

Stokes Operators for Microhyperbolic Equations

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Dedicated to Professor Hikosaburo Komatsu for his sixtieth birthday

Abstract. We consider microhyperbolic equations degenerated precisely on a hyperplane, and study the propagation of the singularities.

0. Introduction

In this paper we study the propagation of the singularity for some class of microhyperbolic operators, containing the case of non-involutive characteristics. As for microhyperbolic operators with non-involutive characteristics, there are many papers for the case of order two (c.f. [1,2,4,5,6,10,11,12,14,15]), and some papers for the case of higher orders (c.f. [16,17,18]). In these cases it is well-known that the propagation of the singularity is closely related to the classical theory for ordinary differential equations. In this paper, we generalize such a result, and give a general representation of the elementary solution: It is the composite of holomorphic microlocal operators and quantized contact transformations. As a natural consequence, we obtain the notion of Stokes operators. Such operators were previously known only for a very special case. Using these operators, we can study the branching of the singularity. Note that we do not assume any restrictive conditions for the lower order terms.

Let $P(x, D)$ be a microdifferential operator defined at $x^* = (0; 0, \dots, 0, \sqrt{-1}) \in \mathbf{T}^*\mathbf{C}^n$ of order m , written in the form

$$(1) \quad P(x, D) = D_1^m + \sum_{0 \leq j \leq m-1} P_j(x, D') D_1^j.$$

Here we have written $D' = (D_2, \dots, D_n)$ as usual. Sometimes we also write

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as $D'' = (D_1, \dots, D_{n-1})$ and $D''' = (D_2, \dots, D_{n-1})$. We assume that

$$(2) \begin{cases} \text{there exist real holomorphic functions } \varphi_1(x, \xi'), \dots, \varphi_m(x, \xi') \\ \text{homogeneous in } \xi' \text{ of degree 1, vanishing at } x^*, \text{ and the principal} \\ \text{symbol of } P \text{ is equal to } (\xi_1 + \varphi_1(x, \xi')) \cdots (\xi_1 + \varphi_m(x, \xi')). \end{cases}$$

We also assume that

$$(3) \begin{cases} \text{if } i \neq j, \text{ and } (x, \xi) \text{ belongs to a small complex neighborhood} \\ \text{of } x^*, \text{ then we have} \\ \varphi_i(x, \xi') = \varphi_j(x, \xi') \iff x_1 = 0, \end{cases}$$

and

$$(4) \begin{cases} \text{for some } q_j \in \mathbf{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\} \text{ and some } a_j(x, \xi') \in \mathcal{O}_{x^*} \text{ we have} \\ \varphi_j(x, \xi') = x_1^{q_j} a_j(x, \xi'), \ a_j(x^*) \neq 0 \ (1 \leq j \leq m), \text{ and} \\ i \neq j \implies (q_i, a_i(x^*)) \neq (q_j, a_j(x^*)). \end{cases}$$

In this paper we assume (1)-(4). It is easy to see that (4) is a sufficient condition of (3). Therefore in fact we assume (1), (2), and (4).

We denote by \mathcal{C} (resp. \mathcal{E}) the sheaf of microfunctions (resp. microdifferential operators). Let us consider the Cauchy problem

$$(5) \quad \begin{cases} Pu = 0, \\ D_1^{j-1} u(0, x') = v_j(x'), \quad 1 \leq j \leq m, \end{cases}$$

where $u \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}^n, x^*}$ and $v_j \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}^{n-1}, x^{*'}} \ (x^{*' = (0; 0, \dots, 0, \sqrt{-1})} \in \mathbf{T}^*\mathbf{C}^{n-1})$. We rewrite (5) in the following form:

$$(6) \quad L\vec{u} = \vec{0}, \quad \vec{u}(0, x') = \vec{v}(x').$$

Here $L(x, D)$ is an $m \times m$ matrix written in the form

$$L(x, D) = D_1 I_m + \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1(x, D'), & -1, & & \mathbf{0} \\ & \varphi_2(x, D'), & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & -1 \\ \mathbf{0} & & & \varphi_m(x, D') \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} & & & \\ & \mathbf{0} & & \\ b_1(x, D'), & \dots, & b_m(x, D') \end{pmatrix}$$

with some $b_j(x, D') \in \mathcal{E}_{x^*}$ of order at most $m - j$. Here $\varphi_j(x, D')$ denotes the microdifferential operator whose complete symbol is equal to $\varphi_j(x, \xi')$, and I_m denotes the unit matrix. Furthermore we have written

$$\vec{u}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_m \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{v}(x') = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_m \end{pmatrix},$$

where

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = u, \\ u_{j+1} = (D_1 + \varphi_j(x, D'))u_j, \quad 1 \leq j \leq m - 1. \end{cases}$$

According to the general theory of microhyperbolic operators in [9], there uniquely exists an elementary solution $\tilde{E}(x, y') \in (\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}^{2n-1}, (x^*, -x^*)})^{m \times m}$ satisfying

$$\begin{cases} L(x, D)\tilde{E}(x, y') = O, \\ \tilde{E}(0, x', y') = \text{sp } \delta(x' - y')I_m. \end{cases}$$

Here $A^{m \times m}$ denotes the set of $m \times m$ matrices whose components belong to a set A . Note that we are regarding x_1 as a parameter, because P and L are of Kowalewski type. It is easy to see that

$$E : (\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}^n, x^*})^m \ni \vec{u}(x) \longmapsto \int \tilde{E}(x, y')\vec{u}(x_1, y')dy' \in (\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}^n, x^*})^m$$

is well-defined, and the solution of (6) is $\vec{u}(x) = E\vec{v}(x')$.

We can calculate $\text{supp } \tilde{E}$ easily. Let $j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$. Let $\psi_j(x, \eta)$ be the solution of

$$\begin{cases} \partial_{x_1}\psi_j(x, \eta) - \eta_1 + \varphi_j(x, \partial_{x'}\psi_j(x, \eta)) = 0, \\ \psi_j(0, x', \eta) = \sum_{2 \leq k \leq m} x_k \eta_k. \end{cases}$$

If $y_k = \partial_{\eta_k}\psi_j(x, \eta)$, $\xi_k = \partial_{x_k}\psi_j(x, \eta)$, $1 \leq k \leq m$, then $\kappa_j : \mathbf{T}^*\mathbf{C}^n \ni (x, \xi) \longmapsto (y, \eta) \in \mathbf{T}^*\mathbf{C}^n$ is a real homogeneous symplectic transformation defined around x^* . Note that $y_1 = x_1$, $\eta_1 = \xi_1 + \varphi_j(x, \xi')$, $\kappa_j(x^*) = x^*$. It is easy to see that

$$(7) \quad \text{supp } \tilde{E}(x, y') = \bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq m} \{(x, y'; \xi, \eta') \infty; \xi_1 + \varphi_j(x, \xi') = 0, \\ y_k = \kappa_j^*(x_k), \eta_k = -\kappa_j^*(\xi_k), 2 \leq k \leq m\}.$$

In the next section we shall give a complete expression of \tilde{E} .

2. Main Results

We first discuss about a well-known result for quantized contact transformation. For each number $j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$, let $\tilde{k}_j(x, y') \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}^{2n-1}, (x^*, -x^*)}$ be the solution of

$$\begin{cases} (D_1 + \varphi_j(x, D'))\tilde{k}_j(x, y') = 0, \\ \tilde{k}_j(0, x', y') = \text{sp } \delta(x' - y'). \end{cases}$$

We can define $k_j : \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}^n, x^*} \ni u(x) \mapsto \int \tilde{k}_j(x, y')u(x_1, y')dy' \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}^n, x^*}$, and it is a quantized contact transformation (i.e. Fourier integral operator) associated to κ_j . In fact we can calculate the complete symbol $k_j(x, \xi')$ of the operator k_j in the form $\exp(\psi'_j(x, \xi'))c_j(x, \xi')$ with some elliptic amplitude function c_j of order at most 0 and the phase function $\psi'_j(x, \xi')$, defined by

$$\psi'_j(x, \xi) (= \psi'_j(x, \xi')) = \psi_j(x, \xi) - \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m} x_k \xi_k$$

(See [7]). Note that the kernel function \tilde{k}_j is the microfunction defined by $(2\pi\sqrt{-1})^{-n+1} \int \exp((x' - y') \cdot \xi')k_j(x, \xi')d\xi'$.

Let $K : (\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}^n, x^*})^m \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}^n, x^*})^m$ be defined by

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & k_m \end{pmatrix}.$$

Our first result is the following

THEOREM 1. *There exist a neighborhood $\omega' \subset \sqrt{-1}\mathbf{S}^*\mathbf{R}^n$ of $x^*\infty$, a neighborhood $\omega \subset \sqrt{-1}\mathbf{S}^*\mathbf{R}^{2n-1}$ of $(x^*, -x^*)\infty$, and $m \times m$ invertible matrices*

$$Y_{\pm}(x, D'), Z_{\pm}(x', D') \in (\mathcal{E}^{\mathbf{R}}(\omega'_{\pm}))^{m \times m},$$

such that \tilde{E} is the kernel function of $Y_{\pm}KZ_{\pm}$ on ω_{\pm} . Here $\mathcal{E}^{\mathbf{R}}$ denotes the sheaf of holomorphic microlocal operators, and

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{\pm} &= \{(x, y'; \xi, \eta')\infty \in \omega; \pm x_1 > 0\}, \\ \omega'_{\pm} &= \{(x, \xi)\infty \in \omega'; \pm x_1 > 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

Holomorphic microlocal operators are some class of analytic pseudodifferential operators. They are defined by [13], and [3] gave a symbol theory for them. They have microlocal property, i.e., if $A \in \mathcal{E}_{x^*}^{\mathbf{R}}$, $u \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}^n, x^*}$, then we have $\text{supp}(Au) \subset \text{supp } u$.

Note that Y_{\pm} (resp. Z_{\pm}) are independent of D_1 (resp. x_1 and D_1). Therefore Z_{\pm} are in fact defined for any x_1 . Z_{\pm} are the most important and we call them **Stokes operators**.

From (7) it follows that the singularity of the solution \vec{u} of (6) propagates along the union of the bicharacteristic strips of P . Let us discuss about it in detail. Let b_j be the bicharacteristic strip associated to $\xi_1 + \varphi_j(x, \xi')$ through $x^* \infty$, and let $b_{\pm, j} = \{(x, \xi) \infty \in b_j; \pm x_1 > 0\}$. It is easy to see that

$$\begin{aligned} L(x, D)\vec{u}(x) = \vec{0} &\iff \vec{u}(x) = E\vec{v}(x') \text{ for some } \vec{v}(x') \\ &\iff \vec{u}(x) = E_+\vec{v}_+(x') \text{ for some } \vec{v}_+(x') \\ &\iff \vec{u}(x) = E_-\vec{v}_-(x') \text{ for some } \vec{v}_-(x'), \end{aligned}$$

where $E_{\pm} = Y_{\pm}K = E(Z_{\pm})^{-1}$. Using the last statement of these equivalent conditions, the propagation in ω_- is of trivial type. If $\vec{u}(x) = {}^t(u_1, \dots, u_m)$, then we define $\text{supp } \vec{u} = \bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq m} \text{supp } u_j$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{supp}(E_-\vec{v}_-(x')) &= \text{supp}(Y_-K\vec{v}_-(x')) = \text{supp}(K\vec{v}_-(x')) \\ &= \text{supp} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 v_{-,1} \\ k_2 v_{-,2} \\ \vdots \\ k_m v_{-,m} \end{pmatrix} = \bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq m} \text{supp}(k_j v_{-,j}) \end{aligned}$$

on ω_- . Let $L\vec{u} = \vec{0}$. Since $\text{supp}(k_j v_{-,j})$ is contained in $\{\kappa_j(x, \xi) \in \omega_-; (x, \xi) \in \text{supp } v_-\}$, we have, for instance,

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \quad \text{supp } \vec{u} \cap \omega_- &= b_{-,1} \\ &\iff \text{the components of } \vec{v}_- \text{ vanish except for } v_{-,1} \\ &\quad \text{and } \text{supp } v_{-,1} = \{x^{*'} \infty\}. \end{aligned}$$

More generally $\text{supp } \vec{u}$ contains $b_{-,j}$ if, and only if, $\text{supp } v_{-,j}$ contains $\{x^{*'} \infty\}$.

On the other hand, $E_- = Y_+ K Z_+ (Z_-)^{-1}$ on ω_+ . In this expression E_- does not have such a diagonal property because of the additional factor $Z_{+-} = Z_+ (Z_-)^{-1}$ composed from the right, and the situation in ω_+ is not so simple. In fact we have $\text{supp}(E_- \vec{v}_-(x')) = \text{supp}(Y_+ K Z_{+-} \vec{v}_-(x')) = \text{supp}(K Z_{+-} \vec{v}_-(x'))$ on ω_+ . For instance assume the equivalent conditions in (8). As is well-known in the case $m = 2$, the singularity may branch into different bicharacteristic strips on ω_+ . We denote the (μ, ν) -component of Z_{+-} by $Z_{+-,(\mu,\nu)}$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{supp}(E_- \vec{v}_-(x')) &= \text{supp} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 Z_{+-,(1,1)} v_{-,1} \\ k_2 Z_{+-,(2,1)} v_{-,1} \\ \vdots \\ k_m Z_{+-,(m,1)} v_{-,1} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq m} \{ \kappa_j(x, \xi) \in \omega_-; (x, \xi) \in \text{supp} Z_{+-,(j,1)} v_{-,1} \} \end{aligned}$$

on ω_+ .

More generally, $k_j Z_{+-,(i,j)}(x', D') k_i^{-1}$ denotes the operator transporting the singularity on $\{(x, \xi) \in \omega_-; \xi_1 + \varphi_i(x, \xi') = 0\}$ into $\{(x, \xi) \in \omega_+; \xi_1 + \varphi_j(x, \xi') = 0\}$. We want to study how the singularity, which propagated along a simple bicharacteristic strip in the past, will branch in the future. For that purpose we need to calculate Z_{+-} . This is not so easy in general, but we have the following

THEOREM 2. *Let J be the set of those $j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ which satisfy $q_j = 1$, and let $j_0 \in J$. We assume that either*

$$(9) \quad \begin{cases} \text{Im } a_{j_0}(x^*) < 0, \\ j \in J \setminus \{j_0\} \implies \text{Im } a_{j_0}(x^*) < \text{Im } a_j(x^*) \end{cases}$$

or

$$(10) \quad \begin{cases} \text{Im } a_{j_0}(x^*) > 0, \\ j \in J \setminus \{j_0\} \implies \text{Im } a_{j_0}(x^*) > \text{Im } a_j(x^*). \end{cases}$$

Then $Z_{+-,(j_0,j_0)}(x', D')$ is invertible.

COROLLARY. *Under the above assumption we have*

$$\vec{u} \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{R}^n, x^*} \setminus \{\vec{0}\}, L\vec{u} = \vec{0}, \text{supp } \vec{u} \cap \omega_- = b_{-,j_0} \implies \text{supp } \vec{u} \cap \omega_+ \supset b_{+,j_0}.$$

Example. If $m = 4$ and

$$\varphi_1 = x_1 \xi_n, \varphi_2 = 2x_1 \xi_n, \varphi_3 = x_1^2 \xi_n, \varphi_4 = x_1^3 \xi_n,$$

then $J = \{1, 2\}$. If $j_0 = 2$, we have (10), and the above Corollary is true for this number.

The assumption (9) (resp. (10)) means that the characteristic root $\varphi_{j_0}(x, \xi')$ is the most negative (resp. positive), and for such a dominant root, at least some part of the singularity penetrates (from the past to the future) along the corresponding strip. We do not know whether the assumption (9) or (10) is indispensable or not. To the contrary, if $j_0 \notin J$, the above conclusion is not always true. See [10] for examples of this fact.

3. Transformation by Holomorphic Microlocal Operators

Let $q = \max(q_1, \dots, q_m)$. Let $C > 1$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$, $i \in \mathbf{Z}_+ = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$. We define

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega(C) &= \{(x, \xi') \in \mathbf{C}^n \times \mathbf{C}^{n-1}; C|x_1| < 1, C|x'| < 1, \\ &\quad C|\xi'''| < \text{Im } \xi_n, C|\text{Re } \xi_n| < \text{Im } \xi_n, C^{4mq} < \text{Im } \xi_n\}, \\ \Omega_i(C) &= \{(x, \xi') \in \Omega(C); C^{4mq}(i+1) < \text{Im } \xi_n\}, \\ \Omega^\theta(C) &= \{(x, \xi') \in \Omega(C); x_1 \neq 0, C|\arg x_1 - \theta| < 1\}, \\ \Omega_i^\theta(C) &= \{(x, \xi') \in \Omega_i(C); |x_1| > C(\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-1/mq}, C|\arg x_1 - \theta| < 1\}, \\ \Omega''_i(C) &= \{(x, \xi') \in \Omega_i(C); |x_1| < C^{-1}(\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-1/2mq}\}, \\ \Omega_i^\theta(C) &= \Omega_i^\theta(C) \cup \Omega''_i(C). \end{aligned}$$

Let $M(x, D) = D_1 I_m + \bar{M}(x, D') \in (\mathcal{E}_{x^*})^{m \times m}$, where

$$\bar{M}(x, D') = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1(x, D') & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \varphi_m(x, D') \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then we have the following

PROPOSITION 1. *Let $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$. There exist $Y^{\pm, \theta}(x, D') \in (\mathcal{E}^{\mathbf{R}}(\Omega^\theta(C)))^{m \times m}$ such that*

$$\begin{cases} L(x, D)Y^{+, \theta}(x, D') = Y^{+, \theta}(x, D')M(x, D), \\ Y^{+, \theta}(x, D')Y^{-, \theta}(x, D') = Y^{-, \theta}(x, D')Y^{+, \theta}(x, D') = \text{Id} \end{cases}$$

on $\Omega^\theta(C)$.

REMARK. In Theorem 1, the inferior sign \pm of $Y_{\pm}(x, D')$ means that this is an operator defined on ω_{\pm} . In Proposition 1 the superior sign of $Y^{\pm, \theta}(x, D')$ stands for a different meaning. In this case $Y^{+, \theta}(x, D')$ is some operator, and $Y^{-, \theta}(x, D')$ is its inverse. We shall always use such a distinction.

To prove Proposition 1, we need to prepare a symbol theory for holomorphic microlocal operators containing x_1 as a parameter. It is the same as [3], but we resume the result for the sake of reader's convenience. We denote by $\mathcal{S}(\Omega^\theta(C))$ the set of formal series $f = \sum_{i \in \mathbf{Z}_+} f_i(x, \xi')$ satisfying

- (i) $f_i \in \mathcal{O}(\Omega_i^\theta(C))$, $i \in \mathbf{Z}_+$,
- (ii) there exists some $R \in (0, 1)$, and for any $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists some $C_\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$|f_i(x, \xi')| \leq C_\varepsilon R^i \exp(\varepsilon \text{Im } \xi_n) \quad \text{on } \Omega_i^\theta(C), \quad \text{for each } i.$$

To emphasize that this is a formal series, we write as $f = \sum_{i \in \mathbf{Z}_+} {}^* f_i$. If $f = \sum_i {}^* f_i$, we define a formal series $f^\sharp = \sum_{i \in \mathbf{Z}_+} {}^* f_i^\sharp$ by $f_i^\sharp = \sum_{0 \leq j \leq i} f_j$, and $\mathcal{N}(\Omega^\theta(C))$ by

$$\mathcal{N}(\Omega^\theta(C)) = \{f \in \mathcal{S}(\Omega^\theta(C)); f^\sharp \in \mathcal{S}(\Omega^\theta(C))\}.$$

We identify a function f_0 with $f_0 + 0 + 0 + \dots \in \mathcal{S}(\Omega^\theta(C))$, if it satisfies (i) and (ii) for $i = 0$.

Finally we define

$$\mathcal{S}^\theta = \varinjlim_{C > 0} \mathcal{S}(\Omega^\theta(C)), \quad \mathcal{N}^\theta = \varinjlim_{C > 0} \mathcal{N}(\Omega^\theta(C)).$$

REMARK. (i) We write $\sum^* f_i = \sum^* g_i$ if, and only if, $f_i = g_i$ for any i . This does not simply mean that the sums of these two series are the same.

(ii) Let $\sum^* f_i \in \mathcal{S}(\Omega^\theta(C))$, let $g_0 = 0$ and $g_i = f_{i-1}$ for $i \geq 1$. Then we have $\sum^*(f_i - g_i) \in \mathcal{N}(\Omega^\theta(C))$.

(iii) A function f_0 belongs to $\mathcal{N}(\Omega^\theta(C))$ if, and only if, it is exponentially decreasing.

(iv) If $f \in \mathcal{S}^\theta$, then $f(0, x', \xi') \in \mathcal{S}^\theta$ is well-defined.

(v) For a formal series $f = \sum^* f_i$ we define $\partial_{x_1} f = \sum^* \partial_{x_1} f_i$.

Let $f = \sum^* f_i(x, \xi') \in \mathcal{S}(\Omega^\theta(C))$. We define $\mathcal{F}(f)(x, y')$ by

$$\mathcal{F}(f)(x, y') = (2\pi\sqrt{-1})^{n-1} \sum_i \int_{\Delta_i} e^{\xi' \cdot (x' - y')} f_i(x, \xi') d\xi',$$

where $\Delta_i = \{\xi' \in \sqrt{-1}\mathbf{R}^{n-1}; C|\xi'''| < \text{Im } \xi_n, C(i+1) < \text{Im } \xi_n\}$. Then we have the following

LEMMA 1. Let $f = \sum^* f_i(x, \xi') \in \mathcal{S}(\Omega^\theta(C))$. $\mathcal{F}(f)$ is holomorphic on $\{(x, y') \in \mathbf{C}^n \times \mathbf{C}^{n-1}; C'|x, y'| < 1, x_1 \neq 0, C'|\arg x_1 - \theta| < 1, \text{Re}(\xi' \cdot (x' - y')) < 0 \text{ for any } \xi' \in \Delta_0\}$ for $0 < C \ll C'$, and it defines the kernel function of a holomorphic microlocal operator on $\Omega^\theta(C')$ (We denote this operator by $\mathcal{M}(f)(x, D')$). If $f \in \mathcal{N}^\theta$, then $\mathcal{M}(f) = 0$.

LEMMA 2. Let $f = \sum^* f_i(x, \xi')$, $g = \sum^* g_i(x, \xi') \in \mathcal{S}^\theta$. We can define $f \circ g \in \mathcal{S}^\theta$ by

$$(f \circ g)_i = \sum_{j+k+|\alpha'|=i} \frac{1}{\alpha'!} \partial_{\xi'}^{\alpha'} f_j \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} g_k,$$

and we have

$$\mathcal{M}(f)(x, D')\mathcal{M}(g)(x, D') = \mathcal{M}(f \circ g)(x, D').$$

If $A(x, D) = \sum_{\alpha} A_{\alpha} D^{\alpha} \in \mathcal{E}_{x^*}$, then we define $\sigma_i(A)(x, \xi) = \sum_{|\alpha|=i} A_{\alpha} \xi^{\alpha}$. The complete symbols of $\bar{L}(x, D') = L(x, D) - D_1 I_m$ and $\bar{M}(x, D')$ are

graded as follows:

$$\bar{L}_i = \delta_{i,0} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1(x, \xi'), & -1, & & \mathbf{0} \\ & \varphi_2(x, \xi'), & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & -1 \\ \mathbf{0} & & & \varphi_m(x, \xi') \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} & & & \\ & & \mathbf{0} & \\ \sigma_{m-1-i}(b_1)(x, \xi'), & \cdots & \sigma_{-i}(b_m)(x, \xi') & \end{pmatrix},$$

and

$$\bar{M}_i = \delta_{i,0} \bar{M}(x, \xi').$$

Note that \bar{L}_i may not be homogeneous in ξ' of degree i . Now Proposition 1 is a corollary of the following

PROPOSITION 2. *Let $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$. Then there exist $Y^{\pm, \theta}(x, \xi')(x, \xi') \in (\mathcal{S}^\theta)^{m \times m}$ such that*

$$\begin{cases} \partial_{x_1} Y^{+, \theta}(x, \xi') + \bar{L}(x, \xi') \circ Y^{+, \theta}(x, \xi') - Y^{+, \theta}(x, \xi') \circ \bar{M}(x, \xi') = 0, \\ Y^{\pm, \theta}(x, \xi') \circ Y^{\mp, \theta}(x, \xi') = I_m. \end{cases}$$

In the next section we shall give of the proof of Proposition 2.

Now we can prove Theorem 1 as follows. Let $0 \leq \theta_1 < \theta_2 < \cdots < \theta_\ell \leq 2\pi$ be such that, Proposition 1 is true for each θ_j with $C = B_j$ respectively, and $[0, 2\pi] \subset \bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq \ell} (\theta_j - B_j^{-1}, \theta_j + B_j^{-1})$. Note that we can always choose such numbers. Let $K = K(x, \xi')$ be the complete symbol of the Fourier integral operator K , and let $Z^{\theta_j}(x', \xi') = Y^{-, \theta_j}(0, x', \xi')$ for each θ_j . We may assume that $\partial_{x_1} K + \bar{M} \circ K = 0$, $K(0, x', \xi') = I_m$ without any modulo classes. Then we have $(Y^{+, \theta_i} \circ K \circ Z^{\theta_i}(x', \xi'))_k = (Y^{+, \theta_j} \circ K \circ Z^{\theta_j}(x', \xi'))_k$ on $\Omega_k^{\theta_i}(B_i) \cap \Omega_k^{\theta_j}(B_j)$. In fact, we have

$$\partial_{x_1} (Y^{+, \theta_i} \circ K \circ Z^{\theta_i}(x', \xi')) + \bar{L} \circ (Y^{+, \theta_i} \circ K \circ Z^{\theta_i}(x', \xi'))$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (\partial_{x_1} Y^{+, \theta_i} + \bar{L} \circ Y^{+, \theta_i}) \circ K \circ Z^{\theta_i}(x', \xi') + Y^{+, \theta_i} \circ \partial_{x_1}(K \circ Z^{\theta_i}(x', \xi')) \\ &= Y^{+, \theta_i} \circ \bar{M} \circ K \circ Z^{\theta_i}(x', \xi') + Y^{+, \theta_i} \circ \partial_{x_1}(K \circ Z^{\theta_i}(x', \xi')) \\ &= Y^{+, \theta_i} \circ (\partial_{x_1} K + \bar{M} \circ K) \circ Z^{\theta_i}(x', \xi') = O, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$[Y^{+, \theta_i} \circ K \circ Z^{\theta_i}(x', \xi')]_{x_1=0} = Y^{+, \theta_i}(0, x', \xi') \circ I_m \circ Y^{-, \theta_i}(0, x', \xi') = I_m.$$

It follows that

$$\begin{cases} \partial_{x_1}(Y^{+, \theta_i} \circ K \circ Z^{\theta_i}(x', \xi')) + \bar{L} \circ (Y^{+, \theta_i} \circ K \circ Z^{\theta_i}(x', \xi')) = O, \\ [Y^{+, \theta_i} \circ K \circ Z^{\theta_i}(x', \xi')]_{x_1=0} = I_m \end{cases}$$

for each θ_i . It is easy to see that such a symbol is unique, and we obtain

$$(Y^{+, \theta_i} \circ K \circ Z^{\theta_i}(x', \xi'))_k = (Y^{+, \theta_j} \circ K \circ Z^{\theta_j}(x', \xi'))_k$$

on $\Omega_k^{\theta_i}(B_i) \cap \Omega_k^{\theta_j}(B_j)$. Therefore $\{(Y^{+, \theta_i} \circ K \circ Z^{\theta_i}(x', \xi'))_k; 1 \leq i \leq \ell\}$ defines a holomorphic function on $\bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq \ell} \Omega_k^{\theta_j}(B_j)$. Increasing $C > 0$ if necessary, the last set contains $\Omega_k(C)$. Since $0 \in (\theta_j - B_j^{-1}, \theta_j + B_j^{-1})$ and $\pi \in (\theta_k - B_k^{-1}, \theta_k + B_k^{-1})$ for some j and k , we obtain Theorem 1 by setting

$$\begin{aligned} Y_+(x, \xi') &= Y^{+, \theta_j}(x, \xi'), & Z_+(x, \xi') &= Y^{-, \theta_j}(0, x', \xi'), \\ Y_-(x, \xi') &= Y^{+, \theta_k}(x, \xi'), & Z_-(x, \xi') &= Y^{-, \theta_k}(0, x', \xi'). \end{aligned}$$

4. Miscellanea

In this section we give some lemmas necessary for the proof of Proposition 2. Without loss of generality, we may assume that the characteristic roots are aligned in such a way that

$$(11) \quad q_1 \leq q_2 \leq \dots \leq q_m,$$

and if $q_i = q_j$, $i < j$, then we have either

$$\text{Im } a_i(x^*) \cdot \text{Im } a_j(x^*) < 0$$

or

$$\operatorname{Im} a_i(x^*) \cdot \operatorname{Im} a_j(x^*) > 0, \quad |\operatorname{Im} a_i(x^*)| > |\operatorname{Im} a_j(x^*)|.$$

Let $q = \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} q_j$. Therefore $q = q_m$ under the above assumption. Considering an arbitrary θ we omit the index θ of $Y_i^{+, \theta}$ for the moment. Let us solve

$$(12) \quad \partial_{x_1} Y^+ + \bar{L} \circ Y^+ - Y^+ \circ \bar{M} = O.$$

As in [8], to obtain an asymptotic expansion of the solution of (12), we had better consider the following two cases separately:

- (i) $|x_1| < \exists \text{constant} (\operatorname{Im} \xi_n)^{-1/mq}$,
- (ii) $|x_1| > \exists \text{constant} (\operatorname{Im} \xi_n)^{-1/mq}$.

We first consider the case (i). Let $a \gg 1$. In this section we define

$$\omega(a) = \{(x, \xi') \in \mathbf{C}^n \times \mathbf{C}^{n-1}; a^3 (\operatorname{Im} \xi_n)^{-1/mq} < |x_1| < a^{-1}, a|x'| < 1, a|\xi'''| < \operatorname{Im} \xi_n, a|\operatorname{Re} \xi_n| < \operatorname{Im} \xi_n\}.$$

Let $f(x, \xi') = \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}_+} {}^* f_k(x, \xi')$ be a formal series where $f_k(x, \xi') \in \mathcal{O}(\omega(a))$, and let $i, j \in \mathbf{R}$. We say that $f(x, \xi')$ belongs to $\mathcal{T}_{i,j}(\omega(a))$ if there exists some $b > 0$ such that

$$|f_k(x, \xi')| \leq b^{k+1} k! |x_1|^i (\operatorname{Im} \xi_n)^{j-k} \quad \text{on } \omega(a).$$

We define $\mathcal{T}_{i,j}(\omega(a)) + \mathcal{T}_{k,\ell}(\omega(a)) = \{\sum^* (f_h(x, \xi') + g_h(x, \xi')); \sum^* f_h \in \mathcal{T}_{i,j}(\omega(a)) \sum^* g_h \in \mathcal{T}_{k,\ell}(\omega(a))\}$, $\mathcal{T}_{i,j}^0(\omega(a)) = \{f(x, \xi') = \sum^* f_k(x, \xi') \in \mathcal{T}_{i,j}(\omega(a)); f_0 = 0\}$, and $\mathcal{T}(\omega(a)) = \bigcup_{i,j} \mathcal{T}_{i,j}(\omega(a))$. It is easy to see that $\mathcal{T}_{i-q, j-\frac{1}{m}}(\omega(a)) \subset \mathcal{T}_{i,j}(\omega(a))$. If $f \in \mathcal{T}_{i,j}(\omega(a))$, $g \in \mathcal{T}_{k,\ell}(\omega(a))$, then we have $f \circ g \in \mathcal{T}_{i+k, j+\ell}(\omega(a))$. Now we have the following

LEMMA 3. *Let $a \gg 1$. There exist $U^\pm(x, \xi'), \bar{L}'(x, \xi') \in (\mathcal{T}(\omega(a)))^{m \times m}$ such that*

$$(i) \quad \bar{L} \circ U^+ = U^+ \bar{L}', \quad U^\pm \circ U^\mp = I_m,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(ii)} \quad & \begin{cases} U_{(\mu,\mu)}^+ = \xi_n^{\frac{1}{m}(m-1)\mu}, \\ U_{(\mu,\nu)}^+ \in \mathcal{T}_{-q, \frac{1}{m}((m-1)\mu-1)}(\omega(a)), \end{cases} \quad \mu \neq \nu, \\
 \text{(iii)} \quad & U_{(\mu,\nu)}^- - \delta_{\mu,\nu} \xi_n^{-\frac{1}{m}(m-1)\nu} \in \mathcal{T}_{-q, -\frac{1}{m}((m-1)\nu+1)}(\omega(a)), \\
 \text{(iv)} \quad & \begin{cases} \bar{L}'_{(\mu,\mu)} - \bar{L}_{0,(\mu,\mu)} \in \mathcal{T}_{0,1}^0(\omega(a)) + \mathcal{T}_{0, \frac{m-1}{m}}(\omega(a)), \\ \bar{L}'_{(\mu,\nu)} \in \mathcal{T}_{0,1}^0(\omega(a)), \end{cases} \quad \mu \neq \nu.
 \end{aligned}$$

PROOF. We first look for $U(x, \xi') = U^+(x, \xi') \in (\mathcal{O}(\omega(a)))^{m \times m}$. Let $\mu \neq \nu$. We define $U_{(\mu,\nu)}$ by

$$\begin{aligned}
 (13) \quad & (\bar{L}_{0,(\mu,\mu)} - \bar{L}_{0,(\nu,\nu)})U_{(\mu,\nu)} = U_{(\mu,\nu)} \sum_{\kappa \neq \nu} \xi_n^{-\frac{1}{m}(m-1)\nu} \bar{L}_{0,(\nu,\kappa)} U_{(\kappa,\nu)} \\
 & - \sum_{\kappa \neq \mu, \nu} \bar{L}_{0,(\mu,\kappa)} U_{(\kappa,\nu)} - \bar{L}_{0,(\mu,\nu)} \xi_n^{\frac{1}{m}(m-1)\nu}.
 \end{aligned}$$

We can solve (13) as follows: Let $U_{(\mu,\nu)}^{(i)}$, $i \in \mathbf{Z}_+$, $\mu \neq \nu$ be successively determined by

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\bar{L}_{0,(\mu,\mu)} - \bar{L}_{0,(\nu,\nu)})U_{(\mu,\nu)}^{(i)} \\
 & = U_{(\mu,\nu)}^{(i-1)} \sum_{\kappa \neq \nu} \xi_n^{-\frac{1}{m}(m-1)\nu} \bar{L}_{0,(\nu,\kappa)} U_{(\kappa,\nu)}^{(i-1)} \\
 & \quad - \sum_{\kappa \neq \mu, \nu} \bar{L}_{0,(\mu,\kappa)} U_{(\kappa,\nu)}^{(i-1)} - \bar{L}_{0,(\mu,\nu)} \xi_n^{\frac{1}{m}(m-1)\nu},
 \end{aligned}$$

where $U^{(-1)} = O$. If $\tilde{U}^{(i)} = U^{(i)} - U^{(i-1)}$ then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\bar{L}_{0,(\mu,\mu)} - \bar{L}_{0,(\nu,\nu)})\tilde{U}_{(\mu,\nu)}^{(i)} \\
 & = \sum_{\kappa \neq \nu} \xi_n^{-\frac{1}{m}(m-1)\nu} \bar{L}_{0,(\nu,\kappa)} (\tilde{U}_{(\mu,\nu)}^{(i-1)} U_{(\kappa,\nu)}^{(i-1)} + U_{(\mu,\nu)}^{(i-2)} \tilde{U}_{(\kappa,\nu)}^{(i-1)}) - \sum_{\kappa \neq \mu, \nu} \bar{L}_{0,(\mu,\kappa)} \tilde{U}_{(\kappa,\nu)}^{(i-1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

for $i \in \mathbf{N}$. By induction on i , we can easily prove

$$|\tilde{U}_{(\mu,\nu)}^{(i)}| \leq (a^2 |x_1|^{-q} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-\frac{1}{m}})^{i+1} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{\frac{1}{m}(m-1)\mu},$$

replacing a if necessary. We define

$$U_{(\mu,\nu)} = \begin{cases} \xi_n^{\frac{1}{m}(m-1)\mu}, & \mu = \nu, \\ \sum_{i \in \mathbf{Z}_+} \tilde{U}_{(\mu,\nu)}^{(i)} \text{ (convergent sum)}, & \mu \neq \nu \end{cases}$$

(These are not formal series but holomorphic functions). It follows that

$$(14) \quad |U_{(\mu,\nu)}| \leq 2a^2 |x_1|^{-q} (\operatorname{Im} \xi_n)^{\frac{1}{m}((m-1)\mu-1)}, \quad \mu \neq \nu.$$

Since $|\xi_n^{-\frac{1}{m}(m-1)\nu} U_{\mu,\nu} - \delta_{\mu,\nu}| \ll 1$, U is a non-singular matrix. We can inductively define $U^- = \sum^* U_i^-$ by

$$U_i^- = \delta_{i,0} (U^+)^{-1} - \sum_{\substack{i'+|\alpha'|=i \\ i' \neq i}} \frac{1}{\alpha'!} \partial_{\xi'}^{\alpha'} U_{i'}^- \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} U^+ (U^+)^{-1}.$$

Here $(U^+)^{-1}$ denotes the usual inverse matrix of U^+ , and U^- denotes the matrix (of formal series) satisfying $U^\pm \circ U^\mp = I_m$. It is easy to see that

$$U_{(\mu,\nu)}^- - \delta_{\mu,\nu} \xi_n^{-\frac{1}{m}(m-1)\nu} \in \mathcal{T}_{-q, -\frac{1}{m}((m-1)\nu+1)}(\omega(a)),$$

replacing a if necessary.

We next define

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{L}_{(\mu,\mu)} &= \bar{L}_{0,(\mu,\mu)} + \sum_{\kappa \neq \mu} \xi_n^{-\frac{1}{m}(m-1)\mu} \circ \bar{L}_{(\mu,\kappa)} \circ U_{(\kappa,\mu)} \\ \tilde{L}_{(\mu,\nu)} &= \xi_n^{-\frac{1}{m}(m-1)\mu} \circ \{ \bar{L}_{0,(\mu,\mu)} \circ U_{(\mu,\nu)} - U_{(\mu,\nu)} \circ \bar{L}_{(\nu,\nu)} \\ &\quad + \sum_{\kappa \neq \mu,\nu} \bar{L}_{(\mu,\kappa)} \circ U_{(\kappa,\nu)} + \bar{L}_{(\mu,\nu)} \circ \xi_n^{\frac{1}{m}(m-1)\nu} \}, \quad \mu \neq \nu. \end{aligned}$$

From (14) it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{L}_{(\mu,\mu)} &\in \bar{L}_{0,(\mu,\mu)} + \mathcal{T}_{-q, \frac{m-2}{m}}(\omega(a)), \\ \tilde{L}_{(\mu,\nu)} &\in \mathcal{T}_{-q, \frac{m-1}{m}}^0(\omega(a)), \quad \mu \neq \nu, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\bar{L} \circ U)_{(\mu,\mu)} &\equiv (U \circ \tilde{L})_{(\mu,\mu)} \quad \text{modulo } \mathcal{T}_{0, 1+\frac{1}{m}(m-1)\mu}^0(\omega(a)), \\
 (\bar{L} \circ U)_{(\mu,\nu)} &\equiv (U \circ \tilde{L})_{(\mu,\nu)} \quad \text{modulo } \mathcal{T}_{-q, \frac{1}{m}(m-1)(\mu+1)}^0(\omega(a)), \quad \mu \neq \nu,
 \end{aligned}$$

replacing a if necessary.

We finally define $\bar{L}' = U^- \circ \bar{L} \circ U^+$. It follows that $\bar{L}'_{(\mu,\nu)} \equiv \tilde{L}_{(\mu,\nu)}$ modulo $\mathcal{T}_{0,1}^0(\omega(a))$, and we obtain the lemma. \square

COROLLARY. *Let $a \gg 1$ and let $\bar{L}'' = U^- \circ \partial_{x_1} U^+ + \bar{L}'$. Then we have*

$$(15) \quad \begin{cases} \bar{L}''_{(\mu,\mu)} - \bar{L}_{0,(\mu,\mu)} \in \mathcal{T}_{0,1}^0(\omega(a)) + \mathcal{T}_{0, \frac{m-1}{m}}(\omega(a)), \\ \bar{L}''_{(\mu,\nu)} \in \mathcal{T}_{0,1}^0(\omega(a)) + \mathcal{T}_{-q-1, -\frac{1}{m}}(\omega(a)), \quad \mu \neq \nu, \end{cases}$$

and $\partial_{x_1} U^+ + \bar{L} \circ U^+ - U^+ \circ \bar{L}'' = O$.

We next define some complex domains which will be necessary in the next section. Let $\theta^{j'}, \theta''^j \in \mathbf{R}$, ($1 \leq j \leq m$) be such that

- (i) $\theta \in (\theta'^m, \theta''^m) \subset (\theta'^{m-1}, \theta''^{m-1}) \subset \dots \subset (\theta'^1, \theta''^1)$,
- (ii) $\pi/(q_j + 1) < \theta''^j - \theta'^j < 2\pi/(2q_j + 1)$, $1 \leq j \leq m$,
- (iii) there uniquely exists some k_j belonging to $\mathbf{Z} \cap ((q_j + 1)\theta'^j/\pi, (q_j + 1)\theta''^j/\pi)$ for $1 \leq j \leq m$.

Note that for any θ we can always choose such numbers. In fact it is trivial if $m = 1$. Assume that $m_0 \geq 2$ and that we can choose the above numbers if $m = m_0 - 1$. Let $m = m_0$. By assumption we can choose θ'^j, θ''^j suitably for $1 \leq j \leq m - 1$. If $q_m = q_{m-1}$, then we may take $\theta'^m = \theta'^{m-1}$, $\theta''^m = \theta''^{m-1}$. If $q_m > q_{m-1}$, then $\pi/(q_m + 1) < \theta''^{m-1} - \theta'^{m-1}$, and we can choose a subset (θ'^m, θ''^m) of $(\theta'^{m-1}, \theta''^{m-1})$ such that (i) – (iii) are true.

It is easy to see that in each interval $[\theta'^j, \theta''^j]$ the function $f(\tau) = \pm \sin((q_j + 1)\tau)$ attains its maximum (resp. minimum) at a uniquely determined point $\tau = \theta^{+,j}$ (resp. $\theta^{-,j}$).

Let $1 \ll a \ll 1/r \ll C_1 \ll \dots \ll C_m$. We define

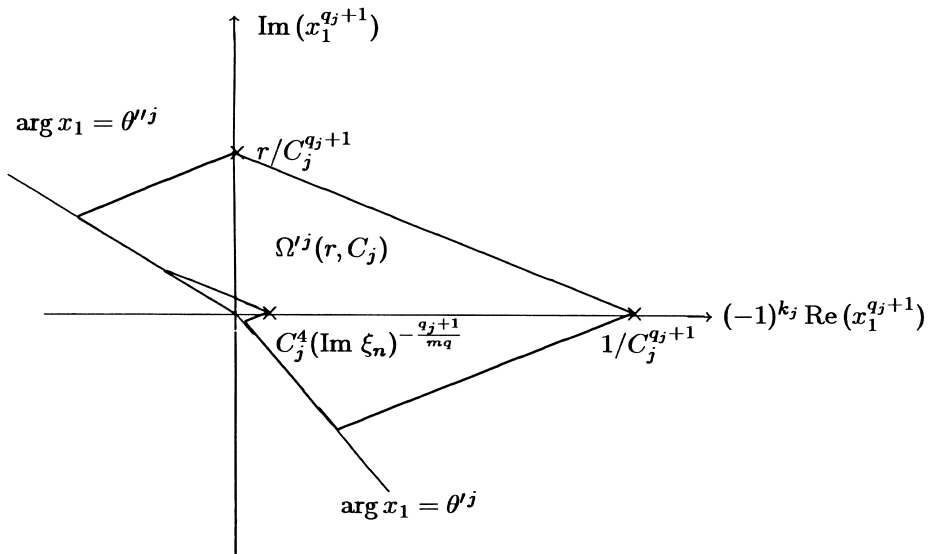
$$\tilde{\Omega}^j(r, C_j) = \{(x, \xi') \in \mathbf{C}^n \times \mathbf{C}^{n-1}; \text{Im } \xi_n > 2^{-1}C_j^{5mq}\},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (-1)^{k_j} \operatorname{Re}(x_1^{q_j+1}) + r^{-1} |\operatorname{Im}(x_1^{q_j+1})| \\
 & > 2^{-1} C_j^4 (\operatorname{Im} \xi_n)^{-(q_j+1)/mq}, \\
 & |\operatorname{Re}(x_1^{q_j+1})| + r^{-1} |\operatorname{Im}(x_1^{q_j+1})| < C_j^{-q_j-1}, \operatorname{arg} x_1 \in (\theta'^j, \theta''^j), \\
 & C_j^{\frac{1}{10}} |x'| < 1, C_j^{\frac{1}{10}} |\xi'''| < \operatorname{Im} \xi_n, C_j^{\frac{1}{10}} |\operatorname{Re} \xi_n| < \operatorname{Im} \xi_n \}, \\
 \Omega'^j(r, C_j) = & \{(x, \xi') \in \mathbf{C}^n \times \mathbf{C}^{n-1}; \operatorname{Im} \xi_n > C_j^{5mq}, \\
 & (-1)^{k_j} \operatorname{Re}(x_1^{q_j+1}) + r^{-1} |\operatorname{Im}(x_1^{q_j+1})| > C_j^4 (\operatorname{Im} \xi_n)^{-(q_j+1)/mq}, \\
 & |\operatorname{Re}(x_1^{q_j+1})| + r^{-1} |\operatorname{Im}(x_1^{q_j+1})| < C_j^{-q_j-1}, \operatorname{arg} x_1 \in (\theta'^j, \theta''^j), \\
 & C_j |x'| < 1, C_j |\xi'''| < \operatorname{Im} \xi_n, C_j |\operatorname{Re} \xi_n| < \operatorname{Im} \xi_n \}
 \end{aligned}$$

for $1 \leq j \leq m$. It is easy to see that $\Omega'^j(r, C_j) \subset \tilde{\Omega}^j(r, C_j)$, and $\Omega'^j(r, C'_j) \subset \Omega^j(r, C_j)$ if $C'_j \geq C_j$. Furthermore we may assume

$$\Omega'^m(r, C_m) \subset \Omega'^{m-1}(r, C_{m-1}) \subset \cdots \subset \Omega'^1(r, C_1)$$

(See the figure below).



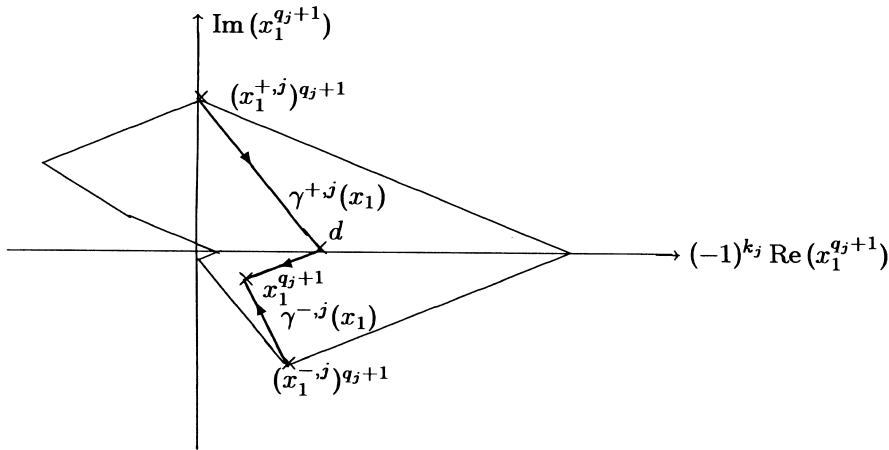
We define $\phi_{j,k}(x_1, t, \xi') = -\int_t^{x_1} (\bar{L}''_{0,(j,j)}(s, x', \xi') - \bar{L}''_{0,(k,k)}(s, x', \xi')) ds$ for $1 \leq j, k \leq m$. Let $x_1^{\pm,j}$ be the point defined by

$$\begin{cases} |\operatorname{Re}((x_1^{\pm,j})^{q_j+1})| + r^{-1} |\operatorname{Im}((x_1^{\pm,j})^{q_j+1})| = C_j^{-q_j-1}, \\ \arg x_1^{\pm,j} = \theta^{\pm,j}. \end{cases}$$

LEMMA 4. Let x_1 be a complex number such that $(x, \xi') \in \tilde{\Omega}^j(r, C_j)$ for some (x', ξ') . We can connect $x_1^{\pm,j}$ and x_1 by a continuous curve $\delta^{\pm,j}(x_1)$ with length at most $C_j^{-9/10}$ such that

- (i) if $(x, \xi') \in \tilde{\Omega}^j(r, C_j)$ (resp. $\Omega^j(r, C_j)$) and $t \in \delta^{\pm,j}(x_1) \setminus \{x_1^{\pm,j}\}$, then we have $(t, x', \xi') \in \tilde{\Omega}^j(r, C_j)$ (resp. $\Omega^j(r, C_j)$),
- (ii) if $(x, \xi') \in \tilde{\Omega}^j(r, C_j)$, $t \in \delta^{\mp,j}(x_1)$, $\pm \operatorname{Im} a_j(x^*) < 0$, and $j \leq k$, then $\operatorname{Re} \phi_{j,k}(x, t, \xi') \leq 0$,
- (iii) if $(x, \xi') \in \tilde{\Omega}^k(r, C_k)$, $t \in \delta^{\pm,k}(x_1)$, $\pm \operatorname{Im} a_k(x^*) < 0$, and $k \leq j$, then $\operatorname{Re} \phi_{j,k}(x, t, \xi') \leq 0$.

PROOF. If $\pm \operatorname{Im} x_1^{q_j} \geq 0$, we let $\gamma^{\pm,j}(x_1)$ be the line segment between $(x_1^{\pm,j})^{q_j+1}$ and $x_1^{q_j+1}$. If $\pm \operatorname{Im} x_1^{q_j} \leq 0$, we define $d \in \mathbf{R}$ by $\operatorname{Re}(x_1^{q_j+1}) + (-1)^{k_j} r^{-1} |\operatorname{Im}(x_1^{q_j+1})| = d$, and let $\gamma^{\pm,j}(x_1)$ be the union of the two line segments, one from $(x_1^{\pm,j})^{q_j+1}$ to d , and the other from d to $x_1^{q_j+1}$. In both cases we define $\delta^{\pm,j}(x_1) = \{t \in \mathbf{C}; t^{q_j+1} \in \gamma^{\pm,j}(x_1)\}$ (See the figure below).



Then statement (i) is trivial, and we prove (ii). We have $\operatorname{Re} \phi_{j,k}(x, t, \xi') = \text{I} + \text{II} + \text{III} + \text{IV}$, where

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I} &= \operatorname{Im} \frac{x_1^{q_j+1} - t^{q_j+1}}{q_j + 1} \cdot \operatorname{Im} a_j(0, x', \xi') - \operatorname{Im} \frac{x_1^{q_k+1} - t^{q_k+1}}{q_k + 1} \cdot \operatorname{Im} a_k(0, x', \xi'), \\ \text{II} &= -\operatorname{Re} \frac{x_1^{q_j+1} - t^{q_j+1}}{q_j + 1} \cdot \operatorname{Re} a_j(0, x', \xi') \\ &\quad + \operatorname{Re} \frac{x_1^{q_k+1} - t^{q_k+1}}{q_k + 1} \cdot \operatorname{Re} a_k(0, x', \xi'), \\ \text{III} &= -\operatorname{Re} \left(\int_t^{x_1} (s_1^{q_j} a_j'(s, x', \xi') - s_1^{q_k} a_k'(s, x', \xi')) ds \right), \\ \text{IV} &= -\operatorname{Re} \left(\int_t^{x_1} (\bar{L}'''_{0,(j,j)}(s, x', \xi') - \bar{L}'''_{0,(k,k)}(s, x', \xi')) ds \right). \end{aligned}$$

Here $a_j'(x, \xi') = a_j(x, \xi') - a_j(0, x', \xi')$, and $\bar{L}'''_{0,(j,j)}(x, \xi') = \bar{L}''_{0,(j,j)}(x, \xi') - x_1^{q_j} a_j(x, \xi')$. If $j = k$, the statement is trivial, so we consider the case $j < k$. We want to show that

$$(16) \quad I \leq -a^{-3} |x_1 - t| (|x_1| + |t|)^{q_j} \operatorname{Im} \xi_n.$$

We remind the reader that $q_j \leq q_k$. If $q_j = q_k$, then (16) is trivial, and we consider the case $q_j < q_k$. Let $0 \leq \ell \leq q_j$. Since $\arg x_1, \arg t \in (\theta'^j, \theta''^j)$, we have

$$\arg (x_1^{q_j-\ell} t^\ell e^{\frac{q_j(\theta''^j - \theta'^j)}{2\sqrt{-1}}}) \in (-q_j\pi/(2q_j + 1), q_j\pi/(2q_j + 1)),$$

and thus

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{0 \leq \ell \leq q_j} x_1^{q_j-\ell} t^\ell \right| &\geq \sum_{0 \leq \ell \leq q_j} \operatorname{Re} (x_1^{q_j-\ell} t^\ell e^{\frac{q_j(\theta''^j - \theta'^j)}{2\sqrt{-1}}}) \\ &\geq \cos\left(\frac{q_j\pi}{2q_j + 1}\right) \sum_{0 \leq \ell \leq q_j} |x_1^{q_j-\ell} t^\ell|. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\pm \operatorname{Im} (x_1^{q_j+1} - t^{q_j+1}) \leq -|x_1^{q_j+1} - t^{q_j+1}|/2a \leq -a^{-2} |x_1 - t| (|x_1| + |t|)^{q_j},$$

and

$$|\operatorname{Im}(x_1^{q_k+1} - tq_k+1)| \leq |x_1^{q_k+1} - tq_k+1| \leq |x_1 - t|(|x_1| + |t|)^{q_k+1}.$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I} &\leq |x_1 - t|(|x_1| + |t|)^{q_j} \\ &\quad \cdot (-a^{-2} \operatorname{Im} a_j(0, x', \xi') + a(|x_1| + |t|) \operatorname{Im} a_k(0, x', \xi')) \\ &\leq -a^{-3} |x_1 - t|(|x_1| + |t|)^{q_j} \operatorname{Im} \xi_n. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, it is easy to see that

$$\text{II, III, IV} \leq a^{-4} |x_1 - t|(|x_1| + |t|)^{q_j} \operatorname{Im} \xi_n,$$

and we obtain (ii). The proof of (iii) is similar. \square

COROLLARY. *Assume one of the following conditions:*

- (i) $(x, \xi') \in \Omega'^j(r, C_j)$, $t \in \delta^{\mp, j}(x_1)$, $\pm \operatorname{Im} a_j(x^*) < 0$, and $j \leq k$.
- (ii) $(x, \xi') \in \Omega'^k(r, C_k)$, $t \in \delta^{\pm, k}(x_1)$, $\pm \operatorname{Im} a_k(x^*) < 0$, and $j \geq k$.

Then we have

$$|\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} \exp(\phi_{j,k}(x, t, \xi'))| \leq C_j^{\frac{1}{5}|\alpha'+\beta'|} \alpha'! \beta'! (\operatorname{Im} \xi_n)^{-|\beta'|}.$$

5. Study of Ordinary Differential Equations

We can find a solution Y^+ of (12) in several steps. We formally define $C_0 = C_1$ and $\Omega^0(r, C_0) = \Omega^1(r, C_1)$. The essential part is the following

PROPOSITION 3. *Let $0 \leq \lambda \leq m$. Then there exist*

$$V_i^\lambda, W_i^\lambda, \bar{M}_i^\lambda \in (\mathcal{O}(\Omega^{\lambda}(r, C_\lambda)))^{m \times m}, \quad i \in \mathbf{Z}_+$$

such that on $\Omega^\lambda(r, C_\lambda)$ we have

$$(i) \quad |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} (V_{i,(\mu,\nu)}^\lambda - \delta_{i,0} \delta_{\mu,\nu})|, |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} (W_{i,(\mu,\nu)}^\lambda - \delta_{i,0} \delta_{\mu,\nu})|$$

LEMMA 5. *There exist*

$$V'_{i,\lambda}, W'_{i,\lambda}, \bar{M}'_{i,\lambda} \in (\mathcal{O}(\Omega'^\lambda(r, C_\lambda)))^{m \times m}, \quad i \in \mathbf{Z}_+$$

such that on $\Omega'^\lambda(r, C_\lambda)$ we have

- (i) $|\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} (V'_{i,(\mu,\nu)} - \delta_{i,0} \delta_{\mu,\nu})|, |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} (W'_{i,(\mu,\nu)} - \delta_{i,0} \delta_{\mu,\nu})|$
 $\leq 100m^2 r^2 \sum_{k \leq i} (i - k + |\alpha' + \beta'|)! C_\lambda^{2i-2k+\frac{1}{4}|\alpha'+\beta'|}$
 $\times (4r^{m+2-\lambda})^k (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-i+k-|\beta'|},$
- (ii) $|\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} (\bar{M}'_{i,(\mu,\nu)} - \bar{L}''_{i,(\mu,\nu)})|$
 $\leq \sum_{k \leq i} (i - k + |\alpha' + \beta'|)! C_\lambda^{2i-2k+\frac{1}{4}|\alpha'+\beta'|+1} (4r^{m+2-\lambda})^k (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-i+k-|\beta'|}$
 $\times (1 - \delta_{i,0} + |x_1|^{-q-1} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-\frac{1}{m}}),$
- (iii) $V'_{i,(\mu,\nu)}, W'_{i,(\mu,\nu)} = \delta_{i,0} \delta_{\mu,\nu}, \quad \mu \leq \lambda - 1 \text{ or } \nu \neq \lambda,$
- (iv) $\bar{M}'_{i,(\mu,\nu)} = \delta_{i,0} \delta_{\mu,\nu} \bar{L}''_{0,(\mu,\nu)}, \quad \mu \leq \lambda - 1 \text{ or } \nu \leq \lambda,$
- (v) $V'^\lambda \circ W'^\lambda = W'^\lambda \circ V'^\lambda = I_m,$
- (vi) $\partial_{x_1} V'^\lambda + \bar{M}^{\lambda-1} \circ V'^\lambda - V'^\lambda \circ \bar{M}'^\lambda = O.$

This means that we have

$$V'^\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1, & & & & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & & & & \\ & & 1, & & & & \\ & & & * & & & \\ & & & * & 1, & & \\ & & & \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & * & 0 & \ddots & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

(

$$\lambda$$

and

$$\bar{M}'^\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{L}''_{0,(1,1)}, & & & & & & & & \mathbf{0} \\ & \ddots & & & & & & & \\ & & & \bar{L}''_{0,(\lambda,\lambda)}, & & & & & \\ & & & & \boxed{} & & & & \\ & & & & & \mathbf{*} & & & \\ \mathbf{0} & & & & & & & & \\ \longleftarrow & & & \lambda & \longrightarrow & \longleftarrow & m - \lambda & \longrightarrow & \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \lambda - 1 \\ \downarrow \\ \uparrow \\ m - \lambda + 1 \\ \downarrow \end{matrix}$$

In other words, \bar{V}'^λ diagonalizes the λ -th column of $\bar{M}^{\lambda-1}$. Calculating the (μ, λ) -component of (vi) for $\lambda \leq \mu \leq m$, it follows that

$$(17) \quad \partial_{x_1} V'_{(\mu,\lambda)}^\lambda + \sum_{1 \leq \kappa \leq m} \bar{M}_{(\mu,\kappa)}^{\lambda-1} \circ V'_{(\kappa,\lambda)}^\lambda - V'_{(\mu,\lambda)}^\lambda \circ \bar{L}''_{0,(\lambda,\lambda)} = 0.$$

If $\mu \geq \lambda$ or $\nu \geq \lambda + 1$, calculating the (μ, ν) -component of (vi) we obtain

$$(18) \quad \bar{M}_{(\mu,\nu)}^{\lambda-1} - \sum_{1 \leq \kappa \leq m} V'_{(\mu,\kappa)}^\lambda \circ \bar{M}'_{(\kappa,\nu)}^\lambda = 0.$$

Note that the other components of the left hand side of (vi) always vanish. We shall see that if V'^λ satisfies (17) and it is invertible, we can define \bar{M}'^λ by (18). We can rewrite (17) in the form

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_{x_1} V'_{i,(\mu,\lambda)}^\lambda + \sum_{\substack{\lambda \leq \kappa \leq m \\ i' + i'' + |\alpha'| = i}} \frac{1}{\alpha'!} \partial_{\xi'}^{\alpha'} \bar{M}'_{i',(\mu,\kappa)}^{\lambda-1} \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} V'_{i'',(\kappa,\lambda)}^\lambda \\ & - \sum_{i'' + |\alpha'| = i} \frac{1}{\alpha'!} \partial_{\xi'}^{\alpha'} V'_{i'',(\mu,\lambda)}^\lambda \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \bar{L}''_{0,(\lambda,\lambda)} = 0, \quad i \in \mathbf{Z}_+. \end{aligned}$$

Let us solve (17) by successive approximation:

SUBLEMMA 1. *Let $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}_+$, $\lambda \leq \mu \leq m$. We denote by $\rho^{\pm, \lambda}(x_1)$ the length of $\delta^{\pm, \lambda}(x_1)$. There exists $\tilde{V}'_{i,j}^{\lambda, \lambda} \in (\mathcal{O}(\Omega'^\lambda(r, C_\lambda)))^{m \times m}$, $i \in \mathbf{Z}_+$, such that*

$$(19) \quad \left| \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} (\tilde{V}'_{i,(\mu,\lambda)}^{\lambda, \lambda} - \delta_{i,0} \delta_{j,0} \delta_{\mu,\lambda}) \right| \leq r^2 2^{-j} \sum_{k+\ell \leq i} \frac{(i-k+|\alpha'+\beta'|)!}{\ell!} \\ \times C_\lambda^{2i-2k-\frac{3}{2}\ell+\frac{1}{4}|\alpha'+\beta'|} (2r^{m+2-\lambda})^k (\rho^{\pm, \lambda}(x_1))^\ell (\operatorname{Im} \xi_n)^{-i+k+\ell-|\beta'|}$$

on $\Omega'^\lambda(r, C_\lambda)$, and $V'^{\lambda,j} = \sum_{0 \leq j' \leq j} \tilde{V}'^{\lambda,j'}$ satisfies

$$\partial_{x_1} V'^{\lambda,j}_{i,(\mu,\lambda)} + (\bar{L}''_{0,(\mu,\mu)} - \bar{L}''_{0,(\lambda,\lambda)}) V'^{\lambda}_{i',(\mu,\lambda)} = F'^{\lambda,j}_{i,(\mu,\lambda)} = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq 4} F'^{\lambda,j,k}_{i,(\mu,\lambda)},$$

where

$$F'^{\lambda,j,1}_{i,(\mu,\lambda)} = - \sum_{\lambda \leq \kappa \leq m} (\bar{M}_{0,(\mu,\kappa)}^{\lambda-1} - \delta_{\mu,\kappa} \bar{L}''_{0,(\mu,\mu)}) V'^{\lambda,j-1}_{i'',(\kappa,\lambda)},$$

$$F'^{\lambda,j,2}_{i,(\mu,\lambda)} = - \sum_{\substack{\lambda \leq \kappa \leq m \\ i'' + |\alpha'| = i \\ i'' \neq i}} \frac{1}{\alpha'!} \partial_{\xi'}^{\alpha'} \bar{M}_{0,(\mu,\kappa)}^{\lambda-1} \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} V'^{\lambda}_{i'',(\kappa,\lambda)},$$

$$F'^{\lambda,j,3}_{i,(\mu,\lambda)} = - \sum_{\substack{\lambda \leq \kappa \leq m \\ i' + i'' + |\alpha'| = i \\ i' \neq 0}} \frac{1}{\alpha'!} \partial_{\xi'}^{\alpha'} \bar{M}_{i',(\mu,\kappa)}^{\lambda-1} \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} V'^{\lambda}_{i'',(\kappa,\lambda)},$$

$$F'^{\lambda,j,4}_{i,(\mu,\lambda)} = \sum_{\substack{i'' + |\alpha'| = i \\ i'' \neq i}} \frac{1}{\alpha'!} \partial_{\xi'}^{\alpha'} V'^{\lambda}_{i'',(\mu,\lambda)} \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \bar{L}''_{0,(\lambda,\lambda)}$$

on $\Omega'^\lambda(r, C_\lambda)$. Here we define $V'^{\lambda,-1} = 0$.

PROOF. If $i = j = 0$, then we may take $\tilde{V}'^{\lambda,j}_i = I_m$. Assume that $(i_0, j_0) \in \mathbf{Z}_+^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ and that if $(i, j) \in \mathbf{Z}_+^2$ satisfies either $i \leq i_0 - 1$ or $i = i_0, j \leq j_0 - 1$, then the statements are true. Let us consider the case $(i, j) = (i_0, j_0)$. We can prove

$$(20) \quad \begin{aligned} & |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} (F'^{\lambda,j,h}_{i,(\mu,\lambda)} - F'^{\lambda,j-1,h}_{i,(\mu,\lambda)})| \leq r^2 2^{-j} \sum_{k+\ell \leq i} \frac{(i-k+|\alpha'+\beta'|)!}{\ell!} \\ & \times C_\lambda^{2i-2k-\frac{3}{2}\ell+\frac{1}{4}|\alpha'+\beta'|} (2r^{m+2-\lambda})^k (\rho^{\pm,\lambda}(x_1))^\ell (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-i+k+\ell-|\beta'|} \\ & \times \{C_\lambda^{\frac{1}{5}} (1 - \delta_{i,0} + |x_1|^{-q-1} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-\frac{1}{m}}) + 4mn C_\lambda^{-\frac{31}{20}} (1 - \delta_{k'+\ell,i}) \text{Im } \xi_n\} \end{aligned}$$

for $1 \leq h \leq 4$. Let us prove (20) for the case $h = 2, 3$ (The proof of the other cases are easier). Since $C_{\lambda-1} \ll C_\lambda$, from (15) and the assumption of induction (on λ) we may assume

$$(21) \quad |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} \bar{M}_{0,(\mu,\kappa)}^{\lambda-1}| \leq \alpha'! \beta'! C_\lambda^{\frac{1}{20}(|\alpha'+\beta'|+1)} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{1-|\beta'|}$$

on $\Omega'^{\lambda-1}(r, C_{\lambda-1})(\supset \Omega'^{\lambda}(r, C_{\lambda}))$. Let $(x, \xi') \in \Omega'^{\lambda}(r, C_{\lambda})$. Summing up (19) for $j \in \mathbf{Z}_+$ (for each $i'' \leq i-1$), we obtain

$$(22) \quad \left| \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} (V_{i'', (\mu, \lambda)}^{\lambda} - \delta_{i'', 0} \delta_{\mu, \lambda}) \right| \leq 2r^2 \sum_{k+\ell \leq i-1} \frac{(i'' - k + |\alpha' + \beta'|)!}{\ell!} \\ \times C_{\lambda}^{2i'' - 2k - \frac{3}{2}\ell + \frac{1}{4}|\alpha' + \beta'|} (2r^{m+2-\lambda})^k (\rho^{\pm, \lambda}(x_1))^{\ell} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-i'' + k + \ell - |\beta'|}$$

if $|\alpha'| \neq 0$. From (21) and (22), we have

$$\left| \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} F_{i, (\mu, \lambda)}^{\lambda, j, 2} \right| \\ \leq \sum_{(23)} \frac{\alpha'! \beta'!}{\alpha'(1)! \alpha'(2)! \beta'(1)! \beta'(2)! \gamma'!} \left| \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'(1)} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'(1) + \gamma'} \bar{M}_{0, (\mu, \kappa)}^{\lambda-1} \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'(2)} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'(2)} V_{i'', (\kappa, \lambda)}^{\lambda} \right| \\ \leq 2r^2 \sum_{(23)} \sum_{k+\ell \leq i''} \frac{\alpha'! \beta'!}{\alpha'(1)! \alpha'(2)! \beta'(1)! \beta'(2)! \gamma'!} \alpha'(1)! \beta'(1)! \gamma'! (2C_{\lambda}^{\frac{1}{20}})^{|\alpha'(1) + \beta'(1) + \gamma'| + 1} \\ \times (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{1 - |\beta'(1) + \gamma'|} \frac{(i'' - k + |\alpha'(2) + \beta'(2) + \gamma'|)!}{\ell!} \\ \times C_{\lambda}^{2i'' - 2k - \frac{3}{2}\ell + \frac{1}{4}|\alpha'(2) + \beta'(2) + \gamma'|} \\ \times (2r^{m+2-\lambda})^k (\rho^{\pm, \lambda}(x_1))^{\ell} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-i'' + k + \ell - |\beta'(2)|}$$

where the first summation is taken for

$$(23) \quad i'' + |\gamma'| = i, \quad i'' \neq i, \quad \alpha'(1) + \alpha'(2) = \alpha', \quad \beta'(1) + \beta'(2) = \beta', \quad \lambda \leq \kappa \leq m.$$

It follows that

$$\left| \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} F_{i, (\mu, \lambda)}^{\lambda, j, 2} \right| \\ \leq \sum_{(23)} \sum_{k+\ell \leq i-1} 2r^2 C_{\lambda}^{-\frac{1}{10}|\alpha'(1) + \beta'(1)| - \frac{33}{20}|\gamma'| + \frac{1}{10}} \frac{(i - k + |\alpha' + \beta'|)!}{\ell!} \\ \times C_{\lambda}^{2i - 2k - \frac{3}{2}\ell + \frac{1}{4}|\alpha' + \beta'|} (2r^{m+2-\lambda})^k (\rho^{\pm, \lambda}(x_1))^{\ell} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{1 - i + k + \ell - |\beta'|} \\ \leq \sum_{k+\ell \leq i} 4mnr^2 C_{\lambda}^{-\frac{31}{20}} (1 - \delta_{k+\ell, i}) \text{Im } \xi_n \frac{(i - k + |\alpha' + \beta'|)!}{\ell!} \\ \times C_{\lambda}^{2i - 2k - \frac{3}{2}\ell + \frac{1}{4}|\alpha' + \beta'|} (2r^{m+2-\lambda})^k (\rho^{\pm, \lambda}(x_1))^{\ell} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-i + k + \ell - |\beta'|}$$

Since $F'_{i,(\mu,\lambda)}{}^{\lambda,j,h} - F'_{i,(\mu,\lambda)}{}^{\lambda,j-1,h} = \delta_{j,0} F'_{i,(\mu,\lambda)}{}^{\lambda,j,h}$ for $2 \leq h \leq 4$, we obtain (20) for $h = 2$.

On the other hand, from (15) and the assumption of induction (on λ) we have

$$\begin{aligned} & |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} \bar{M}_{i,(\mu,\kappa)}^{\lambda-1}| \leq \sum_{k' \leq i'} (i' - k')! \alpha'! \beta'! C_{\lambda}^{\frac{1}{20}(i' - k' + |\alpha' + \beta'| + 1)} r^{k'(m+2-\lambda)} \\ & \times (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-i'+k-|\beta'|} \{1 + |x_1|^{-q-1} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-\frac{1}{m}} + \delta_{k',0} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{\frac{m-1}{m}}\} \end{aligned}$$

if $i' \geq 1$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} & |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} F'_{i,(\mu,\lambda)}{}^{\lambda,j,3}| \\ & \leq \sum_{(24)} \frac{\alpha'! \beta'!}{\alpha'(1)! \alpha'(2)! \beta'(1)! \beta'(2)! \gamma'!} |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'(1)} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'(1)+\gamma'} \bar{M}_{i,(\mu,\kappa)}^{\lambda-1} \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'(2)+\gamma'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'(2)} V'_{i'',(\kappa,\lambda)}{}^{\lambda}| \\ & \leq \sum_{(24)} \sum_{(25)} \frac{\alpha'! \beta'!}{\alpha'(1)! \alpha'(2)! \beta'(1)! \beta'(2)! \gamma'!} (i' - k')! \alpha'(1)! \beta'(1)! \gamma'! \\ & \times (2C_{\lambda}^{\frac{1}{20}})^{i' - k' + |\alpha'(1) + \beta'(1) + \gamma'| + 1} \\ & \times r^{k'(m+2-\lambda)} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-i'+k-|\beta'(1)+\gamma'|} \\ & \times \{1 + |x_1|^{-q-1} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-\frac{1}{m}} + \delta_{k',0} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{\frac{m-1}{m}}\} \\ & \times \frac{(i'' - k'' + |\alpha'(2) + \beta'(2) + \gamma'|)!}{\ell''!} 2C_{\lambda}^{2i'' - 2k'' - \frac{3}{2}\ell'' + \frac{1}{4}|\alpha'(2) + \beta'(2) + \gamma'|} \\ & \times (2r^{m+2-\lambda})^{k''} (\rho^{\pm, \lambda}(x_1))^{\ell''} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-i''+k''+\ell''-|\beta'(2)|} \\ & \leq \sum_{(24)} \sum_{(25)} 2C_{\lambda}^{-\frac{19}{10}(i' - k') - \frac{1}{10}(|\alpha'(1) + \beta'(1) + \gamma'| - 1)} 2^{-k'} \frac{(i - k' - k'' + |\alpha' + \beta'|)!}{\ell''!} \\ & \times C_{\lambda}^{2i - 2(k'+k'') - \frac{3}{2}\ell'' + \frac{1}{4}|\alpha' + \beta'|} (2r^{m+2-\lambda})^{k'+k''} (\rho^{\pm, \lambda}(x_1))^{\ell''} \\ & \times (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-i+k'+k''+\ell''-|\beta'|} \\ & \times \{1 + |x_1|^{-q-1} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-\frac{1}{m}} + \delta_{k',0} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{\frac{m-1}{m}}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Here the summations are taken for

$$(24) \quad i' + i'' + |\gamma'| = i, \quad i' \neq 0, \quad \alpha'(1) + \alpha'(2) = \alpha', \quad \beta'(1) + \beta'(2) = \beta', \quad \lambda \leq \kappa \leq m$$

and

$$(25) \quad k' \leq i', \quad k'' + \ell'' \leq i'',$$

respectively. We let $k' + k'' = k$, $\ell'' = \ell$. Note that if $\delta_{k',0} = 1$, then we have $i' - k' = i' \geq 1$, $k + \ell \neq i$ and $1 - \delta_{k+\ell,i} = 1$. It follows that $\delta_{k',0} \leq 1 - \delta_{k+\ell,i}$ and we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} F'_{i,(\mu,\lambda)}{}^{\lambda,j,3}| \leq 8m C_{\lambda}^{\frac{1}{10}} \sum_{k+\ell \leq i} \frac{(i-k+|\alpha'+\beta'|)!}{\ell!} \\ & \times C_{\lambda}^{2i-2k-\frac{3}{2}\ell+\frac{1}{4}|\alpha'+\beta'|} (2r^{m+2-\lambda})^k (\rho^{\pm,\lambda}(x_1))^{\ell} (\operatorname{Im} \xi_n)^{-i+k+\ell-|\beta'|} \\ & \times \{1 + |x_1|^{-q-1} (\operatorname{Im} \xi_n)^{-\frac{1}{m}} + C_{\lambda}^{-\frac{9}{5}} (1 - \delta_{k+\ell,i}) \operatorname{Im} \xi_n\}. \end{aligned}$$

In this way we can prove (20) for $1 \leq h \leq 4$.

We have assumed that $\pm \operatorname{Im} a_{\lambda_0}(x^*) < 0$, and now we define

$$\tilde{V}_{i,(\mu,\lambda)}^{\lambda,j}(x, \xi') = \delta_{i,0} \delta_{j,0} \delta_{\mu,\lambda} + \int_{\delta^{\pm,\lambda}(x_1)} \exp(\phi_{\mu,\lambda}(x, t, \xi')) \tilde{F}_{\mu,\lambda}^{\lambda,j}(t, x', \xi') dt,$$

where $\tilde{F}_{\mu,\lambda}^{\lambda,j} = F'_{\mu,\lambda}{}^{\lambda,j} - F''_{\mu,\lambda}{}^{\lambda,j-1}$. From (20) and Corollary of Lemma 4, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} & |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} (\tilde{V}_{i,(\mu,\lambda)}^{\lambda,j}(x, \xi') - \delta_{i,0} \delta_{j,0} \delta_{\mu,\lambda})| \leq \sum_{\substack{\alpha'(1)+\alpha'(2)=\alpha' \\ \beta'(1)+\beta'(2)=\beta'}} \frac{\alpha'! \beta'!}{\alpha'(1)! \alpha'(2)! \beta'(1)! \beta'(2)!} \\ & \times \int_{\delta^{\pm,\lambda}(x_1)} |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'(1)} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'(1)} \exp(\phi_{\mu,\lambda}(x, t, \xi'))| |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'(2)} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'(2)} \tilde{F}_{\lambda,\nu}^{\lambda,j}(t, x', \xi')| dt \\ & \leq r^2 2^{-j} \sum_{(26)} \frac{\alpha'! \beta'!}{\alpha'(1)! \alpha'(2)! \beta'(1)! \beta'(2)!} \\ & \times \int_{\delta^{\pm,\lambda}(x_1)} C_{\lambda}^{\frac{1}{5}|\alpha'(1)+\beta'(1)|} \alpha'(1)! \beta'(1)! (\operatorname{Im} \xi_n)^{-|\beta'(1)|} \\ & \times \frac{(i-k+|\alpha'(2)+\beta'(2)|)!}{\ell!} C_{\lambda}^{2i-2k-\frac{3}{2}\ell+\frac{1}{4}|\alpha'(2)+\beta'(2)|} (2r^{m+2-\lambda})^k (\rho^{\pm,\lambda}(t))^{\ell} \\ & \times (\operatorname{Im} \xi_n)^{-i+k+\ell-|\beta'(2)|} \{C_{\lambda}^{\frac{1}{5}} (1 + |t|^{-q-1} (\operatorname{Im} \xi_n)^{-\frac{1}{m}} \\ & + 4mn C_{\lambda}^{-\frac{31}{20}} (1 - \delta_{k+\ell,i}) \operatorname{Im} \xi_n\} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq r^2 2^{-j+2} \sum_{(26)} C_\lambda^{-\frac{1}{20}|\alpha'(1)+\beta'(1)|} \frac{(i-k+|\alpha'+\beta'|)!}{\ell!} C_\lambda^{2i-2k-\frac{3}{2}\ell+\frac{1}{4}|\alpha'+\beta'|} \\ &\times (2r^{m+2-\lambda})^k (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-i+k+\ell-|\beta'|} \int_{\delta^{\pm,\lambda}(x_1)} (\rho^{\pm,\lambda}(t))^\ell \\ &\times \{C_\lambda^{\frac{1}{5}}(1+|t|^{-q-1}(\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-\frac{1}{m}}) + 4mnC_\lambda^{-\frac{31}{20}}(1-\delta_{k+\ell,i})\text{Im } \xi_n\} |dt| \end{aligned}$$

where the summation is taken for

$$(26) \quad \alpha'(1) + \alpha'(2) = \alpha', \quad \beta'(1) + \beta'(2) = \beta', \quad k + \ell \leq i.$$

It is easy to see that $\int_{\delta^{\pm,\lambda}(x_1)} (\rho^{\pm,\lambda}(t))^\ell |dt| = (\ell + 1)^{-1} (\rho^{\pm,\lambda}(x_1))^{\ell+1}$, and

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{\delta^{\pm,\lambda}(x_1)} (\rho^{\pm,\lambda}(t))^\ell |t|^{-q-1} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-\frac{1}{m}} |dt| \\ &\leq (\rho^{\pm,\lambda}(x_1))^\ell (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-\frac{1}{m}} \int_{\delta^{\pm,\lambda}(x_1)} |t|^{-q-1} |dt| \\ &\leq (\rho^{\pm,\lambda}(x_1))^\ell C_\lambda^{\frac{1}{10}} |x_1|^{-q} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-\frac{1}{m}} \leq C_\lambda^{-1} (\rho^{\pm,\lambda}(x_1))^\ell. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\rho^{\pm,\lambda}(x_1) \leq C_\lambda^{-\frac{9}{10}}$, we also have

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{\delta^{\pm,\lambda}(x_1)} (\rho^{\pm,\lambda}(t))^\ell \\ &\times \{C_\lambda^{\frac{1}{5}}(1+|t|^{-q-1}(\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-\frac{1}{m}}) + 4mnC_\lambda^{-\frac{31}{20}}(1-\delta_{k+\ell,i})\text{Im } \xi_n\} |dt| \\ &\leq 2C_\lambda^{-\frac{7}{10}} (\rho^{\pm,\lambda}(x_1))^\ell + (\ell + 1)^{-1} 4mnC_\lambda^{-\frac{31}{20}} (1-\delta_{k+\ell,i}) (\rho^{\pm,\lambda}(x_1))^{\ell+1}. \end{aligned}$$

We obtain (19) immediately from this. \square

We define $V^{\lambda,j} = \sum_{0 \leq j' \leq j} \tilde{V}^{\lambda,j'}$, and $V^\lambda = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} V^{\lambda,j}$. Then we have the following

COROLLARY. *Let $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}_+$. We have*

$$\begin{aligned} &|\partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} (V_{i,(\mu,\nu)}^\lambda - \delta_{i,0} \delta_{\mu,\nu})| \leq 4r^2 \sum_{k \leq i} (i-k+|\alpha'+\beta'|)! \\ &\times (2C_\lambda^2)^{i-k} (2C_\lambda^{\frac{1}{4}})^{|\alpha'+\beta'|} (2r^{m+2-\lambda})^k (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-i+k-|\beta'|} \end{aligned}$$

on $\Omega^\lambda(r, C_\lambda)$.

PROOF. If $\mu < \lambda$ or $\nu \neq \lambda$, the statement is trivial. Let $\lambda \leq \mu \leq m$, $\nu = \lambda$. Since $\rho^{\pm, \lambda}(x_1) \leq C_\lambda^{-\frac{9}{10}}$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} (\tilde{V}'_{i, (\mu, \lambda)} - \delta_{i, 0} \delta_{\mu, \lambda})| \leq 2r^2 \sum_{k+\ell \leq i} (i-k-\ell+|\alpha'+\beta'|)! \\ & \times 2^{i-k+|\alpha'+\beta'|} C_\lambda^{2i-2k-\frac{3}{2}\ell+\frac{1}{4}|\alpha'+\beta'|} (2r^{m+2-\lambda})^k C_\lambda^{-\frac{9}{10}\ell} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-i+k-\ell-|\beta'|} \\ & \leq 4r^2 \sum_{k \leq i} (i-k+|\alpha'+\beta'|)! (2C_\lambda^2)^{i-k} \\ & \times (2C_\lambda^{\frac{1}{4}})^{|\alpha'+\beta'|} (2r^{m+2-\lambda})^k (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-i+k-|\beta'|}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Increasing C_λ (but not replacing $r > 0$) if necessary, we obtain the following

SUBLEMMA 2. *There exist*

$$W'_i{}^\lambda, \bar{M}'_i{}^\lambda \in (\mathcal{O}(\Omega'^\lambda(r, C_\lambda)))^{m \times m}, \quad i \in \mathbf{Z}_+$$

such that on $\Omega'^\lambda(r, C_\lambda)$ we have (18) and

- (i) $|\partial_{\xi'}^{\alpha'} (W'_{i, (\mu, \nu)}{}^\lambda - \delta_{i, 0} \delta_{\mu, \nu})|$
 $\leq 100m^2 r^2 \sum_{k \leq i} (i-k+|\alpha'|)! C_\lambda^{2i-2k+\frac{1}{4}|\alpha'|} (4r^{m+2-\lambda})^k (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-i+k-|\alpha'|},$
- (ii) $|\bar{M}'_{i, (\mu, \nu)}{}^\lambda - \bar{L}''_{i, (\mu, \nu)}| \leq \sum_{k \leq i} (i-k)! C_\lambda^{2i-2k+1} (4r^{m+2-\lambda})^k (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-i+k}$
 $\times (1 - \delta_{i, 0} + |x_1|^{-q-1} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-\frac{1}{m}}),$
- (iii) $V'^\lambda \circ W'^\lambda = W'^\lambda \circ V'^\lambda = I_m.$

PROOF. Since $|V'_{0, (\mu, \nu)}{}^\lambda - \delta_{\mu, \nu}| \leq 4r^2$, $(V'_0{}^\lambda)^{-1} = \sum_{j \in \mathbf{Z}_+} (I_m - V'_0{}^\lambda)^j$ is well-defined. Here $(V'_0{}^\lambda)^{-1}$ denotes the usual inverse matrix of $V'_0{}^\lambda$, and we denote it by $W'_0{}^\lambda$. We have $|W'_{0, (\mu, \nu)}{}^\lambda - \delta_{\mu, \nu}| \leq 8r^2$. Increasing C_λ if necessary, we have

$$|\partial_{\xi'}^{\alpha'} (W'_{0, (\mu, \nu)}{}^\lambda - \delta_{\mu, \nu})| \leq 8r^2 \alpha'! C_\lambda^{\frac{1}{10}(|\alpha'|+1)} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-|\alpha'|}$$

(We do not change other constants such as $r, \theta'_\lambda, \theta''_\lambda$). If $i \geq 1$, then we define W'^λ_i inductively by

$$W'^\lambda_i = - \sum_{\substack{i'+i''+|\alpha'|=i \\ i'' \neq i}} \frac{1}{\alpha'!} \partial_{\xi'}^{\alpha'} W'^\lambda_{i'} \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} V'^\lambda_{i'} W'^\lambda_0.$$

Let $\mu \geq \lambda, \nu \geq \lambda + 1$. From (18) it follows that $\bar{M}'^\lambda_{(\mu,\nu)} = (W'^\lambda \circ \bar{M}^{\lambda-1})_{(\mu,\nu)}$. Sublemma 2 follows immediately from these relations. \square

Therefore we have proved Lemma 5, replacing $C_\lambda \gg 1$ if necessary. The second step of the proof of Proposition 3 is the following

LEMMA 6. *Let $C_\lambda \gg 1$. There exist*

$$V''^\lambda_i, W''^\lambda_i, \bar{M}''^\lambda_i \in (\mathcal{O}(\Omega'^\lambda(r, C_\lambda)))^{m \times m}, i \in \mathbf{Z}_+$$

such that on $\Omega'^\lambda(r, C_\lambda)$ we have

- (i) $|\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} (V''^\lambda_{i,(\mu,\nu)} - \delta_{i,0} \delta_{\mu,\nu})|, |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} (W''^\lambda_{i,(\mu,\nu)} - \delta_{i,0} \delta_{\mu,\nu})|$
 $\leq 100m^2 r^2 \sum_{k \leq i} (i - k + |\alpha' + \beta'|)! C_\lambda^{2i-2k+\frac{1}{4}|\alpha'+\beta'|}$
 $\times (16r^{m+2-\lambda})^k (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-i+k-|\beta'|},$
- (ii) $|\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} (\bar{M}''^\lambda_{i,(\mu,\nu)} - \bar{L}''_{i,(\mu,\nu)})|$
 $\leq \sum_{k \leq i} (i - k + |\alpha' + \beta'|)! C_\lambda^{2i-2k+\frac{1}{4}|\alpha'+\beta'|+1} (4r^{m+2-\lambda})^k (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-i+k-|\beta'|}$
 $\times (1 - \delta_{i,0} + |x_1|^{-q-1} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-\frac{1}{m}}),$
- (iii) $V''^\lambda_{i,(\mu,\nu)}, W''^\lambda_{i,(\mu,\nu)} = \delta_{i,0} \delta_{\mu,\nu}, \quad \mu \neq \lambda \text{ or } \nu \leq \lambda,$
- (iv) $\bar{M}''^\lambda_{i,(\mu,\nu)} = \delta_{i,0} \delta_{\mu,\nu} \bar{L}''_{0,(\mu,\nu)}, \quad \mu \leq \lambda \text{ or } \nu \leq \lambda,$
- (v) $V''^\lambda \circ W''^\lambda = W''^\lambda \circ V''^\lambda = I_m,$
- (vi) $\partial_{x_1} V''^\lambda + \bar{M}'^\lambda \circ V''^\lambda - V''^\lambda \bar{M}''^\lambda = O.$

The proof is almost the same as Lemma 5, and we only point out some differences. We first note that

$$V''^{\lambda,j} = \begin{pmatrix} 1, & & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & 1, * & \cdots & * \\ & & & 1, & 0 \\ 0 & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} (\lambda).$$

If $\lambda + 1 \leq \nu \leq m$, calculating the (λ, ν) -component of (vi) in the statement we obtain

$$(27) \quad \partial_{x_1} V''^{\lambda}_{(\lambda,\nu)} + \sum_{1 \leq \kappa \leq m} (\bar{M}'^{\lambda}_{(\lambda,\kappa)} \circ V''^{\lambda}_{(\kappa,\nu)} - V''^{\lambda}_{(\lambda,\kappa)} \circ \bar{M}''^{\lambda}_{(\kappa,\nu)}) = 0.$$

If $\mu \geq \lambda + 1, \nu \geq \lambda + 1$, calculating the (μ, ν) -component of (vi) we obtain $\bar{M}'^{\lambda}_{(\mu,\nu)} = \bar{M}''^{\lambda}_{(\mu,\nu)}$. The other components of the left hand side of (vi) always vanish. Therefore we need to solve (27) and define $\bar{M}''^{\lambda}_{(\mu,\nu)} = \bar{M}'^{\lambda}_{(\mu,\nu)}$ for $\mu \geq \lambda + 1, \nu \geq \lambda + 1$. We can rewrite (27) in the form

$$\partial_{x_1} V''^{\lambda}_{(\lambda,\nu)} + \bar{M}'^{\lambda}_{(\lambda,\nu)} + \bar{L}''^{\lambda}_{(\lambda,\lambda)} \circ V''^{\lambda}_{(\lambda,\nu)} - \sum_{\lambda+1 \leq \kappa \leq m} V''^{\lambda}_{(\lambda,\kappa)} \circ \bar{M}'^{\lambda}_{(\kappa,\nu)} = 0.$$

We can solve this equation by successive approximation.

$$\partial_{x_1} V''^{\lambda,j}_{i,(\lambda,\nu)} + (\bar{L}''_{0,(\lambda,\lambda)} - \bar{L}''_{0,(\nu,\nu)}) V''^{\lambda,j}_{i,(\lambda,\nu)} = F''^{\lambda,j}_{i,(\lambda,\nu)} = \sum_{0 \leq k \leq 4} F''^{\lambda,j,k}_{i,(\lambda,\nu)},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} F''^{\lambda,j,0}_{i,(\lambda,\nu)} &= -\bar{M}'^{\lambda}_{i,(\lambda,\nu)}, \\ F''^{\lambda,j,1}_{i,(\lambda,\nu)} &= \sum_{\lambda+1 \leq \kappa \leq m} V''^{\lambda,j-1}_{i,(\lambda,\kappa)} (\bar{M}'^{\lambda}_{0,(\kappa,\nu)} - \delta_{\kappa,\nu} \bar{L}''_{0,(\nu,\nu)}), \\ F''^{\lambda,j,2}_{i,(\lambda,\nu)} &= \sum_{\substack{\lambda+1 \leq \kappa \leq m \\ i''+|\alpha'|=i \\ i'' \neq i}} \frac{1}{\alpha'!} \partial_{\xi'}^{\alpha'} V''^{\lambda}_{i'',(\lambda,\kappa)} \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \bar{M}'^{\lambda}_{0,(\kappa,\nu)}, \end{aligned}$$

$$F''^{\lambda,j,3}_{i,(\lambda,\nu)} = \sum_{\substack{\lambda+1 \leq \kappa \leq m \\ i'+i''+|\alpha'|=i \\ i' \neq 0}} \frac{1}{\alpha'!} \partial_{\xi'}^{\alpha'} V''^{\lambda}_{i'',(\lambda,\kappa)} \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \bar{M}'^{\lambda}_{i',(\kappa,\nu)},$$

$$F''^{\lambda,j,4}_{i,(\lambda,\nu)} = - \sum_{\substack{i''+|\alpha'|=i \\ i'' \neq i}} \frac{1}{\alpha'!} \partial_{\xi'}^{\alpha'} \bar{L}''_{0,(\lambda,\lambda)} \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} V''^{\lambda}_{i'',(\lambda,\nu)}$$

on $\Omega^{\lambda}(r, C_{\lambda})$. Here we define $V''^{\lambda,-1}_{i,(\mu,\nu)} = 0$. Let us define $\tilde{V}''^{\lambda,j}_{i,(\mu,\nu)}$, $\tilde{F}''^{\lambda,j}_{i,(\mu,\nu)}$ as before. This time we obtain a solution

$$\tilde{V}''^{\lambda,j}_{i,(\lambda,\nu)}(x, \xi') = \delta_{i,0} \delta_{j,0} \delta_{\lambda,\nu} + \int_{\delta \mp, \lambda(x_1)} \exp(\phi_{\lambda,\nu}(x, t, \xi')) \tilde{F}''^{\lambda,j}_{i,(\lambda,\nu)}(t, x', \xi') dt.$$

We can also define $V''^{\lambda} = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} V''^{\lambda,j}$, and the inverse asymptotic series W''^{λ} as before. In this way we can prove Lemma 6. We also obtain Proposition 3 by taking

$$V^{\lambda} = V^{\lambda-1} \circ V'^{\lambda} \circ V''^{\lambda}, \quad W^{\lambda} = W''^{\lambda} \circ W'^{\lambda} \circ W^{\lambda-1}, \quad \bar{M}^{\lambda} = \bar{M}''^{\lambda}.$$

We remind the reader that U (resp. V^m) transforms \bar{L} into \bar{L}'' (resp. \bar{L}'' into \bar{M}^m) on $\Omega^m(r, C_m)$. We next want to transform \bar{M}^m into \bar{M} . But this is very easy because they are diagonal matrices this time. Let $1 \ll a \ll 1/r$. In this section we define

$$\omega(a) = \{(x, \xi') \in \mathbf{C}^n \times \mathbf{C}^{n-1}; a^3(\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-1/mq} < |x_1| < a^{-1}, a|x'| < 1, |\arg x_1| < 3\pi, a|\xi'''| < \text{Im } \xi_n, a|\text{Re } \xi_n| < \text{Im } \xi_n, a^{5mq} < \text{Im } \xi_n\}$$

Note that we have $\omega(a) \supset \Omega^j(r, C_j)$ for $1 \leq j \leq m$. Let $x_1^o = 1/2a$. If $(x, \xi') \in \omega(a)$, then we define

$$\gamma_0(x_1) = \{s|x_1| + (1-s)x_1^o; 0 \leq s \leq 1\} \cup \{|x_1| \exp(\sqrt{-1}s \arg x_1); 0 \leq s \leq 1\}$$

It is easy to see that if $(x, \xi') \in \omega(a)$, $t \in \gamma_0(x_1)$, then we have $(t, x', \xi') \in \omega(a)$. We define $\bar{M}^+ = \bar{M}^{-,m} = \bar{M}$, $\bar{M}^- = \bar{M}^{+,m} = \bar{M}^m$. Then we have the following

LEMMA 7. *There exist diagonal matrices $X_i^{\pm} \in (\mathcal{O}(\omega(a)))^{m \times m}$ such that on $\omega(a)$ we have*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(i)} \quad & |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} X_{i,(\mu,\mu)}^\pm| \leq \sum_{j \leq i} \frac{(i + |\alpha' + \beta'|)!}{j!} a^{\frac{i}{2} + \frac{1}{4}|\alpha' + \beta'| + 1} \\
 & \times (\rho_0(x_1))^j (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-i+j-|\beta'|} \exp\{a\rho_0(x_1)(\text{Im } \xi_n)^{(mq-1)/mq}\}, \\
 \text{(ii)} \quad & X^\pm \circ X^\mp = I_m, \quad \partial_{x_1} X^\pm + \bar{M}^{\pm,m} X^\pm - \bar{M}^\pm \circ X^\pm = O.
 \end{aligned}$$

PROOF. Let $\bar{N} = \bar{M} - \bar{M}^m$. We need to solve

$$\begin{aligned}
 \partial_{x_1} X_{i,(\mu,\mu)}^\pm \mp \bar{N}_{0,(\mu,\mu)} X_{i,(\mu,\mu)}^\pm &= G_{i,(\mu,\mu)}^\pm, \\
 G_{i,(\mu,\mu)}^\pm &= - \sum_{\substack{i'+i''+|\alpha'|=i \\ i'' \neq i}} \frac{1}{\alpha'!} (\partial_{\xi'}^{\alpha'} \bar{M}_{i',(\mu,\mu)}^{\pm,m} \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} X_{i'',(\mu,\mu)}^\pm - \partial_{\xi'}^{\alpha'} X_{i'',(\mu,\mu)}^\pm \partial_{\xi'}^{\alpha'} \bar{M}_{(\mu,\mu)}^\pm), \\
 X_{i,(\mu,\mu)}^\pm(x_1^0, x', \xi') &= \delta_{i,0}
 \end{aligned}$$

for each $i \in \mathbf{Z}_+$. Since we have $|\bar{N}_{0,(\mu,\mu)}| \leq \sqrt{a}(\text{Im } \xi_n)^{(mq-1)/mq}$, we have (i) for $X_{0,(\mu,\mu)}^\pm(x, \xi') = \exp\{\pm \int_{\delta_0(x_1)} \bar{N}_{0,(\mu,\mu)}(t, x', \xi') dt\}$. Let $i_0 \geq 1$, and assume that (i) is true if $1 \leq i \leq i_0 - 1$. Since $\bar{M}_{(\mu,\mu)}^m = \bar{L}''_{0,(\mu,\mu)}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(28)} \quad & |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} \bar{M}_{(\mu,\mu)}^{\pm,m}(x, \xi')|, \quad |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} \bar{M}_{(\mu,\mu)}^\pm(x, \xi')| \\
 & \leq \alpha'! \beta'! a^{\frac{1}{10}(|\alpha' + \beta'| + 1)} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{1-|\beta'|}.
 \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} X_{i,(\mu,\mu)}^\pm| &\leq \sum_{(29)} \frac{\alpha'! \beta'!}{\alpha'(1)! \alpha'(2)! \alpha'(3)! \beta'(1)! \beta'(2)! \beta'(3)! \gamma'!} \\
 &\times \int_{\delta_0(x_1)} |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'(1)} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'(1)} \exp(\pm \int_{\delta_0(x_1) - \delta_0(t)} \bar{N}_{0,(\mu,\mu)}(s, x', \xi') ds)| \\
 &\times \{ |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'(2)} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'(2) + \gamma'} \bar{M}_{(\mu,\mu)}^{\pm,m}(t, x', \xi') \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'(3) + \gamma'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'(3)} X_{i'',(\mu,\mu)}^\pm(t, x', \xi')| \\
 &+ |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'(3)} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'(3) + \gamma'} X_{i'',(\mu,\mu)}^\pm(t, x', \xi') \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'(2) + \gamma'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'(2)} \bar{M}_{(\mu,\mu)}^\pm(t, x', \xi')| \} | dt|,
 \end{aligned}$$

where the summation is taken for

$$\text{(29)} \quad i'' + |\gamma'| = i, \quad i'' \neq i, \quad \alpha'(1) + \alpha'(2) + \alpha'(3) = \alpha', \quad \beta'(1) + \beta'(2) + \beta'(3) = \beta'.$$

Using (28) and the assumption for $0 \leq i'' \leq i_0 - 1$, it follows that

$$|\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} X_{i,(\mu,\mu)}^{\pm}| \leq \sum_{(29)} \sum_{j'' \leq i''} 2a^{-\frac{1}{20}(|\alpha^{(1)} + \alpha^{(2)} + \beta^{(1)} + \beta^{(2)} + \gamma|)} \frac{(i + |\alpha' + \beta'|)!}{(j'' + 1)!} \\ \times a^{\frac{i}{2} + \frac{1}{4}|\alpha' + \beta'| + 1} (\rho_0(t))^{j'' + 1} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{1 - i + j'' - |\beta'|} \exp\{a\rho_0(x_1)(\text{Im } \xi_n)^{(mq-1)/mq}\}$$

Let $j = j'' + 1$. Since $j'' \leq i'' \leq i - 1$, we obtain Lemma 7. \square

Let $C \gg C_m$. We define $Y^+ = U^+ \circ V^m \circ X^+$, $Y^- = X^- \circ W^m \circ U^-$. Using the notation in section 3, Y^{\pm} are defined on $\Omega'_0(C)$ for each θ , so we denote them $Y^{\pm, \theta}$ (Precisely speaking, the number C and the symbol \bar{M}^m depend on the choice of θ). Finally we need to calculate $Y^{\pm, \theta}$ also on $\Omega''_0(C)$, but this is easy because x_1 is very small on this domain. We define $x_1^{(k)} = (3/4C^5)(k + 2)^{-1/mq} \exp(\sqrt{-1}\theta)$ for each $k \in \mathbf{Z}_+$. It is easy to see that if $(x, \xi') \in \Omega'_k(C) \setminus \Omega''_{k+2}(C)$, then we have $(x_1^{(k)}, x', \xi') \in (\Omega''_k(C) \setminus \Omega''_{k+2}(C)) \cap \Omega'_k(C)$. Now we have the following

LEMMA 8. Let $\sigma_+(\mu, \nu) = (m - 1)\mu/m$ and $\sigma_-(\mu, \nu) = -(m - 1)\nu/m$.

(i) We have

$$|\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} Y_{i,(\mu,\nu)}^{\pm, \theta}| \leq \sum_{j \leq i} (i - j + |\alpha' + \beta'|)! C^{i - j + \frac{1}{4}|\alpha' + \beta'| + 1} \\ \times a^{-\frac{j}{6}} (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-i + j - |\beta'| + \sigma_{\pm}(\mu, \nu)} \exp\{C(\text{Im } \xi_n)^{(mq-1)/mq}\}$$

on $\Omega'_0(C)$.

(ii) We have

$$|\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} Y_{i,(\mu,\nu)}^{\pm, \theta}| \leq \sum_{j \leq i} (i - j + |\alpha' + \beta'|)! 2C^{2i - 2j + \frac{1}{4}|\alpha' + \beta'| + 1} a^{-\frac{j}{6}} \\ \times (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-i + j - |\beta'| + \sigma_{\pm}(\mu, \nu)} \exp\{C^3(\text{Im } \xi_n)^{(mq-1)/mq} + C^4|x_1 - x_1^{(k)}|\text{Im } \xi_n\}$$

on $\Omega''_k(C) \setminus \Omega''_{k+2}(C)$.

PROOF. (i) is already proved. We prove (ii). Let $\bar{L}^+ = \bar{M}^- = \bar{L}$, $\bar{L}^- = \bar{M}^+ = \bar{M}$. We have $\partial_{x_1} Y^{\pm, \theta} + \bar{L}^{\pm} \circ Y^{\pm, \theta} - Y^{\theta, \pm} \circ \bar{M}^{\pm} = O$ on $\Omega'_k(C)$. We

can uniquely extend $Y^{\pm, \theta}$ on $\Omega''_k(C) \setminus \Omega''_{k+2}(C)$ by this equation and we can write as $Y_i^{\pm, \theta} = \sum_{j \in \mathbf{Z}_+} Y_i^{\pm, \theta, j}$, where

$$(30) \quad \begin{aligned} Y_{i, (\mu, \nu)}^{\pm, \theta, j}(x, \xi') &= \delta_{j,0} Y_{i, (\mu, \nu)}^{\pm, \theta}(x_1^{(k)}, x', \xi') \\ &- \sum_{\substack{i'+i''+|\alpha'|=i \\ 1 \leq \kappa \leq m}} \frac{1}{\alpha'!} \int_{x_1^{(k)}}^{x_1} \{ \partial_{\xi'}^{\alpha'} \bar{L}_{i', (\mu, \kappa)}^{\pm}(t, x', \xi') \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} Y_{i'', (\kappa, \nu)}^{\pm, \theta, j-1}(t, x', \xi') \\ &- \partial_{\xi'}^{\alpha'} Y_{i'', (\mu, \kappa)}^{\pm, \theta, j-1}(t, x', \xi') \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \bar{M}_{i', (\kappa, \nu)}^{\pm}(t, x', \xi') \} dt \end{aligned}$$

(Here $Y^{\pm, \theta, -1} = O$). We can prove that

$$(31) \quad \begin{aligned} |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} Y_{i, (\mu, \nu)}^{\pm, \theta, j}| &\leq 2^{-j} \sum_{\ell \leq i} (i - \ell + |\alpha' + \beta'|)! \\ &\times C^{2i-2\ell+\frac{1}{4}|\alpha'+\beta'|+1} a^{-\frac{\ell}{6}} (\operatorname{Im} \xi_n)^{-i+\ell-|\beta'|+\sigma_{\pm}(\mu, \nu)} \\ &\times \exp\{C^3(\operatorname{Im} \xi_n)^{(mq-1)/mq} + C^4|x_1 - x_1^{(k)}| \operatorname{Im} \xi_n\} \end{aligned}$$

on $\Omega''_k(C) \setminus \Omega''_{k+2}(C)$. If $j = 0$, (31) is a direct consequence of (30). If $j \geq 1$, we can easily prove (31) by induction on j . Summing up (31) for $j \in \mathbf{Z}_+$, we obtain (ii). \square

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 2. Let $(x, \xi') \in \Omega''_0(C)$. Then we have $(x, \xi') \in \Omega''_k(C) \setminus \Omega''_{k+2}(C)$ for some $k \in \mathbf{Z}_+$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} |x_1 - x_1^{(k)}| &\leq (3/4C^5)(k+2)^{-1/mq} + C^{-1}(\operatorname{Im} \xi_n)^{-1/2mq} \\ &\leq 2C^{-1}(\operatorname{Im} \xi_n)^{-1/2mq} \end{aligned}$$

on $\Omega''_k(C) \setminus \Omega''_{k+2}(C)$. From Lemma 8 it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} |Y_{i, (\mu, \nu)}^{\pm, \theta}| &\leq \sum_{j \leq i} (i-j)! 2C^{2i-2j+1} a^{-\frac{j}{6}} (\operatorname{Im} \xi_n)^{-i+j+\sigma_{\pm}(\mu, \nu)} \\ &\times \exp\{2C^3(\operatorname{Im} \xi_n)^{(2mq-1)/2mq}\} \end{aligned}$$

on $\Omega''_0(C)$. Since $(i-j)!(\operatorname{Im} \xi_n)^{-i+j} \leq C^{-3i+3j}$ for $0 \leq j \leq i$ on $\Omega''_i(C)$, we have

$$|Y_{i, (\mu, \nu)}^{\pm, \theta}| \leq 4Ca^{-\frac{i}{6}} \exp(C^4(\operatorname{Im} \xi_n)^{(2mq-1)/2mq})$$

on $\Omega''_i(C)$. \square

6. Calculation of Stokes Operators

In this section we prove Theorem 2. We assume that $j_0 \in J$ satisfies (10) (The case (9) is similar). We may assume $j_0 = 1$ and then from (11) it follows that $q_1 = 1$. In Proposition 1 we may choose an arbitrary $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$, and we may choose θ^1, θ''^1 arbitrarily as far as they satisfy $\theta^1 < \theta < \theta''^1, \pi/2 < \theta''^1 - \theta^1 < 2\pi/3$. Note that for such θ^1 and θ''^1 , we can always complement some $\theta^j, \theta''^j, 2 \leq j \leq m$. Let us consider the following three cases:

$$(32.1) \quad \theta = 0, \quad \theta^1 = -7\pi/24, \quad \theta''^1 = 7\pi/24,$$

$$(32.2) \quad \theta = \pi/2, \quad \theta^1 = 5\pi/24, \quad \theta''^1 = 19\pi/24,$$

$$(32.3) \quad \theta = \pi, \quad \theta^1 = 17\pi/24, \quad \theta''^1 = 31\pi/24.$$

In each case, it follows that

$$(33.1) \quad k_1 = 0, \quad \theta^{-,1} = -\pi/4, \quad \theta^{+,1} = \pi/4,$$

$$(33.2) \quad k_1 = 1, \quad \theta^{-,1} = 3\pi/4, \quad \theta^{+,1} = \pi/4,$$

$$(33.3) \quad k_1 = 2, \quad \theta^{-,1} = 3\pi/4, \quad \theta^{+,1} = 5\pi/4,$$

respectively. In any case of (32. ℓ), we may choose common constants r, C_1, \dots, C_m , and calculate V^m, W^m . To distinguish them each other, we denote each of them by $V^{m,[\ell]}, W^{m,[\ell]}$. Let $C \gg C_m$. These asymptotic series are defined on $\Omega^m(r, C)$ for the corresponding $\theta, \theta^m, \theta''^m$, and we denote each of these domains by $\Omega^{m,[\ell]}(r, C)$. We remind the reader that we have

$$\begin{aligned} V^{m,[\ell]} &= V'^{1,[\ell]} \circ V''^{1,[\ell]} \circ V'^{2,[\ell]} \circ V''^{2,[\ell]} \circ \dots \circ V'^m,[\ell] \circ V''^m,[\ell], \\ W^{m,[\ell]} &= W''^m,[\ell] \circ W'^m,[\ell] \circ \dots \circ W''^2,[\ell] \circ W'^2,[\ell] \circ W^1,[\ell]. \end{aligned}$$

In the proof of Proposition 3 we have $V_{(\mu,1)}^{j,[\ell]} = \delta_{\mu,1}$ for $2 \leq j \leq m, V_{(\mu,1)}^{j,[\ell]} = \delta_{\mu,1}$ for $1 \leq j \leq m$, and thus $V_{(\mu,1)}^{m,[\ell]} = V_{(\mu,1)}'^{1,[\ell]}$ for $1 \leq \mu \leq m$. Similarly we have $W_{(1,\nu)}^{m,[\ell]} = W_{(1,\nu)}^1,[\ell]$ for $1 \leq \nu \leq m$. Therefore we have $V_{(\mu,1)}^{m,[\ell]}, W_{(1,\nu)}^{m,[\ell]} \in \Omega^{1,[\ell]}(r, C)$. Let us compare $V_{(\mu,1)}^{m,[2]} (= V_{(\mu,1)}'^{1,[2]})$ and $V_{(\mu,1)}^{m,[3]} (= V_{(\mu,1)}'^{1,[3]})$. They

are calculated by integration along $\delta^{-,1}(x_1)$, where the path $\delta^{-,1}(x_1)$ is a curve from $x_1^{-,1}$ to x_1 , which depends on the choice of $\theta^{-,1}$. However, in (32.2) and (32.3) we use the same $\theta^{-,1}$ (and thus $\gamma^{-,1}(x_1)$). Therefore we have $V_{(\mu,1)}^{m,[2]} = V_{(\mu,1)}^{m,[3]}$, and they define a symbol on $\Omega'^{1,[2]}(r, C) \cup \Omega'^{1,[3]}(r, C)$.

Let us denote Y^\pm for the case (32. ℓ) by $Y^{\pm,[\ell]}$, respectively. Since we can take common symbols U, U', X^\pm for any ℓ and X^\pm are diagonal matrices, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & (Y^{-,[k]}(0, x', \xi') \circ Y^{+,[\ell]}(0, x', \xi'))_{(1,1)} \\ &= (X^- \circ W^{m,[k]} \circ U' \circ U \circ V^{m,[\ell]} \circ X^+)_{(1,1)}(0, x', \xi') \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq \kappa \leq m} X_{(1,1)}^-(0, x', \xi') \circ W_{(1,\kappa)}^{1,[k]}(0, x', \xi') \circ V_{(\kappa,1)}^{1,[\ell]}(0, x', \xi') \circ X_{(1,1)}^+(0, x', \xi'). \end{aligned}$$

$Z_+(x', \xi')$ (resp. $Z_-(x', \xi')$) is calculated by considering $\theta = 0$ (resp. $\theta = \pi$), and we have $Z_+(x', \xi') = Y^{-,[1]}(0, x', \xi')$ (resp. $(Z_-)^{-1}(x', \xi') = Y^{+,[3]}(0, x', \xi')$). It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} & Z_{+-,(1,1)}(x', \xi') = (Z_+ \circ (Z_-)^{-1})_{(1,1)}(x', \xi') \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq \kappa \leq m} X_{(1,1)}^-(0, x', \xi') \circ W_{(1,\kappa)}^{1,[1]}(0, x', \xi') \circ V_{(\kappa,1)}^{1,[3]}(0, x', \xi') \circ X_{(1,1)}^+(0, x', \xi') \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq \kappa \leq m} X_{(1,1)}^-(0, x', \xi') \circ W_{(1,\kappa)}^{1,[1]}(0, x', \xi') \circ V_{(\kappa,1)}^{1,[2]}(0, x', \xi') \circ X_{(1,1)}^+(0, x', \xi') \end{aligned}$$

on $\Omega'^{1,[1]}(r, C) \cap \Omega'^{1,[2]}(r, C) (\neq \emptyset)$. We define

$$\begin{aligned} & V^{[1,2,\kappa]}(x, \xi') = W_{(1,\kappa)}^{1,[1]}(x, \xi') \circ V_{(\kappa,1)}^{1,[2]}(x, \xi'), \\ & V^{[1,2]}(x, \xi') = \sum_{1 \leq \kappa \leq m} V^{[1,2,\kappa]}, \\ & Y^{[1,2]}(x, \xi') = X_{(1,1)}^-(x, \xi') \circ V^{[1,2]}(x, \xi') \circ X_{(1,1)}^+(x, \xi'). \end{aligned}$$

Let $(x, \xi') \in \mathbf{C}^n \times \mathbf{C}^{n-1}$ satisfy

$$(34.i) \quad \begin{cases} C^{-3} < |x_1| < C^{-2}, & C|\arg x_1 - (\pi/4)| < 1, & C|x'| < 1, \\ C|\xi'''| < \text{Im } \xi_n, & C|\text{Re } \xi_n| < \text{Im } \xi_n, & C^{5mq}(i+1) < \text{Im } \xi_n. \end{cases}$$

Then we have $(x, \xi') \in \Omega^{1,[1]}(r, C) \cap \Omega^{1,[2]}(r, C)$. From Proposition 3 it is easy to see that $|V_i^{[1,2,\kappa]} - \delta_{i,0}\delta_{\kappa,1}| \leq r^{i+1}$. It follows that if

$$(35.i) \quad \begin{cases} C^{-3} < |x_1| < C^{-2}, & C|\arg x_1 - (\pi/4)| < 1, & C^2|x'| < 1, \\ C^2|\xi'''| < \text{Im } \xi_n, & C^2|\text{Re } \xi_n| < \text{Im } \xi_n, & C^{10mq}(i+1) < \text{Im } \xi_n, \end{cases}$$

then $W_0^{[1,2]} = 1/V_0^{[1,2]}$ is well-defined, and we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} (V_i^{[1,2]} - \delta_{i,0})| &\leq mr^{i+1} C^{2|\alpha'+\beta'|} \alpha'! \beta'! (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-|\beta'|}, \\ |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} (W_0^{[1,2]} - 1)| &\leq 2mr C^{2|\alpha'+\beta'|} \alpha'! \beta'! (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-|\beta'|}. \end{aligned}$$

We define

$$W_i^{[1,2]} = - \sum_{\substack{i'+i''+|\alpha'|=i \\ i'' \neq i}} \frac{1}{\alpha'!} W_0^{[1,2]} \partial_{\xi'}^{\alpha'} W_{i''}^{[1,2]} \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} V_{i'}^{[1,2]}, \quad i \in \mathbf{N}.$$

It is defined on the domain (35.i), satisfies $(W^{[1,2]} \circ V^{[1,2]})_i = (V^{[1,2]} \circ W^{[1,2]})_i = \delta_{i,0}$ there, and on the domain (35.j) with $j = i + |\alpha'|$ we have

$$|\partial_{\xi'}^{\alpha'} (W_i^{[1,2]} - \delta_{i,0})| \leq 2mr^{\frac{1}{2}(i+1)} C^{3|\alpha'|} \alpha'! (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-|\alpha'|}.$$

Furthermore, if (33.i), then we have

$$|\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} X_{i,(1,1)}^{\pm}| \leq a^{-\frac{i}{2}+1} C^{3|\alpha'+\beta'|} \alpha'! \beta'! (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-|\beta'|} \exp(C(\text{Im } \xi_n)^{(mq-1)/mq}).$$

Therefore we obtain the following

PROPOSITION 4. *If*

$$\begin{cases} C^{-3} < |x_1| < C^{-2}, & C|\arg x_1 - (\pi/4)| < 1, \\ C^5|\xi'''| < 1, & C^5|\text{Re } \xi_n| < \text{Im } \xi_n, & \text{Im } \xi_n > C^{25mq}(i+1), \end{cases}$$

then there exists some holomorphic function $Y_i'^{[1,2]}$ such that

$$(i) \quad |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} Y_i'^{[1,2]}|, \quad |\partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} \partial_{\xi'}^{\beta'} Y_i'^{[1,2]}|$$

$$\leq a^{-\frac{i}{20}} C^{5|\alpha'+\beta'|+5} \alpha'! \beta'! (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{-|\beta'|} \exp(C^5 (\text{Im } \xi_n)^{(mq-1)/mq}),$$

(ii) $(Y^{[1,2]} \circ Y'^{[1,2]})_i = (Y'^{[1,2]} \circ Y^{[1,2]})_i = \delta_{i,0},$

(iii) $\partial_{x_1} Y_i^{[1,2]} + ((x_1^{q_1} a_1) \circ Y^{[1,2]})_i - (Y^{[1,2]} \circ (x_1^{q_1} a_1))_i = 0,$

(iv) $\partial_{x_1} Y_i'^{[1,2]} + ((x_1^{q_1} a_1) \circ Y'^{[1,2]})_i - (Y'^{[1,2]} \circ (x_1^{q_1} a_1))_i = 0.$

The proof is easy, and we only sketch it. We can solve (iii) and (iv) on

(36.i) $|x_1| < C^{-2}, C^5 |\xi'''| < 1, C^5 \text{Re } \xi_n < \text{Im } \xi_n, \text{Im } \xi_n > C^{25mq}(i + 1).$

For instance, we can rewrite (iii) as

$$\partial_{x_1} Y_i^{[1,2]} + \sum_{\substack{i''+|\alpha'|=i \\ i'' \neq i}} \frac{1}{\alpha'} \{ \partial_{\xi'}^{\alpha'} (x_1^{q_1} a_1) \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} Y_{i''}^{[1,2]} - \partial_{\xi'}^{\alpha'} Y_{i''}^{[1,2]} \partial_{x'}^{\alpha'} (x_1^{q_1} a_1) \} = 0.$$

By induction on i , it is easy to see that we can extend $Y_i^{[1,2]}, Y_i'^{[1,2]}$ to (36.i) and we have (i) there. Since $Z_{+-(1,1)}(x', \xi') = Y^{[1,2]}(0, x', \xi')$, we obtain also Theorem 2.

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