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Osaka J. Math.
19 (1982), 171-187

PROPAGATION OF SINGULARITIES FOR A HYPERBOLIC SYSTEM WITH DOUBLE CHARACTERISTICS

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(Received April 22, 1980)

0. Introduction

Consider the Cauchy problem for a hyperbolic operator

$$(0.1)\qquad L = D_t + \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}(t, X, D_x) + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}(t, X, D_x) \qquad \text{on } [0, T]\times R^n,$$

where D_t denotes $-\sqrt{-1}\,\partial_t$, functions $\lambda_i(t, x, \xi)$ are real valued and belong to $B^\infty([0, T]; S^1)$ and $b_{jk}(t, x, \xi)$ belong to $B^\infty([0, T]; S^0)$. Throughout this paper we assume that

$$(0.2)\qquad \{\tau+\lambda_i, \{\tau+\lambda_j, \tau+\lambda_k\}\}(t, x, \xi) = 0 \qquad \text{on } [0, T]\times R^{2n}_{x,\xi}, \quad (i, j, k = 1, 2)$$

where for $f, g \in C^1(R^{2(n+1)}_{t,x,\tau,\xi})$ $\{f, g\}(t, x; \tau, \xi)$ denotes the Poisson bracket: $(\partial_\tau f\partial_t g - \partial_t f\partial_\tau g + \nabla_\xi f\cdot\nabla_x g - \nabla_x f\cdot\nabla_\xi g)(t, x; \tau, \xi)$.

Recently, using Fourier integral operators with multi-phase functions, Kumano-go -Taniguchi-Tozaki in [10] and Kumano-go -Taniguchi in [11] constructed the fundamental solution for a hyperbolic system with diagonal principal part (Theorem 3.1 in [11]). In these papers the propagation of singularities of solutions was investigated by using an infinite number of phase functions (Theorem 3.4 in [11] or Theorem 3.1 in the present paper).

In the present paper we prove that the propagation of singularities can be described by means of five phase functions ϕ_1, ϕ_2, $\phi_1\#\phi_2$, $\phi_2\#\phi_1$ and $\phi_1\#\phi_2\#\phi_1$, when the assumption (0.2) is satisfied (Theorem 3.2). We note that the characteristic roots satisfying (0.2) are not necessarily involutive. For examples, $\lambda_1=-t\xi$ and $\lambda_2=t\xi$ for $n=1$ satisfy (0.2), but

$$\{\tau+\lambda_1, \tau+\lambda_2\}(=2\xi)\neq 0 \qquad (\xi\neq 0).$$

Other examples will be given in Section 2.

The propagation of singularities of solutions has been investigated by many authors [1], [2], [3], [4], [6], [8], [12], [13], [14], [15], [16], [17], [18], [19] etc.. In particular, in [2], [6], [14], [15], [16], [17], [19] operators with involutive characteristics are treated. Alinhac in [1] and Taniguchi-Tozaki in [18] give the precise descriptions for singularities of solutions for operators on R^1_x with principal part $\partial_t^2-t^{2l}\partial_x^2$ (l is a positive integer) which are not involutive.

In Section 1 we exhibit main results on the theory of Fourier integral operators in [10] and [11] needed later. In Section 2 under the assumption (0.2) we contract the multi-product $\Phi_{j_1,\cdots,j_{\nu+1}}(t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}; x, \xi)$ ($j_k=1, 2$) of phase functions $\phi_{j_k}(t, s; x, \xi)$ ($j_k=1, 2$) (see (1.11)), which are the solutions of the eiconal equations for $\tau+\lambda_{j_k}(t, x, \xi)$ (see (1.10)) (Theorem 2.4). In Section 3 we prove the main theorem (Theorem 3.2).

The author would like to express his sincere gratitude to Professor H. Kumano-go for his advice and encouragements.

1. Fourier integral operators

For a multi-index $\alpha=(\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n)$ of non-negative integers α_j and points $x=(x_1, \cdots, x_n)\in R^n$, $y=(y_1, \cdots, y_n)\in R^n$ we use the usual notation:

$$|\alpha| = \alpha_1+\cdots+\alpha_n,\ \partial_x^\alpha = \partial_{x_1}^{\alpha_1}\cdots\partial_{x_n}^{\alpha_n},\ \partial_{x_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j},$$
$$D_x^\alpha = D_{x_1}^{\alpha_1}\cdots D_{x_n}^{\alpha_n},\ D_{x_j} = -\sqrt{-1}\,\partial_{x_j},\ \nabla_x= (\partial_{x_1}, \cdots, \partial_{x_n}),$$
$$\langle x\rangle = (1+|x|^2)^{1/2},\ x\cdot y = x_1y_1+\cdots+x_ny_n.$$

For $f(x)=(f_1, \cdots, f_n)$ ($f_j(x)\in C^1(R^n)$) we denote

$$\partial_x f = \nabla_x f = (\partial_{x_k} f_j;\ \overset{j\downarrow}{\underset{k\rightarrow}{}} 1, \cdots, n).$$

Let $\mathcal{S}$ on R^n denote the Schwartz space of rapidly decreasing functions and let $\mathcal{S}'$ denote the dual space of $\mathcal{S}$. For $u\in\mathcal{S}_x$ the Fourier transform $\hat{u}(\xi)=F[u](\xi)$ is defined by

$$F[u](\xi) = \int e^{-ix\cdot\xi}u(x)dx,$$

and then, for $\hat{u}(\xi)\in\mathcal{S}_\xi$ the inverse Fourier transform $\bar{F}[\hat{u}](x)$ is defined by

$$\bar{F}[\hat{u}](x) = \int e^{ix\cdot\xi}\hat{u}(\xi)\,đ\xi,\ đ\xi = (2\pi)^{-n}d\xi.$$

For real s we define the Sobolev space H_s as the completion of $\mathcal{S}$ in the norm $||u||_s= \{\int \langle\xi\rangle^{2s}|\hat{u}(\xi)|^2đ\xi\}^{1/2}$.

DEFINITION 1.1. We say that a C^∞-function $p(x, \xi)$ in $R^{2n}=R^n_x\times R^n_\xi$ belongs to *the class* S^m ($-\infty<m<\infty$), when

$$|p_{(\beta)}^{(\alpha)}(x, \xi)| \leqq C_{\alpha,\beta}\langle\xi\rangle^{m-|\alpha|}, \tag{1.1}$$

where $p_{(\beta)}^{(\alpha)}(x, \xi)=\partial_\xi^\alpha D_x^\beta p(x, \xi)$.

The class S^m makes a Fréchet space with semi-norms

$$|p|_l^{(m)} = \max_{|\alpha+\beta|\leqq l} \sup_{x,\xi} \{|p_{(\beta)}^{(\alpha)}(x, \xi)|/\langle\xi\rangle^{m-|\alpha|}\} \qquad (l=0, 1, 2, \cdots).$$

We set $S^{-\infty}=\bigcap_{-\infty<m<\infty} S^m$ and $S^\infty=\bigcup_{-\infty<m<\infty} S^m$.

The pseudo-differential operator $p(X, D_x)\in S^m$ with symbol $p(x, \xi)\in S^m$ is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} p(X, D_x)u &= 0_s-\iint_{R^{2n}} e^{i(x-x')\cdot\xi} p(x, \xi)u(x')dx'd\xi \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon\to 0} \iint_{R^{2n}} e^{i(x-x')\cdot\xi} \chi(\varepsilon x', \varepsilon\xi)p(x, \xi)u(x')dx'd\xi, \end{aligned} \tag{1.2}$$

where $\chi(x, \xi)\in\mathcal{S}(R^{2n})$ such that $\chi(0, 0)=1$ (c.f. [7]).

Now we state definitions and theorems in Kumano-go-Taniguchi-Tozaki [10] and Kumano-go-Taniguchi [11] without proofs (see also [5]).

DEFINITION 1.2. If $0\leqq\tau<1$, we denote by $\mathcal{P}(\tau)$ the set of real valued C^∞-functions $\phi(x, \xi)$ in R^{2n} such that $J(x, \xi)=\phi(x, \xi)-x\cdot\xi$ belongs to S^1 and

$$\sum_{|\alpha+\beta|\leqq 2} \sup_{x,\xi} \{|J_{(\beta)}^{(\alpha)}(x, \xi)/\langle\xi\rangle^{1-|\alpha|}|\} \leqq \tau. \tag{1.3}$$

REMARK 1.1. In [10] $\mathcal{P}(\tau)$ denoted the class of C^2-functions. The above definition is due to [11].

We define the Fourier integral operator $p_\phi(X, D_x)$ with symbol $p(x, \xi)\in S^m$ and phase function $\phi(x, \xi)\in\mathcal{P}(\tau)$ by

$$p_\phi(X, D_x)u(x) = \int_{R^n} e^{i\phi(x,\xi)} p(x, \xi)\hat{u}(\xi)d\xi, \qquad u\in\mathcal{S}. \tag{1.4}$$

DEFINITION 1.3. Let $\phi_j\in\mathcal{P}(\tau_j)$, $j=1, \cdots, \nu+1, \cdots$, $\bar{\tau}_\infty\equiv\sum_{j=1}^\infty \tau_j\leqq\tau_0$ for a sufficiently small fixed τ_0 with $0<\tau_0\leqq 1/8$. We define *the multi-product* $\Phi_{\nu+1}(x, \xi)=(\phi_1\#\cdots\#\phi_{\nu+1})(x, \xi)$ of phase functions $\phi_j(x, \xi)$ $(j=1, \cdots, \nu+1)$ by

$$\Phi_{\nu+1}(x^0, \xi^{\nu+1}) = \sum_{j=1}^{\nu} (\phi_j(X_\nu^{j-1}, \Xi_\nu^j)-X_\nu^j\cdot\Xi_\nu^j)+\phi_{\nu+1}(X_\nu^\nu, \xi^{\nu+1}) \qquad (X_\nu^0 = x^0), \tag{1.5}$$

where $\{X_\nu^j, \Xi_\nu^j\}_{j=1}^{\nu}(x^0, \xi^{\nu+1})$ is defined as the solution of the equation

$$\begin{cases} x^j = \nabla_\xi\phi_j(x^{j-1}, \xi^j), \\ \xi^j = \nabla_x\phi_{j+1}(x^j, \xi^{j+1}), \qquad j=1, \cdots, \nu. \end{cases} \tag{1.6}$$

Proposition 1.4 (Theorem 1.8 and Theorem 1.9 in [10]). *Let* $\phi_j \in \mathcal{P}(\tau_j)$, $j=1, \cdots, \nu+1, \cdots, \tau_\infty \leqq \tau_0 \leqq 1/8$. *Then,* $\Phi_{\nu+1}(x, \xi)$ *of* (1.5) *is well defined and belongs to* $\mathcal{P}(c_0 \bar{\tau}_{\nu+1})$, $\bar{\tau}_{\nu+1} = \tau_1 + \cdots + \tau_{\nu+1}$, *with a constant* $c_0 > 0$ *independent of* ν *and* τ_0. *We also get*

$$\text{(1.7)} \qquad \begin{cases} \nabla_x \Phi_{\nu+1}(x^0, \xi^{\nu+1}) = \nabla_x \phi_1(x^0, \Xi_\nu^1(x^0, \xi^{\nu+1})), \\ \nabla_\xi \Phi_{\nu+1}(x^0, \xi^{\nu+1}) = \nabla_\xi \phi_{\nu+1}(X_\nu^\nu(x^0, \xi^{\nu+1}), \xi^{\nu+1}), \end{cases}$$

$$\text{(1.8)} \qquad \phi_1 \# \phi_2 \# \phi_3 = (\phi_1 \# \phi_2) \# \phi_3 = (\phi_1 \# \phi_2 \# \phi_3).$$

Consider a hyperbolic equation

$$\text{(1.9)} \qquad (D_t + \lambda(t, X, D_x))u = 0 \qquad \text{on } [0, T]$$
$$(\lambda(t, x, \xi) \in B^\infty([0, T]; S^1), \text{ real valued}).$$

Let $\phi = \phi(t, s) = \phi(t, s; x, \xi)$ be the solution of the eiconal equation

$$\text{(1.10)} \qquad \begin{cases} \partial_t \phi + \lambda(t, x, \nabla_x \phi) = 0 \qquad \text{on } [0, T], \\ \phi|_{t=s} = x \cdot \xi. \end{cases}$$

Then, we have

Proposition 1.5 (Theorem 3.1 in [9]). *For a small* T_0 ($0 < T_0 \leqq T$) *we get* $\phi(t, s) \in \mathcal{P}(c(t-s))$ ($0 \leqq s \leqq t \leqq T_0$) *with a constant* $c > 0$.

We fix such a T_0 in what follows. Take λ_j ($j=1, \cdots, \nu+1, \cdots$) as λ of (1.9) such that $\{\lambda_j\}_{j=1}^\infty$ is bounded in $B^\infty([0, T]; S^1)$ and let ϕ_j be the solutions of (1.10) corresponding to λ_j. We define $\Phi = \Phi_{1,2,\cdots,\nu+1}(t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}; x^0, \xi^{\nu+1})$ $(0 \leqq t_{\nu+1} \leqq \cdots \leqq t_0 \leqq T_0 \leqq T)$ by

$$\text{(1.11)} \qquad \Phi(t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}) = \phi_1(t_0, t_1) \# \cdots \# \phi_{\nu+1}(t_\nu, t_{\nu+1}),$$

and define $\{X_\nu^j, \Xi_\nu^j\}_{j=1}^\nu(t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}; x^0, \xi^{\nu+1})$ as the solution of

$$\text{(1.12)} \qquad \begin{cases} x^j = \nabla_\xi \phi_j(t_{j-1}, t_j; x^{j-1}, \xi^j), \\ \xi^j = \nabla_x \phi_{j+1}(t_j, t_{j+1}; x^j, \xi^{j+1}), \qquad j = 1, \cdots, \nu, \end{cases}$$

where $T_0 > 0$ is a constant independent of ν in Proposition 1.4 and Proposition 1.5. Then, we have

Proposition 1.6 (Theorem 2.3 in [10]). $\Phi(t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1})$ *of* (1.11) *satisfies*

1°.
$$\partial_{t_j} \Phi = \lambda_j(t_j, X_\nu^j, \Xi_\nu^j) - \lambda_{j+1}(t_j, X_\nu^j, \Xi_\nu^j)$$
$$(j = 0, \cdots, \nu+1,\ \lambda_0 = \lambda_{\nu+2} = 0,\ X_\nu^0 = x^0,\ \Xi_\nu^0 = \nabla_{x^0} \Phi,$$
$$X_\nu^{\nu+1} = \nabla_{\xi^{\nu+1}} \Phi,\ \Xi_\nu^{\nu+1} = \xi^{\nu+1}).$$

2°. *If* $t_j = t_{j+1}$ *for some* j, *we have*

$$\Phi_{1,2,\cdots,\nu+1}(t_0, \cdots, t_j, t_{j+1}, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}) = \Phi_{1,2,\cdots,j,j+2,\cdots,\nu+1}(t_0, \cdots, t_j, t_{j+2}, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}) .$$

3^0. *If* $\lambda_j = \lambda_{j+1}$ *for some* j, *we have*

$$\Phi_{1,2,\cdots,\nu+1}(t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}) = \Phi_{1,2,\cdots,j-1,j+1,\cdots,\nu+1}(t_0, \cdots, t_{j-1}, t_{j+1}, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}) .$$

Now let $(q, p)(t, s; y, \eta) = ((q_1, \cdots, q_n), (p_1, \cdots, p_n))(t, s; y, \eta)$ $(0 \leqq s \leqq t \leqq T)$ be the bicharacteristic strip for (1.9), that is, (q, p) (t, s) is the solution of

$$\text{(1.13)} \qquad \begin{cases} \dfrac{dq}{dt} = \nabla_\xi \lambda(t, q, p) , \\ \dfrac{dp}{dt} = -\nabla_x \lambda(t, q, p), \quad (q, p)|_{t=s} = (y, \eta) . \end{cases}$$

Then, we can solve (1.13) in full interval $s \leqq t \leqq T$ by the Gronwall inequality, since $|\nabla_\xi \lambda(t, q, p)| \leqq C_1$ and $|\nabla_x \lambda(t, q, p)| \leqq C_1 \langle p \rangle$ $(0 \leqq t \leqq T)$ for a constant $C_1 > 0$. We state propositions on the bicharacteristic strips.

Lemma 1.7. *Let* $\phi(x, \xi) \in \mathscr{P}(\tau)$. *Then, for any* $y, \eta \in R^{2n}$ *(resp.* (x, ξ)*) there exists a point* $(x, \xi) \in R^{2n}$ *(resp.* (y, η)*) such that*

$$\text{(1.14)} \qquad y = \nabla_\xi \phi(x, \eta), \ \xi = \nabla_x \phi(x, \eta) .$$

Proof. Set $F(x) = F(x; y, \eta) = -\nabla_\xi \phi(x, \eta) + x + y$. We have

$$|F(x') - F(x)| \leqq \int_0^1 ||\nabla_x \nabla_\xi \phi(x + \theta(x' - x), \eta) - I|| d\theta \, |x' - x| \leqq \tau |x' - x| ,$$

where I is a unit matrix and for a matrix $A = (a_{ij}; \overset{i\downarrow}{\underset{j\rightarrow}{}} 1, \cdots, n)$ the norm $||A||$ is defined by $\{\sum_{i,j} |a_{ij}|^2\}^{1/2}$. Then, we can apply the fixed point theorem, and $x = x(y, \eta)$ satisfying $y = \nabla_\xi \phi(x, \eta)$ is determined as the fixed point. Then, $\xi(y, \eta)$ is determined by $\nabla_x \phi(x(y, \eta), \eta)$.

Similarly, $(y(x, \xi), \eta(x, \xi))$ is determined. Q.E.D.

Lemma 1.8. *Let* (q, p) $(t, s; y, \eta)$ $(0 \leqq s \leqq t \leqq T)$ *be the bicharacteristic strip defined by* (1.13) *and* $\phi(t, s; x, \xi)$ $(0 \leqq s \leqq t \leqq T_0)$ *be the solution of the eiconal equation* (1.10). *Then, it follows that*

$$\text{(1.15)} \qquad y = \nabla_\xi \phi(t, s; q(t, s), \eta), \quad p(t, s) = \nabla_x \phi(t, s; q(t, s), \eta) \quad (0 \leqq s \leqq t \leqq T_0) .$$

Proof. By Lemma 1.7 we can define (q', p') $(t, s; y, \eta)$ $(0 \leqq s \leqq t \leqq T_0)$ by

$$\text{(1.16)} \qquad y = \nabla_\xi \phi(t, s; q'(t, s), \eta), \ p'(t, s) = \nabla_x \phi(t, s; q'(t, s), \eta) .$$

Differentiate both sides of (1.16) in t, respectively. Then, using (1.10) we get

$$\begin{cases} \dfrac{dq'}{dt}(t, s) = \nabla_\xi \lambda(t, q'(t, s), p'(t, s)), \\ \dfrac{dp'}{dt}(t, s) = -\nabla_x \lambda(t, q'(t, s), p'(t, s)). \end{cases}$$

Since $q'(s, s)=y$ and $p'(s, s)=\eta$ from (1.16), we can see that $q'(t, s)=q(t, s)$ and $p'(t, s)=p(t, s)$ $(0\leqq s\leqq t\leqq T_0)$. Q.E.D.

Take λ_j $(j=1, \cdots, \nu+1)$ as λ of (1.9) and define $\Phi=\Phi_{1,\cdots,\nu+1}(t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}; x, \xi)$ $(0\leqq t_{\nu+1}\leqq\cdots\leqq t_0\leqq T_0\leqq T)$ by (1.11) corresponding to $\{\lambda_j\}_{j=1}^{\nu+1}$. For a set $\{t'_0, \cdots, t'_{\nu+1}\}\subset[0, T_0]$ such that $t'_0\geqq t'_1\geqq\cdots\geqq t'_{\nu+1}$ (resp. $t'_0\leqq t'_1\leqq\cdots\leqq t'_{\nu+1}$) we define a trajectory $(Q, P)(\sigma)=(Q_{1,\cdots,\nu+1}, P_{1,\cdots,\nu+1})(\sigma; t'_0, \cdots, t'_{\nu+1}; y, \eta)$ in $t'_0\geqq\sigma\geqq t'_{\nu+1}$ (resp. $t'_0\leqq\sigma\leqq t'_{\nu+1}$) as follows: $(Q, P)(\sigma)$ are continuous functions on $[t'_{\nu+1}, t'_0]$ (resp. $[t'_0, t'_{\nu+1}]$) such that $(Q, P)(t'_{\nu+1})=(y, \eta)$ and for $\sigma\in(t'_k, t'_{k-1})$ (resp. $\sigma\in(t'_{k-1}, t'_k)$) $(Q, P)(\sigma)$ satisfy

$$\frac{dQ}{d\sigma} = \nabla_\xi \lambda_k(\sigma, Q, P), \quad \frac{dP}{d\sigma} = -\nabla_x \lambda_k(\sigma, Q, P). \tag{1.17}$$

Then, we obtain

Proposition 1.9. *Let $T\geqq T_0\geqq t_0\geqq\cdots\geqq t_{\nu+1}\geqq 0$. Using Lemma 1.7, for any point (y, η) take a point x satisfying*

$$y = \nabla_\xi \Phi_{1,\cdots,\nu+1}(t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}; x, \eta). \tag{1.18}$$

Then, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &(Q_{1,\cdots,\nu+1}, P_{1,\cdots,\nu+1})(t_k; t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}; y, \eta) \\ &= (X_\nu^k, \Xi_\nu^k)(t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}; x, \eta) \qquad (k = 0, \cdots, \nu+1), \end{aligned} \tag{1.19}$$

where $\{X_\nu^j, \Xi_\nu^j\}_{j=1}^{\nu}$ is the solution of (1.12) corresponding to $\Phi=\Phi_{1,\cdots,\nu+1}$ and

$$\begin{cases} X_\nu^0 = x, \ \Xi_\nu^0 = \nabla_x \Phi_{1,\cdots,\nu+1}(t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}; x, \eta), \\ X_\nu^{\nu+1} = y, \ \Xi_\nu^{\nu+1} = \eta. \end{cases} \tag{1.20}$$

Proof. Relation (1.7) in Proposition 1.4 shows that

$$\begin{cases} \nabla_\xi \Phi(t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}; x, \eta) = \nabla_\xi \phi_{\nu+1}(t_\nu, t_{\nu+1}; X_\nu^\nu, \eta), \\ \nabla_x \Phi(t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}; x, \eta) = \nabla_x \phi_1(t_0, t_1; x, \Xi_\nu^1). \end{cases}$$

Together with (1.12) and (1.18) we get

$$\begin{cases} X_\nu^k = \nabla_\xi \phi_k(t_{k-1}, t_k; X_\nu^{k-1}, \Xi_\nu^k), \\ \Xi_\nu^{k-1} = \nabla_x \phi_k(t_{k-1}, t_k; X_\nu^{k-1}, \Xi_\nu^k), \qquad k = 1, \cdots, \nu+1. \end{cases} \tag{1.21}$$

Now when $k=\nu+1$, (1.19) is valid. From the definition of $(Q, P)(\sigma)=(Q_{1,\cdots,\nu+1}, P_{1,\cdots,\nu+1})(\sigma)$ and by Lemma 1.8 we have

$$\begin{cases} y = \nabla_\xi \phi_{\nu+1}(t_\nu, t_{\nu+1}; Q(t_\nu), \eta)\,, \\ P(t_\nu) = \nabla_x \phi_{\nu+1}(t_\nu, t_{\nu+1}; Q(t_\nu), \eta)\,. \end{cases}$$

Compare the above relation with X_ν^ν and Ξ_ν^ν of (1.21). Setting $X_\nu^{\nu+1}=y$, $\Xi_\nu^{\nu+1}=\eta$, we get by Lemma 1.7

$$Q(t_\nu) = X_\nu^\nu\,, \quad P(t_\nu) = \Xi_\nu^\nu\,.$$

In a similar way we can prove (1.19), inductively. Q.E.D.

2. Contraction of multi-phase functions

Let $\lambda_j(t, x, \xi) \in B^\infty([0, T]; S^1)$ $(j=1, 2)$ and be real valued functions. Throughout this section we assume that

$$(*) \qquad \{\tau+\lambda_i, \{\tau+\lambda_j, \tau+\lambda_k\}\}(t, x, \xi) = 0 \qquad \text{on } [0, T]\times R^{2n}_{x,\xi} \quad (i, j, k = 1, 2)\,,$$

where for $f, g \in C^1(R^{2(n+1)}_{t,x,\tau,\xi})$ $\{f, g\}(t, x; \tau, \xi)$ denotes the Poisson bracket

$$(2.1) \quad \{f, g\}(t, x; \tau, \xi) = (\partial_\tau f \partial_t g - \partial_t f \partial_\tau g + \nabla_\xi f \cdot \nabla_x g - \nabla_x f \cdot \nabla_\xi g)(t, x; \tau, \xi)\,.$$

Let $\phi_j(t, s; x, \xi)$ $(j=1, 2, 0\leqq s\leqq t\leqq T_0)$ be the solutions of the eiconal equation (1.10) corresponding to λ_j and define $\Phi=\Phi_{j_1,\cdots,j_{\nu+1}}(t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}) \in \mathscr{P}(c_0(t_0-t_{\nu+1}))$ $(0\leqq t_{\nu+1}\leqq\cdots\leqq t_0\leqq T_0, j_k=1, 2)$ by $\Phi=\phi_{j_1}(t_0, t_1)\#\cdots\#\phi_{j_{\nu+1}}(t_\nu, t_{\nu+1})$, where $c_0>0$ and $T_0>0$ are constants independent of ν (see Proposition 1.4 and Proposition 1.5). We fix such a T_0 in what follows. It is easy to see that

Lemma 2.1. *Let $H(t, x, \xi) \in C^1(R^{2n+1})$ and $(q, p)(t)=(q, p)(t, s; y, \eta)$ $(0\leqq s\leqq t\leqq T_0)$ be the bicharacteristic strip defined by* (1.13) *for $\tau+\lambda(t, x, \xi)$ of* (1.9). *Then, we have*

$$(2.2) \qquad \frac{d}{d\sigma} H(\sigma, q(\sigma), p(\sigma)) = -\{H, \tau+\lambda\}(\sigma, q(\sigma), p(\sigma)) \qquad (s\leqq\sigma\leqq T_0)\,.$$

Lemma 2.2. *For $J=(j_1, \cdots, j_{\nu+1})$ $(j_k=1, 2)$ and a set $\{t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}\}$ $(T\geqq t_0\geqq\cdots\geqq t_{\nu+1}\geqq 0)$ let $(Q, P)(\sigma)=(Q_{j_1,\cdots,j_{\nu+1}}, P_{j_1,\cdots,j_{\nu+1}})(\sigma; t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}; y, \eta)$ be the solution of* (1.17) *corresponding to $\{\lambda_{j_k}\}_{k=1}^{\nu+1}$. Set*

$$(2.3) \qquad v(\sigma) = (\lambda_2-\lambda_1)(\sigma, Q(\sigma), P(\sigma)) \qquad (t_{\nu+1}\leqq\sigma\leqq t_0)\,.$$

Then, we get

$$(2.4) \qquad \frac{d}{d\sigma} v(\sigma) = \{\tau+\lambda_1, \tau+\lambda_2\}(\sigma, Q(\sigma), P(\sigma)) \qquad (t_{\nu+1}\leqq\sigma\leqq t_0)\,.$$

Proof. For $\sigma\in(t_k, t_{k-1})$ it follows from Lemma 2.1 that

$$\frac{d}{d\sigma}v(\sigma) = -\{\lambda_2, \tau+\lambda_{j_k}\}+\{\lambda_1, \tau+\lambda_{j_k}\}$$
$$= -\{\tau+\lambda_2, \tau+\lambda_{j_k}\}+\{\tau+\lambda_1, \tau+\lambda_{j_k}\} .$$

Then, we get (2.4) in both cases $j_k=1$ and 2. Q.E.D.

Lemma 2.3. *Assume that the assumption* (*) *holds. Then, for* $v(\sigma)$ *defined by* (2.3) *we get*

$$v(\sigma) = a\sigma+b \qquad (t_{\nu+1}\leqq\sigma\leqq t_0)\,, \tag{2.5}$$

where $a=\{\tau+\lambda_1, \tau+\lambda_2\}(t_{\nu+1}, y, \eta)$ *and* $b=(\lambda_2-\lambda_1)(t_{\nu+1}, y, \eta)-at_{\nu+1}$.

Proof. We can see from Lemma 2.2 that $v(\sigma)$ belongs to $C^1([t_{\nu+1}, t_0])$. From (2.4) and Lemma 2.1 it follows that

$$\frac{d^2}{d\sigma^2}v(\sigma) = -\{\{\tau+\lambda_1, \tau+\lambda_2\}, \tau+\lambda_{j_k}\} = 0 \qquad (t_k<\sigma<t_{k-1})\,.$$

Hence, we get (2.5). Q.E.D.

REMARK 2.1. If the assumption (*) is satisfied, $v(\sigma)$ defined by (2.3) depends only on σ, $t_{\nu+1}$, y and η, and is independent of the choice of $\boldsymbol{J}=(j_1, \cdots, j_{\nu+1})$ $(\nu=1, 2 \cdots)$ and $\{t_0, \cdots, t_\nu\}$.

Theorem 2.4. *Assume that the assumption* (*) *holds. For* $\{t, t_1, t_2, s\}$ $(0\leqq s<t_2<t_1<t\leqq T_0)$ *we define functions* $(\psi_1, \psi_2)\,(t, t_1, t_2, s)$ *by*

$$\begin{cases} \psi_1(t, t_1, t_2, s) = t-\dfrac{(t_1-t_2)(t_2-s)}{t-t_1+t_2-s}\,, \\[2ex] \psi_2(t, t_1, t_2, s) = t_1-t_2+s-\dfrac{(t_1-t_2)(t_2-s)}{t-t_1+t_2-s}\,. \end{cases} \tag{2.6}$$

Then, we obtain

$$\Phi_{1,2,1}(t, \psi_1, \psi_2, s; x, \xi) = \Phi_{2,1,2}(t, t_1, t_2, s; x, \xi)\,. \tag{2.7}$$

Proof. We shall determine $\psi_j(t, t_1, t_2, s)$ $(j=1, 2)$ of (2.6) as the functions satisfying (2.7). From Proposition 1.6 we get $\Phi_{2,1,2}(t, t_1, t_2, s; x, \xi)$ as the solution of

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t\Phi_{2,1,2}+\lambda_2(t, x, \nabla_x\Phi_{2,1,2}) = 0\,, \\ \Phi_{2,1,2}|_{t=t_1} = \Phi_{1,2}(t_1, t_2, s; x, \xi)\,. \end{cases}$$

So, we have only to determine ψ_j $(j=1, 2)$ depending only on t, t_1, t_2 and s such that for $\Phi_{1,2,1}(t, t_1, t_2, s)=\Phi_{1,2,1}(t, t_1, t_2, s; x, \xi)$

$$(2.8)\qquad \begin{cases} \partial_t(\Phi_{1,2,1}(t, \psi_1, \psi_2, s))+\lambda_2(t, x, \nabla_x\Phi_{1,2,1}(t, \psi_1, \psi_2, s))=0\,, \\ \Phi_{1,2,1}(t, \psi_1, \psi_2, s)|_{t=t_1}=\Phi_{1,2}(t_1, t_2, s;\, x, \xi) \end{cases}$$

holds.

Suppose that for ψ_j $(j=1, 2)$ (2.7) holds. Set $\Delta=(t, \psi_1, \psi_2, s;\, x, \xi)$ and $\psi'_j=\partial_t\psi_j$ $(j=1, 2)$. Then, from (2.8) and Proposition 1.6 we have

$$\begin{aligned}(2.9)\quad 0 &= (\partial_t\Phi_{1,2,1})(\Delta)+(\partial_{t_1}\Phi_{1,2,1})(\Delta)\psi'_1+ \\ &\qquad (\partial_{t_2}\Phi_{1,2,1})(\Delta)\psi'_2+\lambda_2(t, x, \nabla_x\Phi_{1,2,1}(\Delta)) \\ &= (\lambda_2-\lambda_1)(t, x, \nabla_x\Phi_{1,2,1}(\Delta))- \\ &\qquad (\lambda_2-\lambda_1)(\psi_1, X_2^1(\Delta), \Xi_2^1(\Delta))\psi'_1+(\lambda_2-\lambda_1)(\psi_2, X_2^2(\Delta), \Xi_2^2(\Delta))\psi'_2\,,\end{aligned}$$

where $\{X_2^i, \Xi_2^i\}_{i=1}^2(t_0, t_1, t_2, t_3;\, x, \xi)$ is the solution of

$$\begin{gathered} x^k=\nabla_\xi\phi_{j_k}(t_{k-1}, t_k;\, x^{k-1}, \xi^k),\ \xi^k=\nabla_x\phi_{j_{k+1}}(t_k, t_{k+1};\, x^k, \xi^{k+1}) \\ (k=1, 2,\ x^0=x,\ \xi^3=\xi,\ j_1=1,\ j_2=2,\ j_3=1)\,. \end{gathered}$$

Take a point y such that

$$y=\nabla_\xi\Phi_{1,2,1}(\Delta)=\nabla_\xi\Phi_{1,2,1}(t, \psi_1, \psi_2, s;\, x, \xi)\,.$$

Let $(Q, P)(\sigma)=(Q_{1,2,1}, P_{1,2,1})(\sigma;\, t, \psi_1, \psi_2, s;\, y, \xi)$ be the solution of (1.17) and set

$$v(\sigma)=(\lambda_2-\lambda_1)(\sigma, Q(\sigma), P(\sigma))\,.$$

Then, by Proposition 1.9 we can write (2.9) in the form

$$(2.9)'\qquad 0=v(t)-v(\psi_1)\psi'_1+v(\psi_2)\psi'_2\,.$$

Take account of the assumption (*). Since from Lemma 2.3 $v(\sigma)$ has the form $a\sigma+b$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}(2.9)''\qquad 0 &= (at+b)-(a\psi_1+b)\psi'_1+(a\psi_2+b)\psi'_2 \\ &= -a(\psi_1\psi'_1-\psi_2\psi'_2-t)-b(\psi'_1-\psi'_2-1)\,.\end{aligned}$$

Now we take ψ_j such that ψ_j satisfy

$$(2.10)\qquad \psi'_1-\psi'_2=1\,,\quad \psi_1\psi'_1-\psi_2\psi'_2=t\,.$$

If $\psi_1|_{t=t_1}=t_2$ and $\psi_2|_{t=t_1}=s$, the second equality of (2.8) is also satisfied by Proposition 1.6. Hence, we obtain

$$(2.11)\qquad \psi_1-\psi_2=t-t_1+t_2-s\,,\quad \psi_1^2-\psi_2^2=t^2-t_1^2+t_2^2-s^2\,.$$

Solving (2.11), we get the functions of (2.6) satisfying (2.7). Q.E.D.

REMARK 2.2. For real constants a_j and b_j $\lambda_1=-\sum_{i=1}^n a_i\xi_i$ and $\lambda_2=-2t\sum_{i=1}^n b_i\xi_i$ on $R^{2n}_{x,\xi}$ satisfy the assumption (*). Then, we have

$$\begin{cases} \Phi_{1,2,1}(t, t_1, t_2, s; x, \xi) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \{a_i(t-t_1+t_2-s)+b_i(t_1^2-t_2^2)\}\xi_i+x\cdot\xi \,, \\ \Phi_{2,1,2}(t, t_1, t_2, s; x, \xi) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \{a_i(t_1-t_2)+b_i(t^2-t_1^2+t_2^2-s^2)\}\xi_i+x\cdot\xi \,. \end{cases}$$

From these multi-phase functions we see that ψ_j ($j=1, 2$) of (2.6) are uniquely determined functions which satisfy (2.7) for any a_j and b_j.

Remark 2.3. Set $\Delta_2=\{(t_1, t_2); 0\leqq s<t_2<t_1<t\leqq T_0\}$. Consider the mapping M: $\Delta_2\ni(t_1, t_2)\to(\psi_1, \psi_2)$ with (t, s) as a parameter. It is clear that the image of the mapping M is included in Δ_2. Since from (2.11)

$$t_1-t_2 = t-\psi_1+\psi_2-s, \; t_1^2-t_2^2 = t^2-\psi_1^2+\psi_2^2-s^2 \,,$$

$M^2=I$ (identity map) holds. This implies that the mapping M: $\Delta_2\to\Delta_2$ is one to one and onto. Make the change of variables with (t, s) as a parameter

$$t_1' = \psi_1(t, t_1, t_2, s), \quad t_2' = \psi_2(t, t_1, t_2, s) \,.$$

Then, we get

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_s^t\int_s^{t_1} \exp\{i\Phi_{2,1,2}(t, t_1, t_2, s; x, \xi)\}\, dt_2 dt_1 \\ &= \int_s^t\int_s^{t_1'} \exp\{i\Phi_{1,2,1}(t, t_1', t_2', s; x, \xi)\} \frac{t_1'-t_2'}{t-t_1'+t_2'-s}\, dt_2' dt_1' \,. \end{aligned}$$

We note that the functions ψ_1, ψ_2 and $(t_1-t_2)/(t-t_1+t_2-s)$ have singular points $(t_1=t, t_2=s)$. So it seems that it is not easy to construct the fundamental solution by using Fourier integral operators with a finite number of phase functions, if we only follow the method in **[10]**, **[11]**, **[15]** and **[17]**.

Let $(Q_{j_1,\cdots,j_{\nu+1}}, P_{j_1,\cdots,j_{\nu+1}})(\sigma; t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}; y, \eta)$ be the solution of (1.17) corresponding to $\{\lambda_{j_k}\}_{k=1}^{\nu+1}$ and a set $\{t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}\}\subset[0, T_0]$.

Corollary 2.5. *Assume that* (*) *holds. Then, for any* ν ($\geqq 2$), $\{j_1, \cdots, j_{\nu+1}\}$ ($j_k=1, 2, j_k\neq j_{k+1}$) *and* $\{t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}\}$ ($T_0\geqq t_0>\cdots>t_{\nu+1}\geqq 0$) *we get*

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{j_1,\cdots,j_{\nu+1}}&(t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}; x, \xi) \\ &= \Phi_{1,2,1}(t_0, t_1', t_2', t_{\nu+1}; x, \xi) \,, \end{aligned} \tag{2.12}$$

for some t_j' ($j=1, 2, t_0>t_1'>t_2'>t_{\nu+1}$) *independent of* x *and* ξ. *By using the same* t_j' ($j=1, 2$) *we also get*

$$\begin{aligned} (Q_{j_1,\cdots,j_{\nu+1}}&, P_{j_1,\cdots,j_{\nu+1}})(t_0; t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}; y, \eta) \\ &= (Q_{1,2,1}, P_{1,2,1})(t_0; t_0, t_1', t_2', t_{\nu+1}; y, \eta) \end{aligned} \tag{2.13}$$

for any point $(y, \eta)\in R^{2n}$.

Proof. We can get (2.12) by Proposition 1.6 and Theorem 2.4, inductively. Then, we obtain (2.13) by using (2.12) and Proposition 1.9. Q.E.D.

REMARK 2.4. For $\lambda_j(t, x, \xi)$ $(j=1, 2)$ in Remark 2.2 we have

$$
(2.14) \qquad \begin{cases} \phi_1(t, s) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i(t-s)\xi_i + x\cdot\xi\,, \\ \phi_2(t, s) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i(t^2-s^2)\xi_i + x\cdot\xi\,, \\ \Phi_{1,2}(t, t_1, s) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \{a_i(t-t_1)+b_i(t_1^2-s^2)\}\xi_i + x\cdot\xi\,, \\ \Phi_{2,1}(t, t_1, s) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \{a_i(t_1-s)+b_i(t^2-t_1^2)\}\xi_i + x\cdot\xi\,. \end{cases}
$$

Comparing (2.14) with $\Phi_{1,2,1}$ and $\Phi_{2,1,2}$ in Remark 2.2, we can see that we can gererally contract $\Phi_{1,2,1}(t, t_1, t_2, s)$ and $\Phi_{2,1,2}(t, t_1, t_2, s)$ $(t>t_1>t_2>s)$ no more. Furthermore, from Proposition 1.9 we can also see that we can generally contract $(Q_{1,2,1}, P_{1,2,1})(t, t_1, t_2, s)$ and $(Q_{2,1,2}, P_{2,1,2})(t, t_1, t_2, s)(t>t_1>t_2>s)$ no more.

EXAMPLES. We give examples of $\lambda_k(t, x, \xi)$ $(k=1, 2)$ satisfying $(*)$ on $[0, T]\times R^6_{x,\xi}$ except λ_k in Remark 2.2 below. They are not involutive, since $\{\tau+\lambda_1, \tau+\lambda_2\}(t, x, \xi)$ doe snot identically vanish on a set $\{(t, x, \xi);\ \lambda_1(t, x, \xi)=\lambda_2(t, x, \xi)\}$.

1. $\lambda_1(t, x, \xi)=\xi_1$, $\lambda_2(t, x, \xi)=x_1\xi_2+\xi_3$.
2. $\lambda_1(t, x, \xi)=x_1\xi_1$, $\lambda_2(t, x, \xi)=t\xi_2$.
3. $\lambda_1(t, x, \xi)=x_2\xi_1+\xi_3$, $\lambda_2(t, x, \xi)=-x_3\xi_1+\xi_2$.

3. Propagation of singularities

Consider a hyperbolic system with diagonal principal part

$$
(3.1) \qquad L = D_t + \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}(t, X, D_x) + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}(t, X, D_x)
$$

on $[0, T]\times R^n$ $(\lambda_j(t, x, \xi)\in B^\infty([0, T]; S^1)$, real valued, $b_{jk}(t, x, \xi)\in B^\infty([0, T]; S^0))$.

We assume that for a constant $M>0$ we have

$$
(3.2) \qquad \lambda_j(t, x, \delta\xi) = \delta\lambda_j(t, x, \xi) \qquad (|\xi|\geqq M,\ \delta\geqq 1)\,.
$$

We also assume that $(*)$ of Section 2 holds.

We study the Cauchy problem

$$
(3.3) \qquad \begin{cases} LU(t, x) = 0 & \text{on } [0, T]\,, \\ U|_{t=0} = G(x)\,, \end{cases}
$$

where $U(t, x)={}^t(u_1(t, x), u_2(t, x))$ and $G(x)={}^t(g_1(x), g_2(x))(g_k(x)\in H_{-\infty}=\bigcup_\sigma H_\sigma)$. Let $\phi_j(t, s; x, \xi)$ $(0\leqq s\leqq t\leqq T_0\leqq T)$ be the solutions of the eiconal equations (1.10) corresponding to λ_j and define $\Phi=\Phi_{j_1,\cdots,j_{\nu+1}}(t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1})$ $(j_k=1, 2)$ by $\Phi=\phi_{j_1}(t_0, t_1)\#\cdots\#\phi_{j_{\nu+1}}(t_\nu, t_{\nu+1})$ (see (1.11)).

If we apply Theorem 3.1 in Kumano-go-Taniguchi [11] to L of (3.1), then, for a small T_0 $(0<T_0\leqq T)$ we can get the fundamental solution $E(t, s)$ $(0\leqq s\leqq t\leqq T_0)$ of L (i.e. $LE(t, s)=0$ on $[0, T_0]$ and $E(s, s)=I$ (unit matrix)), which is represented by means of Fourier integral operators with multi-phase functions $\Phi_{j_1,\cdots,j_{\nu+1}}$ $(\nu=0, 1, \cdots)$. We fix such a T_0 in what follows. We will apply the theory in [11] for the propagation of singularities of solutions (Theorem 3.4 in [11]) to the Cauchy problem (3.3).

For $\lambda_{j_1}, \cdots, \lambda_{j_{\nu+1}}, (y, \eta)$ and a fixed $0\leqq\varepsilon<1$ we define an ε-station chain $\{t_1, \cdots, t_\nu\}$ as the point $t>t_1>\cdots>t_\nu>0$ such that for $k=1, \cdots, \nu$

$$
(3.4)\qquad \begin{aligned} &|\lambda_{j_k}(t_k, x^k, \xi^k)-\lambda_{j_{k+1}}(t_k, x^k, \xi^k)|\leqq\varepsilon\langle\xi^k\rangle \\ &\quad\text{at } (x^k, \xi^k)=(Q_{j_1,\cdots,j_{\nu+1}}, P_{j_1,\cdots,j_{\nu+1}})(t_k; t, t_1,\cdots, t_\nu, 0; y, \eta)\,, \end{aligned}
$$

where $(Q_{j_1,\cdots,j_{\nu+1}}, P_{j_1,\cdots,j_{\nu+1}})(\sigma; t_0, \cdots, t_\nu, 0; y, \eta)$ is the solution of (1.17) corresponding to $\{\lambda_{j_k}\}_{k=1}^{\nu+1}$ and $\{t_0, \cdots, t_{\nu+1}\}$ $(t_0=t, t_{\nu+1}=0)$. Define the ε-station set $\Lambda_{\varepsilon,j_1,\cdots,j_{\nu+1}}(t; y, \eta)$ by the set of all ε-station chains $\{t_1, \cdots, t_\nu\}$.

We set $WF(G)=\bigcup_{j=1}^{2} WF(g_j)$ for the wave front set $WF(g_j)$ of g_j. For $\boldsymbol{J}=(j_1, \cdots, j_{\nu+1})$ we set

$$
(3.5)\qquad \begin{aligned} \Lambda_\varepsilon^{\boldsymbol{J}}(t; y, \eta)= \{&(Q_{j_1,\cdots,j_{\nu+1}}, P_{j_1,\cdots,j_{\nu+1}})(t; t, t_1, \cdots, t_\nu, 0; y, \eta); \\ &\{t_1, \cdots, t_\nu\}\in\Lambda_{\varepsilon,j_1,\cdots,j_{\nu+1}}(t; y, \eta)\}\,, \end{aligned}
$$

and set

$$
(3.6)\qquad \begin{aligned} \Gamma_{t,\varepsilon}= \{&\delta\Lambda_\varepsilon^{\boldsymbol{J}}(t; y, \eta); (y, \eta)\in WF_\varepsilon(G), \boldsymbol{J}=(j_1, \cdots, j_{\nu+1})\,, \\ &j_k=1, 2, \nu=0, 1, \cdots, \delta>0, |\eta|\geqq M_0\} \\ &(WF_\varepsilon(G)=\{(y, \eta); \mathrm{dis}\{(y, |\eta|^{-1}\eta), WF(G)\}\leqq\varepsilon\})\,, \end{aligned}
$$

for a large constant $M_0>0$ depending on M of (3.2). Then, Theorem 3.4 in [11] says without the assumption (*)

Theorem 3.1. $\bigcap_{0<\varepsilon<1}\Gamma_{t,\varepsilon}$ *is closed and for the solution* $U(t, x)$ *of the Cauchy problem* (3.3) *we have*

$$
(3.7)\qquad WF(U(t))\subset\bigcap_{0<\varepsilon<1}\Gamma_{t,\varepsilon}\qquad (0\leqq t\leqq T_0)\,.
$$

If we add the assumption (*), then, setting

$$
(3.8)\qquad \begin{aligned} \tilde{\Gamma}_{t,0}= \{&\delta\Lambda_0^{\boldsymbol{J}}(t; y, \eta); (y, \eta)\in WF(G), \delta>0\,, \\ &|\eta|\geqq M_0, \boldsymbol{J}=(1),(2), (1, 2), (2, 1), (1, 2, 1)\}\,, \end{aligned}
$$

we get the main theorem.

Theorem 3.2. *Assume that the assumption* (*) *holds. Then, for the solution* $U(t, x)$ *of the Cauchy problem* (3.3) *we get*

$$WF(U(t)) \subset \tilde{\Gamma}_{t,0} \qquad (0 \leqq t \leqq T_0). \tag{3.9}$$

Proof. By Theorem 3.1 we have only to prove that

$$\bigcap_{0<\varepsilon<1} \Gamma_{t,\varepsilon} = \tilde{\Gamma}_{t,0}. \tag{3.10}$$

It is easy to see that $\bigcap_{0<\varepsilon<1} \Gamma_{t,\varepsilon} \supset \tilde{\Gamma}_{t,0}$. So, we prove that

$$\bigcap_{0<\varepsilon<1} \Gamma_{t,\varepsilon} \subset \tilde{\Gamma}_{t,0}.$$

We fix $0<t\leqq T_0$ and take a point $(x^0, \xi^0) \in \bigcap_{0<\varepsilon<1} \Gamma_{t,\varepsilon}$ and fix it. If we take $|\xi^0|$ sufficiently large, then, setting $\xi^k = P_{j_{\nu+1},\cdots,j_1}(t_k; 0, t_\nu, \cdots, t_0; x^0, \xi^0)$ $(k=1, \cdots, \nu+1, t_{\nu+1}=0)$, we have

$$C^{-1} \leqq |\xi^k| \leqq C \qquad (k=0, \cdots, \nu+1). \tag{3.11}$$

Here, the positive constant C is independent of the choice of $\boldsymbol{J}=(j_1, \cdots, j_{\nu+1})$ and a set $\{t_0, \cdots, t_\nu\} \subset [0, t]$. Since (x^0, ξ^0) belongs to $\bigcap_{0<\varepsilon<1} \Gamma_{t,\varepsilon}$, for any $\varepsilon_m = 2^{-m}$ there exist $\boldsymbol{J}^m_{\nu_m} = (j^m_1, \cdots, j^m_{\nu_m+1})$ $(j^m_k = 1, 2, j^m_k \neq j^m_{k+1})$, $(y^m, \eta^m) \in WF_{\varepsilon_m}(G)$ and $\{t^m_1, \cdots, t^m_{\nu_m}\} \in \Lambda_{\varepsilon_m, j^m_1, \cdots, j^m_{\nu_m+1}}(y^m, \eta^m)$ such that

$$(x^0, \xi^0) = (Q_{j^m_1,\cdots,j^m_{\nu_m+1}}, P_{j^m_1,\cdots,j^m_{\nu_m+1}})(t; t, t^m_1, \cdots, t^m_{\nu_m}, 0; y^m, \eta^m). \tag{3.12}$$

We consider (x^0, ξ^0) deviding into two cases as follows.

I) The case where we can take a subsequence $l=\{m_\mu\}_{\mu=1}^\infty$ and a point σ_1 $(0\leqq\sigma_1\leqq t)$ such that $t^l_1 \to \sigma_1$ and $t^l_{\nu_l} \to \sigma_1$ as $l\to\infty$.

II) The other case.

I). We show that (x^0, ξ^0) belongs to $\tilde{\Gamma}_{t,0}$, when $0<\sigma_1<t$. In the other case $\sigma_1=0$ or t we can also prove this by the similar way. By the assumption I) we can also take a subsequence $\gamma=\{l_\mu\}_{\mu=1}^\infty$ of $l=\{m_\mu\}_{\mu=1}^\infty$ such that

$$(j^\gamma_1, j^\gamma_{\nu_\gamma+1}) = (1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1) \text{ or } (2, 2).$$

We may assume that $j^\gamma_1=1$ and $j^\gamma_{\nu_\gamma+1}=2$, since we can prove similarly in the other cases. Now, take a point $(\bar{y}^0, \bar{\eta}^0)$ $(|\bar{\eta}^0| \geqq C^{-1}$, see (3.11)) such that

$$(\bar{y}^0, \bar{\eta}^0) = (Q_{2,1}, P_{2,1})(0; 0, \sigma_1, t; x^0, \xi^0). \tag{3.13}$$

We note that

$$(x^0, \xi^0) = (Q_{1,2}, P_{1,2})(t; t, \sigma_1, 0; \bar{y}^0, \bar{\eta}^0). \tag{3.13$'$}$$

Then, it is easy to see that

$$\bar{y}^0 = x^0+\int_t^{\sigma_1} \nabla_\xi\lambda_1(\sigma, Q_{2,1}(\sigma; 0, \sigma_1, t; x^0, \xi^0), P_{2,1}(\sigma; 0, \sigma_1, t; x^0, \xi^0))d\sigma$$
$$+\int_{\sigma_1}^0 \nabla_\xi\lambda_2(\sigma, Q_{2,1}(\sigma; 0, \sigma_1, t; x^0, \xi^0), P_{2,1}(\sigma; 0, \sigma_1, t; x^0, \xi^0))d\sigma. \tag{3.14}$$

Using the assumption of this case, for any small $\delta>0$ there exists N such that for any $\gamma\geqq N$ we have

$$\{t_1^\gamma, \cdots, t_{\nu_\gamma}^\gamma\}\subset[\sigma_1-\delta, \sigma_1+\delta]\,. \tag{3.15}$$

Since for any y^γ we have the similar equality to (3.14), we get

$$|\bar{y}^0-y^\gamma|\leqq C_1\delta \qquad (\gamma\geqq N)$$

for a constant $C_1>0$ independent of δ and γ. By the similar way we get

$$|\bar{\eta}^0-\eta^\gamma|\leqq C_1\delta \qquad (\gamma\geqq N)\,.$$

Consequently, we can see that $(y^\gamma, \eta^\gamma)\to(\bar{y}^0, \bar{\eta}^0)$ as $\gamma\to\infty$ and

$$(\bar{y}^0, \bar{\eta}^0)\in WF(G)\,. \tag{3.16}$$

Next, since $\{t_1^\gamma, \cdots, t_{\nu_\gamma}^\gamma\}\in\Lambda_{\varepsilon_\gamma, j_1^\gamma,\cdots,j_{\nu_\gamma+1}^\gamma}(y^\gamma, \eta^\gamma)$, it follows from (3.11) and (3.12) that

$$|(\lambda_2-\lambda_1)(t_1^\gamma, Q_1(t_1^\gamma; t_1^\gamma, t; x^0, \xi^0), P_1(t_1^\gamma; t_1^\gamma, t; x^0, \xi^0))|\leqq C\varepsilon_\gamma$$

for a constant C of (3.11). Here, noting that $j_1^\gamma=1$ and $j_{\nu_\gamma+1}^\gamma=2$, we used

$$\begin{aligned}&(Q_{j_1^\gamma,\cdots,j_{\nu_\gamma+1}^\gamma}, P_{j_1^\gamma,\cdots,j_{\nu_\gamma+1}^\gamma})(t_1^\gamma; t, t_1^\gamma, \cdots, t_{\nu_\gamma}^\gamma, 0; y^\gamma, \eta^\gamma)\\ &= (Q_1, P_1)(t_1^\gamma; t_1^\gamma, t; x^0, \xi^0)\,.\end{aligned}$$

When $\gamma\to\infty$, we get from (3.13)

$$\begin{aligned}0 &= (\lambda_2-\lambda_1)(\sigma_1, Q_1(\sigma_1; \sigma_1, t; x^0, \xi^0), P_1(\sigma_1; \sigma_1, t; x^0, \xi^0))\\ &= (\lambda_2-\lambda_1)(\sigma_1, Q_{1,2}(\sigma_1; t, \sigma_1, 0; \bar{y}^0, \bar{\eta}^0), P_{1,2}(\sigma_1; t, \sigma_1, 0; \bar{y}^0, \bar{\eta}^0))\,.\end{aligned}$$

Together with (3.13)′ and (3.16) this implies that

$$\begin{aligned}(x^0, \xi^0)&\in\{\Lambda_0^{(1,2)}(t; y, \eta); (y, \eta)\in WF(G)\}\\ &\subset\tilde{\Gamma}_{t,0}\,.\end{aligned}$$

II). We can take a subsequence $l=\{m_\mu\}_{\mu=1}^\infty$ and points σ_1, σ_2 $(0\leqq\sigma_2<\sigma_1\leqq t)$ such that $t_1^l\to\sigma_1$ and $t_{\nu_l}^l\to\sigma_2$ as $l\to\infty$. We set

$$\begin{aligned}v(\sigma; l) = (\lambda_2-\lambda_1)(\sigma; &Q_{j_1^l,\cdots,j_{\nu_l+1}^l}(\sigma; t, t_1^l, \cdots, 0; y^l, \eta^l),\\ &P_{j_1^l,\cdots,j_{\nu_l+1}^l}(\sigma; t, t_1^l, \cdots, 0; y^l, \eta^l) \qquad (0\leqq\sigma\leqq t)\,.\end{aligned} \tag{3.17}$$

For large l we have

$$t_1^l - t_{\nu_l}^l \geqq \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2) > 0 ,$$

and then, noting that $\{t_1^l, \cdots, t_{\nu_l}^l\} \in \Lambda_{\varepsilon_l, j_1^l, \cdots, j_{\nu_l+1}^l}(y^l, \eta^l)$, we have by (3.11)

$$|v(t_1^l; l)|, \ |v(t_{\nu_l}^l; l)| \leqq C\varepsilon_l .$$

Consequently, since $v(\sigma; l)$ of (3.17) has the form

$$v(\sigma; l) = a\sigma + b \qquad (0 \leqq \sigma \leqq t) \tag{3.18}$$

from Lemma 2.3 in Section 2, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} |v(\sigma; l)| &\leqq 2C\varepsilon_l T_0(t_1^l - t_{\nu_l}^l) \\ &\leqq 4C\varepsilon_l T_0(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2) \qquad (0 \leqq \sigma \leqq t) . \end{aligned} \tag{3.19}$$

Now, by Corollary 2.5 there exist some $\bar{t}_1^l$, $\bar{t}_2^l$ $(t > \bar{t}_2^l > \bar{t}_2^l > 0)$ such that

$$(x^0, \xi^0) = (Q_{1,2,1}, P_{1,2,1})(t; t, \bar{t}_1^l, \bar{t}_2^l, 0; y^l, \eta^l) . \tag{3.20}$$

Then, we note that

$$(y^l, \eta^l) = (Q_{1,2,1}, P_{1,2,1})(0; 0, \bar{t}_2^l, \bar{t}_1^l, t; x^0, \xi^0) . \tag{3.20$'$}$$

We set

$$\begin{aligned} v_1(\sigma; l) = (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(\sigma; Q_{1,2,1}(\sigma; t, \bar{t}_1^l, \bar{t}_2^l, 0; y^l, \eta^l), \\ P_{1,2,1}(\sigma; t, \bar{t}_1^l, \bar{t}_2^l, 0; y^l, \eta^l)) . \end{aligned} \tag{3.21}$$

Since $v_1(\sigma; l) = v(\sigma; l)$ by Lemma 2.3 and Remark 2.1, from (3.19) we obtain

$$|v_1(\sigma; l)| \leqq \frac{4C}{\sigma_1 - \sigma_2} \varepsilon_l T_0 . \tag{3.22}$$

Next, let $\bar{\sigma}_i$ $(i=1, 2, \bar{\sigma}_1 \geqq \bar{\sigma}_2)$ be the accumulating points of sets $\{\bar{t}_i^l\}_{l=1}^\infty$, respectively and take some subsequence $\{\gamma = l_\mu\}_{\mu=1}^\infty$ such that $\bar{t}_1^\gamma \to \bar{\sigma}_1$ and $\bar{t}_2^\gamma \to \bar{\sigma}_2$ as $\gamma \to \infty$. Then, it follows from (3.20)$'$ that there exists $(\bar{y}^0, \bar{\eta}^0)$ such that

$$(y^\gamma, \eta^\gamma) \to (\bar{y}^0, \bar{\eta}^0) = (Q_{1,2,1}, P_{1,2,1})(0; 0, \bar{\sigma}_2, \bar{\sigma}_1, t; x^0, \xi^0)$$

as $\gamma \to \infty$, and

$$(\bar{y}^0, \bar{\eta}^0) \in WF(G) . \tag{3.23}$$

We note that

$$(x^0, \xi^0) = (Q_{1,2,1}, P_{1,2,1})(t; t, \bar{\sigma}_1, \bar{\sigma}_2, 0; \bar{y}^0, \bar{\eta}^0) . \tag{3.24}$$

By using (3.22) we obtain

$$(\lambda_1-\lambda_2)(\sigma, Q_{1,2,1}(\sigma; t, \bar{\sigma}_1, \bar{\sigma}_2, 0; \bar{y}^0, \bar{\eta}^0), P_{1,2,1}(\sigma; t, \bar{\sigma}_1, \bar{\sigma}_2, 0; \bar{y}^0, \bar{\eta}^0))$$
$$=\lim_{\gamma\to\infty} v_1(\sigma; \gamma)$$
$$=0 \qquad (0\leqq\sigma\leqq t).$$

This implies with (3.23) and (3.24) that

$$(x^0, \xi^0)\in\tilde{\Gamma}_{t,0}$$

which means (3.9) together with the result of I). Q.E.D.

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