

COMMUTATOR ESTIMATES AND A SHARP FORM OF GÅRDING'S INEQUALITY

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0. Introduction

In the present paper we show a commutator estimate of pseudo-differential operators in the framework of $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$. As an application we give a sharp form of Gårding's inequality for sesqui-linear forms with coefficients in \mathcal{B}^2 . There has been similar kinds of commutator estimates. In [5], Kumano-go and Nagase obtain a result on commutator estimates and used it to show a sharp form of Gårding's inequality for sesqui-linear form defined by elliptic differential operators of the form

$$B[u, v] = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m, |\beta| \leq m} (a_{\alpha\beta}(x) D_x^\alpha u, D_x^\beta v)$$

where the coefficients $a_{\alpha\beta}(x)$ are $\mathcal{B}^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ functions.

In [3], Koshiya shows a sharp form of Gårding's inequality for the form

$$B[u, v] = (p(X, D_x)u, v)$$

where the symbol $p(x, \xi)$ of the operator $p(X, D_x)$ is \mathcal{B}^2 smooth in space variable x and homogeneous in covariable ξ , and used the sharp form of Gårding's inequality to the study of the stability of difference schemes for hyperbolic initial problems. On the other hand in [2], N. Jacob shows Gårding's inequality for the form

$$B[u, v] = \sum_{i,j=1}^m \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \overline{a_{i,j}(x) Q_j(D) u(x)} P_i(D) v(x) dx$$

where $P_i(D)$ and $Q_j(D)$ are pseudo-differential operators, and $a_{i,j}(x)$ are non-smooth functions. The symbol class of the present paper is similar to the one in [2].

In section 1, as a preliminary we give definitions and fundamental facts of pseudo-differential operators. In section 2 we treat commutator estimates and give the main theorem relative to the commutator estimate. Finally in section 3 we give the sharp form of Gårding's inequalities for our class of operators.