## 2-Microlocal Boundary Value Problems and Their Applications

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1. Let M be a real analytic manifold, X a complex neighbourhood of M, and Y a complex hypersurface of X. Let  $\Lambda$  be a regular involutive conic submanifold of  $T_M^*X$ ,  $\Lambda^C$  (resp.  $\widetilde{\Lambda}$ ) a complexification (resp. a partial complexification) of  $\Lambda$  in  $T_M^*X$ . Let  $\mathfrak{M}$  be a coherent  $\mathfrak{E}_X$ -Module defined in a neighbourhood of  $\Lambda^C$  and assume that Y  $\longrightarrow$  X is non microcharacteristic along  $\Lambda^C$  for  $\mathfrak{M}$  (cf. Def. 2.2 of [1] and Def. 2.10.3 of [5]). Set  $\Sigma = \Lambda_0 \pi^{-1}(Y)$ , and denote by  $\Lambda_+$  a domain of  $\Lambda$  with boundary  $\Sigma$ . Then we can define the microlocal boundary values along  $\Lambda$  to  $\Sigma$  for  $\mathfrak{B}_\Lambda^2$  -solutions to  $\mathfrak{M}$ . To be precise, there exists the boundary value map

by :  $\mathbb{R}_{X}^{\mathbb{H}}$  om  $\mathbb{E}_{X}^{\mathbb{C}}$  ( $\mathbb{R}_{A}^{\mathbb{C}}$ )) $|_{\Sigma}$   $\longrightarrow$   $\mathbb{R}_{X}^{\mathbb{H}}$  om  $\mathbb{E}_{Y}^{\mathbb{C}}$  ( $\mathbb{R}_{Y}^{\mathbb{C}}$ ), where  $\mathbb{R}_{A}^{\mathbb{C}}$  denotes the sheaf of 2-hyperfunctions on  $\bigwedge$  due to Kashiwara (cf. [4], [10]), and  $\mathbb{R}_{Y}$  denotes the tangential system on Y of  $\mathbb{R}$ . We set

2. Let  $\Omega$  be an open subset of M with real analytric boundary N =  $\{\varphi=0\}$ , Y the complexification of N in X . We denote by  $\rho$  the natural

projection  $Y \times T^*X \longrightarrow T^*Y$ . Take a point  $y \times \in T^*_NY$  and a point  $x \times \in T^*_MX \times N$  with  $\rho(x \times) = y \times$ . Let P be a microdifferential operator defined in a neighbourhood of  $x \times$  with involutive double characteristics. Precisely we assume that the principal symbol  $\sigma(P)$  of P is decomposed by homogeneous holomorphic functions  $p_1$ ,  $p_2$ , q:

$$\sigma(P) = q \cdot p_1^{m_1} \cdot p_2^{m_2}$$

in a neighbourhood of  $x^*$  and they satisfy the following conditions:

- (1)  $p_1$  and  $p_2$  are real valued on  $T^*_{M}X$ ,
- (2)  $p_1(x^*) = p_2(x^*) = 0$ ,  $q(x^*) \neq 0$ ,
- (3)  $dp_1 \wedge dp_2 \wedge \omega \neq 0$ ,
- (4)  $\{p_1, p_2\} = 0$  on  $\bigwedge = \{p_1 = p_2 = 0\}$ ,
- (5)  $\{\varphi, p_i\} \neq 0$  (i=1, 2).

In this situation we consider the microlocal boundary value problem

(.5) 
$$\begin{cases} Pu = 0 & \text{at } x^*, \\ (9_x \cdot D_x)^{i} u|_{9 \to +0} = 0 & \text{at } y^* \ (0 \le i < \max\{m_1, m_2\}). \end{cases}$$

Remark that we take here the boundary value  $(\varphi_X \cdot D_X)^i u|_{\varphi \to +0}$  of u in the microlocal sense from a neighbourhood of  $z^*$ .

Then we have the following results.

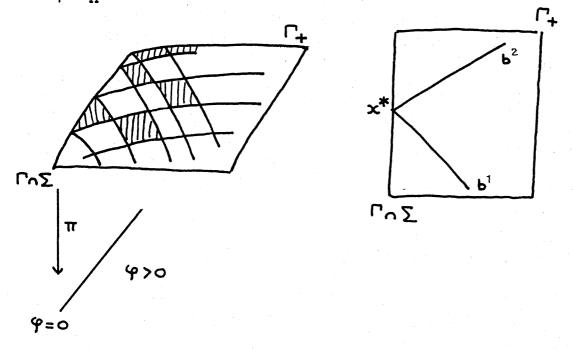
We denote by  $SS_{\Omega}(u)$  the boundary analytic wavefront set of u (cf. [8] for the definition of the boundary analytic wavefront set ).

Theorem 1.---Let  $\Gamma$  be a real bicharacteristic leaf of  $\Lambda$  passing through  $x^*$ . For any solution u of the microlocal boundary value problem ( $\mathfrak{D}$ ), there exists a subset  $\{x^*_{S}\}$  of  $\Gamma_{\Lambda}\sum$  such that

 $SS_{\Omega}(u) \cap \Gamma$  = the closure in  $\Gamma$  of the union of  $\{b_S^i; s, i=1,2\}$  and some of connected components of  $\Gamma_+ \setminus \bigcup \{b_S^i; s, i=1,2\}$ , where  $\Gamma_+ = \Gamma \times \Omega$ , and  $b_S^i$  denotes the half integral curve of  $H_{p_i}$ , the Hamilton vector field of  $p_i$ , issued from  $x *_S$  into  $\Gamma_+$ .

Corollary 2.---For any solution u of the microlocal boundary value problem (3),

 $\Rightarrow_{\substack{ x^* \notin SS_{\Omega}(u)}}^{b^1(x^*) \cup b^2(x^*)} \ \ \downarrow^{SS(u|_{\Omega})}$ 



Theorem 1 is obtained as an application of the theory of Section 1 (cf. [13]).

Remark.——As for the results in the interior domain for the same operator we refer to Tose [10, 11, 12]. We also refer to Lascar [6] for the similar result as Corollary 2 in the  $C^{\infty}$  category. Note that we assume in Corollary 2 that at least one of the integral curves  $b^1(x^*)$ ,  $b^2(x^*)$  is not contained in SS( $u|_{\Omega}$ ) in a neighbourhood of  $x^*$ .

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