

① Microlocal refers to more local than local, corresponding to the fact that we will work with concepts on the cotangent space, for Enclosure space thus $\mathbb{R}^{2n} = \mathbb{R}_x^n \times \mathbb{R}_\xi^n$.

② We see this first in the representation of linear differential operators $P: \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ of the form

$$Pu = P(x, D)u = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} p_\alpha(x) D^\alpha u$$

$\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n$ a multiindex, $|\alpha| = \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n$

$$D^\alpha = D_1^{\alpha_1} \dots D_n^{\alpha_n}, \quad D_j = \frac{1}{i} \partial_{x_j}, \quad i = \sqrt{-1}.$$

We can suppose $p_\alpha(x)$ has all derivatives bounded for x in ω , so $|D_x^\beta p_\alpha(x)| \leq C_{\alpha\beta}$ on $\mathbb{R}^n \forall \beta, \alpha$.

Ex of $g_{ij}(x)$ is a smooth definite $n \times n$ matrix

$$\text{of the type: } \sum_{i,j} g_{ij}(x) \eta_i \eta_j \geq c |\eta|^2, \quad c > 0,$$

$$|D^\beta g_{ij}(x)| \leq C_{\beta} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\text{then } \Delta_g = \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|H_g|}} D^i g^{ij} \sqrt{|H_g|} D_j$$

is the Laplacian.

Claim If $\lambda \in [0, \infty)$ $(\Delta_g - \lambda)^{-1}: \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is

③ The $(A_g - I)^{-1}$ is an example of a pseudo-differential operator: $(A_g - I)^{-1} \in \Psi_{-2}^{-2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$; which I will proceed to discuss and prove.

④ $\text{Diff}_{\infty}^k(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{P \text{ as above}\}$ is an algebra. In problems I ask you to compute P.O. We will define a bigger algebra $\Psi_{\infty}^k(\mathbb{R}^n)$ which contains $(A_g - I)^{-1}$ done for notation - and more importantly its properties provide tools for us to use in proofs of constructions.

⑤ We would start by noting that D_x^k can be written as the inverse Fourier transform of $\xi^k \hat{u}$ of

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(D_x^k u) &= (2\pi)^{-n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi} \mathcal{F}(u, \xi) \hat{u}(\xi) d\xi \\ &= (2\pi)^{-n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{i(x-y)\cdot\xi} \mathcal{F}(u, \xi) \xi^k \hat{u}(\xi) d\xi \end{aligned}$$

Here we really have to break up the polynomial into monomials to make sense of this.

→ Now see chapter 2 of the notes.