, that

$$\widetilde{\text{OP}}(a)u = \widetilde{\text{OP}}(a)v + \widetilde{\text{OP}}(a)v' = a(x, D)v + \text{OP}(a)v' = a(x, D)v + \text{OP}(a(1 \otimes \chi))v'. \quad (4.19)$$

To show that (4.18) actually defines the desired map, suppose $u = v + v' = w + w'$ for some $v, w \in \mathcal{S}$ and $v', w' \in \mathcal{S}'_\Sigma$. Applying $a(x, D)$ to $v - w$ and $\text{OP}(a(1 \otimes \chi))$ to $w' - v'$, with χ taken so that $\chi \equiv 1$ on a neighbourhood of $F = \text{supp } \mathcal{F}v' \cup \text{supp } \mathcal{F}w' \supset \text{supp } \mathcal{F}(w' - v')$, it follows from the compatibility in Proposition 4.4 and linearity that, for $\chi = \chi_1 = \chi_2$,

$$a(x, D)v + \text{OP}(a(1 \otimes \chi_1))v' = a(x, D)w + \text{OP}(a(1 \otimes \chi_2))w'. \quad (4.20)$$

By Proposition 4.4 one can then pass to arbitrary χ_1, χ_2 equalling 1 around $\text{supp } \mathcal{F}v'$, respectively $\text{supp } \mathcal{F}w'$, without changing the left and right-hand sides. This means that (4.18) gives a map, for $a(x, D)v + \text{OP}(a(1 \otimes \chi))v'$ is independent of the splitting $u = v + v'$ and of the corresponding choice of χ ; thence linear dependence on u follows too. \square

Theorem 4.5 gives a basic extension of type 1, 1-operators, that could have been a definition (justified by the given arguments). When $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty$ happens to be in S too, then $\chi \equiv 1_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ and $v = 0$ yields $a(x, D)u = \text{OP}(a)u$, so the definition (4.18) gives back the \mathcal{S}' -continuous operators with symbols in S .

Before these questions are pursued, the dependence on S and Σ is investigated.

Proposition 4.6. *Let S and \tilde{S} be standard symbol spaces, and let $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty$ be locally in S in some open set $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and also locally in \tilde{S} in an open set $\tilde{\Sigma}$. Then the induced maps*

$$a(x, D): \mathcal{S} + \mathcal{S}'_\Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{S}', \quad a(x, D): \mathcal{S} + \mathcal{S}'_{\tilde{\Sigma}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}' \quad (4.21)$$

are compatible when either Σ has the property that χ in (4.14) for every F can be taken with $\text{supp } \chi \subset \Sigma$, or $\tilde{\Sigma}$ has the analogous property.

Proof. One can reduce to the case $S = \tilde{S}$ by introducing the subspace $S + \tilde{S} \subset \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$: for every $b \in S$, $\tilde{b} \in \tilde{S}$ the definition by the usual integral shows that

$$\text{OP}(b + \tilde{b}) = \text{OP}(b) + \text{OP}(\tilde{b}) \quad \text{on} \quad \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n). \quad (4.22)$$

Here $\text{OP}(b + \tilde{b})$ extends to a continuous, linear map $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ since the right-hand side does so. If $b + \tilde{b} = b_1 + \tilde{b}_1$ for $b_1 \in S$, $\tilde{b}_1 \in \tilde{S}$, both $\text{OP}(b + \tilde{b})$, $\text{OP}(b_1 + \tilde{b}_1)$ extend to \mathcal{S}' , where they coincide as they do so on \mathcal{S} . Hence every $b + \tilde{b}$ in $S + \tilde{S}$ gives an unambiguously defined operator on $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, as required in (4.13); ie $S + \tilde{S}$ is a standard space.

Let $u = v + w = \tilde{v} + \tilde{w}$ for some $v, \tilde{v} \in \mathcal{S}$, $w \in \mathcal{S}'_\Sigma$ and $\tilde{w} \in \mathcal{S}'_{\tilde{\Sigma}}$. By the last assumption there exists eg $\varphi \in C_b^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $\text{supp } \varphi \subset \tilde{\Sigma}$, $\varphi \equiv 1$ on a neighbourhood of \tilde{F} and $a(1 \otimes \varphi) \in \tilde{S}$. In particular $1 - \varphi = 0$ around \tilde{F} so

$$u = \varphi(D)(v + w) + (1 - \varphi(D))(\tilde{v} + \tilde{w}) = \tilde{v} + \varphi(D)(v - \tilde{v}) + \varphi(D)w. \quad (4.23)$$

While $v' = \tilde{v} + \varphi(D)(v - \tilde{v})$ is in $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, the term $\varphi(D)w$ is in $\mathcal{S}'_{\Sigma \cap \tilde{\Sigma}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. By taking $\psi = 1$ in a neighbourhood of $\text{supp } \mathcal{F} \varphi(D)w \subset \Sigma \cap \tilde{\Sigma}$, it is clear that one gets

$$a(x, D)u = a(x, D)v' + \text{OP}(a(1 \otimes \psi))\varphi(D)w \quad (4.24)$$

by application of Theorem 4.5 both for \mathcal{S}'_Σ and $\mathcal{S}'_{\tilde{\Sigma}}$. \square

As a simple application for $\Sigma = \mathbb{R}^n$, every $u \in \mathcal{F}^{-1}\mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is in $\mathcal{S}'_\Sigma = \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$; and a is locally in $S^{-\infty}$ since $b(x, \eta) = a(x, \eta)\chi(\eta)$ is in $S^{-\infty}$ for every $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, in particular when $\chi = 1$ around $\text{supp } \mathcal{F}u$. Therefore Theorem 4.5 yields a unique extension of $a(x, D)$ to a linear map $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) + \mathcal{F}^{-1}\mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$. (Proposition 4.6 shows that one can replace the reference to $S^{-\infty}$ by eg $S_{1,0}^\infty$, or let Σ depend on u , without changing the image $a(x, D)u$.)

This approach is more elementary than (4.7) ff, and it also gives that $a(x, D)$ maps $\mathcal{F}^{-1}\mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ into $\mathcal{O}_M(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Recall that every $a(x, D)$ in $\text{OP}(S^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n))$ is a map $\mathcal{S}' \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_M$ (cf [SR91, Cor. 3.8]), since if $u \in \mathcal{S}'$, then $(1 + |x|^2)^{-N}u \in H^{-N}$ for some $N > 0$ and every commutator $[D^\alpha a(x, D), (1 + |x|^2)^N]$ is by inspection in $\text{OP}(S^{-\infty})$. These facts imply the next result.

Corollary 4.7. *Every operator $a(x, D)$ with symbol in $S_{1,1}^\infty$ extends uniquely to a map*

$$a(x, D): \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) + \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}^n)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_M(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad (4.25)$$

which is given by Theorem 4.5 with $S = S^{-\infty}$.

Notice that the corollary's statement is purely algebraic, since continuity properties are not involved in (4.25). Similarly one has another extension result.

Proposition 4.8. *If $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty$ is locally in the symbol class $S_{1,0}^d(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ in an open cone $V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ (ie $t\eta \in V$ for all $t > 0$ and $\eta \in V$), then (4.18) yields a unique extension*

$$a(x, D): \mathcal{S} + \mathcal{S}'_V \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'. \quad (4.26)$$

If some $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty$ satisfies the hypotheses of Proposition 4.8, it follows from Proposition 4.6 that the two extensions in (4.25)–(4.26) are compatible with one another.

Example 4.9. By Corollary 4.7, the domain of every $a(x, D)$ in $\text{OP}(S_{1,1}^\infty)$ contains polynomials $\sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} c_\alpha x^\alpha$, as their spectra equal $\{0\}$, and eg also the C^∞ -functions

$$x^\alpha e^{ix \cdot z} = (2\pi)^n \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\bar{D}_\eta^\alpha \delta_z(\eta)); \quad \frac{\sin x_1}{x_1} \dots \frac{\sin x_n}{x_n} = \pi^n \mathcal{F}^{-1} 1_{[-1;1]^n}. \quad (4.27)$$

5. DEFINITION BY VANISHING FREQUENCY MODULATION

The full extension of type 1, 1-operators is given here by means of a limiting procedure.

To define $a(x, D)u$ in general for $a \in S_{1,1}^d(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$, $d \in \mathbb{R}$, and suitable $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, it is convenient for an arbitrary $\psi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\psi \equiv 1$ in a neighbourhood of the origin to introduce the following notation, with $\psi_m(\xi) := \psi(2^{-m}\xi)$,

$$u^m = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\psi_m \hat{u}) = \psi_m(D)u, \quad (5.1)$$

$$a^m(x, \eta) = \mathcal{F}_{\xi \rightarrow x}^{-1}(\psi_m(\xi) \mathcal{F}_{x \rightarrow \xi} a(\xi, \eta)) = \psi_m(D_x) a(x, \eta). \quad (5.2)$$

This is referred to as a frequency modulation of u and of $a(x, \eta)$ with respect to x ; the full frequency modulation of a will be $a^m(x, \eta) \psi_m(\eta)$, ie $a^m(1 \otimes \psi_m)$. Since a^m is in $S_{1,1}^\infty$ by Lemma 2.1, the compact support of ψ_m gives that

$$a^m(1 \otimes \psi_m) \in S^{-\infty}. \quad (5.3)$$

Hence $\text{OP}(a^m(1 \otimes \psi_m))$ is defined on $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and since $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} a^m(1 \otimes \psi_m) = a$ holds in $S_{1,1}^{d+1}$, it should be natural to make a tentative definition of $a(x, D)$ as

$$a(x, D)u = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \text{OP}(a^m(1 \otimes \psi_m))u. \quad (5.4)$$

Some basic difficulties that might appear in this connection are dealt with in the formal

Definition 5.1. The pseudo-differential operator $a(x, D)u$ is defined as the limit in (5.4) for those $a \in S_{1,1}^d(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ and $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for which the limit

- exists in the topology of $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for every $\psi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ equalling 1 in a neighbourhood of the origin, and
- is independent of such ψ .

To show that $a(x, D)$ extends the operator defined on $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ by (2.2), it suffices to combine Lemma 2.1 with (2.4). As shown below, Definition 5.1 also gives back both the usual operator $\text{OP}(a)$ if a is eg of type 1, 0 and the extensions in Section 4.

As an elementary observation, by using the definition for a fixed $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty$ and by the calculus of limits, the operator is defined for u in a subspace of $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$. This will be denoted by $D(a(x, D))$, or $D(A)$ if $A := a(x, D)$, in the following.

Clearly $D(A) \supset \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, so A is a densely defined and linear operator from $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (borrowing terminology from unbounded operators in Hilbert spaces). This description cannot be improved much in general, for by Lemma 3.2, $a(x, \eta)$ can be chosen so that A with $D(A) = \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is unclosable. But one does have

Proposition 5.2. For a, b in $S_{1,1}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ the following properties are equivalent:

- (i) $a(x, \eta) = b(x, \eta)$ for all $(x, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}$;
- (ii) $a(x, D) = b(x, D)$ as operators from $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$;
- (iii) $a(x, D)u = b(x, D)u$ for every $u \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$;
- (iv) the distribution kernels fulfil $K_a = K_b$.

In particular the map $a \mapsto a(x, D)$ is a bijection $S_{1,1}^d \leftrightarrow \text{OP}(S_{1,1}^d)$; and the operator $a(x, D)$ is completely determined by its action on the Schwartz space.

The last property is perhaps not obvious from the outset, because, in general, there is neither density of $\mathcal{S} \subset D(a(x, D))$ nor continuity of $a(x, D)$ to appeal to. However it follows at once, as it is straightforward to see that (i) \implies (ii) \implies (iii) \implies (iv) \implies (i).

The following notion is very convenient for the analysis of $a(x, D)$:

Definition 5.3. A standard symbol space S on $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$ is said to be *stable under vanishing frequency modulation* if in addition to (4.13),

- (i) $b^m(1 \otimes \psi_m)(x, \eta) = \psi(2^{-m}D_x)b(x, \eta)\psi_m(\eta)$, is in S for every $b \in S$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, and every $\psi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ equalling 1 near the origin,
- (ii) for every $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and ψ as above,

$$\text{OP}(b^m(1 \otimes \psi_m))u \rightarrow \text{OP}(b)u \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \text{for } m \rightarrow \infty. \quad (5.5)$$

For short S and the operator class $\text{OP}(S)$ are then said to be *stable*.

Note that (i) requires the operator class $\text{OP}(S)$ to be invariant under full frequency modulation; whereas (ii) requires $\text{OP}(S)$ to be invariant under *vanishing* frequency modulation in the sense that the limit gives back the original operator $\text{OP}(b)$.

Although $S_{1,1}^d$ is not a standard space, $\text{OP}(S_{1,1}^\infty)$ is also said to be stable, as (5.5) holds by definition for every u in $D(b(x, D))$, $b \in S_{1,1}^\infty$. Other stable spaces exist as well:

Proposition 5.4. Every $S_{\rho,\delta}^d(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\rho > \delta$ for $\rho, \delta \in [0, 1]$ is a stable symbol space. Moreover, (5.5) holds in the \mathcal{S}' -topology.

Proof. By Lemma 2.1 condition (i) is satisfied, and $\lim b^m(1 \otimes \psi_m) = b$ in $S_{\rho,\delta}^{d'}$, $d' > d + \delta$. As $\text{OP}(b)$ is the adjoint of $b^*(x, D) = \text{OP}(\exp(iD_x \cdot D_\eta)\bar{b})$, each $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ gives

$$(\text{OP}(b^m(1 \otimes \psi_m))u - \text{OP}(b)u | \varphi) = (u | \text{OP}(e^{iD_x \cdot D_\eta}(\bar{b}^m(1 \otimes \bar{\psi}_m) - \bar{b}))\varphi) \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} 0, \quad (5.6)$$

since passage to adjoint symbols $b \mapsto b^*$ is continuous $S_{\rho,\delta}^d \rightarrow S_{\rho,\delta}^d$ for $\rho > \delta$. \square

Proposition 5.4 makes the definition of $a(x, D)$ by vanishing frequency modulation look natural. To analyse the consistency questions in general, it is recalled that $\text{OP}(a)$ is defined on $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ by the integral (2.2) if a is in a standard space S or in $S = S_{1,1}^\infty$. And for a standard space S , $\text{OP}(a)$ extends uniquely to a continuous linear map on $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Let now $a \mapsto \widetilde{\text{OP}}(a)$ be an arbitrary assignment such that $\widetilde{\text{OP}}(a)$, for each $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty$, is a linear operator from $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then the maps OP and $\widetilde{\text{OP}}$ are compatible on a standard symbol space S if $D(\widetilde{\text{OP}}(a)) = \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for every $a \in S \cap S_{1,1}^\infty$ and

$$\widetilde{\text{OP}}(a)u = \text{OP}(a)u \quad \text{for all } u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n). \quad (5.7)$$

Moreover, $\widetilde{\text{OP}}$ and OP are called *strongly compatible* on S if, whenever a is in $S_{1,1}^\infty$ and belongs to S locally in some open set $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, it will hold that $\mathcal{S}'_\Sigma(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset D(\widetilde{\text{OP}}(a))$ and

$$\widetilde{\text{OP}}(a)u = \text{OP}(a(1 \otimes \chi))u \quad \text{for all } u \in \mathcal{S}'_\Sigma(\mathbb{R}^n). \quad (5.8)$$

Hereby $\chi \in C_b^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ should fulfil (4.14) for $F = \text{supp } \hat{u}$ and $a(1 \otimes \chi) \in S$. (The right-hand side of (5.8) makes sense because of χ , but it does not depend on χ since S is standard.) Taking $\Sigma = \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\chi \equiv 1$, strong compatibility clearly implies compatibility.

As an example Corollary 4.7 shows that, if the preliminary extension of Section 4.1 is written $\widetilde{\text{OP}}$, then $\widetilde{\text{OP}}(a)$ is strongly compatible with OP on $S^{-\infty}$. More generally Theorem 4.5 gives strong compatibility of $\widetilde{\text{OP}}$ with OP on every standard symbol class S .

The following theorem shows that $a(x, D)$ given by Definition 5.1 contains every extension provided by Theorem 4.5 when S is stable.

Theorem 5.5. *Let $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty$ and $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be an open set such that a locally in Σ belongs to a stable symbol class S (such as $S_{\rho,\delta}^d$ for $\rho > \delta$). Then every $u \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) + \mathcal{S}'_\Sigma(\mathbb{R}^n)$ belongs to the domain $D(a(x, D))$ given by Definition 5.1. Moreover,*

$$a(x, D)u = \text{OP}(a)v + \text{OP}(a(1 \otimes \chi))v' \quad (5.9)$$

whenever u is split as $u = v + v'$ for $v \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $v' \in \mathcal{S}'_\Sigma(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and $\chi \in C_b^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ fulfils (4.14) for $F = \text{supp } \mathcal{F}v'$.

Proof. Let $u \in \mathcal{S}'_\Sigma$. Since a is locally in S in Σ one can take χ as in the theorem, so that $a(1 \otimes \chi) \in S$. Using that S in particular is a standard space, approximation of \hat{u} from C_0^∞ gives $\text{OP}(a^m(x, \eta)(1 - \chi(\eta))\psi_m(\eta))u = 0$. Now (5.5) applies, since S is stable; and multiplication by $\chi(\eta)$ and $\psi_m(D_x)$ commute in $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$, so

$$\text{OP}(a(1 \otimes \chi))u = \lim_m \text{OP}(\psi_m(\eta)\chi(\eta)\psi_m(D_x)a(x, \eta))u = \lim_m \text{OP}(a^m(1 \otimes \psi_m))u = a(x, D)u. \quad (5.10)$$

This shows that $\mathcal{S}'_\Sigma(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset D(a(x, D))$. And for $u \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ it is seen already from (2.4) that $a^m(x, D)u^m \rightarrow a(x, D)u$ in $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $m \rightarrow \infty$.

Since $a(x, D)$ is linear by Definition 5.1, it follows that every u in $\mathcal{S} + \mathcal{S}'_\Sigma$ belongs to $D(a(x, D))$ and that (5.9) holds. In particular the last statement that (5.9) is independent of v , v' and χ is implied by this (and by Theorem 4.5). \square

Remark 5.6. It is noteworthy that Theorem 5.5 resolves a dilemma resulting from application of $a(x, D) \in \text{OP}(S_{1,1}^\infty)$ to $u \in \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}^n))$: then $a(x, D)u$ can be calculated by using both Corollary 4.7 and Definition 5.1. But by taking $S = S^{-\infty}$, Theorem 5.5 entails that the two methods give the same result.

It follows from Theorem 5.5 that the assumptions on Σ and $\tilde{\Sigma}$ are unnecessary in Proposition 4.6 in case S is stable (this emphasises the advantage of using vanishing frequency modulation). As a reformulation of Theorem 5.5 one has

Corollary 5.7. *The operator $a(x, D)$ given for $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ by Definition 5.1 is strongly compatible with OP on every stable symbol space S . In particular $a(x, D)u = \text{OP}(a)u$ holds for every $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ when $a \in S_{\rho,\delta}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ for some $\delta < \rho$.*

As a special case $a(x, D)$ gives back $\text{OP}(a)$ on $S^{-\infty}$. This may also be shown by verifying (5.7) directly, but one can only simplify (5.10) slightly by taking $\chi \equiv 1$ on \mathbb{R}^n .

The various consistency results obtained in this section can be summed up thus:

Corollary 5.8. *Let $a(x, D)$ be given by Definition 5.1 for $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty$. Then $a(x, D)u$ equals the integral in (2.2) for $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ or the extension in Corollary 4.7 for every $u \in \mathcal{F}^{-1}\mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$; and it coincides with $\text{OP}(a)$ on $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ if a is in $S_{\rho,\delta}^d(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$, $\rho > \delta$.*

To characterise the operators provided by Definition 5.1, it is convenient to ignore that the compatibility of $a(x, D)$ is strong (cf Corollary 5.7). Indeed, the map $a \mapsto a(x, D)$ is simply the largest compatible extension stable under vanishing frequency modulation:

Theorem 5.9. *The operator $a(x, D)$ given by Definition 5.1 is one among the operator assignments $a \mapsto \widetilde{\text{OP}}(a)$, $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ with the properties that*

- (i) $\widetilde{\text{OP}}(\cdot)$ is compatible with OP on $S^{-\infty}$ (cf (5.7));
- (ii) each operator $\widetilde{\text{OP}}(b)$ is stable under vanishing frequency modulation, ie $\widetilde{\text{OP}}(b)u = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \widetilde{\text{OP}}(b^m(1 \otimes \psi_m))u$ for every $u \in D(\widetilde{\text{OP}}(b))$ and $b \in S_{1,1}^\infty$.

And moreover, whenever $\widetilde{\text{OP}}$ is such a map, then $\widetilde{\text{OP}}(a) \subset a(x, D)$ for every $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty$.

Note that (ii) makes sense because $\widetilde{\text{OP}}(b^m(1 \otimes \psi_m))$ in view of (i) is defined on all of \mathcal{S}' .

Proof. Let $a \mapsto \widetilde{\text{OP}}(a)$ be any map fulfilling (i) and (ii); such maps exist since $a \mapsto a(x, D)$ was seen above to have these properties. If $u \in D(\widetilde{\text{OP}}(a))$ it follows from (i) that

$$\text{OP}(a^m(1 \otimes \psi_m))u = \widetilde{\text{OP}}(a^m(1 \otimes \psi_m))u. \quad (5.11)$$

Here the right-hand side converges to $\widetilde{\text{OP}}(a)u$ by (ii); since ψ is arbitrary this means $\widetilde{\text{OP}}(a)u = a(x, D)u$. Hence $\widetilde{\text{OP}}(a) \subset a(x, D)$. \square

This section is concluded with a few remarks on the practical aspects of Definition 5.1. From the integral in (2.2), one would at once infer the following *alter egos* for the full frequency modulation of $a(x, D)$: if $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ fulfils $\chi = 1$ around $\text{supp } \psi_m$, then

$$a^m(x, D)u^m = \text{OP}(a^m(x, \eta)\chi(\eta))\mathcal{F}^{-1}(\psi_m \hat{u}) = \text{OP}(a^m(x, \eta)\psi_m(\eta))u. \quad (5.12)$$

However, these identities hold also for more general cut-off functions χ .

Lemma 5.10. *For every $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty$, $u \in \mathcal{S}'$ and every $\psi \in C_0^\infty$ with $\psi = 1$ near the origin, the formula (5.12) holds for all m and all $\chi \in C_b^\infty$ for which $\chi = 1$ in a neighbourhood of $F = \text{supp}(\psi_m \hat{u})$ and $a(1 \otimes \chi) \in S^{-\infty}$.*

Proof. The last part of (5.12) follows from (2.2) if u is a Schwartz function, hence for all $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ since both $a^m(1 \otimes \psi_m)$ and $a^m(1 \otimes \chi)$ belong to $S^{-\infty}$. Since $u^m \in \mathcal{F}^{-1}\mathcal{E}'$ and $a^m(x, \eta) \in S_{1,1}^\infty$, Corollary 5.8 shows that $a^m(x, D)(u^m)$ can be calculated by the extension in Section 4.1; then Theorem 4.5 gives the left-hand side of (5.12). \square

In view of (5.12), one could alternatively have defined $a(x, D)u$ as a limit of $a^m(x, D)u^m$. This would be an advantage in as much as the expression $a^m(x, D)u^m$ is a natural point of departure for Littlewood–Paley analysis of $a(x, D)u$ (as explained later); it would also make a and u enter in a more symmetric fashion. But as a drawback the resulting definition of $a(x, D)$ would then

have two steps, the first one being an extension to $\mathcal{F}^{-1}\mathcal{E}'$ as in Section 4.1. In comparison the limit in (5.4) only refers to $S^{-\infty}$, cf (5.3), which made it possible to state Definition 5.1 directly; cf (1.7).

Formula (5.12) is so self-suggesting that it is convenient to write $a^m(x, D)u^m$ without further explanation, instead of the slightly tedious $\text{OP}(a^m(1 \otimes \psi_m))u$, that enters Definition 5.1. (This is permitted as the two expressions are equal for every choice of the auxiliary function ψ , cf Lemma 5.10).

Since Definition 5.1 is based on a limit of $a^m(x, D)u^m$, it is useful to relate the distribution kernel $K_m(x, y)$ of $u \mapsto a^m(x, D)u^m$ to the kernel $K(x, y)$ of $a(x, D)$.

The symbol of $a^m(x, D)u^m$ is $a^m(1 \otimes \psi_m) \in S^{-\infty}$, cf (5.12), so (4.3) and the definition of a^m give, for all $u, v \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle a^m(x, D)u^m, v \rangle &= \langle \mathcal{F}_{\eta \rightarrow y}^{-1}(a^m(1 \otimes \psi_m))(x, x-y), v(x) \otimes u(y) \rangle \\ &= \langle \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\psi_m(\xi)\psi_m(\eta)\mathcal{F}_{x \rightarrow \xi}a(\xi, \eta)) \circ M, v \otimes u \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (5.13)$$

Because $\mathcal{F}\mathcal{F}_{\eta \rightarrow y}^{-1}\mathcal{F}_{\xi \rightarrow x}^{-1} = I$ on \mathbb{R}^{2n} , and $M = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & -I \end{pmatrix} = M^{-1}$, formula (5.13) shows that

$$K_m(x, x-y) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}((\psi_m \otimes \psi_m)\mathcal{F}(K \circ M))(x, y). \quad (5.14)$$

This can be restated as follows:

Proposition 5.11. *When $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty$ and $\psi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ equals 1 in a neighbourhood of the origin, then the distribution kernel $K_m(x, y)$ of $u \mapsto a^m(x, D)u^m$, cf (5.12), is the function in $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ given by*

$$K_m(x, y) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\psi_m \otimes \psi_m) * (K \circ M)(x, x-y), \quad (5.15)$$

which is the conjugation by $\circ M$ of the convolution of $K(x, y)$ by $4^{nm}\mathcal{F}^{-1}(\psi \otimes \psi)(2^m x, 2^m y)$.

Naturally, this result will be useful for the discussion in the next section.

6. PRESERVATION OF C^∞ -SMOOTHNESS

It is well known that classical pseudo-differential operators $A = a(x, D)$ are pseudo-local,

$$\text{sing supp } Au \subset \text{sing supp } u \quad \text{for every } u \in D(A). \quad (6.1)$$

In the context of type 1, 1-operators, the requirement $u \in D(A)$ should be made explicitly as the domain $D(A)$ in many cases will be only a proper subspace of $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

It could be useful to call $\Omega := \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \text{sing supp } u$ the *regular set* of u , for this set has the important property that regularisations of u converge (not just in $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ but also) in the topology of $C^\infty(\Omega)$. This fact could well be folklore, but references seem unavailable, and since it is the crux of the below proof of pseudo-locality, details are given for the reader's convenience.

Lemma 6.1 (The regular convergence lemma). *Let $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and set $\psi_k(\xi) = \psi(\varepsilon_k \xi)$ for some sequence $\varepsilon_k \searrow 0$ and $\psi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then*

$$\psi_k(D)u \rightarrow \psi(0) \cdot u \quad \text{for } k \rightarrow \infty \quad (6.2)$$

*in the Fréchet space $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \text{sing supp } u)$. If $\mathcal{F}^{-1}\psi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ the conclusion holds for all $u \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, if $\psi_k(D)u$ is replaced by $(\mathcal{F}^{-1}\psi_k) * u$.*

The main case is of course $\psi(0) = 1$. For $\psi(0) = 0$ one obtains the occasionally useful fact that $\psi_k(D)u \rightarrow 0$ in C^∞ over the regular set of u .

Proof. Let $K \Subset \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \text{sing supp } u =: \Omega$ and take a partition of unity $1 = \varphi + \chi$ with $\varphi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $\varphi \equiv 1$ on a neighbourhood of K and $\text{supp } \varphi \Subset \Omega$. This gives a splitting $\psi_k(D)u = \psi_k(D)(\varphi u) + \psi_k(D)(\chi u)$ where $\varphi u \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Since $\int \mathcal{F}^{-1}\psi dx = \psi(0)$,

$$\begin{aligned} D^\alpha[\check{\psi}_k * (\varphi u) - \psi(0)\varphi u] &= \int \check{\psi}(y)[D^\alpha(\varphi u)(x - \varepsilon_k y) - D^\alpha(\varphi u)(x)] dy \\ &= - \sum_{j=1}^n \int \int_0^1 \check{\psi}(y) \partial_{x_j} D^\alpha(\varphi u)(x - \theta \varepsilon_k y) \varepsilon_{kj} d\theta dy. \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

Using the seminorms in (2.5) in a crude way,

$$|\partial_j D^\alpha(\varphi u)(x - \theta \varepsilon_k y) \varepsilon_{kj}| \leq \varepsilon_k |y| \|\varphi u\|_{\mathcal{S}, |\alpha|+1} \searrow 0, \quad (6.4)$$

so consequently $D^\alpha(\check{\psi}_k * (\varphi u)) \rightarrow \psi(0)D^\alpha u$ uniformly on K .

For $\psi_k(D)(\chi u)$ it is used that continuity of $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \xrightarrow{u} \mathbb{C}$ gives $c, N > 0$ such that

$$|\langle \chi u, D_x^\alpha \check{\psi}_k(x - \cdot) \rangle| \leq c \sup_{y \in \mathbb{R}^n, |\beta| \leq N} \frac{\langle y \rangle^N}{\varepsilon_k^{n+|\alpha|}} |D_y^\beta(\chi(y) D^\alpha \check{\psi}(\frac{x-y}{\varepsilon_k}))|. \quad (6.5)$$

Here $0 < d := \text{dist}(K, \text{supp } \chi) \leq |x - y|$ for $x \in K, y \in \text{supp } \chi$, so every negative power of ε_k fulfils $\varepsilon_k^{-l} \leq (1 + \varepsilon_k^{-1}|x - y|)^l / d^l$. Moreover, $(1 + |y|)^N \leq c_K(1 + |x - y|/\varepsilon_k)^N$ for $\varepsilon_k < 1$. So evaluation of an \mathcal{S} -seminorm at $\mathcal{F}^{-1}\psi$ yields $\sup_K |D^\alpha(\mathcal{F}^{-1}\psi_k * (\chi u))| \leq C\varepsilon_k \searrow 0$.

When $\mathcal{F}^{-1}\psi \in C_0^\infty$ it is clear that $(\mathcal{F}^{-1}\psi_k) * (\chi u) = 0$ holds around K eventually. \square

In the sequel the main case is the one in which ψ itself has compact support, so the proof above is needed.

6.1. The pseudo-local property. The following sharpening of Lemma 6.1 shows that, in certain situations, one even has convergence $f\psi_k(D)u \rightarrow fu$ in \mathcal{S} . To obtain this in a general set-up, let $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be split in two groups as $x = (x', x'')$ with $x' \in \mathbb{R}^{n'}$, $x'' \in \mathbb{R}^{n''}$.

Proposition 6.2. *Suppose $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ has $\text{sing supp } u \subset \{x = (x', x'') \mid x'' = 0\}$ and that $fu \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for every f in the subclass $\mathcal{C} \subset C_b^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ consisting of the f for which $|x'|$ is bounded on $\text{supp } f$ and $\text{supp } f \cap \{x \mid x'' = 0\} = \emptyset$. Then*

$$f\mathcal{F}^{-1}(\psi_k \hat{u}) \xrightarrow[k \rightarrow \infty]{} \psi(0)fu \quad \text{in } \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad (6.6)$$

for every sequence $\psi_k = \psi(\varepsilon_k \cdot)$ given as in Lemma 6.1.

Proof. For $f \in \mathcal{C}$ it is straightforward to see that there is a δ such that

$$\inf\{|x''| \mid x \in \text{supp } f\} \geq \delta > 0. \quad (6.7)$$

One can then take $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $\varphi \equiv 1$ where $|x''| \geq \delta/2$, hence on $K = \text{supp } f$. Mimicking the proof of Lemma 6.1, compactness of K is not needed since φu is in \mathcal{S} by assumption. Instead of (6.4) one should estimate

$$\langle x \rangle^N |\partial_j D^\alpha(\varphi u)(x - \theta \varepsilon_k y) \varepsilon_k y_j|, \quad (6.8)$$

but $(1 + |x|)^N \leq (1 + |x - \theta \varepsilon_k y|)^N (1 + |y|)^N$ when $\varepsilon_k < 1$, so it follows mutatis mutandem that for an arbitrary seminorm,

$$\|f \check{\psi}_k * (\varphi u) - \psi(0) f u|_{\mathcal{S}, N}\| \leq c \varepsilon_k \searrow 0. \quad (6.9)$$

And because $\chi = 1 - \varphi$ fulfils $d = \text{dist}(K, \text{supp } \chi) \geq \frac{\delta}{2} > 0$, one gets as in (6.5),

$$\|f \check{\psi}_k * (\chi u)|_{\mathcal{S}, N}\| \leq c \varepsilon_k. \quad (6.10)$$

Indeed, $\langle x \rangle^N \leq (1 + |y|)^N (1 + |x - y|/\varepsilon_k)^N$ and now factors like $\langle y \rangle^N$ are harmless as

$$(1 + |y|)^N \leq (1 + |y'|)^N (1 + |y''|)^N \leq (1 + |x'|)^N (1 + |y - x|)^N (1 + |y''|)^N, \quad (6.11)$$

where $|y''| < \delta$ on $\text{supp } \chi$ whilst $|x'|$ is bounded on $\text{supp } f$. \square

For distribution kernels there is a similar result, but in this case it is well known that one need not assume rapid decay: let $f \in C_b^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ have its support disjoint from the diagonal $\Delta = \{(x, x) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$ and bounded in the x -direction, ie

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \cap \text{supp } f &= \emptyset \\ \exists R > 0: (x, y) \in \text{supp } f &\implies |x| \leq R. \end{aligned} \quad (6.12)$$

Then $f(x, y)K(x, y)$ is in $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ whenever K is the kernel of a type 1, 1-operator. Indeed,

$$(1 + |(x, y)|)^N \leq (1 + |x|)^N (1 + |y|)^N \leq (1 + |x|)^{2N} (1 + |y - x|)^N \quad (6.13)$$

and here $|x|$ is bounded on $\text{supp } f$, so by setting $z = x - y$ in (4.6) one has that $\langle (x, y) \rangle^N D_x^\alpha D_y^\beta (fK)$ is bounded for all N, α, β . Invoking Proposition 6.2 this gives

Proposition 6.3. *If $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ has kernel K and K_m is the approximating kernel given by (5.15), then it holds for every $f \in C_b^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ with the property (6.12) that*

$$fK_m \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} fK \quad \text{in } \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{2n}). \quad (6.14)$$

Proof. The class \mathcal{C} of Proposition 6.2 contains $f(x, x - y)$, and Proposition 5.11 gives

$$f(x, x - y)K_m(x, x - y) = f(x, x - y)\mathcal{F}^{-1}(\psi_m \otimes \psi_m) * (K \circ M). \quad (6.15)$$

The right-hand side tends to $(fK) \circ M$ in $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ according to Proposition 6.2, so it remains to use the continuity of $\circ M$ in $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. \square

It can now be proved that operators of type 1, 1 are pseudo-local. The argument below is classical up to the appeal to (6.18). In case A is \mathcal{S}' -continuous, this formula follows at once from the density of \mathcal{S} in \mathcal{S}' . However, in general A is not even closable, but instead the limiting procedure of Definition 5.1 applies via the approximation in Proposition 6.3.

Theorem 6.4. *For every $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ the operator $A = a(x, D)$ has the pseudo-local property; that is $\text{sing supp } Au \subset \text{sing supp } u$ for every $u \in D(A)$.*

Proof. Let $\psi, \chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ have supports disjoint from $\text{sing supp } u$ such that $\chi \equiv 1$ around $\text{supp } \psi$. Then $\chi u \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ so that also $(1 - \chi)u$ is in the subspace $D(A)$ and

$$\psi Au = \psi A(\chi u) + \psi A(1 - \chi)u. \quad (6.16)$$

Here $\psi A(\chi u) \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ since $A: \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, while $\psi A(1 - \chi)u$ is seen at once to have kernel

$$\tilde{K}(x, y) = \psi(x)K(x, y)(1 - \chi(y)). \quad (6.17)$$

The function $f(x, y) = \psi(x)(1 - \chi(y))$ fulfils (6.12), for Δ contains no contact point of $\{f \neq 0\}$ because $\text{dist}(\text{supp } \psi, \text{supp}(1 - \chi)) > 0$. Therefore $\tilde{K} \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ as seen after (6.12). This strongly suggests that, with $\chi_1 = 1 - \chi$,

$$\langle \psi A \chi_1 u, \varphi \rangle = \langle \varphi \otimes u, \tilde{K} \rangle \quad \text{for all } \varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n). \quad (6.18)$$

And it suffices to prove this identity, for by definition of the tensor product it entails that $\psi A \chi_1 u = \langle u, \tilde{K}(x, \cdot) \rangle$ which is a C^∞ -function of $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Now if $A_m := \text{OP}(a^m(x, \eta)\psi_m(\eta))$ and K_m is its kernel, one can take $u_l \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $u_l \rightarrow u$ in \mathcal{S}' . Applying Definition 5.1 to A , the \mathcal{S}' -continuity of A_m gives

$$\langle \psi A \chi_1 u, \varphi \rangle = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \langle A_m \chi_1 u, \psi \varphi \rangle = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \langle K_m, (\psi \varphi) \otimes (\chi_1 u_l) \rangle. \quad (6.19)$$

Here $K_m \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ by Lemma 5.11, so for the right-hand side one finds, since $u \mapsto \varphi \otimes u$ is \mathcal{S}' -continuous and $fK_m \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$,

$$\int \psi(x)\varphi(x)\chi_1(y)u_l(y)K_m(x, y)d(x, y) \xrightarrow{l \rightarrow \infty} \langle \varphi \otimes u, (\psi \otimes \chi_1)K_m \rangle. \quad (6.20)$$

As $(\psi \otimes \chi_1)K_m = fK_m \rightarrow fK = \tilde{K}$ in $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ by Proposition 6.3, the proof is complete. \square

Remark 6.5. Theorem 6.4 was anticipated by C. Parenti and L. Rodino [PR78], although they just appealed to the fact that $K(x, y)$ is C^∞ for $x \neq y$. This does not quite suffice as $\psi A \chi_1 u$ should be identified with eg $\langle u, \tilde{K}(x, \cdot) \rangle$ for $u \in D(A) \setminus \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$; which is non-trivial in the absence of continuity and the usual rules of calculus.

6.2. A digression on products. The opportunity is taken here to settle an open problem for the generalised pointwise product $\pi(u, v)$ mentioned in Remark 1.1.

First the commutation of pointwise multiplication and vanishing frequency modulation is discussed. Let $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $f \in \mathcal{O}_M(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be given and $\psi_m = \psi(2^{-m}\cdot)$ for some arbitrary $\psi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\psi(0) = 1$. Approximating fu in two ways in \mathcal{S}' ,

$$B_mu := \psi_m(D)(fu) - f\psi_m(D)u \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{for } m \rightarrow \infty. \quad (6.21)$$

This commutation in the limit is not, however, a direct consequence of pseudo-differential calculus, for the commutator B_m has amplitude $b_m(x, y, \eta) = (f(y) - f(x))\psi(2^{-m}\eta)$, which is in the space of symbols with estimates $|D_\eta^\alpha D_{x,y}^\beta a(x, y, \eta)| \leq C_{\alpha, \beta, K, N} \langle \eta \rangle^{-N}$ for all $N > 0$, $K \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$. As such $\text{OP}(b_m(x, y, \eta))$ is only defined on $\mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

However, (6.21) is seen at once to hold in $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \text{sing supp } u)$, by using Lemma 6.1 on both terms. The next results confirms that $B_m u \rightarrow 0$ even in $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, despite the singularities of u . The idea is to use Lemma 6.1 once more to get a reduction to $f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, so that $B_m \rightarrow 0$ in the globally estimated class $\text{OP}(S^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n))$:

Proposition 6.6. *When $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $f \in \mathcal{O}_M(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and $\psi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\psi(0) = 1$, it holds true that $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (\psi_m(D)(fu) - f\psi_m(D)u) = 0$ in the topology of $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$.*

Proof. When $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ equals 1 on a neighbourhood of a given compact set $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, then K is contained in the regular set of $(1 - \chi)u$, so it follows as above from Lemma 6.1 that $\sup_{K, |\alpha| \leq l} |D^\alpha(\psi_m(D)(f(1 - \chi)u) - f\psi_m(D)(1 - \chi)u)| \rightarrow 0$ for $m \rightarrow \infty$.

It now suffices to cover the case $K \subset \text{supp } u \subset \text{supp } f \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Then B_m has symbol

$$b_m(x, \eta) = (e^{iD_x \cdot D_\eta} - 1)f(x)\psi_m(\eta) \in S^{-\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n). \quad (6.22)$$

However, $u \in H^t$ for some $t < 0$, and $B_m \in \mathbb{B}(H^t, H^s)$ for all $s > 0$, whence

$$\sum_{|\alpha| \leq l} \|D^\alpha B_m u\|_\infty \leq c \|B_m u\|_{H^s} \leq c \|B_m\| \|u\|_{H^t} \quad \text{for } s > l + n/p. \quad (6.23)$$

It remains to show that the operator norm $\|B_m\| \rightarrow 0$. Using direct estimates as in eg [Hör88, Prop. 2.2], it is enough to show for all $N > 0$, α, β that

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\eta \in \mathbb{R}^n} \langle \eta \rangle^N |D_x^\beta D_\eta^\alpha b_m(x, \eta)| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{for } m \rightarrow \infty. \quad (6.24)$$

But D_η^α, D_x^β commute with $e^{iD_x \cdot D_\eta}$, so it suffices to treat $\alpha = 0 = \beta$ for general f and ψ , ie to show that uniformly in $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$|(e^{iD_x \cdot D_\eta} - 1)f(x)\psi_m(\eta)| \leq c \sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta| \leq 2n+2} |D_x^\beta D_\eta^\alpha D_x \cdot D_\eta f(x)\psi_m(\eta)| = \mathcal{O}(2^{-m(|\alpha|+1)} \langle \eta \rangle^{-N}). \quad (6.25)$$

The estimate to the left is known, and follows directly from [Hör88, Prop. B.2].

Altogether $\sup_{x \in K, |\alpha| \leq l} |D^\alpha B_m u| \rightarrow 0$ for $m \rightarrow \infty$, as claimed. \square

Besides being of interest in its own right, Proposition 6.6 gives at once a natural property of associativity for the product π in Remark 1.1.

Theorem 6.7. *The product $(u, v) \mapsto \pi(u, v)$ is partially associative, ie when $(u, v) \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is in the domain of π so is (fu, v) and (u, fv) for every $f \in \mathcal{O}_M(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and*

$$f\pi(u, v) = \pi(fu, v) = \pi(u, fv). \quad (6.26)$$

Proof. For every $\varphi \in C^\infty(K) = \{ \psi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \mid \text{supp } \psi \subset K \}$, $K \Subset \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\langle (fu)^m v^m, \varphi \rangle - \langle f \cdot u^m v^m, \varphi \rangle = \langle v^m, ((fu)^m - f \cdot u^m) \varphi \rangle \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} 0, \quad (6.27)$$

for by Banach–Steinhaus’ theorem it suffices to show that $((fu)^m - f \cdot u^m) \varphi \rightarrow 0$ in $C^\infty(K)$, which holds since $(fu)^m - f \cdot u^m \rightarrow 0$ in $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ according to Proposition 6.6. Hence $f\pi(u, v) = \pi(fu, v)$; the other identity is justified similarly. \square

7. EXTENDED ACTION OF DISTRIBUTIONS

To prepare for Section 8 it is exploited that the map $(u, f) \mapsto \langle u, f \rangle$ is defined also for certain u, f in $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ that do not belong to dual spaces. This bilinear form is moreover shown to have a property of stability under regular convergence.

7.1. A review. First it is recalled that the product fu is defined for $f, u \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ if

$$\text{sing supp } f \cap \text{sing supp } u = \emptyset. \quad (7.1)$$

In fact, \mathbb{R}^n is covered by $Y_1 = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \text{sing supp } u$ and $Y_2 = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \text{sing supp } f$; in Y_1 there is a product $(fu)_{Y_1} \in \mathcal{D}'(Y_1)$ given by $\langle (fu)_{Y_1}, \varphi \rangle = \langle f, u\varphi \rangle$ for $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(Y_1)$, and similarly $\langle u, f\varphi \rangle$, $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(Y_2)$ defines a product $(fu)_{Y_2} \in \mathcal{D}'(Y_2)$; and for $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(Y_1 \cap Y_2)$ both products are given by the C^∞ -function $f(x)u(x)$ so they coincide on $Y_1 \cap Y_2$; hence fu is well defined in $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and given on $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ by the following expression, where the splitting $\varphi = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2$ for $\varphi_j \in C_0^\infty(Y_j)$ is obtained from a partition of unity,

$$\langle fu, \varphi \rangle = \langle f, u\varphi_1 \rangle + \langle u, f\varphi_2 \rangle. \quad (7.2)$$

This follows from the *recollement de morceaux* theorem, cf [Sch66, Thm. I.IV] or [Hör85, Thm. 2.2.4]; by the proof of this, (7.2) does not depend on how the partition is chosen.

Remark 7.1. Therefore, when F_1, F_2 are given closed sets in \mathbb{R}^n such that $\text{sing supp } u \subset F_1$, $\text{sing supp } f \subset F_2$ and $F_1 \cap F_2 = \emptyset$ (so that \mathbb{R}^n is covered by their complements) one can always take the splitting in (7.2) such that $\varphi_1 \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus F_1)$, $\varphi_2 \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus F_2)$.

Secondly $f \mapsto \langle u, f \rangle$ for $u \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a well defined linear map on the subspace of $f \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that (7.1) holds together with

$$\text{supp } u \cap \text{supp } f \in \mathbb{R}^n. \quad (7.3)$$

In fact $\langle u, f \rangle := \langle fu, 1 \rangle$ is possible: fu is defined by (7.1) and is in \mathcal{E}' by (7.3), so by [Hör85, Th 2.2.5] the map $\psi \mapsto \langle fu, \psi \rangle$ extends from $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to all $\psi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, uniquely among the extensions that vanish when $\text{supp } \psi \cap \text{supp } fu = \emptyset$; hence it is defined on the canonical choice $\psi \equiv 1$, and for all $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ equal to 1 around $\text{supp } fu$,

$$\langle u, f \rangle = \langle fu, 1 \rangle = \langle fu, \varphi \rangle. \quad (7.4)$$

These constructions have been quoted in a slightly modified form from [Hör85, Sect. 3.1]. The definition implies that $(f, u) \mapsto fu$ is bilinear; it is clearly commutative and is partially associative in the sense that $\psi(fu) = (\psi f)u = f(\psi u)$ when $\psi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ while f, u fulfill (7.1). This also yields

$$\text{supp } fu \subset \text{supp } f \cap \text{supp } u. \quad (7.5)$$

For application of cut-off functions, partial associativity entails $(\chi f)(\varphi u) = fu$ when χ, φ equal 1 around $\text{supp } f \cap \text{supp } u$. Then test against 1 gives $\langle \varphi u, \chi f \rangle = \langle u, f \rangle$.

7.2. Stability under regular convergence. The product fu is not continuous, for $f = 0$ is the limit in \mathcal{D}' of $f^v = e^{-v|x|^2} \in C^\infty$ and for $u = \delta_0$ it is clear that $f^v u = \delta_0 \not\rightarrow 0 = fu$. As a remedy it is noted that fu is separately stable under regular convergence; cf Lemma 6.1. This carries over to the extended bilinear form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ under a compactness condition:

Theorem 7.2. *Let $u, f \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $f^v \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ fulfil $\lim_v f^v = f$ in both $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus F)$ for $F = \text{sing supp } f$. When u, f have disjoint singular supports, cf (7.1),*

$$f^v u \rightarrow fu \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \text{ for } v \rightarrow \infty. \quad (7.6)$$

If moreover $\text{supp } u \cap \text{supp } f$ is compact and $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ equals 1 around this set, then

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \langle \chi u, f^v \rangle = \lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \langle u, \chi f^v \rangle = \langle u, f \rangle. \quad (7.7)$$

Here one can take $\chi \equiv 1$ if a compact set contains $\text{supp } u$ or every $\text{supp}(f^v u)$. The conclusions hold verbatim when $F \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is closed and $\text{sing supp } f \subset F \subset (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \text{sing supp } u)$.

Proof. To show (7.6) for a general F , note that (7.2) applies to the product $f^v u$ of $f^v \in C^\infty$ and $u \in \mathcal{D}'$. Using Remark 7.1 and that $f^v \rightarrow f$ in $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus F)$, one has $f^v \varphi_2 \rightarrow f \varphi_2$ in $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus F)$; the other term on the right-hand side of (7.2) converges by the \mathcal{D}' -convergence of the f^v . Therefore $\langle f^v u, \varphi \rangle \rightarrow \langle f, u \varphi_1 \rangle + \langle u, f \varphi_2 \rangle = \langle fu, \varphi \rangle$.

By the definition of $\langle u, f \rangle$ above, when χ is as in the theorem, then the just proved fact that $f^v u \rightarrow fu$ in \mathcal{D}' leads to (7.7) since

$$\langle u, f \rangle = \langle fu, 1 \rangle = \langle fu, \chi \rangle = \lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \langle f^v u, \chi \rangle. \quad (7.8)$$

When $\bigcup_v \text{supp}(f^v u)$ is precompact and $\chi = 1$ on a neighbourhood, then $0 = \langle f^v u, 1 - \chi \rangle$ can be added to (7.8), which yields $\lim_v \langle u, f^v \rangle$ by the extended definition of $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. \square

Remark 7.3. In general (7.7) cannot hold without the cut-off function χ . Eg for $n \geq 2$ and $x = (x', x_n)$ one may take $f = 1_{\{x_n \leq 0\}}$ and $u = 1_{\{x_n \geq 1/|x'|^2\}}$, so that $\langle u, f \rangle = 0$. Setting $f^v = 2^{nv} \varphi(2^v \cdot) * f$ for $\varphi \in C_0^\infty$ with $\varphi \geq 0$, $\int \varphi = 1$, and $\text{supp } \varphi \subset \{(y', y_n) \mid 1 \leq y_n \leq 2, |y'| \leq 1\}$, it holds for $x \in \Sigma_v = \{0 \leq x_n \leq 2^{-v}\}$ that $x_n - 2^{-v} y_n \leq 0$ on $\text{supp } \varphi$ so that

$$f^v(x) = \int \varphi(y) f(x - 2^{-v} y) dy = \int \varphi dy = 1. \quad (7.9)$$

Hence $\text{supp } u \cap \text{supp } f^v$ is unbounded, so $\langle u, f^v \rangle$ is undefined (hardly just a technical obstacle as $\langle u, f^v \rangle = \int u f^v dx = \infty$ would be the value).

7.3. Consequences for kernels. Although it is on the borderline of the present subject, it would not be natural to omit that Theorem 7.2 gives an easy way to extend the link between an operator and its kernel:

Theorem 7.4. *Let $A: \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be a continuous linear map with distribution kernel $K(x, y) \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$. Suppose that $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $v \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ satisfy*

$$\text{supp } K \cap \text{supp } v \otimes u \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n, \quad (7.10)$$

$$\text{sing supp } K \cap \text{sing supp } v \otimes u = \emptyset. \quad (7.11)$$

Then $\langle Au, v \rangle = \langle K, v \otimes u \rangle$, with extended action of $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. When A is a continuous linear map $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, this is valid for $u \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $v \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ fulfilling (7.10)–(7.11).

Proof. By the conditions on u and v , the expression $\langle K, v \otimes u \rangle$ is well defined. By mollification there is regular convergence to u of a sequence $u_v \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$; this gives

$$v \otimes u_v \xrightarrow[v \rightarrow \infty]{} v \otimes u \quad \text{in } \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n) \quad \text{and } C^\infty(\Omega) \quad (7.12)$$

when $\Omega = (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n) \setminus (\text{supp } v \times \text{sing supp } u) = \mathbb{R}^{2n} \setminus \text{sing supp}(v \otimes u)$. Applying Theorem 7.2 on \mathbb{R}^{2n} , the cut-off function may be taken as $\kappa(x)\chi(y)$ for some $\kappa, \chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that κ equals 1 on $\text{supp } v$ and $\kappa \otimes \chi = 1$ on the compact set $\text{supp } K \cap \text{supp}(v \otimes u)$. This gives

$$\langle K, v \otimes u \rangle = \lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \langle (\kappa \otimes \chi)K, v \otimes u_v \rangle = \lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \langle A(\chi u_v), v \rangle = \langle A(\chi u), v \rangle. \quad (7.13)$$

For $\chi = \psi(2^{-m}\cdot)$ and $\psi = 1$ near 0, the conclusion follows from the continuity of A since $\psi(2^{-m}\cdot)u \rightarrow u$ in \mathcal{S}' . The \mathcal{D}' -case is similar. \square

Remark 7.5. The conditions (7.10)–(7.11) are far from optimal, for $(v \otimes u)K$ acts on 1 if its just an integrable distribution, that is if $(v \otimes u)K$ belongs to $\mathcal{D}'_{L^1} = \bigcup_m W_1^m$ on \mathbb{R}^{2n} . Similarly (7.11) is not necessary for $(v \otimes u) \cdot K$ to make sense; eg it suffices that $(x, \xi) \notin \text{WF}(K) \cap (-\text{WF}(v \otimes u))$ whenever $(x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}$. More generally the existence of the product $\pi(K, v \otimes u)$ would suffice; cf Remark 1.1.

The above result applies in particular to the pseudo-differential operators A corresponding to a standard symbol space S , such as $S_{1,0}^d(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$. So does the next consequence.

Corollary 7.6. *When A is as in Theorem 7.4, it holds for every $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ that*

$$\text{supp } Au \subset \overline{\text{supp } K \circ \text{supp } u}. \quad (7.14)$$

Hereby $\text{supp } K \circ \text{supp } u = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \exists y \in \text{supp } u: (x, y) \in \text{supp } K\}$, which is a closed set if $\text{supp } u \Subset \mathbb{R}^n$. The result extends to $u \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ when A is \mathcal{D}' -continuous.

Proof. Whenever $v \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ fulfils $\text{supp } v \Subset \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \overline{\text{supp } K \circ \text{supp } u}$, then

$$\text{supp } K \cap \text{supp}(v \otimes u) = \emptyset. \quad (7.15)$$

For else some $(x, y) \in \text{supp } K$ would fulfill $y \in \text{supp } u$ and $x \in \text{supp } v$, in contradiction with the support condition on v . By (7.15) the assumptions of Theorem 7.4 are satisfied, so $\langle Au, v \rangle = \langle K, v \otimes u \rangle = 0$. Hence $Au = 0$ holds outside the closure of $\text{supp } K \circ \text{supp } u$. \square

Remark 7.7. The argument of Corollary 7.6 is completely standard for $u \in C_0^\infty$, cf [Hör85, Thm 5.2.4] or [Shu87, Prop 3.1]; a limiting argument then implies (7.14) for general u . However, the proof above is a direct generalisation of the C_0^∞ -case, made possible by the extended action of $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ in Theorem 7.4. This method may be interesting in its own right; eg it extends to type 1,1-operators also when these are not \mathcal{S}' -continuous, cf Section 8.

8. KERNELS AND TRANSPORT OF SUPPORT

Using the preceeding section, the well-known support rule is here extended to operators of type 1,1. As a novelty also a spectral support rule is deduced.

8.1. The support rule for type 1, 1-operators. As analogues of Theorem 7.4 and Corollary 7.6 one has:

Theorem 8.1. *If $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ has kernel K , then $\langle a(x, D)u, v \rangle = \langle K, v \otimes u \rangle$ whenever $u \in D(a(x, D))$, $v \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ fulfill (7.10)–(7.11). And for all $u \in D(a(x, D))$ the support rule holds, ie $\text{supp } Au \subset \overline{\text{supp } K \circ \text{supp } u}$.*

Proof. $a(x, D)u = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} A_m u$ where $A_m = \text{OP}(a^m(1 \otimes \psi_m)) \in \text{OP}(S^{-\infty})$; its kernel K_m is given by Proposition 5.11. However, K_m need not fulfil (7.10) together with u, v , but by use of convolutions and cut-off functions one can find u_v in $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $u_v \rightarrow u$ in $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and in $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \text{sing supp } u)$ for $v \rightarrow \infty$. Then Theorem 7.4 gives

$$\langle Au, v \rangle = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \langle A_m u_v, v \rangle = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \langle K_m, v \otimes u_v \rangle. \quad (8.1)$$

To control the supports, one can take a function f fulfilling (6.12) by setting $f(x, y) = g(x)h(x - y)$ for some $g \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $g = 1$ on $\text{supp } v$ and $h \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $h(y) = 0$ for $|y| < 1$ while $h(y) = 1$ for $|y| > 2$. Then $K_m = fK_m + (1 - f)K_m$, where the fK_m tend to fK in \mathcal{S} according to Proposition 6.3. The supports of $(1 - f)K_m(v \otimes u_v)$, $m, v \in \mathbb{N}$, all lie in the precompact set $B(0, R) \times B(0, R + 2)$ when $B(0, R) \supset \text{supp } v$, so since u, v are assumed to fulfil (7.10)–(7.11), Theorem 7.2 gives

$$\begin{aligned} \langle Au, v \rangle &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \langle fK_m, v \otimes u_v \rangle + \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \langle (1 - f)K_m, v \otimes u_v \rangle \\ &= \langle fK, v \otimes u \rangle + \langle (1 - f)K, v \otimes u \rangle = \langle K, v \otimes u \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (8.2)$$

Now the support rule follows by repeating the proof of Corollary 7.6. \square

8.2. The spectral support rule. Although it has not attracted much attention, it is a natural and useful task to determine the frequencies entering $x \mapsto a(x, D)u(x)$. But since

$$\mathcal{F}a(x, D)u = \mathcal{F}a(x, D)\mathcal{F}^{-1}(\hat{u}) \quad (8.3)$$

the task is rather to control how the support of \hat{u} is changed by $\mathcal{F}a(x, D)\mathcal{F}^{-1}$, ie by the conjugation of $a(x, D)$ by the Fourier transformation.

Even for $A \in \text{OP}(S_{1,0}^\infty)$ this has seemingly not been carried out before. However, since the map $\mathcal{F}A\mathcal{F}^{-1}: \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is continuous for such A , it is straightforward to apply Theorem 7.4 and Corollary 7.6 to the distribution kernel $\mathcal{K}(\xi, \eta) = (2\pi)^{-n} \hat{a}(\xi - \eta, \eta)$ of $\mathcal{F}A\mathcal{F}^{-1}$; cf Proposition 4.2. This yields at once the following general result:

Theorem 8.2. *If $a \in S_{1,0}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ and \mathcal{K} is as above, then*

$$\text{supp } \mathcal{F}a(x, D)u \subset \overline{\text{supp } \mathcal{K} \circ \text{supp } \mathcal{F}u} \quad \text{for every } u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n). \quad (8.4)$$

Here the right-hand side is closed if $\text{supp } \mathcal{F}u \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

The result in (8.4) may also be written explicitly as in (1.10)–(1.11). It is easily generalised to standard symbol spaces S such as $S_{\rho, \delta}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\delta < \rho$. For elementary symbols in the sense of [CM78] the spectral support rule (8.4) follows at once, but as it stands Theorem 8.2 seems to be a new result even for classical type 1, 0-operators. The reader is referred to [Joh05,

Sect. 1.2] for more remarks on Theorem 8.2, in particular that it makes it unnecessary to reduce to elementary symbols in the L_p -theory (which is implicitly sketched in Section 9 below).

To extend the above to type 1, 1-operators, the next result applies to $\mathcal{F}a(x, D)\mathcal{F}^{-1}$ instead of Theorem 7.4.

Theorem 8.3. *Let $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ and denote the distribution kernel of $\mathcal{F}a(x, D)\mathcal{F}^{-1}$ by $\mathcal{K}(\xi, \eta) = (2\pi)^{-n}\hat{a}(\xi - \eta, \eta)$; and suppose $u \in D(a(x, D)) \subset \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is such that, for some ψ as in Definition 5.1,*

$$a(x, D)u = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} a^m(x, D)u^m \quad \text{holds in } \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad (8.5)$$

and that $\hat{v} \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ satisfies

$$\text{supp } \mathcal{K} \cap \text{supp } \hat{v} \otimes \hat{u} \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n, \quad \text{sing supp } \mathcal{K} \cap \text{sing supp } \hat{v} \otimes \hat{u} = \emptyset. \quad (8.6)$$

Then it holds, with extended action of $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$,

$$\langle \mathcal{F}a(x, D)\mathcal{F}^{-1}(\hat{u}), \hat{v} \rangle = \langle \mathcal{K}, \hat{v} \otimes \hat{u} \rangle. \quad (8.7)$$

Proof. For $u \in D(a(x, D))$ the left-hand side of (8.7) makes sense by (8.5); and the right-hand side does so by (8.6), cf Section 7. The equality follows from (8.5):

Letting $\psi_m = \psi(2^{-m}\cdot)$ there is some v such that $\psi_v = 1$ on a neighbourhood of $\text{supp } \psi$, so $\psi_{m+v}\psi_m = \psi_m$ for all m . Then $1 \otimes \psi_m$ and $\psi_m(\xi - \eta)\psi_m(\eta)$ equal 1 on the intersection of the supports in (8.6) for all sufficiently large m , so

$$\langle \mathcal{K}, \hat{v} \otimes \hat{u} \rangle = \langle \psi_m(\xi - \eta)\psi_{m+v}(\eta)\mathcal{K}(\xi, \eta), \hat{v}(\xi)\psi_m(\eta)\hat{u}(\eta) \rangle. \quad (8.8)$$

Here $\mathcal{K}_m = \psi_m(\xi - \eta)\psi_{m+v}(\eta)\mathcal{K}(\xi, \eta)$ is the kernel of $\mathcal{F}A_m\mathcal{F}^{-1}$, when $A_m = \text{OP}(a^m(1 \otimes \psi_{m+v}))$; cf Proposition 4.2. Clearly A_m has symbol in $S^{-\infty}$.

Moreover, mollification of $\psi_m\hat{u} = \mathcal{F}u^m$ gives a sequence $(\mathcal{F}u^m)_k$ of functions in $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, that all have their supports in a fixed compact set M . Invoking regular convergence, cf Lemma 6.1, it follows that

$$\hat{v} \otimes (\mathcal{F}u^m)_k \xrightarrow[k \rightarrow \infty]{} \hat{v} \otimes \mathcal{F}u^m \quad \text{in } \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^{2n}) \text{ and } C^\infty(\Omega) \quad (8.9)$$

$$\mathbb{R}^{2n} \setminus \Omega = \text{supp } \hat{v} \times \text{sing supp } \mathcal{F}u^m = \text{sing supp } (\hat{v} \otimes \mathcal{F}u^m). \quad (8.10)$$

Since all supports are contained in $\text{supp } \hat{v} \times M$, Theorem 7.2 applied on \mathbb{R}^{2n} and the continuity of A_m in $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ imply

$$\langle \mathcal{K}_m, \hat{v} \otimes (\mathcal{F}u^m)_k \rangle = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \langle \mathcal{K}_m, \hat{v} \otimes (\mathcal{F}u^m)_k \rangle = \langle \mathcal{F}A_m\mathcal{F}^{-1}(\mathcal{F}u^m), \hat{v} \rangle. \quad (8.11)$$

According to Lemma 5.10 the factor ψ_{m+v} can here be removed from the symbol of A_m , so it is implied by (8.8), (8.11) and the explicit assumption of \mathcal{S}' -convergence in (8.5) that

$$\langle \mathcal{K}, \hat{v} \otimes \hat{u} \rangle = \langle \mathcal{F}A_m u^m, \hat{v} \rangle = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \langle a^m(x, D)u^m, \mathcal{F}^2 v \rangle = \langle a(x, D)u, \mathcal{F}^2 v \rangle, \quad (8.12)$$

since $\mathcal{F}^2 v \in \mathcal{S}$. Transposing \mathcal{F} , formula (8.7) results. \square

The assumption of \mathcal{S}' -convergence in (8.5) cannot be omitted from the above proof, although in the last line $\langle a^m(x, D)u^m, \mathcal{F}^2 v \rangle$ is independent of m . Eg $\cos x$ is in $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$, but since $\mathcal{F}(\sum_{j=0}^m \frac{(-1)^j}{(2j)!} x^{2j}) = c_0 \delta_0 + c_2 \delta_0'' + \dots + c_m \delta_0^{(m)}$ the power series converges to $\cos x$ in \mathcal{D}' but not in \mathcal{S}' as cosine isn't a polynomial. Moreover, if $\mathcal{F}v = 1$ around 0 for some $\mathcal{F}v \in C_0^\infty([-1, 1])$, one clearly has $2\pi = \langle \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{(-1)^j}{(2j)!} x^{2j}, \mathcal{F}^2 v \rangle$ for every m as the derivatives of $\mathcal{F}v$ vanish at the origin. And yet $\langle \cos, \mathcal{F}^2 v \rangle = \langle \frac{1}{2}(\delta_1 + \delta_{-1}), \mathcal{F}v \rangle = 0 \neq 2\pi$.

The next result extends [Joh05, Prop. 1.4] from the case of $u \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\text{supp} \hat{u} \Subset \mathbb{R}^n$ to almost arbitrary distributions $u \in D(a(x, D))$; but the proof is significantly simpler here. Instead of (8.4), the explicit form given in (1.10)–(1.11) is preferred for practical purposes.

Theorem 8.4 (The spectral support rule). *Let $a \in S_{1,1}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ and suppose $u \in D(a(x, D))$ is such that, for some $\psi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ equalling 1 around the origin, the convergence of Definition 5.1 holds in the topology of $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, ie*

$$a(x, D)u = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} a^m(x, D)u^m \quad \text{in } \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n). \quad (8.13)$$

Then (8.4) holds, that is with $\Xi = \text{supp } \mathcal{K} \circ \text{supp} \hat{u}$ one has

$$\text{supp } \mathcal{F}(a(x, D)u) \subset \overline{\Xi}, \quad (8.14)$$

$$\Xi = \{ \xi + \eta \mid (\xi, \eta) \in \text{supp} \hat{a}, \eta \in \text{supp} \hat{u} \}. \quad (8.15)$$

When $u \in \mathcal{F}^{-1} \mathcal{E}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ then (8.13) holds automatically and Ξ is closed for such u .

Proof. That $\Xi = \text{supp } \mathcal{K} \circ \text{supp} \hat{u}$ has the form in (8.15) follows by substituting $\zeta = \xi + \eta$. Using Theorem 8.3 instead of Theorem 7.4, the proof of Corollary 7.6 can now be repeated mutatis mutandis; which gives the inclusion in question.

The redundancy of (8.13) for $u \in \mathcal{F}^{-1} \mathcal{E}'$ follows since, by Lemma 5.10, one can for large m write $a^m(x, D)u^m = \text{OP}(a^m(1 \otimes \chi) \psi_m)u$ for a fixed cut-off function χ . Then Proposition 5.4 gives \mathcal{S}' -convergence, for multiplication by $1 \otimes \chi$ commutes with $\psi_m(D_x)$ and $a(1 \otimes \chi) \in S^{-\infty}$. That Ξ is closed then is straightforward to verify. \square

Remark 8.5. The set Ξ in (8.15) need not be closed if $\text{supp } \mathcal{F}u$ is non-compact, for $\text{supp} \hat{a}$ may contain points arbitrarily close to the twisted diagonal. Eg if $n = 1$ and $\text{supp} \hat{u} = [2, \infty[$ whilst $\text{supp} \hat{a}$ consists of the (ξ, η) such that $\eta \geq -\xi - \frac{1}{\xi}$ for $\xi \leq -1$, and $\eta \geq 2$ for $\xi \geq -1$, then $(\xi_k, \eta_k) = (-k, k + 1/k)$ fulfils $\Xi \ni \xi_k + \eta_k = \frac{1}{k} \searrow 0$, although $0 \notin \Xi$.

That $a(x, D)u$ should be in \mathcal{S}' in (8.13) is natural in order that $\mathcal{F}a(x, D)u$ makes sense before its support is investigated. One could conjecture that the condition of convergence in \mathcal{S}' is redundant, so that it would suffice to assume $a(x, D)u$ is an element of \mathcal{S}' . But it is not clear (whether and) how this can be proved.

9. CONTINUITY IN SOBOLEV SPACES

As a last justification of Definition 5.1 its close connection to estimates in Sobolev spaces will be indicated.

9.1. Littlewood–Paley decompositions. For the purposes of this section, one may for $a \in S_{1,1}^d(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ consider the limit

$$a_\psi(x, D)u = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \text{OP}(\psi(2^{-m}D_x)a(x, \eta)\psi(2^{-m}\eta))u. \quad (9.1)$$

By the definition, u is in $D(a(x, D))$ if $a_\psi(x, D)u$ exists for all ψ and is independent of ψ , as ψ runs through $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\psi = 1$ around the origin.

From $a_\psi(x, D)$ there is a particularly easy passage to the paradifferential decomposition used by J.-M. Bony [Bon81]. For this purpose, note that to each fixed ψ there exist $R > r > 0$ satisfying

$$\psi(\xi) = 1 \quad \text{for} \quad |\xi| \leq r; \quad \psi(\xi) = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad |\xi| \geq R \geq 1. \quad (9.2)$$

Moreover it is convenient to let h stand for an integer such that $R \leq r2^{h-2}$.

To obtain a Littlewood–Paley decomposition from ψ , define $\phi = \psi - \psi(2\cdot)$. Then it is clear that $\phi(2^{-k}\cdot)$ is supported in a corona,

$$\text{supp } \phi(2^{-k}\cdot) \subset \{ \xi \mid r2^{k-1} \leq |\xi| \leq R2^k \}, \quad \text{for } k \geq 1. \quad (9.3)$$

The identity $1 = \psi(\xi) + \sum_{k=1}^\infty \phi(2^{-k}\xi)$ follows by letting $m \rightarrow \infty$ in the telescopic sum,

$$\psi(2^{-m}\xi) = \psi(\xi) + \phi(\xi/2) + \cdots + \phi(\xi/2^m). \quad (9.4)$$

Using this one can localise functions $u(x)$ and symbols $a(x, \eta)$ to frequencies $|\eta| \approx 2^j$ for $j \geq 1$ by setting

$$u_j = \phi(2^{-j}D)u, \quad a_j(x, \eta) = \phi(2^{-j}D_x)a(x, \eta) = \mathcal{F}_{\xi \rightarrow x}^{-1}(\phi(2^{-j}\xi)\mathcal{F}_{x \rightarrow \xi}a(\xi, \eta)). \quad (9.5)$$

$$u_0 = \psi(D)u, \quad a_0(x, \eta) = \psi(D_x)a(x, \eta) \quad (9.6)$$

Similarly localisation to balls $|\eta| \leq R2^j$ are written, now with upper indices, as

$$u^j = \psi(2^{-j}D)u, \quad a^j(x, \eta) = \psi(2^{-j}D_x)a(x, \eta) = \mathcal{F}_{\xi \rightarrow x}^{-1}(\psi(2^{-j}\xi)\mathcal{F}_{x \rightarrow \xi}a(\xi, \eta)). \quad (9.7)$$

Moreover, $u^0 = u_0$ and $a^0 = a_0$. In addition both $a_j = 0$ and $a^j = 0$ should be understood when $j < 0$. (In order not to have two different meanings of sub- and superscripts on functions, the dilations $\psi(2^{-j}\cdot)$ are simply written as such; and the corresponding Fourier multiplier as $\psi(2^{-j}D)$.) Note that $a^k(x, D) = \text{OP}(\psi(2^{-k}D_x)a(x, \eta))$ etc.

However, returning to (9.1), the relation (9.4) applies twice, whence bilinearity gives

$$a^m(x, D)u^m = \text{OP}([a_0(x, \eta) + \cdots + a_m(x, \eta)][\psi(\eta) + \cdots + \phi(2^{-m}\eta)])u = \sum_{j,k=0}^m a_j(x, D)u_k. \quad (9.8)$$

Of course the sum may be split in three groups in which $j \leq k - h$, $|j - k| < h$ and $k \leq j - h$, respectively. In the limit $m \rightarrow \infty$ this gives the decomposition

$$a_\psi(x, D)u = a_\psi^{(1)}(x, D)u + a_\psi^{(2)}(x, D)u + a_\psi^{(3)}(x, D)u, \quad (9.9)$$

whenever a and u fit together such that the three series below converge in $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$:

$$a_{\psi}^{(1)}(x, D)u = \sum_{k=h}^{\infty} \sum_{j \leq k-h} a_j(x, D)u_k = \sum_{k=h}^{\infty} a^{k-h}(x, D)u_k \quad (9.10)$$

$$a_{\psi}^{(2)}(x, D)u = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_{k-h+1}(x, D)u_k + \cdots + a_{k-1}(x, D)u_k + a_k(x, D)u_k + a_k(x, D)u_{k-1} + \cdots + a_k(x, D)u_{k-h+1}) \quad (9.11)$$

$$a_{\psi}^{(3)}(x, D)u = \sum_{j=h}^{\infty} \sum_{k \leq j-h} a_j(x, D)u_k = \sum_{j=h}^{\infty} a_j(x, D)u^{j-h}. \quad (9.12)$$

Also (9.11) has a brief form, namely

$$a_{\psi}^{(2)}(x, D)u = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} ((a^k - a^{k-h})(x, D)u_k + a_k(x, D)(u^{k-1} - u^{k-h})). \quad (9.13)$$

One advantage of the decomposition is that the terms of the first and last series fulfil a dyadic corona condition; whereas the in second the spectra are in general only restricted to balls:

Proposition 9.1. *If $a \in S_{1,1}^d(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ and $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and r, R are chosen as in (9.2) for each auxiliary function ψ , then every $h \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $R \leq r2^{h-2}$ gives*

$$\text{supp } \mathcal{F}(a^{k-h}(x, D)u_k) \subset \{ \xi \mid \frac{r}{4}2^k \leq |\xi| \leq \frac{5R}{4}2^k \} \quad (9.14)$$

$$\text{supp } \mathcal{F}(a_k(x, D)u^{k-h}) \subset \{ \xi \mid \frac{r}{4}2^k \leq |\xi| \leq \frac{5R}{4}2^k \}. \quad (9.15)$$

Moreover, for $a_{\psi}^{(2)}(x, D)$,

$$\text{supp } \mathcal{F}(a_k(x, D)(u^{k-1} - u^{k-h}) + (a^k - a^{k-h})(x, D)u_k) \subset \{ \xi \mid |\xi| \leq 2R2^k \} \quad (9.16)$$

If a satisfies (1.19) this support is contained in

$$\{ \xi \mid \frac{r}{2^{h+1}C} \leq |\xi| \leq 2R2^k \} \quad (9.17)$$

for all $k \geq h+1 + \log_2(C/r)$.

This proposition follows straightforwardly from the spectral support rule in Theorem 8.4, with a special case explained in [Joh05], so further details should hardly be needed here.

In addition one can estimate each series using the Hardy–Littlewood maximal operator $Mu_k(x)$. This gives eg for $v = 1$, when the Fefferman–Stein inequality is used in the last step,

$$\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(\sum_{k=h}^{\infty} |2^{sk} a^{k-h}(x, D)u_k(x)|^2 \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq c(a) \left\| \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |2^{(s+d)k} Mu_k(\cdot)|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_p \leq c'(a) \|u\|_{H_p^{s+d}}; \quad (9.18)$$

here $c(a)$ is a continuous seminorm on $a \in S_{1,1}^d$. Similar estimates are obtained for $v = 2$ and $v = 3$. The reader is referred to [Joh05] for brevity here. (Although the set-up was more general there with Besov spaces $B_{p,q}^s$ and Triebel–Lizorkin spaces $F_{p,q}^s$, it is easy to specialise to the present situation, mainly by setting $q = 2$ in the treatment of the $F_{p,q}^s$ there. One difference in the

framework of [Joh05] is that certain functions $\tilde{\Phi}_j$ enter the expressions $a_{j,k}(x, D)u_k$ there, but the $\tilde{\Phi}_j$ amount to special choices of χ in the above formula (5.12), hence may be removed when convenient.)

Combining such estimates with Proposition 9.1 it follows in a well-known way that for $v = 1$ and $v = 3$,

$$\|a_{\psi}^{(v)}(x, D)u\|_{H_p^s} \leq c\|u\|_{H_p^{s+d}} \quad \text{for } s \in \mathbb{R}, 1 < p < \infty. \quad (9.19)$$

For $v = 2$ this holds for $s > 0$, because the coronas are replaced by balls.

Consequently $u \mapsto a_{\psi}(x, D)u = a_{\psi}^{(1)}(x, D)u + a_{\psi}^{(2)}(x, D)u + a_{\psi}^{(3)}(x, D)u$ is a bounded linear operator $H_p^{s+d}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $s > 0$ and

$$\|a_{\psi}(x, D)u\|_{H_p^s} \leq C(a)\|u\|_{H_p^{s+d}}, \quad (9.20)$$

where $C(a)$ is a continuous seminorm on $a \in S_{1,1}^d$. Moreover, if a fulfils (1.19), then the last part of Proposition 9.1 leads to continuity for all $s \in \mathbb{R}$.

Moreover, density of the Schwartz space $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ in $H_p^{s+d}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ yields that $a_{\psi}(x, D)$ is independent of ψ , for they all agree with $\text{OP}(a)u$ whenever $u \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$; cf (9.9), (9.8) and (2.4). So by Definition 5.1 it follows that $a(x, D)u$ is defined on every $u \in H_p^{s+d}$ with $s > 0$; more precisely one has

Theorem 9.2. *Let $a(x, \eta)$ be a symbol in $S_{1,1}^d(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$. Then for every $s > 0$, $1 < p < \infty$ the type 1, 1-operator $a(x, D)$ has $H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ in its domain and it is a continuous linear map*

$$a(x, D): H_p^{s+d}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n). \quad (9.21)$$

This property extends to all $s \in \mathbb{R}$ when a fulfils the twisted diagonal condition (1.19).

In [Joh05] a similar proof was given for Besov and Lizorkin–Triebel spaces, ie for $B_{p,q}^s$ and $F_{p,q}^s$. But this contains the above Theorem 9.2 in view of the well-known identification $H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n) = F_{p,2}^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $1 < p < \infty$, which through a reduction to $s = 0$ results from the Littlewood–Paley inequality. The reader is referred to the more general continuity results in [Joh05], which also cover the Hölder–Zygmund classes because of the identification $C^s = B_{\infty,\infty}^s$.

However, a little precaution is needed because $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is not dense in $B_{\infty,q}^s$. Even so $a(x, D)$ is defined on and bounded from $B_{\infty,q}^s$ for $s > d$ (and $s = d$, $q = 1$ cf (1.20) ff and [Joh05, (1.6)]), which may be seen from the Besov space estimates of [Joh05] and the argument preceding Theorem 9.2 as follows. By lowering s one can arrange that $q < \infty$, in which case it is well-known that $B_{\infty,q}^s \cap \mathcal{F}^{-1}\mathcal{E}'$ is dense; whence $a_{\psi}(x, D)u$ is independent of ψ for all $u \in B_{\infty,q}^s$ if it is so for all $u \in \mathcal{F}^{-1}\mathcal{E}'$. This last property is a consequence of the fact that $\mathcal{F}^{-1}\mathcal{E}'$ is in the domain of $a(x, D)$; cf Theorem 5.5 and Remark 5.6.

Remark 9.3. It is evident that the counter-example in Proposition 3.3 relied on an extension of continuity of $a_{2\theta}(x, D)$ to a bounded operator $H^{s+d} \rightarrow H^s$ for arbitrary $s < d$. Moreover, this extension has not previously been identified with the definition of $a_{2\theta}(x, D)$ by vanishing frequency modulation. However, by the density of \mathcal{S} , it follows from the last part of Theorem 9.2 that these two extensions are identical, whence the operators in Definition 5.1 lack the microlocal property in the treated cases.

9.2. Composite functions. Finally it is verified that the formal definition of type 1, 1-operators by vanishing frequency modulation also plays well together with Meyer's formula for composite functions.

Consider the map $u \mapsto F \circ u$ given by $F(u(x))$ for a fixed $F \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ and a real-valued $u \in H_{p_0}^{s_0}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $s_0 > n/p_0$, $1 < p_0 < \infty$. Then u is uniformly continuous and bounded on \mathbb{R}^n as well as in $L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p_0 \leq p \leq \infty$. Note that with the notation of the previous section, and in particular (9.4), one has in $L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$u_0 + u_1 + \cdots + u_m = u^m = 2^{mn} \mathcal{F}^{-1} \psi(2^m \cdot) * u \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} u. \quad (9.22)$$

Assuming that $F(0) = 0$ when $p < \infty$, then $v \mapsto F \circ v$ is Lipschitz continuous on the metric subspace $L_p(\mathbb{R}^n, B)$ for every ball $B \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$F(w(x)) - F(v(x)) = \int_0^1 F'(v(x) + t(w(x) - v(x))) dt \cdot (w(x) - v(x)) \quad (9.23)$$

$$\|F \circ w - F \circ v\|_p \leq \sup_B |F'| \cdot \|w - v\|_p. \quad (9.24)$$

Since $\|u^m\|_\infty \leq \|\mathcal{F}^{-1} \psi\|_1 \|u\|_\infty$, one can take B so large that it contains $u(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $u^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for every m , so since $u^k - u^{k-1} = u_k$ it follows that with limits in L_p , $p_0 \leq p \leq \infty$,

$$\begin{aligned} F(u(x)) &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} F(u^m(x)) = F(0) + \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^m (F(u^k(x)) - F(u^{k-1}(x))) \\ &= F(0) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 F'(u^{k-1}(x) + t u_k(x)) dt \cdot \varphi(2^{-k} D) u(x). \end{aligned} \quad (9.25)$$

Setting $m_k(x) = \int_0^1 F'(u^{k-1}(x) + t u_k(x)) dt$ it is not difficult to see that $m_k \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with bounded derivatives of any order because $D^\beta u_k = 2^{k(n+|\beta|)} \check{\varphi}(2^k \cdot) * u$; and since $2^k \approx |\eta|$ on $\text{supp } \varphi(2^{-k} \cdot)$ that

$$a_u(x, \eta) := \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} m_k(x) \varphi(2^{-k} \eta) \in S_{1,1}^0(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n). \quad (9.26)$$

That the corresponding type 1, 1-operator $a_u(x, D)$ gives important information on the function $F(u(x))$ was the idea of Y. Meyer [Mey81a, Mey81b], and it is now confirmed that his results remain valid when the operators are based on Definition 5.1:

Theorem 9.4. *When $u \in H_{p_0}^{s_0}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $s_0 > n/p_0$, $1 < p_0 < \infty$ is real valued, and $F \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ with $F(0) = 0$, then the type 1, 1-operator $a_u(x, D)$ is a bounded linear operator*

$$a_u(x, D): H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \text{for every } s > 0, 1 < p < \infty. \quad (9.27)$$

Taking $s = s_0$, $p = p_0$ one has $a_u(x, D)u(x) = F(u(x))$, and the map $u \mapsto F \circ u$ is continuous on $H_{p_0}^{s_0}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R})$.

Proof. The continuity on H_p^s follows from Theorem 9.2 since $a_u \in S_{1,1}^0$. As the proof of this theorem shows, the operator norm $\|b(x, D)\|$ in $\mathbb{B}(H_p^s)$ is estimated by a seminorm $c(b)$ on $b \in S_{1,1}^0 \subset S_{1,1}^1$, and (9.26) converges in $S_{1,1}^1$, so one has in $\mathbb{B}(H_p^s)$ that

$$\text{OP}\left(\sum_{k=0}^m m_k(x) \varphi(2^{-k}\eta)\right) \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} a_u(x, D). \quad (9.28)$$

By (9.25) this implies that in the larger space L_{p_0}

$$a_u(x, D)u = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \text{OP}\left(\sum_{k=0}^m m_k(x) \varphi(2^{-k}\eta)\right)u = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} m_k(x) \varphi(2^{-k}D)u = F \circ u. \quad (9.29)$$

Hence $u \mapsto F \circ u$ is a map $H_{p_0}^{s_0} \rightarrow H_{p_0}^{s_0}$, which is continuous since for $v \rightarrow u$

$$\begin{aligned} F(v(x)) - F(u(x)) &= a_u(x, D)(v - u) + [a_v(x, D) - a_u(x, D)]u \\ &\quad + [a_v(x, D) - a_u(x, D)](v - u) \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned} \quad (9.30)$$

Indeed, by continuity of $a_u(x, D)$ the first term tends to 0, and by the Banach–Steinhaus theorem the two other terms do so if only $a_v(x, D) \rightarrow a_u(x, D)$ in $\mathbb{B}(H_{p_0}^{s_0})$, ie if $a_v \rightarrow a_u$ in $S_{1,1}^0$. However, the non-linear map $u \mapsto a_u$ is continuous from $H_{p_0}^{s_0}$ to $S_{1,1}^0$, for $(1 + |\eta|)^{|\alpha| - |\beta|} |D_\eta^\alpha D_x^\beta (a_v(x, \eta) - a_u(x, \eta))|$ is at each η estimated uniformly by terms that either have $\|v - u\|_\infty$ as a factor or contains $\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \int_0^1 |F^{(l)}(v^{k-1}(x) + tv_k(x)) - F^{(l)}(u^{k-1}(x) + tu_k(x))| dt$, which tends to 0 by the uniform continuity of $F^{(l)}$ on a sufficiently large ball. \square

Among the merits of the theorem, note that for s non-integer it is non-trivial to prove that $F(u(x))$ is in H_p^s when u is so. When needed the reader may derive similar results for the $B_{p,q}^s$ and $F_{p,q}^s$ from the estimates in [Joh05].

Remark 9.5. As a small extension of the above, it may be noted that when F' is bounded on \mathbb{R} , then the assumption on u can be relaxed to $u \in L_{p_0}$ for $1 \leq p_0 \leq \infty$, for $F(u(x))$ is defined, and the linearisation formula (9.25) still holds as $u \mapsto F \circ u$ is Lipschitz on $L_{p_0}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R})$ in this case (however, the symbol $a_u(x, \eta)$ has much weaker properties).

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