

## Fourier integral operators with weighted symbols and micro-local resolvent estimates

Dedicated to the memory of Hitoshi Kumano-go

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### § 0. Introduction.

In this paper, we investigate a calculus of Fourier integral operators with phase functions and symbols belonging to certain classes of weighted functions. As an application we give another proof of the micro-local resolvent estimates established in [3] and [4].

The phase function  $\varphi(x, \xi)$  we consider satisfies

$$(0.1) \quad |\partial_x^\alpha \partial_\xi^\beta (\varphi(x, \xi) - x\xi)| \leq C_{\alpha\beta} \langle x \rangle^{\sigma - |\alpha|}$$

for some  $0 \leq \sigma \leq 1$  and

$$(0.2) \quad \sum_{|\alpha+\beta| \leq l} \sup_{x, \xi} |\partial_x^\alpha \partial_\xi^\beta \vec{\nabla}_x \nabla_\xi (\varphi(x, \xi) - x\xi)| \leq \tau$$

for some integer  $l \geq 0$  and  $0 \leq \tau < 1$ . Namely  $\varphi(x, \xi)$  is in a "neighborhood" of  $x\xi = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \xi_j$  in this sense. The symbol  $p(x, \xi)$  satisfies

$$(0.3) \quad \max_{|\alpha+\beta| \leq k} \sup_{x, \xi} \{ \langle x \rangle^{-l+|\alpha|} \langle \xi \rangle^{-m} |\partial_x^\alpha \partial_\xi^\beta p(x, \xi)| \} < \infty$$

for some  $l, m \in \mathbf{R}^1$  and an integer  $k \geq 0$ . The essential feature of  $\varphi(x, \xi)$  and  $p(x, \xi)$  is that the decay order in  $x$  increases as the order of their derivatives with respect to  $x$  increases, which makes the asymptotic expansion of symbols with respect to  $x$  and the calculus possible. Our calculus is a version of that of families of Fourier integral operators involving the parameter  $0 < h < 1$ , which has been discussed in Kitada-Kumano-go [6]. Schematically, we can write " $\langle x \rangle^{-1} = h$ ". However, the details have to be studied separately.

Our main result of the calculus is the following. Let  $\varphi(x, \xi)$  satisfy (0.1) and (0.2) for some  $\tau$  small enough and some  $l$  large enough, and let  $a(x, \xi)$  satisfy (0.3) with  $l=m=0$  and be close enough to 1 with respect to the semi-norms defined through (0.3) with  $l=m=0$ . Then the Fourier integral operator defined by