

## HYPOELLIPTICITY OF SYSTEMS OF PSEUDO DIFFERENTIAL OPERATORS WITH DOUBLE CHARACTERISTICS

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### 0. Introduction.

In this paper, we are concerned with the hypoellipticity of a system of pseudodifferential operators on  $\Omega$ , an open subset of  $R^N$ , of the form

$$(0.1) \quad P(x, D) = I_d p(x, D) + Q(x, D),$$

where  $I_d$  is the identity  $d \times d$  matrix,  $p(x, D)$  a scalar pseudodifferential operator of degree  $m$ , and  $Q(x, D)$  a  $d \times d$  system of pseudodifferential operators of degree at most  $m-1$ . We shall assume that its principal symbol  $p(x, \xi)$  is non-negative on  $T^*\Omega$ , the cotangent bundle of  $\Omega$  and that it vanishes exactly of order 2 on its characteristic set  $\Sigma$ , which is assumed to be a symplectic smooth submanifold of  $T^*\Omega$ . In [3], L. Boutet de Monvel and F. Trèves have obtained a necessary and sufficient condition for  $P(x, D)$  such as above (in fact, a little more general ones) to be hypoelliptic with loss of one derivative, which is the best hypoellipticity for  $P(x, D)$  to have. In case of a scalar situation (i. e.  $d=1$ ), hypoellipticity (and local solvability) of  $P(x, D)$  was studied in [6], assuming, in addition, that the codimension of  $\Sigma$  in  $T^*\Omega$  is 2, in which case the analysis is much simpler than the present case. In this work, we obtain sufficient conditions for  $P(x, D)$  to be hypoelliptic, which extend the results in [6] to the vector situation with no restriction on codimension of  $\Sigma$ . As in [6], we rely heavily on the method of concatenations which was initiated by F. Trèves in [8] and turned out to be quite useful in some cases (cf. [2, 3, 5, 6, 8]). After reducing the operator under study into a canonical form near a characteristic point in section 1, we construct, in section 2, a series of operators, called concatenations, by which we can reformulate the condition under which  $P(x, D)$  is hypoelliptic with loss of one derivative. Then, in section 3, we state and prove the main results of this paper.

We use  $(x, \xi) = (x_1, \dots, x_N, \xi^1, \dots, \xi^N)$  for the variable point in  $T^*\Omega$  and