

## On hypoellipticity for a certain operator with double characteristic

Dedicated to Professor Mutsuhide Matsumura on his 60th birthday

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### § 1. Introduction and result.

In this paper, we consider  $C^\infty$ -hypoellipticity for the operator

$$(1.1) \quad P = D_1^2 + D_2^2 + D_3^2 + x_3^2 D_4^2 + (f(x_1) - 1)D_4,$$

$$\left( D_j = -i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \quad j=1, 2, 3, 4 \right)$$

in neighborhoods ( $\subset \mathbf{R}^4$ ) of the hypersurface  $x_1=0$ . Here we assume that the function  $f(x_1)$  has the following properties:

- (A.1) (i)  $f(0)=0, \quad f(x_1)>0 \quad \text{if } x_1 \neq 0.$   
(ii)  $f(x_1)$  is monotone in the intervals  $[0, \delta)$  and  $(-\delta, 0]$  for some  $\delta>0$ .

Notice that the above operator (1.1) is a degenerate elliptic operator with double characteristic  $\Sigma = \{(x, \xi) \in T^*\mathbf{R}^4 \setminus 0; \xi_1 = \xi_2 = \xi_3 = x_3 = 0\}$ . Also notice that the canonical symplectic form  $\sigma = \sum_j dx_j \wedge d\xi_j$  is of constant rank ( $=2$ ) on  $T_\rho \Sigma$  for any point  $\rho \in \Sigma$ . A. Grigis [3] treated a class of such operators after the important work of L. Boutet de Monvel [1]. He has given a condition which is necessary and sufficient for them to be hypoelliptic with loss of one derivative. Roughly speaking, his condition is that Melin's invariant ( $=$ subprincipal symbol  $+$  positive trace/2) does not take non-positive (real) values on the characteristic manifold  $\Sigma$ . For the operator (1.1), it becomes  $0 < f(x_1) < 2$  if  $\mathcal{I}_m f(x_1) = 0$  (cf. the condition (b) of théorème 0.1 in [3]). So, under the assumption (i) of (A.1), the operator (1.1) does not satisfy the condition on the hypersurface  $x_1=0$ . Nevertheless, it has a possibility to be hypoelliptic with loss of more than one derivatives.

First, let us give a condition of non-hypoellipticity for the operator (1.1):

**THEOREM 1.** *In addition to the hypothesis (A.1), we assume that  
(A.2) there exist positive numbers  $\delta_1$  and  $\varepsilon$  such that*

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