

## THE BEHAVIOR OF OSCILLATORY INTEGRALS WITH DEGENERATE STATIONARY POINTS

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### Introduction.

Let us consider the following integral with a parameter  $\sigma \in \mathbf{R}$ :

$$(0.1) \quad I(\sigma) = \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{-i\sigma\phi(x)} \rho(x; \sigma) dx,$$

where  $\phi(x)$  is a real-valued  $C^\infty$  function and  $\rho(x; \sigma)$  is a  $C^\infty$  function with an asymptotic expansion

$$\rho(x; \sigma) \sim \rho_0(x) + \rho_1(x)\sigma^{-1} + \rho_2(x)\sigma^{-2} + \dots \quad (\text{as } |\sigma| \rightarrow \infty).$$

In the previous papers Soga [6], [7] we have studied conditions under which  $I(\sigma)$  does not decrease rapidly as  $\sigma \rightarrow \infty$  in the sense that

$$\sigma^m I(\sigma) \notin L^2(1, \infty).$$

for some  $m \in \mathbf{R}$ .

In this paper we shall examine the behavior of  $I(\sigma)$  more precisely in the case of  $n=1$  and 2; namely, we shall derive an estimate of the type

$$(0.2) \quad |I(\sigma)| \geq \delta |\sigma|^{-\alpha} \quad \text{as } |\sigma| \rightarrow \infty$$

(see Theorem 1.1 in §1). When the phase function  $\phi(x)$  has only non-degenerate stationary points (in  $\text{supp}[\rho]$ ) or is analytic,  $I(\sigma)$  is expanded asymptotically as  $|\sigma| \rightarrow \infty$  (cf. Hörmander [1], Varchenko [8], Kaneko [4], etc.), and then we can obtain the above estimate through that expansion. But it seems difficult to do so when all derivatives of  $\phi(x)$  vanish at some points. We take this case into consideration. In our methods we do not employ the asymptotic expansion.

We can apply the above estimate to a scattering inverse problem studied by Ikawa [3]. Consider the scattering by obstacles formulated by Lax and Phillips [5]. Then the scattering matrix  $\mathcal{S}(z)$  is meromorphic in the whole complex plane and analytic on the lower half plane  $\{z: \text{Im } z \leq 0\}$  (cf. Chapter V of [5]). Ikawa [2], [3] examine the distribution of the poles of  $\mathcal{S}(z)$  in the case where the obstacles consist of two convex bodies. In [2] it is proved that if