

### 97. On a Class of Partially Hypoelliptic Microdifferential Equations

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§ 1. Introduction. We study a class of microdifferential equations with double characteristics which are non-hyperbolic. Explicitly, let  $M$  be a real analytic manifold with a complexification  $X$  and let  $P$  be a microdifferential operator defined in a neighborhood of  $\rho_0 \in \dot{T}_M^*X (= T_M^*X \setminus M)$  whose principal symbol is written as

$$(1) \quad p = \sigma(P) = p_1 + \sqrt{-1} q_1^{2m} \cdot p_2$$

in a neighborhood of  $\rho_0$ . Here  $p_1, p_2$  and  $q_1$  are homogeneous holomorphic functions of order 1, 1 and 0 respectively, which are defined in a neighborhood of  $\rho_0$ . We assume that  $p_1, p_2$  and  $q_1$  satisfy the following conditions (2)–(6).

$$(2) \quad p_1, p_2 \text{ and } q_1 \text{ are real valued on } T_M^*X.$$

$$(3) \quad dp_1, dp_2 \text{ and } \omega \text{ (the canonical 1-form of } T_M^*X) \text{ are linearly independent at } \rho_0.$$

$$(4) \quad \{p_1, p_2\} = 0 \text{ if } p_1 = p_2 = 0 \text{ where } \{ \cdot, \cdot \} \text{ denotes Poisson bracket on } T_M^*X.$$

$$(5) \quad \{p_1, q_1\} \neq 0 \text{ at } \rho_0.$$

$$(6) \quad p_1(\rho_0) = p_2(\rho_0) = q_1(\rho_0) = 0.$$

We give a theorem concerning the propagation of singularities of solutions to  $Pu=0$  on the regular involutory submanifold

$$\Sigma = \{ \rho \in \dot{T}_M^*X ; p_1(\rho) = p_2(\rho) = 0 \}.$$

Precisely, we will show  $\text{supp}(u)$  is a union of bicharacteristic leaves of  $\Sigma$  for any  $u \in C_{M, \rho_0}$  satisfying  $Pu=0$ . Interesting is the fact that  $P$  is hypoelliptic in the framework of 2-microlocalization.

§ 2. Preliminary. Let  $M$  be a real analytic manifold with a complexification  $X$  and  $\Sigma$  be a regular involutory submanifold of  $\dot{T}_M^*X$ . Take a complexification  $A$  of  $\Sigma$  in  $T^*X$ . Then  $\tilde{\Sigma}$  denotes the union of all bicharacteristic leaves of  $A$  emanated from  $\Sigma$ . On  $T_{\tilde{\Sigma}}^*\tilde{\Sigma}$ , M. Kashiwara constructed the sheaf  $C_{\tilde{\Sigma}}^2$  of 2-microfunctions along  $\tilde{\Sigma}$ . (See Kashiwara-Laurent [2] for details about  $C_{\tilde{\Sigma}}^2$ .) We can study the properties of microfunctions on  $\Sigma$  precisely by  $C_{\tilde{\Sigma}}^2$ . Actually, we have the following exact sequences (7) and (8).

$$(7) \quad 0 \longrightarrow C_{\tilde{\Sigma}}|_{\Sigma} \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\Sigma}}^2 \longrightarrow \dot{\pi}_*(C_{\tilde{\Sigma}}^2|_{T_{\tilde{\Sigma}}^*\tilde{\Sigma} \setminus \Sigma}) \longrightarrow 0. \quad (\dot{\pi}: T_{\tilde{\Sigma}}^*\tilde{\Sigma} \setminus \Sigma \longrightarrow \Sigma)$$

$$(8) \quad 0 \longrightarrow C_M|_{\Sigma} \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\Sigma}}^2.$$

Here  $C_{\tilde{\Sigma}}$  is the sheaf of microfunctions along  $\tilde{\Sigma}$  and  $\mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\Sigma}}^2 = C_{\tilde{\Sigma}}^2|_{\Sigma}$ .

Moreover there exists the canonical spectral map

$$(9) \quad Sp_{\tilde{\Sigma}}^2 : \pi^{-1}\mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\Sigma}}^2 \longrightarrow C_{\tilde{\Sigma}}^2 \quad (\pi: T_{\tilde{\Sigma}}^*\tilde{\Sigma} \longrightarrow \Sigma),$$